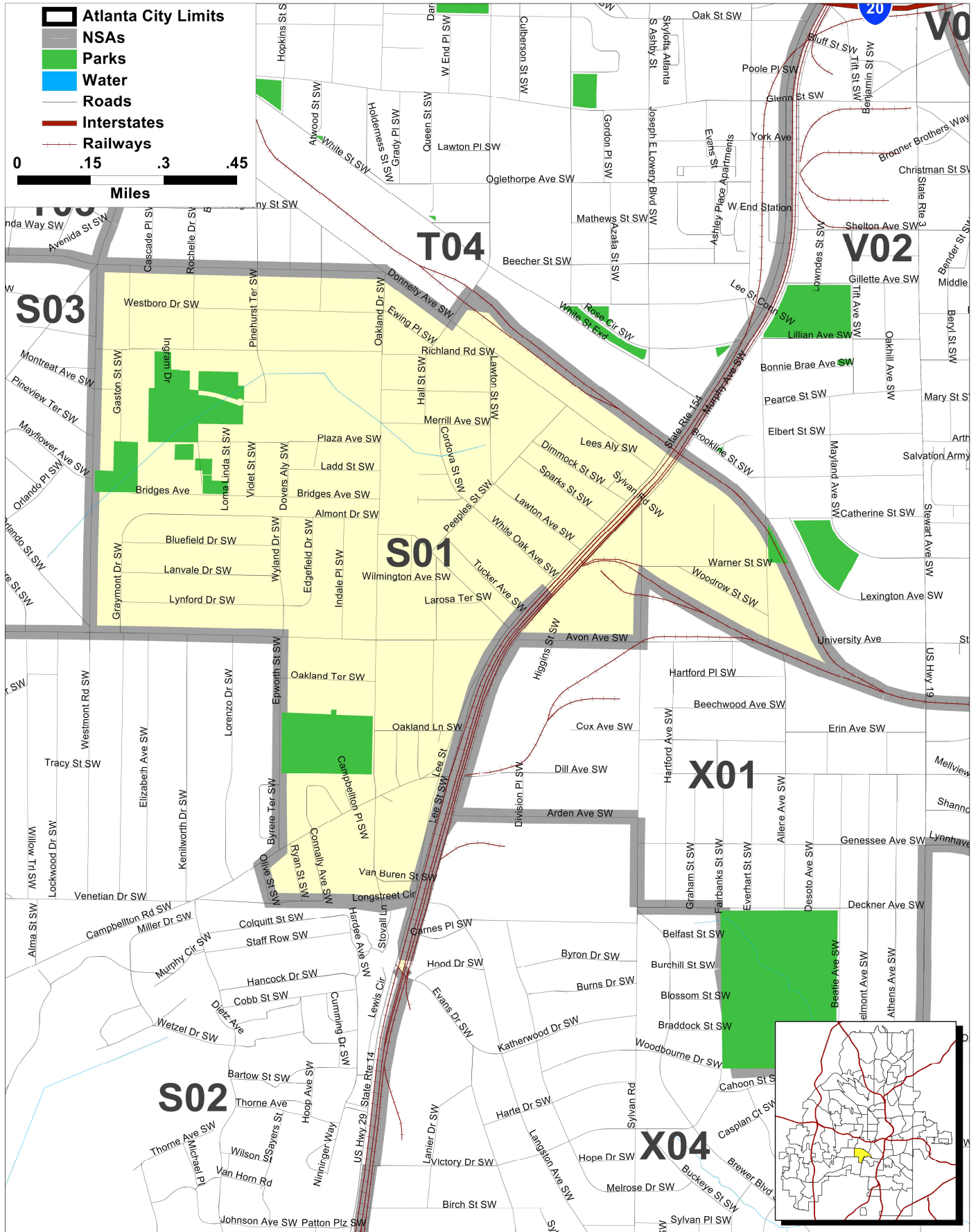


Neighborhood Statistical Area S01



Neighborhood(s): Bush Mountain, Oakland City

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Contents

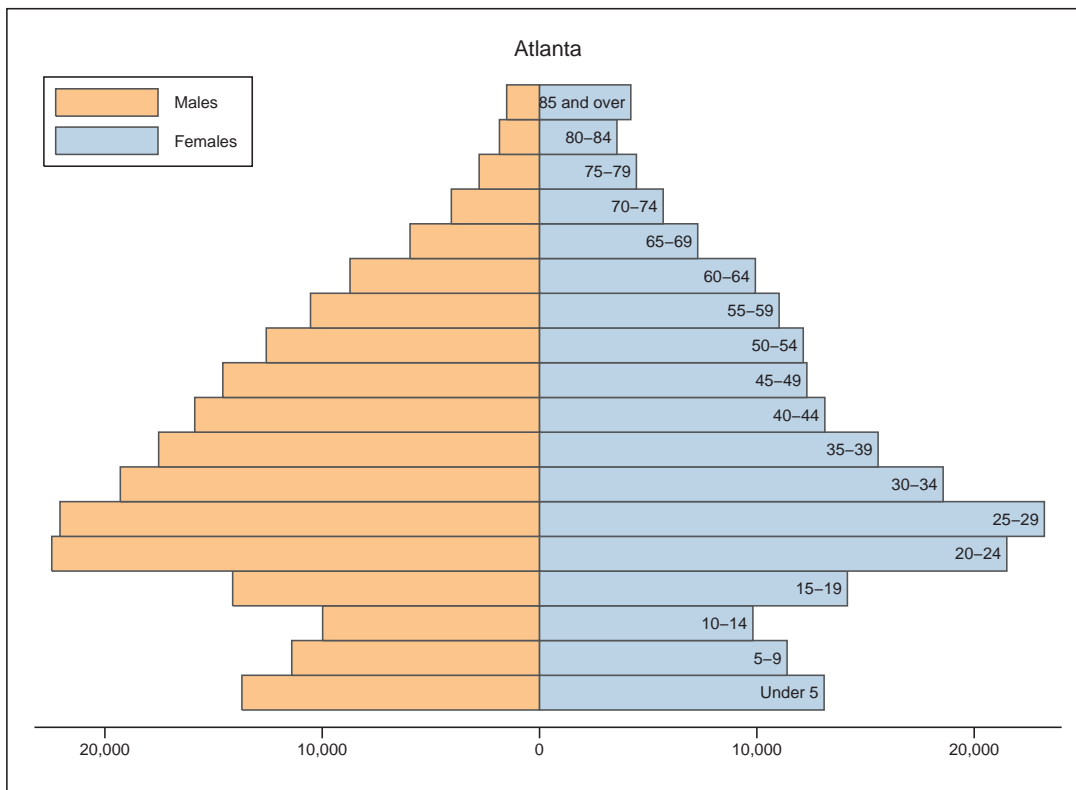
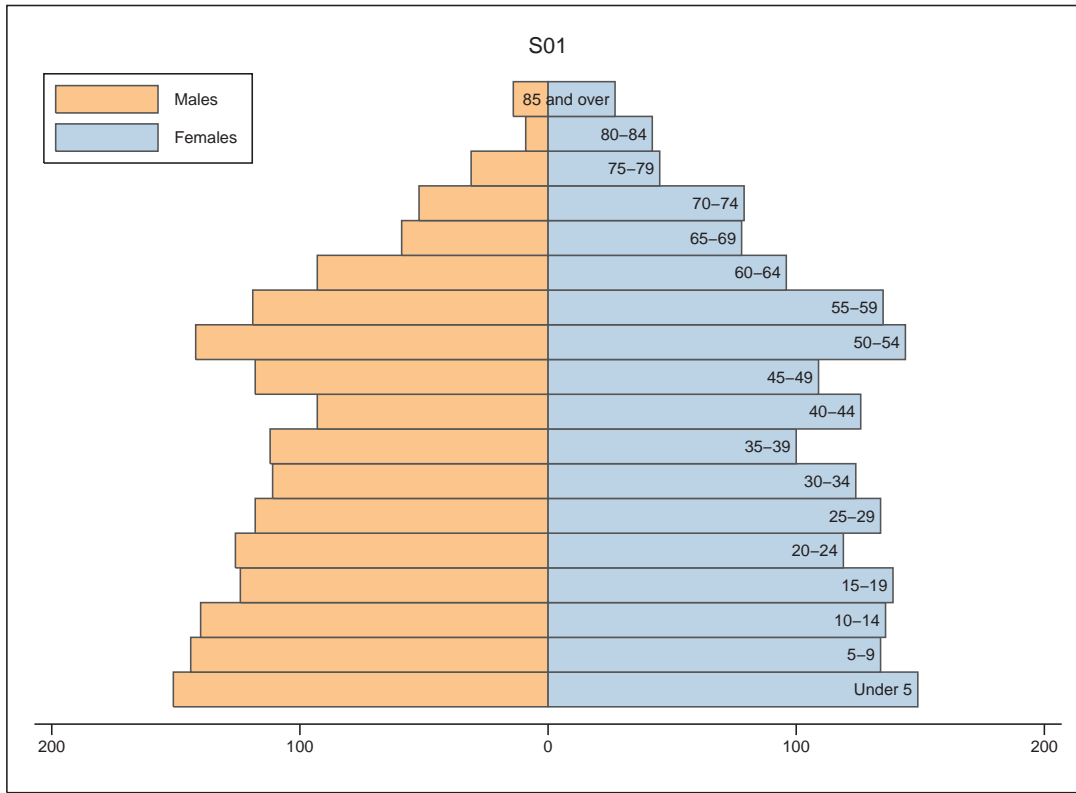
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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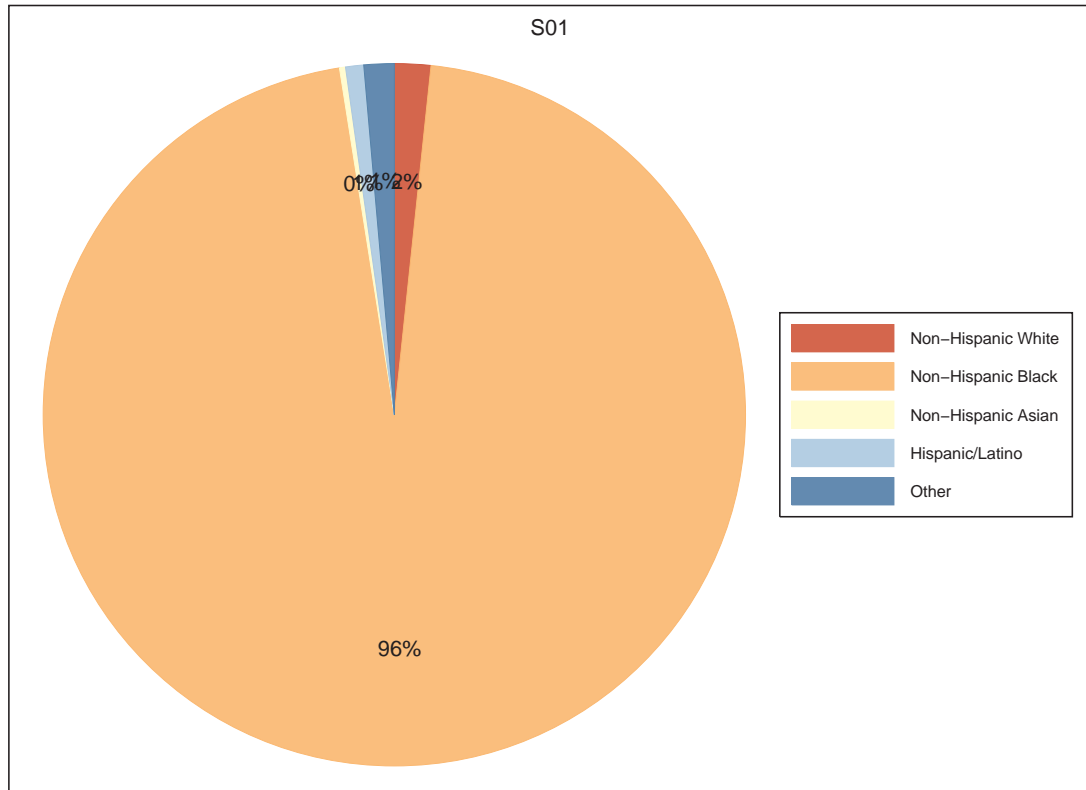
S01

