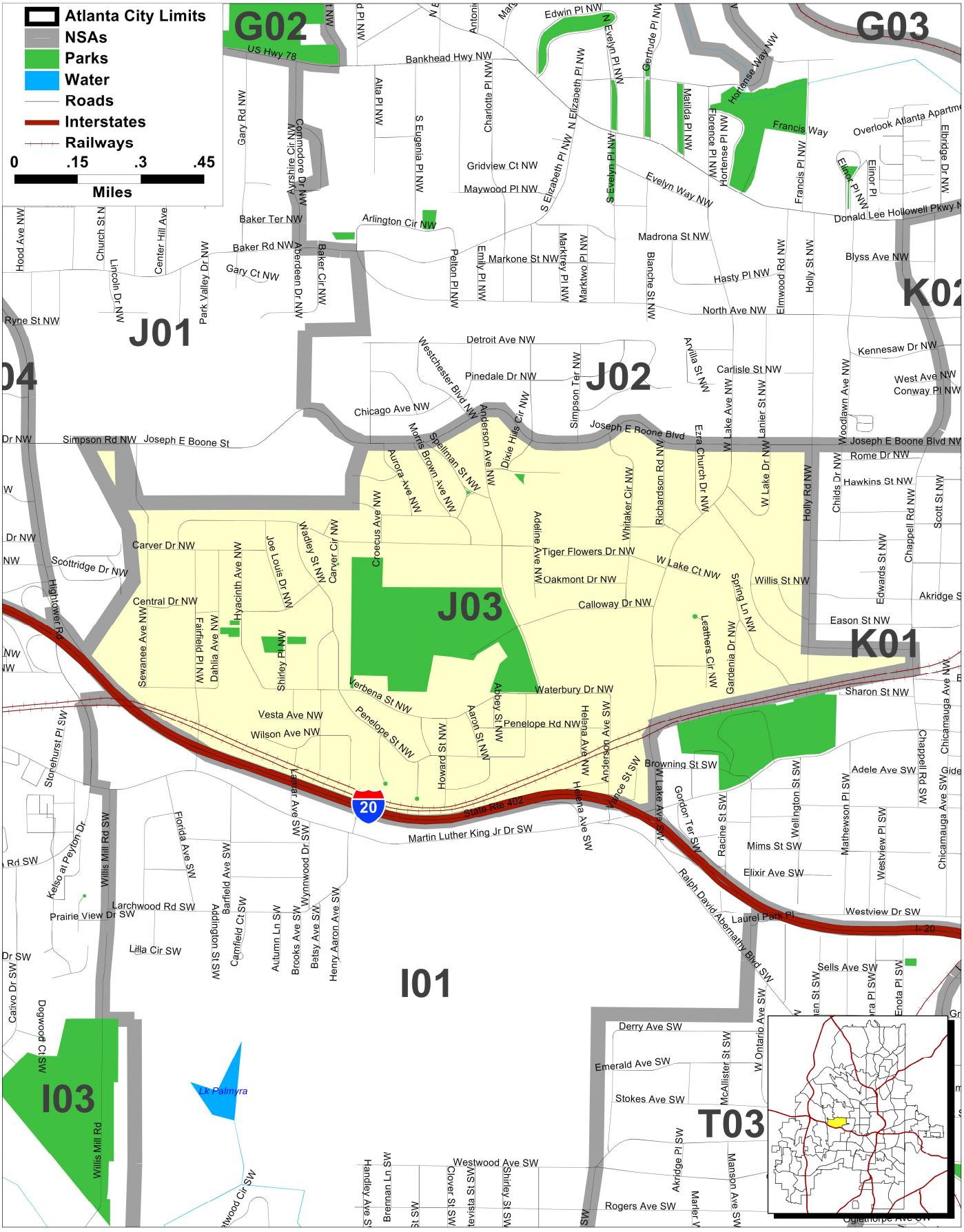
Neighborhood Statistical Area J03



Neighborhood(s): Dixie Hills, Penelope Neighbors, West Lake

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Contents

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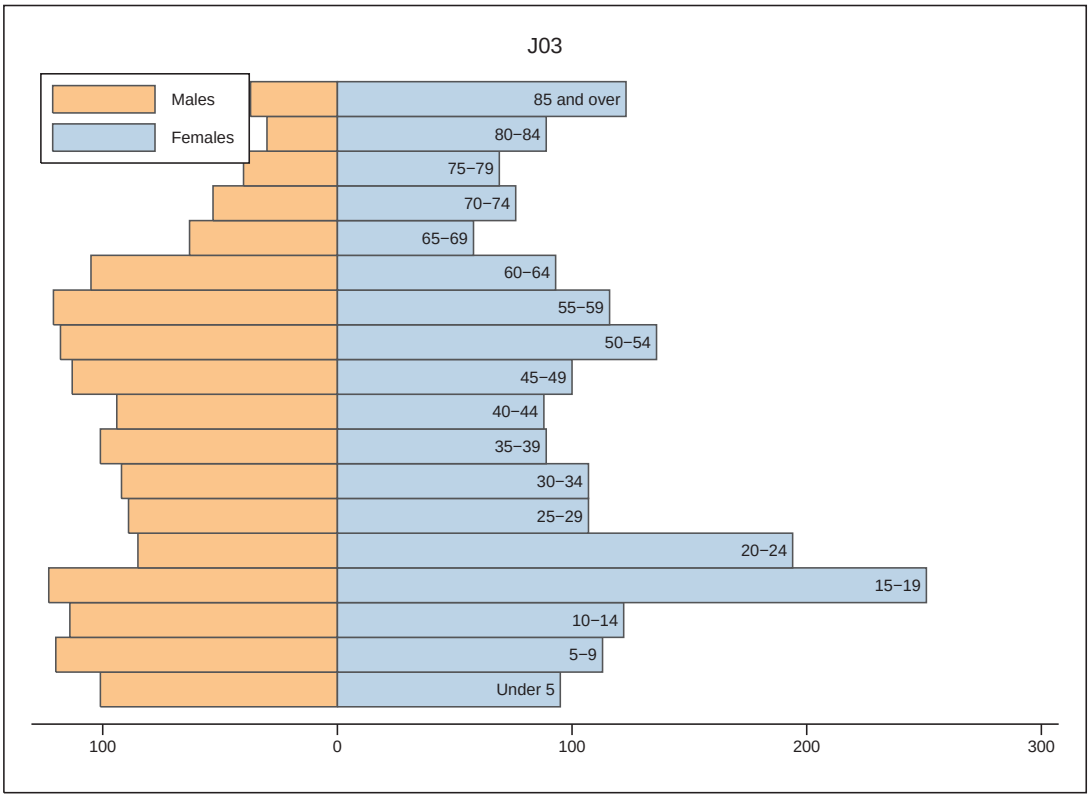
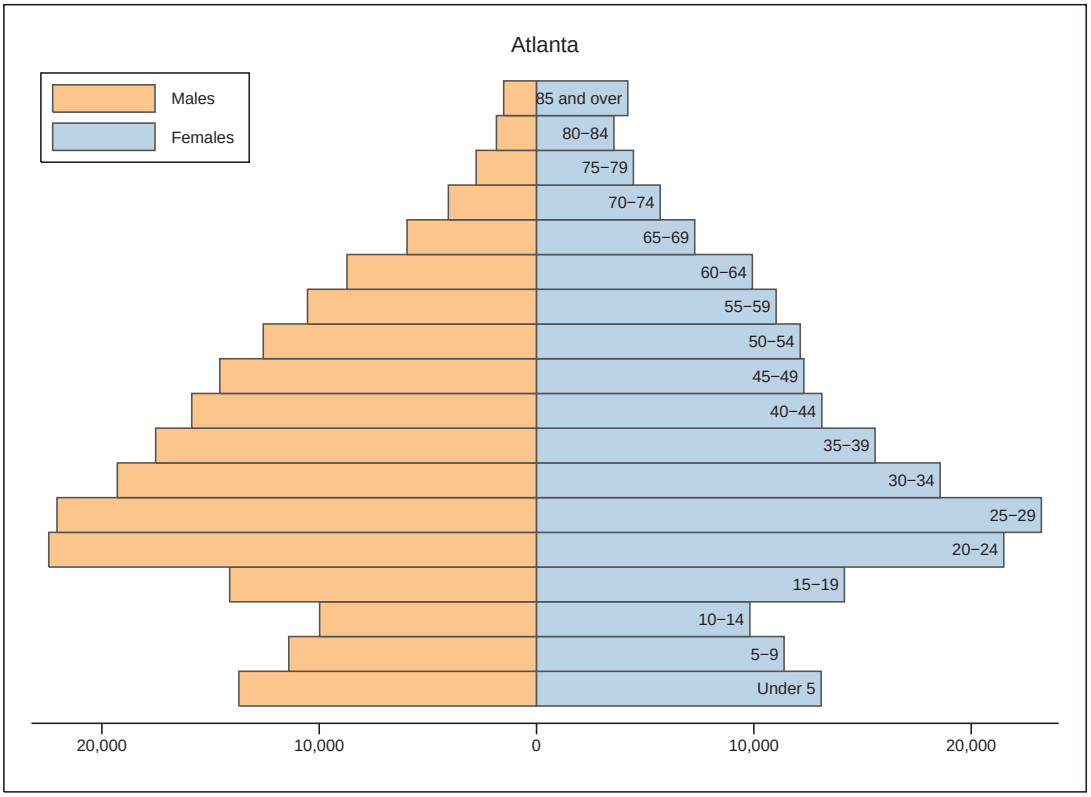
J03

