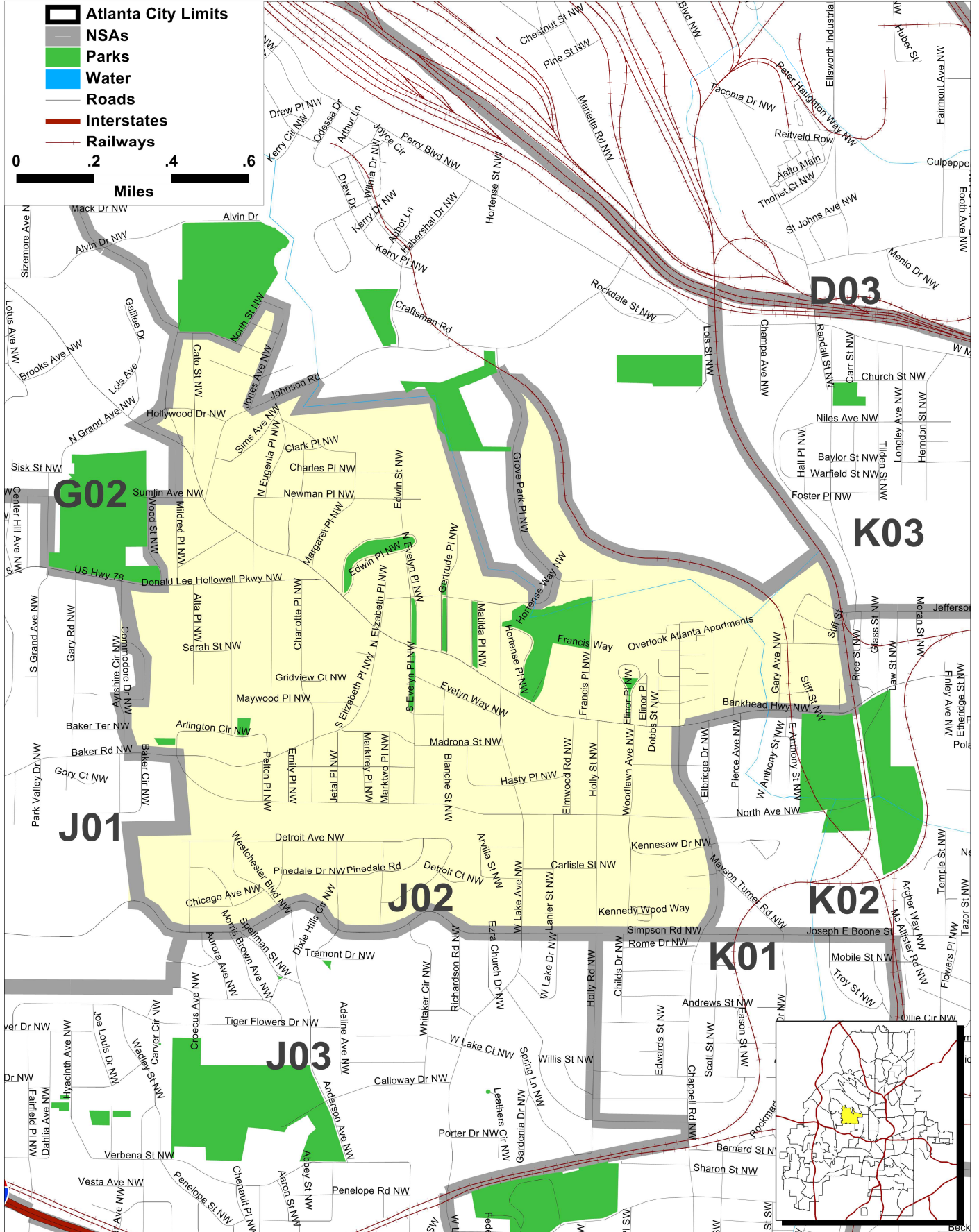


Neighborhood Statistical Area J02



Neighborhood(s): Grove Park

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Contents

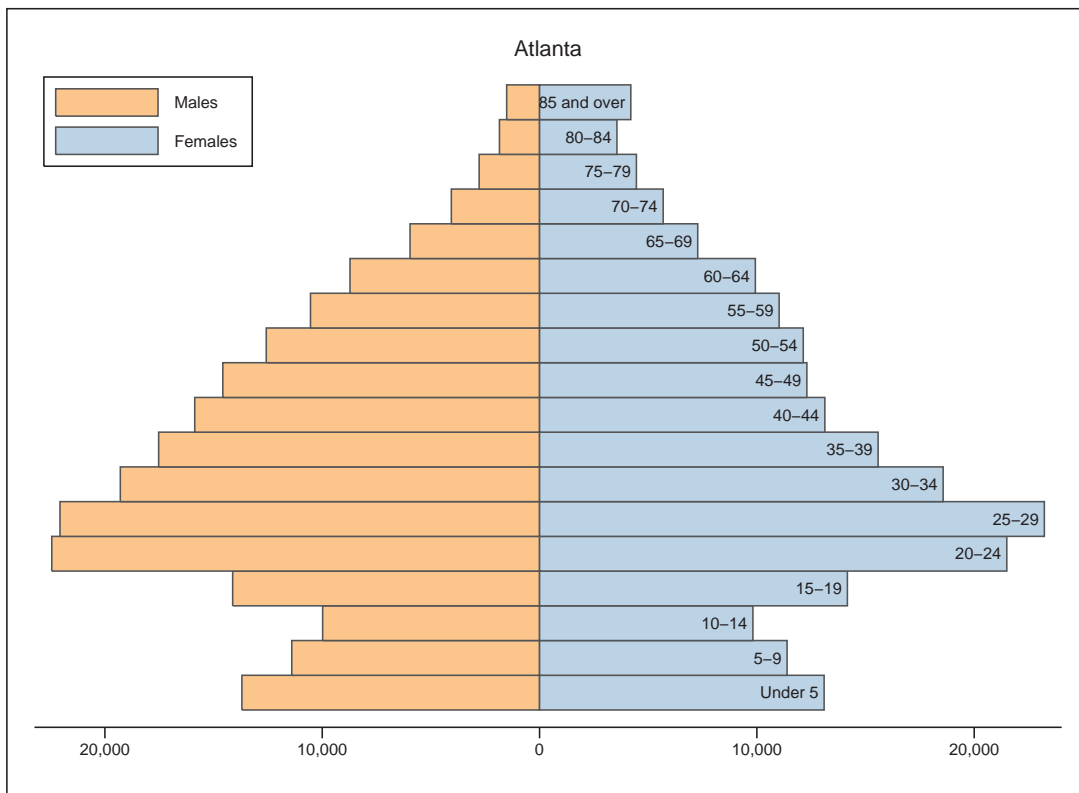
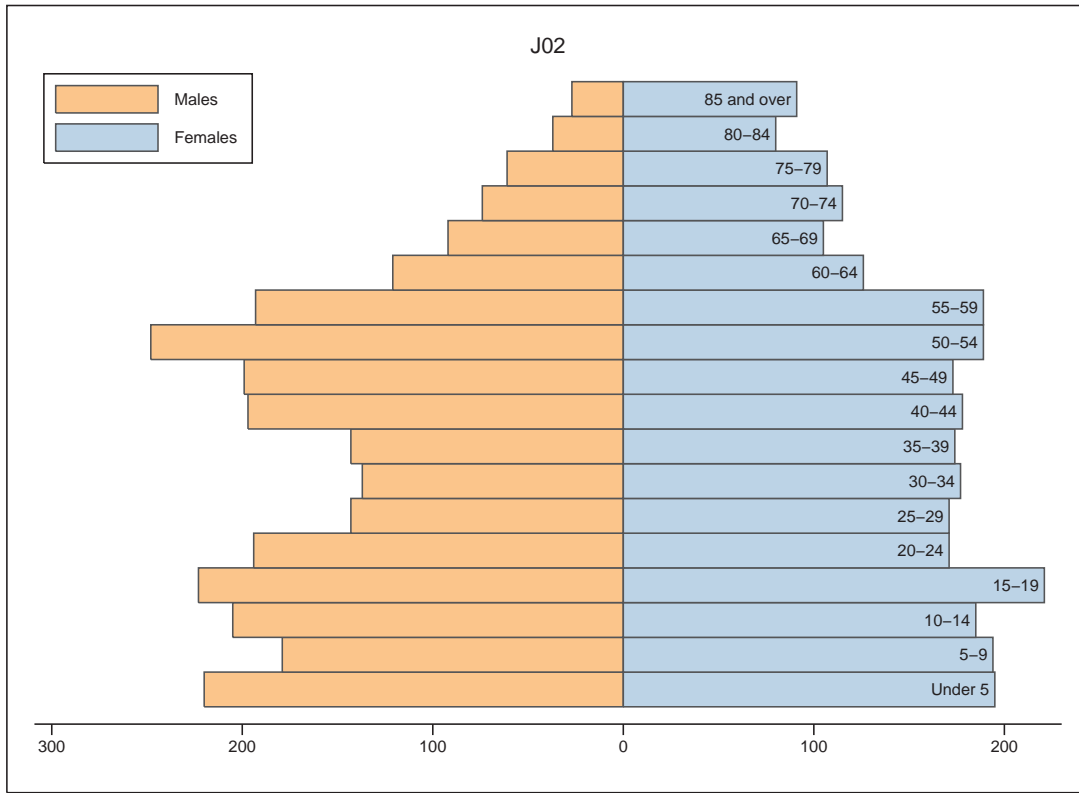
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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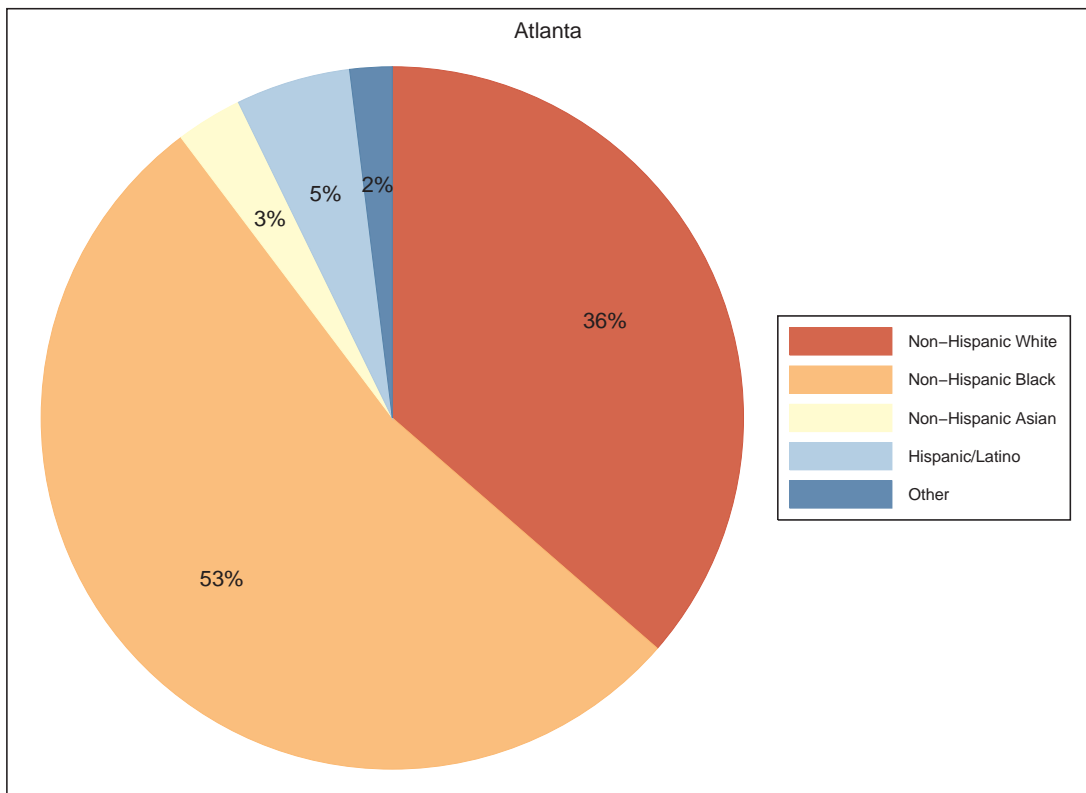
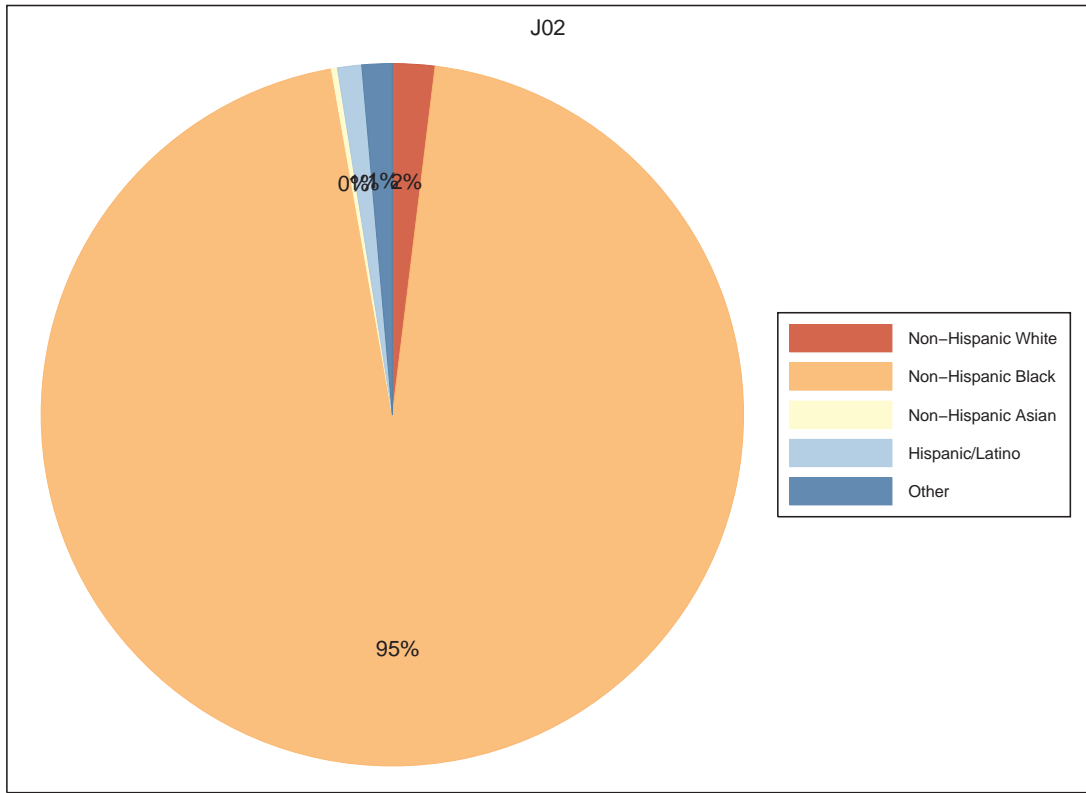
J02