Decennial 2010 Profile

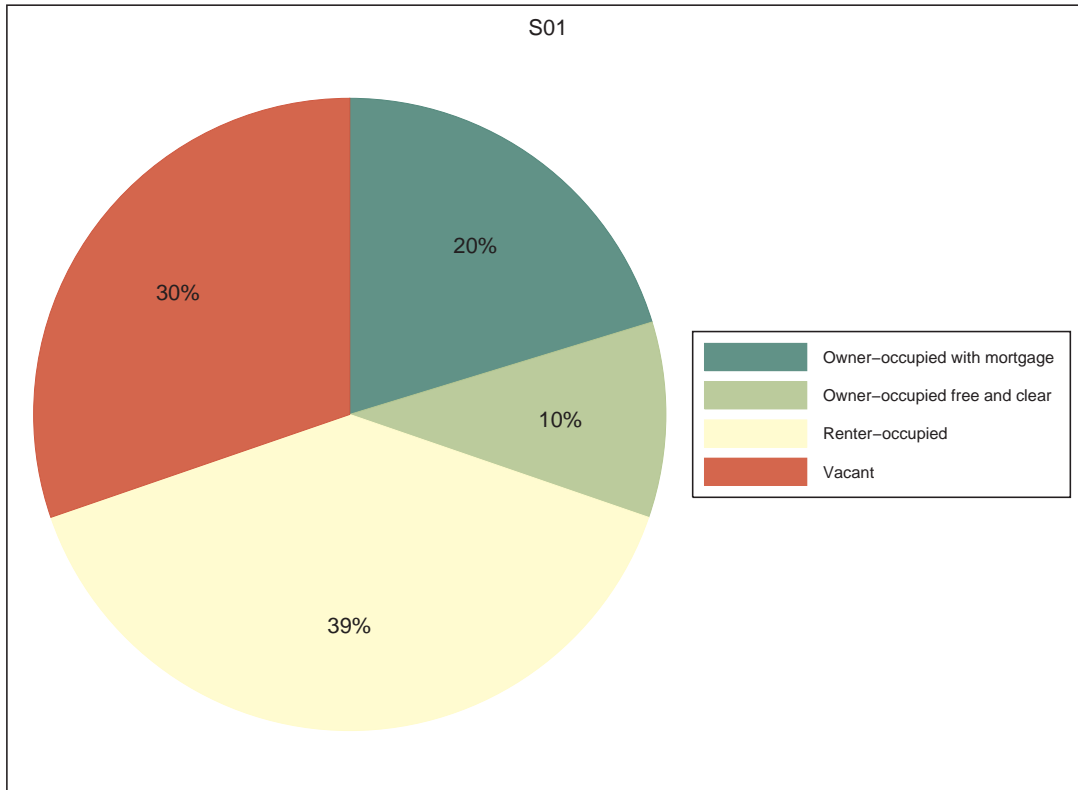
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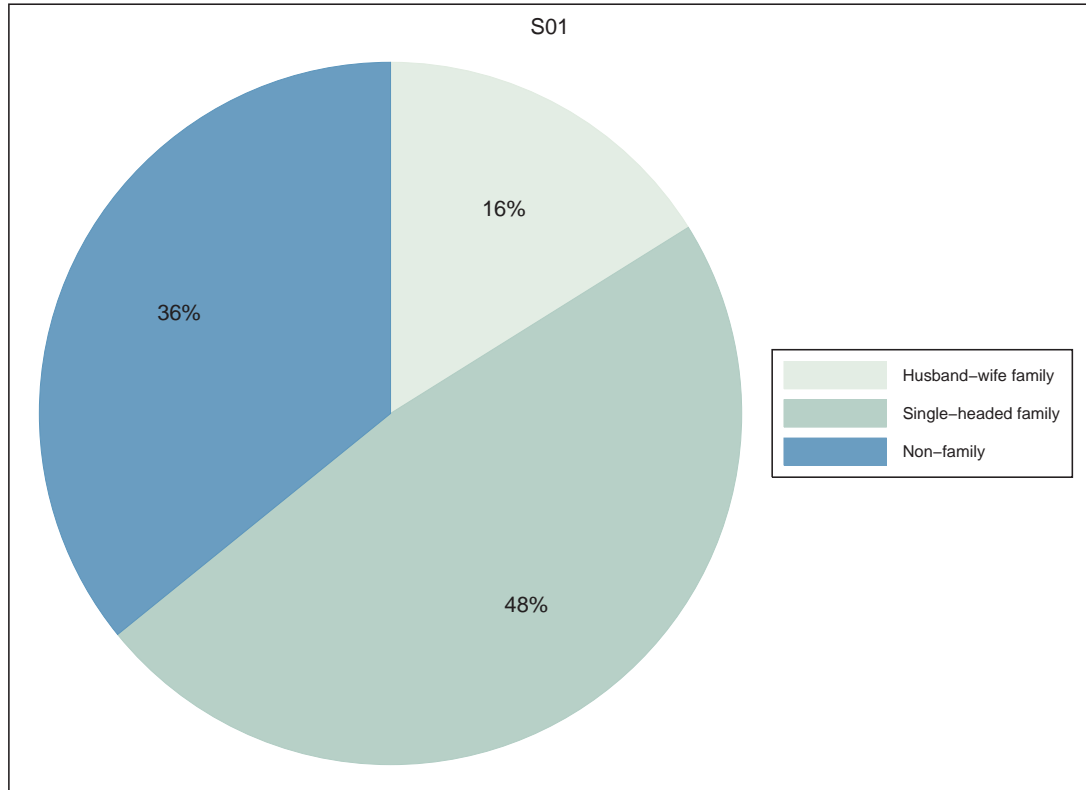
Race and Latino Origin



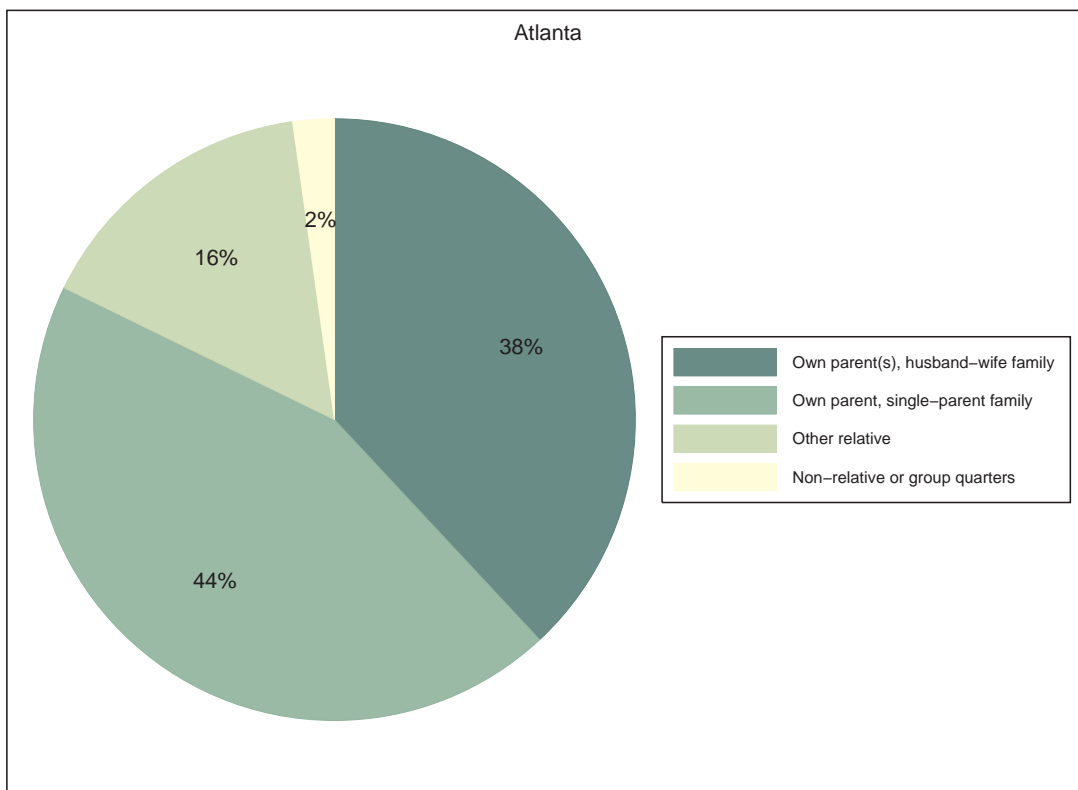
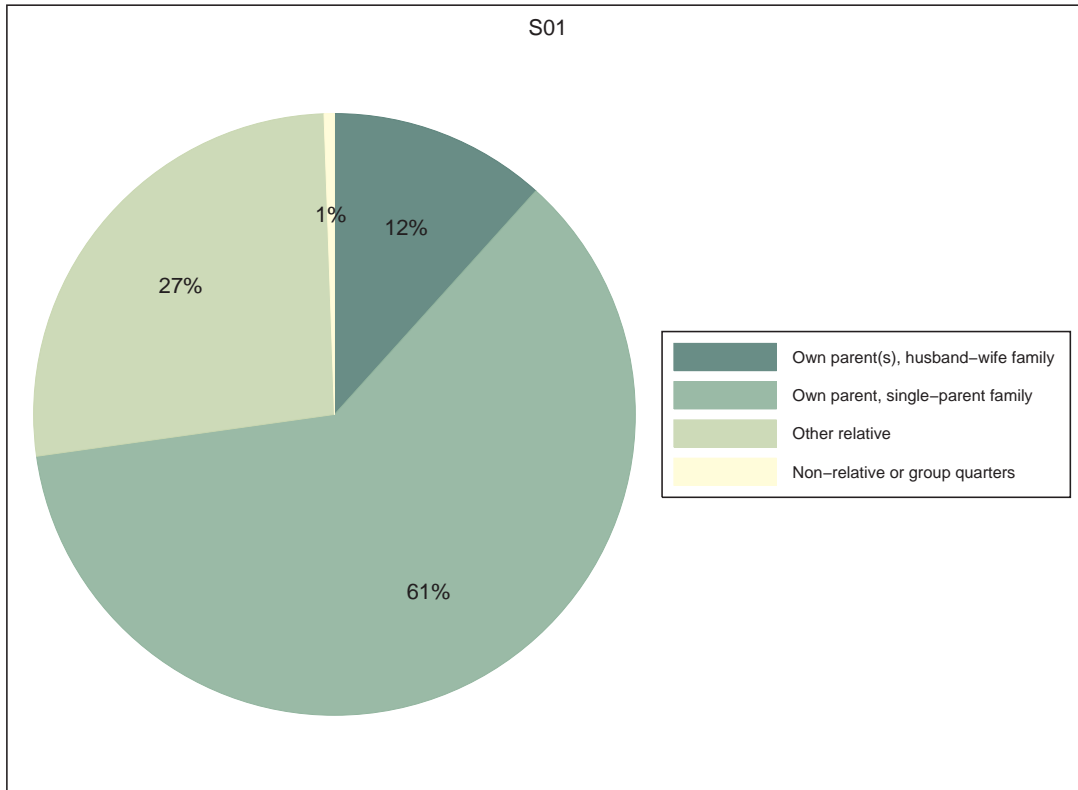
Housing Tenure



