

EXISTING CONDITIONS

OVERVIEW:

This report examines population data for the City of Hamilton as reported by the Bureau of the Census principally for the years 1990 and 2000. The report discusses demographic characteristics for the City of Hamilton as a whole and at smaller census tract detail providing insight into the internal changes occurring within individual areas of town. There are frequent references to Butler County and other surrounding political jurisdictions for comparative purposes.

INTRODUCTION:

The City of Hamilton, located approximately 25 miles northwest of Cincinnati and 35 miles southwest of Dayton, is the largest city in Butler County with 60,690 people and the seat of the county government. In 2000, it ranked as the second largest municipality in Cincinnati-Hamilton Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) and the 12th largest city in Ohio. The City is situated near the geographic center of Butler County along the banks of the Great Miami River. Hamilton is located approximately 11 miles west of Interstate 75 and encompasses approximately 21.5 square miles. Hamilton is anchored by an historic downtown that was first established as a frontier outpost in 1791 along the east bank of the Great Miami River. From this initial settlement the City grew significantly to a 1960 population high of 72,354. Hamilton offers traditional turn-of-the-century residential neighborhoods, new suburban neighborhoods, and a number of regional shopping and entertainment venues located along north Main Street, State Route 4, and in the downtown area. Hamilton also has a number of light-industrial business parks that provide strategic locations for growing businesses. According to the 2000 Census the population of Hamilton was 60,690 (Table 1), which equates to a gross population density of approximately 2,822 persons per square mile.

Hamilton's population in 1990 was 61,368. Population decreased 1% percent between 1990 and 2000, or by 678 persons. Viewed another way, the population decreased over the decade, on average, by approximately 67.8 persons per year between 1990 and 2000. However, Hamilton's abutting neighbor to the south, the City of Fairfield, experienced a modest population increase during this same period (Table 2). Fairfield's population increased, on average, by 237 persons per year between 1990 and 2000. During this same period the City experienced a relatively consistent level of residential construction, issuing 1,476 permits for new residential construction (Table 3). As shown in Table 1, the City of Hamilton has always had a higher population than the City of Fairfield. The City of Hamilton experienced the greatest percentage growth between 1950 and 1960 while the City of Fairfield's greatest population growth occurred between 1970 and 1980. As can be seen in the table above, while population decline has occurred in the City of Hamilton, over the decades, the rate of decline has been decreasing as well since 1980.

Hamilton has expanded its physical boundaries from time to time over the years through the annexation of abutting properties. Since 1990, the City has participated in 16 annexations that have added approximately 803 acres (1.5 square miles) to the city. The last large single annexation during this period occurred in 1997. Referred to as the Cox Annexation, it encompassed approximately 209 acres along Stahlheber Road. In 1990 the City of Hamilton encompassed approximately 20 square miles of land area compared to 21.5 as of 2000.

TABLE 1: Quick Facts Table for the City of Hamilton, 1990-2000

	1990	2000	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Total Population	61,368	60,690	-678	-1%
White	56,413	53,975	-2,438	-4%
Black	4,494	4581	87	2%
Hispanic	308	1,566	1,258	408%
Asian	240	275	35	15%
Total Households	23,992	24,118	126	1%
Family Households	16,782	15,862	-920	-5%
Non-Family Households	7,210	8,326	1,116	15%
Persons per Household	2.52	2.45		
Total Housing Units	25,362	25,913	551	2%
Median Household Income	\$22,886	\$35,365	12,479	55%
Median Age	32.4	34.9		
Under 18 years	16,726	15,645	-1,081	-6%
18-64 Years	35,917	36,363	446	1%
65+ Years of Age	8,725	8,682	-43	0%
Poverty Status	10,179	7,969	-2,210	-22%

Source: Bureau of the Census

TABLE 2: Hamilton, Fairfield and Butler County Population Change, 1970-2000

	1960	1970	1960-1970 Percentage Change	1980	1970-1980 Percentage Change	1990	1980-1990 Percentage Change	2000	1990-2000 Percentage Change
Hamilton	72,354	67,875	-6%	63,189	-7%	61,389	-3%	60,609	-1%
Fairfield	9,734	14,617	50%	30,777	111%	39,729	29%	42,097	6%
Butler County	199,076	226,207	14%	258,767	14%	291,479	13%	332,807	14%

Source: Bureau of the Census

TABLE 3: Building Permit Activity, 1990-2000

Year	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Total
1990	41	47	88
1991	55	45	100
1992	62	34	96
1993	58	88	146
1994	85	24	109
1995	57	40	97
1996	79	77	156
1997	76	47	123
1998	103	22	125
1999	76	242	318
2000	108	8	116
TOTAL	800	674	1474

Source: City of Hamilton, Construction Services Division

Summary Findings

Section 0.1

While Hamilton's population has seen continued declines, it has been decreasing at a decreasing rate since 1970.

