



HAMILTON COUNTY

2005 County Report Card

Citizen Report

Board of County Commissioners

Pat DeWine

Phil Heimlich

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December 2005

Fellow Citizens

As your Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, we are pleased to present our first Report Card to you, the people of Hamilton County. It is a new report that we expect to produce every year. Its purpose is to show you our performance and the progress that we are making in a number of important areas. It also shows how our county and the region are changing and how we are affected by those changes.

The board is committed to a number of goals; increased accountability is one of the most important. That's why we publicly declare our goals and report progress to you. For example, in our 2005 budget goals we promised to keep county spending below the rate of inflation. If you turn to page 7, you will see our performance and how we have slowed the growth in county spending.

We are also concerned about threats that the county faces, threats that affect the county's competitive position as an economic force and, in turn, our ability to provide cost-effective, quality services. The top threats that we are especially concerned about are:

- The loss of population.
- The loss of jobs.
- The stadium fund's projected deficits.

The charts on the facing page show these troublesome trends. A more detailed explanation is presented on pages 4 and 11. We intend to focus our attention on implementing strategies that will reverse the negative direction of these trends. And, we look forward to reporting back to you on our success.

In closing, we invite you to tell us what you think of the new Report Card. What's most important to you? What do you like? How should we change it? Please call 946-CARD (946-2273) or send us an e-mail (reportcard@hamiltoncountyohio.gov) to give your feedback. Additional measures and indicators are available on the county's website at www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov.

Thank you.

Cordially,

Pat DeWine *Phil Heimlich* *Todd Portune*



Pat DeWine
Vice-President

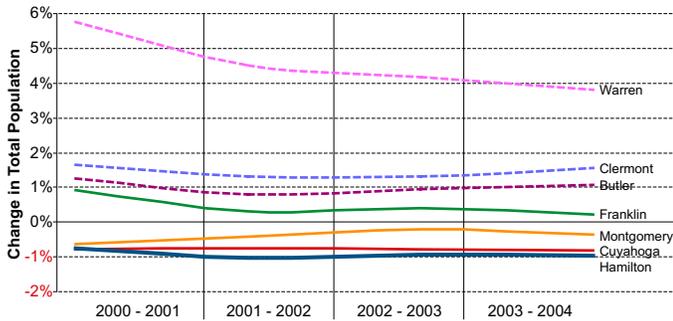


Phil Heimlich
President



Todd Portune
Commissioner

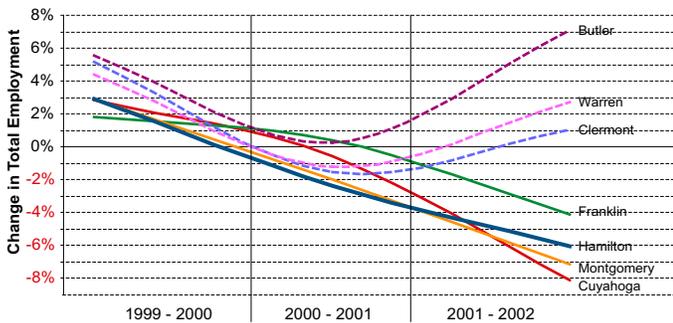
Percent Change in Population Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2004



Hamilton County has suffered the greatest percent decline in population among neighboring and urban counties in Ohio

Page 11.

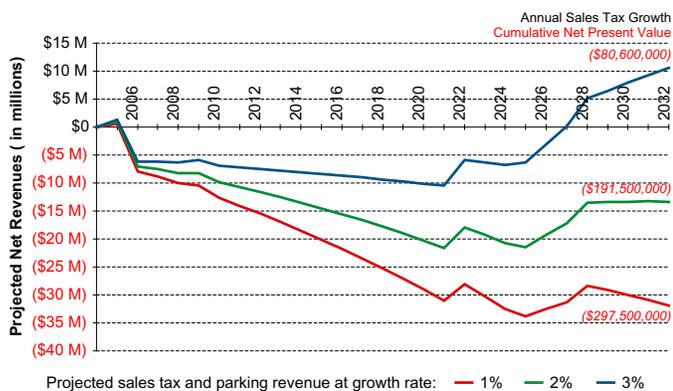
Percent Change in Total Employment Ohio Urban Counties, 1999 - 2002



Hamilton County is losing jobs

Page 11.

Stadium Fund Annual Projected Net Revenues Hamilton County, 2004 - 2032



Stagnating county sales tax revenues will cause a deficit in the stadium fund

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Introduction

The purpose of the Hamilton County Report Card is to provide citizens with information about important community issues and to provide specific measurements regarding county government performance.

How to read the Report Card

The report provides two types of information:

County Performance Measures

These measures directly reflect on county government's activities. Examples would include county spending and tax rates.

Community Indicators

These indicators provide information regarding overall community performance but not specific functions of county government. Examples would include county population and employment trends.

Icons

For each indicator or measure there will be an icon that identifies the county's trend in the area being measured. In most areas we have provided the most recent five years of data. Below is a description of the indicator symbols:

-  This icon indicates general improvement in the area of measurement.
-  This icon indicates neither improvement nor decline in the area of measurement.
-  This icon indicates general decline in the area of measurement.

Issues

Throughout the Report Card key issues will be identified by the symbol below:



Summary of County Functions and Responsibilities

As an agent of the state, the county government serves the entire county in these ways: (1) through elected officials, it administers and enforces state laws, collects taxes, assesses property, records public documents, conducts elections, issues licenses; (2) through appointed boards and officials, it provides parks, libraries, sewers, emergency management, public assistance, and hospitals. As required by state law, county government also serves unincorporated areas by providing such purely local government

facilities and services as highways, police protection, building inspection, planning and zoning. Elected county officials oversee most of these services. A city or village may contract with the county to receive a service.

Hamilton County has no top executive and no single overall governing body. Responsibility for county government is shared by the Ohio General Assembly that has legislative power; the county courts that have judicial powers and a three-person board of county com-

missioners and eight other county officials who have administrative powers. Also participating in Hamilton County government are a number of semi-independent boards and commissions created by the state, or permitted by state law and created by the authorities specified when the need arises.

