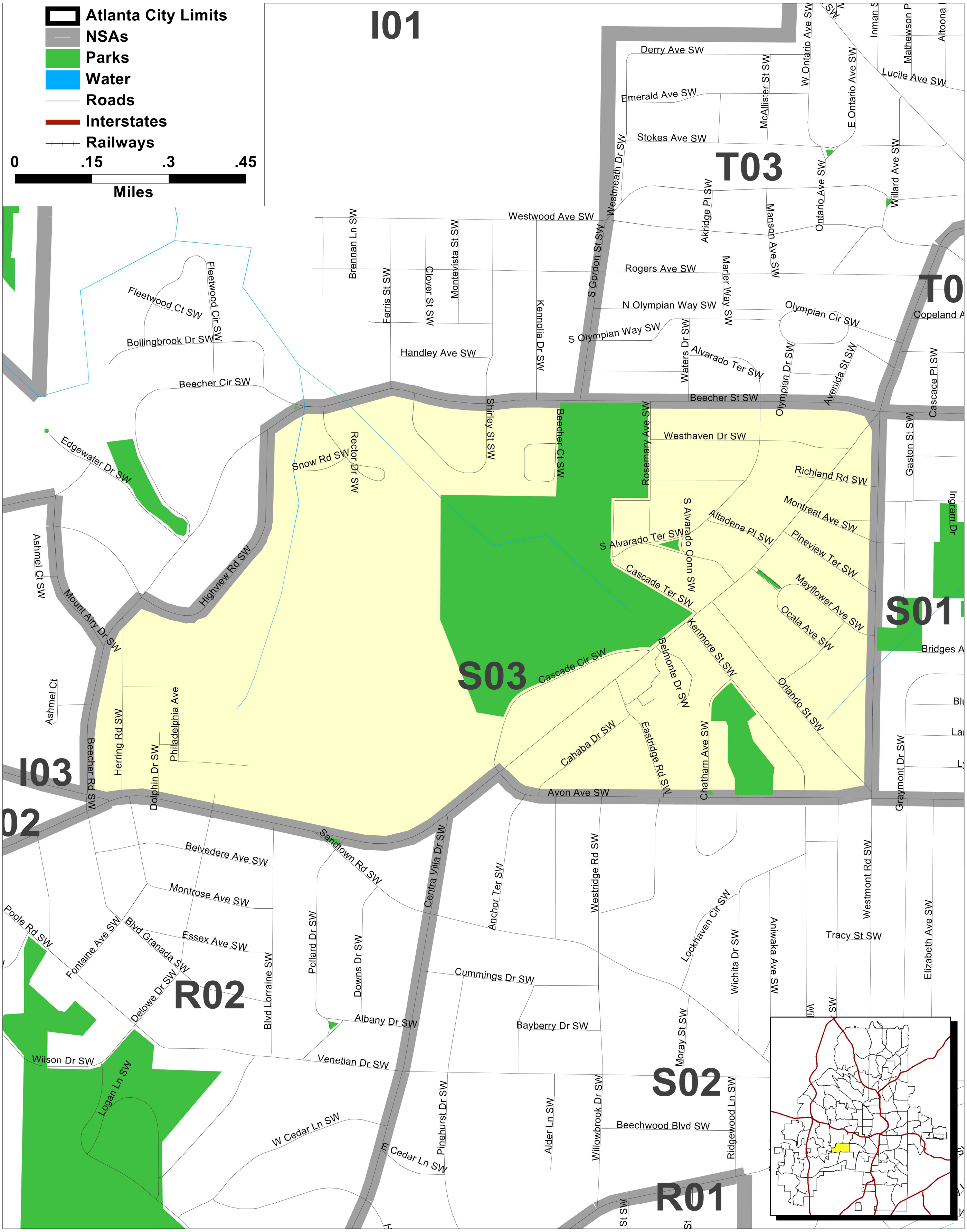
Neighborhood Statistical Area S03



Neighborhood(s): Cascade Avenue/Road

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

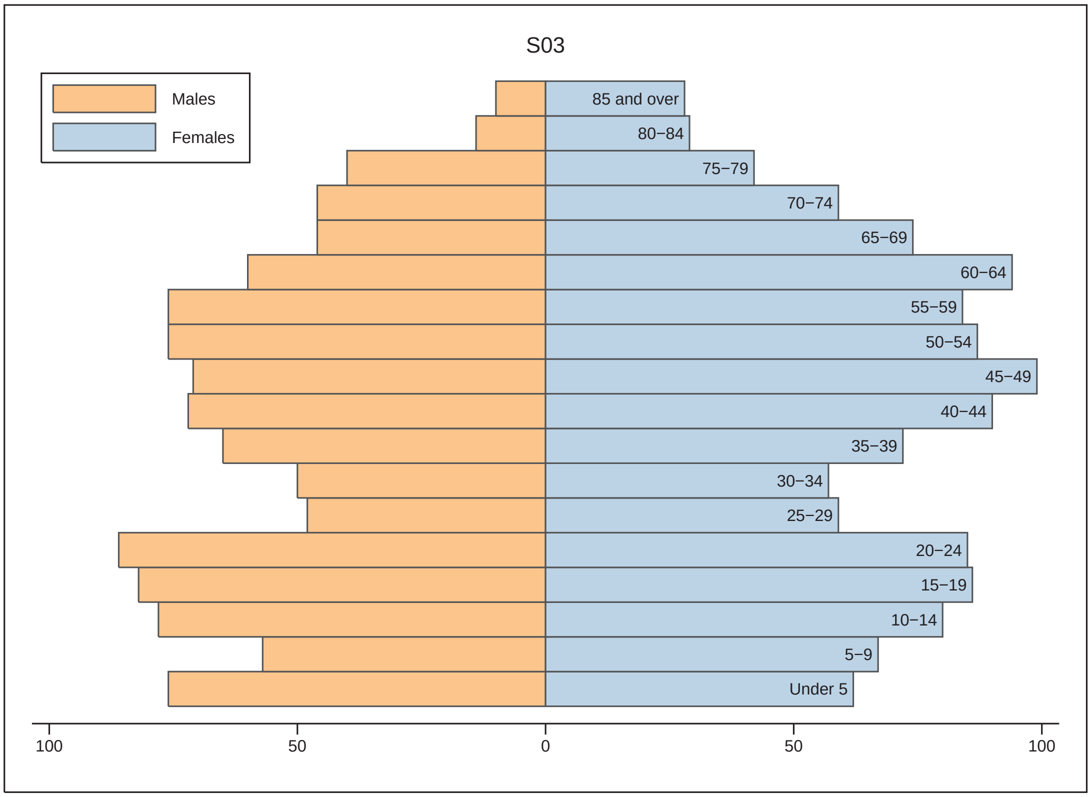
Contents

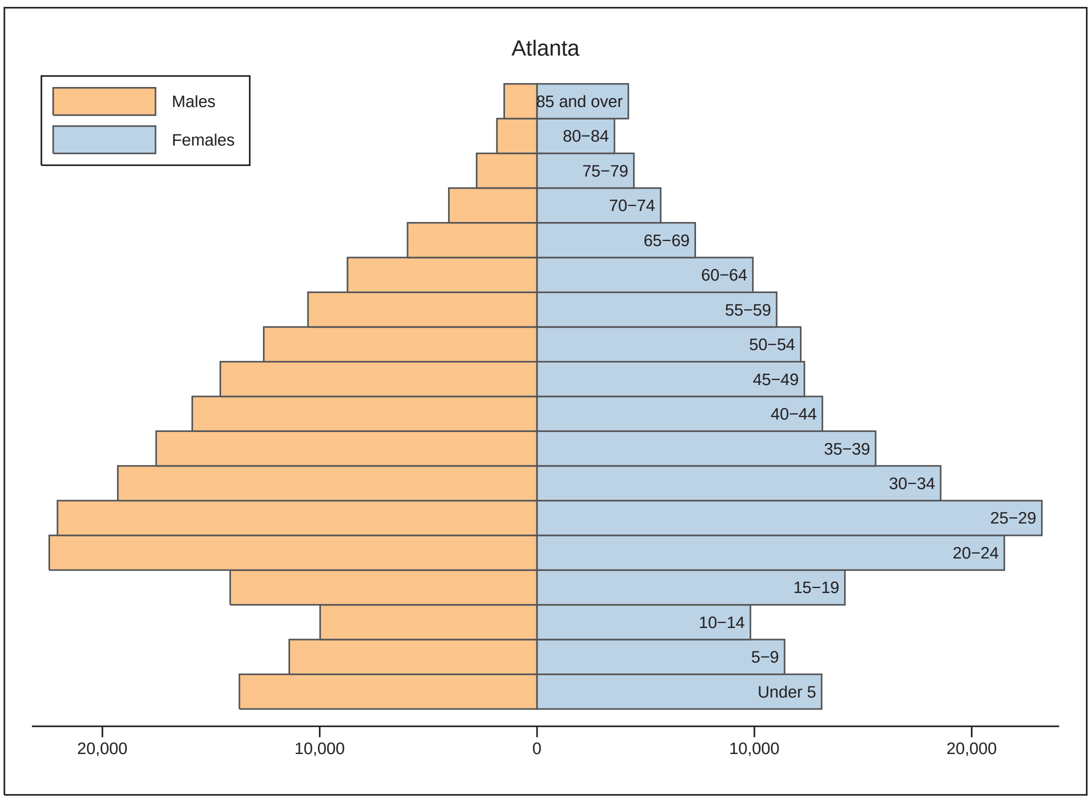
[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