Hamilton's population has been increasing on the west side and decreasing on the east side. While Hamilton's overall population decreased between 1990 and 2000, population growth has occurred in seven of the city's 23 census tracts during the past decade while other tracts are declining in population.

Population growth has occurred in areas of new housing construction with the exception of Census Tracts 3, 7.01, and 110.02.

Census Tract Number 3, which is a majority Black or African American area and an area of significant population decline, increased in overall population between 1990 and 2000 because of white and hispanic population growth.

Among the three major population groups white, black, and Hispanic, the local Hispanic population increased by 1,258, or 408 percent.

The population of Hamilton is getting older i.e. the median age of Hamilton residents increased to 34.9 from 32.4 between 1990 and 2000.

Population growth was greatest in the 45 to 54 years age category of all age categories, which includes the bulk of the "baby boom" generation i.e. persons born between 1946 and 1964.

Population decline was greatest in the 55 to 64 years age category of all age categories, those born between 1936 and 1945.

Hamilton is heterogeneous in terms of racial make-up. Blacks make up approximately 7.5 percent of the city's population while they make up 5.3 percent of Butler County's population. Hispanics make up 2.5 percent of the city's population while they make up 1.4 percent of Butler County's population.

Household income levels and educational attainment levels are increasing in Hamilton.

Citywide Median Household Income increased from \$22,886 in 1990 to \$35,365 in 2000.

Median Household Income was lowest in Tract 7.01 located in downtown Hamilton.

Approximately 67 percent of Hamilton's housing stock was constructed before 1940 (17,447 units).

Approximately 1,474 new residential dwelling units were constructed between 1990 and 2000.

The Manufacturing Industry employs more City of Hamilton residents than any other industry, employing 5,195 workers (19.2 percent) in 2000.

Hamilton is Ohio's 12th largest city.

Local and Jurisdictional Information

Section 0.2

HAMILTON AND SURROUNDING AREA

As can be seen on Table 2, Butler County experienced significant population growth between 1990 and 2000. However, approximately 77 percent of all the county's growth occurred in just three areas Fairfield Township, Liberty Township, and West Chester Township, which grew at 5,927, 13,304, and 14,807, respectively (Table 4).

Hamilton is situated near the geographic center of Butler County. By virtue of this location Hamilton abuts a number of other jurisdictions, which include, the City of Fairfield, Fairfield Township, St. Clair Township, Village of New Miami, Hanover Township and Ross Township.

Hamilton abuts the City of Fairfield to the south and has a common boundary that spans approximately 13 miles. As noted earlier, Fairfield's population has increased steadily over the years. The two jurisdictions

are inextricably linked by common geography and by major transportation arteries that traverse each community. Both Hamilton and Fairfield are traversed by two heavily traveled roadways, US Route 127 and State Route 4. Both roadways are bounded by significant commercial development and carry traffic back to Interstate 275, the beltway around the City of Cincinnati.

With regard to the abutting jurisdictions, Hamilton continues to lose population, especially when compared to the abutting Liberty and Fairfield Townships, both of which had a combined increase in population of 19,231 persons. The predominate type of development in these areas has been detached single-family residential homes. This reflects a popular trend of suburbanization that has been occurring outside of municipal boundaries within metropolitan areas throughout the State of Ohio. In addition, the City of Hamilton is serviced by the Butler Regional Highway (US Route 129), which provides direct access to Interstate 75. This roadway opened on passes through portions of both Liberty Township and Fairfield Township.

