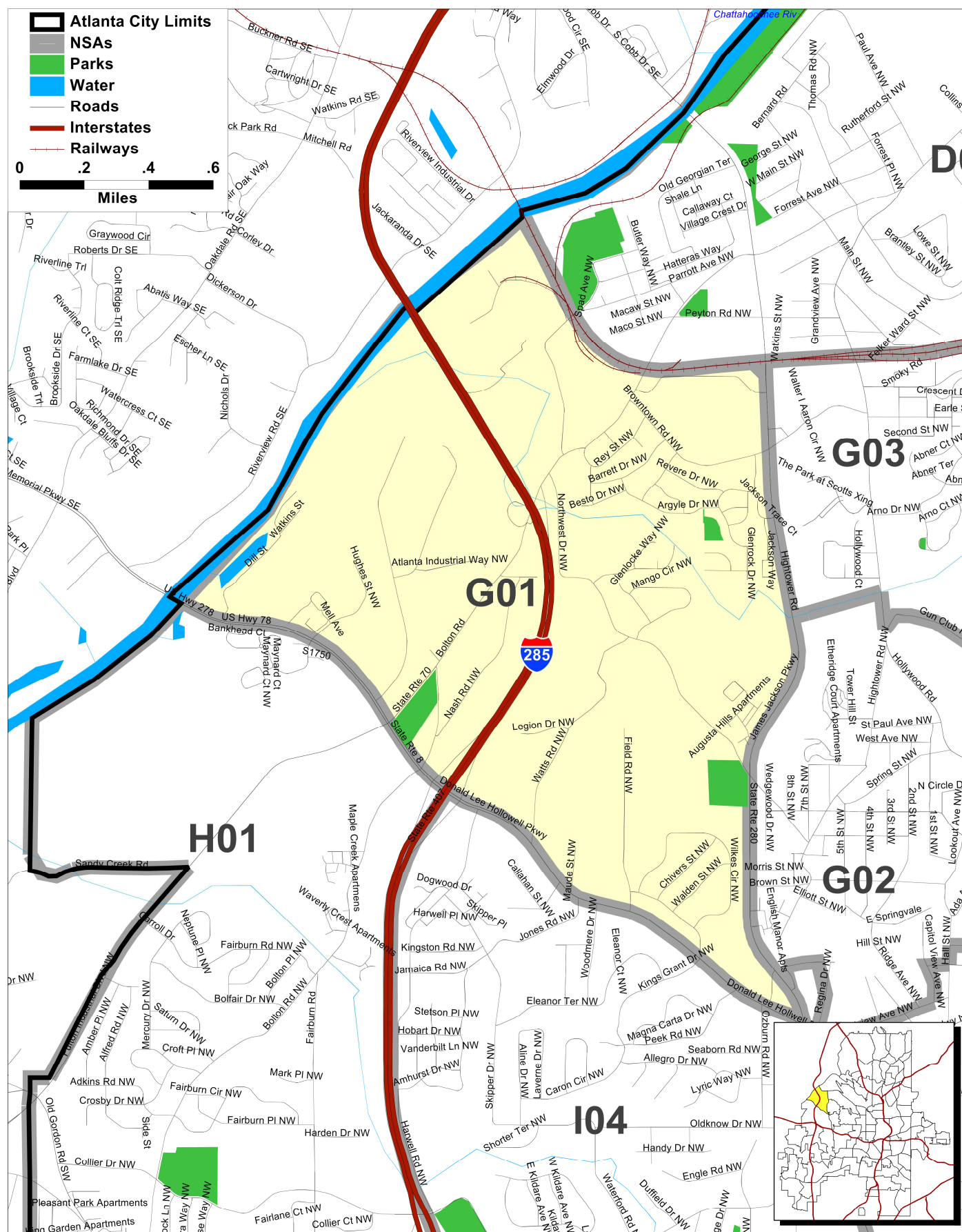


Neighborhood Statistical Area G01



Neighborhood(s): Atlanta Industrial Park, Bolton Hills, Brookview Heights, Chattahoochee, English Park, Lincoln Homes, Monroe Heights

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Contents

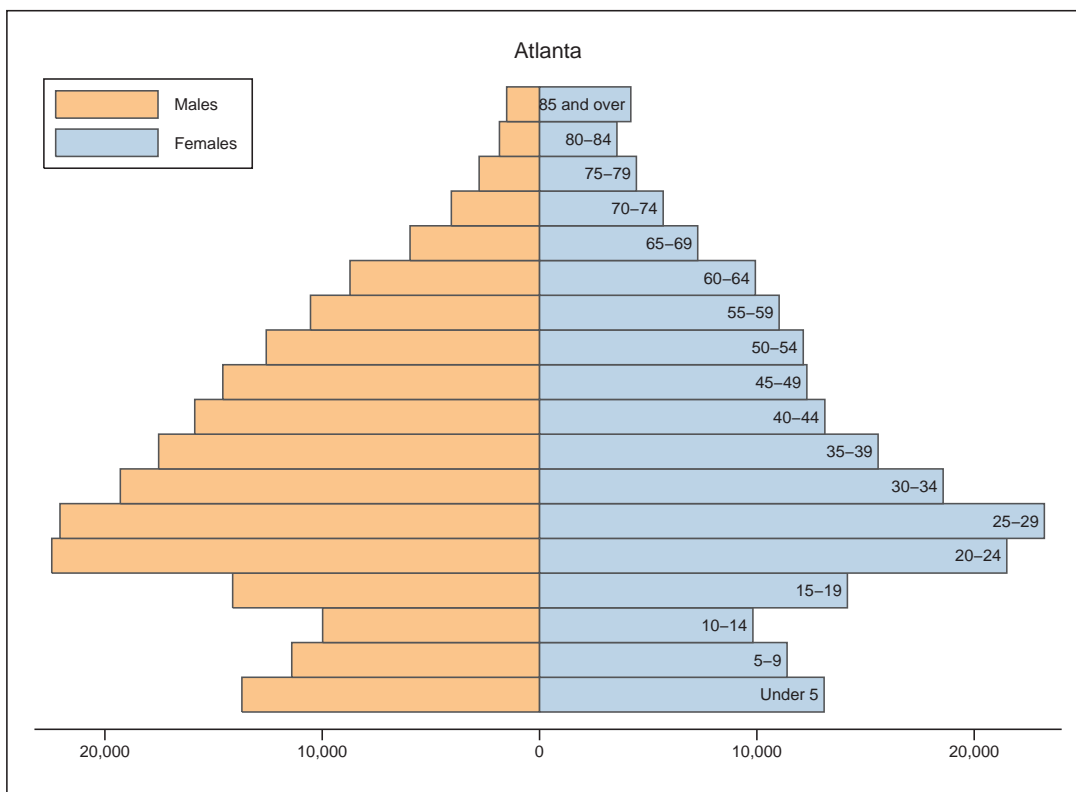
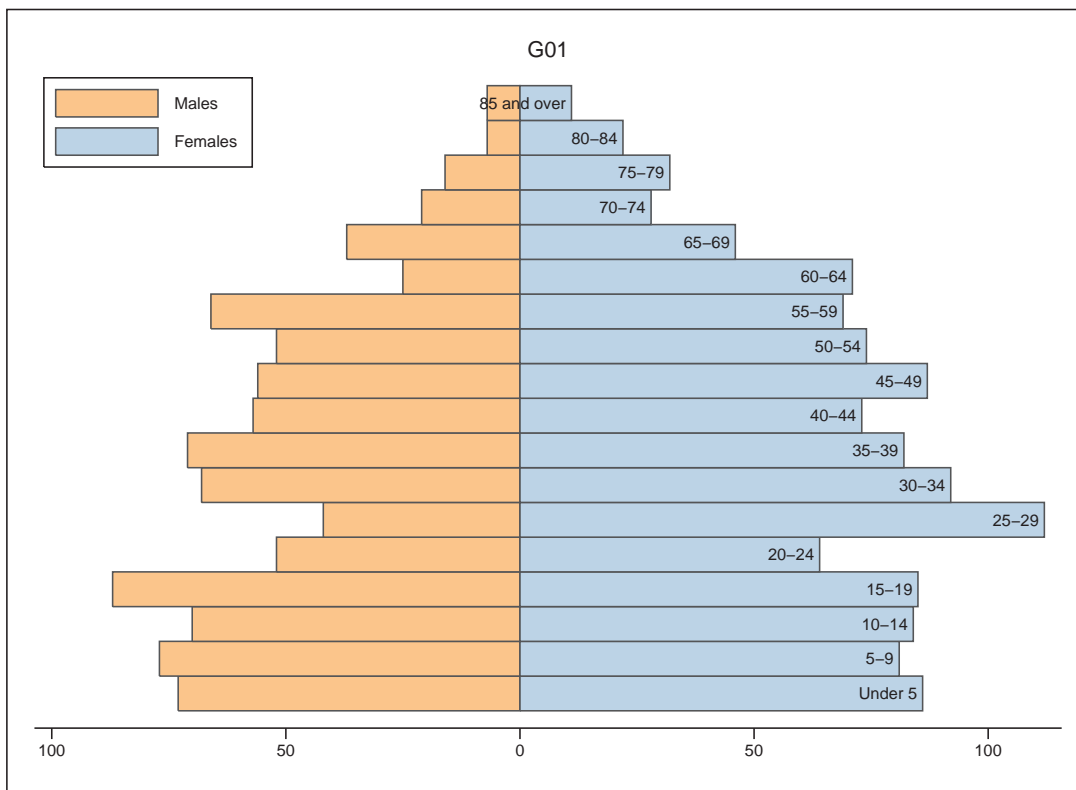
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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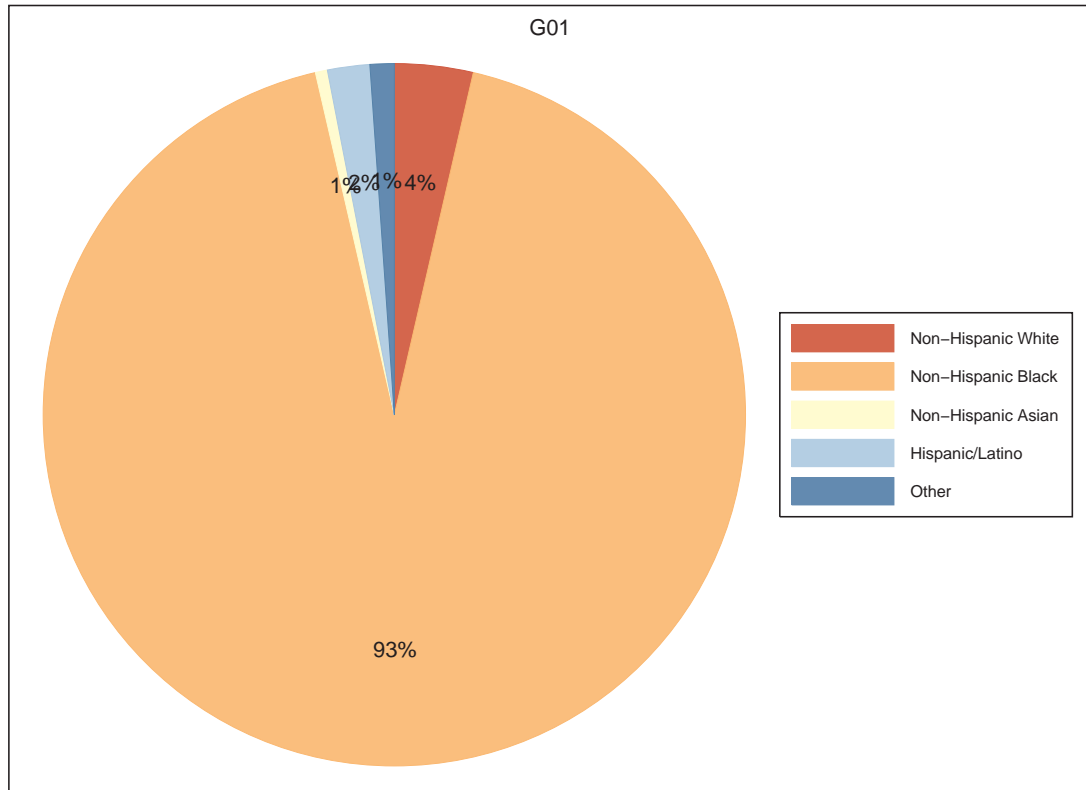
G01

