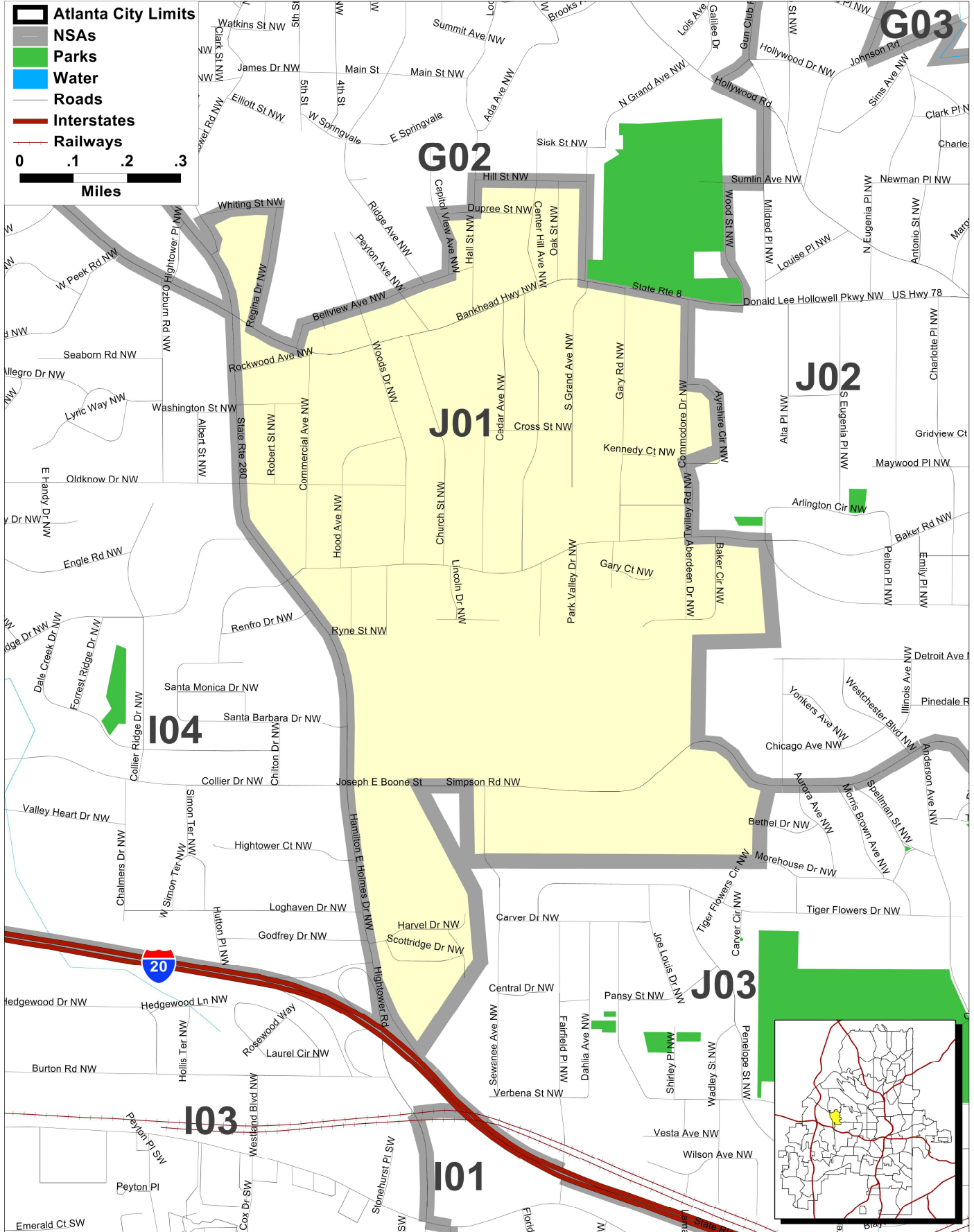


# Neighborhood Statistical Area J01



Neighborhood(s): Center Hill, Harvel Homes Community

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# Contents

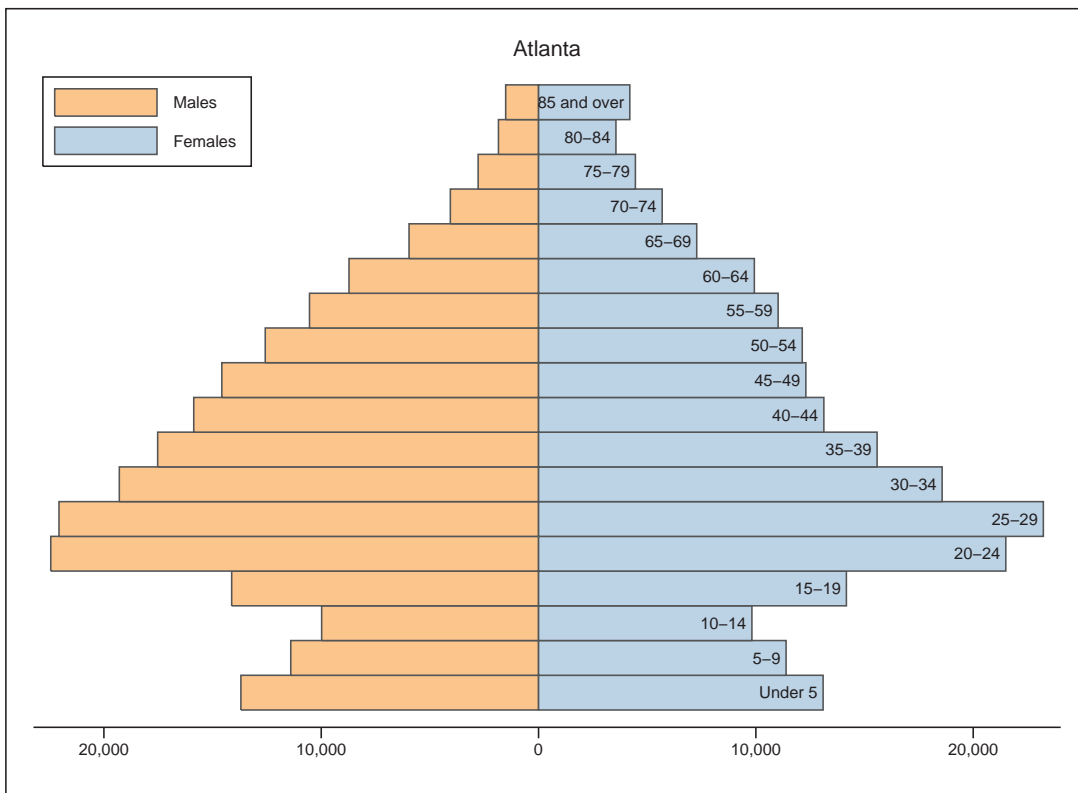
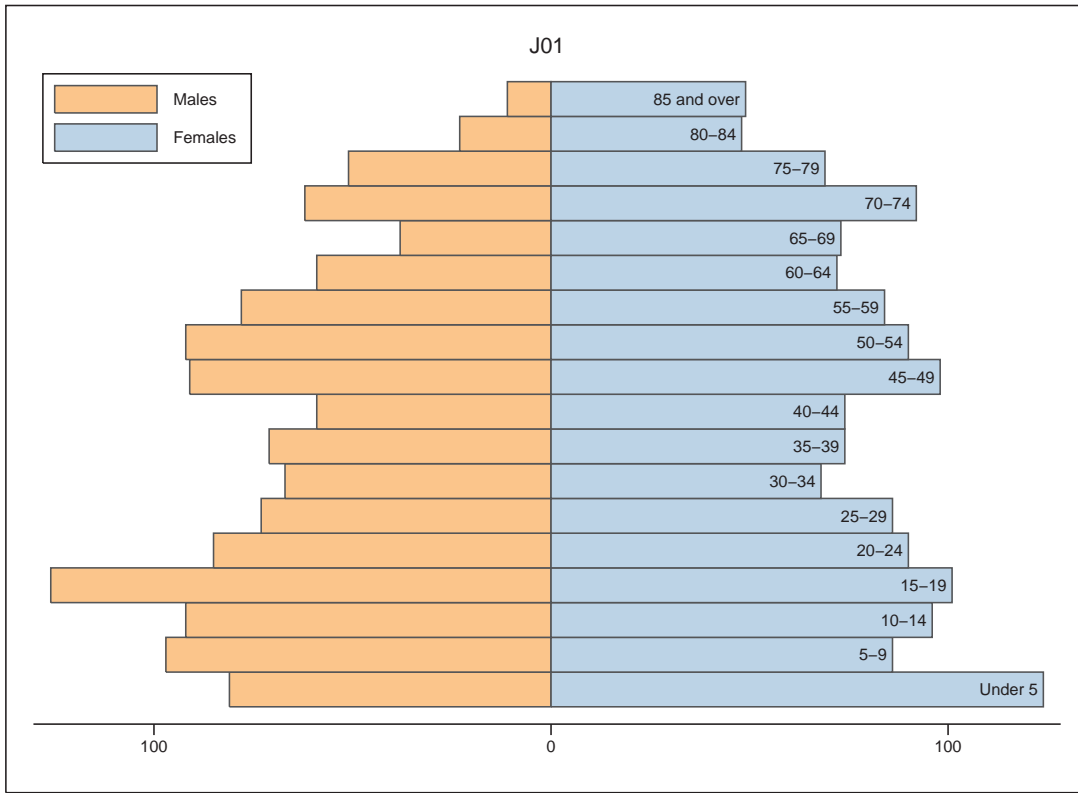
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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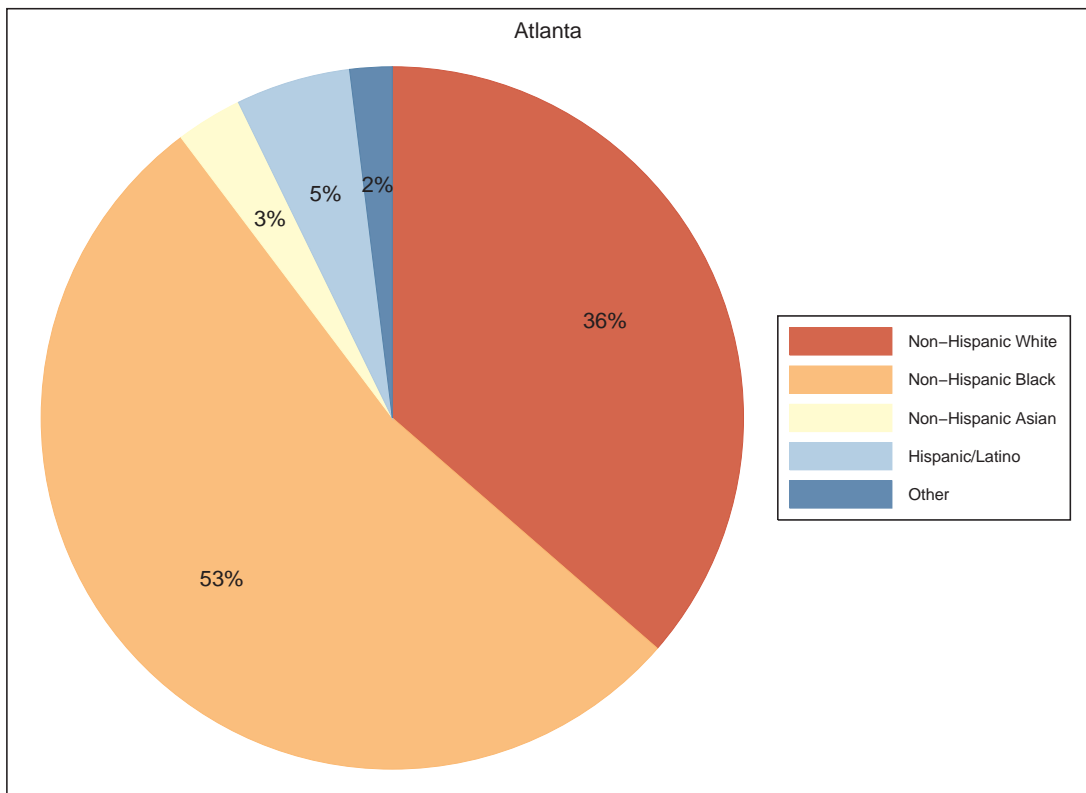
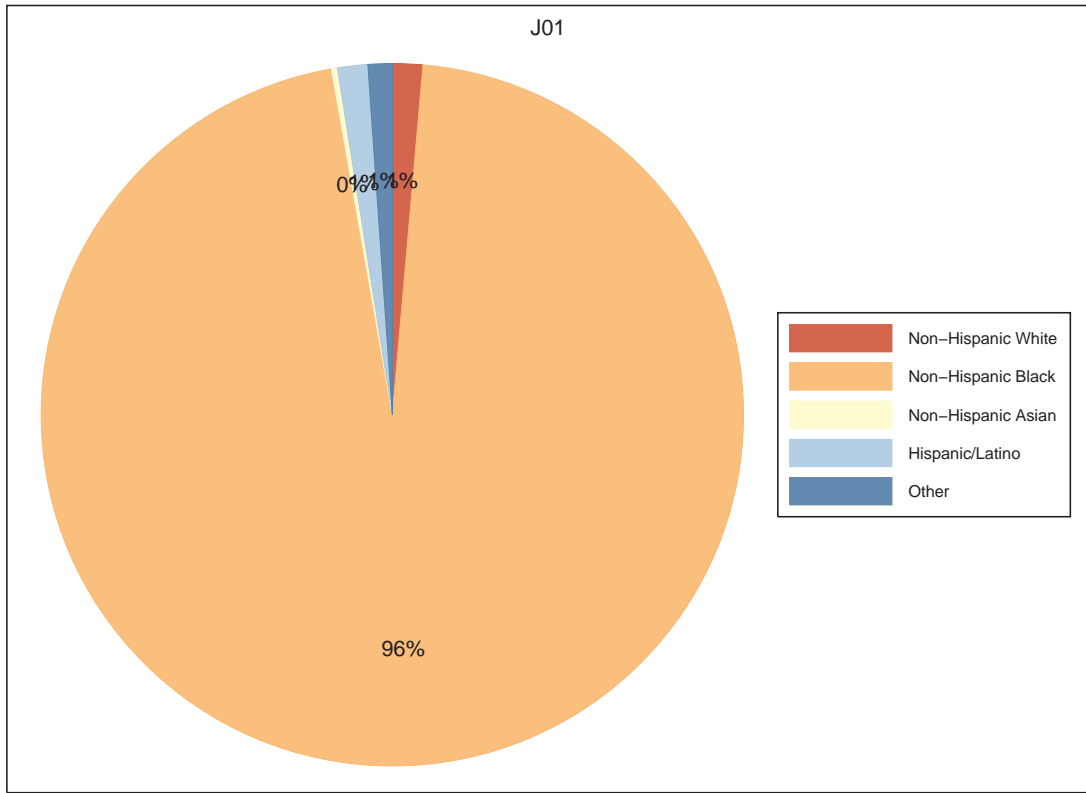
**J01**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