TABLE 4: Population Change Comparisons Among Select Jurisdictions, 1990-2000

	1990	2000	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
Hamilton	61,368	60,690	-678	-1%
Fairfield	39,729	42,097	2,368	6%
Fairfield Township	9,644	15,571	5,927	61%
St. Clair Township	4,898	4,608	-290	-6%
Ross Township	5,871	5,886	15	0%
Hanover Township	7,410	7,623	213	3%
Liberty Township	8,701	22,005	13,304	153%
West Chester Twshp	37,862	52,669	14,807	39%
Middletown	45,991	51,605	5,614	12%
Monroe	4,490	7,133	2,643	59%
Butler County	291,479	332,807	41,328	14%
Warren County	113,909	158,383	44,474	39%

Source: Bureau of the Census

BUTLER COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE

While the 2000 Census shows that the core area of Butler County may have lost some population, the overall population of the county increased sharply. Butler County increased by 44,474 persons between 1990 and 2000, a 14.1 percent increase in population. The majority of this growth came exclusively from three jurisdictions, Fairfield Township, Liberty Township, and West Chester Township, which together accounted for 76.5 percent of Butler County’s population growth.

Butler County’s population continues to increase. The County’s location between the more populated counties of Hamilton and Montgomery and its accessibility to Interstate 75 make it an ideal location for new development. The Ohio Department of Development’s Office of Strategic Research estimates that Butler County’s population will continue growing, increasing to 418,040 by 2015.

For enumeration purposes, the City of Hamilton is part of the Cincinnati-Hamilton Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). As can be seen in the table below, the CMSA population has been increasing steadily over the past thirty years (Table 5). The Cincinnati-Hamilton CMSA is comprised of the Ohio counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, and Brown, Kentucky counties of Boone, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and the Indiana

counties of Dearborn and Ohio. The Census Bureau designates a CMSA based upon a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social interaction with the nucleus. The size of the three state CMSA represents the degree of interaction among the various locations within the multi-nucleated metropolitan area.

The City of Hamilton is part of the Hamilton-Middletown Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), which includes all of Butler County. A PMSA is a sub-component of the larger CMSA. These figures are important, as the City of Hamilton and Butler County are integral parts of the overall Cincinnati metropolitan region that encompasses southwest Ohio, northern Kentucky, and southeast Indiana.

TABLE 5: Cincinnati-Hamilton CMSA Population, 1970-2000

Year	Population
1970	1,668,420
1980	1,726,431
1990	1,817,569
2000	1,979,202

Source: Bureau of the Census

Hamilton Population Characteristics

Section 0.3

HAMILTON POPULATION CHANGE

As mentioned above, Hamilton's population decreased from 61,368 to 60,690 residents or a 1 percent decrease between 1990 and 2000. There are 23 Census Tracts located in the City of Hamilton, however only 19 of those tracts have a resident population as can be seen below on Table 6. The table shows 1980, 1990, and 2000 population and percentage changes between the decades. One clear trend between 1990 and 2000 is the loss of population in virtually every census tract of the City with the exception of Tracts 3, 7.01, 10.01, 10.02, 13, 107, and 110.02. A number of observations can be made about these changes. Historically, Tract 3 has been home to Hamilton's black minority. This tract has seen significant population losses, especially between 1980 and 1990. However, between 1990 and 2000 the population of Tract 3 actually increased by 4.4 percent, reversing a long period of population decline. A look at the census data by racial group indicates that while the majority black population of Tract 3 declined, the white and Hispanic population actually increased, by 11.7 percent and 1,296 percent, respectively. This increase occurred over a ten-year period between 1990 and 2000.

The other areas of town that experienced population growth were those where new development has occurred. These included Tracts 10.01, 10.02, located in Ward 1N and Tract 13, located in Ward 1S. Tracts 10.01 and 10.02 increased by 1,127 persons and 448 persons, respectively. These tracts are home to many of Hamilton's new residential developments that have been developed during the past two decades, these include Random Oaks, Random Hills, Waterside, Governor's Hill, and Taft Place, to name a few.

This general area, situated between Main Street and West Elkton Road, has experienced most of the new single and multi-family residential construction that has occurred in the last two decades. Eaton Road bisects the area and also serves as the boundary line between Census Tracts 10.01 and 10.02. Census Tract 13, which is bounded to the south by New London Road and to the north by Millville Avenue, also experienced a small increase in population, up by 173 persons or 4.3 percent. This area is another location where recent new home construction has led to an increase in population. The recent developments include Britton Ridge and New London Manor.

The 2000 Census shows that the older, established residential areas of the City of Hamilton are declining in population. These areas include Census Tracts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.02 (Tracts 3, 7.01, and 110.02 excluded), all located on the east side of Hamilton. Census Tracts 3, 7.01, and 110.02 beg further analysis as to why they are demonstrated increases in population when there has been little or no development or new construction in these areas.

