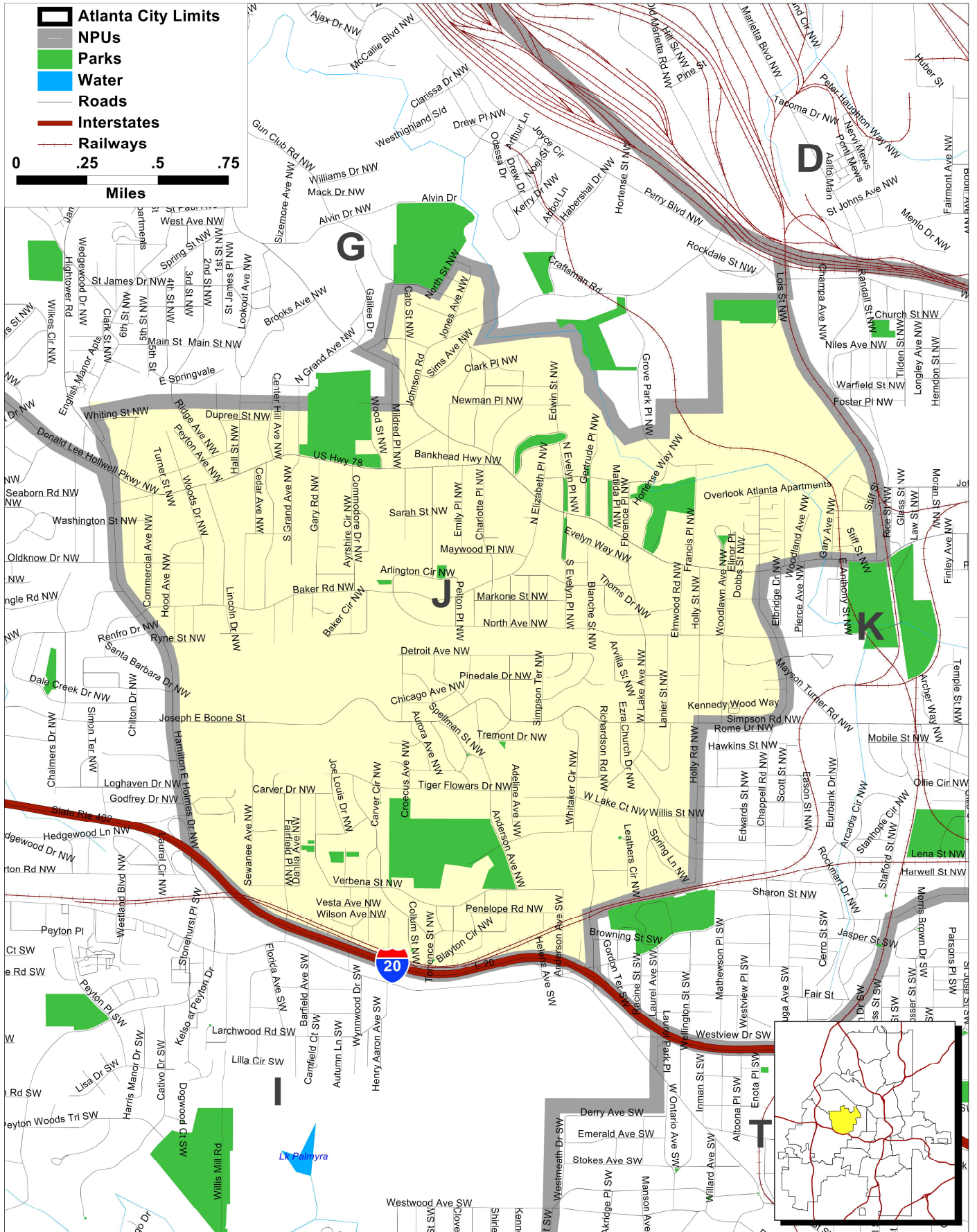


NPU J



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Contents

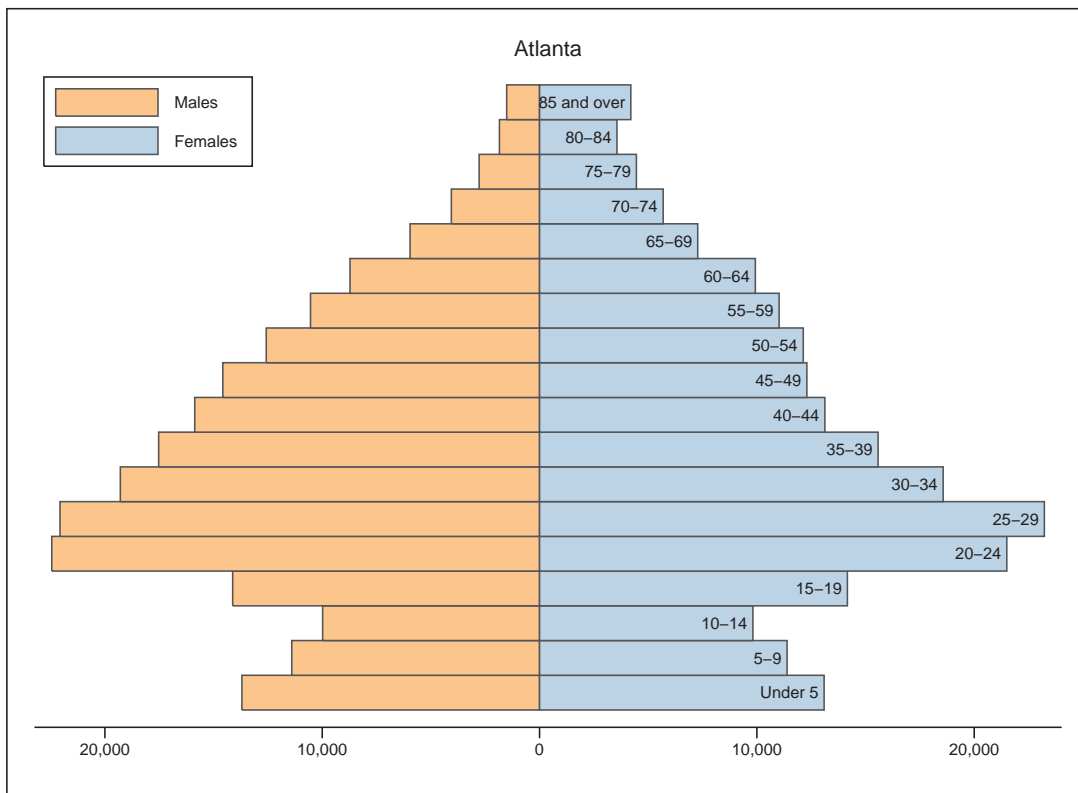
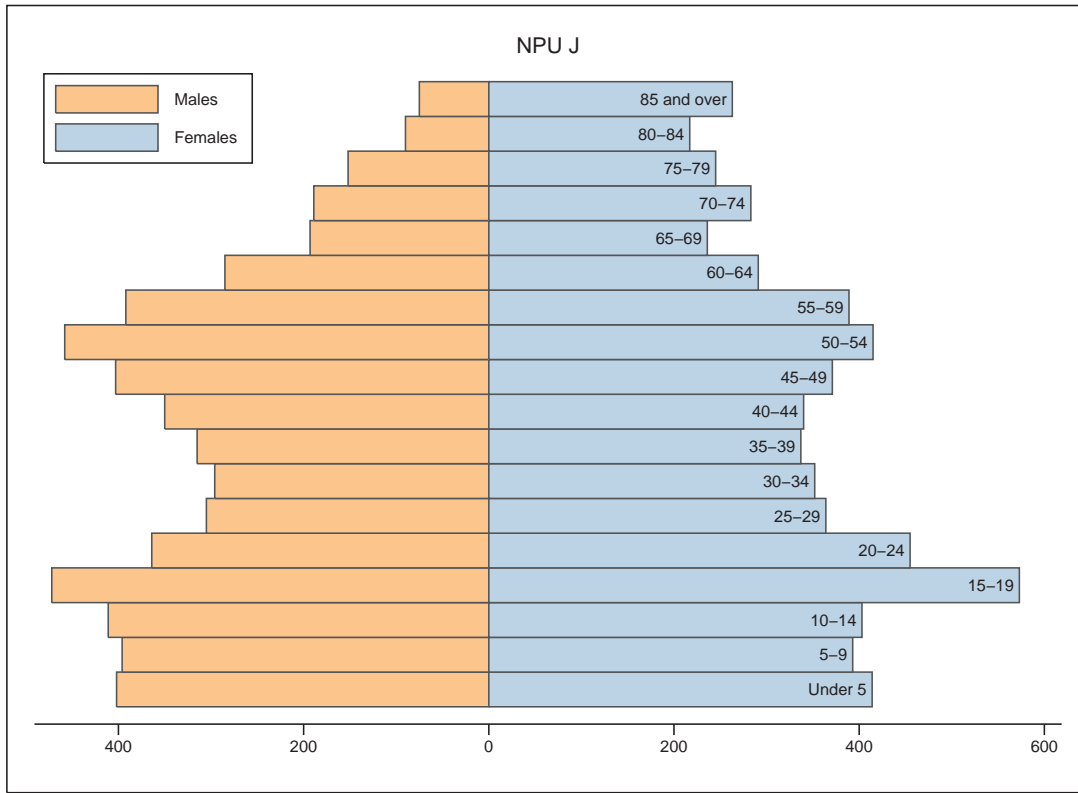
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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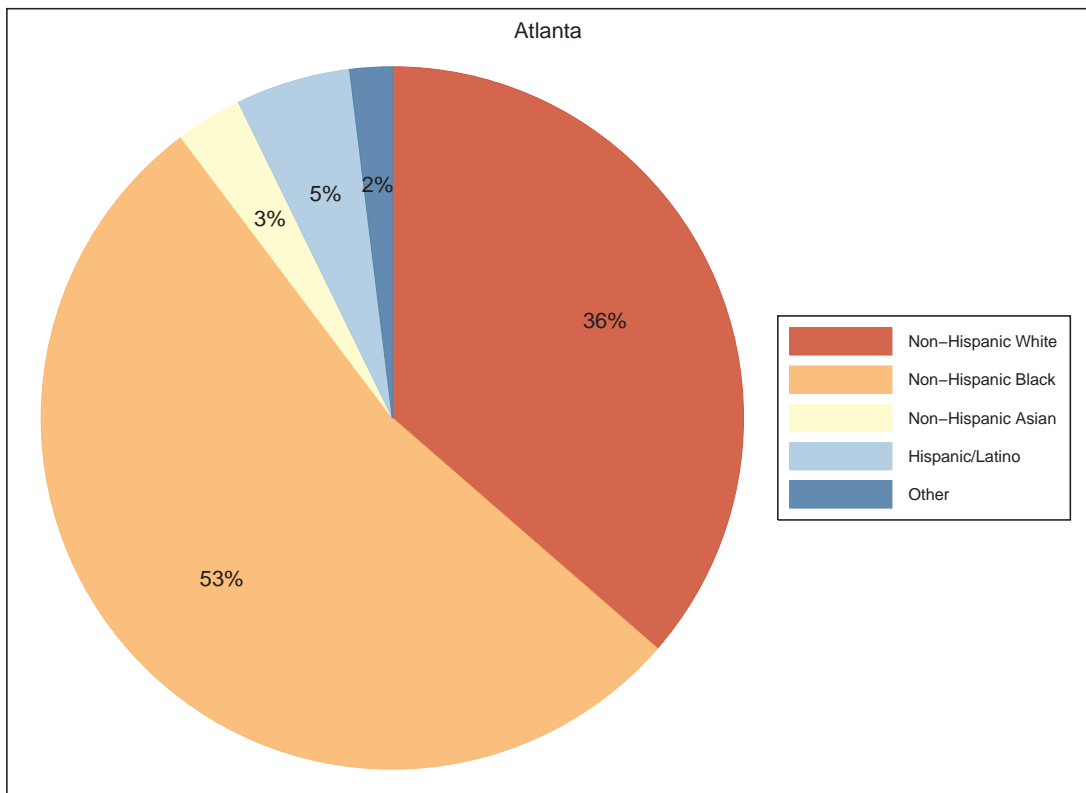
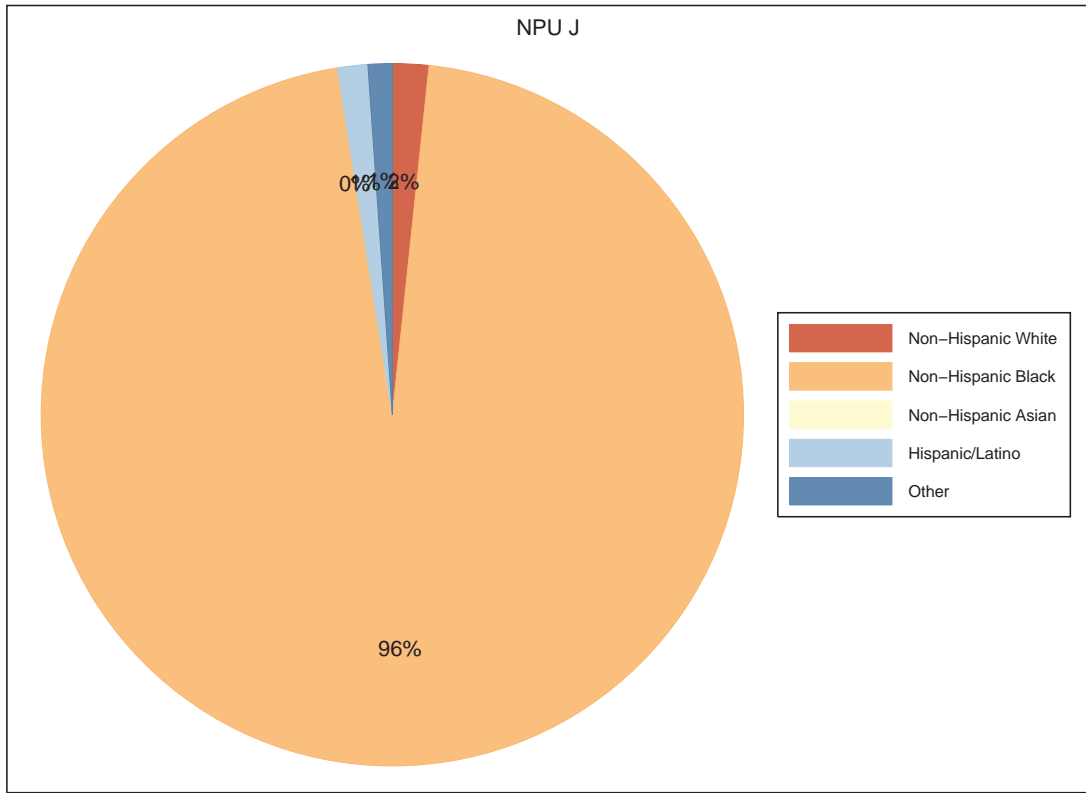
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