S03

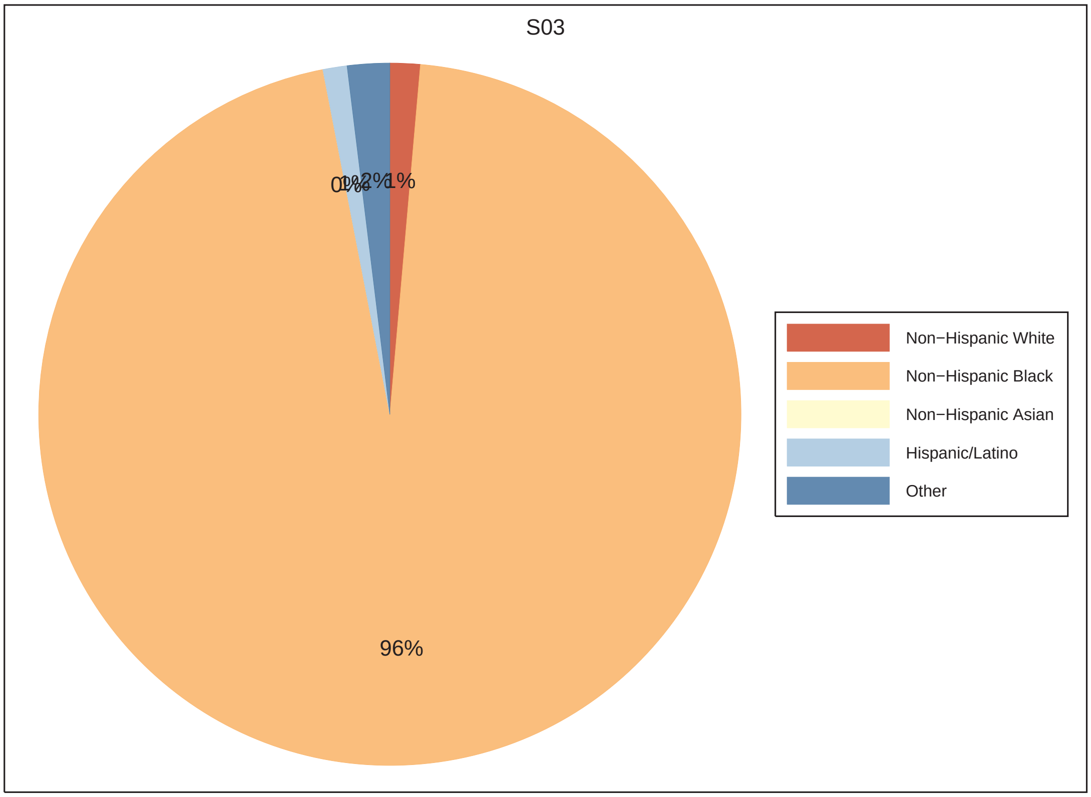
Decennial 2010 Profile

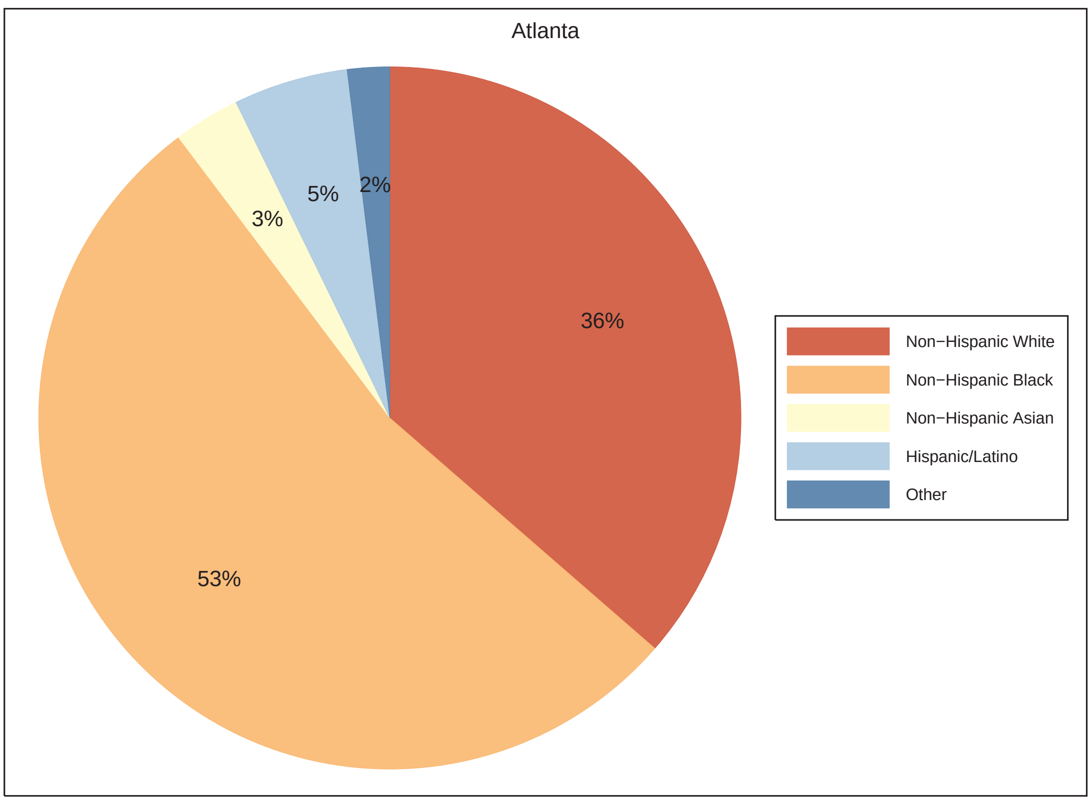
Sex and Age


S03
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
100
50
0
50
100

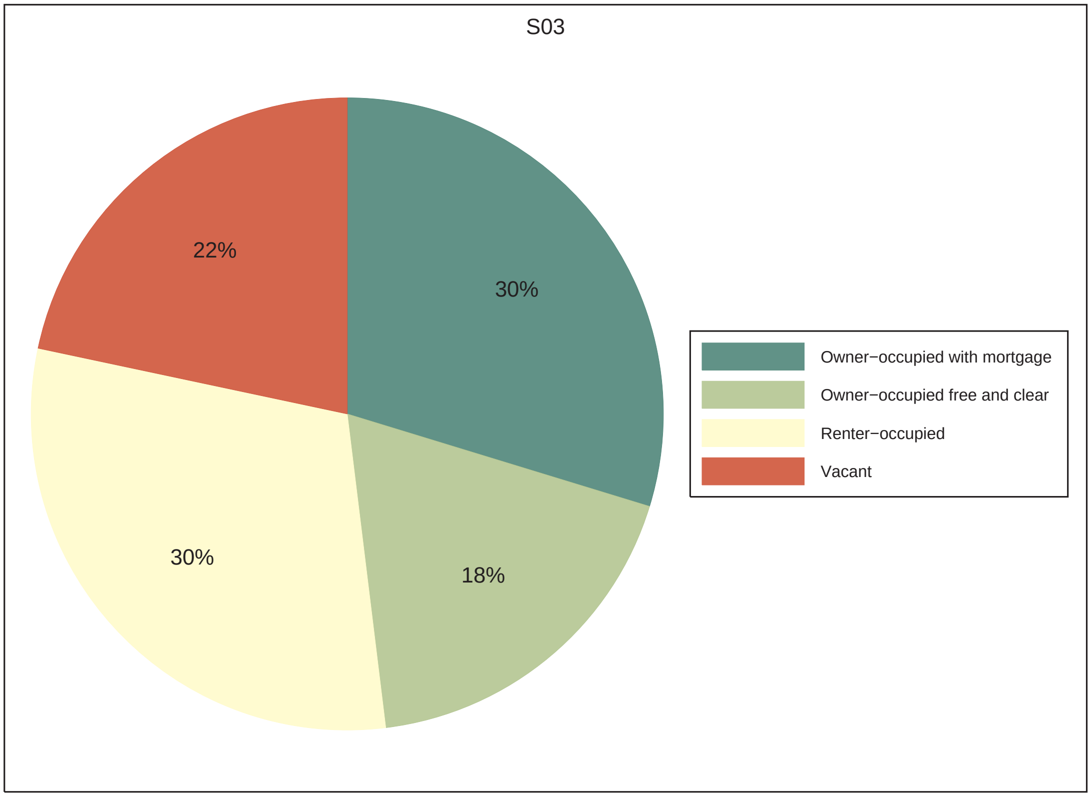

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80−84
75−79
70−74
65−69
60−64
55−59
50−54
45−49
40−44
35−39
30−34
25−29
20−24
15−19
10−14
5−9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