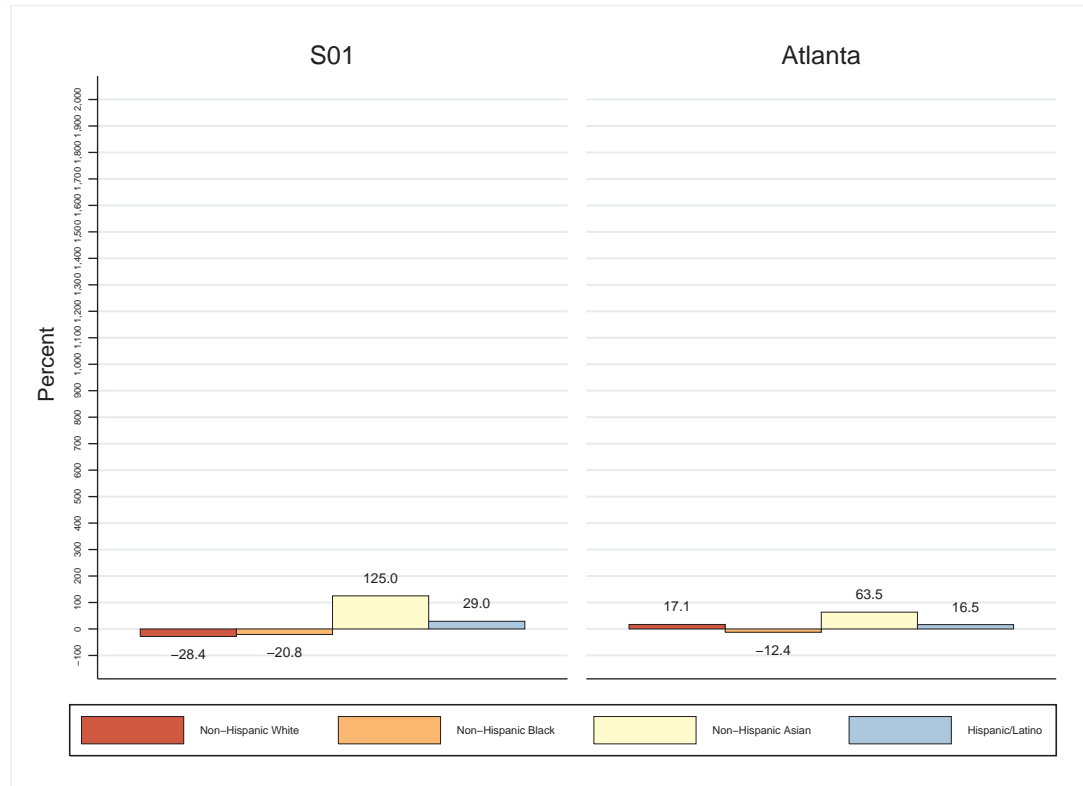
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,672	100.0%
Under 5 years	300	8.2%
5 to 9 years	278	7.6%
10 to 14 years	276	7.5%
15 to 19 years	263	7.2%
20 to 24 years	245	6.7%
25 to 29 years	252	6.9%
30 to 34 years	235	6.4%
35 to 39 years	212	5.8%
40 to 44 years	219	6.0%
45 to 49 years	227	6.2%
50 to 54 years	286	7.8%
55 to 59 years	254	6.9%
60 to 64 years	189	5.1%
65 to 69 years	137	3.7%
70 to 74 years	131	3.6%
75 to 79 years	76	2.1%
80 to 84 years	51	1.4%
85 years and over	41	1.1%
Median age (years)	34.7	(X)
16 years and over	2,760	75.2%
18 years and over	2,650	72.2%
21 years and over	2,500	68.1%
62 years and over	540	14.7%
65 years and over	436	11.9%
Male population	1,756	47.8%
Under 5 years	151	4.1%
5 to 9 years	144	3.9%
10 to 14 years	140	3.8%
15 to 19 years	124	3.4%
20 to 24 years	126	3.4%
25 to 29 years	118	3.2%
30 to 34 years	111	3.0%
35 to 39 years	112	3.1%
40 to 44 years	93	2.5%
45 to 49 years	118	3.2%
50 to 54 years	142	3.9%
55 to 59 years	119	3.2%
60 to 64 years	93	2.5%
65 to 69 years	59	1.6%
70 to 74 years	52	1.4%
75 to 79 years	31	0.8%
80 to 84 years	9	0.2%
85 years and over	14	0.4%
Median age (years)	33.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,296	35.3%
18 years and over	1,242	33.8%
21 years and over	1,167	31.8%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	218	5.9%
65 years and over	165	4.5%
Female population	1,916	52.2%
Under 5 years	149	4.1%
5 to 9 years	134	3.6%
10 to 14 years	136	3.7%
15 to 19 years	139	3.8%
20 to 24 years	119	3.2%
25 to 29 years	134	3.6%
30 to 34 years	124	3.4%
35 to 39 years	100	2.7%
40 to 44 years	126	3.4%
45 to 49 years	109	3.0%
50 to 54 years	144	3.9%
55 to 59 years	135	3.7%
60 to 64 years	96	2.6%
65 to 69 years	78	2.1%
70 to 74 years	79	2.2%
75 to 79 years	45	1.2%
80 to 84 years	42	1.1%
85 years and over	27	0.7%
Median age (years)	36.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,464	39.9%
18 years and over	1,408	38.3%
21 years and over	1,333	36.3%
62 years and over	322	8.8%
65 years and over	271	7.4%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,672	100.0%
One Race	3,637	99.0%
White	65	1.8%
Black or African American	3,544	96.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
Asian	4	0.1%
Asian Indian [‡]	1	0.0%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Filipino [‡]	1	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	1	0.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	2	0.0%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	5	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	13	0.4%
Two or More Races	35	1.0%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	8	0.2%
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	76	2.1%
Black or African American	3,577	97.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	23	0.6%
Asian	11	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	0.2%
Some Other Race	18	0.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,672	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40	1.1%
Mexican‡	21	0.6%
Puerto Rican‡	8	0.2%
Cuban‡	6	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	13	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,632	98.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,672	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	40	1.1%
White alone	2	0.1%
Black or African American alone	25	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	2	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,632	98.9%
White alone	63	1.7%
Black or African American alone	3,519	95.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.2%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	5	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	33	0.9%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,672	100.0%
In households	3,672	100.0%
Householder	1,323	36.0%
Spouse	213	5.8%
Child	1,234	33.6%
Own child under 18 years	744	20.3%
Other relatives	580	15.8%
Under 18 years	271	7.4%
65 years and over†	52	1.4%
Nonrelatives	322	8.8%
Under 18 years	6	0.2%
65 years and over	20	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	110	3.0%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
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	1,323	100.0%
Family households (families)	849	64.2%
With own children under 18 years	327	24.7%
Husband-wife family	213	16.1%
With own children under 18 years	47	3.6%
Male householder, no wife present	126	9.5%
With own children under 18 years	36	2.7%
Female householder, no husband present	510	38.5%
With own children under 18 years	244	18.4%
Nonfamily households	474	35.8%
Householder living alone	361	27.3%
Male	178	13.5%
65 years and over†	40	3.0%
Female	199	15.0%
65 years and over‡	70	5.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	442	33.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	363	27.4%
Average household size	2.78	(X)
Average family size	3.39	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,899	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,323	69.7%
Vacant housing units	576	30.3%
For rent	151	8.0%
Rented, not occupied	6	0.3%
For sale only	52	2.7%
Sold, not occupied	8	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0	0.0%
All other vacants	359	18.9%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	8.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	16.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,323	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	577	43.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,343	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.33	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	746	56.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,329	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.12	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

