As Place Matters enters its second decade, it is important to recognize its accomplishments, but also acknowledge where we need to do better.

All of the lead organizations work to improve the quality of life in their community. Because each community is unique, that takes a different shape in each community.

In Avondale, that means a community where residents are connected to the career and development opportunities presented by huge investments in the institutional core of the neighborhood.

In Covington, that means supporting resident-led organizations and partners in implementing creative, inclusive projects that improve the community.

In Madisonville, that means improving the neighborhoods economic vitality with new investment and employment opportunities in developments like Madison and Whetsel that will bring commercial storefronts and affordable housing.

In Price Hill, that means fully embracing its urban and culturally unique community and coming together as one while still celebrating its diversity through initiatives like MYCincinnati.

In Walnut Hills, that means building trust and transparency as the neighborhood expands.

In Newport, that means creating and promoting an active and healthy culture.

In the West End, that means increasing opportunities for current residents to rent and become first-time homeowners as the housing market and investment in the neighborhood heats up around them.

For all, it means residents are empowered to improve their quality of life and accomplish their individual and collective goals.

This report highlights community level outcomes including education, income, health, housing, partnerships, and engagement.

With renewed interest and investment in all of the Place Matters communities, we take this opportunity to look back, sometimes as far back to 1990, at demographic and housing data to observe how the communities have changed, and how they remain the same.

Taken together, the socioeconomic status, education, employment, and social support networks highlighted in this report are social determinants of health. By addressing them, we can improve health and overall quality of life for communities.
The Community Building Institute (CBI) completed the Place Matters Year-End evaluation in early 2019.

**Year-end: Quantitative**

This year-end report is the second of two reports assessing 2018 activities. This report includes a quantitative analysis of shared measures and individual community lead outcomes based on full-year achievements.

**Mid-year: Qualitative**

The companion report, the Place Matters 2018 Mid-Year Report, was released in fall 2018. It includes 2019 Place Matters initiative-level and community-level recommendations for activities based on a qualitative analysis of partner, stakeholder, and lead organization interviews and reflects activities and progress between January - June 2018.

**Evaluation Method: Work Plans**

The Work Plan reporting format for lead organizations was adopted in 2016 and updated in 2018. It provides clarity of vision, desired short-term outcomes (1-3 years), measures of success, lead organization roles and activities, engagement and leadership, impact, partners, and growth, and leverage. The Outcomes sheet added in 2018 includes information on the impact on poverty, the role of the lead and role of partners, partner engagement, resident leadership and inclusivity, sustainability, equity, and communication. Leads report on the following outcome areas: Education, Income, Health, Housing, Community, and Sustainability (organizational financial sustainability). The year-end report highlights community change through quantifiable measures.
Recommendations: Highlights

Recommendations were developed as part of the 2018 Mid-Year Report. The year-end findings in this report support them. More information on recommendations can be found in the Place Matters 2018 Mid-Year Report.

18 Recommendations are organized into three key areas:

- **Community Engagement and Resident Leadership**
- **Organizational Effectiveness**
- **Equitable Development**

All recommendations apply to all communities. There are also implementation priority recommendations for each Place Matters community. Lead organizations have identified how they will address these recommendations in 2019 Work Plans.
Community Engagement and Resident Leadership Recommendations:

Rec 1  Leads should work with community council leadership to clearly define roles and responsibilities for each group.

Prioritize Implementation:
Madisonville
West End

Rec 2  Leads should look for ways to support resident leadership development and capacity, for both traditional and non-traditional community leadership.

Prioritize Implementation:
Avondale
Price Hill
Walnut Hills

Rec 3  Leads should clearly define their role in supporting leadership development (examples: provide training opportunities, assist with thinking strategically, helping facilitate and convene meetings).

Prioritize Implementation:
Newport

Rec 4  Leads should evaluate how their communication reaches different parts of the community, and look for ways to expand their reach.

Prioritize Implementation:
Madisonville
Newport
Price Hill

Rec 5  Leads should work with community leadership to expand the leadership table within communities by defining and valuing leadership qualities more broadly and by working to identify and lift up the strengths of individuals.

Prioritize Implementation:
Avondale
Newport
Organizational Effectiveness Recommendations:

Rec 6 Leads should find a balance between being focused and comprehensive by continuing to do a diversity of things, and also applying strategic focus and energy behind a few key initiatives.

Prioritize Implementation:
Avondale
Covington
Newport
West End

Rec 7 Leads should evaluate the need for organizational or board strategic planning.

Prioritize Implementation:
Price Hill
West End

Rec 8 Leads should establish evaluation criteria that can help them respond to partnership and collaboration requests.

