



Environmental Advisory Board

Meeting Agenda

July 31, 2024 3:00 P.M.

Centennial II HR Conference Room A
805 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Virtual Attendance through Microsoft Teams

Order of Business

- I. Public Comment**
- II. Call to Order**
- III. Administrative Action***
 - Approval of June 26, 2024 – Meeting minutes

- IV. Information/Updates**
 - 2021 Climate Equity Indicators Report
 - Climate Equity Indicator Update from Purva Khanna

- V. Open Discussion**
 - Intro to Policy for discussion and questions
 - Environment & Sustainability Committee discussion and break-out groups

- VI. Action Items***

- VII. Office of Environment and Sustainability Comments**
 - *RFP063_2024: Clean Energy Solutions for the City's Electricity Load* - closed
 - Bloomberg Youth Climate Action Fund Grant - closed
 - EV Curbside charging – coming soon

- VIII. Next Meeting**
 - The next EAB meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, August 28, 2024 at 3:00 PM.
- IX. Adjournment**

**Board Action Requested*

Agenda Packet Materials:

- Draft meeting minutes from 6/26/24
- 2021 Climate Equity Indicators Report
- GCP for EAB – Policy Aspects

Environmental Advisory Board

Minutes of June 26, 2024

Members Present:

- **In person:** Andrew Musgrave; Dave Schmitt; Nathan Alley; Savannah Sullivan
- **Virtual:** Diana Hodge; Julie Shifman, Ericka Copeland, Susan Sprigg

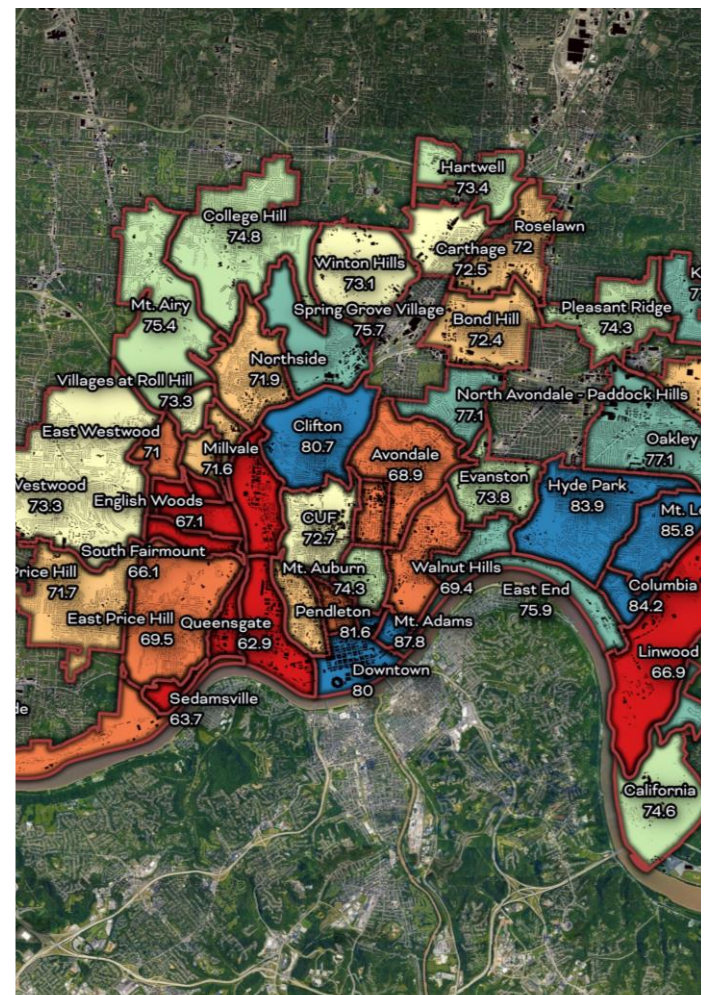
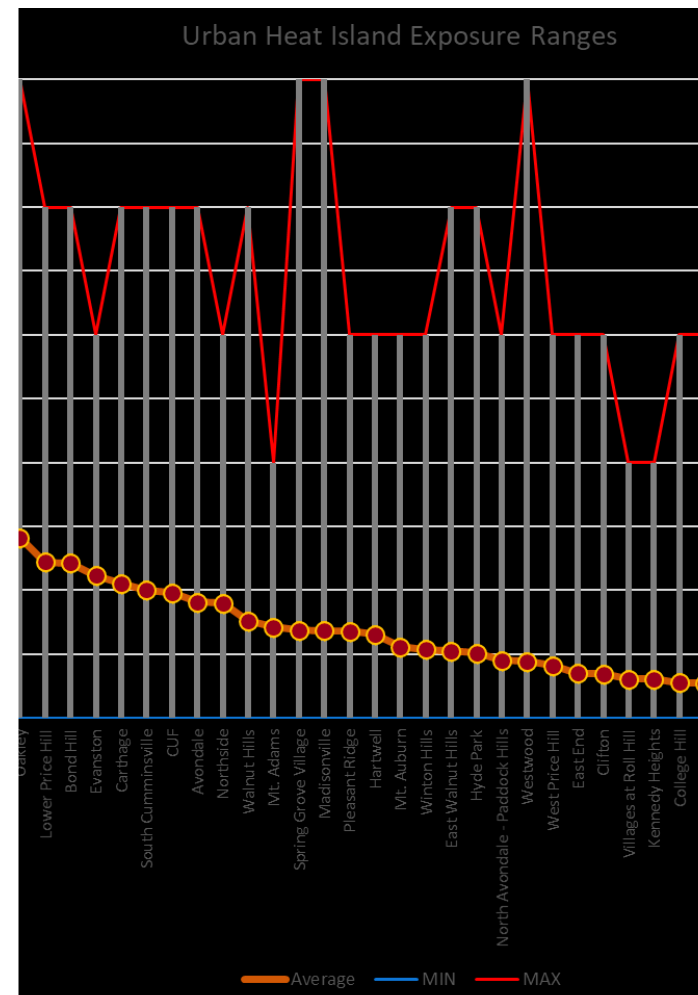
Members Absent: Ashlee Young; Chad Day; Kylie Johnson; Rico Blackman; Tanner Yess

Staff Present: Oliver Kroner; Amanda Testerman; Molly Robertshaw

Meeting: A meeting of the Environmental Advisory Board was held on June 26, 2024 at 3:00 PM at Centennial II HR Conference Room B, 805 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Meeting Agenda:

- I. **Public Comment**
- II. **Call to Order at 3:07 PM**
- III. **Administrative Action***
 - Approval of May 29, 2024 – Meeting minutes
- IV. **Information/Updates**
 - City FY 25 Budget passed by Council
 - Includes 12 FTE for OES, increase of 1.25 and \$5 million in capital for Green Cincinnati Sustainability Initiatives
 - Connected Communities Public Document
 - Provided as part of public comment to Council; statement is attached in Agenda Packet
- V. **Open Discussion**
 - Next steps for Connected Communities
 - Public Comment document summarized how the Connected Communities policy supports the GCP, and where further action is needed. This included housing, stormwater and community engagement. Policies in these areas can be a continued focus of the EAB and the focus on policy to implement the GCP.
 - GCP Tracking – document to share with policy items highlighted
 - Agenda Packet includes GCP actions with current status and notes from OES team for on activities relevant to each action.
 - First page of the document is a sub-set of the actions which have a policy aspect
 - The EAB may choose to focus on these actions within the Committees (Environment & Sustainability) to further dive into these actions.
- VI. **Action Items***
- VII. **Office of Environment and Sustainability Comments**
 - *RFP063_2024: Clean Energy Solutions for the City's Electricity Load* released
 - Bloomberg Youth Climate Action Fund Grant
 - \$50,000 available to distribute as microgrants for youth led and youth serving initiatives. Applications due 7/15/24
 - Seeds of Change Updates
 - 19 proposals recommended for funding totaling \$196,769.
 - Awardees will be announced publicly on website in July 2024
- I. **Next Meeting**
 - Wednesday, July 31, 2024 at 3:00 PM
- II. **Adjournment at 4:30PM**



Cincinnati Climate Equity Indicators Report 2021



Cincinnati Climate Equity Indicators Report 2021

Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the knowledge, experience, and contributions of the following individuals and groups. In addition to those individuals below, a special thank you goes out to Sophie Revis and Tanner Yess at Groundwork Ohio River Valley and Savannah Sullivan and Rashida Manuel at Green Umbrella for making possible the community engagement components of this effort.

The project was funded by Kapwa Consulting through a grant from the Bloomberg Foundation as part of The American Cities Climate Challenge Equity Capacity Building Fund.

This project built upon and expanded the pioneering work of the authorship team of the unpublished 2018 Neighborhood Vulnerability Assessment Draft, specifically: Oliver Kroner, Larry Falkin, Savannah Sullivan, Laura Castillo, and the Office of Performance and Data Analytics at the City of Cincinnati; John Fairfield, Liz Blume, Jim Snodgrass, James Buchanan, and Charlie Gonzalez at Xavier University.

City of Cincinnati Staff

Oliver Kroner and Michael Forrester

Adaptation International Project Contributors

Dr. Trevor L. Even, Sascha Peterson, Alex Basaraba, Teal Harrison

University of Cincinnati Project Contributors

Dr. Carlie D. Trott, Emmanuel Gray, Jessica Roncker

Community Partners:

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Tanner Yess and Sophie Revis

Green Umbrella

Savannah Sullivan and Rashida Manuel

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Jaeydah Edwards

Javel Brown

Jessica Roncker

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Cincinnati Climate Equity Indicators Report 2021

Suggested Citation:

Even, T. L., Trott, C. D., Gray, E. S., Roncker, J., Basaraba, A., Harrison, T., Petersen, S., Sullivan, S., & Revis, S. (2021). *Climate Equity Indicators Report - 2021, City of Cincinnati*. The American Cities Climate Challenge Equity Capacity Building Fund, Bloomberg Foundation.

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Data collection, geographic information system analysis, and cartography by Dr. Trevor Even, Adaptation International.

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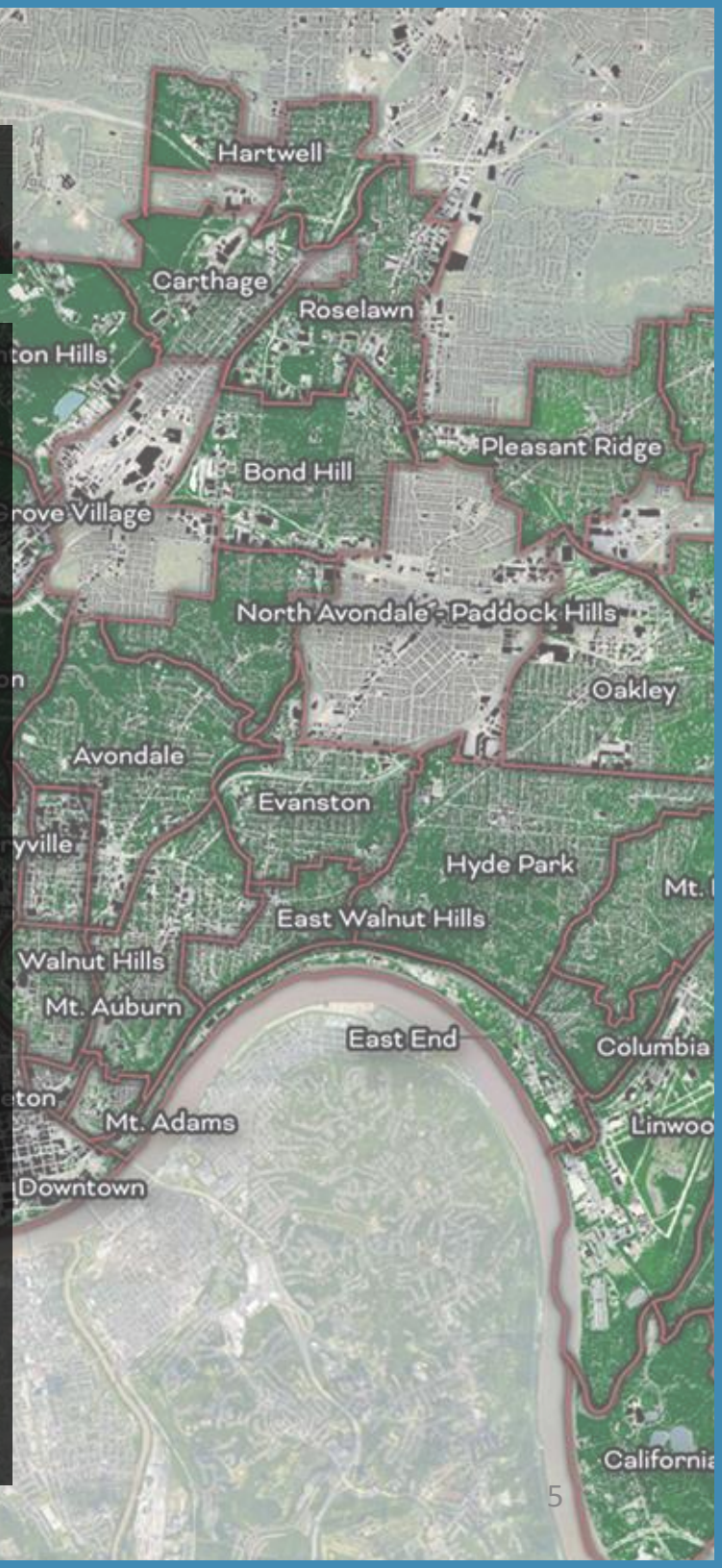
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Executive Summary

The City of Cincinnati faces significant challenges as it looks towards its future efforts to improve its citizens' quality of life and the sustainability of its communities. On the one hand, global climate change driven by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases promises greater exposure to multiple weather-driven hazards, including an increased number of days with extreme heat, more frequent flooding and intense precipitation events, and ecological dysfunction in its urban forests being among just a few of the serious threats predicted by the scientific community. At the same time, the legacies of racial and economic inequality that have shaped the neighborhoods and communities of the city mean that the impacts of climate change will likely be felt in disproportionate ways, as exposure to environmental hazard risks, sensitivity to weather-related hazards, and the capacity to adapt to changing climate conditions are all inextricably linked to individual- and neighborhood-level characteristics brought about by historical processes of segregation, redlining, infrastructural (dis)investment, and economic prosperity.

In order to provide the broad network of City of Cincinnati offices and sustainability- and justice-oriented organizations in the region with critical information on indicators of sensitivity and adaptive capacity in the context of the climate crisis, this report compiles a wide range of demographic, environmental, health outcome, economic, and planning indicators, aggregated at the neighborhood level. In this, it is our hope that this report will serve as the foundation of a broad range of decision-making and action to provide redress to the inequities it details. Nevertheless, it is meant as but one step in the long process of cultivating the decision and planning support ecosystem of the city and greater metro area, with future work needed to more fully detail and address disparities of exposure to climate hazards, both present and future.



KAPWA CONSULTING

EQUITY SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNITY

**Bloomberg
Philanthropies**

**American Cities
Climate Challenge**

Background

In 2021, the City of Cincinnati received a grant from the Bloomberg Foundation and Kapwa Consulting as part of The American Cities Climate Challenge Equity Capacity Building Fund. The Equity Fund is committed to supporting work that centers and uplifts BIPOC, low-income, and other frontline communities who have been left out of climate action policy design, implementation, and benefits.

Since 2006, Cincinnati has been measuring carbon emissions and implementing carbon-reduction strategies. Through measuring, community visioning, analysis, and planning, the City has been able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 37.8% in the last 15 years. However, climate vulnerability and sustainability cannot be measured by emissions alone. The planning process itself (not just direct climate change impacts) can exacerbate existing inequalities by excluding marginalized groups from the agenda-setting process and directing resources towards groups already well-positioned to both reduce emissions and respond to climate threats. Increasingly, lived experiences and social and economic data show Cincinnati has much work to do when it comes to addressing these inequities.

Climate Equity Steering Committee



This project builds on years of climate and community work in Cincinnati to create the foundation for equity-driven work in Cincinnati, including updating the Green Cincinnati Plan to ensure it truly addresses the needs of frontline community members in all the neighborhoods of the city. As climate change is increasingly recognized as a profoundly human problem, it is essential that we center principles of equity and justice as we plan for and transition towards a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. To do so effectively, we need data that is both up-to-date and at locally-relevant scales. These data will allow the community to identify heightened physical and socially-constructed vulnerability to the hazards associated with climate change, weather disasters, and legacies of environmental inequities. Through leveraging decades of experience in climate change vulnerability assessment, climate justice research, adaptation equity expertise, this project is the next step in redesigning the process to center on local community voices.

Over a two-month period, the project team, led by Dr. Carlie Trott of the University of Cincinnati in collaboration with Groundwork Ohio River Valley and Green Umbrella, brought together community-based organizations and equity leaders already working extensively on these issues across the community. These leaders participated in a series of two Climate Equity Steering Committee meetings. Steering committee members provided input on key equity concerns and indicators, the importance of an asset-based framing of the assessment, and reviewed and commented on the data collection, analysis, and presentation of information. This input was invaluable in updating and expanding the indicators used in this project as well as the analysis of those indicators for each and every neighborhood across the city.

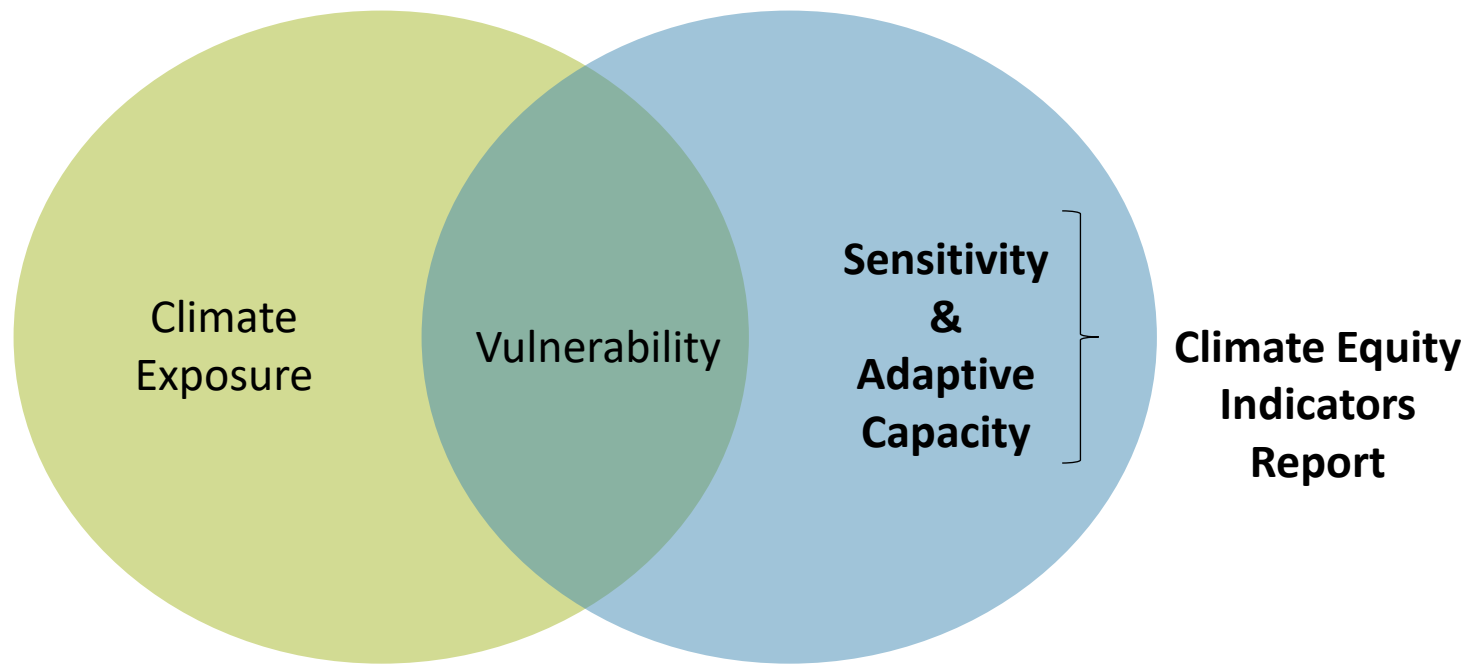


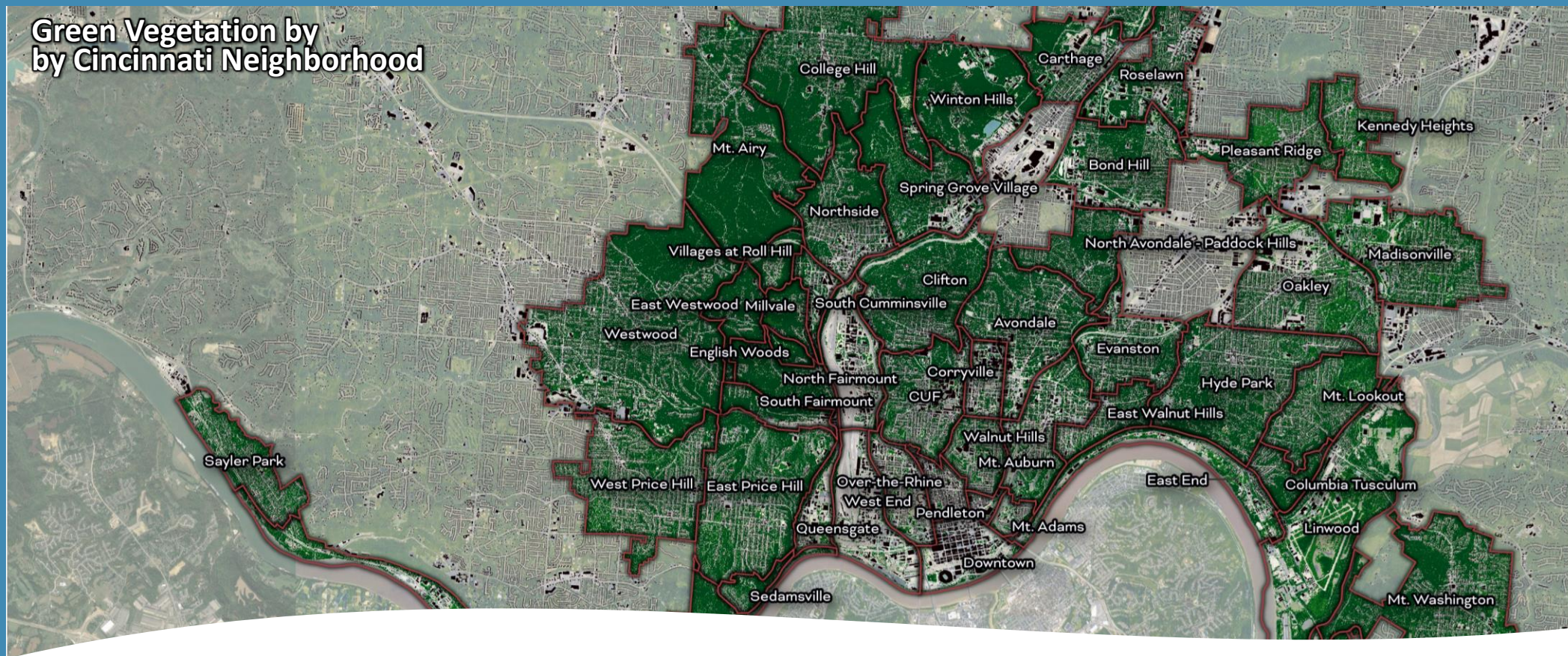
Figure 1: The relationship between Climate Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity, and Vulnerability

Climate Vulnerability

Climate change vulnerability is made up of three components: Climate Exposure, Sensitivity, and Adaptive Capacity. **Climate Exposure** is the degree to which a person, community, or system is exposed to or may experience extreme weather events or future changes in climate or climate-related impacts. **Sensitivity** is the degree to which individuals, groups of individuals, assets, and resources are susceptible to these changing conditions based on their inherent qualities or existing pressure from non-climate stressors. **Adaptive Capacity** is the ability of people, assets, or resources to withstand or respond to climate changes in a way that retains the current structure. This includes both inherent adaptive capacity as well as the system's capacity to manage or adapt to these extreme weather events or changing conditions.

This project focuses exclusively on indicators that tie to sensitivity and adaptive capacity (see Figure 1). This report does not address or incorporate the direct climate exposures or hazards (extreme heat, heavy precipitation, flooding, etc.). So, while this information is useful in identifying and guiding actions that will reduce sensitivity and increase adaptive capacity, it doesn't not specifically attempt to identify relative climate-related exposures or associated vulnerabilities.

Green Vegetation by by Cincinnati Neighborhood



Climate Equity

As a significant and growing global injustice, the consequences of climate change are already falling disproportionately on those who are most marginalized in societies around the globe ⁽¹⁾. For example, people in the U.S. who live in historically red-lined areas—predominantly Black neighborhoods whose residents have been systematically denied access to financial services—are exposed to temperatures up to 7°C (12°F) hotter than in other neighborhoods in the same city, a result of disinvestment, fewer green areas, and ‘the urban heat island effect’ ⁽²⁾.

Extreme heat has caused more fatalities over the last few decades than any other category of extreme weather in the U.S.—a problem exacerbated by climate change and whose burdens fall disproportionately on communities of color ⁽³⁾. This is just one of the myriad ways that, in Cincinnati and cities across the nation, racial and environmental injustices are intensified under a changing climate, fueling demands for climate equity and justice. As climate change is increasingly recognized as a profoundly human problem whose devastating shocks are already being felt—with ever greater frequency and intensity—in the here and now, it is essential that principles of equity and justice are central to plan for and transition towards more sustainable urban futures ^(4,5,6,7).

“A community’s success or failure in preparing for the impacts of climate change will be measured by how it is able to address the needs of those on the frontlines of impacts and those already suffering from a range of challenges including lack of economic opportunity, racism, and pollution.”

- Georgetown Climate Center

Climate Equity in Cincinnati

Climate change impacts are exacerbating inequalities across the world, and Cincinnati is no exception. The equity indicators analyzed and described in detail in this report focus primarily on community members. When we look at the way environmental issues affect Cincinnati, it is clear that some communities and vulnerable populations are impacted more than others.

Groups of people who are disproportionately impacted by climate change are often considered "frontline communities" because they are affected first and often worst by changing climate conditions. Frontline communities include those that have historically been marginalized, have faced histories that include red-lining, racism, and discrimination, older adults, children, and those who are economically disadvantaged, live in poverty, and do not have the resources to adequately prepare for and/or respond to extreme weather events and other disasters. Looking first at the people who are affected or will be affected by climate change can help guide the community's efforts to reduce these risks and plan for change.

Climate Equity in Cincinnati

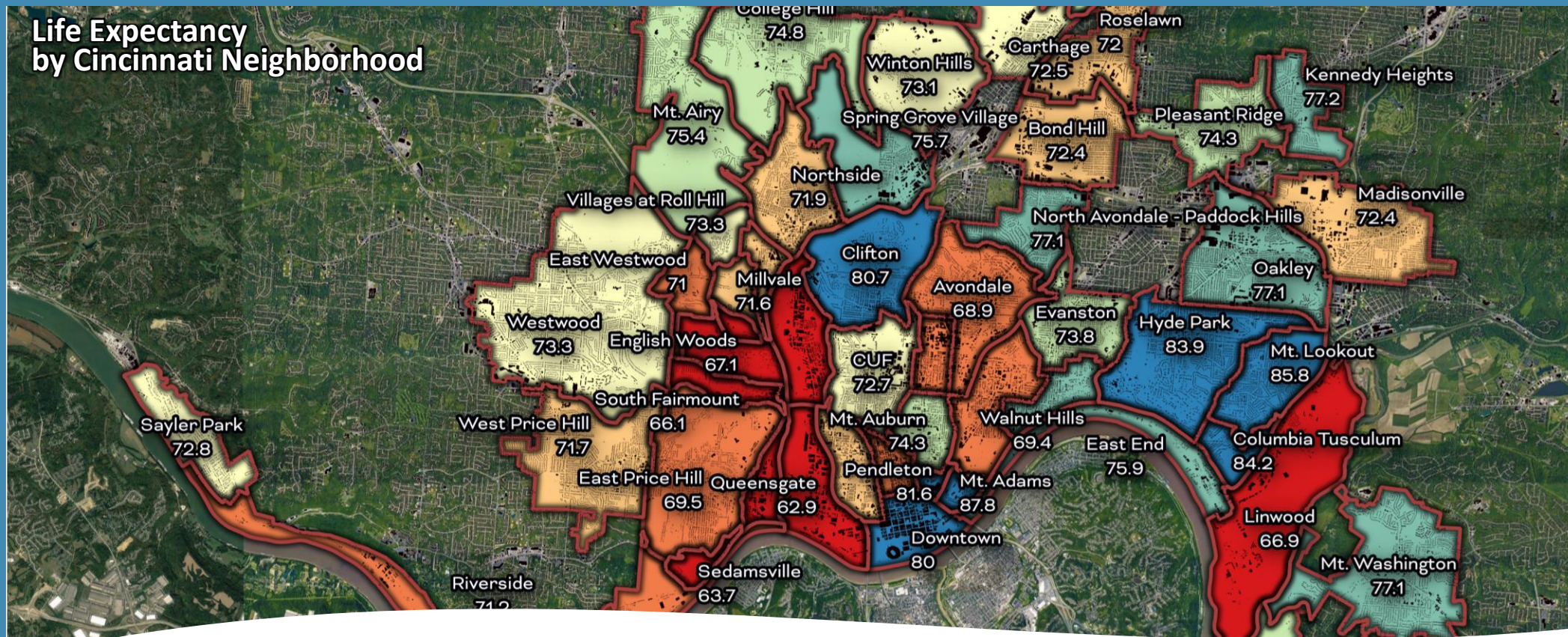
Cincinnati is committed to its climate work being built on three central pillars: Sustainability, Equity, and Resilience. In particular, centering equity in climate preparedness planning is critical for reducing risk and supporting thriving communities in Cincinnati's frontline neighborhoods. In this context equity refers to fairer outcomes, which means both [protection from hazards and access to benefits](#) for all, regardless of age, income, race, and other factors.

Equity is often further characterized into three forms:

- **Recognition equity:** identifying and acknowledging injustices affecting specific populations
- **Procedural equity:** addressing power structures and access to participation in decision-making. A key to this is ensuring equitable, inclusive, and meaningful engagement and asking how our engagement shifts power, builds trust, and ensures accountability, both structurally and intergenerationally.
- **Distributional equity:** addressing the distribution of burdens and benefits across different populations

This report is an important baseline for better recognizing how climate impacts will affect Cincinnati. The backbone of next steps will be centering the most impacted Cincinnatians in decision-making processes, and supporting communities and partners in current and future equitable climate action.

Life Expectancy by Cincinnati Neighborhood



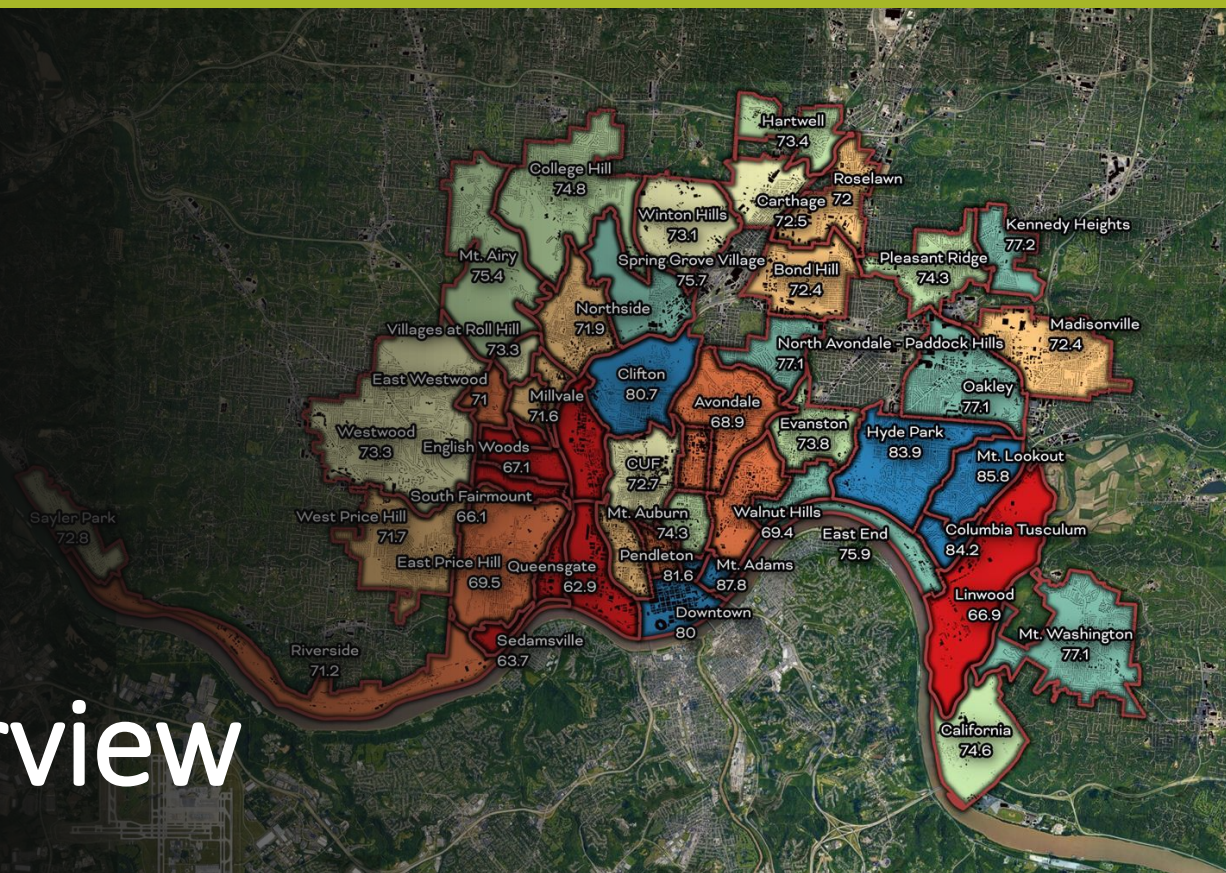
In Cincinnati, there are countless neighborhood-level disparities across a wide spectrum of social, economic, health, and environmental factors and these inequities are expected to be exacerbated – or made worse – under a changing climate.

That means, in planning for the future in Cincinnati, we need to think about climate impacts not just for the city as a whole, but at a closer and more meaningful level of analysis in order to prevent some of the worst impacts of climate change and to build resilience.

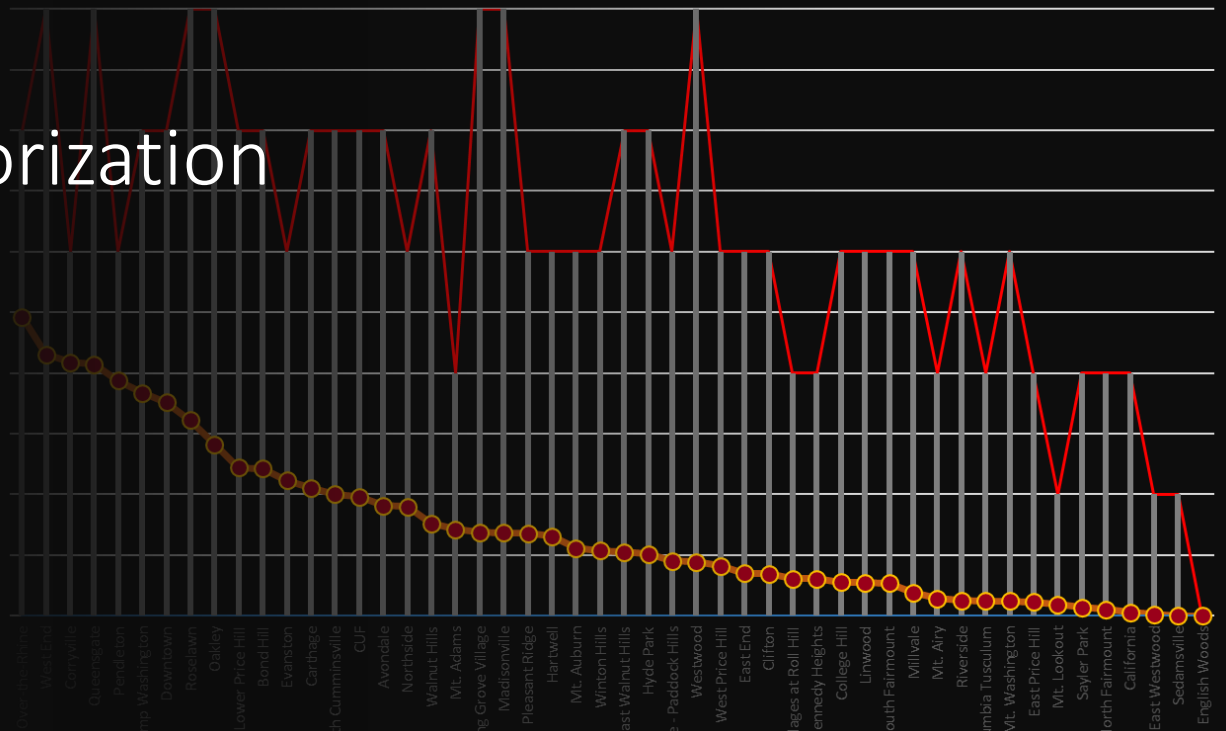
By zeroing in on a key level of analysis, the neighborhood level, this report will be a critical resource for advancing climate equity, social justice, and building resilience to climate impacts in Cincinnati.

Neighborhood Focus

Methods & Indicator Overview



Equity Indicator Description & Categorization



Methods and Indicator Overview

In order to establish a relative sense of which neighborhoods were more likely to be currently experiencing disproportionate impacts from on-going climate disruption, an array of 52 sociodemographic, geospatial, and institutional indicators were generated from a wide array of datasets.

These individual data points varied in form and format and were transformed in a variety of ways to correspond to the locally recognized neighborhoods within Cincinnati's municipal boundary. For those interested in the technical aspects of this process, detailed descriptions, units of reference, rationales for inclusion, and data sources are provided at the end of this report (See Indicator Information). Where possible, direct links to data sources are provided.

The indicators included here were chosen for several reasons, including, but not limited to:

- Their established connection to the experience of disproportionately severe impacts from disaster events likely to increase in severity and occurrence due to climate change;
- Their identification by community partners as a serious signal of impaired city- and community-wide resilience;
- Their importance to efforts to identify assets and strengths within Cincinnati neighborhoods in the context of attempting to mitigate the worst impacts of on-going climate disruption;
- Their relation to historical systems of racial and economic inequity that leave the city's BIPOC populations disproportionately more sensitive to climate-driven hazards and long-term processes of environmental degradation;
- Their direct link to a given neighborhood's capacity to independently undertake measures to mitigate or adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate disruption that are already underway.

Methods and Indicator Overview

To simplify interpretation of these datapoints, they are organized into 6 key categories:

1. **People**, the individuals and families that live in Cincinnati Neighborhoods;
2. **Health**, including measures of overall life expectancy, disease incidence, and disability;
3. **Ecosystems and Infrastructure**, in particular access to ecosystem services known to mitigate climate-driven hazards;
4. **Built Environmental Hazards**, which are severe across the city in the form of air and water pollution that erode our city's capacity to endure climate shocks;
5. **Socio-economic Indicators**, such as poverty rates, educational attainment, and housing costs, which affect our ability to invest in our futures; and
6. **Neighborhood Planning**, which reflects existing institutions that shape the trajectory of our neighborhoods and their responses to both climate change and the systemic inequities that will inform our experience of climate disruption in years to come.

In the following pages, we provide a brief overview of the rationale for the variables in each of these categories. For more detailed information on each individual indicator and information on the data sources utilized, see Appendix A: Equity Indicator Information, located at the end of the report.

Methods & Indicator Overview

How many people live within a neighborhood and their general demographic characteristics are a fundamental basis for planning and decision-making. For this reason, we gathered a selection of individual-level indicators relating to overall population, societally-imposed racial classification, and self-identified Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity status. In addition, because children and elderly persons are known to face heightened impacts from climate and weather-related hazards, information on the prevalence of children and the elderly were also included, as well as the incidence of children living with grandparents. Additionally, because communication is often critical both to community planning and neighborhood response to hazards, English language ability information was also included.

Indicator Category:
People

List of Indicators:

- Population
- Age
- Race and Ethnicity
- English Language Ability

Methods & Indicator Overview

Among the most visceral and tangible of outcomes associated with systemic inequities are sited upon the living bodies of human beings, a dynamic that is profoundly evident within Cincinnati, where life expectancies for individuals born in its various neighborhoods range between 63 and 88 years of life, a span equivalent to the difference between some of the poorest and wealthiest nations on earth. When weather disasters strike and climate disruptions intensify, these same disparities in health can greatly accentuate their impacts on individuals and communities. Similarly, the costs associated with maintaining serious medical conditions can further reduce individual, household, and neighborhood capacities to mitigate and adapt to climate and weather hazards. Further, physical, mental, and intellectual disabilities can both increase the burdens of weathering hazard events and prompt serious additional considerations for planners hoping to reduce disaster and climate change risks. In many cases, the burdens of these various health-related indicators are disproportionately borne by communities of color and individuals with low incomes, a national pattern echoed distinctly within Cincinnati.

For these reasons, we gathered an array of indicators provided by the Centers for Disease Control, the City of Cincinnati, and the U.S. Census Bureau related to various health status and disease prevalence indicators to help decision-makers, community members, and planners understand the existing issues related to the bodily well-being of the city's inhabitants.

Indicator Category: Health

List of Indicators:

- Life Expectancy
- Disease Prevalence
 - Asthma
 - Cancer
 - Diabetes
 - High Blood Pressure
 - Heart Disease
 - Kidney Disease
 - Obesity
- Health Insurance Coverage
- Disability

Methods & Indicator Overview

Who has access to healthy ecosystems and green spaces for leisure, relaxation, and exercise? Who has the benefit of living in neighborhoods where healthy vegetation mitigates the risks of heatwaves, floods, and landslides? On the other hand, who lives in areas where a predominance of pavement, concrete, and industrialized spaces heighten the impact of extreme heat events and increase surface flows during extreme precipitation events?

In many cases, the answers to these questions can be traced to historical patterns of disinvestment and marginalization, with poor and majority BIPOC communities often living within socio-ecological settings that predispose them to experience amplified effects from climate hazards. For this reason, we gathered and developed an array of indicators relating to both local socio-ecological conditions, with a particular focus on the living and non-living land surface conditions of a neighborhood. Alongside these variables, we also examined numerous other factors that relate to the neighborhood environment and its impacts on a wide array of quality-of-life concerns, including relative walkability, transit accessibility, food access, commuter patterns, and the influence of commuter traffic on daily life.

Indicator Category: Ecosystems & Infrastructure

List of Indicators:

- Tree Canopy Coverage
- Greenness of Land Surface
- Impervious Surface
- Land in Parks and Greenspaces
- Heat Island Exposure
- Walkability
- Transit Accessibility
- Food Access
- Daytime Population Flux
- Commuter Patterns

Methods and Indicator Overview

How and where toxins produced by the built environment are located and accumulate has long been identified as a critical concern of the environmental justice movement. In general, sites for the production, storage, and disposal of toxic chemicals were preferentially located in areas with populations who lacked the political and economic means to resist these types of developments in their communities, which, in turn, were disproportionately represented by neighborhoods whose populations were people of color and low-income residents.

These types of built environmental hazards result in a complex threat multiplier in the context of neighborhood- and city-level efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate-driven hazards. On one level, lifetime exposure to environmental pollutants can lead to the development of chronic illnesses and other comorbidities that heighten individual and community sensitivity to climate and weather hazards. On another, hazardous facilities and sites of historical contamination have the potential to magnify greatly the impacts of specific disaster events such as floods, wildfires, and extreme heat episodes. These types of sites also further complicate any infrastructural or community-level efforts to improve neighborhood resilience, as costs associated with decontamination and other factors may increase the overall burden of different adaptation and sustainability measures.

Here, we utilized an array of indicators included in the EPA Environmental Justice Screening Tool to identify areas within the city where built environmental hazards are found and where targeted initiatives might yield the greatest benefits.

Indicator Category: Built Environmental Hazards

List of Indicators:

- Traffic Exposure
- Lead Paint Exposure
- Cancer Risk from Air Pollution
- Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution
- PM 2.5 Levels
- Ozone Levels
- Diesel Particulate Levels
- Water Pollution Source Proximity
- Superfund Site Proximity
- Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity Proximity
- Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility Proximity

Methods & Indicator Overview

An individual's position within the economic system and their capacity to engage with it is heavily shaped by the opportunities and privileges extended to them by society. Likewise, an individual's lack of opportunities and privileges predisposes them to conditions of poverty and economic restriction. The capacity to predict, respond to, recover from, and mitigate climate related hazards is directly linked, in many ways, to the economic resources that an individual, household, or community can allocate to these issues.

For this reason, we highlighted several key indicators of socio-economic status at the individual and household level, including both indicators of income and poverty as well as burdens associated with housing and the particular restrictions to adaptation actions that come with living in a rented domicile.

In addition, we also integrated information on burdens associated with energy use – which can restrict certain adaptation options like air conditioner use or home renovation – as well as vehicle access, which can have a wide range of impacts in both disaster scenarios and in the conduct of everyday life.

Indicator Category: Socio-Economic Indicators

List of Indicators:

- Persons Living in Poverty
- SNAP Recipient Households
- Educational Attainment
- Renter Occupied Households
- Rent Burdens
- Homeowner Mortgage Burdens
- Energy Burdens
- Vehicle Access

Methods & Indicator Overview

Indicator Category: Neighborhood Planning

One of the most critical capacities for dealing with threats due to climate and weather hazards is the ability to plan and act as a community. To capture this capacity, we searched various online sources to determine if:

- a) a neighborhood community council was active;
- b) community development corporations were active; and
- c) if community-level planning activities had taken place within recent years.

Admittedly, these are only a handful of artifacts signifying a neighborhood's capacity to plan and coordinate activity. Future efforts at mapping and tracking climate equity indicators should seek to expand upon this basic knowledge base, especially in terms of identifying organizations and groups undertaking influential projects within the neighborhood that have impacts on the various indicator categories listed above. This could include non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, health programs, and other types of institutional or organizational capacities.

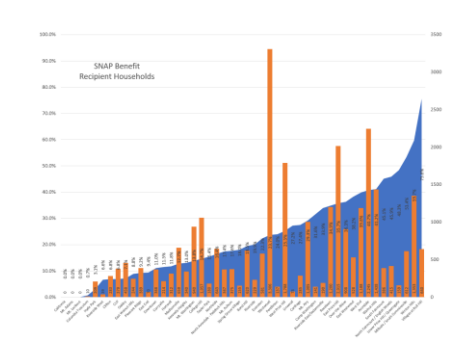
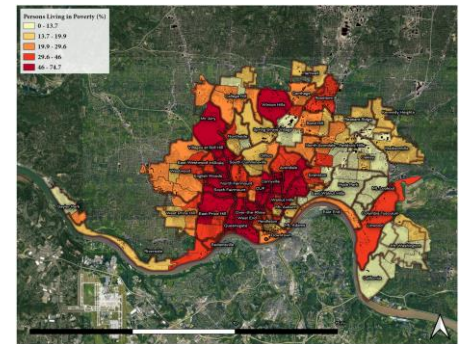
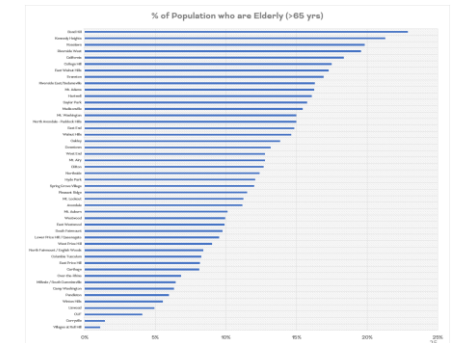
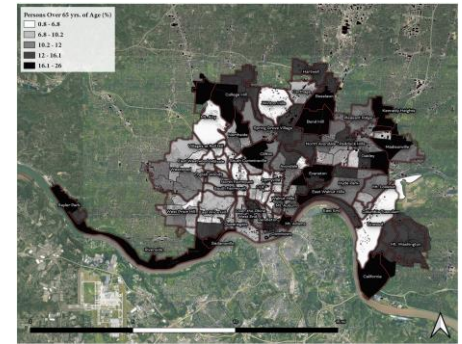
List of Indicators:

- Community Councils
- Community Development Corporations
- Community Plans

Methods & Indicator Overview

For each variable or indicator of interest, 2 visualization and reference items are provided (where possible):

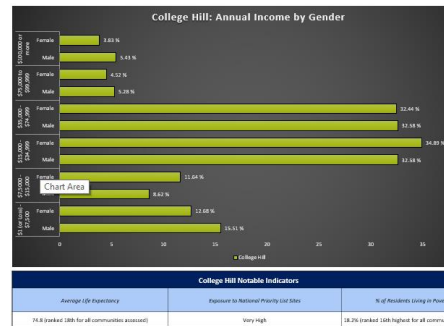
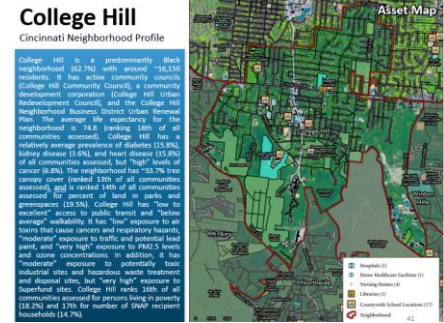
- **City-wide Indicator Maps**, which show the spatial distribution and comparative prevalence of an indicator
- **City-wide Comparison Figures**, which show a graph, table, or other figure showing the overall rank ordering and comparison of indicators.



Methods & Indicator Overview

For each neighborhood, 3 main elements are provided:

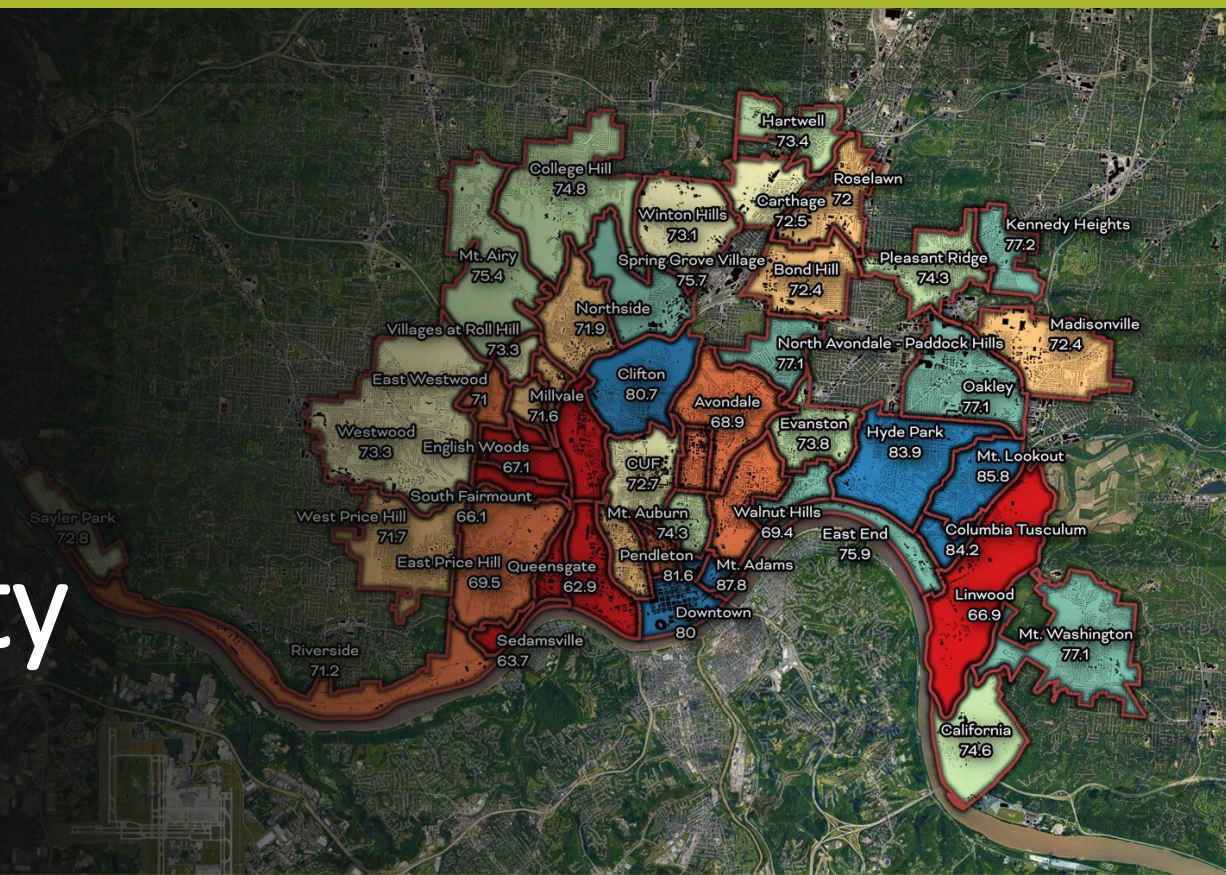
- **Narrative Descriptions** summarizing select neighborhood-level characteristics;
- **Asset Maps** depicting the number and location of select neighborhood assets (e.g., libraries, hospitals, schools).
- **Data Tables**, including the six neighborhood profile tables – one for each major category (e.g., People, Health, Ecosystems & Infrastructure, Socio-economic, Built Environmental Hazards, and Neighborhood Planning) – and tables for annual income and notable neighborhood indicators.



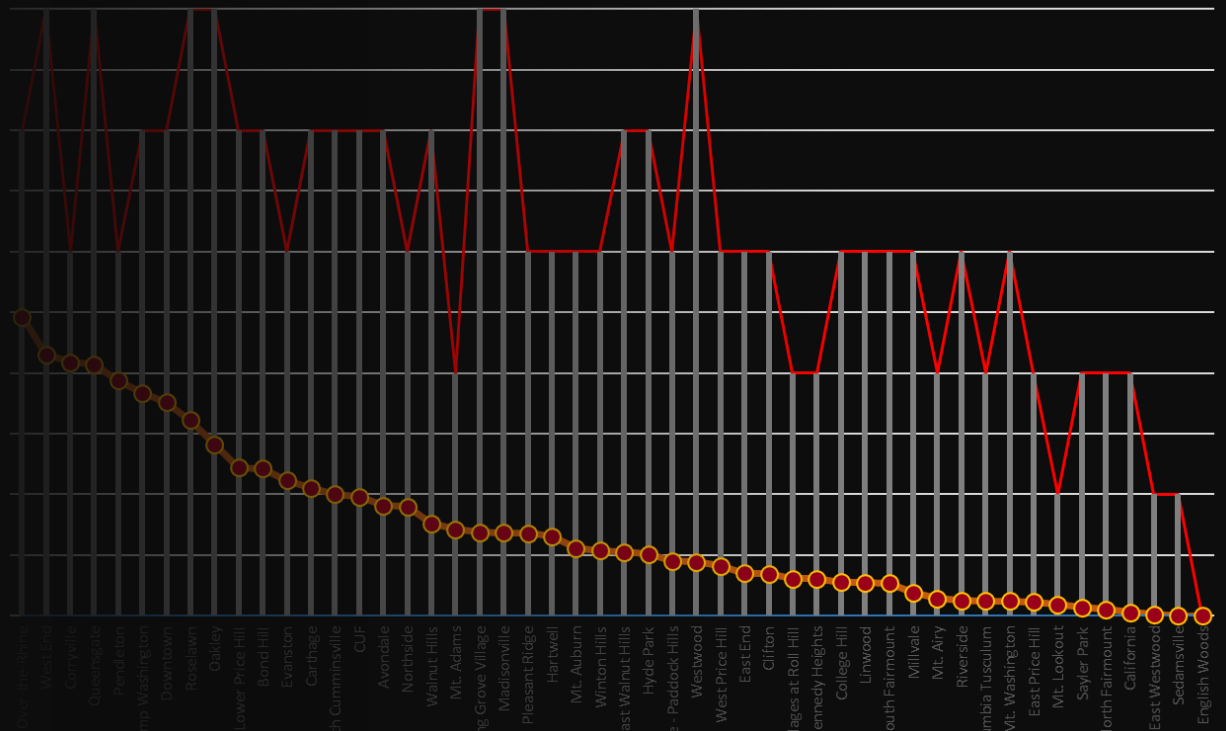
| People | | | | Health | | | | Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | | |
|---|------|-------|--------------|---|------|------------|-------|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons | Indicator | Rank | Value | Value | Indicator | Rank | Value | Value |
| Population | - | - | 16,139 | Life Expectancy | 15 | 74.8 years | 33 | Tree Canopy Coverage | 12 | 33.7% | 33.7% |
| Persons over 65 | 22 | 17.5% | 2,823 | Disease Prevalence: Asthma | 17 | 10.0% | 1,710 | Greenness of Land Surface | 7 | 69.6% | 69.6% |
| Persons 17 and Under | 28 | 23.0% | 3,704 | Asthma | 17 | 10.0% | 1,710 | Percent Land in Parks and Greenness | 14 | 18.3% | 18.3% |
| Children Living in Grandparents | 31 | 1.7% | 268 | Cancer | 68 | 6.8% | 1,096 | Heat Island Exposure | 16 | 10.0% | 10.0% |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | | Diabetes | 28 | 18.8% | 2,956 | Walkability | - | Average to Fair | Average to Fair |
| Black | - | 62.7% | 10,122 | Heart Disease | 28 | 8.1% | 1,305 | Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 21 | 23.3% | 23.3% |
| White | - | 32.6% | 5,207 | High Blood Pressure | 32 | 39.7% | 6,413 | Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Excellent | Low to Excellent |
| Asian | - | 0.4% | 72 | Kidney Disease | 18 | 3.6% | 576 | Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 15 | 91.2% | 91.2% |
| Other | - | 4.0% | 638 | Obesity | 28 | 38.9% | 5,995 | Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,331 | 7,331 |
| Latino | - | 1.6% | 265 | Lack of Health Insurance | 18 | 10.2% | 1,646 | Commuters Leave at Night | - | - | - |
| Persons 3 and Older in Households w/ Vehicle Access | 22 | 0.3% | 50 | Response of Independents Living Difficultly | 20 | 2.5% | 406 | | | | |

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | Built Environmental Hazards | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # | Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value | Value |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 16 | 18.2% | 2,856 | Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - | - |
| Minor Resident Households | 17 | 14.7% | 1,077 | Residential Lead Paint Exposure (houses Built pre-1980) | Moderate | 58.35% | 58.35% |
| Educational attainment: | | | | Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - | - |
| less than high school | - | 9.9% | - | Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.0% | - | Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - | - |
| Some College | - | 19.4% | - | PM2.5 Levels in Air, ug/m3 | Very High | 8.82 | 8.82 |
| Associate's Degree | - | 6.3% | - | Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 48.70 | 48.70 |
| Bachelor's Degree or higher | - | 19.3% | - | Annual Particulates in Air, ug/m3 | Very High | 0.84 | 0.84 |
| Educational Attainment Index | 20 | 0.43 | - | Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - | - |
| Homelessness Indicators: | | | | Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - | - |
| Renter-occupied housing (as % of all housing units) | 7 | 42.9% | 5,587 | Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Facilities | Moderate | - | - |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of income or more on their utilities | 12 | 20.3% | 1,664 | | | | |
| Homeowners Spending 50% of income or more on their utilities | 11 | 9.4% | 602 | | | | |
| Homeowners Spending 20% of income or more on mortgage + utilities | 10 | 20.7% | 895 | | | | |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of income) | 19 | 3.5% | - | | | | |
| Persons without vehicle access | 18 | 6.8% | 1,090 | | | | |

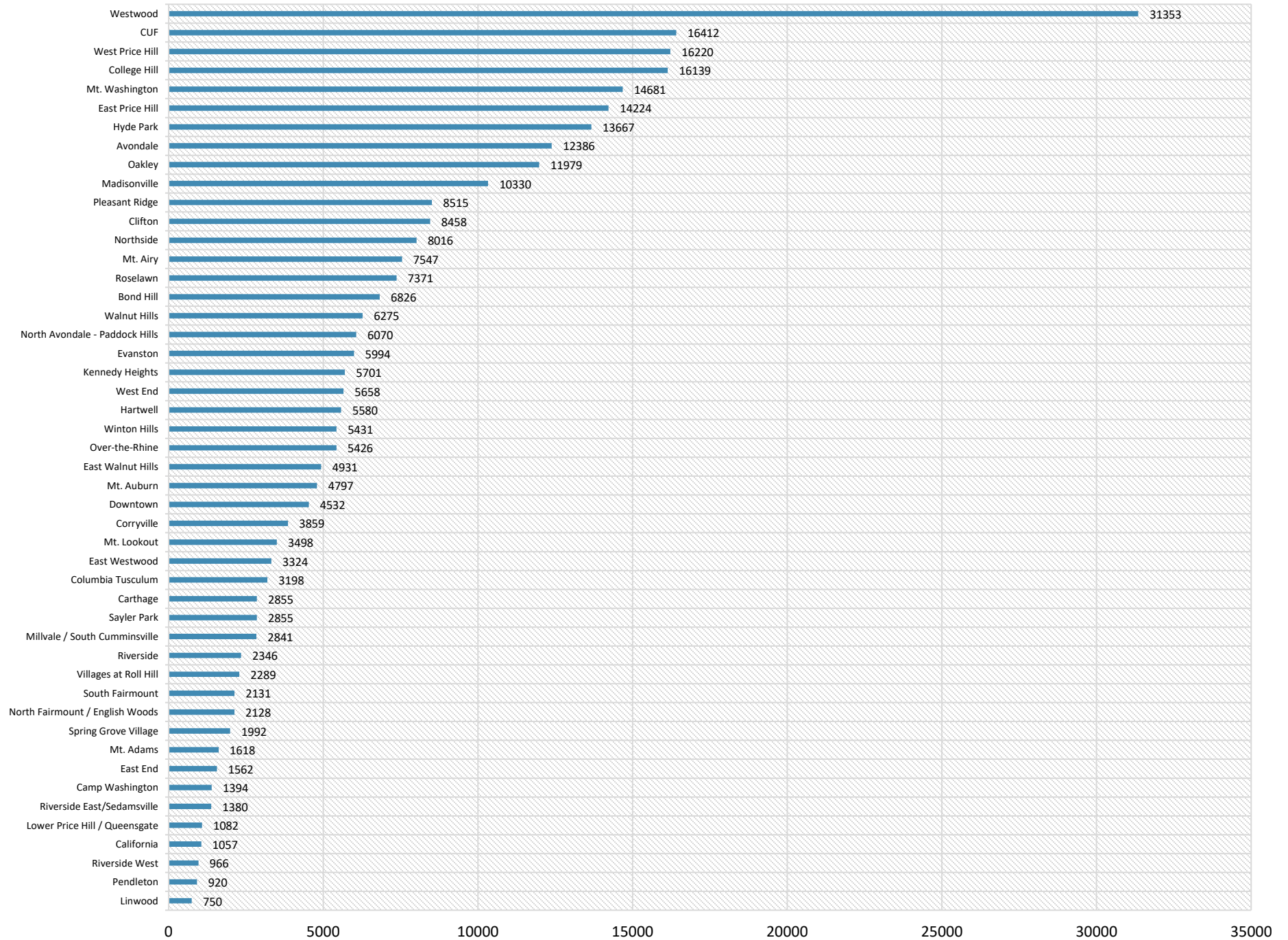
Citywide Equity Indicators:



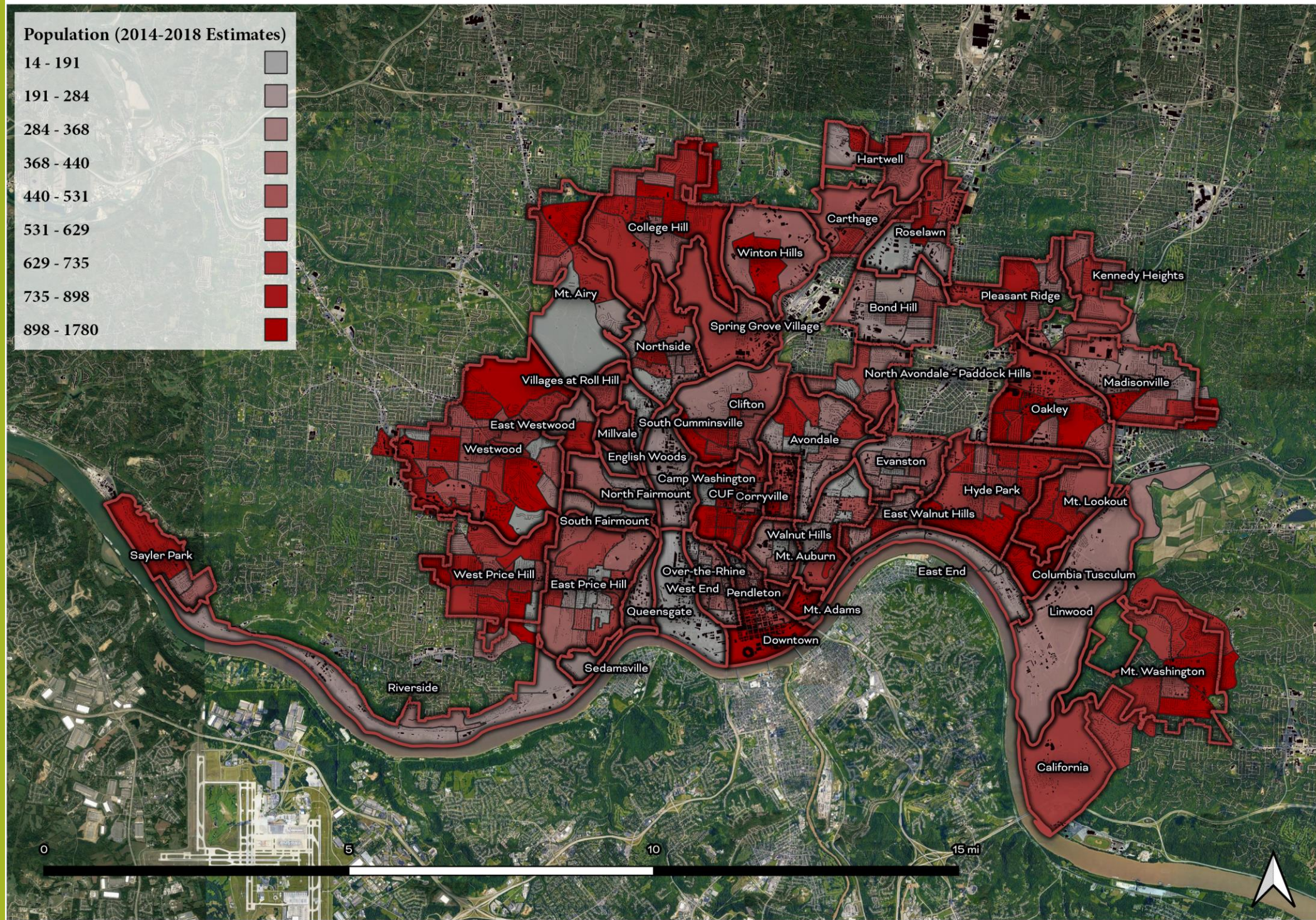
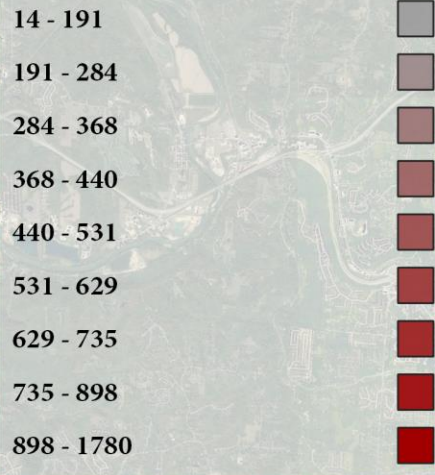
Maps & Neighborhood Rankings



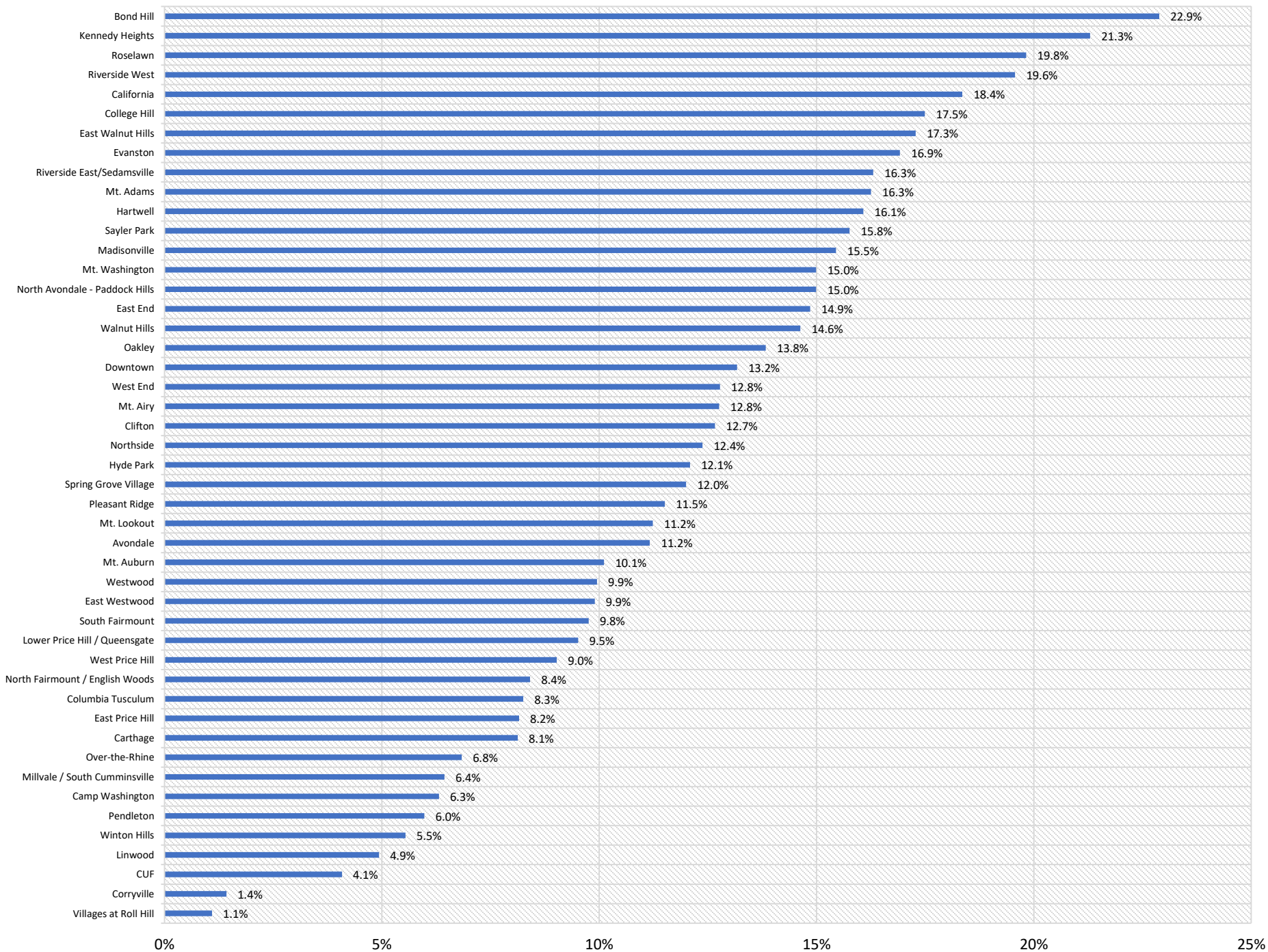
Total Population (2018 ACS est.)

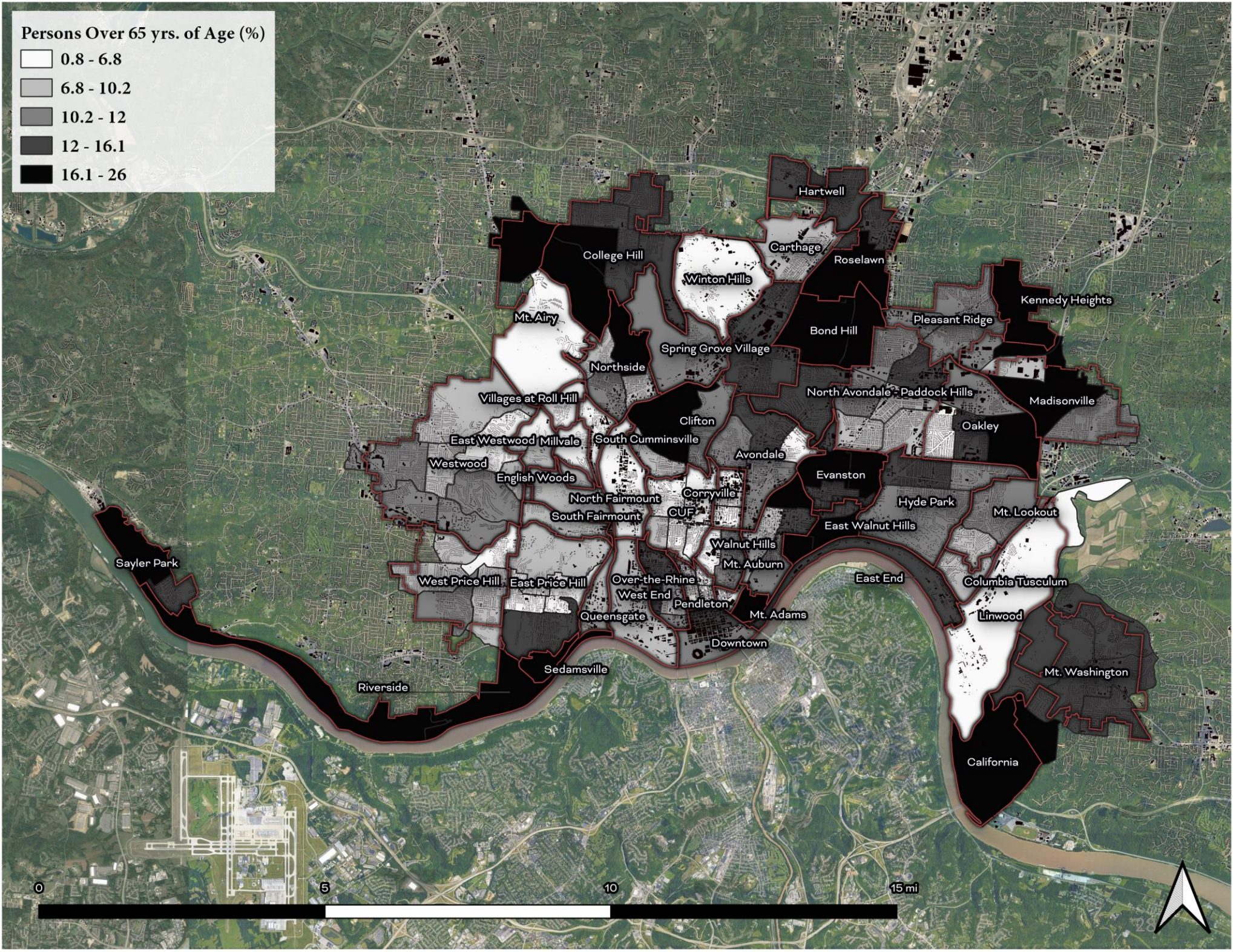
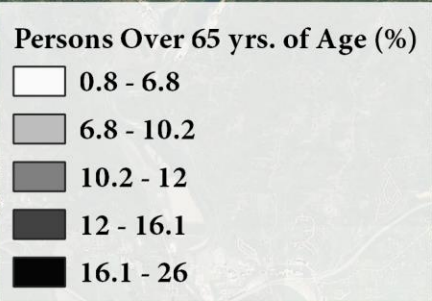


Population (2014-2018 Estimates)

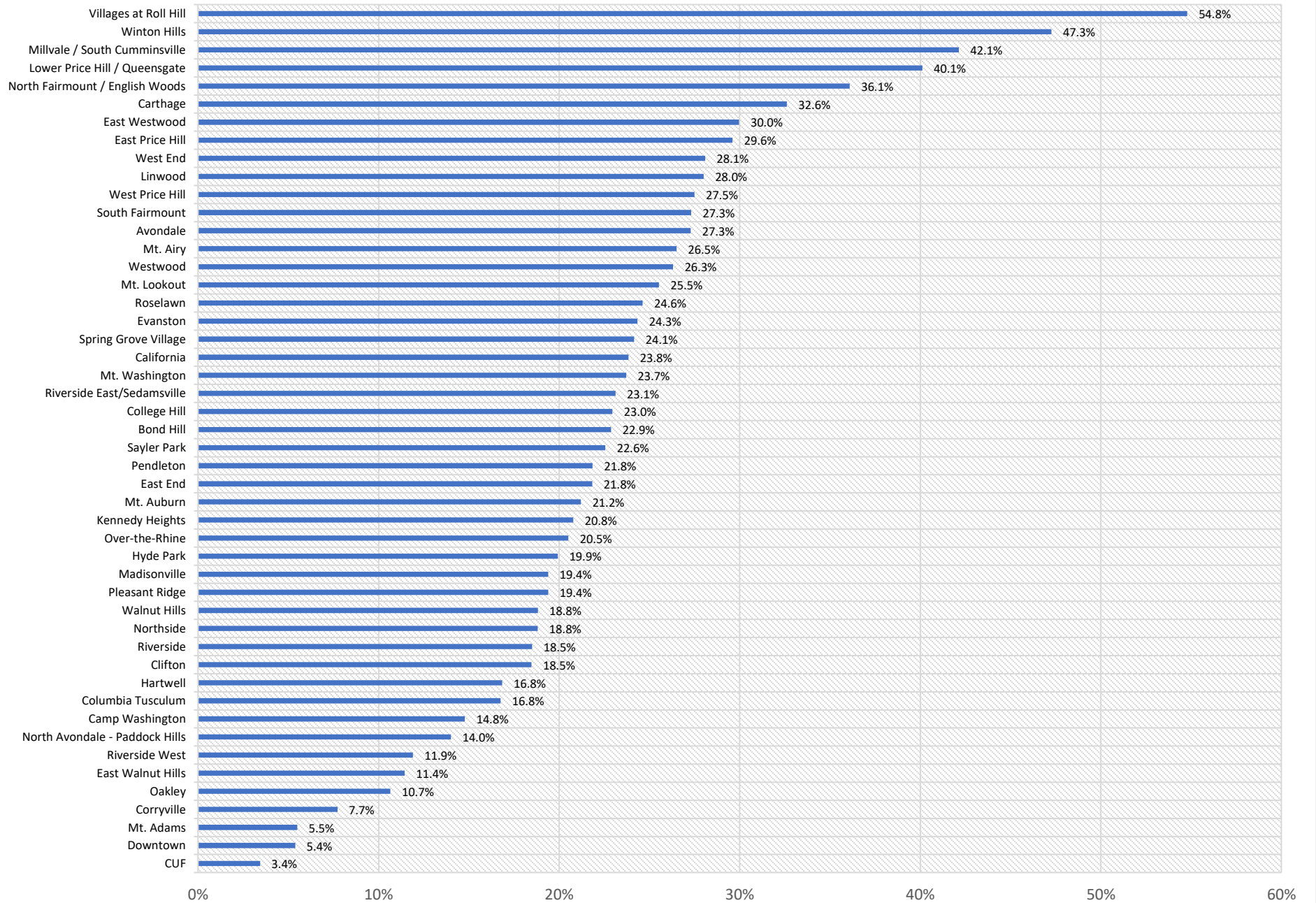


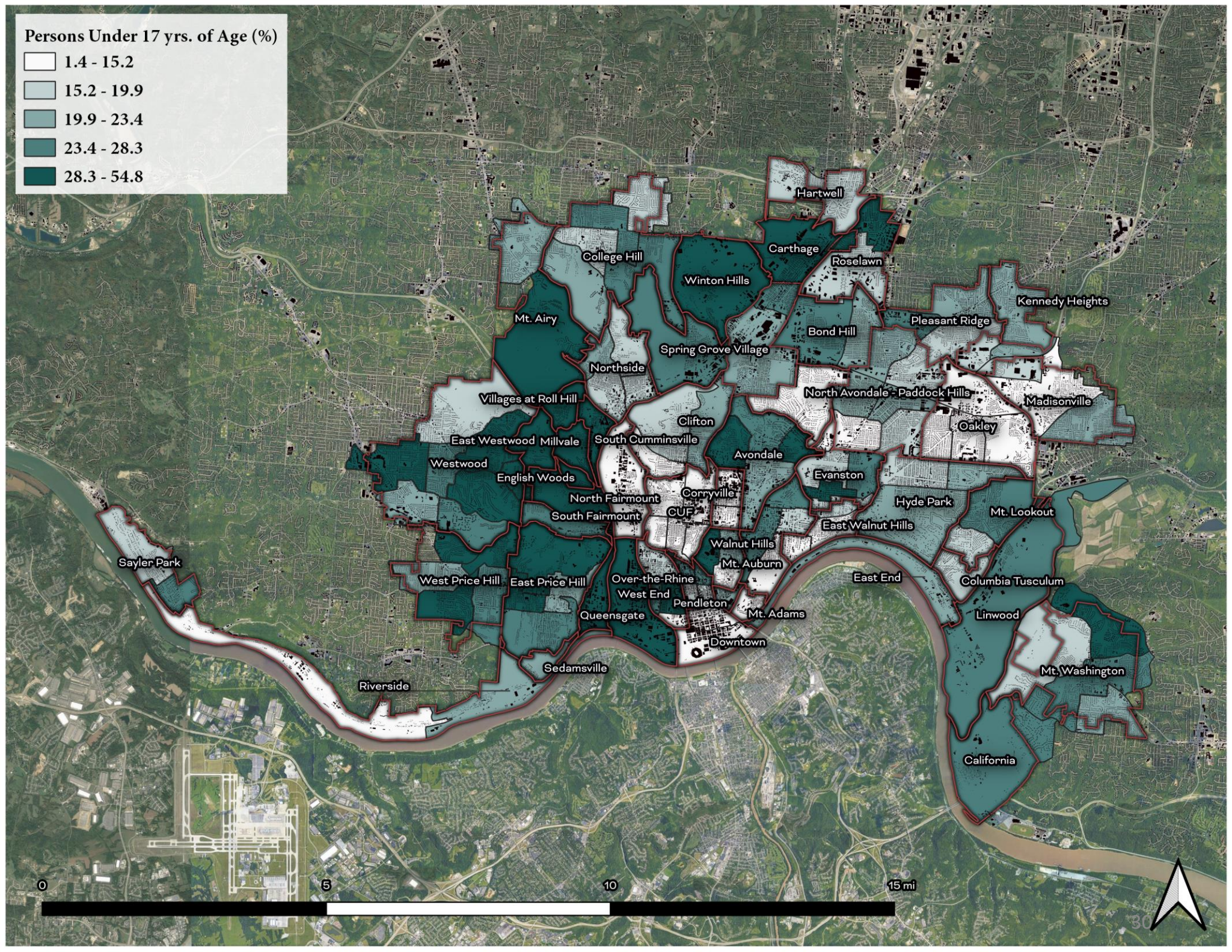
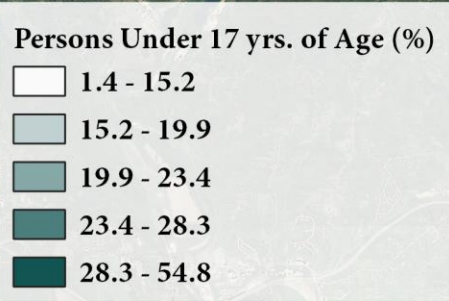
% of Population who are Elderly (>65 yrs)



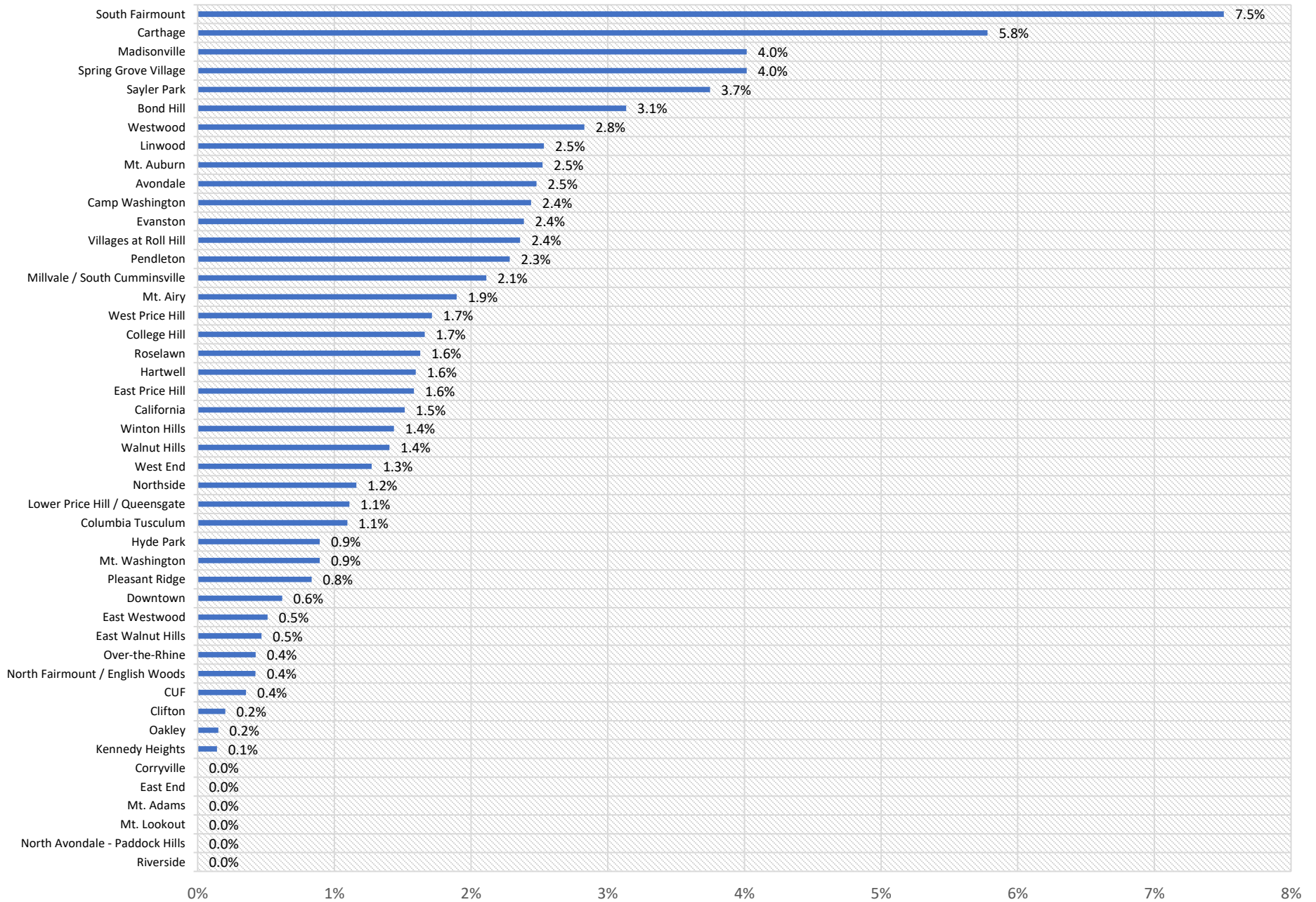


% of Population who are Children (Age <17 yrs.)

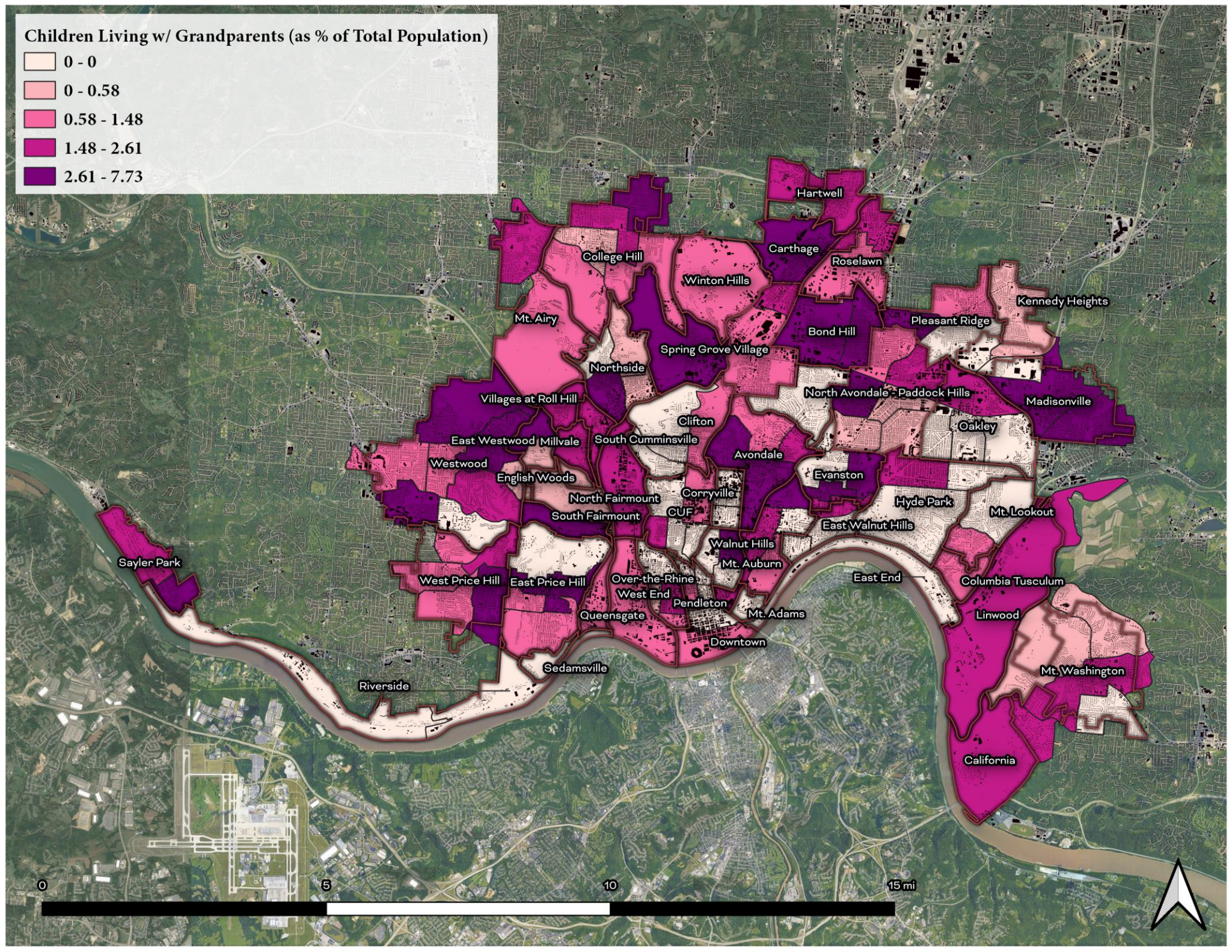
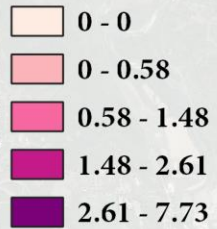




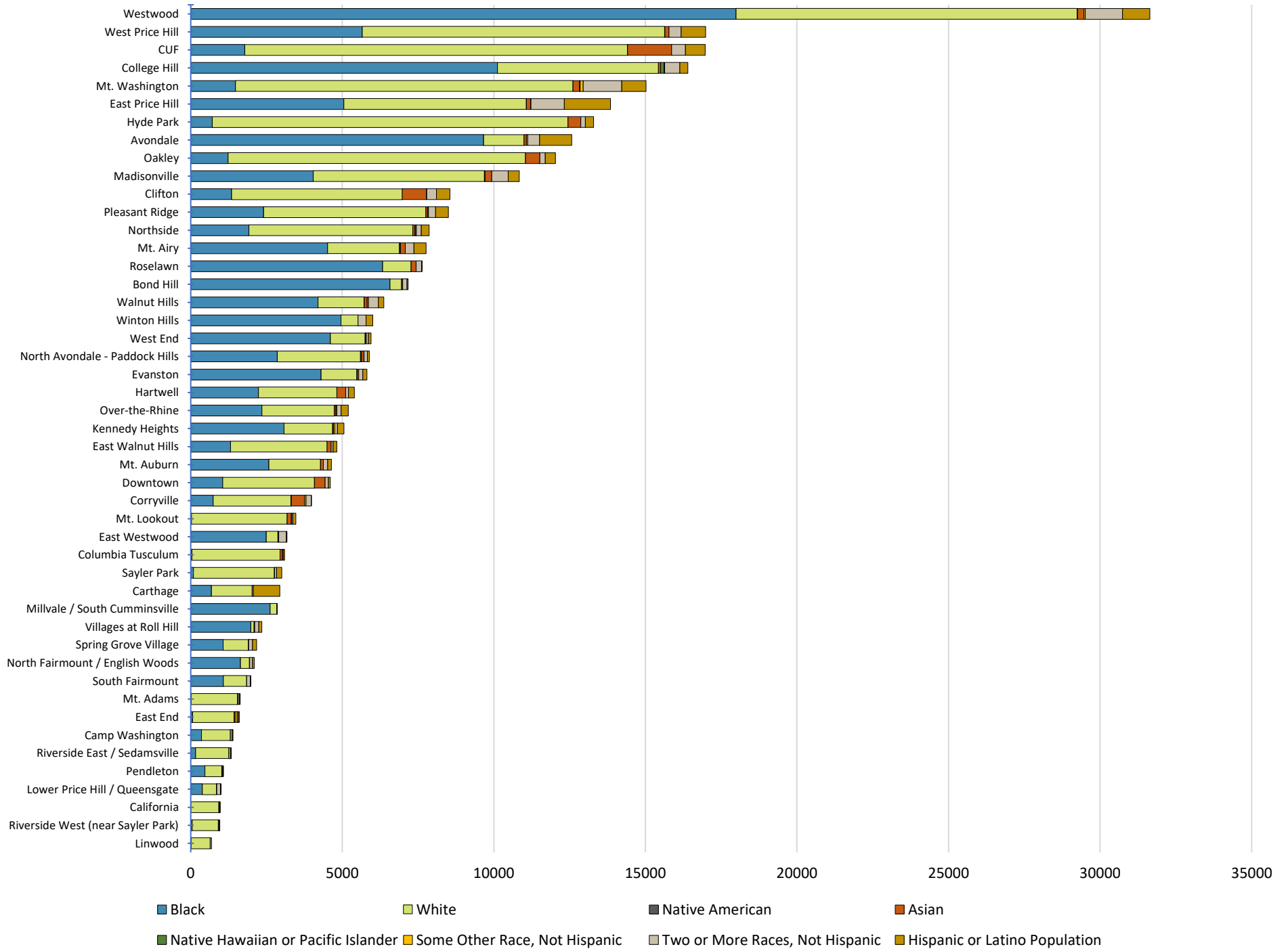
% of Population who are Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent



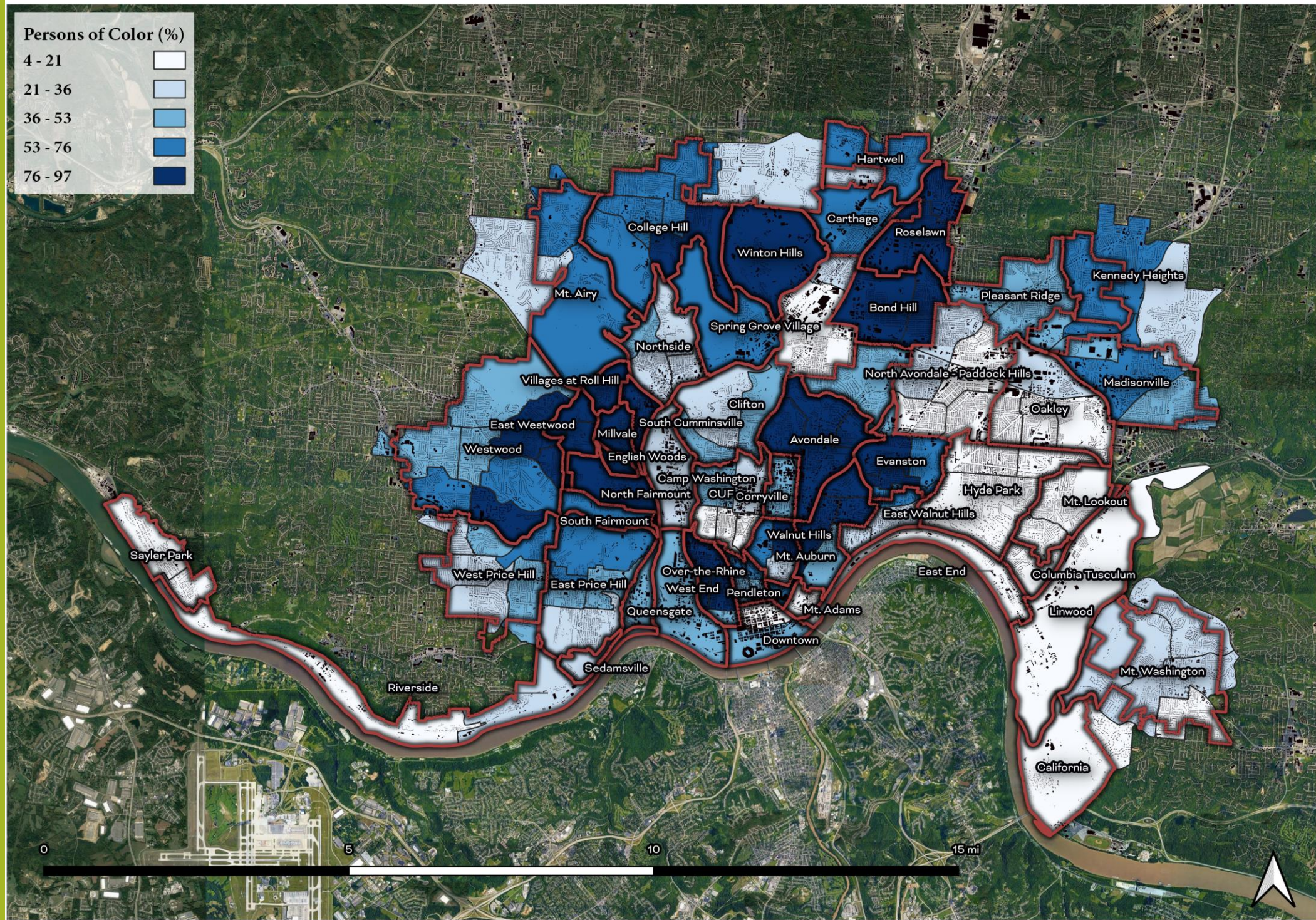
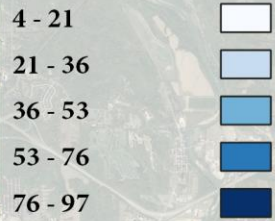
Children Living w/ Grandparents (as % of Total Population)



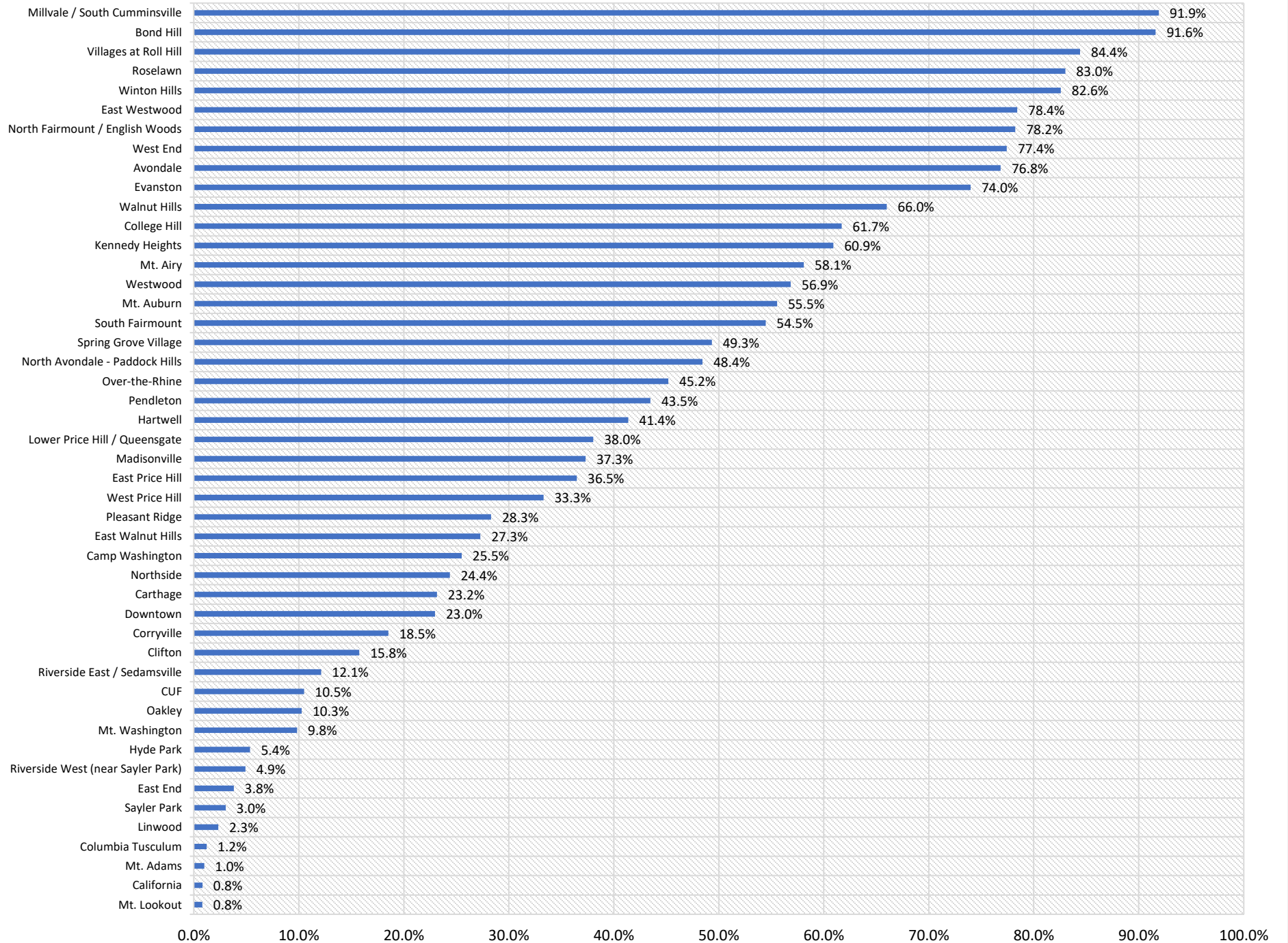
Total Population by Racial or Ethnic Categorization



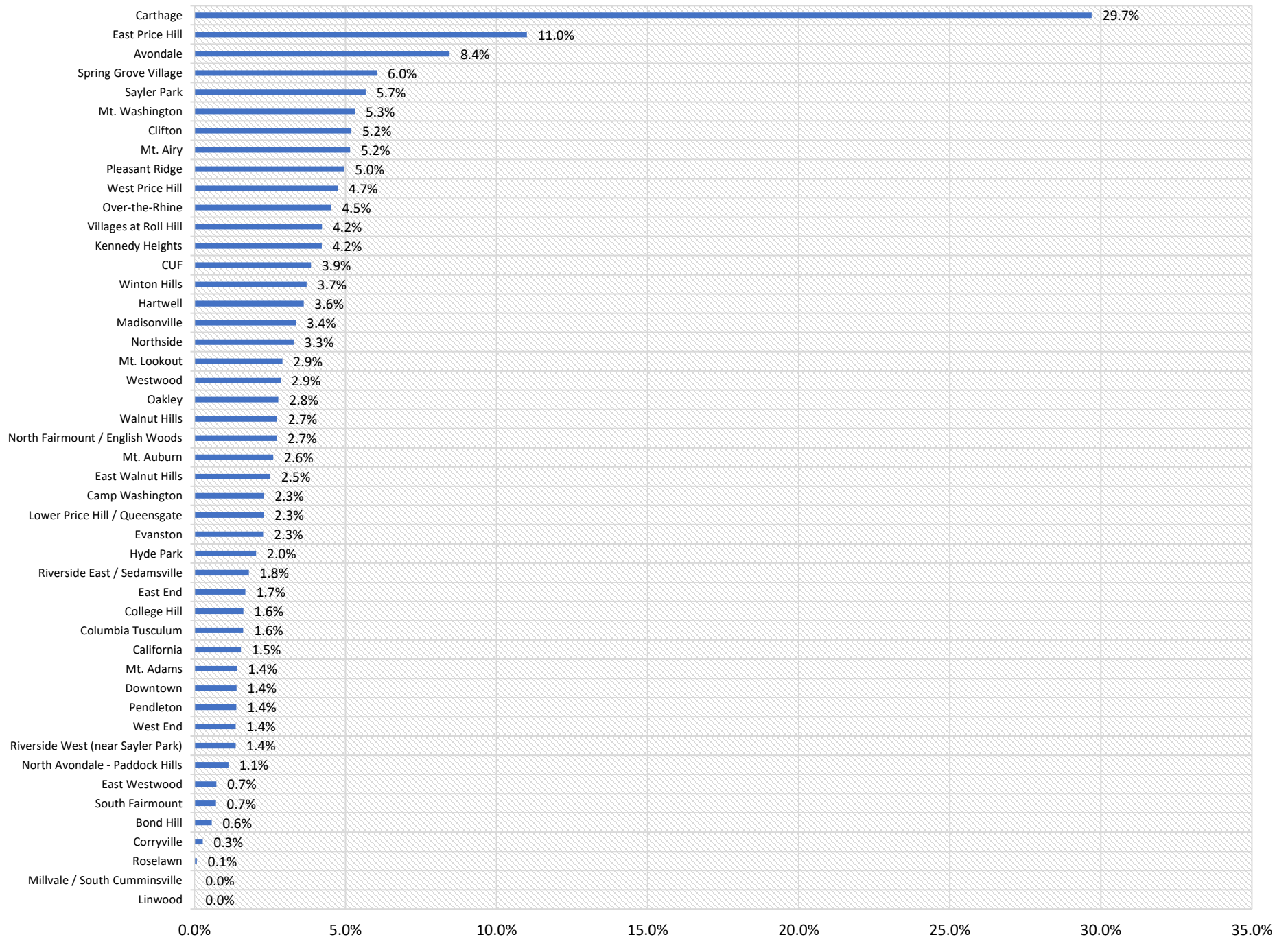
Persons of Color (%)



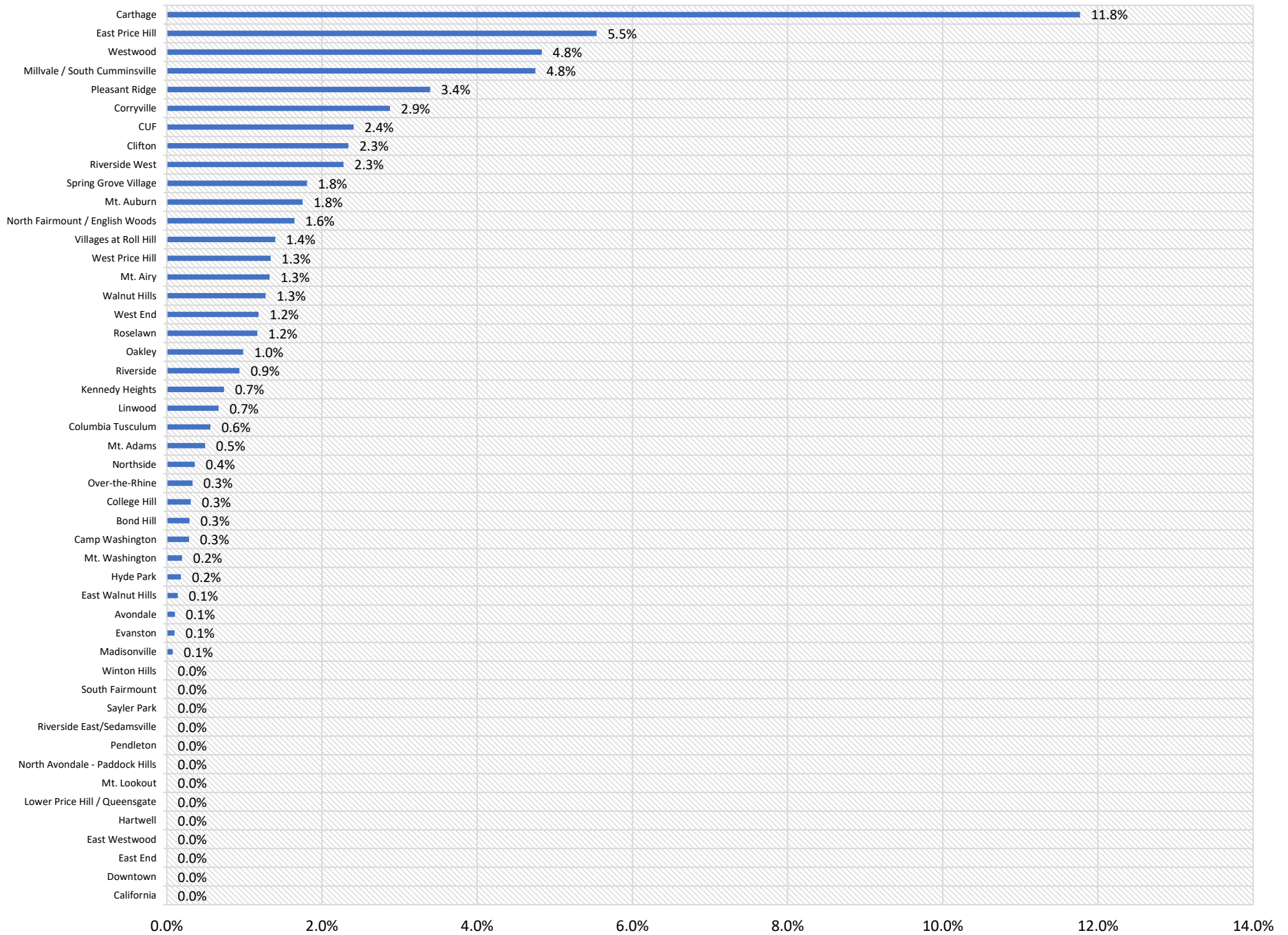
Black Population (as % of Total)



Hispanic Population (as % of Total)

