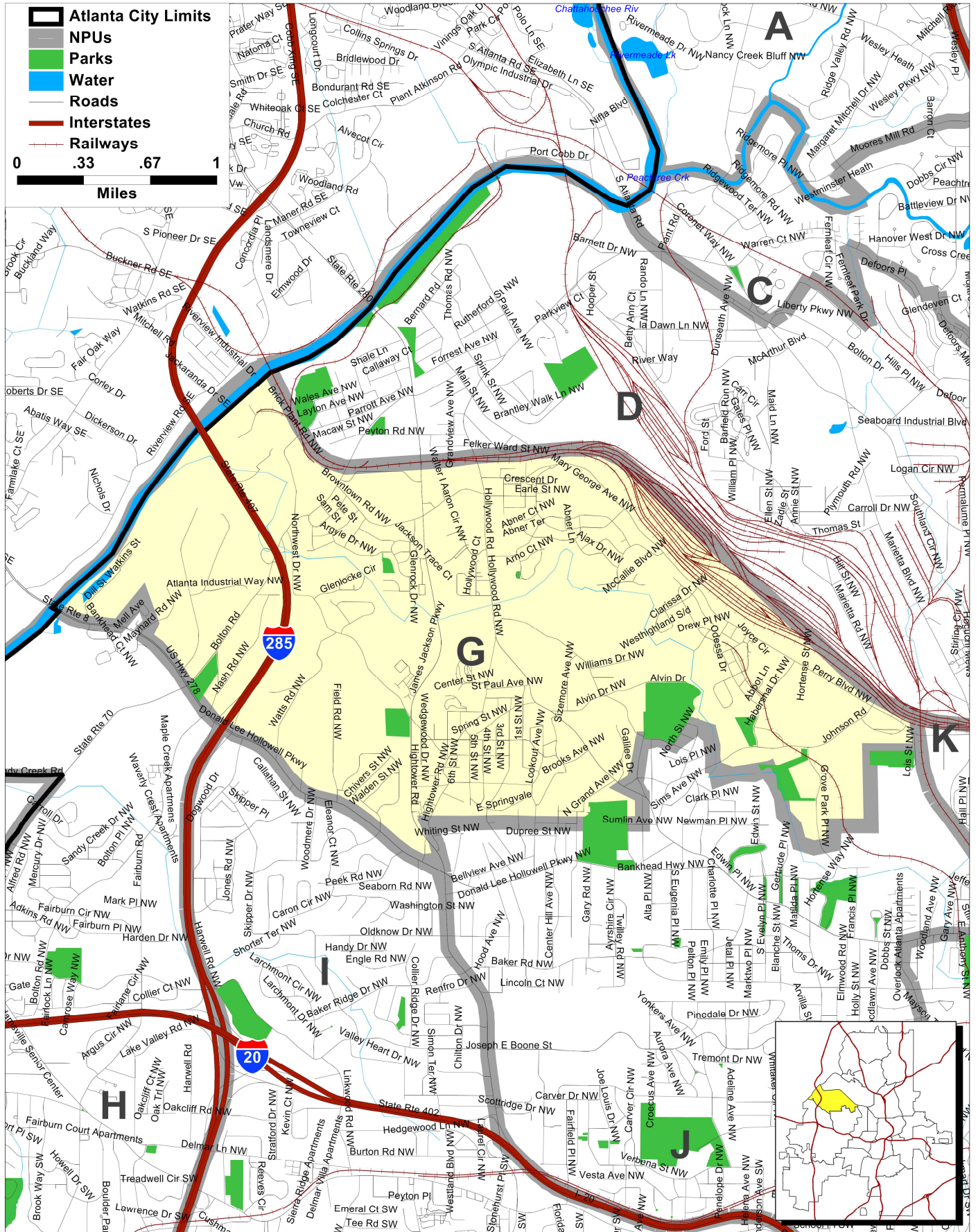


NPU G



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Contents

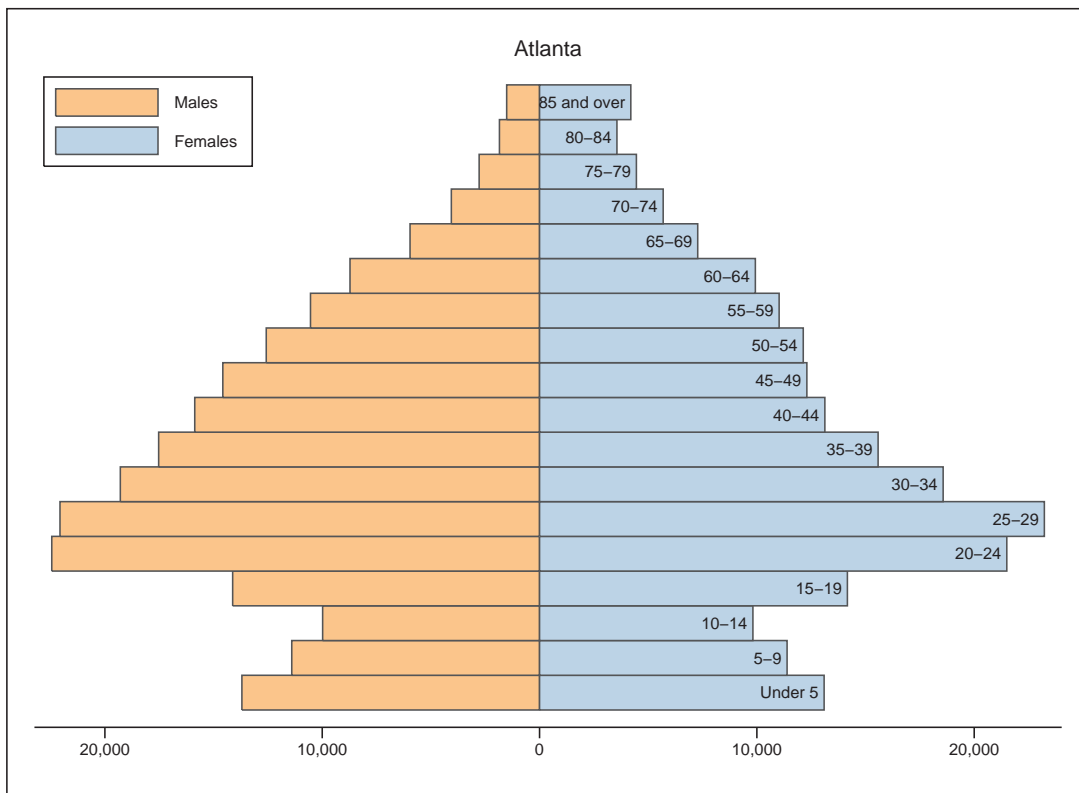
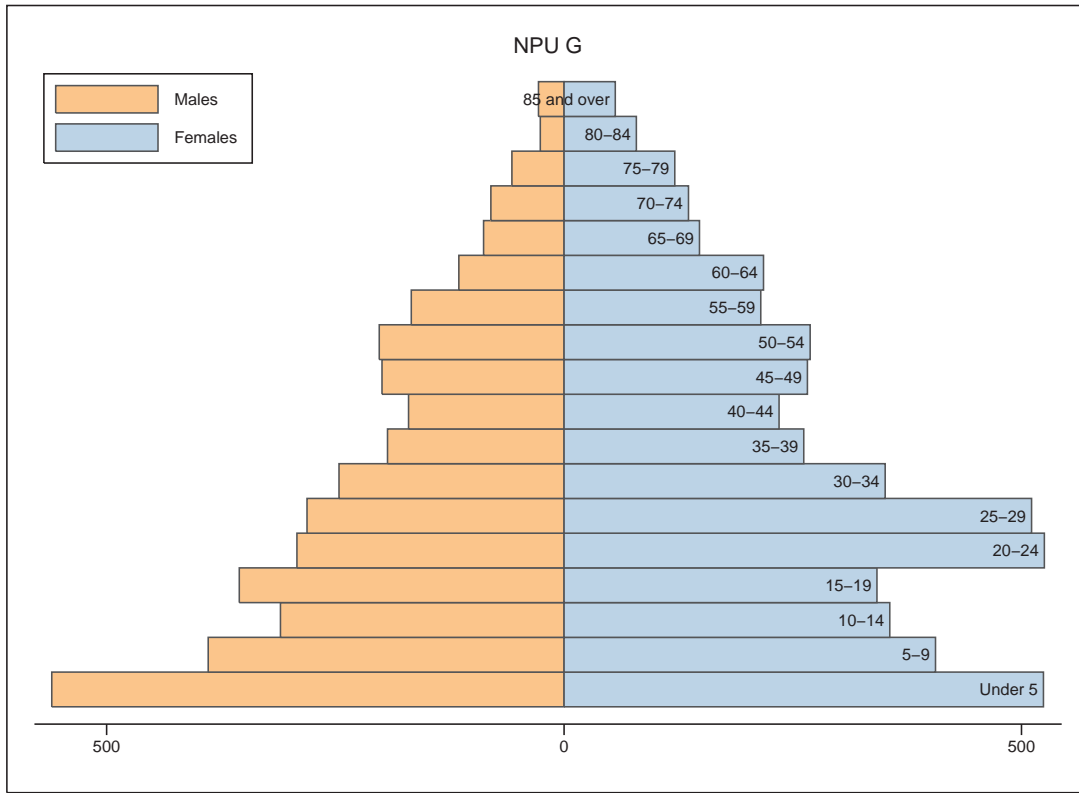
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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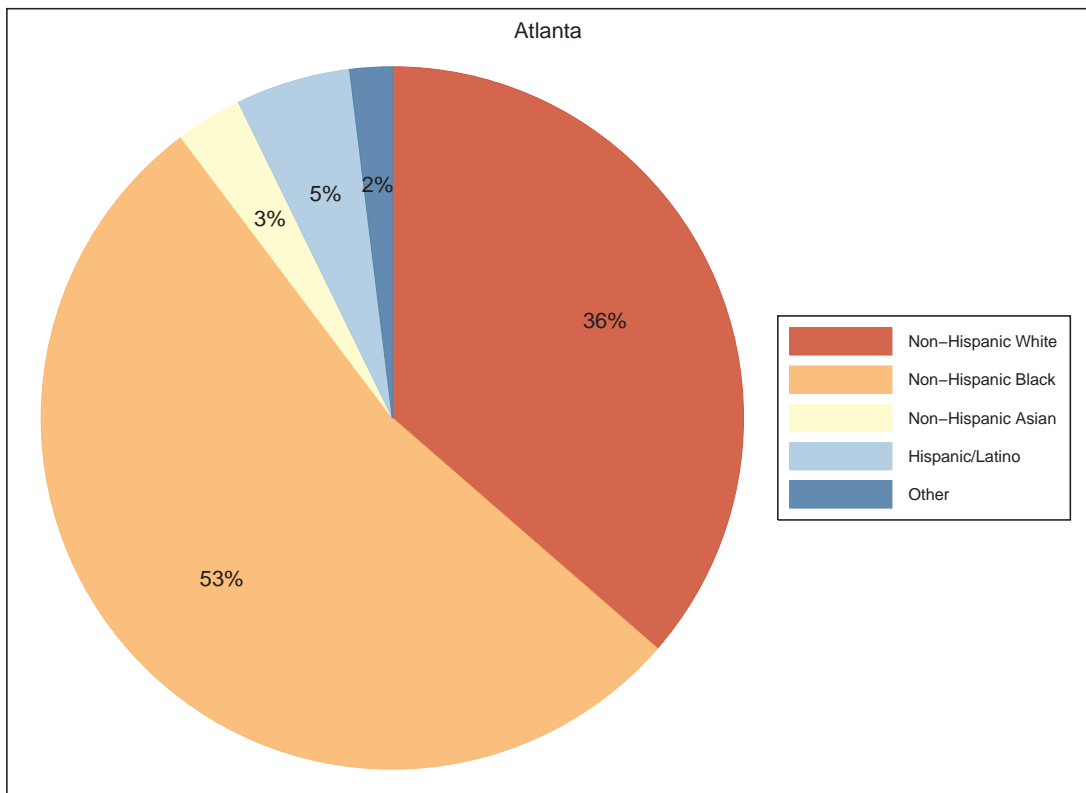
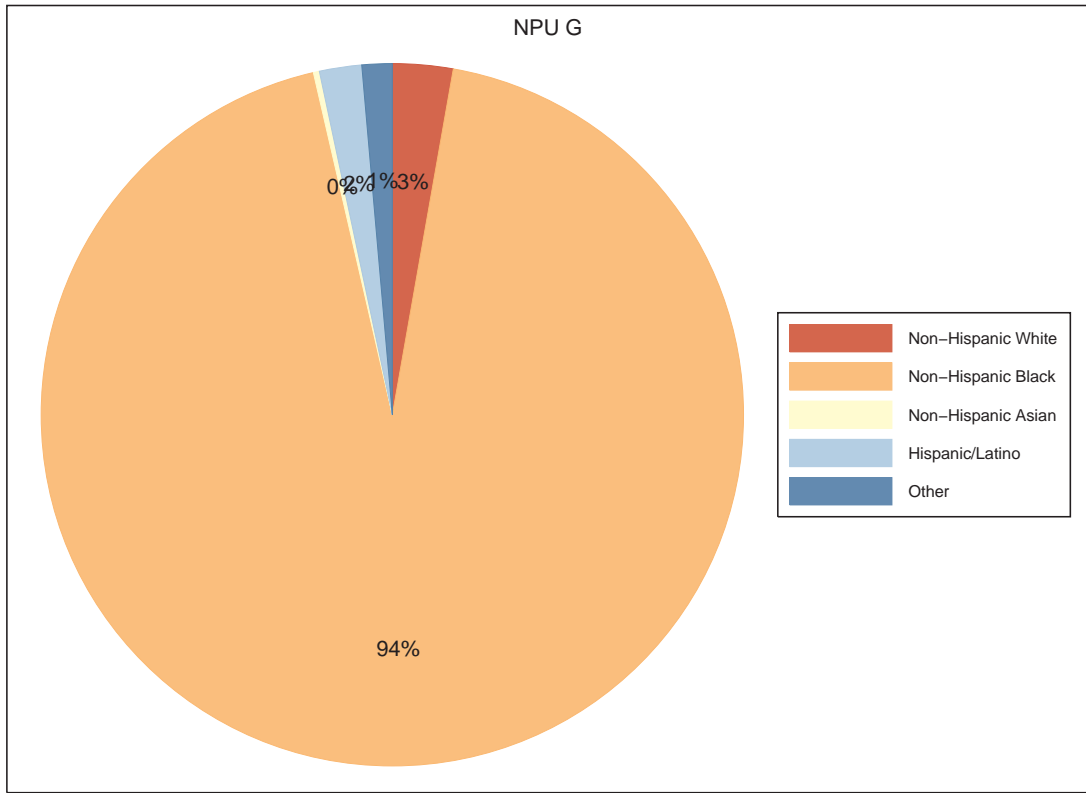
NPU G