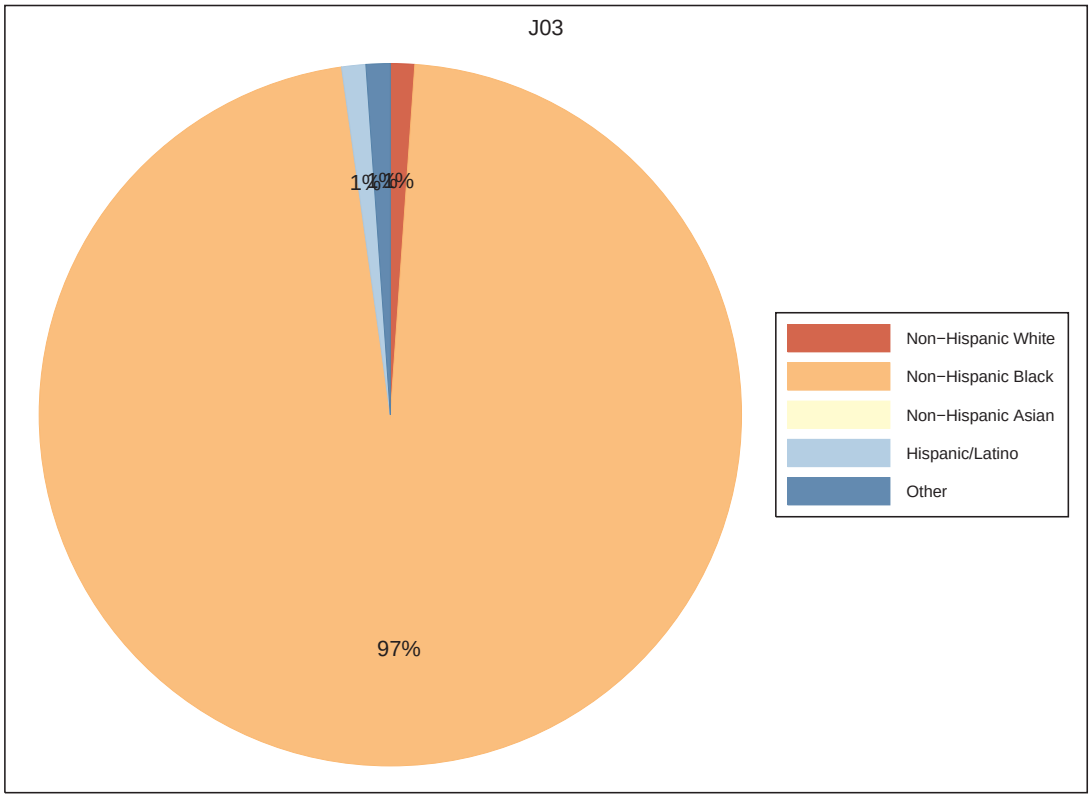
Decennial 2010 Profile

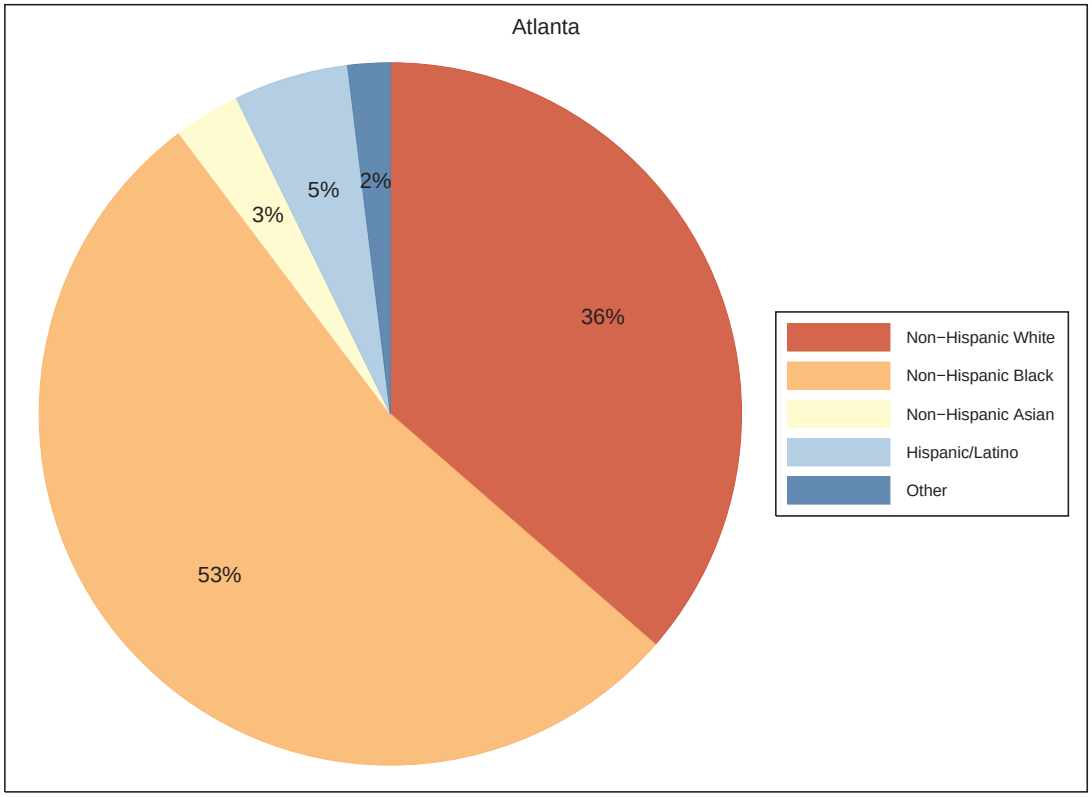
Sex and Age


J03
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
100
0
100
200
300

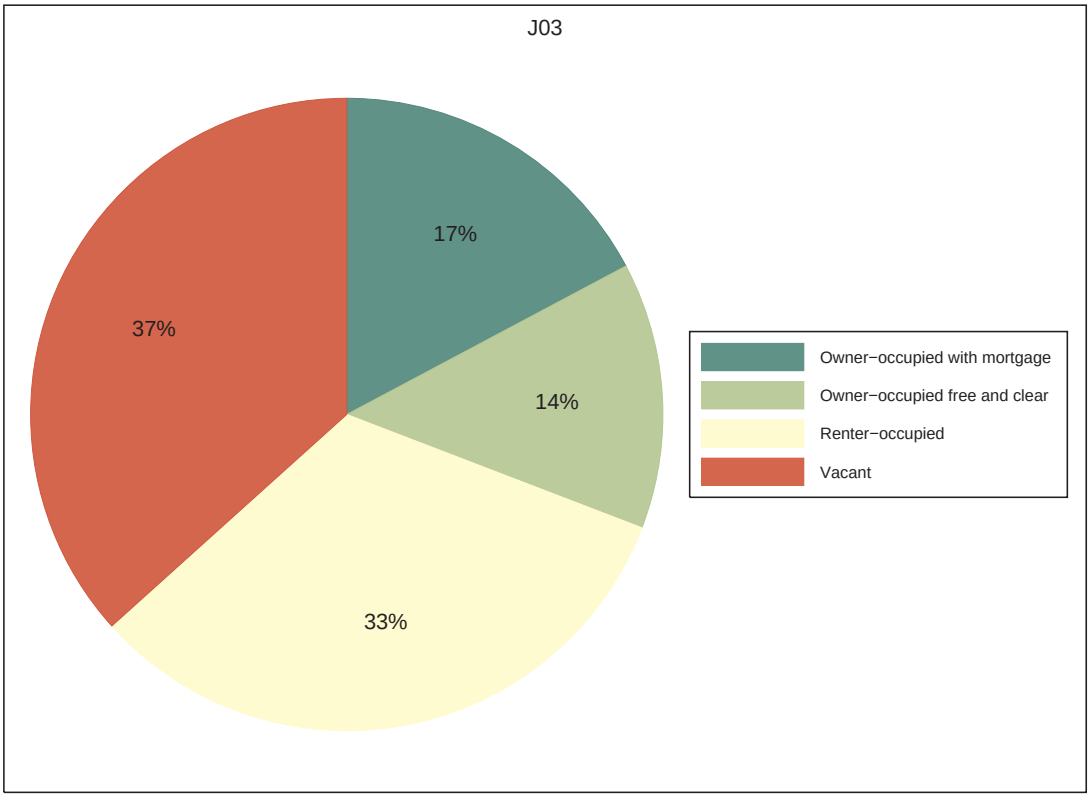

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

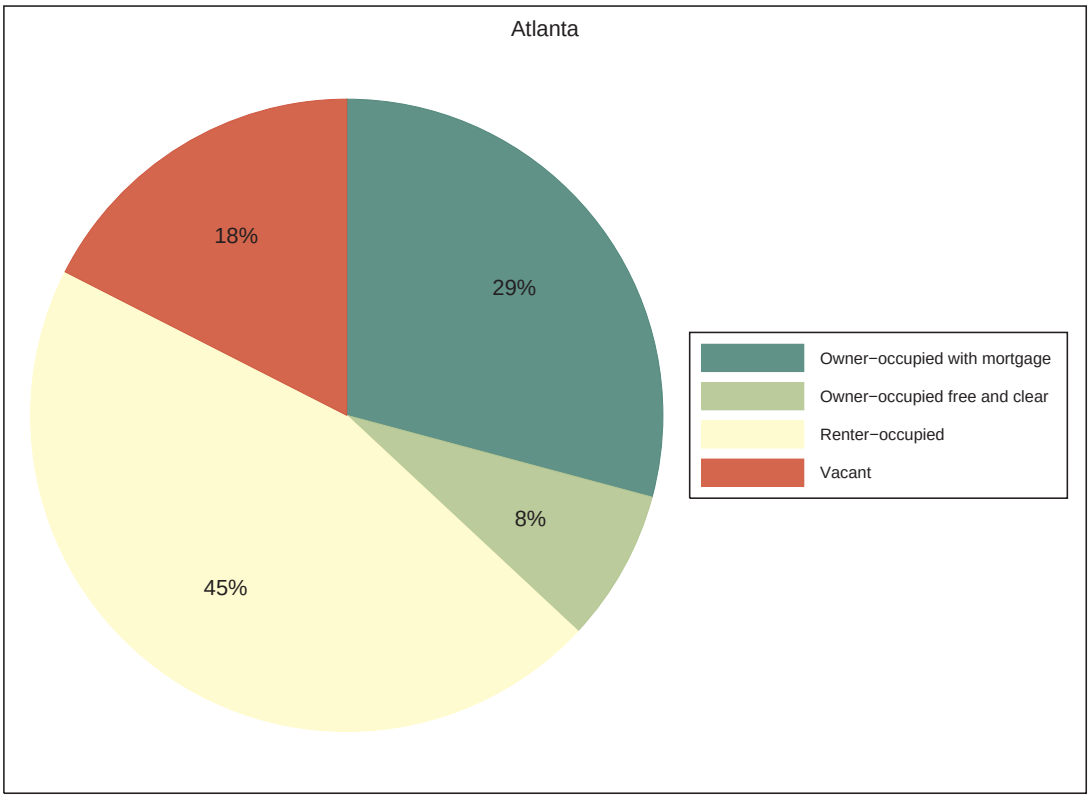
Race and Latino Origin



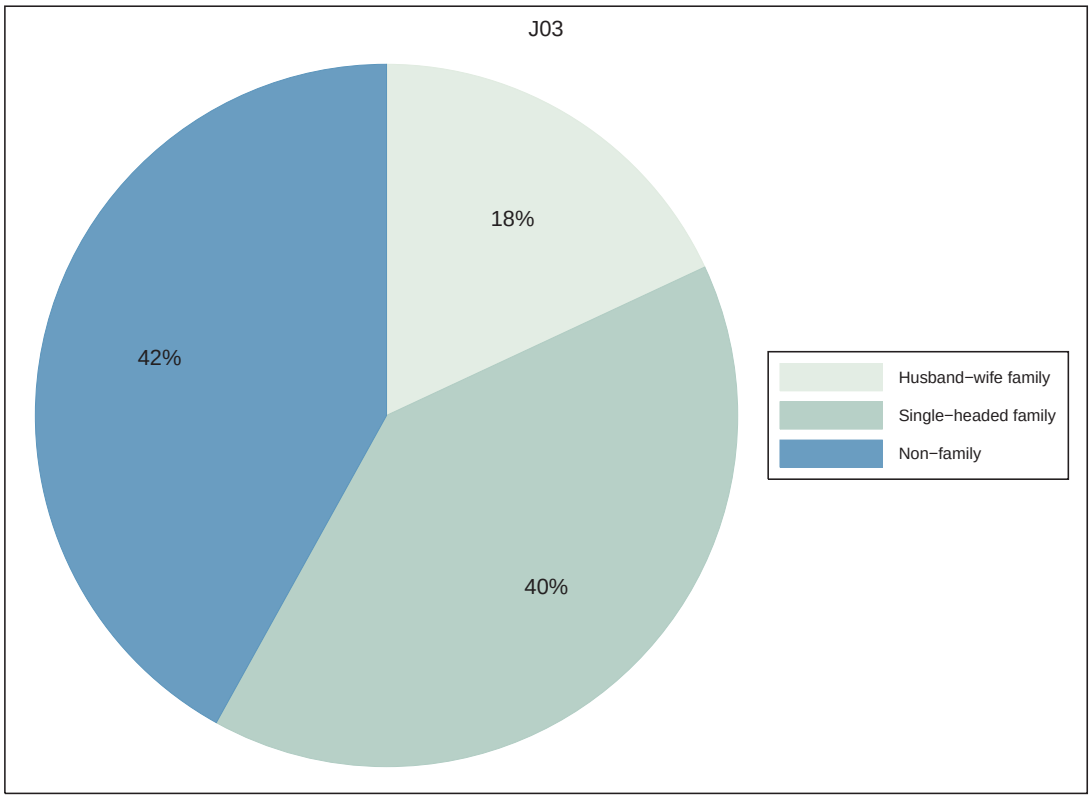


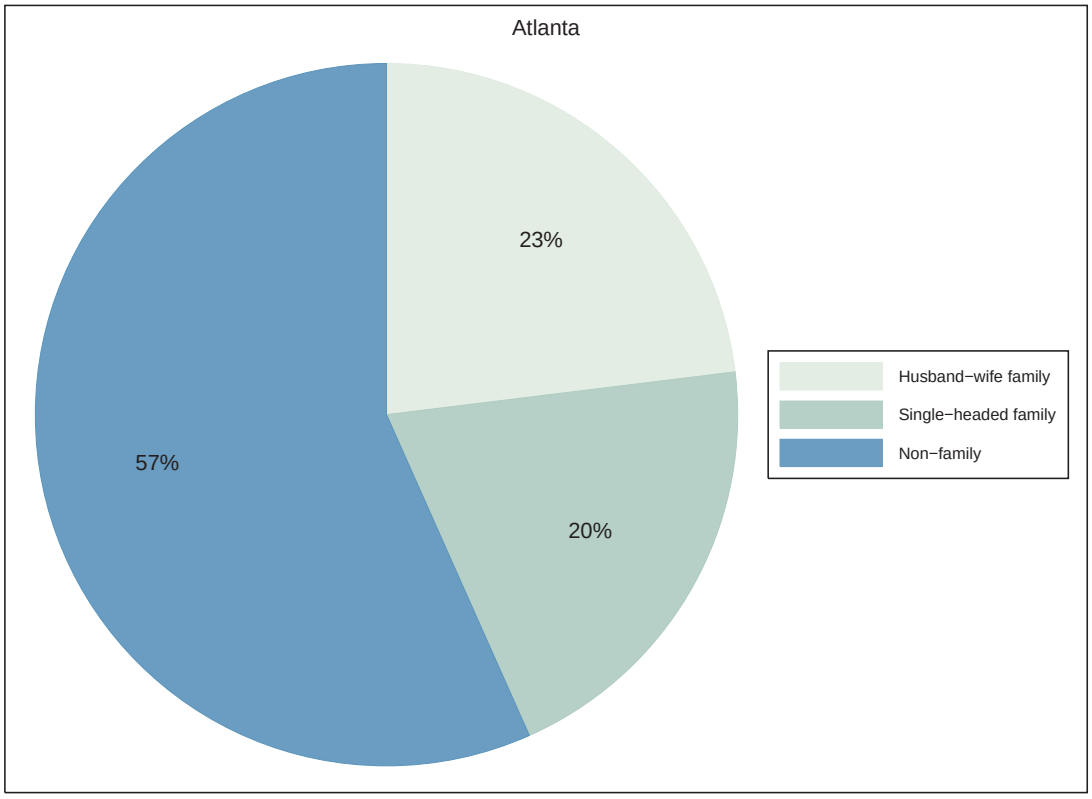
Housing Tenure



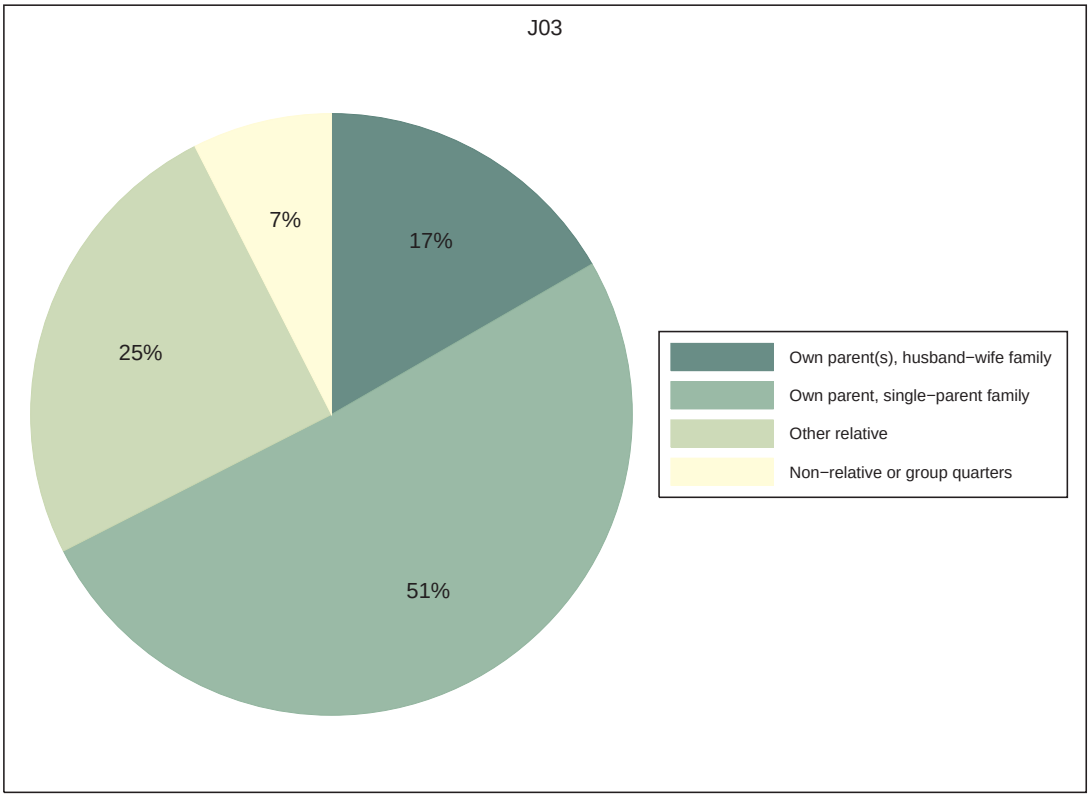


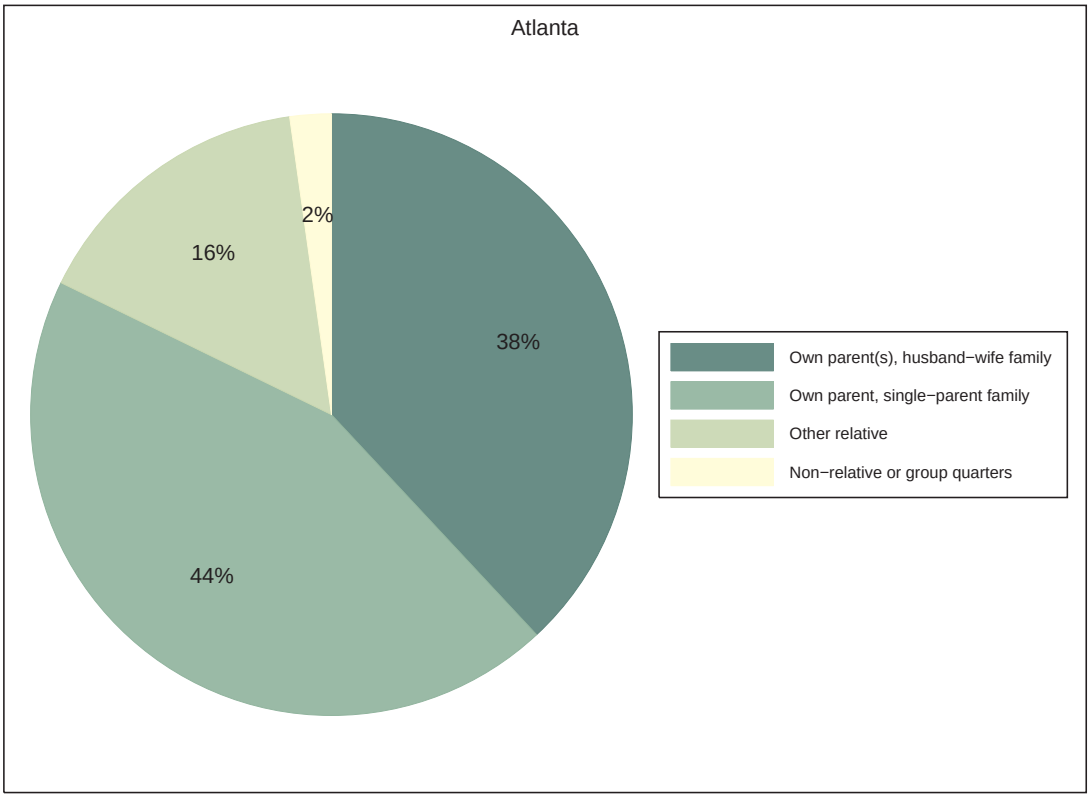
Households by Type



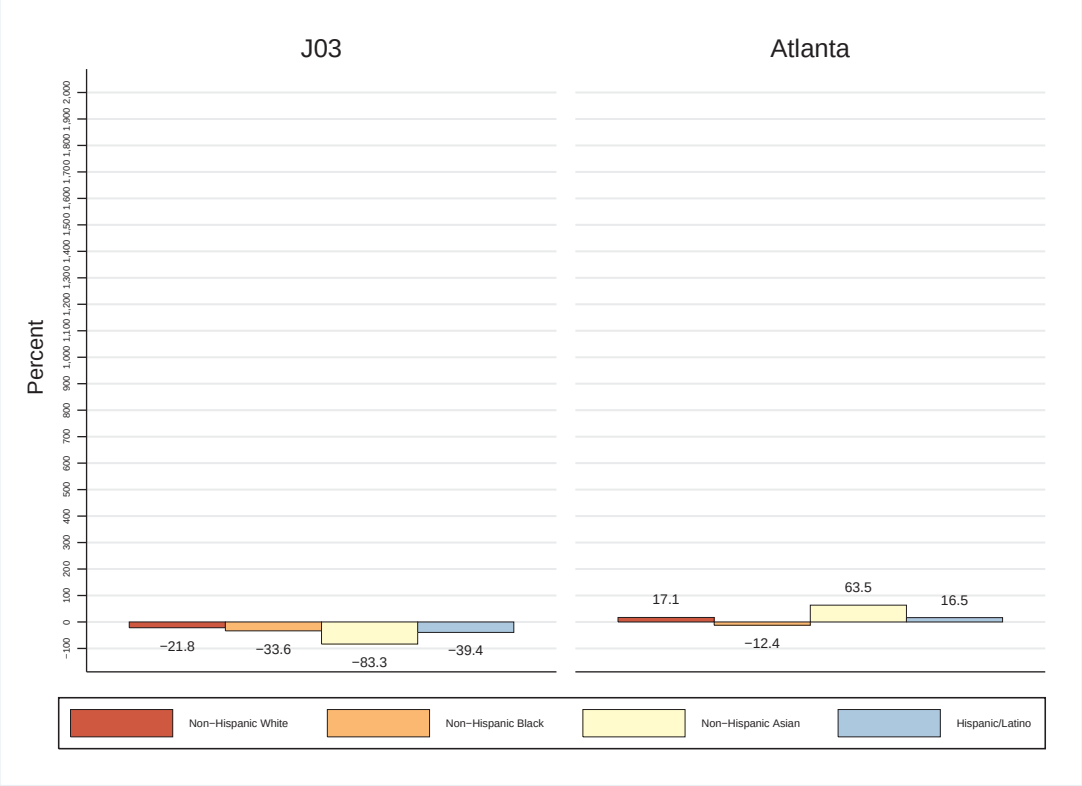


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,625	100.0%
Under 5 years	196	5.4%
5 to 9 years	233	6.4%
10 to 14 years	236	6.5%
15 to 19 years	374	10.3%
20 to 24 years	279	7.7%
25 to 29 years	196	5.4%
30 to 34 years	199	5.5%
35 to 39 years	190	5.2%
40 to 44 years	182	5.0%
45 to 49 years	213	5.9%
50 to 54 years	254	7.0%
55 to 59 years	237	6.5%
60 to 64 years	198	5.5%
65 to 69 years	121	3.3%
70 to 74 years	129	3.6%
75 to 79 years	109	3.0%
80 to 84 years	119	3.3%
85 years and over	160	4.4%
Median age (years)	37.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,921	80.6%
18 years and over	2,784	76.8%
21 years and over	2,503	69.0%
62 years and over	751	20.7%
65 years and over	638	17.6%
Male population	1,599	44.1%
Under 5 years	101	2.8%
5 to 9 years	120	3.3%
10 to 14 years	114	3.1%
15 to 19 years	123	3.4%
20 to 24 years	85	2.3%
25 to 29 years	89	2.5%
30 to 34 years	92	2.5%
35 to 39 years	101	2.8%
40 to 44 years	94	2.6%
45 to 49 years	113	3.1%
50 to 54 years	118	3.3%
55 to 59 years	121	3.3%
60 to 64 years	105	2.9%
65 to 69 years	63	1.7%
70 to 74 years	53	1.5%
75 to 79 years	40	1.1%
80 to 84 years	30	0.8%
85 years and over	37	1.0%
Median age (years)	38.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,237	34.1%
18 years and over	1,184	32.7%
21 years and over	1,114	30.7%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	278	7.7%
65 years and over	223	6.2%
Female population	2,026	55.9%
Under 5 years	95	2.6%
5 to 9 years	113	3.1%
10 to 14 years	122	3.4%
15 to 19 years	251	6.9%
20 to 24 years	194	5.4%
25 to 29 years	107	3.0%
30 to 34 years	107	3.0%
35 to 39 years	89	2.5%
40 to 44 years	88	2.4%
45 to 49 years	100	2.8%