Prioritize Implementation:
Price Hill

Rec 9 Leads should evaluate their existing relationships with partners to determine how each benefits from the arrangement, and whether course corrections may be needed to strengthen or change the partnership.

Prioritize Implementation:
Avondale
Covington

Rec 10 Funders and leads should join together to support increased advocacy for comprehensive community development to support increased investment in physical and social infrastructure in communities.

Rec 11 Place Matters funding commitments should reflect expected outcomes.

Rec 12 Leads should take advantage of staff changes as an opportunity to re-engage with their communities, develop new relationships, and set new strategic priorities through staffing decisions.

Prioritize Implementation:
Madisonville
Price Hill
Walnut Hills
West End

Rec 13 Leads and Place Matters should explore ways to support existing residents. Residents need access to honest, unbiased information on selling or staying in their home, rehabbing their home, and accessing resources to support rehab.

Prioritize Implementation:
Madisonville
Walnut Hills

Rec 14 Leads must make a commitment to continuous development and support and share creative and effective best practices within the network.

Prioritize Implementation:
Newport
Equitable Development Recommendations:

Rec 15  The Place Matters table and leads must support and advocate equitable growth strategies at all levels.

Rec 16  Leads must define their role in equitable development including their relationship with private and non-profit developers, government, and community stakeholders.

Prioritize Implementation:
Avondale  
Covington  
Madisonville  
Walnut Hills  
West End

Rec 17  Place Matters should support training opportunities for residents so that they can better understand how development works, the demographic and market changes underway in their community, and available responses to redevelopment.

Rec 18  Leads should continue to develop and strengthen social networks and social infrastructure in communities as a way to promote equitable outcomes at the neighborhood level.
Education Highlights

Educational Outcomes for Place Matters Schools including Kindergarten Readiness, 3rd Grade Reading, and Third Grade Math

### Kindergarten Readiness

#### 2013-14 Kindergarten Readiness (5 year comparison)

- Rockdale Academy (Avondale): 23.1% (36.8%)
- South Avondale (Avondale): 54.0% (57.6%)
- John P. Parker (Madisonville): 30.6% (55.8%)
- Frederick Douglass (Walnut Hills): 30.6% (48.5%)
- Carson (Price Hill): 43.6% (41.2%)
- Rees E. Price (Price Hill): 36.4% (56.3%)
- Roberts (Price Hill): 16.1% (28.4%)
- Oyler (Price Hill): 45.3% (42.2%)
- Hays-Porter (West End): 27.3% (57.2%)
- Cincinnati Public Schools (district): 24.6% (57.6%)
- Newport (district): 34.6% (36.2%)
- Covington (district): 46.0% (36.2%)

#### 2017-18 Kindergarten Readiness

- Rockdale Academy (Avondale): 23.1% (36.8%)
- South Avondale (Avondale): 54.0% (57.6%)
- John P. Parker (Madisonville): 30.6% (55.8%)
- Frederick Douglass (Walnut Hills): 30.6% (48.5%)
- Carson (Price Hill): 43.6% (41.2%)
- Rees E. Price (Price Hill): 36.4% (56.3%)
- Roberts (Price Hill): 16.1% (28.4%)
- Oyler (Price Hill): 45.3% (42.2%)
- Hays-Porter (West End): 27.3% (57.2%)
- Cincinnati Public Schools (district): 24.6% (57.6%)
- Newport (district): 34.6% (36.2%)
- Covington (district): 46.0% (36.2%)

The highlighted schools in Avondale, Madisonville, Walnut Hills, and Price Hill have had improvement year over year for at least the past three years.

---

### 3rd Grade Reading

**Percent of students that are proficient**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockdale Academy (Avondale)</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Avondale (Avondale)</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Parker (Madisonville)</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Douglass (Walnut Hills)</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson (Price Hill)</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees E. Price (Price Hill)</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts (Price Hill)</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyler (Price Hill)</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays-Porter (West End)</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati Public Schools (district)</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport (district)</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington (district)</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2013-14 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency (5 year comparison)**
- **2017-18 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency**

Source: Ohio Department of Education; Kentucky Department of Education. Ohio's state test in 3rd grade English arts replaced the Ohio Achievement Assessment in the 2015-16 school year. Trend analysis are not necessarily accurate.

