

Chapter 1
Demographic Overview
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What Do We Mean by Demographics?

Demographics provide a description for a contextual analysis of a population. The size and composition of a population are important factors in many aspects of planning. Demographics is a powerful determinant of human service needs, consumer preferences and labor force characteristics.

“How do we measure up?” is a question that can be answered by understanding changes in overall population totals and also more specific changes in population age, race, ethnicity, gender, family structure, and income. The associations of demographics with other factors are complex and important, particularly in regional metro centers. For example:

- The aging “Baby Boomers” are part of a population moving from suburban to urban areas, and creating a demand for luxury apartments.
- Younger populations are more ethnically diverse and like to live in places with available recreational and cultural activities.
- The 18 to 34 year old demographic was found to have the highest percentage of entrepreneurs compared to older age groups.¹
- Racial and ethnic diversity is intrinsically connected to maintaining urban density “fueling a visible, though uneven and incomplete, resurgence of American cities...”²

This report defines the “Chattanooga Region” as Hamilton County. At the heart of the region is Chattanooga, -- a mid-size city -- a class of cities with a population between 100,000 and 300,000 residents. Nationally, there are more midsize cities, with more residents, than either large cities (with a population of 300,000 to 1 million) or supersize cities (with a population of 1 million or more). Between 1980 and 1990 Chattanooga became one of only 18 U.S. cities with a population of 100,000 or more to rebound from a decade of decline and increase population in the 1990s. It was the only city that lost more than 10% of its population in the 1980s to do so.

Post 2000 census data³ indicated that growth in population and industry was evident in many mid-size cities at a time when large cities were experiencing stagnant growth or declines. This phenomenon was evident in the shifting demographics of the nation from larger, higher cost locations such as Boston and Los Angeles, to lower cost mid-size city locations. However, all mid-size

cities may not be equally positioned to seize upon these new developments. The advantages of a location are also dependent on a capacity to create places where people want to live and increase opportunities in growth industries such as health services, business services, social services, engineering, and management.⁴

Defining the Chattanooga Region

There are seven cities and three towns in Hamilton County. More than half of Hamilton County’s total population (Census 2000—51%) lived in the City of Chattanooga. The next highest percentage of the population total (28%) lived in the county’s unincorporated areas. Of the seven cities and three towns in Hamilton County, the City of Chattanooga is more than seven times larger than the second highest populated place (City of East Ridge—20,768). In most cases, incorporated places in the county increased in size from 1990 to 2000 due to annexations of unincorporated county areas.

Table 1. Hamilton County population: Unincorporated areas and incorporated places, 2000

	Total	Percent	
Hamilton County	307896	100%	
Population in unincorporated county areas	87,577	28%	
Incorporated places	Chattanooga City	155,509	51%
	Collegedale City	6,379	2%
	East Ridge City	20,768	7%
	Lakesite City	1,840	1%
	Lookout Mountain	2,000	1%
	Red Bank City	12,534	4%
	Ridgeside City	395	1%
	Town of Signal Mountain	7,484	2%
	Soddy-Daisy City	11,495	4%
	Walden Town	1,915	1%

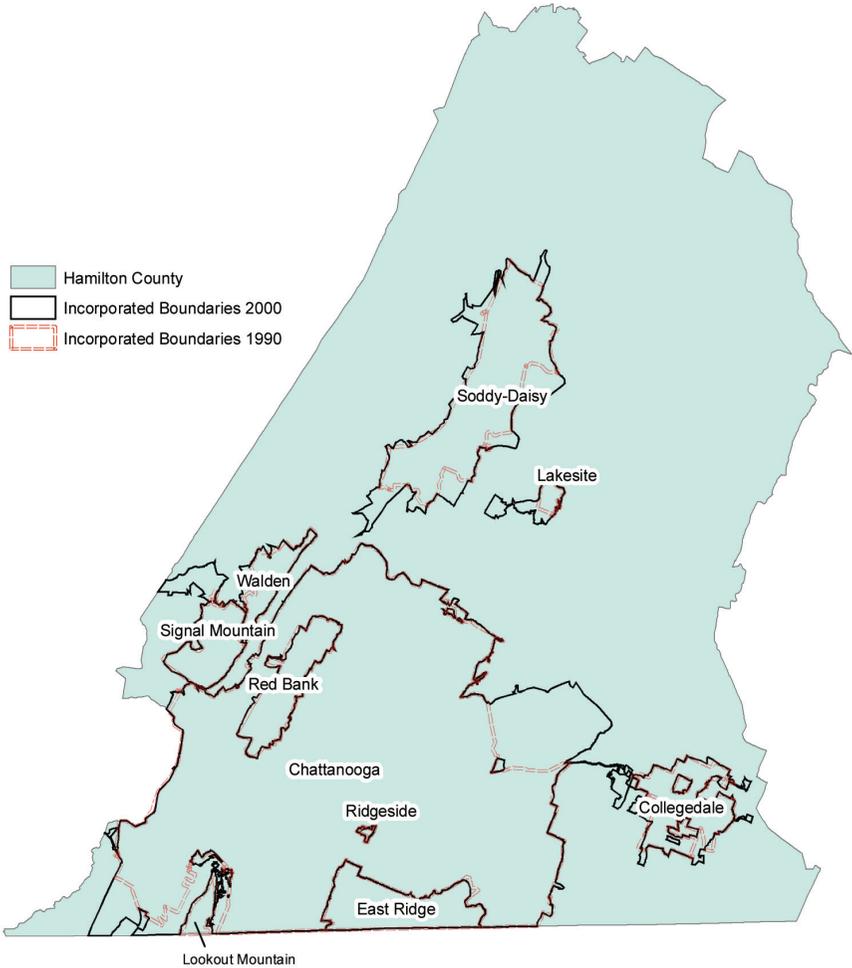
Source: Census 2000, SF3

*Incorporated place: A type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Map 1

Hamilton County Incorporated Places: Boundary Changes from 1990 to 2000



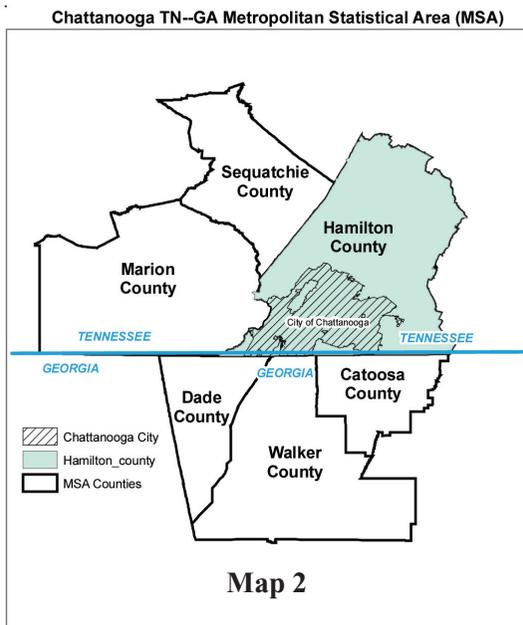
A "Place" is a concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or identified as a Census Designated Place (CDP) including comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico. Incorporated places have legal descriptions of borough (except in Alaska and New York), city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village.

Throughout the report, it is important to note the different units of geography that are used for reporting and illustrating data. A comprehensive regional analysis must utilize various sources of data and different data sources are identified in different geographic units. There are 7 levels of geography in the Chattanooga Regional analysis:

- Chattanooga TN—GA Metropolitan Statistical Area (6 counties 2 states)
- Hamilton County
- Municipalities (Chattanooga, Collegedale, East Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Red Bank, Signal Mountain, Soddy Daisy)
- County Census Divisions (9 units)
- Survey Areas (9 units)
- Zip Code Areas (30 units)
- Neighborhoods (36 units)

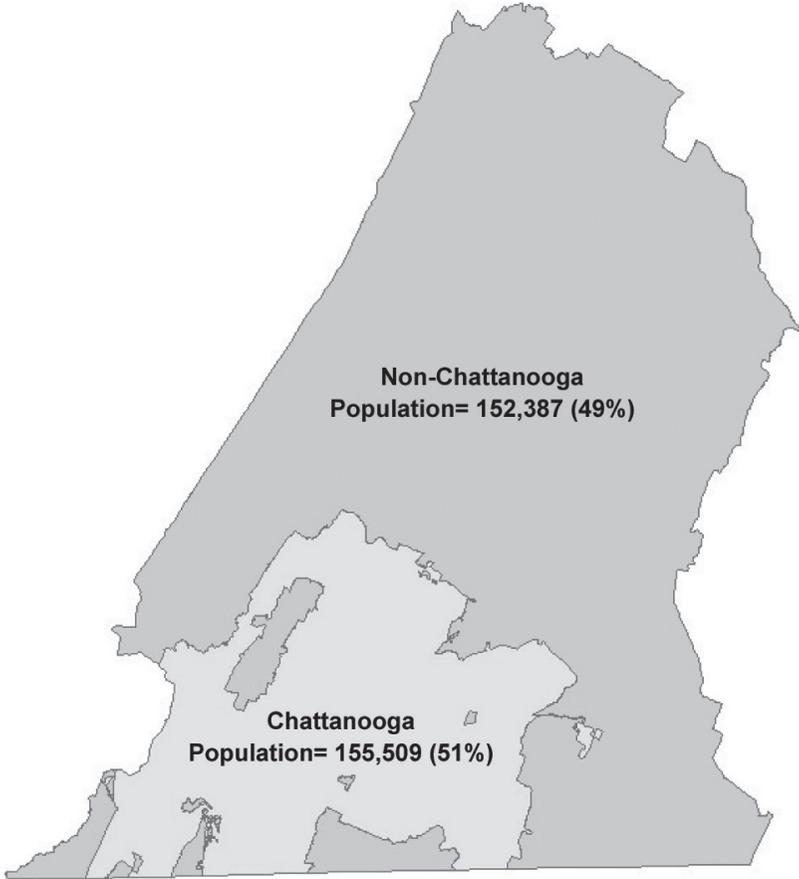
Metropolitan Statistical Area, County and City

The largest unit in this report is the Chattanooga TN—GA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is the basis for compiling occupational data and includes six counties in two states with a total population of 476,531. Hamilton County is the next largest geographic unit used in this report for data collected at the county level. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment by industry at the county level. The City of Chattanooga is the unit of geography that is used for data collected by city sources.



Map 3

**Hamilton County:
Total Population = 307,896 (100%)**



County Zip Codes and SOCRR Survey Zip Code Regions

Hamilton County is also sub-divided by postal zip code areas- 30 geographic units that are often used to describe health and human service data. The SOCRR survey was compiled by zip code locations. In this case zip code areas were combined, dividing the county into nine (9) regions.

