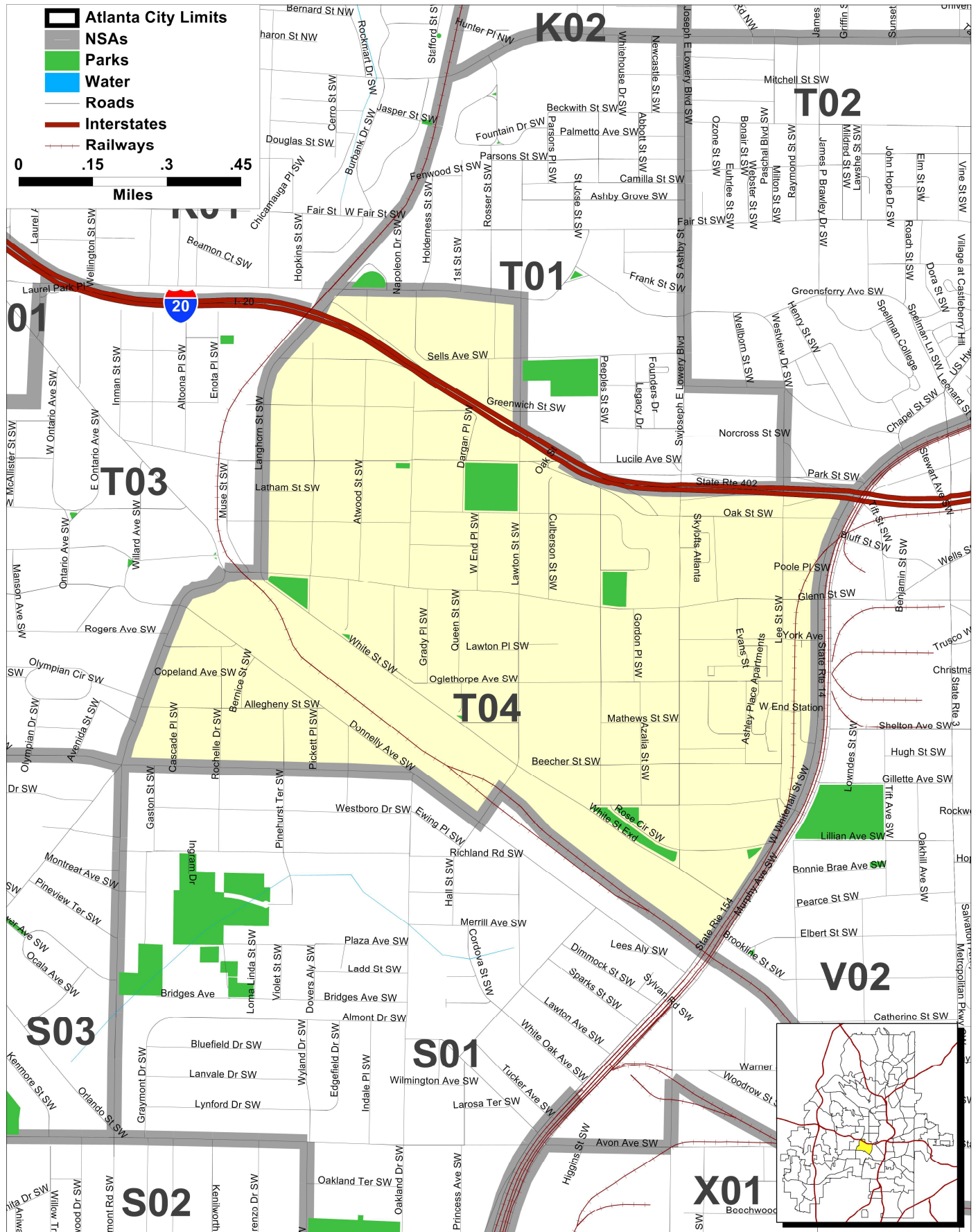


Neighborhood Statistical Area T04



Neighborhood(s): West End

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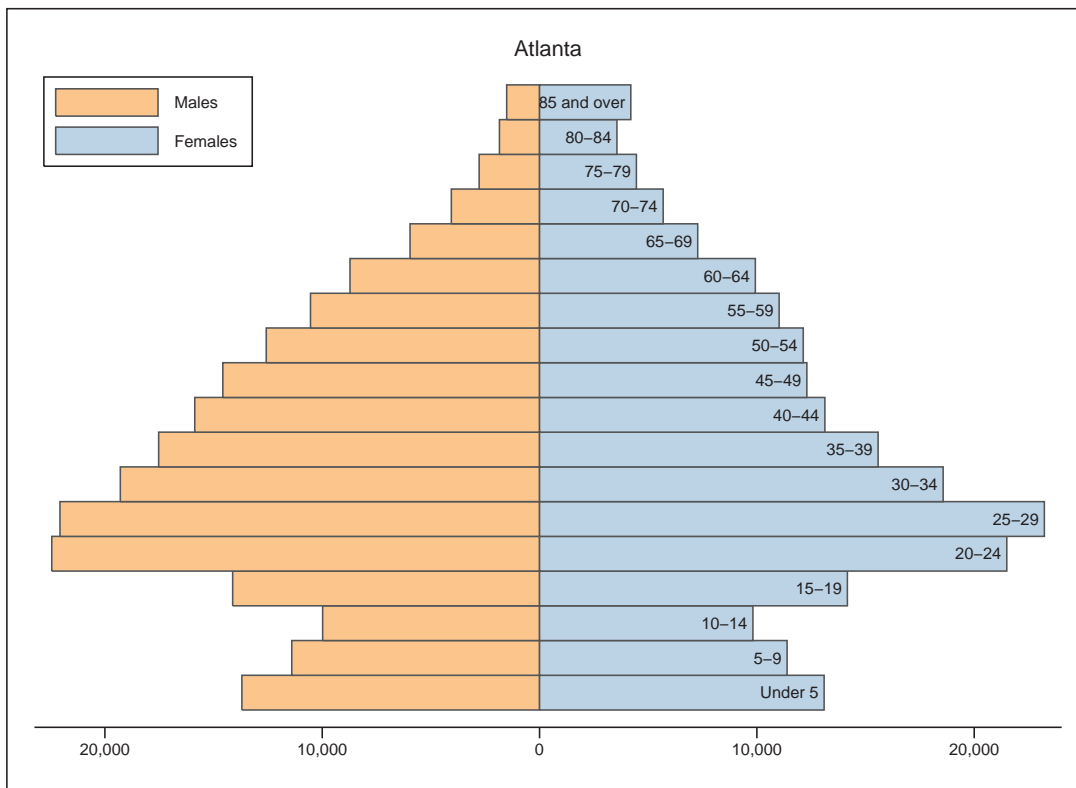
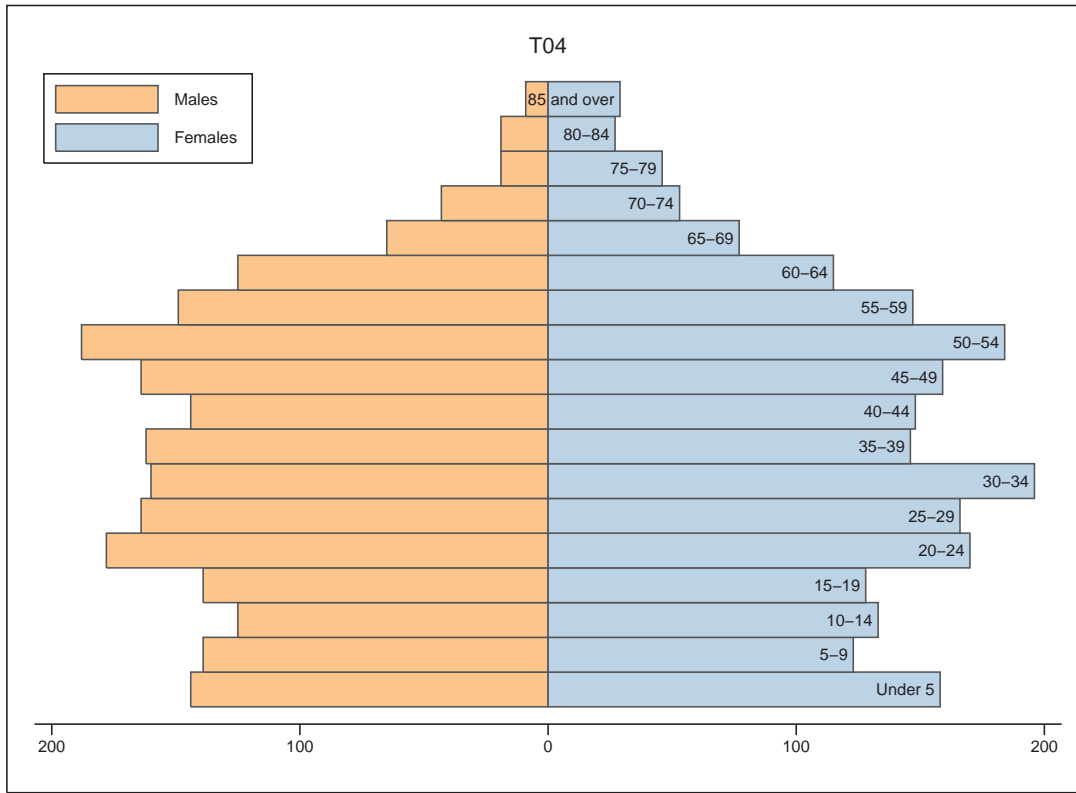
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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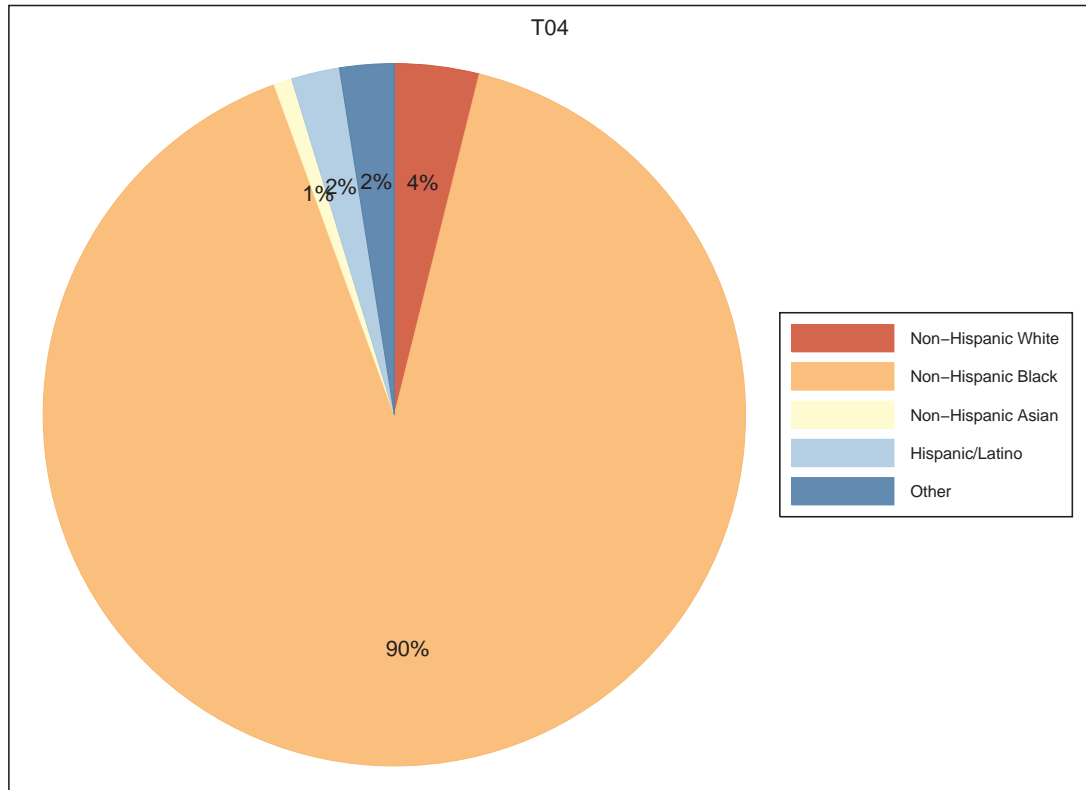
T04

