Neighborhood Statistical Area T01

Atlanta City Limits
NSAs
Parks
Water
Roads
Interstates
Railways

0   .1   .2   .3
Miles

L01

K02

K01

T01

T02

T03

T04

Neighborhood(s): Ashview Heights, Harris Chiles, Just Us

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Contents

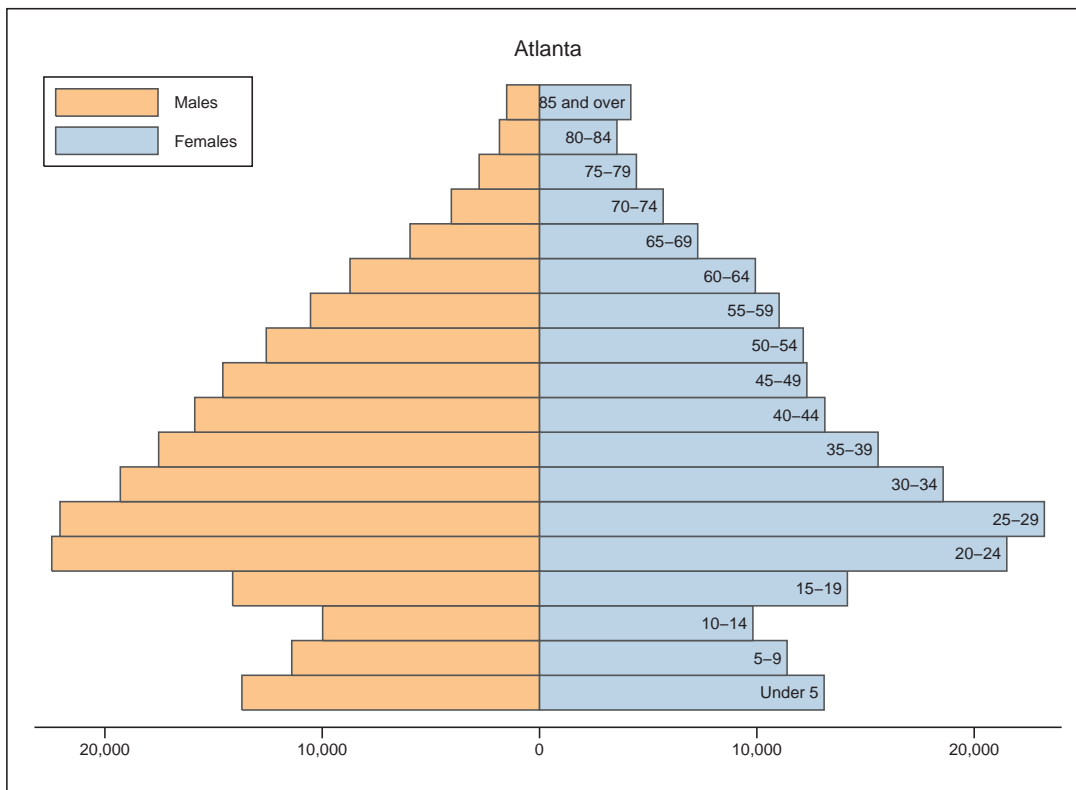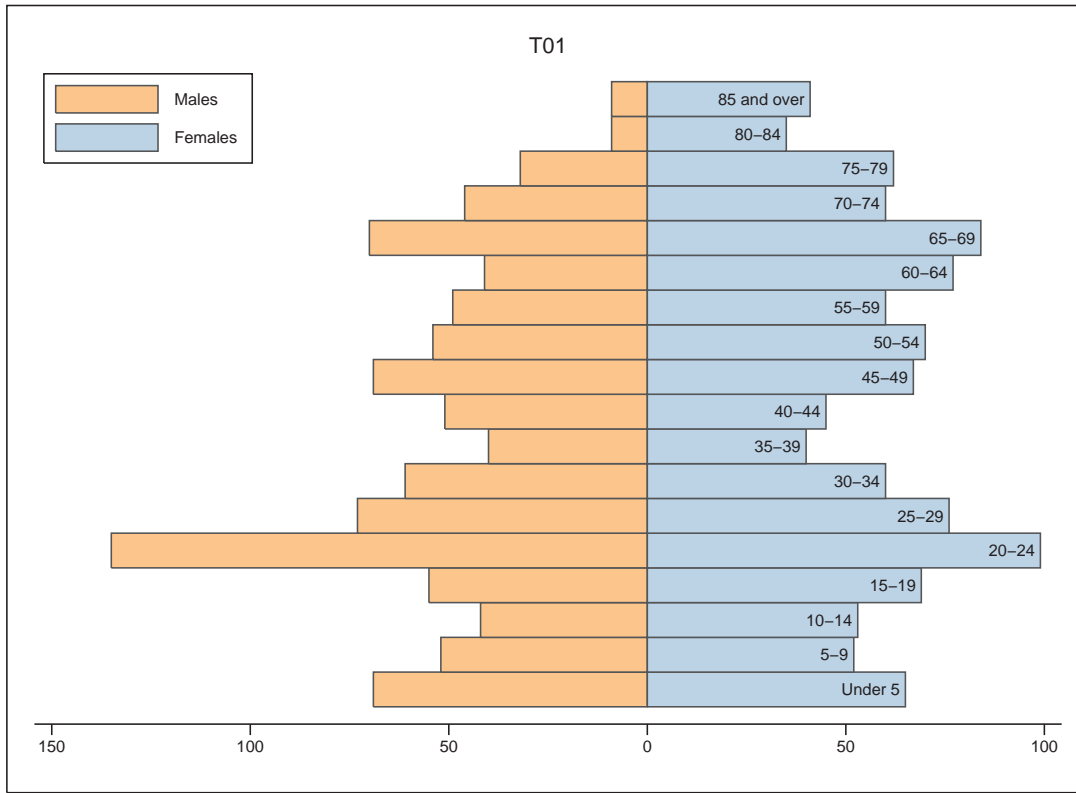[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

T01

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

Race and Latino Origin

T01

■	Non–Hispanic White
■	Non–Hispanic Black
■	Non–Hispanic Asian
■	Hispanic/Latino
■	Other

1% 2% 2%

96%

Atlanta

■	Non–Hispanic White
■	Non–Hispanic Black
■	Non–Hispanic Asian
■	Hispanic/Latino
■	Other

36%

3% 5% 2%

53%

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Housing Tenure

T01

Legend:
- Owner–occupied with mortgage
- Owner–occupied free and clear
- Renter–occupied
- Vacant

8%
6%
26%
60%

Atlanta

Legend:
- Owner–occupied with mortgage
- Owner–occupied free and clear
- Renter–occupied
- Vacant

29%
18%
8%
45%

Households by Type

T01

8%

27%

65%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

Atlanta

23%

20%

57%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

neighborhood
nexus

Children by Household Type

T01

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

12%, 2%, 27%, 58%

Atlanta

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

2%, 16%, 38%, 44%

neighborhood nexus
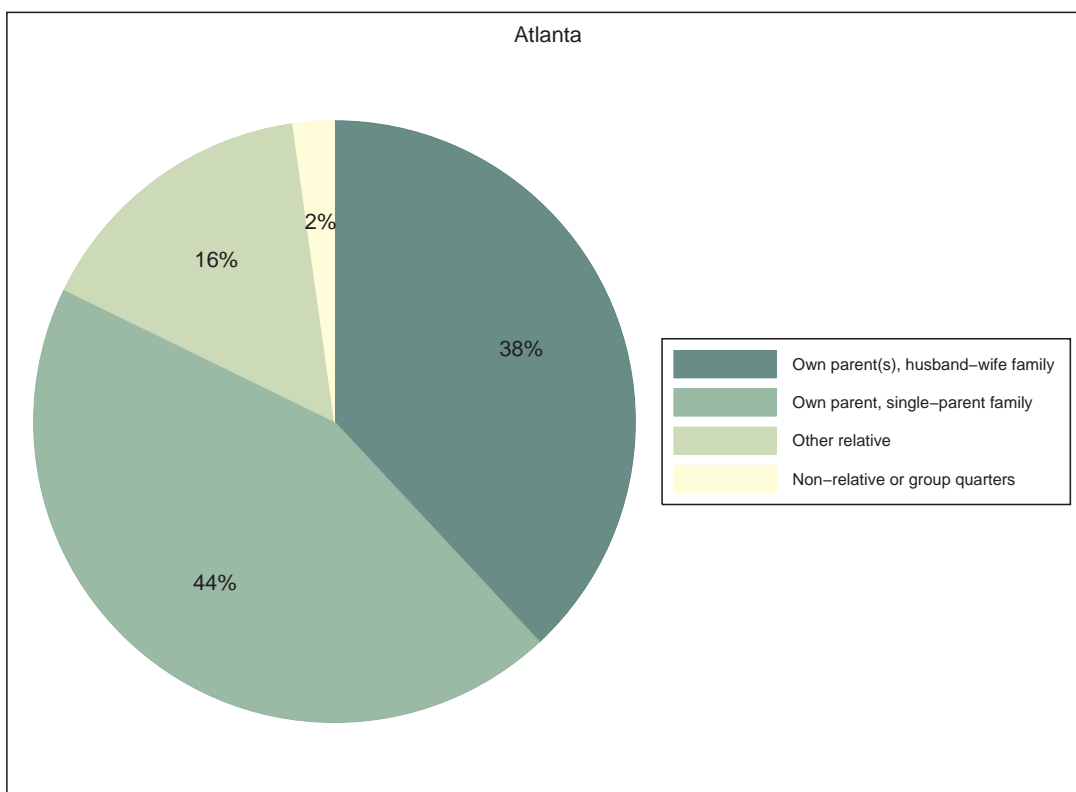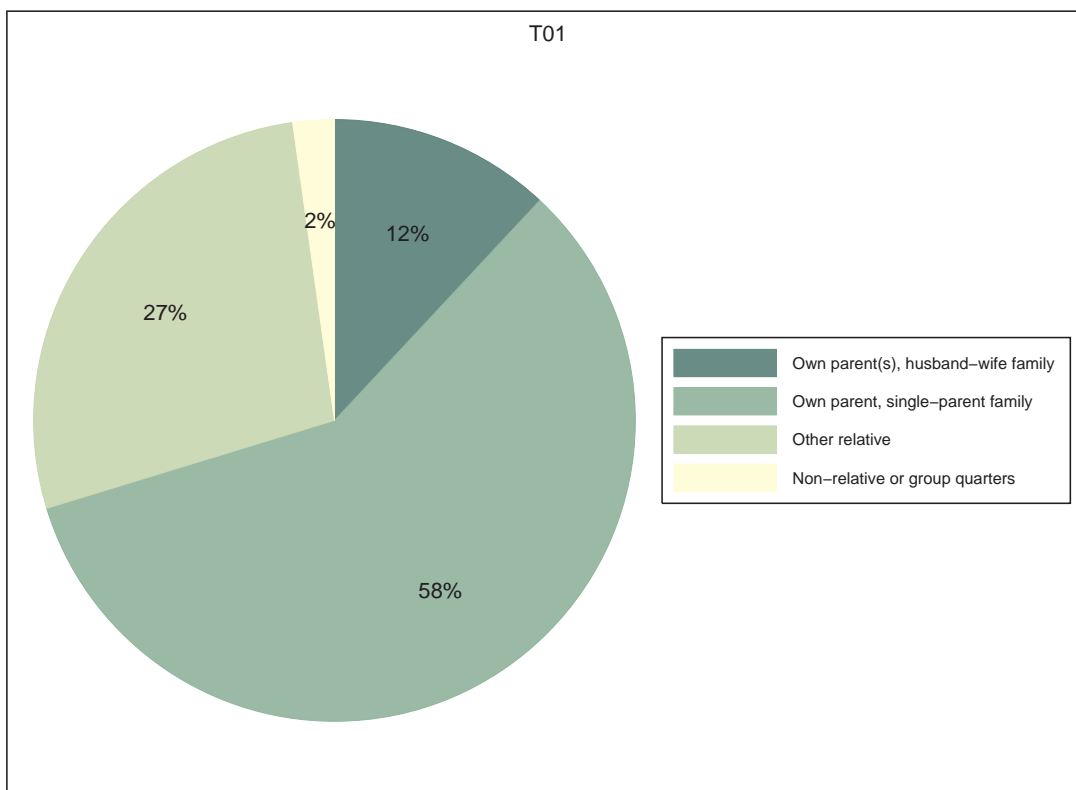
Population Change, 2000-2010

