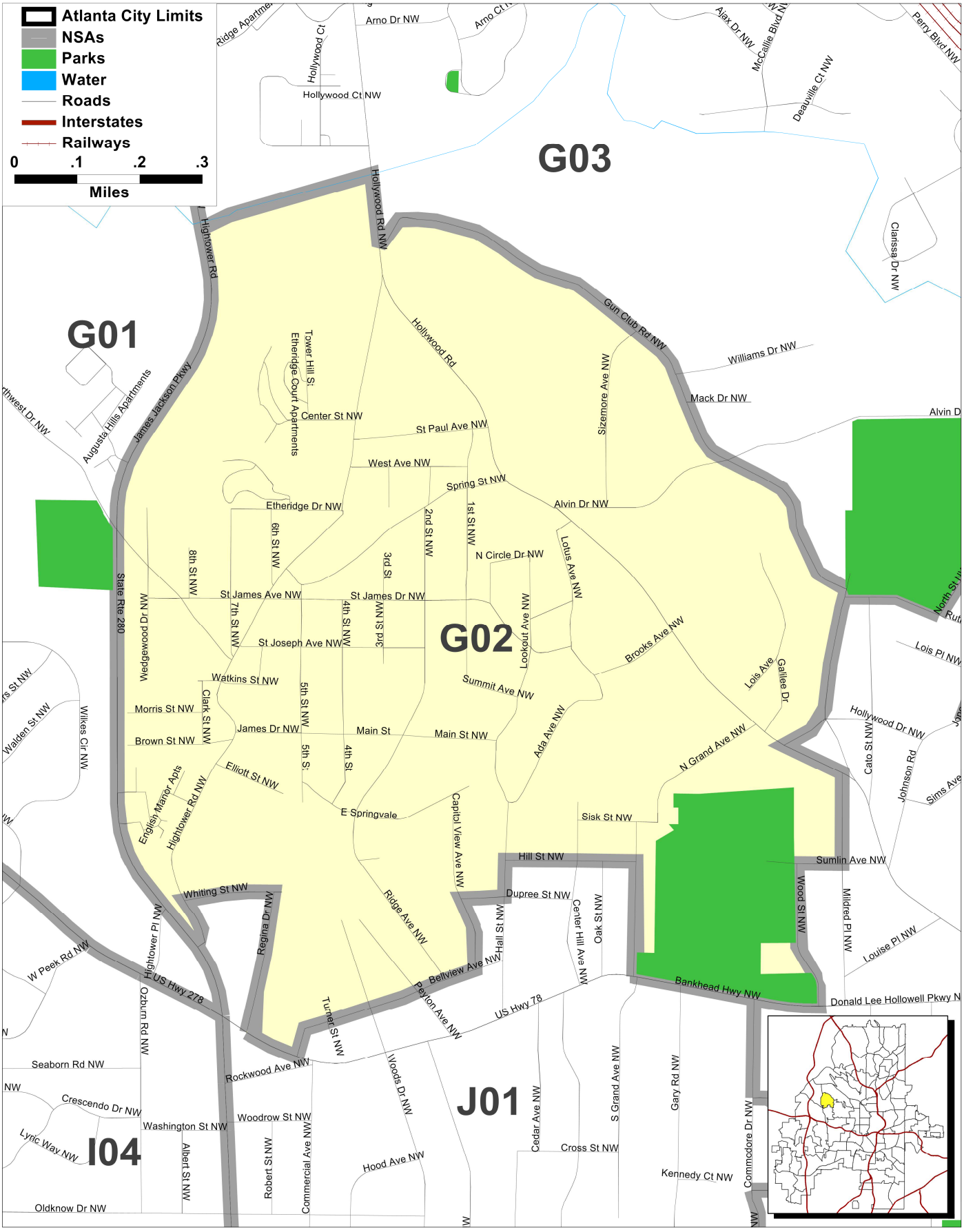
Neighborhood Statistical Area G02



Neighborhood(s): Almond Park, Carey Park

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Contents

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

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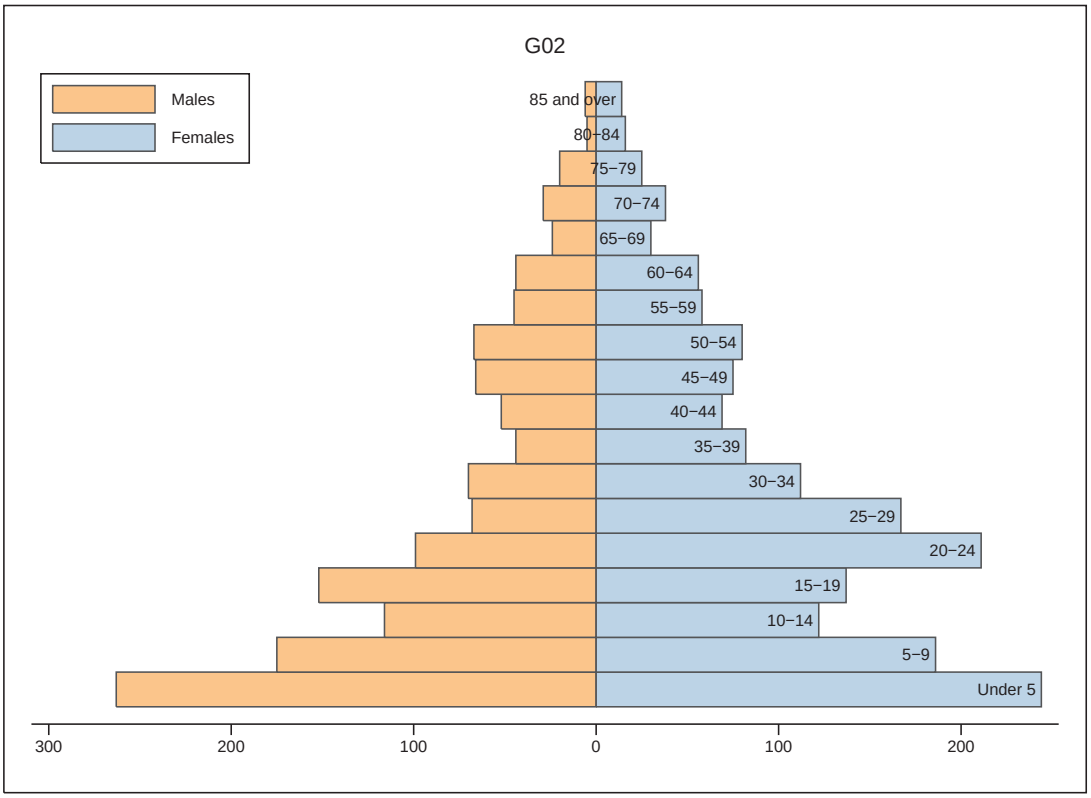
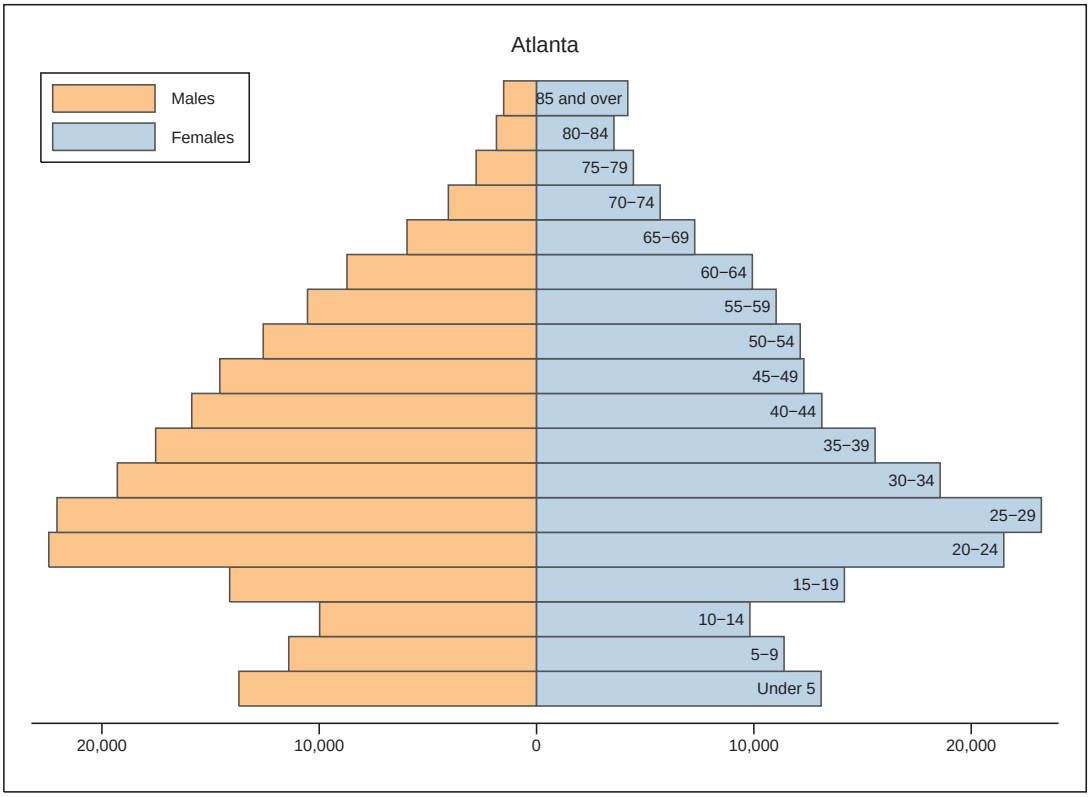
G02