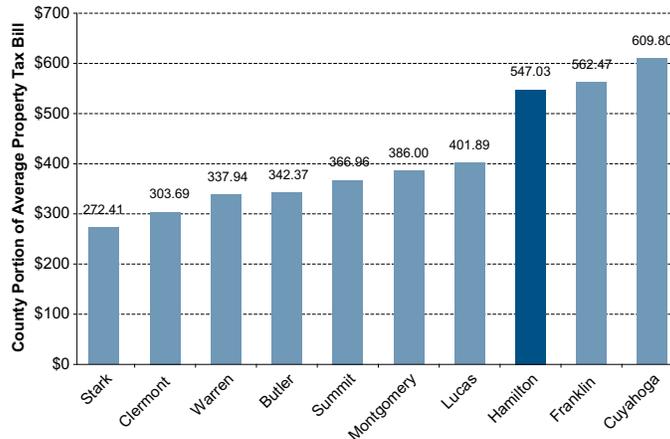
The chart below describes how major county functions are divided between the board of county commissioners, other elected officials, and various boards and commissions.

	Board of County Commissioners	Independent Boards, Commissions, Others	Other Elected Officials
Economic Development	Economic development initiatives, community development		
Environmental Control	Solid waste disposal, air and water quality management		
General Government	Taxing, budgeting, purchasing, property management, building inspections, county facilities management, planning and zoning, personnel administration, board and commission appointments	Election-related activities, library trustees	Certification of available revenue, contracting and administering property tax laws (Auditor); recording deeds and other official records, (Recorder); investment and oversight of county funds, redemption of county warrants (Treasurer)
Health		Alcohol and drug addiction services (ADAS), mental retardation - developmental disabilities services (MRDD), child fatality investigation, various children and family services, mental health services, health and hospitalization levies, hospital commission	
Judicial			Court records archive, title issuance, collecting and disbursing court costs (Clerk of Courts); operations of appeals, common pleas, municipal, juvenile, probate, and domestic relations court
Public Safety	9-1-1 service, homeland security	Legal counsel to the indigent (Public Defender), disaster planning and emergency management (EMA), regional law enforcement information network (CLEAR)	Investigation of deaths resulting from accidents/criminal acts (Coroner); county's criminal and civil attorney, counsel to the BOCC (Prosecutor); law enforcement, jail operations, court security, crime investigation, process execution (Sheriff)
Public Works	Water and sewer districts		Construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges (Engineer)
Recreation	Financing and operations of stadiums	Zoo levy, cultural activities (Museum Center levy), parks commission	
Social Services	Job and Family Services	Senior services levy, veterans services	

County Performance Measures

County Portion of Average Property Tax Bill Neighboring and Urban Counties in Ohio, 2005

The average county tax bills were calculated by applying the effective millage rates in each county to 35% of the median value of a home in that county. Within our region and among Ohio's three largest counties, Hamilton County has the second highest effective millage and the third highest average tax bill. The difference in the rank of these two measures results from the median value of a home in Franklin County (\$137,007) being higher than one in Hamilton County (\$131,513).

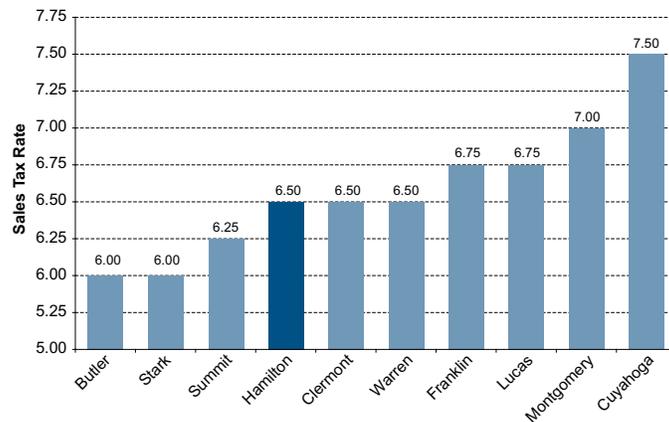


Note: Millage includes General Fund plus voted tax levies.
Sources: County Auditor's Offices, Ohio Department of Development's Ohio County Profiles, 2000

Hamilton County tax bills rank third among Ohio's three largest counties and ranks highest in our region

Sales Tax Rates Neighboring and Urban Counties in Ohio, 2005

The State of Ohio mandates and receives 5.5% in sales tax on all taxable items sold in the state. Each county may ask voters to approve additional sales taxes. The citizens of Hamilton County have approved an additional one-half cent tax revenue for the county general fund, and one-half cent dedicated for riverfront development, including the stadium and ballpark (70%), and property tax rollback (30%).



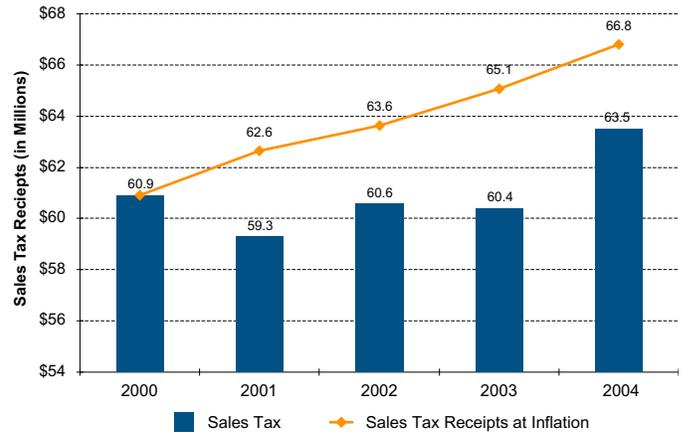
Note: Franklin County 1/2 cent sales tax increase (to 6.75%) effective after October 1, 2005.
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation, 2005

Hamilton County sales tax is average among Ohio counties

Sales tax receipts have not kept pace with inflation

Sales Tax Receipts and Inflation Hamilton County, 2000 - 2004

Sales tax collections are the single largest revenue stream in the county general fund, making up nearly 27% of total general fund revenue. An equal amount of sales taxes are collected outside the county general fund, where they are used for stadium debt service and operations, property tax relief and Cincinnati Public Schools.



Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

If sales tax income stagnation continues, the revenues may be insufficient to meet other county obligations after satisfying stadium debt service requirements as early as 2006.

