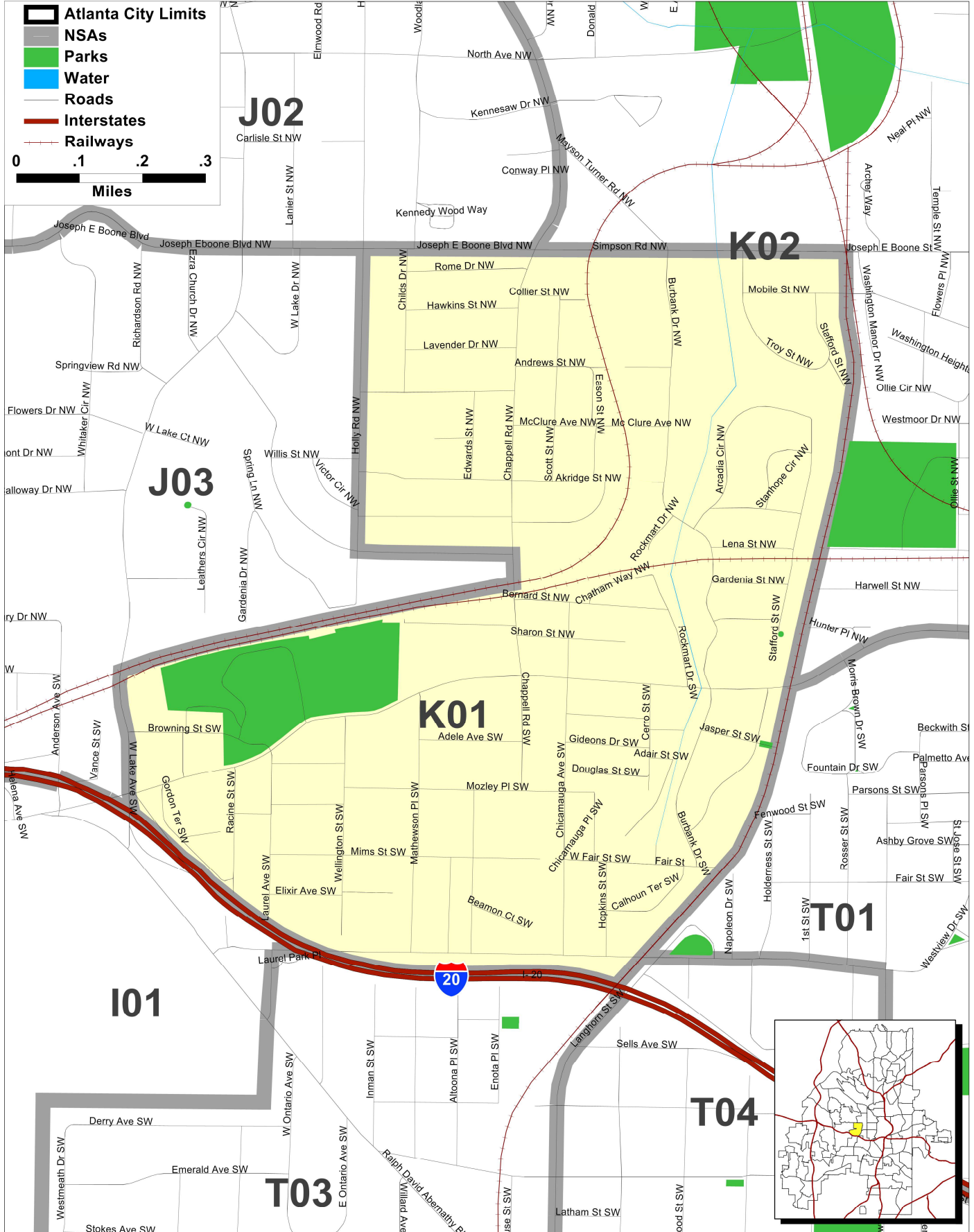


# Neighborhood Statistical Area K01



Neighborhood(s): Hunter Hills, Mozley Park

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# Contents

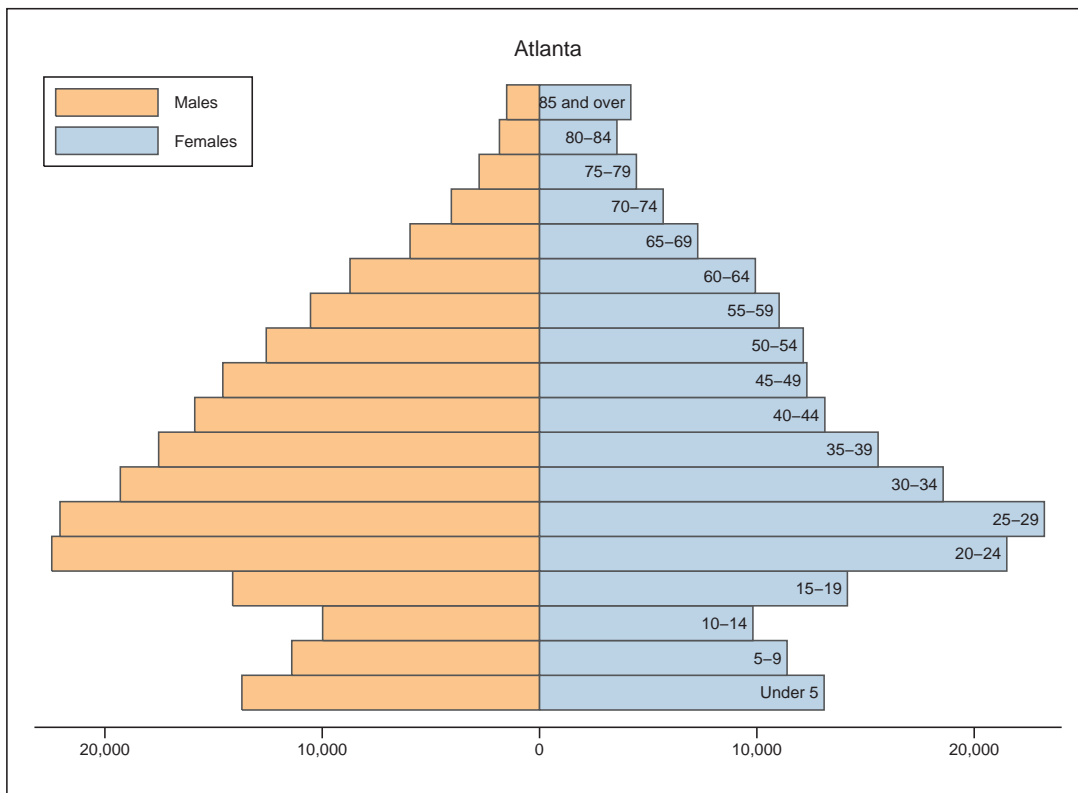
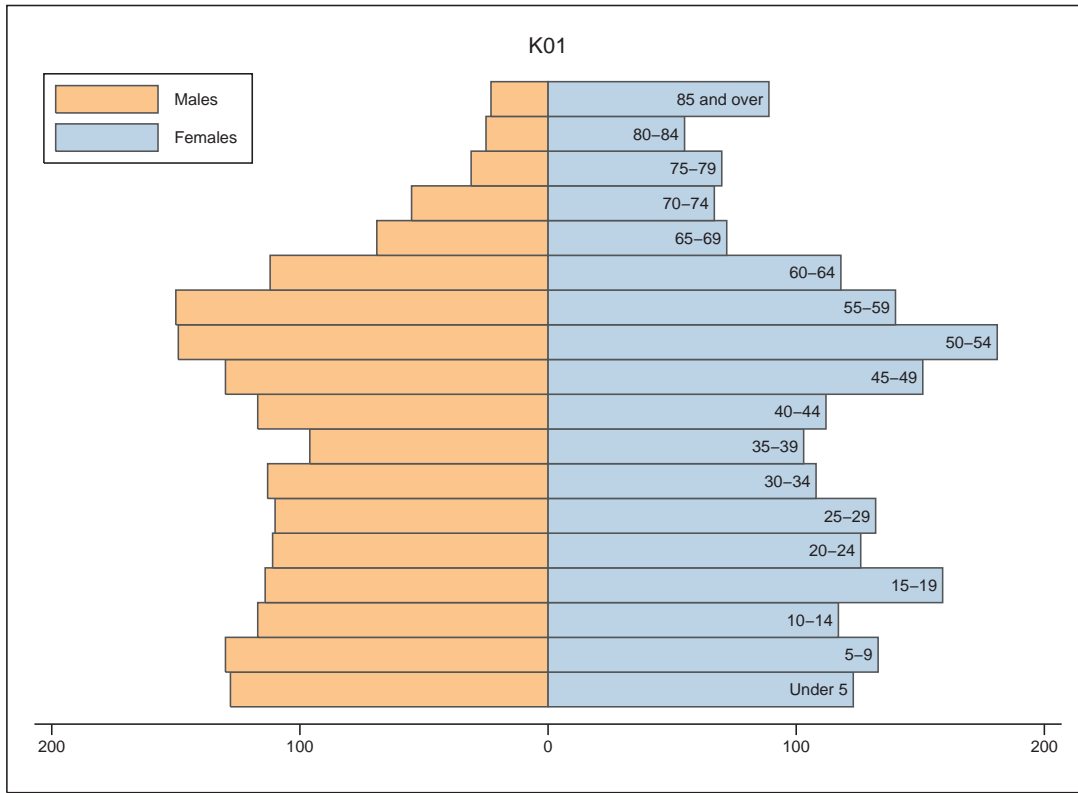
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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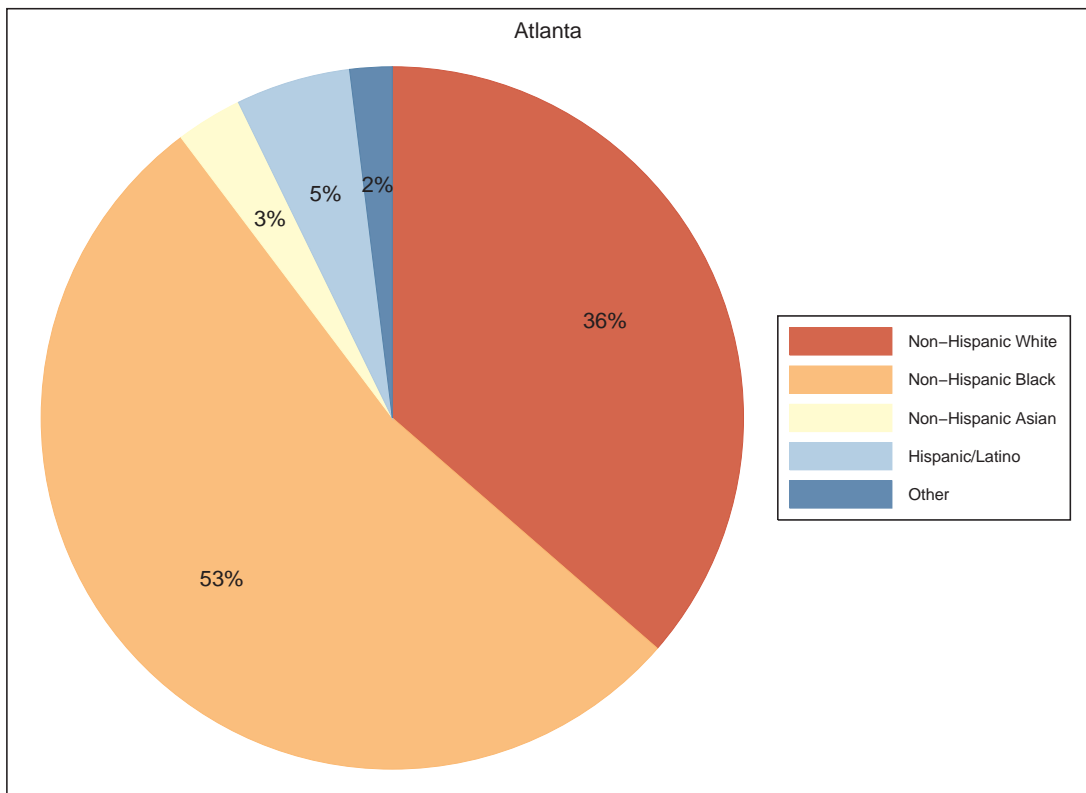
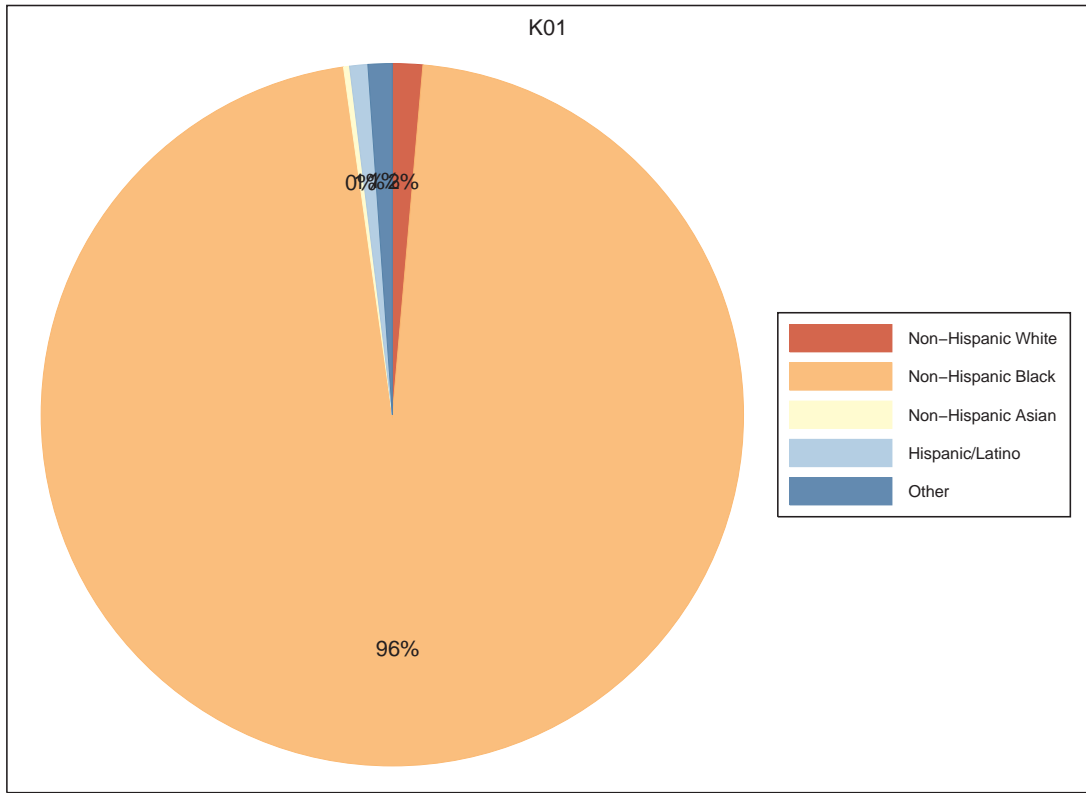
**K01**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