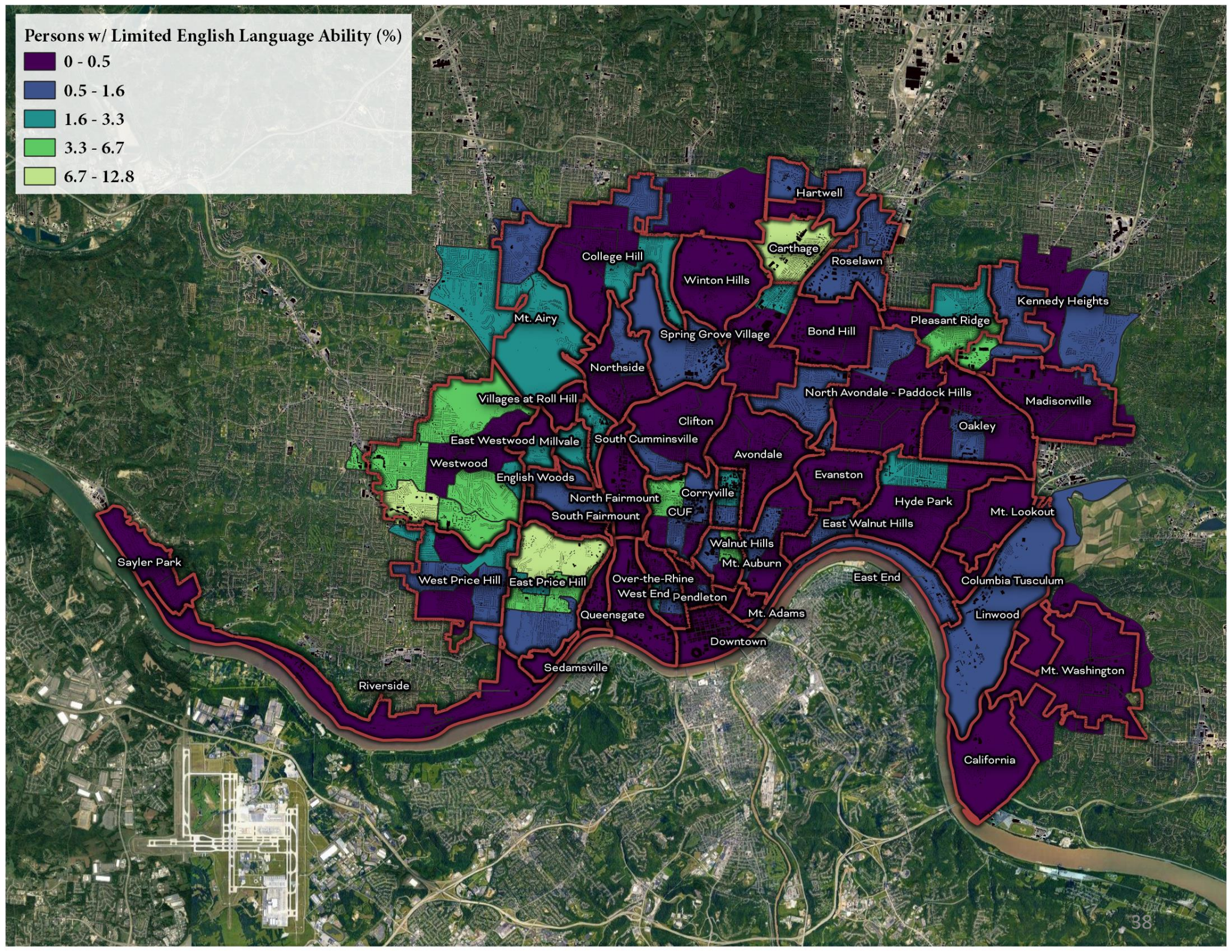


% of Population 5 and Older in Limited English Households

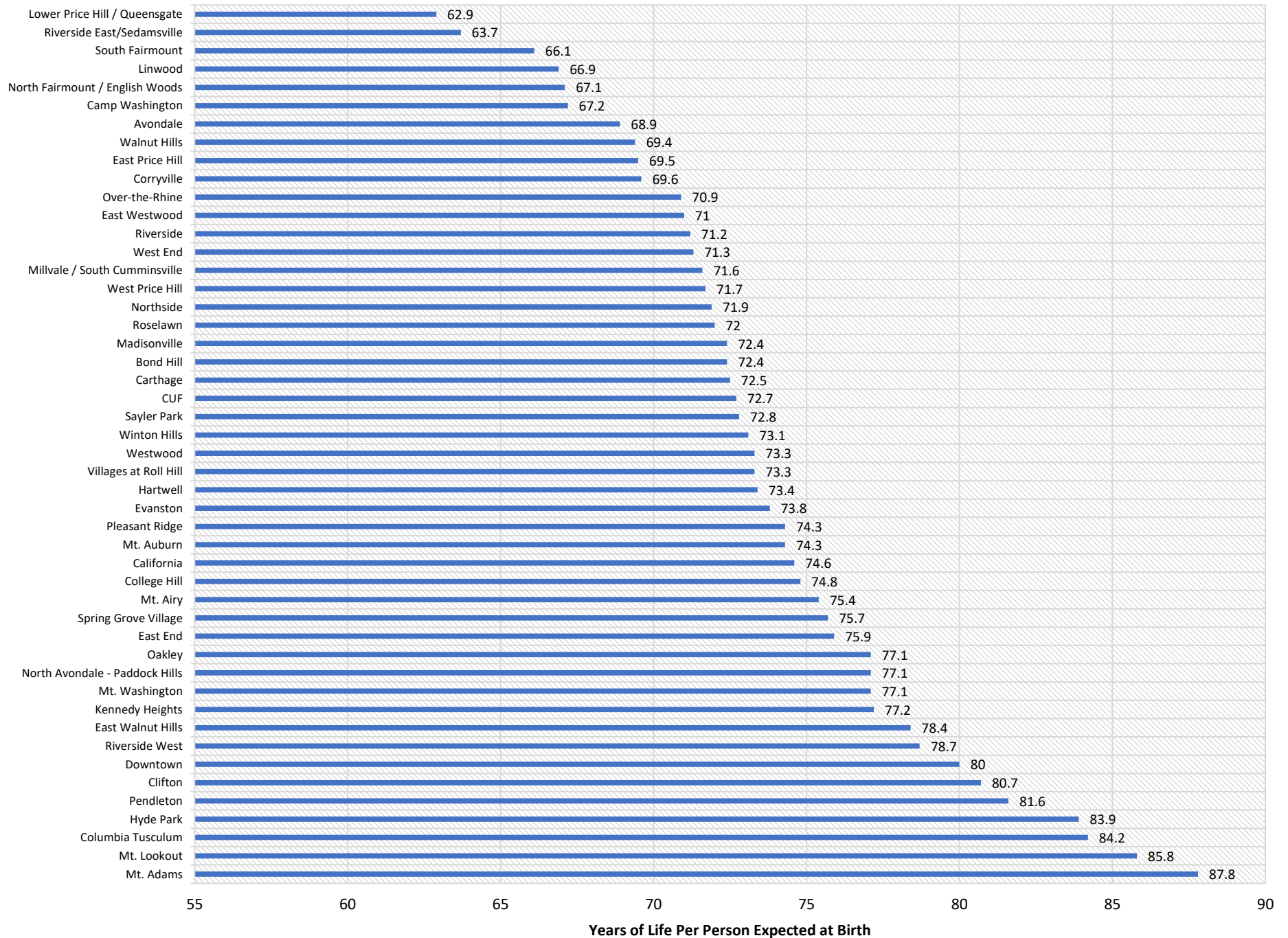


Persons w/ Limited English Language Ability (%)

- 0 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1.6
- 1.6 - 3.3
- 3.3 - 6.7
- 6.7 - 12.8

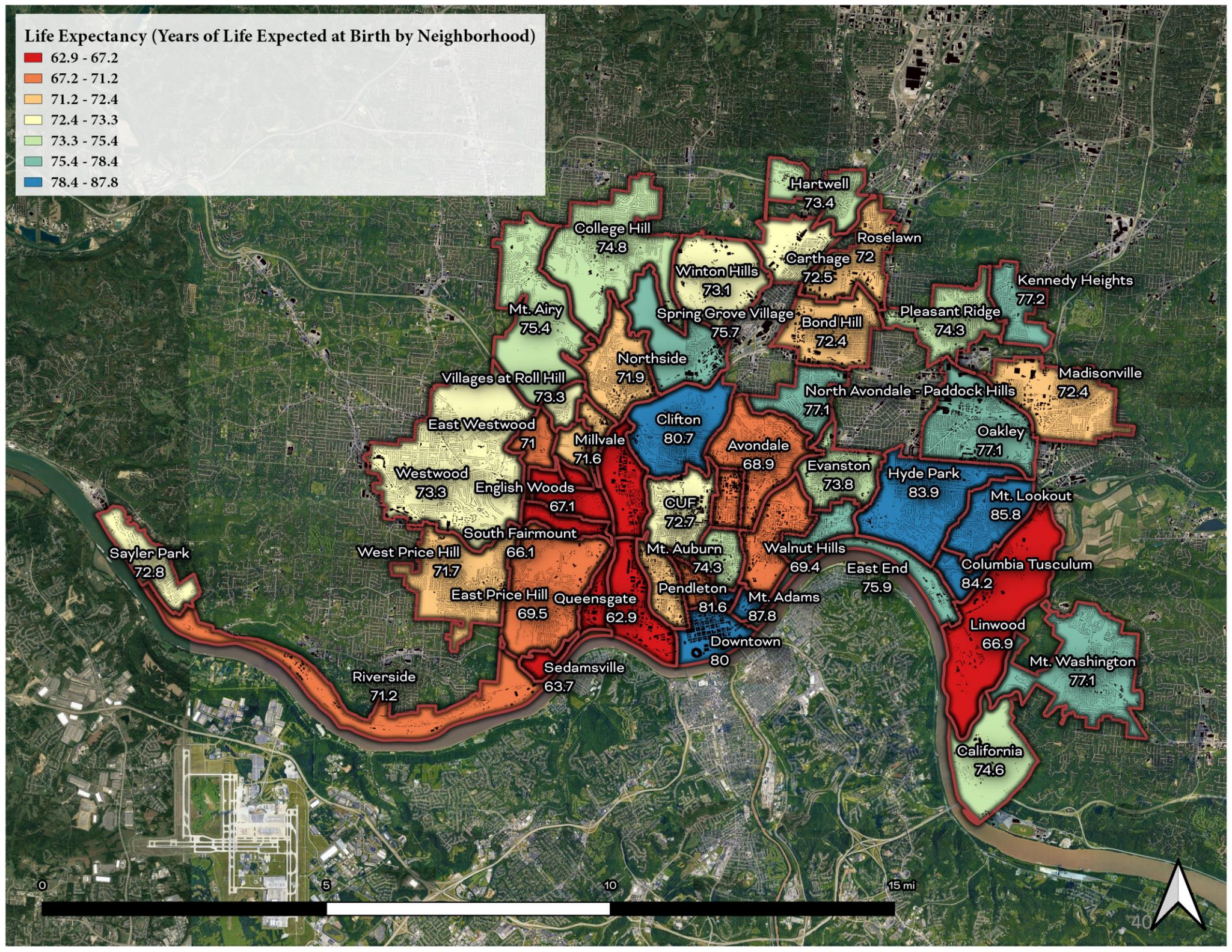


Average Life Expectancy (2007-2015; Insights)

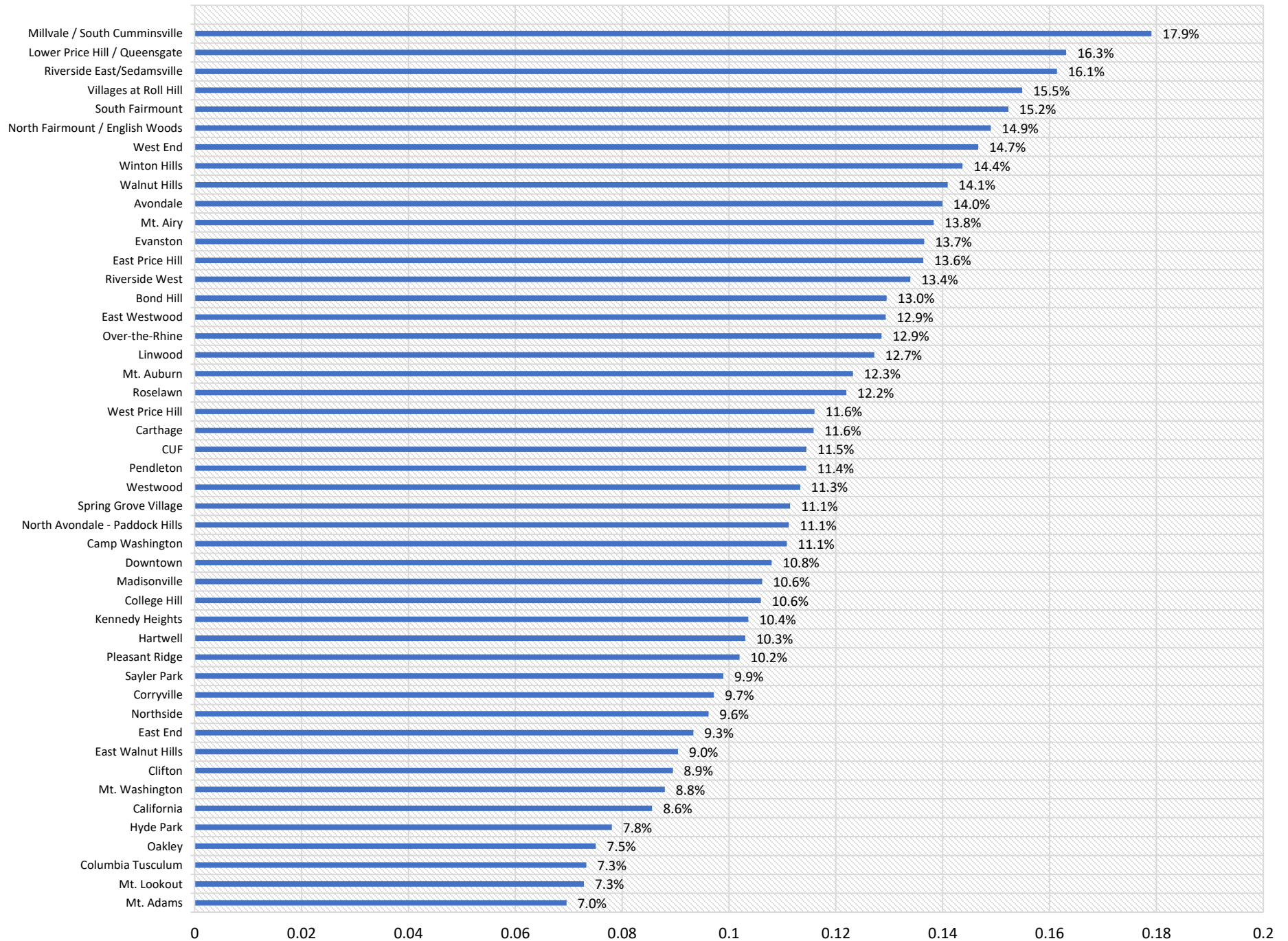


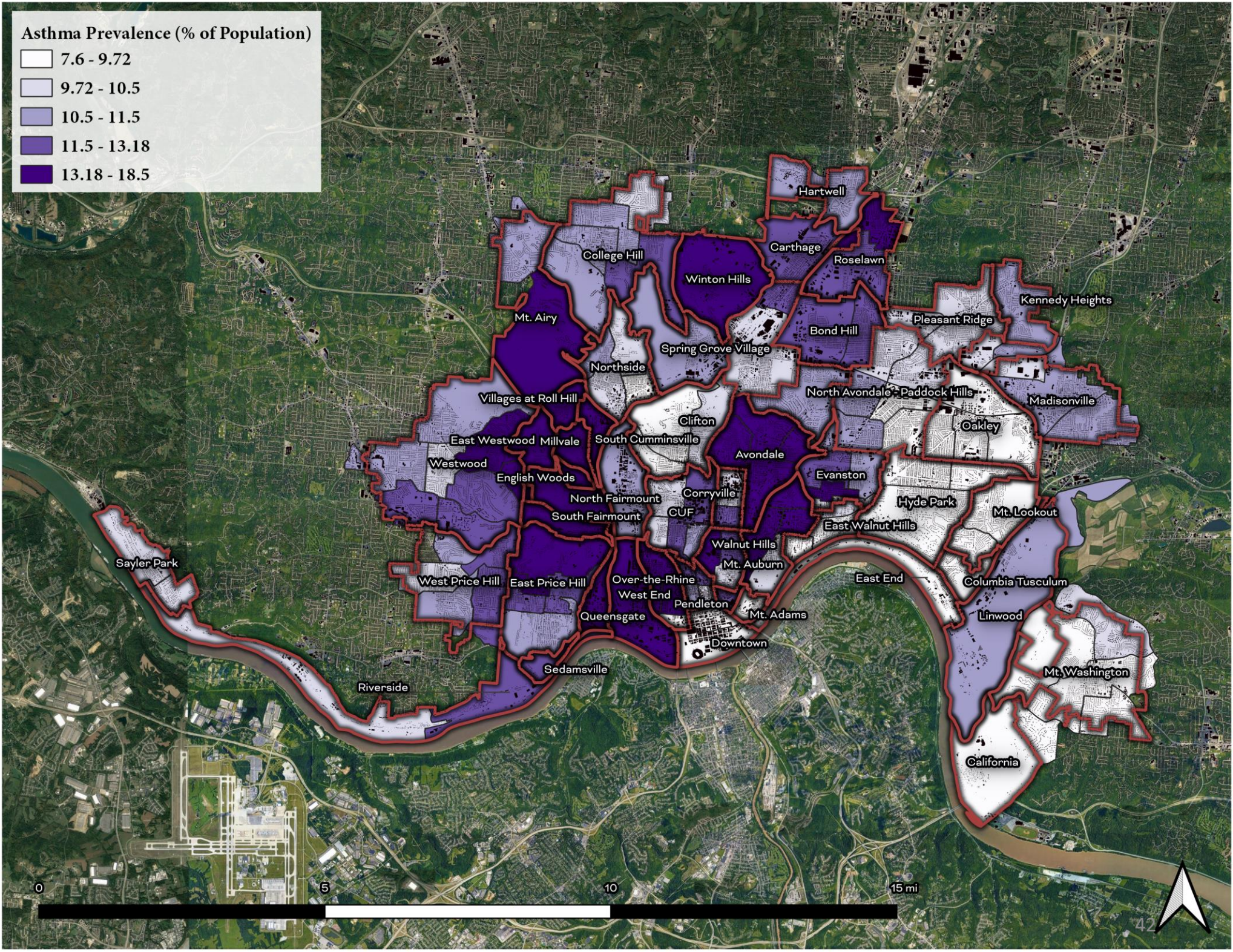
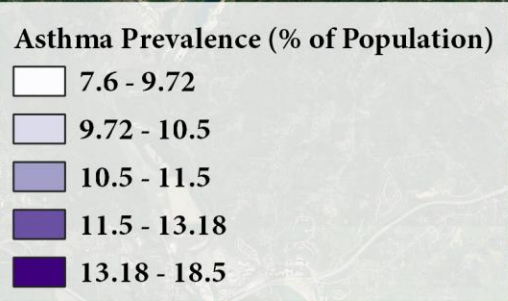
Life Expectancy (Years of Life Expected at Birth by Neighborhood)

- 62.9 - 67.2
- 67.2 - 71.2
- 71.2 - 72.4
- 72.4 - 73.3
- 73.3 - 75.4
- 75.4 - 78.4
- 78.4 - 87.8

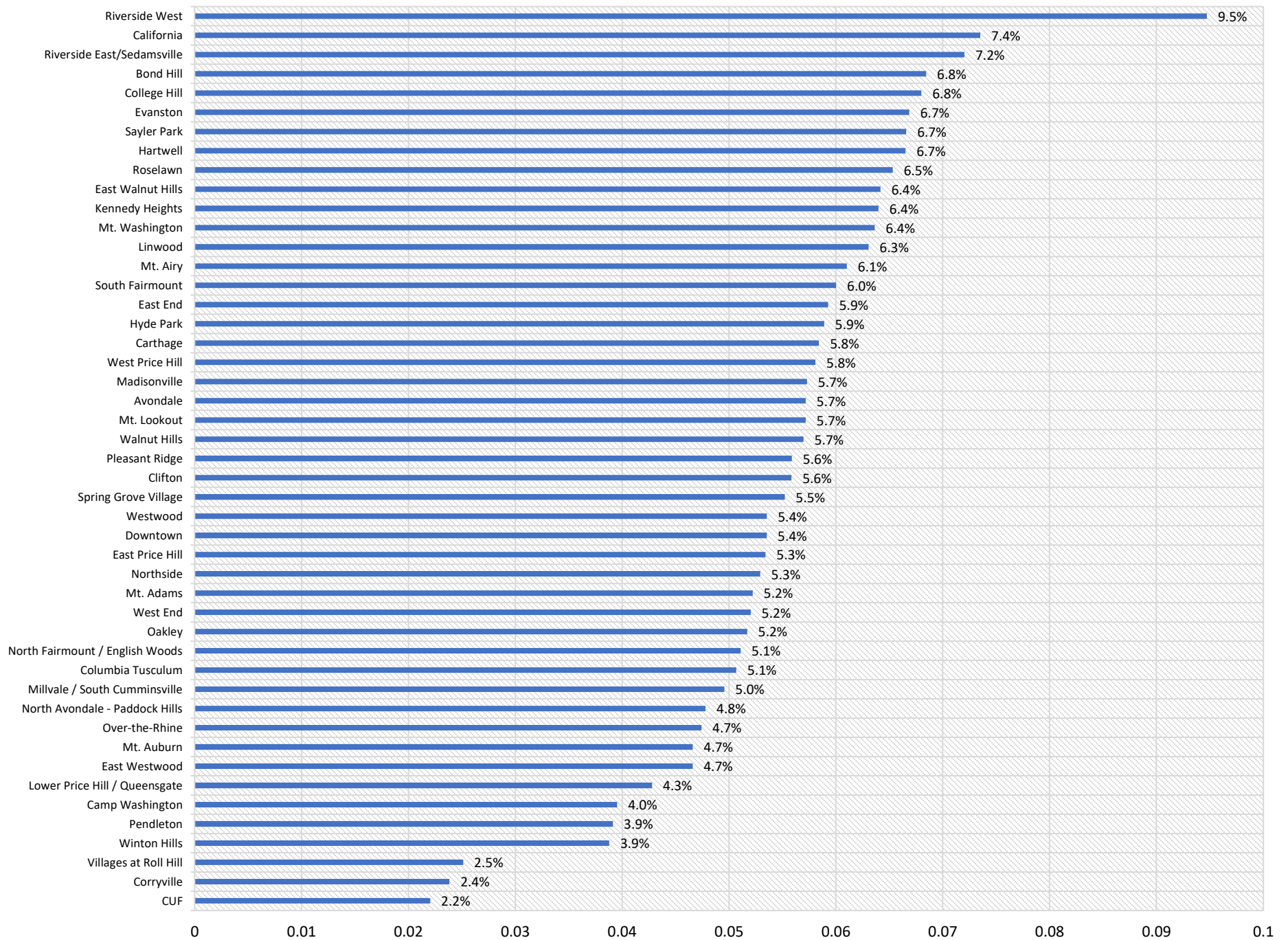


Estimate % of Persons w/ Asthma as Percent of Population (PLACES 2018)

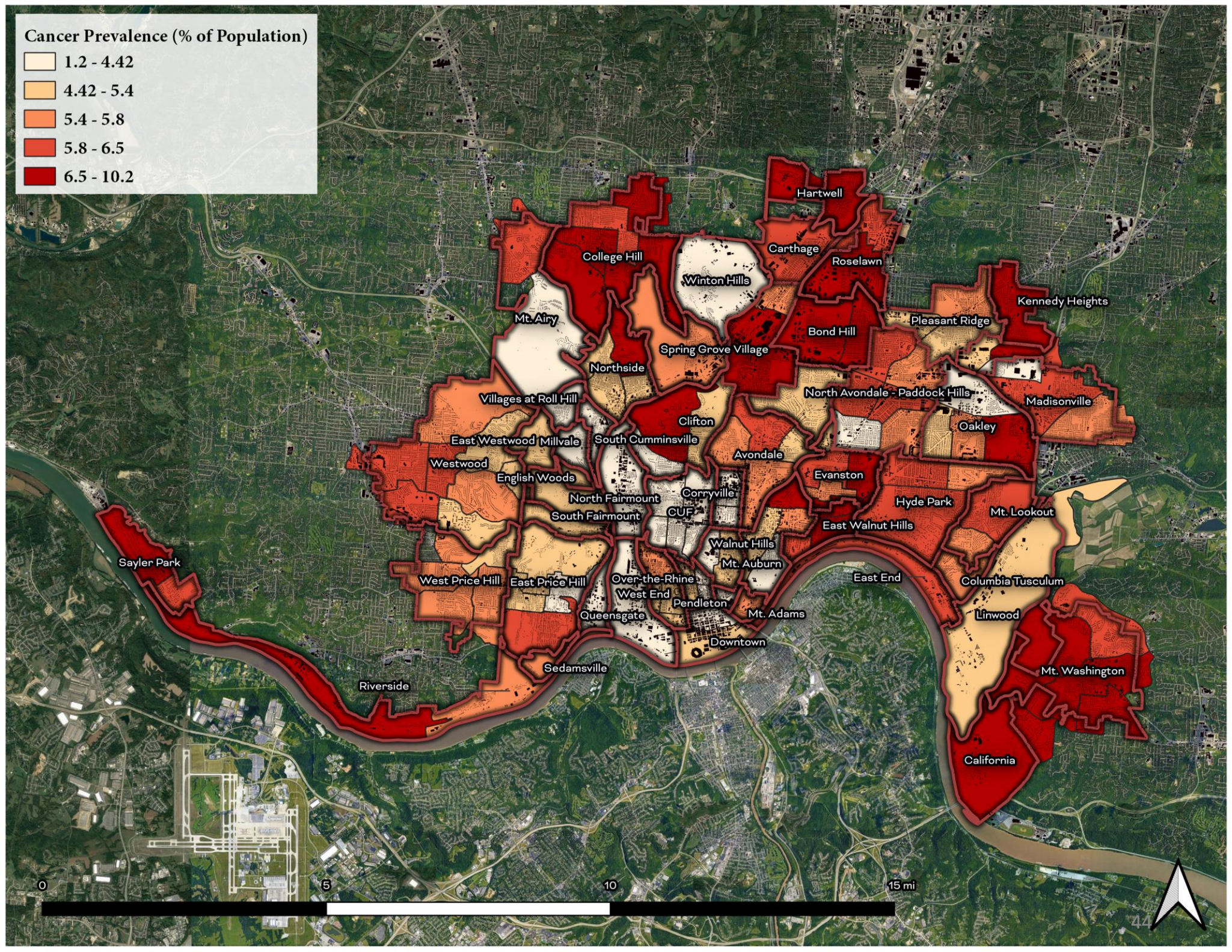
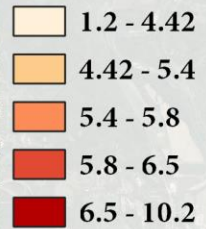




Estimate % of Persons w/ Cancer (PLACES 2018)



Cancer Prevalence (% of Population)



Sayler Park

Riverside

West Price Hill

East Price Hill

Over-the-Rhine

West End

Queensgate

Sedamsville

South Fairmount

North Fairmount

CUF

Westwood

English Woods

Villages at Roll Hill

East Westwood Millvale

South Cumminsville

Clifton

Northside

Spring Grove Village

College Hill

Winton Hills

Hartwell

Carthage

Roselawn

Bond Hill

Pleasant Ridge

Kennedy Heights

Madisonville

Oakley

North Avondale - Paddock Hills

Avondale

Evanston

Hyde Park

East Walnut Hills

Mt. Lookout

Linwood

Columbia Tusculum

East End

California

Mt. Washington

Downtown

Mt. Adams

Pendleton

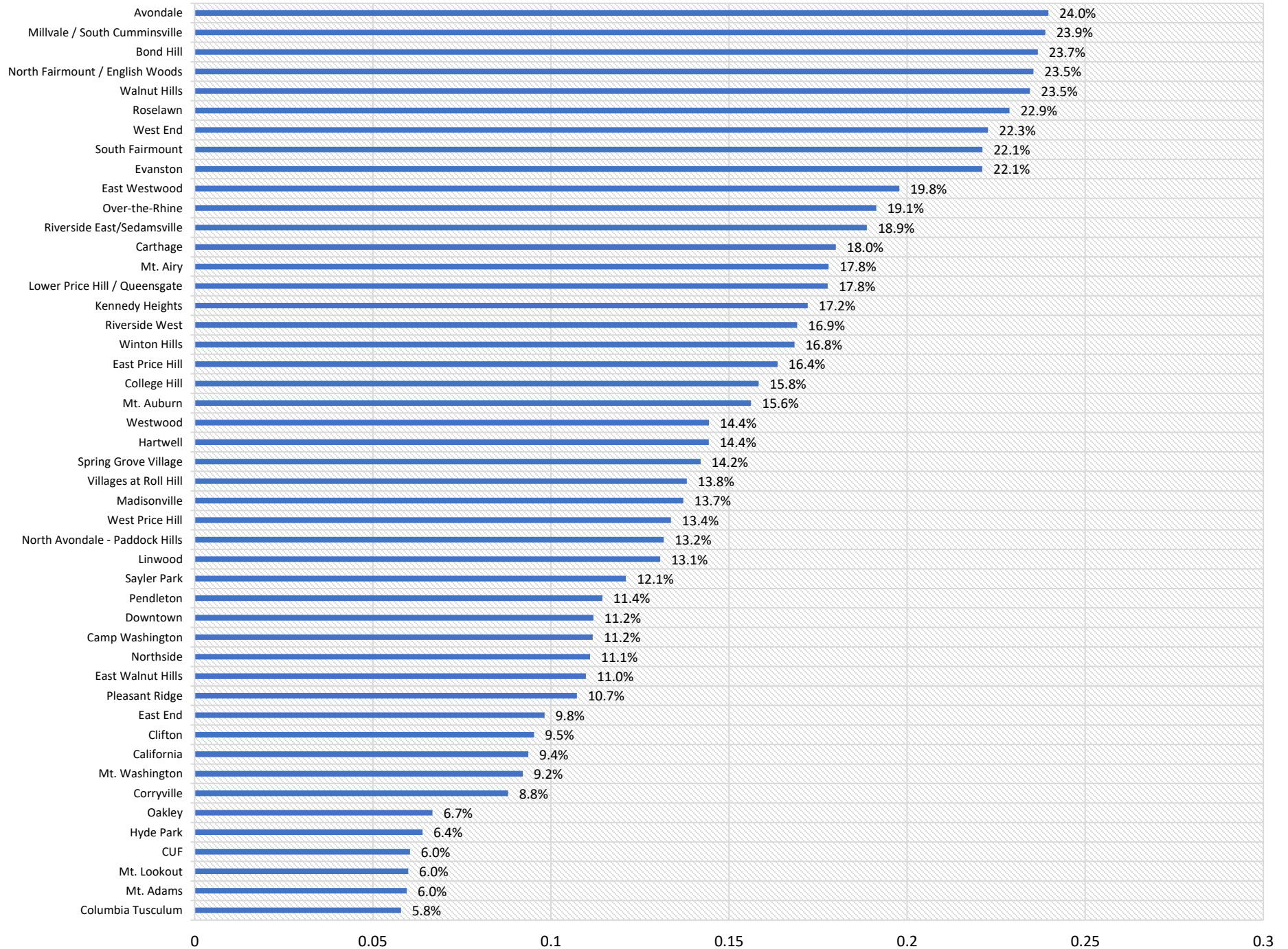
Walnut Hills

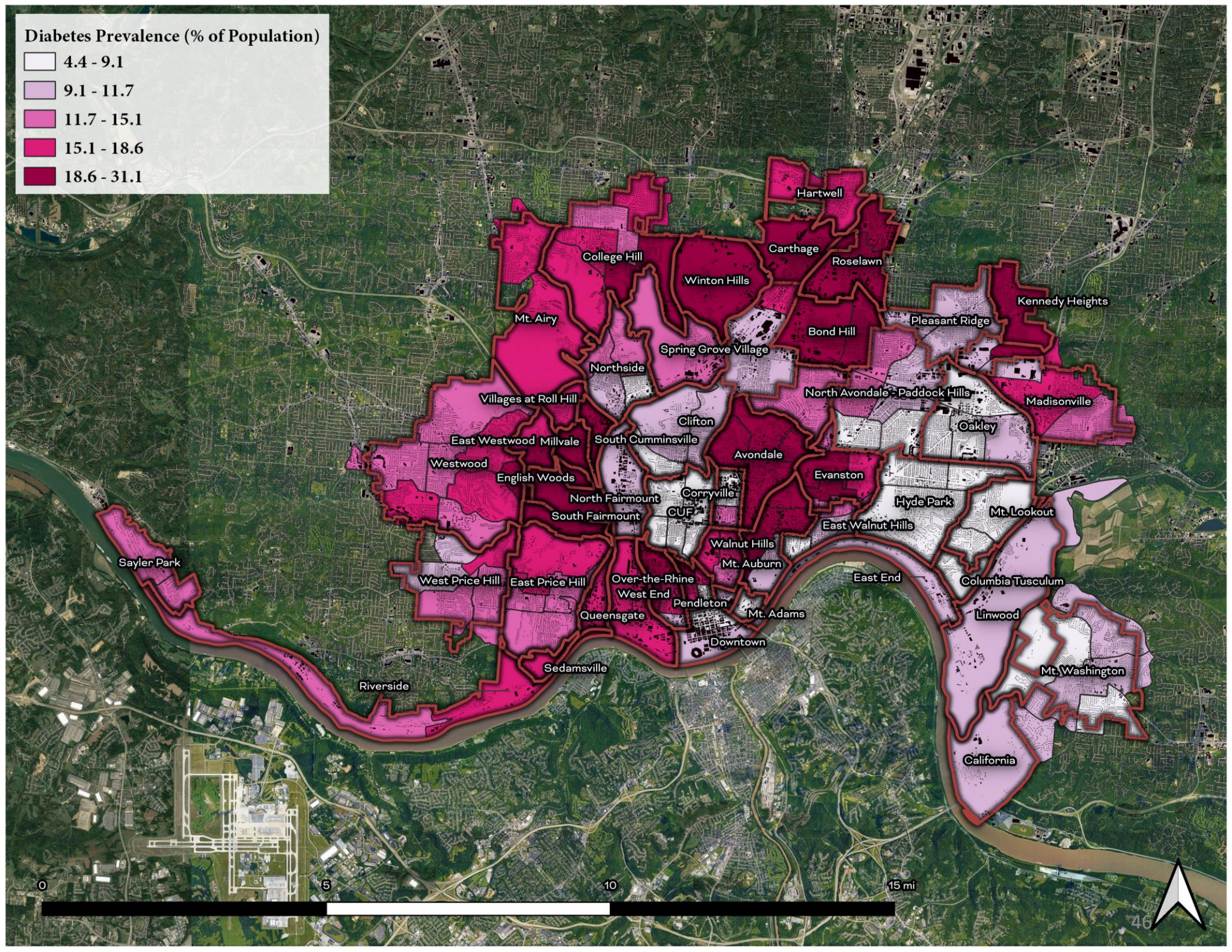
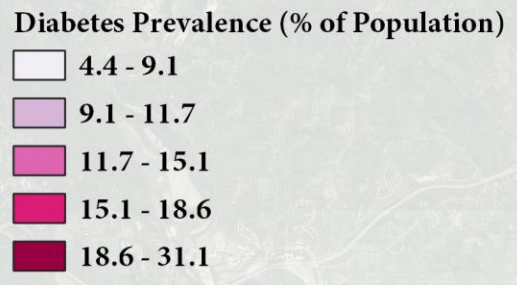
Mt. Auburn

44

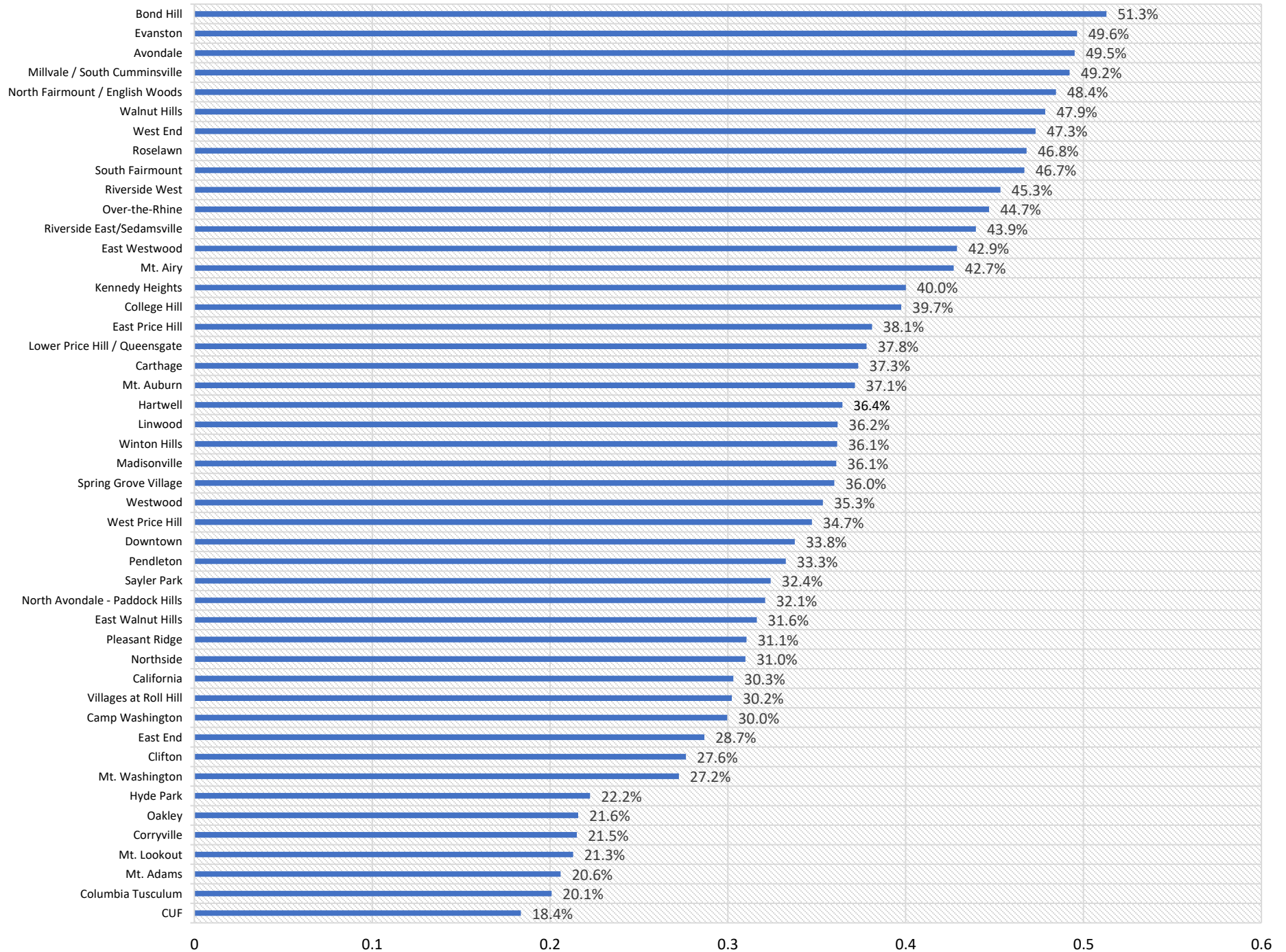


Estimate % of Persons w/ Diabetes (PLACES 2018)

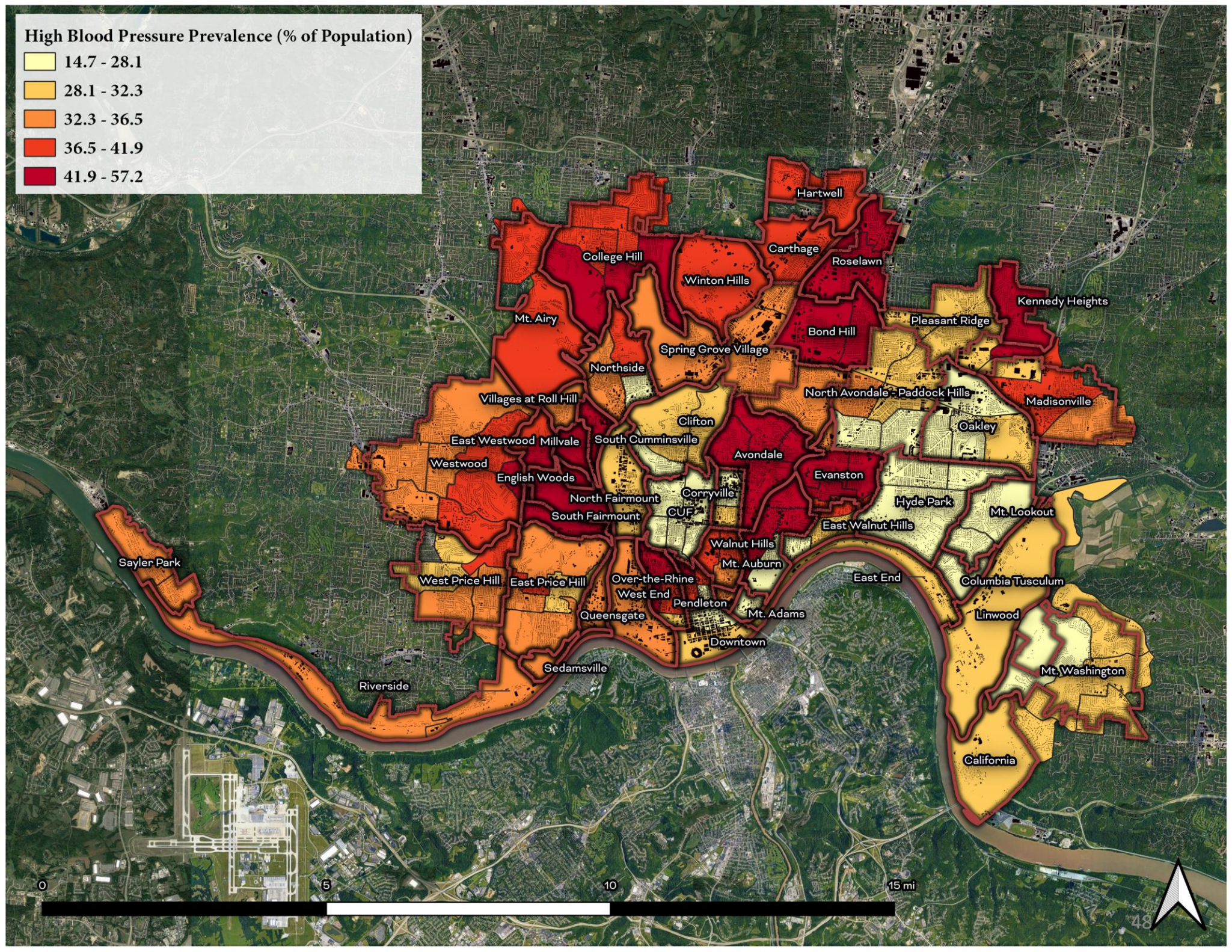
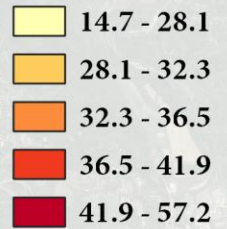




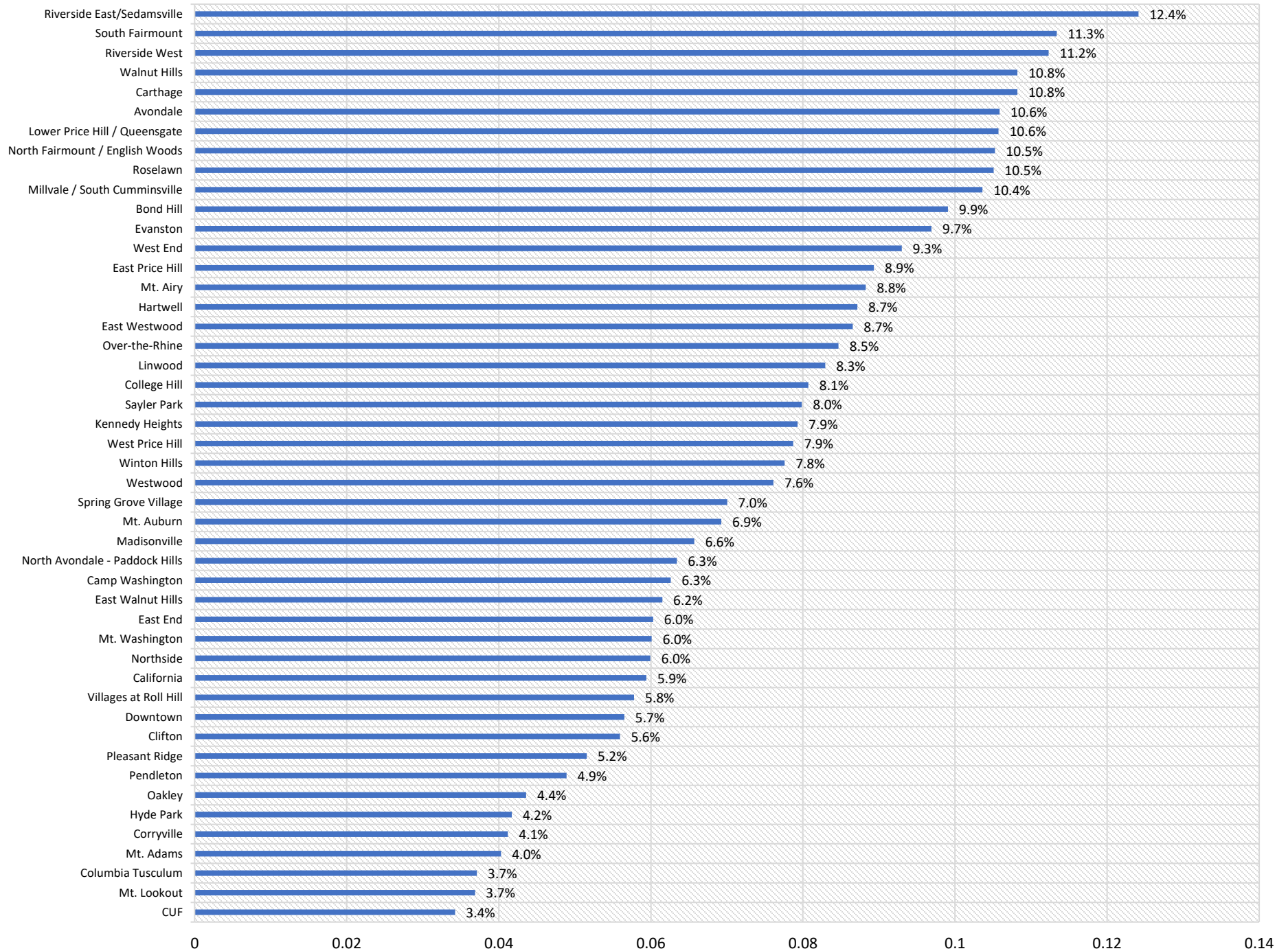
Estimate % of Persons w/ High Blood Pressure (PLACES 2018)

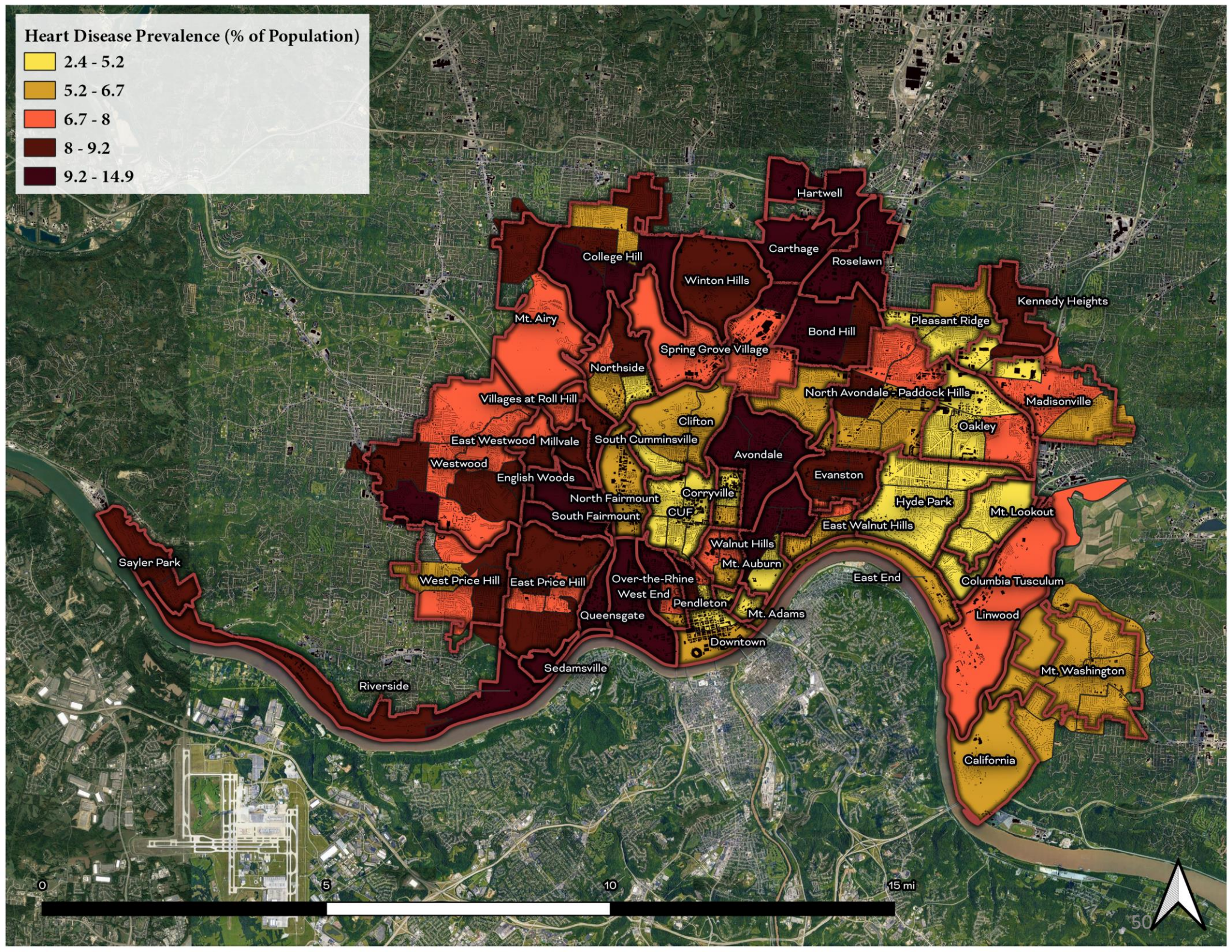
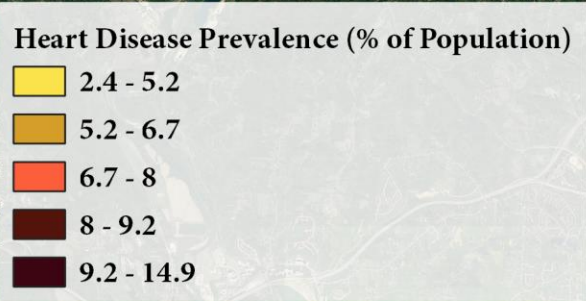


High Blood Pressure Prevalence (% of Population)

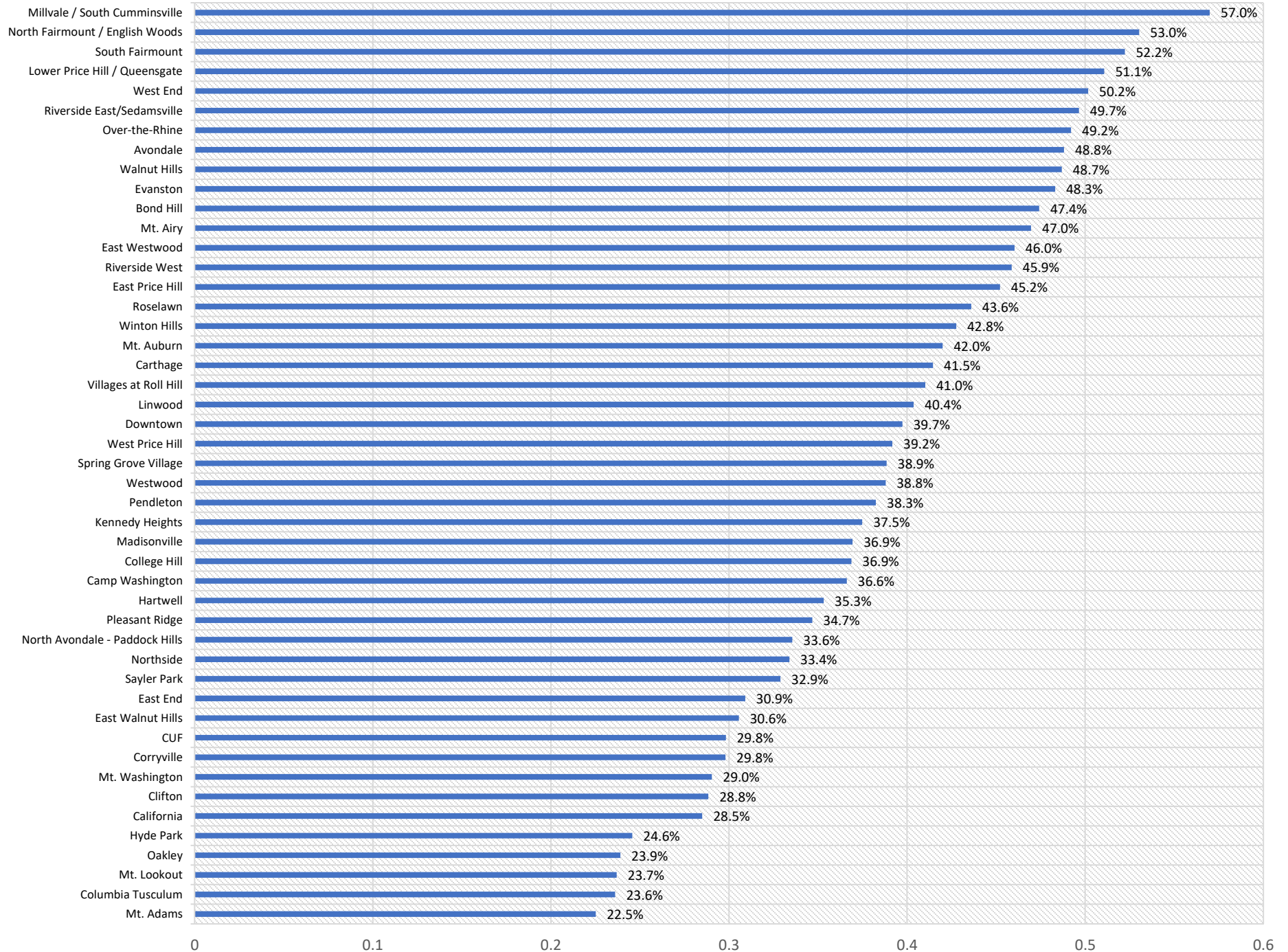


Estimate % of Persons w/ Heart Disease (PLACES 2018)



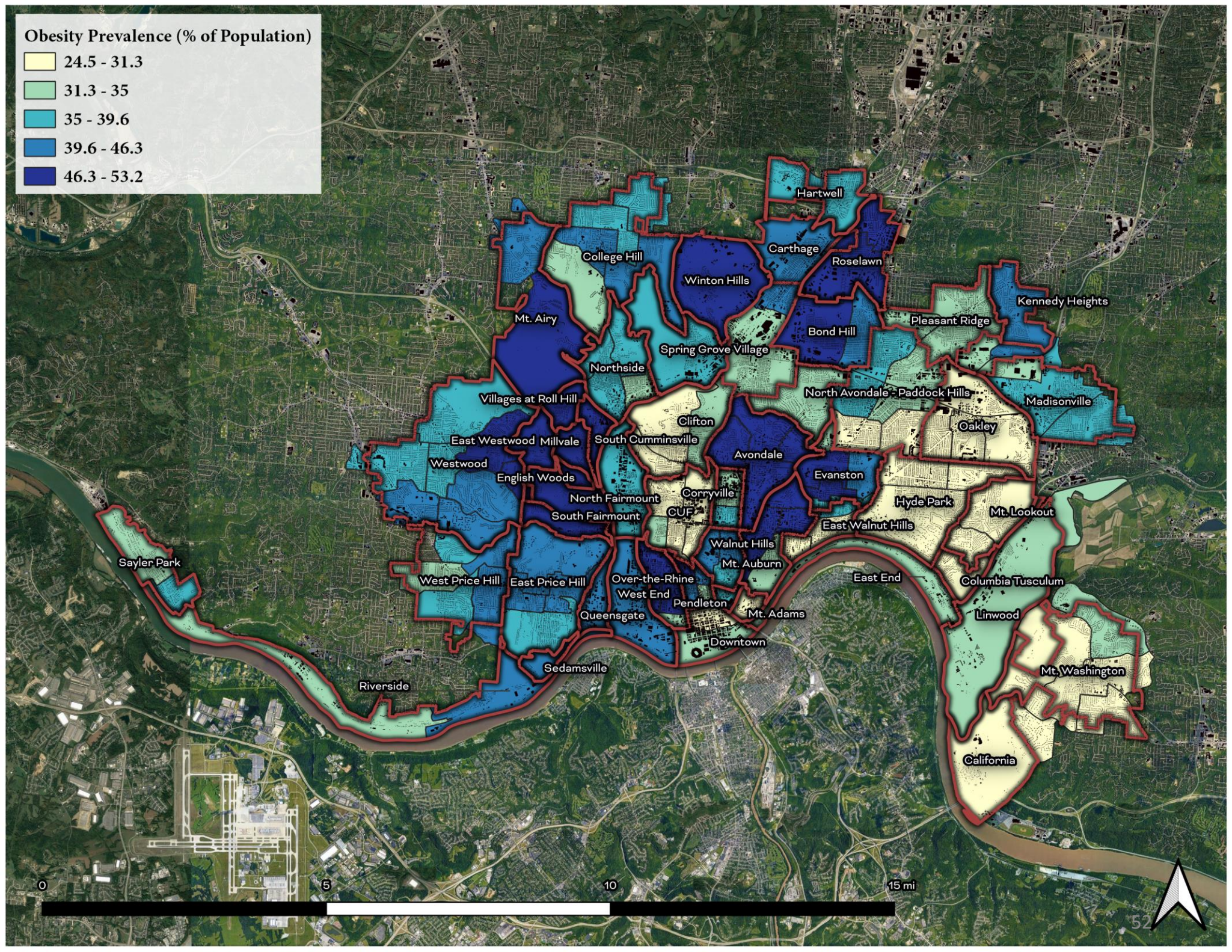


Estimate % of Persons w/ Obesity (PLACES 2018)

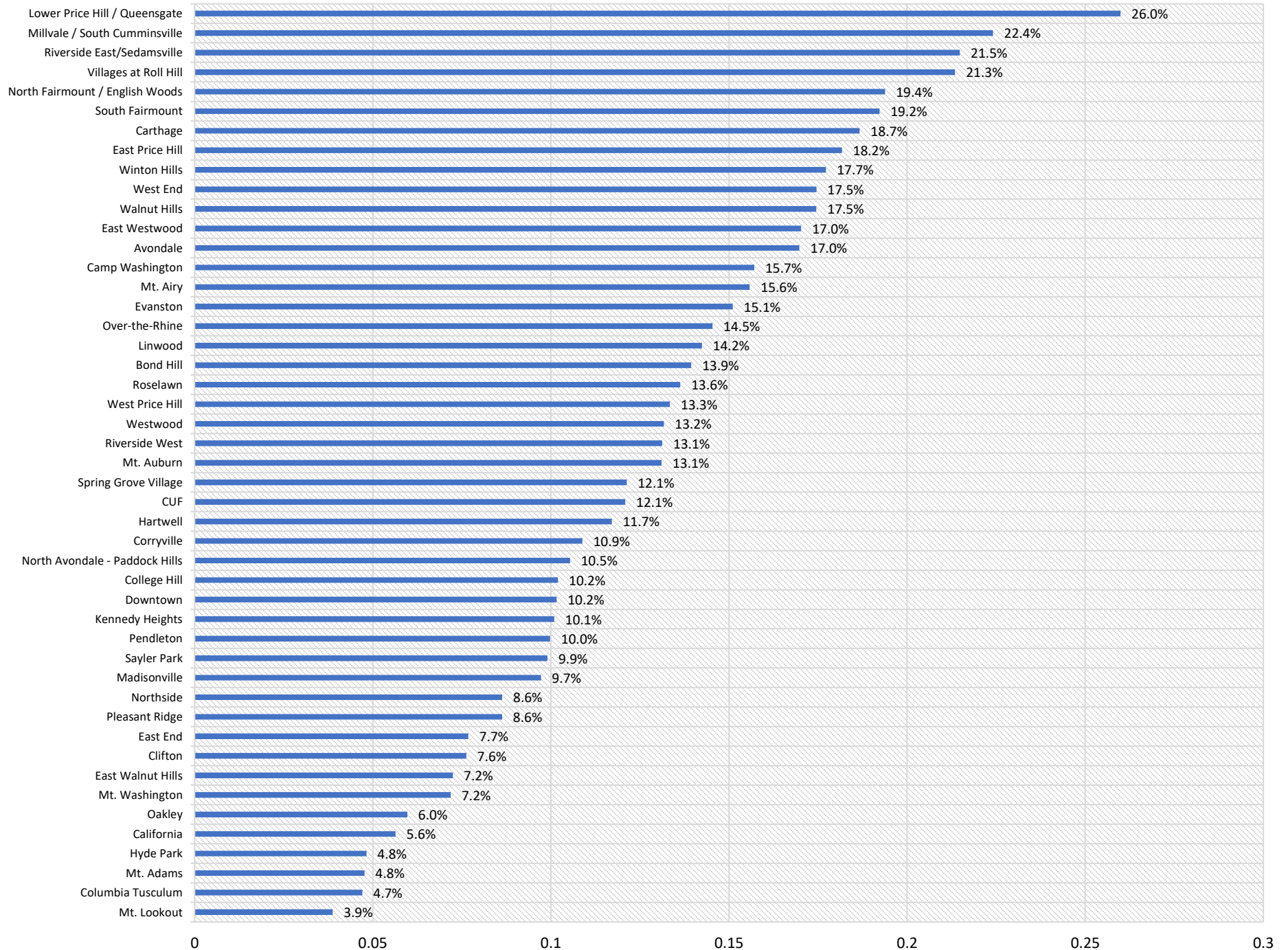


Obesity Prevalence (% of Population)

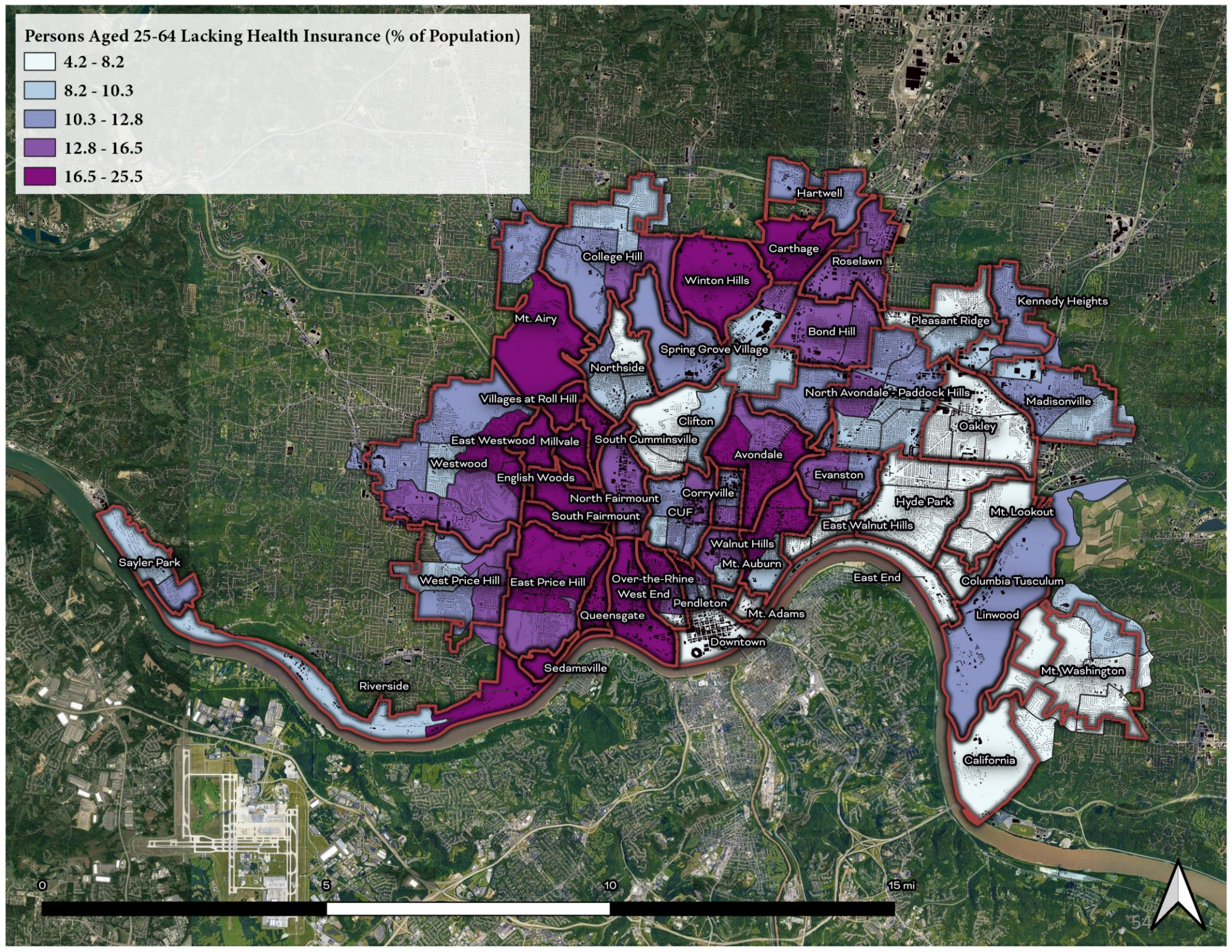
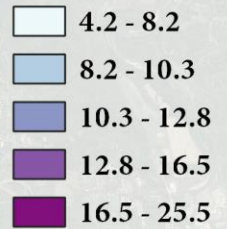
- 24.5 - 31.3
- 31.3 - 35
- 35 - 39.6
- 39.6 - 46.3
- 46.3 - 53.2



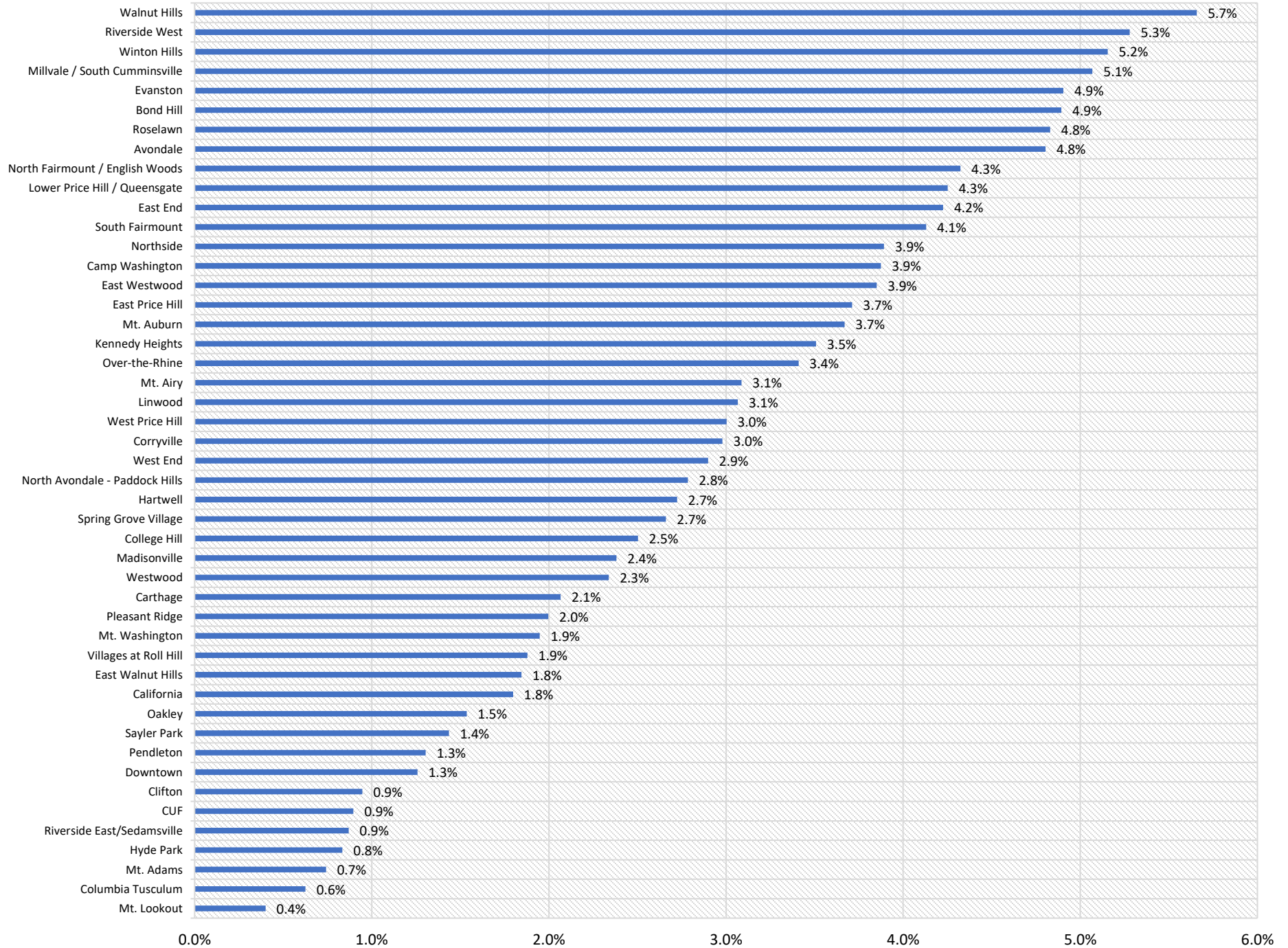
Estimate % of Adults Aged 18-64 without Health Insurance



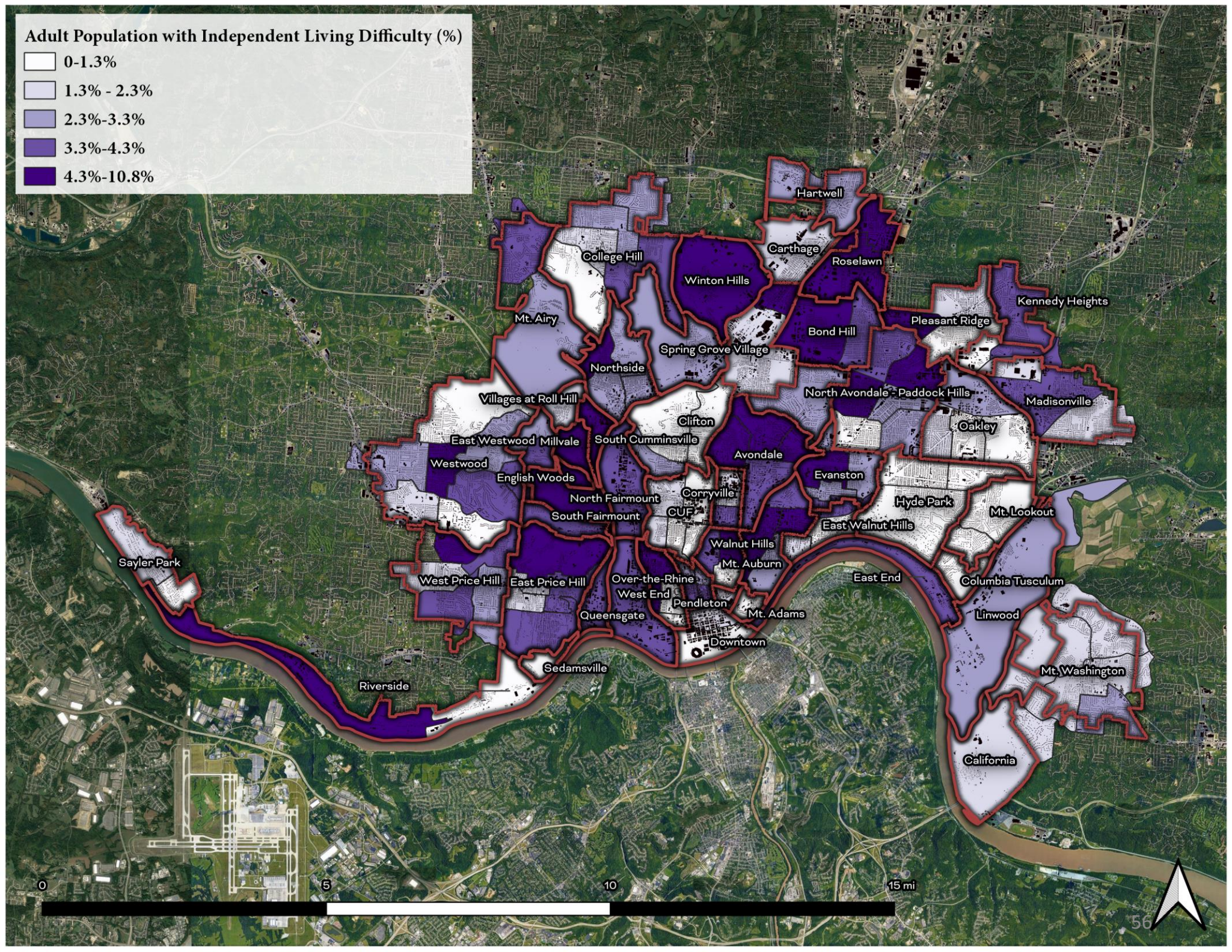
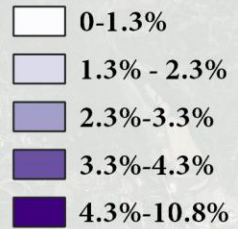
Persons Aged 25-64 Lacking Health Insurance (% of Population)



% of Population 18 years and over with an independent living difficulty (ACS)



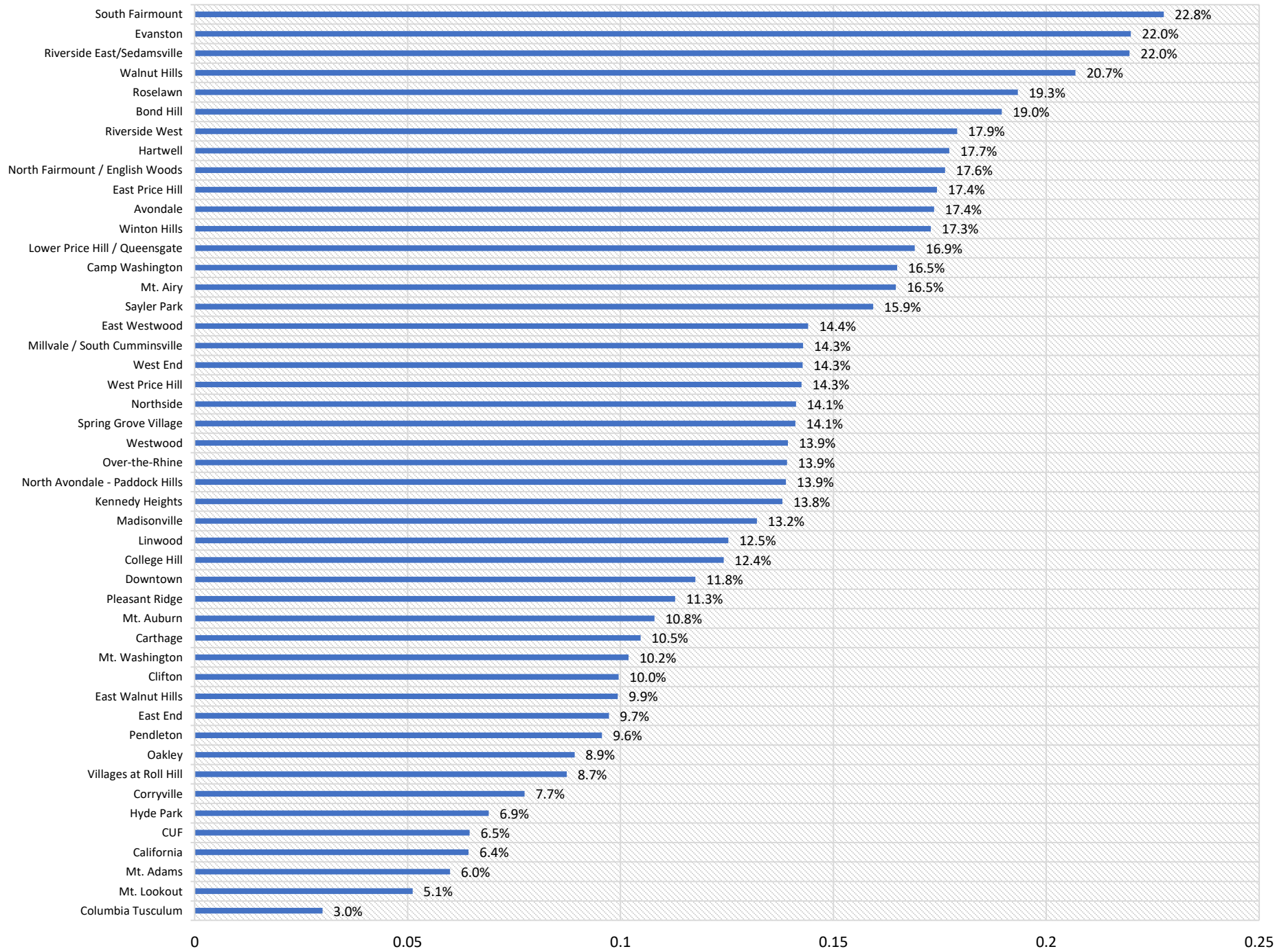
Adult Population with Independent Living Difficulty (%)

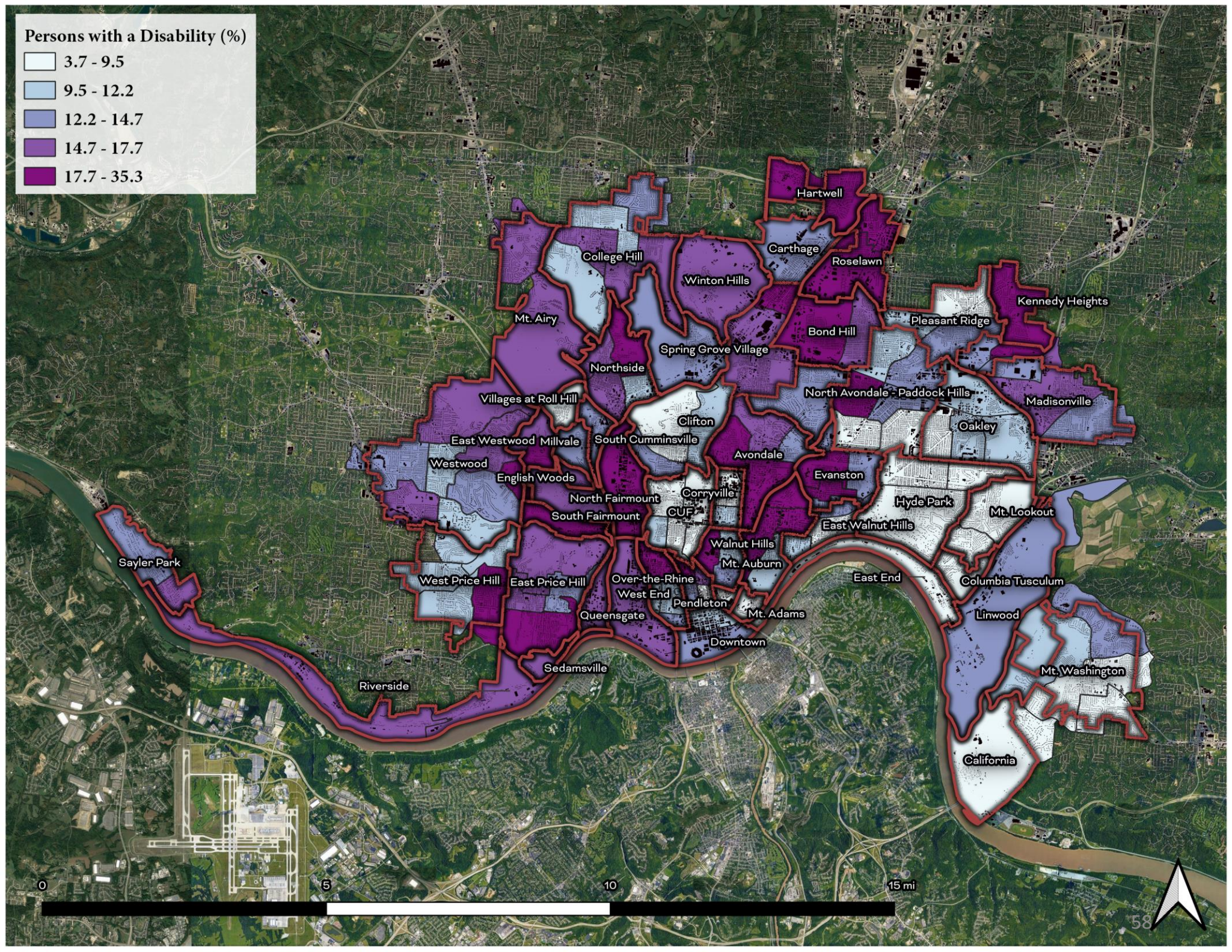


Neighborhoods labeled on the map include: Hartwell, Carthage, Roselawn, College Hill, Winton Hills, Kennedy Heights, Mt. Airy, Spring Grove Village, Bond Hill, Pleasant Ridge, Northside, Villages at Roll Hill, North Avondale, Paddock Hills, Clifton, Avondale, Madisonville, East Westwood Millvale, South Cumminsville, Oakley, Westwood, English Woods, Evanston, Hyde Park, North Fairmount, Corryville, Mt. Lookout, South Fairmount, CUF, East Walnut Hills, West Price Hill, East Price Hill, Over-the-Rhine, Mt. Auburn, East End, West End, Pendleton, Queensgate, Mt. Adams, Columbia Tusculum, Sedamsville, Downtown, Riverside, Sayler Park, and California.

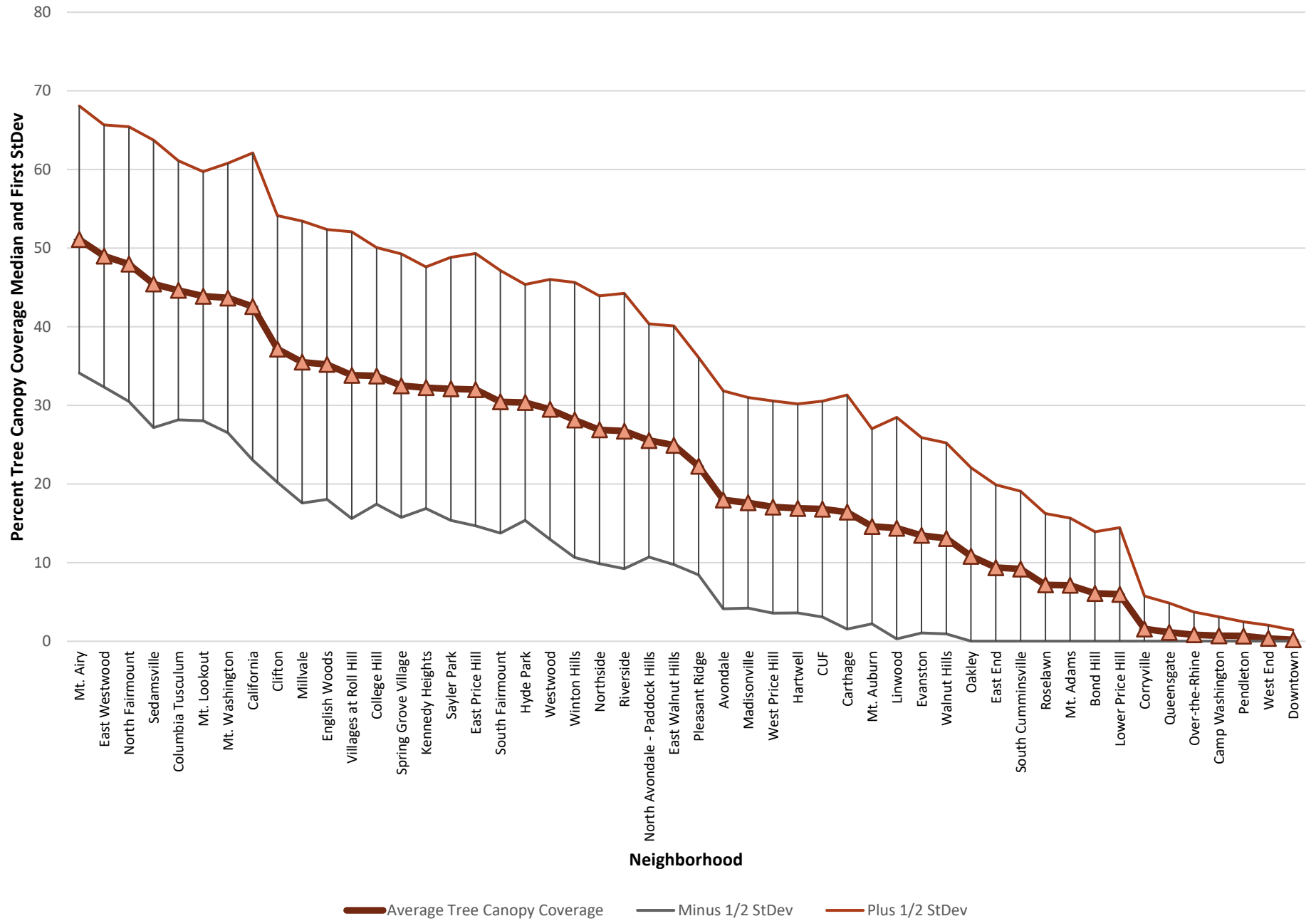


% of Population with a Disability (ACS)



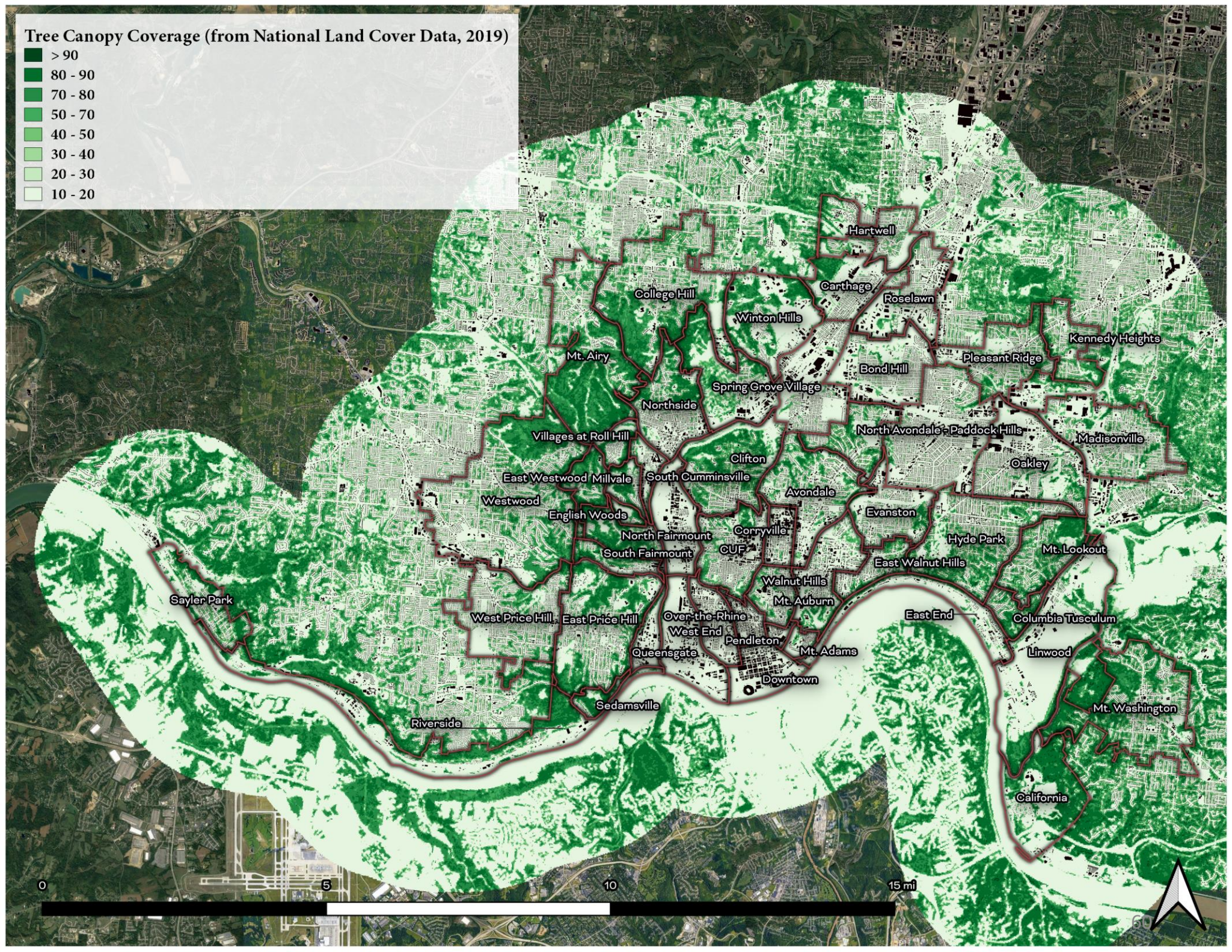


Tree Canopy Coverage as Percent of Land Area

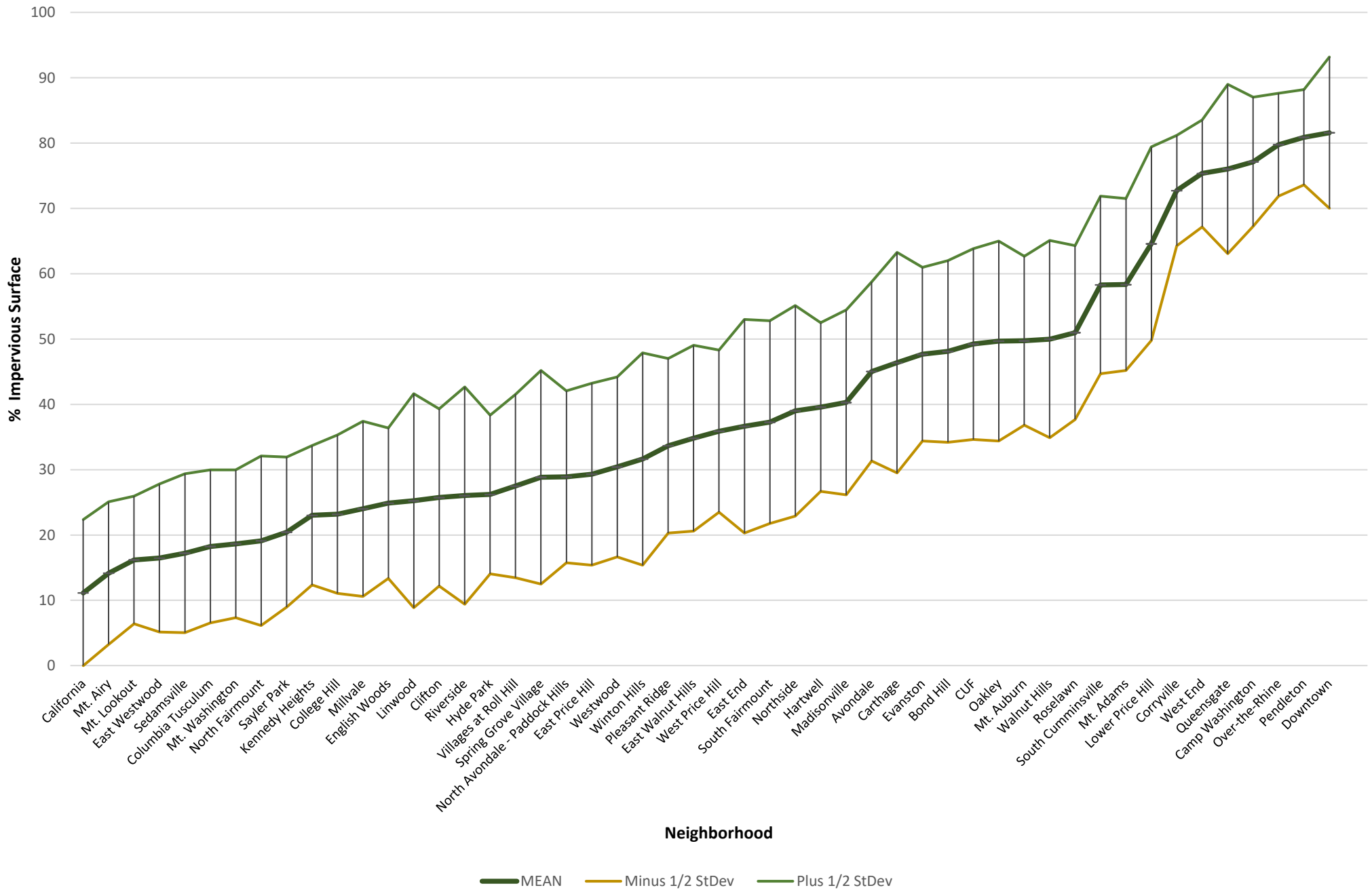


Tree Canopy Coverage (from National Land Cover Data, 2019)

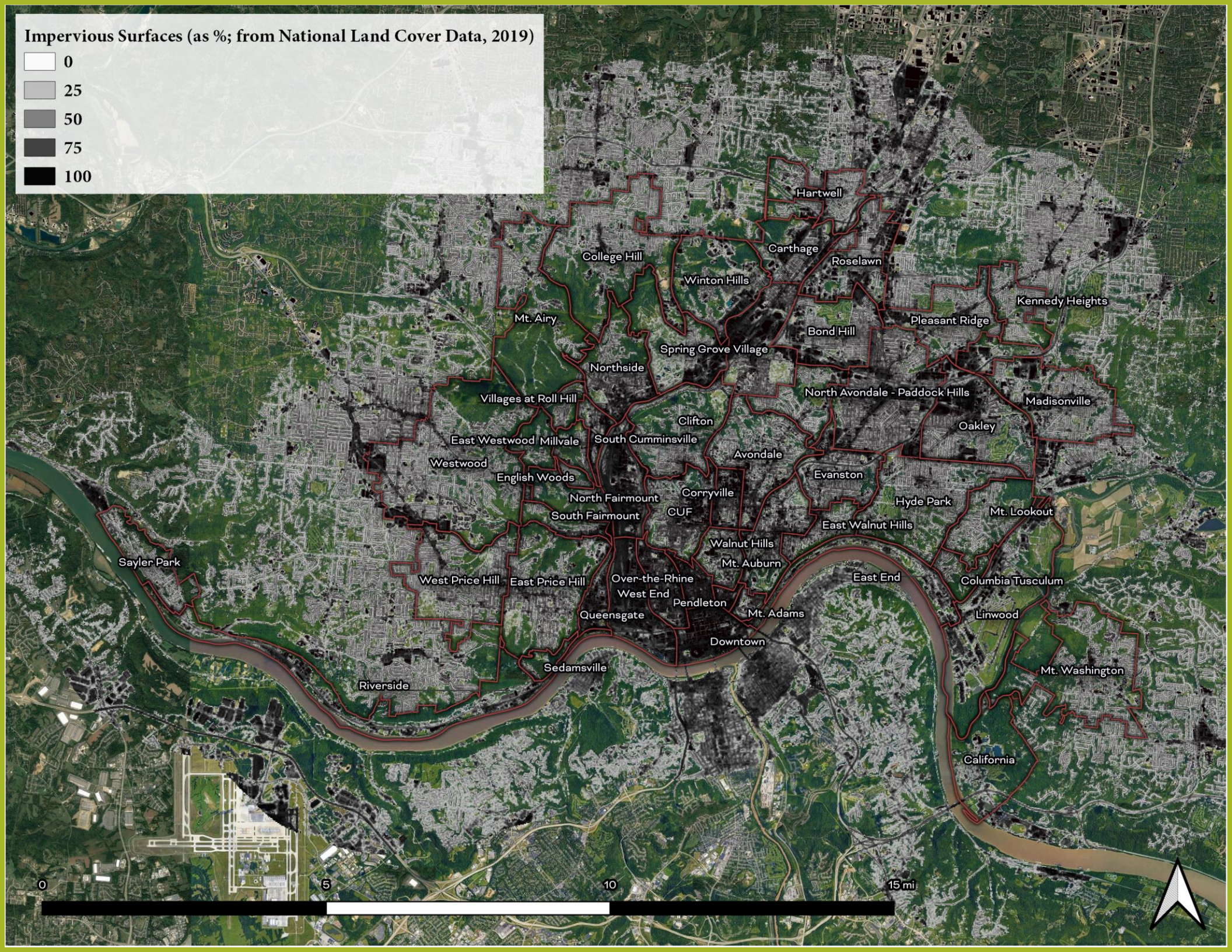
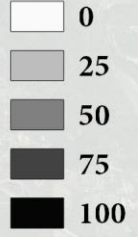
- > 90
- 80 - 90
- 70 - 80
- 50 - 70
- 40 - 50
- 30 - 40
- 20 - 30
- 10 - 20



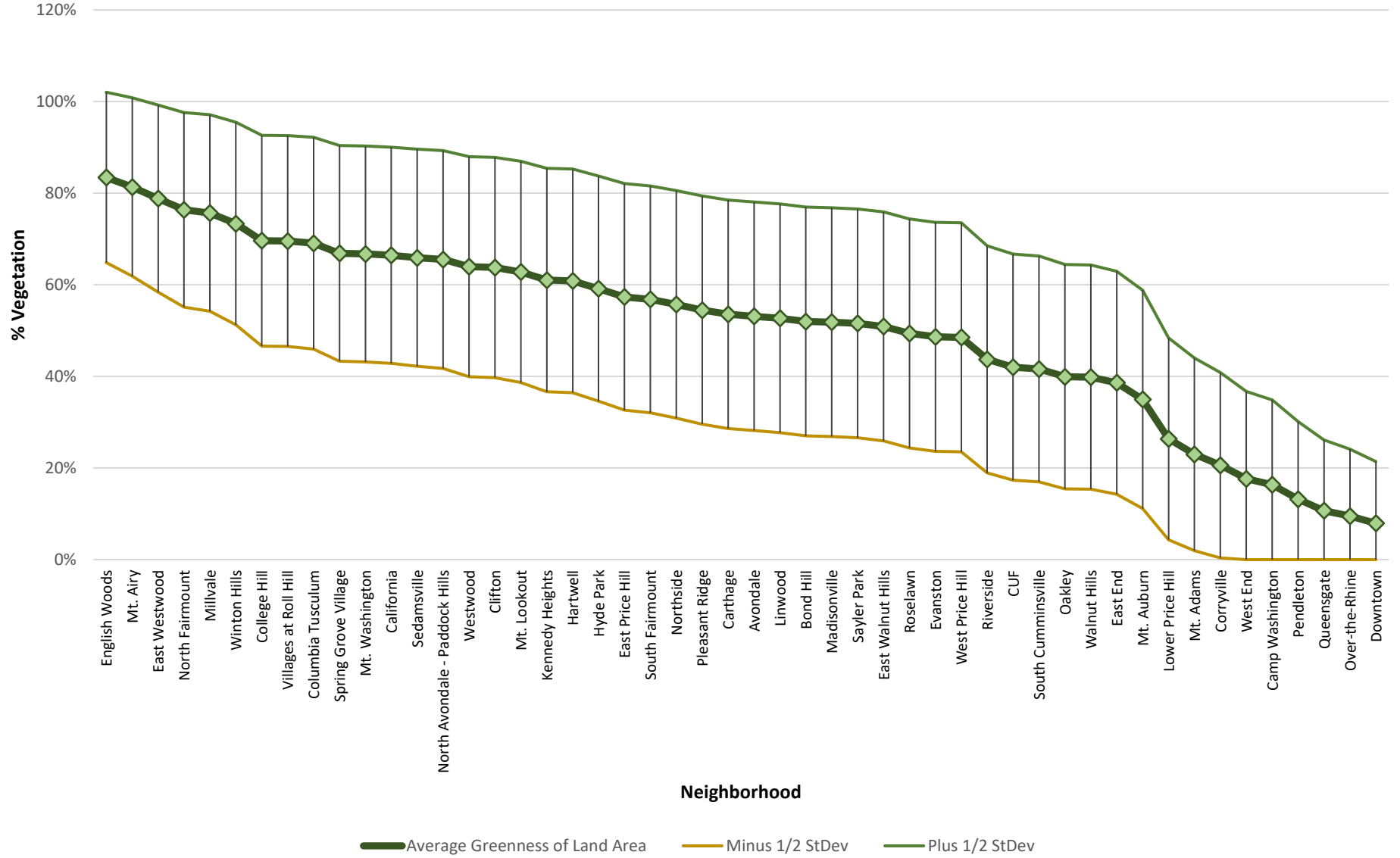
Impervious Surface as Percent of Land Area



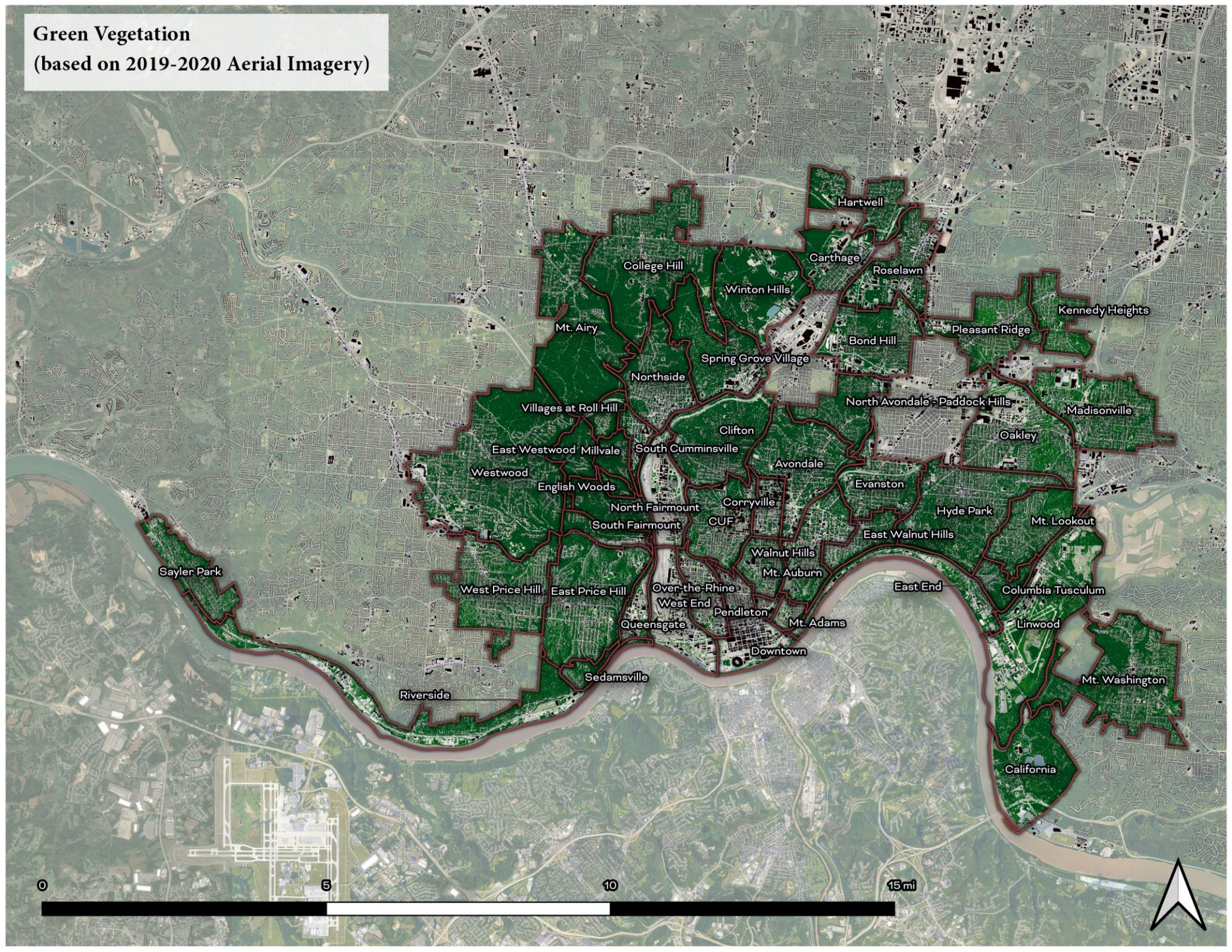
Impervious Surfaces (as %; from National Land Cover Data, 2019)



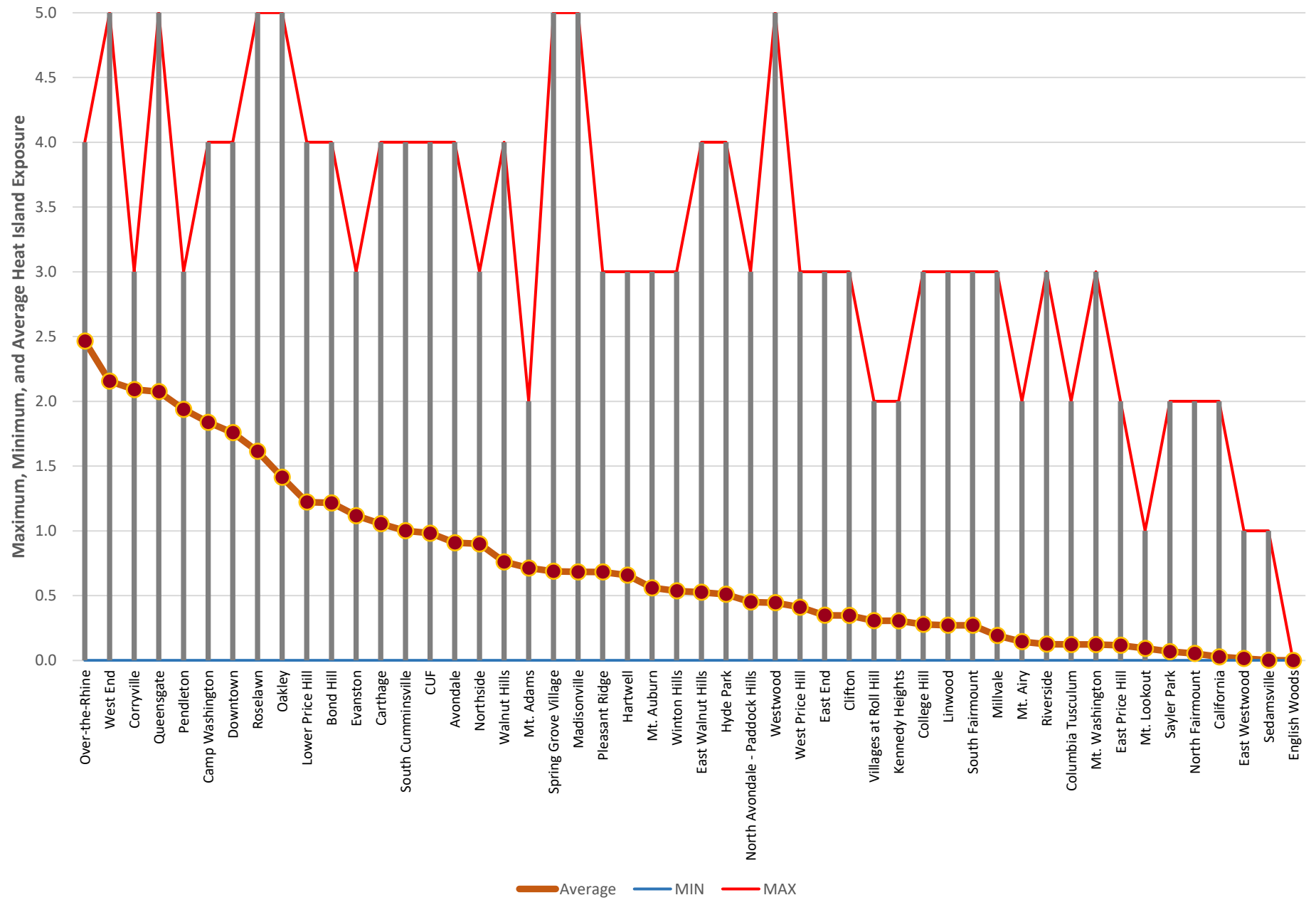
Average Percent Vegetation Cover of Land Surface (Derived from 1m Aerial Imagery; NAIP)



Green Vegetation
(based on 2019-2020 Aerial Imagery)

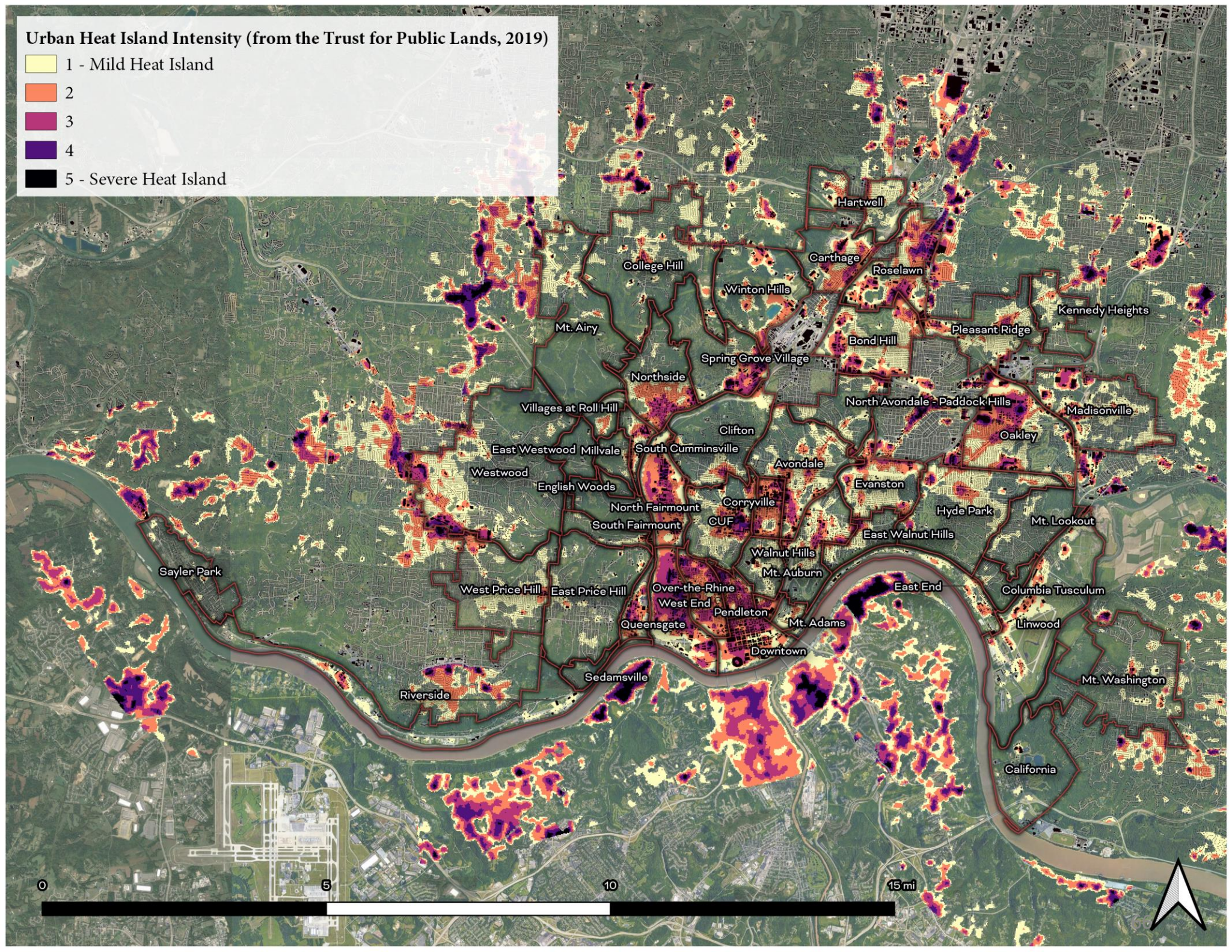


Urban Heat Island Exposure Ranges



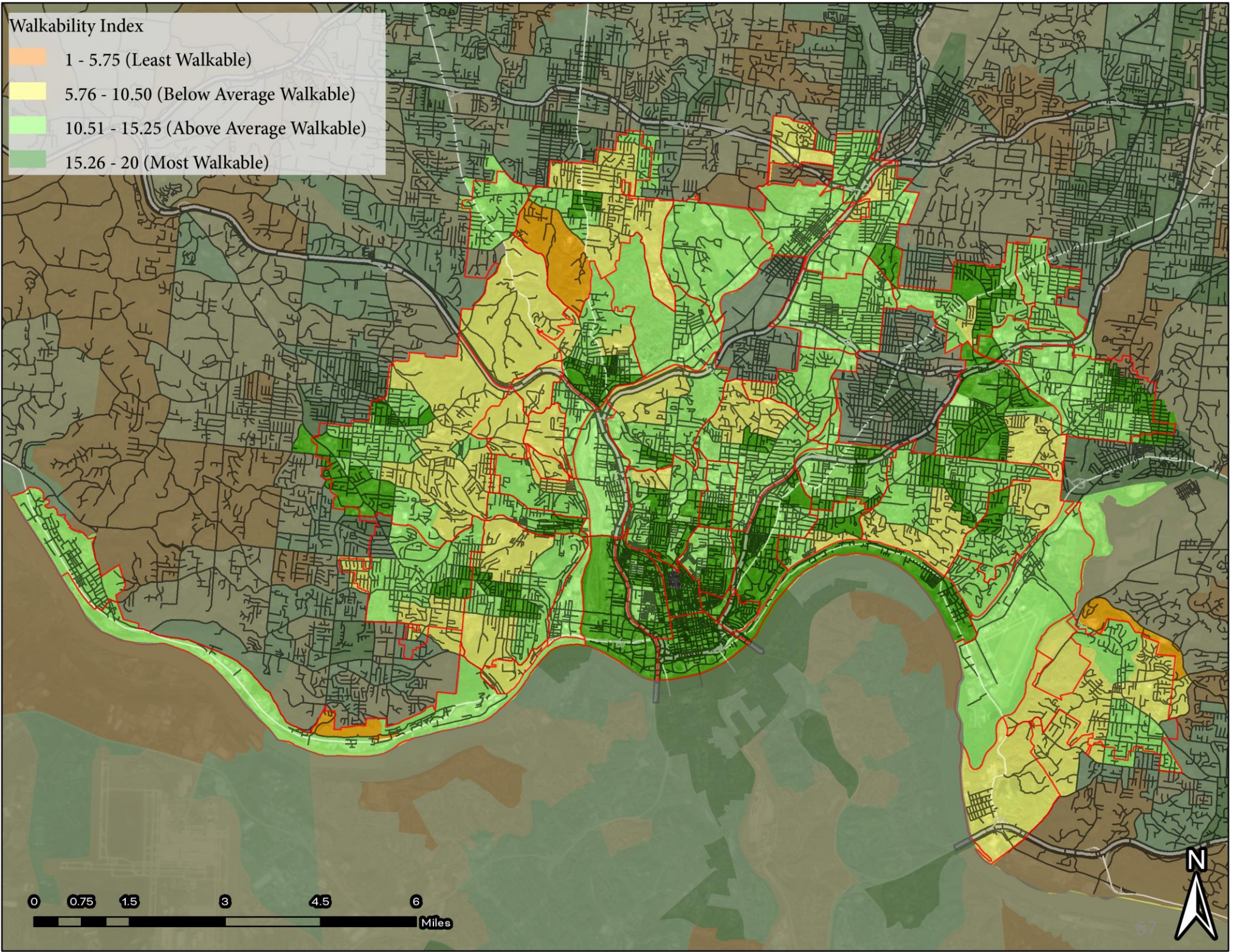
Urban Heat Island Intensity (from the Trust for Public Lands, 2019)