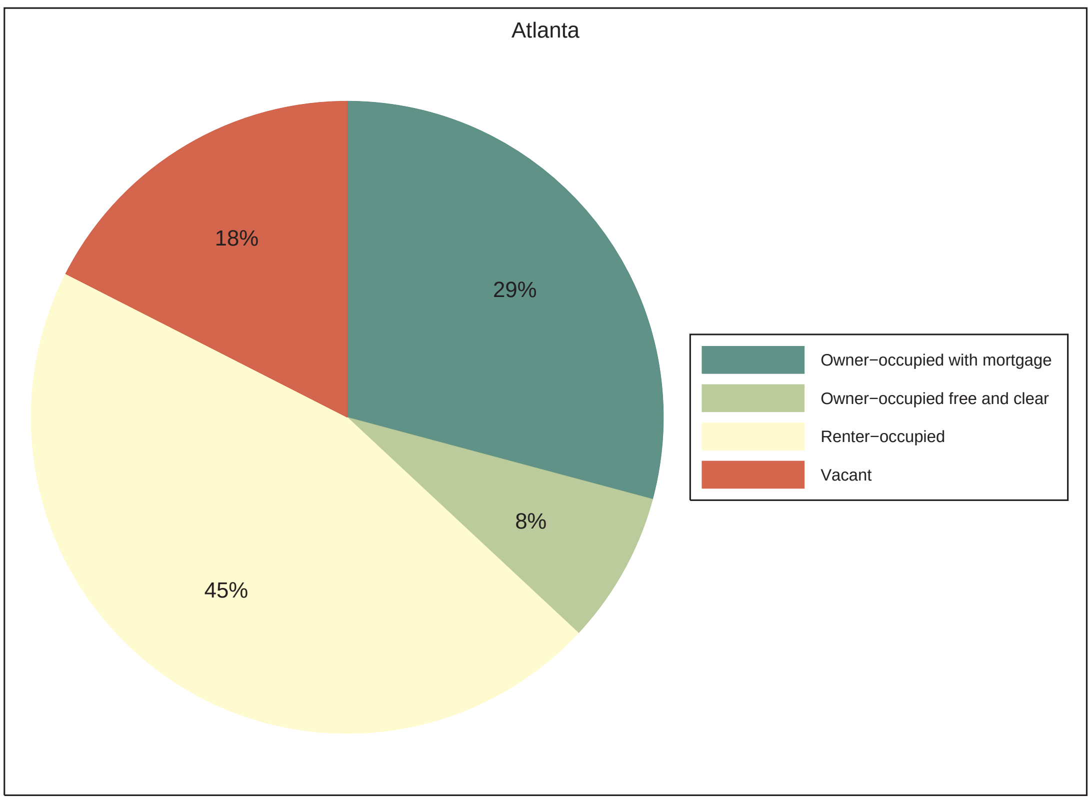
Race and Latino Origin



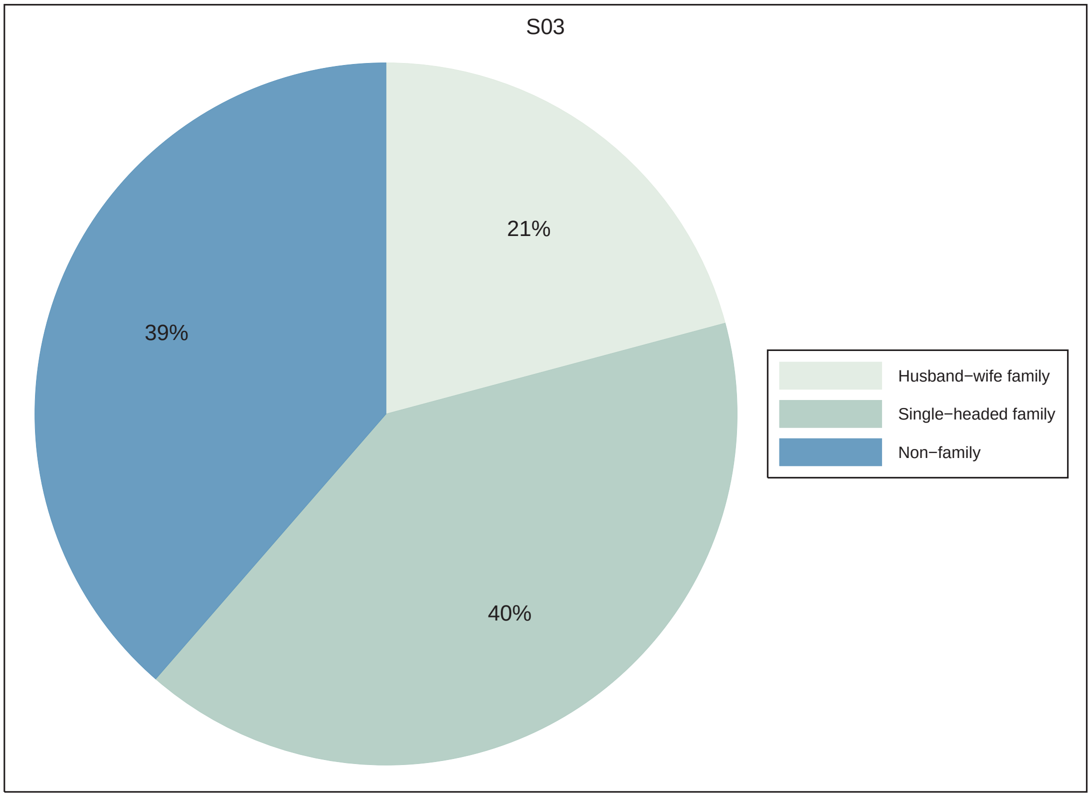


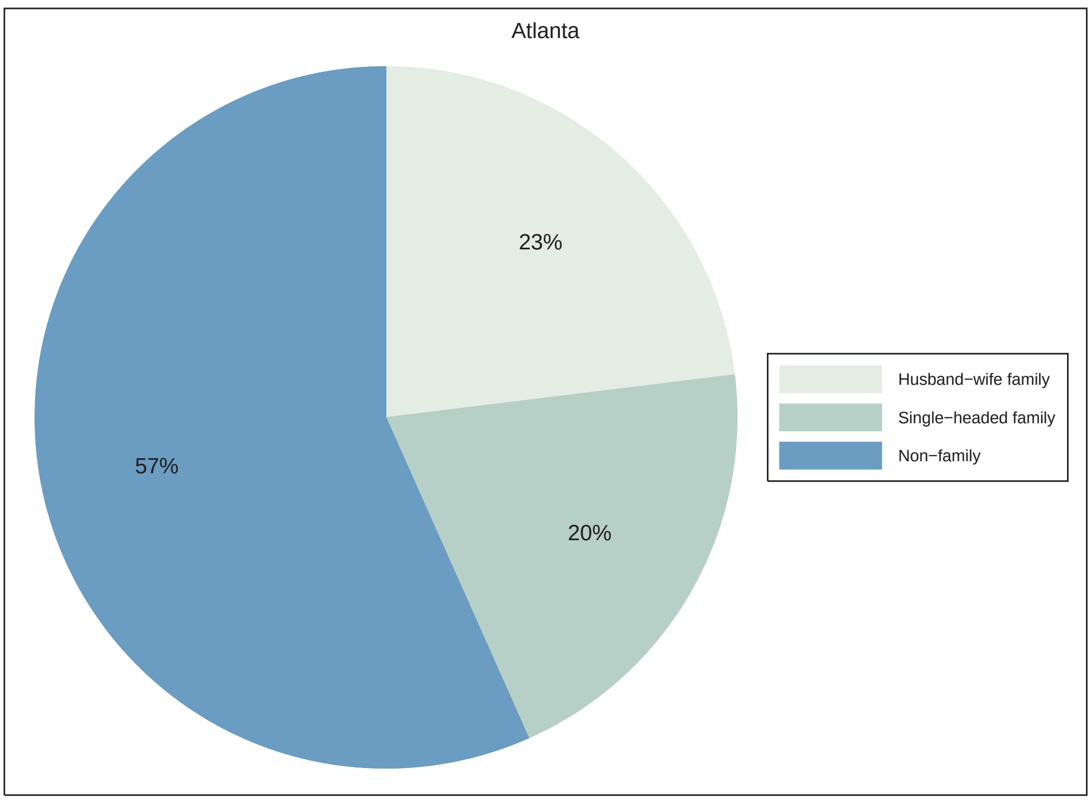
Housing Tenure



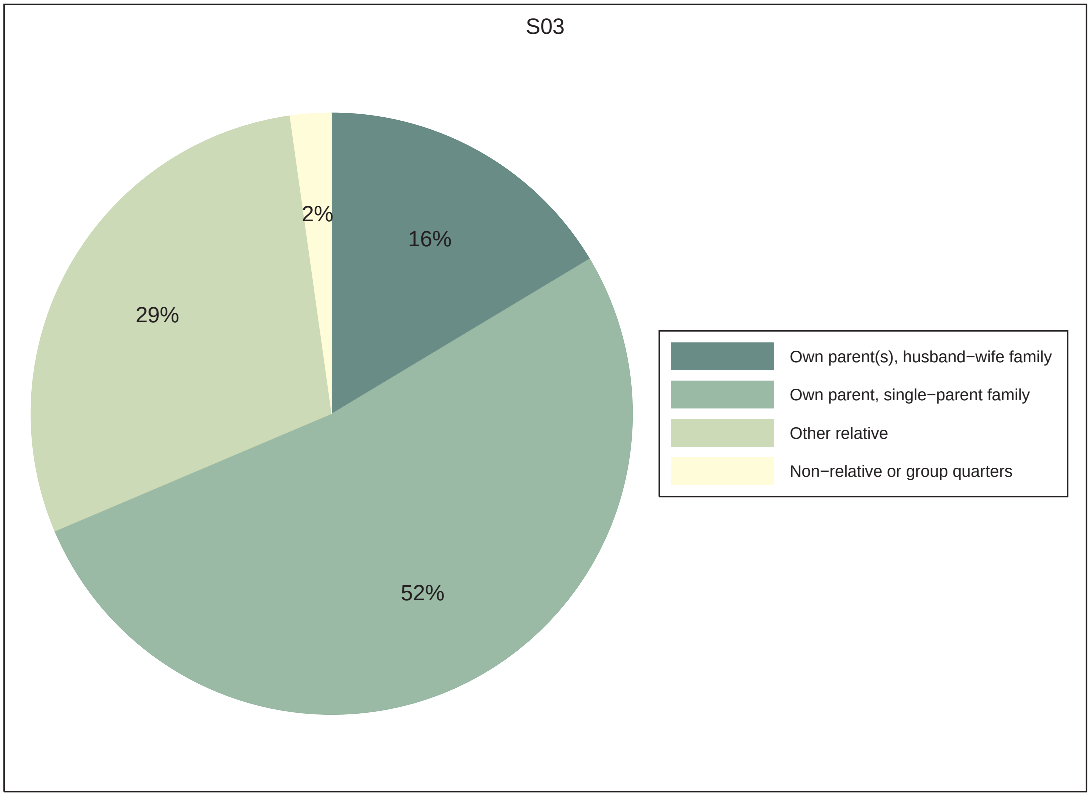


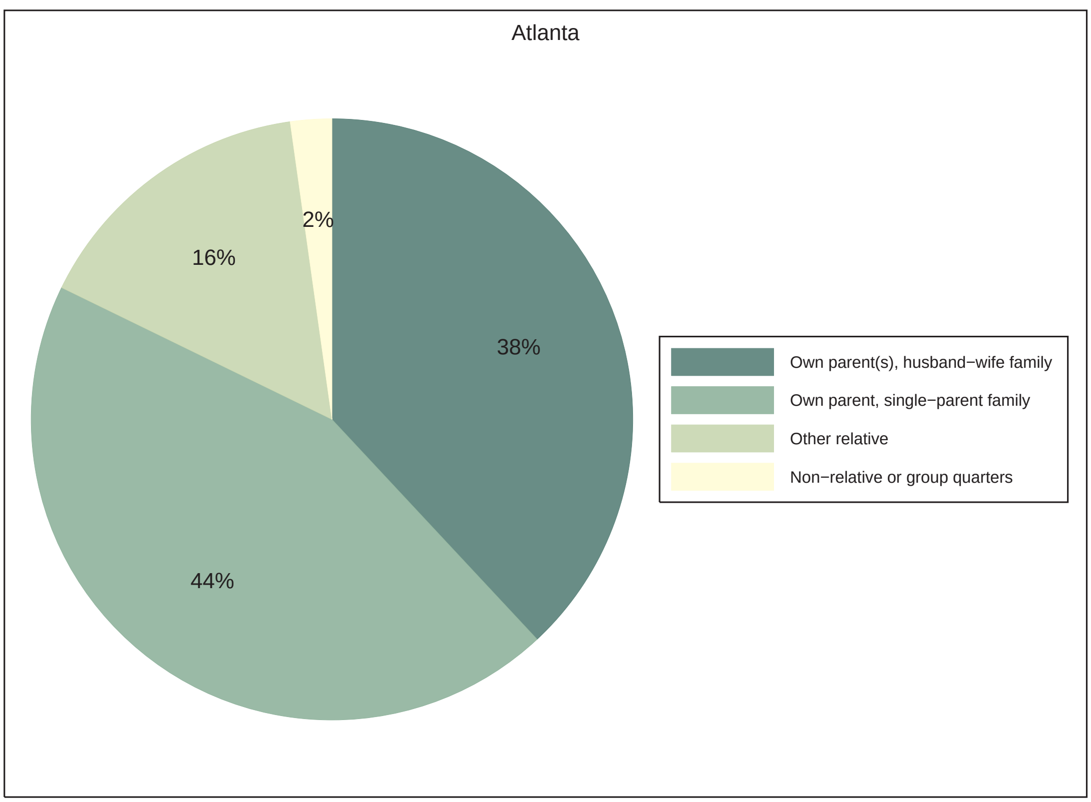
Households by Type



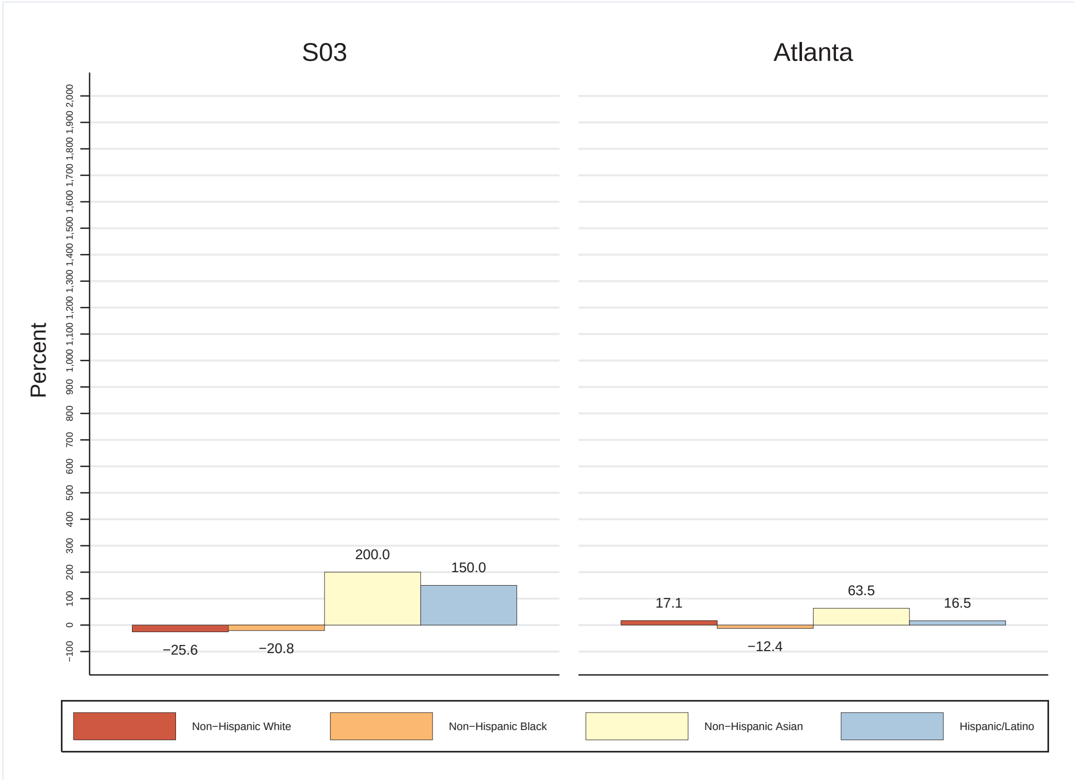


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,307	100.0%
Under 5 years	138	6.0%
5 to 9 years	124	5.4%
10 to 14 years	158	6.8%
15 to 19 years	168	7.3%
20 to 24 years	171	7.4%
25 to 29 years	107	4.6%
30 to 34 years	107	4.6%
35 to 39 years	137	5.9%
40 to 44 years	162	7.0%
45 to 49 years	170	7.4%
50 to 54 years	163	7.1%
55 to 59 years	160	6.9%
60 to 64 years	154	6.7%
65 to 69 years	120	5.2%
70 to 74 years	105	4.6%
75 to 79 years	82	3.6%
80 to 84 years	43	1.9%
85 years and over	38	1.6%
Median age (years)	41.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,855	80.4%
18 years and over	1,773	76.9%
21 years and over	1,682	72.9%
62 years and over	481	20.8%
65 years and over	388	16.8%
Male population	1,053	45.6%
Under 5 years	76	3.3%
5 to 9 years	57	2.5%
10 to 14 years	78	3.4%
15 to 19 years	82	3.6%
20 to 24 years	86	3.7%
25 to 29 years	48	2.1%
30 to 34 years	50	2.2%
35 to 39 years	65	2.8%
40 to 44 years	72	3.1%
45 to 49 years	71	3.1%
50 to 54 years	76	3.3%
55 to 59 years	76	3.3%
60 to 64 years	60	2.6%
65 to 69 years	46	2.0%
70 to 74 years	46	2.0%
75 to 79 years	40	1.7%
80 to 84 years	14	0.6%
85 years and over	10	0.4%
Median age (years)	38.8	(X)
16 years and over	825	35.8%
18 years and over	787	34.1%
21 years and over	736	31.9%

Continued on next page...

