



# ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN



# 2016

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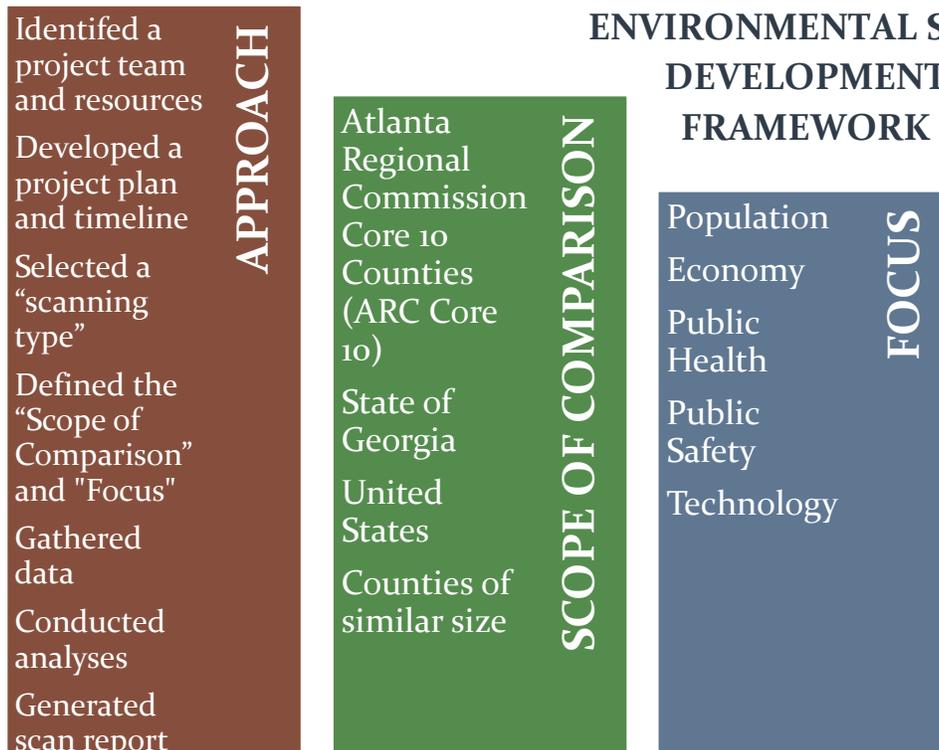
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## Introduction & Purpose

The Fulton County Environmental Scan is updated annually to inform development of strategic initiatives as well as the County’s resource allocation priorities. The Environmental Scan also promotes transparency in that it is made public to the constituency of the County upon publication, and includes results of citizen surveys by which customer satisfaction levels are measured.

Environmental scanning is the systematic use of formal methodologies to explore the organizational environment toward an end of both identifying strengths and weaknesses of internal factors, and projecting threats and opportunities in the event external factors are analyzed. There are two fundamental scanning types: “Social Intuitive” and Formal Analytical.” Social intuitive is a less rigorous, informal means that involves networking, asking questions, and generating opinions. Formal analytical, the methodology selected for the 2016 scan, is a scanning process in which people investigate a wide range of sources and produce an analytical report.

This scan report is organized by “Focus Area” each of which begins with source information and key indicators. Focus Area sub-sections are then analytically summarized and graphically represented. The report concludes with a catalogue of Appendices which contain the raw data upon which the analyses were based.



## Executive Summary

### *Population & Economy*

Fulton County maintains its ranking as the most populous county within the state of Georgia with most recent estimates at just over one million residents. An aging population will increase demands for senior services for years and even decades to come. The County's economic trends are generally consistent with that of the state and the nation, indicating slow but progressive improvement from the most recent recession. Specifically, residential building permits are on the rise after bottoming out in 2010, and healthy job growth in metro Atlanta placed it 7<sup>th</sup> in the nation in the number of jobs gained in 2014. The county's unemployment rate fell below 6% last year for the first time since 2008 and reached as low as 4.8% in April of 2016.

### *Public Health & Public Safety*

Similar to the data supporting economic trends, Fulton County's overall health trends are also consistent with those seen nationally and state-wide. For instance, death rates from cardio-vascular diseases as well as teen pregnancy rates are on the decline across the board. Notably, however, one public health area in which Fulton is dissimilar to the state is sexually transmitted diseases. Fulton has one of the highest rates of HIV and syphilis in the nation. Overall, Fulton County's health ranking falls mid-way in a comparison between members of the ARC Core 10 Counties. Likely resulting from its uniquely urban nature, Fulton County surpasses other counties in the ARC Core 10 in instances of serious crimes. However, the overall trend for all Part I (serious) crime rates has declined over the last decade, with the exception of a slight "uptick" in recent years for murder, robbery, and larceny.

### *Technology*

Technology trends suggest Fulton's population is ripe and prepared for technological advancements to support growth and improvement in the above-summarized areas. Announcements by Google, AT&T and Comcast to bring Gigabit broadband service to the Atlanta area could place Fulton among the fastest counties in the US in terms of internet speeds. Not only will the competition be good for residents, but Gigabit networks will make the area even more attractive to business.



*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis*

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Established and well organized Board of Commissioners</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Largest most diverse County in the State of Georgia</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Recently updated Customer Service training for employees</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Strong leadership in place</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Modernized Human Resources processes</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Fulton County is home to the only Level 1 trauma center in the State, Grady Hospital</b></li> <li>▪ <b>We have a major investment in Arts and Culture</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Availability of Post-Secondary schools for research and partnership</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Although we have processes, they are cumbersome, especially for “internal” customers (each other!)</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Technology infrastructure needs updating</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Aging County assets/buildings in need of renewal/replacement</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Coordination of data collection with municipal, community, arts and cultural partners/not-for-profits</b></li> </ul>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Fulton is estimated to have added nearly 90,000 residents since the 2010 census.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Building permits issuances rebounded from recession levels.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Metro Atlanta’s 2015 employment growth rate is on trend to see a 3.4% increase (96,300 jobs).</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Fulton’s unemployment rate has remained well below 6% through the first half of 2016.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Teen pregnancy rate has</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Fulton’s population is aging and younger, working-aged groups have declined.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>The percentage of jobs held by the 25-34 year old demographic is decreasing.</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Mental and behavioral diseases puts Fulton outside the national pattern for 3<sup>rd</sup> “causes of death”</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Fulton has some of the highest rates of HIV and syphilis in the nation</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Fulton surpasses all other counties in</b></li> </ul>



<p>consistently been on the decline over the last decade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>The overall obesity rate in Fulton is lower than that of the State.</b></li><li>▪ <b>Plans for Gigabit broadband service in Atlanta could give much of Fulton County access to the highest internet speeds in the US.</b></li><li>▪ Implement a Performance Management System to drive accountability and improve impact, service and efficiency</li><li>▪ Availability of South Fulton for development</li><li>▪ <b>Fulton Industrial Boulevard</b></li><li>▪ Fulton County Airport, Brown Field</li></ul>	<p>the ARC Core 10 in instances of serious crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Availability of workforce housing opportunities</li><li>▪ Employee resistance to change</li></ul>
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## Population

### *Population Information Source*

The primary source of data on population in the United States is the U.S. Census Bureau, which conducts the well-known census of population every 10 years. The decennial census produces counted, accurate information on population, age, sex and households for a variety of areas, even ones as small as the equivalent of a neighborhood.

Between decennial census years, the Census Bureau also conducts a survey known as the American Community Survey (ACS). Rather than visiting every household as is done in the decennial census, this survey is conducted by sampling households across the nation. Because the ACS information is the result of sampling, it has the disadvantage of being less accurate. On the other hand, the ACS has the advantage of being current, which becomes more important the farther we get from the last census. Moreover, information from the ACS is quite accurate for larger areas such as larger cities and counties. In fact, the ACS captures a broader spectrum of information than the decennial census.

The 2016 Fulton County Environmental Scan draws from the 2014 ACS 1-Year Summary, which represents the most current demographic and related information on population available at the time of its writing.

### ***Key Population Indicators***

- Fulton is the most populous County in the state of Georgia with an estimated 1,010,562 residents in 2016.
- Fulton is estimated to have added 89,983 residents between 2010 and 2015, more than any other county in Georgia except for Gwinnett.
- Consistent with the national trend, Fulton County's population is aging.
- The younger working-aged groups between the 20-44 years declined in their share of the population from 43% to less than 39% between 2000 and 2015.
- Within Fulton, the city of Atlanta has the greatest income inequality among the nation's 50 largest cities.

Fulton's distribution of the population by race and ethnicity is consistent with the distribution for the ARC Core 10 Counties. *Overall Growth*

After a slight decline in the 1970's, Fulton County's population has grown continuously when viewed on a decennial basis (Figure 1). According to estimates for 2015, the latest year for which the Census Bureau has released information, the County's population was estimated at 1,010,562.

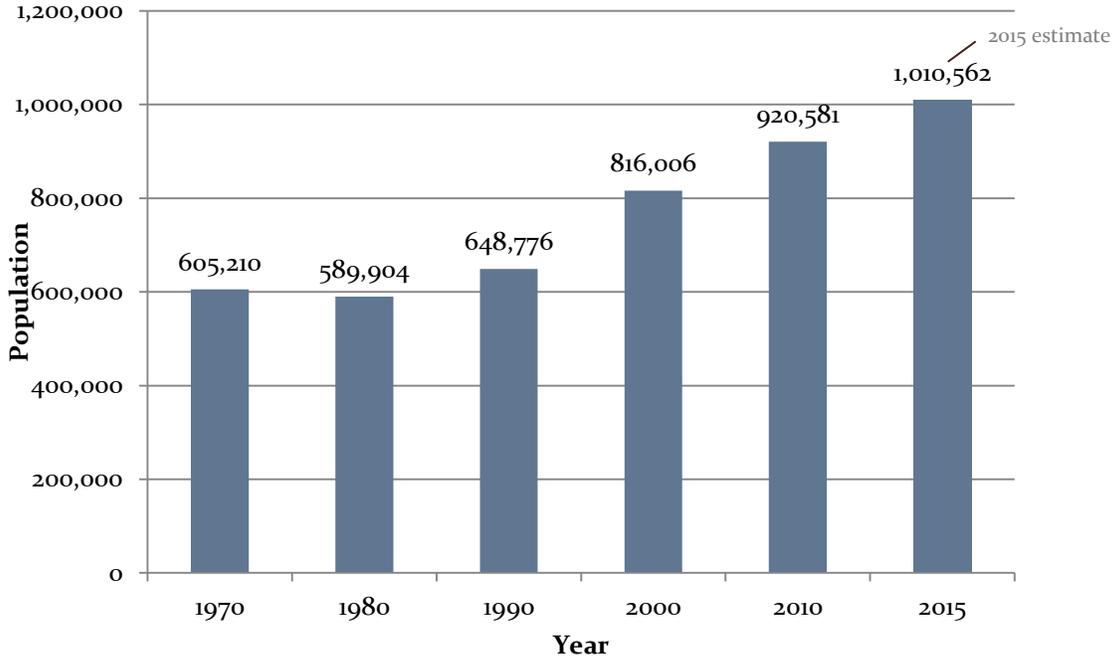


FIGURE 1 POPULATION OF FULTON COUNTY ACCORDING TO DECENNIAL CENSUS COUNTS, 1970 TO 2010, WITH 2015 ESTIMATE

### Regional Population

When viewed in the context of its regional population, Fulton County has maintained the rank as the most populous county among the ARC Core 10 (Figure 2). Only Gwinnet County as consistently outpaced Fulton in terms of the number of people added each decade since 1970. Estimates for recent years, between 2010 and 2015, show that Fulton County added 89,983, while Gwinnett added 90,499. It should be noted that estimates by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) show somewhat smaller growth for both counties over the same period.<sup>1</sup> The ARC forecasts that the 20-county Atlanta region will increase in population from about 5.6 million in 2015 to over 8 million in 2040, representing a somewhat modest annual growth rate of 1.5% when compared to an historical growth rate of about 3% from the 1950's to the 2000's. Fulton County, though forecasted to remain the most populous of the 20 counties, is expected to have a slower growth rate than all counties except Clayton, Cobb and DeKalb.

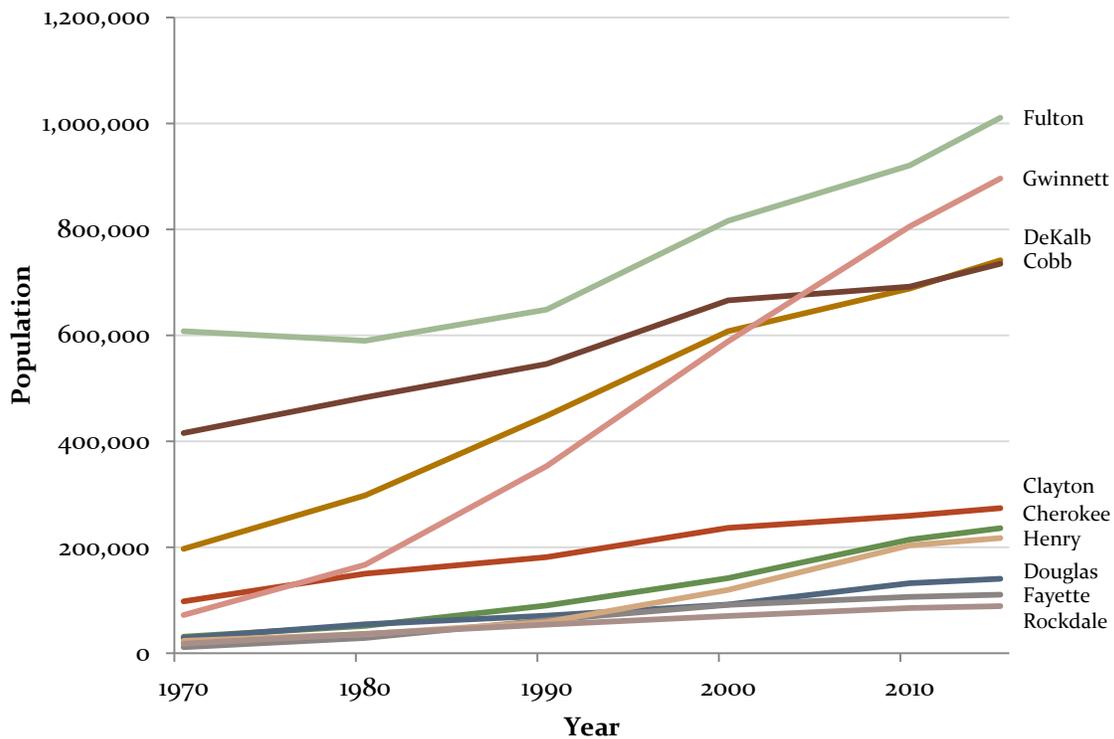


FIGURE 2 POPULATION FOR EACH OF THE ARC CORE 10 COUNTIES, 1970 TO 2015

<sup>1</sup> ARC's 2014 Population Estimates, [http://documents.atlantaregional.com/research/pop\\_estimates\\_main2014.pdf](http://documents.atlantaregional.com/research/pop_estimates_main2014.pdf)

Although Fulton County’s population continues to grow, so does the population of the metro region. Notably, Fulton’s share of the total ARC Core 10 county population has declined in each of the last four decades (Figure 3). In 1970 for instance, Fulton County accounted for over 40% of the Core 10 population. However, by 2010, that share had fallen to just over 22%.

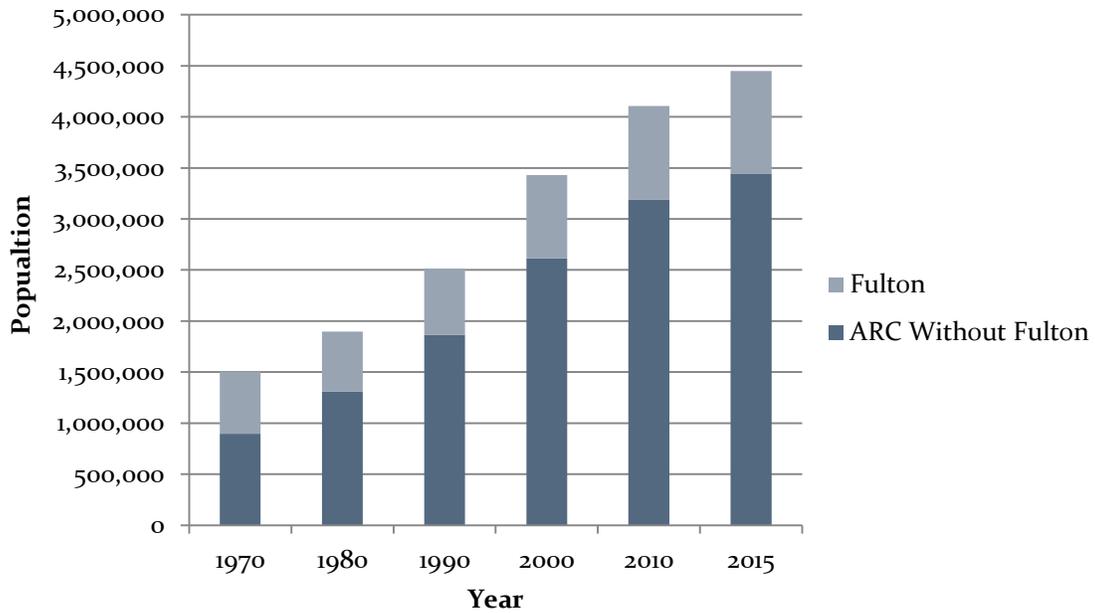


FIGURE 3 FULTON COUNTY POPULATION AS A SHARE OF THE TOTAL ARC CORE 10 COUNTY POPULATION

Age

Though Fulton County has a relatively young population typical of urban counties, the County’s population is aging in line with the nation’s aging trend. Between 2007 and 2014, the percent of County’s population 65 years of age and older increased by over 2 percentage points from 7.9% to 10.5%. The national growth in the 65 and older population is projected to continue at roughly the present rate up to 2030.<sup>2</sup>

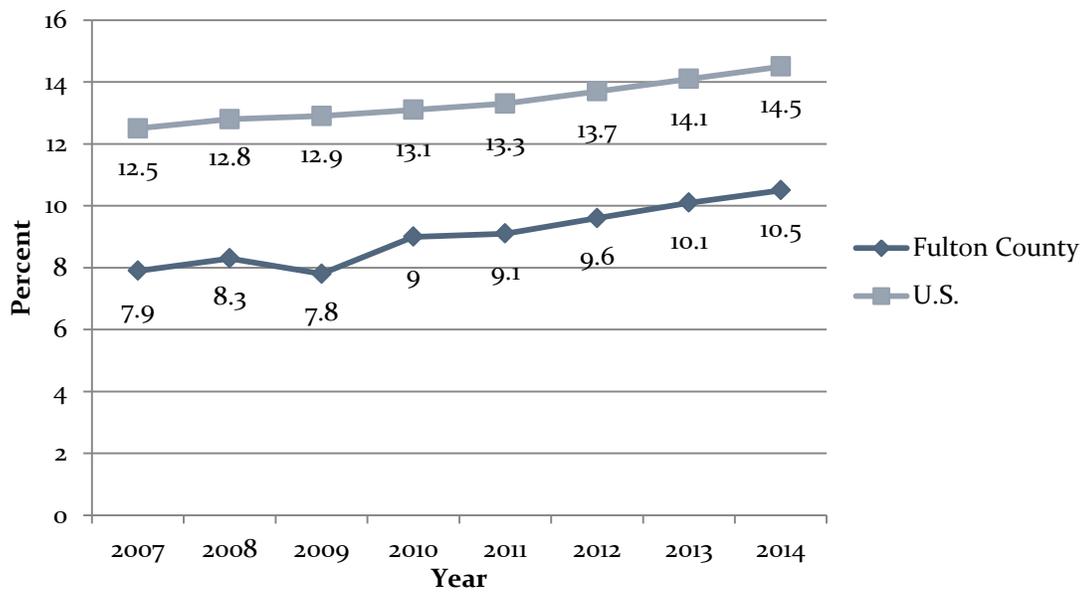


FIGURE 4 PERCENT OF POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Projected Future Growth of Older Population, [http://www.aoa.acl.gov/Aging\\_Statistics/future\\_growth/future\\_growth.aspx#state](http://www.aoa.acl.gov/Aging_Statistics/future_growth/future_growth.aspx#state).

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2007-2013.

The aging of the population can also be seen in a comparison of population pyramids for 2000 and 2013 (Figures 5 and 6). Though the population below age 20 has remained about the same, the younger, working age groups (20 to 44) have dropped between 2000 and 2013 from 43.4% to 39.0%. Conversely, the older working age groups (45-64 and 65+) have grown in proportion.

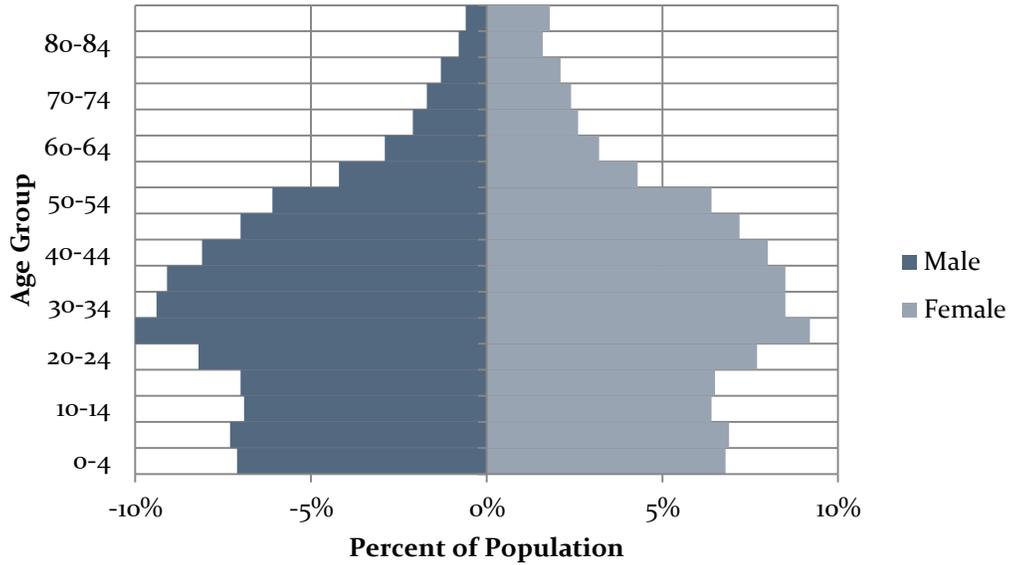


FIGURE 5 POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS BY SEX AND AGE, FULTON COUNTY, 2000

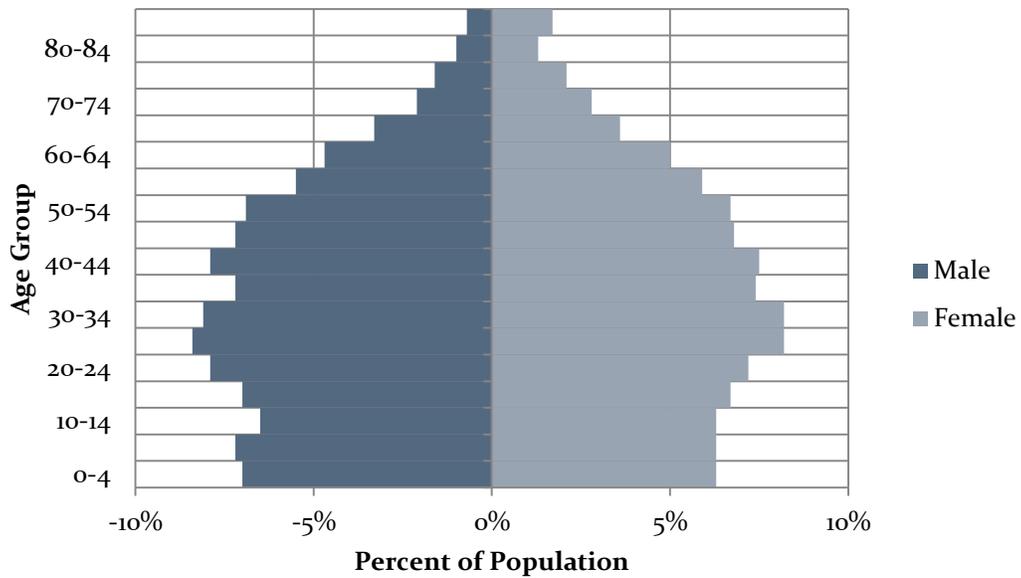
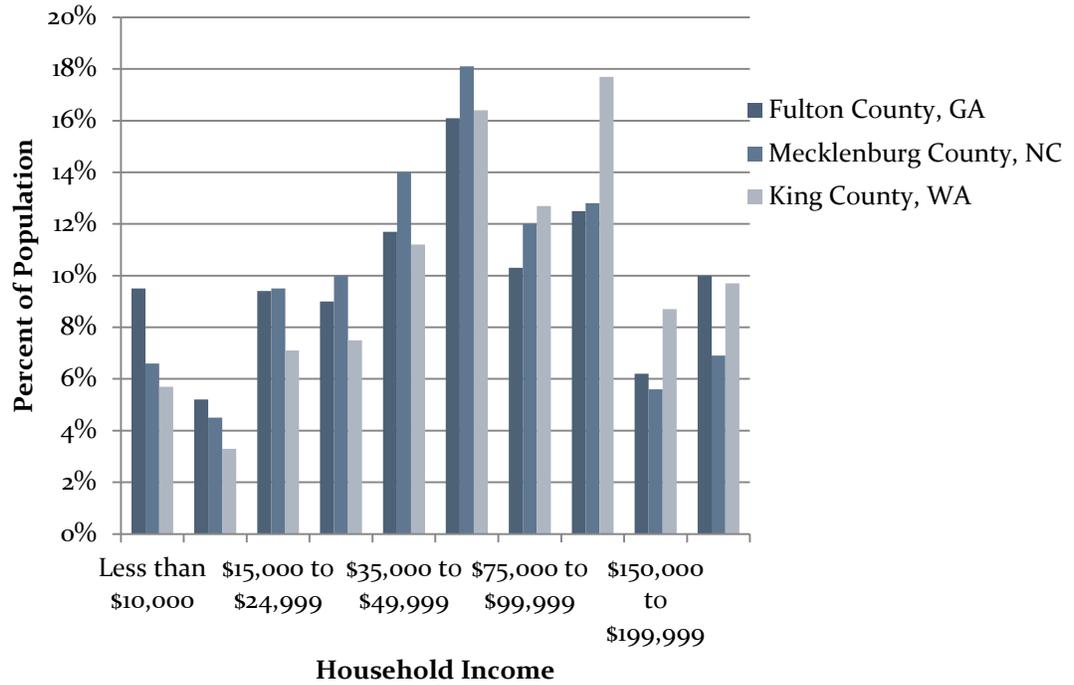


FIGURE 6 POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS BY SEX AND AGE, FULTON COUNTY, 2013

*Household Income*

Analysis of income distribution shows that Fulton County has considerably more residents in the lowest income brackets than the two counties used as a means of comparison—Mecklenburg County, NC and King County, WA. According to a report by the Brookings Institute in 2014<sup>4</sup>, Atlanta had the greatest income inequality among the nation’s 50 largest cities.