Decennial 2010 Profile

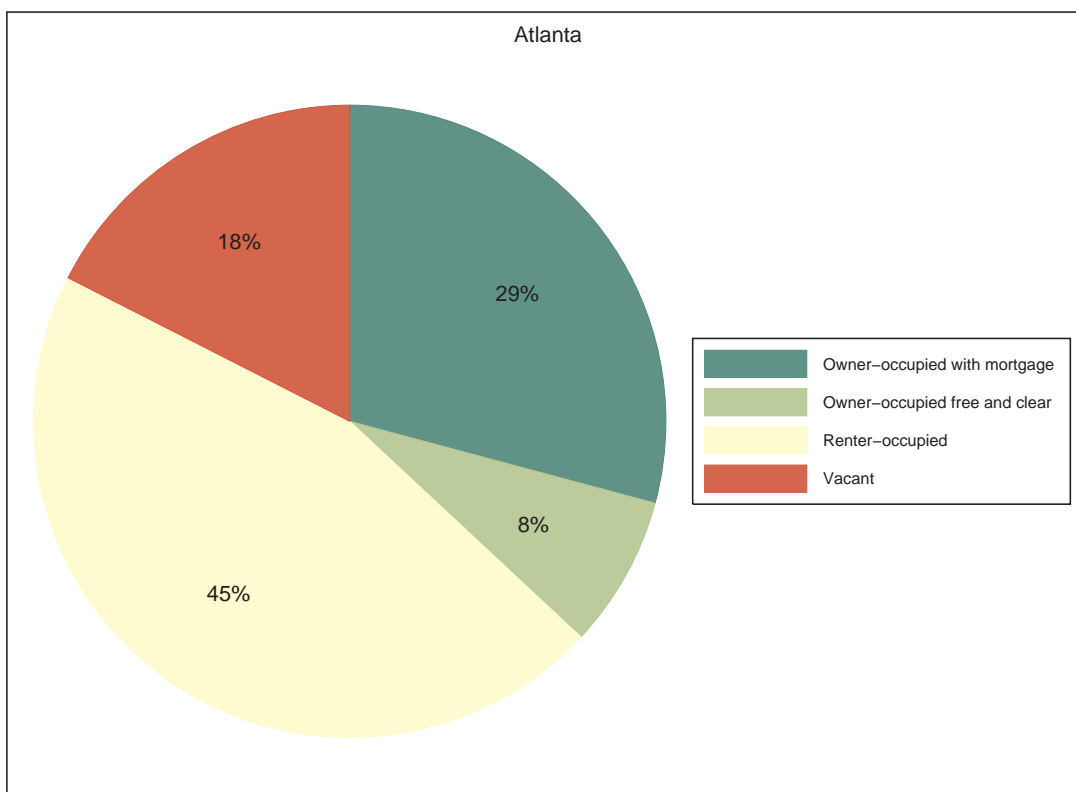
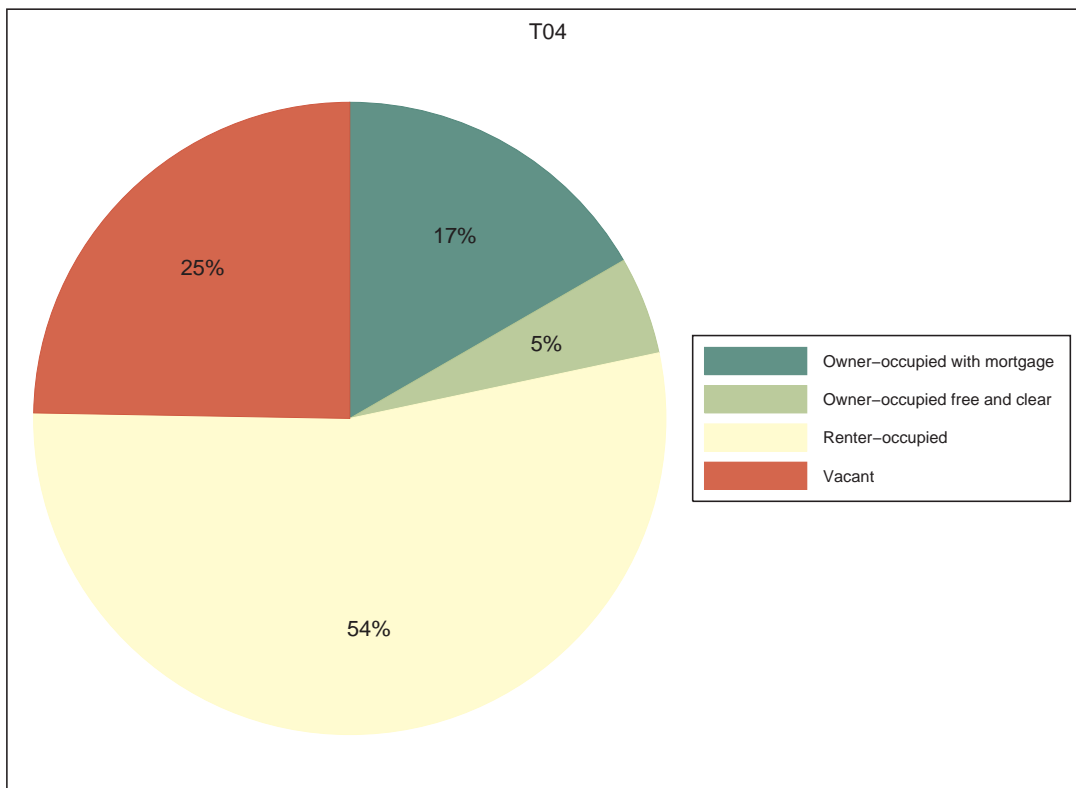
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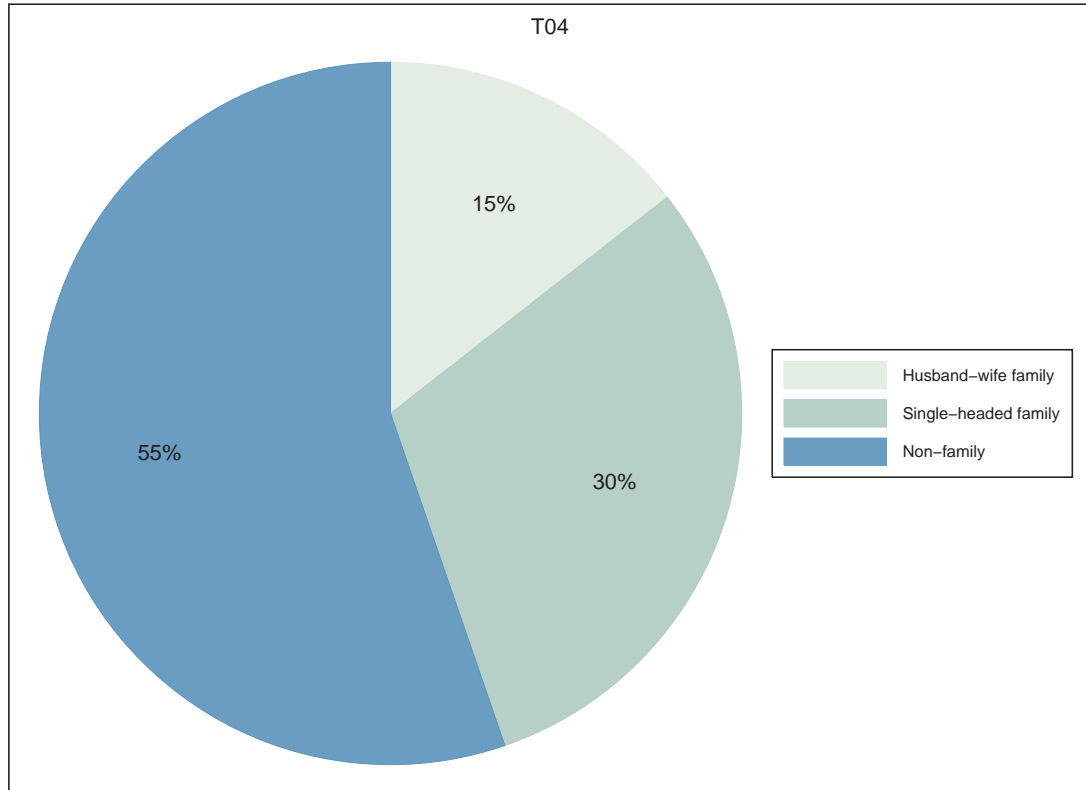
Race and Latino Origin