As noted earlier, Tract 3 has historically been home to Hamilton's African American community. The tract has had sizable declines in population, especially between 1980 and 1990. However, between 1990 and 2000 the population of Tract 3 increased by 4.4 percent. A look at the census data by racial group indicates that while the majority black population of Tract 3 continued to decline, the white and hispanic population actually increased. The population of whites increased by 130 persons, or 11.7 percent while the population of hispanics increased by 324 persons, or 1,296 percent (Table X).

With regard to the increase in population of Tract 7.01, which is located in downtown Hamilton, it appears that the large increase in population of Tract 7.01 was simply the result of an increase in the amount of institutionalized persons in the Butler County Jail between 1990 and 2000. Indeed, according to 1990 census data there were 146 persons in the jail at the time of the census and in 2000 there were 455 persons.

With regard to Tract 110.02, which recorded an increase from 49 to 126, it appears that this increase in population was simply the result of the City of Hamilton's annexation in 1997 of the Butler County Home and the Juvenile Detention Center located on property owned by Butler County.

TABLE 6: Population Change by Census Tract, Hamilton, 1980-2000

Census Tract	1980	1990	1980-1990	2000	1990-2000
	Population	Population	Pct. Change	Population	Pct. Change
1	5187	4853	-6.4%	4669	-3.8%
2	5252	5075	-3.4%	4287	-15.5%
3	4822	3795	-21.3%	3961	4.4%
4	5572	4858	-12.8%	4302	-11.4%
5	5256	5054	-3.8%	4714	-6.7%
6	6205	5762	-7.1%	5315	-7.8%
7.01	603	511	-15.3%	822	60.9%
7.02	1003	833	-16.9%	776	-6.8%
8	2519	2250	-10.7%	2026	-10.0%
9	3728	3673	-1.5%	3552	-3.3%
10.01	2372	3464	46.0%	4554	31.5%
10.02	3660	3862	5.5%	4323	11.9%
11	4452	4335	-2.6%	4284	-1.2%
12	6200	5780	-6.8%	5480	-5.2%
13	3515	4016	14.3%	4189	4.3%
14	2259	2232	-1.2%	2216	-0.7%
105					
107		275		369	34.2%
108					
109.01				46	
109.09					
110.01		691		679	-1.7%
110.02		49		126	157.1%
Total	62605	61368	-2.0%	60690	-1.1%

Source: Bureau of the Census

EAST SIDE - WEST SIDE POPULATION

The City of Hamilton is bisected by the Great Miami River that serves as the dividing line between east and west Hamilton. A review of population data for the two sides indicates that there has been a shift in population from the east side to the west side of Hamilton. In both 1980 and 1990, the majority of Hamilton's population resided on the east side, however that changed by the 2000 census (Table 7). There has been a steady decrease in population on the east side since and a corresponding slight increase in population on the west side between 1980 and 2000, as indicated below.

TABLE 7: Population Change, East Side and West Side of Hamilton, 1980-2000

	1980	1990	1980-1990	2000	1990-2000
Area	Population	Population	Change	Population	Change
East Side	33900	31481	-7.1%	29697	-5.7%
West Side	28705	29887	4.1%	30993	3.7%
Total	62605	61368	-2.0%	60690	-1.1%

Source: Bureau of the Census

HOUSEHOLD CHANGES

The composition of households in Hamilton also appears to be changing. According to the 1990 Census there were 23,992 households in the City. In 2000, there were 24,188 total households, a 1 percent increase since 1990. The census bureau defines a household as “all the persons who occupy a housing unit – the occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements”. However, when examining just Family Households, the number decreased between 1990 and 2000 by 920, or 5 percent. However, there was an increase in the number of non-family households during this period. Non-family households increased from 7,210 to 8,326, or by 1,116 households, a 15 percent increase.

The traditional, married couple family represents 45.5 percent of all households in Hamilton a slight decrease from 51.8 percent in 1990. In contrast, the percentage of female-headed households increased from 14.9 percent in 1990 to 15.3 percent in 2000 and non-family households increased from 30.1 percent in 1990 to 34.4 percent in 2000. A non-family household is a householder living alone or with non-relatives i.e. roommates who share a dwelling unit. These figures are not unique to Hamilton but reflect national trends. The number of female headed family households (no husband present) with children under 18 years increased only slightly to 9.1 percent from 9.4 percent between 1990 and 2000.