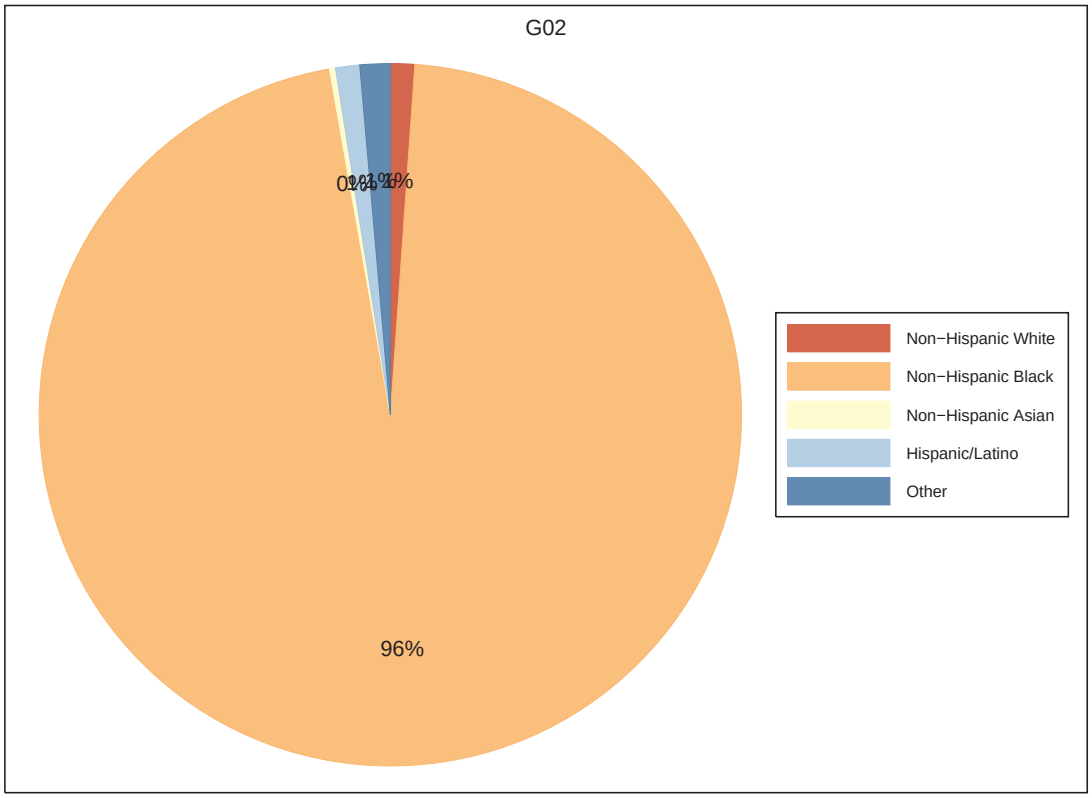
Decennial 2010 Profile

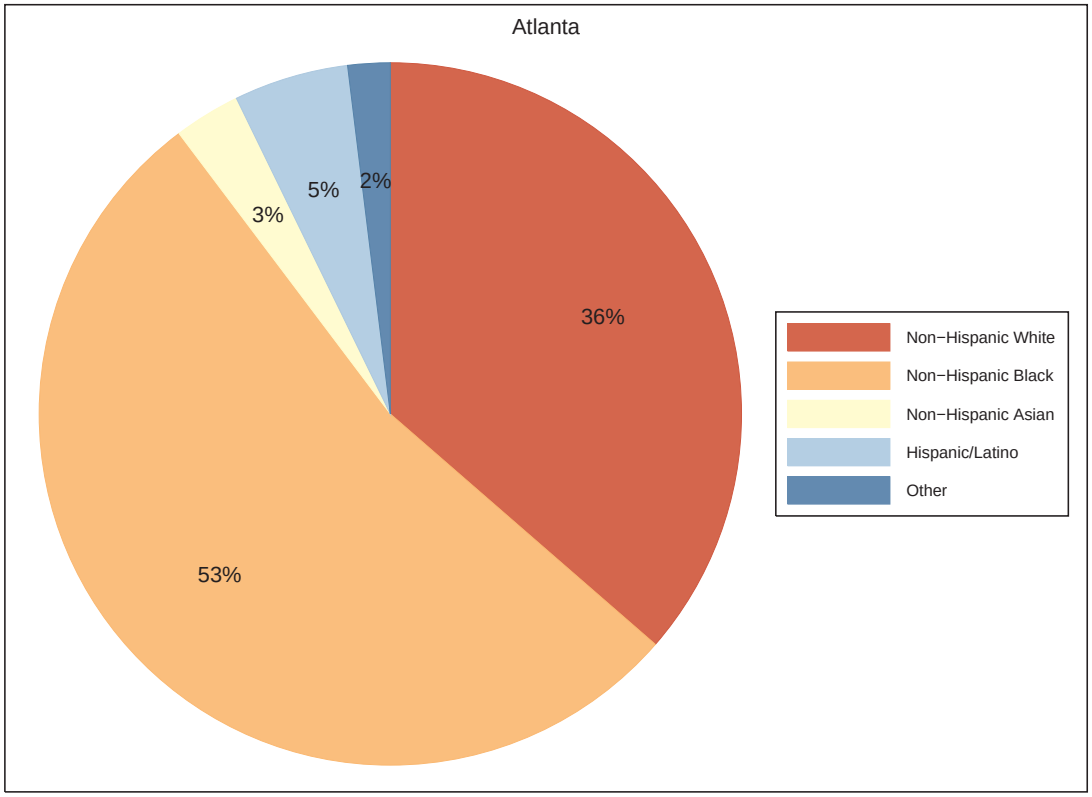
Sex and Age


G02
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
300
200
100
0
100
200


Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

Race and Latino Origin





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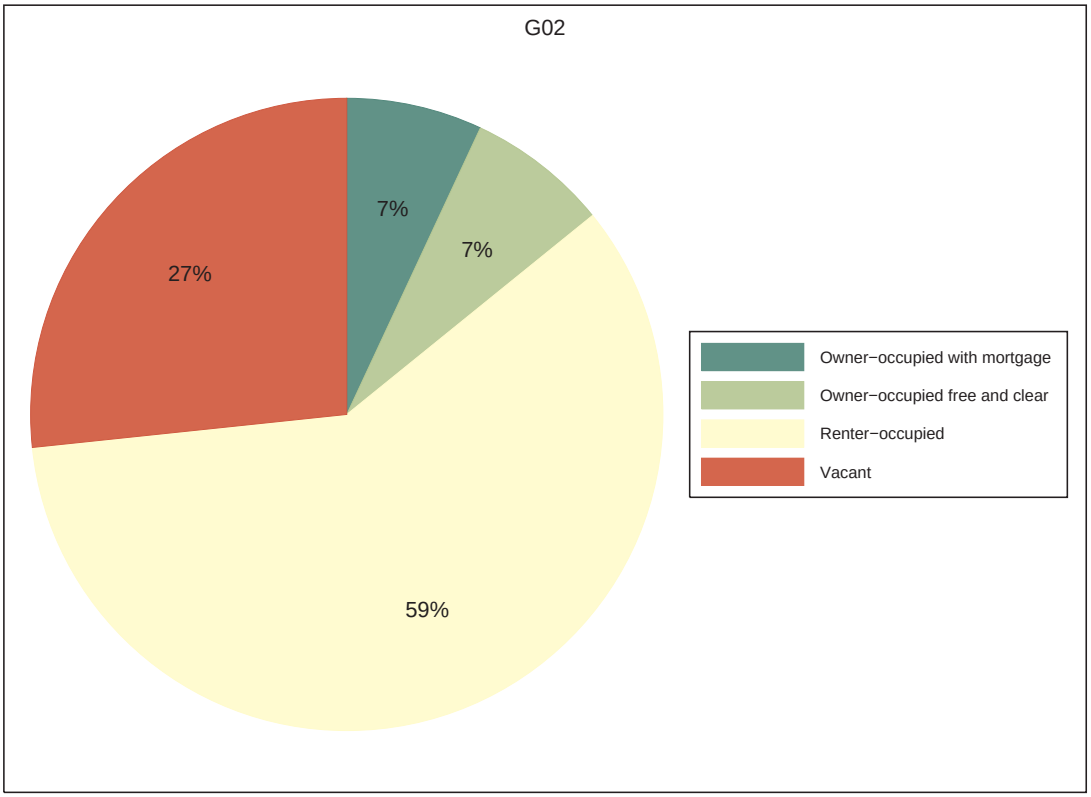
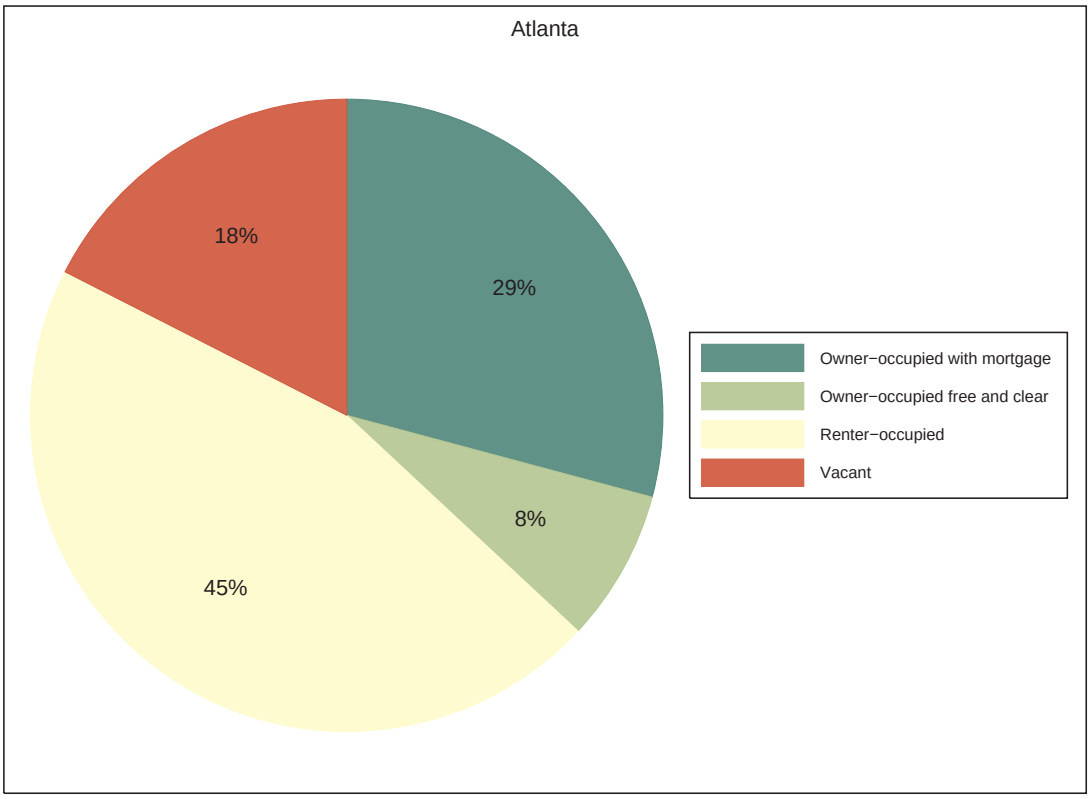
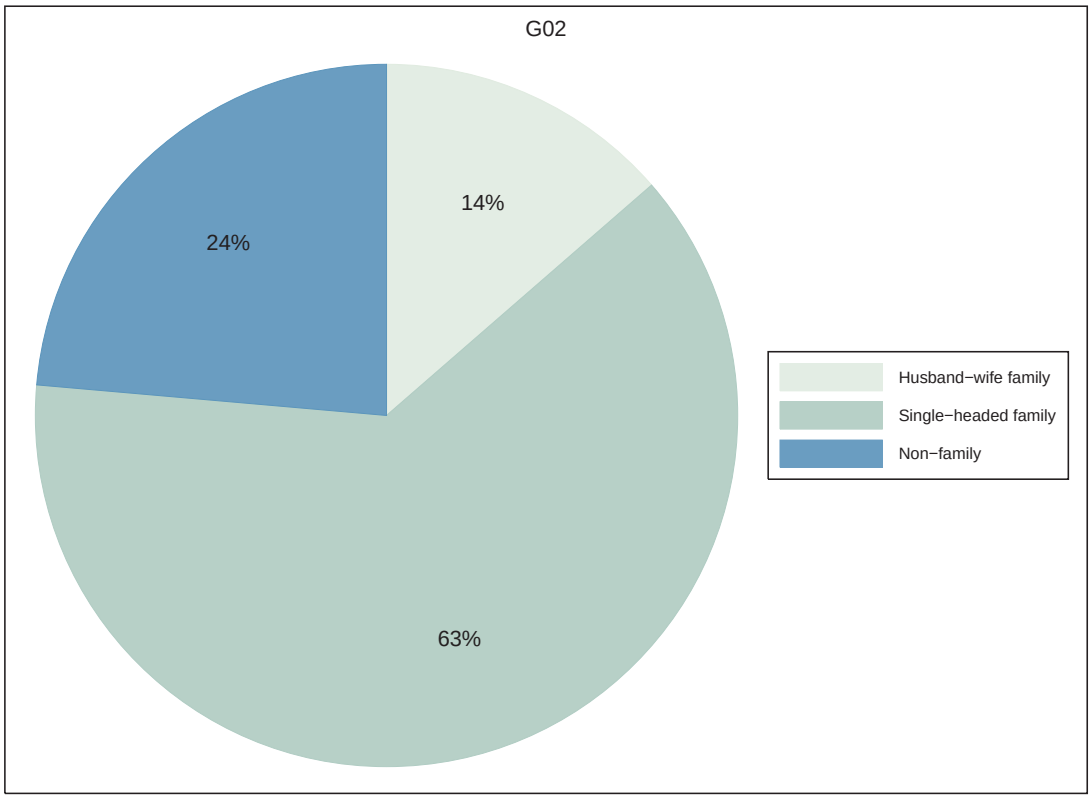
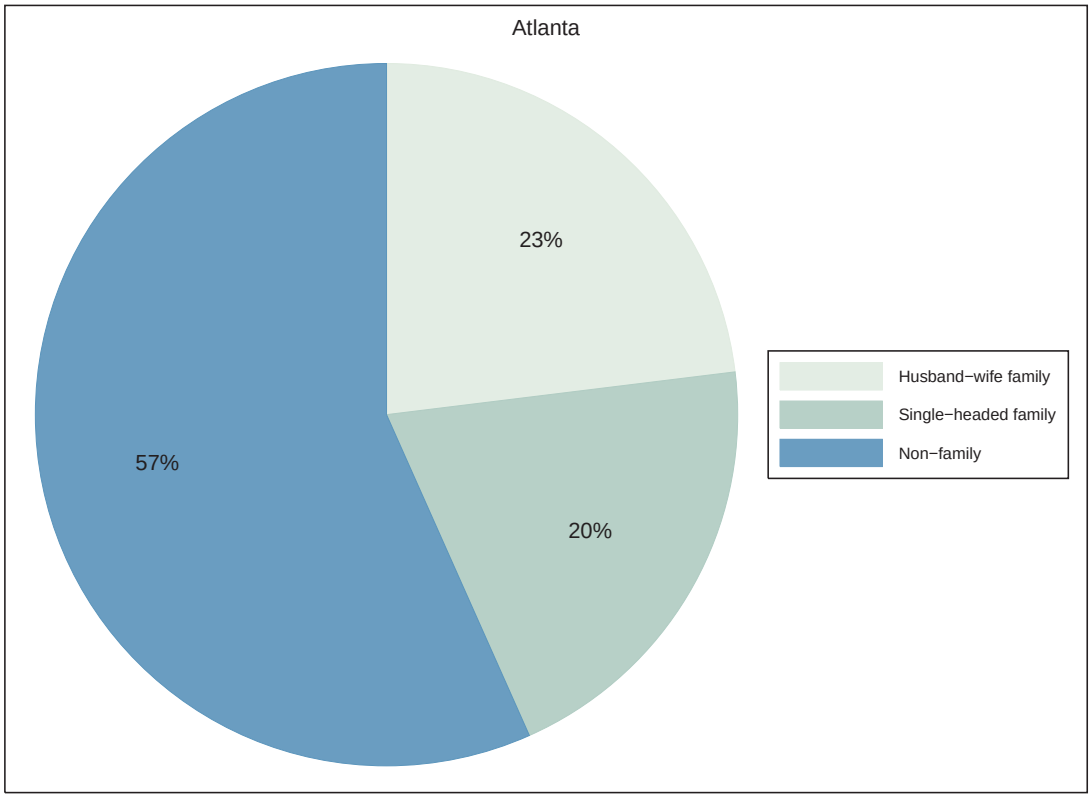
Housing Tenure