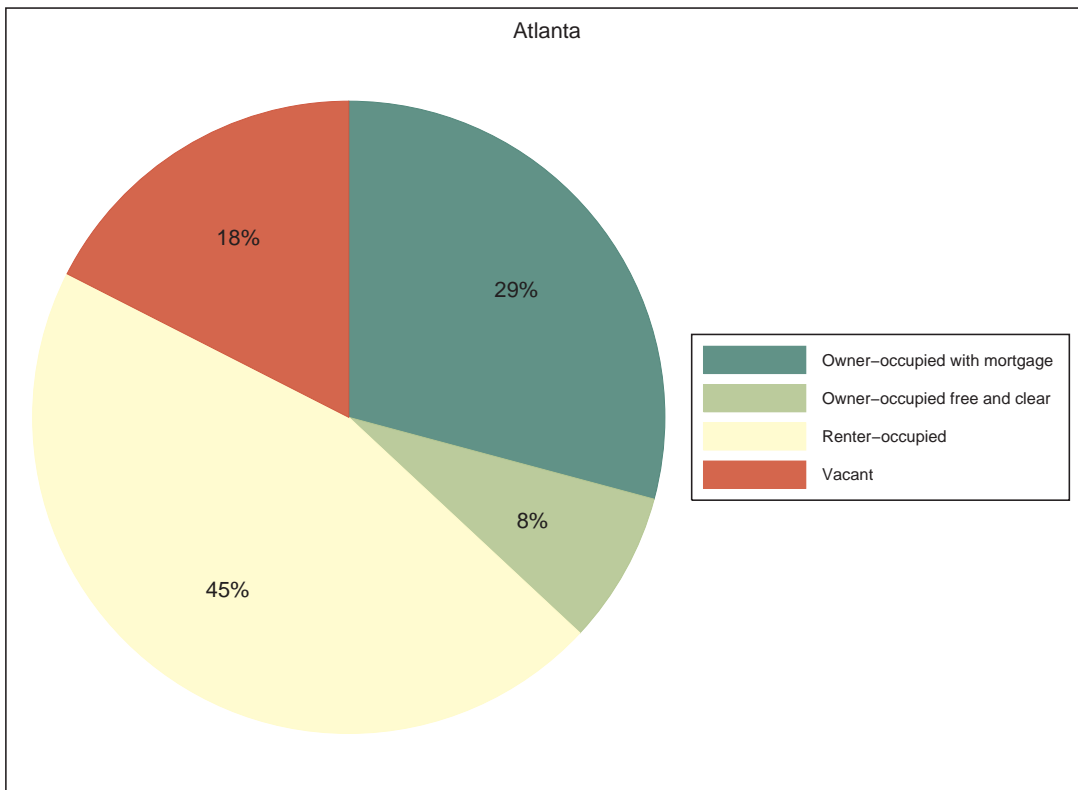
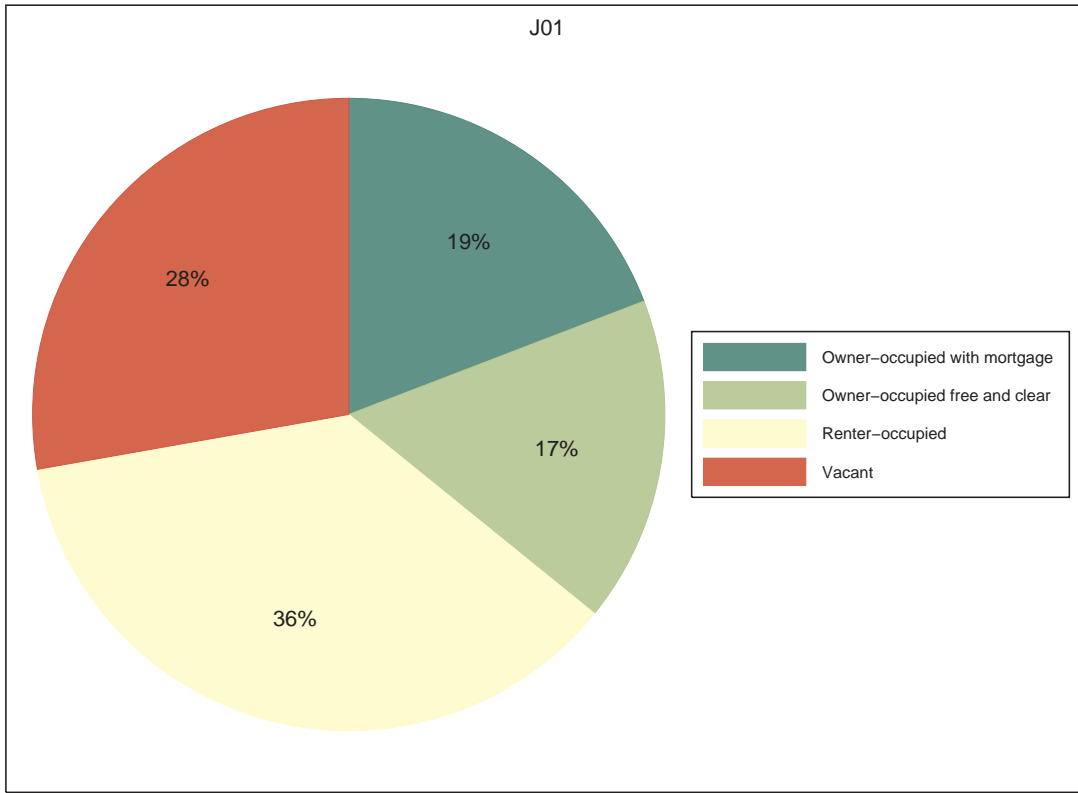
### Sex and Age



### Race and Latino Origin

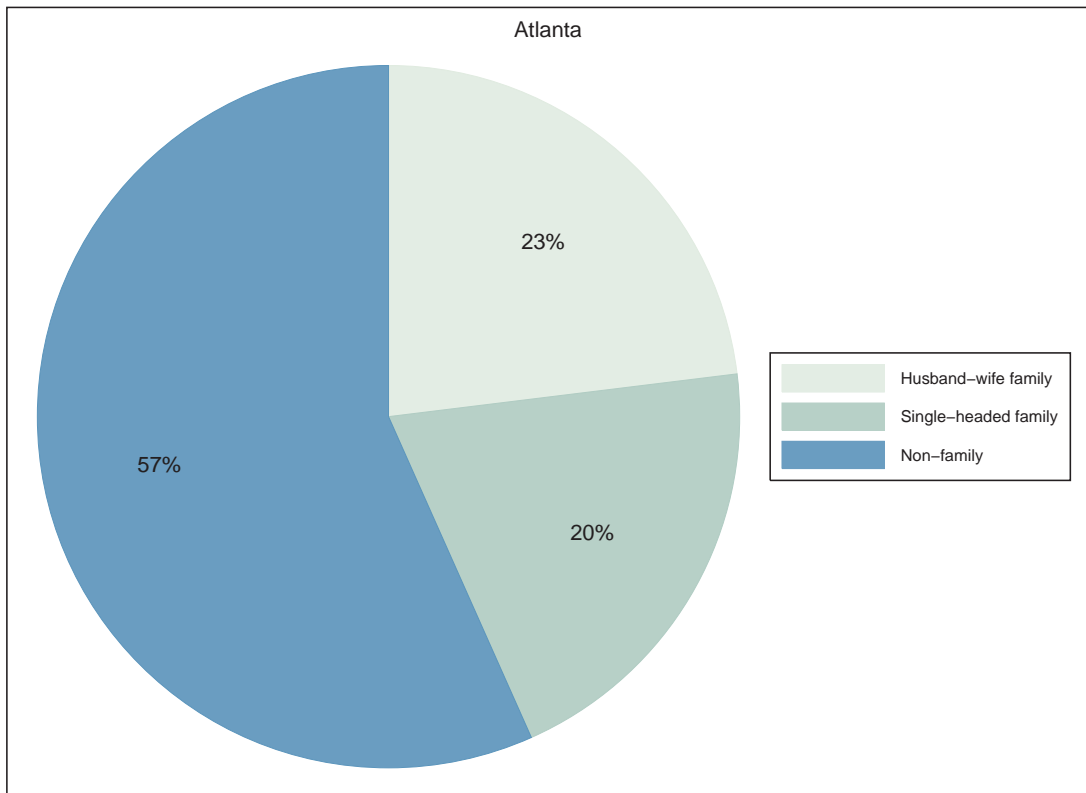
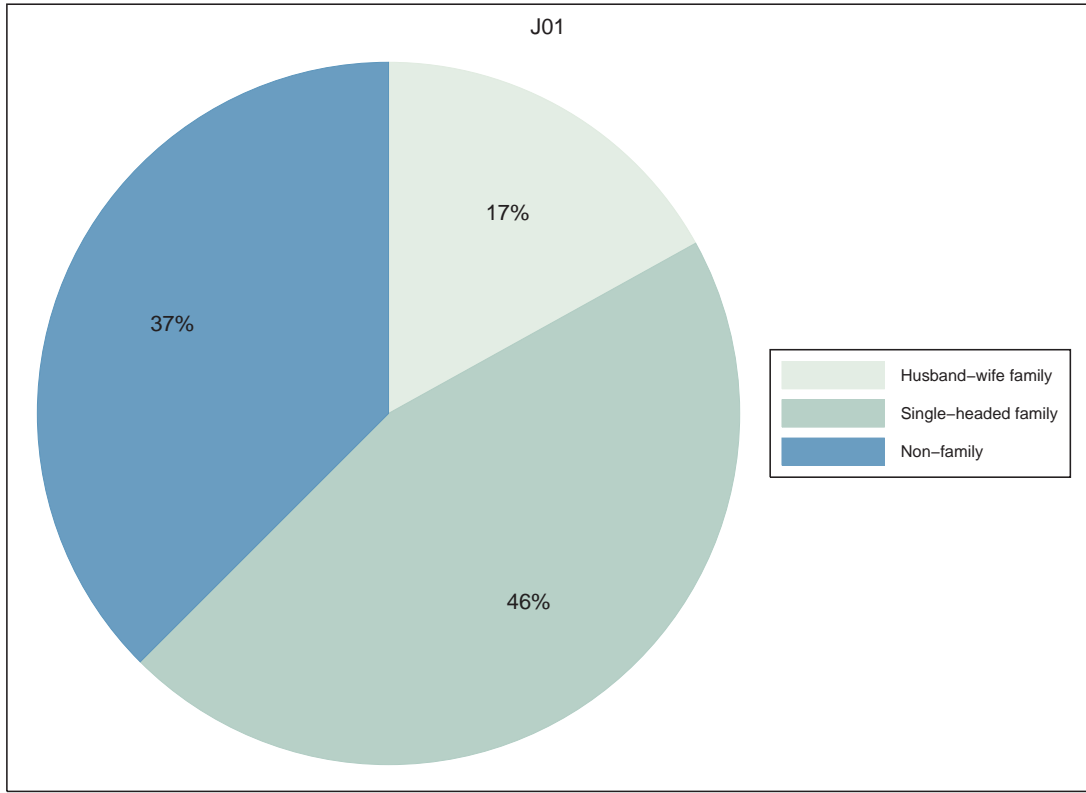


