Neighborhood Statistical Area T02

Atlanta City Limits
NSAs
Parks
Water
Roads
Interstates
Railways

0   .05   .1   .15
Miles

L01

T02

M01

T01

T04

V02

V04
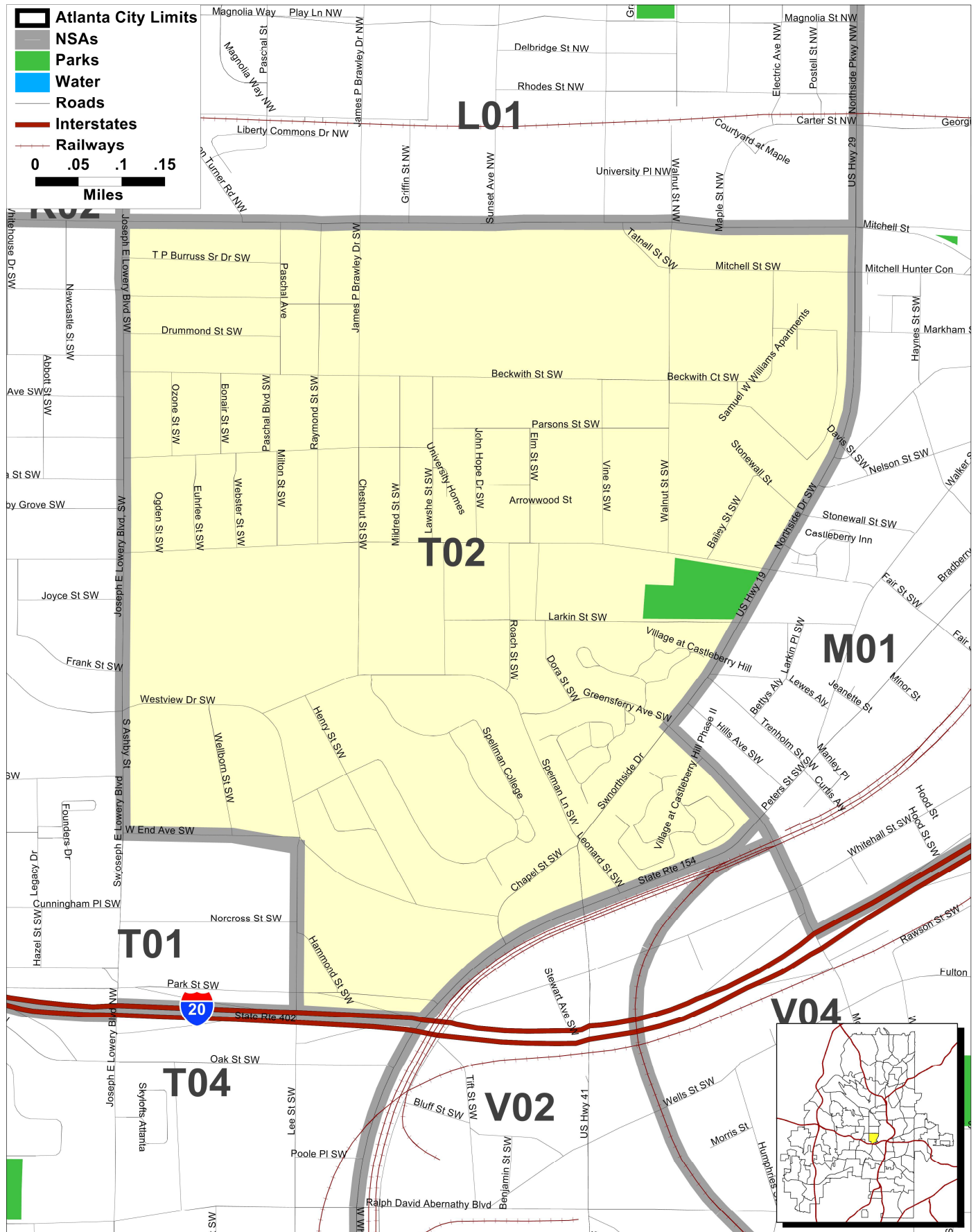
Neighborhood(s): Atlanta University Center, The Villages at Castleberry Hill

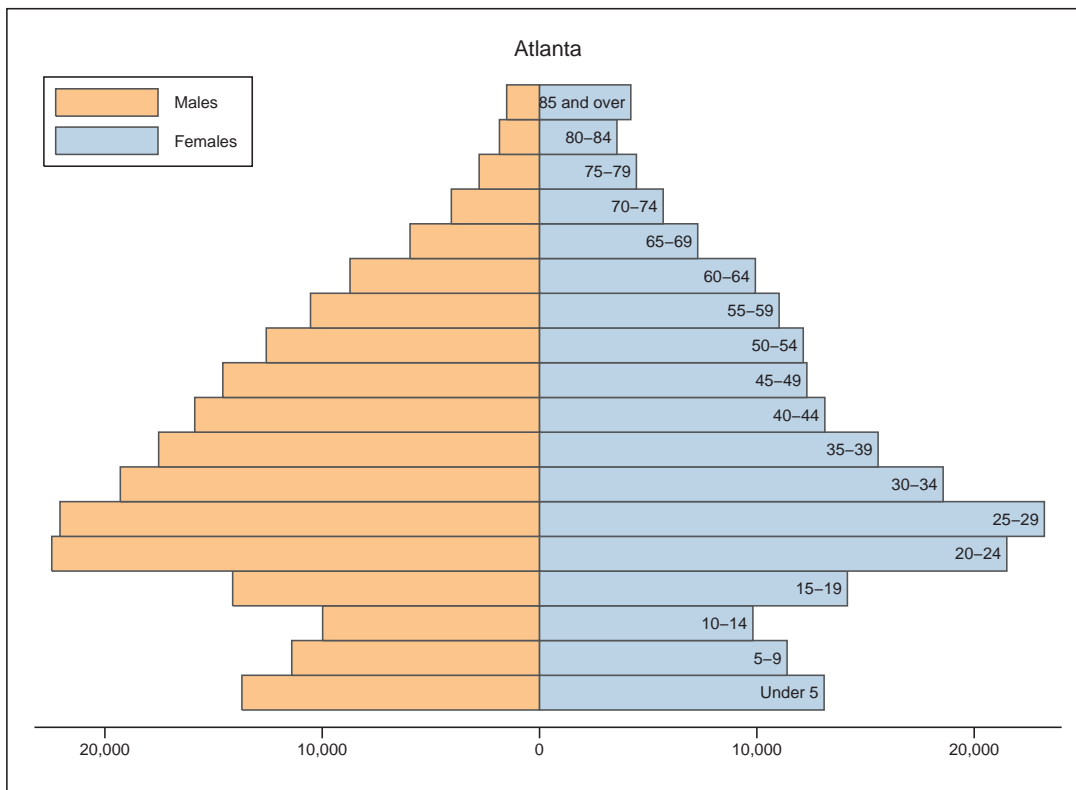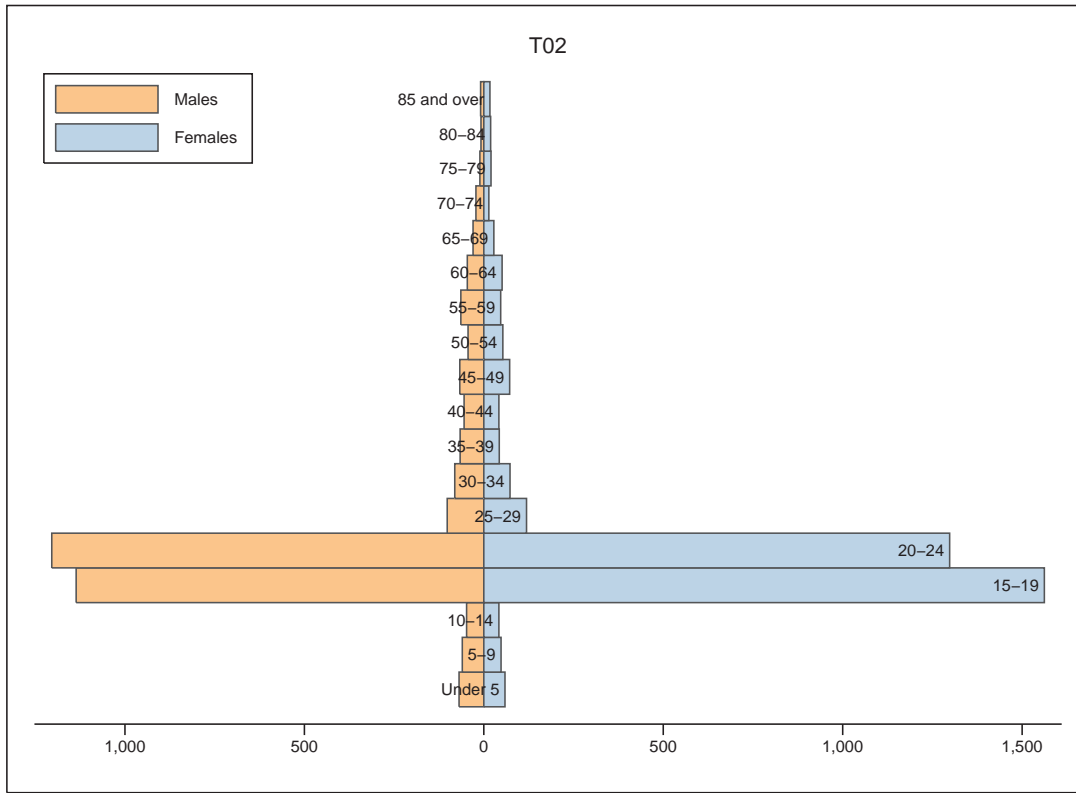[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Contents

- Decennial 2010 Profile

- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

- ACS 2008-12 Profile

- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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T02

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

T02

Atlanta

Race and Latino Origin

T02

0%3% 2%0%

94%

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

Atlanta

5% 2%

3%

36%

53%

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

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Housing Tenure

T02

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

2% %
21%
76%

Atlanta

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

29%
8%
45%
18%

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4

Households by Type

T02

Atlanta

neighborhood
nexus

Children by Household Type

T02

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband−wife family — 13%
- Own parent, single−parent family — 64%
- Other relative — 13%
- Non−relative or group quarters — 10%