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	198	8.6%
65 years and over	156	6.8%
Female population	1,254	54.4%
Under 5 years	62	2.7%
5 to 9 years	67	2.9%
10 to 14 years	80	3.5%
15 to 19 years	86	3.7%
20 to 24 years	85	3.7%
25 to 29 years	59	2.6%
30 to 34 years	57	2.5%
35 to 39 years	72	3.1%
40 to 44 years	90	3.9%
45 to 49 years	99	4.3%
50 to 54 years	87	3.8%
55 to 59 years	84	3.6%
60 to 64 years	94	4.1%
65 to 69 years	74	3.2%
70 to 74 years	59	2.6%
75 to 79 years	42	1.8%
80 to 84 years	29	1.3%
85 years and over	28	1.2%
Median age (years)	43.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,030	44.6%
18 years and over	986	42.7%
21 years and over	946	41.0%
62 years and over	283	12.3%
65 years and over	232	10.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,307	100.0%
One Race	2,278	98.7%
White	38	1.6%
Black or African American	2,222	96.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	0.5%
Asian	1	0.0%
Asian Indian‡	0	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	1	0.0%
Filipino‡	0	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† ‡	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	4	0.2%
Two or More Races	29	1.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	12	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%

Continued on next page...

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	54	2.3%
Black or African American	2,250	97.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	25	1.1%
Asian	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.2%
Some Other Race	5	0.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,307	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25	1.1%
Mexican‡	5	0.2%
Puerto Rican‡	4	0.2%
Cuban‡	5	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	6	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,282	98.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,307	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	25	1.1%
White alone	6	0.3%
Black or African American alone	16	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	3	0.1%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,282	98.9%
White alone	32	1.4%
Black or African American alone	2,206	95.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	0.5%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	29	1.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,307	100.0%
In households	2,307	100.0%
Householder	885	38.4%
Spouse	185	8.0%
Child	674	29.2%
Own child under 18 years	367	15.9%
Other relatives	417	18.1%
Under 18 years	154	6.7%
65 years and over†	45	2.0%
Nonrelatives	146	6.3%
Under 18 years	12	0.5%
65 years and over	11	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	53	2.3%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

Continued on next page...

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	885	100.0%
Family households (families)	543	61.4%
With own children under 18 years	167	18.9%
Husband-wife family	185	20.9%
With own children under 18 years	40	4.5%
Male householder, no wife present	74	8.4%
With own children under 18 years	14	1.6%
Female householder, no husband present	284	32.1%
With own children under 18 years	113	12.8%
Nonfamily households	342	38.6%
Householder living alone	279	31.5%
Male	115	12.9%
65 years and over‡	30	3.4%
Female	145	16.4%
65 years and over‡	60	6.8%
Households with individuals under 18 years	244	27.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	299	33.8%
Average household size	2.61	(X)
Average family size	3.35	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,129	100.0%
Occupied housing units	885	78.4%
Vacant housing units	244	21.6%
For rent	25	2.2%
Rented, not occupied	1	0.1%
For sale only	27	2.4%
Sold, not occupied	2	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.3%
All other vacants	186	16.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	885	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	541	61.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,289	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.38	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	344	38.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,018	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.96	(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.

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

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.

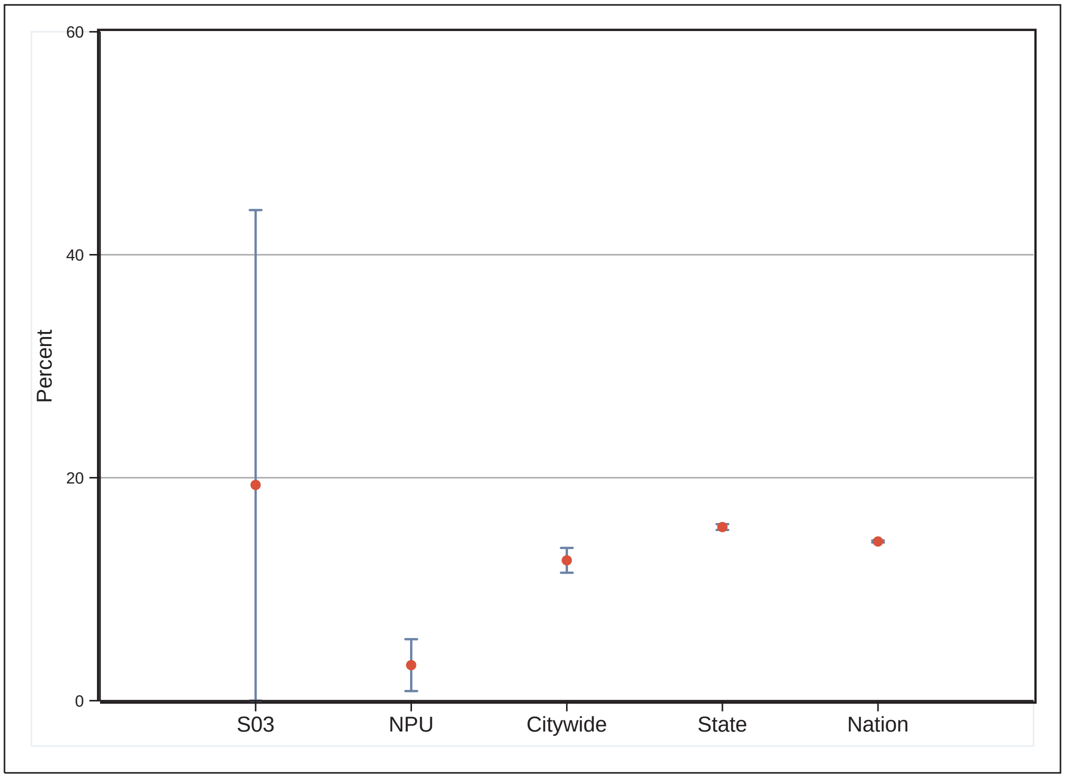
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

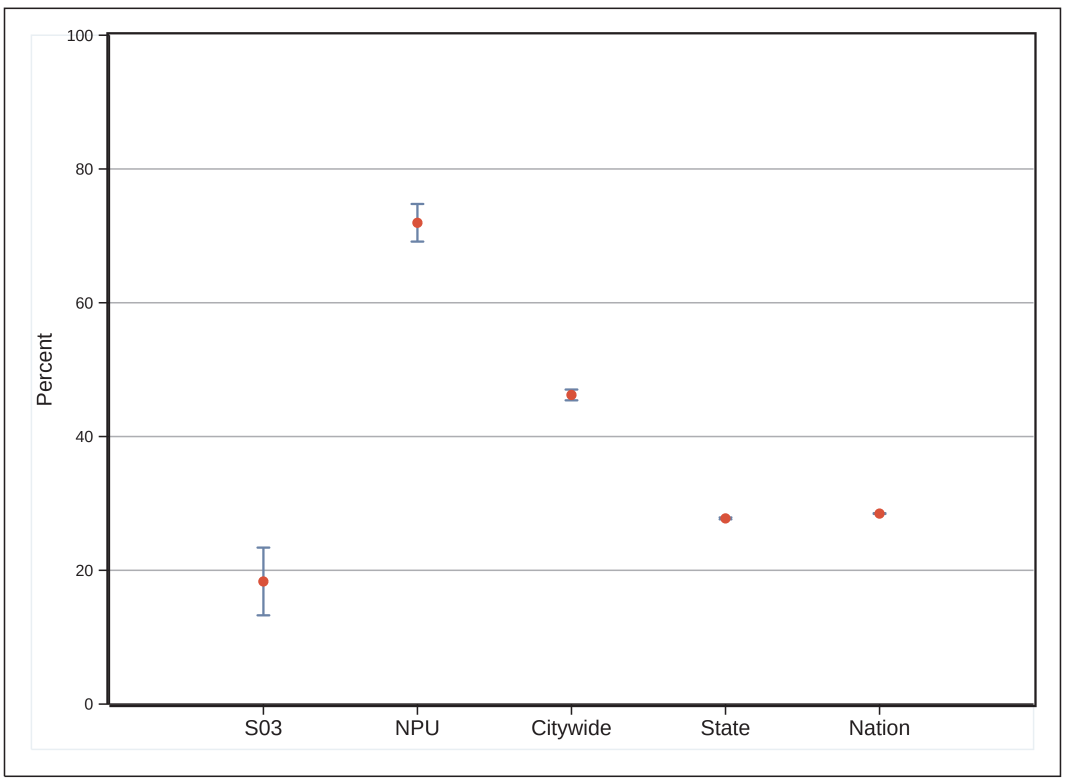
S03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

