

POPULATION STUDY FOR GREATER DAYTON MEGA FOCUS CITY AREA

by

Orrin D. Morris

SOUTHERN BAPTIST HISTORICAL
LIBRARY
Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

12964

RESEARCH DIVISION
Orrin D. Morris, Director

PLANNING SECTION
Leonard G. Irwin, Vice President

HOME MISSION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
Larry L. Lewis, President
1350 Spring Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30367

August 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES		3
LIST OF TABLES		4
INTRODUCTION		6
1	GENERAL POPULATION COUNT.....	8
	The Counties	
	The Major Cities	
	The Rural-Urban Areas	
2	SIGNIFICANT POPULATION AGE-GROUPS.....	14
	Newborns, Toddlers and Preschoolers	
	Prime Child-Bearing Population	
	The Senior Adults	
	Summary	
3	RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION.....	18
	Black Population	
	Hispanic Population	
	American Indian and Asian Population	
	Measures of Cultural Strength	
	Summary	
4	INCOME AND SOCIAL CLASS DIFFERENCES.....	27
5	LIFESTYLE GROUPS	30
	Upper Income Lifestyles	
	Upper-Middle Income Lifestyles	
	Middle-Middle Income Lifestyle Groups	
	Lower-Middle Income Lifestyle Groups	
	Lowest Income Lifestyle Groups	
	Homogeneous Cities	
	Cities with Two Major Lifestyle Groups	
	Cities with Three Strong Lifestyle Groups	
	Cities with Diverse Lifestyle Groups	
	The Cosmopolitan Central Cities	
	Rural-Urban Configurations	
APPENDIX		45

FIGURES

1	Stylized Map of Major Dayton Mega Focus Area Places	1 2
2	Percentage Distribution of Population by Income Level in Dayton Mega Area: 1987	2 7
3	Percentage Distribution of Population by Location and Income Level in Dayton Mega Area: 1987	2 8
4	Lifestyle Clusters Present in the Dayton, Ohio Mega Focus Area	3 1
5	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Upper Income Lifestyle Groups	3 2
6	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Upper-Middle Lifestyles	3 3
7	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Middle-Middle Income Groups in Suburbs and Central Cities	3 4
8	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Middle-Middle Income Groups in Exurbia	3 6
9	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Lower-Middle Income Groups	3 8
10	Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Lower Income Groups	3 9

TABLES

1	Rank of Counties within Dayton Mega Focus Area by Size of Population Projected: 1992	8
2	Rank of Counties by Net Change in Projected Population within Dayton Mega Focus Area: 1980-1992	9
3	Ten Largest Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area by Size of Cities Projected Population: 1992	9
4	Rank of Cities in Dayton Mega Focus Area with Projected Increases in Population: 1980-1992	10
5	Rank of Cities in Dayton Mega Focus Area with Projected Decreases in Population: 1980-1992	10
6	Rank of Counties by Projected Rural-Urban Population within the Dayton Mega Focus Area: 1992.....	11
7	Rank of Counties by Net Change in Projected Rural-Urban Population within Dayton Mega Focus Area: 1980-1992.....	11
8	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Highest Projected Percentage of Pre-School Children: 1992.....	14
9	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Lowest Projected Percentage of Pre-School Children: 1992.....	15
10	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Highest Projected Percentage of Young Adults, Age 25-34: 1992.....	15
11	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Lowest Projected Percentage of Young Adults, Age 25-34: 1992.....	16
12	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Highest Projected Percentage of Older Adults, Age 65 and Over: 1992.....	17
13	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Lowest Projected Percentage of Older Adults, Age 65 and Over: 1992	17
14	Rank of Places within Dayton Mega Focus Area with Highest Projected Percentage of Blacks: 1992.....	18
15	Number of Persons of Spanish Origin by Hispanic Group and County: 1980	19

16	Percentage Distribution of Selected Racial Populations by Counties: 1980.....	20
17	Nativity and Citizenship of the Population: 1980.....	20
18	Nation and Region of Nativity of Foreign Born Population: 1980.....	21
19	Year of Immigration of Foreign Born Population: 1980.....	22
20	Indicators of Fluency in English Language: 1980.....	23
21	Language Spoken in Home by Persons Age 18 and Over: 1980.....	24
22	Percentage of Persons of Major Single Ancestry Groups: 1980.....	24
23	Estimated Ethnic Population by Counties: 1980	26
24	The Five Primary Lifestyle Groups in Dayton and Springfield, Ohio: 1980	42
25	Population Characteristics in Dayton Mega Area by Living Arrangement and Household Size: 1980, 1987 Estimate and 1992 Projection.....	46
26	Population Characteristics in Dayton Mega Area by Race and Selected Ages: 1980, 1987 Estimate and 1992 Projection.....	51
27	Population Characteristics in Dayton Mega Area by Median Age, Owner/Renter, and Income: 1980, 1987 Estimate and 1992 Projection...	56
28	Population Characteristics in Dayton Mega Area by Selected Household and Family Income Groups: 1980, 1987 Estimate and 1992 Projection	61
29	Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980.....	66
30	Primary Single Ancestry Groups by County: 1980	67
31	Number of People in Major Asian Groups:1980	70
32	Number of Live and Illegitimate Births by County and Selected Cities: 1986.....	73
33	Age of Mother Giving Birth, Age of Bride at Time of Marriage, and Number of Deaths by Suicide by County and Selected Cities: 1986	75

INTRODUCTION

This document provides an overview of the population of the seven counties and 23 places that comprise the Dayton Ohio Mega Focus Area.

The local population consulted twice with the author and collected several volumes of reports from metropolitan and state planning offices. The Population Committee included:

Marvin Cudd, Chair
Ken Cooney
John Hill
Dan Mullins
Dorothy Thorpe
Clyde Kimble (ex-officio)

The general chairman Wib Ferguson and Director of Missions Joe Baker attended the consultations, too.

The Population Committee collected reports from the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, Dayton Daily News and Journal Herald, Dayton Development Council, Montgomery County Planning Commission, Ohio Department of Education, Ohio Department of Health and Ohio Data Users Center.

Much of the data that follow came from the diligent efforts of this committee. Further, the insights they shared during the consultations were especially valuable to give clues to the meaning of some statistical information that would have remained obscure to an outsider.

Summary of Significant Findings

1. The population of the Dayton area is far from stagnant. It is dynamic as it experiences many changes. Certain areas are in decline while others are experiencing growth.
2. Dayton city population is highly diverse, but the residents are virtually segregated at the low end of the economic scale.
3. The suburban cities that form a ring around Dayton are upper-middle class and affluent. Their wealth stands in stark contrast to the inner city poverty.
4. Some suburbs are socially homogeneous communities and as economically segregated as Dayton city is.
5. The older a suburban city is, the more socially mixed the population becomes. Some suburban cities have such diversity that it is likely very difficult to achieve a political consensus. Several suburbs with many divergent lifestyle groups are likely difficult on church work. Either the congregation is small and targeted to serve one group, or large with a series of crises over minor non-spiritual issues.

6. There appears to be few racial groups present giving a false impression that everyone is just alike culturally. That is not the case. Many persons within the racial groups that are present in Dayton have very strong ties to their culture. Further, significant clusters of Germans, French, Italians, Dutch, Polish and Hungarians reside in the area celebrating their heritage with "Old Country" festivals and cuisine.

7. The culture of Dayton is the product of the rich cultural diversity of early settlers and recent immigrants. Southern Baptist churches are becoming more like the community as church leaders help Southern migrants learn to be enriched by the area's diversity.

A final word of appreciation is especially important. Marilyn Kelly, executive secretary of the Research Division assisted with assembly of data in tabular form. Michael Phillips assisted with word processing chores. Thanks to both of them for many hours of tedious, and at times rushed, labor.

Orrin D. Morris, Director
Research Division
Home Mission Board, SBC

Chapter 1

General Population Count

The population for the seven-county area was 1,070,005 in 1980. It had declined about 10,000 to 1,059,318 by 1987. The population is expected to drop another 10,000 to 1,048,687. This is only a modest decline that represents less than 1,800 per year or - 0.17 percent (166 fewer persons per each 100,000 population).

Within and among counties some significant redistribution of population has occurred and will occur. The biggest population losses occurred in Dayton city. The city boasted 203,370 persons in 1980 and 181,905 in 1987. The projections for 1992 is 168,531. The 1980 to 1987 change was negative. About 21,500 less persons resided in Dayton in 1987 than in 1980. That's twice as many leaving as for the seven-county area combined. The losses are expected to continue but not at as great a rate. About 12,400 fewer persons are projected for 1992. From 1980 to 1987 the annual average net decline was 3,066 while from 1987 to 1992 the anticipated decline is 2,675 per year.

These figures may surprise and even discourage some persons but Dayton's population will continue to dominate the area. Its population will be larger than the next three largest cities--Springfield, Kettering and Huber Heights--combined.

Dayton city's population represented 36 percent of Montgomery County's population. And Montgomery County's population represented 53 percent of the Mega Area's population. Though a decline is forecast for Dayton, in 1992 it will still contain 30 percent of Montgomery County's population as Montgomery continues to account for 53 percent of the area's population.

The Counties

Table 1 displays the projected population for each county in 1992 according to data provided by Urban Decision Systems, Inc. Note the six outlying counties' combined population will not equal all the persons living in Montgomery County.

TABLE 1

RANK OF COUNTIES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA
BY SIZE OF POPULATION PROJECTED: 1992

Rank	County	Number
1	Montgomery	558,515
2	Clark	144,045
3	Greene	130,003
4	Miami	88,448
5	Clark	52,726
6	Preble	40,149
7	Clinton	34,800

Source: Table 25

The county by county change from 1980 projected to 1992 shows four counties with net losses and only one with a substantial gain. See table 2.

TABLE 2

RANK OF COUNTIES BY NET CHANGE IN PROJECTED POPULATION
WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA: 1980-1992

Rank	County	Number
1	Preble	1,926
2	Greene	234
3	Clinton	198
4	Miami	-1,933
5	Darke	-2,370
6	Clark	-6,191
7	Montgomery	-13,182

Source: Table 25

The Major Cities

Table 3 lists the 10 largest cities in the Mega Area according to the 1992 forecast. These 10 cities will account for about 475,000 persons or 45 percent of the area population. The size of city ranking will be the same in 1992 as in 1980. Only two changes in the ranking may occur by A.D. 2000: Centerville may overtake Xenia for sixth place and Vandalia may accelerate past Miamisburg as ninth largest city.

TABLE 3

TEN LARGEST PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA
BY SIZE OF CITIES PROJECTED POPULATION:1992

Rank	Place	Number
1	Dayton	168,531
2	Springfield	64,359
3	Kettering	57,061
4	Huber Heights	40,518
5	Beavercreek	35,164
6	Fairborn	27,390
7	Xenia	23,781
8	Centerville	23,103
9	Miamisburg	17,202
10	Vandalia	16,162

Source: Table 25

The projections indicate some area cities will show significant rates of increase in population, i.e. 25 percent in Englewood. In actual persons added, Huber Heights is projected to lead the way with more than 5,000 additional persons from 1980 to 1992.

TABLE 4

RANK OF CITIES IN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH
PROJECTED INCREASES IN POPULATION: 1980-1992

Rank	City	Net Increase	
		Number	Percent
1	Huber Heights	5,038	14.2%
2	Centerville	4,216	22.3
3	Beavercreek	3,575	11.3
4	Vandalia	3,001	22.8
5	Englewood	2,860	25.2
6	Miamisburg	1,898	12.4
7	West Carrollton	1,323	10.1
8	Tipp City	591	10.7
9	Brookville	352	8.1
10	Wilmington	244	2.3
11	Trotwood	120	1.5

Source: Table 25

While the 11 cities show gains, 12 cities are projected for declines. Dayton leads the way in both number lost and rate of decline. However, Springfield, Ft. McKinley and Moraine seem on track to experience declines of 10 percent or more also.

TABLE 5

RANK OF CITIES IN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH PROJECTED
DECREASES IN POPULATION: 1980-1992

Rank	City	Net Decrease	
		Number	Percent
1	Dayton	-34,839	-17.1 %
2	Springfield	-8,204	-11.3
3	Kettering	-4,125	-6.7
4	Fairborn	-2,312	-7.8
5	Ft. McKinley	-1,396	-13.7
6	Overlook/Page Manor	-1,096	-7.4
7	Greenville	-919	-7.1
8	Xenia	-872	-3.5
9	Shiloh	-847	-7.2
10	Oakwood	-710	-7.6
11	Moraine	-556	-10.4
12	Yellow Springs	-319	-7.8

Source: Table 25

The Rural-Urban Areas

Figure 1 is a highly stylized map of the area. It was used as base map for visual presentations. The heavy black lines separate counties. The white rectangles represent the major cities. The half-tone or shaded area partially depicts the area in each county outside the major cities. The white circles are designated space to write-in the rural-urban items of data.

Thus far we have discussed city and county totals, but the remaining rural-urban areas must be addressed, too. These rural-urban areas will provide housing for 455,000 in 1992, 43 percent of the total Mega Focus area. Table 6 lists the rural-urban population in rank order projected for 1992. Note that the rural-urban population in Montgomery County will about equal the 168,500 projected for Dayton.

TABLE 6

RANK OF COUNTIES BY PROJECTED RURAL-URBAN POPULATION WITHIN THE DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA: 1992

Rank	County	Number
1	Montgomery	147,869
2	Miami	82,262
3	Clark	79,686
4	Darke	40,464
5	Preble (all)	40,149
6	Greene	39,910
7	Clinton	24,172

Source: Table 25

Montgomery County's rural-urban population is projected to have increased by 11,579 from 1980 to 1992. That expected gain is more than two times as large as the expected gain of Huber Heights, the leading growth city. However, only Clark and Preble appear to be slated for any significant gain in population. Two counties' rural-urban population is plateaued and two are projected for modest decline.

TABLE 7

RANK OF COUNTIES BY NET CHANGE IN PROJECTED RURAL-URBAN POPULATION WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA: 1980-1992

Rank	City	Net Change	
		Number	Percent
1	Montgomery	11,579	8.5 %
2	Clark	2,013	2.6
3	Preble (all)	1,926	5.0
4	Greene	162	0.4
5	Clinton	-46	-0.2
6	Darke	-1,451	-3.4
7	Miami	-2,524	-3.0

Source: Table 25

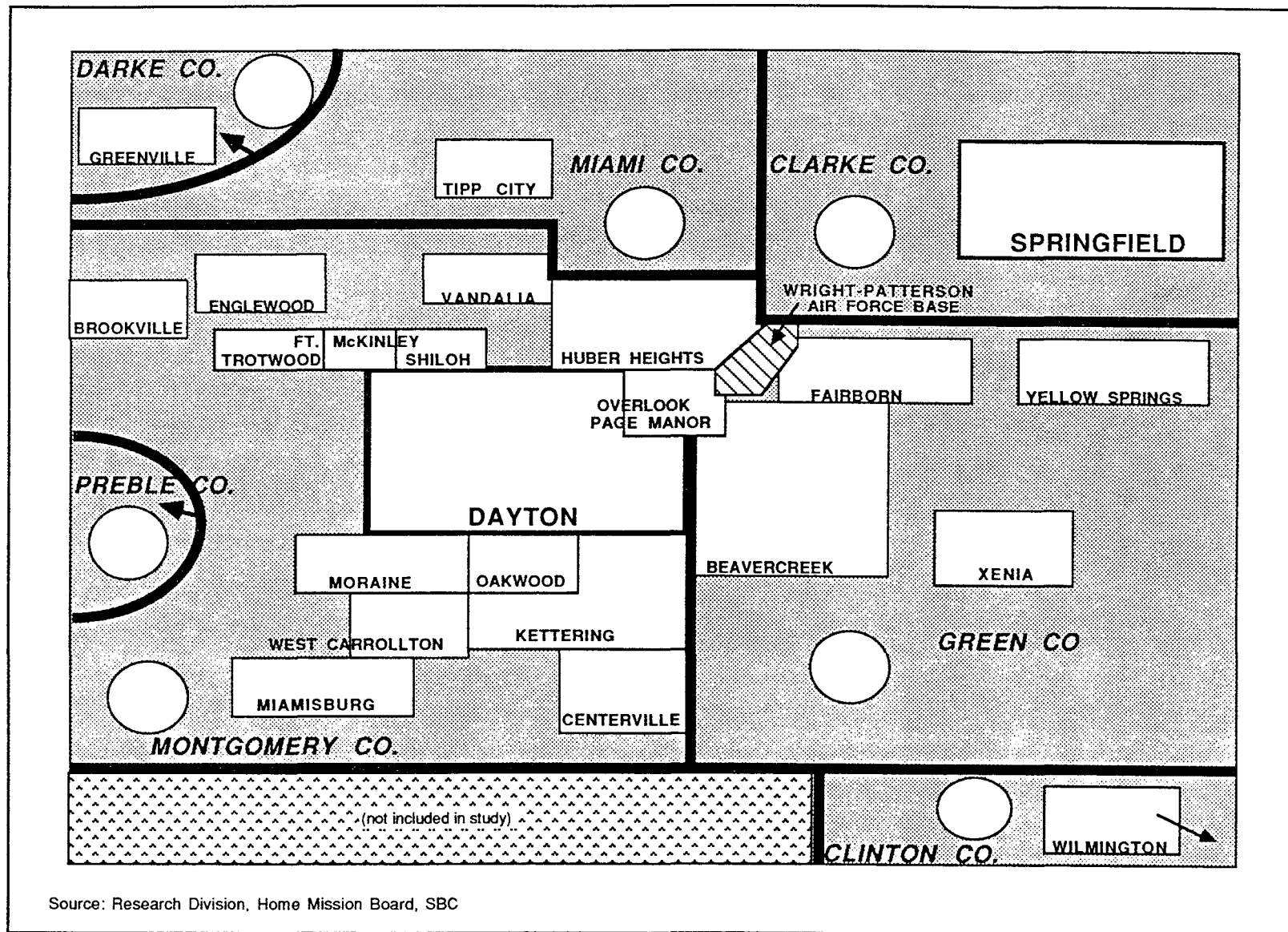


Fig. 1--Stylized Map of Major Dayton Mega Focus Area Places.