50 to 54 years	136	3.8%
55 to 59 years	116	3.2%
60 to 64 years	93	2.6%
65 to 69 years	58	1.6%
70 to 74 years	76	2.1%
75 to 79 years	69	1.9%
80 to 84 years	89	2.5%
85 years and over	123	3.4%
Median age (years)	36.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,684	46.5%
18 years and over	1,600	44.1%
21 years and over	1,389	38.3%
62 years and over	473	13.0%
65 years and over	415	11.4%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,625	100.0%
One Race	3,577	98.7%
White	45	1.2%
Black or African American	3,515	97.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
Asian	0	0.0%
Asian Indian‡	1	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	0	0.0%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	1	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	0	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	1	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	13	0.4%
Two or More Races	48	1.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	9	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	64	1.8%
Black or African American	3,560	98.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	0.5%
Asian	11	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	26	0.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,625	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	43	1.2%
Mexican‡	12	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	15	0.4%
Cuban‡	3	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	14	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,582	98.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,625	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	43	1.2%
White alone	5	0.1%
Black or African American alone	13	0.4%
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	13	0.4%
Two or More Races	12	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,582	98.8%
White alone	40	1.1%
Black or African American alone	3,502	96.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	36	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,625	100.0%
In households	3,189	88.0%
Householder	1,237	34.1%
Spouse	224	6.2%
Child	950	26.2%
Own child under 18 years	567	15.6%
Other relatives	526	14.5%
Under 18 years	211	5.8%
65 years and over†	57	1.6%
Nonrelatives	252	7.0%
Under 18 years	21	0.6%