ACS 2008-12 Profile

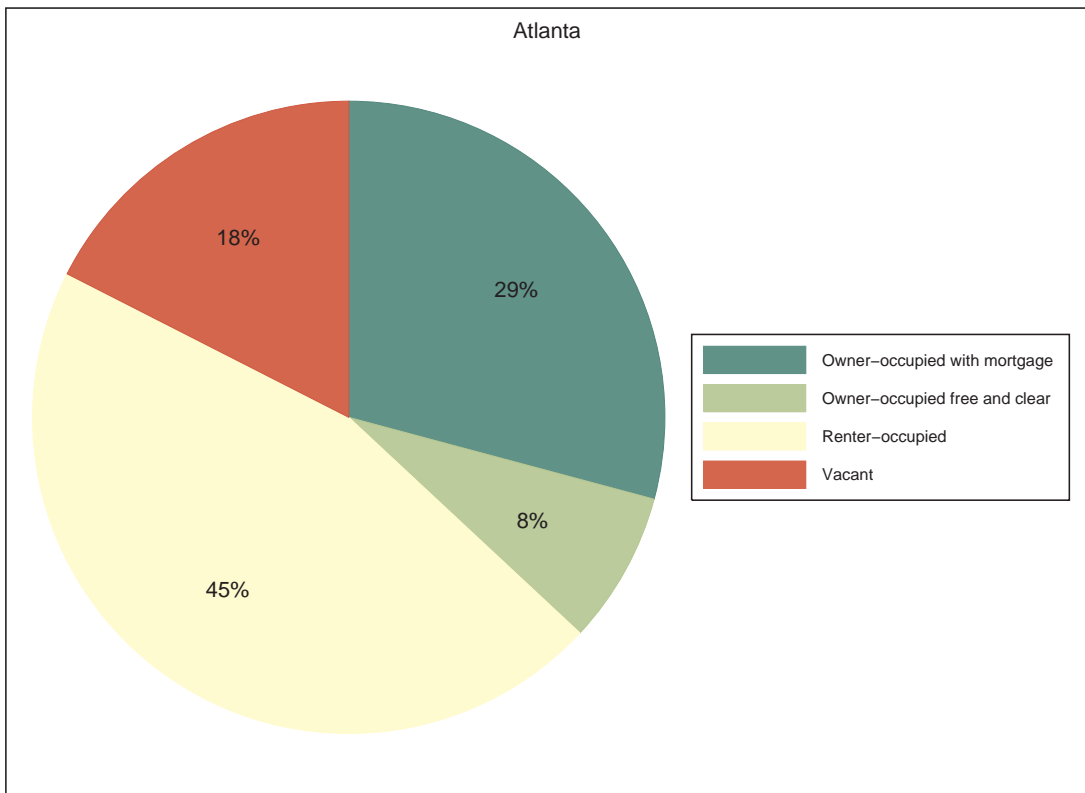
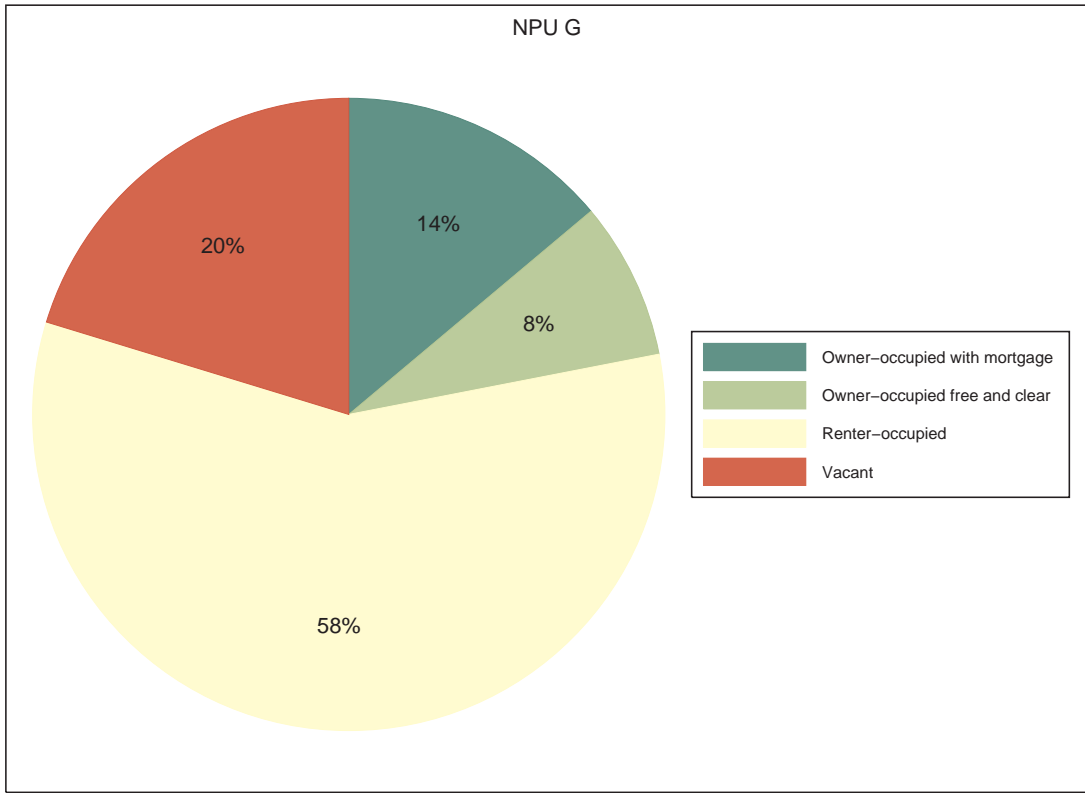
Sex and Age



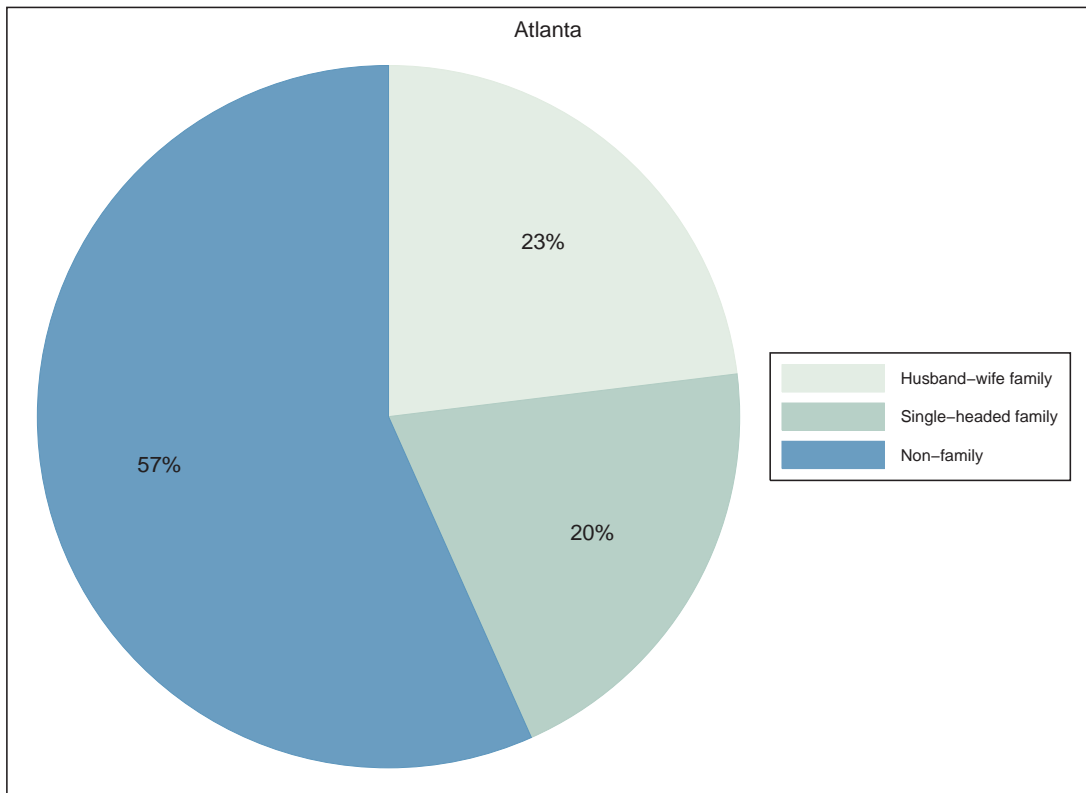
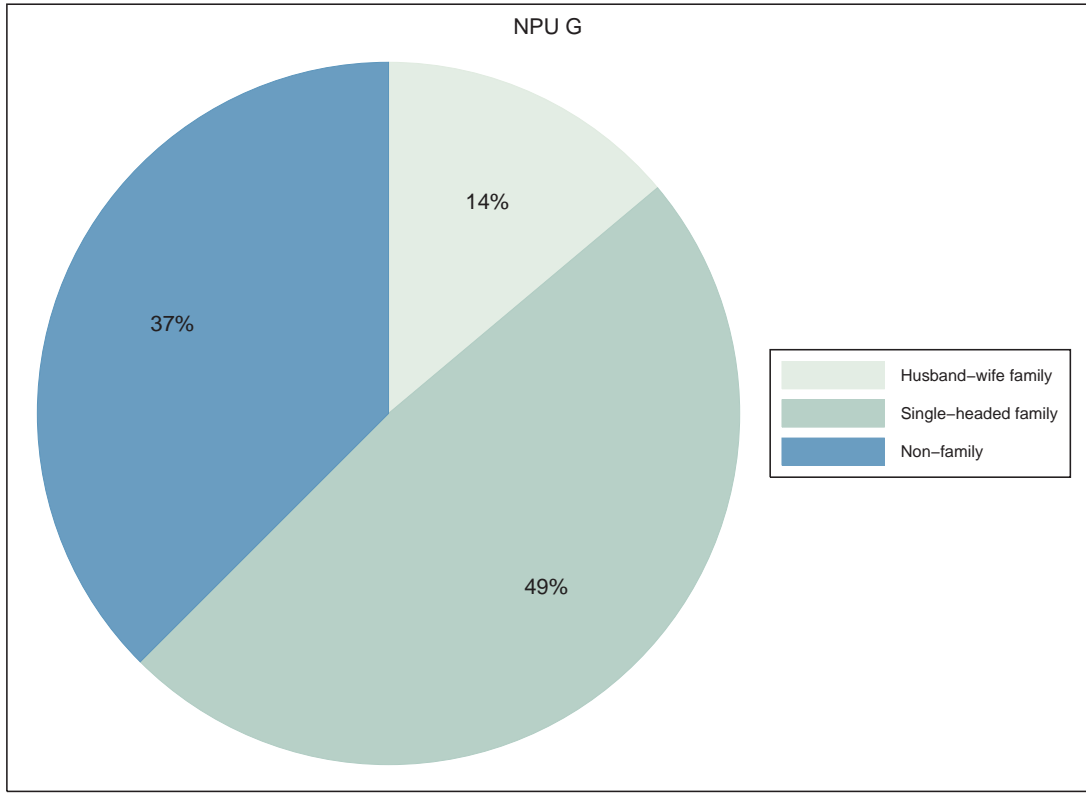
Race and Latino Origin