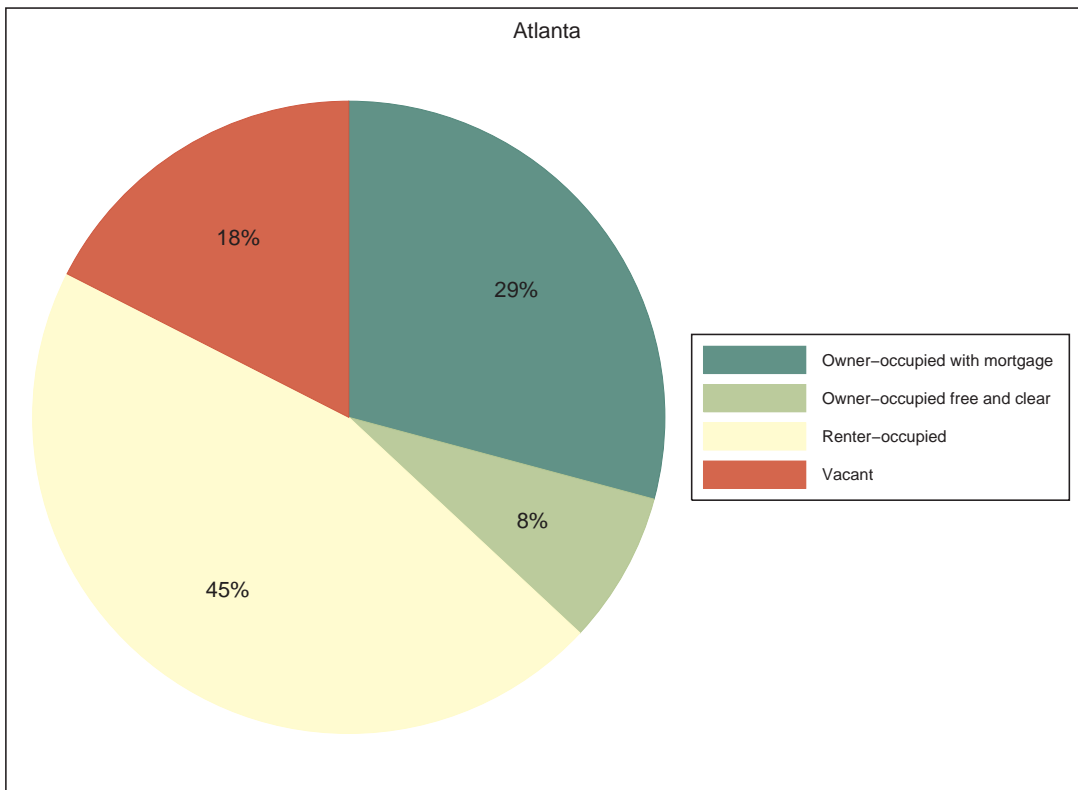
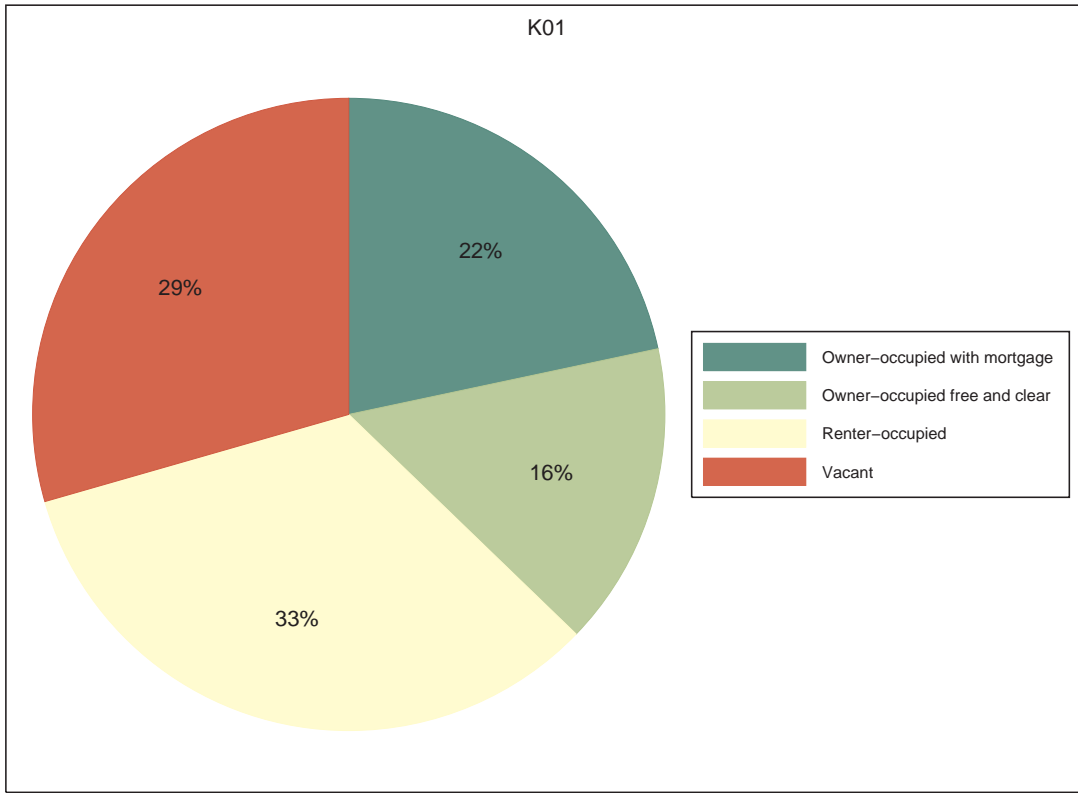
### Sex and Age



### Race and Latino Origin

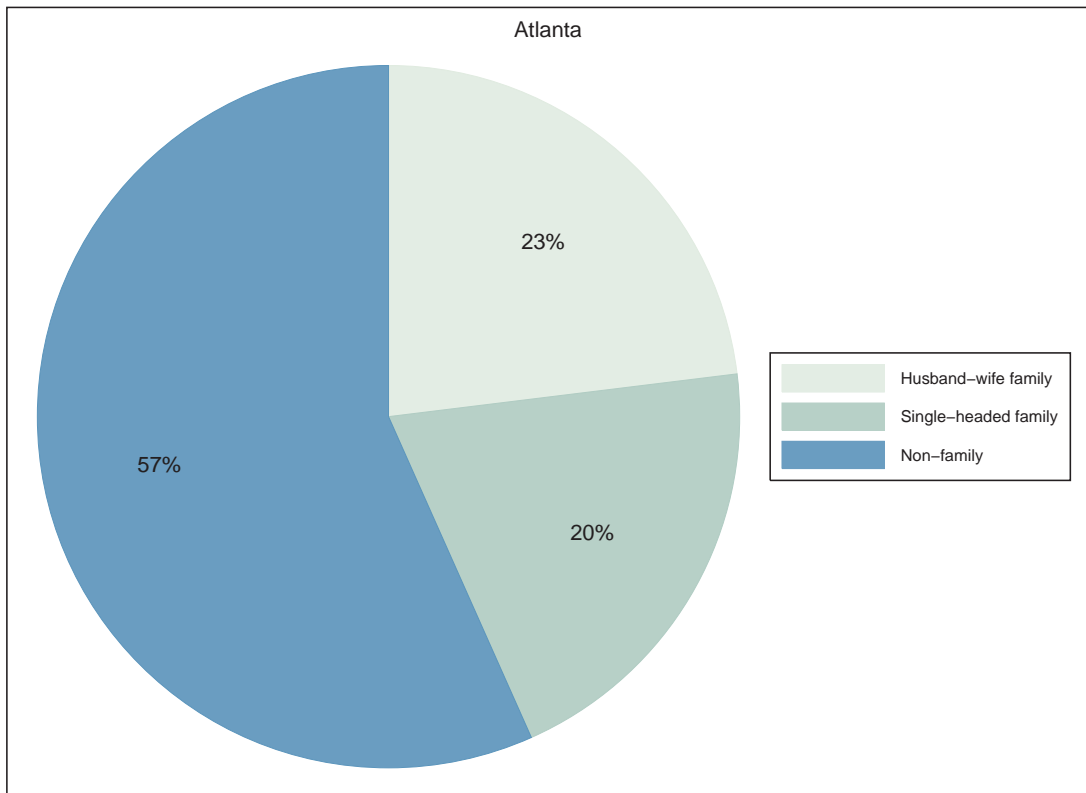
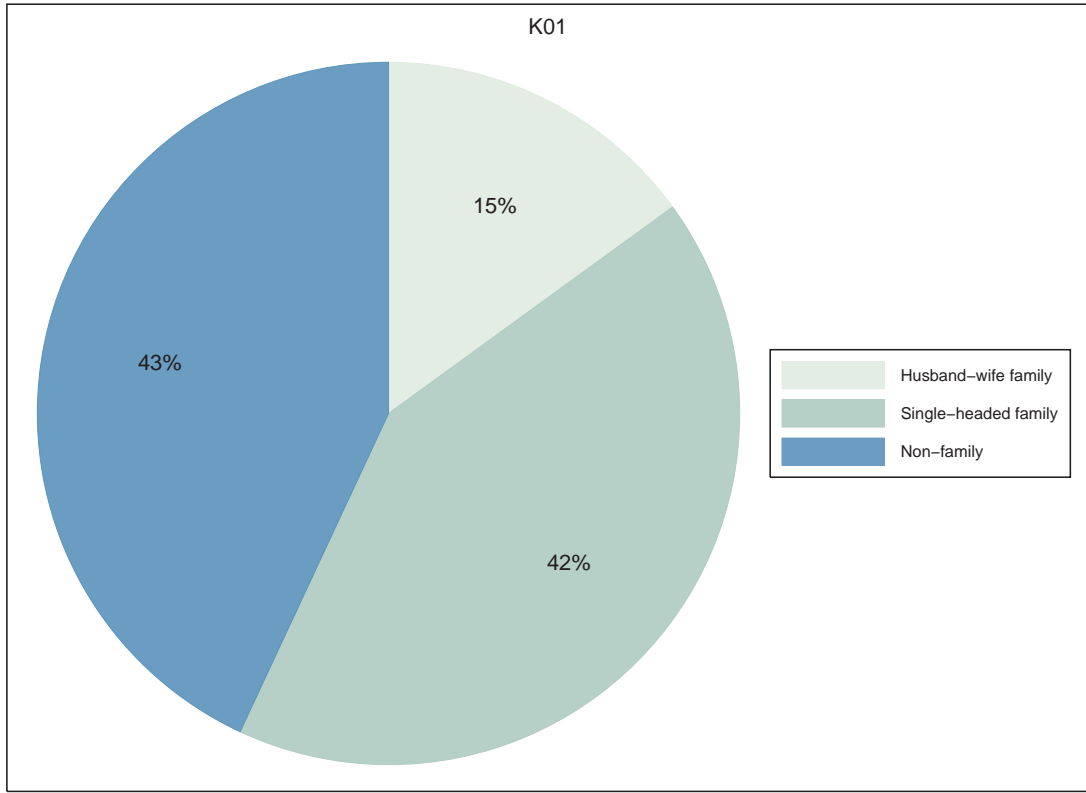