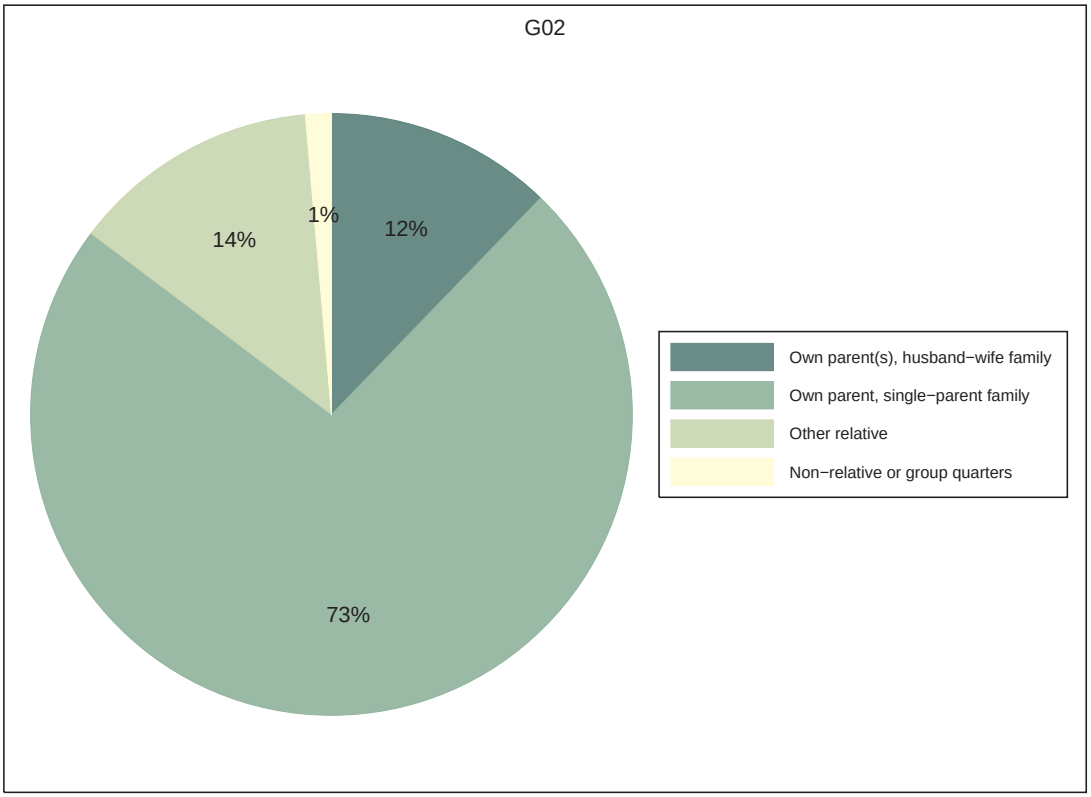
Households by Type

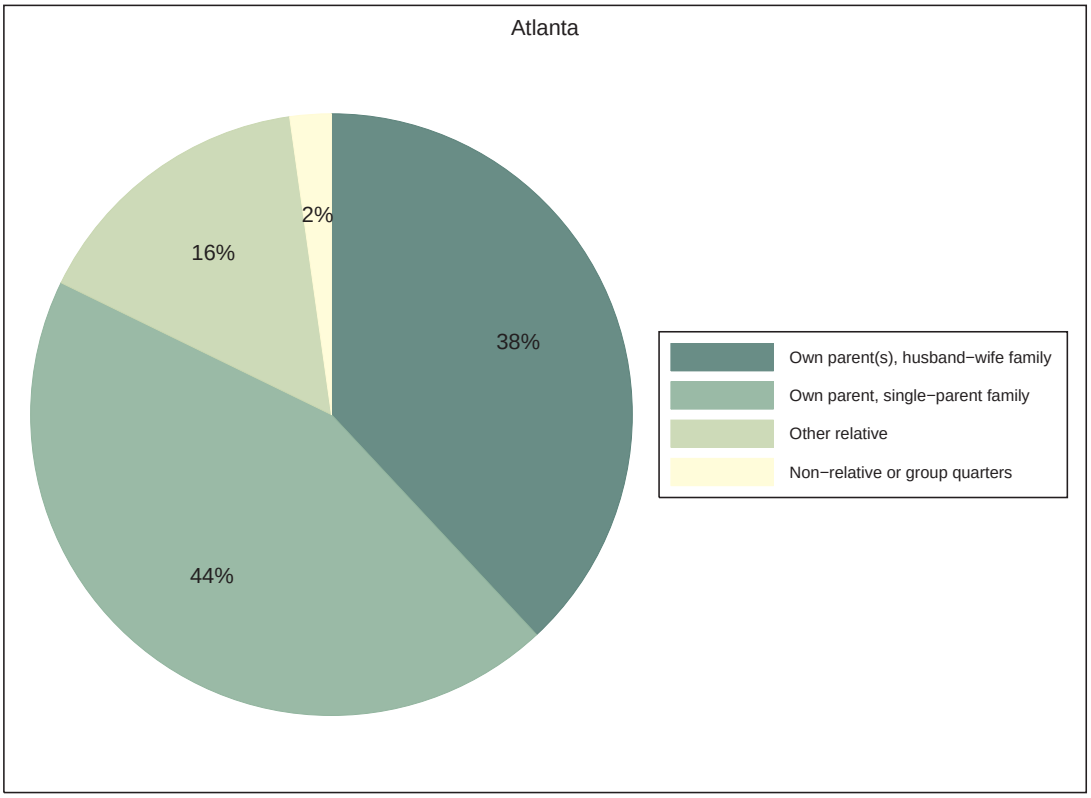




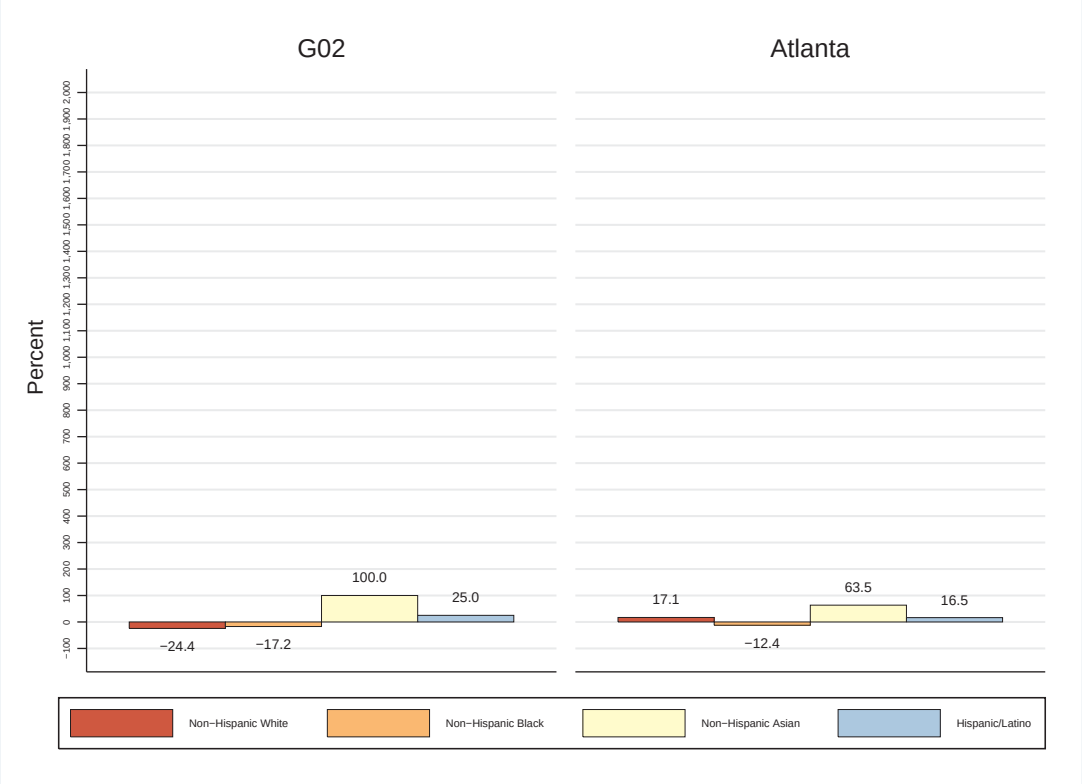
neighborhood nexus

Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,067	100.0%
Under 5 years	507	16.5%
5 to 9 years	361	11.8%
10 to 14 years	238	7.8%
15 to 19 years	289	9.4%
20 to 24 years	310	10.1%
25 to 29 years	235	7.7%
30 to 34 years	182	5.9%
35 to 39 years	126	4.1%
40 to 44 years	121	3.9%
45 to 49 years	141	4.6%
50 to 54 years	147	4.8%
55 to 59 years	103	3.4%
60 to 64 years	100	3.3%
65 to 69 years	54	1.8%
70 to 74 years	67	2.2%
75 to 79 years	45	1.5%
80 to 84 years	21	0.7%
85 years and over	20	0.7%
Median age (years)	22.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,906	62.1%
18 years and over	1,792	58.4%
21 years and over	1,615	52.7%
62 years and over	268	8.7%
65 years and over	207	6.7%
Male population	1,345	43.9%
Under 5 years	263	8.6%
5 to 9 years	175	5.7%
10 to 14 years	116	3.8%
15 to 19 years	152	5.0%
20 to 24 years	99	3.2%
25 to 29 years	68	2.2%
30 to 34 years	70	2.3%
35 to 39 years	44	1.4%
40 to 44 years	52	1.7%
45 to 49 years	66	2.2%
50 to 54 years	67	2.2%
55 to 59 years	45	1.5%
60 to 64 years	44	1.4%
65 to 69 years	24	0.8%
70 to 74 years	29	0.9%
75 to 79 years	20	0.7%
80 to 84 years	5	0.2%
85 years and over	6	0.2%
Median age (years)	18.9	(X)
16 years and over	762	24.8%
18 years and over	700	22.8%
21 years and over	622	20.3%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	110	3.6%
65 years and over	84	2.7%
Female population	1,722	56.1%
Under 5 years	244	8.0%
5 to 9 years	186	6.1%
10 to 14 years	122	4.0%
15 to 19 years	137	4.5%
20 to 24 years	211	6.9%
25 to 29 years	167	5.4%
30 to 34 years	112	3.7%
35 to 39 years	82	2.7%
40 to 44 years	69	2.2%
45 to 49 years	75	2.4%
50 to 54 years	80	2.6%
55 to 59 years	58	1.9%
60 to 64 years	56	1.8%
65 to 69 years	30	1.0%
70 to 74 years	38	1.2%
75 to 79 years	25	0.8%
80 to 84 years	16	0.5%
85 years and over	14	0.5%
Median age (years)	24.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,144	37.3%
18 years and over	1,092	35.6%
21 years and over	993	32.4%
62 years and over	158	5.2%
65 years and over	123	4.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,067	100.0%
One Race	3,030	98.8%
White	32	1.0%
Black or African American	2,984	97.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
Asian	2	0.1%
Asian Indian‡	1	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	1	0.0%
Filipino‡	0	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	1	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	0.3%
Two or More Races	37	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	15	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	49	1.6%
Black or African American	3,020	98.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.4%
Asian	6	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	19	0.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,067	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40	1.3%
Mexican‡	8	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	12	0.4%