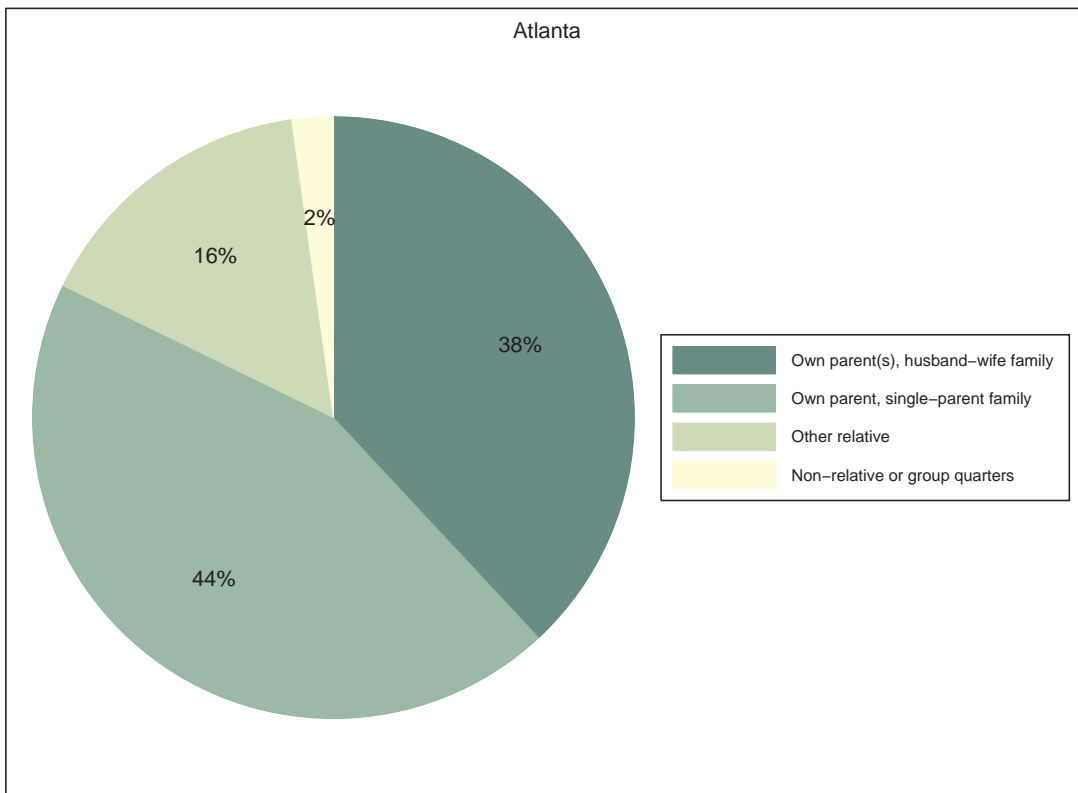
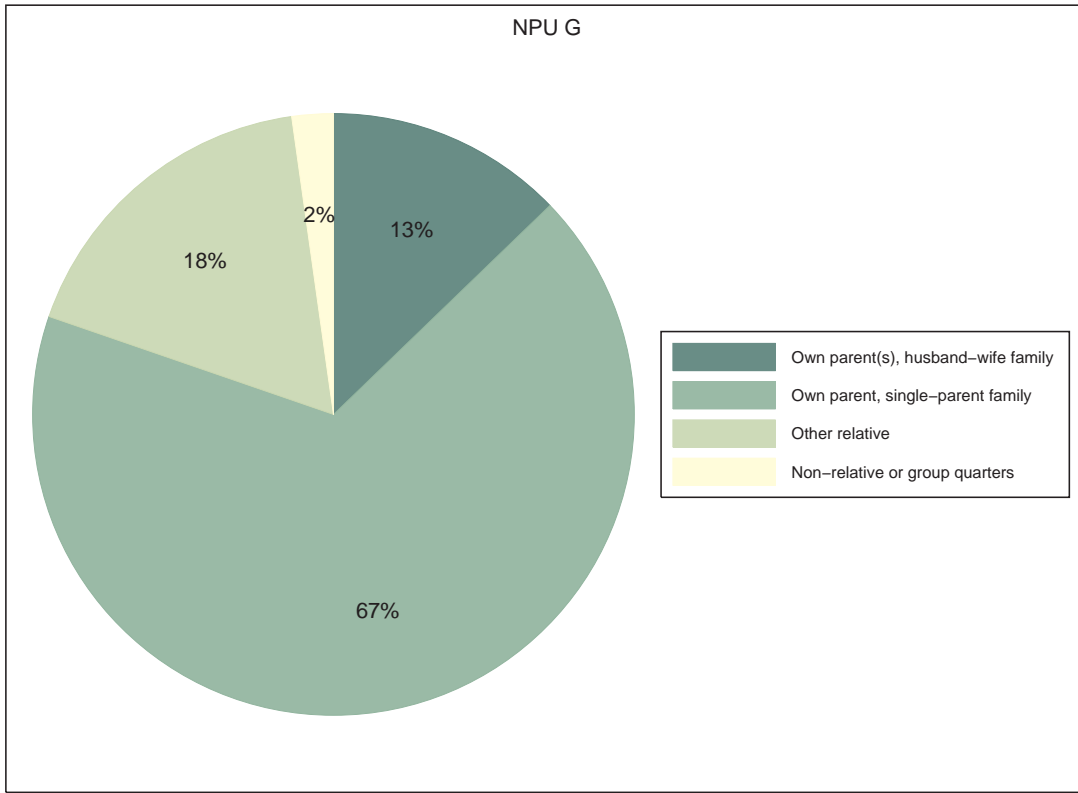
Housing Tenure



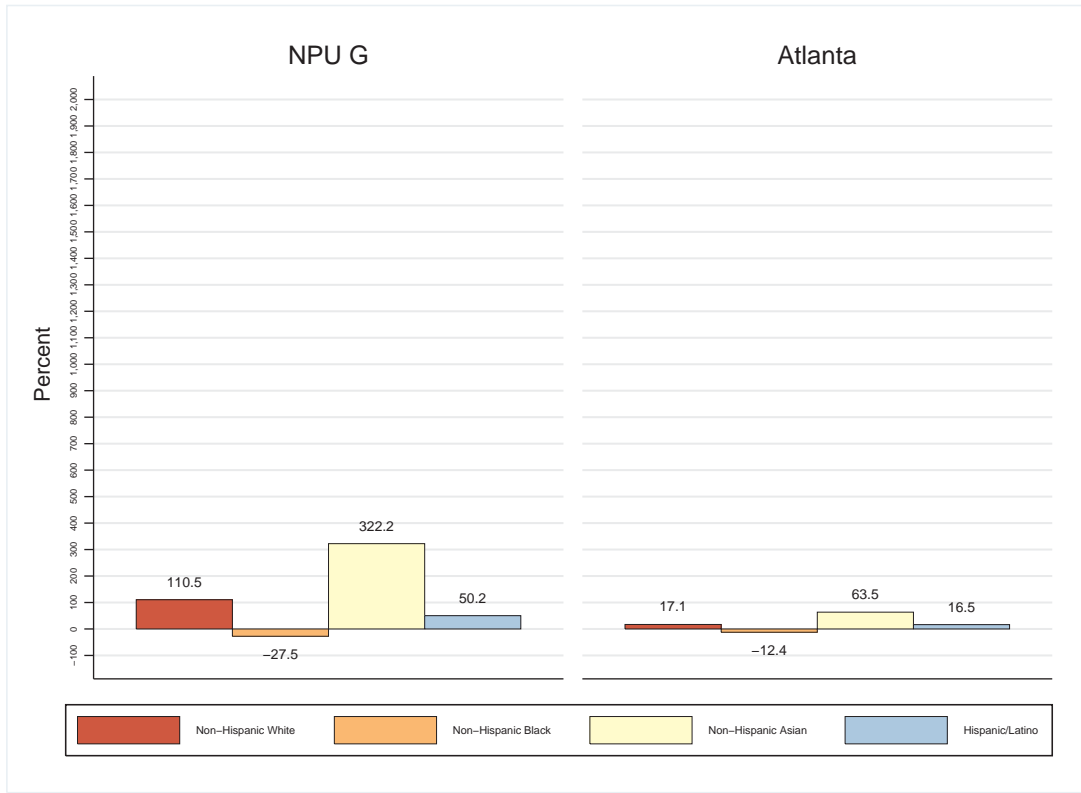
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,778	100.0%
Under 5 years	1,084	12.3%
5 to 9 years	795	9.1%
10 to 14 years	666	7.6%
15 to 19 years	697	7.9%
20 to 24 years	817	9.3%
25 to 29 years	792	9.0%
30 to 34 years	597	6.8%
35 to 39 years	455	5.2%
40 to 44 years	405	4.6%
45 to 49 years	465	5.3%
50 to 54 years	471	5.4%
55 to 59 years	382	4.4%
60 to 64 years	333	3.8%
65 to 69 years	236	2.7%
70 to 74 years	216	2.5%
75 to 79 years	178	2.0%
80 to 84 years	105	1.2%
85 years and over	84	1.0%
Median age (years)	27.1	(X)
16 years and over	6,099	69.5%
18 years and over	5,795	66.0%
21 years and over	5,385	61.3%
62 years and over	1,022	11.6%
65 years and over	819	9.3%
Male population	3,758	42.8%
Under 5 years	560	6.4%
5 to 9 years	389	4.4%
10 to 14 years	310	3.5%
15 to 19 years	355	4.0%
20 to 24 years	292	3.3%
25 to 29 years	281	3.2%
30 to 34 years	246	2.8%
35 to 39 years	193	2.2%
40 to 44 years	170	1.9%
45 to 49 years	199	2.3%
50 to 54 years	202	2.3%
55 to 59 years	167	1.9%
60 to 64 years	115	1.3%
65 to 69 years	88	1.0%
70 to 74 years	80	0.9%
75 to 79 years	57	0.6%
80 to 84 years	26	0.3%
85 years and over	28	0.3%
Median age (years)	24.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,429	27.7%
18 years and over	2,276	25.9%
21 years and over	2,089	23.8%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	350	4.0%
65 years and over	279	3.2%
Female population		
Under 5 years	524	6.0%
5 to 9 years	406	4.6%
10 to 14 years	356	4.1%
15 to 19 years	342	3.9%
20 to 24 years	525	6.0%
25 to 29 years	511	5.8%
30 to 34 years	351	4.0%
35 to 39 years	262	3.0%
40 to 44 years	235	2.7%
45 to 49 years	266	3.0%
50 to 54 years	269	3.1%
55 to 59 years	215	2.4%
60 to 64 years	218	2.5%
65 to 69 years	148	1.7%
70 to 74 years	136	1.5%
75 to 79 years	121	1.4%
80 to 84 years	79	0.9%
85 years and over	56	0.6%
Median age (years)	28.5	(X)
16 years and over	3,670	41.8%
18 years and over	3,519	40.1%
21 years and over	3,296	37.5%
62 years and over	672	7.7%
65 years and over	540	6.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,778	100.0%
One Race	8,669	98.8%
White	291	3.3%
Black or African American	8,276	94.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.1%
Asian	38	0.4%
Asian Indian [‡]	16	0.2%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	19	0.2%
Filipino [‡]	0	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	3	0.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	0	0.0%
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	56	0.6%
Two or More Races	109	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.0%
White; Asian	2	0.0%
White; Black or African American	44	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	349	4.0%
Black or African American	8,378	95.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	36	0.4%
Asian	59	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8	0.1%
Some Other Race	74	0.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	8,778	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	165	1.9%
Mexican‡	65	0.7%
Puerto Rican‡	30	0.3%
Cuban‡	8	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	56	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,613	98.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,778	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	165	1.9%
White alone	43	0.5%
Black or African American alone	65	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	44	0.5%
Two or More Races	11	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,613	98.1%
White alone	248	2.8%
Black or African American alone	8,211	93.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.1%
Asian alone	38	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	12	0.1%
Two or More Races	98	1.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	8,778	100.0%
In households	8,622	98.2%
Householder	3,249	37.0%
Spouse	451	5.1%
Child	3,185	36.3%
Own child under 18 years	2,391	27.2%
Other relatives	1,110	12.6%
Under 18 years	522	5.9%
65 years and over†	61	0.7%
Nonrelatives	627	7.1%
Under 18 years	40	0.5%
65 years and over	22	0.3%
Unmarried partner‡	271	3.1%
In group quarters	156	1.8%
Institutionalized population	156	1.8%
Male	80	0.9%
Female	76	0.9%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	3,249	100.0%
Family households (families)	2,033	62.6%
With own children under 18 years	1,150	35.4%
Husband-wife family	451	13.9%
With own children under 18 years	163	5.0%
Male householder, no wife present	195	6.0%
With own children under 18 years	72	2.2%
Female householder, no husband present	1,387	42.7%
With own children under 18 years	915	28.2%
Nonfamily households	1,216	37.4%
Householder living alone	974	30.0%
Male	389	12.0%
65 years and over [‡]	94	2.9%
Female	670	20.6%
65 years and over [‡]	265	8.2%
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,391	42.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	647	19.9%
Average household size	2.65	(X)
Average family size	3.33	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	4,079	100.0%
Occupied housing units	3,249	79.7%
Vacant housing units	830	20.3%
For rent	400	9.8%
Rented, not occupied	17	0.4%
For sale only	67	1.6%
Sold, not occupied	11	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	0.1%
All other vacants	331	8.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	6.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	14.4	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	3,249	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	890	27.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,173	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.44	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,359	72.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	6,449	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.73	(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 an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