65 years and over	19	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	97	2.7%
In group quarters	436	12.0%
Institutionalized population	179	4.9%
Male	75	2.1%
Female	104	2.9%
Noninstitutionalized population	257	7.1%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	0	0.0%
Female	257	7.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,237	100.0%
Family households (families)	717	58.0%
With own children under 18 years	253	20.5%
Husband-wife family	224	18.1%
With own children under 18 years	65	5.3%
Male householder, no wife present	93	7.5%
With own children under 18 years	27	2.2%
Female householder, no husband present	400	32.3%
With own children under 18 years	161	13.0%
Nonfamily households	520	42.0%
Householder living alone	443	35.8%
Male	219	17.7%
65 years and over‡	50	4.1%
Female	229	18.5%
65 years and over‡	122	9.9%
Households with individuals under 18 years	354	28.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	406	32.8%
Average household size	2.58	(X)
Average family size	3.37	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,954	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,237	63.3%
Vacant housing units	717	36.7%
For rent	165	8.4%
Rented, not occupied	14	0.7%
For sale only	44	2.3%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	489	25.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	6.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	20.2	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,237	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	601	48.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,359	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.26	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	636	51.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,830	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.88	(X)

Notes:
† Data may differ from the Census Bureau's DP-1 totals due to differences in reporting methods (see Technical Notes).
‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).
∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

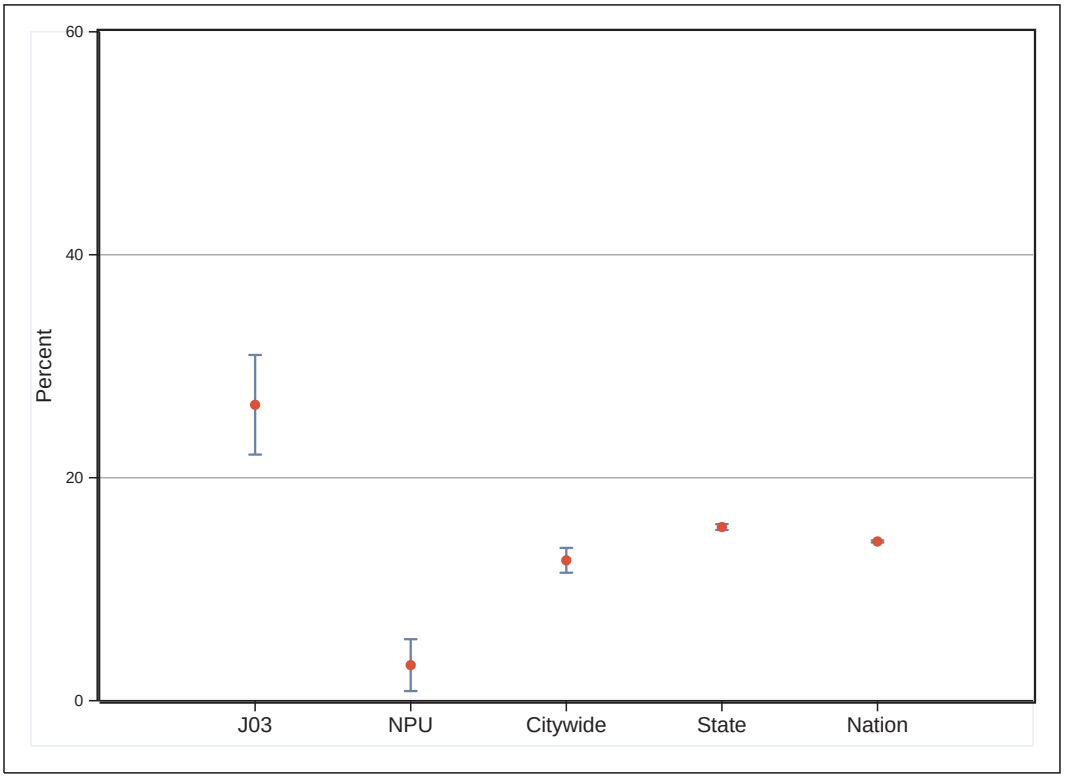
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

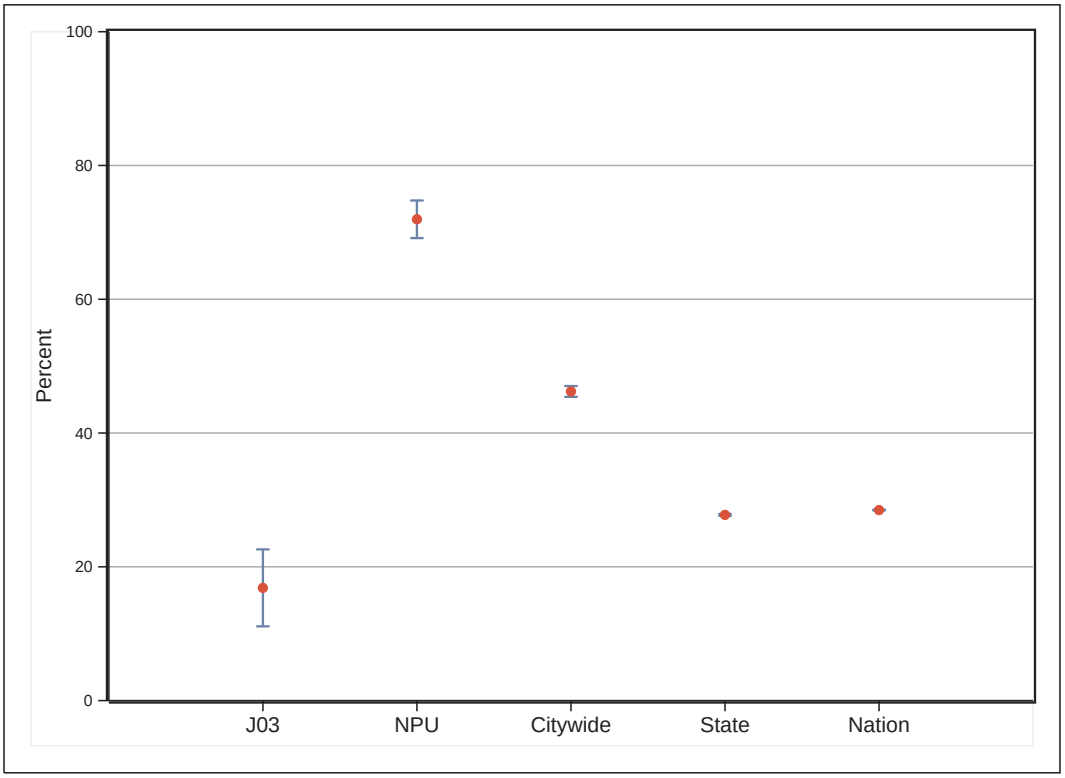
J03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