Decennial 2010 Profile

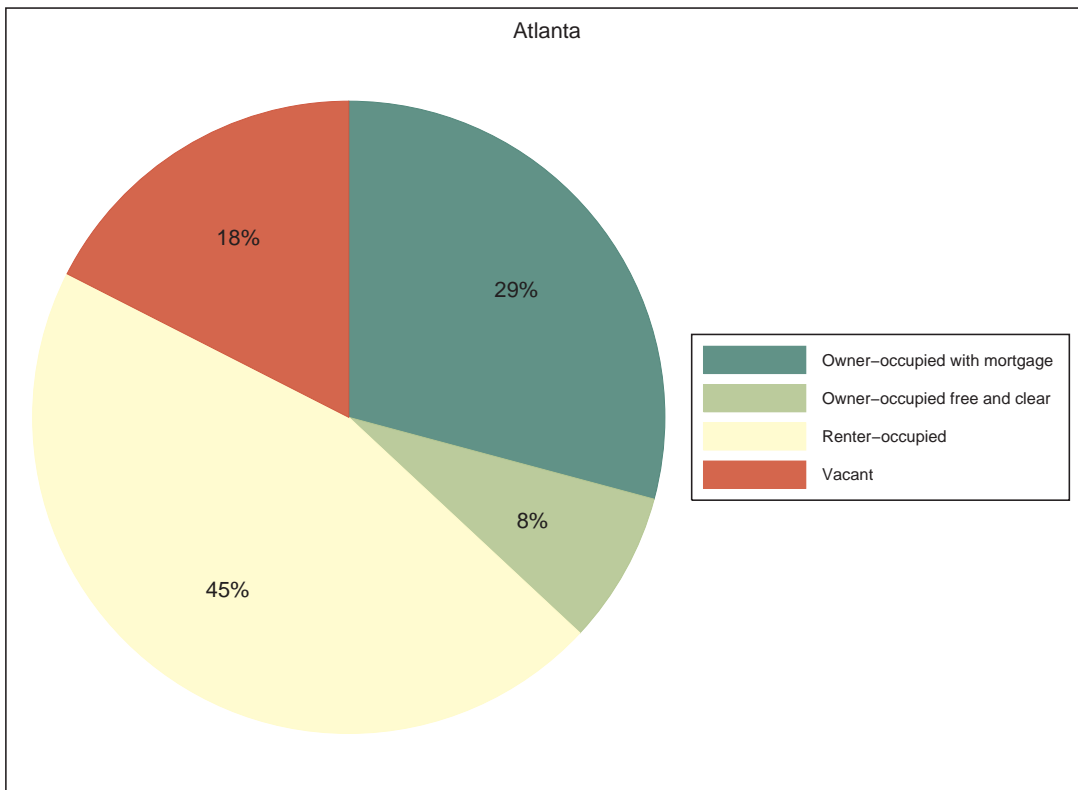
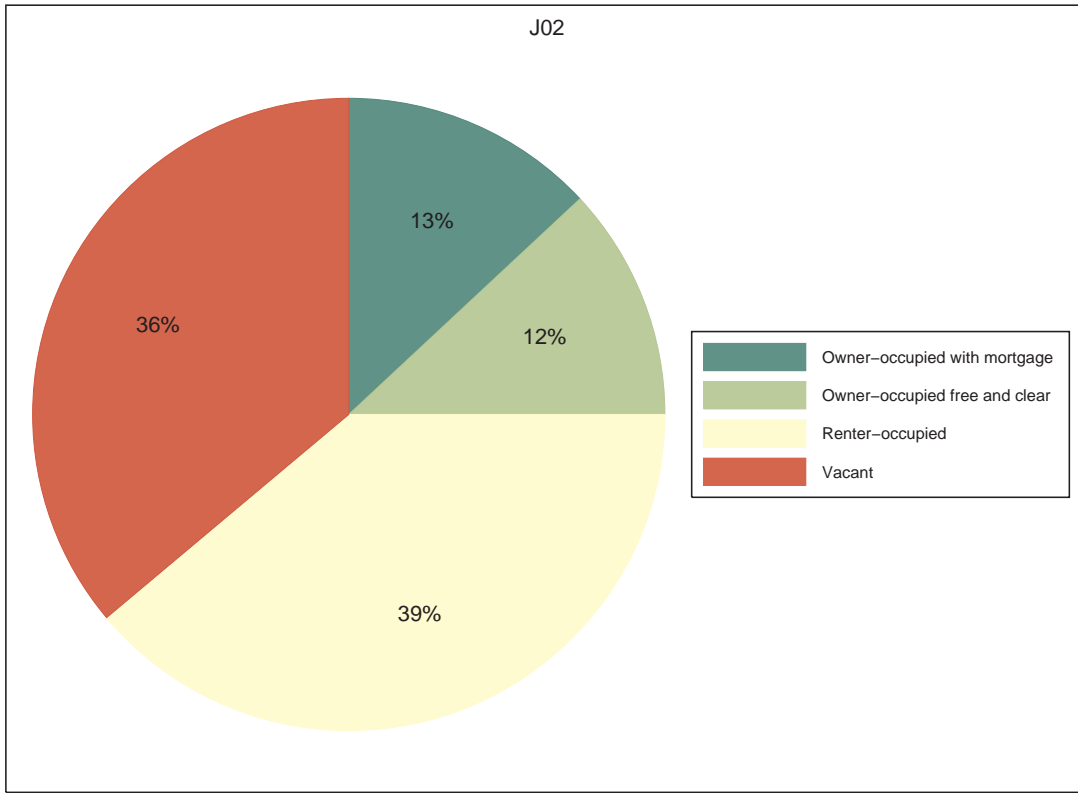
Sex and Age



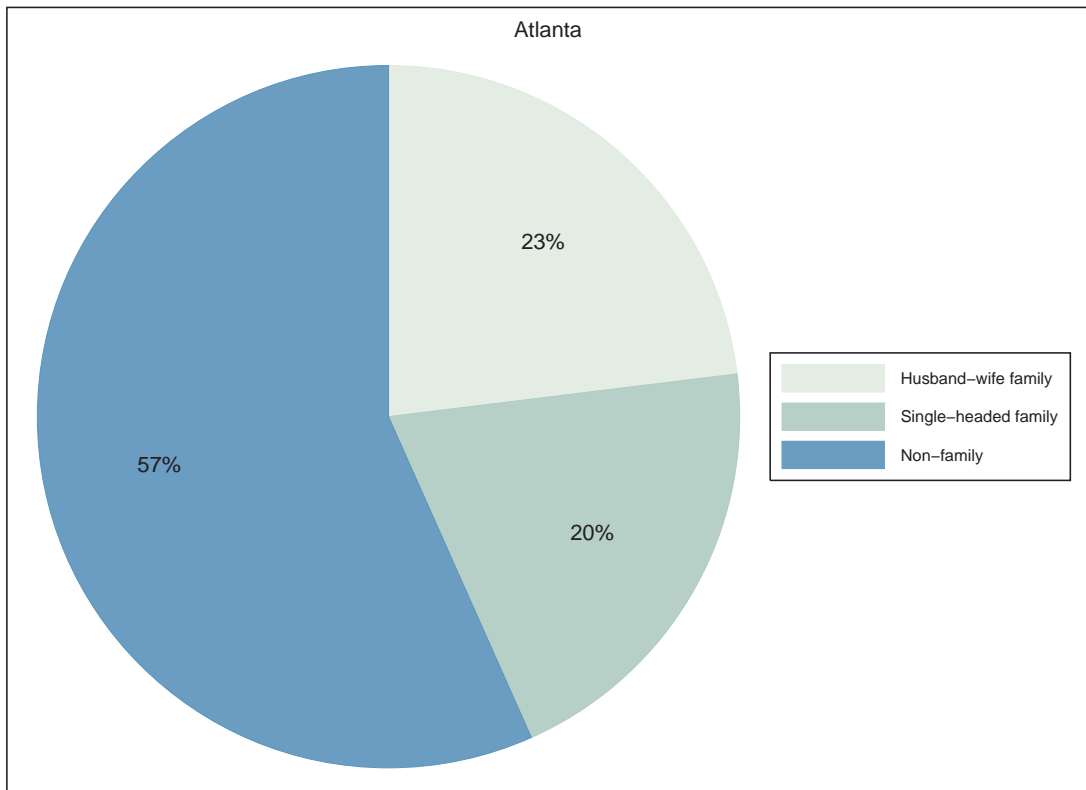
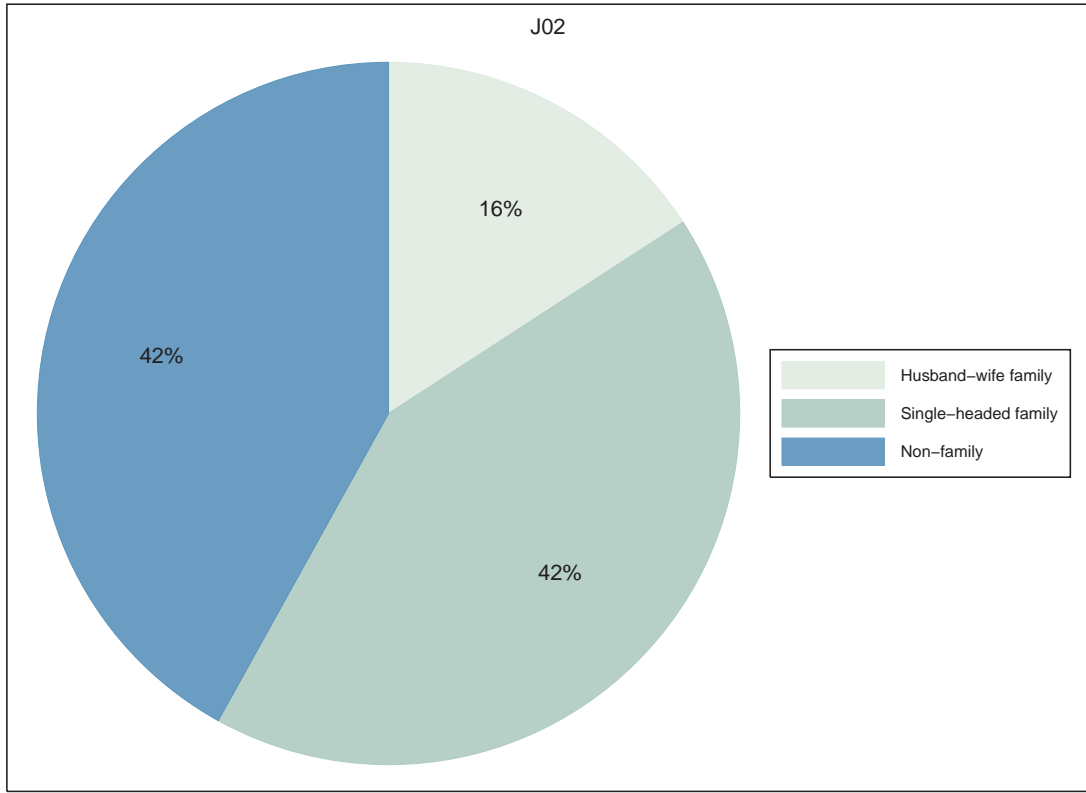
Race and Latino Origin