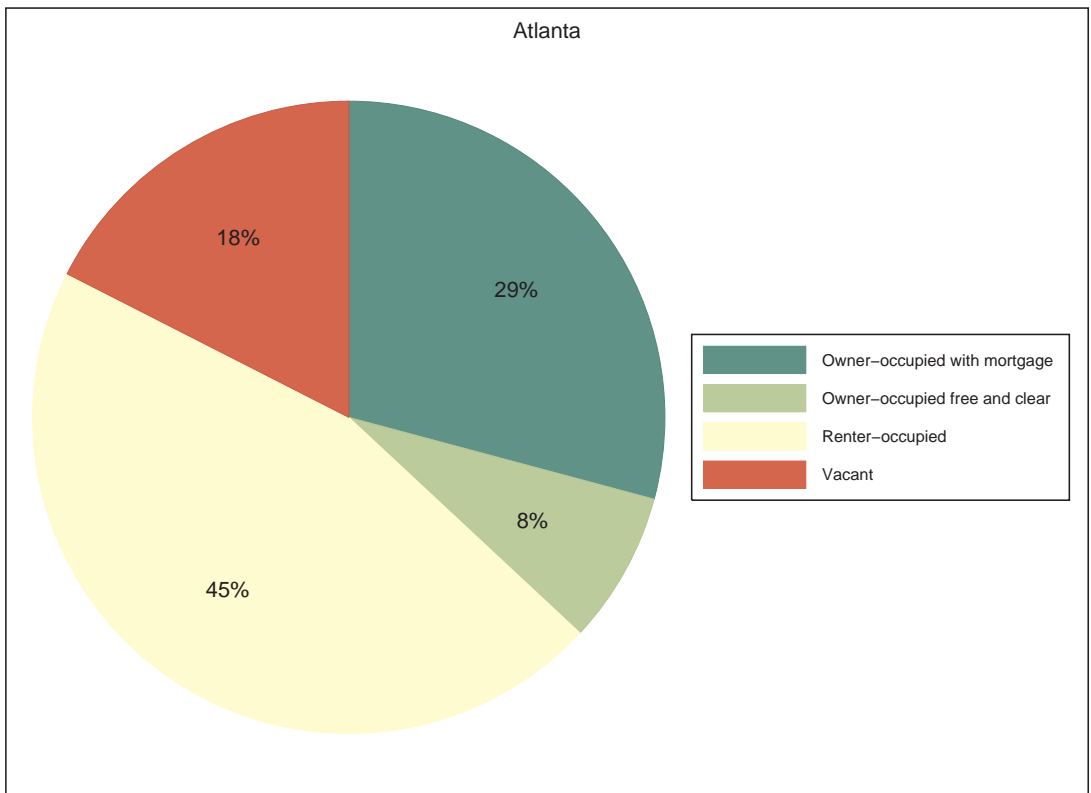
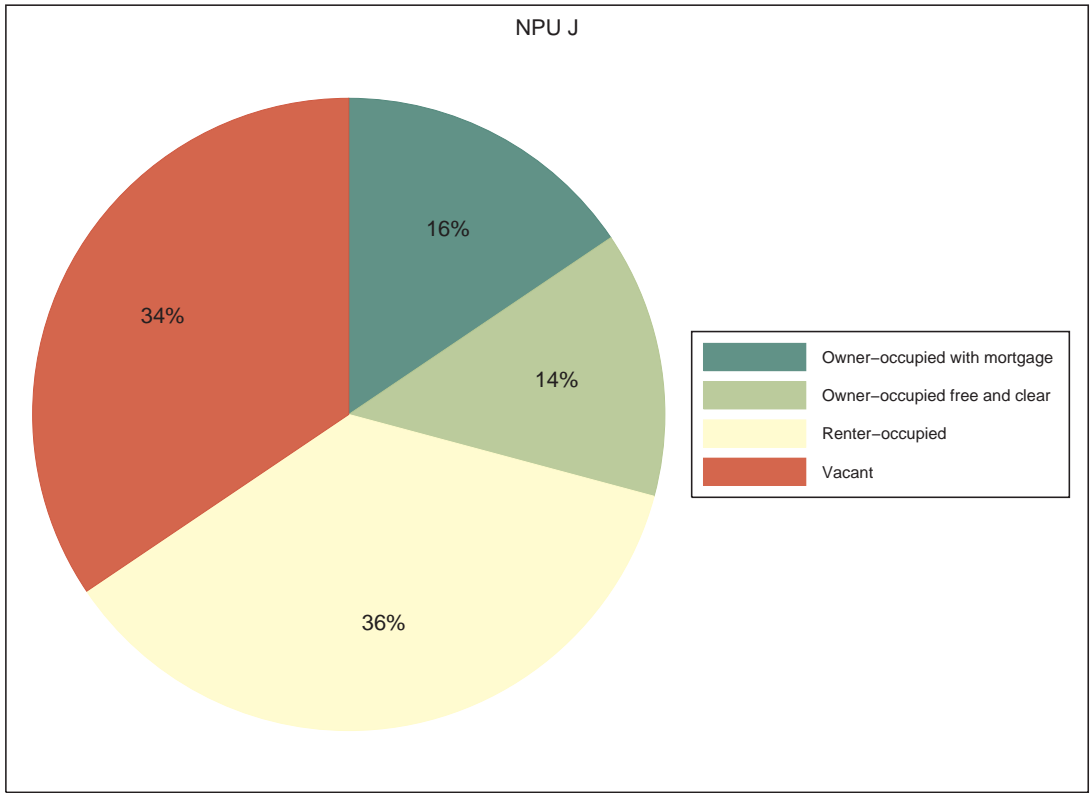
Sex and Age



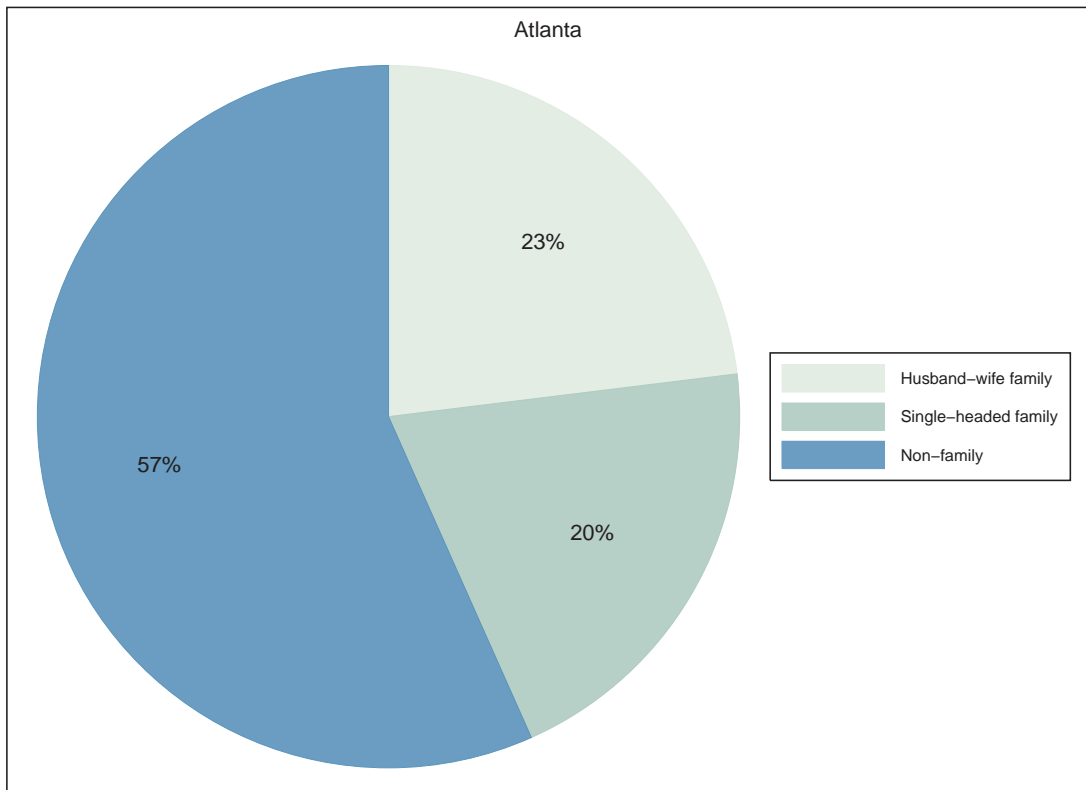
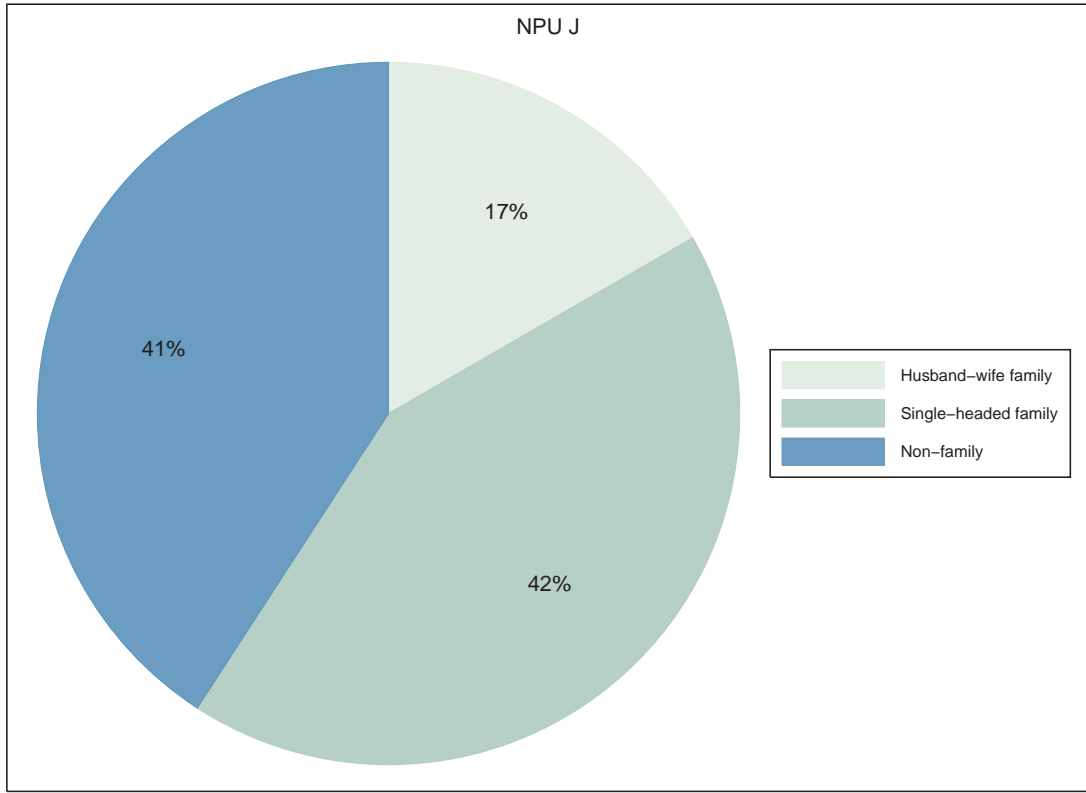
Race and Latino Origin