Atlanta

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband−wife family — 38%
- Own parent, single−parent family — 44%
- Other relative — 16%
- Non−relative or group quarters — 2%
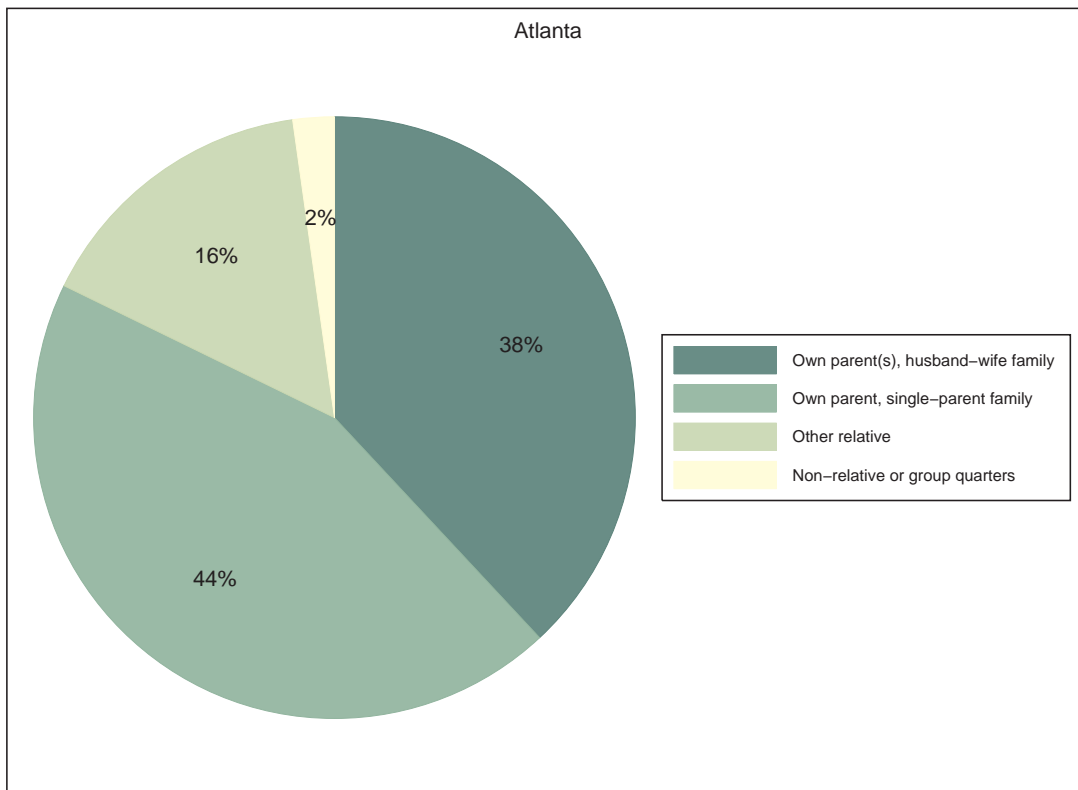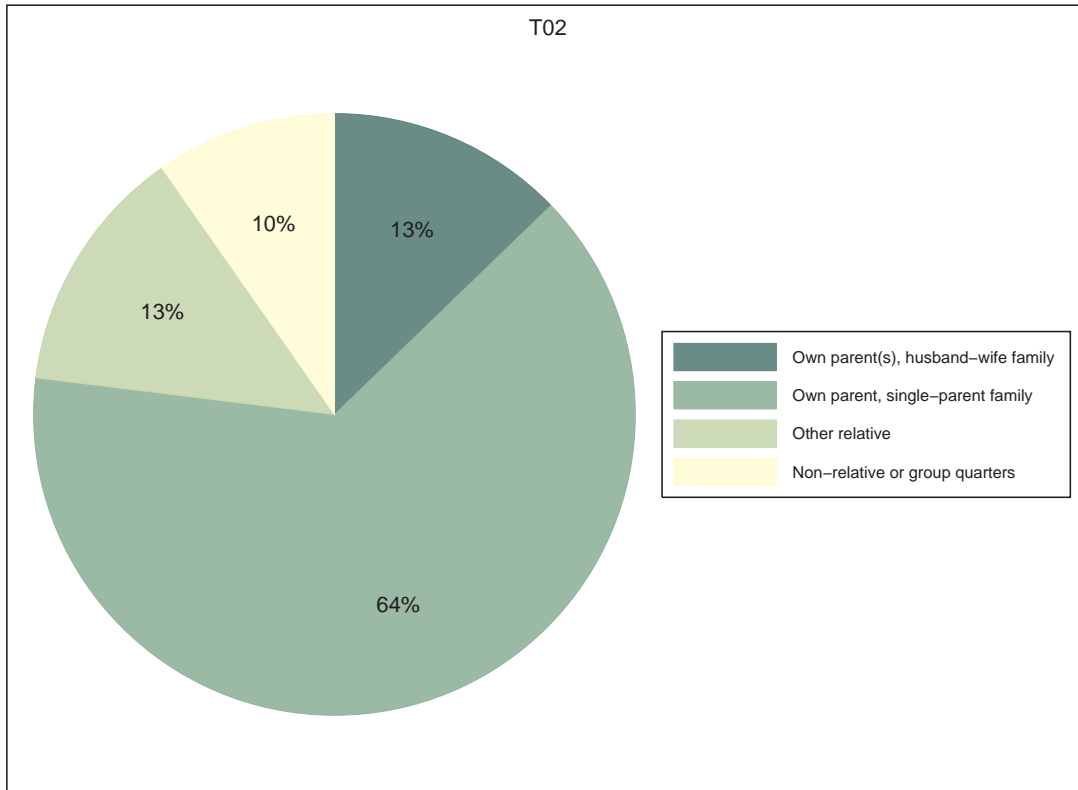
Population Change, 2000-2010

T02   Atlanta

Percent

164.1

17.1   63.5   16.5

−11.9   −12.4
−47.6
−62.8

| Non−Hispanic White | Non−Hispanic Black | Non−Hispanic Asian | Hispanic/Latino |

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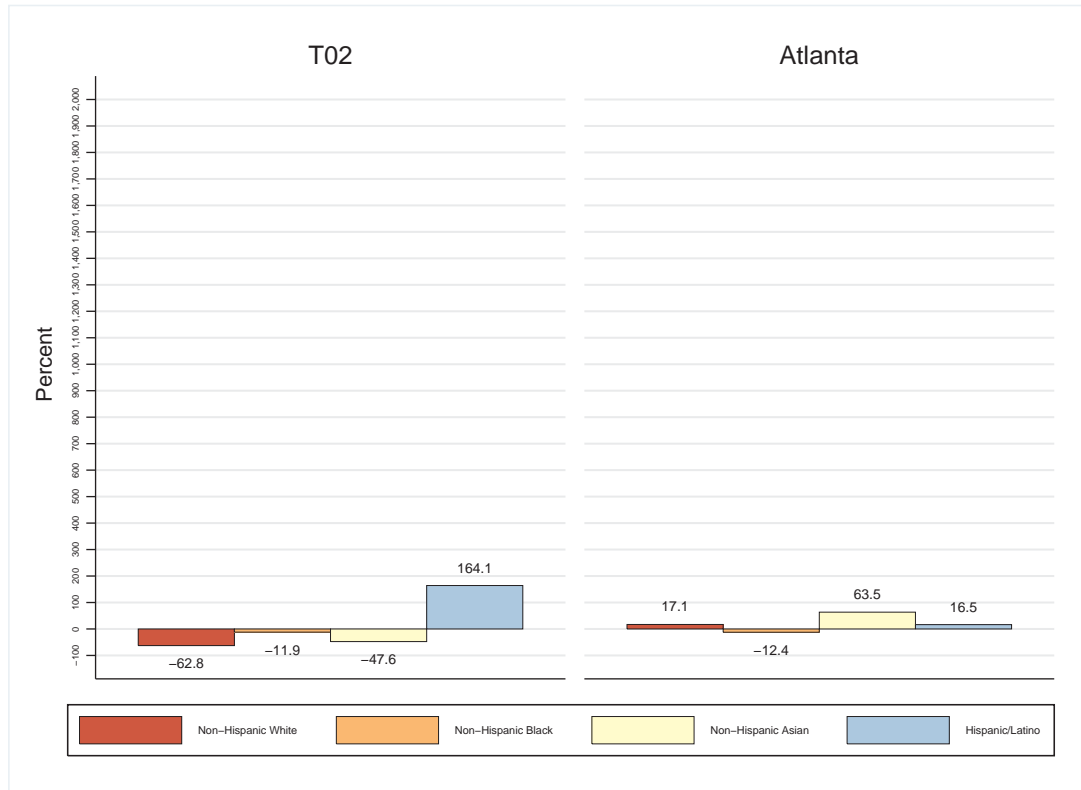
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,729	100.0%
Under 5 years	128	1.9%
5 to 9 years	108	1.6%
10 to 14 years	90	1.3%
15 to 19 years	2,698	40.1%
20 to 24 years	2,502	37.2%
25 to 29 years	221	3.3%
30 to 34 years	154	2.3%
35 to 39 years	109	1.6%
40 to 44 years	97	1.4%
45 to 49 years	139	2.1%
50 to 54 years	97	1.4%
55 to 59 years	111	1.6%
60 to 64 years	97	1.4%
65 to 69 years	58	0.9%
70 to 74 years	36	0.5%
75 to 79 years	31	0.5%
80 to 84 years	27	0.4%
85 years and over	26	0.4%
Median age (years)	20.3	(X)
16 years and over	6,392	95.0%
18 years and over	6,342	94.2%
21 years and over	2,535	37.7%
62 years and over	234	3.5%
65 years and over	178	2.6%
Male population	3,122	46.4%
Under 5 years	69	1.0%
5 to 9 years	60	0.9%
10 to 14 years	48	0.7%
15 to 19 years	1,136	16.9%
20 to 24 years	1,204	17.9%
25 to 29 years	102	1.5%
30 to 34 years	81	1.2%
35 to 39 years	66	1.0%
40 to 44 years	55	0.8%
45 to 49 years	67	1.0%
50 to 54 years	44	0.7%
55 to 59 years	64	1.0%
60 to 64 years	46	0.7%
65 to 69 years	30	0.4%
70 to 74 years	22	0.3%
75 to 79 years	11	0.2%
80 to 84 years	8	0.1%
85 years and over	9	0.1%
Median age (years)	20.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,941	43.7%
18 years and over	2,916	43.3%
21 years and over	1,258	18.7%
	Continued on next page...	

