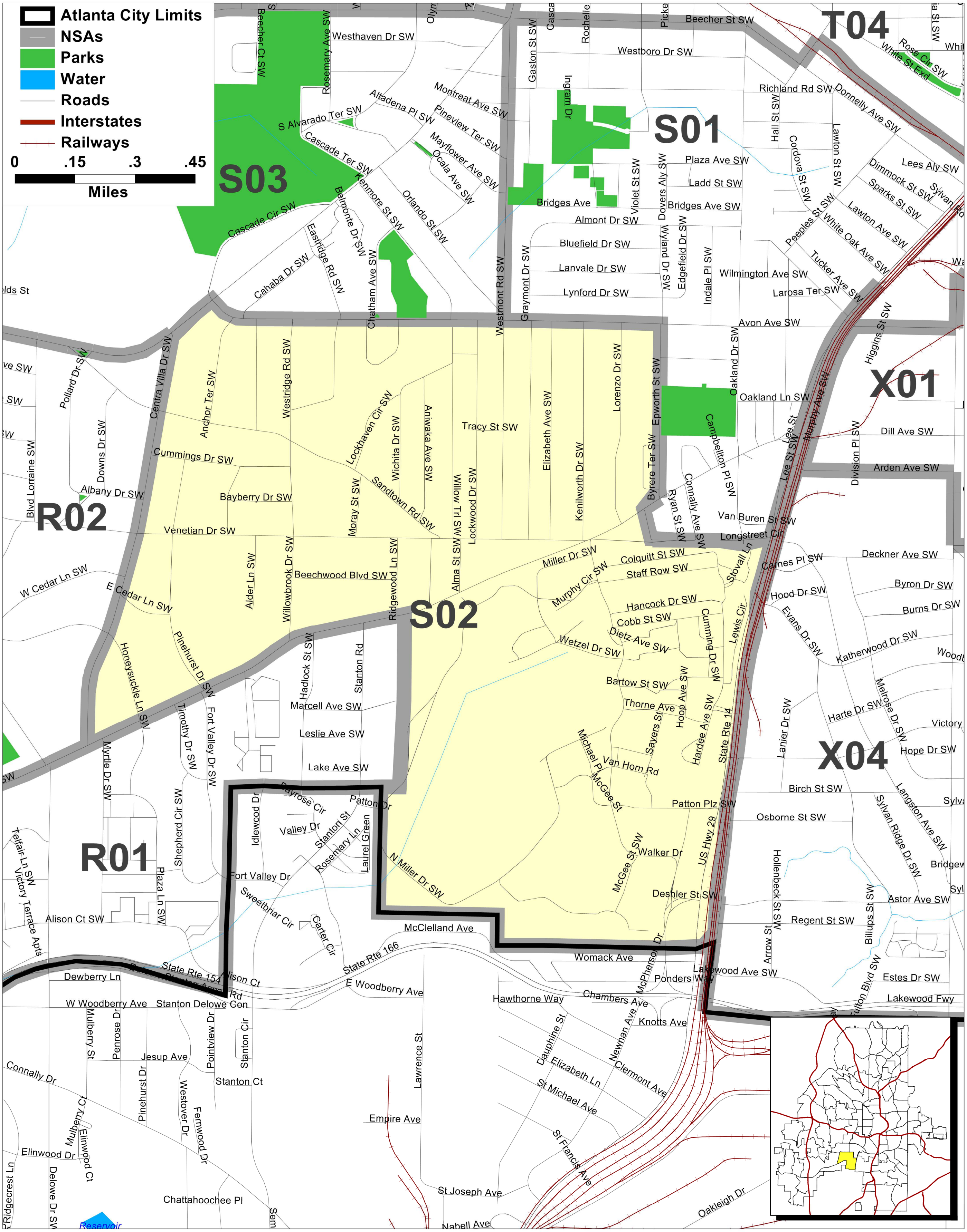
Neighborhood Statistical Area S02



Neighborhood(s): Fort McPherson, Venetian Hills

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Contents

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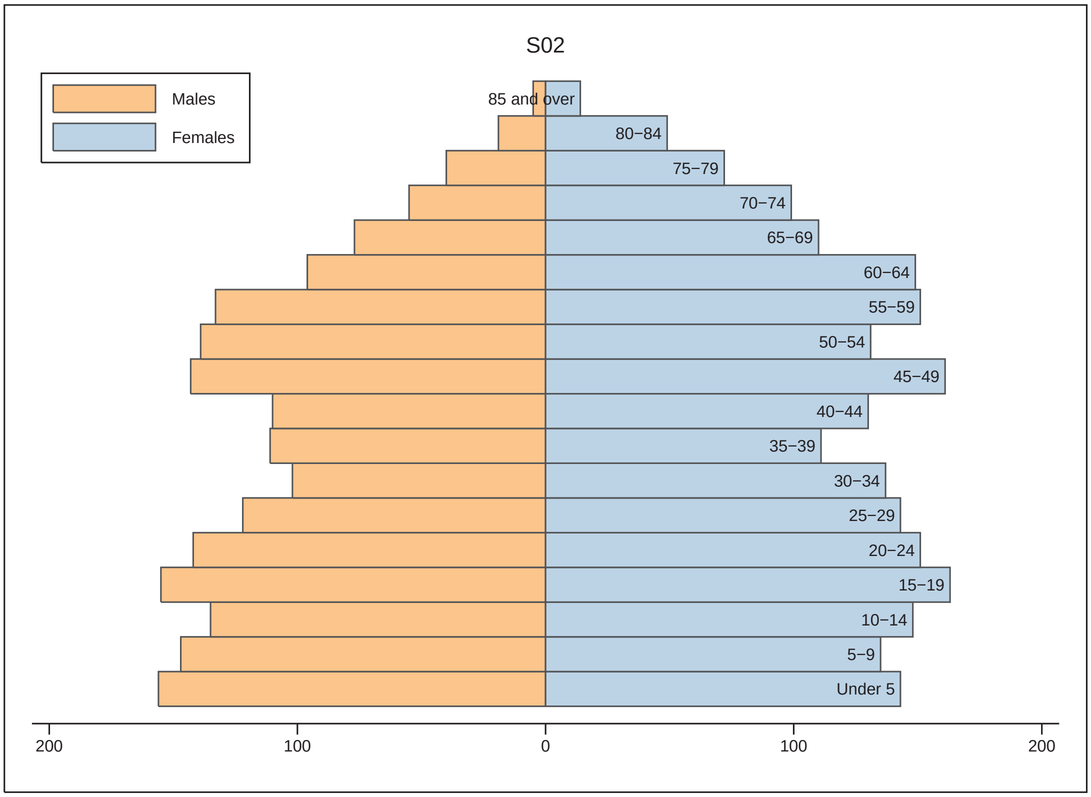
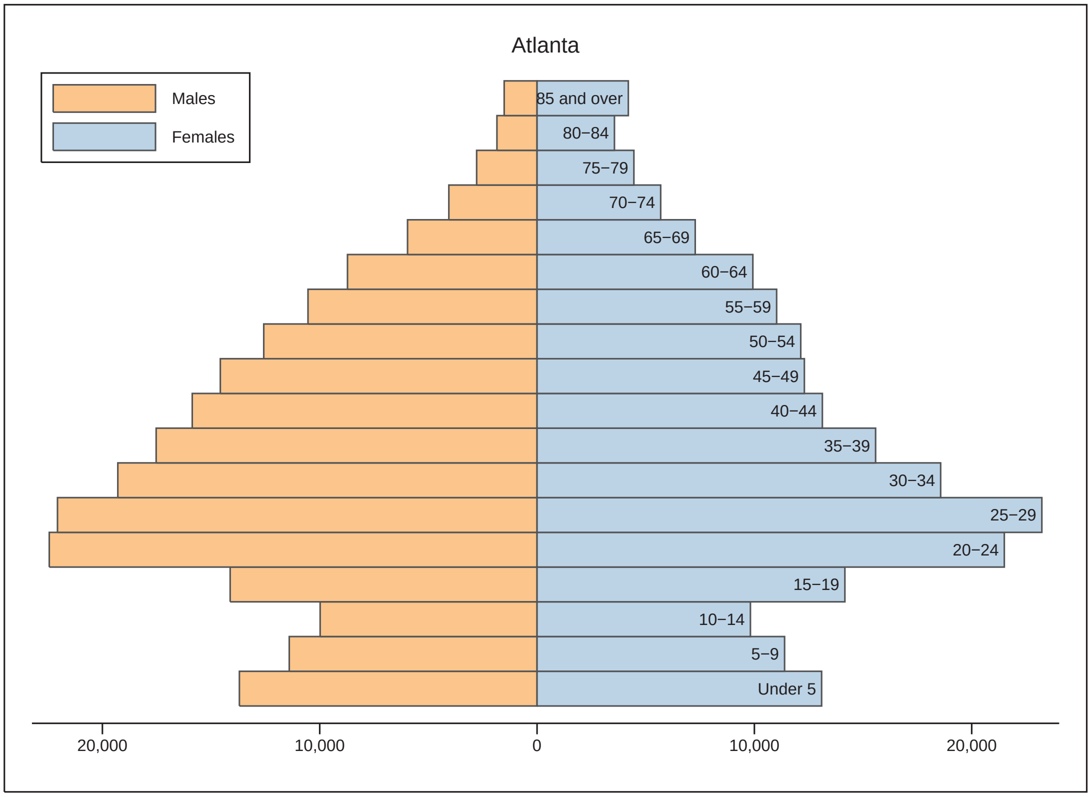
S02