Cuban‡	2	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	13	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,027	98.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,067	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	40	1.3%
White alone	1	0.0%
Black or African American alone	29	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	5	0.2%
Two or More Races	5	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,027	98.7%
White alone	31	1.0%
Black or African American alone	2,955	96.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%
Asian alone	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	5	0.2%
Two or More Races	32	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,067	100.0%
In households	2,936	95.7%
Householder	911	29.7%
Spouse	123	4.0%
Child	1,353	44.1%
Own child under 18 years	1,086	35.4%
Other relatives	345	11.2%
Under 18 years	173	5.6%
65 years and over†	9	0.3%
Nonrelatives	204	6.7%
Under 18 years	13	0.4%
65 years and over	7	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	95	3.1%
In group quarters	131	4.3%
Institutionalized population	131	4.3%
Male	70	2.3%
Female	61	2.0%
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	911	100.0%
Family households (families)	696	76.4%
With own children under 18 years	469	51.5%
Husband-wife family	123	13.5%
With own children under 18 years	50	5.5%
Male householder, no wife present	59	6.5%
With own children under 18 years	23	2.5%
Female householder, no husband present	514	56.4%
With own children under 18 years	396	43.5%
Nonfamily households	215	23.6%
Householder living alone	163	17.9%
Male	100	11.0%
65 years and over‡	34	3.7%
Female	146	16.0%
65 years and over‡	70	7.7%
Households with individuals under 18 years	536	58.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	121	13.3%
Average household size	3.22	(X)
Average family size	3.62	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,243	100.0%
Occupied housing units	911	73.3%
Vacant housing units	332	26.7%
For rent	140	11.3%
Rented, not occupied	12	1.0%
For sale only	21	1.7%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.2%
All other vacants	152	12.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	10.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	15.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	911	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	177	19.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	522	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.95	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	734	80.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,414	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.29	(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 residentes 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 lerge 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.

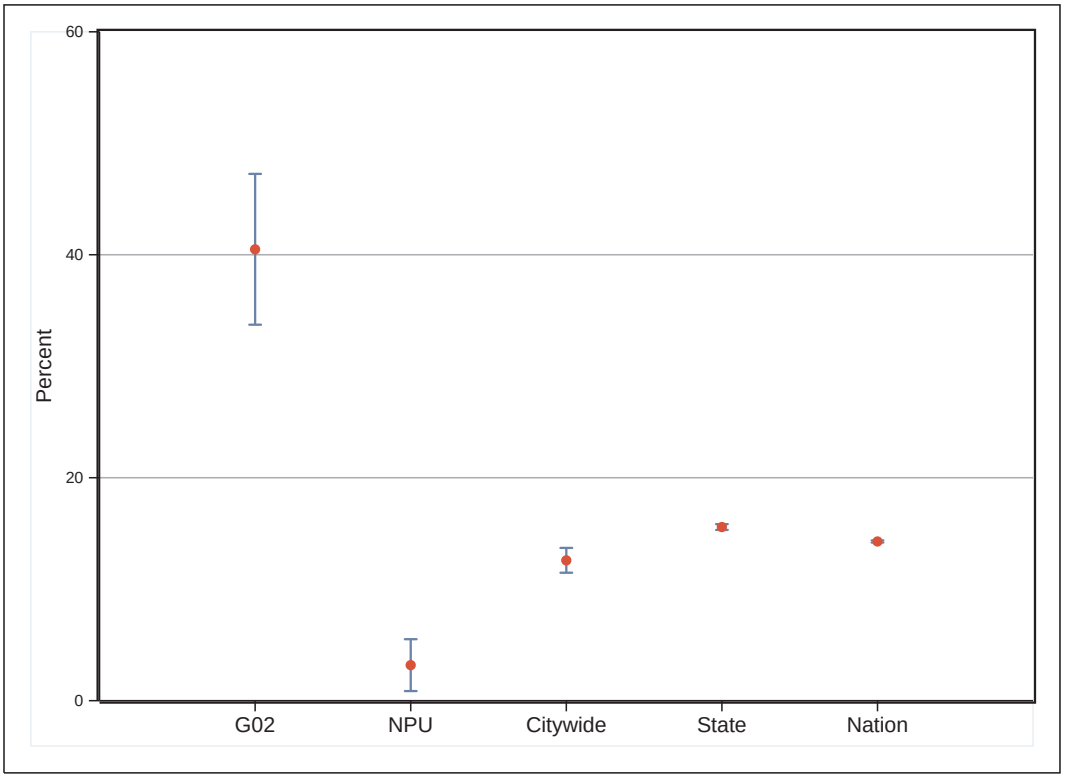
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

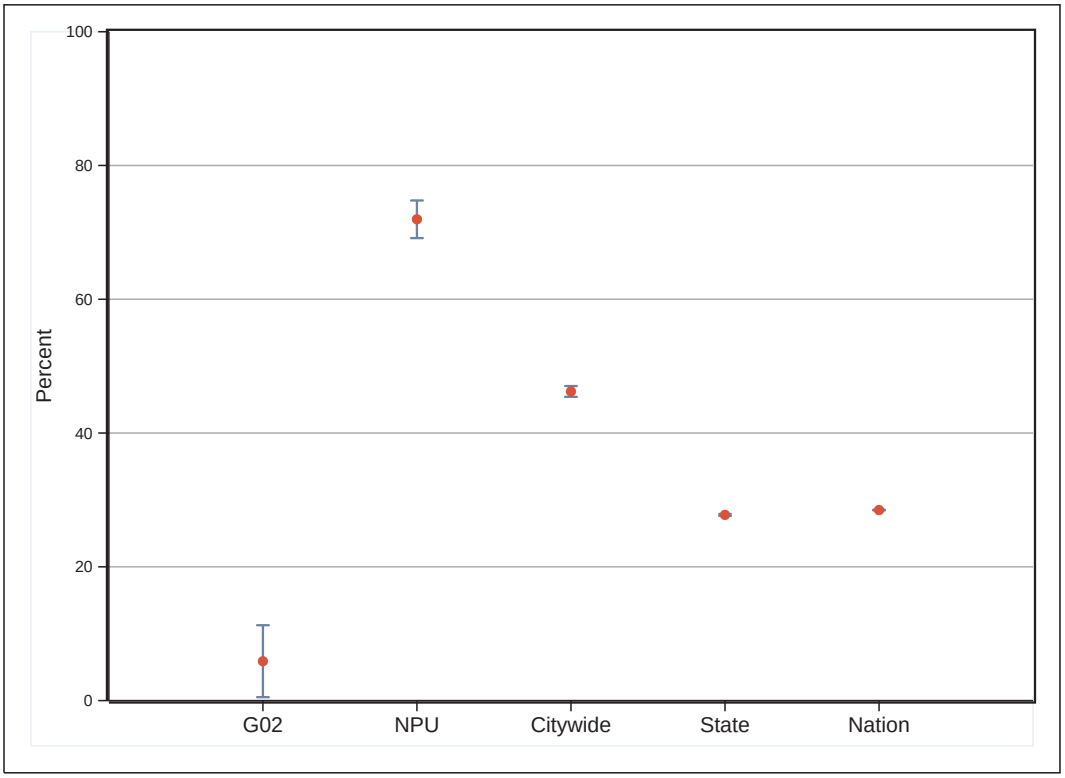
G02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