- 1 - Mild Heat Island
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - Severe Heat Island



Walkability Index

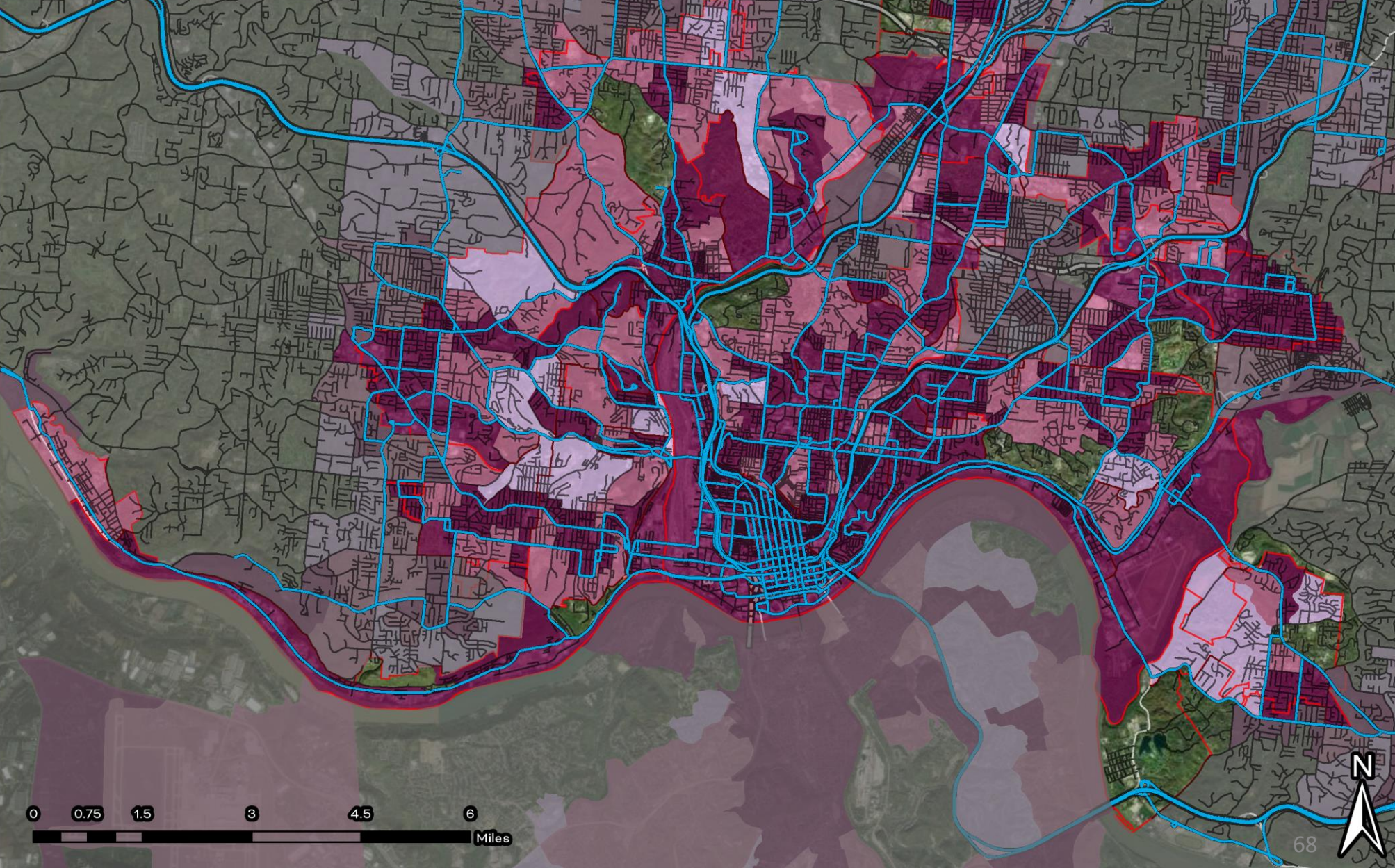
- 1 - 5.75 (Least Walkable)
- 5.76 - 10.50 (Below Average Walkable)
- 10.51 - 15.25 (Above Average Walkable)
- 15.26 - 20 (Most Walkable)



Cincinnati Neighborhood Map

Transit Accessibility

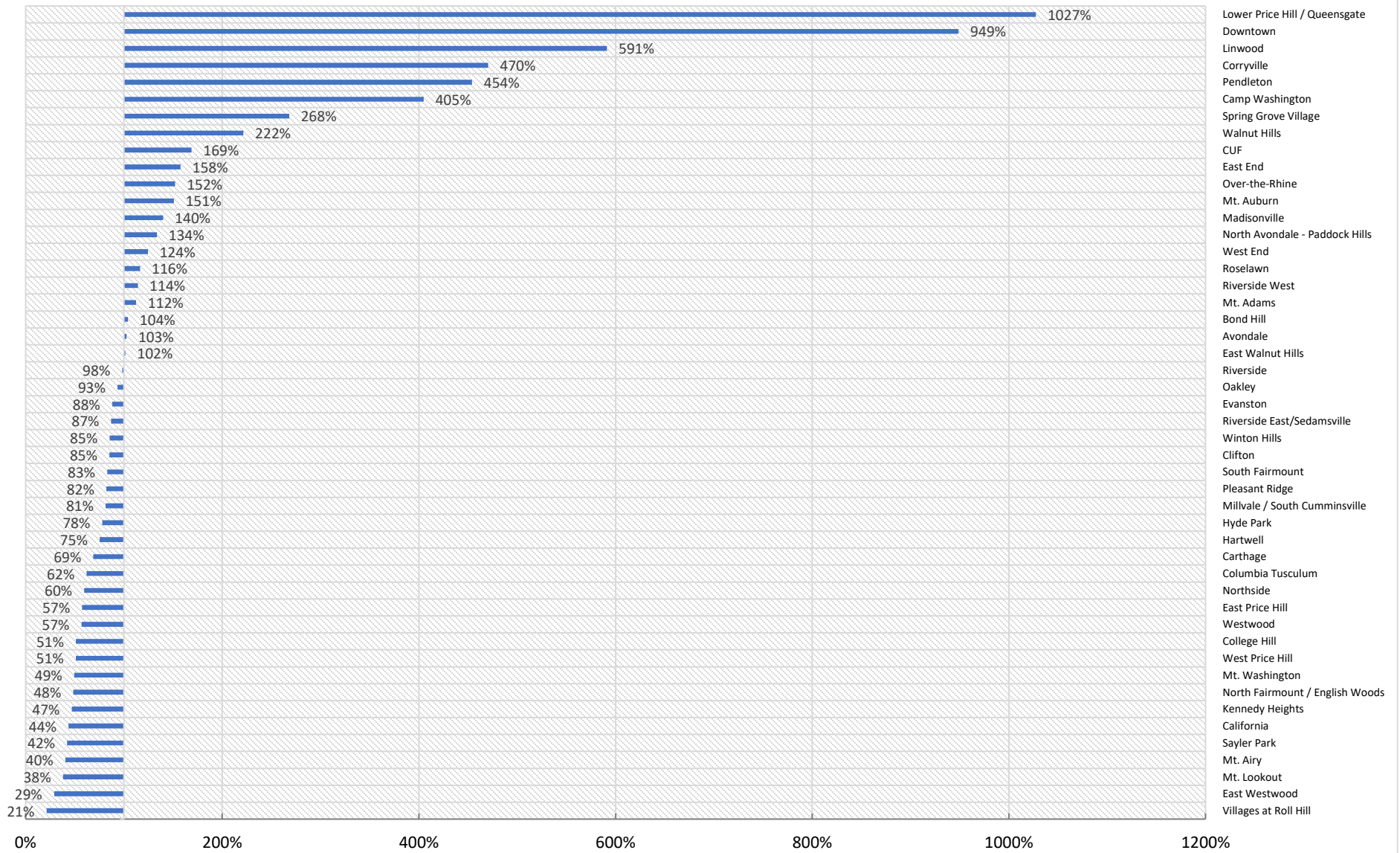
- Within 1/4 mile of Transit Stops
- Within 1/2 mile of Transit Stops
- Further than 1/2 mile from Transit Stops
- SORTA Bus Routes



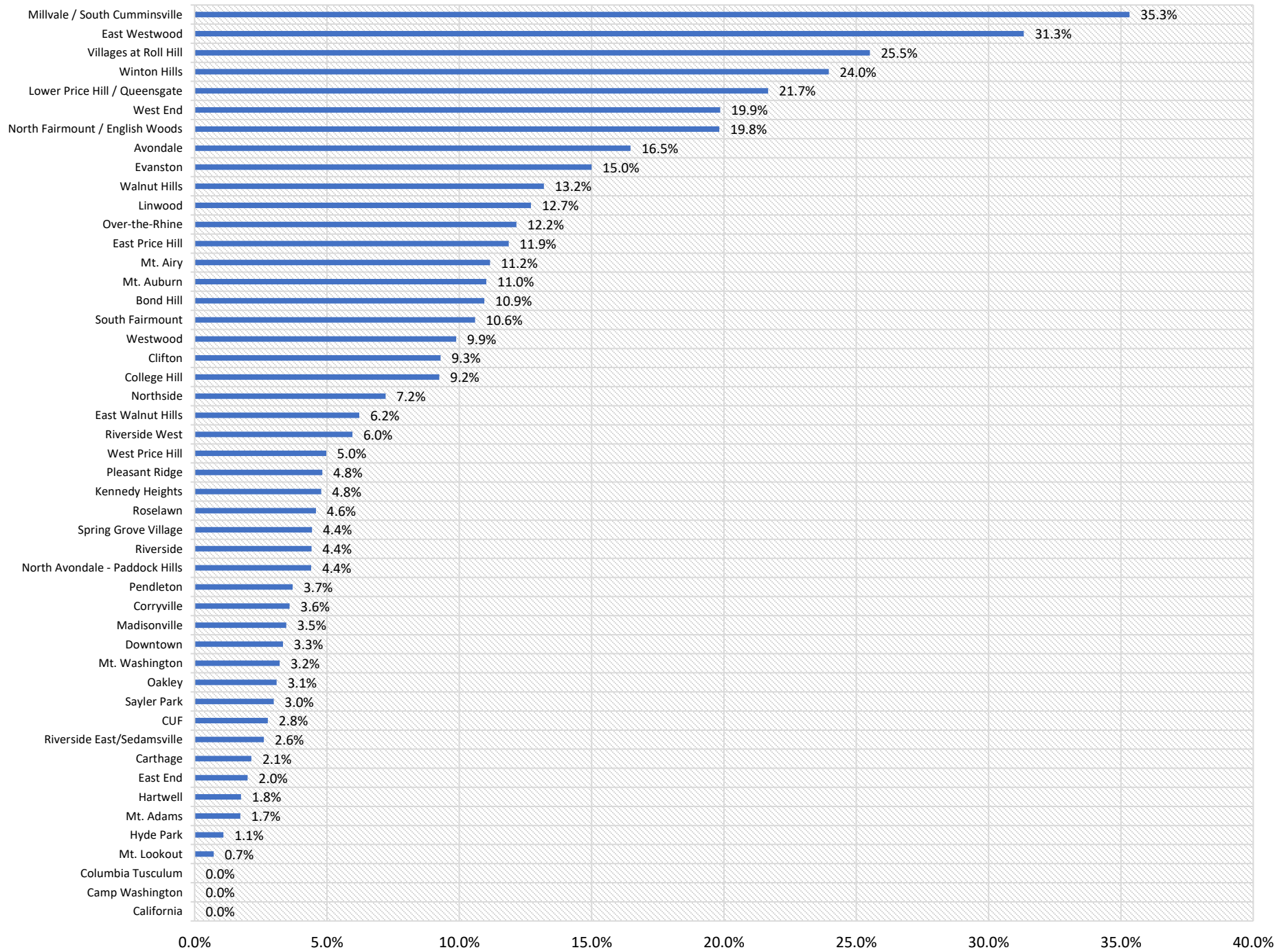
0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6 Miles



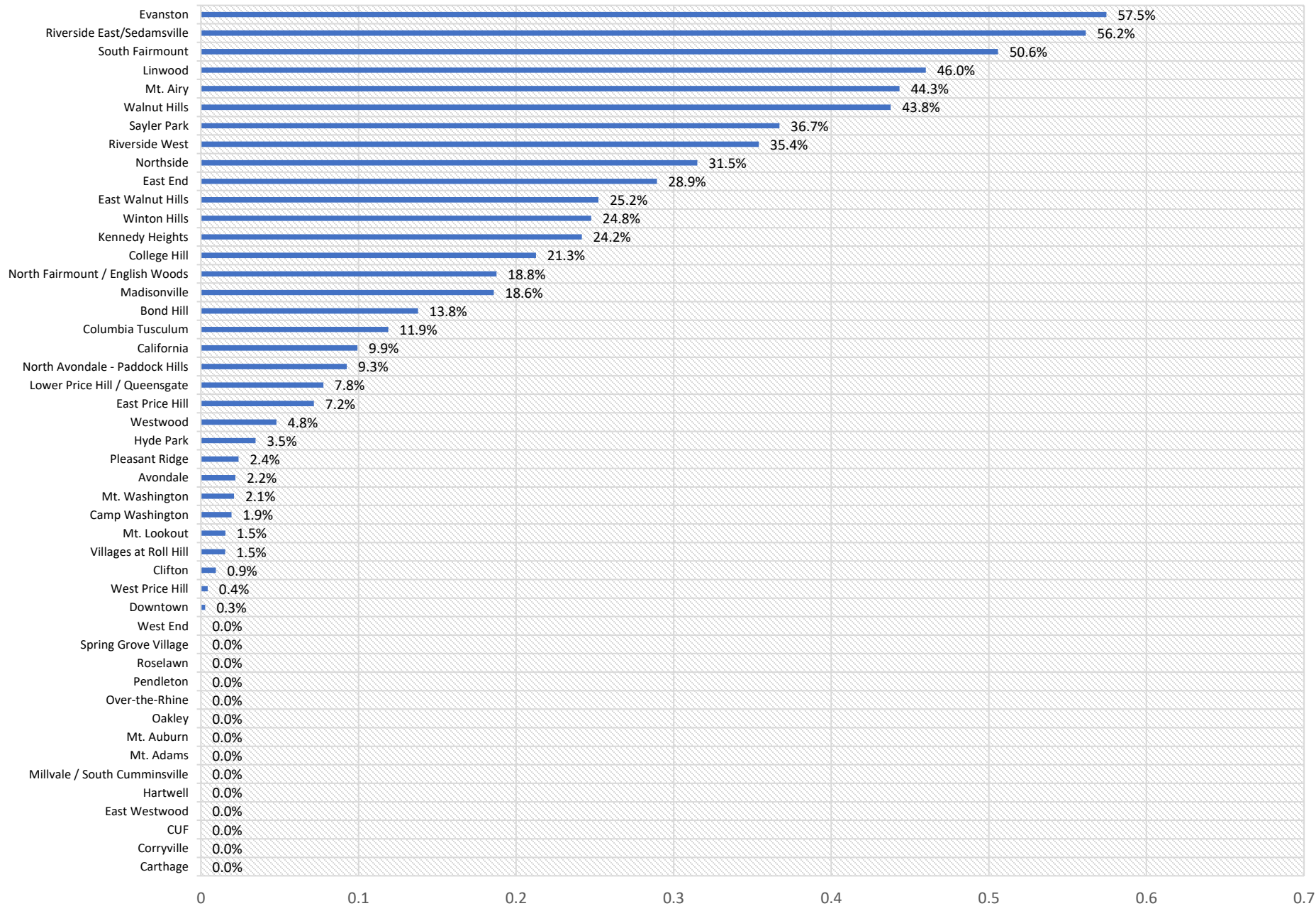
Daytime Human Presence as % of Total Resident Population (i.e., Job Destinations vs. Bedroom Communities)



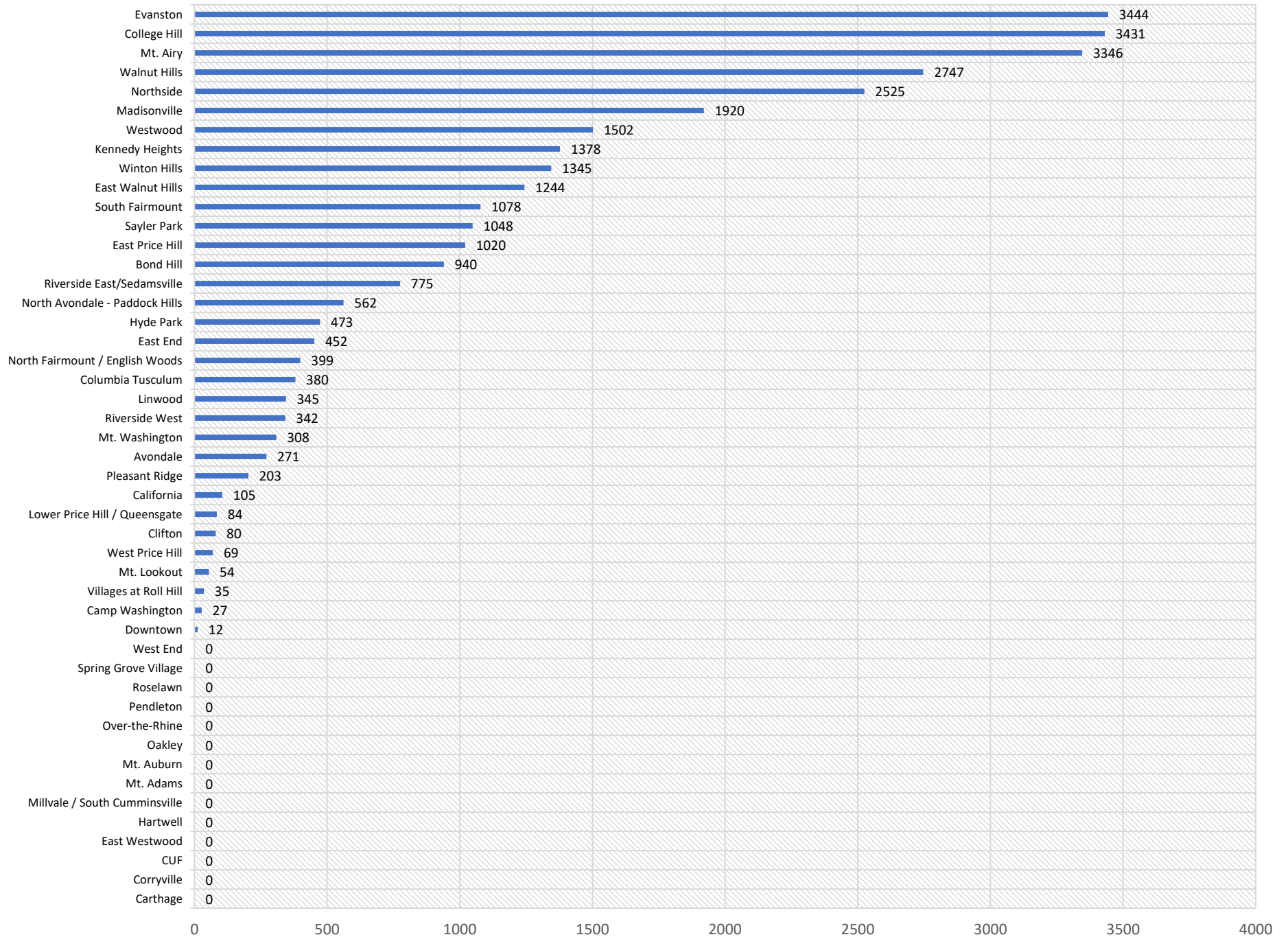
% of All Workers who Commuted by Public Transportation (Excluding Taxicab)



% of Total Population w/ Low Access to Food and Low Income

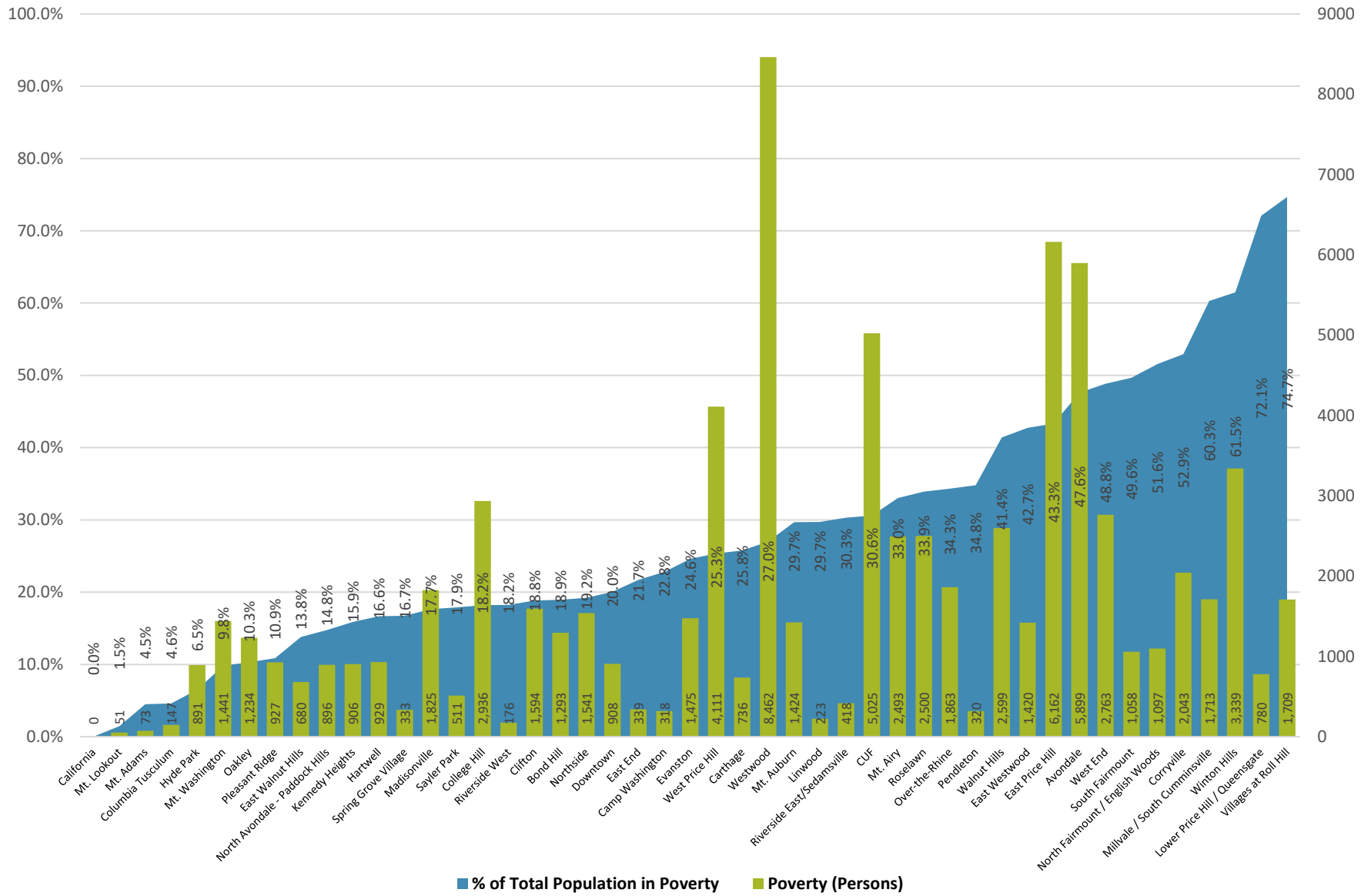


Persons w/ Low Access and Low Income (Food Access Research Atlas)

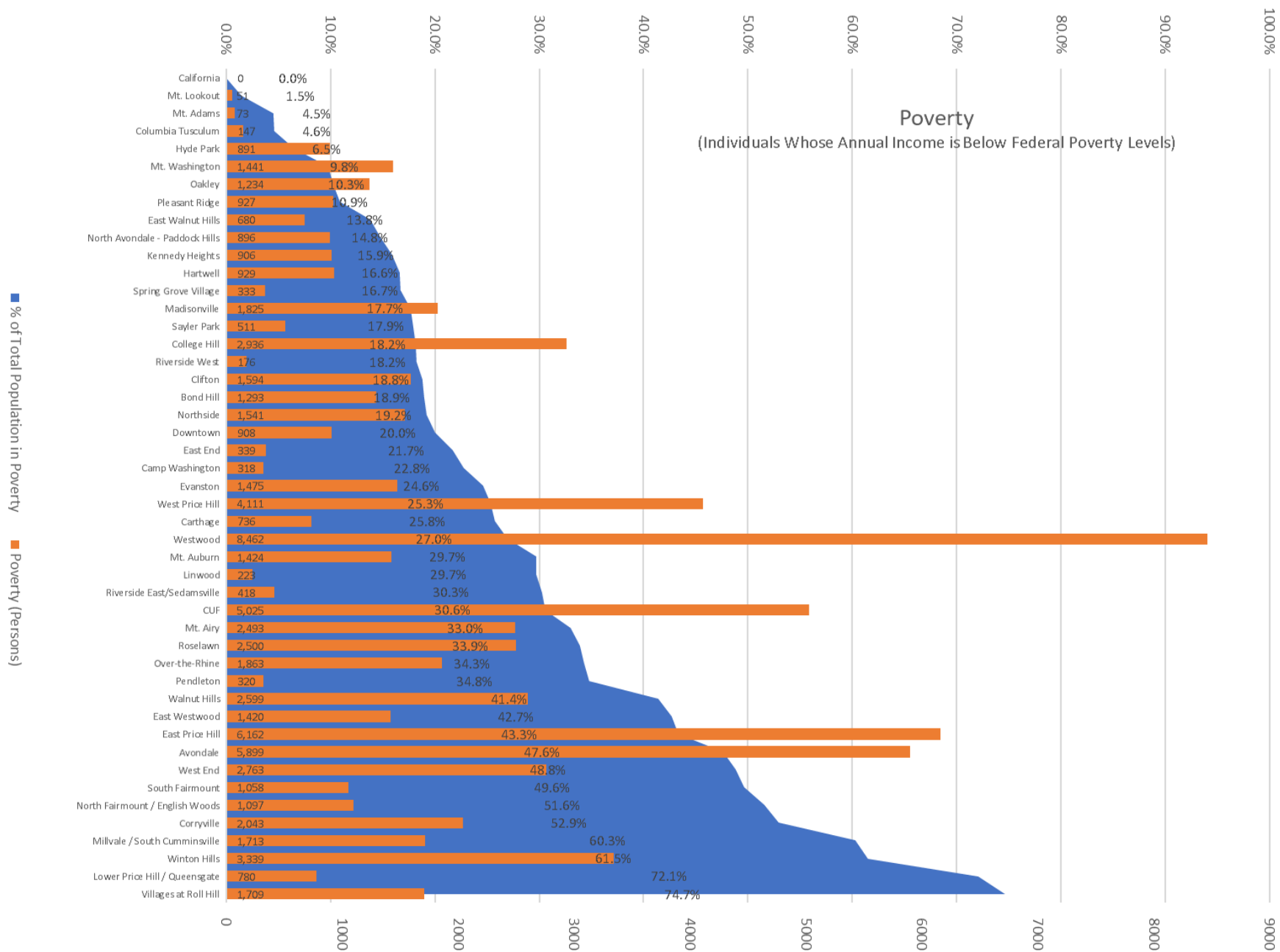


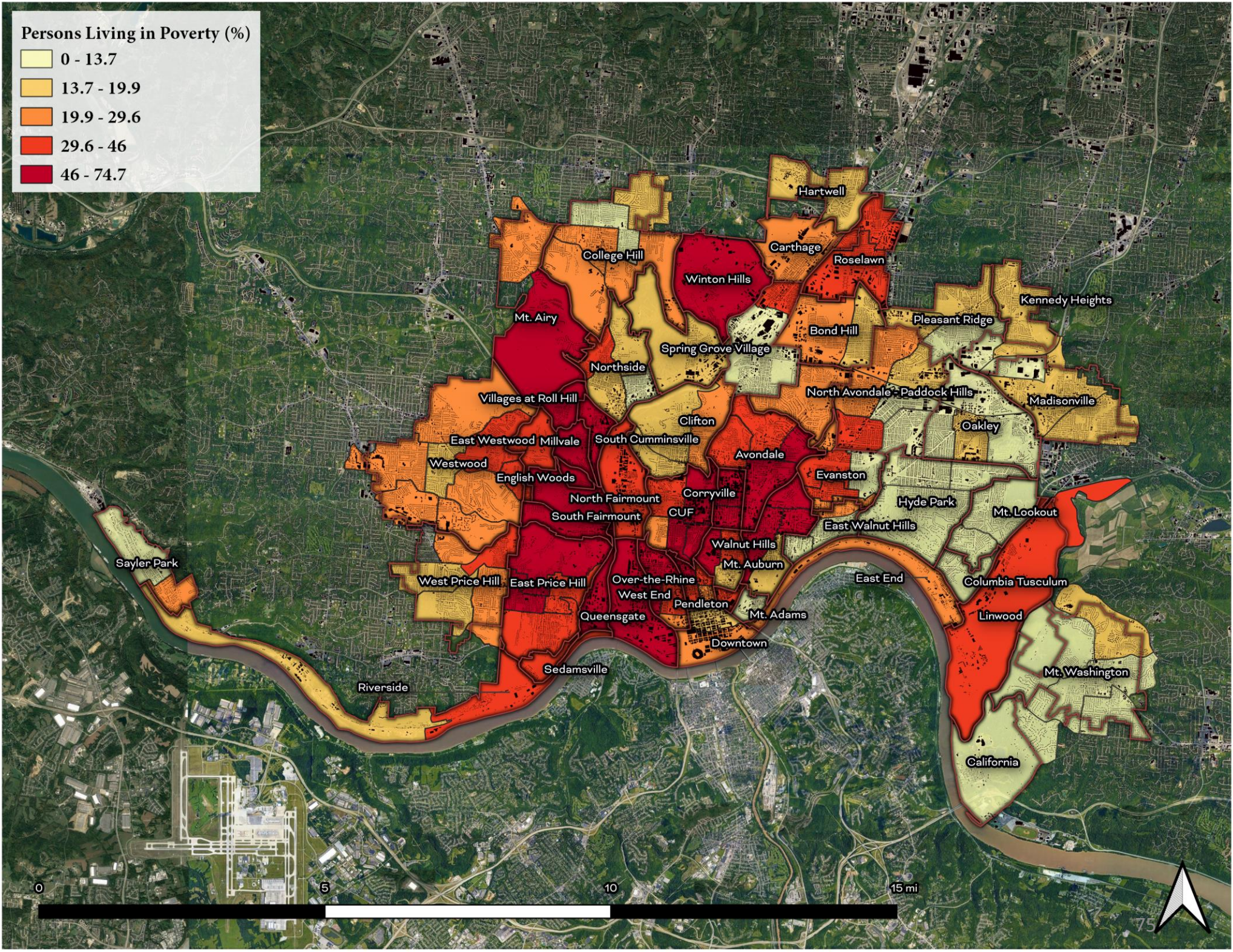
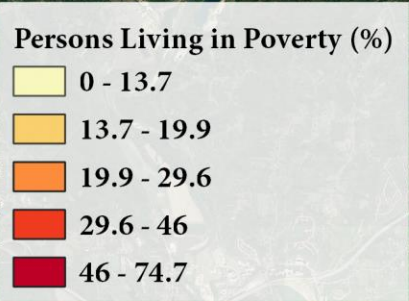
Poverty

(Individuals Whose Annual Income is Below Federal Poverty Levels)

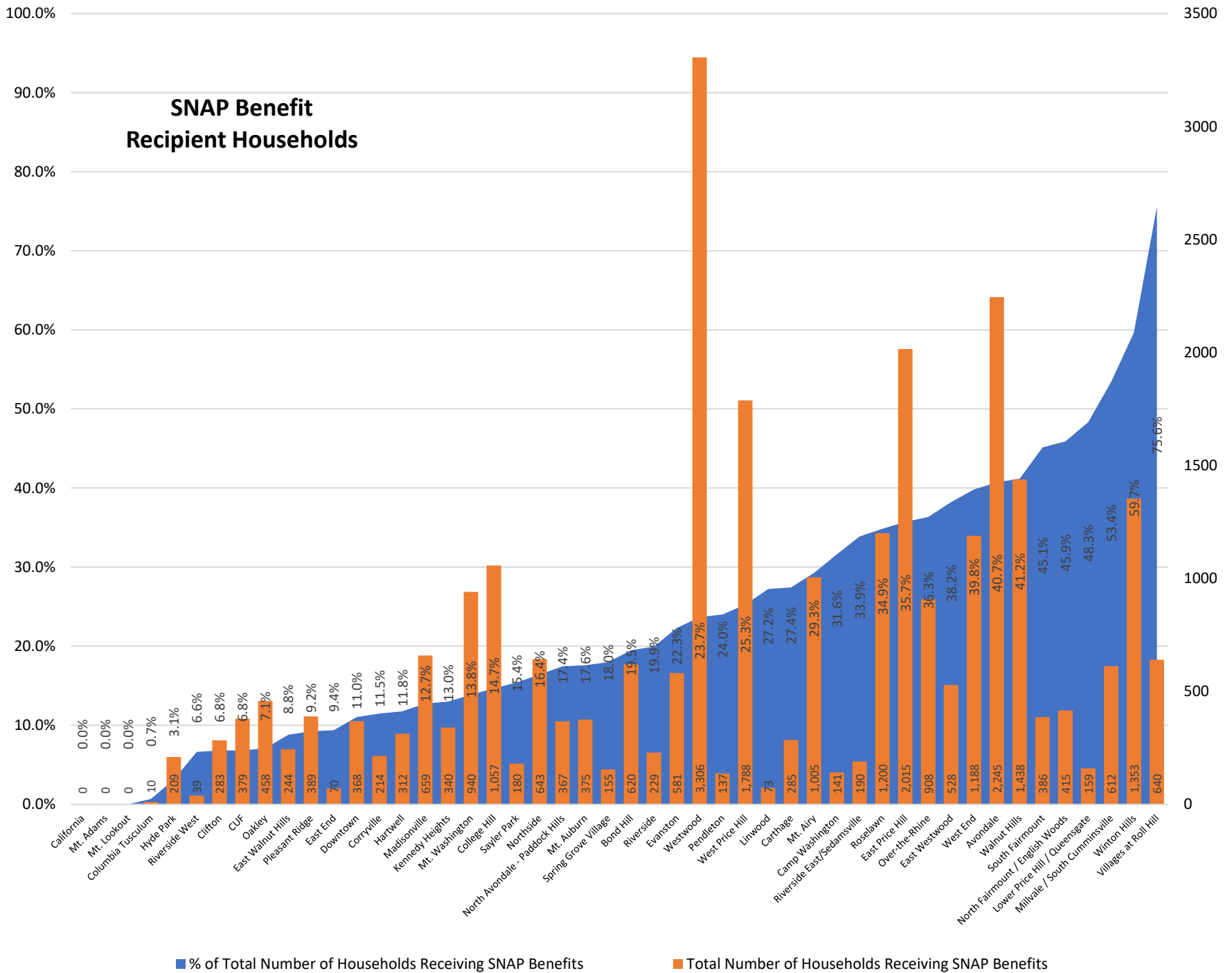


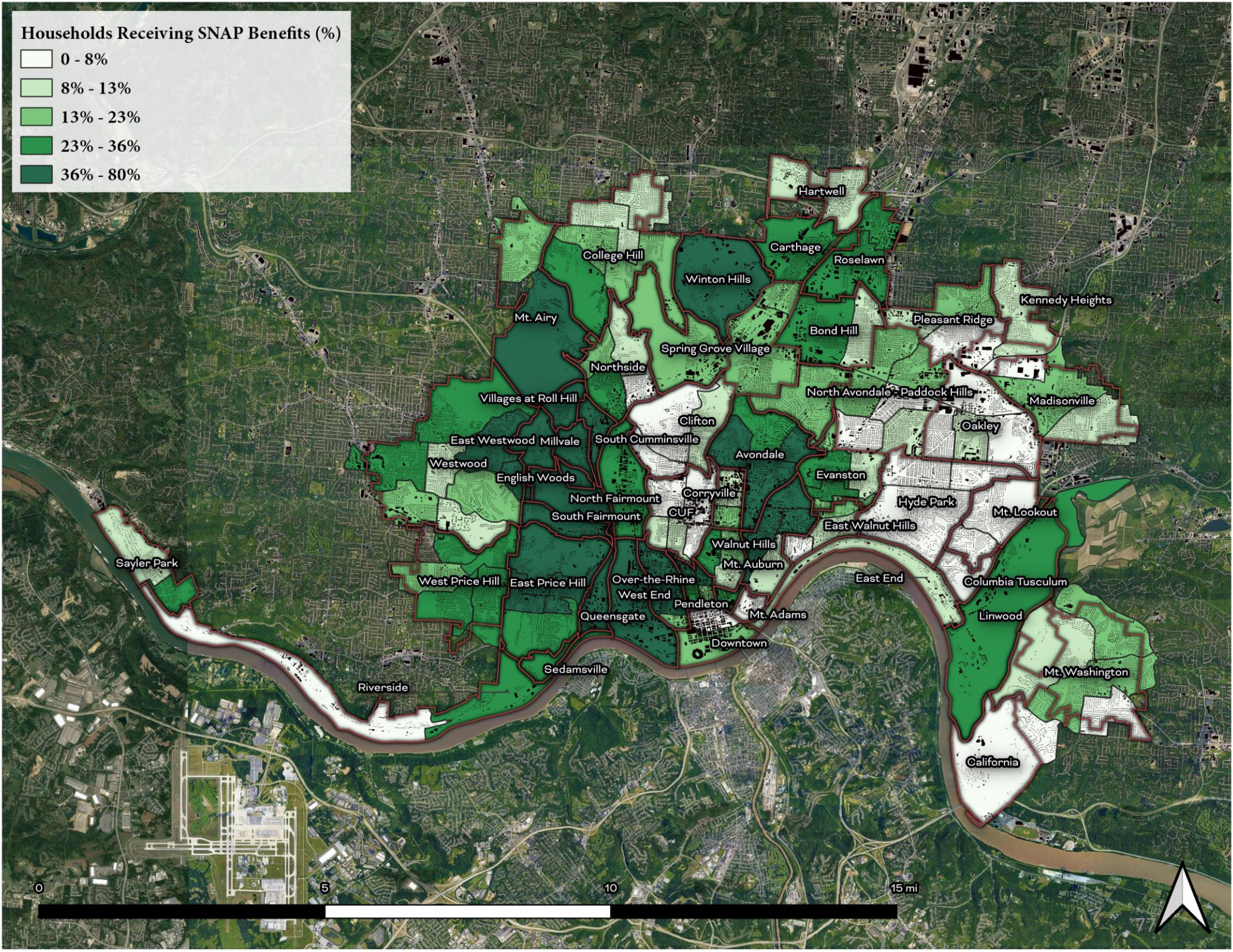
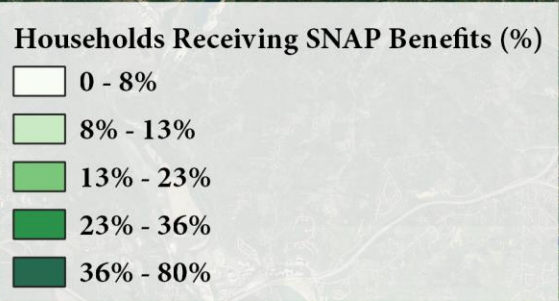
■ % of Total Population in Poverty ■ Poverty (Persons)



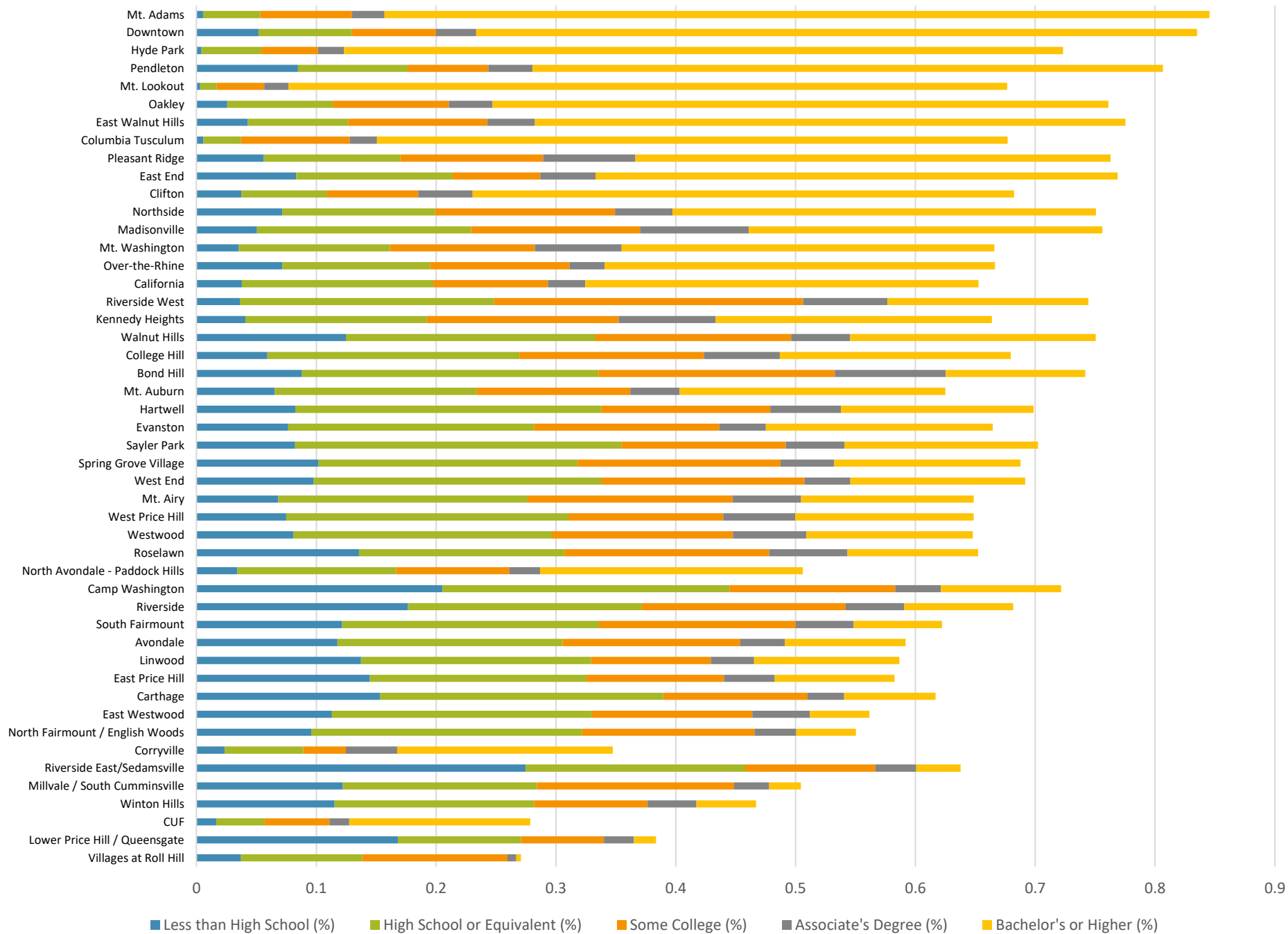


SNAP Benefit Recipient Households

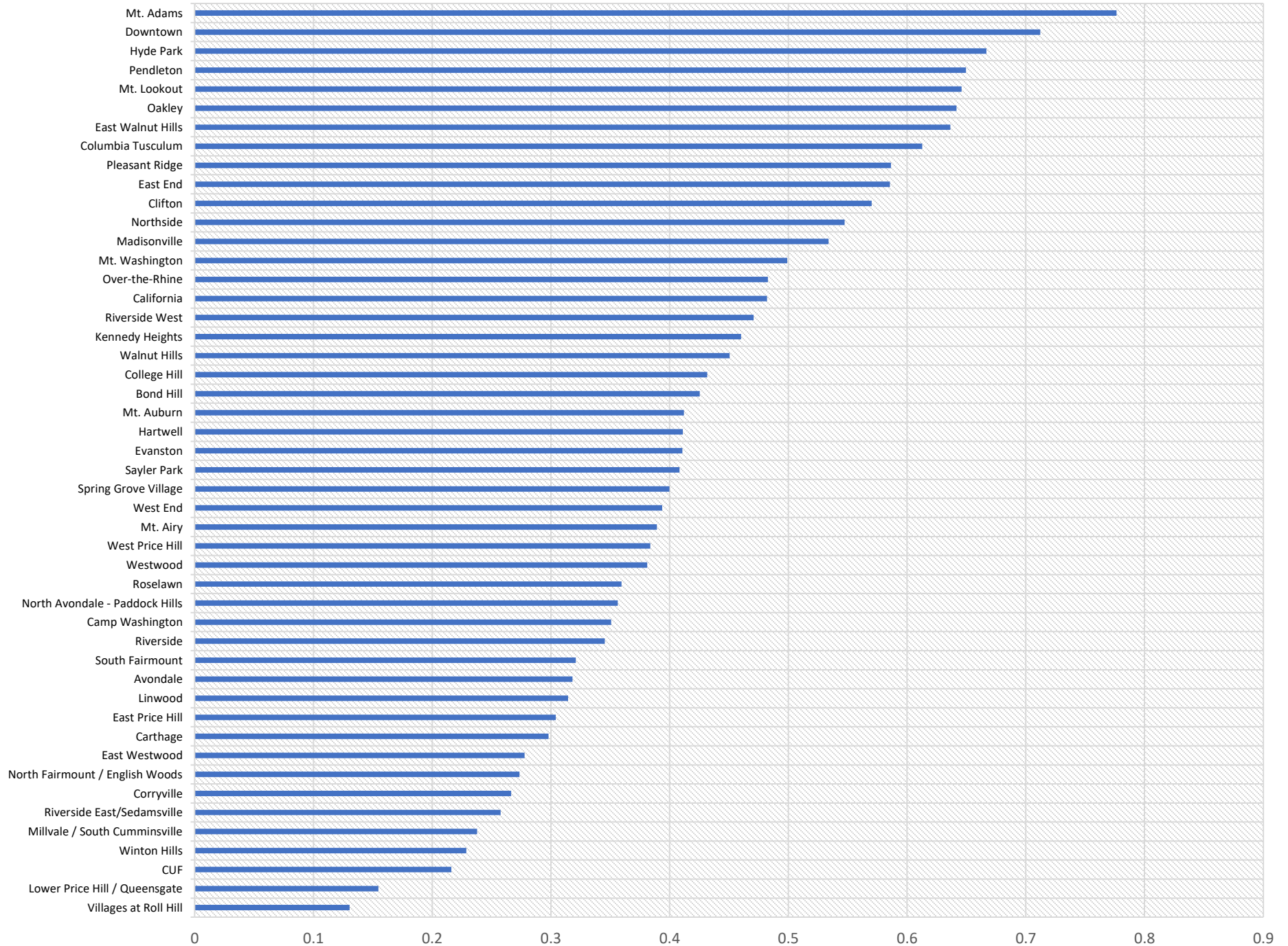




Educational Attainment for Persons Above Age 25, as % of Total Population

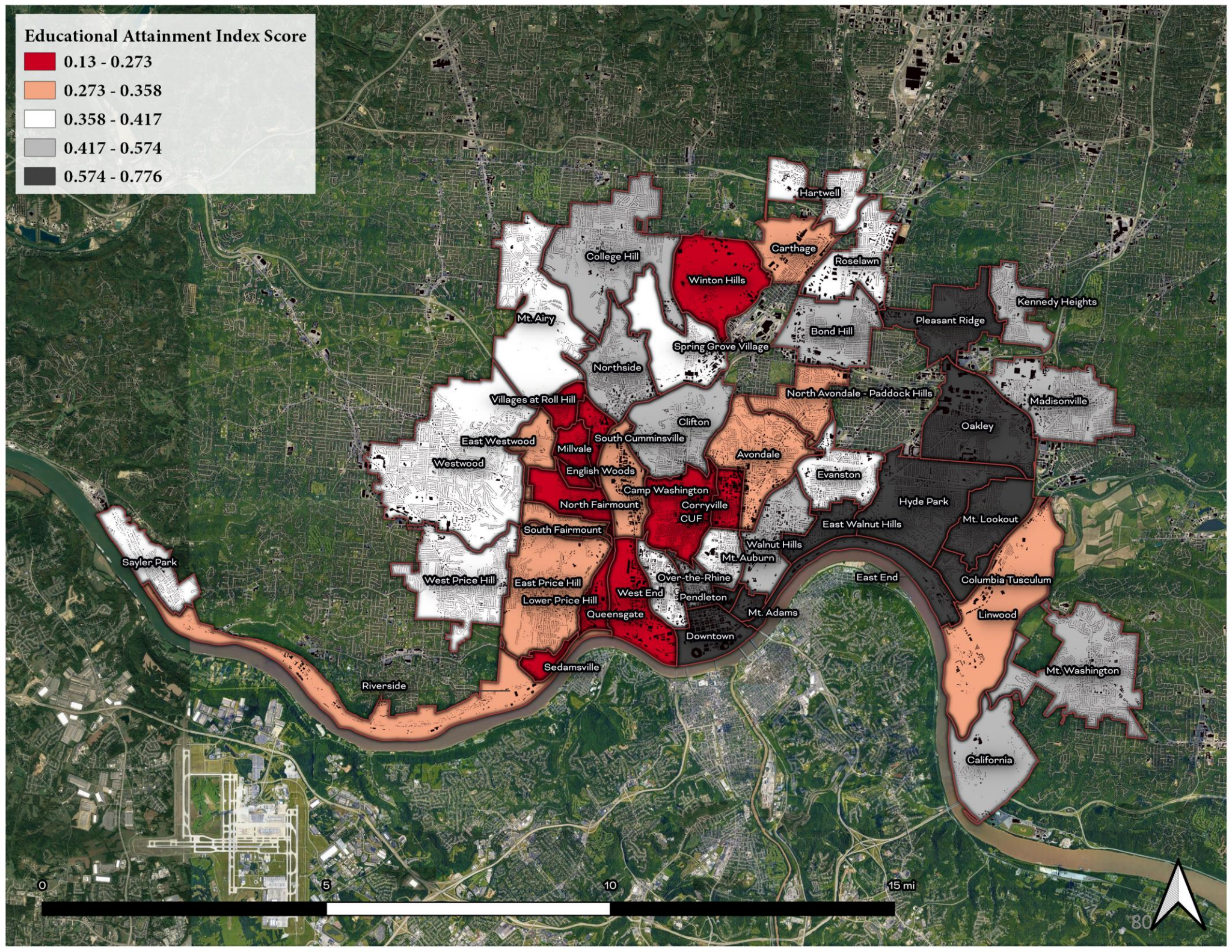


Total Educational Attainment Index Score

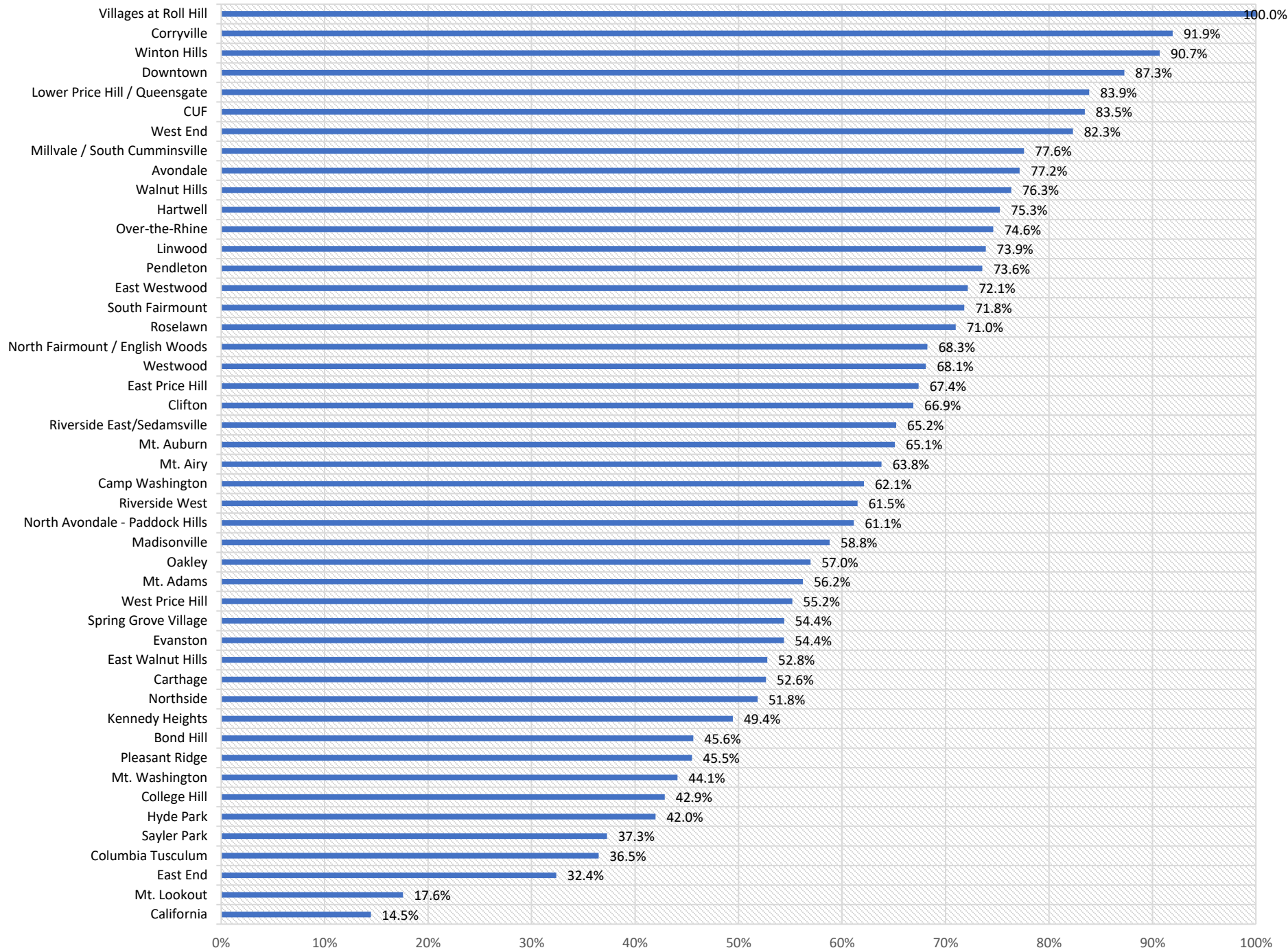


Educational Attainment Index Score

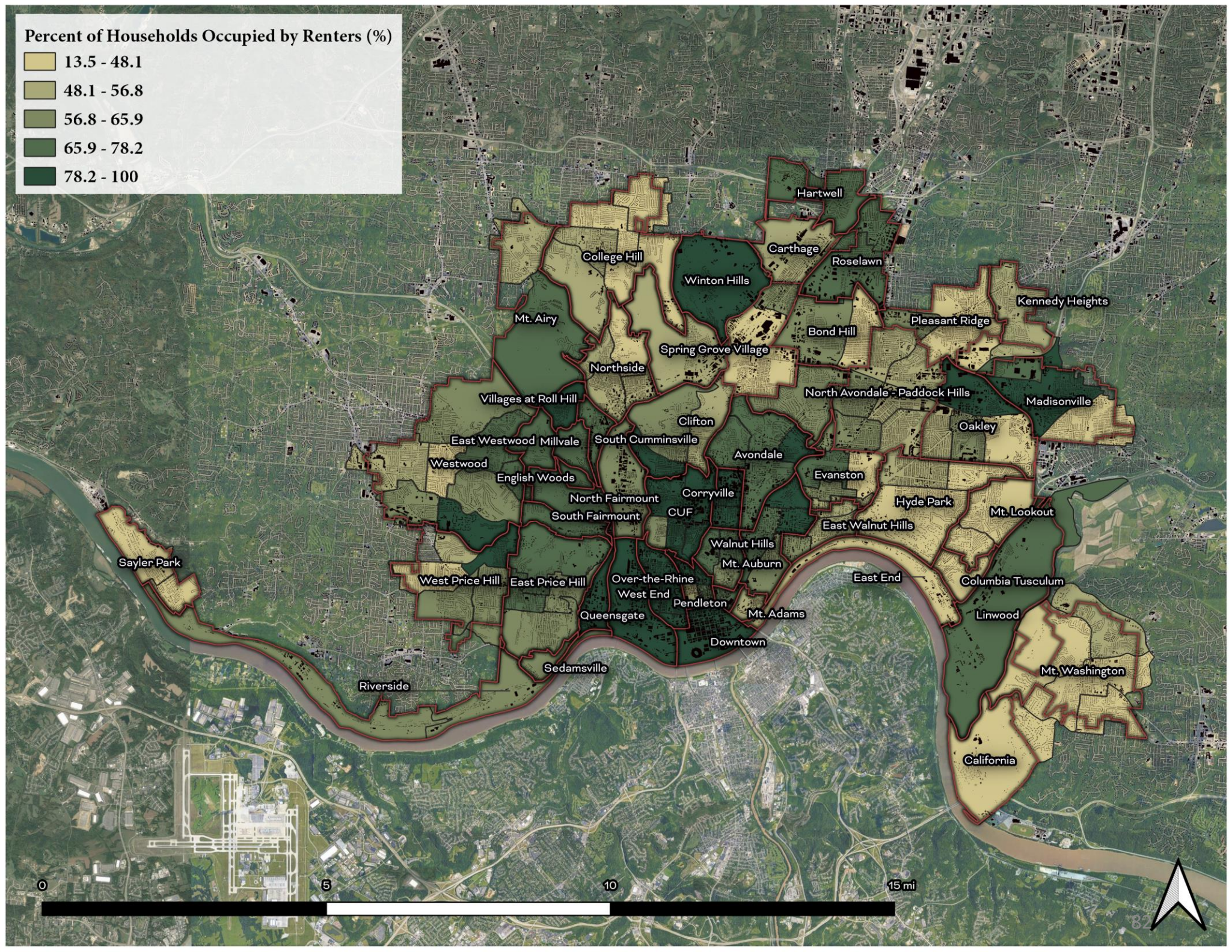
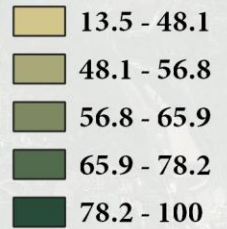
- 0.13 - 0.273
- 0.273 - 0.358
- 0.358 - 0.417
- 0.417 - 0.574
- 0.574 - 0.776



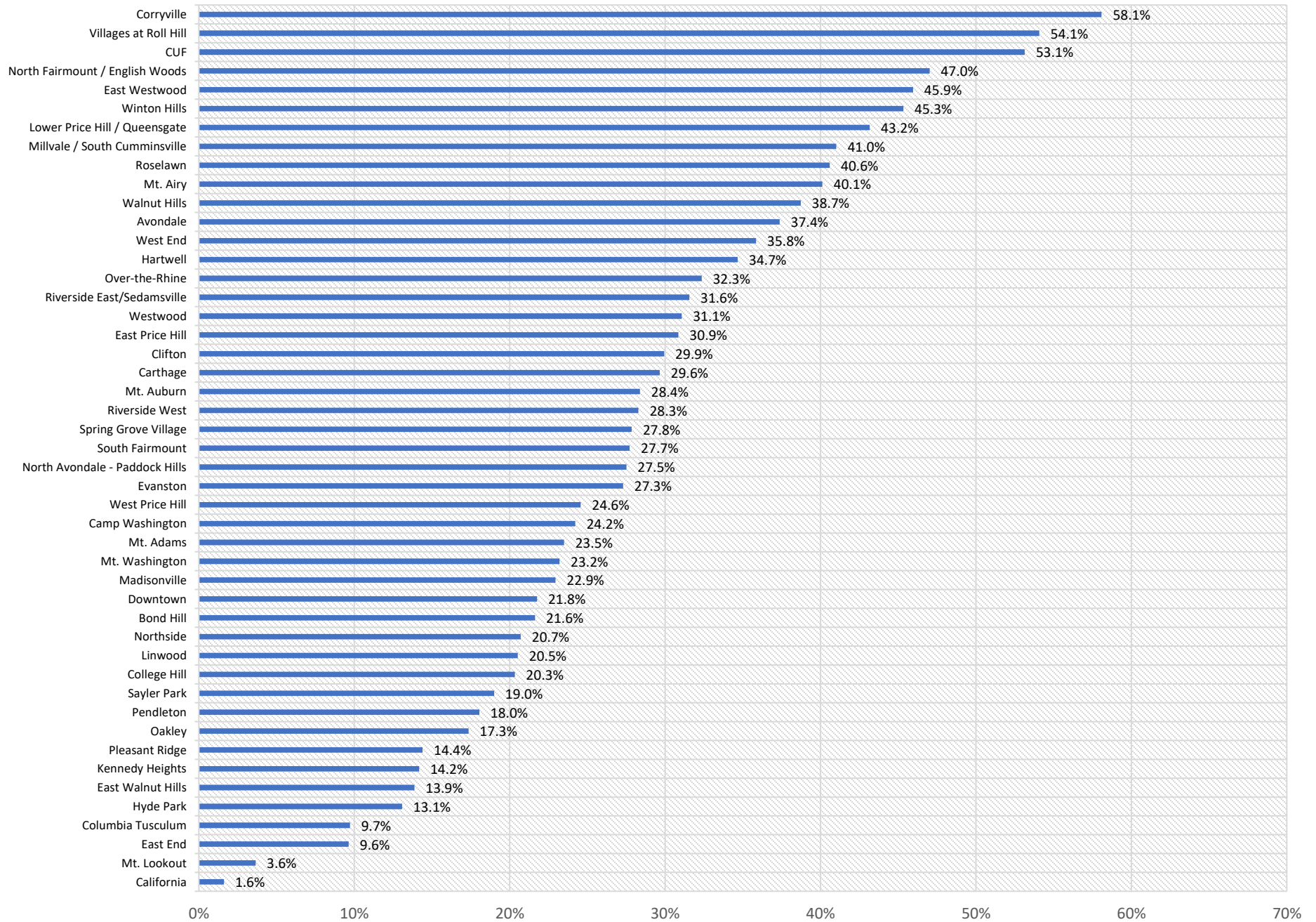
% of Total Housing Units Occupied by Renters



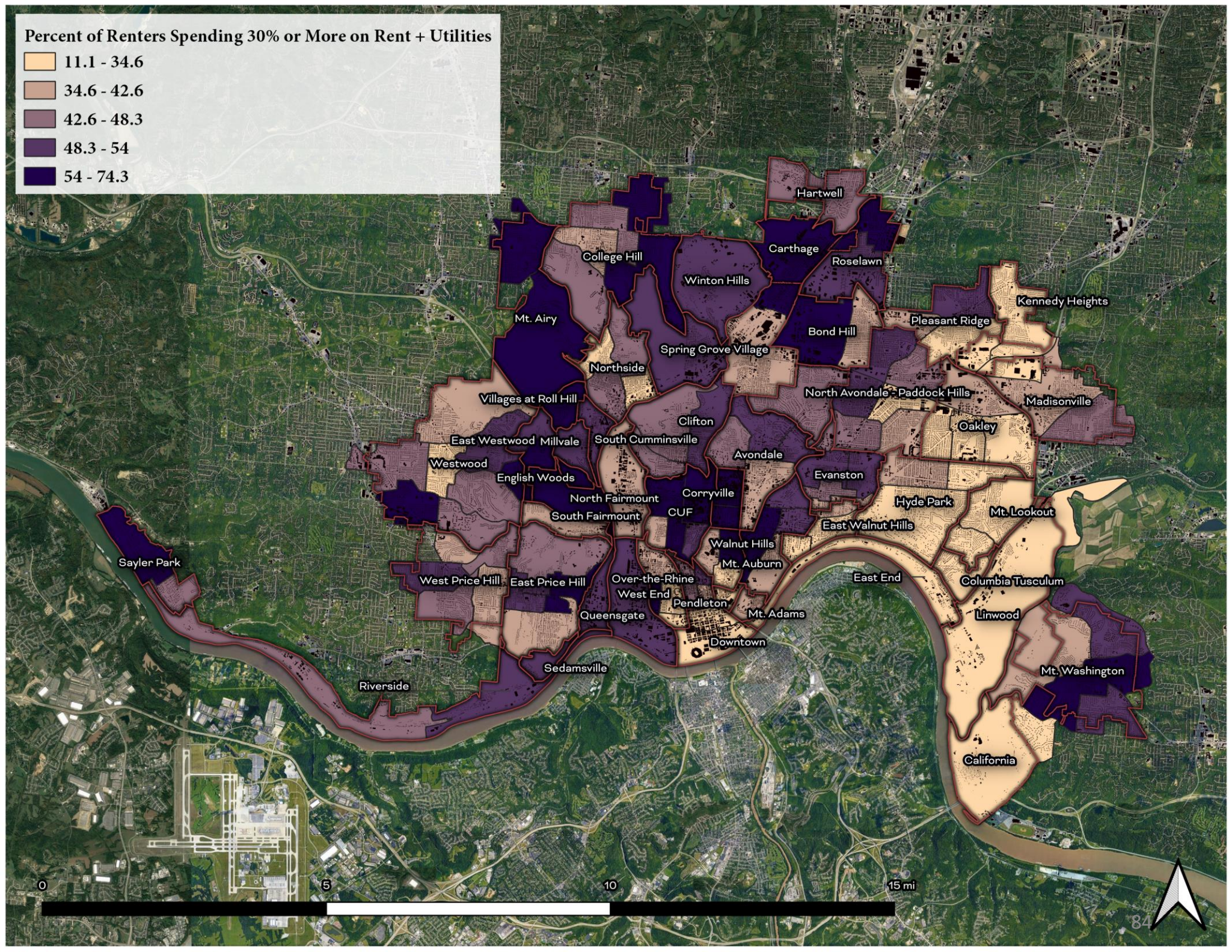
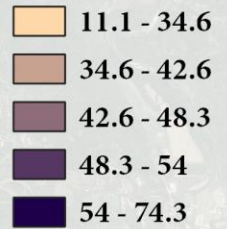
Percent of Households Occupied by Renters (%)



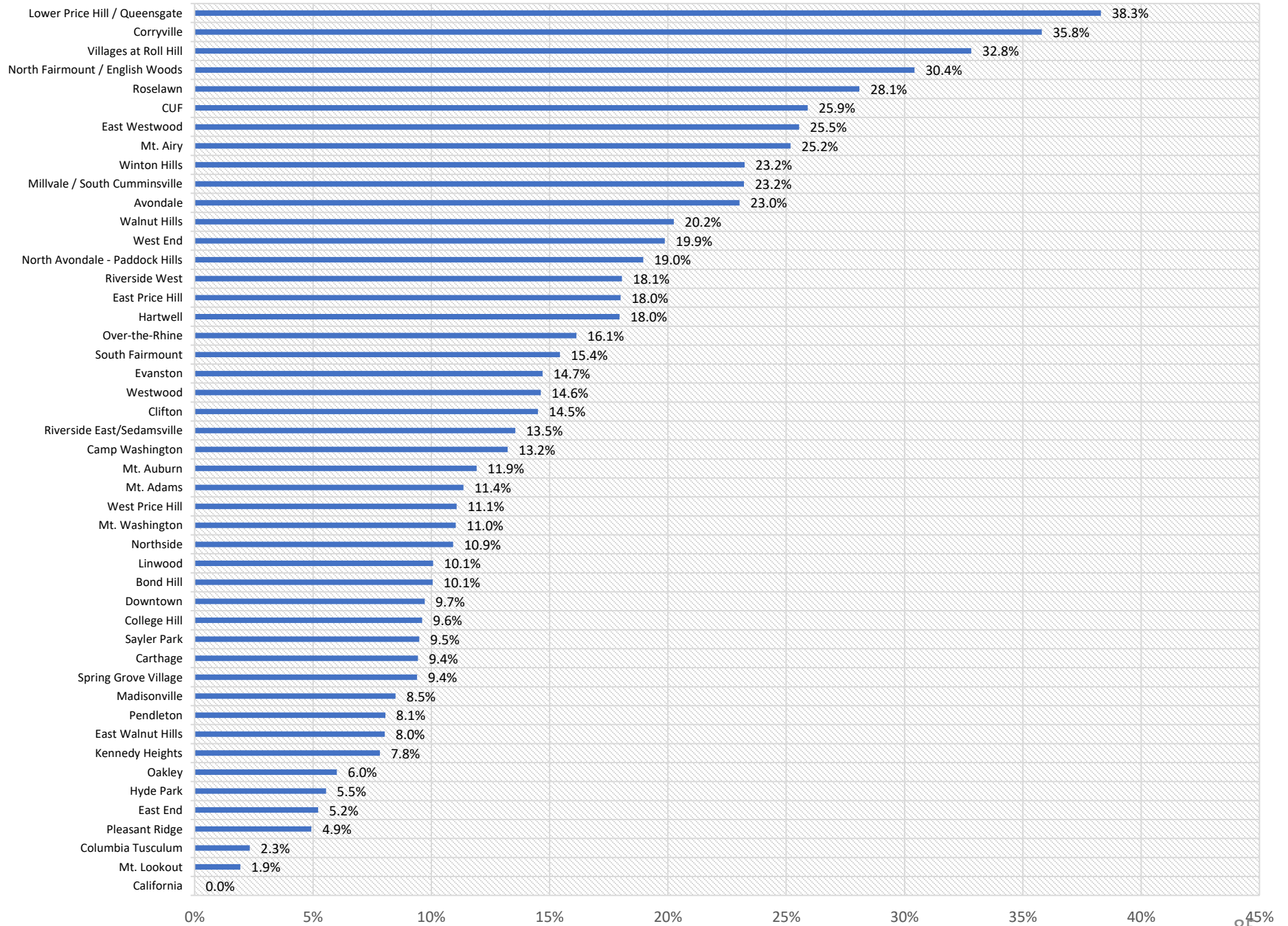
Percent of Renter Households for whom Gross Rent (Contract Rent Plus Tenant-Paid Utilities) is 30.0 Percent or More of Household Income



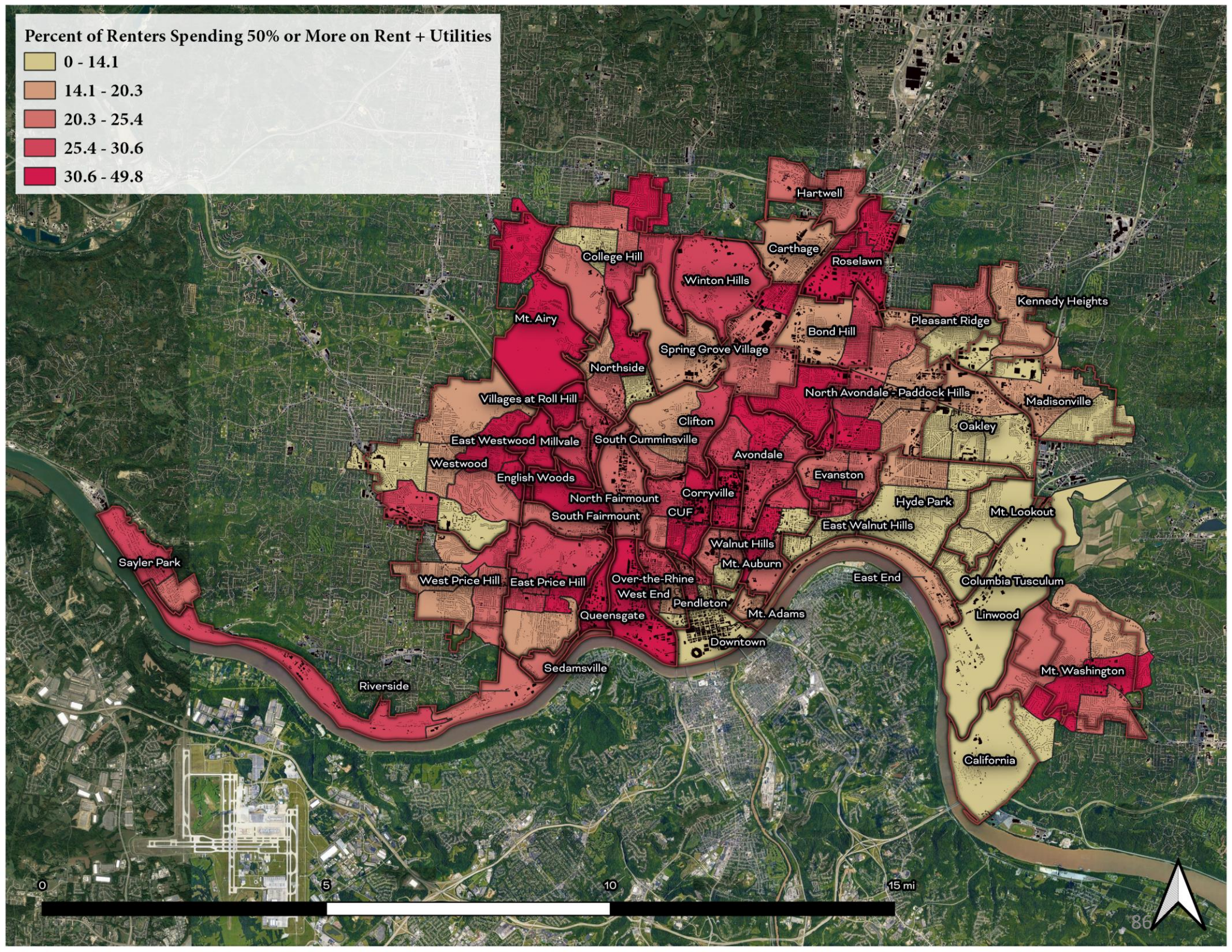
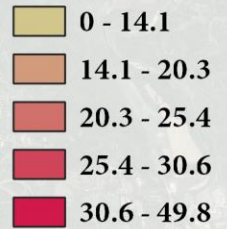
Percent of Renters Spending 30% or More on Rent + Utilities



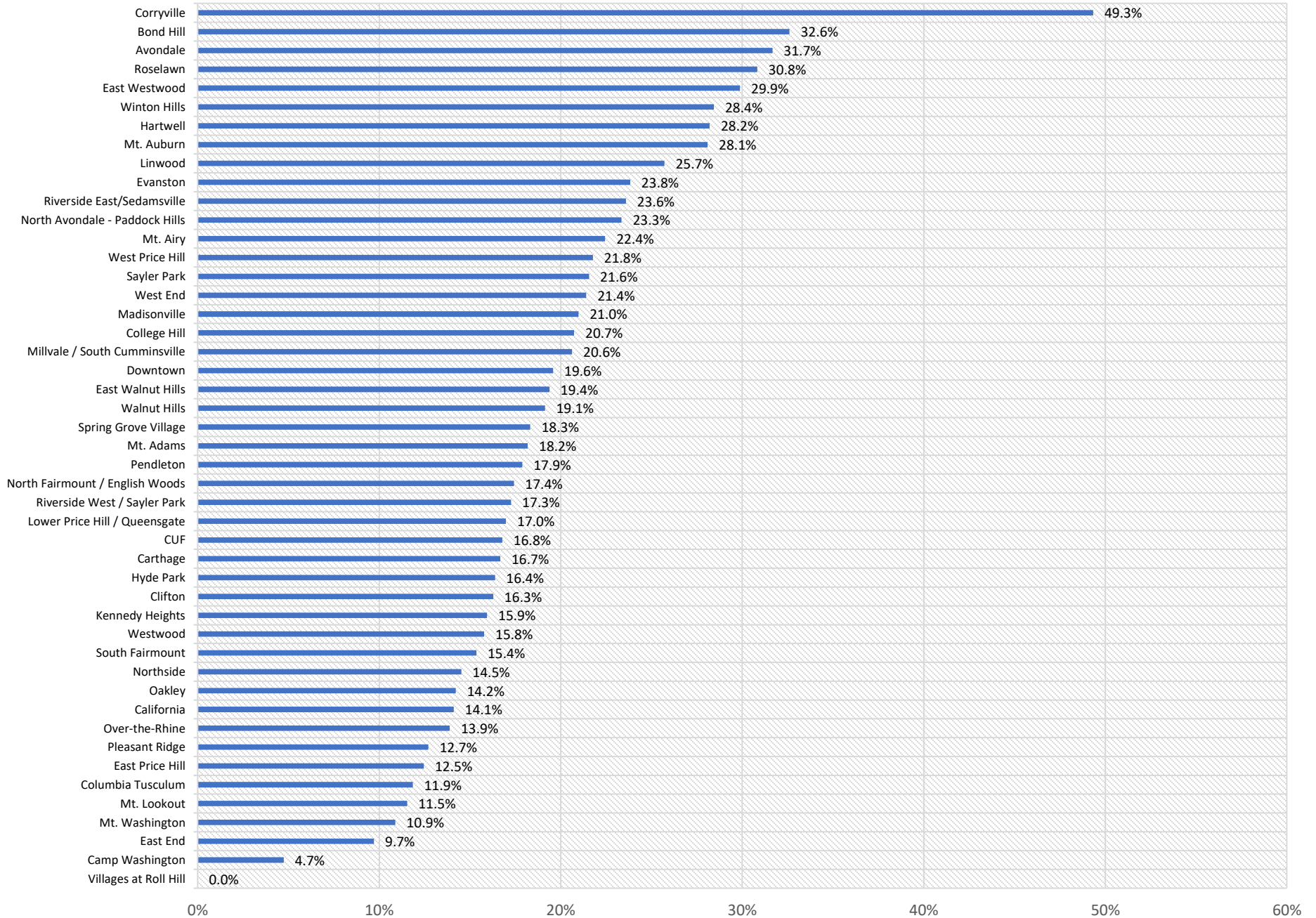
% of Renter Households for whom Gross Rent (Contract Rent Plus Tenant-Paid Utilities) is 50.0 Percent or More of Household Income



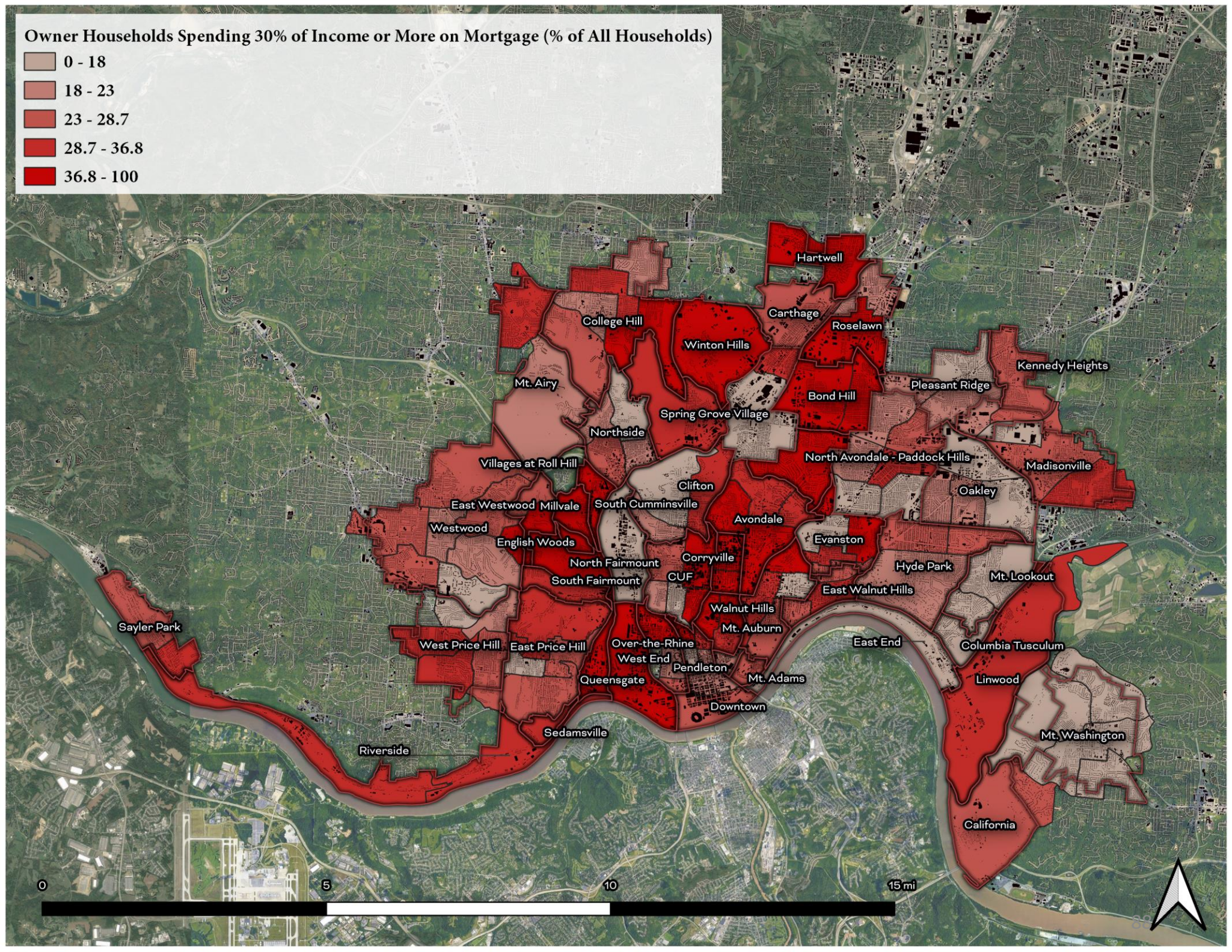
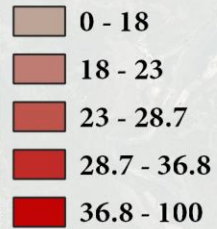
Percent of Renters Spending 50% or More on Rent + Utilities



Percent of Owner Households with Mortgages whose Monthly Owner Costs are 30.0 Percent or More of Household Income

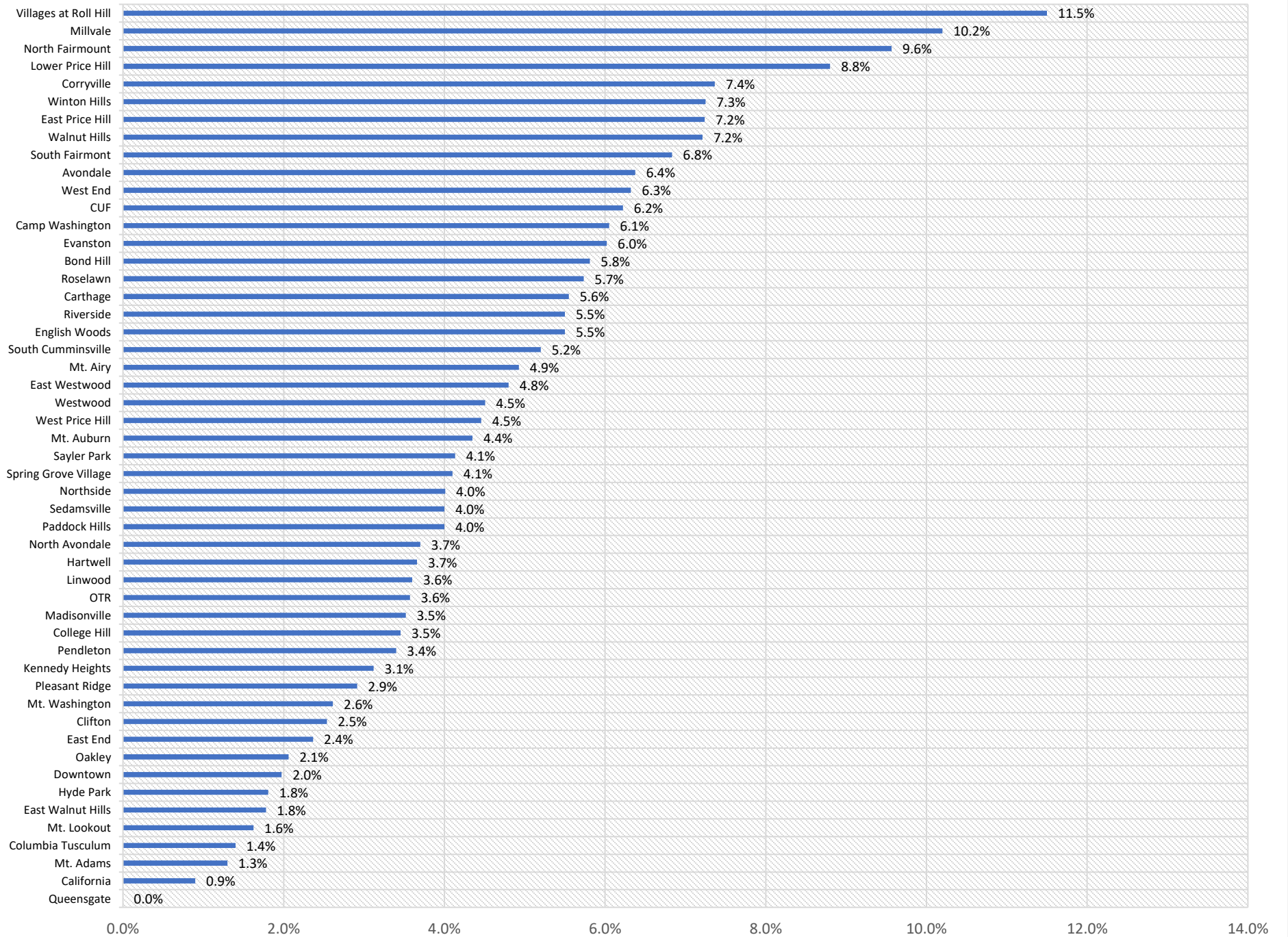


Owner Households Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage (% of All Households)

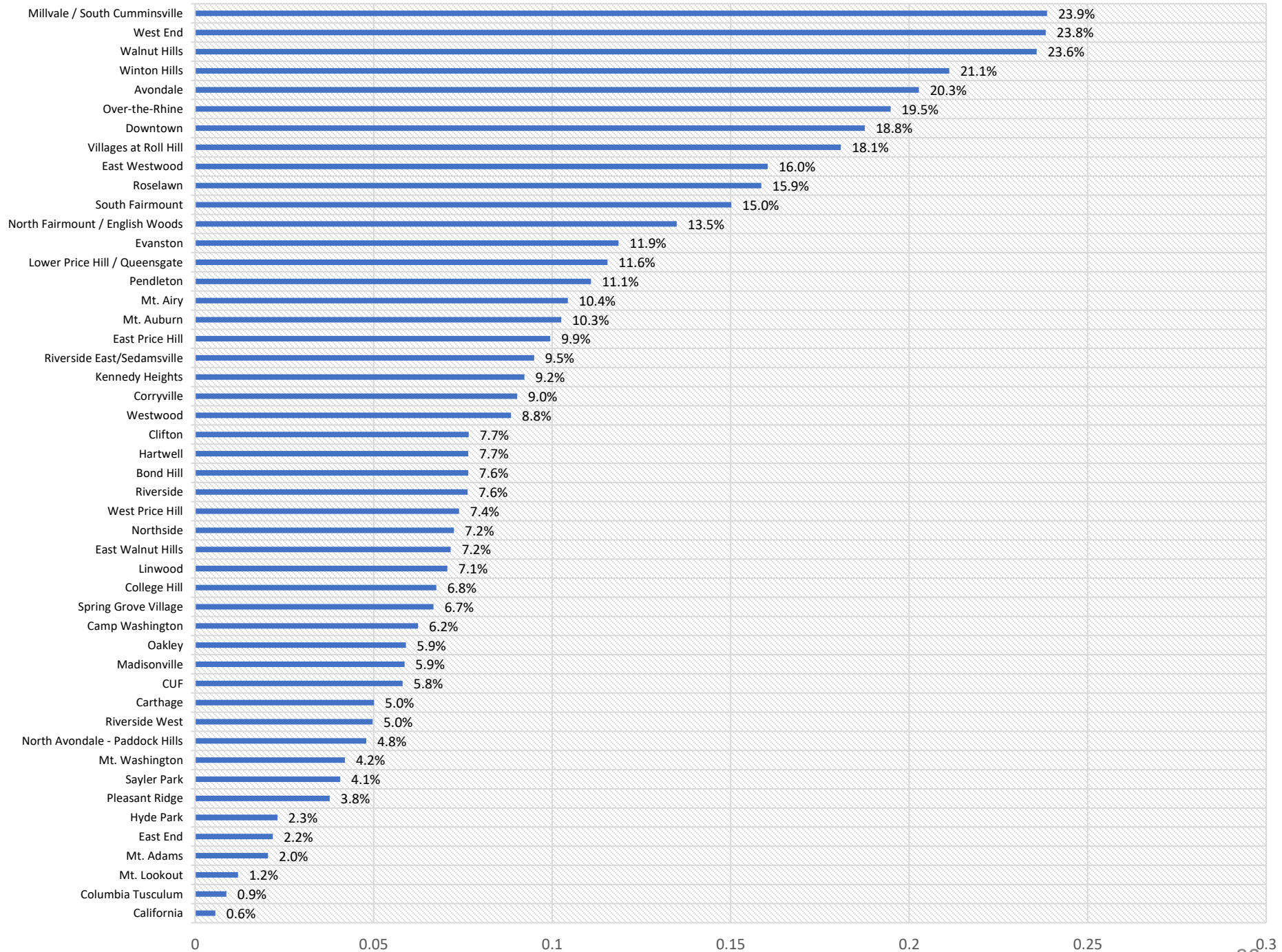


Energy Burden

% of Household Income Spent on Energy Each Month

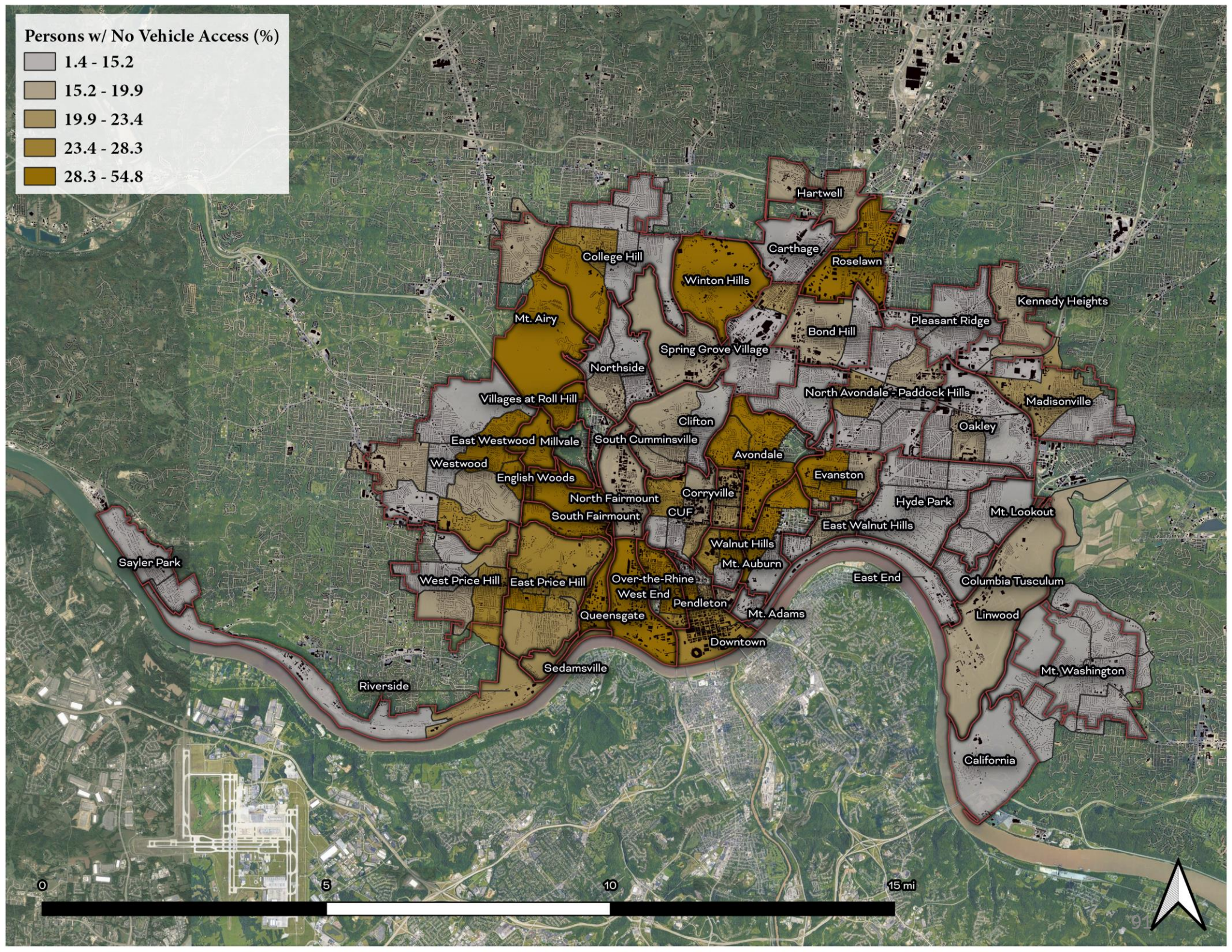


% of Persons with No Vehicle Access



Persons w/ No Vehicle Access (%)

- 1.4 - 15.2
- 15.2 - 19.9
- 19.9 - 23.4
- 23.4 - 28.3
- 28.3 - 54.8

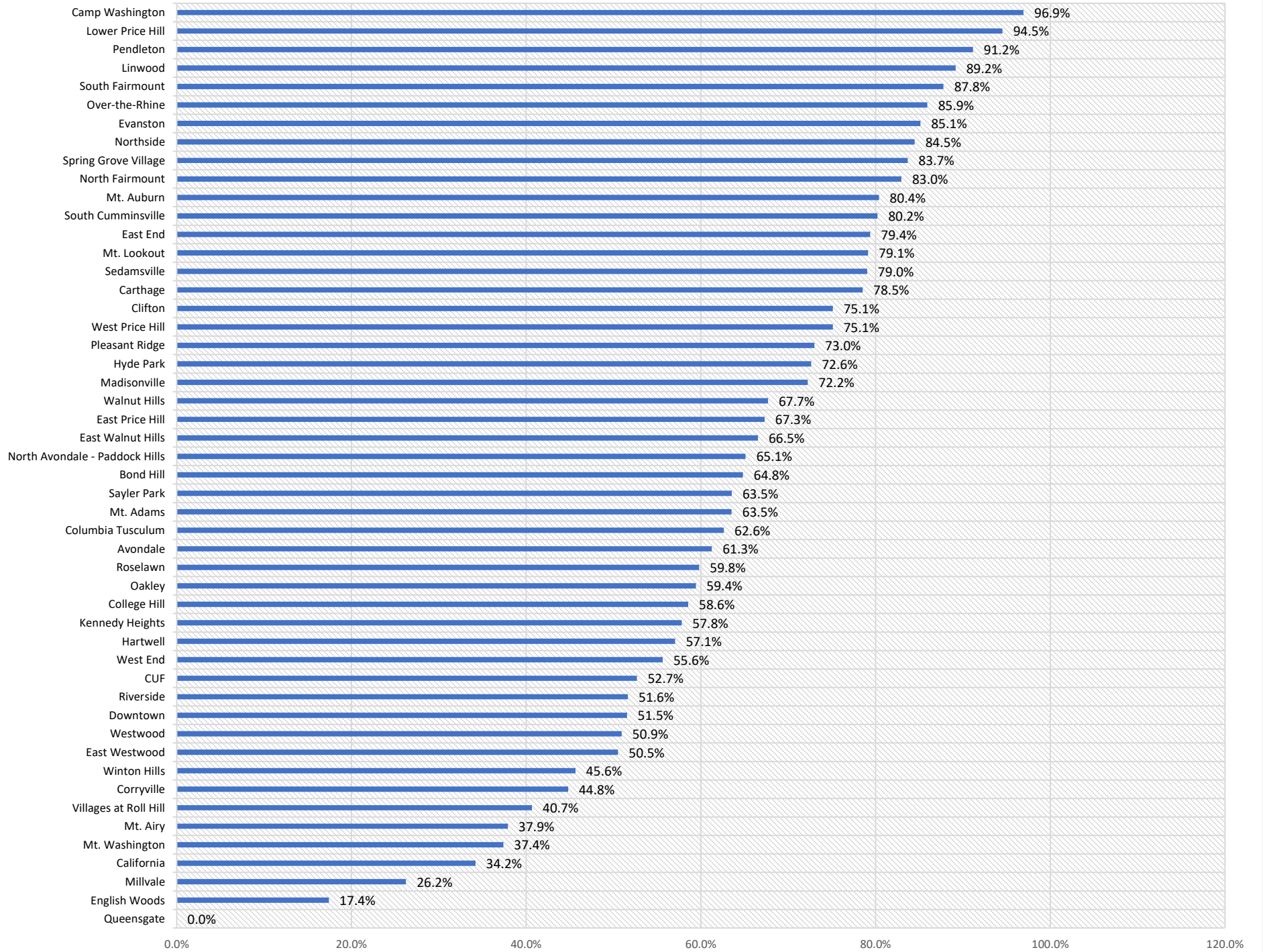


Hartwell
College Hill
Winton Hills
Carthage
Roselawn
Mt. Airy
Spring Grove Village
Bond Hill
Pleasant Ridge
Kennedy Heights
Northside
Villages at Roll Hill
Clifton
North Avondale - Paddock Hills
Madisonville
East Westwood Millvale
South Cumminsville
Avondale
Oakley
Westwood
English Woods
Corryville
Evanston
North Fairmount
CUF
Hyde Park
Mt. Lookout
South Fairmount
Walnut Hills
East Walnut Hills
West Price Hill
East Price Hill
Over-the-Rhine
Mt. Auburn
East End
Columbia Tusculum
Queensgate
Pendleton
Mt. Adams
Linwood
Downtown
Sedamsville
Riverside
California
Mt. Washington

0 5 10 15 mi

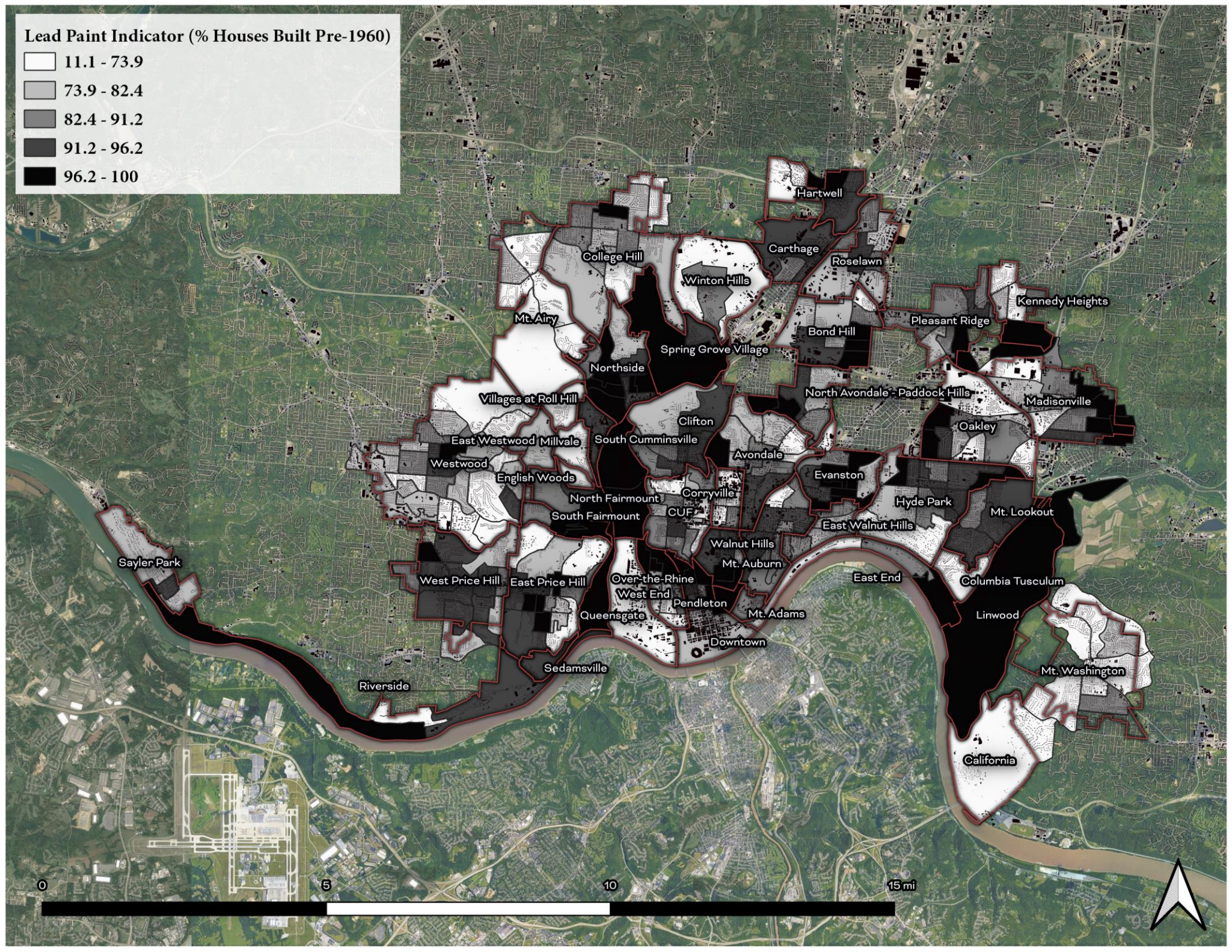


% pre-1960 housing (lead paint indicator)

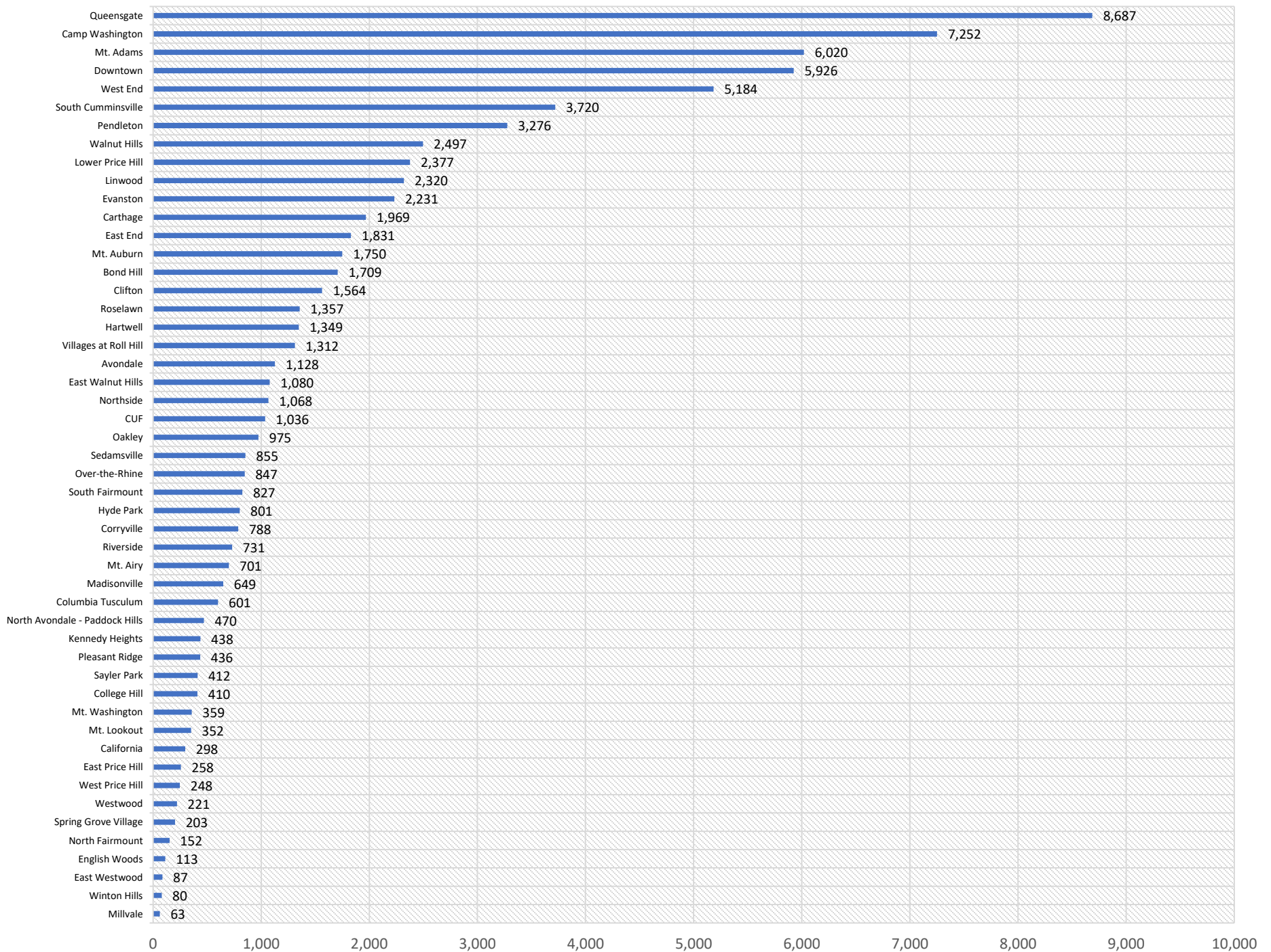


Lead Paint Indicator (% Houses Built Pre-1960)

- 11.1 - 73.9
- 73.9 - 82.4
- 82.4 - 91.2
- 91.2 - 96.2
- 96.2 - 100

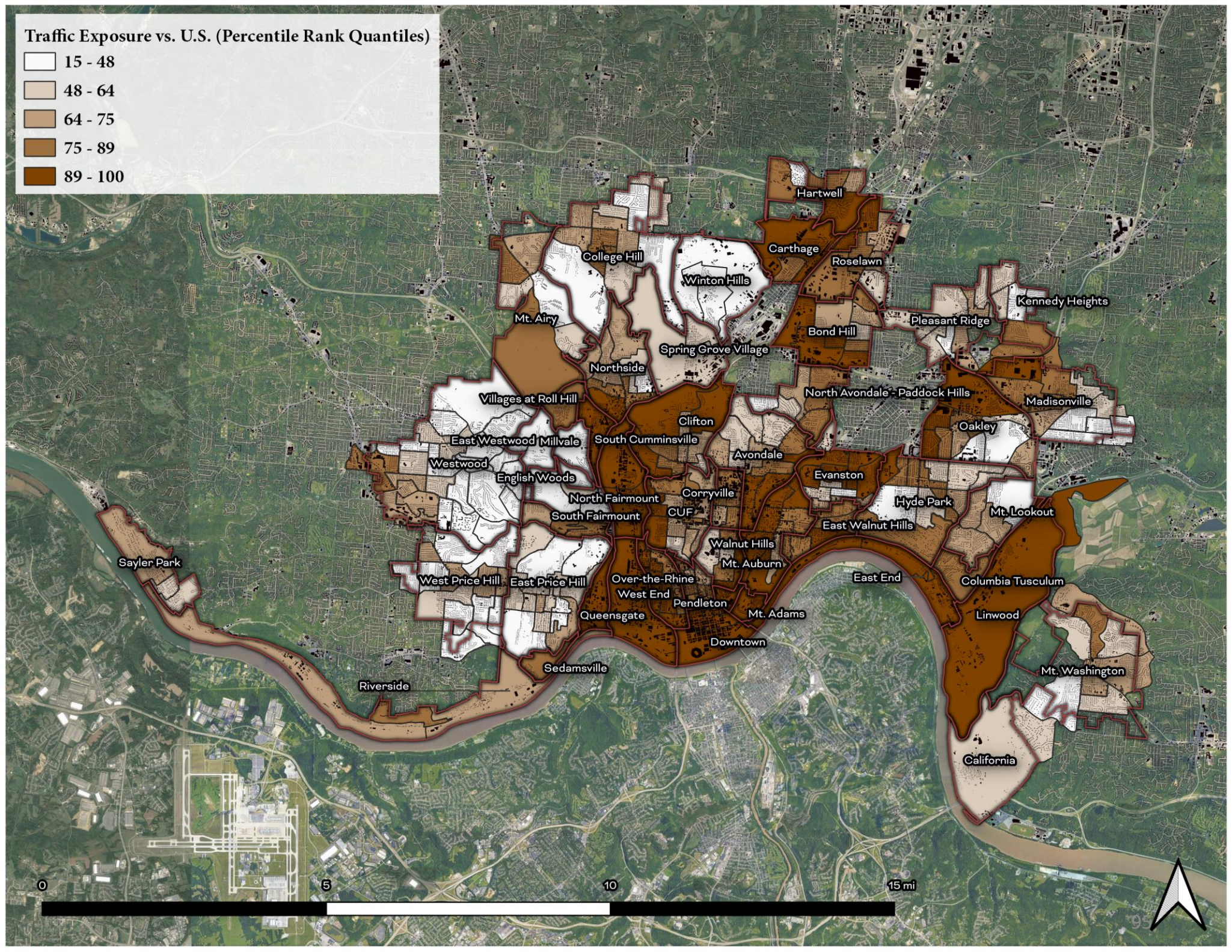


Count of vehicles (AADT, avg. annual daily traffic) at major roads within 500 meters, divided by distance in meters (not km) Calculated from 2017 U.S. DOT traffic data, retrieved 2019

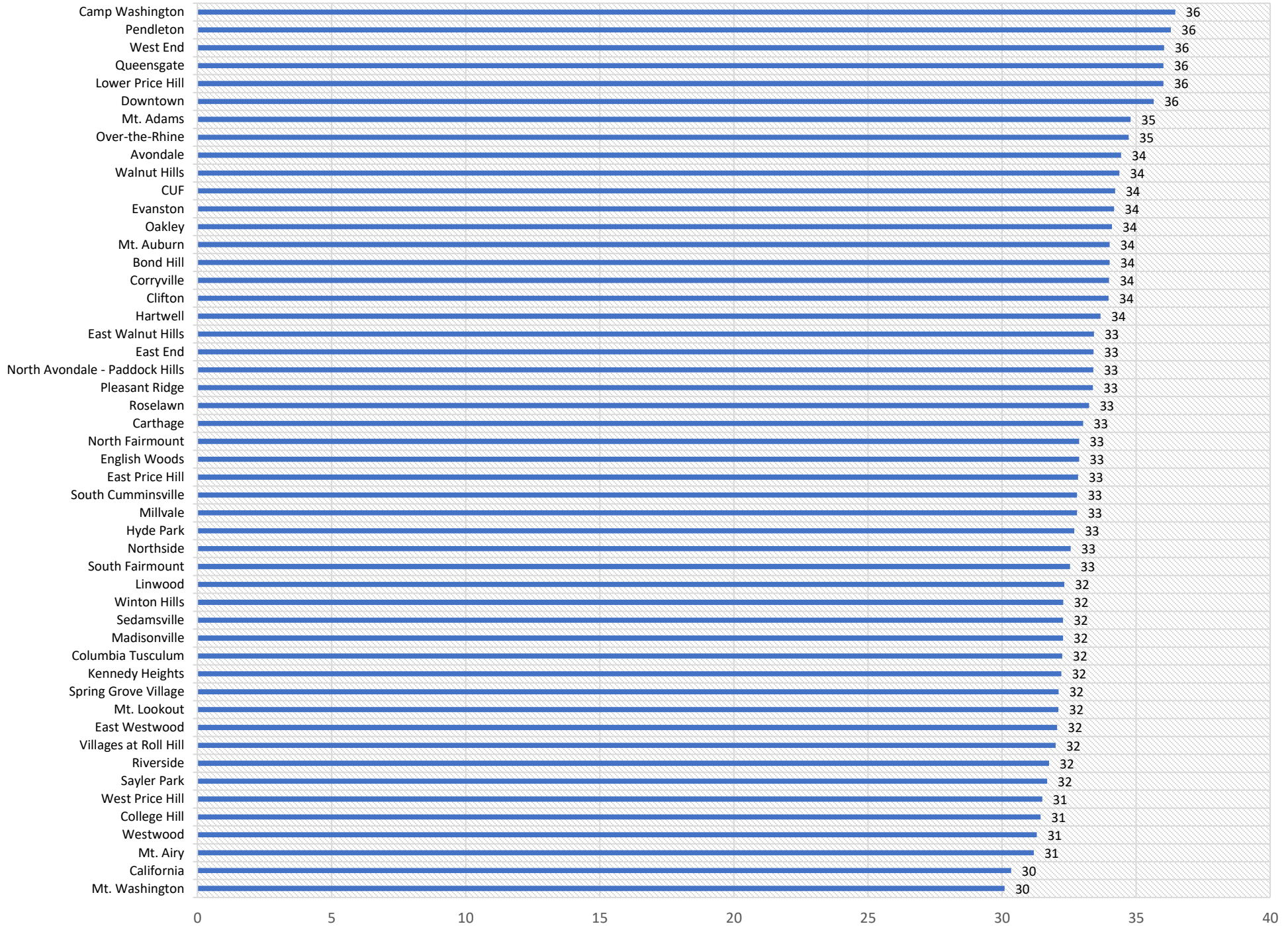


Traffic Exposure vs. U.S. (Percentile Rank Quantiles)

| | |
|------------|----------|
| White | 15 - 48 |
| Light Tan | 48 - 64 |
| Medium Tan | 64 - 75 |
| Dark Tan | 75 - 89 |
| Brown | 89 - 100 |