Map 4

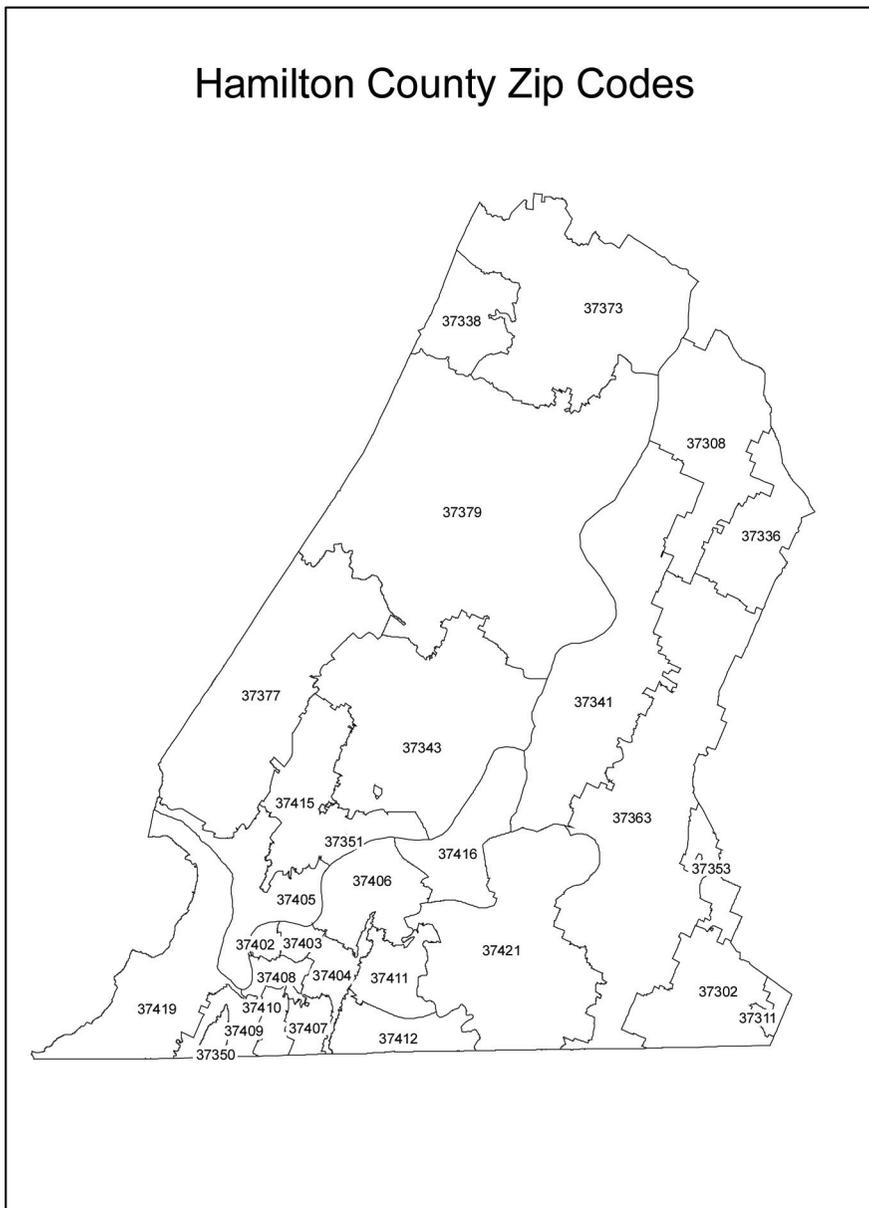


Table 2. Zip codes, post office names, areas and survey regions

Zip Code	Post Office Name	Post Office Area	Region
37338	Graysville	Graysville	North Hamilton
37373	Sale Creek	Sale Creek	North Hamilton
37379	Soddy Daisy	Soddy Daisy	North Hamilton
37343	Hixson	Hixson	Hixson
37415	Chattanooga	Red Bank	North Chattanooga/Red Bank
37405	Chattanooga	N. Chattanooga	North Chattanooga/Red Bank
37351	Lupton City	Lupton City	North Chattanooga/Red Bank
37377	Signal Mountain	Signal Mountain	Lookout Mtn/Signal Mtn/Lookout Valley
37419	Chattanooga	Tiftonia	Lookout Mtn/Signal Mtn/Lookout Valley
37350	Lookout Mountain	Lookout Mountain	Lookout Mtn/Signal Mtn/Lookout Valley
37409	Chattanooga	St. Elmo	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37402	Chattanooga	Downtown	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37403	Chattanooga	Erlanger-UTC	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37408	Chattanooga	S. Broad	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37410	Chattanooga	Alton Park	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37407	Chattanooga	East Lake	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37404	Chattanooga	Highland Park	Downtown/South Chattanooga
37412	East Ridge	East Ridge	East Ridge/Brainerd
37411	Chattanooga	Brainerd	East Ridge/Brainerd
37406	Chattanooga	E. Chattanooga	East Chattanooga
37416	Chattanooga	Hwy. 58	East Chattanooga
37421	Chattanooga	East Brainerd	East Brainerd
37363	Ooltewah	Ooltewah	East Hamilton
37341	Harrison	Harrison	East Hamilton
37302	Apison	Apison	East Hamilton
37353	McDonald	McDonald	East Hamilton
37308	Birchwood	Birchwood	North Hamilton
37336	Georgetown	Georgetown	North Hamilton

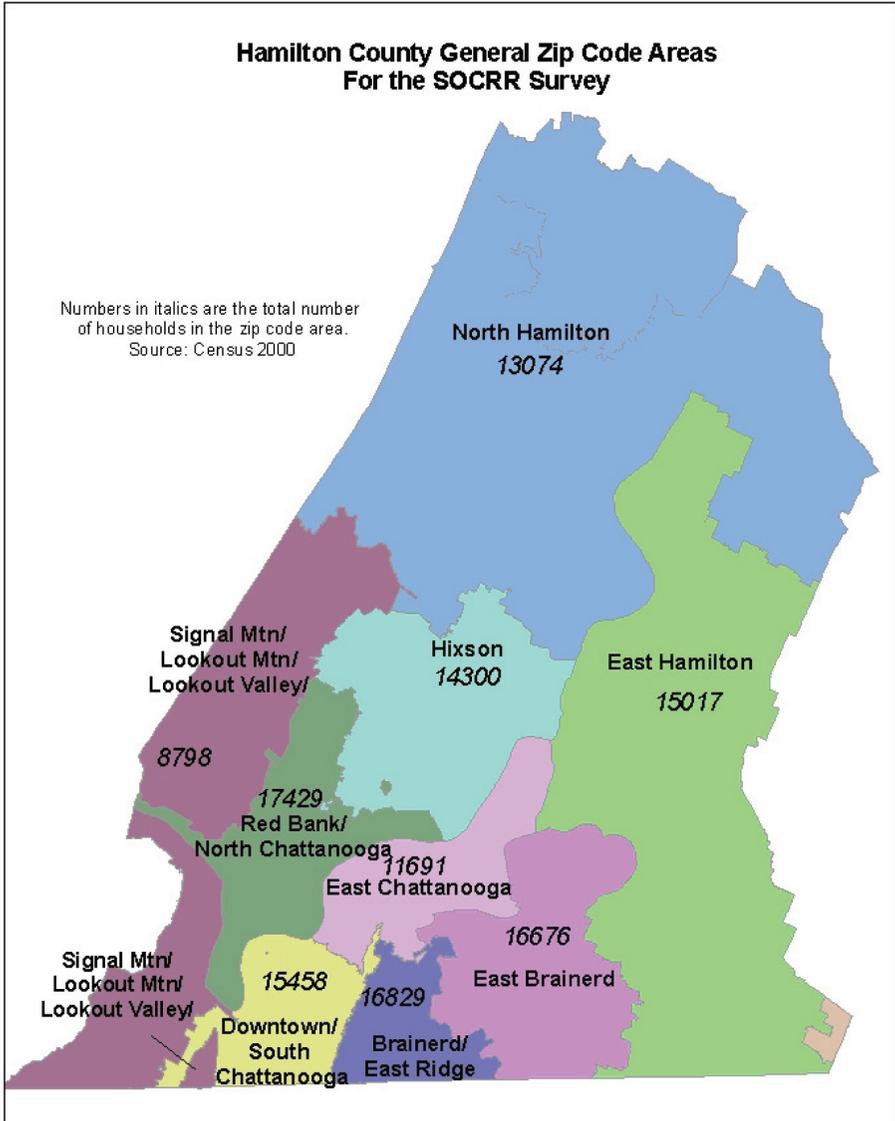
Source: Hamilton County GIS and USPS

Note: Zip codes in this list represent geographic locations.

Zip codes for post office boxes are not included in this list but were used for the survey sample.

Cleveland 37311 and Republic Center 37450 were also excluded because they were not representative of Hamilton County residents

Map 5



Census-Based boundaries: Census Civil Divisions and Neighborhoods

Census data boundaries provide two types of geographic units used in this report. From 1990 to 2000, the Hamilton County census civil division (CCD) maintained the same geographic boundaries.

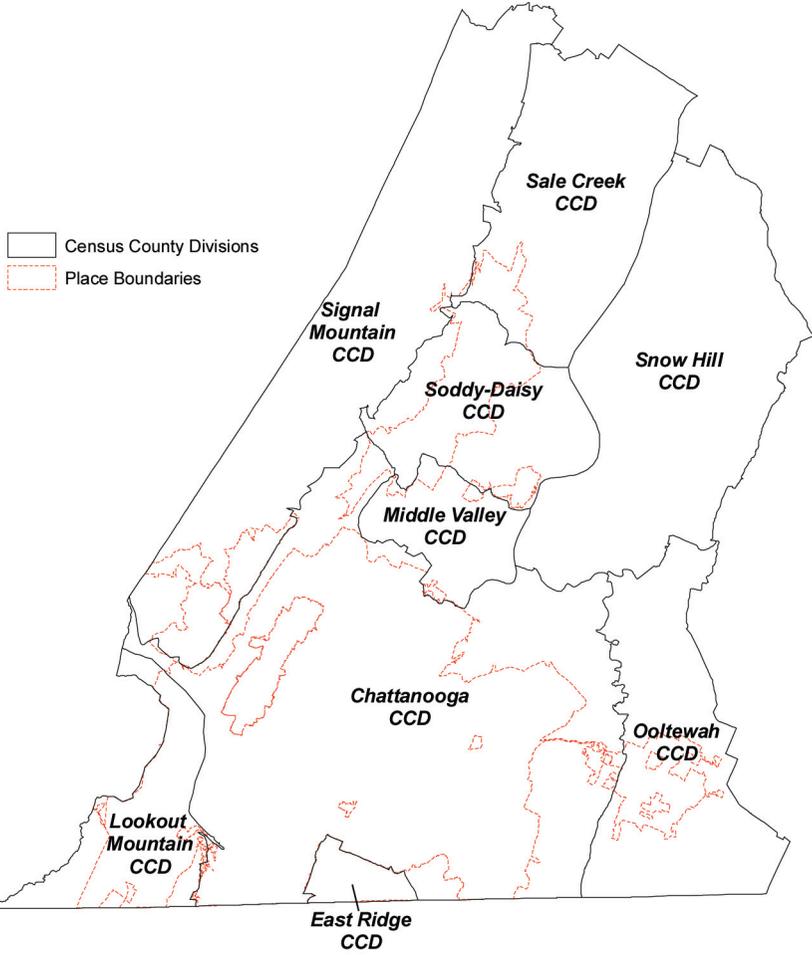
However, caution is necessary: CCDs are a county subdivision that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities and used for presenting decennial census statistics in those states that do not have well-defined and stable minor civil divisions. CCD names can be the same as the names of incorporated places, but the geographic boundaries are very different. This is the case with “Chattanooga,” “Signal Mountain,” “East Ridge,” and “Lookout Mountain.” Wherever references are made to CCD locations, the CCD acronym will accompany the name and reference a geographic unit that is distinct from municipal boundaries.

Thirty-six neighborhood boundaries cover the entire county. Boundaries were created through existing neighborhood locations and reconstructed to conform to census tract boundaries. In this way, neighborhood data at the address level was aggregated to allow it to be associated with census data at the census tract level.

Survey boundaries, based on zip code areas, and neighborhood boundaries, based on census tract areas, were often very different. The geographic differences are evident in Map 8. But the general overlap between the two are provided in Table 3, where the first column lists neighborhoods and the second column lists the corresponding survey regions within the neighborhoods.

Map 6

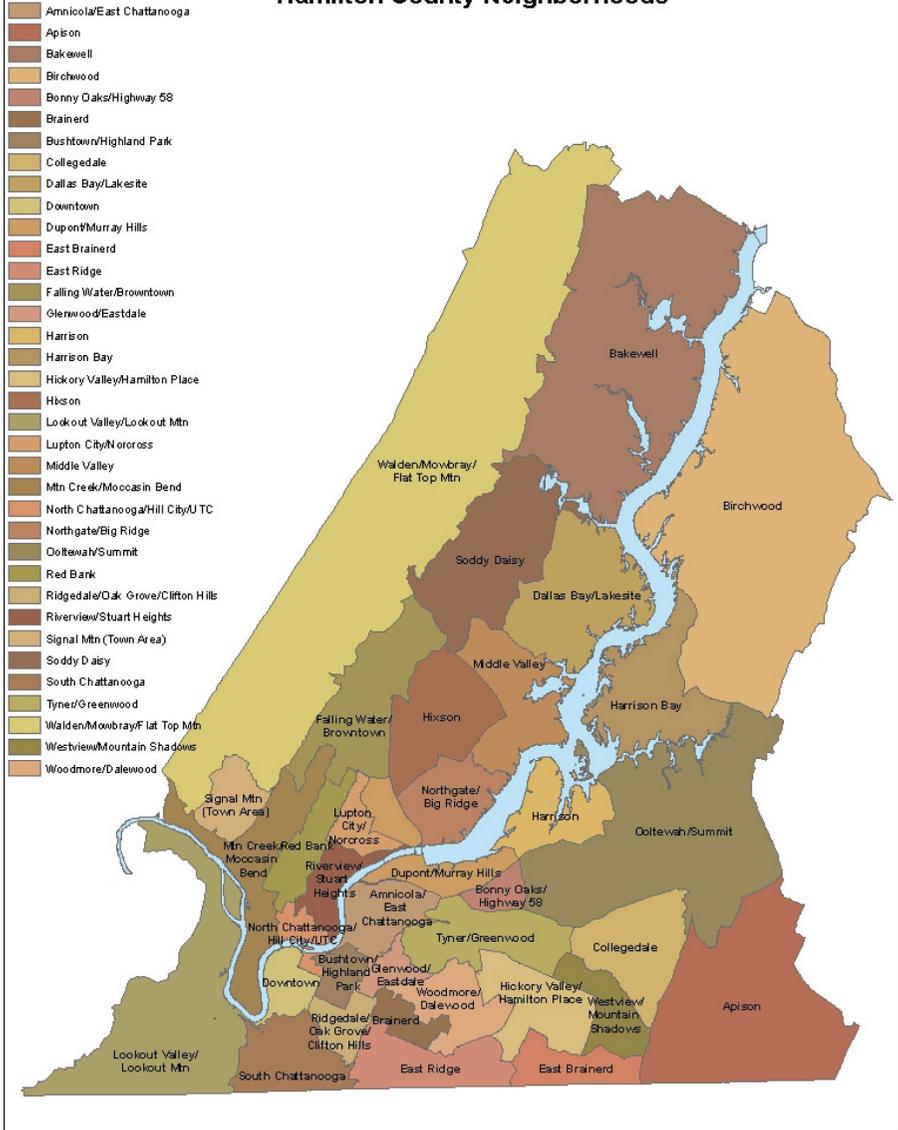
Hamilton County Census County Divisions And Incorporated Place Boundaries



