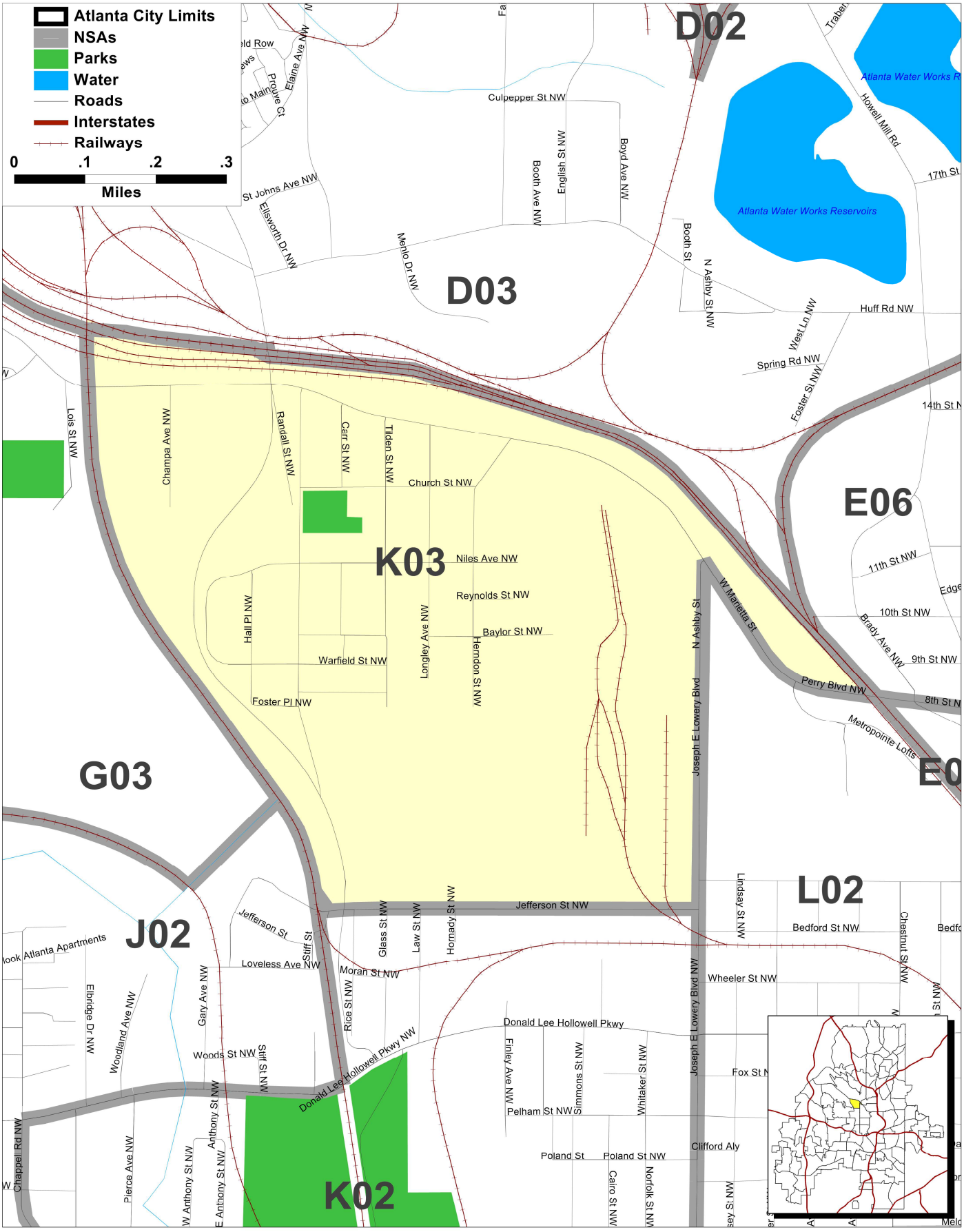
Neighborhood Statistical Area K03



Neighborhood(s): Knight Park/Howell Station

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Contents

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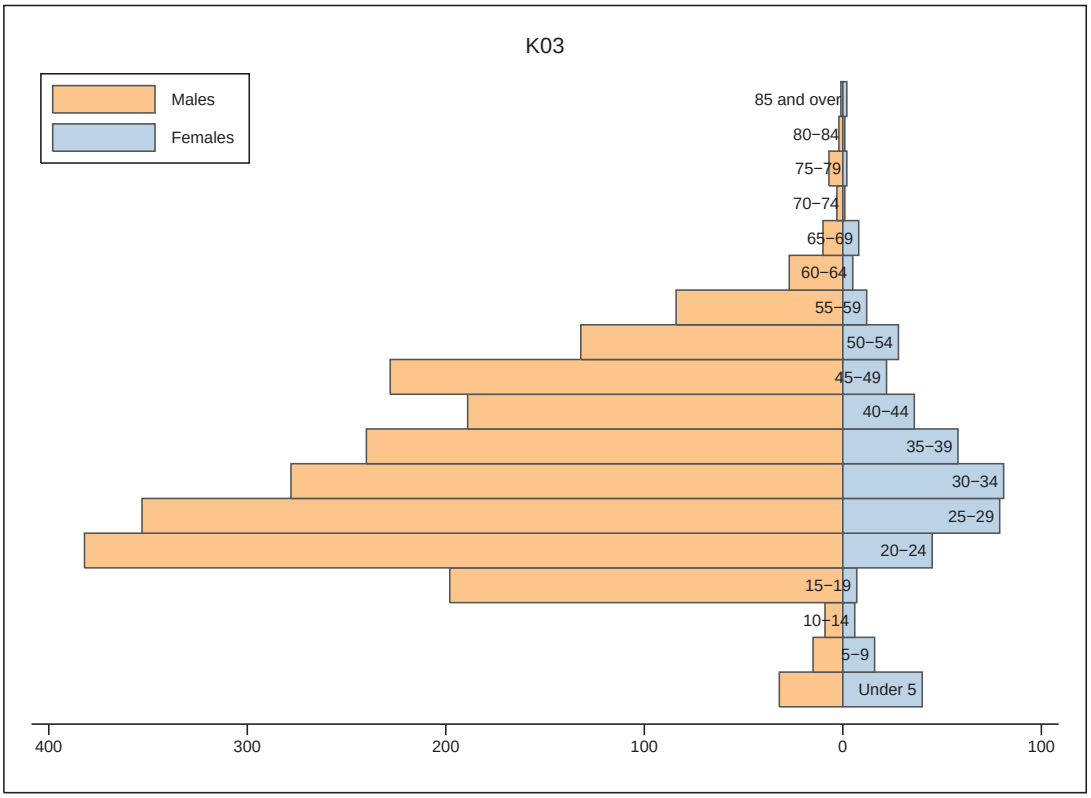
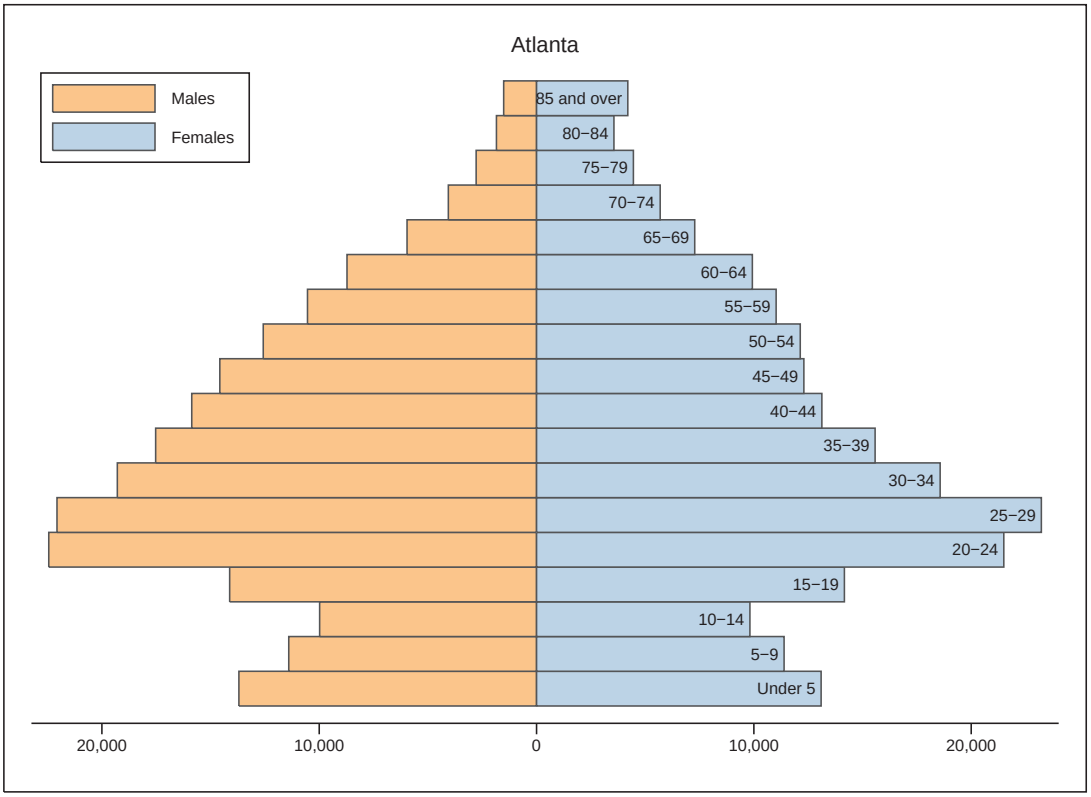
K03