In summary, an overall population plateau has occurred. Some outmigration of population is obvious since a natural increase in population (about two births for each death) would have occurred if no one moved in and no one moved out. The data supplied by Ohio Department of Development implies an annual outmigration of about 9,000 or a projection of 110,000 more persons migrating out than migrating in during the 1980 to 1992 period.

In specific terms, the two big cities, Dayton and Springfield, are experiencing substantial declines but remain the major population centers. Several aging suburbs are also feeling a population pinch. However, the gainers are new suburbs and especially the rural-urban area of Montgomery County.

Chapter 2

Significant Population Age-Groups

In this chapter we'll go back over some of the same territory we've just covered but with a new twist. We will look behind the total figures at three key age segments: pre-school children, young adults and senior adults.

The new twist to our format is the way we'll mix the geographical areas. In chapter 1 we looked at counties, then cities then whatever was left uncounted, then rural-urban population. This time we'll let cities and rural-urban populations intermingle. After all that's how the area population operates. Few people are aware when they cross a county or city line until tax paying time arrives.

The tables that follow show certain places will have three times as many babies for their size population as certain other places. We'll observe which area's young adults are family oriented and which are not. Finally, we'll look at what areas will have the highest concentration of elderly and what areas won't. The range in senior adults goes from 4 percent to 30 percent.

Newborns, Toddlers and Preschoolers

Not all rural areas are alike. If your church is in rural Clinton, Darke or Preble chances are at least 10 to 12 percent of the population around you is age birth through four years old. However, if you serve in rural Clark or Montgomery, less than 7 percent will be preschool age children. In Clinton the preschoolers represent 1 of every 8 persons. In Clark's rural areas they represent only 1 of every 15 persons.

TABLE 8

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH HIGHEST
PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Rural-Urban Clinton County	11.9 %
2.5	Rural-Urban Darke County	11.3
2.5	Moraine	11.3
4	Xenia	10.8
5	Dayton	10.1
6	Preble County (all)	9.5
7	Wilmington	9.4
8	Springfield	9.2
9	Huber Heights	9.1
10	Trotwood	8.9

Source: Table 26

The contrast in presence of preschoolers by cities is equally as extreme. The college town of Yellow Springs has the lowest percentage of very young children. Shiloh follows close by. In these two cities only 1 of every 23 persons is a preschooler. Those records

contrast to Moraine and Xenia where preschoolers account for 1 of every 9. Dayton follows close by with 1 of every 10 persons.

TABLE 9

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH LOWEST
PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Yellow Springs	4.3 %
2.5	Shiloh	4.5
3.5	Kettering	4.9
3.5	Overlook/Page Manor	4.9
5	Vandalia	5.3
6	Oakwood	6.4
7	Beavercreek	6.5
8	Brookville	6.6
9	Rural-Urban Clark County	6.7
10.5	Rural-Urban Montgomery County	6.8
10.5	Fairborn	6.8

Source: Table 26

Prime Child-Bearing Population

In 1985, 17.7 percent of the U.S. population was between ages 25 and 34. By 1992, only 7 of the 30 geographical areas in this study will have young adults at or above the national average. The future population is determined greatly by the population 25-34 years of age. Moraine is projected to lead the area as noted in table 10. These Moraine residents will be strongly family-oriented and to some degree dominate the economic and social structure of the next decade.

TABLE 10

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH HIGHEST
PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS, AGE 25-34: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Moraine	20.7 %
2	YellowSprings	20.5
3	West Carrollton	19.4
4	Trotwood	19.2
5.5	Dayton	18.6
5.5	Miamisburg	18.6
7	Huber Heights	18.5
8	Vandalia	17.5
9	Xenia	17.1
10	Wilmington	16.9

Source: Table 26

Yellow Springs will have the next largest segment of population between 25 and 34. However, this group of young adults has other priorities than raising children. Yellow Springs is projected for the lowest percentage of population under five years of age.

West Carrollton and Trotwood will have young adults who will likely be very selective in the number of children they will rear. Miamisburg, and to some extent Huber Heights, will fit this generalization also.

The young adults of Vandalia will be more career oriented than family oriented, but not as extreme as noted in Yellow Springs.

TABLE 11

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH LOWEST PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG ADULTS, AGE 25-34: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Rural-Urban Clark County	13.5 %
2	Greenville	13.8
3.5	Brookville	13.9
3.5	Rural-Urban Miami County	13.9
5	Overlook/Page Manor	14.0
6	Rural-Urban Clinton County	14.4
7	Rural-Urban Darke County	14.6
8	Beavercreek	14.8
9	Tipp City	14.9
10.5	Rural-Urban Montgomery	15.1
10.5	Preble (all)	15.1

Source: Table 26

The low incidence of children under age five in rural Clark County is explained by the low proportion of young adults. Greenville, Brookville, rural Miami County and Overlook-Page Manor can expect under representation of young adults in 1992.

The rural areas of Clinton and Darke are exceptions with below average proportion of young adults but the highest proportion of children under five years of age. This indicates above average number of children per family in each area.

The Senior Adults

Projections for Shiloh, Ft. McKinley and Greenville are skewed toward senior adults. All three cities are in the northwest sector of the Mega Focus Area. Oakwood and Kettering, neighboring cities southeast but adjacent to Dayton are projected for the fourth and fifth highest percentage of senior adults.

TABLE 12

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH
HIGHEST PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF OLDER ADULTS,
AGE 65 AND OVER: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Shiloh	29.9 %
2	Ft. McKinley	24.0
3	Greenville	23.9
4	Oakwood	19.1
5	Kettering	18.7
6	Springfield	17.5
7	Wilmington	17.2
8	Dayton	15.2
9	Brookville	14.3
10	Tipp City	13.2

Source: Table 26

In very sharp contrast to table 12 are the cities of Huber Heights, Beavercreek and Centerville. Like Shiloh, Ft. McKinley, Oakwood and Kettering, Huber Heights and Beavercreek share common borders with Dayton. However, the former have many elderly and the latter two have very few. Centerville is located on the southern border of Kettering. Rather than observing Dayton ringed about with aging suburbs followed by a more distant ring of young suburbs, an interesting mix is noted.

TABLE 13

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH
LOWEST PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF OLDER ADULTS,
AGE 65 AND OVER:1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Huber Heights	4.3 %
2	Beavercreek	6.7
3	Centerville	6.8
4	Rural-Urban Greene County	8.5
5	West Caarrollton	8.6
6	Englewood	9.3
7	Fairborn	9.5
8	Vandalia	10.1
9	Rural-Urban Darke County	10.3
10	Yellow Springs	10.4

Source: Table 26

Summary

There is much more to an understanding of the Dayton Mega Focus Area than population counts. The cities and rural-urban areas differ sharply by the age composition of the population. Further study is needed to confirm and elaborate on these life-cycle and lifestyle differences.

Chapter 3

Racial and Ethnic Composition

In general, the population of the Dayton Mega Focus Area is White and of European origins. Blacks made up 11 percent of the population in 1980, less than one percentage point below the national average. American Indians represented about 1 of every 1,000 persons in the area while Asians were 5 per 1,000 and Hispanics 7 per 1,000.

Data for racial and ethnic groups is sparse and generally limited to county totals provided in the 1980 Census. This chapter will conclude with general projections for White, Black, American Indian and Asian to 1992. These data are supplied by Urban Decisions Systems, Inc. through a special contract negotiated by the Research Division of the Home Mission Board, SBC.

Black Population

In 1980, Montgomery County had the highest percentage of Black population of the seven-county area (16.5%). Darke and Preble had less than 1 percent and Clinton and Miami about 2 percent. The other two counties, Clark and Greene, had 8.8 percent and 6.8 percent respectively.

The top ten places with largest percentage of Blacks are listed on table 14. Eight are cities and two are rural-urban.

TABLE 14

RANK OF PLACES WITHIN DAYTON MEGA FOCUS AREA WITH
HIGHEST PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF BLACKS: 1992

Rank	Place	Percent
1	Ft. McKinley	57.7%
2	Trotwood	49.3
3	Dayton	41.1
4	Shiloh	20.7
5	Yellow Springs	17.0
6	Xenia	13.6
7	Rural-Urban Montgomery County	13.2
8	Huber Heights	10.7
9	Rural-Urban Greene County	9.4
10	Overlook/Page Manor	9.0

Source: Table 26

It is interesting to note a distribution pattern exists. Shiloh, Ft. McKinley and Trotwood cluster in the nearby suburbs of northwest Dayton. Further, Huber Heights and Overlook-Page Manor are contiguous nearby suburbs on the northeast side of Dayton. As we'll note later, some of these Blacks are poor and others are distinctly up-scale entrepreneurs.

Hispanic Population

There were 7,138 persons of Spanish Origin (Hispanics) in the seven-county area. About 60 percent of them resided in Montgomery County and more specifically, one-fourth in Dayton City. This indicates a fairly broad distribution of Hispanics about the area, even though Montgomery houses the majority.

TABLE 15
NUMBER OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY
HISPANIC GROUP AND COUNTY: 1980

County	Total	Spanish Origin Group			
		Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other
Clark	876	461	na	na	na
Clinton	230	na	na	na	na
Darke	379	na	na	na	na
Greene	1,013	464	na	na	na
Miami	386	na	na	na	na
Montgomery	4,159	1,734	480	na	1,664
Preble	95	na	na	na	n
Total	7,138	2,659*	480*	na	1,664*

*Note: The Census Bureau does not publish data for racial groups of less than 400 in any location or size of place.

Source: Bureau of the Census PC-80-1-B

It is likely that up to one-half of the Hispanics are of Mexican heritage. However, there does not appear to be any large barrio-type area that is "the Hispanic turf" common in many large cities. Dayton had only 1,744 Hispanics in 1980 of whom only 813 were Mexican.

The scattering of Hispanics across the area further implies that many are "solo" Hispanics, that is, they have married outside their cultural tradition. In such instances their Hispanic identity is secondary to their American identity. Data used later in this chapter will test this assumption.

American Indian and Asian Population

According to the 1980 Census, there were about 1,300 American Indians, 800 Japanese, 800 Chinese, 700 Filipino, 900 Korean, 1,300 Asian Indian, 550 Vietnamese and 3,550 persons of other races (other than White and Black) in the seven-county area. From 50 to 75 percent of each of these groups live in Montgomery County.

TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED RACIAL
POPULATIONS BY COUNTIES: 1980

County	American					Asian		
	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Indian	Vietnamese	Other
Clark	15.6	11.9	5.1	7.0	10.2	9.5	5.8	11.9
Clinton	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7
Darke	5.0	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	5.7
Greene	16.5	24.3	26.3	17.2	20.5	26.7	13.1	16.1
Miami	6.3	2.4	3.5	3.0	6.2	5.4	3.8	4.2
Montgomery	52.0	59.1	63.3	68.0	59.2	56.4	74.8	59.3
Preble	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N=)	1,286	797	801	674	926	1,294	548	3,552

Source: Bureau of the Census PC-80-1-B

Note how all the Asian groups are concentrate in Greene and Montgomery counties. American Indians are slightly less concentrated.

Measures of Cultural Strength

The 1980 Census publications provide five other measures of the relative strength of ethnic origins on life within the American culture. They include nativity, citizenship, tenure, fluency in English and language spoken at home.

Nativity: About 2 percent of the seven-county population indicated in the 1980 Census that they were foreign born. About 7,000 of these 18,727 were not citizens of the U.S., the rest were naturalized. The foreign born of both categories are slightly over-represented in Montgomery County, including Dayton. They are less likely to be present in the more rural counties.

TABLE 17

NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE POPULATION: 1980

Status	Number			Percent		
	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton
Total Pop.	1,070,005	571,697	203,371	100.0	53.4	19.0
Foreign Born	18,727	11,989	4,141	100.0	64.0	22.1
Naturalized	11,761	7,539	2,523	100.0	64.1	21.5
Not Citizen	6,966	4,450	1,618	100.0	63.9	23.2

Source: Table 29

The foreign born include about 9,100 Europeans, 4,300 Asians, 2,300 North and Central Americans. However, the Europeans included 1,800 from the United Kingdom (1,300 from England) and the North and Central Americans included 1,400 born in Canada.

TABLE 18
NATION AND REGION OF NATIVITY OF FOREIGN BORN
POPULATION: 1980

Status	Number			Percent		
	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton
Total Pop.	1,070,005	571,697	203,371	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	18,727	11,989	4,141	1.8	2.1	2.0
Europe	9,074	5,704	1,844	0.9	1.0	0.9
U.K.	1,795	987	287	0.2	0.2	0.1
England	1,304	723	205	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asia	4,346	2,741	856	0.4	0.5	0.4
N. & C. America	2,285	1,508	434	0.2	0.3	0.2
Canada	1,367	907	219	0.1	0.2	0.1
S. America	404	347	123	*	*	*
Africa	674	486	178	*	*	*
All Other	764	463	246	*	*	0.1

*Note: less than 0.1%

Source: Table 29

Tenure: The number of years that the foreign born have been in the U.S. is another indicator of the strength of ethnicity. The assumption is that the longer a person has been in the U.S. the weaker the native culture will be and the more likely they will have adapted to the American Culture. This is a valid assumption but must be used with great care. Certain ethnic groups assimilate, some accommodate and others isolate. Often Canadians and English assimilate but certain Asians isolate into old world enclaves. Since foreign born segments in the Dayton area are relatively small compared to Cleveland, Detroit or other mega cities, the process of assimilation and accommodation is more likely than where large old world enclaves exist.

According to table 19 about one-half of the foreign born in the area have been in the U.S. since the early 1960s. However, when examining the data on Dayton city, an unusual pattern is noted. Dayton tends to house the two extremes, the longest tenured and the shortest tenured. Over 30 percent of all recent immigrants reside in Dayton while less than 15 percent of those migrating in during the 1960s reside there. The long tenured foreign born also are over-represented in Dayton.

TABLE 19

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGN BORN
POPULATION: 1980

Years	Number			Percent		
	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton
Total Pop.	1,070,005	571,697	203,371	100.0	53.4	19.0
Foreign Born	18,727	11,989	4,141	100.0	64.0	22.1
1975-1980	3,679	2,379	1,112	100.0	64.7	30.2
1970-1974	2,060	1,423	471	100.0	69.1	22.9
1965-1969	2,155	1,230	306	100.0	57.1	14.2
1960-1964	2,084	1,233	307	100.0	59.2	14.7
1950-1959	3,871	2,269	704	100.0	58.6	18.2
Before 1950	4,878	3,455	1,239	100.0	70.8	25.4

Source: Table 29

Fluency in English: According to 1980 Census data about 27,000 area residents speak a language other than English in the home. This represents 1 of every 40 persons in the area. The ratio is slightly higher in Dayton where it is 1 of every 32 and lowest in Clinton and Preble, 1 in 91.

Over 70 percent of those persons who said another language is spoken in the home indicated they "speak English very well." Only 2,100 admitted they do not speak English well or not at all. These represent 8 percent of those persons who speak a language other than English at home.

This indicator is important when kept in the context of the other indicators of ethnicity strength. Two observations should cause us to be careful when quoting these data in isolation. First, some persons "fudge a little" about how fluent they are in English because of embarrassment and fear of not being employable. Second, many persons who speak English very well are very strongly committed to an old world culture but are fluent out of economic necessity.

Southern Baptists title their mission work with ethnics Language Missions but data on "language spoken" may do more harm than good if users overlook other dimensions of ethnicity.

TABLE 20

INDICATORS OF FLUENCY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 1980

Status	Number			Percent		
	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton	Total Area	Montg. Co.	Dayton
Persons, 5 yrs+	992,786	531,206	186,539	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only Eng. at Home	966,101	514,226	180,214	97.3	96.8	96.6
Other than Eng. at Home	26,685	16,980	6,325	2.7	3.2	3.4
Fluency Spk. Eng.						
Very Well	18,846	11,804	4,010	1.9	2.2	2.1
Well	5,732	3,749	1,692	0.6	0.7	0.9
Not Well or not at all	2,107	1,427	623	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Table 29

About 30 percent of non-English speaking folds reside within the city of Dayton and nearly 70 percent within Montgomery County.

Apart from fluency in English it is important to note the many who speak another language at home. This is occurring mostly in Montgomery County with Greene a distant second (half as many persons as in city of Dayton).

Specific Language Spoken at Home: From 96 to 98 percent of all persons in the mega area speak only English at home. This means these homes are highly Anglicized verbally. The most English are Clinton and Preble counties and the least are Greene and Montgomery. Even in Dayton a higher percentage of adults speak English in the home than in Montgomery county as a whole (97.1 and 96.6 respectively).