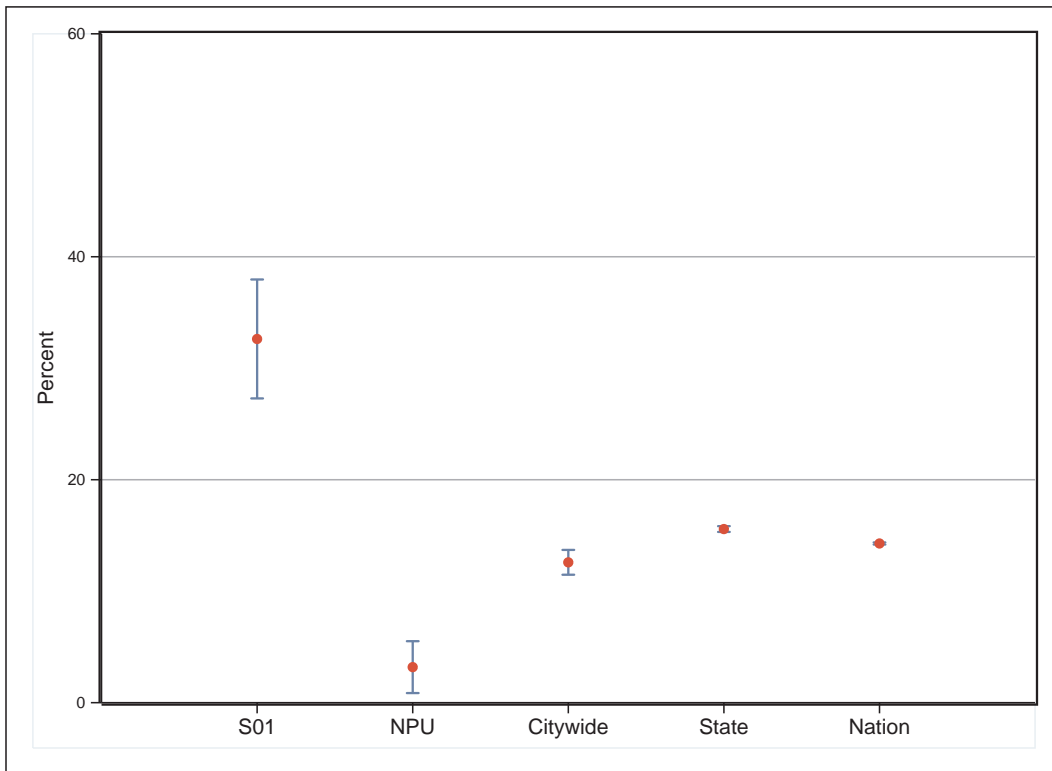
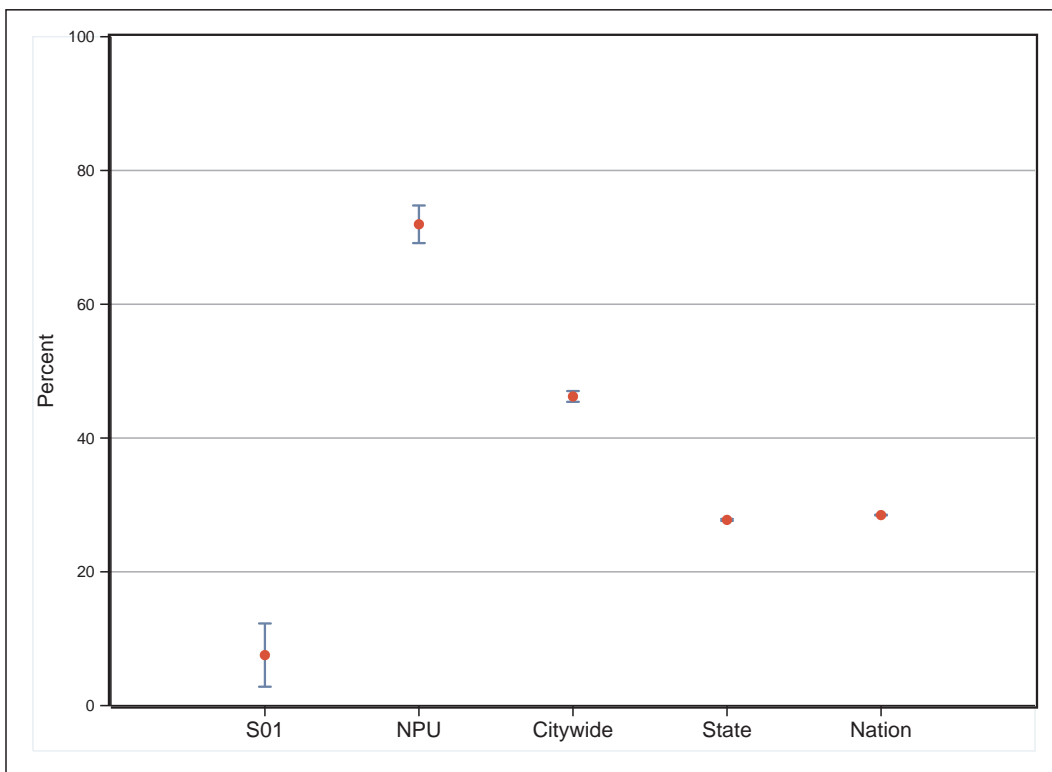
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?

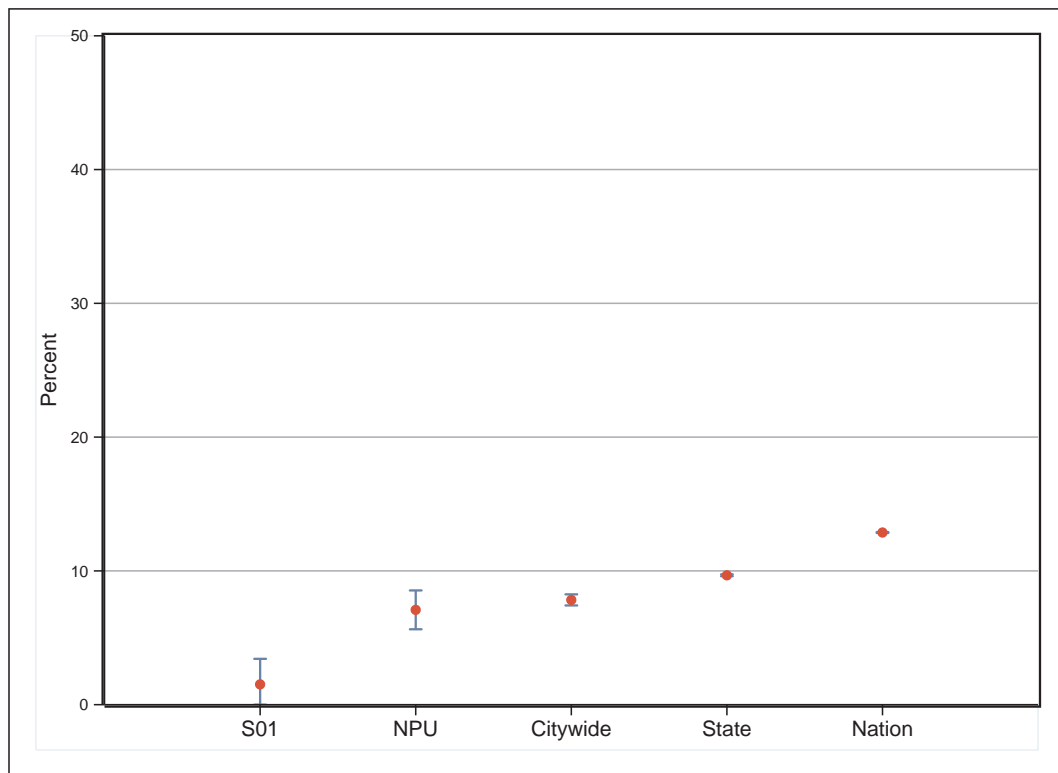
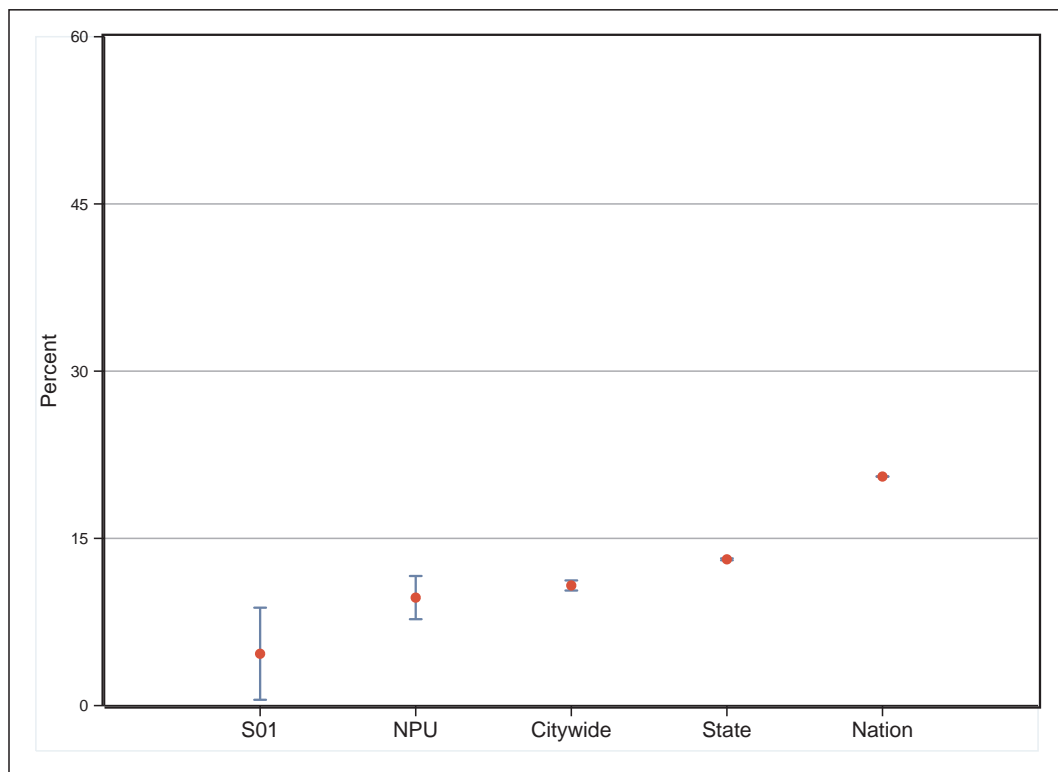
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