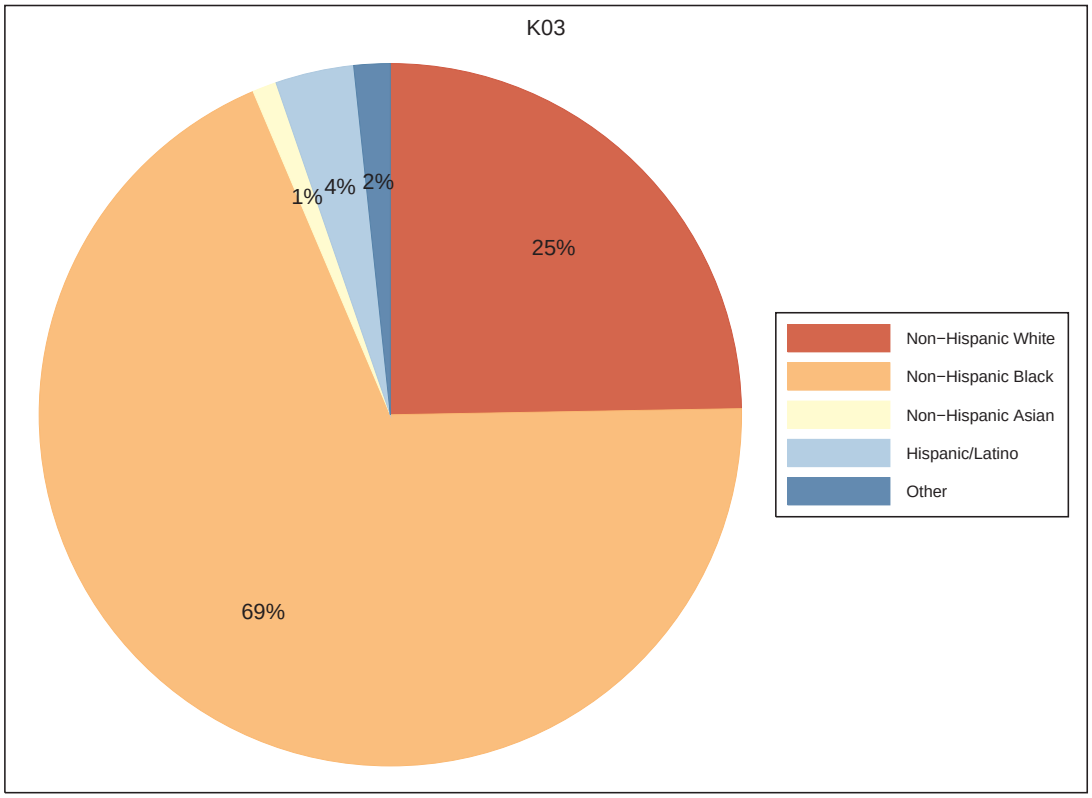
Decennial 2010 Profile

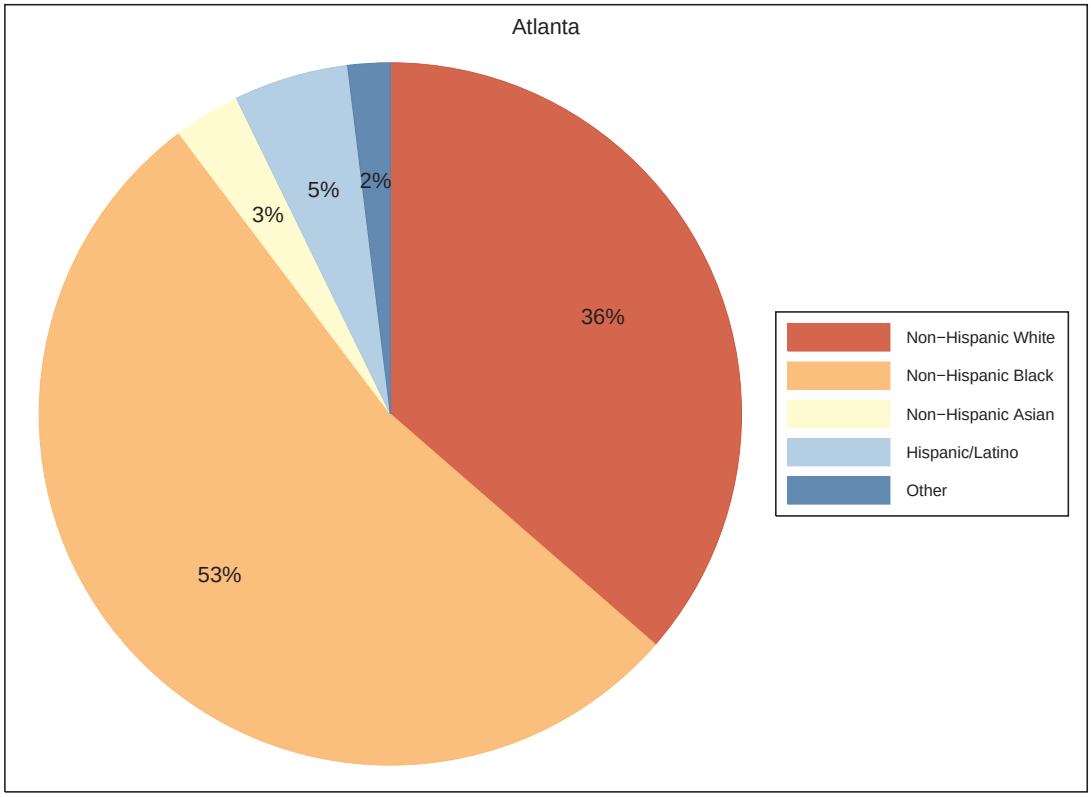
Sex and Age


K03
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
400
300
200
100
0
100

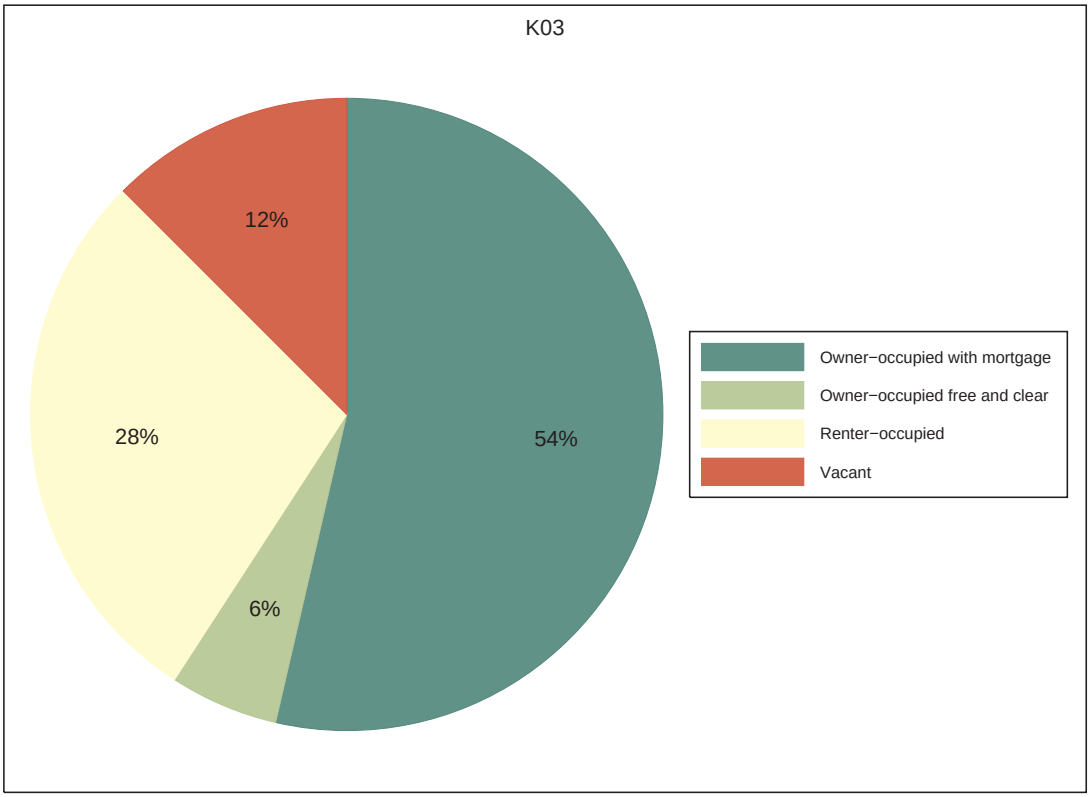

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

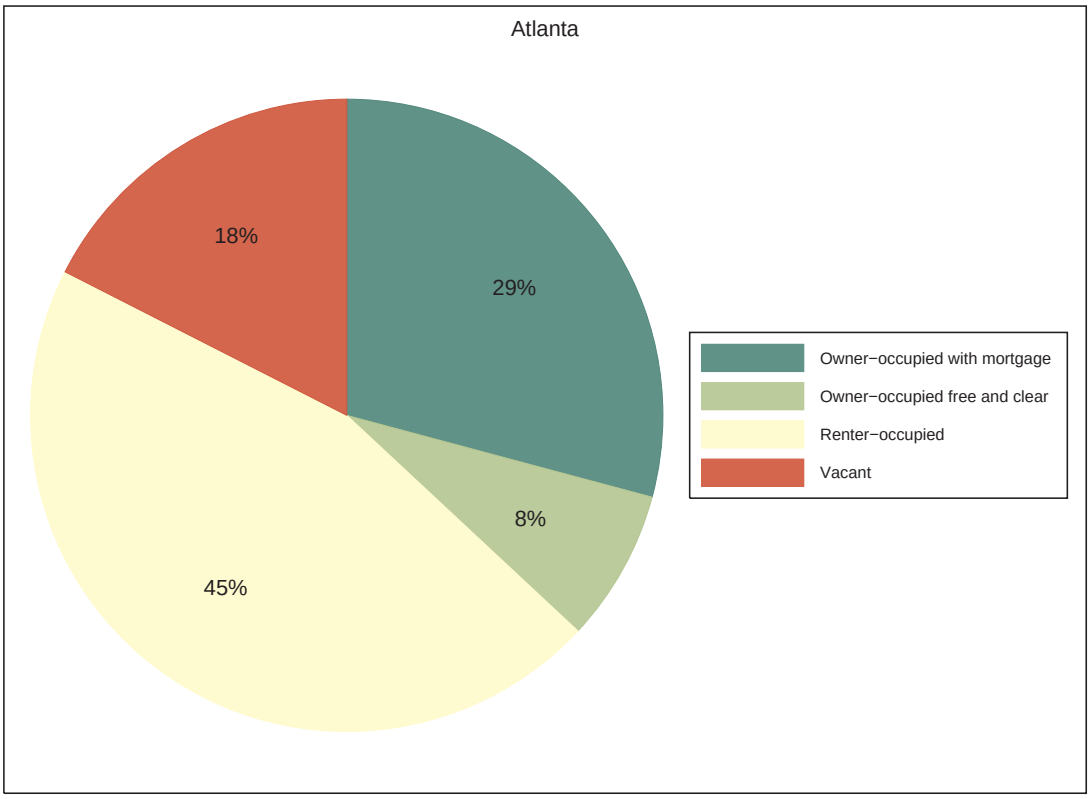
Race and Latino Origin



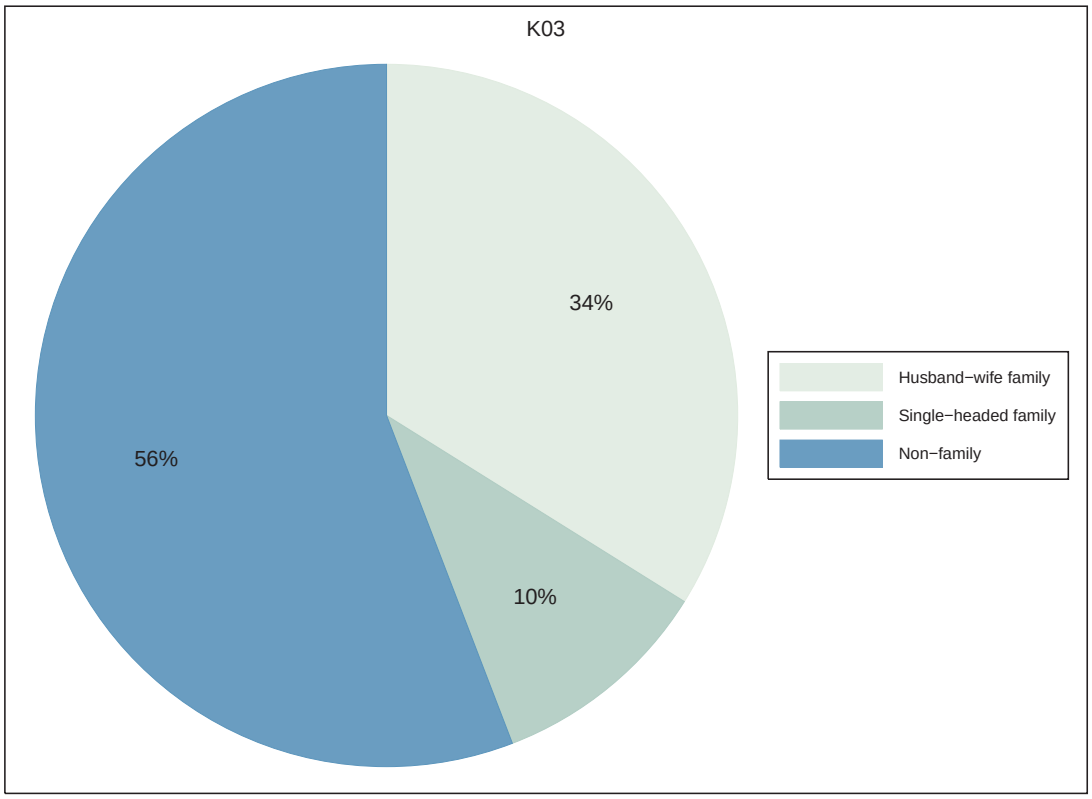


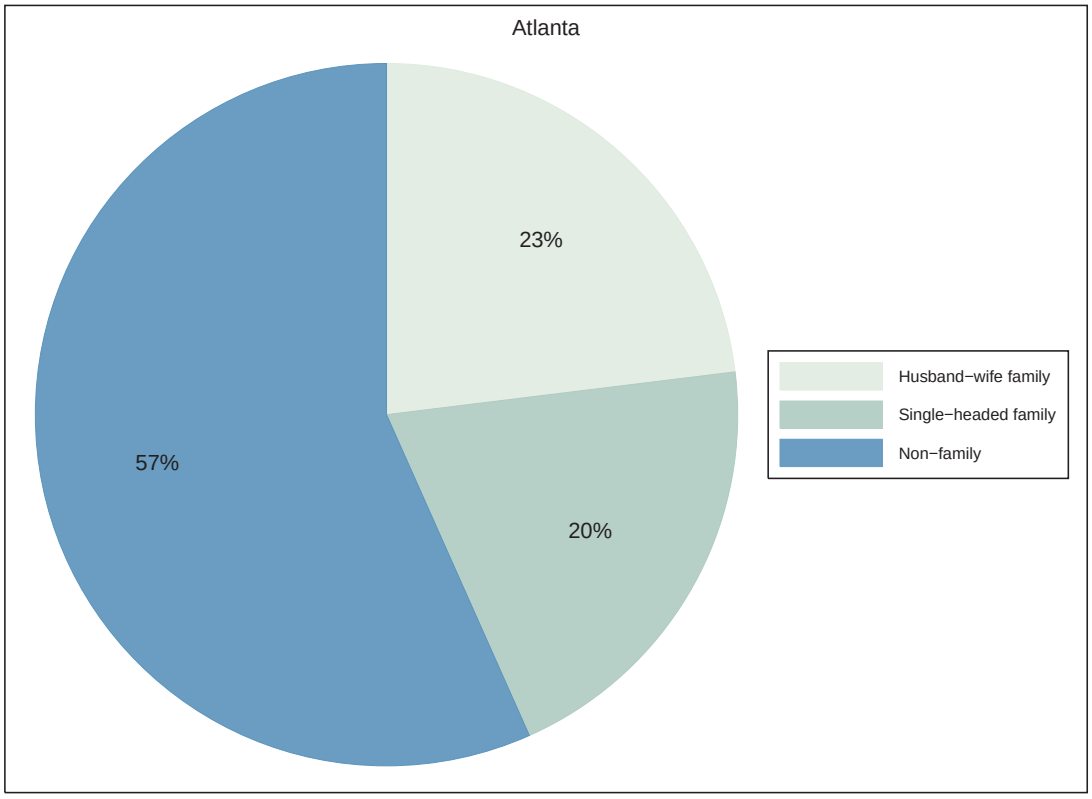
Housing Tenure



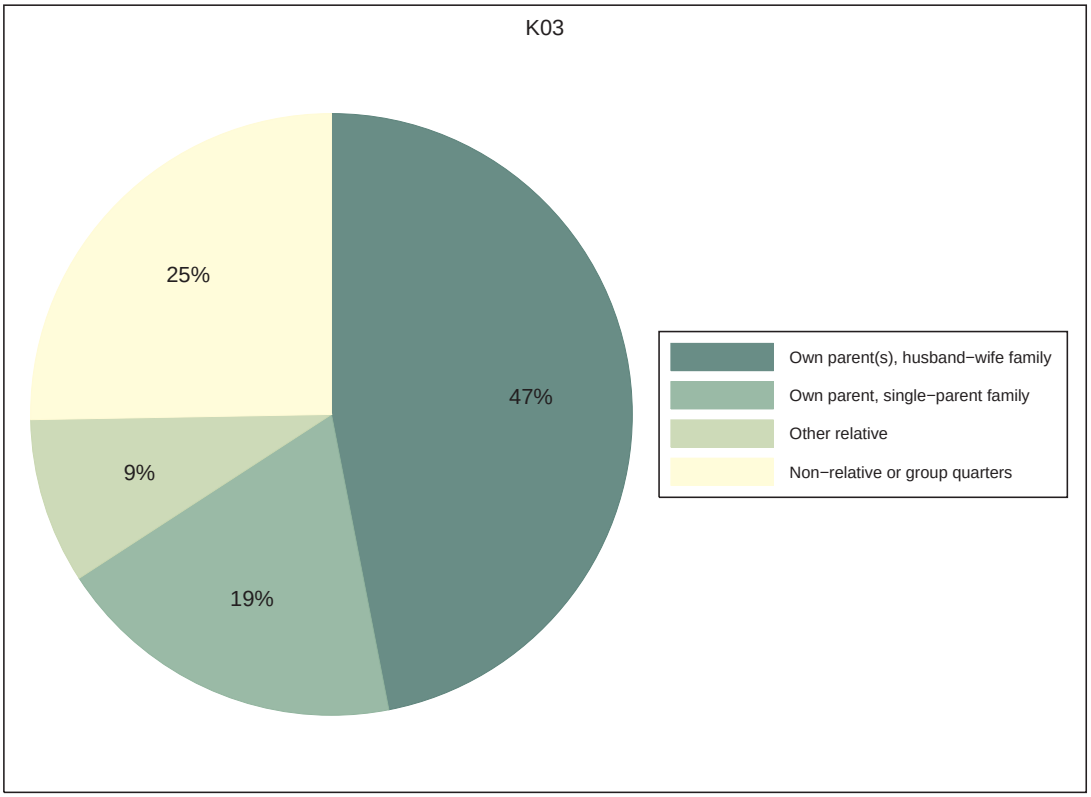


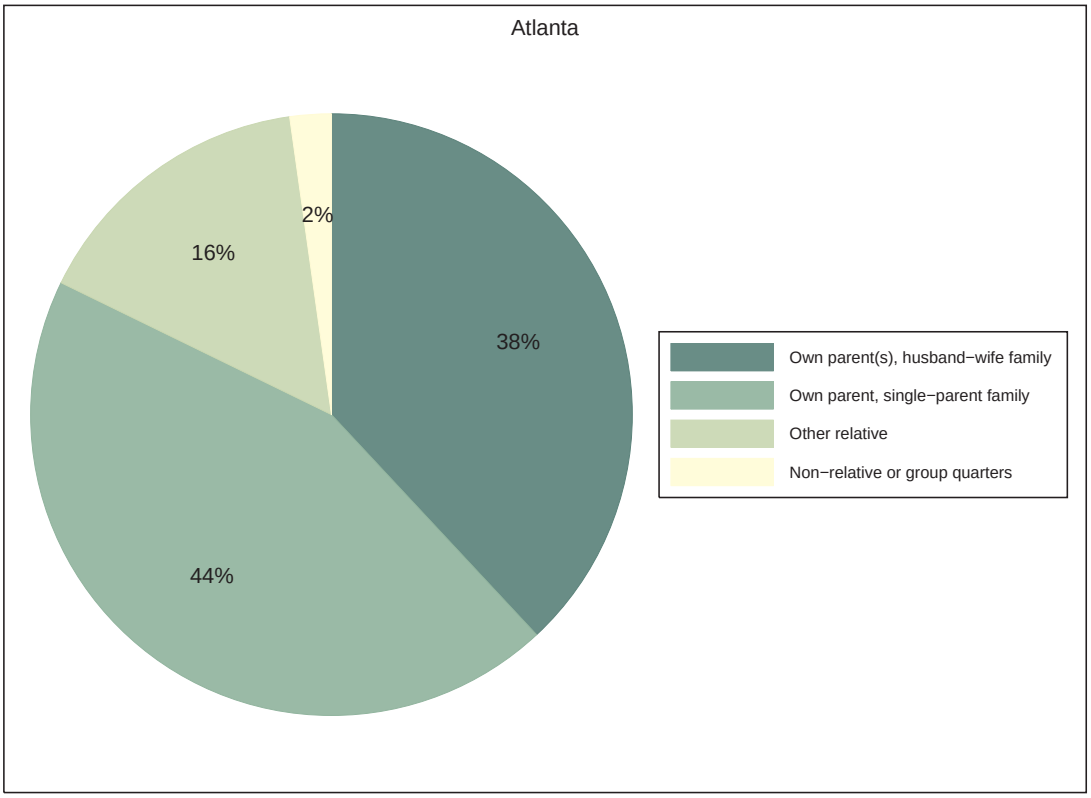
Households by Type



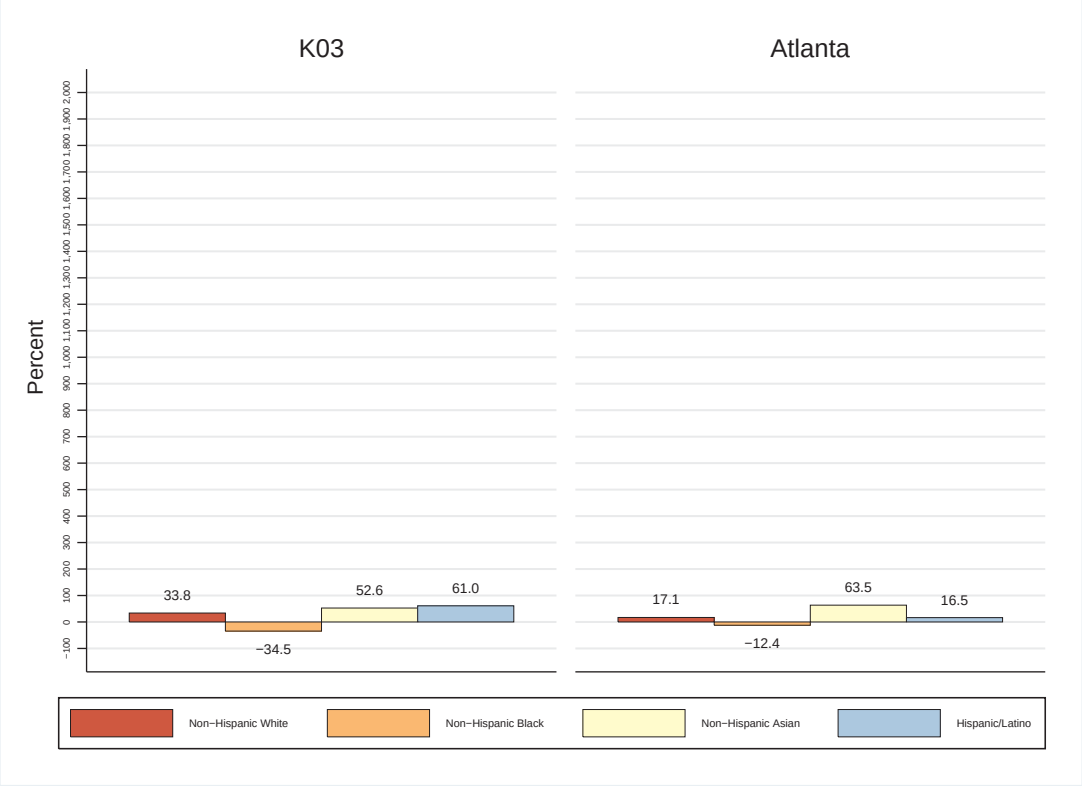


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,639	100.0%
Under 5 years	72	2.7%
5 to 9 years	31	1.2%
10 to 14 years	15	0.6%
15 to 19 years	205	7.8%
20 to 24 years	427	16.2%
25 to 29 years	432	16.4%
30 to 34 years	359	13.6%
35 to 39 years	298	11.3%
40 to 44 years	225	8.5%
45 to 49 years	250	9.5%
50 to 54 years	160	6.1%
55 to 59 years	96	3.6%
60 to 64 years	32	1.2%
65 to 69 years	18	0.7%
70 to 74 years	4	0.2%
75 to 79 years	9	0.3%
80 to 84 years	3	0.1%
85 years and over	3	0.1%
Median age (years)	31.9	(X)
16 years and over	2,519	95.5%
18 years and over	2,469	93.6%
21 years and over	2,248	85.2%
62 years and over	52	2.0%
65 years and over	37	1.4%
Male population	2,190	83.0%
Under 5 years	32	1.2%
5 to 9 years	15	0.6%
10 to 14 years	9	0.3%
15 to 19 years	198	7.5%
20 to 24 years	382	14.5%
25 to 29 years	353	13.4%
30 to 34 years	278	10.5%
35 to 39 years	240	9.1%
40 to 44 years	189	7.2%
45 to 49 years	228	8.6%
50 to 54 years	132	5.0%
55 to 59 years	84	3.2%
60 to 64 years	27	1.0%
65 to 69 years	10	0.4%
70 to 74 years	3	0.1%
75 to 79 years	7	0.3%
80 to 84 years	2	0.1%
85 years and over	1	0.0%
Median age (years)	31.9	(X)
16 years and over	2,132	80.8%
18 years and over	2,085	79.0%
21 years and over	1,873	71.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	36	1.4%
65 years and over	23	0.9%
Female population	449	17.0%
Under 5 years	40	1.5%
5 to 9 years	16	0.6%
10 to 14 years	6	0.2%
15 to 19 years	7	0.3%
20 to 24 years	45	1.7%
25 to 29 years	79	3.0%
30 to 34 years	81	3.1%
35 to 39 years	58	2.2%
40 to 44 years	36	1.4%
