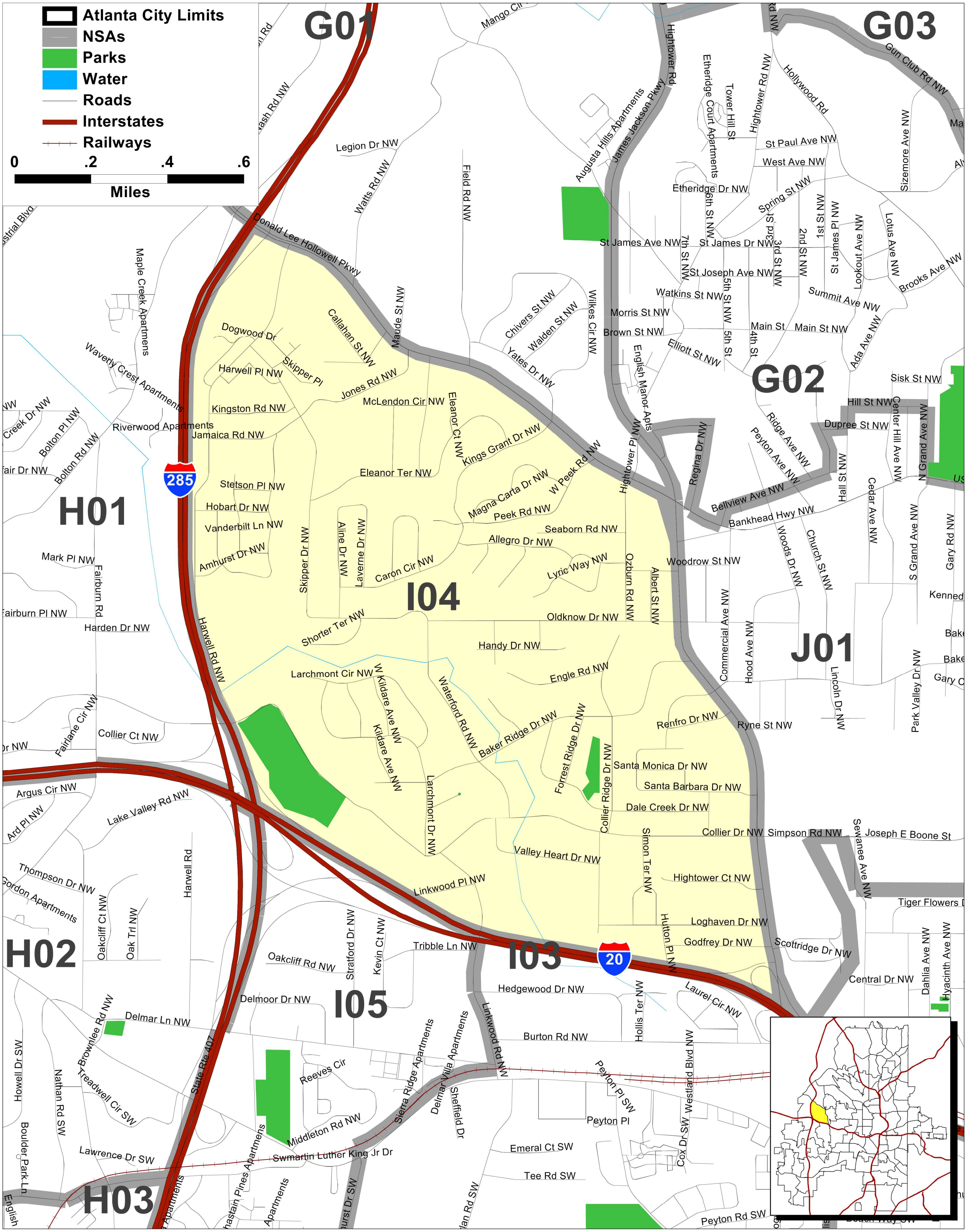
Neighborhood Statistical Area I04



Neighborhood(s): Collier Heights

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Contents

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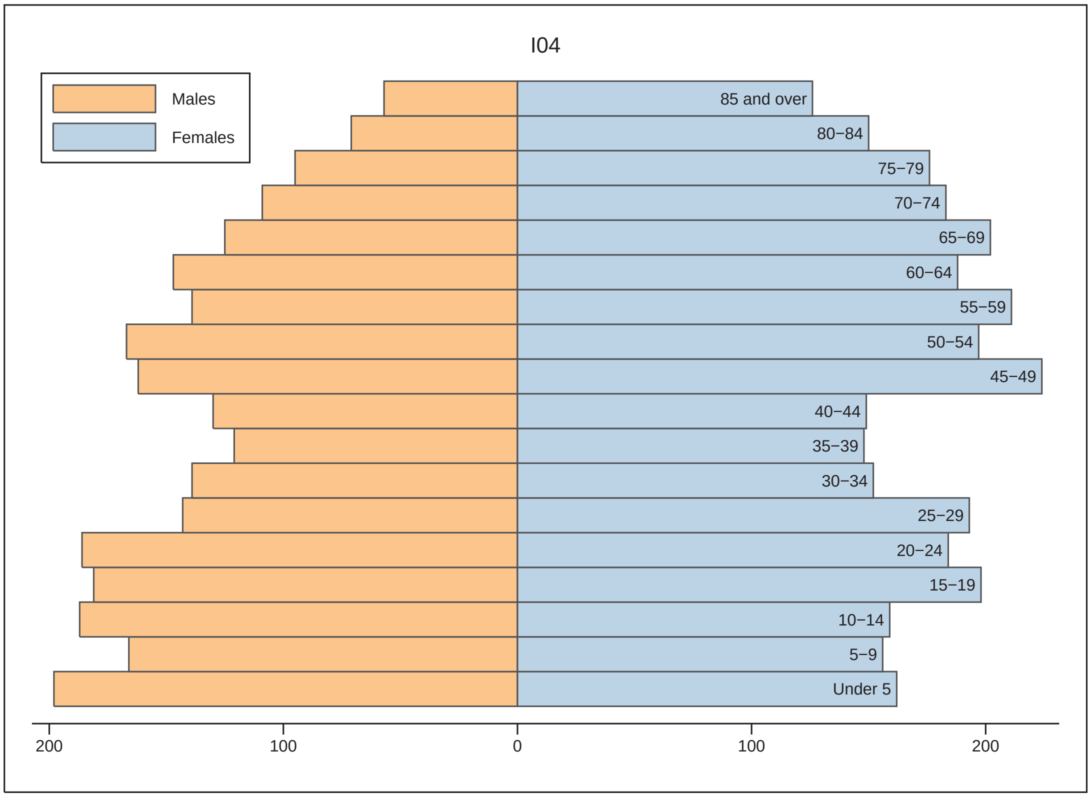
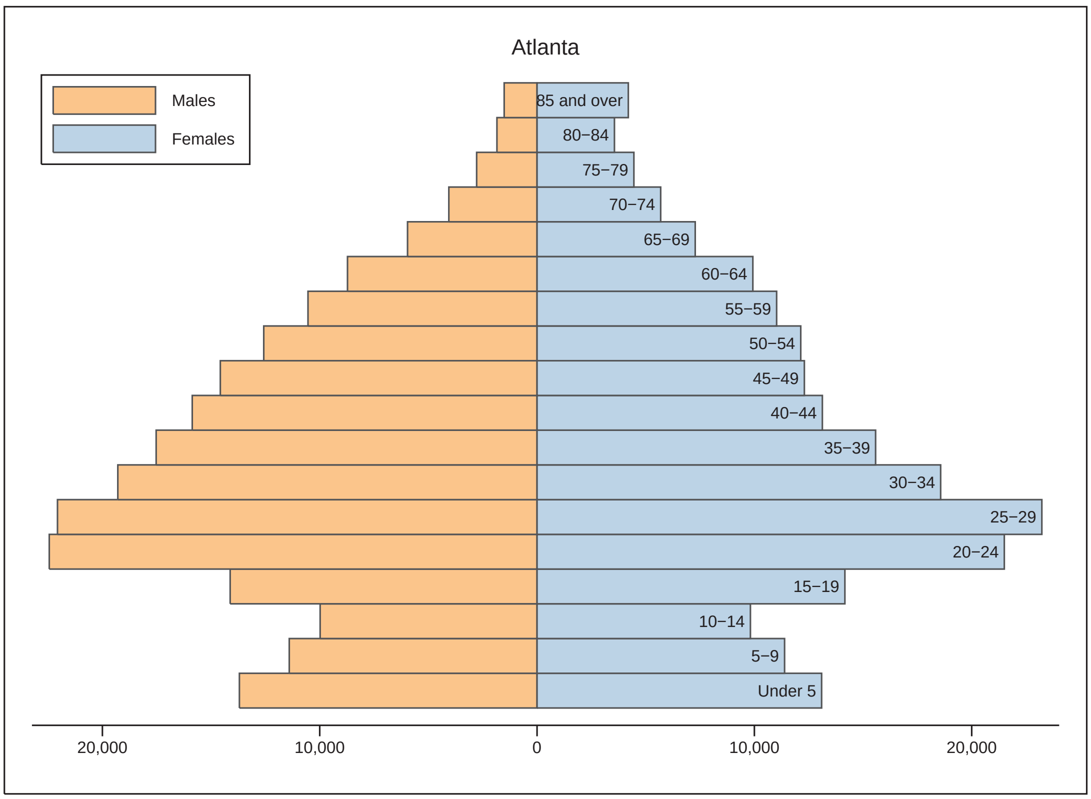
I04