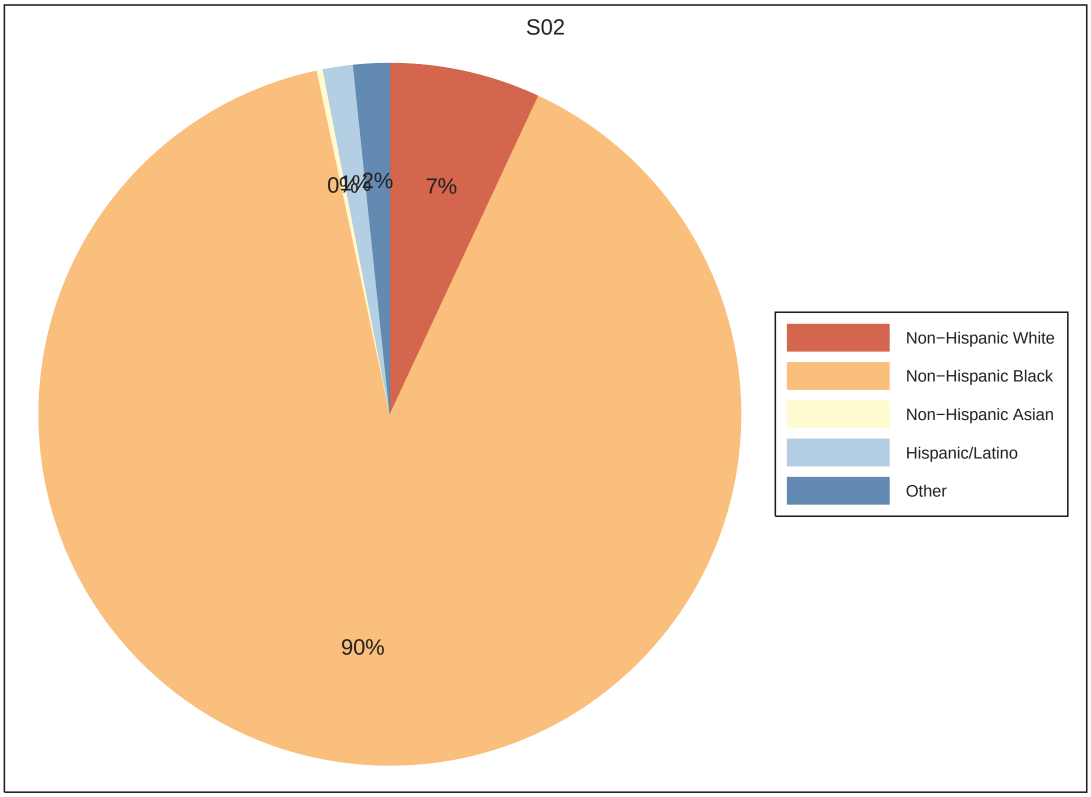
Decennial 2010 Profile

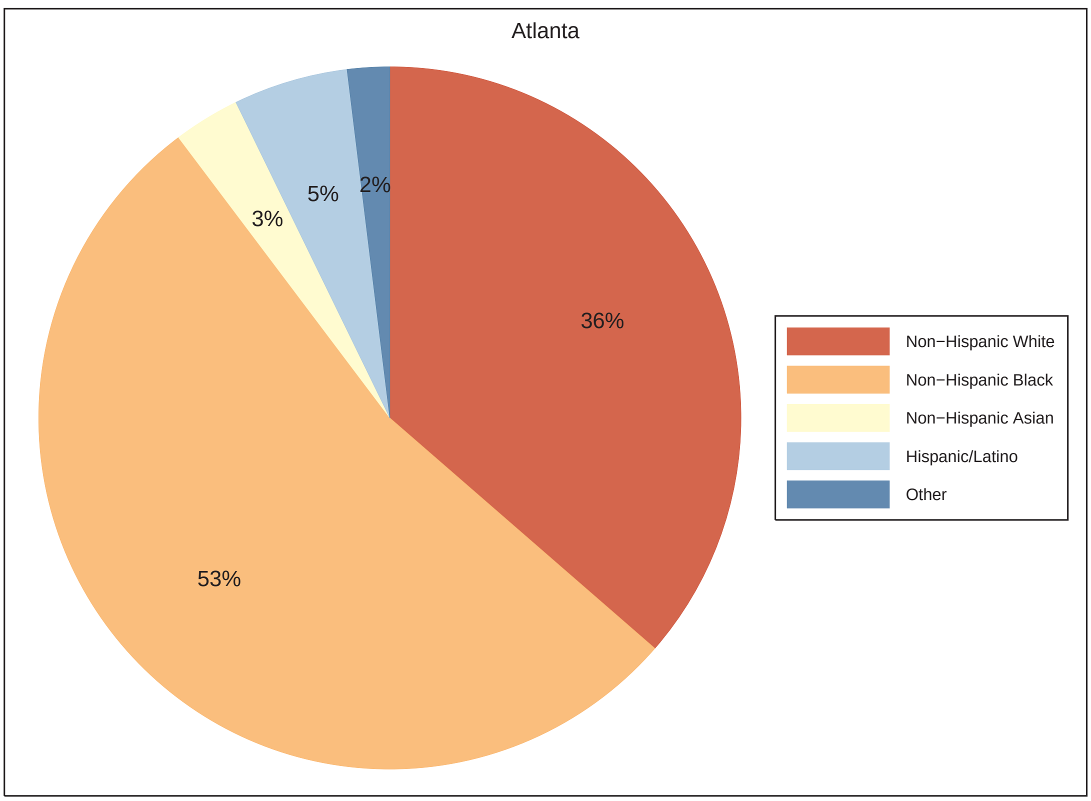
Sex and Age


S02
Males
Females
85 and over
80−84
75−79
70−74
65−69
60−64
55−59
50−54
45−49
40−44
35−39
30−34
25−29
20−24
15−19
10−14
5−9
Under 5
200
100
0
100
200

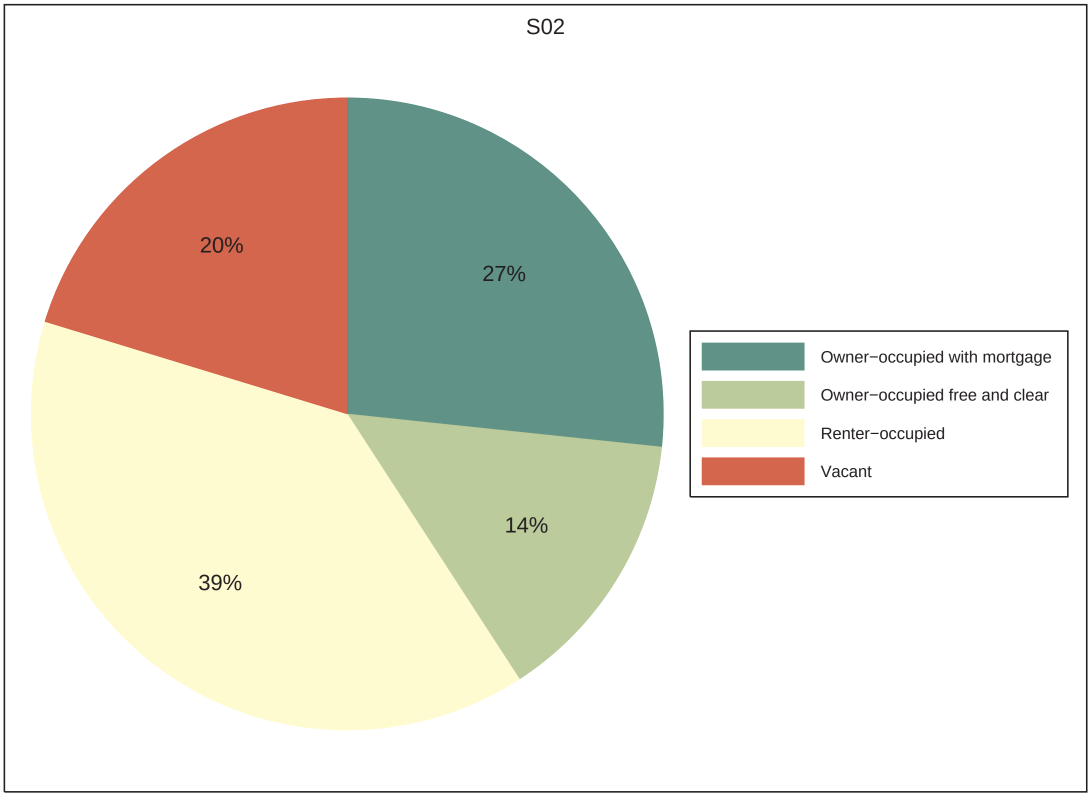

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80−84
75−79
70−74
65−69
60−64
55−59
50−54
45−49
40−44
35−39
30−34
25−29
20−24
15−19
10−14
5−9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