**FIGURE 7 COMPARISON OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN FULTON COUNTY AND URBAN COUNTIES OF SIMILAR SIZE, 2014<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> The Brookings Institute, <http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2014/02/cities-unequal-berube>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

*Race and Ethnicity*

The distribution of population by race and ethnicity for Fulton County is similar to the distribution for the ARC Core 10 counties as a whole. Fulton County has somewhat fewer Hispanic and white residents and more black residents, but racial/ethnic makeup for the County is not drastically different from that of the region as a whole.

When compared to individual counties in 2010, Fulton had a lower proportion of Hispanic residents (7.9%) than any of the Core 10, except for Fayette and Henry. Gwinnett had the highest proportion of Hispanics at 20.1%, and also had the largest absolute number of all ten counties.

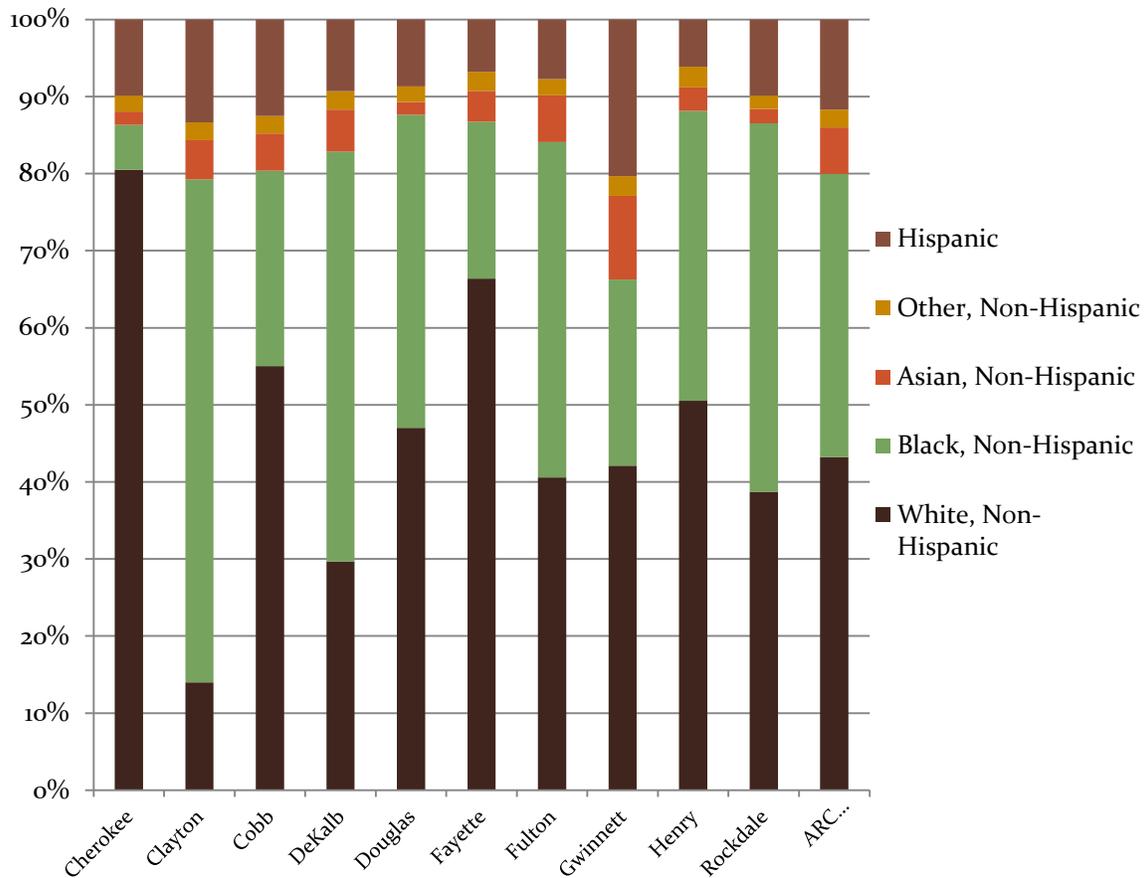


FIGURE 8 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY FOR ARC CORE 10 COUNTIES, 2014

*Racial Diversity*

Fulton County can be compared to other counties in terms of racial diversity using the Diversity Index<sup>6</sup>. According to the index, Fulton County is second only to Gwinnett County in terms of diversity and is tied with Rockdale and DeKalb counties (Figure 9).

It is important to note that measures of diversity are highly dependent on the geographic area over which diversity is being measured. For example, a county can have a highly diverse population even though the population *within* the county is highly segregated.

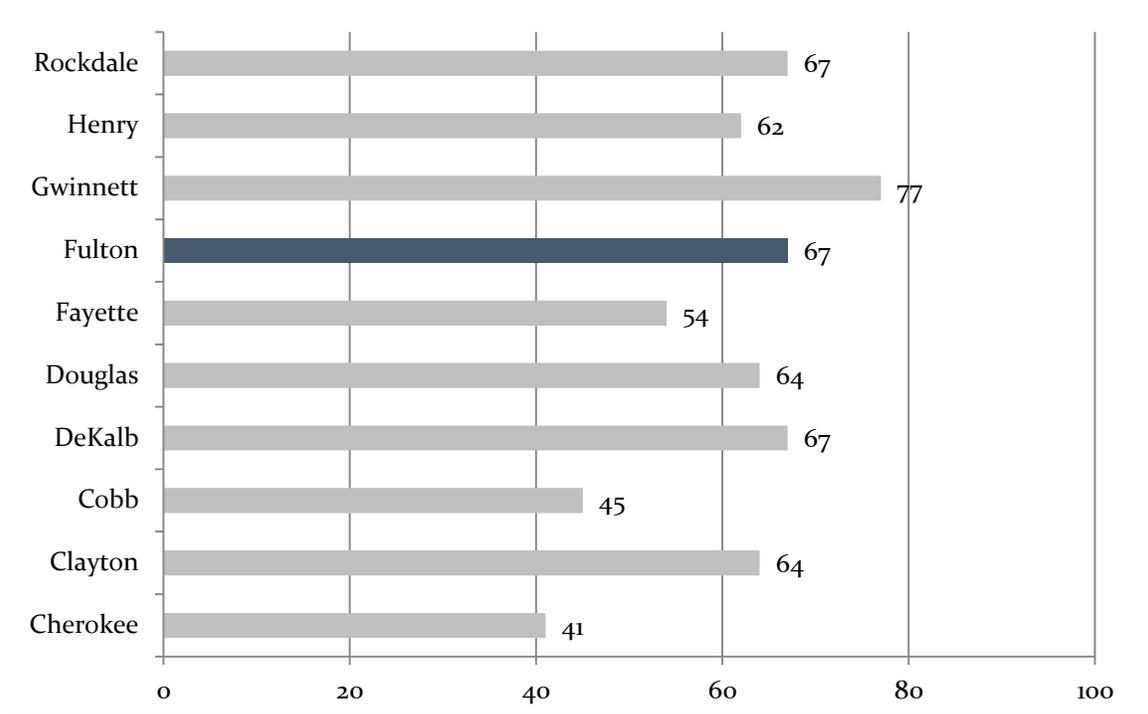


FIGURE 9 RACIAL DIVERSITY INDEX FOR ARCCORE 10 COUNTIES

<sup>6</sup> The Diversity Index represents the likelihood that two persons, chosen at random from the same area, belong to different race or ethnic groups.

## Economy

### *Economy Information Source*

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), an extension of the United States department of Labor, was a key source for information provided within the Economy section. The BLS has captured employment, labor, & wage related information dating back to the 1880s. The 2014 American Community Survey's 1 - Year Summary, also used to support data within the Population section, was also a key source of information.

Other sources include the Georgia Department of Labor which develops its own "Area Labor Profile" specifically for Fulton County. This profile includes labor force activity, population, industry mix, per capita, high school graduates and other important demographic information.

Lastly the Georgia Economic Forecasting Center was used for the most recent labor and economy figures. This publication is done on a quarterly basis and provides an analysis of Georgia's current economy, historical economic data for the last nine years, and the forecast for the next three years. This center is one of the few university-based forecasting centers to provide comprehensive analysis of the national economy on a quarterly basis. It is the only center to publish a quarterly forecast for Georgia and Atlanta.

### *Key Economic Indicators*

- In 2015, building permits issuances continued to rebound from precipitous drops during the recession. However, they did so just over ½-way to the 2006 issuance levels.
- In keeping with the national trend, the proportion of the metro area's job-holders 55 years and older is expected to continue increasing.
- The Atlanta metro region added 76,600 jobs between May 2015 and May 2016, the third-fastest growth rate among the nation's 12 largest metro areas.
- Metro Atlanta's unemployment is at around 7.2% and is on trend to decrease to 6.3% in 2015, and 5.7% in 2016.

### Residential Building Permits

Few measures accurately illustrate the Great Recession for local governments as clearly as the issuance of building permits for residential housing. Viewed annually, permits in Fulton County dropped precipitously in 2007 and hit bottom in 2010. In 2013, issuances rebounded only half way to 2006 levels based on total construction costs. The permit issuances have continued to grow throughout 2015 to pre-2008 levels.

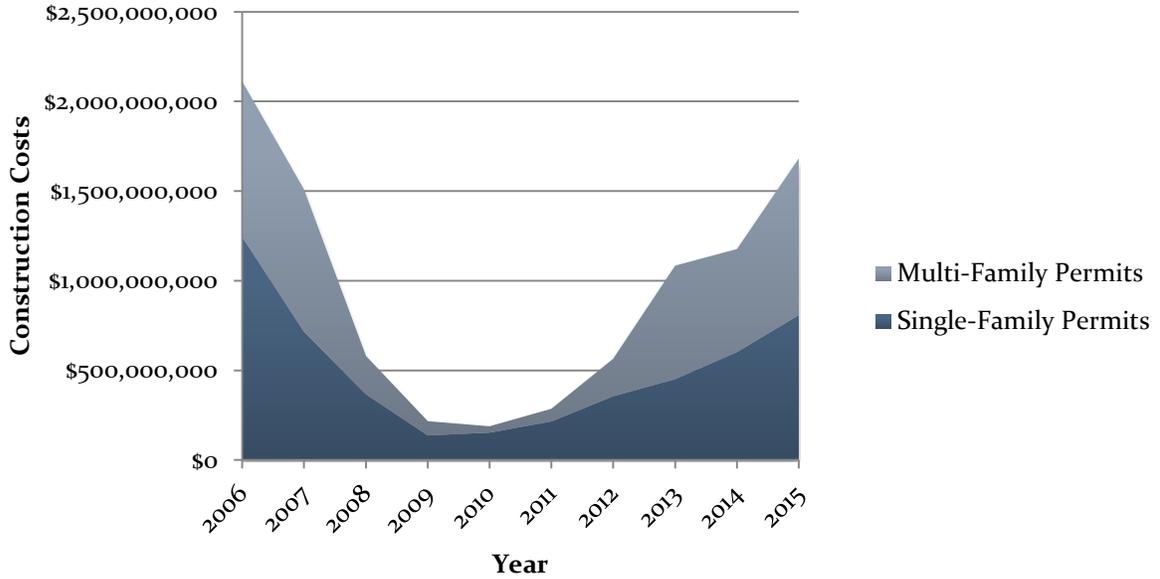


FIGURE 10 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ISSUED IN FULTON COUNTY BY COSTS, 2006 TO 2015

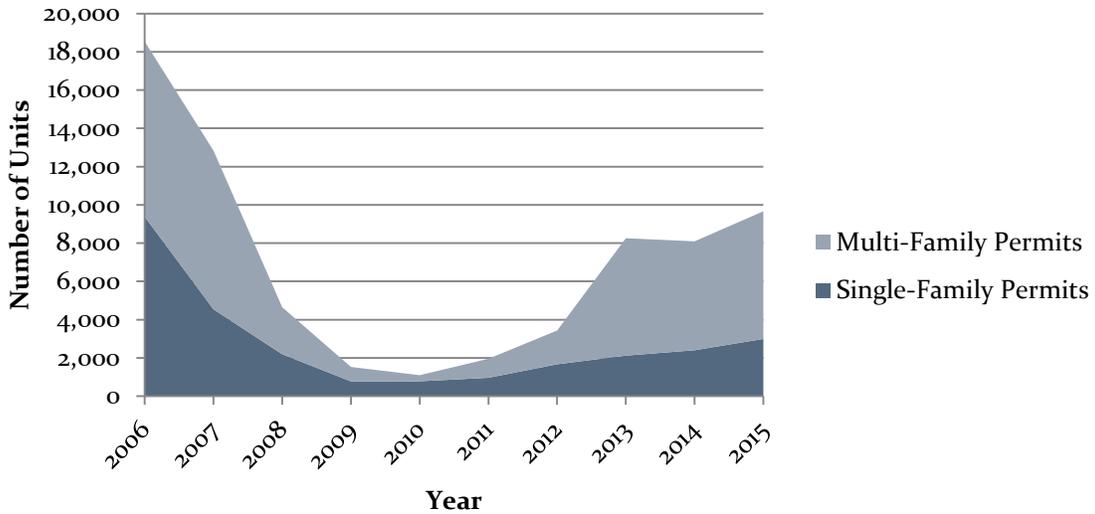


FIGURE 11 FULTON COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PERMITS BY NUMBER OF UNITS, 2006 TO 2015

*Jobs and Employment*

The unemployment rate for the 25-34 year old demographic age group may be attributable to the fact that the 55-64 year old population has experienced a steady increase of jobs held since the year 2000. This age group is working longer, and since a portion of this demographic has been in the workforce for a while, their wages tend to be higher thus increasing their economic strength.

Notably, while the 65+ year old demographic of workers has also experienced a steady increase of jobs held, it does not increase at the same rate of the 55-64 year old demographic of workers cohort. The graphic below demonstrates (1) the Atlanta Region is aging, and (2) workers in the 65+ year old and 55-64 year old demographics are staying in the workforce past traditional retirement age.

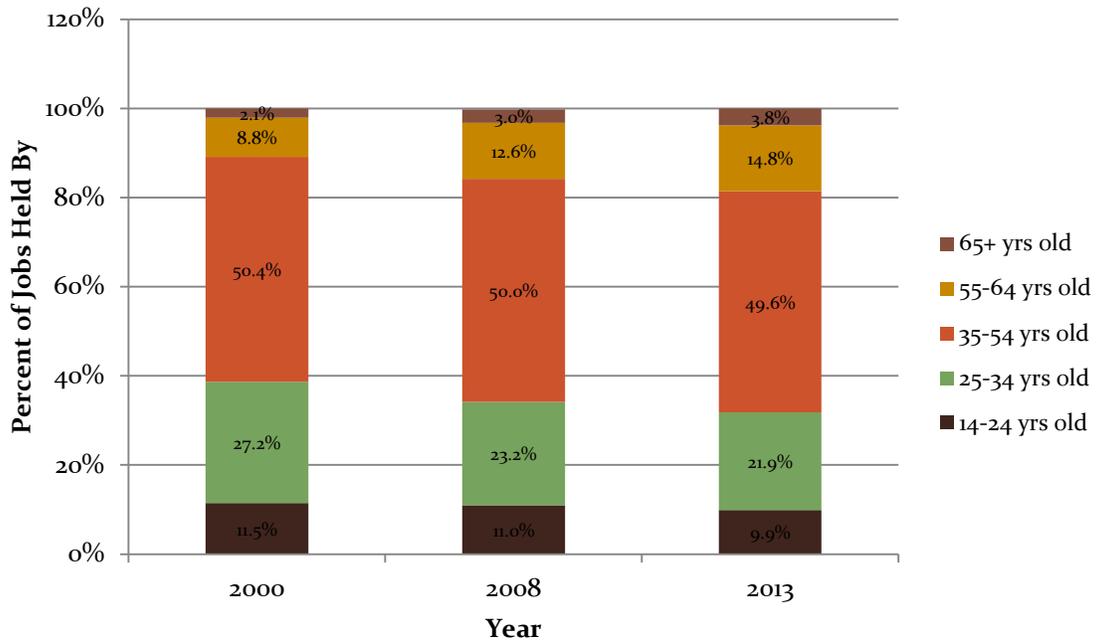


FIGURE 12 PERCENTAGE OF JOBS HELD BY AGE GROUPS.

According to the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, during recessions, metro Atlanta lags the nation in employment growth and it takes longer for the job market to recover locally when compared to the national recovery. But once it recovers, it really takes off. Metro Atlanta has outpaced the nation in year-over-year job change (percent change) each month since March of 2012. The chart below shows the top three sectors in the Ten County Metro-Area. The colors in the chart represent the job segment. For examples, Retail is white, Education is dark blue and Healthcare is aquamarine.

<b>Characteristics of Job Markets by County, 2013</b>				
		<b>Largest Sector</b>	<b>Second Largest</b>	<b>Third Largest Sector</b>
<b>Cherokee</b>		Retail	Education	Food/Accommodation
<b>Clayton</b>		Trans./Warehousing	Retail	Education
<b>Cobb</b>		Retail	Healthcare	Professional/Technical
<b>DeKalb</b>		Healthcare	Education	Retail
<b>Douglas</b>		Retail	Education	Healthcare
<b>Fayette</b>		Retail	Healthcare	Education
<b>Fulton</b>		Professional/Technical	Healthcare	Admin/Waste Mgt.
<b>Gwinnett</b>		Retail	Wholesale Trade	Education
<b>Henry</b>		Retail	Education	Healthcare
<b>Rockdale</b>		Retail	Manufacturing	Healthcare
<b>10-County Region</b>		Retail	Healthcare	Professional/Technical

*Job Growth*

Metro Atlanta's employment grew by 76,600 between May 2015 and May 2016, an increase of 3.0%, ranking it third behind Dallas and Phoenix among the 12 largest metro areas in the nation. In the Atlanta metropolitan area, the trade, transportation, and utilities industry had the largest employment gain from May 2015 to May 2016, up 20,300 or 3.5 percent.

Metro Atlanta's unemployment remained around 7.2% for 2014 while projections indicate this number will fall to 6.3% in 2015. Moving forward the unemployment forecast will decrease steadily to 5.7% in 2016 and decrease again in 2017 falling to 5.3%.

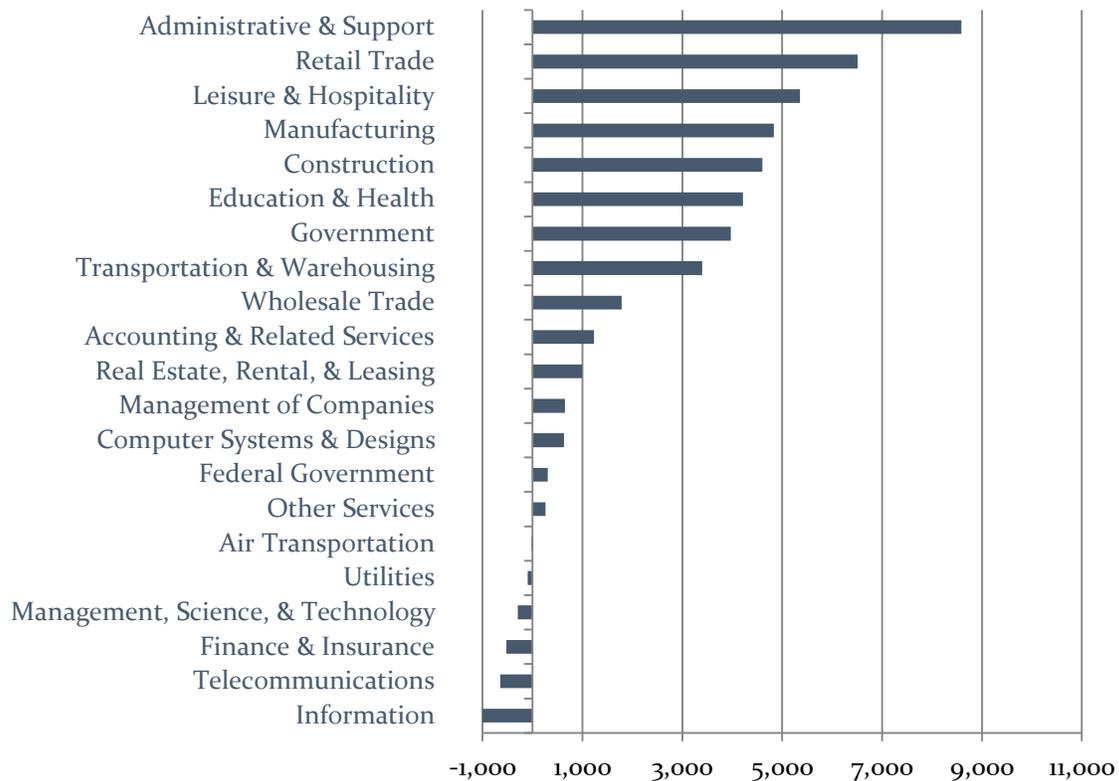


FIGURE 12 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF JOBS IN METRO ATLANTA BY NAICS CATEGORY JAN-JUN 2016

*Taxation*

Over the last five fiscal years, Fulton County has fallen near the middle among the five largest metro counties in terms of millage rate. However, it should be noted that millage rates are calculated somewhat differently for different counties as described below, making direct comparisons difficult.

- Fulton County FY16 rate is 10.5 mills.
- Gwinnett County, Cobb County, and DeKalb County FY14 rates reflect the millage adopted. So, rates for FY15 are not unknown – different FY cycles.
- DeKalb County’s millage includes the rate for Hospital and General Funds.
- Fulton County generally funds its capital budget out of the same millage for General Fund, while Gwinnett and Cobb Counties have a dedicated Special Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) for their capital activities.
- Gwinnett County changed the composition of its General Fund millage rate in FY2013 by transferring some of its previous General Fund expenditures into newly created tax districts along with applicable millage rate.
- Cobb County rate excludes .33 mill for County Bond and 3.06 for Fire.

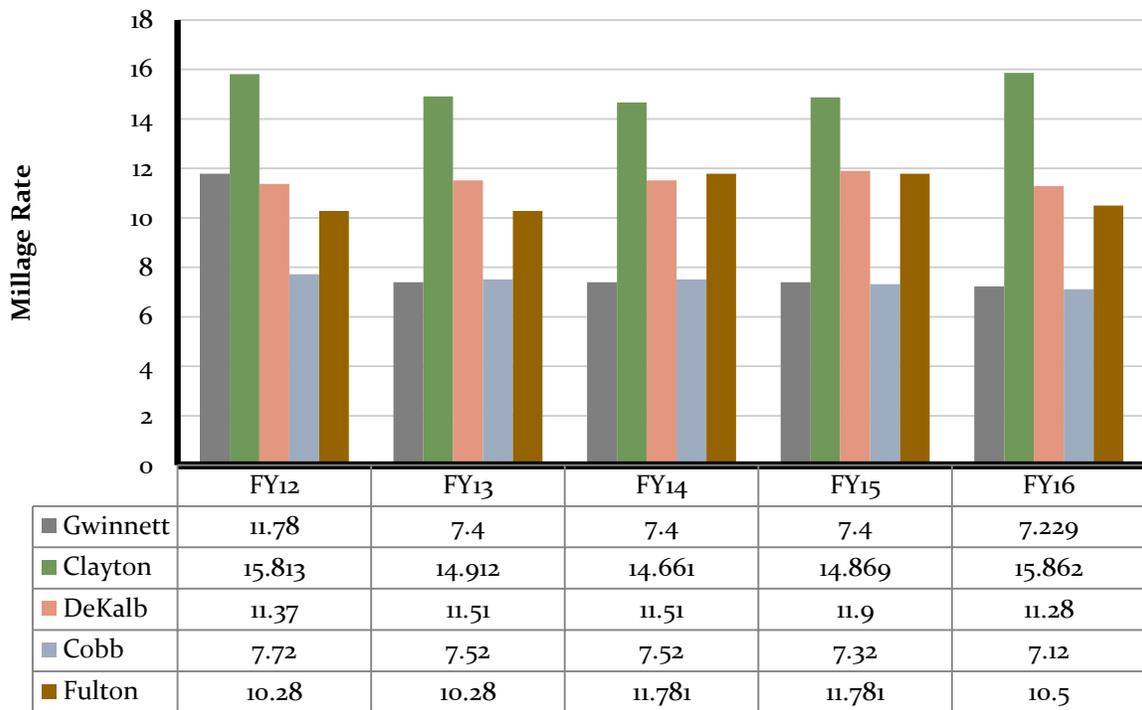


FIGURE 13 MILLAGE RATES FOR THE FIVE LARGEST ATLANTA METRO COUNTIES, 2011 TO 2015

## Public Health

The primary source of data on public health was the Georgia Department of Public Health's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), which contains mortality and morbidity data at the county level by cause and a number of demographic variables. Most data are available for the years 1999 to 2014.

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was also used where comparisons with the U.S. population were used as with causes of death. The CDC data was extracted using CDC WONDER, an online data query system. Selected facts regarding diseases and health conditions among Fulton County residents were taken from *The State of Health in Fulton County*. This publication is produced by the Fulton County Department of Health & Human Services, and served as a general guide to understanding the major health concerns for County health officials. Additional sources include the U.S. Census Bureau, the Population Health Institute and the Atlanta Regional Commission.

It should be noted that all information on public health is reported at the county level. In addition, causes of death, the prevalence of diseases and other health conditions can and do vary widely within Fulton County. Accordingly, County-level data often mask disparities that exist within the County.

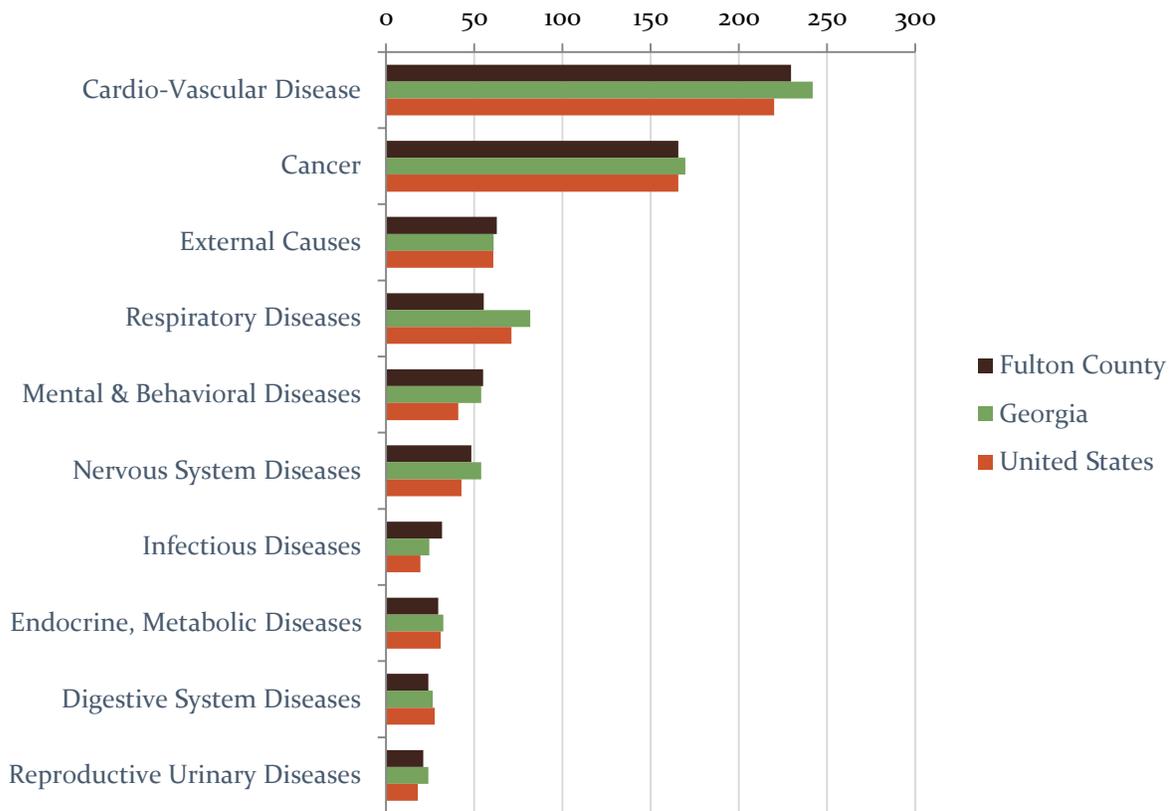
### *Key Public Health Indicators*

- Consistent with national patterns, cardiovascular diseases and cancer are the leading causes of death in Fulton County.
- Fulton diverges from the State and US in having a relatively low rate of death from respiratory diseases but a relatively high rate for infectious diseases.
- Fulton has some of the highest rates of HIV and Syphilis in the country.
- The teen birth rate is on the decline, falling from 74.3 in 1994 to 20.1 in 2015, though the rate for white teens has increased over the last 3 years.
- Fulton's overall health rating ranks it midway between the ARC Core 10 Counties, with Fayette enjoying the most impressive ranking and Clayton being the most deficient.
- The overall rate of obesity in Fulton is lower than that for the State.