AGE AND GENDER MAKEUP OF HAMILTON

Population may increase in two ways, natural increase (births) or in-migration. For the purposes of this examination, applying migration, birth and death rates to future populations are beyond the scope of this report. The greatest population growth in the city has occurred in the 45 year to 54 year age category that grew 44.2 percent between 1990 and 2000 from 5,242 persons to 7,559 persons (Table 8). This large increase is partly the result of the movement of the “baby-boom” generation through the lifecycle. As can be seen on Table 8, the 35 year to 44 year old category had 8,157 persons, of those, 7,559 moved into the 45 year to 54 year old category, notwithstanding migration.

However, upon closer examination, the table shows that over the coming decades, the population of Hamilton will age significantly as the large numbers of individuals move through the life cycle. In particular, the age 85 years and over category will likely increase substantially as over 3,135 persons move forward. The largest increase will occur in the 55 to 64 age category (baby-boom generation), notwithstanding migration.

There was very little change in the age make-up of Hamilton between 1990 and 2000 except for the decrease in population in the 18 years and younger age category, which decreased from 8,725 to 8,682, a decrease of 1,081 persons or 6 percent. In 1990, persons aged 65 and over made up just 14.3 percent of the population and in 2000 they continued to make up 14.3 percent of Hamilton’s total population. Again, as the population ages, and persons continue to retire and “age in place” there will likely be more housing demand for smaller, more efficient housing that is geared toward the retiree lifestyle such as the Berkeley Square or Westover Retirement developments.

TABLE 8: Age Composition and Change, 1990-2000

AGE	1990	2000	1990	2000	Percent Change
85+	892	966	1.5%	1.6%	8.3%
75-84	2878	3,135	4.7%	5.2%	8.9%
65-74	4,955	4,581	8.1%	7.5%	-7.5%
55-64	5744	4695	9.4%	7.7%	-18.3%
45-54	5,242	7,559	8.5%	12.5%	44.2%
35-44	8,157	9,302	13.3%	15.3%	14.0%
25-34	10,764	8,834	17.5%	14.6%	-17.9%
20-24	4,393	4,264	7.2%	7.0%	-2.9%
15-19	4,035	4,319	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%
10-14	4,375	4,234	7.1%	7.0%	-3.2%
5-9	4,888	4,256	8.0%	7.0%	-12.9%
<5	5,045	4,545	8.2%	7.5%	-9.9%
	61368	60690			-1.1%

Source: Bureau of the Census

Changes in the age composition have increased the median age of residents in the City. In 1990 the median age was 32.4 years, however in 2000, the median age has increased to 34.9 years. This is slightly older than the median age of Butler County's population, which is 34.2 years. There are three distinct trends that can be identified from the table above. One is the decline in population in the 9 years and younger age categories. The second is the increase in population in the age 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 categories, which is a reflection of the "baby boom" generation born between 1946 and 1964. The third trend is the decrease in population between 1990 and 2000 in the 20 to 24 and 25 to 34 year old age categories. The two categories experienced a combined decrease of 20.8 percent between 1990 and 2000. This decline may also help to explain the modest decrease in population in the 5-year and younger age category, as the 20 to 34 age group tends to have the highest birthrates.

Hamilton is similar to Butler County in terms of gender makeup. In the City of Hamilton, males make up 48.1 percent of the population and females make up 51.9 percent of the population. Within Butler County as a whole, males make up 48.8 percent of the population and females make up 51.2 percent of the population. Nationally, 50.9 percent of the population is female and 49.1 percent is male.

RACIAL DIVERSITY

Hamilton continues to remain heterogeneous in terms of racial makeup. As of the 2000 Census, whites made up 89.9 percent of the City's population (53,975 persons) and blacks made up 7.5 percent of the population, or 4,481 persons, and hispanics made up 2.6 percent, or 1,566 persons. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of whites declined from 56,413, a 4 percent decrease, and the number of black residents increased slightly from 4,494, a 2 percent increase. The largest increase in population occurred among the hispanic population. Between 1990 and 2000, the hispanic population increased from 308 residents to 1,566 residents, or 1,258, a 408 percent increase. For Butler County, whites, blacks and hispanics make up 91.2 percent, 5.3 percent, and 1.4 percent, respectively.