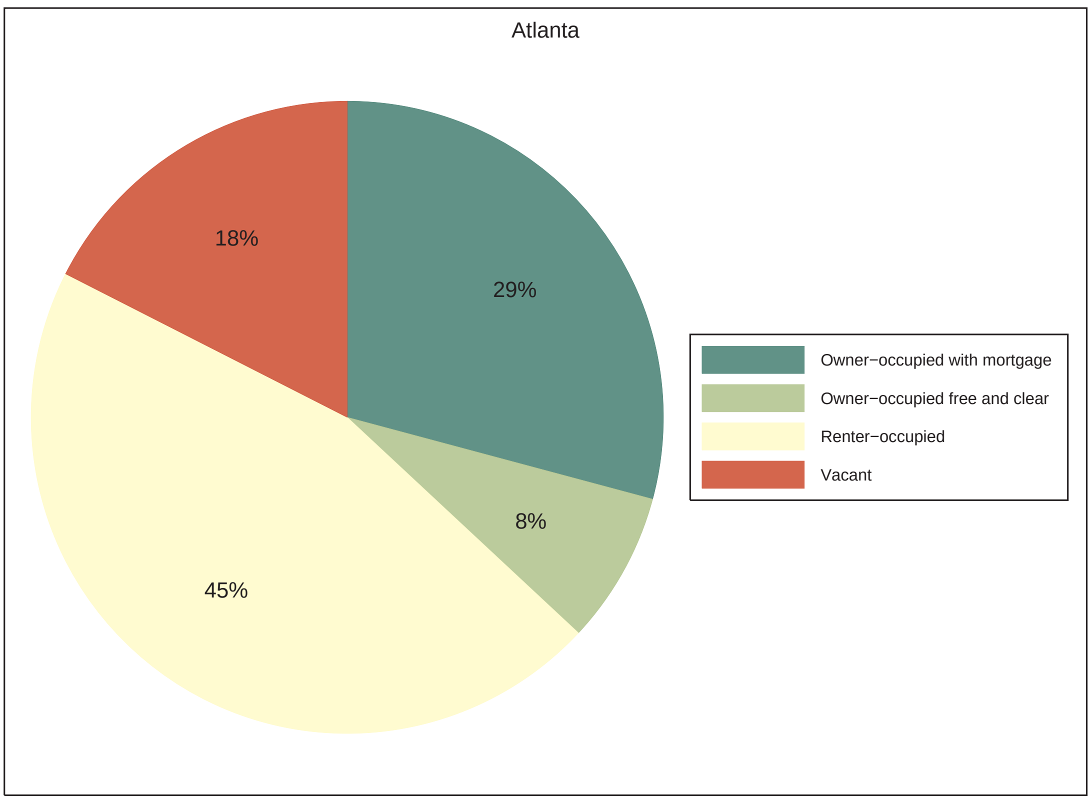
Race and Latino Origin



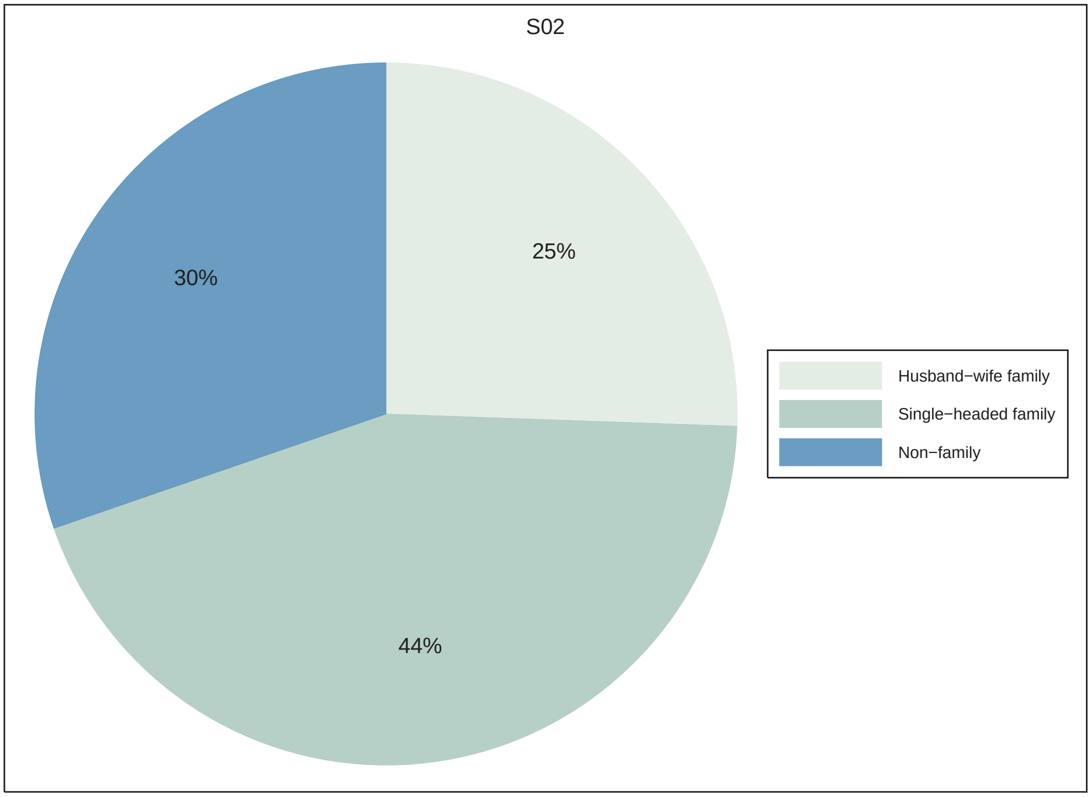


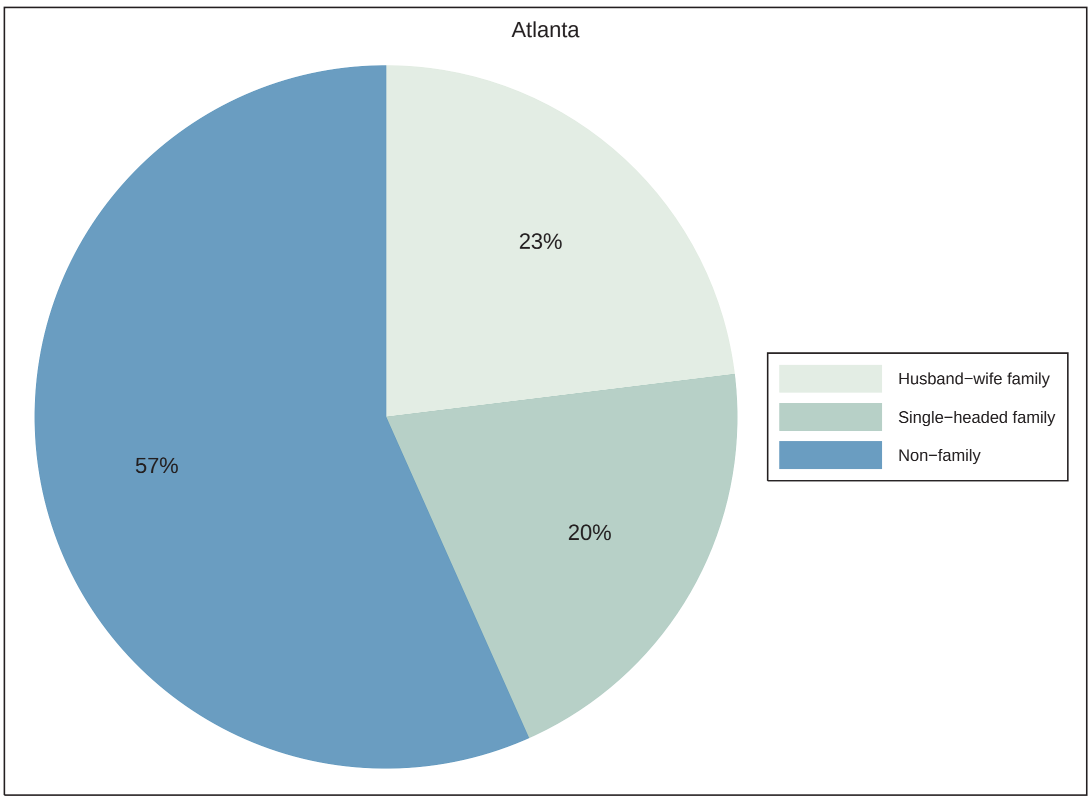
Housing Tenure



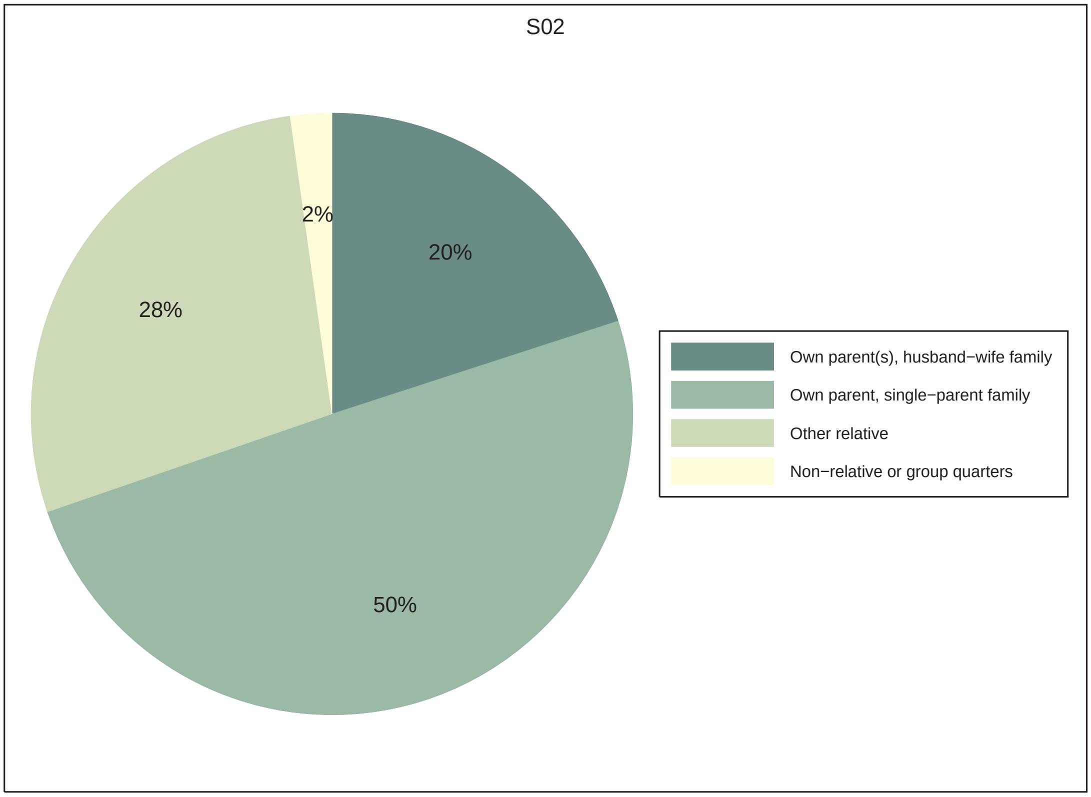


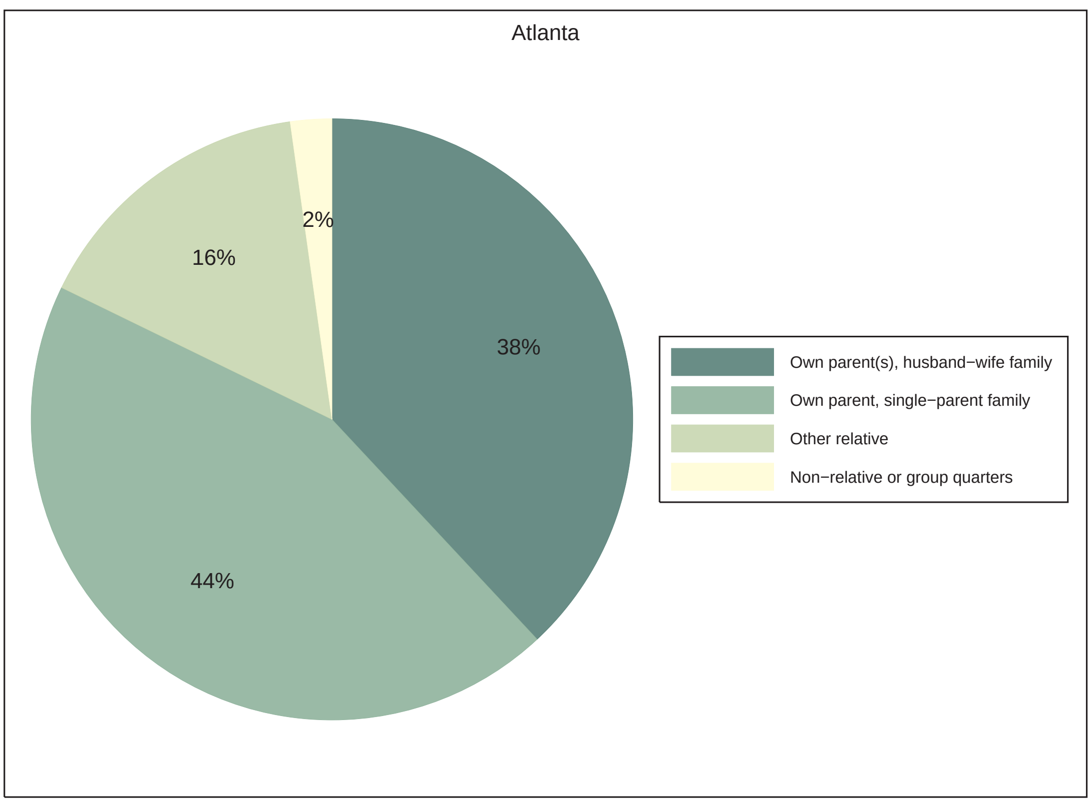
Households by Type



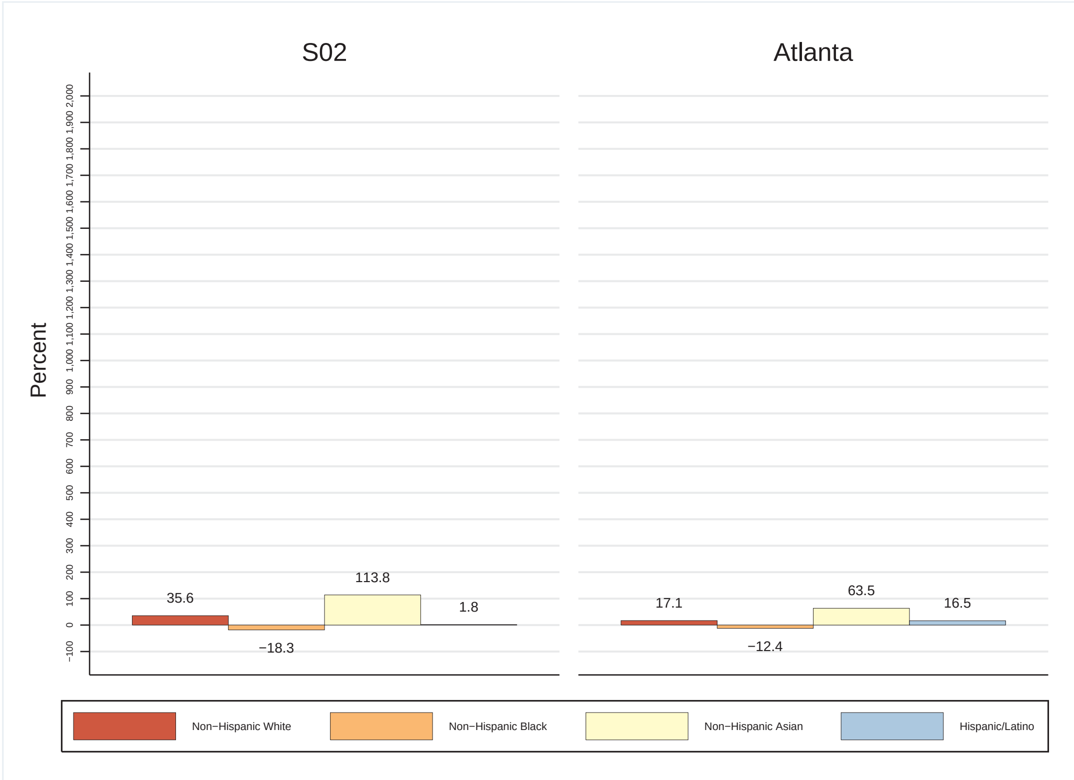


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,084	100.0%
Under 5 years	299	7.3%
5 to 9 years	282	6.9%
10 to 14 years	283	6.9%
15 to 19 years	318	7.8%
20 to 24 years	293	7.2%
25 to 29 years	265	6.5%
30 to 34 years	239	5.9%
35 to 39 years	222	5.4%
40 to 44 years	240	5.9%
45 to 49 years	304	7.4%
50 to 54 years	270	6.6%
55 to 59 years	284	7.0%
60 to 64 years	245	6.0%
65 to 69 years	187	4.6%
70 to 74 years	154	3.8%
75 to 79 years	112	2.7%
80 to 84 years	68	1.7%
85 years and over	19	0.5%
Median age (years)	36.4	(X)
16 years and over	3,158	77.3%
18 years and over	3,025	74.1%
21 years and over	2,845	69.7%
62 years and over	683	16.7%
65 years and over	540	13.2%
Male population	1,887	46.2%
Under 5 years	156	3.8%
5 to 9 years	147	3.6%
10 to 14 years	135	3.3%
15 to 19 years	155	3.8%
20 to 24 years	142	3.5%
25 to 29 years	122	3.0%
30 to 34 years	102	2.5%
35 to 39 years	111	2.7%
40 to 44 years	110	2.7%
45 to 49 years	143	3.5%
50 to 54 years	139	3.4%
55 to 59 years	133	3.3%
60 to 64 years	96	2.4%
65 to 69 years	77	1.9%
70 to 74 years	55	1.3%
75 to 79 years	40	1.0%
80 to 84 years	19	0.5%
85 years and over	5	0.1%
Median age (years)	34.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,426	34.9%
18 years and over	1,362	33.3%
21 years and over	1,270	31.1%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	243	6.0%
65 years and over	196	4.8%
Female population	2,197	53.8%
Under 5 years	143	3.5%
5 to 9 years	135	3.3%
10 to 14 years	148	3.6%
15 to 19 years	163	4.0%
20 to 24 years	151	3.7%
25 to 29 years	143	3.5%
30 to 34 years	137	3.4%
35 to 39 years	111	2.7%
40 to 44 years	130	3.2%
45 to 49 years	161	3.9%
50 to 54 years	131	3.2%
55 to 59 years	151	3.7%
60 to 64 years	149	3.6%
65 to 69 years	110	2.7%
70 to 74 years	99	2.4%
75 to 79 years	72	1.8%
80 to 84 years	49	1.2%
85 years and over	14	0.3%
Median age (years)	38.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,732	42.4%
18 years and over	1,663	40.7%
21 years and over	1,575	38.6%
62 years and over	440	10.8%
65 years and over	344	8.4%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,084	100.0%
One Race	4,021	98.5%
White	299	7.3%
Black or African American	3,674	90.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.2%
Asian	17	0.4%
Asian Indian‡	1	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	3	0.1%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	0	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	0	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	0	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	23	0.6%
Two or More Races	63	1.5%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
White; Asian	13	0.3%
White; Black or African American	8	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