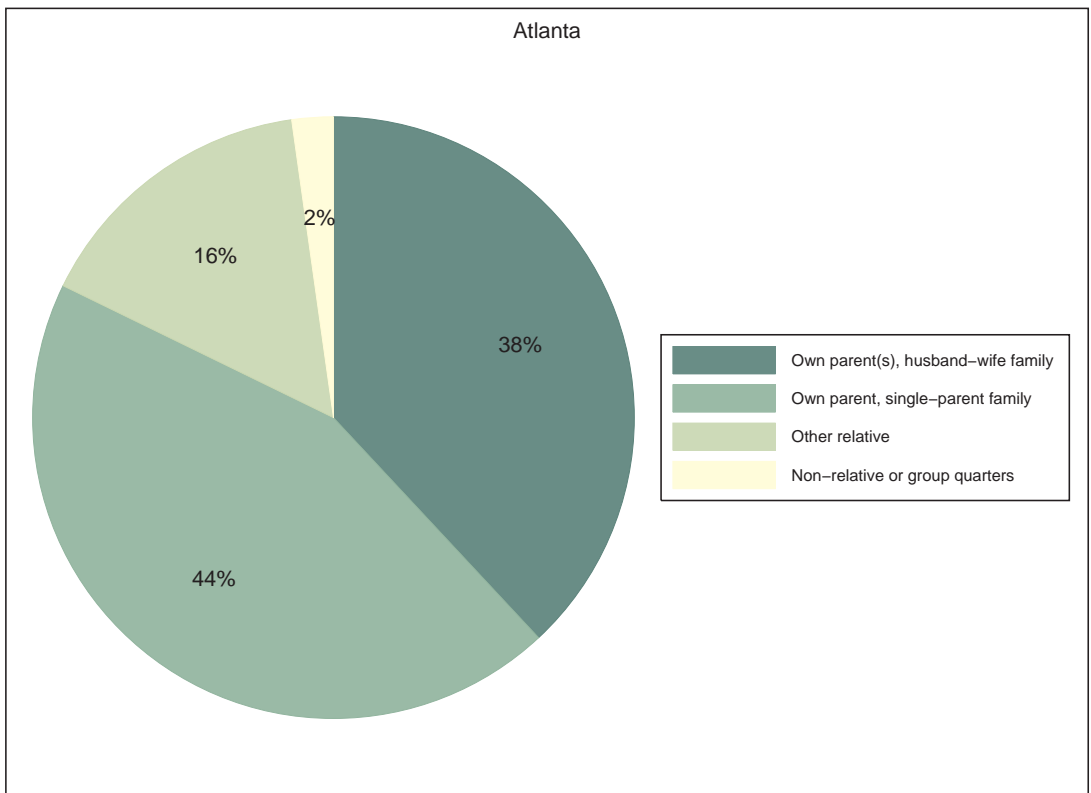
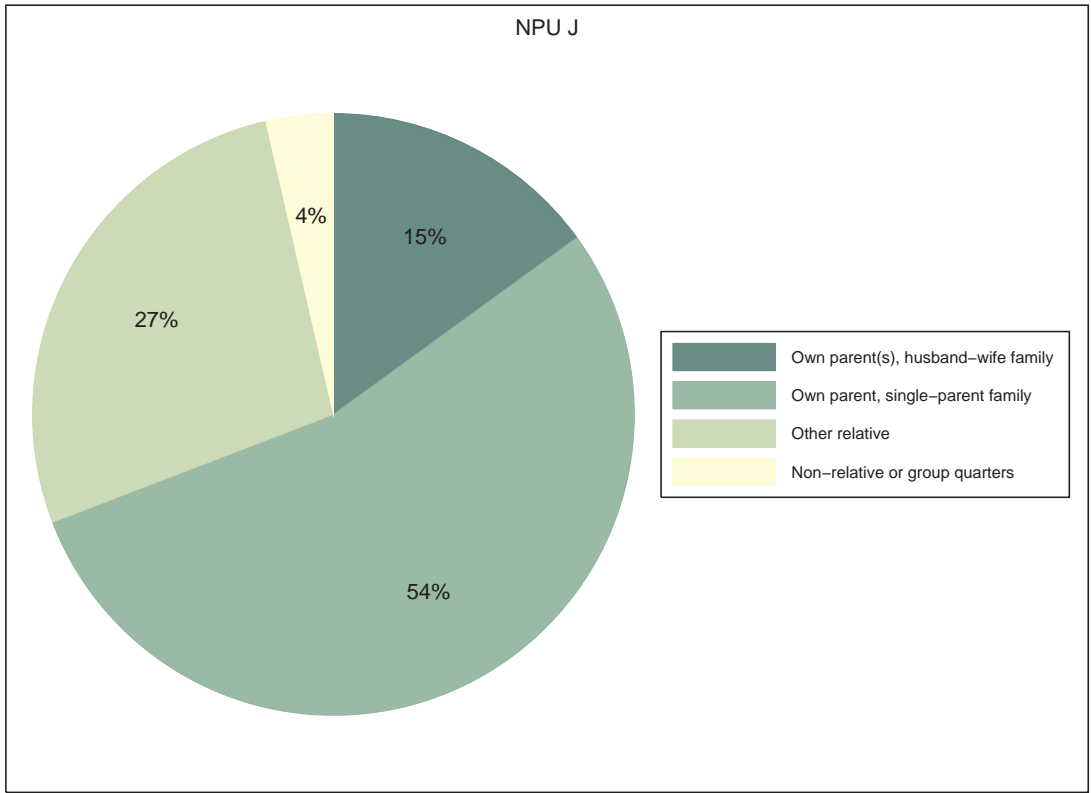
Housing Tenure



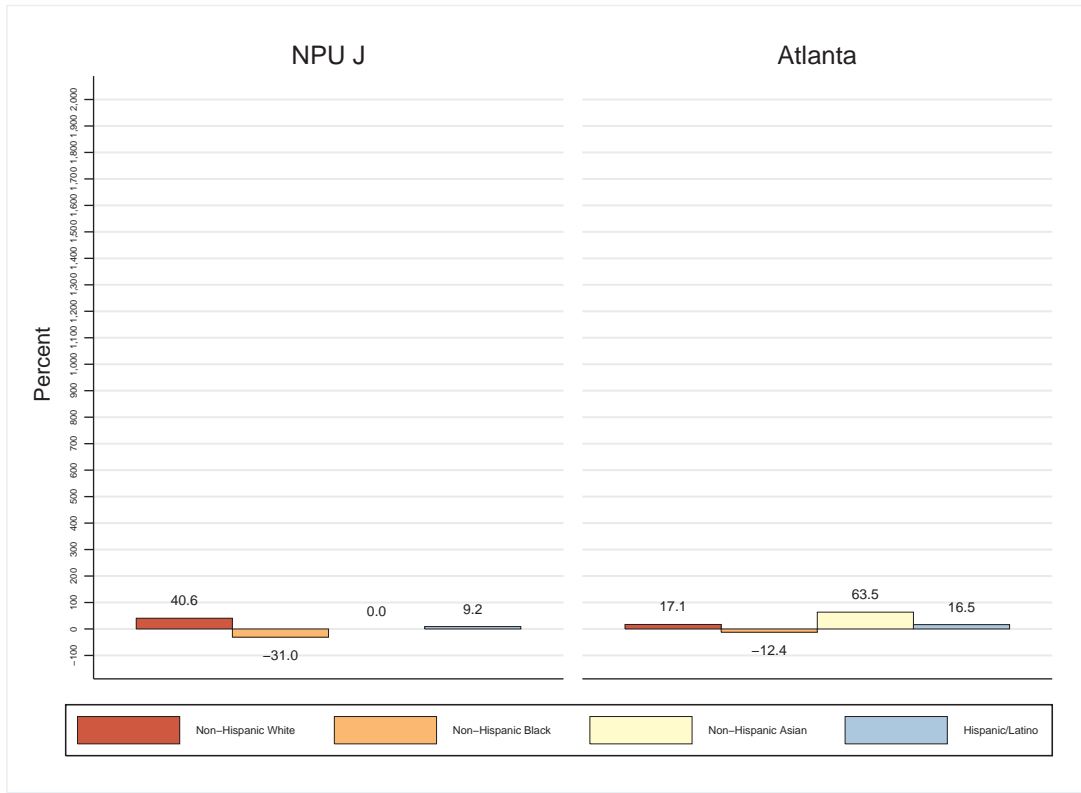
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	11,889	100.0%
Under 5 years	816	6.9%
5 to 9 years	789	6.6%
10 to 14 years	814	6.8%
15 to 19 years	1,045	8.8%
20 to 24 years	819	6.9%
25 to 29 years	669	5.6%
30 to 34 years	648	5.5%
35 to 39 years	652	5.5%
40 to 44 years	690	5.8%
45 to 49 years	774	6.5%
50 to 54 years	873	7.3%
55 to 59 years	781	6.6%
60 to 64 years	576	4.8%
65 to 69 years	429	3.6%
70 to 74 years	472	4.0%
75 to 79 years	397	3.3%
80 to 84 years	307	2.6%
85 years and over	338	2.8%
Median age (years)	37.6	(X)
16 years and over	9,316	78.4%
18 years and over	8,902	74.9%
21 years and over	8,214	69.1%
62 years and over	2,267	19.1%
65 years and over	1,943	16.3%
Male population	5,548	46.7%
Under 5 years	402	3.4%
5 to 9 years	396	3.3%
10 to 14 years	411	3.5%
15 to 19 years	472	4.0%
20 to 24 years	364	3.1%
25 to 29 years	305	2.6%
30 to 34 years	296	2.5%
35 to 39 years	315	2.6%
40 to 44 years	350	2.9%
45 to 49 years	403	3.4%
50 to 54 years	458	3.9%
55 to 59 years	392	3.3%
60 to 64 years	285	2.4%
65 to 69 years	193	1.6%
70 to 74 years	189	1.6%
75 to 79 years	152	1.3%
80 to 84 years	90	0.8%
85 years and over	75	0.6%
Median age (years)	37.0	(X)
16 years and over	4,250	35.7%
18 years and over	4,052	34.1%
21 years and over	3,776	31.8%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	852	7.2%
65 years and over	699	5.9%
Female population		
Under 5 years	414	3.5%
5 to 9 years	393	3.3%
10 to 14 years	403	3.4%
15 to 19 years	573	4.8%
20 to 24 years	455	3.8%
25 to 29 years	364	3.1%
30 to 34 years	352	3.0%
35 to 39 years	337	2.8%
40 to 44 years	340	2.9%
45 to 49 years	371	3.1%
50 to 54 years	415	3.5%
55 to 59 years	389	3.3%
60 to 64 years	291	2.4%
65 to 69 years	236	2.0%
70 to 74 years	283	2.4%
75 to 79 years	245	2.1%
80 to 84 years	217	1.8%
85 years and over	263	2.2%
Median age (years)	38.2	(X)
16 years and over	5,066	42.6%
18 years and over	4,850	40.8%
21 years and over	4,438	37.3%
62 years and over	1,415	11.9%
65 years and over	1,244	10.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	11,889	100.0%
One Race	11,743	98.8%
White	211	1.8%
Black or African American	11,472	96.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.2%
Asian	10	0.1%
Asian Indian‡	5	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	0	0.0%
Filipino‡	2	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	2	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	0	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	1	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	30	0.3%
Two or More Races	146	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.0%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	43	0.4%
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	274	2.3%
Black or African American	11,611	97.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	72	0.6%
Asian	32	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.0%
Some Other Race	60	0.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	11,889	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	155	1.3%
Mexican‡	36	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	55	0.5%
Cuban‡	12	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	58	0.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,734	98.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	11,889	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	155	1.3%
White alone	27	0.2%
Black or African American alone	76	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	26	0.2%
Two or More Races	25	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,734	98.7%
White alone	184	1.5%
Black or African American alone	11,396	95.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18	0.2%
Asian alone	10	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.0%
Two or More Races	121	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	11,889	100.0%
In households	11,376	95.7%
Householder	4,269	35.9%
Spouse	717	6.0%
Child	3,516	29.6%
Own child under 18 years	2,067	17.4%
Other relatives	1,902	16.0%
Under 18 years	812	6.8%
65 years and over†	188	1.6%
Nonrelatives	972	8.2%
Under 18 years	65	0.5%
65 years and over	72	0.6%
Unmarried partner‡	352	3.0%
In group quarters	513	4.3%
Institutionalized population	179	1.5%
Male	75	0.6%
Female	104	0.9%
Noninstitutionalized population	334	2.8%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	59	0.5%
Female	275	2.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	4,269	100.0%
Family households (families)	2,520	59.0%
With own children under 18 years	940	22.0%
Husband-wife family	717	16.8%
With own children under 18 years	215	5.0%
Male householder, no wife present	344	8.1%
With own children under 18 years	106	2.5%
Female householder, no husband present	1,459	34.2%
With own children under 18 years	619	14.5%
Nonfamily households	1,749	41.0%
Householder living alone	1,424	33.4%
Male	641	15.0%
65 years and over [‡]	148	3.5%
Female	646	15.1%
65 years and over [‡]	326	7.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,304	30.5%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,470	34.4%
Average household size	2.66	(X)
Average family size	3.43	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	6,510	100.0%
Occupied housing units	4,269	65.6%
Vacant housing units	2,241	34.4%
For rent	779	12.0%
Rented, not occupied	26	0.4%
For sale only	187	2.9%
Sold, not occupied	50	0.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.0%
All other vacants	1,196	18.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	8.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	24.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	4,269	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,895	44.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	4,602	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.43	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,374	55.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	6,774	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.85	(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.