T01   Atlanta

Percent

73.7   12.5   17.1   63.5   16.5

−42.6   −12.4

−100.0

■ Non−Hispanic White   ■ Non−Hispanic Black   □ Non−Hispanic Asian   ■ Hispanic/Latino

neighborhood
nexus
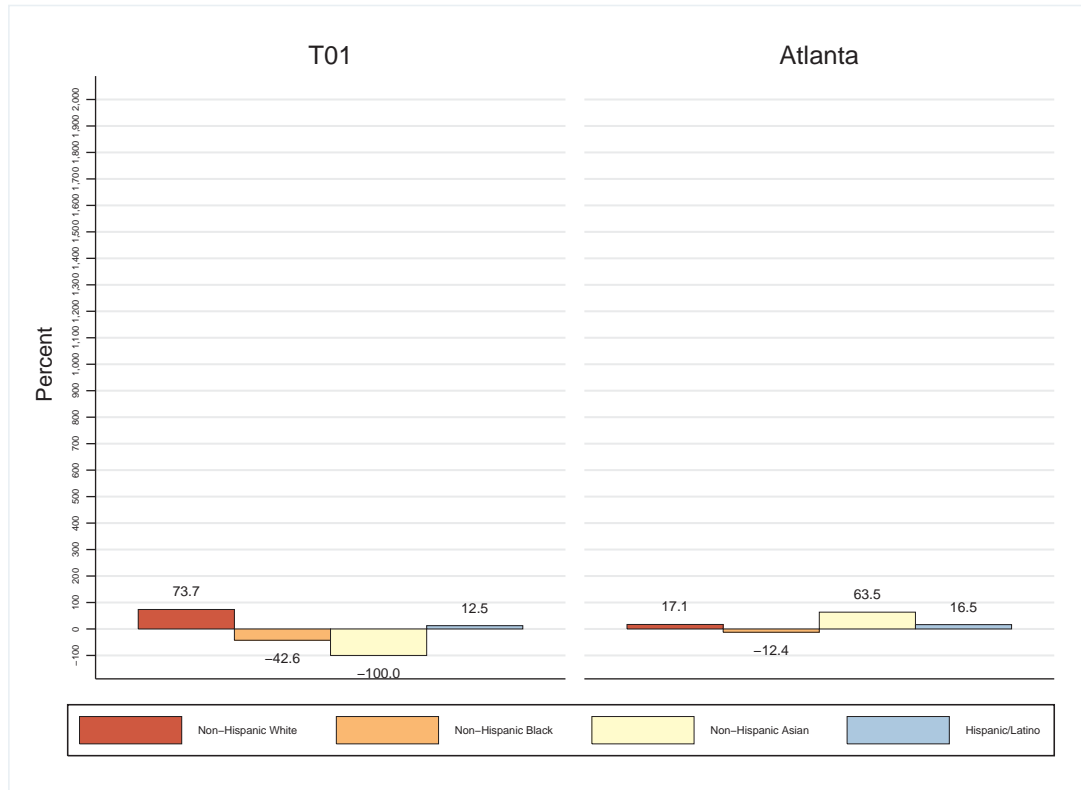
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,072	100.0%
Under 5 years	134	6.5%
5 to 9 years	104	5.0%
10 to 14 years	95	4.6%
15 to 19 years	124	6.0%
20 to 24 years	234	11.3%
25 to 29 years	149	7.2%
30 to 34 years	121	5.8%
35 to 39 years	80	3.9%
40 to 44 years	96	4.6%
45 to 49 years	136	6.6%
50 to 54 years	124	6.0%
55 to 59 years	109	5.3%
60 to 64 years	118	5.7%
65 to 69 years	154	7.4%
70 to 74 years	106	5.1%
75 to 79 years	94	4.5%
80 to 84 years	44	2.1%
85 years and over	50	2.4%
Median age (years)	39.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,720	83.0%
18 years and over	1,677	80.9%
21 years and over	1,569	75.7%
62 years and over	533	25.7%
65 years and over	448	21.6%
Male population	957	46.2%
Under 5 years	69	3.3%
5 to 9 years	52	2.5%
10 to 14 years	42	2.0%
15 to 19 years	55	2.7%
20 to 24 years	135	6.5%
25 to 29 years	73	3.5%
30 to 34 years	61	2.9%
35 to 39 years	40	1.9%
40 to 44 years	51	2.5%
45 to 49 years	69	3.3%
50 to 54 years	54	2.6%
55 to 59 years	49	2.4%
60 to 64 years	41	2.0%
65 to 69 years	70	3.4%
70 to 74 years	46	2.2%
75 to 79 years	32	1.5%
80 to 84 years	9	0.4%
85 years and over	9	0.4%
Median age (years)	34.3	(X)
16 years and over	781	37.7%
18 years and over	766	37.0%
21 years and over	715	34.5%
	Continued on next page...	

neighborhood nexus

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	197	9.5%
65 years and over	166	8.0%
Female population	1,115	53.8%
Under 5 years	65	3.1%
5 to 9 years	52	2.5%
10 to 14 years	53	2.6%
15 to 19 years	69	3.3%
20 to 24 years	99	4.8%
25 to 29 years	76	3.7%
30 to 34 years	60	2.9%
35 to 39 years	40	1.9%
40 to 44 years	45	2.2%
45 to 49 years	67	3.2%
50 to 54 years	70	3.4%
55 to 59 years	60	2.9%
60 to 64 years	77	3.7%
65 to 69 years	84	4.1%
70 to 74 years	60	2.9%
75 to 79 years	62	3.0%
80 to 84 years	35	1.7%
85 years and over	41	2.0%
Median age (years)	44.8	(X)
16 years and over	939	45.3%
18 years and over	911	44.0%
21 years and over	854	41.2%
62 years and over	336	16.2%
65 years and over	282	13.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,072	100.0%
One Race	2,043	98.6%
White	43	2.1%
Black or African American	1,986	95.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.4%
Asian	0	0.0%
Asian Indian‡	1	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	2	0.1%
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† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	6	0.3%
Two or More Races	29	1.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	8	0.4%
White; Some Other Race	0	0.0%
	Continued on next page...	

neighborhood nexus

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	52	2.5%
Black or African American	2,014	97.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	0.9%
Asian	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	16	0.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,072	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27	1.3%
Mexican‡	9	0.4%
Puerto Rican‡	11	0.5%
Cuban‡	0	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	6	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,045	98.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,072	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	27	1.3%
White alone	10	0.5%
Black or African American alone	7	0.3%
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	4	0.2%
Two or More Races	6	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,045	98.7%
White alone	33	1.6%
Black or African American alone	1,979	95.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	0.4%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	23	1.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,072	100.0%
In households	2,072	100.0%
Householder	1,047	50.5%
Spouse	84	4.1%
Child	434	20.9%
Own child under 18 years	278	13.4%
Other relatives	261	12.6%
Under 18 years	108	5.2%
65 years and over†	22	1.1%
Nonrelatives	246	11.9%
Under 18 years	9	0.4%
65 years and over	13	0.6%
Unmarried partner‡	86	4.2%
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	1,047	100.0%
Family households (families)	367	35.1%
With own children under 18 years	146	13.9%
Husband-wife family	84	8.0%
With own children under 18 years	26	2.5%
Male householder, no wife present	61	5.8%
With own children under 18 years	22	2.1%
Female householder, no husband present	222	21.2%
With own children under 18 years	98	9.4%
Nonfamily households	680	64.9%
Householder living alone	563	53.8%
Male	228	21.8%
65 years and over‡	65	6.2%
Female	224	21.4%
65 years and over‡	101	9.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	202	19.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	412	39.4%
Average household size	1.98	(X)
Average family size	3.12	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,412	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,047	74.2%
Vacant housing units	365	25.8%
For rent	156	11.0%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.2%
For sale only	47	3.3%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	0.1%
All other vacants	153	10.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	18.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	15.6	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,047	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	204	19.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	428	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.10	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	843	80.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,644	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.95	(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.