Decennial 2010 Profile

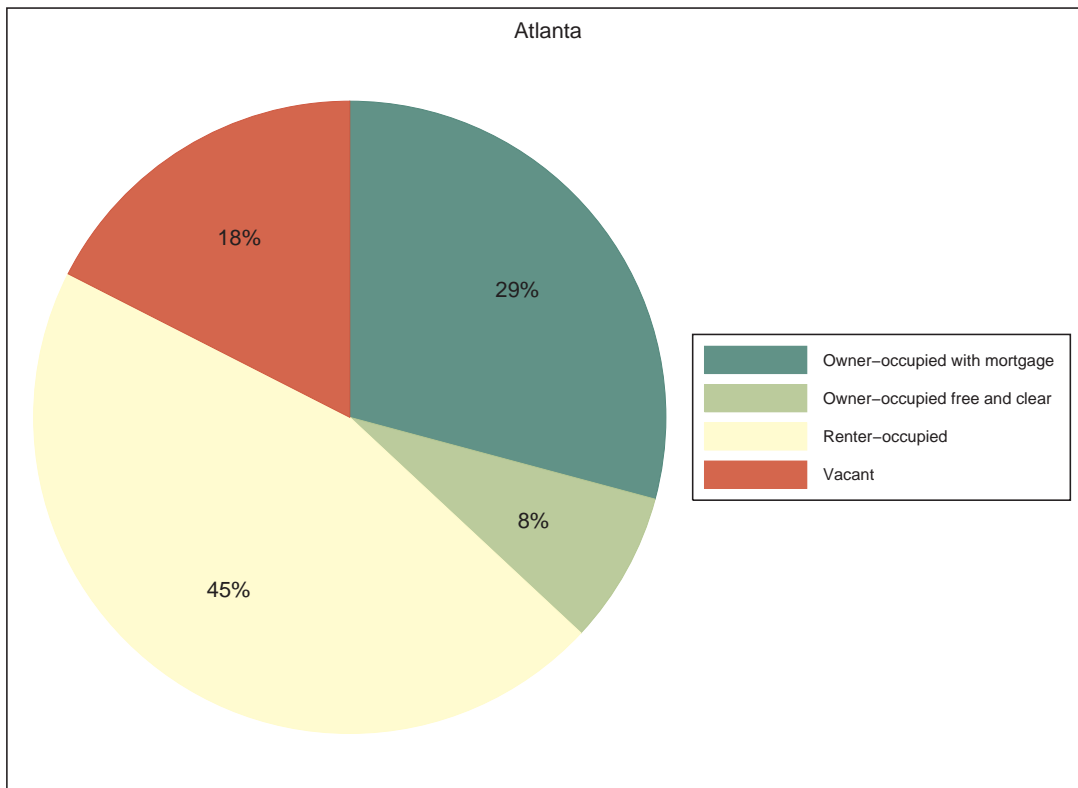
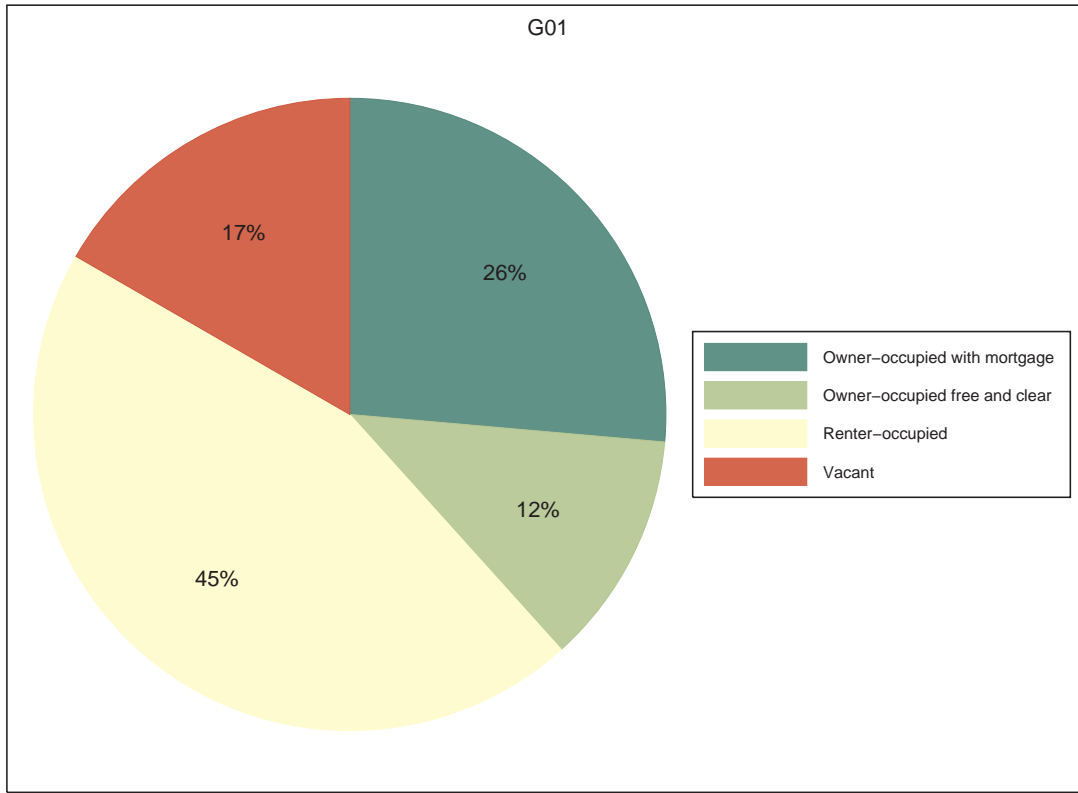
Sex and Age



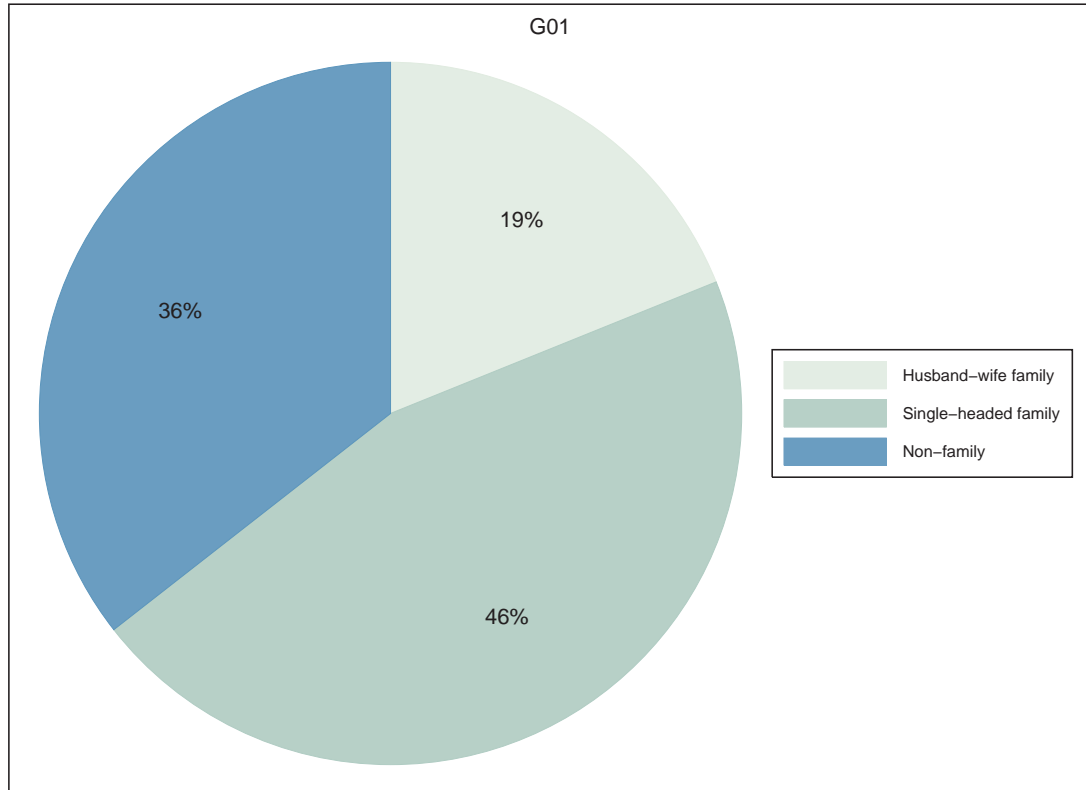
Race and Latino Origin



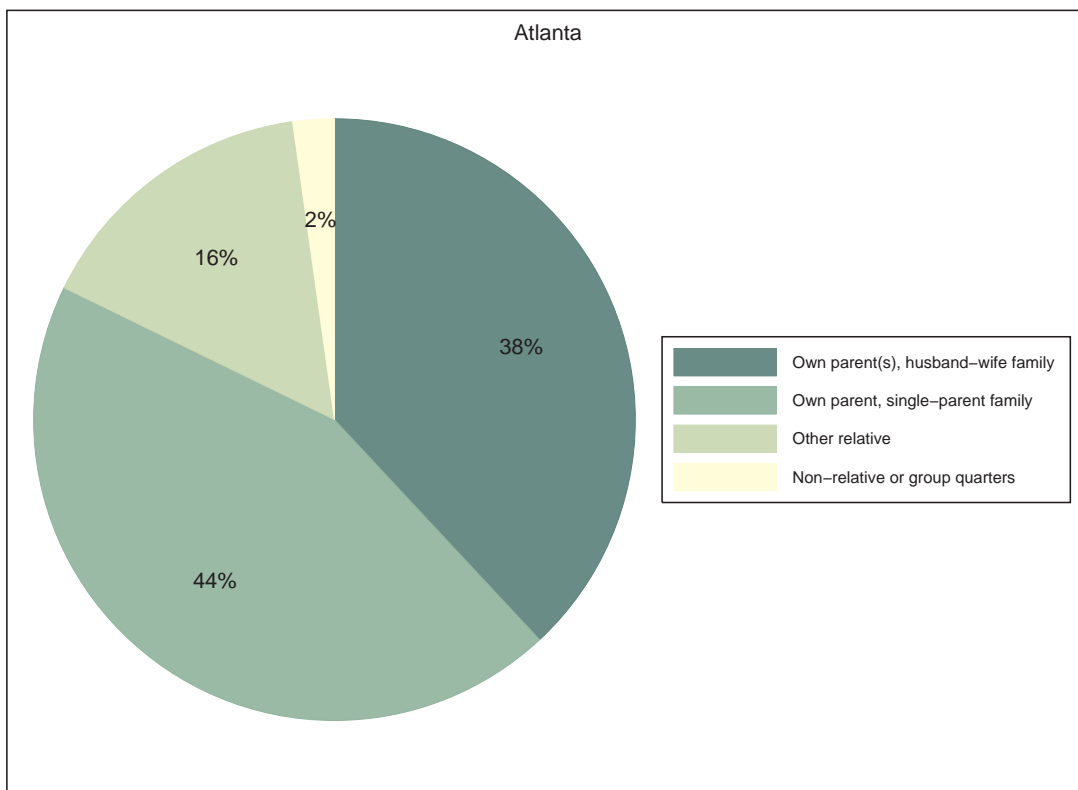
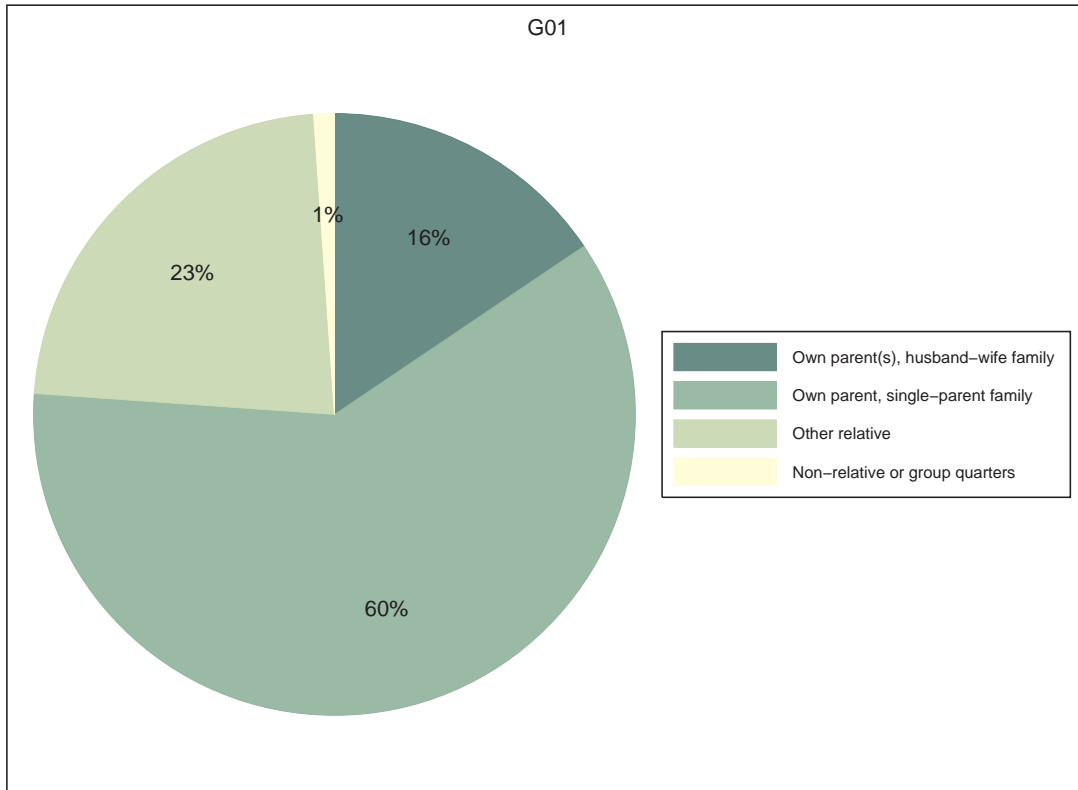
Housing Tenure