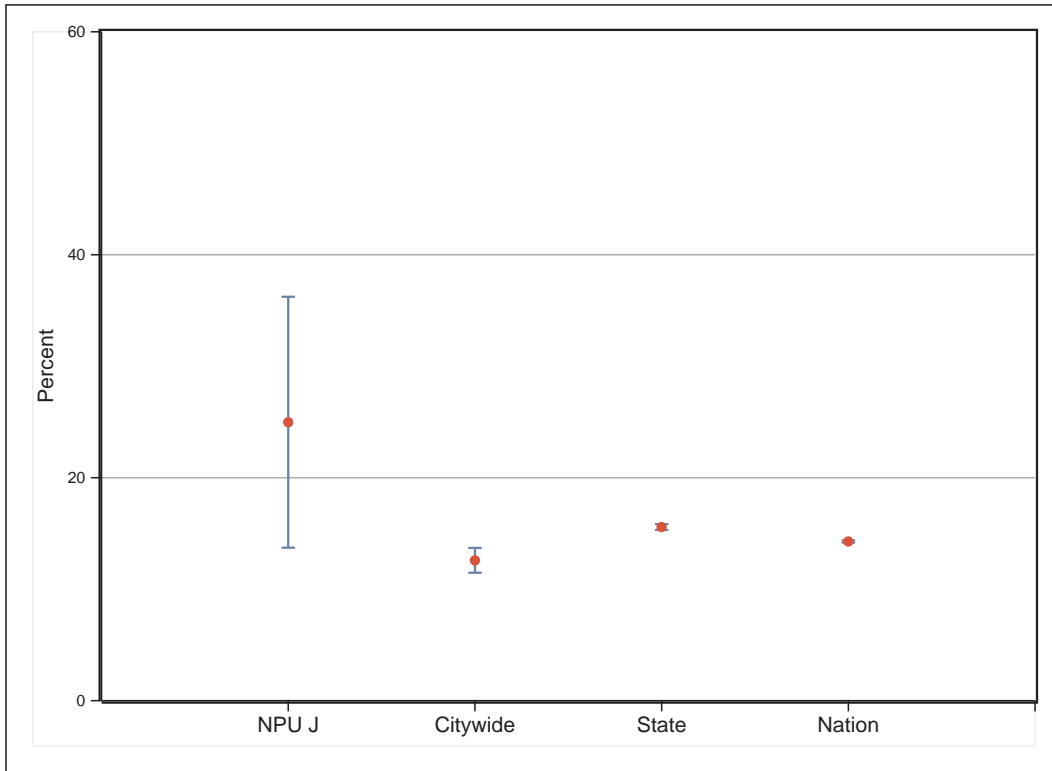
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