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	109	1.6%
65 years and over	80	1.2%
Female population	3,607	53.6%
Under 5 years	59	0.9%
5 to 9 years	48	0.7%
10 to 14 years	42	0.6%
15 to 19 years	1,562	23.2%
20 to 24 years	1,298	19.3%
25 to 29 years	119	1.8%
30 to 34 years	73	1.1%
35 to 39 years	43	0.6%
40 to 44 years	42	0.6%
45 to 49 years	72	1.1%
50 to 54 years	53	0.8%
55 to 59 years	47	0.7%
60 to 64 years	51	0.8%
65 to 69 years	28	0.4%
70 to 74 years	14	0.2%
75 to 79 years	20	0.3%
80 to 84 years	19	0.3%
85 years and over	17	0.3%
Median age (years)	20.1	(X)
16 years and over	3,451	51.3%
18 years and over	3,426	50.9%
21 years and over	1,277	19.0%
62 years and over	125	1.9%
65 years and over	98	1.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,729	100.0%
One Race	6,587	97.9%
White	40	0.6%
Black or African American	6,487	96.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	0.2%
Asian	10	0.1%
Asian Indian‡	7	0.1%
Chinese† ‡	3	0.0%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	1	0.0%
Korean‡	4	0.1%
Vietnamese‡	1	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	7	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	38	0.6%
Two or More Races	142	2.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.0%
White; Asian	0	0.0%
White; Black or African American	37	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	95	1.4%
Black or African American	6,626	98.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	65	1.0%
Asian	44	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11	0.2%
Some Other Race	54	0.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	6,729	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	206	3.1%
Mexican‡	37	0.6%
Puerto Rican‡	81	1.2%
Cuban‡	26	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	69	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,523	96.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,729	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	206	3.1%
White alone	8	0.1%
Black or African American alone	151	2.2%
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	24	0.4%
Two or More Races	23	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,523	96.9%
White alone	32	0.5%
Black or African American alone	6,336	94.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	0.2%
Asian alone	10	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	14	0.2%
Two or More Races	119	1.8%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	6,729	100.0%
In households	1,859	27.6%
Householder	891	13.2%
Spouse	75	1.1%
Child	397	5.9%
Own child under 18 years	298	4.4%
Other relatives	145	2.2%
Under 18 years	51	0.8%
65 years and over†	9	0.1%
Nonrelatives	351	5.2%
Under 18 years	14	0.2%
65 years and over	5	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	68	1.0%
In group quarters	4,870	72.4%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	4,870	72.4%
	Continued on next page...	

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	2,191	32.6%
Female	2,679	39.8%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	891	100.0%
Family households (families)	327	36.7%
With own children under 18 years	182	20.4%
Husband-wife family	75	8.4%
With own children under 18 years	30	3.4%
Male householder, no wife present	48	5.4%
With own children under 18 years	20	2.2%
Female householder, no husband present	204	22.9%
With own children under 18 years	132	14.8%
Nonfamily households	564	63.3%
Householder living alone	410	46.0%
Male	299	33.6%
65 years and over‡	40	4.5%
Female	256	28.8%
65 years and over‡	41	4.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	213	23.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	166	18.6%
Average household size	2.09	(X)
Average family size	2.89	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,125	100.0%
Occupied housing units	891	79.2%
Vacant housing units	234	20.8%
For rent	173	15.4%
Rented, not occupied	2	0.2%
For sale only	4	0.4%
Sold, not occupied	2	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.3%
All other vacants	50	4.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	10.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	16.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	891	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	32	3.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	85	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.66	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	859	96.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,774	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.07	(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.

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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED
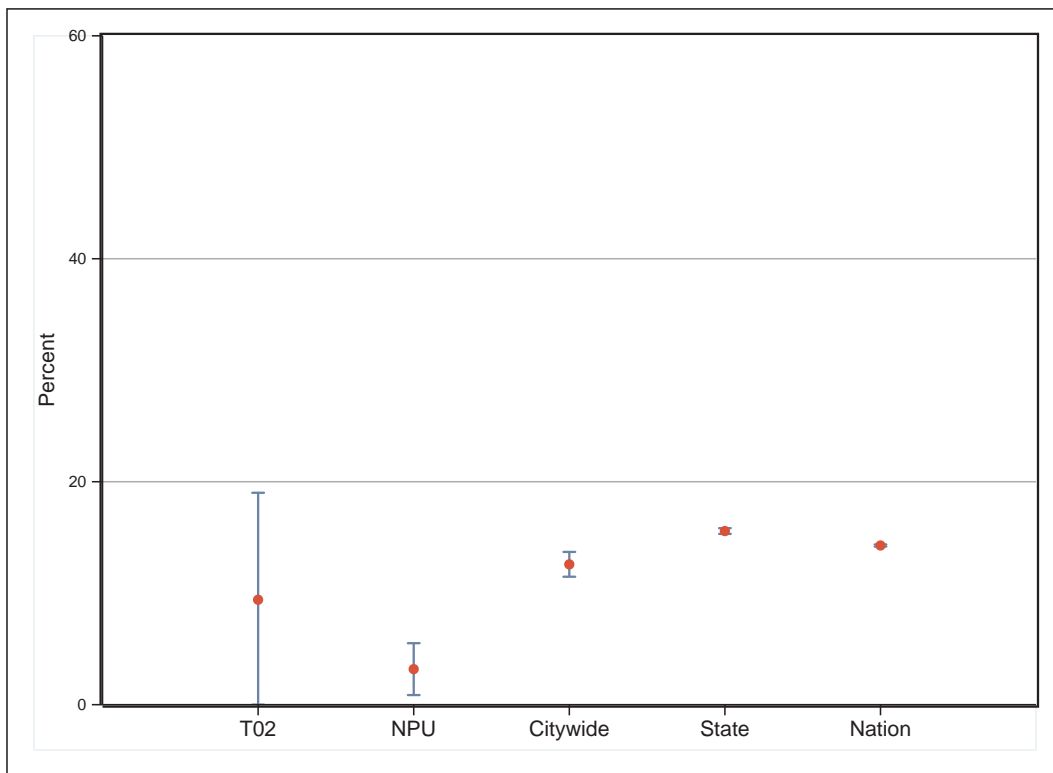
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
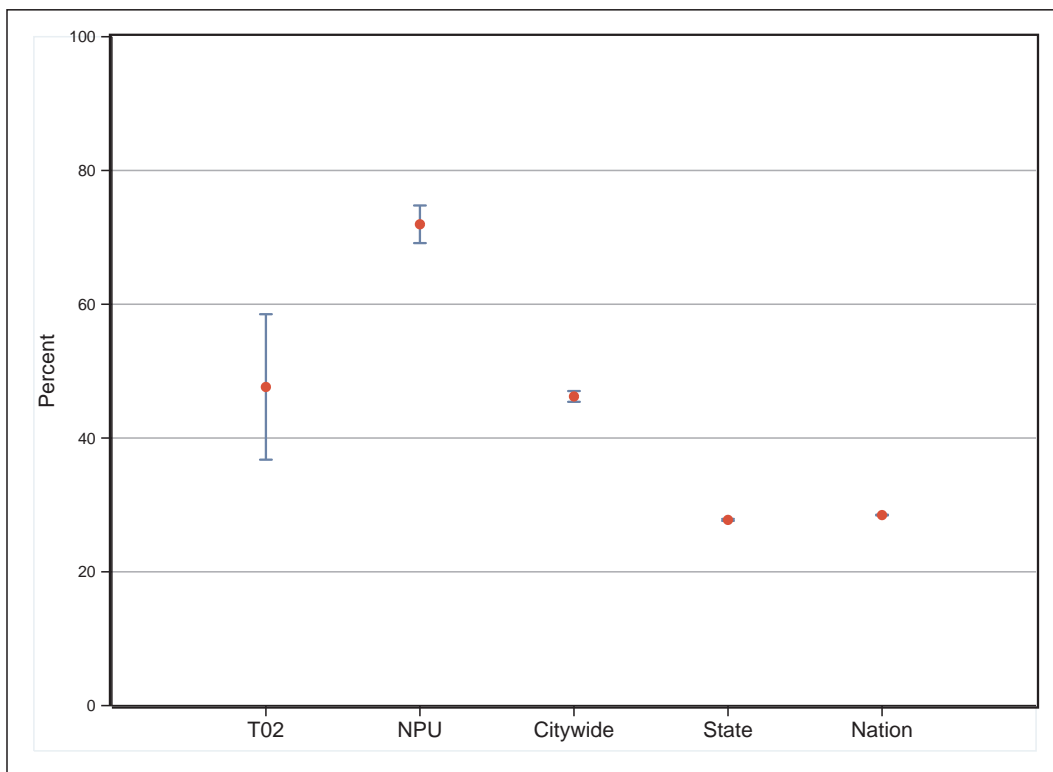
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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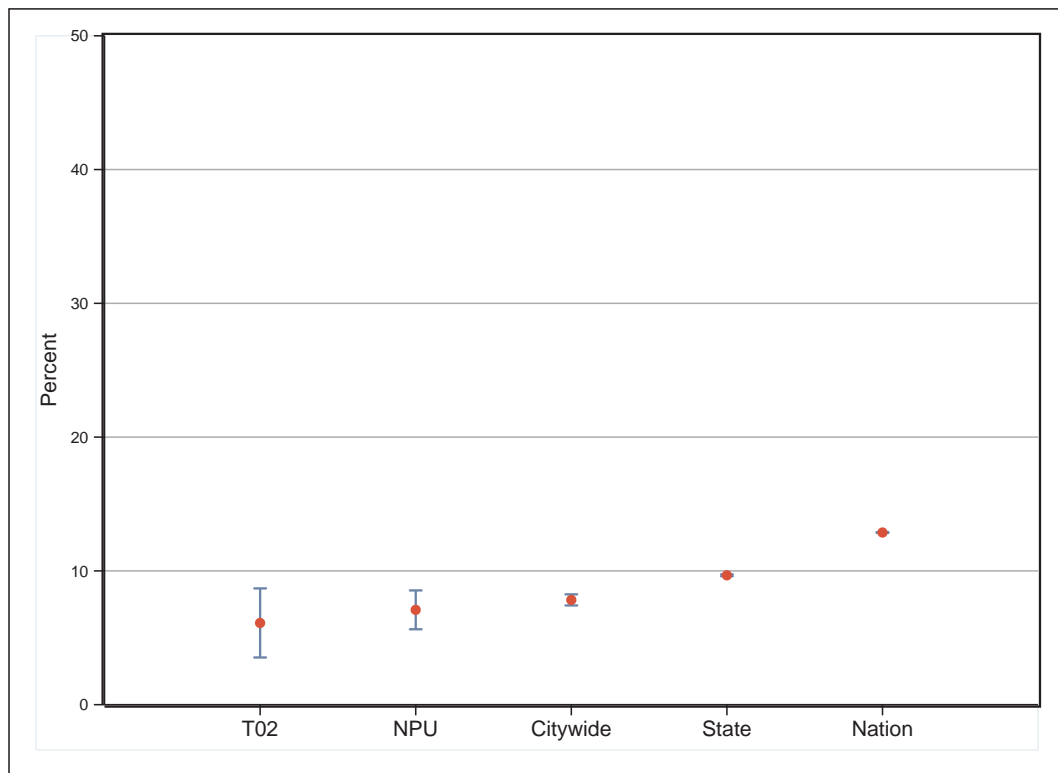
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

