Neighborhood Statistical Area L01

Legend:
- Atlanta City Limits
- NSAs
- Parks
- Water
- Roads
- Interstates
- Railways

0   .05   .1   .15
Miles

L02

K02

L01

M01

T01

T02

Neighborhood(s): Vine City

Meldrum St NW
Emmett St
Strong St NW
Northyards Blvd
Davis St NW
Kennedy St NW
Jett St NW
John St
Oliver St NW
St NW
English Ave
Chestnut St NW
Neal St NW
John St NW
Pike Ave NW
Gray St NW
Bush St
Cairo St
PI NW
Western Ave NW
Edwards St NW
Gray St
Proctor St NW
Paines Ave NW
Jones Ave NW
Ivan Allen Jr
Division St NW
Elm St NW
Simpson St NW
Simpson Rd NW
Joseph E Boone Blvd NW
Joseph E Boone St
Dome Sw
Ashby Ter NW
Tyler St NW
Ashby Cir NW
Rock St NW
Newport St NW
Orr St NW
Sunset Ave NW
Vine St NW
Maple St NW
US Hwy 29
Joseph E Lowery Blvd NW
Sciple Ter NW
Pond St NW
Walnut St NW
Thurmond St NW
Chestnut PI NW
Spencer St NW
Griggs Aly NW
Booker Washington Dr NW
Foundry St NW
n Ave NW
Lester St NW
Graves St NW
Rigdon PI NW
Magnolia Way
Hilltop Cir NW
Play Ln NW
Magnolia St NW
Paschal St
Delbridge St NW
Electrc Ave NW
Postell St NW
Northside Pkwy NW
Desoto St NW
Rhodes St NW
ena St NW
Courtyard at Maple
Carter St NW
Georgia
Joseph E Lowery Blvd
Liberty Commons Dr NW
US Hwy 41
Harwell St NW
Matson Turner Rd NW
James P Brawley Dr NW
Griffin St NW
University PI NW
Whitehouse Dr SW
Newcastle St SW
Tatnall St SW
Mitchell St SW
Mitchell Hunter Con
Mitchell
Joseph E Lowery Blvd SW
T P Burruss Sr Dr SW
Paschal Ave
Haynes St SW
Markham S
S Ashby St
Drummond St SW
Samuel W Williams Apartments
Beckwith St SW
Beckwith Ct SW
Palmetto Ave SW
Ozone St SW
Bonair St SW
James P Brawley Dr SW
Lawshe St SW
Parsons St SW
Stonewall St
Abbott St SW
Mildred St SW
John Hope Dr SW
Elm St SW
Vine St SW
Walnut St SW
Bailey St SW
St SW
Milton St SW
Webster St SW
Raymond St SW
Chestnut St SW
University Homes
Arrowwood St
y Grove SW
Euhlee St SW
Joseph E Lowery
Fair St SW
Roach
Br
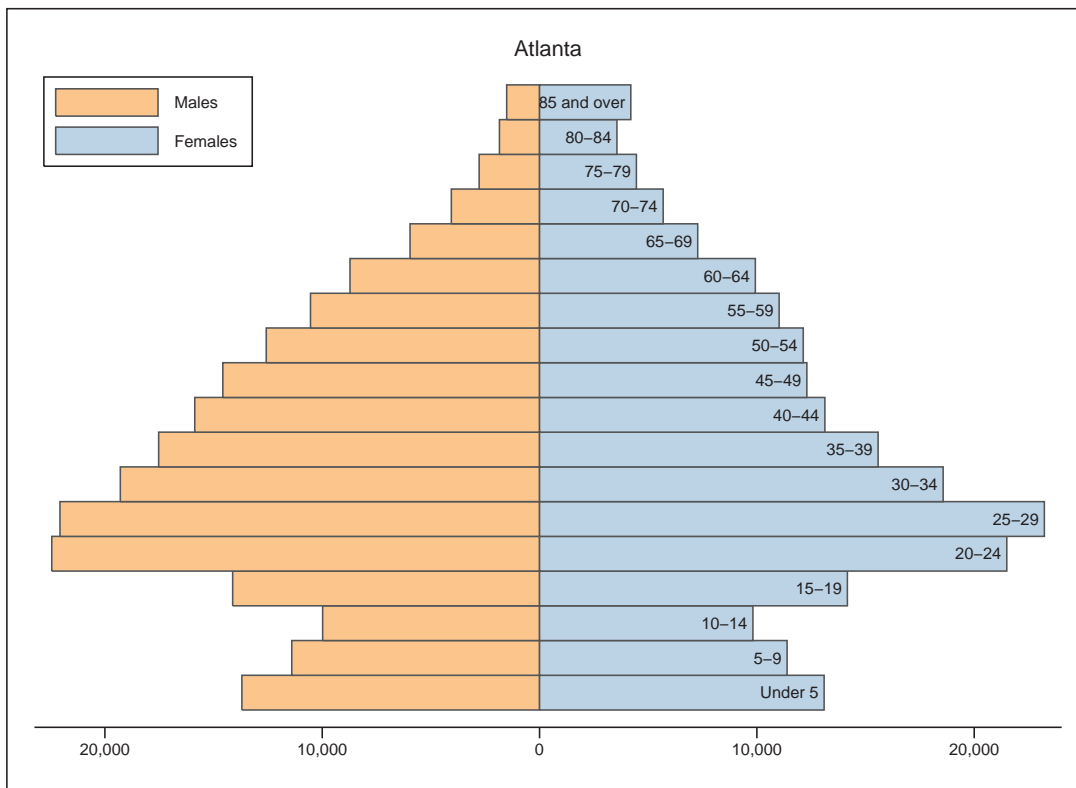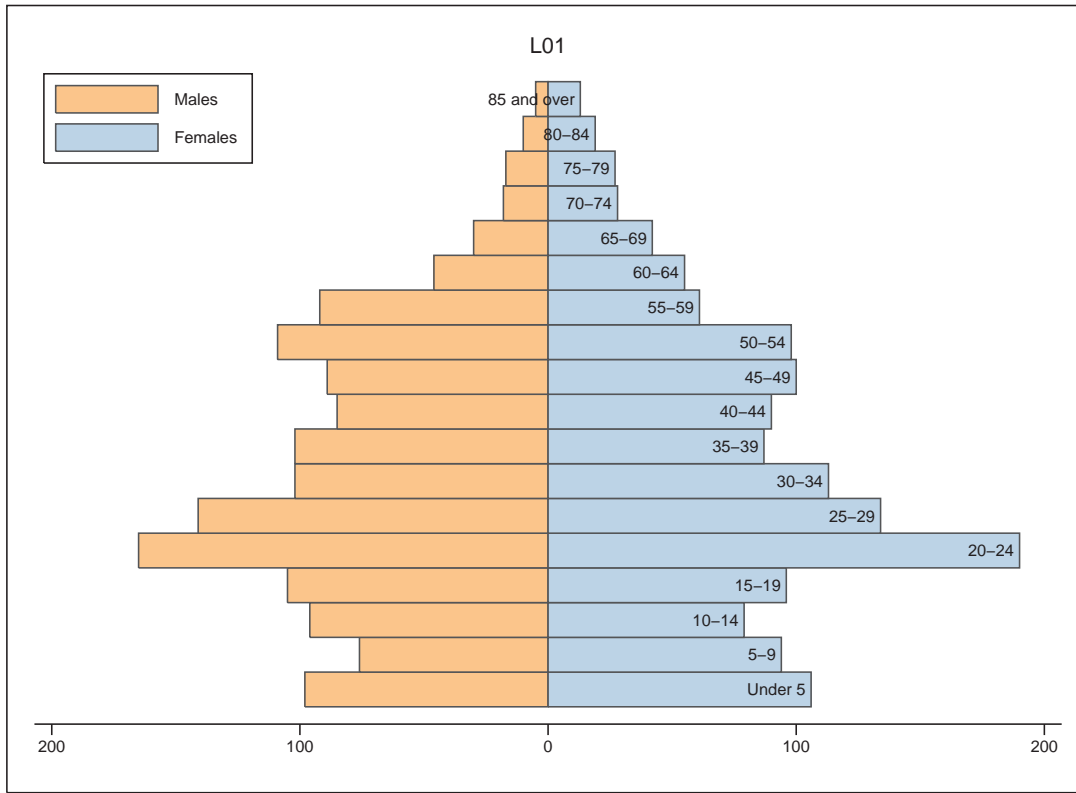
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- Decennial 2010 Profile

- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

- ACS 2008-12 Profile

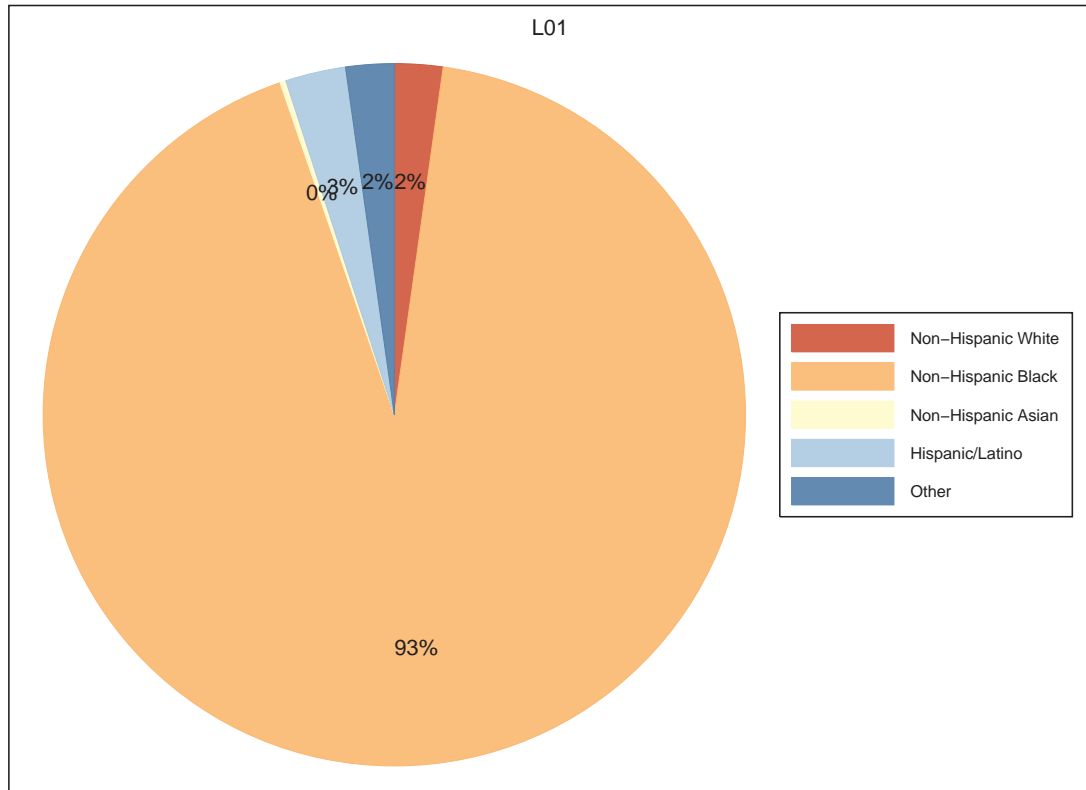- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