S01

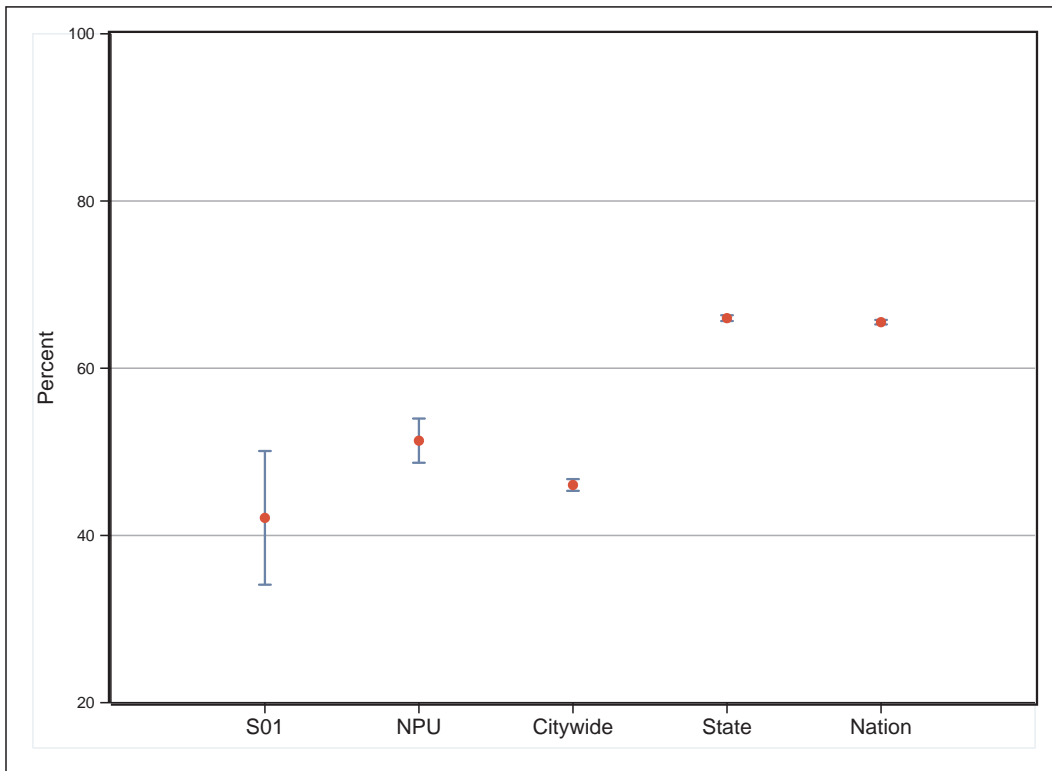
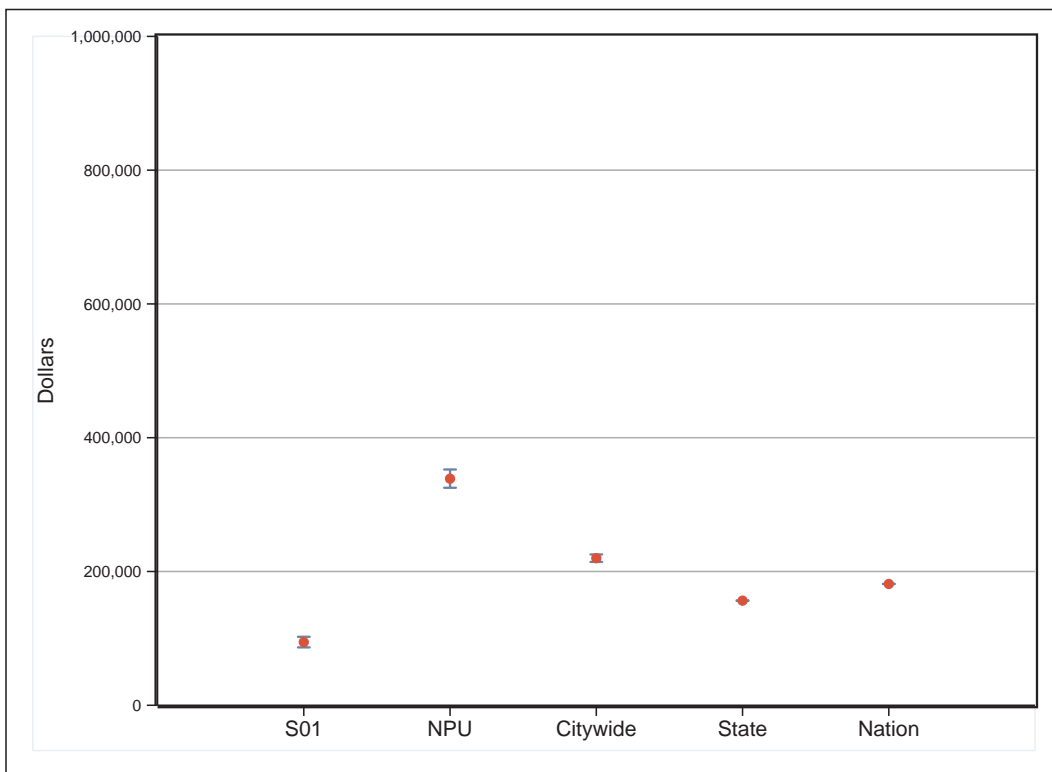
ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED**Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher**

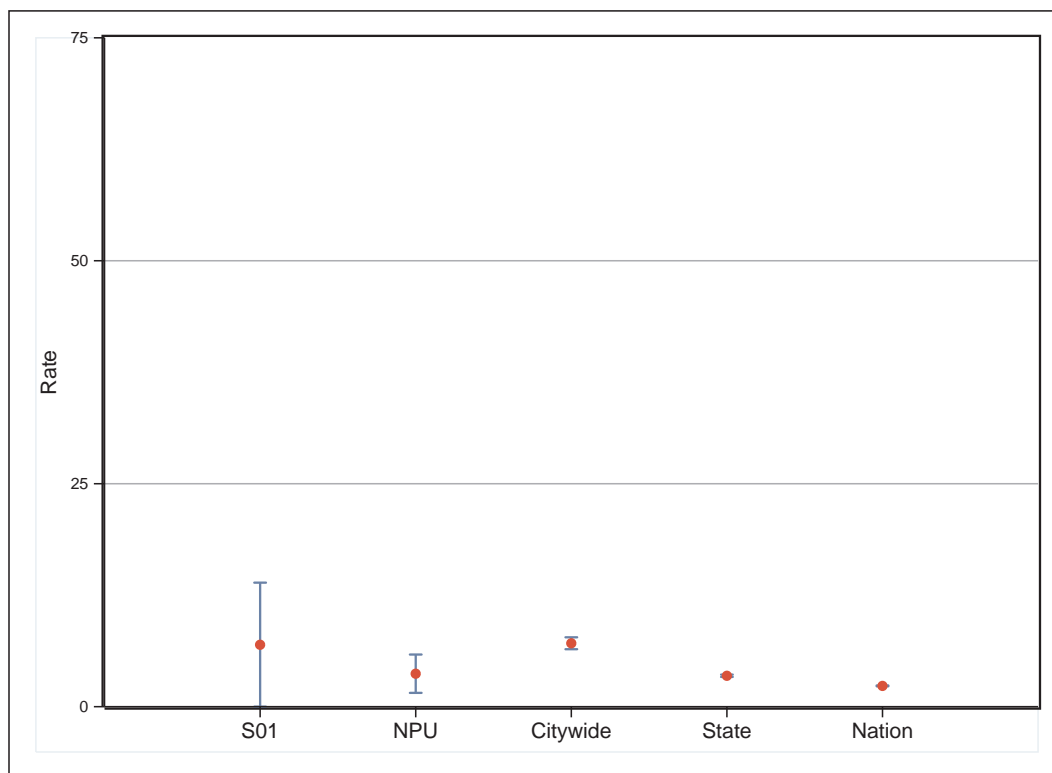
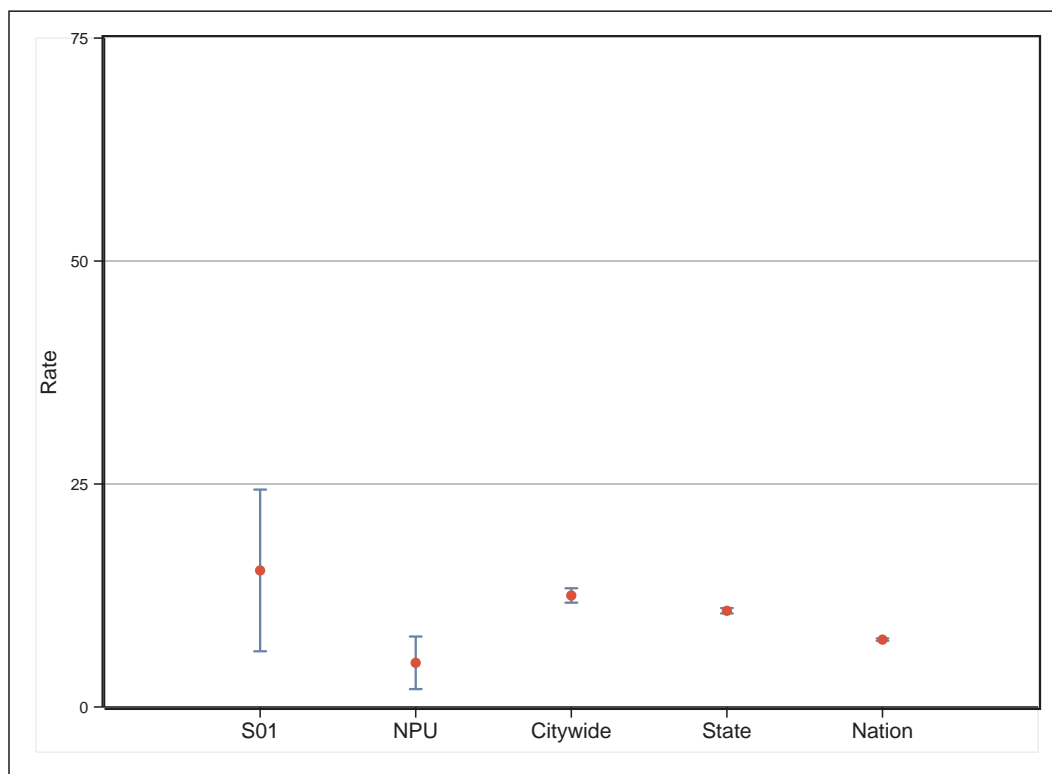
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

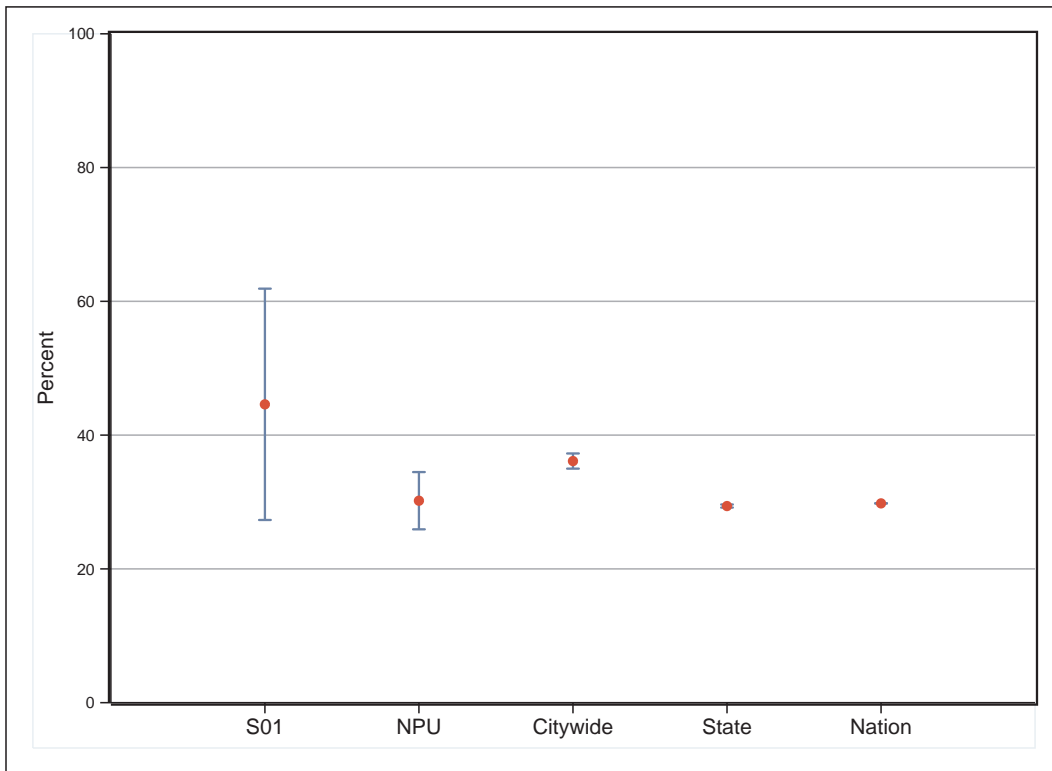
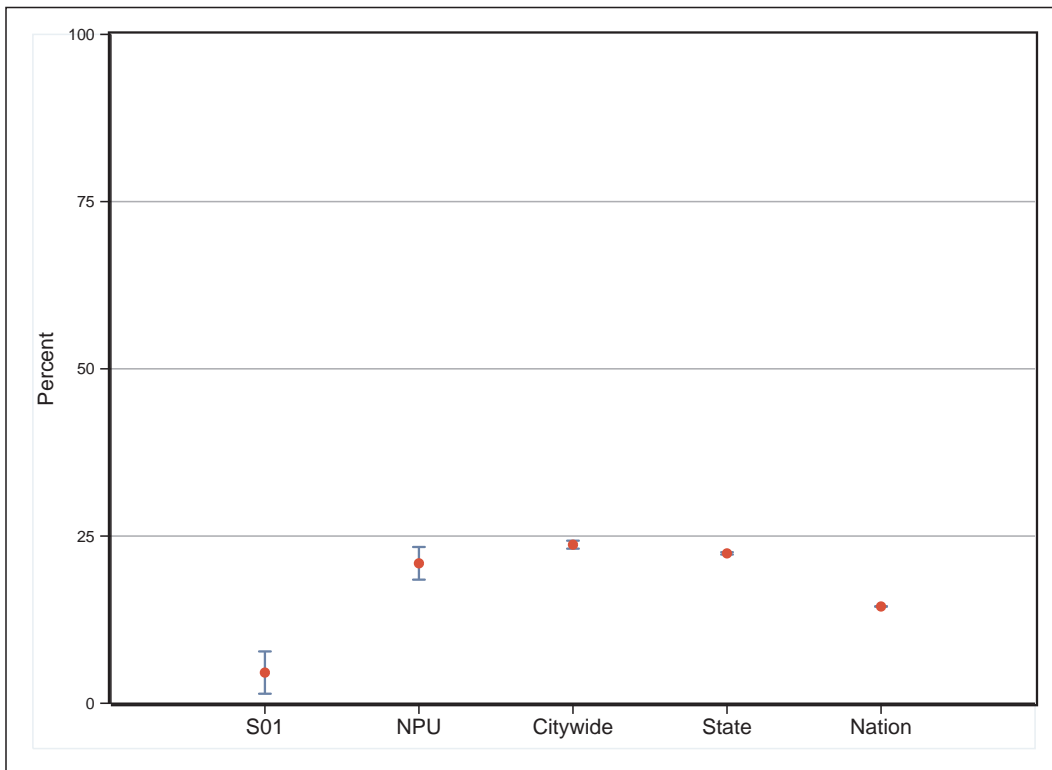
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied**Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units**