Sources: Census 1990 SF1 and Census 2000 SF1

Map 7

Hamilton County Neighborhoods



Map 8

Hamilton County Survey Regions and Neighborhoods

- ID Neighborhood Name
- 1 East Ridge
- 2 Hickory Valley/Hamilton Place
- 3 North Chattanooga/Hill City/UTC
- 4 Woodmore/Dalewood
- 5 Riverview/Stuart Heights
- 6 Lupton City/Norcross
- 7 Westview/Mountain Shadows
- 8 Bonny Oaks/Highway 58
- 9 Tyner/Greenwood
- 10 Harrison Bay
- 11 Birchwood
- 12 Aptison
- 13 East Brainerd
- 14 Dallas Bay/Lakesite
- 15 Hixson
- 16 Northgate/Big Ridge
- 17 Harrison
- 18 Soddy Daisy
- 19 Bakevell
- 20 Falling Water/Browntown
- 21 Walden/Mowbray/Flat Top Mtn
- 22 Mtn Creek/Moccasin Bend
- 23 Signal Mtn (Town Area)
- 24 Glenwood/Eastdale
- 25 Collegedale
- 26 Ridgedale/Oak Grove/Clifton Hills
- 27 Downtown
- 28 Dupont/Murray Hills
- 29 South Chattanooga
- 30 Red Bank
- 31 Brainerd
- 32 Bushtown/Highland Park
- 33 Lookout Valley/Lookout Mtn
- 34 Ootewah/Summit
- 35 Middle Valley
- 36 Amnicola/East Chattanooga

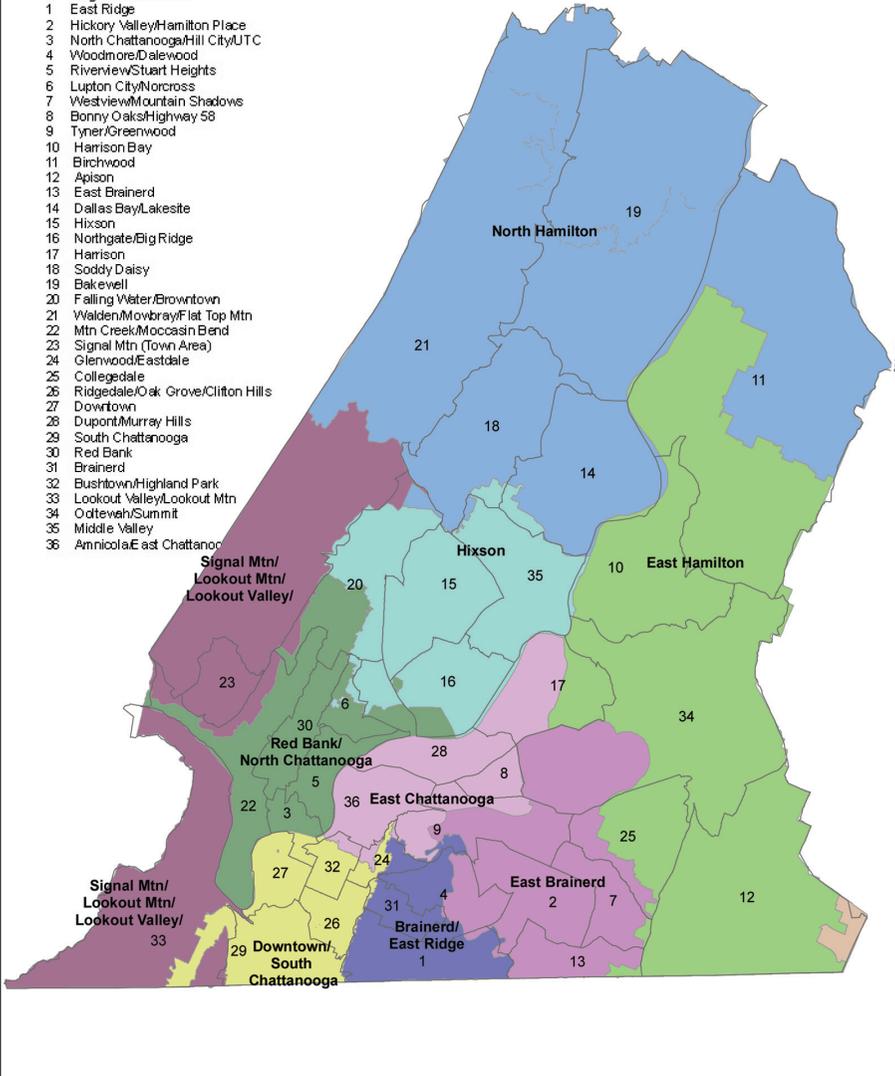


Table 3. Neighborhoods and corresponding survey regions

Neighborhood	Survey Region
East Ridge	Brainerd/East Ridge
Hickory Valley/Hamilton Place	East Brainerd
North Chattanooga/Hill City/UTC	Red Bank/North Chattanooga
Woodmore/Dalewood	East Brainerd, Brainerd/East Ridge
Riverview/Stuart Heights	Red Bank/North Chattanooga
Lupton City/Norcross	Red Bank/North Chattanooga
Westview/Mountain Shadows	East Brainerd
Bonny Oaks/Highway 58	East Chattanooga
Tyner/Greenwood	East Brainerd, East Chattanooga
Harrison Bay	East Hamilton
Birchwood	East Hamilton, North Hamilton
Apison	East Hamilton
East Brainerd	East Brainerd
Dallas Bay/Lakesite	North Hamilton
Hixson	Hixson
Northgate/Big Ridge	Hixson
Harrison	East Chattanooga
Soddy Daisy	North Hamilton
Bakewell	North Hamilton
Falling Water/Browntown	Red Bank/North Chattanooga, Hixson
Walden/Mowbray/Flat Top Mtn	North Hamilton, Signal Mtn/Lookout Mtn/Lookout Valley
Mtn Creek/Moccasin Bend	Red Bank/North Chattanooga
Signal Mtn (Town Area)	Signal Mtn/Lookout Mtn/Lookout Valley
Glenwood/Eastdale	Brainerd/East Ridge, Downtown/South Chattanooga
Collegedale	East Hamilton
Ridgedale/Oak Grove/Clifton Hills	Downtown/South Chattanooga
Downtown	Downtown/South Chattanooga
Dupont/Murray Hills	East Chattanooga, Red Bank/North Chattanooga, Hixson
South Chattanooga	Downtown/South Chattanooga
Red Bank	Red Bank/North Chattanooga
Brainerd	Brainerd/East Ridge
Bushtown/Highland Park	Downtown/South Chattanooga
Lookout Valley/Lookout Mtn	Signal Mtn/Lookout Mtn/Lookout Valley
Ooltewah/Summit	East Hamilton, East Brainerd
Middle Valley	Hixson
Amnicola/East Chattanooga	East Chattanooga

Regional Demographics: County and County Census Divisions (CCD)

Population, Age, Race and Ethnicity: Changes from 1990 to 2000

Compared to all other county census divisions, the Chattanooga CCD had the highest population, a total of 202,042 residents in 2000. Soddy Daisy CCD had the next highest population with 18,387 residents. From 1990 to 2000, the Chattanooga CCD had only a modest population increase (+5.4%) while total county population growth was +7.8%. Five less populated areas of the county experienced growth at more than double – and in one case more than 7 times – the growth rate of the Chattanooga CCD (Snow Hill CCD—+37.7%, Soddy Daisy CCD—+22.0%, Ooltewah CCD—+21.3%, Sale Creek CCD—+18.6%, and Signal Mountain CCD—+11.4%). At the same time, two CCD locations decreased in population from 1990 to 2000 -- East Ridge (-3.7%) and Lookout Mountain (-0.7%).

Age: Nearly half of all Hamilton County residents were below age 35, with 23.2% in the under 18 age category and 23.1% in the “18 to 34” category. East Ridge CCD had the lowest percentage of residents under 18 years old (19.3%) and at the same time this location had the highest percentage of those age 65 and older (19.9%). Middle Valley CCD had the highest proportion of those under 18 years old (27.0%) and the lowest percentage of those 65 years and older (8.4%). Nearly one-fourth (46,268) of the residents of Chattanooga CCD was in the demographic of the “entrepreneurial” age group (18 to 34—24.1%). The highest concentration was in Ooltewah CCD, where 26.2% were between the ages of 18 and 34.

Race and Ethnicity⁵: Most of Hamilton County residents were classified as white⁶ in both the 1990 census (79.6%) and the 2000 census (75.6%). In 2000, the next highest category was African-American⁷ (20%) followed by “other” (2.7%), and Hispanic (1.7%). Hamilton County had become somewhat more diverse by 2000, with the non-white population increasing in eight of the nine CCDs. The Chattanooga CCD had a 5.2% decrease in the white population (from 70.6% in 1990 to 65.4% in 2000). In the Chattanooga CCD, nearly 3 out of 10 residents were African-American (29.7%-- Census 2000), representing a percentage of the population that was much higher than all other CCDs in the county. The next highest percentage of African-Americans was in East Ridge CCD (3.9%).

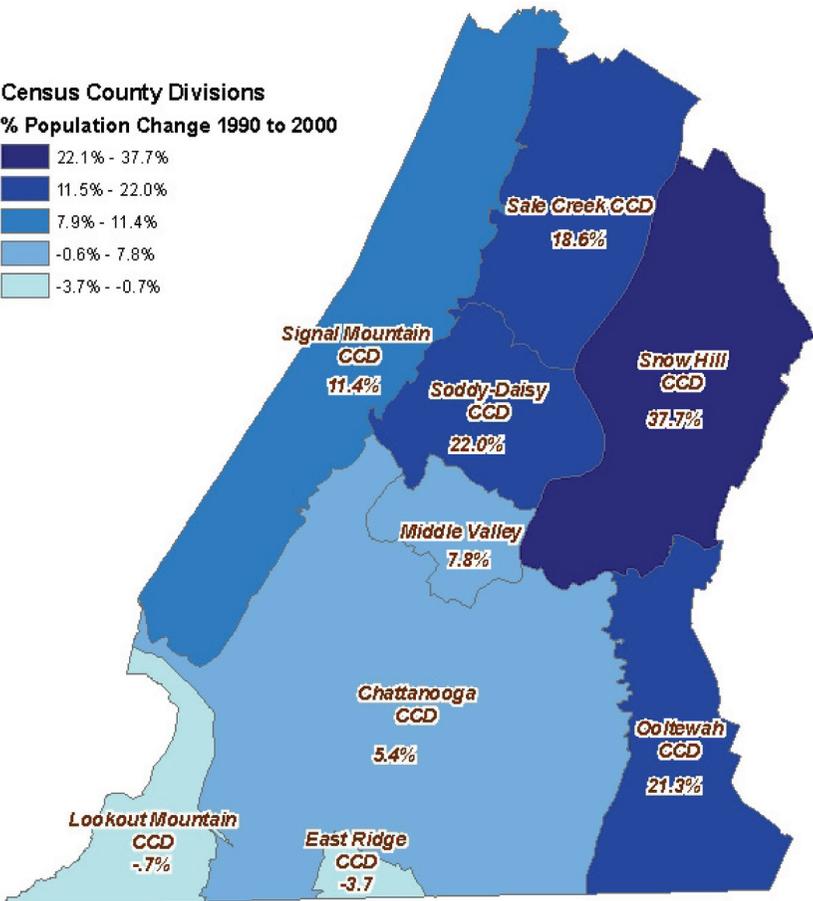
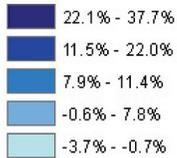
Ooltewah CCD, a location with the third highest growth rate from 1990 to 2000 had the greatest increase in diversity between the two census years measured by the percentage decrease in the white population (1990—95.0% compared to 2000—89.2%). By 2000, Ooltewah CCD also had the highest percentage of Latino residents (5.3%).⁸

Map 9

Hamilton County Population Changes by Census County Divisions: 1990 to 2000

Census County Divisions

% Population Change 1990 to 2000



Sources: Census 1990 SF1 and Census 2000 SF 1

Table 4. County/County census division (CCD) statistics: Race and Ethnicity

County/County division	Total population 2000	%Change total population 1990 to 2000	Census 2000								
			Under 18	18 to 34	35 to 64	65 and older	%White	%White Census 1990	%African American	%Other	%Latino
Hamilton County	307896	7.8%	23.2%	23.1%	39.9%	13.8%	75.6%	79.6%	20.0%	2.7%	1.7%
Chattanooga CCD	202042	5.4%	22.9%	24.1%	38.9%	14.1%	65.4%	70.6%	29.7%	3.1%	1.9%
East Ridge CCD	18246	-3.7%	19.3%	23.0%	37.8%	19.9%	92.6%	98.4%	3.9%	2.9%	0.6%
Lookout Mountain CCD	7209	-0.7%	22.3%	18.1%	42.8%	16.7%	97.2%	97.0%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%
Middle Valley CCD	14696	7.8%	27.0%	20.5%	44.1%	8.4%	95.7%	98.5%	1.0%	2.0%	1.3%
Ooltewah CCD	14210	21.3%	21.7%	26.2%	39.2%	12.9%	89.2%	95.0%	2.1%	3.4%	5.3%
Sale Creek CCD	6186	18.6%	21.9%	18.9%	47.1%	12.1%	94.1%	94.5%	3.3%	2.0%	0.6%
Signal Mountain CCD	14413	11.4%	26.1%	13.8%	44.3%	15.7%	98.1%	99.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Snow Hill CCD	12507	37.7%	25.5%	21.6%	44.0%	8.9%	96.4%	98.1%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%
Soddy-Daisy CCD	18387	22.0%	25.2%	22.8%	41.2%	10.9%	97.8%	98.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990, SF3

Households, Families and Children: From 1990 to 2000, Hamilton County households increased from 111,380 to 124,515 (+13,135). In the same time period, the share of households classified as family households⁹ decreased from 71.0% to 67.7%-- a decrease that was the result of the changing demographics in all nine CCDs. According to the 2000 census, East Ridge CCD had the lowest percentage of family households 61.6%. Snow Hill CCD and Middle Valley CCD had the highest percentages of family households (84.0% and 83.7% respectively).