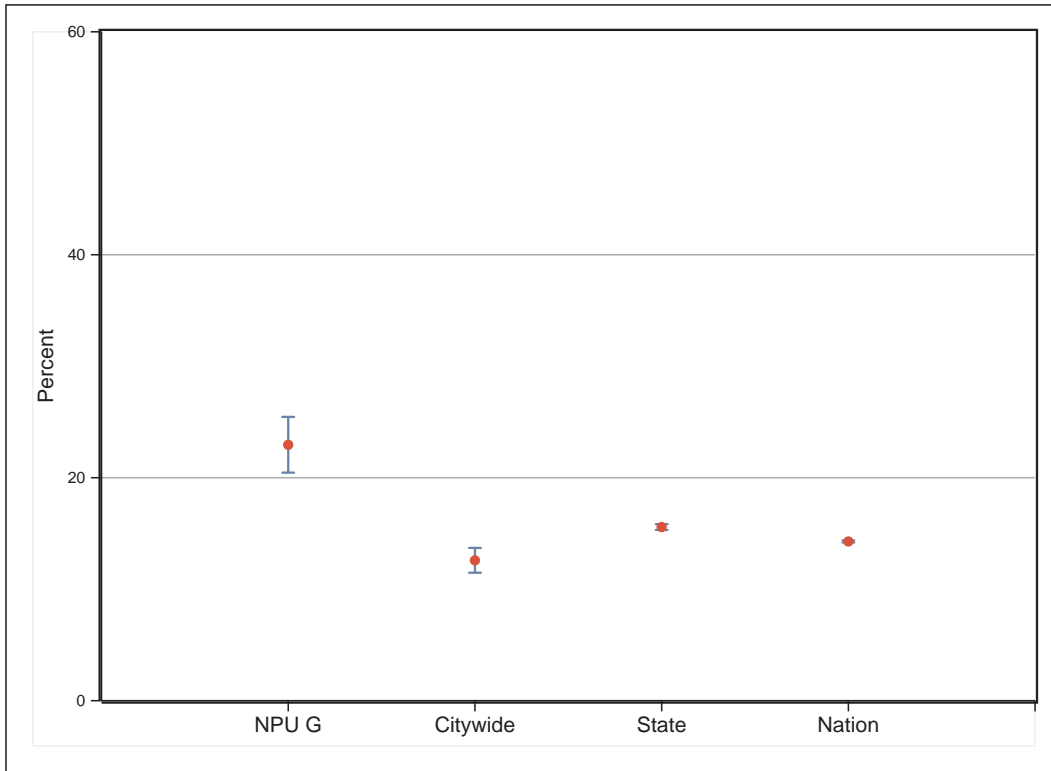
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