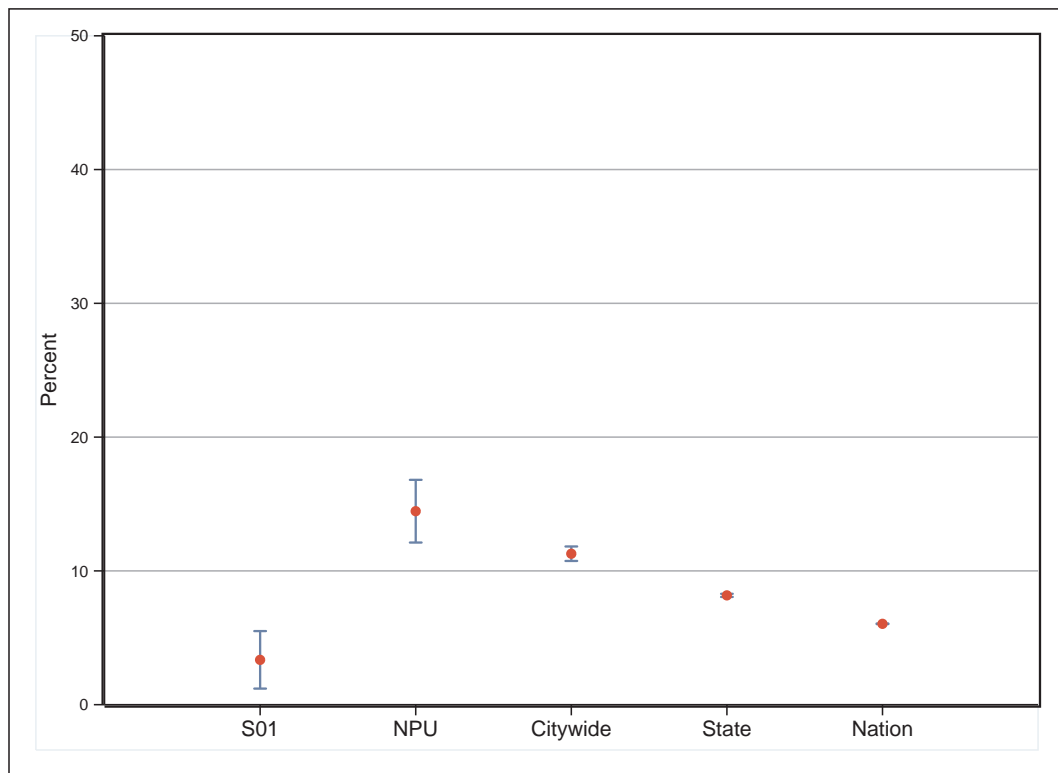
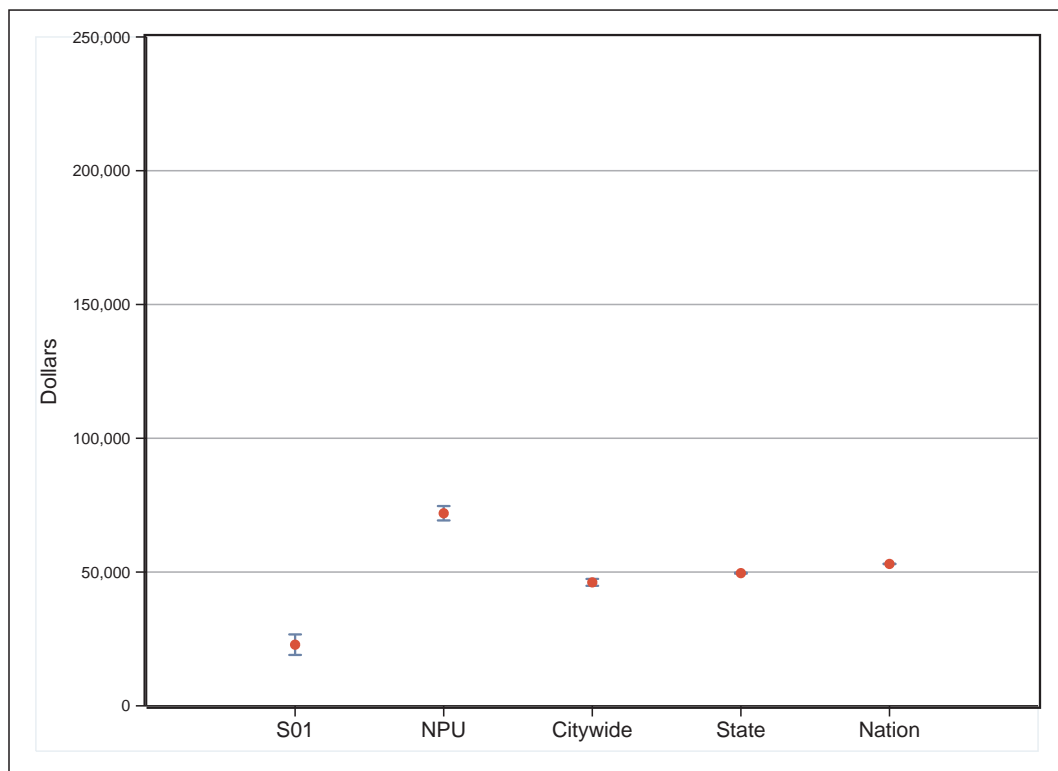
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

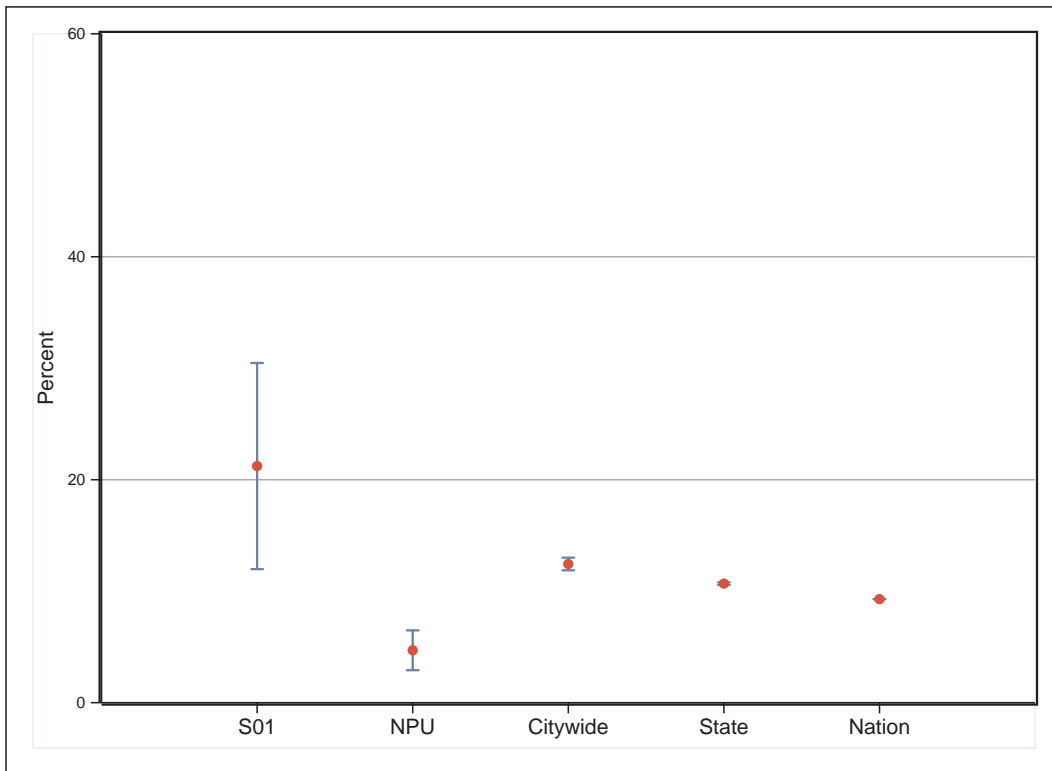
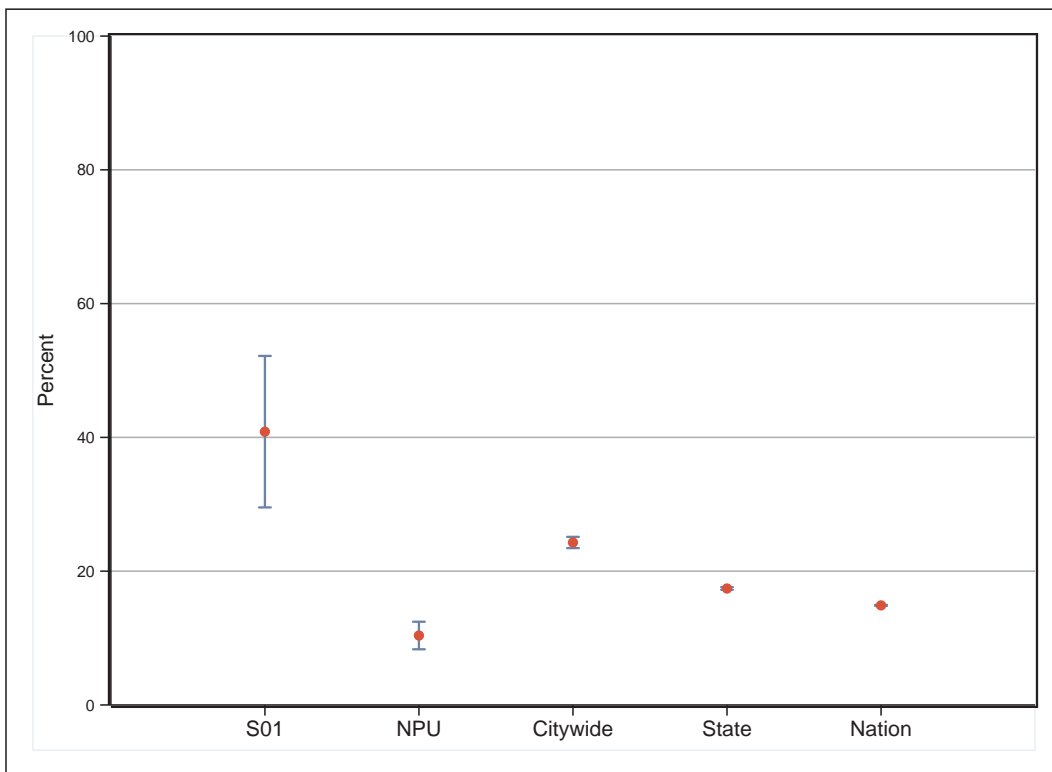
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