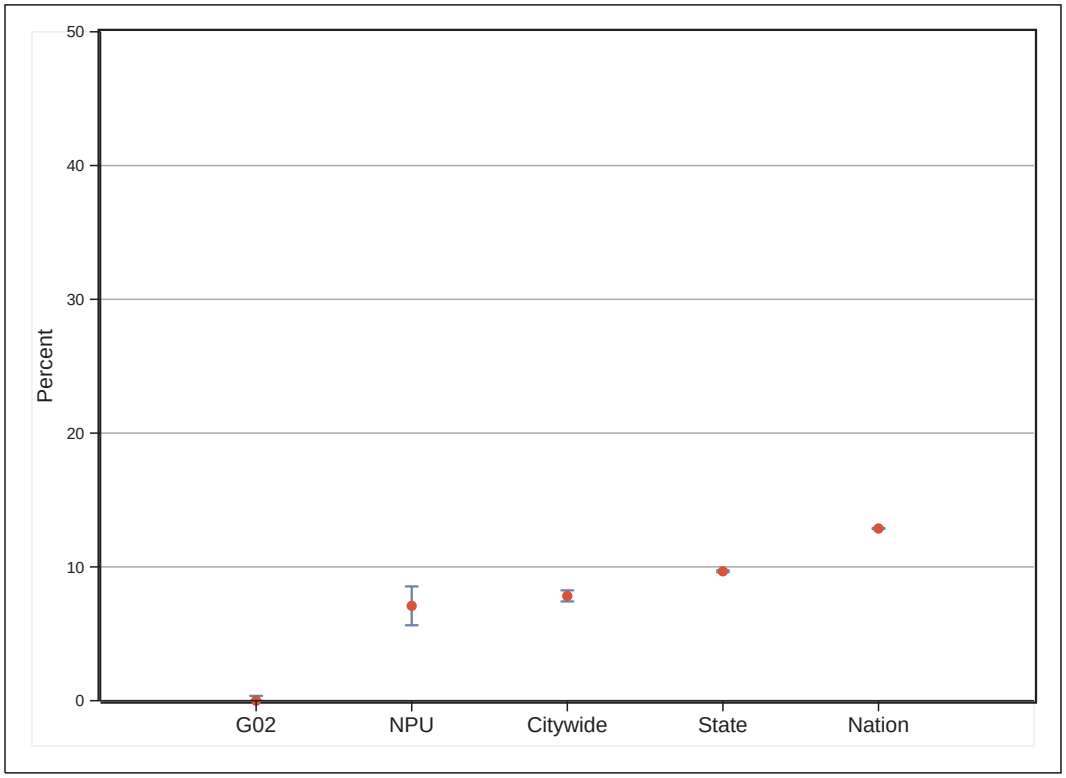


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

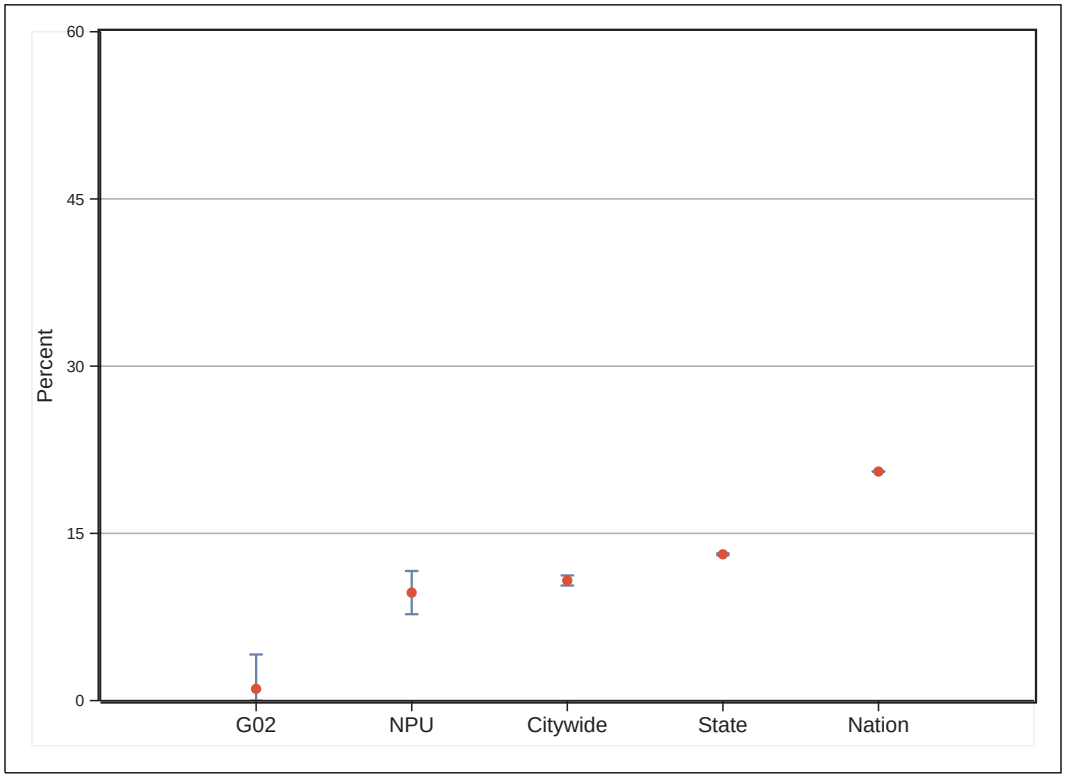


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born



Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home



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

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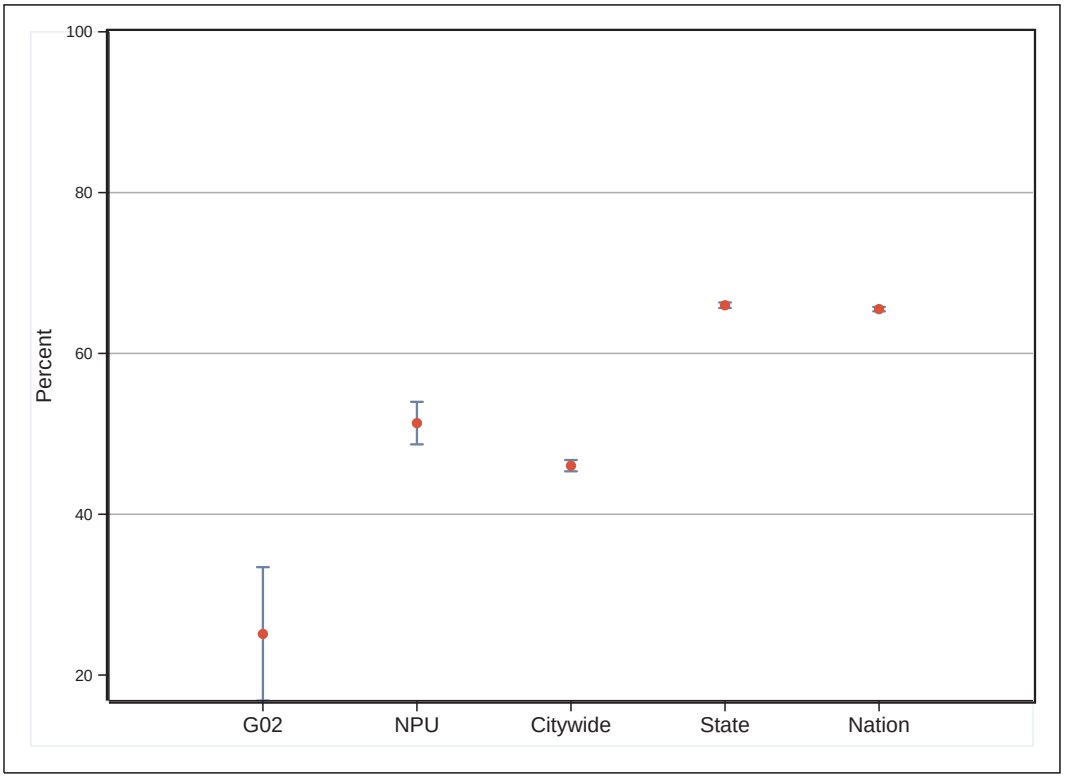
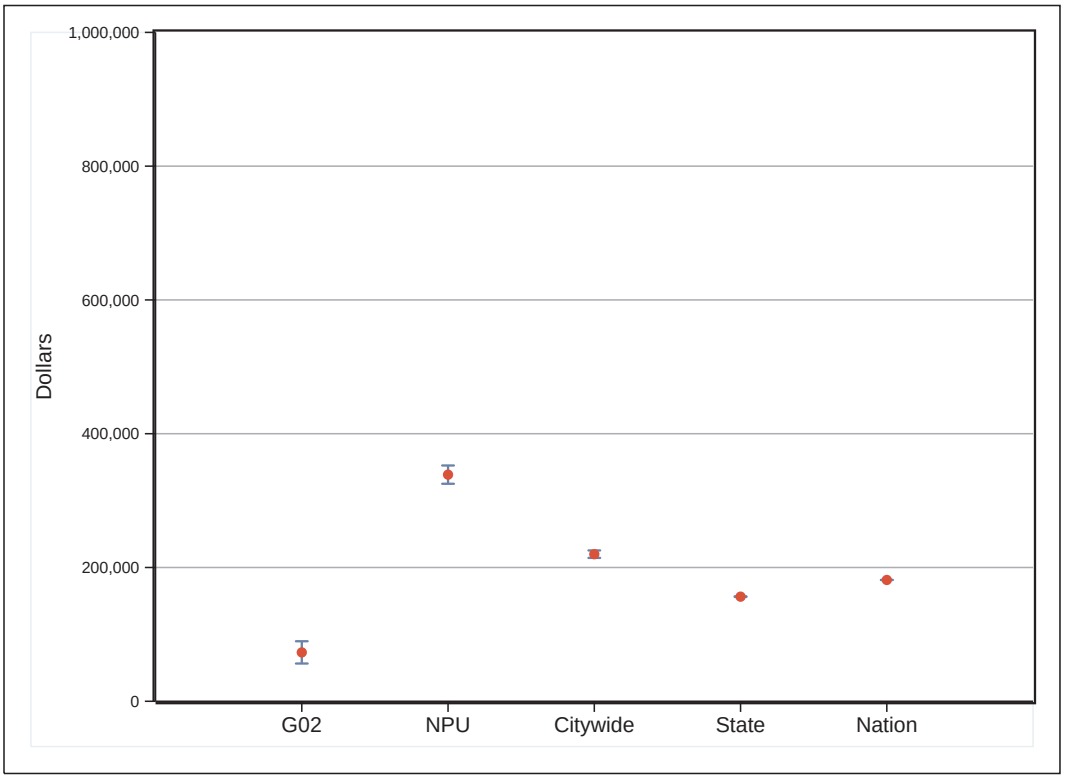
Percent Owner-Occupied