Of those families with children (families with own children under 18), the percent married with children declined in the county and also in each of the nine CCDs from 1990 to 2000. At the same time, single parent families increased county-wide, from 8.1% to 8.7% of all households. In addition, there were increases in single parent families in most CCD regions with the highest percent increase in East Ridge CCD (+1.5%) and decreases in Lookout Mountain CCD (-0.8%), Ooltewah CCD (-0.1%), and Sale Creek CCD (-0.2%).

In 2000, Snow Hill CCD and Middle Valley CCD had the highest percentages of married families with children (35.5% and 34.8% respectively). Chattanooga CCD, with the second lowest percentage of married families with children (17.6%) had the highest proportion of single parent families with children (10.2%).

Table 5. County/County census division statistics: Family structure

County/County division	Universe: Total households									
						Families with own children under 18				
	Total households 2000	Total households 1990	%Family households 2000	%Family households 1990	%Married 2000	%Married 1990	Single parent 2000	Single parent 1990		
Hamilton County	124515	111380	67.7%	71.0%	20.8%	24.0%	8.7%	8.1%		
Chattanooga CCD	83617	76548	63.8%	67.4%	17.6%	20.7%	10.2%	9.5%		
East Ridge CCD	8269	8292	61.6%	67.5%	16.5%	20.1%	6.9%	5.6%		
Lookout Mountain CCD	2978	2851	70.8%	77.5%	22.1%	27.4%	4.9%	5.7%		
Middle Valley CCD	5246	4547	83.7%	87.5%	34.8%	42.5%	5.1%	5.0%		
Ooltewah CCD	5054	3944	78.0%	80.4%	26.4%	31.5%	5.4%	5.5%		
Sale Creek CCD	2397	1829	79.9%	84.7%	26.7%	33.2%	4.6%	4.8%		
Signal Mountain CCD	5511	4687	76.5%	81.1%	31.1%	35.7%	4.2%	3.4%		
Snow Hill CCD	4533	3189	84.0%	85.9%	35.5%	36.2%	4.5%	4.2%		
Soddy-Daisy CCD	6910	5493	78.8%	80.0%	28.7%	33.3%	7.2%	6.4%		

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990, SF3

A Region of Change: Migration, In-migration and Immigration

A certain percentage of an area's local population is always in transition, moving from one location to another. Migration generally refers to a move that crosses a county line. Migrating populations can come from the same state, out of state or from outside of the nation. This is distinct from "residential mobility," where residents move from one location to another within the same county. Migration is determined by the census based on a five-year interval, where the same residential location for five years indicates "permanence." Census 2000 statistics indicated that from within the United States different patterns of growth were emerging, where domestic migrants or those moving from within the United States were moving to suburbs in the Southeastern and Western regions of the nation.¹⁰ At the same time immigrants from outside of the United States were moving to inner cities and suburbs, resulting in increased diversity in counties throughout the United States.

The issue of migration has some interesting factors that are related to changes in any region and also indicate the quality of changes. Those places with increased diversity are generally considered to be areas of growth, places where people can find jobs. For the young and the educated, a migration of this population to inner cities is associated with dynamic cultural activity and revitalization in those places. According to Current Population Survey data, about 5.6% of all Americans with a college degree move either from county to county or state to state annually. Interstate movers are more likely to be younger than older. Among adults 25 and older, 44.5% of movers were between 25 and 34 years old.¹¹ According to recent census data, the southeastern states were particularly affected by the reverse migration of Blacks, a population that shifted to the industrial North and Midwest during the 1940s and returned to the Southeast in significant numbers by the 1980s.¹²

Census data for 2000 indicated that a majority of Hamilton County residents (83%) lived in the county for at least five years. A much smaller percentage (7.9%) moved to the county from a different state in the South. Over 4000 (4372—1.5%) moved to the county from outside the United States in the five-year period.

Table 6. Census 2000: Where Hamilton County residences lived in 1995

Same county	240382	83.0%
Different county; Same state	11976	4.1%
Different state; Northeast	2178	0.8%
Different state; Midwest	5474	1.9%
Different state; South	22750	7.9%
Different state; West	2536	0.9%
Outside the United States	4372	1.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>289668</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Source: US Census

Among respondents to the 2006 county-wide survey, most indicated living in the county for more than five years, with 14.2% indicating they lived in the county for less than five years. On average, those surveyed lived in the county for 29.3 years. One in ten respondents moved to the county within the last year.

When asked if a move from the Chattanooga area was likely in the next three years, 79% indicated that a move was not at all likely (59%) or not too likely (20%)

Table 7. SOCCR Survey (2006): How Many Years Have You Lived in the Chattanooga Area?

Within the last year	10.2%
1 to 5 years	4.0%
6 to 15 years	16.7%
16 to 39 years	36.4%
40 or more	32.7%
Total	100.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>29.3 years</i>
Source: SOCCR survey	

Table 8. How likely are you to move from the Chattanooga area in the next three years?

	Total	Male	Female
Very likely	12%	10%	13%
Somewhat likely	10%	11%	8%
Not too likely	20%	23%	18%
Not at all likely	59%	56%	61%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

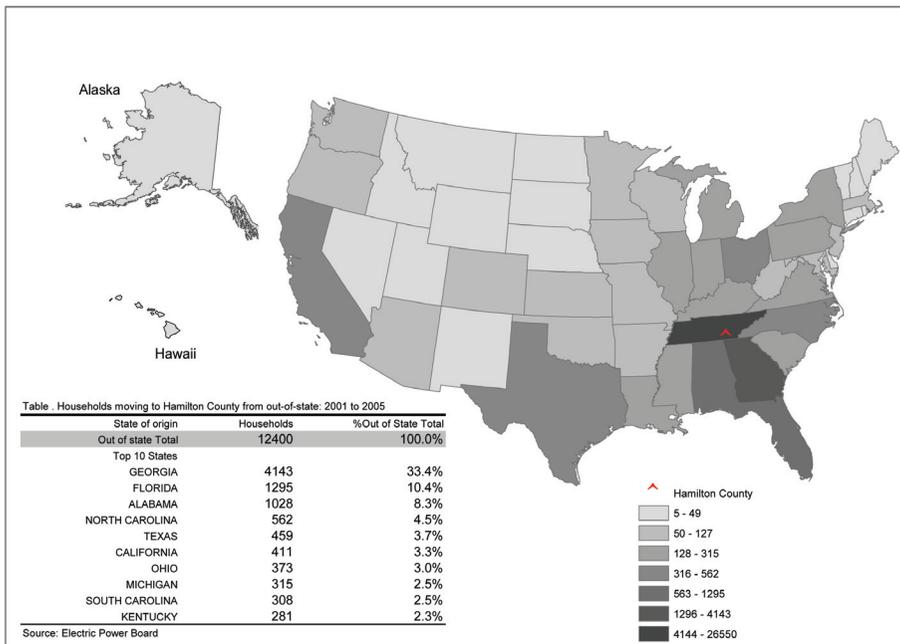
Fifty-three (53) respondents answered "don't know" or they refused to answer
 Source: SOCRR survey

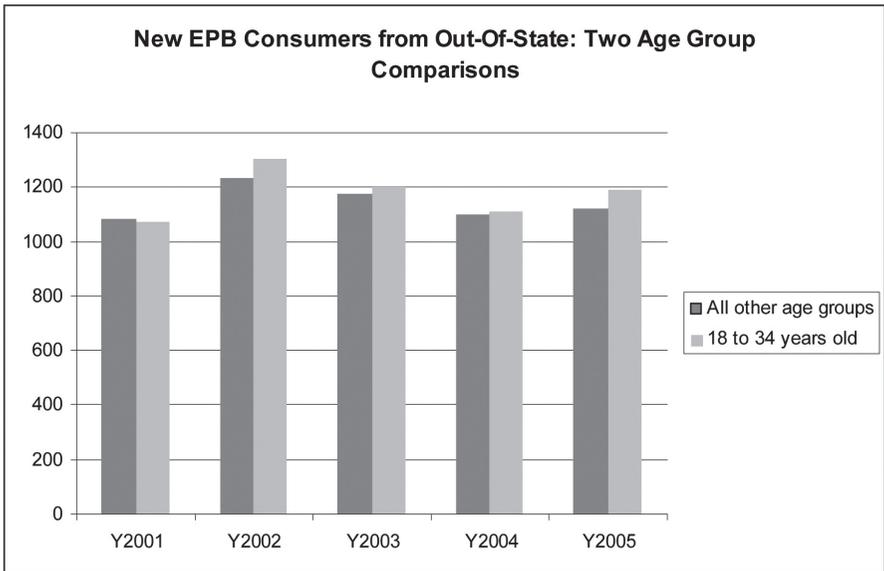
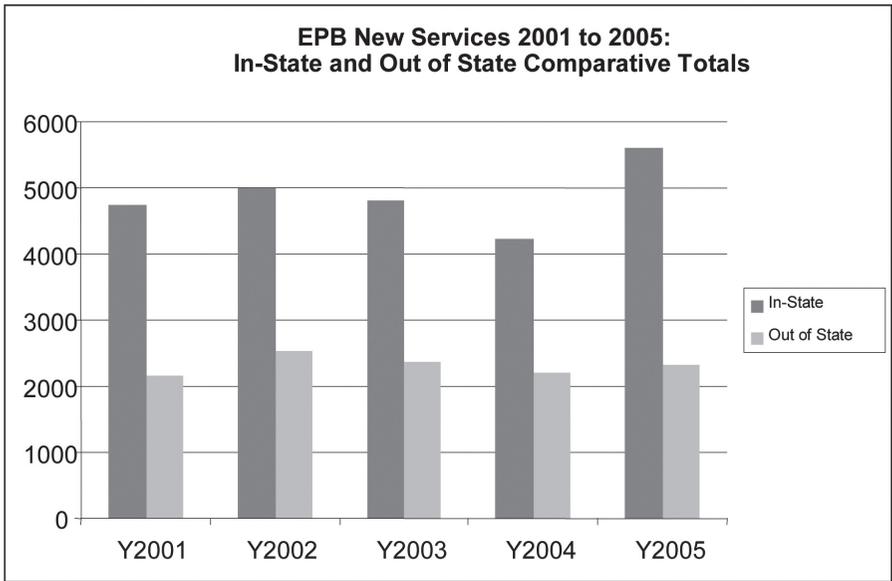
Using Electric Power Board Service Data to Estimate Population Change

One way of tracking in-migration is to look at new applications for utility service. Electric Power Board (EPB) data offers insights into changing demographics based on new requests for services (2001 to 2005). This source indicates that over a 5-year period, new county residents migrated from all 50 states. Each year, more than 2000 households with out-of-state residents sought service. Of those moving to the county from out-of-state, a large proportion were in the 18 to 34 year old age group.