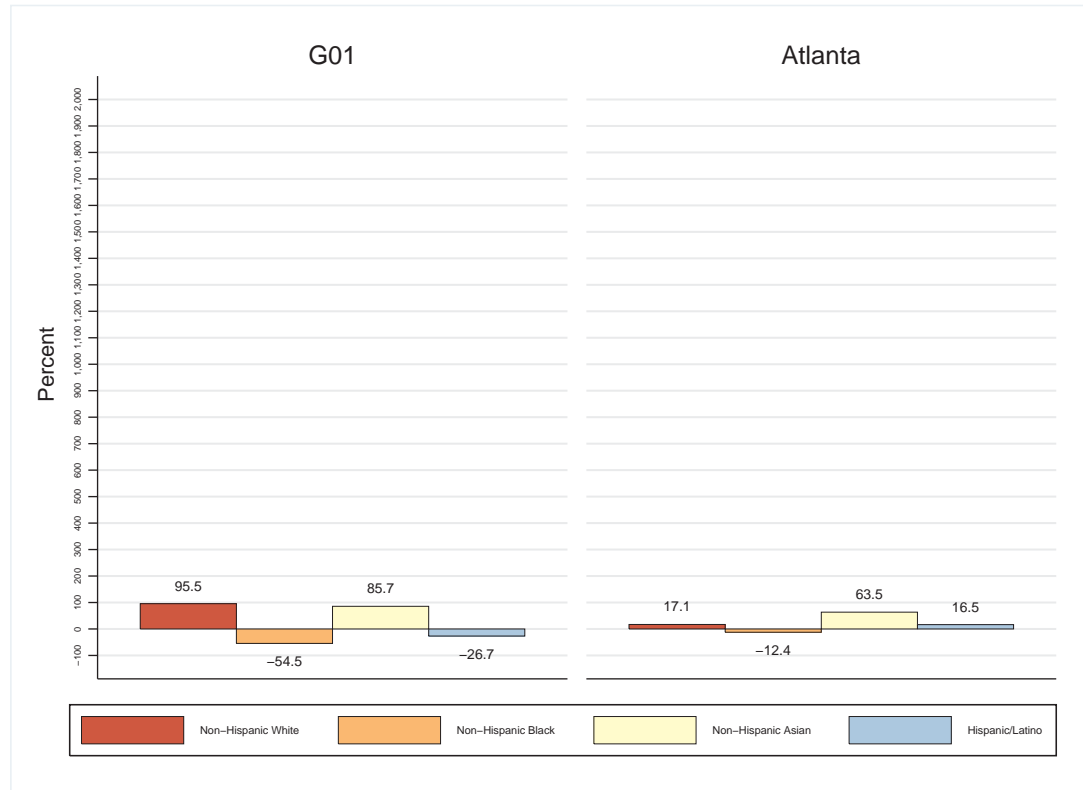
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,083	100.0%
Under 5 years	159	7.6%
5 to 9 years	158	7.6%
10 to 14 years	154	7.4%
15 to 19 years	172	8.3%
20 to 24 years	116	5.6%
25 to 29 years	154	7.4%
30 to 34 years	160	7.7%
35 to 39 years	153	7.3%
40 to 44 years	130	6.2%
45 to 49 years	143	6.9%
50 to 54 years	126	6.0%
55 to 59 years	135	6.5%
60 to 64 years	96	4.6%
65 to 69 years	83	4.0%
70 to 74 years	49	2.4%
75 to 79 years	48	2.3%
80 to 84 years	29	1.4%
85 years and over	18	0.9%
Median age (years)	34.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,587	76.2%
18 years and over	1,512	72.6%
21 years and over	1,412	67.8%
62 years and over	285	13.7%
65 years and over	227	10.9%
Male population	884	42.4%
Under 5 years	73	3.5%
5 to 9 years	77	3.7%
10 to 14 years	70	3.4%
15 to 19 years	87	4.2%
20 to 24 years	52	2.5%
25 to 29 years	42	2.0%
30 to 34 years	68	3.3%
35 to 39 years	71	3.4%
40 to 44 years	57	2.7%
45 to 49 years	56	2.7%
50 to 54 years	52	2.5%
55 to 59 years	66	3.2%
60 to 64 years	25	1.2%
65 to 69 years	37	1.8%
70 to 74 years	21	1.0%
75 to 79 years	16	0.8%
80 to 84 years	7	0.3%
85 years and over	7	0.3%
Median age (years)	33.0	(X)
16 years and over	654	31.4%
18 years and over	618	29.7%
21 years and over	562	27.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	105	5.0%
65 years and over	88	4.2%
Female population	1,199	57.6%
Under 5 years	86	4.1%
5 to 9 years	81	3.9%
10 to 14 years	84	4.0%
15 to 19 years	85	4.1%
20 to 24 years	64	3.1%
25 to 29 years	112	5.4%
30 to 34 years	92	4.4%
35 to 39 years	82	3.9%
40 to 44 years	73	3.5%
45 to 49 years	87	4.2%
50 to 54 years	74	3.6%
55 to 59 years	69	3.3%
60 to 64 years	71	3.4%
65 to 69 years	46	2.2%
70 to 74 years	28	1.3%
75 to 79 years	32	1.5%
80 to 84 years	22	1.1%
85 years and over	11	0.5%
Median age (years)	34.8	(X)
16 years and over	933	44.8%
18 years and over	894	42.9%
21 years and over	850	40.8%
62 years and over	180	8.6%
65 years and over	139	6.7%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,083	100.0%
One Race	2,061	98.9%
White	86	4.1%
Black or African American	1,950	93.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
Asian	13	0.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	10	0.5%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	6	0.3%
Filipino [‡]	0	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	0	0.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	10	0.5%
Two or More Races	22	1.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	7	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	95	4.6%
Black or African American	1,969	94.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.4%
Asian	20	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Some Other Race	14	0.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,083	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41	2.0%
Mexican‡	19	0.9%
Puerto Rican‡	7	0.3%
Cuban‡	2	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	14	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,042	98.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,083	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	41	2.0%
White alone	12	0.6%
Black or African American alone	17	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	8	0.4%
Two or More Races	2	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,042	98.0%
White alone	74	3.6%
Black or African American alone	1,933	92.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	13	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	20	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,083	100.0%
In households	2,083	100.0%
Householder	814	39.1%
Spouse	154	7.4%
Child	663	31.8%
Own child under 18 years	434	20.8%
Other relatives	335	16.1%
Under 18 years	130	6.2%
65 years and over†	27	1.3%
Nonrelatives	117	5.6%
Under 18 years	6	0.3%
65 years and over	8	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	63	3.0%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	814	100.0%
Family households (families)	525	64.5%
With own children under 18 years	229	28.1%
Husband-wife family	154	18.9%
With own children under 18 years	47	5.8%
Male householder, no wife present	57	7.0%
With own children under 18 years	22	2.7%
Female householder, no husband present	314	38.6%
With own children under 18 years	160	19.7%
Nonfamily households	289	35.5%
Householder living alone	246	30.2%
Male	100	12.3%
65 years and over†	16	1.9%
Female	156	19.2%
65 years and over†	48	5.9%
Households with individuals under 18 years	302	37.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	184	22.6%
Average household size	2.56	(X)
Average family size	3.19	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	978	100.0%
Occupied housing units	814	83.2%
Vacant housing units	164	16.8%
For rent	69	7.1%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.3%
For sale only	12	1.2%
Sold, not occupied	1	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	78	8.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.1	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	13.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	814	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	376	46.2%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	866	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.30	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	438	53.8%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,217	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.78	(X)

Notes:

† Data may differ from the Census Bureau's DP-1 totals due to differences in reporting methods (see Technical Notes).

‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

Report prepared by Emory University's Center for Community Partnerships, a Neighborhood Nexus Core Partner.

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (NPUs) and Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs) making up the city of Atlanta. These profiles use data from the Census Bureau's 2010 Census of Population and Housing and follow precisely the order, format, and content of the DP-1 profiles available via the Census Bureau's American Fact Finder online system. Because the American Fact Finder system provides these "fact sheets" only for cities, counties, states, and the nation as a whole, this report fills the gap for Atlantans interested in drilling down to smaller areas.

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

What is an Neighborhood Statistical Area? Why not report data for neighborhoods?

Atlanta neighborhoods are "self-identified" by residents. As a result, there are portions of the city that are not part of any neighborhood, while other parts are claimed by more than one neighborhood. Also, some neighborhoods are very small; a few are as small as 1/100 of a square mile and have populations of 100 or fewer—much too small to report sample-based statistics. To address these issues, we have defined Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs). These areas: 1) are built from census blocks; 2) nest within NPUs; 3) have a minimum population of 2,000; 4) are comprised of either a single large neighborhood or a set of contiguous smaller neighborhoods and adjacent territory that is not part of a neighborhood; 5) assign all territory within the city limits to one, and only one statistical area.

Why is there so much less data in this report than in the 2000 Demographic Profiles?

The short answer is that the 2010 Census form asked only 10 questions, and that many items of interest (e.g. income, educational attainment, employment status, rents paid) no longer appear on the questionnaire.

A longer answer involves a bit of history to understand recent changes in how the Census Bureau collects data. First, it is worth noting that the decennial census is a constitutional requirement—Article I, Section 2 requires an enumeration of inhabitants once every 10 years to determine apportionment of the House of Representatives. But the only constitutional requirement is the count itself; the government has long seen fit to gather other data about the nation as an add-on to this process. Indeed, from 1940 until 2000, the Census Bureau actually conducted a census (counting of the entire population) simultaneously with a survey (measuring a sample of the population) simultaneously: most households received a "short form" with basic questions (e.g. age, sex, race), while a "long form" with everything contained on the "short form" plus many other topics (e.g. educational attainment, occupation, income) was administered to a sample of households (varied by year and other factors, but roughly 1 in 7 households).

Because the decennial census takes place only once every ten years, it provides a single "snapshot" of the country. But policymakers wanted to have more timely data, so the Census Bureau moved to a new "continuous measurement" model followed by the American Community Survey (ACS), which had its nationwide launch in 2005. The ACS is a nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau on a continuous, rolling basis. It is intended to replace the "long form" that has been a component of the decennial census for the last several decades.

So will the most recent ACS fill in for the missing 2010 data?

Though the ACS is intended to replace the decennial long form, it is not a direct substitute. The two differ in many important ways, but we will focus on a few key points.

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed."

When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

To learn more about the ACS, how to use it, and how it differs from the decennial census, please refer to the Census Bureau's publication *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What General Data Users Need to Know*.

How do you estimate medians, and why cannot they be estimated all of the time?

The median is that value that marks the 50% line in a population: 50% of the population is above the median and 50% is below. With individual level data, one can simply sort the data and find the middle value (if the number of items is odd) or take the average of the two middlemost values (if the number of items is even). However, the Census Bureau reports grouped data, e.g. how many households fall into a particular income range. Estimating medians from grouped data involves finding the range that contains the middlemost value, then estimating the point within that range that the middlemost value would occupy. The median cannot be estimated if it falls within a range lacking a minimum or maximum value.

Why do you note that some figures are based on tract-level data?