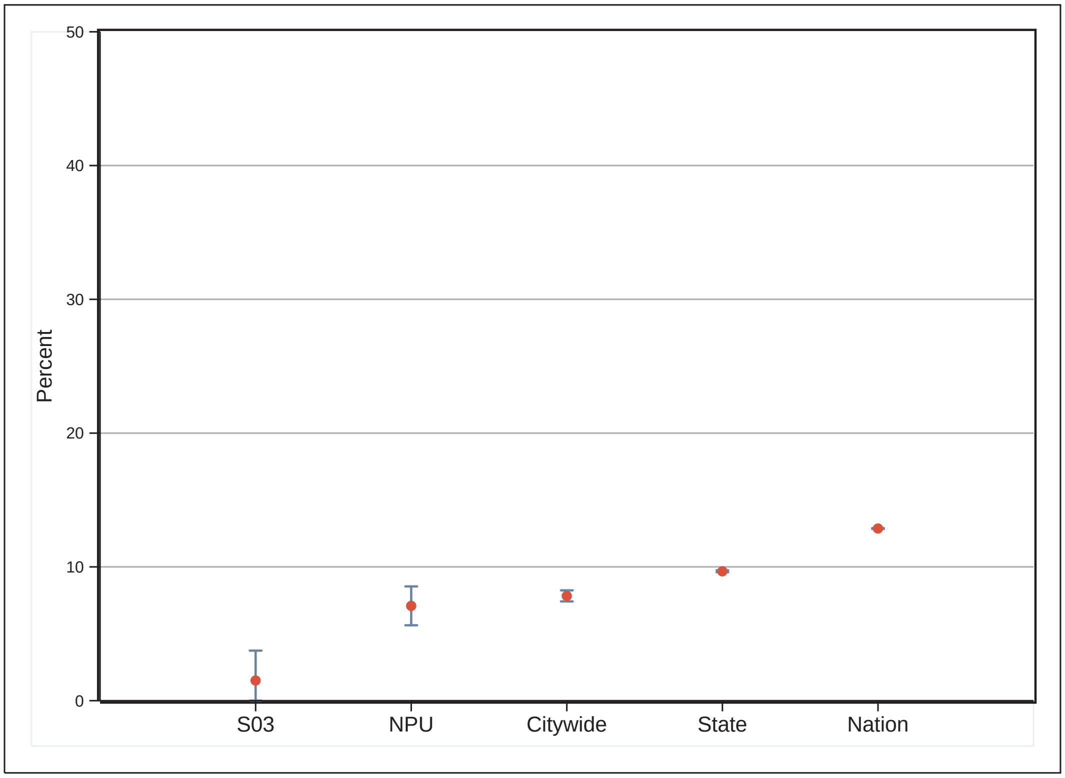


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

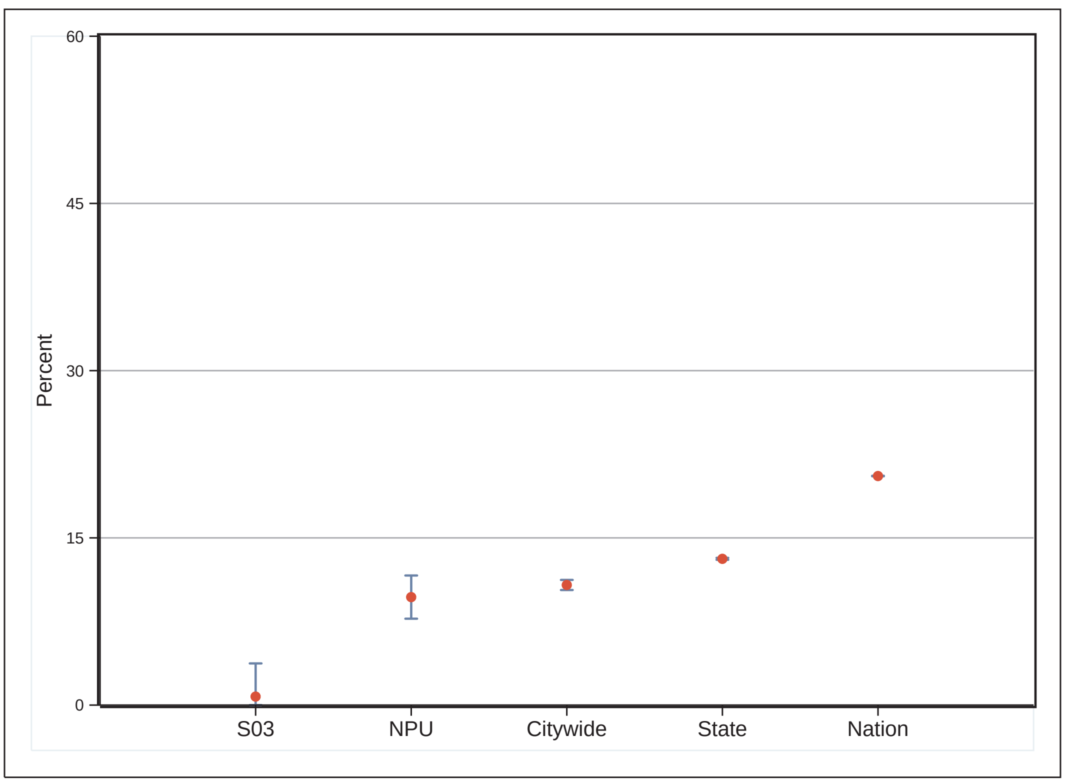


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

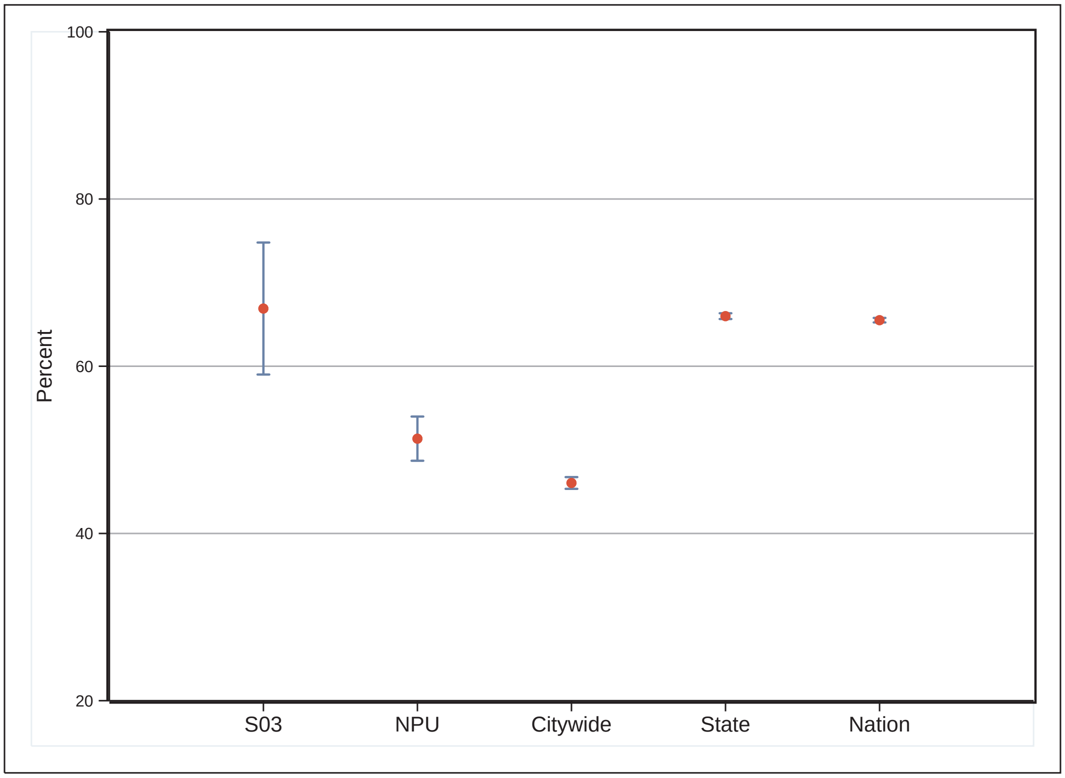


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

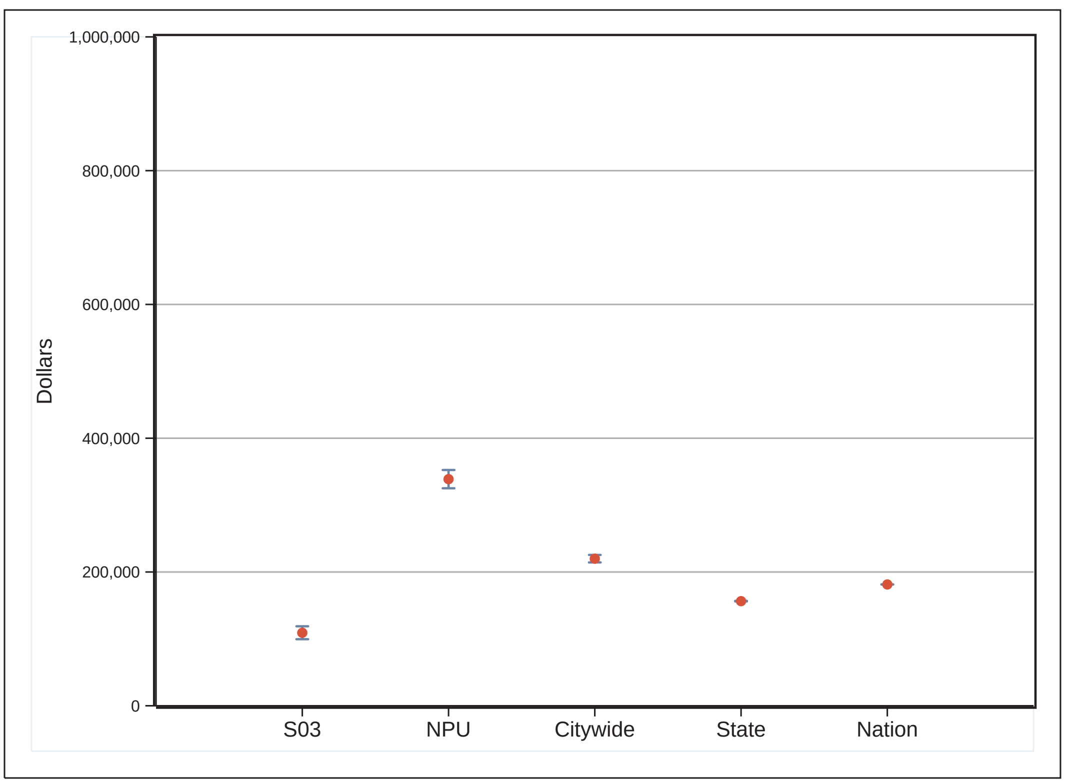


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

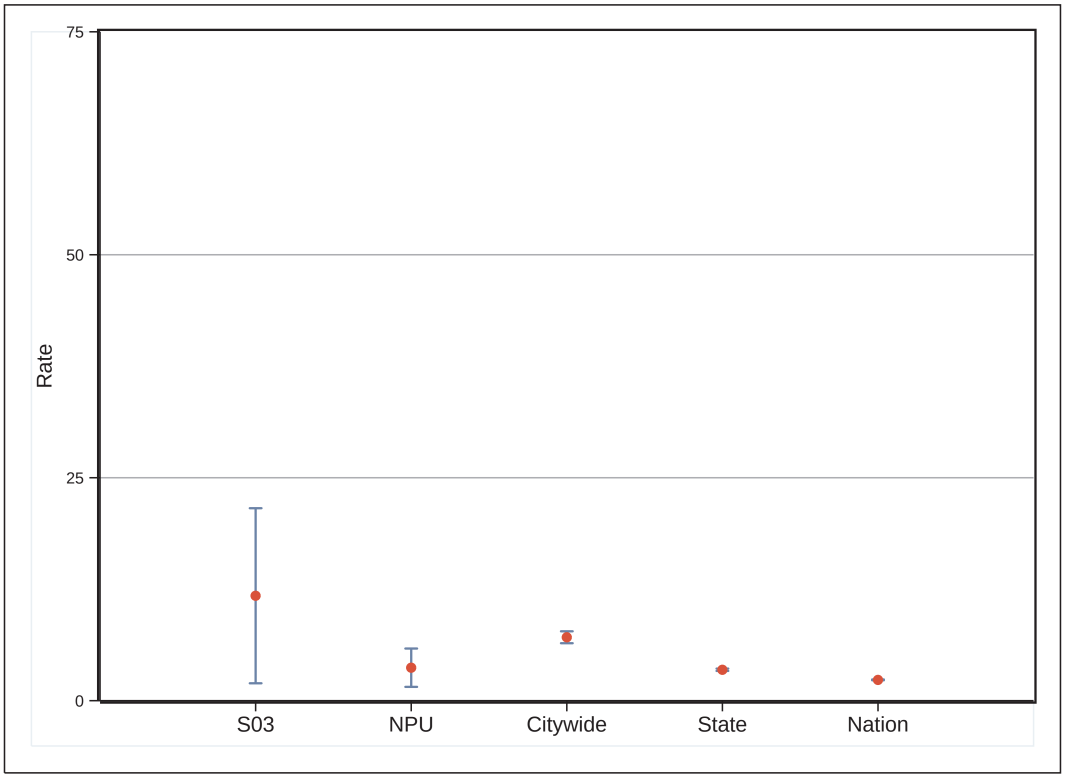


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

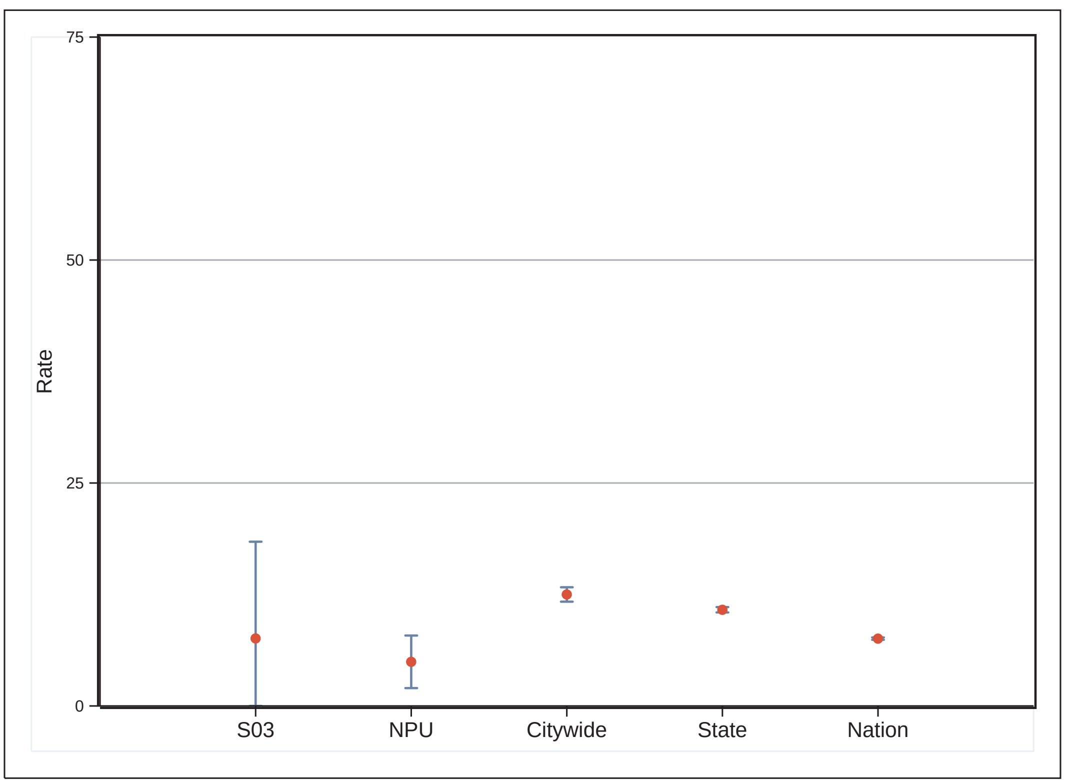