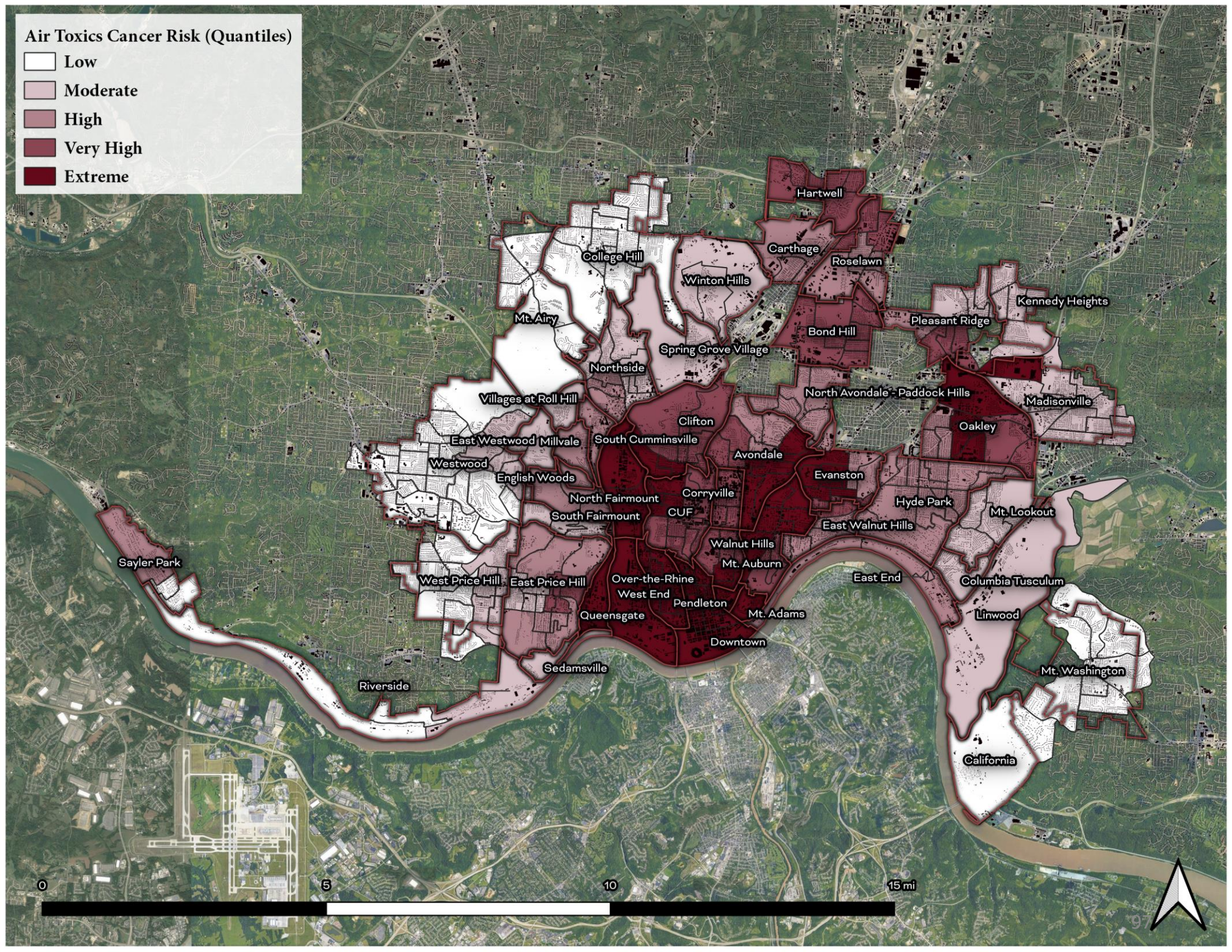


Cancer Risk (chances per million) - NATA Air Toxics Cancer Risk Indicator (2014)

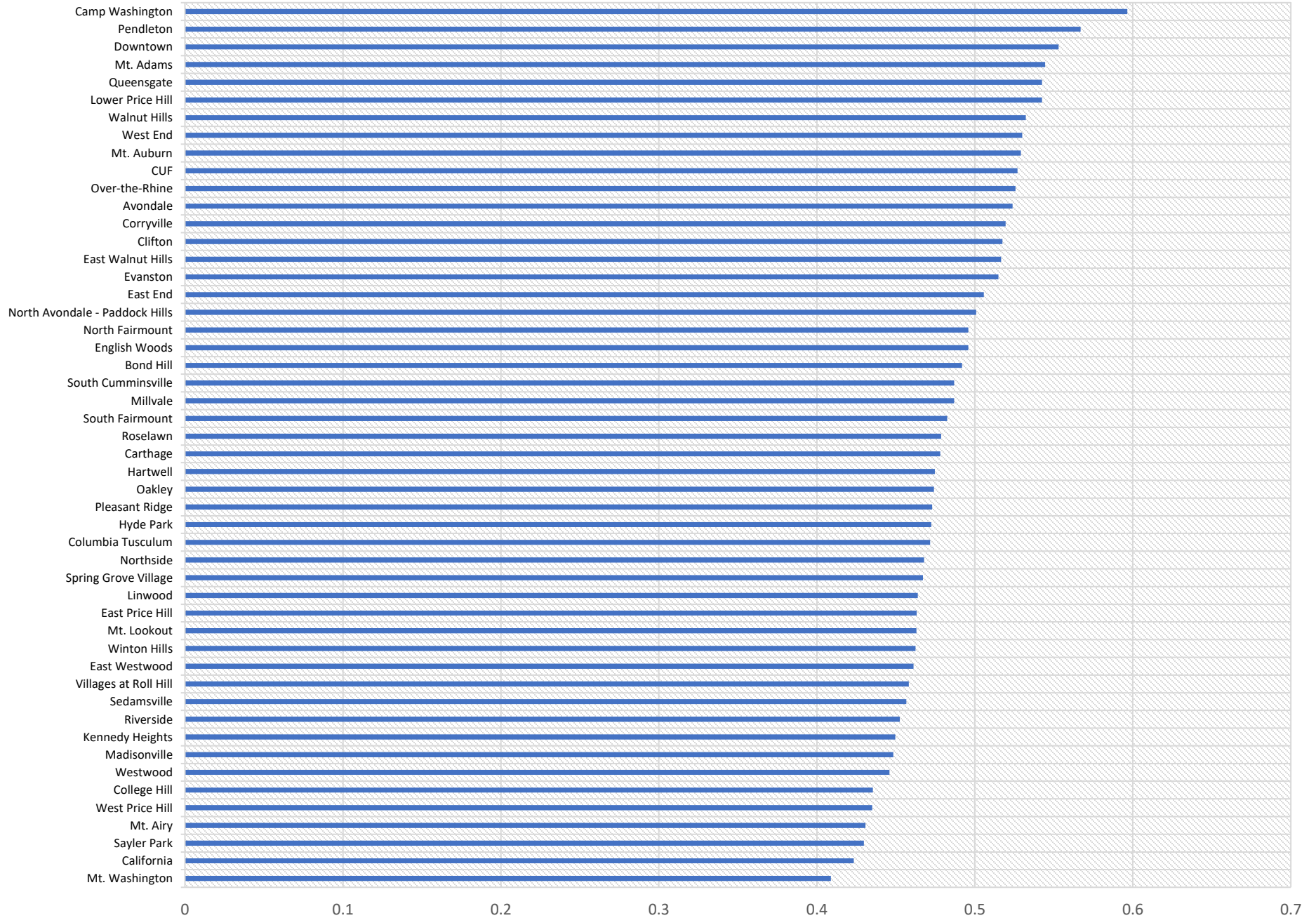


Air Toxics Cancer Risk (Quantiles)

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Extreme

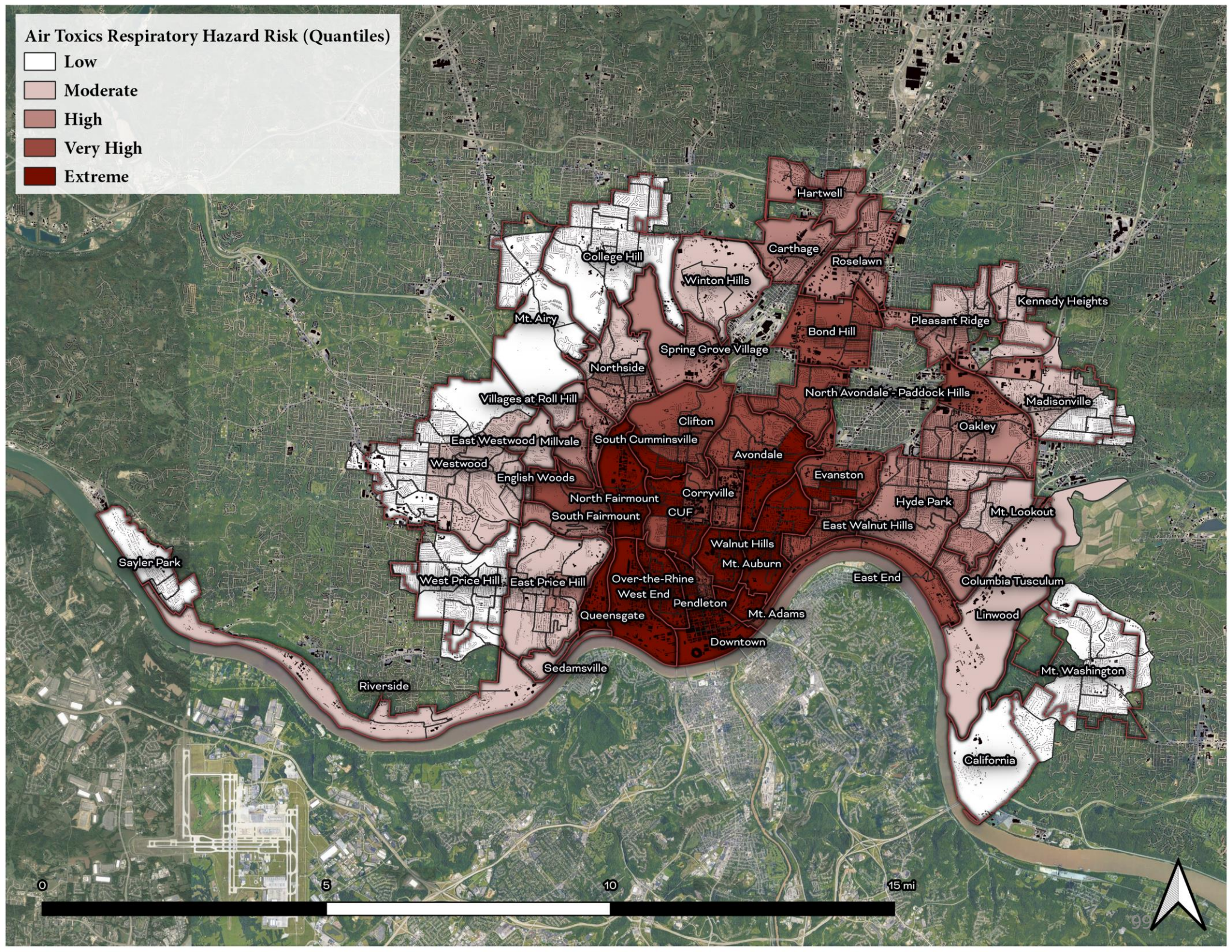


**Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index
(ratio of exposure concentration to health-based
reference concentration) - NATA 2014**

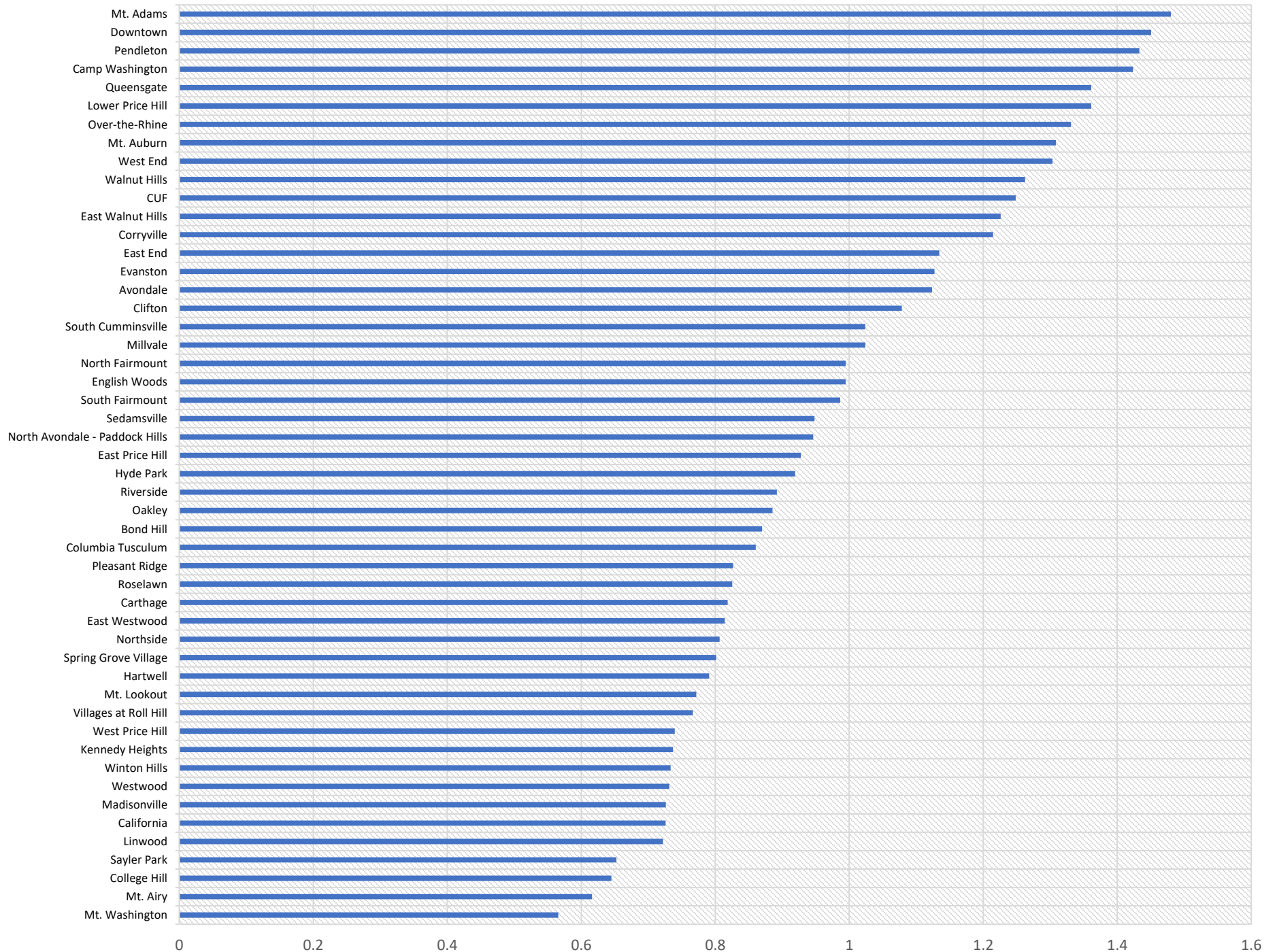


Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Risk (Quantiles)

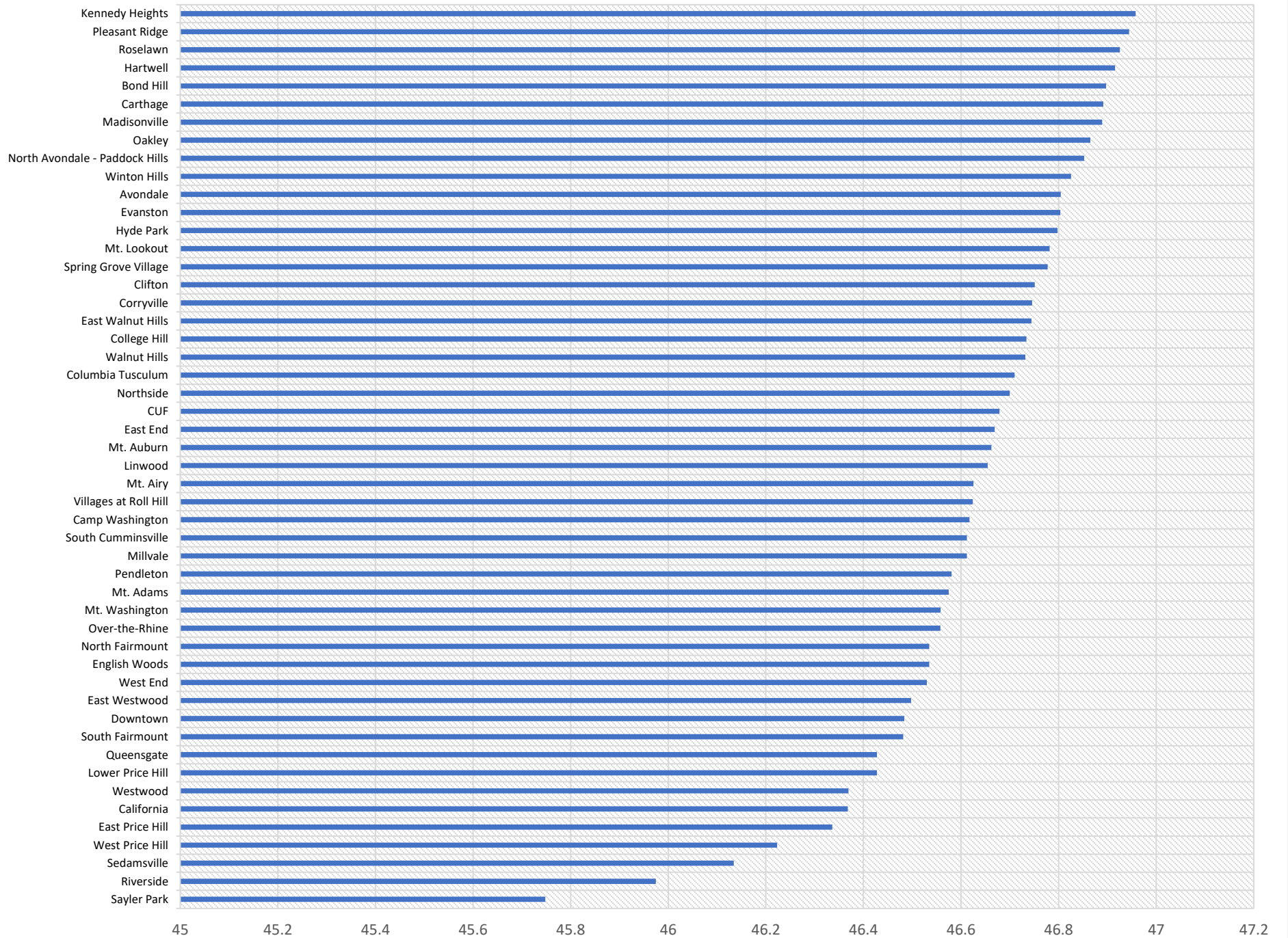
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Extreme



NATA diesel PM Diesel particulate matter level in air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

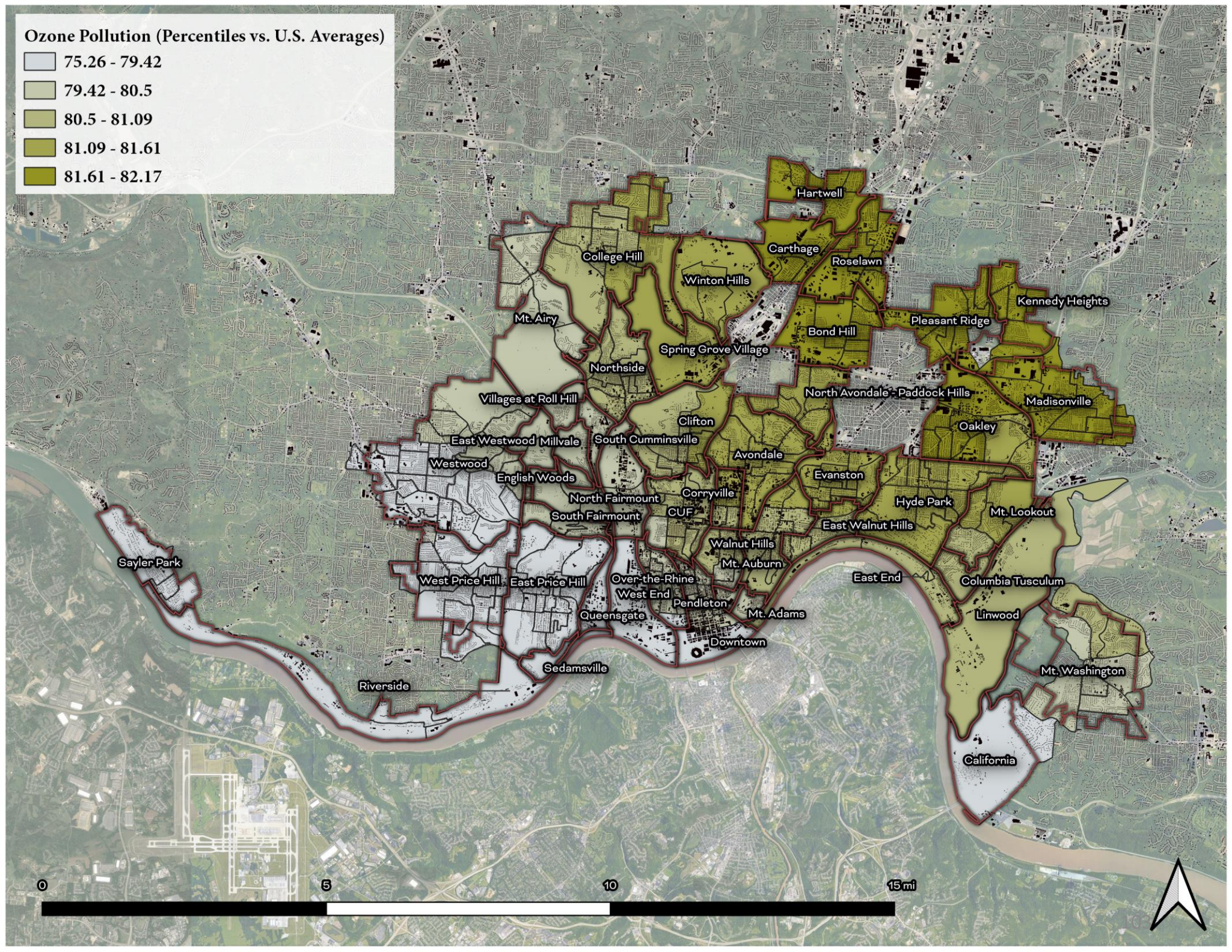


**Ozone summer seasonal avg. of daily maximum 8-hour concentration in air in parts per billion (2016) EPA, OAR
(fusion of model and monitor data)**

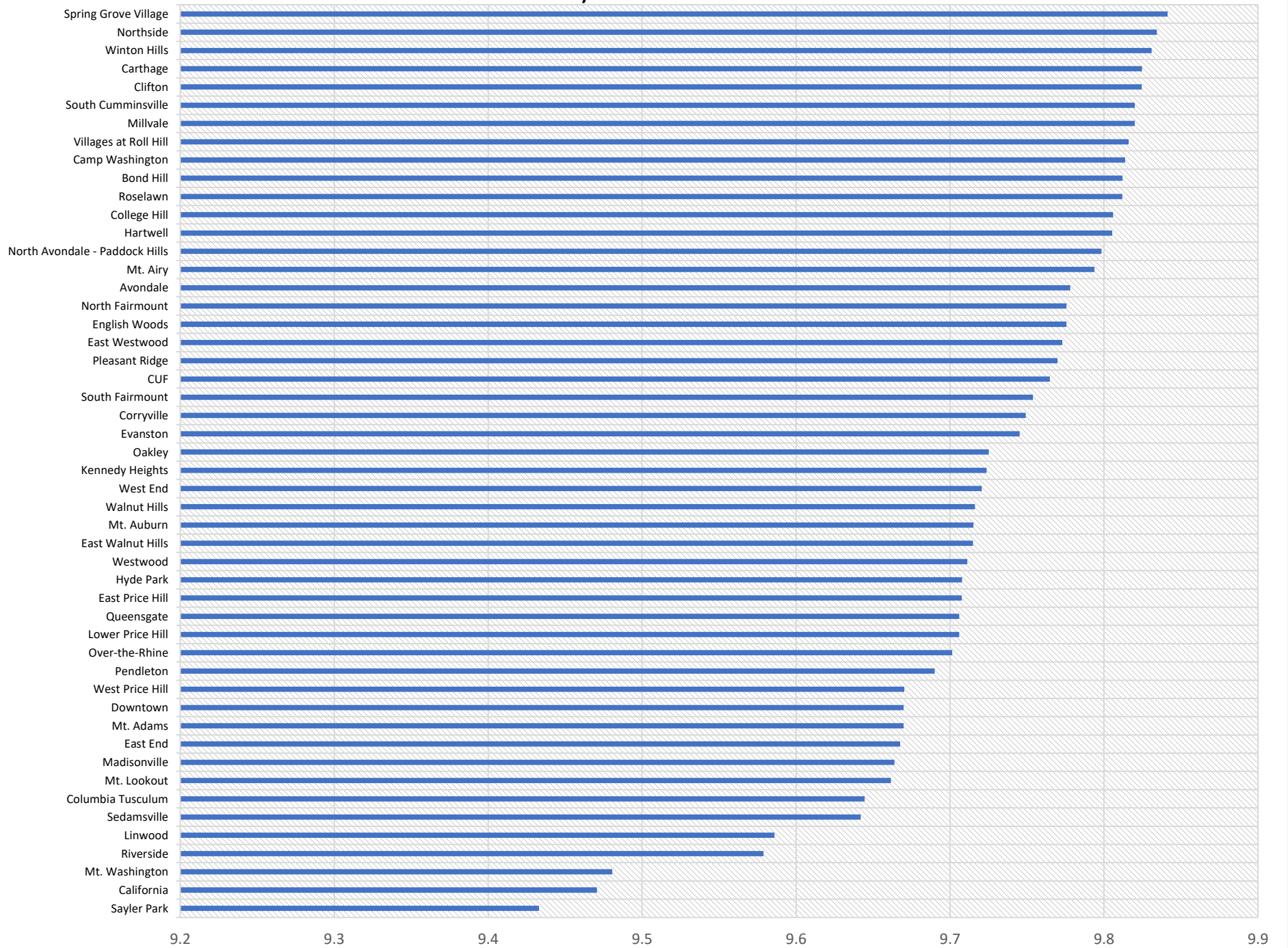


Ozone Pollution (Percentiles vs. U.S. Averages)

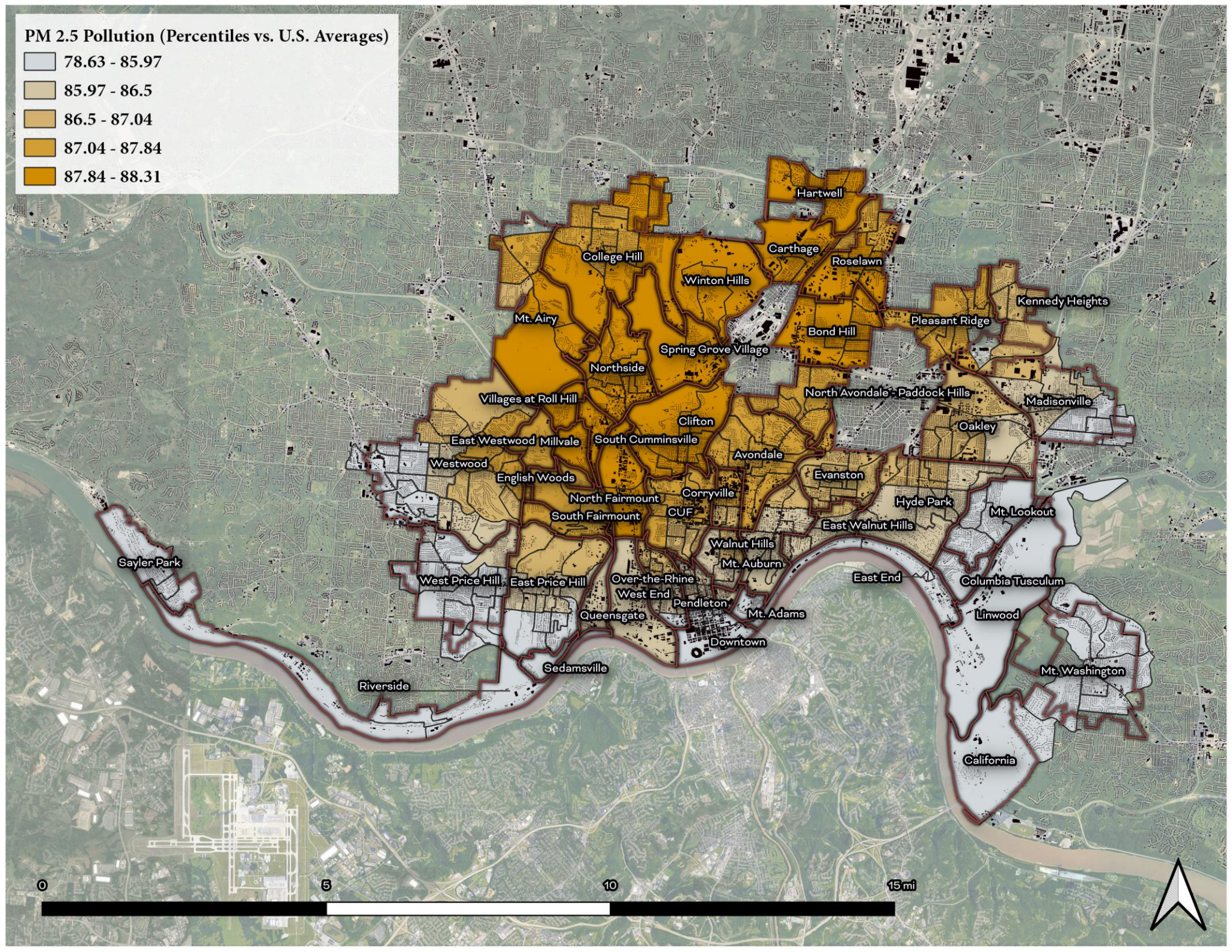
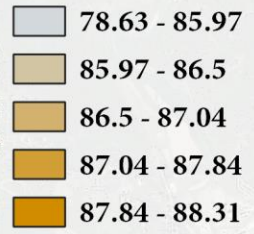
- 75.26 - 79.42
- 79.42 - 80.5
- 80.5 - 81.09
- 81.09 - 81.61
- 81.61 - 82.17



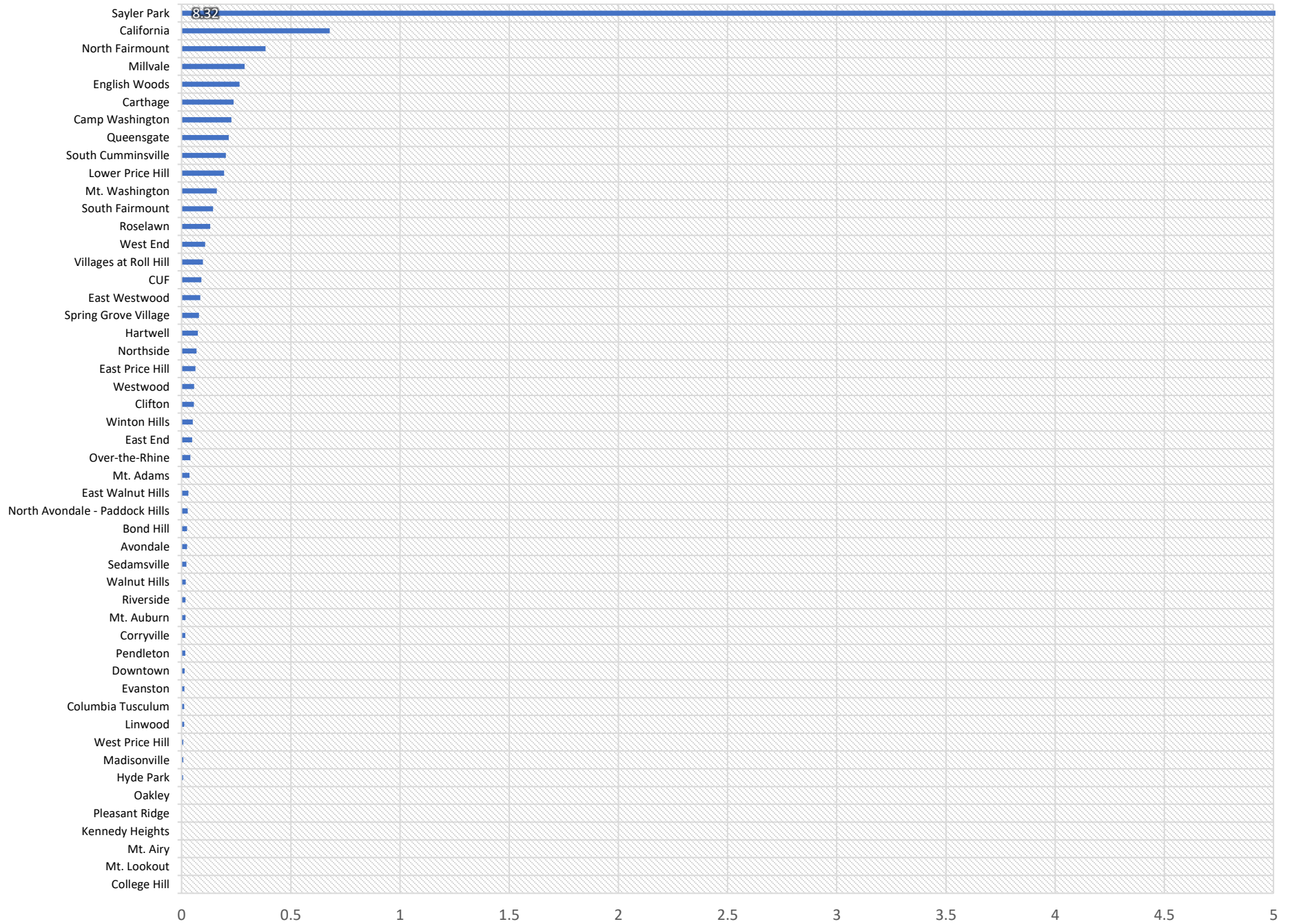
PM2.5 levels in air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual avg. (2016; EPA, OAR fusion of model and monitor data.)



PM 2.5 Pollution (Percentiles vs. U.S. Averages)

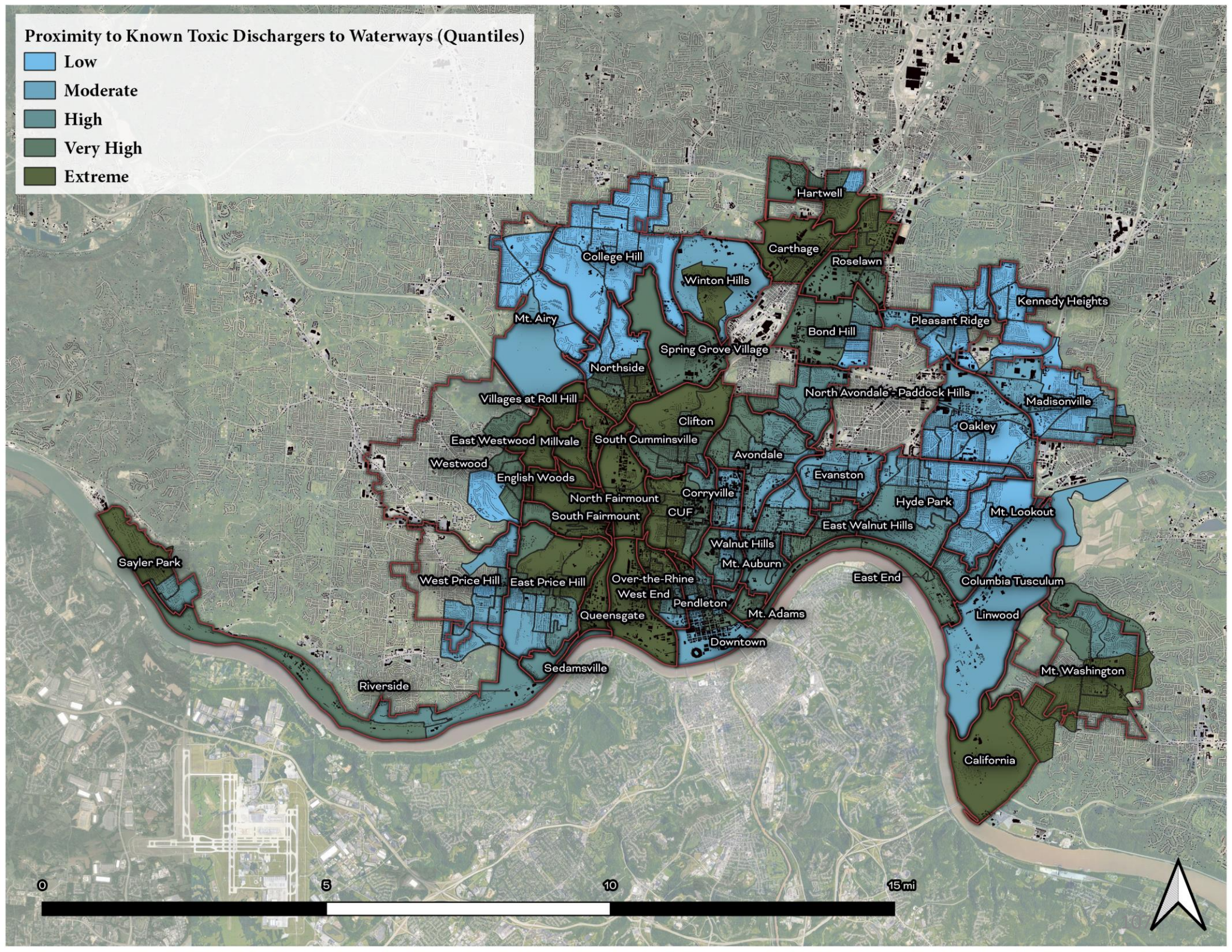


**Toxicity-weighted stream concentrations at stream segments within 500 meters,
divided by distance in kilometers (km)
Calculated from RSEI modeled toxicity-weighted stream concentrations, created 05/2019**

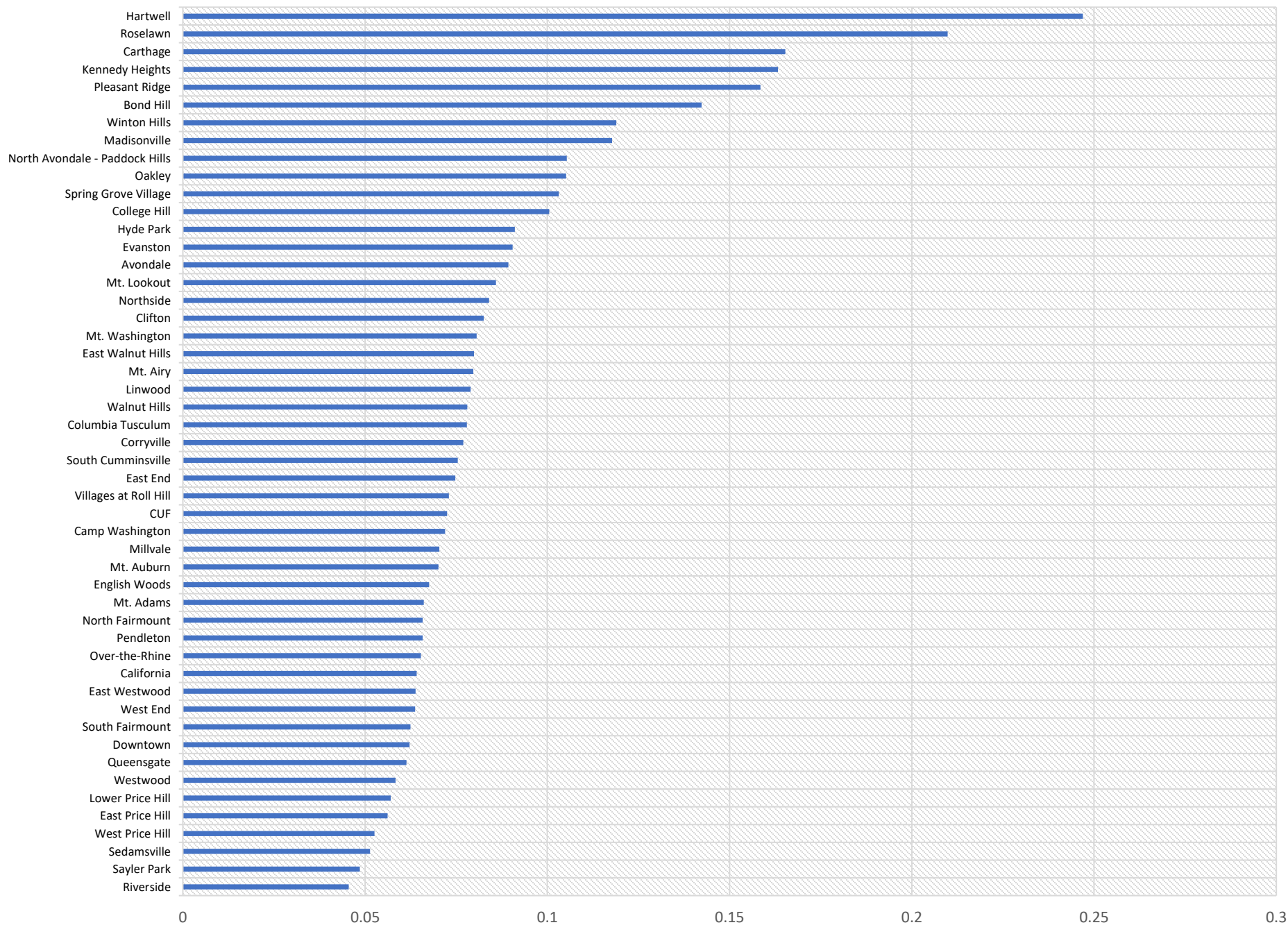


Proximity to Known Toxic Dischargers to Waterways (Quantiles)

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Extreme

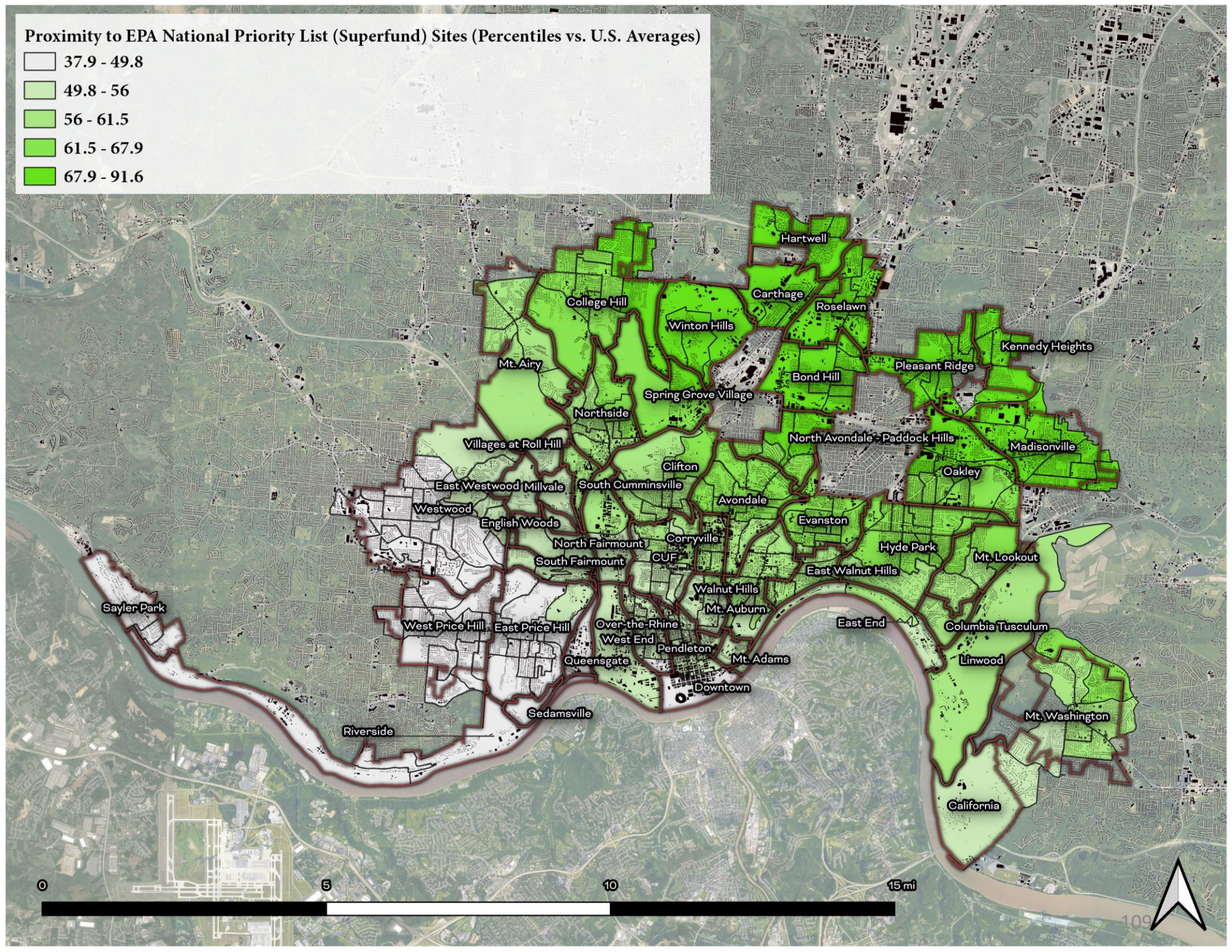


**Count of proposed and listed NPL sites (Superfund Sites)
within 5 km (or nearest one beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers Calculated from EPA CERCLIS
database, retrieved 07/2019**



Proximity to EPA National Priority List (Superfund) Sites (Percentiles vs. U.S. Averages)

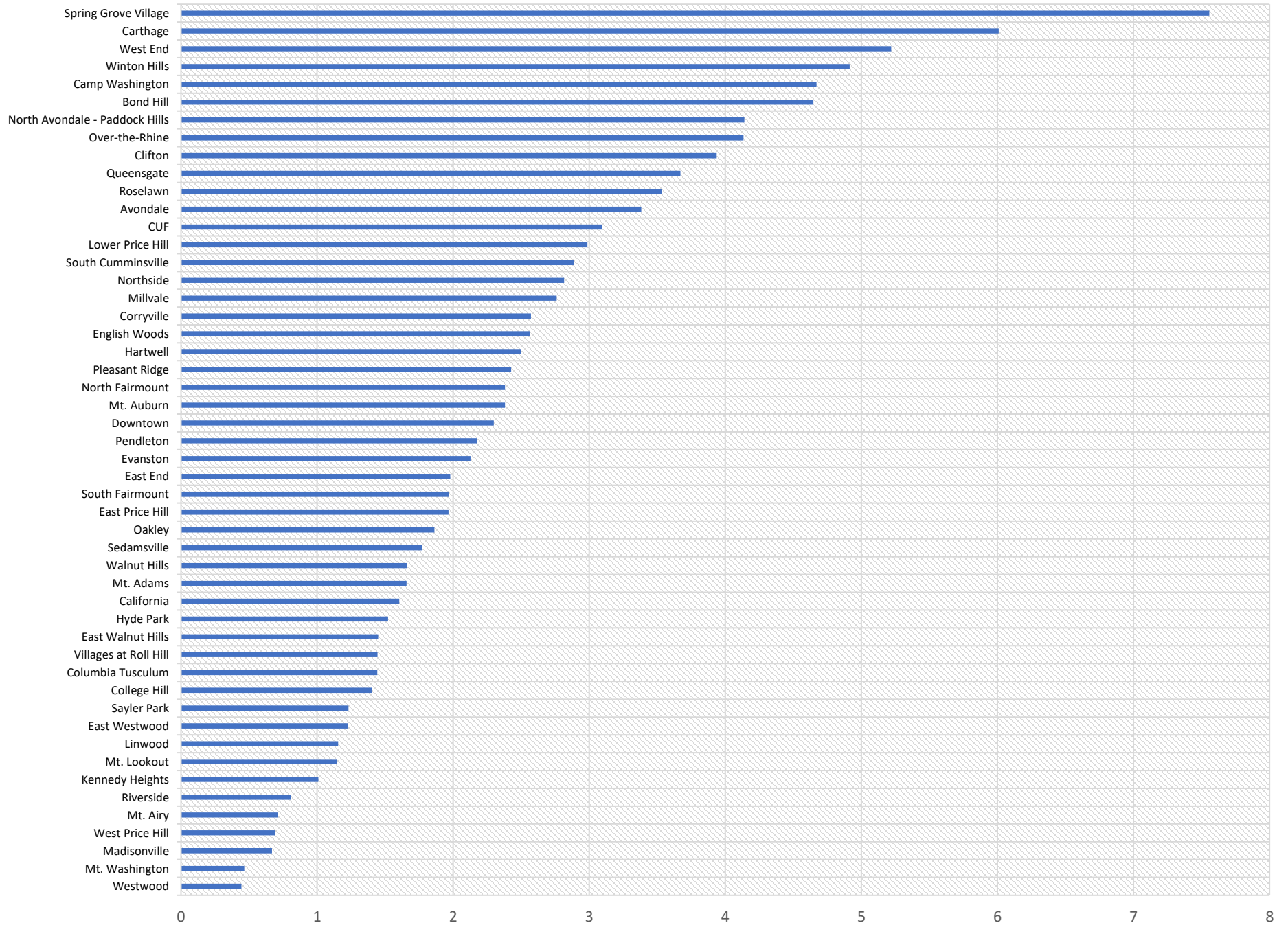
- 37.9 - 49.8
- 49.8 - 56
- 56 - 61.5
- 61.5 - 67.9
- 67.9 - 91.6



0 5 10 15 mi

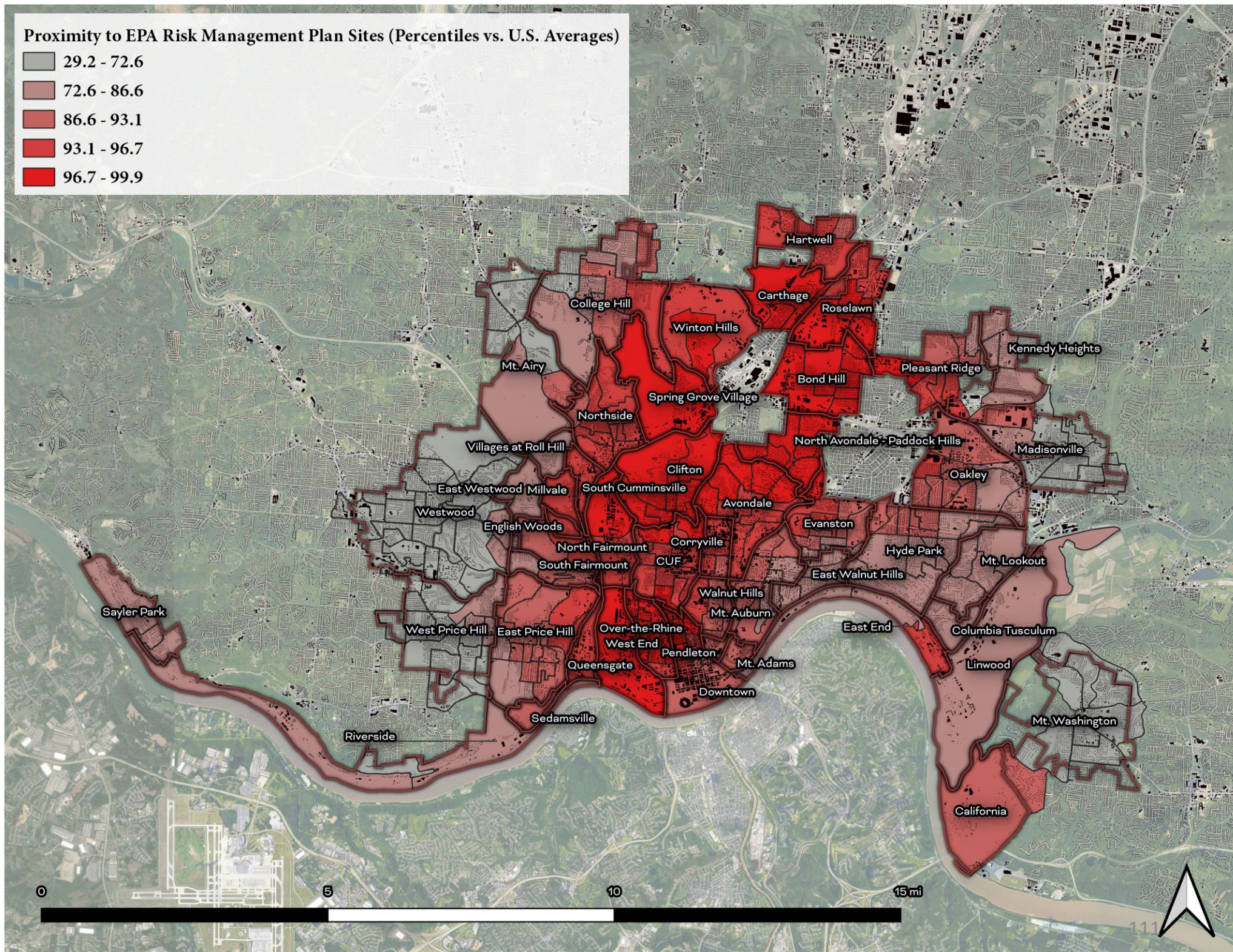


**Count of RMP (potential chemical accident management plan) facilities
within 5 km (or nearest one beyond 5 km),
each divided by distance in kilometers Calculated from EPA RMP database, retrieved 06/2019**



Proximity to EPA Risk Management Plan Sites (Percentiles vs. U.S. Averages)

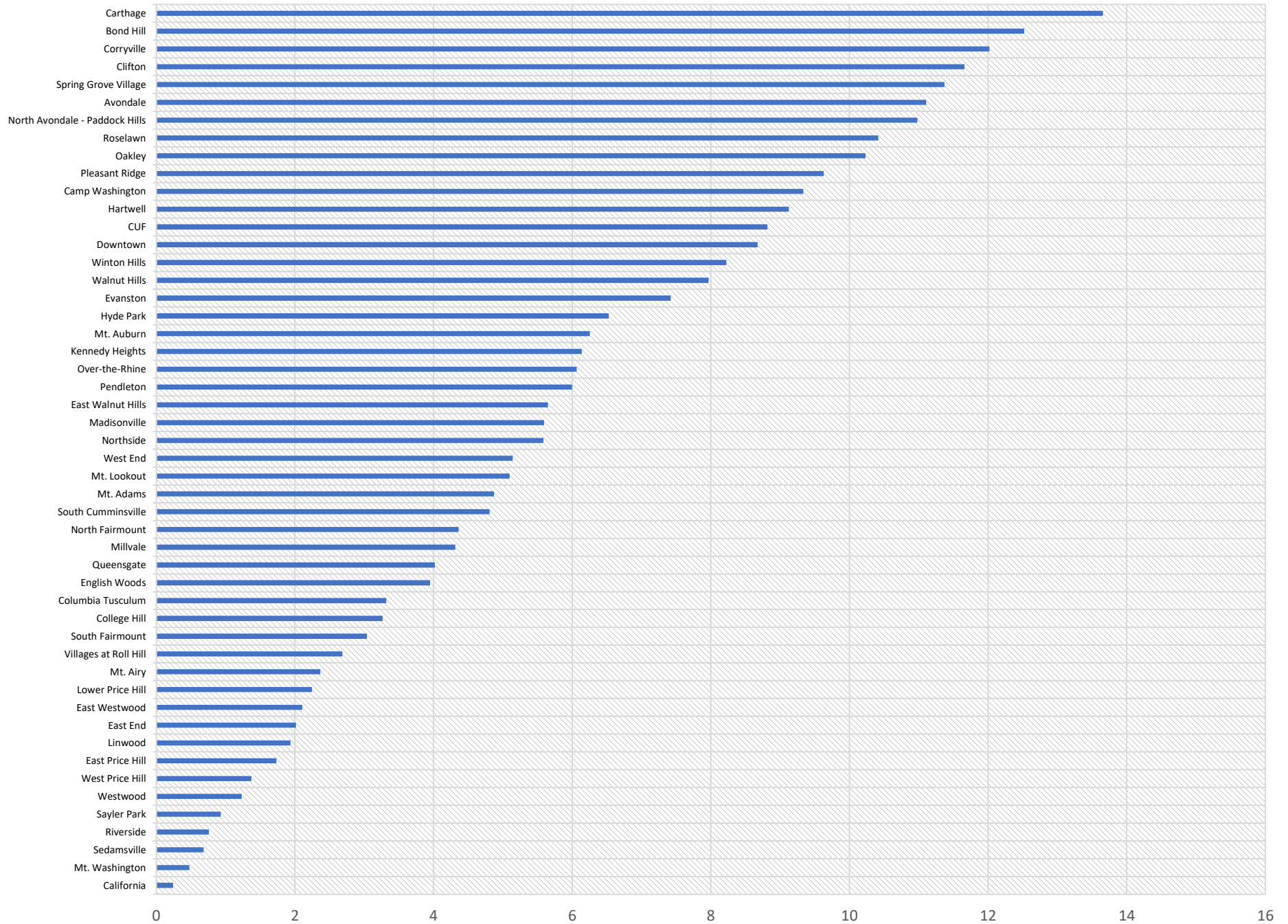
- 29.2 - 72.6
- 72.6 - 86.6
- 86.6 - 93.1
- 93.1 - 96.7
- 96.7 - 99.9



0 5 10 15 mi

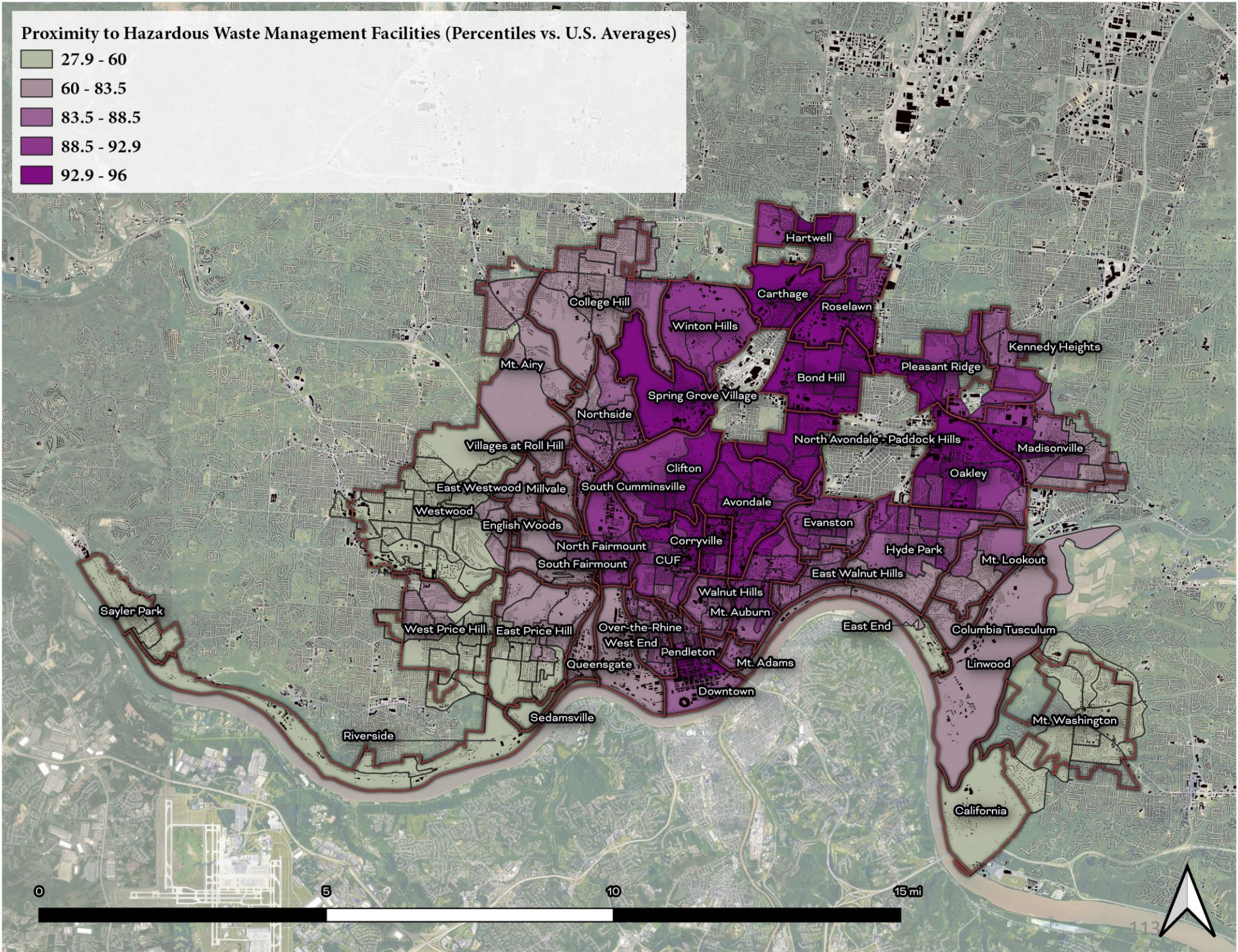


**Count of TSDFs (hazardous waste management facilities)
within 5 km (or nearest beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers
Calculated from EPA RCRAInfo database, retrieved 07/2019**

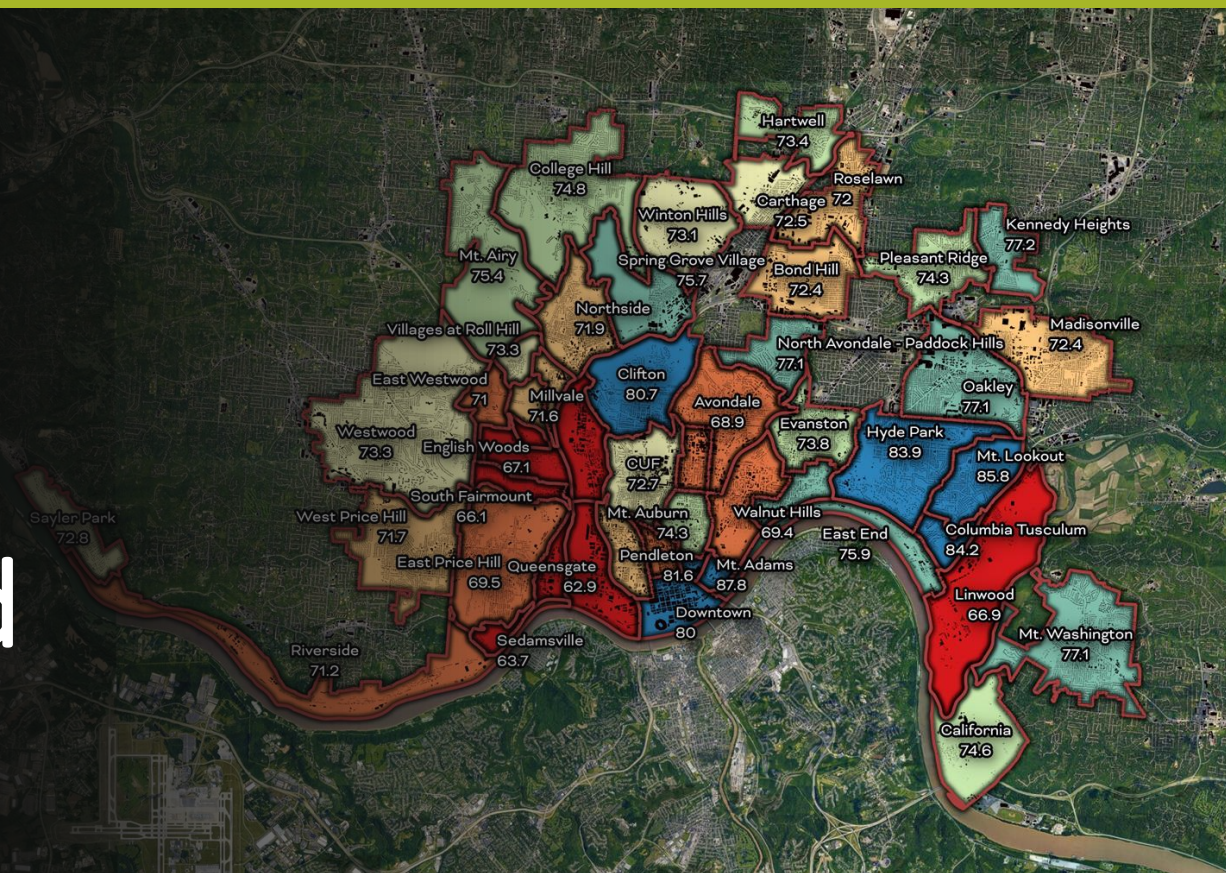


Proximity to Hazardous Waste Management Facilities (Percentiles vs. U.S. Averages)

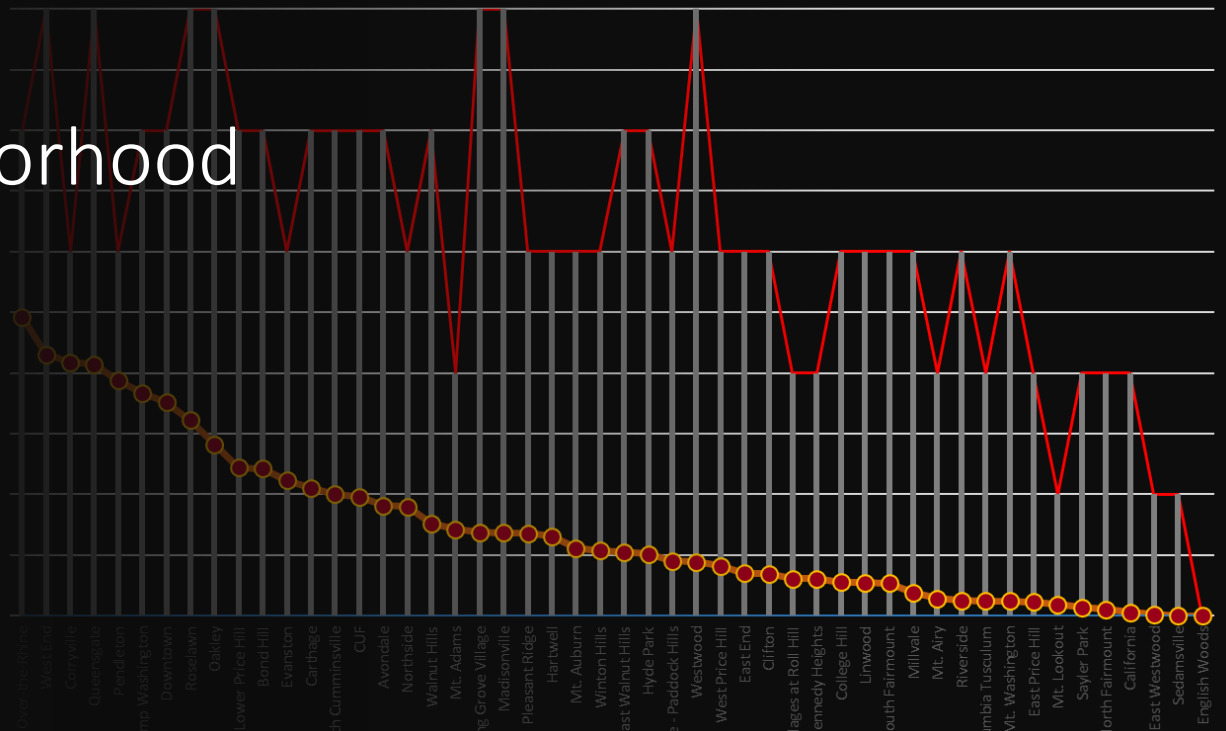
- 27.9 - 60
- 60 - 83.5
- 83.5 - 88.5
- 88.5 - 92.9
- 92.9 - 96



Neighborhood Profiles:



Asset Maps & Equity Indicators by Neighborhood



Neighborhood Profile Diagram

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Equity Indicator Categories

Color Interpretation Key
(the greener the better)

Rank out of Cincinnati's 52 Neighborhoods
(#1 is best)

Color-coded boxes indicate Neighborhood-Level Sensitivity or Adaptive Capacity

Climate Equity Indicators

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 14,224 |
| Persons over 65 | 11 | 8.2% | 1,160 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 41 | 29.6% | 4,211 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 28 | 1.6% | 225 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 35.5% | 5,050 |
| white | - | 42.3% | 6,022 |
| Asian | - | 1.0% | 139 |
| Other | - | 21.2% | 3,013 |
| Latinx | - | 10.7% | 1,523 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 47 | 5.5% | 788 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 40 | 69.5 years | |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 35 | 13.6% | 1,940 |
| Cancer | 19 | 5.3% | 760 |
| Diabetes | 29 | 16.4% | 2,327 |
| High Blood Pressure | 31 | 38.1% | 5,420 |
| Heart Disease | 34 | 8.9% | 1,271 |
| Kidney Disease | 29 | 3.7% | 530 |
| Obesity | 33 | 45.2% | 6,432 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 41 | 18.2% | 2,585 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 33 | 3.7% | 528 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 38 | 17.4% | 2,480 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 17 | 52.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 21 | 57.3% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 27 | 14.9% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 8 | 0.12 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 13 | 7.2% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 13 | 57.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 5,469 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 34 | 11.9% |

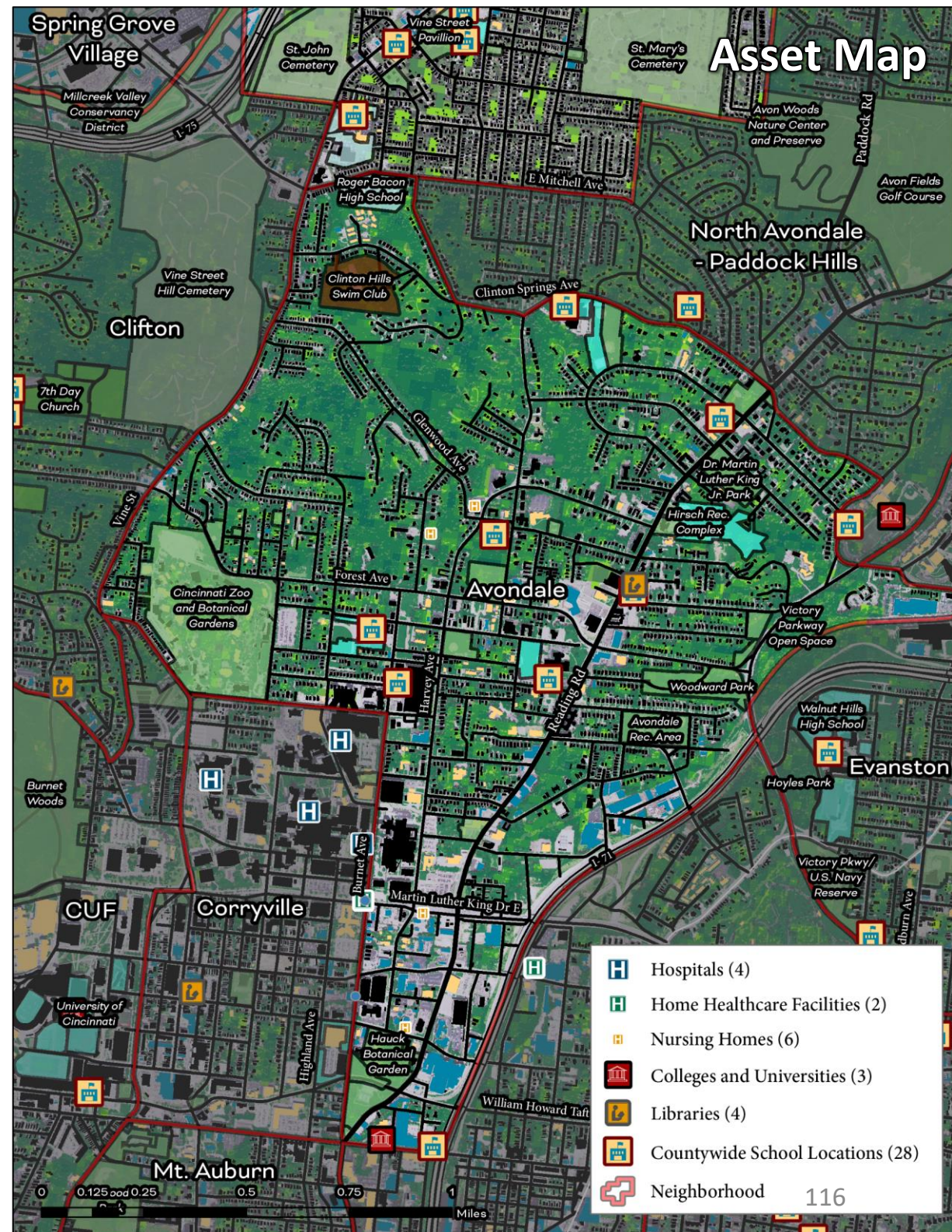
Values in boxes represent totals, percentages, scores, and/or rankings for each indicator.*

*For additional information on indicator measurement and data sources, see Appendix A.

Avondale

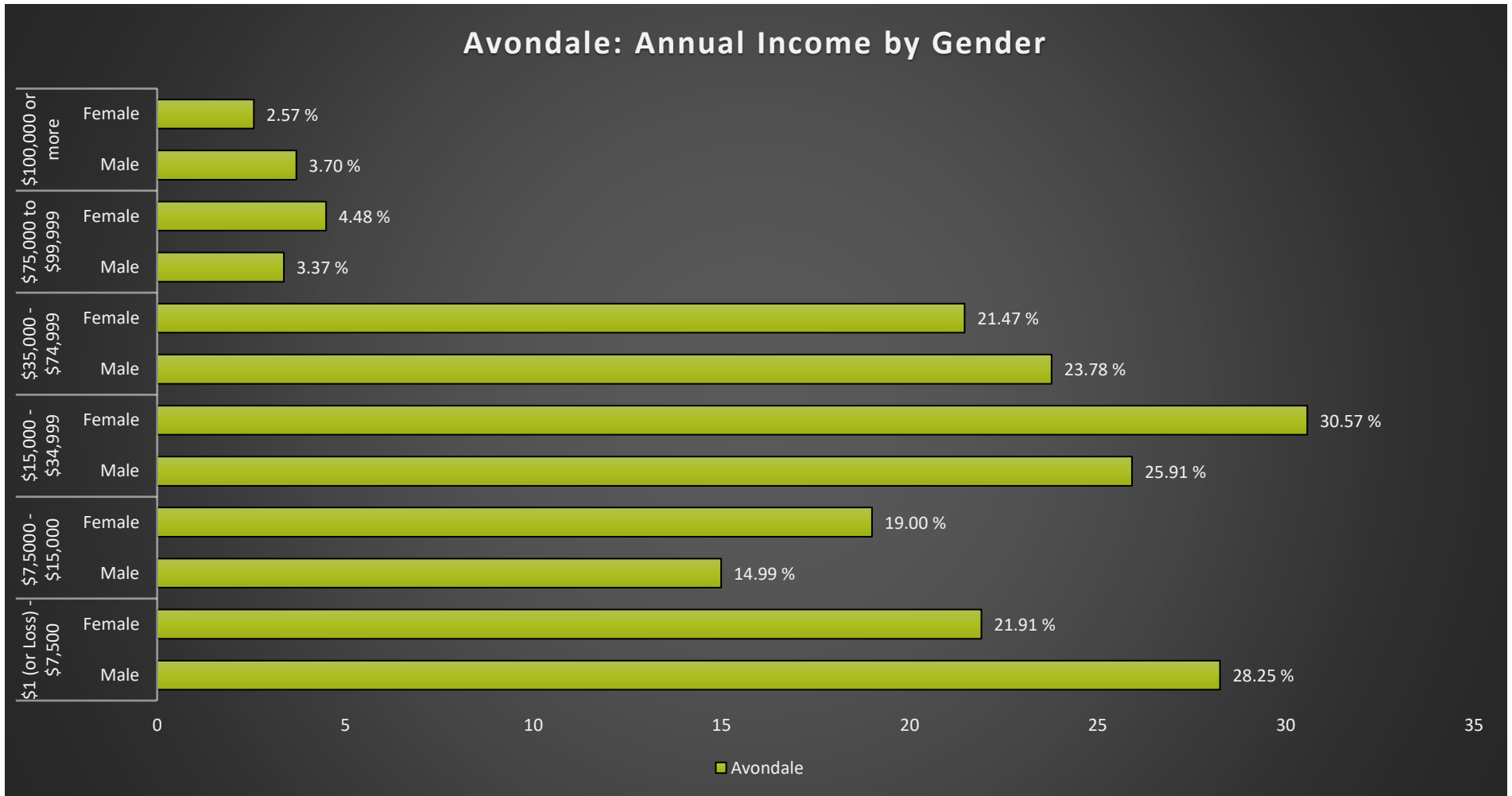
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Avondale is a predominantly Black neighborhood (78%) with just over 12,000 residents. It has active community councils and has recently (2018) completed community planning processes. The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 72.4 years (ranked 31st of all communities assessed). Over half (51.3%) of the residents have high blood pressure and nearly a quarter (23.7%) have diabetes. While the neighborhood has “average” tree cover, green spaces, and access to transportation, it has “very high” levels of exposure to air pollution. Poverty is extremely prevalent with nearly half of the residents (47%) living in poverty and receiving SNAP benefits (40%). More than 77% of the residents are renters and nearly a quarter of them (23%) are burdened by housing expenses spending more than 50% of their income on housing and utilities.



Avondale

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Avondale Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | % of Residents Living in Poverty | Exposure to Potentially Toxic Industrial Sites and/or Hazardous Waste Sites |
|--|---|---|
| 68.9 Years Old (ranked 42nd of all communities assessed) | 47% (ranked 40th highest of all communities assessed) | 42% - 48% Extreme |

Avondale

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 12,386 |
| Persons over 65 | 20 | 11.2% | 1,383 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 36 | 27.3% | 3,380 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 39 | 2.5% | 307 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 77.9% | 9,660 |
| white | - | 10.8% | 1,336 |
| Asian | - | 0.6% | 80 |
| Other | - | 10.6% | 1,310 |
| Latinx | - | 8.6% | 1,061 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 16 | 0.1% | 13 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 42 | 68.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 38 | 14.0% | 1,733 |
| Cancer | 27 | 5.7% | 708 |
| Diabetes | 48 | 24.0% | 2,968 |
| Heart Disease | 42 | 10.6% | 1,311 |
| High Blood Pressure | 46 | 49.5% | 6,131 |
| Kidney Disease | 46 | 5.2% | 640 |
| Obesity | 41 | 48.8% | 6,045 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 35 | 17.0% | 2,102 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 41 | 4.8% | 595 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 37 | 17.4% | 2,151 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 27 | 18.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 26 | 53.1% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 15 | 18.7% |
| Impervious Surface | 32 | 45% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 35 | 0.91 |
| Walkability | - | Average to Good |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 9 | 2.2% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 29 | 102.6% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 4,019 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 39 | 16.5% |

Avondale

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 40 | 47.6% | 5,899 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 39 | 40.7% | 2,245 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 11.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 18.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 14.8% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 10.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 36 | 0.32 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 40 | 77.2% | 4,256 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 37 | 37.4% | 2,061 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 38 | 23.0% | 1,270 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 45 | 31.7% | 399 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 41 | 6.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 44 | 20.3% | 2,511 |

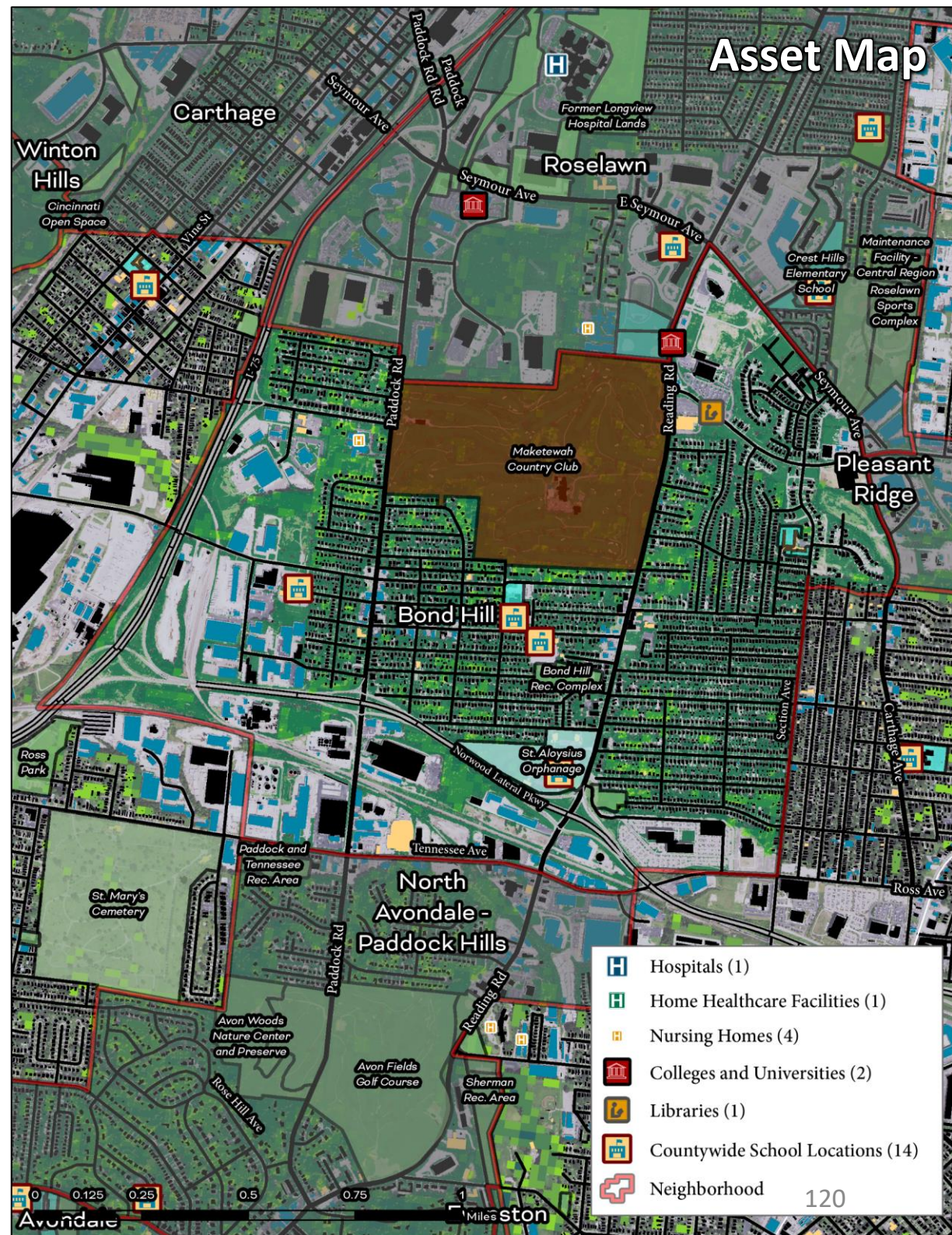
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 61.30% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.78 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.80 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 1.12 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Avondale Community Council; Avondale Youth Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Avondale Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Avondale Vision Plan (2018); Avondale Quality of Life Plan (2018) |

Bond Hill

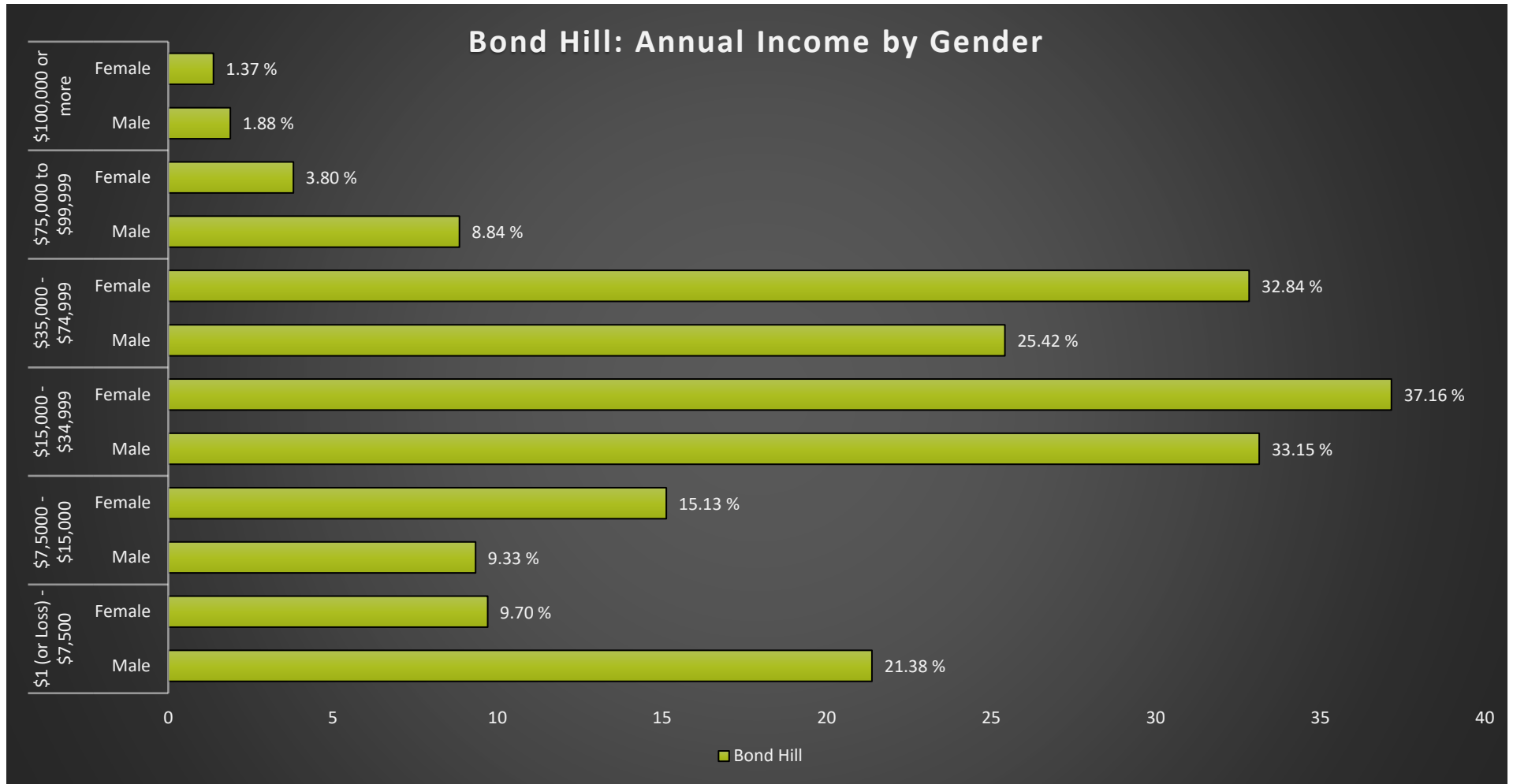
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Bond Hill is a predominantly Black neighborhood (96.28%) with around ~7000 residents. It has active community councils (Bond Hill Community Council), a community development corporation (Bond Hill CURC), and in 2016 completed the Bond Hill/Roselawn Community Plan. The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 68.9 years (ranked 42nd of all communities assessed). Almost half (49.5%) of the residents have high blood pressure and nearly a quarter (24%) have diabetes. The neighborhood has ~6% tree cover (ranked 42nd of all communities assessed), therefore has significant exposure to urban heat island effect. The neighborhood has “good to excellent” access to transit, but limited ridership (10.9% or ranked 31st of all communities assessed). It also has “extreme” levels of exposure to air pollution, and “very high” levels of air toxins that can lead to cancers and respiratory hazards. In addition, it has “very high” exposure to traffic, and “extreme” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites, hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites, and Superfund sites. Around 19% of the residents in Bond Hill (ranked 19th of all communities assessed) are living in poverty and 20% are receiving SNAP benefits.



Bond Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Bond Hill Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>% of Residents with High Blood Pressure</i> | <i>Proximity to EPA Management Plan Facilities, Hazardous Waste Sites, and National Priority List Sites</i> | <i>Average Life Expectancy</i> |
| 51.3% (ranked 48th highest) | Extreme | 72.4 (ranked 31st highest) |

Bond Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 6,826 |
| Persons over 65 | 48 | 22.9% | 1,562 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 25 | 22.9% | 1,561 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 43 | 3.1% | 214 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 96.3% | 6,572 |
| white | - | 5.6% | 384 |
| Asian | - | 0.5% | 37 |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 0.6% | 41 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 21 | 0.3% | 20 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 31 | 72.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 33 | 13.0% | 884 |
| Cancer | 44 | 6.8% | 467 |
| Diabetes | 46 | 23.7% | 1,616 |
| Heart Disease | 37 | 9.9% | 676 |
| High Blood Pressure | 48 | 51.3% | 3,501 |
| Kidney Disease | 44 | 4.9% | 337 |
| Obesity | 37 | 47.4% | 3,237 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 29 | 13.9% | 951 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 43 | 4.9% | 334 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 42 | 19.0% | 1,294 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 42 | 6.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 28 | 52.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 24 | 15.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 35 | 48% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 40 | 1.21 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 18 | 13.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 30 | 104.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,777 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 31 | 10.9% |

Bond Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 19 | 18.9% | 1,293 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 23 | 19.5% | 620 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 24.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 19.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 9.3% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 11.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 21 | 0.43 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 10 | 45.6% | 1,452 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 15 | 21.6% | 688 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 17 | 10.1% | 320 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 46 | 32.6% | 564 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 36 | 5.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 24 | 7.6% | 522 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 64.83% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.81 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.90 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.87 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Bond Hill Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Bond Hill CURC |
| Community Plans | Bond Hill / Roselawn Community Plan (2016) |

California

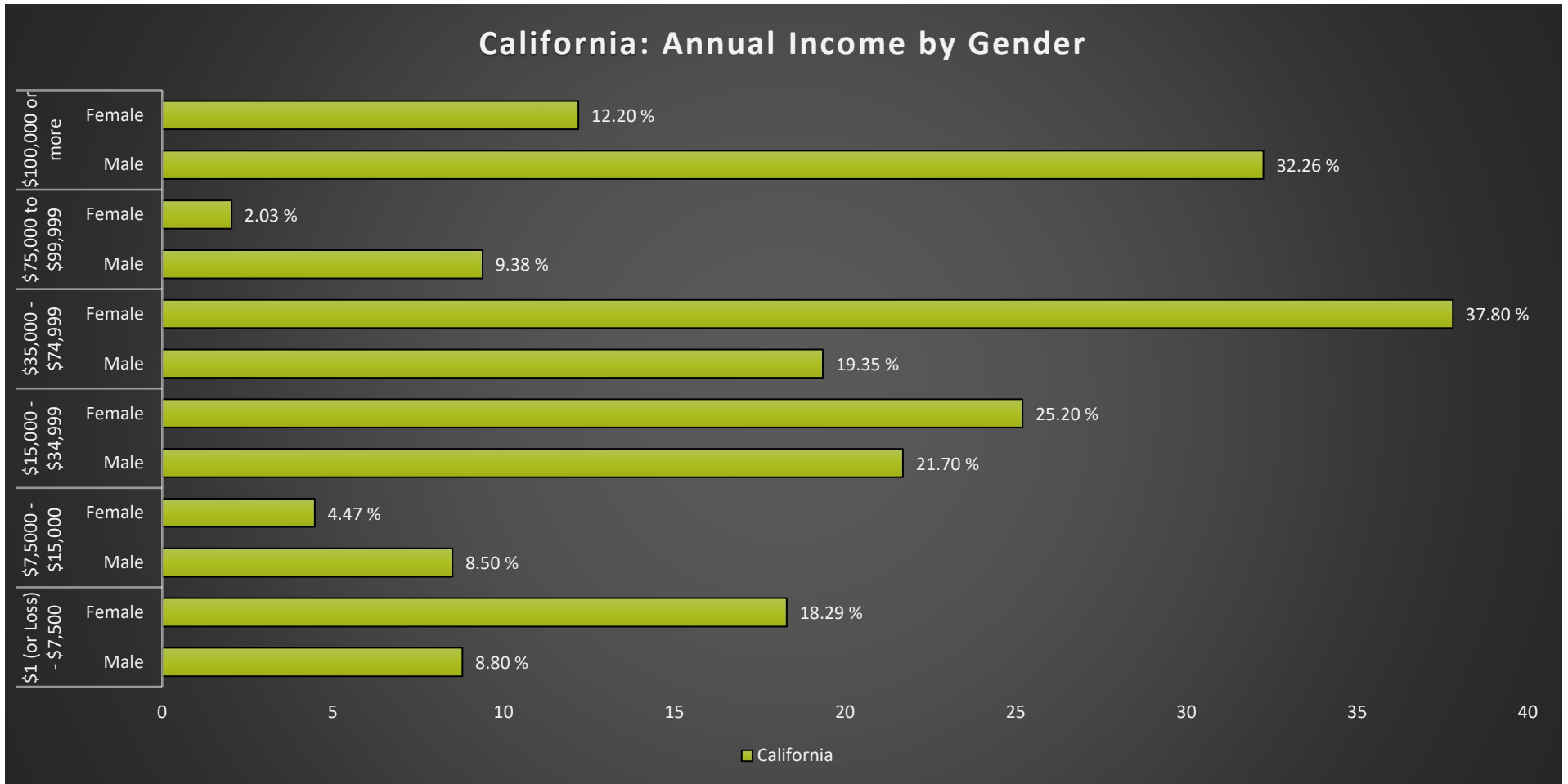
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

The California neighborhood is predominantly white (87%) with 1060 residents. It has active community councils (California Community Council and the Heritage Foundation), a community development corporation (California Development Corporation), and a Land Use Development Plan (1978). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 74.6 (ranking 19th of all communities assessed). The community has relatively low prevalence of diabetes (9.4%), high blood pressure (30.3%), and heart disease (5.9%) of all communities assessed but “high” levels of cancer (7.4%). The neighborhood has ~42.6% tree cover (ranked 8th of all communities assessed), and is ranked 4th of all communities assessed for percent of land in parks and greenspaces (42.2%). The neighborhood has “poor” access to public transit and “below average” walkability. California has “low” exposure to air toxins that cause cancers and respiratory hazards, as well as “low” exposure to lead paint, air pollution, and PM2.5 levels. Yet, it does experience “extreme” exposure to water pollution sources. California has the lowest levels of poverty and residents receiving SNAP benefits of any community assessed.



California

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



California Notable Indicators

| <i>Persons Living in Poverty</i> | <i>% of Residents with Cancer</i> | <i>Average Life Expectancy</i> |
|---|--|--|
| 0% (ranked lowest among all communities assessed) | 7.4% (ranked 46th out of all communities assessed) | 74.6 (ranked 19th highest out of all communities assessed) |

California

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,057 |
| Persons over 65 | 44 | 18.4% | 194 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 29 | 23.8% | 252 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 27 | 1.5% | 16 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 0.8% | 8 |
| white | - | 87.0% | 920 |
| Asian | - | 2.0% | 21 |
| Other | - | 10.2% | 108 |
| Latinx | - | 1.4% | 15 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 1 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 19 | 74.6 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 6 | 8.6% | 91 |
| Cancer | 46 | 7.4% | 78 |
| Diabetes | 9 | 9.4% | 99 |
| Heart Disease | 13 | 5.9% | 63 |
| High Blood Pressure | 13 | 30.3% | 320 |
| Kidney Disease | 8 | 2.2% | 24 |
| Obesity | 6 | 28.5% | 301 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 5 | 5.6% | 60 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 12 | 1.8% | 19 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 4 | 6.4% | 68 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 8 | 42.6% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 12 | 66.4% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 4 | 42.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 1 | 11% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 4 | 0.02 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 16 | 9.9% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 6 | -56.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 466 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 1 | 0.0% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 1 | 0.0% | 0 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 1 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 3.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 16.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 9.6% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 32.8% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 16 | 0.48 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 1 | 14.5% | 54 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 1 | 1.6% | 6 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 1 | 0.0% | - |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 10 | 14.1% | 45 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 1 | 0.9% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 1 | 0.6% | 6 |

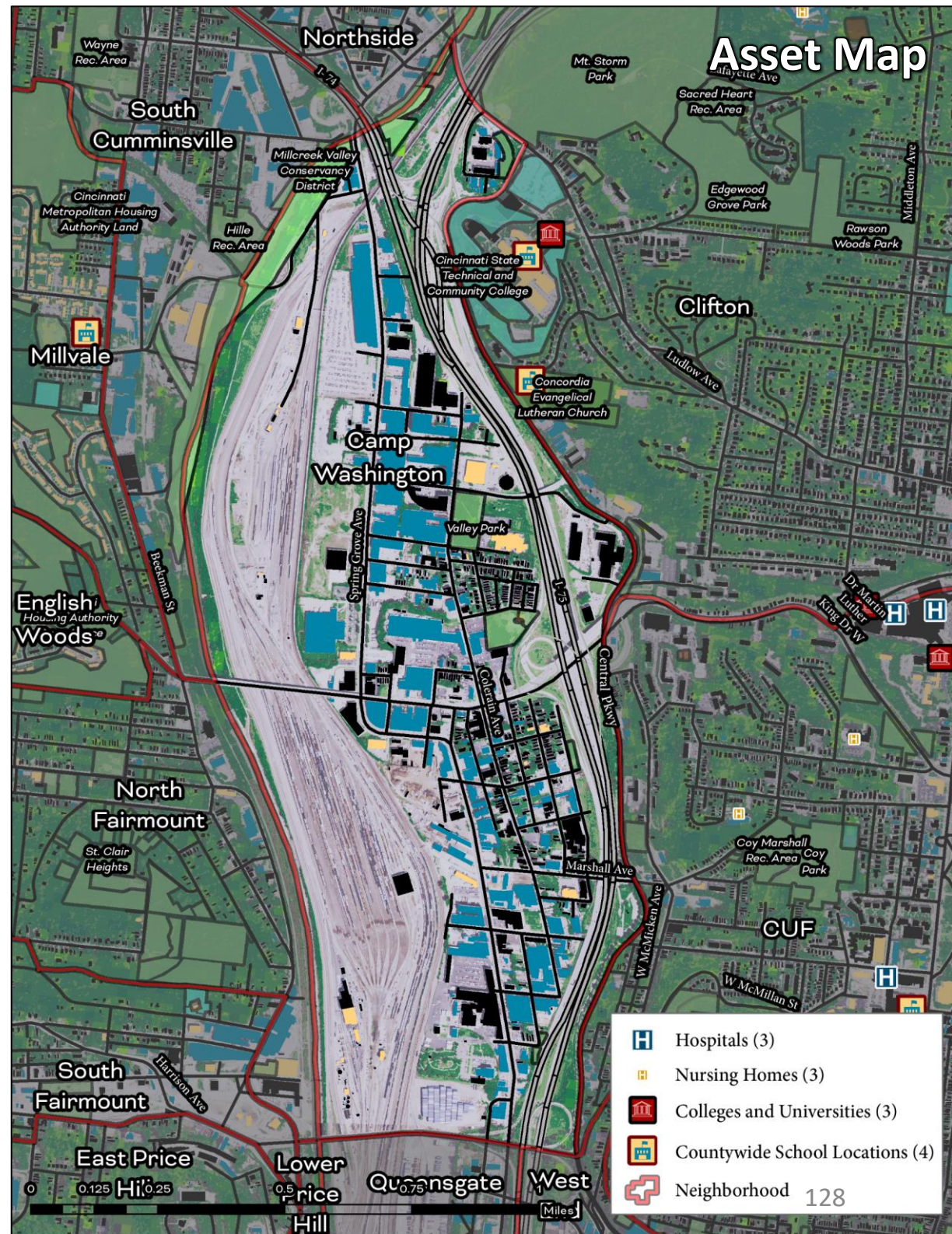
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 34.19% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.47 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.37 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.73 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | California Community Council; California Heritage Foundation |
| Community Development Corporations | California Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | California Land Use Development Plan (1978) |

Camp Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

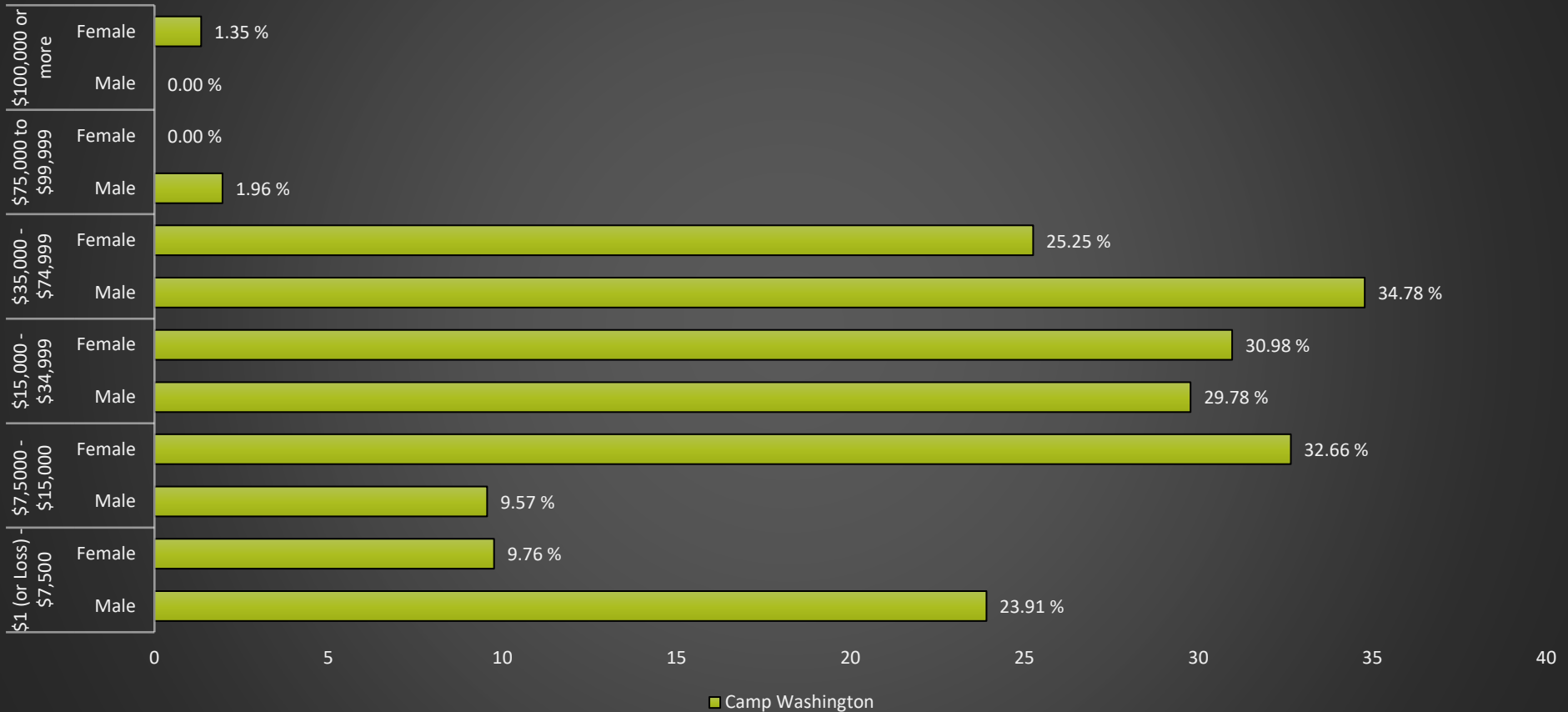
Camp Washington is a predominantly white neighborhood (68.2%) with 1,394 residents. It has active community councils (Camp Washington Community Council) and a community development corporation (Camp Washington Community Board), and a community plan (Camp Washington Neighborhood Plan (1981)). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 67.2 (ranking 43rd of all communities assessed). Camp Washington has a relatively low prevalence of cancer (4%). The neighborhood has 0.7% tree canopy cover (ranked 47th of all communities assessed), and is ranked 49th of all communities assessed for percent of land in parks and greenspaces (1%). Carthage has “excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “extreme” exposure to traffic, air toxins that cause cancers and respiratory hazards, lead paint, PM2.5 levels, diesel particulate matter, and ozone. It also has “extreme” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites. It also has “high” exposure to Superfund sites. 22.8% of Camp Washington residents are living in poverty and 62% of residents are renters.



Camp Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Camp Washington: Annual Income by Gender



Camp Washington Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Traffic, Air Toxins That Cause Cancers and Respiratory Hazards, Lead Paint, PM2.5 Levels, Diesel Particulate Matter, and Ozone | Proximity to EPA Management Plan Facilities and Hazardous Waste Sites |
|---|--|---|
| 67.2 (ranked 43rd for all communities assessed) | Extreme | Extreme |

Camp Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,394 |
| Persons over 65 | 7 | 6.3% | 88 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 9 | 14.8% | 206 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 38 | 2.4% | 34 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 25.5% | 356 |
| white | - | 68.1% | 950 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 6.3% | 88 |
| Latinx | - | 2.3% | 32 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 20 | 0.3% | 4 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 43 | 67.2 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 20 | 11.1% | 155 |
| Cancer | 6 | 4.0% | 55 |
| Diabetes | 15 | 11.2% | 156 |
| High Blood Pressure | 11 | 30.0% | 418 |
| Heart Disease | 18 | 6.3% | 87 |
| Kidney Disease | 13 | 2.5% | 35 |
| Obesity | 18 | 36.6% | 510 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 34 | 15.7% | 219 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 35 | 3.9% | 54 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 34 | 16.5% | 230 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 47 | 0.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 46 | 16.3% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 49 | 1.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 47 | 77% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 45 | 1.80 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 7 | 1.9% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 43 | 404.9% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 473 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 0 | 0.0% |

Camp Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 23 | 22.8% | 318 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 32 | 31.6% | 141 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 20.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 24.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 13.8% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.8% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 10.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 33 | 0.35 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 23 | 62.1% | 277 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 20 | 24.2% | 108 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 24 | 13.2% | 59 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 2 | 4.7% | 8 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 38 | 6.1% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 16 | 6.2% | 87 |

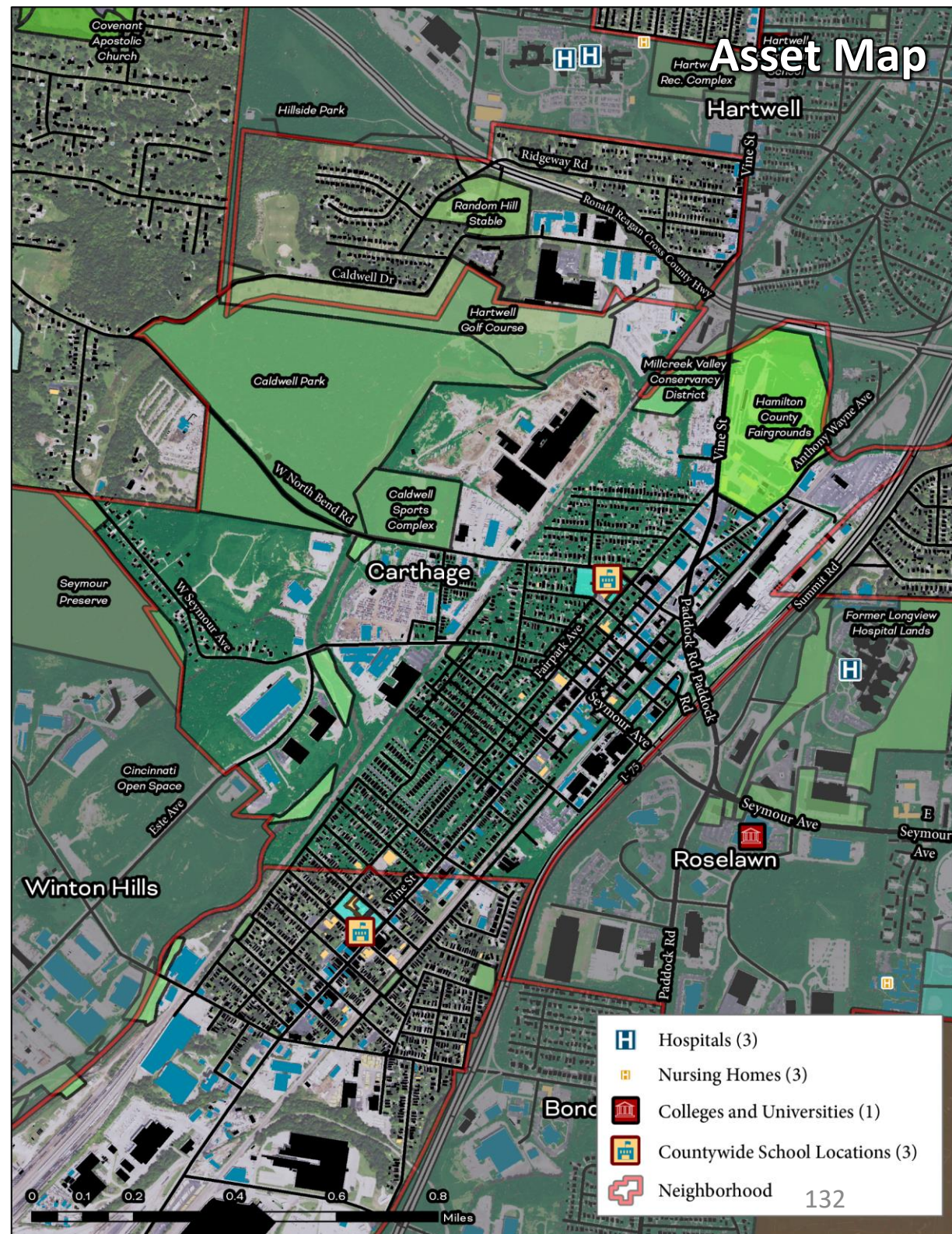
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 96.90% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.81 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.62 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.42 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Camp Washington Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Camp Washington Community Board |
| Community Plans | Camp Washington Neighborhood Plan (1981) |

Carthage

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

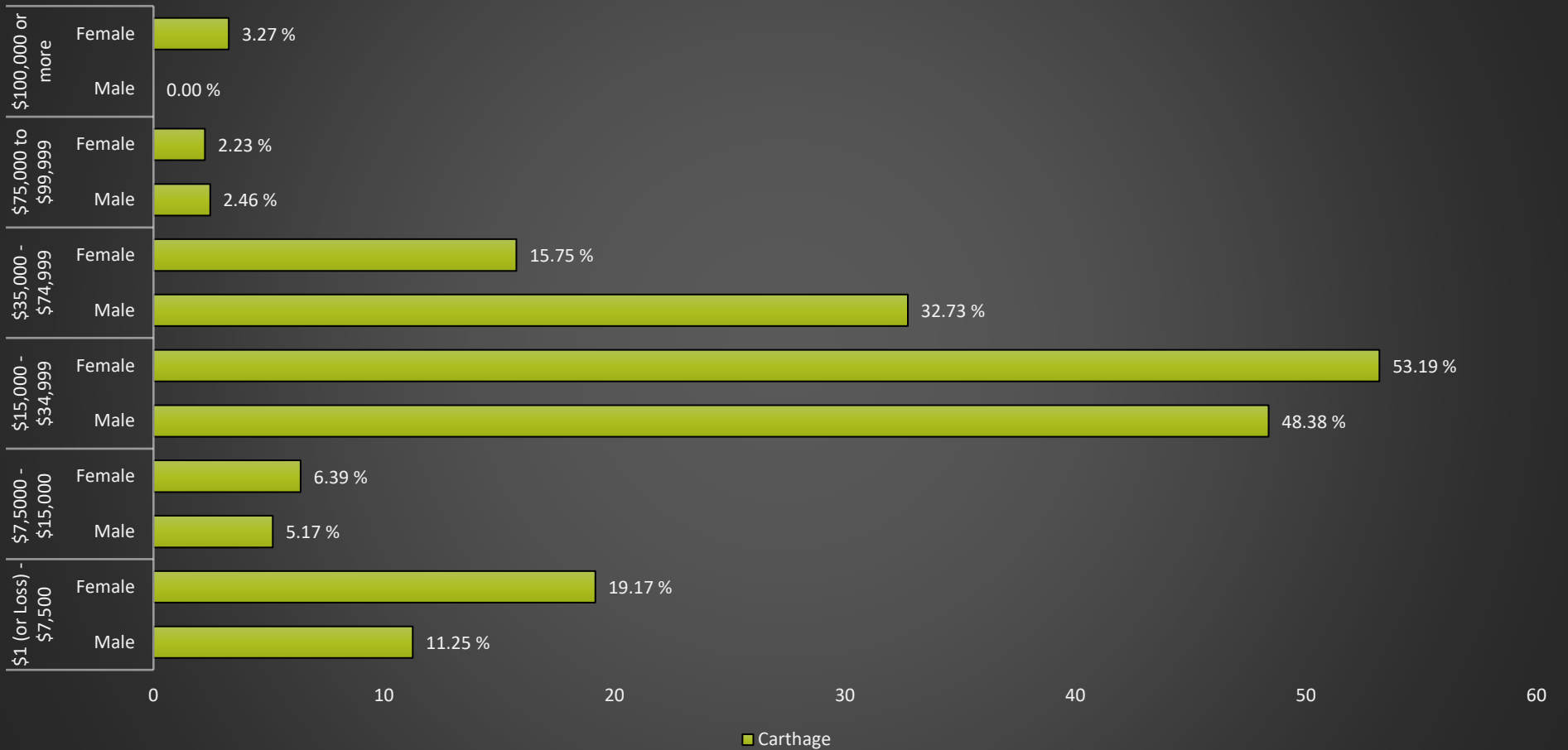
Carthage is a predominantly white neighborhood (47.1%) with 2855 residents. It has active community councils (Carthage Community Council) and a community development corporation (Carthage Civic League). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 72.5 (ranking 29th of all communities assessed). Carthage has an “average” prevalence of diabetes (18%), high blood pressure (37.3%), and cancer (5.8%) of all communities assessed, but high levels of heart disease (10.8%). The neighborhood has ~16.4% tree canopy cover (ranked 32nd of all communities assessed), and is ranked 11th among all communities assessed for percent of land in parks and greenspaces (21.2%). Carthage has “good to excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “high” exposure to air toxins that cause cancers and respiratory hazards, “very high” exposure to traffic and to lead paint, and “extreme exposure” to water toxins, PM2.5 levels, and ozone. It also has “extreme” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites, hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites, and Superfund sites. Carthage ranks 27th of all communities assessed for persons living in poverty (25.8%) and 30th for the number of SNAP recipient households (27.4%).