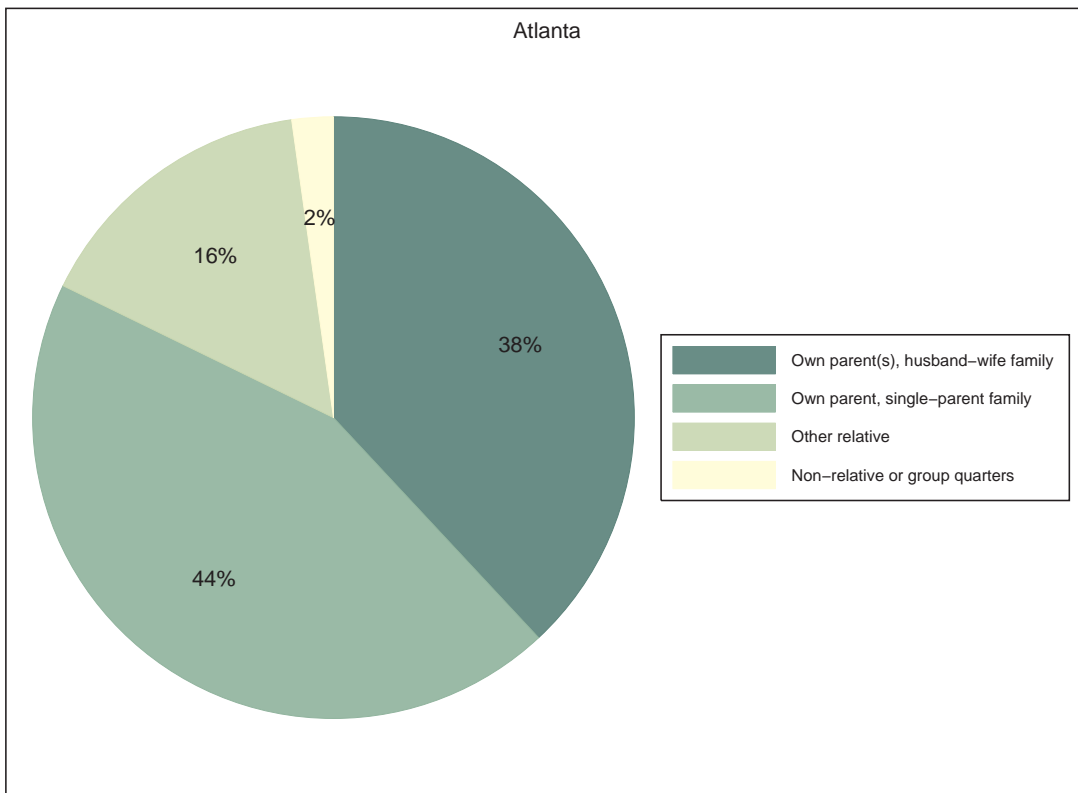
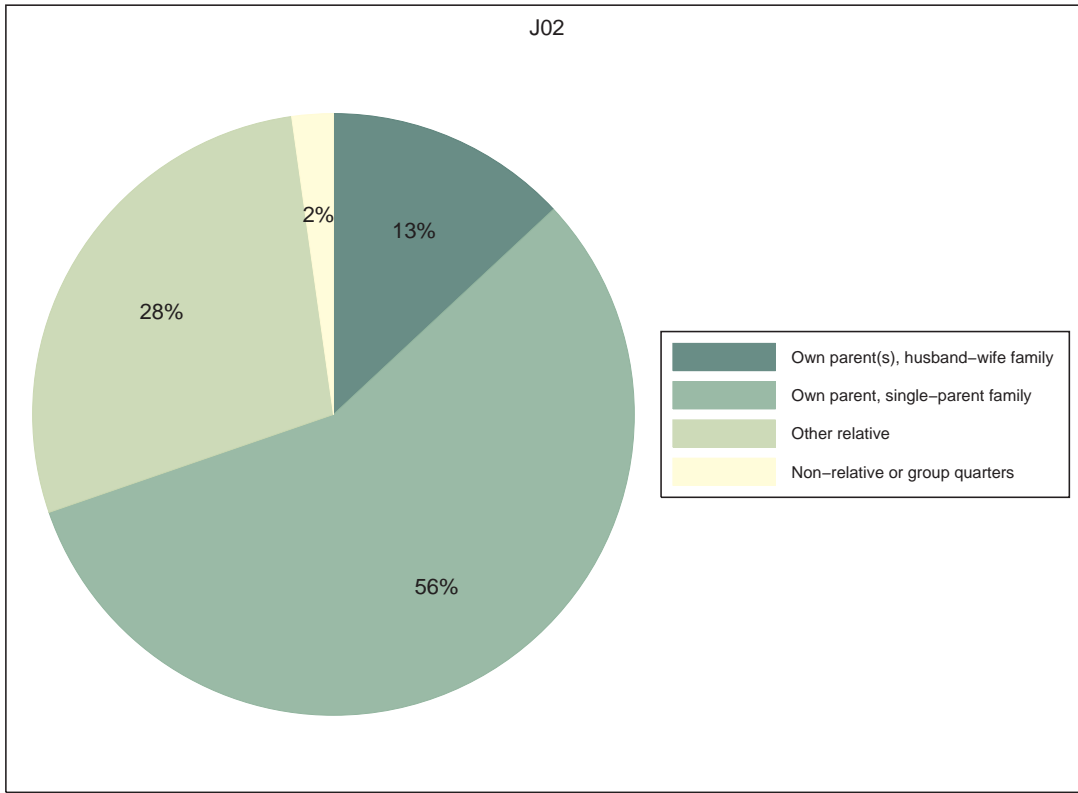
Housing Tenure



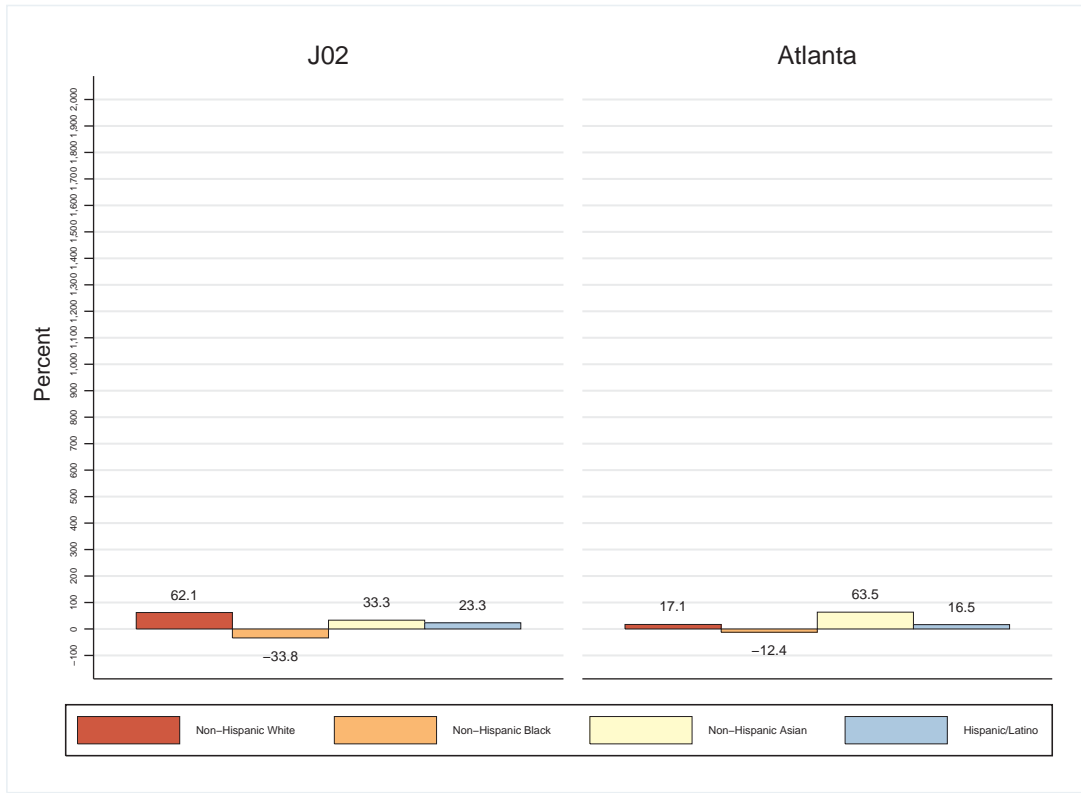
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,534	100.0%
Under 5 years	415	7.5%
5 to 9 years	373	6.7%
10 to 14 years	390	7.0%
15 to 19 years	444	8.0%
20 to 24 years	365	6.6%
25 to 29 years	314	5.7%
30 to 34 years	314	5.7%
35 to 39 years	317	5.7%
40 to 44 years	375	6.8%
45 to 49 years	372	6.7%
50 to 54 years	437	7.9%
55 to 59 years	382	6.9%
60 to 64 years	247	4.5%
65 to 69 years	197	3.6%
70 to 74 years	189	3.4%
75 to 79 years	168	3.0%
80 to 84 years	117	2.1%
85 years and over	118	2.1%
Median age (years)	37.4	(X)
16 years and over	4,276	77.3%
18 years and over	4,092	73.9%
21 years and over	3,827	69.2%
62 years and over	924	16.7%
65 years and over	789	14.3%
Male population	2,693	48.7%
Under 5 years	220	4.0%
5 to 9 years	179	3.2%
10 to 14 years	205	3.7%
15 to 19 years	223	4.0%
20 to 24 years	194	3.5%
25 to 29 years	143	2.6%
30 to 34 years	137	2.5%
35 to 39 years	143	2.6%
40 to 44 years	197	3.6%
45 to 49 years	199	3.6%
50 to 54 years	248	4.5%
55 to 59 years	193	3.5%
60 to 64 years	121	2.2%
65 to 69 years	92	1.7%
70 to 74 years	74	1.3%
75 to 79 years	61	1.1%
80 to 84 years	37	0.7%
85 years and over	27	0.5%
Median age (years)	36.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,049	37.0%
18 years and over	1,959	35.4%
21 years and over	1,824	33.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	355	6.4%
65 years and over	291	5.3%
Female population		
Under 5 years	2,841	51.3%
5 to 9 years	195	3.5%
10 to 14 years	194	3.5%
15 to 19 years	185	3.3%
20 to 24 years	221	4.0%
25 to 29 years	171	3.1%
30 to 34 years	171	3.1%
35 to 39 years	177	3.2%
40 to 44 years	174	3.1%
45 to 49 years	178	3.2%
50 to 54 years	173	3.1%
55 to 59 years	189	3.4%
60 to 64 years	189	3.4%
65 to 69 years	126	2.3%
70 to 74 years	105	1.9%
75 to 79 years	115	2.1%
80 to 84 years	107	1.9%
85 years and over	80	1.4%
Median age (years)	91	1.6%
Median age (years)	38.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,227	40.2%
18 years and over	2,133	38.5%
21 years and over	2,003	36.2%
62 years and over	569	10.3%
65 years and over	498	9.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,534	100.0%
One Race	5,463	98.7%
White	127	2.3%
Black or African American	5,309	95.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.1%
Asian	4	0.1%
Asian Indian‡	3	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	0	0.0%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	1	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	0	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	1	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	15	0.3%
Two or More Races	71	1.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	21	0.4%
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	157	2.8%
Black or African American	5,376	97.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	35	0.6%
Asian	14	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	31	0.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	5,534	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	74	1.3%
Mexican‡	18	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	28	0.5%
Cuban‡	8	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	26	0.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,460	98.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,534	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	74	1.3%
White alone	20	0.4%
Black or African American alone	30	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.2%
Two or More Races	13	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,460	98.7%
White alone	107	1.9%
Black or African American alone	5,279	95.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	0.1%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	58	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	5,534	100.0%
In households	5,458	98.6%
Householder	2,020	36.5%
Spouse	321	5.8%
Child	1,708	30.9%
Own child under 18 years	1,004	18.1%
Other relatives	887	16.0%
Under 18 years	403	7.3%
65 years and over†	84	1.5%
Nonrelatives	522	9.4%
Under 18 years	34	0.6%
65 years and over	28	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	171	3.1%
In group quarters	76	1.4%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	76	1.4%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	59	1.1%
Female	17	0.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,020	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,170	57.9%
With own children under 18 years	462	22.9%
Husband-wife family	321	15.9%
With own children under 18 years	99	4.9%
Male householder, no wife present	158	7.8%
With own children under 18 years	55	2.7%
Female householder, no husband present	691	34.2%
With own children under 18 years	308	15.2%
Nonfamily households	850	42.1%
Householder living alone	658	32.6%
Male	312	15.4%
65 years and over [‡]	67	3.3%
Female	276	13.7%
65 years and over [‡]	132	6.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	640	31.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	658	32.6%
Average household size	2.70	(X)
Average family size	3.49	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,156	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,020	64.0%
Vacant housing units	1,136	36.0%
For rent	415	13.1%
Rented, not occupied	8	0.3%
For sale only	99	3.1%
Sold, not occupied	40	1.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	0.1%
All other vacants	572	18.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	10.6	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	25.1	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,020	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	791	39.2%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,003	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.53	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,229	60.8%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,455	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.81	(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 (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 a 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 a 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.