*Causes of Death*

Overview: Causes of Death

The most recent data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that the major causes of death in Fulton County generally match the national pattern when measured in terms of broad classifications (ICD-10 chapters). Cardio-vascular diseases and cancers are by far the two most common causes of death. However, whereas respiratory diseases rank third both nationally and in the state of Georgia, in Fulton County the mortality rate from respiratory diseases was comparatively small, ranking fourth below external causes, which include motor vehicle accidents and accidental falls. The rate of death from infectious diseases was relatively high in Fulton County, ranking 7<sup>th</sup> compared to 9<sup>th</sup> for the state and nation.



**FIGURE 12 AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES: 2014 TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH BY ICD CHAPTER.<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>7</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File.

### Cardiovascular Disease

Death rates from cardiovascular disease have been declining over the years. However, cardiovascular disease is still responsible for 1 out of 3 deaths in Fulton County.

In 2013, 904 men and 897 women died from cardiovascular disease in the County. The rate of death from cardiovascular disease for black, Fulton County residents has approximately matched that of black Georgia residents since 1994. However, the rate for white Fulton County residents is significantly lower than that of white Georgia residents, and both are lower than for black residents. The Fulton County death rate for both black and white residents fell by more than 10% in 2014 while the Georgia resident's death rate fell by 1% for white residents and 2% for black residents.

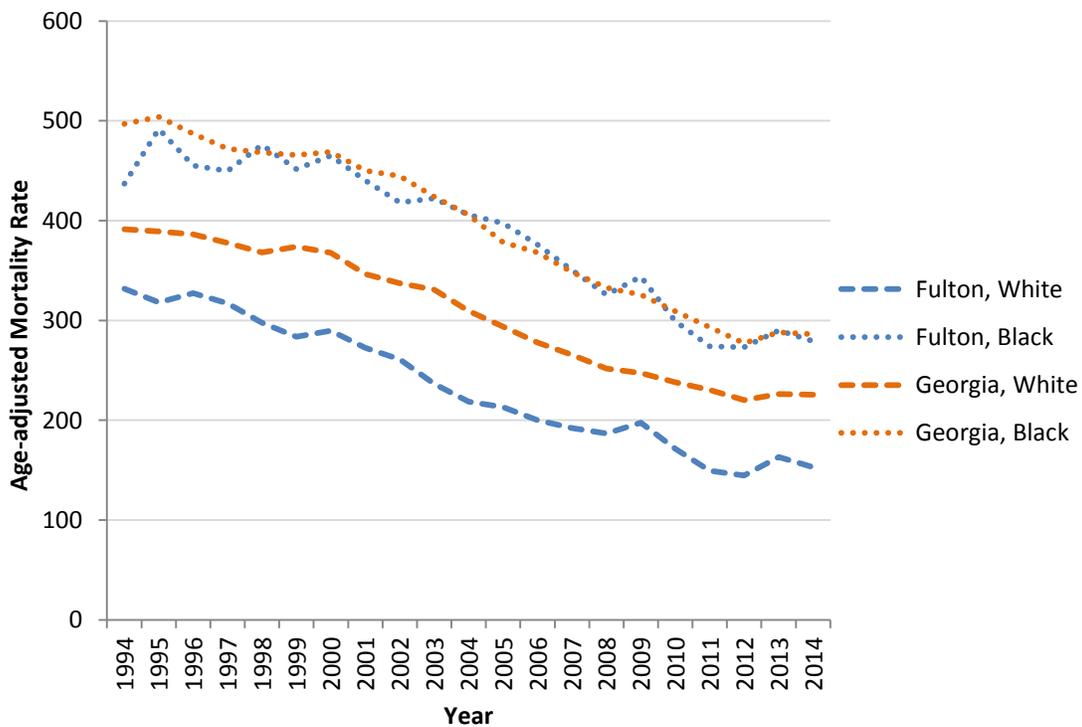
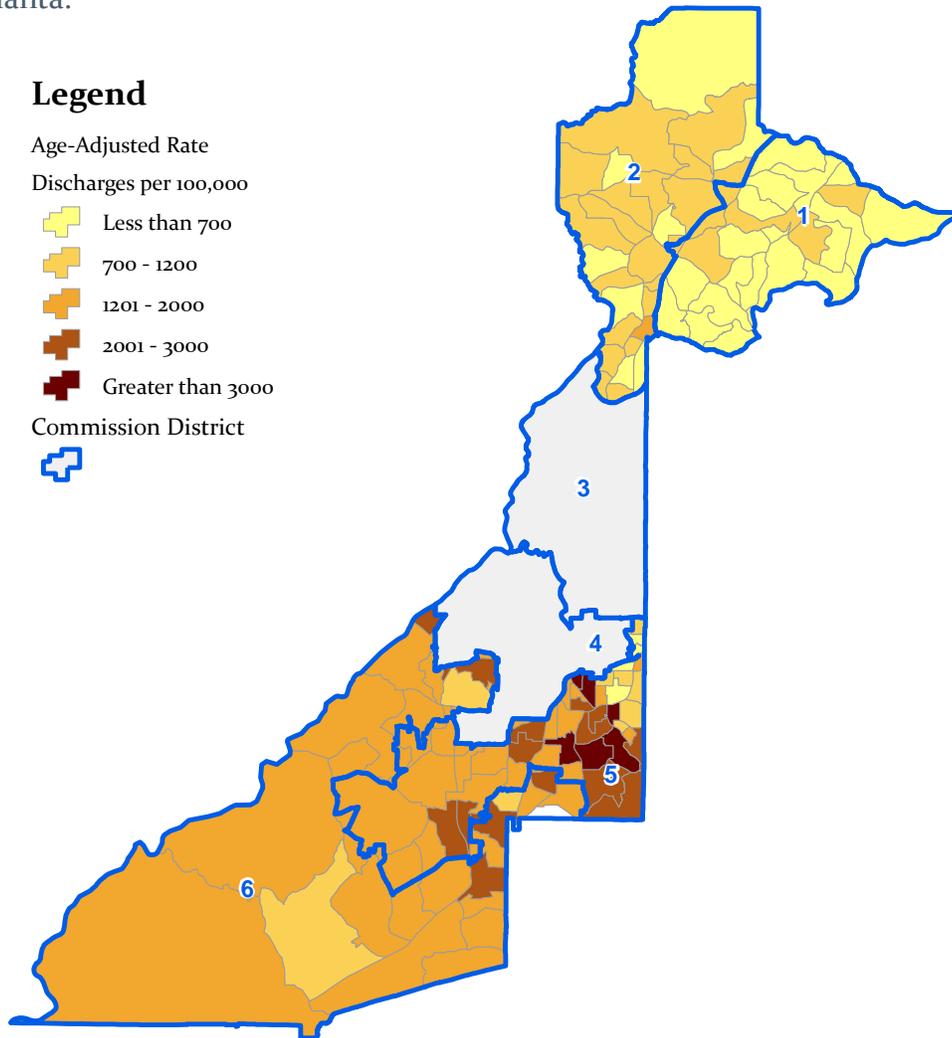


FIGURE 14 AGE-ADJUSTED MOTALITY RATES FOR MAJOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES BY RACE, FULTON COUNTY AND GEORGIA, 1994 TO 2014

Cardiovascular Disease: Differences within the County

The prevalence of major cardiovascular disease varies significantly within Fulton County. The map below shows the age-adjusted de-duplicated hospital discharge rates<sup>8</sup> for each census tract in Fulton County for the year 2014. The map reflects the higher rates of disease among the predominately black populations in the south and also the higher rates among the low-income populations of south and west Atlanta.



**FIGURE 15 AGE-ADJUSTED DE-DUPLICATED HOSPITAL DISCHARGE RATE FOR MAJOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, 2014**

<sup>8</sup> Hospital discharge rates were used to estimate the prevalence of disease by census tract. Discharge counts are de-duplicated to eliminate counting individuals more than once. Age-adjustments to the rates are made in order to remove the effects of differing age distributions among census tracts. The estimated age-specific population of Fulton County according to the 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Summary was used as the population standard in calculating the age-adjusted rates. De-duplicated hospital discharge counts by census tract were extracted from the Georgia Department of Public Health OASIS.

## Lung Cancer

Lung cancer (including cancer of the bronchus and trachea) remains the leading cause of death among all types of cancer in Fulton County. Notably, however, the CDC reports that the incidence of lung cancer and mortality rates dropped significantly between 2001 and 2010 for whites, black and Hispanics and for men and women<sup>9</sup>. Figure 14 shows the age-adjusted death rates from the five leading types of cancer in Fulton County from 2000 to 2014.

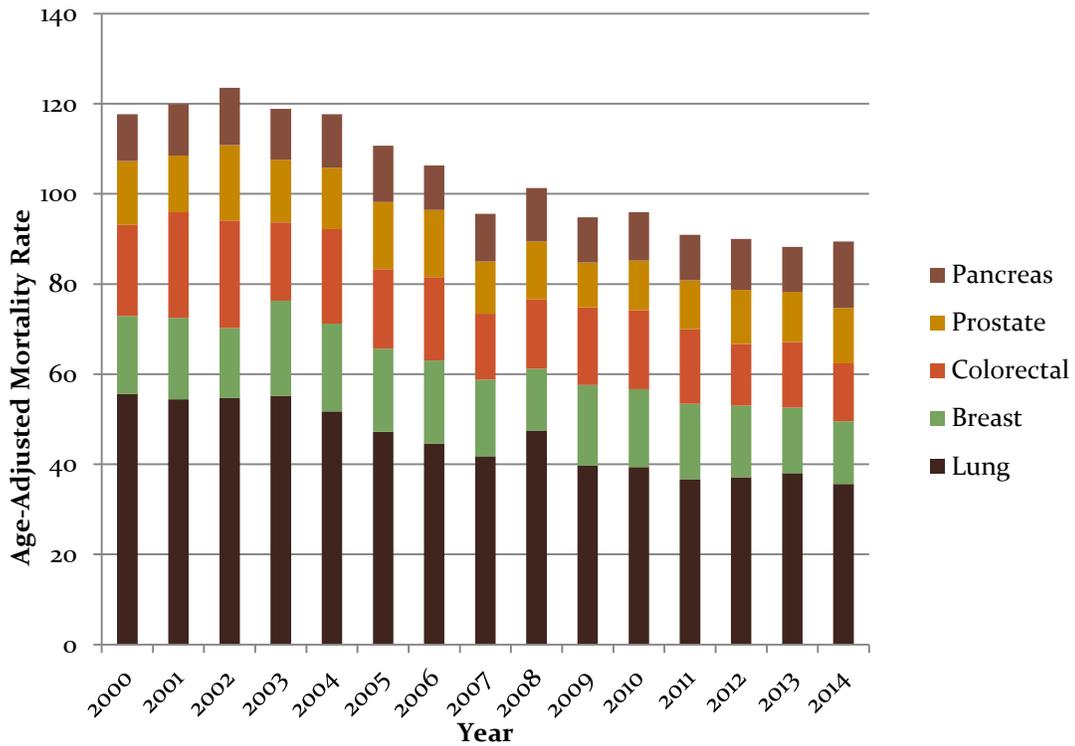


FIGURE 16 MORTALITY RATES FOR THE LEADING CAUSES OF CANCER DEATH: FULTON COUNTY, 2000 TO 2014

<sup>9</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Lung Cancer Trends, <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/statistics/trends.htm>

Cancer: Differences within the County

The prevalence of all cancers varies significantly within Fulton County. The map below shows the age-adjusted de-duplicated hospital discharge rates<sup>10</sup> for each census tract in Fulton County for the years 2010 through 2014. The map indicates somewhat higher rates of cancer among the predominately black populations in the south and also the higher rates among the low-income populations of south and west Atlanta. The map also shows considerable variation in rates among tracts in the northern part of the county. (Note: Census tracts with no color had insufficient data for calculating reliable rates.)

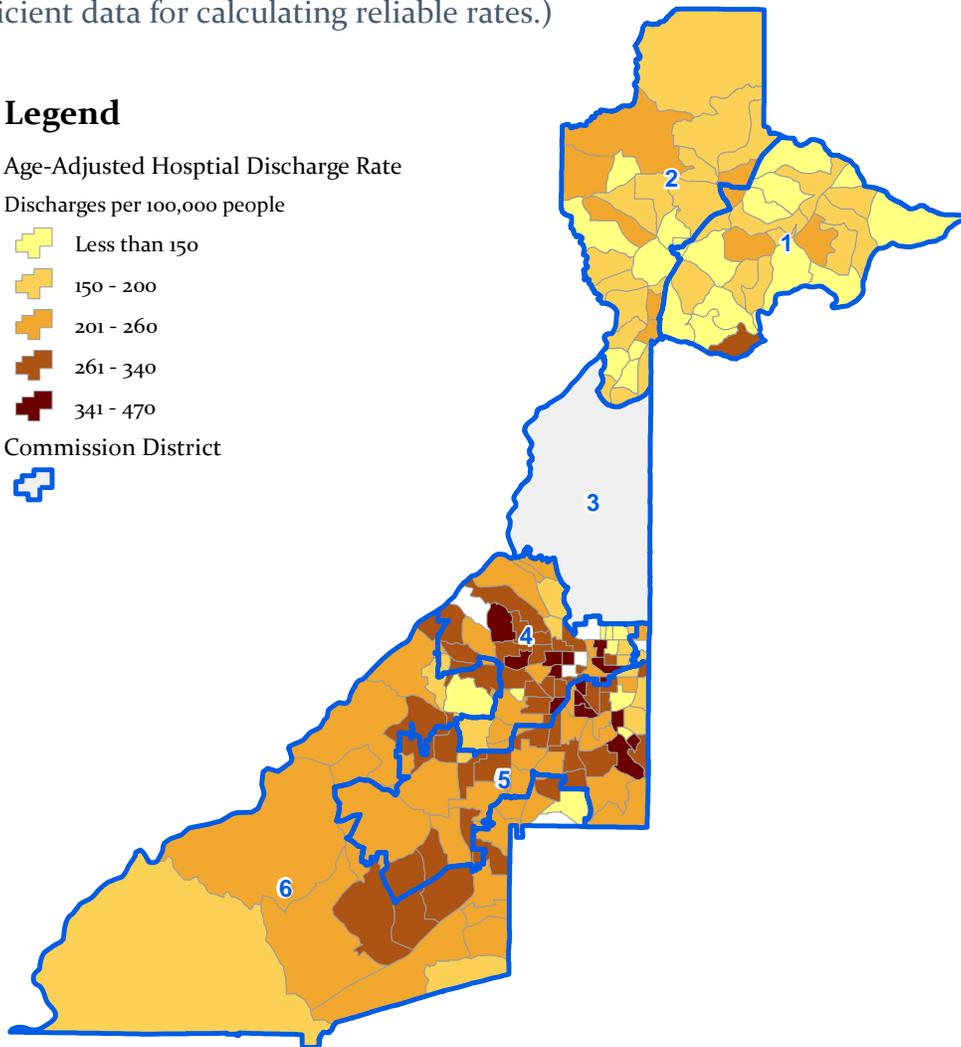
**Legend**

Age-Adjusted Hospital Discharge Rate

Discharges per 100,000 people

-  Less than 150
-  150 - 200
-  201 - 260
-  261 - 340
-  341 - 470

Commission District



**FIGURE 2 AGE-ADJUSTED DE-DUPLICATED HOSPITAL DISCHARGE RATE FOR ALL CANCERS, 2010 - 2014**

<sup>10</sup> See footnote on page .

Diabetes

Diabetes is a leading cause of kidney failure, heart disease and stroke. Death rates due to diabetes have been generally declining in Fulton County over the years. However, it is important to note that recorded death rates due to diabetes do not reflect the true impact of the disease, because often another cause is listed as the immediate cause of death. Although the death rate for diabetes is in decline, the number of diabetes cases is increasing. Accordingly, the falling death rate may be due to better diagnosis and control of the disease rather than a decline in its incidence. 2014 showed a significant drop in deaths from diabetes.

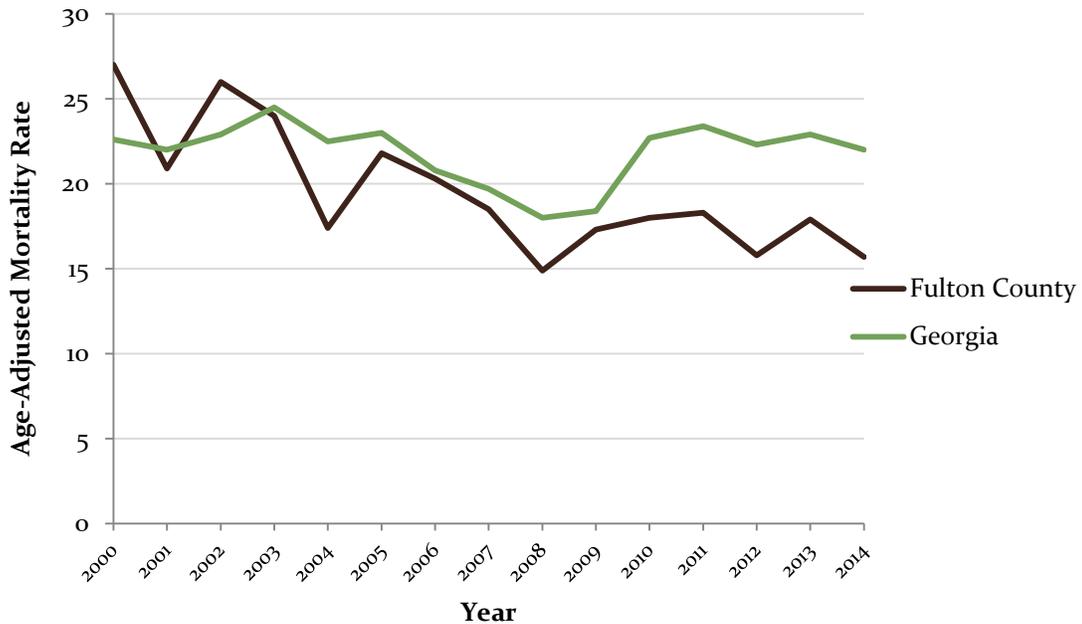


FIGURE 17 MORTALITY RATES FOR DIABETES IN FULTON COUNTY, 2000 TO 2014

*Sexually Transmitted Diseases*

According to a report from the Fulton County Department of Health and Wellness<sup>11</sup>, Fulton County has some of the highest rates of HIV and syphilis in the country. The syphilis rate for Fulton County was 37.2 cases per 100,000 in 2013 and has average a rate of 35.3 since 2000. This compares to the state’s rate of 9.8 in 2013 and average of 7.7 since 2000. Figure 15 shows the rate of the County and state from 2000 to 2014.<sup>12</sup> The CDC notes that syphilis rates are rising particularly among men and in Georgia, the rate among blacks is 7.8 times that of whites, and the rate among Hispanics is 1.5 times that of whites. The Atlanta area is third in the nation in syphilis infection behind New Orleans and Miami. Georgia is not among the top ten states for fentanyl/heroin deaths, but like the rest of the nation, those deaths have risen dramatically.

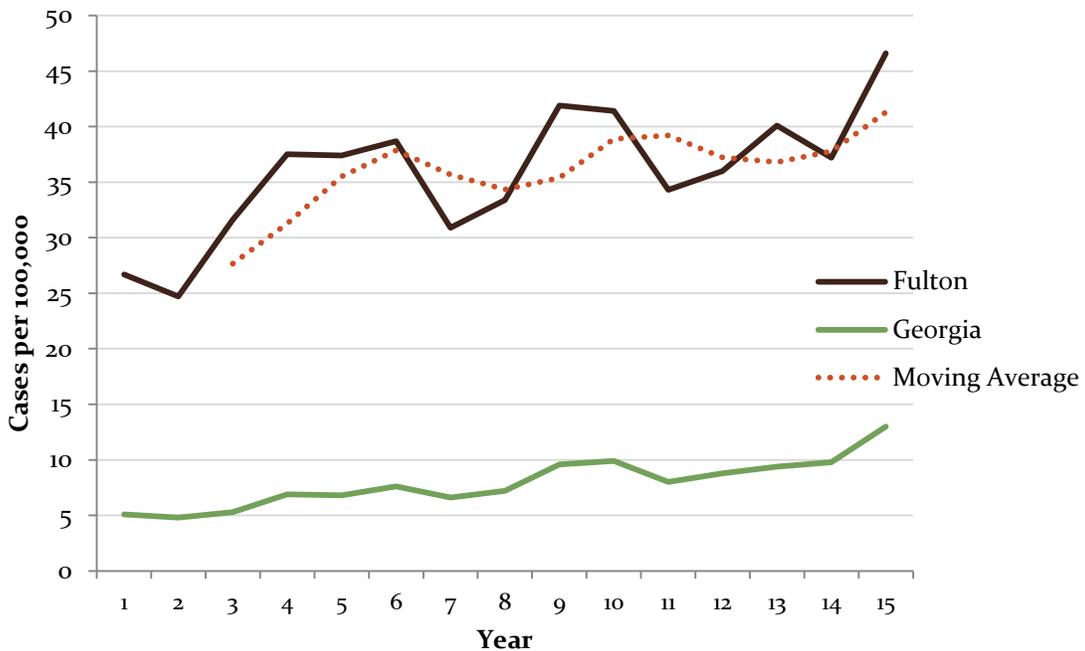


FIGURE 18 RATES SYPHILIS AS CASES PER 100,000, FULTON COUNTY AND GEORGIA, 2000 TO 2014

<sup>11</sup> Status of Health in Fulton County

<sup>12</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, OASIS, <https://oasis.state.ga.us/>

*Teen Pregnancy*

According to the CDC, the live birth rate among U.S. teens reached a record low of 24.2 per 1,000 women in 2014. Similarly, the birth rate for teens in Fulton County was 20.1 in 2012 after falling from 74.3 in 1994. The decline can be seen for white, black and Hispanic women with the rate for Hispanic women rising up to 2003 but then falling dramatically thereafter. The rates for black and Hispanic teens have dropped by about 65% since 2006. Birth rates among white teens, while still relatively low, have risen over the last three years.

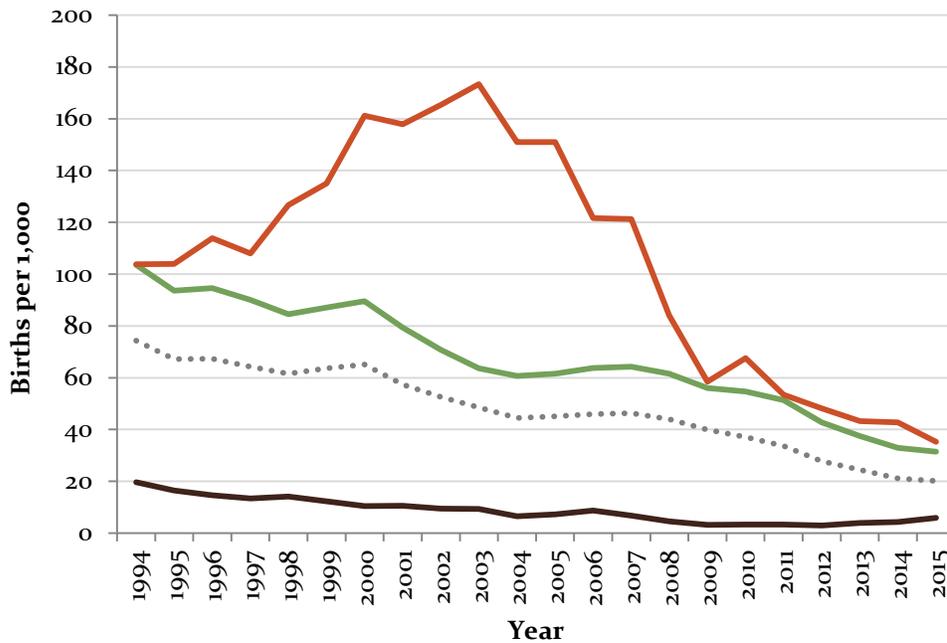


FIGURE 19 BIRTH RATE FOR TEENS, 15 TO 19 YEARS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FULTON COUNTY, 1994 TO 2015<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, OASIS, <https://oasis.state.ga.us>

While reasons for the declines are not clear, teens may be less sexually active, and more of those who are sexually active may be using birth control than in previous years. The decline in teen pregnancy is good news for a number of reasons. According to the CDC<sup>14</sup>:

- “In 2011, teen pregnancy and childbirth accounted for at least \$9.4 billion in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.
- Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.
- The children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.”

### *Obesity*

Obesity is a condition in which a person has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of over 30. In comparison, a person with a BMI between 25 and 30 is classified as Overweight. Obesity is a public health issue because of the high percentage of Americans who are obese, and because of the health conditions that have been shown to be related to obesity—heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and some cancers.