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neighborhood nexus

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	334	8.2%
Black or African American	3,714	90.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.7%
Asian	41	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.1%
Some Other Race	38	0.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,084	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	55	1.3%
Mexican‡	13	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	16	0.4%
Cuban‡	3	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	14	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,029	98.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,084	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	55	1.3%
White alone	10	0.2%
Black or African American alone	18	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	16	0.4%
Two or More Races	10	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,029	98.7%
White alone	289	7.1%
Black or African American alone	3,656	89.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	16	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	53	1.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,084	100.0%
In households	3,986	97.6%
Householder	1,413	34.6%
Spouse	360	8.8%
Child	1,297	31.8%
Own child under 18 years	738	18.1%
Other relatives	669	16.4%
Under 18 years	297	7.3%
65 years and over†	55	1.3%
Nonrelatives	247	6.0%
Under 18 years	24	0.6%
65 years and over	7	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	97	2.4%
In group quarters	98	2.4%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	98	2.4%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	61	1.5%
Female	37	0.9%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,413	100.0%
Family households (families)	987	69.9%
With own children under 18 years	348	24.6%
Husband-wife family	360	25.5%
With own children under 18 years	115	8.1%
Male householder, no wife present	100	7.1%
With own children under 18 years	19	1.3%
Female householder, no husband present	527	37.3%
With own children under 18 years	214	15.1%
Nonfamily households	426	30.1%
Householder living alone	349	24.7%
Male	199	14.1%
65 years and over‡	53	3.7%
Female	288	20.4%
65 years and over‡	117	8.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	487	34.5%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	439	31.1%
Average household size	2.82	(X)
Average family size	3.36	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,773	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,413	79.7%
Vacant housing units	360	20.3%
For rent	139	7.8%
Rented, not occupied	18	1.0%
For sale only	29	1.6%
Sold, not occupied	13	0.7%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	160	9.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	16.4	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,413	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	725	51.3%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,763	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.43	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	688	48.7%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,223	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.23	(X)

Notes:
† Data may differ from the Census Bureau's DP-1 totals due to differences in reporting methods (see Technical Notes).
‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).
∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

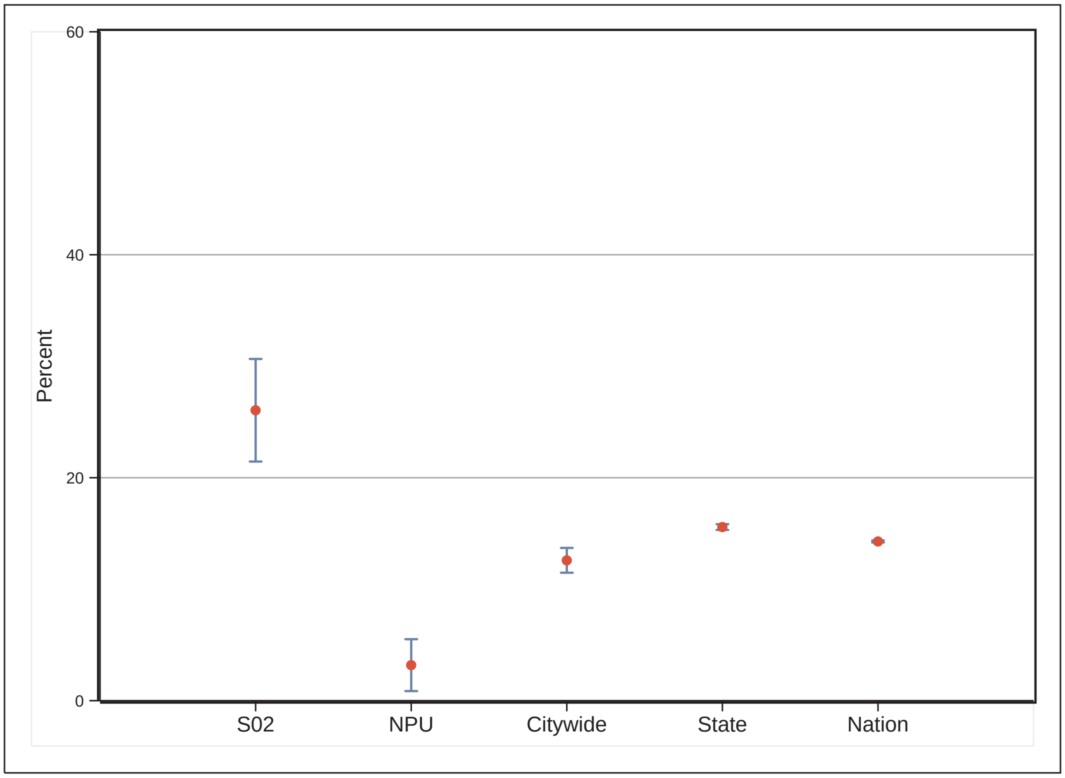
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

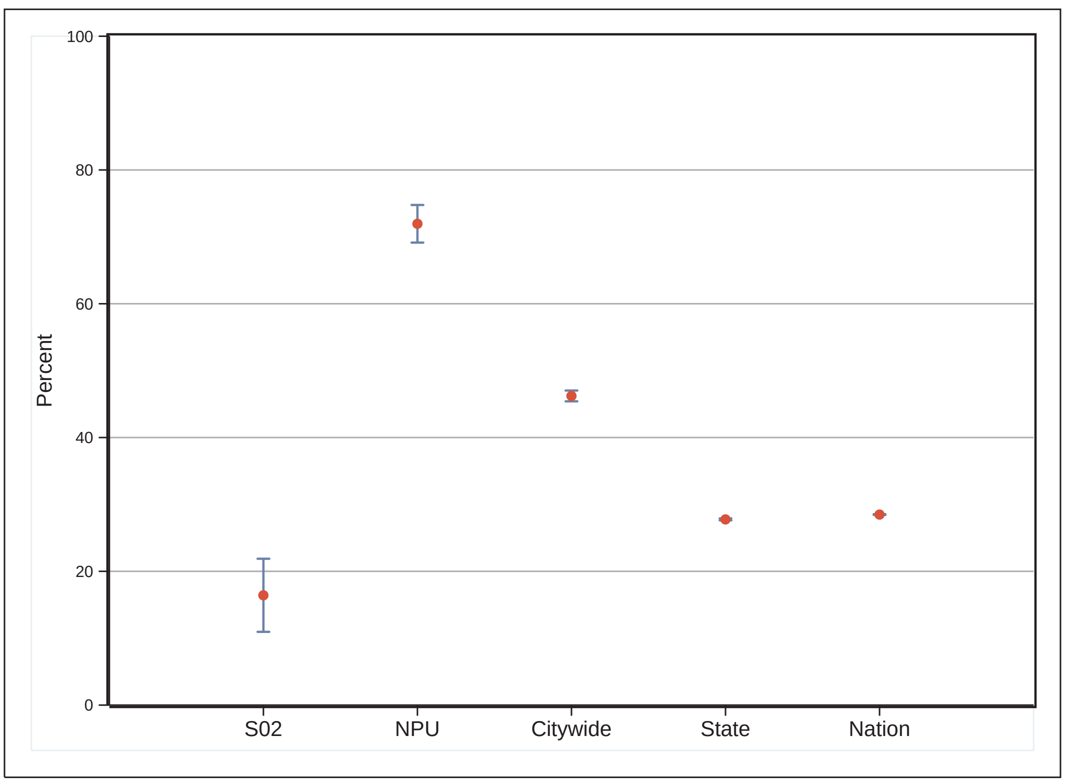
S02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

