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URBAN APPALACHIAN COUNCIL
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Socioeconomic and Ethnic Composition of
Catholic Parishes in Cincinnati and Norwood, Ohio

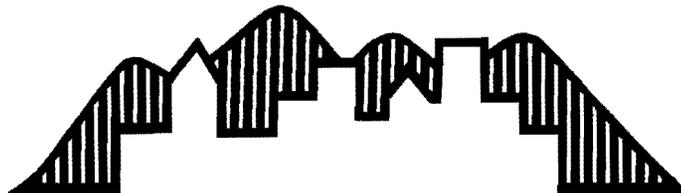
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Social Area** - A geographic area defined according to the social characteristics of its population.
- Variable** - A quantity that may have a number of different values, e.g., median family income.
- S.E.S. Area** - The S.E.S. (socioeconomic status) Area of a particular neighborhood is determined by ranking all census tracts on socioeconomic status (for determination of S.E.S., see 'Explanation of Tables') from lowest to highest, and dividing these into four groups, each containing approximately 25 percent of the census tracts. Thus, the lowest 25 percent would be in S.E.S. I, the second lowest 25 percent in S.E.S. III, and the highest in S.E.S. IV.
- Homogeneous** - This term, as applied to a parish or neighborhood, means that it has similar characteristics throughout, either in the total view or in respect to one or more variables specified.
- Statistical Neighborhood**
- The 44 neighborhoods as defined by the Cincinnati City Planning Commission Neighborhood in 1969.
- Foreign Stock** - That part of the population which is foreign born or first generation native American. 'Ethnicity' is an equivalent term.
- Block group** - A cluster of city blocks as defined in the 1970 census by the Bureau of Census.
- 1970 Census** - A complex body of information on computer tapes and/or printed volumes issued in six different 'counts'.

INTRODUCTION

It is common knowledge today that the vast social welfare structure created by the Federal Government in the 1960's is being reorganized and, to some extent, even dismantled. Yet the human needs which these federal programs sought to meet remain. Revenue sharing has given city government the opportunity for, and increases the necessity of, action by non-governmental institutions to deal with these human needs.

The Catholic Church as an institution has the opportunity to be a force in seeing that these human services are provided to those in need. By 'human services' is meant those services that can be classified into four categories: 1) health care, 2) mental health, 3) rehabilitation and 4) other social services. The church is an appropriate force in these areas, because Christ has commanded his followers to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit the sick and imprisoned. While the church as an institution cannot always directly provide these services to those in need, it can make efforts to see that these services are provided by governmental and/or private agencies.

A basic problem in providing human services to those in need is to ascertain where, and to what extent, these needs exist. In order to attack this problem in Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission sponsored a study of the socioeconomic conditions in the city using the 1970 census data. The study, authored by Michael E. Maloney, described the 44 statistical neighborhoods as defined by the City Planning Commission. The main purpose of this report is to coordinate the data reported by Mr. Maloney within the boundaries of Cincinnati parishes. Since the parish is the primary organizational unit of the church, we believe that it is essential that each pastor know the socioeconomic condition of his parish and the human services which are needed in the area.

The central part of this report is the parish descriptions. These are given for each geographical parish in the city (as well as one non-geographical parish), and some parishes on the borders of the city. Descriptions for these parishes were developed through the use of 1970 census data for census tracts surrounding the city. Also included are tables on ethnic composition, housing patterns, socioeconomic status (S.E.S.), income, family and descriptions are given for the entire population, not Catholics alone. This approach presupposes the duty of the parish to consider the needs of all the people in its area, not simply parish members.

It is hoped that this report will facilitate the coordination of human services to the people in need in the Cincinnati area. It is further hoped that the report will give Church leaders knowledge of the human problems of the area and will stimulate them to take appropriate action. Hopefully, the report will encourage Church leaders to dialogue with government, churches of other denominations, and private agencies. In this way a genuine cooperation which is essential for the meeting of human needs will be established.

Problems in Determining Parish Composition

One of the first problems encountered is ascertaining proper parish boundaries and coordinating these boundaries with census tract boundaries. Parish boundaries were ascertained using maps from the Chancery of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati and the offices of Catholic Charities. In some cases the boundaries were incomplete; in other cases, the maps of Chancery and Catholic Charities conflicted somewhat. Furthermore, in most cases census tract boundaries did not coincide very well with the parish boundaries. Thus, care must be taken in making generalizations, particularly in regard to "outer fringes" of parishes.

A second problem is the recency of the data. Most data is based upon 1970 census figures. Over four years have elapsed since the collection of this data, and conditions have changed in many neighborhoods since then. In areas where obvious change has taken place (e.g., due to interstate construction) this has been noted, but an up-to-date exposition of trends is, in practice, unobtainable. Some up-to-date information can be obtained from the Polk data available from the Cincinnati Department of Urban Development.

In regard to statements concerning change in population and racial transition, the validity of the data compiled by the Real Estate Research Corporation has been questioned. There is some question whether the typology (see Table 3, Housing Patterns of Cincinnati Parishes) is applicable in all cases. Particular questions have been raised in regard to Type X neighborhoods as described in the table, in that the Urban Appalachian Council believes that this typology ignores dramatic neighborhood transition in areas like Northside and East Price Hill. Care must be taken in all types of generalizations regarding housing patterns.