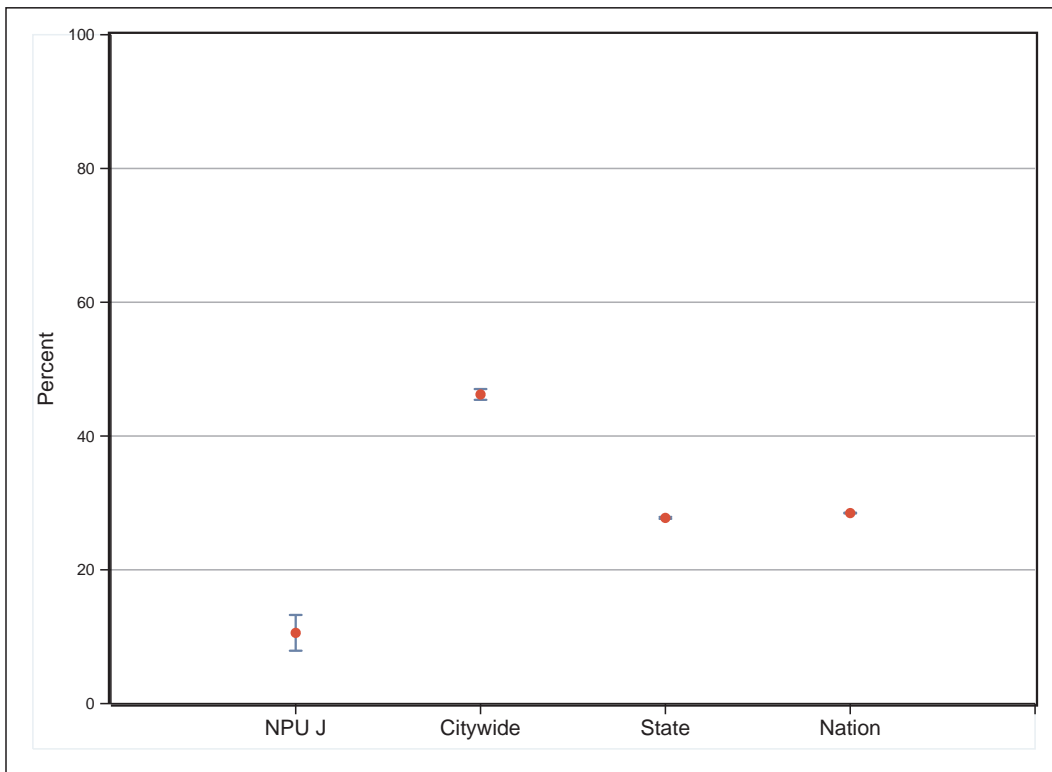
NPU J

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

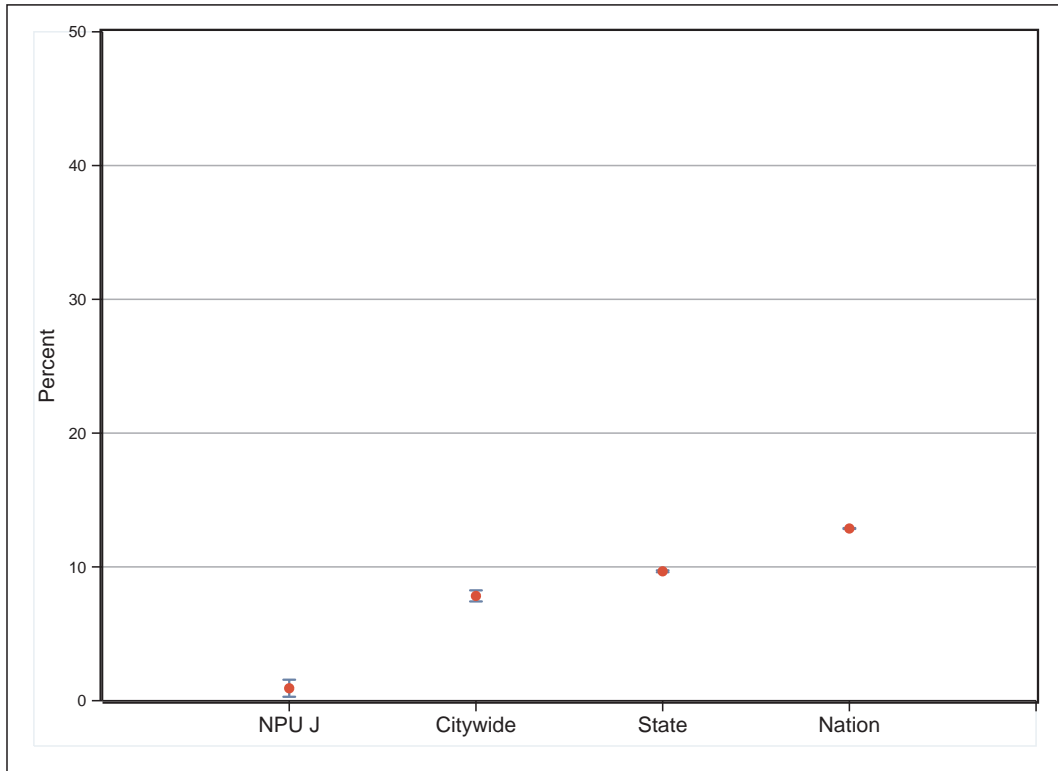


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

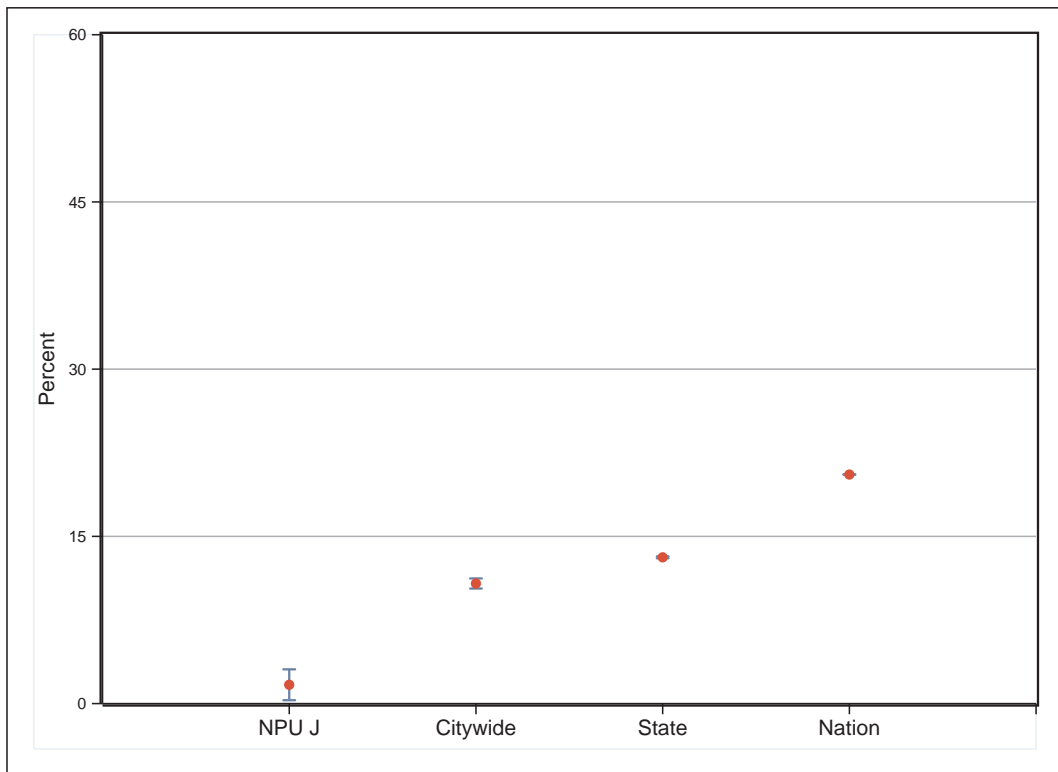


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

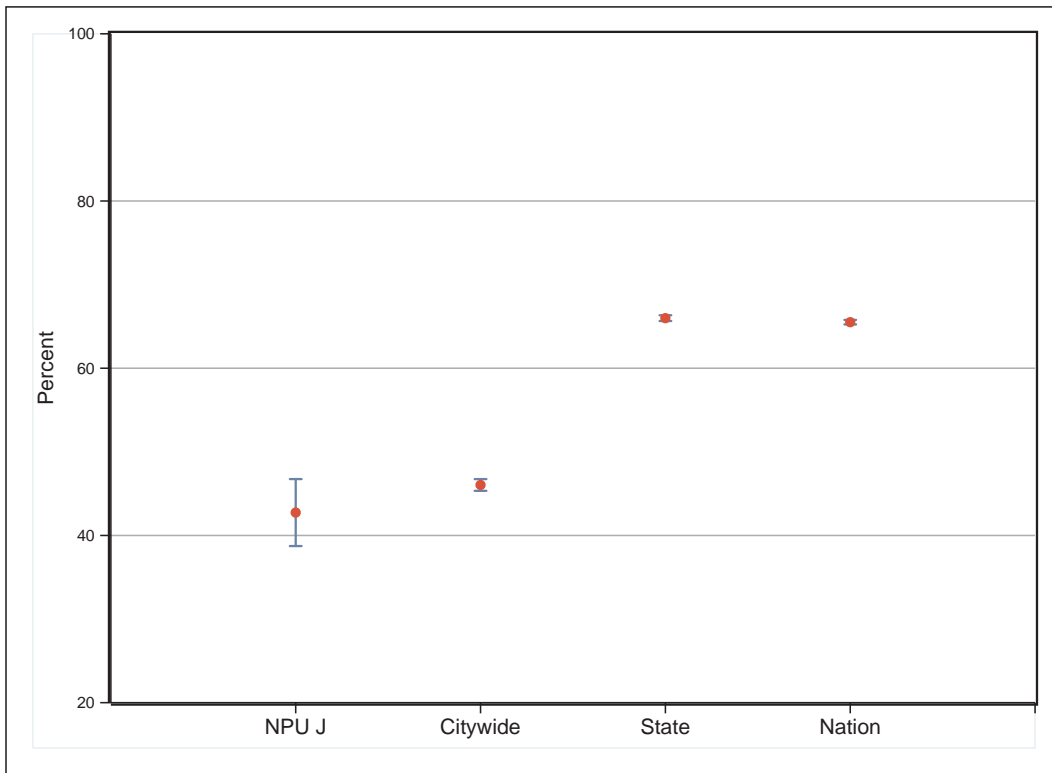


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

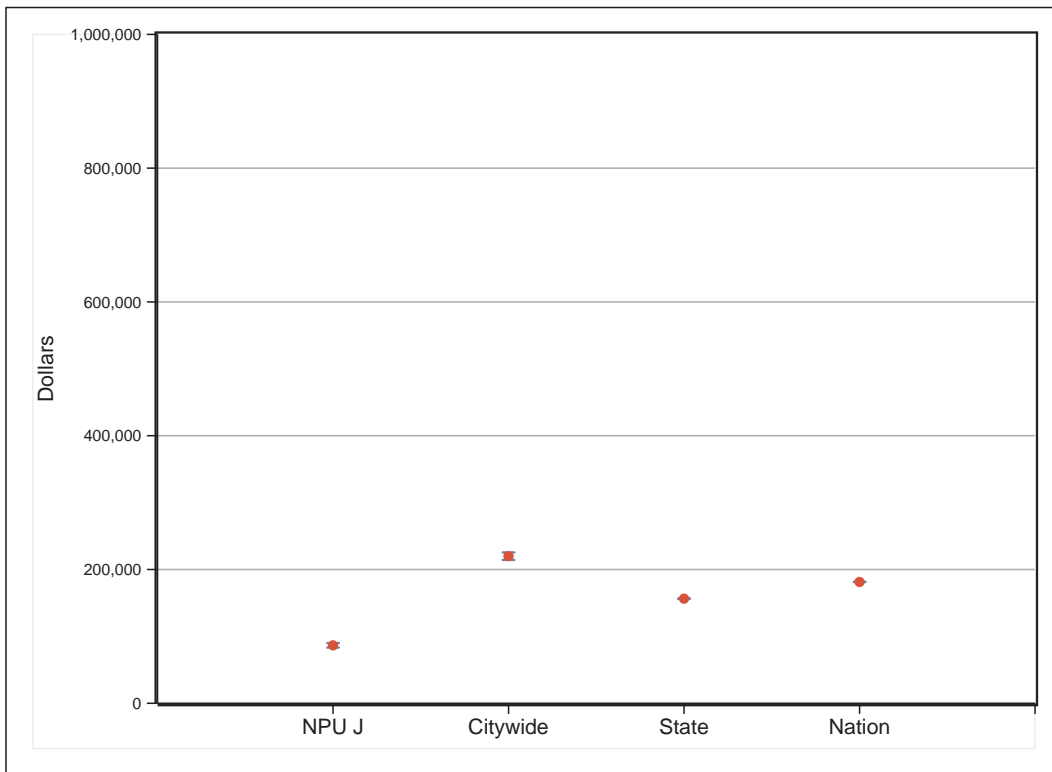


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

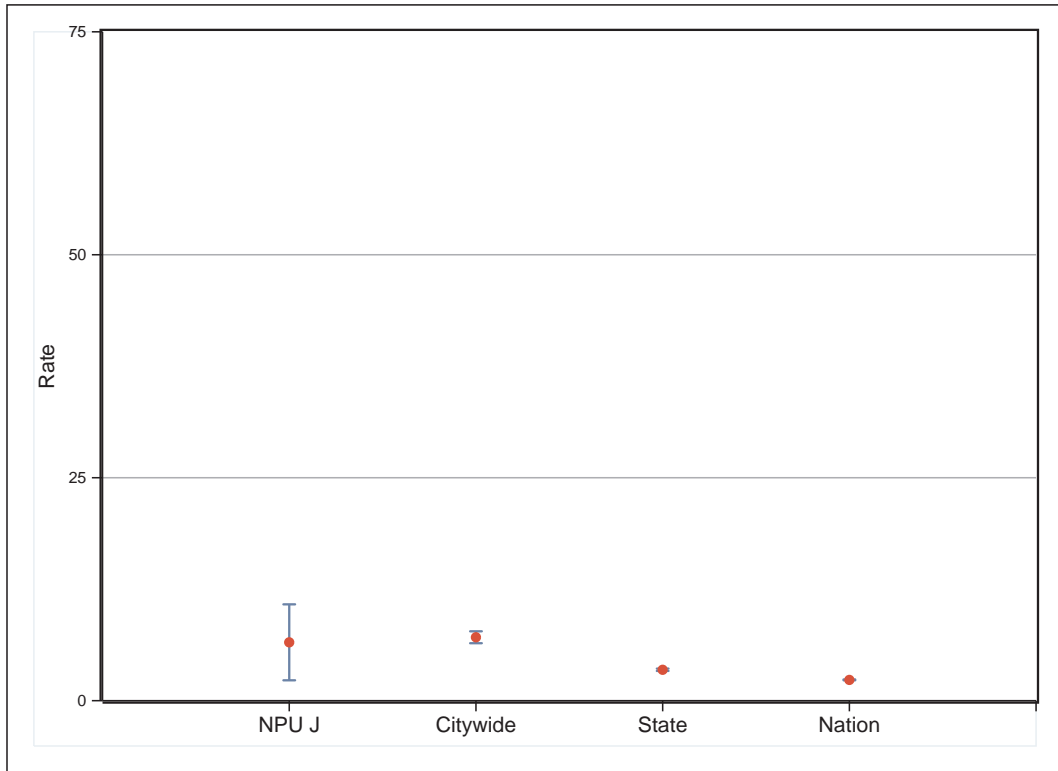


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

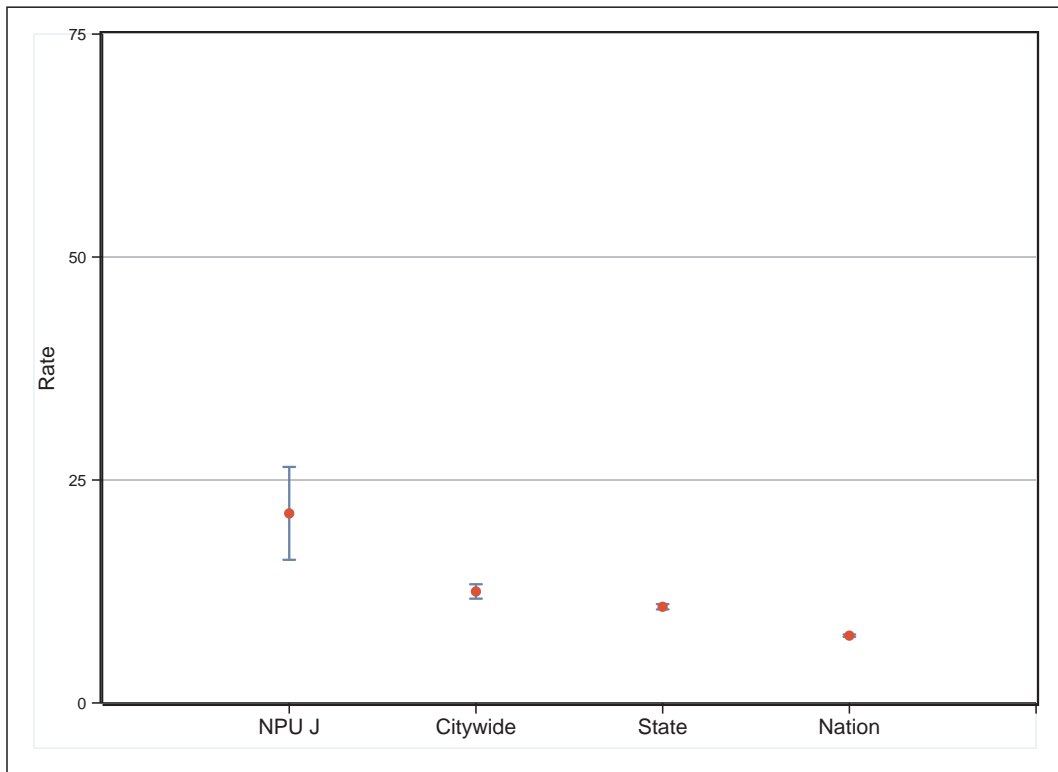


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

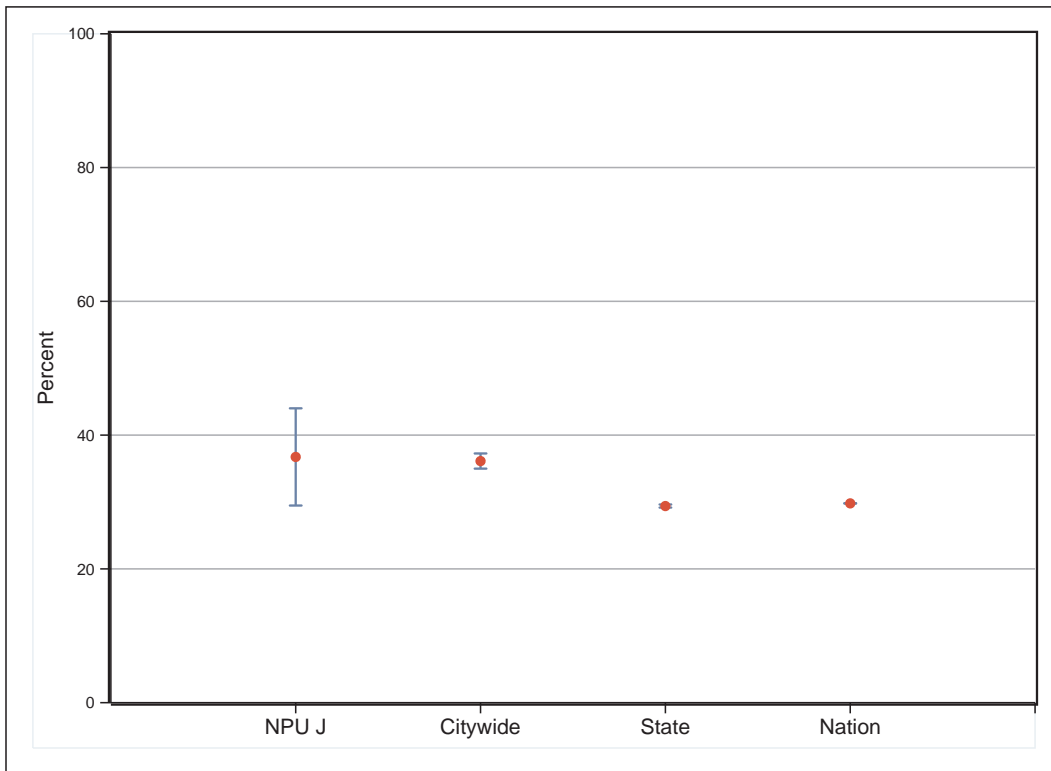


Rental Vacancy Rate

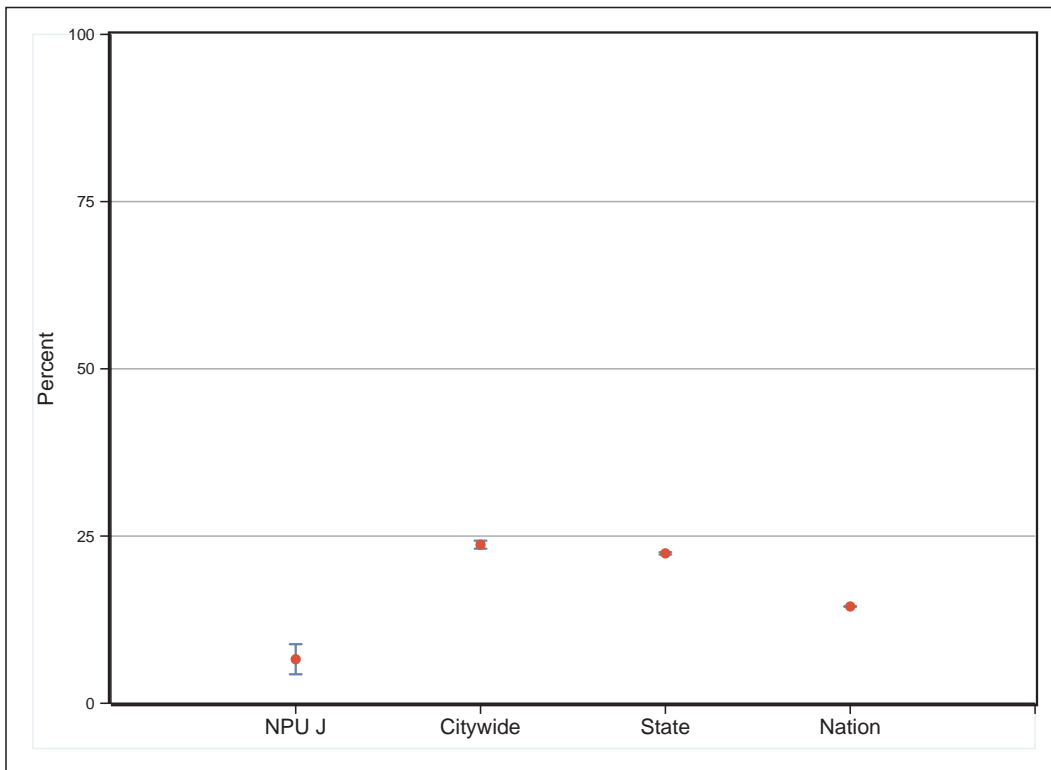


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

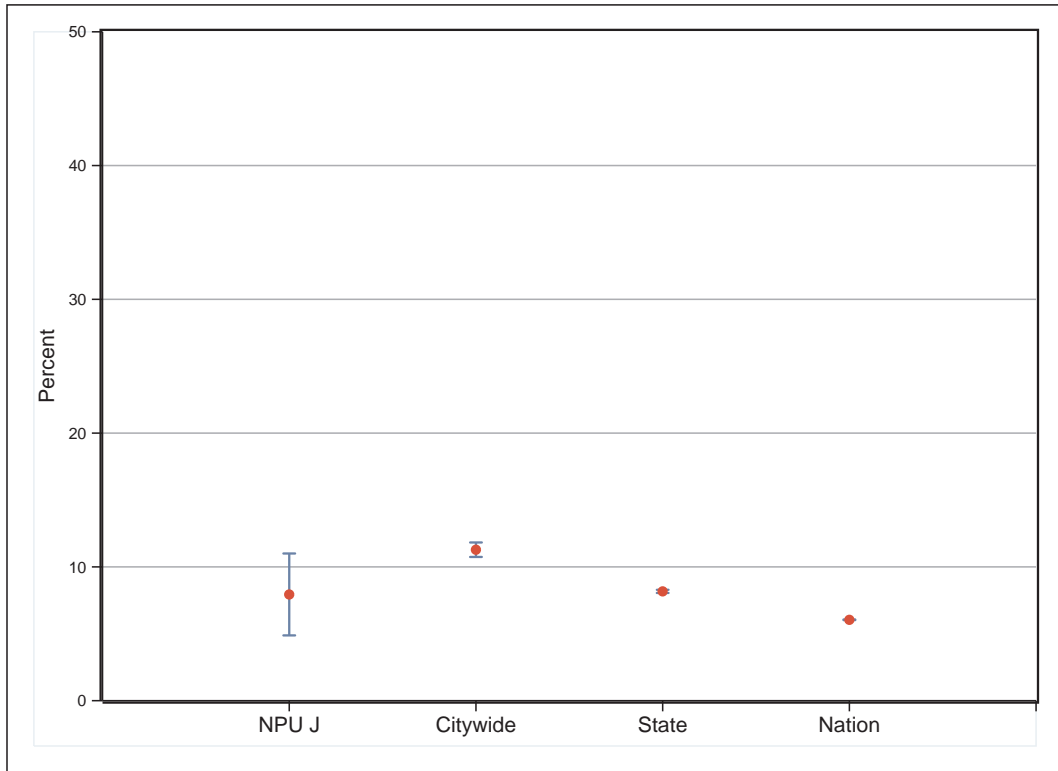


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

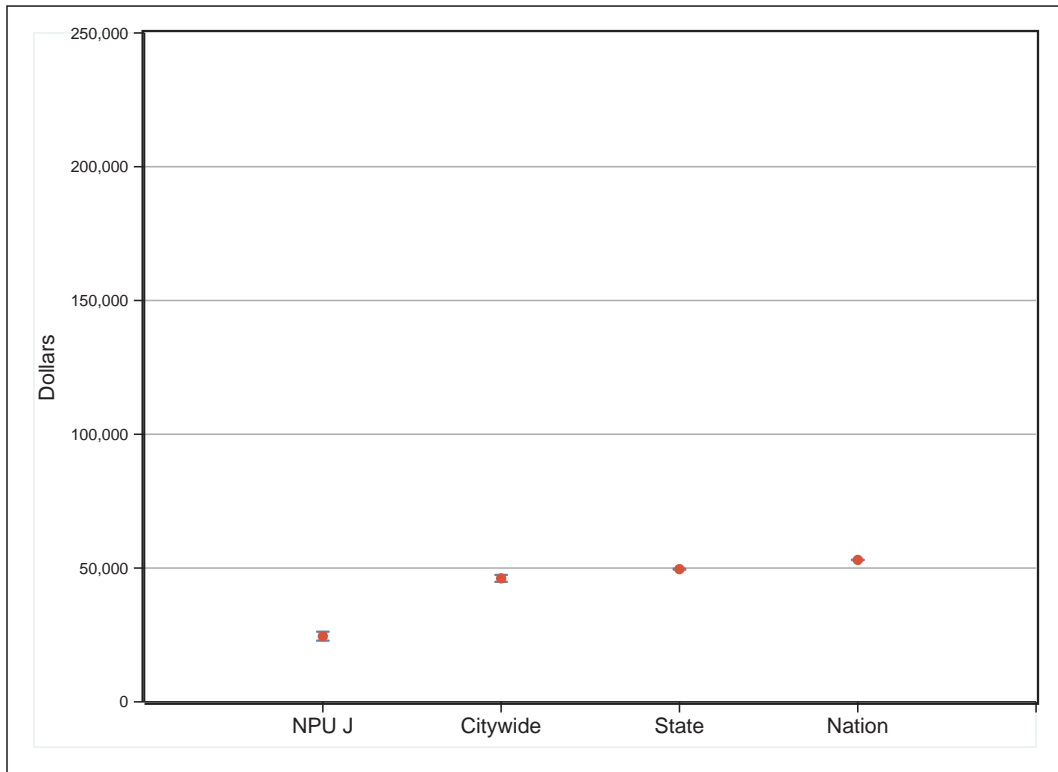


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

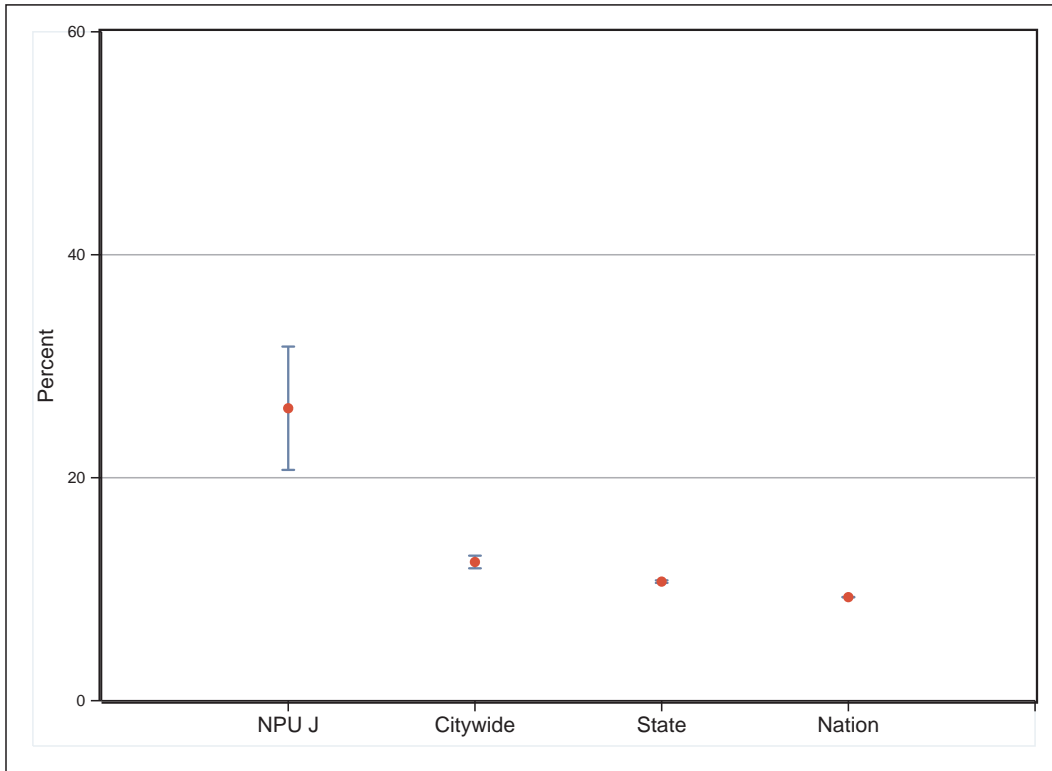


Median Household Income

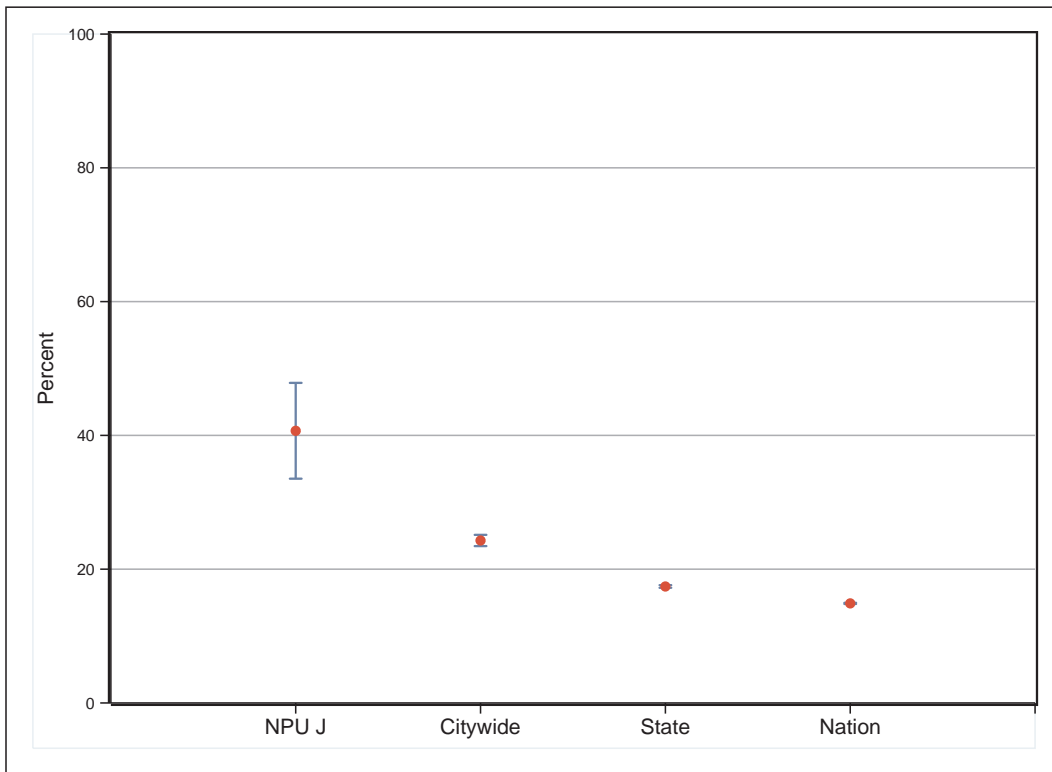


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Family households (families)	2,218	±262	53.4%	±4.8
With own children under 18 years	855	±205	20.6%	±4.7
Married-couple family	668	±146	16.1%	±3.3
With own children under 18 years	122	±73	2.9%	±1.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	429	±147	10.3%	±3.5
With own children under 18 years	144	±90	3.5%	±2.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	1,121	±201	27.0%	±4.4
With own children under 18 years	589	±169	14.2%	±3.9
Nonfamily households	1,939	±258	46.6%	±5.1
Householder living alone	1,613	±228	38.8%	±4.6
65 years and over	793	±145	19.1%	±3.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	1,106	±212	26.6%	±4.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	1,423	±160	34.2%	±2.8
Average household size	2.79	±0.17	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.79	±0.58	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	11,590	±1,141	11,590	(X)
Householder	4,096	±348	35.3%	±4.6
Spouse	587	±138	5.1%	±1.1
Child	3,868	±690	33.4%	±5.0
Other relatives	1,741	±360	15.0%	±2.7
Nonrelatives	1,298	±618	11.2%	±5.2
Unmarried partner	197	±89	1.7%	±0.8
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	4,832	±762	4,832	(X)
Never married	2,832	±596	58.6%	±8.2
Now married, except separated	764	±181	15.8%	±2.8
Separated	184	±110	3.8%	±2.2
Widowed	385	±130	8.0%	±2.4
Divorced	577	±183	11.9%	±3.3
Females 15 years and over	4,892	±529	4,892	(X)
Never married	2,492	±435	50.9%	±7.0
Now married, except separated	777	±174	15.9%	±3.1
Separated	167	±83	3.4%	±1.6
Widowed	732	±158	15.0%	±2.8
Divorced	653	±160	13.3%	±2.9
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	249	±107	249	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	234	±105	94.1%	±12.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	105	±44	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	92	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	125	±105	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	138	±75	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	13	±42	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	456	±172	456	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	205	±109	45.1%	±16.8