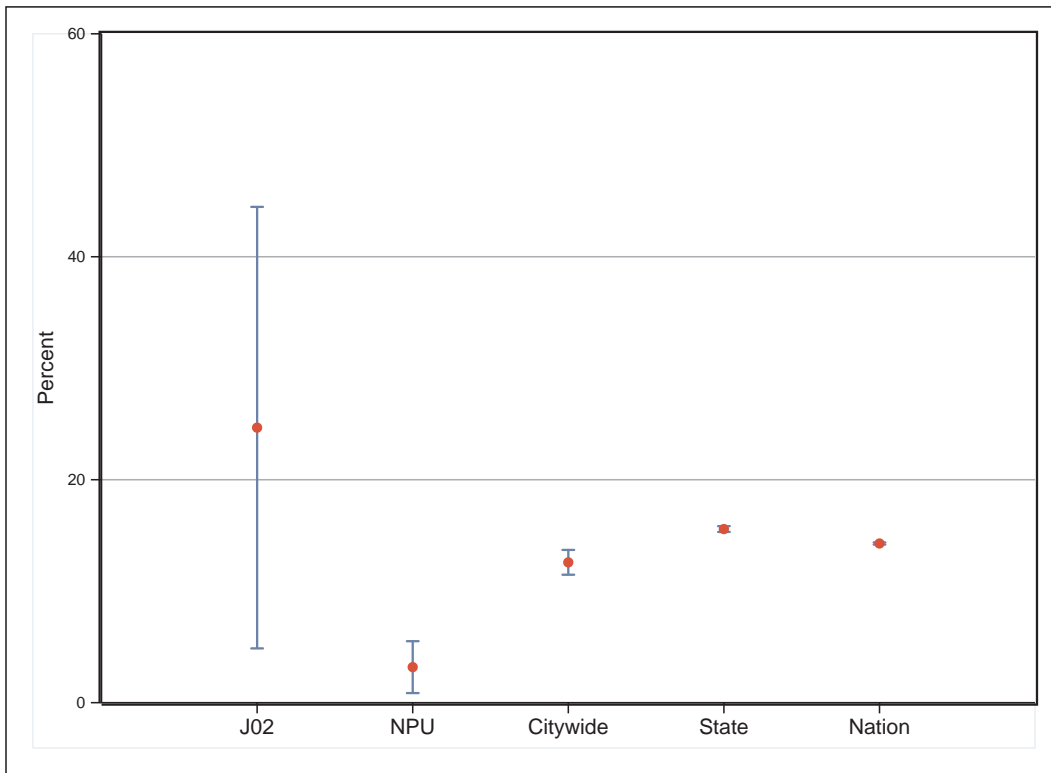
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

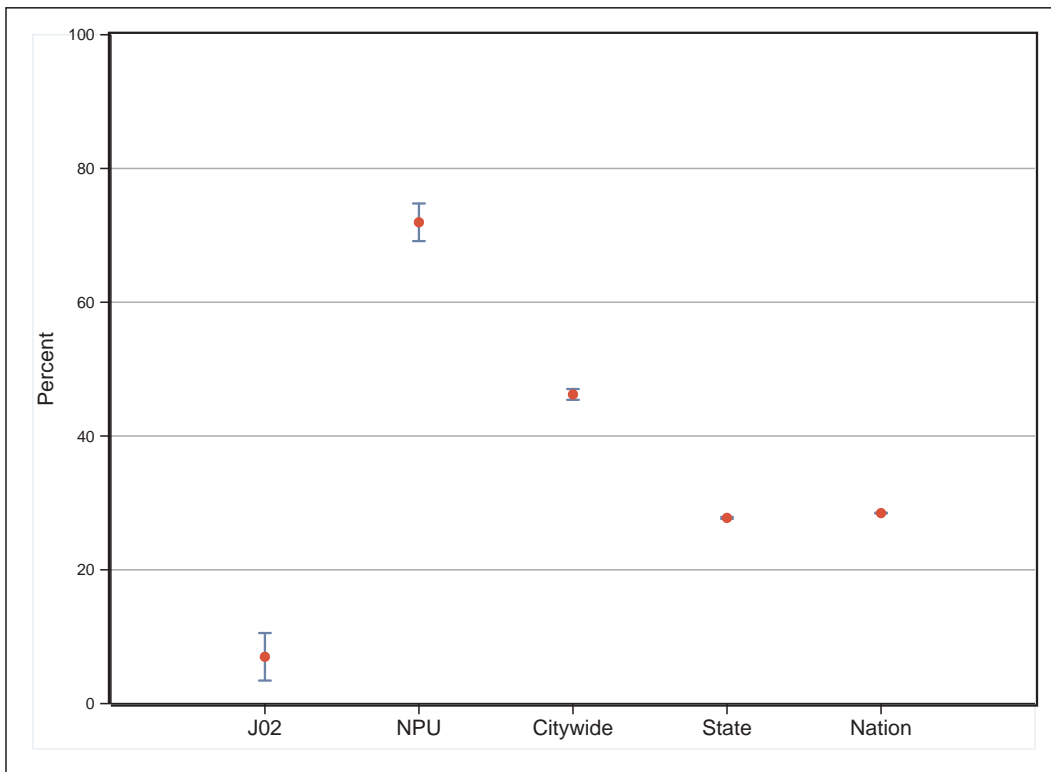
J02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