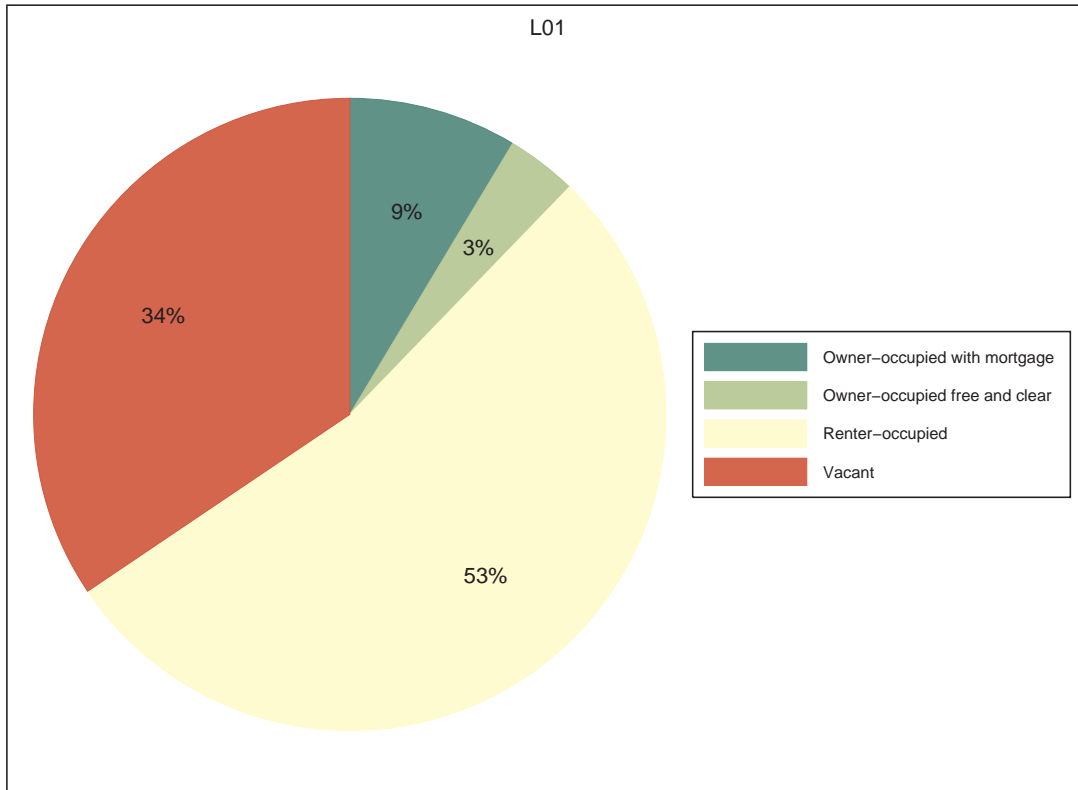[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

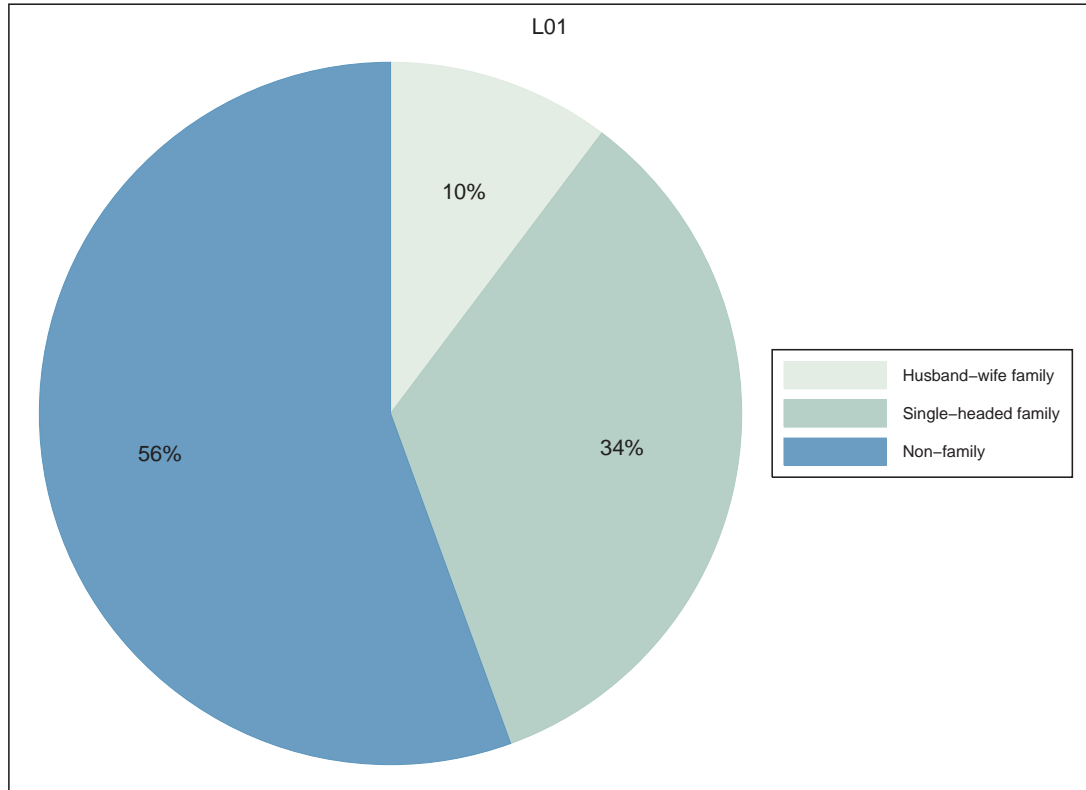**L01**

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

L01

| | 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

200   100   0   100   200

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

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Race and Latino Origin

L01

Non–Hispanic White
Non–Hispanic Black
Non–Hispanic Asian
Hispanic/Latino
Other

0% 3% 2% 2%

93%

Atlanta

Non–Hispanic White
Non–Hispanic Black
Non–Hispanic Asian
Hispanic/Latino
Other

36%

53%

3% 5% 2%

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Housing Tenure

L01

■	Owner–occupied with mortgage
■	Owner–occupied free and clear
■	Renter–occupied
■	Vacant

Atlanta

■	Owner–occupied with mortgage
■	Owner–occupied free and clear
■	Renter–occupied
■	Vacant