As noted earlier, the 1980 Census data revealed 21,734 adults speak a language other than English at home. Three languages account for about 13,000 or 56 percent of all the non-English speaking (at home) adults. Those speaking German and Spanish were about equal (4,761 and 4,680 respectively). In each instance these were over represented in Dayton and Montgomery County. See table 21.

TABLE 21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOME BY PERSONS
AGE 18 AND OVER: 1980

County/City	Number of Persons Age 18 and Over					Percentage of Persons Age 18 and Over				
	Total	Language Other Than English	French	German	Spanish	Total	Language Other Than English	French	German	Spanish
Clark	106,814	2,318	253	545	628	14.0	10.7	9.6	11.4	13.4
Clinton	24,274	257	45	42	70	3.2	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.5
Darke	37,730	571	75	176	197	5.0	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.2
Greene	91,854	2,998	420	598	696	12.1	13.8	15.9	12.6	14.9
Miami	63,206	1,137	171	263	271	8.3	5.2	6.5	5.5	5.8
Montgomery	411,250	14,152	1,640	3,023	2,740	54.0	65.1	62.1	63.5	58.5
Dayton	147,572	5,484	607	1,013	1,308	19.4	25.2	23.0	21.3	27.9
Preble	26,702	301	37	114	78	3.5	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.7
Total	761,830	21,734	2,641	4,761	4,680	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Table 29

Ancestry: The 1980 Census asked each person to list the nationality of their ancestors. Many listed two and three countries, but some only one. These single ancestry persons provide the final clue to ethnicity. This is the weakest of the six indicators in that some of these persons had ancestors arriving during Colonial Days. The Census did not provide space for such verification. Nevertheless there is merit in studying these data because persons naming one national heritage are somewhat unique. For example, in the Mega Focus Area 21.2 percent of the people named one ancestry. The most frequently named was German (14.2% of the total population) and 4.6 percent named some other European ancestry. Only 2.4 percent of the population named a single ancestry other than European.

TABLE 22
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS OF MAJOR SINGLE
ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1980

County	Total Population	Total European	European				Other European	Other Single Ancestry
			French	German	Italian			
Clark	100.0	15.3	0.7	11.6	0.6	2.4	2.1	
Clinton	100.0	13.6	0.9	10.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	
Darke	100.0	31.0	2.3	27.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	
Greene	100.0	16.4	0.9	11.7	0.9	2.9	3.0	
Miami	100.0	23.5	1.3	19.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	
Montgomery	100.0	18.5	0.8	13.3	1.0	3.4	2.8	
Preble	100.0	20.6	0.8	18.0	0.4	1.4	1.1	
Total Area	100.0	18.8	6.9	14.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	

Source: Table 30

There were 12 different European single ancestry groups who had 1,000 or more persons. The largest as noted on table 22 were Germans. They numbered 151,449. The second largest were French (9,714) followed by Italian (8,495), Dutch (6,503), Polish (5,537) and Hungarian (4,283). Three had about 1,700 each, Greek, Swedish and Russian. The remaining three were Czechoslovakian (1,331), Norwegian (891) and Lithuanian (891).

The presence in Montgomery County of each of these groups varied from 46 percent to 86 percent. Only Dutch and French had less than 53 percent, the percentage of total area population in Montgomery County. Montgomery contained 75 percent or more of four groups: Russian, Hungarian, Greek and Lithuanian (86%).

The other six counties had at least one group that was proportionately larger than expected, given its size as part of the area total. Clark with 14 percent of the areas population contained about 21 percent of all Dutch. Clinton with 3.2 percent of the area population had 5.1 percent of the area's Dutch. Darke had the highest percentage of ethnics of any county though it accounted for only about 5 percent of the area population. Darke contained 7 percent of the Dutch, 13 percent of the French and 10 percent of the single ancestry Germans. Greene with 12.1 percent of the area's population contained 20 percent of the Norwegians, 17 percent of the Swedish, and 14 percent each of the Czechoslovakian and Polish populations. Miami County contained 8.4 percent of the area's people but 12 percent each of French and Germans. Preble with only 3.6 percent of the population accounted for 4.5 percent of all Germans.

Summary

Ethnic cultural distinctives are subtle in Dayton Mega compared to most large Northern cities. Only 2 percent of the population were foreign born and 1 of every 6 were from either the United Kingdom or Canada. Further, about one-half of the foreign born have been in the U.S. 25 years or longer. Only 1 of every 40 residents of the Mega area speak a language other than English in the home; however, 70 percent of those indicated they speak English very well. Only 2,100 persons admitted not being fluent in English.

Ancestry data, when introduced, suddenly moved the discussion from 22,000 foreign born to 220,000 "ethnics." This 10-fold expansion is the subtle dimension of ethnicity. It is highly likely the ethnic roots are quite strong for these persons whose parents were from the same single ancestry. The Census reports do not provide data about the proportion of these single ancestry persons who are married adults and if they, too, are married to a person of the same single ancestry. Other studies have shown that second and third generation Europeans in the U.S. frequently marry outside their ancestry group. It would be acceptable to estimate about one-third of the 227,352 ethnics in the area are married to a someone from another ancestry. (Remember that only 2 percent were foreign born and only 2,000 could not speak English well.) The remaining 150,000 ethnics should be surveyed carefully to determine what type of outreach might be appropriate.

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED ETHNIC POPULATION
BY COUNTIES: 1980

County	Total Population	Estimated Number	Ethnic Percent
Clark	150,236	26,187	17.4
Clinton	24,603	5,513	15.9
Darke	55,096	18,014	32.7
Greene	129,769	25,114	19.4
Miami	90,381	22,729	25.1
Montgomery	571,697	121,504	21.3
Preble	38,223	8,291	21.7
Total Area	1,070,005	227,352	21.2

Source: Table 30

Chapter 4

Income and Social Class Differences

In past Mega Focus Area reports we have included a series of Census indicators on family and household structure, income and employment, education and occupation, and social problems. This report is the first to incorporate data from Urban Decision Systems, Inc. (U.D.S.). U.D.S. is a supplier of marketing data for corporate planners. This chapter summarizes income levels of residents of the 30 places and areas. Chapter 5 focuses on 24 primary lifestyle groups identified by the marketers of goods and services.

Urban Decision System uses a five-part income structure that expands the traditional three-part scale of upper, middle and lower. They subdivide middle income households into upper-middle, middle-middle and lower-middle.

The Dayton Mega Focus Area population divides into the five-tier social structure as seen on figure 2. About 5 percent are classified in high income households. These very wealthy number over 50,000 in the Dayton Mega Focus Area. Another 30 percent (320,000) are in affluent upper-middle income households.

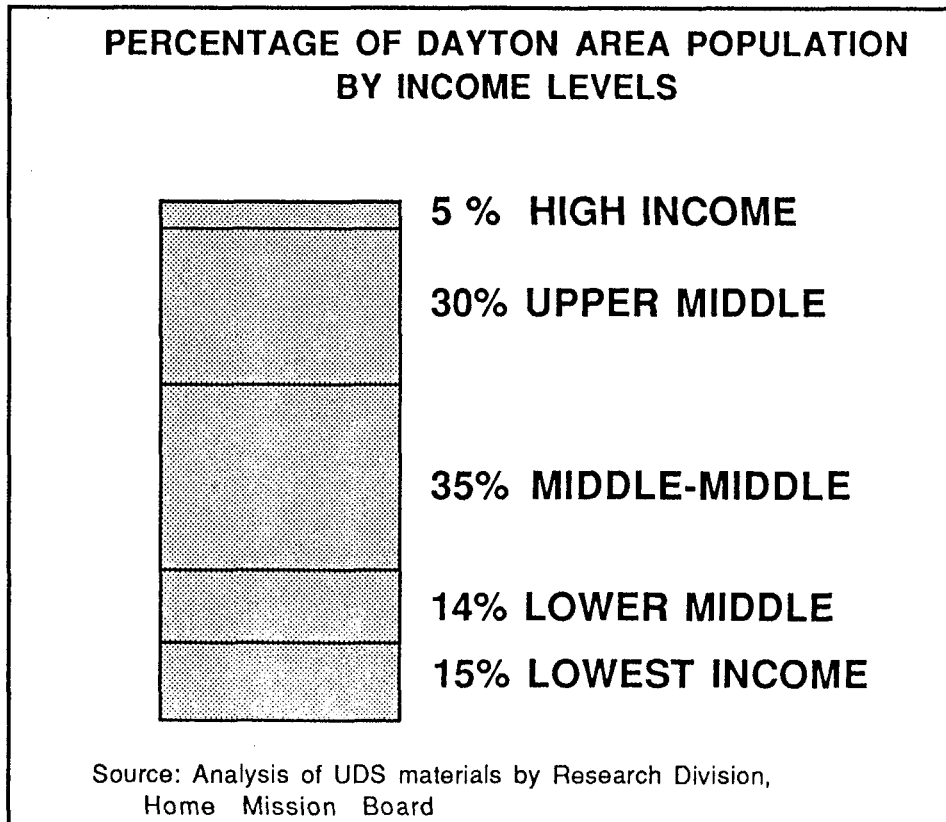


Fig. 2--Percentage Distribution of Population by Income Level in Dayton Mega Area: 1987

The middle-middle income population number about 375,000 or 35 percent of Dayton area's residents. The downscale population classified as lower-middle class number

about 150,000 or 14 percent. About 15 percent, or 1 of every 7, are either in poverty or borderline. These with lowest income number 160,000.

A closer look at the distribution of the one million residents by income level reveals some physical segregation exists.

The 50,000 wealthy residents live in the suburbs, about 40,000 in affluent new areas and 10,000 in elite areas of older suburbs.

The 320,000 upper-middle class also favor the suburbs. Over 180,000 reside in upscale housing in the newest suburbs and 85,000 reside in older suburbs. The remaining 50,000 are about equally split between Dayton and Springfield cities and towns located in exurbia (i.e., Greenville, Tipp City, Willmington).

Note that very few wealthy and upper-middle income live anywhere other than the suburbs. Note further that only 70,000 middle-middle income people reside in the Dayton suburbs. In general terms 4 of every 5 residents of an incorporated suburban city are upscale affluent middle class or wealthy. This segregation is not along racial lines since affluent Blacks and Hispanics are modestly represented, too.

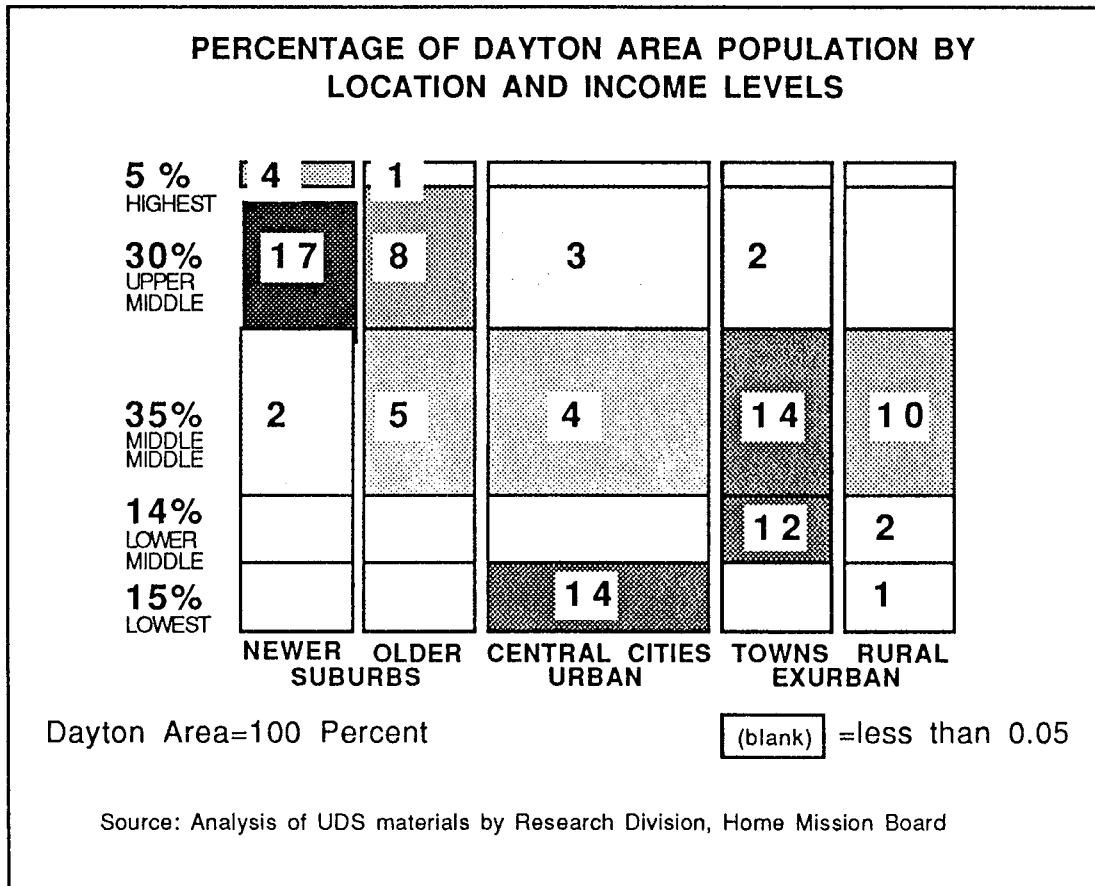


Fig. 3--Percentage Distribution of Population by Location and Income Levels in Dayton Mega Area: 1987

The truly middle-middle class would be expected to be evenly distributed, but such is not the case. However, this is the only strata that is represented in all geographical areas.

Nevertheless, middle America clusters in exurbia within small cities, towns and rural areas. The towns and rural areas house over 257,000 middle-middle people or nearly 7 of every 10 middle-middle residents. The suburban cities house only 75,000 middle Americans and the central cities only 43,000.

The lower-middle are as exclusively in exurban towns as are upper-middle income people are in suburban cities.

The lowest income groups are practically confined to the two large central cities.

Six statistical tables are available in the appendix for further study of income levels, household size, selected ages and vital statistics.

Rather than make extensive use of those data, we have turned to summaries prepared by a professional marketing organization. In chapter 5 we will examine 25 lifestyle segments of the population, each with unique characteristics drawn from the type of data available in the appendix.

Chapter 5

Lifestyle Groups

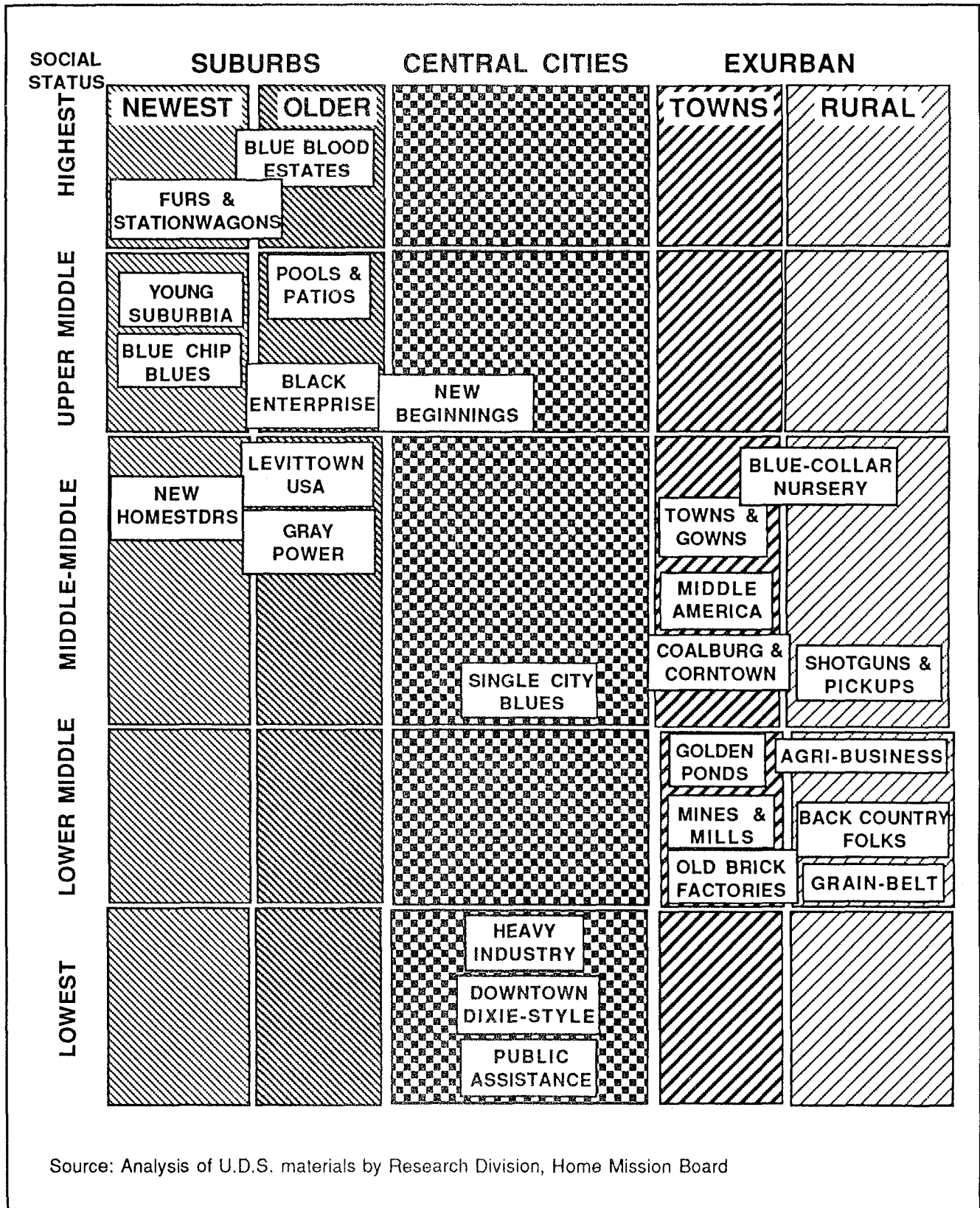
Urban Decisions Systems identified 40 different lifestyle groups in the United States. There are 35 of them identified in the Dayton Mega Focus Area, but 22 are very small--each accounting for less than 3 percent of the total area population. However, 12 represent more than 10 percent of the population in two or more places. The other 10 small groups account for 10 percent or more of the population in only one city. These 10 are not included in the discussion that follows. That leaves 13 major segments and 12 minor segments to examine.