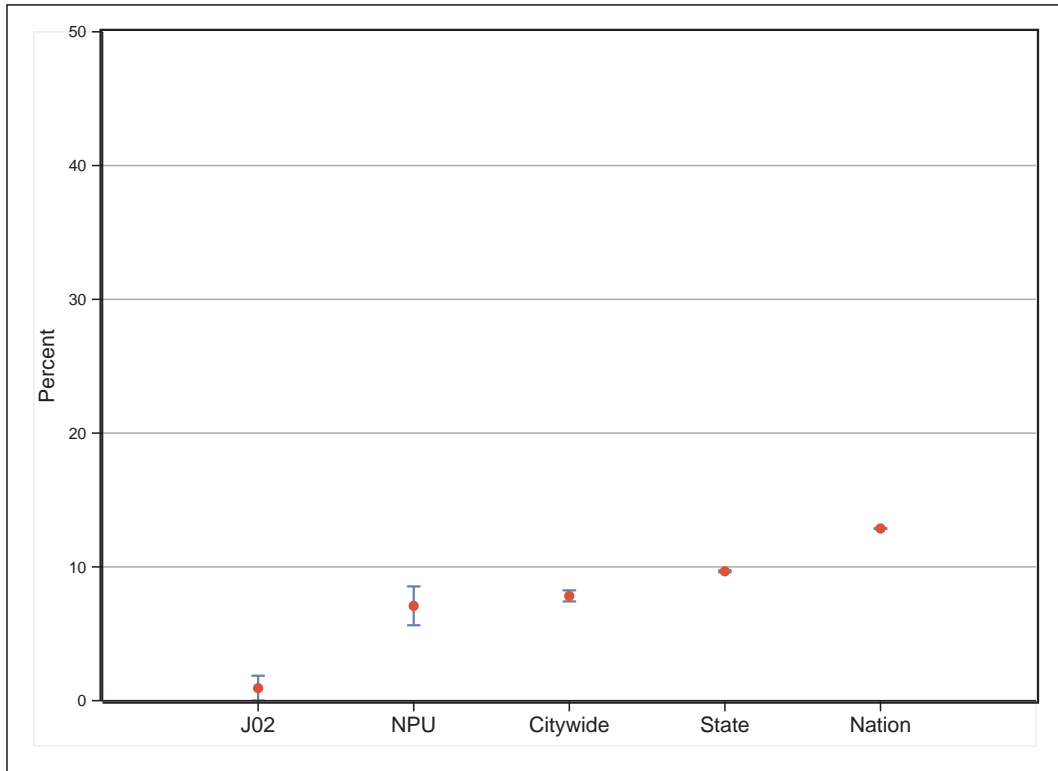


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

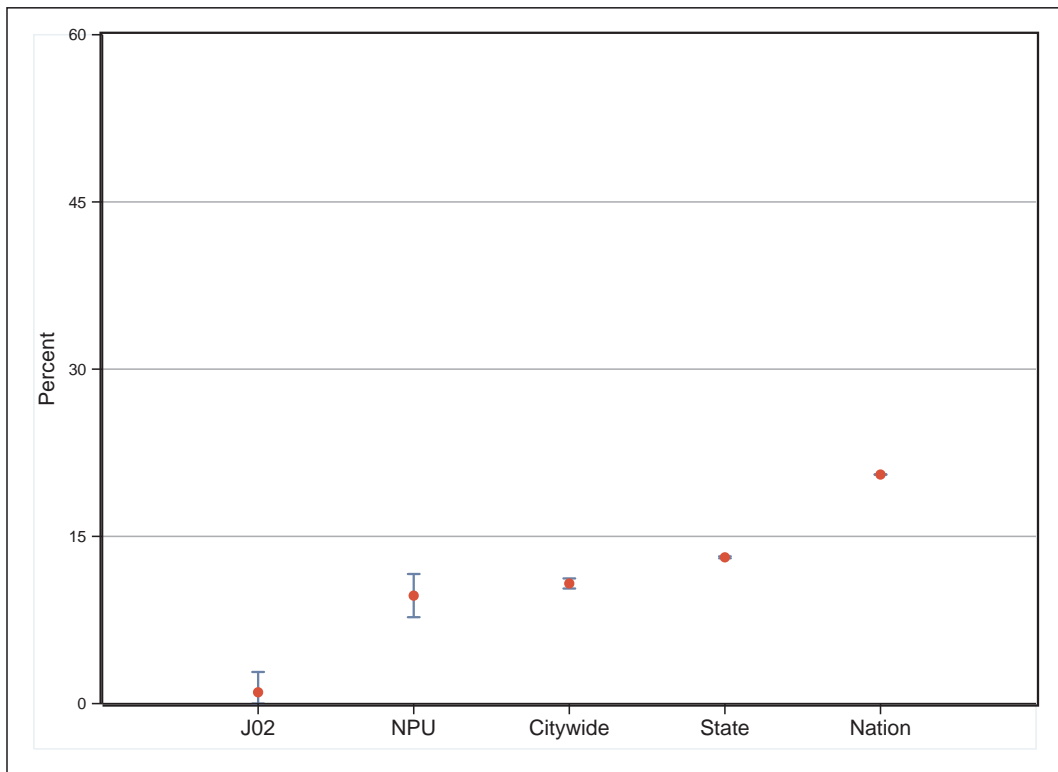


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

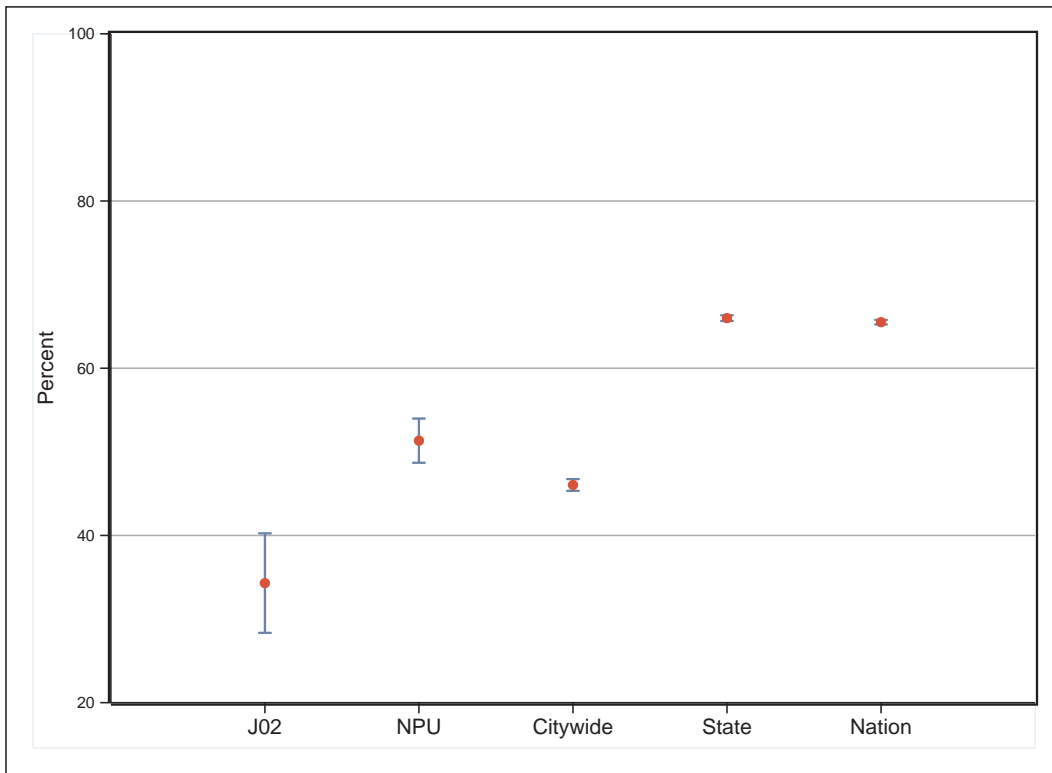


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

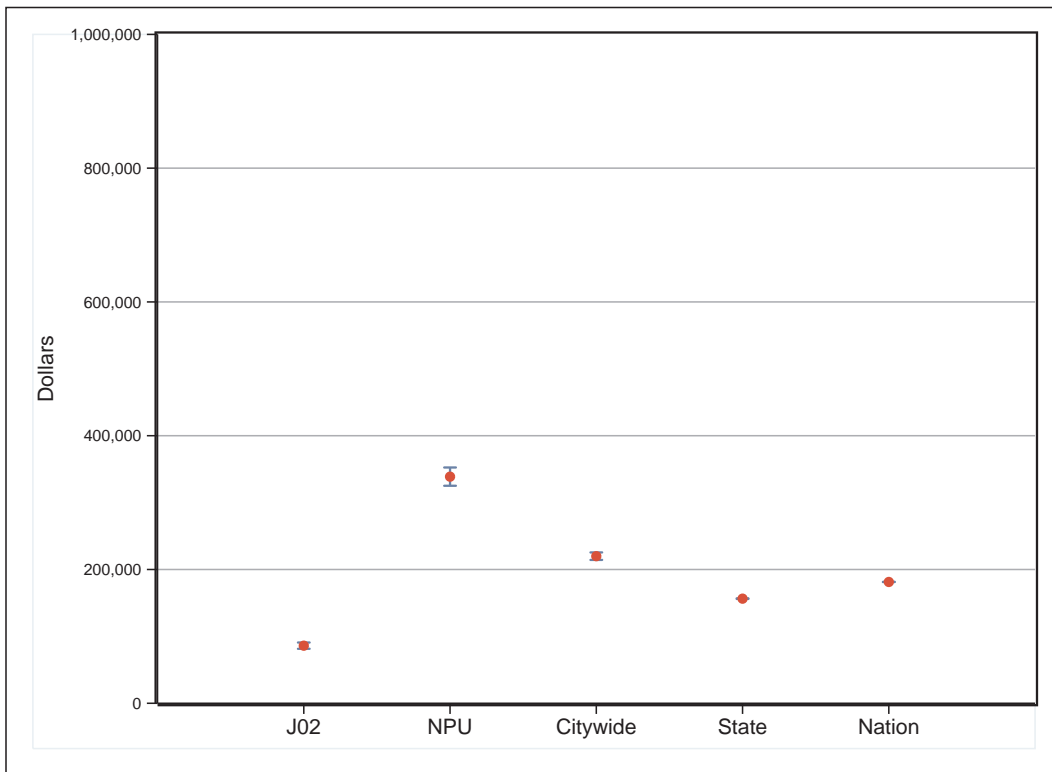


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

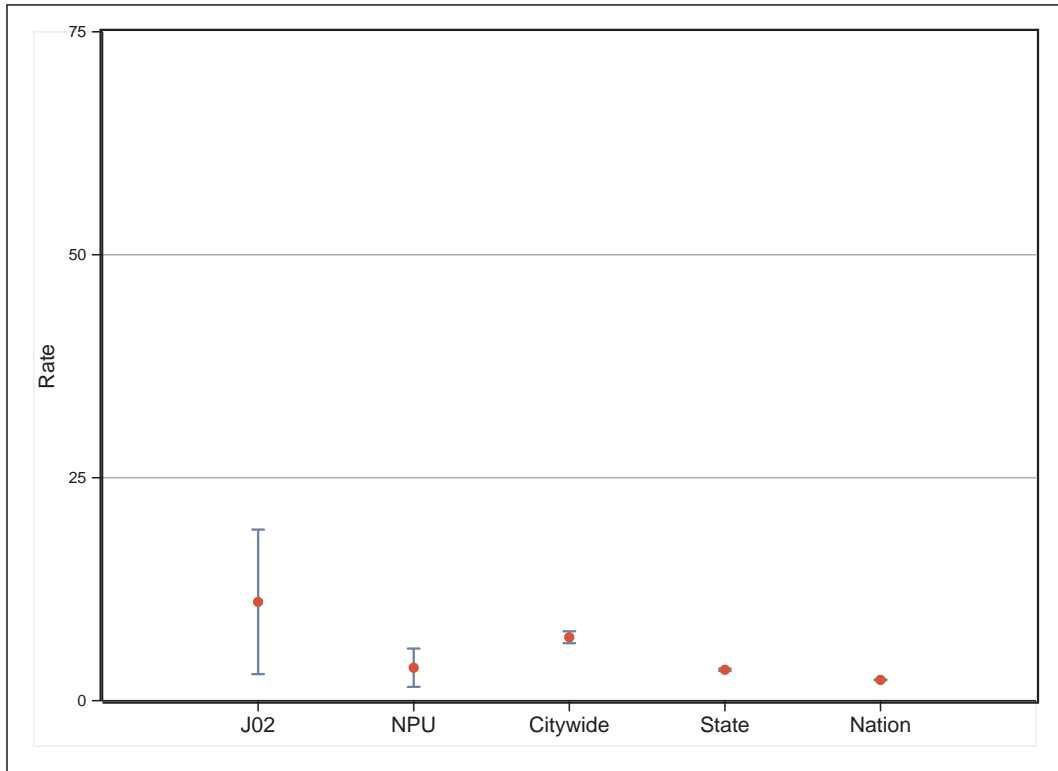


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

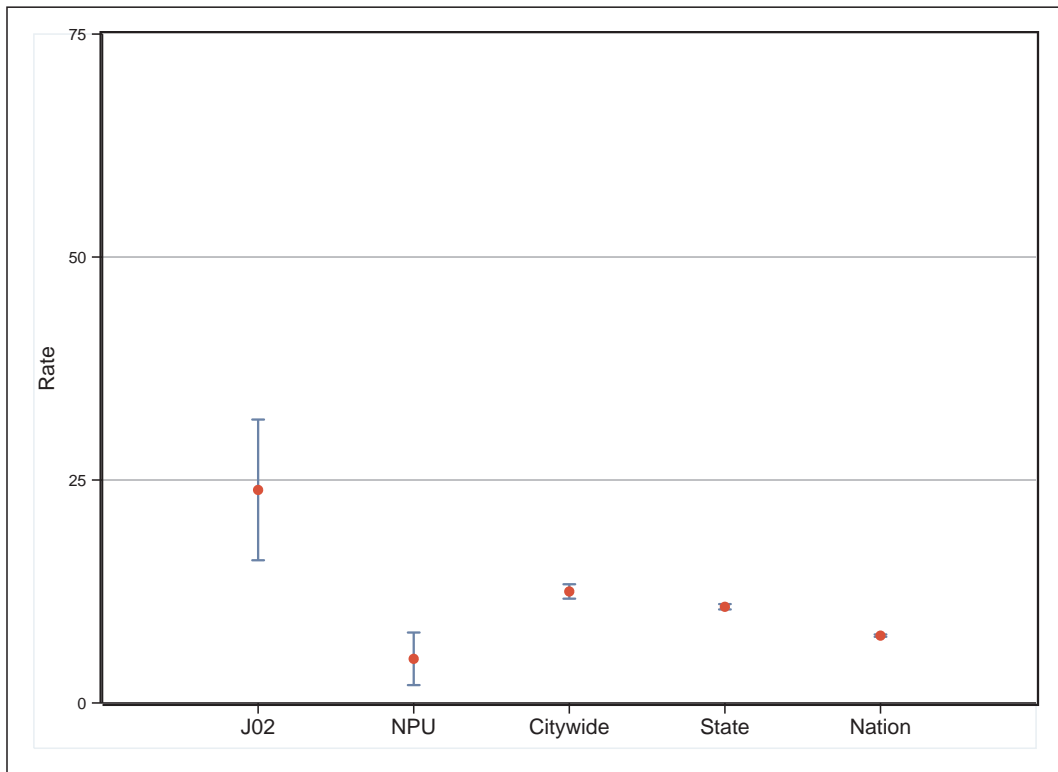


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

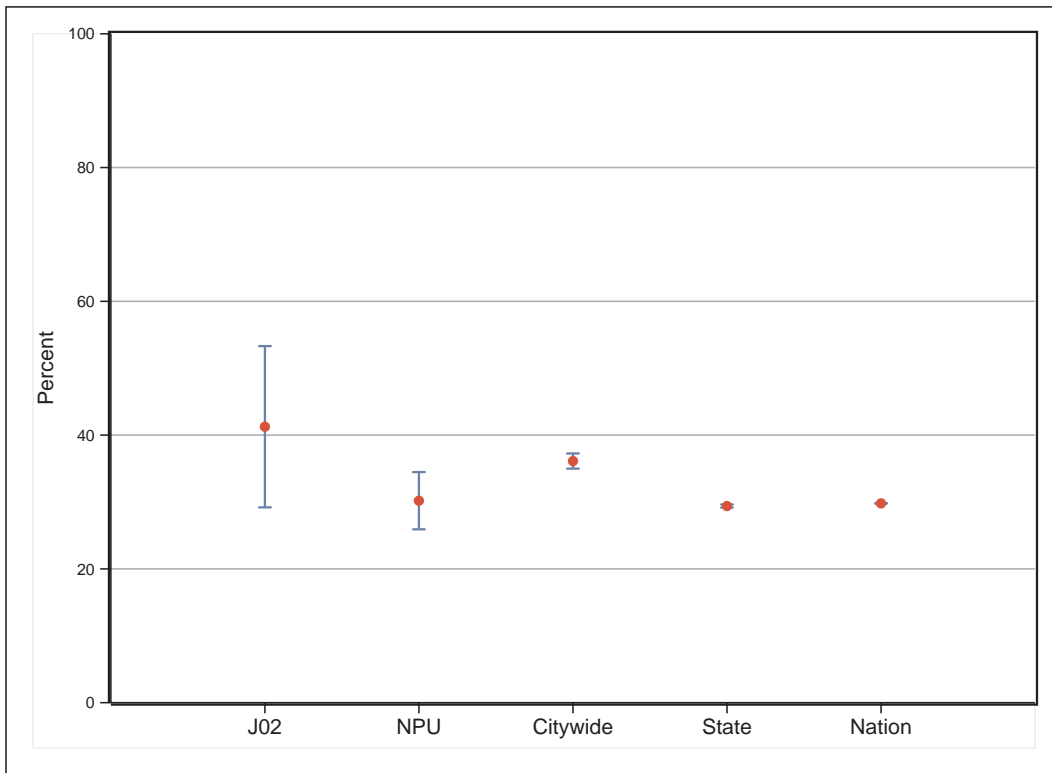


Rental Vacancy Rate

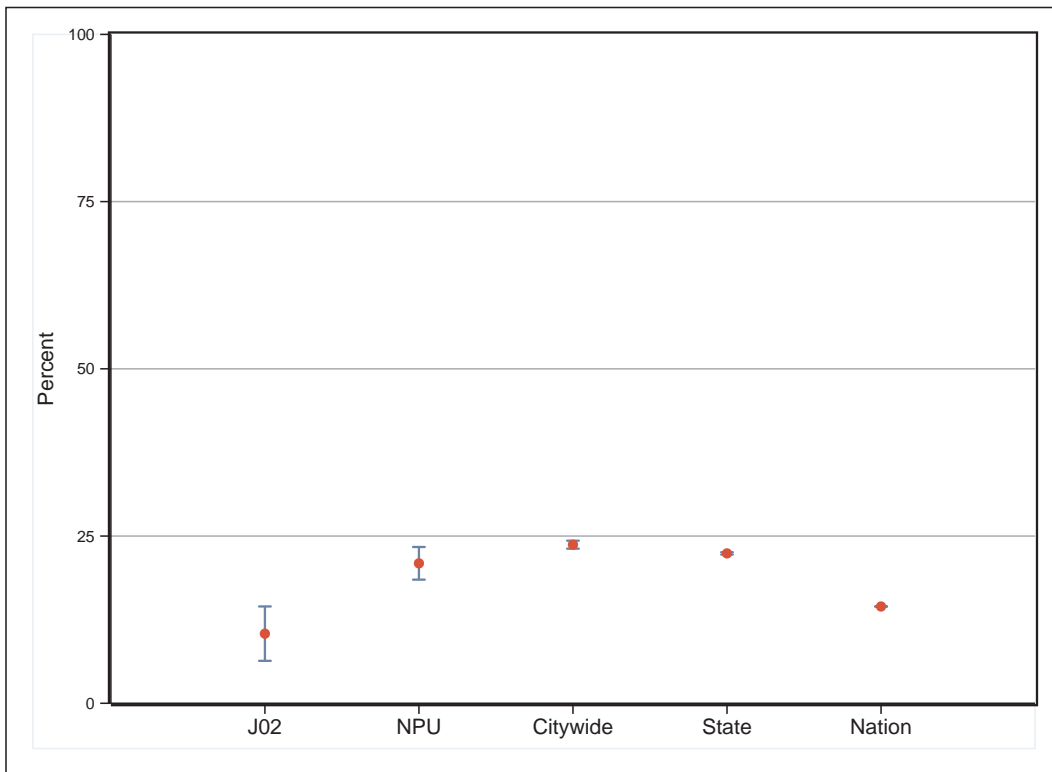


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

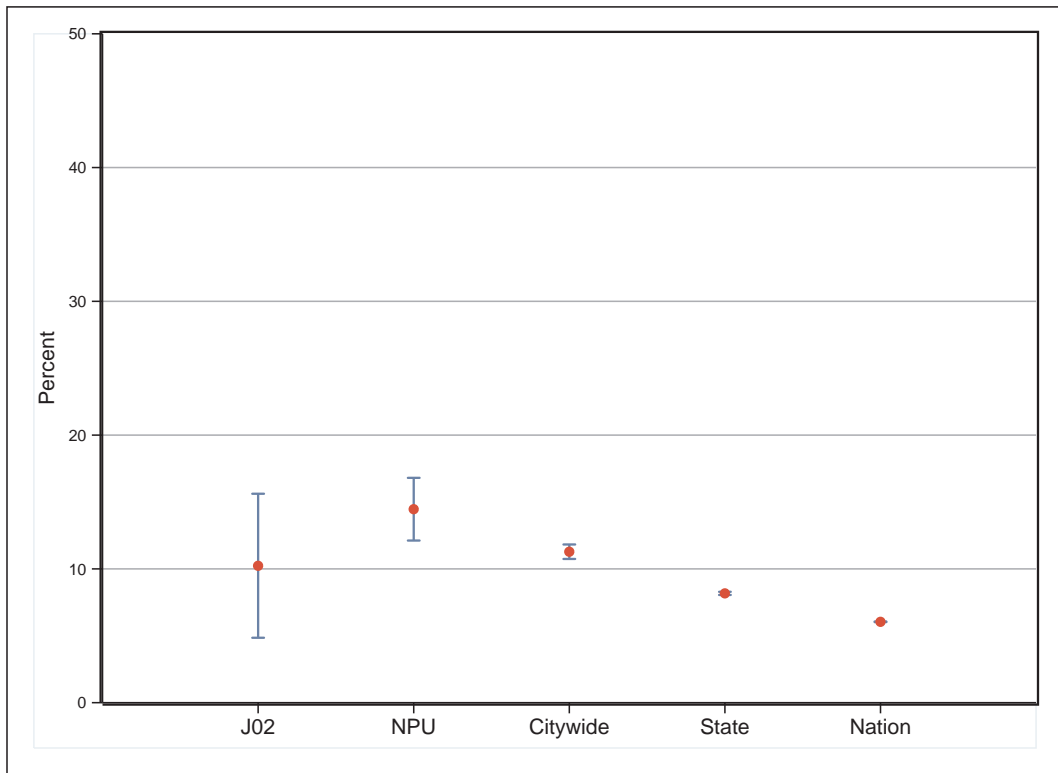


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

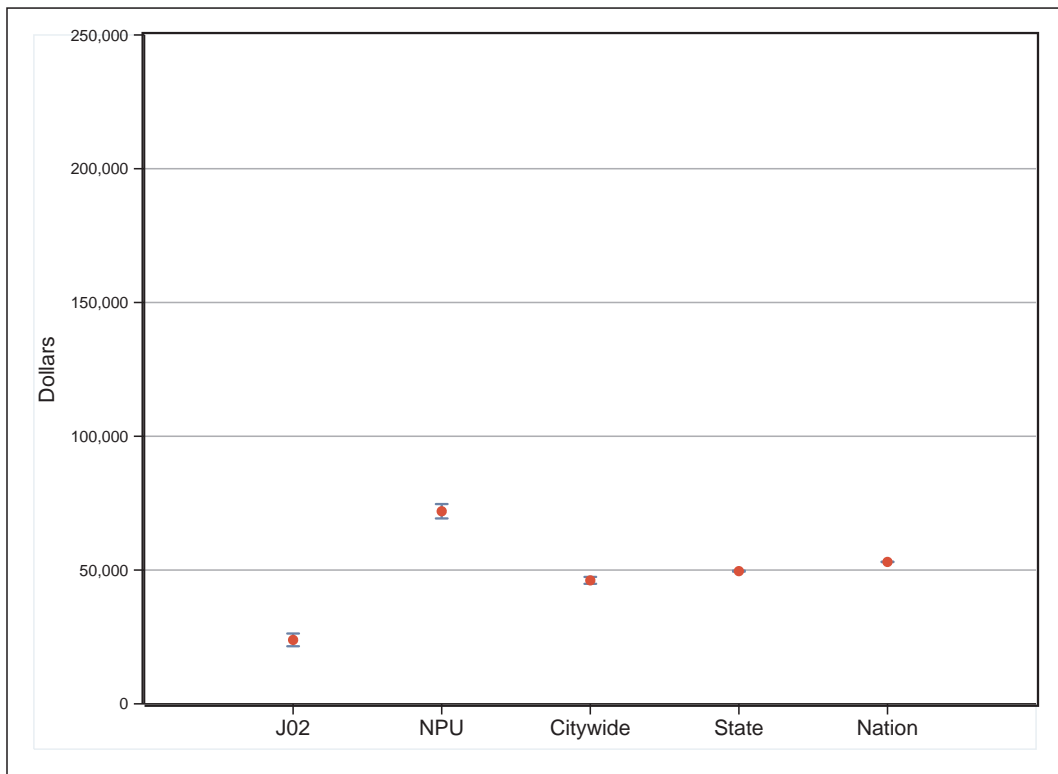


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

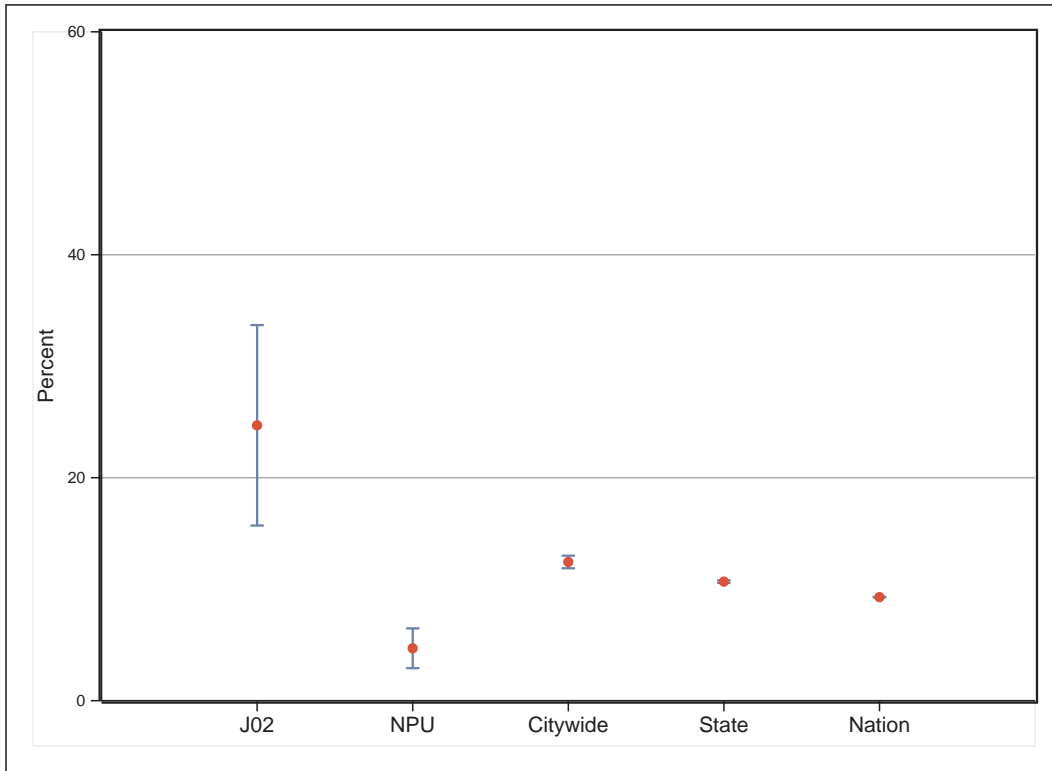


Median Household Income

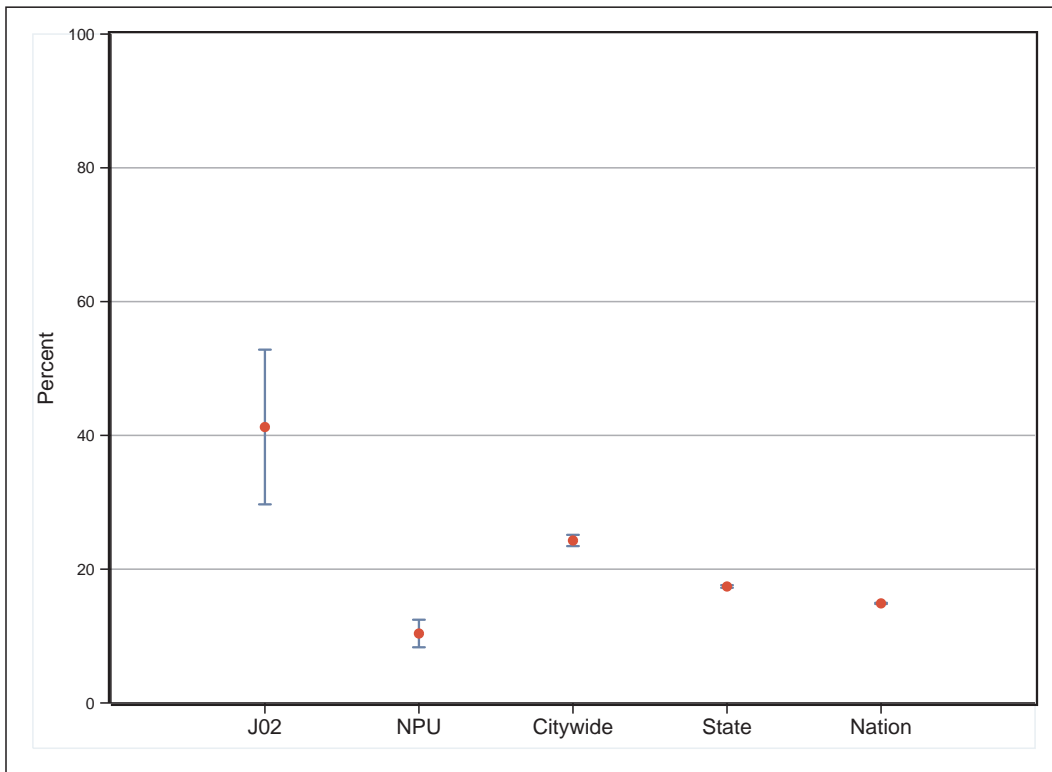


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Family households (families)	997	±177	56.1%	±7.2
With own children under 18 years	408	±142	22.9%	±7.5
Married-couple family	255	±86	14.3%	±4.5
With own children under 18 years	33	±41	1.8%	±2.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	169	±92	9.5%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	63	±59	3.6%	±3.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	573	±149	32.2%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	312	±123	17.5%	±6.6
Nonfamily households	780	±170	43.9%	±8.0
Householder living alone	658	±144	37.0%	±6.8
65 years and over	281	±83	15.8%	±4.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	553	±152	31.1%	±7.6
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	542	±100	30.5%	±4.2
Average household size	3.13	±0.34	(X)	(X)
Average family size	4.05	±0.94	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	5,568	±904	5,568	(X)
Householder	1,822	±233	32.7%	±6.8
Spouse	259	±84	4.7%	±1.3
Child	1,801	±508	32.3%	±7.5
Other relatives	972	±272	17.4%	±4.0
Nonrelatives	714	±561	12.8%	±9.9
Unmarried partner	77	±58	1.4%	±1.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,115	±647	2,115	(X)
Never married	1,263	±508	59.7%	±15.6
Now married, except separated	351	±118	16.6%	±2.3
Separated	76	±78	3.6%	±3.5
Widowed	99	±59	4.7%	±2.4
Divorced	322	±146	15.2%	±5.1
Females 15 years and over	2,145	±368	2,145	(X)
Never married	1,209	±302	56.3%	±10.2
Now married, except separated	372	±123	17.3%	±4.9
Separated	77	±53	3.6%	±2.4
Widowed	277	±108	12.9%	±4.5
Divorced	211	±90	9.8%	±3.9
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	132	±72	132	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	127	±71	96.7%	±11.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	125	±64	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	107	±54	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	113	±142	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	192	±112	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±51	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	260	±130	260	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	96	±71	36.9%	±20.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	39	±53	15.1%	±19.1
1 or 2 years	12	±26	4.5%	±9.7
3 or 4 years	13	±21	5.1%	±7.9
5 or more years	32	±39	12.2%	±13.7
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	96	±71	96	(X)
Who are female	74	±50	77.7%	±77.9