neighborhood nexus

T01

ACS 2008-12 Profile

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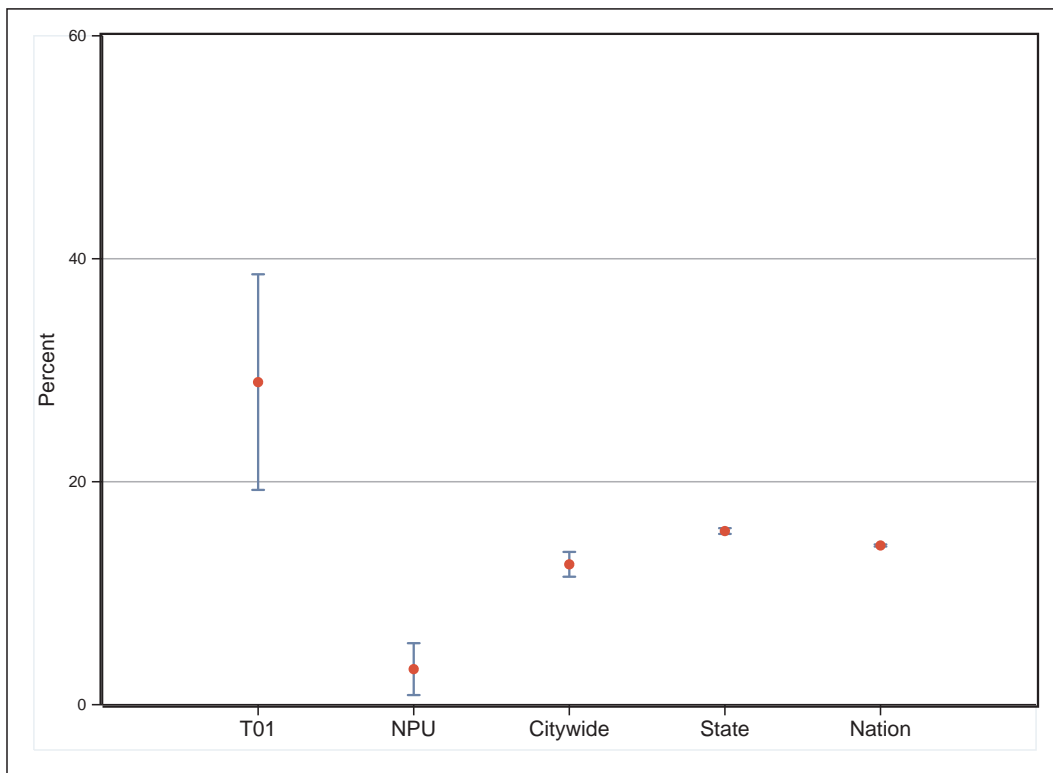
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