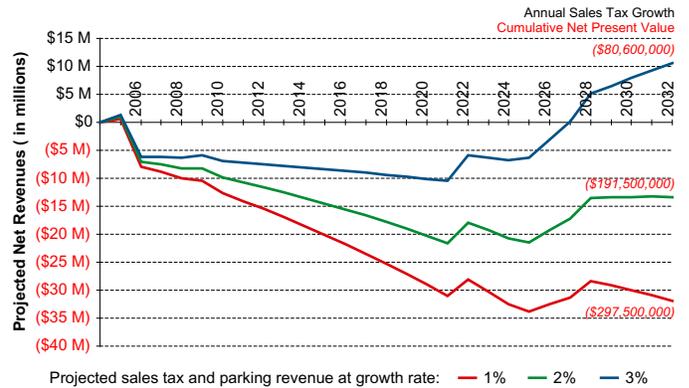
Key Issue

New strategies for economic development are needed.

Stagnating county sales tax revenues will cause a deficit in the stadium fund

Stadium Fund Annual Projected Net Revenues Hamilton County, 2004 - 2032

The chart to the right shows the stadium fund net revenue shortfall growing to a \$33.8 million deficit should sales tax grow at only 1% in future years. An influx of \$14 million in late 2004 will likely delay the fund deficit, but there are, nevertheless, substantial issues to be resolved if sales tax revenue fails to grow. (The positive change in direction of the trends is the result of the end of payments to Cincinnati Public Schools in 2022 and 2026 and the end of debt payments in 2028.)



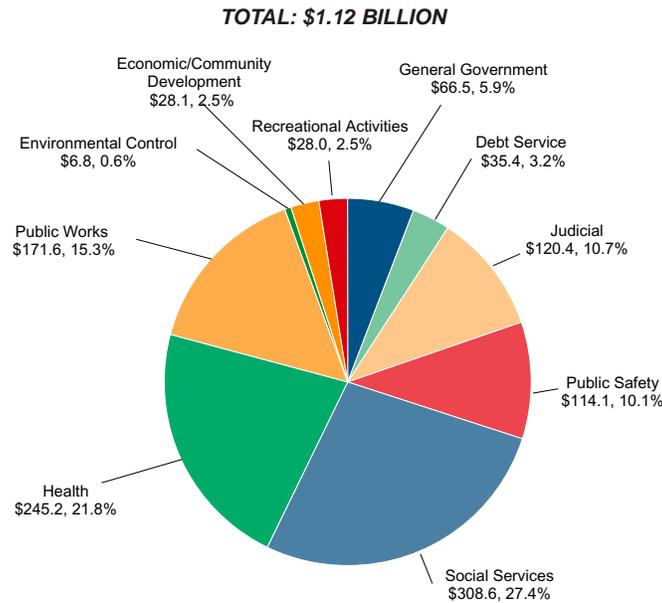
Historical Sales Tax Growth: 5 Year Average = 1.3% 10 Year Average = 3.15%

Note: Sales tax revenue projections are based on 2004 revenues assuming an expanded sales tax base, and additional revenues from the phone services tax. This financial model does not include \$10M, which remains outstanding from the State of Ohio's original \$81 million promise.

Source: Public Financial Management, Inc. 7/14/04

All-Funds Expenditures by Function Hamilton County, 2004

All-fund expenditures include the county's general fund, all grant funds, levy funds, debt service, and other reimbursable and rate-supported expenses of the county. The public works function includes the Metropolitan Sewer District and the County Engineer. Health includes the MRDD, Mental Health, Indigent Care and Drake levies. Social services is comprised of Job and Family Services, including child support, public assistance and children's services. Public safety includes Sheriff's township patrol and central warrants division, as well as general fund functions such as the operation of the county jail system.

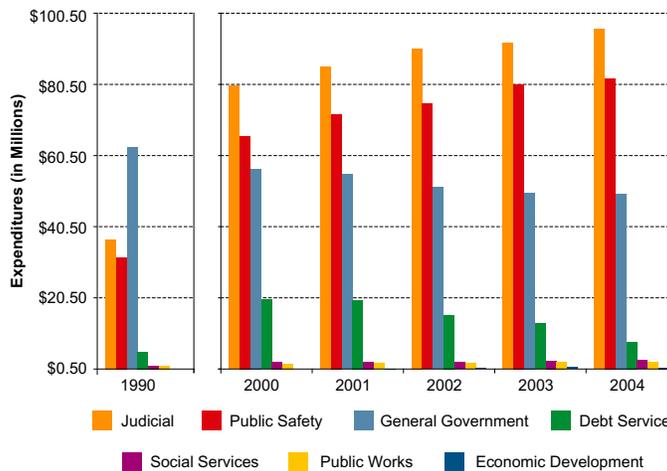


Note: Does not include JFS entitlements, expenditures resulting from a JFS accounting change, riverfront construction, the call on Courthouse debt, or reclassification of the Hartford Building advance. Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

Expenditures outside the general fund are restricted to specific uses

General Fund Expenditures by Function Hamilton County, 2000-2004

General government and debt service functions have seen annual decreases in expenditures over the past five years. Increases in spending (22% since 2000) for public safety and judicial functions are largely personnel-related. The majority of Sheriff's employees have negotiated salary adjustments as part of their collective bargaining agreements.



Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

Judicial and public safety spending increasing

Key Issue

Strategies must be identified to control growth in judicial and public safety.

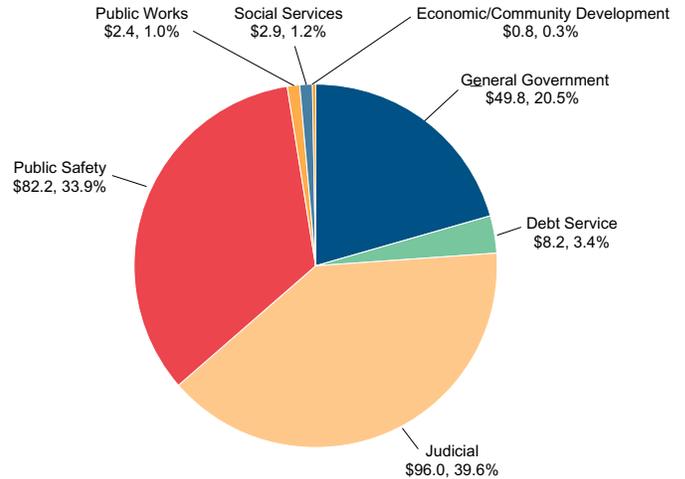
Judicial and public safety expenditures are 74% of the general fund