### Housing Tenure

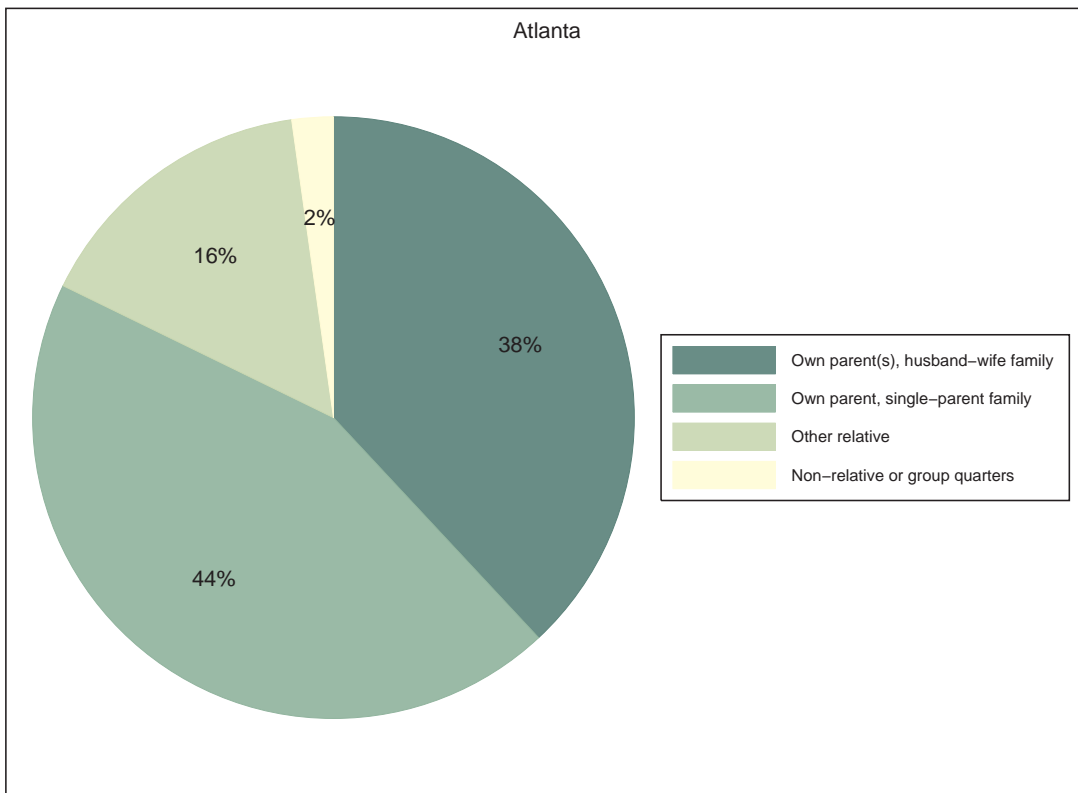
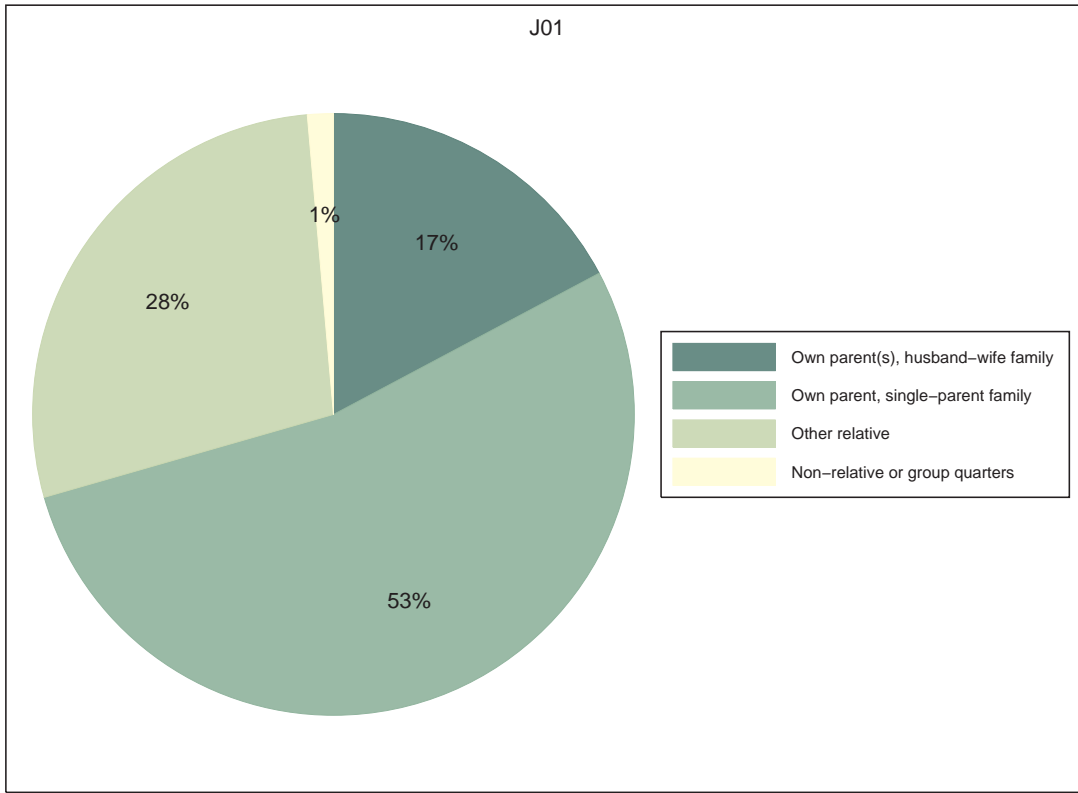