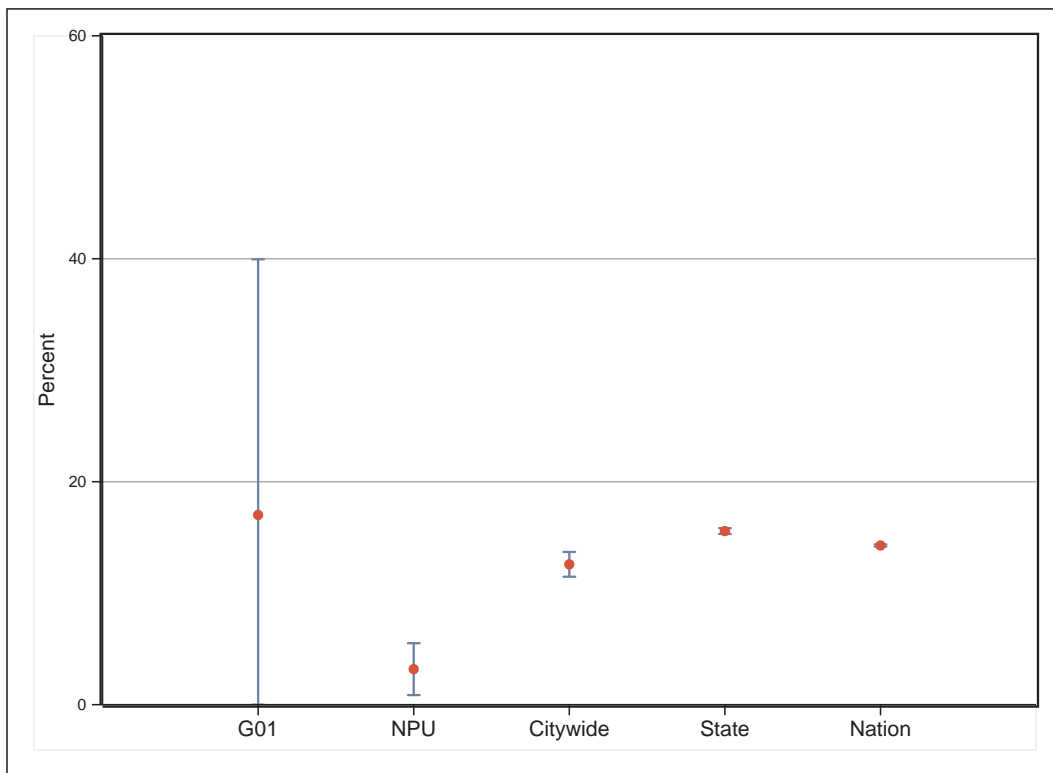
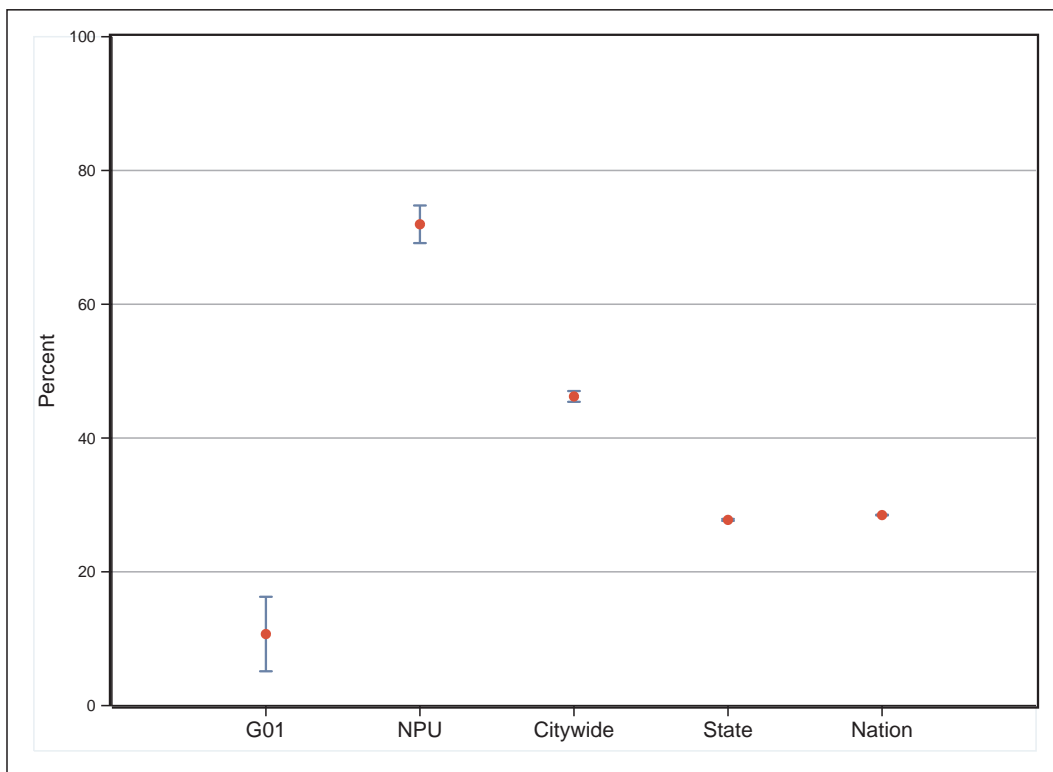
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only for tracts must be re-estimated to the block level. We do this by assigning tract-level data to blocks based on the proportion of the tract population residing within each block comprising that tract.

Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

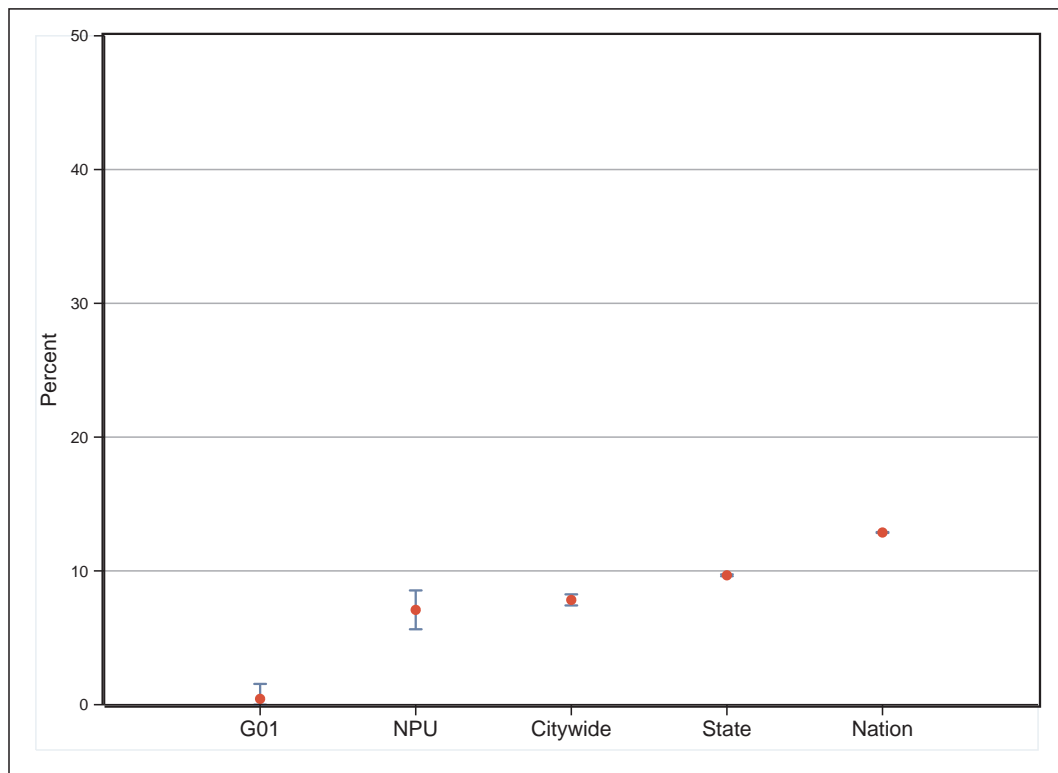
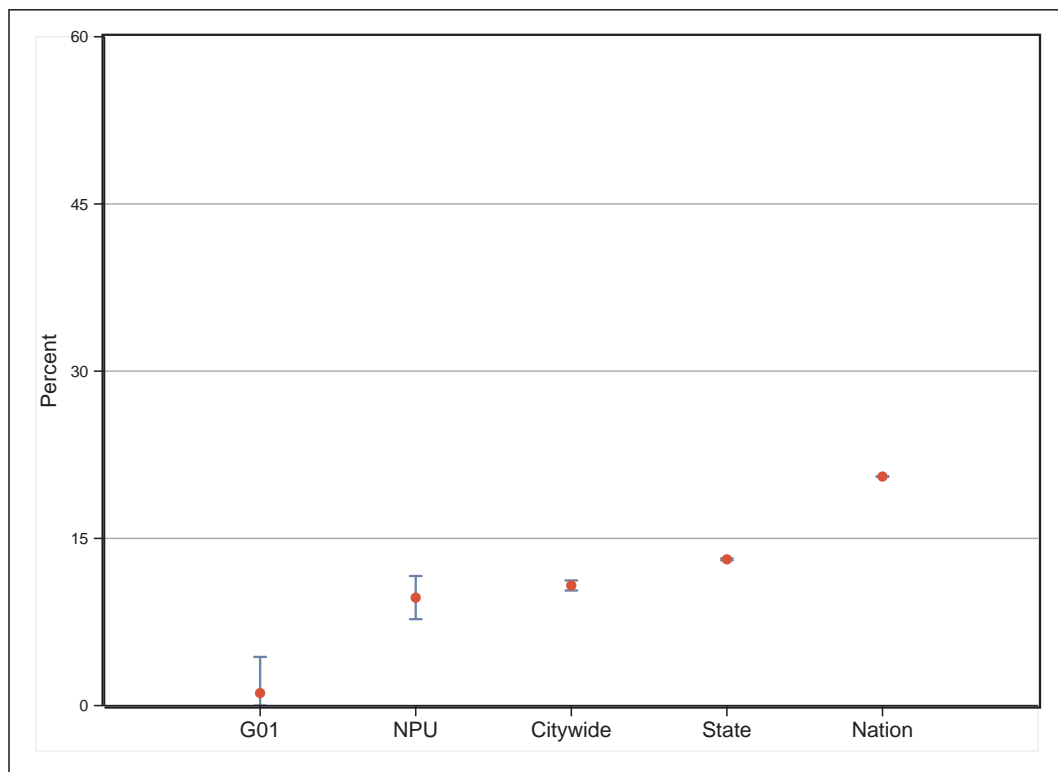
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the two releases. Though minor, these differences are flagged in our reports.