### 3rd Grade Math

**Percent of students that are proficient**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockdale Academy (Avondale)</td>
<td>74.4%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Avondale (Avondale)</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Parker (Madisonville)</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Douglass (Walnut Hills)</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson (Price Hill)</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees E. Price (Price Hill)</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts (Price Hill)</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyler (Price Hill)</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays-Porter (West End)</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati Public Schools (district)</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport (district)</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington (district)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2013-14 3rd Grade Math Proficiency (5 year comparison)**
- **2017-18 3rd Grade Math Proficiency**

Source: Ohio Department of Education; Kentucky Department of Education. Trend analysis are not necessarily accurate.
Health Highlights

Life expectancy for each Place Matters neighborhood has been updated using a new source of information from the National Center for Health Statistics. This information replaces information compiled by the Cincinnati Health Department (2001-2009) and includes information for all Place Matters communities, including those in Kentucky.

“The U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) is a partnership of NCHS, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), and the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) to produce a new measure of health for where you live. The USALEEP project produced estimates of life expectancy at birth—the average number of years a person can expect to live—for most of the census tracts in the United States for the period 2010-2015.” (Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/usaleep/usaleep.html#life-expectancy)

An update of the 2010 and 2013 oversample from the Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey for Place Matters communities provided by Interact for Health will be available later this year and will be included in future reports.

Life Expectancy at Birth

![Life Expectancy at Birth chart](chart.png)


Life expectancy is correlated with household median income. Communities with a lower household median income also have a lower life expectancy.

See next page for Annual Median Income.
### Income Highlights

#### Annual Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Median Income 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td>$19,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>$38,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madisonville</td>
<td>$42,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Hill</td>
<td>$26,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Hills</td>
<td>$25,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>$33,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End</td>
<td>$36,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>$19,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey (5-year estimate)

#### Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Meals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madisonville</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Hill</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Hills</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Education; Kentucky Department of Education

#### Parochial Schools Students in Poverty (Price Hill only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holy Family</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. William</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurrection</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Teresa of A.</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Family</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. William</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurrection</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Teresa of A.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Archdiocese of Cincinnati

The concentration of poverty in Place Matters schools increased following the Great Recession (December 2007 to June 2009). With the exception of Newport, the percent of children in schools living at less than 185% of the poverty threshold went up between the 2016-17 and 2017-18 school years.
Housing Highlights

Housing prices have been rising fairly consistently year over year in each Place Matters community with a few exceptions. The median sale price in Newport was $120,000 in both 2017 and 2018. The median sale price in the West End spiked dramatically in 2018 to $238,500 while the number of sales has remained about the same (30 sales in 2018; 35 sales in 2017; 35 sales in 2016).

**Median Sale Price** (single-family homes and condos) and **Median Household Income**

Source: Multiple Listing Service of Greater Cincinnati; Northern Kentucky Association of Realtors; US Census 2013-2017 ACS
The housing production of lead organizations remains limited.

The Center for Great Neighborhoods completed three units (2 rehabs, 1 rental) and sold two units at an average sale price of $135,000.

Price Hill Will completed one unit and sold three units. The average sale price of Buy-Improve-Sell homes was $130,500 and the average sale price for Homesteading was $16,000.

The Avondale Development Corporation partnered to complete one home with a sale price of $268,000.

Construction in Madisonville started on four new affordable homes in 2018.

In 2019, Seven Hills Neighborhood Partners will work with other housing partners to roll out a $100,000 home improvement fund and $176,000 to eviction prevention support.

The lead organizations have helped to connect residents with resources and housing related information from community partners through housing resource fairs (Madisonville and the West End) and by providing direct support to residents in navigating resources. This support is provided for both renters, homeowners, and future homeowners.

Additional housing information is included for each community in the following pages, including trends in homeownership and poverty and how long households have lived in their home.
Avondale

Lead Organization:
Avondale Development Corporation (ADC)

2018 Leverage:
$824,683 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities
$350,000 in support of other quality of life improvements not directly tied to the Work Plan

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
26 partnerships and collaborations maintained
21 partnerships and collaborations added
74 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Jobs/Employment
Safety
Housing
Household Income Stability
Health

2018 Work Plan:
ADC had three focus areas for 2018: expand communication channels; support resident Quality of Life plan; and strengthen and expand the housing stock.
Avondale lost more than a third of its population in just under 30 years between 1990 and 2017.

In 1990, there were nearly 6,000 residents that were self-sufficient (above 200% of poverty). In 2017, that number was down to just under 3,300.

Nearly 1,700 adults over 25 in Avondale do not have a high school degree.

Avondale remains a predominantly African American neighborhood.

The number of Whites remained about the same between 1990 and 2017, but with a decrease in community population, Whites now account for just over 10 percent of Avondale’s population.

More than half of Avondale’s households are a single person living alone.

There are roughly the same number of households made up of a single mom with children and a household with related family members living together (for example, a grandma with grandchildren).