RESIDENTIAL MIGRATION

Migration patterns include in-migration (moving into the city) and out-migration (moving out of the city). Hamilton has experienced both trends. Butler County, especially, has seen a significant amount of in-migration during the past decade. According to the 2000 Census, of all the 56,177 Hamilton residents who were age 5 and over in 2000, approximately 53 percent, or 29,770, of them resided in the same house they resided in five years earlier. There were 25,893 persons (age 5 or over in 2000), or 46.1 percent, who lived in a different house five years earlier. There were 19,800 persons (age 5 or over in 2000), or 35.2 percent who moved within Butler County, and 3,038 persons (age 5 or over in 2000), or 5.4 percent, who moved into Hamilton from another County in Ohio. Lastly, there were 3,055 persons, or 5.4 percent who moved into the City of Hamilton from a different state.

In 1990, the figures for the same migration subjects were 53.4 percent, 46.4 percent, 35.3 percent, and 5.0 percent, and 6.1 percent, respectively. Essentially, there has been little change in the percentage of Hamilton residents and their patterns of mobility between 1990 and 2000.

HOUSING TRENDS

According to the 2000 Census there are 25,913 housing units in the City of Hamilton. Of those, 18,804, or 72.5 percent, are single-family dwellings, and two-family dwellings make up the next largest category 7.3 percent or 1,884 units. There are 4,994 multi-family dwellings, those classified as having three (3) or more dwelling units in a structure, which make up 19.3 percent of Hamilton's housing units. Approximately 67.3 percent of Hamilton's housing stock was constructed prior to 1960. However, as noted earlier, there has been new home construction since 1990 that has been developed in the north and westside of Hamilton. Between 1990 and 2000 there were 1,474 new dwelling units constructed in Hamilton, both single and multi-family units, or 5.7 percent of Hamilton's housing units have been constructed since 1990. New housing construction has been highly concentrated on the west side of Hamilton, particularly in the north and west.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Hamilton has seen significant changes in the household income of City residents during the 1990s. In 1989, the median household income was \$22,886. However, in 1999 the median household income increased to \$35,365, a 55 percent increase. This increase in median household income coincides with increases in other factors such as educational attainment that have undoubtedly raised median household income levels citywide. In 2000, the percentage of Hamilton residents, aged 25 and over, who had graduated high school was 73.3 percent, whereas in 1990 the figure was 66.6 percent. In addition, Hamilton residents aged 25 and over, who have received a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 9.9 percent to 12.2 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Table 9 below shows the changes in household income between 1990 and 2000 for Hamilton. Income is broken down into nine discrete categories and the number of households and the percentage of households is shown for each period. The last column shows the percentage changes in each income category between 1990 and 2000. The table reveals that there are fewer households with incomes less than \$35,000 and more households with incomes over \$35,000. The greatest changes in household income occurred at the lowest and highest categories. There was a 45.2 percent decrease in the number of households with incomes under \$10,000 and a 353.9 percent increase in the number of households with a household income between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The median household income for Butler County was \$47,885 in 2000, an increase of \$15,445 from \$32,440 in 1990.

TABLE 9: Household Income Change, 1990-2000

	1990	1990	2000	2000	Percentage
	Households	Pct. of Total	Households	Pct. of Total	Change
Under \$10,000	5135	21.6%	2812	11.6%	-45.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2567	10.8%	1782	7.3%	-30.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5119	21.5%	3767	15.5%	-26.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3880	16.3%	3627	15.0%	-6.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3856	16.2%	4609	19.0%	19.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2357	9.9%	4757	19.6%	101.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	602	2.5%	1727	7.1%	186.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	178	0.7%	808	3.3%	353.9%
\$150,000 and over	84	0.4%	357	1.5%	325.0%
TOTAL	23778	100.0%	24246	100.0%	

Source: Bureau of the Census

Hamilton Economic Characteristics

Section 0.4

EMPLOYMENT/WORKFORCE

The decennial census also reveals information about employment of the resident population (16 years and over). The data is useful for gaining insight into what employment sectors the local population is engaged in. However, the Census does not track where the jobs are located, so the actual jobs may or may not be located within the corporate limits of the City of Hamilton. Indeed, according to 2000 figures, only 37.7 percent of Hamilton's residents worked within the corporate limits of the City of Hamilton. Whereas, in 1990 approximately 40.4 percent of Hamilton's residents worked inside the city. Essentially what the 2000 Census showed was that 62.3 percent of Hamilton's employed workforce traveled outside the city limits to their daily jobs. In 1990, 59.6 percent of Hamilton's employed workforce traveled outside the city limits to their daily jobs. Between 1990 and 2000 there has been a small increase in the amount of Hamilton residents who commute outside the city limits to their daily jobs.