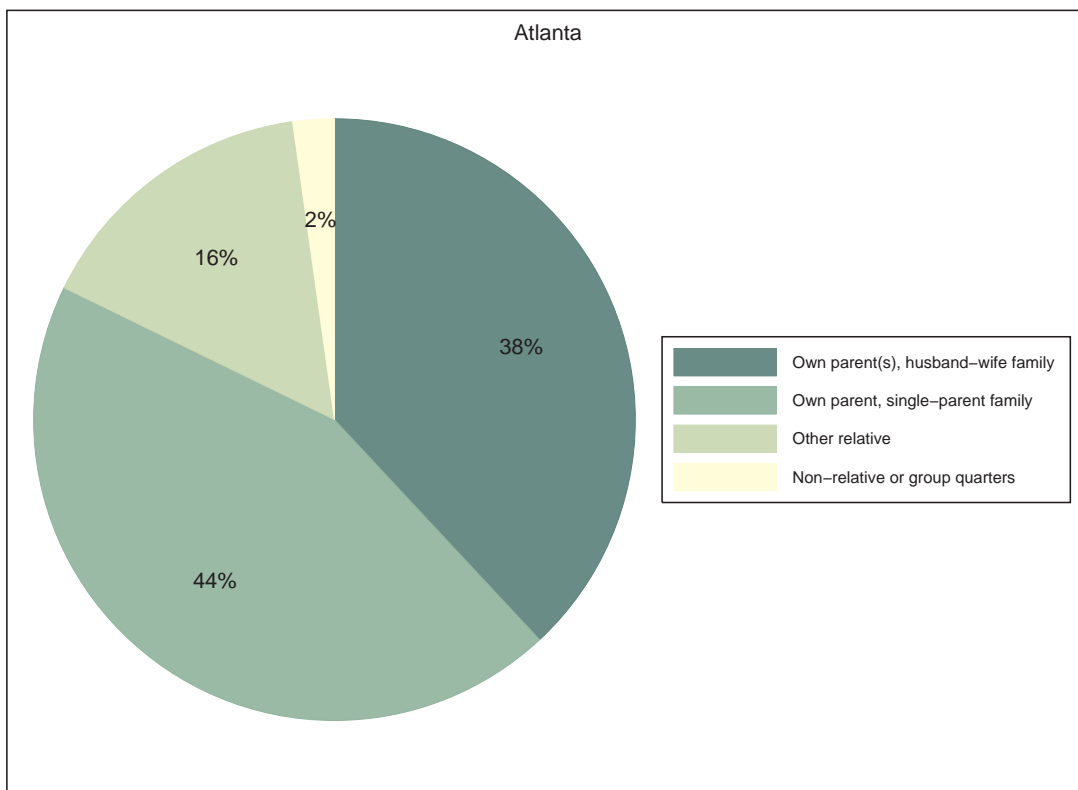
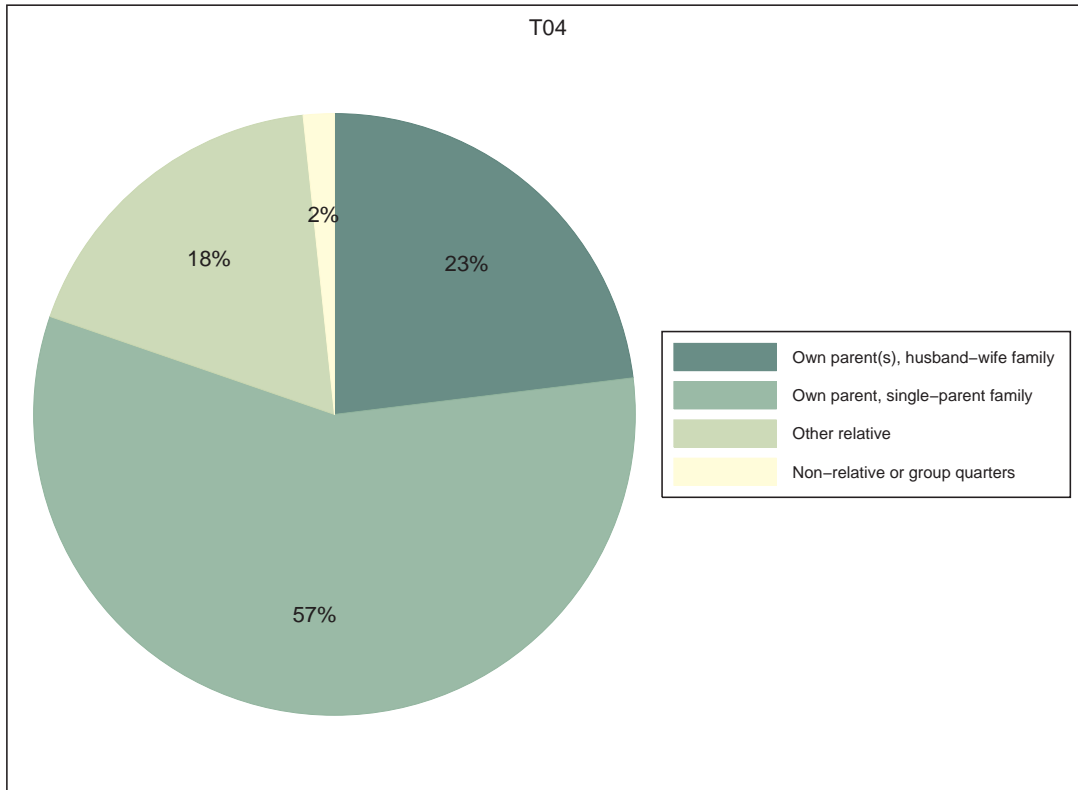
Housing Tenure