45 to 49 years	22	0.8%
50 to 54 years	28	1.1%
55 to 59 years	12	0.5%
60 to 64 years	5	0.2%
65 to 69 years	8	0.3%
70 to 74 years	1	0.0%
75 to 79 years	2	0.1%
80 to 84 years	1	0.0%
85 years and over	2	0.1%
Median age (years)	31.9	(X)
16 years and over	387	14.7%
18 years and over	384	14.6%
21 years and over	375	14.2%
62 years and over	16	0.6%
65 years and over	14	0.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,639	100.0%
One Race	2,592	98.2%
White	693	26.3%
Black or African American	1,834	69.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
Asian	29	1.1%
Asian Indian‡	7	0.3%
Chinese† ‡	7	0.3%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	5	0.2%
Vietnamese‡	3	0.1%
Other Asian† ‡	6	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	31	1.2%
Two or More Races	47	1.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
White; Asian	9	0.3%
White; Black or African American	7	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	719	27.2%
Black or African American	1,860	70.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	27	1.0%
Asian	41	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	39	1.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,639	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	95	3.6%
Mexican‡	44	1.7%
Puerto Rican‡	5	0.2%
Cuban‡	2	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	39	1.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,544	96.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,639	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	95	3.6%
White alone	44	1.7%
Black or African American alone	11	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	28	1.1%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,544	96.4%
White alone	649	24.6%
Black or African American alone	1,823	69.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%
Asian alone	29	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	3	0.1%
Two or More Races	38	1.4%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,639	100.0%
In households	659	25.0%
Householder	283	10.7%
Spouse	96	3.6%
Child	126	4.8%
Own child under 18 years	112	4.2%
Other relatives	29	1.1%
Under 18 years	15	0.6%