A final problem is the tendency to generalize, particularly in regard to "well off" areas. In his description of S.E.S. Areas IV in his report, The Social Areas of Cincinnati, Maloney points out that these areas have almost 1800 families with incomes below the poverty level and 786 families on welfare. These areas have a 3% overcrowding rate, and 3% unemployment rate, and a population which is about one fifth elderly (i.e., over 60). Therefore, there is what Maloney calls a problem of the "dispersed poor" in Cincinnati. This problem should not be allowed to be overlooked in so-called "affluent" parishes.

Explanation of Tables

Table I: S.E.S. Area Estimates for Parishes

These estimates are based upon an analysis of the neighborhoods of Cincinnati developed by Michael E. Maloney in The Social Areas of Cincinnati, published by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission. Where parish boundaries overlap neighborhoods in different S.E.S. areas significantly, both areas are given. (See explanation for Table I)

Table 2: Ethnic Composition of Cincinnati Parishes

This table gives the percentages of black population, Appalachian population, and Foreign stock population in Cincinnati parishes. Percentages of Black population and Foreign stock population are estimates based on 1970 census tract data. "Foreign Stock" is composed of foreign-born persons and their children. Since exact figures would be impossible to determine for the data, parishes are classified into categories. Percentage of Appalachian population is based upon data from elementary school districts. In cases where parishes overlap school districts of differing amounts of Appalachian population, both categories are given, with the different parts of the parish distinguished by directional information in parentheses.

Table 3: Housing Patterns of Cincinnati Parishes

This table is based upon data from the Comprehensive Housing Strategy Final Report prepared by the Real Estate Research Corporation for the City of Cincinnati Working Review Committee on Housing. It is dated July, 1974. Where more than one major pattern exists in a parish all are mentioned; the directional location of each pattern being indicated in parentheses.

Table 4: Low S.E.S. Census Tracts

S.E.S. (socio-economic status) rankings are given from lowest to highest. Thus, the census tract ranked #1 on "Low S.E.S. Census Tracts" has the lowest S.E.S. ranking, the tract ranked #2 has the second lowest ranking, and so on. Rankings are based upon a scale comparing a tract's ranking on the five variables of median family income, education, occupation, overcrowding, and normal family. The S.E.S. ranking is based upon the average ranking of each census tract on these five variables.

Table 5: Low Income Census Tracts

The higher the ranking is on this scale, the lower the median family income is. Thus, tract 3.02, ranked #1, has the lowest median income of the census tracts of Cincinnati. For all the tables the "Parish Location" indicates which parish the census tract is located in. In cases where a census tract is somewhat evenly divided between more than one parish, these parishes are separated by commas. In cases where a census tract is primarily in one parish but secondarily in another, the secondary parish is enclosed in parentheses.

Table 6: Low Normal Family Index Census Tracts

Tracts with high rankings on this scale have a high percentage of children living in single parent homes. Thus tract 62.02 (the location of Longview State Hospital) has the highest percentage of children in "non-normal" homes.

Table 7: Low Education Census Tracts

Tracts with high ranking on this scale have a large percentage of people over 21 years of age with less than a 12th grade education. Thus tract 43, located in St. Rose parish, has the highest percentage of adults with less than a 12th grade education.

Table 8: High Overcrowding Index Census Tracts

Tracts with high rankings on this scale have a high percentage of occupied housing units with more than one person per room. Thus tract 82.02, located in St. Leo parish, has the highest percentage of "overcrowded" units as defined above.

Table 9: Low Occupation Census Tracts

Tracts with high rankings on this scale have a high percentage of adults employed in unskilled or service occupations. Thus tract 28, located within Sacred Heart parish, has the highest percentage of workers employed in unskilled or service occupations.

Tables on low S.E.S. census tracts, low normal family index, low occupation, low income, and high overcrowding list the census tracts found to be in the bottom quartile. In other words, the tracts listed are those 1/4 (approximately) of Cincinnati census tracts which are "worse off" in regard to these variables. These lists should give some indication of which parishes have particular problems in regard to these variables.

Table I
S.E.S. AREA ESTIMATES FOR PARISHES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>S.E.S. Area</u>
St. Aloysius	III
St. Vincent de Paul	II
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	I
St. Michael	II-I
St. Joseph	I-II
St. Peter in Chains	III-IV
St. Louis	III-IV
St. Francis Xavier	III-IV
Immaculate Conception	I, III
St. Rose	I
St. Stephen	I-III
St. Jerome*	II
Guardian Angels*	IV
Our Lady of Loretto	IV-III, I
Christ the King	IV-III
Holy Angels	IV
Assumption	I-II
Holy Name	II-I
Old St. Mary	I
St. Francis Seraph	I-II
St. Augustine	I
St. Mary, Hyde Park	IV-III
Holy Family /Lady of Grace	II
St. Lawrence	II
St. William	II-III
St. Theresa	III-IV
Resurrection	III
Sacred Heart	I
St. Monica	II-III
St. George	III
St. Andrew	II
St. Mark	II-III
St. Cecelia	III-II
St. Anthony, Madisonville	III
Nativity	IV
Our Mother of Sorrows	IV
St. Agnes	IV
St. Thomas Aquinas	IV, II
St. Robert Bellarmine	IV, II
St. Bernard	II, IV
St. Charles Borremeo	II
St. Clare	III-IV
St. Richard	III-IV
St. Theresa Little Flower	IV
St. Catherine	IV
St. Leo	III, I
St. Francis de Sales	II-III
Annunciation	IV-III