### Housing Tenure

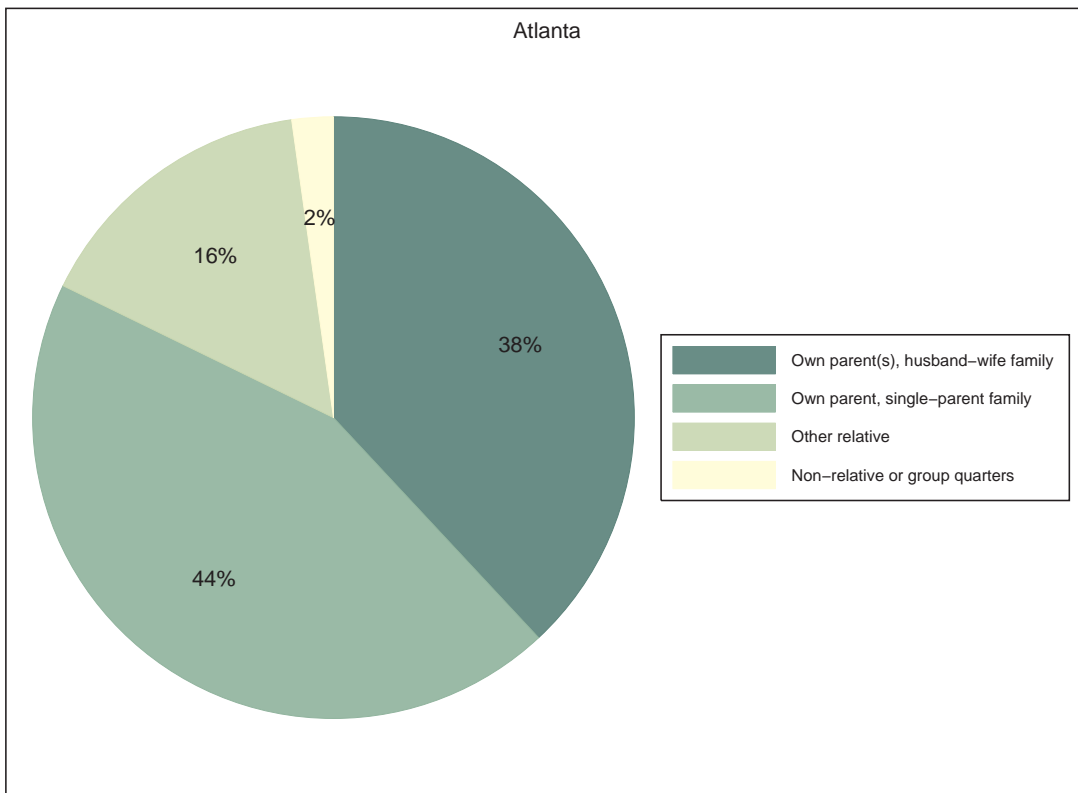
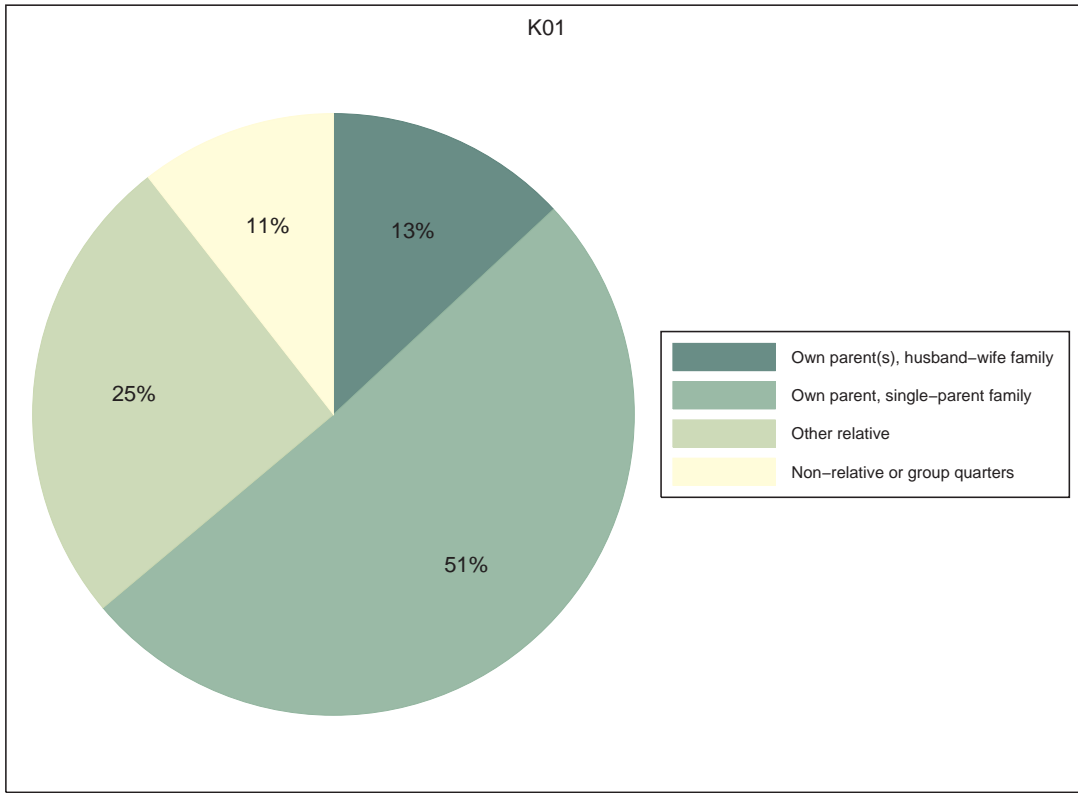




