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Contents

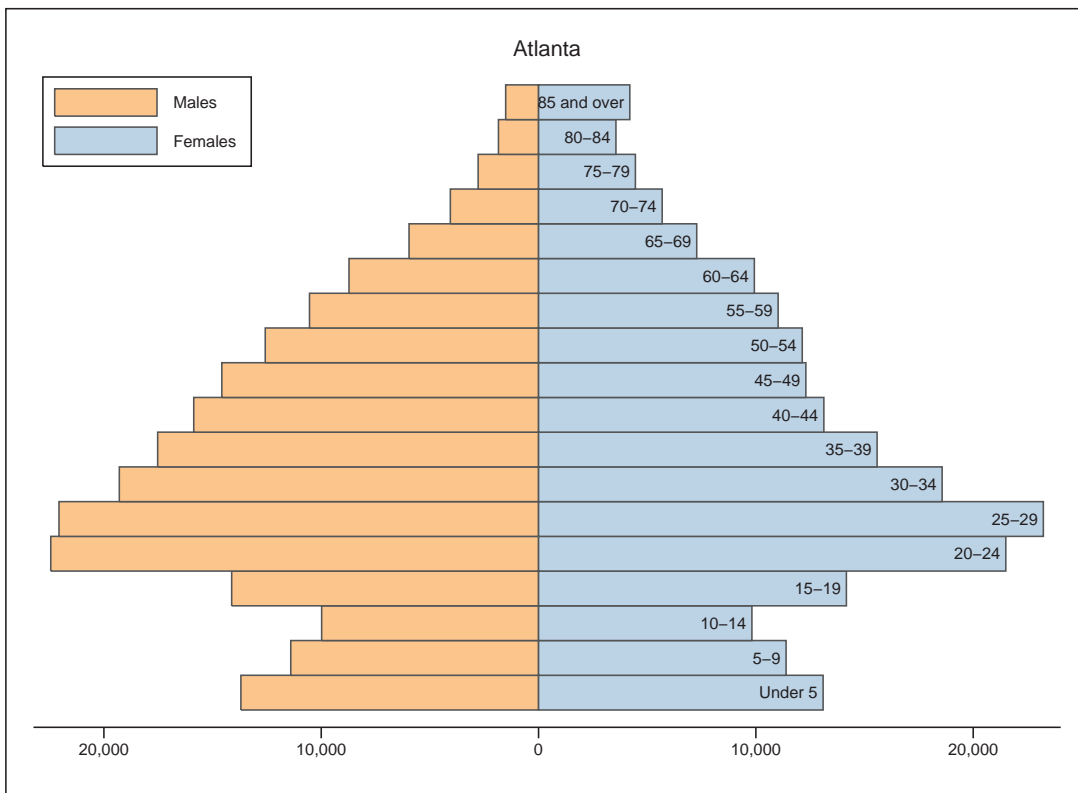
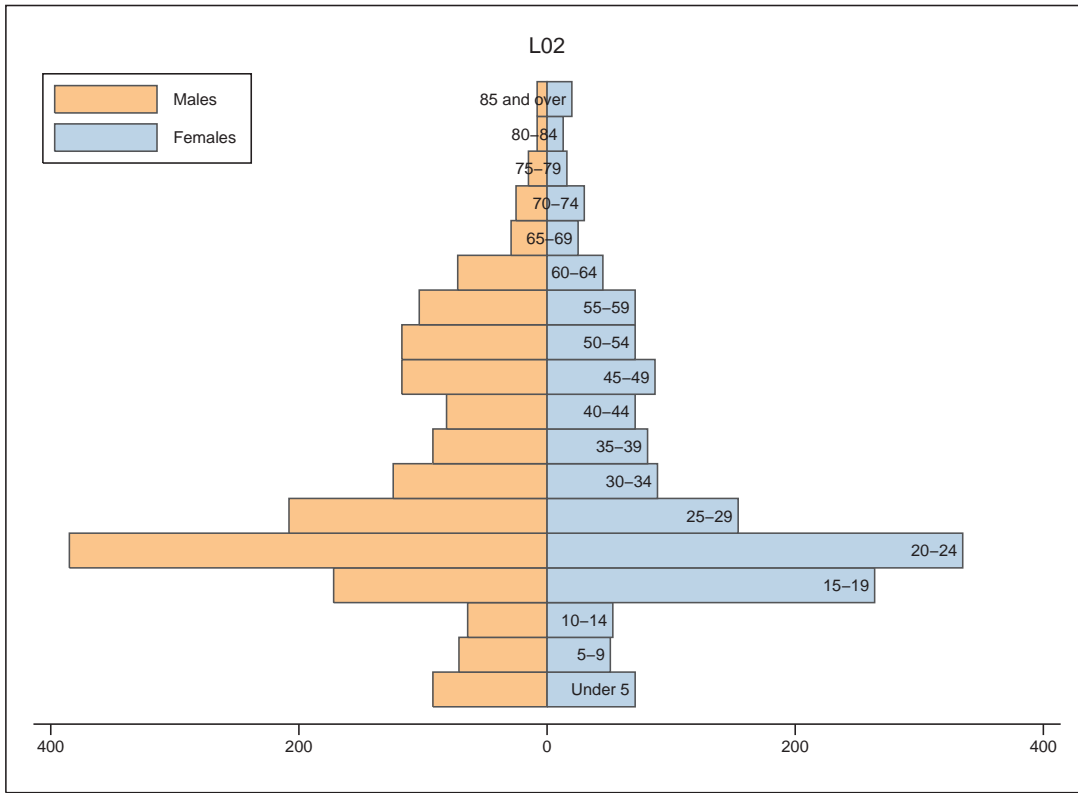
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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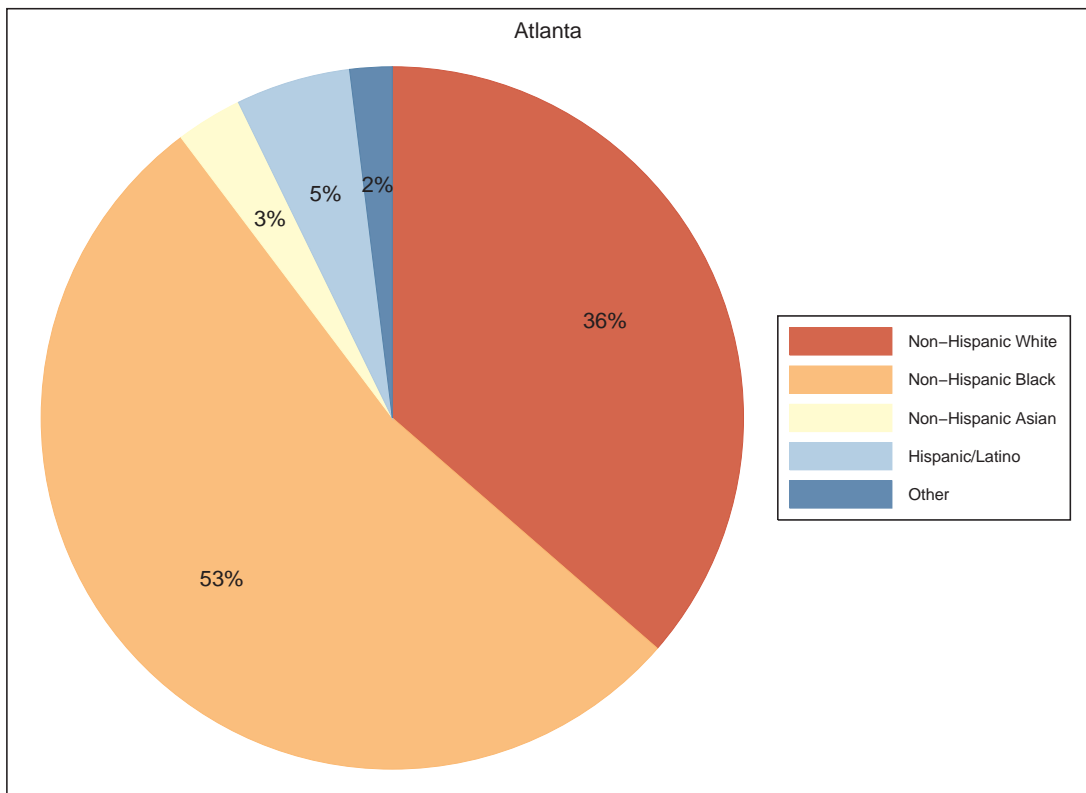
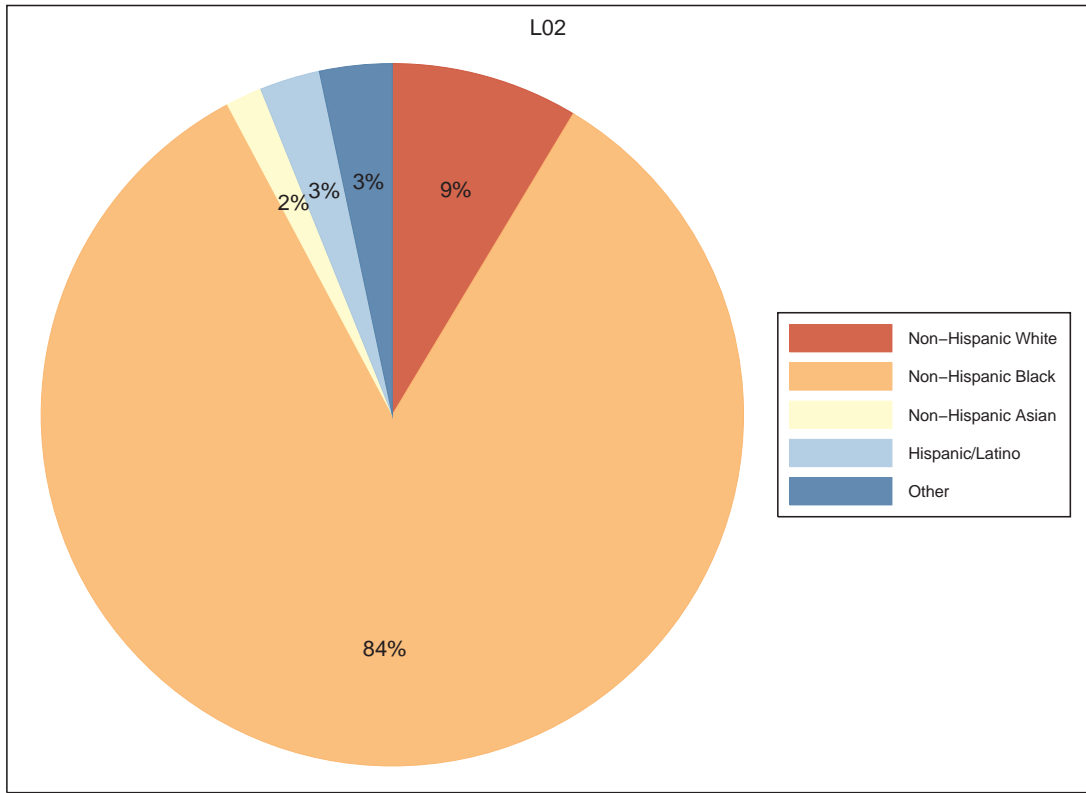
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Decennial 2010 Profile