Obesity also takes an economic toll. According to the CDC, the estimated annual cost of obesity in the U.S. is \$147 billion in 2008 U.S. dollars and the medical costs for people who are obese is \$1,429 higher than those of normal weight.<sup>15</sup>

The prevalence of obesity varies by race and sex but the differences are striking between the white and black populations. In Fulton County, for the years 2006 to 2010, an estimated 35% of black residents were obese while an estimated 13% of white residents were obese. The rate of obesity was somewhat higher for women than for men. Overall, the rate of obesity was lower in Fulton County than for the entire state.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Reproductive Health: Teen Pregnancy, <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/>

<sup>15</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Overweight and Obesity, <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/index.html>

<sup>16</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, OASIS, <https://oasis.state.ga.us>

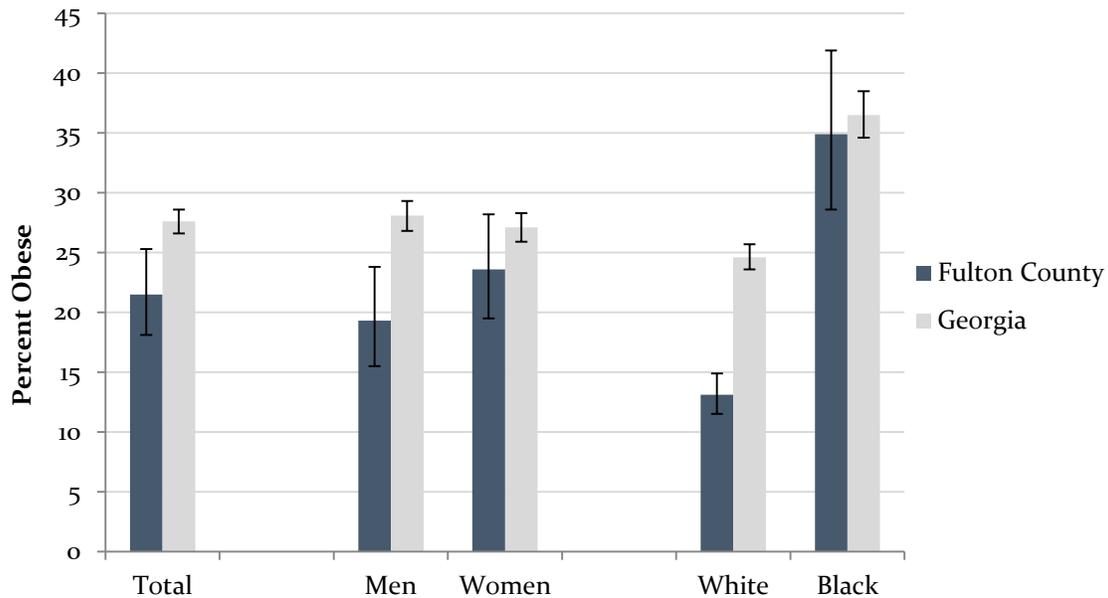


FIGURE 20 OBESITY RATES FOR FULTON COUNTY AND GEORGIA BY SEX AND RACE, 2006 TO 2010

### County Health Rankings

The annual *County Health Rankings*<sup>17</sup> measure vital health factors, including high school graduation rates, obesity, smoking, unemployment, access to healthy foods, the quality of air and water, income, and teen births in nearly every county in America. The figure below shows the rankings for the ARC Core 10 counties. Counties are ranked in order among all 159 counties of the state. A higher ranking (lower number) indicates a better health score.

Of the ARC Core 10 Counties, Fayette County enjoys the most favorable Health Ranking scores with scores of 5 or less in all but one measured area (Physical Environment). Fulton’s Health Ranking scores fall just about in the center of the ten compared counties. While Fulton is surpassed by Fayette, Cobb, Cherokee and Gwinnett Counties, it is trailed by Clayton, DeKalb, Douglas, Henry and Rockdale Counties. Fulton received the highest Health Ranking scores in the areas of “Health Behaviors” and “Clinical Care,” and had no scores in any category that reached the “red” threat level except for Physical Environment.

<sup>17</sup> County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2016), Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

	Cherokee	Clayton	Cobb	DeKalb	Douglas	Fayette	Fulton	Gwinnett	Henry	Rockdale
<b>Health Outcomes</b>	6	61	7	30	36	3	25	5	20	35
<b>Length of Life</b>	7	31	6	19	27	5	21	3	24	29
<b>Quality of Life</b>	4	105	12	53	58	3	33	11	26	55
<b>Health Factors</b>	6	148	7	29	45	2	22	11	13	48
<b>Health Behaviors</b>	4	132	3	15	60	2	9	8	17	53
<b>Clinical Care</b>	32	129	29	9	76	1	6	55	16	53
<b>Social &amp; Economic</b>	5	136	8	71	34	3	49	17	21	48
<b>Physical Environment</b>	150	159	103	106	149	135	140	129	109	144

FIGURE 21 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS FOR ARC CORE 10 COUNTIES, 2016

## Public Safety

### *Public Safety Information Source*

The primary source for information on the incidence of crime was the Crime Statistics website (<http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats>) provided by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). Crimes are reported by the GBI as counts. However, for the purpose of comparing with other counties, rates were calculated by dividing the crime count by the county population and multiplying by 100,000 to get the number of crimes per 100,000 people.

Information on incarceration came from the University of Georgia's GeorgiaStats website at <http://georgiastats.uga.edu>.

### *Key Public Safety Indicators*

- Violent and property crime rates are highest in Atlanta and jurisdictions to the immediate south.
- The rates of incidences of rape, robbery and assault have declined over the last decade.
- Fulton surpasses all other counties in the ARC Core 10 in instances of Part 1 (serious) crimes, with Fayette County enjoying the lowest incidents rates.

### *Violent Crimes*

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program includes the categories of murder, rape, aggravated assault and robbery as Part 1 violent crimes<sup>18</sup>. In Fulton County, the number of murders has remained fairly steady with an average of 145 murders per year being committed between 2000 and 2014. Rape on the other hand has seen a

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<sup>18</sup> Part 1 crimes are serious crimes falling into one of two categories: Violent=Aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, and robbery, and Property Crimes = arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft are classified as property crimes.

decline over the same period, averaging 370 per year over the first half of the period and 253 over the second half.<sup>19</sup>

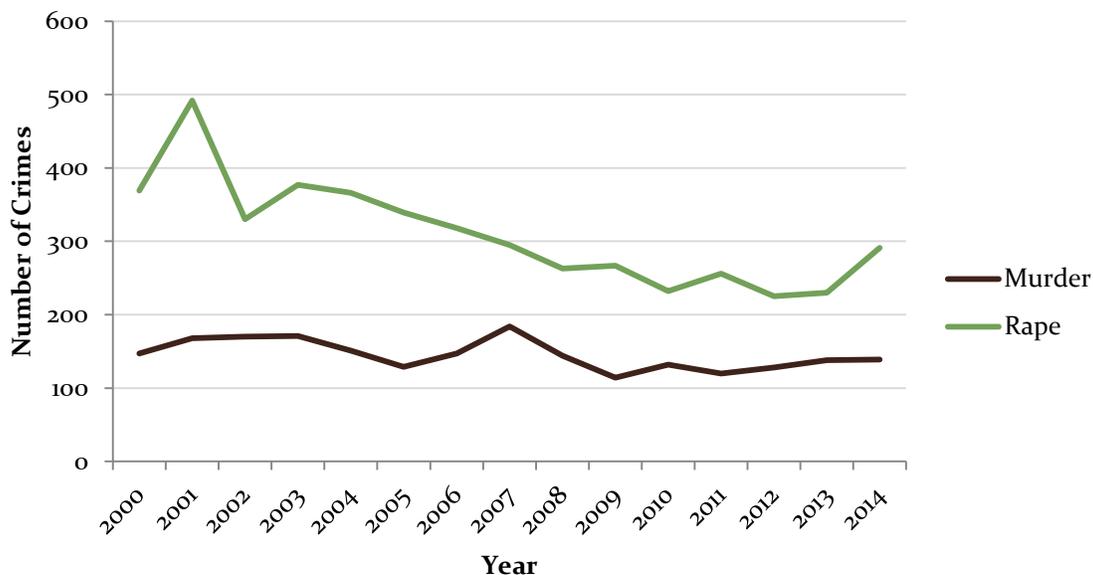


FIGURE 22 NUMBER OF MURDERS AND RAPES REPORTED IN FULTON COUNTY, 2000 TO 2014

Both aggravated assault and robbery show somewhat of a decline since 2000, though the downward trend is more pronounced for assault. Both types of crime, but robbery in particular, increased temporarily between 2006 and 2008 before continuing a general decline.

<sup>19</sup> Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics, <http://services.georgia.gov/gbi/crimestats/viewCrimeStatReport.do>

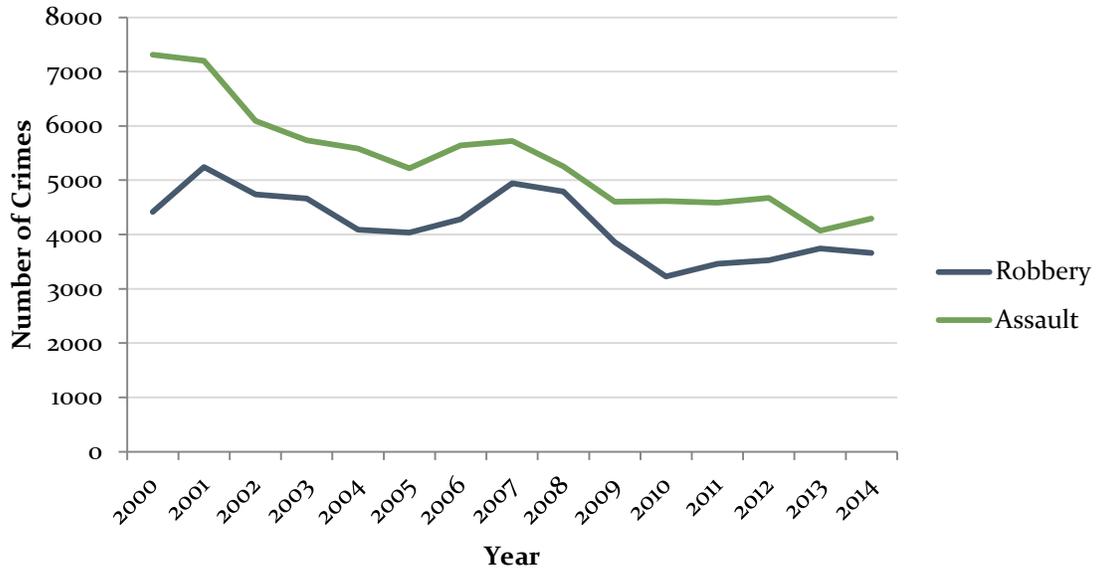


FIGURE 23 NUMBER OF ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN FULTON COUNTY, 2000 TO 2013

The rate of violent crimes for the County as a whole masks the considerable variations between different parts of the county. In general, the highest rates of violent crime occur in Atlanta and cities just to its south, while the cities to the extreme south and north of Atlanta experience the lowest rates of violent crime.

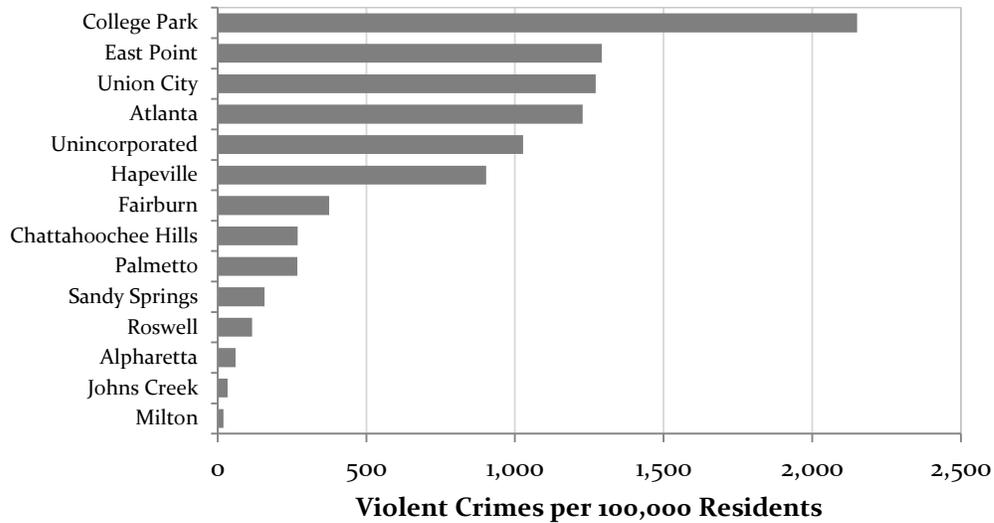


FIGURE 24 RATES OF VIOLENT CRIME BY FULTON COUNTY JURISDICTION, 2014

*Property Crime*

Part 1 property crimes include burglary, larceny and vehicle theft. All three have remained relatively constant since 2000, with the exception of 2008, during which there were noticeable spikes in both burglary and larceny.

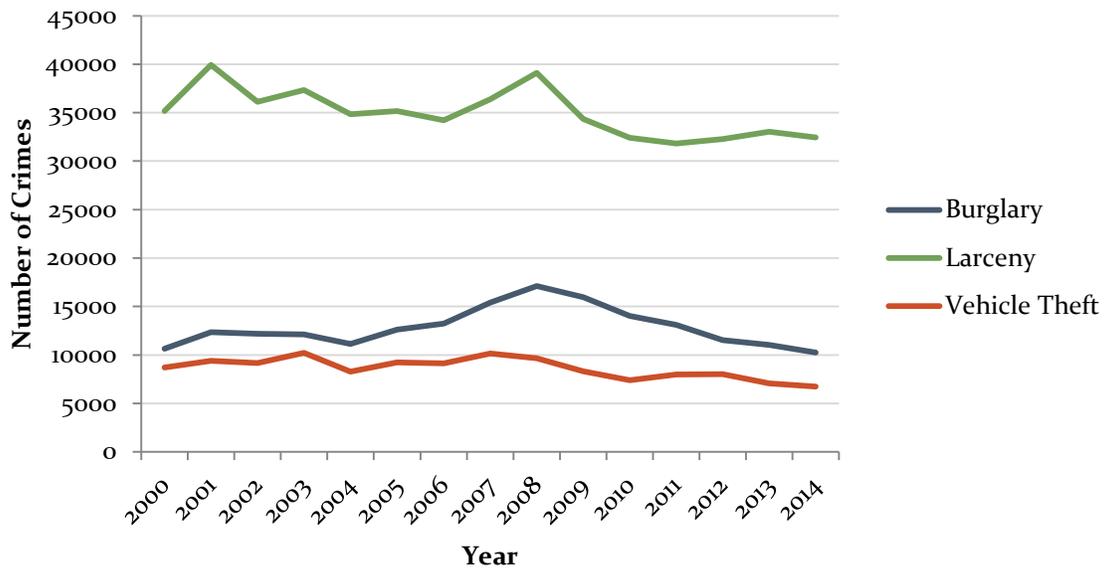


FIGURE 25 NUMBER OF BURGLURIES, LARCENIES AND AUTO THEFTS IN FULTON COUNTY, 2006 TO 2014

As with violent crime, the rates of property crime differ considerably in different parts of the County. Again, the city of Atlanta and the smaller cities and unincorporated area to the immediate south and west have the highest rates of property crime, while cities in the extreme south and north of Atlanta have the

lowest rates.

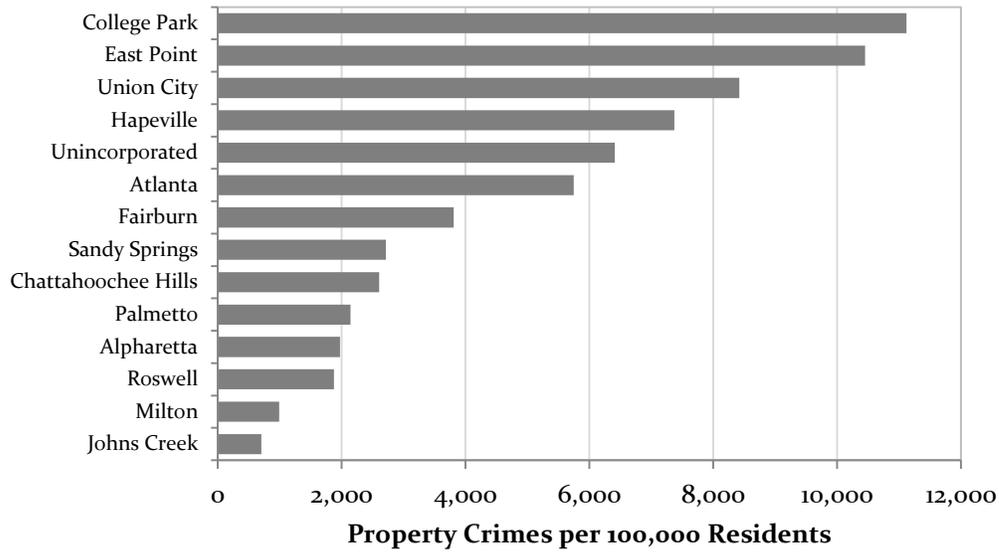


FIGURE 26 RATES OF PROPERTY CRIME BY FULTON COUNTY JURISDICTION, 2014

*Regional Comparison of Part 1 Crimes*

When viewed in terms of absolute numbers, Fulton County surpasses all other ARC Core 10 counties in all Part 1 crime categories with nearly 60,000 crimes reported in 2013 (Figure 23). DeKalb County had the second greatest total number with just fewer than 40,000. When viewed in terms of rate, Fulton County is still in the lead with about 6,000 Part 1 crimes per 100,000 people (Figure 24). Fulton County also led in each individual crime category except for rape and burglary. Clayton County led in rapes per 100,000 people followed by Fulton. DeKalb led in the rate of burglary, followed by Clayton and Fulton.

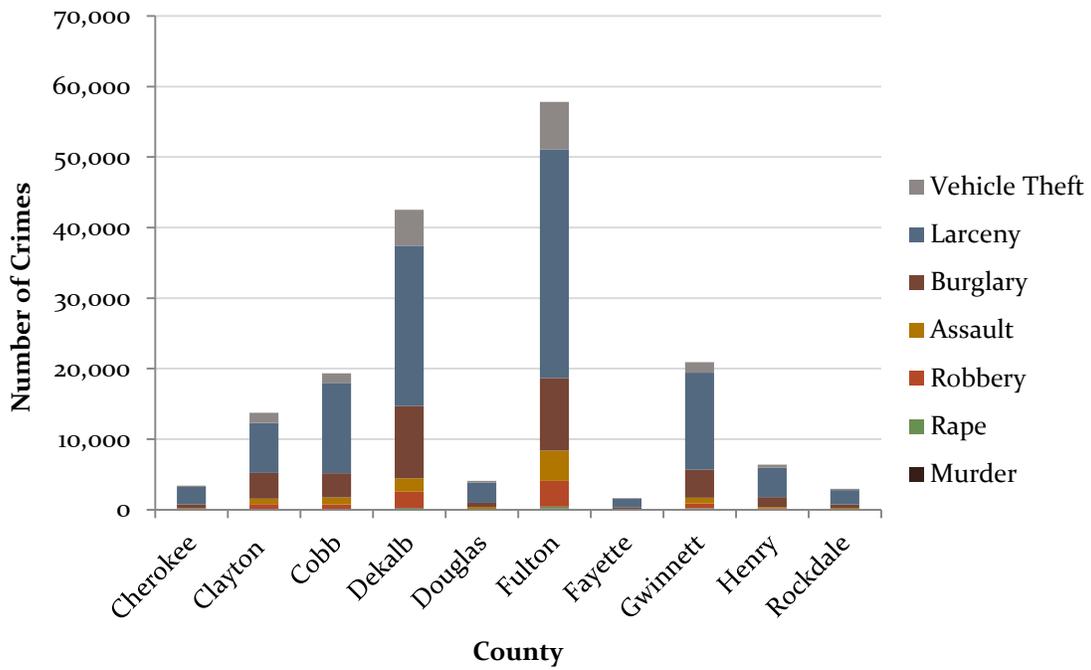


FIGURE 27 NUMBER OF PART 1 CRIMES REPORTED, ARC CORE 10 COUNTIES, 2014

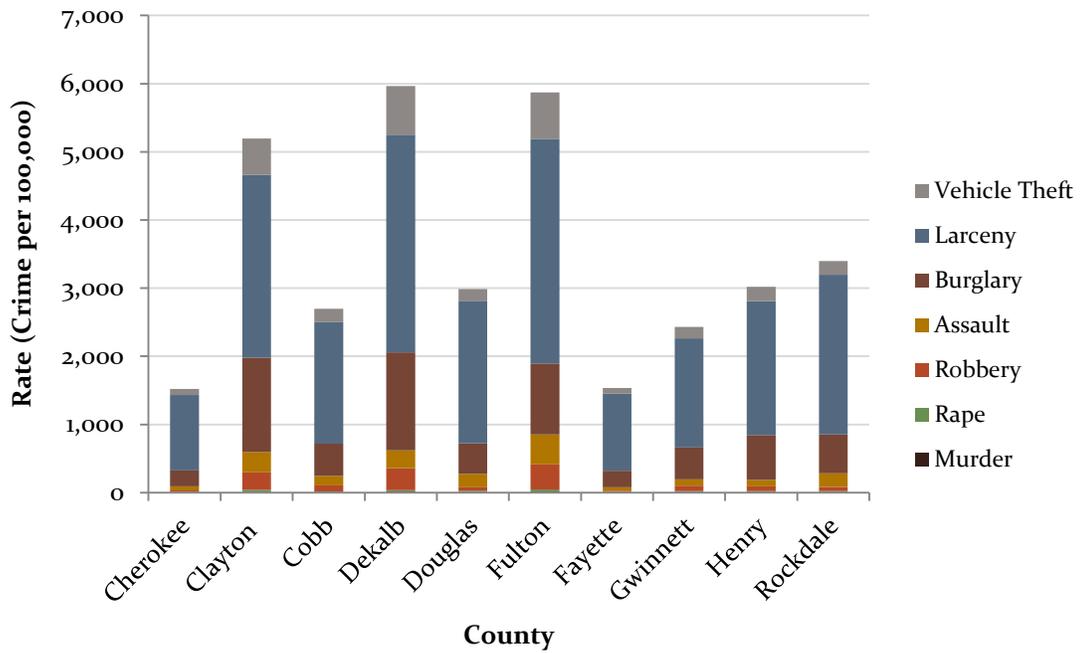


FIGURE 28 PART 1 CRIMES REPORTED PER 100,000 PEOPLE, ARC CORE 10 COUNTIES, 2014

## Technology

Information on Technology came from various sources including the U.S. Census Bureau and the Pew Research Center (PRC). The PRC is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. They conduct public opinion polling, demographic research, media content analysis and other data-driven social science research without taking policy positions on any of the data reported.

Technology information was also derived from a survey conducted by Harris Interactive. Harris is a subsidiary of the publicly traded Nielsen Company, which utilizes the Harris Poll Online® to gather information from respondents that “span a diverse range from consumers to business professionals.”

### *Key Technology Indicators*

- Smartphone ownership among Americans has grown from 35% in 2011 to 64% in 2015. The ownership rate for young adults was 85% in 2015.
- The city of Atlanta has a smartphone access rate of 60% and ranks 7th among a list of top 10 cities surveyed.
- As of 2014, 73.4% of American households had broadband internet access.
- At 76.8%, Fulton County has a slightly higher broadband connection rate than the national rate and ranked 7<sup>th</sup> among a list of counties of similar size.
- Plans for Gigabit networks could give Fulton County some of the fastest internet speeds in the US

### Smartphone Usage

According to the Pew Research Center<sup>20</sup>, 58% of American adults owned a smartphone in 2014, but the rate of ownership varies considerable by city. According to a survey sponsored by SOASTA and conducted by Harris Interactive<sup>21</sup>, Dallas ranked at the top in terms of smartphone ownership among the 10 major markets surveyed, with an ownership rate of 76%. Atlanta, with an access rate of 60%, ranked 7<sup>th</sup> among the ten cities surveyed.

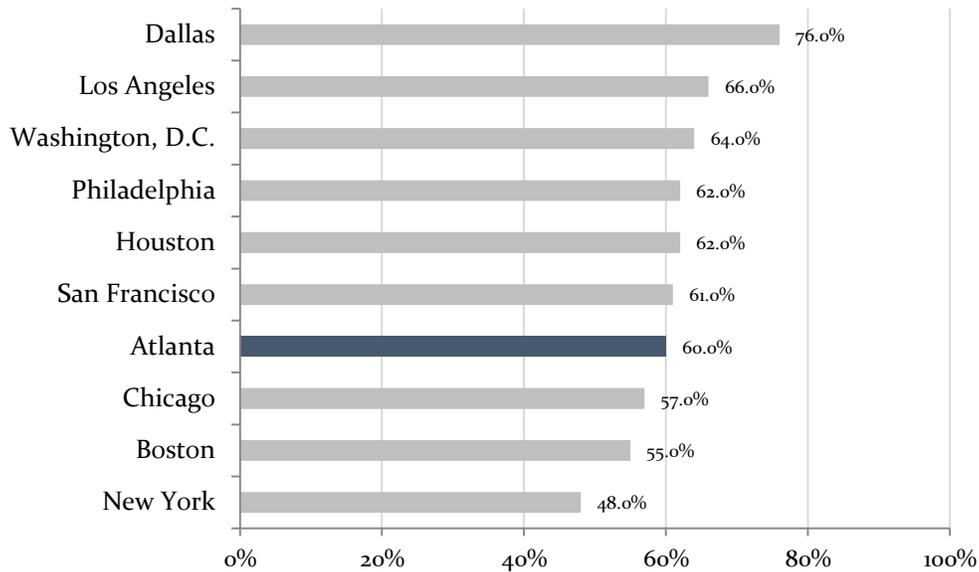


FIGURE 29 RATE OF SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP AMONG ADULTS, 2014

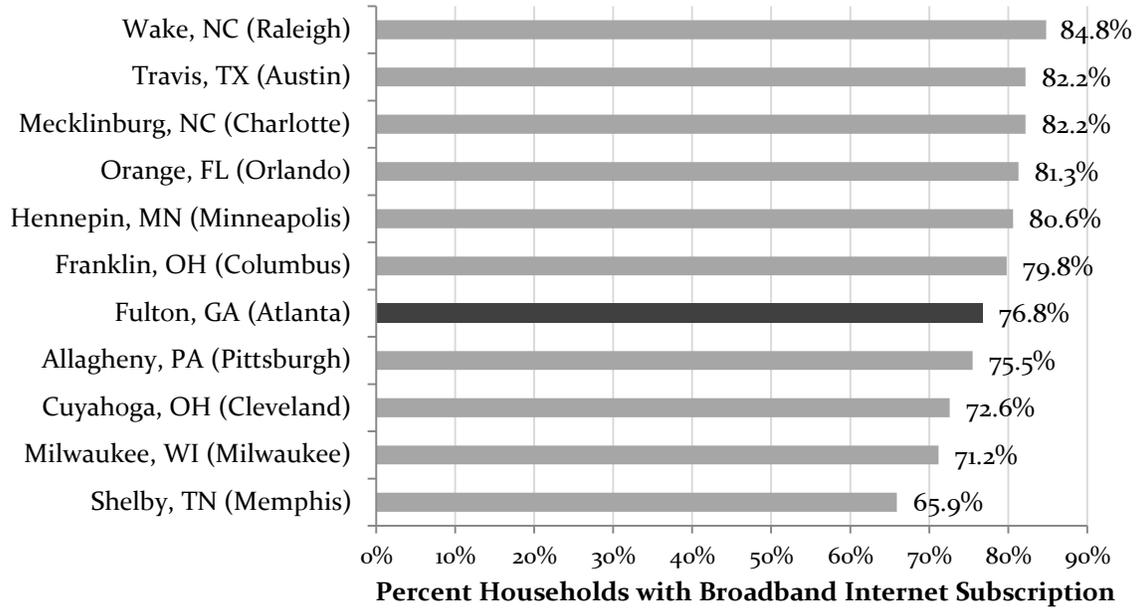
### Broadband Access

According to the U.S. Census Bureau<sup>22</sup>, about three-quarters (75.1%) of American households had a broadband internet connection in 2014, up slightly from 73.4% in 2013. Fulton County had a broadband connection rate slighter higher than the national rate at 76.8%, falling near the middle among 10 other counties of similar population and geographic area.