Table 1

S.E.S. ARFA ESTIMATES FOR PARISHES, continued

<u>Parish</u>	<u>S.E.S. Area</u>
St. Margaret of Cortona*	III
St. John Vianney*	III
Lady of the Sacred Heart*	IV
St. James Wyoming*	IV
St. Vivian*	I,IV
St. Margaret Mary*	IV
Our Lady of Lourdes*	IV
St. Antoninus*	IV
St. Martin Cheviot*	IV
St. Boniface	all 4 areas, mostly III
St. Bonaventure	I-II-III
Mother of Christ	I
Our Lady of Presentation	I
St. Patrick	III,I
St. Pius	I,III

*Substantial area outside the Cincinnati city limits is not considered in the S.E.S. Area estimate.

Table 2

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF CINCINNATI PARISHES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>%Black</u>	<u>%Appalachian</u>	<u>%Foreign Stock</u>
St. Aloysius	3-5	25-50	3-10
St. Vincent de Paul	3-5	25-50	3-10
OLPH	0-1	25-50	3-10
St. Michael	0-1	50-75	3-10
St. Joseph	90+	50-75(SW), 0-25(E)	0-3
St. Peter in Chains	10-20	0-25	10-15
St. Louis	10-20	0-25	10-15
St. Francis Xavier	10-20	0-25	10-15
Immaculate Conception	30-40	0-25(N), 25-50(S)	0-3
St. Rose	10-20	25-50	0-3
St. Stephen	5-10	75-100	3
St. Jerome	0-1	75-100(S), 25-50(N)	0-3
Guardian Angels	0-1	25-50(S), 0-25(N)	10-15
Our Lady of Loretto	0-1	75-100(S), 0-25(N)	3-10
Christ the King	1-3	0-25	3-10
Holy Angels	1-3	25-50(N), 50-75(S)	3-10
Assumption	70-80	0-25	3-10
Holy Name	60-70	0-25(N), 50-75(S)	3-10
Old St. Mary	50-60	50-75	3
St. Francis Seraph	40-50	50-75	3-10
St. Augustine	90+	25-50(N), 0-25(S)	0-3
St. Mary, Hyde Park	1-3	25-50(SW), 0-25(NE)	10-15
Holy Family/Lady of Grace	0-1	50-75(S), 25-50(N)	3-10
St. Lawrence	0-1	25-50	3-10
St. William	0-1	25-50	10-15
St. Theresa	0-1	0-25	10-15
Resurrection	0-1	25-50	10-15
Sacred Heart	10-20	25-50	3-10
St. Monica	3-5	0-25	10-15
St. George	10-20	25-50	3-10
St. Andrew	90+	0-25	3-10
St. Mark	90+	25-50	0-3
St. Cecilia	10-20	50-75	3-10
St. Anthony, Madisonville	40-50	25-50	3-10
Nativity	10-20	25-50	10-15
Our Mother of Sorrows	0-1	25-50(W), 0-25(E)	30-40
St. Agnes	20-30	0-25	15-20
St. Thomas Aquinas	50-60	0-25	10-15
St. Robert Bellarmine	30-40	0-25(W), 25-50(E)	3-10
St. Bernard	5-10	25-50	3-10
St. Charles Borromeo	10-20	50-75	3-10
St. Clare	10-20	0-25	10-15
St. Richard	30-40	0-25	3-10
St. Theresa, Little Flower	5-10	0-25(N), 25-50(S)	10-15
St. Catherine	0-1	0-25	15

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF CINCINNATI PARISHES, continued

<u>Parish</u>	<u>%Black</u>	<u>%Appalachian</u>	<u>%Foreign Stock</u>
St. Leo	10-20	0-25(NW), 50-75(SE)	3-10
St. Francis de Sales	80-90	0-25	3-10
Annunciation	20-30	0-25	10-15
St. Margaret of Cortona	3-5	Not Available	10
St. John Vianney	0-1	Not Available	3-10
Lady of the Sacred Heart	0-1	Not Available	15-20
St. James	5-10	Not Available	10-15
St. Vivian	5-10	Not Available	10-15
St. Margaret Mary	0-1	Not Available	10-15
Lady of Lourdes	0-1	Not Available	10
St. Antoninus	0-1	Not Available	10-15
St. Martin	0-1	Not Available	15-20
St. Boniface	20-30	25-50	3-10
St. Bonaventure	0-1	25-50	3-10
Mother of Christ	70-80	25-50	0-3
Our Lady of Presentation	60-70	variable	0-3
St. Patrick	1-3	25-50	10-15
St. Pius	60-70	25-50	3-10