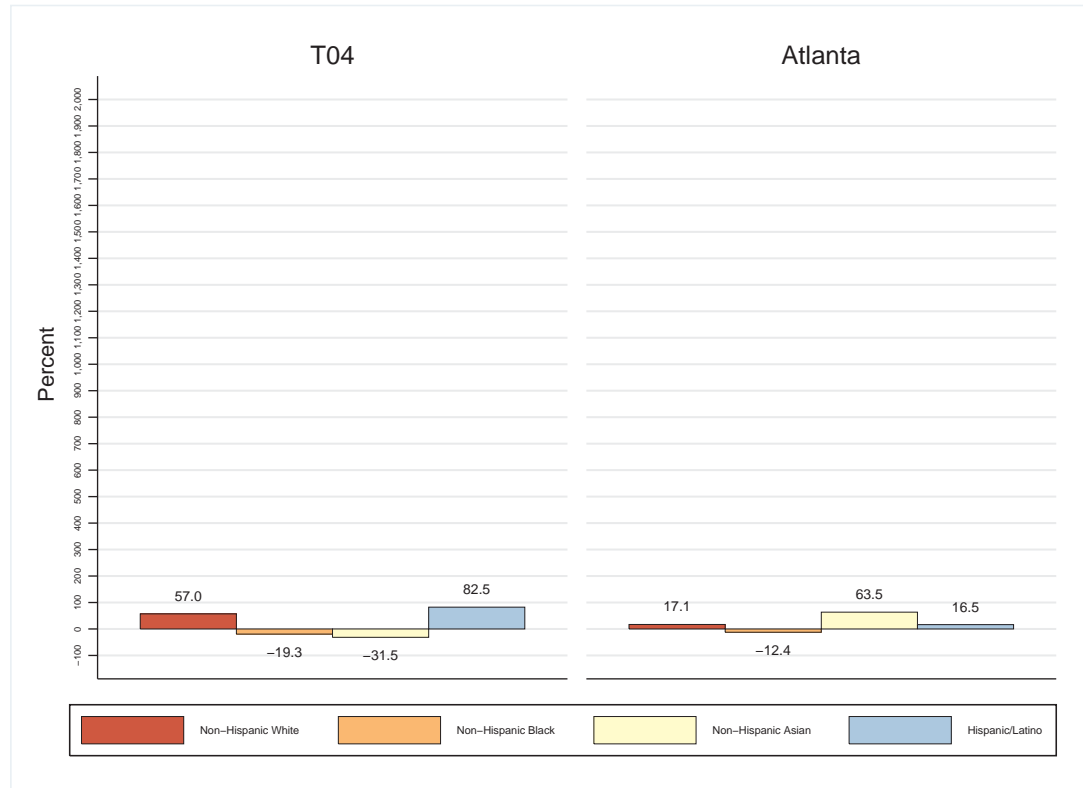
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,341	100.0%
Under 5 years	302	7.0%
5 to 9 years	262	6.0%
10 to 14 years	258	5.9%
15 to 19 years	267	6.2%
20 to 24 years	348	8.0%
25 to 29 years	330	7.6%
30 to 34 years	356	8.2%
35 to 39 years	308	7.1%
40 to 44 years	292	6.7%
45 to 49 years	323	7.4%
50 to 54 years	372	8.6%
55 to 59 years	296	6.8%
60 to 64 years	240	5.5%
65 to 69 years	142	3.3%
70 to 74 years	96	2.2%
75 to 79 years	65	1.5%
80 to 84 years	46	1.1%
85 years and over	38	0.9%
Median age (years)	35.8	(X)
16 years and over	3,465	79.8%
18 years and over	3,360	77.4%
21 years and over	3,196	73.6%
62 years and over	512	11.8%
65 years and over	387	8.9%
Male population	2,136	49.2%
Under 5 years	144	3.3%
5 to 9 years	139	3.2%
10 to 14 years	125	2.9%
15 to 19 years	139	3.2%
20 to 24 years	178	4.1%
25 to 29 years	164	3.8%
30 to 34 years	160	3.7%
35 to 39 years	162	3.7%
40 to 44 years	144	3.3%
45 to 49 years	164	3.8%
50 to 54 years	188	4.3%
55 to 59 years	149	3.4%
60 to 64 years	125	2.9%
65 to 69 years	65	1.5%
70 to 74 years	43	1.0%
75 to 79 years	19	0.4%
80 to 84 years	19	0.4%
85 years and over	9	0.2%
Median age (years)	35.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,697	39.1%
18 years and over	1,643	37.8%
21 years and over	1,567	36.1%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	227	5.2%
65 years and over	155	3.6%
Female population	2,205	50.8%
Under 5 years	158	3.6%
5 to 9 years	123	2.8%
10 to 14 years	133	3.1%
15 to 19 years	128	2.9%
20 to 24 years	170	3.9%
25 to 29 years	166	3.8%
30 to 34 years	196	4.5%
35 to 39 years	146	3.4%
40 to 44 years	148	3.4%
45 to 49 years	159	3.7%
50 to 54 years	184	4.2%
55 to 59 years	147	3.4%
60 to 64 years	115	2.6%
65 to 69 years	77	1.8%
70 to 74 years	53	1.2%
75 to 79 years	46	1.1%
80 to 84 years	27	0.6%
85 years and over	29	0.7%
Median age (years)	36.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,768	40.7%
18 years and over	1,717	39.6%
21 years and over	1,629	37.5%
62 years and over	285	6.6%
65 years and over	232	5.3%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,341	100.0%
One Race	4,233	97.5%
White	176	4.1%
Black or African American	3,962	91.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	27	0.6%
Asian	37	0.9%
Asian Indian [‡]	3	0.1%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	5	0.1%
Filipino [‡]	0	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	2	0.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	27	0.6%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	1	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	30	0.7%
Two or More Races	108	2.5%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	29	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	3	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	226	5.2%
Black or African American	4,063	93.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	82	1.9%
Asian	44	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	49	1.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,341	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	104	2.4%
Mexican‡	23	0.5%
Puerto Rican‡	25	0.6%
Cuban‡	16	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	30	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,237	97.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,341	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	104	2.4%
White alone	8	0.2%
Black or African American alone	36	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	23	0.5%
Two or More Races	31	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,237	97.6%
White alone	168	3.9%
Black or African American alone	3,926	90.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	22	0.5%
Asian alone	37	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	77	1.8%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,341	100.0%
In households	4,312	99.3%
Householder	1,955	45.0%
Spouse	285	6.6%
Child	1,172	27.0%
Own child under 18 years	787	18.1%
Other relatives	437	10.1%
Under 18 years	177	4.1%
65 years and over†	40	0.9%
Nonrelatives	463	10.7%
Under 18 years	17	0.4%
65 years and over	21	0.5%
Unmarried partner‡	141	3.3%
In group quarters	29	0.7%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	29	0.7%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	17	0.4%
Female	12	0.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,955	100.0%
Family households (families)	875	44.8%
With own children under 18 years	396	20.3%
Husband-wife family	285	14.6%
With own children under 18 years	107	5.5%
Male householder, no wife present	115	5.9%
With own children under 18 years	40	2.0%
Female householder, no husband present	475	24.3%
With own children under 18 years	249	12.7%
Nonfamily households	1,080	55.2%
Householder living alone	835	42.7%
Male	412	21.1%
65 years and over†	110	5.6%
Female	450	23.0%
65 years and over‡	183	9.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	484	24.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	341	17.4%
Average household size	2.21	(X)
Average family size	3.16	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,593	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,955	75.4%
Vacant housing units	638	24.6%
For rent	281	10.8%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.3%
For sale only	98	3.8%
Sold, not occupied	7	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	0.3%
All other vacants	237	9.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	14.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	16.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,955	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	563	28.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,237	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.20	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,392	71.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,075	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.21	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So will the most recent ACS fill in for the missing 2010 data?

Though the ACS is intended to replace the decennial long form, it is not a direct substitute. The two differ in many important ways, but we will focus on a few key points.

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed."

When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

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

How do you estimate medians, and why cannot they be estimated all of the time?

The median is that value that marks the 50% line in a population: 50% of the population is above the median and 50% is below. With individual level data, one can simply sort the data and find the middle value (if the number of items is odd) or take the average of the two middlemost values (if the number of items is even). However, the Census Bureau reports grouped data, e.g. how many households fall into a particular income range. Estimating medians from grouped data involves finding the range that contains the middlemost value, then estimating the point within that range that the middlemost value would occupy. The median cannot be estimated if it falls within a range lacking a minimum or maximum value.

Why do you note that some figures are based on tract-level data?

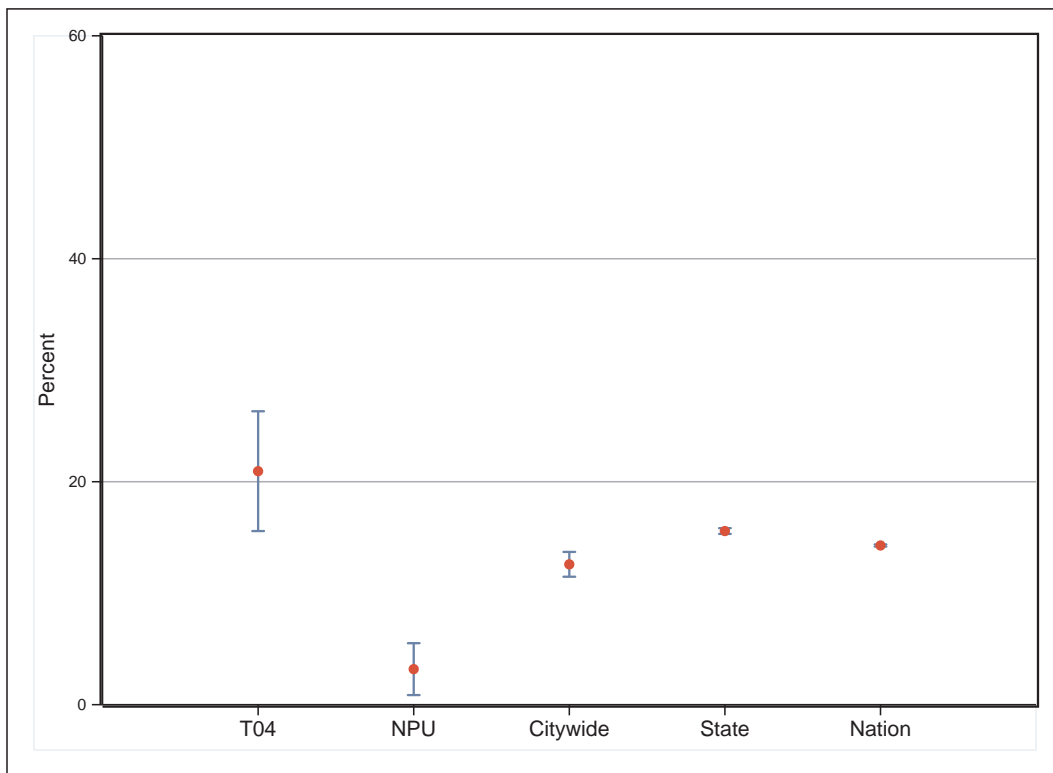
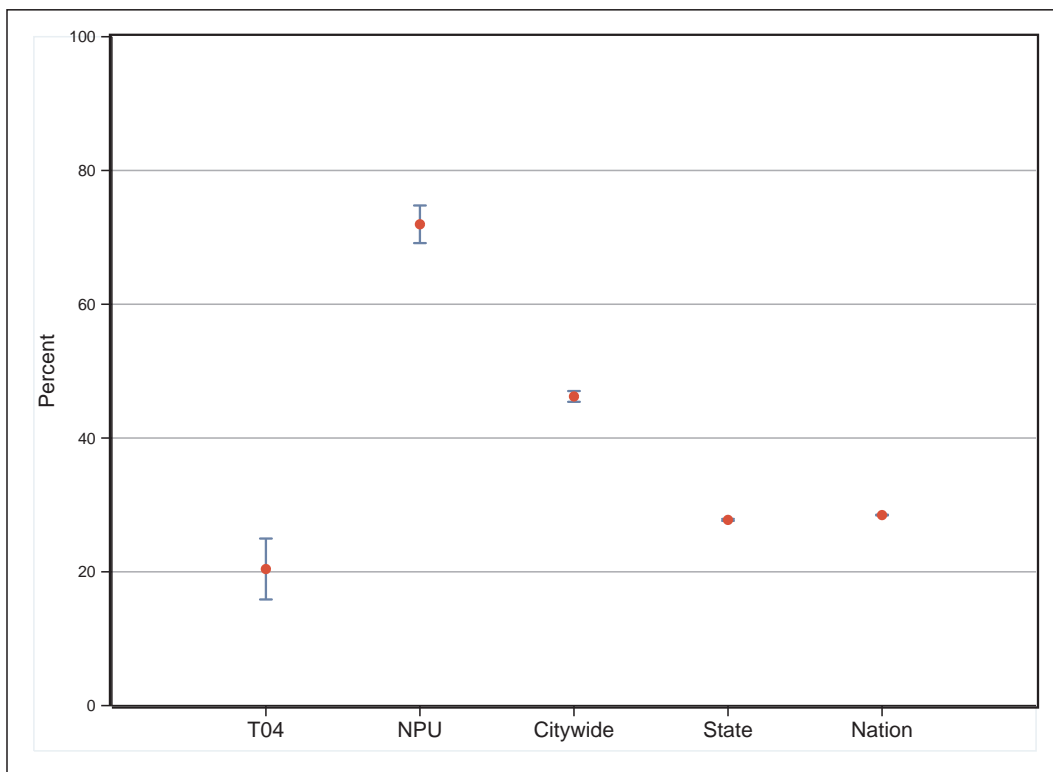
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only for tracts must be re-estimated to the block level. We do this by assigning tract-level data to blocks based on the proportion of the tract population residing within each block comprising that tract.