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	96	±92	21.0%	±18.6
1 or 2 years	40	±45	8.9%	±9.2
3 or 4 years	30	±31	6.5%	±6.5
5 or more years	40	±42	8.7%	±8.6
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	205	±109	205	(X)
Who are female	144	±71	70.1%	±50.6
Who are married	97	±88	47.4%	±34.5

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	3,119	±659	3,119	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	185	±89	5.9%	±2.6
Kindergarten	143	±95	4.6%	±2.9
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,434	±327	46.0%	±3.9
High school (grades 9-12)	623	±223	20.0%	±5.8
College or graduate school	733	±312	23.5%	±8.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	7,637	±840	7,637	(X)
Less than 9th grade	551	±167	7.2%	±2.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,356	±275	17.8%	±3.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,957	±416	38.7%	±3.4
Some college, no degree	1,901	±339	24.9%	±3.5
Associate's degree	64	±65	0.8%	±0.9
Bachelor's degree	612	±188	8.0%	±2.3
Graduate or professional degree	196	±119	2.6%	±1.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.0%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.6%	±2.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	9,331	±972	9,331	(X)
Civilian veterans	805	±188	8.6%	±1.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	11,781	±1,139	11,781	(X)
With a disability	2,171	±318	18.4%	±2.0
Under 18 years	3,060	±500	3,060	(X)
With a disability	175	±107	5.7%	±3.4
18 to 64 years	7,074	±779	7,074	(X)
With a disability	1,200	±253	17.0%	±3.1
65 years and over	1,647	±218	1,647	(X)
With a disability	796	±160	48.3%	±7.3

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	11,754	±1,124	11,754	(X)
Same house	8,440	±830	71.8%	±1.6
Different house in the U.S.	3,308	±952	28.1%	±7.6
Same county	2,380	±878	20.3%	±7.2
Different county	927	±370	7.9%	±3.1
Same state	523	±265	4.5%	±2.2
Different state	404	±258	3.4%	±2.2
Abroad	6	±29	0.1%	±0.2

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
Native	11,812	±1,139	97.7%	±14.4
Born in United States	11,806	±1,126	97.7%	±14.3
State of residence	9,816	±1,040	81.2%	±12.5
Different state	1,990	±431	16.5%	±3.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	6	±29	0.0%	±0.2
Foreign born	112	±78	0.9%	±0.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	112	±78	112	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	75	±59	66.6%	±24.8
Not a U.S. citizen	37	±42	33.4%	±29.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	118	±80	118	(X)
Native	6	±52	6	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±25	0.0%	±429.8
Entered before 2010	6	±46	100.0%	±1180.9
Foreign born	112	±78	112	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±25	0.0%	±22.6
Entered before 2010	112	±72	100.0%	±95.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	112	±78	112	(X)
Europe	0	±25	0.0%	±22.6
Asia	35	±36	31.0%	±24.2
Africa	28	±38	25.3%	±28.7
Oceania	0	±25	0.0%	±22.6
Latin America	22	±35	19.8%	±27.9
Northern America	27	±43	23.9%	±34.7

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	11,287	±1,215	11,287	(X)
English only	11,096	±1,095	98.3%	±14.4
Language other than English	191	±158	1.7%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	57	±244	0.5%	±2.2
Spanish	93	±82	0.8%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	47	±125	0.4%	±1.1