Carthage

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Carthage: Annual Income by Gender



Carthage Notable Indicators

| <i>Persons Living in Poverty</i> | <i>Exposure to Water Toxins, PM2.5 Levels, and Ozone Levels</i> | <i>Proximity to EPA Management Plan Facilities, Hazardous Waste Sites, and National Priority List Sites</i> |
|--|---|---|
| 25.8% (ranked 27th highest for all communities assessed) | Extreme | Extreme |

Carthage

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,855 |
| Persons over 65 | 10 | 8.1% | 232 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 43 | 32.6% | 931 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 47 | 5.8% | 165 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 23.9% | 681 |
| white | - | 47.1% | 1,346 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 29.0% | 828 |
| Latinx | - | 30.6% | 873 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 48 | 11.8% | 336 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 29 | 72.5 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 26 | 11.6% | 331 |
| Cancer | 30 | 5.8% | 167 |
| Diabetes | 35 | 18.0% | 514 |
| Heart Disease | 43 | 10.8% | 309 |
| High Blood Pressure | 29 | 37.3% | 1,066 |
| Kidney Disease | 36 | 4.1% | 118 |
| Obesity | 29 | 41.5% | 1,183 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 42 | 18.7% | 533 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 17 | 2.1% | 59 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 15 | 10.5% | 299 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 32 | 16.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 25 | 53.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 11 | 21.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 33 | 46% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 38 | 1.05 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 16 | 68.8% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,213 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 7 | 2.1% |

Carthage

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 27 | 25.8% | 736 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 30 | 27.4% | 285 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 15.3% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 23.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 12.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.0% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 7.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 39 | 0.30 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 13 | 52.6% | 547 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 28 | 29.6% | 308 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 13 | 9.4% | 98 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 18 | 16.7% | 82 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 34 | 5.6% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 12 | 5.0% | 143 |

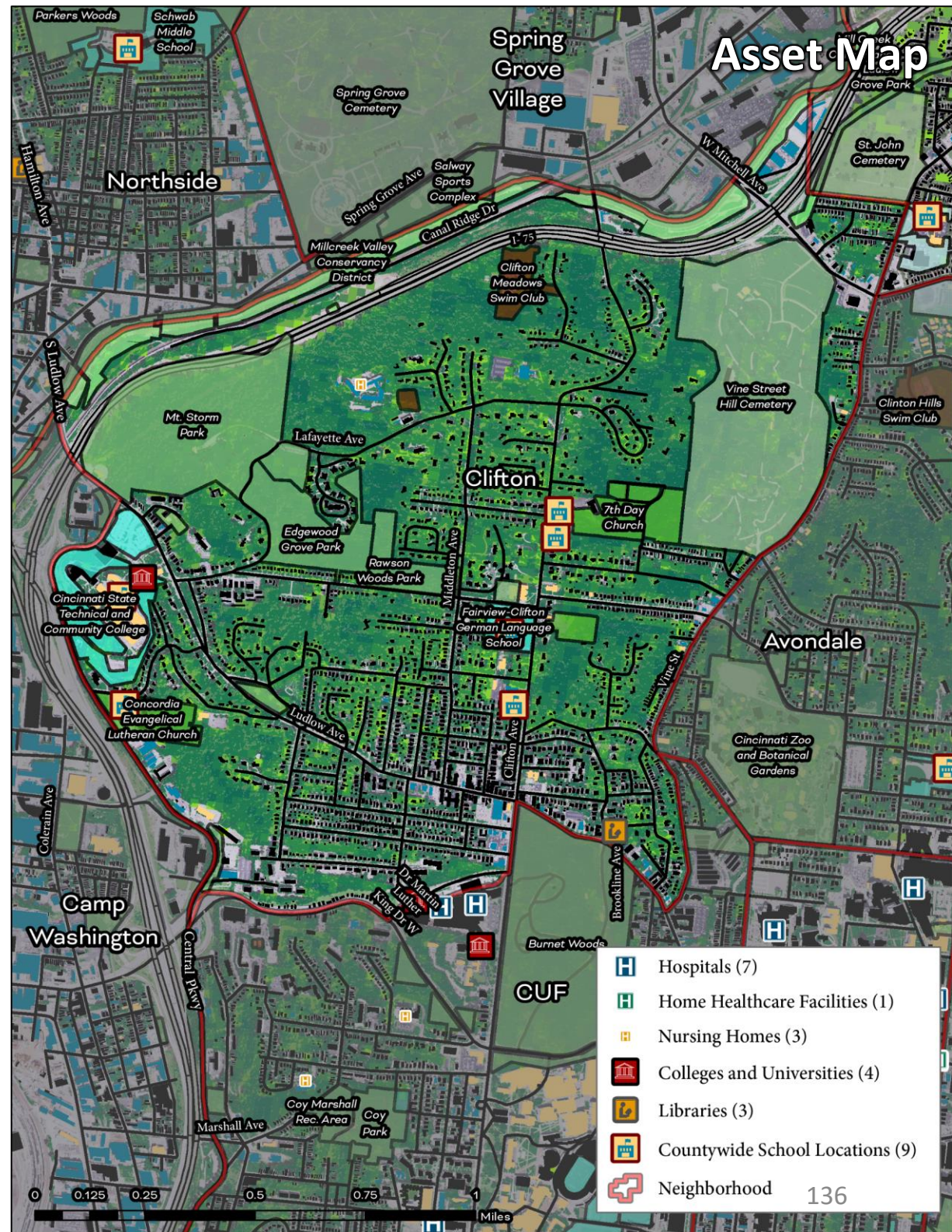
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 78.53% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.82 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.89 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.82 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Carthage Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Carthage Civic League |
| Community Plans | NA |

Clifton

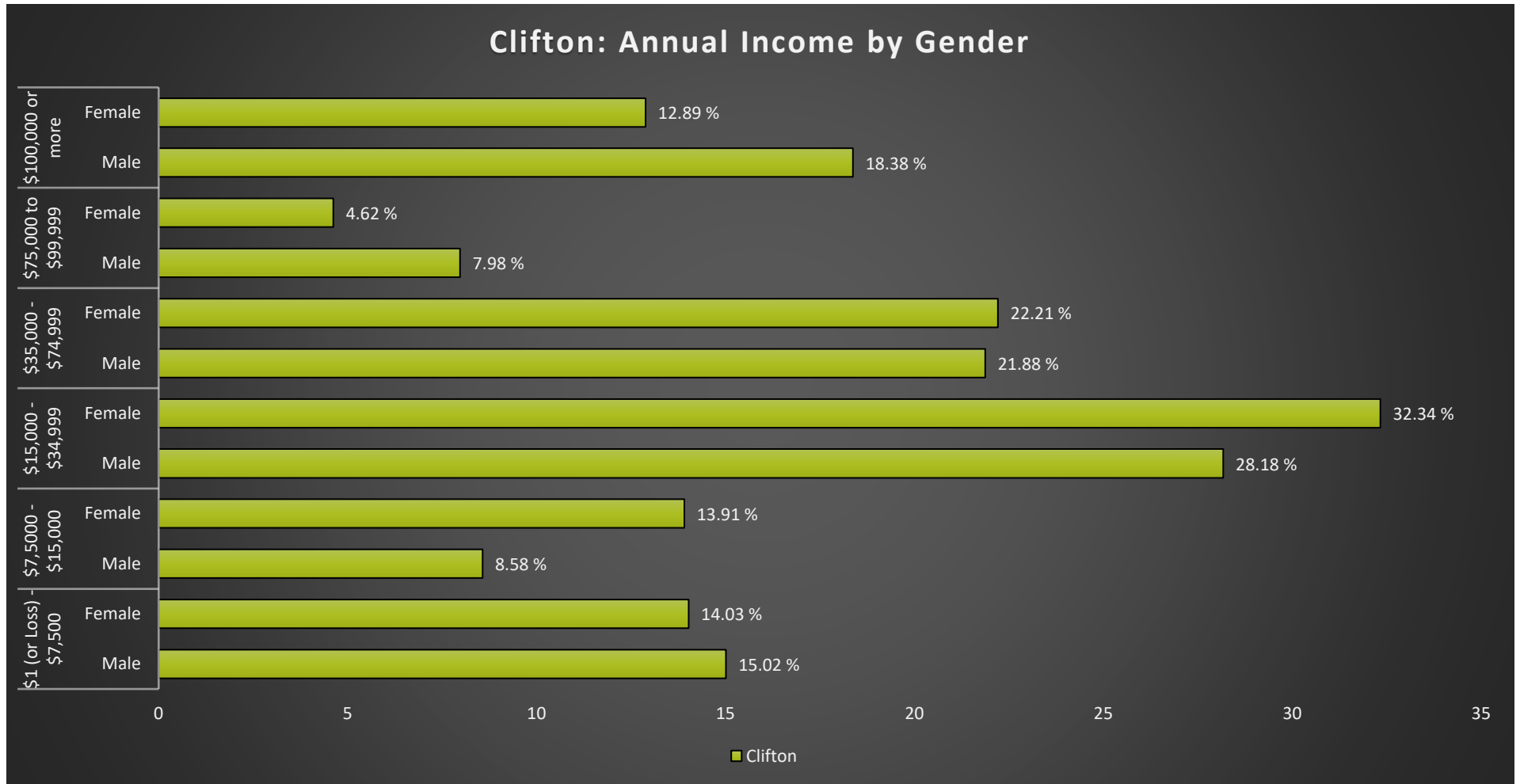
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Clifton is a predominantly white neighborhood (67%) with around ~8450 residents. It has active community councils (Clifton Community Council) and a community plan (Clifton Community Plan). The average life expectancy for Clifton is 80.7 (ranked 7th of all communities assessed). The community has a relatively low prevalence of diabetes (9.5%), high blood pressure (27.6%), and heart disease (5.6%) of all communities assessed, but “average” levels of cancer (5.6%). The neighborhood has ~37.2% tree canopy cover (ranked 9th of all communities assessed), and is ranked 12th of all communities assessed for percent of land in parks and greenspaces (21.1%). Clifton has “very high” exposure to air toxins that cause cancers and respiratory hazards, “very high” exposure to traffic and to lead paint, and “high” exposure to water toxins. In addition, it has “extreme” levels of PM2.5 and “very high” exposure to ozone concentrations as well as “extreme” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites, and “very high” proximity to Superfund sites. Clifton ranks 18th of all communities assessed for persons living in poverty (18.8.8%) and 5th lowest for the number of SNAP recipient households (6.8%).



Clifton

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Clifton Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Proximity to EPA Management Plan Facilities and Hazardous Waste Sites | % of Residents with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher |
|--|---|---|
| 80.7 (ranked 7th highest for all communities assessed) | Extreme | 45.2% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 8,458 |
| Persons over 65 | 26 | 12.7% | 1,071 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 12 | 18.5% | 1,562 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 11 | 0.2% | 17 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 15.9% | 1,348 |
| white | - | 66.6% | 5,632 |
| Asian | - | 9.4% | 793 |
| Other | - | 8.1% | 685 |
| Latinx | - | 5.2% | 444 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 41 | 2.3% | 198 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 7 | 80.7 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 8 | 8.9% | 757 |
| Cancer | 23 | 5.6% | 472 |
| Diabetes | 10 | 9.5% | 806 |
| Heart Disease | 10 | 5.6% | 473 |
| High Blood Pressure | 9 | 27.6% | 2,338 |
| Kidney Disease | 9 | 2.4% | 203 |
| Obesity | 7 | 28.8% | 2,440 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 9 | 7.6% | 645 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 7 | 0.9% | 80 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 13 | 10.0% | 842 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 9 | 37.2% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 16 | 63.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 12 | 21.1% |
| Impervious Surface | 15 | 26% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 19 | 0.35 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 4 | 0.9% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Good |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 22 | 85.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 4,520 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 28 | 9.3% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 18 | 18.8% | 1,594 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 5 | 6.8% | 283 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 3.7% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 7.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 7.6% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.5% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 45.2% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 11 | 0.57 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 28 | 66.9% | 2,780 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 30 | 29.9% | 1,244 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 26 | 14.5% | 603 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 16 | 16.3% | 224 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 10 | 2.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 26 | 7.7% | 648 |

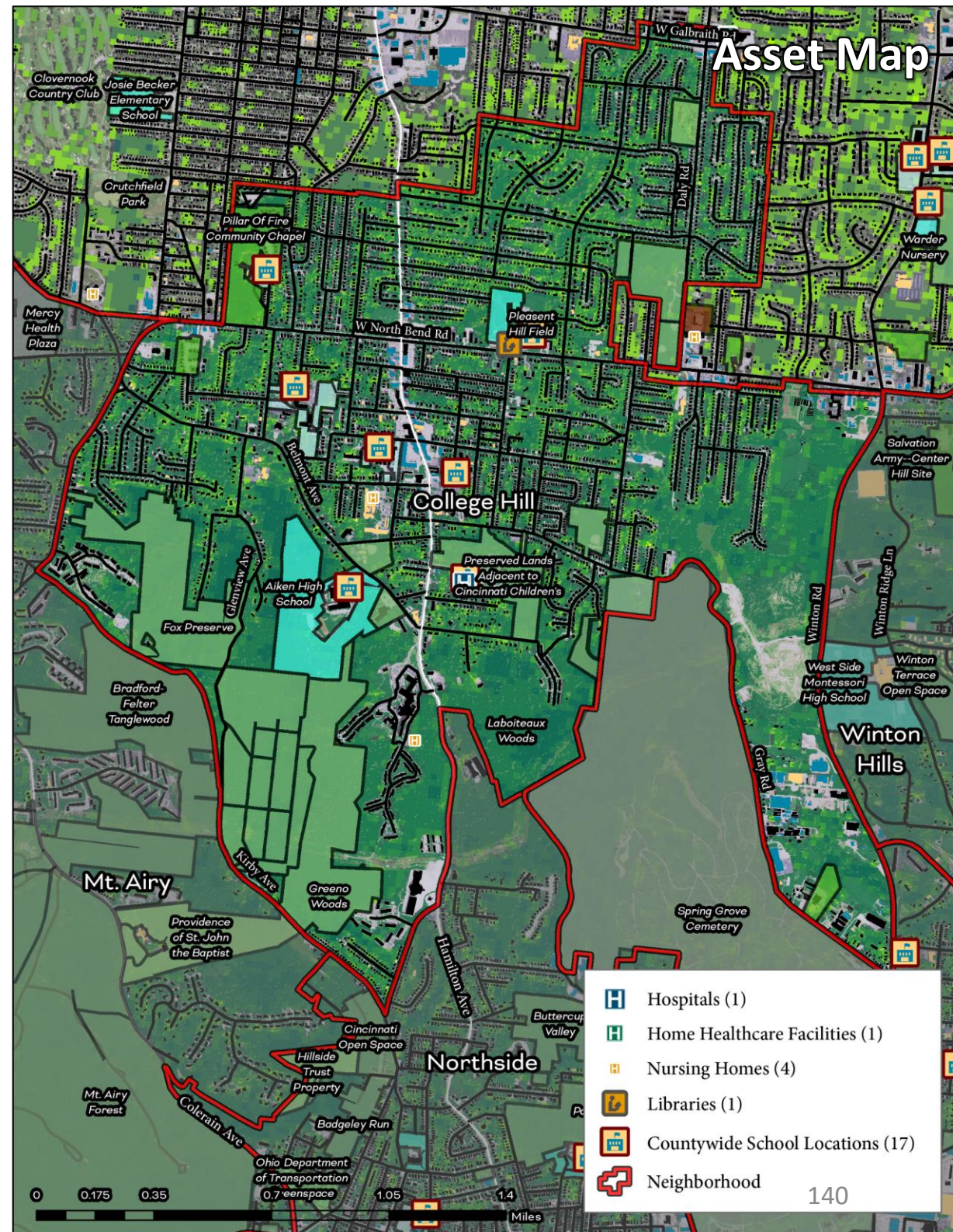
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 75.11% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.82 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.75 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.08 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Clifton Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Clifton Community Plan (Update Underway as of 2021) |

College Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

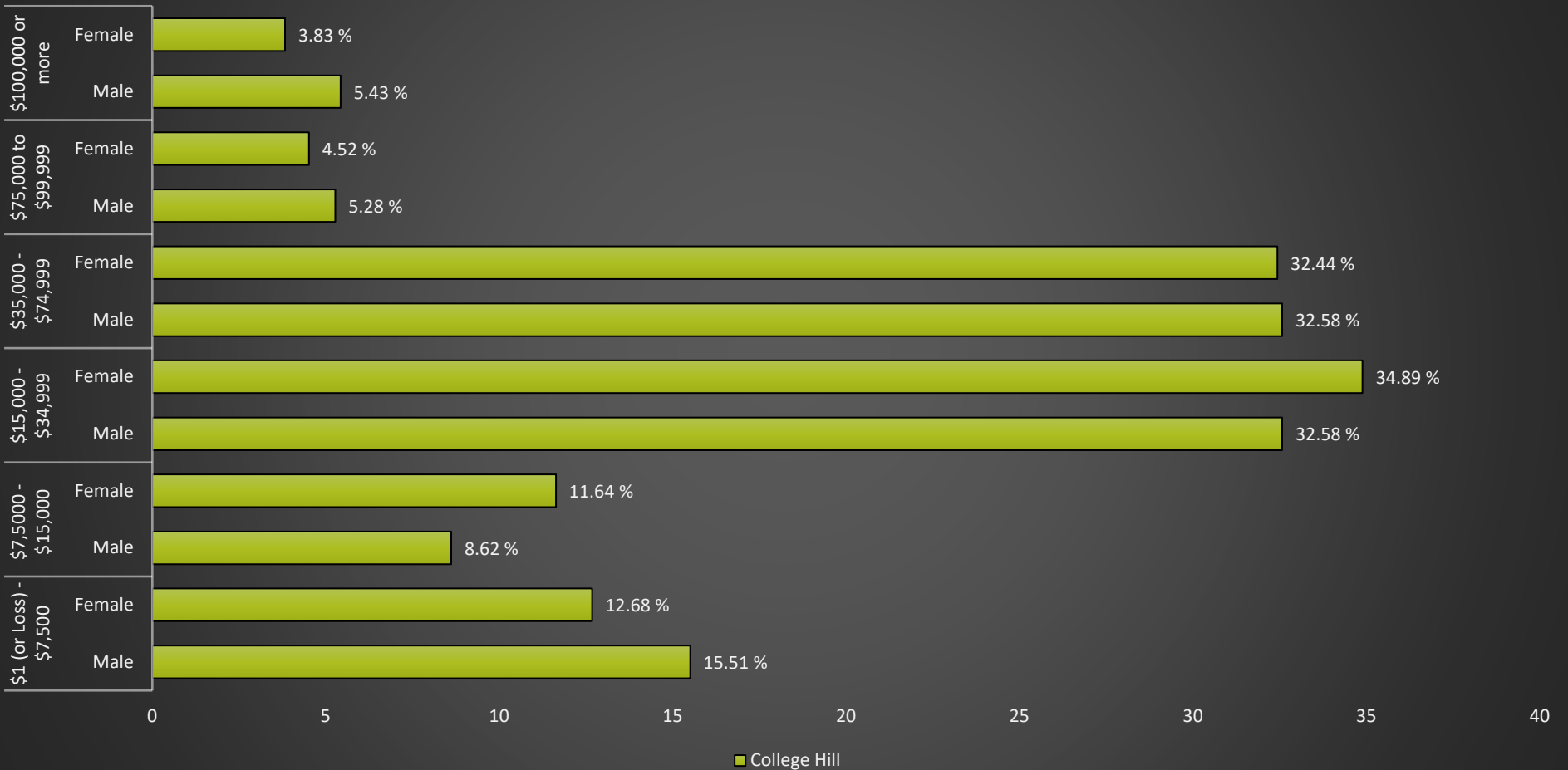
College Hill is a predominantly Black neighborhood (62.7%) with around ~16,150 residents. It has active community councils (College Hill Community Council), a community development corporation (College Hill Urban Redevelopment Council), and the College Hill Neighborhood Business District Urban Renewal Plan. The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 74.8 (ranking 18th of all communities assessed). College Hill has a relatively average prevalence of diabetes (15.8%), kidney disease (3.6%), and heart disease (15.8%) of all communities assessed, but “high” levels of cancer (6.8%). The neighborhood has ~33.7% tree canopy cover (ranked 13th of all communities assessed), and is ranked 14th of all communities assessed for percent of land in parks and greenspaces (19.5%). College Hill has “low to excellent” access to public transit and “below average” walkability. It has “low” exposure to air toxins that cause cancers and respiratory hazards, “moderate” exposure to traffic and potential lead paint, and “very high” exposure to PM2.5 levels and ozone concentrations. In addition, it has “moderate” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites, but “very high” exposure to Superfund sites. College Hill ranks 16th of all communities assessed for persons living in poverty (18.2%) and 17th for number of SNAP recipient households (14.7%).



College Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

College Hill: Annual Income by Gender



College Hill Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to National Priority List Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|--|--|
| 74.8 (ranked 18th for all communities assessed) | Very High | 18.2% (ranked 16th highest for all communities assessed) |

College Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 16,139 |
| Persons over 65 | 42 | 17.5% | 2,823 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 26 | 23.0% | 3,704 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 31 | 1.7% | 268 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 62.7% | 10,122 |
| white | - | 32.9% | 5,307 |
| Asian | - | 0.4% | 72 |
| Other | - | 4.0% | 638 |
| Latinx | - | 1.6% | 265 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 22 | 0.3% | 50 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 18 | 74.8 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 17 | 10.6% | 1,710 |
| Cancer | 43 | 6.8% | 1,098 |
| Diabetes | 28 | 15.8% | 2,556 |
| Heart Disease | 28 | 8.1% | 1,303 |
| High Blood Pressure | 32 | 39.7% | 6,415 |
| Kidney Disease | 28 | 3.6% | 578 |
| Obesity | 19 | 36.9% | 5,951 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 18 | 10.2% | 1,646 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 20 | 2.5% | 404 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 19 | 12.4% | 2,005 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 13 | 33.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 7 | 69.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 14 | 19.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 11 | 23% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 16 | 0.28 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 21 | 21.3% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 11 | 51.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,531 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 27 | 9.2% |

College Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 16 | 18.2% | 2,936 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 17 | 14.7% | 1,057 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 5.9% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 15.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 6.3% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 19.3% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 20 | 0.43 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 7 | 42.9% | 3,087 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 12 | 20.3% | 1,464 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 15 | 9.6% | 692 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 30 | 20.7% | 853 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 15 | 3.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 18 | 6.8% | 1,090 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 58.55% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.81 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.73 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.64 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | College Hill Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | College Hill Urban Redevelopment Council (CHURC) |
| Community Plans | College Hill Neighborhood Business District Urban Renewal Plan (2002) |

Columbia Tusculum

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

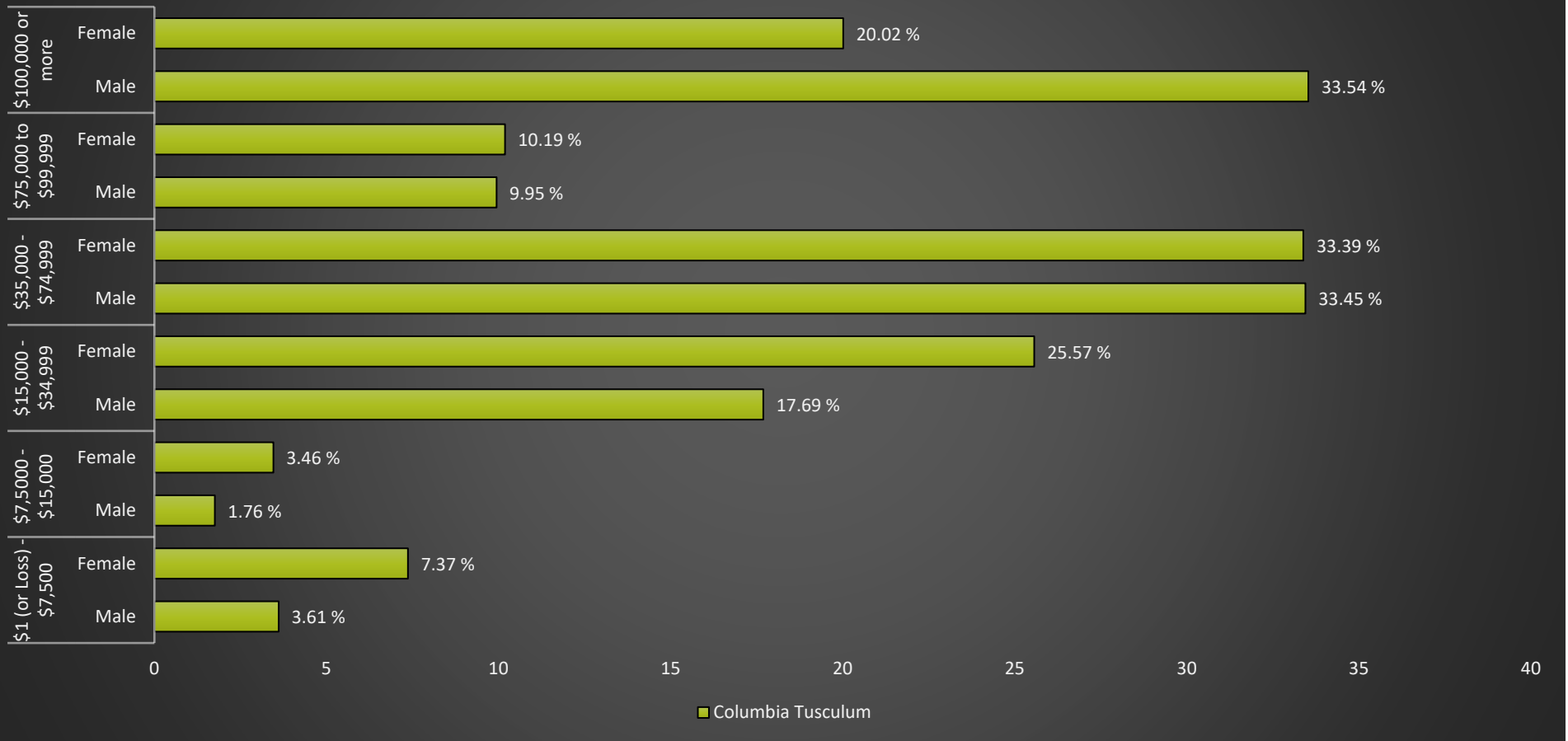
Columbia Tusculum is a predominantly white neighborhood (91%) with 3,198 residents. It has active community councils (Columbia Tusculum Community Council) and a community plan. The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 84.2 (ranking 4th of all communities assessed). Columbia Tusculum has the lowest prevalence of diabetes (5.8%) and kidney disease (1.6%) for all communities assessed, and a relatively low prevalence of heart disease (3.7%), asthma (7.3%), obesity (23.6%), and high blood pressure (20.1%). It also has the lowest number of residents living with a disability (3%) and the nearly the lowest numbers of residents living without health insurance (4.7%). The neighborhood has 45% tree canopy cover which ranks 5th of all communities assessed. It has “good” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “high” exposure to ozone, diesel particulate matter, and Superfund sites. Around 4.6% of Columbia Tusculum residents are living in poverty (ranked 4th of all communities assessed) and 0.7% of households that receive SNAP benefits (ranked 2nd of all communities assessed). Around 52.6% of residents have a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher.



Columbia Tusculum

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Columbia Tusculum: Annual Income by Gender



Columbia Tusculum Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | % Residents Living with Diabetes | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|--|---|--|
| 84.2 (ranked 2nd highest for all communities assessed) | 5.8% (ranked lowest for all communities assessed) | 4.6% (ranked 4th highest for all communities assessed) |

Columbia Tusculum

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 3,198 |
| Persons over 65 | 12 | 8.3% | 264 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 10 | 16.8% | 536 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 21 | 1.1% | 35 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 1.2% | 38 |
| white | - | 91.0% | 2,911 |
| Asian | - | 2.3% | 74 |
| Other | - | 5.5% | 175 |
| Latinx | - | 1.6% | 50 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 26 | 0.6% | 18 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 4 | 84.2 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 3 | 7.3% | 234 |
| Cancer | 13 | 5.1% | 162 |
| Diabetes | 1 | 5.8% | 185 |
| Heart Disease | 3 | 3.7% | 119 |
| High Blood Pressure | 2 | 20.1% | 642 |
| Kidney Disease | 1 | 1.6% | 52 |
| Obesity | 2 | 23.6% | 755 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 2 | 4.7% | 151 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 2 | 0.6% | 20 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 1 | 3.0% | 96 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 5 | 44.6% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 9 | 69.1% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 6 | 28.1% |
| Impervious Surface | 6 | 18% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 10 | 0.12 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 17 | 11.9% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 15 | 61.9% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,960 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 1 | 0.0% |

Columbia Tusculum

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 4 | 4.6% | 147 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 2 | 0.7% | 10 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 0.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 3.2% | - |
| Some College | - | 9.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.3% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 52.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 8 | 0.61 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 4 | 36.5% | 533 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 4 | 9.7% | 142 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 3 | 2.3% | 34 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 6 | 11.9% | 110 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 3 | 1.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 2 | 88.0% | 28 |

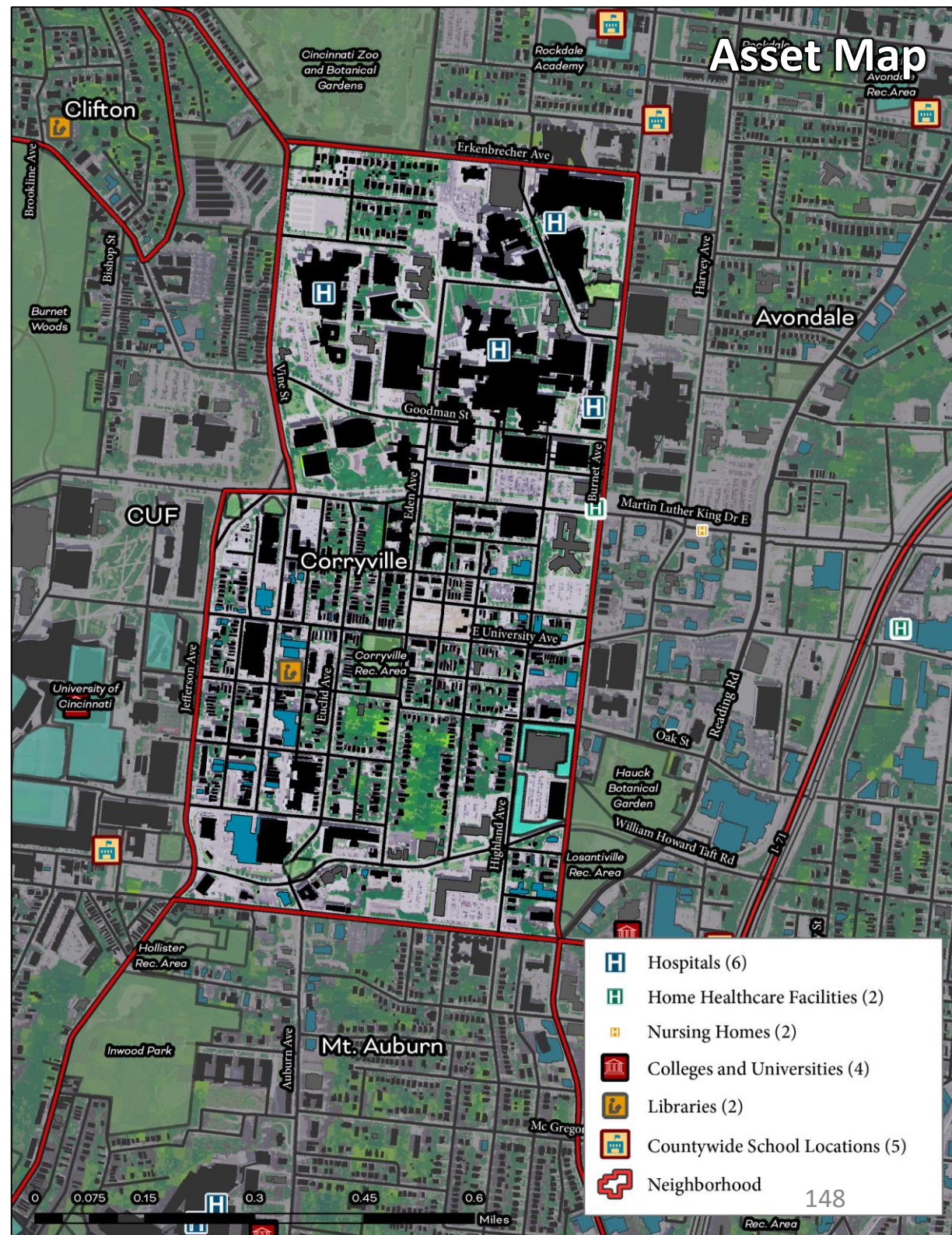
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 62.63% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.64 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.71 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.86 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Columbia Tusculum Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Do You Live CT? Columbia Tusculum Community Plan (Ongoing) |

Corryville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

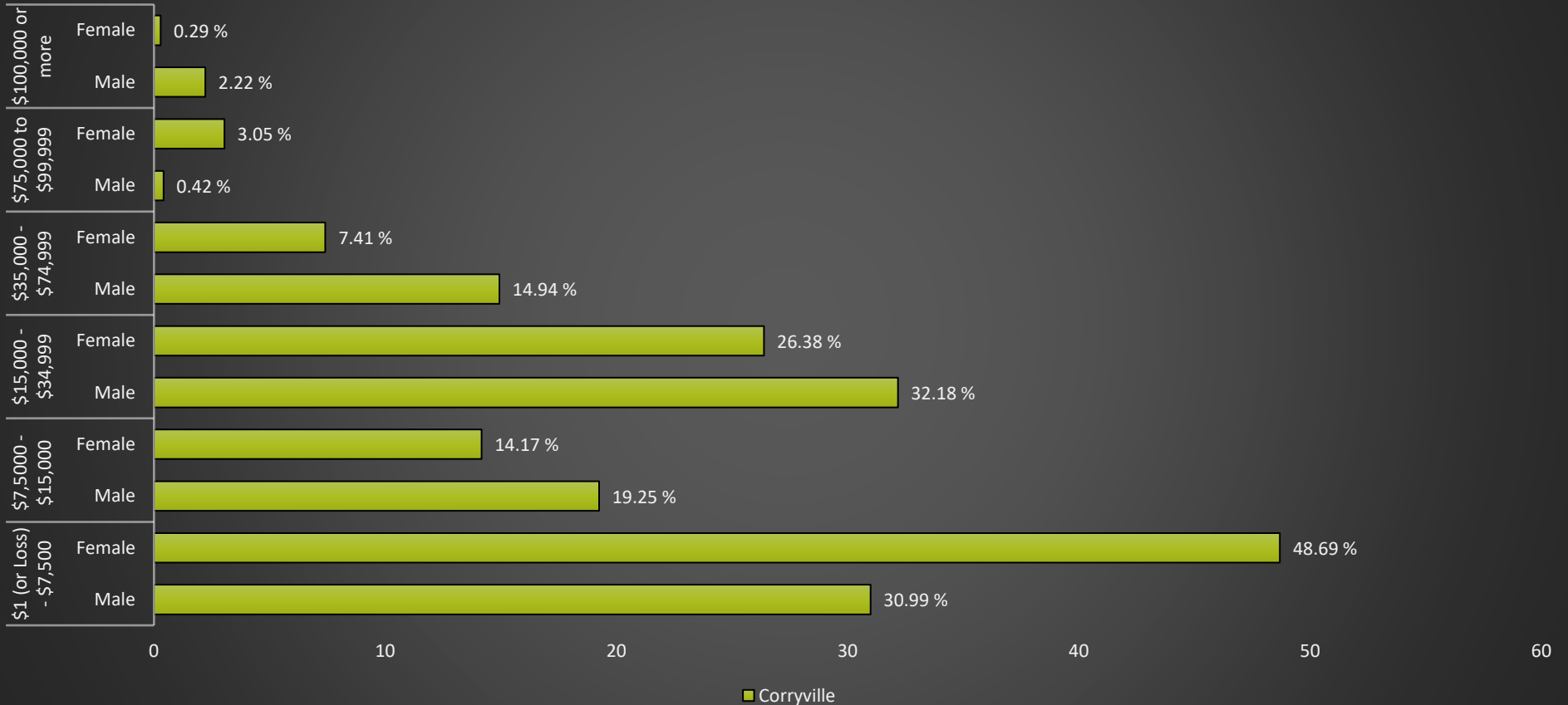
Corryville is a predominantly white neighborhood (66.75%) with 3,859 residents. The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 69.6 (ranking 39th of all communities assessed). Corryville has a low prevalence of cancer (2.4%), high blood pressure (2.15%), diabetes (8.8%), and heart disease (4.1%). It also has the lowest number of children living with grandparents (0%) for all communities assessed. The neighborhood has 1.6% tree canopy cover which is ranked 45th of all communities assessed. It has “excellent” access to public transit and “average” walkability. It has “very high” exposure to cancer risk and respiratory disease risk due to air toxins, and “very high” exposure to ozone and diesel particulate matter. Around 52.9% of Corryville residents are living in poverty (44th of all communities assessed) and 11.5% of households are SNAP recipients (ranked 12th of all communities assessed). Around 18% of residents have a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher. In addition, Corryville has some of the highest percentages of residents that rent (92%), spend more than 30% of their income on rent (58.1%), spend more than 30% on mortgages (49.3%), and have among the highest energy costs for all communities assessed (7.37%).



Corryville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Corryville: Annual Income by Gender



Corryville Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | % Residents That Rent | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|--|--|
| 69.6 (ranked 39th highest for all communities assessed) | 92% (ranked 42nd highest for all communities assessed) | 52.9% (ranked 44th highest for all communities assessed) |

Corryville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 3,859 |
| Persons over 65 | 2 | 1.4% | 55 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 4 | 7.7% | 298 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 1 | 0.0% | - |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 19.1% | 738 |
| white | - | 66.8% | 2,576 |
| Asian | - | 11.3% | 436 |
| Other | - | 2.8% | 109 |
| Latinx | - | 0.3% | 11 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 43 | 2.9% | 111 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 39 | 69.6 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 12 | 9.7% | 375 |
| Cancer | 2 | 2.4% | 92 |
| Diabetes | 7 | 8.8% | 340 |
| High Blood Pressure | 5 | 21.5% | 830 |
| Heart Disease | 5 | 4.1% | 159 |
| Kidney Disease | 7 | 2.1% | 80 |
| Obesity | 9 | 29.8% | 1,150 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 20 | 10.9% | 420 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 26 | 3.0% | 115 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 7 | 7.7% | 299 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 44 | 1.6% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 44 | 20.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 48 | 1.6% |
| Impervious Surface | 44 | 73% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 48 | 2.09 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 45 | 470.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,036 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 15 | 3.6% |

Corryville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 44 | 52.9% | 2,043 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 12 | 11.5% | 214 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 2.4% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 6.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 3.6% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.3% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 18.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 42 | 0.27 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 42 | 92.0% | 1,713 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 48 | 58.1% | 1,082 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 47 | 35.8% | 667 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 47 | 49.3% | 74 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 46 | 7.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 28 | 9.0% | 348 |

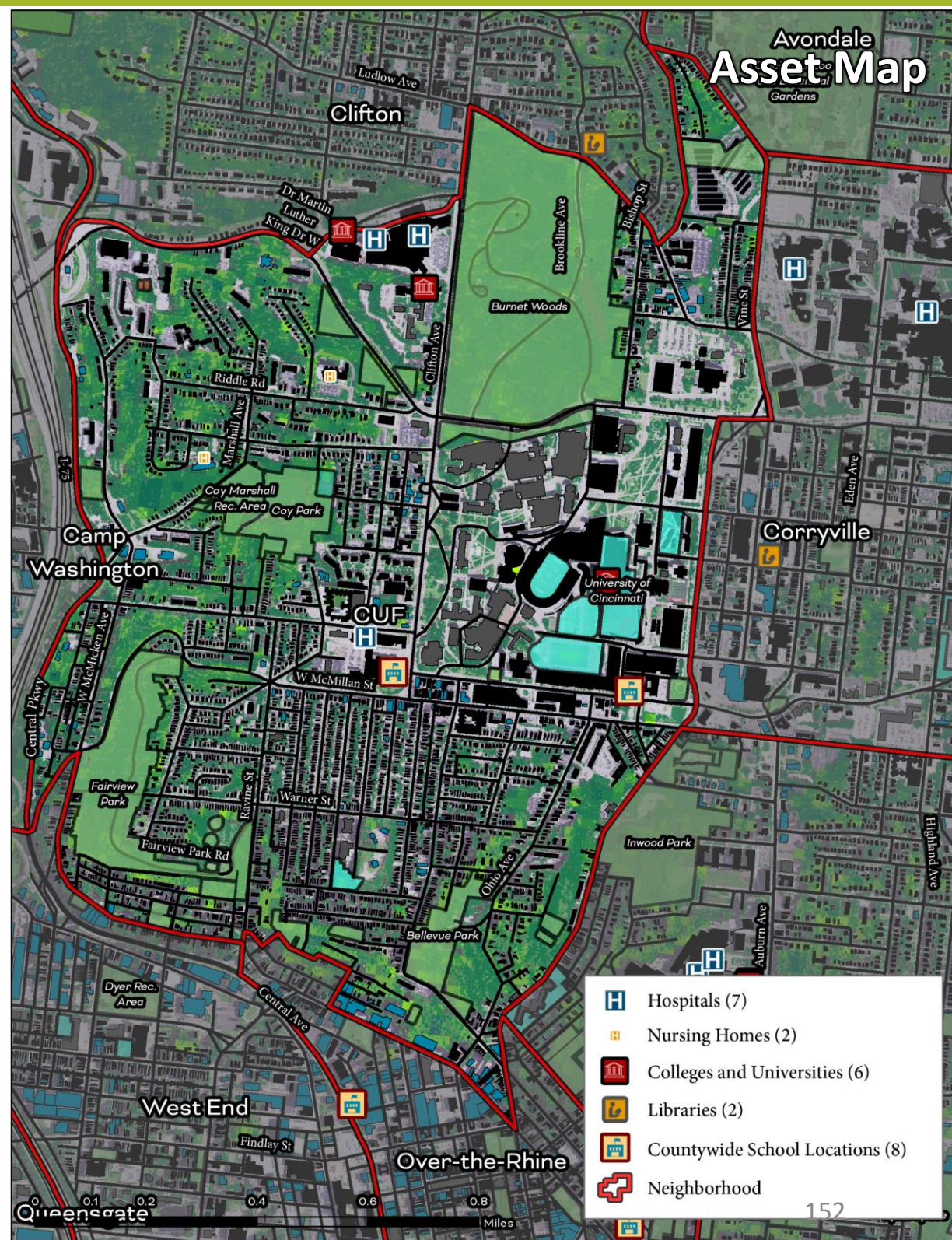
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 44.80% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.75 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.75 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.21 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Corryville Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | University Impact Area Solutions Study (2016) |

CUF

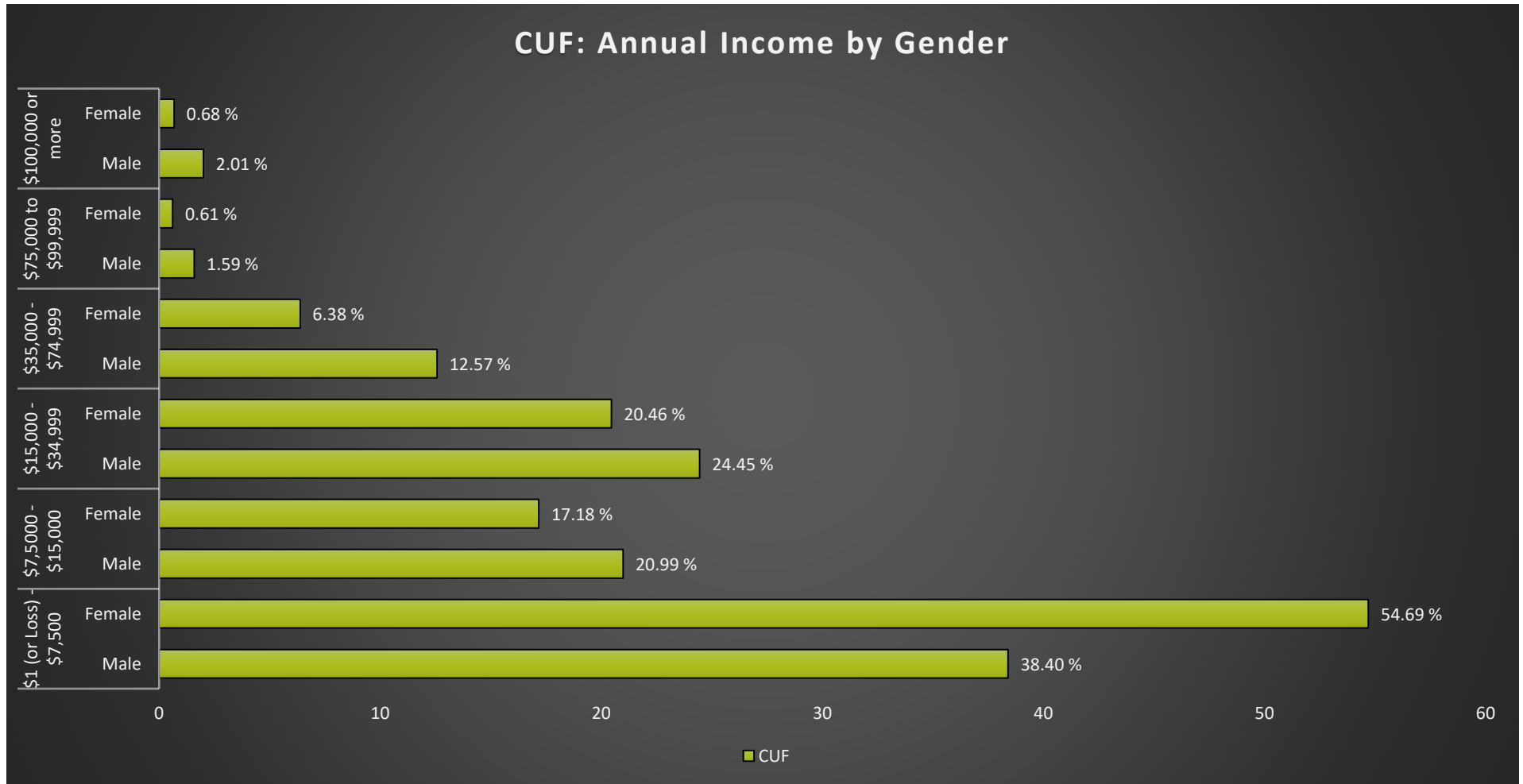
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

CUF is a predominantly white neighborhood (76.9%) with around ~16,400 residents. It has active community councils (CUF Hill Community Council), a community development corporation (Clifton Heights Urban Redevelopment Council), and the Clifton Heights-UC Joint Urban Renewal Plan (2001) and University Impact Area Solutions Study (2016). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 72.7 (ranking 28th of all communities assessed). CUF has a low prevalence of diabetes (6%), high blood pressure (18.4%), cancer (2.2%), kidney disease (1.7%), and heart disease (3.4%) of all communities assessed. Among all communities assessed, it ranks 1st of all communities assessed for number of residents with heart disease, high blood pressure, and cancer. CUF has “excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “very high” exposure to air toxins that cause cancers and “extreme” exposure to air toxins that cause respiratory hazards. CUF has “very high” exposure to water toxin discharge, “high” exposure to traffic, and “high” exposure to PM2.5 levels and ozone. In addition, it has “very high” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites, but “high” exposure to Superfund sites. Around 30.6% of CUF residents are living in poverty.



CUF

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



CUF Notable Indicators

| <i>Ranking (for all communities assessed) for lowest prevalence of cancer, heart disease, and high blood pressure</i> | <i>Exposure to EPA Management Plan Facilities and Hazardous Waste Sites</i> | <i>% of Residents Living in Poverty</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 1st | Very High | 30.6% (ranked 32nd highest for all communities assessed) |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 16,412 |
| Persons over 65 | 3 | 4.1% | 670 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 1 | 3.4% | 565 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 12 | 0.4% | 58 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 10.9% | 1,782 |
| white | - | 76.9% | 12,627 |
| Asian | - | 8.9% | 1,453 |
| Other | - | 3.4% | 550 |
| Latinx | - | 4.0% | 654 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 42 | 2.4% | 395 |

| Health | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 28 | 72.7 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 25 | 11.5% | 1,879 |
| Cancer | 1 | 2.2% | 362 |
| Diabetes | 4 | 6.0% | 992 |
| Heart Disease | 1 | 3.4% | 562 |
| High Blood Pressure | 1 | 18.4% | 3,014 |
| Kidney Disease | 4 | 1.7% | 278 |
| Obesity | 10 | 29.8% | 4,894 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 22 | 12.1% | 1,983 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 6 | 0.9% | 147 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 5 | 6.5% | 1,060 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 31 | 16.8% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 36 | 42.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 18 | 17.4% |
| Impervious Surface | 36 | 19% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 36 | 0.98 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 40 | 168.8% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,994 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 9 | 2.8% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 32 | 30.6% | 5,025 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 6 | 6.8% | 379 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 1.7% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 4.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 5.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 1.6% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 15.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 46 | 0.22 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 43 | 83.5% | 4,629 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 46 | 53.1% | 2,947 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 43 | 25.9% | 1,437 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 19 | 16.8% | 154 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 39 | 6.2% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 13 | 5.8% | 954 |

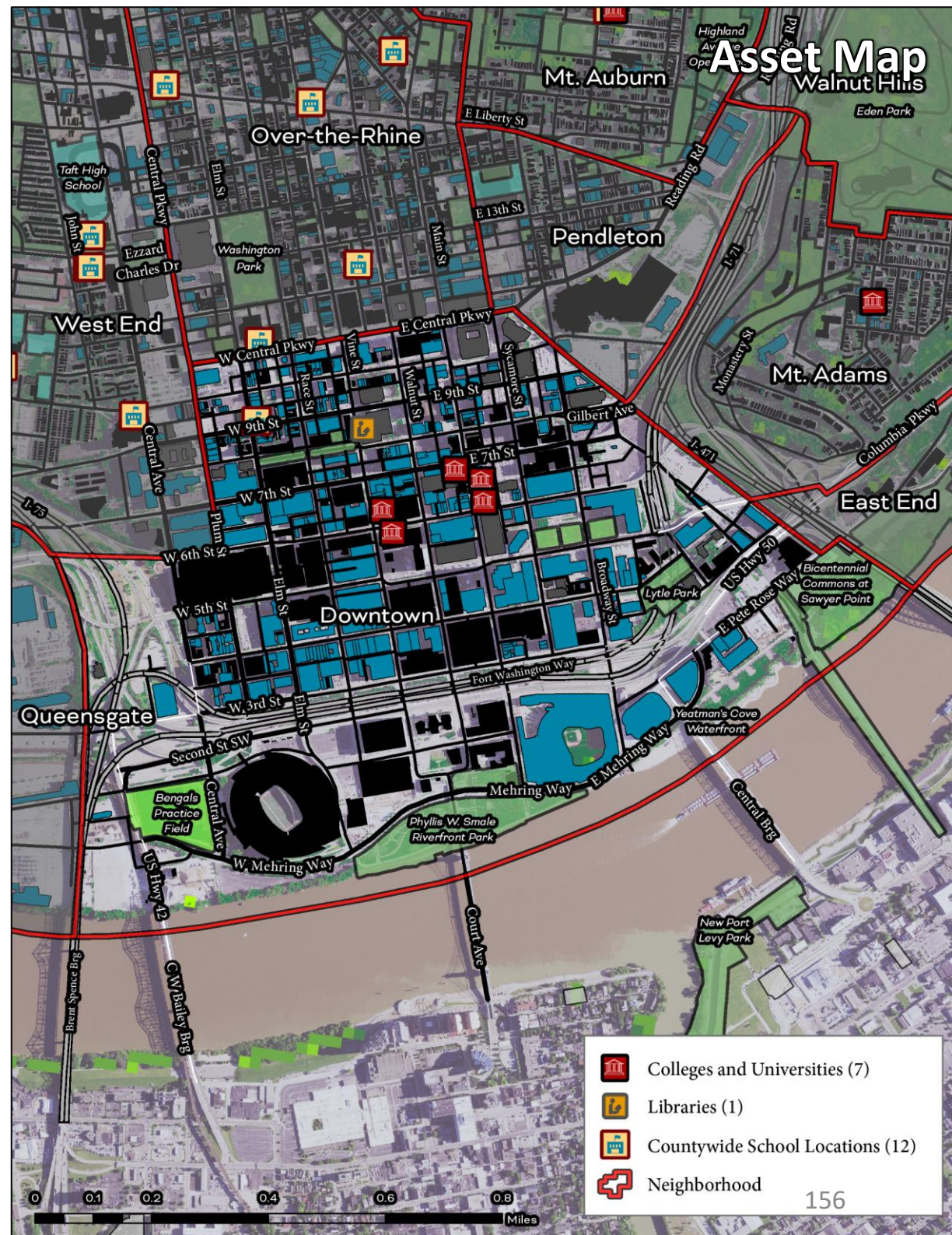
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 52.69% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.76 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.68 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.25 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | CUF Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Clifton Heights Urban Redevelopment Corporation |
| Community Plans | Clifton Heights-UC Joint Urban Renewal Plan (2001); University Impact Area Solutions Study (2016); |

Downtown

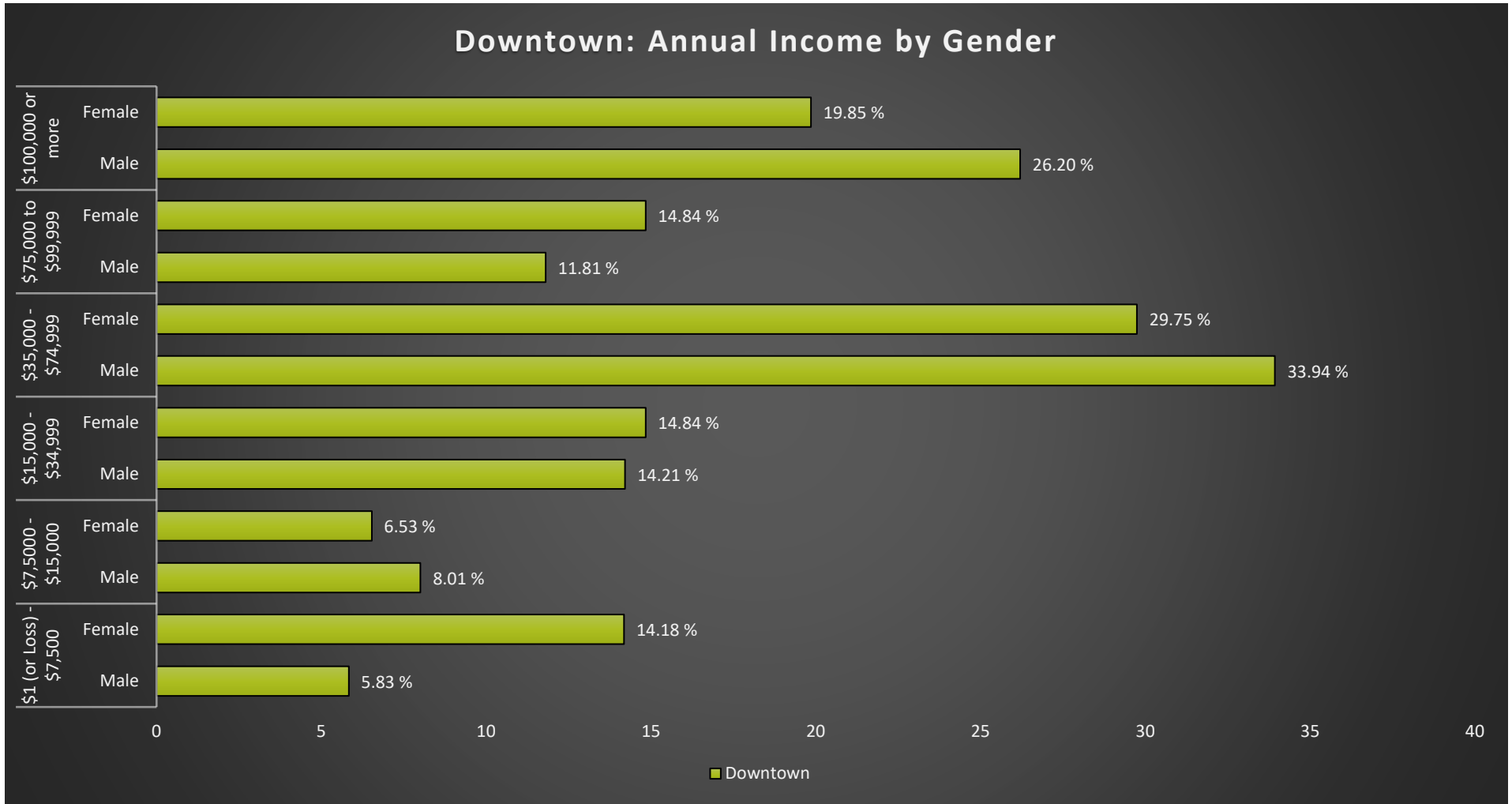
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Downtown is a predominantly white neighborhood (66.7%) with 4,532 residents. It has active community councils (I Live Downtown Community Council), a community development corporation (Cincinnati City Center Development Corporation (3CDC)), and a community plan (Cincinnati 2000 Plan Review Committee). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 80 (ranked 8th of all communities assessed). Downtown has a relatively low prevalence of diabetes (11.2%), kidney disease (2.6%), and heart disease (5.7%) of all communities assessed. The neighborhood has ~0.2% tree canopy cover which is among the lowest across the city. It has “excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. Traffic exposure is considered “extreme,” as is cancer risk and respiratory hazards due to air toxins. It has “high” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites and “very high” exposure to hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites. Around 20% of Downtown residents are living in poverty and over 87.28% of residents are renters.



Downtown

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Downtown Notable Indicators | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>% of Residents That Rent</i> | <i>% of Residents That Rent</i> | <i>Exposure to Potentially Toxic Industrial Sites</i> |
| 87.3% | 0.873 | 30.6% (ranked 32nd highest for all communities assessed) |

Downtown

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 4,532 |
| Persons over 65 | 29 | 13.2% | 597 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 2 | 5.4% | 244 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 17 | 0.6% | 28 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 23.3% | 1,058 |
| white | - | 66.7% | 3,023 |
| Asian | - | 7.8% | 355 |
| Other | - | 2.1% | 96 |
| Latinx | - | 1.4% | 64 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 12 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 8 | 80 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 19 | 10.8% | 489 |
| Cancer | 20 | 5.4% | 243 |
| Diabetes | 16 | 11.2% | 507 |
| High Blood Pressure | 20 | 33.8% | 1,530 |
| Heart Disease | 11 | 5.7% | 256 |
| Kidney Disease | 16 | 2.6% | 119 |
| Obesity | 26 | 39.7% | 1,801 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 17 | 10.2% | 461 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 8 | 1.3% | 57 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 18 | 11.8% | 533 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 50 | 18.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 50 | 7.9% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 31 | 11.1% |
| Impervious Surface | 50 | 82% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 44 | 1.76 |
| Walkability | - | Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 2 | 0.3% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 47 | 948.9% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 3,148 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 13 | 3.3% |

Downtown

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 21 | 20.0% | 908 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 11 | 11.0% | 368 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 5.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 7.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 7.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.4% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 60.2% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 2 | 0.71 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 45 | 87.3% | 2,909 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 16 | 21.8% | 725 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 16 | 9.7% | 324 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 28 | 19.6% | 83 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 7 | 2.0% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 42 | 18.8% | 850 |

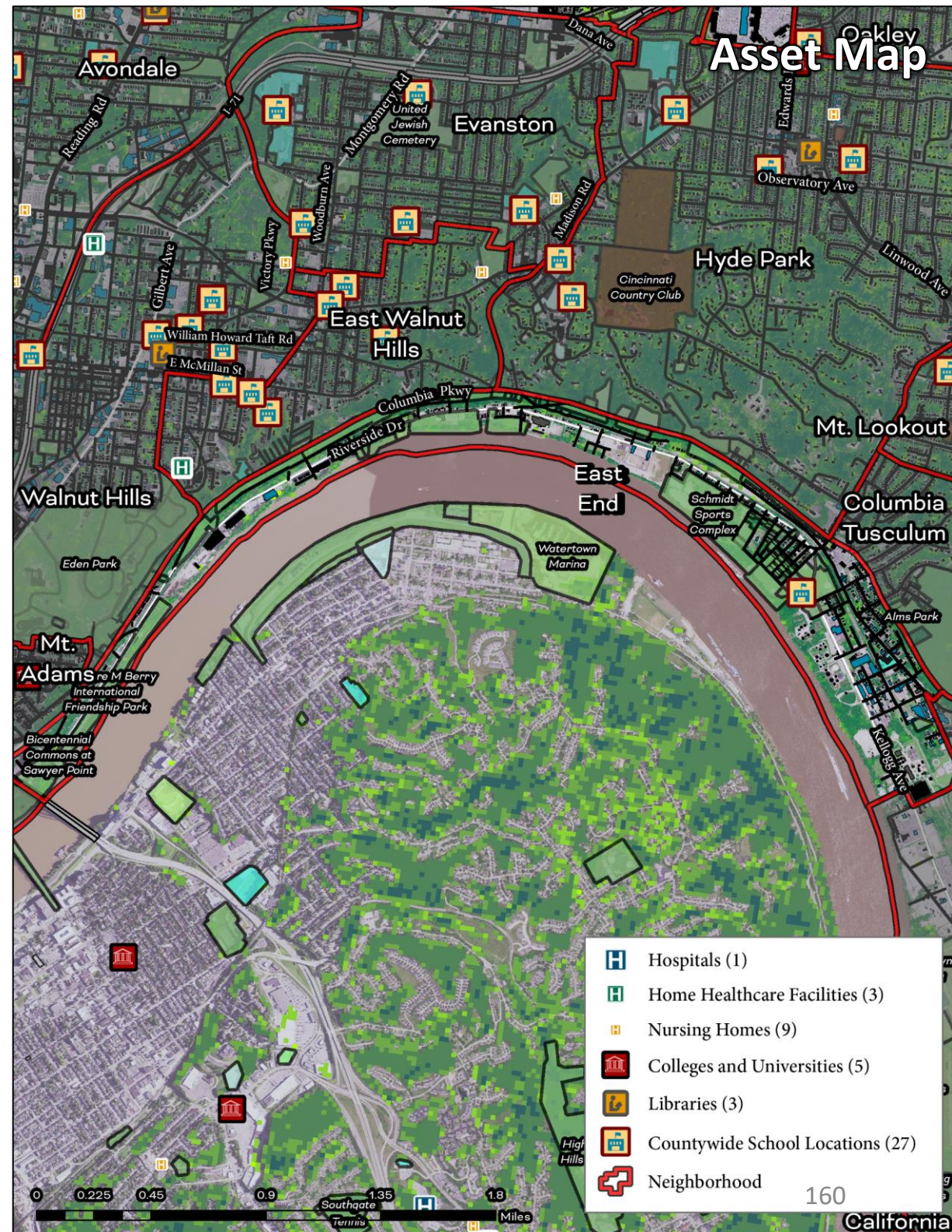
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 51.55% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.67 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.48 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.45 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | I Live Downtown Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Cincinnati City Center Development Corporation (3CDC) |
| Community Plans | Cincinnati 2000 Plan Review Committee (1992) |

East End

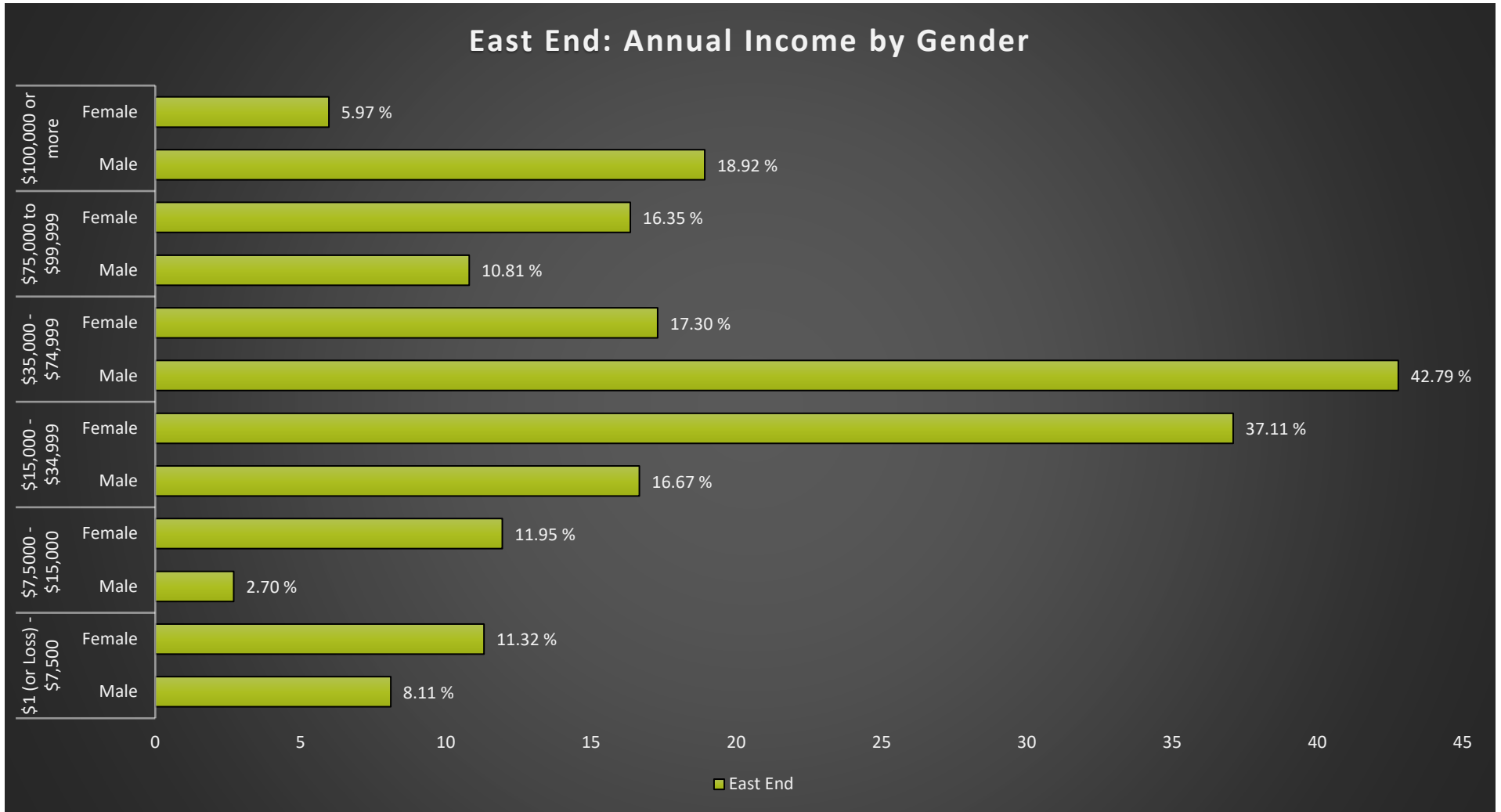
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

East End is a predominantly white neighborhood (87.6%) with around ~1,562 residents. It has active community councils (East End Area Council), a community development corporation (Local Initiatives Support Corporation), and several community plans (East End Garden District Plan (2017) and the East End Riverfront Community Development Plan). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 75.9 (ranking 15th of all communities assessed). The East End has a relatively low prevalence of diabetes (9.8%), high blood pressure (28.7%), kidney disease (2.4%), obesity (30.9%), and heart disease (6%) of all communities assessed. The neighborhood has ~9.35% tree canopy cover (ranked 38th of all communities assessed). It has “excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “very high” exposure to traffic, potential lead paint, cancer risk from air pollution, respiratory disease risk from air pollution, and diesel particulate in the air. It has “high” exposure to water pollution sources and ozone. In addition, it has “high” exposure to Superfund Sites and potentially toxic industrial activity. Around 21.7% of East End residents are living in poverty.



East End

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| East End Notable Indicators | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Exposure to Air Pollution that Causes Cancer and Respiratory Disease</i> | <i>Exposure to Water Pollution Sources</i> | <i>% of Residents Living in Poverty</i> |
| Very High | High | 21.7% (ranked 22nd highest for all communities assessed) |

Low Adaptive Capacity

East End

High Adaptive Capacity

High Sensitivity

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Low Sensitivity

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,562 |
| Persons over 65 | 32 | 14.9% | 232 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 22 | 21.8% | 341 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 2 | 0.0% | - |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 3.9% | 61 |
| white | - | 87.6% | 1,368 |
| Asian | - | 2.2% | 35 |
| Other | - | 6.3% | 98 |
| Latinx | - | 1.7% | 27 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 11 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 15 | 75.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 10 | 9.3% | 146 |
| Cancer | 32 | 5.9% | 93 |
| Diabetes | 11 | 9.8% | 153 |
| High Blood Pressure | 10 | 28.7% | 448 |
| Heart Disease | 16 | 6.0% | 94 |
| Kidney Disease | 11 | 2.4% | 38 |
| Obesity | 12 | 30.9% | 483 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 10 | 7.7% | 120 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 38 | 4.2% | 66 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 11 | 9.7% | 152 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 38 | 9.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 40 | 38.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 17 | 17.9% |
| Impervious Surface | 27 | 37% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 20 | 0.35 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 25 | 28.9% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 39 | 157.7% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 700 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 6 | 2.0% |

East End

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 22 | 21.7% | 339 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 10 | 9.4% | 70 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.3% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 13.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 7.3% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.6% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 43.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 10 | 0.59 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 3 | 32.4% | 242 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 3 | 9.6% | 72 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 5 | 5.2% | 39 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 3 | 9.7% | 49 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 9 | 2.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 5 | 2.2% | 34 |

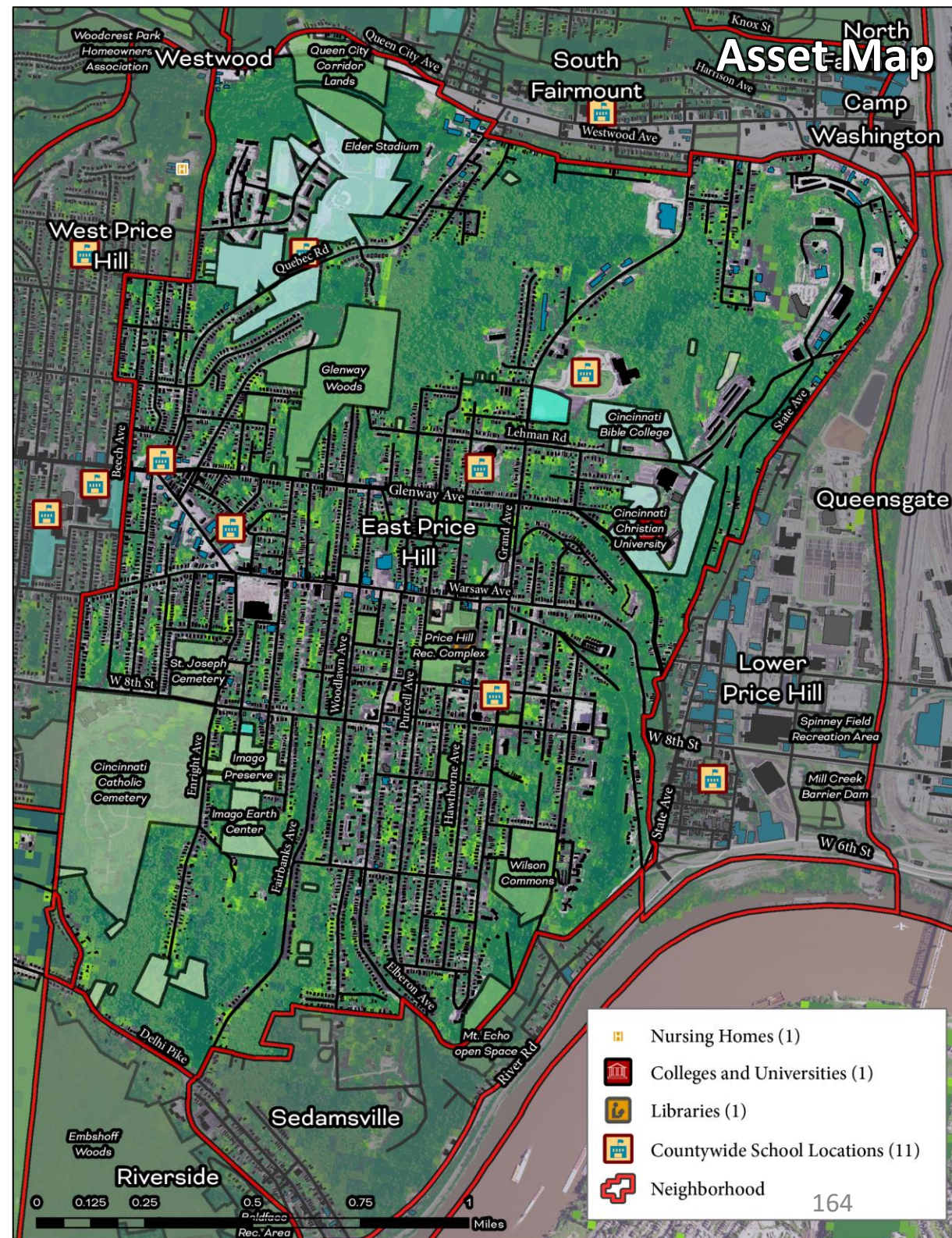
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 79.39% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.67 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.67 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.13 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | East End Area Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Local Initiatives Support Corporation |
| Community Plans | East End Garden District Plan (2017); East End Riverfront Community Development Plan |

East Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

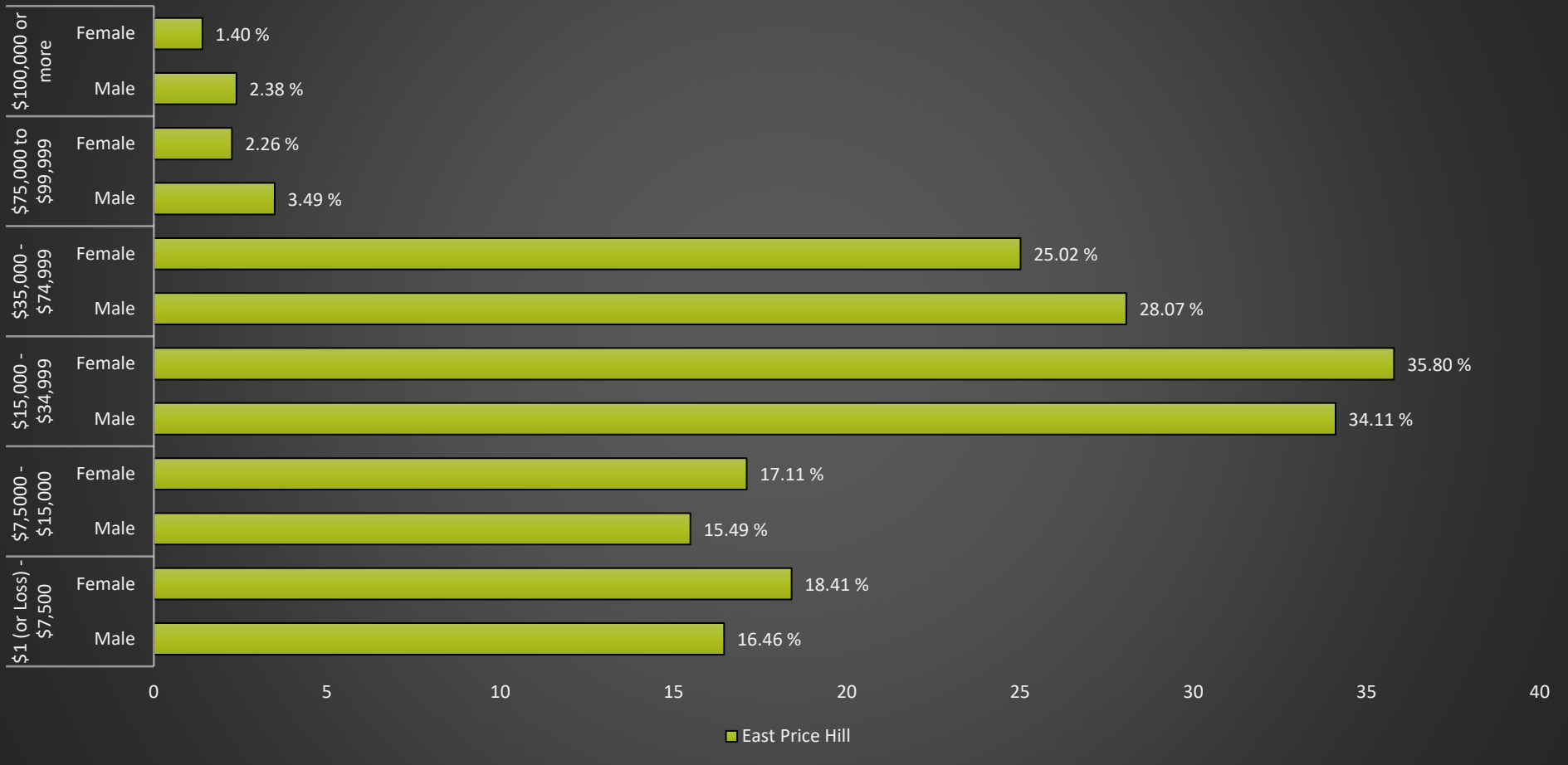
East Price Hill is a mixed-race neighborhood (35.5% Black, 42.3% white, and 31.9% Asian/Hispanic/other) with 14,224 residents. It has active community councils (East Price Community Council), a community development corporation (Price Hill Will), and several guiding community plans (Warsaw Alive! Action Plan (2018) and the Price Hill Plan (2015)). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 69.5 (ranked 40th of all communities assessed). East Price Hill has a relatively “average” to “high” prevalence of diabetes (16.4%), high blood pressure (38.1%), kidney disease (3.7%), obesity (45.2%), and heart disease (8.9%) of all communities assessed. 18% of the community lacks health insurance (ranked 41st of all communities assessed). The neighborhood has ~32% tree canopy cover (ranked 17th of all communities assessed) and 14.9% of land in parks and greenspaces (ranked 27th of all communities assessed). It has “low to excellent” access to public transit and “below average” walkability. It has “high” cancer risk from air pollution, potential lead paint exposure, and “high” exposure to potentially polluted water sources. It also has “high” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites. Around 43.3% of East Price Hill residents are living in poverty (ranked 39th of all communities assessed) and 35.7% are SNAP recipient households (ranked 35th of all communities assessed).



East Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

East Price Hill: Annual Income by Gender



East Price Hill Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Potentially Toxic Industrial Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|--|--|
| 69.4 (ranked 40th longest for all communities assessed) | High | 43.3% (ranked 39th highest for all communities assessed) |

East Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 14,224 |
| Persons over 65 | 11 | 8.2% | 1,160 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 41 | 29.6% | 4,211 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 28 | 1.6% | 225 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 35.5% | 5,050 |
| white | - | 42.3% | 6,022 |
| Asian | - | 1.0% | 139 |
| Other | - | 21.2% | 3,013 |
| Latinx | - | 10.7% | 1,523 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 47 | 5.5% | 788 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 40 | 69.5 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 35 | 13.6% | 1,940 |
| Cancer | 19 | 5.3% | 760 |
| Diabetes | 29 | 16.4% | 2,327 |
| High Blood Pressure | 31 | 38.1% | 5,420 |
| Heart Disease | 34 | 8.9% | 1,271 |
| Kidney Disease | 29 | 3.7% | 530 |
| Obesity | 33 | 45.2% | 6,432 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 41 | 18.2% | 2,585 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 33 | 3.7% | 528 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 38 | 17.4% | 2,480 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 17 | 32.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 21 | 57.3% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 27 | 14.9% |
| Impervious Surface | 21 | 29% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 8 | 0.12 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 13 | 7.2% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 13 | 57.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 5,469 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 34 | 11.9% |

East Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 39 | 43.3% | 6,162 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 35 | 35.7% | 2,015 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 14.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 18.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 11.5% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.3% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 10.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 38 | 0.30 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 29 | 67.4% | 3,801 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 31 | 30.9% | 1,740 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 33 | 18.0% | 1,015 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 7 | 12.5% | 229 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 44 | 7.2% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 31 | 10.0% | 1,415 |

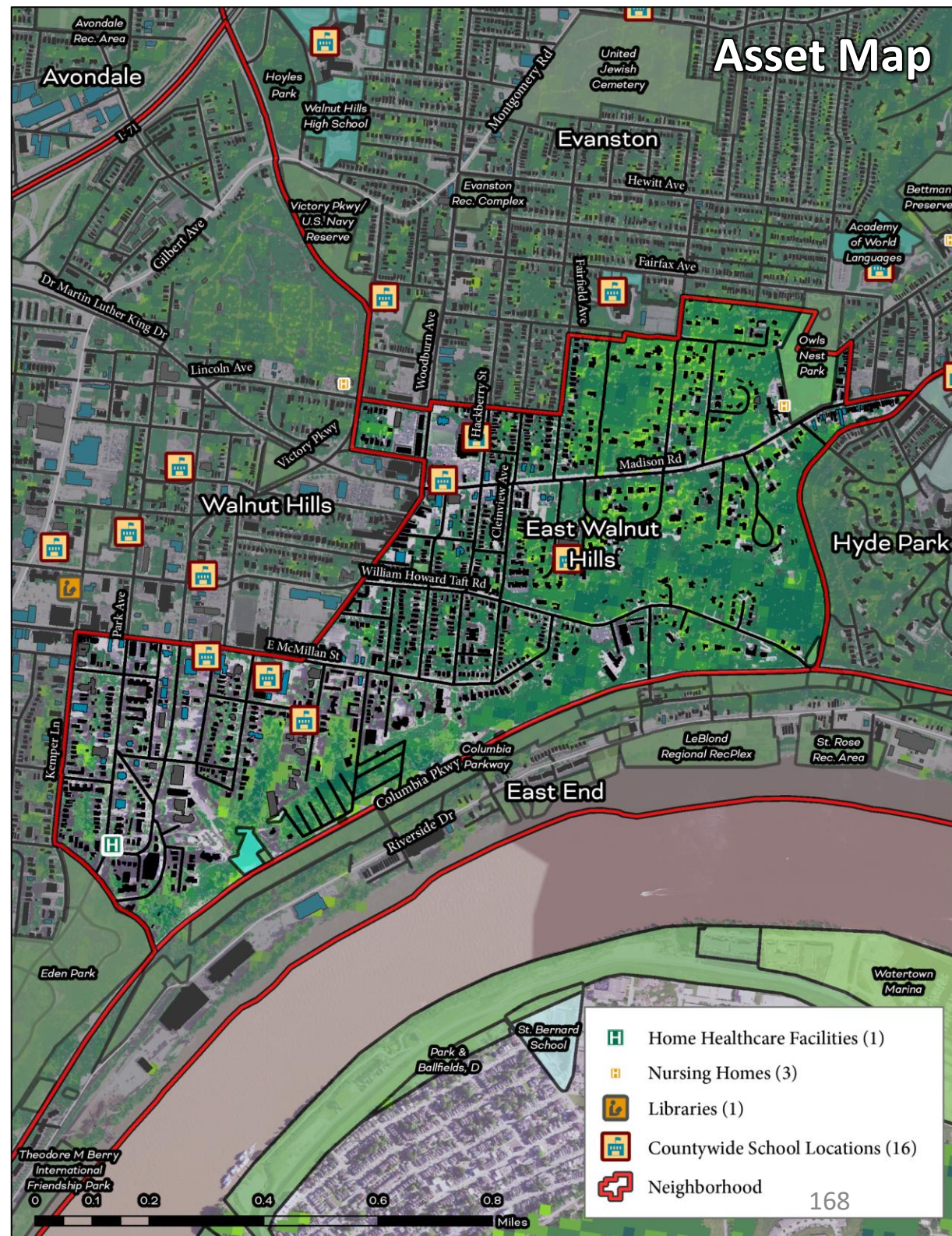
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 67.30% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.34 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.93 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | East Price Hill Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Price Hill Will |
| Community Plans | Warsaw Alive! Action Plan (2018); Price Hill Plan (2015) |

East Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

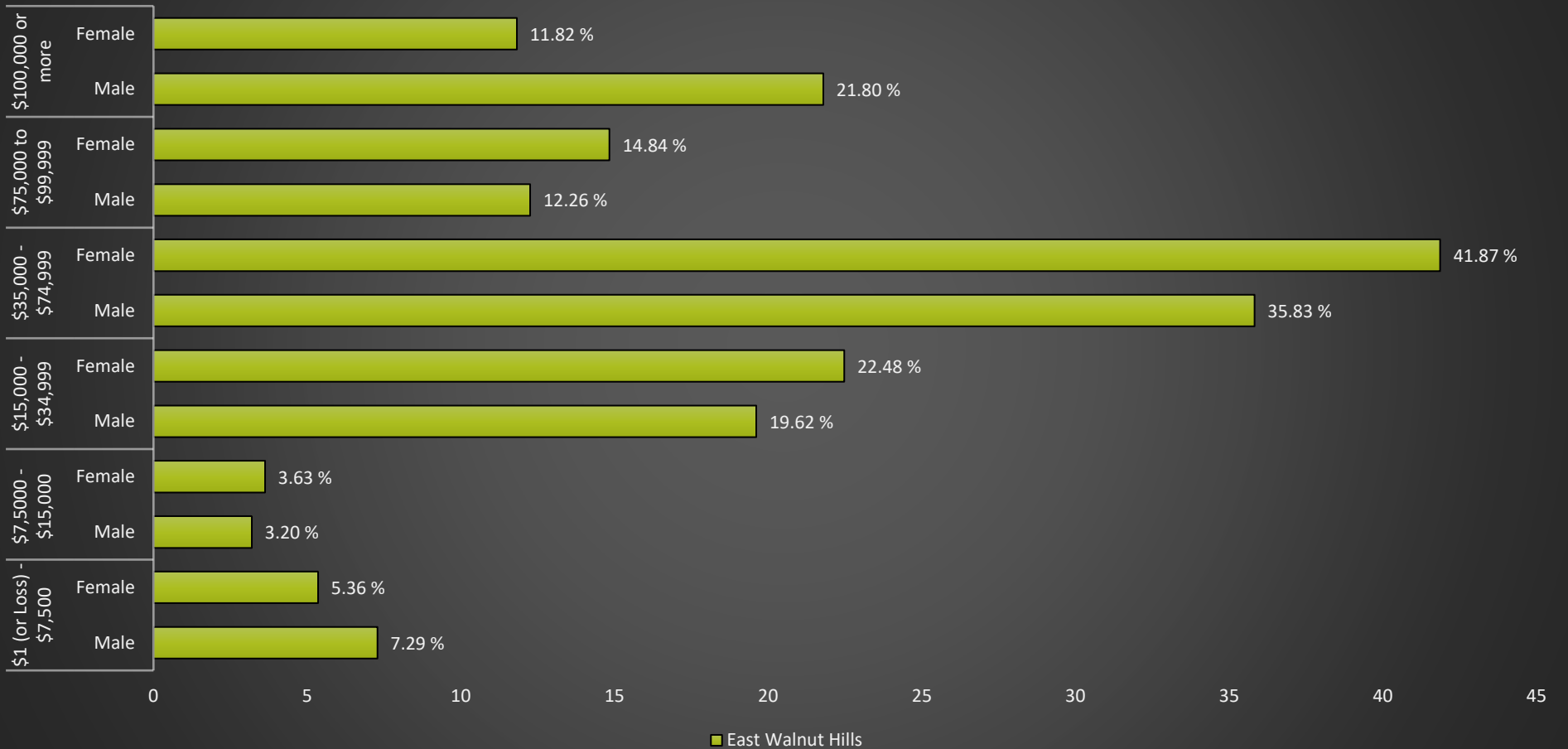
East Walnut Hills is a predominantly white neighborhood (64.6%) with 4,931 residents. It has active community councils (East Walnut Hills Assembly) and a community development corporation (Walnut Hills Redevelopment Foundation). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 78.4 (ranked 10th of all communities assessed). East Walnut Hills has a relatively low prevalence of diabetes (11%), high blood pressure (31.6%), kidney disease (2.7%), obesity (30.6%), and heart disease (6.2%) of all communities assessed. The neighborhood has ~24.9% tree canopy cover (ranked 25th of all communities assessed) but only 3.5% of land in parks and greenspaces (43rd of all communities assessed). It has “good” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “very high” cancer risk from air pollution, respiratory disease risk from air pollution, ozone, and diesel particulates. It also has “very high” exposure to Superfund Sites. Around 13.8% of East End residents are living in poverty (ranked 9th of all communities assessed).



East Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

East Walnut Hills: Annual Income by Gender



East Walnut Hills Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Superfund Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 78.4 (ranked 10th longest for all communities assessed) | Very High | 13.8% (ranked 9th highest for all communities assessed) |

East Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 4,931 |
| Persons over 65 | 41 | 17.3% | 852 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 6 | 11.4% | 564 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 15 | 0.5% | 23 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 26.7% | 1,316 |
| white | - | 64.6% | 3,184 |
| Asian | - | 2.7% | 133 |
| Other | - | 6.0% | 298 |
| Latinx | - | 2.5% | 121 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 17 | 0.1% | 7 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 10 | 78.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 9 | 9.0% | 446 |
| Cancer | 38 | 6.4% | 316 |
| Diabetes | 13 | 11.0% | 542 |
| High Blood Pressure | 16 | 31.6% | 1,560 |
| Heart Disease | 17 | 6.2% | 303 |
| Kidney Disease | 17 | 2.7% | 133 |
| Obesity | 11 | 30.6% | 1,507 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 8 | 7.2% | 357 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 13 | 1.8% | 91 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 12 | 9.9% | 490 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 25 | 24.9% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 31 | 50.9% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 43 | 3.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 25 | 35% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 25 | 0.53 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 24 | 25.2% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 28 | 101.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,733 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 25 | 6.2% |

East Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 9 | 13.8% | 680 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 8 | 8.8% | 244 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 4.3% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 8.4% | - |
| Some College | - | 11.6% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.0% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 49.3% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 7 | 0.64 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 14 | 52.8% | 1,465 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 6 | 13.9% | 385 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 9 | 8.0% | 223 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 27 | 19.4% | 254 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 5 | 1.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 20 | 7.2% | 353 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 66.53% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.74 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.23 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

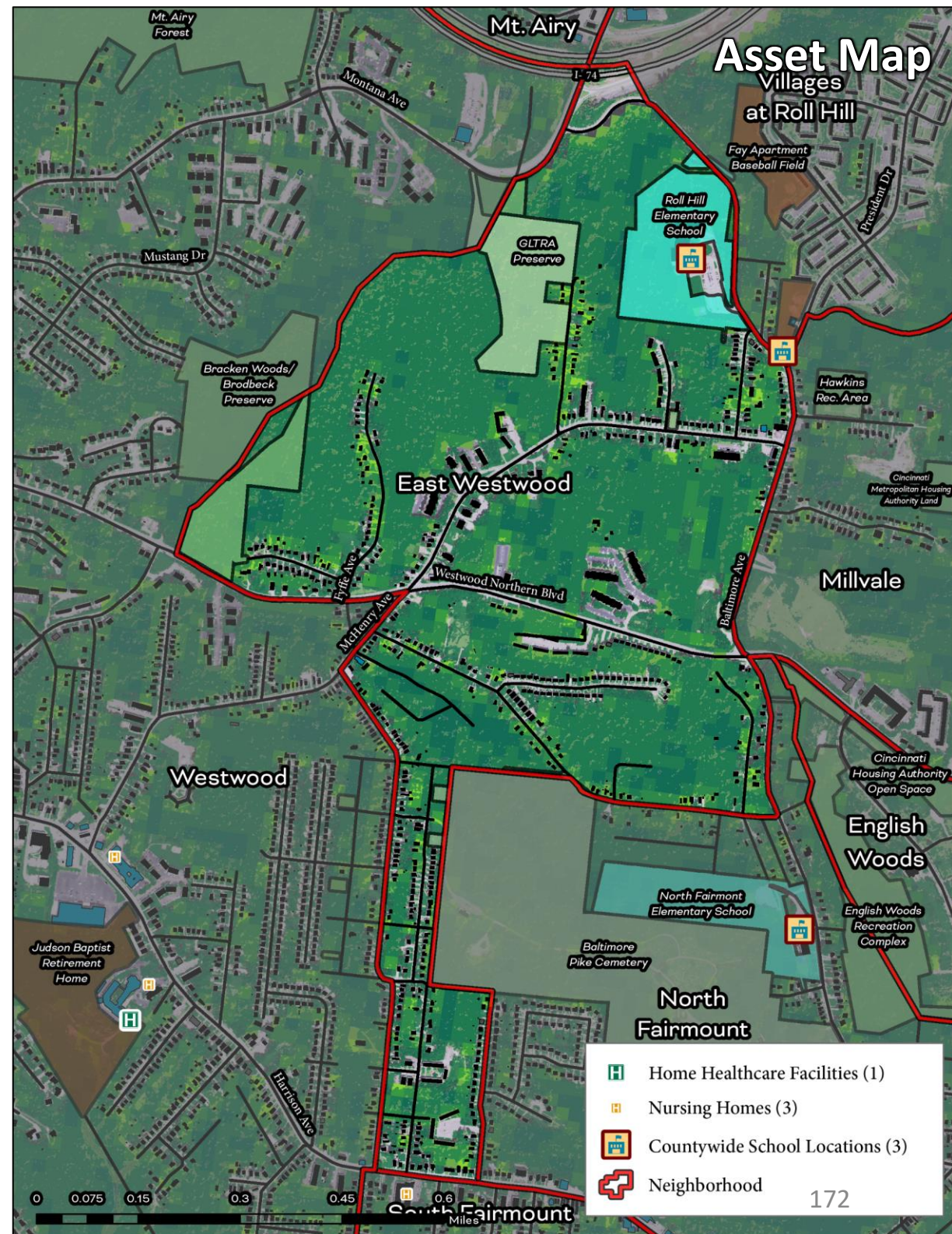
| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | East Walnut Hills Assembly |
| Community Development Corporations | Walnut Hills Redevelopment Foundation |
| Community Plans | Desales Corner Conservation Plan (1985) |

East Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

East Westwood is a predominantly Black neighborhood (74.9%) with 3,324 residents. It has an active community council (East Westwood Improvement Association). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 71 (ranked 37th of all communities assessed) and has a high percentage of persons 17 and under (30%). East Westwood has a “very high” prevalence of diabetes (19.8%), asthma (12.9%), kidney disease (4.1%), obesity (46%), and high blood pressure (42.9%) relative to all communities assessed.

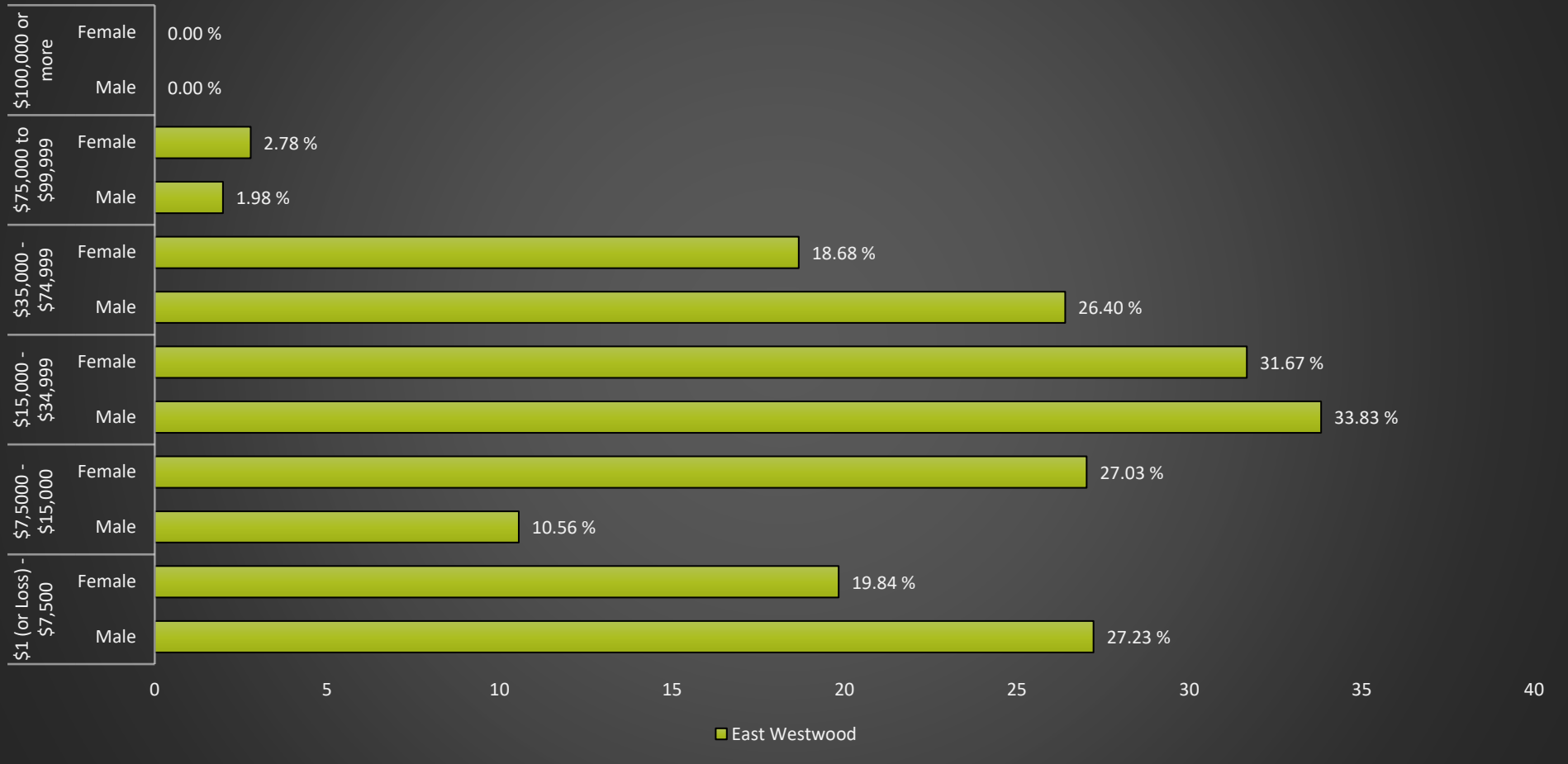
17% of the community lacks health insurance (ranked 36th of all communities assessed). It has ~49% tree canopy cover (ranked 2nd of all communities assessed) and 78.8% of land surface is vegetation (2nd of all communities assessed). It has “low” access to public transit and “below average” walkability. It has “very high” proximity to water pollution sources and “very high” exposure to PM2.5 levels. Around 42.7% of East Westwood residents are living in poverty (ranked 38th of all communities assessed) and 46% of residents are renters spending more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities.



East Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

East Westwood: Annual Income by Gender



East Westwood Notable Indicators

| <i>% of Residents Living in Poverty</i> | <i>% of Tree Canopy Coverage</i> | <i>% of Land Surface That is Vegetation</i> |
|---|---|---|
| 42.7 (ranked 38th for all communities assessed) | 49% (ranked 2nd highest for all communities assessed) | 78.8% (2nd highest of all communities assessed) |

East Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 3,324 |
| Persons over 65 | 17 | 9.9% | 329 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 42 | 30.0% | 996 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 16 | 0.5% | 17 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 74.9% | 2,489 |
| white | - | 11.6% | 386 |
| Asian | - | 0.5% | 17 |
| Other | - | 13.0% | 432 |
| Latinx | - | 0.7% | 23 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 10 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 37 | 71 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 32 | 12.9% | 430 |
| Cancer | 8 | 4.7% | 155 |
| Diabetes | 39 | 19.8% | 658 |
| High Blood Pressure | 35 | 42.9% | 1,426 |
| Heart Disease | 31 | 8.7% | 288 |
| Kidney Disease | 35 | 4.1% | 136 |
| Obesity | 35 | 46.0% | 1,530 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 36 | 17.0% | 566 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 34 | 3.9% | 128 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 31 | 14.4% | 479 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 2 | 49.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 3 | 78.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 36 | 7.7% |
| Impervious Surface | 4 | 16% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 3 | 0.01 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 2 | 29.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,267 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 45 | 31.3% |

East Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 38 | 42.7% | 1,420 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 37 | 38.2% | 528 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 11.3% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.7% | - |
| Some College | - | 13.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.8% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 5.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 40 | 0.28 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 34 | 72.1% | 997 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 44 | 46.0% | 635 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 42 | 25.5% | 353 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 43 | 29.9% | 115 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 29 | 4.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 40 | 16.0% | 533 |

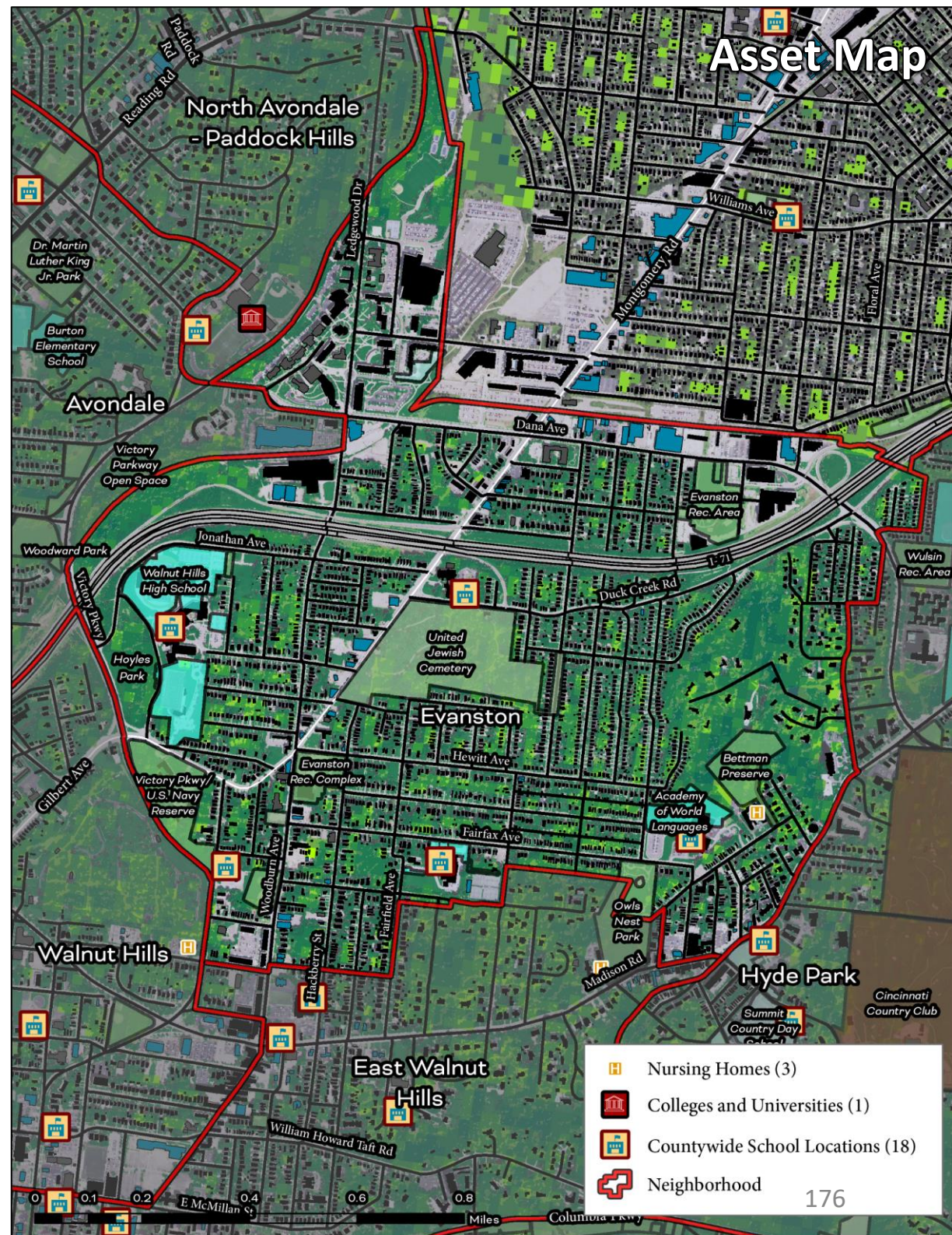
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 50.50% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.77 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.50 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.81 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | East Westwood Improvement Association |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | NA |

Evanston

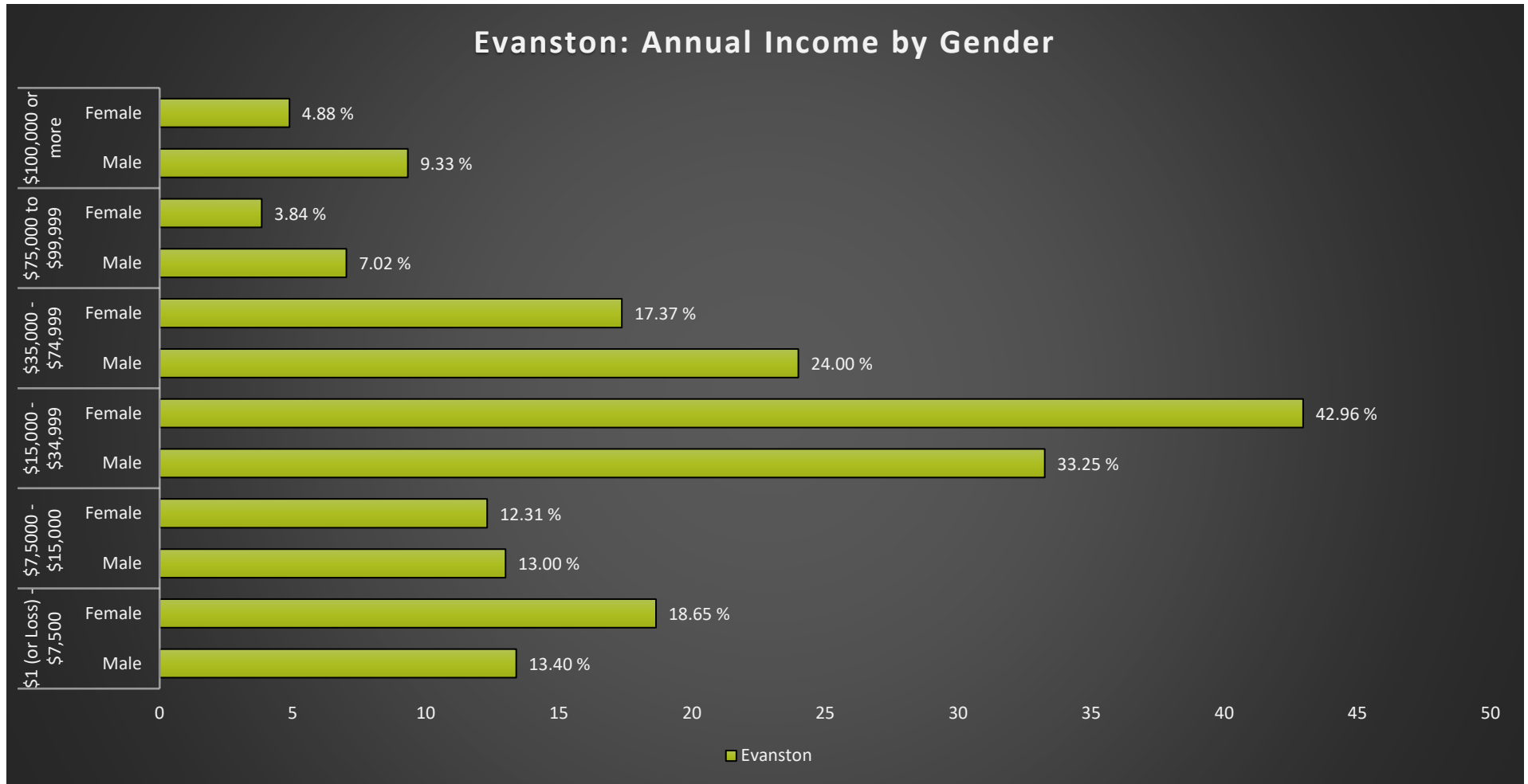
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Evanston is a majority Black neighborhood (71.7%) with 5,994 residents. It has active community councils (Evanston Community Council) and several guiding community plans (Evanston Work Plan (2019) and the Evanston Five Point Urban Plan). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 73.8 (ranked 22nd of all communities assessed). Evanston has a “high” prevalence of cancer (6.7%), diabetes (22.1%), high blood pressure (49.6%), kidney disease (4.8%), and obesity (48.3%). It has a “high” number of residents living with a disability (22%). 15.1% of the community lacks health insurance (ranked 32nd of all communities assessed). The neighborhood has ~13.5% tree canopy cover (ranked 35th of all communities assessed) and 14.5% of land in parks and greenspaces (ranked 28th of all communities assessed). It has “good to excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “very high” cancer risk and respiratory disease risk due to air pollution. It also has “very high” exposure to Superfund sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. Around 24.6% of Evanston residents are living in poverty (ranked 24th of all communities assessed) and 22.3% are SNAP recipient households (ranked 25th of all communities assessed).