Who are married	62	±62	64.4%	±44.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,650	±514	1,650	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	84	±64	5.1%	±3.6
Kindergarten	93	±75	5.6%	±4.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	752	±250	45.6%	±5.2
High school (grades 9-12)	225	±118	13.6%	±5.7
College or graduate school	497	±292	30.1%	±15.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	3,399	±682	3,399	(X)
Less than 9th grade	235	±114	6.9%	±3.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	603	±192	17.8%	±4.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,344	±314	39.5%	±4.7
Some college, no degree	957	±268	28.1%	±5.5
Associate's degree	22	±44	0.6%	±1.3
Bachelor's degree	204	±108	6.0%	±2.9
Graduate or professional degree	34	±73	1.0%	±2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.3%	±19.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	4,102	±772	4,102	(X)
Civilian veterans	331	±127	8.1%	±2.7

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	5,653	±900	5,653	(X)
With a disability	1,061	±227	18.8%	±2.7
Under 18 years	1,591	±366	1,591	(X)
With a disability	114	±87	7.1%	±5.2
18 to 64 years	3,294	±622	3,294	(X)
With a disability	575	±180	17.5%	±4.4
65 years and over	767	±149	767	(X)
With a disability	373	±107	48.6%	±10.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	5,600	±889	5,600	(X)
Same house	3,628	±537	64.8%	±14.1
Different house in the U.S.	1,970	±837	35.2%	±13.9
Same county	1,399	±776	25.0%	±13.3
Different county	571	±314	10.2%	±5.4
Same state	342	±244	6.1%	±4.3
Different state	229	±198	4.1%	±3.5
Abroad	2	±18	0.0%	±0.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
Native	5,617	±898	98.1%	±24.2
Born in United States	5,615	±858	98.0%	±23.7
State of residence	4,715	±805	82.3%	±20.9
Different state	901	±296	15.7%	±4.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	2	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Foreign born	54	±54	0.9%	±0.9

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	54	±54	54	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	34	±43	63.1%	±47.6
Not a U.S. citizen	20	±27	36.9%	±33.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	56	±55	56	(X)
Native	2	±33	2	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±821.0
Entered before 2010	2	±29	100.0%	±2241.0
Foreign born	54	±54	54	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±30.3
Entered before 2010	54	±54	100.0%	±142.2

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	54	±54	54	(X)
Europe	0	±16	0.0%	±30.3
Asia	10	±23	18.7%	±38.3
Africa	17	±25	31.0%	±34.9
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±30.3
Latin America	2	±18	4.4%	±32.9
Northern America	25	±38	45.9%	±54.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	5,205	±958	5,205	(X)
English only	5,152	±863	99.0%	±24.6
Language other than English	53	±95	1.0%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	25	±159	0.5%	±3.0
Spanish	31	±51	0.6%	±1.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	15	±80	0.3%	±1.5
Other Indo-European languages	4	±46	0.1%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±79	0.0%	±1.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	5	±46	0.1%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±79	0.0%	±1.5
Other languages	14	±47	0.3%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	9	±79	0.2%	±1.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
American	215	±228	3.7%	±3.9
Arab	15	±28	0.3%	±0.5
Czech	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Danish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Dutch	15	±28	0.3%	±0.5
English	25	±45	0.4%	±0.8