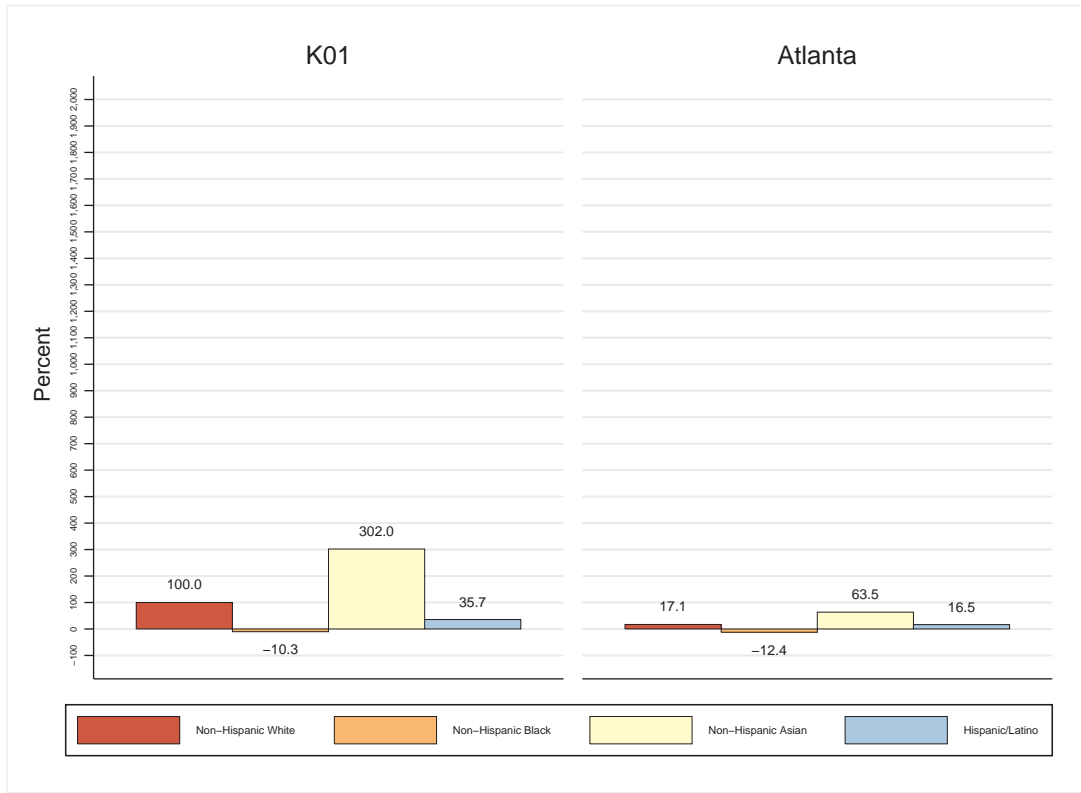
### Households by Type



### Children by Household Type



### Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,836	100.0%
Under 5 years	251	6.5%
5 to 9 years	263	6.9%
10 to 14 years	234	6.1%
15 to 19 years	273	7.1%
20 to 24 years	237	6.2%
25 to 29 years	242	6.3%
30 to 34 years	221	5.8%
35 to 39 years	199	5.2%
40 to 44 years	229	6.0%
45 to 49 years	281	7.3%
50 to 54 years	330	8.6%
55 to 59 years	290	7.6%
60 to 64 years	230	6.0%
65 to 69 years	141	3.7%
70 to 74 years	122	3.2%
75 to 79 years	101	2.6%
80 to 84 years	80	2.1%
85 years and over	112	2.9%
Median age (years)	39.9	(X)
16 years and over	3,039	79.2%
18 years and over	2,916	76.0%
21 years and over	2,766	72.1%
62 years and over	669	17.4%
65 years and over	556	14.5%
<b>Male population</b>	1,780	46.4%
Under 5 years	128	3.3%
5 to 9 years	130	3.4%
10 to 14 years	117	3.1%
15 to 19 years	114	3.0%
20 to 24 years	111	2.9%
25 to 29 years	110	2.9%
30 to 34 years	113	2.9%
35 to 39 years	96	2.5%
40 to 44 years	117	3.1%
45 to 49 years	130	3.4%
50 to 54 years	149	3.9%
55 to 59 years	150	3.9%
60 to 64 years	112	2.9%
65 to 69 years	69	1.8%
70 to 74 years	55	1.4%
75 to 79 years	31	0.8%
80 to 84 years	25	0.7%
85 years and over	23	0.6%
Median age (years)	38.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,375	35.8%
18 years and over	1,329	34.6%
21 years and over	1,272	33.2%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	254	6.6%
65 years and over	203	5.3%
<b>Female population</b>		
	2,056	53.6%
Under 5 years	123	3.2%
5 to 9 years	133	3.5%
10 to 14 years	117	3.1%
15 to 19 years	159	4.1%
20 to 24 years	126	3.3%
25 to 29 years	132	3.4%
30 to 34 years	108	2.8%
35 to 39 years	103	2.7%
40 to 44 years	112	2.9%
45 to 49 years	151	3.9%
50 to 54 years	181	4.7%
55 to 59 years	140	3.6%
60 to 64 years	118	3.1%
65 to 69 years	72	1.9%
70 to 74 years	67	1.7%
75 to 79 years	70	1.8%
80 to 84 years	55	1.4%
85 years and over	89	2.3%
Median age (years)	41.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,664	43.4%
18 years and over	1,587	41.4%
21 years and over	1,494	38.9%
62 years and over	415	10.8%
65 years and over	353	9.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,836	100.0%
One Race	3,802	99.1%
White	66	1.7%
Black or African American	3,710	96.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
Asian	7	0.2%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	16	0.4%
Two or More Races	34	0.9%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	2	0.1%
White; Black or African American	6	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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<b>RACE (Continued)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	80	2.1%
Black or African American	3,739	97.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	0.5%
Asian	13	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	22	0.6%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,836	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38	1.0%
Mexican‡	13	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	14	0.4%
Cuban‡	5	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	15	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,798	99.0%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,836	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	38	1.0%
White alone	8	0.2%
Black or African American alone	18	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	9	0.2%
Two or More Races	3	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,798	99.0%
White alone	58	1.5%
Black or African American alone	3,692	96.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%
Asian alone	7	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	31	0.8%

<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,836	100.0%
In households	3,568	93.0%
Householder	1,371	35.7%
Spouse	206	5.4%
Child	1,079	28.1%
Own child under 18 years	589	15.4%
Other relatives	596	15.5%
Under 18 years	232	6.0%
65 years and over†	60	1.6%
Nonrelatives	316	8.2%
Under 18 years	24	0.6%
65 years and over	24	0.6%
Unmarried partner‡	98	2.6%
In group quarters	268	7.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	268	7.0%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	102	2.7%
Female	166	4.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
<b>Total households</b>	1,371	100.0%
Family households (families)	781	57.0%
With own children under 18 years	258	18.8%
Husband-wife family	206	15.0%
With own children under 18 years	57	4.2%
Male householder, no wife present	106	7.7%
With own children under 18 years	26	1.9%
Female householder, no husband present	469	34.2%
With own children under 18 years	175	12.8%
Nonfamily households	590	43.0%
Householder living alone	475	34.6%
Male	269	19.6%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	68	4.9%
Female	257	18.7%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	117	8.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	365	26.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	466	34.0%
Average household size	2.60	(X)
Average family size	3.41	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	1,943	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,371	70.6%
Vacant housing units	572	29.4%
For rent	248	12.8%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.4%
For sale only	68	3.5%
Sold, not occupied	8	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.2%
All other vacants	238	12.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	8.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	27.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,371	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	725	52.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,619	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.23	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	646	47.1%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,949	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.02	(X)

## Notes:

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

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

<sup>∞</sup> Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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## Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

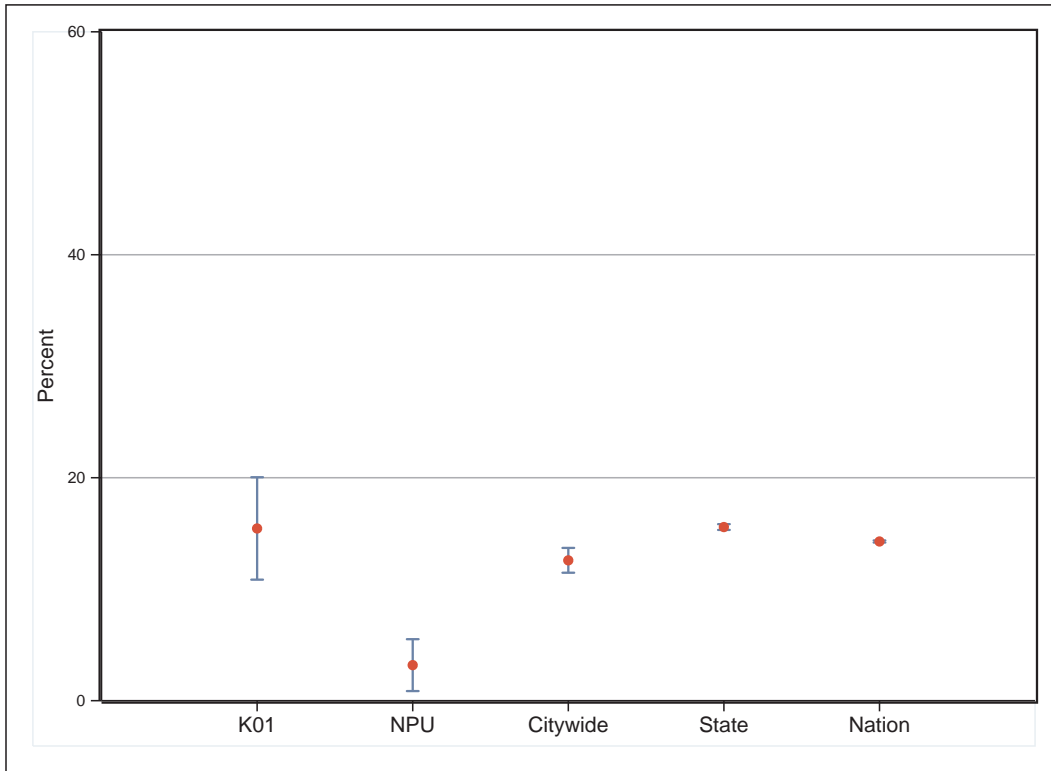
## **Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?**