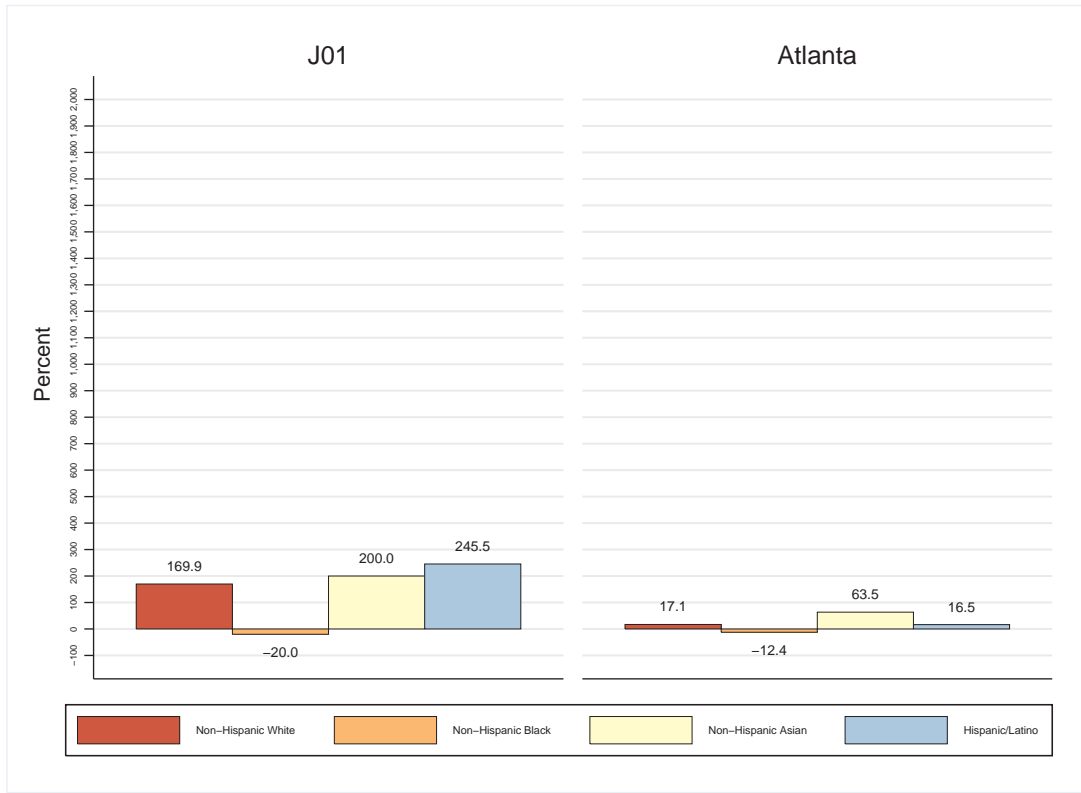
### Households by Type



### Children by Household Type



### Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,730	100.0%
Under 5 years	205	7.5%
5 to 9 years	183	6.7%
10 to 14 years	188	6.9%
15 to 19 years	227	8.3%
20 to 24 years	175	6.4%
25 to 29 years	159	5.8%
30 to 34 years	135	4.9%
35 to 39 years	145	5.3%
40 to 44 years	133	4.9%
45 to 49 years	189	6.9%
50 to 54 years	182	6.7%
55 to 59 years	162	5.9%
60 to 64 years	131	4.8%
65 to 69 years	111	4.1%
70 to 74 years	154	5.6%
75 to 79 years	120	4.4%
80 to 84 years	71	2.6%
85 years and over	60	2.2%
Median age (years)	38.2	(X)
16 years and over	2,119	77.6%
18 years and over	2,026	74.2%
21 years and over	1,884	69.0%
62 years and over	592	21.7%
65 years and over	516	18.9%
<b>Male population</b>	1,256	46.0%
Under 5 years	81	3.0%
5 to 9 years	97	3.6%
10 to 14 years	92	3.4%
15 to 19 years	126	4.6%
20 to 24 years	85	3.1%
25 to 29 years	73	2.7%
30 to 34 years	67	2.5%
35 to 39 years	71	2.6%
40 to 44 years	59	2.2%
45 to 49 years	91	3.3%
50 to 54 years	92	3.4%
55 to 59 years	78	2.9%
60 to 64 years	59	2.2%
65 to 69 years	38	1.4%
70 to 74 years	62	2.3%
75 to 79 years	51	1.9%
80 to 84 years	23	0.8%
85 years and over	11	0.4%
Median age (years)	35.5	(X)
16 years and over	964	35.3%
18 years and over	909	33.3%
21 years and over	838	30.7%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	219	8.0%
65 years and over	185	6.8%
<b>Female population</b>		
	1,474	54.0%
Under 5 years	124	4.5%
5 to 9 years	86	3.2%
10 to 14 years	96	3.5%
15 to 19 years	101	3.7%
20 to 24 years	90	3.3%
25 to 29 years	86	3.2%
30 to 34 years	68	2.5%
35 to 39 years	74	2.7%
40 to 44 years	74	2.7%
45 to 49 years	98	3.6%
50 to 54 years	90	3.3%
55 to 59 years	84	3.1%
60 to 64 years	72	2.6%
65 to 69 years	73	2.7%
70 to 74 years	92	3.4%
75 to 79 years	69	2.5%
80 to 84 years	48	1.8%
85 years and over	49	1.8%
Median age (years)	40.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,155	42.3%
18 years and over	1,117	40.9%
21 years and over	1,046	38.3%
62 years and over	373	13.7%
65 years and over	331	12.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,730	100.0%
One Race	2,703	99.0%
White	39	1.4%
Black or African American	2,648	97.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.3%
Asian	6	0.2%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	-0	-0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	27	1.0%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	13	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	53	1.9%
Black or African American	2,675	98.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.7%
Asian	7	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	3	0.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,730	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38	1.4%
Mexican‡	6	0.2%
Puerto Rican‡	12	0.4%
Cuban‡	1	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	18	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,692	98.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,730	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	38	1.4%
White alone	2	0.1%
Black or African American alone	33	1.2%
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	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,692	98.6%
White alone	37	1.4%
Black or African American alone	2,615	95.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.3%
Asian alone	6	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	27	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,730	100.0%
In households	2,729	100.0%
Householder	1,012	37.1%
Spouse	172	6.3%
Child	858	31.4%
Own child under 18 years	496	18.2%
Other relatives	489	17.9%
Under 18 years	198	7.3%
65 years and over†	47	1.7%
Nonrelatives	198	7.3%
Under 18 years	10	0.4%
65 years and over	25	0.9%
Unmarried partner‡	84	3.1%
In group quarters	1	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	1	0.0%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	0	0.0%
Female	1	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
<b>Total households</b>	1,012	100.0%
Family households (families)	633	62.5%
With own children under 18 years	225	22.2%
Husband-wife family	172	17.0%
With own children under 18 years	51	5.0%
Male householder, no wife present	93	9.2%
With own children under 18 years	24	2.4%
Female householder, no husband present	368	36.4%
With own children under 18 years	150	14.8%
Nonfamily households	379	37.5%
Householder living alone	323	31.9%
Male	110	10.9%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	31	3.0%
Female	142	14.0%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	72	7.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	310	30.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	406	40.1%
Average household size	2.70	(X)
Average family size	3.40	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	1,400	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,012	72.3%
Vacant housing units	388	27.7%
For rent	199	14.2%
Rented, not occupied	4	0.3%
For sale only	44	3.1%
Sold, not occupied	6	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0	0.0%
All other vacants	135	9.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	8.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	27.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,012	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	503	49.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,240	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.47	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	509	50.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,489	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.93	(X)

## Notes:

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

<sup>‡</sup> Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

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

### **What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

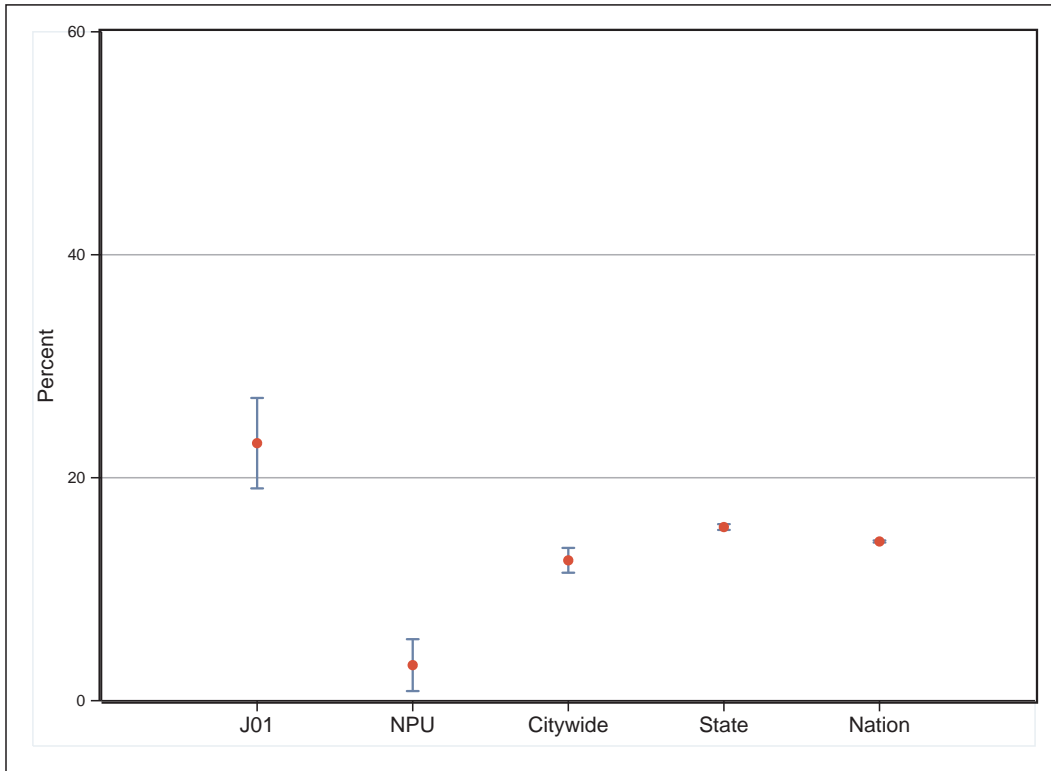
## **Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?**