Evanston

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Evanston Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Superfund Sites and Hazardous Waste Treatment Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|---|--|
| 73.8 (ranked 22nd highest for all communities assessed) | Very High | 24.6% (ranked 24th highest for all communities assessed) |

Evanston

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,994 |
| Persons over 65 | 40 | 16.9% | 1,014 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 31 | 24.3% | 1,459 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 37 | 2.4% | 143 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 71.7% | 4,298 |
| white | - | 19.8% | 1,186 |
| Asian | - | 0.9% | 52 |
| Other | - | 7.6% | 458 |
| Latinx | - | 2.2% | 132 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 15 | 0.1% | 6 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 22 | 73.8 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 36 | 13.7% | 818 |
| Cancer | 42 | 6.7% | 401 |
| Diabetes | 40 | 22.1% | 1,325 |
| High Blood Pressure | 47 | 49.6% | 2,975 |
| Heart Disease | 36 | 9.7% | 581 |
| Kidney Disease | 42 | 4.8% | 289 |
| Obesity | 39 | 48.3% | 2,896 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 32 | 15.1% | 906 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 44 | 4.9% | 294 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 47 | 22.0% | 1,318 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 35 | 13.5% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 33 | 48.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 28 | 14.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 34 | 48% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 39 | 1.12 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 35 | 57.5% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 25 | 88.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,360 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 38 | 15.0% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 24 | 24.6% | 1,475 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 25 | 22.3% | 581 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 7.7% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 20.5% | - |
| Some College | - | 15.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 19.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 24 | 0.41 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 15 | 54.4% | 1,417 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 22 | 27.3% | 711 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 28 | 14.7% | 383 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 38 | 23.8% | 283 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 37 | 6.0% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 36 | 11.9% | 711 |

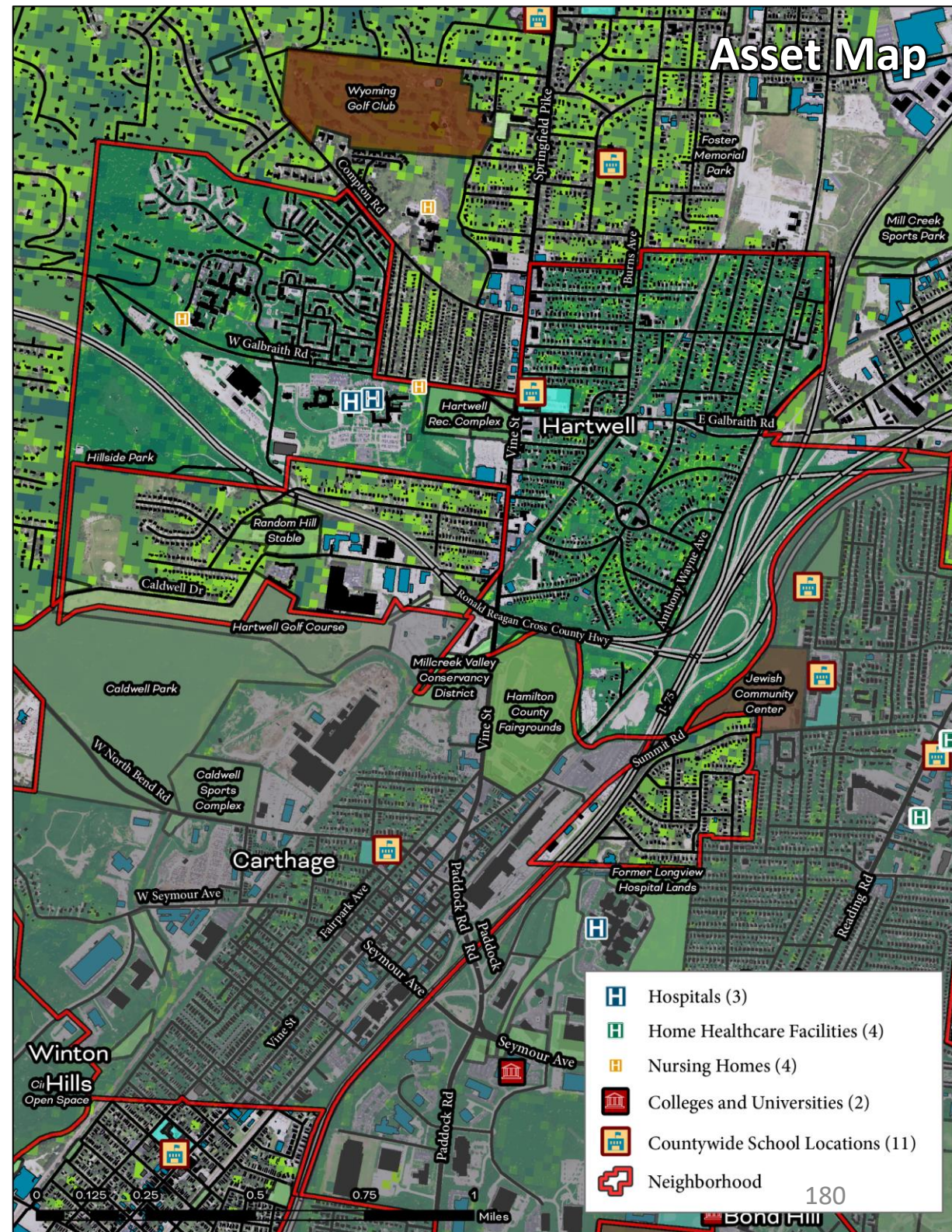
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 85.14% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.75 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.80 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.13 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Evanston Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Evanston Work Plan (2019); Evanston Five Point Urban Renewal Plan (2003) |

Hartwell

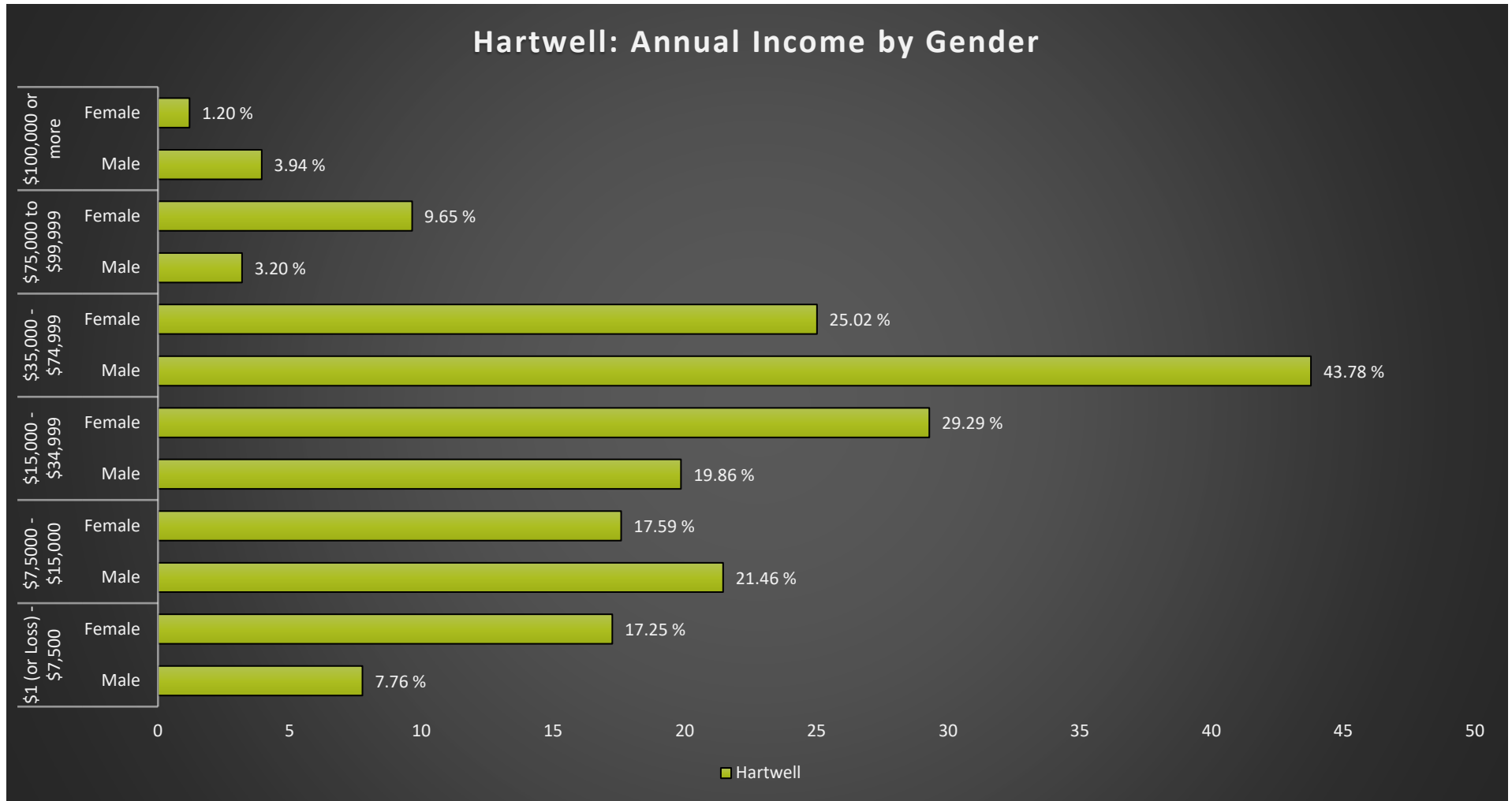
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Hartwell is a mixed race neighborhood (40% Black, 46.4% white, and 17.1% Asian, Hispanic, or other) with 5,580 residents. It has active community councils (Hartwell Community Council), a community development corporation (Hamilton County Development Corporation), and a community plan (Hartwell Neighborhood Business District Plan (2011)). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 73.4 (ranked 23rd of all communities assessed). Hartwell has a “very high” prevalence of cancer (6.7%) and persons living with a disability (17.7%). It has a “high” number of residents living with diabetes (14.4%), high blood pressure (36.4%), and kidney disease (3.6%). 11.7% of the community lacks health insurance (ranked 21st of all communities assessed). The neighborhood has ~16.9% tree canopy cover (ranked 30th of all communities assessed) and 2.1% of land in parks and greenspaces (ranked 47th of all communities assessed). It has “poor to excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “very high” cancer risk due to air pollution. It also has “extreme” exposure to Superfund sites and “very high” exposure to potentially toxic industrial sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. Around 16.6% of Evanston residents are living in poverty (ranked 12th of all communities assessed) and 11.8% are SNAP recipient households (ranked 13th of all communities assessed).



Hartwell

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Hartwell Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Superfund Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 73.4 (ranked 23rd highest for all communities assessed) | Extreme | 16.6% (12th lowest of all communities assessed) |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,580 |
| Persons over 65 | 37 | 16.1% | 897 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 11 | 16.8% | 940 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 29 | 1.6% | 89 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 40.0% | 2,233 |
| white | - | 46.4% | 2,589 |
| Asian | - | 5.2% | 289 |
| Other | - | 8.4% | 469 |
| Latinx | - | 3.5% | 195 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 9 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 23 | 73.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | Rank of % w/Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 15 | 10.3% | 575 |
| Cancer | 40 | 6.7% | 371 |
| Diabetes | 25 | 14.4% | 805 |
| High Blood Pressure | 27 | 36.4% | 2,034 |
| Heart Disease | 32 | 8.7% | 486 |
| Kidney Disease | 27 | 3.6% | 199 |
| Obesity | 17 | 35.3% | 1,971 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 21 | 11.7% | 654 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 23 | 2.7% | 152 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 40 | 17.7% | 989 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 30 | 16.9% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 19 | 60.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 47 | 2.1% |
| Impervious Surface | 30 | 40% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 28 | 0.66 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 17 | 75.3% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,567 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 5 | 1.8% |

Hartwell

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 12 | 16.6% | 929 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 13 | 11.8% | 312 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 25.5% | - |
| Some College | - | 14.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 5.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 16.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 23 | 0.41 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 38 | 75.3% | 1,995 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 35 | 34.7% | 919 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 32 | 18.0% | 476 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 41 | 28.2% | 185 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 19 | 3.7% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 25 | 7.7% | 427 |

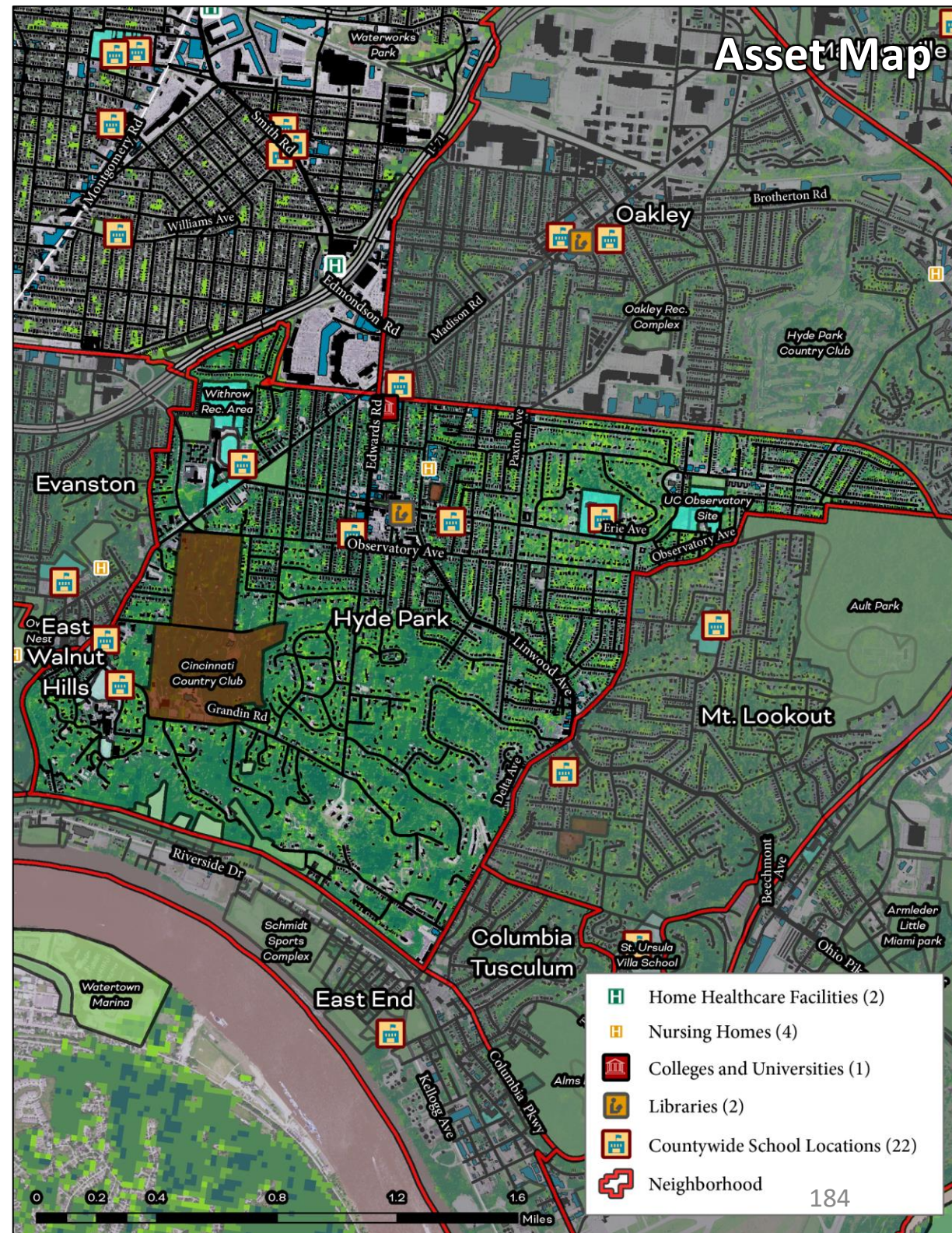
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 57.06% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.81 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.92 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.79 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Hartwell Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Hamilton County Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Hartwell Neighborhood Business District Plan (2011) |

Hyde Park

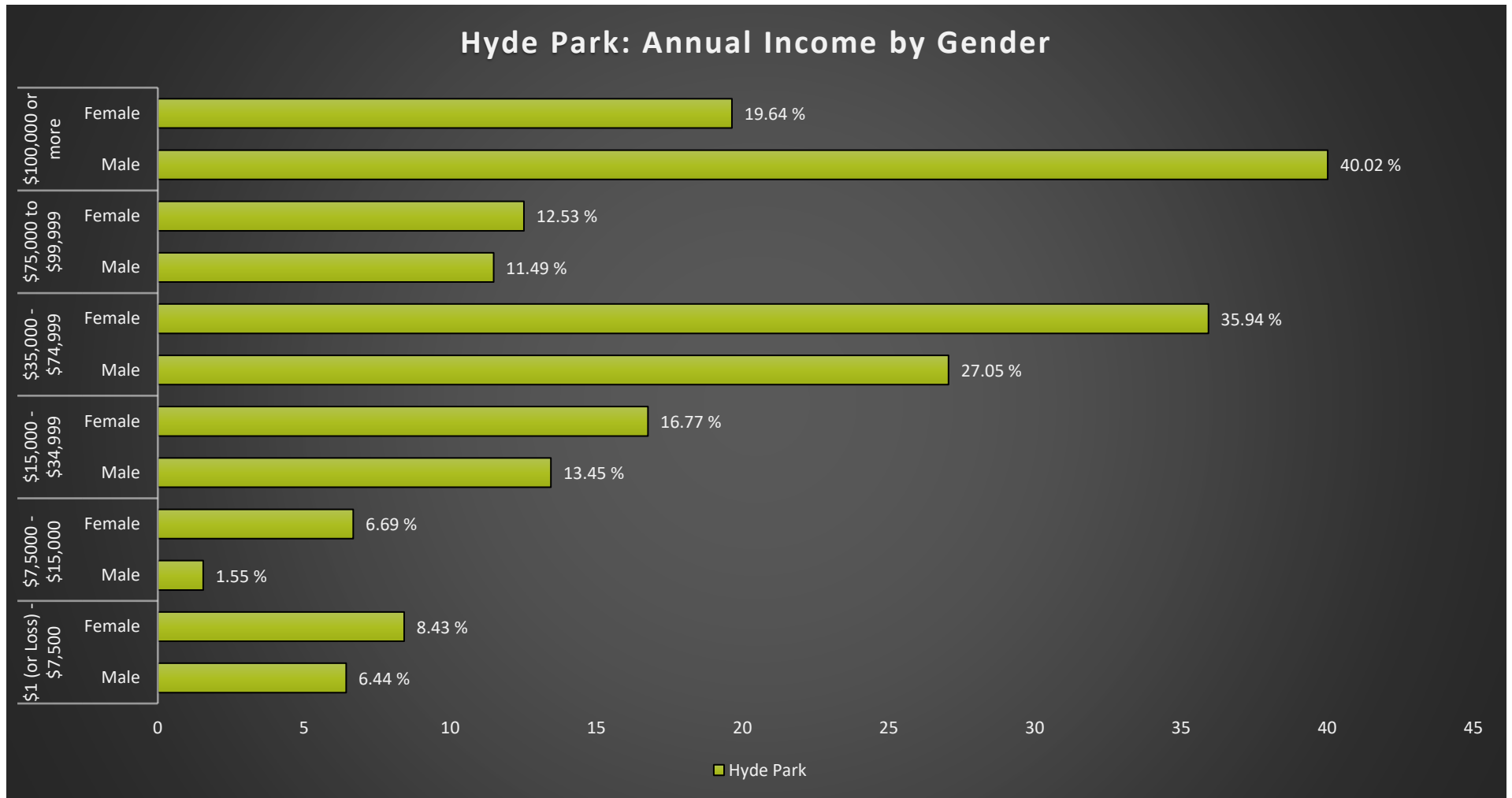
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Hyde Park is a majority white neighborhood (85.8%) with 13,667 residents and over 60% have a Bachelor's Degree or higher. It has active community councils (Hyde Park Neighborhood Council) and several guiding community plans (Plan Hyde Park and the Hyde Park East Master Plan). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 83.9 (ranked 5th of all communities assessed). Hyde Park has a "high" prevalence of cancer (5.9%), but a "low" prevalence of diabetes (6.4%), high blood pressure (22.2%), kidney disease (1.8%), and obesity (24.6%). 4.8% of the community lacks health insurance (ranked 4th lowest uninsured of communities assessed). The neighborhood has ~30.4% tree canopy cover (ranked 19th of the communities assessed) and 10.1% of land in parks and greenspaces (ranked 33rd of all communities assessed). It has "poor to excellent" access to public transit and "low to high" walkability. It has "high" cancer risk and respiratory disease risk due to air pollution. It also has "very high" exposure to Superfund sites and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. Only 6.5% of Hyde Park residents are living in poverty (ranked 5th of all communities assessed) and 3.1% are SNAP recipient households (ranked 3rd of all communities assessed).



Hyde Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Hyde Park Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Average Life Expectancy | Exposure to Superfund Sites and Hazardous Waste Treatment Sites | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
| 83.9 (ranked 5th highest for all communities assessed) | Very High | 6.5% |

Hyde Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 13,667 |
| Persons over 65 | 24 | 12.1% | 1,652 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 18 | 19.9% | 2,723 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 20 | 0.9% | 122 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 5.2% | 712 |
| white | - | 85.8% | 11,733 |
| Asian | - | 3.1% | 427 |
| Other | - | 5.8% | 795 |
| Latinx | - | 2.0% | 271 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 18 | 0.2% | 25 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 5 | 83.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 5 | 7.8% | 1,067 |
| Cancer | 31 | 5.9% | 805 |
| Diabetes | 5 | 6.4% | 874 |
| High Blood Pressure | 7 | 22.2% | 3,040 |
| Heart Disease | 6 | 4.2% | 570 |
| Kidney Disease | 5 | 1.8% | 243 |
| Obesity | 5 | 24.6% | 3,358 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 4 | 4.8% | 659 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 4 | 0.8% | 114 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 6 | 6.9% | 944 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 19 | 30.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 20 | 59.1% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 33 | 10.1% |
| Impervious Surface | 17 | 26% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 24 | 0.51 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 11 | 3.5% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 18 | 77.9% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,255 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 3 | 1.1% |

Hyde Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 5 | 6.5% | 891 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 3 | 3.1% | 209 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 0.4% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 5.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 4.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.2% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 60.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 3 | 0.67 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 6 | 42.0% | 2,814 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 5 | 13.1% | 876 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 6 | 5.5% | 372 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 17 | 16.4% | 637 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 6 | 1.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 6 | 2.3% | 315 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 72.63% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.80 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.92 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Hyde Park Neighborhood Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Plan Hyde Park (Ongoing); Hyde Park East Master Plan (2016) |

Kennedy Heights

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Kennedy Heights is a majority Black neighborhood (54%) with 5,701 residents. It has an active community council (Kennedy Heights Community Council), a community development corporation (Kennedy Heights Development Corporation), and a community plan (Kennedy Heights Comprehensive Community Plan (2003)). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 77.2 (ranking 11th of all communities assessed) and has a high percentage of persons over 65 (21.3%). Kennedy Heights has a “high” prevalence of cancer (6.4%), diabetes (17.2%), kidney disease (3.8%), and high blood pressure (40%) relative to all communities assessed.

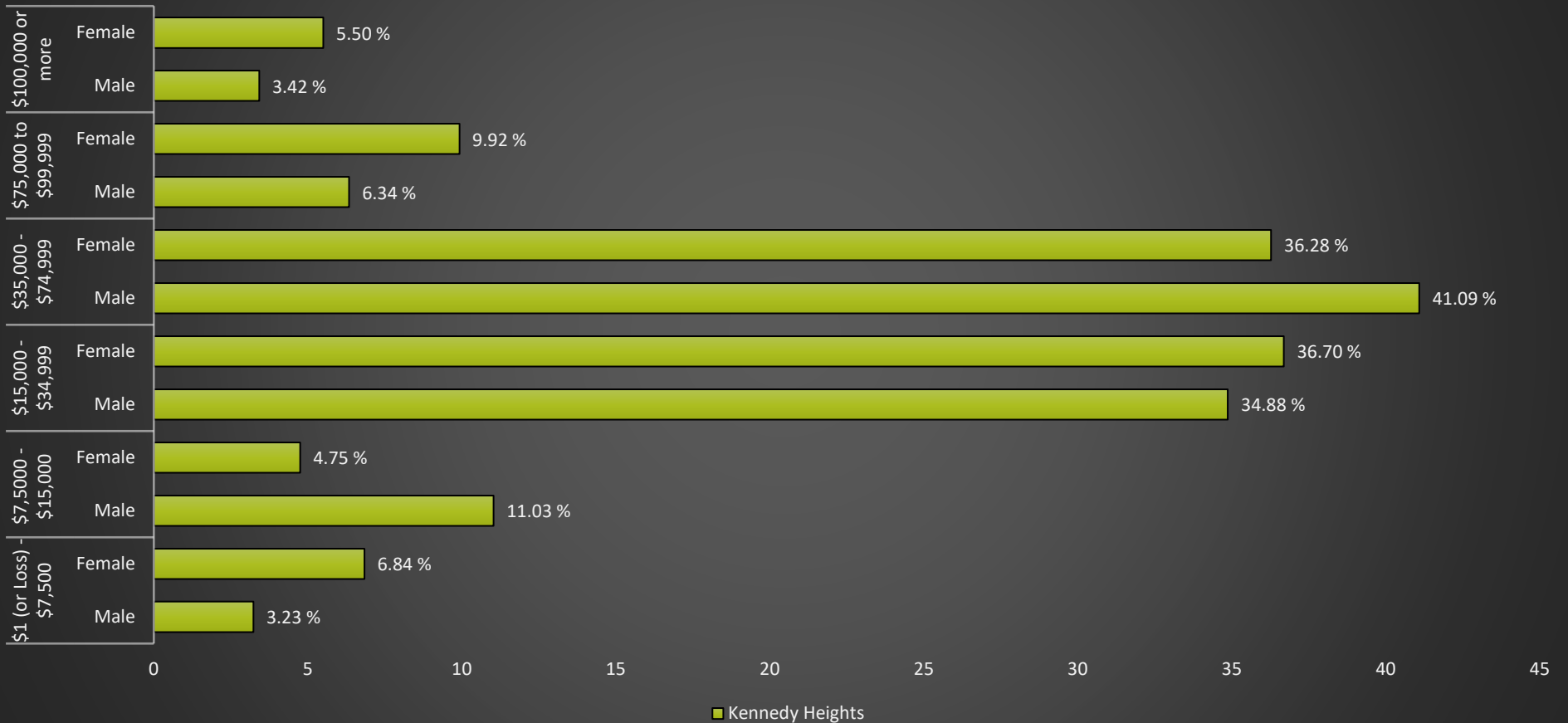
The neighborhood has ~32.2% tree canopy cover (ranked 15th of all communities assessed). It has “good to excellent” access to public transit and “above average” walkability. It has “extreme” exposure to ozone concentrations and to Superfund sites. Around 15.9% of Kennedy Heights residents are living in poverty (ranked 11th of all communities assessed).



Kennedy Heights

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Kennedy Heights: Annual Income by Gender



Kennedy Heights Notable Indicators

| <i>% of Residents Living in Poverty</i> | <i>Exposure to Superfund Sites</i> | <i>% of Residents Over 65</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 77.2 (ranked 11th highest for all communities assessed) | Extreme | 21.3% |

Kennedy Heights

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,701 |
| Persons over 65 | 47 | 21.3% | 1,214 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 20 | 20.8% | 1,185 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 9 | 0.1% | 8 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 54.0% | 3,080 |
| white | - | 28.1% | 1,603 |
| Asian | - | 0.2% | 10 |
| Other | - | 17.7% | 1,008 |
| Latinx | - | 3.7% | 213 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 28 | 0.7% | 42 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 11 | 77.2 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 16 | 10.4% | 591 |
| Cancer | 37 | 6.4% | 365 |
| Diabetes | 32 | 17.2% | 981 |
| Heart Disease | 26 | 7.9% | 452 |
| High Blood Pressure | 33 | 40.0% | 2,281 |
| Kidney Disease | 30 | 3.8% | 216 |
| Obesity | 21 | 37.5% | 2,137 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 16 | 10.1% | 575 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 31 | 3.5% | 200 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 22 | 13.8% | 787 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 15 | 32.2% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 18 | 61.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 25 | 15.3% |
| Impervious Surface | 10 | 23% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 17 | 0.31 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 22 | 24.2% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 7 | 47.0% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,405 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 21 | 4.8% |

Kennedy Heights

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 11 | 15.9% | 906 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 15 | 13.0% | 340 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 4.1% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 15.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 8.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 23.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 18 | 0.46 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 11 | 49.4% | 1,295 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 7 | 14.2% | 371 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 8 | 7.8% | 205 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 15 | 15.9% | 211 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 13 | 3.1% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 29 | 9.2% | 526 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 57.82% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.72 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.96 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.74 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

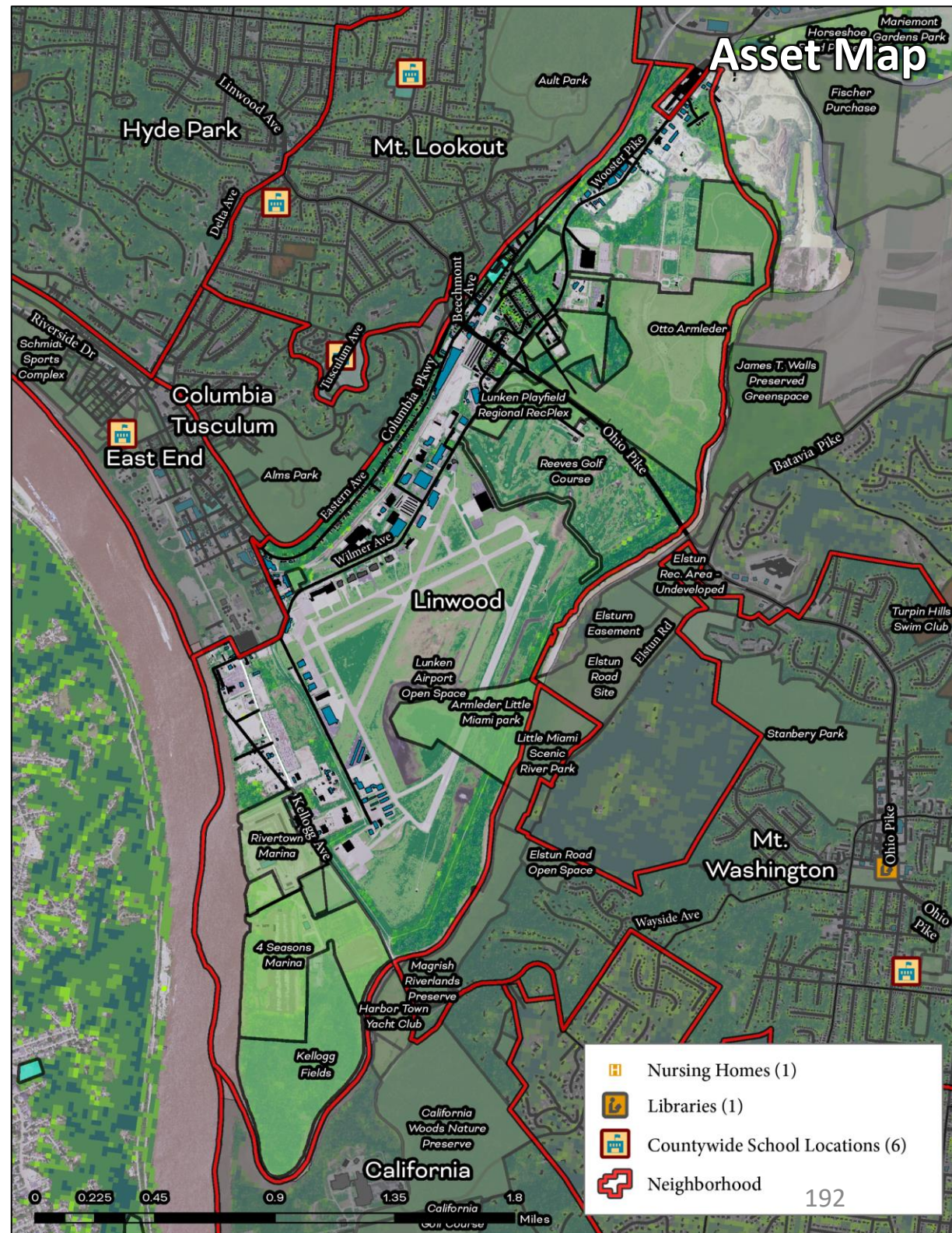
| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Kennedy Heights Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Kennedy Heights Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Kennedy Heights Comprehensive Community Plan (2003); Kennedy Heights Neighborhood Plan (Currently in Process) |

Linwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

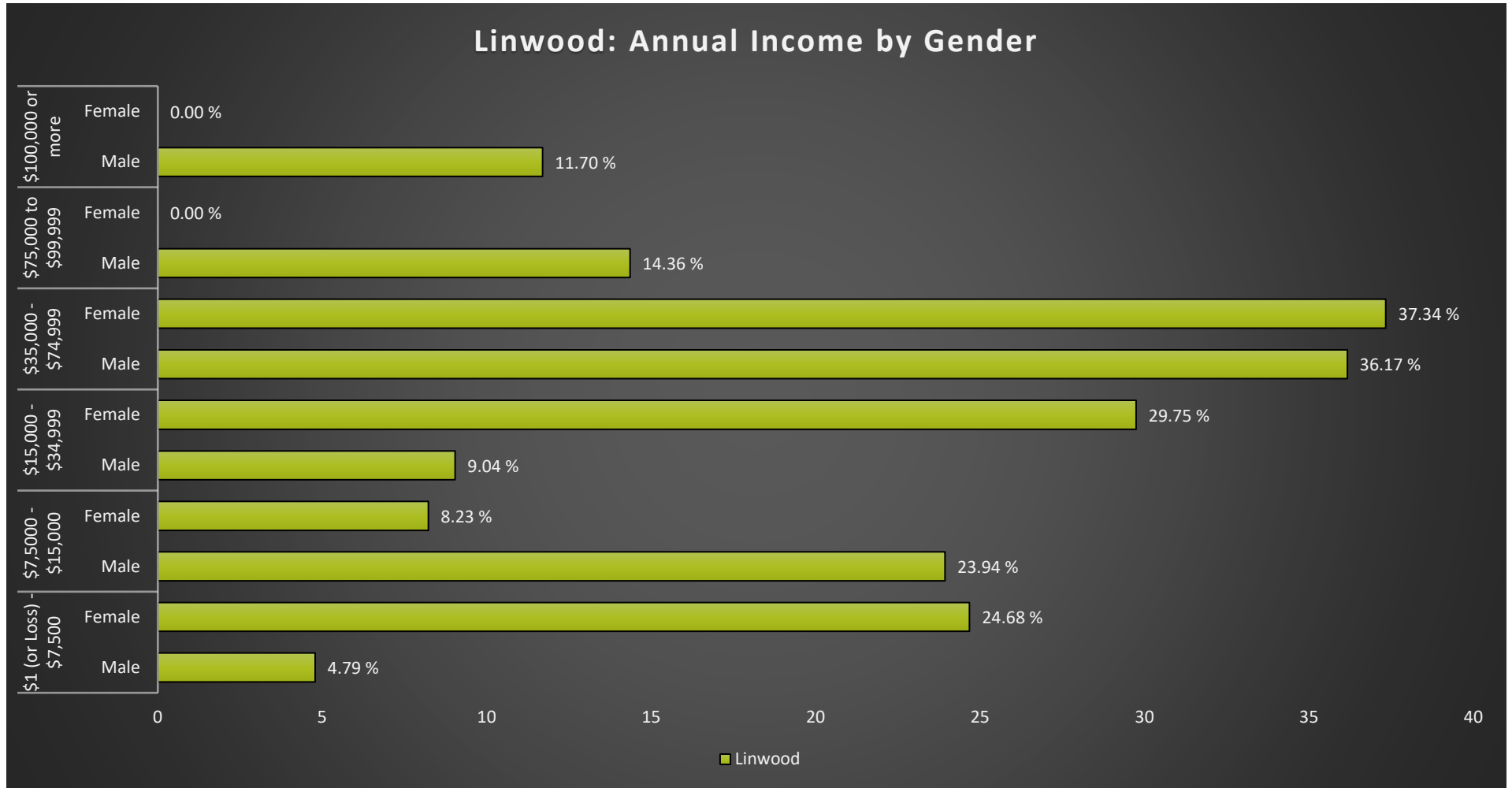
Linwood is a majority white neighborhood (83.5%) with 750 residents and 28% are 17 and under. It has an active community council (Linwood Community Council), a community development corporation (Linwood Community Development Trust), and a community plan (Linwood Neighborhood Strategy (2002)). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 66.9 (ranked 45th of all communities assessed). Kennedy Heights has a “high” prevalence of cancer (6.3%) and a large daytime vs. residence population (ranked 46th of all communities assessed).

The neighborhood has ~14.4% tree canopy cover (ranked 34th of all communities assessed) and over 79.5% of the land is parks or greenspace (ranked 2nd of all communities assessed). It has “excellent” access to public transit and “average” walkability. It has “extreme” exposure to ozone concentrations and to Superfund sites. Around 29.7% of Kennedy Heights residents are living in poverty (ranked 30th of all communities assessed).



Linwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Linwood Notable Indicators

| <i>Average Life Expectancy</i> | <i>% of Land in Parks and Greenspace</i> | <i>Exposure to Traffic</i> |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| 66.9 (ranked 45th for all communities assessed) | 79.5% | Extreme |

Linwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 750 |
| Persons over 65 | 4 | 4.9% | 37 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 39 | 28.0% | 210 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 41 | 2.5% | 19 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 2.1% | 16 |
| white | - | 83.5% | 626 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | - | 14.4% | 108 |
| Latinx | - | 0.0% | 0 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 27 | 0.7% | 5 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 45 | 66.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 30 | 12.7% | 95 |
| Cancer | 35 | 6.3% | 47 |
| Diabetes | 19 | 13.1% | 98 |
| Heart Disease | 29 | 8.3% | 62 |
| High Blood Pressure | 26 | 36.2% | 271 |
| Kidney Disease | 22 | 3.2% | 24 |
| Obesity | 27 | 40.4% | 303 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 30 | 14.2% | 107 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 28 | 3.1% | 23 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 20 | 12.5% | 94 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 34 | 14.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 27 | 52.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 2 | 79.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 14 | 25% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 15 | 0.27 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 31 | 46.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 46 | 591.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 299 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 36 | 12.7% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 30 | 29.7% | 223 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 29 | 27.2% | 73 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 13.7% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 19.2% | - |
| Some College | - | 10.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.6% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 12.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 37 | 0.31 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 36 | 73.9% | 198 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 13 | 20.5% | 55 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 18 | 10.1% | 27 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 39 | 25.7% | 18 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 18 | 3.6% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 35 | 11.6% | 125 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 89.16% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.59 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.65 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.72 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

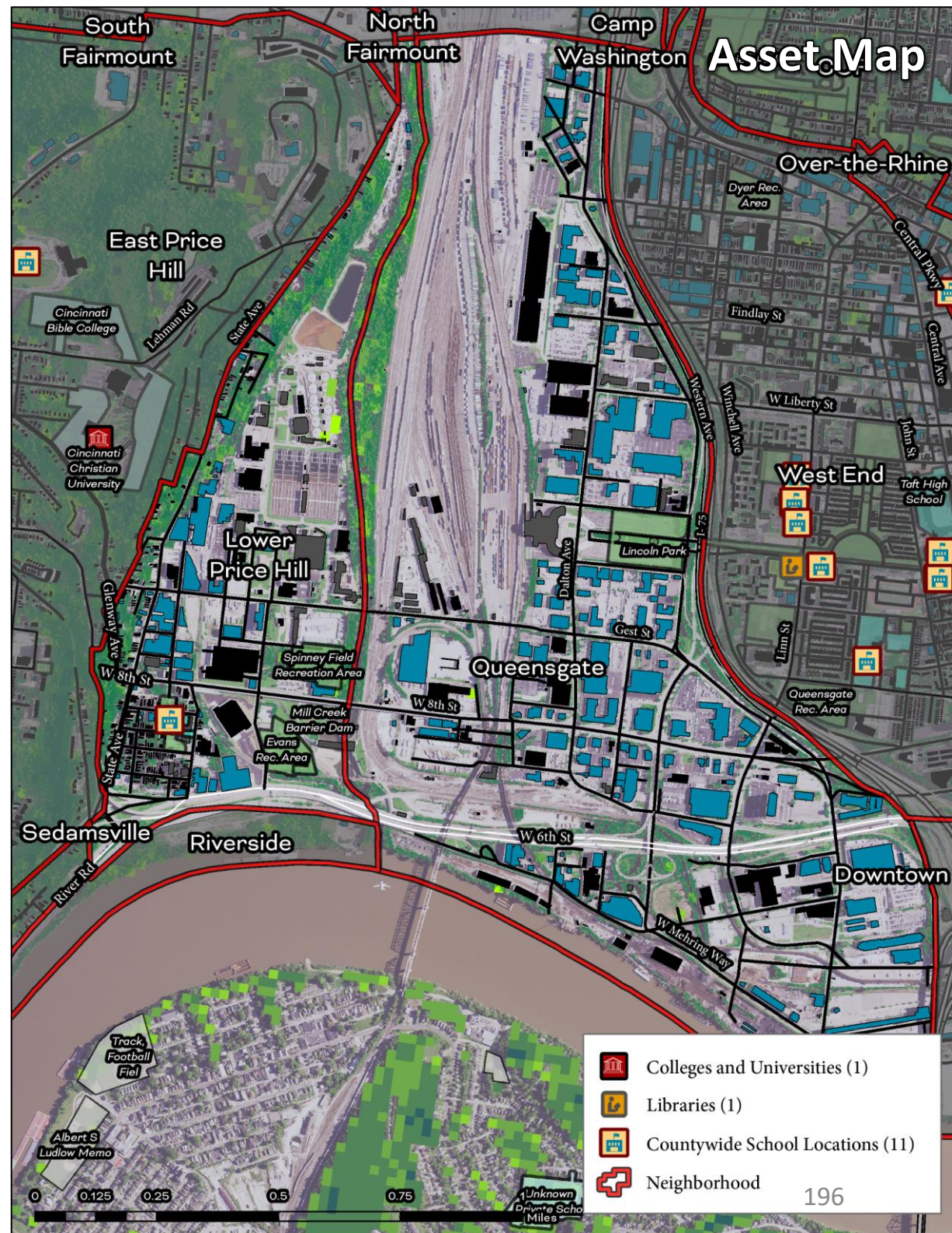
| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Linwood Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Linwood Community Development Trust |
| Community Plans | Linwood Neighborhood Strategy (2002) |

Lower Price Hill & Queensgate

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

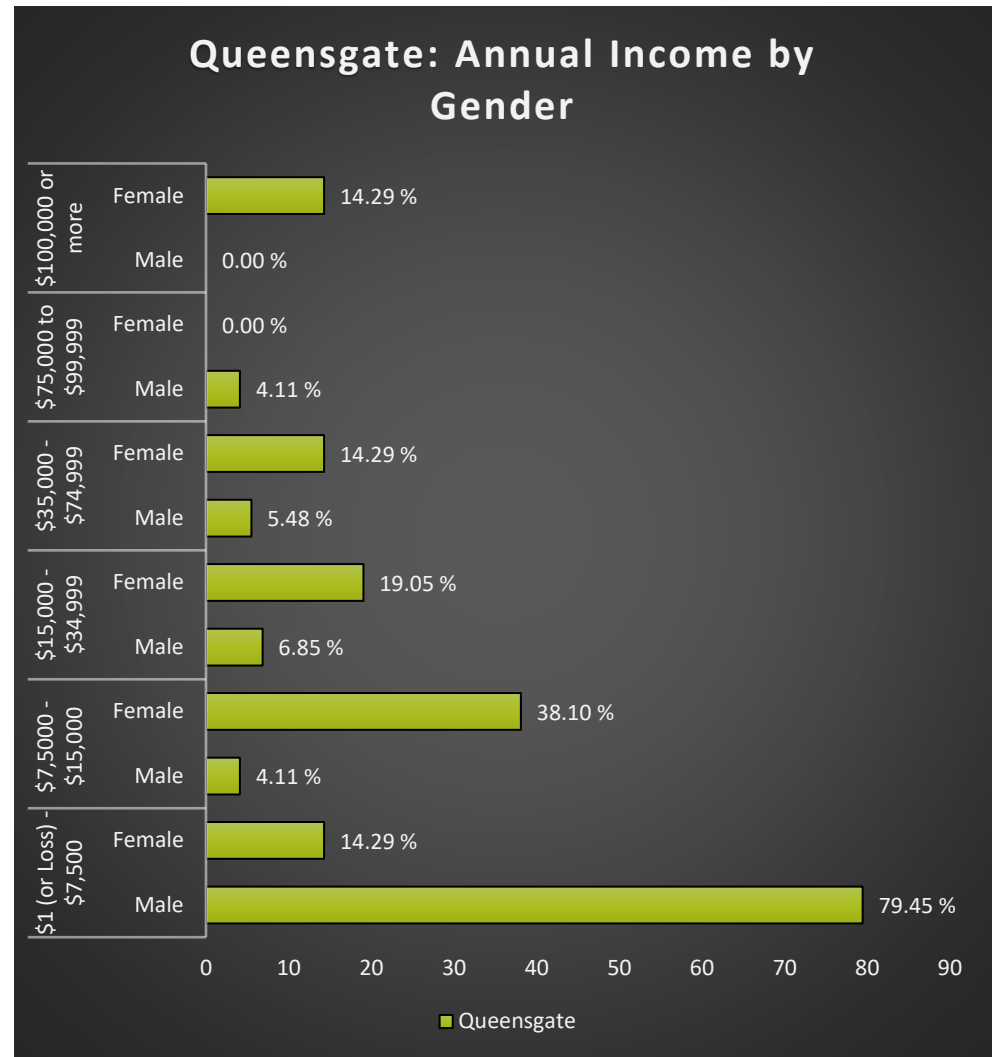
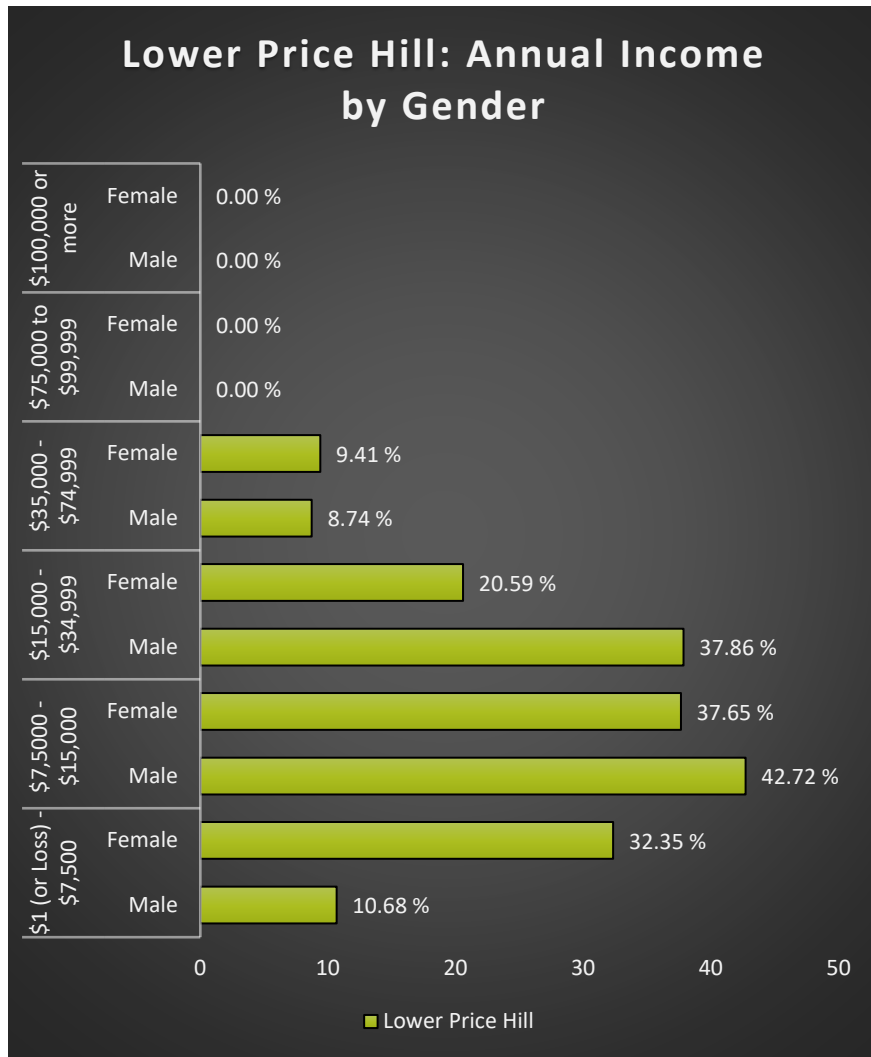
Lower Price Hill is a mixed race neighborhood (35.3% Black, 43.4% white, 21.3% Other, and 2.1% Hispanic) with 1,082 residents, 40% of which are 17 and under. It has an active community council (Lower Price Hill Community Council), a community development corporation (Price Hill Will), and several community plans (Lower Price Hill Resurgency Plan (2019), Price Hill Plan (2015), I-75 Corridor - Revive Cincinnati Plan, and the Lower Mill Creek Valley Plan). The average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 62.9 (ranked 48th for all neighborhoods assessed). LPH/Queensgate has an “extreme” prevalence of asthma (16.3%), obesity (51.1%), and heart disease (10.6%) relative to all communities assessed.

The neighborhood has ~6% tree canopy cover (ranked 43rd of all communities assessed). It has “excellent” access to public transit but a large influx of the daytime population vs residents (ranked 48th of all communities assessed). It has “extreme” exposure to traffic, cancer and respiratory disease risks due to air pollution, and is in close proximity to water pollution sources. Around 72.1% of Lower Price Hill residents are living in poverty (ranked 47th of all communities assessed) and 48.3% of households are SNAP recipients. In addition, 38.3% of residents are renters spending more than 50% of income on rent and utilities.



Lower Price Hill & Queensgate

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Lower Price Hill & Queensgate Notable Indicators

| Average Life Expectancy | % of Tree Canopy Cover | % of Residents Living in Poverty |
|---|---|--|
| 62.9 (ranked 48th for all communities assessed) | 6% (ranked 43rd for all communities assessed) | 72.1% (ranked 47th for all communities assessed) |

Lower Price Hill & Queensgate

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,082 |
| Persons over 65 | 15 | 9.5% | 103 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 45 | 40.1% | 434 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 22 | 1.1% | 12 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 35.3% | 382 |
| white | - | 43.4% | 470 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 21.3% | 230 |
| Latinx | - | 2.1% | 23 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 8 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 48 | 62.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 47 | 16.3% | 177 |
| Cancer | 7 | 4.3% | 46 |
| Diabetes | 33 | 17.8% | 192 |
| Heart Disease | 41 | 10.6% | 114 |
| High Blood Pressure | 30 | 37.8% | 409 |
| Kidney Disease | 37 | 4.2% | 45 |
| Obesity | 45 | 51.1% | 553 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 48 | 26.0% | 281 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 39 | 4.3% | 46 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 35 | 16.9% | 183 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-----------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Lower Price Hill | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 43 | 6.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 42 | 26.4% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 38 | 7.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 43 | 65% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 41 | 1.22 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Good |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 14 | 7.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 48 | 1027.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 240 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 42 | 21.7% |
| Queensgate | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 45 | 1.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 48 | 10.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 50 | 0.9% |
| Impervious Surface | 46 | 76% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 47 | 2.07 |

Lower Price Hill & Queensgate

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 47 | 72.1% | 780 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 43 | 48.3% | 159 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 16.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 10.3% | - |
| Some College | - | 6.9% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.5% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 1.8% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 47 | 0.15 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 44 | 83.9% | 276 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 42 | 43.2% | 142 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 48 | 38.3% | 126 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 20 | 17.0% | 9 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 47 | 8.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 35 | 11.6% | 125 |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Lower Price Hill Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Price Hill Will |
| Community Plans | Lower Price Hill Resurgency Plan (2019); Price Hill Plan (2015); I-75 Corridor - Revive Cincinnati: Lower Mill Creek Valley |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Lower Price Hill | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 0.9453303 |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.43 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.3613 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |
| Queensgate | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 0 |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.43 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.3613 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | 199 |

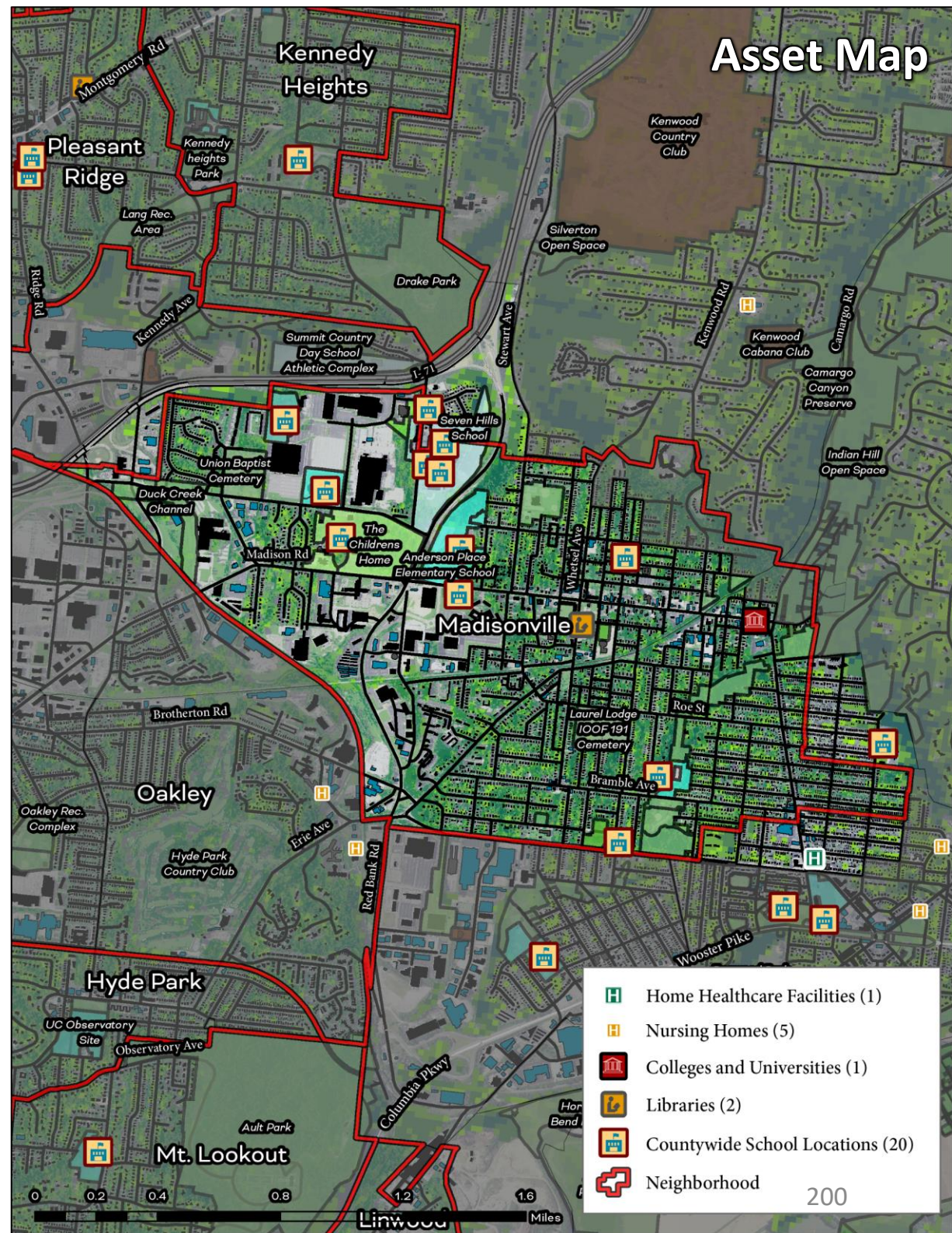
Madisonville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Madisonville is a mixed-race neighborhood (white - 54.6%, Black - 39.1%) of about 10,000 people with a larger portion of the residents (more than 1/3) either more than 65 years old or under 17 years old. 29.5% of the residents have received at least a bachelor's degree.

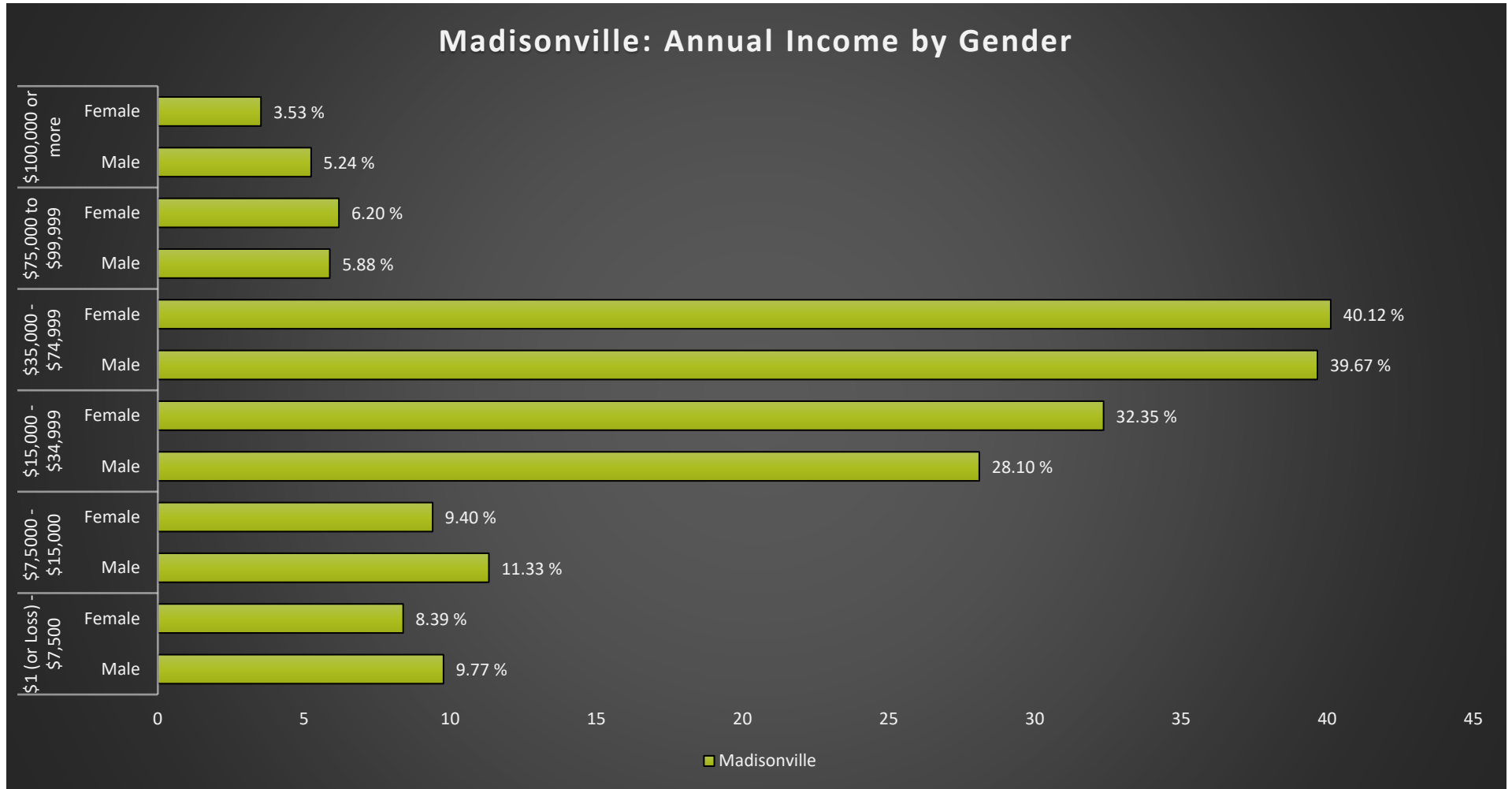
The neighborhood had "average" prevalence of health indicators. Average life expectancy for the neighborhood is 72.4 years old and more than 35% of the population has high blood pressure (36.1%) and is dealing with obesity (36.9%). Most ecosystem and infrastructure indicators are also in the upper half of the neighborhoods assessed with 17% tree cover and 12% of the land area set aside as parks.

17.7% of the population is living in poverty with 58.8% of the residents renting their accommodations and 22.9% spending more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities.



Madisonville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Madisonville Notable Indicators | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities</i> | <i>Cancer Risk from Air Pollution</i> | <i>Children Living w/ Grandparents</i> |
| 11th | Extreme | 4% (one of the highest of all neighborhoods assessed) |

Madisonville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 10,330 |
| Persons over 65 | 35 | 15.5% | 1,596 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 17 | 19.4% | 2,003 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 46 | 4.0% | 415 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 39.1% | 4,043 |
| white | - | 54.6% | 5,645 |
| Asian | - | 2.2% | 224 |
| Other | - | 4.0% | 418 |
| Latinx | - | 3.5% | 364 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 14 | 0.1% | 8 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 30 | 72.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 18 | 10.6% | 1,097 |
| Cancer | 28 | 5.7% | 592 |
| Diabetes | 22 | 13.7% | 1,417 |
| High Blood Pressure | 24 | 36.1% | 3,729 |
| Heart Disease | 20 | 6.6% | 679 |
| Kidney Disease | 20 | 3.1% | 321 |
| Obesity | 20 | 36.9% | 3,816 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 13 | 9.7% | 1,004 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 19 | 2.4% | 246 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 21 | 13.2% | 1,364 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 28 | 17.6% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 29 | 51.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 29 | 12.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 31 | 40% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 30 | 0.68 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 19 | 18.6% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 36 | 139.9% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 5,580 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 14 | 3.5% |

Madisonville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 14 | 17.7% | 1,825 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 14 | 12.7% | 659 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 5.0% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 17.9% | - |
| Some College | - | 14.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 9.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 29.5% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 13 | 0.53 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 20 | 58.8% | 3,042 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 17 | 22.9% | 1,187 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 11 | 8.5% | 439 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 31 | 21.0% | 447 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 16 | 3.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 14 | 5.9% | 606 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 72.20% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.78 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.80 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.12 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Madisonville Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Madisonville Community Urban Redevelopment Corporation |
| Community Plans | Madisonville Neighborhood Business District Urban Renewal Plan (2002) |

Mount Adams

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Adams is a small community and is predominantly white (94.7%) with 1,618 residents and the second highest life expectancy of all neighborhoods in Cincinnati (87.8 years). 68.9% of the residents have achieved at least a bachelor's degree, making it the most highly educated neighborhood in the City. It has extremely low rates of poverty (4.5% - ranked 3rd) and has a community council and community plan (2009).

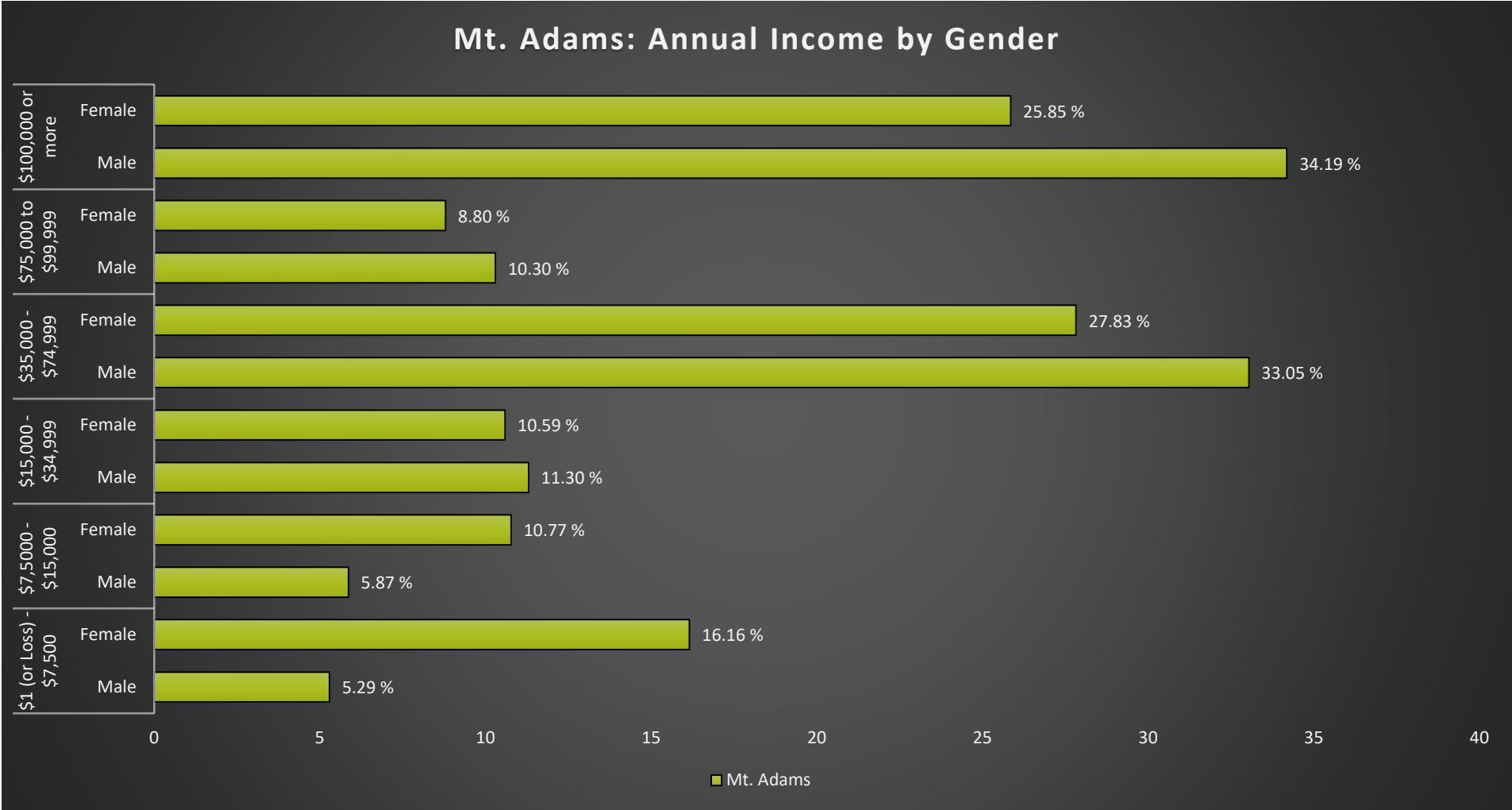
Most health indicators are low, though more than 20% of the population still deals with high blood pressure (20.6%) and obesity (22.5% - which is the lowest rate in the City). Tree canopy (7.1%), greenness (23%), and parks (3.2%) are all quite low percentages of the land cover. Disease and Cancer risk from air pollution are both ranked as "extreme" for the neighborhood.

More than 50% of the housing units are renter occupied (56.2%) and 11.4% of the population spends more than 50% of their income on housing and utilities.



Mount Adams

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Mount Adams Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Educational Attainment Index</i> | <i>Cancer Risk from Air Pollution</i> | <i>Life Expectancy</i> |
| 1st (68.9% with Bachelor's Degree or higher) | Extreme | 87.8 years (#2 of all neighborhoods assessed) |

Mount Adams

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,618 |
| Persons over 65 | 38 | 16.3% | 263 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 3 | 5.5% | 89 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 3 | 0.0% | - |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 1.0% | 16 |
| white | - | 94.7% | 1,532 |
| Asian | - | 1.1% | 18 |
| Other | - | 3.2% | 52 |
| Latinx | - | 1.4% | 23 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 25 | 0.5% | 8 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 2 | 87.8 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 1 | 7.0% | 113 |
| Cancer | 17 | 5.2% | 85 |
| Diabetes | 2 | 6.0% | 96 |
| High Blood Pressure | 3 | 20.6% | 333 |
| Heart Disease | 4 | 4.0% | 65 |
| Kidney Disease | 2 | 1.7% | 27 |
| Obesity | 1 | 22.5% | 364 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 3 | 4.8% | 77 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 3 | 0.7% | 12 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 3 | 6.0% | 97 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 41 | 7.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 43 | 23.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 46 | 3.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 42 | 58% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 32 | 0.71 |
| Walkability | - | Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 31 | 112.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,043 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 4 | 1.7% |

Mount Adams

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 3 | 4.5% | 73 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 1 | 0.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 0.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 4.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 7.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 68.9% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 1 | 0.78 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 18 | 56.2% | 579 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 19 | 23.5% | 242 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 22 | 11.4% | 117 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 24 | 18.2% | 82 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 2 | 1.3% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 4 | 2.0% | 33 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 63.51% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.67 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.57 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.48 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Mt. Adams Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Mt. Adams Neighborhood Strategic Plan (2009); |

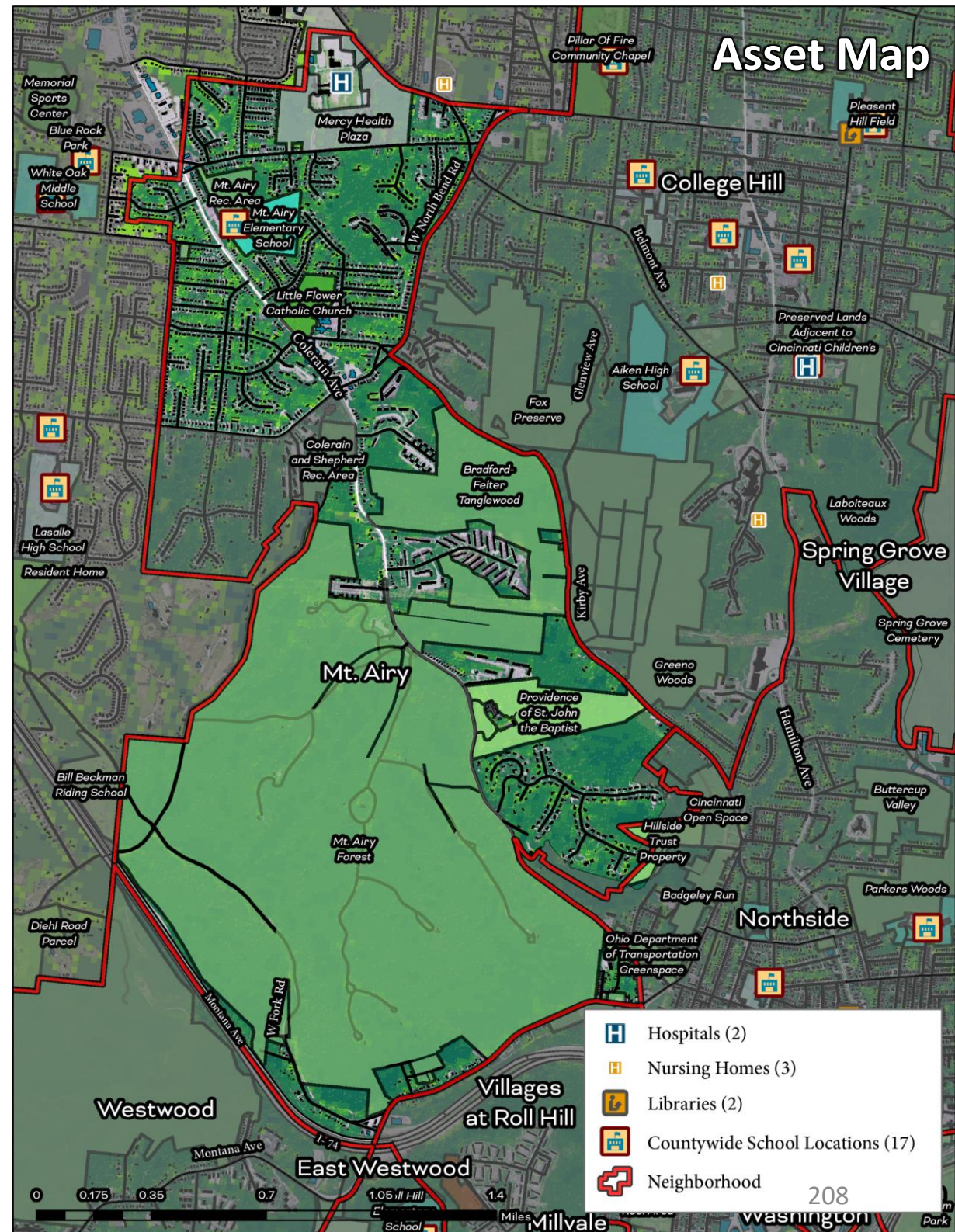
Mount Airy

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Airy is a primarily Black neighborhood (59.8%) with more than ¼ of the residents under the age of 18 (26.5%). Life expectancy is 75.4 years - (ranked 17th) and the neighborhood is extremely green. Tree canopy (51.1%), parks and greenspaces (79.8%), and all vegetated areas (81.3%) rank either first or second out of all the neighborhoods assessed in the City.

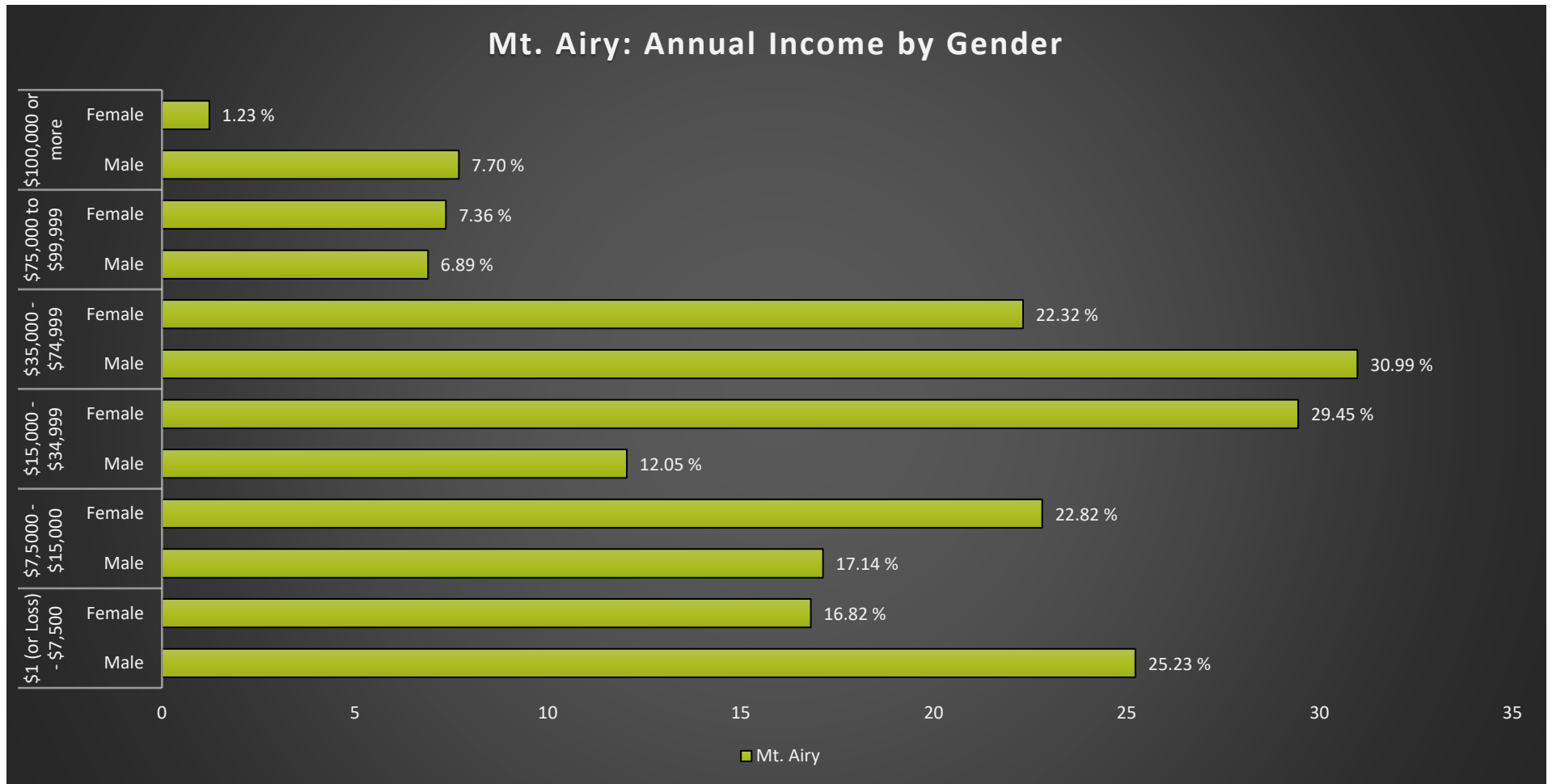
Traffic and Air pollution exposure is all limited (mostly “low” or “moderate”) though PM 2.5 is “Very High”. All of the health indicators are in the bottom half of the indicators and 42.7% of the population has high blood pressure and 47% deals with obesity.

33% of the residents live in poverty and 29.3% rely on SNAP benefits. While 63.8% of the residents rent their homes, 25.2% of renters are spending more than 50% of their income on housing and utilities.



Mount Airy

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Mount Airy Notable Indicators | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Tree Canopy Index | Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | Persons with low income and low food access |
| 1st (51.1%) | 25.20% | 43.30% |

Mount Airy

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 7,547 |
| Persons over 65 | 27 | 12.8% | 963 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 35 | 26.5% | 2,000 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 33 | 1.9% | 143 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 59.8% | 4,512 |
| white | - | 31.4% | 2,370 |
| Asian | - | 2.1% | 158 |
| Other | - | 6.7% | 507 |
| Latinx | - | 5.3% | 400 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 34 | 1.3% | 100 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 17 | 75.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 37 | 13.8% | 1,044 |
| Cancer | 34 | 6.1% | 461 |
| Diabetes | 34 | 17.8% | 1,343 |
| High Blood Pressure | 34 | 42.7% | 3,223 |
| Heart Disease | 33 | 8.8% | 666 |
| Kidney Disease | 32 | 3.9% | 298 |
| Obesity | 36 | 47.0% | 3,544 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 33 | 15.6% | 1,176 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 29 | 3.1% | 233 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 33 | 16.5% | 1,243 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 1 | 51.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 2 | 81.3% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 1 | 79.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 2 | 14% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 12 | 0.14 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 30 | 44.3% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Good |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 4 | 40.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,751 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 33 | 11.2% |

Mount Airy

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 33 | 33.0% | 2,493 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 31 | 29.3% | 1,005 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 6.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 20.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 17.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 5.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 14.4% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 28 | 0.39 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 25 | 63.8% | 2,192 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 39 | 40.1% | 1,378 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 41 | 25.2% | 865 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 35 | 22.4% | 279 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 30 | 4.9% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 33 | 10.4% | 788 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 37.91% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.79 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.63 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.62 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Mt. Airy Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Mount Airy Community Urban Redevelopment Enterprise |
| Community Plans | Mt. Airy Plan: Our Future (Ongoing Update) |

Mount Auburn

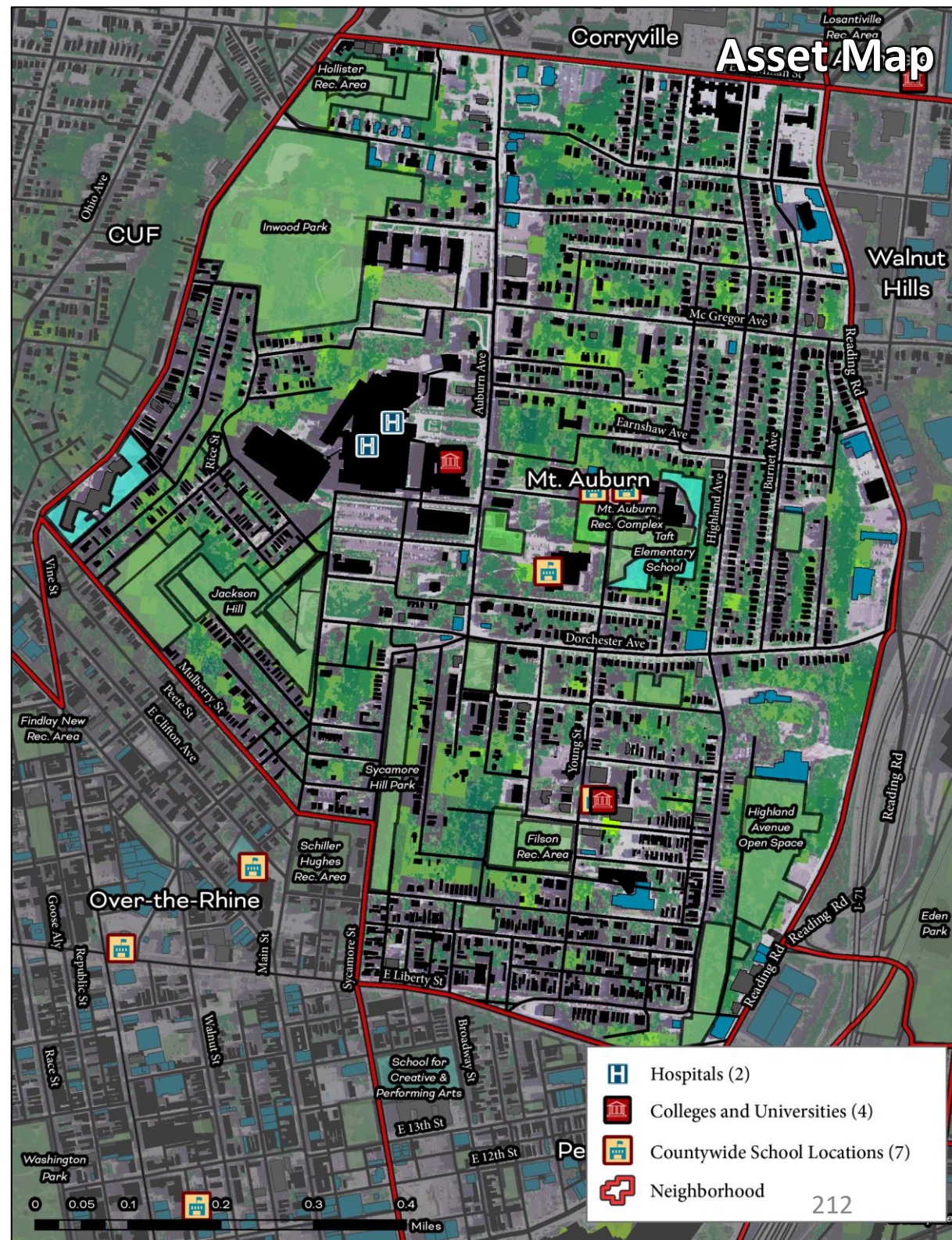
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Auburn is a racially mixed neighborhood (53.7% Black, 35.5% white) with a total of 4,797 residents. Life expectancy of 74.3 ranks in the middle of the neighborhoods assessed (21st). There are low rates of cancer (4.7% ranking 9th of the neighborhoods) and 0% of the population falls into the category of being low income and having low food access.

Most health indicators fall in the middle of the spectrum of neighborhoods, heart disease (6.9% - 21st) to persons having difficulty living independently (32% - 32nd). Obesity is an issue for 42% of the population (ranked 30th).

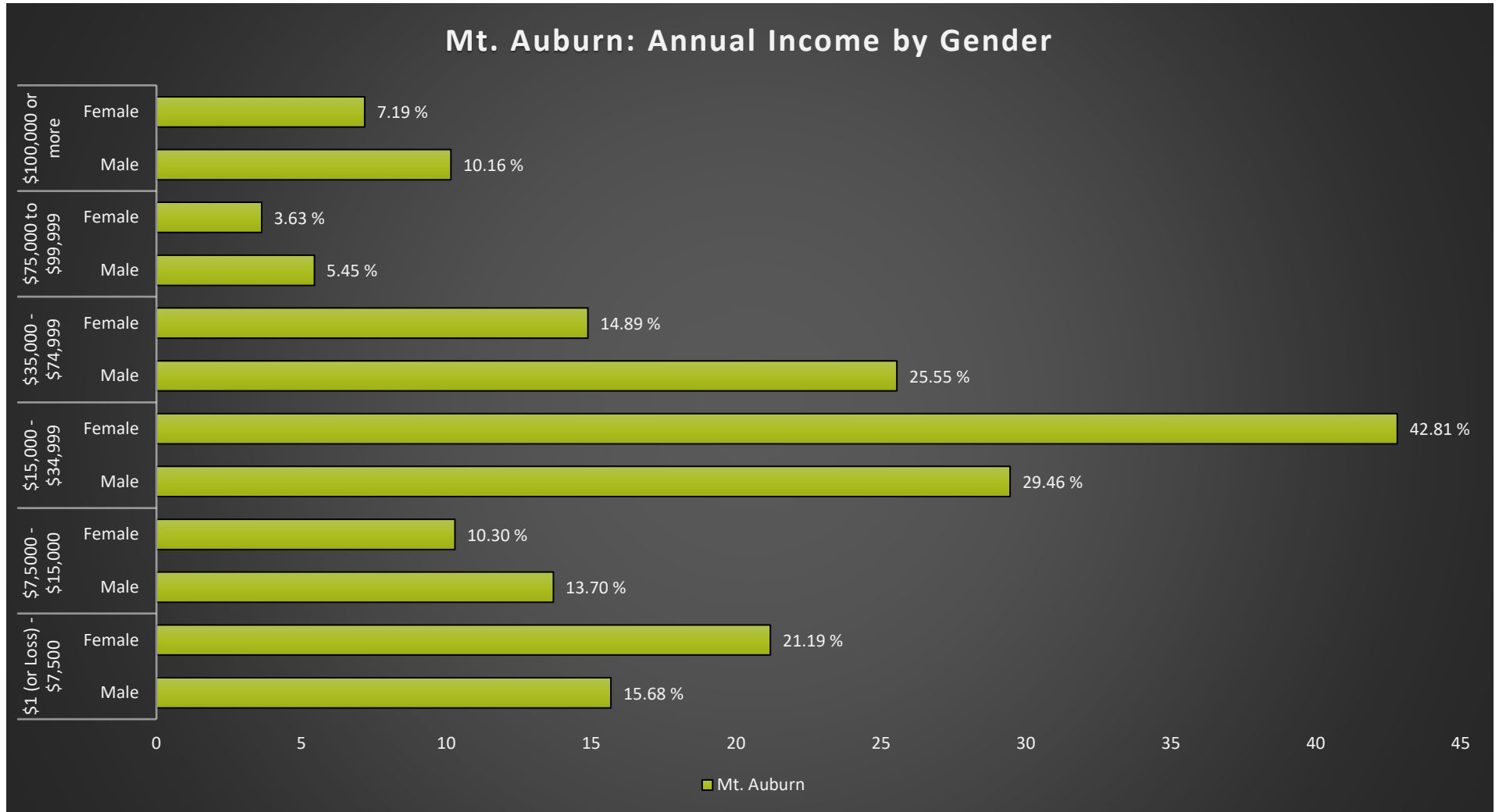
Traffic exposure “very high”, cancer risk from air pollution “very high”, and respiratory disease risk “extreme” are all concerns for the neighborhood. This is also one of the more developed neighborhoods with 35% of the land surface being vegetated.

29.7% of the residents live in poverty and 39.4% have had some amount of college level education. While 65.1% of the residents rent their homes, only 11.9% are spending more than 50% of their incomes on rent and utilities. 28.1% of homeowners are spending more than 30% of their incomes on mortgage and utility costs.



Mount Auburn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Mount Auburn Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access</i> | <i>Disease Prevalence</i> | <i>Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution</i> |
| 1st (0.0%) | 4.7% Cancer (9th overall) | Extreme |

Mount Auburn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 4,797 |
| Persons over 65 | 19 | 10.1% | 485 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 21 | 21.2% | 1,017 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 40 | 2.5% | 121 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 53.7% | 2,578 |
| white | - | 35.5% | 1,705 |
| Asian | - | 1.9% | 93 |
| Other | - | 8.8% | 421 |
| Latinx | - | 2.5% | 121 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 38 | 1.8% | 84 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 21 | 74.3 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 29 | 12.3% | 591 |
| Cancer | 9 | 4.7% | 224 |
| Diabetes | 27 | 15.6% | 749 |
| High Blood Pressure | 28 | 37.1% | 1,782 |
| Heart Disease | 21 | 6.9% | 332 |
| Kidney Disease | 26 | 3.4% | 165 |
| Obesity | 30 | 42.0% | 2,015 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 24 | 13.1% | 629 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 32 | 3.7% | 176 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 16 | 10.8% | 518 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 33 | 14.6% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 41 | 35.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 26 | 15.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 38 | 50% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 27 | 0.56 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 37 | 150.8% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,905 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 32 | 11.0% |

Mount Auburn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 29 | 29.7% | 1,424 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 21 | 17.6% | 375 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 6.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 16.9% | - |
| Some College | - | 12.8% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 22.2% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 22 | 0.41 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 26 | 65.1% | 1,388 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 27 | 28.4% | 605 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 23 | 11.9% | 254 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 40 | 28.1% | 209 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 26 | 4.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 32 | 10.3% | 492 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 80.39% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.72 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.66 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.31 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Mt. Auburn Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Mt. Auburn Community Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Auburn Avenue Corridor Strategic Development Plan (2017); University Impact Area Solutions Study (2016); Mt. Auburn Community Plan (1992) |

Mount Lookout

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Lookout is a predominantly white neighborhood (90.2%) of 3,498 people. The average life expectancy is 85.8 years which ranks third among the neighborhoods evaluated. About a quarter (25.5%) of the population is under 18 years old. Only 1.5% of the population lives in poverty (ranking 2nd among the neighborhoods) and 0% of the population is using SNAP benefits (1st among the neighborhoods).

The neighborhood has many of the lowest disease rate indicators of all the neighborhoods evaluated. For example, 7.3% of the population has asthma (ranked 2nd), 3.9% lack adequate health insurance (ranked 1st), and 0.4% have difficulty living independently. Cancer rates are the only health indicator that doesn't fall in this category with disease burdens estimated at 5.7% of the population ranking 26th out of the neighborhoods evaluated.

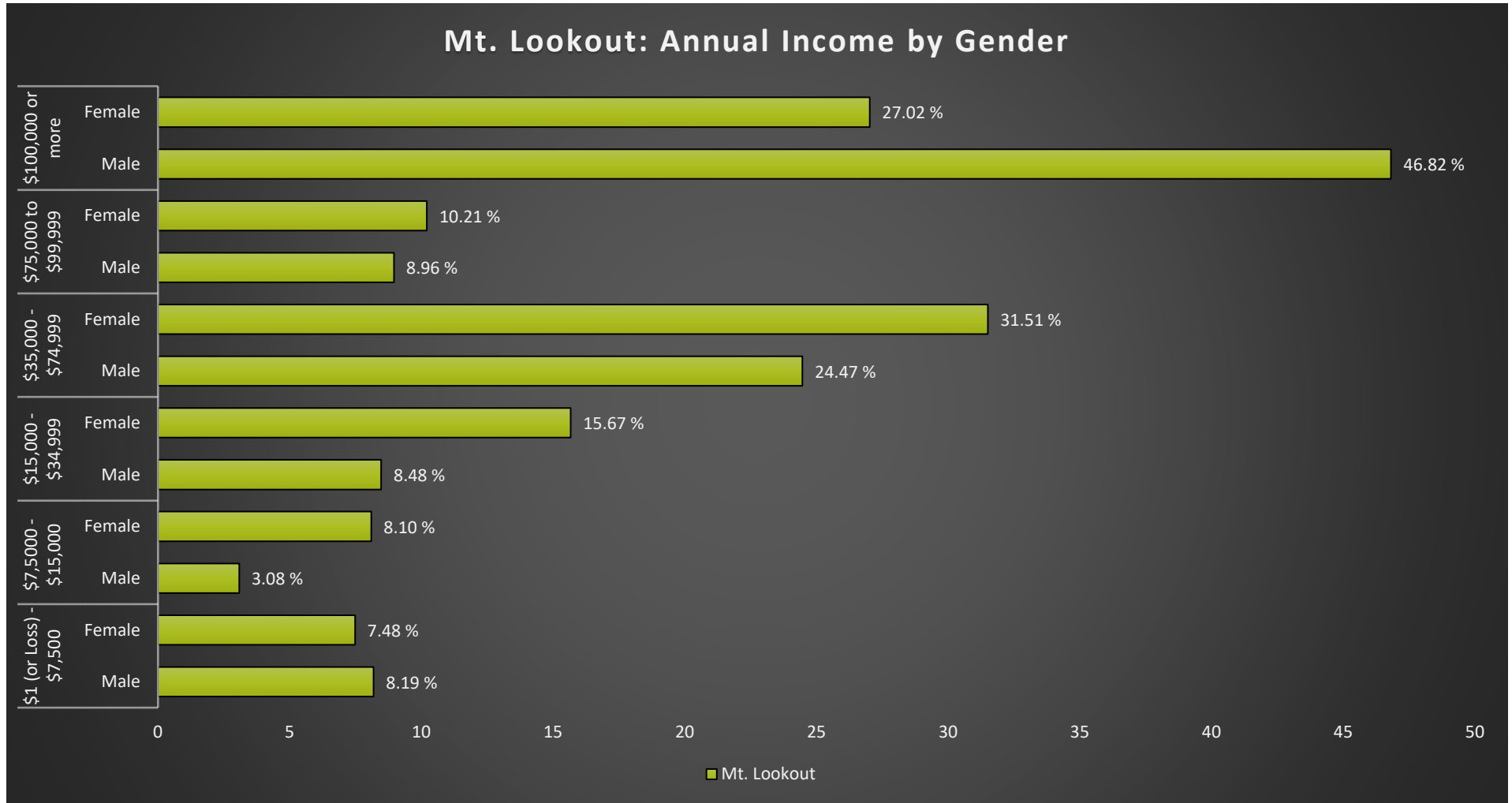
Tree canopy cover (43.9% - ranked 6th) and parks/greenspaces (27.2% - ranked 8th), all contribute to the low heat island exposure (ranked 7th of neighborhoods assessed). Traffic exposure, water pollution and PM 2.5 levels in the air are all "low", while lead paint, ozone exposures, and proximity to superfund sites are "very high".

More than 60% of the residents have achieved a Bachelor's Degree and housing burden in the neighborhood is limited with 3.6% of renters spending more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities.



Mount Lookout

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Mount Lookout Notable Indicators | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Persons living in Poverty</i> | <i>Residents lacking health insurance</i> | <i>Proximity to Superfund Sites</i> |
| 1.5% (2nd lowest) | 3.9% (Lowest of all neighborhoods) | Very High |

Mount Lookout

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 3,498 |
| Persons over 65 | 21 | 11.2% | 393 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 33 | 25.5% | 893 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 4 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 0.8% | 28 |
| white | - | 90.2% | 3,154 |
| Asian | - | 3.9% | 135 |
| Other | - | 5.2% | 181 |
| Latinx | - | 2.9% | 101 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 7 | 0.0% | 0 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 3 | 85.8 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 2 | 7.3% | 255 |
| Cancer | 26 | 5.7% | 200 |
| Diabetes | 3 | 6.0% | 210 |
| High Blood Pressure | 4 | 21.3% | 745 |
| Heart Disease | 2 | 3.7% | 129 |
| Kidney Disease | 3 | 1.7% | 58 |
| Obesity | 3 | 23.7% | 829 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 1 | 3.9% | 136 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 1 | 0.4% | 14 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 2 | 5.1% | 179 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 6 | 43.9% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 17 | 62.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 8 | 27.6% |
| Impervious Surface | 3 | 16% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 7 | 0.09 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 6 | 1.5% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 3 | 38.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,814 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 2 | 0.7% |

Mount Lookout

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 2 | 1.5% | 51 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 1 | 0.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 0.3% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 1.4% | - |
| Some College | - | 4.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.0% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 60.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 5 | 0.65 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 2 | 17.6% | 246 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 2 | 3.6% | 51 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 2 | 1.9% | 27 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 5 | 11.5% | 133 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 4 | 1.6% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 3 | 1.2% | 42 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 79.13% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.66 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.78 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.77 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |
| Neighborhood Planning | | |
| Indicator | Description | |
| Community Councils | Mt. Lookout Community Council | |
| Community Development Corporations | NA | |
| Community Plans | Mt. Lookout Neighborhood Business District Urban Design Plan | |

Mount Washington

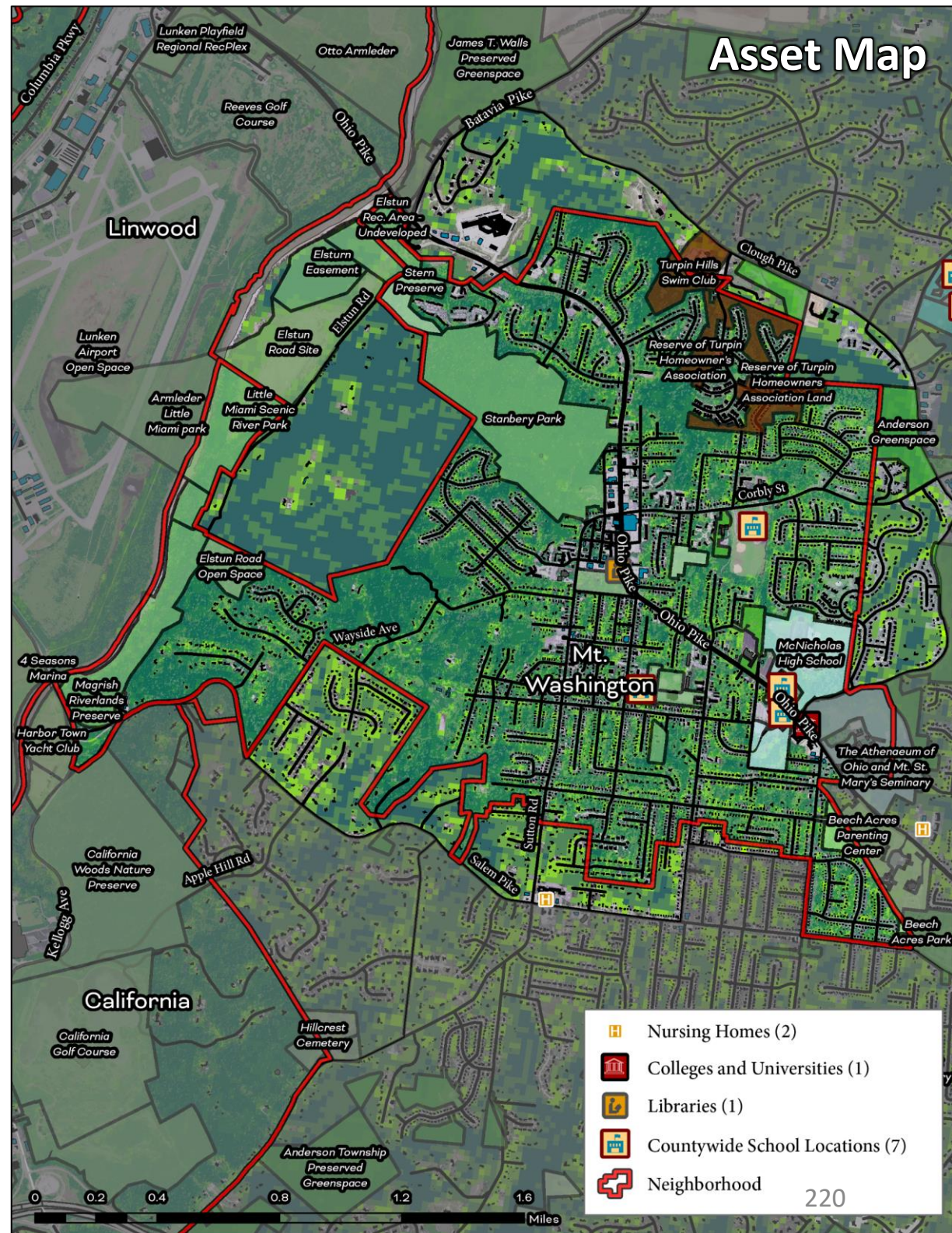
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Washington has a population of 14,681 people (75.8% white, 10.1% Black, 5.4% Hispanic) where 15% of the population is over 65 years old, 23.7% of the population is under 18. The average life expectancy is 77.1 and 9.8% of the residents live in poverty (ranks 6th lowest of the neighborhoods assessed).

Most disease prevalence indicators rank in the top 10 of the neighborhoods assessed, for example 9.2% have diabetes (ranks 8th), 27.2% have high blood pressure (ranks 8th), and 29% are obese (ranks 8th). The 1,496 people living with disability (10.2%) ranks 14th of the neighborhoods assessed.

Overall, 66.7% of the land is vegetated and 43.7% is tree canopy. All air quality indicators from PM 2.5 to cancer risk from air pollution have "low" levels of exposure for residents. Ozone is a "moderate" exposure and proximity to water pollution is "extreme".

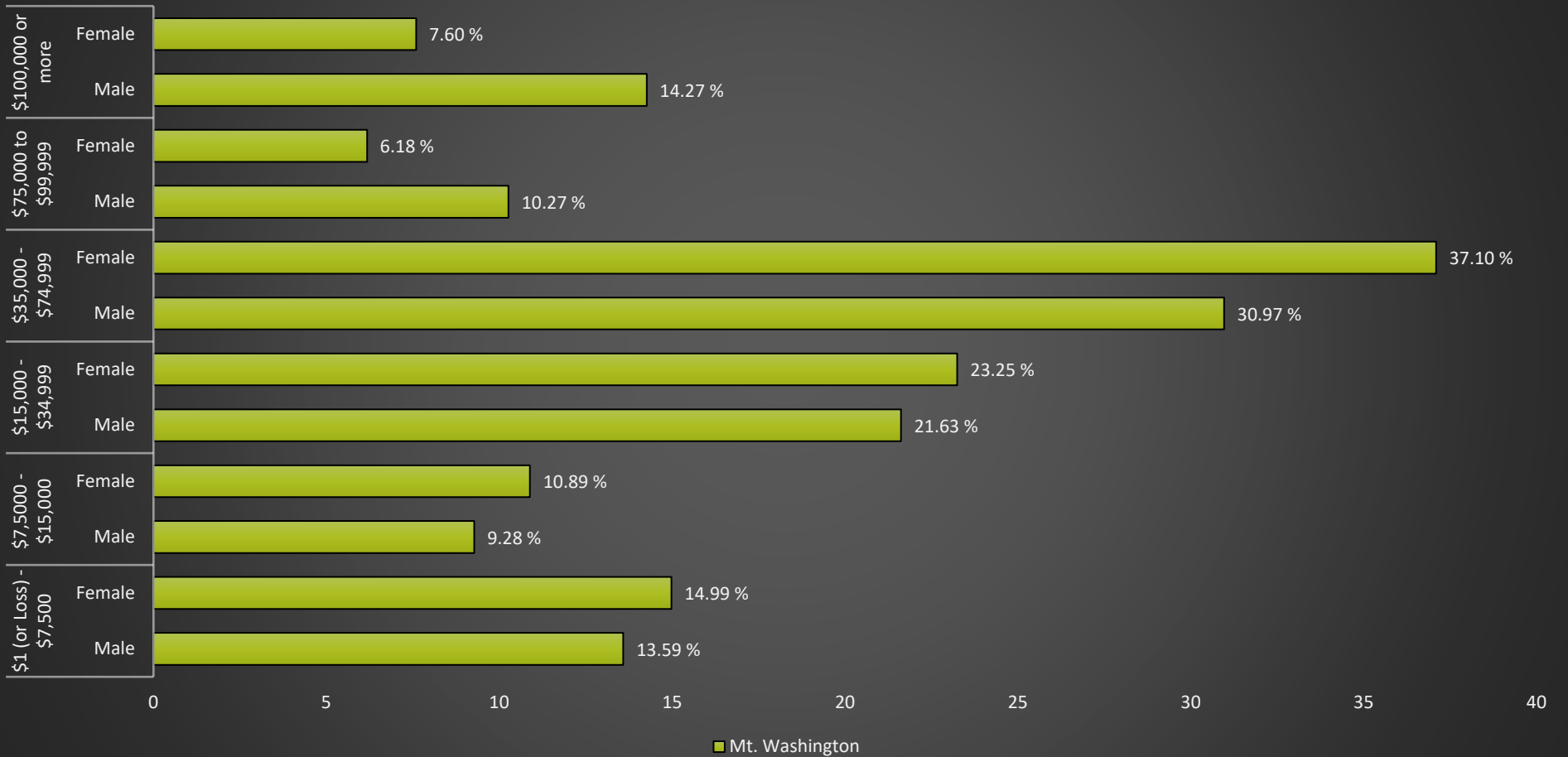
50.4% of the population has attended college and 31.1% has obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher. 44.1% of the housing units are occupied by renters and 23.2% of the renters are paying more than 30% of their income to rent and utilities. For comparison, 10.9% of homeowners are paying more than 30% of their income on mortgage and utility costs.



Mount Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Mt. Washington: Annual Income by Gender



Mount Washington Notable Indicators

| <i>Diabetes Rates</i> | <i>Tree Canopy</i> | <i>Proximity to Water Pollution Sources</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 9.2% (8th lowest) | 43.7% (7th highest) | Extreme |

Mount Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 14,681 |
| Persons over 65 | 34 | 15.0% | 2,201 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 28 | 23.7% | 3,481 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 19 | 0.9% | 131 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 10.1% | 1,476 |
| white | - | 75.8% | 11,135 |
| Asian | - | 1.5% | 218 |
| Other | - | 12.6% | 1,852 |
| Latinx | - | 5.4% | 797 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 19 | 0.2% | 29 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 14 | 77.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 7 | 8.8% | 1,292 |
| Cancer | 36 | 6.4% | 934 |
| Diabetes | 8 | 9.2% | 1,352 |
| High Blood Pressure | 8 | 27.2% | 4,000 |
| Heart Disease | 15 | 6.0% | 882 |
| Kidney Disease | 10 | 2.4% | 352 |
| Obesity | 8 | 29.0% | 4,264 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 7 | 7.2% | 1,055 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 15 | 1.9% | 286 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 14 | 10.2% | 1,496 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 7 | 43.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 11 | 66.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 13 | 20.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 7 | 19% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 9 | 0.12 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 8 | 2.1% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 9 | 49.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,383 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 12 | 3.2% |

Mount Washington

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 6 | 9.8% | 1,441 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 16 | 13.8% | 940 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 3.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 12.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 12.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 7.2% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 31.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 14 | 0.50 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 8 | 44.1% | 2,994 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 18 | 23.2% | 1,575 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 20 | 11.0% | 749 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 4 | 10.9% | 413 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 11 | 2.6% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 9 | 4.2% | 616 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 37.39% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.48 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.56 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.57 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Mount Washington Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Mt. Washington Community Urban Redevelopment Corporation |
| Community Plans | Mt. Washington Comprehensive Plan (2007) |

North Avondale & Paddock Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

North Avondale and Paddock Hills has 6,070 residents, 15% of which are over 65, 14% of which are under 18, 47% of which are Black, and 45.3% of which are white. The average life expectancy is 77.1 years.

Like most neighborhoods in the City, the biggest health related challenges are obesity (33.6% of the population) and high blood pressure (32.1% of the population). Diabetes (13.2% of the population) and asthma (11.1% of the population) are also prevalent in the neighborhood.

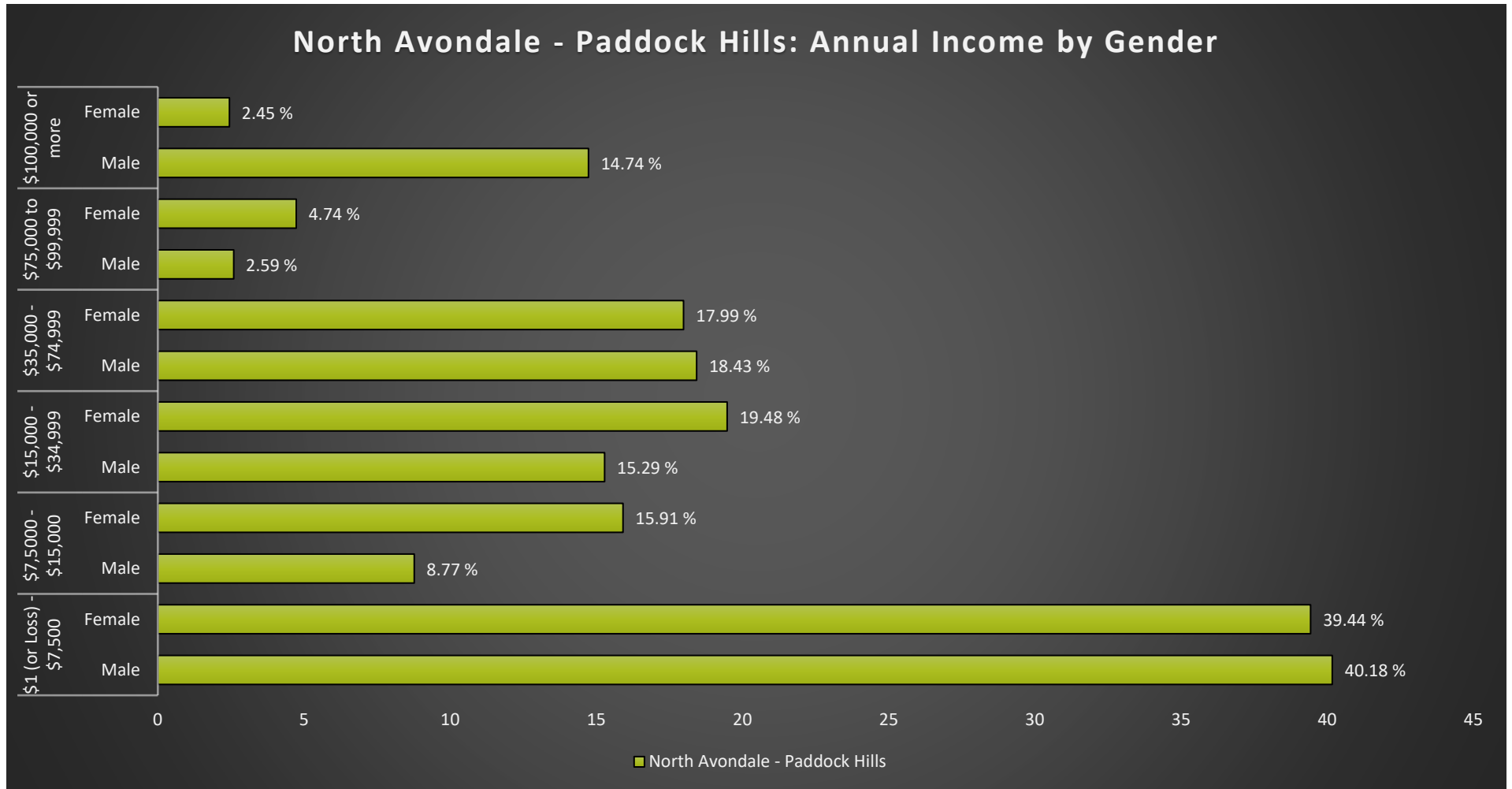
Tree canopy coverage 43.7% is the 7th highest of the neighborhoods assessed. With the exception of traffic exposure “moderate”, and diesel particulate in the air “high”, all other built environment indicators of air, water, and land pollution are deemed either “very high” or “extreme”.

14.8% of the population lives in poverty (ranked 10th). 61.1% of the population are renters and 27.5% pay more than 30% of their income for housing and utilities. At the same time 23.3% of homeowners also pay more than 30% of their income to cover mortgage and utility costs.



North Avondale & Paddock Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| North Avondale & Paddock Hills Notable Indicators | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Residents under 18 years old</i> | <i>Proximity to Water Pollution</i> | <i>Proximity to Superfund Sites</i> |
| 14.8% Persons Living in Poverty (Ranks 10 th) | Extreme | Extreme |

North Avondale & Paddock Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 6,070 |
| Persons over 65 | 33 | 15.0% | 910 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 8 | 14.0% | 850 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 5 | 0.0% | - |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 47.0% | 2,854 |
| white | - | 45.3% | 2,747 |
| Asian | - | 1.4% | 82 |
| Other | - | 6.4% | 387 |
| Latinx | - | 1.1% | 66 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 6 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 13 | 77.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 21 | 11.1% | 675 |
| Cancer | 11 | 4.8% | 290 |
| Diabetes | 20 | 13.2% | 799 |
| Heart Disease | 19 | 6.3% | 385 |
| High Blood Pressure | 17 | 32.1% | 1,948 |
| Kidney Disease | 19 | 3.0% | 184 |
| Obesity | 15 | 33.6% | 2,037 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 19 | 10.5% | 640 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 24 | 2.8% | 169 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 23 | 13.9% | 843 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 7 | 43.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 11 | 66.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 13 | 20.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 20 | 29% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 23 | 0.45 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 15 | 9.3% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 35 | 133.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,362 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 17 | 4.4% |

North Avondale & Paddock Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 10 | 14.8% | 896 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 20 | 17.4% | 367 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 3.4% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 13.3% | - |
| Some College | - | 9.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.6% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 21.9% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 32 | 0.36 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 21 | 61.1% | 1,287 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 23 | 27.5% | 579 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 35 | 19.0% | 399 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 36 | 23.3% | 191 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 20 | 3.7% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 37 | 13.5% | 287 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | 26 | 65.12% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.80 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.85 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.95 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | North Avondale Neighborhood Association; Avondale Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Avondale Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | North Avondale Reading Road Urban Design Plan (1995); Paddock Hills/Bond Hill Urban Design Plan |

North Fairmount & English Woods

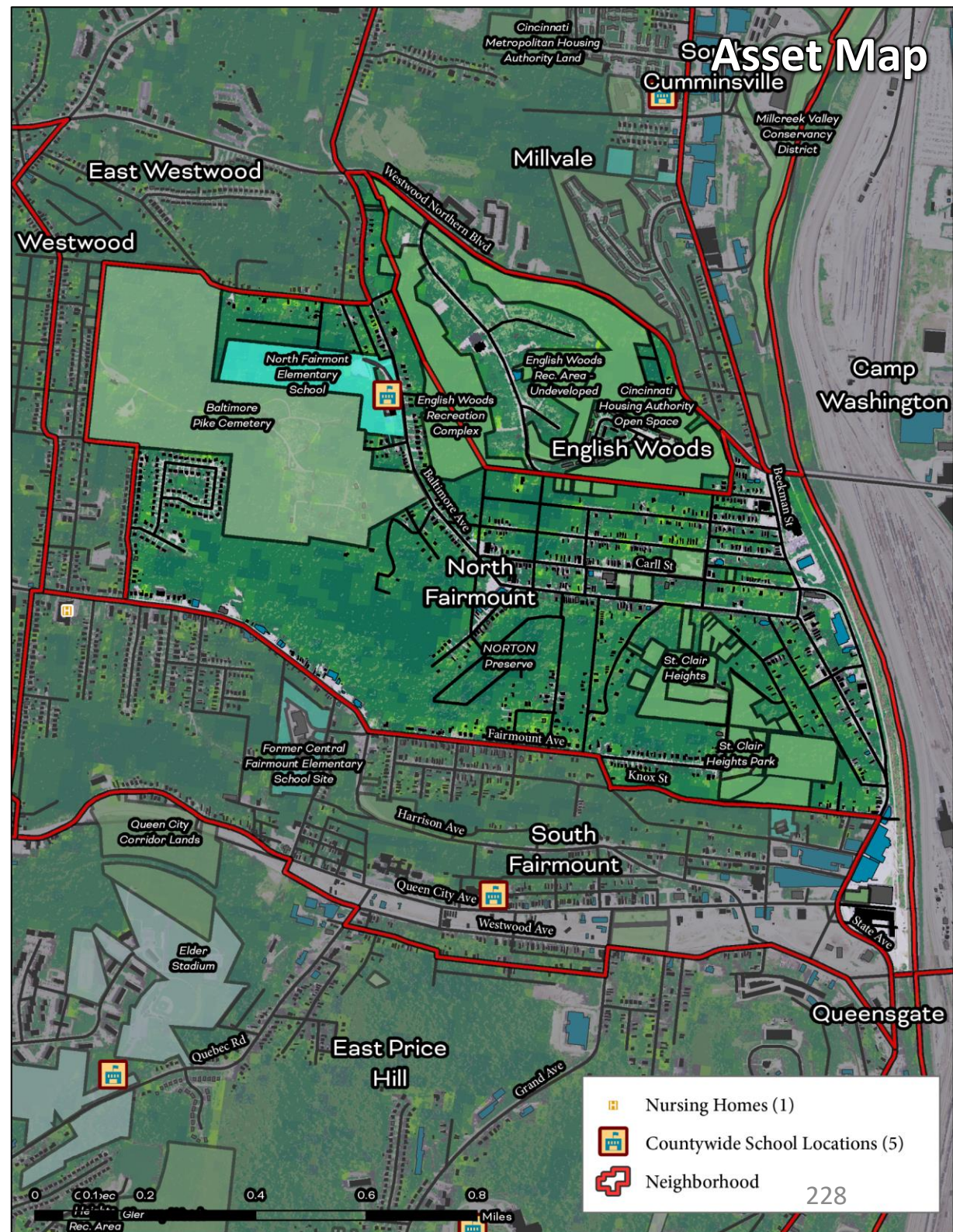
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

The life expectancy for the 2,128 residents of North Fairmount and English Woods is 67.1 years (ranking 44th among the neighborhoods assessed). Predominately black (77%), 36.1% of the residents are under 18 years old.