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

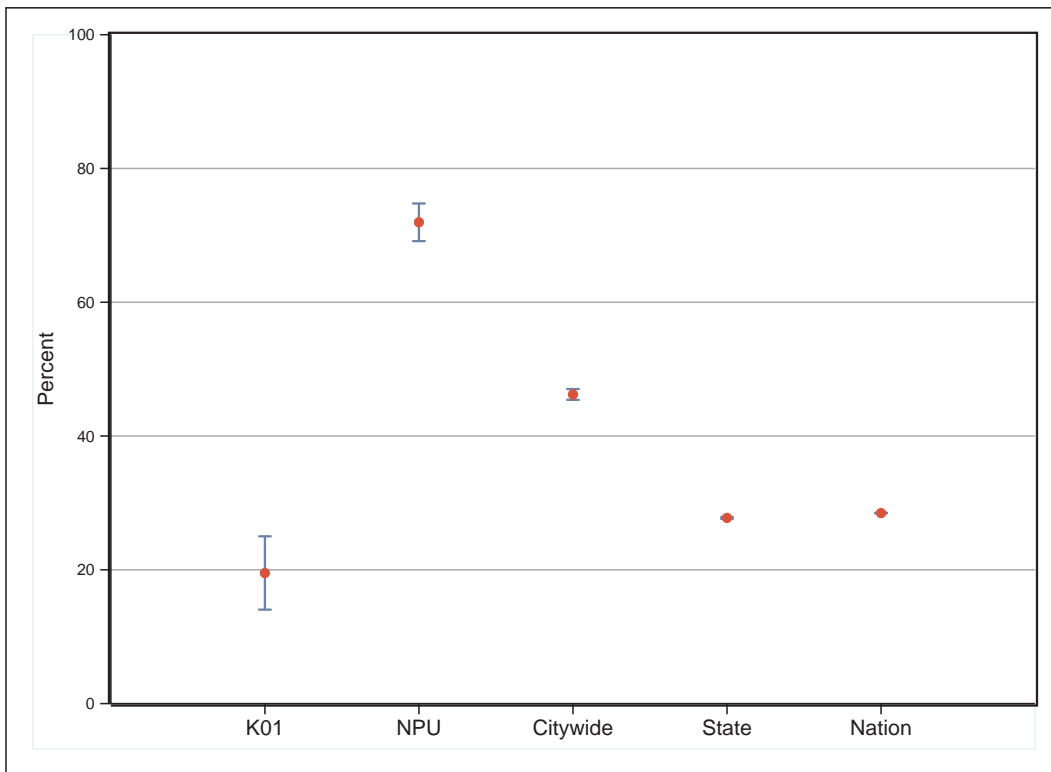
**K01**

# ACS 2008-12 Profile

### Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

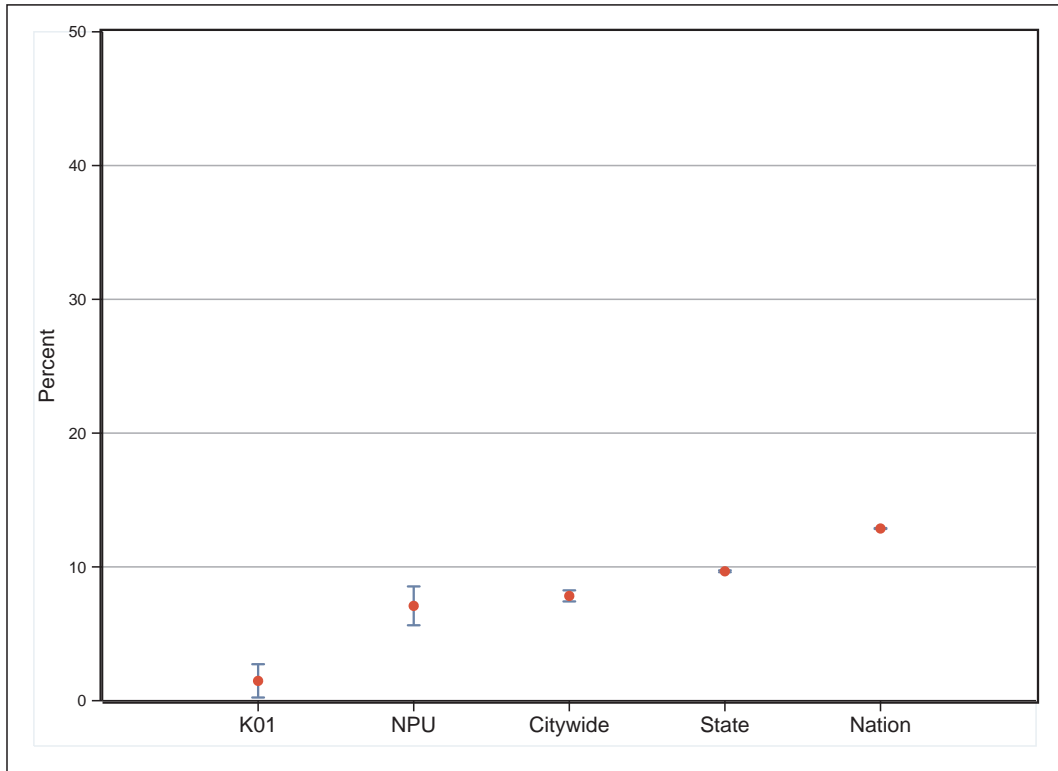


### Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

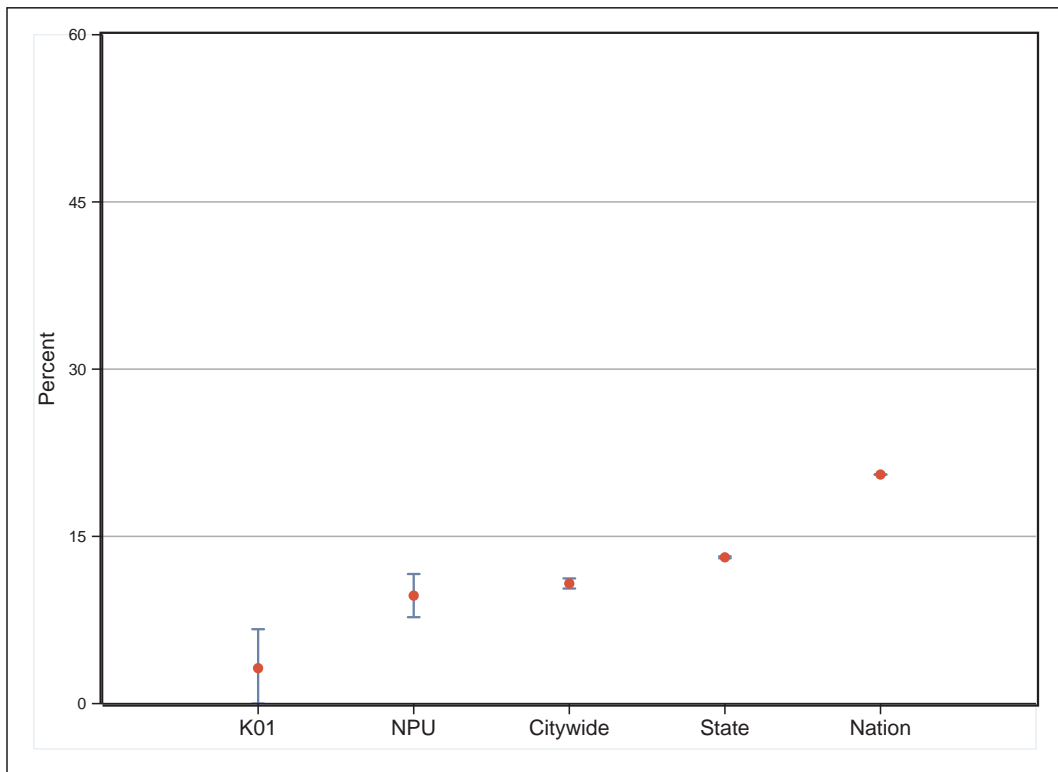


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Foreign-Born

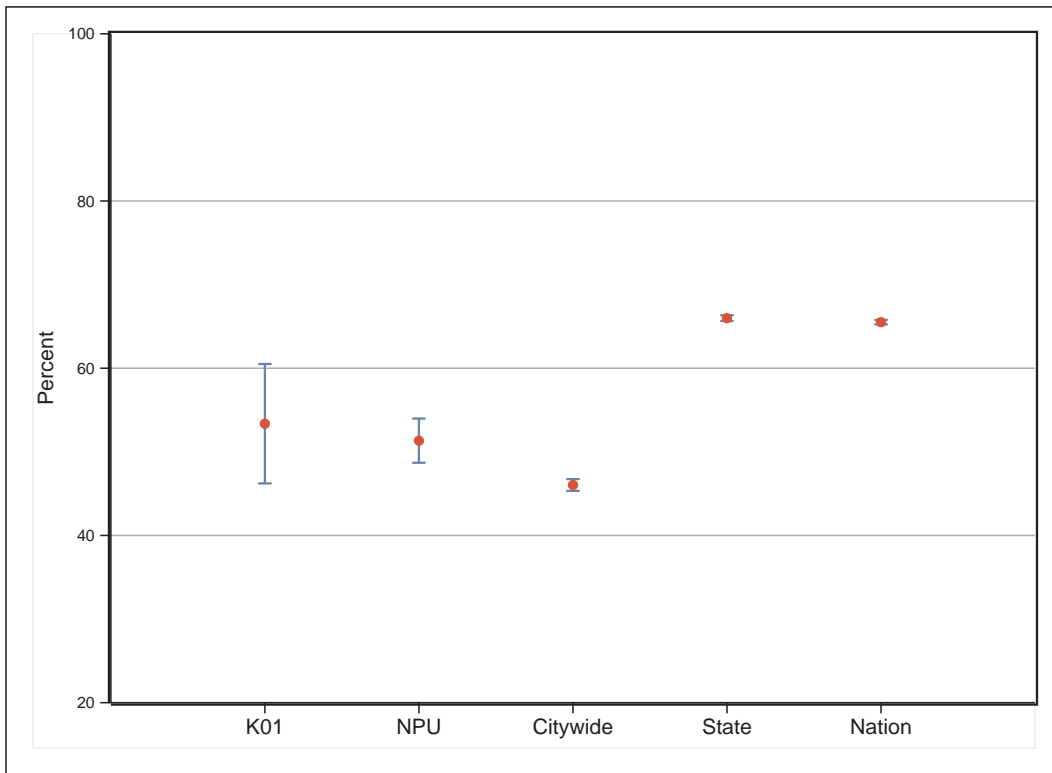


### Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

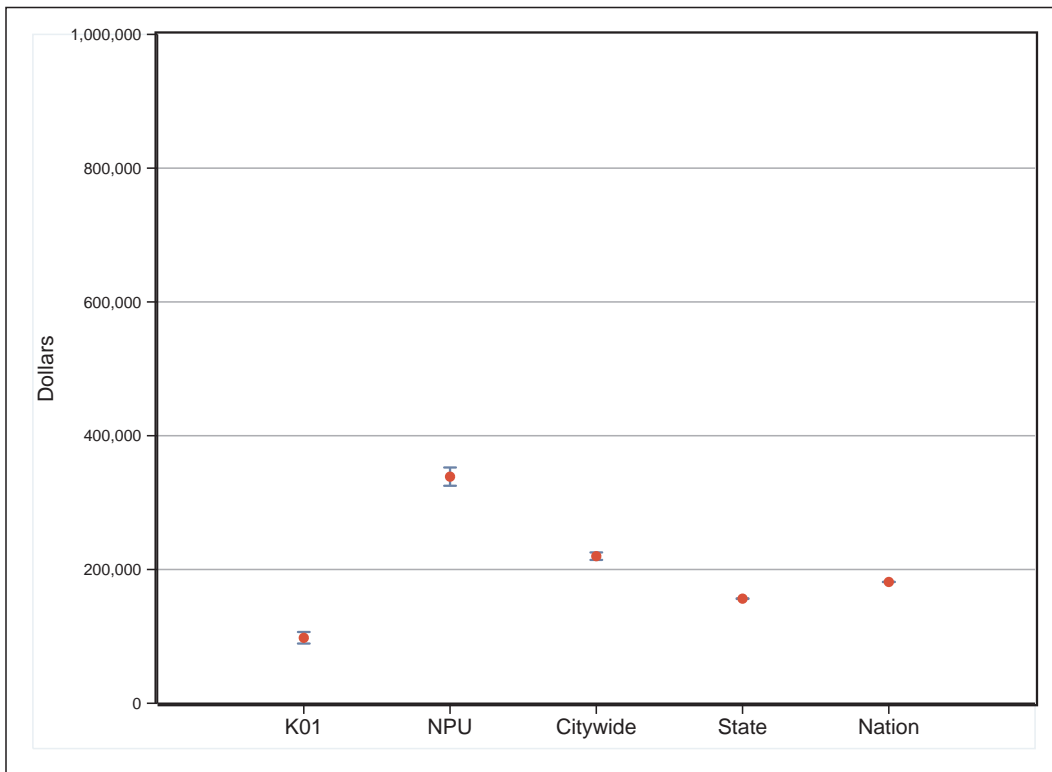


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Owner-Occupied