Avondale has a decreasing number and share of children, young adults between the ages of 25 and 35, and seniors.

In 2017, there were more about 2,100 vacant housing units. There were just over 5,400 occupied housing units; three-quarters of units were renter-occupied.

More than half of Avondale households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

Covington

Lead Organization:
Center for Great Neighborhoods of Covington (The Center)

2018 Leverage:
$972,745 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities
$50,014,286 in support of other quality of life improvements not directly tied to the Work Plan (includes residential, commercial, municipal, and institutional investments)

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
71 partnerships and collaborations maintained
13 partnerships and collaborations added
1,325 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Housing
Appearance
Safety
Jobs/Employment
Education

2018 Work Plan:
The Center had five focus areas for 2018: support resident efforts to improve health; expand Hellmann Creative Center as a community hub; develop affordable housing for underserved populations; engage families and connect them with resources; and expand programs that enhance economic opportunities and financial well-being.
Covington
Data Trends

The share of poverty in Covington has remained relatively consistent, along with its total population. It has not experience the sharp decrease in population experienced by other Place Matters neighborhoods.

Nearly 4,400 adults over 25 in Covington do not have a high school degree.

Covington is diversifying slowly. It remains predominantly White with a stable African American population and growing Hispanic and Latino population.

Nearly 40 percent of Covington’s households are a single person living alone.

Just under one-third of households are made up of related family members living together (for example, a grandma with grandchildren).

The number and share of children is decreasing slightly in Covington, while the number and share of adults between the ages of 55 and 64 is increasing.

In 2017, there were just under 3,100 vacant housing units. Covington's housing stock is roughly evenly split between owners and renters, which has remained consistent since 1990.

More than half of Covington households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

Lead Organization:
Madisonville Community Urban Redevelopment Corporation (MCURC)

2018 Leverage:
$29,790,812 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities (includes Madison and Whetsel development project)

$117,575,000 in support of other quality of life improvements not directly tied to the Work Plan (includes commercial, municipal and institutional investments)

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
106 partnerships and collaborations maintained
30 partnerships and collaborations added
157 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Neighborhood Business District
Safety
Appearance
Jobs/Employment
Engaged Citizens

2018 Work Plan:
MCURC had four focus areas for 2018: expand affordable housing; start construction at Madison and Whetsel; expand resident participation and leadership; and improve communication, connectedness, and leadership opportunities between partner organizations and residents.
There has been an increase in the number and share of people living in poverty in Madisonville. The share of those that are self-sufficient has decreased slightly since 1990.

Madisonville has a large share of residents with a Bachelor's Degree compared to other communities.

The population of African Americans in Madisonville is decreasing. The number and share of Whites dropped between 1990 and 2000 and 2010 and then ticked back up with the 2017 5-year estimate.

Nearly half of Madisonville’s households are a single person living alone.

There is a larger share of married couples with children in Madisonville when compared to other Place Matters communities.

In 2017, there were just under 600 vacant housing units.

An increasing share of Madisonville’s housing stock is renter-occupied units.

More than half of Madisonville’s households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

Price Hill

Lead Organization:
Santa Maria Community Services (SM) and Price Hill Will (PHW)

2018 Leverage:
$14,996,392 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities

$2,250,000 in support of other quality of life improvements not directly tied to the Work Plan (includes commercial, municipal and institutional investments)

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
159 partnerships and collaborations maintained
30 partnerships and collaborations added
1,574 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Safety
Engaged Citizens
Appearance
Neighborhood Business District
Housing

2018 Work Plan:
SM and PHW had four focus areas for 2018: expand the annual PH Creative Community Festival; expand Homesteading; establish Price Hill Grows; and help families get on a path to financial stability and self-sufficiency.
**Price Hill Data Trends**

The number and share of Price Hill’s population living in poverty increased dramatically between 2000 and 2010. In 1990, there were about 22,450 residents that were self-sufficient (above 200% of poverty). In 2017, that number was down to just under 12,500.

Price Hill is becoming a more diverse community, with a growing population of African Americans and Hispanic and Latinos. The population and share of Whites in Price Hill is decreasing.

Just over one-third of Price Hill's households are a single person living alone.

About one in four households are made up of related family members living together (for example, a grandma with grandchildren).

Price Hill has a decreasing number and share of children, young adults between the ages of 25 and 44, and seniors.

In 2017, there were just under 3,350 vacant housing units.

Price Hill’s housing stock has shifted from a roughly even split between owners and renters to approaching two-third renters and one-third owners.