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

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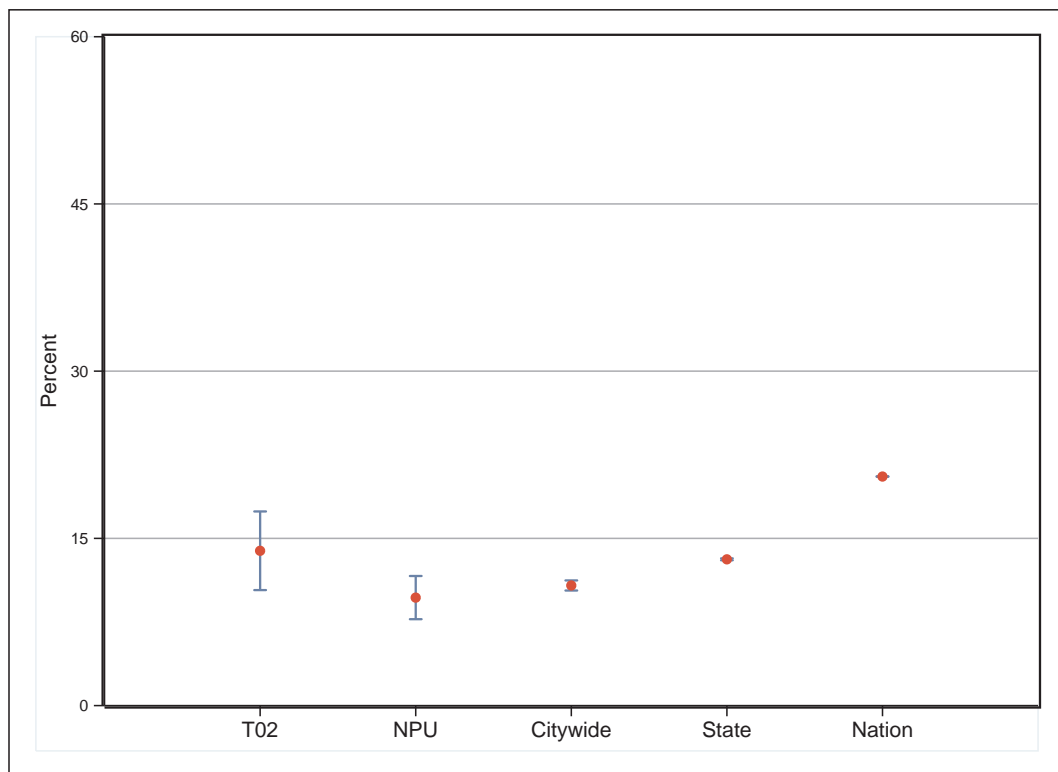
Percent Owner-Occupied
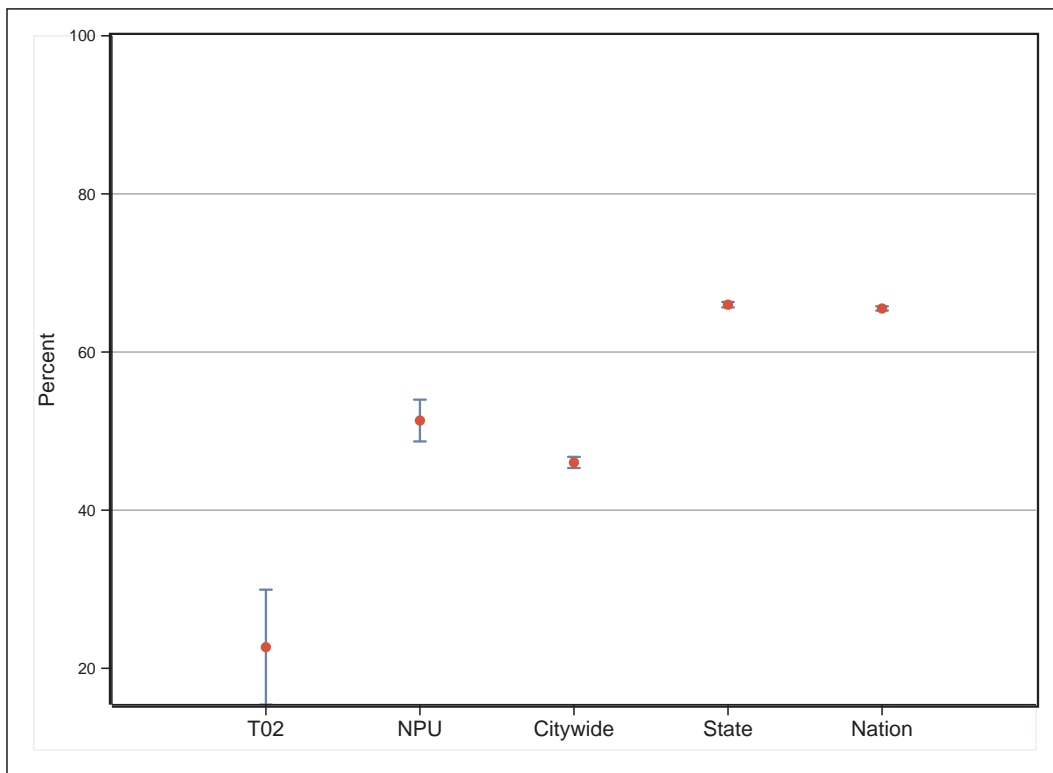
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
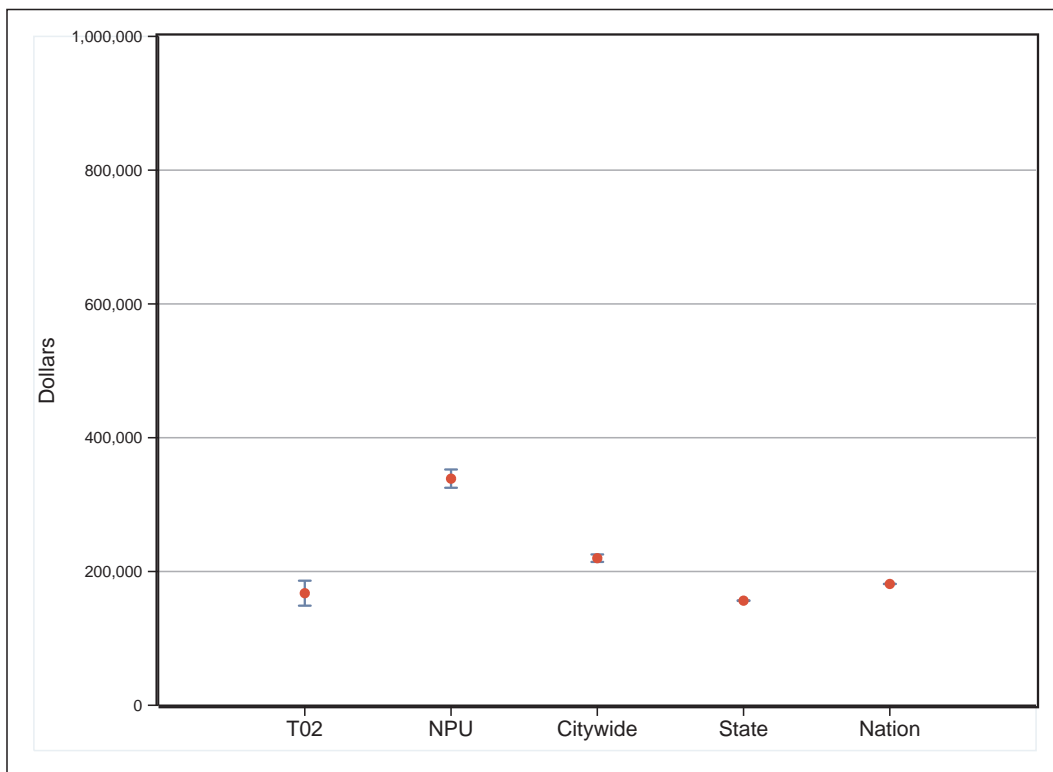