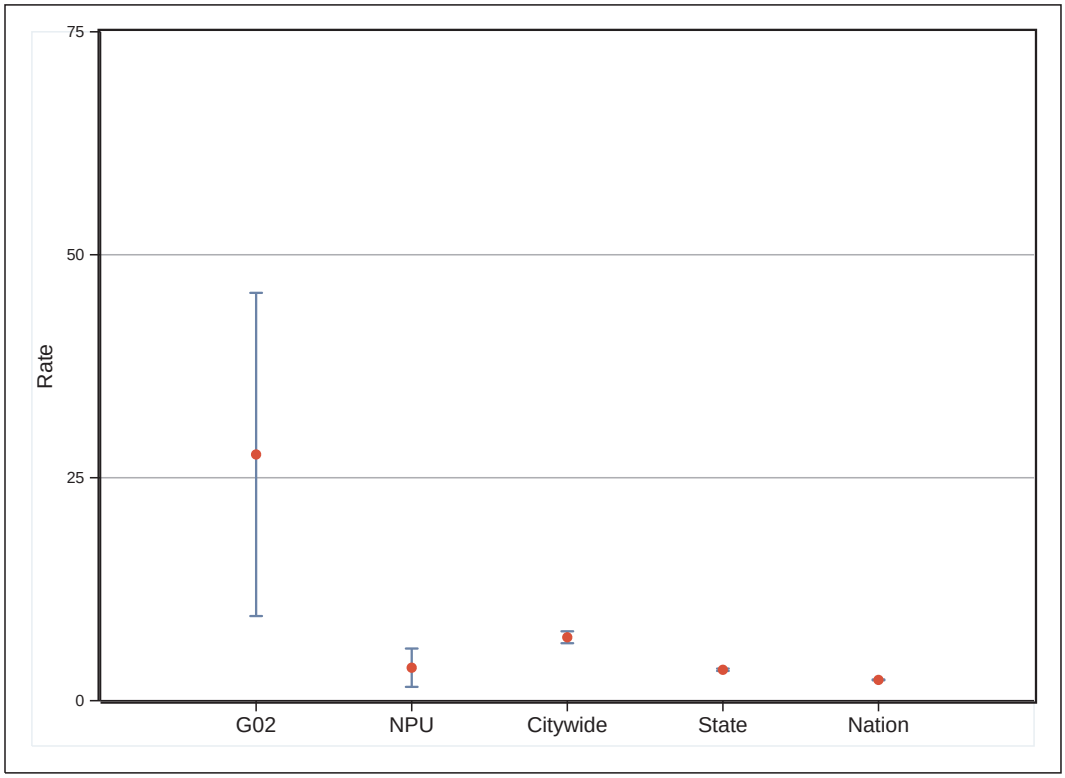


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

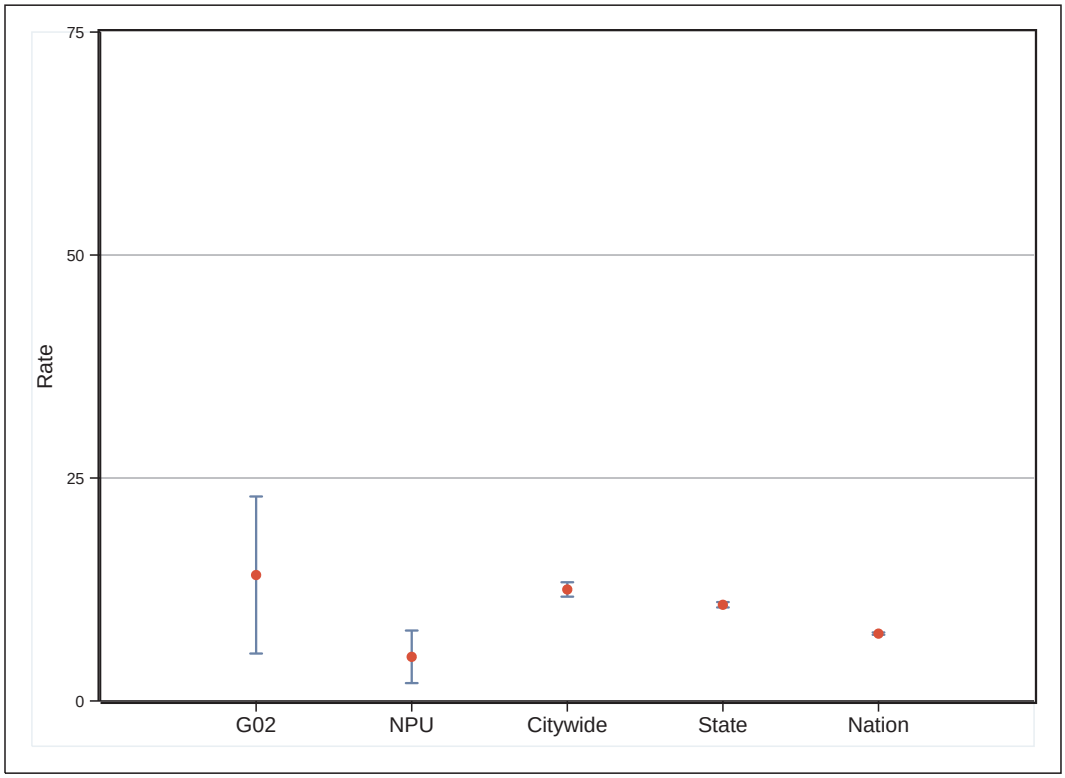


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate



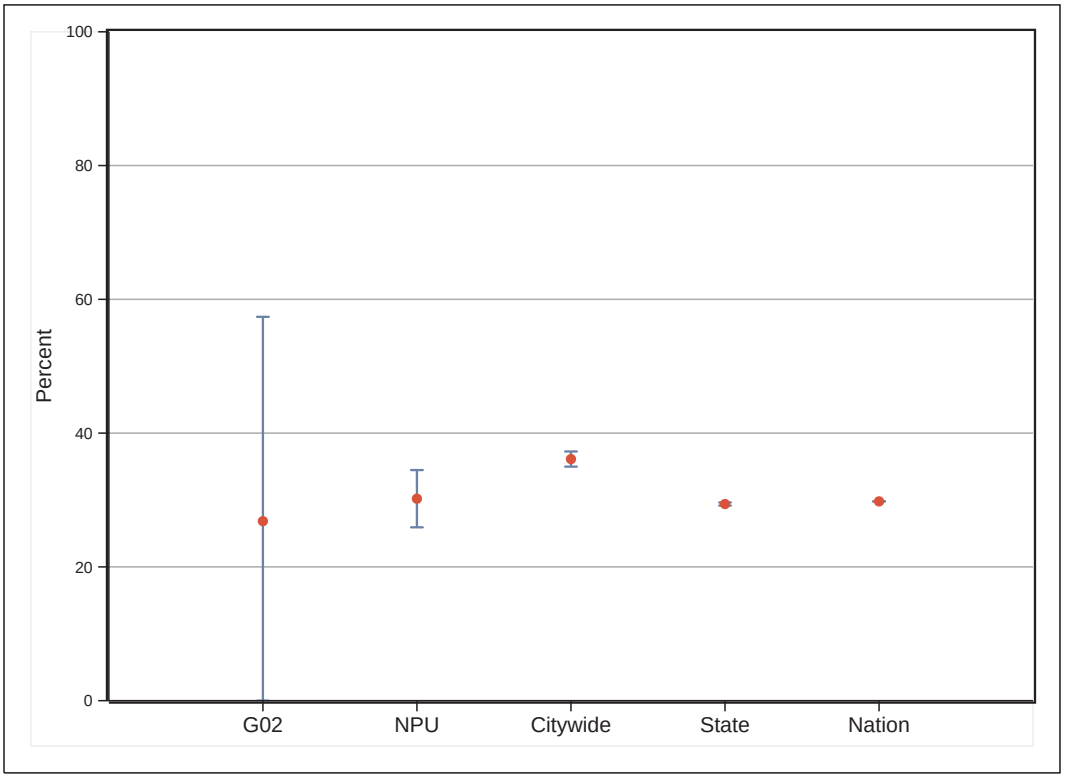
Rental Vacancy Rate



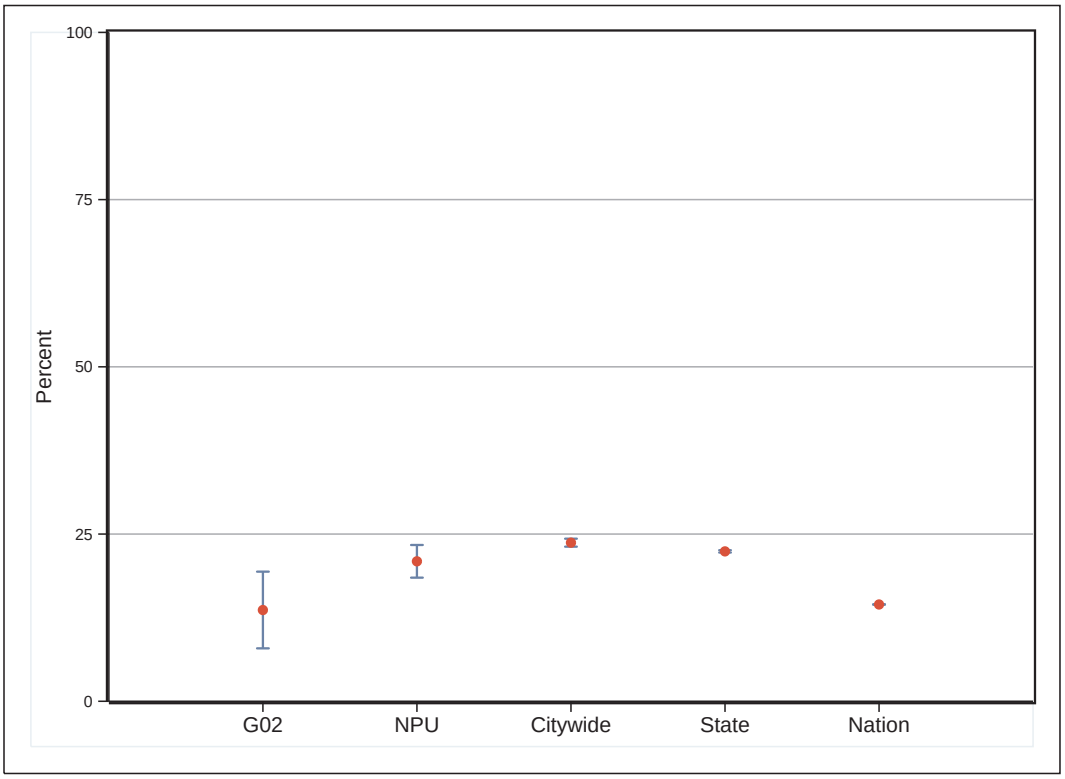
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