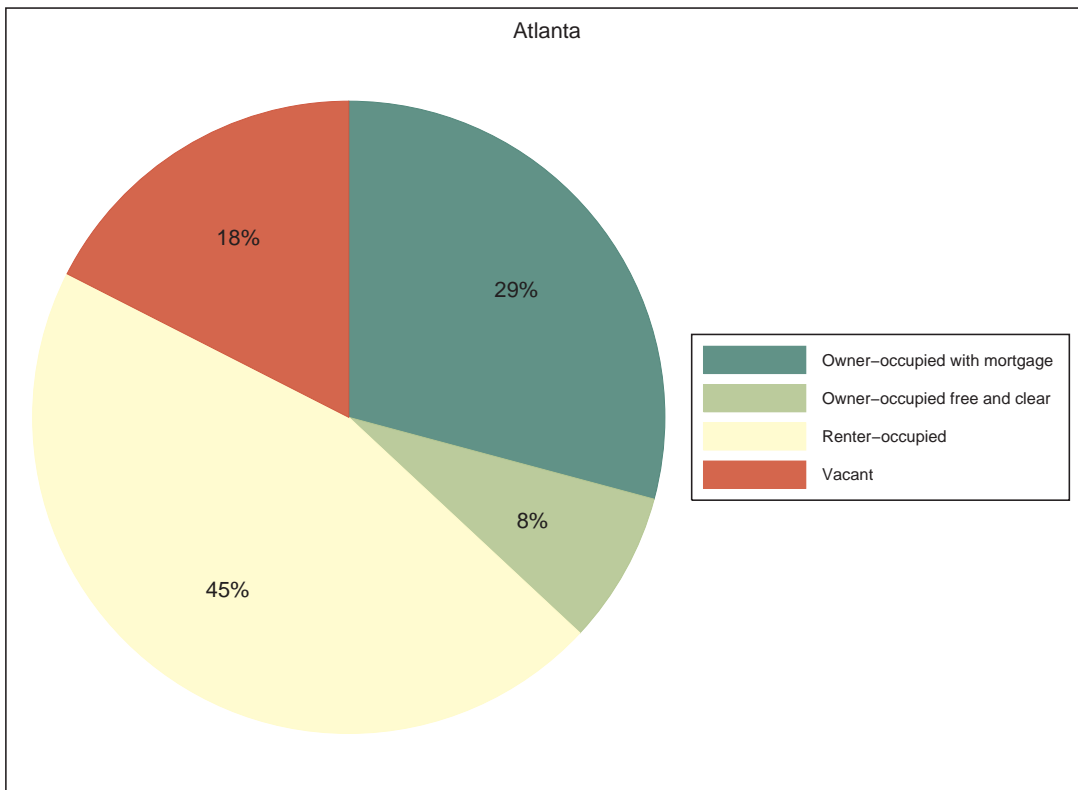
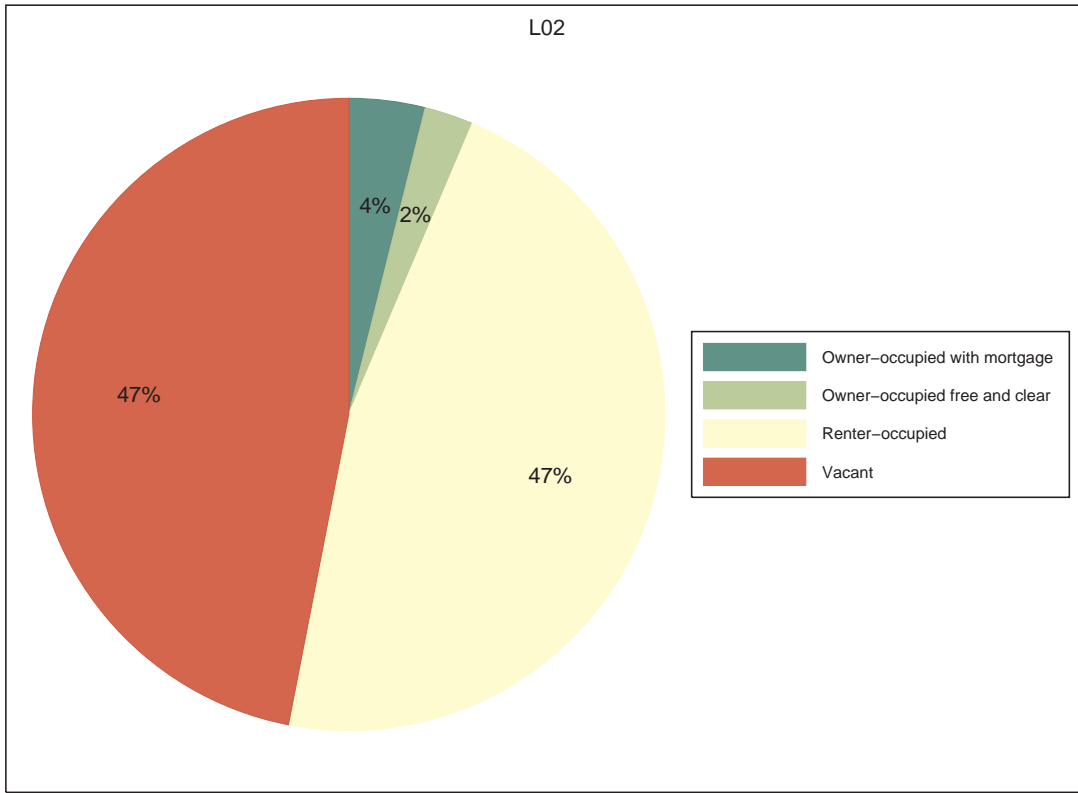
Sex and Age



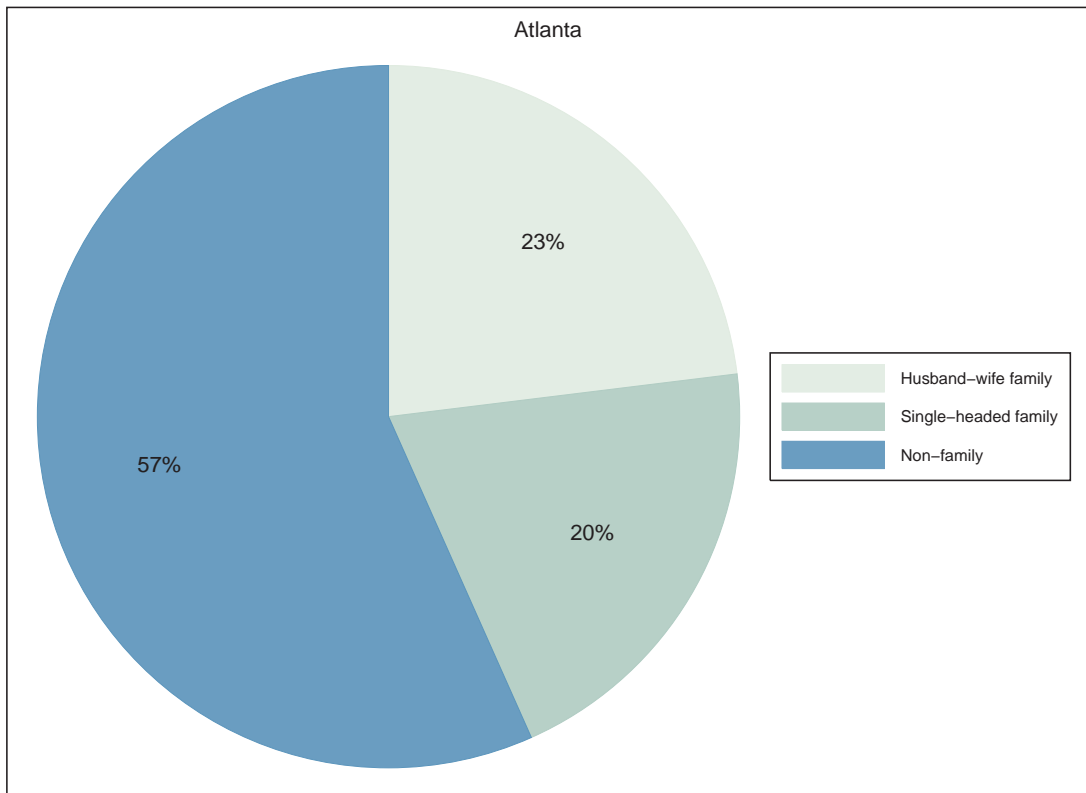
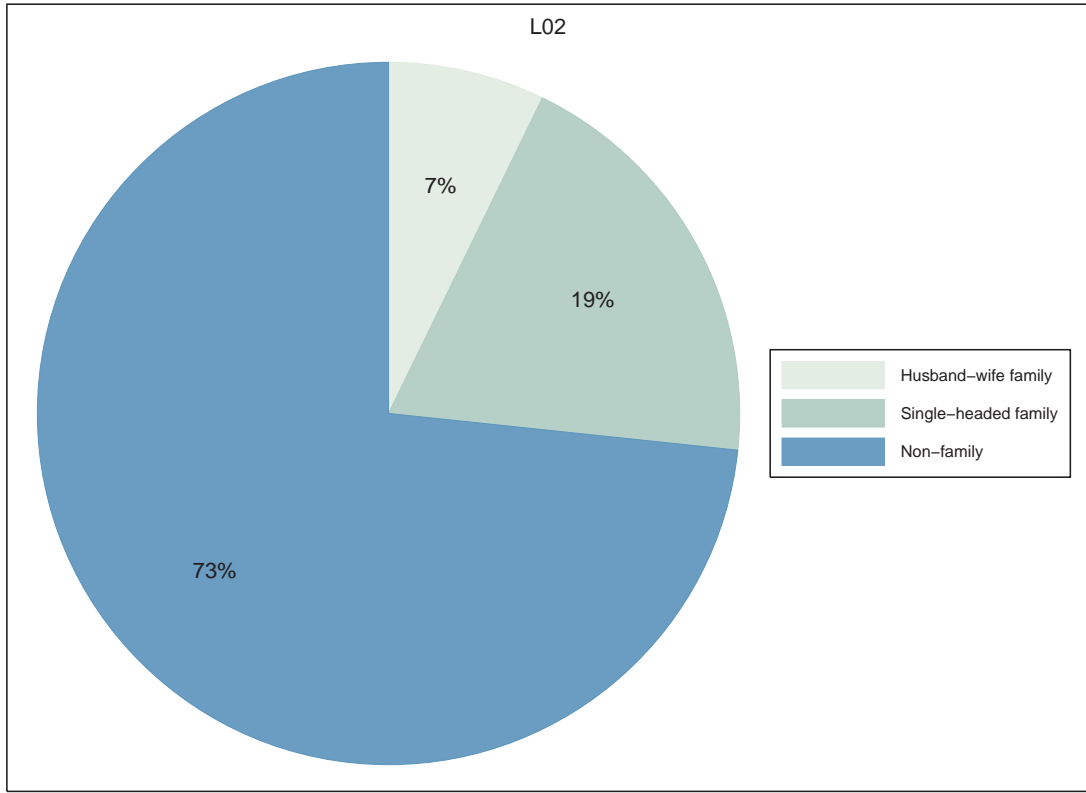
Race and Latino Origin