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age


I04
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
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
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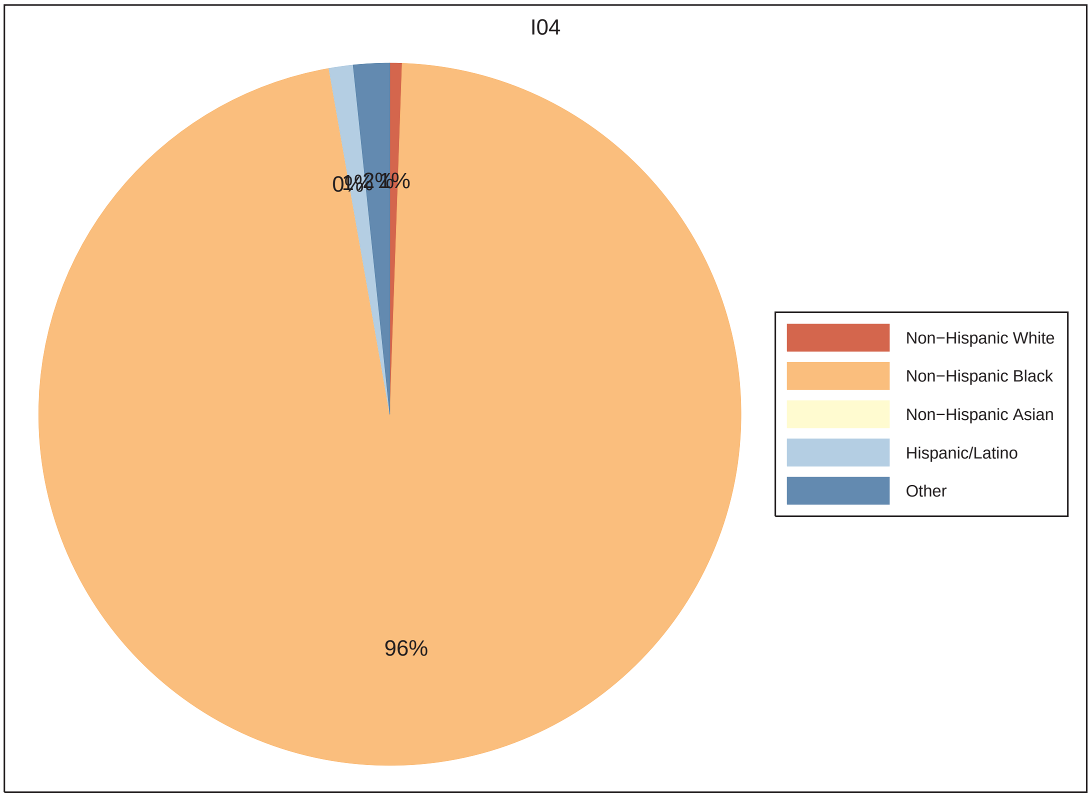
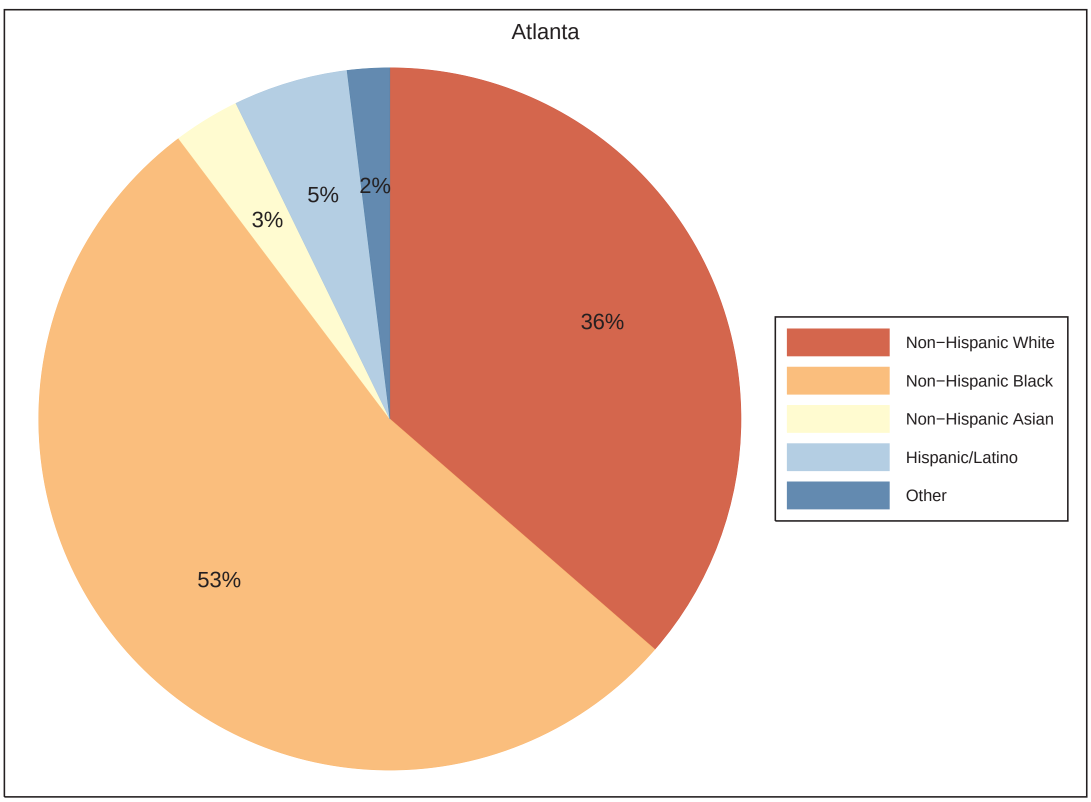
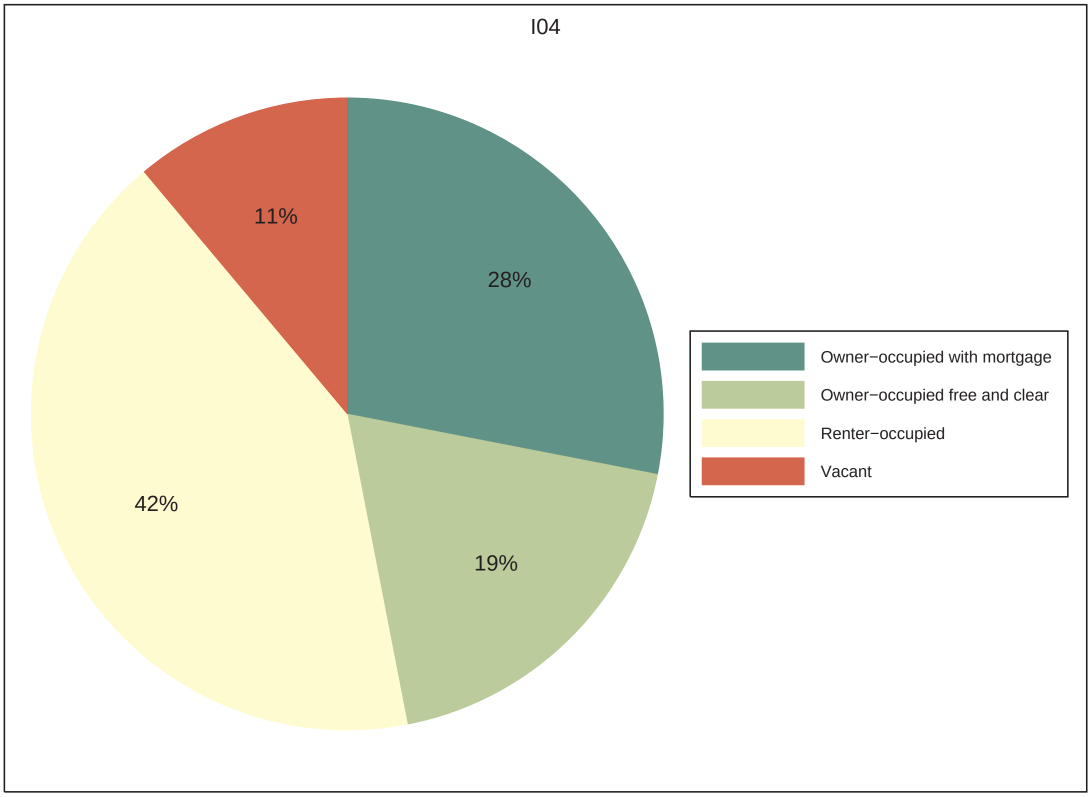
15−19
10−14
5−9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