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

neighborhood
nexus
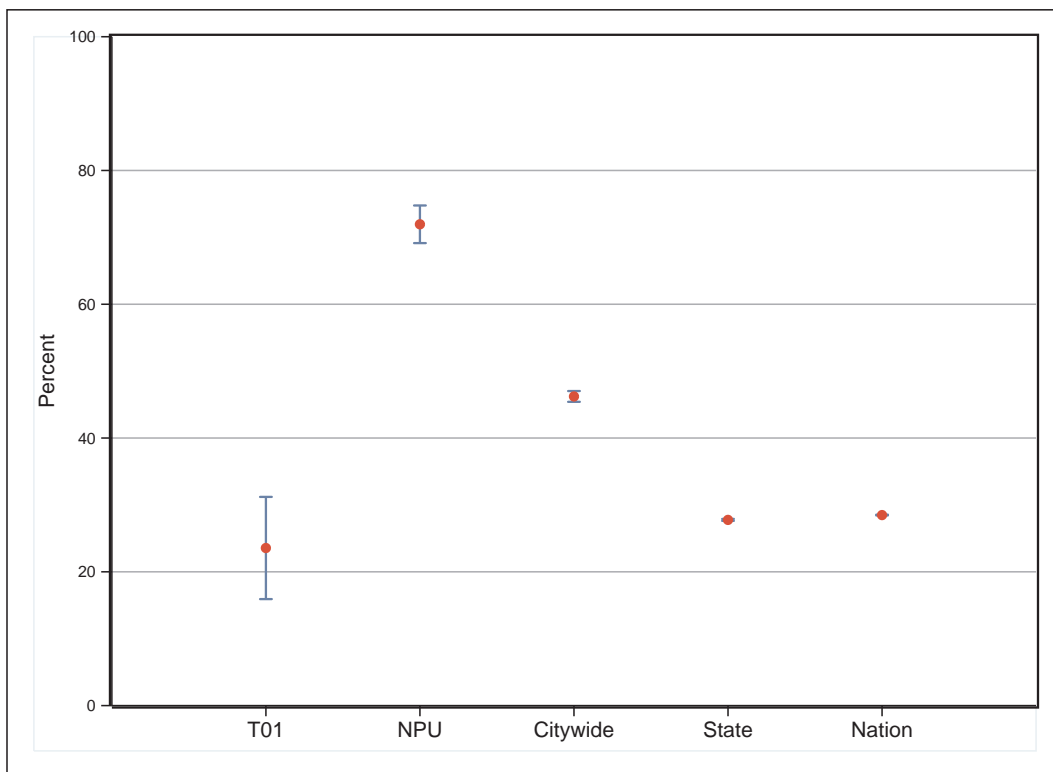
Percent Foreign-Born
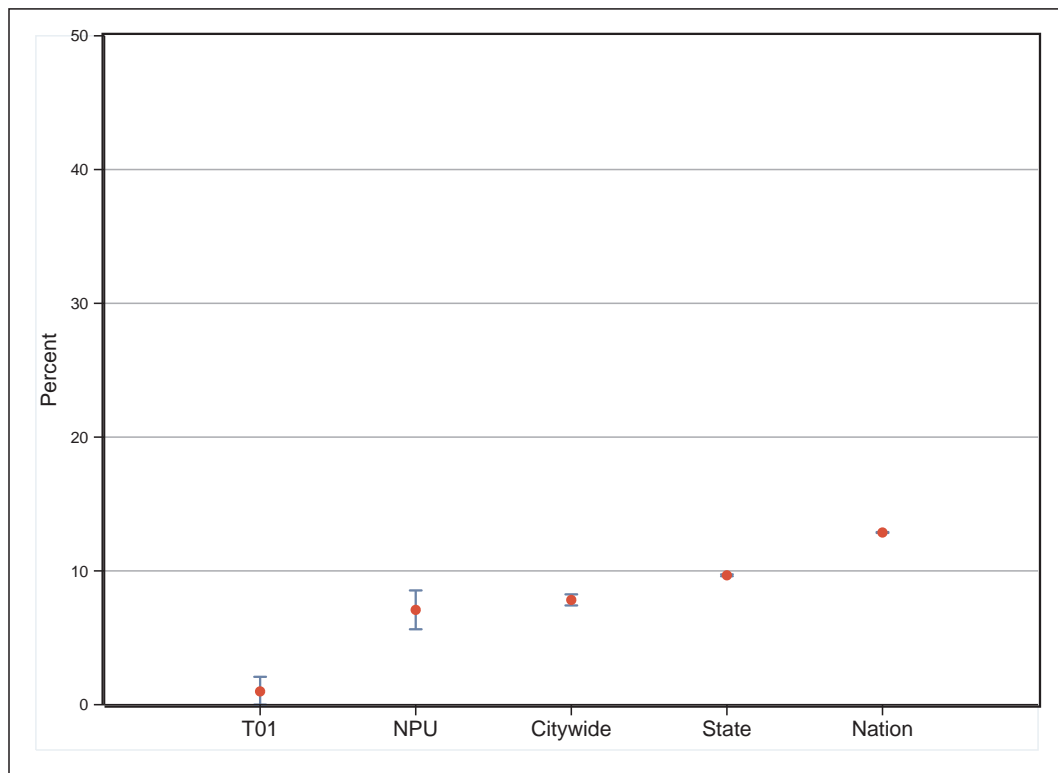
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home
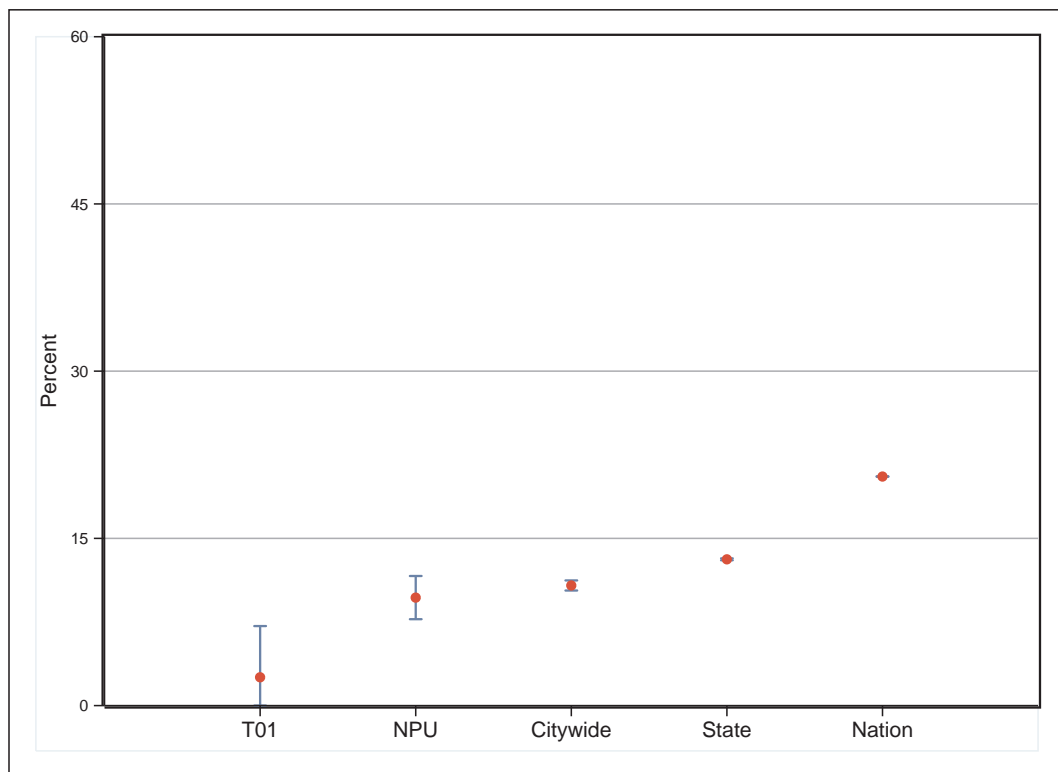
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied
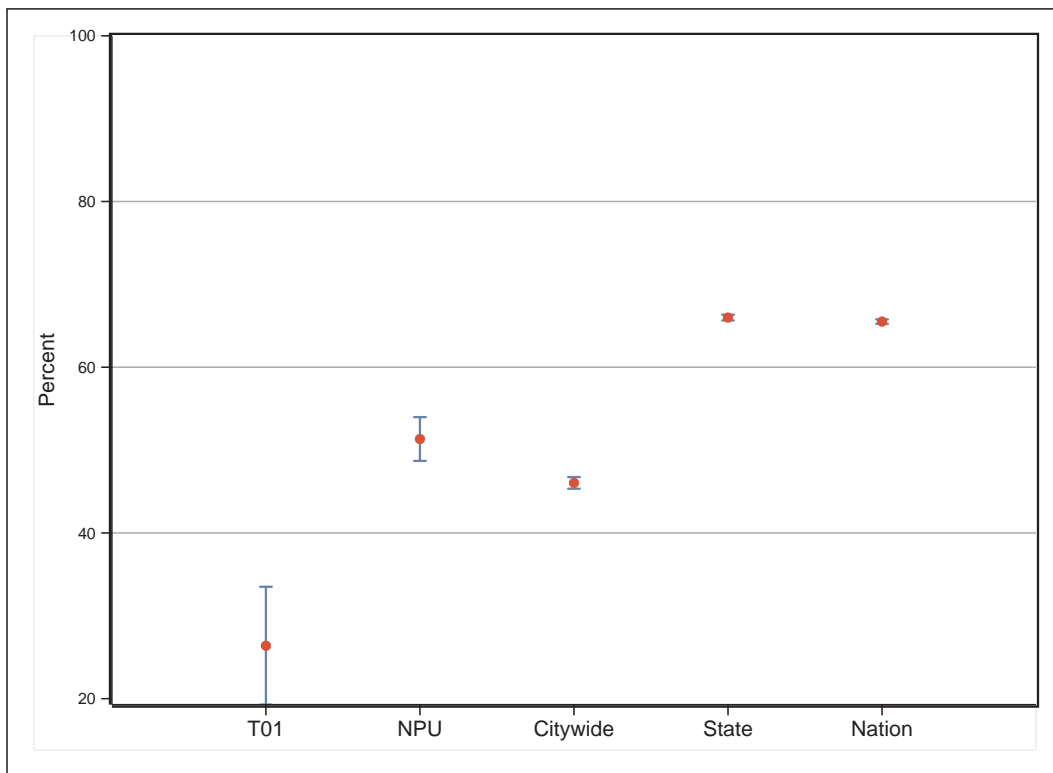
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
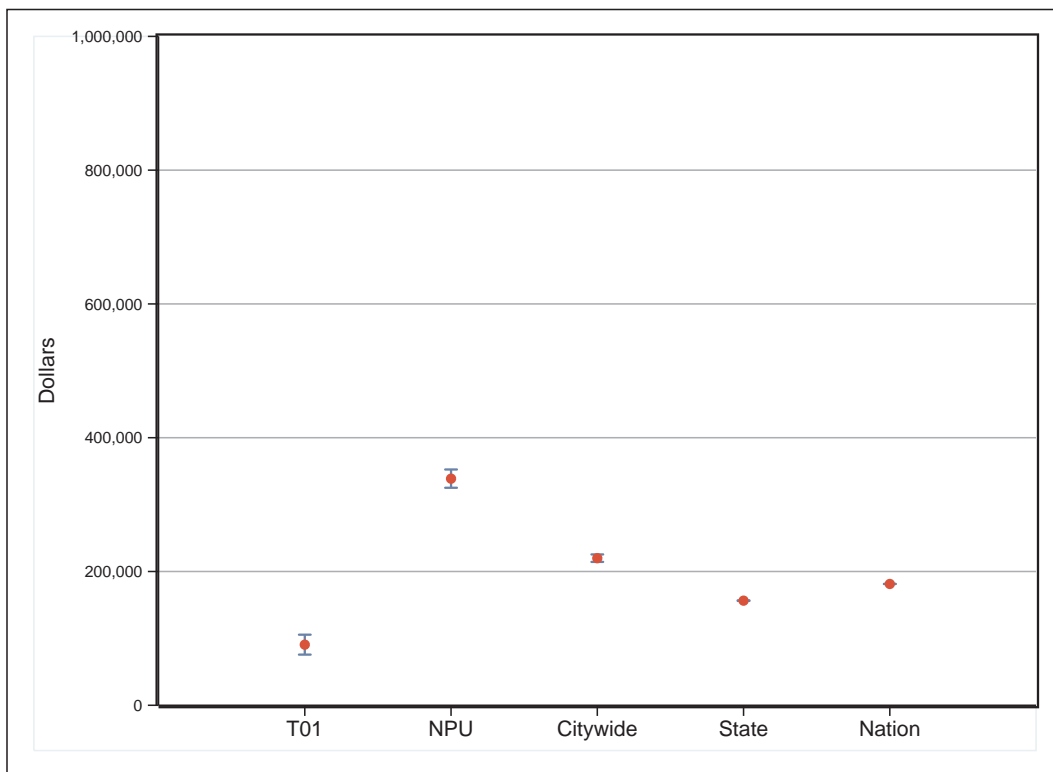
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
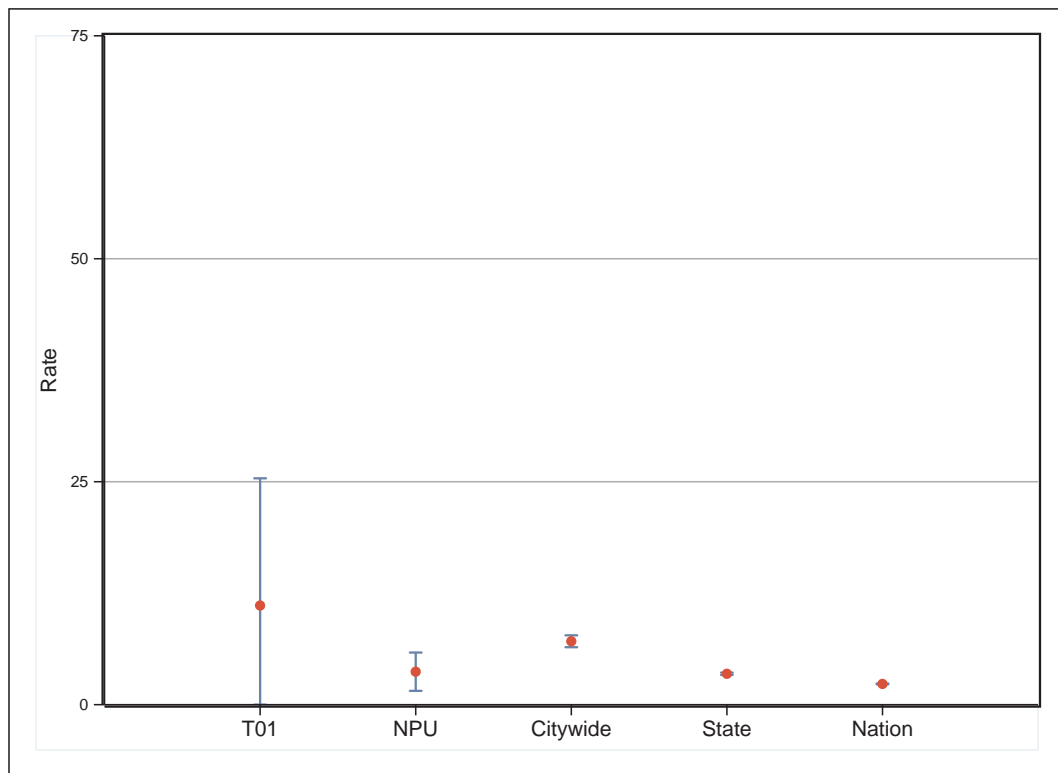
Rental Vacancy Rate