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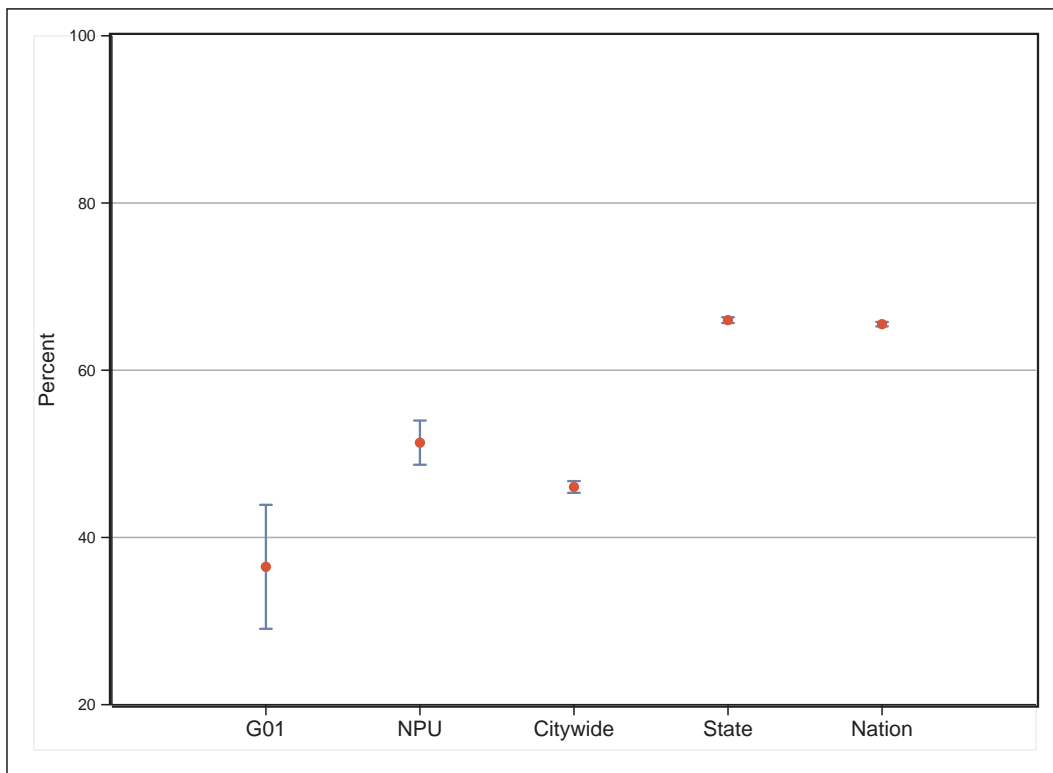
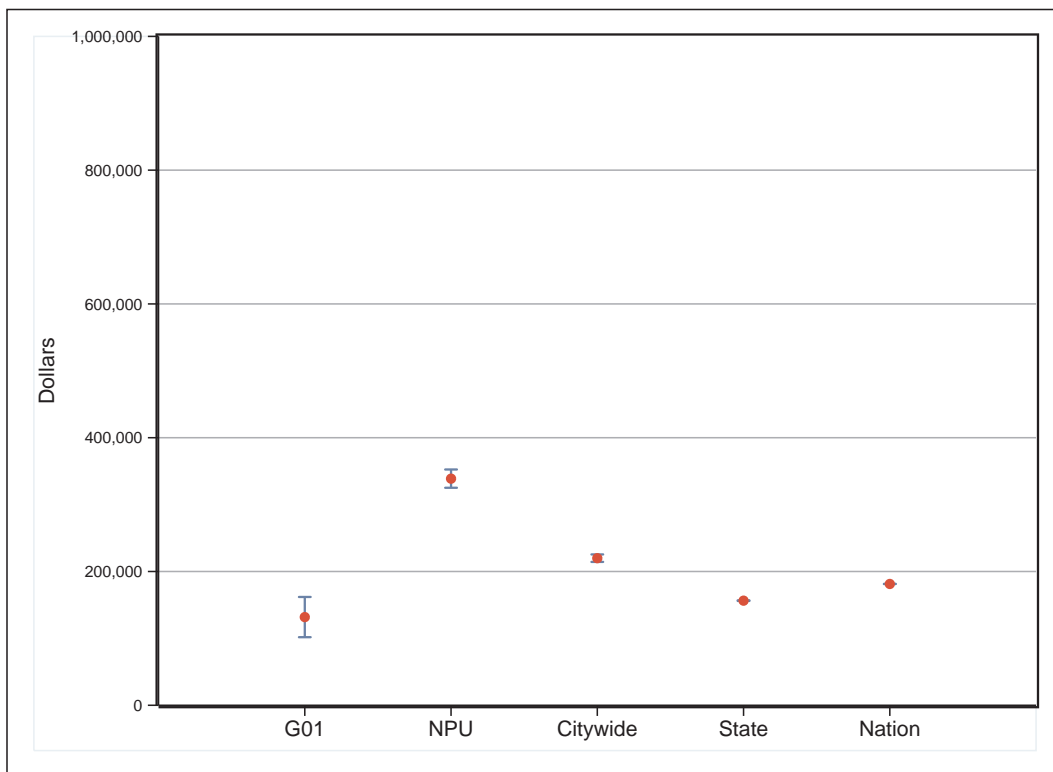
ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED**Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher**

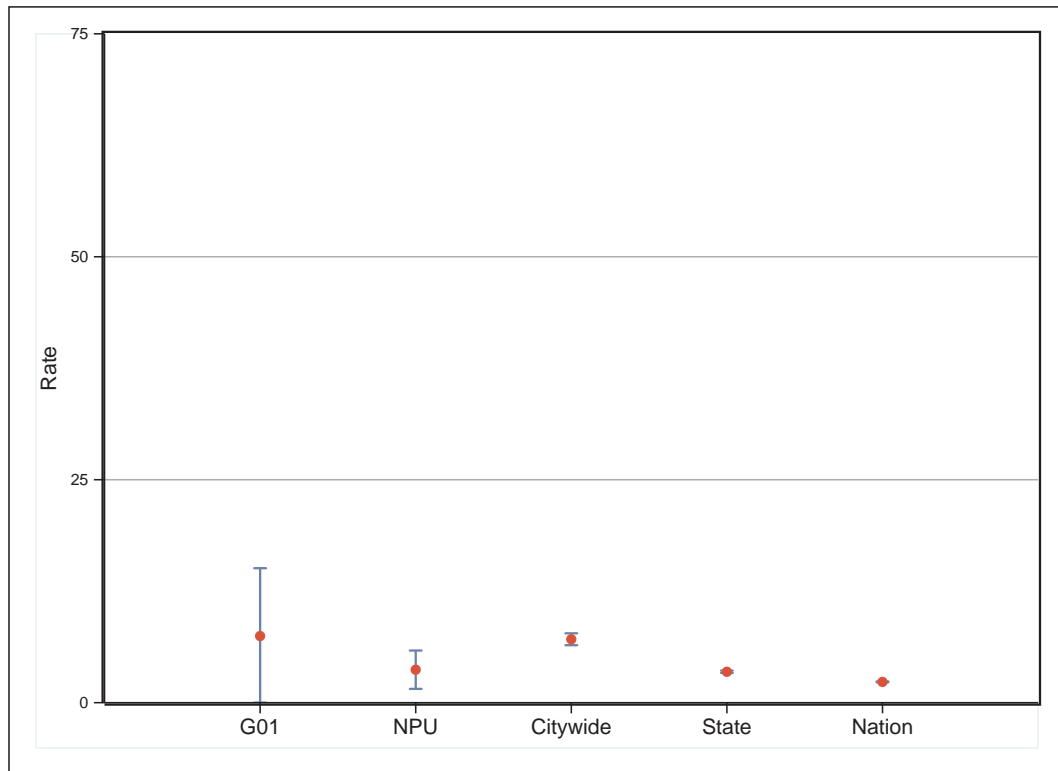
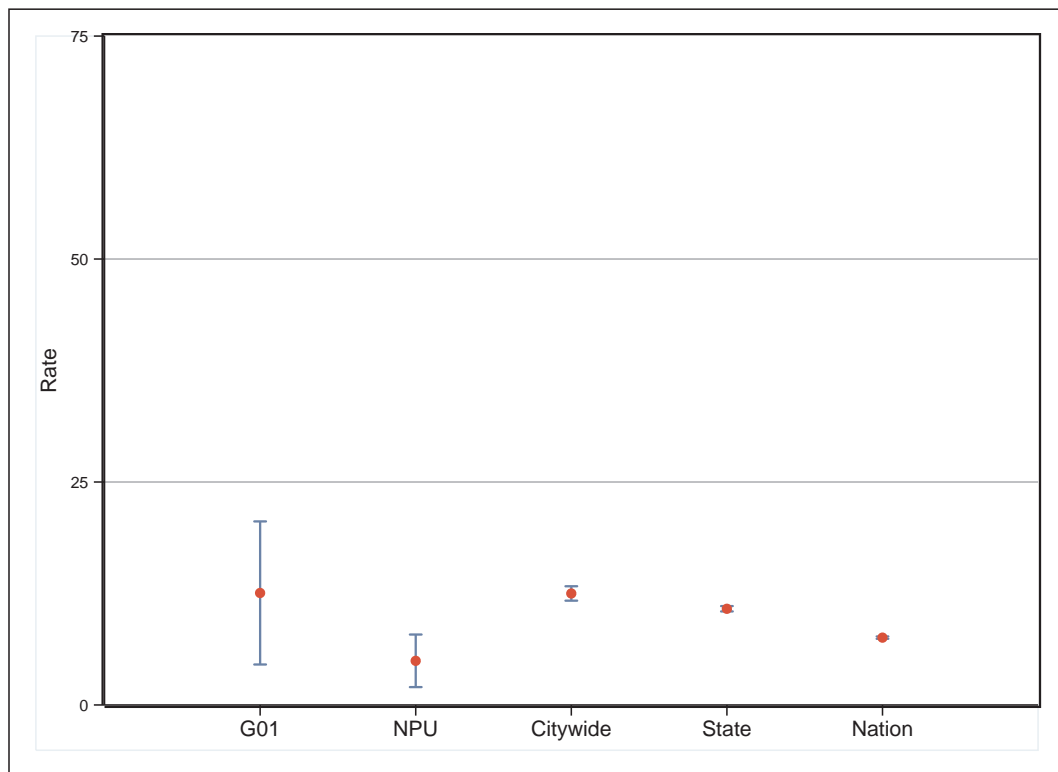
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born**Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home**

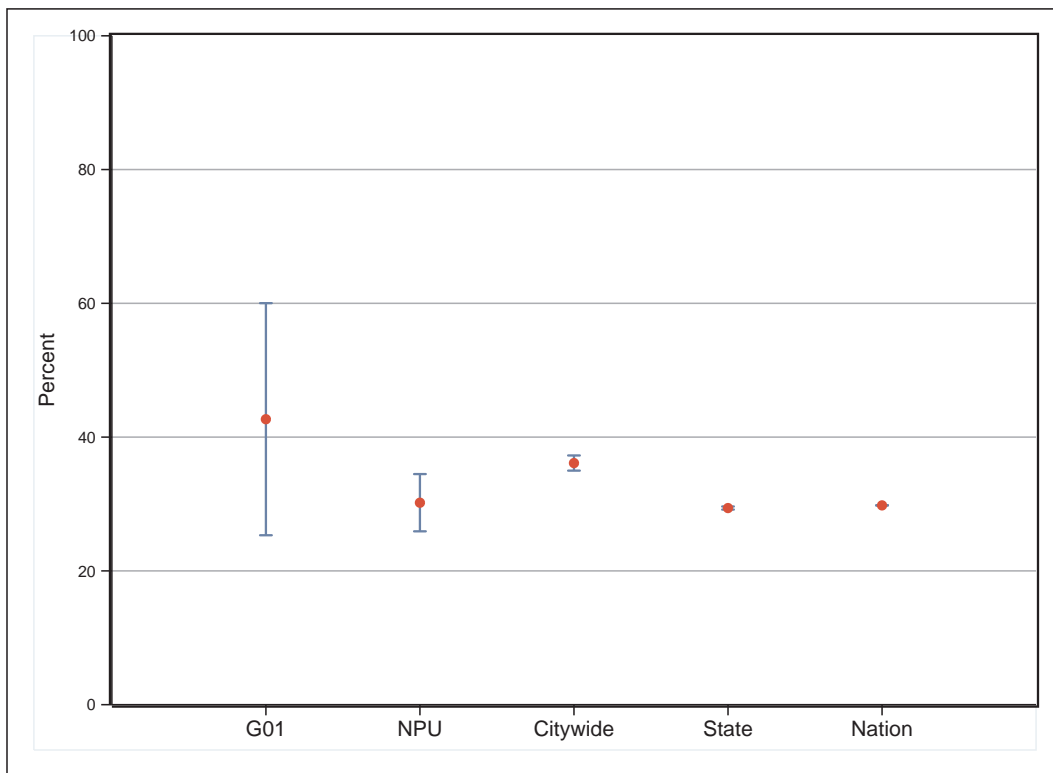
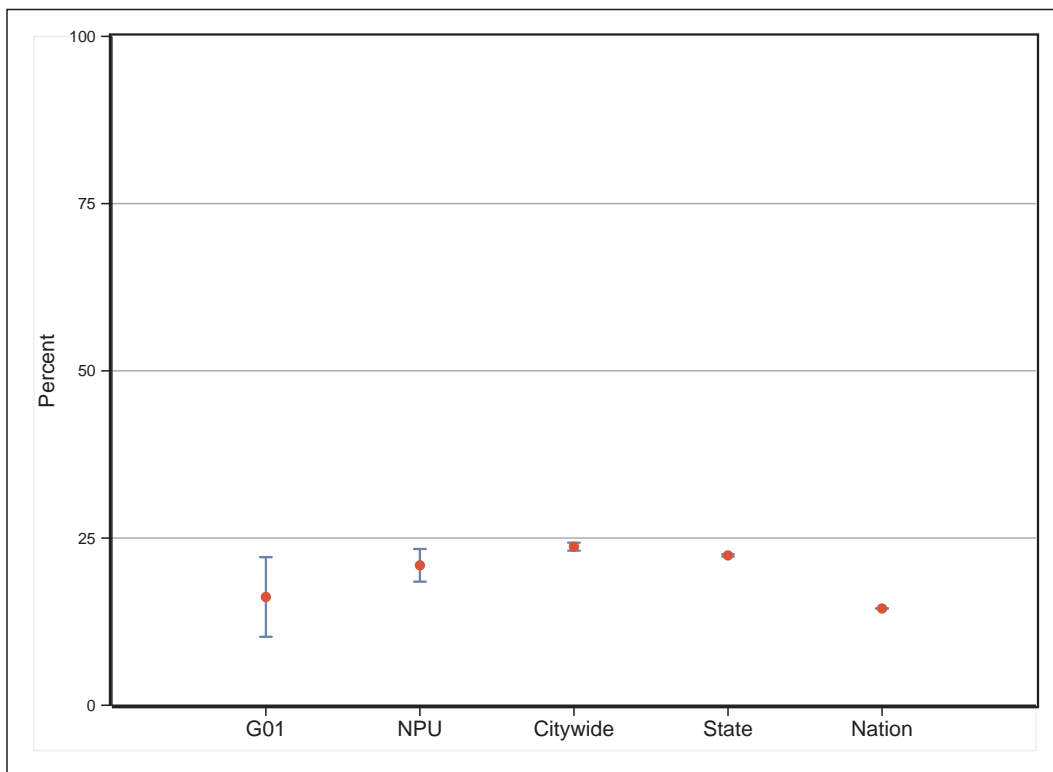
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied**Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units**