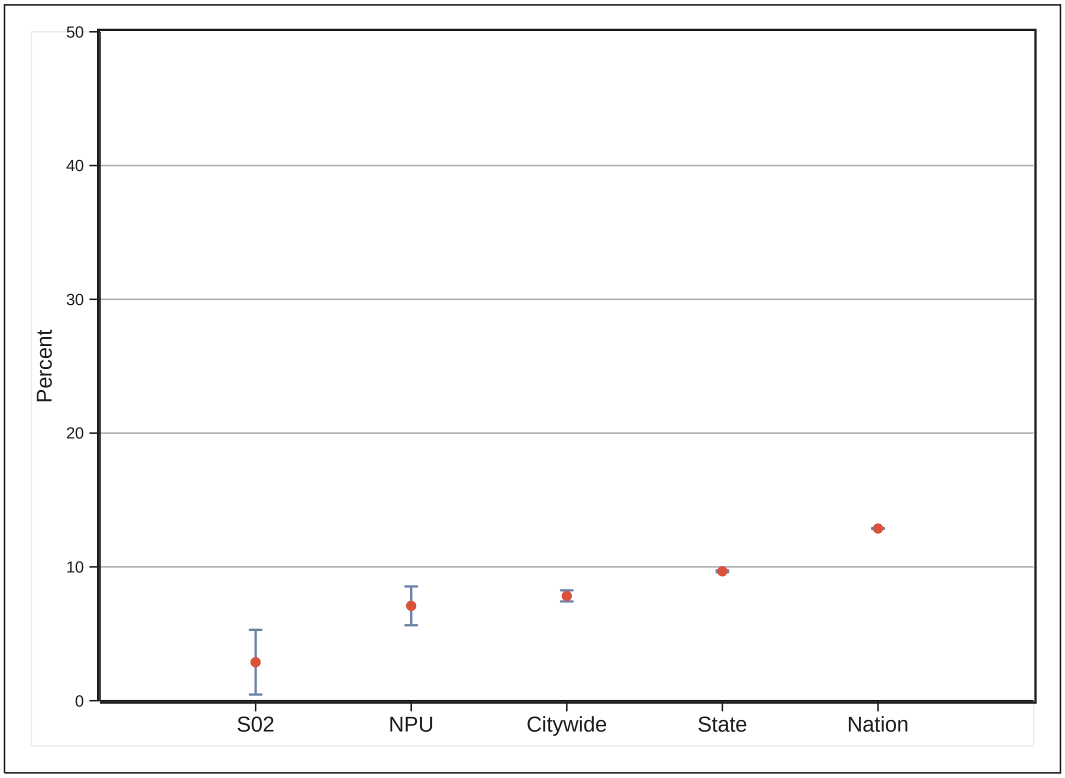


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

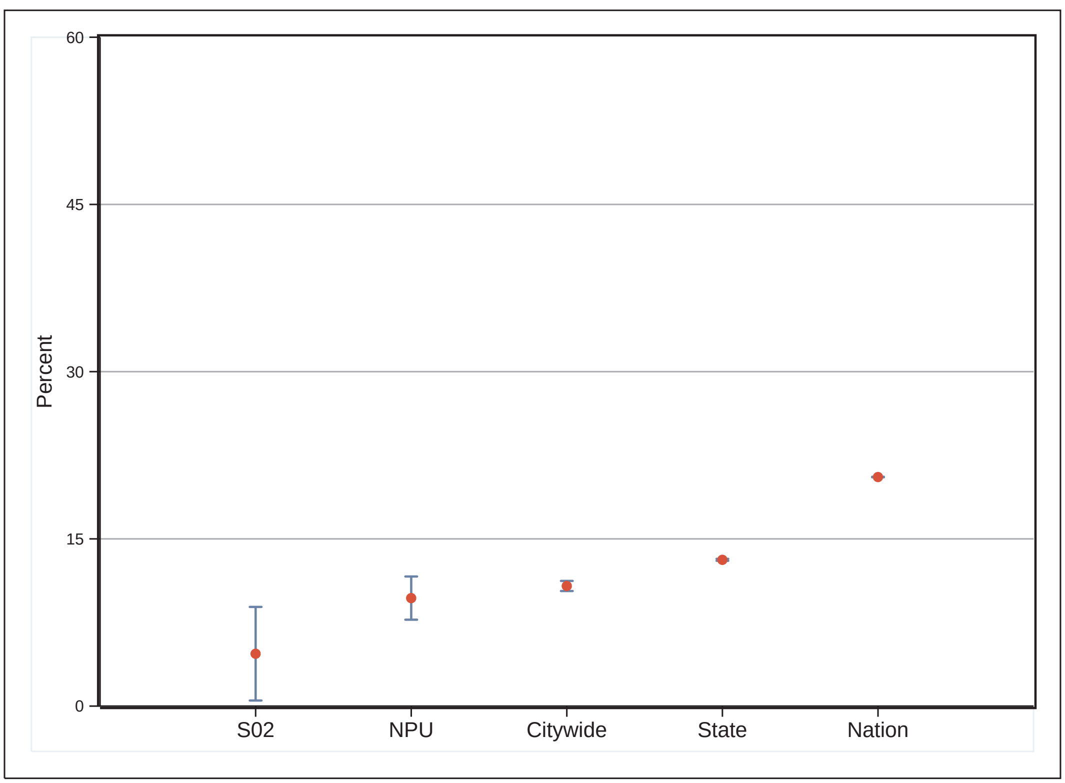


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

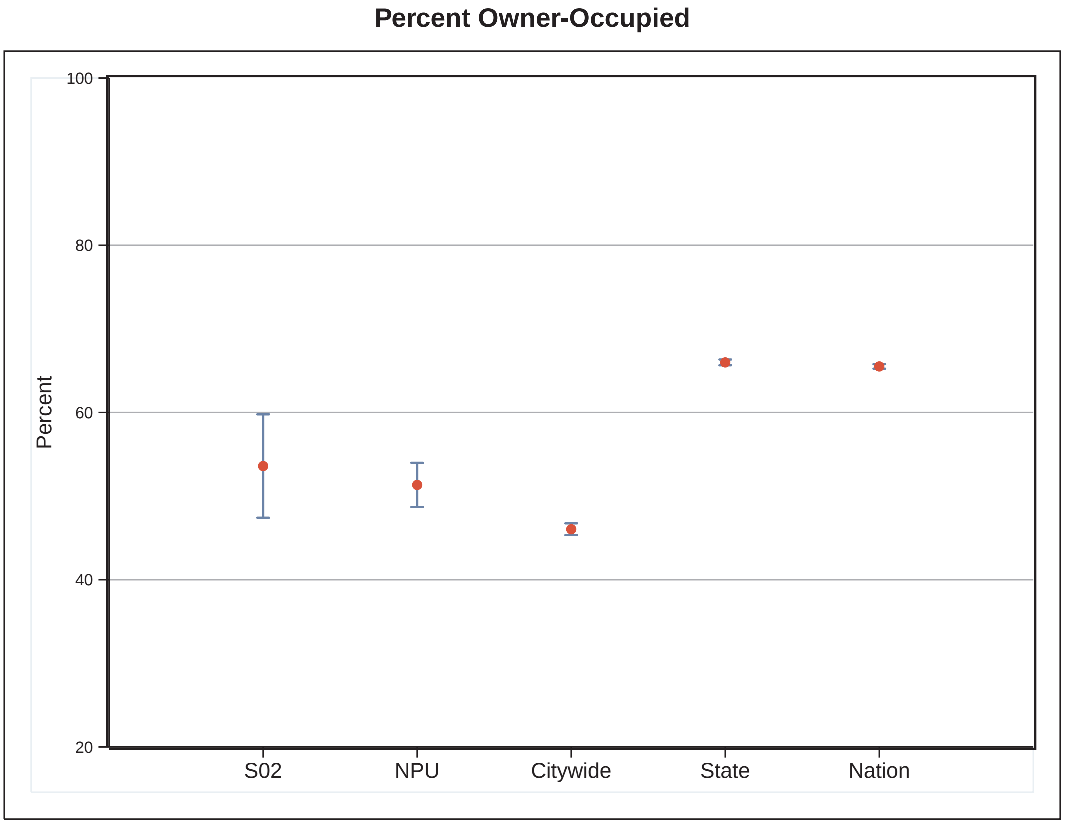
Percent Foreign-Born

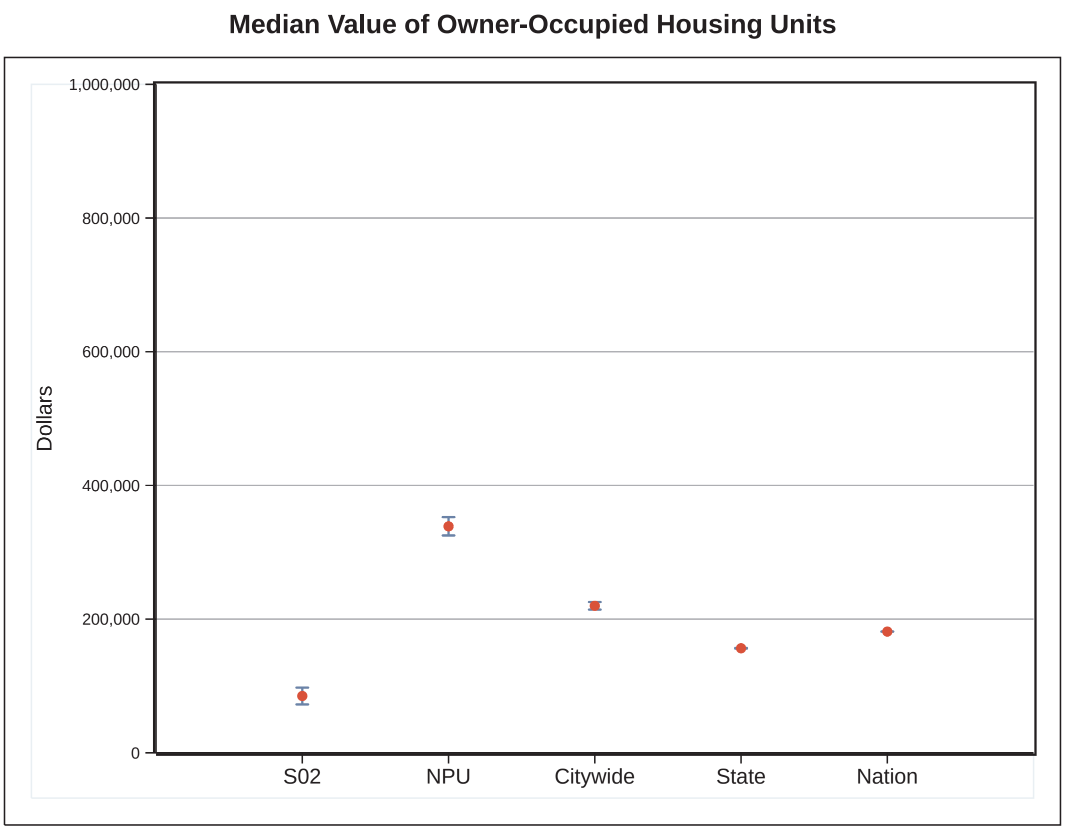


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

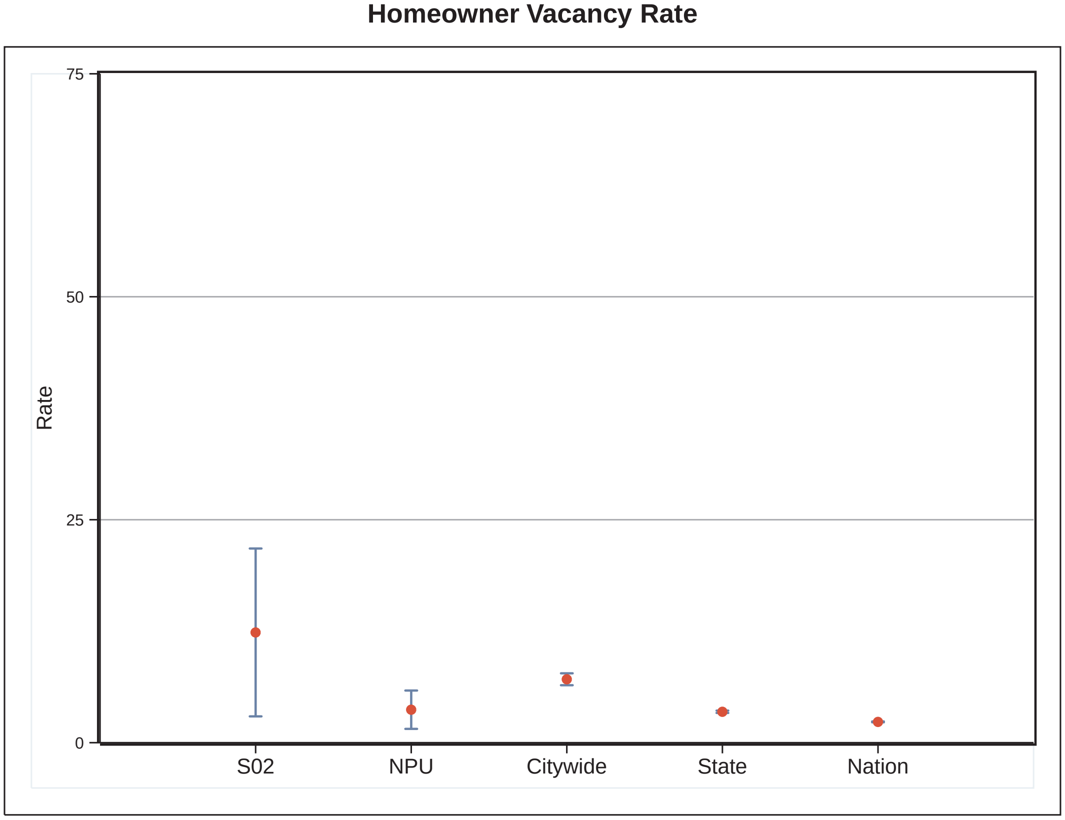


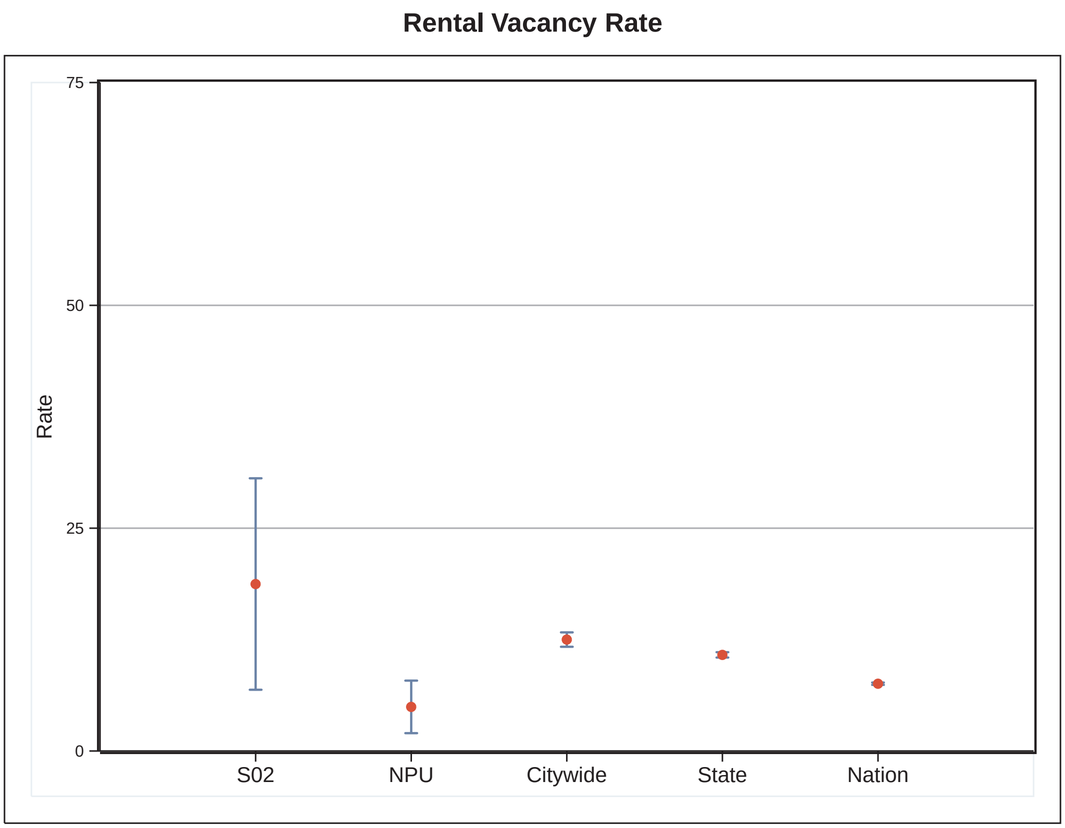
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.