neighborhood nexus

Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income

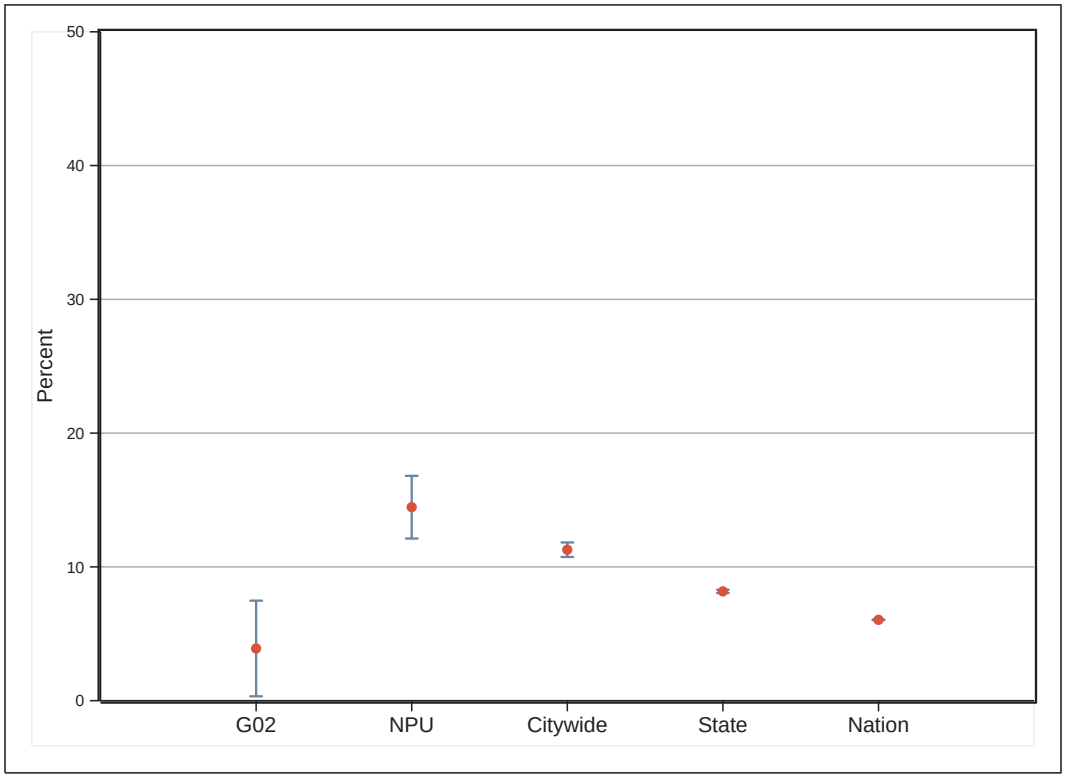


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

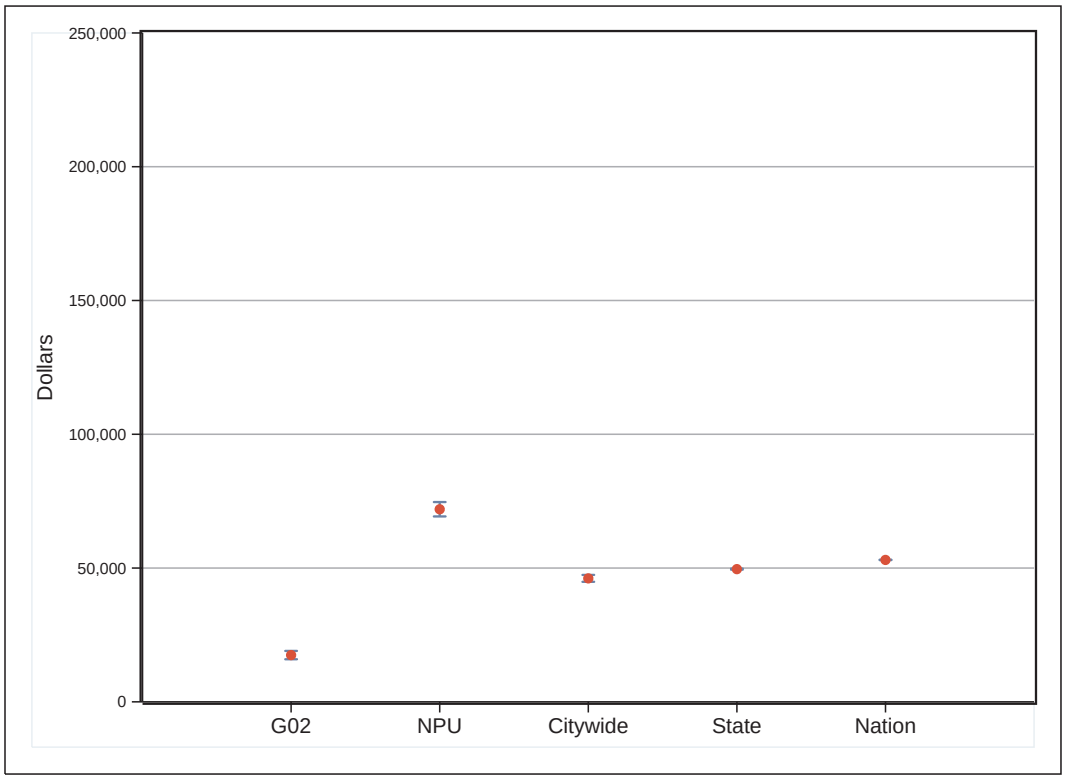


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier



Median Household Income



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

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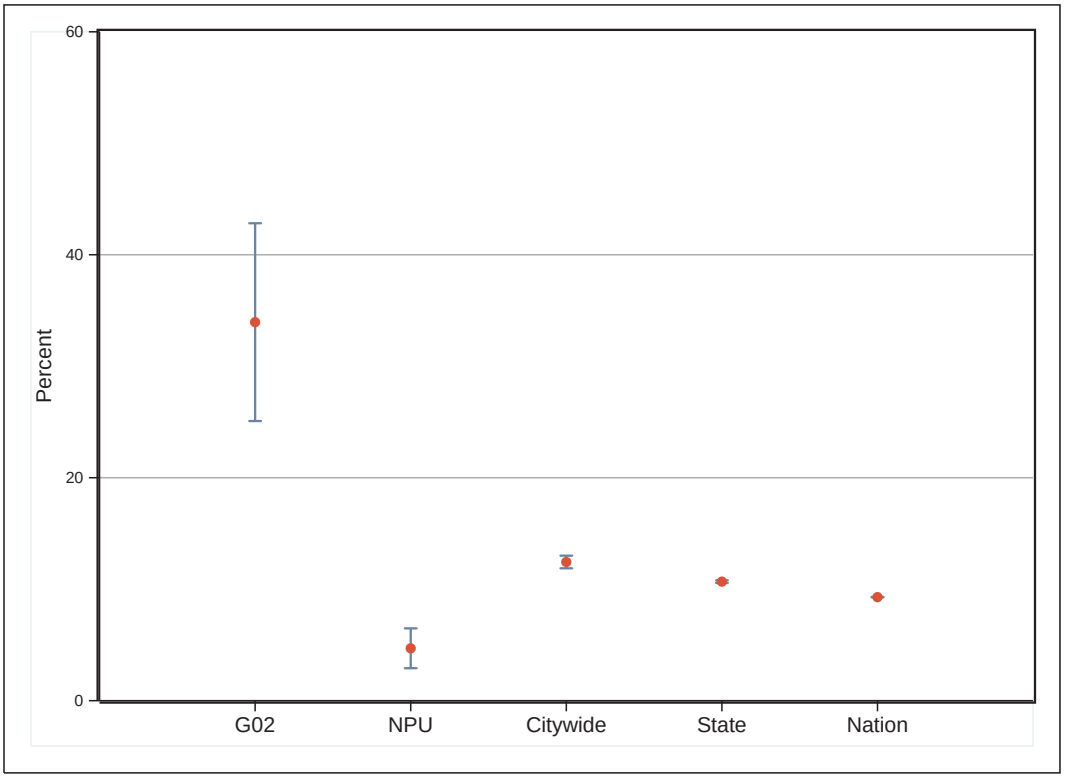
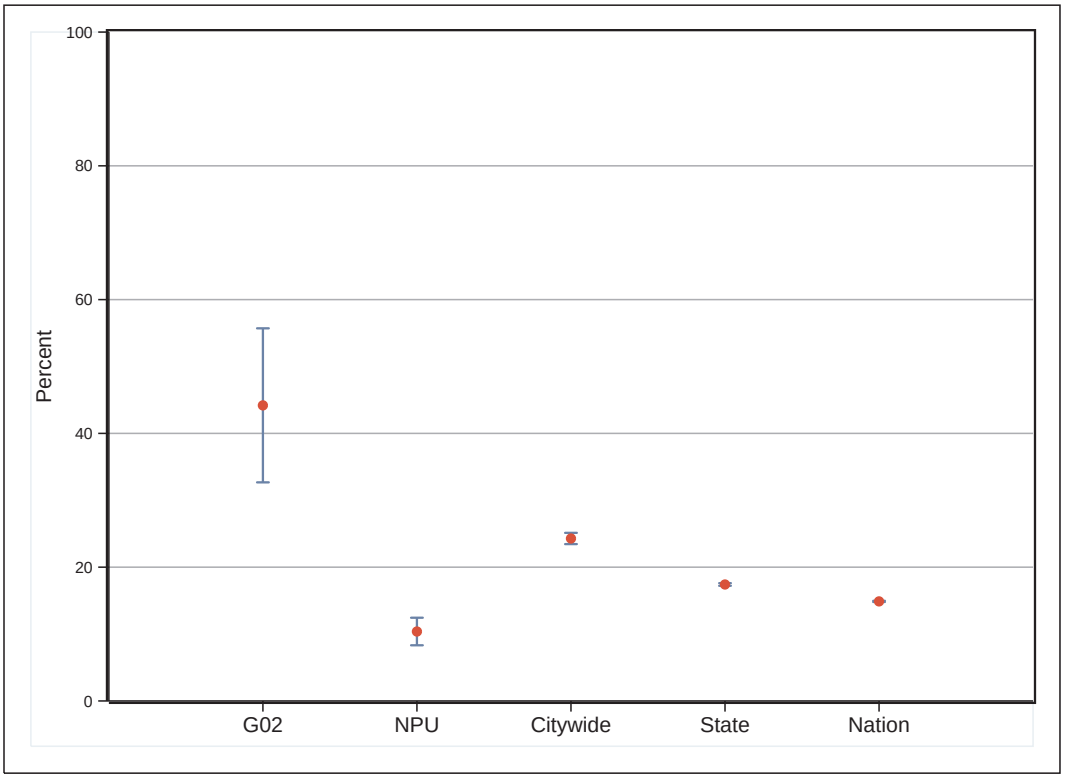
Percent Civilian Unemployed



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	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	571	±117	67.0%	±9.5
With own children under 18 years	355	±99	41.7%	±9.8
Married-couple family	133	±67	15.7%	±7.5
With own children under 18 years	57	±49	6.6%	±5.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	75	±52	8.9%	±5.9
With own children under 18 years	7	±21	0.9%	±2.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	362	±97	42.5%	±9.5
With own children under 18 years	291	±83	34.2%	±8.4
Nonfamily households	281	±87	33.0%	±9.0
Householder living alone	234	±77	27.5%	±8.0
65 years and over	69	±37	8.1%	±4.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	435	±93	51.1%	±8.0
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	162	±60	19.0%	±6.5
Average household size	3.39	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.89	±0.99	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,890**	**±471**	**2,890**	**(X)**
Householder	946	±144	32.7%	±7.3
Spouse	177	±83	6.1%	±2.7
Child	1,072	±247	37.1%	±6.1
Other relatives	387	±176	13.4%	±5.7
Nonrelatives	309	±240	10.7%	±8.1
Unmarried partner	49	±45	1.7%	±1.5

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**920**	**±335**	**920**	**(X)**
Never married	627	±313	68.2%	±23.2
Now married, except separated	188	±86	20.5%	±5.6
Separated	31	±35	3.4%	±3.6
Widowed	59	±49	6.4%	±4.7
Divorced	51	±44	5.6%	±4.3
Females 15 years and over	**1,079**	**±222**	**1,079**	**(X)**
Never married	658	±179	61.0%	±10.9
Now married, except separated	215	±91	19.9%	±7.3
Separated	44	±41	4.1%	±3.7
Widowed	97	±48	9.0%	±4.1
Divorced	98	±51	9.1%	±4.4

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	**97**	**±58**	**97**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	86	±56	89.0%	±23.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	148	±90	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	132	±73	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	295	±241	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	162	±140	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±55	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**91**	**±58**	**91**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	52	±39	57.5%	±23.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	6	±16	6.8%	±17.3
1 or 2 years	31	±32	33.6%	±28.5
3 or 4 years	12	±19	13.0%	±19.1
5 or more years	4	±9	4.1%	±9.2
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**52**	**±39**	**52**	**(X)**
Who are female	49	±38	92.9%	±18.4
Who are married	13	±18	25.0%	±29.1

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**780**	**±206**	**780**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	122	±68	15.7%	±7.7
Kindergarten	23	±28	3.0%	±3.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	305	±116	39.1%	±10.6
High school (grades 9-12)	244	±105	31.3%	±10.6
College or graduate school	86	±53	11.0%	±6.1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,233**	**±270**	**1,233**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	172	±91	13.9%	±6.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	327	±119	26.5%	±7.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	429	±133	34.8%	±7.6
Some college, no degree	222	±98	18.0%	±6.9
Associate's degree	10	±31	0.8%	±2.5
Bachelor's degree	59	±44	4.8%	±3.4
Graduate or professional degree	14	±52	1.1%	±4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.5%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.9%	±5.4	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**1,794**	**±402**	**1,794**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	125	±70	7.0%	±3.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,892**	**±471**	**2,892**	**(X)**
With a disability	546	±152	18.9%	±4.3
Under 18 years	**881**	**±197**	**881**	**(X)**
With a disability	4	±20	0.5%	±2.2
18 to 64 years	**1,639**	**±323**	**1,639**	**(X)**
With a disability	315	±125	19.2%	±6.7
65 years and over	**372**	**±102**	**372**	**(X)**
With a disability	226	±83	60.9%	±15.0

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,879**	**±458**	**2,879**	**(X)**
Same house	2,259	±415	78.5%	±7.2
Different house in the U.S.	619	±300	21.5%	±9.8
Same county	507	±281	17.6%	±9.4
Different county	112	±104	3.9%	±3.6
Same state	106	±103	3.7%	±3.5
Different state	6	±10	0.2%	±0.4
Abroad	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
Native	2,945	±471	102.6%	±26.5
Born in United States	2,945	±438	102.6%	±25.8
State of residence	2,487	±396	86.6%	±22.3
Different state	458	±188	15.9%	±5.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Foreign born	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	0	±10	.%	±.
Not a U.S. citizen	0	±10	.%	±.

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Native	**0**	**±21**	**0**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±10	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±18	.%	±.
Foreign born	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±10	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±18	.%	±.

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Europe	0	±10	.%	±.
Asia	0	±10	.%	±.
Africa	0	±10	.%	±.
Oceania	0	±10	.%	±.
Latin America	0	±10	.%	±.
Northern America	0	±10	.%	±.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,443**	**±540**	**2,443**	**(X)**
English only	2,418	±470	98.9%	±29.1
Language other than English	26	±75	1.1%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±124	0.0%	±5.1
Spanish	26	±43	1.1%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Other Indo-European languages	0	±36	0.0%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±36	0.0%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Other languages	0	±36	0.0%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
American	87	±80	3.0%	±2.7
Arab	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
English	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
French (except Basque)	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
French Canadian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
German	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Greek	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Italian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Lithuanian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Scottish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Slovak	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	177	±137	6.1%	±4.6
Swedish	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1	±2	0.0%	±0.1

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,192**	**±396**	**2,192**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,240	±225	56.6%	±1.0
Civilian labor force	1,240	±225	56.6%	±1.0
Employed	819	±183	37.4%	±4.9
Unemployed	421	±134	19.2%	±5.0
Armed Forces	0	±46	0.0%	±2.1
Not in labor force	952	±194	43.4%	±4.1
Civilian labor force	**1,240**	**±225**	**1,240**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	34.0%	±8.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,113**	**±208**	**1,113**	**(X)**
In labor force	702	±159	63.1%	±8.0
Civilian labor force	702	±159	63.1%	±8.0
Employed	501	±136	45.1%	±8.8
Own children under 6 years	**423**	**±139**	**423**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	340	±132	80.3%	±16.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	**557**	**±253**	**557**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	541	±270	97.1%	±20.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**762**	**±216**	**762**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	348	±128	45.7%	±10.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	171	±100	22.4%	±11.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	183	±109	24.0%	±12.6
Walked	14	±21	1.8%	±2.8
Other means	13	±27	1.7%	±3.5
Worked at home	34	±41	4.4%	±5.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.8	±10.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**819**	**±183**	**819**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	104	±67	12.7%	±7.7
Service occupations	230	±96	28.1%	±9.9
Sales and office occupations	241	±111	29.5%	±11.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	85	±72	10.4%	±8.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	115	±66	14.1%	±7.5