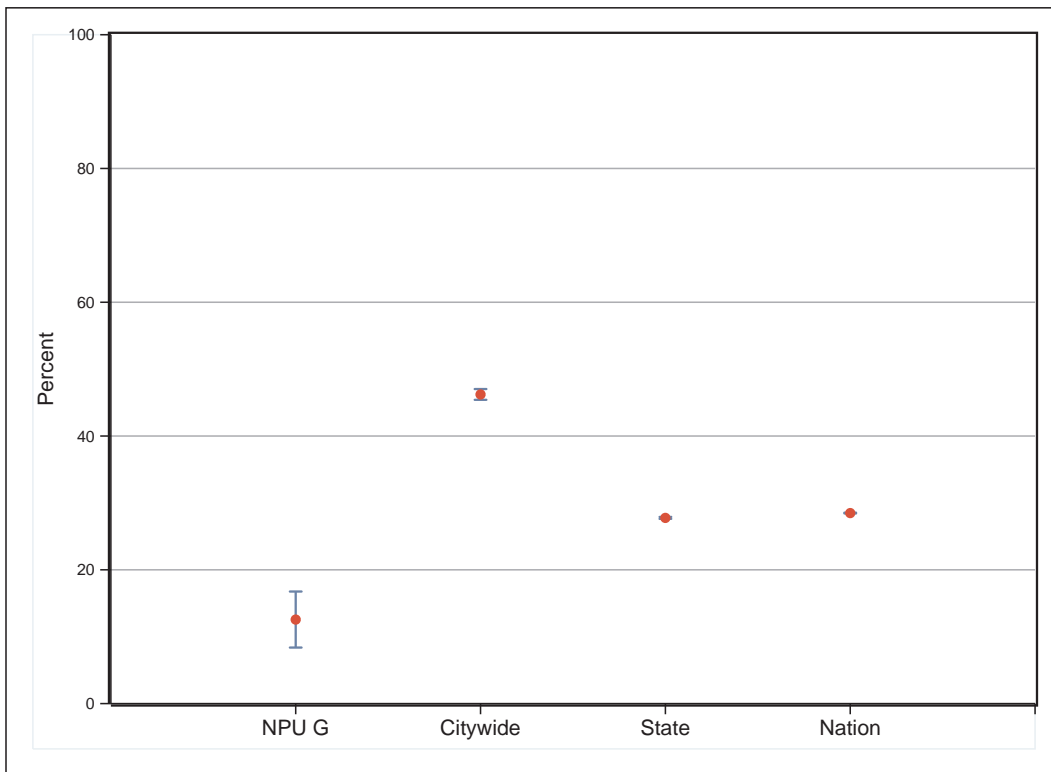
NPU G

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

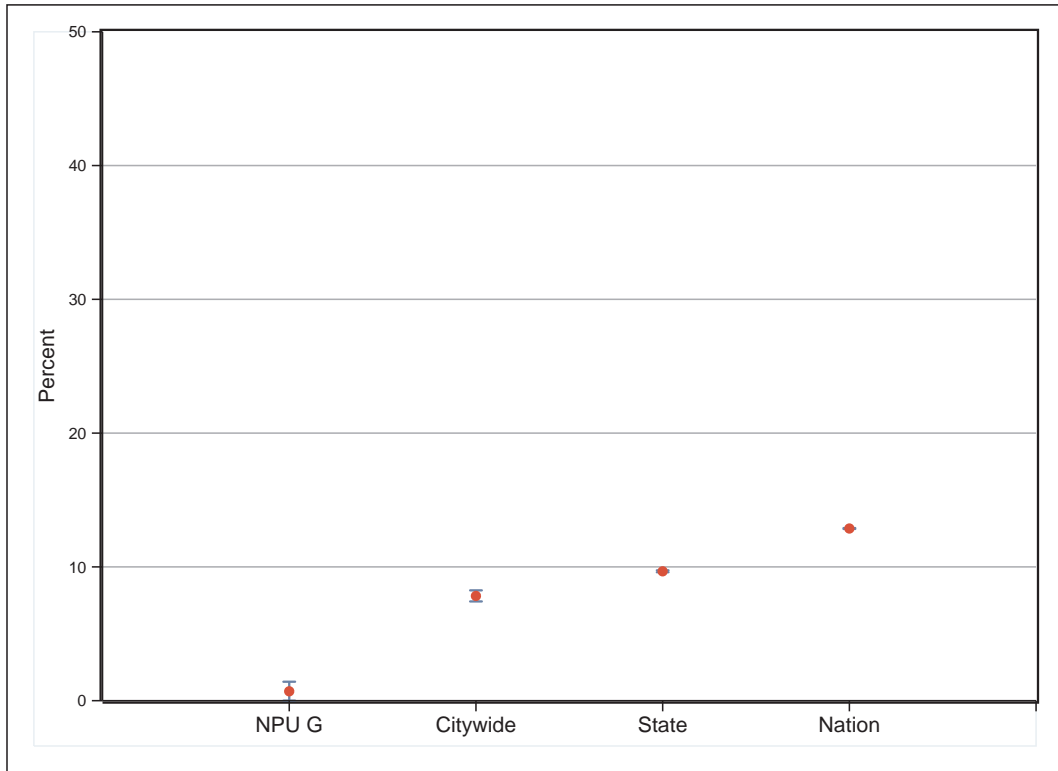


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

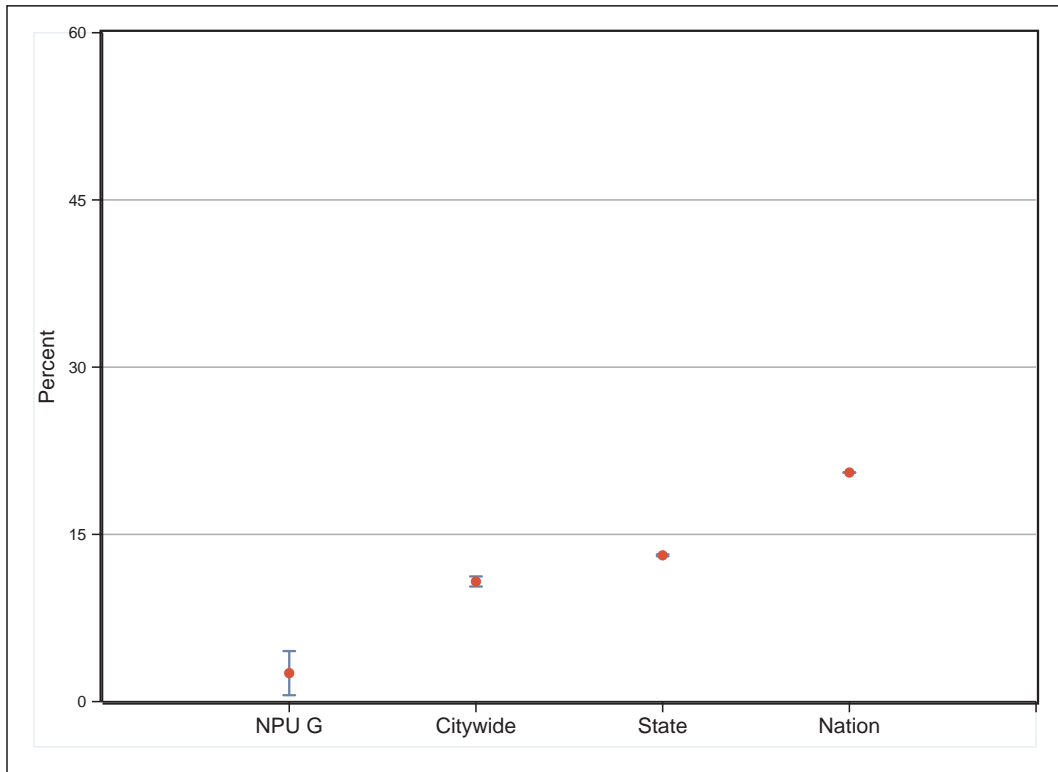


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

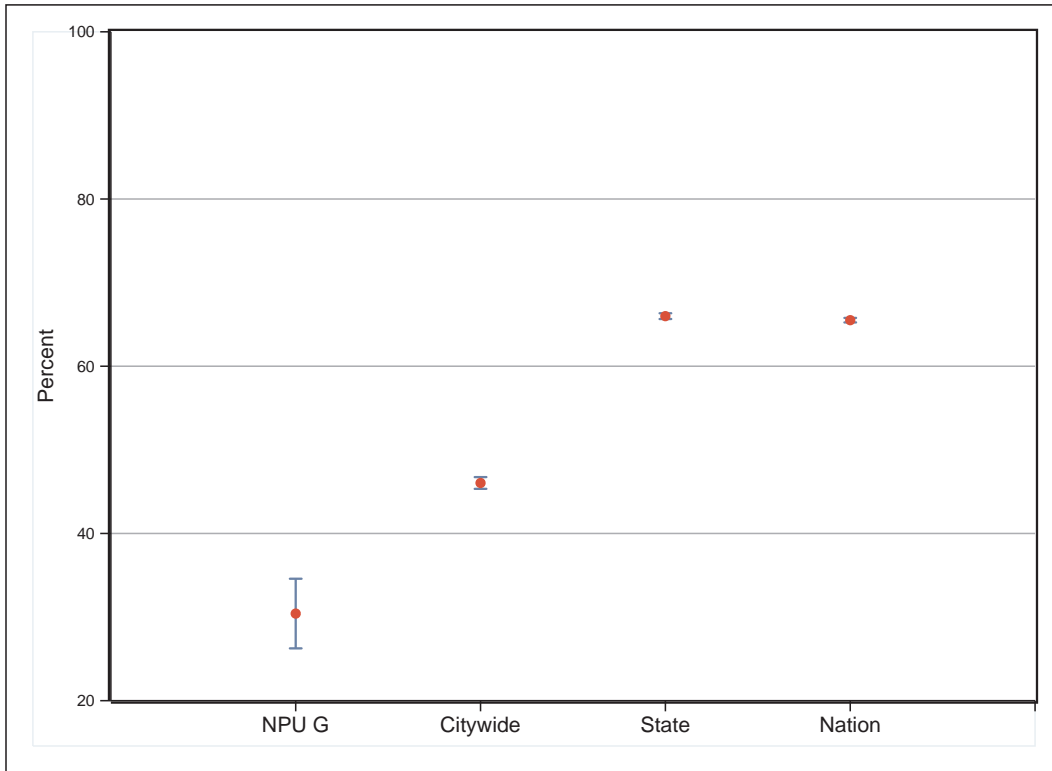


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

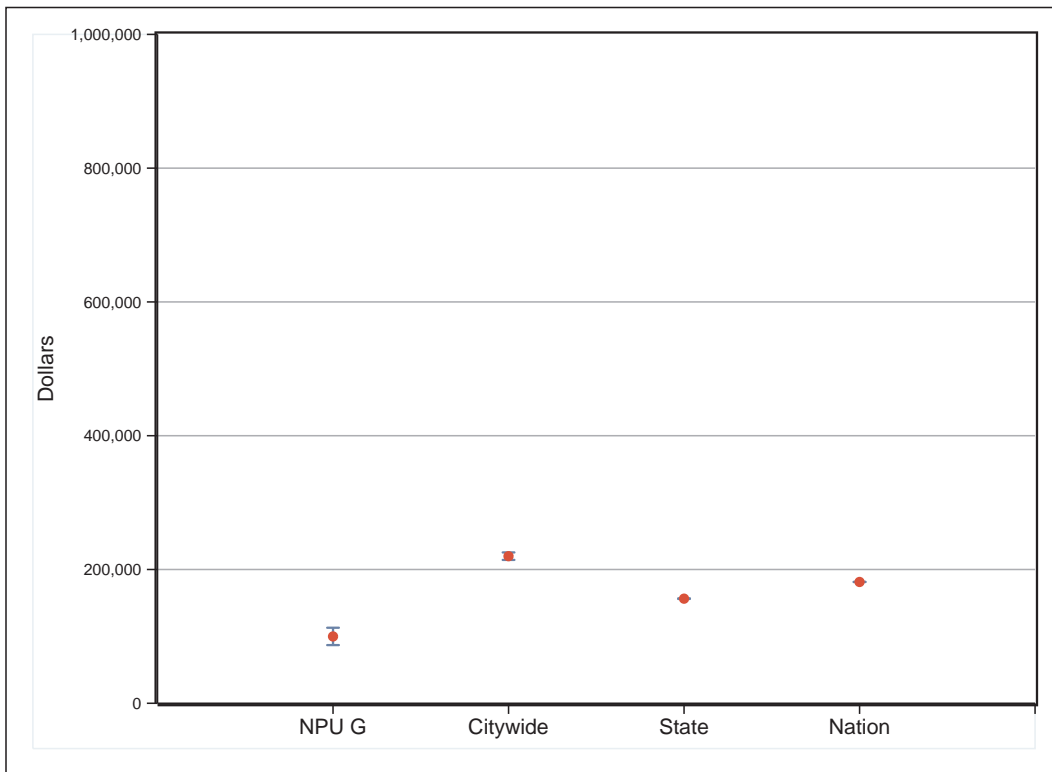


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

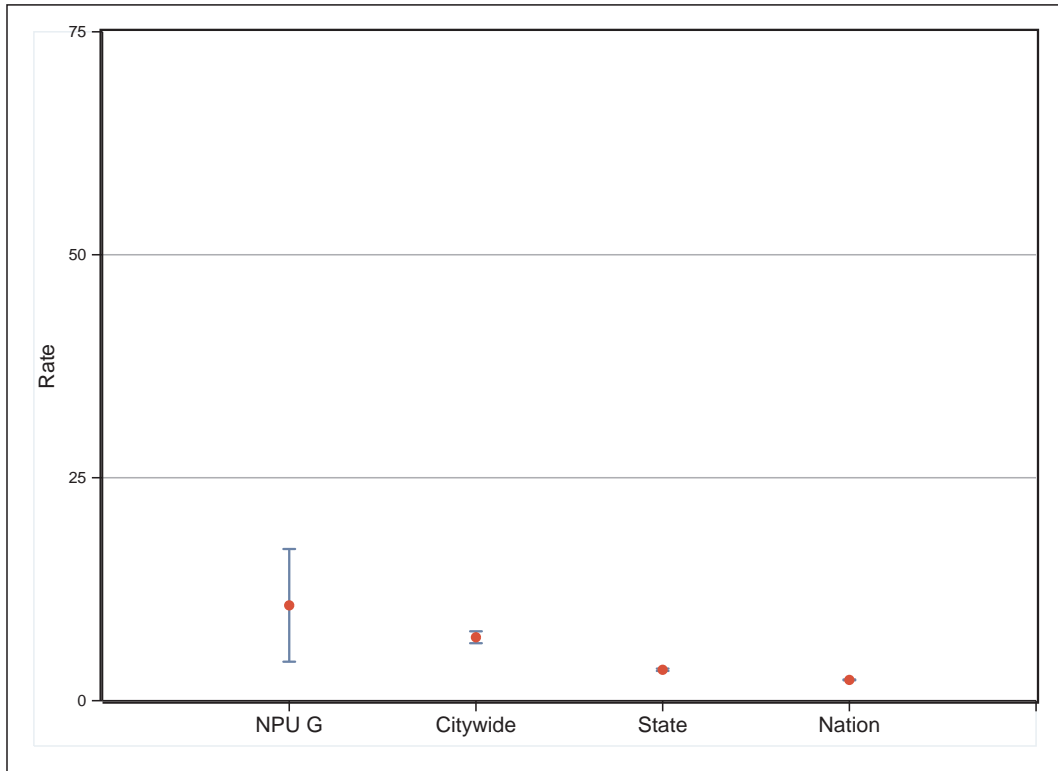


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

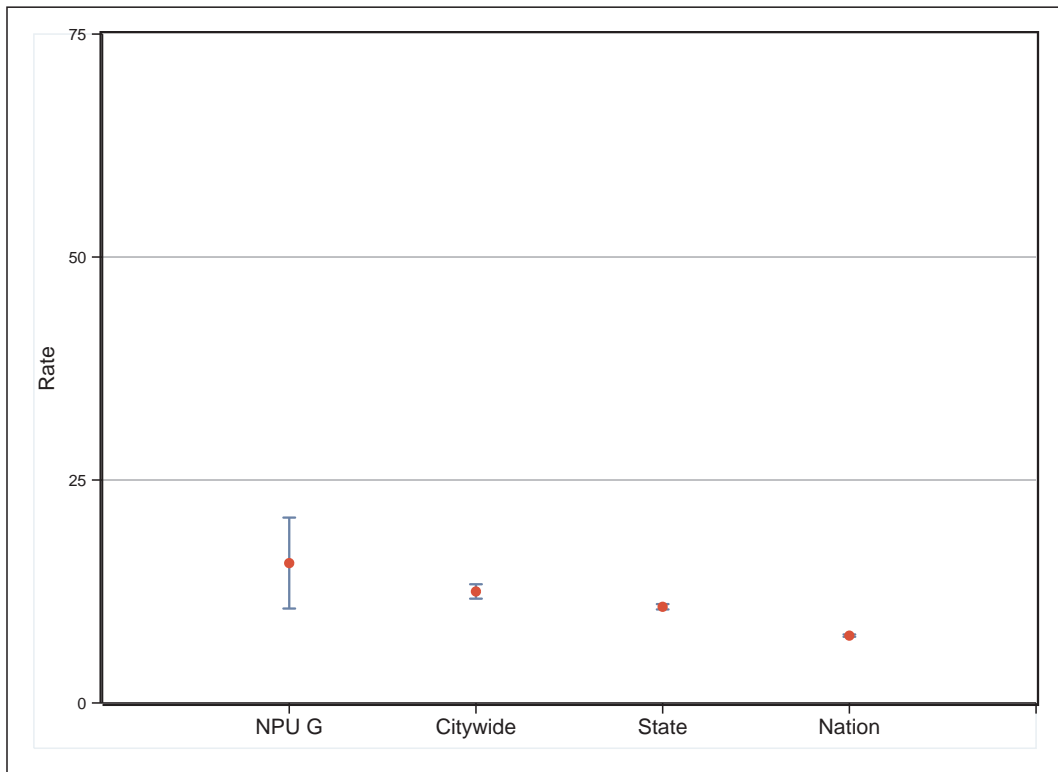


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

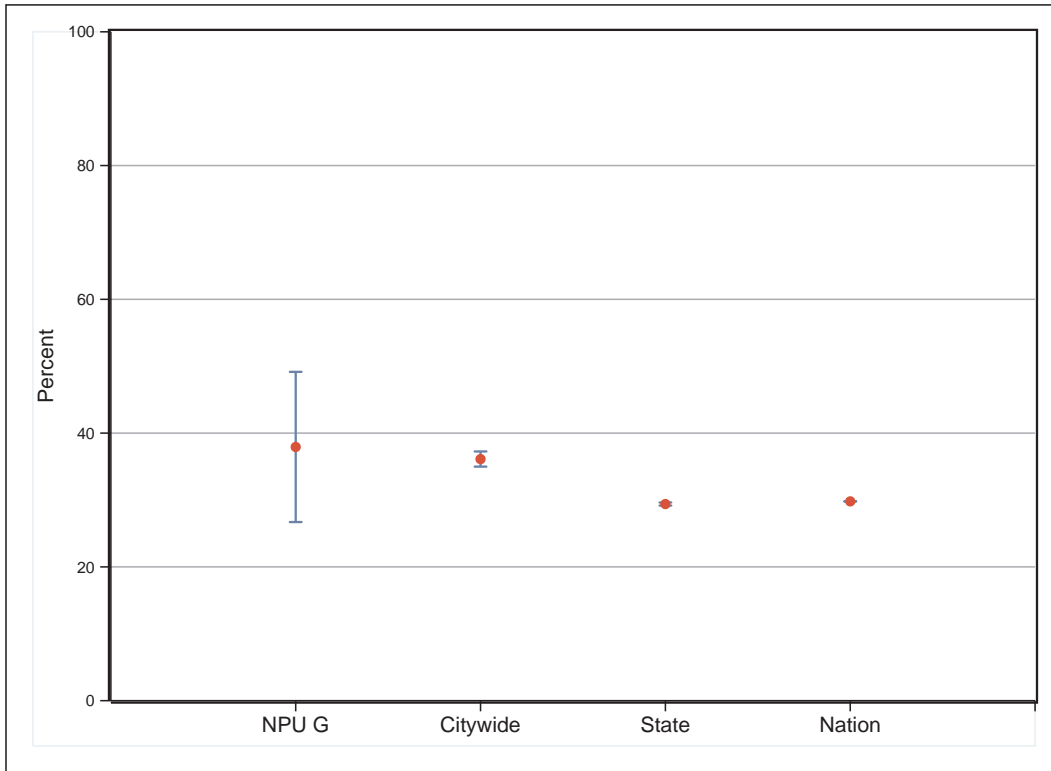


Rental Vacancy Rate

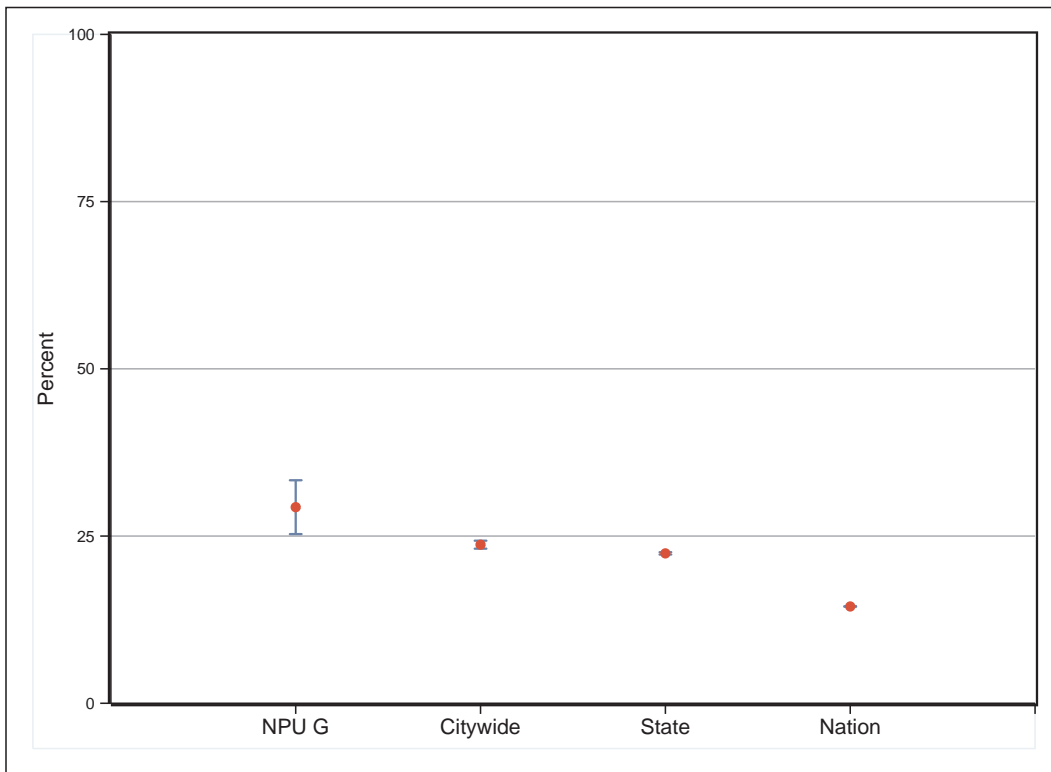


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

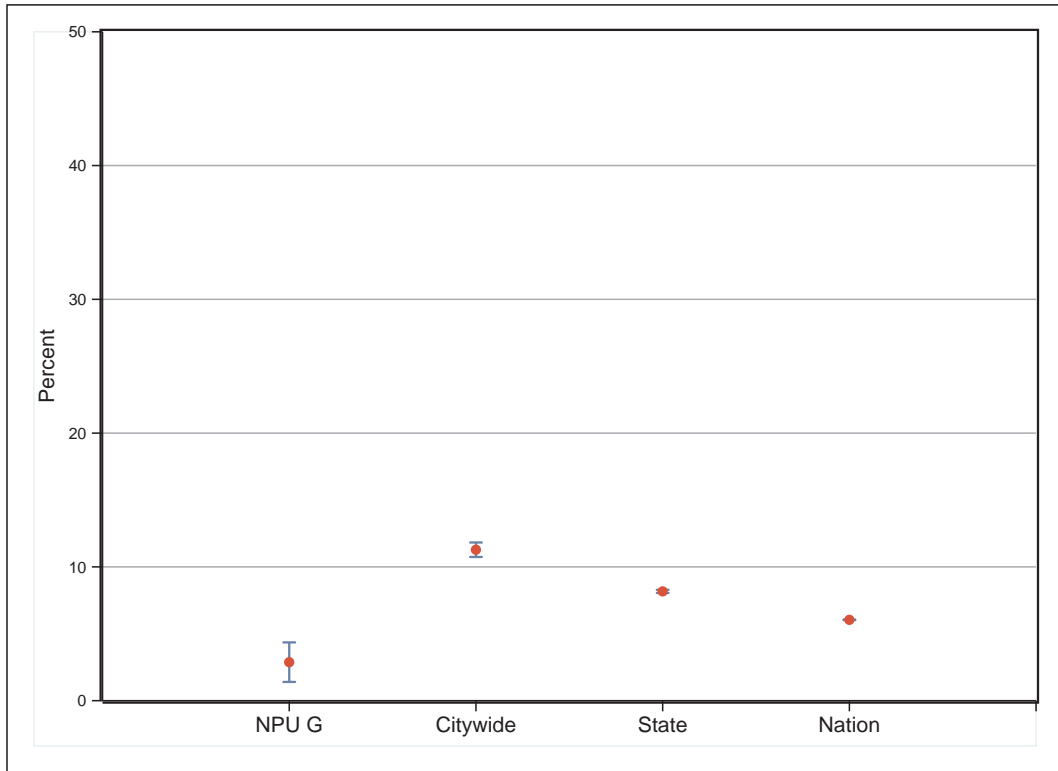


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

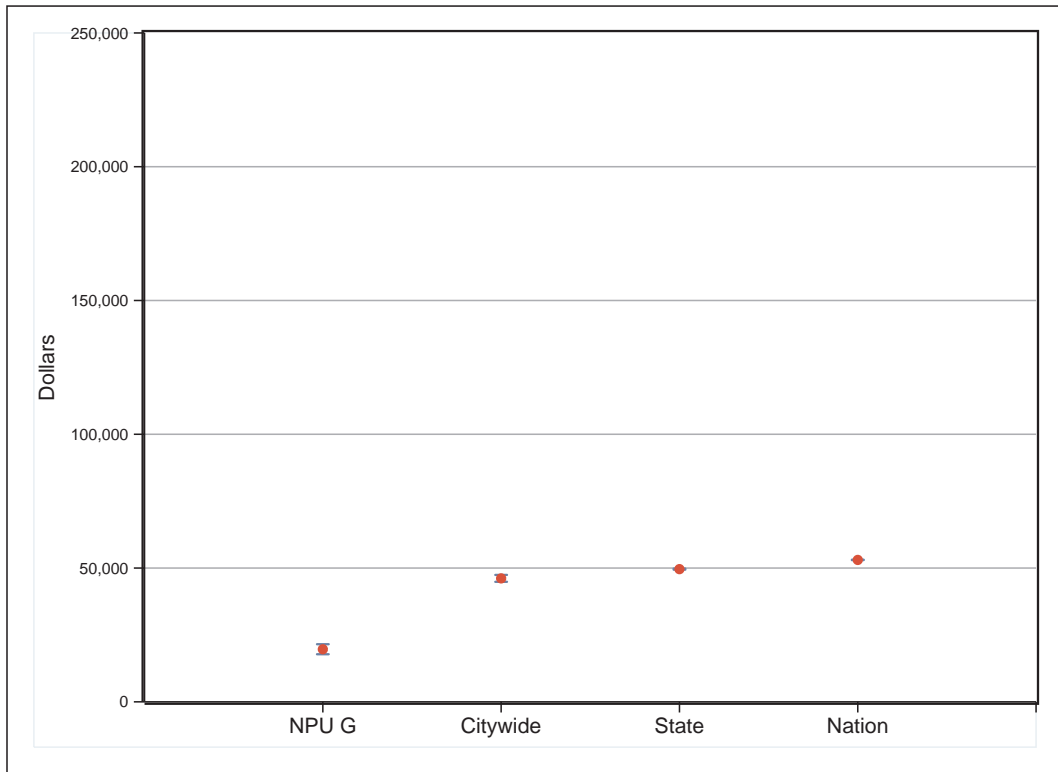


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

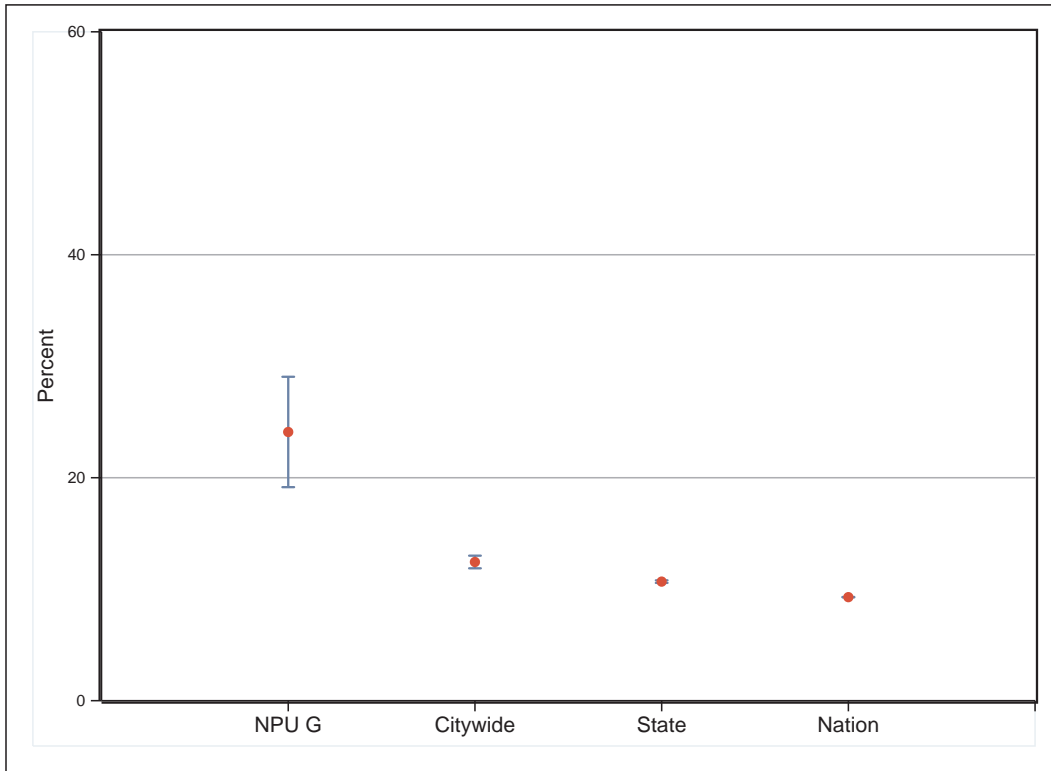


Median Household Income

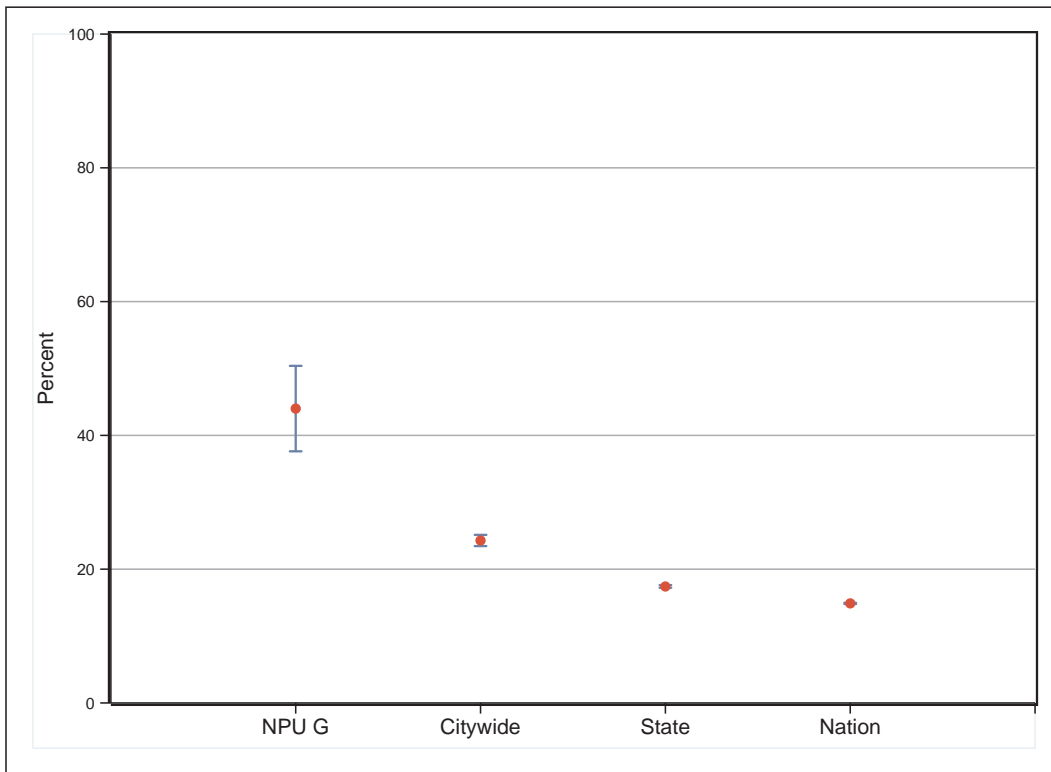


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Family households (families)	1,995	±243	59.4%	±5.1
With own children under 18 years	1,084	±208	32.3%	±5.5
Married-couple family	563	±139	16.7%	±3.9
With own children under 18 years	165	±82	4.9%	±2.4
Male householder, no wife present, family	176	±81	5.2%	±2.4
With own children under 18 years	37	±49	1.1%	±1.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	1,257	±209	37.4%	±5.3
With own children under 18 years	883	±185	26.3%	±5.0
Nonfamily households	1,366	±209	40.6%	±5.1
Householder living alone	1,199	±198	35.7%	±5.0
65 years and over	347	±93	10.3%	±2.6
Households with one or more people under 18 years	1,307	±207	38.9%	±5.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	731	±130	21.7%	±3.4
Average household size	2.81	±0.06	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.67	±0.56	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	9,442	±834	9,442	(X)
Householder	3,455	±281	36.6%	±4.4
Spouse	604	±137	6.4%	±1.3
Child	3,444	±534	36.5%	±4.7
Other relatives	1,268	±326	13.4%	±3.2
Nonrelatives	671	±329	7.1%	±3.4
Unmarried partner	127	±66	1.3%	±0.7
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,875	±521	2,875	(X)
Never married	1,922	±471	66.9%	±11.0
Now married, except separated	654	±147	22.8%	±3.0
Separated	51	±53	1.8%	±1.8
Widowed	133	±68	4.6%	±2.2
Divorced	148	±74	5.1%	±2.4
Females 15 years and over	4,109	±476	4,109	(X)
Never married	2,241	±377	54.5%	±6.7
Now married, except separated	826	±187	20.1%	±3.9
Separated	202	±92	4.9%	±2.2
Widowed	408	±115	9.9%	±2.5
Divorced	464	±133	11.3%	±3.0