65 years and over†	4	0.2%
Nonrelatives	125	4.7%
Under 18 years	2	0.1%
65 years and over	0	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	41	1.5%
In group quarters	1,980	75.0%
Institutionalized population	1,894	71.8%
Male	1,723	65.3%
Female	171	6.5%
Noninstitutionalized population	86	3.3%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	86	3.3%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	283	100.0%
Family households (families)	125	44.2%
With own children under 18 years	63	22.3%
Husband-wife family	96	33.9%
With own children under 18 years	49	17.3%
Male householder, no wife present	13	4.6%
With own children under 18 years	7	2.5%
Female householder, no husband present	16	5.7%
With own children under 18 years	7	2.5%
Nonfamily households	158	55.8%
Householder living alone	85	30.0%
Male	58	20.4%
65 years and over‡	7	2.3%
Female	41	14.4%
65 years and over‡	6	2.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	71	25.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	21	7.4%
Average household size	2.33	(X)
Average family size	3.01	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	323	100.0%
Occupied housing units	283	87.6%
Vacant housing units	40	12.4%
For rent	15	4.6%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	11	3.4%
Sold, not occupied	3	0.9%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.3%
All other vacants	10	3.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	5.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	14.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	283	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	191	67.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	418	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.19	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	92	32.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	241	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.62	(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.

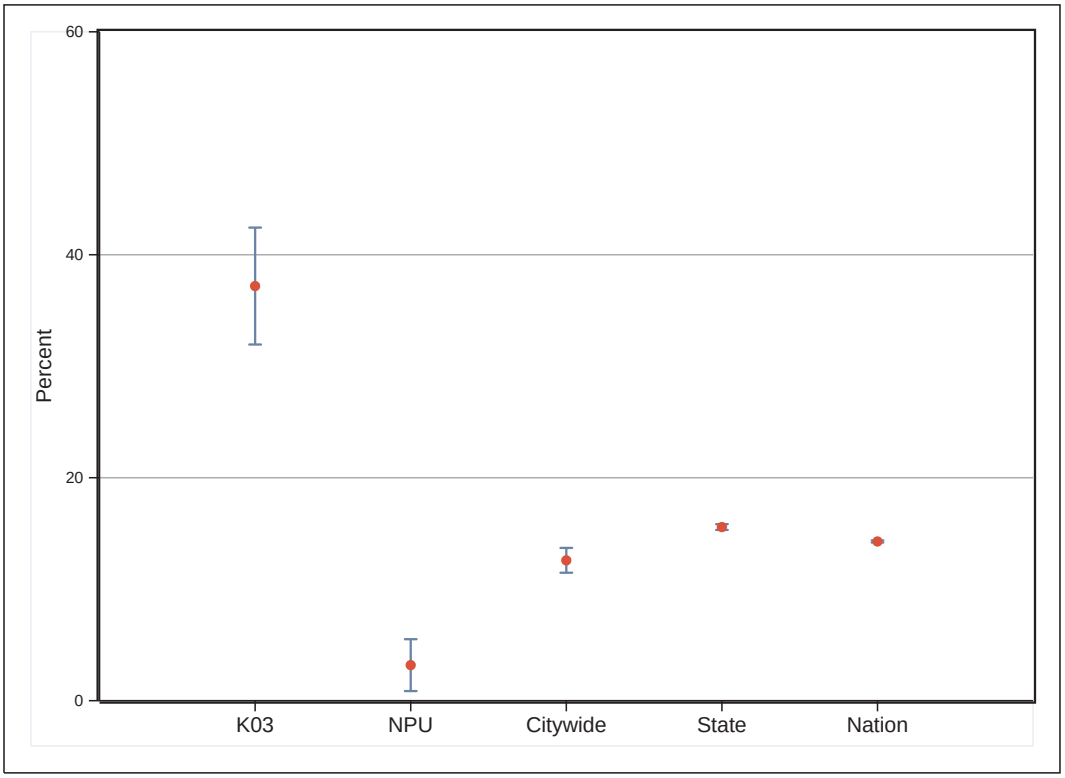
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

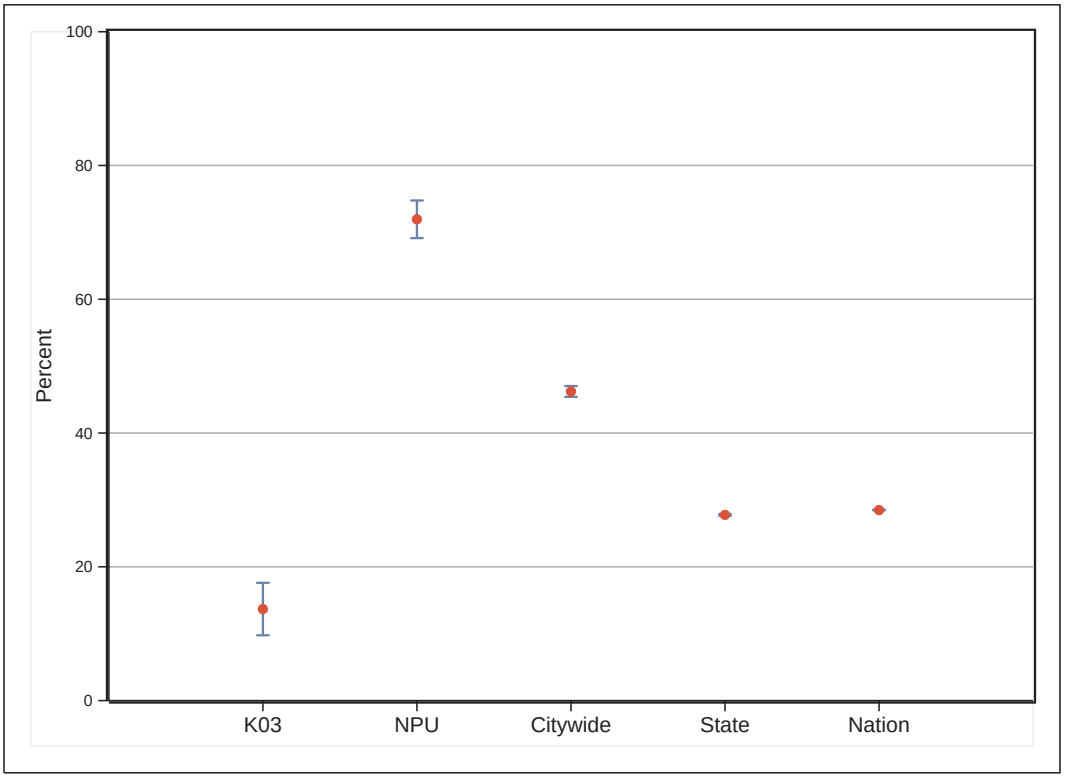
K03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