<sup>20</sup> Mobile Technology Fact Sheet, <http://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheets/mobile-technology-fact-sheet/>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.soasta.com/press-releases/soasta-names-dallas-with-highest-smartphone-and-tablet-adoption-new-york-trails-major-cities-in-smartphone-ownership-and-usage-atlanta-trailing-in-tablets/>

<sup>22</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Summary (Table DP02)



**FIGURE 30 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION, FULTON COUNTY AND COMPARABLE U.S. COUNTIES, 2014**

*Smartphone and Internet Usage by Age and Race*

Data on the use of smartphones and the internet by age and race are not currently available at the state or county levels. However, national-level data is useful for getting a sense of how usage varies by demographics.

In 2011, 35% of American adults owned smartphones. In 2016, 92% of adults 18 – 34 own a smart phone.

The disparity was less extreme for internet usage but there were still distinct differences. Just over half of Americans 65 years and older used the internet while about 88% of young adults were internet users. In 2015, the death rate on Georgia’s roads is up 22%, 1432 over 1170 in 2014. The DOT has said that this is due to an increase in smartphone usage and other distracted driving.

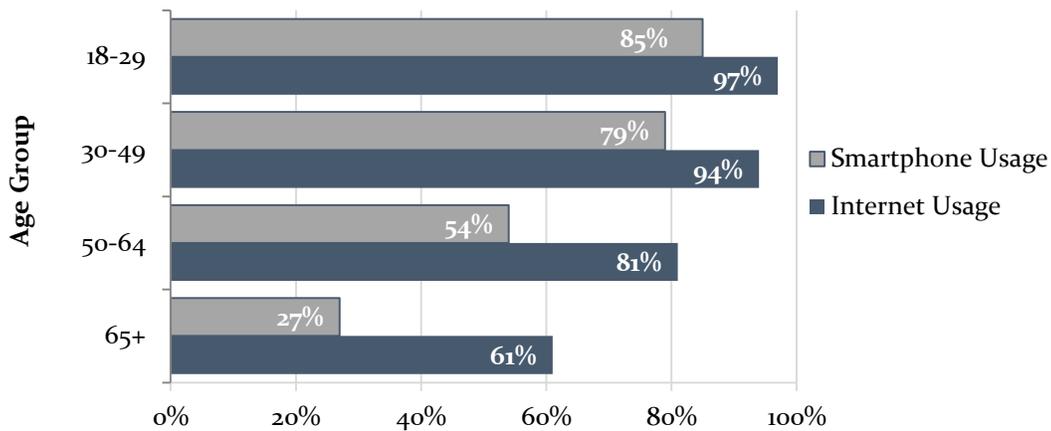


FIGURE 31 INTERNET AND SMARTPHONE USAGE BY AGE, U.S., 2015

Disparities in usage by race are much less pronounced. About 70% of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black Americans used a smartphone in 2015 whereas only 61% of White Americans did. However, a larger percentage of Black Americans (21%) and Hispanic Americans (17%) reported using a smartphone but not having a home internet subscription. Only 7% of White Americans reported using a smartphone without a home internet subscription.<sup>23</sup>

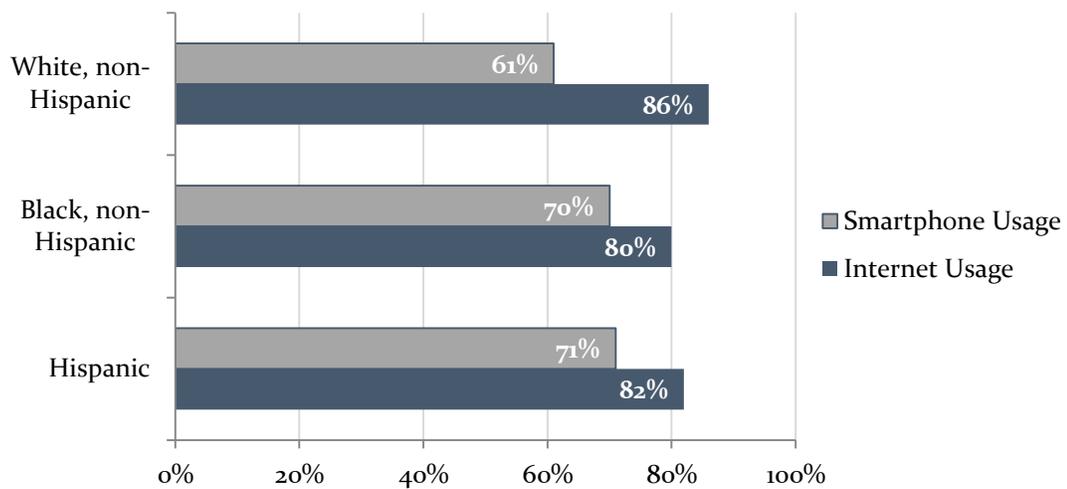


FIGURE 32 INTERNET AND SMARTPHONE USAGE BY AGE, U.S., 2015

<sup>23</sup> Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewinternet.org/2015/04/01/chapter-one-a-portrait-of-smartphone-ownership/>

# Commission District Profiles

*The following pages provide a district by district breakdown of population and housing characteristics.*

Fulton County  
Board of Commissioners

John H. Eaves, District 7 (At-Large)

Liz Hausmann, District 1

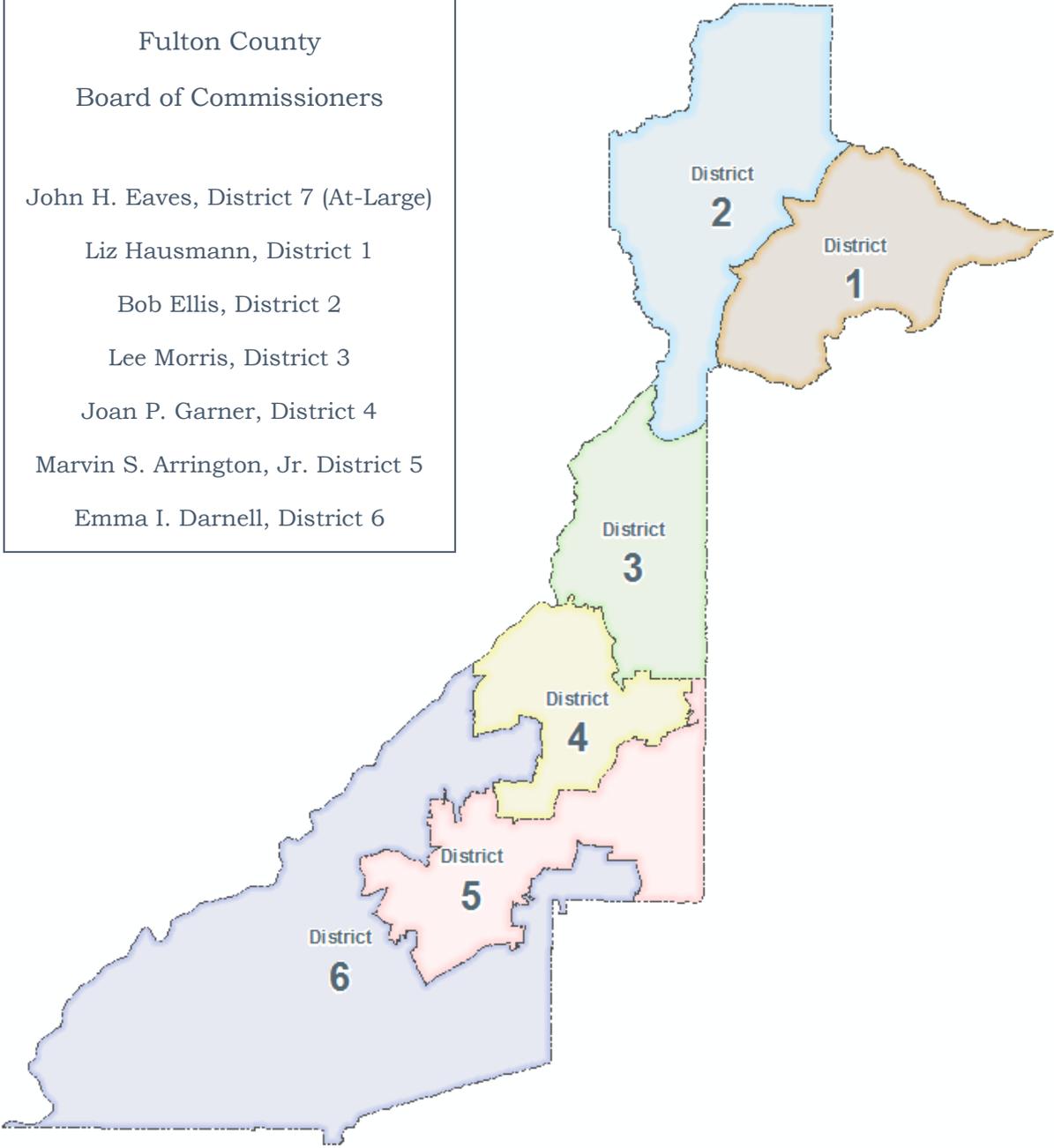
Bob Ellis, District 2

Lee Morris, District 3

Joan P. Garner, District 4

Marvin S. Arrington, Jr. District 5

Emma I. Darnell, District 6



## District 1



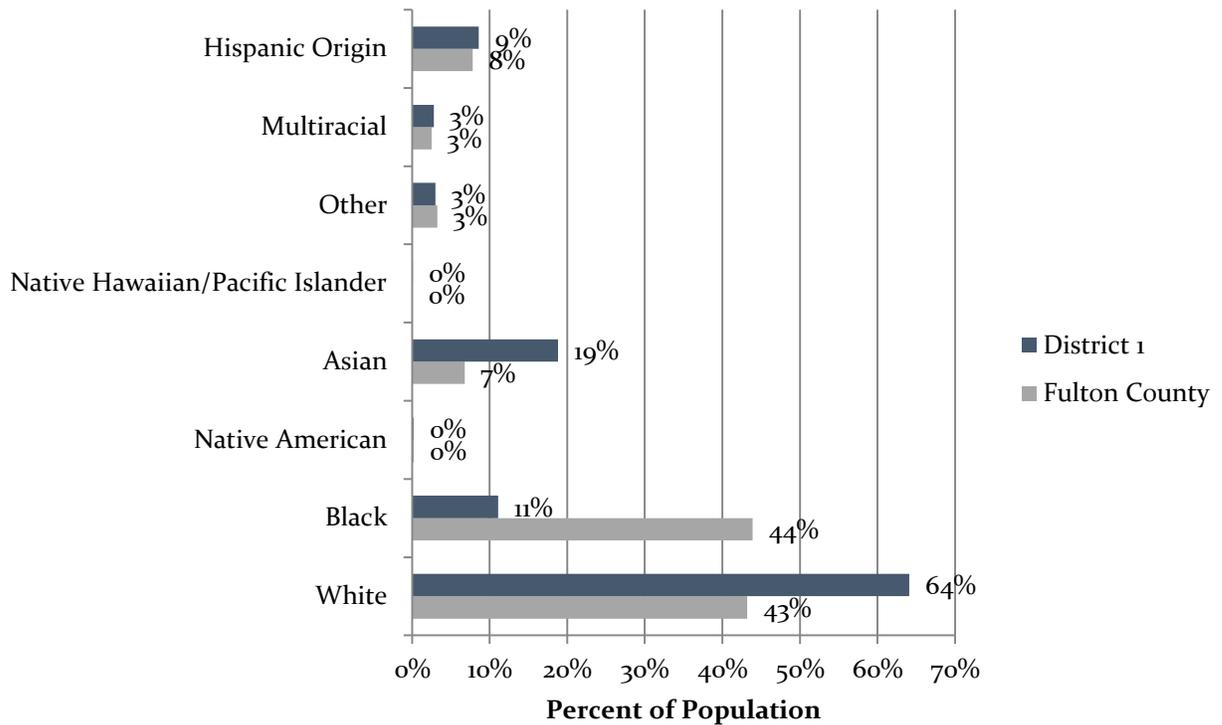
District 1 is located in north Fulton County and encompasses the city of Johns Creek and parts of the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell and Sandy Springs. The population according to the 2010 census was 153,878, 66.7% of which was white, 11.1% black, and 16.4% Asian. In 2015, the population was 161,918 of which 64% was white, 11% black, and 19% Asian.

District 1 has the largest Asian population of all the districts. District 1 also has the highest proportion of high-income households with just under half the households having an income of over \$100,000. The district has a relatively small number of young adults compared to other districts, but has a relatively high number of school-age children and middle-age adults. District 1 is dominated by married-couple households (62.3%) and has the smallest proportion of households headed by a single adult of any district.

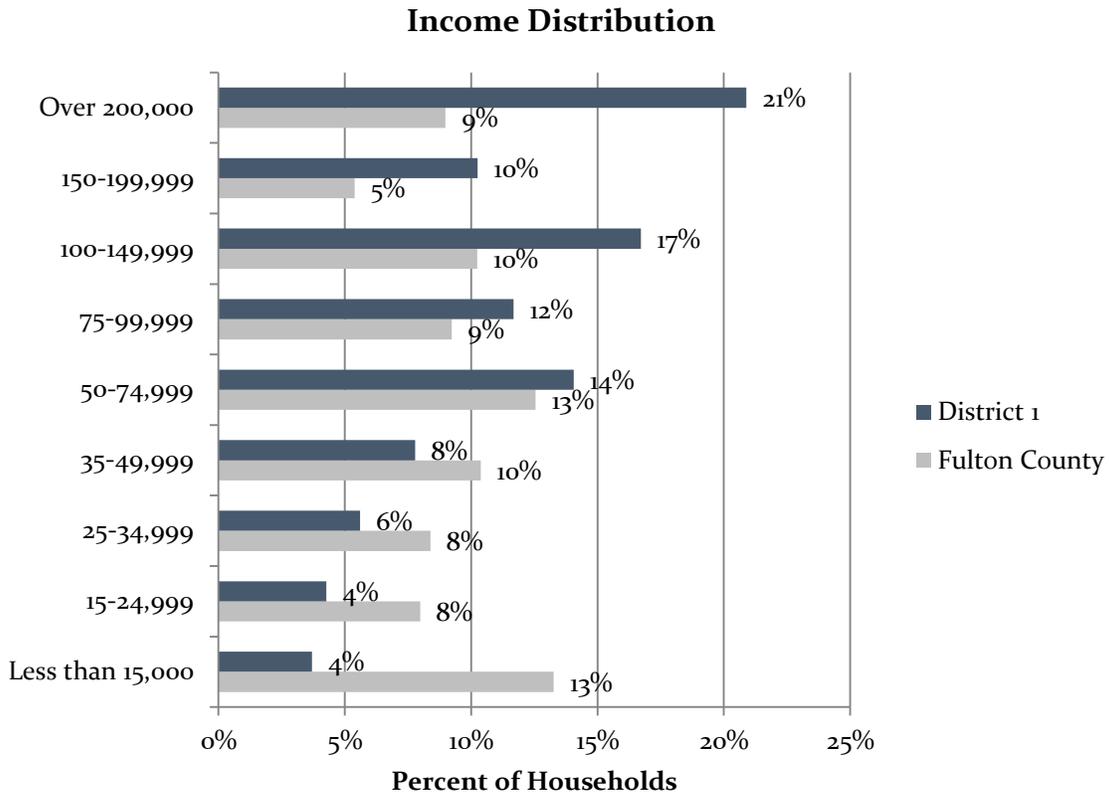
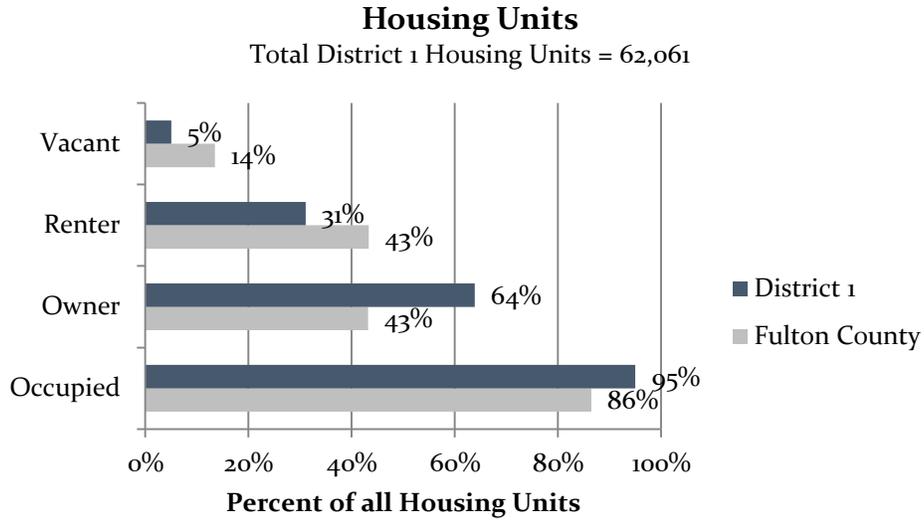
### Population by Race and Ethnicity

District 1 Population = 161,918

Hispanic Population = 13,925



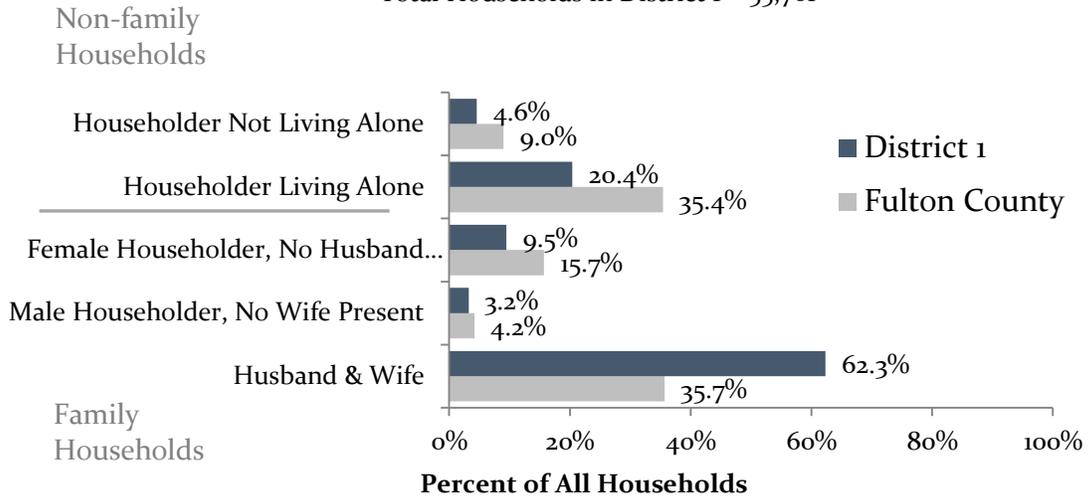
District 1



District 1

### Households

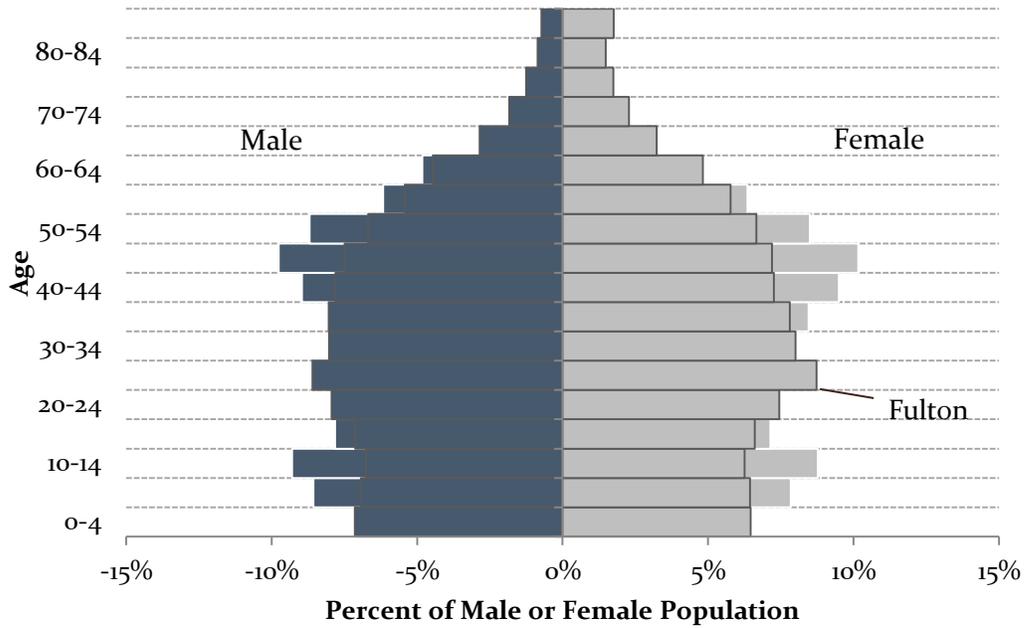
Total Households in District 1 = 55,761



### Population by Sex and Age

Male Population of District 1 = 75,333

Female Population of District 1 = 78,545





## District 2



District 2 is located in north Fulton County and encompasses the city of Milton and parts of the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell and Sandy Springs. The population according to the 2010 census was 152,246, 70.1% of which was white, 15.5% black, and 6.8% Asian. The 2015 population was 162,726, 69% of which was white, 15% black, and 8% Asian.

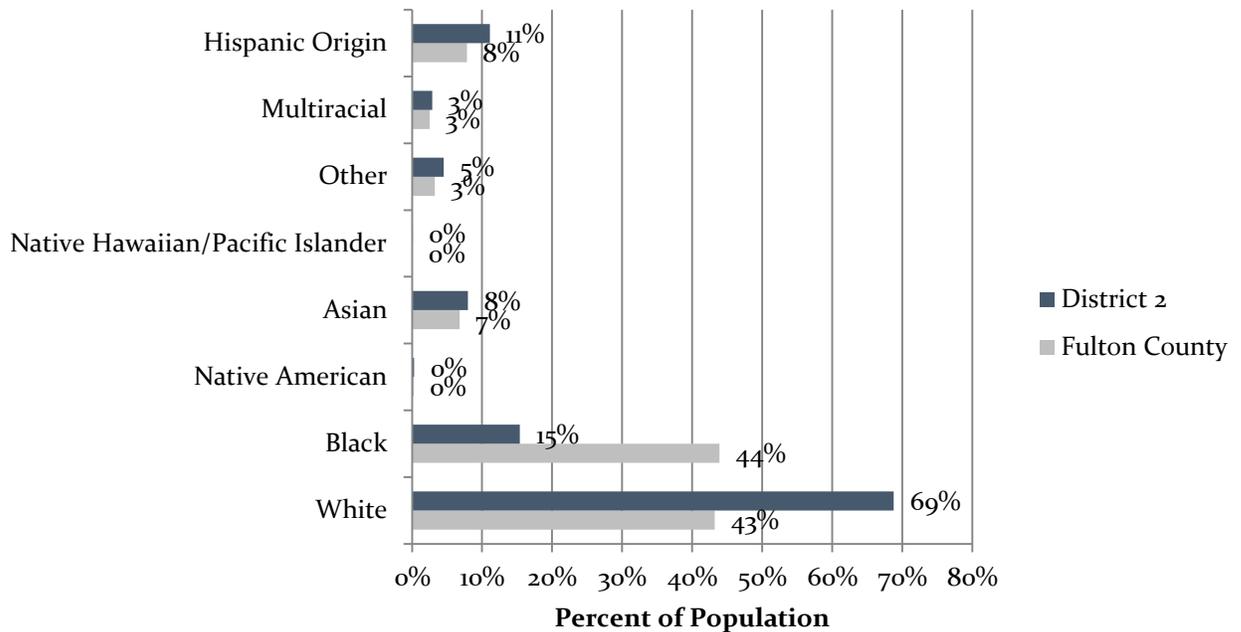
District 2 has a relatively high proportion of high-income households with over a third the households having an income of over \$100,000. The district's age distribution comes close to matching that of the County as a whole.

District 2 is second only to District 1 in the proportion of family households with a married-couple (48.3%). About 14% of family households are headed by a single male or by a single female.