Other Indo-European languages	51	±89	0.4%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±121	0.0%	±1.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	29	±72	0.3%	±0.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±121	0.0%	±1.1
Other languages	18	±71	0.2%	±0.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	9	±121	0.1%	±1.1

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
American	557	±367	4.6%	±3.0
Arab	15	±34	0.1%	±0.3
Czech	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Danish	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Dutch	15	±34	0.1%	±0.3
English	58	±74	0.5%	±0.6
French (except Basque)	13	±38	0.1%	±0.3
French Canadian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
German	107	±121	0.9%	±1.0
Greek	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Hungarian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Irish	48	±50	0.4%	±0.4
Italian	63	±78	0.5%	±0.6
Lithuanian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Norwegian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Polish	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Portuguese	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Russian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Scotch-Irish	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Scottish	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Slovak	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Subsaharan African	282	±215	2.3%	±1.8
Swedish	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Swiss	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Ukrainian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Welsh	5	±23	0.0%	±0.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	26	±35	0.2%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	9,221	±838	9,221	(X)
In labor force	5,078	±585	55.1%	±3.9
Civilian labor force	5,078	±585	55.1%	±3.9
Employed	3,746	±457	40.6%	±3.3
Unemployed	1,332	±320	14.4%	±3.2
Armed Forces	0	±114	0.0%	±1.2
Not in labor force	4,142	±443	44.9%	±2.5
Civilian labor force	5,078	±585	5,078	(X)
Percent Unemployed	26.2%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	4,648	±447	4,648	(X)
In labor force	2,413	±335	51.9%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	2,413	±335	51.9%	±5.2
Employed	1,866	±299	40.1%	±5.1
Own children under 6 years	868	±311	868	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	746	±306	86.0%	±17.0
Own children 6 to 17 years	1,647	±491	1,647	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	1,446	±493	87.8%	±14.5

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	3,658	±435	3,658	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,570	±269	42.9%	±5.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	826	±295	22.6%	±7.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1,137	±270	31.1%	±6.4
Walked	54	±52	1.5%	±1.4
Other means	8	±32	0.2%	±0.9
Worked at home	62	±50	1.7%	±1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	35.0	±4.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,746	±457	3,746	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	723	±215	19.3%	±5.2
Service occupations	1,031	±214	27.5%	±4.6
Sales and office occupations	938	±248	25.0%	±5.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	464	±190	12.4%	±4.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	675	±203	18.0%	±4.9