General Fund Expenditures by Function and Department Hamilton County, 2004

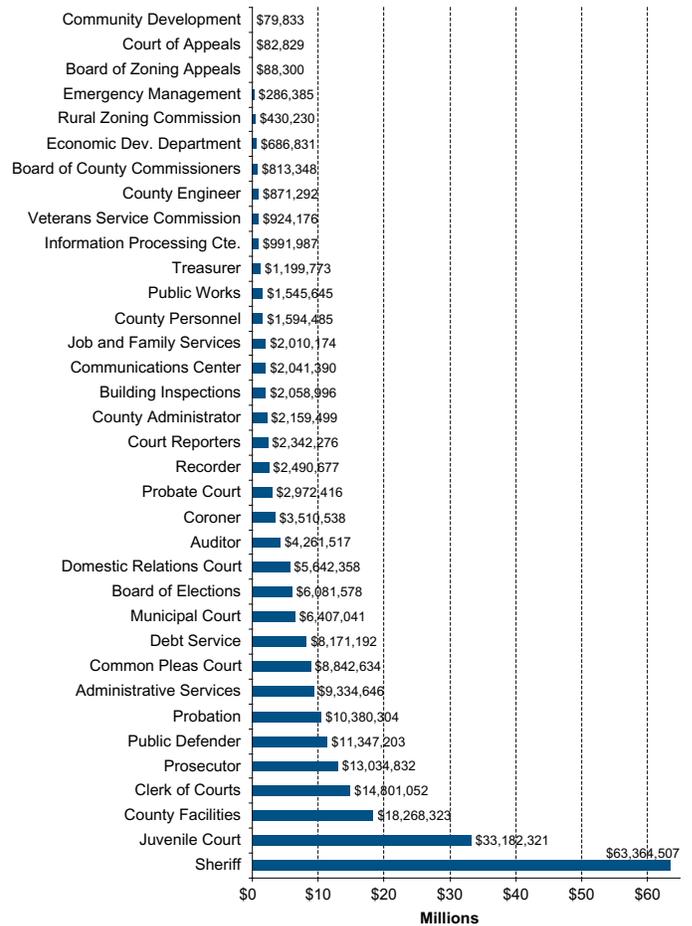
The general fund is the primary operating fund of county government. The judicial function encompasses the court system, including the Common Pleas, Municipal, Juvenile, Domestic Relations, Probate, and Appeals. Other departments under this function are the Prosecutor, Public Defender and Probation. The public safety function is largely the Sheriff's Department, including the operations of the county jail system.

General Fund Expenditures by Function

TOTAL: \$242 MILLION



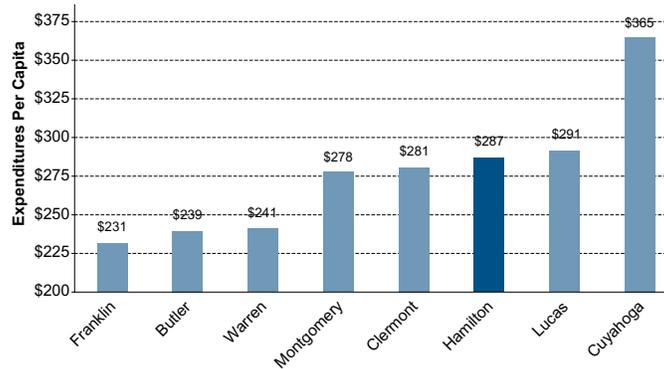
General Fund Expenditures by Department



Note: Does not include the call on Courthouse debt or reclassification of the Hartford Building advance.
Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

General Fund Expenditures Per Capita Hamilton County, 2005

Hamilton County 2005 general fund expenditures per capita are slightly high compared to comparable and neighboring counties.

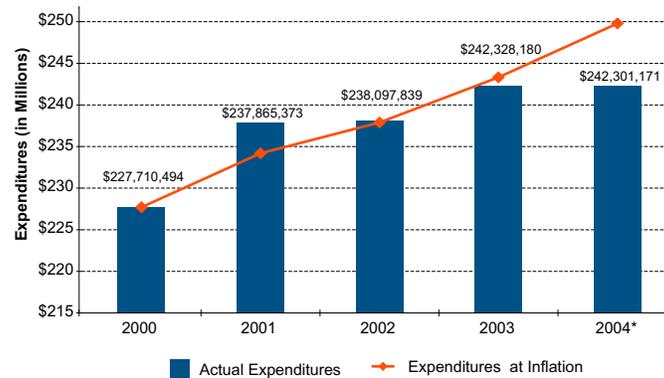


Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

General fund expenditures are consistent with but slightly higher than comparable and neighboring counties

General Fund Expenditures and Expenditures at Inflation Hamilton County, 2000-2004

The county's general fund expenditures have fallen below the rate of inflation since 2002. The actual expenditures for 2004 reflect a decrease in spending from 2003. County general fund expenditures increased 6.4% in the last five years, two-thirds the rate of inflation. In 2004, actual spending reflects a \$7.5 million savings over inflation-adjusted spending.

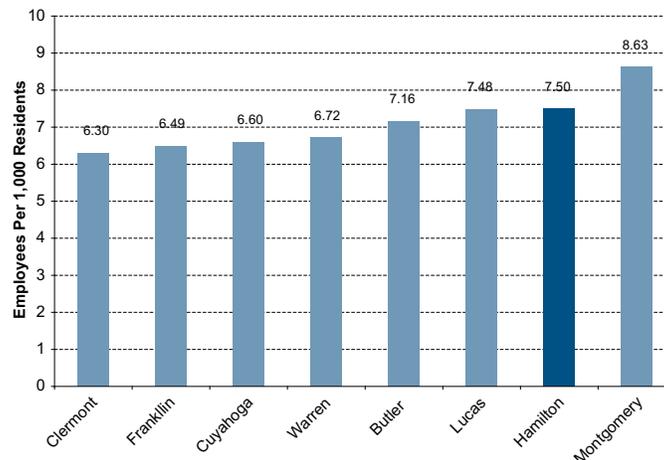


Note: *Does not include Hartford reclassification or Call of Courthouse Debt
Source: Hamilton County Budget Office

Consistent with a board goal, general fund expenditures have remained under inflation for three years

Budgeted Employees Per 1,000 Residents Neighboring and Urban Counties in Ohio, 2004

Hamilton County ranks second in employee positions per capita among peer counties, though its results are similar to the majority of the counties in the middle of the array. Total county positions have increased by 6.4% over the last ten years. Cuyahoga County has reduced its staff by 1,400 positions since 2001, but has recently restored 200 positions in 2005.