This chapter will examine the 25 major lifestyle groups by the 5 income levels as distributed geographically. The discussion will proceed from the general to the specific, from the total area to specific places. Figure 4 summarizes the distribution. Across the top are geographical headings and down the left margin are the income levels. The Suburbs are divided between older and newer communities and the exurban area between towns and rural areas (sometimes called the rural-urban areas).

Note the tendency toward social class segregation in the Dayton Mega area. The suburbs house mostly upper-middle income households. In contrast, the central cities (Dayton and Springfield) house the lowest income units--and exurbia the middle and lower-middle households.

These segregation trends are widespread in large metropolitan areas. However, the perceptions of the population are distorted by the segregation in often heard comments like, "Our area has both upper class and lower class residents." Suburbanites correctly identify the **Blue Bloods** as wealthy but erroneously regard the **Levittowners** as poor. They are judging all society by their limited corner of reality. In the same way, exurban residents regard college faculty as wealthy and farm hands as poor. Too frequently, the suburbanites and exurbanites treat the big city poor as "welfare freeloaders" and compare the urban poor with suburban or exurban poor. Their own poor do not differ from urban poor except, "Ours work but the city folk expect handouts."

This graphic provides the first step in learning to grasp the many layers of lifestyle groups that inhabit our large cities. As the dialogue progresses, special note will be made of specific communities that are so homogeneous in life style that we can assume their physical segregation will severely distort their perceptions of reality. We will note others with very broad mixes of lifestyles which we can assume make it difficult to achieve community consensus on any political issue. Churches in the homogeneous communities will lack evangelistic commitment either to avoid disturbing the "beautiful harmony" with neighbors or to ignore reaching needy who "wouldn't be happy in our church anyway." Churches in the broadly mixed communities will either be small--ministering within one segment--or they will be in turmoil periodically with representatives from two or more lifestyle groups vying for privileged status. The social discord will be especially severe at the time of a pastoral change.



Source: Analysis of U.D.S. materials by Research Division, Home Mission Board

Fig. 4--Lifestyle Clusters Present in the Dayton, Ohio Mega Focus Area

Upper Income Lifestyles

There are three upper income lifestyles in the Dayton Mega Focus Area. Only two are of noteworthy population: **Furs and Station Wagons** represents 3.1 percent of the area population and **Blue Blood Estates**, 0.6 percent. The third group is called **Money and Brains** but only represents 3.2 percent of the area residents. They are modestly present in three cities: 8.8 percent of Oakwood residents, 6.5 percent in Shiloh and 1.3 percent in Springfield. This group is elite, scientifically/technologically oriented, and involved in research and development.

Upper-income persons account for only 4 percent of the Mega's population but their economic clout is highly respected.

SUBURBAN HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

- Top socio-economic status
- College-plus educations
- Executive and professional occupations
- Expensive owner-occupied housing

Blue-Blood Estates

The wealthiest life-style group
 Heirs to "old money," accustomed to privilege
 Married couples living in luxurious surroundings, but many empty nests
 Average to above average size families when children are present
 10% are foreign born (2.5% oriental)
 Over-represented in 35-64 age cohorts
 Over-represented with teenagers when children are present
 51% college graduates

Furs and Station Wagons

Third highest socio-economic rank known for "New Money" (well below the Blue Blood Estates)
 Expensive new neighborhoods
 Well educated, mobile professionals and managers
 Over-represented in number of teenage youth and 35-54 adults
 38% college graduates
 One of the most likely life style groups to have high percentage of DUAL EARNERS

Figure 5 Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Upper Income Life Style Groups

Upper-Middle Income Lifestyles

There are only four significant lifestyle groups present in the Dayton area that qualify as upper-middle income. These four groups account for about one-fourth of the area's population. The most affluent of the four are called **Pools and Patios** households. They accounted for about 5 percent of the area's population. The next up-scale group are called **Young Suburbia** neighborhoods and account for 8 percent of the area's residents. The **Blue Chip Blues** group, so called because they are working-class people (blue collar) who's incomes are relatively high (thus in the blue chips), account for 8.4 percent of the Mega's population. The fourth lifestyle neighborhoods are called **Black Enterprise** areas even though Blacks make up slightly more than half the residents.

This group accounts for only 2.3 percent of the area's population. The fifth upscale group is called **New Beginnings**. They are urbanites frequently in hi-rise multifamily rentals and, when married, are pre-child. They account for 2.8 percent of the Mega residents.

Two of these upper-middle income groups are the second and third largest marketing segments in the Dayton Mega Focus Area. Only **Middle America** neighborhood residents outnumber **Blue Chip Blues** and **Young Suburbia** neighborhoods. This is significant to note because of the affluence they represent in an area known for heavy industry.

**SUBURBAN UPPER MIDDLE
INCOME FAMILIES**

- Typical nuclear families
- Up-scale with high percentage native-born white
- Two or more cars

Young Suburbia

30% professional and 36% white-collar jobs
Strong success/achievement orientation with dual earners
24% college graduates (U.S. 16%)
Young middle adults (16% age 55+)
Fast growing segment--highly mobile (will move to follow career path)

Blue-Chip Blues

35% blue-collar jobs; 12% services; 32% white-collar jobs
Most are high school graduates with 31% some college
Young adults (15% age 55+)
Larger than average families
Strong husband/wife households and many dual earners

New Beginnings

These are predominantly under age 35 and when married are in the pre-child stage.
49% are renters
39% have at least some college
60% are in professional and white-collar jobs
They are among the most likely group to be divorced, have a high incidence of geographical mobility while in search of career advancement in high-tech occupations

**UPPER MIDDLE INCOME
SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS**

Pools & Patios

Aging couples in affluent empty nests
Over-represented in 55-64 age cohort
28% college graduates
34% in professional & managerial occupations
Some in condos

Black Enterprise

60% Black
22% professional/managerial
35% white-collar jobs
28% blue-collar jobs; 14% services
16% college graduates
Many young adults and 18% age 55+
Larger than average families
These urban communities are about one-third white

Figure 6--Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Upper-Middle Income Life Styles

Note that **family-oriented** upper middle income groups tend to be located in the newer suburbs while the **empty-nesters** reside in the older suburbs. Note also that all upper-middle and high income lifestyles are in the suburbs. There is one exception that will be lost in the summary if not noted here. **Black Enterprise** lifestyles are the only **affluent** group represented in the city of Dayton. These persons number only 4.7 percent of Dayton's population.

Middle-Middle Income Lifestyle Groups

The Dayton Mega area is home for persons in 9 middle-middle income groups. Three of these groups are in suburban cities, one is in Dayton and five are in the exurban villages and countryside. These 9 lifestyle groups account for 33 percent of the area's residents.

The three suburban groups are called **Young Homesteaders**, **Levittown USA** and **Gray Power**. The first group accounts for 1.5 percent, Levittowners, 3.0 percent and the latter 1.6 percent of the Mega's residents.

The one central city lifestyle group is called **Single City Blues**. This group, strongly noted for singles (never marrieds, divorcees and widows) accounts for 2.6 percent of the area population but 10 percent of Dayton's residents.

MIDDLE-MIDDLE INCOME SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

Levittown USA

- Post-child families
- Comfortable, middle-income but aging suburban homes
- High employment levels and many dual incomes
- 24% age 55+
- 24% professional/managerial
- 35% white-collar
- More single-family, owner occupied homes than average

New Homesteaders

- Moderate size family-oriented households
- All measures of education and income are middle class
- 17% age 55+ and 62% under age 35
- 35% with at least some college
- High mobility rates with a preference for "frontier-like" habitat

Gray Power

- Up-scale senior citizens with substantial retirement and investment incomes.
- Over represented with white-collar and professional occupations
- 45% age 55+ and only 37% under age 35
- 37% with at least some college
- High concentration of childless couples living in mixed multi-units, condos and mobile homes

Single-City Blues

- Downscale singles in urban areas, near city colleges
- Odd mixture of races, social classes, transients and night trades
- 17% service occupations
- High school graduates, 35% with at least some college
- Above average rate of mobility but mainly within same county
- High incidence of divorced women living along

Figure 7--Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Middle-Middle Income Groups in Suburbs and Central Cities

The remaining five middle-middle income groups are in towns and rural areas of exurbia. Two are significantly large segments of the Mega area's population. The largest group, largest of all 24 groups present in the Dayton area, accounts for 8.7 percent of the population. They are called **Middle America** by U.D.S. They are average Americans in every demographic way noted among the lifestyle clusters. Next in size among middle-middle lifestyle groups are the **Blue Collar Nursery** residents. They account for 7.6 percent of the Mega's population, the fourth most numerous cluster in the Dayton area. Note that this group is bordering on the upper-middle class status. It is the most up-scale of the exurban populations.

The other three exurban middle-middle groups are **Towns and Gowns** (1.6% of area), **Coalburg and Corntown** (3.2%) and **Shotguns and Pickups** (2.8%). The **Towns and Gowns** refers to small college town population, the **Coalburg and Corntown** appellation refers to coal camps and agricultural supply centers and **Shotguns and Pickups** refers to craftsmen and mechanics who operate pickups loaded with ladders, tool chests and wheel barrows.

MIDDLE-MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES IN TOWNS**Towns and Gowns**

Extreme concentrations of age 18-24 singles in college
 96% native-born Americans in towns
 28% professional/managerial
 28% college graduates--primarily professors and administrators
 Over-represented in renters as in dorms and apartments in area

Blue-Collar Nursery

Young adults, especially 35-44
 Above average number of children in all age groups
 42% Blue-collar
 Craftsmen, operators, transportation occupations
 Well-paid, stable families
 High school graduates; 25% with at least some college
 More single-family new owner occupied homes than average

Middle America

Average everything except very few minorities
 50% white-collar jobs
 38% blue-collar jobs
 High school graduates with 25% some college
 Median age: 32 (21% age 55+)
 Average household composition

Coalburg and Corntown

Concentrated in small peaceful cities surrounded by rich farmland
 Solid citizens but few with any college experience
 41% blue-collar jobs
 21% age 55+
 Housing is 40 or more years old

Shotguns and Pickups

22% white-collar jobs
 43% blue-collar jobs, mainly craftsmen, operatives (self-employed)
 Mostly high school graduates, 20% with some college
 Middle adults with teens
 Many families with 3 or 4 children
 Strong husband/wife orientation
 Some in mobile homes
 Dedicated outdoorsmen with rugged conservative political leanings

Figure 8--Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Middle-Middle Income Groups in Exurbia

Note that these exurban middle-middle income groups have above average size families. These are likely areas for church extension.

Lower-Middle Income Lifestyle Groups

The Dayton Mega Focus area contains six lower-middle income lifestyle groups. Three are in exurban towns, the **Golden Ponds, Mines and Mills** and **Old Brick Factories** groups; and three are rural, **Agri-Business, Back Country Folks** and **Grain Belt** residents. Together these six account for 13 percent of the Mega area's population.

The **Golden Ponds** neighborhoods are mixes of long term town residents and retirees from large cities. They account for 2.3 percent of the area population.

The **Mines and Mills** market segment are residents of mill housing and rows of company houses in mining towns. The key to the Dayton area are the sections of towns dominated by mill workers. Those represent 3.7 percent of the area's population. The **Old Brick Factory** residents are similar in circumstance but located in railroad towns and older suburbs. They account for 5.0 percent of all area residents.

The three rural lower-middle income groups account for less than 1 percent of the area's population each. The smallest is called **Agri-Business**. It consists of a few managers and many farm workers who reside on farms and in villages associated with corporation run farms. The **Grain Belt** residents are midwesterners who own family farms. They work from before daylight to after dark and are always vulnerable to the changes in weather and market prices. They border on poverty except for capacity to raise their own food.

The third group is predominantly large family, poorly educated but fiercely independent **Back Country Folk**. They are of Anglo Saxon heritage often being traced back to Colonial times. They are closely associated with values similar to residents of Appalachia and the Ozarks.

**LOWER MIDDLE INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS IN TOWNS AND
SMALL CITIES**

Golden Ponds

Retirees who have chosen to live among country folks
36% high school grads, 27% more with at least some college or degree
Some in mobile homes (8%)
27% age 55+ compared to 21% US average
Housing value is low and age of housing high

Mines and Mills

25% white collar jobs plus 16% professional/managerial
46% blue collar jobs plus 12% in services
Strong working-class orientation
45% without high school diploma
Median age: 34 (22% age 55+)
Larger than average families
Some in mobile homes (7%)

**Old Brick Factories (also called
Smalltown Downtown)**

35% blue-collar jobs in factories of old towns often along early railroad lines
Income is very modest, often bordering on poverty
41% not graduated from high school
24% age 55+
Often one or two person households (28% one-person and 32% two-person)

RURAL LOWER MIDDLE INCOME

- Rugged conservatives, maximum stability
- Rural towns and villages amidst arms and ranches
- Lower-middle to downscale socio-economic levels

Agri-Business

Prosperous ranching, farming, lumbering and mining areas
Higher than average Hispanic index
Rural poverty intermingled with prosperity
Youth exodus
64% high school grads, 27% of these have at least some college
Nearly double (10%) national percentage of mobile home dwellers
24% age 55+

Back Country Folks

Whites with English colonial ancestry
Very low population densities
45% blue-collar jobs
Marginal poverty
Predominant blue-collar/farm labor
About 50% have not completed high school
Older adults with teens
Large, highly-stable households with widowed elders
Often in mobile homes
Dedicated sustainers (gardens, live stock)

Grain Belt

Highest incidence of farmers in single-family homes with lots of children, especially teens
Nations most stable and sparsely-populated rural communities
32% farming, forestry vocations
39% did not complete high school, 40% did but went no further, 22% have at least some college
26% age 55+
Highest concentration of native Americans of German and Scandinavian ancestry

Fig. 9--Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Lower-Middle Income Groups

Lowest Income Lifestyle Groups

There are three lifestyle groups among the lowest strata of the Dayton Mega Focus area. The three combine to account for about 14 percent of the area's population. All three groups are most visible in big cities.

The first group is called **Heavy Industry** neighborhoods. These common laborers in shops and yards of manufacturing establishments represent 5.4 percent of the Mega area's residents.

The **Downtown Dixie-Style** market segment is characterized by a broad mix of races and down-scale occupations. Neighborhoods so described are often "ports of entry" for person migrating from city to city, especially from the southern hill country. These number 3.9 percent of the area's total.

The final group, lowest on the income scale, is called by their primary source of income **Public Assistance**. These neighborhoods are dotted with public housing projects, disabled workers and female-headed families. They account for 4.4 percent of the Mega's residents.

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Heavy Industry

High incidence of foreign born and some Hispanics
Rapidly aging and deteriorating neighborhoods, generally oldest housing in larg city
Many broken homes and few children
44% blue-collar jobs
15% service jobs
56% of households had incomes under \$15,000 in 1980
51% have less than a high school education

Downtown Dixie-Style

Predominantly native born
33% blue-collar jobs plus 20% services
47% not completed high school
60% are under age 35 and 12% 65 and over
52% are Black, 6% Hispanic
63% of households had incomes under \$15,000 in 1980
35% in multi-family housing with 53% living in rental property

Public Assistance

70% of households are Black
Nation's poorest neighborhoods in large cities
Twice the national unemployment level
44% blue-collar jobs and 15% service jobs
Five times national level for public assistance incomes
Large, solo-parent families
Public high-rises and aging tenement rows
51% without high school diploma
55% of households had incomes less than \$15,000 in 1980

Figure 10--Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Lowest Income Groups

Homogeneous Cities

Four cities have one lifestyle group that dominates to population. The secondary lifestyle group is only about one-fourth as large as the primary group.

Yellow Springs is the most homogeneous with 81 percent of its population in the **Towns and Gowns** group. The up-scale **Furs and Station Wagons** group is secondary with 19 percent.

Wilmington is dominated by the **Golden Pond** neighborhood lifestyle group. They represent 67 percent of Wilmington's population distantly followed by **Young Homesteaders** at 14 percent.

Miamisburg and Overlook-Page Manor are dominated with **Blue Chip Blues** representing 50 percent of each one's residents. Miamisburg's secondary group are **Mines and Mills** residents at 17 percent. Overlook-Page Manor's secondary group are **Levittown USA** residents at 13 percent.

Cities With Two Major Lifestyle Groups

Six cities have their population primarily divided between two lifestyle groups. Three of these six have lifestyle groups that are quite compatible. The other three have a potential for occasional discord.