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

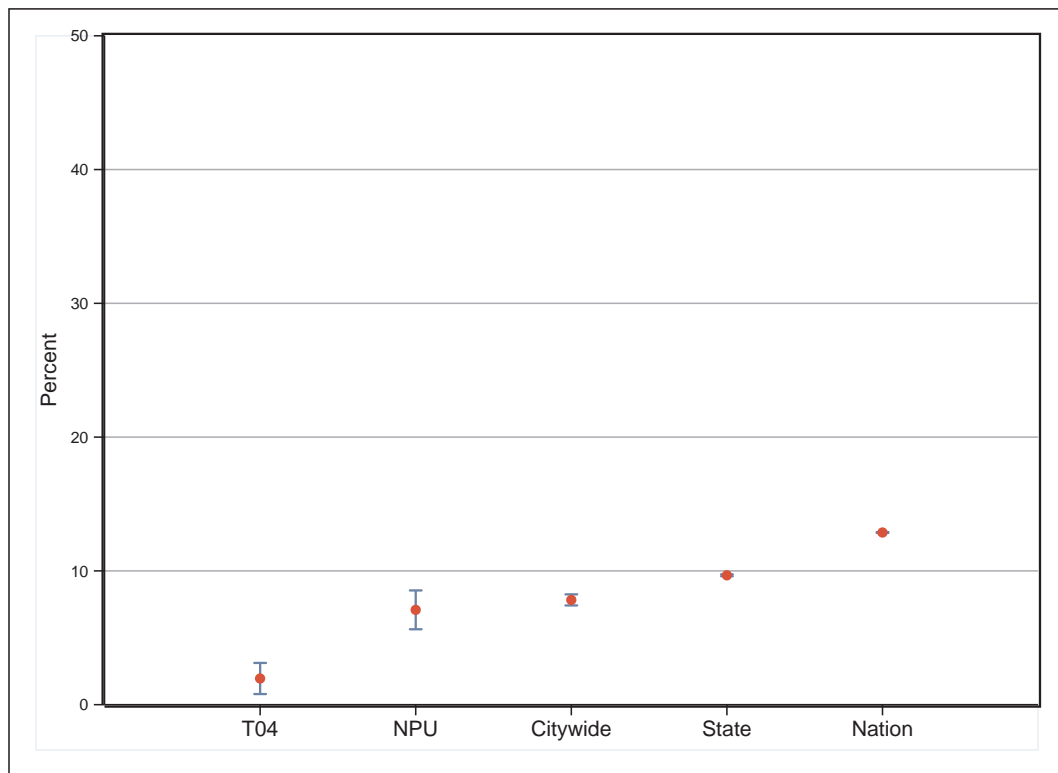
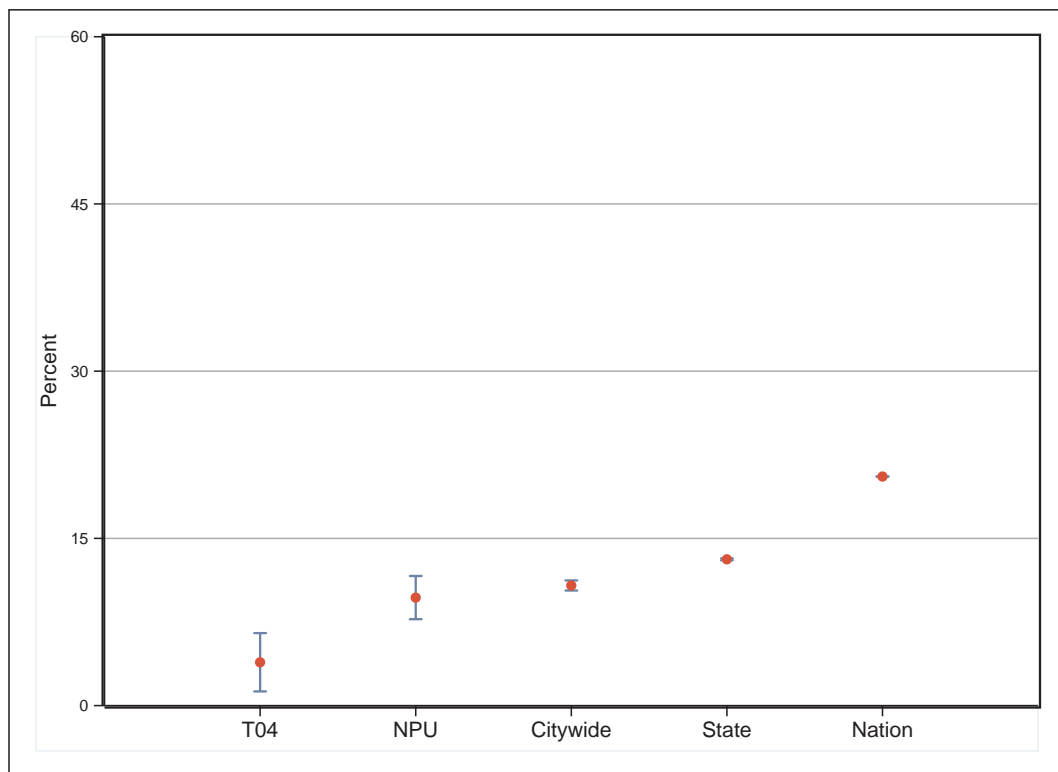
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

T04

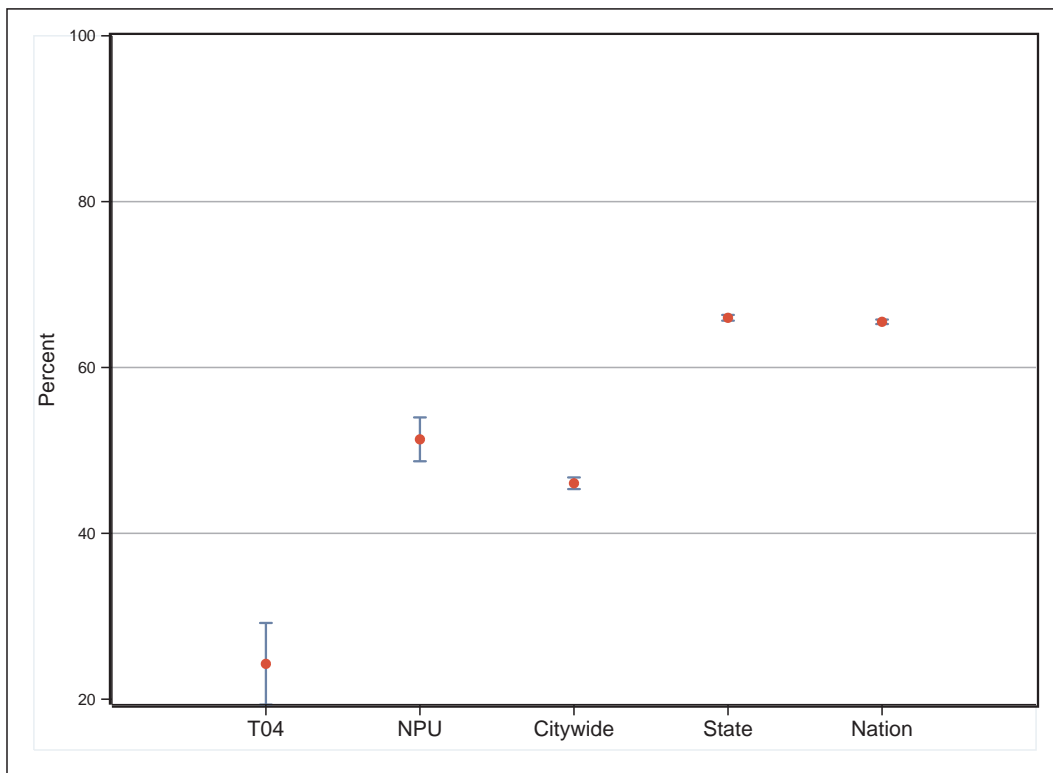
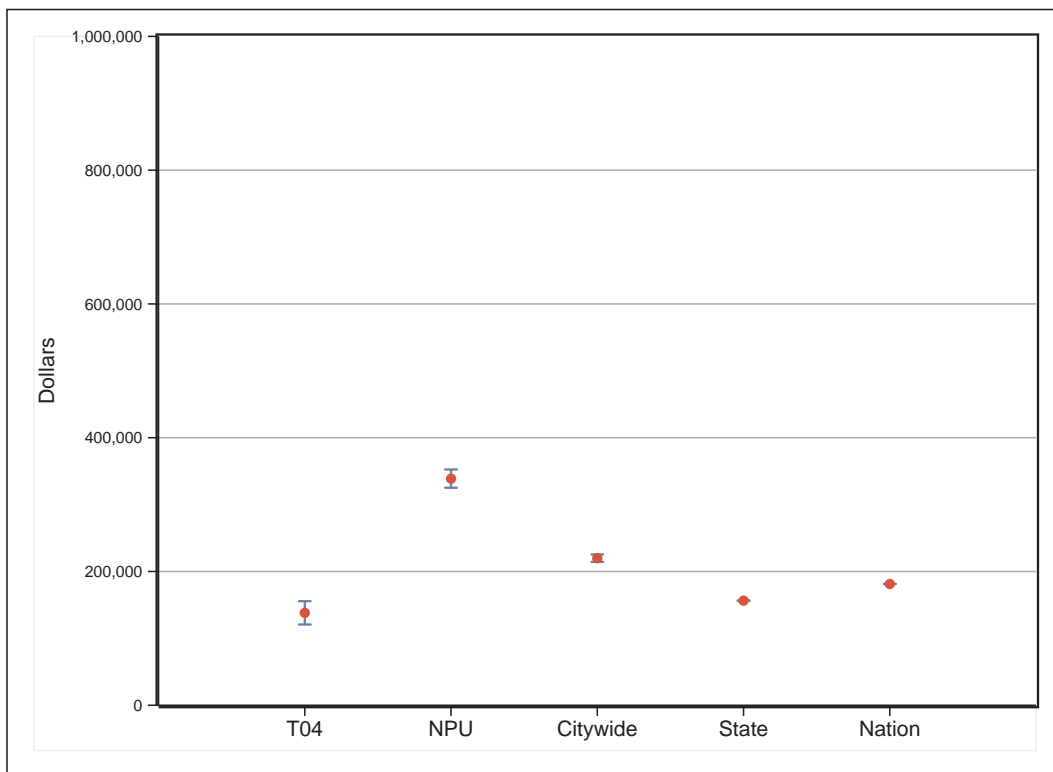
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