Households by Type

L01

10%

34%

56%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

Atlanta

23%

20%

57%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

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Children by Household Type

L01

Atlanta
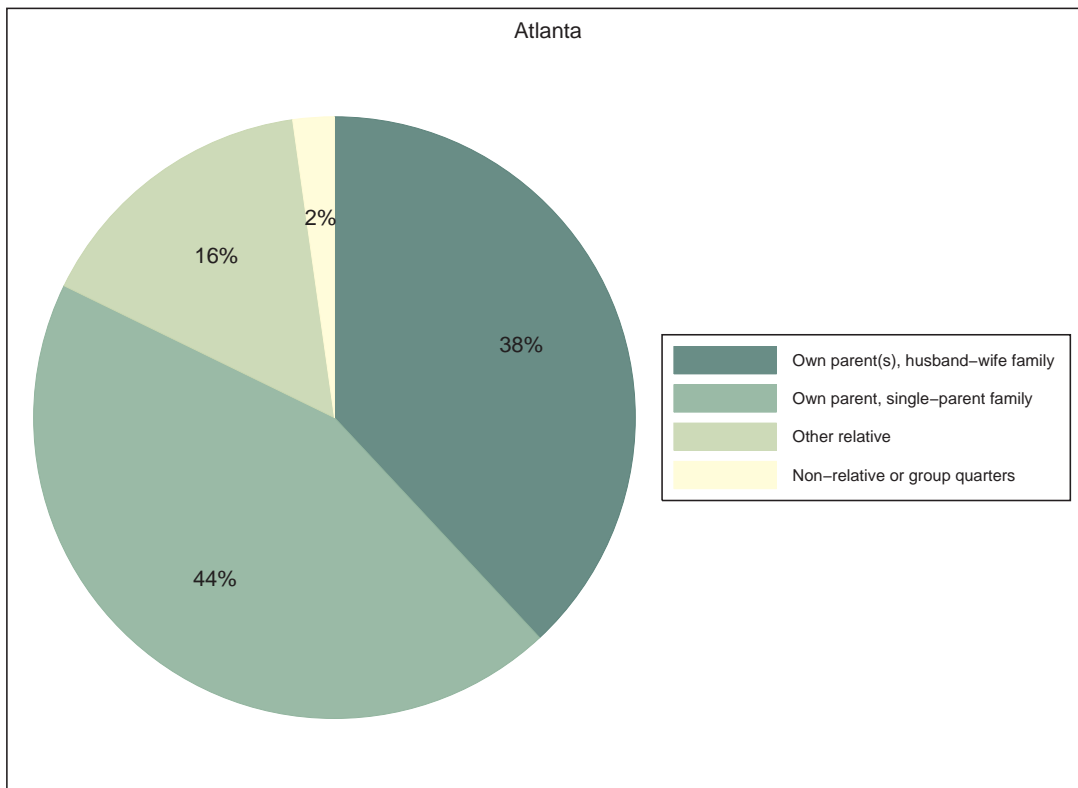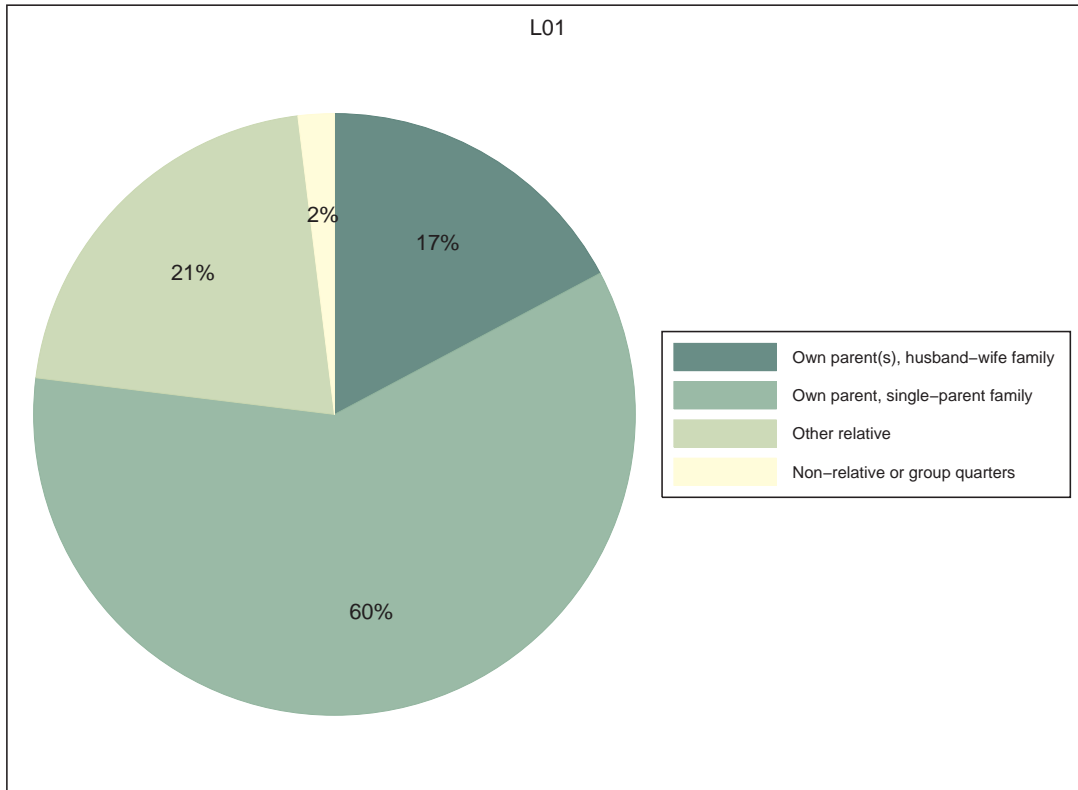
Population Change, 2000-2010
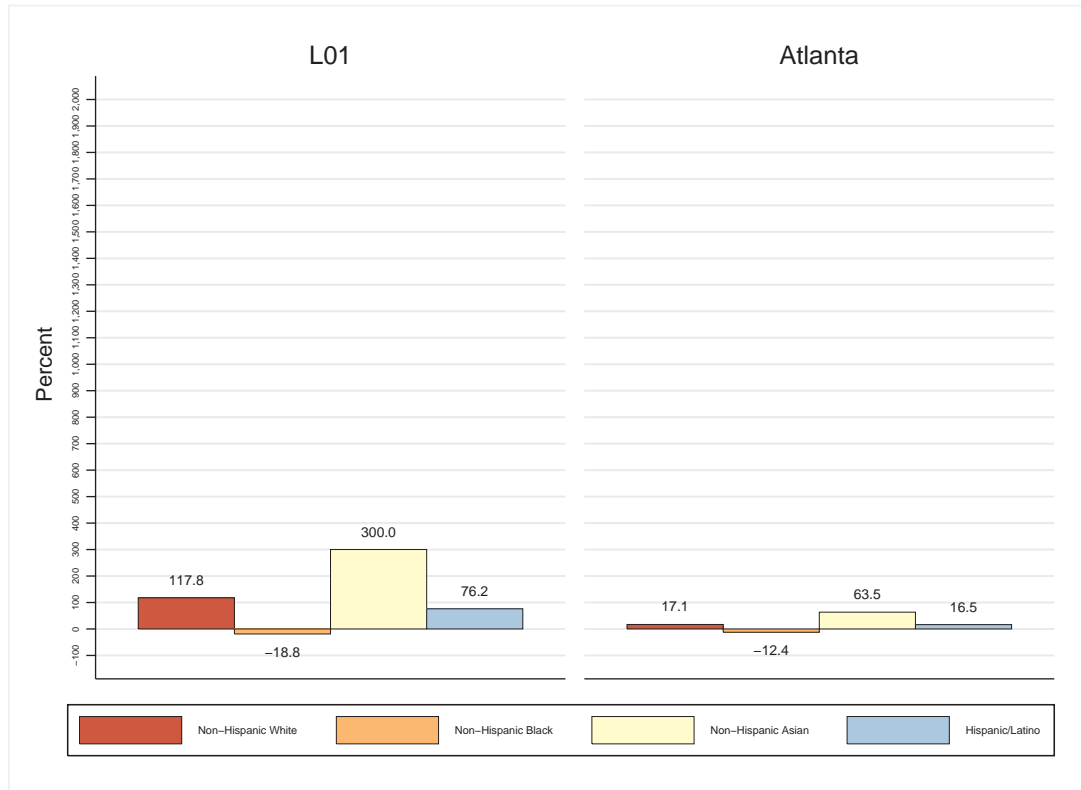
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,818	100.0%
Under 5 years	204	7.2%
5 to 9 years	170	6.0%
10 to 14 years	175	6.2%
15 to 19 years	201	7.1%
20 to 24 years	355	12.6%
25 to 29 years	275	9.8%
30 to 34 years	215	7.6%
35 to 39 years	189	6.7%
40 to 44 years	175	6.2%
45 to 49 years	189	6.7%
50 to 54 years	207	7.3%
55 to 59 years	153	5.4%
60 to 64 years	101	3.6%
65 to 69 years	72	2.6%
70 to 74 years	46	1.6%
75 to 79 years	44	1.6%
80 to 84 years	29	1.0%
85 years and over	18	0.6%
Median age (years)	30.7	(X)
16 years and over	2,234	79.3%
18 years and over	2,156	76.5%
21 years and over	1,997	70.9%
62 years and over	266	9.4%
65 years and over	209	7.4%
Male population	1,386	49.2%
Under 5 years	98	3.5%
5 to 9 years	76	2.7%
10 to 14 years	96	3.4%
15 to 19 years	105	3.7%
20 to 24 years	165	5.9%
25 to 29 years	141	5.0%
30 to 34 years	102	3.6%
35 to 39 years	102	3.6%
40 to 44 years	85	3.0%
45 to 49 years	89	3.2%
50 to 54 years	109	3.9%
55 to 59 years	92	3.3%
60 to 64 years	46	1.6%
65 to 69 years	30	1.1%
70 to 74 years	18	0.6%
75 to 79 years	17	0.6%
80 to 84 years	10	0.4%
85 years and over	5	0.2%
Median age (years)	30.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,092	38.8%
18 years and over	1,051	37.3%
21 years and over	980	34.8%
	Continued on next page...	

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	109	3.9%
65 years and over	80	2.8%
Female population	1,432	50.8%
Under 5 years	106	3.8%
5 to 9 years	94	3.3%
10 to 14 years	79	2.8%
15 to 19 years	96	3.4%
20 to 24 years	190	6.7%
25 to 29 years	134	4.8%
30 to 34 years	113	4.0%
35 to 39 years	87	3.1%
40 to 44 years	90	3.2%
45 to 49 years	100	3.5%
50 to 54 years	98	3.5%
55 to 59 years	61	2.2%
60 to 64 years	55	2.0%
65 to 69 years	42	1.5%
70 to 74 years	28	1.0%
75 to 79 years	27	1.0%
80 to 84 years	19	0.7%
85 years and over	13	0.5%
Median age (years)	30.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,142	40.5%
18 years and over	1,105	39.2%
21 years and over	1,017	36.1%
62 years and over	157	5.6%
65 years and over	129	4.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,818	100.0%
One Race	2,755	97.8%
White	71	2.5%
Black or African American	2,646	93.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
Asian	10	0.4%
Asian Indian‡	4	0.1%
Chinese† ‡	2	0.1%
Filipino‡	0	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	0	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	3	0.1%
Other Asian† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	22	0.8%
Two or More Races	63	2.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	2	0.1%
White; Black or African American	20	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	1	0.0%
		Continued on next page...

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	102	3.6%
Black or African American	2,702	95.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	32	1.1%
Asian	16	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	32	1.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,818	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	74	2.6%
Mexican‡	14	0.5%
Puerto Rican‡	27	1.0%
Cuban‡	16	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	17	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,744	97.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,818	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	74	2.6%
White alone	10	0.4%
Black or African American alone	34	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	18	0.6%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,744	97.4%
White alone	61	2.2%
Black or African American alone	2,612	92.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.2%
Asian alone	8	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	54	1.9%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,818	100.0%
In households	2,757	97.8%
Householder	1,200	42.6%
Spouse	122	4.3%
Child	717	25.4%
Own child under 18 years	509	18.1%
Other relatives	338	12.0%
Under 18 years	141	5.0%
65 years and over†	24	0.9%
Nonrelatives	380	13.5%
Under 18 years	12	0.4%
65 years and over	10	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	106	3.8%
In group quarters	61	2.2%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	61	2.2%
	Continued on next page...	

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	35	1.2%
Female	26	0.9%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,200	100.0%
Family households (families)	534	44.5%
With own children under 18 years	274	22.8%
Husband-wife family	122	10.2%
With own children under 18 years	57	4.7%
Male householder, no wife present	66	5.5%
With own children under 18 years	28	2.3%
Female householder, no husband present	346	28.8%
With own children under 18 years	189	15.7%
Nonfamily households	666	55.5%
Householder living alone	473	39.4%
Male	273	22.8%
65 years and over‡	31	2.6%
Female	200	16.7%
65 years and over‡	42	3.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	347	28.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	182	15.2%
Average household size	2.30	(X)
Average family size	3.20	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,832	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,200	65.5%
Vacant housing units	632	34.5%
For rent	391	21.3%
Rented, not occupied	2	0.1%
For sale only	19	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	215	11.7%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	7.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	28.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,200	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	223	18.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	532	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.39	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	977	81.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,225	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.28	(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.

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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.