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

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nexus
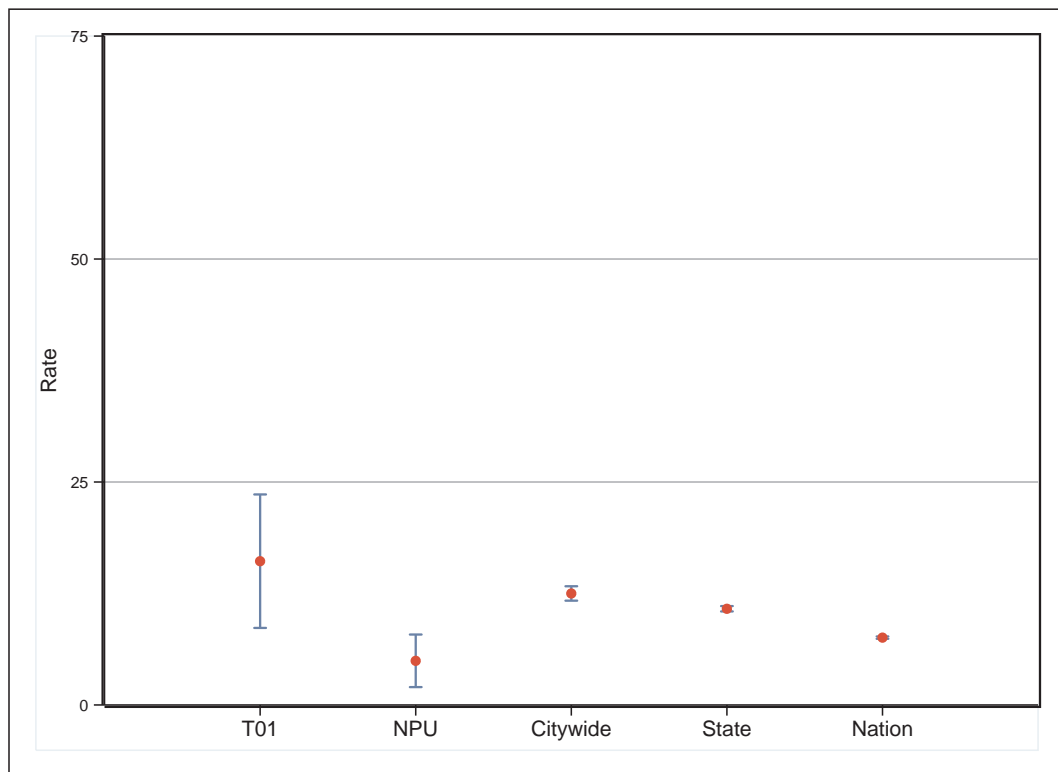
Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income
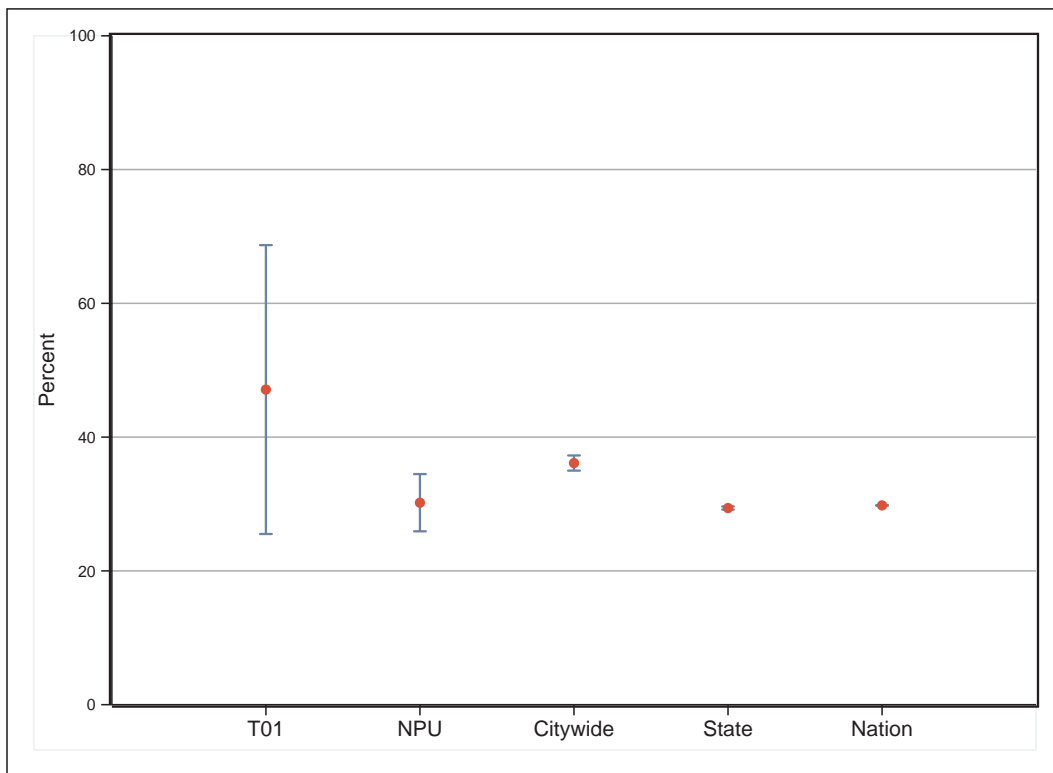
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000
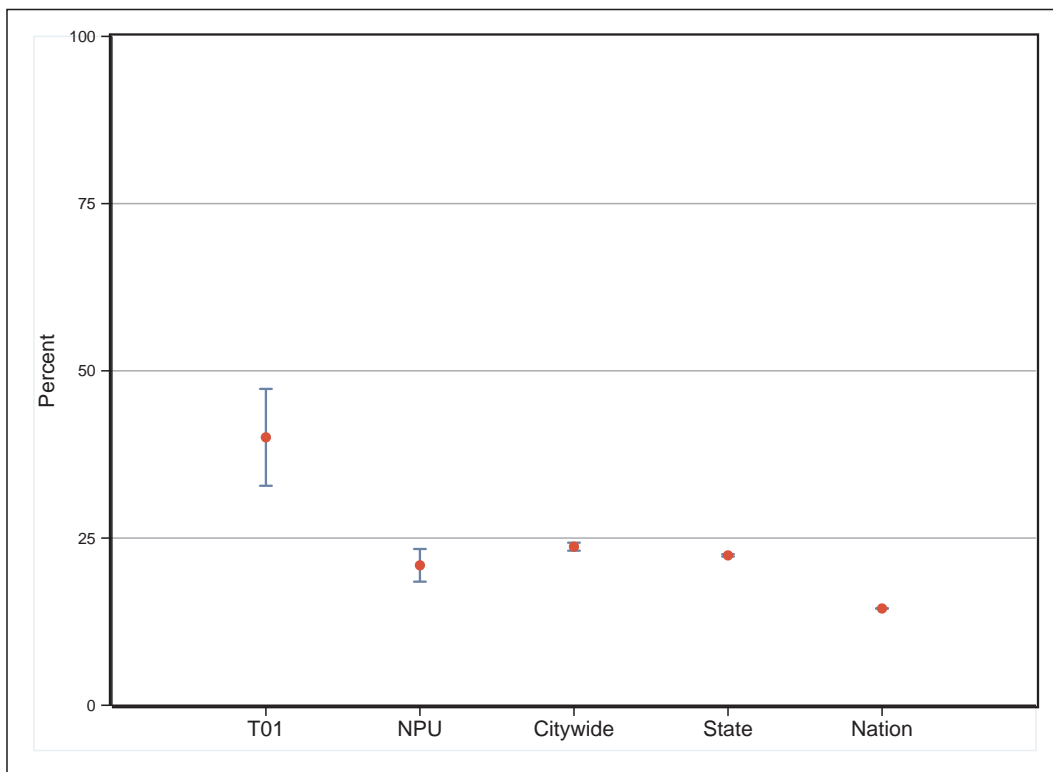
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
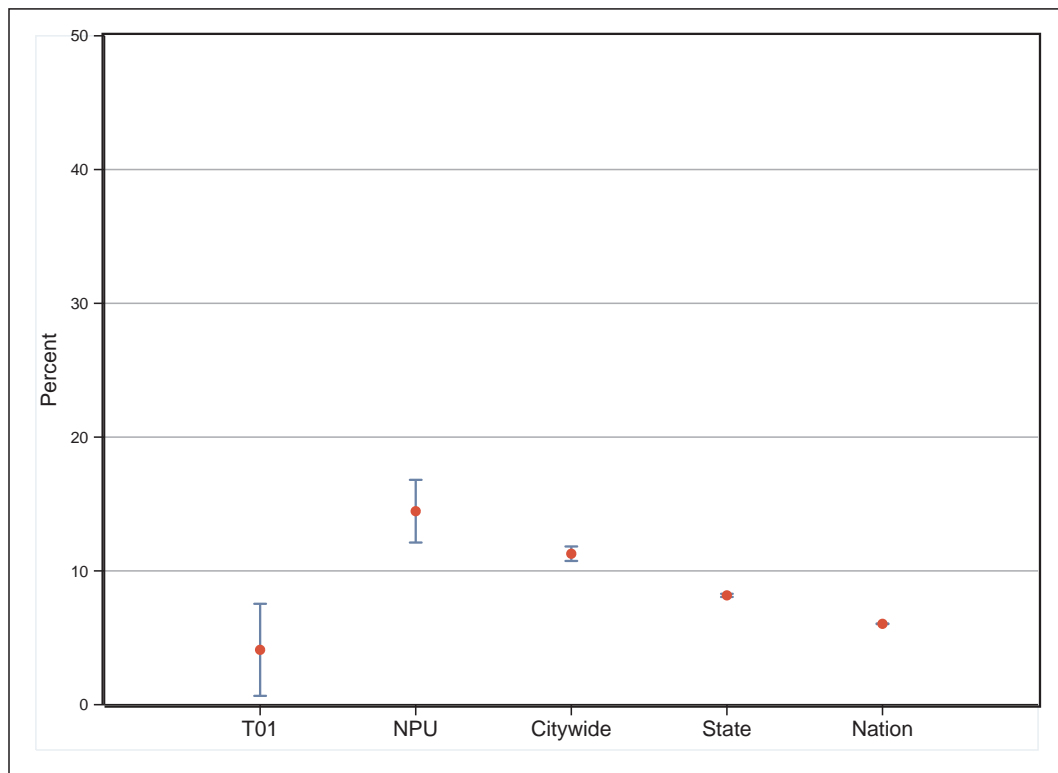
Median Household Income
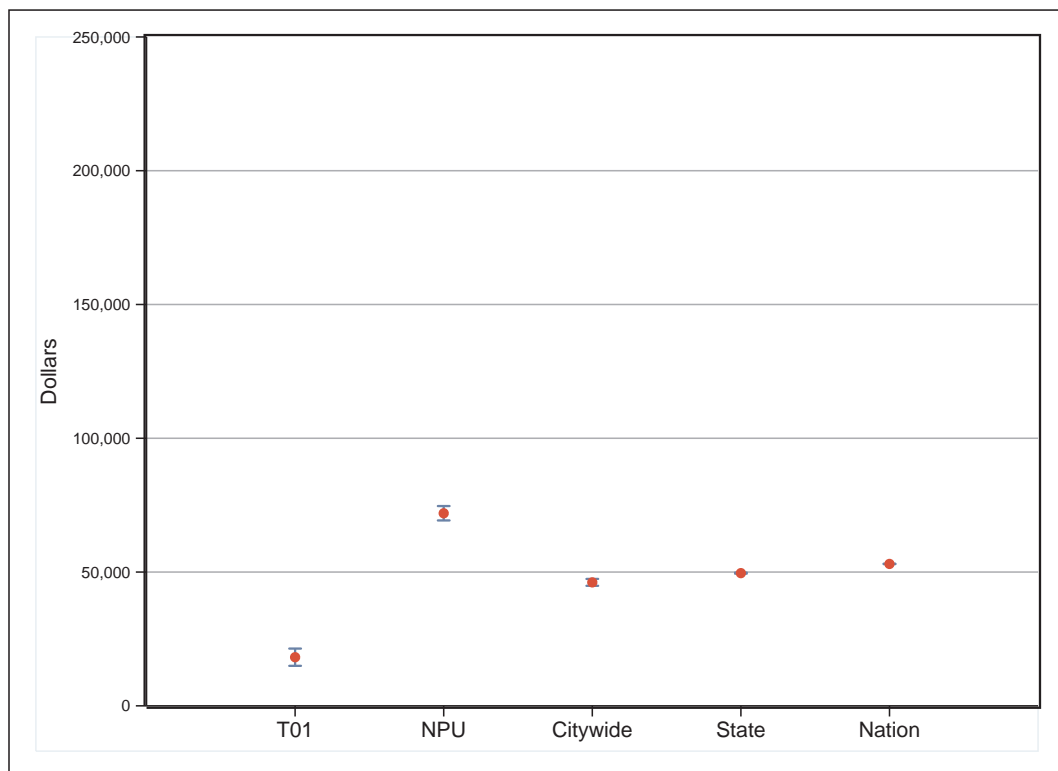
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed
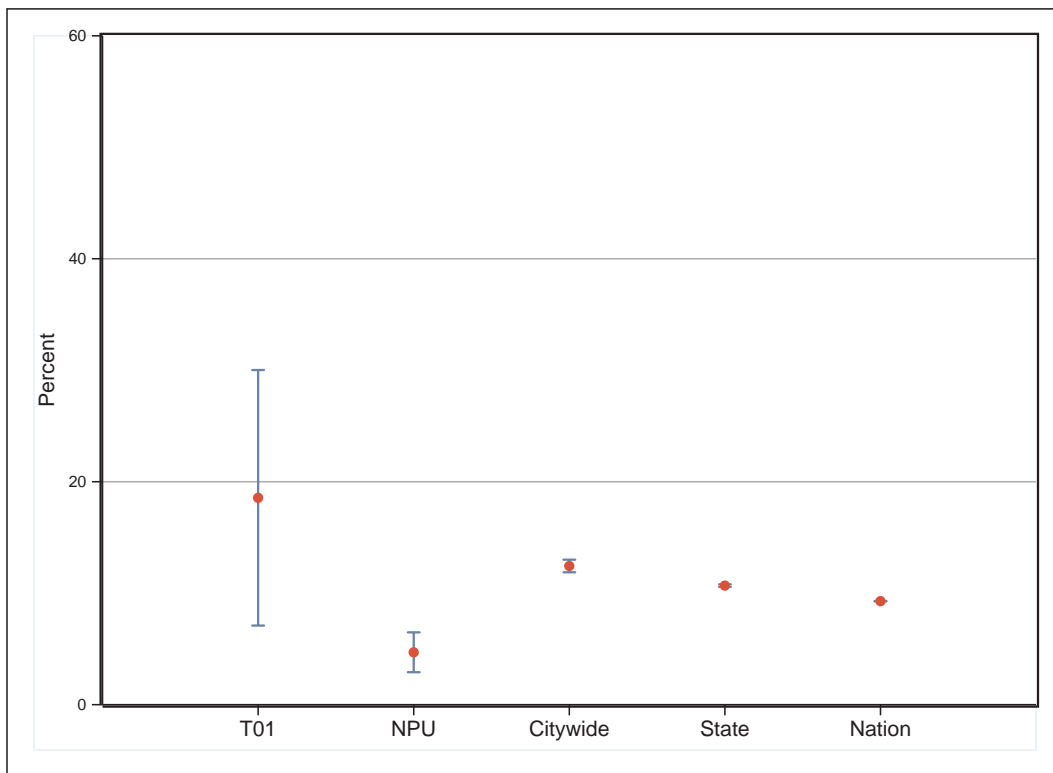
Percent in Poverty