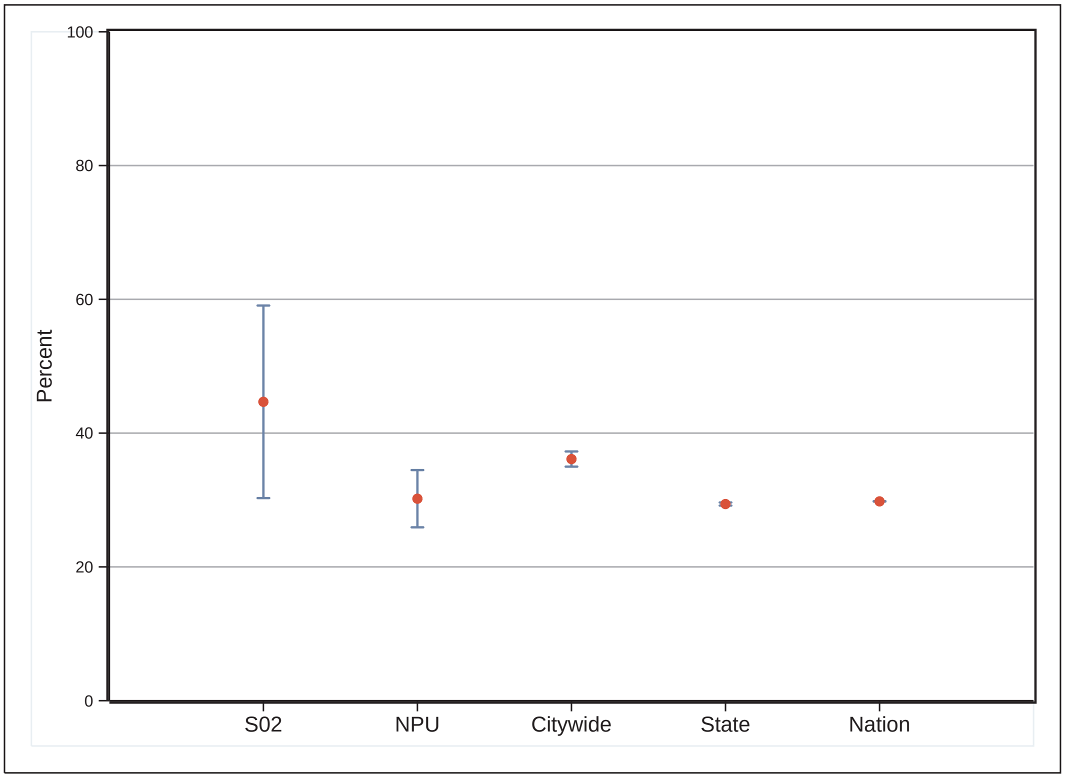
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.