Source: County Budget Offices

County staff size is slightly higher than most peer counties

Welfare use has leveled off since plummeting in the 1990s due to welfare reform



Public Assistance Recipients: Monthly Averages on Assistance Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2004

Because of welfare reform, the number of families receiving welfare today is a fraction of what it was a decade ago. Since 2000, the rate has leveled because a greater proportion of welfare recipients today have significant barriers to employment such as mental illness and drug abuse. In 2004, a monthly average of 9,388 families (21,011 individuals) received welfare in Hamilton County. That is about one out of every 38 county residents. The vast majority are children.

The number of people receiving food stamps and Medicaid has been increasing. In 2004, about one out of every 11 county residents received food stamps – most of them working people making low wages. About one in seven county residents receives Medicaid, the largest public assistance program by far.

Helping needy families strengthens the community. Public assistance:

- Supports families as they move into the workforce and become self-sufficient
- Reduces the uncompensated-care burden on local hospitals
- Helps businesses contain costs for employee benefits
- Brings in more federal revenue that helps local resources stretch further.

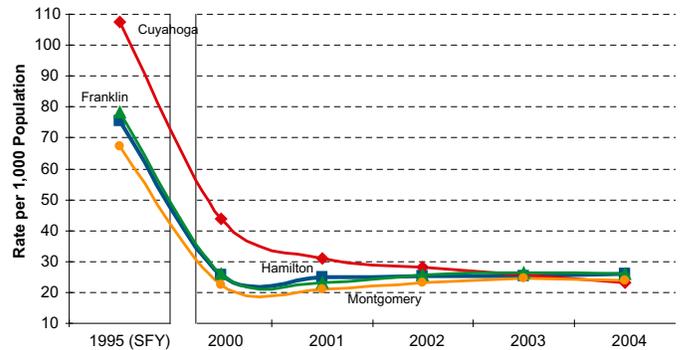
The rise in health insurance for the poor – Medicaid – is due to economic factors, aging of the population, and outreach to enroll more families with children



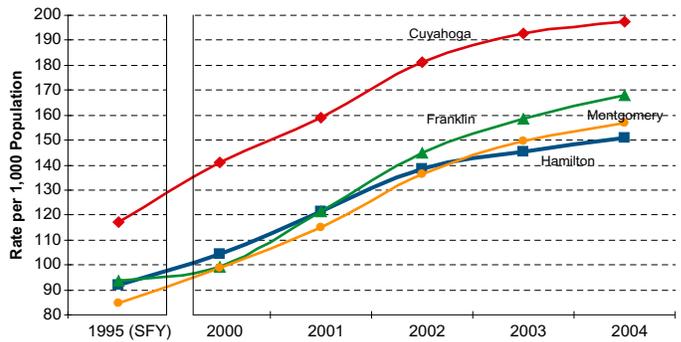
After dropping with welfare reform, food stamp use is rebounding as more families move from welfare to low wage jobs



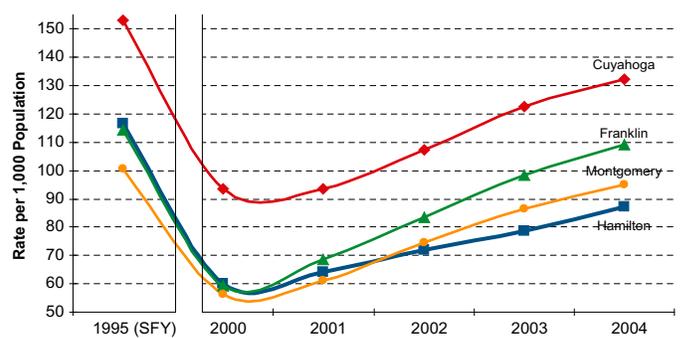
Welfare Trends
Monthly Averages - Rate per 1,000 Population



Medicaid Participant Trend
Monthly Averages - Rate per 1,000 Population



Food Stamps Participant Trend
Monthly Averages - Rate per 1,000 Population



Sources: HCJFS, ODJFS, 1990 UC Decennial Census, 2000 US Census; 2002-2003 US Census - American Community Survey



Child abuse reports are declining and fewer children are in foster care

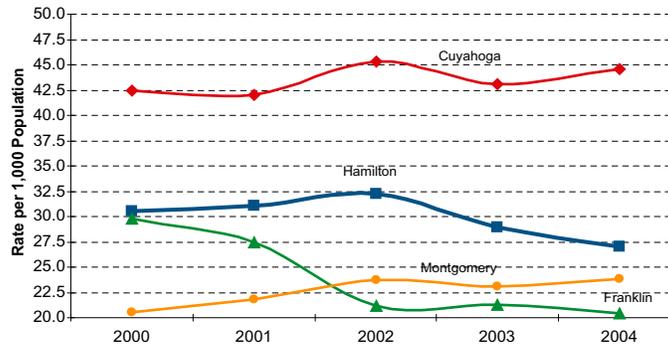
Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect and Number of Children Entering Substitute Care Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2004

The number of substantiated (confirmed) incidents of child abuse and neglect has been declining. Several factors could explain this. There has been a decrease in calls to 241-KIDS, the county's child abuse reporting line, and a decrease in reports. In addition, the process for confirming child abuse and neglect has become more refined and caseworkers consider many factors before they substantiate an allegation.

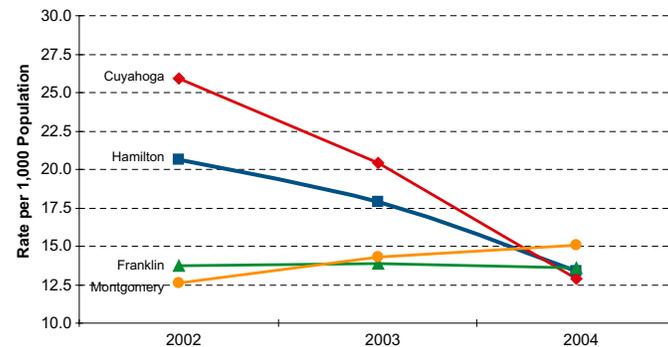
Better social work practice is also a factor in the downward trend for the number of children entering substitute care, such as foster homes. Both the law and good child welfare practice call for caseworkers to use every means possible to keep families intact while working with them to resolve the problems that led to child abuse or neglect.