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

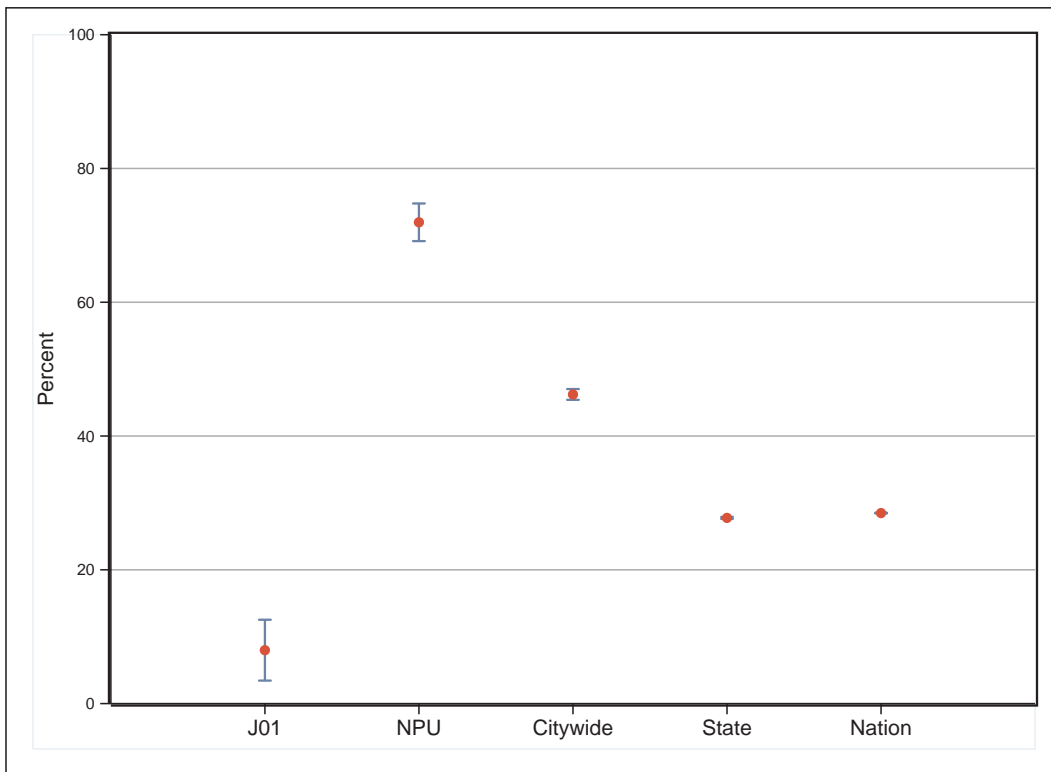
**J01**

# ACS 2008-12 Profile

### Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

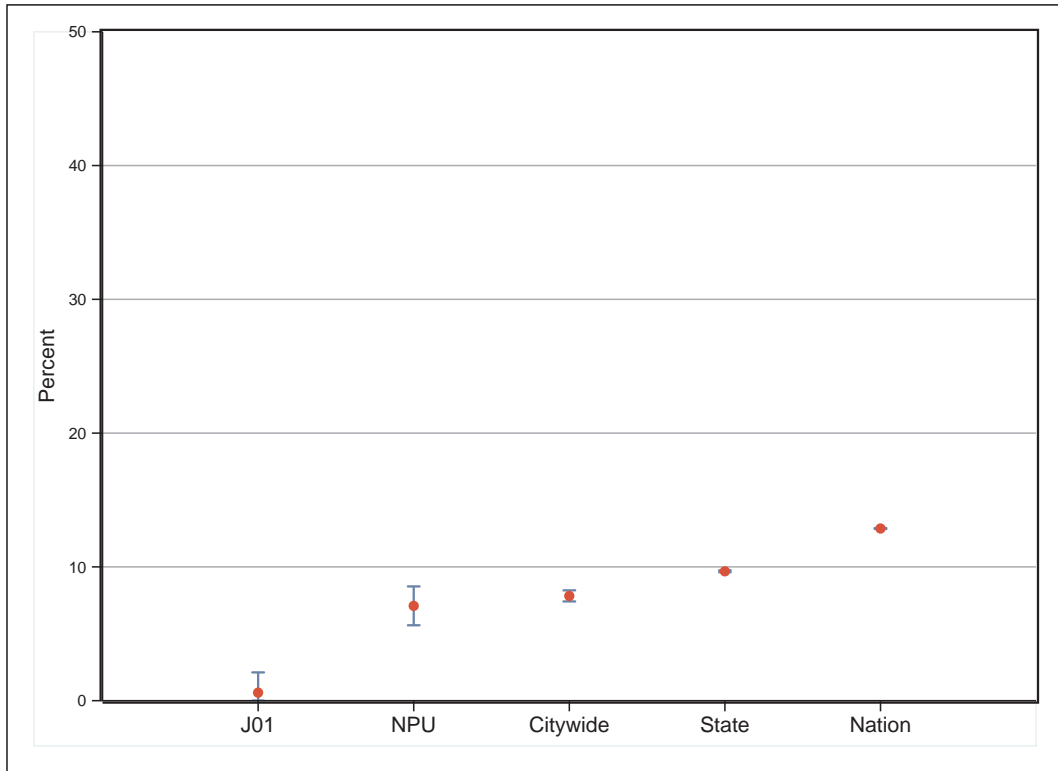


### Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

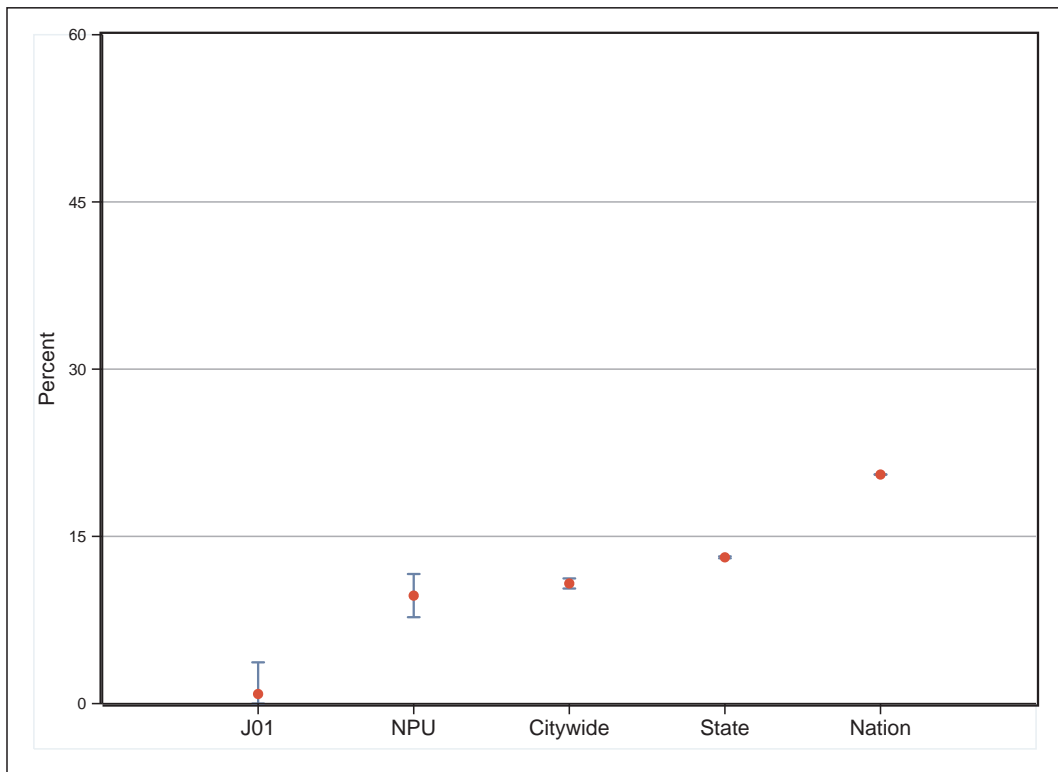


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Foreign-Born

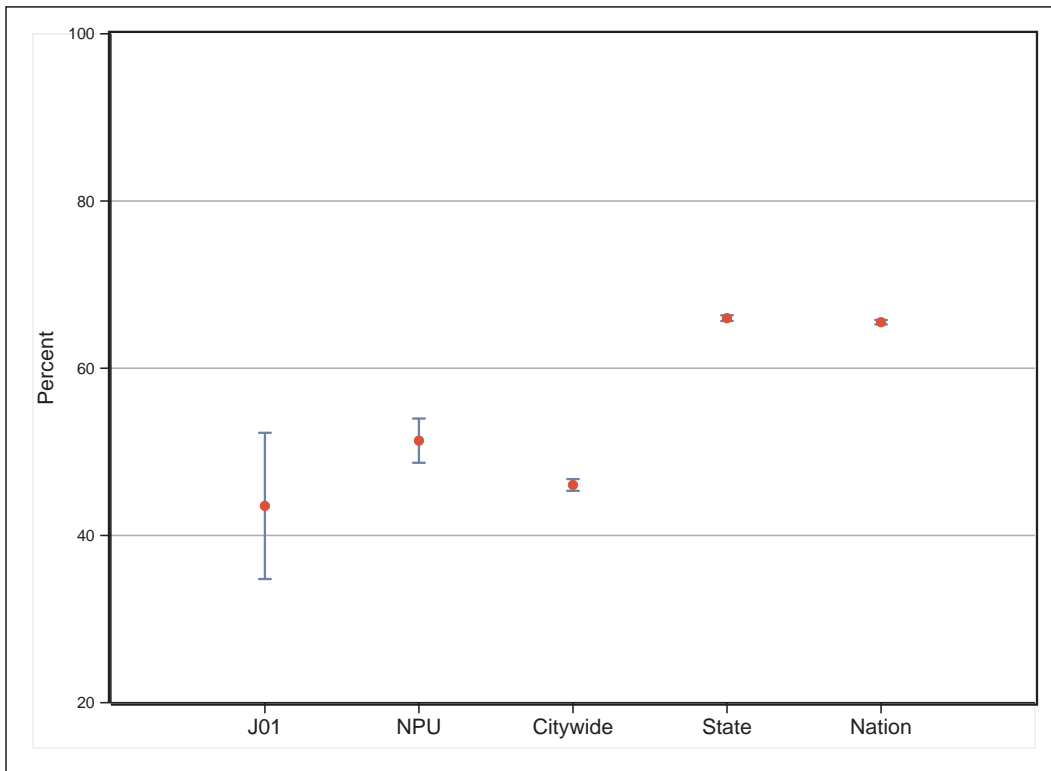


### Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

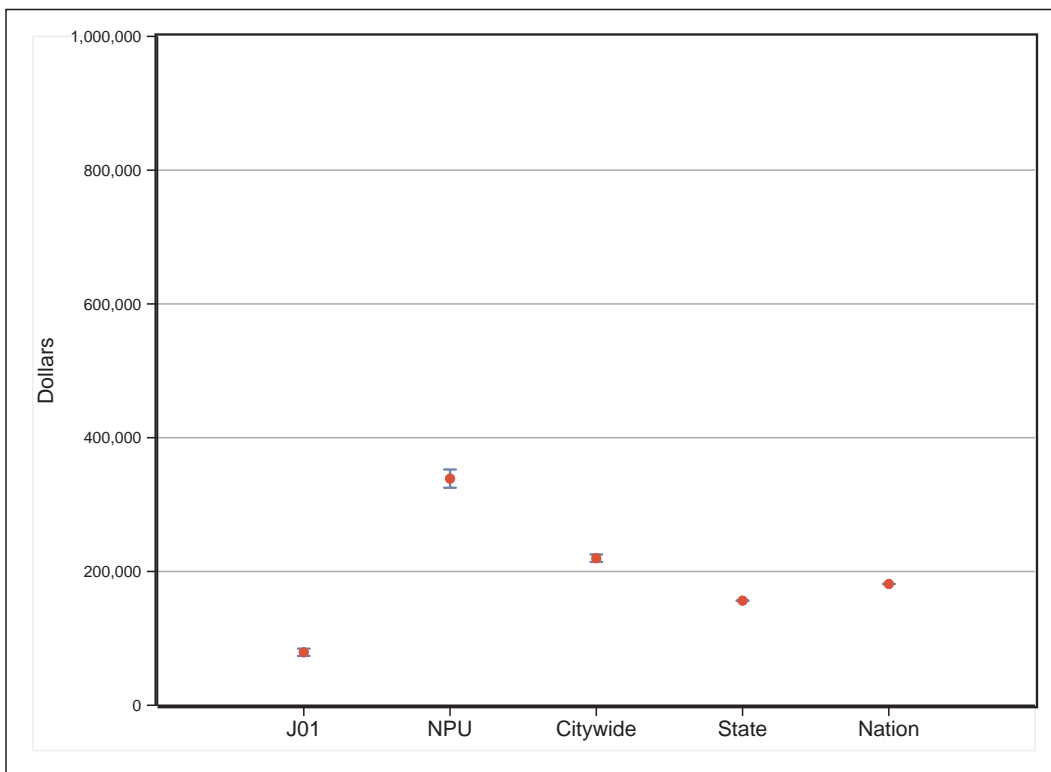


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Owner-Occupied