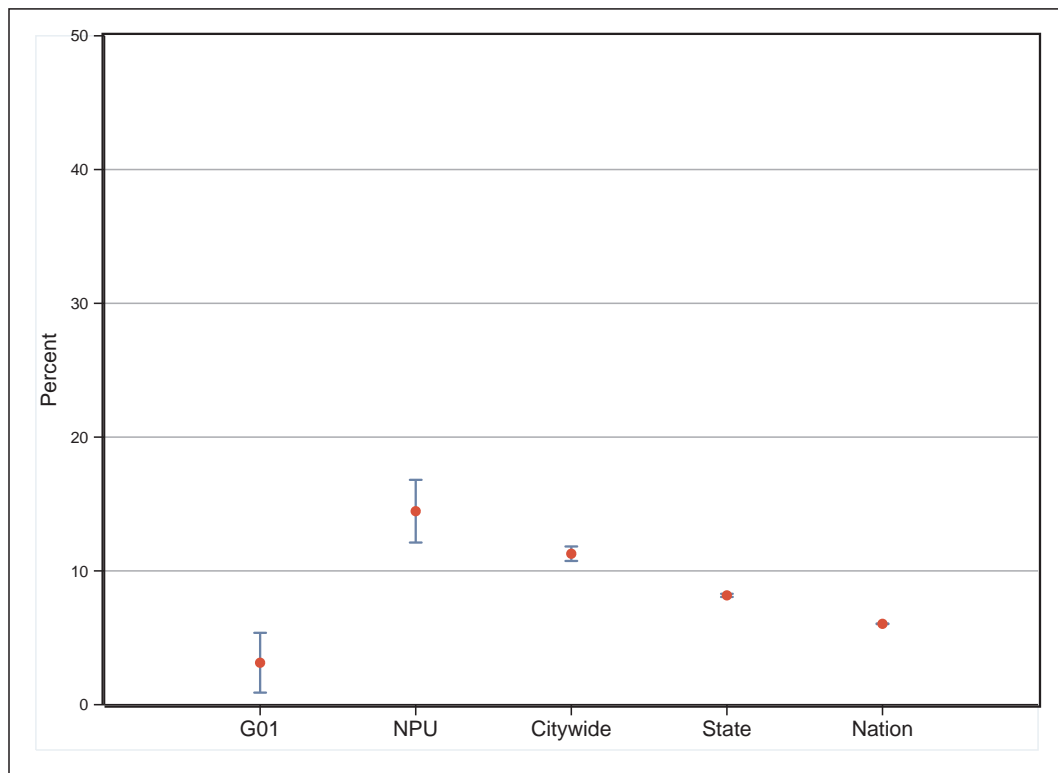
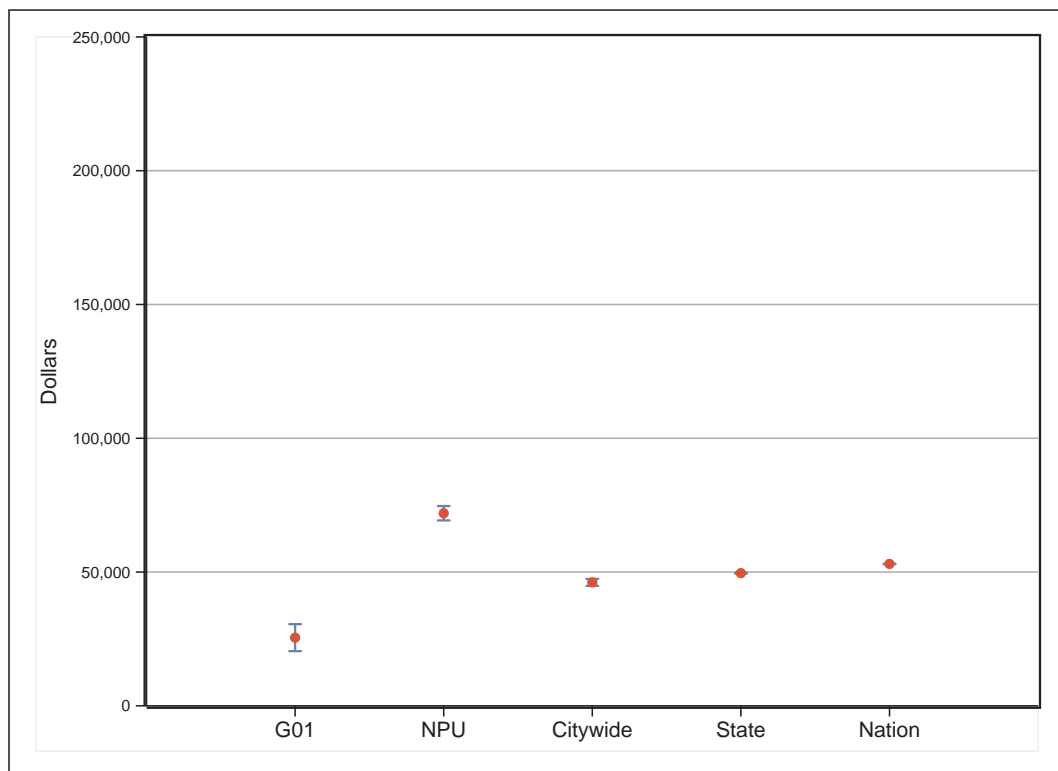
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

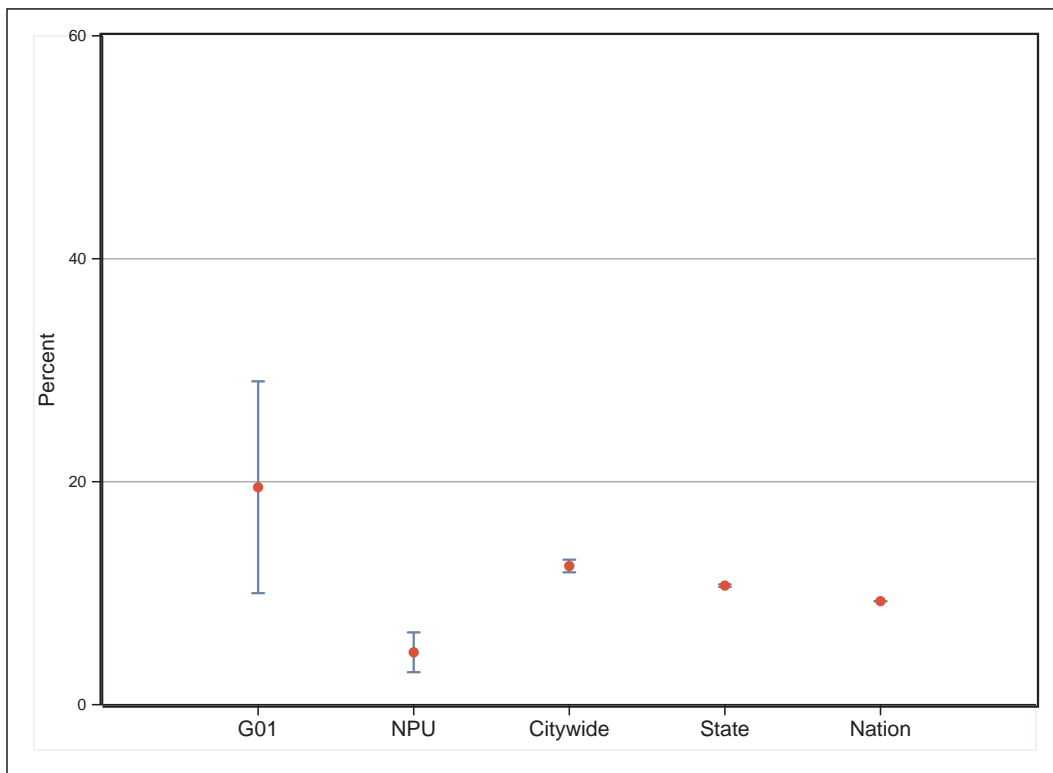
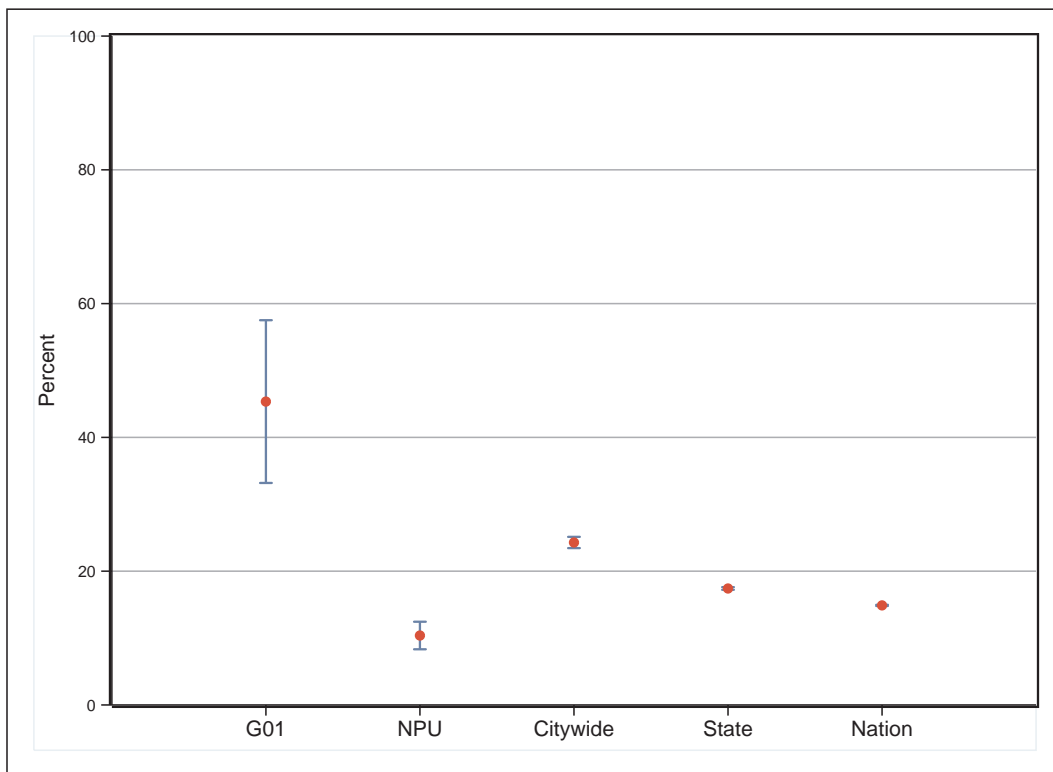
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier**Median Household Income**

Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	974	±162	974	(X)
Family households (families)	603	±143	61.9%	±10.5
With own children under 18 years	326	±122	33.5%	±11.2
Married-couple family	181	±80	18.6%	±7.6
With own children under 18 years	46	±47	4.7%	±4.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	75	±55	7.7%	±5.5
With own children under 18 years	19	±36	2.0%	±3.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	347	±114	35.6%	±10.1
With own children under 18 years	261	±106	26.8%	±10.0
Nonfamily households	371	±106	38.1%	±8.8
Householder living alone	326	±104	33.5%	±9.1
65 years and over	63	±38	6.5%	±3.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	399	±126	41.0%	±11.0
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	193	±61	19.8%	±5.3
Average household size	2.66	±0.62	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.39	±1.00	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,586	±427	2,586	(X)
Householder	950	±151	36.7%	±8.4
Spouse	156	±68	6.0%	±2.4
Child	1,004	±285	38.8%	±9.0
Other relatives	350	±168	13.5%	±6.1
Nonrelatives	126	±102	4.9%	±3.9
Unmarried partner	43	±39	1.7%	±1.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	843	±221	843	(X)
Never married	522	±181	61.9%	±14.1
Now married, except separated	180	±77	21.4%	±7.2
Separated	11	±25	1.3%	±2.9
Widowed	44	±38	5.2%	±4.2
Divorced	56	±43	6.7%	±4.8
Females 15 years and over	1,193	±257	1,193	(X)
Never married	696	±215	58.3%	±12.9
Now married, except separated	189	±85	15.8%	±6.2
Separated	51	±44	4.3%	±3.6
Widowed	131	±71	11.0%	±5.4
Divorced	93	±62	7.8%	±4.9
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	60	±46	60	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	55	±45	92.1%	±23.8
Per 1,000 unmarried women	86	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	81	±59	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	5	±291	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	127	±112	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	42	±77	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	120	±68	120	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	60	±41	49.9%	±19.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	17	±28	14.3%	±22.0
1 or 2 years	0	±14	0.0%	±11.8
3 or 4 years	5	±23	3.9%	±18.6
5 or more years	38	±31	31.6%	±19.2
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	60	±41	60	(X)
Who are female	17	±25	28.3%	±37.0
Who are married	40	±32	67.1%	±27.1