Fewer children in foster care, however, does not automatically mean lower costs. Many foster children today struggle with serious emotional and behavioral problems. Some require treatment services and institutional placements that are very expensive. Systems are in place to monitor these services so they are not used more than is necessary.

Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect in Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2004 - Rate per 1,000 Population

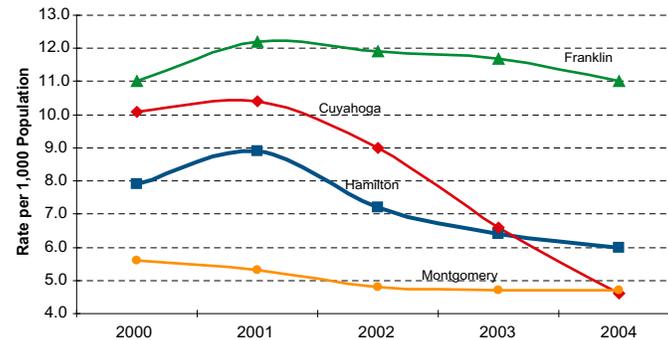


Substantiated/Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect - Numbers of Children - Rate per 1,000 Population



Note: Due to changes in data definitions, numbers for 2000 and 2001 are not comparable.

Number of Children Entering Substitute Care, 2000 - 2004
Rate per 1,000 Population



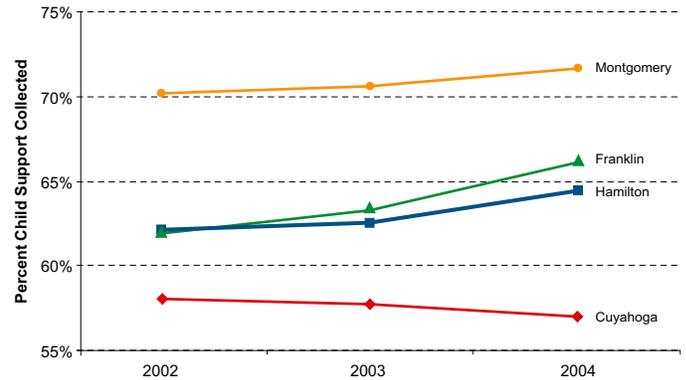
Sources: HCJFS, ODJFS, US Census Bureau

Child Support collections have been increasing, but a lot of child support goes unpaid

Collections on Current Child Support Orders Ohio Urban Counties, 2002 - 2004

This chart shows how much child support was paid by parents with current court orders, compared with how much they owed. In federal fiscal year 2004, for example, Hamilton County collected about 64% of the child support that was owed by parents with current orders. That means more than 35% of the money currently owed to children went unpaid. On the positive side, Hamilton County's collection percentage has been increasing.

Child support is very complex. This chart is only part of the picture. More than 90% of child support cases have late or missing payments at some time during the year. That means



Sources: ODJFS; 2002-2003 U.S. Census, American Community Survey

cases accumulate arrearages, or overdue support. Some parents make payments on arrearages, but many more do not. In addition, many cases do not even have court orders because the father has not been legally identified.

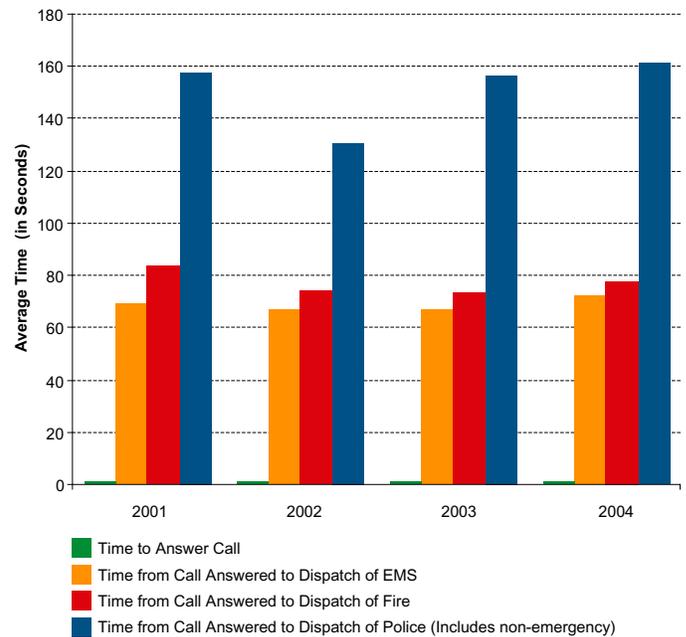
In 2004, Hamilton County collected \$154.9 million in child support. Child support is a massive program, affecting about one out of every three people in Hamilton County. (Based on an average monthly case load of 94,671 consisting of three people – mother, father and one child.)

Hamilton County exceeds national standards in 9-1-1 answering and dispatch

9-1-1 Answering and Response Hamilton County, 2001 - 2004

The 9-1-1 national standard is at least 90% of the calls for emergency medical assistance are answered within 10 seconds during the average busy hour. In 2004 the Hamilton County Communication Center average 9-1-1 call answering time was two seconds.

The national standard for the time between the first notification of a medical emergency and receipt of the first dispatch message by the responding EMS unit should never exceed two minutes. In 2004 the Hamilton County Communications Center 9-1-1 call processing time was 1.2 minutes.

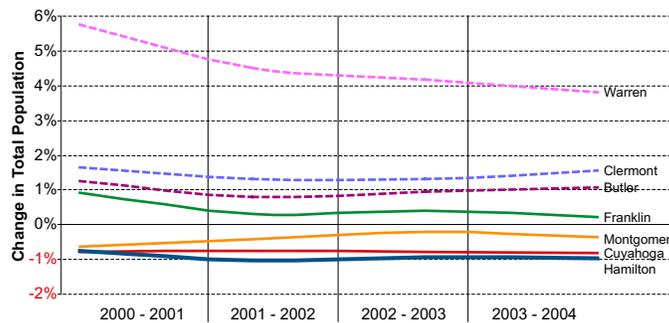


Source: Hamilton County Communication Center

Community Indicators

Percent Change in Population Neighboring and Urban Counties in Ohio, 2000 - 2004

Hamilton County's population has steadily declined by more than 1% each year, over the past four years, since it peaked in 1970. It lost its status as the second most populous of Ohio's counties when Franklin County, which was and is gaining population, passed it in 1981. Still, it does have a larger population than it did in 1950, which is not true of Cuyahoga County. Except for Franklin County, which continues to add population, all Ohio urban counties are losing residents.