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

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier**Median Household Income**

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Family households (families)	772	±159	62.9%	±9.7
With own children under 18 years	354	±122	28.8%	±9.1
Married-couple family	291	±112	23.7%	±8.6
With own children under 18 years	115	±71	9.4%	±5.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	98	±62	8.0%	±4.9
With own children under 18 years	35	±47	2.9%	±3.8
Female householder, no husband present, family	383	±117	31.2%	±8.5
With own children under 18 years	204	±87	16.6%	±6.7
Nonfamily households	456	±120	37.1%	±8.4
Householder living alone	384	±112	31.2%	±8.1
65 years and over	138	±62	11.2%	±4.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	417	±126	34.0%	±9.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	311	±75	25.3%	±5.1
Average household size	2.83	±0.07	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.63	±0.92	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,470	±477	3,470	(X)
Householder	1,240	±163	35.7%	±6.8
Spouse	249	±92	7.2%	±2.5
Child	1,260	±321	36.3%	±7.8
Other relatives	548	±212	15.8%	±5.7
Nonrelatives	173	±89	5.0%	±2.5
Unmarried partner	121	±72	3.5%	±2.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,132	±251	1,132	(X)
Never married	520	±161	45.9%	±9.9
Now married, except separated	293	±104	25.9%	±7.2
Separated	98	±107	8.6%	±9.2
Widowed	83	±69	7.4%	±5.9
Divorced	50	±38	4.4%	±3.2
Females 15 years and over	1,401	±268	1,401	(X)
Never married	730	±210	52.1%	±11.2
Now married, except separated	255	±94	18.2%	±5.8
Separated	14	±28	1.0%	±2.0
Widowed	156	±67	11.2%	±4.3
Divorced	194	±123	13.8%	±8.3
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	65	±55	65	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	46	±50	70.4%	±48.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	64	±67	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	73	±59	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	82	±156	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	130	±134	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±84	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	148	±75	148	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	77	±49	51.9%	±20.2
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	28	±37	18.9%	±23.2
1 or 2 years	9	±17	6.2%	±10.8
3 or 4 years	0	±19	0.0%	±12.6
5 or more years	40	±37	26.8%	±21.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	77	±49	77	(X)
Who are female	69	±47	89.6%	±21.1
Who are married	0	±19	0.0%	±24.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	850	±282	850	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	25	±37	2.9%	±4.3
Kindergarten	86	±68	10.1%	±7.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	292	±126	34.4%	±9.5
High school (grades 9-12)	267	±118	31.4%	±9.2
College or graduate school	180	±97	21.2%	±9.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,001	±338	2,001	(X)
Less than 9th grade	190	±102	9.5%	±4.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	463	±156	23.1%	±6.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	690	±175	34.5%	±6.5
Some college, no degree	412	±136	20.6%	±5.8
Associate's degree	95	±68	4.7%	±3.3
Bachelor's degree	77	±58	3.8%	±2.8
Graduate or professional degree	74	±79	3.7%	±3.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4%	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6%	±4.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,336	±372	2,336	(X)
Civilian veterans	272	±119	11.6%	±4.7

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,487	±477	3,487	(X)
With a disability	517	±133	14.8%	±3.2
Under 18 years	960	±243	960	(X)
With a disability	44	±52	4.6%	±5.3
18 to 64 years	2,130	±284	2,130	(X)
With a disability	267	±100	12.6%	±4.4
65 years and over	397	±84	397	(X)
With a disability	205	±70	51.8%	±13.7

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,408	±461	3,408	(X)
Same house	2,576	±436	75.6%	±7.7
Different house in the U.S.	805	±278	23.6%	±7.5
Same county	718	±269	21.1%	±7.4
Different county	87	±68	2.5%	±2.0
Same state	81	±65	2.4%	±1.9
Different state	5	±21	0.2%	±0.6
Abroad	28	±32	0.8%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
Native	3,438	±470	105.2%	±23.4
Born in United States	3,425	±533	104.8%	±24.6
State of residence	2,610	±485	79.9%	±4.9
Different state	815	±222	24.9%	±5.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	13	±28	0.4%	±0.8
Foreign born	50	±63	1.5%	±1.9

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	50	±63	50	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	16	±33	31.8%	±53.2
Not a U.S. citizen	34	±38	68.2%	±115.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	63	±67	63	(X)
Native	13	±43	13	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±142.4
Entered before 2010	13	±38	100.0%	±438.7
Foreign born	50	±63	50	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±37.5
Entered before 2010	50	±68	100.0%	±52.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	50	±63	50	(X)
Europe	5	±18	10.8%	±33.7
Asia	0	±19	0.1%	±37.6
Africa	13	±27	25.7%	±43.4
Oceania	0	±19	0.0%	±37.5
Latin America	31	±60	63.3%	±90.4
Northern America	0	±19	0.0%	±37.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,884	±489	2,884	(X)
English only	2,750	±408	95.3%	±21.5
Language other than English	134	±121	4.7%	±4.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	18	±164	0.6%	±5.7
Spanish	108	±87	3.7%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	7	±82	0.2%	±2.8
Other Indo-European languages	26	±53	0.9%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±82	0.4%	±2.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±47	0.0%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±82	0.0%	±2.8
Other languages	0	±47	0.0%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±82	0.0%	±2.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
American	57	±57	1.7%	±1.7
Arab	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Czech	5	±18	0.2%	±0.6
Danish	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Dutch	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
English	7	±18	0.2%	±0.6
French (except Basque)	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
French Canadian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
German	12	±23	0.4%	±0.7
Greek	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Hungarian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Irish	12	±20	0.4%	±0.6
Italian	5	±18	0.1%	±0.5
Lithuanian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Norwegian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Polish	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Russian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Scotch-Irish	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Scottish	10	±23	0.3%	±0.7
Slovak	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	29	±35	0.9%	±1.1
Swedish	2	±15	0.1%	±0.5
Swiss	6	±15	0.2%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Welsh	2	±15	0.1%	±0.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	82	±151	2.5%	±4.6

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,714	±309	2,714	(X)
In labor force	1,381	±259	50.9%	±7.6
Civilian labor force	1,381	±259	50.9%	±7.6
Employed	1,088	±232	40.1%	±7.2
Unemployed	293	±139	10.8%	±5.0
Armed Forces	0	±83	0.0%	±3.1
Not in labor force	1,333	±246	49.1%	±7.1
Civilian labor force	1,381	±259	1,381	(X)
Percent Unemployed	21.2%	±9.2	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,445	±226	1,445	(X)
In labor force	737	±184	51.0%	±9.9
Civilian labor force	737	±184	51.0%	±9.9
Employed	589	±162	40.7%	±9.2
Own children under 6 years	383	±204	383	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	238	±162	62.1%	±26.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	518	±222	518	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	328	±165	63.3%	±16.8

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,066	±233	1,066	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	640	±207	60.0%	±14.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	93	±76	8.7%	±6.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	298	±101	28.0%	±7.3
Walked	0	±19	0.0%	±1.7
Other means	14	±25	1.3%	±2.3
Worked at home	21	±32	1.9%	±2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	34.2	±4.5	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,088	±232	1,088	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	189	±100	17.4%	±8.4
Service occupations	263	±116	24.2%	±9.4
Sales and office occupations	274	±139	25.2%	±11.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	37	±50	3.4%	±4.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	200	±101	18.4%	±8.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,088	±232	1,088	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±38	0.0%	±3.5
Construction	37	±49	3.4%	±4.5
Manufacturing	43	±50	3.9%	±4.6
Wholesale trade	3	±37	0.3%	±3.4
Retail trade	114	±94	10.5%	±8.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	60	±62	5.5%	±5.6
Information	0	±38	0.0%	±3.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	70	±61	6.4%	±5.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	76	±63	7.0%	±5.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	185	±89	17.0%	±7.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	284	±124	26.1%	±9.9
Other services, except public administration	38	±51	3.5%	±4.6
Public administration	54	±55	4.9%	±5.0