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

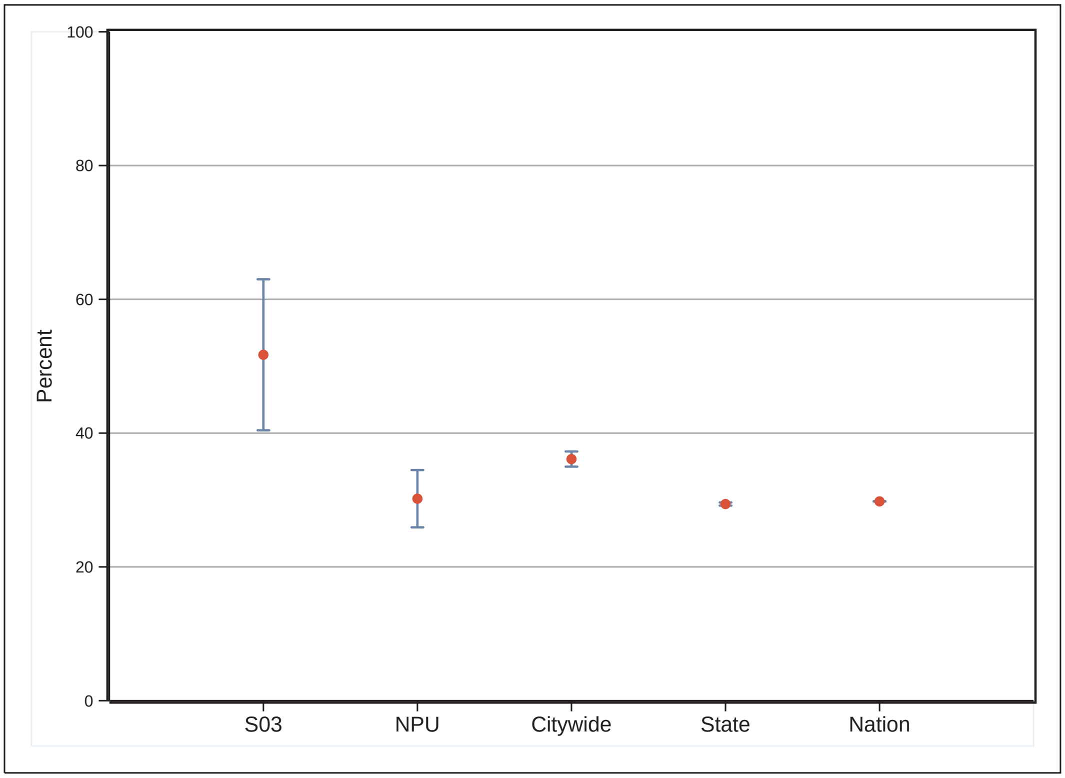


Rental Vacancy Rate

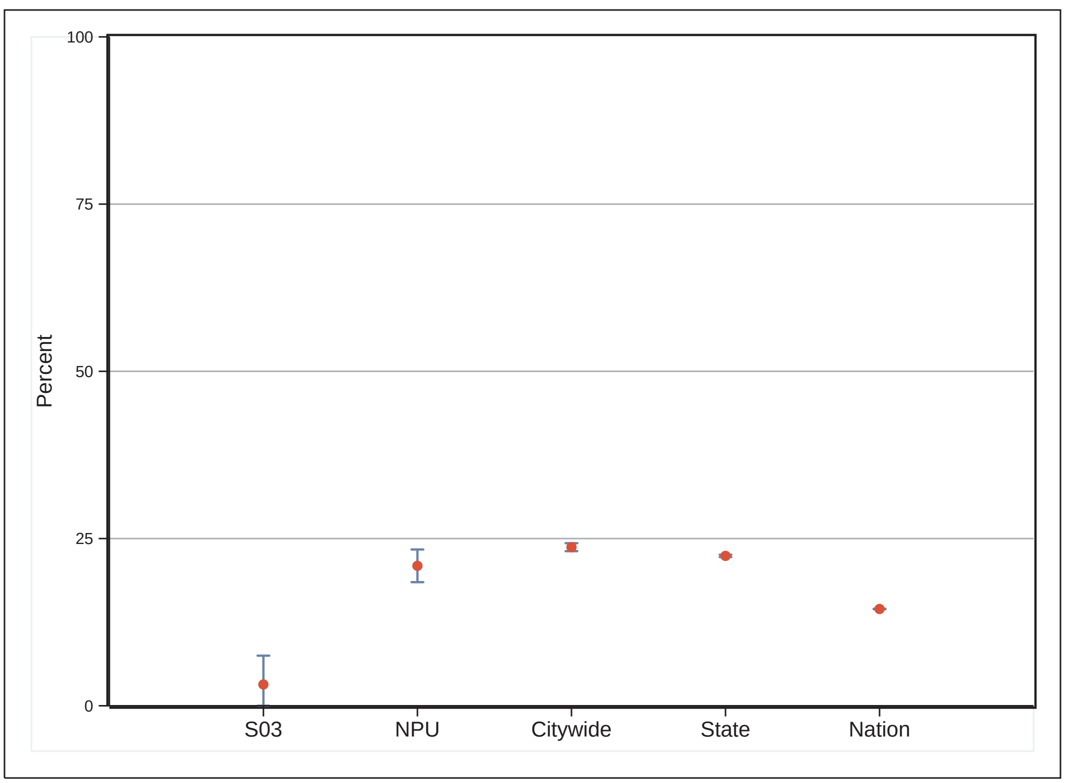


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

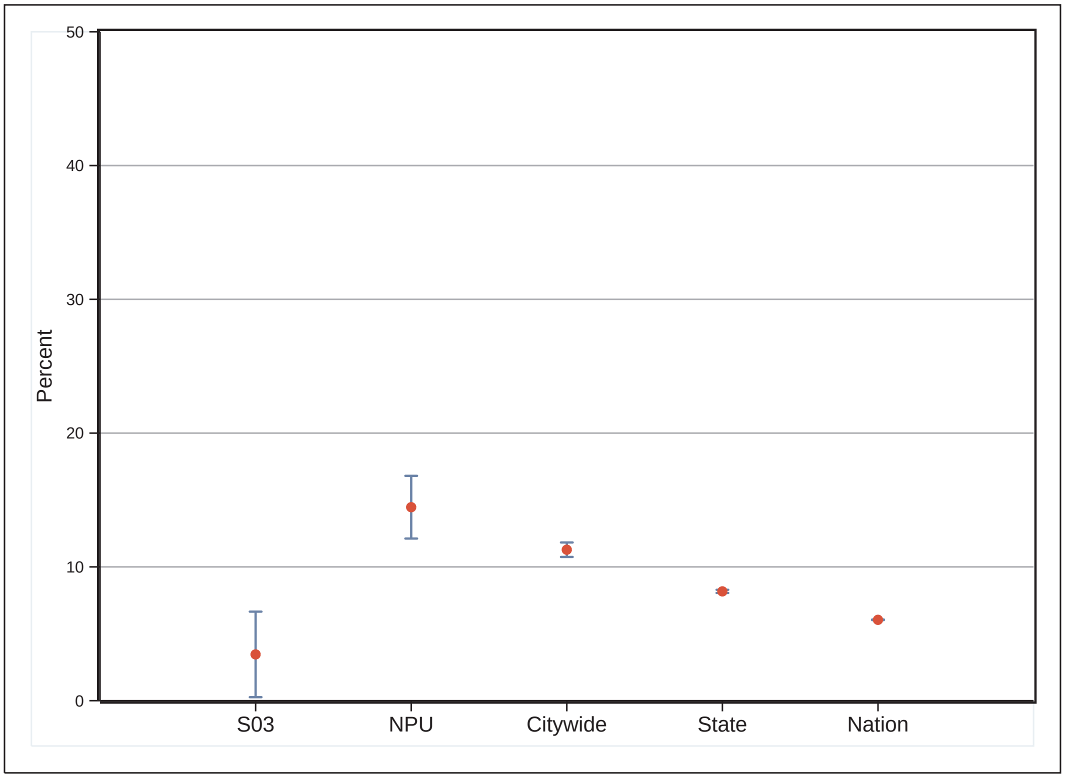


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

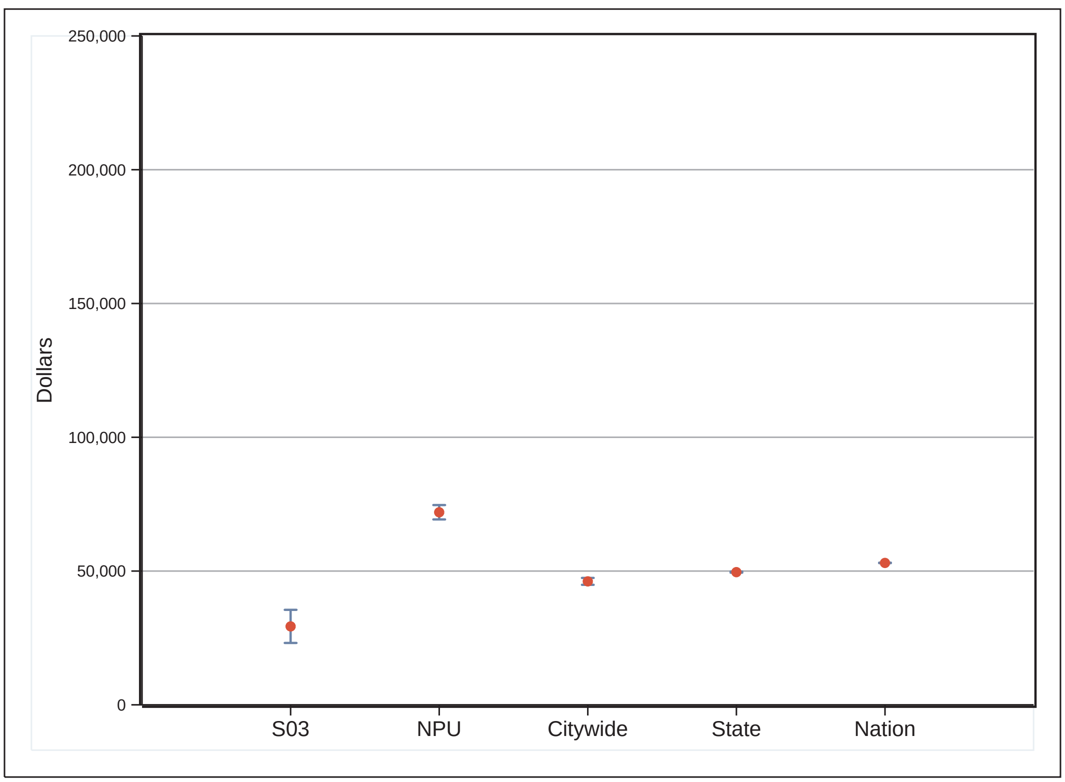


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

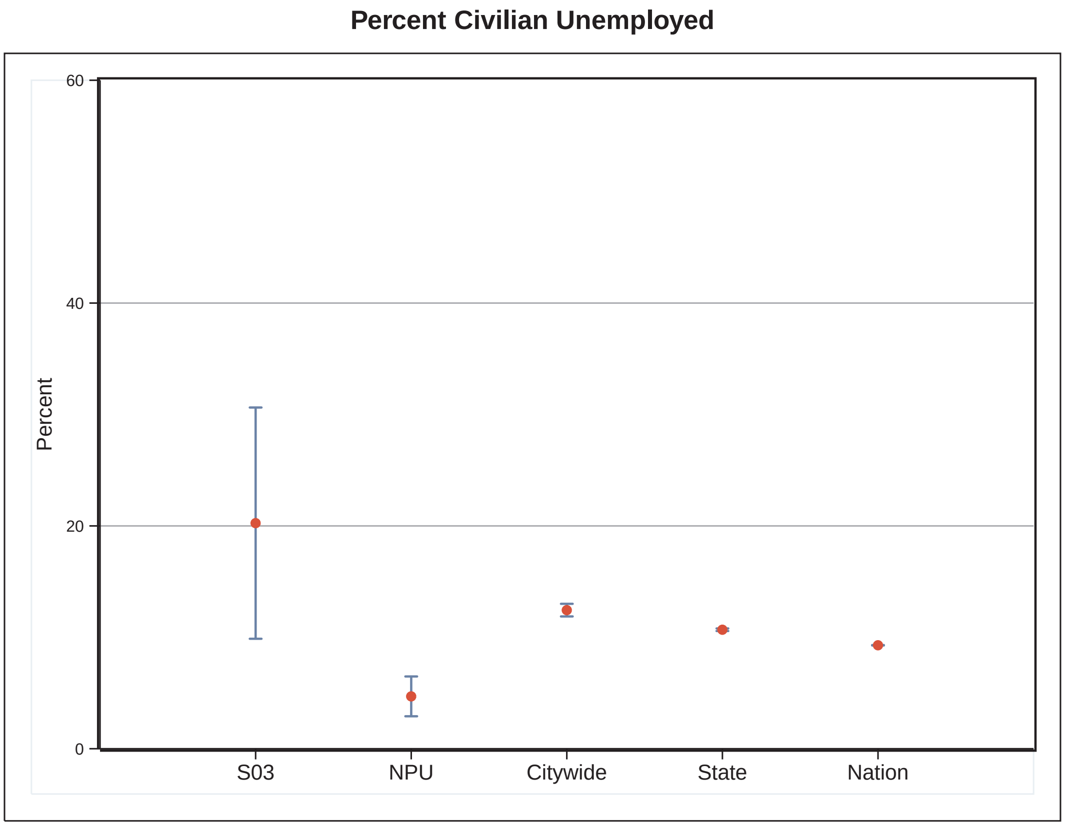
Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