L01

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED
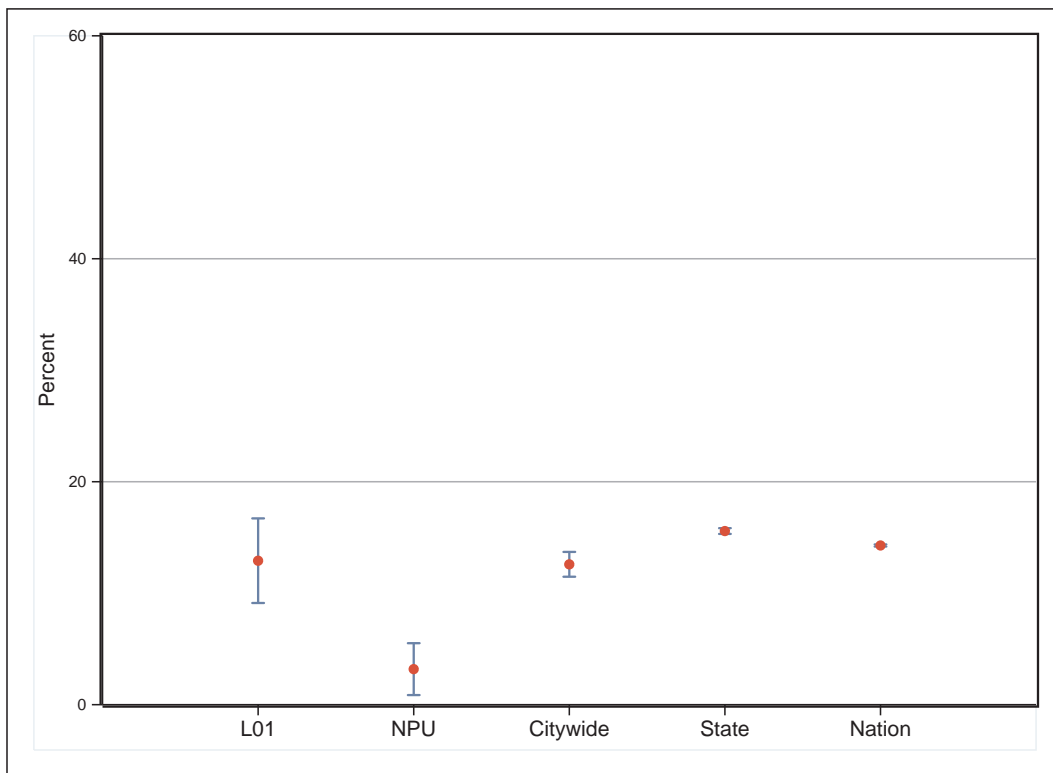
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
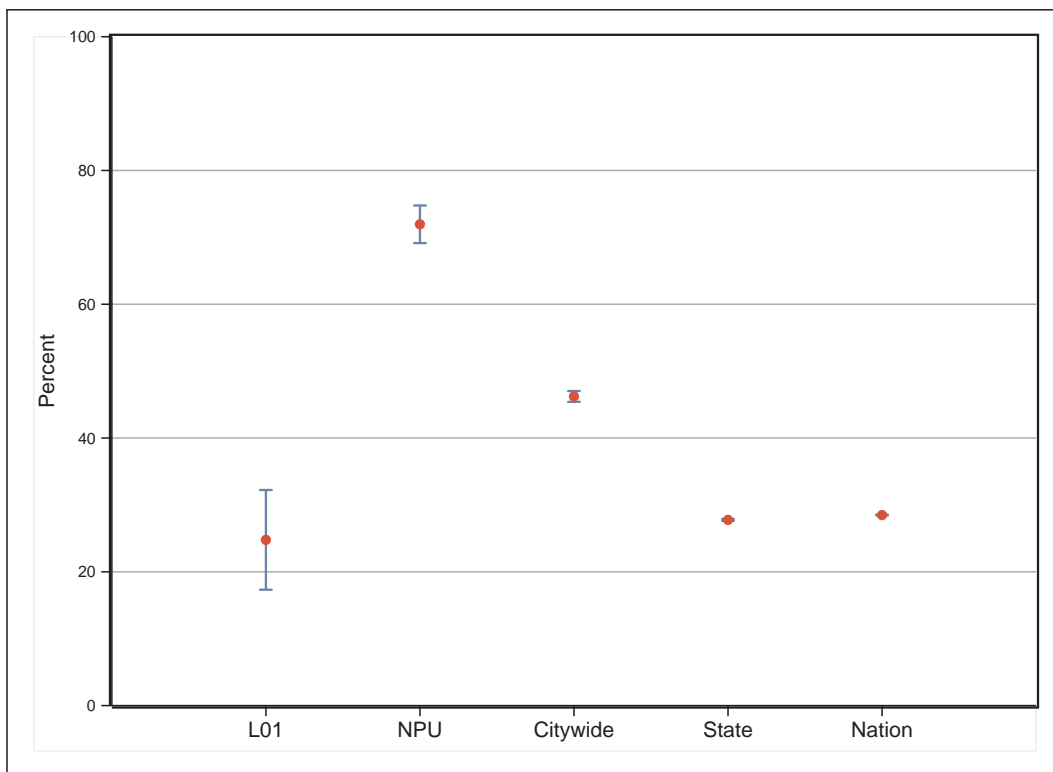
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born
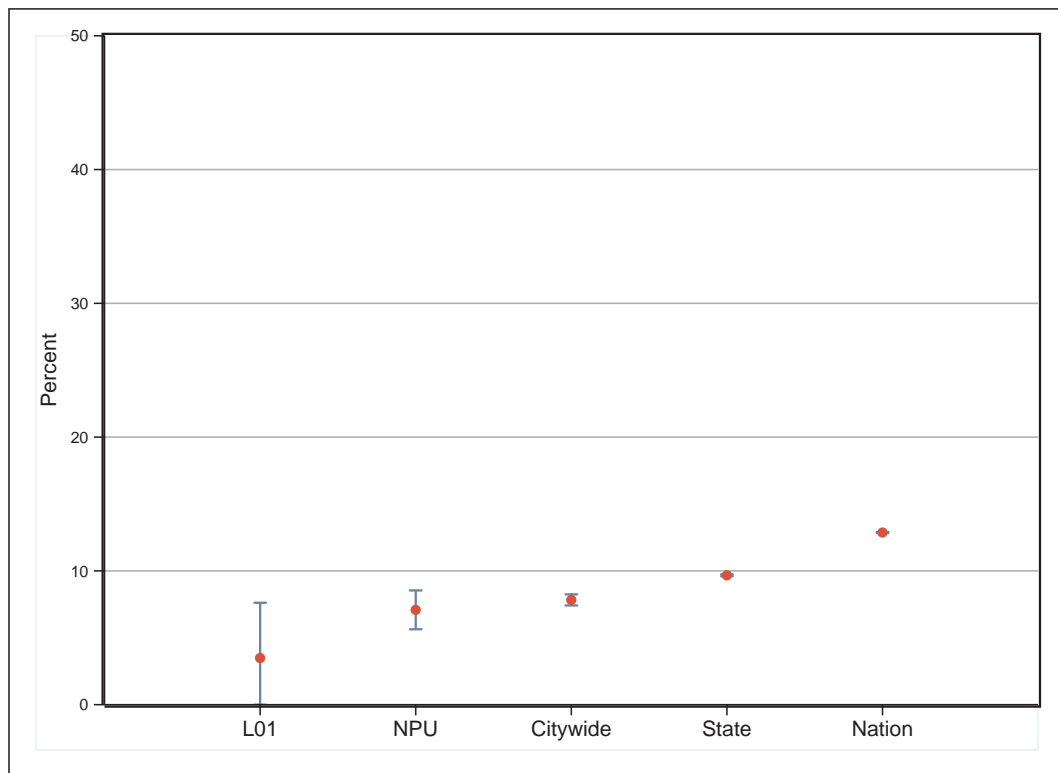
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