Map 10

Residential Households Moving Into Hamilton County From Out-of-State:2001 to 2005





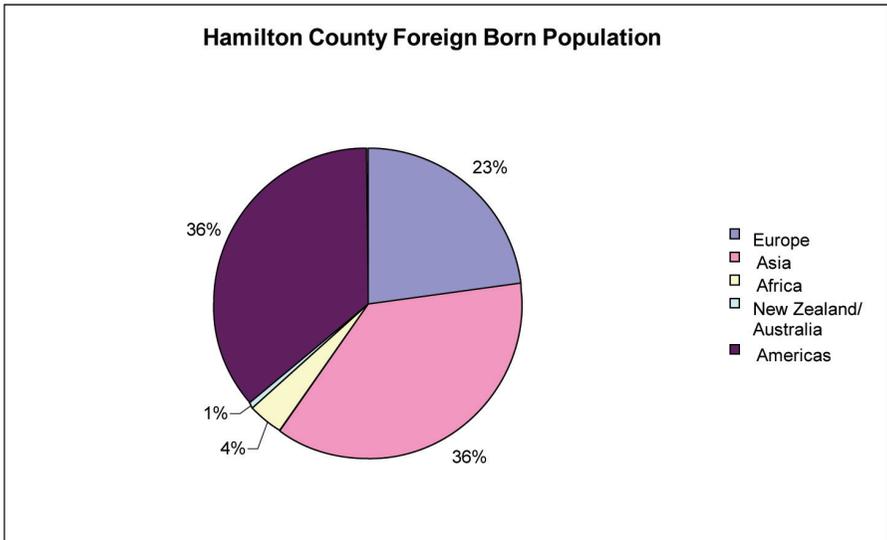
Changes in the Foreign-Born Population Indicate New Growth Trends

The foreign born population, or those who immigrate to the United States, tripled between 1970 (9.6 million) and 2000 (31.1 million; US Census). Most are immigrants from Mexico and Asia and they go to places that are “hot” job markets, where construction and service jobs are increasing. Many new and unskilled immigrants obtain low-wage jobs; therefore these populations tend to locate in high poverty (40% or more) neighborhoods.¹³

Among the 13 states with the greatest foreign-born growth rates five, including Tennessee, were clustered in the Southeast. The remaining four were North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky.¹⁴

Census 2000 statistics indicated that the greatest proportion of the foreign born population living in Hamilton County were from the Americas (Chart 4; 36%-including Mexico, Central America, South America, and Canada) and Asia (36%). The next highest percentage was from European nations (23%).

Immigrants living in Hamilton County came from more than 80 foreign nations with the top two percentages from Mexico (1236—13.3% of the total foreign born) and India (811—8.7% of the total).



Source: Census 2000

Table 9. Census 2000: Top Ten Hamilton County “Foreign Born” by country of origin

	Frequency	Percent
Mexico	1236	13.3%
India	811	8.7%
United Kingdom	511	5.5%
Canada	428	4.6%
Vietnam	427	4.6%
Germany	423	4.5%
Guatemala	423	4.5%
Korea	413	4.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	406	4.4%
Philippines	324	3.5%
All other (71 countries)	3895	41.9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>9297</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Source: Census 2000

The Latino Population

By definition, the 2000 Census identifies the Latino¹⁵ population as those individuals descended from the countries of Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, and also countries in Central and South America. In Hamilton County (2000 census), 5,329 individuals were of Latino descent of which more than half (53.0%) were native to the United States. Of those who were born outside of the United States (foreign born), 674 (12.6%) were naturalized citizens.

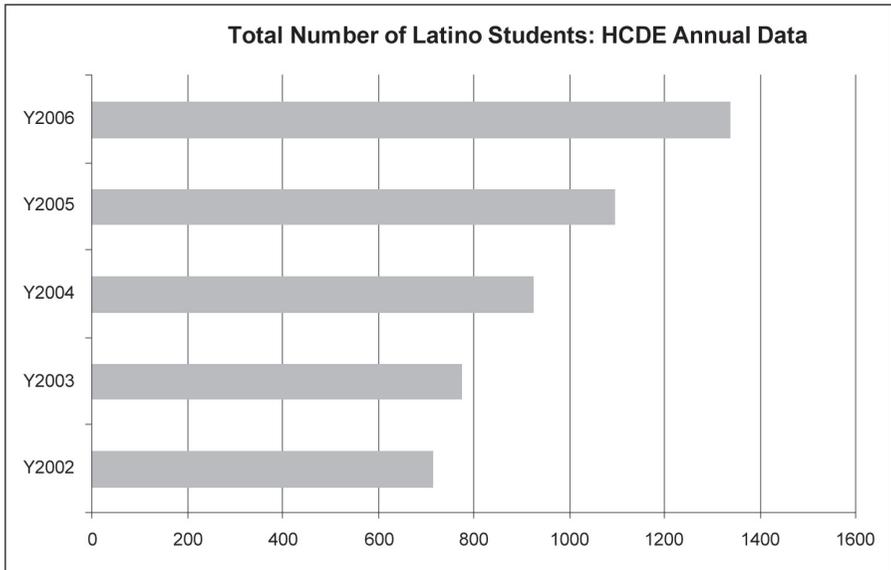
Typically, the migration of this population occurs in “waves,” where the first wave is usually the adult male, who establishes a job and residence, intending to eventually bring his family into the country. Opportunity is often found in low-wage sectors and mobility can be limited by language skills. This population is entrepreneurial, developing small businesses where clusters of Latino immigrants live.¹⁶

Table 10. Hamilton County: Latino place of birth by citizen status

Total	5329	100.0%
Native to the United States	2824	53.0%
Born in Tennessee	1084	20.3%
Born in other US state	1371	25.7%
US Citizen born abroad)	369	6.9%
Foreign born including naturalized citizens	2505	47.0%
Naturalized citizen	674	12.6%

Source: Census 2000

Between 1990 and 2000, the City of Chattanooga’s Latino population tripled accounting for 75% of the growth in overall population. Between 2002 and 2006, the number of Latino children in Hamilton County public schools doubled. Based on EEO data, the number of Latinos employed in the Chattanooga region increased by 75% between 1999 and 2003.¹⁷



Mid-Size Cities

“How do we compare?” is a question that can be answered only by comparing the City of Chattanooga and Hamilton County to other similar places throughout the nation. For this purpose, 13 additional mid-size cities and their respective counties were selected to provide benchmark data to determine the Chattanooga region’s relative position. Cities and counties were selected based on two factors—city population totals that were similar to the city of Chattanooga and city locations that indicated they were major metro centers in their respective counties. The cities and their respective counties were located in western, mid-western, northeastern and southeastern regions of the country.

Map 11

State of Chattanooga Region Report: Mid-Size Cities



Comparisons of totals between 1990 and 2000 indicated that twelve of the fourteen cities, including Chattanooga, increased in population, and in two cities the increases were more than or nearly 50%. Fayetteville North Carolina had the greatest percentage increase (+59.6%), followed by Boise Idaho with a population change of 47.9%. Chattanooga's total population change (2.0%) was comparable to Allentown Pennsylvania (1.5%) and ranked 11th in growth. Based on rank order, Hamilton County's growth was 12th highest of the 14 counties (+7.8%) in the ten-year period.

Table 11. City and county statistics: Population change 1990 to 2000

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	City Statistics				County Statistics					
	POP1990	POP2000	Change 1990 to 2000	%Change 1990 to 2000	Rank	POP1990	POP2000	Change 1990 to 2000	%Change 1990 to 2000	Rank
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	152488	155509	3021	2.0%	11	285536	307896	22360	7.8%	12
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	105090	106632	1542	1.5%	12	291130	312090	20960	7.2%	13
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	109592	114110	4518	4.1%	10	282937	322895	39958	14.1%	7
Boise/Ada/ID	125738	185937	60199	47.9%	2	205775	300904	95129	46.2%	1
Columbia/Richland/SC	98052	115994	17942	18.3%	8	285720	320677	34957	12.2%	8
Eugene/Lane/OR	112669	137799	25130	22.3%	6	282912	322959	40047	14.2%	6
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	75695	120843	45148	59.6%	1	274566	302963	28397	10.3%	9
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	173072	205941	32869	19.0%	7	300836	331849	31013	10.3%	10
Huntsville/Madison/AL	159866	157899	-1967	-1.2%	13	238912	276700	37788	15.8%	4
Lansing/Ingham/MI	127321	118920	-8401	-6.6%	14	281912	279320	-2592	-0.9%	14
Reno/Washoe/NV	133850	180658	46808	35.0%	3	254667	339486	84819	33.3%	2
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	139426	149704	10278	7.4%	9	252913	278418	25505	10.1%	11
Salem/Marion/OR	107786	136694	28908	26.8%	5	228483	284834	56351	24.7%	3
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	143485	185480	41995	29.3%	4	265878	306067	40189	15.1%	5

Source: Census 1990 SF 3 and Census 2000 SF 3

Table 12. City and county statistics: Population total and age categories (2000)

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	City Statistics					County Statistics				
	POP2000	%Under 18	%18 to 34	%35 to 64	%65 and older	POP2000	%Under 18	%18 to 34	%35 to 64	%65 and older
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	155509	22.3%	24.8%	37.6%	15.3%	307896	23.2%	23.1%	39.9%	13.8%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	106632	24.6%	26.1%	34.2%	15.1%	312090	23.8%	21.0%	39.4%	15.8%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	114110	16.6%	45.2%	30.4%	7.9%	322895	21.9%	33.7%	36.3%	8.0%
Boise/Ada/ID	185937	25.3%	27.8%	36.9%	10.0%	300904	27.2%	26.0%	37.7%	9.1%
Columbia/Richland/SC	115994	20.1%	39.3%	30.3%	10.2%	320677	24.2%	29.1%	37.0%	9.7%
Eugene/Lane/OR	137799	20.6%	31.9%	35.5%	12.1%	322959	22.8%	24.9%	39.0%	13.3%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	120843	25.4%	28.7%	34.9%	11.0%	302963	27.9%	30.7%	33.7%	7.7%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	205941	27.1%	26.1%	34.5%	12.4%	331849	27.6%	23.6%	37.4%	11.4%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	157899	23.1%	23.9%	39.7%	13.3%	276700	25.5%	23.0%	40.6%	10.8%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	118920	26.7%	28.9%	34.6%	9.8%	279320	23.4%	32.7%	34.5%	9.4%
Reno/Washoe/NV	180658	23.2%	27.3%	38.2%	11.3%	339486	24.8%	24.1%	40.6%	10.5%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	149704	26.5%	23.9%	35.4%	14.2%	278418	26.4%	21.9%	39.0%	12.7%
Salem/Marion/OR	136694	25.4%	26.1%	36.0%	12.5%	284834	27.3%	24.2%	36.1%	12.4%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	185480	23.2%	27.0%	35.8%	14.0%	306067	23.9%	24.4%	39.0%	12.7%

Source: Census 1990 SF 3 and Census 2000 SF 3

The Chattanooga Region and Population Density Changes

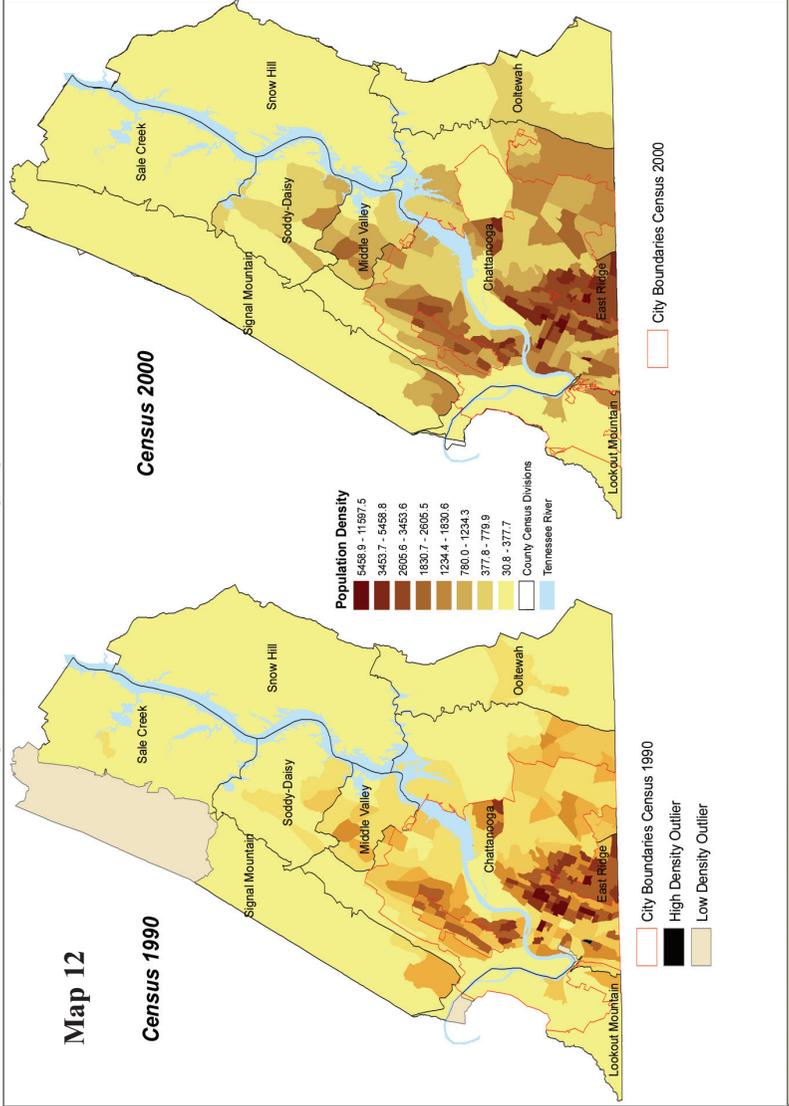
Cities are defined by relatively high levels of population density. The concentration of people is what allows cities to become a locus of culture and business activity that would not otherwise exist.