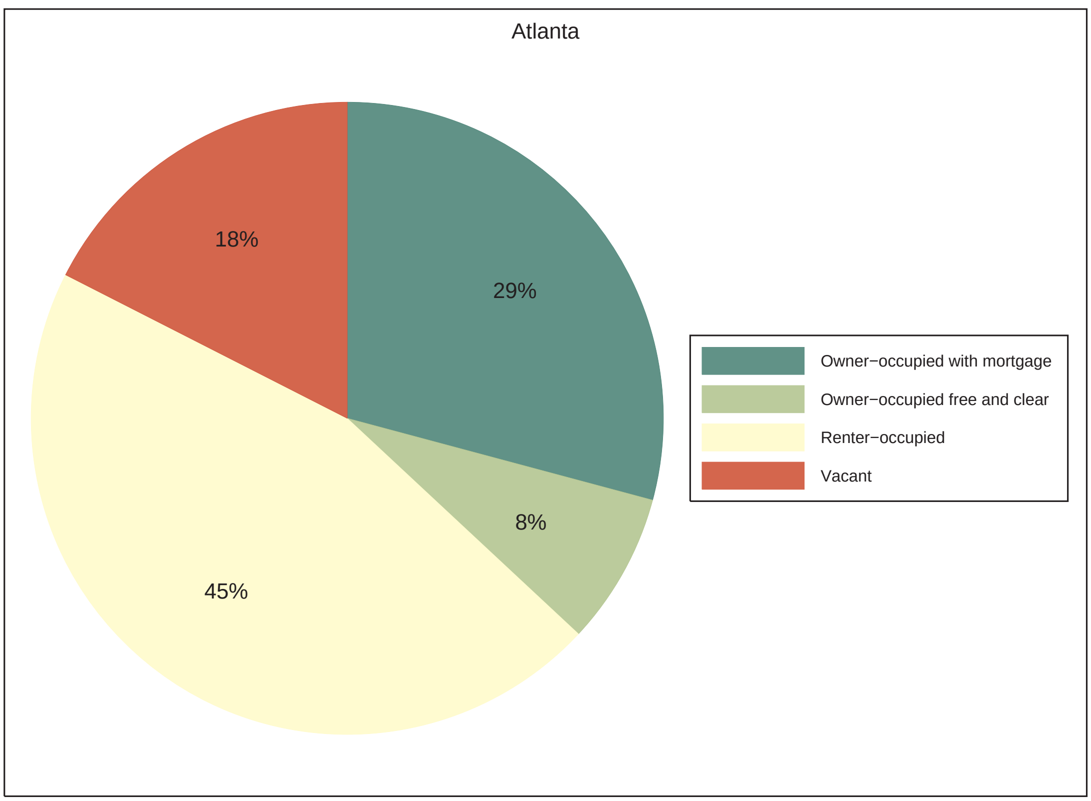
Race and Latino Origin



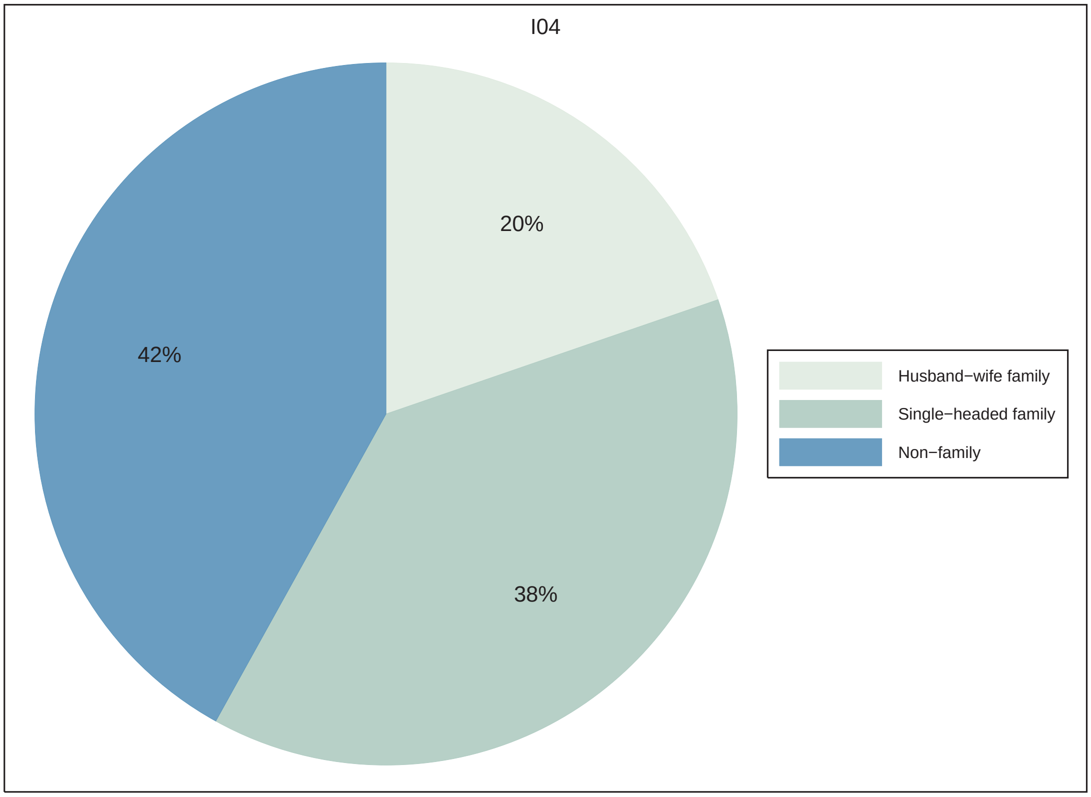


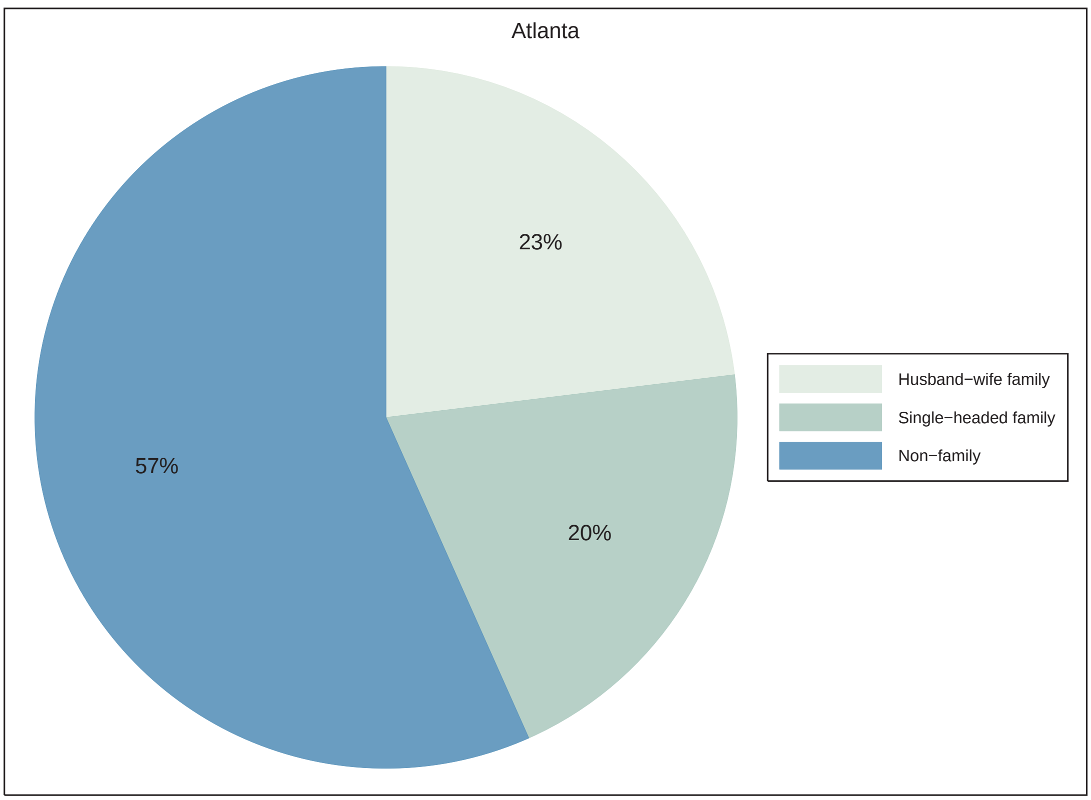
Housing Tenure



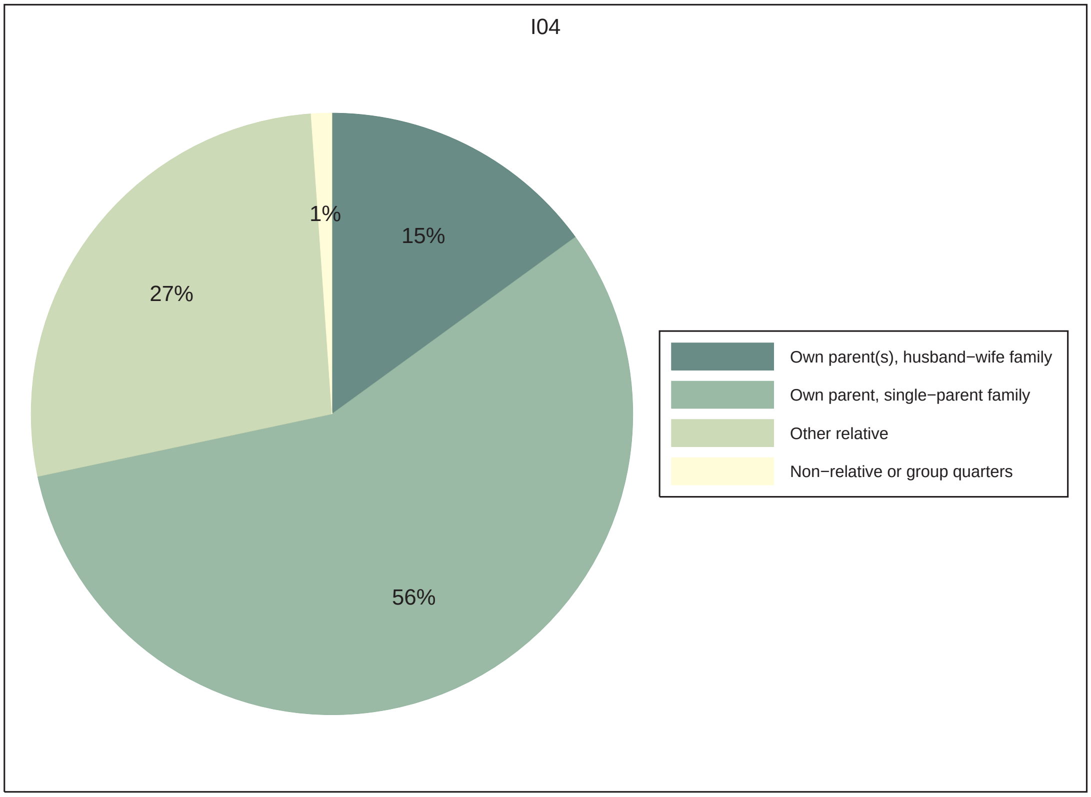


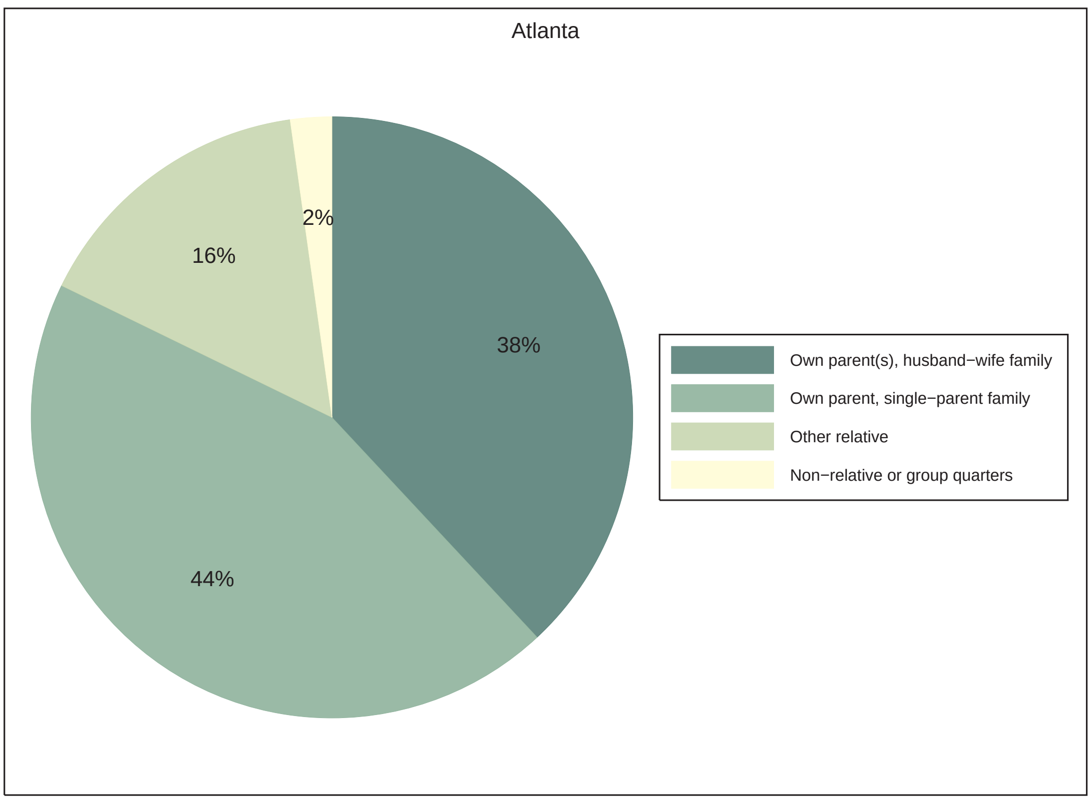
Households by Type



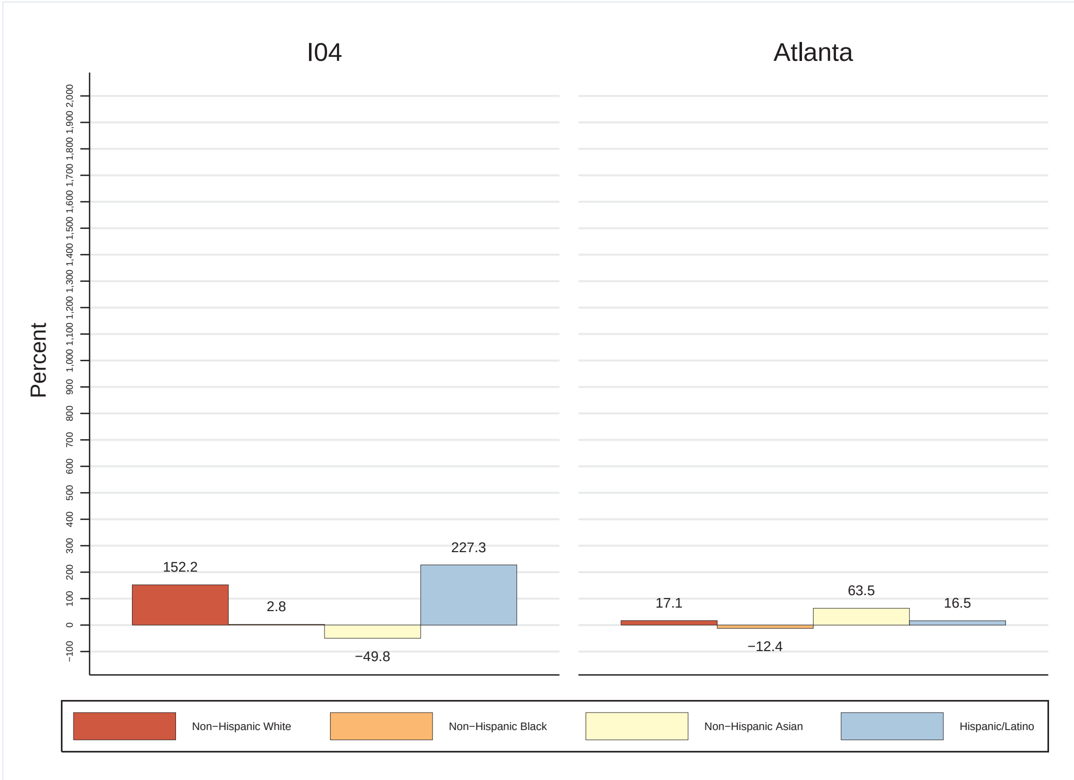


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,681	100.0%
Under 5 years	360	6.3%
5 to 9 years	322	5.7%
10 to 14 years	346	6.1%
15 to 19 years	379	6.7%
20 to 24 years	370	6.5%
25 to 29 years	336	5.9%
30 to 34 years	291	5.1%
35 to 39 years	269	4.7%
40 to 44 years	279	4.9%
45 to 49 years	386	6.8%
50 to 54 years	364	6.4%
55 to 59 years	350	6.2%
60 to 64 years	335	5.9%
65 to 69 years	327	5.8%
70 to 74 years	292	5.1%
75 to 79 years	271	4.8%
80 to 84 years	221	3.9%
85 years and over	183	3.2%
Median age (years)	43.0	(X)
16 years and over	4,600	81.0%
18 years and over	4,427	77.9%
21 years and over	4,195	73.8%
62 years and over	1,483	26.1%
65 years and over	1,294	22.8%
Male population	2,523	44.4%
Under 5 years	198	3.5%
5 to 9 years	166	2.9%
10 to 14 years	187	3.3%
15 to 19 years	181	3.2%
20 to 24 years	186	3.3%
25 to 29 years	143	2.5%
30 to 34 years	139	2.4%
35 to 39 years	121	2.1%
40 to 44 years	130	2.3%
45 to 49 years	162	2.9%
50 to 54 years	167	2.9%
55 to 59 years	139	2.4%
60 to 64 years	147	2.6%
65 to 69 years	125	2.2%
70 to 74 years	109	1.9%
75 to 79 years	95	1.7%
80 to 84 years	71	1.2%
85 years and over	57	1.0%
Median age (years)	37.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,954	34.4%
18 years and over	1,865	32.8%
21 years and over	1,739	30.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	**Number**	**Percent**
62 years and over	544	9.6%
65 years and over	457	8.0%
Female population	3,158	55.6%
Under 5 years	162	2.9%
5 to 9 years	156	2.7%
10 to 14 years	159	2.8%
15 to 19 years	198	3.5%
20 to 24 years	184	3.2%
25 to 29 years	193	3.4%
30 to 34 years	152	2.7%
35 to 39 years	148	2.6%
40 to 44 years	149	2.6%
45 to 49 years	224	3.9%
50 to 54 years	197	3.5%
55 to 59 years	211	3.7%
60 to 64 years	188	3.3%
65 to 69 years	202	3.6%
70 to 74 years	183	3.2%
75 to 79 years	176	3.1%
80 to 84 years	150	2.6%
85 years and over	126	2.2%
Median age (years)	46.7	(X)
16 years and over	2,646	46.6%
18 years and over	2,562	45.1%
21 years and over	2,456	43.2%
62 years and over	939	16.5%
65 years and over	837	14.7%