The 2000 Census shows that the majority of Hamilton's employed residents continue to be employed in the manufacturing sector of the economy (19.2 percent). Employment in the manufacturing sector for all of Butler County is 21.7 percent, also the largest sector. However, the number of Hamilton residents employed in the manufacturing sector has decreased since 1990, by about 715 jobs or 12.1 percent. Decreases in employment are a result of many factors, retirements, layoffs, plant closures, relocations, and changes in jobs. Some decrease in the manufacturing sector may be attributed to the reclassification of some jobs from manufacturing to information. According to the 1990 Census, there were 28,613 Hamilton residents, over 16 years of age in the civilian labor force, at

that time 28,591 were employed and 1,560 were unemployed.

While there has been a modest decrease in manufacturing employment among Hamilton's residents, there has been an increase in manufacturing employment among Butler County residents as a whole. There have been sizeable employment increases in the following industry sectors among Hamilton residents, construction; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional, management and administration; and education, health, and social services. There were increases in employment within these same industry sectors among the Butler County population as a whole between 1990 and 2000.

As noted above, the census data reveals that City of Hamilton residents travel outside the city more than before for employment opportunities. In addition to the above, the 2000 Census reveals that while 74.1 percent of the city's residents worked within Butler County, approximately 24.4 percent of them traveled outside of Butler County for work. These figures increased slightly from 1990 when 75.5 percent of Hamilton's residents worked within Butler County and 23.3 percent traveled outside the county for work.

There were 25,285 employed persons (aged 16 years and over) who were residents of the City of Hamilton in 1990. By 2000, the number had increased to 27,031 persons, an increase of 1,746 employed persons, or a 6.9 percent increase. For Butler County, however, the increases were somewhat greater. In 1990, there were 137,316 employed persons (aged 16 years and over) who were Butler County residents. However, by 2000 there were 163,468 employed persons who were Butler County residents, an increase of 26,152 persons, or a 19 percent increase.

TABLE 10: Industry Sectors of Hamilton's Resident Workforce, 1990-2000

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1990	Pct.	2000	Pct.	Number Change	Percentage Change
Agriculture/Forestry/Mining	198	0.8%	62	0.2%	-136	-68.7%
Construction	1,637	6.5%	2,345	8.7%	708	43.2%
Manufacturing	5,910	23.4%	5,195	19.2%	-715	-12.1%
Wholesale Trade	1,242	4.9%	1,006	3.7%	-236	-19.0%
Retail Trade ₁	4,933	19.5%	3,233	12.0%	-1,700	-34.5%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,287	5.1%	1,570	5.8%	283	22.0%
Information ₂			383	1.4%	383	
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	2,358	9.3%	1,975	7.3%	-383	-16.2%
Professional, Mgmt., Admin., Waste Mgmt.	1,104	4.4%	1,979	7.3%	875	79.3%
Education/Health/Social Svc.	3,877	15.3%	4,730	17.5%	853	22.0%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation/Accommodation/Food Svcs ₃	280	1.1%	2,337	8.6%	2,057	734.6%
Other Services	1,710	6.8%	1,041	3.9%	-669	-39.1%
Government/Public Administration	749	3.0%	1,175	4.3%	426	56.9%
TOTAL	25,285	100.0%	27,031	100.0%	1,746	6.9%

Source: Bureau of the Census

1-Food Service & Accommodation removed from this category since 1990 census.

2-New Category since 1990. Includes printed and electronic media, telecommunications data processing.

3-Food services and accommodations added to this category.

The largest employment sector of Hamilton's resident workforce is in the Manufacturing sector, which employed 5,195 Hamilton residents in 2000, a decline of 715, or 12.1 percent since 1990. As can be seen above, the greatest absolute growth in Hamilton's resident workforce has occurred principally in three sectors; construction; professional and administrative management; and Education, Health, and Social Services professions. There was a large reduction in the retail trade sector, a loss of 1,700 jobs between 1990 and 2000. However, this may be partly explained by the Census Bureau's transfer of some jobs in this sector, for reporting

purposes, from Retail Trade to the Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services sector. The table above shows a large decrease in the Retail Trade sector and a corresponding increase in the Arts and Entertainment sector between 1990 and 2000. In addition, the Census Bureau created the new industry sector category of "Information" for the 2000 Census, of which 383 City of Hamilton residents were employed.