Sprawl describes a metro area that is “spreading out” and “thinning.” Defined as “the process in which the spread of development across the landscape far outpaces population growth,”¹⁸ there are costs to sprawl that are social, economic and environmental. Increased geographic segregation by race and income can lead to social distress among groups. The geographic dispersion of industry across greater distances can compromise the competitive advantages of industry clusters. And changes in density resulting in suburban development can result in road congestion and pollution as commute times increase. Finally, decreases in inner city densities are also associated with a region that is “fragmented” by many local governments and lacking flexible governance.¹⁹

In contrast to the thinning metropolis, there are more recent indications of an influx of residents to inner cities seeking “characteristics that older cities can offer: homes in a variety of price ranges and sizes, with interesting architectural character and relatively low property taxes, in diverse and amenity-rich neighborhoods.” The City of Chattanooga appears to be one of the cities that is reversing population decline, particularly in the downtown area. After a decline of 24.8% in the 1980s, a population increase of 7.4% in the 1990s has led some to characterize downtown Chattanooga as “on the edge of takeoff.”²⁰ However, the fact remains, that the City of Chattanooga has the 12th lowest population density among the nation’s 200 most populous cities.²¹

Map 12 is a graphic description of changes in population density, where populations are less concentrated in the city core and more dispersed beyond city boundaries from 1990 to 2000.

Hamilton County Population Density by Census Block Group



Source: Census 1990 and Census 2000, SF 1 P1

Note: Categories for persons per square mile were created using the "Natural Breaks" method based on the 2000 population per square mile data. The natural breaks method identifies data break points by looking for groupings and patterns inherent in the data based on a statistical formula (Jenks's Optimization) that minimizes variation. In this case, the classification was arbitrarily constrained to five (5) natural breaks to demonstrate general patterns of change throughout the county.

Changes in Mid-Size City Boundaries and Population Density: 1990 to 2000

In 13 out of 14 mid-size cities, including Chattanooga, geographic size increased between 1990 and 2000. Changes in boundaries ranged from the lowest in Ann Arbor MI (+1.1 square miles) to the highest in Winston-Salem NC (+ 37.7 square miles). This contributed to decreases in population density in half (seven out of fourteen) of the cities. Of the 14 mid-size cities, Chattanooga had the third highest city area increase from 1990 to 2000 with an annexation of 16.8 additional square miles. Combined with the increase in city area, Chattanooga’s modest population growth (2%) resulted in an 11.9% overall decrease in population density persons per square mile (-136.9) –third among benchmark cities.

Table 13. City population density change 1990 to 2000

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	City AREA 1990	City AREA 2000	Change in AREA 1990 to 2000	City POP1990 Per SQMI	City POP2000 Per SQMI (Density)	Density Change 1990 to 2000	%Density Change
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	118.4	135.2	16.8	1287.4	1150.5	-136.9	-11.9%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	17.7	17.7	0.0	5932.9	6011.5	78.6	1.3%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	25.9	27.0	1.1	4232.0	4221.1	-10.9	-0.3%
Boise/Ada/ID	46.1	63.8	17.7	2725.9	2913.1	187.3	6.4%
Columbia/Richland/SC	117.1	125.2	8.1	837.1	928.6	91.5	9.9%
Eugene/Lane/OR	38.0	40.5	2.5	2961.7	3403.2	441.5	13.0%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	40.6	58.8	18.2	1864.5	2059.2	194.7	9.5%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	62.7	79.0	16.3	2762.2	2605.7	-156.5	-6.0%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	164.4	174.1	9.7	972.0	909.1	-62.9	-6.9%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	33.9	35.1	1.1	3754.2	3399.1	-355.1	-10.4%
Reno/Washoe/NV	57.5	69.1	11.6	2327.9	2611.4	283.5	10.9%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	45.0	56.0	11.03	3100.0	2680.4	-419.6	-15.7%
Salem/Marion/OR	41.5	45.7	4.2	2594.9	2994.0	399.1	13.3%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	71.1	108.9	37.7	2017.5	1706.7	-310.7	-18.2%

Source: Environmental Science Research Institute, US Census Bureau

Characteristics of the Populations

Age: While the overall population growth in Chattanooga was a modest 2.0% (11th out of the 14 benchmark cities) Chattanooga residents aged 35 to 64 grew at 6 times that rate. Those in younger age groups declined in both absolute numbers and in total population share. Although EPB data suggest 18 to 34 years olds are moving to Hamilton County from out-of-state from 2001 to 2005, the 1990 and 2000 census indicated a decline in this population: those 18 to 34 years old declined by 7.3%--from 41,639 to 38,592. By comparison, ten other mid-size cities had faster growing 18 to 34 year old populations.

Table 14. 14-City populations		Total Population			Population under 18			Population 18 to 34			Population 35 to 64			Population 65 and over		
City/State	2000	1990	%Change	2000	1990	%Change	2000	1990	%Change	2000	1990	%Change	2000	1990	%Change	
Chattanooga TN	155509	152488	2.0%	34670	35488	-2.3%	38592	41639	-7.3%	58465	52171	12.1%	23782	23190	2.6%	
Allentown PA	106632	105090	1.5%	26295	22984	14.2%	27812	31525	-11.8%	36421	32766	11.2%	16144	17815	-9.4%	
Ann Arbor MI	11410	109592	4.1%	18942	18739	1.1%	51549	52597	-2.0%	34642	30256	14.5%	8977	8000	12.2%	
Boise ID	185937	125738	47.9%	46958	32019	46.7%	51748	37229	39.0%	68566	41535	65.1%	18665	14955	24.8%	
Columbia SC	115994	98052	18.3%	23353	19513	19.7%	45602	41919	8.8%	35195	25215	39.6%	11844	11405	3.8%	
Eugene OR	137799	112669	22.3%	28365	23824	19.1%	43976	37539	17.1%	48852	37034	31.9%	16606	14272	16.4%	
Fayetteville NC	120843	75695	59.6%	30706	18962	61.9%	34679	23953	44.8%	42125	24757	70.2%	13333	8023	66.2%	
Fort Wayne IN	205941	173072	19.0%	55757	45634	22.2%	53649	51452	4.3%	71018	52753	34.6%	25517	23233	9.8%	
Huntsville AL	157899	159866	-1.2%	36440	37226	-2.2%	37795	49213	-23.2%	62727	57433	9.2%	20967	15994	31.1%	
Lansing MI	118920	127321	-6.6%	31791	35153	-9.6%	34352	42103	-18.5%	41173	37790	9.0%	11604	12245	-5.2%	
Reno NV	180658	133850	35.0%	41842	27454	52.4%	49400	43889	12.6%	68942	46819	47.3%	20474	15688	30.5%	
Rockford IL	149704	139426	7.4%	39723	36122	10.0%	35708	38145	-6.4%	52998	44586	18.9%	21275	20573	3.4%	
Salem OR	136694	107786	26.8%	34713	26221	32.4%	35679	30678	16.3%	49189	34997	40.6%	17113	15890	7.7%	
Winston-Salem NC	185480	143485	29.3%	43062	31261	37.7%	50066	44647	12.1%	66325	47401	39.9%	26027	20176	29.0%	

Sources: Census 2000 SF 3 and Census 1990 SF3

Race and Ethnicity: Changes in city boundaries, where population increases can be attributed to increases in geographic size, can complicate any analysis of population distributions by race and ethnicity. However, the evidence does indicate that in most cases, the mid-size cities are more diverse than the counties they lie within, as measured by the percentage of white populations. However, the difference between city-wide and county-wide percentages indicate that regional diversity is more concentrated in Chattanooga than most of the remaining mid-size cities. With 59% of the population classified as “white” in Chattanooga vs. 76% in Hamilton County the 17% difference is exceeded only by Allentown/Lehigh Pennsylvania.

Percentages of African American population are highest in southern mid-size cities (Columbia South Carolina—46%, Fayetteville North Carolina—42%, Chattanooga Tennessee and Winston-Salem North Carolina—each 36%, and Huntsville Alabama—30%). Conversely, Latino populations in 2000 are predominately located in cities in the northern (Allentown Pennsylvania—24%) and western states (Reno Nevada—19% and Salem Oregon—15%). Table 17 provides overall county statistics.

Table 15. City/County differences in white populations

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	City Percent White 2000*	County Percent White 2000*	City/County difference
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	59%	76%	17%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	64%	83%	19%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	73%	76%	3%
Boise/Ada/ID	90%	91%	1%
Columbia/Richland/SC	48%	49%	1%
Eugene/Lane/OR	86%	89%	3%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	46%	53%	7%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	73%	81%	8%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	63%	71%	8%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	62%	77%	15%
Reno/Washoe/NV	69%	73%	4%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	69%	79%	10%
Salem/Marion/OR	77%	77%	0%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	53%	66%	13%

Source: Census 1990 and Census2000 SF 3

*Categories exclude Hispanic or Latino populations

Table 16. City statistics on race/ethnicity

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	Percent White 1990*	Percent White 2000*	%Change 1990 to 2000	Census 2000		
				Percent African American*	Percent all other races*	Percent Hispanic or Latino
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	65%	59%	-6%	36%	3%	2%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	82%	64%	-18%	6%	5%	24%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	81%	73%	-8%	9%	15%	3%
Boise/Ada/ID	95%	90%	-5%	1%	5%	5%
Columbia/Richland/SC	53%	48%	-5%	46%	3%	3%
Eugene/Lane/OR	85%	86%	1%	1%	8%	5%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	57%	46%	-11%	42%	6%	6%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	76%	73%	-3%	17%	4%	6%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	72%	63%	-9%	30%	5%	2%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	71%	62%	-9%	21%	7%	10%
Reno/Washoe/NV	80%	69%	-11%	2%	9%	19%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	79%	69%	-10%	17%	4%	10%
Salem/Marion/OR	91%	77%	-14%	1%	7%	15%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	59%	53%	-6%	36%	2%	9%

Source: Census 1990 and Census2000 SF3

*Categories exclude Hispanic or Latino populations

Table 17. County statistics on race/ethnicity

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	Census1990 and 2000: White populations			Census 2000		
	Percent White 1990*	Percent White 2000*	%Change 1990 to 2000	Percent African American*	Percent all other races*	Percent Hispanic or Latino
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	79%	76%	-4%	20%	3%	2%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	91%	83%	-8%	3%	4%	10%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	83%	76%	-7%	12%	9%	3%
Boise/Ada/ID	95%	91%	-5%	1%	4%	4%
Columbia/Richland/SC	55%	49%	-6%	45%	3%	3%
Eugene/Lane/OR	94%	89%	-5%	1%	6%	4%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	60%	53%	-8%	34%	6%	7%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	87%	81%	-6%	11%	3%	4%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	77%	71%	-6%	22%	5%	2%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	82%	77%	-5%	10%	7%	6%
Reno/Washoe/NV	84%	73%	-11%	2%	9%	17%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	87%	79%	-7%	10%	3%	7%
Salem/Marion/OR	88%	77%	-12%	1%	6%	17%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	74%	66%	-8%	25%	2%	6%

Source: Census 1990 and Census2000 SF 3

*Categories exclude Hispanic or Latino populations

Households Families and Children: Twelve of the fourteen cities had increases in households from 1990 to 2000, with Allentown Pennsylvania and Lansing Michigan the only two cities that experienced declines (-1.2% and -2.7% respectively). The greatest percentage increases occurred in those mid-size cities with the greatest increases in population --Fayetteville North Carolina—+63.4% and Boise Idaho—+46.6%. Chattanooga’s households increased at half the rate of Hamilton County’s (+5.6% vs. +11.8%).

Children in the Household: Among the 14 cities, the percentages of households with children ranged from 23.2% (Ann Arbor Michigan) to 32.7% (Salem Oregon): Chattanooga was next to last at 25.6%. Among 14 benchmark counties, Hamilton County had the lowest percentage of households with children – 29.4% -- roughly one quarter less than in Fayetteville, North Carolina. In both city and county statistics, percentages of households with children that were headed by single parent ranged from 5.3% (Ann Arbor Michigan) to 13.7% (Lansing Michigan) and from 7.1% (Ann Arbor/Washtenaw County Michigan) to 12.1% (Fayetteville/Cumberland County North Carolina): Chattanooga and Hamilton County were ranked 8th and 11th respectively.