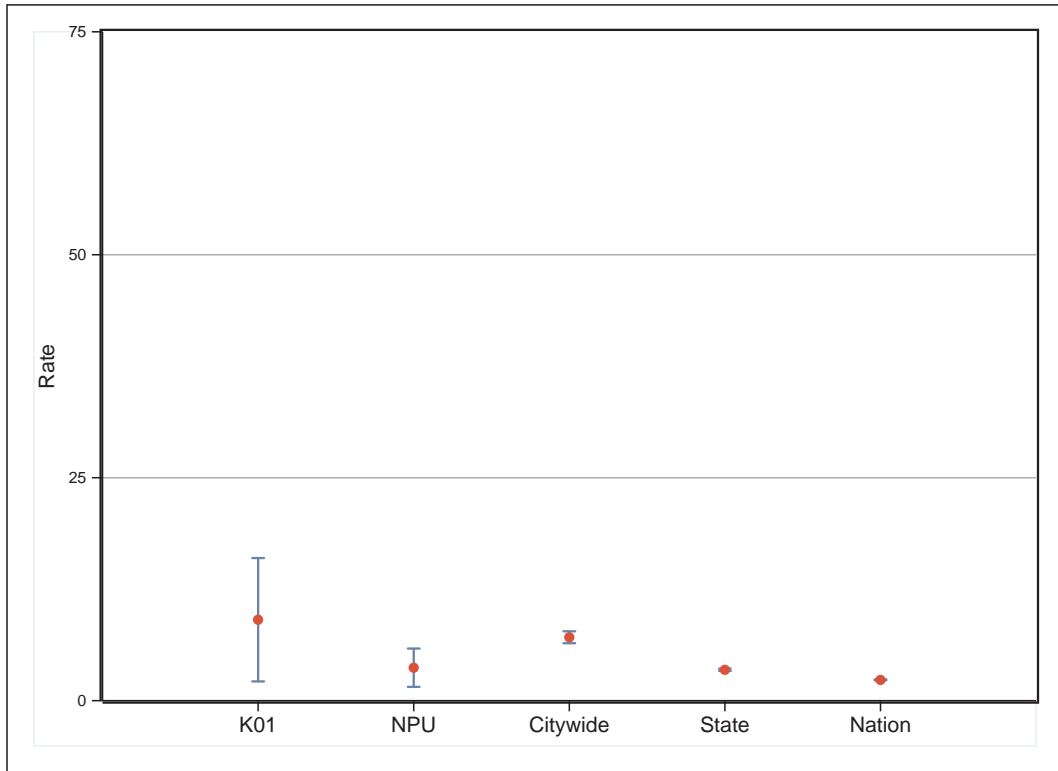


### Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

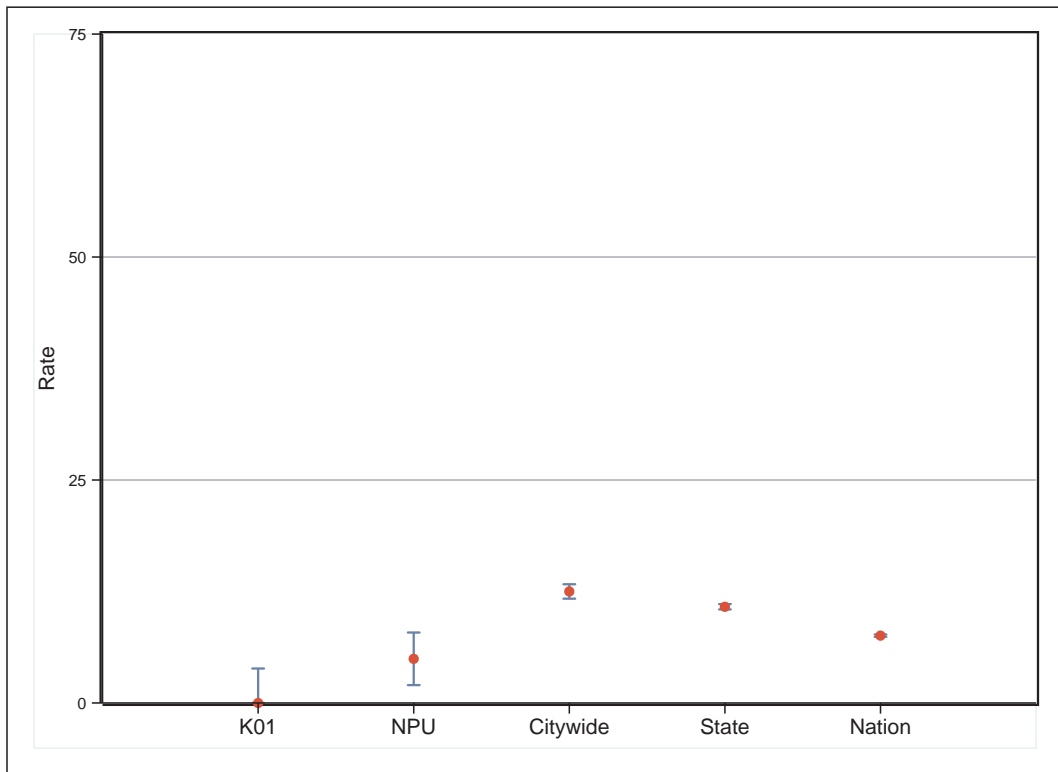


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Homeowner Vacancy Rate

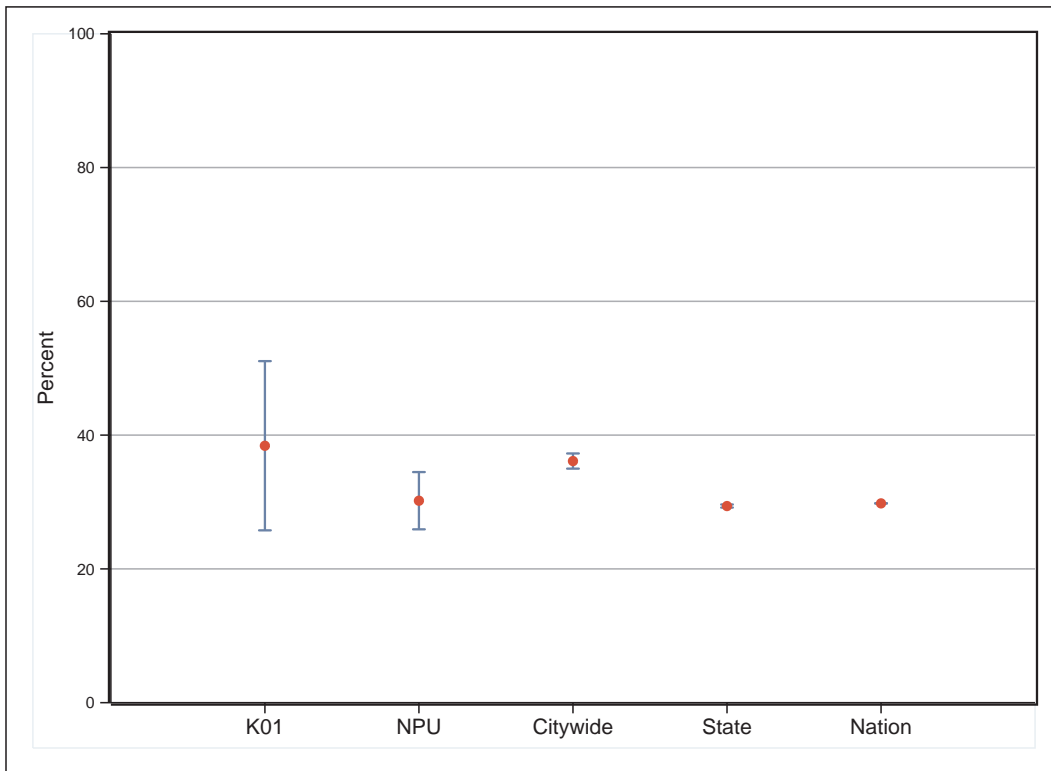


### Rental Vacancy Rate

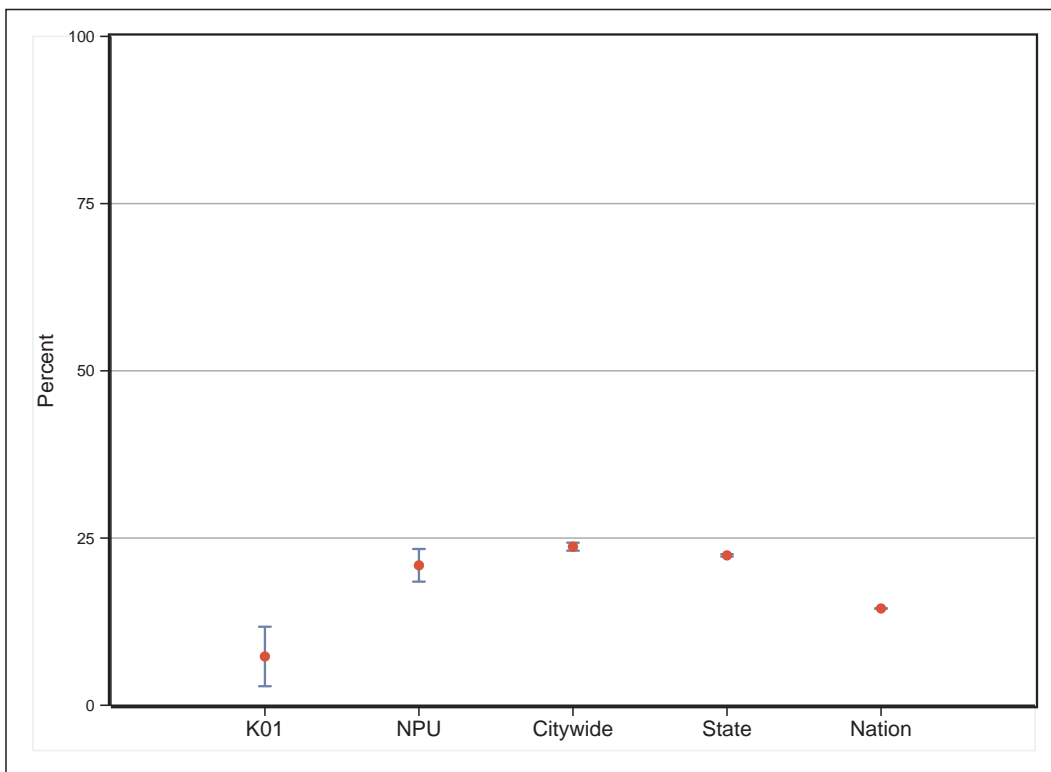


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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



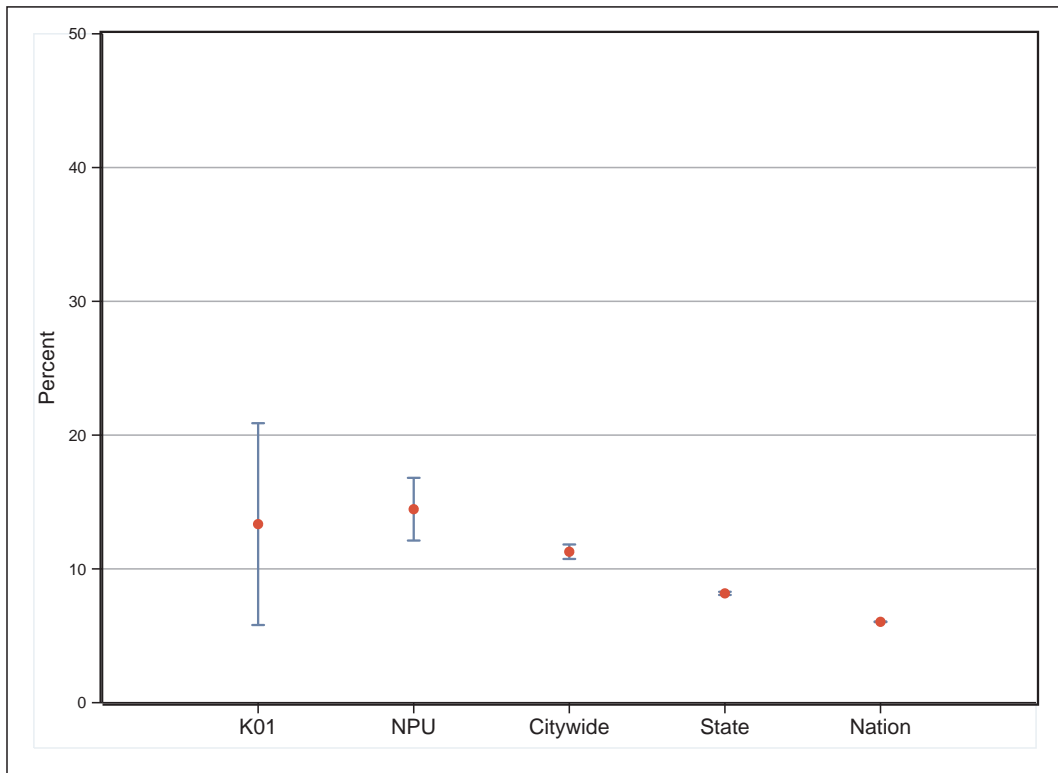
**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**



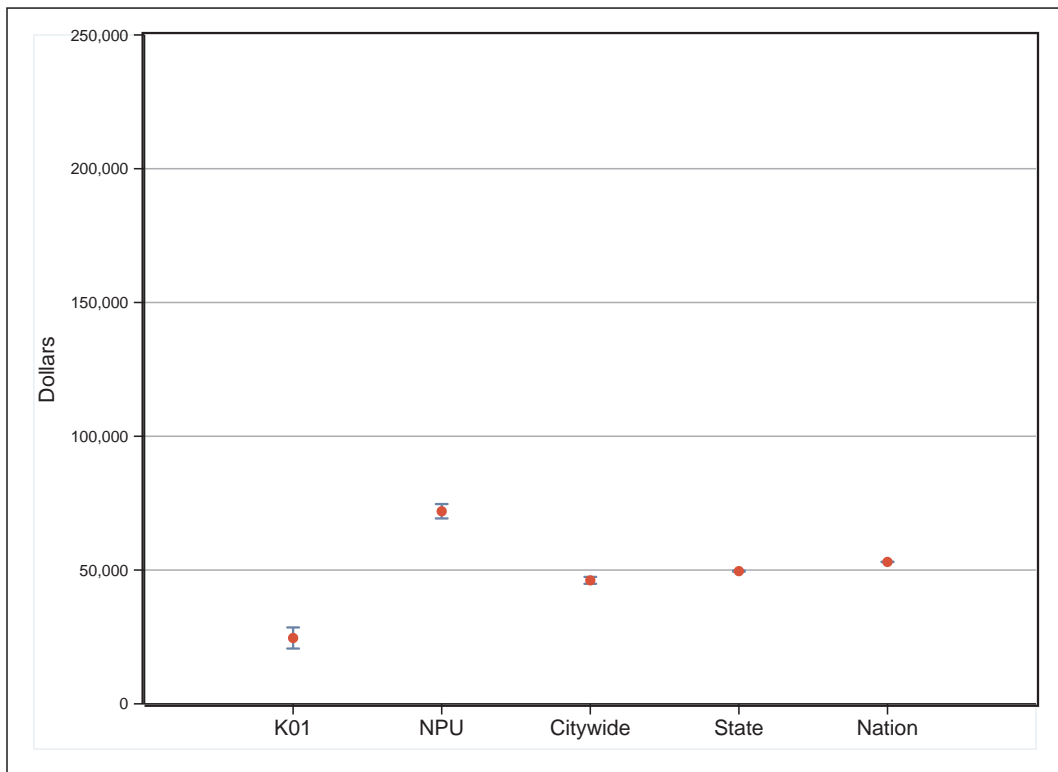
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.