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,088	±232	1,088	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	770	±197	70.8%	±9.9
Government workers	162	±107	14.9%	±9.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	31	±47	2.9%	±4.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±38	0.0%	±3.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Less than \$10,000	276	±107	22.5%	±8.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	214	±86	17.4%	±6.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	167	±77	13.6%	±6.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	246	±100	20.0%	±7.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	±70	9.9%	±5.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138	±91	11.2%	±7.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	±37	3.3%	±3.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	±39	1.0%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11	±29	0.9%	±2.4
\$200,000 or more	2	±26	0.1%	±2.1
Median household income (dollars)	22,857	±3,834	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	28,972	±4,928	(X)	(X)
With earnings	759	±150	61.8%	±9.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	32,858	±6,291	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	345	±83	28.1%	±5.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14,530	±3,088	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	235	±89	19.2%	±6.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,025	±5,846	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	78	±54	6.4%	±4.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,945	±6,742	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	42	±40	3.5%	±3.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,029	±1,354	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	428	±102	34.9%	±6.8
Families	772	±159	772	(X)
Less than \$10,000	152	±78	19.7%	±9.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	±43	8.8%	±5.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	137	±73	17.8%	±8.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	153	±81	19.8%	±9.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	101	±61	13.1%	±7.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	144	±93	18.6%	±11.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3	±25	0.4%	±3.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	±39	1.6%	±5.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±27	0.0%	±3.5
\$200,000 or more	2	±26	0.2%	±3.3
Median family income (dollars)	28,702	±4,157	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	32,033	±6,005	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	11,755	±1,462	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	456	±120	456	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	12,780	±1,413	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	21,098	±6,353	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,648	±1,574	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	27,507	±5,554	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	25,954	±4,588	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,487	±477	3,487	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,584	±380	74.1%	±4.0
With private health insurance	1,305	±258	37.4%	±5.3
With public coverage	1,569	±312	45.0%	±6.5
No health insurance coverage	903	±243	25.9%	±6.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	960	±243	960	(X)
No health insurance coverage	63	±74	6.5%	±7.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,130	±284	2,130	(X)
In labor force:	1,330	±266	1,330	(X)
Employed:	1,065	±234	1,065	(X)
With health insurance coverage	727	±194	68.2%	±10.3
With private health insurance	678	±188	63.6%	±10.8
With public coverage	61	±44	5.7%	±4.0
No health insurance coverage	338	±144	31.8%	±11.6
Unemployed:	264	±126	264	(X)
With health insurance coverage	111	±70	42.0%	±17.5
With private health insurance	25	±34	9.3%	±12.0
With public coverage	86	±65	32.6%	±18.9
No health insurance coverage	153	±88	58.0%	±18.4
Not in labor force:	801	±213	801	(X)
With health insurance coverage	460	±135	57.5%	±6.9
With private health insurance	196	±100	24.5%	±10.7
With public coverage	309	±107	38.5%	±8.6
No health insurance coverage	341	±170	42.5%	±17.9

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	34.7%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	57.6%	±16.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	52.5%	±34.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	12.4%	±12.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	23.9%	±29.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±146.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	47.7%	±16.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	66.0%	±19.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	44.5%	±39.0	(X)	(X)
All people	40.9%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	62.3%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	62.3%	±20.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	58.4%	±30.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	64.5%	±19.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	32.7%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	34.9%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	21.1%	±12.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	38.8%	±13.4	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	42.8%	±15.7	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,908	±167	1,908	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	64.4%	±6.6
Vacant housing units	680	±133	35.6%	±6.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.9	±7.0	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	15.3	±9.1	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,908	±167	1,908	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,431	±170	75.0%	±6.1
1-unit, attached	14	±32	0.7%	±1.7
2 units	210	±80	11.0%	±4.1
3 or 4 units	89	±61	4.7%	±3.2
5 to 9 units	84	±56	4.4%	±2.9
10 to 19 units	69	±61	3.6%	±3.2
20 or more units	0	±38	0.0%	±2.0
Mobile home	11	±28	0.6%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±27	0.0%	±1.4

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,908	±167	1,908	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±27	0.0%	±1.4
Built 2000 to 2009	88	±54	4.6%	±2.8
Built 1990 to 1999	56	±44	2.9%	±2.3
Built 1980 to 1989	81	±51	4.2%	±2.7
Built 1970 to 1979	105	±66	5.5%	±3.4
Built 1960 to 1969	281	±108	14.7%	±5.5
Built 1950 to 1959	489	±136	25.7%	±6.8
Built 1940 to 1949	313	±98	16.4%	±5.0
Built 1939 or earlier	495	±117	25.9%	±5.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,908	±167	1,908	(X)
1 room	32	±54	1.7%	±2.8
2 rooms	31	±42	1.6%	±2.2
3 rooms	157	±86	8.2%	±4.5
4 rooms	352	±95	18.4%	±4.7
5 rooms	542	±135	28.4%	±6.6
6 rooms	393	±110	20.6%	±5.5
7 rooms	230	±82	12.1%	±4.1
8 rooms	79	±52	4.1%	±2.7
9 rooms or more	92	±57	4.8%	±2.9
Median rooms	5.7	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,908	±167	1,908	(X)
No bedroom	32	±54	1.7%	±2.8
1 bedroom	145	±64	7.6%	±3.3
2 bedrooms	780	±138	40.9%	±6.3
3 bedrooms	659	±145	34.5%	±7.0
4 bedrooms	247	±98	13.0%	±5.0
5 or more bedrooms	45	±38	2.4%	±2.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Owner-occupied	517	±120	42.1%	±8.0
Renter-occupied	711	±147	57.9%	±9.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.57	±0.41	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.72	±0.43	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	277	±101	22.5%	±7.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	497	±146	40.5%	±10.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	86	±55	7.0%	±4.4
Moved in 1980 to 1989	110	±70	9.0%	±5.6
Moved in 1970 to 1979	161	±68	13.1%	±5.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	98	±53	7.9%	±4.2

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
No vehicles available	422	±115	34.3%	±8.2
1 vehicle available	449	±124	36.6%	±8.8
2 vehicles available	264	±106	21.5%	±8.1
3 or more vehicles available	93	±84	7.6%	±6.7

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Utility gas	790	±154	64.3%	±9.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	±29	1.2%	±2.3
Electricity	408	±116	33.2%	±8.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
Coal or coke	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
Wood	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
Solar energy	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
Other fuel	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
No fuel used	15	±30	1.2%	±2.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	±22	1.1%	±1.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±19	0.0%	±1.5
No telephone service available	95	±83	7.7%	±6.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,228	±166	1,228	(X)
1.00 or less	1,208	±197	98.4%	±9.0
1.01 to 1.50	20	±46	1.6%	±3.8
1.51 or more	0	±54	0.0%	±4.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	517	±120	517	(X)
Less than \$50,000	112	±87	21.7%	±16.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	176	±85	34.1%	±14.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	147	±78	28.4%	±13.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	42	±43	8.2%	±8.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	39	±59	7.5%	±11.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0	±38	0.0%	±7.4
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±38	0.0%	±7.4
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±27	0.0%	±5.3
Median (dollars)	94,473	±7,930	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	517	±120	517	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	275	±98	53.1%	±14.3
Housing units without a mortgage	242	±82	46.9%	±11.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	275	±98	275	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±38	0.0%	±14.0
\$300 to \$499	11	±40	4.0%	±14.5
\$500 to \$699	25	±32	9.0%	±11.3
\$700 to \$999	98	±72	35.8%	±22.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	101	±66	36.7%	±20.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	40	±37	14.4%	±12.4
\$2,000 or more	0	±47	0.1%	±17.2
Median (dollars)	1,015	±149	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	242	±82	242	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±27	0.0%	±11.2
\$100 to \$199	13	±37	5.4%	±15.0
\$200 to \$299	41	±50	17.0%	±19.9
\$300 to \$399	65	±53	26.8%	±19.7
\$400 or more	123	±81	50.8%	±28.4
Median (dollars)	404	±69	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT-AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	272	±114	272	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	70	±67	25.7%	±22.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	26	±24	9.6%	±8.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	15	±28	5.6%	±9.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	41	±48	15.0%	±16.3
35.0 percent or more	120	±71	44.0%	±18.2
Not computed	3	±25	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	242	±108	242	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	22	±30	9.1%	±11.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	34	±30	14.0%	±10.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	47	±39	19.5%	±13.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	56	±44	23.2%	±15.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	14	±29	5.8%	±11.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	23	±38	9.5%	±15.1
35.0 percent or more	46	±64	19.0%	±25.1
Not computed	0	±27	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	652	±140	652	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±47	0.0%	±7.2
\$200 to \$299	5	±38	0.7%	±5.8
\$300 to \$499	73	±73	11.2%	±10.9
\$500 to \$749	111	±74	17.0%	±10.7
\$750 to \$999	302	±114	46.4%	±14.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	161	±94	24.7%	±13.4
\$1,500 or more	0	±38	0.0%	±5.9
Median (dollars)	1,015	±72	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	59	±64	(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)	618	±167	618	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	3	±36	0.5%	±5.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	32	±43	5.2%	±6.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	83	±74	13.4%	±11.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	16	±33	2.5%	±5.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	26	±35	4.1%	±5.6
35.0 percent or more	459	±130	74.2%	±6.3
Not computed	92	±69	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
Male	1,476	±313	45.2%	±5.4
Female	1,791	±364	54.8%	±5.6
Under 5 years	383	±187	11.7%	±5.3
5 to 9 years	188	±100	5.8%	±2.9
10 to 14 years	163	±90	5.0%	±2.6
15 to 19 years	284	±124	8.7%	±3.5
20 to 24 years	248	±133	7.6%	±3.8
25 to 34 years	332	±127	10.1%	±3.4
35 to 44 years	426	±140	13.0%	±3.6
45 to 54 years	443	±169	13.6%	±4.6
55 to 59 years	334	±118	10.2%	±3.1
60 to 64 years	81	±65	2.5%	±1.9
65 to 74 years	190	±86	5.8%	±2.4
75 to 84 years	137	±76	4.2%	±2.2
85 years and over	58	±41	1.8%	±1.2
Median age (years)	35.6	±1.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,336	±345	71.5%	±16.4
21 years and over	2,204	±331	67.5%	±15.6
62 years and over	418	±128	12.8%	±3.2
65 years and over	385	±122	11.8%	±3.1
18 years and over	2,336	±345	2,336	(X)
Male	1,078	±237	46.2%	±7.5
Female	1,257	±251	53.8%	±7.2
65 years and over	385	±122	385	(X)
Male	137	±88	35.7%	±19.8
Female	248	±85	64.3%	±8.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
One race	3,210	±565	98.3%	±1.3
Two or more races	57	±77	1.7%	±2.3
One race	3,210	±565	98.3%	±1.3
White	122	±103	3.7%	±3.1
Black or African American	2,954	±546	90.4%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	±38	0.6%	±1.2
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Asian Indian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Chinese	0	±26	0.0%	±0.8
Filipino	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Japanese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Korean	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Vietnamese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Other Asian	0	±62	0.0%	±1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Samoan	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Other Pacific Islander	0	±49	0.0%	±1.5
Some other race	115	±151	3.5%	±4.6
Two or more races	57	±77	1.7%	±2.3
White and Black or African American	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
White and Asian	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	29	±63	0.9%	±1.9
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
White	122	±103	3.7%	±3.1
Black or African American	3,011	±553	92.2%	±4.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	48	±69	1.5%	±2.1
Asian	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	143	±168	4.4%	±5.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,267	±574	3,267	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	72	±100	2.2%	±3.0
Mexican	9	±26	0.3%	±0.8
Puerto Rican	36	±80	1.1%	±2.5
Cuban	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	27	±69	0.8%	±2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,139	±557	96.1%	±2.5
White alone	114	±100	3.5%	±3.0
Black or African American alone	2,954	±546	90.4%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	19	±38	0.6%	±1.2
Asian alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race alone	23	±43	0.7%	±1.3
Two or more races	29	±63	0.9%	±1.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	29	±63	0.9%	±1.9

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (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