The three with potential discord each have strong **Blue Collar Blues** segments. Vandalia has 56 percent **Blue Collar Blues** and 44 percent **Young Homesteaders**. Huber Heights has 50 percent **Blue Collar Blues** and 45 percent **Young Suburbia**. Trotwood has 45 percent **Black Enterprise** and 35 percent **Blue Chip Blues**.

The three cities least likely to experience discord are Tipp City, Beavercreek and Centerville. Tipp City is a farm service center with 54 percent of its residents in the **Coalburg and Corntown** group and 46 percent in the **Middle America** group.

Beavercreek and Centerville have compatible up-scale populations. Beavercreek has 48 percent **Young Suburbia** residents and 28 percent **Furs and Station Wagons**. Centerville has 39 percent **Furs and Station Wagons** and 21 percent **Pools and Patios** residents.

Cities With Three Strong Lifestyle Groups

There are six cities in which three groups have prominent segments of the population. Again, three have potential for discord and three are more likely to enjoy a degree of harmony depending on leadership styles.

Brookville has three small town lifestyle groups that are likely to coexist with little friction. Their largest group is **Middle America** at 48 percent followed by **Blue Collar Nursery** with 23 percent and **Corntowns**, 21 percent. Moraine is a similar middle class city but **Blue Collar Nursery** residents led with 40 percent and **Middle America** at 21 percent. In place of **Corntown**, Moraine's middle group was **Heavy Industry** residents (30%).

Oakwood is the third city with three strong lifestyle groups that are likely to coexist harmoniously. Their largest group is **Pools and Patios** (40%) and the other two very high income groups combine for another 41 percent. The old money wealthy are the **Blue Blood Estates** and the new money group is **Furs and Station Wagons**. Even though the **Pools and Patios** group is upper middle class the gap between them and **Blue Blood Estates** is very wide. However, the likelihood of there being a Southern Baptist church entangled in Oakwood politics is quite remote.

The three cities with potential for discord are Englewood, Ft. McKinley and Greenville. Englewood's potential source of tension is between upper-middle income households of competing occupational orientation, **Young Suburbia** and **Blue Chip Blues**. Their incomes are similar but their orientation is well educated white-collar young adult families and high school educated blue-collar young adult families. **Young Suburbia** leads with 43 percent followed by 35 percent of **Blue Chip Blues** and 22 percent of **Golden Pond** households.

Ft. McKinley's potential source of tension is across racial and social class lines. **Middle America** residents account for 39 percent of their population, **Black Enterprise** 26 percent and **Downtown Dixie** 17 percent. The up-scale **Black Enterprise** residents are a long distance from the unskilled laborers of the **Downtown Dixie** group.

Greenville has a lifestyle structure with a potential for discord based on social class differences. Greenville has 26 percent of its population in the **Golden Pond** lifestyle group. These are retirees on modest fixed incomes. Above them are the **Corntown** middle-income merchants (19% of Greenville's population) and below are the **Back Country Folks** at 23 percent. The potential for tension exists between merchants and the fiercely independent survivors from back woods days.

Cities With Diverse Lifestyle Groups

Five cities have diverse groups that are likely to be difficult to mobilize in the same direction. Thus tensions and competition for leadership roles are the order of the day.

The most likely of the five cities to achieve consensus on any issue is West Carrollton. Its three largest groups are upper-middle income and together account for 70 percent of West Carrollton's 15,000 residents. The key insight comes not from the amount of dollars they earn but how they get it and for what they spend it. The largest group is **Young Suburbia** (32% of the city's total). These are family oriented white-collar and professional, well educated, young adults. The second group is **New Beginnings** (22%) characterized by hi-tech careers, well educated singles or pre-child couples with career-oriented priorities. The former are young adults who live in houses with beautiful lawns. The latter are highly mobile singles in luxury rental apartments. Added to those two is the third group **Blue Chip Blues**. These are older adults who've worked very hard with their hands to enjoy good incomes. They have little patience with the two competing groups of young adults unless one or more are their offspring. What appeared as compatible income levels are in fact the root of tension and discord.

Shiloh is the second "mixed up" city. Its largest group (26% of city's population) are older adults living in 10 to 20 year old houses with pools and patios. Many of the households are "empty nesters." The second group, equally upper-middle class, is the single, high-tech, well educated, career oriented **New Beginnings** group (20%). The

third party in controversy is **Old Brick Factory** residents (15%). These are marginal survivors in old neighborhoods near small city factories.

Kettering is like Shiloh with **Pools and Patios** at 24 percent and **New Beginnings** at 19 percent. The third party in controversy is also older adults, empty nesters in comfortable, middle-class houses. Many are DUAL EARNER families at the peak of their earning capacity.

Fairborn and Xenia are blue-collar towns with equal segments of population in upper-middle, middle-middle and lower-middle groups. Xenia may have the most tenuous social order with **Mines and Mills** residents equal to 21 percent of the population followed by middle-middle income **Blue Collar Nursery** residents at 20 percent. The triad rounds out with 17 percent of the population in the up-scale **Blue Chip Blues** group. All three have a blue-collar orientation but the struggling, lower income, aging mill hands are sharply contrasted to the affluent, Blue Chip, middle age, empty nesters. In the middle are large, young, blue-collar families.

Fairborn is led by 24 percent of middle-middle **Middle America** residents. On the low end of its society are mill hands at 18 percent contrasted to **Young Suburbia** residents (14%) in comfortable, upper-middle class, white-collar homes.

The Cosmopolitan Central Cities

Both central cities are complex clusters of many lifestyle groups. In each city there are five groups representing between 10 and 20 percent of the central city population. Some similarities exist, but each has its unique place in the region.

TABLE 24

THE FIVE PRIMARY LIFESTYLE GROUPS IN DAYTON
AND SPRINGFIELD OHIO: 1980

Place	Lifestyle Group Name	Percent of City's Population
Dayton	Public Assistance	19.0
	Old Brick Factories	16.1
	Heavy Industry	12.8
	Downtown Dixie Style	12.6
	Single City Blues	10.0
	All Other Groups	29.5
Springfield	Heavy Industry	20.0
	Old Brick Factories	12.9
	Middle America	10.9
	Public Assistance	10.6
	Downtown Dixie Style	9.5
	All Other Groups	36.1

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc. (original vendor Claritas, Inc. Prizm: Geo-Demographic Targeting)

All other groups for Dayton numbered 13, or an average of over 2 percent each. The remaining groups for Springfield numbered 12, or an average of 3 percent each. The important observation is the broad diversity that exists. Outreach and extension efforts by churches must be targeted toward real segments of the Dayton area, not toward some "ideal type prospect" whose image is modeled upon prior witnessing experience in the Deep South.

Rural-Urban Configurations

Darke's is the most homogeneous of the seven exurban areas. About 80 percent of its population reside in areas typified by **Shotgun and Pickups**. The **Corntown** merchant lifestyle group represents 10 percent of the population.

Young blue-collar families are the leading lifestyle of Miami, Montgomery and Preble rural-urban areas. The **Blue Collar Nursery** group accounts for 36 percent in Preble, 29 percent in Miami and 17 percent in Montgomery. Mr. and Mrs. Average American (**Middle America** group) are second in Miami (22%) and Montgomery (10%). **Shotguns and Pickups** account for 19 percent in Preble. **Mines and Mills** group is third in Miami and Preble (13% and 14% respectively). Montgomery's rural-urban population is the most diversified with a growing **Young Suburbia** group, aging empty nesters of the upper income **Furs and Station Wagons**; and the aging laborers of **Heavy Industry** groups.

The remaining three rural-urban areas are as highly diverse as Montgomery but each has groups within the same or contiguous income levels. Clark's rural-urban groups are middle-middle with about 10 percent upper-middle **Blue Chip Blues**. The middle-middle includes **Middle America** (23%), **Shotguns and Pickups** (21%), **Blue Collar Nursery** (11%) and **Levittown USA** (10%).

Clinton's rural-urban population is agricultural almost exclusively. **Corntown** lifestyles account for 35 percent, **Shotguns and Pickups** 21 percent, **Agri-Business** 17 percent and **Grain Belt** 16 percent.

Greene's rural-urban population is highly diverse but the top three lifestyles are upscale. The largest is proportionately small with only 17 percent **Young Suburbia**. The second largest accounts for 16 percent (**Blue Chip Blues**) and third is **Towns and Gowns** at 13 percent.

Summary: Churches seem to prosper best where there are young, middle-class families. Six lifestyle groups fall into this general classification. The best fit as middle-middle are persons in **Blue Collar Nursery** areas. In descending order of percentage is Moraine (40%), Preble (36%), rural-urban Miami (29%), Brookville (23%), Xenia (20%), rural-urban Montgomery (17%) and rural-urban Clark (11%).

Two good prospects are upper-middle groups: **Young Suburbia** and **Blue Chip Blues**. The **Young Suburbia** lifestyle accounts for 48 percent in Beavercreek, 45 percent in Huber Heights, 43 percent in Englewood, 32 percent in West Carrollton and from 17 percent to 13 percent in rural-urban Greene, Centerville, Fairborn and rural-urban Montgomery. The **Blue Chip Blues** are most evident in Vandalia (56%), Overlook-Page Manor (52%), Huber Heights (50%) and Miamisburg (49%). They

account for 35 percent in Englewood and Trotwood and 17 percent in Xenia and West Carrollton.

There is one group that partly fits the profile because some families have young children and are likely to have more. These are the **Young Homesteaders**. They are present in small numbers in every county but most visible in Vandalia (44%) and somewhat notable in Wilmington (14%).

On the older fringe of the childbearing, childrearing years are two groups, **Middle America** and **Shotguns and Pickups**. Mr. and Mrs. Average are highly visible in Brookville (48%), Tipp City (46%) and Ft. McKinley (39%). Middle America residents also account for 21-24 percent in Fairborn, rural-urban Clark, rural-urban Miami and Moraine. They represent about 10 percent of Springfield city and rural-urban Montgomery county.

The craftsman-dominated groups are about all there is in rural-urban Darke County (78%). These **Shotguns and Pickups** residents account for 21 percent of rural-urban Clinton, 19 percent of Preble County, 14 percent of rural-urban Clarke County and 10 percent of Greenville city.

A seventh group with some young families is in the **Towns and Gowns** lifestyle clusters, most notably the 81 percent of Yellow Springs and 13 percent of Wilmington.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE 25

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT,
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	NATIONAL TOTAL	MEGA AREA TOTAL	CLARK COUNTY			CLINTON			PREBLE TOTAL
			TOTAL	SPRNGFLD	REMAINDER	TOTAL	WLMNGTN	REMAINDER	
POPULATION	(in millions)								
1980 Census	227	1,070,005	150,236	72,563	77,673	34,603	10,431	24,172	38,223
1987 estm.	243	1,059,318	146,822	67,659	79,163	34,772	10,600	24,172	39,439
1992 proj.	254	1,048,687	144,045	64,359	79,686	34,801	10,675	24,126	40,149
POP IN GROUP QTRS									
1980 Census	5,749,648	22,328	3,642	2,862	780	639	521	118	332
1987 estm.	6,172,000	22,786	3,746	2,946	800	629	418	211	340
1992 proj.	6,446,000	23,002	3,790	2,981	809	628	408	220	345
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980	80,389,664	371,291	53,376	27,096	26,280	12,148	4,018	8,130	13,122
% 1 PERSON	22.7	21.9	21.4	27.6	15.0	21.0	30.2	16.5	16.7
% 2 PERSONS	31.3	31.4	31.4	30.9	31.9	30.3	30.1	30.4	31.5
% 3-4 PERSONS	32.8	34.7	34.5	29.9	39.2	35.6	30.6	38.1	38.0
% 5+ PERSONS	13.2	12.0	12.8	11.6	14.0	13.1	9.1	15.1	13.8
AVG HH SIZE	2.75	na	2.75	2.57	na	2.80	2.47	na	2.89
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987	89,574,000	378,580	53,861	25,914	27,947	12,672	4,215	8,457	14,083
% 1 PERSON	23.6	23.0	22.4	28.3	16.9	22.2	30.0	18.3	18.3
% 2 PERSONS	32.0	31.9	32.0	31.4	32.6	31.0	30.4	31.3	32.2
% 3-4 PERSONS	33.7	35.3	35.1	30.8	39.1	36.1	30.6	38.8	38.3
% 5+ PERSONS	10.7	9.8	10.4	9.5	11.2	10.6	9.0	11.4	11.3
AVG HH SIZE	2.65	na	2.66	2.50	na	2.69	2.42	na	2.78
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992	95,299,008	394,790	53,680	24,913	28,767	12,920	4,289	8,631	14,636
% 1 PERSON	24.2	23.4	23.0	28.6	18.2	23.0	30.4	19.3	19.1
% 2 PERSONS	32.3	32.2	32.3	31.7	32.8	31.4	30.5	31.8	32.5
% 3-4 PERSONS	34.2	35.5	35.3	31.1	38.9	36.1	30.8	38.7	38.3
% 5+ PERSONS	9.3	9.0	9.4	8.6	10.1	9.5	8.4	10.0	10.1
AVG HH SIZE	2.60	na	2.61	2.46	na	2.64	2.39	na	2.75

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 25 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT,
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	TOTAL	GREENE COUNTY					MIAMI COUNTY		
		BEAVERCREEK	FAIRBORN	XENIA	YLLW SPRS	REMAINDER	TOTAL	TIPP CITY	REMAINDER
POPULATION									
1980 Census	129,769	31,589	29,702	24,653	4,077	39,748	90,381	5,595	84,786
1987 estm.	130,155	33,960	28,258	24,086	3,885	39,966	89,410	5,982	83,428
1992 proj.	130,003	35,164	27,390	23,781	3,758	39,910	88,448	6,186	82,262
POP IN GROUP QTRS									
1980 Census	5,597	348	317	1,228	337	3,367	661	13	648
1987 estm.	5,610	349	322	1,230	338	3,371	661	13	648
1992 proj.	5,614	347	329	1,231	339	3,368	655	13	642
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980									
43,078	9,987	10,956	8,248	1,536	12,351	31,968	2,106	29,862	
% 1 PERSON	16.6	10.0	21.4	18.8	29.0	14.7	19.1	23.0	18.8
% 2 PERSONS	30.5	28.9	31.7	29.5	31.7	31.2	31.9	32.3	31.9
% 3-4 PERSONS	40.0	45.5	36.5	39.3	31.4	40.2	36.2	34.6	36.3
% 5+ PERSONS	12.9	15.6	10.4	12.4	7.8	13.9	12.8	10.2	13.0
AVG HH SIZE	2.88	3.13	2.68	2.84	2.43	na	2.81	2.65	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987									
44,768	11,309	10,734	8,320	1,492	12,913	32,778	2,314	30,464	
% 1 PERSON	18.2	12.8	22.6	20.4	30.1	16.5	20.4	24.0	20.1
% 2 PERSONS	31.2	30.1	32.4	29.9	32.0	31.9	32.5	32.6	32.5
% 3-4 PERSONS	40.0	44.7	36.4	39.5	31.4	40.2	36.6	34.9	36.7
% 5+ PERSONS	10.6	12.4	8.6	10.2	6.5	11.4	10.5	8.5	10.7
AVG HH SIZE	2.78	2.97	2.60	2.75	2.38	na	2.71	2.58	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992									
45,537	12,030	10,553	8,346	1,452	13,156	33,028	2,427	30,601	
% 1 PERSON	19.2	14.5	23.3	21.3	30.6	17.6	21.2	24.6	20.9
% 2 PERSONS	31.6	30.7	32.8	30.1	32.1	32.4	32.8	32.7	32.8
% 3-4 PERSONS	39.8	43.9	36.1	39.4	31.2	40.2	36.6	34.9	36.7
% 5+ PERSONS	9.5	10.9	7.8	9.2	6.1	10.1	9.4	7.9	9.5
AVG HH SIZE	2.73	2.89	2.56	2.70	2.36	na	2.66	2.54	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 25 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT,
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY								
	TOTAL	BRKVILLE	CNTRVLE	DAYTON	ENGLEWD	FT. MCKINLEY	HUBER HGTS	KETTERING	MIAMISBRG
POPULATION									
1980 Census	571,697	4,322	18,887	203,370	11,329	10,161	35,480	61,186	15,304
1987 estm.	564,934	4,564	21,556	181,905	13,166	9,281	38,807	58,894	16,542
1992 proj.	558,515	4,674	23,103	168,531	14,189	8,765	40,518	57,061	17,202
POP IN GROUP QTRS									
1980 Census	10,642	38	51	8,109	76	600	8	433	99
1987 estm.	11,001	39	53	8,359	79	619	8	447	102
1992 proj.	11,183	42	71	8,301	89	612	42	481	113
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980									
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980	211,857	1,538	6,556	77,593	3,909	3,634	11,469	24,418	5,711
% 1 PERSON	23.9	16.9	16.9	30.5	15.1	23.0	12.8	25.6	21.1
% 2 PERSONS	31.5	33.5	31.0	29.7	31.4	33.1	26.2	35.4	32.7
% 3-4 PERSONS	33.5	38.6	39.2	28.9	41.5	33.2	45.8	30.3	36.3
% 5+ PERSONS	11.1	11.0	12.8	10.9	12.0	10.8	15.1	8.7	10.0
AVG HH SIZE	2.65	2.79	2.87	2.52	2.88	2.63	3.09	2.49	2.66
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987									
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987	215,267	1,684	7,819	70,875	4,733	3,534	13,251	24,107	6,367
% 1 PERSON	24.8	19.0	19.2	30.8	17.4	25.5	15.7	27.1	22.5
% 2 PERSONS	32.0	33.7	31.7	30.3	32.0	32.9	27.7	35.0	33.0
% 3-4 PERSONS	34.1	38.2	38.7	29.9	40.7	32.8	44.7	30.5	36.1
% 5+ PERSONS	9.2	9.2	10.4	8.9	9.9	8.8	11.9	7.4	8.3
AVG HH SIZE	2.57	2.69	2.75	2.45	2.76	2.52	2.93	2.42	2.58
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992									
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992	215,719	1,757	8,566	66,253	5,207	3,303	14,222	23,629	6,718
% 1 PERSON	25.3	20.2	20.5	31.0	18.7	26.9	17.2	27.9	23.3
% 2 PERSONS	32.2	33.8	32.0	30.7	32.3	32.8	28.4	34.7	33.2
% 3-4 PERSONS	34.2	37.7	38.2	30.2	40.1	32.4	43.9	30.5	35.9
% 5+ PERSONS	8.4	8.4	9.4	8.1	9.0	7.9	10.5	6.8	7.6
AVG HH SIZE	2.54	2.64	2.69	2.42	2.71	2.47	2.85	2.39	2.54