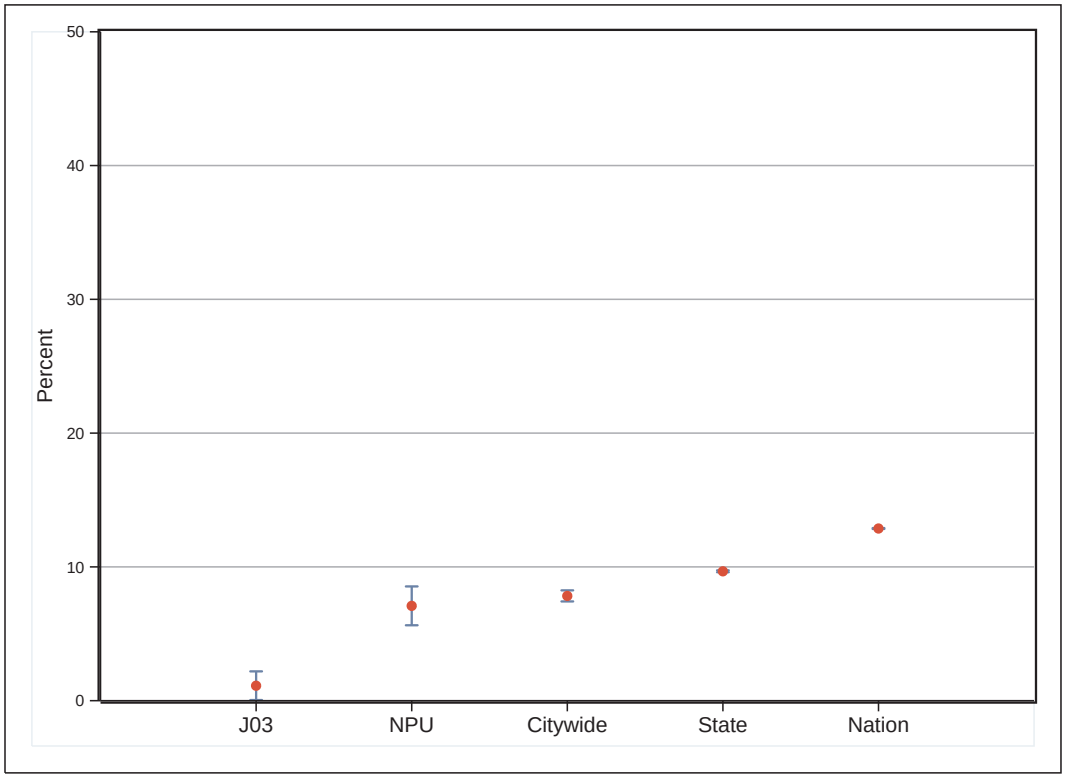


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

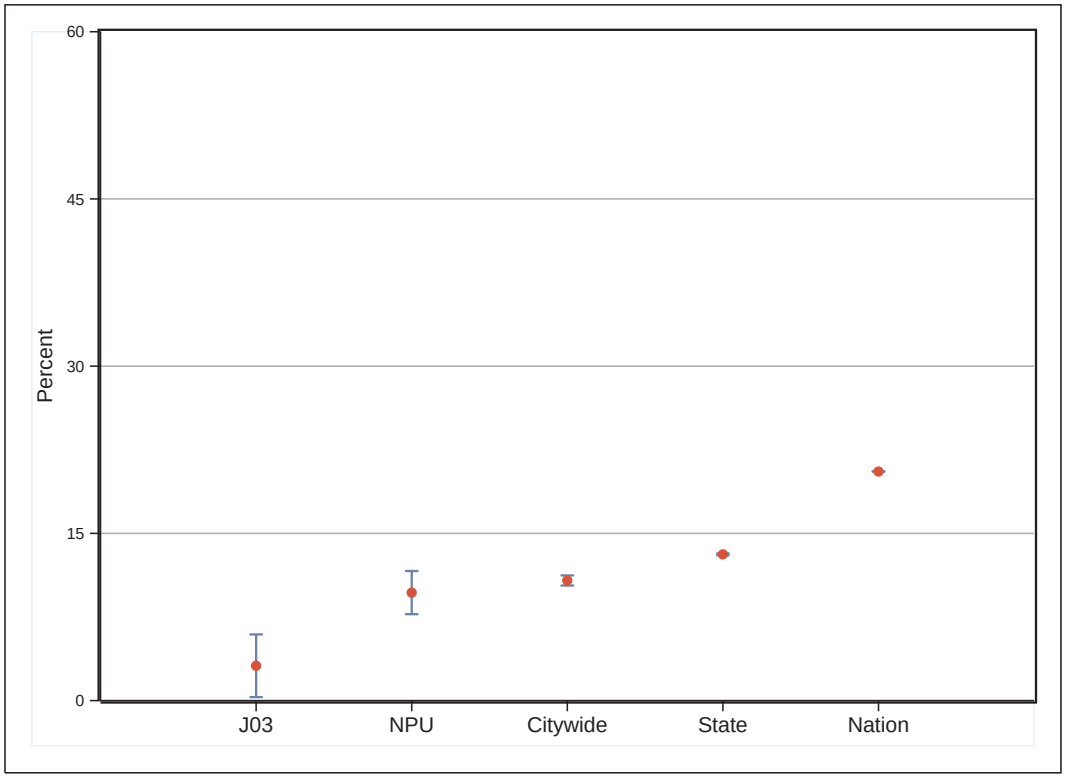


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

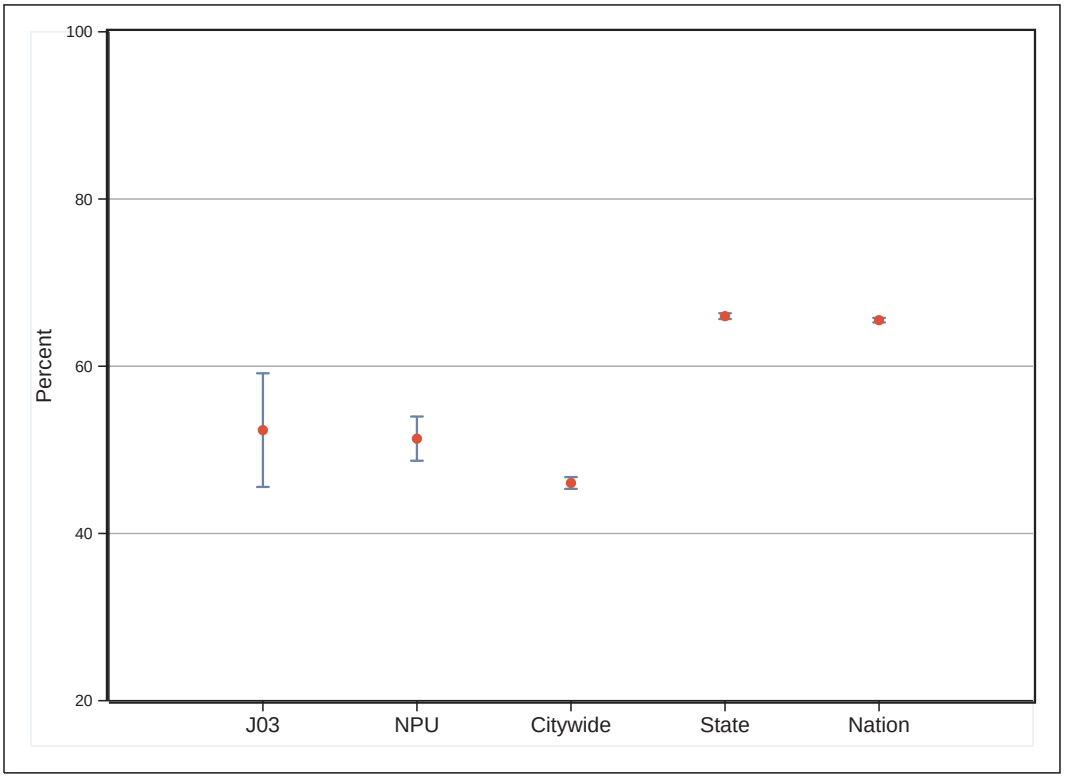


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

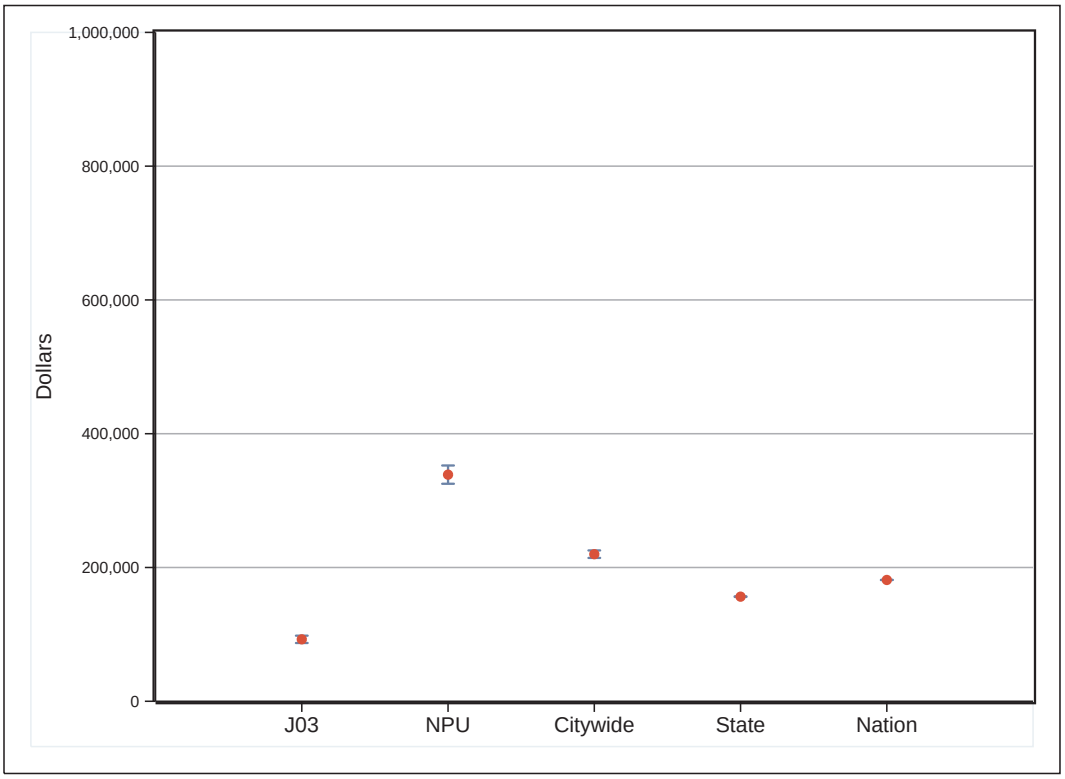


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

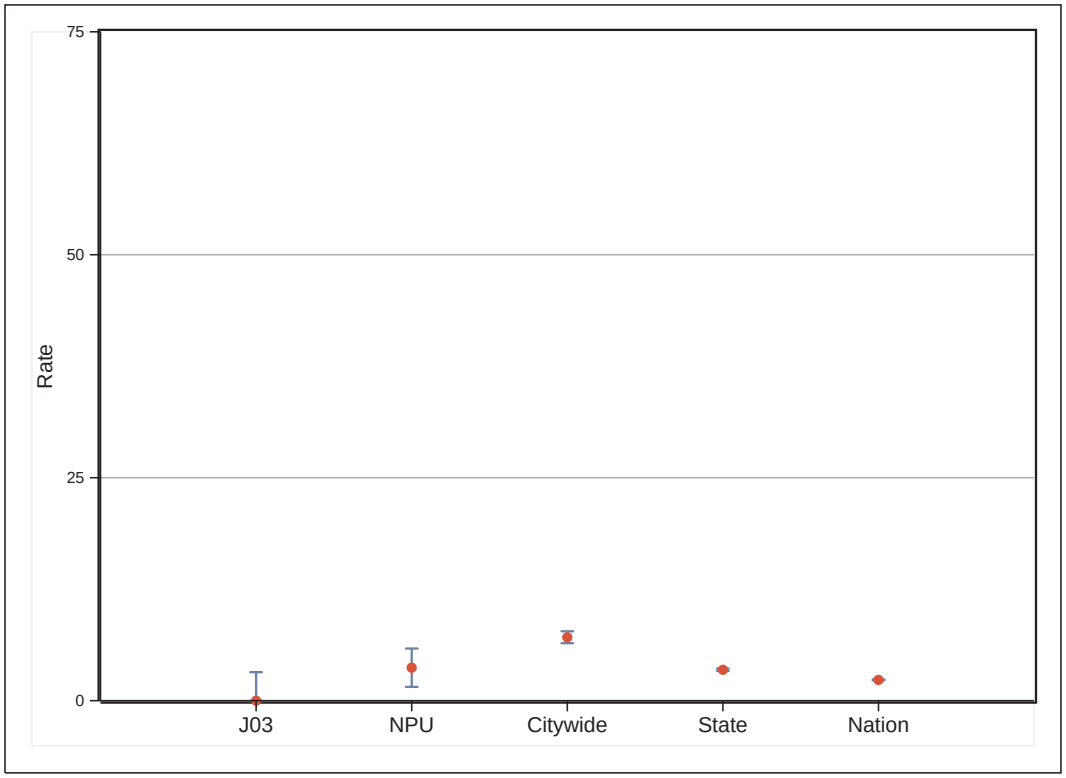


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

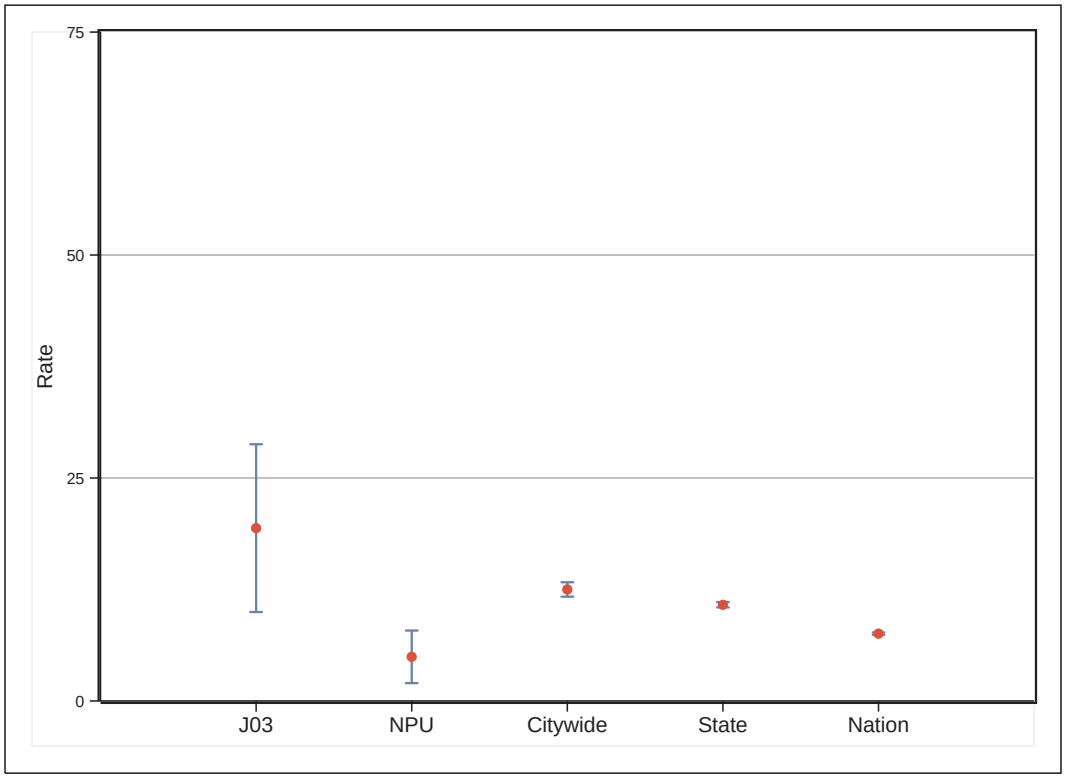


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

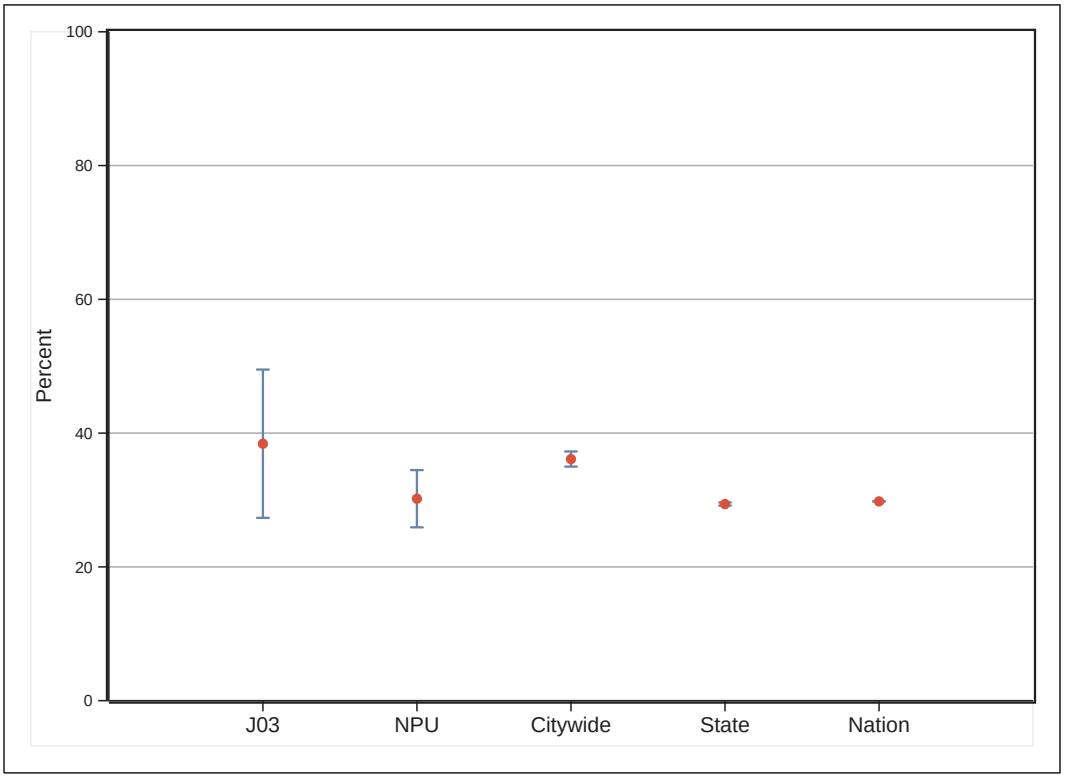


Rental Vacancy Rate

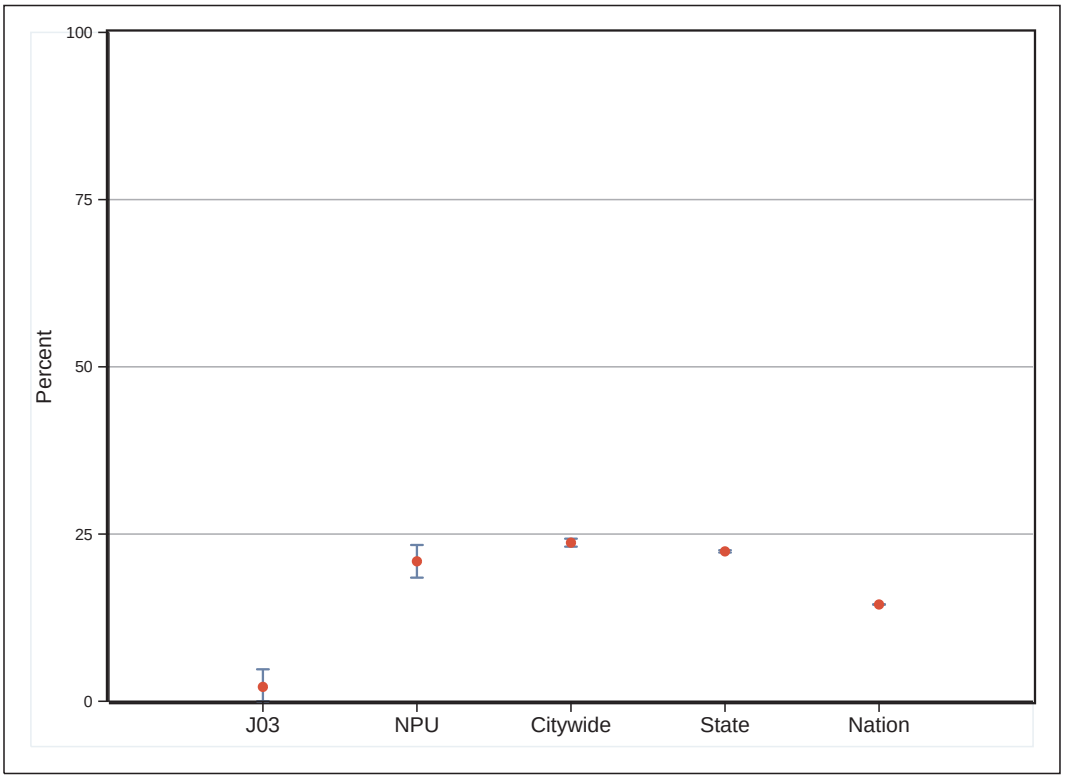


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

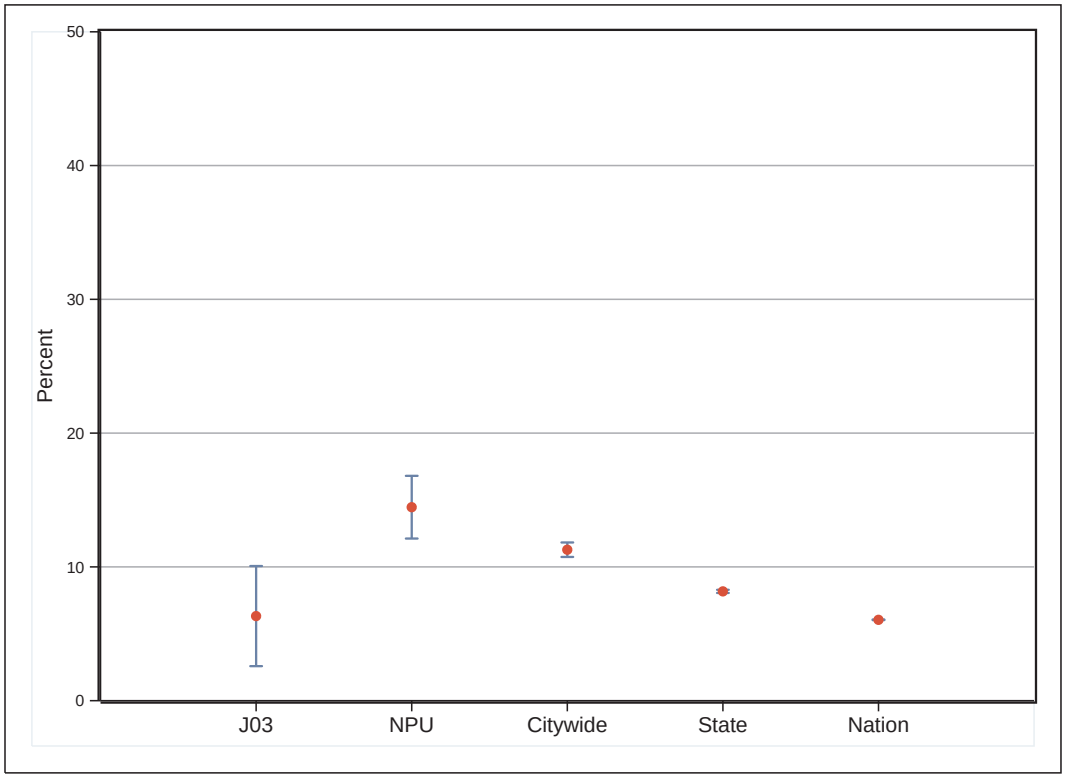


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

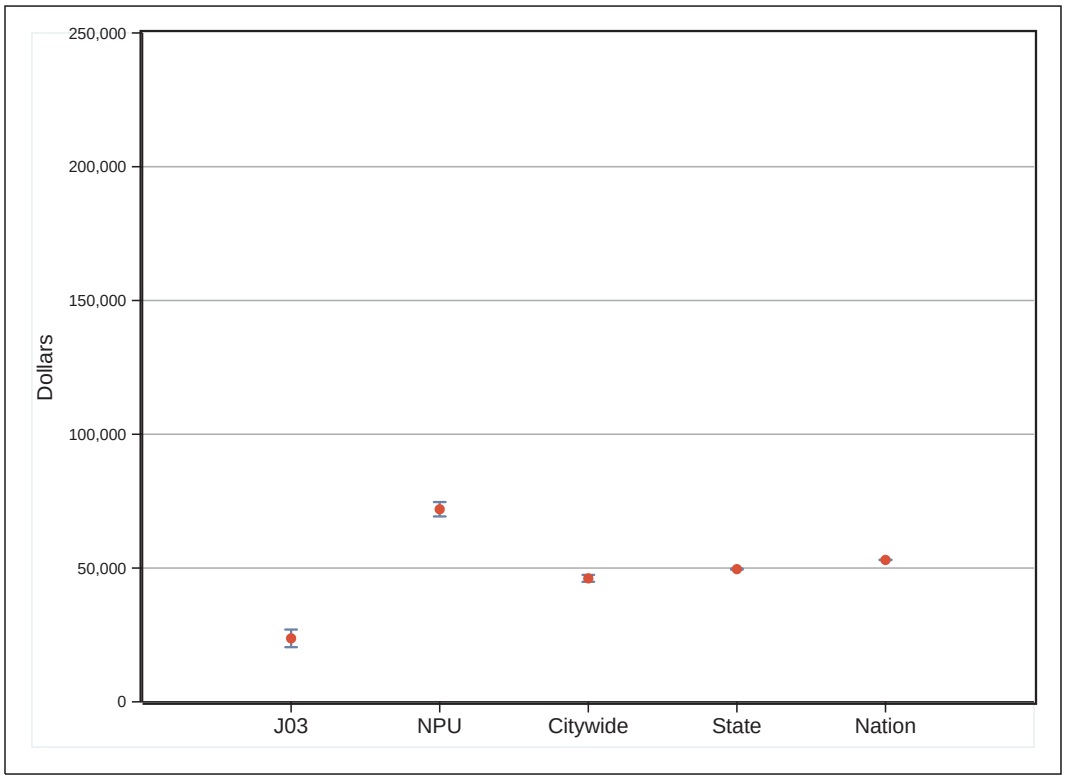


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

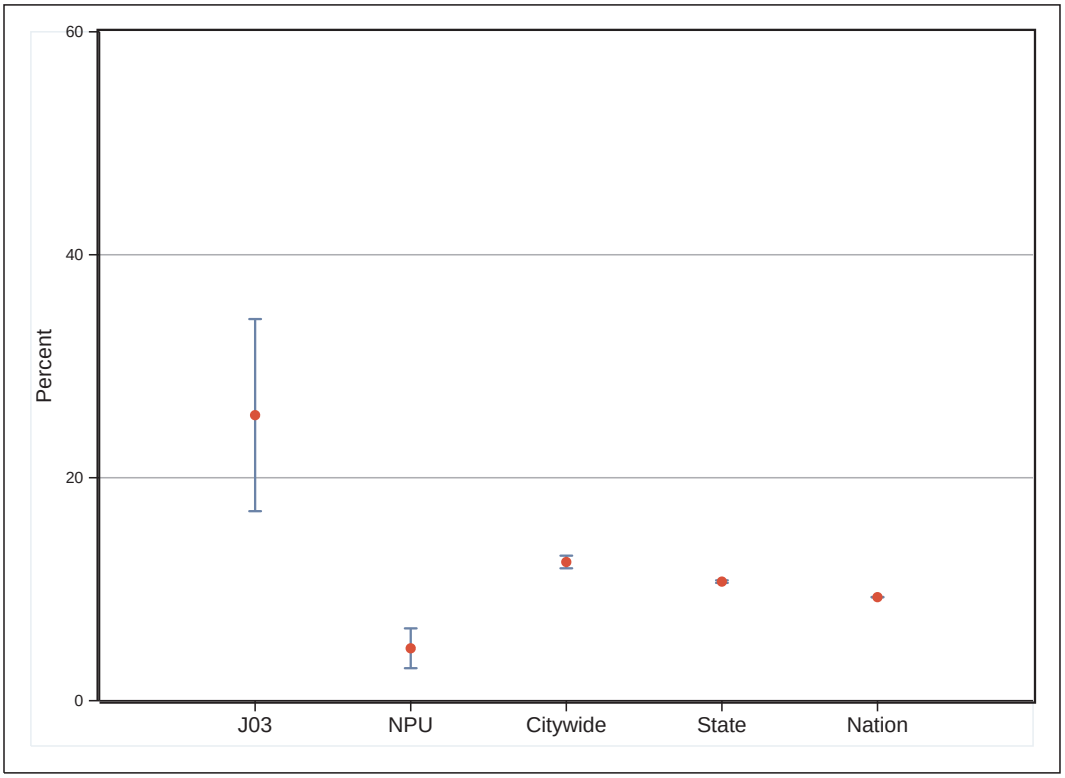


Median Household Income

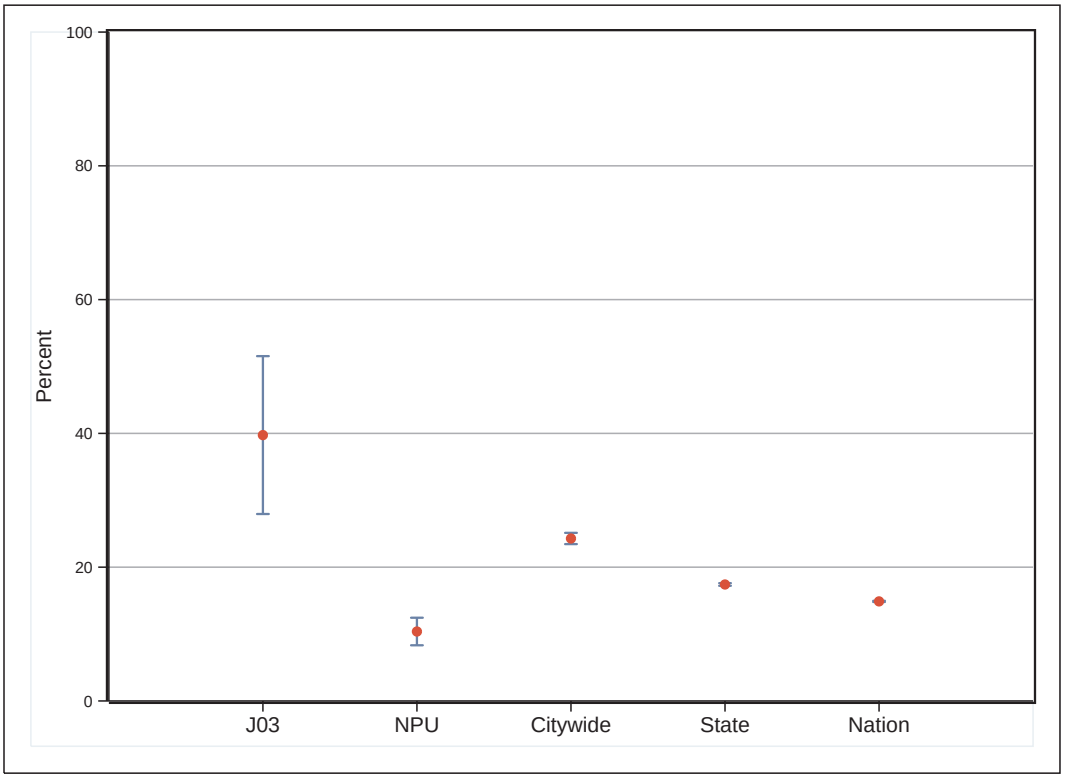


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	738	±154	49.7%	±8.3
With own children under 18 years	247	±111	16.6%	±7.2
Married-couple family	233	±88	15.7%	±5.6
With own children under 18 years	42	±37	2.9%	±2.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	175	±95	11.8%	±6.2
With own children under 18 years	37	±49	2.5%	±3.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	329	±106	22.2%	±6.6
With own children under 18 years	168	±92	11.3%	±6.0
Nonfamily households	746	±162	50.3%	±8.9
Householder living alone	616	±149	41.5%	±8.6
65 years and over	315	±100	21.2%	±6.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	312	±116	21.0%	±7.4
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	538	±100	36.2%	±5.0
Average household size	2.46	±0.15	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.50	±0.95	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**3,651**	**±510**	**3,651**	**(X)**
Householder	1,402	±207	38.4%	±1.9
Spouse	176	±79	4.8%	±2.1
Child	1,243	±381	34.0%	±9.3
Other relatives	453	±169	12.4%	±4.3
Nonrelatives	378	±185	10.3%	±4.8
Unmarried partner	63	±47	1.7%	±1.3

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,654**	**±299**	**1,654**	**(X)**
Never married	1,020	±243	61.7%	±9.5
Now married, except separated	225	±99	13.6%	±5.5
Separated	67	±63	4.0%	±3.7
Widowed	195	±101	11.8%	±5.7
Divorced	88	±52	5.3%	±3.0
Females 15 years and over	**1,784**	**±309**	**1,784**	**(X)**
Never married	839	±255	47.0%	±11.8
Now married, except separated	234	±94	13.1%	±4.7
Separated	48	±51	2.7%	±2.8
Widowed	272	±91	15.2%	±4.3
Divorced	338	±117	18.9%	±5.7

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	**57**	**±65**	**57**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	55	±64	97.1%	±23.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	74	±84	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	63	±70	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	48	±179	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	80	±130	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	43	±98	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**101**	**±79**	**101**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	55	±58	54.4%	±37.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	34	±56	33.3%	±48.6
1 or 2 years	4	±20	4.4%	±20.0
3 or 4 years	11	±17	10.5%	±14.3
5 or more years	6	±11	6.3%	±9.9
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**55**	**±58**	**55**	**(X)**
Who are female	26	±28	47.8%	±11.5