RACE	**Number**	**Percent**
Total population	5,681	100.0%
One Race	5,584	98.3%
White	39	0.7%
Black or African American	5,507	96.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	0.2%
Asian	4	0.1%
Asian Indian‡	0	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	0	0.0%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	1	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	1	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	2	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	23	0.4%
Two or More Races	97	1.7%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	29	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	89	1.6%
Black or African American	5,601	98.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	51	0.9%
Asian	20	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Some Other Race	34	0.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	5,681	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	71	1.2%
Mexican‡	34	0.6%
Puerto Rican‡	26	0.5%
Cuban‡	1	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	22	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,610	98.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,681	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	71	1.2%
White alone	2	0.0%
Black or African American alone	27	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	21	0.4%
Two or More Races	20	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,610	98.8%
White alone	37	0.7%
Black or African American alone	5,480	96.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.2%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	2	0.0%
Two or More Races	77	1.4%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	5,681	100.0%
In households	5,678	99.9%
Householder	2,388	42.0%
Spouse	471	8.3%
Child	1,624	28.6%
Own child under 18 years	897	15.8%
Other relatives	832	14.6%
Under 18 years	343	6.0%
65 years and over†	100	1.8%
Nonrelatives	363	6.4%
Under 18 years	13	0.2%
65 years and over	26	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	169	3.0%
In group quarters	3	0.1%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	3	0.1%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	2	0.0%
Female	1	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,388	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,389	58.2%
With own children under 18 years	470	19.7%
Husband-wife family	471	19.7%
With own children under 18 years	100	4.2%
Male householder, no wife present	152	6.4%
With own children under 18 years	54	2.3%
Female householder, no husband present	766	32.1%
With own children under 18 years	316	13.2%
Nonfamily households	999	41.8%
Householder living alone	858	35.9%
Male	328	13.7%
65 years and over‡	123	5.2%
Female	547	22.9%
65 years and over‡	310	13.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	644	27.0%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,028	43.0%
Average household size	2.38	(X)
Average family size	3.11	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,683	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,388	89.0%
Vacant housing units	295	11.0%
For rent	130	4.8%
Rented, not occupied	8	0.3%
For sale only	35	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	11	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	0.2%
All other vacants	106	4.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,388	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,262	52.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,915	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.31	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,126	47.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,763	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.45	(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?

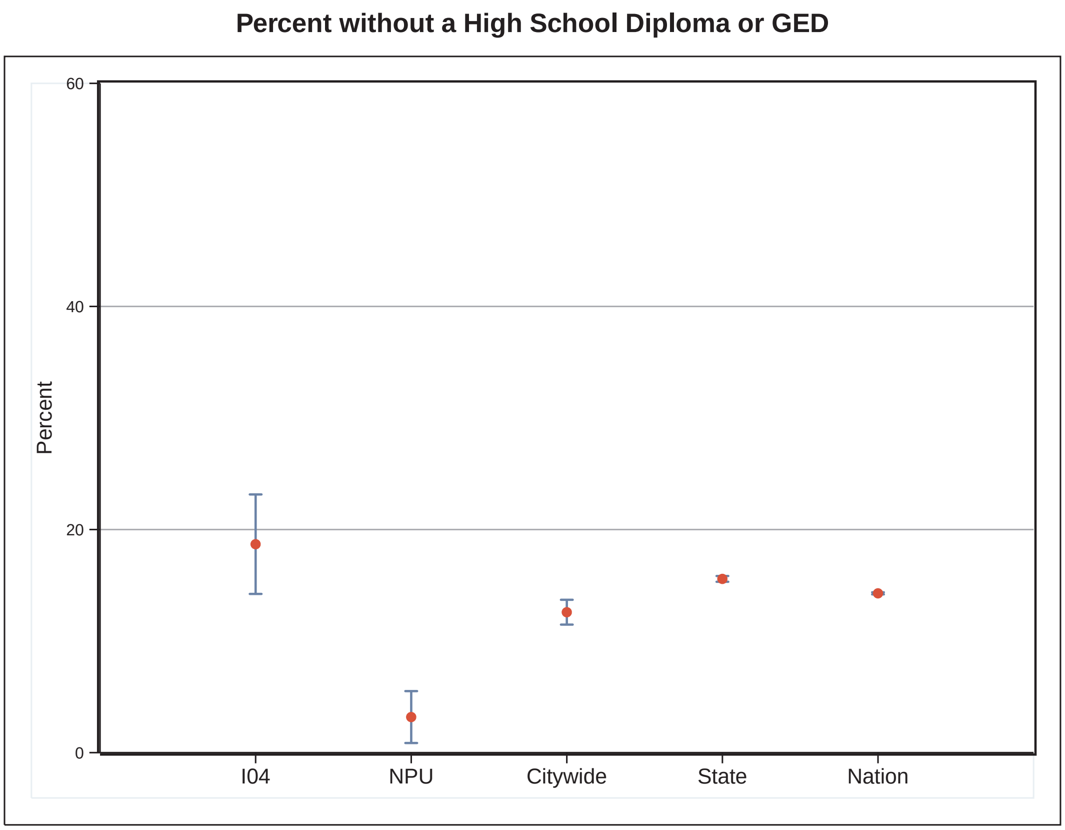
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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.

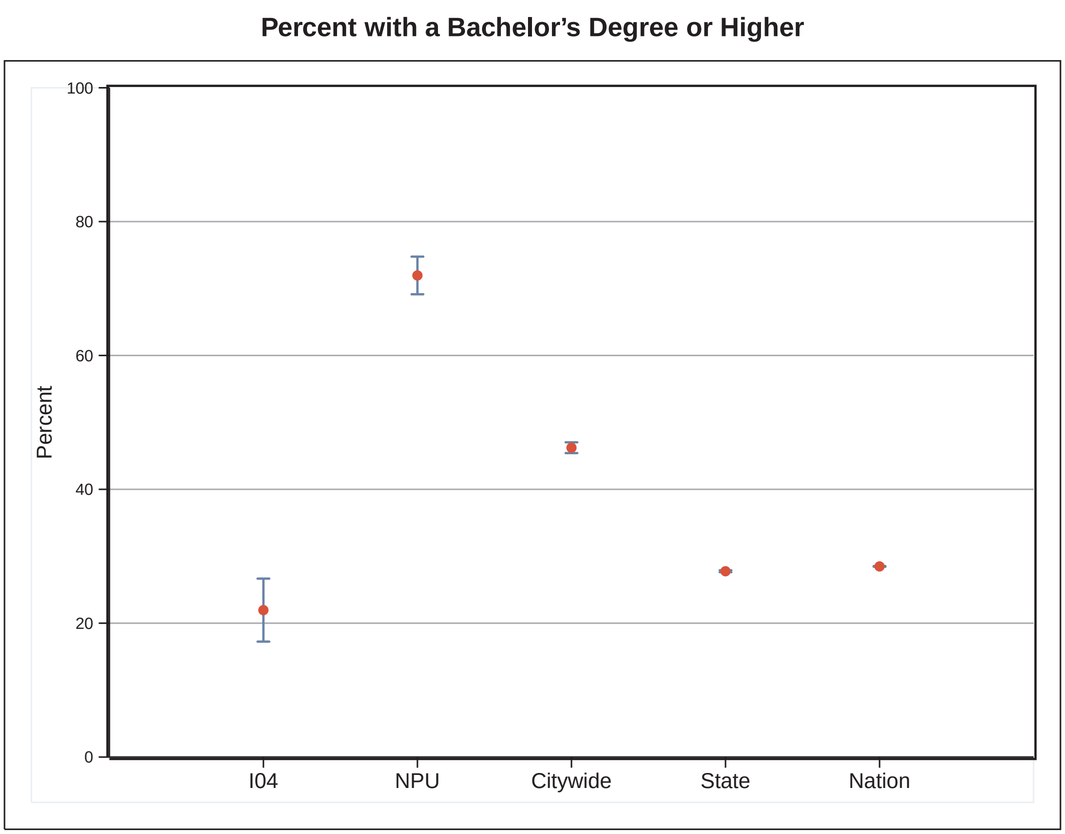
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