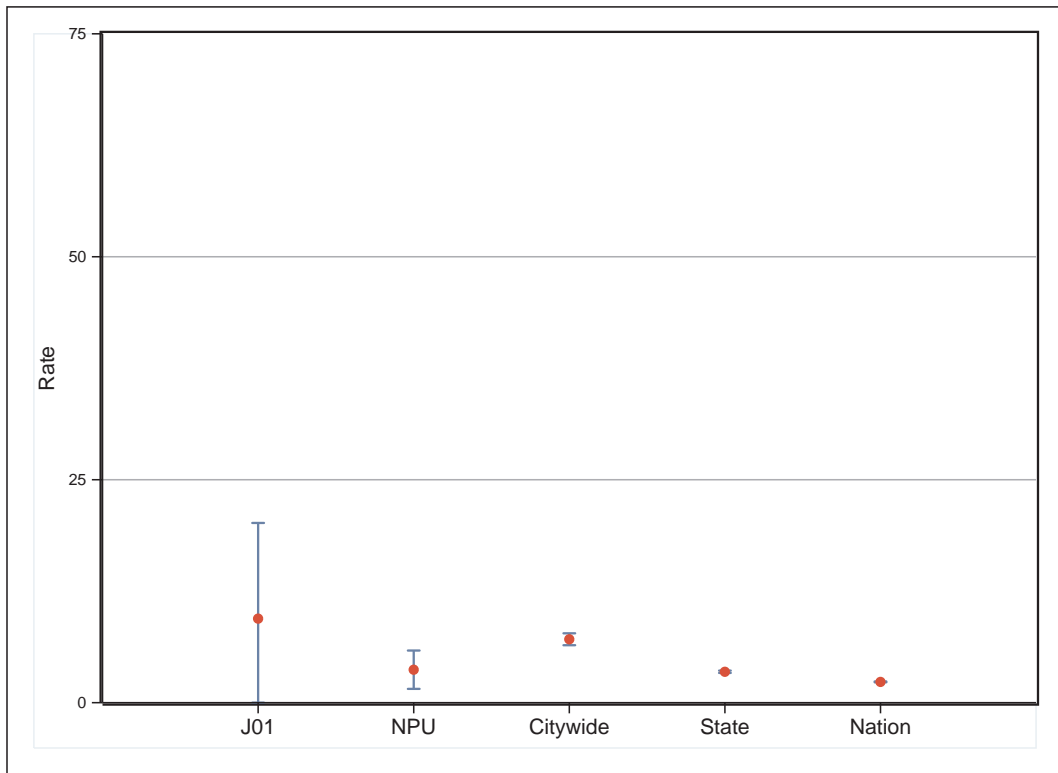


### Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

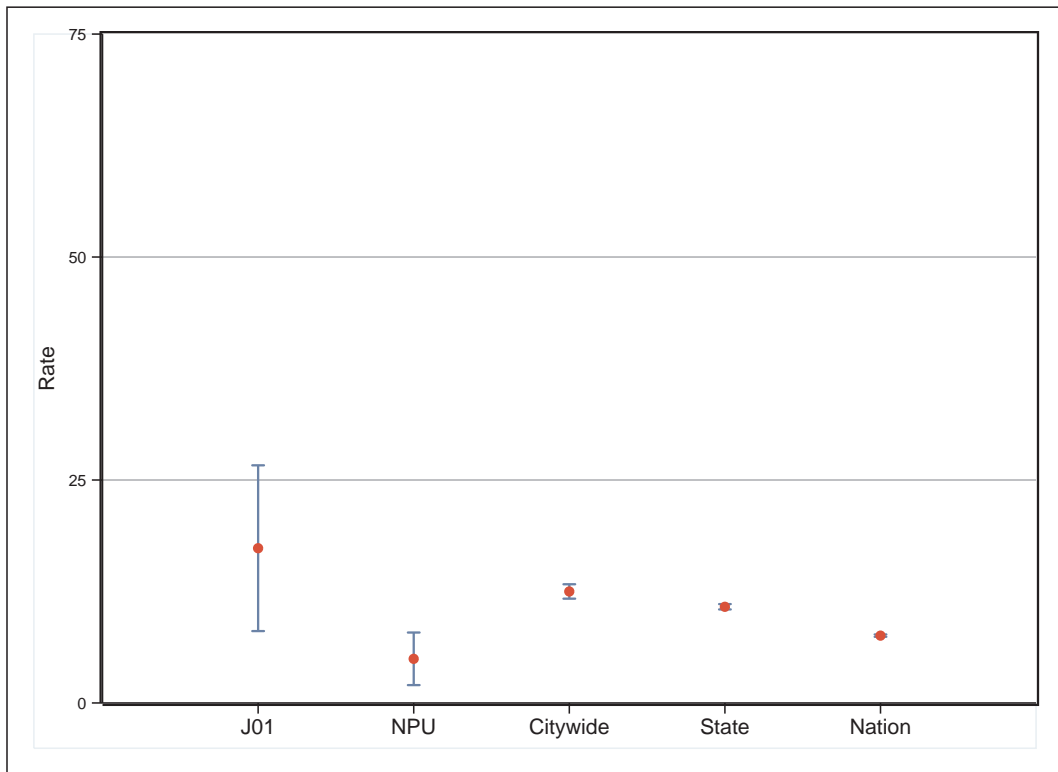


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Homeowner Vacancy Rate

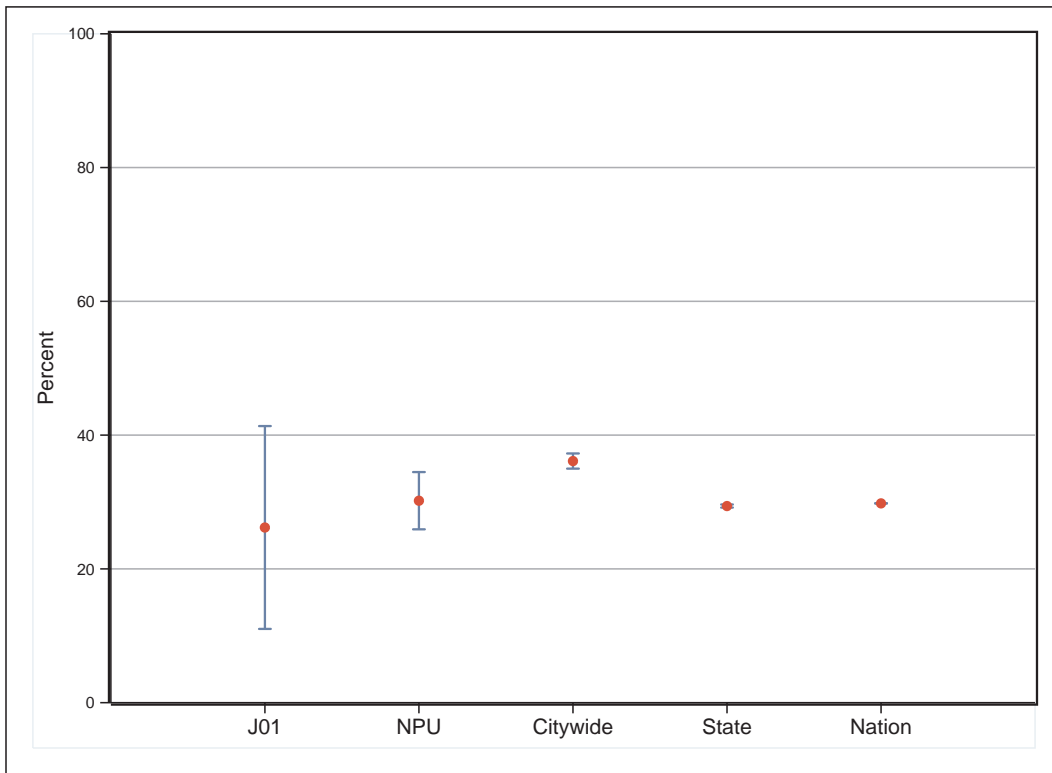


### Rental Vacancy Rate

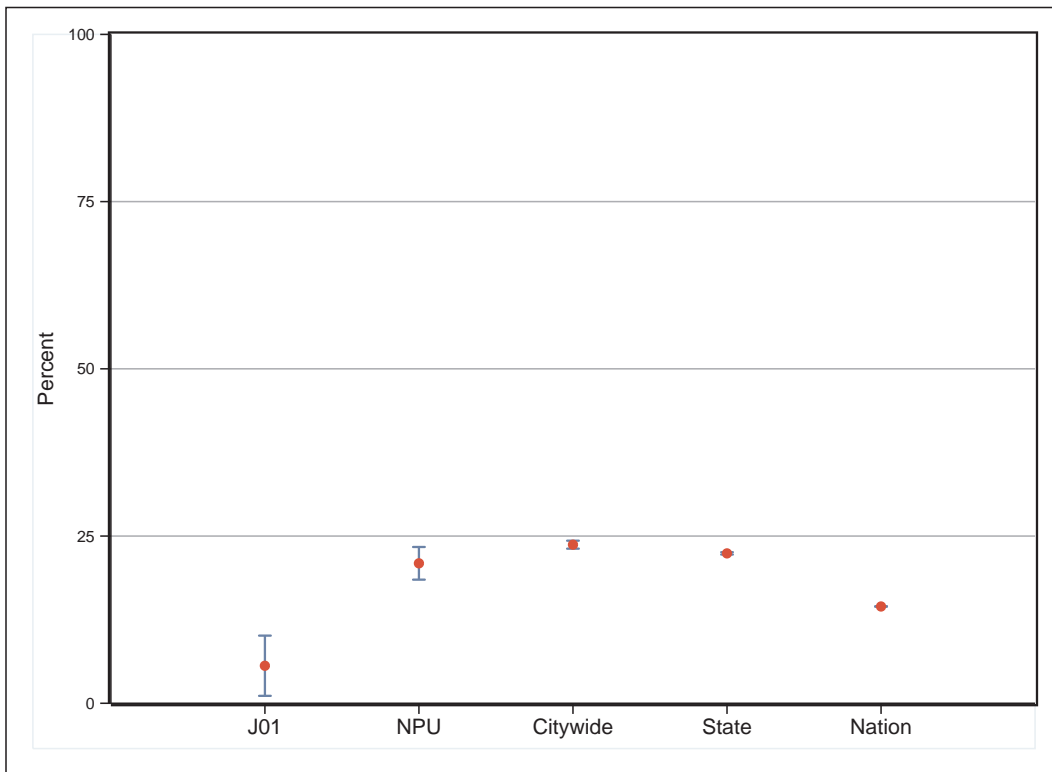


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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



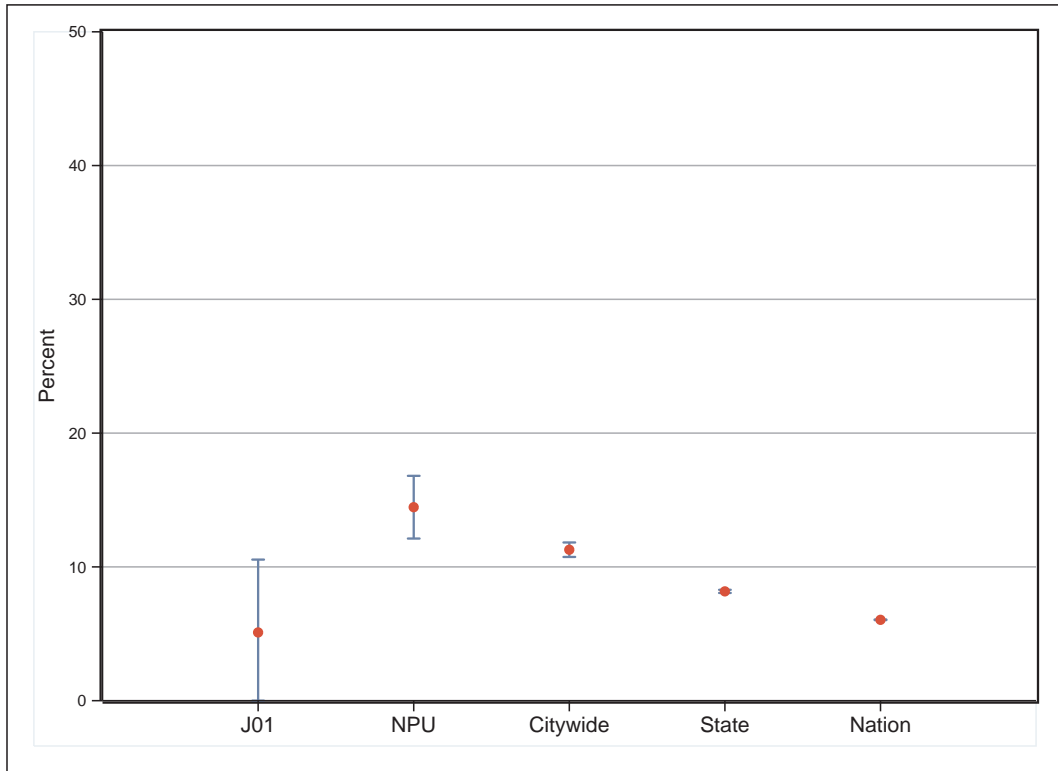
### Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000



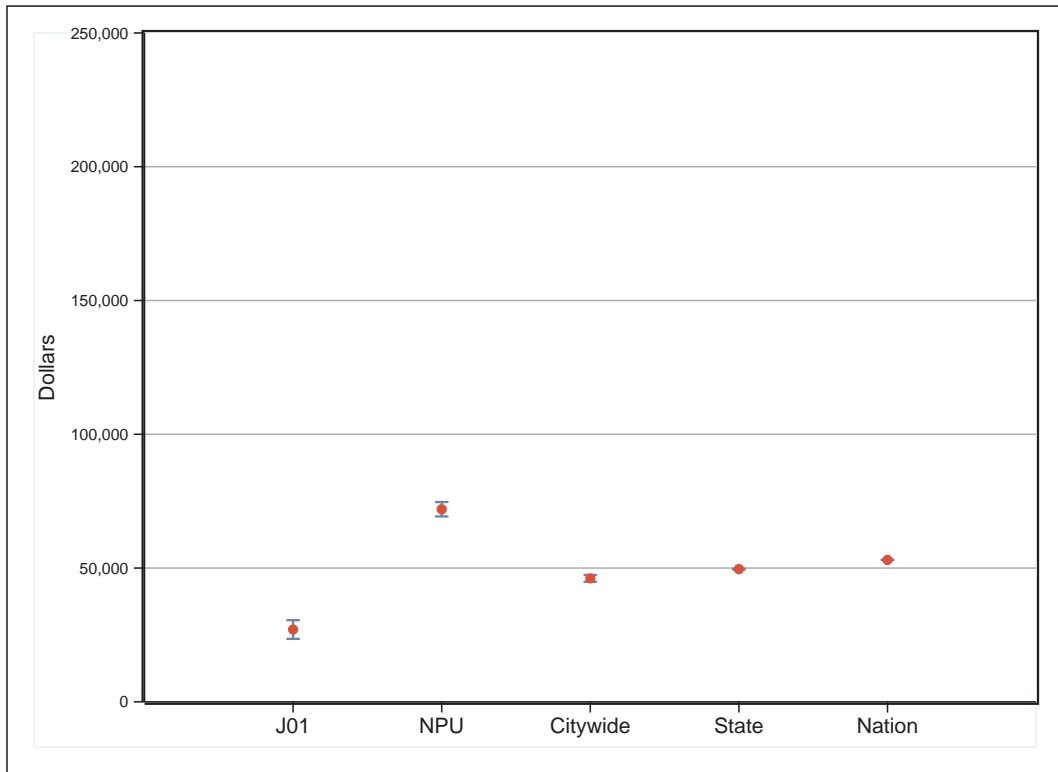
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.



### Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

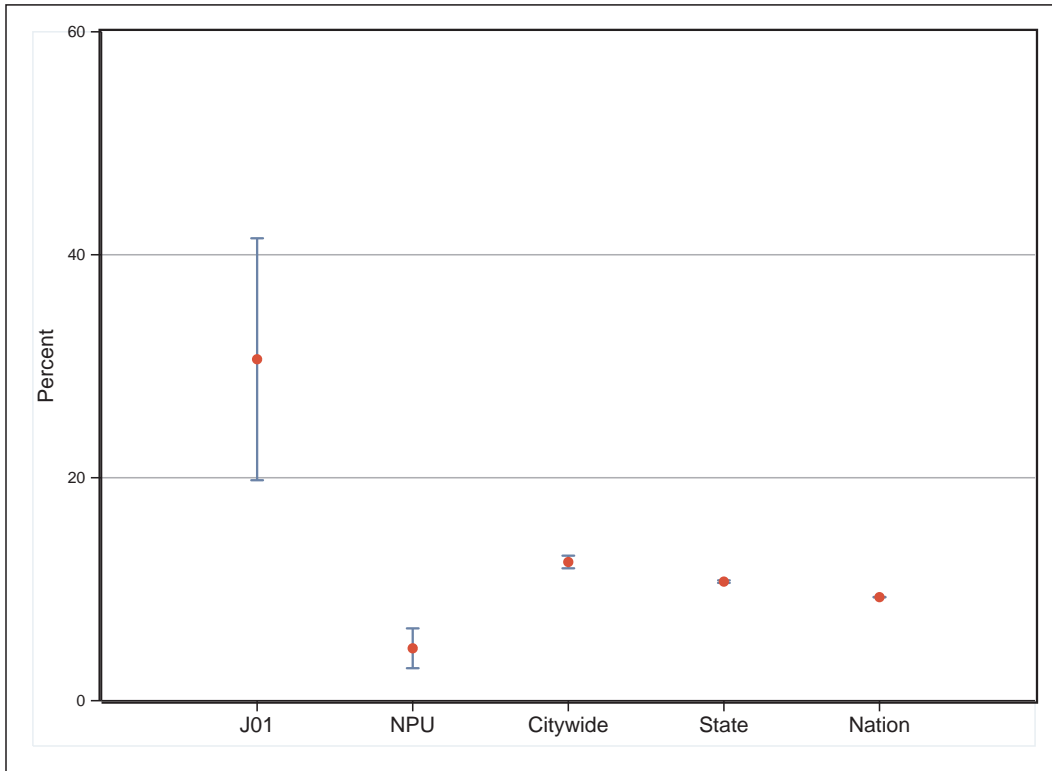


### Median Household Income

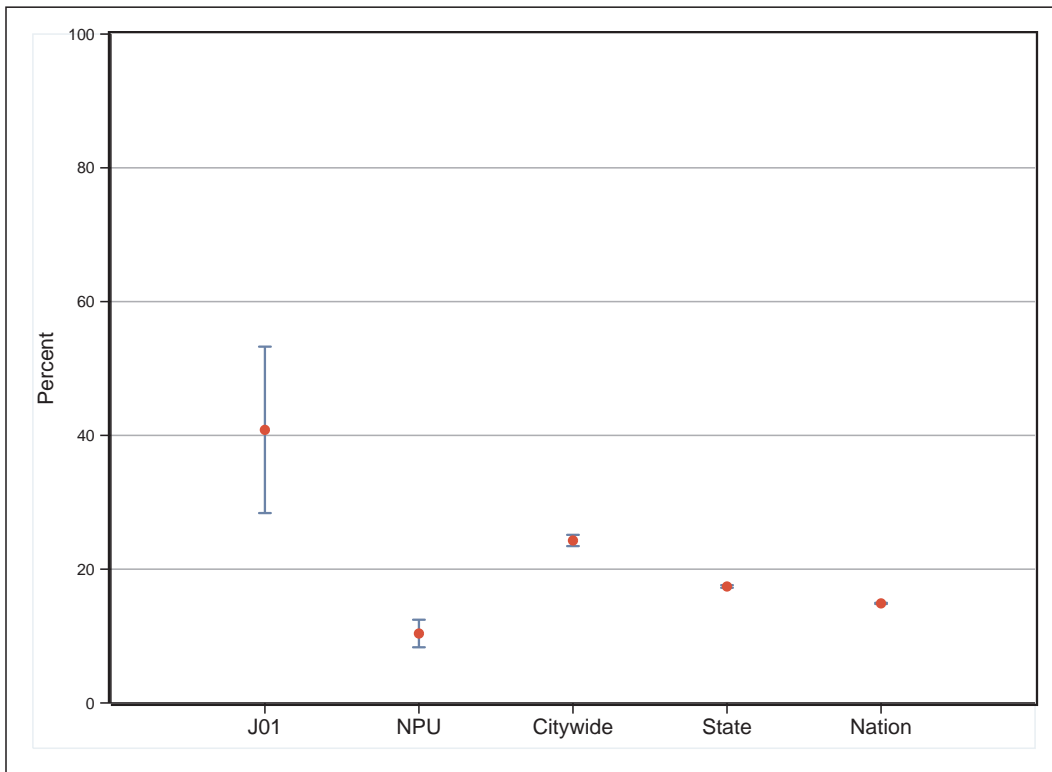


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Civilian Unemployed



### Percent in Poverty



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

## Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	483	±118	53.9%	±9.9
With own children under 18 years	200	±97	22.4%	±10.2
Married-couple family	180	±78	20.1%	±8.1
With own children under 18 years	47	±48	5.3%	±5.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	84	±65	9.4%	±7.1
With own children under 18 years	44	±47	4.9%	±5.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	219	±85	24.4%	±8.7
With own children under 18 years	109	±70	12.2%	±7.6
Nonfamily households	413	±107	46.1%	±9.4
Householder living alone	338	±95	37.8%	±8.8
65 years and over	198	±64	22.1%	±6.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	241	±93	26.9%	±9.4
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	342	±76	38.2%	±5.8
Average household size	2.65	±0.31	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.68	±1.14	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>±472</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	872	±154	36.7%	±9.8
Spouse	153	±76	6.4%	±2.9
Child	824	±269	34.7%	±9.0
Other relatives	317	±163	13.4%	±6.4
Nonrelatives	206	±179	8.7%	±7.4
Unmarried partner	57	±49	2.4%	±2.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>±270</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	549	±194	51.7%	±12.7
Now married, except separated	187	±96	17.6%	±7.8
Separated	41	±45	3.9%	±4.1
Widowed	91	±57	8.6%	±4.9
Divorced	167	±97	15.7%	±8.2
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>±220</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	444	±180	46.1%	±15.5
Now married, except separated	171	±80	17.8%	±7.3
Separated	41	±38	4.3%	±3.8
Widowed	183	±72	19.0%	±6.2
Divorced	103	±60	10.7%	±5.8
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>±47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	52	±45	85.8%	±32.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	110	±89	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	103	±75	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	230	±237	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	127	±148	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±71	(X)	(X)

<b>GRANDPARENTS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>±80</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	55	±59	57.5%	±38.6
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	23	±50	23.8%	±48.4
1 or 2 years	24	±30	25.6%	±23.7
3 or 4 years	6	±16	6.2%	±15.7
5 or more years	2	±10	1.9%	±10.8
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>±59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	43	±41	79.1%	±113.0
Who are married	26	±49	47.7%	±74.6

<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>±226</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	71	±52	12.9%	±7.7
Kindergarten	23	±40	4.1%	±7.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	244	±129	44.5%	±14.8
High school (grades 9-12)	149	±81	27.2%	±9.6
College or graduate school	62	±45	11.3%	±6.8

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>±308</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	74	±65	4.6%	±3.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	302	±119	18.5%	±6.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	743	±181	45.7%	±7.0
Some college, no degree	363	±145	22.3%	±7.8
Associate's degree	15	±28	0.9%	±1.7
Bachelor's degree	70	±48	4.3%	±2.8
Graduate or professional degree	60	±61	3.7%	±3.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.0%	±4.5	(X)	(X)

<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>±387</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	167	±88	8.7%	±4.3

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	454	±141	19.0%	±4.6
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>±206</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	17	±33	2.6%	±5.1
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>±305</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	236	±108	17.0%	±6.9
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>±106</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	201	±83	56.3%	±16.3

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>±464</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	1,865	±410	78.6%	±7.9
Different house in the U.S.	508	±279	21.4%	±11.0
Same county	387	±246	16.3%	±9.9
Different county	121	±131	5.1%	±5.4
Same state	75	±80	3.1%	±3.3
Different state	46	±104	2.0%	±4.3
Abroad	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	2,395	±471	98.7%	±29.3
Born in United States	2,395	±487	98.7%	±29.7
State of residence	1,972	±435	81.2%	±25.4
Different state	423	±219	17.4%	±8.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Foreign born	15	±37	0.6%	±1.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>±37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	8	±20	54.3%	±10.1
Not a U.S. citizen	7	±18	45.7%	±48.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>±37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±19	.%	±.
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>±37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±75.9
Entered before 2010	15	±29	100.0%	±322.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>±37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	0	±11	0.0%	±75.9
Asia	7	±18	45.7%	±48.4
Africa	8	±20	54.3%	±10.1
Oceania	0	±11	0.0%	±75.9
Latin America	0	±11	0.0%	±75.9
Northern America	0	±11	0.0%	±75.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>±506</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	2,299	±433	99.1%	±28.6
Language other than English	20	±66	0.9%	±2.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±106	0.0%	±4.6
Spanish	10	±33	0.4%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	5	±37	0.2%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±31	0.0%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.3
Other languages	5	±31	0.2%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.3

<b>ANCESTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	135	±219	5.5%	±8.9
Arab	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Czech	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Dutch	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
English	22	±46	0.9%	±1.9
French (except Basque)	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
French Canadian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
German	35	±77	1.4%	±3.1
Greek	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Hungarian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Irish	13	±29	0.5%	±1.2
Italian	22	±49	0.9%	±2.0
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Polish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Portuguese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Scotch-Irish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Scottish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	90	±96	3.7%	±3.9
Swedish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Swiss	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Ukranian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±9	0.0%	±0.4

### Selected Economic Characteristics

<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>±359</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,065	±227	57.1%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	1,065	±227	57.1%	±5.2
Employed	739	±186	39.6%	±6.4
Unemployed	326	±135	17.5%	±6.4
Armed Forces	0	±50	0.0%	±2.7
Not in labor force	800	±190	42.9%	±5.9
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>±227</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	30.6%	±10.9	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>±204</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	550	±151	57.5%	±9.9
Civilian labor force	550	±151	57.5%	±9.9
Employed	397	±133	41.5%	±10.7
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>±80</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	90	±76	72.6%	±39.6
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	286	±222	80.4%	±39.1

<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>±192</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	362	±128	51.2%	±11.5
Car, truck, or van – carpoled	143	±98	20.2%	±12.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	173	±101	24.4%	±12.6
Walked	7	±17	1.0%	±2.4
Other means	6	±21	0.9%	±2.9
Worked at home	17	±30	2.4%	±4.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	33.3	±11.5	(X)	(X)