A look at Butler County figures on the following page indicates that the largest employment sector is Manufacturing which accounts for 21.7 percent (35,404) of Butler County workers. The second largest industry sector is comprised of Education, Health, and Social Services, which accounts for 19 percent of Butler County workers (31,086). The third largest sector is Retail Trade with 11.8 percent or 19,277 employees. These are also the largest employment sectors within the City of Hamilton.

However, employment of Hamilton residents in the Manufacturing sector has declined whereas overall Butler County residents employed in the Manufacturing sector have increased between 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 11: Industry Sectors of Butler County's Resident Workforce, 1990-2000

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1990	Pct.	2000	Pct.	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
Agriculture/Forestry/Mining	1,784	1.3%	683	0.4%	-1,101	-61.7%
Construction	7,877	5.7%	11,391	7.0%	3,514	44.6%
Manufacturing	34,247	24.9%	35,404	21.7%	1,157	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	8,899	6.5%	6,139	3.8%	-2,760	-31.0%
Retail Trade ¹	24,597	17.9%	19,277	11.8%	-5,320	-21.6%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	7,006	5.1%	7,655	4.7%	649	9.3%
Information ²			2,655	1.6%	2,655	
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	9,169	6.7%	11,615	7.1%	2,446	26.7%
Professional, Mgmt., Admin., Waste Mgmt.	5,404	3.9%	13,919	8.5%	8,515	157.6%
Education/Health/Social Svc.	24,104	17.6%	31,086	19.0%	6,982	29.0%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation/Accommodation/Food Svcs ³	1,345	1.0%	12,436	7.6%	11,091	824.6%
Other Services	9,993	7.3%	6,206	3.8%	-3,787	-37.9%
Government/Public Administration	2,891	2.1%	5,002	3.1%	2,111	73.0%
TOTAL	137,316	100.0%	163,468	100.0%	26,152	19.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census

1-Food Service & Accommodation removed from this category since 1990 census.

2-New Category since 1990. Includes printed and electronic media, telecommunications data processing.

3-Food services and accommodations added to this category.

HAMILTON

INDUSTRY COMPOSITION

The table on the bottom of the page (Table 12) shows the composition of Hamilton’s local business make-up as it was during the 1997 Economic Census conducted by the US Census Bureau. These figures are for establishments located within the corporate limits of the City of Hamilton in 1997 when the Economic Census was conducted. The Economic Census differs from the Census of Population in that the Economic Census enumerates the number of establishments located within the corporate limits of the City of Hamilton whereas the Census of Population enumerates data for City of Hamilton residents only not businesses.

Manufacturing was the dominant industry with a total number of employees of 3,717 in 86 establishments. The annual payroll was slightly more than \$136 million, which equated to a payroll per employee of \$36,837.23 in 1997. The industry with the greatest number of establishments in Hamilton at that time was retail trade with 233 such establishments employing 2,755 workers.

The Manufacturing sector also offered the highest per employee payroll with \$36,837.23 followed closely by wholesale trade (\$36,451.37), and health care and social assistance (\$33,222.52) based on the raw data obtained from the Economic Census. For Butler County as a whole, there were 396 manufacturing establishments that employed 20,391 persons in 1997. The estimated per employee payroll based upon the annual payroll was \$40,175.37.

TABLE 12: ECONOMIC CENSUS, CITY OF HAMILTON, 1997

INDUSTRY SECTOR	Number of Est.	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (1,000)	Payroll per Employee	Shipments/Sales/ Receipts (\$1,000)
Manufacturing	86	3717	\$136,924	\$36,837.23	\$692,200
Wholesale Trade	75	1404	\$51,178	\$36,451.57	\$890,482
Retail Trade	233	2755	\$40,251	\$14,610.16	\$375,273
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	55	303	\$5,581	\$18,419.14	\$23,688
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	102	756	\$17,840	\$23,597.88	\$38,897
Admin, Spt., Waste Mgmt, Remediation Svcs.	41	678	\$16,530	\$24,380.53	\$37,578
Educational Services	3	19	\$136	\$7,157.89	\$340
Health Care, Social Assistance	115	1128	\$37,475	\$33,222.52	\$69,991
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	10	93	\$618	\$6,645.16	\$2,446
Accommodation, Food Services	130	2184	\$16,978	\$7,773.81	\$62,053
Other Services	83	421	\$6,890	\$16,365.80	\$27,261
TOTAL	933	13458	\$330,401	\$24,550.53	\$2,220,209

Source: Bureau of the Census