I04

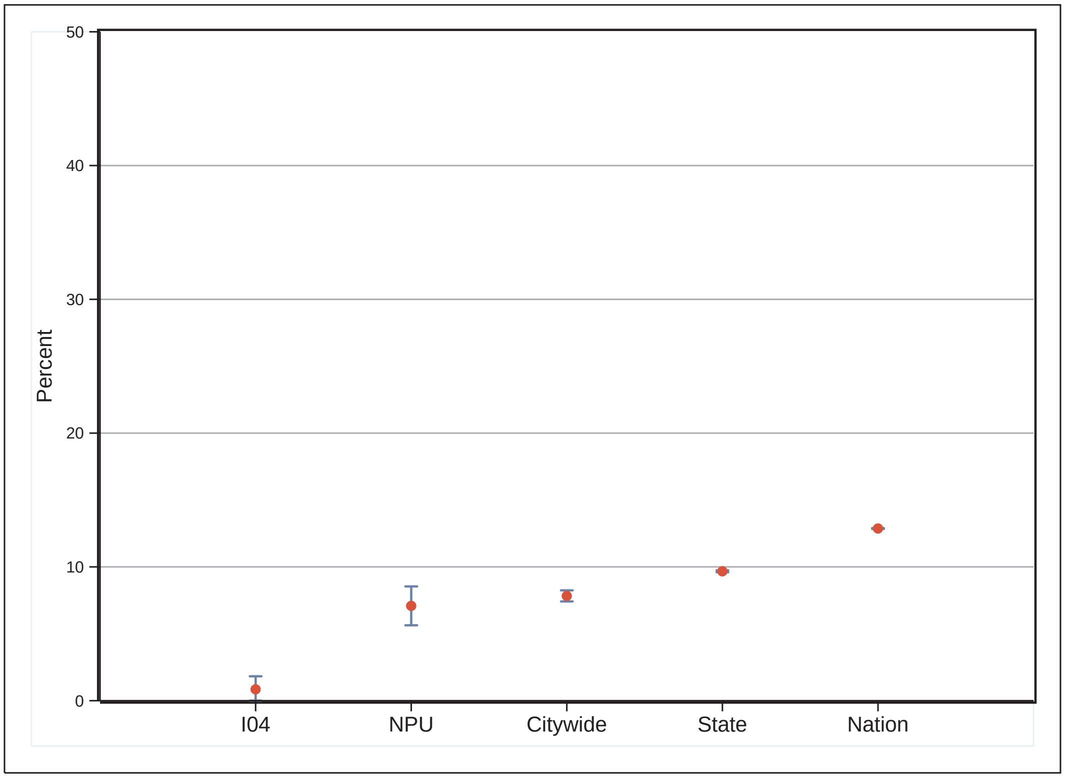
ACS 2008-12 Profile



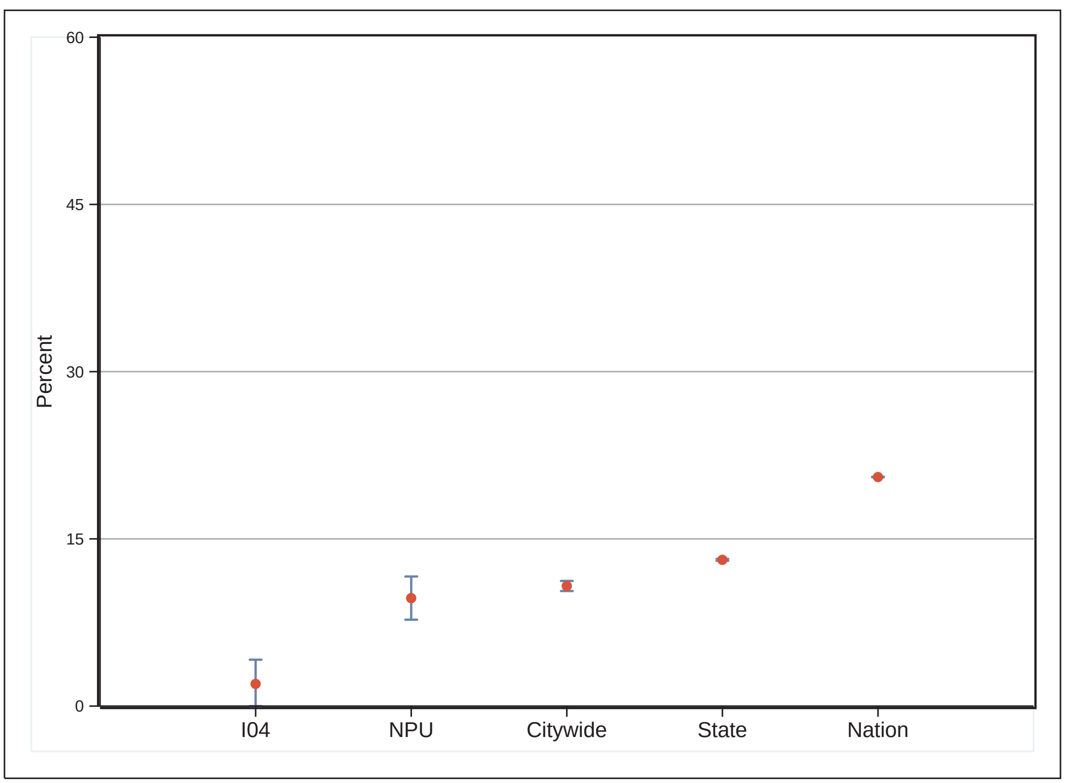


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

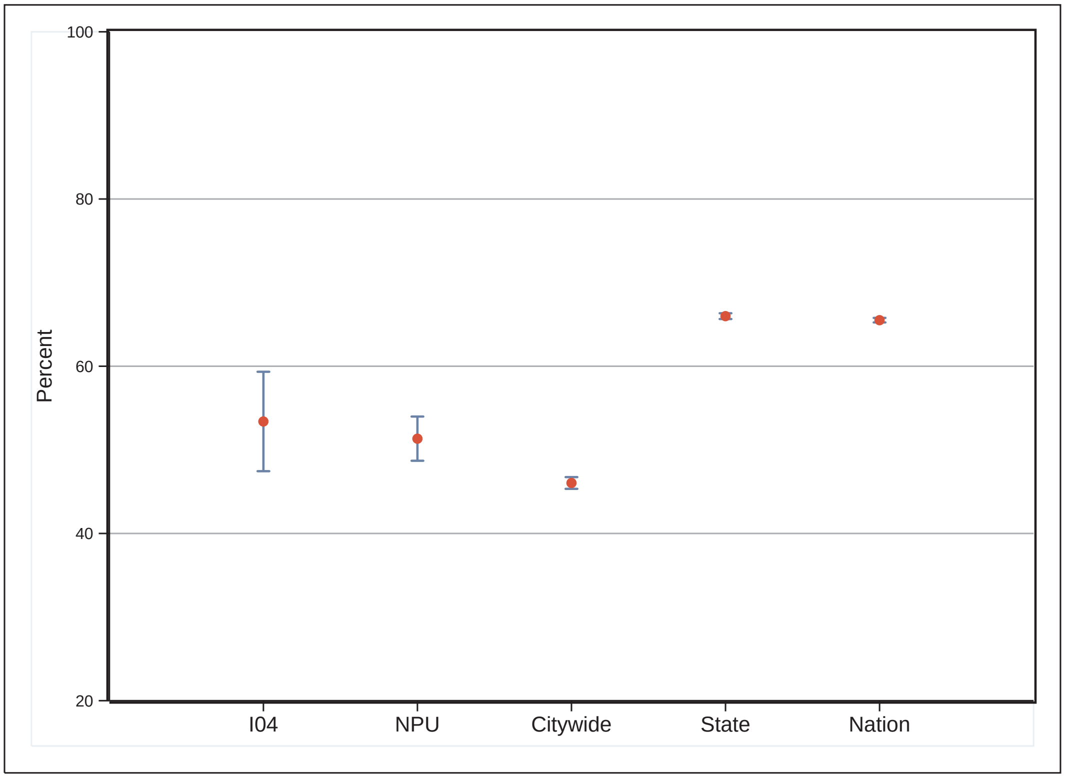


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

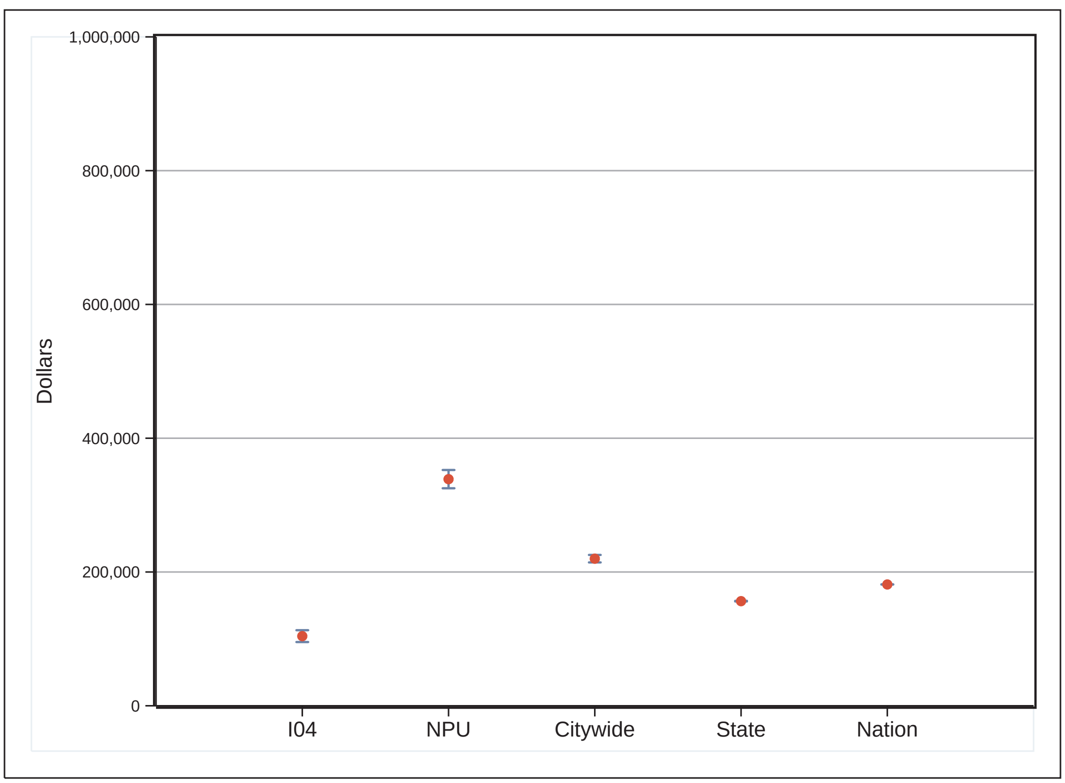


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

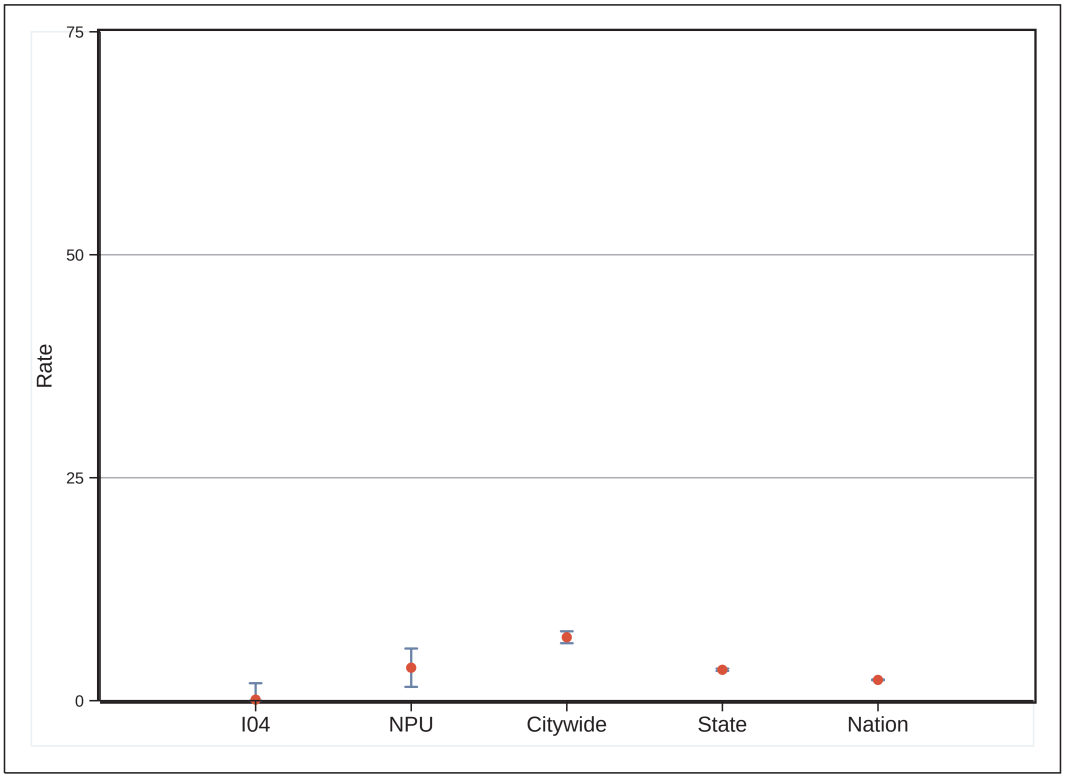


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

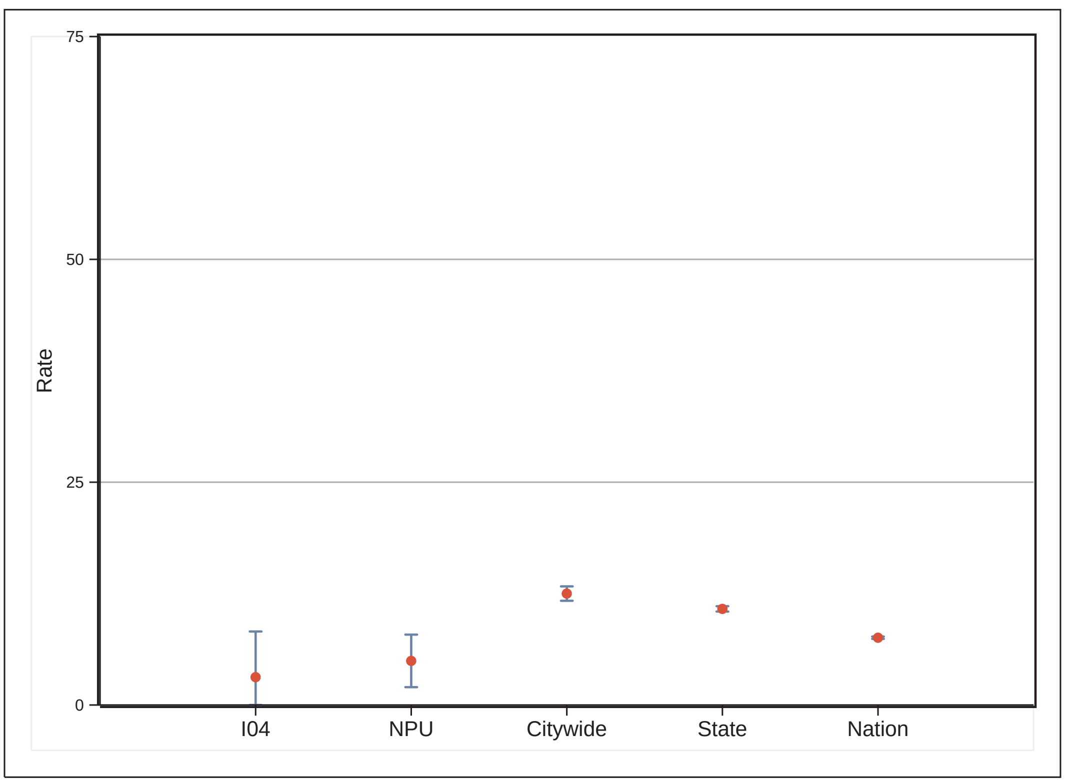