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

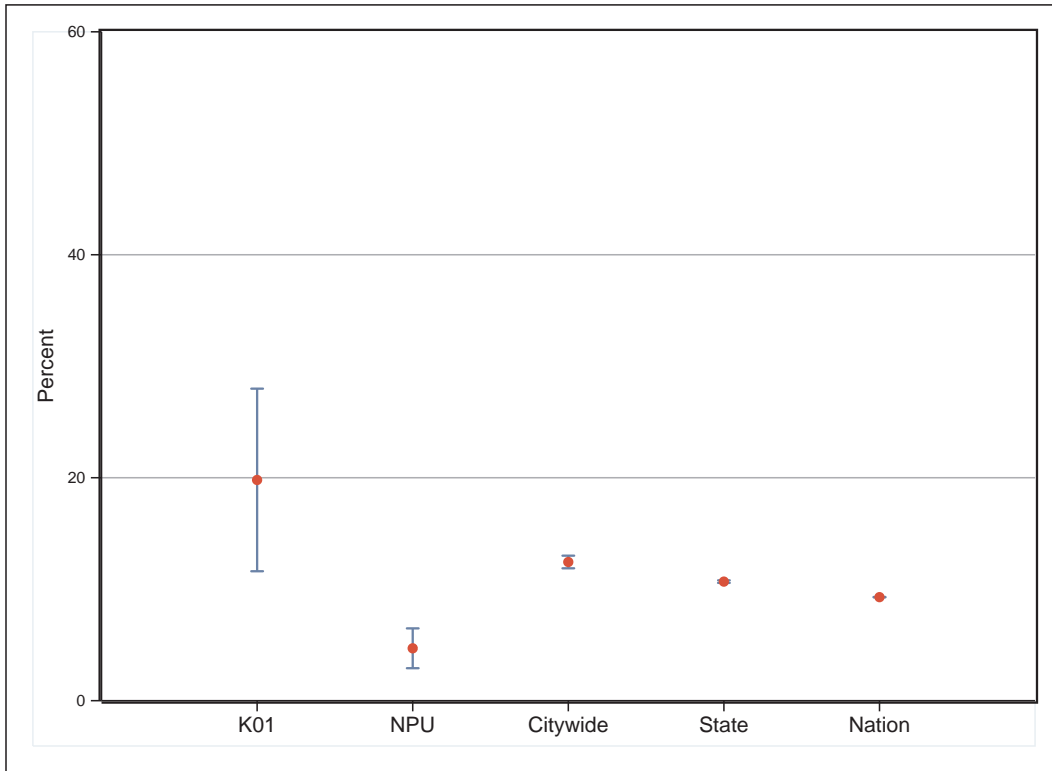


### Median Household Income

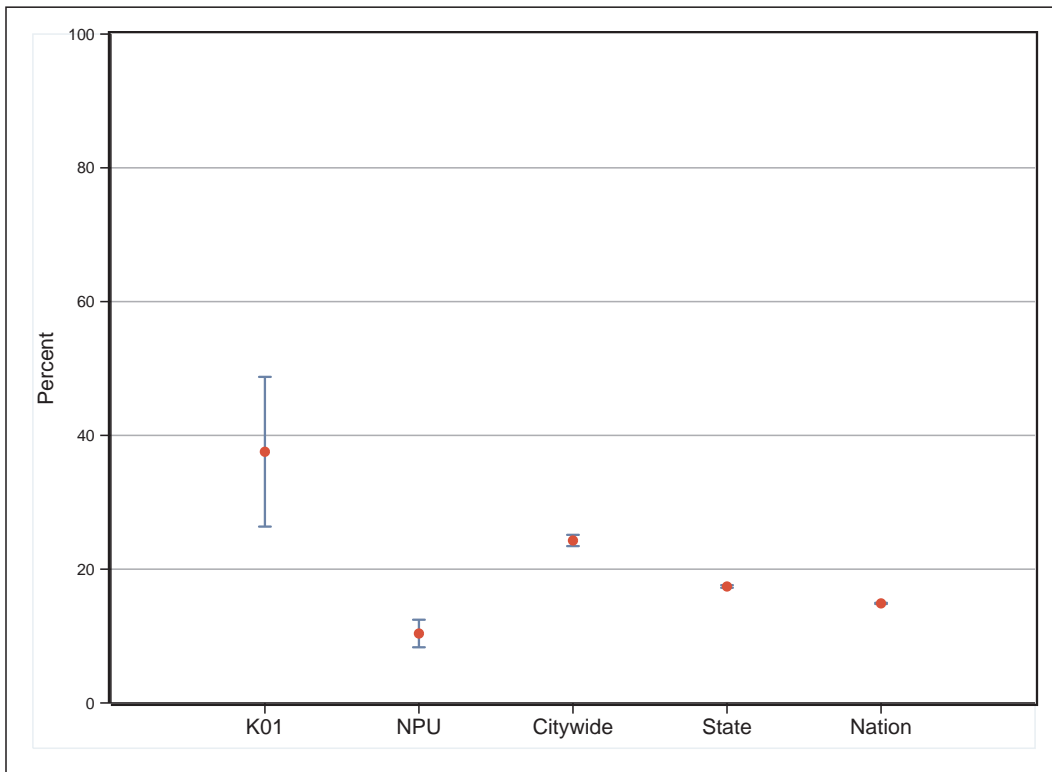


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Civilian Unemployed



### Percent in Poverty



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

## Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	778	±147	52.5%	±7.3
With own children under 18 years	279	±114	18.8%	±7.3
Married-couple family	225	±90	15.2%	±5.8
With own children under 18 years	86	±66	5.8%	±4.4
Male householder, no wife present, family	92	±69	6.2%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
Female householder, no husband present, family	461	±111	31.1%	±6.4
With own children under 18 years	193	±89	13.0%	±5.8
Nonfamily households	705	±158	47.5%	±8.8
Householder living alone	567	±147	38.2%	±8.7
65 years and over	230	±91	15.5%	±5.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	347	±122	23.4%	±7.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	524	±118	35.3%	±6.5
Average household size	2.57	±0.45	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.66	±0.88	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>±462</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,472	±191	38.6%	±1.8
Spouse	215	±86	5.6%	±2.2
Child	1,084	±306	28.4%	±7.2
Other relatives	764	±248	20.0%	±6.0
Nonrelatives	282	±157	7.4%	±4.0
Unmarried partner	70	±57	1.8%	±1.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>±299</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	770	±253	52.8%	±13.6
Now married, except separated	254	±97	17.5%	±5.6
Separated	37	±37	2.5%	±2.5
Widowed	96	±62	6.6%	±4.0
Divorced	310	±129	21.3%	±7.7
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>±237</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	522	±163	32.5%	±9.0
Now married, except separated	241	±86	15.0%	±4.9
Separated	103	±73	6.4%	±4.5
Widowed	327	±92	20.4%	±4.9
Divorced	408	±127	25.4%	±7.0
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>±55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	50	±53	87.5%	±40.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	64	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	57	±54	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	144	±243	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	82	±101	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±54	(X)	(X)

<b>GRANDPARENTS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>±72</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	31	±29	24.4%	±17.6
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	12	±25	9.3%	±18.5
1 or 2 years	0	±16	0.0%	±12.7
3 or 4 years	6	±15	5.0%	±11.5
5 or more years	13	±22	10.1%	±15.8
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>±29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	26	±24	82.5%	±106.2
Who are married	11	±22	35.0%	±62.0

<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>±307</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	54	±48	5.0%	±4.3
Kindergarten	32	±40	3.0%	±3.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	529	±181	49.3%	±9.3
High school (grades 9-12)	243	±133	22.6%	±10.6
College or graduate school	216	±112	20.1%	±8.7

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>±367</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	120	±83	4.5%	±3.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	296	±122	11.0%	±4.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,139	±248	42.2%	±7.2
Some college, no degree	576	±147	21.3%	±4.6
Associate's degree	40	±43	1.5%	±1.6
Bachelor's degree	328	±115	12.2%	±3.9
Graduate or professional degree	199	±118	7.4%	±4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.5%	±5.5	(X)	(X)

<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>±402</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	285	±127	9.6%	±4.1

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>±472</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	728	±169	18.6%	±3.7
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>±251</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	38	±45	4.1%	±4.8
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>±361</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	372	±132	15.5%	±5.0
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>±132</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	317	±97	52.8%	±11.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>±460</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	3,030	±418	75.8%	±5.8
Different house in the U.S.	960	±393	24.0%	±9.4
Same county	434	±245	10.9%	±6.0
Different county	526	±307	13.2%	±7.5
Same state	382	±286	9.6%	±7.1
Different state	144	±113	3.6%	±2.8
Abroad	7	±17	0.2%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	3,980	±466	108.3%	±20.3
Born in United States	3,944	±509	107.3%	±20.9
State of residence	3,172	±444	86.3%	±17.5
Different state	772	±248	21.0%	±6.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	37	±54	1.0%	±1.5
Foreign born	54	±46	1.5%	±1.2

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>±46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	35	±43	64.8%	±55.8
Not a U.S. citizen	19	±21	35.2%	±24.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>±71</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	37	±61	37	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±44.7
Entered before 2010	37	±59	100.0%	±232.5
Foreign born	54	±46	54	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±30.1
Entered before 2010	54	±50	100.0%	±36.3

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>±46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	0	±16	0.0%	±30.1
Asia	10	±17	18.5%	±26.4
Africa	3	±15	5.6%	±27.6
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±30.1
Latin America	39	±45	72.1%	±54.0
Northern America	2	±17	3.7%	±30.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>±506</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	3,433	±461	96.8%	±19.0
Language other than English	113	±125	3.2%	±3.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	6	±160	0.2%	±4.5
Spanish	85	±96	2.4%	±2.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±80	0.0%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	18	±47	0.5%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	1	±80	0.0%	±2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	5	±45	0.1%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±80	0.0%	±2.3
Other languages	5	±45	0.1%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	5	±79	0.1%	±2.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	71	±60	1.9%	±1.6
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	6	±13	0.2%	±0.3
French (except Basque)	8	±27	0.2%	±0.7
French Canadian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
German	15	±20	0.4%	±0.5
Greek	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	3	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Italian	8	±19	0.2%	±0.5
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	2	±12	0.1%	±0.3
Slovak	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	141	±152	3.8%	±4.1
Swedish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	30	±30	0.8%	±0.8

## Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>±340</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,672	±290	52.2%	±7.2
Civilian labor force	1,672	±290	52.2%	±7.2
Employed	1,341	±265	41.8%	±7.0
Unemployed	331	±148	10.3%	±4.5
Armed Forces	0	±73	0.0%	±2.3
Not in labor force	1,533	±253	47.8%	±6.1
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>±290</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	19.8%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>±243</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	879	±188	49.4%	±8.1
Civilian labor force	879	±188	49.4%	±8.1
Employed	684	±167	38.4%	±7.8
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>±98</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	58	±59	41.8%	±30.4
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>±245</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	448	±227	83.9%	±18.0

<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>±268</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	653	±176	49.0%	±8.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	302	±186	22.6%	±13.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	339	±135	25.4%	±8.7
Walked	10	±27	0.8%	±2.0
Other means	3	±14	0.2%	±1.1
Worked at home	26	±26	1.9%	±1.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.0	±10.0	(X)	(X)

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>±265</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	381	±152	28.4%	±9.9
Service occupations	261	±119	19.5%	±8.0
Sales and office occupations	379	±123	28.2%	±7.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	126	±89	9.4%	±6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	131	±63	9.8%	±4.3

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>±265</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±38	0.0%	±2.8
Construction	69	±74	5.2%	±5.4
Manufacturing	41	±46	3.1%	±3.4
Wholesale trade	29	±47	2.2%	±3.5
Retail trade	208	±91	15.5%	±6.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	77	±55	5.7%	±3.9
Information	45	±55	3.3%	±4.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	64	±59	4.7%	±4.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	142	±90	10.6%	±6.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	344	±150	25.7%	±10.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	166	±104	12.4%	±7.4
Other services, except public administration	7	±36	0.5%	±2.7
Public administration	86	±52	6.4%	±3.6