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>±186</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	134	±81	18.2%	±9.9
Service occupations	224	±96	30.3%	±10.5
Sales and office occupations	204	±107	27.6%	±12.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	65	±58	8.8%	±7.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	122	±72	16.5%	±8.8

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>±186</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±25	0.0%	±3.4
Construction	43	±58	5.9%	±7.7
Manufacturing	43	±45	5.9%	±6.0
Wholesale trade	41	±48	5.6%	±6.3
Retail trade	154	±90	20.8%	±11.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	61	±55	8.2%	±7.2
Information	4	±30	0.6%	±4.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	17	±32	2.4%	±4.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	85	±70	11.5%	±9.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	147	±73	19.9%	±8.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	90	±61	12.2%	±7.6
Other services, except public administration	62	±51	8.3%	±6.6
Public administration	1	±25	0.2%	±3.4

<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>±186</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	668	±179	90.4%	±8.4
Government workers	51	±51	6.8%	±6.7
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	31	±41	4.2%	±5.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±25	0.0%	±3.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	143	±65	16.0%	±6.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	±52	10.0%	±5.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	180	±90	20.1%	±9.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	156	±74	17.4%	±7.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127	±75	14.2%	±8.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	174	±80	19.5%	±8.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	±24	1.0%	±2.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10	±28	1.1%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	±16	0.5%	±1.7
\$200,000 or more	2	±19	0.2%	±2.1
Median household income (dollars)	27,026	±3,491	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	31,690	±5,168	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>±132</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>±10.7</b>
Mean earnings (dollars)	33,934	±6,622	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>±103</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>±9.0</b>
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,659	±1,407	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>±71</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>±7.1</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13,572	±3,252	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>±53</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>±5.8</b>
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,864	±2,326	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>±43</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>±4.7</b>
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,566	±1,534	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>±98</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>±9.2</b>
<b>Families</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>±118</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	79	±47	16.4%	±9.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30	±36	6.2%	±7.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	85	±65	17.6%	±12.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	±42	12.3%	±8.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	112	±71	23.2%	±13.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	102	±64	21.2%	±12.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	±23	1.6%	±4.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±25	0.0%	±5.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	±16	1.0%	±3.2
\$200,000 or more	2	±19	0.4%	±3.9
Median family income (dollars)	31,626	±5,920	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	34,590	±7,698	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	12,787	±1,461	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>±107</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	19,407	±4,186	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	26,205	±6,076	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	19,283	±2,577	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	32,803	±6,949	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	21,913	±5,344	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	1,921	±351	80.6%	±21.7
With private health insurance	798	±218	33.5%	±6.3
With public coverage	1,332	±286	55.9%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	463	±200	19.4%	±7.5
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>±206</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	8	±25	1.3%	±3.8
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>±305</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,003	±235	1,003	(X)
Employed:	691	±189	691	(X)
With health insurance coverage	478	±169	69.2%	±15.4
With private health insurance	397	±151	57.4%	±15.2
With public coverage	87	±70	12.6%	±9.6
No health insurance coverage	213	±97	30.8%	±11.2
Unemployed:	312	±139	312	(X)
With health insurance coverage	162	±80	52.0%	±11.0
With private health insurance	37	±38	11.8%	±11.0
With public coverage	125	±67	40.2%	±11.5
No health insurance coverage	150	±123	48.0%	±33.2
Not in labor force:	382	±157	382	(X)
With health insurance coverage	302	±129	79.1%	±9.7
With private health insurance	97	±62	25.3%	±12.6
With public coverage	223	±123	58.3%	±21.5
No health insurance coverage	80	±71	20.9%	±16.5

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	31.2%	±14.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	42.1%	±23.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	41.9%	±95.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.3%	±8.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.8%	±28.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±480.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	49.8%	±23.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	49.8%	±32.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	28.1%	±112.0	(X)	(X)
All people	40.8%	±12.4	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	62.3%	±12.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	62.0%	±19.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	69.8%	±18.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	58.4%	±25.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.1%	±9.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	38.1%	±10.9	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	13.5%	±9.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	31.3%	±14.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	36.0%	±24.6	(X)	(X)

### Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>±142</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	896	±144	65.0%	±8.0
Vacant housing units	482	±115	35.0%	±7.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	9.4	±10.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	17.4	±9.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>±142</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	962	±137	69.8%	±6.8
1-unit, attached	36	±36	2.6%	±2.6
2 units	100	±59	7.3%	±4.2
3 or 4 units	68	±55	4.9%	±4.0
5 to 9 units	142	±67	10.3%	±4.8
10 to 19 units	34	±42	2.4%	±3.0
20 or more units	37	±38	2.7%	±2.7
Mobile home	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>±142</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Built 2000 to 2009	77	±60	5.6%	±4.3
Built 1990 to 1999	31	±41	2.2%	±3.0
Built 1980 to 1989	13	±26	0.9%	±1.9
Built 1970 to 1979	111	±57	8.1%	±4.0
Built 1960 to 1969	446	±112	32.3%	±7.4
Built 1950 to 1959	473	±120	34.3%	±8.0
Built 1940 to 1949	135	±72	9.8%	±5.1
Built 1939 or earlier	91	±53	6.6%	±3.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>±142</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	11	±30	0.8%	±2.1
2 rooms	15	±24	1.1%	±1.8
3 rooms	94	±62	6.8%	±4.4
4 rooms	305	±97	22.1%	±6.6
5 rooms	395	±107	28.7%	±7.2
6 rooms	356	±124	25.8%	±8.6
7 rooms	141	±69	10.2%	±4.9
8 rooms	42	±47	3.0%	±3.4
9 rooms or more	20	±25	1.4%	±1.8
Median rooms	5.7	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>±142</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	11	±30	0.8%	±2.1
1 bedroom	126	±69	9.1%	±4.9
2 bedrooms	552	±120	40.0%	±7.7
3 bedrooms	531	±122	38.5%	±7.9
4 bedrooms	143	±80	10.4%	±5.7
5 or more bedrooms	16	±28	1.2%	±2.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	390	±100	43.5%	±8.7
Renter-occupied	506	±125	56.5%	±10.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.57	±0.59	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.77	±0.68	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	140	±81	15.6%	±8.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	396	±117	44.2%	±10.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	102	±61	11.4%	±6.5
Moved in 1980 to 1989	41	±40	4.6%	±4.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	55	±39	6.2%	±4.2
Moved in 1969 or earlier	162	±61	18.1%	±6.2

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	256	±83	28.6%	±8.0
1 vehicle available	394	±111	44.0%	±10.1
2 vehicles available	170	±80	18.9%	±8.4
3 or more vehicles available	76	±62	8.5%	±6.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	625	±135	69.7%	±10.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	16	±24	1.8%	±2.7
Electricity	253	±92	28.2%	±9.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	±17	0.2%	±1.9
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0
No fuel used	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	±21	1.1%	±2.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	13	±21	1.4%	±2.3
No telephone service available	58	±52	6.5%	±5.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>±144</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	845	±159	94.3%	±9.2
1.01 to 1.50	29	±34	3.2%	±3.8
1.51 or more	23	±49	2.5%	±5.5

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>±100</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	106	±64	27.2%	±15.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	170	±83	43.5%	±18.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	42	±46	10.7%	±11.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	32	±38	8.1%	±9.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	25	±38	6.4%	±9.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	16	±33	4.0%	±8.4
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±25	0.0%	±6.4
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±4.5
Median (dollars)	79,215	±5,446	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>±100</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	182	±83	46.7%	±17.5
Housing units without a mortgage	208	±71	53.3%	±12.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>±83</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±25	0.0%	±13.8
\$300 to \$499	7	±26	4.0%	±13.9
\$500 to \$699	55	±48	30.0%	±22.6
\$700 to \$999	23	±32	12.7%	±16.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	88	±69	48.2%	±30.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	±17	5.1%	±9.0
\$2,000 or more	0	±31	0.0%	±16.8
Median (dollars)	1,024	±188	(X)	(X)

<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>±71</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±18	0.0%	±8.5
\$100 to \$199	30	±28	14.3%	±12.6
\$200 to \$299	46	±38	22.1%	±16.5
\$300 to \$399	28	±29	13.3%	±13.2
\$400 or more	105	±68	50.3%	±27.9
Median (dollars)	401	±77	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT-AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>±91</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	38	±48	20.9%	±24.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5	±18	3.0%	±10.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	62	±57	33.8%	±26.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	19	±25	10.3%	±12.6
35.0 percent or more	58	±43	32.0%	±17.5

Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>±88</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	40	±34	20.3%	±14.8
10.0 to 14.9 percent	39	±36	19.9%	±15.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	49	±40	24.9%	±17.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	20	±23	10.2%	±10.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	26	±34	13.4%	±16.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±9.1
35.0 percent or more	22	±40	11.2%	±19.7
Not computed	12	±20	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>±121</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	0	±31	0.0%	±6.5
\$200 to \$299	9	±26	2.0%	±5.4
\$300 to \$499	18	±42	3.8%	±8.9
\$500 to \$749	136	±76	28.9%	±14.5
\$750 to \$999	172	±85	36.7%	±15.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	113	±67	24.1%	±12.8
\$1,500 or more	21	±33	4.5%	±7.0
Median (dollars)	997	±129	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	37	±32	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>±138</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 15.0 percent	32	±37	7.1%	±8.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	33	±40	7.3%	±8.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	32	±40	7.1%	±8.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	7	±17	1.6%	±3.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	55	±51	12.3%	±10.7
35.0 percent or more	290	±107	64.5%	±13.4
Not computed	56	±39	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,285	±326	52.9%	±6.5
Female	1,142	±290	47.1%	±5.8
Under 5 years	108	±67	4.5%	±2.6
5 to 9 years	96	±85	4.0%	±3.4
10 to 14 years	197	±114	8.1%	±4.3
15 to 19 years	226	±106	9.3%	±3.9
20 to 24 years	172	±109	7.1%	±4.2
25 to 34 years	271	±118	11.2%	±4.2
35 to 44 years	212	±107	8.7%	±4.0
45 to 54 years	484	±143	20.0%	±3.9
55 to 59 years	163	±85	6.7%	±3.2
60 to 64 years	71	±67	2.9%	±2.7
65 to 74 years	230	±85	9.5%	±2.8
75 to 84 years	137	±68	5.6%	±2.5
85 years and over	61	±56	2.5%	±2.3
Median age (years)	41.6	±3.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,920	±301	79.1%	±21.5
21 years and over	1,770	±287	72.9%	±20.0
62 years and over	463	±128	19.1%	±3.1
65 years and over	427	±122	17.6%	±3.2
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>±301</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,000	±224	52.1%	±8.3
Female	920	±202	47.9%	±7.3
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>±122</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	176	±83	41.1%	±15.5
Female	251	±90	58.9%	±12.5

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	2,417	±537	99.6%	±0.9
Two or more races	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9
One race	2,417	±537	99.6%	±0.9
White	70	±96	2.9%	±3.9
Black or African American	2,342	±526	96.5%	±3.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	15	±37	0.6%	±1.5
Asian Indian	15	±37	0.6%	±1.5
Chinese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Filipino	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Vietnamese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±37	0.0%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±29	0.0%	±1.2
Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9
White and Black or African American	6	±17	0.2%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±24	0.2%	±1.0
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	76	±96	3.1%	±3.9
Black or African American	2,352	±528	96.9%	±3.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±24	0.2%	±1.0
Asian	5	±28	0.2%	±1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>±539</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Mexican	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Puerto Rican	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Cuban	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,427	±539	100.0%	±0.0
White alone	70	±96	2.9%	±3.9
Black or African American alone	2,342	±526	96.5%	±3.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	5	±28	0.2%	±1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey  
 Values marked with a period denote estimates that could not be computed.  
 Values marked \*\*\*\*\* denote 'controlled' estimates for which statistical tests for sampling variability are not appropriate.

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



## Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (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 residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Continued on next page...

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

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

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

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