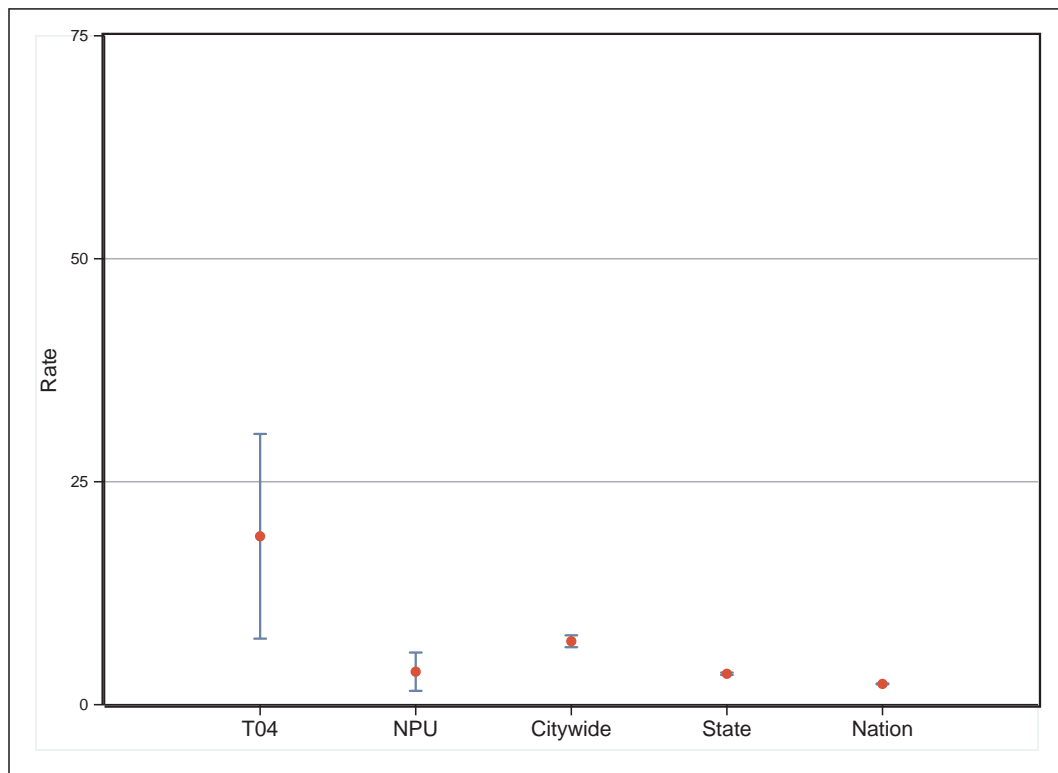
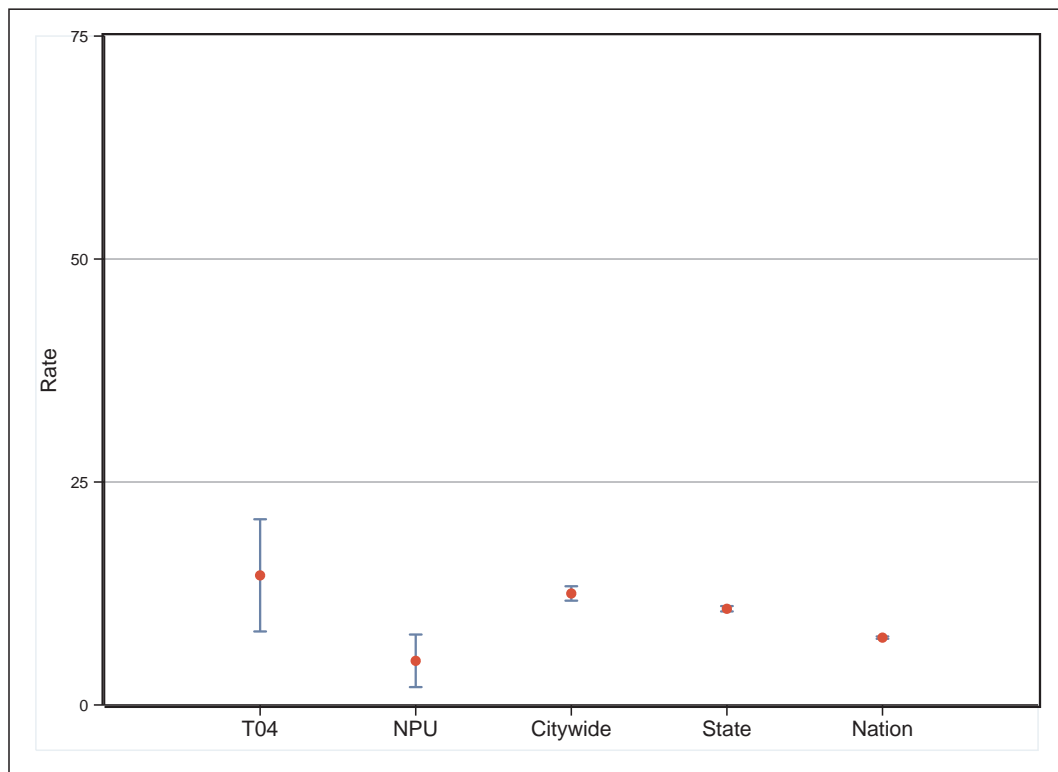
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

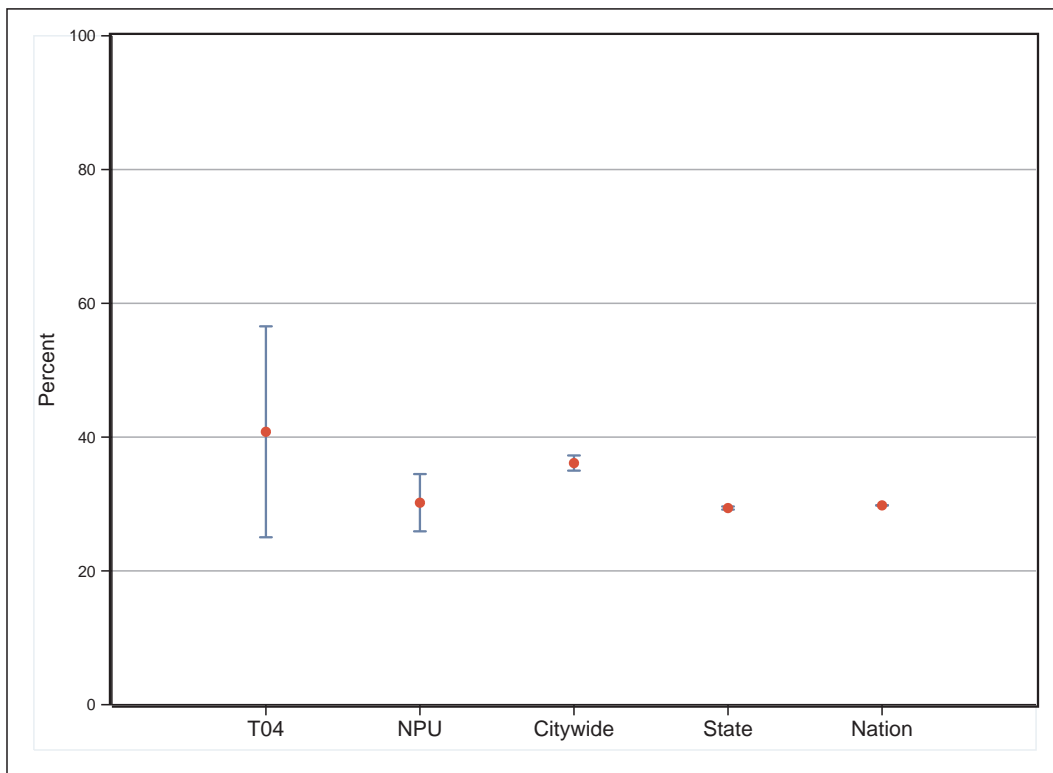
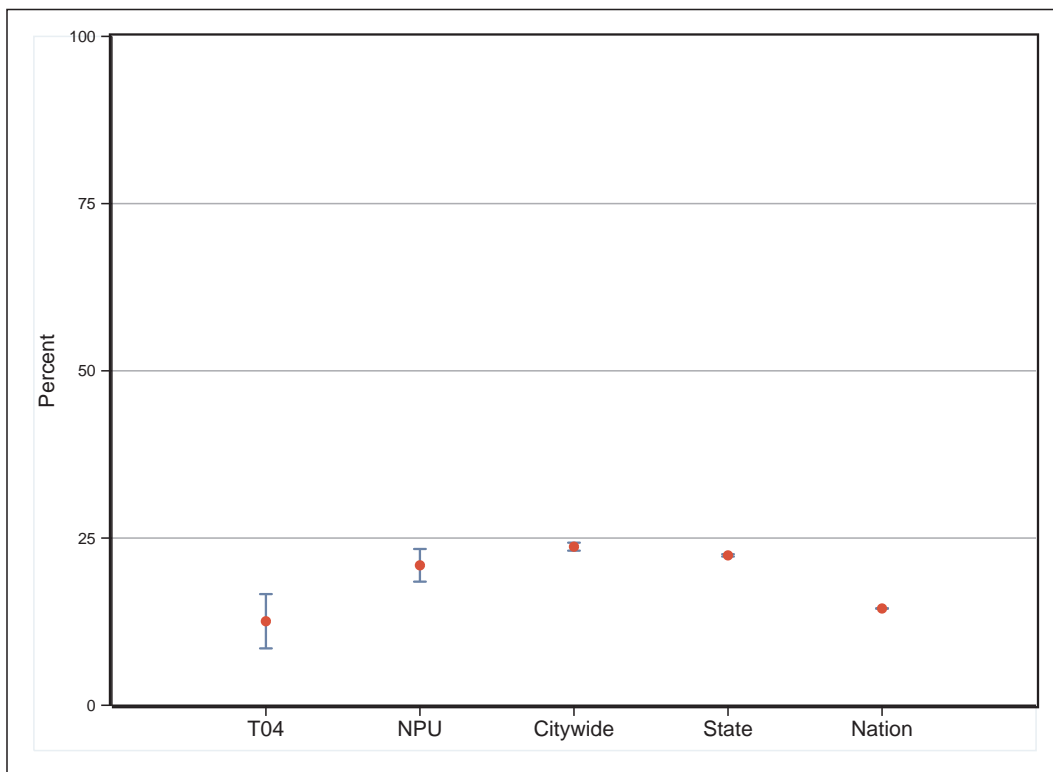
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