<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>±265</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	948	±234	70.7%	±10.5
Government workers	312	±121	23.3%	±7.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	17	±37	1.3%	±2.8
Unpaid family workers	0	±38	0.0%	±2.8

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	248	±106	16.7%	±6.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	232	±98	15.6%	±6.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	271	±105	18.2%	±6.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	239	±99	16.1%	±6.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	162	±74	11.0%	±4.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	202	±89	13.6%	±5.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	89	±46	6.0%	±3.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	36	±60	2.4%	±4.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	±24	0.3%	±1.6
\$200,000 or more	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
Median household income (dollars)	24,607	±3,945	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	32,489	±4,598	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>±167</b>	<b>67.3%</b>	<b>±7.3</b>
Mean earnings (dollars)	35,336	±6,162	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>±129</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>±7.2</b>
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,615	±1,395	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>±74</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>±4.5</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,185	±5,374	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>±56</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>±3.7</b>
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,985	±221	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>±48</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>±3.2</b>
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	427	±141	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>±108</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>±6.2</b>
<b>Families</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>±147</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	95	±62	12.2%	±7.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	±57	8.4%	±7.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	167	±73	21.4%	±8.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	139	±89	17.9%	±10.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	±52	10.0%	±6.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	134	±73	17.2%	±8.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63	±40	8.1%	±4.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	33	±59	4.3%	±7.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	±24	0.5%	±3.1
\$200,000 or more	0	±27	0.0%	±3.4
Median family income (dollars)	31,215	±4,017	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	39,113	±8,106	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	14,951	±2,064	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>±158</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	18,005	±4,131	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	24,924	±4,285	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,063	±4,222	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	34,888	±5,198	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	29,379	±2,832	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>±472</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	2,870	±387	73.2%	±4.5
With private health insurance	1,555	±292	39.7%	±5.7
With public coverage	1,755	±337	44.7%	±6.7
No health insurance coverage	1,052	±305	26.8%	±7.1
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>±251</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	89	±105	9.7%	±11.1
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>±361</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,591	±310	1,591	(X)
Employed:	1,270	±266	1,270	(X)
With health insurance coverage	892	±209	70.2%	±7.4
With private health insurance	817	±207	64.3%	±9.2
With public coverage	84	±62	6.6%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	379	±185	29.8%	±13.2
Unemployed:	321	±158	321	(X)
With health insurance coverage	55	±62	17.2%	±17.2
With private health insurance	14	±22	4.2%	±6.6
With public coverage	46	±60	14.4%	±17.3
No health insurance coverage	265	±143	82.8%	±18.0
Not in labor force:	814	±211	814	(X)
With health insurance coverage	506	±160	62.2%	±11.2
With private health insurance	179	±104	21.9%	±11.4
With public coverage	378	±143	46.4%	±12.7
No health insurance coverage	308	±148	37.8%	±15.3

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	28.5%	±11.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	28.4%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	36.5%	±90.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	13.2%	±20.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	27.9%	±47.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±2341.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	41.0%	±15.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	31.7%	±13.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±308.2	(X)	(X)
All people	37.6%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	44.7%	±13.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	44.5%	±21.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	56.3%	±28.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	42.3%	±20.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	35.4%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	39.1%	±8.3	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	20.9%	±9.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	32.9%	±13.1	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	35.1%	±15.3	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,483	±188	72.9%	±5.9
Vacant housing units	552	±149	27.1%	±6.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	9.1	±6.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	0.0	±3.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	1,608	±193	79.0%	±5.5
1-unit, attached	43	±36	2.1%	±1.8
2 units	83	±74	4.1%	±3.6
3 or 4 units	100	±71	4.9%	±3.5
5 to 9 units	36	±47	1.8%	±2.3
10 to 19 units	105	±56	5.1%	±2.7
20 or more units	8	±38	0.4%	±1.9
Mobile home	52	±65	2.6%	±3.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±27	0.0%	±1.3

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±27	0.0%	±1.3
Built 2000 to 2009	148	±88	7.3%	±4.2
Built 1990 to 1999	63	±64	3.1%	±3.1
Built 1980 to 1989	58	±54	2.8%	±2.6
Built 1970 to 1979	147	±94	7.2%	±4.6
Built 1960 to 1969	336	±117	16.5%	±5.5
Built 1950 to 1959	707	±144	34.8%	±6.2
Built 1940 to 1949	372	±122	18.3%	±5.7
Built 1939 or earlier	204	±84	10.0%	±4.0

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	81	±68	4.0%	±3.3
2 rooms	0	±27	0.0%	±1.3
3 rooms	95	±84	4.7%	±4.1
4 rooms	237	±82	11.6%	±3.9
5 rooms	518	±145	25.5%	±6.7
6 rooms	489	±124	24.0%	±5.6
7 rooms	275	±93	13.5%	±4.4
8 rooms	177	±83	8.7%	±4.0
9 rooms or more	164	±68	8.0%	±3.3
Median rooms	6.2	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	81	±68	4.0%	±3.3
1 bedroom	83	±59	4.1%	±2.9
2 bedrooms	711	±153	35.0%	±6.7
3 bedrooms	878	±164	43.1%	±6.9
4 bedrooms	213	±82	10.5%	±3.9
5 or more bedrooms	70	±52	3.4%	±2.5

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	791	±146	53.4%	±7.1
Renter-occupied	692	±160	46.6%	±9.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.50	±0.26	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.21	±0.35	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	189	±88	12.8%	±5.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	574	±161	38.7%	±9.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	235	±93	15.9%	±6.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	90	±45	6.1%	±2.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	119	±63	8.1%	±4.1
Moved in 1969 or earlier	275	±92	18.5%	±5.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	400	±115	26.9%	±6.9
1 vehicle available	691	±163	46.6%	±9.3
2 vehicles available	310	±101	20.9%	±6.3
3 or more vehicles available	83	±84	5.6%	±5.6

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	1,029	±162	69.4%	±6.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56	±64	3.8%	±4.3
Electricity	377	±120	25.4%	±7.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10	±28	0.7%	±1.9
Coal or coke	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
Wood	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
Solar energy	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
Other fuel	0	±27	0.0%	±1.8
No fuel used	11	±29	0.7%	±1.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	40	±51	2.7%	±3.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	26	±50	1.8%	±3.4
No telephone service available	128	±94	8.6%	±6.2

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>±188</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,446	±232	97.5%	±9.6
1.01 to 1.50	25	±46	1.7%	±3.1
1.51 or more	13	±55	0.9%	±3.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>±146</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	139	±82	17.5%	±9.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	273	±94	34.5%	±10.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	188	±88	23.8%	±10.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	126	±77	16.0%	±9.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	30	±45	3.8%	±5.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	35	±60	4.4%	±7.5
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±38	0.0%	±4.8
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±27	0.0%	±3.4
Median (dollars)	97,912	±8,637	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>±146</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	410	±112	51.8%	±10.5
Housing units without a mortgage	381	±107	48.2%	±10.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>±112</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±38	0.0%	±9.2
\$300 to \$499	14	±36	3.4%	±8.8
\$500 to \$699	38	±46	9.3%	±11.0
\$700 to \$999	100	±60	24.3%	±13.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	185	±81	45.0%	±15.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	34	±27	8.3%	±6.3
\$2,000 or more	40	±65	9.7%	±15.7
Median (dollars)	1,146	±102	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>±107</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±27	0.0%	±7.0
\$100 to \$199	41	±46	10.6%	±11.8
\$200 to \$299	76	±43	19.9%	±9.7
\$300 to \$399	86	±68	22.5%	±16.6
\$400 or more	179	±84	47.0%	±17.6
Median (dollars)	389	±53	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>±122</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	80	±54	19.4%	±11.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	103	±53	25.0%	±10.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	48	±45	11.6%	±10.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	62	±60	15.1%	±13.8
35.0 percent or more	118	±59	28.8%	±11.4
Not computed	0	±27	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>±122</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	73	±42	20.3%	±9.3
10.0 to 14.9 percent	32	±25	8.9%	±6.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	61	±43	17.0%	±10.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	47	±36	12.9%	±8.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	32	±49	8.7%	±13.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	26	±46	7.2%	±12.6
35.0 percent or more	90	±69	25.0%	±17.2
Not computed	21	±41	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>±160</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	16	±50	2.3%	±7.3
\$200 to \$299	10	±39	1.5%	±5.7
\$300 to \$499	49	±79	7.2%	±11.4
\$500 to \$749	183	±99	26.9%	±13.2
\$750 to \$999	213	±111	31.3%	±14.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	191	±95	28.2%	±12.4
\$1,500 or more	17	±38	2.5%	±5.6
Median (dollars)	968	±92	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	13	±25	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>±178</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 15.0 percent	14	±42	2.3%	±6.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	28	±41	4.6%	±6.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	53	±58	8.6%	±9.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	69	±69	11.2%	±10.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	39	±48	6.4%	±7.6
35.0 percent or more	412	±133	66.9%	±9.6
Not computed	76	±66	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,779	±360	48.4%	±6.8
Female	1,896	±324	51.6%	±4.6
Under 5 years	129	±98	3.5%	±2.6
5 to 9 years	191	±95	5.2%	±2.5
10 to 14 years	293	±149	8.0%	±3.9
15 to 19 years	206	±120	5.6%	±3.2
20 to 24 years	159	±96	4.3%	±2.5
25 to 34 years	498	±163	13.5%	±4.0
35 to 44 years	460	±156	12.5%	±3.8
45 to 54 years	533	±148	14.5%	±3.4
55 to 59 years	151	±63	4.1%	±1.6
60 to 64 years	272	±118	7.4%	±3.0
65 to 74 years	360	±115	9.8%	±2.8
75 to 84 years	218	±81	5.9%	±2.0
85 years and over	206	±71	5.6%	±1.8
Median age (years)	43.1	±1.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,977	±368	81.0%	±15.5
21 years and over	2,838	±350	77.2%	±14.8
62 years and over	879	±170	23.9%	±3.0
65 years and over	784	±157	21.3%	±2.9
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>±368</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,397	±277	46.9%	±7.3
Female	1,580	±243	53.1%	±4.8
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>±157</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	272	±111	34.7%	±12.3
Female	512	±111	65.3%	±5.5

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	3,666	±537	99.8%	±1.2
Two or more races	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
One race	3,666	±537	99.8%	±1.2
White	124	±129	3.4%	±3.5
Black or African American	3,486	±533	94.9%	±4.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	50	±65	1.4%	±1.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	25	±46	0.7%	±1.2
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	16	±23	0.4%	±0.6
Asian Indian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	13	±30	0.4%	±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	3	±53	0.1%	±1.5
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%	±1.2
Some other race	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
White and Black or African American	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	7	±27	0.2%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	131	±129	3.6%	±3.5
Black or African American	3,487	±533	94.9%	±4.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	57	±65	1.5%	±1.8
Asian	7	±24	0.2%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>±536</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	78	±95	2.1%	±2.6
Mexican	21	±42	0.6%	±1.1
Puerto Rican	3	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Cuban	7	±16	0.2%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	46	±90	1.3%	±2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,589	±537	97.7%	±3.3
White alone	47	±60	1.3%	±1.6
Black or African American alone	3,477	±532	94.6%	±4.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	50	±65	1.4%	±1.8
Asian alone	6	±24	0.2%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7

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 (NPU) 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 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 1/50 of a square mile or less and have populations of 100 or fewer—much too small to report sample-based statistics. To address these issues, we have defined Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs). These areas: 1) are built from census blocks; 2) nest within NPUs; 3) have a minimum population of 2,000; 4) are comprised of either a single large neighborhood or a set of contiguous smaller neighborhoods and adjacent territory that is not part of a neighborhood; 5) assign all territory within the city limits to one, and only one statistical area.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Continued on next page...

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

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

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

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