Table 3

HOUSING PATTERNS OF CINCINNATI PARISHES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Housing Pattern*</u>
St. Aloysius	Z, (Y)
St. Vincent de Paul	Y, (X)
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	X
St. Michael	Y, (X)
St. Joseph	V
St. Peter in Chains	V**
St. Louis	V**
St. Francis Xavier	V**
Immaculate Conception	V(North), Y(South)
St. Rose	Y
St. Stephen	Z
St. Jerome	X
Guardian Angels	Z
Our Lady of Loretto	X
Christ the King	Z
Holy Angels	Z
Assumption	V
Holy Name	V***
Old St. Mary	V
St. Francis Seraph	V
St. Augustine	V
St. Mary, Hyde Park	Z
Holy Family/Lady of Grace	X
St. Lawrence	X
St. William	X
St. Theresa	X
Resurrection	X
Sacred Heart	Y
St. Monica	Y(South), W(North)
St. George	Y(South), W(North)
St. Andrew	V
St. Mark	V
St. Cecilia	X
St. Anthony Madisonville	W
Nativity	Z(West), W(East)
Our Mother of Sorrows	Z
St. Agnes	W
St. Thomas Aquinas	W
St. Robert Bellamine	W
St. Bernard	W
St. Charles Borremeo	Y
St. Claire	Z
St. Theresa, Little Flower	Z, W(South)
St. Catherine	Z
St. Leo	W
St. Francis de Sales	V(North), W(South)
Annunciation	Z**
St. Richard	Z(North), X(South)

HOUSING PATTERNS OF CINCINNATI PARISHES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Housing Pattern*</u>
St. Boniface	W(East), Z(North)
St. Bonaventure	X
Mother of Christ	W
Our Lady of Presentation	V,Y
St. Patrick	X
St. Pius	W(West), V(East)

*Key

Type V Areas -- Older, central core areas; mostly black population; low incomes; falling total population; racial transition occurring; many small households; mostly rental units.

Type W Areas -- Total population rising; racially mixed; rapid racial transition; newer housing; middle incomes.

Type X Areas -- Predominantly white; highly stable in population; little racial transition or housing growth; middle incomes.

Type Y Areas -- Old housing; predominantly white; total population declining; little racial transition; moderate incomes.

Type Z Areas -- On city edges; predominantly white; growing population; little racial transition; newest housing; highest incomes; mostly single-family homes.

**Different from others of its classification.

***Conditions probably changed significantly since 1970 census.

PROFILES OF CINCINNATI PARISHES

1. St. Aloysius

St. Aloysius tends to be a predominantly white, relatively homogeneous parish, generally located in S.E.S. III. The southeastern portion of the parish, however is of somewhat lower S.E.S. There has been expressed a concern over lack of services for the elderly in this area. The parish area has a growing population which is between 25 and 50 percent Appalachian.

2. St. Vincent de Paul

St. Vincent de Paul is primarily located in the River Road area, containing a small portion of Delhi to the north. It is located in S.E.S. II, but it ranks very low in education since over 80 percent of the adult population has less than a 12th grade education. It is likely that this parish has a considerable Appalachian population, though elementary school figures place it between 25 and 50 percent. The eastern corner (in tract 103) is probably of a lower S.E.S. There is little transition in this parish; the population is falling somewhat. Few community services have been provided.

3. Our Lady of Perpetual Help (OLPH)

OLPH is a white, lower class parish in S.E.S I, though the parish membership may be of somewhat higher status. Its major problem seems to be overcrowding and low occupational status. The population of the area is stable and between 25 and 50 percent Appalachian.

4. St. Michael

St. Michael, which has absorbed most of the old Blessed Sacrament parish of Lower Price Hill, is in the lowest ten parishes in the city in S.E.S. It ranks very high in overcrowding and very low in occupational status. It has a considerable Appalachian population (50 to 75 percent). The area of St. Michael's is predominantly white with little or no transition of population.

5. St. Joseph

St. Joseph has a predominantly black population within its boundaries. It is in the lowest five Cincinnati parishes in S.E.S., ranking lowest in median income and having one of the lowest Normal Family Indices. The area contains few single-family dwellings and has been a target for urban renewal.

6. St. Peter in Chains (Catherdral)

Though this parish is described as primarily in S.E.S. areas III and IV, the northwest corner of the parish is in S.E.S. I. It is a downtown parish with a black population of about 11 percent. The population is about 12 percent foreign stock, and it is in transition. Its lowest rankings tend to be on income and Normal Family Index.

7. St. Louis

St. Louis, located in the downtown area, is very similar to the Catherdral parish. The northern half of the parish is rather low in income. Its population

is also in transition, since urban renewal is changing many formerly low-income neighborhoods and may continue to do so.

8. St. Francis Xavier

St. Francis Xavier is very similar to St. Louis. It must be noted for all three downtown parishes that the S.E.S. ranking can be deceiving since the northern half (Tract 7) contains a high concentration of elderly pensioners who are poor.

9. Immaculate Conception

Immaculate Conception contains most of Mt. Adams to the south (in S.E.S. III) and the lower part of Walnut Hills to the north (in S.E.S. I). Walnut Hills is about two thirds black and is in transition. Mt. Adams contains only a five percent black population. Immaculate Conception ranks in the bottom ten city parishes in Normal Family Index.

10. St. Rose

The S.E.S. ranking of St. Rose is probably the second lowest of the city parishes. It ranks lowest in educational attainment. The area is predominantly white, relatively homogeneous, and the population is falling. It has a moderately high Appalachian population.

11. St. Stephen

St. Stephen probably has the highest Appalachian population of all Cincinnati parishes. The southern part of the parish is in S.E.S. I while the larger northern part is in the S.E.S. III. Tract 44 in the southern area ranks very low in the occupational scale and very high in overcrowding. Most of the parish is stable in population. The parish membership tends to be of higher status.