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
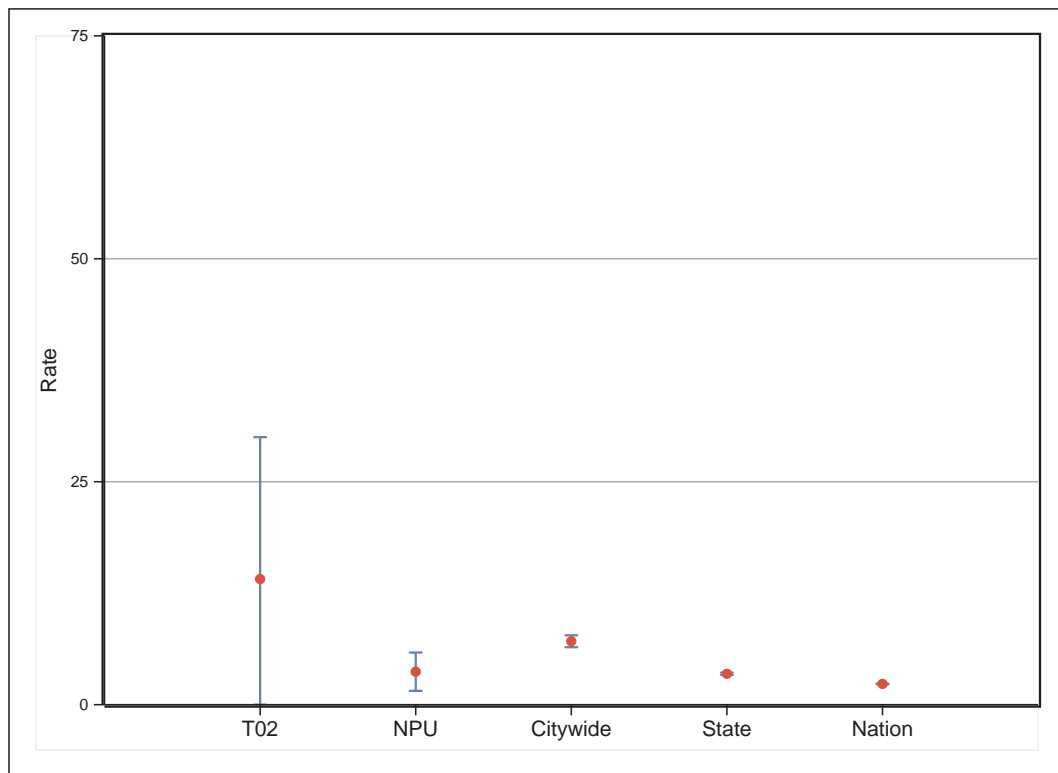
Rental Vacancy Rate
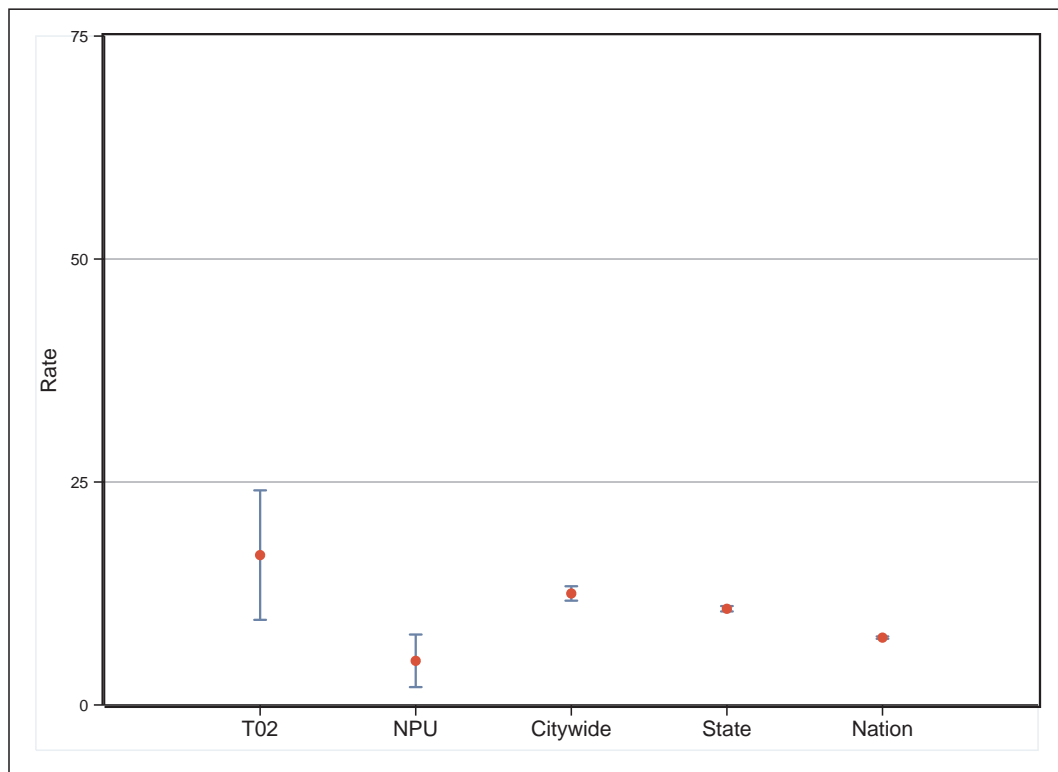
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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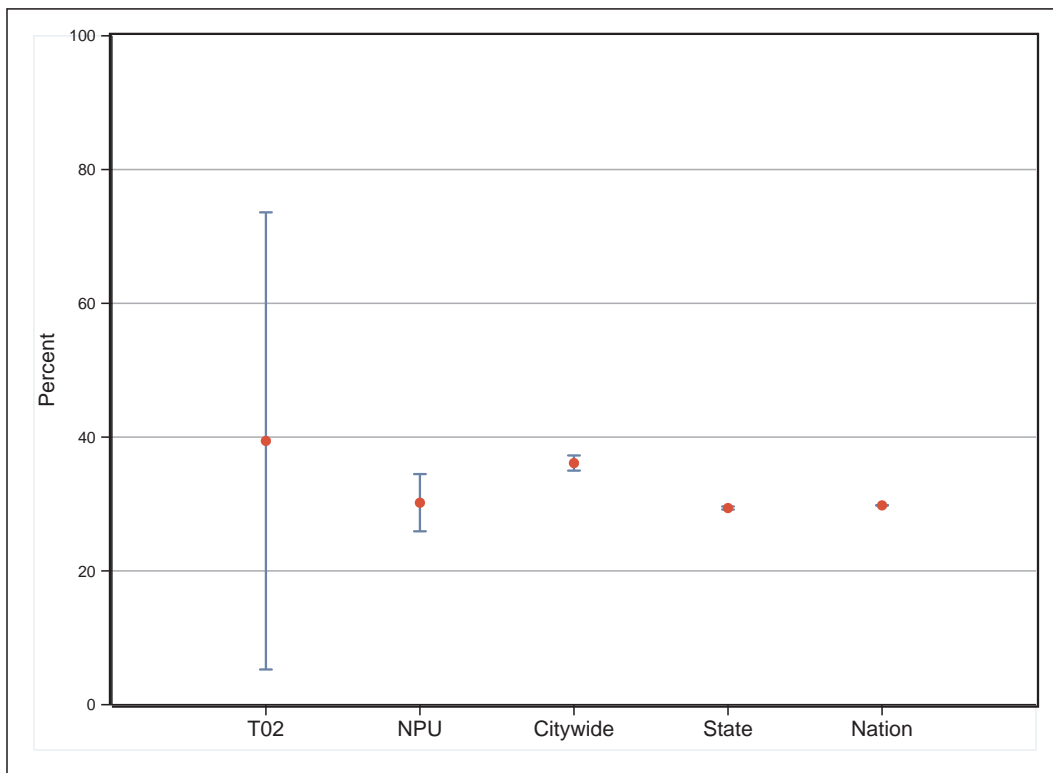
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