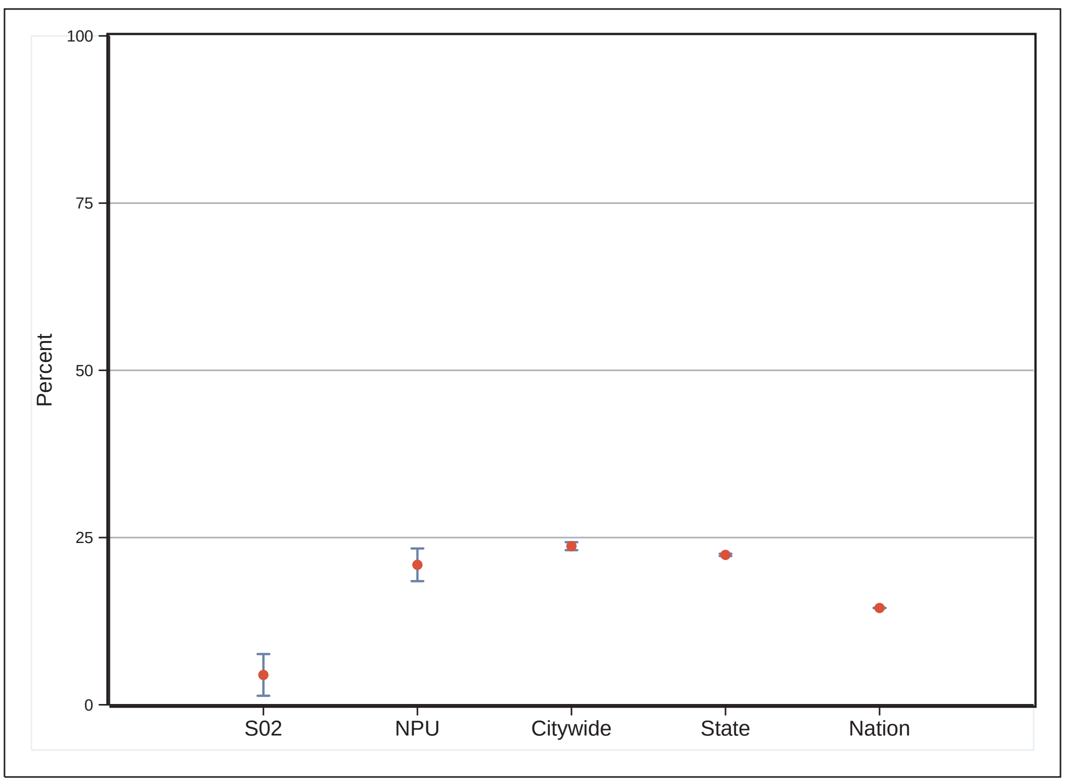


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

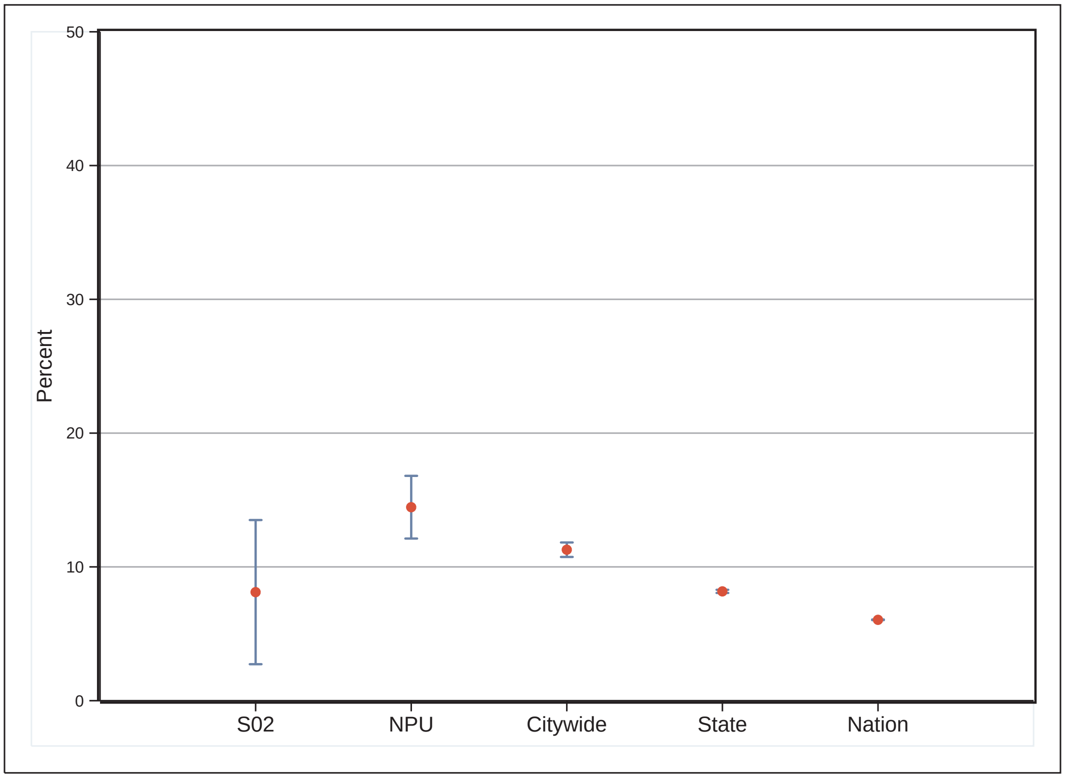


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

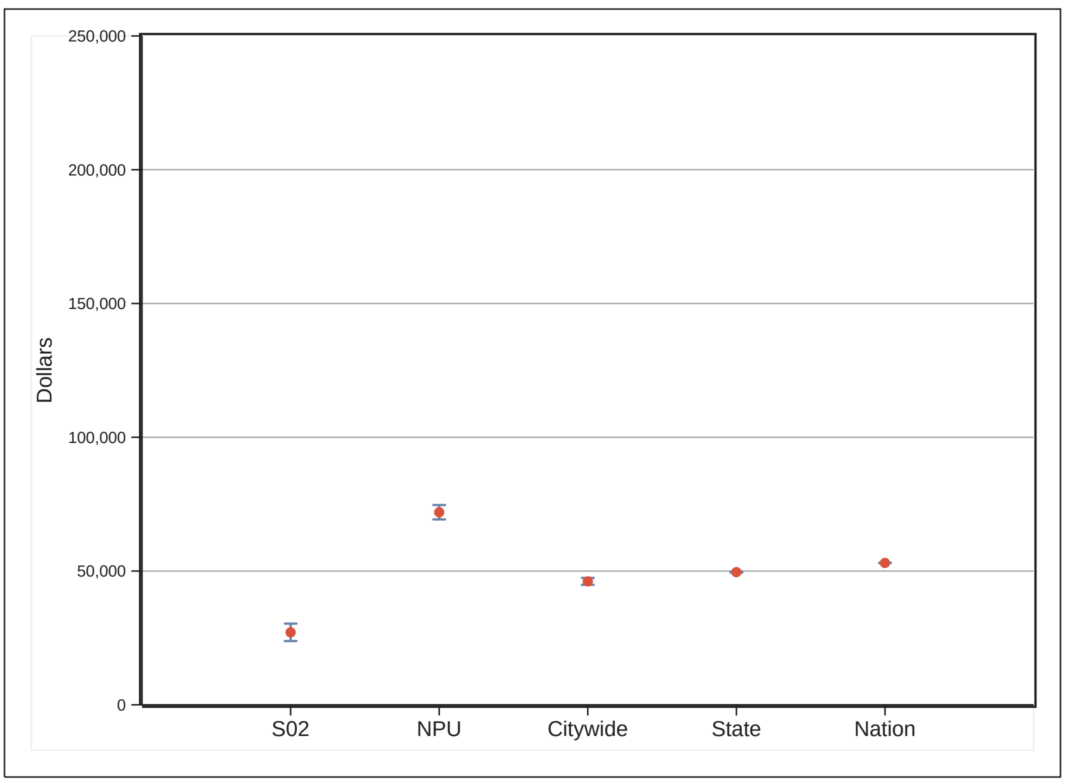


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

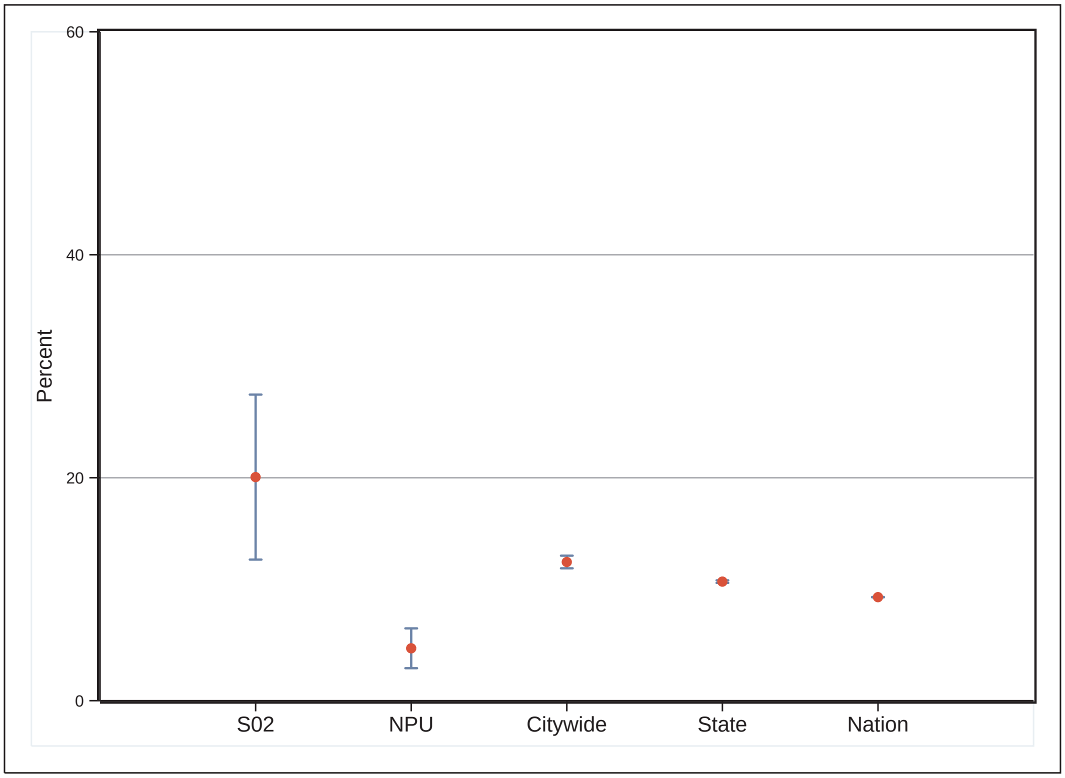


Median Household Income

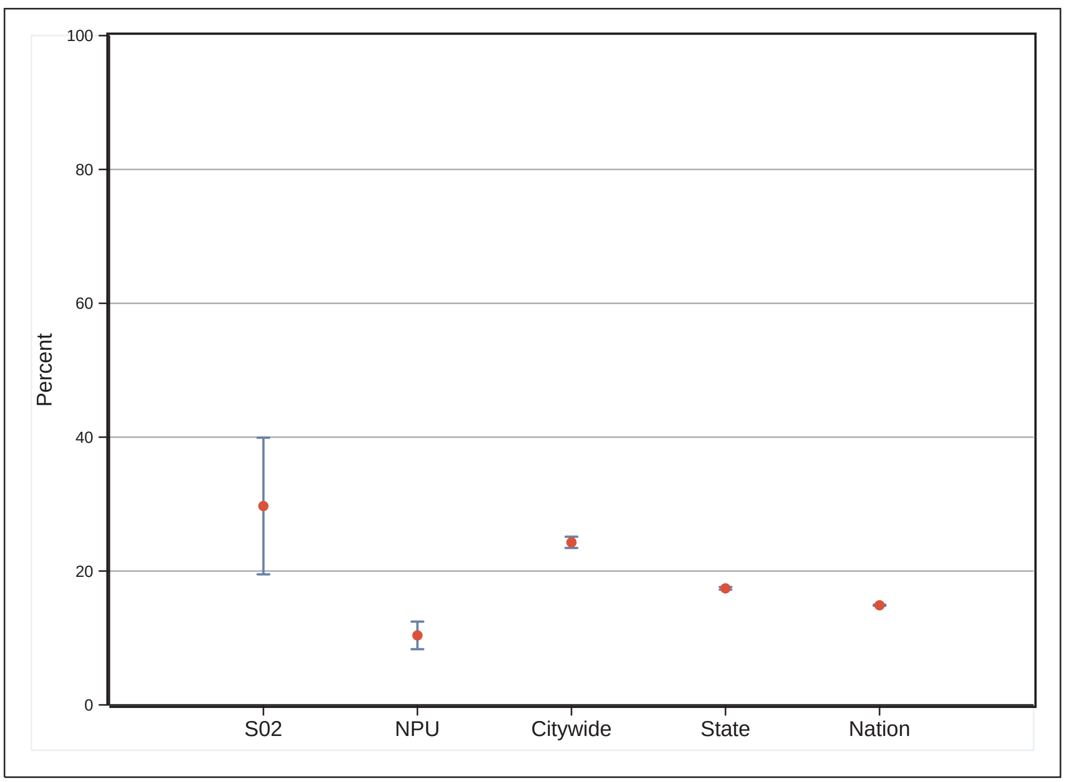


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	866	±162	67.5%	±8.6
With own children under 18 years	314	±124	24.4%	±9.1
Married-couple family	331	±109	25.8%	±7.7
With own children under 18 years	103	±68	8.1%	±5.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	82	±49	6.4%	±3.7
With own children under 18 years	2	±28	0.1%	±2.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	454	±133	35.4%	±9.2
With own children under 18 years	208	±100	16.2%	±7.5
Nonfamily households	417	±112	32.5%	±7.5
Householder living alone	382	±107	29.8%	±7.3
65 years and over	163	±66	12.7%	±4.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	423	±127	33.0%	±8.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	427	±106	33.2%	±6.9
Average household size	3.31	±0.59	(X)	(X)
Average family size	4.05	±0.89	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**4,249**	**±489**	**4,249**	**(X)**
Householder	1,582	±174	37.2%	±5.9
Spouse	414	±104	9.7%	±2.2
Child	1,348	±308	31.7%	±6.3
Other relatives	743	±216	17.5%	±4.7
Nonrelatives	163	±126	3.8%	±2.9
Unmarried partner	61	±58	1.4%	±1.4

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,247**	**±236**	**1,247**	**(X)**
Never married	597	±180	47.9%	±11.3
Now married, except separated	468	±112	37.5%	±5.6
Separated	76	±49	6.1%	±3.8
Widowed	62	±52	5.0%	±4.0
Divorced	130	±73	10.4%	±5.5
Females 15 years and over	**1,569**	**±298**	**1,569**	**(X)**
Never married	796	±225	50.7%	±10.6
Now married, except separated	473	±116	30.1%	±4.6
Separated	68	±67	4.3%	±4.2
Widowed	113	±53	7.2%	±3.1
Divorced	196	±85	12.5%	±4.9

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	**50**	**±54**	**50**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	36	±48	71.7%	±56.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	47	±62	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	48	±51	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	52	±140	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	93	±117	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±52	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**206**	**±87**	**206**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	112	±66	54.1%	±22.2
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	28	±40	13.8%	±18.5
1 or 2 years	44	±48	21.6%	±21.4
3 or 4 years	30	±41	14.6%	±19.0
5 or more years	9	±17	4.2%	±8.2
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**112**	**±66**	**112**	**(X)**
Who are female	102	±61	91.9%	±6.2
Who are married	7	±21	6.6%	±18.7

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1,078**	**±285**	**1,078**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	104	±68	9.7%	±5.7
Kindergarten	72	±53	6.7%	±4.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	378	±156	35.1%	±11.1
High school (grades 9-12)	313	±151	29.0%	±11.7
College or graduate school	210	±98	19.5%	±7.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**2,214**	**±327**	**2,214**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	180	±121	8.1%	±5.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	397	±130	17.9%	±5.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	810	±186	36.6%	±6.4
Some college, no degree	339	±112	15.3%	±4.5
Associate's degree	125	±65	5.7%	±2.8
Bachelor's degree	260	±104	11.8%	±4.4
Graduate or professional degree	103	±82	4.7%	±3.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.9%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4%	±5.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,654**	**±397**	**2,654**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	162	±73	6.1%	±2.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**4,250**	**±489**	**4,250**	**(X)**
With a disability	716	±180	16.9%	±3.8
Under 18 years	**1,092**	**±266**	**1,092**	**(X)**
With a disability	43	±49	3.9%	±4.4
18 to 64 years	**2,503**	**±306**	**2,503**	**(X)**
With a disability	432	±150	17.2%	±5.6
65 years and over	**654**	**±123**	**654**	**(X)**
With a disability	242	±86	37.0%	±11.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**4,234**	**±488**	**4,234**	**(X)**
Same house	3,330	±406	78.7%	±3.1
Different house in the U.S.	902	±376	21.3%	±8.5
Same county	560	±296	13.2%	±6.8
Different county	342	±231	8.1%	±5.4
Same state	287	±214	6.8%	±5.0
Different state	55	±88	1.3%	±2.1
Abroad	1	±16	0.0%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
Native	4,156	±481	113.3%	±24.5
Born in United States	4,146	±541	113.0%	±25.4
State of residence	3,164	±493	86.2%	±20.7
Different state	983	±222	26.8%	±3.5
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	10	±25	0.3%	±0.7
Foreign born	106	±91	2.9%	±2.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**106**	**±91**	**106**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	35	±38	32.7%	±22.0
Not a U.S. citizen	71	±77	67.3%	±44.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**115**	**±94**	**115**	**(X)**
Native	**10**	**±36**	**10**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±152.4
Entered before 2010	10	±33	100.0%	±497.3
Foreign born	**106**	**±91**	**106**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±14.2
Entered before 2010	106	±92	100.0%	±15.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**106**	**±91**	**106**	**(X)**
Europe	4	±15	3.4%	±13.4
Asia	0	±15	0.0%	±14.2
Africa	27	±53	25.6%	±45.2
Oceania	0	±15	0.0%	±14.2
Latin America	75	±75	71.0%	±35.7
Northern America	0	±15	0.0%	±14.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**3,258**	**±553**	**3,258**	**(X)**
English only	3,105	±447	95.3%	±21.2
Language other than English	153	±139	4.7%	±4.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	31	±186	0.9%	±5.7
Spanish	84	±72	2.6%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±85	0.1%	±2.6
Other Indo-European languages	28	±59	0.8%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±85	0.0%	±2.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	15	±52	0.5%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±85	0.0%	±2.6
Other languages	27	±89	0.8%	±2.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	27	±113	0.8%	±3.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
American	123	±113	3.4%	±3.0
Arab	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
English	10	±19	0.3%	±0.5
French (except Basque)	35	±66	0.9%	±1.8
French Canadian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
German	16	±53	0.4%	±1.4
Greek	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	4	±15	0.1%	±0.4
Irish	5	±13	0.1%	±0.3
Italian	1	±14	0.0%	±0.4
Lithuanian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	1	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	6	±17	0.2%	±0.5
Russian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	5	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Scottish	4	±28	0.1%	±0.8
Slovak	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	99	±106	2.7%	±2.8
Swedish	1	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±14	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	94	±97	2.6%	±2.6

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**3,292**	**±314**	**3,292**	**(X)**
In labor force	2,035	±303	61.8%	±7.1
Civilian labor force	2,024	±303	61.5%	±7.1
Employed	1,618	±269	49.1%	±6.7
Unemployed	406	±162	12.3%	±4.8
Armed Forces	11	±69	0.3%	±2.1
Not in labor force	1,257	±231	38.2%	±6.0
Civilian labor force	**2,024**	**±303**	**2,024**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	20.1%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,864**	**±234**	**1,864**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,128	±226	60.5%	±9.4
Civilian labor force	1,126	±225	60.4%	±9.4
Employed	937	±202	50.2%	±8.8
Own children under 6 years	**400**	**±208**	**400**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	231	±167	57.8%	±28.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	**514**	**±237**	**514**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	397	±223	77.2%	±24.7

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,594**	**±248**	**1,594**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	982	±192	61.6%	±7.4
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	207	±97	13.0%	±5.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	343	±161	21.5%	±9.6
Walked	15	±33	0.9%	±2.1
Other means	11	±22	0.7%	±1.4
Worked at home	36	±40	2.2%	±2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.1	±3.1	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,618**	**±269**	**1,618**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	246	±96	15.2%	±5.3
Service occupations	416	±162	25.7%	±9.0
Sales and office occupations	350	±131	21.6%	±7.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	45	±51	2.8%	±3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	223	±89	13.8%	±5.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,618**	**±269**	**1,618**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±40	0.0%	±2.5
Construction	54	±54	3.3%	±3.3
Manufacturing	112	±65	6.9%	±3.9
Wholesale trade	51	±62	3.2%	±3.8
Retail trade	133	±75	8.2%	±4.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	60	±50	3.7%	±3.0
Information	17	±43	1.1%	±2.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	122	±76	7.5%	±4.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	149	±76	9.2%	±4.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	287	±114	17.8%	±6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	149	±103	9.2%	±6.2
Other services, except public administration	105	±94	6.5%	±5.7
Public administration	42	±49	2.6%	±3.0