Table 18. City and County households by household type

CITY/COUNTY/STATE	City Household Statistics				County Household Statistics			
	2000 - Total	%Change 1990 to 2000	%With children	%Single parent with children*	2000 - Total	%Change 1990 to 2000	%With children	%Single parent with children*
Chattanooga/Hamilton/TN	65513	5.6%	25.6%	11.1%	124515	11.8%	29.4%	8.7%
Allentown/Lehigh/PA	42051	-1.2%	29.4%	12.6%	121947	8.3%	30.9%	7.9%
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw/MI	45744	9.2%	23.2%	5.3%	125465	19.4%	29.6%	7.1%
Boise/Ada/ID	74609	46.6%	32.9%	8.6%	113577	46.5%	36.9%	8.4%
Columbia/Richland/SC	41960	24.2%	26.0%	11.8%	120034	18.2%	32.2%	11.4%
Eugene/Lane/OR	57996	25.0%	26.7%	8.7%	130616	17.7%	29.4%	8.8%
Fayetteville/Cumberland/NC	48399	63.4%	32.4%	12.0%	107391	17.0%	40.2%	12.1%
Fort Wayne/Allen/IN	83416	20.3%	32.1%	11.7%	128891	14.0%	34.7%	9.7%
Huntsville/Madison/AL	66709	5.7%	28.1%	9.9%	110085	20.5%	24.6%	8.9%
Lansing/Ingham/MI	49458	-2.7%	30.8%	13.7%	108567	5.5%	30.4%	9.7%
Reno/Washoe/NV	73859	28.9%	28.5%	9.3%	132192	29.1%	32.0%	9.0%
Rockford/Winnebago/IL	59114	7.8%	32.4%	12.4%	107966	11.5%	33.7%	9.8%
Salem/Marion/OR	50585	22.9%	32.7%	10.4%	101791	21.6%	34.9%	9.9%
Winston-Salem/Forsyth/NC	76340	27.8%	28.6%	11.8%	124023	15.4%	31.1%	9.7%

Sources: Census 1990 SF 3 and Census 2000 SF 3

*Note: the percentages of "single parent with children" are calculated as a percentage of total households

Mid-size Cities and Counties: Migration, In-migration and Immigration

A mobile population (moved into the county less than five years ago) was most evident at the city level for Ann Arbor Michigan, with only 56.4% of the population having lived in the city 5 years prior to 2000. At county level, Washtenaw (Lansing Michigan) and Cumberland (Fayetteville North Carolina) have the lowest percentages of residential permanence with 65.8% and 67.6% indicating that they lived in the same county five years ago. By comparison, both Chattanooga and Hamilton County ranked third in permanence (82.8% and 83.0% respectively).

Compared to all other counties in 2000, Hamilton County had the highest percentage of residents born in the United States (97.0%). Foreign-born residents represented only 3.0% of the total population—the lowest percentage of all other mid-size city county regions. More than one-third (34.4%) of Hamilton County residents living in the county were born out-of-state, most in another state in the south.

Table 19. Where city and county residents lived in 1995

City Statistics		County Statistics									
City/State	Population 5 years and older	Same county	Out of County*	Out of State	Out of USA	County	Population 5 years and older	Same county	Out of County*	Out of State	Out of USA
Chattanooga TN	146369	82.8%	4.4%	10.8%	2.0%	Hamilton County	289668	83.0%	4.1%	11.4%	1.5%
Allentown PA	99279	78.5%	8.6%	10.4%	2.5%	Lehigh County	293518	82.2%	8.8%	7.4%	1.6%
Ann Arbor MI	108319	56.4%	18.1%	17.3%	8.1%	Ingham County	261790	71.9%	18.7%	6.3%	3.1%
Boise ID	172899	73.1%	7.5%	16.8%	2.6%	Ada County	277902	73.4%	7.5%	17.1%	2.0%
Columbia SC	109721	63.3%	14.5%	19.1%	3.1%	Richland County	300624	71.7%	11.4%	14.5%	2.4%
Eugene OR	130496	70.4%	10.2%	16.4%	3.0%	Lane County Cumberland County	304463	77.9%	7.7%	12.5%	1.8%
Fayetteville NC	111753	71.5%	4.8%	19.6%	4.0%	Allen County	278459	67.6%	4.7%	23.4%	4.3%
Fort Wayne IN	189774	83.1%	6.1%	8.6%	2.1%	Madison County	306500	84.1%	5.9%	8.4%	1.6%
Huntsville AL	148270	79.5%	6.8%	11.5%	2.2%	Madison County Washitaw County	257992	78.7%	6.3%	13.0%	2.0%
Lansing city, MI	109428	78.5%	12.7%	6.0%	2.7%	Washoe County	302785	65.8%	17.7%	11.8%	4.7%
Reno NV	168592	69.6%	4.1%	21.9%	4.3%	Winnemago County	316402	73.6%	3.5%	19.5%	3.4%
Rockford IL	138274	84.6%	6.7%	6.0%	2.7%	Marion County	258830	85.8%	6.2%	6.2%	1.9%
Salem OR	126426	70.8%	14.0%	11.7%	3.6%	Forsyth County	262794	76.2%	11.0%	9.3%	3.5%
Winston-Salem NC	173229	75.9%	8.3%	11.8%	4.0%		285762	77.4%	8.7%	11.0%	2.9%

Source: Census 2000, SF 3

*Outside of Hamilton County but from another county in the State of Tennessee

Table 20. County data: United States born and foreign born residents

Geography	Total population	United States Native Born										ForeignBorn		
		Total US Native	Born in state of residence	Born in other US state	Born in other US state: Northeast	Born in other US state: Midwest	Born in other US state: South	Born in other US state: West	Total Foreign born	Naturalized citizen	Not a citizen			
Chattanooga/Hamilton	307896	97.0%	61.9%	34.4%	3.4%	6.8%	21.9%	2.4%	3.0%	1.3%	1.7%			
Allentown/Lehigh	312090	93.8%	72.4%	17.7%	10.7%	2.4%	3.6%	1.1%	6.2%	3.0%	3.2%			
Ann Arbor/Washtenaw	322895	89.7%	60.3%	28.5%	6.1%	11.0%	8.1%	3.4%	10.3%	3.3%	7.0%			
Boise/Ada	300904	95.7%	44.1%	50.6%	3.3%	10.7%	5.9%	30.7%	4.3%	1.7%	2.6%			
Columbia/Richland	320677	96.1%	60.4%	34.0%	7.8%	5.4%	18.2%	2.6%	3.9%	1.7%	2.2%			
Eugene/Lane	322959	95.1%	45.1%	49.1%	4.1%	12.3%	6.1%	26.6%	4.9%	1.9%	3.1%			
Fayetteville/Cumberland	302963	94.7%	45.0%	45.4%	9.7%	7.7%	22.0%	6.0%	5.3%	2.7%	2.6%			
Fort Wayne/Allen	331849	96.0%	68.2%	27.3%	3.1%	14.3%	7.6%	2.2%	4.0%	1.6%	2.5%			
Huntsville/Madison	276700	96.0%	55.6%	38.9%	4.7%	9.4%	21.2%	3.6%	4.0%	1.7%	2.2%			
Lansing/Ingham	279320	93.7%	73.2%	19.9%	3.2%	7.7%	7.0%	2.0%	6.3%	2.0%	4.3%			
Reno/Washoe	339486	85.9%	26.6%	58.3%	6.0%	10.9%	6.9%	34.5%	14.1%	5.3%	8.8%			
Rockford/Winnebago	278418	93.9%	65.9%	27.6%	1.9%	16.2%	7.4%	2.1%	6.1%	2.2%	3.9%			
Salem/Marion	284834	87.4%	47.8%	38.8%	2.4%	10.0%	5.0%	21.4%	12.6%	3.2%	9.4%			
Winston-Salem/Forsyth	306067	93.5%	61.9%	31.0%	7.9%	5.0%	16.0%	2.0%	6.5%	1.3%	5.2%			

Source: Census 2000 SF3

Neighborhood by Neighborhood Analysis

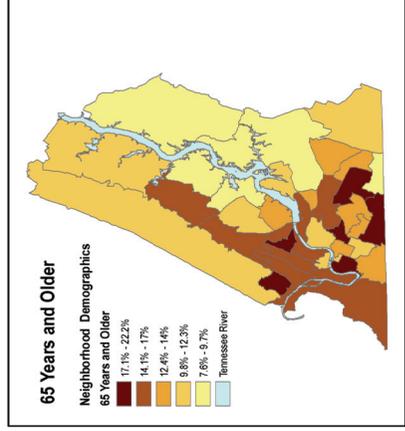
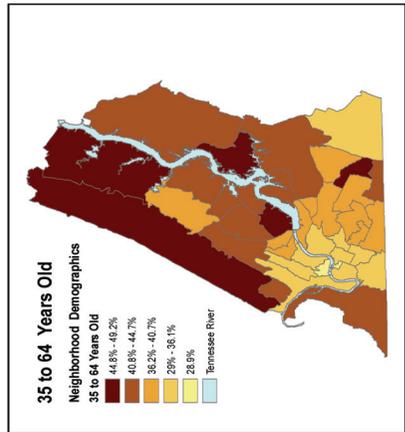
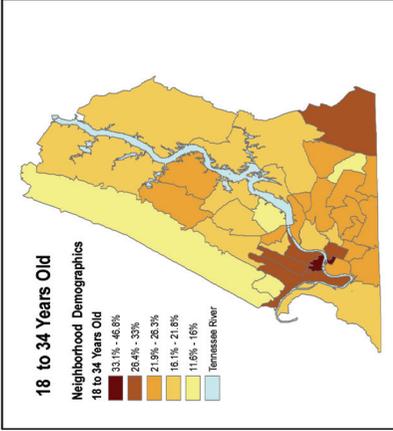
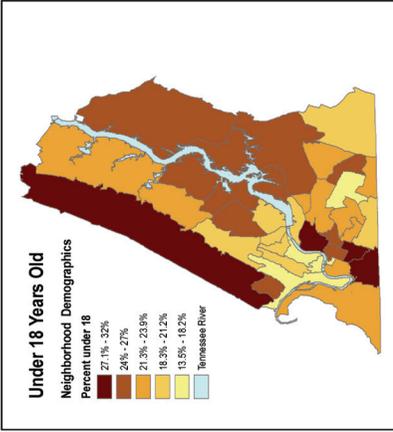
Within Hamilton County there are significant differences in age, race and ethnicity, and family structure by neighborhood location.

Age: Age statistics generated from the 2000 census by neighborhood indicated that Amnicola/East Chattanooga (32.0%) had the highest concentration of children under 18, followed by South Chattanooga (28.0%), and Ridgedale/Oak Grove/Clifton Hills (27.9%), all City of Chattanooga areas. North Chattanooga/Hill City/UTC had the highest concentration of 18 to 34 year olds (46.8%).

Many of the low density areas were neighborhoods with more than 40% of residents between 35 and 64 led by Northgate/Big Ridge (49.2%) and Westview/Mountain Shadows (48.1%). More than one-fifth (22.2%) of the Signal Mountain population was 65 years or older. Lupton/Norcross and Downtown were the Chattanooga neighborhoods with the highest percentages in the oldest age group (19.6% and 19.1% respectively).

Census 2000: Age Statistics

Map 13



Race and Ethnicity: Overall census data indicated that in 2000 more 90% of African-Americans in Hamilton County lived in the City of Chattanooga. African Americans were more concentrated in Chattanooga than any other major racial or ethnic group. Neighborhoods with the highest percentages of African American residents were Glenwood/Eastdale (86.2%), Aminicola/East Chattanooga (75.9%), Bushtown/Highland Park (75.3%), and Downtown (71.0%).

Those of Latino/a ethnicity had highest representation in Ridgedale/Oak Grove/Clifton Hills (7.1%), an urban neighborhood, and also in suburban Apison.

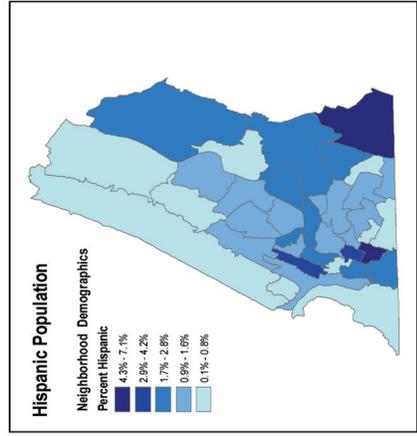
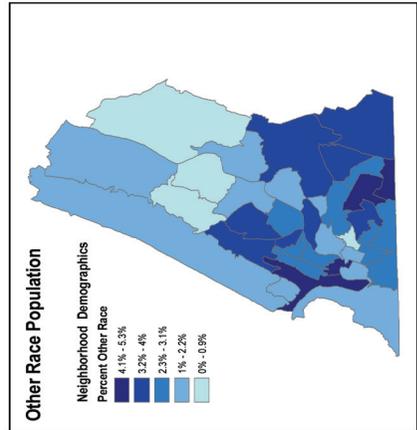
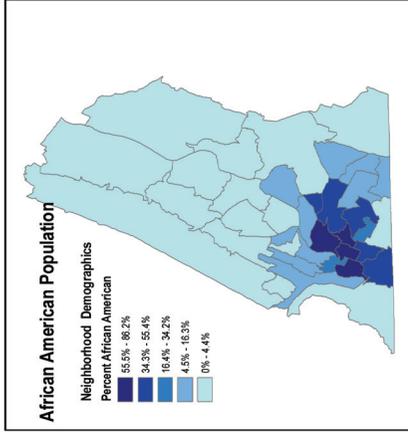
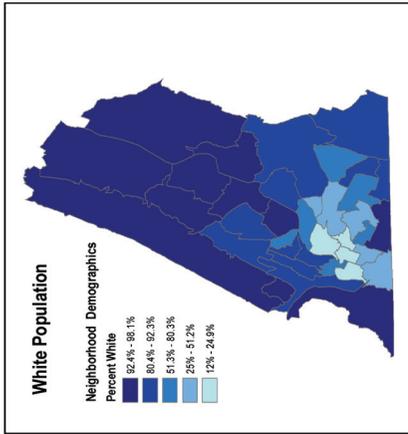
Table 21. County and City: Race and Ethnicity

	City of Chattanooga	Hamilton County	% In the city
White	91685	232792	39.4%
African American	56087	61586	91.1%
Asian	2580	3828	67.4%
All other races	2454	4361	56.3%
Hispanic or Latino:	2703	5329	50.7%

Source: Census 2000, SF 3

Census 2000: Race Ethnicity Uniquely Classified

Map 14



Households and Family Type: Households with children under 18 years old had highest percentages in low-density neighborhood areas in Hamilton County. More than 40 percent of households in Dallas Bay/Lakesite (41.6%), Middle Valley (41.3%) and Harrison (40.9%) had children under the age 18. Conversely, the lowest percentages were in urban neighborhoods (North Chattanooga/Hill City/UTC—17.0%, Downtown—19.0%, and Mountain Creek/Moccasin Bend—19.4%)

While families with children under 18 had higher percentages in suburban neighborhoods, single parents with children under 18 were concentrated in urban neighborhoods. Nearly one-fourth (23.7%) of all households in Amnicola/East Chattanooga were single parents with children under 18. The next highest percentage was in Glenwood/Eastdale (21.4%).