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

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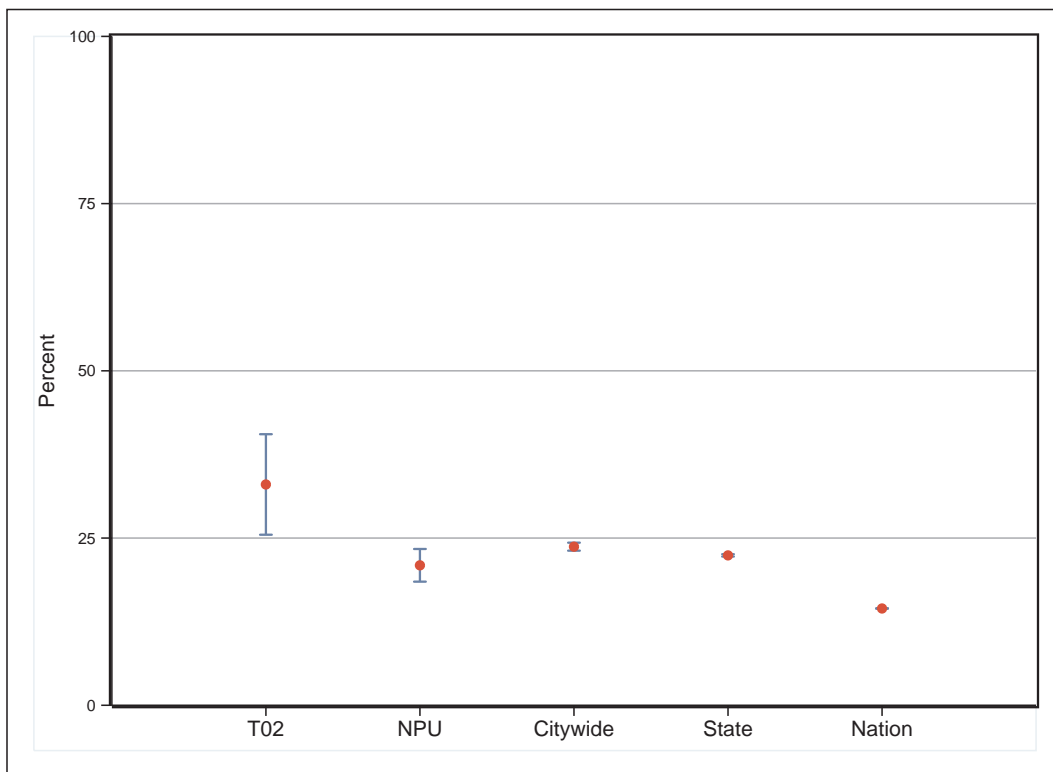
Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
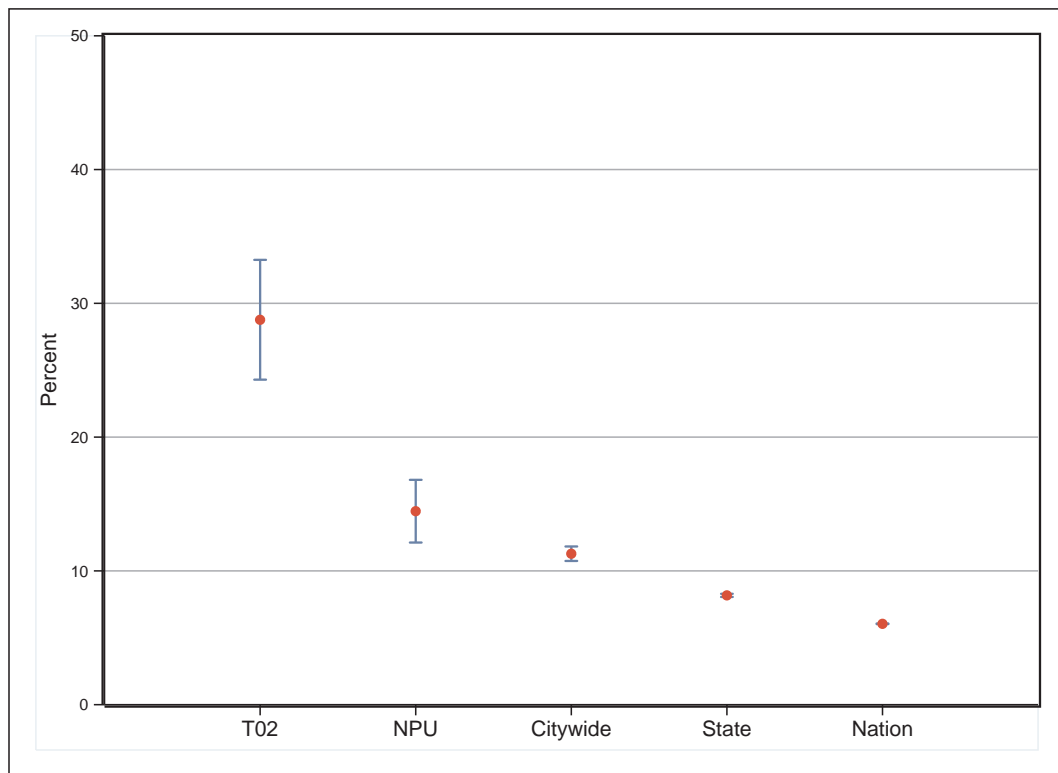
Median Household Income
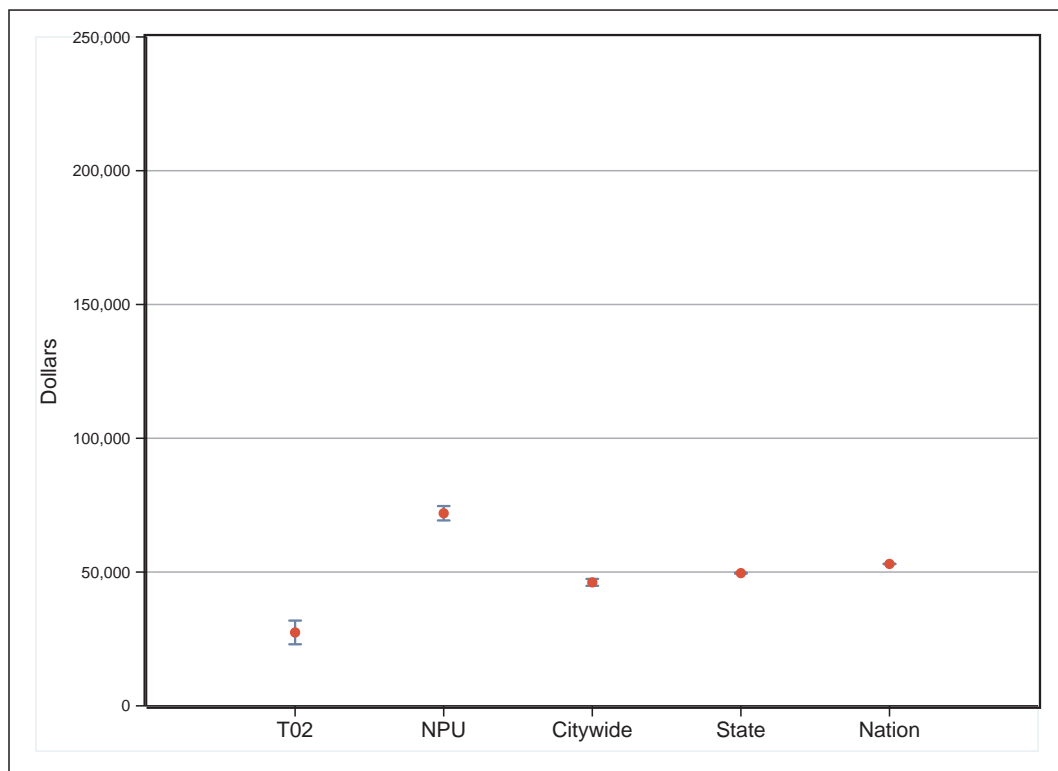
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed
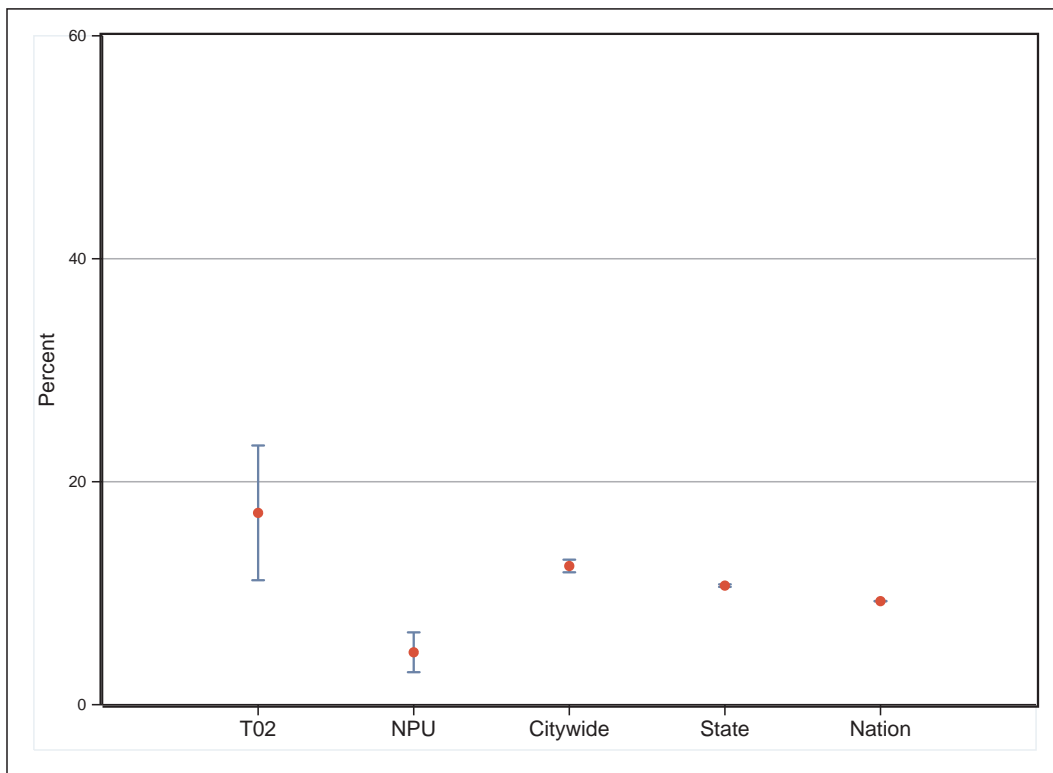
Percent in Poverty
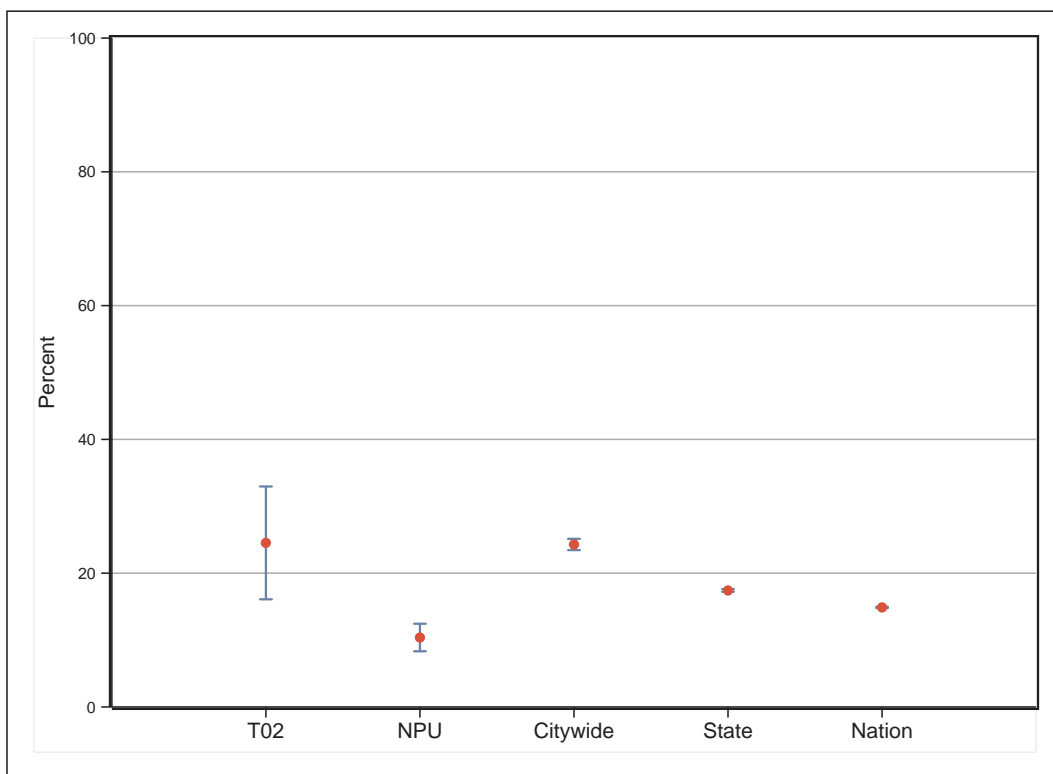
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	142	±62	14.7%	±6.1
With own children under 18 years	58	±52	6.0%	±5.3
Married-couple family	48	±33	5.0%	±3.4
With own children under 18 years	7	±25	0.7%	±2.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	26	±28	2.7%	±2.9
With own children under 18 years	13	±25	1.3%	±2.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	67	±47	6.9%	±4.8
With own children under 18 years	38	±37	3.9%	±3.8
Nonfamily households	826	±123	85.3%	±7.7
Householder living alone	699	±122	72.2%	±9.3
65 years and over	131	±45	13.6%	±4.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	60	±44	6.2%	±4.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	145	±45	15.0%	±4.3
Average household size	1.59	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.75	±1.49	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**1,536**	**±241**	**1,536**	**(X)**
Householder	1,032	±142	67.2%	±14.0
Spouse	53	±34	3.4%	±2.1
Child	147	±86	9.6%	±5.4
Other relatives	34	±58	2.2%	±3.7
Nonrelatives	270	±144	17.6%	±9.0
Unmarried partner	19	±31	1.2%	±2.0