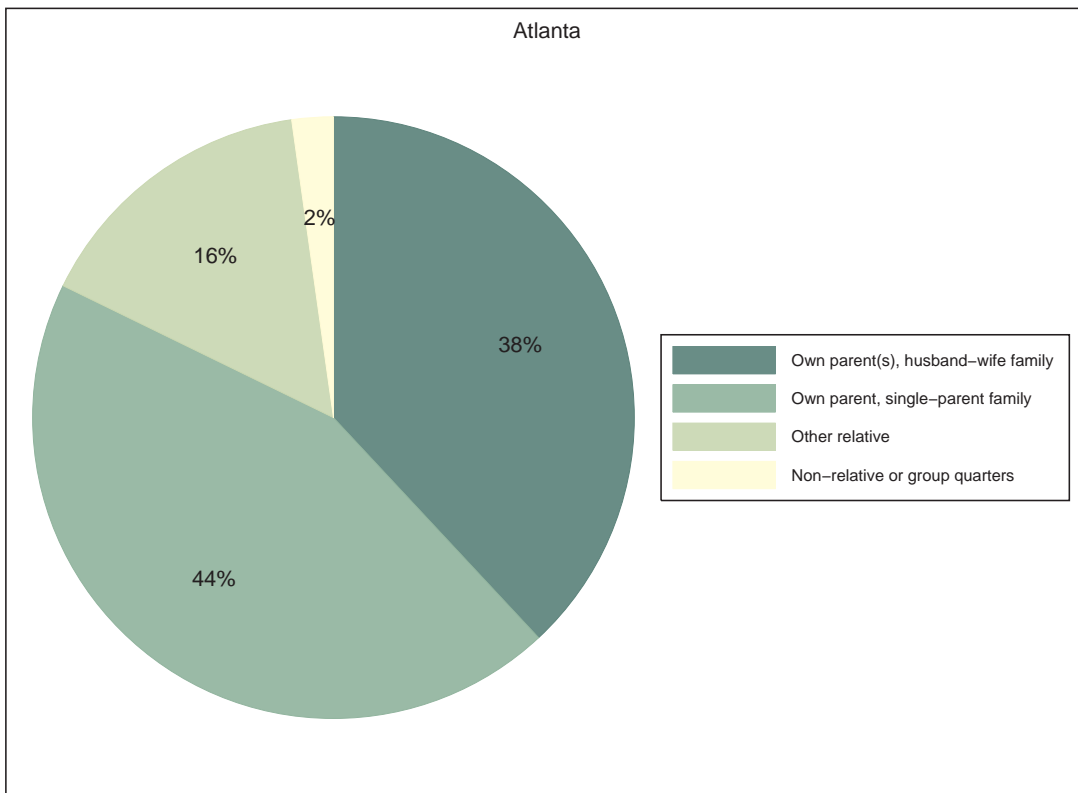
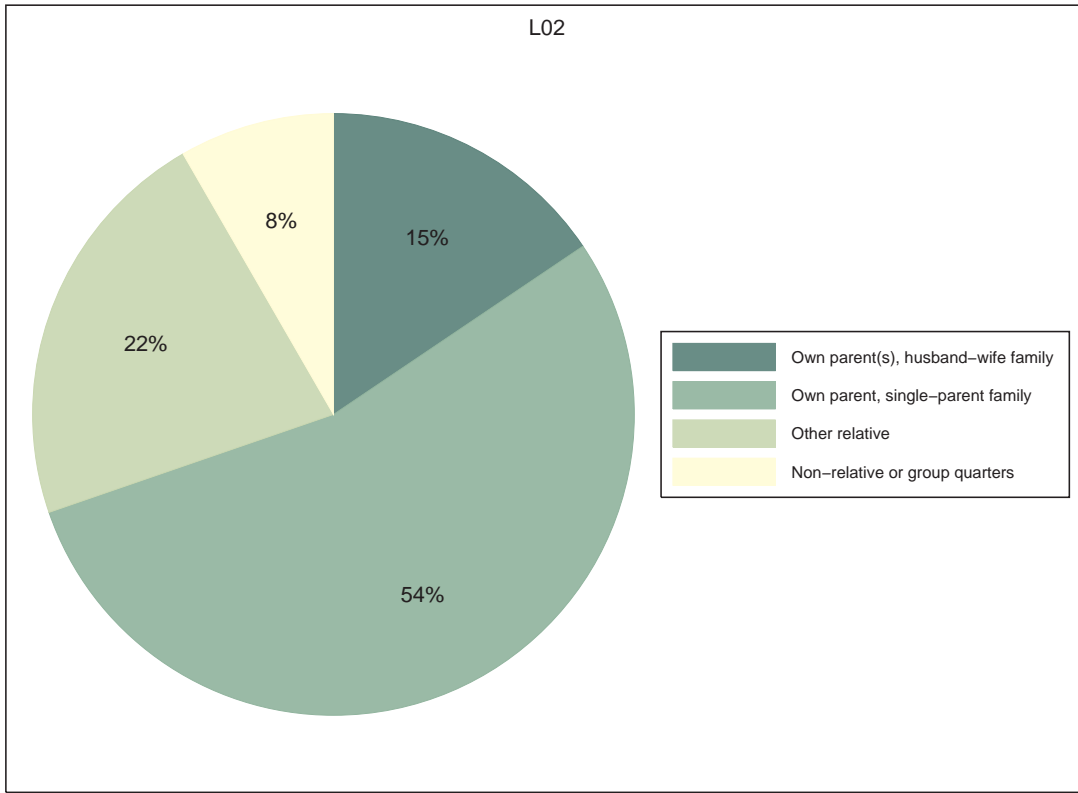
Housing Tenure



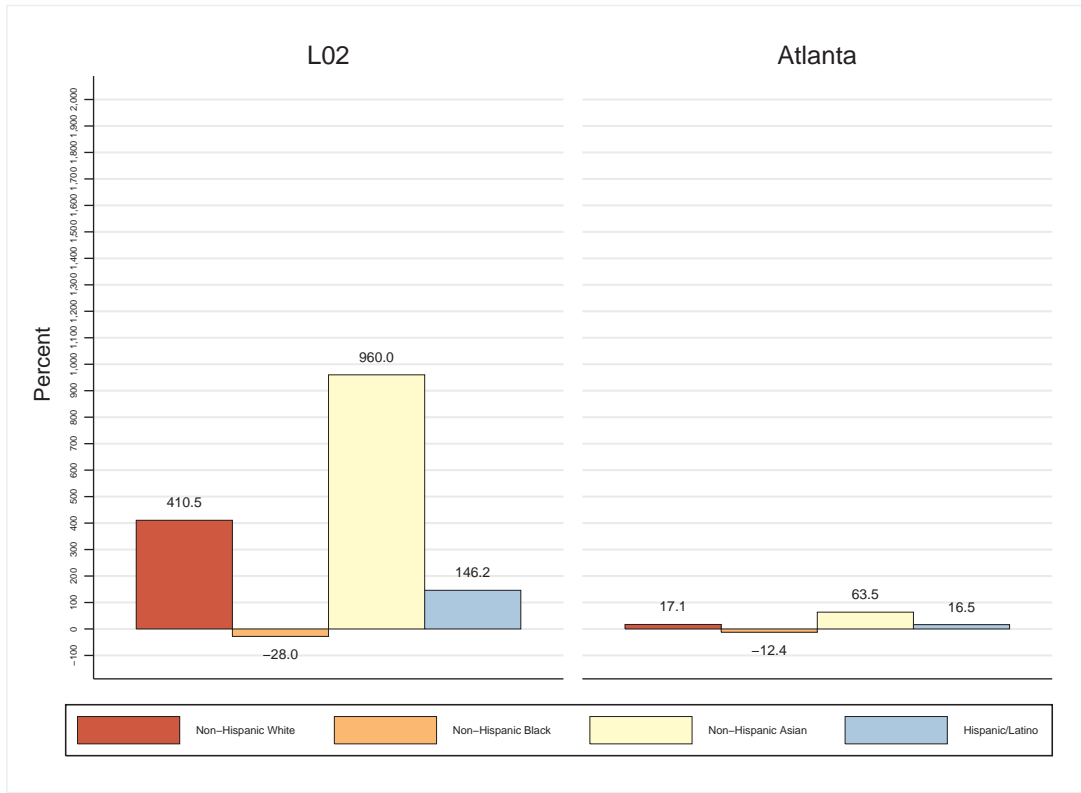
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,330	100.0%
Under 5 years	163	4.9%
5 to 9 years	122	3.7%
10 to 14 years	117	3.5%
15 to 19 years	436	13.1%
20 to 24 years	720	21.6%
25 to 29 years	362	10.9%
30 to 34 years	213	6.4%
35 to 39 years	173	5.2%
40 to 44 years	152	4.6%
45 to 49 years	204	6.1%
50 to 54 years	188	5.6%
55 to 59 years	174	5.2%
60 to 64 years	117	3.5%
65 to 69 years	54	1.6%
70 to 74 years	55	1.7%
75 to 79 years	31	0.9%
80 to 84 years	21	0.6%
85 years and over	28	0.8%
Median age (years)	26.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,905	87.2%
18 years and over	2,839	85.3%
21 years and over	2,310	69.4%
62 years and over	249	7.5%
65 years and over	189	5.7%
Male population	1,783	53.5%
Under 5 years	92	2.8%
5 to 9 years	71	2.1%
10 to 14 years	64	1.9%
15 to 19 years	172	5.2%
20 to 24 years	385	11.6%
25 to 29 years	208	6.2%
30 to 34 years	124	3.7%
35 to 39 years	92	2.8%
40 to 44 years	81	2.4%
45 to 49 years	117	3.5%
50 to 54 years	117	3.5%
55 to 59 years	103	3.1%
60 to 64 years	72	2.2%
65 to 69 years	29	0.9%
70 to 74 years	25	0.8%
75 to 79 years	15	0.5%
80 to 84 years	8	0.2%
85 years and over	8	0.2%
Median age (years)	27.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,548	46.5%
18 years and over	1,517	45.6%
21 years and over	1,293	38.8%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	120	3.6%
65 years and over	85	2.6%
Female population		
	1,547	46.5%
Under 5 years	71	2.1%
5 to 9 years	51	1.5%
10 to 14 years	53	1.6%
15 to 19 years	264	7.9%
20 to 24 years	335	10.1%
25 to 29 years	154	4.6%
30 to 34 years	89	2.7%
35 to 39 years	81	2.4%
40 to 44 years	71	2.1%
45 to 49 years	87	2.6%
50 to 54 years	71	2.1%
55 to 59 years	71	2.1%
60 to 64 years	45	1.4%
65 to 69 years	25	0.8%
70 to 74 years	30	0.9%
75 to 79 years	16	0.5%
80 to 84 years	13	0.4%
85 years and over	20	0.6%
Median age (years)	25.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,357	40.8%
18 years and over	1,322	39.7%
21 years and over	1,017	30.5%
62 years and over	129	3.9%
65 years and over	104	3.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,330	100.0%
One Race	3,228	96.9%
White	306	9.2%
Black or African American	2,829	85.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
Asian	53	1.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	25	0.8%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	4	0.1%
Filipino [‡]	0	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	4	0.1%
Vietnamese [‡]	18	0.5%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	2	0.1%
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	35	1.1%
Two or More Races	102	3.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	36	1.1%
White; Some Other Race	1	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	356	10.7%
Black or African American	2,922	87.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	58	1.7%
Asian	62	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	40	1.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,330	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	96	2.9%
Mexican‡	37	1.1%
Puerto Rican‡	15	0.5%
Cuban‡	5	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	39	1.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,234	97.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,330	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	96	2.9%
White alone	15	0.5%
Black or African American alone	47	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	31	0.9%
Two or More Races	3	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,234	97.1%
White alone	291	8.7%
Black or African American alone	2,782	83.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.2%
Asian alone	53	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	99	3.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,330	100.0%
In households	3,236	97.2%
Householder	1,774	53.3%
Spouse	127	3.8%
Child	569	17.1%
Own child under 18 years	343	10.3%
Other relatives	317	9.5%
Under 18 years	107	3.2%
65 years and over†	21	0.6%
Nonrelatives	449	13.5%
Under 18 years	14	0.4%
65 years and over	10	0.3%
Unmarried partner‡	96	2.9%
In group quarters	94	2.8%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	94	2.8%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	87	2.6%
Female	7	0.2%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,774	100.0%
Family households (families)	472	26.6%
With own children under 18 years	190	10.7%
Husband-wife family	127	7.2%
With own children under 18 years	40	2.3%
Male householder, no wife present	92	5.2%
With own children under 18 years	26	1.5%
Female householder, no husband present	253	14.3%
With own children under 18 years	124	7.0%
Nonfamily households	1,302	73.4%
Householder living alone	1,058	59.6%
Male	603	34.0%
65 years and over [‡]	40	2.2%
Female	454	25.6%
65 years and over [‡]	29	1.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	255	14.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	159	9.0%
Average household size	1.82	(X)
Average family size	3.15	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,341	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,774	53.1%
Vacant housing units	1,567	46.9%
For rent	972	29.1%
Rented, not occupied	1	0.0%
For sale only	38	1.1%
Sold, not occupied	3	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	0.1%
All other vacants	551	16.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	15.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	38.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,774	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	209	11.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	542	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.59	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,565	88.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,694	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.72	(X)