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

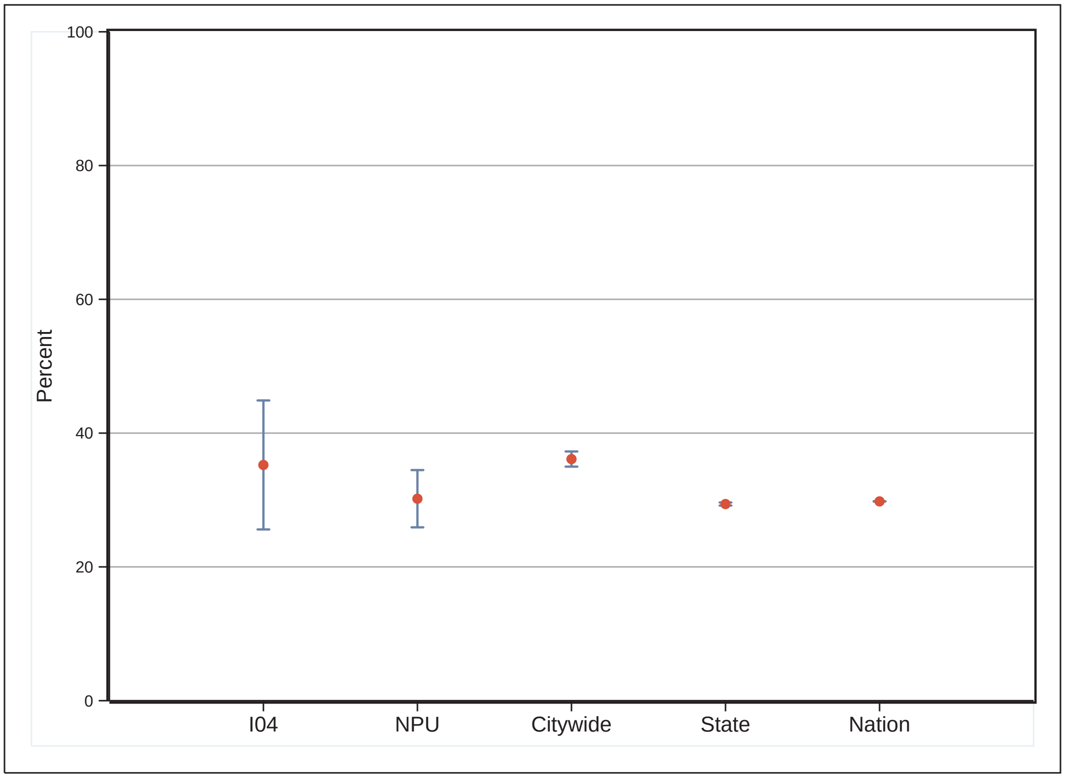


Rental Vacancy Rate

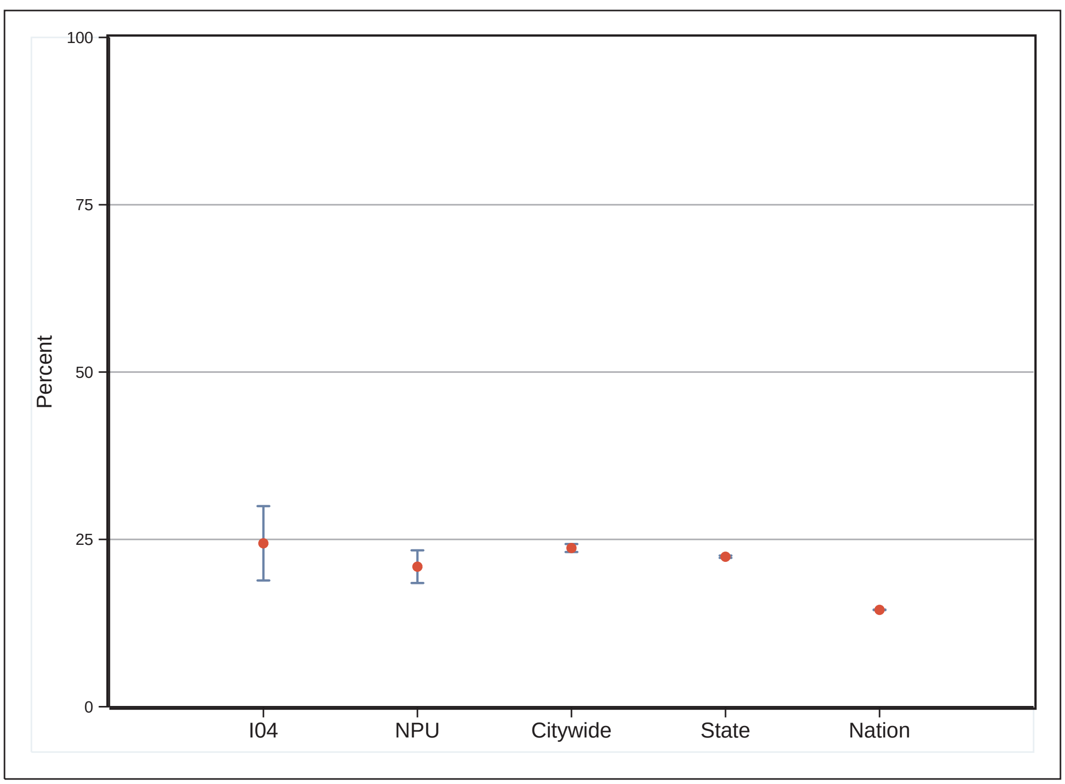


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

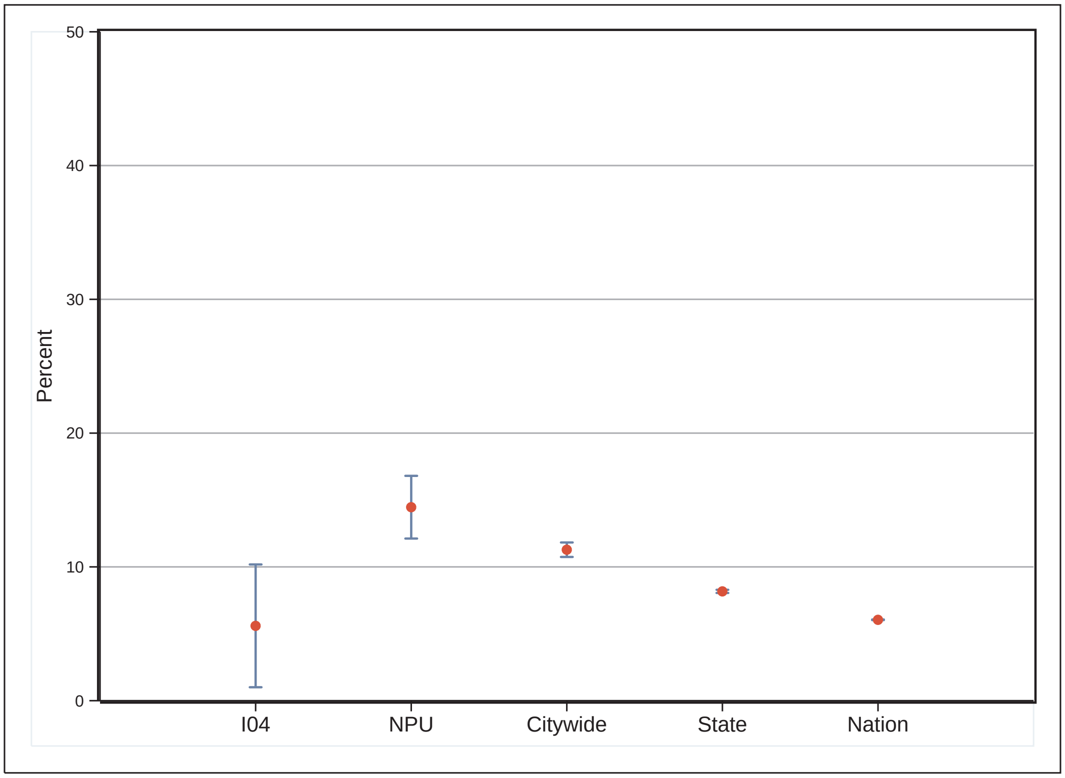


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

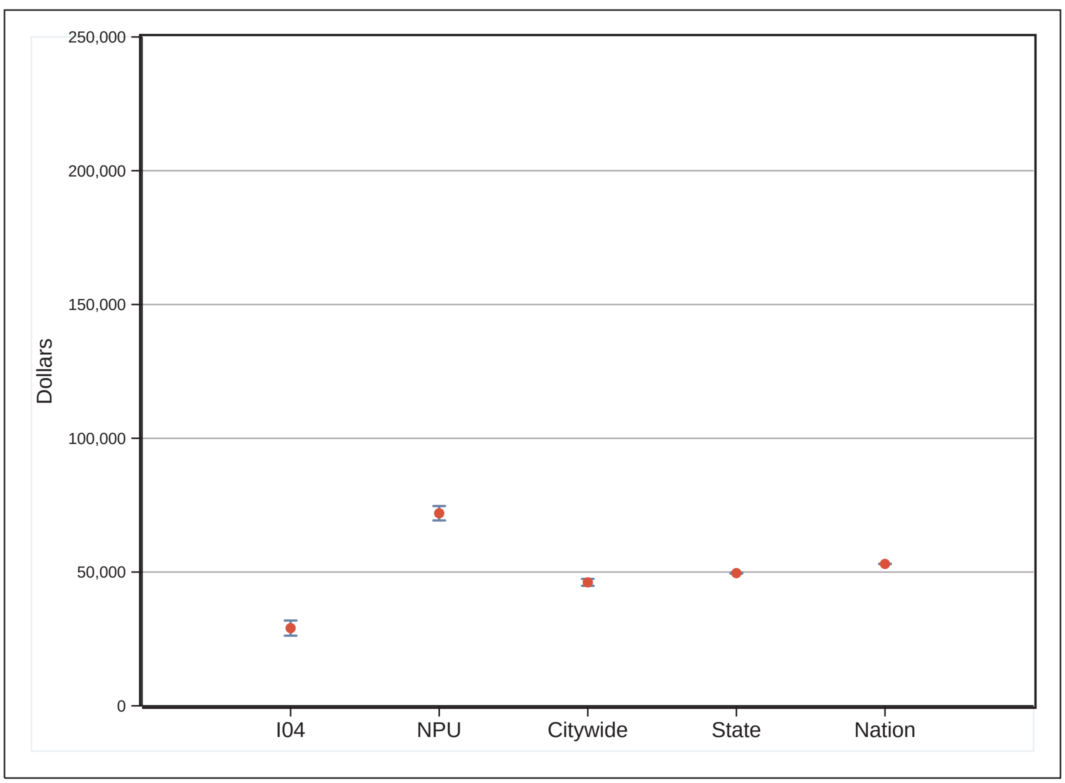


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

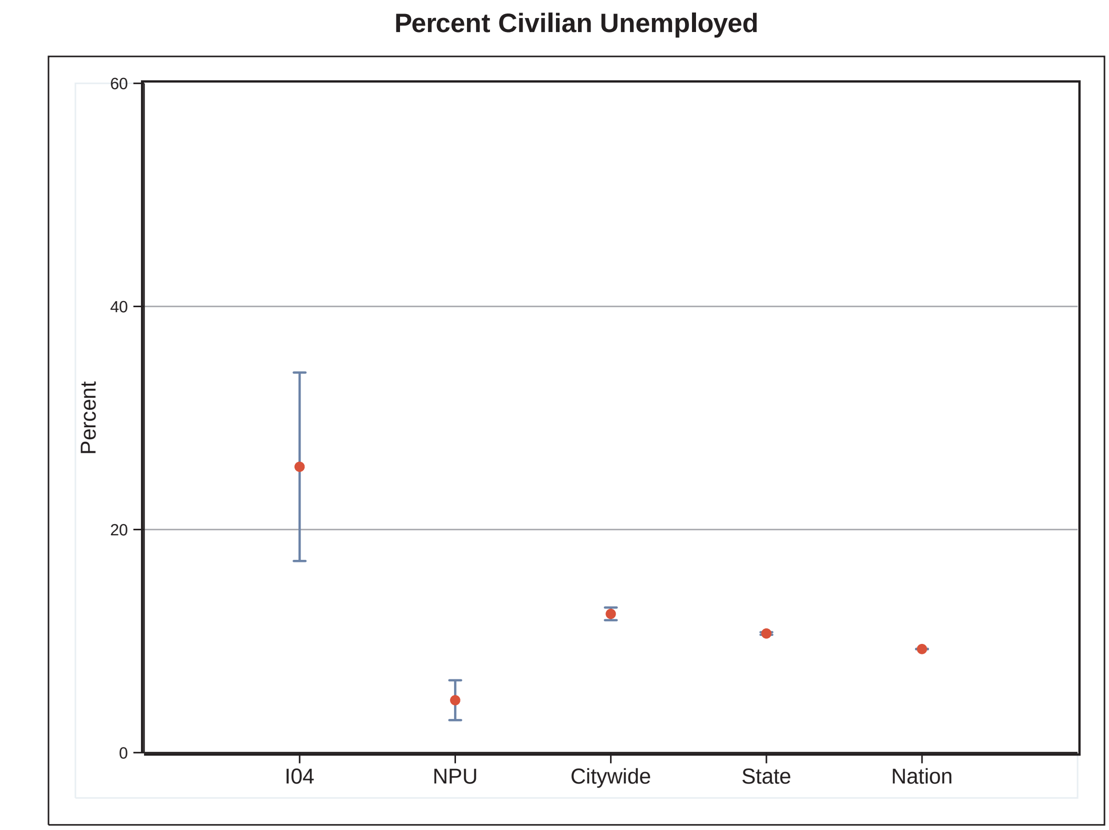
Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