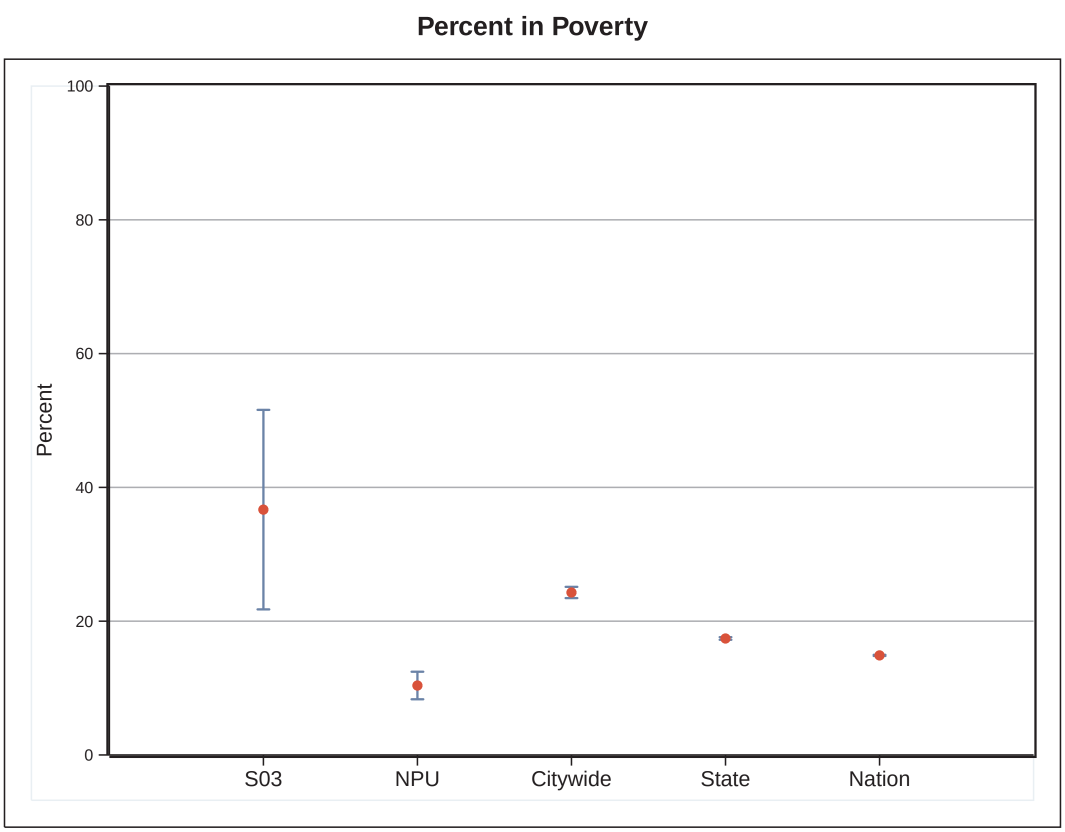


Median Household Income



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





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	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	494	±117	56.0%	±10.6
With own children under 18 years	179	±93	20.3%	±10.1
Married-couple family	135	±63	15.3%	±6.8
With own children under 18 years	59	±54	6.6%	±6.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	145	±69	16.5%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	67	±59	7.6%	±6.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	214	±83	24.2%	±8.7
With own children under 18 years	54	±48	6.1%	±5.3
Nonfamily households	388	±102	44.0%	±9.6
Householder living alone	342	±94	38.8%	±9.0
65 years and over	136	±50	15.4%	±5.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	326	±107	36.9%	±10.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	350	±73	39.6%	±5.9
Average household size	2.74	±0.15	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.98	±1.14	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,422**	**±373**	**2,422**	**(X)**
Householder	854	±134	35.3%	±0.9
Spouse	169	±79	7.0%	±3.1
Child	843	±223	34.8%	±7.5
Other relatives	449	±188	18.5%	±7.2
Nonrelatives	107	±75	4.4%	±3.0
Unmarried partner	64	±54	2.6%	±2.2

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,083**	**±304**	**1,083**	**(X)**
Never married	708	±279	65.4%	±18.1
Now married, except separated	214	±93	19.8%	±6.6
Separated	39	±39	3.6%	±3.4
Widowed	50	±44	4.6%	±3.9
Divorced	134	±73	12.3%	±5.7
Females 15 years and over	**1,158**	**±272**	**1,158**	**(X)**
Never married	551	±210	47.6%	±14.3
Now married, except separated	191	±85	16.5%	±6.2
Separated	70	±62	6.1%	±5.1
Widowed	134	±64	11.6%	±4.8
Divorced	239	±93	20.7%	±6.4

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	**32**	**±45**	**32**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	31	±45	97.3%	±28.4
Per 1,000 unmarried women	68	±94	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	54	±73	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	76	±167	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	103	±193	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±65	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**125**	**±69**	**125**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	62	±45	49.2%	±23.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	15	±29	11.7%	±22.0
1 or 2 years	14	±26	11.0%	±19.7
3 or 4 years	6	±20	4.4%	±15.9
5 or more years	28	±29	22.2%	±19.8
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**62**	**±45**	**62**	**(X)**
Who are female	54	±42	88.0%	±26.2
Who are married	6	±17	10.1%	±26.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**561**	**±214**	**561**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	26	±36	4.6%	±6.1
Kindergarten	59	±59	10.6%	±9.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	170	±102	30.4%	±14.0
High school (grades 9-12)	194	±107	34.5%	±13.8
College or graduate school	112	±82	19.9%	±12.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,731**	**±377**	**1,731**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	30	±60	1.7%	±3.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	305	±121	17.6%	±5.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	773	±250	44.6%	±10.7
Some college, no degree	220	±100	12.7%	±5.1
Associate’s degree	86	±69	5.0%	±3.8
Bachelor’s degree	196	±87	11.3%	±4.4
Graduate or professional degree	122	±70	7.0%	±3.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6%	±24.7	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor’s degree or higher	18.3%	±5.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,071**	**±430**	**2,071**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	171	±78	8.2%	±3.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,436**	**±373**	**2,436**	**(X)**
With a disability	382	±115	15.7%	±4.1
Under 18 years	**604**	**±204**	**604**	**(X)**
With a disability	28	±39	4.7%	±6.2
18 to 64 years	**1,462**	**±241**	**1,462**	**(X)**
With a disability	203	±92	13.9%	±5.9
65 years and over	**370**	**±80**	**370**	**(X)**
With a disability	151	±57	40.8%	±12.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,399**	**±366**	**2,399**	**(X)**
Same house	1,979	±351	82.5%	±7.5
Different house in the U.S.	411	±212	17.1%	±8.4
Same county	337	±198	14.0%	±8.0
Different county	74	±76	3.1%	±3.1
Same state	68	±74	2.8%	±3.1
Different state	6	±15	0.3%	±0.6
Abroad	9	±17	0.4%	±0.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
Native	2,396	±366	89.5%	±24.7
Born in United States	2,394	±444	89.4%	±26.4
State of residence	1,900	±408	70.9%	±22.4
Different state	494	±174	18.4%	±4.9
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	2	±14	0.1%	±0.5
Foreign born	40	±61	1.5%	±2.2

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**40**	**±61**	**40**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	20	±32	50.4%	±26.9
Not a U.S. citizen	20	±31	49.6%	±14.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**42**	**±61**	**42**	**(X)**
Native	**2**	**±24**	**2**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±614.3
Entered before 2010	2	±21	100.0%	±1759.2
Foreign born	**40**	**±61**	**40**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±28.0
Entered before 2010	40	±63	100.0%	±39.4

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**40**	**±61**	**40**	**(X)**
Europe	1	±11	1.7%	±27.6
Asia	0	±11	0.0%	±28.0
Africa	2	±14	4.6%	±34.2
Oceania	0	±11	0.0%	±28.0
Latin America	38	±60	93.8%	±47.7
Northern America	0	±11	0.0%	±28.0

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,510**	**±565**	**2,510**	**(X)**
English only	2,491	±452	99.2%	±28.7
Language other than English	19	±75	0.8%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±124	0.0%	±4.9
Spanish	0	±36	0.0%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Other Indo-European languages	6	±35	0.2%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	7	±39	0.3%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5
Other languages	7	±39	0.3%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
American	27	±43	1.0%	±1.6
Arab	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
English	2	±12	0.1%	±0.4
French (except Basque)	6	±30	0.2%	±1.1
French Canadian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
German	5	±14	0.2%	±0.5
Greek	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	1	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	7	±15	0.3%	±0.6
Italian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	1	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Scottish	9	±17	0.3%	±0.6
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	30	±42	1.1%	±1.5
Swedish	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	1	±9	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	90	±150	3.4%	±5.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**1,940**	**±251**	**1,940**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,031	±230	53.2%	±9.6
Civilian labor force	1,031	±230	53.2%	±9.6
Employed	822	±203	42.4%	±8.9
Unemployed	209	±117	10.8%	±5.9
Armed Forces	0	±51	0.0%	±2.6
Not in labor force	908	±208	46.8%	±8.8
Civilian labor force	**1,031**	**±230**	**1,031**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	20.2%	±10.4	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,021**	**±193**	**1,021**	**(X)**
In labor force	541	±160	53.0%	±12.0
Civilian labor force	541	±160	53.0%	±12.0
Employed	434	±137	42.5%	±10.8
Own children under 6 years	**230**	**±137**	**230**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	158	±107	68.5%	±22.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	**340**	**±162**	**340**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	209	±137	61.4%	±27.7

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**812**	**±207**	**812**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	522	±189	64.3%	±16.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	95	±76	11.7%	±8.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	167	±85	20.6%	±9.1
Walked	1	±11	0.2%	±1.4
Other means	9	±16	1.2%	±1.9
Worked at home	17	±29	2.1%	±3.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	32.5	±3.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**822**	**±203**	**822**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	307	±125	37.4%	±12.1
Service occupations	176	±96	21.4%	±10.3
Sales and office occupations	252	±106	30.7%	±10.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	82	±72	10.0%	±8.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	151	±87	18.4%	±9.6

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**822**	**±203**	**822**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
Construction	118	±87	14.3%	±9.9
Manufacturing	29	±46	3.5%	±5.5
Wholesale trade	55	±58	6.6%	±6.9
Retail trade	84	±68	10.3%	±7.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	101	±71	12.3%	±8.1
Information	18	±43	2.2%	±5.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	17	±32	2.1%	±3.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	100	±63	12.2%	±7.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	282	±121	34.2%	±12.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	89	±60	10.9%	±6.8
Other services, except public administration	22	±38	2.7%	±4.6
Public administration	53	±53	6.5%	±6.2