Notes:

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

[‡] Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

[∞] Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is a Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

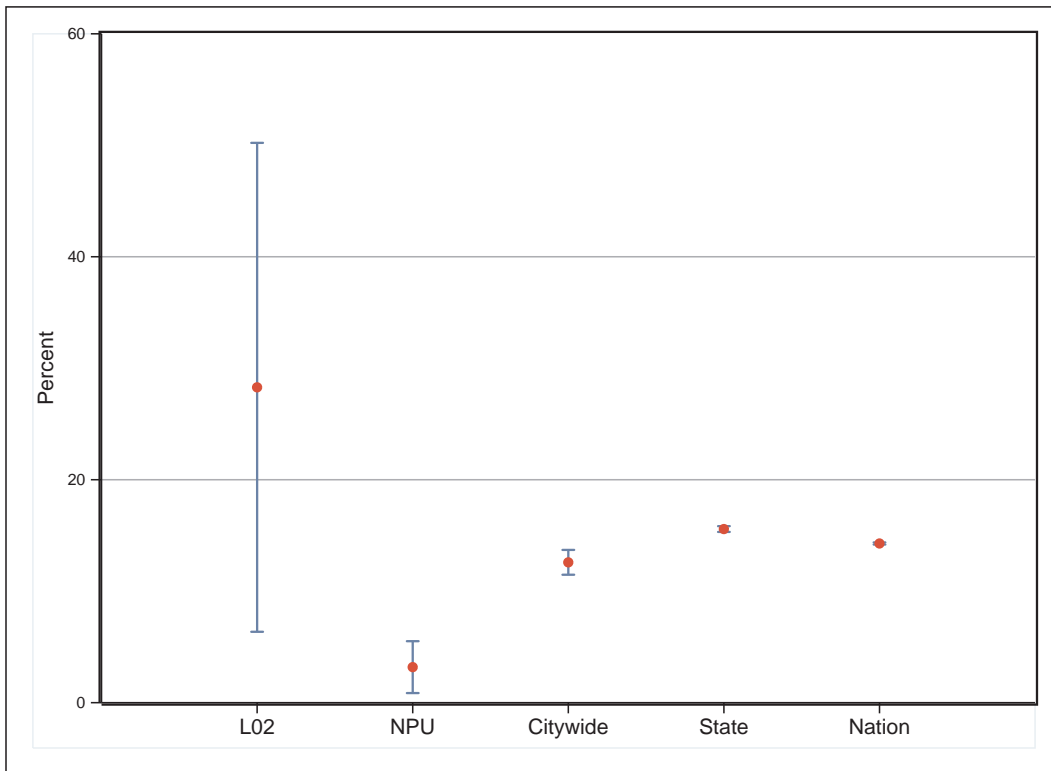
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

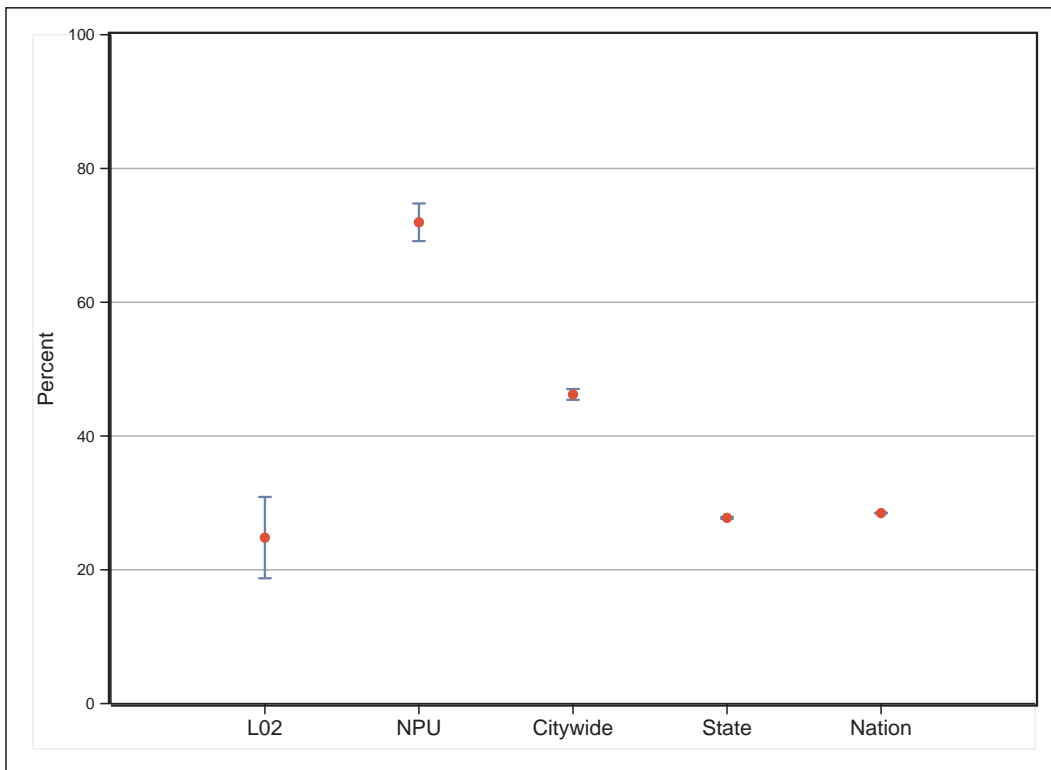
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