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**3,024**	**±467**	**3,024**	**(X)**
Never married	2,718	±461	89.9%	±6.3
Now married, except separated	132	±79	4.4%	±2.5
Separated	21	±27	0.7%	±0.9
Widowed	40	±29	1.3%	±0.9
Divorced	118	±58	3.9%	±1.8
Females 15 years and over	**3,376**	**±537**	**3,376**	**(X)**
Never married	3,118	±531	92.4%	±5.6
Now married, except separated	83	±48	2.5%	±1.4
Separated	25	±26	0.7%	±0.8
Widowed	61	±33	1.8%	±0.9
Divorced	92	±57	2.7%	±1.6

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	**6**	**±22**	**6**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	6	±22	100.0%	±0.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	2	±7	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	2	±7	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±17	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	5	±23	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±201	(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	**3**	**±19**	**3**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±20	0.0%	±756.4
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±28	0.0%	±1069.7
1 or 2 years	0	±20	0.0%	±756.4
3 or 4 years	0	±20	0.0%	±756.4
5 or more years	0	±20	0.0%	±756.4
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±20**	**0**	**(X)**
Who are female	0	±20	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±20	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**5,319**	**±608**	**5,319**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	11	±25	0.2%	±0.5
Kindergarten	13	±28	0.3%	±0.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	26	±44	0.5%	±0.8
High school (grades 9-12)	41	±30	0.8%	±0.6
College or graduate school	5,228	±619	98.3%	±3.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,299**	**±210**	**1,299**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	37	±67	2.9%	±5.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	85	±83	6.6%	±6.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	227	±80	17.5%	±5.5
Some college, no degree	262	±106	20.2%	±7.5
Associate's degree	69	±64	5.3%	±4.8
Bachelor's degree	413	±142	31.8%	±9.6
Graduate or professional degree	206	±99	15.8%	±7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.6%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	47.6%	±10.9	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**6,348**	**±630**	**6,348**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	119	±57	1.9%	±0.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**6,447**	**±633**	**6,447**	**(X)**
With a disability	289	±114	4.5%	±1.7
Under 18 years	**139**	**±76**	**139**	**(X)**
With a disability	0	±40	0.0%	±28.9
18 to 64 years	**6,149**	**±703**	**6,149**	**(X)**
With a disability	202	±90	3.3%	±1.4
65 years and over	**159**	**±64**	**159**	**(X)**
With a disability	87	±56	54.8%	±27.5

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RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**6,431**	**±631**	**6,431**	**(X)**
Same house	3,727	±499	57.9%	±5.3
Different house in the U.S.	2,596	±424	40.4%	±5.3
Same county	854	±263	13.3%	±3.9
Different county	1,742	±333	27.1%	±4.4
Same state	682	±174	10.6%	±2.5
Different state	1,060	±284	16.5%	±4.1
Abroad	108	±71	1.7%	±1.1

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,476**	**±639**	**6,476**	**(X)**
Native	6,051	±602	93.4%	±1.2
Born in United States	5,942	±596	91.8%	±1.7
State of residence	1,947	±289	30.1%	±3.3
Different state	3,995	±521	61.7%	±5.3
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	109	±71	1.7%	±1.1
Foreign born	396	±172	6.1%	±2.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**396**	**±172**	**396**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	115	±74	29.0%	±13.9
Not a U.S. citizen	281	±133	71.0%	±13.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**505**	**±182**	**505**	**(X)**
Native	**109**	**±73**	**109**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	20	±33	18.7%	±27.5
Entered before 2010	89	±65	81.3%	±24.6
Foreign born	**396**	**±172**	**396**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	142	±144	35.8%	±33.0
Entered before 2010	254	±105	64.2%	±38.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**396**	**±172**	**396**	**(X)**
Europe	39	±49	9.8%	±11.6
Asia	238	±120	60.3%	±15.2
Africa	65	±74	16.4%	±17.2
Oceania	0	±20	0.0%	±5.1
Latin America	54	±42	13.6%	±8.8
Northern America	0	±20	0.0%	±5.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**6,446**	**±635**	**6,446**	**(X)**
English only	5,550	±543	86.1%	±12.0
Language other than English	895	±244	13.9%	±3.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	165	±163	2.6%	±2.5
Spanish	281	±105	4.4%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	74	±91	1.2%	±1.4
Other Indo-European languages	315	±177	4.9%	±2.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	35	±78	0.5%	±1.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	189	±90	2.9%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	44	±82	0.7%	±1.3
Other languages	111	±94	1.7%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	12	±74	0.2%	±1.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,476**	**±639**	**6,476**	**(X)**
American	673	±159	10.4%	±2.2
Arab	58	±86	0.9%	±1.3
Czech	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Danish	4	±17	0.1%	±0.3
Dutch	5	±18	0.1%	±0.3
English	67	±45	1.0%	±0.7
French (except Basque)	9	±15	0.1%	±0.2
French Canadian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
German	155	±69	2.4%	±1.0
Greek	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	124	±66	1.9%	±1.0
Italian	102	±75	1.6%	±1.1
Lithuanian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	5	±22	0.1%	±0.3
Polish	41	±44	0.6%	±0.7
Portuguese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Scotch-Irish	38	±53	0.6%	±0.8
Scottish	25	±33	0.4%	±0.5
Slovak	5	±19	0.1%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	294	±189	4.5%	±2.9
Swedish	16	±29	0.2%	±0.5
Swiss	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Welsh	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	284	±129	4.4%	±1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**6,362**	**±623**	**6,362**	**(X)**
In labor force	2,956	±393	46.5%	±4.2
Civilian labor force	2,956	±393	46.5%	±4.2
Employed	2,448	±350	38.5%	±4.0
Unemployed	509	±191	8.0%	±2.9
Armed Forces	0	±90	0.0%	±1.4
Not in labor force	3,406	±472	53.5%	±5.3
Civilian labor force	**2,956**	**±393**	**2,956**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	17.2%	±6.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**3,298**	**±528**	**3,298**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,578	±286	47.8%	±4.0
Civilian labor force	1,578	±286	47.8%	±4.0
Employed	1,188	±240	36.0%	±4.5
Own children under 6 years	**42**	**±47**	**42**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	42	±55	100.0%	±65.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	**49**	**±53**	**49**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	44	±57	90.6%	±62.7

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**2,429**	**±377**	**2,429**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	733	±193	30.2%	±6.4
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	170	±94	7.0%	±3.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	382	±117	15.7%	±4.1
Walked	660	±210	27.2%	±7.5
Other means	61	±45	2.5%	±1.8
Worked at home	422	±147	17.4%	±5.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.1	±3.4	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,448**	**±350**	**2,448**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	842	±193	34.4%	±6.2
Service occupations	613	±198	25.1%	±7.2
Sales and office occupations	833	±216	34.1%	±7.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	61	±53	2.5%	±2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	68	±58	2.8%	±2.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,448**	**±350**	**2,448**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	26	±46	1.1%	±1.9
Construction	39	±47	1.6%	±1.9
Manufacturing	65	±59	2.6%	±2.4
Wholesale trade	17	±34	0.7%	±1.4
Retail trade	299	±119	12.2%	±4.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	57	±50	2.3%	±2.0
Information	72	±57	3.0%	±2.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	237	±144	9.7%	±5.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	309	±133	12.6%	±5.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	869	±196	35.5%	±6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	218	±104	8.9%	±4.0
Other services, except public administration	171	±79	7.0%	±3.1
Public administration	39	±40	1.6%	±1.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,448**	**±350**	**2,448**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,585	±286	64.8%	±7.1
Government workers	768	±220	31.4%	±7.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	56	±42	2.3%	±1.7
Unpaid family workers	9	±36	0.4%	±1.5

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	183	±82	18.9%	±8.1
$10,000 to $14,999	81	±42	8.4%	±4.2
$15,000 to $24,999	186	±89	19.3%	±8.9
$25,000 to $34,999	116	±67	12.0%	±6.8
$35,000 to $49,999	108	±68	11.1%	±6.9
$50,000 to $74,999	94	±61	9.7%	±6.2
$75,000 to $99,999	79	±53	8.1%	±5.4
$100,000 to $149,999	66	±54	6.9%	±5.6
$150,000 to $199,999	25	±29	2.5%	±3.0
$200,000 or more	29	±29	3.0%	±2.9
Median household income (dollars)	27,430	±4,431	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	46,168	±6,498	(X)	(X)
With earnings	787	±118	81.4%	±7.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	50,932	±7,003	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	171	±55	17.7%	±5.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7,739	±441	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	91	±44	9.4%	±4.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,834	±6,878	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	6	±21	0.7%	±2.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,728	±24,851	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	29	±29	3.0%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,271	±5,743	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	129	±60	13.3%	±6.0
Families	**142**	**±62**	**142**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	8	±22	5.3%	±15.3
$10,000 to $14,999	7	±26	5.3%	±18.1
$15,000 to $24,999	45	±47	31.4%	±29.9
$25,000 to $34,999	32	±42	22.6%	±28.0
$35,000 to $49,999	13	±40	9.5%	±27.9
$50,000 to $74,999	0	±33	0.0%	±23.4
$75,000 to $99,999	10	±25	7.0%	±17.5
$100,000 to $149,999	8	±33	5.4%	±23.3
$150,000 to $199,999	13	±26	9.0%	±18.2
$200,000 or more	6	±20	4.4%	±14.3
Median family income (dollars)	31,604	±6,516	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	60,520	±21,655	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	9,377	±1,169	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**826**	**±123**	**826**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	26,182	±4,451	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	43,354	±7,978	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	4,047	±414	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	33,286	±4,704	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	27,840	±5,359	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**6,447**	±**633**	**6,447**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	5,535	±571	85.9%	±2.7
With private health insurance	5,182	±552	80.4%	±3.3
With public coverage	507	±143	7.9%	±2.1
No health insurance coverage	912	±229	14.1%	±3.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**139**	±**76**	**139**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	15	±42	11.0%	±29.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**6,149**	±**703**	**6,149**	**(X)**
In labor force:	2,929	±424	2,929	(X)
Employed:	2,433	±377	2,433	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,060	±352	84.7%	±6.1
With private health insurance	1,987	±346	81.6%	±6.5
With public coverage	94	±52	3.9%	±2.1
No health insurance coverage	373	±132	15.3%	±4.9
Unemployed:	496	±194	496	(X)
With health insurance coverage	331	±147	66.8%	±14.2
With private health insurance	283	±115	57.1%	±6.1
With public coverage	50	±66	10.0%	±12.7
No health insurance coverage	165	±98	33.2%	±14.8
Not in labor force:	3,220	±481	3,220	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,861	±434	88.9%	±2.4
With private health insurance	2,779	±432	86.3%	±3.7
With public coverage	168	±82	5.2%	±2.4
No health insurance coverage	359	±128	11.1%	±3.6