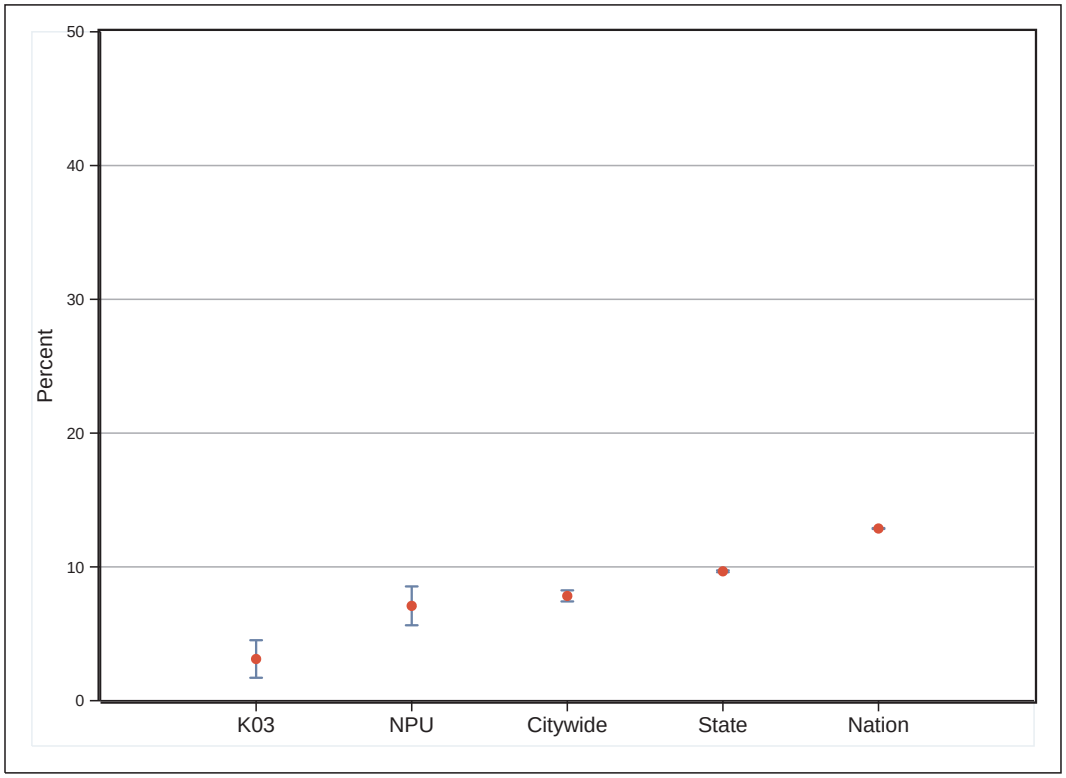


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

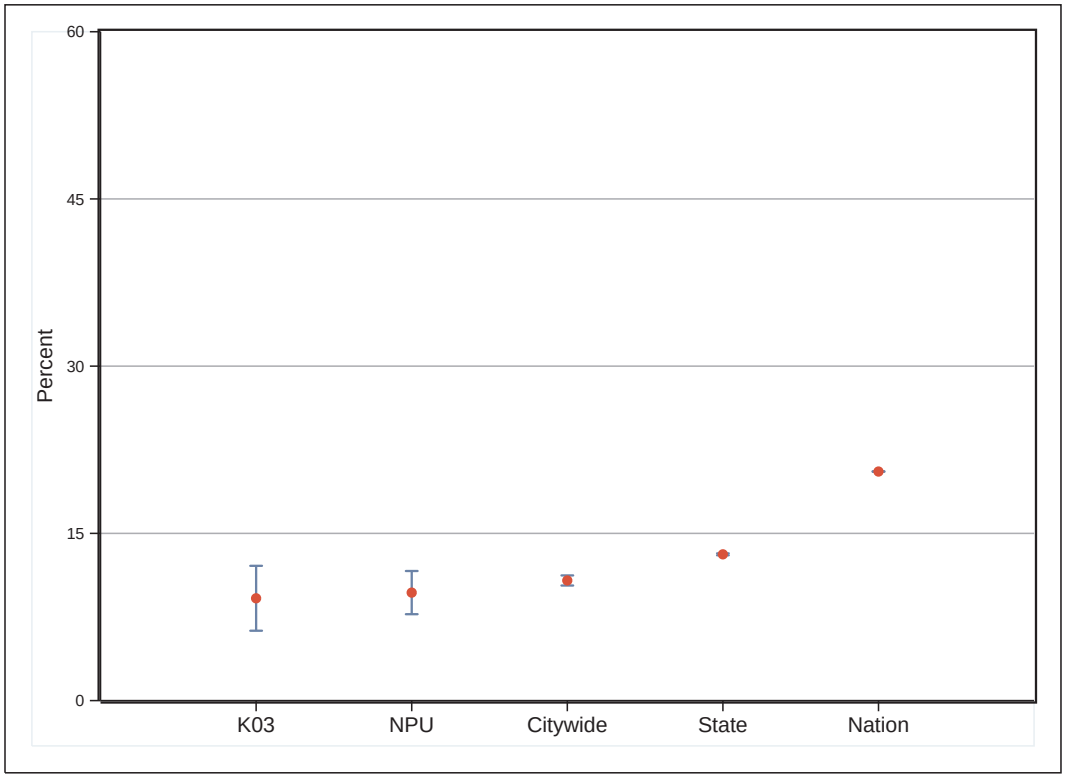


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

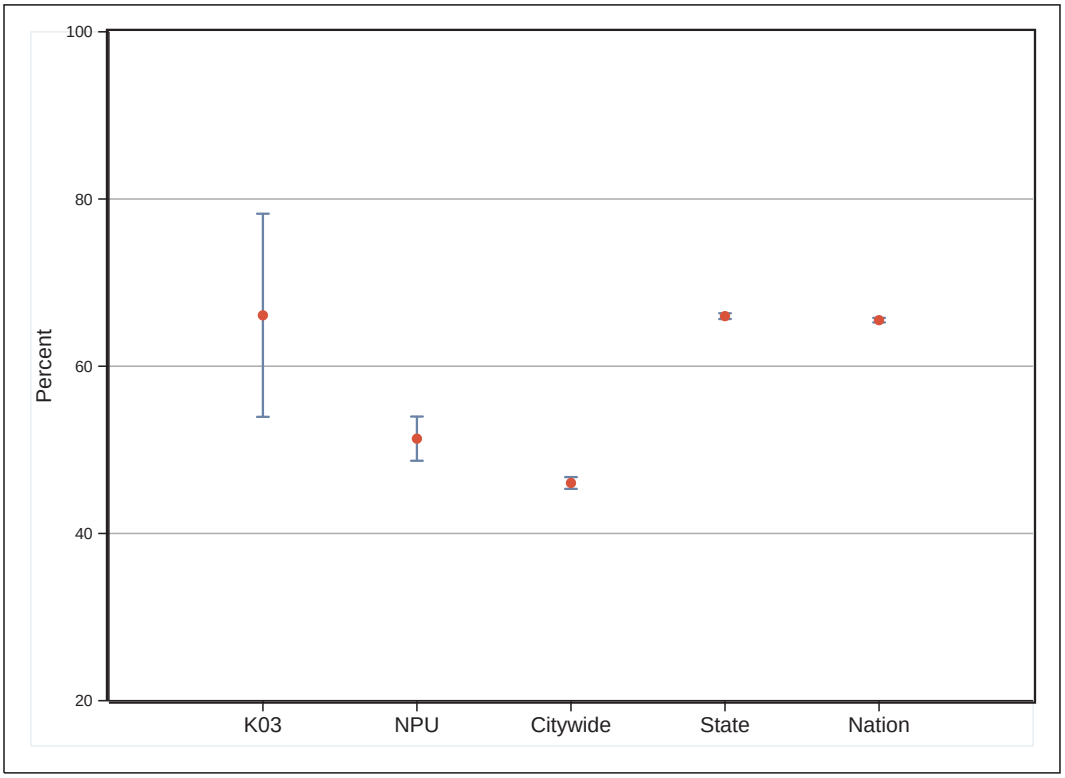


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

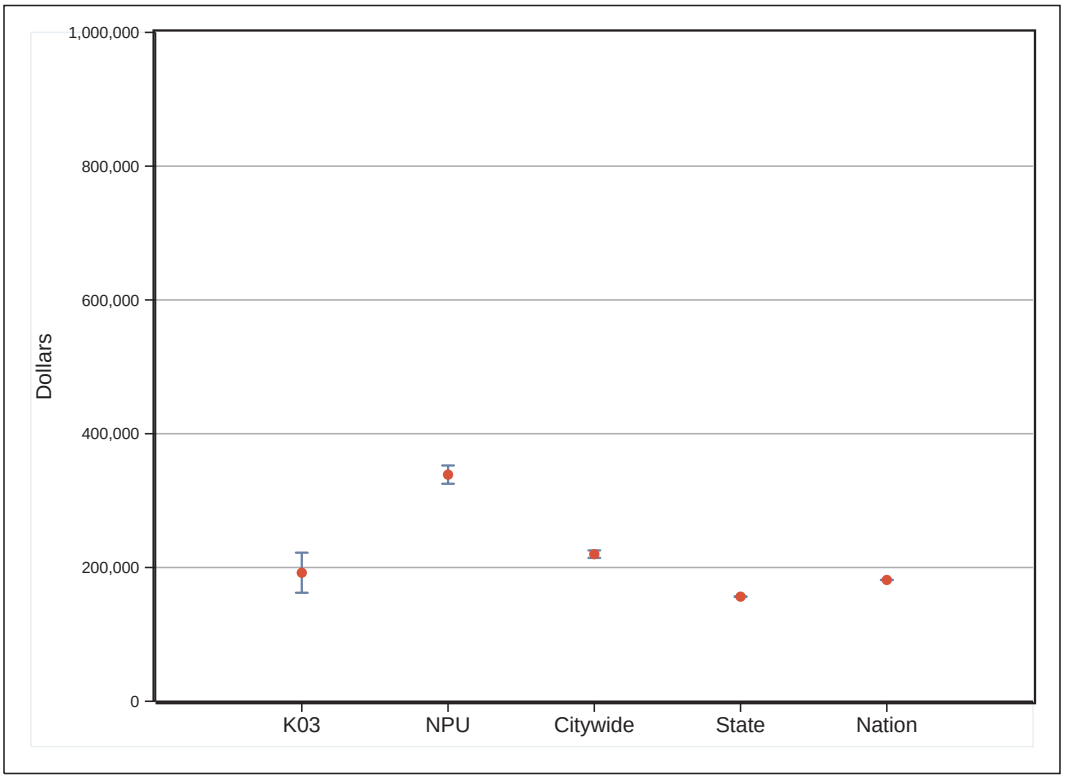


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

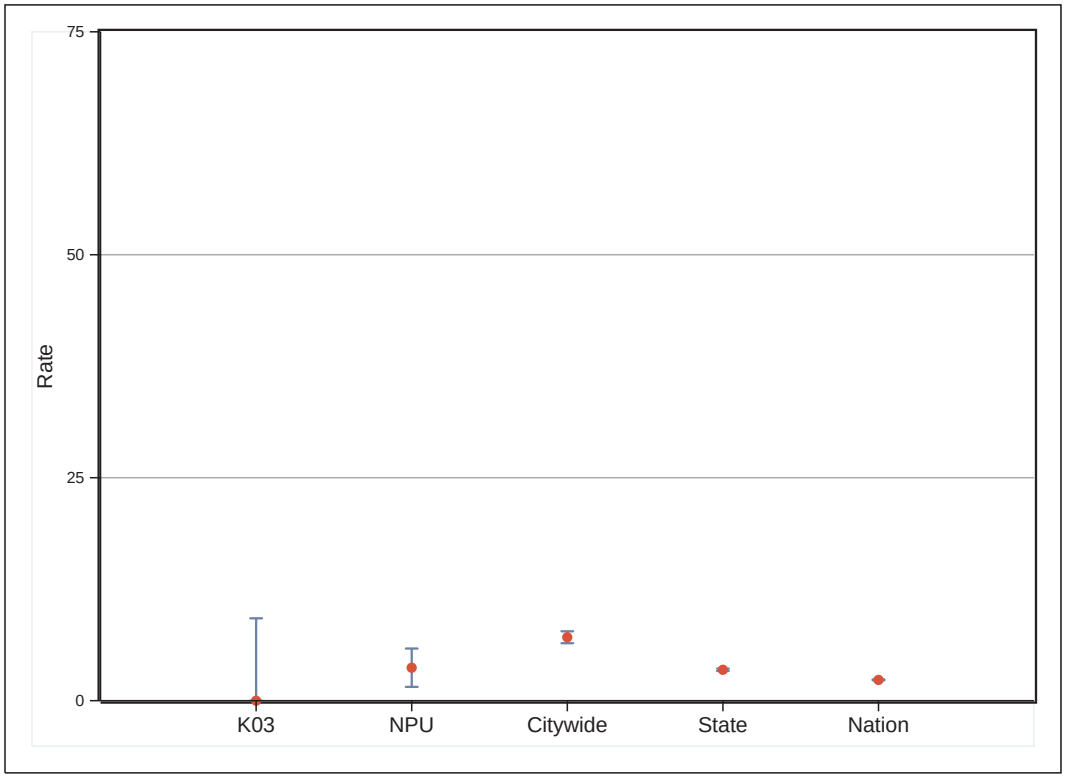


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

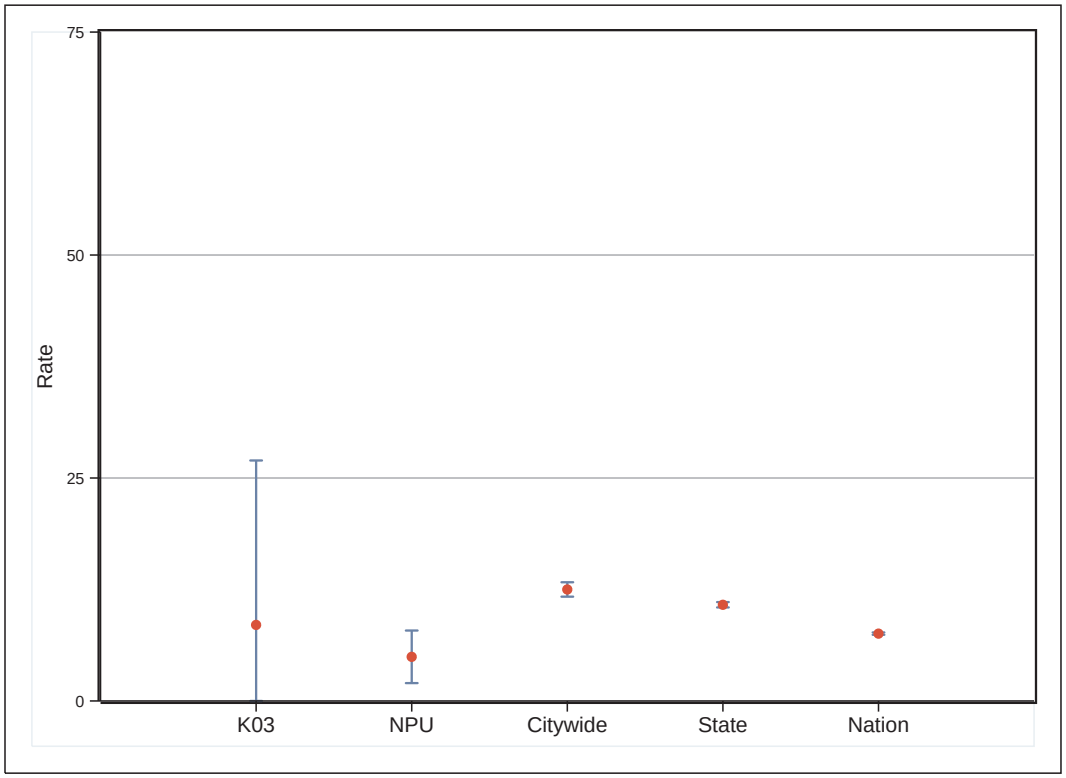


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

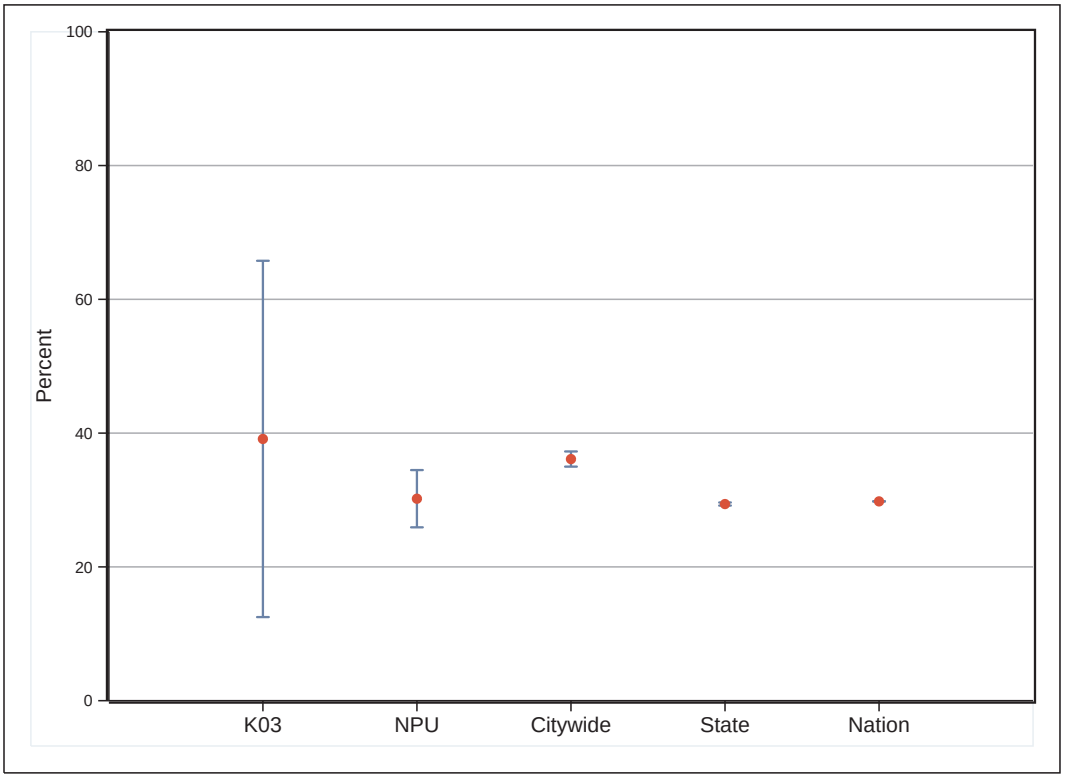


Rental Vacancy Rate

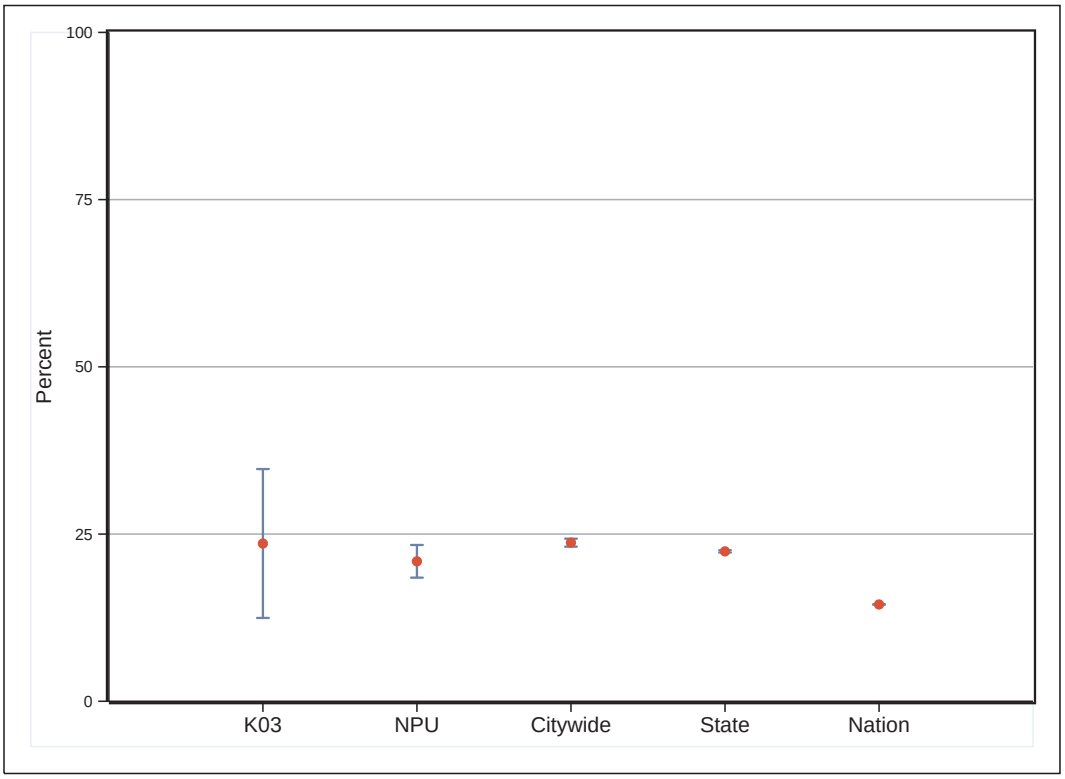


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

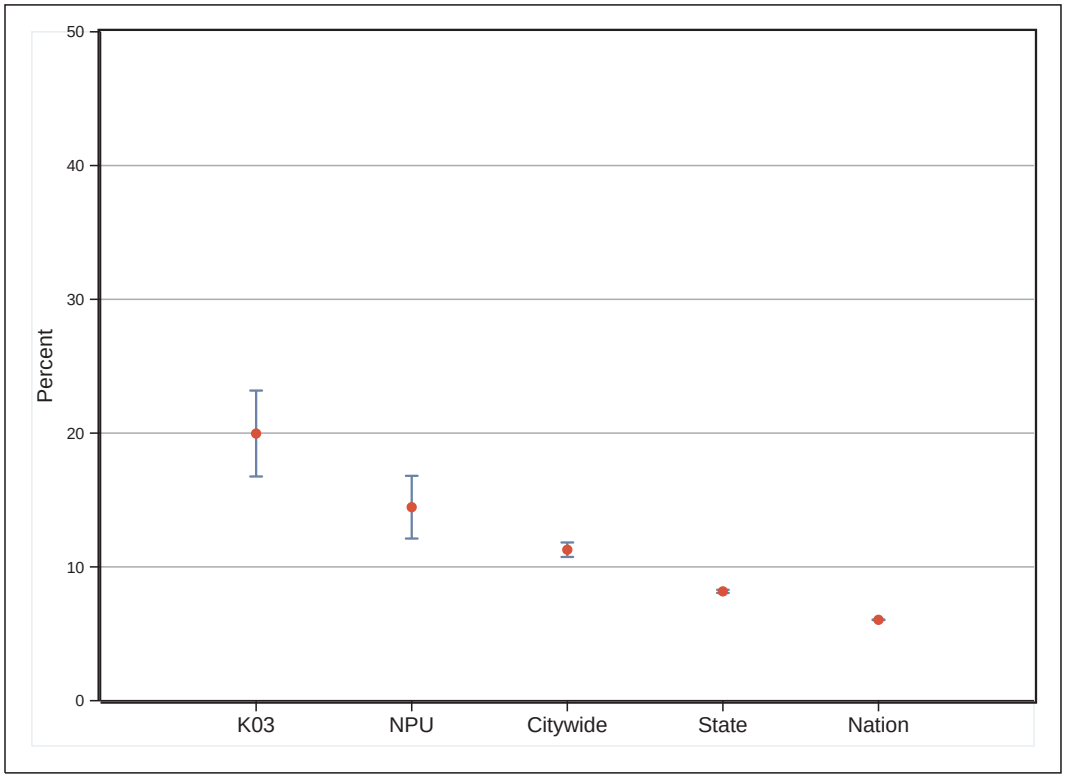


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

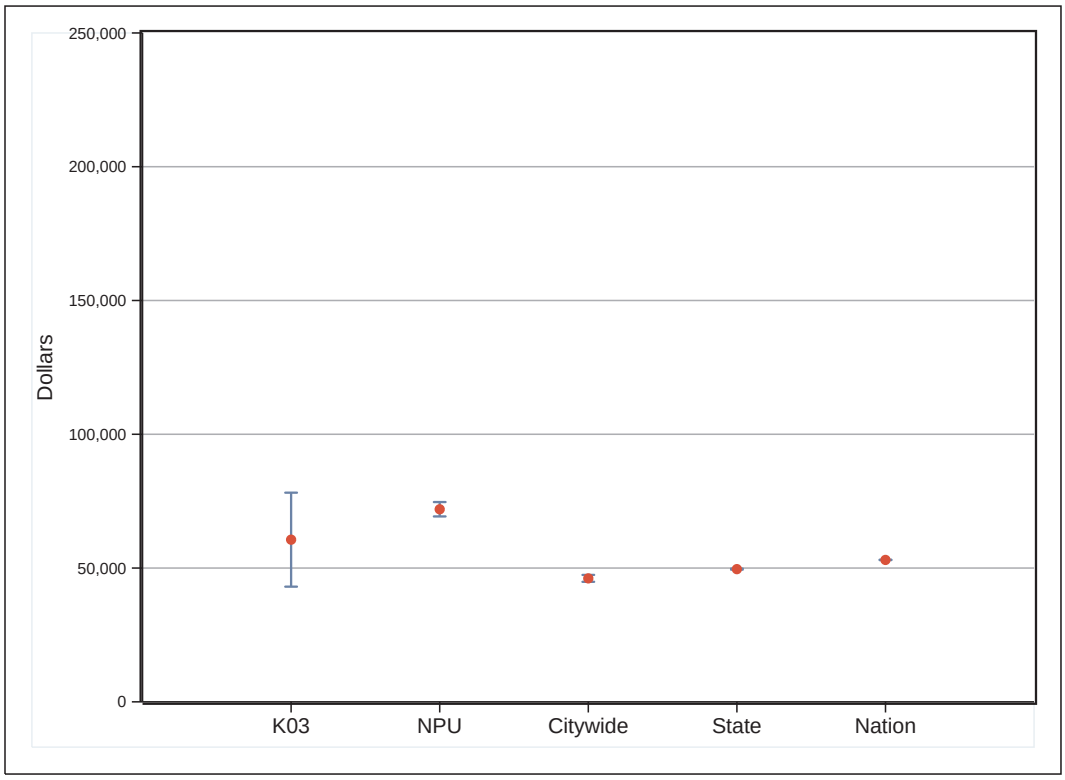


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

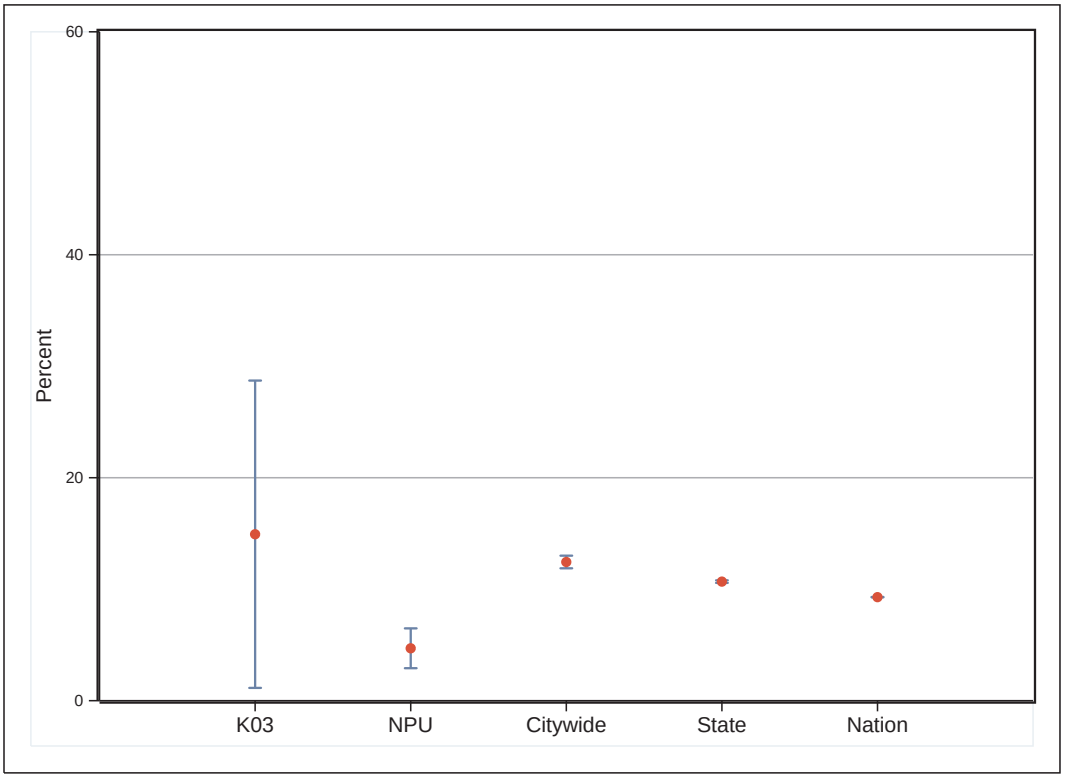


Median Household Income

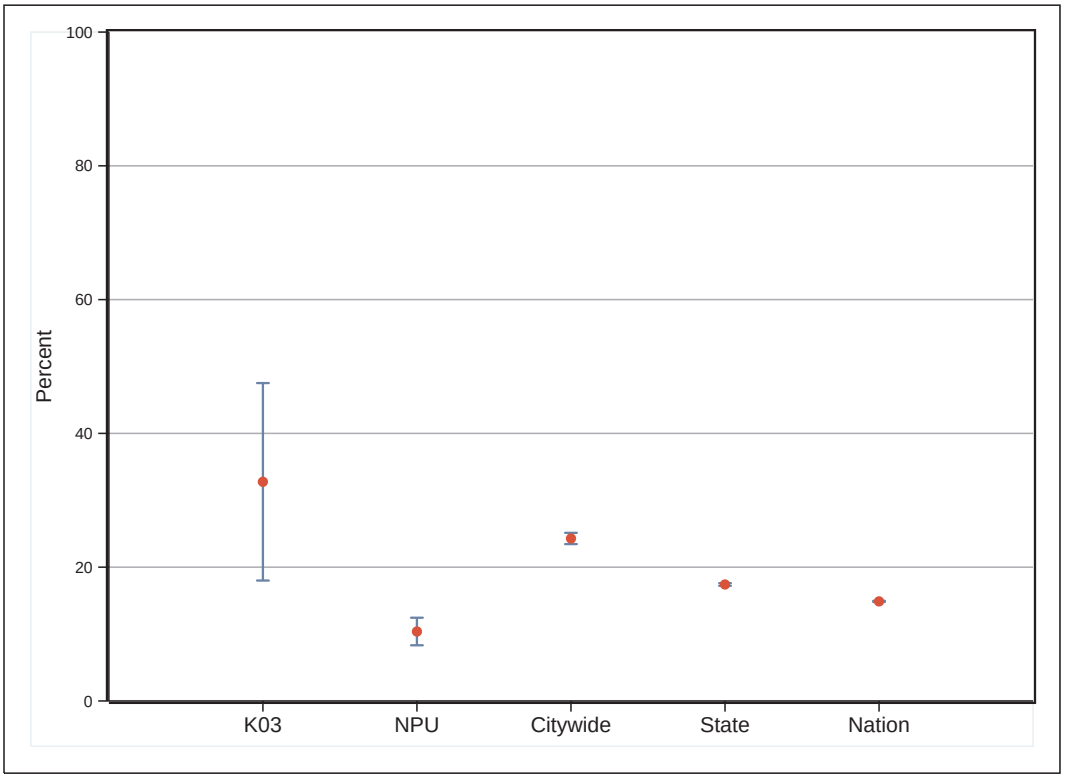


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	125	±39	43.4%	±12.2
With own children under 18 years	57	±33	19.8%	±11.0
Married-couple family	101	±33	35.1%	±10.1
With own children under 18 years	51	±22	17.8%	±7.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	7	±19	2.6%	±6.5
With own children under 18 years	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	17	±22	5.7%	±7.7
With own children under 18 years	6	±16	2.0%	±5.7
Nonfamily households	163	±50	56.6%	±15.2
Householder living alone	106	±46	36.8%	±14.9
65 years and over	36	±25	12.6%	±8.6
Households with one or more people under 18 years	57	±22	19.8%	±7.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	67	±19	23.3%	±5.6
Average household size	2.72	±0.55	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.54	±1.26	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**784**	**±110**	**784**	**(X)**
Householder	329	±65	41.9%	±5.9
Spouse	113	±33	14.5%	±3.7
Child	176	±41	22.4%	±4.2
Other relatives	10	±33	1.3%	±4.2
Nonrelatives	156	±88	19.9%	±10.9
Unmarried partner	37	±40	4.7%	±5.1

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**2,410**	**±244**	**2,410**	**(X)**
Never married	1,725	±219	71.6%	±5.5
Now married, except separated	331	±75	13.7%	±2.8
Separated	109	±57	4.5%	±2.3
Widowed	17	±27	0.7%	±1.1
Divorced	236	±70	9.8%	±2.7
Females 15 years and over	**575**	**±125**	**575**	**(X)**
Never married	290	±83	50.4%	±9.3
Now married, except separated	146	±45	25.5%	±5.4
Separated	19	±29	3.3%	±5.1
Widowed	58	±40	10.1%	±6.6
Divorced	75	±48	13.1%	±7.8

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	**50**	**±33**	**50**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	26	±29	52.8%	±46.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	71	±75	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	102	±63	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±1113	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	152	±90	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±123	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±13**	**0**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±13	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±18	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±13	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±13	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±13	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±13**	**0**	**(X)**