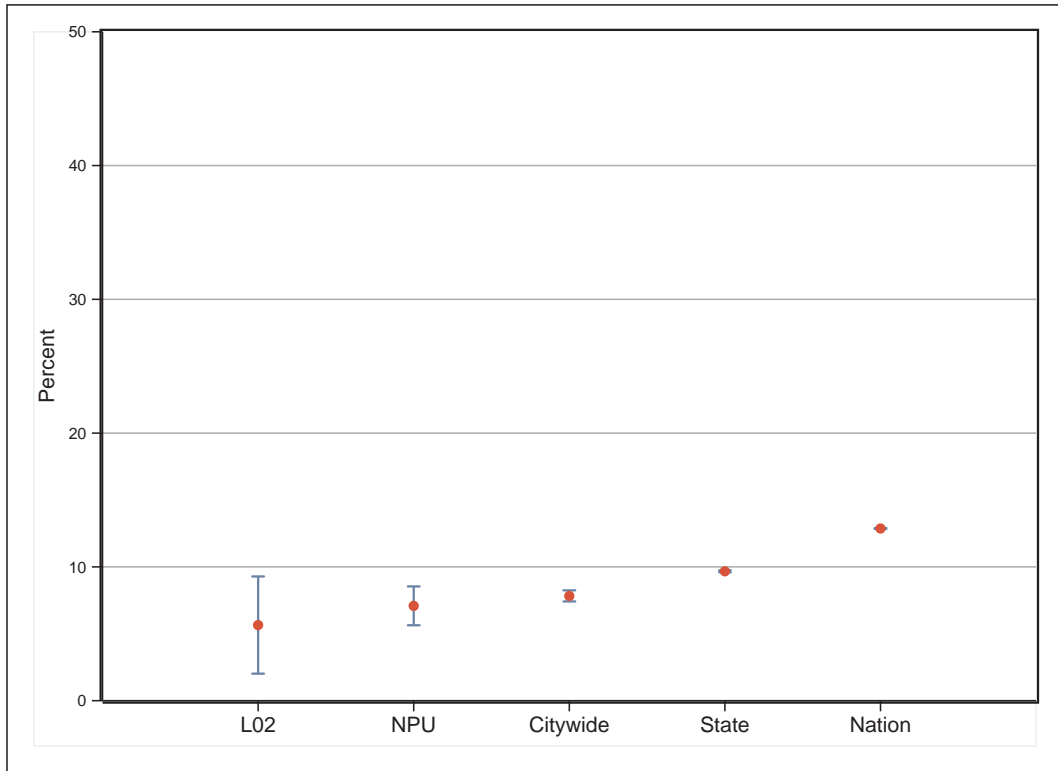


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

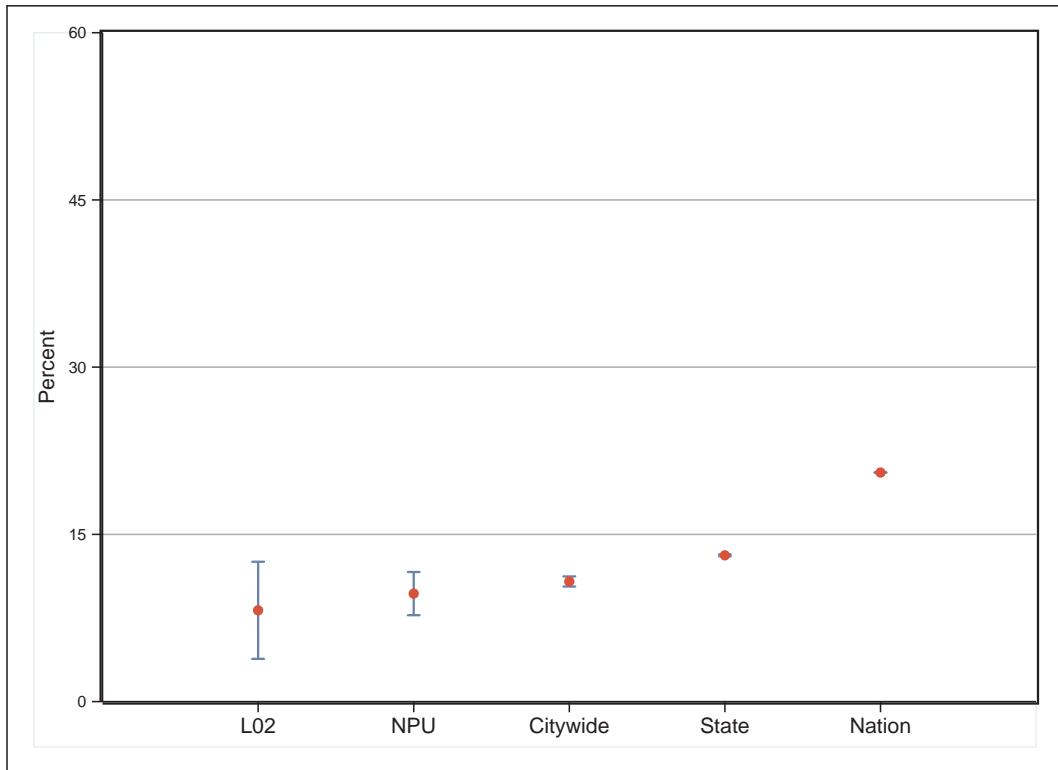


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

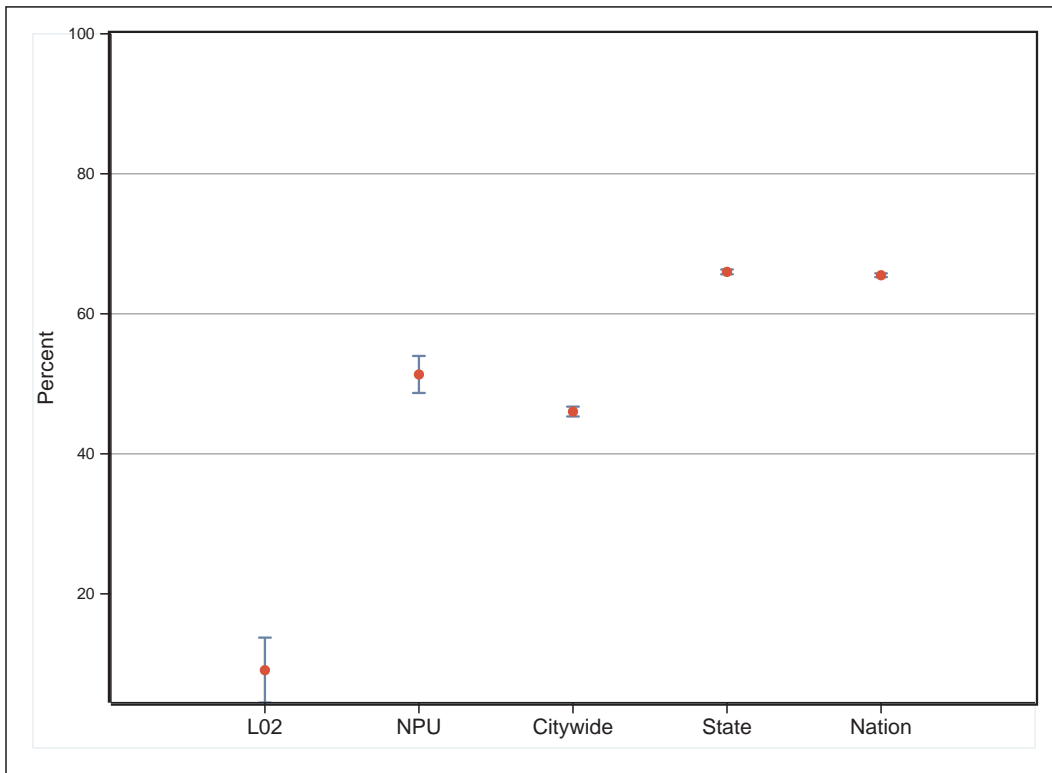


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

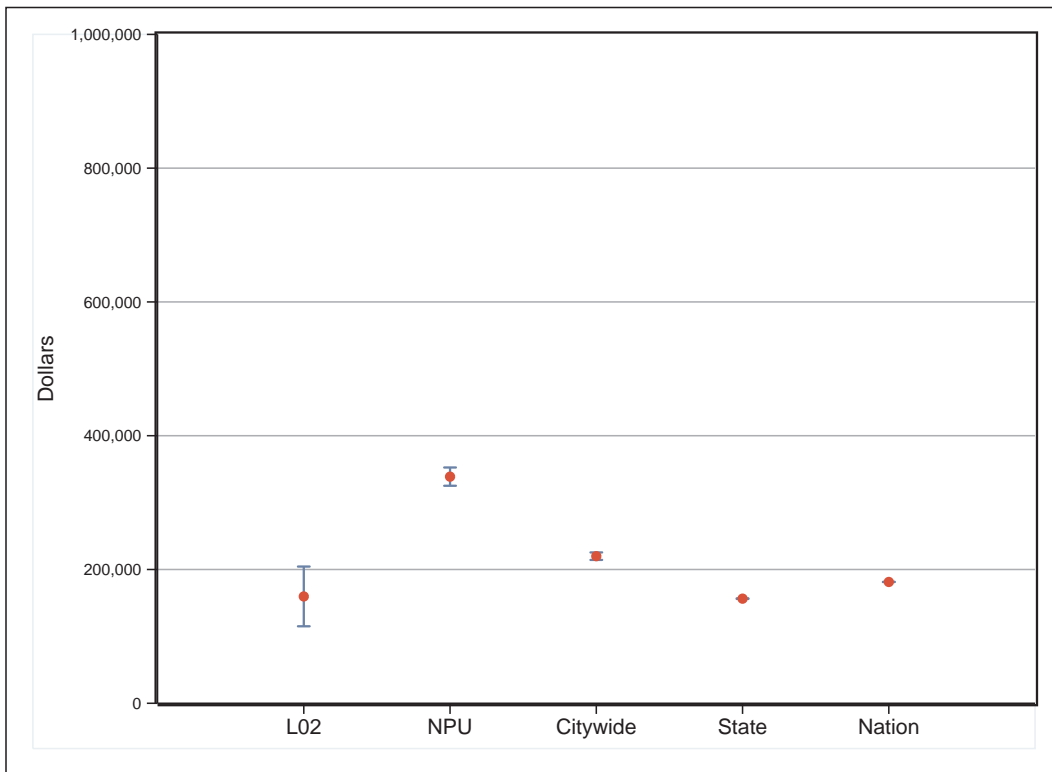


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

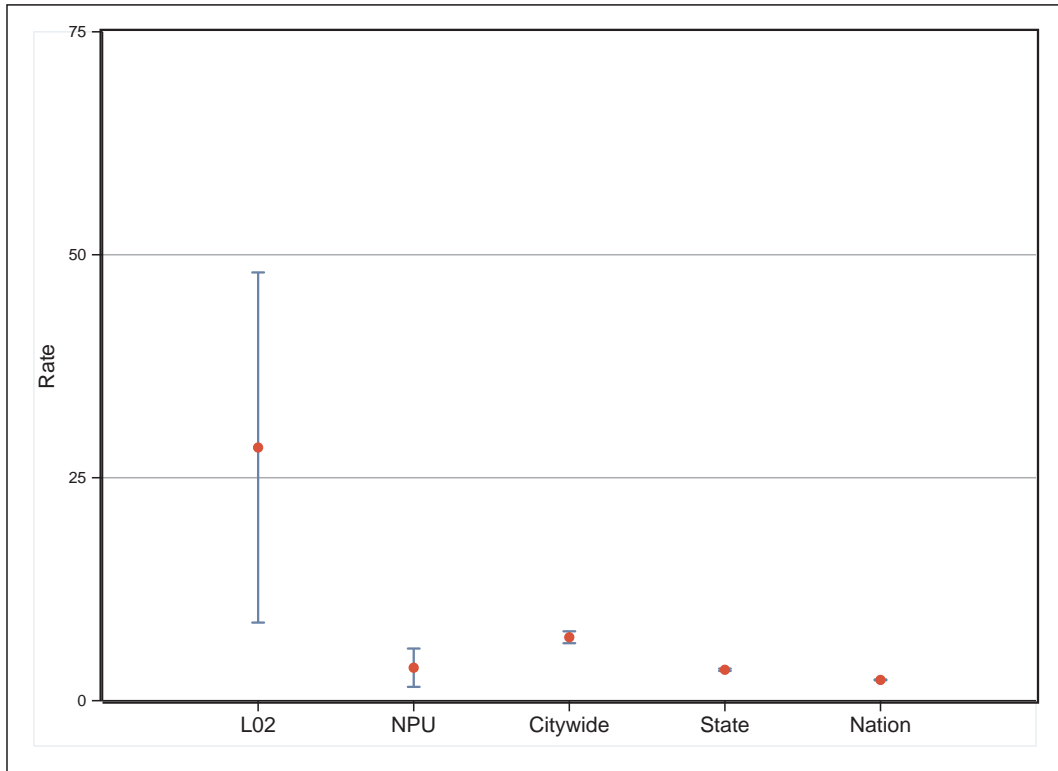


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

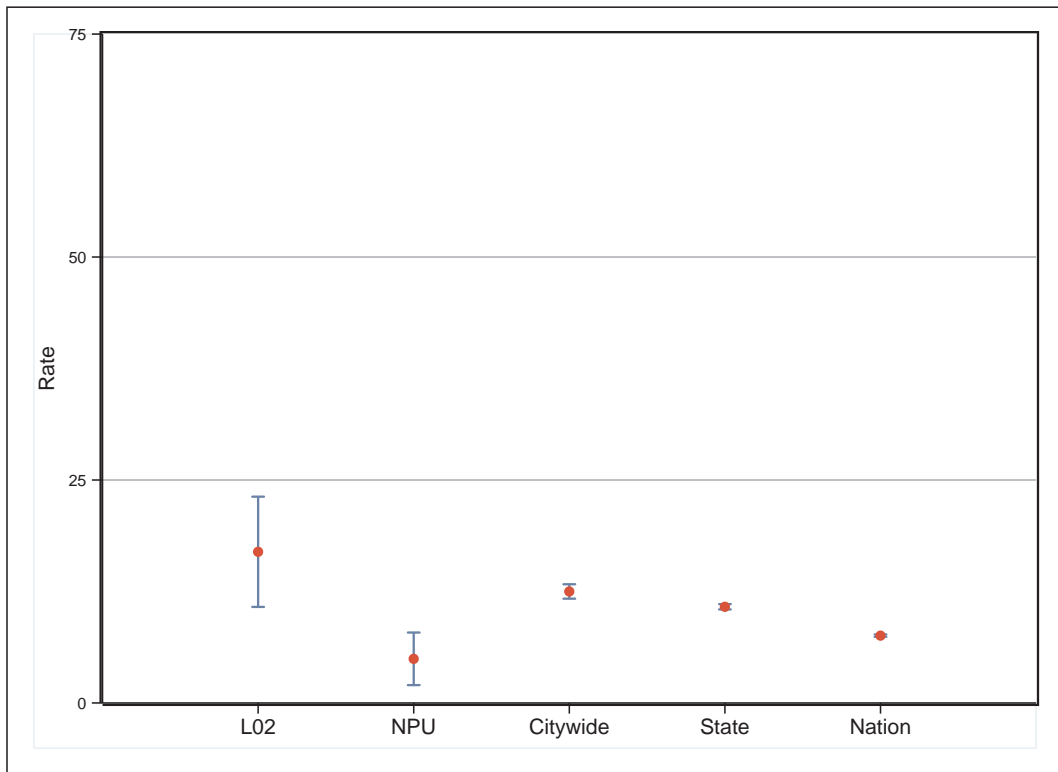


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

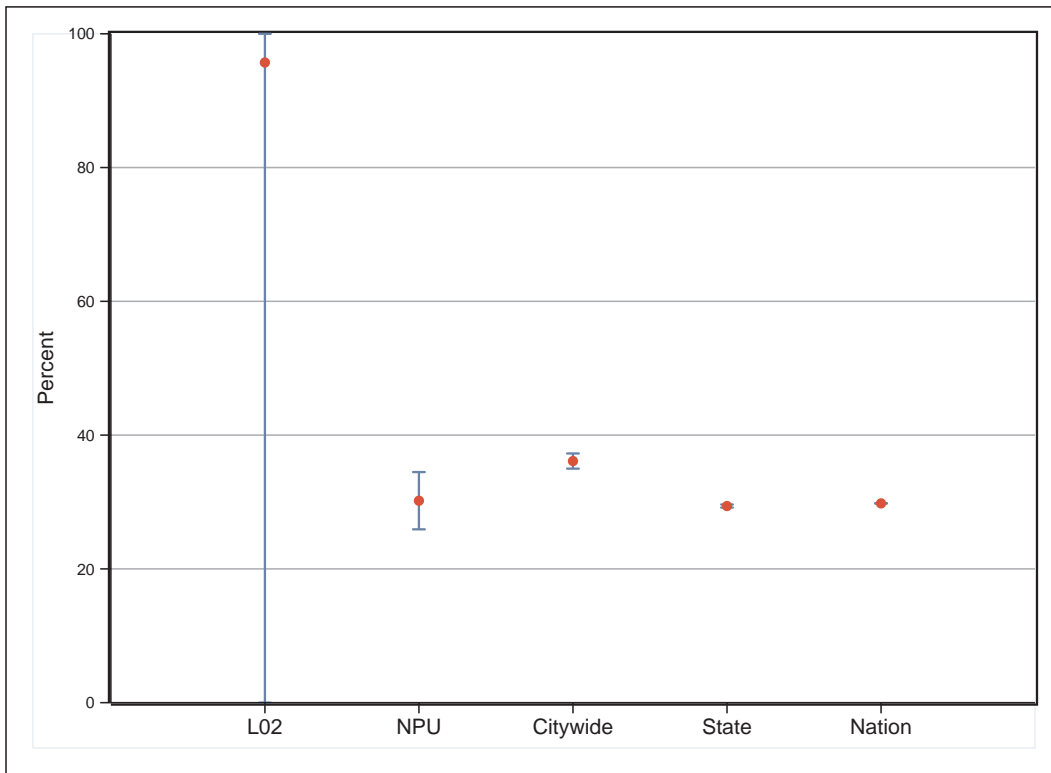


Rental Vacancy Rate

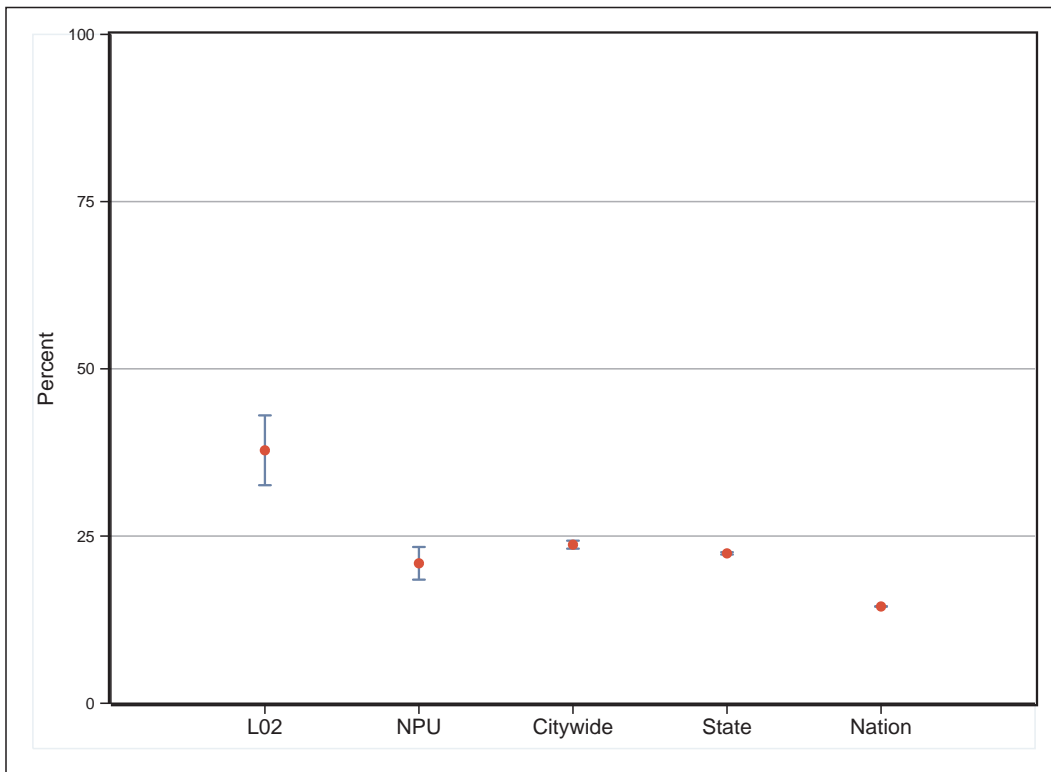


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

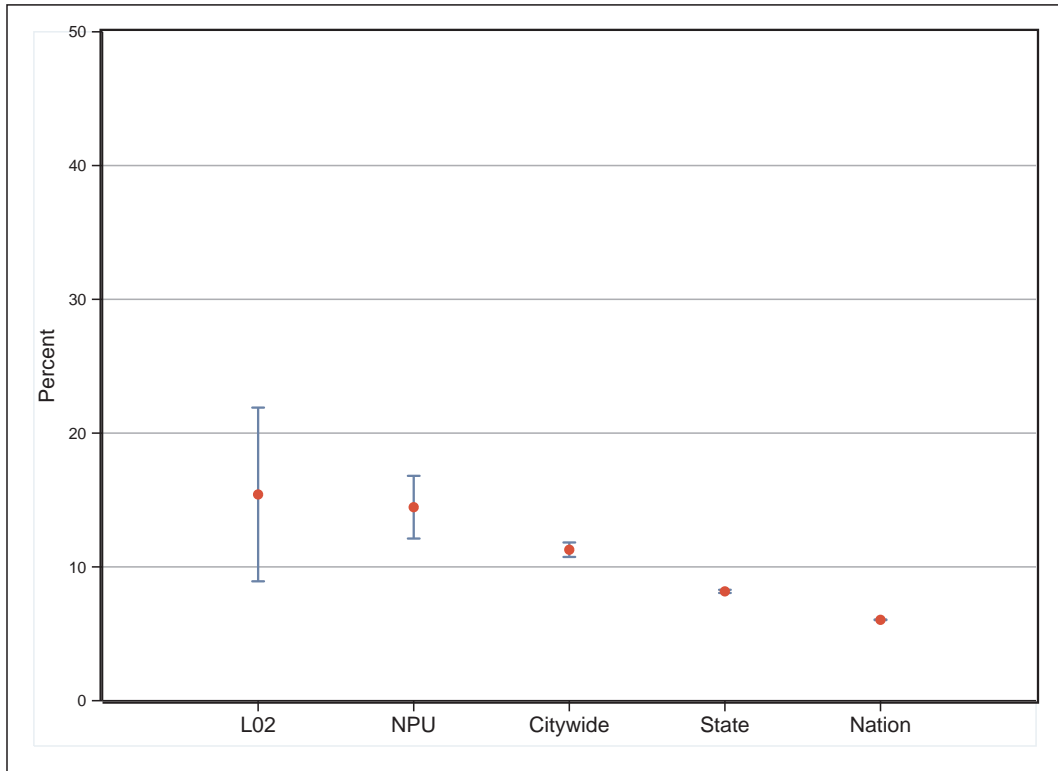


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

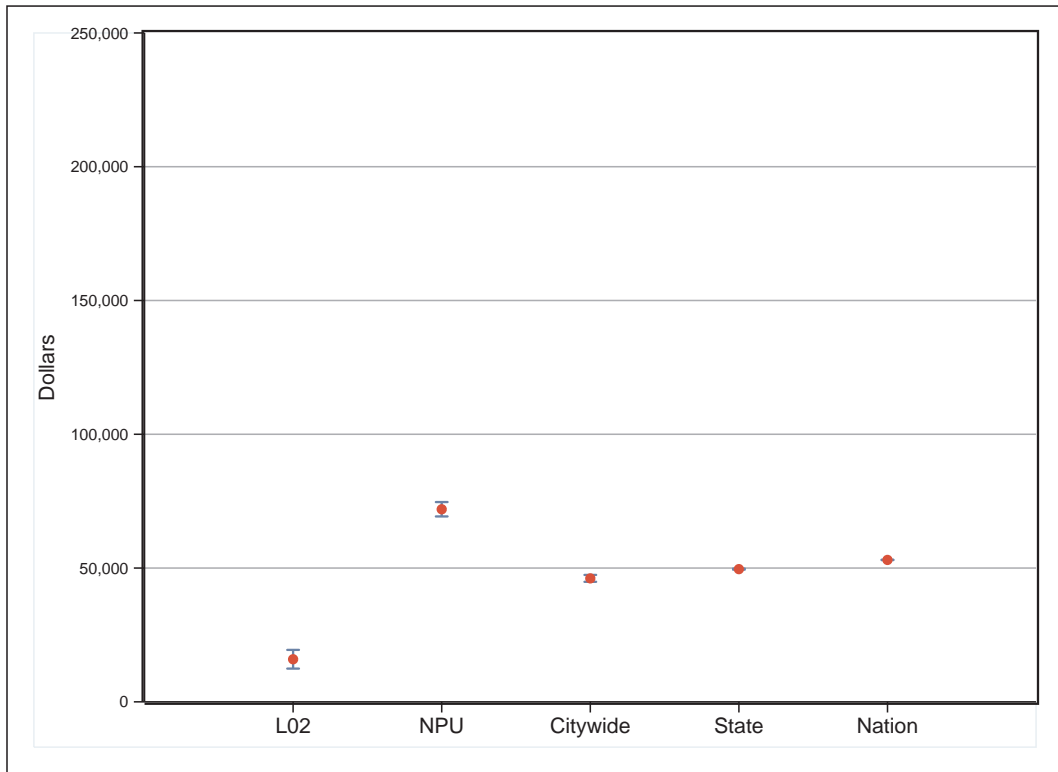


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

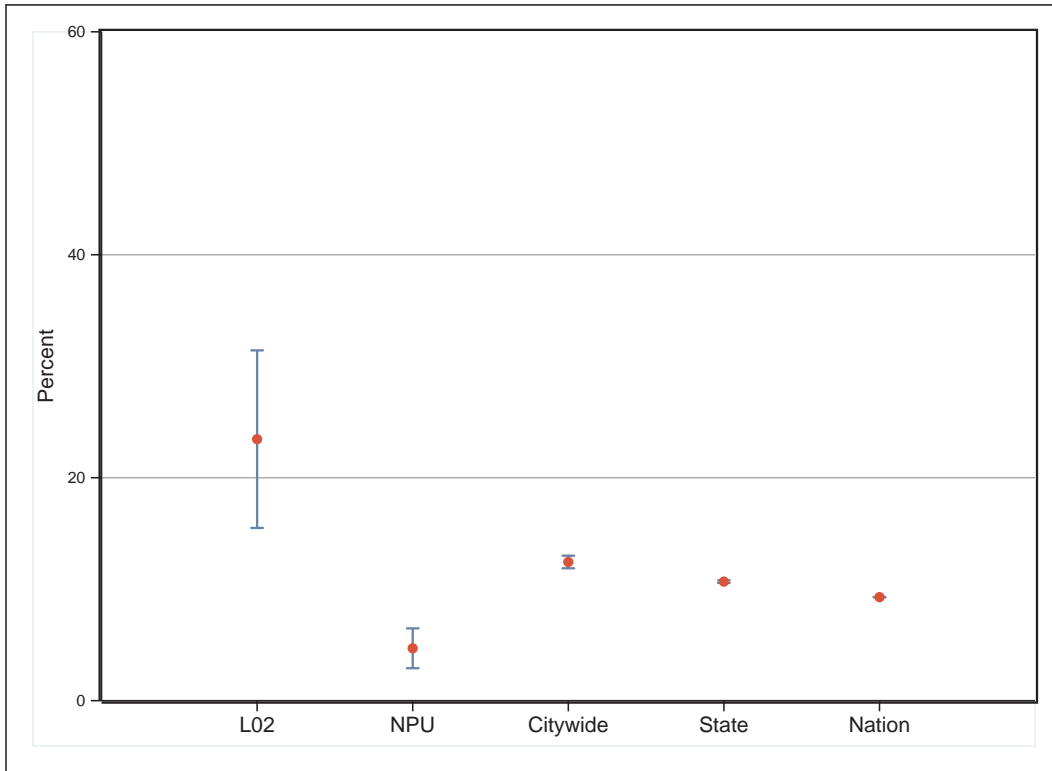


Median Household Income

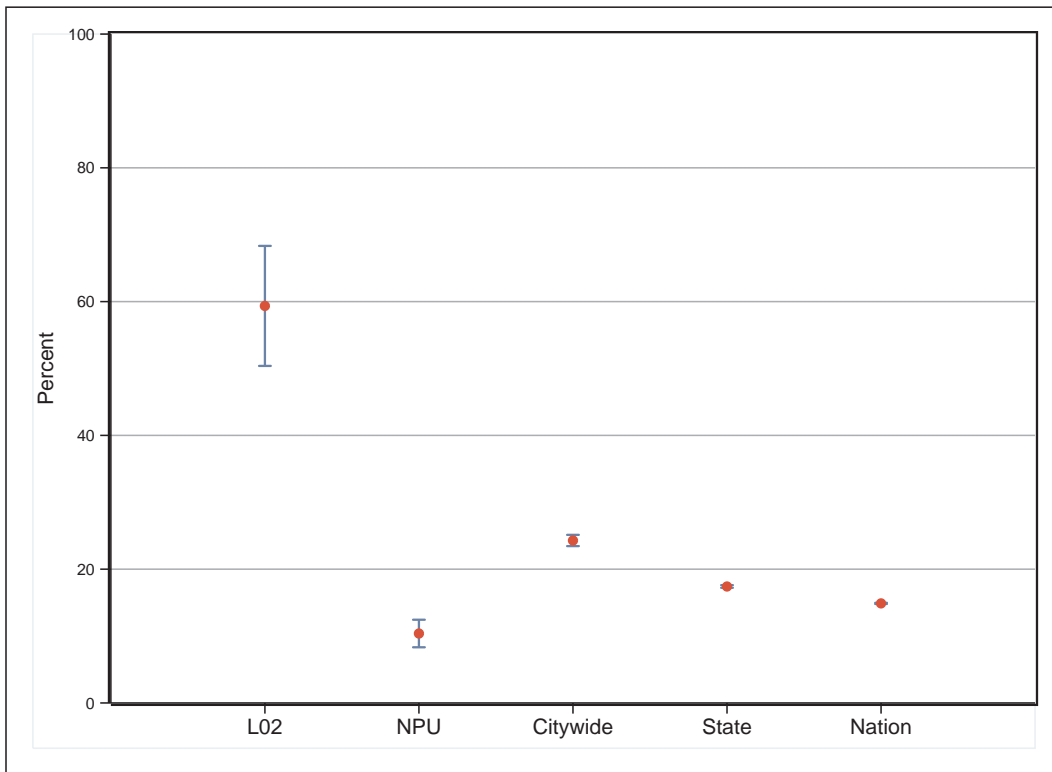


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Family households (families)	492	±156	32.5%	±9.2
With own children under 18 years	306	±124	20.2%	±7.7
Married-couple family	100	±77	6.6%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	82	±73	5.4%	±4.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	126	±81	8.3%	±5.2
With own children under 18 years	16	±36	1.1%	±2.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	266	±106	17.6%	±6.5
With own children under 18 years	208	±93	13.8%	±5.8
Nonfamily households	1,020	±174	67.5%	±6.4
Householder living alone	626	±142	41.4%	±7.3
65 years and over	68	±56	4.5%	±3.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	348	±120	23.0%	±7.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99	±66	6.6%	±4.3
Average household size	2.57	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average family size	4.13	±1.58	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,889	±601	3,889	(X)
Householder	1,489	±203	38.3%	±7.9
Spouse	126	±79	3.2%	±2.0
Child	795	±274	20.4%	±6.3
Other relatives	615	±299	15.8%	±7.3
Nonrelatives	864	±281	22.2%	±6.3
Unmarried partner	81	±57	2.1%	±1.4
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,703	±391	1,703	(X)
Never married	1,174	±259	68.9%	±22.0
Now married, except separated	149	±89	8.8%	±4.8
Separated	67	±80	3.9%	±4.6
Widowed	86	±75	5.1%	±4.2
Divorced	227	±156	13.3%	±8.6
Females 15 years and over	1,536	±342	1,536	(X)
Never married	1,148	±304	74.7%	±10.7
Now married, except separated	162	±96	10.6%	±5.8
Separated	71	±61	4.6%	±3.8
Widowed	97	±58	6.3%	±3.5
Divorced	83	±66	5.4%	±4.2
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	80	±72	80	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	80	±72	100.0%	±0.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	74	±64	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	64	±55	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	30	±94	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	92	±90	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	8	±77	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	62	±42	62	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	32	±39	51.7%	±52.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	20	±36	32.3%	±53.6