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

neighborhood
nexus

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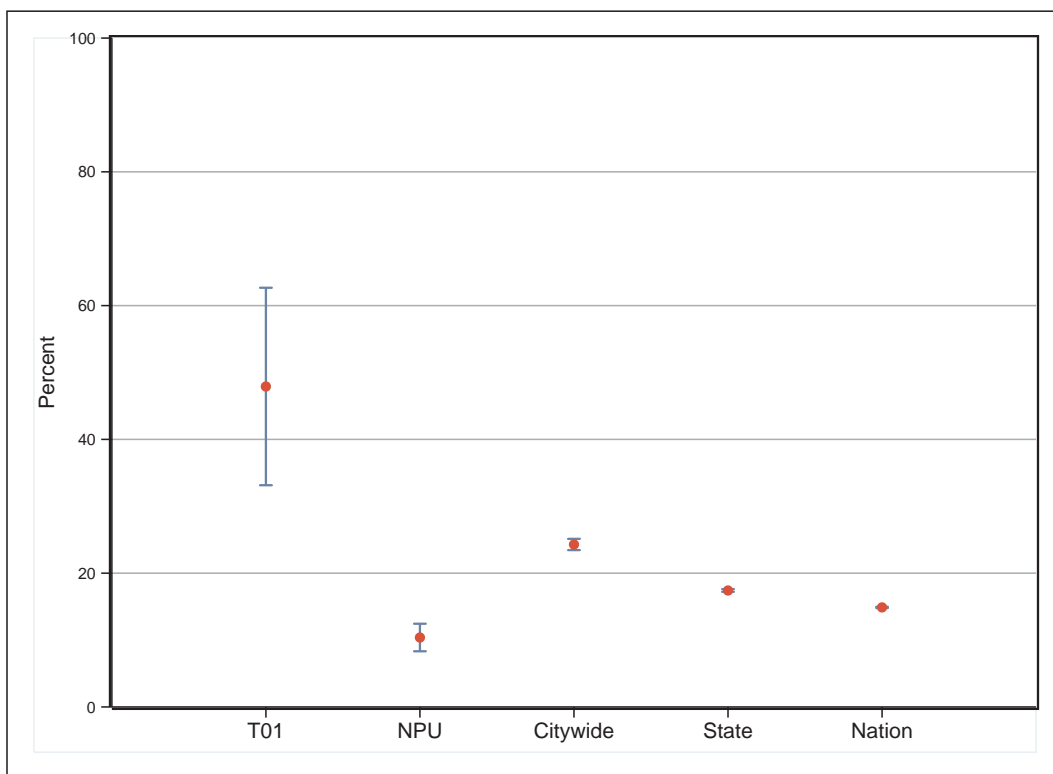
Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**983**	±**132**	**983**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	410	±111	41.7%	±9.8
With own children under 18 years	158	±88	16.0%	±8.6
Married-couple family	131	±60	13.3%	±5.8
With own children under 18 years	57	±46	5.7%	±4.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	73	±54	7.5%	±5.4
With own children under 18 years	23	±39	2.3%	±4.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	206	±86	20.9%	±8.2
With own children under 18 years	79	±63	8.0%	±6.3
Nonfamily households	573	±122	58.3%	±9.7
Householder living alone	496	±113	50.4%	±9.3
65 years and over	167	±64	17.0%	±6.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	212	±91	21.6%	±8.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	281	±81	28.6%	±7.3
Average household size	2.28	±0.27	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.56	±1.20	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,239**	±**402**	**2,239**	**(X)**
Householder	948	±150	42.3%	±10.1
Spouse	136	±64	6.1%	±2.6
Child	588	±205	26.3%	±7.8
Other relatives	327	±164	14.6%	±6.8
Nonrelatives	240	±135	10.7%	±5.7
Unmarried partner	82	±63	3.7%	±2.7