Who are female	0	±13	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±13	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**337**	**±135**	**337**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	34	±13	10.1%	±5.5
Kindergarten	13	±14	3.9%	±3.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	24	±30	7.0%	±8.4
High school (grades 9-12)	75	±52	22.1%	±12.8
College or graduate school	192	±109	56.9%	±23.1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**2,180**	**±234**	**2,180**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	97	±65	4.5%	±2.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	713	±153	32.7%	±6.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	715	±136	32.8%	±5.2
Some college, no degree	292	±78	13.4%	±3.3
Associate's degree	64	±39	2.9%	±1.8
Bachelor's degree	220	±72	10.1%	±3.1
Graduate or professional degree	78	±55	3.6%	±2.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.8%	±5.2	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7%	±3.9	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,941**	**±279**	**2,941**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	275	±94	9.3%	±3.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**898**	**±129**	**898**	**(X)**
With a disability	94	±59	10.5%	±6.4
Under 18 years	**157**	**±44**	**157**	**(X)**
With a disability	0	±25	0.0%	±16.1
18 to 64 years	**637**	**±133**	**637**	**(X)**
With a disability	45	±40	7.1%	±6.2
65 years and over	**105**	**±42**	**105**	**(X)**
With a disability	49	±35	46.8%	±27.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**3,065**	**±281**	**3,065**	**(X)**
Same house	1,353	±195	44.1%	±4.9
Different house in the U.S.	1,697	±216	55.4%	±4.9
Same county	1,100	±185	35.9%	±5.0
Different county	597	±112	19.5%	±3.2
Same state	444	±88	14.5%	±2.6
Different state	153	±68	5.0%	±2.2
Abroad	15	±19	0.5%	±0.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
Native	2,995	±282	95.9%	±2.3
Born in United States	2,958	±284	94.7%	±2.9
State of residence	1,768	±213	56.6%	±4.5
Different state	1,190	±189	38.1%	±4.9
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	37	±34	1.2%	±1.1
Foreign born	97	±45	3.1%	±1.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**97**	**±45**	**97**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	10	±11	10.7%	±9.8
Not a U.S. citizen	87	±42	89.3%	±12.7

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**134**	**±61**	**134**	**(X)**
Native	**37**	**±38**	**37**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±13	0.0%	±34.3
Entered before 2010	37	±35	100.0%	±140.3
Foreign born	**97**	**±45**	**97**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	7	±13	6.8%	±12.6
Entered before 2010	91	±45	93.2%	±18.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**97**	**±45**	**97**	**(X)**
Europe	18	±19	18.4%	±18.1
Asia	18	±25	18.4%	±24.6
Africa	22	±19	22.3%	±17.1
Oceania	0	±13	0.0%	±13.0