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	217	±96	217	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	180	±91	83.2%	±20.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	88	±43	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	84	±36	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	147	±150	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	114	±65	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	22	±35	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	261	±102	261	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	145	±71	55.3%	±16.8
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	34	±39	12.9%	±14.0
1 or 2 years	31	±37	11.7%	±13.5
3 or 4 years	38	±49	14.5%	±17.7
5 or more years	43	±35	16.3%	±11.9
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	145	±71	145	(X)
Who are female	98	±62	67.5%	±27.3
Who are married	64	±41	44.3%	±18.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,894	±508	2,894	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	293	±109	10.1%	±3.3
Kindergarten	135	±79	4.7%	±2.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,043	±249	36.0%	±5.8
High school (grades 9-12)	715	±196	24.7%	±5.2
College or graduate school	708	±255	24.5%	±7.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	5,015	±574	5,015	(X)
Less than 9th grade	298	±138	5.9%	±2.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	853	±218	17.0%	±3.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,908	±301	38.0%	±4.1
Some college, no degree	1,205	±255	24.0%	±4.3
Associate's degree	121	±77	2.4%	±1.5
Bachelor's degree	334	±119	6.7%	±2.3
Graduate or professional degree	296	±187	5.9%	±3.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.0%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.6%	±4.2	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	6,481	±719	6,481	(X)
Civilian veterans	296	±102	4.6%	±1.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	9,447	±834	9,447	(X)
With a disability	1,647	±271	17.4%	±2.4
Under 18 years	2,780	±392	2,780	(X)
With a disability	81	±64	2.9%	±2.3
18 to 64 years	5,578	±545	5,578	(X)
With a disability	985	±220	17.7%	±3.5
65 years and over	1,090	±180	1,090	(X)
With a disability	582	±145	53.4%	±10.0

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	9,344	±815	9,344	(X)
Same house	7,361	±748	78.8%	±4.1
Different house in the U.S.	1,973	±578	21.1%	±5.9
Same county	1,714	±561	18.3%	±5.8
Different county	259	±138	2.8%	±1.5
Same state	217	±130	2.3%	±1.4
Different state	42	±47	0.5%	±0.5
Abroad	10	±23	0.1%	±0.2

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
Native	9,441	±835	99.9%	±14.2
Born in United States	9,441	±834	99.9%	±14.2
State of residence	7,677	±760	81.2%	±12.1
Different state	1,764	±345	18.7%	±3.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Foreign born	66	±68	0.7%	±0.7