### Population by Race and Ethnicity

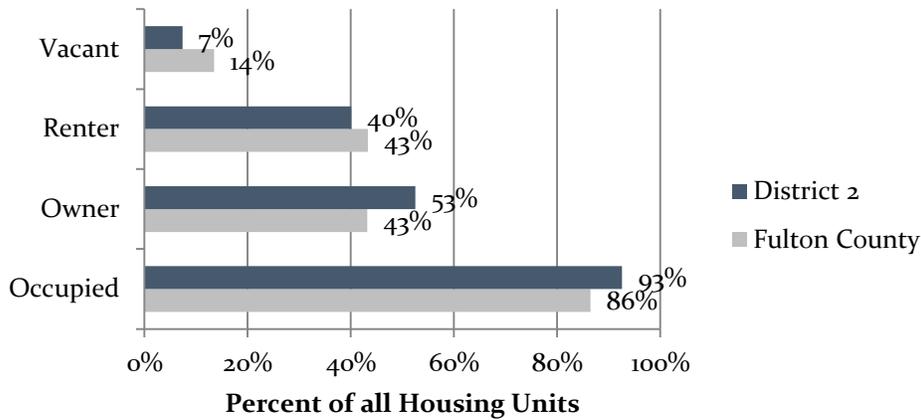
District 2 Population = 162,726

Hispanic Population = 18,063

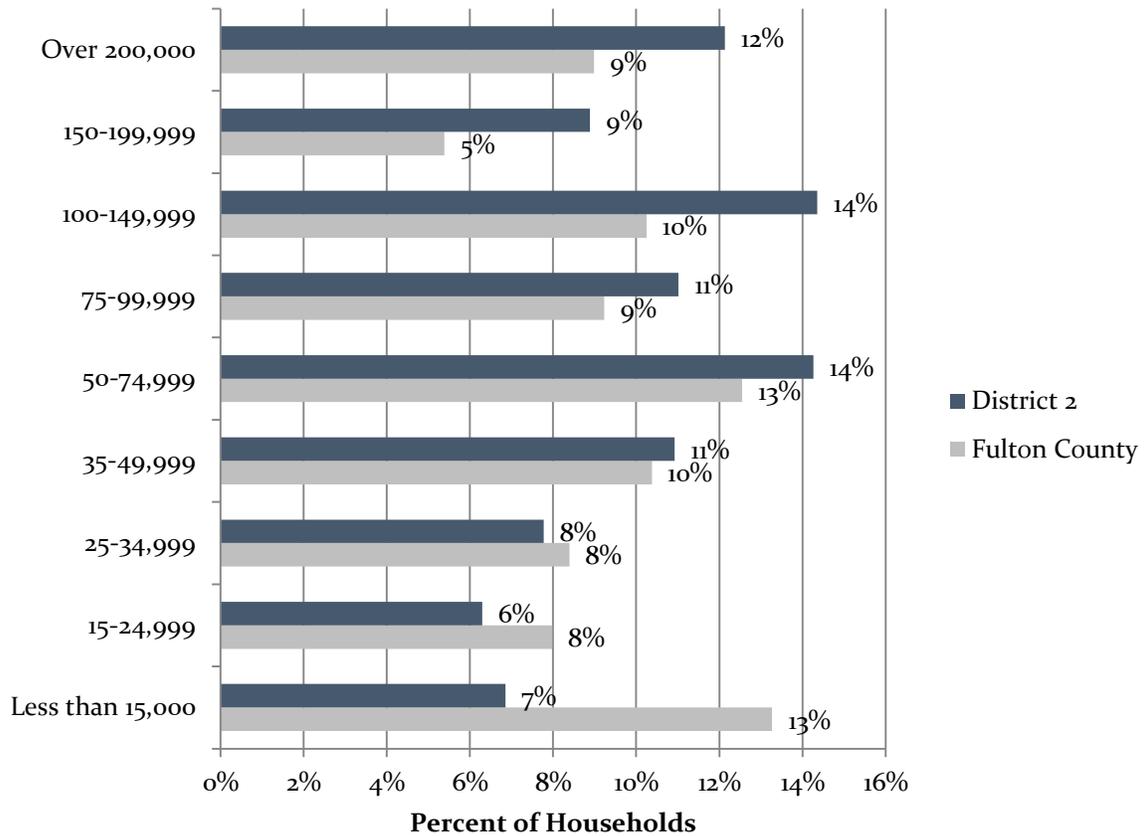


### Housing Units

Total District 2 housing units = 71,549



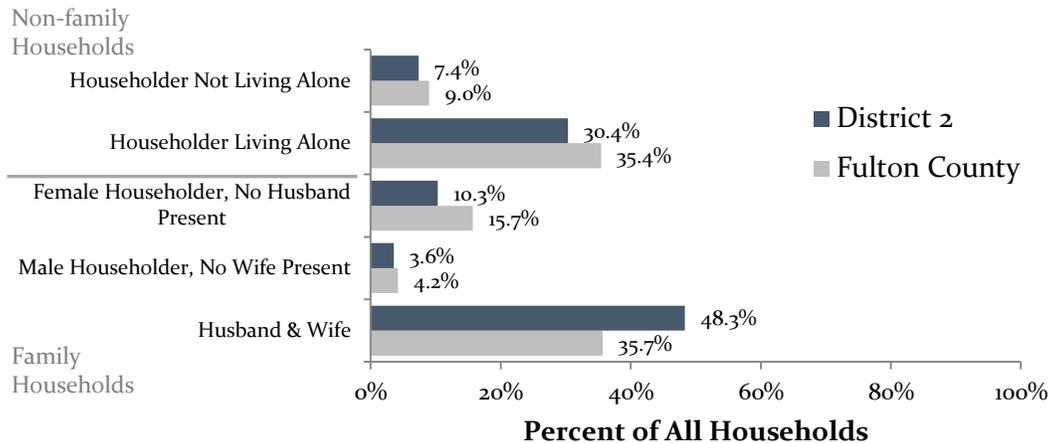
### Income Distribution



District 2

### Households

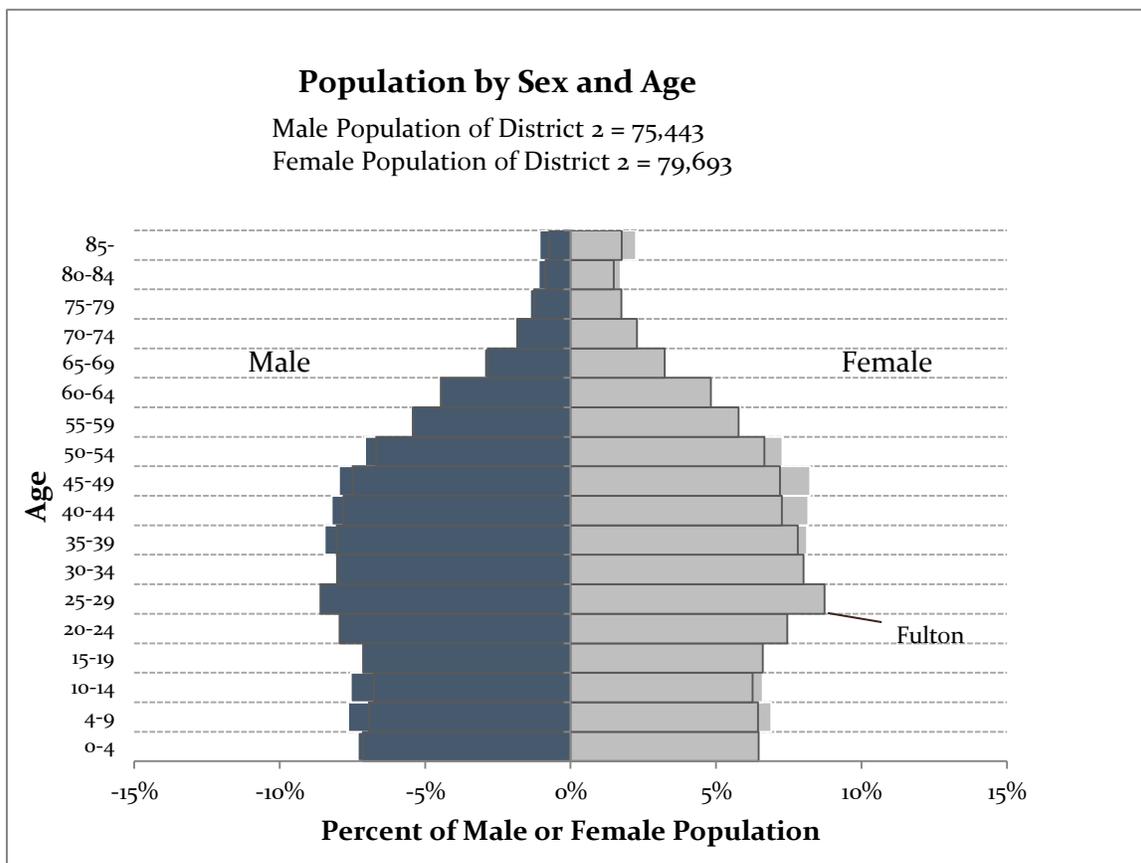
Total Households in District 2 = 62,860

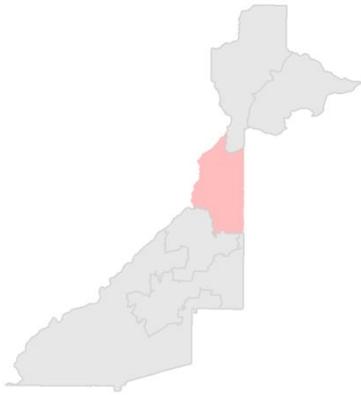


### Population by Sex and Age

Male Population of District 2 = 75,443

Female Population of District 2 = 79,693





### District 3

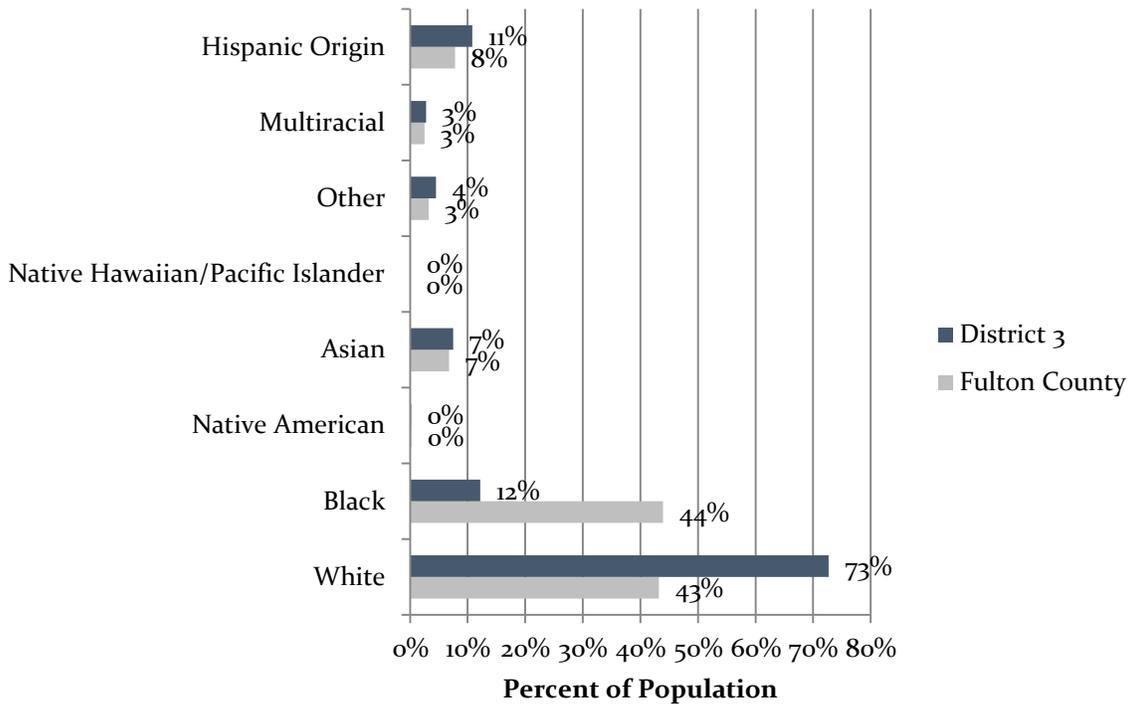
District 3 is located in central Fulton County and encompasses most of the city of Sandy Springs and the northern part of the city of Atlanta including Buckhead and Midtown. The population according to the 2010 census was 153,860, 76% of which was white, 12% black, and 5% Asian. The population in 2015 was 164,267, 73% of which was white, 12% black, and 11% Asian.

District 3 has the largest proportion of white residents of all the districts and is second only to District 2 in the number of Hispanic residents (about 10%). District 3 also has the highest proportion of very high-income households with 18.7% of the households having an income of over \$200,000.

The district has a relatively small number of children and teenagers but has a very high proportion of young adults, especially between the ages of 25 and 30. District 3 ties District 4 for having the greatest proportion of households with a person living alone (45%).

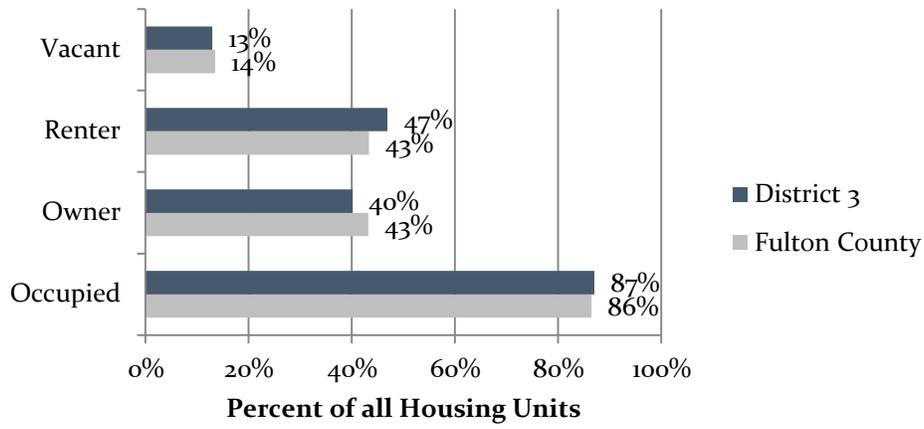
### Population by Race and Ethnicity

District 3 Population = 164,267  
Hispanic Population = 17,741

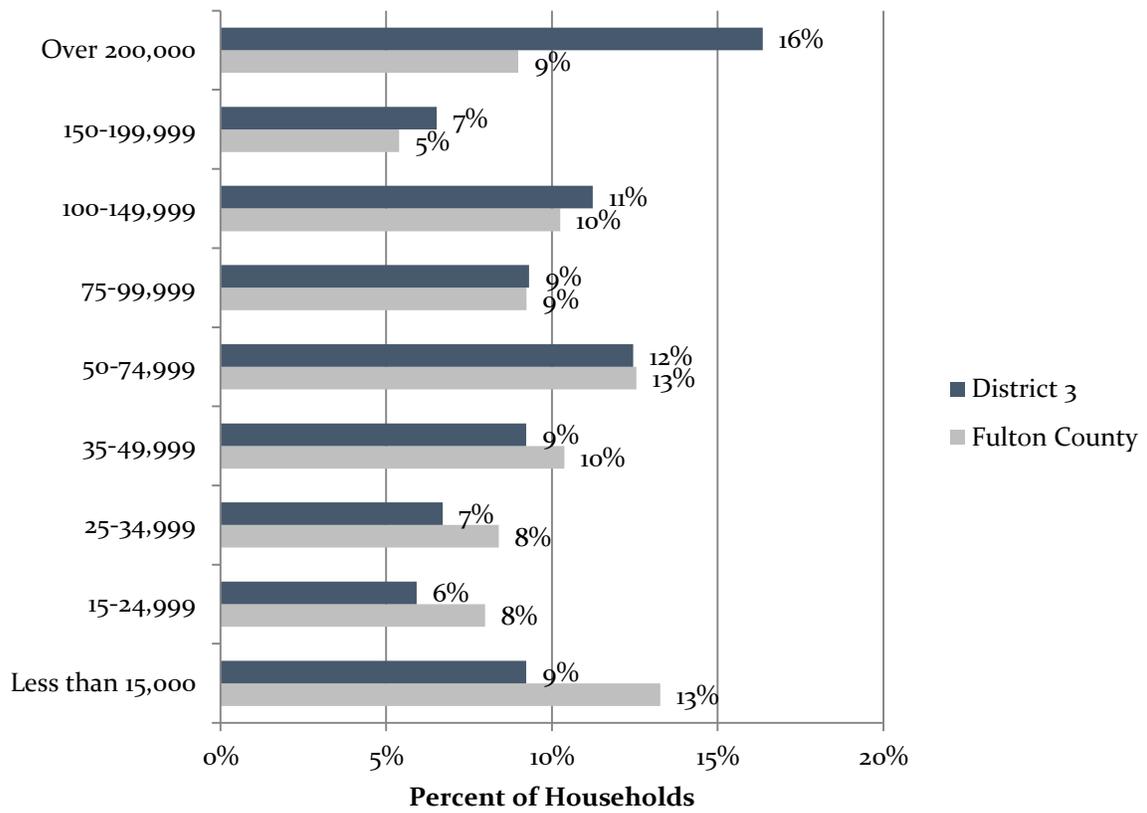


### Housing Units

Total District 3 Housing Units = 94,546

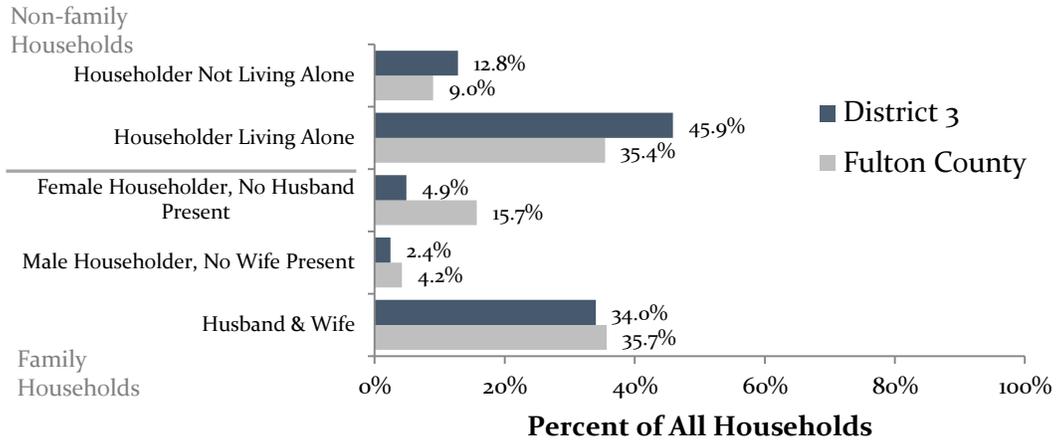


### Income Distribution



### Households

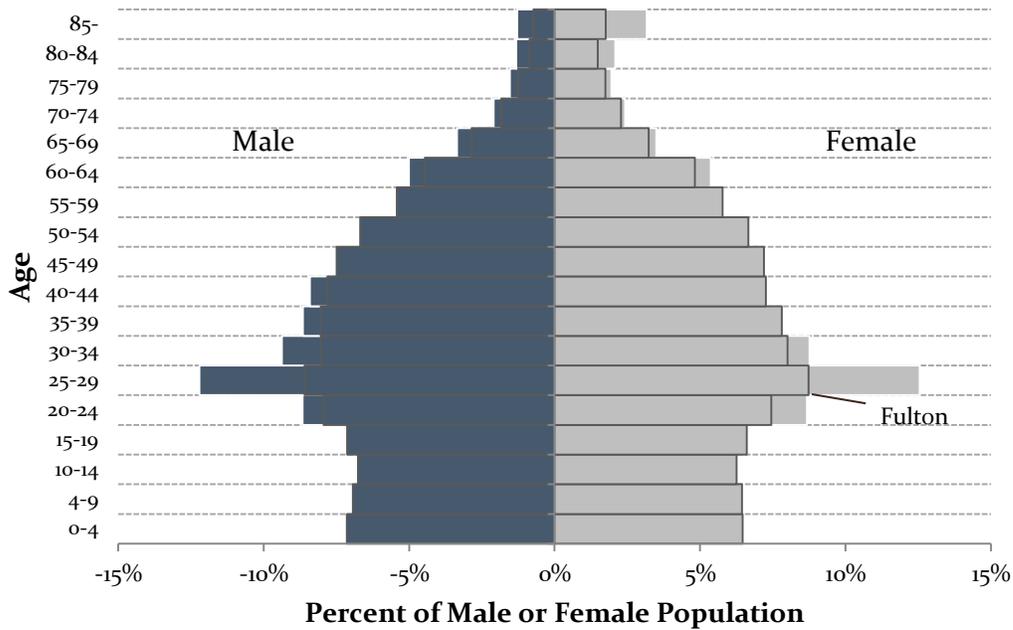
Total Households in District 3 = 76,655



### Population by Sex and Age

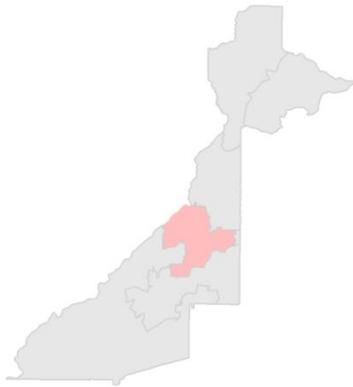
Male Population of District 3 = 77,083

Female Population of District 3 = 76,777





### District 4



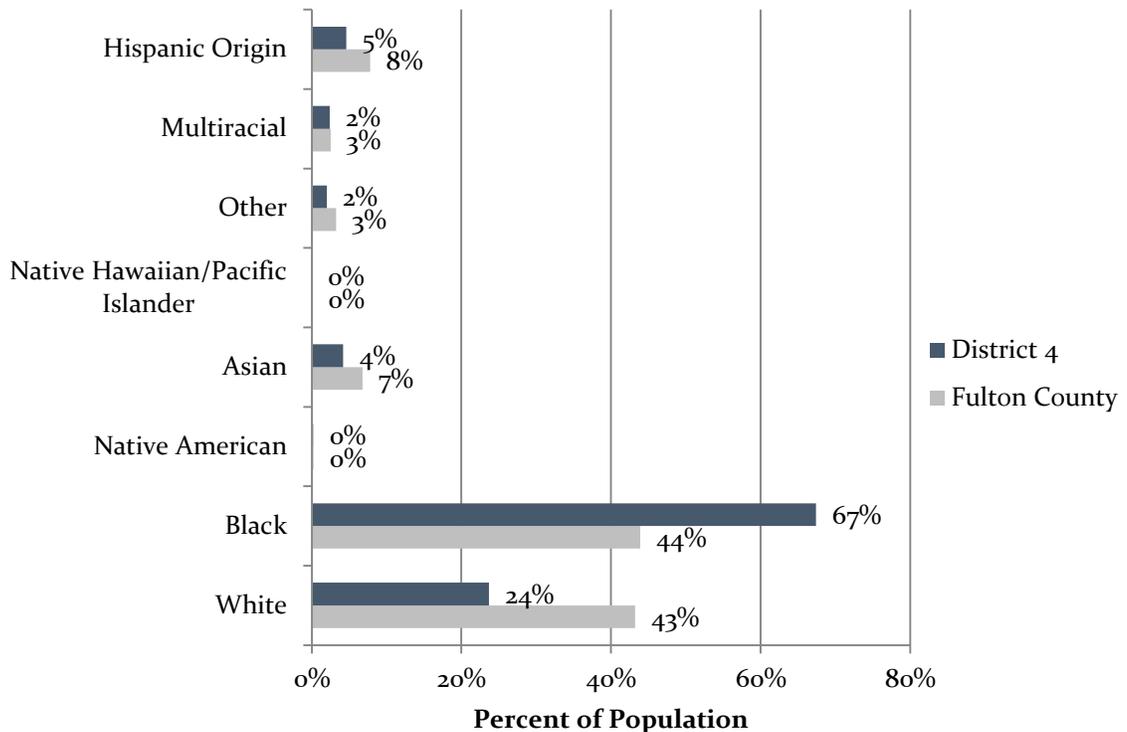
District 4 is located entirely within the city of Atlanta, including Downtown and much of the western area of the city. The population according to the 2010 census was 153,555, 67.8% of which was black and 24.2% white. The population in 2015 was 160,125, 67% was black and 24% was white.

District 4 also has the highest proportion of very low-income households with 18.1% of the households having an income below \$10,000. The district has a relatively small number of children and younger teens, but has a very high proportion of college-age young adults, probably due to the presence of Georgia Tech, Georgia State University, Clark Atlanta University, Spelman College and Morehouse College within the district. District 4 has the highest proportion of renters of all the districts (nearly 50%) and ties with District 3 for the greatest proportion of households with a person living alone (about 46%).