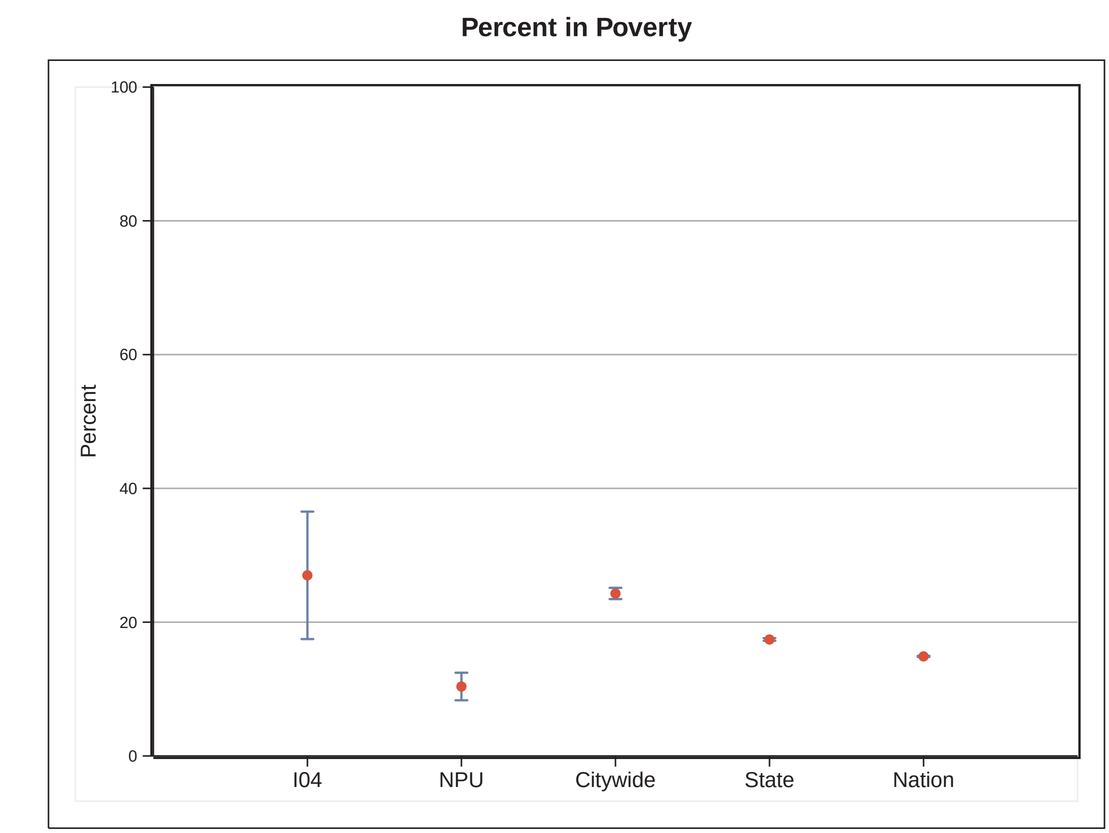


Median Household Income



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





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	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	1,323	±243	56.8%	±8.3
With own children under 18 years	502	±186	21.6%	±7.6
Married-couple family	511	±157	21.9%	±6.3
With own children under 18 years	168	±110	7.2%	±4.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	83	±68	3.6%	±2.9
With own children under 18 years	24	±33	1.0%	±1.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	730	±206	31.4%	±8.2
With own children under 18 years	310	±145	13.3%	±6.1
Nonfamily households	1,004	±216	43.2%	±7.9
Householder living alone	841	±185	36.1%	±6.8
65 years and over	258	±86	11.1%	±3.5
Households with one or more people under 18 years	735	±211	31.6%	±8.3
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	719	±139	30.9%	±4.9
Average household size	2.70	±0.19	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.69	±0.87	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**6,282**	**±824**	**6,282**	**(X)**
Householder	2,366	±304	37.7%	±6.9
Spouse	516	±138	8.2%	±1.9
Child	1,941	±548	30.9%	±7.7
Other relatives	1,089	±371	17.3%	±5.4
Nonrelatives	370	±212	5.9%	±3.3
Unmarried partner	75	±59	1.2%	±0.9

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**2,020**	**±395**	**2,020**	**(X)**
Never married	1,049	±266	51.9%	±8.4
Now married, except separated	703	±198	34.8%	±7.0
Separated	78	±65	3.9%	±3.1
Widowed	22	±29	1.1%	±1.4
Divorced	184	±120	9.1%	±5.6
Females 15 years and over	**3,068**	**±475**	**3,068**	**(X)**
Never married	1,505	±379	49.1%	±9.8
Now married, except separated	700	±196	22.8%	±5.3
Separated	50	±67	1.6%	±2.2
Widowed	400	±131	13.1%	±3.8
Divorced	422	±175	13.8%	±5.3

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	**156**	**±121**	**156**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	156	±121	99.9%	±3.4
Per 1,000 unmarried women	103	±77	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	88	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	81	±106	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	146	±121	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±46	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**239**	**±142**	**239**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	55	±74	23.0%	±27.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	45	±75	19.0%	±29.5
1 or 2 years	9	±15	3.9%	±6.1
3 or 4 years	0	±18	0.0%	±7.7
5 or more years	0	±19	0.1%	±7.8
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**55**	**±74**	**55**	**(X)**
Who are female	55	±74	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	0	±18	0.0%	±33.4

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1,214**	**±346**	**1,214**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	121	±87	10.0%	±6.6
Kindergarten	71	±58	5.8%	±4.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	413	±206	34.1%	±13.9
High school (grades 9-12)	384	±220	31.7%	±15.7
College or graduate school	224	±116	18.5%	±8.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**3,884**	**±538**	**3,884**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	227	±149	5.8%	±3.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	499	±191	12.9%	±4.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,217	±328	31.3%	±7.3
Some college, no degree	916	±234	23.6%	±5.1
Associate's degree	173	±106	4.4%	±2.7
Bachelor's degree	557	±188	14.3%	±4.4
Graduate or professional degree	296	±109	7.6%	±2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.3%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.0%	±4.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**4,787**	**±663**	**4,787**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	355	±143	7.4%	±2.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**6,284**	**±825**	**6,284**	**(X)**
With a disability	911	±218	14.5%	±2.9
Under 18 years	**1,422**	**±375**	**1,422**	**(X)**
With a disability	44	±64	3.1%	±4.4
18 to 64 years	**3,923**	**±488**	**3,923**	**(X)**
With a disability	505	±174	12.9%	±4.1
65 years and over	**939**	**±167**	**939**	**(X)**
With a disability	363	±114	38.6%	±10.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**6,191**	**±790**	**6,191**	**(X)**
Same house	4,937	±746	79.7%	±6.5
Different house in the U.S.	1,254	±534	20.2%	±8.2
Same county	908	±451	14.7%	±7.0
Different county	346	±287	5.6%	±4.6
Same state	287	±277	4.6%	±4.4
Different state	58	±76	0.9%	±1.2
Abroad	1	±19	0.0%	±0.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
Native	6,231	±827	99.7%	±20.7
Born in United States	6,209	±891	99.3%	±21.3
State of residence	4,962	±817	79.4%	±3.2
Different state	1,248	±354	20.0%	±4.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	22	±23	0.3%	±0.4
Foreign born	53	±61	0.9%	±1.0

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**53**	**±61**	**53**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	49	±51	91.4%	±142.4
Not a U.S. citizen	5	±38	8.6%	±71.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**75**	**±65**	**75**	**(X)**
Native	**22**	**±37**	**22**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±85.2
Entered before 2010	22	±32	100.0%	±225.8
Foreign born	**53**	**±61**	**53**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±34.5
Entered before 2010	53	±59	100.0%	±160.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**53**	**±61**	**53**	**(X)**
Europe	27	±42	50.5%	±54.3
Asia	0	±18	0.0%	±34.5
Africa	0	±18	0.0%	±34.5
Oceania	0	±18	0.0%	±34.5
Latin America	26	±44	49.5%	±60.1
Northern America	0	±18	0.0%	±34.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**5,696**	**±853**	**5,696**	**(X)**
English only	5,583	±718	98.0%	±19.3
Language other than English	114	±125	2.0%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	22	±141	0.4%	±2.5
Spanish	102	±105	1.8%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	22	±83	0.4%	±1.4
Other Indo-European languages	12	±41	0.2%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±1.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±38	0.0%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±1.2
Other languages	0	±38	0.0%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±1.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
American	39	±37	0.6%	±0.6
Arab	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Czech	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Danish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Dutch	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
English	62	±85	1.0%	±1.3
French (except Basque)	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
French Canadian	11	±21	0.2%	±0.3
German	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Greek	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	11	±21	0.2%	±0.3
Italian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Lithuanian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Polish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Portuguese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Scotch-Irish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Scottish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Slovak	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	216	±190	3.4%	±3.0
Swedish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Swiss	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Welsh	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	79	±81	1.3%	±1.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**5,098**	**±572**	**5,098**	**(X)**
In labor force	3,107	±486	60.9%	±6.7
Civilian labor force	3,107	±486	60.9%	±6.7
Employed	2,311	±409	45.3%	±6.2
Unemployed	796	±291	15.6%	±5.4
Armed Forces	0	±82	0.0%	±1.6
Not in labor force	1,991	±332	39.1%	±4.8
Civilian labor force	**3,107**	**±486**	**3,107**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	25.6%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**3,083**	**±380**	**3,083**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,584	±347	51.4%	±9.3
Civilian labor force	1,584	±347	51.4%	±9.3
Employed	1,157	±282	37.5%	±7.9
Own children under 6 years	**567**	**±334**	**567**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	180	±130	31.7%	±13.2
Own children 6 to 17 years	**803**	**±294**	**803**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	499	±241	62.2%	±19.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**2,296**	**±395**	**2,296**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,457	±389	63.5%	±12.9
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	354	±186	15.4%	±7.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	383	±192	16.7%	±7.8
Walked	55	±90	2.4%	±3.9
Other means	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Worked at home	48	±60	2.1%	±2.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.2	±3.3	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,311**	**±409**	**2,311**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	584	±180	25.3%	±6.4
Service occupations	514	±211	22.3%	±8.3
Sales and office occupations	705	±271	30.5%	±10.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	68	±71	3.0%	±3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	386	±149	16.7%	±5.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,311**	**±409**	**2,311**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±31	0.0%	±1.3
Construction	46	±64	2.0%	±2.7
Manufacturing	90	±78	3.9%	±3.3
Wholesale trade	183	±127	7.9%	±5.3
Retail trade	246	±174	10.6%	±7.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	397	±169	17.2%	±6.6
Information	56	±69	2.4%	±2.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	90	±100	3.9%	±4.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	222	±144	9.6%	±6.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	509	±171	22.0%	±6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	203	±125	8.8%	±5.2
Other services, except public administration	99	±89	4.3%	±3.8
Public administration	117	±98	5.1%	±4.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,311**	**±409**	**2,311**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,703	±375	73.7%	±9.7
Government workers	515	±193	22.3%	±7.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	41	±57	1.8%	±2.4
Unpaid family workers	0	±31	0.0%	±1.3