Who are married	10	±37	17.4%	±63.9

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**919**	**±344**	**919**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	31	±34	3.3%	±3.5
Kindergarten	27	±44	3.0%	±4.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	438	±167	47.7%	±3.3
High school (grades 9-12)	249	±171	27.1%	±15.6
College or graduate school	174	±100	18.9%	±8.3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**2,610**	**±381**	**2,610**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	242	±104	9.3%	±3.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	451	±157	17.3%	±5.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	869	±204	33.3%	±6.1
Some college, no degree	581	±148	22.3%	±4.7
Associate's degree	27	±40	1.0%	±1.5
Bachelor's degree	338	±147	13.0%	±5.3
Graduate or professional degree	102	±71	3.9%	±2.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9%	±5.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**3,309**	**±447**	**3,309**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	308	±106	9.3%	±2.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**3,745**	**±516**	**3,745**	**(X)**
With a disability	656	±173	17.5%	±3.9
Under 18 years	**827**	**±272**	**827**	**(X)**
With a disability	45	±53	5.4%	±6.2
18 to 64 years	**2,395**	**±356**	**2,395**	**(X)**
With a disability	388	±142	16.2%	±5.4
65 years and over	**523**	**±119**	**523**	**(X)**
With a disability	223	±84	42.6%	±12.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**3,781**	**±507**	**3,781**	**(X)**
Same house	2,948	±481	78.0%	±7.3
Different house in the U.S.	830	±359	21.9%	±9.0
Same county	594	±329	15.7%	±8.4
Different county	235	±144	6.2%	±3.7
Same state	106	±64	2.8%	±1.7
Different state	129	±129	3.4%	±3.4
Abroad	4	±19	0.1%	±0.5

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
Native	3,800	±518	96.7%	±19.5
Born in United States	3,796	±542	96.6%	±20.0
State of residence	3,130	±494	79.6%	±4.1
Different state	666	±223	17.0%	±5.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	4	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Foreign born	44	±43	1.1%	±1.1

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**44**	**±43**	**44**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	33	±36	75.1%	±35.4
Not a U.S. citizen	11	±26	24.9%	±54.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**48**	**±45**	**48**	**(X)**
Native	**4**	**±34**	**4**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±409.1
Entered before 2010	4	±30	100.0%	±1150.5
Foreign born	**44**	**±43**	**44**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±36.6
Entered before 2010	44	±39	100.0%	±131.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**44**	**±43**	**44**	**(X)**
Europe	0	±16	0.0%	±36.6
Asia	18	±22	41.0%	±29.0
Africa	4	±20	8.7%	±44.4
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±36.6
Latin America	20	±28	45.1%	±45.8
Northern America	2	±17	5.1%	±37.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**3,763**	**±548**	**3,763**	**(X)**
English only	3,645	±517	96.9%	±19.7
Language other than English	118	±107	3.1%	±2.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	32	±151	0.8%	±4.0
Spanish	51	±55	1.4%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	32	±79	0.8%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	42	±67	1.1%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±75	0.0%	±2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	24	±46	0.7%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±75	0.0%	±2.0
Other languages	0	±43	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±75	0.0%	±2.0