Source: US Bureau of Census

Yet, the region continues to grow and population loss of the central city and older suburbs continues to drag down the county's population. Most of those leaving

the county, however, stay in the region. Those who leave the region tend to be more highly skilled and educated.



Hamilton County has suffered the greatest percent decline in population among neighboring and urban counties in Ohio

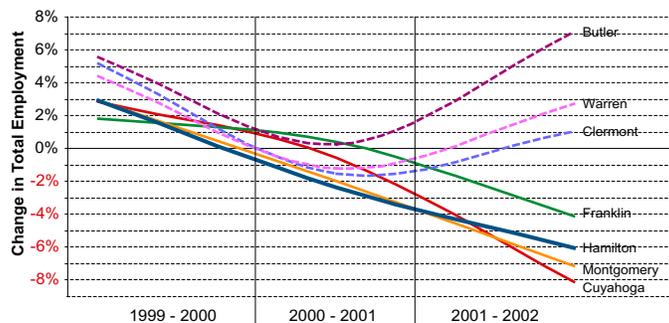


Key Issue

The loss of population can have many negative impacts, including higher per capita tax burdens; loss of sales tax revenues; longer commute times; loss of jobs; school closings; higher infrastructure costs; etc., suggesting, if unaddressed, that the county may be on a downward spiral.

Percent Change in Total Employment Ohio Urban Counties, 1999 - 2002

Loss of jobs is always a cause for concern – although it is to be expected during a national recession. The 2001 recession has caused a downturn in employment in Ohio's largest counties – or urban counties. Two other factors have contributed to the plight of Ohio's largest urban counties: the change in types of jobs – from manufacturing to service sectors – and the loss of population and jobs to neighboring suburban counties.



Source: Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

2002. Its neighboring Ohio counties have gained jobs.

Hamilton County had 540,671 jobs. By 2002 the number of jobs dropped to 510,618, a 5.6% decrease.

Hamilton County, with the third largest employment in the state, has lost about 50,000 jobs from 2000 to

The chart shows the percent change in jobs for 1999 to 2000, 2000 to 2001, and 2001 to 2002. In 1999 Ham-

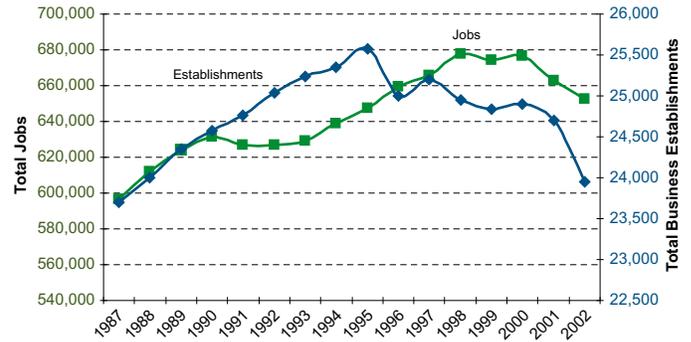


Hamilton County and comparable Ohio urban counties are losing jobs. This occurs because of recession, transition to service economy, and jobs moving to suburbs

Recent data shows fewer places to work and declining number of jobs 

Total Business Establishments and Total Employment Hamilton County, 1987 - 2002

The 2001 recession has caused a downturn in employment and resulted in even greater losses of businesses than what occurred since 1995. Some of the job loss can be attributed to a decrease in the number of businesses, while others have been through “job leakage” to neighboring counties. By reviewing the total number of establishments (shown in blue) along the right side of the graph, it can be seen that the number of businesses in Hamilton County in 2002 dropped, since 1996, to almost the



Source: Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

same level of businesses in 1987. Especially hard hit in this loss have been the small business owners – those with one to four employees.

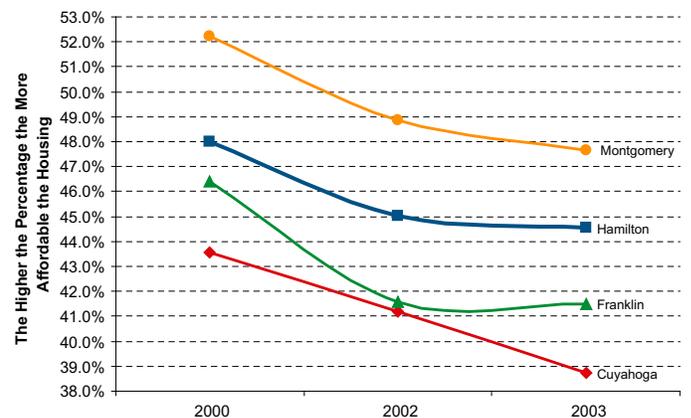
Key Issue

As the economic recovery takes hold, the effects upon population, jobs and businesses should be closely monitored. In the meantime, strategies should be created to reverse the recent negative trends.

Housing is becoming less affordable in Hamilton County and peer Ohio Counties 

Housing Affordability Ohio Urban Counties, 2000 - 2003

Ohio urban counties, along with the rest of the United States, have enjoyed a housing purchasing and re-financing boom since 1997, mainly due to low interest rates. However, the percentage of people able to afford homes has decreased. Housing affordability has decreased for all Ohio’s peer urban counties, but has decreased at a lesser rate in Hamilton County. Hamilton County’s housing prices are still relatively low compared to many other regions in the U.S. While median home values increased \$20,000 from 2000 to 2003 in the county, median family income increased by only \$5,000.