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	406	±155	17.5%	±6.4
$10,000 to $14,999	320	±134	13.7%	±5.6
$15,000 to $24,999	300	±147	12.9%	±6.1
$25,000 to $34,999	337	±142	14.5%	±5.9
$35,000 to $49,999	247	±115	10.6%	±4.8
$50,000 to $74,999	270	±104	11.6%	±4.3
$75,000 to $99,999	256	±117	11.0%	±4.9
$100,000 to $149,999	149	±100	6.4%	±4.2
$150,000 to $199,999	33	±41	1.4%	±1.8
$200,000 or more	9	±26	0.4%	±1.1
Median household income (dollars)	29,048	±2,830	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	41,795	±6,512	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,491	±246	64.1%	±7.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	41,614	±6,222	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	842	±163	36.2%	±5.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,324	±2,198	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	575	±147	24.7%	±5.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	34,674	±14,607	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	203	±101	8.7%	±4.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,808	±4,576	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	86	±53	3.7%	±2.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,597	±1,619	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	796	±186	34.2%	±7.0
Families	**1,323**	**±243**	**1,323**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	212	±127	16.0%	±9.1
$10,000 to $14,999	107	±87	8.1%	±6.4
$15,000 to $24,999	106	±86	8.0%	±6.3
$25,000 to $34,999	188	±110	14.2%	±7.9
$35,000 to $49,999	170	±105	12.8%	±7.6
$50,000 to $74,999	184	±94	13.9%	±6.6
$75,000 to $99,999	196	±101	14.8%	±7.1
$100,000 to $149,999	127	±91	9.6%	±6.6
$150,000 to $199,999	33	±41	2.5%	±3.1
$200,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±1.7
Median family income (dollars)	40,524	±5,263	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	49,419	±7,744	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	16,927	±1,564	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**1,004**	**±216**	**1,004**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	17,579	±1,977	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	31,303	±10,171	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	23,353	±2,977	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	29,373	±1,855	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	35,061	±3,995	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**6,284**	**±825**	**6,284**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	4,701	±620	74.8%	±0.8
With private health insurance	2,932	±432	46.7%	±3.1
With public coverage	2,530	±505	40.3%	±6.1
No health insurance coverage	1,583	±357	25.2%	±4.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**1,422**	**±375**	**1,422**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	80	±81	5.6%	±5.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**3,923**	**±488**	**3,923**	**(X)**
In labor force:	2,900	±429	2,900	(X)
Employed:	2,147	±356	2,147	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,398	±307	65.1%	±9.4
With private health insurance	1,383	±306	64.4%	±9.4
With public coverage	70	±55	3.3%	±2.5
No health insurance coverage	749	±231	34.9%	±9.1
Unemployed:	754	±240	754	(X)
With health insurance coverage	284	±175	37.7%	±19.9
With private health insurance	193	±140	25.7%	±16.6
With public coverage	91	±105	12.0%	±13.4
No health insurance coverage	469	±197	62.3%	±16.9
Not in labor force:	1,023	±241	1,023	(X)
With health insurance coverage	737	±187	72.1%	±6.7
With private health insurance	408	±165	39.9%	±13.1
With public coverage	424	±174	41.5%	±13.9
No health insurance coverage	285	±144	27.9%	±12.5

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	25.0%	±10.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	34.5%	±16.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	31.1%	±35.2	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	4.0%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±10.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	38.8%	±16.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	49.0%	±21.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	31.1%	±18.6	(X)	(X)
All people	27.0%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	43.1%	±16.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	43.1%	±24.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	68.7%	±33.0	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	28.6%	±16.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	22.4%	±5.2	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	21.5%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	26.5%	±11.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	26.8%	±11.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	29.5%	±9.8	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,667**	**±258**	**2,667**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	2,327	±259	87.3%	±4.8
Vacant housing units	340	±170	12.7%	±6.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.1	±1.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.1	±5.1	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,667**	**±258**	**2,667**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,657	±220	62.1%	±5.7
1-unit, attached	125	±73	4.7%	±2.7
2 units	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
3 or 4 units	13	±26	0.5%	±1.0
5 to 9 units	271	±133	10.1%	±4.9
10 to 19 units	177	±104	6.7%	±3.8
20 or more units	424	±172	15.9%	±6.3
Mobile home	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,667**	**±258**	**2,667**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	651	±159	24.4%	±5.5
Built 1990 to 1999	102	±79	3.8%	±2.9
Built 1980 to 1989	113	±89	4.2%	±3.3
Built 1970 to 1979	450	±166	16.9%	±6.0
Built 1960 to 1969	760	±178	28.5%	±6.1
Built 1950 to 1959	380	±135	14.3%	±4.9
Built 1940 to 1949	87	±73	3.3%	±2.7
Built 1939 or earlier	122	±90	4.6%	±3.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,667**	**±258**	**2,667**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
2 rooms	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
3 rooms	234	±139	8.8%	±5.1
4 rooms	438	±176	16.4%	±6.4
5 rooms	628	±183	23.5%	±6.5
6 rooms	442	±149	16.6%	±5.4
7 rooms	440	±156	16.5%	±5.6
8 rooms	222	±105	8.3%	±3.9
9 rooms or more	264	±110	9.9%	±4.0
Median rooms	6.1	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,667**	**±258**	**2,667**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±22	0.0%	±0.8
1 bedroom	277	±129	10.4%	±4.7
2 bedrooms	879	±216	33.0%	±7.4
3 bedrooms	995	±197	37.3%	±6.5
4 bedrooms	397	±126	14.9%	±4.5
5 or more bedrooms	119	±98	4.5%	±3.7

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,243	±196	53.4%	±5.9
Renter-occupied	1,085	±217	46.6%	±7.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.49	±0.35	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.90	±0.51	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	452	±192	19.4%	±8.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	828	±197	35.6%	±7.5
Moved in 1990 to 1999	232	±124	10.0%	±5.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	244	±104	10.5%	±4.3
Moved in 1970 to 1979	265	±127	11.4%	±5.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	305	±92	13.1%	±3.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	635	±163	27.3%	±6.3
1 vehicle available	911	±225	39.2%	±8.7
2 vehicles available	442	±151	19.0%	±6.1
3 or more vehicles available	339	±140	14.6%	±5.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,237	±204	53.2%	±6.5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Electricity	1,078	±207	46.3%	±7.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	12	±28	0.5%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	40	±43	1.7%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,327**	**±259**	**2,327**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	2,208	±320	94.9%	±8.8
1.01 to 1.50	119	±104	5.1%	±4.4
1.51 or more	0	±44	0.0%	±1.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,243**	**±196**	**1,243**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	168	±109	13.5%	±8.5
$50,000 to $99,999	428	±164	34.5%	±12.0
$100,000 to $149,999	308	±123	24.8%	±9.1
$150,000 to $199,999	202	±88	16.3%	±6.6
$200,000 to $299,999	93	±64	7.5%	±5.0
$300,000 to $499,999	19	±35	1.6%	±2.8
$500,000 to $999,999	7	±32	0.6%	±2.6
$1,000,000 or more	16	±31	1.3%	±2.5
Median (dollars)	104,114	±8,867	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,243**	**±196**	**1,243**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	793	±176	63.8%	±10.0
Housing units without a mortgage	449	±134	36.2%	±9.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**793**	**±176**	**793**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±31	0.0%	±3.9
$300 to $499	12	±36	1.5%	±4.5
$500 to $699	38	±61	4.8%	±7.7
$700 to $999	161	±111	20.3%	±13.3
$1,000 to $1,499	370	±129	46.7%	±12.6
$1,500 to $1,999	169	±86	21.3%	±9.8
$2,000 or more	43	±48	5.5%	±6.0
Median (dollars)	1,262	±70	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**449**	**±134**	**449**	**(X)**
Less than $100	25	±33	5.5%	±7.0
$100 to $199	35	±51	7.7%	±11.2
$200 to $299	65	±66	14.5%	±14.1
$300 to $399	77	±64	17.2%	±13.2
$400 or more	247	±94	55.0%	±13.0
Median (dollars)	428	±58	(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)	**723**	**±200**	**723**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	196	±111	27.1%	±13.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	115	±88	15.9%	±11.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	106	±81	14.6%	±10.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	58	±45	8.1%	±5.8
35.0 percent or more	249	±108	34.4%	±11.5
Not computed	70	±89	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**449**	**±144**	**449**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	148	±65	32.9%	±9.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	68	±54	15.1%	±10.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	43	±49	9.5%	±10.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	67	±63	14.9%	±13.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	17	±26	3.8%	±5.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	18	±26	4.0%	±5.6
35.0 percent or more	89	±77	19.7%	±15.9
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**1,041**	**±215**	**1,041**	**(X)**
Less than $200	24	±46	2.3%	±4.4
$200 to $299	44	±44	4.3%	±4.2
$300 to $499	186	±129	17.9%	±11.8
$500 to $749	183	±124	17.6%	±11.4
$750 to $999	249	±134	23.9%	±11.9
$1,000 to $1,499	330	±154	31.7%	±13.3
$1,500 or more	25	±37	2.4%	±3.5
Median (dollars)	862	±86	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	44	±39	(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)	**953**	**±246**	**953**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	59	±67	6.2%	±6.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	115	±86	12.1%	±8.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	57	±74	6.0%	±7.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	23	±31	2.4%	±3.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	98	±86	10.3%	±8.7
35.0 percent or more	600	±187	63.0%	±10.9
Not computed	132	±90	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
Male	2,516	±520	40.3%	±5.3
Female	3,735	±654	59.7%	±4.3
Under 5 years	555	±267	8.9%	±4.0
5 to 9 years	353	±149	5.7%	±2.2
10 to 14 years	256	±170	4.1%	±2.6
15 to 19 years	539	±211	8.6%	±3.1
20 to 24 years	664	±253	10.6%	±3.7
25 to 34 years	809	±273	12.9%	±3.8
35 to 44 years	593	±209	9.5%	±3.0
45 to 54 years	866	±246	13.9%	±3.3
55 to 59 years	295	±132	4.7%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	404	±171	6.5%	±2.5
65 to 74 years	486	±139	7.8%	±1.8
75 to 84 years	300	±99	4.8%	±1.4
85 years and over	131	±88	2.1%	±1.4
Median age (years)	34.4	±1.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	4,787	±587	76.6%	±15.4
21 years and over	4,495	±567	71.9%	±14.6
62 years and over	1,135	±227	18.2%	±2.2
65 years and over	917	±192	14.7%	±2.0
18 years and over	**4,787**	**±587**	**4,787**	**(X)**
Male	1,909	±389	39.9%	±6.5
Female	2,877	±440	60.1%	±5.5
65 years and over	**917**	**±192**	**917**	**(X)**
Male	322	±120	35.1%	±10.8
Female	595	±150	64.9%	±9.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
One race	6,209	±997	99.3%	±1.8
Two or more races	42	±46	0.7%	±0.7
One race	6,209	±997	99.3%	±1.8
White	81	±87	1.3%	±1.4
Black or African American	6,118	±978	97.9%	±0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Asian Indian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Chinese	0	±26	0.0%	±0.4
Filipino	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Vietnamese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	0	±61	0.0%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±49	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	10	±61	0.2%	±1.0
Two or more races	42	±46	0.7%	±0.7
White and Black or African American	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	9	±27	0.2%	±0.4
White and Asian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
White	99	±95	1.6%	±1.5
Black or African American	6,151	±977	98.4%	±22.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	±30	0.3%	±0.5
Asian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	34	±70	0.5%	±1.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,251**	**±997**	**6,251**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	352	±313	5.6%	±4.9
Mexican	93	±91	1.5%	±1.4
Puerto Rican	235	±305	3.8%	±4.8
Cuban	22	±37	0.4%	±0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	3	±45	0.0%	±0.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,903	±951	94.4%	±2.1
White alone	26	±37	0.4%	±0.6
Black or African American alone	5,867	±949	93.9%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Asian alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Two or more races	9	±27	0.2%	±0.4
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	9	±27	0.2%	±0.4

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