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	11.7%	±18.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	20.1%	±65.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	28.5%	±145.0	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	3.2%	±46.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.4%	±298.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±418.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	15.6%	±36.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	26.3%	±57.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	51.2%	±116.9	(X)	(X)
All people	24.5%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	18.5%	±65.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	18.5%	±27.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	33.2%	±102.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	11.7%	±72.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	24.9%	±9.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	22.7%	±10.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	43.3%	±24.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	12.1%	±18.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	28.6%	±10.5	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,328**	**±87**	**1,328**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	968	±115	72.8%	±7.2
Vacant housing units	361	±103	27.2%	±7.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	14.1	±15.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	16.8	±7.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,328**	**±87**	**1,328**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	172	±65	13.0%	±4.8
1-unit, attached	45	±27	3.4%	±2.0
2 units	58	±45	4.4%	±3.4
3 or 4 units	54	±37	4.1%	±2.8
5 to 9 units	193	±74	14.6%	±5.5
10 to 19 units	276	±87	20.8%	±6.4
20 or more units	518	±111	39.0%	±8.0
Mobile home	11	±25	0.8%	±1.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,328**	**±87**	**1,328**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	4	±22	0.3%	±1.7
Built 2000 to 2009	435	±101	32.7%	±7.3
Built 1990 to 1999	277	±85	20.8%	±6.2
Built 1980 to 1989	73	±53	5.5%	±4.0
Built 1970 to 1979	102	±60	7.7%	±4.5
Built 1960 to 1969	123	±55	9.3%	±4.1
Built 1950 to 1959	37	±38	2.8%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	73	±50	5.5%	±3.7
Built 1939 or earlier	204	±81	15.4%	±6.0

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,328**	**±87**	**1,328**	**(X)**
1 room	157	±77	11.8%	±5.7
2 rooms	146	±74	11.0%	±5.5
3 rooms	312	±94	23.5%	±6.9
4 rooms	324	±99	24.4%	±7.3
5 rooms	193	±86	14.5%	±6.4
6 rooms	66	±47	5.0%	±3.6
7 rooms	50	±30	3.8%	±2.3
8 rooms	45	±38	3.4%	±2.9
9 rooms or more	36	±37	2.7%	±2.8
Median rooms	4.2	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,328**	**±87**	**1,328**	**(X)**
No bedroom	157	±77	11.8%	±5.7
1 bedroom	527	±109	39.7%	±7.8
2 bedrooms	458	±107	34.4%	±7.7
3 bedrooms	113	±44	8.5%	±3.3
4 bedrooms	55	±40	4.2%	±3.0
5 or more bedrooms	19	±24	1.4%	±1.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	219	±75	22.7%	±7.3
Renter-occupied	748	±116	77.3%	±7.8
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.53	±0.46	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.47	±0.19	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	225	±79	23.2%	±7.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	600	±126	62.0%	±10.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	49	±46	5.1%	±4.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	53	±44	5.5%	±4.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	21	±36	2.2%	±3.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	20	±33	2.0%	±3.4

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	242	±70	25.1%	±6.6
1 vehicle available	575	±129	59.4%	±11.4
2 vehicles available	128	±75	13.2%	±7.6
3 or more vehicles available	23	±58	2.4%	±6.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Utility gas	345	±85	35.7%	±7.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	±32	2.5%	±3.3
Electricity	599	±109	61.9%	±8.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	±20	1.8%	±2.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	±18	0.6%	±1.9
No telephone service available	23	±33	2.4%	±3.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**968**	**±115**	**968**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	963	±162	99.5%	±11.9
1.01 to 1.50	5	±33	0.5%	±3.5
1.51 or more	0	±47	0.0%	±4.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**219**	**±75**	**219**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	0	±66	0.0%	±30.3
$50,000 to $99,999	59	±66	27.0%	±28.7
$100,000 to $149,999	23	±35	10.3%	±15.7
$150,000 to $199,999	71	±53	32.2%	±21.4
$200,000 to $299,999	51	±46	23.3%	±19.5
$300,000 to $499,999	0	±33	0.0%	±15.1
$500,000 to $999,999	16	±36	7.2%	±16.3
$1,000,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%	±10.7
Median (dollars)	167,583	±18,679	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**219**	**±75**	**219**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	184	±72	83.8%	±15.7
Housing units without a mortgage	36	±31	16.2%	±12.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**184**	**±72**	**184**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±33	0.0%	±18.1
$300 to $499	0	±33	0.0%	±18.1
$500 to $699	7	±34	3.7%	±18.5
$700 to $999	2	±40	1.1%	±21.7
$1,000 to $1,499	67	±53	36.4%	±24.9
$1,500 to $1,999	56	±42	30.6%	±19.8
$2,000 or more	52	±59	28.2%	±29.9
Median (dollars)	1,644	±211	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**36**	**±31**	**36**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±23	0.0%	±66.0
$100 to $199	15	±34	41.0%	±89.7
$200 to $299	0	±33	0.0%	±93.4
$300 to $399	3	±34	8.6%	±95.6
$400 or more	18	±43	50.4%	±114.1
Median (dollars)	408	±249	(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)	**184**	**±97**	**184**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	80	±49	43.7%	±13.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	15	±27	8.1%	±14.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	4	±23	2.2%	±12.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12	±33	6.7%	±17.6
35.0 percent or more	72	±68	39.3%	±30.6
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**36**	**±70**	**36**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	8	±26	21.5%	±60.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	4	±22	10.5%	±57.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	11	±21	29.8%	±11.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±66.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	12	±24	32.4%	±23.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±66.0
35.0 percent or more	2	±40	5.7%	±111.4
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**721**	**±116**	**721**	**(X)**
Less than $200	32	±48	4.5%	±6.6
$200 to $299	30	±35	4.1%	±4.8
$300 to $499	104	±59	14.4%	±7.9
$500 to $749	201	±94	27.9%	±12.2
$750 to $999	216	±85	30.0%	±10.7
$1,000 to $1,499	122	±81	17.0%	±10.9
$1,500 or more	16	±35	2.2%	±4.9
Median (dollars)	777	±133	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	27	±35	(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)	**685**	±165	**685**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	72	±60	10.5%	±8.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	48	±47	7.0%	±6.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	27	±27	3.9%	±3.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	133	±63	19.4%	±7.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	67	±49	9.8%	±6.8
35.0 percent or more	338	±120	49.3%	±12.8
Not computed	63	±42	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**6,476**	±639	**6,476**	**(X)**
Male	3,051	±469	47.1%	±5.5
Female	3,425	±540	52.9%	±6.5
Under 5 years	30	±48	0.5%	±0.7
5 to 9 years	31	±47	0.5%	±0.7
10 to 14 years	14	±32	0.2%	±0.5
15 to 19 years	2,895	±460	44.7%	±5.6
20 to 24 years	2,207	±367	34.1%	±4.6
25 to 34 years	455	±154	7.0%	±2.3
35 to 44 years	274	±117	4.2%	±1.8
45 to 54 years	210	±82	3.2%	±1.2
55 to 59 years	90	±54	1.4%	±0.8
60 to 64 years	116	±62	1.8%	±0.9
65 to 74 years	90	±61	1.4%	±0.9
75 to 84 years	54	±59	0.8%	±0.9
85 years and over	10	±34	0.2%	±0.5
Median age (years)	20.3	±0.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6,348	±636	98.0%	±1.7
21 years and over	2,475	±370	38.2%	±4.3
62 years and over	218	±102	3.4%	±1.5
65 years and over	154	±91	2.4%	±1.4
18 years and over	**6,348**	±636	**6,348**	**(X)**
Male	2,999	±423	47.2%	±4.7
Female	3,349	±475	52.8%	±5.3
65 years and over	**154**	±91	**154**	**(X)**
Male	80	±68	51.9%	±31.8
Female	74	±61	48.1%	±27.2

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,476**	**±639**	**6,476**	**(X)**
One race	6,184	±592	95.5%	±13.1
Two or more races	292	±119	4.5%	±1.8
One race	6,184	±592	95.5%	±13.1
White	1,349	±270	20.8%	±3.6
Black or African American	4,445	±617	68.6%	±6.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	±54	0.7%	±0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	308	±109	4.8%	±1.6
Asian Indian	99	±67	1.5%	±1.0
Chinese	57	±49	0.9%	±0.8
Filipino	27	±35	0.4%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	102	±75	1.6%	±1.2
Vietnamese	2	±19	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	22	±79	0.3%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±53	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	40	±55	0.6%	±0.8
Two or more races	292	±119	4.5%	±1.8
White and Black or African American	41	±45	0.6%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	9	±30	0.1%	±0.5
White and Asian	47	±65	0.7%	±1.0
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	43	±35	0.7%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**6,476**	**±639**	**6,476**	**(X)**
White	1,473	±296	22.7%	±4.0
Black or African American	4,668	±653	72.1%	±7.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	134	±80	2.1%	±1.2
Asian	406	±135	6.3%	±2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	±38	0.3%	±0.6
Some other race	118	±82	1.8%	±1.3

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,476**	**±639**	**6,476**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	292	±106	4.5%	±1.6
Mexican	97	±74	1.5%	±1.1
Puerto Rican	77	±70	1.2%	±1.1
Cuban	19	±24	0.3%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	99	±65	1.5%	±1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,177	±631	95.4%	±2.5
White alone	1,266	±262	19.5%	±3.6
Black or African American alone	4,325	±602	66.8%	±6.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	43	±54	0.7%	±0.8
Asian alone	308	±109	4.8%	±1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	5	±24	0.1%	±0.4
Two or more races	231	±112	3.6%	±1.7
Two races including Some other race	25	±38	0.4%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	206	±104	3.2%	±1.6

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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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*.

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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