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
American	208	±187	5.3%	±4.7
Arab	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
English	11	±35	0.3%	±0.9
French (except Basque)	8	±28	0.2%	±0.7
French Canadian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
German	37	±57	0.9%	±1.4
Greek	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	23	±27	0.6%	±0.7
Italian	14	±38	0.4%	±1.0
Lithuanian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Scottish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Slovak	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	93	±144	2.4%	±3.7
Swedish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	5	±12	0.1%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	25	±29	0.6%	±0.7

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**3,137**	**±374**	**3,137**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,601	±292	51.0%	±7.1
Civilian labor force	1,601	±292	51.0%	±7.1
Employed	1,191	±254	38.0%	±6.7
Unemployed	410	±157	13.1%	±4.8
Armed Forces	0	±72	0.0%	±2.3
Not in labor force	1,536	±270	49.0%	±6.3
Civilian labor force	**1,601**	**±292**	**1,601**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	25.6%	±8.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,558**	**±248**	**1,558**	**(X)**
In labor force	713	±182	45.8%	±9.1
Civilian labor force	713	±182	45.8%	±9.1
Employed	563	±162	36.1%	±8.6
Own children under 6 years	**167**	**±95**	**167**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	127	±88	75.9%	±29.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	**419**	**±237**	**419**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	390	±238	93.3%	±21.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,178**	**±243**	**1,178**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	439	±150	37.3%	±10.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	244	±174	20.7%	±14.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	463	±155	39.3%	±10.4
Walked	11	±27	1.0%	±2.3
Other means	0	±16	0.0%	±1.4
Worked at home	20	±22	1.7%	±1.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	40.1	±10.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,191**	**±254**	**1,191**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	198	±89	16.6%	±6.6
Service occupations	379	±132	31.8%	±8.7
Sales and office occupations	263	±103	22.1%	±7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	151	±105	12.7%	±8.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	285	±137	24.0%	±10.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,191**	**±254**	**1,191**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±35	0.0%	±3.0
Construction	118	±98	9.9%	±8.0
Manufacturing	66	±60	5.5%	±4.9
Wholesale trade	7	±34	0.6%	±2.9
Retail trade	128	±84	10.7%	±6.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	148	±76	12.5%	±5.8
Information	76	±62	6.4%	±5.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	8	±36	0.6%	±3.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	92	±62	7.8%	±5.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	228	±91	19.1%	±6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	250	±112	21.0%	±8.2
Other services, except public administration	132	±87	11.1%	±6.9
Public administration	24	±37	2.0%	±3.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,191**	**±254**	**1,191**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,069	±251	89.7%	±8.7
Government workers	118	±77	9.9%	±6.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	89	±64	7.5%	±5.1
Unpaid family workers	0	±35	0.0%	±3.0