12. St. Jerome

St. Jerome has an extremely high Appalachian population in the western half of the parish. The area of the parish within the city is in S.E.S. II, although the area outside the city is in somewhat better economic shape. The city area has the highest family stability of all tracts in the city, and the parish as a whole ranks high on this variable. Unemployment tends to be high in the city area of this predominantly white parish.

13. Guardian Angels

Guardian Angels takes in Mt. Washington plus a considerable area outside the city. It is a white, homogeneous, middle class parish with about 10 percent foreign stock population. The population is growing, and little transition is occurring.

14. Our Lady of Loretto

The southern two thirds of this parish is in S.E.S. III, and it has an extremely high Appalachian population. The northern third is solidly in S.E.S. IV. Both parts of the parish are white, internally homogeneous areas. The population of the area is for the most part stable, and little transition is occurring.

15. Christ the King

Christ the King is a predominantly white parish in S.E.S. IV. It is fairly homogeneous, with little transition occurring in the population.

16. Holy Angels

Most of the Holy Angels parish is located in Hyde Park, which is solidly in S.E.S. IV, although some extreme western areas are in S.E.S. areas II and III. Most of the black population is in the northwest area of the parish. The parish is otherwise fairly homogeneous, growing and experiencing little racial transition.

17. Holy Name

Holy Name contains area in S.E.S. area I and II. Its population is heterogeneous and is still changing due to urban renewal. 1970 figures show the population to be about 64 percent black, though those figures may not be accurate for today. The southern portion (Mt. Auburn) has been a target for the model cities program.

18. Assumption

Assumption is in Walnut Hills. Its northwest portion is in S.E.S. II while the remainder is in S.E.S. I. The 1970 black population is about 70 percent, though figures may be out of date due to the construction of I-71. Population is falling in most areas, and a great amount of racial transition is occurring.

19. Old St. Mary

Old St. Mary ranks in the lowest ten parishes of the city in S.E.S. It is third lowest in education and one of the five lowest in income. About half the population is black and over half is Appalachian. The population is falling and there is large amount of transition, the racial distribution gradually evening out. Otherwise this parish is fairly homogeneous.

20. St. Francis Seraph

St. Francis Seraph, which together with Old St. Mary covers the Over-the-Rhine area, is probably lowest among city parishes in S.E.S. It is second lowest in income and has a considerable Appalachian population. The northwest corner of the parish is somewhat "better off", being in S.E.S. II. The parish area has about a 40 to 45 percent black population, and racial distribution seems to be evening out as population is falling.

21. St. Augustine

St. Augustine ranks in the lowest ten parishes in the city in S.E.S. Its

population is over 90 percent black with very few people living in single-family units. The area ranks low on all variables, particularly income. Population is falling, except in the southern area of the parish.

22. St. Mary, Hyde Park

St. Mary lies primarily in S.E.S. IV, except for its northwest sector which is in S.E.S. III. It has a substantial ethnic population, about 13 percent. It is a primarily white, fairly homogeneous parish.

23/24. Holy Family/Our Lady of Grace

These two parishes have consolidated, and the area would be ranked in S.E.S. II. This area in East Price Hill is predominantly white, and there is a considerable Appalachian population, especially in the southern half of this consolidated parish. The population of the area is stable and little racial transition is taking place.

25. St. Lawrence

St. Lawrence, also located in East Price Hill, would be ranked in S.E.S. II. One tract in the middle of the parish (Tract 95) ranks very low in the Normal Family Index (i.e., ninth from the bottom). Its population is stable, with little racial transition occurring. However, there are indications that the Appalachian population may be increasing.

26. St. William

St. William is in S.E.S. areas II and III. It has a predominantly white population, with an ethnicity rate of over 14 percent. The parish covers the southern half of West Price Hill, and is stable in population characteristics, though there are indications of an increasing Appalachian population. The eastern half of the parish differs substantially from the western half in income and percent single family dwellings.

27. St. Theresa

St. Theresa is predominantly in S.E.S. IV, except for a part of its eastern half, which is in S.E.S. III. It has a white homogeneous population which is about 12 percent foreign stock. It covers most of the northern half of West Price Hill. For the most part, the population is stable with little transition taking place.

28. Resurrection

This small parish comprises the northeast corner of West Price Hill, which is in S.E.S. III. It has slightly over a 10 percent foreign stock population. The southern third of the parish is in tract 97, which is in S.E.S. II. Population is stable, and little racial transition is occurring.

29. Sacred Heart

Sacred Heart is in the five lowest parishes in the city in S.E.S. This parish, having a predominantly Appalachian population, ranks lowest in occupational status. It is plagued with problems from expressway construction and has not received any capital improvements. The parish is falling in population and a large number of persons of Italian descent are served by the parish.

30. St. Monica

The southern half of St. Monica is in S.E.S. II. It has a falling population and no racial transition is taking place. The northern half of the parish, near the University of Cincinnati, is in S.E.S. III. Its population is growing and is in great transition. The parish is about 11 percent foreign stock population, and most of the black population is concentrated in a few block groups.

31. St. George

St. George, located near the University of Cincinnati, is primarily located in S.E.S. III, except for a northern portion in S.E.S. II. There is a high concentration of fraternity and student housing in this area. There is a fairly high rate of overcrowding in Tract 30, which comprises the major portion of the parish. In most of the parish, the population is growing and great transition.