Disease prevalence is relatively high in this neighborhood with 53% of residents estimated to be dealing with obesity (47th highest level of the neighborhoods assessed). 48.4% have high blood pressure (ranks 44th), 23.5% have diabetes (ranks 45th), and 19.4% lack health insurance (ranks 44th).

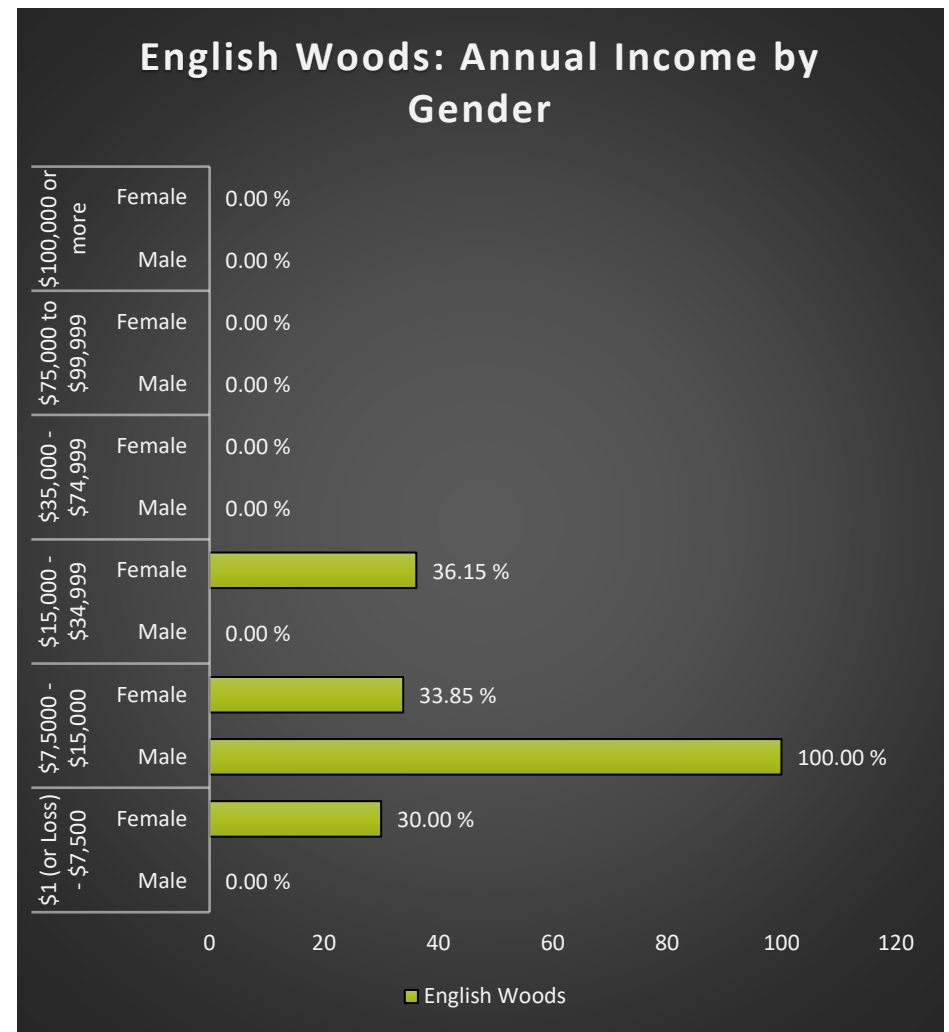
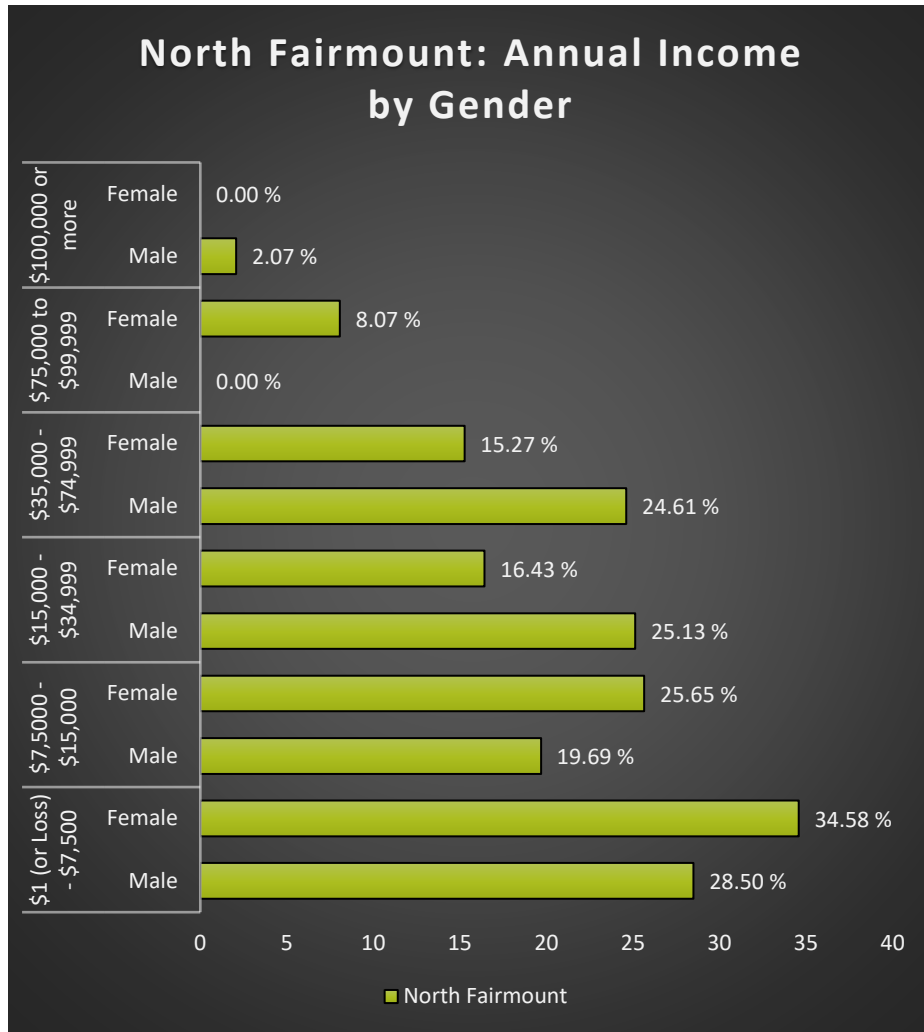
The neighborhoods are at or near the top of the vegetative rankings. Vegetation in English Woods covers 83.4% of the land surface (highest among neighborhoods) with 35.2% of that being tree canopy (ranks 11th). North Fairmount has 76.4% vegetation (ranks 4th) and 48% tree cover (ranks 3rd). While traffic exposure is “low” proximity to polluted water is “extreme”.

More than half (51.6% of the population) lives in poverty and 45.9% receive SNAP benefits. Renters represent 68.3% of the residents and 47% are spending more than 30% of their income on housing and utilities and 30.4% are spending more than 50% of their income on those expenses.



North Fairmount & English Woods

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| North Fairmount & English Woods Notable Indicators | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| <i>Persons living in Poverty</i> | <i>Obesity</i> | <i>Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) - North Fairmount</i> |
| 51.6% (Ranks 43rd) | 53% (47th) | 9.6% (48th lowest) |

North Fairmount & English Woods

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,128 |
| Persons over 65 | 13 | 8.4% | 179 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 44 | 36.1% | 768 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 13 | 0.4% | 9 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 77.0% | 1,639 |
| white | - | 13.9% | 296 |
| Asian | - | 0.7% | 14 |
| Other | - | 8.4% | 179 |
| Latinx | - | 2.7% | 57 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 37 | 1.6% | 35 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 44 | 67.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 42 | 14.9% | 317 |
| Cancer | 14 | 5.1% | 109 |
| Diabetes | 45 | 23.5% | 501 |
| High Blood Pressure | 44 | 48.4% | 1,031 |
| Heart Disease | 40 | 10.5% | 224 |
| Kidney Disease | 43 | 4.9% | 104 |
| Obesity | 47 | 53.0% | 1,129 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 44 | 19.4% | 412 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 40 | 4.3% | 92 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 39 | 17.6% | 375 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| North Fairmount | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 3 | 48.0% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 4 | 76.4% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 7 | 27.9% |
| Impervious Surface | 8 | 19% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 5 | 0.05 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 20 | 18.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Poor to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 14 | 59.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 676 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 40 | 19.8% |
| English Woods | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 11 | 35.2% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 1 | 83.4% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 5 | 32.3% |
| Impervious Surface | 13 | 25% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 1 | 0.00 |

North Fairmount & English Woods

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 43 | 51.6% | 1,097 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 42 | 45.9% | 415 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 9.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 22.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 14.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.5% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 5.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 41 | 0.27 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 31 | 68.3% | 617 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 45 | 47.0% | 425 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 45 | 30.4% | 275 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 22 | 17.4% | 50 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) - North Fairmount | 48 | 9.6% | - |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) - English Woods | 32 | 5.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 37 | 13.5% | 287 |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | North Fairmount Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Northwest Communities Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Cincinnati Choice Neighborhoods Transformation Plan (2014) |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| North Fairmount | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 82.96% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.78 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.54 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 0.99 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |
| English Woods | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 17.40% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.78 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.54 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 0.99 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | 231 |

Northside

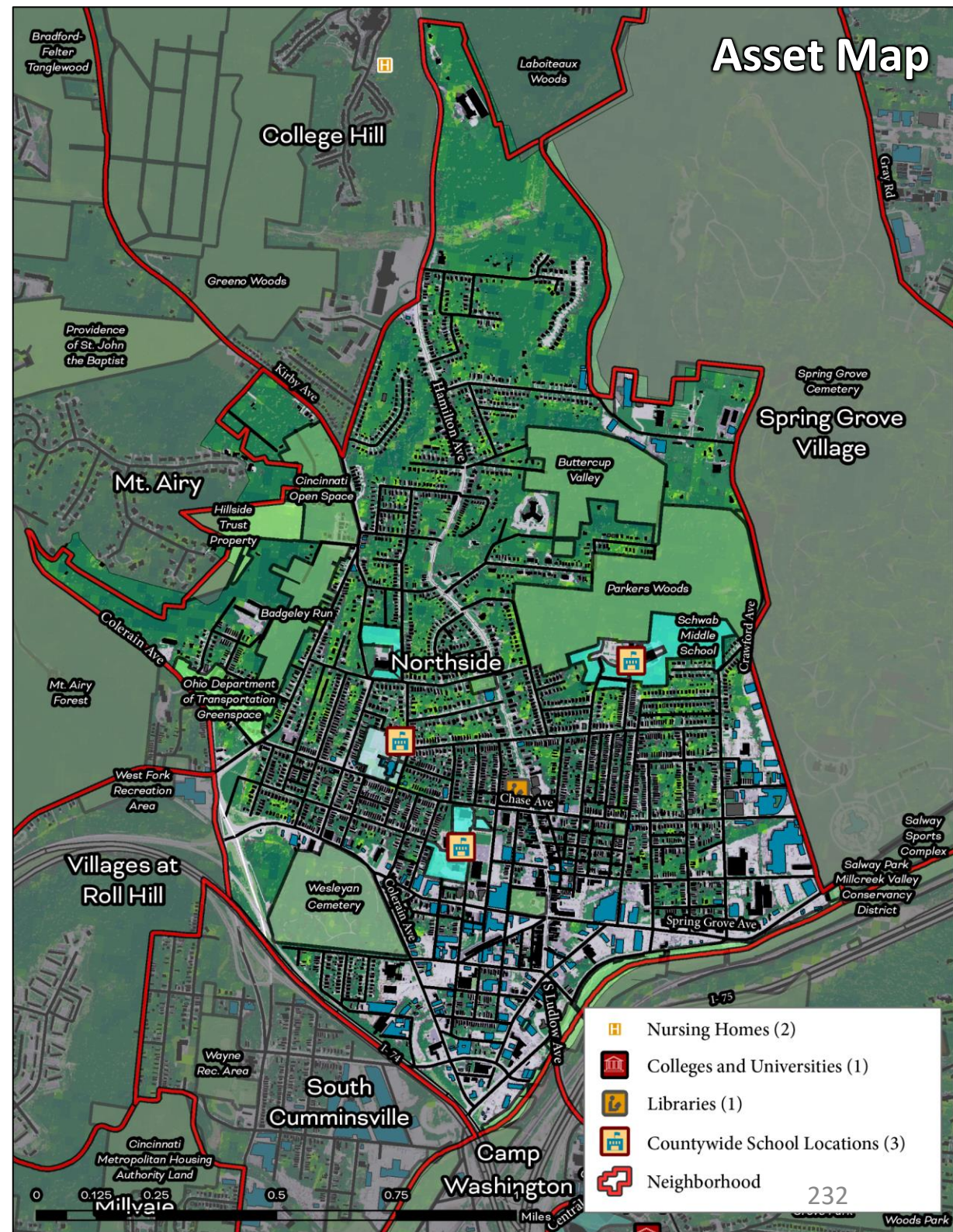
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

The Northside population of 8,016 is 67.5% white, 3.9% Black, and 3.2% Hispanic. 18.8% of the population is under 18 and 12.4% is over 65 years old.

While the average life expectancy of 71.9 years is in the lower third of the neighborhoods (ranks 33rd), the majority of the health and disease indicators rank in the upper third. For example, 9.6% of the residents have asthma (ranks 11th), 11.1% have diabetes (ranks 14th), and 31% have high blood pressure (ranks 14th).

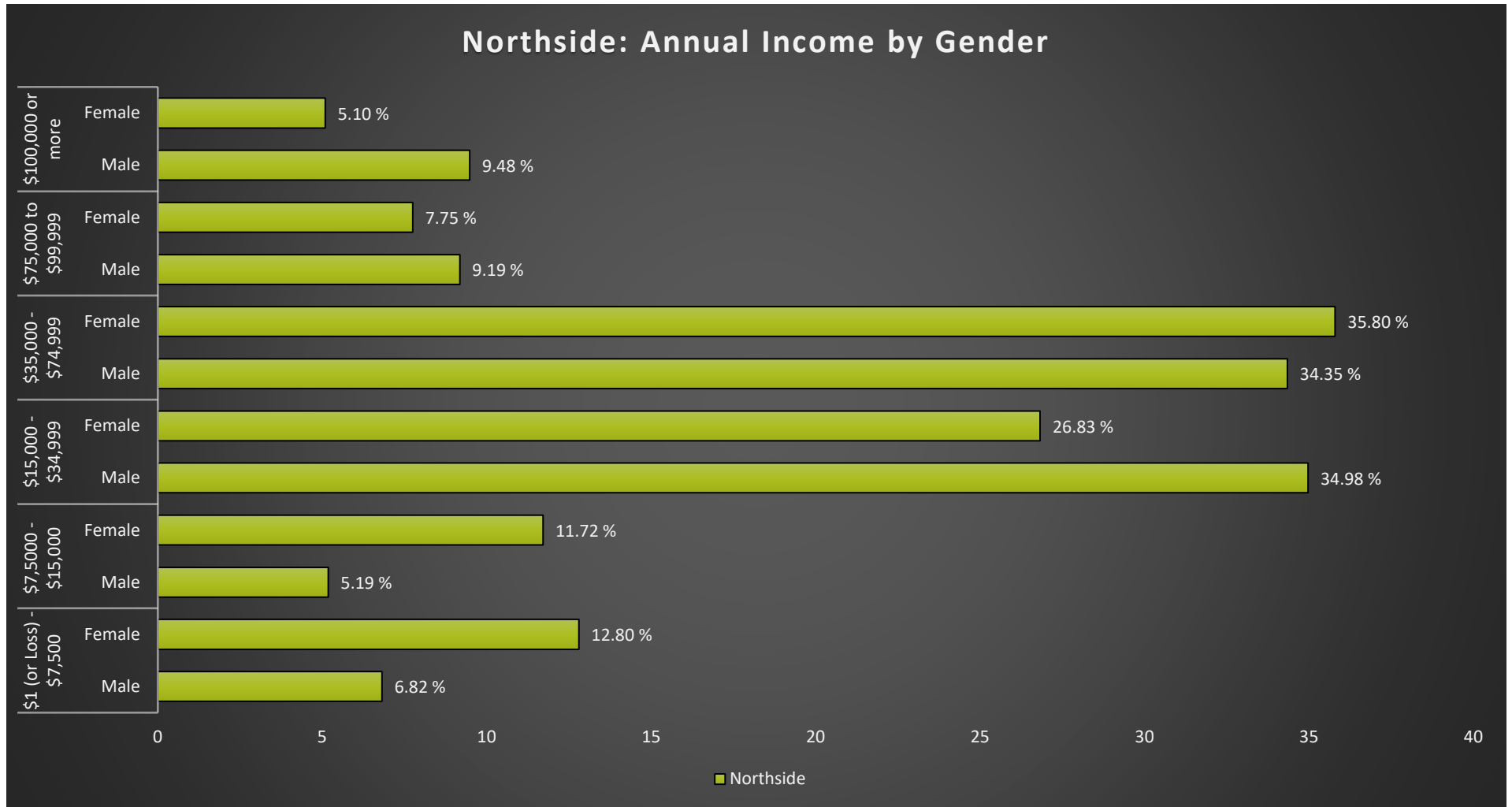
Vegetation coverage (55.7%) and tree canopy 26.9% in the neighborhood are approximately at the midpoint of the neighborhoods assessed. PM 2.5 exposure is “extreme” as is potential exposure to lead paint. The neighborhood has “very high” proximity to superfund sites and potentially toxic industrial activity.

29.2% of the population lives in poverty, 35.3% have achieved a Bachelor’s degree or higher amounts of education, and 51.8% rent their home. Housing burdens are moderate to low with 20.7% of renters (ranks 14th) and 14.5% of homeowners (ranks 12th) spending more than 30% of their income on rent/mortgages and utilities.



Northside

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Northside Notable Indicators | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Residents under 18 years old</i> | <i>Diabetes</i> | <i>PM2.5 Levels in Air</i> |
| 18.8% (14th lowest) | 11.1% (14th lowest) | Extreme |

Northside

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 8,016 |
| Persons over 65 | 25 | 12.4% | 992 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 14 | 18.8% | 1,508 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 23 | 1.2% | 93 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 23.9% | 1,918 |
| white | - | 67.5% | 5,411 |
| Asian | - | 0.9% | 71 |
| Other | - | 7.7% | 616 |
| Latinx | - | 3.2% | 258 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 24 | 0.4% | 29 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 33 | 71.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 11 | 9.6% | 771 |
| Cancer | 18 | 5.3% | 424 |
| Diabetes | 14 | 11.1% | 890 |
| High Blood Pressure | 14 | 31.0% | 2,484 |
| Heart Disease | 14 | 6.0% | 480 |
| Kidney Disease | 15 | 2.6% | 209 |
| Obesity | 14 | 33.4% | 2,677 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 12 | 8.6% | 692 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 36 | 3.9% | 312 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 27 | 14.1% | 1,132 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 22 | 26.9% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 23 | 55.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 21 | 17.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 29 | 39% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 34 | 0.90 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 26 | 31.5% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 14 | 59.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 4,340 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 26 | 7.2% |

Northside

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 20 | 19.2% | 1,541 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 19 | 16.4% | 643 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 7.1% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 12.7% | - |
| Some College | - | 15.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.8% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 35.3% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 12 | 0.55 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 12 | 51.8% | 2,031 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 14 | 20.7% | 811 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 19 | 10.9% | 428 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 12 | 14.5% | 274 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 23 | 4.0% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 21 | 7.2% | 581 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 84.47% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.83 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.70 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.81 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Northside Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Northsiders Engaged in Sustainable Transformation (NEST) |
| Community Plans | Northside Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update (2014) |

Oakley

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Of the 11,979 residents of the Oakley neighborhood, 10.3% live in poverty (ranks 7th). A predominantly white neighborhood (81.9% white and 10.3% Black), 13.8% of the population is over 65 and 10.7% of the population is under 18. Average life expectancy in the neighborhood is 77.1 ranking 12th out of the neighborhoods assessed.

Disease prevalence is relatively low (in the top 10 lowest rankings for all neighborhoods). For example, 7.5% of the population has asthma (ranks 4th), 4.4% has heart disease (ranks 7th), 6.0% lack health insurance (ranks 6th), and 23.9% are obese (ranks 4th).

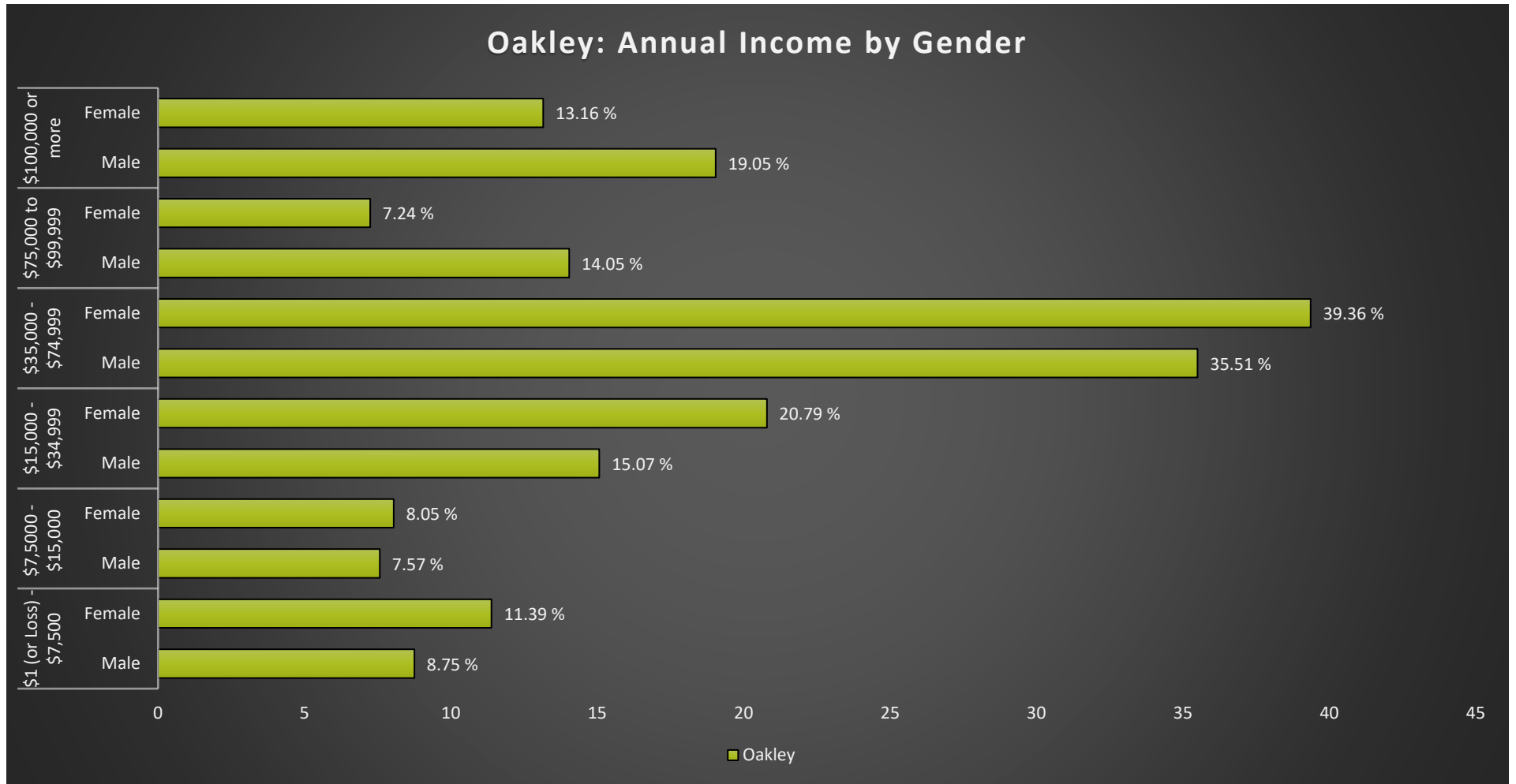
Tree canopy coverage (10.8%) and Parks and Greenspaces (10.5%) make up small portions of the land cover leading to higher urban heat island exposure (ranks 42nd of the neighborhoods assessed). Proximity to superfund sites and hazardous waste disposal facilities is “extreme”.

10.3% of the population lives in poverty (1,234 people) and 7.1% receive SNAP benefits. Renters represent 57% of the population, but only 6% are spending more than 50% of their income on rent and utilities. None of the residents have low incomes and low food access (ranking first of the neighborhoods assessed). Almost 65% of the residents have at least some college level education.



Oakley

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Oakley Notable Indicators

| <i>Asthma Rates</i> | <i>Obesity</i> | <i>Persons with Low-Income and Low Food Access</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| 7.5% (Ranks 4th) | 23.9% (4th lowest) | 1st (0.0%) |

Oakley

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 11,979 |
| Persons over 65 | 30 | 13.8% | 1,657 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 5 | 10.7% | 1,276 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 10 | 0.2% | 18 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 10.3% | 1,236 |
| white | - | 81.9% | 9,809 |
| Asian | - | 3.9% | 471 |
| Other | - | 3.9% | 463 |
| Latinx | - | 2.8% | 334 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 30 | 1.0% | 118 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 12 | 77.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 4 | 7.5% | 899 |
| Cancer | 15 | 5.2% | 619 |
| Diabetes | 6 | 6.7% | 800 |
| High Blood Pressure | 6 | 21.6% | 2,586 |
| Heart Disease | 7 | 4.4% | 522 |
| Kidney Disease | 6 | 1.9% | 223 |
| Obesity | 4 | 23.9% | 2,863 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 6 | 6.0% | 715 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 11 | 1.5% | 184 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 9 | 8.9% | 1,069 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 37 | 10.8% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 38 | 39.9% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 32 | 10.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 37 | 50% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 42 | 1.41 |
| Walkability | - | Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 26 | 93.5% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 8,240 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 11 | 3.1% |

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 7 | 10.3% | 1,234 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 7 | 7.1% | 458 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 2.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 8.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 9.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.6% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 51.4% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 6 | 0.64 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 19 | 57.0% | 3,687 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 9 | 17.3% | 1,123 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 7 | 6.0% | 389 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 11 | 14.2% | 396 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 8 | 2.1% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 15 | 5.9% | 707 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 59.43% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.73 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.87 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.89 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Oakley Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Oakley Master Plan (2019) |

Over-the-Rhine

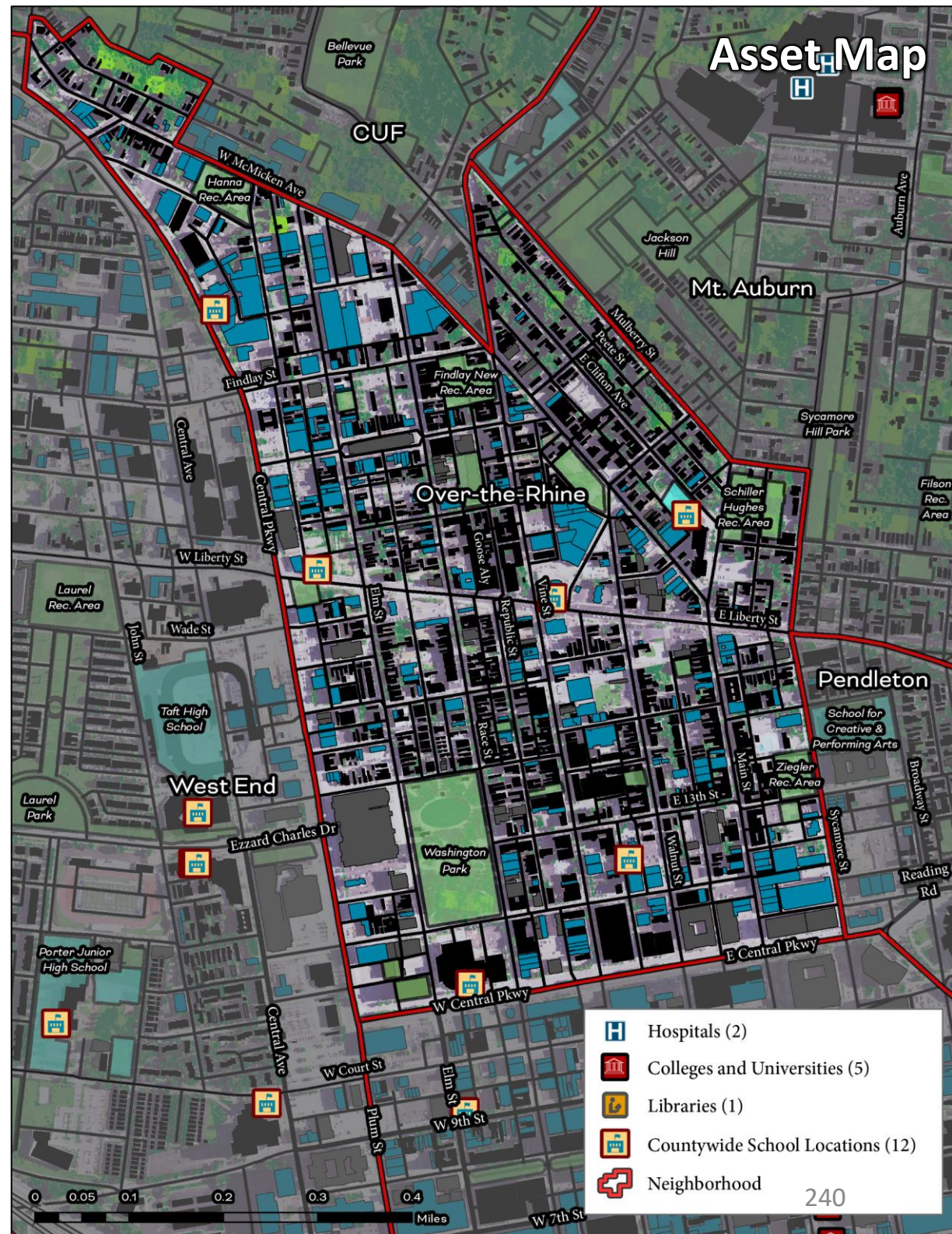
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Over-the-Rhine (OTR) is a mixed-race neighborhood (44% White and 43.3% Black) with a population of 5,426 residents. Over-the-Rhine has an active community council (OTR Community Council), and is the focus of the Cincinnati City Center Development Corporation (3CDC), whose mission and strategic focus is to strengthen the core assets of downtown by revitalizing and connecting the Central Business District and Over-the-Rhine. OTR has completed several community plans, the most recent of which is the Mohawk Area Plan (2021).

Over-the-Rhine residents have an average life expectancy of 70.9 years (ranked 38th out of neighborhoods assessed). OTR has moderate to high disease prevalence and 49.2% of residents are obese (ranked 42nd), 44.7% have high blood pressure (ranked 38th), and 19.1% have diabetes (ranked 38th). OTR ranks 32nd in health care coverage and 14.5% of residents lack health insurance.

There is very little tree canopy coverage (0.8%, ranked 46th), greenness of land surface cover (9.5%, ranked 49th) and land in parks and greenspaces (5.5%, ranked 41st). Over-the-Rhine ranks 50th in heat island exposure with a heat index of 2.46. Residents face moderate to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards compared to other neighborhoods, including extreme cancer risk from air pollution, proximity to toxic industrial activity, and possible lead paint exposure.

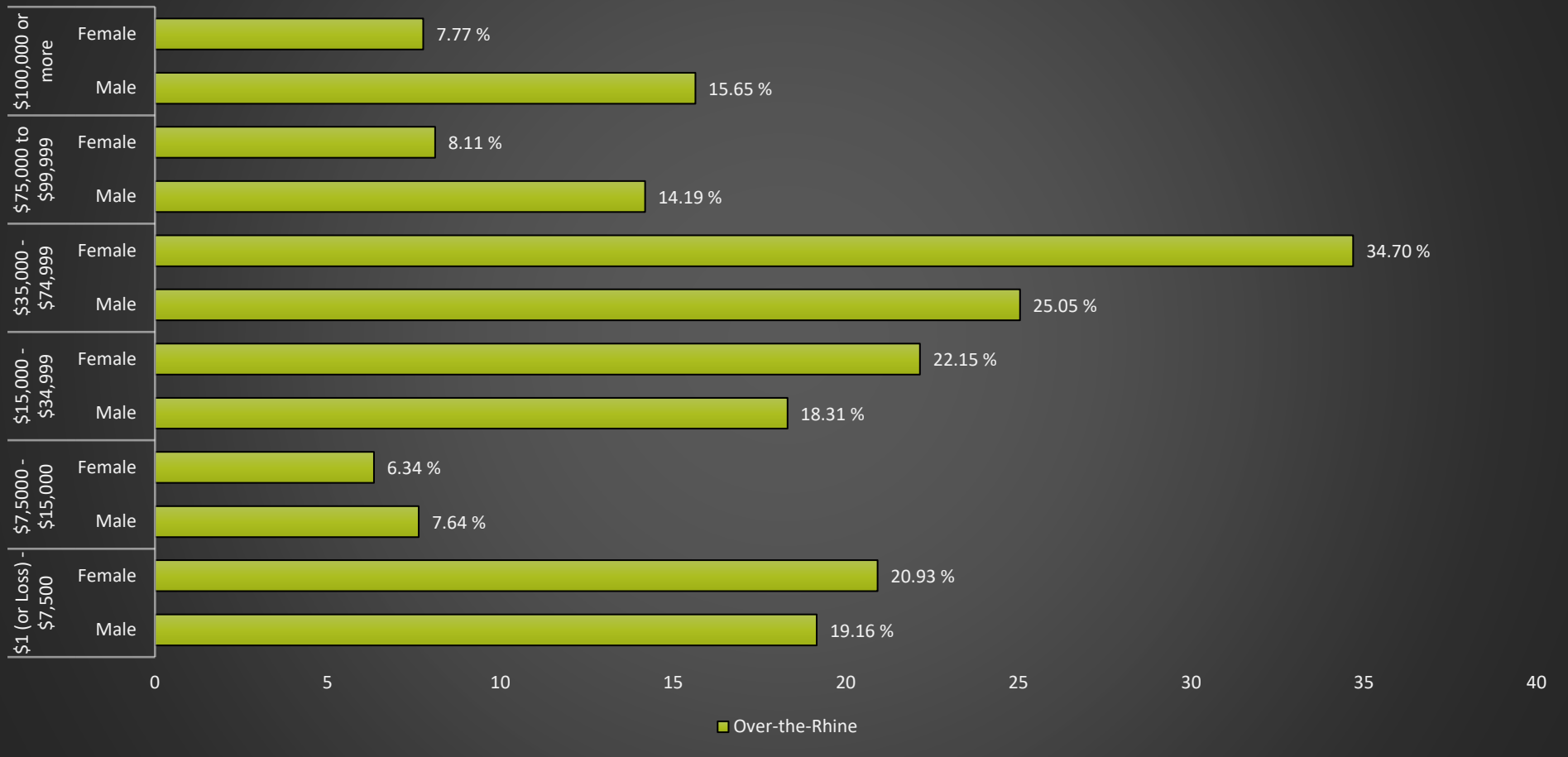
Over-the-Rhine has an educational attainment index of 15. Residents living in poverty make up 34.3% of the population (ranked 35th) and 36.3% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 36th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (74.6%, ranked 37th) and nearly a third of residents spend 30% or more of their income on rent (32.3%, ranked 34th). Over-the-Rhine ranks 43rd in vehicle access and 19.5% of residents lack a vehicle.



Over-the-Rhine

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Over-the-Rhine: Annual Income by Gender



Over-the-Rhine Notable Indicators

| <i>Heat Island Exposure</i> | <i>Tree Canopy Coverage</i> | <i>Cancer Risk from Air Pollution</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2.46 Heat Index (Ranks 50th lowest) | 0.8% (Ranked 46th highest) | Extreme |

Over-the-Rhine

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,426 |
| Persons over 65 | 9 | 6.8% | 371 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 19 | 20.5% | 1,113 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 14 | 0.4% | 23 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 43.3% | 2,350 |
| white | - | 44.0% | 2,388 |
| Asian | - | 0.8% | 45 |
| Other | - | 11.9% | 643 |
| Latinx | - | 4.3% | 235 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 23 | 0.3% | 18 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 38 | 70.9 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 31 | 12.9% | 698 |
| Cancer | 10 | 4.7% | 257 |
| Diabetes | 38 | 19.1% | 1,038 |
| High Blood Pressure | 38 | 44.7% | 2,425 |
| Heart Disease | 30 | 8.5% | 460 |
| Kidney Disease | 31 | 3.9% | 210 |
| Obesity | 42 | 49.2% | 2,670 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 31 | 14.5% | 789 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 30 | 3.4% | 185 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 24 | 13.9% | 755 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 46 | 0.8% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 49 | 9.5% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 41 | 5.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 48 | 78% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 50 | 2.46 |
| Walkability | - | Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 38 | 152.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,402 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 35 | 12.2% |

Over-the-Rhine

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 35 | 34.3% | 1,863 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 36 | 36.3% | 908 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 7.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 12.3% | - |
| Some College | - | 11.6% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 32.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 15 | 0.48 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 37 | 74.6% | 1,864 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 34 | 32.3% | 808 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 31 | 16.1% | 403 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 9 | 13.9% | 88 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 17 | 3.6% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 43 | 19.5% | 1,057 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 85.93% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.70 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.56 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.33 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | OTR Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Cincinnati City Center Development Corporation (3CDC) |
| Community Plans | Mohawk Area Plan (2021); Brewery District Master Plan (2013); Over-the-Rhine Comprehensive Plan (2002) |

Pendleton

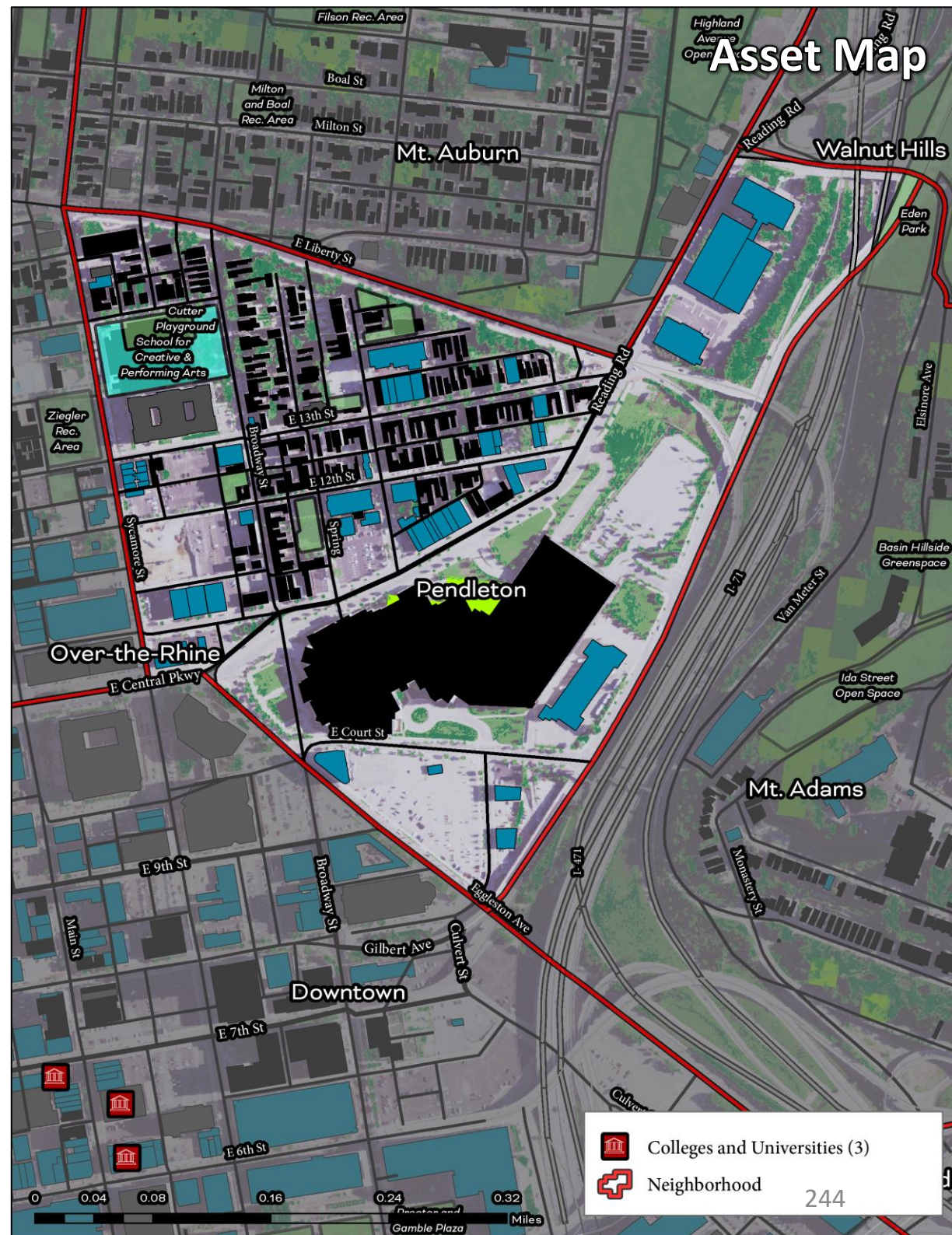
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Pendleton is a mixed-race neighborhood (52.7% White, 44.7% Black) with a population of 1,053 residents. The neighborhood has an active community council (Pendleton Neighborhood Council) and is a part of the Cincinnati City Center Development Corporation (3CDC). Pendleton's most recent community plan is the Pendleton Area Urban Design Plan (1982).

The average life expectancy in Pendleton is 81.6 years, (ranked 6th out of neighborhoods assessed). There is low to moderate disease prevalence compared to other neighborhoods and Pendleton ranks 24th in asthma rates (11.4% of residents), 22nd in obesity rates (38.3%), and 19th in high blood pressure rates (33.3%).

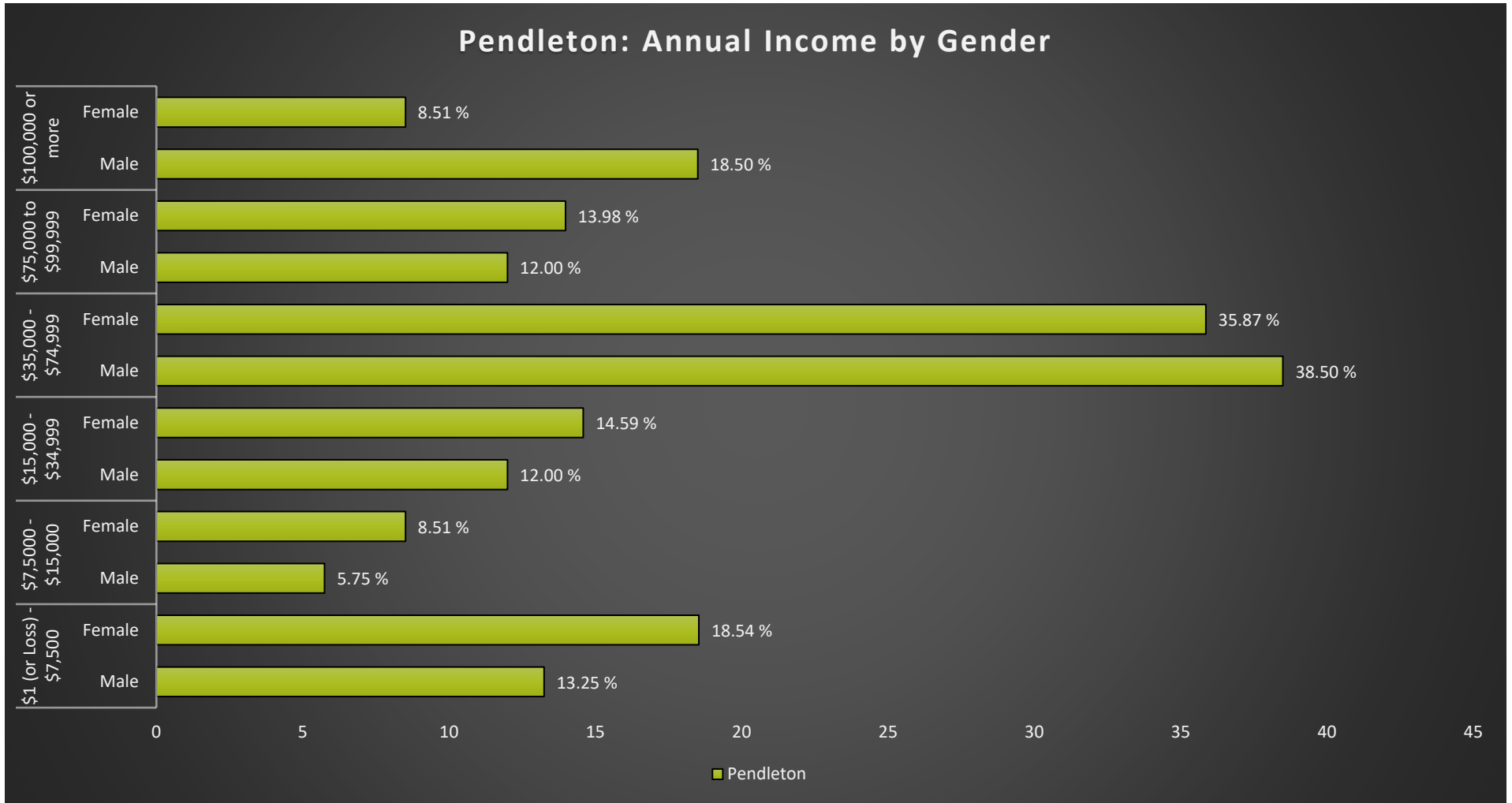
There is very little tree canopy coverage (0.7%, ranked 48th), greenness of land surface cover (13.2%, ranked 47th) and land in parks and greenspaces (3.5%, ranked 44th). Pendleton ranks 46th in heat island exposure with a heat index of 1.94. Residents face moderate to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards compared to other neighborhoods, including extreme traffic exposure, cancer and respiratory disease risk from air pollution, and possible lead paint exposure.

Pendleton has an educational attainment index of 4. Residents living in poverty make up 34.8% of the population (ranked 36th) and 24% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 27th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (73.6%, ranked 35th) and 18% of residents spend 30% or more of their income on rent (ranked 10th). Pendleton ranks 34th in vehicle access and 19.5% of residents lack a vehicle.



Pendleton

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Pendleton Notable Indicators

| <i>Tree Canopy Coverage</i> | <i>Cancer & Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution</i> | <i>Heat Island Exposure</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0.7% (Ranked 48th highest) | Extreme | 1.94 Heat Index (Ranked 46th lowest) |

Pendleton

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,053 |
| Persons over 65 | 6 | 6.0% | 55 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 23 | 21.8% | 201 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 35 | 2.3% | 21 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 44.7% | 471 |
| white | - | 52.7% | 555 |
| Asian | - | 2.9% | 27 |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 1.6% | 15 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 5 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 6 | 81.6 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 24 | 11.4% | 105 |
| Cancer | 5 | 3.9% | 36 |
| Diabetes | 17 | 11.4% | 105 |
| High Blood Pressure | 19 | 33.3% | 306 |
| Heart Disease | 8 | 4.9% | 45 |
| Kidney Disease | 14 | 2.5% | 23 |
| Obesity | 22 | 38.3% | 352 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 15 | 10.0% | 92 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 9 | 1.3% | 12 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 10 | 9.6% | 88 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 48 | 0.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 47 | 13.2% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 44 | 3.5% |
| Impervious Surface | 49 | 81% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 46 | 1.94 |
| Walkability | - | Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 44 | 454.0% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 567 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 16 | 3.7% |

Pendleton

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 36 | 34.8% | 320 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 27 | 24.0% | 137 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 9.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 6.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 52.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 4 | 0.65 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 35 | 73.6% | 420 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 10 | 18.0% | 103 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 10 | 8.1% | 46 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 23 | 17.9% | 27 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 14 | 3.4% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 34 | 11.1% | 102 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 91.16% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.69 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.58 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.43 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Pendleton Neighborhood Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Cincinnati Center City Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Pendleton Area Urban Design Plan (1982) |

Pleasant Ridge

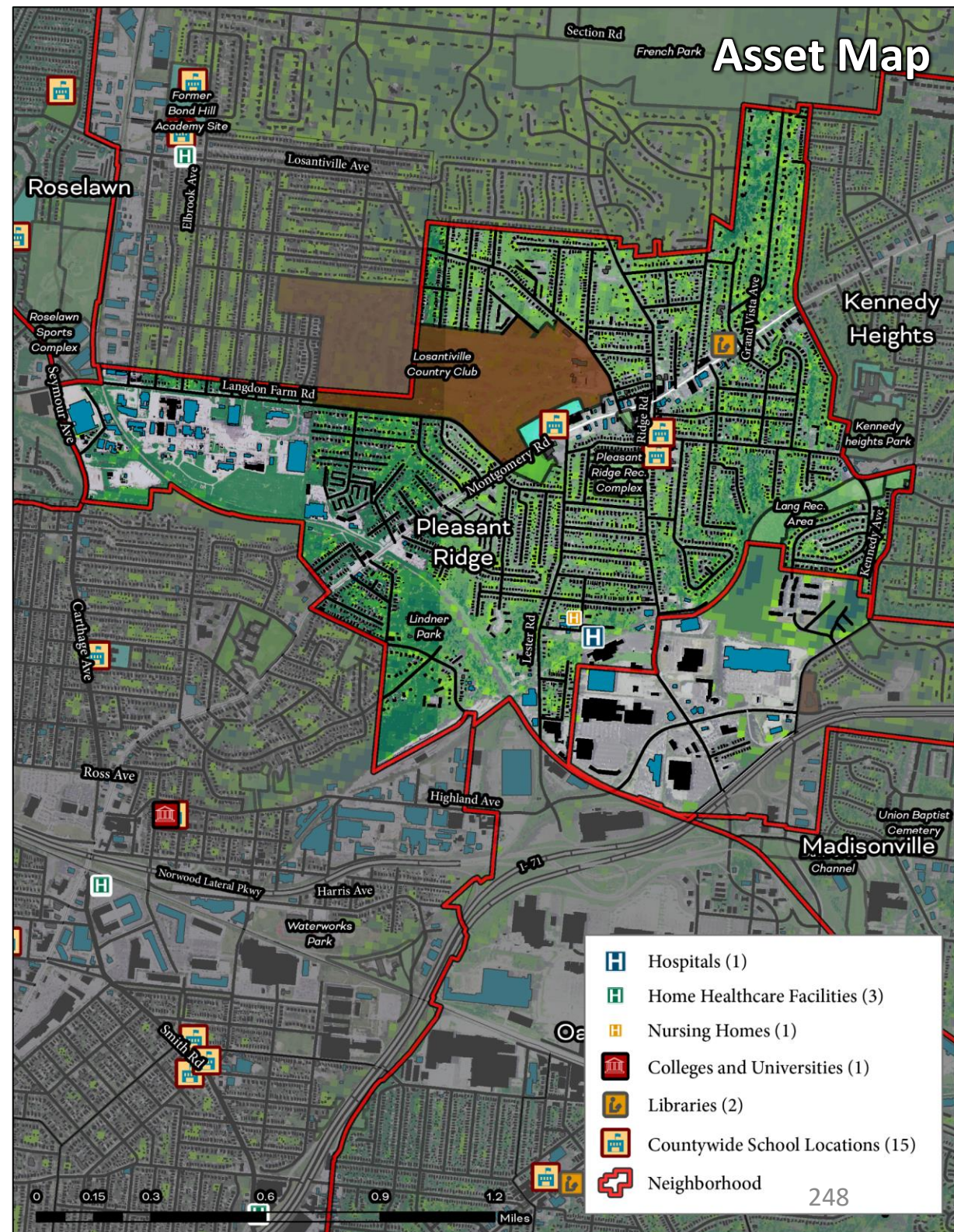
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Pleasant Ridge is a predominantly White neighborhood (62.8%) with a population of 8,515 residents. The neighborhood has its own community council (Pleasant Ridge Community Council) and development corporation (Pleasant Ridge Development Corporation). Pleasant Ridge's most recent community plan is the Pleasant Ridge Market Study and Vision Plan (2016).

The average life expectancy in Pleasant Ridge is 74.3 years (ranked 20th out of neighborhoods assessed). There is relatively low disease prevalence compared to the other neighborhoods. Cancer is the most notable and ranks 24th (5.6% of residents).

Pleasant Ridge has 22.3% tree coverage (ranked 26th), 54.5% greenness of land surface (ranked 24th), and 16.4% land in parks and greenspaces (ranked 22nd). Pleasant Ridge ranks 29th in heat island exposure with a heat index of 0.68. Residents face moderate to extreme exposure to the majority of built environmental hazards compared to other neighborhoods assessed, including extreme ozone concentration, proximity to superfund sites, and proximity to hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

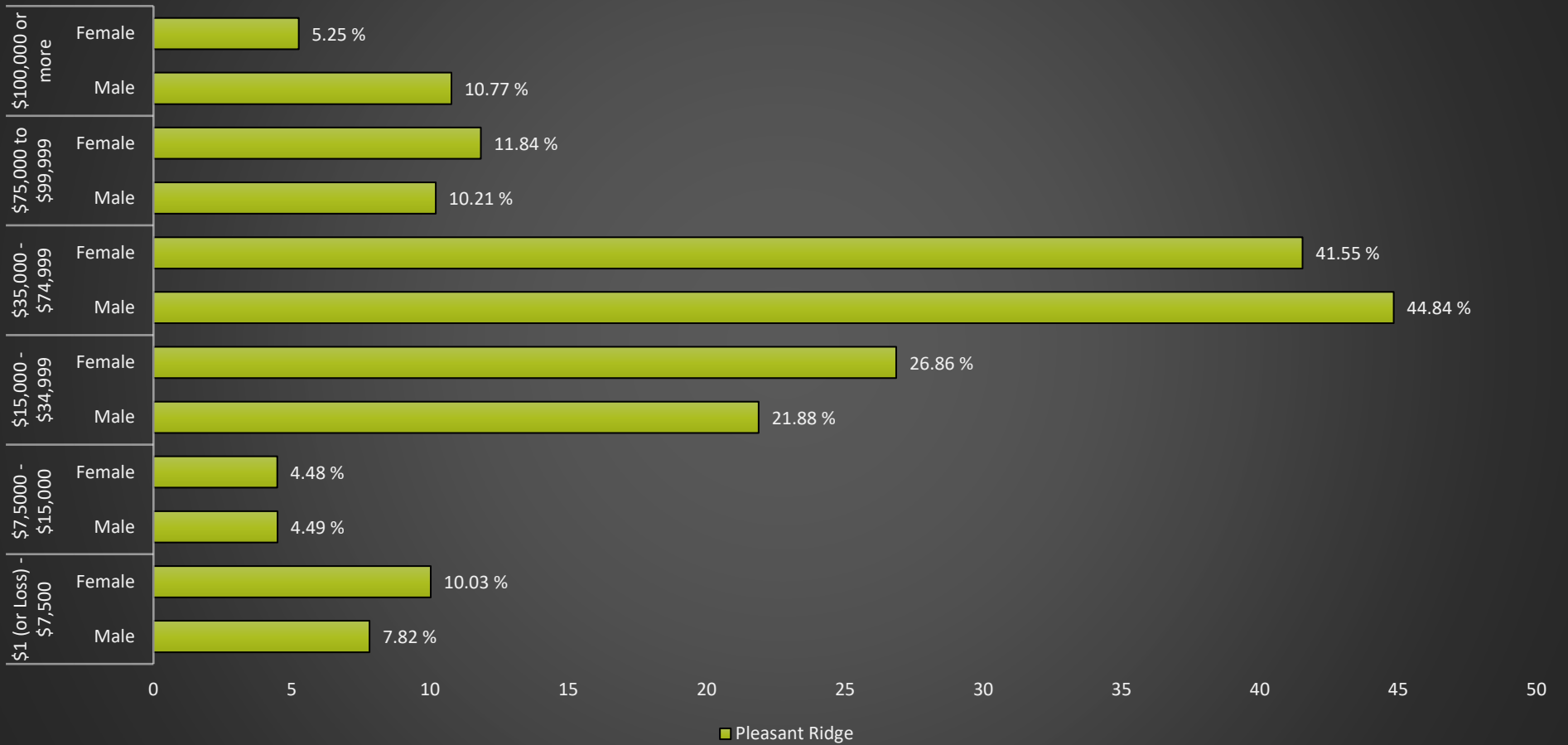
Pleasant Ridge has an educational attainment index of 9. The neighborhood ranks 8th and 9th in residents living in poverty and SNAP recipient households (10.9% and 9.2%, respectively). In Pleasant Ridge, 45.5% of housing units are renter-occupied (ranked 9th) and 14.4% of renters and 12.7% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their income on rent (ranked 8th). The neighborhood ranks 7th in vehicle access and 3.8% of residents lack a vehicle.



Pleasant Ridge

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Pleasant Ridge: Annual Income by Gender



Pleasant Ridge Notable Indicators

| <i>Ozone Concentration, ppb</i> | <i>Proximity to Superfund Sites</i> | <i>Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Extreme | Extreme | Extreme |

Pleasant Ridge

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 8,515 |
| Persons over 65 | 22 | 11.5% | 980 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 16 | 19.4% | 1,651 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 18 | 0.8% | 71 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 28.3% | 2,406 |
| white | - | 62.8% | 5,349 |
| Asian | - | 0.7% | 60 |
| Other | - | 8.2% | 700 |
| Latinx | - | 4.9% | 421 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 44 | 3.4% | 289 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 20 | 74.3 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 14 | 10.2% | 868 |
| Cancer | 24 | 5.6% | 476 |
| Diabetes | 12 | 10.7% | 914 |
| High Blood Pressure | 15 | 31.1% | 2,644 |
| Heart Disease | 9 | 5.2% | 439 |
| Kidney Disease | 12 | 2.5% | 211 |
| Obesity | 16 | 34.7% | 2,952 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 11 | 8.6% | 735 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 16 | 2.0% | 170 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 17 | 11.3% | 961 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 26 | 22.3% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 24 | 54.5% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 22 | 16.4% |
| Impervious Surface | 24 | 34% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 29 | 0.68 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 10 | 2.4% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 20 | 82.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 4,581 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 22 | 4.8% |

Pleasant Ridge

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 8 | 10.9% | 927 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 9 | 9.2% | 389 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 5.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 11.4% | - |
| Some College | - | 11.9% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 7.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 39.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 9 | 0.59 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 9 | 45.5% | 1,919 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 8 | 14.4% | 607 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 4 | 4.9% | 208 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 8 | 12.7% | 292 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 12 | 2.9% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 7 | 3.8% | 321 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 73.00% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 9.77 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.94 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.83 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Pleasant Ridge Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Pleasant Ridge Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | Pleasant Ridge Market Study and Vision Plan (2016) |

Riverside & Sedamsville

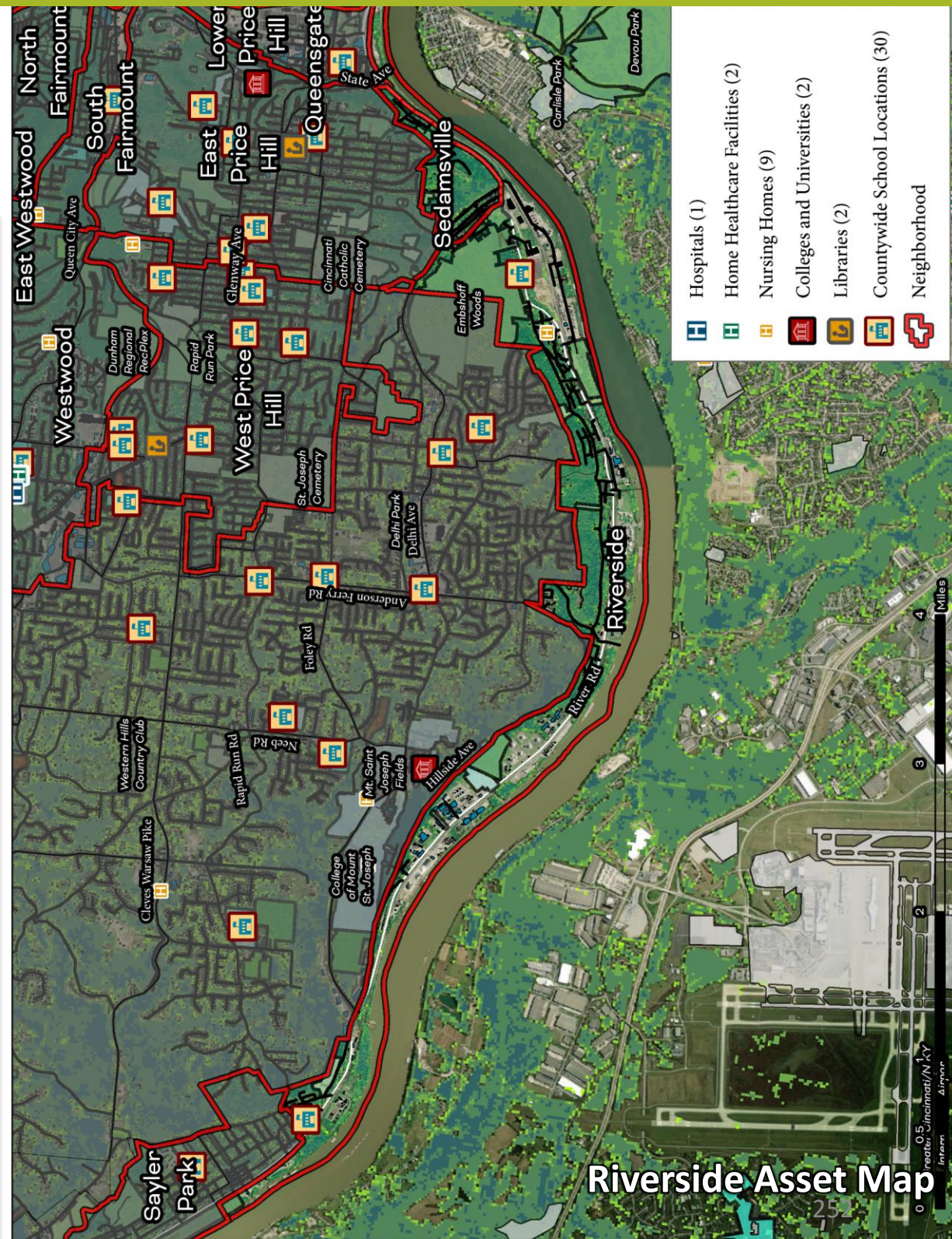
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Riverside is a predominantly White neighborhood (83.3%) with a population of 2,346 residents. The neighborhood has its own community council (Riverside Civic & Welfare Club) and is not a part of a development corporation. Riverside's most recent community plan is the Riverside Strategic Community Plan (2002).

The average life expectancy in Riverside West (near Saylor Park) is 78.7 years, (ranked 9th highest out of the neighborhood assessed). The average life expectancy in Riverside East (near Sedamsville) is 63.7 years (ranked 47th). There is moderate to high disease prevalence, including cancer (8.1% of residents, ranked 47th), heart disease (11.9%, ranked 47th), and asthma (15%, ranked 43rd). Of Riverside residents, 20.3% live with a disability (ranked 44th) and 18% lack health insurance (ranked 40th).

Riverside ranks 45th in land in parks and greenspaces (3.4%, ranked 45th). The neighborhood ranks 11th in Heat Island Exposure with a heat index of 0.13. Exposure to built environmental hazards is low to moderate compared to the other neighborhoods assessed, including moderate traffic exposure, possible lead paint exposure, proximity to water pollution sources, and exposure to diesel particulates in the air.

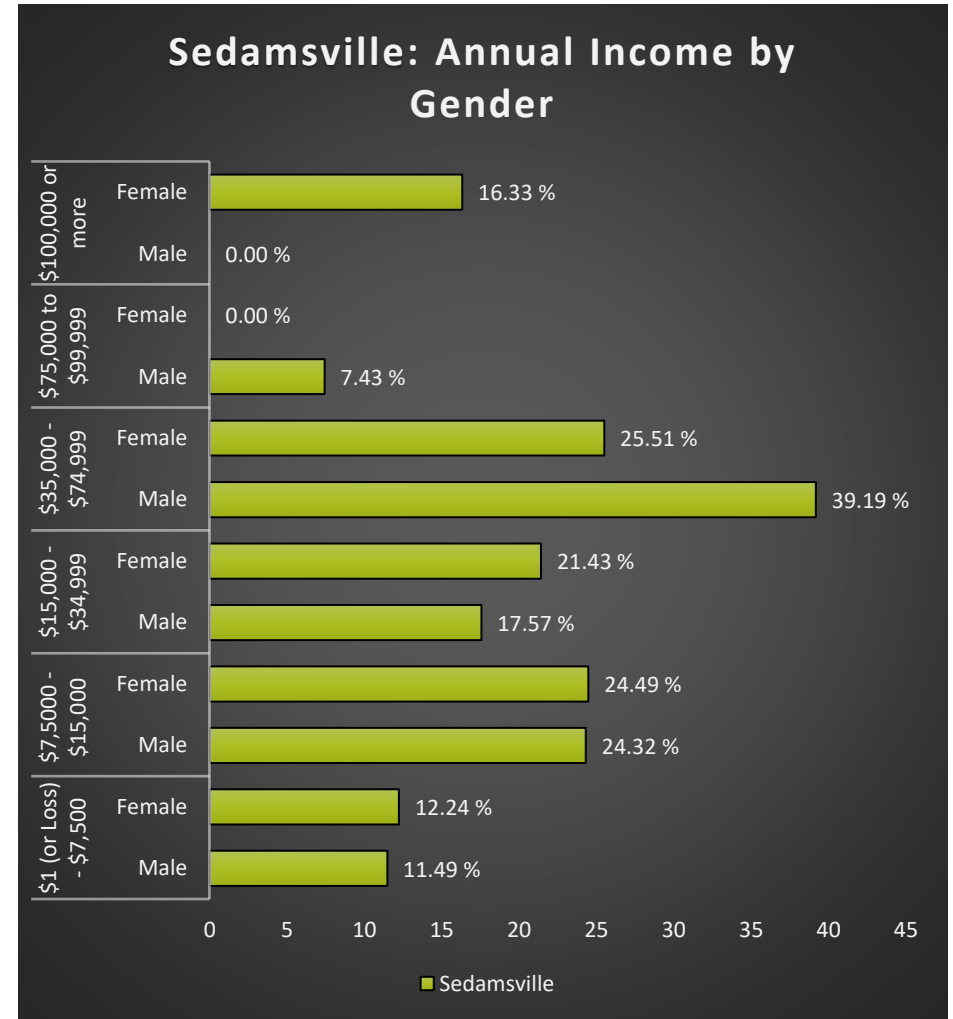
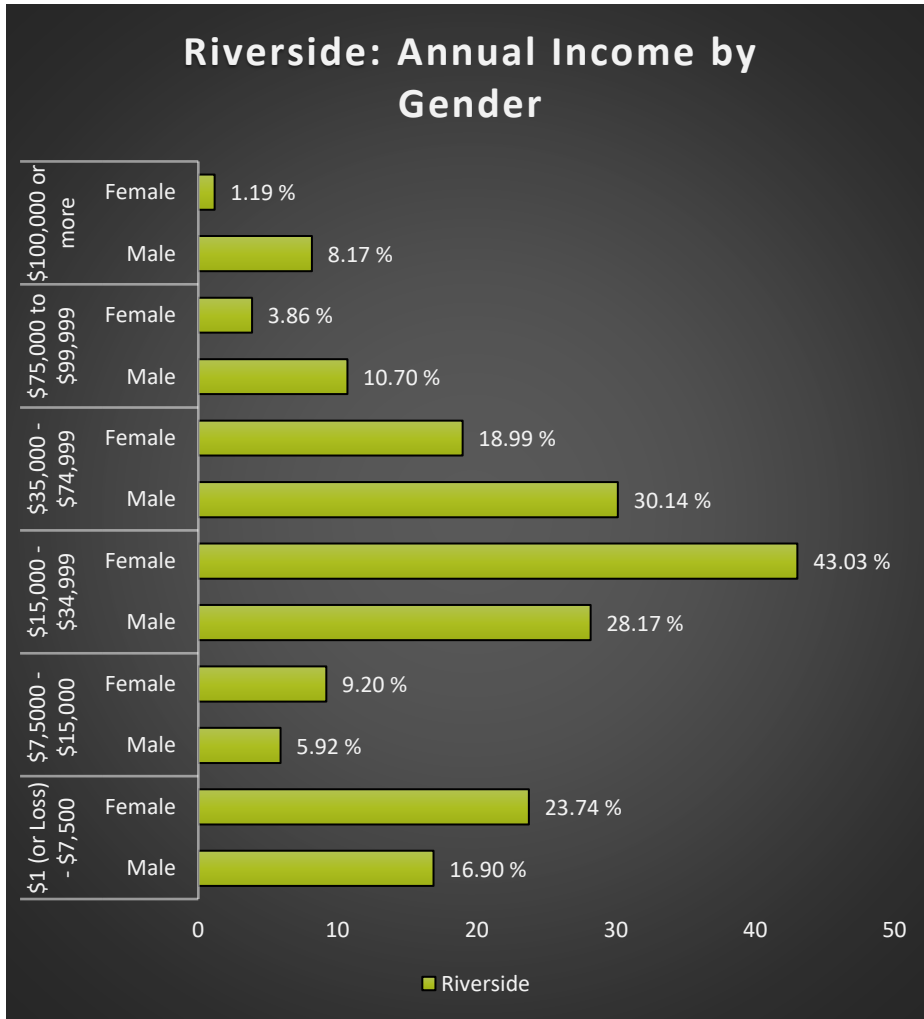
Riverside has an educational attainment index of 34. In Riverside West 18.2% of residents live in poverty (ranked 17th) and 6.6% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 4th%). In Riverside East 30.3% of residents live in poverty (ranked 31st) and 33.9% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 33rd). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (63.3%, ranked 24th) and 29.9% of renters and 23.6% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs (ranked 29th and 37th, respectively). The neighborhood ranks 23rd in vehicle access and 7.6% of residents lack a vehicle.



Riverside Asset Map

Riverside & Sedamsville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Riverside & Sedamsville Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Riverside East Life Expectancy</i> | <i>Riverside West Life Expectancy</i> | <i>Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces</i> |
| 63.7 years (Ranked 47th highest) | 78.7 (Ranked 9th highest) | 3.4% (Ranked 45th highest) |

Riverside & Sedamsville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,346 |
| Persons over 65 | 43 | 17.6% | 414 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 13 | 18.5% | 434 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 6 | 0.0% | - |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 8.9% | 209 |
| white | - | 83.3% | 1,955 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 7.8% | 182 |
| Latinx | - | 1.6% | 37 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 29 | 0.9% | 22 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | | | |
| Riverside East (Including Sedamsville) | 47 | 63.7 years | - |
| Riverside West (Near Saylor Park) | 9 | 78.7 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 43 | 15.0% | 352 |
| Cancer | 47 | 8.1% | 191 |
| Diabetes | 36 | 18.1% | 424 |
| High Blood Pressure | 37 | 44.5% | 1,044 |
| Heart Disease | 47 | 11.9% | 280 |
| Kidney Disease | 38 | 4.4% | 103 |
| Obesity | 38 | 48.1% | 1,128 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 40 | 18.0% | 423 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 22 | 2.7% | 63 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 44 | 20.3% | 476 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 23 | 26.7% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 35 | 43.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 45 | 3.4% |
| Impervious Surface | 16 | 26% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 11 | 0.13 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 32 | 47.6% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 27 | 98.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 996 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 18 | 4.4% |

Riverside & Sedamsville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | | | |
| Riverside East (Including Sedamsville) | 31 | 30.3% | 418 |
| Riverside West (Near Saylor Park) | 17 | 18.2% | 176 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | | | |
| Riverside East (Including Sedamsville) | 33 | 33.9% | 190 |
| Riverside West (Near Saylor Park) | 4 | 6.6% | 39 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 17.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 19.5% | - |
| Some College | - | 17.0% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 9.1% | - |
| Total Educational Attainment Ranking and Score (Max = 1) | 34 | 34.5% | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 24 | 63.3% | 727 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 29 | 29.9% | 343 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 30 | 15.9% | 182 |
| Home Owners w/ Mortgage Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 37 | 23.6% | 46 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 33 | 5.5% | - |
| Persons without Access to a Vehicle | 23 | 7.6% | 179 |

| Built Environmental Hazards (Riverside Only) | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 51.65% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.58 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 45.97 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.89 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

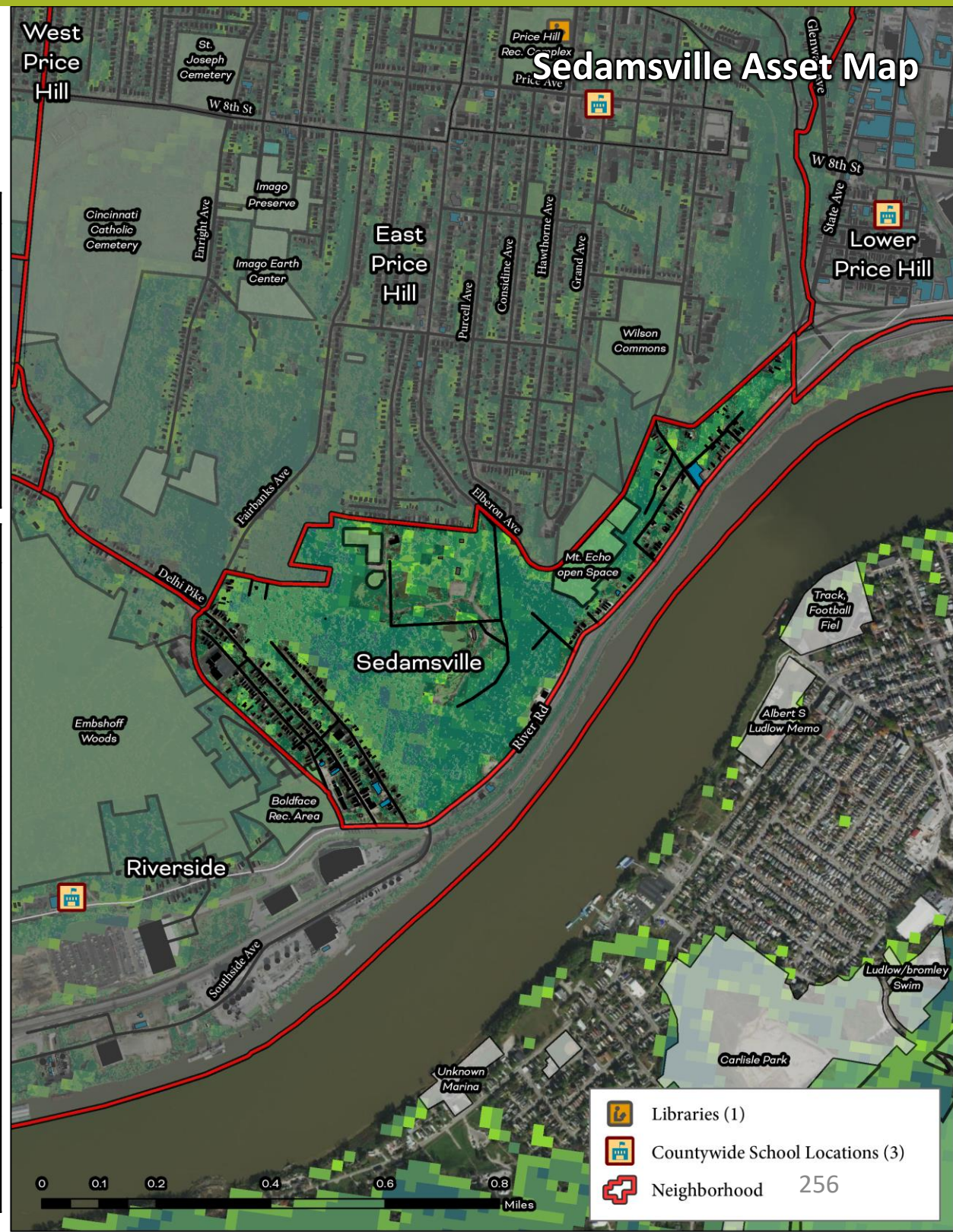
| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Riverside Civic & Welfare Club |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | Riverside Strategic Community Plan (2002) |




Sedamsville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure (Sedamsville Only) | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 4 | 45.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 13 | 65.9% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 40 | 5.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 5 | 17% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 2 | 0.001 |

| Built Environmental Hazards (Sedamsville Only) | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 79.00% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Low | 9.64 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.13 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | High | 0.95 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |



-  Libraries (1)
-  Countywide School Locations (3)
-  Neighborhood 256

Roselawn

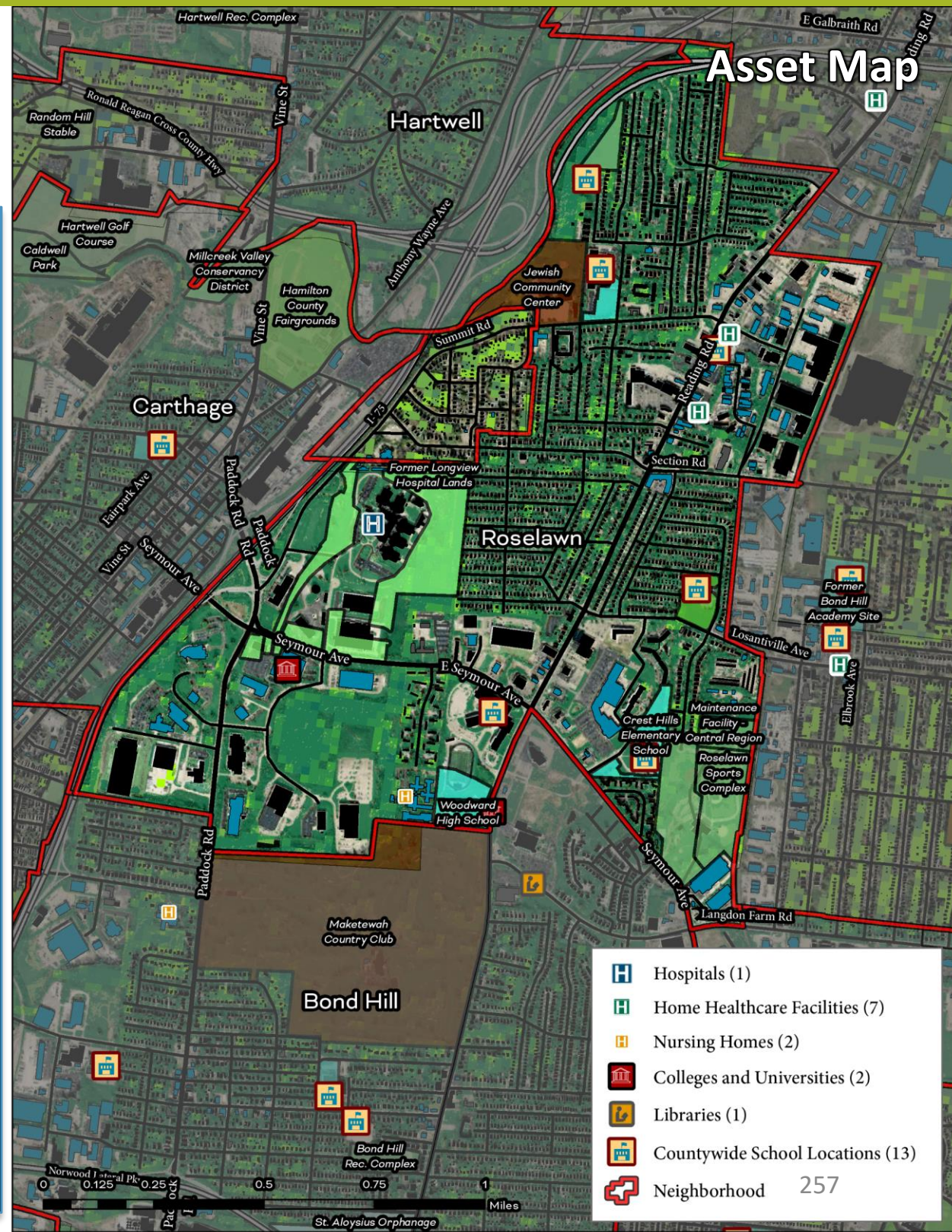
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Roselawn is a predominantly Black neighborhood (85.9%) with a population of 7,371 residents. The neighborhood has its own community council (Roselawn Community Council) and community development corporation (Bond Hill/Roselawn Urban Community Redevelopment Corporation). Roselawn's most recent community plan is the Bond Hill + Roselawn Plan (2019).

Compared to the other neighborhoods assessed, Roselawn has a higher percentage of residents over 65 (19.8%, ranked 46th). Life expectancy in Roselawn is 72 years (ranked 32nd). There is moderate to high disease prevalence, including cancer (6.5% of residents, ranked 39th), diabetes (22.9%, ranked 43rd), high blood pressure (46.8% ranked 41st, and kidney disease (10.5%, ranked 45th). Of Roselawn residents, 4.8% have independent living difficulties (ranked 42nd), and 19.3% of residents live with a disability (ranked 43rd).

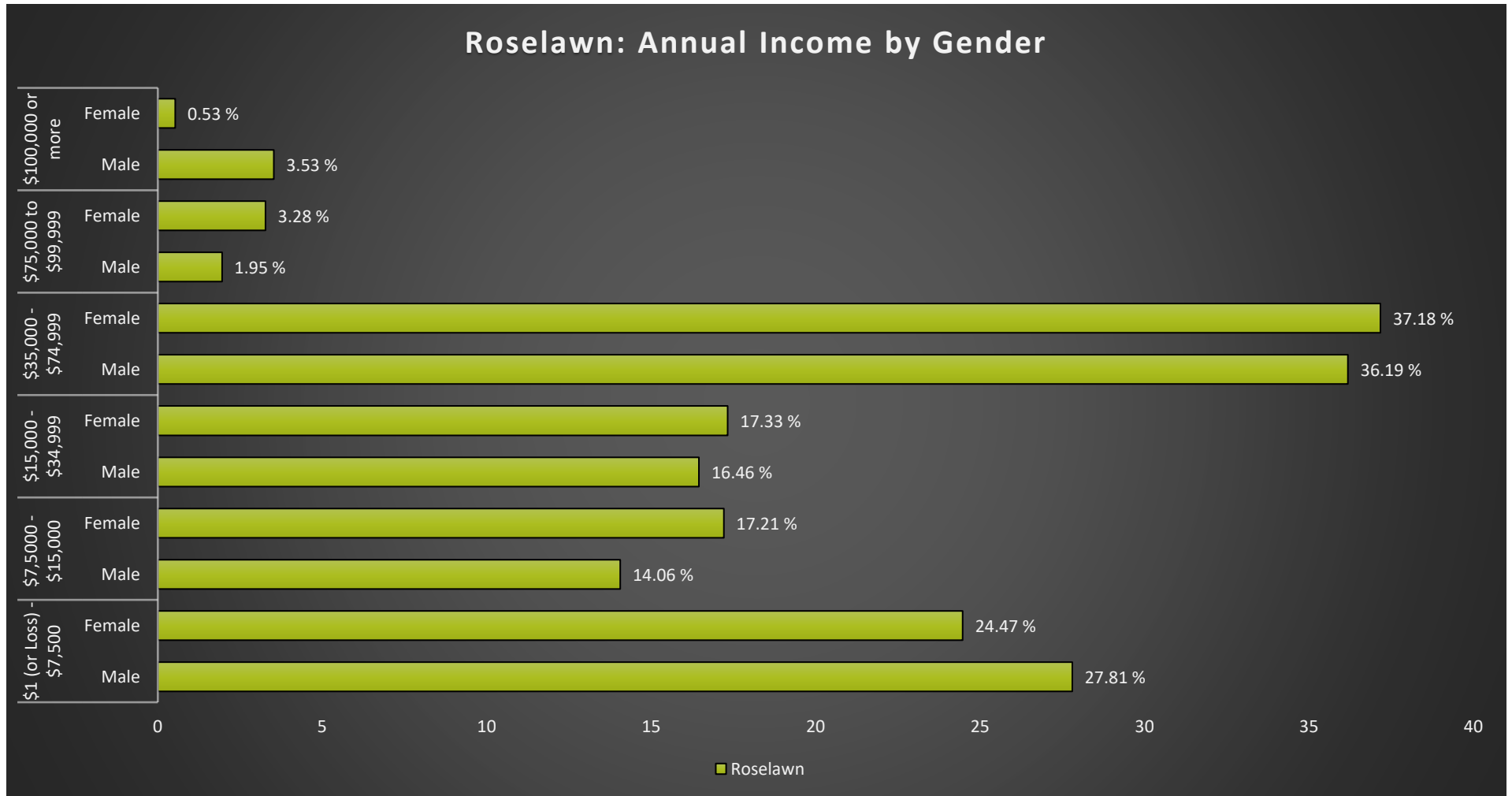
Roselawn ranks 40th tree canopy coverage and 43rd in heat island exposure (heat index of 1.61). Roselawn residents face high to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards, including extreme exposure to superfund sites, potentially toxic industrial activity, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. The neighborhood also has high traffic exposure and cancer and respiratory disease risk due to air pollution.

Roselawn has an educational attainment index of 31. Of Roselawn's residents, 33.9% live in poverty (ranked 34th) and 34.9% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 34th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (71%, ranked 32nd) and 40.6% of renters spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs (ranked 40th) while 28.1% of renters spend 50% or more of their income on housing costs (ranked 44th). Roselawn ranks 39th in vehicle access and 15.9% of residents lack a vehicle.



Roselawn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



Roselawn Notable Indicators

| <i>Proximity to Superfund, Toxic Industrial, and Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal sites</i> | <i>Persons Over 65</i> | <i>Heat Island Exposure</i> |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Extreme | 19.8% (Ranked 46th lowest) | 1.61 (Ranked 43rd lowest) |

Roselawn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 7,371 |
| Persons over 65 | 46 | 19.8% | 1,461 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 32 | 24.6% | 1,815 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 30 | 1.6% | 120 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 85.9% | 6,331 |
| white | - | 12.7% | 938 |
| Asian | - | 2.3% | 168 |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 0.1% | 6 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 31 | 1.2% | 86 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 32 | 72 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 28 | 12.2% | 899 |
| Cancer | 39 | 6.5% | 482 |
| Diabetes | 43 | 22.9% | 1,686 |
| High Blood Pressure | 41 | 46.8% | 3,450 |
| Heart Disease | 39 | 10.5% | 775 |
| Kidney Disease | 45 | 5.0% | 367 |
| Obesity | 32 | 43.6% | 3,214 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 28 | 13.6% | 1,005 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 42 | 4.8% | 356 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 43 | 19.3% | 1,425 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 40 | 7.2% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 32 | 49.4% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 30 | 11.7% |
| Impervious Surface | 40 | 51% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 43 | 1.61 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 33 | 116.3% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,555 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 20 | 4.6% |

Roselawn

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 34 | 33.9% | 2,500 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 34 | 34.9% | 1,200 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 13.6% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 17.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 17.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 6.5% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 10.9% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 31 | 0.36 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 32 | 71.0% | 2,443 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 40 | 40.6% | 1,397 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 44 | 28.1% | 967 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 33 | 21.6% | 158 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 33 | 5.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 39 | 15.9% | 1,169 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 59.81% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.81 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.93 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.83 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Roselawn Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Bond Hill/Roselawn Urban Community Redevelopment Corporation |
| Community Plans | Bond Hill + Roselawn Plan (2019) |

Sayler Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Sayler Park is a predominantly White neighborhood (93.4%) with a population of 2,855 residents. The neighborhood has its own community council (Sayler Park Community Council) and is a part of a community development corporation (Greater Cincinnati Port Authority). Sayler Park's most recent community plan is the Sayler Park Plan (ongoing).

Of Sayler Park residents, 15.8% are over 65 (ranked 36th out of neighborhoods assessed). Life expectancy is 72.8 years (ranked 27th). There is relatively low disease prevalence, though there is a higher prevalence of cancer among Sayler Park residents compared to other neighborhoods (6.7%, ranked 41st). Of Sayler Park residents, 15.9% of residents live with a disability (ranked 32nd).

Sayler Park ranks 6th in heat island exposure with a heat index of 0.07. The neighborhood ranks 16th in tree canopy coverage (32.1%), 19th in percent of parks and greenspaces (17.2%), and 30th in greenness of land surfaces (51.6%). Sayler Park residents face mostly low exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, though there is extreme proximity to water pollution sources as well as moderate traffic exposure and proximity to potentially toxic industrial activity.

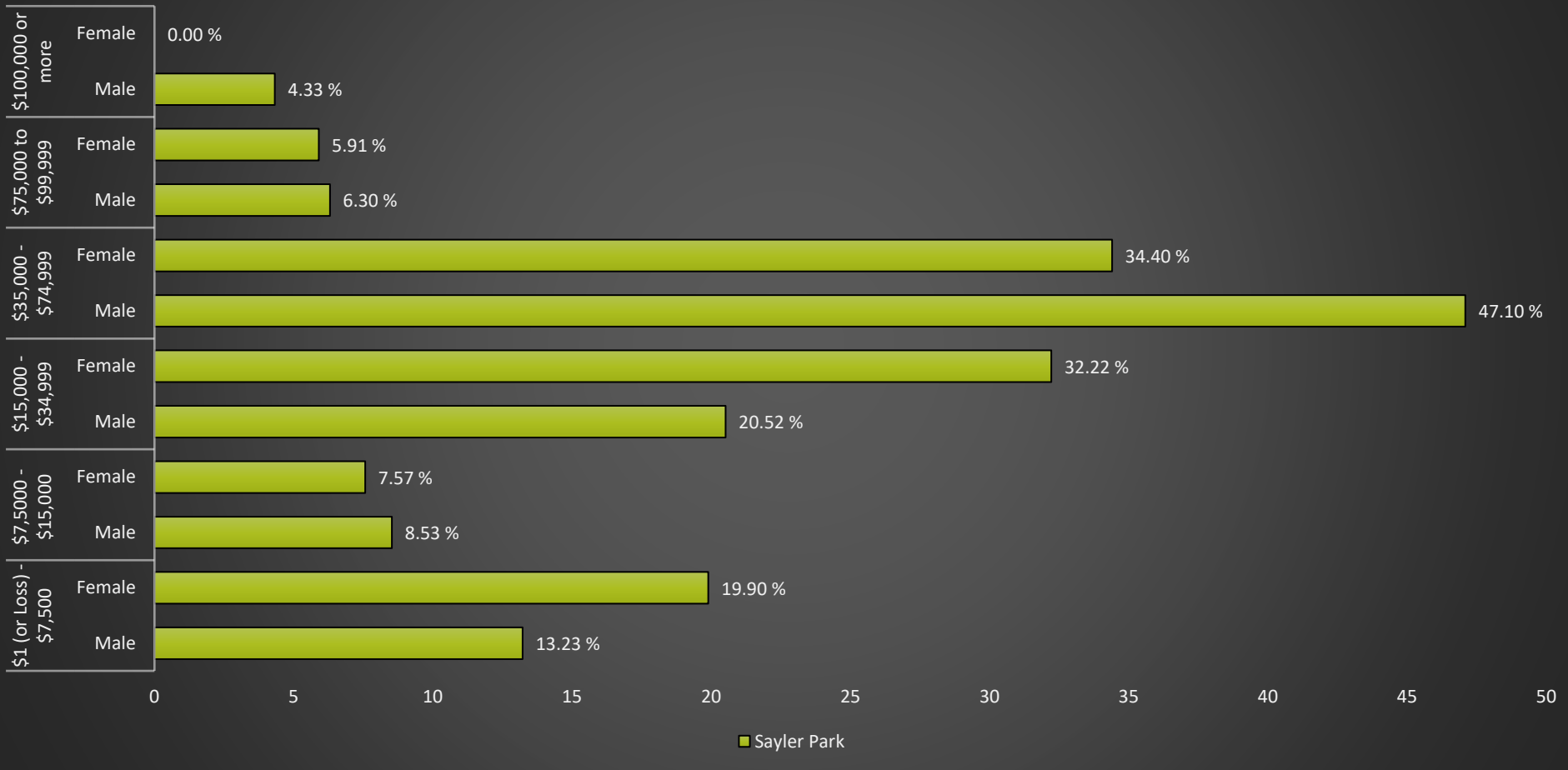
Sayler Park has an educational attainment index of 25. Of Sayler Park's residents, 17.9% live in poverty (ranked 15th) and 15.4% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 18th). Sayler Park ranks 5th in percentage of renter occupied housing (37.3%), and 21.6% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs (ranked 33rd). The neighborhood ranks 8th in vehicle access with only 4.1% of residents lacking a vehicle.



Sayler Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Sayler Park: Annual Income by Gender



Sayler Park Notable Indicators

| <i>Proximity to Water Pollution Sources</i> | <i>Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities</i> | <i>Cancer Prevalence</i> |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Extreme | Moderate | 6.7% (Ranked 41st lowest) |

Sayler Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,855 |
| Persons over 65 | 36 | 15.8% | 450 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 24 | 22.6% | 644 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 44 | 3.7% | 107 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 3.2% | 91 |
| white | - | 93.4% | 2,667 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 3.4% | 97 |
| Latinx | - | 6.0% | 170 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 3 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 27 | 72.8 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 13 | 9.9% | 283 |
| Cancer | 41 | 6.7% | 190 |
| Diabetes | 18 | 12.1% | 346 |
| High Blood Pressure | 18 | 32.4% | 925 |
| Heart Disease | 27 | 8.0% | 228 |
| Kidney Disease | 18 | 2.9% | 82 |
| Obesity | 13 | 32.9% | 939 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 14 | 9.9% | 283 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 10 | 1.4% | 41 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 32 | 15.9% | 455 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 16 | 32.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 30 | 51.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 19 | 17.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 9 | 20% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 6 | 0.07 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable to Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 28 | 36.7% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 5 | 42.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,407 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 10 | 3.0% |

Sayler Park

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 15 | 17.9% | 511 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 18 | 15.4% | 180 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 27.3% | - |
| Some College | - | 13.7% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 16.1% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 25 | 0.41 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 5 | 37.3% | 436 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 11 | 19.0% | 222 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 14 | 9.5% | 111 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 33 | 21.6% | 158 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 25 | 4.1% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 8 | 4.1% | 116 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Moderate | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | 24 | 63.54% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 9.43 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 45.75 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.65 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Sayler Park Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Greater Cincinnati Port Authority |
| Community Plans | Sayler Park Plan (Ongoing) |

South Cumminsville & Millvale

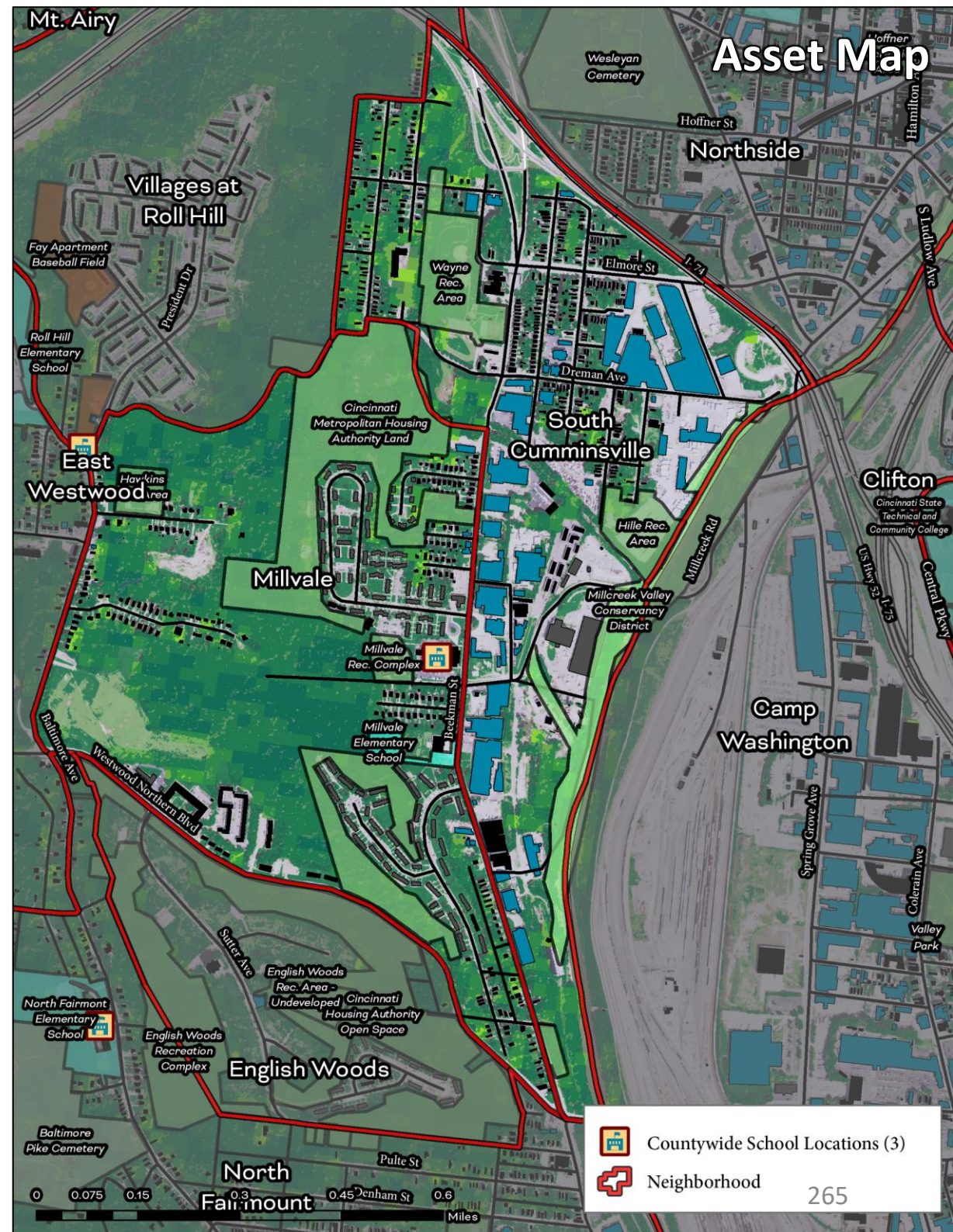
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

South Cumminsville / Millvale is a predominantly Black neighborhood (93.3%) with a population of 2,841 residents. The neighborhood has had two community councils (South Cumminsville Community Council and Millvale Community Council) and is a part of the Working Neighborhoods community development corporation. South Cumminsville / Millvale's most recent community plan is the South Cumminsville On the Move Plan (ongoing).

Of South Cumminsville / Millvale residents, 42.1% are age 17 and under (ranked 46th out of neighborhoods assessed). Life expectancy is 71.6 years (ranked 35th). There is high disease prevalence, including asthma (17.9% of residents, ranked 48th), Diabetes (23.9%, ranked 47th), high blood pressure (49.2%, ranked 45th), kidney disease (5.4%, ranked 48th), and obesity (57%, ranked 48th). Of South Cumminsville / Millvale residents, 22.4% lack health insurance (ranked 47th), 5.1% have independent living difficulties (ranked 45th), and 14.3% of residents live with a disability (ranked 30th).

There are differences in tree canopy coverage, land surface, and heat island exposure between South Cumminsville and Millvale. Millvale ranks 10th in tree canopy coverage (35.5%), 5th in greenness of land surfaces (75.7%), and 13th in heat island exposure (0.19 heat index). South Cumminsville ranks 39th highest tree canopy coverage (9.2%), 37th in greenness of land surface (41.6), and 37th in heat island exposure (1.00 heat index). Millvale residents face moderate to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, including extreme proximity to water pollution sources and PM2.5 levels in the air as well as high cancer and respiratory disease risk from air pollution. South Cumminsville residents face high to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards including extreme traffic exposure, proximity to water pollution sources, and PM2.5 levels in the air. South Cumminsville residents also face very high potential exposure to lead paint as well as very high diesel particulates in the air and proximity to potentially toxic industrial activity.

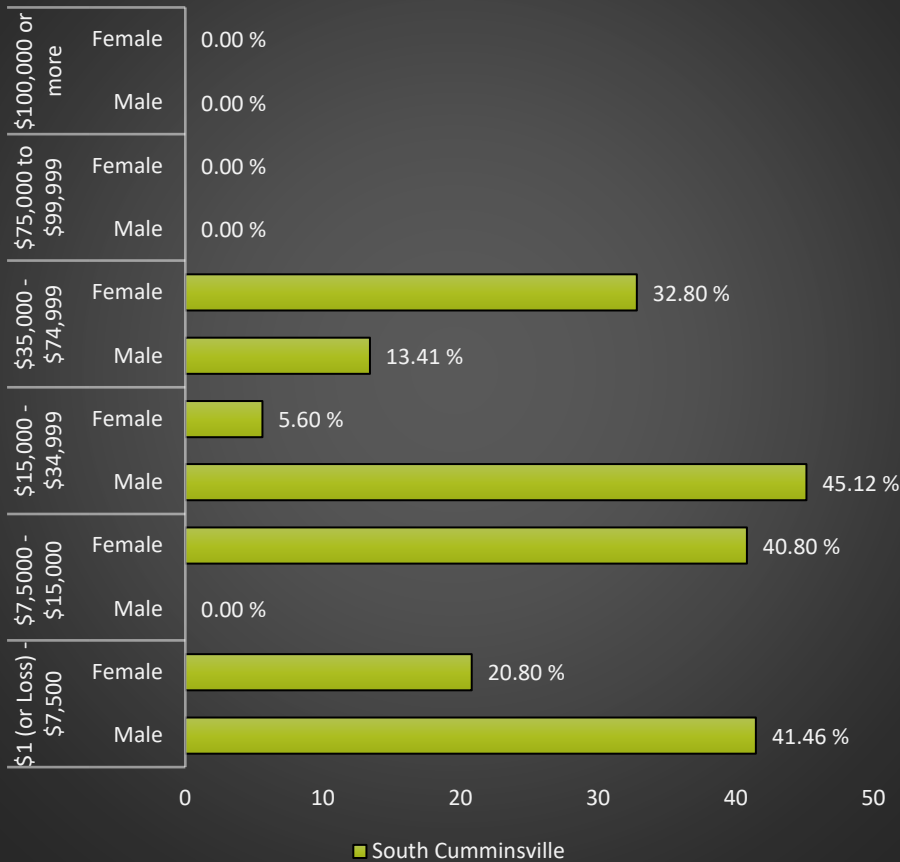
South Cumminsville / Millvale has an educational attainment of 44. Of South Cumminsville / Millvale residents, 60.3% live in poverty (ranked 45th) and 53.4% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 44th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (77.6%), and 41% of renters spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs (ranked 41st). The average energy cost is 10.2% of residents' income in Millvale (ranked 49th) and 5.2% of residents' income in South Cumminsville (ranked 31st). South Cumminsville / Millvale ranks 48th in vehicle access and 24% of residents lack a vehicle.



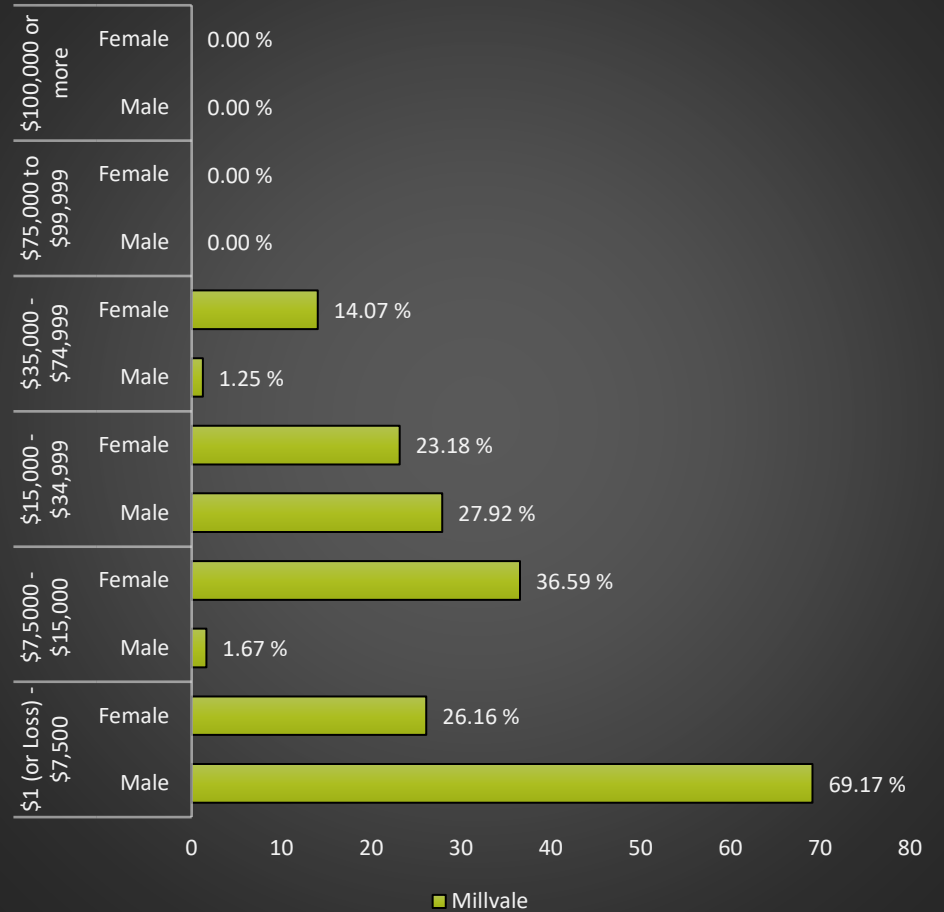
South Cumminsville

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

South Cumminsville: Annual Income by Gender



Millvale: Annual Income by Gender



South Cumminsville & Millvale Notable Indicators

| Persons 17 and under | Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | PM2.5 Levels in Air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 42.1% (Ranked 46th lowest) | Extreme | Extreme |

South Cumminsville & Millvale

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Population | - | - | 2,841 |
| Persons over 65 | 8 | 6.4% | 183 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 46 | 42.1% | 1,197 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 34 | 2.1% | 60 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 92.3% | 2,623 |
| white | - | 7.9% | 224 |
| Asian | - | 0.1% | 2 |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 0.0% | - |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | - | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 35 | 71.6 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 48 | 17.9% | 509 |
| Cancer | 12 | 5.0% | 141 |
| Diabetes | 47 | 23.9% | 678 |
| Heart Disease | 38 | 10.4% | 294 |
| High Blood Pressure | 45 | 49.2% | 1,398 |
| Kidney Disease | 48 | 5.4% | 154 |
| Obesity | 48 | 57.0% | 1,619 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 47 | 22.4% | 637 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 45 | 5.1% | 144 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 30 | 14.3% | 406 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|---|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Millvale | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 10 | 35.5% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 5 | 75.7% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 23 | 15.7% |
| Impervious Surface | 12 | 24% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 13 | 0.19 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 19 | 81.0% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 668 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 46 | 35.3% |
| South Cumminsville | | |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 39 | 9.2% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 37 | 41.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 34 | 10.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 41 | 58% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 37 | 1.00 |
| Walkability | NA | Above Average |
| Percent of Persons w/ Low Income and Low Access to Food | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | NA | Excellent |

South Cumminsville & Millvale

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 45 | 60.3% | 1,713 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 44 | 53.4% | 612 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 12.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 16.2% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.5% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 2.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 2.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 44 | 0.24 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 41 | 77.6% | 889 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 41 | 41.0% | 470 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 39 | 23.2% | 266 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 29 | 20.6% | 53 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) - Millvale | 49 | 10.2% | - |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) - South Cumminsville | 31 | 5.2% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 48 | 24.0% | 678 |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | South Cumminsville Community Council; Millvale CC INACTIVE |
| Community Development Corporations | Working in Neighborhoods |
| Community Plans | South Cumminsville On the Move Plan (Ongoing); I-75 Corridor - Revive Cincinnati: Lower Mill Creek Valley (2011); South Cumminsville Community Improvement Plan (2000) |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Millvale | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | 3 | 26.24% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.82 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.62 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.02 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |
| South Cumminsville | | |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 80.22% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Extreme | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.82 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.61 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Very High | 1.02 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

South Fairmount

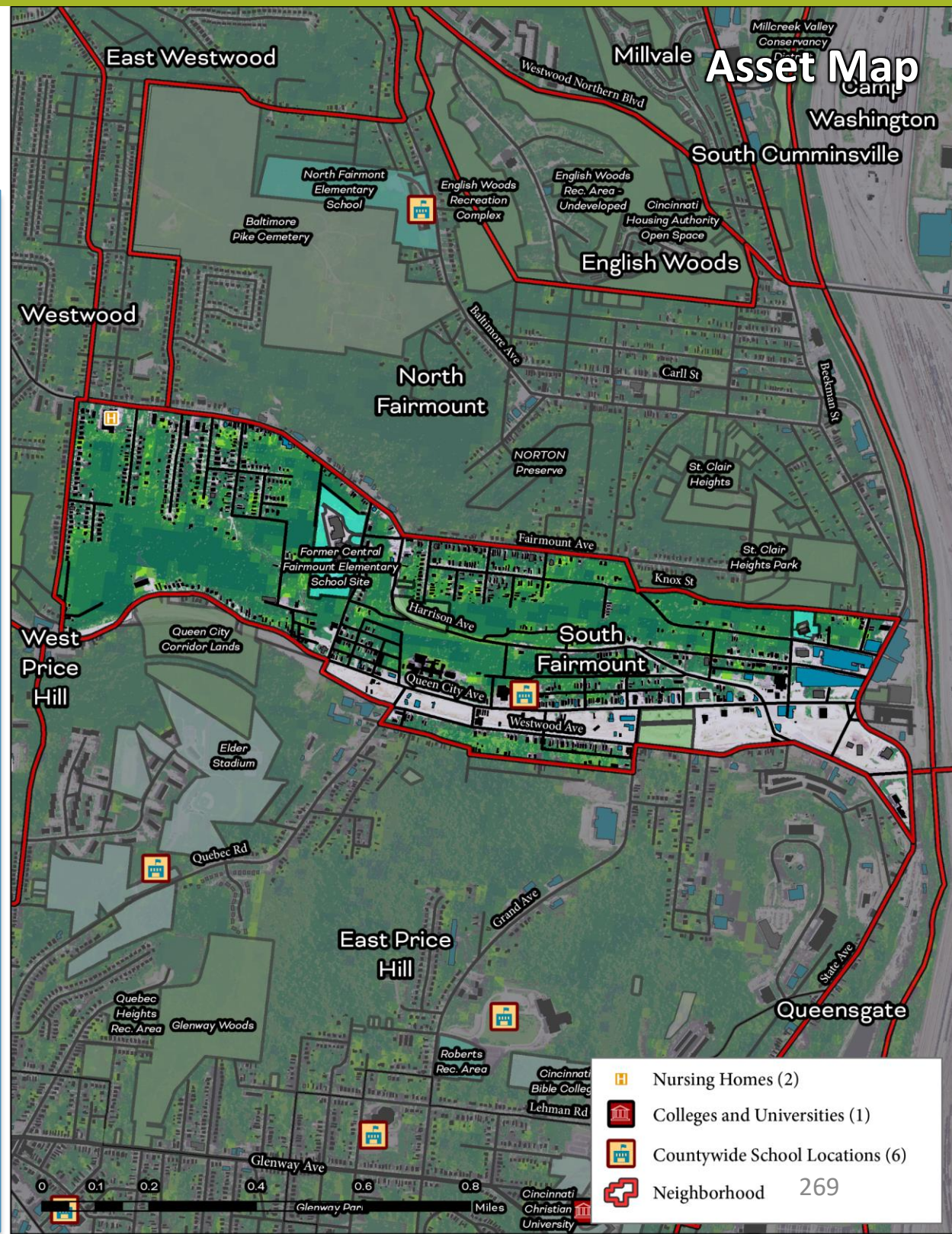
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

South Fairmount is a predominantly Black neighborhood (50.6% Black, 35.9% White) with a population of 2,131 residents. The neighborhood has a community council (South Fairmount Community Council) and is a part of the Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority community development corporation. South Fairmount's most recent community plan is the Cincinnati Choice Neighborhoods Transformation Plan (2014).