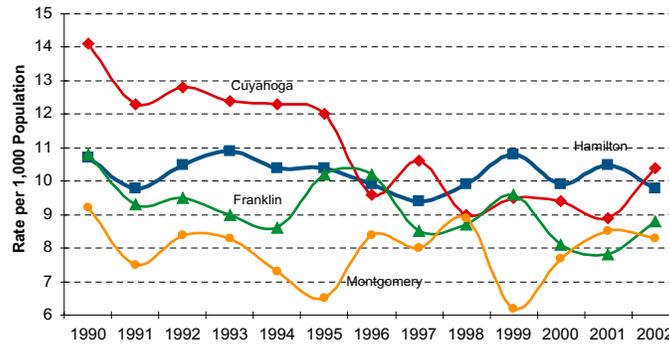
Source: US Bureau of Census

Potential home buyers with moderate incomes are finding affordable homes primarily in Cincinnati and its “first suburbs.” Higher-priced homes in the Cincinnati region are increasingly being built in new suburbs outside of Hamilton County.

Housing affordability is median family income divided by median housing value. A decreasing trend line, as above, indicates that housing is becoming less affordable. Many formulas determine the threshold of “housing affordability” as being 30% of net income.

Infant Mortality Rates Per 1,000 Births Ohio Urban Counties, 1990 - 2002

Several community groups have been examining Hamilton County's high infant mortality rate and numerous programs – such as Every Child Succeeds, Healthy Moms and Babies, and Help Me Grow – have tried to turn the trend around. In 2002, for the first time since 1998, Hamilton County moved from highest infant death rate among Ohio's major population counties, to second highest, behind Cuyahoga County. The primary cause of infant death is premature birth. Many factors are linked to premature birth, including



Source: Ohio Department of Health

some that are preventable such as poor nutrition, drug abuse and lack of prenatal care. Of special concern is the high rate of infant mortality among

African-Americans. In 2003, 56% of the deaths from prematurity occurred to African-American children.

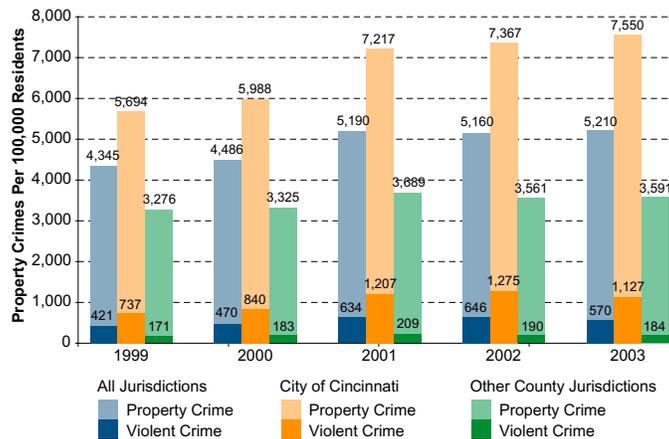
Infant mortality rate is higher than in other Ohio urban counties in four of the last five years

Key Issue

Hamilton County's high infant mortality rate is a warning sign about the health of our population. The high rate continues to confound experts in the field despite efforts to change it.

Crime Per 100,000 Residents Hamilton County, 1999 - 2003

Violent crime spiked in 2001 and 2002 in Hamilton County (dark blue), and particularly in the City of Cincinnati (dark orange), but has begun to fall again in 2003. The data presented to the right indicates the trend began to reverse in 2002 for those parts of the county outside the City of Cincinnati. Property crime also increased dramatically in 2001, but the trend has continued to grow through 2003.



Note: Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Bar values represent a ratio. Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report

While violent crime is down in 2003, crime rates have yet to return to pre-2001 levels

Summary Table

* Progress Key

 Indicates general improvement in the area of measurement.

 Indicates neither improvement nor decline in the area of measurement.

 Indicates general decline in the area of measurement.

 Data not available.

■ *Measure analysis is available in the Hamilton County Report Card - Full Report.*

The Hamilton County Report Card - Full Report is available online at www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov.

County Performance Measures	Page	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	*
Sales Tax Receipts and Inflation (Difference) (\$)	4	0	-3.3 M	-3 M	-4.7 M	-3.3 M	
General Fund Expenditures and Expenditures at Inflation (Difference) (\$)	7	0	3.7 M	0.2 M	-1.0 M	-7.5 M	
Annual Employee Turnover Rate	■			10.5%	13.1%	11.8%	
Workers' Compensation Rate (59% in '05)	■					58%	
Welfare Recipients	8	25.5	24.9	25.3	25.2	26.1	
Medicaid Recipients	8	60.1	64.1	72.1	78.7	87.3	
Food Stamp Recipients	8	104.5	121.5	138.3	145.2	151.0	
Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect	9	30.5	31.1	32.2	28.9	27.0	
Substantiated / Indicated Child Abuse	9			21.2	17.9	13.0	
Children Entering Substitute Care	9	7.9	8.9	7.2	6.4	6.0	
Collections on Child Support Orders	10			62.2%	62.6%	64.5%	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of EMS	10		69.3	67	67.1	72.2	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of Fire	10		83.8	74	73.7	77.4	
9-1-1 Answering and Response: Seconds from Call Answered to Dispatch of Police	10		157.7	130.5	156.8	161.6	

Community Indicators	Page	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	*
Percent Change in Population	11		-0.76%	-1.02%	-0.93%	-0.97%	↓
Percent Change in Total Employment	11	2.9%	-2.4%	-6.0%			↓
Business Starts	■	2,188	2,408	2,306			■
Unemployment Rate	■	3.7	3.9	5.4	5.3	5.6	↓
Total Business Establishments	12	24,896	24,703	23,945			↓
Ratio of Jobs to Labor Force	■	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.51		■
Median Family Income (\$)	■	53,449		55,350	58,566		↑
Housing Affordability	12	48.0%		45.0%	44.5%		↓
Median Home Value (\$)	■	111,400		122,897	131,513		↑
Percent of Persons In Poverty	■	11.8%		12.5%	11.4%		↑
Percent of School Districts Rated <i>Excellent or Effective</i> (2005 = 68%)	■	23%	36%	50%	45%	59%	↑
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Residents - All Jurisdictions	13	470	634	646	570		↓
Property Crimes per 100,000 Residents - All Jurisdictions	13	4,486	5,190	5,160	5,210		↓
Infant Mortality Rates Per 1,000 Births	13	9.9	10.5	9.8			■
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	■	926.5	921.2	943.2			↓
Air Quality: PM-2.5 Days Over Moderate and Above Air Quality Index	■	14	12	25	24	8	↑
Air Quality: Days Ozone Level Over 85 PPB	■	8	8	10	5	2	↑



**Hamilton County
Board of County Commissioners**

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