32. St. Andrew

St. Andrew takes in the major portion of Avondale, which is S.E.S. II. The parish area has a relatively homogeneous, predominantly black population. It ranks in the bottom quartile in Normal Family Index, which may indicate a large number of broken homes. The population of the area is falling and is in transition.

33. St. Mark

St. Mark is located in northern Evanston. The western half is in S.E.S. II while its eastern half is in S.E.S. III. The population is predominantly black and relatively homogeneous. Population is falling in the area, which is experiencing some racial transition.

34. St. Cecilia

The southern half of St. Cecilia is in S.E.S. III. while the northern half is in S.E.S. II. There is a large percentage of Appalachian population, particularly in the northwest section of the parish, an extension of the Norwood industrial area. Most of the black population is in the northeast section of the parish. Most of the parish is stable in population.

35. St. Anthony, Madisonville

St. Anthony, located mostly in the Madisonville-Eastwood area, is in S.E.S. III. The parish area is substantially integrated, with a black population of about 44 percent. The block groups, however, vary greatly in the percentage of black population. The population is growing and in great racial transition.

36. Nativity

Nativity parish, mostly in S.E.S. IV, is growing in population except for the extreme south (Tract 108, part of 54). It contains most of Pleasant Ridge, Kennedy Heights, and a substantial area outside the city. It is fairly well integrated, though the percentage of black population varies in some areas.

37. Our Mother of Sorrows

Our Mother of Sorrows is in S.E.S. IV, and it has the highest ethnicity rate of all Cincinnati parishes (37 percent). The eastern half of the parish lies outside the city limits while the western half lies in the Roselawn area. It is a relatively homogeneous white parish, growing in population. Conditions, however, have probably changed significantly since 1970.

38. St. Agnes

St. Agnes lies in S.E.S. IV. It has a very high foreign stock population (about 20 percent). The parish is integrated and relatively homogeneous, though the eastern half of the parish is somewhat "worse off" than the western half. The population is growing and is in great racial transition.

39. St. Thomas Aquinas

The northeastern half of this parish lies in S.E.S. IV, and is growing in population. The southwestern half is in S.E.S. II. Most of the parish has a high ethnicity rate. The population is about 58 percent black. The extreme southern part of the parish ranks very low on Normal Family Index. The parish is experiencing at least some racial transition.

40. St. Robert Bellarmine

The majority of this Xavier University parish lies in S.E.S. IV, with the southwestern corner of S.E.S. II. The population is about 40 percent black, and there is much variation within block groups. The population is in great racial transition, and most of the area of the parish is growing.

41. St. Bernard

The majority of St. Bernard parish is in S.E.S. II, except the northeastern corner, which is in S.E.S. IV. The majority of the parish area is white and internally homogeneous. The population is growing, and some racial transition is occurring.

42. St. Charles Borromeo

This parish lies for the most part in S.E.S. II. Tract 62.02, in the southeast corner of the parish, has some of the worst statistics in the city, but this is due mainly to the presence of Longview State Hospital, which is not included in the parish. The middle of the parish ranks low in occupational status and has a high Appalachian population.

43. St. Clare

St. Clare lies for the most part in S.E.S. IV, except for a west-central portion in S.E.S. III. It has a fairly high foreign stock population. The population is growing, but there is some concern in this College Hill parish about FHA projects and the flight of white families.

44. St. Richard

This parish contains some area outside of the city limits in its northwestern corner. The area outside the city has the largest percentage of blacks, which varies in areas throughout the parish. The parish lies in S.E.S. area III and IV, (although Tract 219, outside the city, is of considerably lower S.E.S.) and its population, in most sections of the parish, is growing.

45. St. Theresa of the Little Flower

This parish is in a relatively homogeneous, predominantly white neighborhood located principally in S.E.S. IV. There is a small south-central portion in S.E.S. III. The ethnicity rate is over 10 percent. The population is growing, most racial transition taking place in the south-central portion of the parish.

46. St. Catherine

St. Catherine is located in Westwood, which is in S.E.S. IV. It is a relatively homogeneous white parish with a diverse foreign stock population of about 15 percent. The highest concentration of ethnics is in the west-central Tract 102.02. The population is growing with little racial transition. There is, however, a problem due to change from single family housing to apartment housing.

47. St. Leo

St. Leo is a diverse parish experiencing racial transition. The growing western half of the parish is in S.E.S. III, while the eastern half (falling in population) lie in S.E.S. I. The population is about 25 percent black, and there is a large number of white Appalachians in the southeast part of the parish.

48. St. Francis de Sales

This parish lies in the S.E.S. III, except for the northwest quarter which is in S.E.S. II. The three main tracts in the parish vary in black population from 54 to 93 percent. The extreme southwest is in a predominantly white area in S.E.S. IV. The area is experiencing some racial transition.

49. Annunciation

Locally mainly in the Clifton area, Annunciation parish lies in S.E.S. IV to the west and S.E.S. III to the east and extreme south. It has a high ethnicity rate. The extreme eastern area includes some of Tract 69, which is in S.E.S. II and has a high black population. The area, for the most part, is growing.

51. St. Margaret of Cortona

This parish, a large percentage of which lies outside the city limits, would probably be at least in S.E.S. III. Containing Fairfax and part of Mariemont, it has an ethnicity rate of about 10 percent. Family status is average to better than average.