Life expectancy in South Fairmount is 66.1 years (ranked 46th of neighborhoods assessed). There is high disease prevalence, including asthma (15.2% of residents, ranked 44th), Cancer (6%, ranked 33rd), Diabetes (22.1%, ranked 41st), high blood pressure (46.7%, ranked 40th), kidney disease (4.8%, ranked 41st), and obesity (52.2%, ranked 46th). Of South Fairmount residents, 19.2% lack health insurance (ranked 47th), 5.1% have independent living difficulties (ranked 43rd), and 22.8% of residents live with a disability (ranked 48th).

South Fairmount ranks 18th in tree canopy coverage (30.4%), and 14th in heat island exposure (0.27 heat index). The neighborhood ranks 43rd in land in parks and greenspaces (5.4%). South Fairmount residents face low to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, including extreme potential lead paint exposure, very high proximity to water pollution sources, high diesel particulate and PM2.5 levels in the air, high respiratory disease risk from air pollution, and high proximity to potentially toxic industrial activity.

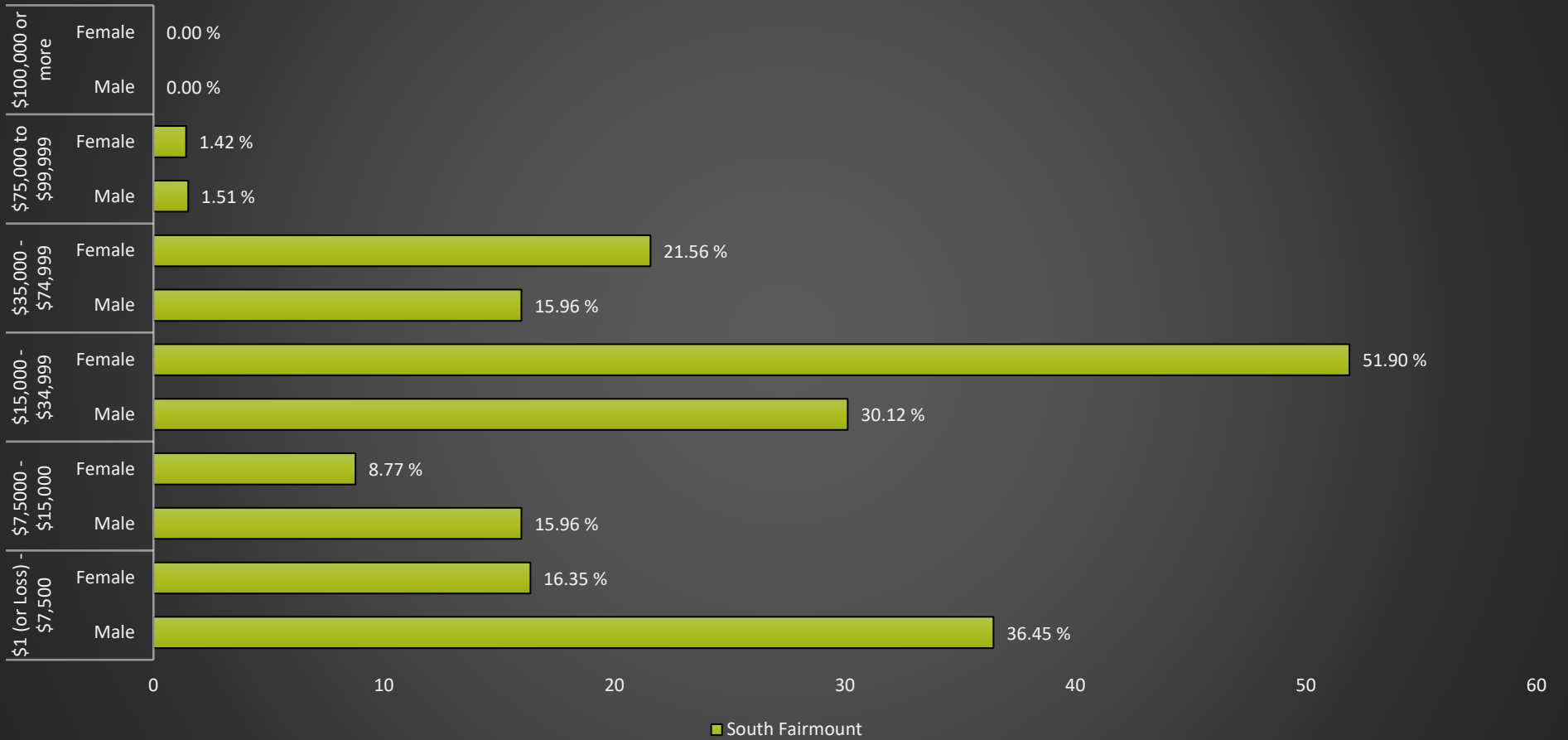
South Fairmount has an educational attainment index of 35. Of South Fairmount residents, 49.6% live in poverty (ranked 42nd) and 45.1% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 41st). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (71.8%). The average energy cost in South Fairmount is 6.8% of residents' income (ranked 42nd). South Fairmount ranks 38th in vehicle access and 15% of residents lack a vehicle.



South Fairmount

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

South Fairmount: Annual Income by Gender



South Fairmount Notable Indicators

| Life Expectancy | Persons Living w/ Disability | PM2.5 and Diesel Particulate Levels in Air, Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity, and Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 66.1 years (Ranked 46th highest) | 22.8% (Ranked 48th lowest) | High |

South Fairmount

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,131 |
| Persons over 65 | 16 | 9.8% | 208 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 37 | 27.3% | 582 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 48 | 7.5% | 160 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 50.6% | 1,079 |
| white | - | 35.9% | 766 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 13.4% | 286 |
| Latinx | - | 0.7% | 14 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 2 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 46 | 66.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 44 | 15.2% | 325 |
| Cancer | 33 | 6.0% | 128 |
| Diabetes | 41 | 22.1% | 471 |
| High Blood Pressure | 40 | 46.7% | 995 |
| Heart Disease | 46 | 11.3% | 242 |
| Kidney Disease | 41 | 4.8% | 102 |
| Obesity | 46 | 52.2% | 1,113 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 43 | 19.2% | 410 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 37 | 4.1% | 88 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 48 | 22.8% | 485 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 18 | 30.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 22 | 56.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 42 | 5.4% |
| Impervious Surface | 28 | 37% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 14 | 0.27 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 33 | 50.6% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 21 | 83.1% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 557 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 30 | 10.6% |

South Fairmount

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 42 | 49.6% | 1,058 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 41 | 45.1% | 386 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 12.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.4% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.4% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.8% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 7.4% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 35 | 0.32 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 33 | 71.8% | 614 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 24 | 27.7% | 237 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 29 | 15.4% | 132 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 13 | 15.4% | 37 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 42 | 6.8% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 38 | 15.0% | 320 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 87.77% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | High | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.75 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.48 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | High | 0.99 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | High | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | South Fairmount Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority |
| Community Plans | Cincinnati Choice Neighborhoods Transformation Plan (2014); Lick Run Master Plan (2012) |

Spring Grove Village

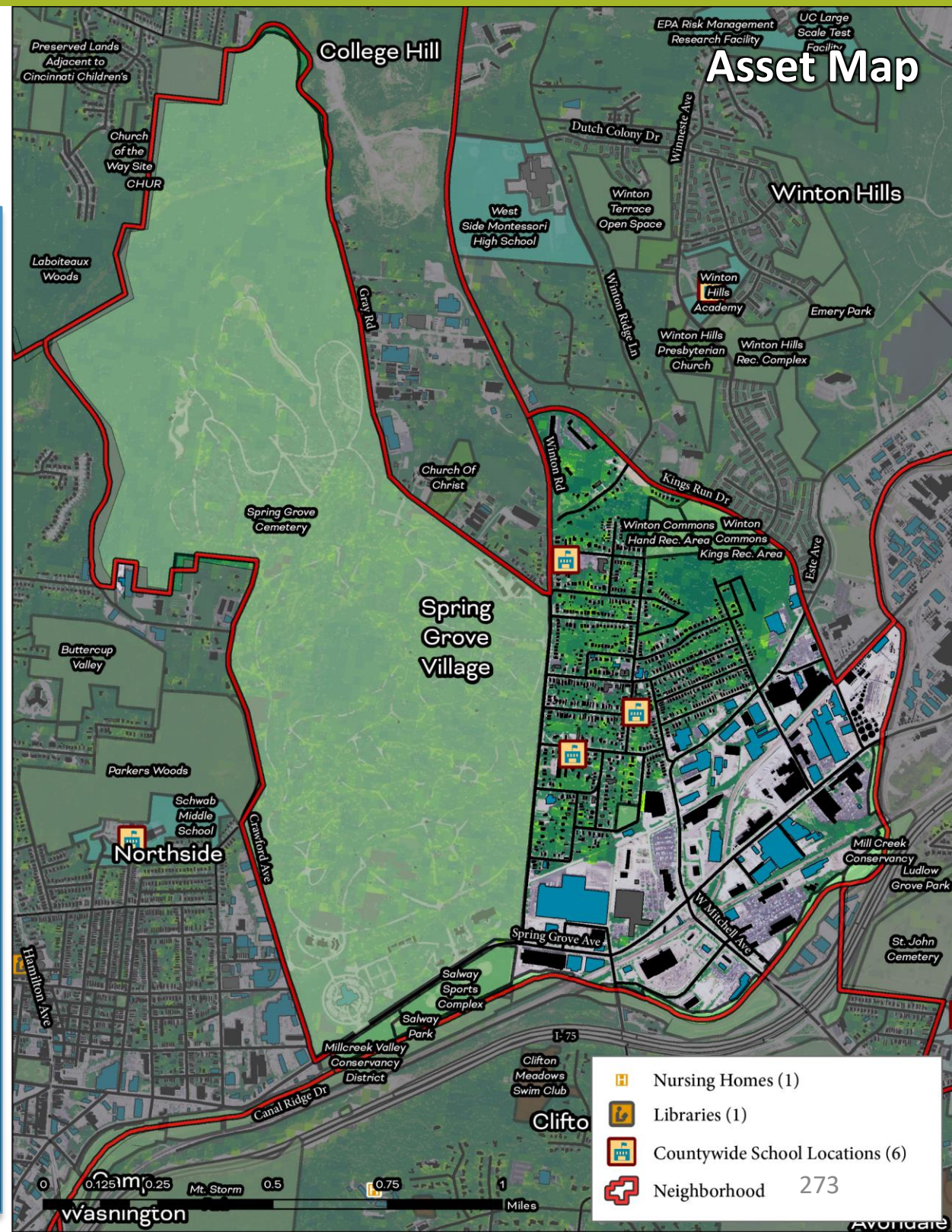
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Spring Grove Village is a mixed-race neighborhood (53.8% Black, 41.8% White) with a population of 1,992 residents. The neighborhood has a community council (Spring Grove Village Community Council) and is a part of the Village Development Corporation. Spring Grove Village's most recent community plan is the SGV 2.0 Spring Grove Village Neighborhood Plan (ongoing).

Life expectancy in Spring Grove Village is 75.7 years (ranked 16th out of neighborhoods assessed). There is low to moderate disease prevalence. Spring Grove Village ranks 24th in diabetes and obesity (14.2% and 38.9% of residents, respectively). Of Spring Grove Village residents, 12.1% lack health insurance (ranked 23rd), 2.7% have independent living difficulties (ranked 21st), and 14.1% of residents live with a disability (ranked 26th).

Spring Grove Village ranks 14th in tree canopy coverage (32.5%), 10th in greenness of land surface (66.9%), and 3rd in percent land in parks and greenspaces (71.3%). Spring Grove Village ranks 31st in heat island exposure, with a heat index of 0.69. Residents face mostly moderate to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, including extreme potential lead paint exposure, PM2.5 Levels in Air, proximity to potentially toxic industrial sites, and proximity to hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. Spring Grove Village also has very high exposure to water pollution sources and superfund sites.

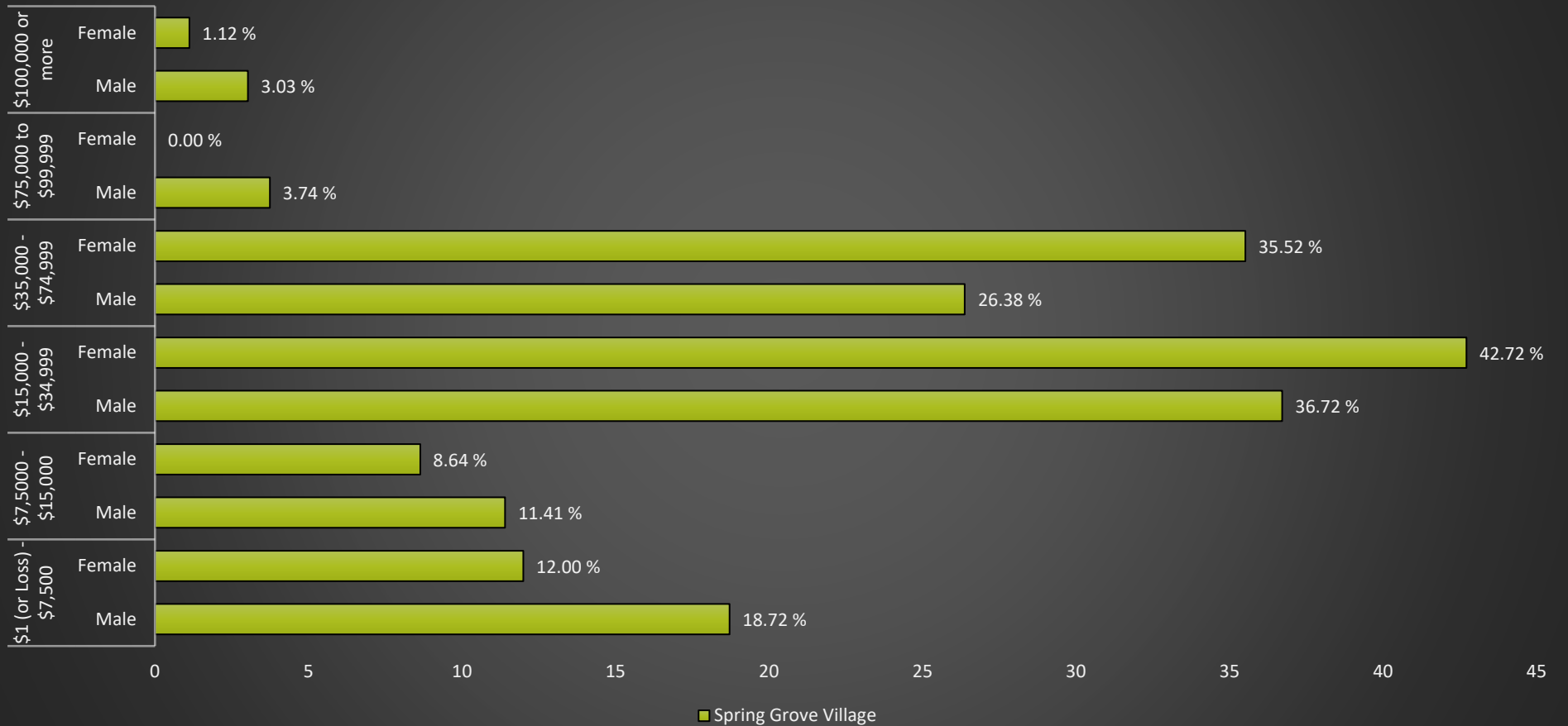
Spring Grove Village has an educational attainment of 26. Of Spring Grove Village Residents, 16.7% live in poverty (ranked 13th) and 18% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 22nd). Over half of housing units are renter-occupied (54.4%). Spring Grove Village is 17th in vehicle access and 6.7% of residents lack a vehicle.



Spring Grove Village

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Spring Grove Village: Annual Income by Gender



Spring Grove Village Notable Indicators

| <i>Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces</i> | <i>Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity and Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities</i> | <i>Proximity to Water Pollution Sources and Superfund Sites</i> |
|--|---|---|
| 71.3% (Ranked 3rd highest) | Extreme | Very High |

Spring Grove Village

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 1,992 |
| Persons over 65 | 23 | 12.0% | 239 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 30 | 24.1% | 481 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 45 | 4.0% | 80 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 53.8% | 1,071 |
| white | - | 41.8% | 832 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 4.5% | 89 |
| Latinx | - | 6.6% | 131 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 39 | 1.8% | 36 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 16 | 75.7 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 22 | 11.1% | 222 |
| Cancer | 22 | 5.5% | 110 |
| Diabetes | 24 | 14.2% | 283 |
| High Blood Pressure | 23 | 36.0% | 717 |
| Heart Disease | 22 | 7.0% | 140 |
| Kidney Disease | 21 | 3.2% | 63 |
| Obesity | 24 | 38.9% | 774 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 23 | 12.1% | 242 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 21 | 2.7% | 53 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 26 | 14.1% | 281 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 14 | 32.5% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 10 | 66.9% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 3 | 71.3% |
| Impervious Surface | 19 | 29% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 31 | 0.69 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 42 | 268.0% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 971 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 13 | 4.4% |

Spring Grove Village

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 13 | 16.7% | 333 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 22 | 18.0% | 155 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 10.2% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.9% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.5% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 15.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 26 | 0.40 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 16 | 54.4% | 469 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 25 | 27.8% | 240 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 12 | 9.4% | 81 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 25 | 18.3% | 72 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 24 | 4.1% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 17 | 6.7% | 133 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Extreme | 83.69% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.84 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.77 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.80 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Very High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Extreme | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Spring Grove Village Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Village Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | SGV 2.0 Spring Grove Village Neighborhood Plan (Ongoing) |

Villages at Roll Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Villages at Roll Hill is a predominantly Black neighborhood (86.6%) with a population of 2,289 residents. The neighborhood does not have an active community council and is not a part of a community development corporation. There are no completed or ongoing community plans to date.

Persons aged 17 and under make up over half of the Villages at Roll Hill population (54.8%, ranked 48th out of neighborhoods assessed). Life expectancy is 73.3 years (ranked 25th). The neighborhood ranks 3rd in cancer prevalence (2.5% of residents), though it ranks 45th in asthma (15.5%) when compared to other neighborhoods. Of Villages at Roll Hill residents, 21.3% lack health insurance (ranked 45th).

Villages at Roll Hill ranks 12th in tree canopy coverage (33.8%) and 8th in greenness of land surface (69.5%). Parks and greenspaces make up 5.8% of land coverage (ranked 39th). Villages at Roll Hill ranks 18th in heat island exposure, with a heat index of 0.31. Residents face mostly moderate to very high exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, including extreme PM2.5 Levels in Air, very high traffic exposure and proximity to water pollution sources, high ozone concentration, and high proximity to superfund sites.

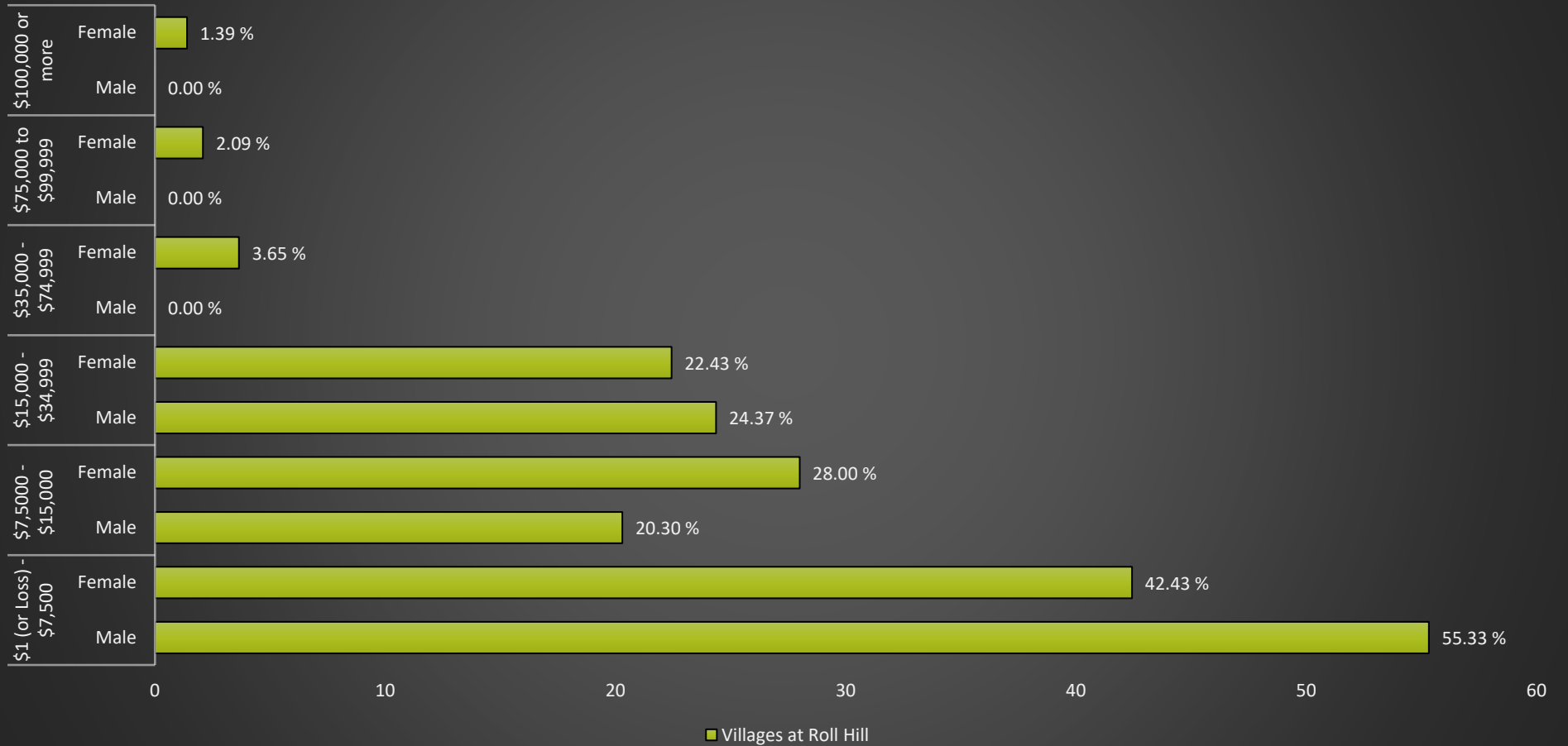
Villages at Roll Hill has an educational attainment index of 48. Of its residents, 74.7% live in poverty (ranked 48th) and 75.6% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 46th). One hundred percent of housing units are renter-occupied (ranked 48th), and 54.1% of renters spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. The average energy cost is 11.5% of residents' income (ranked 50th). Villages at Roll Hill ranks 41st in vehicle access and 18.1% of residents lack a vehicle.



Villages at Roll Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Villages at Roll Hill: Annual Income by Gender



Villages at Roll Hill Notable Indicators

| Asthma Prevalence | PM2.5 Levels in Air, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Persons Living in Poverty |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 15.5% (Ranked 45th lowest) | Extreme | 74.7% (Ranked 48th lowest) |

Villages at Roll Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 2,289 |
| Persons over 65 | 1 | 1.1% | 25 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 48 | 54.8% | 1,254 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 36 | 2.4% | 54 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 86.6% | 1,982 |
| white | - | 4.7% | 108 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 8.7% | 199 |
| Latinx | - | 4.3% | 99 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 36 | 1.4% | 32 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 25 | 73.3 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 45 | 15.5% | 355 |
| Cancer | 3 | 2.5% | 58 |
| Diabetes | 23 | 13.8% | 316 |
| High Blood Pressure | 12 | 30.2% | 692 |
| Heart Disease | 12 | 5.8% | 132 |
| Kidney Disease | 25 | 3.4% | 77 |
| Obesity | 28 | 41.0% | 939 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 45 | 21.3% | 489 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 14 | 1.9% | 43 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 8 | 8.7% | 200 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|----------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 12 | 33.8% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 8 | 69.5% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 39 | 5.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 18 | 28% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 18 | 0.31 |
| Walkability | - | Least Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 5 | 1.5% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 1 | 21.2% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 537 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 44 | 25.5% |

Villages at Roll Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

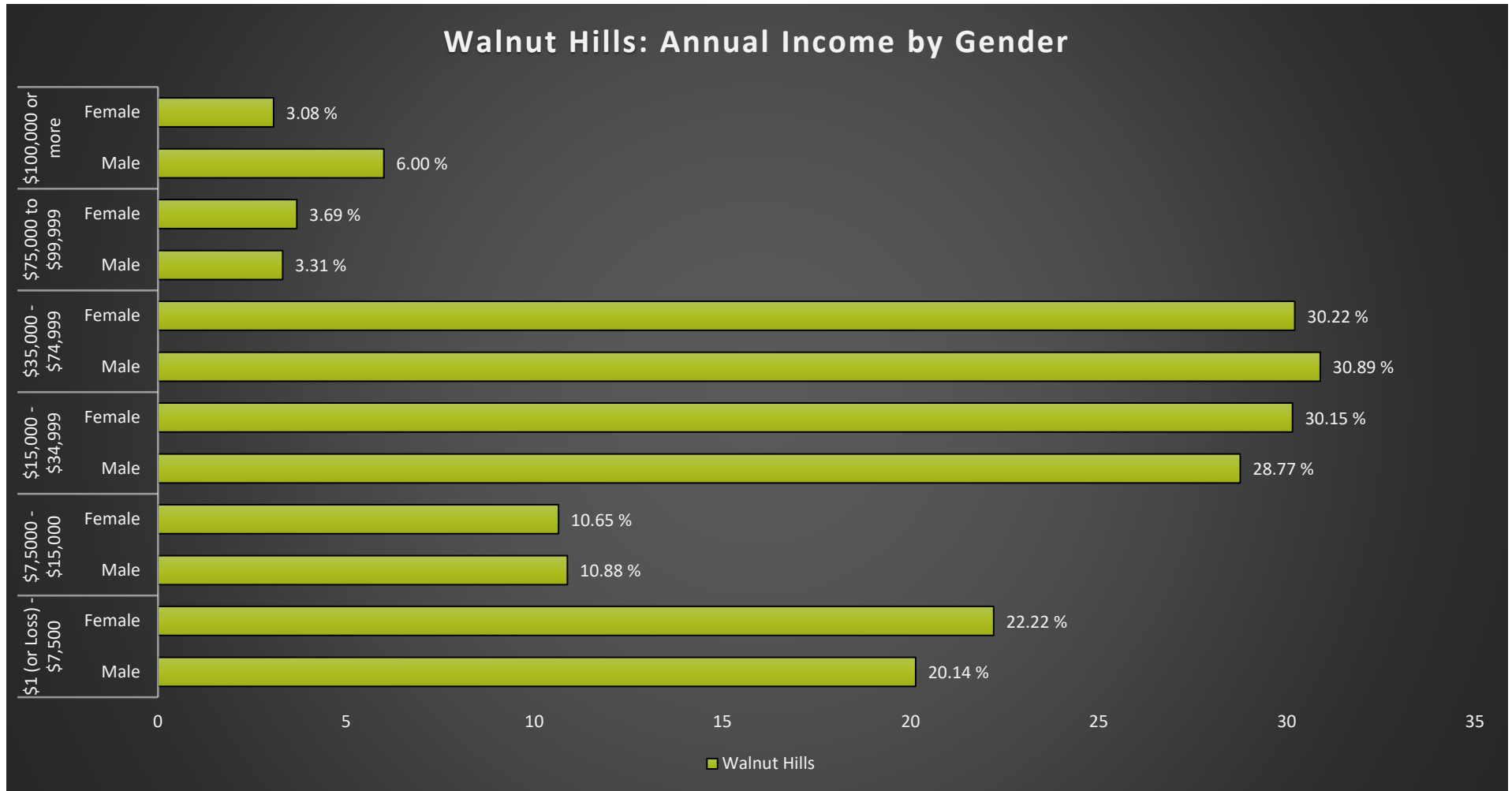
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 48 | 74.7% | 1,709 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 46 | 75.6% | 640 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 3.7% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 10.1% | - |
| Some College | - | 12.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 0.7% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 0.4% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 48 | 0.13 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 48 | 100% | 847 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 47 | 54.1% | 458 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 46 | 32.8% | 278 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 1 | 0.0% | - |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 50 | 11.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 41 | 18.1% | 414 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Very High | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 40.70% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.82 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | High | 46.62 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.77 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Moderate | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Inactive |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | NA |

Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Walnut Hills Notable Indicators | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces</i> | <i>Life Expectancy</i> | <i>Cancer and Respiratory Risk from Air Pollution</i> |
| 21.2% (Ranked 10th highest) | 69.4 years (Ranked 41st highest) | Extreme |

Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 6,275 |
| Persons over 65 | 31 | 14.6% | 918 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 15 | 18.8% | 1,181 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 25 | 1.4% | 88 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 67.0% | 4,203 |
| white | - | 24.2% | 1,520 |
| Asian | - | 1.4% | 87 |
| Other | - | 7.4% | 465 |
| Latinx | - | 2.8% | 174 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 33 | 1.3% | 80 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 41 | 69.4 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 39 | 14.1% | 884 |
| Cancer | 25 | 5.7% | 358 |
| Diabetes | 44 | 23.5% | 1,472 |
| High Blood Pressure | 43 | 47.9% | 3,003 |
| Heart Disease | 44 | 10.8% | 679 |
| Kidney Disease | 47 | 5.2% | 329 |
| Obesity | 40 | 48.7% | 3,055 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 37 | 17.5% | 1,095 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 48 | 5.7% | 355 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 45 | 20.7% | 1,298 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 36 | 13.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 39 | 39.8% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 10 | 21.2% |
| Impervious Surface | 39 | 50% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 33 | 0.76 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 29 | 43.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 41 | 221.6% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,394 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 37 | 13.2% |

Walnut Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

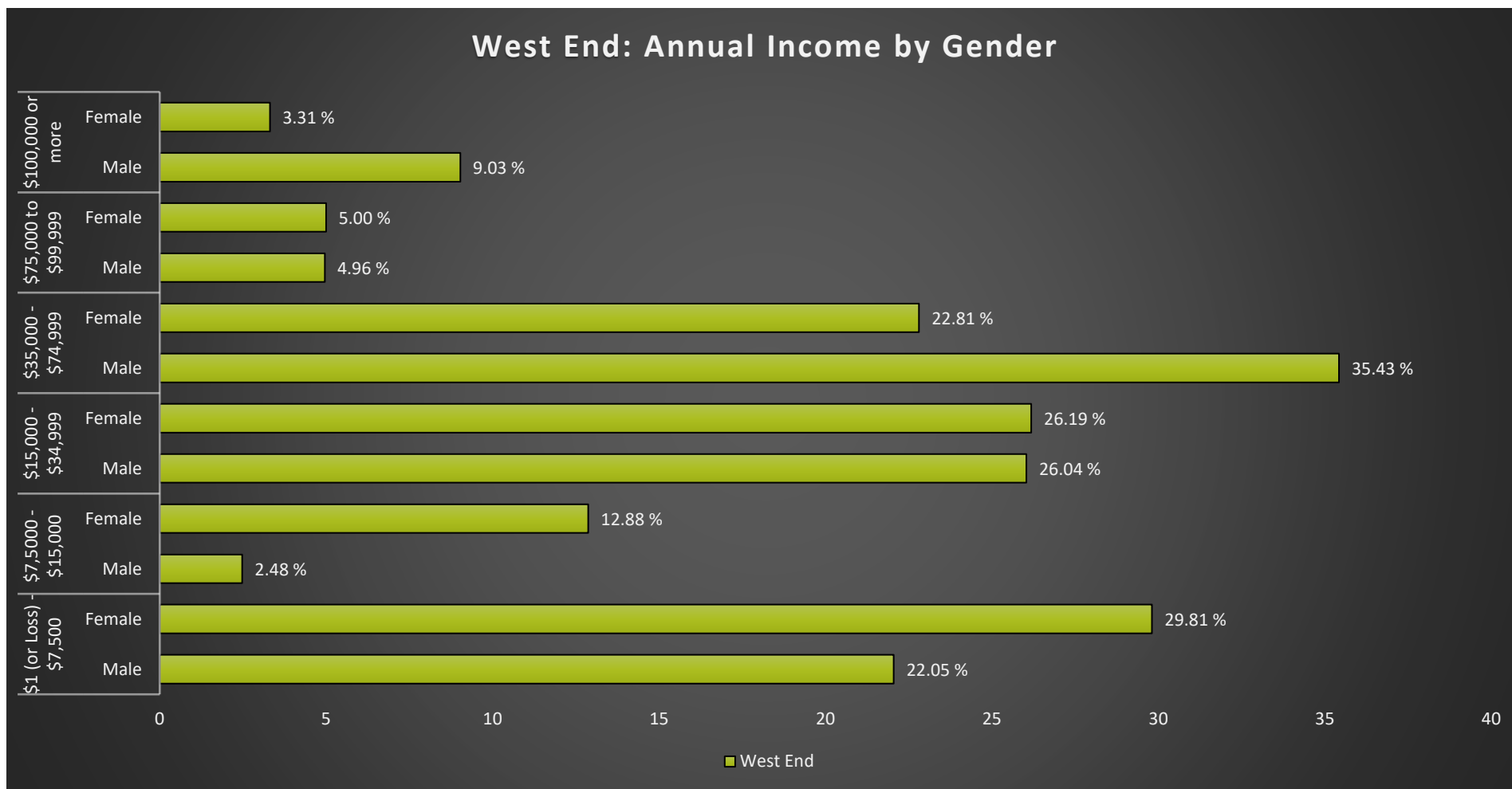
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 37 | 41.4% | 2,599 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 40 | 41.2% | 1,438 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 12.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 20.8% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.3% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.9% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 20.5% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 19 | 0.45 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 39 | 76.4% | 2,666 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 38 | 38.7% | 1,352 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 37 | 20.3% | 707 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 26 | 19.1% | 158 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 43 | 7.2% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 46 | 23.6% | 1,479 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | High | 67.70% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Moderate | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.72 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Very High | 46.73 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.26 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | High | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Walnut Hills Area Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Walnut Hills Redevelopment Foundation, Inc. |
| Community Plans | Walnut Hills Reinvestment Plan (2017) |

West End

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



West End Notable Indicators

| <i>Tree Canopy Coverage</i> | <i>Heat Island Exposure</i> | <i>Greenness of Land Surface</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.4% (Ranked 49th highest) | 2.16 heat index (Ranked 49th lowest) | 17.6% (Ranked 45th highest) |

West End

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,658 |
| Persons over 65 | 28 | 12.8% | 723 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 40 | 28.1% | 1,589 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 24 | 1.3% | 72 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 81.4% | 4,605 |
| white | - | 20.3% | 1,150 |
| Asian | - | 0.5% | 29 |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 1.4% | 81 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 32 | 1.2% | 67 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 36 | 71.3 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 41 | 14.7% | 830 |
| Cancer | 16 | 5.2% | 294 |
| Diabetes | 42 | 22.3% | 1,260 |
| High Blood Pressure | 42 | 47.3% | 2,676 |
| Heart Disease | 35 | 9.3% | 526 |
| Kidney Disease | 40 | 4.8% | 270 |
| Obesity | 44 | 50.2% | 2,838 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 38 | 17.5% | 988 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 25 | 2.9% | 164 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 29 | 14.3% | 808 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 49 | 0.4% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 45 | 17.6% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 37 | 7.6% |
| Impervious Surface | 45 | 75% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 49 | 2.16 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average to Most Walkable |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 1 | 0.0% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 34 | 124.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 2,125 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 41 | 19.9% |

West End

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 41 | 48.8% | 2,763 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 38 | 39.8% | 1,188 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 9.8% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 24.0% | - |
| Some College | - | 16.9% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 3.8% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 14.6% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 27 | 0.39 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 42 | 82.3% | 2,457 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 36 | 35.9% | 1,070 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 36 | 19.9% | 593 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 32 | 21.4% | 113 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 40 | 6.3% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 47 | 23.8% | 1,348 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Extreme | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 55.60% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Very High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | High | 9.72 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Moderate | 46.53 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 1.30 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | West End Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | West End Neighborhood Development Corporation |
| Community Plans | West End Speaks Plan (Ongoing Updates; 2016 ver.); West End Housing Study (2019) |

West Price Hill

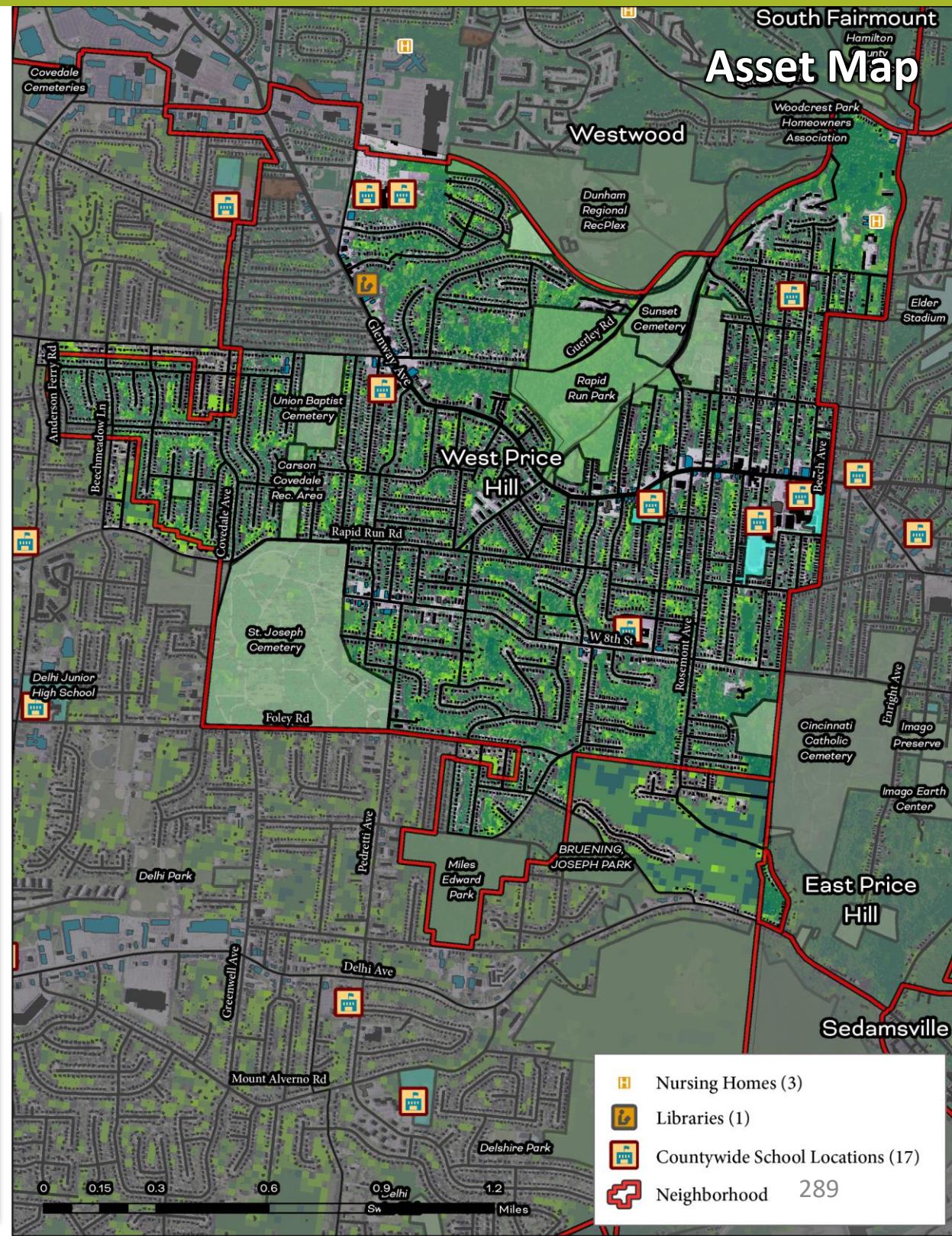
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

West Price Hill is a predominantly white neighborhood (61.5%) with 16,220 residents.

The life expectancy for West Price Hill residents is 71.7 (ranks 34th longest for all communities assessed). Disease prevalence is average for all of the communities assessed, including asthma (ranked 27th), cancer (ranked 29th), diabetes (ranked 21st), high blood pressure (ranked 21st), heart disease (ranked 25th), kidney disease (ranked 23rd), and obesity (ranked 25th).

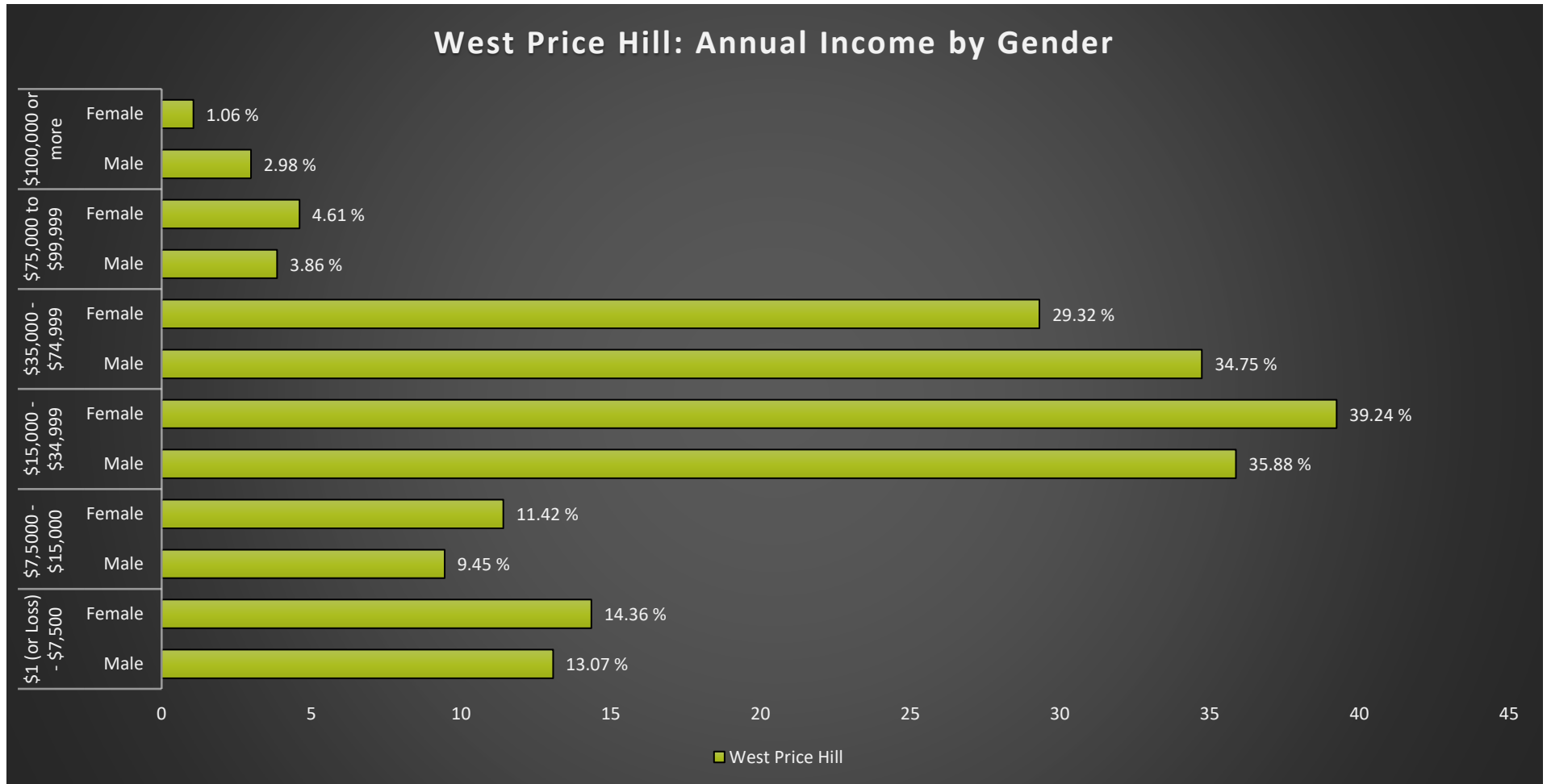
West Price Hill has around 17.1% tree canopy coverage (ranked 29th) and 48.5% of the community is vegetated (ranked 34th highest for all communities assessed). It has “moderate” levels of exposure to PM2.5 and diesel particulate matter and “low” exposure to Superfund sites, potentially toxic industrial sites, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

25.3% of the population is living in poverty (ranked 26th) and 25.3% of households receive SNAP benefits. 55.2% of residents rent their homes and 24.6% of residents are renters who spend more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities.



West Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| West Price Hill Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>% of Residents Living in Poverty</i> | <i>Average Life Expectancy</i> | <i>Exposure to Superfund Sites, Potentially Toxic Industrial Sites, and Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities</i> |
| 25.3% (ranked 26th highest for all communities assessed) | 71.7 (ranks 34th out of all communities assessed) | Low |

West Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 16,220 |
| Persons over 65 | 14 | 9.0% | 1,464 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 38 | 27.5% | 4,459 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 32 | 1.7% | 278 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 34.9% | 5,657 |
| white | - | 61.5% | 9,977 |
| Asian | - | 0.8% | 130 |
| Other | - | 2.8% | 456 |
| Latinx | - | 5.0% | 805 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 35 | 1.3% | 217 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 34 | 71.7 | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| Indicator | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 27 | 11.6% | 1,882 |
| Cancer | 29 | 5.8% | 942 |
| Diabetes | 21 | 13.4% | 2,169 |
| High Blood Pressure | 21 | 34.7% | 5,632 |
| Heart Disease | 25 | 7.9% | 1,277 |
| Kidney Disease | 23 | 3.2% | 514 |
| Obesity | 25 | 39.2% | 6,354 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 27 | 13.3% | 2,164 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 27 | 3.0% | 487 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 28 | 14.3% | 2,312 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 29 | 17.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 34 | 48.5% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 20 | 17.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 26 | 36% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 21 | 0.41 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 3 | 0.4% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Low |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 10 | 51.0% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 7,303 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 23 | 5.0% |

West Price Hill

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 26 | 25.3% | 4,111 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 28 | 25.3% | 1,788 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 7.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 23.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 12.9% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 6.0% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 14.9% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 29 | 0.38 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 17 | 55.2% | 3,904 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 21 | 24.6% | 1,738 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 21 | 11.1% | 783 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 14 | 15.8% | 703 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 27 | 4.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 22 | 7.4% | 1,199 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Very High | 75.10% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Low | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.67 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.22 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 0.74 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | West Price Hill Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Price Hill Will |
| Community Plans | Price Hill Plan (2015) |

Westwood

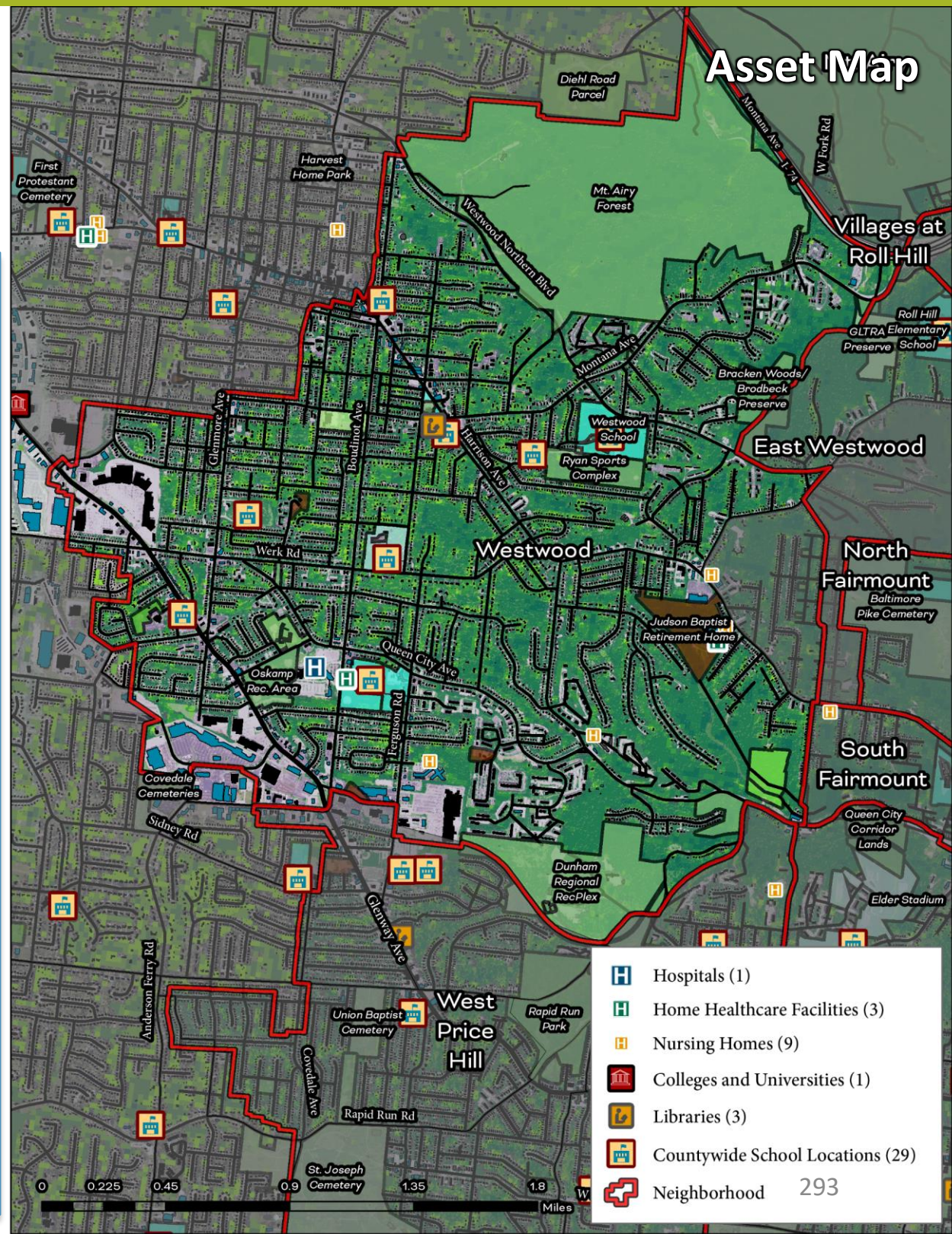
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Westwood is a predominantly Black neighborhood (57.4%) with a population of 31,353 residents. The neighborhood has a community council (Westwood Community Council) and a community development corporation (Westwood Community Redevelopment Corporation). Westwood's most recent community plan is the Westwood Community Plan (2010).

Life expectancy in Westwood is 73.3 years (ranked 24th compared to other neighborhoods assessed). Disease prevalence is relatively average, with asthma, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease and obesity all ranking between 21st and 26th relative to prevalence of these diseases in other neighborhoods. Of Westwood residents, 13.2% lack health insurance (ranked 25th) and 13.9% of residents live with disability (ranked 25th).

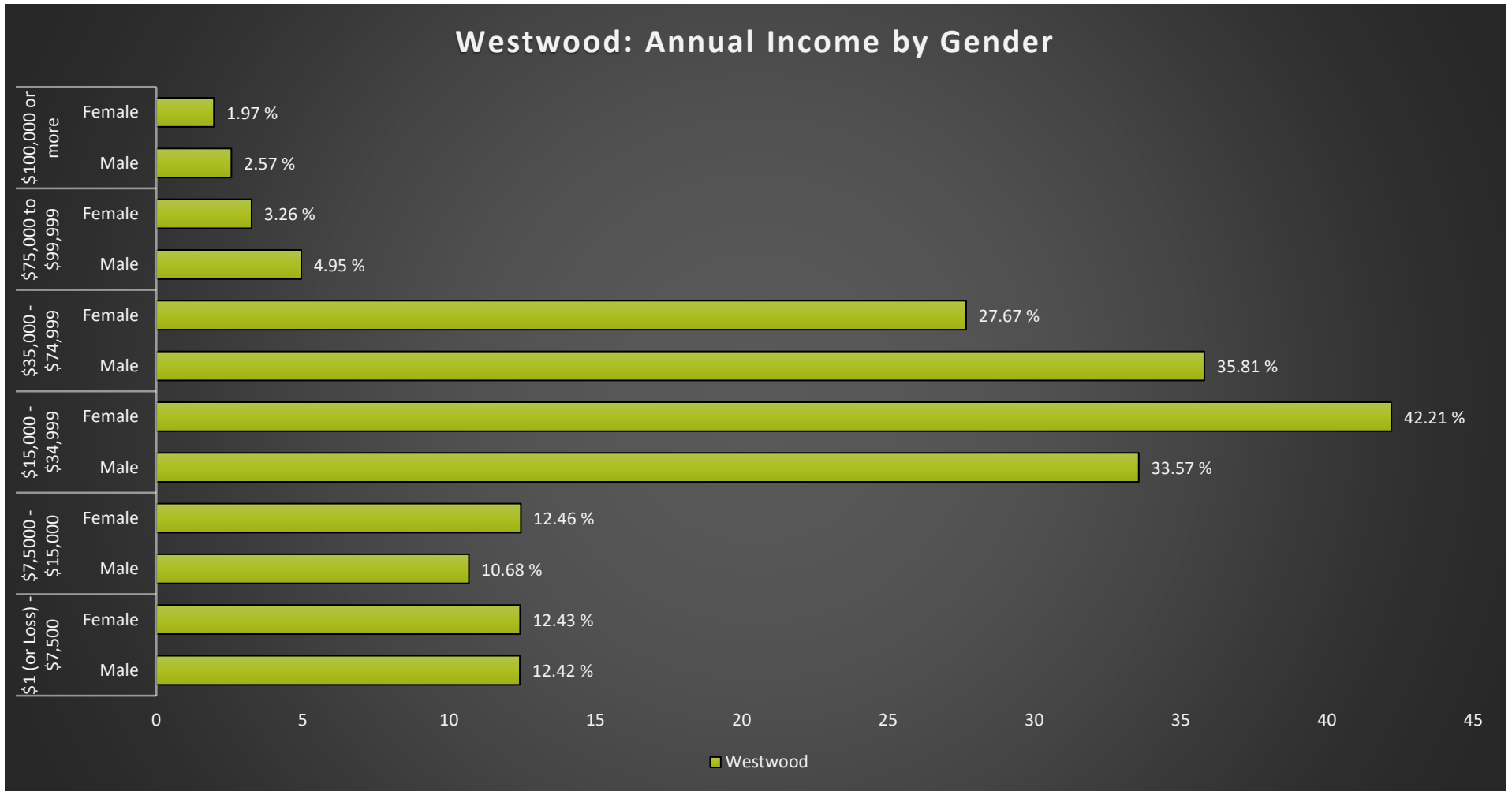
Westwood ranks 20th in tree canopy coverage (29.5%) and 15th in greenness of land surface (64%). Westwood also ranks 22nd in heat island exposure with a heat index of 0.45. The neighborhood ranks 35th in the percentage of land in parks and greenspaces (8%). Residents face mostly low exposure to built environmental hazards relative to the other neighborhoods, though potential lead paint exposure and PM2.5 levels in the air are moderate and proximity to water pollution sources is high.

Westwood has an educational attainment index of 30. Of its residents, 27% live in poverty (ranked 28th) and 23.7% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 26th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (68.13%, ranked 30th), and 31.1% of renters spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Westwood ranks 27th in vehicle access and 8.8% of residents lack a vehicle.



Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Westwood Notable Indicators | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces</i> | <i>Proximity to Water Pollution Sources</i> | <i>Cancer and Respiratory Disease risk from Air Pollution</i> |
| 8.0% (ranked 35th highest) | High | Low |

Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 31,353 |
| Persons over 65 | 18 | 9.9% | 3,119 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 34 | 26.3% | 8,249 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 42 | 2.8% | 887 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 57.4% | 17,991 |
| white | - | 35.9% | 11,254 |
| Asian | - | 0.7% | 212 |
| Other | - | 6.0% | 1,896 |
| Latinx | - | 2.9% | 902 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 46 | 4.8% | 1,515 |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 24 | 73.3 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 23 | 11.3% | 3,553 |
| Cancer | 21 | 5.4% | 1,679 |
| Diabetes | 26 | 14.4% | 4,527 |
| High Blood Pressure | 22 | 35.3% | 11,082 |
| Heart Disease | 23 | 7.6% | 2,387 |
| Kidney Disease | 24 | 3.3% | 1,031 |
| Obesity | 23 | 38.8% | 12,165 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 26 | 13.2% | 4,130 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 18 | 2.3% | 733 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 25 | 13.9% | 4,368 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 20 | 29.5% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 15 | 64.0% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 35 | 8.0% |
| Impervious Surface | 22 | 30% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 22 | 0.45 |
| Walkability | - | Below Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 12 | 4.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 12 | 56.8% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 14,605 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 29 | 9.9% |

Westwood

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 28 | 27.0% | 8,462 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 26 | 23.7% | 3,306 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 8.1% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 21.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 15.1% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 6.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 13.9% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 30 | 0.38 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 30 | 68.1% | 9,513 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 32 | 31.1% | 4,339 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 27 | 14.6% | 2,043 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 14 | 15.8% | 703 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 28 | 4.5% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 27 | 8.8% | 2,774 |

| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Moderate | 51.00% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Low | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Moderate | 9.71 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Low | 46.37 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.73 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Low | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Low | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Low | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Westwood Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | Westwood Community Redevelopment Corporation |
| Community Plans | Westwood Community Plan (2010) |

Winton Hills

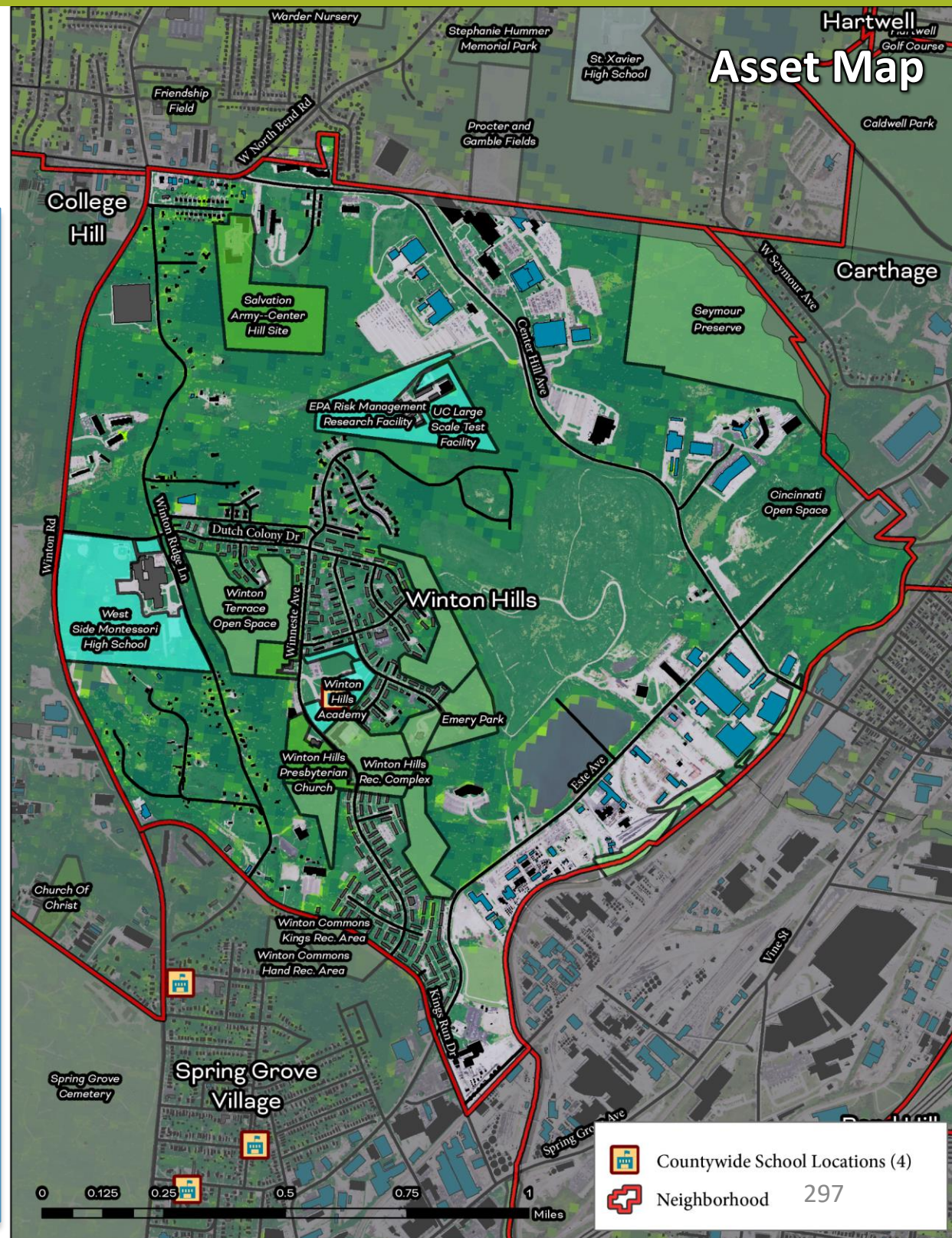
Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Winton Hills is a predominantly Black neighborhood (91.3%) with a population of 4,961 residents. The neighborhood has a community council (Winton Hills Community Council) and is not a part of a community development corporation. There are no completed or ongoing community plans to date.

Persons aged 17 and under make up 47.3% of Winton Hills' population (ranked 47th compared to other neighborhoods assessed). Life expectancy is 73.1 years (ranked 26th). Disease prevalence is relatively moderate including asthma (14.4%, ranked 40th), obesity (42.8%, ranked 31st lowest), and diabetes (16.8%, ranked 30th). Winton Hills has the 4th lowest cancer prevalence relative to other communities (3.9%). Of Winton Hills residents, 17.7% lack health insurance (ranked 39th), 5.2% of residents have independent living difficulties (ranked 46th), and 17.3% of residents live with disability (ranked 36th).

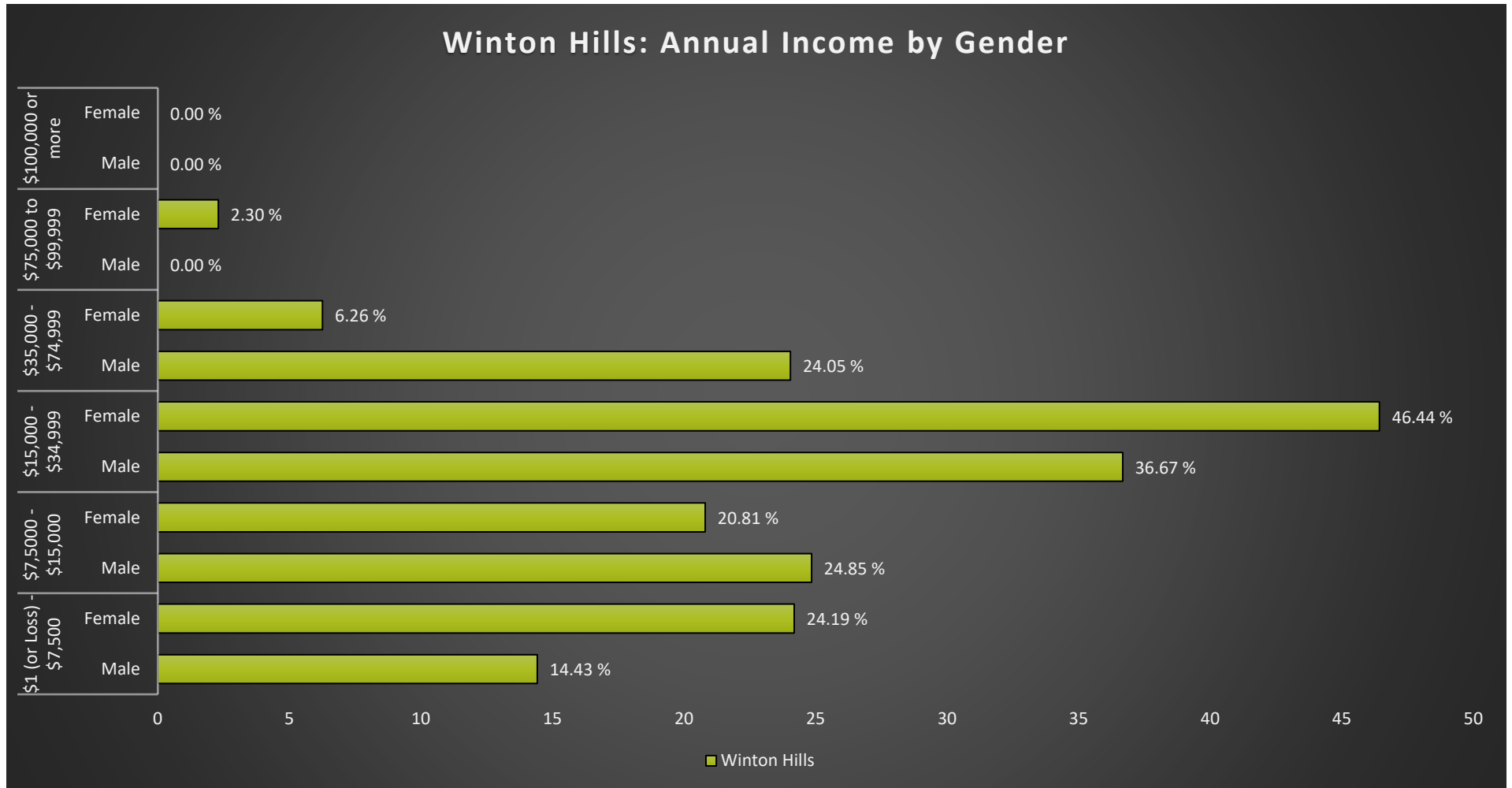
Winton Hills ranks 21st highest tree canopy coverage (28.1%), 9th in percent land in parks and greenspaces (21.8%), and 6th in greenness of land surface (73.3%). Winton Hills ranks 26th in heat island exposure with a heat index of 0.54. Residents face low to extreme exposure to built environmental hazards including extreme ozone concentration, PM2.5 levels in the air, proximity to potentially toxic industrial activity and to superfund sites. Residents also face very high proximity to hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities, high proximity to water pollution sources, and moderate cancer and respiratory disease risk from air pollution.

Winton Hills has an educational attainment index of 45. Of its residents, 61.5% live in poverty (ranked 46th) and 59.7% of households receive SNAP benefits (ranked 45th). The majority of housing units are renter-occupied (90.7%, ranked 46th), and 45.3% of renters spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Winton Hills ranks 45th in vehicle access and 21.1% of residents lack a vehicle.



Winton Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile



| Winton Hills Notable Indicators | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Persons Living in Poverty</i> | <i>Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces</i> | <i>Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity and to Superfund sites</i> |
| 61.5% (Ranked 46th lowest) | 21.8% (Ranked 9th highest) | Extreme |

Winton Hills

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

| People | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # of Persons |
| Population | - | - | 5,431 |
| Persons over 65 | 5 | 5.5% | 301 |
| Persons 17 and Under | 47 | 47.3% | 2,567 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | 26 | 1.4% | 78 |
| Race/Ethnicity: | | | |
| Black | - | 91.3% | 4,961 |
| white | - | 10.3% | 559 |
| Asian | - | 0.0% | - |
| Other | - | 0.0% | - |
| Latinx | - | 4.1% | 223 |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | 1 | 0.0% | - |

| Health | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value | |
| Life Expectancy | 26 | 73.1 years | - |
| Disease Prevalence Estimates: | | | |
| | Rank of % w/Condition | % with Condition | Persons with Condition |
| Asthma | 40 | 14.4% | 781 |
| Cancer | 4 | 3.9% | 211 |
| Diabetes | 30 | 16.8% | 915 |
| High Blood Pressure | 25 | 36.1% | 1,963 |
| Heart Disease | 24 | 7.8% | 421 |
| Kidney Disease | 33 | 4.0% | 216 |
| Obesity | 31 | 42.8% | 2,322 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 39 | 17.7% | 962 |
| Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty | 46 | 5.2% | 280 |
| Persons Living w/ Disability | 36 | 17.3% | 939 |

| Ecosystems and Infrastructure | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Indicator | Rank | Value |
| Tree Canopy Coverage | 21 | 28.1% |
| Greenness of Land Surface | 6 | 73.3% |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | 9 | 21.8% |
| Impervious Surface | 23 | 32% |
| Heat Island Exposure | 26 | 0.54 |
| Walkability | - | Above Average |
| Persons w/ Low-Income and Low Food Access | 23 | 24.8% |
| Transit Accessibility | - | Good to Excellent |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | 23 | 85.4% |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | - | 1,394 |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | 43 | 24.0% |

Winton Hills

Low Adaptive Capacity

High Adaptive Capacity

High Sensitivity

Cincinnati Neighborhood Profile

Low Sensitivity

| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator | Rank | % | # |
| Persons Living in Poverty | 46 | 61.5% | 3,339 |
| SNAP Recipient Households | 45 | 59.7% | 1,353 |
| Educational Attainment: | | | |
| Less than High School | - | 11.5% | - |
| HS or Equivalent | - | 16.6% | - |
| Some College | - | 9.5% | - |
| Associate's Degree | - | 4.1% | - |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | - | 5.0% | - |
| Educational Attainment Index | 45 | 0.23 | - |
| Extreme Housing Burdens: | | | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | 46 | 90.7% | 2,057 |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 43 | 45.3% | 1,028 |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | 40 | 23.2% | 527 |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | 42 | 28.4% | 60 |
| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | 45 | 7.3% | - |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | 45 | 21.1% | 1,147 |

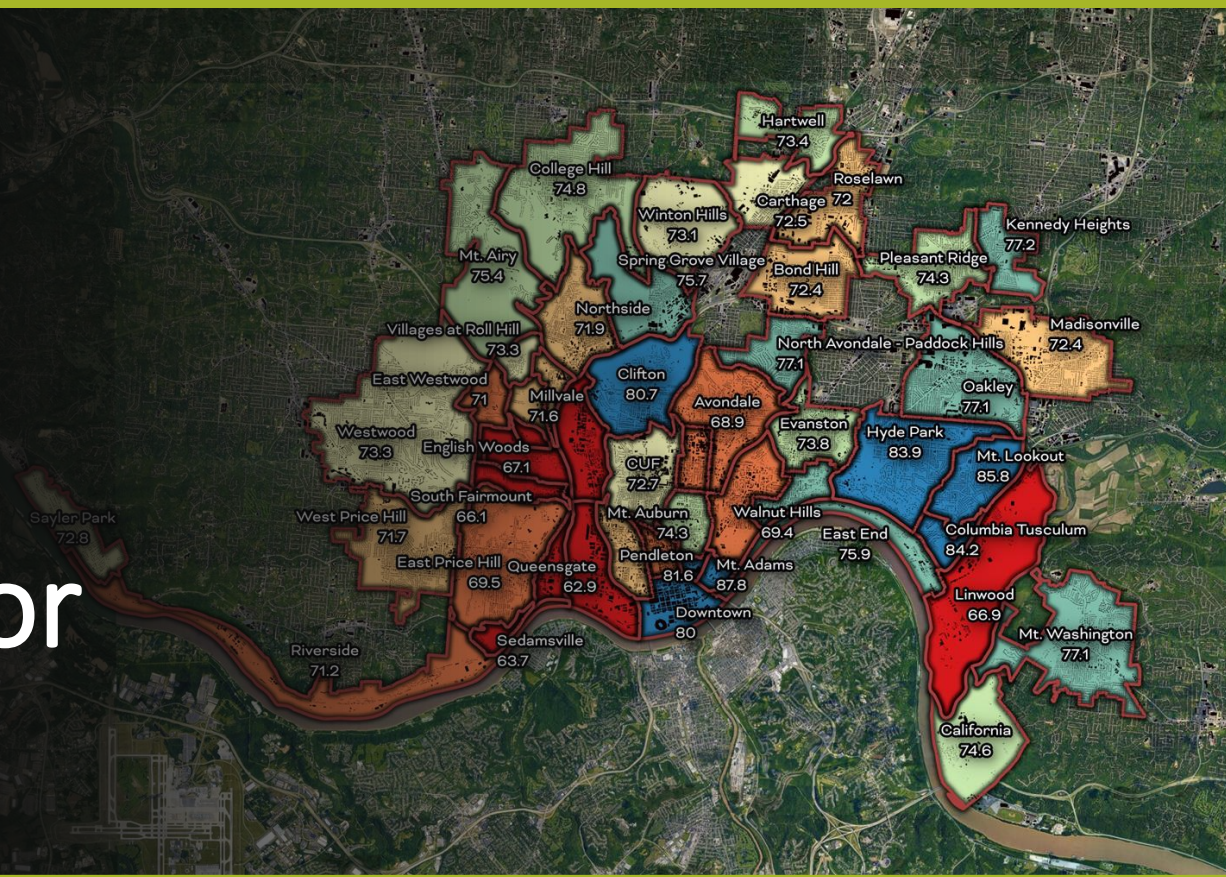
| Built Environmental Hazards | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| Indicator | Relative Exposure Level | Value |
| Traffic Exposure | Low | - |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | Low | 45.00% |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Moderate | - |
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | High | - |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | Extreme | 9.83 |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Extreme | 46.83 |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Low | 0.73 |
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Extreme | - |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Very High | - |

| Neighborhood Planning | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Indicator | Description |
| Community Councils | Winton Hills Community Council |
| Community Development Corporations | NA |
| Community Plans | NA |

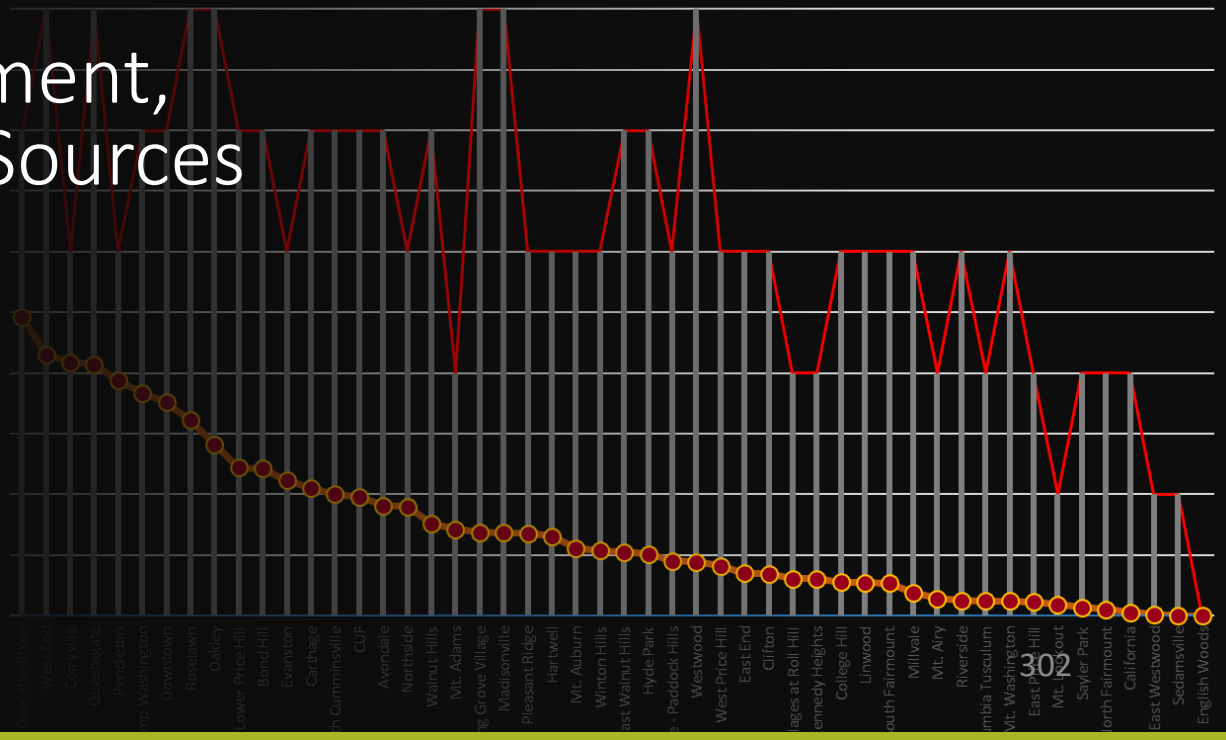
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Appendix A: Equity Indicator Information



Definition, Measurement, Rationale, and Data Sources



Indicator Information

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Definition</i> | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Rationale for Inclusion</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Population | The total permanent resident human population of a neighborhood as derived from U.S. Census tracts or block groups, where applicable. | # of Persons | Human beings are the unit of reference whose relative adaptive capacity or sensitivity to climate-driven hazards and systemic inequities is assessed in this report and aggregated at the neighborhood level. | U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts) • Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Screening Tool (Census Blocks) |
| Persons over 65 | The total permanent resident population of human beings whose age is over 65 years. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Although the effects of aging vary markedly between individuals, individuals over age 65 are generally considered to be more vulnerable to the effects of extreme heat, flood events, and environmental pollution, and are more likely to have physical disabilities necessitating additional measures during disaster events. | U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts), "E_AGE65" |
| Persons 17 and Under | The total permanent resident population of human beings whose age is 17 years or fewer. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Children face significantly higher sensitivity to environmental and anthropogenic hazards, and often lack the skills, tools, and social license to respond adequately to disaster events and processes of long-term change. During disaster events, special considerations must be taken to ensure children's physical and mental health is protected to avoid long-term impacts. | U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 5 year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts), "E_AGE17" |
| Children Living w/ Grandparents | The population of children living in households whose head of household is their grandparent. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Included as a metric of how many children may live in the same household as elderly persons. This does not include multi-generational households where the child's parents are head of household, but does reflect cases where the combined sensitivities of both elderly persons and children may compound each other. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "B10001_001E", accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory |

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| Black | The number of human beings whose societally-recognized racial categorization is Black or African American. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Historical and on-going legacies of racism, systematic exclusion from community investment and institutional assets, discrimination in hiring, economic impoverishment, and patterns of environmental injustice mean that Black people are more likely to experience disproportionately severe negative impacts from disaster events and long-term process of climate disruption. Black people comprise approximately 42% of the population of Cincinnati, or approximately 127,343 persons. | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B03002_004E – Black or African American Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino” • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Centroids” |
| White | The number of human beings whose societally-recognized racial categorization is white or Caucasian. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | People categorized as white comprise approximately 51% of the population of Cincinnati, or 152,952 persons. | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B03002_003E – White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino” • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Centroids” |
| Asian | The number of human beings whose societally-recognized racial categorization is Asian, including Central Asian and East Asian. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | People categorized as Asian comprise approximately 2.2% of the population of Cincinnati, or 6,577 persons. | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B03002_006E – Asian Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino” • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Centroids” |

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| Other | The number of human beings whose societally-recognized racial categorization is not included above, including Native Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Persons of two or more races, and persons of other races as defined by the Census Bureau. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Persons categorized as Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, as being of two or more races, or as being some other race make up approximately 4.8% (~14,500 persons) of the population of Cincinnati, of which the largest component is persons of two or more races (approximately 3.7%; 11,244 persons). | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B03002_005E, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Population + B03002_007E, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Population + B03002_008E, Some Other Race alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Population + B03002_009E, Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino Population • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Centroids” |
| Latinx | The number of human beings identifying or identified as being of Hispanic or Latino ethnic categorization in Census Bureau Data. Latinx people may be of any race. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | Persons categorized as Latinx and any race comprise approximately 3.8% of Cincinnati’s population (~11,500 persons). Latinx populations may face significant barriers to access before, after, and during climate-driven hazard events and long term processes of climatic degradation due to cultural barriers, language barriers, and processes of systemic exclusion. | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B03002_012E”, Hispanic or Latino Population • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Centroids” |
| Persons 5 and Older in Households w/ Limited English Ability | The number of human beings aged 5 and older who speak English “less than well” per Census Bureau data guidelines. | # of Persons; % of Total Population | <p>Communication, education, and information sharing are critical to efforts to avoid, respond to, and recover from disaster events and climate hazards. English is the predominant spoken language of institutional systems and related resources in Cincinnati, making those without the ability to speak English likely to be excluded from the utilization of these assets.</p> | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts); as “E_LIMENG”; “EP_LIMENG” |

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| Life Expectancy | <p>The number of years of life that an average human being can expect based on the neighborhood in which they were born as determined from Ohio Department of Health, Cincinnati Health Department, and U.S. Census Bureau mortality data by Cincinnati Insights for the period of 2007-2015.</p> | Years | <p>The ultimate metric of human health and well-being is the time during which they are alive. Cincinnati’s life expectancy is 76.1 years overall for the period from 2007-2015, with females living on average 80.8 years and males living on average 75.1 years. However, substantial and severe disparities exist between racial groups and neighborhoods as a reflection of the dramatically divergent experience of life and collective insults to survival that occur within neighborhoods and across individuals. In the longest-lived neighborhoods, individuals can expect up to 87.8 years of life (Mt. Adams), putting it on par with the longest-lived nations in the world. In neighborhoods with the lowest life expectancy, (e.g. Lower Price Hill, Queensgate, Sedamsville) individuals average only 63-64 years of life, putting them on par with developing countries without meaningful civic, health, electrical, or water delivery infrastructure. Climate-driven hazards and disaster events will likely further exacerbate these inequities and patterns of excessively premature mortality.</p> | <p>City of Cincinnati and Cincy Insights Life Expectancy Dashboard (2007-2015 Data)</p> |
| Asthma | <p>The number of human beings likely to have asthma or equivalent respiratory diseases, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i>.</p> | # of Persons w/ Condition; % of Total Population | <p>Individuals with asthma may experience increased negative impacts from poor air quality associated with continental scale wildfires occurrences caused by climate change, local air pollution hazards, and other phenomena that result in poor air quality. Moreover, asthma prevalence is among the most readily identifiable indicators of historical and on-going poor air quality, which may in turn reflect the inadequacy of programs and policies related to pollution control. In Cincinnati, asthma prevalence estimates range from 7.6% to 18.5%, and average 11.3% overall across neighborhoods. For comparison, the national asthma prevalence rate is estimated to be roughly 8%.</p> | <p>Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “casthma_cr”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |

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| Cancer | The number of human beings likely to have some form of cancer, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ Cancer; % of Population | Cancer is the leading cause of death in Cincinnati for Black populations and the 2 nd highest cause of death for white populations. It may be caused by hereditary factors, environmental toxin exposures, or a combination of both. Individuals experiencing cancer and related treatment regimes may face disproportionate negative impacts from climate-driven hazard and disaster events. Cancer rates range between 1.2% and 10.2% across Cincinnati Census Tracts, with an average rate of 5.5%. | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “cancer_cru”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |
| High Blood Pressure | The number of human beings likely to have hypertension, or blood pressure categorized as “high” by health professionals, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ High Blood Pressure; % of Population | High Blood Pressure is a leading indicator of comorbidities likely to increase sensitivity to climate driven hazards and impair the ability to respond and adapt to disaster process and long-term climatic disruption. In Cincinnati, estimated rates of elevated blood pressure range from roughly 15% up to 57%, and are highly correlated with the proportion of Black persons per census tract. For comparison, the CDC estimates roughly 49% of persons over age 20 have hypertension . Costs associated with managing high blood pressure may also further erode resources needed for adaptation to climate disruption. | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “bphigh_cru”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |
| Heart Disease | The number of human beings likely to have diagnosed heart disease, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ Heart Disease; % of Population | Heart disease is the #1 cause of death in the United States and among the main causes of death in Cincinnati. Individuals with heart disease are more likely to experience disproportionate negative impacts from climate-driven hazards and climate disruption, and are likewise more likely to have comorbidities that further erode adaptive capacity and increase sensitivity. Heart disease rates range from 2.4% to 14.9% across Cincinnati Census Tracts, with an average rate of 7.3%. The U.S. average is 4.6% . | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “chd_crudep”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |

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| Diabetes | The number of human beings likely to have some form of diabetes, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ Diabetes; % of Population | Individuals with diabetes are more likely to require special procedures and provisions during and after disaster events, and may be more likely to have comorbidities that further increase their sensitivity to climate-driven hazards. In Cincinnati, diabetes rates range from 5% to 24% across neighborhoods, as compared to the national average of 16% . Costs associated with managing diabetes and related comorbidities may further erode resource needed to reduce sensitivity to climate hazards. | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “diabetes_cru”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |
| Kidney Disease | The number of human beings likely to have some form of kidney disease, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ Kidney Disease; % of Population | Alongside other indicators of poor health, kidney disease is likely to impair individual’s capacity to endure the impacts of disaster events and the long-term insults of climate disruption. In Cincinnati, kidney disease rates range from 2% to 5.4% at the neighborhood level, in comparison to the national average of 2.4% | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “kidney_cru”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |
| Obesity | The number of human beings likely medically obese, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons w/ Obesity; % of Population | Obesity is a leading indicator of numerous health problems, all of which may increase an individual’s likelihood of suffering disproportionate impacts from climate-driven hazards, disasters, and long-term processes of climate disruption. In Cincinnati, obesity rates range between 23% and 57% at the neighborhood level, as compared to the national average of 42.5% . | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “obesity_cru”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |

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| Lack of Health Insurance | The number of human beings likely to lack health insurance, as estimated by the <i>CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program</i> . | # of Persons Lacking Health Insurance; % of Population | Individuals without health insurance are likely to face prohibitive costs when seeking medical care and are thus more likely to leave disease factors that increase their sensitivity to climate-driven hazards untreated. | Centers for Disease Control PLACES: Local Data for Better Health Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “access2_cr”, in PLACES: Census Tract Data (GIS Friendly Format), 2020 release dataset. |
| Independent Living Difficulty | The estimated number of human beings reporting difficulty living independently and engaging in the task of daily life because of physical, mental, or emotional problems. | # of Persons w/ Independent Living Difficulty; % of Population | Individuals with independent living difficulties are likely to be unable to undertake measures to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and adapt in the face of climate-driven disasters and long-term climate disruption, as they are defined as individuals who already experience difficulty engaging in basic tasks independently. In Cincinnati, neighborhood rates of independent living difficulty range between 0.4% and 5.7% at the neighborhood level. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B18107_calc_numILE”, Population 18 years and over with an independent living difficulty • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; “ACS Disability By Type Centroids” |
| Disability | The estimated number of human beings with a hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or emotional disability that creates serious difficulty in the execution of daily life. | # of Persons w/ Disability; % of Population | Individuals with physical or mental disabilities are more likely to face serious negative impacts from climate-driven hazards and long-term climate disruption. Although disabilities vary widely in their functional impact on individuals’ lives, consideration of communities with high levels of disability is essential to ensuring adequate response and resilience building efforts over time. In Cincinnati, rates of disability range from 3% to 22%. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts); “E_DISABL” |

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| Tree Canopy Coverage | The percent of tree canopy coverage as averaged across a neighborhood's total land surface area. | Average % Tree Canopy Coverage Across Total Neighborhood Land Surface | Cincinnati is a forest city located in the heart of the U.S. Eastern Broadleaf forest. Its mixed age tree stands and extensive public forest lands provide critical cultural, health, air quality, and heat moderation benefits. Previous research by community partners has noted that historical patterns of racist segregation are one of the key determinants of current tree canopy coverage, with white, wealthy neighborhoods much more likely to have high levels of tree canopy coverage. | National Land Cover Dataset 2016 – USFS Tree Canopy Cover (CONUS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zonal Statistics extracted at 30m resolution for the Cincinnati are up to a distance of 2 miles and per Statistical Neighborhood Approximation area. |
| Greenness of Land Surface | The percent of land whose Normalized Difference Vegetation Index values above 1.0; i.e., indicating the presence of living vegetation. | % Land Area that is Living Vegetation | Because tree canopy coverage data are provided at a national scale by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, their resolution misses substantial numbers of trees and vegetated areas in Cincinnati. To reflect the true greenness levels of neighborhoods, high resolution aerial imagery rasters from the Spring and Summer of 2017-2020 were gathered, mosaiced, and indexed to detect all trees greater than 2 ft. in diameter, and all areas of vegetation greater than 4 sq. ft. | U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Imagery Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessed via the USGS Earth Explorer Bulk Download Service. Images covering the period of June 2017, August 2019, and June 2020 were utilized to achieve full coverage for the Greater Cincinnati Area. |
| Percent Land in Parks and Greenspaces | The percent of all acres within a neighborhood that were identified as being in a park or recognized greenspace, including both private and public parks and greenspaces. | % of All Acres in Neighborhood that are Parks/Greenspaces | Parks and Greenspaces are one of the key ways in which individuals living in highly urbanized areas without significant tree coverage can experience natural amenities and forest-derived ecosystem services. To compare within-neighborhood park access, data from the Cincinnati Area Geographic Information System were gathered and analyzed for their coverage areas. | CAGIS Countywide Parks & Green Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extracted and Joined to Neighborhood Identification Codes. |

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| Heat Island Exposure | The severity of heat island effect across all 30 m ² grid cells within a neighborhood, averaged, ranging from 0 to 5, with 0 being no heat island effect, 1 being a moderate heat island effect, and 5 being a severe heat island effect. | Average of Heat Island Severity Scores | Extreme heat is the leading cause of weather-related mortality in the United States, killing more people than any other type of weather-related event. In Cincinnati, extreme heat days are nearly certain to increase in incidence alongside its already high average humidity levels. For young people, elderly people, individuals without access to climate-controlled spaces, and individuals with physical conditions that impair their ability to thermally regulate their body temperature, extreme heat can cause an array of serious negative impacts up to and including sudden death. Previous research by community partners has identified that the distribution of impervious surfaces (concrete, asphalt, gravel, roofs) that concentrate heat and raise local temperatures present a disproportionate burden upon the city's Black and poor communities. | <p>The Trust for Public Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban heat island severity for U.S. cities (2019; updated 2021) • Feature services were extracted, clipped to the area within 2 miles of Cincinnati, and a zonal statistics calculation was conducted at the neighborhood scale. |
| Walkability | The relative walkability of a census tract based on its infrastructure and spatial characteristics. | Qualitative Ranking of Walkability, ranging from "Least Walkable" to "Most Walkable", relative to all U.S. Cities. | The walkability of a neighborhood is one of the key determinants in whether or not the people who live in that area will choose to engage in physical activity in order to access resources, services, greenspaces, and other community assets. Similarly, the mitigation of local pollution levels and city-wide contributions to greenhouse gas emissions relies heavily on the viability of forms of mobility that do not rely on internal combustion engine vehicles. Walkability Index scores gathered as part of the EPA Smart Locations program were included to reflect this concern and interest. | <p>Environmental Protection Agency National Walkability Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to problems with EPA servers, this data was examined manually from existing image layers, prohibiting the use of specific zonal statistics. • Measures provided are relative to the U.S. as a whole, rather than relative to Cincinnati neighborhoods. |
| Transit Accessibility | The relative accessibility of transit stops based on their distance from a Census Block's geographic centroid. | Qualitative ranking of transit accessibility, ranging from Poor (no stops within ½ mile) to Excellent (multiple stops within ¼ mile) | Public transit accessibility was voice as a serious concern for numerous community partners and meeting attendees, as it is one of the key ways through which impoverished persons and persons without vehicles access Cincinnati area assets and services. Transit Accessibility scores were included to reflect this concern and interest. | <p>Environmental Protection Agency National Walkability Index – Transit Accessibility Subgroup</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to problems with EPA servers, this data was examined manually from existing image layers, prohibiting the use of specific zonal statistics. • Measures provided are relative to the U.S. as a whole, rather than relative to Cincinnati neighborhoods. |

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| Persons w/ Low Income and Low Access to Food | The number of people in a tract with both low income (<80% of local median income) and travel distances of more than 1 mile to the nearest grocery or other food store eligible to accept SNAP benefits. | # of Persons; % of Population | Cincinnati is marked by significant disparities in food access, especially within its various low income communities of color. Based on discussions with community partners, this metric was included to reflect this reality, as the costs associated with food access are likely to further inhibit the capacity of low income neighborhoods to maintain robust health and enact measures aimed at reducing their sensitivity or exposure to climate hazards. | USDA Economic Research Service Food Access Research Atlas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “LIANDLOWA10”, joined to Neighborhood Area Shapefiles to Derive population proportions with low income and low access to food. |
| Daytime Population vs. Resident Population | The number of human beings present within a neighborhood during daylight hours, expressed as a percentage of the total resident population of that neighborhood. | % of Population | In many of the lowest income neighborhoods of Cincinnati, significant influxes of commuters, tourists, and other people are a central factor of daily life. In other neighborhoods, almost the entire population leaves each day to work in areas distant from their homes. These dynamics have been identified as having a number of implications for the well-being of neighborhood residents, ranging from daytime pollution exposure to the ability of neighborhood residents to determine the development trajectory of their neighborhoods. | Oak Ridge National Laboratory LANDSCAN 2019 1km ² Daytime Population Dataset <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts); as “DAYPOP” |
| Commuters Leaving Each Day | The number of individuals within a neighborhood who must leave their home to work. | # of Persons | See above. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B08303_001E”, accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory |
| Commuters Using Public Transit | The number of individuals utilizing public transit as part of their work commute. | # of Persons/% of Population | Public transit is a critical asset for individuals with low income, mobility impairment, other disabilities, and a desire to reduce their individual greenhouse gas emissions. This metric was included to provide a sense of the importance of public transit at a neighborhood level. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B08301_...” and derivatives, accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory |

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| Persons Living in Poverty | The number of human beings whose individual or household income is below the Federal Poverty Threshold (\$12,880/individual; \$26,500/ 4 person household) | # of Persons/ % of Population | Poverty is one of the primary mechanisms through which systems of racial and environmental injustice is structure, enforced, and executed, and is the core causal aspect of nearly every process of related negative outcomes. Poverty will also continue to hinder communities’ and individuals’ capacity to bear the burdens of a warming and more meteorologically extreme world. | U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts), “E_POV” |
| SNAP Recipient Households | Households receiving SNAP benefits. | # of Households; % of All Households | As an extension of examinations of poverty and food access issues, SNAP benefit households were included to reflect those who may lack financial resources and healthy food choices not otherwise captured in other metrics. | USDA Economic Research Service Food Access Research Atlas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “TRACTSNAP” |
| Educational Attainment | The number of persons over the age of 25 who have achieved various levels of educational attainment. | # of Persons over 25; % of Total Population ; Derived Attainment Index Score | Educational attainment is one of the primary mechanisms of economic mobility for poor households, and is a critical factor in determining the ability to access reliable information about climate-, weather-, and other environmental risks. To reflect total educational attainment across neighborhoods, an index calculation was performed to provide a way to compare all neighborhoods with one another. | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment percentages at each educational level were multiplied by .2, .4, .6, .8, and 1, respectively, and summed to provide a total index score. • Accessed via the ESRI Demographics Feature Service Directory; ACS Education Attainment Centroids |

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| Renter-Occupied Housing (as % of All Housing Units) | Housing Units Occupied by Renters | # of Housing Units; % of All Housing Units | <p>Renters face significant risks from rising housing costs nationwide, and evictions present a deadly risk for at-risk individuals during heat waves. Gentrification, and especially the economically-driven destruction of traditionally black communities, is another factor of serious concern in Cincinnati. This and the following metrics were included to reflect this concern. Moreover, because renters often lack the capacity to implement the sort of household-level mitigation measures recommended for near-term climate disruption adaptation, special consideration of their situations must be undertaken in future city plans and programs.</p> | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Demographics Feature Service Library • ACS Housing Tenure by Race Centroids |
| Renters Spending 30% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | Housing Units whose residents spend 30% or more of their monthly income on rent and household utility bills. | # of Persons in Category; % of Total Population | | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Demographics Feature Service Library • ACS Housing Costs Centroids |
| Renters Spending 50% of Income or More on Rent + Utilities | Housing Units whose residents spend 50% or more of their monthly income on rent and household utility bills. | # of Persons in Category; % of Total Population | | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Demographics Feature Service Library • ACS Housing Costs Centroids |
| Homeowners Spending 30% of Income or More on Mortgage + Utilities | Housing Units Occupied by Homeowners with Mortgages, whose monthly costs are more than 30% of household income | # of Persons in Category; % of Total Population | <p>Gentrification is a critical concern in the equity landscape of Cincinnati, and housing costs are one dimension of economic pressure through which it operates. Similarly, climate adaptation, mitigation, and disaster resilience are closely tied to economic resource availability at the household and neighborhood level.</p> | <p>U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2015-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Demographics Feature Service Library • ACS Housing Costs Centroids |

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| Average Energy Costs (as % of Income) | Average % of monthly income spent on energy-related utility bills, e.g. electricity and gas. | % of Monthly Income | Energy costs were identified by community members as one of the primary barriers to low income and BIPOC persons attempting to utilize climate control and related mitigation measures at the household level. | Webb, Amanda & Moore, David. (2020). Understanding Cincinnati's multifamily housing stock: An analysis to improve access to energy efficiency for low-income households. Doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.27877.01761 |
| Persons without Vehicle Access | The number of human beings estimated to not possess access to a motorized vehicle. | # of Persons/% of Population | Private vehicle access is critical for individuals seeking to access the array of services and assets within Cincinnati neighborhoods, especially where transit efficiency and walkability are poor. | U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2014-2018) Found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index (Census Tracts); "E_NOVEH" |

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| Traffic Exposure | Traffic Proximity and Volume: Count of vehicles (average annual daily traffic) at major roads within 500 meters (or nearest neighbor outside 500 meters), divided by distance in kilometers (km) | | Traffic congestion and related pollution are a serious cause of air pollution in Cincinnati. Compared to the U.S. as a whole, neighborhoods range in exposures from the 28 th to the 99 th percentiles, with the overall traffic exposure averaging to the 67 th percentile across all neighborhoods. | Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Screening Tool (Census Blocks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Data Documentation at EJ Screen for more information on specific variables. • All variables were aggregated using spatial joins to neighborhoods. • For neighborhood profiles, variables were classified, due to overall high levels, using a quintile-based classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ranked 1-10 = Low • 11-20 = Moderate • 21-30 = High • 31-40 = Very High • 41 to 52 = Extreme • Citywide Maps were prepared utilizing nation-wide percentile rankings for each indicator, to show exposure levels relative to U.S. averages. |
| Potential Lead Paint Exposure (Houses Built pre-1960) | The number of houses in a neighborhood that were built prior to 1960, and are thus likely to contain lead paint. Expressed as % of housing and as relative ranking. | As Ranked Quintile Relative to All Cincinnati Neighborhoods ; as percentile relative to U.S. as a whole | In addition to the concerns relating to lead paint exposure that pre-1960 housing stock represents, concerns were raised relating to housing quality. This is one indicator that captures the distribution of old stock housing likely to be in need to structural or other upgrades so as to minimize the burdens experienced by individuals during future extreme heat and other climate-driven hazard episodes. | |
| Cancer Risk from Air Pollution | Lifetime cancer risk from inhalation of air toxics, expressed as chances per million, and ranked across all neighborhoods. | | Industrial activity, heavy traffic, and topographical factors create serious concerns relating to air pollution in Cincinnati. Relative to the U.S. as a whole, neighborhoods in Cincinnati range from the 44 th to 72 nd percentile for air toxin cancer risk exposure, with an averaged exposure in the 57 th percentile. | |
| Respiratory Disease Risk from Air Pollution | Air toxics respiratory hazard index (ratio of exposure concentration to health-based reference concentration) | | Due to high asthma rates city-wide, as well as the concentration of known asthma hazards within predominantly Black neighborhoods, air toxin-related respiratory disease indices were included. Cincinnati neighborhoods range between the 46 th and 86 th percentiles for air toxin respiratory hazard exposure across all neighborhoods. | |

Indicator Information

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Definition</i> | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Rationale for Inclusion</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Proximity to Water Pollution Sources | Toxicity-weighted stream concentrations at stream segments within 500 meters, divided by distance in kilometers (km) | As Ranked Quintile Relative to All Cincinnati Neighborhoods; as percentile relative to U.S. as a whole | Many of Cincinnati's waterways are heavily polluted, and represent the loss of potentially highly valuable natural amenities for local communities. Significant efforts have been underway in recent years to clean streams, and toxin discharge risk was included to reflect this interest. In addition, water toxicity can present a compounding hazard during flood episodes. Cincinnati neighborhoods range from the 47 th to 94 th percentile relative to the U.S. as a whole. | <p>Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Screening Tool (Census Blocks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Data Documentation at EJ Screen for more information on specific variables. • All variables were aggregated using spatial joins to neighborhoods. • For neighborhood profiles, variables were classified, due to overall high levels, using a quintile-based classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ranked 1-10 = Low • 11-20 = Moderate • 21-30 = High • 31-40 = Very High • 41 to 52 = Extreme • Citywide Maps were prepared utilizing nation-wide percentile rankings for each indicator, to show exposure levels relative to U.S. averages. |
| PM2.5 Levels in Air, µg/m3 | PM2.5 levels in air, µg/m3 annual avg. exposure levels, (2016). | | PM 2.5 pollution in Cincinnati is generally high, and is a serious contributor to both respiratory disease and the inflammation of existing respiratory disease symptoms. Cincinnati neighborhoods range in exposure from the 79 th to 88 th percentile relative to all U.S. Census Blocks, with the average of these rankings equaling 86.5. | |
| Ozone Concentration, ppb | Ozone summer seasonal avg. of daily maximum 8-hour concentration in air in parts per billion (2016) | | Ozone is another contributor to both the causation and worsening of respiratory diseases across the city. Neighborhoods range in exposure from the 75 th to 82 nd percentile. | |
| Diesel Particulate in Air, µg/m3 | Diesel particulate matter level in air, µg/m3, (2014) | | Diesel particulate matter, primarily an output of industrial and commercial vehicles, is a serious concern in Cincinnati and exacerbates both respiratory and cancer risks. Neighborhoods range in exposure from the 71 st to 97 th percentile relative to all U.S. Census Blocks. | |

Indicator Information

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Definition</i> | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Rationale for Inclusion</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Proximity to Superfund Sites | Count of proposed and listed NPL sites ³⁴ within 5 km (or nearest one beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers | | Superfund or National Priority List sites are polluted locations, usually as a result of unregulated or illegal industrial activity, that require long-term responses for clean up of hazardous materials. Health risks associated with these sites effectively preclude them from safe habitation or use. Exposure to superfund sites is high in Cincinnati due to its industrial legacies. Exposures range from the 39 th to 89 th percentile. | Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Screening Tool (Census Blocks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Data Documentation at EJ Screen for more information on specific variables. • All variables were aggregated using spatial joins to neighborhoods. • For neighborhood profiles, variables were classified, due to overall high levels, using a quintile-based classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ranked 1-10 = Low • 11-20 = Moderate • 21-30 = High • 31-40 = Very High • 41 to 52 = Extreme • Citywide Maps were prepared utilizing nation-wide percentile rankings for each indicator, to show exposure levels relative to U.S. averages. |
| Proximity to Potentially Toxic Industrial Activity | Count of RMP (potential chemical accident management plan) facilities within 5 km (or nearest one beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers | As Ranked Quintile Relative to All Cincinnati Neighborhoods; as percentile relative to U.S. as a whole | Risk Management Plan facilities are facilities whose processes, products, or ingredients present the threat of serious harm should they breach containment or should some other type of accident occur. In Cincinnati, overall exposure to RMP sites is high, with percentile scores ranging from 52 nd to 99.75 th percentiles. | |
| Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities | Count of TSDFs (hazardous waste management facilities) within 5 km (or nearest beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers | | Hazardous waste disposal and treatment facilities are another hazard factor with serious implications for Cincinnati residents both day to day and in the event of serious climate-driven disaster events, such as flooding. Overall exposure is relatively high in Cincinnati, with neighborhood exposures ranging from the 28 th to 95 th percentiles, with an averaged percentile score of 78.7. | |

Indicator Information

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Definition</i> | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Rationale for Inclusion</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Community Councils | Community Councils active in a neighborhood. | Active Community Councils | Neighborhood Community Councils are a recognized venue for organization and collaboration relating to community issues with the city. | City of Cincinnati; Cincy Insights – Community Council Dashboard |
| Community Development Corporations | Community Development Corporations known to be operating in a neighborhood. | Active Development Corporations | Development corporations have significant impact on the evolution of Cincinnati neighborhoods due to their ability to raise capital, fund projects, and direct development. | Web Searches |
| Community Plans | Existing neighborhood or area-related plans and information repositories. | Plan Accepted by City of Cincinnati City Council | Community plans provide a basis for shared understanding and act as repositories of information relating to neighborhoods. Many neighborhoods lack up-to-date neighborhood plans with few incorporating climate change-related issues. | City of Cincinnati |

Suggested Citation:

Cincinnati Climate Equity Indicators Report. 2021. City of Cincinnati. Even, T. L., Trott, C. D., Gray, E. S., Roncker, J., Basaraba, A., Harrison, T., Petersen, S., Funded by Kapwa Consulting and the Bloomberg Foundation as part of The American Cities Climate Challenge Equity Capacity Building Fund.



| GCP Actions with Policy Aspects | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| Focus Area | Action # | Action | Status | Status Description | Policy Aspect |
| Buildings & Energy | B&E.1 | Improve building performance by implementing policies like benchmarking, building performance standards, or other relevant energy standards | In progress | The City is working with UC professor Amanda Webb and other Ohio cities on a BPS focused grant that started in January 2024. The grant is currently in the research phase and will begin outreach later this year. The City submitted a grant application with the same partners to fund implementation of BPS. Benchmarking report provided to council. | Yes |
| Buildings & Energy | B&E.3 | Recognize the role embodied carbon plays in the built environment and align incentive programs to encourage the reuse of existing buildings | Suggested | No action to date. | Yes |
| Buildings & Energy | B&E.5 | Create incentives to encourage developers to electrify new buildings or install infrastructure so buildings can easily convert to all-electric in the future | Suggested | No action to date. Federal incentives will help. Attempted to get it included in the Residential Tax Abatement Program. Commercial Tax Abatement will be up for review this year, so opportunity is on the horizon. | Yes |
| Buildings & Energy | B&E.9 | Create policies that will increase the energy efficiency of residential single and multi-family buildings in order to decrease energy poverty | In progress | The BPS grant with UC professor Amanda Webb will look at standards for multifamily housing. There are no discussions surrounding single family homes. | Yes |
| City Operations | CO.6 | Create policy for the procurement of sustainable goods for internal City supplies and materials informed by a city audit to develop strategic priorities | Suggested | Sustainable Fleet Policy is a working model with many challenges. Conversations happening around similar approach for Facilities. | Yes |
| City Operations | CO.18 | Organize facility managers to create a sustainable facility policy for new city buildings | Suggested | Discussions with Facilities about approach. Revolving Loan Fund + IRA could be great impetus for formalized policy. | Yes |
| Community Activation | CA.2 | Build and present a case for long-term funding mechanisms that drive emissions reductions. Reallocate the resources generated to reduce disparate impacts. | Suggested | Offered to UC environmental capstone students as a thesis option; revolving loan fund and greenbank efforts could help influence; potential Charter amendment for waste fees; Councilmembers discussing climate fee; EAB could play role | Yes |
| Community Activation | CA.3 | Support codification of climate justice and racial equity in City decision-making mechanisms | In progress | EAB could play a role; Rail sale Rising 15 request for report; Council recommendation was made around using the GCP like Plan Cincinnati as policies, programs, and purchases are screened - no known formal action on this to date - talks underway with Budget, Law, etc. but skepticism; GARE core team starting to build momentum | Yes |
| Food | F.9 | Implement the <u>Milan Urban Food Policy Pact</u> related to good governance, sustainable diets & nutrition, social & economic equity, food production, food supply & distribution and food waste | In progress | Brick Gardens is laying in all spaces; sustainable diets and nutrition and social & economic equity are probably focus; Food Waste Piece: CO- composting program at Camp Washington and beyond; Collaboration model? Interstate with Rust Belt; Continuing to look at network and what work is being done; developing network of FW reclamation; Support compost Production across many sites; continue making compost at Camp; Bioreactors; Hamilton County working related to Food Waste; NRDC suggesting potential policy changes | Yes |
| Mobility | M.7 | Develop policies to ensure that vehicle charging infrastructure is available to all residents including those who live in multi-family buildings and in homes without driveways | In progress | Worked with Planning and one of their interns to evaluate updates to City code that will reflect need for EV charging. Zoning administrator was in the conversations and it has traction. | Yes |
| Mobility | M.9 | Develop policies and incentives to ensure new construction is prepared for EV charging | In progress | Worked with Planning and one of their interns to evaluate updates to City code that will reflect need for EV charging. Zoning administrator was in the conversations and it has traction. | Yes |
| Mobility | M.10 | Continue to invest in complete streets to improve connectivity between neighborhoods | In progress | City passed a Complete Streets ordinance in November 2022. DOTE currently examining using Complete Streets principles to transform Central Parkway. | Yes |
| Mobility | M.16 | Embrace zoning reform that increases density near transit, reduces or eliminates parking requirements across the city, and minimizes the use of surface parking lots | Completed | Connected Communities passed in June of 2024. Council addressed surface parking lots in CBD. | Yes |
| Natural Environment | NE.4 | Implement policies that protect existing trees during development efforts | Suggested | Report by Xavier Intern on options from other municipalities, example ordinances complete. Potential option for EAB to provide suggestions to committee. Motion #202302795 passed by Council in December requesting: "the Administration supplement its process for granting easements to third parties. This supplement should include (but not limited to): detailed guidelines for community engagement and communication for easements authorizing large-scale construction or earth movement with the potential to impact neighbors, and restoration and replacement of removal of trees and vegetation." | Yes |
| Natural Environment | NE.8 | Strengthen air emissions regulations | Suggested | XU intern project focused on study of municipal air regulations. Comparison to see what action municipalities have taken. | Yes |
| Natural Environment | NE.13 | Implement policies which promote and protect public greenspaces in new developments | Suggested | | Yes |
| Natural Environment | NE.15 | Implement policies that restrict development in forested and/or biodiverse areas | Suggested | Report by Xavier intern on options from other municipalities, example ordinances complete. Potential option for EAB to provide suggestions to committee. | Yes |
| Resilience & Climate Adaptation | R.1 | Incentivize green infrastructure projects in communities with extreme heat and flood vulnerabilities | In progress | KCB includes green infrastructure elements in all of their greenspaces OES created 1-pager and infographic on updated website. FUSE climate resilience project includes aspects of this action including listening tour, landscape analysis, and grant support. Relationship building: MSD, SMU, MCA, Parks, OKI, Hamilton County Conservation District, and many others highlighted in FUSE listening tour report. | Yes |

| GCP Actions with Policy Aspects | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| Focus Area | Action # | Action | Status | Status Description | Policy Aspect |
| Resilience & Climate Adaptation | R.8 | Continue to implement affordable and mixed-income housing strategies to stabilize communities | In progress | Connected Communities Zoning Reform Ordinance Passed 6/5/2024. Continue supporting repurposing of industrial and commercial office space to residential land use including through brownfield redevelopment. This is being funded in part through state and federal brownfield grants, tax credits, tax incentive financing, opportunity zones. Action item look to build champion relationship with orgs including CMHA, the Port, and DCED among others. Studies recently completed applicable to this action include the City's Financial Blueprint and the City's Futures Commission Report, both of which include more detailed recommended actions. Cincinnati formally awarded Bloomberg American Sustainable Cities initiative funding in March 2024 to support a three member I-team to work with the mayor's office to address financial and climate racial inequities including a focus on affordable housing. | Yes |
| Resilience & Climate Adaptation | R.14 | Protect landslide-prone hillsides and overland flood risk zones through land development policies, such as Low Impact Development | In progress | FEMA BRIC PROTECT Grant for \$10 Million - awarded to DOTE. Grant project includes stabilization of 10 landslide prone areas in the City. Action item landscape analysis of existing city land development policies as administered by DOTE and B&I. City council report from DOTE & B&I on landslide in progress work (assessing, investigating, remediating, started, progress, completed). | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.1 | Increase the number of multi-family dwellings with recycling infrastructure | In progress | Multi-family recycling pilot started at Tudor Court. Application for funding through The Recycling Partnership (TRP) was submitted 2/28/24 and revised 3/13/24. Researching other leads for multi-family pilots | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.3 | Require permitted public events and events held on City property use best available recycling practices and include recycling service costs in the permit fee | In progress | Special event mapping technology from the Recycle Hack-a-thon is being explored by OPDA; Hamilton County provides infrastructure (bins) and the Chamber is in support of this; Special event recycling was included as a component of the recycling services RFP. | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.8 | Incentivize recycling and diversion innovation by increasing the cost of waste generation and disposal | In progress | Imposing a fee for trash is currently prohibited by the Cincinnati Garbage Fee Charter Amendment passed in 2011. Policy changes would be needed to implement Pay as You Throw (PAYT) or volume-based waste fees. PAYT report developed by OES Intern. NRDC may be able to provide technical assistance for policy language and development. Administration is exploring options to create a revenue stream within the bounds of the charter amendment. | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.14 | Support funding, siting, and development of a local, large-scale Class II compost facility | In progress | The Hamilton County Solid Waste Policy committee approved a \$150,000 study to determine a location and best type of facility that will be needed; CO looking to expand compost program to 1000sq ft as a Class II; CPRG Grant submission with OKI included funding for multi-scale compost facilities | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.17 | Utilize policy and fees to discourage the use of single-use plastics including plastic bags | In progress | Ohio House Bill 242 prevents Cities from implementing fees for single-use plastics. OES intern prepared a report on actions other Ohio municipalities are taking | Yes |
| Zero Waste | ZW.18 | Reduce litter and illegal dumping through public communications strategy and stronger enforcement | In progress | OES purchased 48 recycling containers for DORA Districts to assist with litter reduction; Additional 25 containers in CBD installed to reduce litter; Council approved ordinance 729-31 on 11/15/23 allowing the city to impound a vehicle used to illegally dump trash. Two other ordinances aimed at reducing litter were also approved: Fencing vacant lots and AMENDING Section 729-7, "Setting Out Containers," to ensure the clean and safe storage of garbage containers and dumpsters | Yes |