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	239	±99	16.1%	±6.4
$10,000 to $14,999	303	±114	20.4%	±7.2
$15,000 to $24,999	235	±85	15.8%	±5.4
$25,000 to $34,999	200	±97	13.5%	±6.3
$35,000 to $49,999	179	±89	12.1%	±5.8
$50,000 to $74,999	194	±85	13.1%	±5.5
$75,000 to $99,999	87	±67	5.9%	±4.4
$100,000 to $149,999	25	±47	1.7%	±3.1
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
$200,000 or more	22	±29	1.5%	±1.9
Median household income (dollars)	23,719	±3,289	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	35,600	±6,210	(X)	(X)
With earnings	901	±169	60.7%	±8.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	42,287	±9,115	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	687	±126	46.3%	±6.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,331	±1,399	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	258	±79	17.4%	±4.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,001	±5,451	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	104	±60	7.0%	±3.9
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	5,888	±1,052	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	25	±32	1.7%	±2.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,636	±4,931	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	516	±120	34.7%	±6.8
Families	**738**	**±154**	**738**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	105	±77	14.2%	±10.0
$10,000 to $14,999	45	±46	6.2%	±6.1
$15,000 to $24,999	122	±65	16.6%	±8.1
$25,000 to $34,999	133	±81	18.0%	±10.3
$35,000 to $49,999	111	±68	15.0%	±8.7
$50,000 to $74,999	145	±74	19.6%	±9.2
$75,000 to $99,999	49	±51	6.6%	±6.8
$100,000 to $149,999	6	±34	0.8%	±4.6
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±25	0.0%	±3.4
$200,000 or more	22	±29	3.0%	±3.9
Median family income (dollars)	33,129	±3,252	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	44,576	±9,257	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	16,004	±3,107	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**746**	**±162**	**746**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	14,643	±3,124	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	24,260	±6,931	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	22,091	±3,095	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	36,100	±3,785	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	25,050	±5,157	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**3,745**	**±516**	**3,745**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	2,636	±425	70.4%	±5.9
With private health insurance	1,191	±262	31.8%	±5.5
With public coverage	1,852	±376	49.4%	±7.4
No health insurance coverage	1,109	±250	29.6%	±5.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**827**	**±272**	**827**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	69	±87	8.4%	±10.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**2,395**	**±356**	**2,395**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,560	±283	1,560	(X)
Employed:	1,154	±237	1,154	(X)
With health insurance coverage	720	±182	62.4%	±9.2
With private health insurance	612	±181	53.0%	±11.3
With public coverage	124	±78	10.8%	±6.4
No health insurance coverage	434	±162	37.6%	±11.7
Unemployed:	406	±154	406	(X)
With health insurance coverage	117	±84	28.9%	±17.5
With private health insurance	26	±32	6.4%	±7.4
With public coverage	96	±77	23.8%	±16.8
No health insurance coverage	288	±131	71.1%	±17.6
Not in labor force:	835	±222	835	(X)
With health insurance coverage	526	±175	63.0%	±12.5
With private health insurance	169	±86	20.3%	±8.7
With public coverage	411	±161	49.3%	±14.1
No health insurance coverage	309	±122	37.0%	±10.8

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	27.6%	±12.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	46.4%	±23.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	83.6%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	9.3%	±15.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.4%	±52.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	30.4%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	46.0%	±23.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±248.4	(X)	(X)
All people	39.7%	±11.8	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	63.2%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	63.1%	±25.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	67.1%	±27.4	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	61.9%	±28.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.1%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	36.0%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	19.8%	±10.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	30.6%	±14.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	39.4%	±13.7	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,212**	**±203**	**2,212**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,484	±185	67.1%	±5.7
Vacant housing units	728	±154	32.9%	±6.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0	±3.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	19.4	±9.4	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,212**	**±203**	**2,212**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,423	±170	64.3%	±4.9
1-unit, attached	7	±22	0.3%	±1.0
2 units	135	±85	6.1%	±3.8
3 or 4 units	90	±59	4.1%	±2.6
5 to 9 units	231	±98	10.4%	±4.3
10 to 19 units	173	±87	7.8%	±3.9
20 or more units	142	±89	6.4%	±4.0
Mobile home	10	±27	0.5%	±1.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±25	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,212**	**±203**	**2,212**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±25	0.0%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	48	±53	2.2%	±2.4
Built 1990 to 1999	68	±55	3.1%	±2.5
Built 1980 to 1989	143	±85	6.5%	±3.8
Built 1970 to 1979	175	±90	7.9%	±4.0
Built 1960 to 1969	401	±124	18.1%	±5.4
Built 1950 to 1959	903	±162	40.8%	±6.3
Built 1940 to 1949	250	±104	11.3%	±4.6
Built 1939 or earlier	224	±97	10.1%	±4.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,212**	**±203**	**2,212**	**(X)**
1 room	32	±47	1.4%	±2.1
2 rooms	31	±45	1.4%	±2.0
3 rooms	109	±67	4.9%	±3.0
4 rooms	536	±143	24.2%	±6.1
5 rooms	577	±150	26.1%	±6.3
6 rooms	486	±128	22.0%	±5.4
7 rooms	303	±109	13.7%	±4.7
8 rooms	73	±56	3.3%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	66	±37	3.0%	±1.7
Median rooms	5.7	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,212**	**±203**	**2,212**	**(X)**
No bedroom	32	±47	1.4%	±2.1
1 bedroom	139	±76	6.3%	±3.4
2 bedrooms	1,094	±184	49.5%	±7.0
3 bedrooms	785	±158	35.5%	±6.4
4 bedrooms	110	±69	5.0%	±3.1
5 or more bedrooms	52	±46	2.4%	±2.1

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	777	±140	52.4%	±6.8
Renter-occupied	707	±166	47.6%	±9.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.31	±0.29	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.51	±0.40	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	64	±48	4.3%	±3.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	684	±169	46.1%	±9.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	153	±82	10.3%	±5.4
Moved in 1980 to 1989	95	±61	6.4%	±4.1
Moved in 1970 to 1979	114	±63	7.7%	±4.1
Moved in 1969 or earlier	374	±99	25.2%	±5.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	527	±137	35.5%	±8.1
1 vehicle available	632	±152	42.6%	±8.8
2 vehicles available	235	±100	15.8%	±6.5
3 or more vehicles available	90	±74	6.1%	±4.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,108	±171	74.7%	±6.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	±22	0.2%	±1.5
Electricity	373	±113	25.1%	±7.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
Coal or coke	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
Wood	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
Solar energy	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
Other fuel	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7
No fuel used	0	±25	0.0%	±1.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	51	±63	3.5%	±4.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	55	±64	3.7%	±4.3
No telephone service available	79	±65	5.3%	±4.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,484**	**±185**	**1,484**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,460	±227	98.4%	±9.1
1.01 to 1.50	24	±50	1.6%	±3.4
1.51 or more	0	±50	0.0%	±3.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**777**	**±140**	**777**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	144	±84	18.5%	±10.3
$50,000 to $99,999	324	±109	41.7%	±11.8
$100,000 to $149,999	152	±77	19.5%	±9.3
$150,000 to $199,999	76	±60	9.8%	±7.5
$200,000 to $299,999	25	±47	3.3%	±6.1
$300,000 to $499,999	42	±58	5.5%	±7.4
$500,000 to $999,999	14	±39	1.7%	±5.1
$1,000,000 or more	0	±25	0.0%	±3.2
Median (dollars)	92,615	±5,477	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**777**	**±140**	**777**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	294	±87	37.9%	±8.8
Housing units without a mortgage	483	±122	62.1%	±11.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**294**	**±87**	**294**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±35	0.0%	±11.9
$300 to $499	17	±36	5.7%	±12.2
$500 to $699	7	±34	2.4%	±11.7
$700 to $999	68	±45	23.0%	±13.6
$1,000 to $1,499	158	±74	53.6%	±19.7
$1,500 to $1,999	35	±31	11.9%	±9.8
$2,000 or more	10	±44	3.4%	±14.8
Median (dollars)	1,163	±94	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**483**	**±122**	**483**	**(X)**
Less than $100	13	±31	2.8%	±6.3
$100 to $199	8	±35	1.7%	±7.2
$200 to $299	69	±57	14.4%	±11.3
$300 to $399	83	±57	17.3%	±11.0
$400 or more	308	±119	63.9%	±18.8
Median (dollars)	433	±20	(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)	**294**	**±104**	**294**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	82	±61	27.8%	±18.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	35	±30	12.0%	±9.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	60	±48	20.2%	±14.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	7	±24	2.4%	±8.1
35.0 percent or more	111	±58	37.6%	±14.5
Not computed	0	±25	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**483**	**±147**	**483**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	76	±61	15.7%	±11.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	104	±69	21.5%	±12.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	58	±51	11.9%	±9.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	56	±42	11.7%	±8.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	8	±20	1.7%	±4.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	29	±33	6.1%	±6.5
35.0 percent or more	152	±85	31.4%	±14.8
Not computed	0	±25	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**684**	**±166**	**684**	**(X)**
Less than $200	5	±42	0.7%	±6.2
$200 to $299	91	±76	13.2%	±10.7
$300 to $499	0	±50	0.0%	±7.3
$500 to $749	177	±94	25.9%	±12.2
$750 to $999	270	±122	39.5%	±14.9
$1,000 to $1,499	81	±56	11.8%	±7.7
$1,500 or more	60	±61	8.8%	±8.7
Median (dollars)	897	±71	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	23	±27	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**679**	**±185**	**679**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	12	±35	1.8%	±5.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	46	±45	6.8%	±6.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	95	±78	14.0%	±10.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	140	±81	20.7%	±10.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	21	±44	3.2%	±6.4
35.0 percent or more	365	±128	53.7%	±11.8
Not computed	28	±26	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
Male	1,949	±358	49.6%	±5.3
Female	1,981	±361	50.4%	±5.3
Under 5 years	167	±95	4.2%	±2.3
5 to 9 years	155	±92	4.0%	±2.3
10 to 14 years	169	±94	4.3%	±2.3
15 to 19 years	363	±140	9.2%	±3.3
20 to 24 years	465	±171	11.8%	±4.0
25 to 34 years	422	±144	10.7%	±3.3
35 to 44 years	484	±175	12.3%	±4.1
45 to 54 years	438	±133	11.2%	±2.9
55 to 59 years	321	±135	8.2%	±3.2
60 to 64 years	216	±110	5.5%	±2.7
65 to 74 years	279	±94	7.1%	±2.2
75 to 84 years	291	±102	7.4%	±2.4
85 years and over	159	±78	4.1%	±1.9
Median age (years)	39.0	±1.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,309	±407	84.2%	±16.3
21 years and over	2,962	±382	75.4%	±14.9
62 years and over	824	±174	21.0%	±3.1
65 years and over	729	±160	18.6%	±3.0
18 years and over	**3,309**	**±407**	**3,309**	**(X)**
Male	1,620	±299	49.0%	±6.8
Female	1,689	±275	51.0%	±5.5
65 years and over	**729**	**±160**	**729**	**(X)**
Male	279	±108	38.3%	±12.2
Female	450	±118	61.7%	±8.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
One race	3,894	±588	99.1%	±2.3
Two or more races	35	±43	0.9%	±1.1
One race	3,894	±588	99.1%	±2.3
White	119	±86	3.0%	±2.1
Black or African American	3,710	±586	94.4%	±4.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	26	±36	0.7%	±0.9
Asian Indian	7	±29	0.2%	±0.7
Chinese	19	±31	0.5%	±0.8
Filipino	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±53	0.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±43	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	35	±43	0.9%	±1.1
White and Black or African American	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	9	±31	0.2%	±0.8
White and Asian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
White	147	±92	3.7%	±2.3
Black or African American	3,718	±586	94.6%	±4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	±31	0.4%	±0.8
Asian	65	±66	1.7%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	19	±31	0.5%	±0.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,930**	**±587**	**3,930**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35	±51	0.9%	±1.3
Mexican	23	±45	0.6%	±1.1
Puerto Rican	4	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Cuban	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	8	±36	0.2%	±0.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,844	±585	97.8%	±2.9
White alone	87	±66	2.2%	±1.6
Black or African American alone	3,675	±586	93.5%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	65	±66	1.7%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	16	±31	0.4%	±0.8
Two races including Some other race	0	±25	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	16	±31	0.4%	±0.8

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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