Map 15

Census 2000: Households With Children Under 18
(Percent of Total Households)

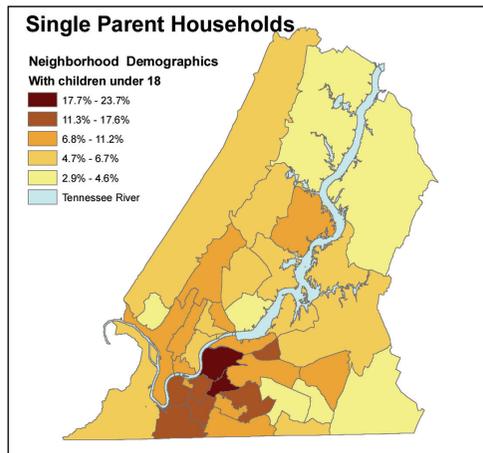
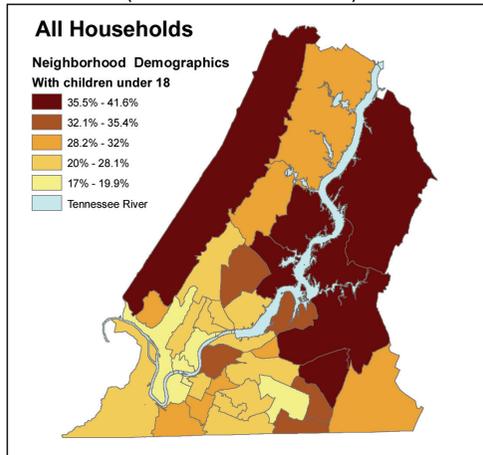


Table 22. Neighborhood demographics

Neighborhood	Population and Age Statistics				Households with children under 18		Race/Ethnicity							
	Total	%under 18	%35 to 64 older	%65 and older	Persons Per SQ MI	Total	%White	%Black	%Other	%Hispanic				
Annicola/East Chattanooga	8117	32.0%	21.3%	34.4%	12.3%	1246.1	3120	33.8%	23.7%	8096	21.2%	75.9%	2.0%	1.0%
Apison	9347	20.9%	31.0%	36.1%	12.0%	287.6	3125	32.0%	4.2%	9347	87.7%	2.2%	3.3%	6.6%
Bakewell	6186	22.0%	18.6%	47.2%	12.2%	104.8	2397	31.3%	4.6%	6186	94.1%	3.3%	2.0%	0.6%
Birchwood	6783	25.4%	21.6%	43.3%	9.7%	92.8	2457	39.2%	4.0%	6783	96.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Bonny Oaks/HMV 59	6060	23.8%	23.0%	39.3%	13.9%	2610.3	2437	28.9%	12.8%	6060	40.8%	55.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Brainerd	7789	22.5%	26.3%	37.5%	13.7%	2858.8	3415	25.4%	9.9%	7631	62.9%	34.2%	2.6%	0.3%
Bushtown/Highland Park	7776	25.3%	27.3%	33.4%	13.9%	2892.2	2736	27.2%	17.6%	7805	19.5%	75.3%	1.8%	3.5%
Collegedale	10843	23.3%	22.7%	40.7%	13.3%	1007.9	3514	37.8%	8.4%	10843	78.6%	16.3%	3.3%	1.9%
Dallas Bay/Lakesite	10339	27.0%	23.4%	42.0%	7.6%	542.1	3755	41.6%	7.6%	10339	97.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%
Downtown	6960	21.9%	26.3%	32.7%	19.1%	1767.7	3609	19.0%	15.8%	7014	24.9%	71.0%	1.3%	2.8%
Dupont/Murray Hills	8320	21.1%	23.2%	39.3%	16.3%	947.4	3575	28.1%	7.5%	8320	78.9%	15.2%	4.0%	1.8%
East Brainerd	7987	23.9%	23.1%	44.0%	9.0%	1462.0	3190	33.4%	4.9%	7987	87.1%	7.5%	4.4%	0.9%
East Ridge	20940	19.5%	23.4%	38.0%	19.0%	2374.4	9367	24.5%	7.1%	20768	92.8%	3.5%	3.0%	0.7%
Falling Water/Browtown	7247	20.7%	21.8%	42.3%	15.2%	497.3	3066	27.7%	8.0%	7247	91.8%	3.0%	3.8%	1.4%
Glenwood/Eastdale	6929	26.4%	19.2%	36.0%	18.4%	2876.8	2632	30.1%	21.4%	6951	12.0%	86.2%	0.3%	1.5%
Harrison	7797	24.4%	20.0%	44.4%	11.1%	740.7	3005	35.4%	5.3%	7797	83.8%	12.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Harrison Bay	5724	25.7%	20.5%	45.5%	8.3%	317.3	2076	40.9%	5.0%	5724	95.9%	2.1%	1.6%	0.4%
Hickory Valley/Hamilton Place	10401	18.2%	24.2%	38.5%	19.0%	1146.8	4676	19.9%	4.0%	10263	80.3%	12.9%	5.3%	1.5%
Hixson	12312	24.7%	20.1%	44.7%	10.4%	1033.3	4680	35.0%	5.1%	12312	92.3%	2.5%	3.9%	1.4%
Lookout Valley/Lookout Mtn	7209	22.4%	17.7%	43.1%	16.8%	251.6	2978	27.0%	4.9%	7209	97.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%
Lupton City/Norcross	5984	20.3%	20.6%	39.6%	19.6%	2006.6	2569	26.3%	5.9%	5984	91.7%	4.4%	2.8%	1.0%
Middle Valley	8771	26.8%	20.2%	44.2%	8.9%	671.2	3136	41.3%	6.2%	8799	95.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%
Mtn Creek/Moccasin/Bend	7617	16.3%	35.0%	34.9%	15.7%	546.8	3738	18.4%	7.4%	7617	85.0%	9.2%	4.8%	1.2%
North Chattanooga/Hill City/UTC	6569	13.5%	46.8%	28.9%	10.7%	2576.2	2576	17.0%	17.0%	6768	69.0%	25.3%	4.9%	0.8%
Northgate/Big Ridge	5502	21.2%	15.7%	49.2%	14.0%	626.1	2236	26.8%	3.8%	5502	93.8%	2.4%	2.4%	1.4%
Oollewan/Summit	10424	26.2%	20.6%	44.1%	9.1%	244.8	3859	39.5%	5.7%	10455	91.7%	2.9%	3.4%	2.0%
Red Bank	10172	20.2%	29.2%	35.8%	14.9%	1889.9	4912	23.5%	9.0%	10172	86.5%	6.8%	2.6%	4.2%
Ridgecreek/Oak Grove/Clifton Hills	8344	27.9%	24.7%	36.0%	11.4%	2404.7	3366	30.5%	16.7%	8619	42.6%	48.0%	2.3%	7.1%
Riverview/Stuart Heights	6432	17.8%	30.4%	35.5%	16.3%	1372.1	3146	19.8%	5.3%	6348	88.9%	6.4%	2.7%	2.0%
Signal Mtn	6437	24.5%	11.6%	41.7%	22.2%	1395.7	2593	31.5%	2.9%	6437	98.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Soddy Daisy	8048	22.4%	22.1%	40.4%	15.1%	418.5	3155	29.1%	6.7%	8048	98.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
South Chattanooga	12674	28.0%	22.6%	35.7%	13.7%	1523.6	4870	29.9%	14.9%	12409	46.7%	48.5%	2.9%	2.0%
Tyner/Greenwood	8695	22.0%	23.2%	37.9%	17.0%	840.6	3622	27.0%	11.2%	8695	51.2%	45.0%	2.5%	1.3%
Walden/Mowbray/Fat Top Mtn	7976	27.5%	16.0%	46.0%	10.5%	86.2	2918	38.6%	5.4%	7976	98.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Westview/Mountain Shadows	8111	24.9%	14.4%	48.1%	12.7%	1472.9	2980	33.3%	3.3%	8111	89.9%	7.0%	3.1%	0.1%
Woodmore/Dalewood	11374	23.6%	25.2%	37.8%	13.4%	1639.9	5029	27.0%	14.0%	11374	43.5%	51.8%	3.4%	1.2%

Source: Census 2000, SF 3

Endnotes

- ¹ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, Summary Report 2001 by Paul D. Reynolds, S. Michael Camp, William D. Bygrave, Erkkö Autio, Michael Hay. Published online by Global Entrepreneurship Consortium, April 2002. Accessed July 2006 (<http://www.gemconsortium.org>).
- ² “Why the Next Governor Needs an Urban Agenda” presented December 16, 2005 to Brookings Council convened in New York City by Bruce Katz, Vice President and Director, Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings Institution.
- ³ Post-census data can refer to any method of data collection that is subsequent to a decennial census year. In this case the phrase refers to the U.S. Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program which publishes total resident population estimates and demographic components of change (births, deaths, and migration) each year.
- ⁴ “These four industries together are expected to produce half the new jobs in the economy by 2006.” In “Future Job Growth Will Benefit Educated Workers Most,” (1999) by Karen S. Hamrick in [Rural Conditions and Trends,] Vol 9, No 3, pp. 11-16
- ⁵ There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race. In this report, where race is reported, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are excluded from all other race classifications. Those reported as white, African-American or other do not include those indicating Hispanic or Latino origin.
- ⁶ Comparisons of race and ethnicity between the two census years are limited due to different classification methods. Additional information is available on the www.census.gov website.
- ⁷ The term used to describe the census category is “Black or African American.” For purposes of this report “African American” will be used to describe this census race category.
- ⁸ In this case the table statistics reflected those reporting “White alone” and “African-American alone” excluding those indicating Hispanic ethnicity.
- ⁹ A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone (United States Census glossary).

10. Chapter by William Frey in *Redefining Urban and Suburban America* by Alan Berube, Bruce Katz & Robert Lang, editors. (Washington DC: Brookings Institution 2005), titled “Metropolitan Magnets for International and Domestic Migrants” pp. 25-26.
11. In “What makes mid-size cities grow?,” a series of speeches at the Chattanooga Rotary Club, the Downtown Kiwanis Club and a presentation at the Washington, D.C.-based Brookings Institution, CRC by Community Research Council President and CEO, David Eichenenthal (2005). The presentation outlined the research on what makes mid-size U.S. cities grow and what it may mean for Chattanooga’s future.
12. Chapter by William Frey in *Redefining Urban and Suburban America* titled “The New Great Migration: Black Americans Return To the South, 1965-2000” pp. 87-110.
13. In “the Rise of the New Immigrant Gateways: Historical Flows, Recent Resettlement Trends” by Audrey Singer, pp.41-86. Chapter in *Redefining Urban and Suburban America* by Alan Berube, Bruce Katz & Robert Lang, editors. (Washington DC: Brookings Institution 2005).
14. Audrey Singer, p. 48.
15. Hispanic or Latino is defined as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.”
16. CRC Latino roundtable, July 2006.
17. David Eichenenthal, “What makes mid-size cities grow?”
18. William Fulton, Rolf Pendall, Mai Nguyen and Alicia Harrison, “Who Sprawls Most? How Growth Patterns Differ Across the U.S.,” Brookings Institution, 2001.
19. In case studies of three cities in Upstate New York (Kathryn Foster, University of Buffalo.)
20. Eugene L. Birch, “Who Lives Downtown?” Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program, November 2005.
21. David Eichenenthal, “Sprawl in the Chattanooga Region,” Community Research Council, June 21, 2006.