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

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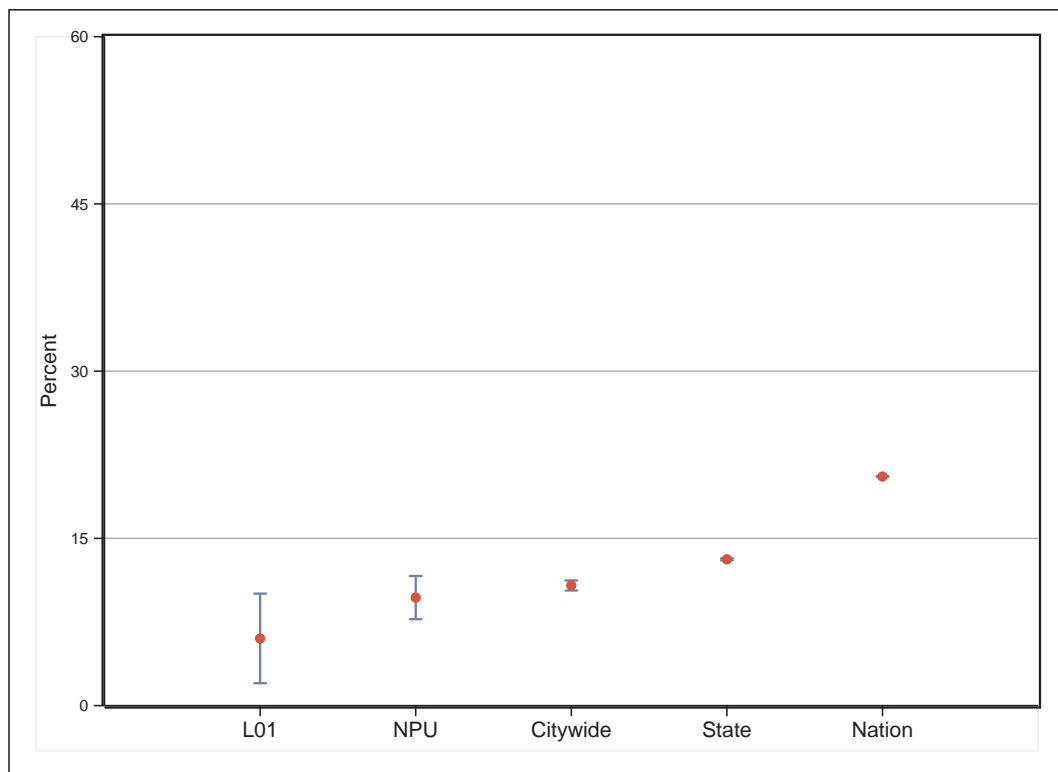
Percent Owner-Occupied
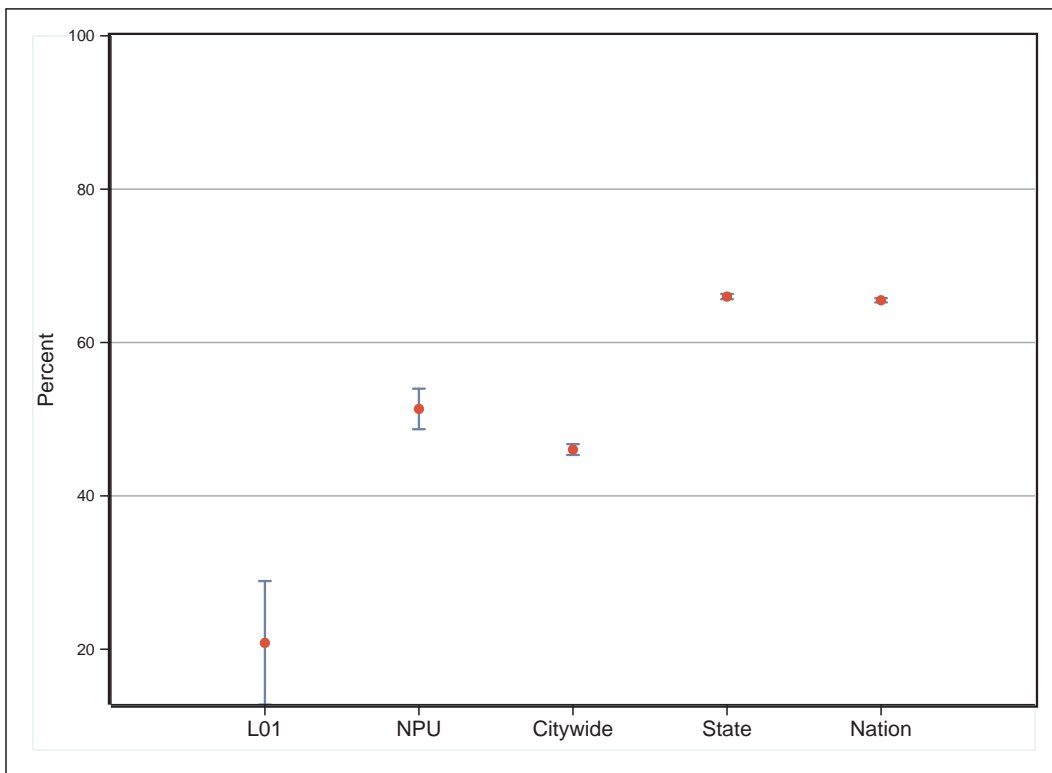
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
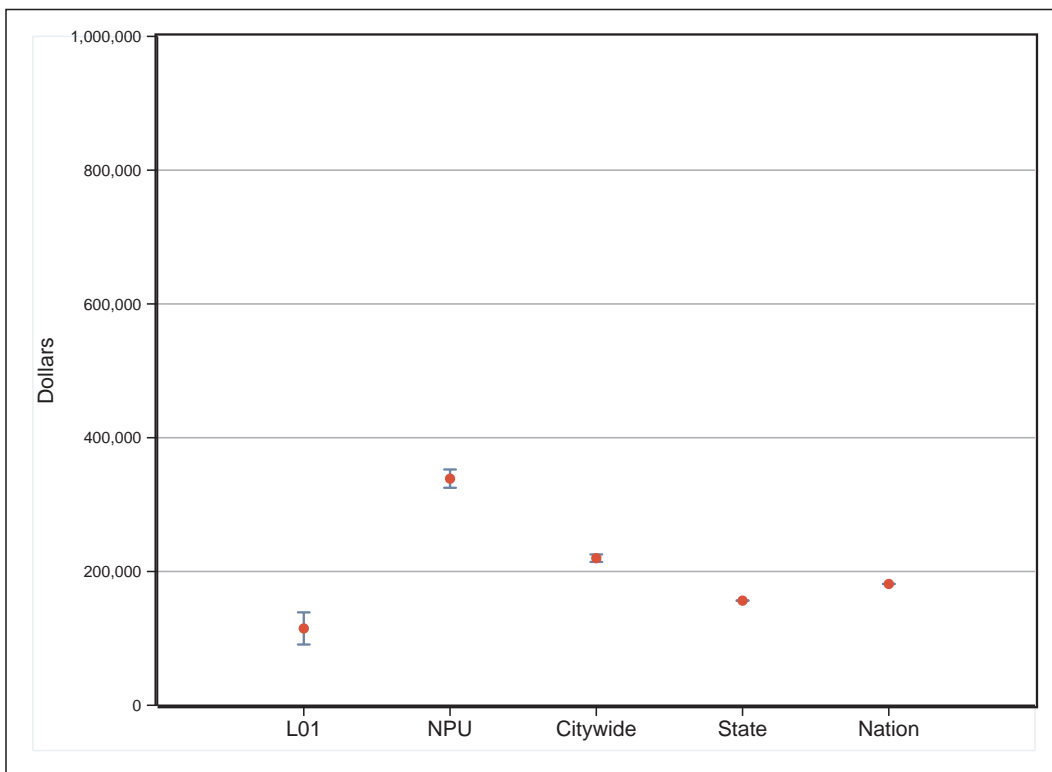
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
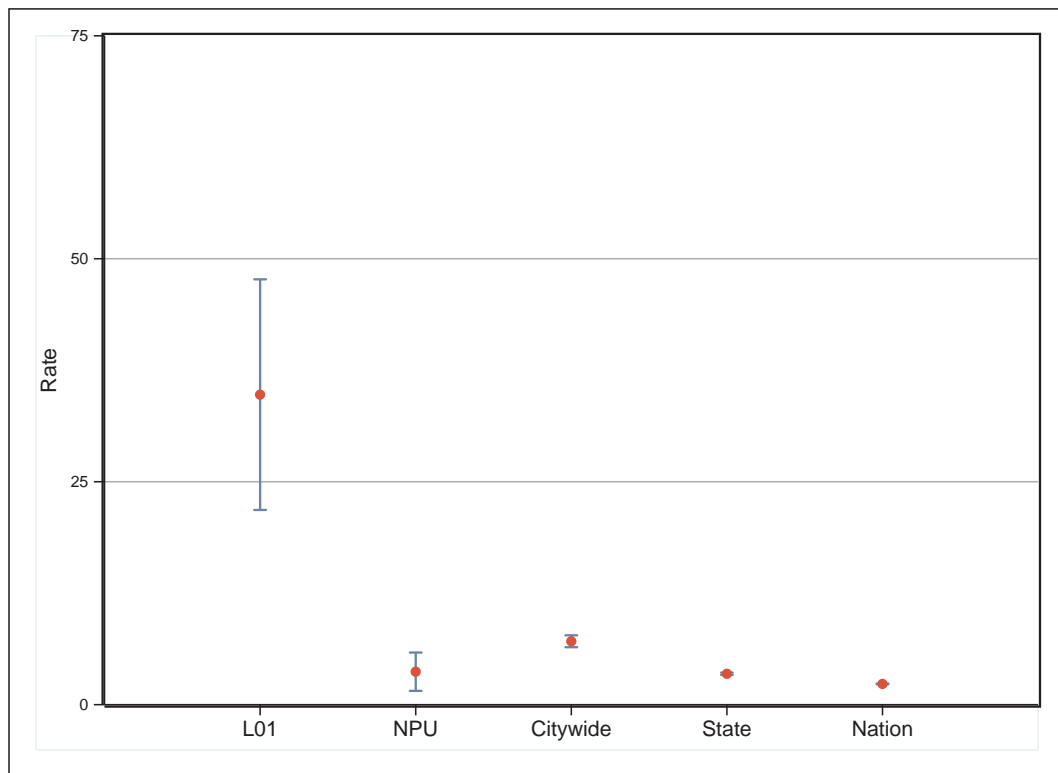
Rental Vacancy Rate
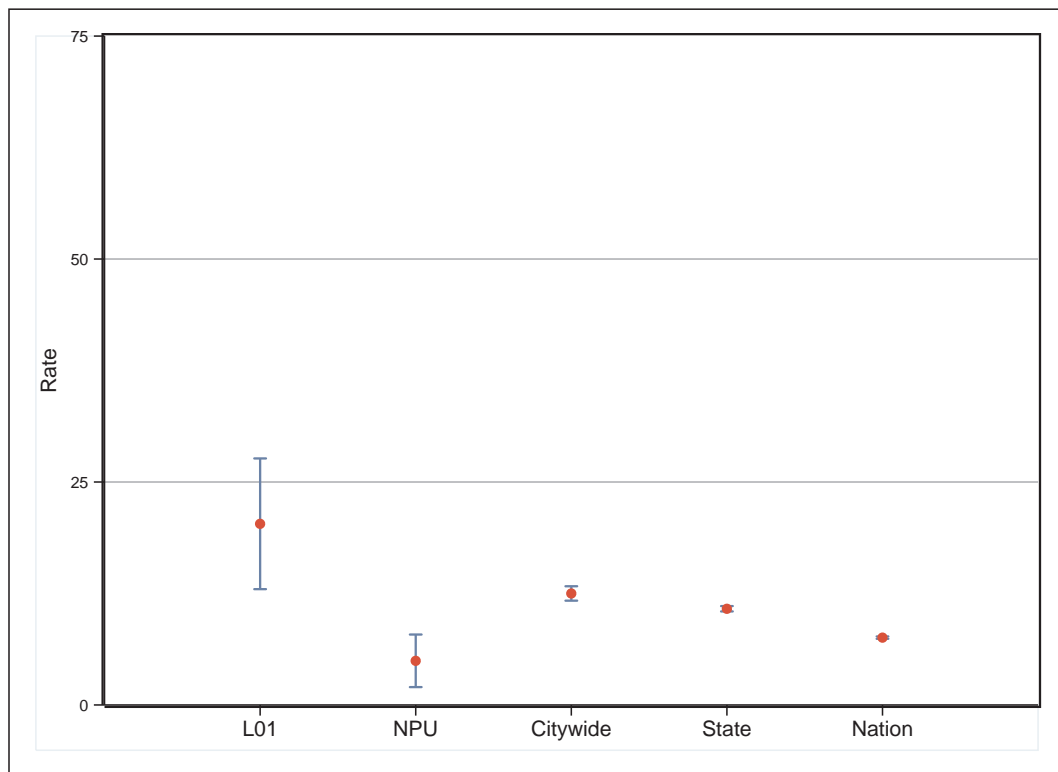
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income
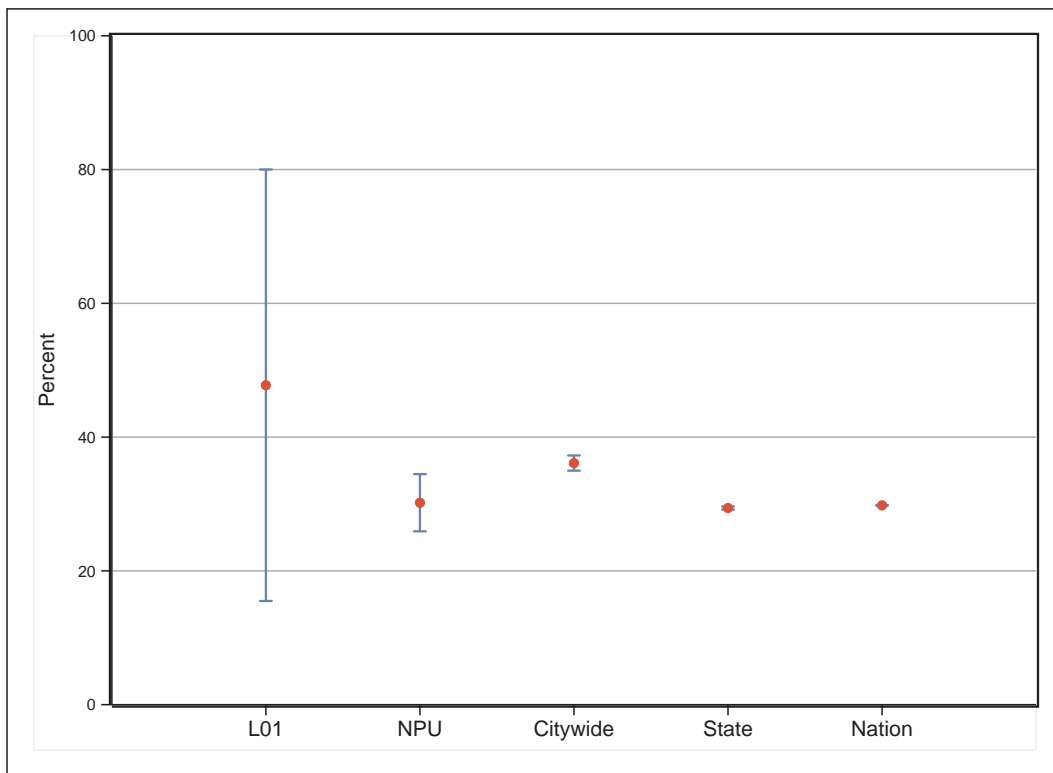
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000
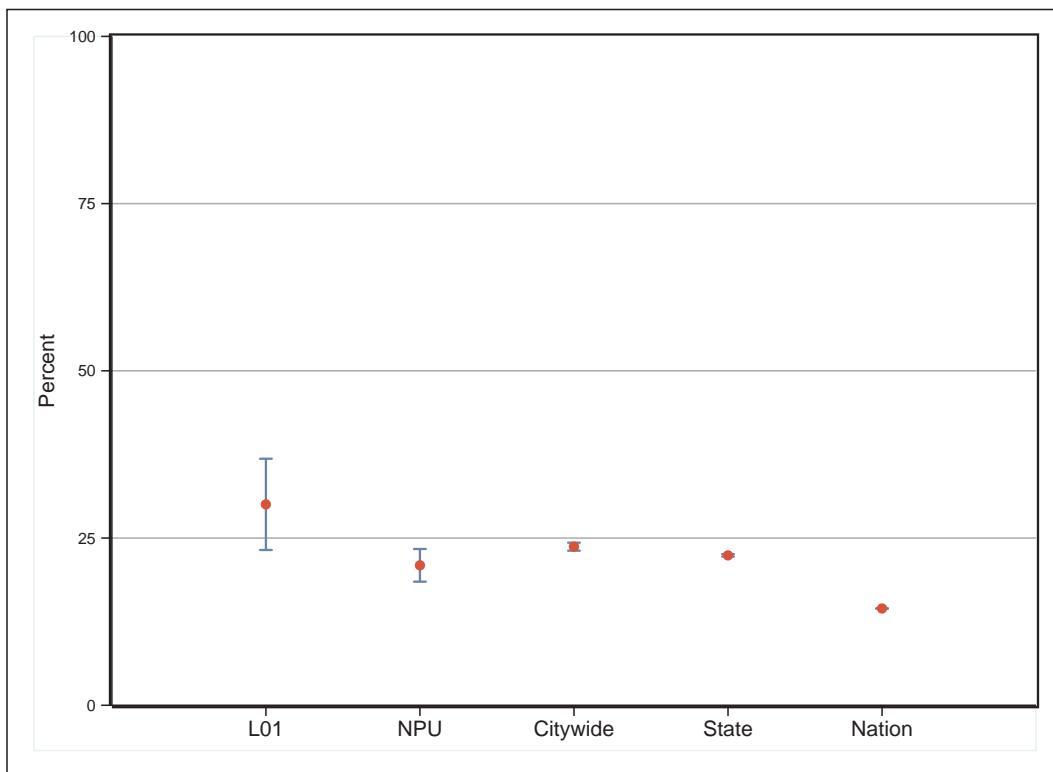
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
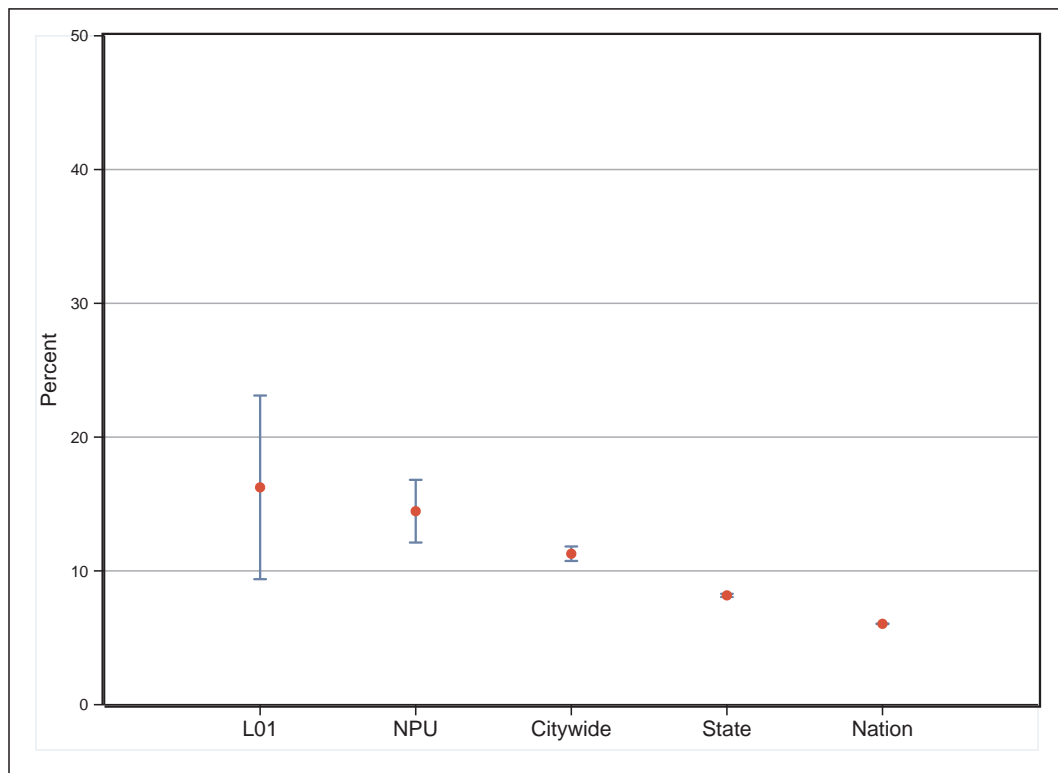
Median Household Income
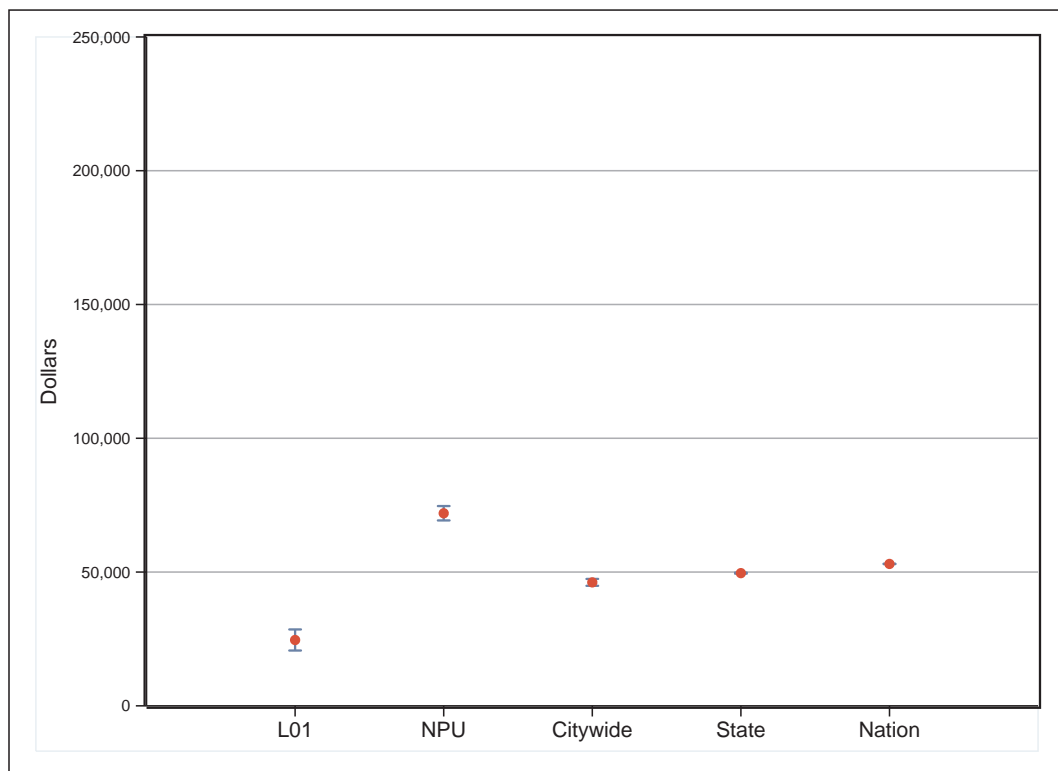
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed
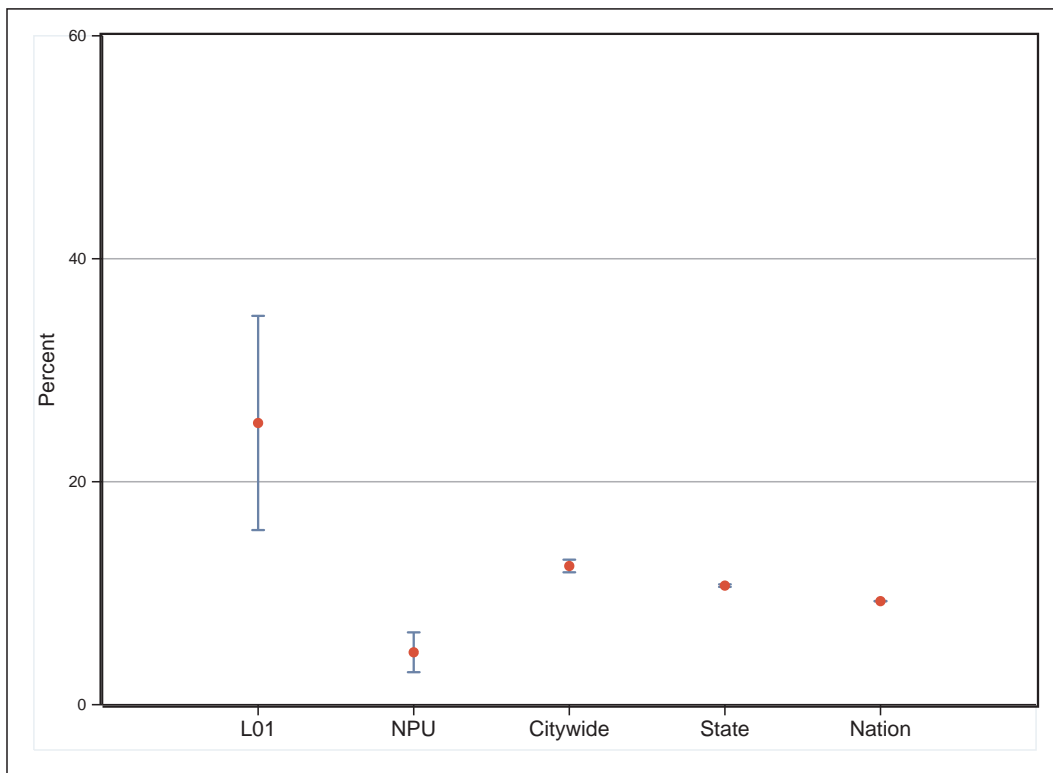
Percent in Poverty
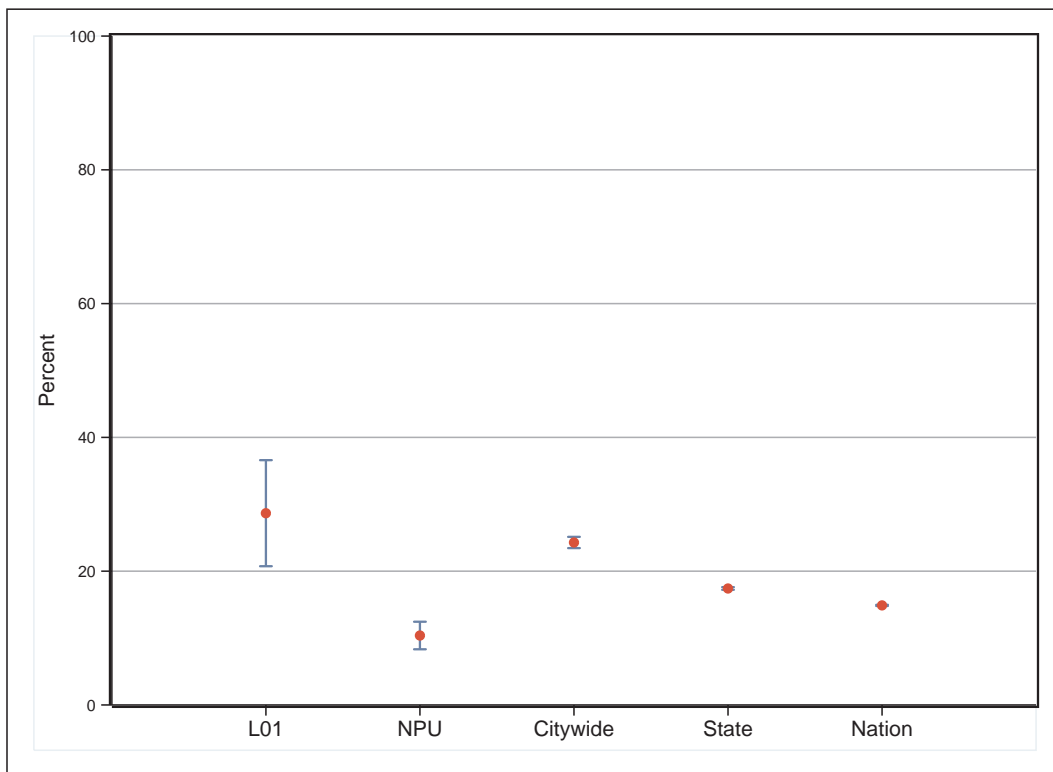
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,229**	**±170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	524	±114	42.6%	±7.2
With own children under 18 years	224	±103	18.2%	±8.0
Married-couple family	143	±84	11.6%	±6.6
With own children under 18 years	55	±67	4.5%	±5.4
Male householder, no wife present, family	64	±73	5.2%	±5.9
With own children under 18 years	10	±25	0.8%	±2.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	317	±103	25.8%	±7.6
With own children under 18 years	159	±74	12.9%	±5.7
Nonfamily households	705	±150	57.4%	±9.3
Householder living alone	655	±144	53.3%	±9.1
65 years and over	47	±41	3.8%	±3.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	276	±125	22.5%	±9.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99	±50	8.1%	±3.9
Average household size	2.29	±0.29	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.81	±1.16	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,819**	**±530**	**2,819**	**(X)**
Householder	1,229	±183	43.6%	±10.4
Spouse	140	±82	5.0%	±2.7
Child	1,042	±391	37.0%	±12.0
Other relatives	291	±104	10.3%	±3.1
Nonrelatives	117	±68	4.2%	±2.3
Unmarried partner	36	±37	1.3%	±1.3