French (except Basque)	4	±23	0.1%	±0.4
French Canadian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
German	36	±75	0.6%	±1.3
Greek	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	13	±31	0.2%	±0.5
Italian	27	±48	0.5%	±0.8
Lithuanian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Polish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Portuguese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Scotch-Irish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Scottish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Slovak	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	99	±127	1.7%	±2.2
Swedish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Swiss	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Ukrainian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Welsh	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1	±18	0.0%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	4,218	±658	4,218	(X)
In labor force	2,412	±453	57.2%	±6.0
Civilian labor force	2,412	±453	57.2%	±6.0
Employed	1,816	±331	43.1%	±4.0
Unemployed	596	±244	14.1%	±5.3
Armed Forces	0	±73	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	1,806	±296	42.8%	±2.2
Civilian labor force	2,412	±453	2,412	(X)
Percent Unemployed	24.7%	±9.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	2,135	±311	2,135	(X)
In labor force	1,149	±237	53.8%	±7.8
Civilian labor force	1,149	±237	53.8%	±7.8
Employed	907	±213	42.5%	±7.8
Own children under 6 years	577	±285	577	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	529	±283	91.8%	±18.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	872	±372	872	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	769	±369	88.2%	±19.4

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,773	±306	1,773	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	769	±184	43.4%	±7.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	439	±217	24.8%	±11.5
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	501	±196	28.3%	±10.0
Walked	36	±41	2.0%	±2.3
Other means	2	±18	0.1%	±1.0
Worked at home	26	±33	1.4%	±1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	32.3	±4.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,816	±331	1,816	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	391	±178	21.5%	±9.0
Service occupations	428	±139	23.5%	±6.4
Sales and office occupations	471	±198	25.9%	±9.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	248	±148	13.6%	±7.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	268	±131	14.7%	±6.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,816	±331	1,816	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	16	±48	0.9%	±2.6
Construction	113	±85	6.2%	±4.6
Manufacturing	65	±65	3.6%	±3.5
Wholesale trade	71	±61	3.9%	±3.3
Retail trade	309	±165	17.0%	±8.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	267	±159	14.7%	±8.3
Information	28	±51	1.5%	±2.8
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	12	±39	0.6%	±2.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	143	±114	7.9%	±6.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	365	±139	20.1%	±6.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	259	±120	14.3%	±6.1
Other services, except public administration	101	±69	5.6%	±3.7
Public administration	57	±55	3.1%	±3.0

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,816	±331	1,816	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,500	±331	82.6%	±10.3
Government workers	210	±113	11.5%	±5.9
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	96	±115	5.3%	±6.2
Unpaid family workers	0	±37	0.0%	±2.0