More than half of Price Hill’s households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

Walnut Hills

**Lead Organization:**
Walnut Hills Redevelopment Foundation (WHRF)

**2018 Leverage:**
$899,072 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities

$19,042,500 in support of other quality of life improvements not directly tied to the Work Plan (includes commercial and residential investments)

**2018 Partnerships and Engagement:**
35 partnerships and collaborations maintained

12 partnerships and collaborations added

2,539 volunteers

**Top 5 Community Priorities**
(2017 social capital survey):

*Jobs/Employment*

*Safety*

*Housing Engaged Citizens*

*Household Income Stability*

*Health*

**2018 Work Plan:**
WHRF had four focus areas for 2018: use the school garden to connect schools and students; establish an equity approach to development using the equitable development score card; support residents through engagement with the step van; and connect residents with local jobs.
Walnut Hills
Data Trends

Just under half of Walnut Hills’ population was in poverty in 2017.
The share of people living in poverty, living between 100 and 200 percent of poverty and those that are self-sufficient remained largely unchanged from 1990 to 2017.

Nearly 1,000 adults over 25 in Walnut Hills do not have a high school degree.

Walnut Hills remains a predominantly African American neighborhood.
The number of Whites remained about the same between 1990 and 2017, but with a decrease in community population, Whites now account for just over 20 percent of Walnut Hill’s population.

Well over half of Walnut Hills’ households are a single person living alone. Just over 10 percent of households are made up of a single mom with children and another 10 percent are households with related family members living together (for example, a grandma with grandchildren).

Walnut Hills has a decreasing number and share of children, adults between the ages of 35 and 44, and seniors.

In 2017, there were just under 1,050 vacant housing units.

The housing stock in Walnut Hills has remained predominantly renter occupied, with about 80 percent of units being renter-occupied.

Nearly two-thirds of Walnut Hill’s households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

Newport

Lead Organization:
ReNewport

2018 Leverage:
$135,100 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
18 partnerships and collaborations maintained
14 partnerships and collaborations added
236 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Engaged Citizens
Education
Housing
Appearance
Arts and Culture

2018 Work Plan:
ReNewport had five focus areas for 2018: support the education task force; increase transportation options and quality; promote healthy lifestyles; beautify the neighborhood; and support resident-led projects with mini-grants.
Newport

Data Trends

Just under one-third of Newport’s population was in poverty in 2017. The number and share of people that are self-sufficient in Newport has been decreasing slightly while the population in poverty grows slightly.

More than 2,000 adults over 25 in Newport do not have a high school degree.

Newport is diversifying slowly. It remains predominantly White with a growing African American and Hispanic and Latino population.

Newport has a roughly equal number of family and non-family households. Just over 40 percent of households are a single person living alone. There are a roughly equal number of married couples with children and single mom with children households.

Newport has a decreasing number and share of children and a slightly increasing number and share of 55 to 64 year olds. Other age categories remain roughly the same as overall population decreases.

In 2017, there were just over 1,300 vacant housing units. The housing stock in Newport is slightly weighted toward rentals, with about 60 percent of units being renter-occupied. The share of renter-occupied units has increased slightly since 1990.

More than half of Newport’s households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.

West End

Lead Organization:
Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses (Seven Hills)

2018 Leverage:
$357,575 in direct support of Place Matters Work Plan activities

2018 Partnerships and Engagement:
23 partnerships and collaborations maintained
15 partnerships and collaborations added
264 volunteers

Top 5 Community Priorities
(2017 social capital survey):
Housing
Safety
Jobs/Employment
Neighborhood Business District
Education

2018 Work Plan:
Seven Hills had three focus areas for 2018: increase mentoring and student support; increase affordable housing; and build organizational capacity.
The population of the West End dropped by 40 percent between 1990 and 2017.

In 1990, more than two-thirds of West End households were living in poverty. In 2017, about half were living in poverty. Less than one-quarter of all households are self-sufficient (above 200% of poverty).

Just under 900 adults over 25 in the West End do not have a high school degree.

The West End remains a predominantly African American neighborhood, but the share of African Americans is decreasing.

The number of Whites grew slightly between 1990 and 2017, while the number of African Americans dropped by nearly 4,900.

Nearly two-thirds of all households in the West End are non-family households. Most of those are a single person living alone.

Nearly 20 percent of households are a single mom with children.

The West End has a decreasing number and share of 45 to 54 year olds and seniors. The share of other age categories remain roughly the same as overall population decreases.

In 2017, there were less than 900 vacant housing units.

The housing stock in the West End has remained predominantly renter occupied, with almost 90 percent of units being renter-occupied in 2017.

More than half of the West End's households moved into their current unit less than 10 years ago. This could include a household moving from one unit in the community to another unit in the community.