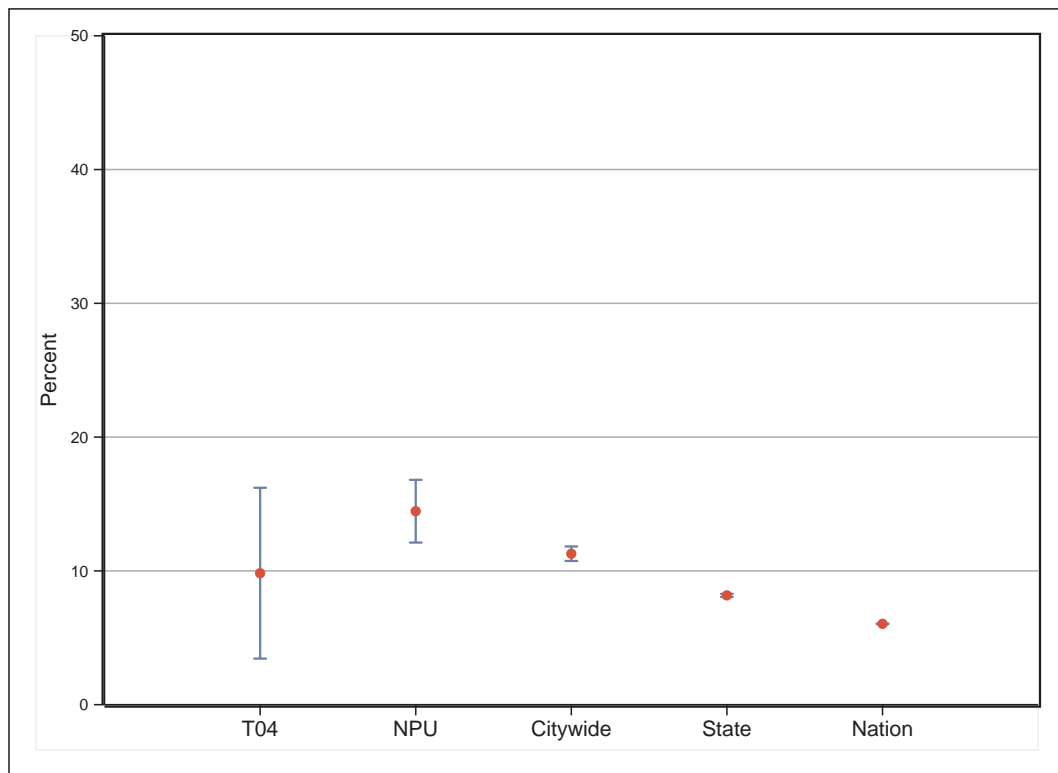
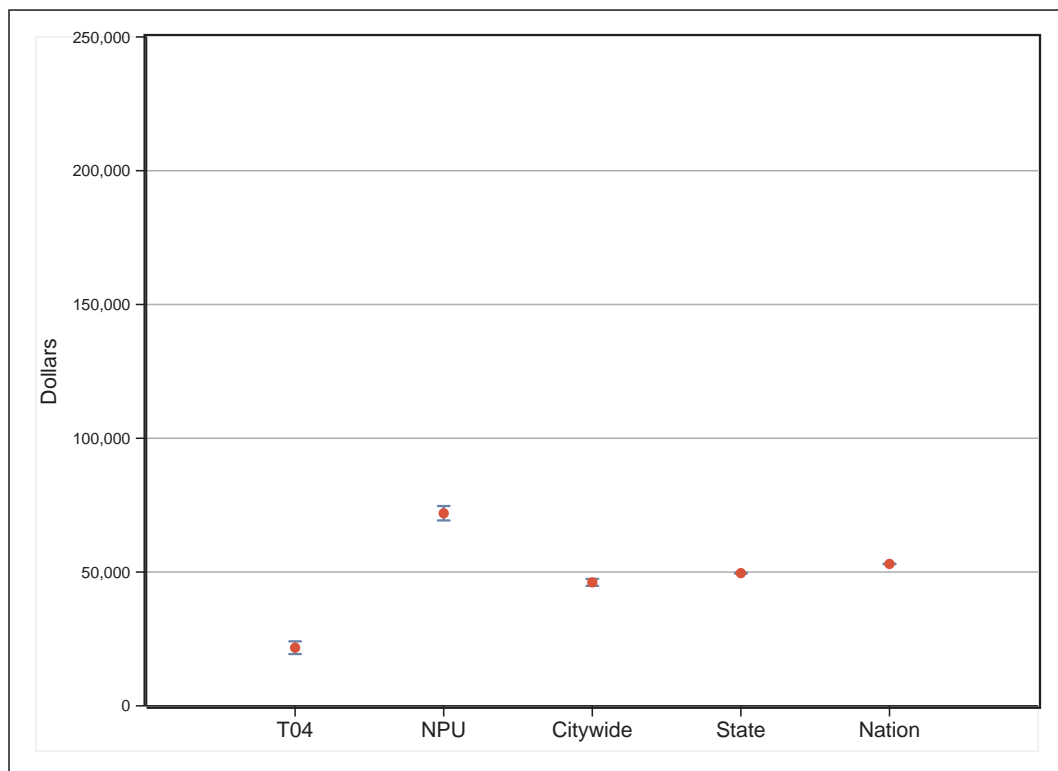
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