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 25 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT,
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Continued)							
	MORAINÉ	OAKWOOD	OVRLK/PAGE MNR	SHILOH	TROTWOOD	VANDALIA	W. CARROLLTON	REMAINDER
POPULATION								
1980 Census	5,325	9,372	14,825	11,735	7,802	13,161	13,148	136,290
1987 estm.	4,970	8,988	14,153	11,257	7,916	15,064	13,987	143,884
1992 proj.	4,769	8,662	13,729	10,888	7,922	16,162	14,471	147,869
POP IN GROUP QTRS								
1980 Census	3	0	9	266	5	157	12	776
1987 estm.	3	0	9	275	5	162	13	828
1992 proj.	6	7	20	277	11	173	25	913
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980								
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980	1,998	3,718	5,312	5,446	2,877	4,966	5,028	47,684
% 1 PERSON	21.9	25.4	19.0	36.4	19.7	22.8	22.4	16.9
% 2 PERSONS	31.5	35.8	31.1	37.1	33.3	31.8	32.7	32.3
% 3-4 PERSONS	36.7	29.4	37.5	21.6	36.3	36.2	36.2	38.1
% 5+ PERSONS	10.0	9.3	12.4	4.9	10.6	9.2	8.7	12.8
AVG HH SIZE	2.66	2.52	2.79	2.11	2.71	2.62	2.61	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987								
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987	1,883	3,622	5,306	5,196	3,030	5,924	13,987	52,416
% 1 PERSON	22.2	25.8	21.4	36.5	21.8	25.3	24.4	19.2
% 2 PERSONS	31.1	35.7	31.7	36.0	33.6	32.0	32.7	33.1
% 3-4 PERSONS	37.8	30.4	36.9	22.9	35.9	35.1	35.5	37.8
% 5+ PERSONS	9.0	8.0	9.9	4.7	8.7	7.6	7.3	10.5
AVG HH SIZE	2.64	2.48	2.67	2.11	2.61	2.52	2.53	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992								
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992	1,814	3,516	5,265	5,004	3,089	6,475	5,795	55,106
% 1 PERSON	22.4	26.1	22.8	36.5	23.0	26.5	25.5	20.3
% 2 PERSONS	30.9	35.7	32.0	35.4	33.7	32.1	32.8	33.1
% 3-4 PERSONS	38.2	30.8	36.3	23.5	35.5	34.4	35.0	37.4
% 5+ PERSONS	8.4	7.5	8.9	4.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	9.5
AVG HH SIZE	2.63	2.46	2.60	2.12	2.56	2.47	2.49	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 25 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT,
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	DARKE COUNTY		
	TOTAL	GREENVILLE	REMAINDER
POPULATION			
1980 Census	55,096	12,999	42,097
1987 estm.	53,786	12,454	41,332
1992 proj.	52,726	12,080	40,646
POP IN GROUP QTRS			
1980 Census	815	691	124
1987 estm.	799	678	121
1992 proj.	787	668	119
HOUSEHOLDS, 1980			
18,864	4,993	13,871	
% 1 PERSON	19.0	28.1	15.7
% 2 PERSONS	31.6	33.9	30.8
% 3-4 PERSONS	34.1	28.5	36.1
% 5+ PERSONS	15.2	9.5	17.3
AVG HH SIZE	2.88	2.47	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1987			
19,234	4,880	14,354	
% 1 PERSON	20.5	28.6	17.7
% 2 PERSONS	32.3	34.0	31.7
% 3-4 PERSONS	34.9	29.4	36.8
% 5+ PERSONS	12.2	7.9	13.7
AVG HH SIZE	2.75	2.41	na
HOUSEHOLDS, 1992			
19,270	4,769	14,501	
% 1 PERSON	21.4	28.8	19.0
% 2 PERSONS	32.6	34.1	32.1
% 3-4 PERSONS	35.1	29.8	36.8
% 5+ PERSONS	10.9	7.3	12.1
AVG HH SIZE	2.70	2.39	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 26

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY RACE, AND
SELECTED AGES: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	NATIONAL TOTAL	MEGA AREA TOTAL	CLARK COUNTY			CLINTON			PREBLE
			TOTAL	SPRNGFLD	REMAINDER	TOTAL	WLMNGTN	REMAINDER	TOTAL
POP BY RACE, 1980									
% WHITE	85.7	88.1	90.6	82.2	98.4	97.6	93.5	99.4	99.4
% BLACK	11.7	11.1	8.8	17.1	1.0	2.1	6	0.4	0.4
% AMER. INDIAN	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	6.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
POP BY RACE, 1987									
% WHITE	84.9	86.8	90.2	80.8	98.2	97.9	94.7	99.3	99.3
% BLACK	12.3	12.2	9	18.2	1.1	1.8	4.8	0.5	0.4
% AMER. INDIAN	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	7.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4
POP BY RACE, 1992									
% WHITE	84.2	85.8	89.9	79.7	98.1	98.0	95.0	99.3	99.2
% BLACK	12.7	13.0	9.1	19	1.1	1.6	4.4	0.4	0.5
% AMER. INDIAN	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4
% POP, AGE 0-5									
1980 CENSUS	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.1	9.7	8.6	10.2	9.0
1987 ESTM.	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.7	7.7	11.0	9.3	11.7	9.8
1992 PROJ.	9.1	8.2	7.8	9.2	6.7	11.1	9.4	11.9	9.5
% POP, AGE 25-34									
1980 CENSUS	16.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.6	15.0	15.5
1987 ESTM.	17.7	17.1	16.0	17.1	15.1	16.2	17.4	15.7	16.2
1992 PROJ.	16.7	16.1	15.0	16.9	13.5	15.2	16.9	14.4	15.1
% POP, AGE 65 +									
1980 CENSUS	11.3	10.0	11.4	14	9.0	11.5	14.1	10.4	10.8
1987 ESTM.	12.3	11.6	13.1	16.1	10.5	12.3	16.2	10.6	11.6
1992 PROJ.	12.9	12.6	14.1	17.5	11.4	12.6	17.2	10.6	12.0

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 26 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY RACE, AND
SELECTED AGES: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	TOTAL	GREENE COUNTY					MIAMI COUNTY		
		BEAVERCREEK	FAIRBORN	XENIA	YLLW SPRS	REMAINDER	TOTAL	TIPP CITY	REMAINDER
POP BY RACE, 1980									
% WHITE	91.9	98.0	95.7	86.6	73.9	89.3	97.6	99.7	97.5
% BLACK	6.8	0.5	2.5	12.7	23.0	9.7	2.0	0.0	2.1
% AMER. INDIAN	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
%ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
POP BY RACE, 1987									
% WHITE	91.5	97.5	93.9	86.0	77.0	89.4	97.6	99.6	97.5
% BLACK	6.9	0.6	3.7	13.2	19.2	9.5	1.9	0.0	2.0
% AMER. INDIAN	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
%ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
POP BY RACE, 1992									
% WHITE	91.1	97.1	92.6	85.4	78.5	89.4	97.5	99.5	97.3
% BLACK	7.0	0.7	4.5	13.6	17.0	9.4	1.9	0.0	2.0
% AMER. INDIAN	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
%ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
% POP, AGE 0-5									
1980 CENSUS	8.5	7.6	8.4	10.2	5.7	8.5	8.8	7.8	8.9
1987 ESTM.	8.6	7.4	7.8	11.1	5.3	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.1
1992 PROJ.	8.0	6.5	6.8	10.8	4.3	8.8	8.3	7.5	8.4
% POP, AGE 25-34									
1980 CENSUS	16.5	15.8	16.6	17.6	17.4	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.4
1987 ESTM.	17.2	16.1	17.0	18.5	20.8	17.1	15.6	16.0	15.6
1992 PROJ.	16.0	14.8	15.7	17.1	20.5	16.2	14.0	14.9	13.9
% POP, AGE 65 +									
1980 CENSUS	6.7	5.4	6.0	8.3	8.4	7.1	10.6	11.0	10.6
1987 ESTM.	7.9	6.2	8.1	9.8	9.7	7.9	11.6	12.4	11.5
1992 PROJ.	8.7	6.7	9.5	10.8	10.4	8.5	12.1	13.2	12.0

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 26 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY RACE, AND
SELECTED AGES: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	TOTAL	MONTGOMERY COUNTY							
		BRKVILLE	CNTRVLE	DAYTON	ENGLEWD	FT. MCKINLEY	HUBER HGTS	KETTERING	MIAMISBRG
POP BY RACE, 1980									
% WHITE	82.6	99.6	97.3	63.1	98.7	69.7	93.8	98.5	99.2
% BLACK	16.5	0.0	1.1	36.0	0.5	29.2	4.9	0.4	0.2
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4
POP BY RACE, 1987									
% WHITE	80.4	98.2	95.4	59.5	97.3	50.7	90.3	96.7	97.6
% BLACK	18.5	1.3	2.8	39.4	1.9	48	8.1	1.8	1.5
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1	1.1	0.5
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1	0.7	0.6
POP BY RACE, 1992									
% WHITE	78.6	96.4	93.3	57.5	95.4	40.8	87.6	94.7	95.7
% BLACK	20.0	3.0	4.7	41.1	3.6	57.7	10.7	3.6	3.2
% AMER. INDIAN	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7
% POP, AGE 0-5									
1980 CENSUS	8.4	8.2	8.1	9.5	9.0	8.2	10.1	6.2	8.8
1987 ESTM.	8.5	7.7	8.3	10.4	9.0	7.9	10	5.7	8.8
1992 PROJ.	7.8	6.6	7.6	10.1	8.0	7.0	9.1	4.9	8.1
% POP, AGE 25-34									
1980 CENSUS	16.5	15.0	17.0	16.2	19.3	15.8	20.4	15.6	17.8
1987 ESTM.	17.8	15.0	17.0	18.7	18.3	17.4	20.2	17.1	19.4
1992 PROJ.	17.0	13.9	15.7	18.6	16.3	16.7	18.5	16.4	18.6
% POP, AGE 65 +									
1980 CENSUS	10.0	11.1	5.3	11.8	7.5	13.8	3.1	12	9.3
1987 ESTM.	11.8	13.0	6.2	13.8	8.6	19.9	3.7	16	10.7
1992 PROJ.	131.0	14.3	6.8	15.2	9.3	24	4.3	18.7	11.7

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 26 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY RACE, AND
SELECTED AGES: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Continued)							
	MORaine	OAKWOOD	OVRLK/PAGE MNR	SHILOH	TROTWOOD	VANDALIA	W. CARROLLTON	REMAINDER
POP BY RACE, 1980								
% WHITE	98.6	99.3	96.5	91.6	73.4	99.3	97.6	90.2
% BLACK	0.8	0.2	2.6	7.5	25.6	0.2	1.2	9.1
% AMER. INDIAN	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
POP BY RACE, 1987								
% WHITE	96.8	97.8	92.9	83.8	58.0	97.9	95.3	87.9
% BLACK	2.2	1.5	5.9	14.9	40.7	1.5	3.2	11.4
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.7
POP BY RACE, 1992								
% WHITE	94.8	95.9	89.4	77.7	49.2	96.0	93.0	85.5
% BLACK	3.9	3.2	9.0	20.7	49.3	3.2	5.2	13.2
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.0
% HISPANIC, ALL Rs	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.6
% POP, AGE 0-5								
1980 CENSUS	9.9	6.1	7.0	5.4	8.4	7.2	8.4	7.9
1987 ESTM.	11.2	6.8	6.0	5.1	9.2	6.5	7.9	7.6
1992 PROJ.	11.3	6.4	4.9	4.5	8.9	5.3	7.1	6.8
% POP, AGE 25-34								
1980 CENSUS	19.0	13.2	14.8	16.8	18.2	18.3	20.2	15.6
1987 ESTM.	21.3	15.2	15.3	17.9	19.9	18.9	20.8	16.1
1992 PROJ.	20.7	15.2	14.0	16.8	19.2	17.5	19.4	15.1
% POP, AGE 65 +								
1980 CENSUS	8.6	18.7	6.3	18.7	8.9	7.1	6.3	8.6
1987 ESTM.	10.9	19.1	9.3	25.5	11.2	8.9	7.6	9.9
1992 PROJ.	12.5	19.1	11.5	29.9	12.8	10.1	8.6	11.1

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 26 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY RACE, AND
SELECTED AGES: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	DARKE COUNTY		
	TOTAL	GREENVILLE	REMAINDER
POP BY RACE, 1980			
% WHITE	99.3	99.2	99.3
% BLACK	0.3	0.4	0.3
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.2	0.1
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.1	0.2	0.1
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	0.7	0.8	0.7
POP BY RACE, 1987			
% WHITE	99.4	99.1	99.5
% BLACK	0.3	0.4	0.3
% AMER. INDIAN	0.1	0.3	0.0
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.1	0.2	0.1
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	0.9	1.3	0.8
POP BY RACE, 1992			
% WHITE	99.3	99.0	99.4
% BLACK	0.2	0.4	0.1
% AMER. INDIAN	0.2	0.3	0.2
% ASIAN/PAC.ISL	0.2	0.2	0.2
% HISPANIC,ALL Rs	1.1	1.6	1.0
% POP, AGE 0-5			
1980 CENSUS	9.8	8.3	10.3
1987 ESTM.	10.8	8.6	11.5
1992 PROJ.	10.6	8.3	11.3
% POP, AGE 25-34			
1980 CENSUS	14.9	14.0	15.2
1987 ESTM.	15.6	14.7	15.9
1992 PROJ.	14.4	13.8	14.6
% POP, AGE 65 +			
1980 CENSUS	12.4	19.3	10.3
1987 ESTM.	13.1	22.2	10.4
1992 PROJ.	13.4	23.9	10.3

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 27

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY MEDIAN AGE, OWNER/RENTER,
AND INCOME: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	NATIONAL TOTAL	MEGA AREA TOTAL	CLARK COUNTY			CLINTON			PREBLE
			TOTAL	SPRNGFLD	REMAINDER	TOTAL	WLMNGTN	REMAINDER	TOTAL
MEDIAN AGE									
1980 CENSUS	30.0	na	30.5	29.6	na	29.5	29.9	na	30.4
1987 ESTM.	32.2	na	33.5	32.1	na	31.9	32.8	na	32.8
1992 PROJ.	33.6	na	35.7	33.5	na	33.5	34.3	na	34.6
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNER OCCUPIED									
1980 CENSUS	58.6	63.8	65.9	54.9	77.2	65.8	57.9	69.7	72.2
PER CAPITA INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$7,314	\$7,390	\$6,800	\$6,272	\$7,293	\$6,281	\$6,815	\$6,051	\$6,546
1987 ESTM.	\$11,820	\$11,557	\$10,764	\$9,833	\$11,560	\$9,854	\$10,531	\$9,557	\$10,061
1992 PROJ.	\$15,233	\$14,701	\$13,684	\$12,452	\$14,679	\$12,512	\$13,302	\$12,162	\$12,805
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$16,850	\$17,713	\$16,870	\$13,674	na	\$15,457	\$14,436	na	\$17,196
1987 ESTM.	\$25,227	\$25,440	\$24,146	\$19,751	na	\$23,683	\$23,177	na	\$25,748
1992 PROJ.	\$31,467	\$31,321	\$29,027	\$24,065	na	\$30,391	\$28,640	na	\$32,719
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$19,928	\$20,637	\$19,569	\$16,928	na	\$18,259	\$19,274	na	\$19,383
1987 ESTM.	\$28,993	\$29,089	\$27,269	\$23,974	na	\$27,498	\$29,360	na	\$28,467
1992 PROJ.	\$35,647	\$35,408	\$32,401	\$28,520	na	\$34,539	\$35,637	na	\$35,946