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,746	±457	3,746	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	16	±65	0.4%	±1.7
Construction	275	±143	7.3%	±3.7
Manufacturing	175	±99	4.7%	±2.6
Wholesale trade	120	±85	3.2%	±2.2
Retail trade	590	±206	15.8%	±5.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	476	±185	12.7%	±4.7
Information	107	±86	2.9%	±2.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	37	±62	1.0%	±1.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	320	±148	8.5%	±3.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	740	±181	19.7%	±4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	599	±175	16.0%	±4.2
Other services, except public administration	295	±122	7.9%	±3.1
Public administration	83	±71	2.2%	±1.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,746	±457	3,746	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	3,236	±452	86.4%	±5.9
Government workers	378	±146	10.1%	±3.7
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	216	±138	5.8%	±3.6
Unpaid family workers	0	±57	0.0%	±1.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Less than \$10,000	721	±163	17.4%	±3.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	634	±158	15.2%	±3.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	759	±182	18.3%	±4.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	655	±158	15.8%	±3.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	466	±148	11.2%	±3.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	580	±148	14.0%	±3.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	176	±100	4.2%	±2.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	84	±78	2.0%	±1.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	±56	1.0%	±1.3
\$200,000 or more	40	±48	1.0%	±1.2
Median household income (dollars)	24,534	±1,672	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	34,957	±3,588	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,680	±291	64.5%	±5.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	38,842	±4,914	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	1,692	±204	40.7%	±3.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,585	±658	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	751	±135	18.1%	±2.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,428	±2,724	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	374	±118	9.0%	±2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,315	±1,014	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	158	±76	3.8%	±1.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,613	±1,553	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	1,494	±217	35.9%	±4.4
Families	2,218	±262	2,218	(X)
Less than \$10,000	372	±123	16.8%	±5.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159	±87	7.2%	±3.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	390	±134	17.6%	±5.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	320	±114	14.4%	±4.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	351	±128	15.8%	±5.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	389	±126	17.5%	±5.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	122	±79	5.5%	±3.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	46	±69	2.1%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30	±52	1.3%	±2.3
\$200,000 or more	39	±48	1.8%	±2.1
Median family income (dollars)	30,417	±2,986	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	41,368	±5,276	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	14,057	±1,231	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,939	±258	1,939	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	18,449	±2,271	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	25,667	±4,282	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,184	±1,434	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	34,866	±3,065	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	24,300	±2,549	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	11,781	±1,139	11,781	(X)
With health insurance coverage	8,622	±840	73.2%	±0.8
With private health insurance	3,705	±468	31.4%	±2.6
With public coverage	6,134	±748	52.1%	±3.9
No health insurance coverage	3,159	±606	26.8%	±4.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	3,060	±500	3,060	(X)
No health insurance coverage	123	±110	4.0%	±3.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	7,074	±779	7,074	(X)
In labor force:	4,877	±588	4,877	(X)
Employed:	3,596	±437	3,596	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,222	±339	61.8%	±5.7
With private health insurance	1,845	±323	51.3%	±6.5
With public coverage	426	±146	11.8%	±3.8
No health insurance coverage	1,374	±325	38.2%	±7.7
Unemployed:	1,281	±393	1,281	(X)
With health insurance coverage	503	±156	39.3%	±1.7
With private health insurance	130	±71	10.1%	±4.6
With public coverage	402	±140	31.4%	±5.2
No health insurance coverage	777	±366	60.7%	±21.7
Not in labor force:	2,198	±390	2,198	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,371	±276	62.4%	±5.9
With private health insurance	442	±138	20.1%	±5.2
With public coverage	1,021	±253	46.5%	±8.0
No health insurance coverage	826	±249	37.6%	±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	33.2%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	48.4%	±11.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	66.6%	±35.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	10.0%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	9.6%	±23.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±764.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	44.5%	±10.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	54.7%	±13.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	47.3%	±51.2	(X)	(X)
All people	40.7%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	60.6%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	60.5%	±13.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	67.2%	±16.7	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	57.6%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.9%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	37.6%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	18.1%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	35.7%	±8.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	41.3%	±11.4	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	6,498	±342	6,498	(X)
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	64.0%	±3.6
Vacant housing units	2,341	±273	36.0%	±3.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.5	±4.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	21.3	±5.2	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	6,498	±342	6,498	(X)
1-unit, detached	4,099	±291	63.1%	±3.0
1-unit, attached	100	±65	1.5%	±1.0
2 units	515	±145	7.9%	±2.2
3 or 4 units	290	±111	4.5%	±1.7
5 to 9 units	681	±158	10.5%	±2.4
10 to 19 units	477	±146	7.3%	±2.2
20 or more units	324	±132	5.0%	±2.0
Mobile home	10	±41	0.2%	±0.6
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±40	0.0%	±0.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	6,498	±342	6,498	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±40	0.0%	±0.6
Built 2000 to 2009	427	±142	6.6%	±2.2
Built 1990 to 1999	216	±101	3.3%	±1.5
Built 1980 to 1989	207	±103	3.2%	±1.6
Built 1970 to 1979	546	±157	8.4%	±2.4
Built 1960 to 1969	1,693	±241	26.1%	±3.5
Built 1950 to 1959	2,258	±276	34.8%	±3.8
Built 1940 to 1949	638	±156	9.8%	±2.3
Built 1939 or earlier	512	±139	7.9%	±2.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	6,498	±342	6,498	(X)
1 room	68	±70	1.0%	±1.1
2 rooms	79	±67	1.2%	±1.0
3 rooms	301	±111	4.6%	±1.7
4 rooms	1,596	±237	24.6%	±3.4
5 rooms	1,746	±246	26.9%	±3.5
6 rooms	1,543	±252	23.8%	±3.7
7 rooms	712	±172	11.0%	±2.6
8 rooms	294	±112	4.5%	±1.7
9 rooms or more	159	±65	2.4%	±1.0
Median rooms	5.7	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	6,498	±342	6,498	(X)
No bedroom	68	±70	1.0%	±1.1
1 bedroom	411	±130	6.3%	±2.0
2 bedrooms	2,893	±296	44.5%	±3.9
3 bedrooms	2,352	±277	36.2%	±3.8
4 bedrooms	637	±169	9.8%	±2.6
5 or more bedrooms	136	±75	2.1%	±1.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,777	±215	42.7%	±4.0
Renter-occupied	2,380	±285	57.3%	±5.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.54	±0.28	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.98	±0.37	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	472	±147	11.4%	±3.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,947	±279	46.8%	±5.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	405	±129	9.7%	±3.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	239	±100	5.8%	±2.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	247	±89	5.9%	±2.1
Moved in 1969 or earlier	846	±146	20.4%	±3.2

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
No vehicles available	1,324	±212	31.8%	±4.5
1 vehicle available	1,721	±246	41.4%	±5.0
2 vehicles available	719	±173	17.3%	±3.9
3 or more vehicles available	394	±144	9.5%	±3.4

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Utility gas	2,913	±283	70.1%	±4.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	34	±44	0.8%	±1.1
Electricity	1,199	±216	28.8%	±4.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3	±40	0.1%	±1.0
Coal or coke	0	±40	0.0%	±1.0
Wood	0	±40	0.0%	±1.0
Solar energy	0	±40	0.0%	±1.0
Other fuel	6	±40	0.1%	±1.0
No fuel used	2	±40	0.1%	±1.0

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	95	±79	2.3%	±1.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	88	±78	2.1%	±1.9
No telephone service available	218	±110	5.3%	±2.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,157	±319	4,157	(X)
1.00 or less	3,945	±365	94.9%	±4.9
1.01 to 1.50	147	±99	3.5%	±2.4
1.51 or more	66	±96	1.6%	±2.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,777	±215	1,777	(X)
Less than \$50,000	382	±139	21.5%	±7.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	760	±167	42.8%	±7.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	293	±110	16.5%	±5.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	193	±104	10.9%	±5.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	71	±73	4.0%	±4.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	61	±77	3.4%	±4.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	17	±60	1.0%	±3.4
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±40	0.0%	±2.3
Median (dollars)	86,619	±3,403	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,777	±215	1,777	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	824	±164	46.4%	±7.3
Housing units without a mortgage	953	±165	53.6%	±6.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	824	±164	824	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±57	0.0%	±6.9
\$300 to \$499	51	±58	6.2%	±6.9
\$500 to \$699	117	±77	14.2%	±8.9
\$700 to \$999	180	±84	21.9%	±9.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	394	±131	47.8%	±12.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	70	±60	8.5%	±7.1
\$2,000 or more	11	±70	1.4%	±8.5
Median (dollars)	1,057	±48	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	953	±165	953	(X)
Less than \$100	26	±46	2.8%	±4.8
\$100 to \$199	64	±60	6.7%	±6.1
\$200 to \$299	180	±85	18.9%	±8.3
\$300 to \$399	162	±77	17.0%	±7.5
\$400 or more	521	±156	54.7%	±13.3
Median (dollars)	415	±20	(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)	811	±188	811	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	206	±108	25.5%	±12.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	50	±44	6.2%	±5.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	182	±98	22.5%	±10.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	47	±46	5.8%	±5.5
35.0 percent or more	325	±99	40.1%	±8.0
Not computed	13	±43	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	938	±202	938	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	224	±92	23.8%	±8.4
10.0 to 14.9 percent	164	±83	17.4%	±8.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	125	±71	13.3%	±7.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	108	±61	11.5%	±6.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	48	±50	5.1%	±5.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	32	±46	3.4%	±4.9
35.0 percent or more	238	±111	25.4%	±10.5
Not computed	14	±42	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	2,250	±283	2,250	(X)
Less than \$200	7	±69	0.3%	±3.1
\$200 to \$299	172	±106	7.7%	±4.6
\$300 to \$499	64	±93	2.8%	±4.1
\$500 to \$749	655	±172	29.1%	±6.7
\$750 to \$999	736	±188	32.7%	±7.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	400	±129	17.8%	±5.3
\$1,500 or more	216	±116	9.6%	±5.0
Median (dollars)	925	±54	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	131	±71	(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)	2,208	±321	2,208	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	97	±72	4.4%	±3.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	135	±81	6.1%	±3.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	212	±109	9.6%	±4.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	220	±101	9.9%	±4.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	144	±89	6.5%	±3.9
35.0 percent or more	1,401	±248	63.4%	±6.4
Not computed	172	±76	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
Male	6,043	±868	50.0%	±4.6
Female	6,041	±738	50.0%	±2.6
Under 5 years	798	±226	6.6%	±1.7
5 to 9 years	713	±215	5.9%	±1.7
10 to 14 years	850	±247	7.0%	±1.9
15 to 19 years	1,008	±231	8.3%	±1.7
20 to 24 years	1,079	±284	8.9%	±2.1
25 to 34 years	1,460	±318	12.1%	±2.3
35 to 44 years	1,224	±281	10.1%	±2.0
45 to 54 years	1,687	±329	14.0%	±2.2
55 to 59 years	897	±224	7.4%	±1.7
60 to 64 years	491	±173	4.1%	±1.4
65 to 74 years	855	±169	7.1%	±1.2
75 to 84 years	751	±166	6.2%	±1.2
85 years and over	273	±107	2.3%	±0.9
Median age (years)	36.1	±1.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	9,331	±741	77.2%	±10.5
21 years and over	8,524	±709	70.5%	±9.8
62 years and over	2,129	±285	17.6%	±1.3
65 years and over	1,879	±261	15.5%	±1.3
18 years and over	9,331	±741	9,331	(X)
Male	4,650	±565	49.8%	±4.6
Female	4,681	±479	50.2%	±3.2
65 years and over	1,879	±261	1,879	(X)
Male	755	±176	40.2%	±7.5
Female	1,124	±192	59.8%	±6.0

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
One race	11,972	±1,333	99.1%	±1.1
Two or more races	112	±98	0.9%	±0.8
One race	11,972	±1,333	99.1%	±1.1
White	323	±171	2.7%	±1.4
Black or African American	11,570	±1,313	95.7%	±2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	60	±66	0.5%	±0.5
Asian Indian	35	±60	0.3%	±0.5
Chinese	25	±45	0.2%	±0.4
Filipino	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Japanese	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Korean	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Vietnamese	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Other Asian	0	±84	0.0%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±67	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	1	±41	0.0%	±0.3
Two or more races	112	±98	0.9%	±0.8
White and Black or African American	56	±88	0.5%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±45	0.1%	±0.4
White and Asian	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	21	±45	0.2%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
White	415	±194	3.4%	±1.6
Black or African American	11,647	±1,320	96.4%	±2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	32	±49	0.3%	±0.4
Asian	78	±78	0.6%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race	25	±46	0.2%	±0.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	12,085	±1,339	12,085	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	54	±64	0.4%	±0.5
Mexican	36	±58	0.3%	±0.5
Puerto Rican	6	±29	0.0%	±0.2
Cuban	0	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	12	±54	0.1%	±0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,974	±1,338	99.1%	±1.4
White alone	283	±160	2.3%	±1.3
Black or African American alone	11,526	±1,313	95.4%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Asian alone	78	±78	0.6%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race alone	0	±41	0.0%	±0.3
Two or more races	88	±92	0.7%	±0.8
Two races including Some other race	0	±40	0.0%	±0.3
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	88	±92	0.7%	±0.8

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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