1 or 2 years	0	±16	0.0%	±25.3
3 or 4 years	0	±16	0.0%	±25.3
5 or more years	12	±25	19.4%	±37.5
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	32	±39	32	(X)
Who are female	32	±39	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	20	±32	62.5%	±65.9

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,489	±357	1,489	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	84	±49	5.6%	±3.0
Kindergarten	0	±16	0.0%	±1.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	288	±135	19.3%	±7.8
High school (grades 9-12)	232	±125	15.6%	±7.5
College or graduate school	885	±278	59.5%	±12.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,991	±442	1,991	(X)
Less than 9th grade	95	±93	4.8%	±4.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	468	±183	23.5%	±7.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	537	±186	27.0%	±7.2
Some college, no degree	282	±134	14.2%	±6.0
Associate's degree	114	±104	5.7%	±5.1
Bachelor's degree	386	±138	19.4%	±5.4
Graduate or professional degree	108	±88	5.4%	±4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7%	±21.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8%	±6.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,089	±547	3,089	(X)
Civilian veterans	139	±105	4.5%	±3.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,894	±601	3,894	(X)
With a disability	416	±168	10.7%	±4.0
Under 18 years	879	±235	879	(X)
With a disability	24	±41	2.7%	±4.6
18 to 64 years	2,874	±462	2,874	(X)
With a disability	315	±153	10.9%	±5.0
65 years and over	141	±78	141	(X)
With a disability	78	±57	55.1%	±26.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,789	±596	3,789	(X)
Same house	2,003	±376	52.9%	±5.4
Different house in the U.S.	1,624	±527	42.9%	±12.2
Same county	1,202	±485	31.7%	±11.8
Different county	422	±208	11.1%	±5.2
Same state	378	±203	10.0%	±5.1
Different state	44	±44	1.2%	±1.1
Abroad	162	±160	4.3%	±4.2

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
Native	3,670	±593	92.6%	±23.2
Born in United States	3,641	±596	91.8%	±23.2
State of residence	2,567	±549	64.8%	±6.1
Different state	1,074	±233	27.1%	±2.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	29	±28	0.7%	±0.7
Foreign born	224	±150	5.7%	±3.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	224	±150	224	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	14	±18	6.2%	±7.0
Not a U.S. citizen	210	±151	93.8%	±24.6

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	253	±156	253	(X)
Native	29	±39	29	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±54.1
Entered before 2010	29	±36	100.0%	±183.9
Foreign born	224	±150	224	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	16	±19	7.1%	±7.1
Entered before 2010	208	±133	92.9%	±86.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	224	±150	224	(X)
Europe	5	±13	2.2%	±5.4
Asia	135	±110	60.3%	±28.1
Africa	31	±48	13.8%	±19.2