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**777**	±**232**	**777**	**(X)**
Never married	519	±205	66.8%	±17.2
Now married, except separated	148	±71	19.0%	±7.1
Separated	41	±45	5.3%	±5.6
Widowed	29	±38	3.7%	±4.7
Divorced	48	±34	6.2%	±4.0
Females 15 years and over	**1,085**	±**218**	**1,085**	**(X)**
Never married	573	±188	52.8%	±13.7
Now married, except separated	142	±68	13.1%	±5.7
Separated	72	±63	6.7%	±5.7
Widowed	82	±50	7.5%	±4.4
Divorced	221	±102	20.4%	±8.5

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	**104**	±**79**	**104**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	95	±78	90.7%	±30.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	169	±132	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	158	±112	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±197	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	423	±263	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±69	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**82**	**±61**	**82**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	42	±41	51.3%	±31.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	5	±24	5.7%	±28.8
1 or 2 years	15	±26	18.7%	±28.7
3 or 4 years	1	±10	1.2%	±11.7
5 or more years	21	±27	25.6%	±26.7
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**42**	**±41**	**42**	**(X)**
Who are female	31	±29	73.0%	±98.2
Who are married	22	±33	53.1%	±60.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**649**	**±222**	**649**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	16	±34	2.5%	±5.1
Kindergarten	22	±27	3.4%	±4.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	187	±84	28.8%	±8.3
High school (grades 9-12)	196	±121	30.2%	±15.5
College or graduate school	228	±118	35.2%	±13.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,320**	**±214**	**1,320**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	73	±80	5.6%	±6.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	308	±144	23.4%	±10.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	386	±127	29.3%	±8.4
Some college, no degree	196	±89	14.9%	±6.3
Associate's degree	44	±50	3.4%	±3.8
Bachelor's degree	199	±79	15.1%	±5.5
Graduate or professional degree	112	±80	8.5%	±5.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.1%	±9.7	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.6%	±7.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**1,767**	**±326**	**1,767**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	123	±74	6.9%	±4.0

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,241**	**±402**	**2,241**	**(X)**
With a disability	505	±150	22.6%	±5.3
Under 18 years	**488**	**±160**	**488**	**(X)**
With a disability	53	±60	10.8%	±11.9
18 to 64 years	**1,406**	**±241**	**1,406**	**(X)**
With a disability	267	±105	19.0%	±6.7
65 years and over	**347**	**±107**	**347**	**(X)**
With a disability	185	±89	53.4%	±19.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,160**	**±376**	**2,160**	**(X)**
Same house	1,694	±318	78.4%	±5.5
Different house in the U.S.	466	±228	21.6%	±9.9
Same county	378	±216	17.5%	±9.5
Different county	89	±74	4.1%	±3.4
Same state	62	±48	2.9%	±2.2
Different state	27	±57	1.2%	±2.6
Abroad	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
Native	2,218	±404	98.0%	±26.1
Born in United States	2,211	±417	97.7%	±26.5
State of residence	1,538	±366	68.0%	±9.3
Different state	673	±200	29.7%	±6.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	7	±20	0.3%	±0.9
Foreign born	22	±25	1.0%	±1.1

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**22**	**±25**	**22**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	14	±26	61.2%	±93.8
Not a U.S. citizen	9	±23	38.8%	±91.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**30**	**±30**	**30**	**(X)**
Native	**7**	**±33**	**7**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±203.8
Entered before 2010	7	±29	100.0%	±594.4
Foreign born	**22**	**±25**	**22**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±66.9
Entered before 2010	22	±37	100.0%	±120.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**22**	**±25**	**22**	**(X)**
Europe	5	±20	23.9%	±84.5
Asia	0	±15	0.0%	±66.9
Africa	4	±17	16.4%	±73.6
Oceania	0	±15	0.0%	±66.9
Latin America	13	±27	59.7%	±97.7
Northern America	0	±15	0.0%	±66.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,087**	**±395**	**2,087**	**(X)**
English only	2,034	±347	97.5%	±24.8
Language other than English	53	±96	2.5%	±4.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±138	0.2%	±6.6
Spanish	50	±67	2.4%	±3.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±69	0.2%	±3.3
Other Indo-European languages	3	±40	0.1%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±69	0.0%	±3.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±40	0.0%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±69	0.0%	±3.3
Other languages	0	±40	0.0%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±69	0.0%	±3.3

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
American	22	±24	1.0%	±1.1
Arab	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Czech	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Danish	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Dutch	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
English	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
French (except Basque)	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
French Canadian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
German	13	±28	0.6%	±1.2
Greek	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Hungarian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Irish	9	±26	0.4%	±1.1
Italian	9	±18	0.4%	±0.8
Lithuanian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Norwegian	3	±17	0.1%	±0.8
Polish	5	±17	0.2%	±0.7
Portuguese	2	±15	0.1%	±0.7
Russian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Scotch-Irish	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Scottish	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Slovak	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Subsaharan African	184	±168	8.1%	±7.2
Swedish	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Swiss	2	±14	0.1%	±0.6
Ukranian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Welsh	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	41	±43	1.8%	±1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**1,798**	**±311**	**1,798**	**(X)**
In labor force	959	±208	53.3%	±7.0
Civilian labor force	959	±208	53.3%	±7.0
Employed	781	±190	43.4%	±7.5
Unemployed	178	±116	9.9%	±6.2
Armed Forces	0	±67	0.0%	±3.7
Not in labor force	840	±195	46.7%	±7.3
Civilian labor force	**959**	**±208**	**959**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	18.6%	±11.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,059**	**±204**	**1,059**	**(X)**
In labor force	581	±160	54.9%	±10.8
Civilian labor force	581	±160	54.9%	±10.8
Employed	491	±152	46.4%	±11.2
Own children under 6 years	**249**	**±168**	**249**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	227	±171	91.2%	±29.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	**213**	**±123**	**213**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	149	±99	70.3%	±22.9

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COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**740**	**±156**	**740**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	395	±131	53.3%	±13.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	97	±63	13.1%	±8.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	150	±82	20.3%	±10.3
Walked	28	±34	3.7%	±4.5
Other means	19	±49	2.6%	±6.6
Worked at home	51	±38	6.9%	±4.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.7	±6.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**781**	**±190**	**781**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	182	±85	23.3%	±9.3
Service occupations	197	±97	25.2%	±10.7
Sales and office occupations	176	±90	22.6%	±10.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	111	±100	14.2%	±12.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	66	±55	8.4%	±6.8

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**781**	**±190**	**781**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	49	±85	6.3%	±10.8
Construction	14	±38	1.8%	±4.8
Manufacturing	26	±47	3.3%	±5.9
Wholesale trade	6	±31	0.8%	±4.0
Retail trade	117	±78	15.0%	±9.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	143	±85	18.3%	±9.9
Information	26	±51	3.4%	±6.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	39	±46	5.0%	±5.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	77	±59	9.9%	±7.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	109	±68	13.9%	±8.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	27	±37	3.5%	±4.7
Other services, except public administration	69	±45	8.9%	±5.4
Public administration	29	±47	3.7%	±5.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**781**	**±190**	**781**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	596	±172	76.4%	±11.7
Government workers	104	±85	13.4%	±10.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	32	±37	4.1%	±4.7
Unpaid family workers	0	±33	0.0%	±4.2

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	331	±102	33.7%	±9.4
$10,000 to $14,999	92	±59	9.3%	±5.9
$15,000 to $24,999	172	±84	17.5%	±8.2
$25,000 to $34,999	132	±77	13.4%	±7.6
$35,000 to $49,999	103	±66	10.4%	±6.5
$50,000 to $74,999	99	±65	10.1%	±6.4
$75,000 to $99,999	33	±32	3.4%	±3.3
$100,000 to $149,999	10	±32	1.0%	±3.2
$150,000 to $199,999	9	±24	0.9%	±2.4
$200,000 or more	3	±25	0.3%	±2.5
Median household income (dollars)	18,172	±3,228	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	27,554	±4,362	(X)	(X)
With earnings	558	±121	56.8%	±9.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	35,398	±5,521	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	355	±96	36.2%	±8.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10,355	±1,137	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	102	±53	10.3%	±5.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,323	±5,358	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	147	±74	14.9%	±7.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,601	±564	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	27	±31	2.7%	±3.1
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,455	±6,726	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	280	±93	28.5%	±8.6
Families	**410**	**±111**	**410**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	119	±73	29.1%	±16.1
$10,000 to $14,999	13	±25	3.2%	±6.0
$15,000 to $24,999	86	±59	20.9%	±13.3
$25,000 to $34,999	63	±60	15.5%	±14.1
$35,000 to $49,999	47	±53	11.5%	±12.6
$50,000 to $74,999	45	±45	11.0%	±10.6
$75,000 to $99,999	26	±30	6.3%	±7.2
$100,000 to $149,999	2	±33	0.6%	±8.1
$150,000 to $199,999	8	±23	2.0%	±5.6
$200,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%	±5.6
Median family income (dollars)	23,016	±4,730	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	32,370	±7,288	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	12,719	±1,088	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**573**	**±122**	**573**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	14,674	±4,185	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	21,918	±4,975	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	19,287	±1,633	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	35,915	±6,984	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	32,000	±7,846	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,241**	**±402**	**2,241**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	1,671	±295	74.6%	±18.8
With private health insurance	953	±227	42.5%	±6.6
With public coverage	911	±234	40.7%	±7.5
No health insurance coverage	570	±190	25.4%	±7.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**488**	**±160**	**488**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	95	±91	19.5%	±17.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**1,406**	**±241**	**1,406**	**(X)**
In labor force:	931	±191	931	(X)
Employed:	753	±160	753	(X)
With health insurance coverage	535	±148	71.1%	±12.5
With private health insurance	498	±150	66.2%	±14.1
With public coverage	45	±31	6.0%	±3.9
No health insurance coverage	218	±106	28.9%	±12.6
Unemployed:	178	±103	178	(X)
With health insurance coverage	95	±69	53.3%	±23.5
With private health insurance	64	±55	35.8%	±23.0
With public coverage	31	±45	17.5%	±23.1
No health insurance coverage	83	±73	46.7%	±30.9
Not in labor force:	475	±150	475	(X)
With health insurance coverage	323	±120	68.0%	±13.3
With private health insurance	129	±101	27.2%	±19.4
With public coverage	261	±111	54.9%	±15.6
No health insurance coverage	152	±89	32.0%	±15.7