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 27 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY MEDIAN AGE, OWNER/RENTER,
AND INCOME: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	GREENE COUNTY						MIAMI COUNTY		
	TOTAL	BEAVERCREEK	FAIRBORN	XENIA	YLLW SPRS	REMAINDER	TOTAL	TIPP CITY	REMAINDER
MEDIAN AGE									
1980 CENSUS	28.7	31.9	27.9	27.4	29.0	na	30.9	31.4	na
1987 ESTM.	32.1	34.8	32.5	30.3	33.4	na	33.7	34.0	na
1992 PROJ.	34.6	36.6	36.0	32.1	36.1	na	35.8	36.2	na
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNER OCCUPIED									
1980 CENSUS	69.4	87.5	58.6	69.8	55.2	65.8	71.0	67.0	71.3
PER CAPITA INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$7,503	\$9,292	\$7,214	\$6,350	\$8,494	\$6,911	\$7,101	\$7,429	\$7,079
1987 ESTM.	\$11,846	\$14,915	\$11,207	\$9,839	\$13,217	\$10,766	\$10,902	\$11,188	\$10,881
1992 PROJ.	\$15,076	\$19,101	\$14,177	\$12,403	\$16,669	\$13,589	\$13,869	\$14,087	\$13,853
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$20,348	\$27,900	\$17,228	\$17,133	\$18,300	na	\$17,861	\$17,469	na
1987 ESTM.	\$29,564	\$41,434	\$24,016	\$24,796	\$28,183	na	\$26,543	\$25,188	na
1992 PROJ.	\$38,613	\$53,321	\$30,981	\$31,268	\$40,160	na	\$33,882	\$32,085	na
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$22,755	\$29,378	\$19,815	\$19,185	\$24,644	na	\$20,409	\$20,171	na
1987 ESTM.	\$33,697	\$43,986	\$28,399	\$27,721	\$35,328	na	\$30,026	\$28,358	na
1992 PROJ.	\$43,450	\$57,081	\$36,179	\$34,334	\$45,905	na	\$38,101	\$36,482	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 27 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY MEDIAN AGE, OWNER/RENTER,
AND INCOME: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY								
	TOTAL	BRKVILLE	CNTRVLE	DAYTON	ENGLEWD	FT. MCKINLEY	HUBER HGTS	KETTERING	MIAMISBRG
MEDIAN AGE									
1980 CENSUS	30.3	31.8	31.1	28.6	30.4	32.7	26.8	34.0	30.3
1987 ESTM.	33.1	35.8	33.5	31.1	32.3	37.4	29.1	37.9	33.1
1992 PROJ.	35.1	38.1	35.4	32.4	34.1	42.4	30.6	41.1	35.1
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNER OCCUPIED									
1980 CENSUS	60.1	72.5	70.3	45.7	73.6	66.5	70.3	66.2	62.2
PER CAPITA INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$7,641	\$7,326	\$10,495	\$5,776	\$8,093	\$7,510	\$7,630	\$9,559	\$7,525
1987 ESTM.	\$12,188	\$11,625	\$16,905	\$8,876	\$12,602	\$11,890	\$12,147	\$14,923	\$12,226
1992 PROJ.	\$15,504	\$14,655	\$21,488	\$11,118	\$15,787	\$15,108	\$15,399	\$18,695	\$15,640
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$17,629	\$18,834	\$27,496	\$12,179	\$22,286	\$18,323	\$22,112	\$20,451	\$18,101
1987 ESTM.	\$24,923	\$27,021	\$35,647	\$17,736	\$30,802	\$25,379	\$31,172	\$27,024	\$25,575
1992 PROJ.	\$29,932	\$33,321	\$43,135	\$21,033	\$34,875	\$31,132	\$34,202	\$32,122	\$31,943
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME									
1980 CENSUS	\$20,843	\$20,993	\$29,776	\$15,323	\$24,267	\$19,903	\$23,400	\$24,564	\$20,866
1987 ESTM.	\$28,674	\$30,568	\$38,750	\$21,182	\$34,224	\$26,994	\$33,758	\$32,332	\$29,259
1992 PROJ.	\$34,141	\$38,940	\$46,820	\$24,555	\$36,421	\$32,510	\$36,325	\$38,424	\$36,253

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 27 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY MEDIAN AGE, OWNER/RENTER,
AND INCOME: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Continued)							
	MORaine	OAKWOOD	OVRLK/PAGE MNR	SHILOH	TROTWOOD	VANDALIA	W. CARROLLTON	REMAINDER
MEDIAN AGE								
1980 CENSUS	29.4	39.1	30.1	39.8	30.3	30.3	28.6	na
1987 ESTM.	30.7	38.9	37.1	45.5	32.0	33.9	31.0	na
1992 PROJ.	31.5	39.2	43.6	50.1	33.2	36.5	32.5	na
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNER OCCUPIED								
1980 CENSUS	70.0	79.4	69.4	54.2	67.6	60.8	61.7	69.7
PER CAPITA INCOME								
1980 CENSUS	\$6,244	\$13,915	\$7,379	\$9,914	\$7,654	\$8,724	\$8,164	\$8,466
1987 ESTM.	\$9,226	\$21,113	\$11,577	\$14,959	\$11,770	\$14,054	\$13,252	\$13,667
1992 PROJ.	\$11,258	\$26,065	\$14,531	\$18,508	\$14,733	\$17,838	\$16,938	\$17,406
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
1980 CENSUS	\$15,454	\$26,173	\$19,577	\$17,223	\$19,258	\$21,102	\$19,513	na
1987 ESTM.	\$22,330	\$32,252	\$26,741	\$23,361	\$27,214	\$29,722	\$28,086	na
1992 PROJ.	\$25,607	\$40,060	\$31,217	\$29,155	\$30,042	\$32,729	\$34,552	na
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME								
1980 CENSUS	\$17,731	\$30,108	\$21,500	\$21,776	\$21,069	\$24,144	\$22,074	na
1987 ESTM.	\$25,389	\$36,289	\$29,618	\$27,643	\$28,853	\$35,002	\$31,624	na
1992 PROJ.	\$29,066	\$46,217	\$34,345	\$33,930	\$30,891	\$38,189	\$37,970	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 27 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY MEDIAN AGE, OWNER/RENTER,
AND INCOME: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	DARKE COUNTY		
	TOTAL	GREENVILLE	REMAINDER
MEDIAN AGE			
1980 CENSUS	29.8	34.7	na
1987 ESTM.	31.8	37.8	na
1992 PROJ.	33.1	40.2	na
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNER OCCUPIED			
1980 CENSUS	72.4	66.1	74.3
PER CAPITA INCOME			
1980 CENSUS	\$6,303	\$6,815	\$6,145
1987 ESTM.	\$9,684	\$10,516	\$9,433
1992 PROJ.	\$12,331	\$13,484	\$11,988
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
1980 CENSUS	\$16,217	\$14,557	na
1987 ESTM.	\$24,533	\$21,998	na
1992 PROJ.	\$31,192	\$28,806	na
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			
1980 CENSUS	\$18,423	\$18,150	na
1987 ESTM.	\$27,558	\$27,454	na
1992 PROJ.	\$34,517	\$35,354	na

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 28

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
AND FAMILY INCOME GROUPS: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	NATIONAL TOTAL	MEGA AREA TOTAL	CLARK COUNTY			CLINTON			PREBLE
			TOTAL	SPRINGFLD	REMAINDER	TOTAL	WLMNGTN	REMAINDER	TOTAL
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	29.1	26.4	28.9	37.7	19.8	30.2	32.6	29.0	26.1
1987 ESTM.	17.8	17.0	18.5	25.2	12.3	18.9	29.1	13.8	16.5
1992 PROJ.	12.6	12.3	13.8	19.1	9.2	12.8	13.0	12.7	11.2
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	41.8	44.0	45.2	43.5	47.0	46.5	45.9	46.8	47.1
1987 ESTM.	31.8	32.3	33.4	36.3	30.7	33.7	34.3	33.4	31.7
1992 PROJ.	26.9	27.2	28.8	32.7	25.4	28.2	21.0	31.8	25.5
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	4.6	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
1987 ESTM.	16.3	14.2	11.4	8.4	14.2	12.7	13.2	12.5	12.0
1992 PROJ.	26.7	23.9	19.5	15.0	23.4	23.3	21.3	24.3	25.1
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	20.4	17.9	19.3	26.4	12.7	20.6	20.0	20.9	18.1
1987 ESTM.	12.5	11.8	12.8	17.9	8.4	12.5	10.9	13.2	11.5
1992 PROJ.	9.7	9.2	10.3	15.0	6.5	9.3	8.1	9.8	8.4
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	44.1	45.7	49.0	48.8	49.2	51.1	50.1	51.5	50.4
1987 ESTM.	29.0	28.7	31.1	34.5	28.2	31.1	27.6	32.6	29.4
1992 PROJ.	23.0	22.5	24.6	28.1	21.8	23.2	22.6	23.5	21.7
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	5.6	5.0	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.6
1987 ESTM.	19.7	17.3	13.4	11.0	15.5	15.3	18.8	13.8	15.2
1992 PROJ.	31.5	28.5	23.0	19.2	26.1	27.6	29.5	26.8	28.8

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 28 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
AND FAMILY INCOME GROUPS: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	GREENE COUNTY						MIAMI COUNTY		
	TOTAL	BEAVERCREEK	FAIRBORN	XENIA	YLLW SPRS	REMAINDER	TOTAL	TIPP CITY	REMAINDER
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	20.8	8.6	25.6	24.8	31.8	22.4	24.5	22.8	24.6
1987 ESTM.	13.8	5.1	18.5	16.0	19.6	15.4	15.3	12.4	15.5
1992 PROJ.	9.4	3.2	12.9	11.3	12.1	10.8	10.1	7.5	10.3
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	42.1	31.5	46.0	49.4	33.2	43.4	46.5	50.0	46.3
1987 ESTM.	27.7	15.1	33.5	34.5	25.1	29.8	31.4	37.2	31.0
1992 PROJ.	21.5	10.3	27.4	26.7	21.0	23.8	25.3	29.8	25.0
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	4.1	7.8	2.7	1.5	6.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.9
1987 ESTM.	19.5	33.3	14.5	10.4	21.7	17.2	14.8	10.3	15.1
1992 PROJ.	34.1	54.4	25.5	21.1	32.7	30.8	27.0	23.2	27.3
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	14.0	5.5	18.1	16.8	19.8	14.6	16.2	15.0	16.3
1987 ESTM.	9.5	3.1	13.8	10.9	14.0	10.1	9.8	7.0	10.0
1992 PROJ.	6.8	1.9	10.3	8.5	9.7	7.1	6.9	4.0	7.1
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	42.7	29.4	47.9	52.6	31.2	43.7	48.8	50.0	48.7
1987 ESTM.	23.8	11.3	29.2	31.6	20.0	25.7	28.1	34.2	27.7
1992 PROJ.	17.2	6.9	22.3	22.6	16.2	19.2	20.9	25.0	20.6
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	4.7	8.4	3.1	1.7	8.8	4.6	3.4	3.1	3.4
1987 ESTM.	23.5	37.3	18.3	12.8	30.9	21.8	17.6	12.5	18.0
1992 PROJ.	40.1	60.4	31.4	25.0	44.3	37.6	31.8	29.2	32.0

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 28 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
AND FAMILY INCOME GROUPS: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY								
	TOTAL	BRKVILLE	CNTRVLE	DAYTON	ENGLEWD	FT. MCKINLEY	HUBER HGTS	KETTERING	MIAMISBRG
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	27.0	23.3	9.6	41.2	14.2	22.7	12.0	19.8	25.0
1987 ESTM.	17.4	14.5	8.0	27.9	9.5	15.9	9.5	12.8	15.2
1992 PROJ.	13.0	10.7	6.0	21.7	6.2	12.0	7.6	9.1	10.4
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	43.0	47.8	33.1	42.8	44.7	47.8	48.2	42.2	44.1
1987 ESTM.	32.8	30.8	22.0	39.0	27.3	33.2	26.3	32.9	33.6
1992 PROJ.	28.4	25.8	16.8	36.3	23.5	27.1	22.7	28.6	27.7
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	3.9	2.6	10.8	1.2	2.0	3.7	3.0	6.1	2.1
1987 ESTM.	13.9	13.8	27.6	6.0	16.3	12.7	17.7	17.1	14.3
1992 PROJ.	22.5	26.9	40.7	11.6	22.7	23.3	23.7	26.1	25.4
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000									
1980 CENSUS	18.4	14.0	5.5	30.9	7.8	16.7	9.5	10.4	18.1
1987 ESTM.	12.4	8.6	5.8	22.0	5.8	11.8	7.9	6.8	11.1
1992 PROJ.	10.0	6.4	4.6	19.0	4.9	9.5	6.7	5.5	8.4
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999									
1980 CENSUS	43.8	51.4	29.2	47.4	44.7	49.4	46.6	41.0	43.5
1987 ESTM.	28.8	27.4	18.8	37.0	23.3	32.5	22.1	26.5	29.5
1992 PROJ.	23.3	19.8	13.7	31.8	20.6	25.3	19.3	20.6	23.3
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +									
1980 CENSUS	6.0	3.1	12.5	1.6	2.5	4.2	27.5	8.0	2.7
1987 ESTM.	17.2	16.6	30.7	7.7	18.8	13.1	20.3	22.2	17.8
1992 PROJ.	27.2	32.6	45.4	14.5	24.2	23.8	26.3	33.5	30.9

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 28 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
AND FAMILY INCOME GROUPS: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Continued)							
	MORaine	OAKWOOD	OVRLK/PAGE MNR	SHILOH	TROTWOOD	VANDALIA	W. CARROLLTON	REMAINDER
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000								
1980 CENSUS	26.1	15.3	18.5	28.5	18.5	15.9	18.5	19.6
1987 ESTM.	18.9	10.3	11.5	17.7	12.0	10.6	10.8	12.7
1992 PROJ.	15.3	7.3	8.8	12.5	9.6	8.6	7.3	9.8
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999								
1980 CENSUS	55.2	30.8	50.8	40.6	49.1	46.3	47.6	41.7
1987 ESTM.	38.0	25.7	34.0	35.8	32.1	29.1	32.0	28.5
1992 PROJ.	33.3	20.6	28.3	30.4	29.0	26.8	24.4	23.5
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +								
1980 CENSUS	0.9	17.7	2.2	6.4	1.8	4.3	2.3	6.1
1987 ESTM.	6.1	27.9	11.6	12.0	12.6	19.5	15.0	19.0
1992 PROJ.	10.1	38.7	18.7	21.9	18.7	24.3	25.6	29.8
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000								
1980 CENSUS	19.5	6.4	13.0	15.8	12.4	9.0	12.8	11.0
1987 ESTM.	13.0	6.4	7.4	10.7	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.4
1992 PROJ.	11.5	4.8	6.0	8.3	7.4	5.9	5.8	5.5
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999								
1980 CENSUS	57.7	27.8	50.7	41.2	50.0	43.6	45.5	39.7
1987 ESTM.	35.7	20.4	29.1	31.8	30.3	23.0	26.6	23.0
1992 PROJ.	28.5	14.3	23.3	24.6	28.5	20.2	20.1	17.7
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +								
1980 CENSUS	1.1	22.0	2.7	9.8	2.2	5.2	2.5	6.6
1987 ESTM.	7.3	32.0	114.1	15.4	13.4	24.8	18.5	14.0
1992 PROJ.	12.1	45.0	22.2	27.3	18.0	31.1	29.5	36.7

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 28 (continued)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN DAYTON MEGA AREA BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
AND FAMILY INCOME GROUPS: 1980, 1987 ESTIMATE AND 1992 PROJECTION

SUBJECT	DARKE COUNTY		
	TOTAL	GREENVILLE	REMAINDER
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000			
1980 CENSUS	27.1	32.5	25.2
1987 ESTM.	16.8	20.3	15.6
1992 PROJ.	11.1	12.7	10.6
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999			
1980 CENSUS	50.4	47.7	51.4
1987 ESTM.	34.2	35.8	33.7
1992 PROJ.	27.5	30.7	26.4
PERCENTAGE OF HHs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +			
1980 CENSUS	2.7	2.7	2.7
1987 ESTM.	12.6	12.1	12.8
1992 PROJ.	22.7	23.0	22.6
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, UNDER \$10000			
1980 CENSUS	17.5	19.1	17.0
1987 ESTM.	10.7	10.9	10.6
1992 PROJ.	7.6	7.4	7.7
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$10000-24999			
1980 CENSUS	55.7	54.5	56.1
1987 ESTM.	32.0	33.5	31.5
1992 PROJ.	22.9	25.0	22.3
PERCENTAGE OF FAMs WITH INCOME, \$50000 +			
1980 CENSUS	3.2	3.5	3.1
1987 ESTM.	14.9	17.4	14.1
1992 PROJ.	26.6	29.7	25.7

na = not available

SOURCE: URBAN DECISION SYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE 29