52. St. John Vianney

St. John Vianney contains area in the city (Tract 56), Indian Hill, most of Mariemont, and other areas outside the city. It is a somewhat diverse area which would probably be considered in S.E.S. III and IV.

53. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart

The majority of this parish is in Reading. It has an ethnicity rate of about 16 percent. The parish area is white, relatively homogeneous, and growing in population. It would probably be considered in S.E.S. areas III and IV.

54. St. James

St. James is primarily located in Wyoming, with the southern part of the parish reaching into Cincinnati. Its ethnicity rate is about 11 percent. The majority of the parish would probably be considered in S.E.S. IV.

55. St. Vivian

The major part of St. Vivian lies outside the city and would probably be considered in S.E.S. IV. However, the southeast portion of the parish reaches into Tract 80 of the city, which is in S.E.S. I, with a very high degree of overcrowding and a low income ranking. This parish also has an ethnicity rate of about 11 percent.

56. St. Margaret Mary

St. Margaret Mary is located almost entirely in North College Hill, and it would probably be in S.E.S. areas III and IV. It has an ethnicity rate of about 11 percent.

57. Our Lady of Lourdes

About one third of the area of this parish is within the city limits. It is a white parish with a relatively homogeneous population, though there is some variation within the parish in regard to family status and ethnicity.

58. St. Antoninus

St. Antoninus is located, almost in its entirety, west of the city. It is a white, relatively homogeneous middle class parish. Its ethnicity rate is slightly over ten percent.

59. St. Martin

St. Martin is located almost entirely in Cheviot. It is a white parish with a high foreign stock population (about 16 percent). The area of Cheviot proper is somewhat lower in economic status than its surrounding area.

60. St. Boniface

St. Boniface is a very diversified parish, with some area located in all four S.E.S. designations, though primarily in S.E.S. III. The black population, somewhat over 20 percent is unevenly distributed as are other characteristics. Tract 76 (southeast corner) is very high in overcrowding. The southern part of the parish is in racial transition, while the west and north are growing in population.

61. St. Bonaventure

St. Bonaventure is the territorial parish which contains within its boundaries the Italian national parish San Antonio di Padova. It contains areas in S.E.S. I, II, and III. The majority of the parish is in South Fairmount, a predominantly white working class neighborhood believed to have a large percentage of Appalachians. It is a highly diversified parish, the eastern half being somewhat "worse off". Most of the parish is stable in population, with little racial transition.

62. Mother of Christ

This parish, in S.E.S. I, is in a poor working class neighborhood dominated by public housing. It is about 75 percent black, high in overcrowding, and low in median income. As of 1970 about a third of its families were on welfare. The population is growing, and there is much racial transition.

63. Our Lady of Presentation

This parish can be considered in S.E.S. I, though it has no formal boundaries. It serves most of Tract 86.01, which is dominated by public housing. This tract is highest in overcrowding and low in median income. Population is generally falling, with some racial transition.

64. St. Patrick

The northern half of this parish is in S.E.S. III and has ethnicity rate of almost 20 percent. The southern half is in S.E.S. I and has a low ethnicity rate. This area (Tract 74) ranks particularly low on the occupational scale. It is a homogeneous, primarily white area but there is heavy Appalachian movement into the area. Population is falling; little racial transition is occurring.

65. St. Pius

The western part of St. Pius is in S.E.S. III while the eastern part is mostly in S.E.S. I. The area has a black population of over 40 percent. The eastern part is extremely high in overcrowding and low on the occupational scale. There is a great amount of racial transition in most of the area.

The Norwood Parishes

The Norwood parishes are being considered together due to the similarity of the parishes-- St. Peter and Paul (north), St. Elizabeth (west), and St. Matthew (east). Since much of the data, particularly the S.E.S. analysis, was not available for Norwood, a different scale considering family status and economic status was used. According to this analysis, all six census tracts in Norwood fall into Class 2C (i.e., lower middle class in both economic and family status). Norwood can be described as a white, working class town, containing a large amount of industrial area (about 16 percent of the city's acreage, according to the city's master plan).

Although Norwood is considered to be an old town (over 80 percent of its houses having been built before 1939), the city has been experiencing change in the past few years. Due to completion of the Norwood lateral and the impending completion of I-71 the city has been experiencing commercial expansion. Notable is the construction of Surrey Square.

Though exact figures are not available, city master planners estimate that the population is about one third Appalachian. 1970 census figures show that 17 percent of the city's residents are over 60 years old. The school population has remained stable over the past five years. Housing has remained stable and old but is not noticeably deteriorating.

This description holds true in general in all three parishes. The only significant difference according to 1970 census figures is a relatively lower median income in St. Elizabeth than in the other two parishes.