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**822**	**±203**	**822**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	706	±178	85.8%	±4.5
Government workers	188	±107	22.9%	±11.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	75	±66	9.2%	±7.7
Unpaid family workers	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	160	±75	18.1%	±8.1
$10,000 to $14,999	89	±56	10.1%	±6.1
$15,000 to $24,999	144	±80	16.3%	±8.8
$25,000 to $34,999	85	±50	9.6%	±5.4
$35,000 to $49,999	124	±73	14.1%	±8.0
$50,000 to $74,999	144	±66	16.3%	±7.1
$75,000 to $99,999	89	±58	10.1%	±6.4
$100,000 to $149,999	40	±43	4.6%	±4.8
$150,000 to $199,999	2	±20	0.3%	±2.3
$200,000 or more	5	±22	0.6%	±2.5
Median household income (dollars)	29,318	±6,194	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	40,056	±6,078	(X)	(X)
With earnings	630	±127	71.4%	±10.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	40,052	±6,655	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	328	±75	37.1%	±6.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,667	±1,263	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	199	±65	22.5%	±6.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23,725	±6,376	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	53	±50	6.0%	±5.6
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	5,273	±6,958	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	49	±42	5.5%	±4.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,548	±3,022	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	255	±81	28.9%	±8.2
Families	**494**	**±117**	**494**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	71	±56	14.4%	±10.8
$10,000 to $14,999	44	±46	8.9%	±9.0
$15,000 to $24,999	54	±43	10.9%	±8.3
$25,000 to $34,999	19	±32	3.8%	±6.5
$35,000 to $49,999	80	±62	16.1%	±11.9
$50,000 to $74,999	101	±60	20.5%	±11.2
$75,000 to $99,999	81	±56	16.3%	±10.7
$100,000 to $149,999	37	±43	7.5%	±8.4
$150,000 to $199,999	2	±20	0.5%	±4.1
$200,000 or more	5	±22	1.1%	±4.4
Median family income (dollars)	46,754	±8,761	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	51,003	±9,092	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	15,025	±4,766	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**388**	**±102**	**388**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	21,929	±5,252	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	25,259	±4,869	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,565	±3,595	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	33,698	±9,439	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	27,326	±6,161	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,436**	**±373**	**2,436**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	1,795	±308	73.7%	±5.7
With private health insurance	1,093	±249	44.9%	±7.6
With public coverage	1,028	±239	42.2%	±7.4
No health insurance coverage	641	±226	26.3%	±8.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**604**	**±204**	**604**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	48	±73	7.9%	±11.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**1,462**	**±241**	**1,462**	**(X)**
In labor force:	997	±231	997	(X)
Employed:	794	±202	794	(X)
With health insurance coverage	546	±179	68.8%	±14.3
With private health insurance	519	±175	65.3%	±14.6
With public coverage	48	±54	6.0%	±6.7
No health insurance coverage	248	±127	31.2%	±14.0
Unemployed:	203	±114	203	(X)
With health insurance coverage	87	±65	43.0%	±21.3
With private health insurance	27	±36	13.5%	±15.9
With public coverage	62	±59	30.4%	±23.5
No health insurance coverage	116	±83	57.0%	±25.9
Not in labor force:	466	±180	466	(X)
With health insurance coverage	236	±103	50.7%	±10.2
With private health insurance	106	±71	22.8%	±12.4
With public coverage	174	±85	37.3%	±11.2
No health insurance coverage	230	±152	49.3%	±26.5

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	28.5%	±12.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	42.8%	±18.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	31.0%	±53.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.4%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±33.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±63.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	47.6%	±23.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	58.8%	±25.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	58.9%	±63.1	(X)	(X)
All people	36.7%	±14.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	60.0%	±19.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	59.8%	±28.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	65.8%	±45.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	56.4%	±26.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	29.0%	±8.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	31.5%	±9.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	19.3%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	33.9%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	33.6%	±19.5	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,151**	**±140**	**1,151**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	883	±127	76.7%	±6.0
Vacant housing units	269	±114	23.3%	±9.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	11.8	±9.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.6	±10.8	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,151**	**±140**	**1,151**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	893	±128	77.5%	±6.0
1-unit, attached	76	±44	6.6%	±3.7
2 units	47	±49	4.1%	±4.2
3 or 4 units	42	±42	3.6%	±3.6
5 to 9 units	33	±45	2.9%	±3.9
10 to 19 units	52	±53	4.6%	±4.6
20 or more units	8	±35	0.7%	±3.0
Mobile home	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,151**	**±140**	**1,151**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8
Built 2000 to 2009	37	±45	3.2%	±3.9
Built 1990 to 1999	22	±32	2.0%	±2.8
Built 1980 to 1989	240	±96	20.9%	±7.9
Built 1970 to 1979	82	±60	7.1%	±5.2
Built 1960 to 1969	119	±68	10.3%	±5.7
Built 1950 to 1959	292	±106	25.4%	±8.7
Built 1940 to 1949	199	±73	17.3%	±6.0
Built 1939 or earlier	160	±84	13.9%	±7.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,151**	**±140**	**1,151**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8
2 rooms	10	±34	0.9%	±2.9
3 rooms	42	±47	3.7%	±4.0
4 rooms	139	±77	12.1%	±6.5
5 rooms	263	±91	22.8%	±7.4
6 rooms	347	±99	30.1%	±7.7
7 rooms	193	±91	16.8%	±7.6
8 rooms	99	±58	8.6%	±5.0
9 rooms or more	57	±41	5.0%	±3.5
Median rooms	6.3	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,151**	**±140**	**1,151**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8
1 bedroom	70	±59	6.1%	±5.1
2 bedrooms	346	±90	30.1%	±6.9
3 bedrooms	571	±138	49.6%	±10.4
4 bedrooms	135	±78	11.7%	±6.6
5 or more bedrooms	30	±35	2.6%	±3.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	591	±110	66.9%	±7.9
Renter-occupied	292	±90	33.1%	±9.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.17	±0.81	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.66	±0.49	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	97	±64	11.0%	±7.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	291	±110	33.0%	±11.5
Moved in 1990 to 1999	121	±56	13.7%	±6.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	60	±47	6.8%	±5.2
Moved in 1970 to 1979	147	±57	16.6%	±6.0
Moved in 1969 or earlier	167	±71	18.9%	±7.6

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	241	±93	27.3%	±9.8
1 vehicle available	315	±93	35.7%	±9.2
2 vehicles available	174	±76	19.7%	±8.1
3 or more vehicles available	153	±85	17.3%	±9.3

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Utility gas	632	±123	71.7%	±9.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	±19	0.7%	±2.1
Electricity	243	±86	27.6%	±8.9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1	±20	0.1%	±2.3
Coal or coke	0	±21	0.0%	±2.3
Wood	0	±21	0.0%	±2.3
Solar energy	0	±21	0.0%	±2.3
Other fuel	0	±21	0.0%	±2.3
No fuel used	0	±21	0.0%	±2.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	±18	0.6%	±2.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	4	±19	0.4%	±2.1
No telephone service available	5	±30	0.6%	±3.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**883**	**±127**	**883**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	853	±155	96.7%	±10.7
1.01 to 1.50	29	±47	3.3%	±5.3
1.51 or more	0	±41	0.0%	±4.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**591**	**±110**	**591**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	86	±63	14.6%	±10.3
$50,000 to $99,999	166	±78	28.1%	±12.2
$100,000 to $149,999	133	±56	22.5%	±8.5
$150,000 to $199,999	131	±82	22.2%	±13.3
$200,000 to $299,999	42	±45	7.2%	±7.5
$300,000 to $499,999	15	±33	2.6%	±5.6
$500,000 to $999,999	16	±34	2.7%	±5.7
$1,000,000 or more	0	±21	0.0%	±3.5
Median (dollars)	109,171	±9,676	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**591**	**±110**	**591**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	360	±94	60.9%	±11.1
Housing units without a mortgage	231	±82	39.1%	±11.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**360**	**±94**	**360**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±29	0.0%	±8.1
$300 to $499	11	±30	3.0%	±8.2
$500 to $699	14	±32	4.0%	±8.9
$700 to $999	47	±46	12.9%	±12.4
$1,000 to $1,499	180	±77	50.1%	±17.1
$1,500 to $1,999	72	±54	20.1%	±13.9
$2,000 or more	36	±46	9.9%	±12.5
Median (dollars)	1,262	±102	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**231**	**±82**	**231**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±21	0.0%	±9.0
$100 to $199	3	±30	1.2%	±13.0
$200 to $299	19	±28	8.1%	±11.7
$300 to $399	72	±44	31.2%	±15.8
$400 or more	137	±73	59.5%	±23.8
Median (dollars)	448	±58	(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)	**360**	**±108**	**360**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	86	±61	24.0%	±15.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	23	±29	6.3%	±7.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11	±26	3.0%	±7.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	34	±28	9.4%	±7.3
35.0 percent or more	206	±76	57.3%	±12.0
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**231**	**±93**	**231**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	60	±38	26.0%	±12.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	61	±47	26.5%	±17.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	21	±27	9.2%	±11.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	22	±22	9.5%	±8.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1	±20	0.5%	±8.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5	±22	2.4%	±9.3
35.0 percent or more	60	±54	26.0%	±20.9
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**230**	**±83**	**230**	**(X)**
Less than $200	1	±36	0.4%	±15.5
$200 to $299	0	±29	0.0%	±12.7
$300 to $499	18	±46	7.7%	±19.9
$500 to $749	29	±57	12.6%	±24.2
$750 to $999	40	±49	17.3%	±20.4
$1,000 to $1,499	138	±74	60.2%	±23.7
$1,500 or more	4	±28	1.7%	±12.2
Median (dollars)	1,326	±189	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	62	±42	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**230**	**±104**	**230**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	11	±34	4.7%	±14.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	21	±35	9.3%	±14.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1	±21	0.6%	±9.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	23	±35	9.9%	±14.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	6	±23	2.7%	±10.1
35.0 percent or more	167	±79	72.7%	±10.2
Not computed	62	±42	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
Male	1,309	±393	48.9%	±9.4
Female	1,369	±326	51.1%	±3.1
Under 5 years	168	±95	6.3%	±3.2
5 to 9 years	213	±114	8.0%	±3.8
10 to 14 years	55	±52	2.1%	±1.9
15 to 19 years	269	±119	10.1%	±3.8
20 to 24 years	241	±145	9.0%	±5.0
25 to 34 years	254	±115	9.5%	±3.7
35 to 44 years	245	±120	9.2%	±4.0
45 to 54 years	506	±160	18.9%	±4.1
55 to 59 years	221	±99	8.2%	±3.2
60 to 64 years	113	±67	4.2%	±2.3
65 to 74 years	228	±78	8.5%	±2.2
75 to 84 years	103	±55	3.9%	±1.8
85 years and over	60	±47	2.2%	±1.7
Median age (years)	42.0	±2.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,071	±325	77.3%	±21.6
21 years and over	1,939	±312	72.4%	±20.4
62 years and over	471	±119	17.6%	±1.8
65 years and over	392	±106	14.6%	±2.1
18 years and over	**2,071**	**±325**	**2,071**	**(X)**
Male	994	±241	48.0%	±8.8
Female	1,077	±219	52.0%	±6.7
65 years and over	**392**	**±106**	**392**	**(X)**
Male	123	±62	31.3%	±13.3
Female	269	±86	68.7%	±11.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
One race	2,642	±618	98.7%	±3.8
Two or more races	36	±37	1.3%	±1.3
One race	2,642	±618	98.7%	±3.8
White	30	±33	1.1%	±1.2
Black or African American	2,606	±620	97.3%	±5.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	2	±14	0.1%	±0.5
Asian Indian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Chinese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Filipino	2	±14	0.1%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±37	0.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Two or more races	36	±37	1.3%	±1.3
White and Black or African American	7	±21	0.3%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
White and Asian	3	±21	0.1%	±0.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
White	65	±47	2.4%	±1.7
Black or African American	2,639	±621	98.5%	±4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	26	±34	1.0%	±1.2
Asian	10	±33	0.4%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,678**	**±617**	**2,678**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	62	±94	2.3%	±3.5
Mexican	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Puerto Rican	35	±76	1.3%	±2.8
Cuban	1	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	26	±61	1.0%	±2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,674	±618	99.8%	±1.8
White alone	30	±33	1.1%	±1.2
Black or African American alone	2,602	±621	97.2%	±6.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Asian alone	7	±26	0.2%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Two or more races	36	±37	1.3%	±1.3
Two races including Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.8
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	36	±37	1.3%	±1.3

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

Continued on next page...

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

Continued on next page...

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