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	66	±68	66	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	1	±22	0.9%	±32.9
Not a U.S. citizen	66	±68	99.1%	±10.6

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	66	±68	66	(X)
Native	0	±42	0	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±21	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±37	.%	±.
Foreign born	66	±68	66	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±21	0.0%	±31.9
Entered before 2010	66	±57	100.0%	±134.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	66	±68	66	(X)
Europe	0	±21	0.0%	±31.9
Asia	0	±21	0.0%	±31.9
Africa	0	±21	0.4%	±32.0
Oceania	0	±21	0.0%	±31.9
Latin America	65	±68	98.7%	±13.5
Northern America	1	±22	0.9%	±32.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	8,348	±946	8,348	(X)
English only	8,135	±803	97.4%	±14.6
Language other than English	213	±167	2.6%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	63	±233	0.7%	±2.8
Spanish	135	±110	1.6%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	51	±121	0.6%	±1.5
Other Indo-European languages	61	±83	0.7%	±1.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±114	0.0%	±1.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	16	±68	0.2%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±116	0.1%	±1.4
Other languages	1	±66	0.0%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	1	±114	0.0%	±1.4

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
American	231	±134	2.4%	±1.4
Arab	6	±20	0.1%	±0.2
Czech	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Danish	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Dutch	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
English	35	±35	0.4%	±0.4
French (except Basque)	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
French Canadian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
German	74	±54	0.8%	±0.6
Greek	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Hungarian	12	±24	0.1%	±0.3
Irish	13	±21	0.1%	±0.2
Italian	5	±12	0.1%	±0.1
Lithuanian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Norwegian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Polish	23	±27	0.2%	±0.3
Portuguese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Russian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Scotch-Irish	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Scottish	4	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Slovak	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Subsaharan African	688	±342	7.3%	±3.5
Swedish	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Swiss	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Ukrainian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Welsh	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	65	±93	0.7%	±1.0