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	37.6%	±14.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	46.9%	±23.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	27.1%	±96.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	25.2%	±29.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	44.1%	±46.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	59.0%	±94.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	46.9%	±19.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	57.9%	±20.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±3519.1	(X)	(X)
All people	47.9%	±14.8	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	57.6%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	57.6%	±22.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	47.8%	±28.0	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	62.0%	±20.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	45.2%	±9.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	42.9%	±10.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	54.6%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	46.8%	±17.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	49.8%	±13.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,385**	**±150**	**1,385**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	983	±132	71.0%	±5.7
Vacant housing units	402	±105	29.0%	±6.9
Homeowner vacancy rate	11.1	±14.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	16.1	±7.5	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,385**	**±150**	**1,385**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	543	±104	39.2%	±6.2
1-unit, attached	18	±27	1.3%	±1.9
2 units	138	±66	10.0%	±4.7
3 or 4 units	34	±42	2.5%	±3.0
5 to 9 units	136	±80	9.8%	±5.7
10 to 19 units	115	±83	8.3%	±5.9
20 or more units	378	±118	27.3%	±8.0
Mobile home	19	±25	1.4%	±1.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	2	±25	0.2%	±1.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,385**	**±150**	**1,385**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	8	±22	0.6%	±1.6
Built 2000 to 2009	547	±115	39.5%	±7.1
Built 1990 to 1999	62	±57	4.5%	±4.1
Built 1980 to 1989	38	±39	2.7%	±2.8
Built 1970 to 1979	90	±57	6.5%	±4.1
Built 1960 to 1969	124	±62	9.0%	±4.4
Built 1950 to 1959	147	±74	10.6%	±5.2
Built 1940 to 1949	184	±73	13.3%	±5.0
Built 1939 or earlier	186	±79	13.4%	±5.5

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,385**	**±150**	**1,385**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±23	0.0%	±1.7
2 rooms	43	±47	3.1%	±3.4
3 rooms	214	±87	15.5%	±6.1
4 rooms	394	±110	28.4%	±7.3
5 rooms	244	±94	17.6%	±6.5
6 rooms	263	±93	19.0%	±6.4
7 rooms	130	±61	9.4%	±4.3
8 rooms	28	±26	2.0%	±1.9
9 rooms or more	69	±50	5.0%	±3.6
Median rooms	5.2	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,385**	**±150**	**1,385**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±23	0.0%	±1.7
1 bedroom	265	±96	19.2%	±6.6
2 bedrooms	640	±134	46.2%	±8.3
3 bedrooms	375	±103	27.0%	±6.9
4 bedrooms	65	±41	4.7%	±2.9
5 or more bedrooms	39	±37	2.8%	±2.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	259	±78	26.4%	±7.1
Renter-occupied	724	±126	73.6%	±8.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.10	±0.17	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.37	±0.45	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	130	±69	13.2%	±6.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	674	±129	68.5%	±9.4
Moved in 1990 to 1999	41	±47	4.2%	±4.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	30	±35	3.1%	±3.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	59	±43	6.0%	±4.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	49	±47	5.0%	±4.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	362	±114	36.9%	±10.4
1 vehicle available	424	±121	43.2%	±10.9
2 vehicles available	157	±75	15.9%	±7.3
3 or more vehicles available	40	±63	4.0%	±6.4

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
Utility gas	383	±92	39.0%	±7.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	±23	0.9%	±2.3
Electricity	591	±116	60.1%	±8.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±2.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±1.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±1.5
No telephone service available	70	±62	7.1%	±6.2

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**983**	**±132**	**983**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	943	±168	95.9%	±11.3
1.01 to 1.50	19	±31	1.9%	±3.2
1.51 or more	21	±56	2.1%	±5.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**259**	**±78**	**259**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	15	±64	5.6%	±24.7
$50,000 to $99,999	135	±80	51.9%	±26.6
$100,000 to $149,999	38	±45	14.8%	±16.6
$150,000 to $199,999	46	±38	17.6%	±13.8
$200,000 to $299,999	22	±35	8.6%	±13.4
$300,000 to $499,999	1	±33	0.5%	±12.6
$500,000 to $999,999	0	±33	0.0%	±12.5
$1,000,000 or more	2	±25	0.9%	±9.7
Median (dollars)	90,635	±14,887	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**259**	**±78**	**259**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	83	±47	31.8%	±15.5
Housing units without a mortgage	177	±73	68.2%	±19.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**83**	**±47**	**83**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±33	0.0%	±39.3
$300 to $499	0	±33	0.0%	±39.3
$500 to $699	0	±33	0.0%	±39.3
$700 to $999	21	±43	25.3%	±49.4
$1,000 to $1,499	41	±39	50.0%	±37.7
$1,500 to $1,999	17	±22	21.1%	±24.3
$2,000 or more	3	±40	3.7%	±48.3
Median (dollars)	1,222	±203	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**177**	**±73**	**177**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±23	0.0%	±13.0
$100 to $199	0	±33	0.0%	±18.4
$200 to $299	39	±45	22.0%	±23.6
$300 to $399	10	±34	5.7%	±19.0
$400 or more	128	±70	72.4%	±26.3
Median (dollars)	524	±46	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT-AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**83**	**±77**	**83**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	1	±40	1.4%	±48.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2	±24	2.3%	±28.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	22	±30	26.4%	±26.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	7	±21	8.3%	±24.1
35.0 percent or more	51	±49	61.7%	±16.4
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**177**	**±94**	**177**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	44	±45	24.6%	±22.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	40	±31	22.6%	±13.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	25	±36	14.1%	±19.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4	±20	2.3%	±11.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±13.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	8	±23	4.5%	±12.8
35.0 percent or more	56	±55	31.9%	±26.0
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**721**	**±126**	**721**	**(X)**
Less than $200	74	±65	10.3%	±8.8
$200 to $299	55	±65	7.6%	±8.8
$300 to $499	84	±77	11.7%	±10.4
$500 to $749	181	±94	25.1%	±12.2
$750 to $999	161	±80	22.3%	±10.4
$1,000 to $1,499	76	±53	10.6%	±7.1
$1,500 or more	90	±66	12.4%	±8.9
Median (dollars)	755	±113	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	3	±24	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD IN-COME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**700**	**±173**	**700**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	74	±66	10.5%	±9.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	40	±43	5.7%	±5.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	82	±54	11.7%	±7.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	32	±36	4.6%	±5.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	127	±86	18.2%	±11.5
35.0 percent or more	345	±110	49.3%	±9.9
Not computed	24	±32	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
Male	974	±259	43.0%	±7.8
Female	1,289	±262	57.0%	±3.3
Under 5 years	176	±101	7.8%	±4.2
5 to 9 years	123	±82	5.4%	±3.4
10 to 14 years	103	±58	4.5%	±2.4
15 to 19 years	196	±98	8.7%	±4.0
20 to 24 years	346	±174	15.3%	±7.1
25 to 34 years	186	±92	8.2%	±3.8
35 to 44 years	329	±122	14.5%	±4.6
45 to 54 years	232	±94	10.3%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	53	±39	2.3%	±1.7
60 to 64 years	167	±98	7.4%	±4.1
65 to 74 years	217	±97	9.6%	±3.8
75 to 84 years	106	±64	4.7%	±2.7
85 years and over	30	±40	1.3%	±1.7
Median age (years)	35.1	±3.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,767	±306	78.1%	±20.3
21 years and over	1,549	±286	68.4%	±18.4
62 years and over	442	±143	19.5%	±5.0
65 years and over	352	±122	15.6%	±4.5
18 years and over	**1,767**	**±306**	**1,767**	**(X)**
Male	719	±210	40.7%	±9.6
Female	1,048	±223	59.3%	±7.3
65 years and over	**352**	**±122**	**352**	**(X)**
Male	99	±70	28.0%	±17.3
Female	254	±100	72.0%	±13.6

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
One race	2,247	±439	99.3%	±1.9
Two or more races	17	±32	0.7%	±1.4
One race	2,247	±439	99.3%	±1.9
White	81	±95	3.6%	±4.1
Black or African American	2,152	±441	95.1%	±6.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Asian	2	±16	0.1%	±0.7
Asian Indian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Chinese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.9
Filipino	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Japanese	2	±16	0.1%	±0.7
Korean	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Other Asian	0	±50	0.0%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Samoan	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Other Pacific Islander	0	±40	0.0%	±1.8
Some other race	13	±27	0.6%	±1.2
Two or more races	17	±32	0.7%	±1.4
White and Black or African American	1	±23	0.0%	±1.0
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
White and Asian	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
White	97	±101	4.3%	±4.4
Black or African American	2,153	±440	95.1%	±6.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Asian	1	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	29	±48	1.3%	±2.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,263**	**±440**	**2,263**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11	±29	0.5%	±1.3
Mexican	9	±29	0.4%	±1.3
Puerto Rican	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Cuban	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	2	±30	0.1%	±1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,234	±439	98.7%	±2.7
White alone	81	±95	3.6%	±4.1
Black or African American alone	2,152	±441	95.1%	±6.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Asian alone	1	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race alone	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Two or more races	1	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Two races including Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	1	±23	0.0%	±1.0

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.

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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

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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*.

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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