### Population by Race and Ethnicity

District 4 Population = 160,125

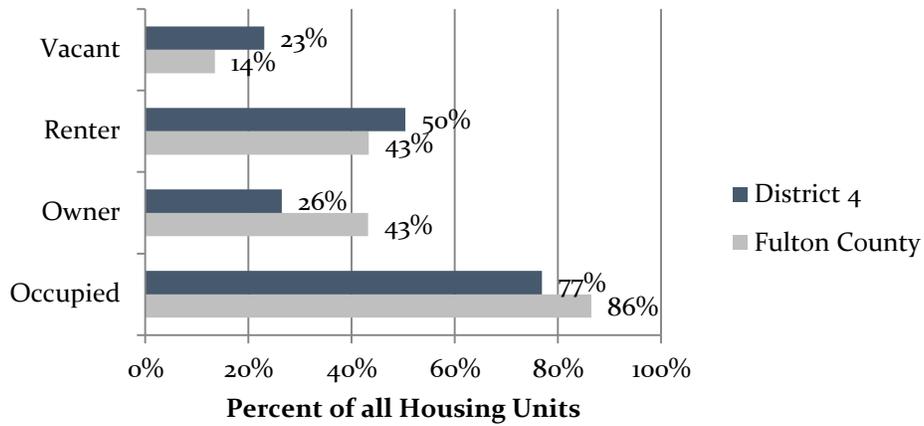
Hispanic Population = 7366



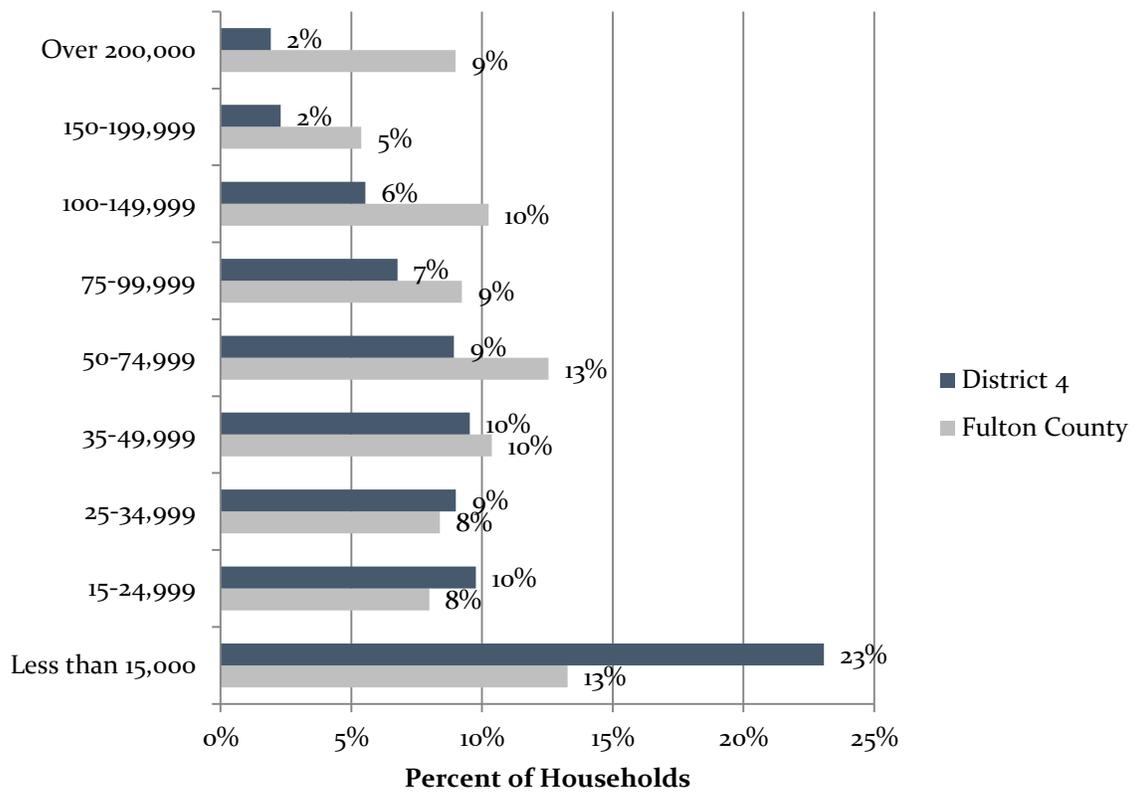
District 4

### Housing Units

Total District 4 Housing Units = 83,401



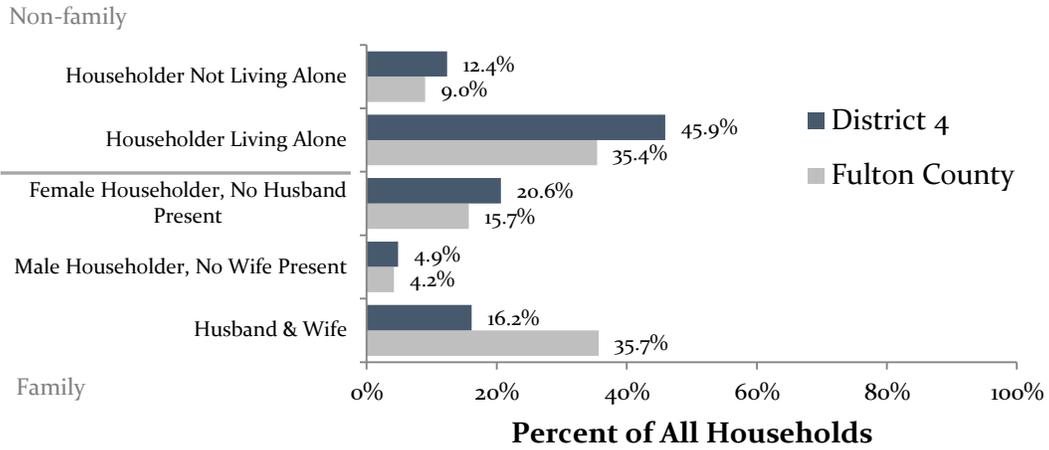
### Income Distribution



District 4

### Households

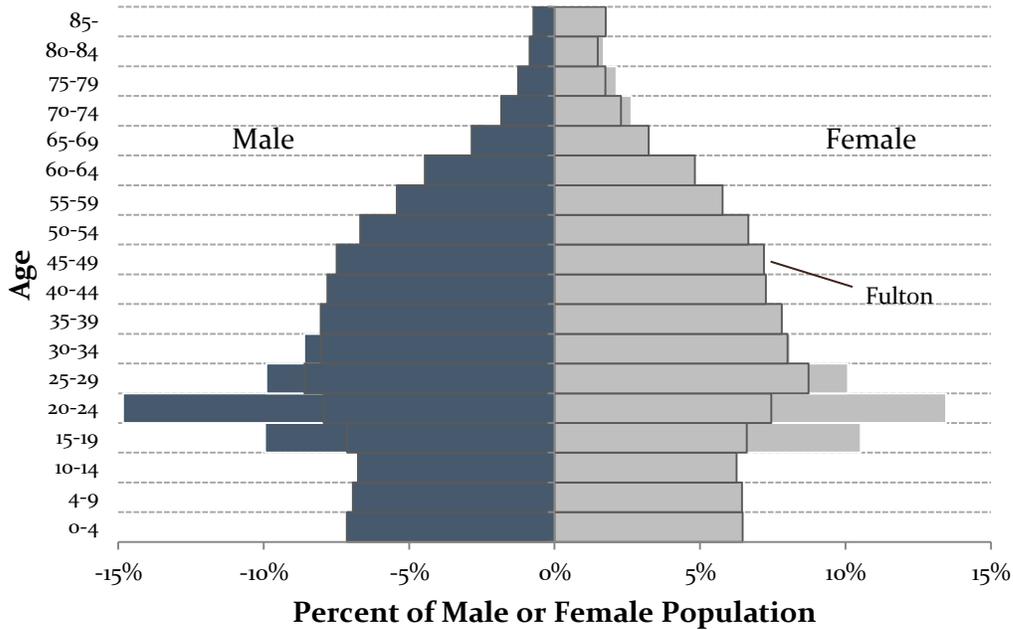
Total Households in District 4 = 61,161



### Population by Sex and Age

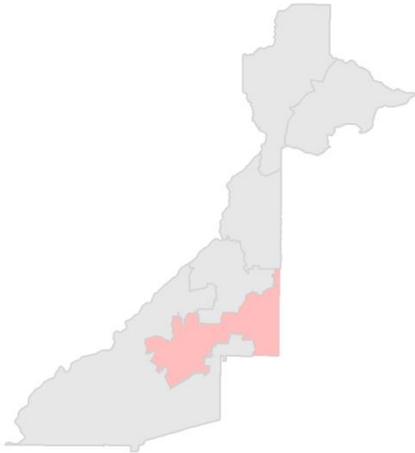
Male Population of District 4 = 78,886

Female Population of District 4 = 74,669





## District 5



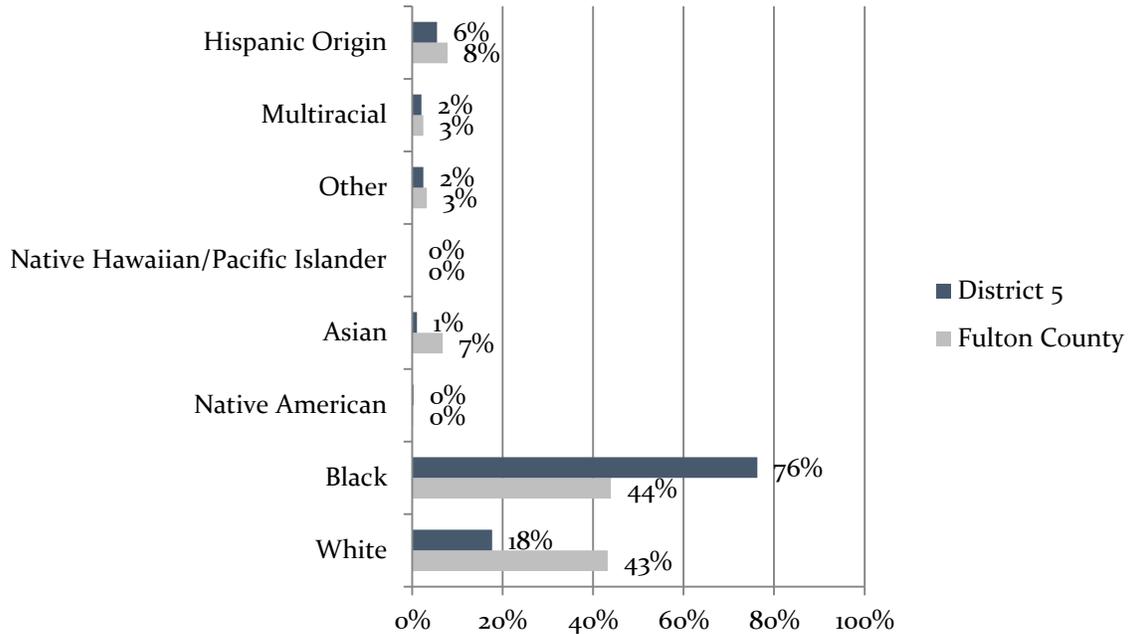
District 5 stretches from east Atlanta all the way to the unincorporated section of the County in the south. It encompasses all of southeast Atlanta, most of the city of East Point and a portion of southwest Atlanta. The population according to the 2010 census was 152,450, 67.8% of which was black, 24.2% white, and 3.5% Asian. The population in 2015 was 158,452, 76% of which was black and 18% white.

District 5 is second only to District 4 in the number of households earning less than \$10,000 (14.8%). The age distribution of residents in District 5 is representative of the distribution for the County as a whole with the highest proportion of residents in the 25 to 40 year age bracket.

District 5 has the lowest proportion of households with married couples (22.9%) than any district other than District 4. District 5 is second only to District 4 in the proportion of renters (44.8%).

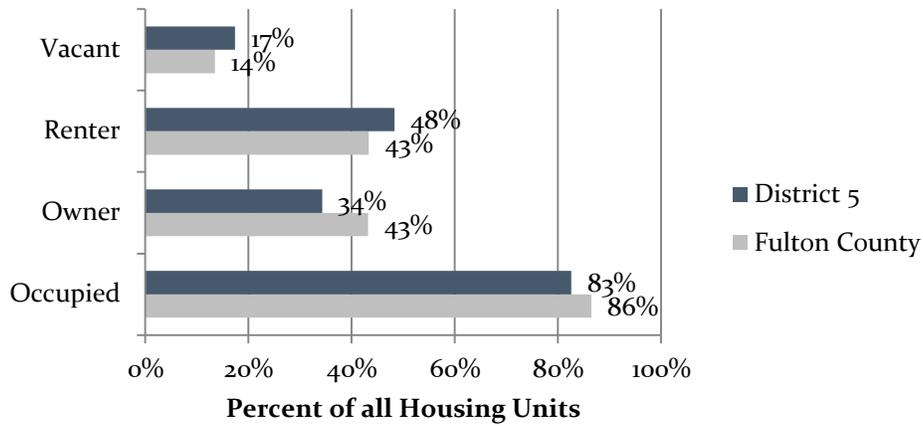
### Population by Race and Ethnicity

District 5 Population = 158,452  
Hispanic Population = 8715

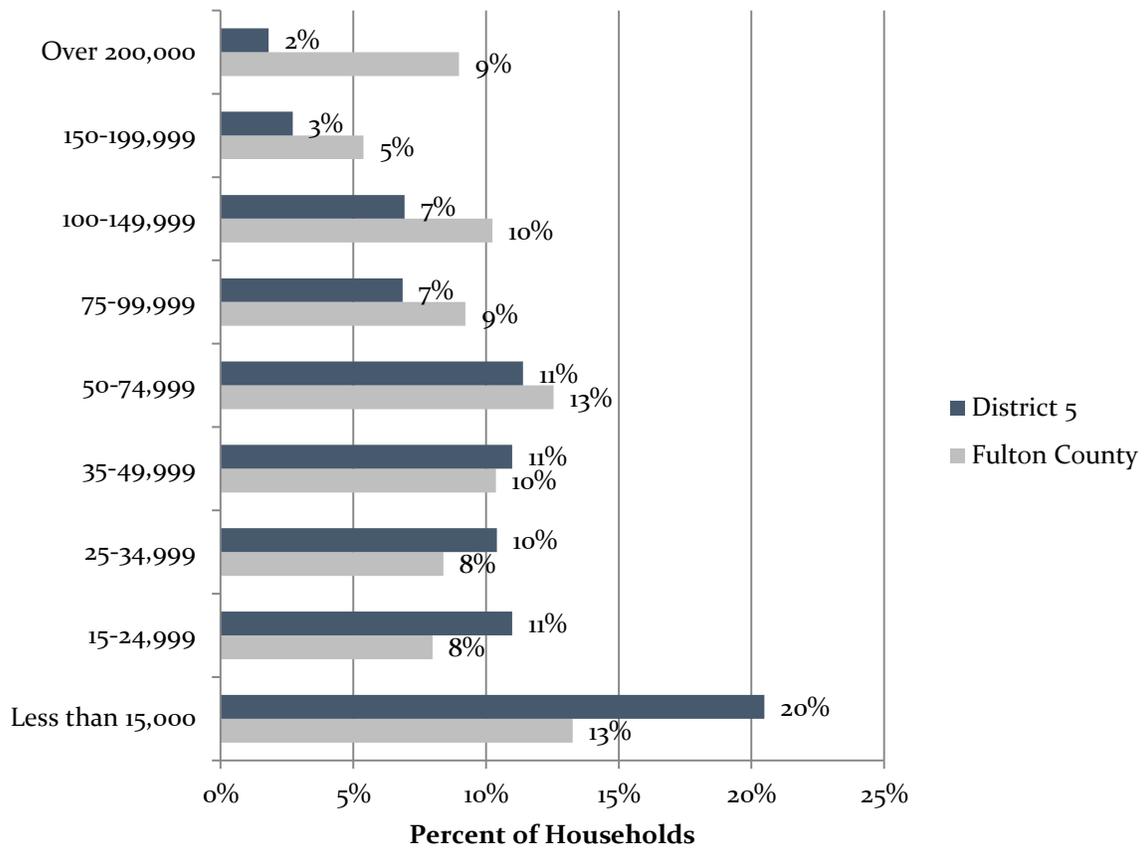


### Housing Units

Total District 5 Housing Units = 78,733



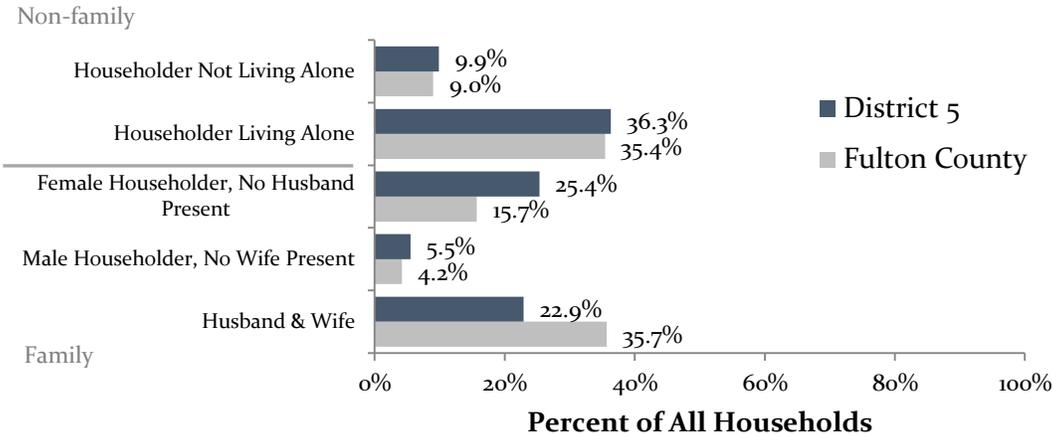
### Income Distribution



District 5

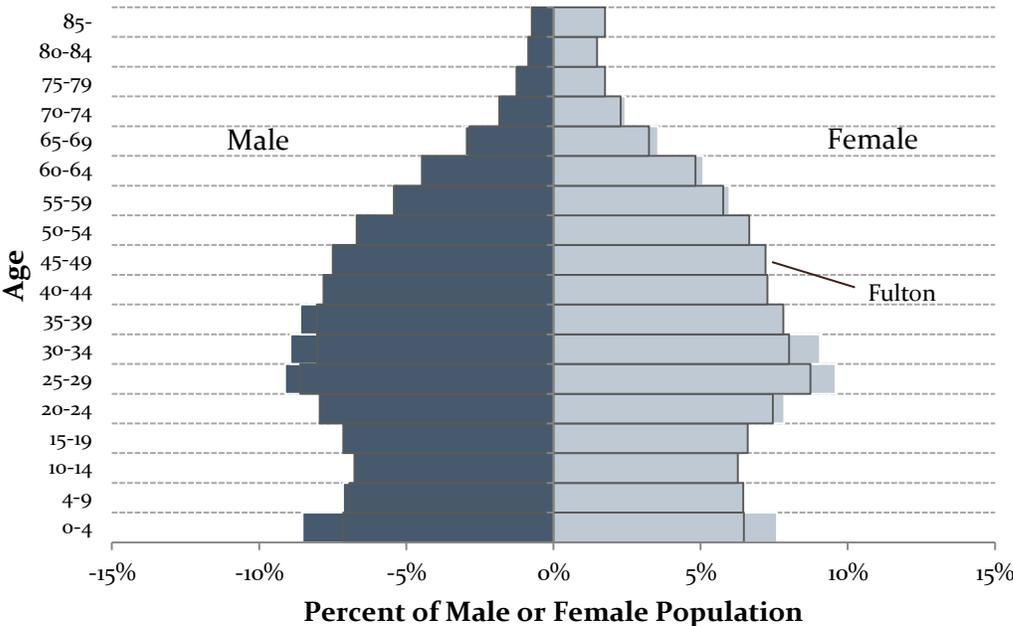
**Households**

Total Households in District 5 =



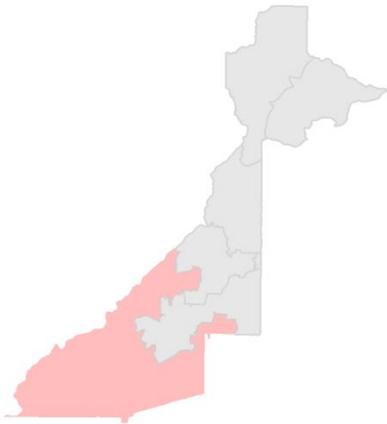
**Population by Sex and Age**

Male Population of District 5 = 72,798  
 Female Population of District 5 = 74,669





### District 6



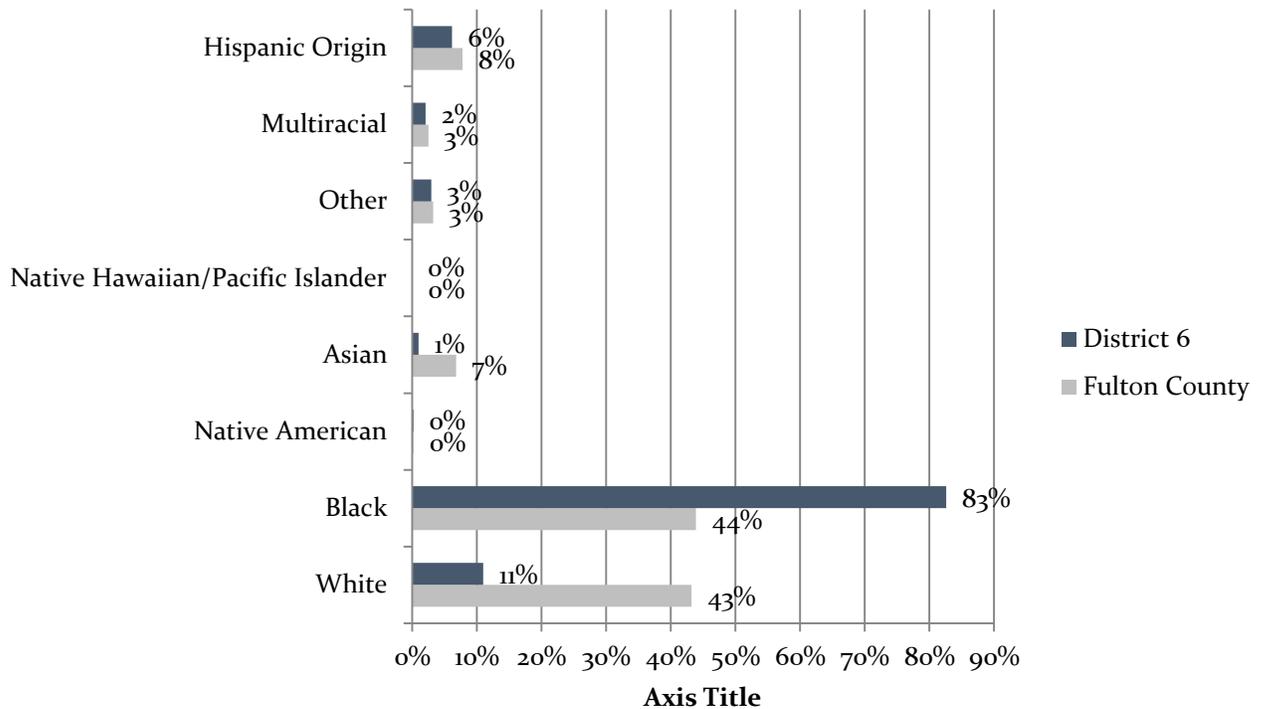
District 6 has the greatest geographic extent of any of the districts, reaching from west Atlanta down to Chattahoochee Hills, across the southern-most region of the County and back up through College Park to Hapeville. The population according to the 2010 census was 152,592, 88.2% of which was black and 11.5% white. The population in 2015 was 161,887, 83% was black and 11% white.

The district has a roughly normal distribution of incomes with over half the households having an income in the mid-range between \$25,000 and \$100,000. The district has a relatively young population with a high proportion below age 20, particularly males. About one third of the households are renting. Of all the districts, District 6 has the highest proportion of households headed by a single female. About a third of the households are families with married couples.

### Population by Race and Ethnicity

District 6 Population = 161,887

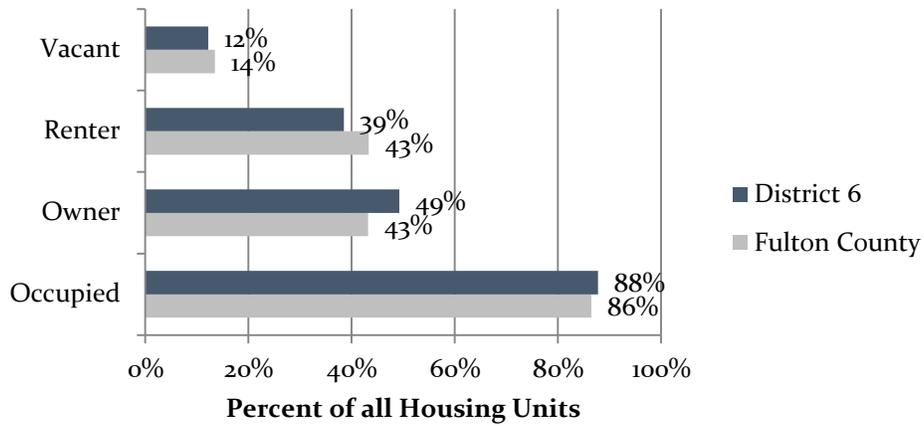
Hispanic Population = 10,037



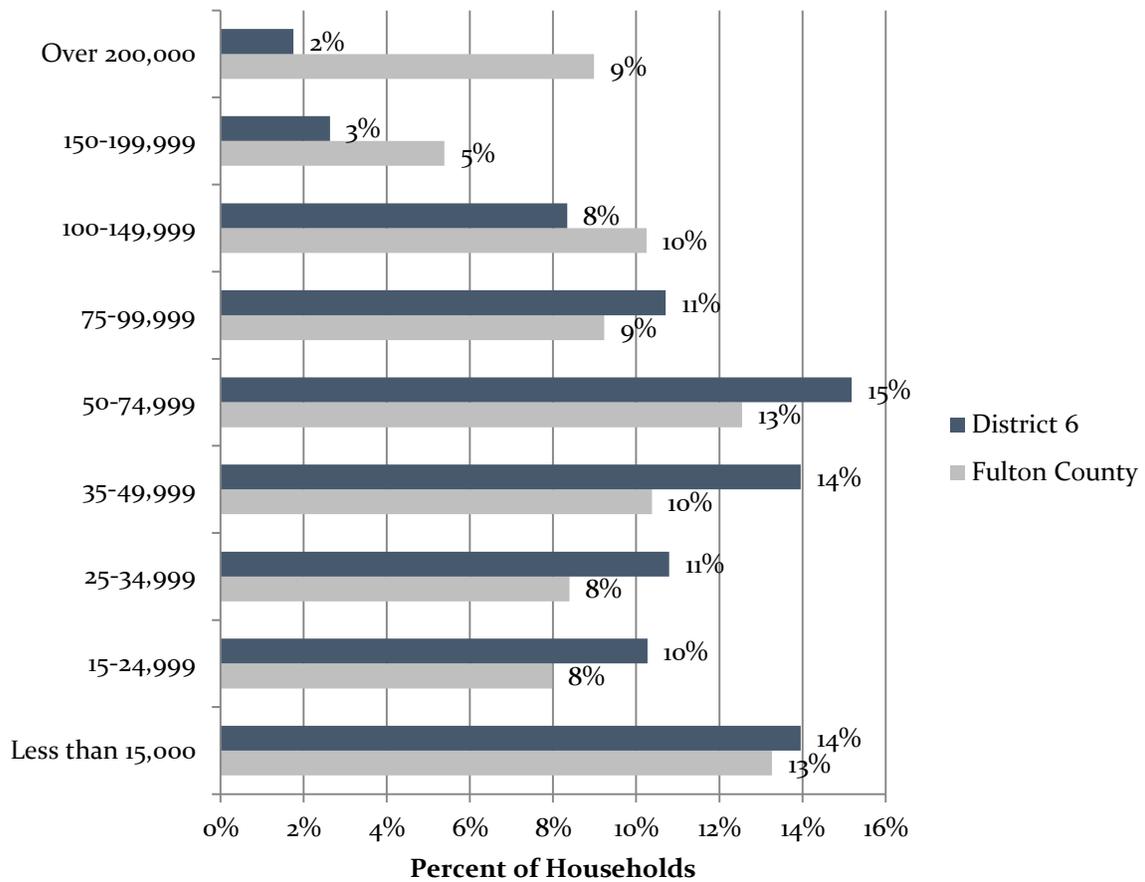
District 6

### Housing Units

Total District 6 Housing units = 70,291



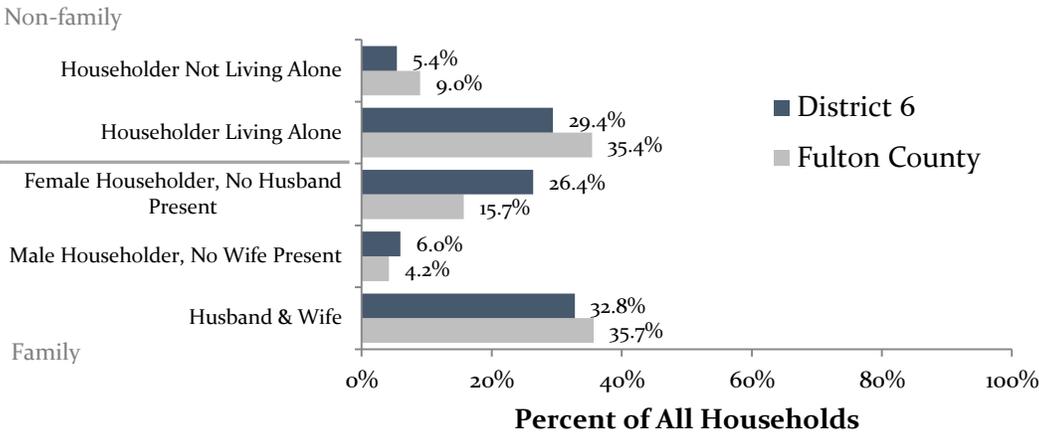
### Income Distribution



District 6

**Households**

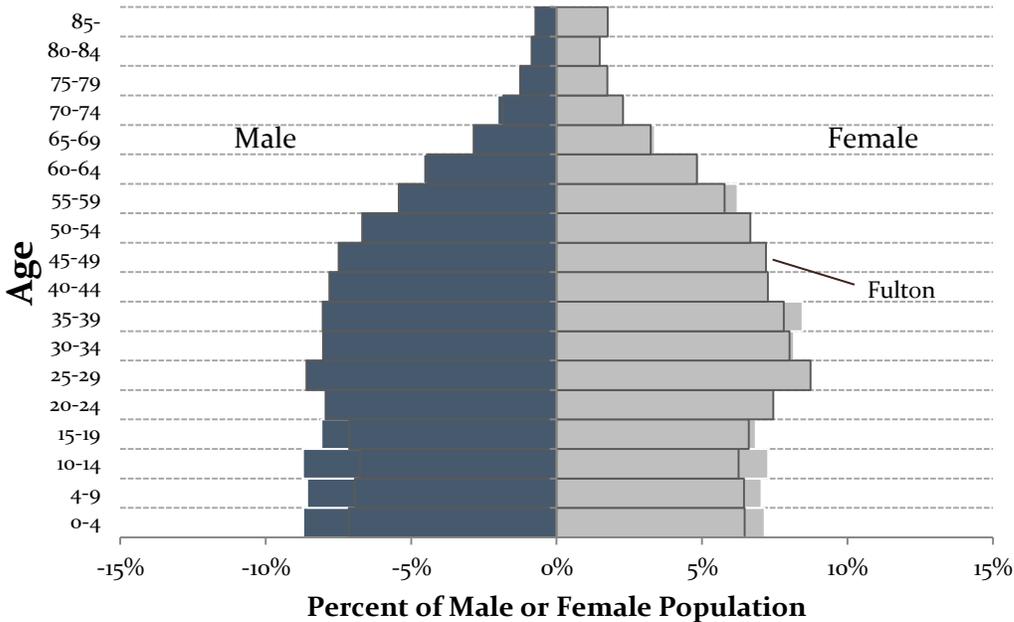
Total Households in District 6 =



**Population by Sex and Age**

Male Population of District 6 = 72,798

Female Population of District 6 = 79,652





# APPENDICES

The following pages include tables of “raw data” used to support summaries and conclusions made within the preceding sections of the Environmental Scan.

**KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND METRO ATLANTA APRIL 2015**

**Table 1: Population Indicators**

Population Trends	Fulton County				ARC Core 10			
	2010	2013	% Change	% of Arc 10	2010	2013	% Change	% of Arc 10
<b>Change in Population</b>	920,581	984,293	6.47%		4,107,750	4,305,244	4.81%	100
<b>2020 Forecast</b>	977,294				4,514,056			
<b>2030 Forecast</b>	1,021,700				5,025,831			
<b>2040 Forecast</b>	1,175,962				5,659,746			
Population by Age Range	Fulton County				ARC Core 10			
	2010	2013	% Change	% of Pop (2013)	2010	2013	% Change	% of Pop (2013)
<b>Under 5 yrs.</b>	62,581	65,148	4.10%	6.62%	295,531	291,649	-1.31%	6.77%
<b>5-9 yrs.</b>	61,510	65,976	7.26%	6.70%	301,468	320,043	6.16%	7.43%
<b>10-29 yrs.</b>	273,646	286,191	4.58%	29.08%	1,174,188	1,200,805	2.27%	27.89%
<b>30-44 yrs.</b>	261,062	227,969	-12.68%	23.16%	959,250	968,548	0.97%	22.50%
<b>45-64 yrs.</b>	223,358	239,930	7.42%	24.38%	1,028,747	1,099,157	6.84%	25.53%
<b>65 and over</b>	83,424	99,079	18.77%	10.07%	348,566	421,042	20.79%	9.78%



**Table 1: Population Indicators (continued)**

Population by Race and Ethnicity	Fulton County				ARC Core 10			
	2010	2013	% Change	% of Pop (2013)	2010	2013	% Change	% of Pop (2013)
<b>White</b>	376,014	450,074	19.70%	45.73%	1,811,038	2,161,595	19.36%	50.21%
<b>Black or African American</b>	400,457	431,581	7.77%	43.85%	1,489,804	1,615,451	8.43%	37.52%
<b>Asian</b>	51,304	60,108	17.16%	6.11%	231,377	263,056	13.69%	6.11%
<b>Other race</b>	20,240	15,197	-24.92%	1.54%	95,002	154,182	62.29%	3.58%
<b>Hispanic</b>	72,566	75,465	3.99%	7.67%	480,529	506,035	5.31%	11.75%
Population by US Citizenship Status	Fulton County				ARC Core 10			
<b>US Citizen</b>	806,650	813,070	0.80%	82.60%	3,474,604	3,469,654	-0.14%	80.59%
<b>US Citizen - Naturalized</b>	38,010	44,970	15.48%	4.57%	234,140	252,626	7.32%	5.87%
<b>Not a US Citizen</b>	81,537	77,689	-4.72%	7.89%	414,255	399,705	-3.64%	9.28%

**Data Sources : 2010 Census, Fulton County Health & Human Services, GA Dept. of Community Health, Population Health Institute, Atlanta Regional Commission**

**KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND METRO ATLANTA APRIL 2015**

Table 2: Population Indicators continued								
Total Housing Units	Fulton County			ARC Core 10				
(2000:2010 Comparison)	2000	2010	2013	2000	2010	2013		
<b>Total Units</b>	348,632	437,105	441,090	982,632	1,272,340	1,722,701		
<b>Occupied</b>	321,090	376,347	379,281	940,683	1,152,044	1,534,122		
<b>% Occupied</b>	92.10%	86.10%	86.00%	95.70%	90.50%	89.10%		
<b>Vacant</b>	27,542	60,758	61,809	41,949	120,296	188,579		
<b>% Vacant</b>	7.90%	13.90%	14.01%	4.30%	9.50%	10.90%		
Real Estate 'Health'	Fulton County				ARC Core 10			
Building Permits	2008	2009	2010	2013	2008	2009	2010	2013
• Total Housing Permits	4,667	1,529	1,671	6,530	9,785	2,622	1,201	
• Single-Family Permits	2,211	775	790	1,590	5,220	2,331	1,388	
• Multi-Family Permits	2,456	754	881	4,940	4,565	291	590	
• Construction Cost			\$188.5M				\$653.1M	
Foreclosures								
• Foreclosures (Sept 2011)				1,477				7,466
• Foreclosures (YTD)				12,851				No data
• Avg. Sales Price				\$156,410				\$284,278
• Avg. Foreclosure Sales Price				\$113,613				\$273,151
Monthly Owner Costs								
• Units with Mortgage			148,900	No data			613,397	No data
• Median Home Value			\$252,700	No data			\$176,711	No data
• Median Cost With Mortgage			\$1,891	No data			\$1,539	No data
• Median Real Estate Taxes Paid			\$2,954	No data			\$1,941	No data
• Ratio of Value to Income (3.0 or more)			40.80%	No data			36.10%	No data

<b>Case-Shiller Home Price Index (August 2011, ARC Core 10)</b>		
• <b>Current Index</b>	102.1 1 (1999 = 100)	
• <b>Year to Date Change (%)</b>	- 6.30%	
• <b>Prices at This level In</b>	3/1/20 00	
• <b>Change From Peak</b>	Down 25.2% in 49 month s	
• <b>Low-Tier Under</b>	\$128, 880	
• <b>Mid-Tier</b>	\$128, 880 to \$240, 386	
• <b>Hi- Tier Over</b>	Over \$240, 386	

**Data Sources : 2010 Census, Fulton County Health & Human Services, GA Dept. of Community Health, Population Health Institute, Atlanta Regional Commission**

**KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND METRO ATLANTA APRIL 2015**

Table 3: Population Indicators continued						
Greenspace	Acres of Greenspace	Total Acres	Total Population	% of Total Land as Protected Greenspace	Acres of Greenspace per 1,000 Population	
• <b>Fulton County</b>	10,498	342,095	920,581	3.10%	11.4	
• <b>Cherokee</b>	49,496	95.30%	2,441	4.70%	49,496	
• <b>Clayton</b>	82,224	95.10%	4,237	4.90%	82,224	
• <b>Cobb</b>	227,546	95.80%	9,976	4.20%	227,546	
• <b>DeKalb</b>	249,476	95.50%	11,755	4.50%	249,476	
• <b>Douglas</b>	32,805	94.20%	2,020	5.80%	32,805	
• <b>Fayette</b>	31,515	96.30%	1,211	3.70%	31,515	
• <b>Gwinnett</b>	202,343	96.50%	7,339	3.50%	202,343	
• <b>Henry</b>	41,224	95.50%	1,942	4.50%	41,224	
• <b>Rockdale</b>	24,054	95.90%	1,028	4.10%	24,054	
<b>Type of Household (2013)</b>	<b>Fulton County</b>		<b>ARC Core 10</b>			
<b>Total Households</b>	379,281		1,534,122			
<b>Ave Size</b>	Household – 2.50	Family – 3.50	Household – 2.76	Family – 3.54		
<b>Type of Household</b>	#	%	#	%		
<b>Family</b>	208,849	57.10%	998,183	69.00%		
<b>Own children under 18</b>	109,215	51.00%	533,295	34.80%		
<b>Married-couple</b>	140,264	37.30%	693,964	49.10%		
<b>Own children under 18</b>	65,699	17.60%	335,505	23.80%		

<b>Male householder, family</b>	14,268	4.00%	73,638	9.80%	
<b>Own children under 18</b>	7,466	1.60%	41,698	2.30%	
<b>Female householder, family</b>	54,317	16.00%	230,581	15.00%	
<b>Own children under 18</b>	36,050	10.00%	156,092	8.80%	
<b>Educational Attainment (population 25 years and over)</b>		<b>Fulton County</b>	<b>ARC Core 10</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>US</b>
• <b>Less than 9th Grade</b>		3.50%	5.40%	5.60%	5.80%
• <b>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</b>		6.30%	6.40%	9.00%	7.60%
• <b>High school grad (includes equivalency)</b>		19.70%	23.50%	28.60%	27.80%
• <b>Some college, no degree</b>		18.90%	21.90%	21.20%	21.10%
• <b>Associate's degree</b>		5.30%	7.50%	7.40%	8.10%
• <b>Bachelor's degree</b>		28.40%	23.10%	17.80%	18.40%
• <b>Graduate or professional degree</b>		17.90%	11.70%	10.60%	11.20%
<b>o % HS grad or higher</b>		90.20%	87.80%	85.50%	88.60%
<b>o % bachelor's or higher</b>		46.30%	34.90%	28.30%	32.90%

Data Sources : 2010 Census, Fulton County Health & Human Services, GA Dept. of Community Health, Population Health Institute, ARC

<b>KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND METRO ATLANTA APRIL 2015</b>			
<b>Table 4 : Economic Indicators</b>			
<b>Economy</b>			
<b>Labor Force Activity</b>	<b>Fulton</b>	<b>Metro Atlanta</b>	<b>Combined</b>
Labor Force	467,937	1,756,751	2,224,688
Employed	427,811	1,623,493	2,051,304
Unemployed	40,126	133,258	173,384
Unemployment Rate	8.60%	7.80%	8.20%
Average Weekly Hours	32.3		
<b>Percentage of Jobs held by age group</b>	<b>Metro Atlanta 2000</b>	<b>Metro Atlanta 2008</b>	<b>Metro Atlanta 2013</b>
14-24 yrs old	11.50%	11.00%	9.90%
25-34 yrs old	27.20%	23.2	21.90%
35-54 yrs old	50.40%	50.00%	49.60%
55-64 yrs old	8.80%	12.60%	14.80%
65+ yrs old	2.10%	3.00%	3.80%
<b>Job Creation Five Highest Paying Industries - Metro Atlanta</b>	<b>Avg Monthly Pay</b>	<b>Employment per 1,000 Jobs</b>	
Management Occupations	\$9,629	62.9	
Legal Occupations	\$8,949	9.4	
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$6,703	40.1	
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$6,417	15.2	

<b>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations</b>	\$6,377	49.2	
<b>Business Financial Operations Occupations</b>	\$6,108	68.2	
<b>Job Creation Five Highest Paying Industries - Metro Atlanta</b>	<b>Avg Monthly Pay</b>	<b>Employment per 1,000 Jobs</b>	
<b>Production Occupations</b>	\$2,676	56	
<b>Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations</b>	\$2,387	0.7	
<b>Healthcare Support Occupations</b>	\$2,327	20.6	
<b>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations</b>	\$2,105	26.5	
<b>Personal Care and Service Occupations</b>	\$1,982	22.1	
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b>	\$1,681	88.1	
<b>Metro Atlanta Counties with the Highest Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Weekly average wage</b>		
<b>Fulton</b>	\$1,290		
<b>Dekalb</b>	\$994		
<b>Gwinnett</b>	\$958		
<b>United States</b>	\$1,000		
<b>Data Sources: Atlanta Regional Commission, Georgia Department of Labor Area Labor Profile, Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>			



**Table 2: Economic Indicators (continued)**

Indicator	Latest (14-Q2)	Last 12 Months	Grade	Comments
<b>Jobs Added</b>				
Civilian Employment	-41,400	16,900	C	Data anomalies are at play
Total Non-Farm Jobs	31,700	85,200	A	Strong quarterly growth
Manufacturing	3,100	8,800	A-	Good job gains despite global slowdown
Financial Jobs	500	2,100	B-	Healthy pick-up from previous quarter
Business Services Jobs	13	27,400	A-	Corporate hiring was reasonable
Healthcare Jobs	700	5,100	B-	Sector is adjusting to new requirements
Hospitality Jobs	1,700	17,200	B	Summer tourism didn't translate into more jobs
Information Technology	900	1,600	B+	The trend is positive
<b>Construction Activity</b>				
Jobs Added	1,600	6,700	B	Multifamily building is ramping up
Housing Permit Growth*	4.20%	15.90%	B	Immune to market volatility
<b>Georgia's Fiscal Health</b>				
Tax Collections	4.70%	5.00%	A	Tax Collections continue to rise
Wages and Salaries	4.50%	4.20%	A	Finally seeing strength
Personal Income	5.70%	4.10%	A	Good increase, but below historic norms
Large Corporate Sector			B	Seasonal hiring expected to be strong
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Oil Prices	\$97.10	\$105.80	B+	Relief at the gas pump
10 - Yr Bond	2.50%	2.70%	A+	Flighty to safety continues

As Georgia added over 80,000 jobs in 2014 it is projected that this trend will continue in 2015 and 2016. Modest growth is expected for 2015 adding 71,000 (16,400 premium jobs) while 2016 numbers will produce slightly less jobs adding 71,000 jobs (including 18,400 premium job gains).

Nominal personal income in Georgia posted a weak increase in 2013 but climbed slightly in 2014 and is projected to increase yet again in 2015 with growth projected at 4.6%.

As unemployment remained average at around 7.4% in 2014, signs of a growing economy are evident as unemployment is expected to decrease to 6.6% in 2015 and drop again in 2016 to 5.9%.

Economic Forecasting Center @ Georgia State University



**Table 2 : Economic Indicators (continued)**

Quality of Job Growth	Annual Atlanta Wage	U.S.		Georgia		Atlanta	
		Since Dec 2007	Last 6 Months	Since Dec 2007	Last 6 Months	Since Dec 2007	Last 6 Months
Total Non-Farm Employment	48,270	2,635,000	1,471,000	80,503	54,075	52,372	36,920
Premium Jobs	81,891	295,900	191,400	22,099	14,799	19,802	17,920
Air Transportation	143,190	8,700	-500	7	15	206	-57
Management of Companies	119,310	42,400	21,200	604	328	107	149
Utilities	86,580	1,700	1,800	-1	104	-98	-45
Computer Systems & Designs	76,630	68,500	34,000	2,913	2,250	2,399	2,073
Management, Science, & Technology	98,330	61,700	41,900	273	1,151	609	742
Information	80,440	10,000	33,000	921	1,102	1,297	1,416
Telecommunications	81,830	5,800	8,400	1,713	985	1,286	1,003
Accounting & Related Services	76,040	26,700	30,700	3,165	4,261	-1,181	-1,660
Finance & Insurance	73,290	43,000	51,000	2,745	162	4,023	4,224
Wholesale Trade	64,030	108,900	42,100	4,247	1,045	5,035	2,028
Federal Government	51,730	-33,000	-2,000	-928	592	-182	255
Transportation & Warehousing	56,020	139,700	73,500	1,973	4,187	4,163	2,307
Manufacturing	57,160	161,000	69,000	8,578	3,645	4,594	3,979
Mid-Range Jobs	47,444	1,034,300	598,100	10,443	12,759	21,757	17,678
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	53,410	46,300	23,800	-1,717	396	-507	576
Education & Health	50,517	399,000	250,000	6,358	2,086	2,662	459
Government	45,750	47,000	55,000	-1,457	6,893	2,026	4,072
Construction	40,100	230,000	115,000	7,275	3,231	3,834	2,153
Low-Paying Jobs	26,045	1,101,100	550,700	35,241	21,175	18,266	8,601
Administrative & Support	35,140	417,700	219,300	13,873	10,421	6,393	3,019
Other Services	23,780	47,000	2,400	7	-1,293	-2,311	-1,629
Retail Trade	24,860	264,400	146,400	6,690	4,015	5,340	3,000
Leisure & Hospitality	20,400	372,000	161,000	14,544	7,161	8,805	4,341

Metro Atlanta's employment grew by 62,100 in calendar year 2013. Similar numbers were posted in 2014 with 57,100 jobs added for an annual increase of 2.3%. 2015 will produce a slightly stronger growth rate of 2.7% adding 60,800 new jobs. Looking ahead the 2016 forecast is expected to increase by 58,400 with a growth rate of 2.3%.

Metro Atlanta's unemployment remained around 7.2% for 2014 while projections indicate this number will fall to 6.3% in 2015. Moving forward the unemployment forecast will decrease steadily to 5.7% in 2016 and decrease again in 2017 falling to 5.3%

Source: Economic Forecasting Center @ Georgia State University

**Table 3: Public Health Indicators**

Table 3: Public Health Indicators						
Health Outcome Ranking (Ranking within 156 GA Counties for 2010)		Mortality	Morbidity			
Fulton County		21	37			
Cherokee		6	5			
Clayton		33	74			
Cobb		5	11			
DeKalb		12	29			
Douglas		35	43			
Fayette		1	1			
Gwinnett		4	9			
Henry		16	13			
Rockdale		22	15			
Health Factor Ranking (Ranking within 156 GA Counties for 2010)		Health Behaviors	Critical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment	
Fulton County		4	10	49	129	
Cherokee		7	33	6	28	
Clayton		132	71	104	128	
Cobb		3	25	7	144	
DeKalb		8	8	68	136	
Douglas		22	74	23	156	
Fayette		2	1	3	146	
Gwinnett		6	59	14	105	
Henry		24	19	13	84	
Rockdale		28	20	41	102	
Mortality (Top 10 Causes by ICD Chapter)	Fulton County			State of Georgia		
	2013			2013		
	Deaths	Rate	Age-adjusted Rate	Deaths	Rate	Age-adj. Rate
Cardio-Vascular Disease	1,870	190	221.8	22,165	221.8	240.9
Cancer	1,385	140.7	161.4	16,753	167.7	171.4
External Causes	544	55.3	55.5	5,746	57.5	58.3
Mental & Behavioral Diseases	525	53.3	65.7	4,939	49.4	49.4
Respiratory Diseases	447	45.4	55.2	7,564	75.7	83.2
Nervous System Diseases	297	30.2	37.1	3,904	39.1	45.1
Infectious Diseases	287	29.2	32	2,561	25.6	26.6
Digestive System Diseases	238	24.2	26.7	2,616	26.2	26.4
Endocrine, Metabolic Diseases	231	23.5	27.4	3,160	31.6	33.2
Reproductive Urinary Diseases	182	18.5	22.2	2,152	21.5	23.7

**Table 3: Public Health Indicators (continued)**

Health Report (FY2010)	Fulton County	State of Georgia (avg. all counties)	Birth Rate/Infant Mortality	Fulton County	State of Georgia
Diabetes	5%	8.7%	Birth Rate (10-55 years)	44 per 1,000	Data unavailable at time of report
High Blood Pressure	22.50%	25.9%	o Mothers age 10 to 14 years	1.2	Data unavailable at time of report
Few Fruits and Vegetables	74%	80.0%	Mothers age 15 to 17 years	26.6	Data unavailable at time of report
No Exercise	21%	28.1%	Mothers age 18 to 19 years	59.1	Data unavailable at time of report
Obesity	21.30%	25.1%	Infant Mortality (per live births)	8.8 deaths per 1,000	Data unavailable at time of report
Smoker	16.80%	23.0%	African American	11.1	Data unavailable at time of report
Medicaid Beneficiaries	166,314	11,066	White	6.6	Data unavailable at time of report
Elderly Medicare	70,507	5,535	Hispanic	2.1	Data unavailable at time of report
Disabled Medicare	15,204	1,412			
Primary Care Physician Rate per 100k	131.2	53.48	No Health Insurance Coverage	#	% of Population
Dentist Rate per 100k	70.2	30.9			
No Health Insurance			Fulton County	179,698	19.5%
Community Health Center	Yes		ARC 10	778,719	24.4%
Health Professional Shortage Area	No				
<p>2010 Census, Fulton County Health &amp; Human Services, GA Dept. of Community Health, Population Health Institute, Atlanta Regional Commission</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/">http://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>, Mortality/Morbidity web tool <a href="https://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMorbMort.aspx">https://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/oasis/qryMorbMort.aspx</a></p>					

**Table 4: Public Safety Indicators**

<b>Georgia Crime Statistics by County 2013</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>Vehicle Theft</b>
<b>Cherokee</b>	3	17	34	99	627	2,212	161
<b>Clayton</b>	30	85	547	667	3,496	5,749	1,343
<b>Cobb</b>	28	125	665	1,141	3,865	12,590	1,257
<b>DeKalb</b>	63	145	2,121	1,426	10,260	21,259	4,336
<b>Douglas</b>	3	28	96	308	666	2,775	262
<b>Fulton</b>	138	230	3,742	4,068	11,046	33,049	7,058
<b>Fayette</b>	2	6	31	47	282	1,112	90
<b>Gwinnett</b>	26	176	791	772	4,323	13,517	1,402
<b>Henry</b>	7	25	150	190	1,362	4,050	426
<b>Rockdale</b>	6	14	74	217	772	2,316	217
<b>Fulton County Crimes (2000-2013)</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>Vehicle Theft</b>
<b>2000</b>	147	369	4,417	7,309	10,642	35,170	8,710
<b>2001</b>	168	492	5,245	7,201	12,344	39,945	9,394
<b>2002</b>	170	330	4,741	6,092	12,198	36,131	9,163
<b>2003</b>	171	377	4,662	5,733	12,132	37,327	10,199
<b>2004</b>	151	366	4,087	5,583	11,129	34,856	8,278
<b>2005</b>	129	339	4,037	5,217	12,616	35,157	9,215
<b>2006</b>	147	318	4,282	5,644	13,228	34,218	9,124
<b>2007</b>	184	295	4,944	5,722	15,387	36,399	10,162
<b>2008</b>	144	263	4,790	5,254	17,117	39,097	9,657
<b>2009</b>	114	267	3,861	4,602	15,965	34,336	8,302
<b>2010</b>	132	232	3,225	4,614	14,010	32,403	7,399
<b>2011</b>	120	256	3,460	4,585	13,100	31,809	7,969
<b>2012</b>	128	225	3,528	4,675	11,537	32,294	8,018
<b>2013</b>	138	230	3,742	4,068	11,046	33,049	7,058



**Table 5: Technology Indicators**

<b>Table 5: Technology Indicators</b>			
<b>Smartphone &amp; Cell Phone Usage by Age, U.S.</b>	<b>Smartphone Use</b>	<b>Cell Phone Use</b>	
25-34 yrs old	70.6%	88.1%	
35-44 yrs old	62.3%	86.2%	
45-64 yrs old	40.2%	78.4%	
65+ yrs old	14.5%		
<b>Smartphone &amp; Cell Phone Usage by Race, U.S.</b>	<b>Smartphone Use</b>	<b>Cell Phone Use</b>	
Hispanic	45.8%	64.0%	
Black Alone	45.0%	68.2%	
White, Non-Hispanic	44.6%	80.3%	
Asian Alone	52.6%	82.9%	
<b>Smartphone Ownership in 10 Major Markets</b>	<b>% of ownership</b>		
Dallas	76.0%		
Los Angeles	66.0%		
Washington, D.C.	64.0%		
Philadelphia	62.0%		
Houston	62.0%		
San Francisco	61.0%		
Atlanta	60.0%		
Chicago	57.0%		
Boston	55.0%		
New York	48.0%		
<b>Broadband Access Comparison</b>	<b>% of Households with a broadband connection</b>		
King County, WA	83.6%		
Mecklenburg County, NC	79.0%		
Fulton County, GA	77.1%		
US	73.4%		
<b>Computer and Internet Usage, U.S.</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2012</b>
% of all households had internet use at home		18.0%	74.8%
% of all households had a computer at home	8.2%		78.9%
<b>Device Ownership, U.S.</b>	<b>2014</b>		
Smartphone	58.0%		
Cell Phone	90.0%		
Tablet	42.0%		
E Reader	32.0%		
Source: 2010 US Census, Pew Research Center, <a href="http://www.pewinternet.org">www.pewinternet.org</a>			

**KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND METRO ATLANTA APRIL 2015**

**Table 8: Health Indicators**

District Statistics by Race	Population	White	Black/African American	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Two Or More Races		
	District 1	153,878	102,572	17,113	260	25,227	63	4,716	3,927	
District 2	154,246	108,067	23,879	427	10,521	68	7,271	4,013		
District 3	153,860	116,859	18,466	384	7,712	67	7,009	3,363		
District 4	153,555	37,150	104,156	351	5,407	43	3,205	3,243		
District 5	152,450	27,491	116,351	446	1,371	41	3,957	2,793		
District 6	152,592	17,558	125,610	391	1,331	53	4,709	2,940		
<b>Total</b>	<b>920,581</b>	<b>409,697</b>	<b>405,575</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>51,569</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>30,867</b>	<b>20,279</b>		
District Statistics Male/Female	Male	Female	District Housing Statistics		Occupied	Vacant	Owned With Mortgage or Loan	Owned Free and Clear	Renter Occupied	

<b>District 1</b>	75,333	78,545		<b>District 1</b>	55,761	3,249	33,765	5,332	16,664	
<b>District 2</b>	74,553	79,693		<b>District 2</b>	62,860	5,144	31,121	6,250	25,489	
<b>District 3</b>	77,083	76,777		<b>District 3</b>	76,655	11,974	30,036	8,745	37,874	
<b>District 4</b>	78,886	74,669		<b>District 4</b>	61,161	17,721	18,348	5,586	37,227	
<b>District 5</b>	72,798	79,652		<b>District 5</b>	62,010	13,404	23,423	4,810	33,777	
<b>District 6</b>	69,614	82,978		<b>District 6</b>	57,930	9,236	29,949	4,897	23,084	
<b>Total</b>	<b>448,267</b>	<b>472,314</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>376,377</b>	<b>60,728</b>	<b>166,642</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>174,115</b>	
<b>District Household Statistics</b>	Households	Family HH	Husband & Wife	Other Family HH	Male Householder, No Wife Present	Female Householder, No Husband Present	NonFamily HH	Householder Living Alone	Householder Not Living Alone	Housing Units
<b>District 1</b>	55,761	41,831	34,749	7,082	1,802	5,280	13,930	11,374	2,556	59,010
<b>District 2</b>	62,860	39,133	30,388	8,745	2,246	6,499	23,727	19,092	4,635	68,004
<b>District 3</b>	76,655	31,685	26,088	5,597	1,867	3,730	44,970	35,161	9,809	88,629
<b>District 4</b>	61,161	25,493	9,891	15,602	2,973	12,629	35,668	28,086	7,582	78,882
<b>District 5</b>	62,010	33,345	14,203	19,142	3,418	15,724	28,665	22,539	6,126	75,414
<b>District</b>										

<b>6</b>	57,930	37,728	18,989	18,739	3,463	15,276	20,202	17,055	3,147	67,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>376,377</b>	<b>209,215</b>	<b>134,308</b>	<b>74,907</b>	<b>15,769</b>	<b>59,138</b>	<b>167,162</b>	<b>133,307</b>	<b>33,855</b>	<b>437,105</b>
<b>District Income Statistics</b>	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,000	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$200,000	Over \$200,000
<b>District 1</b>	1,352	1,027	2,277	2,591	3,980	7,860	6,557	10,826	6,078	9,501
<b>District 2</b>	2,773	1,984	4,523	5,480	7,093	10,941	7,349	9,943	5,700	8,027
<b>District 3</b>	4,714	2,187	4,546	5,113	6,978	10,887	7,398	10,890	5,683	13,395
<b>District 4</b>	10,855	5,094	7,716	6,777	6,802	9,223	4,786	4,892	1,822	2,159
<b>District 5</b>	8,604	4,596	7,631	6,615	7,218	9,448	5,017	5,224	1,954	1,978
<b>District 6</b>	6,299	3,746	6,824	7,201	10,055	10,691	6,858	5,777	1,461	1,164
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,597</b>	<b>18,634</b>	<b>33,517</b>	<b>33,777</b>	<b>42,126</b>	<b>59,050</b>	<b>37,965</b>	<b>47,552</b>	<b>22,698</b>	<b>36,224</b>

Data Source: 2010 US Census, 2012 American Community Survey