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Less than \$10,000	339	±111	19.1%	±5.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	241	±96	13.6%	±5.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	345	±133	19.4%	±7.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	299	±100	16.8%	±5.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	160	±92	9.0%	±5.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	212	±91	11.9%	±4.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	80	±70	4.5%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	49	±56	2.8%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	36	±47	2.0%	±2.7
\$200,000 or more	16	±34	0.9%	±1.9
Median household income (dollars)	23,902	±2,377	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	36,065	±6,044	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,216	±197	68.4%	±7.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	38,557	±7,854	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	606	±123	34.1%	±5.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,823	±3,675	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	296	±84	16.7%	±4.3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,695	±4,458	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	183	±86	10.3%	±4.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,862	±1,471	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	81	±54	4.6%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,645	±2,129	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	653	±152	36.7%	±7.3
Families	997	±177	997	(X)
Less than \$10,000	188	±83	18.8%	±7.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	83	±65	8.4%	±6.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	182	±97	18.3%	±9.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	128	±68	12.8%	±6.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	128	±82	12.9%	±7.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	142	±78	14.2%	±7.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	66	±56	6.6%	±5.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	40	±54	4.0%	±5.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	25	±43	2.5%	±4.3
\$200,000 or more	15	±33	1.5%	±3.3
Median family income (dollars)	27,253	±3,878	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	42,280	±8,670	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	13,258	±1,509	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	780	±170	780	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	20,297	±3,180	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	26,730	±7,670	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,711	±2,152	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	33,518	±5,287	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	24,698	±2,755	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	5,653	±900	5,653	(X)
With health insurance coverage	4,065	±634	71.9%	±16.0
With private health insurance	1,716	±321	30.4%	±3.0
With public coverage	2,950	±579	52.2%	±6.0
No health insurance coverage	1,587	±514	28.1%	±7.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,591	±366	1,591	(X)
No health insurance coverage	45	±64	2.8%	±4.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	3,294	±622	3,294	(X)
In labor force:	2,314	±458	2,314	(X)
Employed:	1,751	±314	1,751	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,024	±231	58.5%	±8.0
With private health insurance	836	±221	47.8%	±9.3
With public coverage	214	±101	12.2%	±5.3
No health insurance coverage	727	±264	41.5%	±13.1
Unemployed:	563	±334	563	(X)
With health insurance coverage	224	±105	39.7%	±30.0
With private health insurance	67	±51	11.9%	±5.6
With public coverage	180	±96	32.0%	±25.5
No health insurance coverage	339	±319	60.3%	±43.9
Not in labor force:	980	±280	980	(X)
With health insurance coverage	543	±170	55.4%	±7.1
With private health insurance	176	±88	18.0%	±7.4
With public coverage	387	±152	39.5%	±10.7
No health insurance coverage	438	±206	44.6%	±16.6

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	38.2%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	52.4%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	59.4%	±59.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	16.2%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	17.8%	±38.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±1666.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	50.5%	±14.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	60.7%	±18.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	60.4%	±51.5	(X)	(X)
All people	41.3%	±11.6	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	58.5%	±10.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	58.4%	±21.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	66.2%	±26.7	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	54.5%	±19.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	34.8%	±6.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	38.4%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	19.2%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	40.7%	±13.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	44.7%	±18.9	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,907	±235	2,907	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	61.1%	±5.5
Vacant housing units	1,130	±194	38.9%	±5.9
Homeowner vacancy rate	11.1	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	23.9	±7.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,907	±235	2,907	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,715	±193	59.0%	±4.6
1-unit, attached	57	±49	2.0%	±1.7
2 units	280	±101	9.6%	±3.4
3 or 4 units	133	±77	4.6%	±2.6
5 to 9 units	308	±104	10.6%	±3.5
10 to 19 units	270	±110	9.3%	±3.7
20 or more units	145	±90	5.0%	±3.1
Mobile home	0	±26	0.0%	±0.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±26	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,907	±235	2,907	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±26	0.0%	±0.9
Built 2000 to 2009	302	±118	10.4%	±4.0
Built 1990 to 1999	118	±75	4.0%	±2.5
Built 1980 to 1989	50	±52	1.7%	±1.8
Built 1970 to 1979	260	±116	8.9%	±3.9
Built 1960 to 1969	846	±174	29.1%	±5.5
Built 1950 to 1959	882	±188	30.3%	±6.0
Built 1940 to 1949	252	±90	8.7%	±3.0
Built 1939 or earlier	197	±83	6.8%	±2.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,907	±235	2,907	(X)
1 room	25	±42	0.9%	±1.4
2 rooms	33	±44	1.1%	±1.5
3 rooms	98	±64	3.4%	±2.2
4 rooms	755	±163	26.0%	±5.2
5 rooms	773	±164	26.6%	±5.2
6 rooms	702	±178	24.1%	±5.8
7 rooms	268	±114	9.2%	±3.8
8 rooms	179	±85	6.2%	±2.9
9 rooms or more	74	±47	2.5%	±1.6
Median rooms	5.7	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,907	±235	2,907	(X)
No bedroom	25	±42	0.9%	±1.4
1 bedroom	147	±80	5.0%	±2.7
2 bedrooms	1,247	±198	42.9%	±5.9
3 bedrooms	1,037	±192	35.7%	±5.9
4 bedrooms	384	±132	13.2%	±4.4
5 or more bedrooms	68	±53	2.3%	±1.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Owner-occupied	610	±129	34.3%	±6.0
Renter-occupied	1,168	±195	65.7%	±7.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.79	±0.61	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.35	±0.65	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	269	±112	15.1%	±6.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	867	±188	48.8%	±8.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	150	±79	8.5%	±4.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	103	±68	5.8%	±3.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	78	±49	4.4%	±2.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	311	±88	17.5%	±4.5

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
No vehicles available	540	±140	30.4%	±6.9
1 vehicle available	696	±159	39.2%	±7.6
2 vehicles available	314	±116	17.7%	±6.2
3 or more vehicles available	227	±106	12.8%	±5.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Utility gas	1,180	±180	66.4%	±6.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	±30	0.8%	±1.7
Electricity	574	±159	32.3%	±8.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Coal or coke	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Wood	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Solar energy	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Other fuel	6	±26	0.3%	±1.5
No fuel used	2	±26	0.1%	±1.5

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	±43	1.9%	±2.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	20	±40	1.1%	±2.3
No telephone service available	81	±72	4.6%	±4.0

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,777	±216	1,777	(X)
1.00 or less	1,640	±238	92.3%	±7.4
1.01 to 1.50	94	±78	5.3%	±4.3
1.51 or more	43	±66	2.4%	±3.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	610	±129	610	(X)
Less than \$50,000	132	±90	21.7%	±14.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	266	±96	43.6%	±12.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	99	±63	16.3%	±9.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	86	±76	14.0%	±12.1
\$200,000 to \$299,999	20	±42	3.4%	±6.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	2	±37	0.4%	±6.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	4	±38	0.6%	±6.3
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±26	0.0%	±4.3
Median (dollars)	86,137	±4,694	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	610	±129	610	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	347	±112	56.9%	±13.8
Housing units without a mortgage	262	±85	43.1%	±10.7

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	347	±112	347	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±37	0.0%	±10.7
\$300 to \$499	27	±37	7.8%	±10.4
\$500 to \$699	55	±49	16.0%	±13.3
\$700 to \$999	90	±63	25.8%	±16.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	148	±83	42.7%	±19.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	26	±48	7.4%	±13.7
\$2,000 or more	1	±46	0.3%	±13.2
Median (dollars)	1,003	±136	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	262	±85	262	(X)
Less than \$100	13	±30	4.9%	±11.2
\$100 to \$199	26	±39	9.9%	±14.6
\$200 to \$299	65	±50	24.7%	±17.2
\$300 to \$399	51	±43	19.4%	±15.1
\$400 or more	108	±73	41.2%	±24.5
Median (dollars)	360	±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)	334	±127	334	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	86	±76	25.8%	±20.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10	±26	2.9%	±7.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	61	±64	18.2%	±17.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	21	±31	6.4%	±9.0
35.0 percent or more	156	±68	46.7%	±10.1
Not computed	13	±30	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	260	±109	260	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	108	±60	41.5%	±15.4
10.0 to 14.9 percent	21	±30	8.0%	±11.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	18	±28	7.0%	±10.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	32	±37	12.3%	±13.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	13	±30	5.1%	±11.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3	±27	1.1%	±10.6
35.0 percent or more	65	±59	25.0%	±20.3
Not computed	3	±27	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,097	±194	1,097	(X)
Less than \$200	2	±45	0.2%	±4.1
\$200 to \$299	72	±69	6.6%	±6.1
\$300 to \$499	46	±66	4.2%	±6.0
\$500 to \$749	342	±122	31.2%	±9.7
\$750 to \$999	293	±115	26.8%	±9.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	206	±95	18.8%	±8.0
\$1,500 or more	134	±93	12.2%	±8.2
Median (dollars)	926	±110	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	71	±57	(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)	1,080	±224	1,080	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	53	±50	4.9%	±4.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	56	±53	5.2%	±4.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	85	±66	7.9%	±5.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	72	±58	6.7%	±5.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	67	±58	6.2%	±5.2
35.0 percent or more	746	±184	69.1%	±9.2
Not computed	88	±60	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
Male	2,810	±721	49.1%	±8.6
Female	2,918	±575	50.9%	±3.0
Under 5 years	522	±193	9.1%	±2.9
5 to 9 years	461	±174	8.1%	±2.6
10 to 14 years	484	±197	8.5%	±3.1
15 to 19 years	419	±150	7.3%	±2.2
20 to 24 years	442	±199	7.7%	±3.2
25 to 34 years	767	±257	13.4%	±3.7
35 to 44 years	528	±193	9.2%	±2.9
45 to 54 years	764	±265	13.3%	±3.9
55 to 59 years	413	±158	7.2%	±2.4
60 to 64 years	205	±115	3.6%	±1.9
65 to 74 years	347	±112	6.1%	±1.6
75 to 84 years	323	±112	5.6%	±1.7
85 years and over	53	±47	0.9%	±0.8
Median age (years)	31.4	±1.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	4,102	±542	71.6%	±16.4
21 years and over	3,792	±524	66.2%	±15.4
62 years and over	842	±186	14.7%	±1.7
65 years and over	722	±166	12.6%	±1.7
18 years and over	4,102	±542	4,102	(X)
Male	2,030	±424	49.5%	±8.0
Female	2,071	±337	50.5%	±4.8
65 years and over	722	±166	722	(X)
Male	300	±112	41.6%	±12.2
Female	422	±122	58.4%	±10.4

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
One race	5,661	±1,068	98.8%	±1.8
Two or more races	67	±85	1.2%	±1.5
One race	5,661	±1,068	98.8%	±1.8
White	134	±113	2.3%	±1.9
Black or African American	5,518	±1,050	96.3%	±2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	19	±41	0.3%	±0.7
Asian Indian	13	±37	0.2%	±0.7
Chinese	6	±28	0.1%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Vietnamese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	0	±54	0.0%	±0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±43	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	1	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	67	±85	1.2%	±1.5
White and Black or African American	50	±83	0.9%	±1.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	2	±28	0.0%	±0.5
White and Asian	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	9	±28	0.2%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
White	193	±142	3.4%	±2.4
Black or African American	5,577	±1,059	97.4%	±2.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±29	0.2%	±0.5
Asian	7	±32	0.1%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	6	±29	0.1%	±0.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,728	±1,076	5,728	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19	±38	0.3%	±0.7
Mexican	13	±34	0.2%	±0.6
Puerto Rican	2	±18	0.0%	±0.3
Cuban	0	±16	0.0%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	4	±34	0.1%	±0.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,704	±1,076	99.6%	±1.7
White alone	126	±109	2.2%	±1.9
Black or African American alone	5,509	±1,050	96.2%	±3.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	7	±32	0.1%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	61	±84	1.1%	±1.4
Two races including Some other race	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	61	±84	1.1%	±1.4

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 residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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