Table 4
LOW S.E.S. CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	17	St. Francis Seraph
2	43	St. Rose
3	3.02	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
4	28	Sacred Heart
5	3.01	St. Joseph
6	1	St. Joseph, St. Augustine
7	10	Old St. Mary
8	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
9	77	St. Pius
10	11	Old St. Mary
11	91	St. Michael
12	86.01	St. Leo, Our Lady of Presentation
13	44	St. Stephen (St. Rose), Our Lady of Loretto
14	16	St. Francis Seraph
15	103	OLPH
16	8	St. Joseph, Cathedral
17	87	St. Bonaventure
18	86.02	St. Leo
19	9	Old St. Mary, St. Francis Seraph, Cathedral
20	18	Old St. Mary, Holy Name
21	21	Holy Name, Assumption
22	36	Assumption
23	19	Assumption, Immaculate Conception
24	74	St. Patrick
25	80	Mother of Christ, St. Vivian
26	14	St. Augustine
27	23	Holy Name
28	24	St. Francis Seraph
29	76	St. Boniface

Table 5
LOW INCOME CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	3.01	St. Joseph
2	3.02	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
3	1	St. Joseph, St. Augustine
4	4	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
5	86.02	St. Leo
6	7	Cathedral, St. Louis, St. Francis Xavier
7	.16	St. Francis Seraph
8	9	Old St. Mary, St. Francis Seraph, Cathedral
9	11	Old St. Mary
10	17	St. Francis Seraph
11	77	St. Pius
12	62.02	St. Charles Borromeo
13	80	Mother of Christ, St. Vivian
14	23	Holy Name
15	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
16	10	Old St. Mary
17	86.01	St. Leo, Our Lady of Presentation
18	21	Holy Name, Assumption
19	18	Old St. Mary, Holy Name
20	5	St. Joseph
21	33	Holy Name
22	36	Assumption
23	91	St. Michael
24	14	St. Augustine
25	8	St. Joseph
26	32	Holy Name
27	37	Assumption
28	67	St. Andrew
29	35	Assumption

Table 6
LOW NORMAL FAMILY INDEX CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	62.02	St. Charles Borromeo
2	3.02	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
3	3.01	St. Joseph
4	1	St. Joseph, St. Augustine
5	13	Immaculate Conception
6	6	Cathedral, St. Louis, St. Frances Xavier
7	8	St. Joseph
8	37	Assumption
9	95	St. Lawrence
10	39	St. Francis de Sales
11	17	St. Francis Seraph
12	12	Immaculate Conception
13	68	St. Andrew, St. Thomas Aquinas
14	70	Annunciation
15.5	25	St. George (St. Francis Seraph)
15.5	86.01	St. Leo, Our Lady of Presentation
17	43	St. Rose
18	5	St. Joseph
19	28	Sacred Heart
20	19	Immaculate Conception, Assumption
21.5	86.02	St. Leo
21.5	36	Assumption
23	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
24.5	26	St. Monica (St. Francis Seraph)
24.5	54	St. Cecilia
26	87	St. Bonaventure
27	2	St. Joseph
28.5	67	St. Andrew
28.5	11	Old St. Mary

Table 7
LOW EDUCATION CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	43	St. Rose
2	16	St. Francis Seraph
3	17	St. Francis Seraph
4	11	Old St. Mary
5	10	Old St. Mary
6	44	St. Stephen (St. Rose), Our Lady of Loretto
7	3.02	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
7	3.01	St. Joseph
7	14	St. Augustine
10	86.01	St. Leo, Our Lady of Presentation
11	28	Sacred Heart
12	91	St. Michael
13.5	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
13.5	103	OLPH (St. Vincent de Paul)
15	87	St. Bonaventure
16	45	St. Jerome
17	77	St. Pius
18	9	Old St. Mary, St. Francis Seraph, Cathedral
19	4	St. Joseph (Cathedral)

Table 8
HIGH OVERCROWING INDEX CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	86.02	St. Leo
2	91	St. Michael
3	77	St. Pius
4	80	Mother of Christ, St. Vivian
5	108	Nativity
6	43	St. Rose
7	17	St. Francis Seraph
8.5	44	St. Stephen (St. Rose)
8.5	76	St. Boniface
10	103	Our Lady of Perpetual Help
11	23	Holy Name
12	18	Old St. Mary, Holy Name
13	2	St. Joseph
14	28	Sacred Heart
15	19	Immaculate Conception, Assumption
16	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
17	16	St. Francis Seraph
18	10	Old St. Mary
19	24	St. Francis Seraph
20.5	3.02	St. Joseph (Cathedral)
20.5	1	St. Joseph, St. Augustine
22	87	St. Bonaventure
23	22	Holy Name
24	14	St. Augustine
25	93	St. Michael, Holy Family, St. Lawrence
26.5	32	Holy Name
26.5	30	St. George (Annunciation)

Table 9
LOW OCCUPATIONAL CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parish Location</u>
1	28	Sacred Heart
2	17	St. Francis Seraph
3	44	St. Stephen (St. Rose), Our Lady of Loretto
4	77	St. Pius
5	91	St. Michael
6	8	St. Joseph, Cathedral
7	16	St. Francis Seraph
8	24	St. Francis Seraph
9	10	Old St. Mary
10	43	St. Rose
11	103	Our Lady of Perpetual Help
12.5	74	St. Patrick
12.5	14	St. Augustine
14	15	St. Augustine (St. Joseph)
15	86.01	St. Leo, Our Lady of Presentation
16	87	St. Bonaventure
17.5	11	Old St. Mary
17.5	9	Old St. Mary, St. Francis Seraph, Cathedral
19	61	St. Charles Borromeo
20.5	21	Holy Name, Assumption
20.5	36	Assumption
22	1	St. Joseph, St. Augustine
23	104	St. Vincent de Paul (St. Aloysius)