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,334**	**±260**	**1,334**	**(X)**
Never married	1,023	±227	76.7%	±8.1
Now married, except separated	169	±88	12.7%	±6.1
Separated	21	±23	1.6%	±1.7
Widowed	11	±24	0.8%	±1.8
Divorced	110	±58	8.2%	±4.1
Females 15 years and over	**1,141**	**±204**	**1,141**	**(X)**
Never married	744	±147	65.2%	±5.5
Now married, except separated	140	±84	12.3%	±7.0
Separated	112	±53	9.8%	±4.3
Widowed	98	±35	8.6%	±2.7
Divorced	47	±46	4.1%	±4.0

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	**0**	**±18**	**0**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±18	.%	±.
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±25	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±109	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	0	±88	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±79	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**83**	**±76**	**83**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	62	±72	74.7%	±51.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±26	0.0%	±31.3
1 or 2 years	10	±21	12.0%	±23.3
3 or 4 years	0	±18	0.0%	±22.2
5 or more years	52	±69	62.7%	±60.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**62**	**±72**	**62**	**(X)**
Who are female	13	±23	21.0%	±28.2
Who are married	0	±18	0.0%	±29.7

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1,149**	**±386**	**1,149**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	46	±54	4.0%	±4.5
Kindergarten	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	406	±243	35.3%	±17.5
High school (grades 9-12)	310	±151	27.0%	±9.5
College or graduate school	387	±183	33.7%	±11.2

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,812**	**±300**	**1,812**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	18	±62	1.0%	±3.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	216	±99	11.9%	±5.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	697	±148	38.5%	±5.1
Some college, no degree	366	±150	20.2%	±7.6
Associate's degree	66	±71	3.6%	±3.9
Bachelor's degree	276	±124	15.2%	±6.4
Graduate or professional degree	173	±91	9.5%	±4.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.1%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8%	±7.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,331**	**±310**	**2,331**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	215	±93	9.2%	±3.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**3,010**	**±538**	**3,010**	**(X)**
With a disability	380	±108	12.6%	±2.8
Under 18 years	**679**	**±298**	**679**	**(X)**
With a disability	11	±39	1.6%	±5.7
18 to 64 years	**2,118**	**±291**	**2,118**	**(X)**
With a disability	178	±85	8.4%	±3.8
65 years and over	**213**	**±56**	**213**	**(X)**
With a disability	191	±53	89.7%	±8.8

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RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**3,010**	**±538**	**3,010**	**(X)**
Same house	2,364	±569	78.5%	±12.7
Different house in the U.S.	633	±250	21.0%	±7.4
Same county	157	±114	5.2%	±3.7
Different county	476	±223	15.8%	±6.8
Same state	326	±206	10.8%	±6.6
Different state	150	±83	5.0%	±2.6
Abroad	13	±28	0.4%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,010**	**±617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
Native	2,905	±537	96.5%	±26.6
Born in United States	2,880	±532	95.7%	±26.4
State of residence	2,416	±515	80.3%	±4.7
Different state	464	±134	15.4%	±3.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	25	±35	0.8%	±1.1
Foreign born	105	±126	3.5%	±4.1

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**105**	**±126**	**105**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	29	±55	27.6%	±40.0
Not a U.S. citizen	76	±82	72.4%	±117.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**130**	**±136**	**130**	**(X)**
Native	**25**	**±46**	**25**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±73.5
Entered before 2010	25	±42	100.0%	±249.8
Foreign born	**105**	**±126**	**105**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±17.5
Entered before 2010	105	±124	100.0%	±168.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**105**	**±126**	**105**	**(X)**
Europe	0	±18	0.0%	±17.5
Asia	13	±28	12.4%	±22.3
Africa	64	±109	61.0%	±74.2
Oceania	0	±18	0.0%	±17.5
Latin America	28	±48	26.7%	±32.4
Northern America	0	±18	0.0%	±17.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,904**	**±584**	**2,904**	**(X)**
English only	2,729	±477	94.0%	±25.1
Language other than English	175	±122	6.0%	±4.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	49	±141	1.7%	±4.8
Spanish	50	±54	1.7%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	7	±67	0.2%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	85	±90	2.9%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	29	±75	1.0%	±2.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	32	±50	1.1%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	13	±71	0.4%	±2.4
Other languages	8	±36	0.3%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±68	0.0%	±2.3

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,010**	**±617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
American	205	±53	6.8%	±1.1
Arab	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Czech	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Danish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Dutch	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
English	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
French (except Basque)	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
French Canadian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
German	72	±82	2.4%	±2.7
Greek	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Hungarian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Irish	19	±25	0.6%	±0.8
Italian	74	±84	2.5%	±2.7
Lithuanian	3	±17	0.1%	±0.6
Norwegian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Polish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Russian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Scotch-Irish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Scottish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Slovak	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	338	±347	11.2%	±11.3
Swedish	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Swiss	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Ukranian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Welsh	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	47	±55	1.6%	±1.8

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,454**	**±287**	**2,454**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,583	±279	64.5%	±8.5
Civilian labor force	1,583	±279	64.5%	±8.5
Employed	1,183	±243	48.2%	±8.1
Unemployed	400	±168	16.3%	±6.6
Armed Forces	0	±82	0.0%	±3.4
Not in labor force	871	±204	35.5%	±7.2
Civilian labor force	**1,583**	**±279**	**1,583**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	25.3%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,141**	**±176**	**1,141**	**(X)**
In labor force	680	±183	59.6%	±13.2
Civilian labor force	680	±183	59.6%	±13.2
Employed	481	±149	42.2%	±11.4
Own children under 6 years	**129**	**±102**	**129**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	106	±96	82.2%	±36.3
Own children 6 to 17 years	**546**	**±352**	**546**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	436	±332	79.9%	±32.4

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COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,146**	**±204**	**1,146**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	652	±131	56.9%	±5.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	134	±98	11.7%	±8.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	312	±123	27.2%	±9.5
Walked	26	±28	2.3%	±2.4
Other means	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Worked at home	22	±26	1.9%	±2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.7	±3.5	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,183**	**±243**	**1,183**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	384	±143	32.5%	±10.1
Service occupations	259	±119	21.9%	±9.0
Sales and office occupations	314	±115	26.5%	±8.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	55	±57	4.6%	±4.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	171	±96	14.5%	±7.6

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,183**	**±243**	**1,183**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±32	0.0%	±2.7
Construction	24	±48	2.0%	±4.0
Manufacturing	102	±85	8.6%	±6.9
Wholesale trade	55	±58	4.6%	±4.8
Retail trade	218	±99	18.4%	±7.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	57	±54	4.8%	±4.5
Information	78	±78	6.6%	±6.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	47	±53	4.0%	±4.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	99	±66	8.4%	±5.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	281	±123	23.8%	±9.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	164	±91	13.9%	±7.1
Other services, except public administration	29	±42	2.5%	±3.5
Public administration	29	±34	2.5%	±2.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,183**	**±243**	**1,183**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,033	±212	87.3%	±0.7
Government workers	150	±92	12.7%	±7.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	0	±32	0.0%	±2.7
Unpaid family workers	0	±32	0.0%	±2.7