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,618**	**±269**	**1,618**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	990	±221	61.2%	±9.1
Government workers	228	±110	14.1%	±6.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	61	±67	3.8%	±4.1
Unpaid family workers	0	±40	0.0%	±2.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	212	±83	16.5%	±6.1
$10,000 to $14,999	192	±92	15.0%	±6.9
$15,000 to $24,999	188	±95	14.7%	±7.1
$25,000 to $34,999	186	±85	14.5%	±6.4
$35,000 to $49,999	208	±96	16.2%	±7.2
$50,000 to $74,999	200	±78	15.5%	±5.7
$75,000 to $99,999	64	±43	5.0%	±3.3
$100,000 to $149,999	21	±44	1.7%	±3.4
$150,000 to $199,999	12	±32	0.9%	±2.5
$200,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
Median household income (dollars)	27,096	±3,257	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	33,867	±3,522	(X)	(X)
With earnings	869	±152	67.7%	±7.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	34,667	±4,797	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	480	±114	37.4%	±7.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,426	±1,115	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	312	±98	24.3%	±6.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,086	±2,400	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	123	±68	9.6%	±5.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	11,159	±3,371	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	14	±30	1.1%	±2.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	956	±2,612	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	446	±123	34.8%	±8.3
Families	**866**	**±162**	**866**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	125	±78	14.5%	±8.6
$10,000 to $14,999	121	±83	13.9%	±9.3
$15,000 to $24,999	136	±86	15.7%	±9.5
$25,000 to $34,999	76	±61	8.7%	±6.8
$35,000 to $49,999	143	±80	16.5%	±8.7
$50,000 to $74,999	170	±75	19.6%	±7.9
$75,000 to $99,999	63	±43	7.3%	±4.7
$100,000 to $149,999	21	±44	2.5%	±5.0
$150,000 to $199,999	12	±32	1.4%	±3.6
$200,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±3.3
Median family income (dollars)	31,388	±6,867	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	38,399	±4,517	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	13,024	±3,245	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**417**	**±112**	**417**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	21,715	±5,980	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	21,369	±4,706	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	20,255	±2,157	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	30,293	±5,424	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	31,028	±3,985	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**4,250**	**±489**	**4,250**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	3,133	±392	73.7%	±3.6
With private health insurance	1,857	±275	43.7%	±4.1
With public coverage	1,789	±342	42.1%	±6.4
No health insurance coverage	1,117	±313	26.3%	±6.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**1,092**	**±266**	**1,092**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	165	±142	15.1%	±12.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**2,503**	**±306**	**2,503**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,846	±277	1,846	(X)
Employed:	1,486	±240	1,486	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,016	±219	68.4%	±9.8
With private health insurance	920	±210	61.9%	±10.0
With public coverage	159	±110	10.7%	±7.2
No health insurance coverage	470	±166	31.6%	±10.0
Unemployed:	360	±137	360	(X)
With health insurance coverage	139	±85	38.6%	±18.5
With private health insurance	52	±58	14.4%	±15.0
With public coverage	97	±71	27.0%	±16.8
No health insurance coverage	221	±121	61.4%	±24.3
Not in labor force:	657	±174	657	(X)
With health insurance coverage	400	±130	60.9%	±11.4
With private health insurance	175	±83	26.7%	±10.5
With public coverage	275	±113	41.9%	±13.1
No health insurance coverage	257	±119	39.1%	±14.8

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	35.2%	±12.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	60.8%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	66.1%	±41.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	14.3%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	31.1%	±38.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	36.6%	±89.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	51.7%	±18.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	77.1%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	93.3%	±160.1	(X)	(X)
All people	29.7%	±10.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	50.9%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	50.9%	±21.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	61.8%	±31.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	44.9%	±21.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	22.5%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	24.5%	±6.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	14.7%	±9.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	43.6%	±16.5	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	33.2%	±12.8	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,822**	**±207**	**1,822**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,284	±175	70.4%	±5.3
Vacant housing units	539	±165	29.6%	±8.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	12.4	±9.4	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	18.7	±11.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,822**	**±207**	**1,822**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,397	±190	76.7%	±5.7
1-unit, attached	13	±29	0.7%	±1.6
2 units	42	±42	2.3%	±2.3
3 or 4 units	41	±50	2.2%	±2.7
5 to 9 units	121	±77	6.6%	±4.2
10 to 19 units	115	±78	6.3%	±4.2
20 or more units	51	±63	2.8%	±3.4
Mobile home	43	±54	2.4%	±2.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±28	0.0%	±1.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,822**	**±207**	**1,822**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±28	0.0%	±1.6
Built 2000 to 2009	81	±50	4.5%	±2.7
Built 1990 to 1999	33	±57	1.8%	±3.1
Built 1980 to 1989	41	±41	2.2%	±2.2
Built 1970 to 1979	242	±102	13.3%	±5.4
Built 1960 to 1969	350	±128	19.2%	±6.7
Built 1950 to 1959	697	±155	38.2%	±7.3
Built 1940 to 1949	208	±90	11.4%	±4.8
Built 1939 or earlier	172	±90	9.4%	±4.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,822**	**±207**	**1,822**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±28	0.0%	±1.6
2 rooms	20	±43	1.1%	±2.4
3 rooms	169	±87	9.3%	±4.7
4 rooms	220	±91	12.1%	±4.8
5 rooms	479	±131	26.3%	±6.6
6 rooms	624	±164	34.2%	±8.1
7 rooms	182	±77	10.0%	±4.1
8 rooms	64	±45	3.5%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	64	±53	3.5%	±2.9
Median rooms	6.0	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,822**	**±207**	**1,822**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±28	0.0%	±1.6
1 bedroom	99	±60	5.4%	±3.2
2 bedrooms	727	±162	39.9%	±7.7
3 bedrooms	844	±163	46.3%	±7.3
4 bedrooms	130	±77	7.1%	±4.2
5 or more bedrooms	22	±30	1.2%	±1.7

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	688	±123	53.6%	±6.2
Renter-occupied	596	±149	46.4%	±9.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.55	±0.26	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.18	±0.71	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	152	±89	11.9%	±6.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	533	±147	41.5%	±10.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	177	±79	13.8%	±5.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	99	±61	7.7%	±4.7
Moved in 1970 to 1979	228	±74	17.8%	±5.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	94	±60	7.4%	±4.6

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	433	±132	33.7%	±9.2
1 vehicle available	401	±115	31.3%	±7.9
2 vehicles available	327	±99	25.5%	±6.9
3 or more vehicles available	122	±89	9.5%	±6.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Utility gas	850	±158	66.2%	±8.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	±26	0.2%	±2.0
Electricity	428	±118	33.3%	±8.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
Coal or coke	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
Wood	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
Solar energy	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
Other fuel	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
No fuel used	4	±29	0.3%	±2.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	35	±44	2.7%	±3.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	26	±41	2.0%	±3.1
No telephone service available	50	±60	3.9%	±4.7

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,284**	**±175**	**1,284**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,235	±200	96.2%	±8.3
1.01 to 1.50	48	±53	3.8%	±4.1
1.51 or more	0	±57	0.0%	±4.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**688**	**±123**	**688**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	102	±86	14.9%	±12.2
$50,000 to $99,999	286	±107	41.6%	±13.6
$100,000 to $149,999	158	±64	23.0%	±8.3
$150,000 to $199,999	106	±61	15.4%	±8.4
$200,000 to $299,999	27	±52	3.9%	±7.5
$300,000 to $499,999	3	±40	0.4%	±5.8
$500,000 to $999,999	6	±39	0.9%	±5.7
$1,000,000 or more	0	±28	0.0%	±4.1
Median (dollars)	85,017	±12,591	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**688**	**±123**	**688**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	451	±111	65.6%	±11.1
Housing units without a mortgage	237	±73	34.4%	±8.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**451**	**±111**	**451**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±40	0.0%	±8.9
$300 to $499	15	±42	3.3%	±9.2
$500 to $699	49	±44	10.9%	±9.5
$700 to $999	116	±67	25.8%	±13.4
$1,000 to $1,499	190	±87	42.1%	±16.1
$1,500 to $1,999	78	±54	17.2%	±11.1
$2,000 or more	3	±49	0.6%	±10.9
Median (dollars)	1,084	±73	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**237**	**±73**	**237**	**(X)**
Less than $100	6	±27	2.5%	±11.3
$100 to $199	11	±38	4.6%	±15.9
$200 to $299	50	±46	21.1%	±18.5
$300 to $399	60	±47	25.5%	±18.3
$400 or more	109	±69	46.2%	±25.6
Median (dollars)	391	±38	(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)	**450**	**±134**	**450**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	112	±66	24.9%	±12.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	51	±39	11.3%	±8.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	31	±34	6.8%	±7.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	16	±27	3.7%	±6.0
35.0 percent or more	240	±100	53.3%	±15.6
Not computed	1	±28	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**205**	**±99**	**205**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	72	±48	35.4%	±15.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	47	±35	23.1%	±13.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	31	±32	15.2%	±13.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±28	0.0%	±13.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	18	±29	8.8%	±13.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	11	±31	5.4%	±14.9
35.0 percent or more	25	±52	12.2%	±24.6
Not computed	32	±35	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**553**	**±147**	**553**	**(X)**
Less than $200	11	±53	1.9%	±9.5
$200 to $299	24	±52	4.4%	±9.4
$300 to $499	47	±72	8.5%	±12.8
$500 to $749	110	±87	19.9%	±14.9
$750 to $999	174	±98	31.5%	±15.6
$1,000 to $1,499	173	±96	31.3%	±15.2
$1,500 or more	14	±40	2.5%	±7.2
Median (dollars)	933	±70	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	43	±45	(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)	**541**	**±174**	**541**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	12	±40	2.1%	±7.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	49	±53	9.1%	±9.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	50	±57	9.2%	±10.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	44	±45	8.1%	±7.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	77	±78	14.2%	±13.6
35.0 percent or more	310	±120	57.3%	±12.6
Not computed	55	±48	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
Male	1,732	±349	47.2%	±4.0
Female	1,937	±393	52.8%	±4.6
Under 5 years	412	±189	11.2%	±4.7
5 to 9 years	182	±88	5.0%	±2.2
10 to 14 years	260	±123	7.1%	±3.1
15 to 19 years	359	±165	9.8%	±4.1
20 to 24 years	242	±121	6.6%	±3.1
25 to 34 years	375	±140	10.2%	±3.3
35 to 44 years	408	±132	11.1%	±3.0
45 to 54 years	440	±156	12.0%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	217	±92	5.9%	±2.3
60 to 64 years	232	±96	6.3%	±2.3
65 to 74 years	403	±115	11.0%	±2.4
75 to 84 years	121	±77	3.3%	±2.0
85 years and over	19	±39	0.5%	±1.1
Median age (years)	35.2	±2.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,684	±366	73.2%	±16.7
21 years and over	2,362	±331	64.4%	±14.8
62 years and over	699	±165	19.0%	±2.9
65 years and over	542	±144	14.8%	±2.8
18 years and over	**2,684**	**±366**	**2,684**	**(X)**
Male	1,175	±246	43.8%	±7.0
Female	1,509	±271	56.2%	±6.6
65 years and over	**542**	**±144**	**542**	**(X)**
Male	235	±100	43.3%	±14.3
Female	307	±104	56.7%	±11.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
One race	3,634	±671	99.0%	±2.5
Two or more races	35	±58	1.0%	±1.6
One race	3,634	±671	99.0%	±2.5
White	135	±125	3.7%	±3.4
Black or African American	3,477	±675	94.8%	±6.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	±32	0.2%	±0.9
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	10	±25	0.3%	±0.7
Asian Indian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.6
Filipino	10	±25	0.3%	±0.7
Japanese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±50	0.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±40	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	16	±33	0.4%	±0.9
Two or more races	35	±58	1.0%	±1.6
White and Black or African American	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
White and Asian	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	13	±45	0.4%	±1.2
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
White	137	±126	3.7%	±3.4
Black or African American	3,512	±674	95.7%	±5.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	22	±53	0.6%	±1.4
Asian	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	36	±57	1.0%	±1.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,669**	**±671**	**3,669**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	74	±98	2.0%	±2.7
Mexican	30	±81	0.8%	±2.2
Puerto Rican	29	±53	0.8%	±1.4
Cuban	4	±14	0.1%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	11	±32	0.3%	±0.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,631	±669	99.0%	±2.3
White alone	114	±123	3.1%	±3.3
Black or African American alone	3,477	±675	94.8%	±6.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	±32	0.2%	±0.9
Asian alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Two or more races	33	±53	0.9%	±1.4
Two races including Some other race	20	±41	0.5%	±1.1
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	13	±45	0.4%	±1.2

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed." When faced with a period of rapid change such the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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