NATIVITY AND LANGUAGE FOR COUNTIES: 1980

Counties	Clark	Clinton	Darke	Greene	Miam.	Montgomery	Preble	Dayton city	Springfield city
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP									
Total persons	150 236	34 603	55 096	129 769	90 381	571 697	38 223	203 371	72 563
Native	148 249	34 360	54 781	126 822	89 377	555 708	37 981	199 230	71 656
Foreign born	1 987	243	314	2 947	1 004	1 989	243	4 141	907
Naturalized citizen	1 387	161	197	1 601	700	7 536	176	2 523	723
Not a citizen	600	82	117	1 346	304	4 450	67	1 618	184
COUNTRY OF BIRTH									
Foreign born persons	1 987	243	314	2 947	1 004	11 989	243	4 141	907
Europe	1 130	110	148	1 267	541	5 704	174	1 844	527
Austria	3	7	4	25	26	133	2	59	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	20	5	134	4	37	-
France	77	-	8	50	13	215	-	41	43
Germany	422	44	66	526	155	1 899	87	572	196
Greece	49	-	-	24	5	261	-	77	49
Hungary	-	-	16	23	20	398	14	184	-
Ireland	31	-	-	9	28	152	2	61	19
Italy	29	16	2	28	27	457	-	195	16
Netherlands	47	-	4	32	30	127	-	44	19
Poland	17	-	7	24	32	261	24	62	6
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	7	-	-	9	-	82	-	12	-
United Kingdom	228	32	33	333	161	987	21	287	75
England	181	24	27	229	105	723	15	205	46
Northern Ireland	7	-	-	11	-	22	-	11	7
Scotland	29	2	-	48	53	155	2	33	15
Wales	11	-	-	-	-	17	-	7	7
Yugoslavia	37	-	-	44	2	147	2	58	18
U.S.S.R.	17	4	6	33	98	362	3	225	6
Asia	348	31	50	952	205	2 741	19	856	117
China	4	-	-	75	45	92	3	45	-
India	78	3	-	179	15	430	-	24	48
Japan	79	10	2	119	32	347	2	113	23
Korea	95	5	18	168	46	427	9	77	17
Philippines	14	8	19	67	22	442	-	142	-
Vietnam	14	-	-	22	19	224	-	159	7
North and Central America	275	43	59	311	87	1 506	2	434	135
Canada	181	18	35	164	60	907	2	219	63
Mexico	21	13	14	31	6	134	-	34	17
West Indies	54	12	9	67	9	308	-	125	41
Cuba	7	12	9	6	-	216	-	63	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	7	-	6	-	6	-
Jamaica	23	-	-	12	9	22	-	-	23
South America	13	-	13	24	7	347	-	123	-
North Africa	54	-	5	36	-	115	-	53	21
Other Africa	4	-	2	73	4	371	10	178	4
All other countries	22	6	1	100	11	101	-	21	6
Country not reported	124	49	30	151	51	740	35	407	91
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION									
Foreign born persons	1 987	243	314	2 947	1 004	11 989	243	4 141	907
1975 to 1980	292	40	43	758	141	2 379	29	1 112	80
1970 to 1974	135	23	23	336	94	1 423	26	471	85
1965 to 1969	257	40	41	430	150	1 230	7	306	84
1960 to 1964	313	49	38	360	74	1 235	17	307	158
1950 to 1959	432	45	118	710	228	2 269	69	704	166
Before 1950	558	46	54	353	317	3 455	95	1 239	332
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 5 years and over	139 542	31 795	50 545	120 597	83 760	531 206	35 341	186 539	66 971
Speak only English at home	136 599	31 417	49 755	116 969	82 210	514 226	34 921	180 214	65 348
Speak a language other than English at home	2 943	378	791	3 628	1 550	16 980	416	6 325	1 623
Speak English very well	2 193	287	511	2 626	1 138	11 804	285	4 010	1 307
Speak English well	614	66	179	728	302	3 749	94	1 692	240
Speak English not well or not at all	136	25	100	272	110	1 427	37	623	76
5 to 13 years	13	7	-	30	5	131	2	44	13
14 to 17 years	23	9	10	36	25	168	8	40	16
18 to 24 years	11	3	20	66	-	252	7	112	-
25 years and over	89	6	70	140	80	876	20	424	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME									
Persons 5 to 17 years	32 728	7 521	12 815	28 743	20 554	119 956	8 639	38 947	14 295
English only	32 103	7 400	12 596	28 113	20 143	117 128	8 524	38 126	14 026
Chinese	-	-	-	29	7	35	-	-	-
French	-	6	16	123	67	581	22	190	15
German	80	18	26	153	70	384	6	83	50
Greek	5	-	-	-	-	108	-	19	5
Italian	13	14	2	6	7	35	-	10	13
Philippine languages	6	6	-	-	6	83	-	37	6
Polish	7	-	-	-	-	17	-	6	-
Spanish	270	43	112	168	139	867	54	234	123
Other specified language	97	22	18	121	56	579	8	206	28
Unspecified language	57	11	45	30	61	188	25	56	26
Persons 18 years and over	106 814	24 274	37 730	91 854	63 206	411 250	26 702	147 572	52 676
English only	104 496	24 017	37 159	88 856	62 069	397 098	26 401	142 086	51 322
Chinese	36	5	-	181	50	300	-	151	16
French	253	45	75	420	171	1 640	37	607	162
German	545	42	176	598	263	3 023	114	1 013	322
Greek	106	5	3	45	15	675	-	152	97
Italian	62	10	6	71	41	827	-	338	27
Philippine languages	20	8	10	60	11	303	-	94	-
Polish	17	-	16	61	26	404	-	177	15
Spanish	678	70	197	696	271	2 740	78	1 308	381
Other specified language	568	47	56	816	217	3 901	49	1 500	290
Unspecified language	82	21	32	50	72	344	20	140	31

Source: Bureau of the Census, PC-80-1-C-Ohio Table 172, General Social and Economic Characteristics

TABLE 30

PRIMARY SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUPS BY COUNTY: 1980

ANCESTRY	MEGA FOCUS AREA							7-CO TOTAL
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE	
TOTAL PERSONS	150,236	34,603	55,096	129,769	90,381	571,697	38,223	1,070,005
EUROPEAN	22,937	4,720	17,068	21,317	21,195	105,643	7,865	200,745
DUTCH	1,331	331	448	608	595	3,008	182	6,503
FRENCH	1,077	308	1,265	1,159	1,159	4,439	307	9,714
GERMAN	17,485	3,610	14,872	15,137	17,732	75,750	6,863	151,449
GREEK	238	7	0	83	28	1,425	9	1,790
ITALIAN	923	213	169	1,114	484	5,444	148	8,495
NORWEGIAN	123	15	13	180	37	507	16	891
SWEDISH	187	33	34	293	129	1,018	59	1,753
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	129	10	10	190	112	842	38	1,331
HUNGARIAN	238	16	61	445	217	3,228	78	4,283
LITHUANIAN	25	0	0	69	25	768	4	891
POLISH	319	54	63	766	171	4,093	71	5,537
RUSSIAN	77	0	14	214	122	1,278	2	1,707
OTHER EUROPEAN	785	123	119	1,059	384	3,843	88	6,401
TOTAL EST. ETHNIC	26,187	5,513	18,014	25,114	22,729	121,504	8,291	227,352
PERCENT ETHNIC	17.4	15.9	32.7	19.4	25.1	21.3	21.7	21.2

TABLE 30 (continued)

PRIMARY SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUPS BY COUNTY: 1980

ANCESTRY	MEGA FOCUS AREA							7-CO TOTAL
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE	
TOTAL PERSONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPEAN	15.3	13.6	31.0	16.4	23.5	18.5	20.6	18.8
DUTCH	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
FRENCH	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
GERMAN	11.6	10.4	27.0	11.7	19.6	13.3	18.0	14.2
GREEK	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
ITALIAN	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
NORWEGIAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SWEDISH	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HUNGARIAN	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
LITHUANIAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
POLISH	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5
RUSSIAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
OTHER EUROPEAN	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6
TOTAL EST. ETHNIC	17.4	15.9	32.7	19.4	25.1	21.3	21.7	21.2

TABLE 30 (continued)

PRIMARY SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUPS BY COUNTY: 1980

ANCESTRY	MEGA FOCUS AREA							7-CO TOTAL
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE	
TOTAL PERSONS	14.0	3.2	5.1	12.1	8.4	53.4	3.6	100.0
EUROPEAN	11.4	2.4	8.5	10.6	10.6	52.6	3.9	100.0
DUTCH	20.5	5.1	6.9	9.3	9.1	46.3	2.8	100.0
FRENCH	11.1	3.2	13.0	11.9	11.9	45.7	3.2	100.0
GERMAN	11.5	2.4	9.8	10.0	11.7	50.0	4.5	100.0
GREEK	13.3	0.4	0.0	4.6	1.6	79.6	0.5	100.0
ITALIAN	10.9	2.5	2.0	13.1	5.7	64.1	1.7	100.0
NORWEGIAN	13.8	1.7	1.5	20.2	4.2	56.9	1.8	100.0
SWEDISH	10.7	1.9	1.9	16.7	7.4	58.1	3.4	100.0
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	9.7	0.8	0.8	14.3	8.4	63.3	2.9	100.0
HUNGARIAN	5.6	0.4	1.4	10.4	5.1	75.4	1.8	100.0
LITHUANIAN	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.8	86.2	0.4	100.0
POLISH	5.8	1.0	1.1	13.8	3.1	73.9	1.3	100.0
RUSSIAN	4.5	0.0	0.8	12.5	7.1	74.9	0.1	100.0
OTHER EUROPEAN	12.3	1.9	1.9	16.5	6.0	60.0	1.4	100.0
TOTAL EST. ETHNIC	11.5	2.4	7.9	11.0	10.0	53.4	3.6	100.0

Source: Special Printouts from National Planning data Corporation

TABLE 31

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MAJOR ASIAN GROUPS: 1980

	MEGA FOCUS AREA							URBANIZED AREA	
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE	7-CO TOTAL	DAYTON
TOTAL PERSONS	150,236	34,603	55,096	129,769	90,381	571,697	38,223	1,070,005	203,371
AMERICAN INDIAN	201	29	64	212	81	669	30	1,286	724
JAPANESE	95	4	7	194	19	471	7	797	593
CHINESE	41	8	4	211	28	507	2	801	678
FILIPINO	47	10	17	116	20	458	6	674	529
KOREAN	94	6	22	190	57	548	9	926	678
ASIAN INDIAN	123	9	13	345	70	730	4	1,294	986
VIETNAMESE	32	7	3	72	21	410	3	548	459
ALL OTHER	422	61	203	572	149	2,106	39	3,552	N/A

TABLE 31 (continued)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MAJOR ASIAN GROUPS: 1980

	MEGA FOCUS AREA							7-CO TOTAL	URBANIZED
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE		DAYTON CITY
TOTAL PERSONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
JAPANESE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
CHINESE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
FILIPINO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
KOREAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
ASIAN INDIAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
VIETNAMESE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
ALL OTHER	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	-

TABLE 31 (continued)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MAJOR ASIAN GROUPS: 1980

	MEGA FOCUS AREA								URBANIZED
	CLARK	CLINTON	DARKE	GREENE	MIAMI	MONTGOMERY	PREBLE	7-CO TOTAL	AREA DAYTON
TOTAL PERSONS	14.0	3.2	5.1	12.1	8.4	53.4	3.6	100.0	19.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	15.6	2.3	5.0	16.5	6.3	52.0	2.3	100.0	56.3
JAPANESE	11.9	0.5	0.9	24.3	2.4	59.1	0.9	100.0	74.4
CHINESE	5.1	1.0	0.5	26.3	3.5	63.3	0.2	100.0	84.6
FILIPINO	7.0	1.5	2.5	17.2	3.0	68.0	0.9	100.0	78.5
KOREAN	10.2	0.6	2.4	20.5	6.2	59.2	1.0	100.0	73.2
ASIAN INDIAN	9.5	0.7	1.0	26.7	5.4	56.4	0.3	100.0	76.2
VIETNAMESE	5.8	1.3	0.5	13.1	3.8	74.8	0.5	100.0	83.8
ALL OTHER	11.9	1.7	5.7	16.1	4.2	59.3	1.1	100.0	-

Source: Table 29

TABLE 32

NUMBER OF LIVE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CITIES: 1986

COUNTY/PLACE	LIVE BIRTHS				ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS					
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	RATE PER 1,000 POP	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
OHIO	157,950	132,814	23,317	14.6	36,867	20,788	15,864	233.4	156.5	680.4
Clark County	2,035	1,788	229	13.5	556	404	152	273.2	226.0	663.8
New Carlisle	122	122	-	18.8	28	28	-	229.5	229.5	-
Springfield	1,180	944	226	16.3	418	269	149	354.2	285.0	659.3
Rest of county	733	722	3	10.3	110	107	3	150.1	148.2	1000.0
Clinton County	534	517	15	15.4	92	84	8	172.3	162.5	533.3
Wilmington	169	157	12	16.2	30	23	7	177.5	146.5	583.3
Rest of county	365	360	3	15.1	62	61	1	169.9	169.4	333.3
Darke County	734	725	6	13.3	101	98	3	137.6	135.2	500.0
Greenville	155	151	2	11.9	28	26	2	180.6	172.2	1000.0
Rest of county	579	574	4	13.8	73	72	1	126.1	125.4	250.0
Greene County	1,711	1,555	127	13.2	301	230	69	175.9	147.9	543.3
Beavercreek	265	256	5	8.4	21	18	3	79.2	70.3	600.0
Bellbrook	82	82	-	15.8	4	4	-	48.8	48.8	-
Fairborn	479	429	36	16.1	100	86	14	208.8	200.5	388.9
Xenia	406	349	55	16.5	99	62	37	243.8	177.7	672.7
Rest of county	479	439	31	12.4	77	60	15	160.8	136.7	483.9
Miami County	1,302	1,258	38	14.4	222	194	28	170.5	154.2	736.8
Piqua	315	303	12	15.4	65	59	6	206.3	194.7	500.0
Tipp City	94	92	-	16.8	11	11	-	117.0	119.6	-
Troy	318	291	24	16.7	60	40	20	188.7	137.5	833.3
Rest of county	575	572	2	12.7	86	84	2	149.6	146.9	1000.0

TABLE 32 (continued)

NUMBER OF LIVE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CITIES: 1986

COUNTY/PLACE	LIVE BIRTHS				ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS					
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	RATE PER 1,000 POP	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
OHIO										
Montgomery County	8,752	6,650	1,983	15.3	2,581	1,215	1,355	294.9	182.7	683.3
Centerville	226	214	5	12.0	17	16	-	72.2	74.8	-
Dayton	3,472	1,914	1,527	17.4	1,690	538	1,146	486.8	281.1	750.5
Englewood	137	134	1	12.1	14	14	-	102.2	104.5	-
Germantown	67	65	1	13.4	8	8	-	119.4	123.1	-
Huber Heights	596	525	55	16.8	95	80	14	159.4	152.4	254.5
Kettering	746	724	6	12.2	82	81	1	109.9	111.9	166.7
Miamisburg	262	256	4	17.1	42	40	2	160.3	156.3	500.0
Moraine	100	97	3	18.8	23	21	2	230.0	216.5	666.7
Oakwood	99	97	2	10.6	5	4	1	50.5	41.2	500.0
Trotwood	109	64	45	14.0	31	13	18	284.4	203.1	400.0
Union	82	82	-	15.7	11	11	-	134.1	134.1	-
Vandalia	181	179	-	13.8	28	27	-	154.7	150.8	-
W. Carrollton	207	198	7	15.7	30	26	4	144.9	131.3	571.4
Rest of county	2,468	2,101	327	14.4	505	336	167	204.6	159.9	510.7
Preble County	532	526	2	13.9	95	94	1	178.6	178.7	500.0
Eaton	108	105	2	15.8	24	23	1	222.2	219.0	500.0
Rest of county	424	421	-	13.5	71	71	-	167.5	168.6	-

Source: Vital Statistics 1986 Annual Report, Ohio Department of Health

TABLE 33

AGE OF MOTHER GIVING BIRTH, AGE OF BRIDE AT TIME OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER
OF DEATHS BY SUICIDE BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CITIES: 1986

COUNTY/PLACE	AGE OF MOTHER				NUMBER OF MARRIAGES				DEATHS BY SUICIDE	
	TOTAL		ILLEGITIMATE		AGE OF BRIDE				NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000 POP
	UNDER 15	15-19	UNDER 15	15-19	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24		
OHIO	393	20,657	384	13,204	12	2,995	11,357	34,332	1,346	12.5
Clark County	6	356	6	219	-	45	188	401	15	10.0
New Carlisle									-	-
Springfield									10	13.8
Rest of county									5	7.0
Clinton County	-	89	-	39	-	26	58	126	4	11.6
Wilmington									2	19.2
Rest of county									2	8.3
Darke County	-	105	-	48	-	34	117	218	5	9.1
Greenville									1	7.7
Rest of county									4	9.5
Greene County	-	209	-	114	-	44	159	387	18	13.9
Beavercreek									6	19.0
Bellbrook									-	-
Fairborn									6	20.2
Xenia									2	8.1
Rest of county									4	10.3
Miami County	1	185	1	92	-	31	144	308	10	11.1
Piqua									1	4.9
Tipp City									1	17.9
Troy									2	10.5
Rest of county									6	13.3

TABLE 33 (continued)

AGE OF MOTHER GIVING BIRTH, AGE OF BRIDE AT TIME OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SUICIDE BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CITIES: 1986

COUNTY/PLACE	AGE OF MOTHER				NUMBER OF MARRIAGES				DEATHS BY SUICIDE	
	TOTAL		ILLEGITIMATE		AGE OF BRIDE				NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000 POP
	UNDER 15	15-19	UNDER 15	15-19	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24		
OHIO										
Montgomery County	25	1,187	25	873	-	122	533	1,958	91	15.9
Centerville									1	5.3
Dayton									36	18.1
Englewood									2	17.7
Germantown									-	-
Huber Heights									4	11.3
Kettering									10	16.3
Miamisburg									5	32.7
Moraine									1	18.8
Oakwood									-	-
Trotwood									2	25.6
Union									1	19.2
Vandalia									4	30.4
W. Carrollton									-	-
Rest of county									25	14.6
Preble County	1	71	1	32	1	24	58	79	5	13.1
Eaton									1	14.6
Rest of county									4	12.7

Source: Vital Statistics 1986 Annual Report, Ohio Department of Health