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±7.0
Latin America	53	±78	23.6%	±30.7
Northern America	0	±16	0.0%	±7.0

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,562	±653	3,562	(X)
English only	3,270	±595	91.8%	±23.7
Language other than English	292	±164	8.2%	±4.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	107	±183	3.0%	±5.1
Spanish	128	±88	3.6%	±2.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	49	±96	1.4%	±2.7
Other Indo-European languages	40	±51	1.1%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	9	±85	0.3%	±2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	123	±119	3.5%	±3.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	49	±99	1.4%	±2.8
Other languages	0	±49	0.0%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±84	0.0%	±2.4

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
American	225	±160	5.7%	±3.9
Arab	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
English	62	±62	1.6%	±1.5
French (except Basque)	18	±30	0.5%	±0.8
French Canadian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
German	103	±73	2.6%	±1.8
Greek	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	33	±27	0.8%	±0.7
Italian	16	±17	0.4%	±0.4
Lithuanian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	11	±19	0.3%	±0.5
Scottish	22	±27	0.6%	±0.7
Slovak	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	433	±314	10.9%	±7.6
Swedish	11	±19	0.3%	±0.5
Swiss	17	±21	0.4%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	48	±64	1.2%	±1.6

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,122	±466	3,122	(X)
In labor force	1,804	±340	57.8%	±6.6
Civilian labor force	1,804	±340	57.8%	±6.6
Employed	1,381	±285	44.2%	±6.3
Unemployed	423	±164	13.6%	±4.9
Armed Forces	0	±70	0.0%	±2.2
Not in labor force	1,318	±278	42.2%	±6.3
Civilian labor force	1,804	±340	1,804	(X)
Percent Unemployed	23.5%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,478	±301	1,478	(X)
In labor force	886	±234	59.9%	±10.1
Civilian labor force	886	±234	59.9%	±10.1
Employed	686	±189	46.4%	±8.7
Own children under 6 years	445	±266	445	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	230	±158	51.6%	±17.4
Own children 6 to 17 years	360	±172	360	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	236	±143	65.6%	±24.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,324	±299	1,324	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	707	±179	53.4%	±6.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	82	±72	6.2%	±5.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	339	±140	25.6%	±8.8
Walked	86	±96	6.5%	±7.1
Other means	39	±40	2.9%	±2.9
Worked at home	71	±65	5.4%	±4.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	36.9	±10.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,381	±285	1,381	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	350	±127	25.3%	±7.6
Service occupations	319	±125	23.1%	±7.7
Sales and office occupations	564	±190	40.8%	±10.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	75	±66	5.4%	±4.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	117	±87	8.5%	±6.1