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**819**	**±183**	**819**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
Construction	77	±72	9.4%	±8.5
Manufacturing	13	±37	1.6%	±4.5
Wholesale trade	55	±53	6.8%	±6.3
Retail trade	117	±76	14.3%	±8.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	82	±59	10.0%	±6.9
Information	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	7	±28	0.9%	±3.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	49	±56	5.9%	±6.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	179	±84	21.8%	±9.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	142	±81	17.4%	±9.1
Other services, except public administration	54	±50	6.6%	±5.9
Public administration	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**819**	**±183**	**819**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	577	±174	70.4%	±14.3
Government workers	117	±76	14.3%	±8.7
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	81	±72	9.9%	±8.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	289	±86	34.0%	±8.8
$10,000 to $14,999	45	±38	5.3%	±4.4
$15,000 to $24,999	242	±96	28.5%	±10.5
$25,000 to $34,999	117	±60	13.8%	±6.7
$35,000 to $49,999	43	±49	5.1%	±5.7
$50,000 to $74,999	66	±49	7.7%	±5.6
$75,000 to $99,999	23	±32	2.7%	±3.8
$100,000 to $149,999	26	±40	3.0%	±4.7
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
$200,000 or more	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
Median household income (dollars)	17,468	±1,560	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	23,463	±5,014	(X)	(X)
With earnings	601	±123	70.6%	±9.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	23,451	±5,596	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	222	±75	26.1%	±7.9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,449	±2,659	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	94	±51	11.1%	±5.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11,418	±3,345	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	73	±51	8.6%	±5.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,940	±5,725	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	80	±51	9.4%	±5.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,315	±1,493	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	411	±94	48.3%	±8.4
Families	**571**	**±117**	**571**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	235	±80	41.1%	±11.2
$10,000 to $14,999	16	±33	2.9%	±5.7
$15,000 to $24,999	166	±83	29.1%	±13.2
$25,000 to $34,999	55	±45	9.6%	±7.6
$35,000 to $49,999	28	±40	4.9%	±7.0
$50,000 to $74,999	60	±50	10.5%	±8.4
$75,000 to $99,999	11	±25	1.9%	±4.4
$100,000 to $149,999	0	±29	0.0%	±5.1
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±21	0.0%	±3.6
$200,000 or more	0	±21	0.0%	±3.6
Median family income (dollars)	16,380	±3,628	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	20,086	±4,074	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	8,171	±1,213	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**281**	**±87**	**281**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	18,637	±4,718	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	27,458	±11,453	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	12,308	±3,006	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	30,556	±6,977	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	21,786	±4,835	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,892**	**±471**	**2,892**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	2,376	±366	82.2%	±18.4
With private health insurance	858	±215	29.7%	±5.6
With public coverage	1,742	±298	60.2%	±3.2
No health insurance coverage	516	±188	17.8%	±5.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**881**	**±197**	**881**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	17	±31	1.9%	±3.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**1,639**	**±323**	**1,639**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,186	±246	1,186	(X)
Employed:	774	±217	774	(X)
With health insurance coverage	538	±178	69.5%	±12.1
With private health insurance	423	±157	54.6%	±13.3
With public coverage	127	±85	16.4%	±9.9
No health insurance coverage	236	±111	30.5%	±11.4
Unemployed:	412	±115	412	(X)
With health insurance coverage	248	±101	60.2%	±18.0
With private health insurance	62	±51	15.0%	±11.8
With public coverage	186	±81	45.2%	±15.0
No health insurance coverage	164	±85	39.8%	±17.5
Not in labor force:	453	±165	453	(X)
With health insurance coverage	377	±134	83.3%	±42.4
With private health insurance	125	±70	27.7%	±11.6
With public coverage	286	±125	63.2%	±15.1
No health insurance coverage	75	±71	16.7%	±14.5

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	55.3%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	68.7%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	63.5%	±24.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	9.7%	±18.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	19.2%	±34.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±85.0	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	73.7%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	78.5%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	75.9%	±22.0	(X)	(X)
All people	44.2%	±11.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	63.6%	±10.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	63.1%	±18.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	67.4%	±15.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	60.9%	±23.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	35.9%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	40.2%	±11.1	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	16.9%	±10.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	57.1%	±11.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	40.0%	±28.0	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,306**	**±155**	**1,306**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	852	±126	65.2%	±5.7
Vacant housing units	454	±125	34.8%	±8.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	27.6	±18.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	14.1	±8.8	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,306**	**±155**	**1,306**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	556	±115	42.5%	±7.2
1-unit, attached	33	±38	2.6%	±2.9
2 units	114	±74	8.7%	±5.6
3 or 4 units	13	±26	1.0%	±2.0
5 to 9 units	173	±90	13.2%	±6.7
10 to 19 units	60	±45	4.6%	±3.4
20 or more units	358	±95	27.4%	±6.5
Mobile home	0	±21	0.0%	±1.6
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±21	0.0%	±1.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,306**	**±155**	**1,306**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±21	0.0%	±1.6
Built 2000 to 2009	178	±75	13.6%	±5.5
Built 1990 to 1999	62	±48	4.8%	±3.6
Built 1980 to 1989	22	±32	1.7%	±2.4
Built 1970 to 1979	314	±102	24.0%	±7.3
Built 1960 to 1969	382	±103	29.3%	±7.1
Built 1950 to 1959	159	±80	12.2%	±6.0
Built 1940 to 1949	108	±60	8.3%	±4.5
Built 1939 or earlier	80	±49	6.2%	±3.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,306**	**±155**	**1,306**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±21	0.0%	±1.6
2 rooms	24	±27	1.8%	±2.1
3 rooms	127	±79	9.7%	±6.0
4 rooms	471	±118	36.1%	±8.0
5 rooms	302	±98	23.1%	±6.9
6 rooms	230	±97	17.6%	±7.1
7 rooms	52	±43	3.9%	±3.2
8 rooms	22	±22	1.7%	±1.7
9 rooms or more	78	±51	6.0%	±3.8
Median rooms	5.1	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,306**	**±155**	**1,306**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±21	0.0%	±1.6
1 bedroom	147	±74	11.3%	±5.5
2 bedrooms	663	±128	50.8%	±7.8
3 bedrooms	344	±101	26.4%	±7.1
4 bedrooms	97	±54	7.4%	±4.0
5 or more bedrooms	55	±39	4.2%	±2.9

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	214	±77	25.1%	±8.3
Renter-occupied	638	±119	74.9%	±8.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.44	±1.06	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.22	±0.49	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	78	±58	9.2%	±6.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	583	±114	68.4%	±8.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	88	±61	10.3%	±7.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	11	±33	1.3%	±3.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	58	±50	6.8%	±5.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	34	±33	4.0%	±3.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	349	±94	41.0%	±9.3
1 vehicle available	350	±106	41.1%	±10.9
2 vehicles available	109	±65	12.8%	±7.3
3 or more vehicles available	43	±64	5.1%	±7.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Utility gas	373	±101	43.7%	±9.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
Electricity	475	±100	55.8%	±8.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4	±20	0.5%	±2.3
Coal or coke	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
Wood	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
Solar energy	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
Other fuel	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4
No fuel used	0	±21	0.0%	±2.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	19	±28	2.3%	±3.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	19	±28	2.3%	±3.2
No telephone service available	48	±47	5.7%	±5.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**852**	**±126**	**852**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	789	±156	92.6%	±12.2
1.01 to 1.50	63	±45	7.4%	±5.2
1.51 or more	0	±41	0.0%	±4.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**214**	**±77**	**214**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	79	±72	36.9%	±31.1
$50,000 to $99,999	108	±73	50.4%	±28.7
$100,000 to $149,999	10	±30	4.7%	±14.0
$150,000 to $199,999	11	±33	5.2%	±15.2
$200,000 to $299,999	0	±29	0.0%	±13.7
$300,000 to $499,999	0	±29	0.0%	±13.7
$500,000 to $999,999	0	±29	0.0%	±13.7
$1,000,000 or more	6	±19	2.8%	±8.8
Median (dollars)	73,108	±16,658	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**214**	**±77**	**214**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	72	±50	33.6%	±20.1
Housing units without a mortgage	142	±62	66.4%	±16.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**72**	**±50**	**72**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±29	0.0%	±40.7
$300 to $499	8	±30	11.5%	±40.5
$500 to $699	16	±38	21.8%	±51.2
$700 to $999	42	±48	58.4%	±53.4
$1,000 to $1,499	0	±29	0.0%	±40.7
$1,500 to $1,999	0	±21	0.0%	±28.8
$2,000 or more	6	±35	8.4%	±48.2
Median (dollars)	839	±107	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**142**	**±62**	**142**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±21	0.0%	±14.5
$100 to $199	14	±31	10.1%	±21.4
$200 to $299	26	±41	18.1%	±27.9
$300 to $399	79	±58	55.7%	±32.8
$400 or more	23	±42	16.1%	±28.4
Median (dollars)	345	±29	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**72**	**±75**	**72**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	35	±48	48.6%	±42.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	14	±28	19.2%	±34.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±28.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±28.8
35.0 percent or more	23	±41	32.2%	±46.1
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**131**	**±86**	**131**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±15.8
10.0 to 14.9 percent	19	±23	14.7%	±14.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	32	±32	24.6%	±18.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	48	±48	36.7%	±27.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±15.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±15.8
35.0 percent or more	31	±47	23.9%	±32.5
Not computed	12	±20	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**609**	**±122**	**609**	**(X)**
Less than $200	39	±50	6.4%	±8.0
$200 to $299	72	±54	11.9%	±8.6
$300 to $499	150	±87	24.7%	±13.4
$500 to $749	83	±65	13.7%	±10.3
$750 to $999	101	±66	16.7%	±10.3
$1,000 to $1,499	113	±63	18.6%	±9.7
$1,500 or more	49	±46	8.1%	±7.3
Median (dollars)	536	±231	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	29	±30	(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)	**579**	**±143**	**579**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	41	±46	7.0%	±7.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	60	±48	10.4%	±7.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	51	±44	8.8%	±7.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	77	±61	13.4%	±10.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	33	±40	5.7%	±6.7
35.0 percent or more	317	±94	54.8%	±9.0
Not computed	59	±48	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
Male	1,198	±367	41.7%	±9.6
Female	1,673	±351	58.3%	±3.1
Under 5 years	428	±135	14.9%	±3.6
5 to 9 years	239	±95	8.3%	±2.9
10 to 14 years	206	±108	7.2%	±3.5
15 to 19 years	410	±164	14.3%	±4.9
20 to 24 years	356	±133	12.4%	±3.9
25 to 34 years	305	±107	10.6%	±3.0
35 to 44 years	201	±101	7.0%	±3.2
45 to 54 years	255	±100	8.9%	±3.0
55 to 59 years	117	±73	4.1%	±2.4
60 to 64 years	59	±55	2.1%	±1.9
65 to 74 years	185	±87	6.4%	±2.7
75 to 84 years	71	±51	2.5%	±1.7
85 years and over	39	±45	1.4%	±1.5
Median age (years)	21.6	±0.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,794	±296	62.5%	±16.3
21 years and over	1,540	±261	53.6%	±14.2
62 years and over	321	±117	11.2%	±3.4
65 years and over	295	±111	10.3%	±3.2
18 years and over	**1,794**	**±296**	**1,794**	**(X)**
Male	798	±227	44.5%	±10.3
Female	996	±191	55.5%	±5.4
65 years and over	**295**	**±111**	**295**	**(X)**
Male	137	±85	46.3%	±23.0
Female	158	±71	53.7%	±13.2

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
One race	2,838	±581	98.8%	±2.5
Two or more races	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9
One race	2,838	±581	98.8%	±2.5
White	23	±26	0.8%	±0.9
Black or African American	2,815	±579	98.0%	±3.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Asian Indian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±34	0.0%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9
White and Black or African American	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
White	23	±26	0.8%	±0.9
Black or African American	2,849	±581	99.2%	±1.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9
Asian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,871**	**±583**	**2,871**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Mexican	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Puerto Rican	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Cuban	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,871	±583	100.0%	±0.0
White alone	23	±26	0.8%	±0.9
Black or African American alone	2,815	±579	98.0%	±3.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	33	±55	1.2%	±1.9

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 (NPUs) 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 residentes 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 lerge 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 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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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