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	816	±278	816	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	77	±58	9.4%	±6.3
Kindergarten	30	±35	3.7%	±4.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	292	±135	35.8%	±11.1
High school (grades 9-12)	235	±108	28.8%	±9.0
College or graduate school	182	±121	22.3%	±12.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,491	±300	1,491	(X)
Less than 9th grade	32	±69	2.1%	±4.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	222	±114	14.9%	±7.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	648	±159	43.5%	±6.0
Some college, no degree	383	±139	25.7%	±7.7
Associate's degree	46	±51	3.1%	±3.4
Bachelor's degree	83	±58	5.6%	±3.8
Graduate or professional degree	77	±67	5.1%	±4.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.0%	±22.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7%	±5.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	1,880	±358	1,880	(X)
Civilian veterans	80	±46	4.3%	±2.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,589	±427	2,589	(X)
With a disability	418	±142	16.1%	±4.8
Under 18 years	768	±215	768	(X)
With a disability	54	±52	7.0%	±6.5
18 to 64 years	1,592	±262	1,592	(X)
With a disability	279	±116	17.5%	±6.7
65 years and over	229	±82	229	(X)
With a disability	86	±62	37.3%	±23.4

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,545	±416	2,545	(X)
Same house	2,125	±401	83.5%	±7.8
Different house in the U.S.	417	±221	16.4%	±8.3
Same county	339	±214	13.3%	±8.1
Different county	78	±56	3.1%	±2.2
Same state	55	±45	2.2%	±1.7
Different state	23	±35	0.9%	±1.4
Abroad	2	±15	0.1%	±0.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
Native	2,579	±428	93.1%	±25.0
Born in United States	2,579	±435	93.1%	±25.1
State of residence	2,081	±398	75.1%	±21.4
Different state	498	±175	18.0%	±5.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Foreign born	12	±31	0.4%	±1.1

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	12	±31	12	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Not a U.S. citizen	12	±31	100.0%	±0.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	12	±31	12	(X)
Native	0	±28	0	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±14	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±24	.%	±.
Foreign born	12	±31	12	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Entered before 2010	12	±31	100.0%	±362.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	12	±31	12	(X)
Europe	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Asia	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Africa	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Oceania	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3
Latin America	12	±31	100.0%	±0.0
Northern America	0	±14	0.0%	±117.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,460	±511	2,460	(X)
English only	2,433	±418	98.9%	±26.7
Language other than English	28	±80	1.1%	±3.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	7	±134	0.3%	±5.5
Spanish	0	±39	0.0%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±67	0.0%	±2.7
Other Indo-European languages	16	±43	0.6%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±67	0.0%	±2.7
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	12	±40	0.5%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	7	±68	0.3%	±2.8
Other languages	0	±39	0.0%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±67	0.0%	±2.7

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
American	56	±71	2.0%	±2.5
Arab	1	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Czech	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Dutch	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
English	6	±19	0.2%	±0.7
French (except Basque)	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
French Canadian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
German	20	±27	0.7%	±1.0
Greek	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Hungarian	2	±15	0.1%	±0.5
Irish	5	±9	0.2%	±0.3
Italian	2	±3	0.1%	±0.1
Lithuanian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Polish	4	±16	0.2%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Scotch-Irish	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Scottish	4	±14	0.1%	±0.5
Slovak	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	103	±135	3.7%	±4.8
Swedish	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Swiss	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	12	±41	0.4%	±1.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	1,929	±311	1,929	(X)
In labor force	1,180	±236	61.1%	±7.2
Civilian labor force	1,180	±236	61.1%	±7.2
Employed	950	±214	49.2%	±7.7
Unemployed	230	±121	11.9%	±6.0
Armed Forces	0	±63	0.0%	±3.3
Not in labor force	750	±182	38.9%	±7.0
Civilian labor force	1,180	±236	1,180	(X)
Percent Unemployed	19.5%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,082	±188	1,082	(X)
In labor force	637	±166	58.9%	±11.4
Civilian labor force	637	±166	58.9%	±11.4
Employed	522	±151	48.3%	±11.1
Own children under 6 years	347	±184	347	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	243	±161	70.1%	±27.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	498	±225	498	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	357	±210	71.7%	±26.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	923	±185	923	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	588	±172	63.7%	±13.6
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	74	±58	8.0%	±6.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	129	±90	13.9%	±9.3
Walked	27	±30	2.9%	±3.1
Other means	48	±50	5.2%	±5.3
Worked at home	58	±45	6.3%	±4.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.8	±2.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	950	±214	950	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	154	±82	16.3%	±7.8
Service occupations	166	±88	17.5%	±8.4
Sales and office occupations	349	±132	36.8%	±11.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	132	±82	13.9%	±8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	153	±72	16.1%	±6.6

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	950	±214	950	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±31	0.0%	±3.3
Construction	113	±77	11.9%	±7.7
Manufacturing	61	±50	6.4%	±5.0
Wholesale trade	53	±44	5.6%	±4.5
Retail trade	117	±83	12.3%	±8.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	122	±74	12.9%	±7.2
Information	4	±30	0.4%	±3.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	51	±47	5.4%	±4.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	111	±77	11.7%	±7.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	93	±70	9.8%	±7.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	120	±86	12.7%	±8.6
Other services, except public administration	70	±57	7.4%	±5.8
Public administration	38	±40	4.0%	±4.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	950	±214	950	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	838	±205	88.2%	±8.3
Government workers	99	±78	10.4%	±7.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	18	±32	1.9%	±3.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±31	0.0%	±3.3

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	974	±162	974	(X)
Less than \$10,000	265	±113	27.2%	±10.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	101	±62	10.4%	±6.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	115	±71	11.9%	±7.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	85	±60	8.8%	±5.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	146	±72	15.0%	±6.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	197	±78	20.2%	±7.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	±24	1.1%	±2.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	51	±48	5.2%	±4.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	±19	0.2%	±2.0
\$200,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3
Median household income (dollars)	25,490	±5,049	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	33,763	±4,177	(X)	(X)
With earnings	731	±142	75.1%	±7.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	34,595	±4,785	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	262	±74	26.9%	±6.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,894	±2,476	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	130	±57	13.4%	±5.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,327	±6,136	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	68	±43	7.0%	±4.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,325	±718	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	40	±45	4.1%	±4.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,966	±7,739	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	344	±89	35.3%	±7.0
Families	603	±143	603	(X)
Less than \$10,000	196	±97	32.6%	±14.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	±45	6.7%	±7.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	71	±56	11.9%	±8.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	63	±54	10.4%	±8.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74	±58	12.3%	±9.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	108	±57	17.9%	±8.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	±24	1.8%	±4.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	37	±45	6.1%	±7.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	±19	0.3%	±3.2
\$200,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±3.7
Median family income (dollars)	24,365	±4,817	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	33,583	±6,709	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	12,871	±3,777	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	371	±106	371	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	25,773	±10,001	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	33,133	±8,178	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	19,682	±4,198	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	42,921	±9,467	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	23,062	±4,064	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,589	±427	2,589	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,869	±290	72.2%	±16.3
With private health insurance	1,015	±219	39.2%	±5.4
With public coverage	967	±232	37.3%	±6.5
No health insurance coverage	721	±231	27.8%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	768	±215	768	(X)
No health insurance coverage	103	±93	13.4%	±11.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,592	±262	1,592	(X)
In labor force:	1,157	±217	1,157	(X)
Employed:	929	±181	929	(X)
With health insurance coverage	638	±153	68.6%	±9.5
With private health insurance	570	±143	61.3%	±9.7
With public coverage	73	±49	7.9%	±5.0
No health insurance coverage	291	±137	31.4%	±13.4
Unemployed:	228	±119	228	(X)
With health insurance coverage	52	±56	23.0%	±21.3
With private health insurance	35	±43	15.3%	±17.2
With public coverage	22	±42	9.7%	±17.8
No health insurance coverage	175	±115	77.0%	±31.0
Not in labor force:	435	±143	435	(X)
With health insurance coverage	284	±110	65.2%	±13.5
With private health insurance	112	±84	25.7%	±17.4
With public coverage	173	±92	39.8%	±16.5
No health insurance coverage	151	±76	34.8%	±13.2

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	46.0%	±14.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	64.3%	±18.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	71.0%	±33.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	25.7%	±22.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	45.7%	±42.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±383.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	66.6%	±17.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	78.7%	±18.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	66.3%	±36.8	(X)	(X)
All people	45.4%	±12.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	74.0%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	74.0%	±21.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	73.8%	±28.4	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	74.0%	±23.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.3%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	35.4%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	18.6%	±16.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	48.9%	±15.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	34.2%	±13.9	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,450	±182	1,450	(X)
Occupied housing units	974	±162	67.2%	±7.4
Vacant housing units	476	±136	32.8%	±8.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	7.5	±7.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	12.6	±8.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,450	±182	1,450	(X)
1-unit, detached	596	±111	41.1%	±5.7
1-unit, attached	42	±42	2.9%	±2.9
2 units	2	±22	0.2%	±1.5
3 or 4 units	27	±36	1.9%	±2.5
5 to 9 units	214	±102	14.7%	±6.8
10 to 19 units	232	±108	16.0%	±7.2
20 or more units	337	±115	23.2%	±7.4
Mobile home	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,450	±182	1,450	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Built 2000 to 2009	235	±88	16.2%	±5.7
Built 1990 to 1999	48	±41	3.3%	±2.8
Built 1980 to 1989	70	±59	4.9%	±4.0
Built 1970 to 1979	253	±105	17.5%	±6.9
Built 1960 to 1969	544	±151	37.5%	±9.3
Built 1950 to 1959	189	±78	13.1%	±5.2
Built 1940 to 1949	88	±60	6.0%	±4.1
Built 1939 or earlier	23	±28	1.6%	±1.9