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,229**	**±170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	278	±112	22.6%	±8.6
$10,000 to $14,999	108	±51	8.8%	±4.0
$15,000 to $24,999	242	±109	19.7%	±8.4
$25,000 to $34,999	242	±115	19.7%	±8.9
$35,000 to $49,999	197	±101	16.0%	±7.9
$50,000 to $74,999	83	±50	6.8%	±4.0
$75,000 to $99,999	41	±35	3.3%	±2.8
$100,000 to $149,999	18	±32	1.5%	±2.6
$150,000 to $199,999	20	±34	1.6%	±2.8
$200,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
Median household income (dollars)	24,610	±3,944	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	30,303	±3,831	(X)	(X)
With earnings	946	±158	77.0%	±7.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	33,996	±4,768	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	134	±62	10.9%	±4.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,407	±4,318	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	84	±55	6.8%	±4.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13,265	±9,498	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	144	±71	11.7%	±5.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,133	±5,867	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	9	±21	0.7%	±1.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	178	±465	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	324	±97	26.4%	±7.0
Families	**524**	**±114**	**524**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	53	±46	10.1%	±8.6
$10,000 to $14,999	47	±35	9.0%	±6.4
$15,000 to $24,999	156	±89	29.8%	±15.8
$25,000 to $34,999	174	±108	33.2%	±19.3
$35,000 to $49,999	30	±52	5.7%	±9.9
$50,000 to $74,999	14	±30	2.7%	±5.7
$75,000 to $99,999	22	±19	4.2%	±3.6
$100,000 to $149,999	8	±31	1.5%	±5.9
$150,000 to $199,999	20	±34	3.8%	±6.5
$200,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%	±4.3
Median family income (dollars)	25,833	±3,806	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	33,478	±9,251	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	13,270	±3,671	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**705**	**±150**	**705**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	23,734	±6,064	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	27,852	±4,639	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	22,146	±2,006	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	33,581	±2,288	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	24,545	±3,905	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**3,010**	±**538**	**3,010**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	2,294	±360	76.2%	±18.1
With private health insurance	1,550	±324	51.5%	±5.6
With public coverage	845	±175	28.1%	±2.9
No health insurance coverage	716	±324	23.8%	±9.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**679**	±**298**	**679**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	173	±266	25.5%	±37.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**2,118**	±**291**	**2,118**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,550	±248	1,550	(X)
Employed:	1,150	±198	1,150	(X)
With health insurance coverage	900	±149	78.3%	±18.7
With private health insurance	844	±146	73.4%	±1.6
With public coverage	72	±65	6.3%	±5.5
No health insurance coverage	250	±138	21.7%	±11.4
Unemployed:	400	±149	400	(X)
With health insurance coverage	225	±96	56.3%	±11.9
With private health insurance	149	±92	37.3%	±18.3
With public coverage	76	±59	19.0%	±13.1
No health insurance coverage	175	±98	43.8%	±18.4
Not in labor force:	568	±181	568	(X)
With health insurance coverage	450	±163	79.2%	±13.8
With private health insurance	221	±122	38.9%	±17.6
With public coverage	269	±98	47.4%	±8.3
No health insurance coverage	118	±80	20.8%	±12.4

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE IN-COME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	21.9%	±9.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	33.7%	±15.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±412.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±15.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±40.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	34.7%	±12.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	57.4%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±293.3	(X)	(X)
All people	28.7%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	25.6%	±11.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	25.6%	±19.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	59.4%	±39.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	19.4%	±10.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	29.6%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	30.6%	±6.4	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	20.7%	±17.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	23.2%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	41.7%	±10.5	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,931**	**±163**	**1,931**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,229	±170	63.6%	±7.0
Vacant housing units	702	±143	36.4%	±6.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	34.8	±12.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	20.3	±7.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,931**	**±163**	**1,931**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	487	±131	25.2%	±6.5
1-unit, attached	62	±51	3.2%	±2.7
2 units	40	±46	2.1%	±2.4
3 or 4 units	199	±105	10.3%	±5.4
5 to 9 units	357	±115	18.5%	±5.8
10 to 19 units	420	±134	21.8%	±6.7
20 or more units	361	±104	18.7%	±5.1
Mobile home	5	±20	0.3%	±1.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,931**	**±163**	**1,931**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	16	±25	0.8%	±1.3
Built 2000 to 2009	564	±138	29.2%	±6.7
Built 1990 to 1999	429	±136	22.2%	±6.8
Built 1980 to 1989	63	±46	3.3%	±2.4
Built 1970 to 1979	311	±109	16.1%	±5.5
Built 1960 to 1969	136	±72	7.0%	±3.7
Built 1950 to 1959	72	±55	3.7%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	74	±58	3.8%	±3.0
Built 1939 or earlier	266	±118	13.8%	±6.0

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,931**	**±163**	**1,931**	**(X)**
1 room	39	±47	2.0%	±2.4
2 rooms	35	±40	1.8%	±2.1
3 rooms	375	±127	19.4%	±6.4
4 rooms	692	±150	35.8%	±7.2
5 rooms	282	±101	14.6%	±5.1
6 rooms	348	±123	18.0%	±6.2
7 rooms	86	±52	4.5%	±2.7
8 rooms	35	±41	1.8%	±2.1
9 rooms or more	39	±46	2.0%	±2.4
Median rooms	4.7	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,931**	**±163**	**1,931**	**(X)**
No bedroom	39	±47	2.0%	±2.4
1 bedroom	477	±126	24.7%	±6.2
2 bedrooms	874	±146	45.3%	±6.5
3 bedrooms	410	±116	21.2%	±5.7
4 bedrooms	131	±90	6.8%	±4.6
5 or more bedrooms	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	256	±105	20.8%	±8.1
Renter-occupied	973	±161	79.2%	±7.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.06	±1.14	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.09	±0.31	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	239	±88	19.4%	±6.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	840	±176	68.3%	±10.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	53	±40	4.3%	±3.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	55	±50	4.5%	±4.0
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±32	0.0%	±2.6
Moved in 1969 or earlier	42	±35	3.4%	±2.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	360	±120	29.3%	±8.9
1 vehicle available	707	±190	57.5%	±13.3
2 vehicles available	142	±99	11.6%	±7.9
3 or more vehicles available	20	±61	1.6%	±5.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Utility gas	453	±142	36.9%	±10.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
Electricity	765	±142	62.2%	±7.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
Wood	11	±24	0.9%	±2.0
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±18	0.0%	±1.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	21	±36	1.7%	±3.0
No telephone service available	165	±98	13.4%	±7.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,229**	±**170**	**1,229**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,198	±220	97.5%	±11.8
1.01 to 1.50	31	±48	2.5%	±3.9
1.51 or more	0	±45	0.0%	±3.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**256**	±**105**	**256**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	13	±64	5.1%	±24.9
$50,000 to $99,999	93	±70	36.3%	±22.8
$100,000 to $149,999	56	±45	21.9%	±15.3
$150,000 to $199,999	70	±73	27.3%	±26.0
$200,000 to $299,999	24	±36	9.4%	±13.6
$300,000 to $499,999	0	±32	0.0%	±12.4
$500,000 to $999,999	0	±32	0.0%	±12.4
$1,000,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%	±8.8
Median (dollars)	114,865	±24,035	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**256**	**±105**	**256**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	167	±94	65.2%	±24.8
Housing units without a mortgage	89	±49	34.8%	±12.9

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**167**	**±94**	**167**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±32	0.0%	±19.1
$300 to $499	0	±32	0.0%	±19.1
$500 to $699	8	±31	4.8%	±18.4
$700 to $999	17	±39	10.2%	±22.4
$1,000 to $1,499	66	±58	39.5%	±26.5
$1,500 to $1,999	76	±73	45.5%	±35.4
$2,000 or more	0	±39	0.0%	±23.4
Median (dollars)	1,422	±201	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**89**	**±49**	**89**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±23	0.0%	±25.3
$100 to $199	11	±33	12.4%	±36.6
$200 to $299	0	±32	0.0%	±35.8
$300 to $399	0	±32	0.0%	±35.8
$400 or more	78	±59	87.6%	±45.3
Median (dollars)	463	±33	(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)	**167**	**±107**	**167**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	33	±43	19.8%	±22.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	30	±33	18.0%	±15.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±13.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±13.5
35.0 percent or more	104	±86	62.3%	±32.8
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**78**	**±78**	**78**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	42	±34	53.8%	±69.3
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±28.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±28.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	23	±33	29.5%	±29.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±28.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±28.9
35.0 percent or more	13	±42	16.7%	±51.6
Not computed	11	±24	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**923**	**±158**	**923**	**(X)**
Less than $200	21	±42	2.3%	±4.6
$200 to $299	32	±43	3.5%	±4.6
$300 to $499	19	±53	2.1%	±5.7
$500 to $749	154	±85	16.7%	±8.8
$750 to $999	622	±184	67.4%	±16.3
$1,000 to $1,499	67	±47	7.3%	±4.9
$1,500 or more	8	±31	0.9%	±3.4
Median (dollars)	943	±28	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	50	±47	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD IN-COME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**913**	±**219**	**913**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	10	±31	1.1%	±3.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	27	±23	3.0%	±2.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	66	±42	7.2%	±4.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	98	±55	10.7%	±5.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	120	±87	13.1%	±9.0
35.0 percent or more	592	±184	64.8%	±12.8
Not computed	60	±49	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**3,010**	±**617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
Male	1,679	±411	55.8%	±7.5
Female	1,331	±269	44.2%	±12.7
Under 5 years	106	±76	3.5%	±2.4
5 to 9 years	251	±176	8.3%	±5.6
10 to 14 years	178	±116	5.9%	±3.7
15 to 19 years	431	±174	14.3%	±5.0
20 to 24 years	232	±99	7.7%	±2.9
25 to 34 years	457	±163	15.2%	±4.4
35 to 44 years	530	±163	17.6%	±4.0
45 to 54 years	447	±147	14.9%	±3.8
55 to 59 years	103	±62	3.4%	±1.9
60 to 64 years	62	±54	2.1%	±1.7
65 to 74 years	43	±58	1.4%	±1.9
75 to 84 years	128	±46	4.3%	±1.2
85 years and over	42	±37	1.4%	±1.2
Median age (years)	30.5	±2.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,331	±340	77.4%	±19.5
21 years and over	1,972	±307	65.5%	±16.9
62 years and over	260	±93	8.6%	±2.6
65 years and over	213	±82	7.1%	±2.3
18 years and over	**2,331**	±**340**	**2,331**	**(X)**
Male	1,251	±242	53.7%	±6.8
Female	1,080	±240	46.3%	±7.7
65 years and over	**213**	±**82**	**213**	**(X)**
Male	36	±56	16.9%	±25.4
Female	177	±60	83.1%	±42.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,010**	**±617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
One race	3,008	±618	99.9%	±1.6
Two or more races	2	±19	0.1%	±0.6
One race	3,008	±618	99.9%	±1.6
White	151	±123	5.0%	±3.9
Black or African American	2,807	±614	93.3%	±7.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	25	±34	0.8%	±1.1
Asian Indian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Chinese	25	±39	0.8%	±1.3
Filipino	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Japanese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Korean	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Vietnamese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Other Asian	0	±61	0.0%	±2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Samoan	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Other Pacific Islander	0	±49	0.0%	±1.6
Some other race	25	±45	0.8%	±1.5
Two or more races	2	±19	0.1%	±0.6
White and Black or African American	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**3,010**	**±617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
White	151	±123	5.0%	±3.9
Black or African American	2,807	±614	93.3%	±7.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	±19	0.1%	±0.6
Asian	27	±37	0.9%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	25	±45	0.8%	±1.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,010**	**±617**	**3,010**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	80	±75	2.7%	±2.4
Mexican	33	±44	1.1%	±1.4
Puerto Rican	31	±42	1.0%	±1.4
Cuban	13	±28	0.4%	±0.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	3	±36	0.1%	±1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,930	±608	97.3%	±3.1
White alone	148	±123	4.9%	±4.0
Black or African American alone	2,730	±606	90.7%	±7.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	25	±36	0.8%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	25	±45	0.8%	±1.5
Two or more races	2	±19	0.1%	±0.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	2	±19	0.1%	±0.6

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.

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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

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

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