Latin America	40	±25	40.8%	±18.0
Northern America	0	±13	0.0%	±13.0

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**3,023**	**±283**	**3,023**	**(X)**
English only	2,746	±292	90.8%	±4.6
Language other than English	277	±92	9.2%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	125	±116	4.1%	±3.8
Spanish	209	±66	6.9%	±2.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	98	±65	3.2%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	51	±45	1.7%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	15	±57	0.5%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	6	±29	0.2%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±1.7
Other languages	12	±35	0.4%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	12	±56	0.4%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
American	189	±103	6.1%	±3.3
Arab	32	±24	1.0%	±0.8
Czech	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	35	±26	1.1%	±0.8
English	82	±48	2.6%	±1.5
French (except Basque)	22	±24	0.7%	±0.8
French Canadian	14	±25	0.5%	±0.8
German	179	±81	5.7%	±2.5
Greek	10	±18	0.3%	±0.6
Hungarian	9	±13	0.3%	±0.4
Irish	111	±49	3.5%	±1.5
Italian	47	±37	1.5%	±1.2
Lithuanian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	8	±13	0.2%	±0.4
Polish	37	±38	1.2%	±1.2
Portuguese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	39	±29	1.2%	±0.9
Scottish	34	±25	1.1%	±0.8
Slovak	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	69	±47	2.2%	±1.5
Swedish	33	±34	1.1%	±1.1
Swiss	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3	±6	0.1%	±0.2

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,936**	**±277**	**2,936**	**(X)**
In labor force	544	±133	18.5%	±4.2
Civilian labor force	544	±133	18.5%	±4.2
Employed	463	±120	15.8%	±3.8
Unemployed	81	±78	2.8%	±2.6
Armed Forces	0	±57	0.0%	±1.9
Not in labor force	2,392	±271	81.5%	±5.1
Civilian labor force	**544**	**±133**	**544**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	14.9%	±13.8	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**604**	**±131**	**604**	**(X)**
In labor force	268	±97	44.4%	±12.8
Civilian labor force	268	±97	44.4%	±12.8
Employed	240	±92	39.7%	±12.6
Own children under 6 years	**105**	**±22**	**105**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	50	±48	48.0%	±44.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	**21**	**±22**	**21**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	9	±33	44.0%	±152.0

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**463**	**±79**	**463**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	326	±84	70.4%	±13.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	21	±17	4.5%	±3.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	42	±29	9.0%	±6.1
Walked	19	±20	4.1%	±4.4
Other means	9	±11	1.8%	±2.3
Worked at home	47	±63	10.2%	±13.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.0	±5.3	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**463**	**±120**	**463**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	204	±62	44.2%	±7.1
Service occupations	31	±33	6.8%	±6.9
Sales and office occupations	96	±65	20.7%	±12.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	40	±42	8.6%	±8.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	37	±32	8.1%	±6.5