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,381	±285	1,381	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±40	0.0%	±2.9
Construction	78	±72	5.6%	±5.1
Manufacturing	126	±95	9.2%	±6.6
Wholesale trade	56	±79	4.1%	±5.7
Retail trade	203	±121	14.7%	±8.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	108	±73	7.9%	±5.0
Information	63	±65	4.6%	±4.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	21	±51	1.5%	±3.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	281	±119	20.3%	±7.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	187	±98	13.5%	±6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	255	±112	18.5%	±7.2
Other services, except public administration	46	±48	3.3%	±3.4
Public administration	0	±40	0.0%	±2.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,381	±285	1,381	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,288	±283	93.2%	±7.1
Government workers	80	±87	5.8%	±6.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	57	±64	4.1%	±4.6
Unpaid family workers	0	±40	0.0%	±2.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Less than \$10,000	551	±143	36.4%	±7.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	±91	12.5%	±5.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	152	±84	10.0%	±5.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	162	±80	10.7%	±5.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	±103	14.0%	±6.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	167	±93	11.1%	±5.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	±47	1.6%	±3.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	56	±65	3.7%	±4.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
\$200,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
Median household income (dollars)	15,914	±3,499	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	26,259	±4,519	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,055	±194	69.7%	±8.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	33,676	±5,498	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	247	±99	16.3%	±6.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8,921	±1,697	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	16	±35	1.1%	±2.3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5,138	±13,392	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	124	±68	8.2%	±4.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,093	±2,109	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	108	±72	7.1%	±4.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,867	±2,196	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	413	±98	27.3%	±5.2
Families	492	±156	492	(X)
Less than \$10,000	96	±61	19.5%	±10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	±65	16.0%	±12.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	107	±74	21.8%	±13.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	78	±59	15.9%	±10.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	±74	16.3%	±14.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	52	±68	10.6%	±13.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0	±28	0.0%	±5.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±40	0.0%	±8.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±28	0.0%	±5.7
\$200,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±5.7
Median family income (dollars)	20,510	±4,596	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	24,660	±8,011	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	11,016	±1,395	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,020	±174	1,020	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	12,346	±2,701	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	25,144	±5,378	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	15,313	±2,453	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	35,965	±4,611	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	24,796	±1,990	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,894	±601	3,894	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,747	±467	70.6%	±5.0
With private health insurance	1,506	±338	38.7%	±6.3
With public coverage	1,411	±336	36.2%	±6.6
No health insurance coverage	1,147	±327	29.4%	±7.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	879	±235	879	(X)
No health insurance coverage	28	±34	3.2%	±3.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,874	±462	2,874	(X)
In labor force:	1,775	±349	1,775	(X)
Employed:	1,361	±306	1,361	(X)
With health insurance coverage	917	±239	67.4%	±8.9
With private health insurance	851	±233	62.5%	±9.7
With public coverage	79	±62	5.8%	±4.3
No health insurance coverage	444	±182	32.6%	±11.2
Unemployed:	414	±167	414	(X)
With health insurance coverage	106	±78	25.7%	±15.8
With private health insurance	32	±28	7.7%	±5.9
With public coverage	74	±74	18.0%	±16.4
No health insurance coverage	307	±158	74.3%	±23.7
Not in labor force:	1,099	±241	1,099	(X)
With health insurance coverage	731	±261	66.5%	±18.8
With private health insurance	457	±182	41.6%	±13.8
With public coverage	343	±181	31.2%	±15.0
No health insurance coverage	368	±156	33.5%	±12.2

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	46.9%	±13.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	59.6%	±17.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	36.5%	±56.0	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	14.9%	±33.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	18.3%	±40.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	76.7%	±19.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	77.6%	±18.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	44.4%	±47.1	(X)	(X)
All people	59.4%	±9.0	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	78.0%	±12.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	77.8%	±23.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	77.5%	±35.6	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	78.0%	±19.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	54.0%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	55.5%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	24.1%	±31.2	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	56.2%	±19.4	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	62.6%	±11.2	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,515	±238	2,515	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	60.1%	±6.3
Vacant housing units	1,002	±185	39.9%	±6.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	28.4	±19.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	16.9	±6.2	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,515	±238	2,515	(X)
1-unit, detached	694	±154	27.6%	±5.5
1-unit, attached	0	±28	0.0%	±1.1
2 units	96	±61	3.8%	±2.4
3 or 4 units	76	±56	3.0%	±2.2
5 to 9 units	461	±140	18.3%	±5.3
10 to 19 units	292	±100	11.6%	±3.8
20 or more units	868	±160	34.5%	±5.5
Mobile home	27	±39	1.1%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±28	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,515	±238	2,515	(X)
Built 2010 or later	31	±35	1.2%	±1.4
Built 2000 to 2009	920	±155	36.6%	±5.1
Built 1990 to 1999	96	±64	3.8%	±2.5
Built 1980 to 1989	48	±47	1.9%	±1.9
Built 1970 to 1979	86	±66	3.4%	±2.6
Built 1960 to 1969	505	±135	20.1%	±5.0
Built 1950 to 1959	360	±114	14.3%	±4.3
Built 1940 to 1949	232	±94	9.2%	±3.6
Built 1939 or earlier	237	±96	9.4%	±3.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,515	±238	2,515	(X)
1 room	107	±78	4.3%	±3.1
2 rooms	93	±64	3.7%	±2.5
3 rooms	523	±139	20.8%	±5.2
4 rooms	867	±178	34.5%	±6.3
5 rooms	457	±143	18.2%	±5.4
6 rooms	245	±95	9.7%	±3.7
7 rooms	100	±63	4.0%	±2.5
8 rooms	47	±49	1.9%	±2.0
9 rooms or more	75	±52	3.0%	±2.0
Median rooms	4.6	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,515	±238	2,515	(X)
No bedroom	107	±78	4.3%	±3.1
1 bedroom	537	±137	21.3%	±5.0
2 bedrooms	1,108	±193	44.1%	±6.5
3 bedrooms	474	±144	18.9%	±5.5
4 bedrooms	197	±88	7.8%	±3.4
5 or more bedrooms	92	±71	3.6%	±2.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Owner-occupied	138	±73	9.1%	±4.6
Renter-occupied	1,375	±202	90.9%	±3.8
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.99	±1.03	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.58	±0.36	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	525	±129	34.7%	±7.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	784	±183	51.8%	±9.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	110	±64	7.3%	±4.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	38	±55	2.5%	±3.6
Moved in 1970 to 1979	16	±41	1.1%	±2.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	39	±50	2.6%	±3.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
No vehicles available	530	±134	35.1%	±7.4
1 vehicle available	628	±157	41.6%	±8.6
2 vehicles available	312	±112	20.6%	±6.8
3 or more vehicles available	42	±71	2.8%	±4.7

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Utility gas	414	±136	27.4%	±8.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	±33	0.8%	±2.2
Electricity	1,056	±178	69.9%	±6.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
Coal or coke	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
Wood	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
Solar energy	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
Other fuel	0	±28	0.0%	±1.9
No fuel used	30	±41	2.0%	±2.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	47	±48	3.1%	±3.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	41	±46	2.7%	±3.0
No telephone service available	133	±77	8.8%	±4.9

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,512	±213	1,512	(X)
1.00 or less	1,404	±217	92.9%	±5.8
1.01 to 1.50	35	±56	2.3%	±3.7
1.51 or more	73	±80	4.8%	±5.2

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	138	±73	138	(X)
Less than \$50,000	6	±80	4.4%	±57.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	36	±68	26.0%	±47.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20	±49	14.5%	±34.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	18	±47	13.1%	±33.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	37	±52	27.0%	±35.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	21	±43	15.0%	±30.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±40	0.0%	±28.9
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±20.4
Median (dollars)	159,743	±44,632	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	138	±73	138	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	67	±53	49.0%	±28.4
Housing units without a mortgage	70	±55	51.0%	±29.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	67	±53	67	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±40	0.0%	±58.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±40	0.0%	±58.9
\$500 to \$699	18	±45	26.8%	±62.7
\$700 to \$999	3	±50	4.4%	±73.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	±43	24.2%	±60.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	30	±41	44.5%	±49.1
\$2,000 or more	0	±49	0.0%	±72.2
Median (dollars)	1,193	±389	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	70	±55	70	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±28	0.0%	±40.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±40	0.0%	±56.6
\$200 to \$299	13	±46	18.1%	±63.9
\$300 to \$399	0	±40	0.0%	±56.6
\$400 or more	57	±68	81.9%	±73.4
Median (dollars)	626	±79	(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)	67	±94	67	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	0	±49	0.0%	±72.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±41.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±41.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±41.7
35.0 percent or more	67	±64	100.0%	±168.9
Not computed	0	±28	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	57	±93	57	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	5	±28	9.3%	±46.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±48.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±48.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±48.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±48.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±48.9
35.0 percent or more	52	±63	90.7%	±183.3
Not computed	13	±36	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,347	±201	1,347	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±49	0.0%	±3.6
\$200 to \$299	4	±38	0.3%	±2.8
\$300 to \$499	148	±90	11.0%	±6.5
\$500 to \$749	374	±120	27.8%	±7.9
\$750 to \$999	266	±103	19.8%	±7.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	478	±150	35.5%	±9.8
\$1,500 or more	76	±65	5.6%	±4.7
Median (dollars)	976	±127	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	27	±42	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,201	±230	1,201	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	79	±66	6.6%	±5.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	113	±62	9.4%	±4.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	67	±48	5.6%	±3.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	109	±77	9.1%	±6.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	115	±81	9.6%	±6.5
35.0 percent or more	718	±173	59.8%	±8.8
Not computed	173	±80	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
Male	1,973	±419	49.8%	±4.5
Female	1,992	±499	50.2%	±8.1
Under 5 years	402	±203	10.1%	±4.7
5 to 9 years	157	±87	4.0%	±2.1
10 to 14 years	166	±94	4.2%	±2.2
15 to 19 years	362	±137	9.1%	±3.0
20 to 24 years	885	±254	22.3%	±4.8
25 to 34 years	657	±207	16.6%	±4.1
35 to 44 years	460	±176	11.6%	±3.8
45 to 54 years	445	±172	11.2%	±3.8
55 to 59 years	78	±73	2.0%	±1.8
60 to 64 years	238	±127	6.0%	±3.0
65 to 74 years	38	±75	1.0%	±1.9
75 to 84 years	56	±76	1.4%	±1.9
85 years and over	19	±44	0.5%	±1.1
Median age (years)	25.1	±0.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,089	±464	77.9%	±19.0
21 years and over	2,656	±426	67.0%	±16.8
62 years and over	220	±144	5.6%	±3.5
65 years and over	113	±116	2.9%	±2.9
18 years and over	3,089	±464	3,089	(X)
Male	1,623	±342	52.5%	±7.8
Female	1,466	±314	47.5%	±7.2
65 years and over	113	±116	113	(X)
Male	40	±85	35.2%	±66.2
Female	73	±78	64.8%	±19.5

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
One race	3,888	±758	98.1%	±3.5
Two or more races	76	±56	1.9%	±1.4
One race	3,888	±758	98.1%	±3.5
White	362	±149	9.1%	±3.3
Black or African American	3,333	±779	84.1%	±11.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±28	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	127	±110	3.2%	±2.7
Asian Indian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	12	±22	0.3%	±0.6
Filipino	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	9	±16	0.2%	±0.4
Korean	106	±109	2.7%	±2.7
Vietnamese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±52	0.0%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±42	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	70	±107	1.8%	±2.7
Two or more races	76	±56	1.9%	±1.4
White and Black or African American	19	±33	0.5%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	24	±43	0.6%	±1.1
White and Asian	8	±28	0.2%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	7	±29	0.2%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
White	413	±164	10.4%	±3.6
Black or African American	3,377	±780	85.2%	±11.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	31	±44	0.8%	±1.1
Asian	131	±113	3.3%	±2.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±28	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	88	±109	2.2%	±2.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	3,964	±761	3,964	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	80	±115	2.0%	±2.9
Mexican	60	±104	1.5%	±2.6
Puerto Rican	10	±19	0.3%	±0.5
Cuban	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	10	±32	0.3%	±0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,884	±763	98.0%	±4.1
White alone	352	±142	8.9%	±3.2
Black or African American alone	3,333	±779	84.1%	±11.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	123	±112	3.1%	±2.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	76	±56	1.9%	±1.4
Two races including Some other race	18	±32	0.5%	±0.8
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	58	±47	1.5%	±1.2

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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