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	7,083	±630	7,083	(X)
In labor force	4,455	±479	62.9%	±3.8
Civilian labor force	4,455	±479	62.9%	±3.8
Employed	3,381	±421	47.7%	±4.1
Unemployed	1,074	±249	15.2%	±3.2
Armed Forces	0	±94	0.0%	±1.3
Not in labor force	2,628	±326	37.1%	±3.2
Civilian labor force	4,455	±479	4,455	(X)
Percent Unemployed	24.1%	±5.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	4,081	±388	4,081	(X)
In labor force	2,531	±343	62.0%	±6.0
Civilian labor force	2,531	±343	62.0%	±6.0
Employed	1,919	±297	47.0%	±5.7
Own children under 6 years	1,208	±302	1,208	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	890	±274	73.7%	±13.3
Own children 6 to 17 years	1,552	±394	1,552	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	1,250	±392	80.5%	±14.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	3,270	±407	3,270	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,004	±361	61.3%	±8.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	376	±140	11.5%	±4.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	646	±202	19.8%	±5.7
Walked	41	±39	1.3%	±1.2
Other means	71	±59	2.2%	±1.8
Worked at home	131	±72	4.0%	±2.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.5	±2.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,381	±421	3,381	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	673	±186	19.9%	±4.9
Service occupations	934	±221	27.6%	±5.6
Sales and office occupations	896	±220	26.5%	±5.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	433	±170	12.8%	±4.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	416	±136	12.3%	±3.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,381	±421	3,381	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1	±54	0.0%	±1.6
Construction	309	±132	9.1%	±3.7
Manufacturing	84	±72	2.5%	±2.1
Wholesale trade	171	±91	5.1%	±2.6
Retail trade	459	±171	13.6%	±4.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	381	±171	11.3%	±4.9
Information	52	±67	1.5%	±2.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	96	±67	2.8%	±2.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	458	±165	13.5%	±4.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	526	±161	15.6%	±4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	470	±158	13.9%	±4.3
Other services, except public administration	281	±133	8.3%	±3.8
Public administration	65	±62	1.9%	±1.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,381	±421	3,381	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	2,749	±405	81.3%	±6.4
Government workers	403	±150	11.9%	±4.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	200	±103	5.9%	±3.0
Unpaid family workers	0	±54	0.0%	±1.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Less than \$10,000	992	±191	29.5%	±5.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	327	±117	9.7%	±3.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	618	±168	18.4%	±4.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	327	±112	9.7%	±3.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	334	±112	9.9%	±3.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	485	±130	14.4%	±3.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	82	±68	2.4%	±2.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	140	±80	4.2%	±2.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	±38	0.6%	±1.1
\$200,000 or more	37	±56	1.1%	±1.7
Median household income (dollars)	19,660	±1,874	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	32,731	±3,716	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,414	±263	71.8%	±4.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	35,102	±4,401	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	916	±156	27.2%	±4.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,791	±1,091	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	457	±119	13.6%	±3.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,220	±3,464	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	286	±102	8.5%	±2.9
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,695	±1,941	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	191	±89	5.7%	±2.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,247	±808	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	1,318	±183	39.2%	±4.3
Families	1,995	±243	1,995	(X)
Less than \$10,000	616	±157	30.9%	±6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	162	±94	8.1%	±4.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	315	±120	15.8%	±5.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	221	±95	11.1%	±4.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	191	±89	9.6%	±4.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	276	±97	13.9%	±4.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58	±64	2.9%	±3.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	129	±79	6.5%	±3.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	±37	0.9%	±1.9
\$200,000 or more	9	±39	0.4%	±2.0
Median family income (dollars)	21,097	±3,168	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	34,666	±4,743	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	13,029	±1,316	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,366	±209	1,366	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	18,309	±1,943	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	27,101	±4,365	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	16,904	±1,047	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	40,600	±5,593	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	23,638	±2,528	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	9,447	±834	9,447	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,197	±606	76.2%	±9.3
With private health insurance	3,418	±436	36.2%	±3.3
With public coverage	4,493	±525	47.6%	±3.6
No health insurance coverage	2,250	±442	23.8%	±4.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	2,780	±392	2,780	(X)
No health insurance coverage	213	±150	7.7%	±5.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	5,578	±545	5,578	(X)
In labor force:	4,274	±465	4,274	(X)
Employed:	3,224	±406	3,224	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,180	±330	67.6%	±5.7
With private health insurance	1,927	±313	59.8%	±6.1
With public coverage	271	±106	8.4%	±3.1
No health insurance coverage	1,043	±295	32.4%	±8.2
Unemployed:	1,051	±228	1,051	(X)
With health insurance coverage	434	±145	41.3%	±10.5
With private health insurance	150	±82	14.3%	±7.2
With public coverage	309	±125	29.4%	±10.0
No health insurance coverage	617	±216	58.7%	±16.2
Not in labor force:	1,303	±254	1,303	(X)
With health insurance coverage	951	±202	73.0%	±6.2
With private health insurance	283	±117	21.7%	±7.9
With public coverage	709	±187	54.4%	±9.7
No health insurance coverage	352	±139	27.0%	±9.2

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	46.7%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	65.3%	±8.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	65.0%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	16.1%	±11.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	26.7%	±24.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	31.2%	±63.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	64.0%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	77.2%	±8.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	76.5%	±17.5	(X)	(X)
All people	44.0%	±6.4	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	70.2%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	70.0%	±12.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	74.2%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	67.7%	±12.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.2%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	35.7%	±5.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	20.3%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	49.1%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	37.8%	±10.4	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,713	±326	4,713	(X)
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	71.3%	±3.6
Vacant housing units	1,351	±235	28.7%	±4.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	10.7	±6.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	15.7	±5.1	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,713	±326	4,713	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,911	±209	40.6%	±3.4
1-unit, attached	108	±68	2.3%	±1.4
2 units	162	±90	3.4%	±1.9
3 or 4 units	67	±53	1.4%	±1.1
5 to 9 units	548	±166	11.6%	±3.4
10 to 19 units	436	±143	9.2%	±3.0
20 or more units	1,481	±238	31.4%	±4.6
Mobile home	0	±38	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±38	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,713	±326	4,713	(X)
Built 2010 or later	11	±39	0.2%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	1,371	±209	29.1%	±3.9
Built 1990 to 1999	153	±75	3.2%	±1.6
Built 1980 to 1989	158	±90	3.3%	±1.9
Built 1970 to 1979	668	±160	14.2%	±3.3
Built 1960 to 1969	1,477	±231	31.3%	±4.4
Built 1950 to 1959	518	±138	11.0%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	240	±98	5.1%	±2.0
Built 1939 or earlier	117	±63	2.5%	±1.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,713	±326	4,713	(X)
1 room	0	±38	0.0%	±0.8
2 rooms	103	±79	2.2%	±1.7
3 rooms	414	±139	8.8%	±2.9
4 rooms	1,337	±225	28.4%	±4.3
5 rooms	1,408	±228	29.9%	±4.4
6 rooms	806	±175	17.1%	±3.5
7 rooms	310	±99	6.6%	±2.0
8 rooms	195	±89	4.1%	±1.9
9 rooms or more	140	±67	3.0%	±1.4
Median rooms	5.4	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,713	±326	4,713	(X)
No bedroom	0	±38	0.0%	±0.8
1 bedroom	461	±139	9.8%	±2.9
2 bedrooms	2,141	±269	45.4%	±4.8
3 bedrooms	1,664	±238	35.3%	±4.4
4 bedrooms	328	±104	7.0%	±2.2
5 or more bedrooms	119	±68	2.5%	±1.4

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,023	±165	30.4%	±4.2
Renter-occupied	2,339	±271	69.6%	±5.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.77	±0.38	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.79	±0.25	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	394	±124	11.7%	±3.5
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,220	±275	66.0%	±5.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	223	±98	6.6%	±2.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	137	±86	4.1%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	173	±85	5.2%	±2.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	215	±78	6.4%	±2.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
No vehicles available	1,161	±216	34.5%	±5.7
1 vehicle available	1,405	±217	41.8%	±5.4
2 vehicles available	567	±141	16.9%	±3.9
3 or more vehicles available	228	±131	6.8%	±3.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Utility gas	1,609	±218	47.9%	±5.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	±38	0.2%	±1.1
Electricity	1,715	±229	51.0%	±5.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	23	±41	0.7%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±38	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±38	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±38	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	0	±38	0.0%	±1.1
No fuel used	6	±37	0.2%	±1.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	77	±64	2.3%	±1.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	77	±64	2.3%	±1.9
No telephone service available	123	±82	3.7%	±2.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,361	±289	3,361	(X)
1.00 or less	3,204	±338	95.3%	±5.8
1.01 to 1.50	141	±88	4.2%	±2.6
1.51 or more	16	±78	0.5%	±2.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,023	±165	1,023	(X)
Less than \$50,000	165	±118	16.1%	±11.3
\$50,000 to \$99,999	347	±123	33.9%	±10.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	137	±78	13.4%	±7.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	182	±93	17.8%	±8.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	128	±80	12.5%	±7.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	55	±59	5.4%	±5.7
\$500,000 to \$999,999	3	±53	0.3%	±5.1
\$1,000,000 or more	6	±37	0.6%	±3.6
Median (dollars)	99,943	±12,964	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,023	±165	1,023	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	607	±137	59.3%	±9.3
Housing units without a mortgage	416	±107	40.7%	±8.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	607	±137	607	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±54	0.0%	±8.9
\$300 to \$499	9	±54	1.4%	±8.9
\$500 to \$699	62	±75	10.2%	±12.1
\$700 to \$999	130	±82	21.5%	±12.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	142	±87	23.4%	±13.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	127	±73	21.0%	±11.1
\$2,000 or more	137	±80	22.5%	±12.2
Median (dollars)	1,398	±122	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	416	±107	416	(X)
Less than \$100	8	±38	1.8%	±9.1
\$100 to \$199	14	±55	3.5%	±13.2
\$200 to \$299	114	±76	27.5%	±16.8
\$300 to \$399	164	±88	39.5%	±18.6
\$400 or more	115	±82	27.7%	±18.3
Median (dollars)	337	±21	(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)	606	±166	606	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	205	±106	33.8%	±14.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	62	±46	10.2%	±7.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	22	±40	3.7%	±6.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	39	±41	6.4%	±6.6
35.0 percent or more	278	±105	45.8%	±11.9
Not computed	1	±38	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	404	±147	404	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	100	±60	24.6%	±11.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	49	±43	12.1%	±9.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	99	±54	24.6%	±9.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	74	±68	18.3%	±15.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	16	±39	3.8%	±9.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	34	±43	8.4%	±10.3
35.0 percent or more	33	±73	8.1%	±17.8
Not computed	12	±38	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	2,286	±269	2,286	(X)
Less than \$200	215	±103	9.4%	±4.4
\$200 to \$299	368	±140	16.1%	±5.8
\$300 to \$499	253	±123	11.1%	±5.2
\$500 to \$749	275	±134	12.0%	±5.7
\$750 to \$999	635	±160	27.8%	±6.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	451	±139	19.7%	±5.6
\$1,500 or more	90	±80	3.9%	±3.4
Median (dollars)	828	±107	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	53	±54	(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)	2,180	±312	2,180	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	183	±100	8.4%	±4.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	284	±111	13.0%	±4.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	157	±77	7.2%	±3.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	194	±94	8.9%	±4.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	108	±65	5.0%	±2.9
35.0 percent or more	1,254	±237	57.5%	±7.1
Not computed	159	±83	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
Male	3,932	±609	41.6%	±4.5
Female	5,522	±661	58.4%	±2.6
Under 5 years	1,106	±251	11.7%	±2.3
5 to 9 years	746	±210	7.9%	±2.0
10 to 14 years	618	±193	6.5%	±1.9
15 to 19 years	874	±219	9.2%	±2.1
20 to 24 years	1,094	±287	11.6%	±2.8
25 to 34 years	1,265	±268	13.4%	±2.4
35 to 44 years	858	±199	9.1%	±1.8
45 to 54 years	1,059	±208	11.2%	±1.8
55 to 59 years	520	±171	5.5%	±1.7
60 to 64 years	301	±115	3.2%	±1.2
65 to 74 years	589	±157	6.2%	±1.5
75 to 84 years	324	±119	3.4%	±1.2
85 years and over	101	±67	1.1%	±0.7
Median age (years)	27.0	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6,481	±590	68.6%	±9.9
21 years and over	5,954	±560	63.0%	±9.2
62 years and over	1,149	±219	12.2%	±1.9
65 years and over	1,014	±208	10.7%	±1.9
18 years and over	6,481	±590	6,481	(X)
Male	2,587	±404	39.9%	±5.1
Female	3,894	±430	60.1%	±3.8
65 years and over	1,014	±208	1,014	(X)
Male	307	±126	30.3%	±10.7
Female	707	±166	69.7%	±8.0

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
One race	9,363	±1,050	99.0%	±1.4
Two or more races	92	±82	1.0%	±0.9
One race	9,363	±1,050	99.0%	±1.4
White	221	±94	2.3%	±1.0
Black or African American	9,072	±1,044	96.0%	±2.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Asian Indian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Chinese	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Filipino	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Japanese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Korean	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Vietnamese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Other Asian	0	±70	0.0%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	32	±55	0.3%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian	27	±46	0.3%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	5	±55	0.1%	±0.6
Some other race	37	±69	0.4%	±0.7
Two or more races	92	±82	1.0%	±0.9
White and Black or African American	21	±51	0.2%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±37	0.0%	±0.4
White and Asian	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	44	±65	0.5%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
White	268	±105	2.8%	±1.1
Black or African American	9,137	±1,047	96.7%	±2.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	48	±65	0.5%	±0.7
Asian	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	32	±63	0.3%	±0.7
Some other race	60	±76	0.6%	±0.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,454	±1,052	9,454	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	124	±90	1.3%	±0.9
Mexican	90	±83	1.0%	±0.9
Puerto Rican	18	±34	0.2%	±0.4
Cuban	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	16	±43	0.2%	±0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,331	±1,050	98.7%	±1.7
White alone	205	±92	2.2%	±0.9
Black or African American alone	9,042	±1,042	95.6%	±2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Asian alone	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	32	±63	0.3%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Two or more races	51	±68	0.5%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±38	0.0%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	51	±68	0.5%	±0.7

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is 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