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**463**	**±120**	**463**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±25	0.0%	±5.4
Construction	17	±31	3.8%	±6.6
Manufacturing	14	±29	3.0%	±6.2
Wholesale trade	31	±41	6.6%	±8.7
Retail trade	26	±33	5.5%	±7.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	11	±22	2.3%	±4.8
Information	12	±29	2.5%	±6.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	16	±20	3.4%	±4.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	98	±48	21.2%	±8.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	75	±42	16.3%	±7.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	55	±42	11.8%	±8.6
Other services, except public administration	45	±44	9.7%	±9.1
Public administration	10	±27	2.1%	±5.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**463**	**±120**	**463**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	376	±96	81.2%	±29.5
Government workers	23	±42	5.0%	±9.0
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	10	±24	2.1%	±5.2
Unpaid family workers	0	±25	0.0%	±5.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	17	±23	6.0%	±8.0
$10,000 to $14,999	52	±33	18.1%	±11.0
$15,000 to $24,999	22	±28	7.5%	±9.6
$25,000 to $34,999	15	±29	5.2%	±10.1
$35,000 to $49,999	14	±31	4.9%	±10.7
$50,000 to $74,999	63	±42	21.8%	±14.4
$75,000 to $99,999	12	±20	4.0%	±7.0
$100,000 to $149,999	55	±38	19.0%	±13.0
$150,000 to $199,999	31	±32	10.6%	±11.0
$200,000 or more	8	±18	2.9%	±6.1
Median household income (dollars)	60,612	±17,561	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	81,661	±25,154	(X)	(X)
With earnings	228	±39	79.0%	±6.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	81,197	±16,995	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	76	±21	26.4%	±6.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,160	±7,289	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	26	±25	8.9%	±8.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5,523	±6,961	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	2	±14	0.9%	±4.9
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	9,733	±59,460	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	47	±30	16.4%	±10.2
Families	**125**	**±39**	**125**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	6	±16	4.6%	±13.0
$10,000 to $14,999	7	±19	6.0%	±15.0
$15,000 to $24,999	0	±25	0.0%	±19.9
$25,000 to $34,999	0	±25	0.0%	±19.9
$35,000 to $49,999	7	±31	6.0%	±24.9
$50,000 to $74,999	38	±29	30.5%	±21.0
$75,000 to $99,999	8	±20	6.6%	±15.5
$100,000 to $149,999	42	±36	33.8%	±26.7
$150,000 to $199,999	16	±22	12.6%	±17.4
$200,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±14.1
Median family income (dollars)	86,250	±30,124	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	92,148	±24,722	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	12,890	±2,793	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**163**	**±50**	**163**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	26,250	±24,785	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	73,622	±41,394	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	14,470	±3,849	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	34,545	±10,636	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,729	±12,347	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**898**	**±129**	**898**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	711	±98	79.2%	±15.8
With private health insurance	621	±88	69.2%	±14.0
With public coverage	174	±73	19.3%	±7.6
No health insurance coverage	187	±88	20.8%	±9.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**157**	**±44**	**157**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	0	±18	0.0%	±11.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**637**	**±133**	**637**	**(X)**
In labor force:	488	±104	488	(X)
Employed:	407	±78	407	(X)
With health insurance coverage	355	±67	87.2%	±23.4
With private health insurance	355	±67	87.2%	±23.4
With public coverage	0	±13	0.0%	±3.1
No health insurance coverage	52	±29	12.8%	±6.7
Unemployed:	81	±69	81	(X)
With health insurance coverage	14	±24	17.4%	±26.0
With private health insurance	14	±24	17.4%	±26.0
With public coverage	0	±13	0.0%	±15.6
No health insurance coverage	67	±55	82.6%	±97.8
Not in labor force:	148	±86	148	(X)
With health insurance coverage	80	±55	54.1%	±20.5
With private health insurance	48	±40	32.5%	±19.3
With public coverage	42	±45	28.0%	±25.4
No health insurance coverage	68	±63	45.9%	±33.4

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	10.6%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	10.1%	±51.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±85.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±17.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±34.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±49.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	35.0%	±83.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	100.0%	±502.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	32.8%	±14.8	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	9.9%	±29.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	9.9%	±15.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	6.7%	±18.7	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	21.9%	±94.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	37.2%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	40.5%	±15.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	17.1%	±25.5	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	11.8%	±15.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	53.7%	±22.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**337**	**±23**	**337**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	288	±42	85.5%	±11.0
Vacant housing units	49	±41	14.5%	±12.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0	±9.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	8.5	±18.4	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**337**	**±23**	**337**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	287	±39	85.3%	±9.9
1-unit, attached	26	±24	7.6%	±7.1
2 units	18	±24	5.4%	±7.1
3 or 4 units	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
5 to 9 units	6	±16	1.7%	±4.9
10 to 19 units	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
20 or more units	0	±25	0.0%	±7.4
Mobile home	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**337**	**±23**	**337**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
Built 2000 to 2009	79	±34	23.6%	±9.8
Built 1990 to 1999	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
Built 1980 to 1989	20	±34	5.9%	±10.0
Built 1970 to 1979	29	±30	8.6%	±9.0
Built 1960 to 1969	13	±18	3.9%	±5.2
Built 1950 to 1959	15	±23	4.4%	±6.9
Built 1940 to 1949	46	±37	13.5%	±10.9
Built 1939 or earlier	135	±49	40.0%	±14.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**337**	**±23**	**337**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
2 rooms	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
3 rooms	6	±16	1.7%	±4.9
4 rooms	91	±47	27.0%	±13.9
5 rooms	63	±39	18.7%	±11.4
6 rooms	122	±45	36.4%	±13.0
7 rooms	35	±36	10.3%	±10.7
8 rooms	10	±18	2.9%	±5.4
9 rooms or more	10	±22	2.9%	±6.4
Median rooms	6.1	±0.4	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**337**	**±23**	**337**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±18	0.0%	±5.2
1 bedroom	4	±15	1.2%	±4.4
2 bedrooms	154	±56	45.7%	±16.4
3 bedrooms	141	±53	41.8%	±15.6
4 bedrooms	35	±29	10.3%	±8.5
5 or more bedrooms	3	±14	1.0%	±4.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	190	±45	66.1%	±12.1
Renter-occupied	98	±46	33.9%	±15.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.12	±0.69	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.90	±0.69	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	57	±40	19.8%	±13.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	145	±55	50.3%	±17.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	29	±32	10.1%	±10.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	15	±29	5.2%	±10.1
Moved in 1970 to 1979	13	±28	4.6%	±9.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	29	±31	10.1%	±10.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	58	±35	20.1%	±11.9
1 vehicle available	81	±48	28.2%	±16.1
2 vehicles available	118	±52	41.1%	±17.1
3 or more vehicles available	31	±46	10.6%	±16.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Utility gas	220	±45	76.4%	±10.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Electricity	68	±40	23.6%	±13.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1
No fuel used	0	±18	0.0%	±6.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±4.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±4.4
No telephone service available	21	±31	7.2%	±10.7

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**288**	**±42**	**288**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	271	±68	94.0%	±19.4
1.01 to 1.50	12	±25	4.0%	±8.8
1.51 or more	6	±35	2.0%	±12.0

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**190**	**±45**	**190**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	0	±50	0.0%	±26.1
$50,000 to $99,999	12	±39	6.5%	±20.4
$100,000 to $149,999	26	±31	13.5%	±16.1
$150,000 to $199,999	61	±40	32.2%	±19.6
$200,000 to $299,999	80	±48	42.2%	±23.3
$300,000 to $499,999	3	±23	1.7%	±12.0
$500,000 to $999,999	7	±26	3.9%	±13.5
$1,000,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±9.2
Median (dollars)	192,188	±29,987	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**190**	**±45**	**190**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	126	±45	66.1%	±17.6
Housing units without a mortgage	65	±27	33.9%	±11.7

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**126**	**±45**	**126**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±25	0.0%	±19.8
$300 to $499	0	±25	0.0%	±19.8
$500 to $699	17	±28	13.8%	±21.8
$700 to $999	0	±30	0.0%	±24.2
$1,000 to $1,499	42	±36	33.6%	±25.7
$1,500 to $1,999	18	±23	14.5%	±17.6
$2,000 or more	48	±45	38.2%	±33.0
Median (dollars)	1,591	±351	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**65**	**±27**	**65**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±18	0.0%	±27.2
$100 to $199	0	±25	0.0%	±38.5
$200 to $299	11	±28	16.7%	±43.5
$300 to $399	0	±25	0.0%	±38.5
$400 or more	54	±44	83.3%	±57.9
Median (dollars)	563	±92	(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)	**126**	**±68**	**126**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	36	±36	28.3%	±24.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	21	±24	16.4%	±16.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	12	±18	9.2%	±13.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	16	±23	12.5%	±17.1
35.0 percent or more	42	±44	33.6%	±30.0
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**65**	**±60**	**65**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	24	±25	37.2%	±19.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	13	±22	20.5%	±27.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±27.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±27.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11	±22	16.7%	±31.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±27.2
35.0 percent or more	17	±32	25.6%	±44.1
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**80**	**±45**	**80**	**(X)**
Less than $200	0	±30	0.0%	±37.9
$200 to $299	0	±25	0.0%	±31.0
$300 to $499	6	±35	7.2%	±42.9
$500 to $749	7	±40	9.3%	±49.0
$750 to $999	14	±32	17.5%	±38.1
$1,000 to $1,499	37	±33	46.4%	±32.1
$1,500 or more	16	±28	19.6%	±33.0
Median (dollars)	1,478	±452	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	17	±23	(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)	**80**	**±60**	**80**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	0	±25	0.0%	±31.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	3	±14	4.1%	±17.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	19	±24	23.7%	±23.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	15	±22	18.6%	±24.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	7	±16	9.3%	±19.2
35.0 percent or more	36	±39	44.3%	±34.5
Not computed	17	±23	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
Male	2,471	±243	79.1%	±3.0
Female	651	±138	20.9%	±4.0
Under 5 years	99	±33	3.2%	±1.0
5 to 9 years	29	±34	0.9%	±1.1
10 to 14 years	9	±28	0.3%	±0.9
15 to 19 years	246	±88	7.9%	±2.7
20 to 24 years	559	±134	17.9%	±4.0
25 to 34 years	898	±159	28.8%	±4.4
35 to 44 years	581	±131	18.6%	±3.8
45 to 54 years	437	±141	14.0%	±4.3
55 to 59 years	131	±63	4.2%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	38	±40	1.2%	±1.3
65 to 74 years	75	±51	2.4%	±1.6
75 to 84 years	1	±33	0.0%	±1.0
85 years and over	18	±28	0.6%	±0.9
Median age (years)	31.7	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,941	±311	94.2%	±5.1
21 years and over	2,593	±292	83.1%	±5.5
62 years and over	107	±72	3.4%	±2.3
65 years and over	94	±67	3.0%	±2.1
18 years and over	**2,941**	**±311**	**2,941**	**(X)**
Male	2,366	±269	80.4%	±3.4
Female	575	±156	19.6%	±4.9
65 years and over	**94**	**±67**	**94**	**(X)**
Male	35	±44	37.7%	±38.3
Female	59	±50	62.3%	±30.0

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
One race	3,003	±272	96.2%	±12.4
Two or more races	120	±77	3.8%	±2.4
One race	3,003	±272	96.2%	±12.4
White	722	±114	23.1%	±3.0
Black or African American	2,157	±259	69.1%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	30	±42	1.0%	±1.3
Cherokee tribal grouping	26	±44	0.8%	±1.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	18	±25	0.6%	±0.8
Asian Indian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	2	±13	0.1%	±0.4
Filipino	12	±24	0.4%	±0.8
Japanese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	4	±7	0.1%	±0.2
Vietnamese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±42	0.0%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±33	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	77	±30	2.5%	±0.9
Two or more races	120	±77	3.8%	±2.4
White and Black or African American	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	45	±45	1.4%	±1.5
White and Asian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	14	±29	0.4%	±0.9
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
White	795	±115	25.5%	±2.9
Black or African American	2,217	±274	71.0%	±5.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	89	±67	2.8%	±2.1
Asian	17	±24	0.5%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	138	±50	4.4%	±1.6

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,122**	**±284**	**3,122**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	145	±47	4.6%	±1.4
Mexican	91	±28	2.9%	±0.9
Puerto Rican	25	±27	0.8%	±0.9
Cuban	15	±20	0.5%	±0.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	14	±33	0.5%	±1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,972	±281	95.2%	±2.5
White alone	694	±109	22.2%	±2.8
Black or African American alone	2,143	±259	68.6%	±5.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	30	±42	1.0%	±1.3
Asian alone	17	±24	0.5%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	88	±59	2.8%	±1.9
Two races including Some other race	15	±29	0.5%	±0.9
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	73	±59	2.3%	±1.9

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which 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