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,450	±182	1,450	(X)
1 room	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
2 rooms	29	±46	2.0%	±3.1
3 rooms	102	±69	7.1%	±4.6
4 rooms	375	±110	25.9%	±6.9
5 rooms	484	±138	33.4%	±8.6
6 rooms	218	±85	15.0%	±5.6
7 rooms	153	±64	10.6%	±4.2
8 rooms	55	±43	3.8%	±2.9
9 rooms or more	33	±31	2.3%	±2.1
Median rooms	5.5	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,450	±182	1,450	(X)
No bedroom	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
1 bedroom	160	±82	11.1%	±5.5
2 bedrooms	507	±132	35.0%	±8.0
3 bedrooms	635	±145	43.8%	±8.4
4 bedrooms	116	±59	8.0%	±3.9
5 or more bedrooms	31	±34	2.1%	±2.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
Owner-occupied	355	±93	36.5%	±7.4
Renter-occupied	618	±149	63.5%	±11.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.60	±0.52	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.98	±0.51	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	84	±51	8.6%	±5.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	608	±154	62.4%	±11.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	74	±58	7.6%	±5.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	42	±52	4.3%	±5.3
Moved in 1970 to 1979	81	±54	8.3%	±5.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	85	±48	8.7%	±4.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
No vehicles available	298	±120	30.6%	±11.3
1 vehicle available	443	±125	45.5%	±10.4
2 vehicles available	183	±75	18.8%	±7.1
3 or more vehicles available	50	±61	5.1%	±6.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
Utility gas	531	±121	54.5%	±8.5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	±23	0.8%	±2.3
Electricity	416	±120	42.7%	±10.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19	±28	2.0%	±2.8
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3
Wood	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3
No fuel used	0	±22	0.0%	±2.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	±27	1.1%	±2.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	11	±27	1.1%	±2.8
No telephone service available	34	±47	3.5%	±4.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	974	±162	974	(X)
1.00 or less	915	±174	94.0%	±8.6
1.01 to 1.50	43	±55	4.4%	±5.6
1.51 or more	15	±47	1.5%	±4.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	355	±93	355	(X)
Less than \$50,000	27	±63	7.5%	±17.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	124	±73	35.0%	±18.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	52	±47	14.5%	±12.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	91	±62	25.7%	±16.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	28	±35	8.0%	±9.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	30	±37	8.4%	±10.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	3	±29	0.8%	±8.2
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±6.3
Median (dollars)	131,840	±30,057	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	355	±93	355	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	217	±74	61.0%	±13.4
Housing units without a mortgage	139	±65	39.0%	±15.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	217	±74	217	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±31	0.0%	±14.5
\$300 to \$499	0	±31	0.0%	±14.5
\$500 to \$699	16	±40	7.3%	±18.4
\$700 to \$999	41	±46	18.8%	±20.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	58	±54	26.7%	±23.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	35	±34	16.2%	±14.4
\$2,000 or more	67	±49	31.0%	±19.9
Median (dollars)	1,471	±232	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	139	±65	139	(X)
Less than \$100	7	±22	5.1%	±15.5
\$100 to \$199	0	±31	0.0%	±22.7
\$200 to \$299	26	±41	18.6%	±28.0
\$300 to \$399	47	±52	33.9%	±33.7
\$400 or more	59	±51	42.5%	±31.3
Median (dollars)	361	±84	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	217	±94	217	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	46	±54	21.4%	±23.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	29	±29	13.4%	±12.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5	±22	2.3%	±10.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	18	±26	8.5%	±11.3
35.0 percent or more	118	±63	54.4%	±16.6
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	139	±86	139	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	46	±37	33.3%	±16.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	7	±24	5.0%	±17.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	43	±32	30.7%	±12.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	26	±42	18.8%	±28.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1	±22	1.1%	±15.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	15	±26	11.1%	±17.6
35.0 percent or more	0	±39	0.0%	±27.8
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	612	±147	612	(X)
Less than \$200	81	±71	13.3%	±11.1
\$200 to \$299	64	±67	10.5%	±10.6
\$300 to \$499	24	±49	3.9%	±7.9
\$500 to \$749	77	±78	12.7%	±12.4
\$750 to \$999	259	±98	42.3%	±12.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	78	±49	12.8%	±7.4
\$1,500 or more	27	±48	4.5%	±7.8
Median (dollars)	918	±74	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	6	±27	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	554	±157	554	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	28	±41	5.0%	±7.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	80	±56	14.5%	±9.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	36	±30	6.5%	±5.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	30	±39	5.4%	±6.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	32	±29	5.8%	±4.9
35.0 percent or more	348	±128	62.8%	±14.9
Not computed	64	±58	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
Male	1,209	±299	43.6%	±5.7
Female	1,561	±364	56.4%	±5.6
Under 5 years	310	±140	11.2%	±4.5
5 to 9 years	231	±116	8.4%	±3.8
10 to 14 years	192	±117	6.9%	±3.9
15 to 19 years	200	±92	7.2%	±3.0
20 to 24 years	346	±142	12.5%	±4.4
25 to 34 years	327	±138	11.8%	±4.3
35 to 44 years	266	±100	9.6%	±3.0
45 to 54 years	374	±117	13.5%	±3.1
55 to 59 years	146	±79	5.3%	±2.6
60 to 64 years	119	±62	4.3%	±2.0
65 to 74 years	164	±88	5.9%	±2.9
75 to 84 years	79	±56	2.9%	±1.9
85 years and over	16	±30	0.6%	±1.1
Median age (years)	27.4	±1.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,880	±295	67.9%	±17.8
21 years and over	1,780	±285	64.3%	±17.0
62 years and over	313	±115	11.3%	±3.4
65 years and over	259	±108	9.4%	±3.4
18 years and over	1,880	±295	1,880	(X)
Male	762	±191	40.5%	±7.9
Female	1,118	±225	59.5%	±7.5
65 years and over	259	±108	259	(X)
Male	80	±62	30.8%	±20.3
Female	180	±88	69.2%	±18.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
One race	2,755	±581	99.5%	±0.9
Two or more races	15	±25	0.5%	±0.9
One race	2,755	±581	99.5%	±0.9
White	21	±33	0.8%	±1.2
Black or African American	2,702	±571	97.5%	±1.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Asian Indian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Chinese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.7
Filipino	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Vietnamese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±47	0.0%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	32	±52	1.2%	±1.9
Native Hawaiian	27	±43	1.0%	±1.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	5	±36	0.2%	±1.3
Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Two or more races	15	±25	0.5%	±0.9
White and Black or African American	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±21	0.1%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
White	25	±37	0.9%	±1.3
Black or African American	2,713	±572	97.9%	±0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	15	±25	0.5%	±0.9
Asian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	32	±55	1.2%	±2.0
Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,770	±584	2,770	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23	±40	0.8%	±1.4
Mexican	17	±37	0.6%	±1.3
Puerto Rican	3	±18	0.1%	±0.7
Cuban	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	3	±28	0.1%	±1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,761	±583	99.7%	±0.8
White alone	21	±33	0.8%	±1.2
Black or African American alone	2,693	±569	97.2%	±1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Asian alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	32	±55	1.2%	±2.0
Some other race alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Two or more races	15	±25	0.5%	±0.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	15	±25	0.5%	±0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Values marked with a period denote estimates that could not be computed.

Values marked ***** denote 'controlled' estimates for which statistical tests for sampling variability are not appropriate.

Report prepared by Emory University's Center for Community Partnerships, a Neighborhood Nexus Core Partner.

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (NPU) and Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs) making up the city of Atlanta. These profiles use data from the Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates and follow precisely the order, format, and content of the ACS-based "fact sheets" available via the Census Bureau's American Fact Finder online system. Because the American Fact Finder system provides these "fact sheets" only for cities, counties, states, and the nation as a whole, this report fills the gap for Atlantans interested in drilling down to smaller areas.

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

What is an Neighborhood Statistical Area? Why not report data for neighborhoods?

Atlanta neighborhoods are "self-identified" by residents. As a result, there are portions of the city that are not part of any neighborhood, while other parts are claimed by more than one neighborhood. Also, some neighborhoods are very small; a few are 1/50 of a square mile or less and have populations of 100 or fewer—much too small to report sample-based statistics. To address these issues, we have defined Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs). These areas: 1) are built from census blocks; 2) nest within NPUs; 3) have a minimum population of 2,000; 4) are comprised of either a single large neighborhood or a set of contiguous smaller neighborhoods and adjacent territory that is not part of a neighborhood; 5) assign all territory within the city limits to one, and only one statistical area.

What is the American Community Survey, and What is a 5-Year Estimate?

The American Community Survey is a nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau on a continuous, rolling basis. It is intended to replace the "long form" that has been a component of the decennial census for the last several decades.

From 1940 until 2000, the Census Bureau actually conducted a census (counting of the entire population) and a survey (measuring a sample of the population) simultaneously: most households received a "short form" with basic questions (e.g. age, sex, race), while a "long form" with everything contained on the "short form" plus many other topics (e.g. educational attainment, occupation, income) was administered to a sample of households (varied by year and other factors, but roughly 1 in 7 households). As the name implies, the decennial census took place only once every ten years, providing a single "snapshot" of the country. But policymakers wanted to have more timely data, so the Census Bureau moved to the new "continuous measurement" model of the ACS, which had its nationwide launch in 2005.

Though the ACS is a replacement for the long form component of the census, it is not a direct substitute. The two differ in many important ways, but we will focus on a few key points.

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably

smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed." When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

To learn more about the ACS, how to use it, and how it differs from the decennial census, please refer to the Census Bureau's publication *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What General Data Users Need to Know*.

What is a Margin of Error, and Why is its Calculation so Important?

It is not feasible to administer the long form or the ACS to the entire population. Fortunately, this is not necessary: just like a single spoonful can tell you if a pot of soup has enough salt, a reasonable estimate of a population may be derived from a quality sample. The quality of a sample depends on two factors: its representativeness and its size. In some sense, the representativeness is the more important of the two: a biased sample, however large, can never yield a good estimate. After adding salt to your soup but before tasting, you stir the soup. Otherwise you'll get a spoonful of extra-salty soup not representative of the pot as a whole. Randomly sampling the population has the same effect as stirring the soup: you get a sample that is representative of the population from which it was drawn. But the spoonful of soup doesn't have exactly the same proportion of salt as the rest of the pot: it contains the "true" amount, plus or minus some amount due to chance. We call that chance variation from the true amount "sampling error." The larger the sample, the smaller that error is likely to be, though the marginal reduction in sampling error of increasing the sample size by a unit declines as the number of units goes up.

Proper reporting of a sample-based estimate, therefore, requires three pieces of information: a "point estimate" (our best estimate of the actual value), plus a margin of error, given a particular confidence level (which allow assessment of the quality of the estimate): we are 90% confident that the pot of soup has 8,500 milligrams of salt, plus or minus 500 milligrams. Holding a sample size constant, increasing the confidence level forces us to increase the margin of error (we would have to increase the size of the range to be 99% confident that our range contains the true value).

When applying this concept to the ACS, we should first note that the Census Bureau typically reports a 90% confidence interval: we are 90% certain that the true number lies within the reported range. When looking at counties or large cities, the samples are large and the confidence intervals small. But for smaller cities and geographies such as census tracts, even the five-year pooled sample is quite small—yielding a rather large confidence interval. When the confidence intervals for two areas overlap, we cannot tell whether the difference we observed is real or an artifact caused by sampling error (or, to use the technical term, the differences are not "statistically significant").

Although you can simply add the raw population of two census tracts together, estimating the margin of error for the resultant area is somewhat more complicated. To estimate the margin of error for numbers and proportions, we follow the method recommended in Appendix 3 of the Census Bureau's publication *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What General Data Users Need to Know*. To estimate the margin of error for medians, we follow the method recommended on pages 16-17 of *2005-2009 ACS 5-year PUMS Accuracy of the Data*.

What tables from the ACS were used to compile these Demographic Profiles?

SOCIAL	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Households by Type	B11001
Average Household Size	B09019, B11001
Relationship	B09019
Marital Status	B12001
Fertility	B13002
Grandparents	B10050
School Enrollment	B14001
Educational Attainment	B15002
Veteran Status	B21001
Disability Status	B18101
Residence 1 Year Ago	B07003
Place of Birth	B05002
Year of Entry, Native	B05005
World Region of Birth of Foreign Born	B05006
Language Spoken at Home	B16004
Ancestry	B04006

ECONOMIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Employment Status	B23001
Employment for parents of Own Children	B23008
Commuting to Work	B08101
Mean Travel Time to Work	B08013, B08101
Occupation	C24010
Industry	C24030
Class of Worker	B24080
Household Income	B19001
Median Household Income	B19013
Mean Household Income	B19025, B19001
Households with Earnings	B19051
Mean Earnings	B19061, B19051
Households with Social Security	B19055
Mean Social Security	B19065, B19055
Households with Retirement Income	B19059
Mean Retirement Income	B19069, B19059
Households with SSI Income	B19056
Mean SSI Income	B19066, B19056
Households with Public Assistance Income	B19057
Mean Public Assistance Income	B19067, B19057

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ECONOMIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Households with Food Stamp/SNAP Income	B22001
Family Income	B19101
Median Family Income	B19113
Mean Family Income	B19127, B19101
Per Capita Income	B19313, B01001
Median Non-Family Income	B19202
Mean Non-Family Income	B19214, B19201
Median Earnings for Workers	B20017
Health Insurance Coverage	B18135, B27011
Poverty: Families	B17010
Poverty: People	B17001
Poverty: Related Children	B17006
Poverty: Related People in Families	B17021
Poverty: Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	B17007

HOUSING	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Housing Occupancy	B25002
Homeowner vacancy rate	B25003, B25004
Rental vacancy rate	B25003, B25004
Units in Structure	B25024
Year Structure Built	B25034
Rooms	B25017
Median Number of rooms	B25018
Bedrooms	B25041
Housing Tenure	B25009
Average Household size of occupied units	B25008, B25003
Year Householder Moved into Unit	B25038
Vehicles Available	B25044
House Heating Fuel	B25040
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Plumbing	B25048
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Complete Kitchen	B25052
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Telephone	B25043
Occupants per Room	B25014
Value of Housing Unit	B25075
Median housing unit value	B25077
Mortgage Status	B25081
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B25087
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B25088

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HOUSING	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	B25091
Gross Rent	B25063
Median Gross Rent	B25064
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	B25070

DEMOGRAPHIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Sex and Age	B01001
Median Age	B01002
Race	C02003
Tribal Groupings	B02005
Asian Groupings	B02006
Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Groupings	B02007
Race Alone or In Combination with One or More Other Races	B02008, B02009, B02010, B02011, B02012, B02013
Hispanic or Latino and Race	B03001, B03002