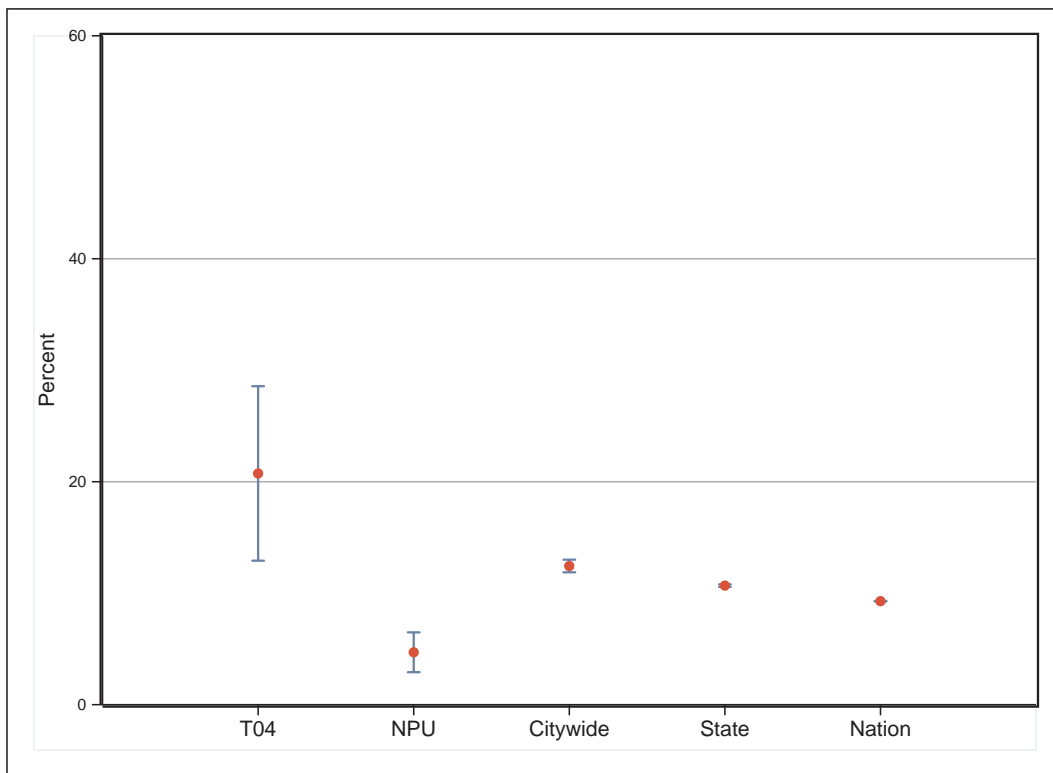
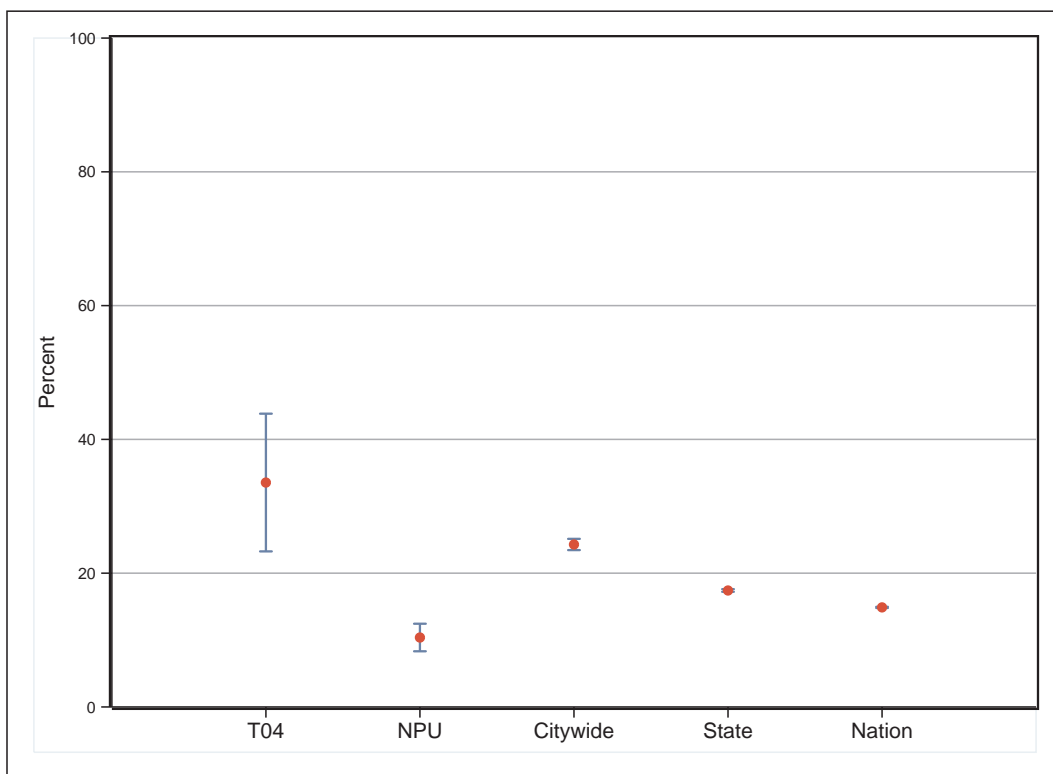
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Family households (families)	887	±170	44.9%	±7.3
With own children under 18 years	364	±120	18.4%	±5.8
Married-couple family	250	±91	12.7%	±4.4
With own children under 18 years	75	±58	3.8%	±2.9
Male householder, no wife present, family	171	±81	8.6%	±4.0
With own children under 18 years	28	±32	1.4%	±1.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	466	±130	23.6%	±6.1
With own children under 18 years	261	±100	13.2%	±4.9
Nonfamily households	1,089	±168	55.1%	±6.3
Householder living alone	951	±161	48.1%	±6.5
65 years and over	275	±82	13.9%	±3.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	484	±127	24.5%	±5.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	443	±110	22.4%	±5.1
Average household size	2.12	±0.21	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.12	±0.80	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	4,190	±592	4,190	(X)
Householder	1,894	±218	45.2%	±8.2
Spouse	219	±78	5.2%	±1.7
Child	1,049	±316	25.0%	±6.6
Other relatives	699	±308	16.7%	±7.0
Nonrelatives	330	±160	7.9%	±3.7
Unmarried partner	92	±47	2.2%	±1.1
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,641	±325	1,641	(X)
Never married	1,024	±276	62.4%	±11.4
Now married, except separated	302	±117	18.4%	±6.1
Separated	35	±43	2.1%	±2.6
Widowed	18	±29	1.1%	±1.8
Divorced	213	±84	13.0%	±4.4
Females 15 years and over	2,106	±299	2,106	(X)
Never married	1,051	±234	49.9%	±8.5
Now married, except separated	294	±101	13.9%	±4.3
Separated	124	±79	5.9%	±3.7
Widowed	291	±96	13.8%	±4.1
Divorced	324	±114	15.4%	±5.0
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	108	±79	108	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	68	±68	63.1%	±42.8
Per 1,000 unmarried women	72	±69	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	94	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	14	±194	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	222	±157	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	6	±51	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	103	±68	103	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	87	±66	84.5%	±32.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	14	±32	13.5%	±29.3
1 or 2 years	46	±55	44.7%	±44.7
3 or 4 years	0	±19	0.0%	±18.2
5 or more years	27	±31	26.3%	±25.1
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	87	±66	87	(X)
Who are female	66	±48	75.8%	±79.8
Who are married	40	±54	46.0%	±50.5

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,261	±406	1,261	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	106	±79	8.4%	±5.6
Kindergarten	24	±26	1.9%	±2.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	497	±181	39.4%	±6.7
High school (grades 9-12)	236	±144	18.7%	±9.7
College or graduate school	399	±165	31.6%	±8.2

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	3,102	±422	3,102	(X)
Less than 9th grade	235	±114	7.6%	±3.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	415	±146	13.4%	±4.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	998	±281	32.2%	±7.9
Some college, no degree	531	±140	17.1%	±3.9
Associate's degree	290	±114	9.3%	±3.5
Bachelor's degree	379	±109	12.2%	±3.1
Graduate or professional degree	255	±125	8.2%	±3.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.1%	±5.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4%	±4.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,587	±487	3,587	(X)
Civilian veterans	289	±117	8.1%	±3.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,202	±593	4,202	(X)
With a disability	669	±167	15.9%	±3.3
Under 18 years	946	±263	946	(X)
With a disability	41	±49	4.3%	±5.1
18 to 64 years	2,771	±348	2,771	(X)
With a disability	415	±138	15.0%	±4.6
65 years and over	485	±120	485	(X)
With a disability	213	±80	43.8%	±12.3

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	4,141	±586	4,141	(X)
Same house	2,567	±334	62.0%	±11.9
Different house in the U.S.	1,569	±561	37.9%	±12.4
Same county	1,167	±492	28.2%	±11.2
Different county	402	±270	9.7%	±6.4
Same state	327	±255	7.9%	±6.1
Different state	74	±87	1.8%	±2.1
Abroad	5	±22	0.1%	±0.5

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
Native	4,113	±598	87.7%	±18.9
Born in United States	4,063	±620	86.6%	±19.1
State of residence	2,719	±539	58.0%	±6.9
Different state	1,344	±306	28.7%	±4.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	50	±40	1.1%	±0.8
Foreign born	92	±56	2.0%	±1.2

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	92	±56	92	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	53	±42	57.3%	±28.3
Not a U.S. citizen	39	±47	42.7%	±44.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	142	±69	142	(X)
Native	50	±50	50	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±37.6
Entered before 2010	50	±46	100.0%	±135.9
Foreign born	92	±56	92	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±20.4
Entered before 2010	92	±65	100.0%	±34.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	92	±56	92	(X)
Europe	12	±26	13.4%	±27.2
Asia	1	±20	1.3%	±21.9
Africa	21	±24	22.4%	±21.8
Oceania	0	±19	0.0%	±20.4
Latin America	58	±54	62.9%	±44.3
Northern America	0	±19	0.0%	±20.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	4,379	±672	4,379	(X)
English only	4,209	±557	96.1%	±19.5
Language other than English	170	±118	3.9%	±2.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	64	±181	1.5%	±4.1
Spanish	75	±63	1.7%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	40	±92	0.9%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	38	±55	0.9%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±88	0.0%	±2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	31	±59	0.7%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±88	0.0%	±2.0
Other languages	27	±59	0.6%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	24	±93	0.5%	±2.1

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
American	79	±63	1.7%	±1.3
Arab	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Czech	2	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Danish	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
English	7	±24	0.1%	±0.5
French (except Basque)	8	±18	0.2%	±0.4
French Canadian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
German	32	±37	0.7%	±0.8
Greek	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Hungarian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	40	±41	0.8%	±0.9
Italian	19	±23	0.4%	±0.5
Lithuanian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	7	±22	0.1%	±0.5
Polish	15	±19	0.3%	±0.4
Portuguese	10	±16	0.2%	±0.3
Russian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Scotch-Irish	5	±16	0.1%	±0.3
Scottish	4	±23	0.1%	±0.5
Slovak	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	114	±98	2.4%	±2.0
Swedish	1	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Swiss	5	±17	0.1%	±0.4
Ukrainian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	1	±18	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	95	±66	2.0%	±1.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,373	±412	3,373	(X)
In labor force	2,081	±322	61.7%	±5.9
Civilian labor force	2,081	±322	61.7%	±5.9
Employed	1,649	±282	48.9%	±5.9
Unemployed	432	±176	12.8%	±5.0
Armed Forces	0	±84	0.0%	±2.5
Not in labor force	1,293	±241	38.3%	±5.4
Civilian labor force	2,081	±322	2,081	(X)
Percent Unemployed	20.7%	±7.8	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,878	±229	1,878	(X)
In labor force	1,141	±225	60.7%	±9.4
Civilian labor force	1,141	±225	60.7%	±9.4
Employed	927	±203	49.3%	±9.0
Own children under 6 years	295	±145	295	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	220	±137	74.6%	±28.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	624	±262	624	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	477	±215	76.4%	±12.3

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,575	±235	1,575	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	799	±191	50.7%	±9.4
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	100	±73	6.4%	±4.5
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	473	±157	30.0%	±8.9
Walked	41	±46	2.6%	±2.9
Other means	98	±84	6.2%	±5.2
Worked at home	64	±49	4.0%	±3.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.5	±3.1	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,649	±282	1,649	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	547	±147	33.2%	±6.9
Service occupations	598	±190	36.2%	±9.7
Sales and office occupations	419	±147	25.4%	±7.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	168	±106	10.2%	±6.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	180	±95	10.9%	±5.5

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,649	±282	1,649	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±42	0.0%	±2.5
Construction	97	±81	5.9%	±4.8
Manufacturing	32	±49	1.9%	±3.0
Wholesale trade	10	±42	0.6%	±2.6
Retail trade	169	±86	10.3%	±4.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	153	±85	9.2%	±4.9
Information	57	±75	3.4%	±4.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	77	±58	4.7%	±3.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	238	±104	14.4%	±5.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	365	±129	22.1%	±6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	401	±146	24.3%	±7.8
Other services, except public administration	199	±116	12.1%	±6.8
Public administration	115	±77	7.0%	±4.5

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,649	±282	1,649	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,364	±261	82.7%	±7.1
Government workers	381	±137	23.1%	±7.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	168	±110	10.2%	±6.4
Unpaid family workers	0	±42	0.0%	±2.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Less than \$10,000	540	±146	27.4%	±6.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	130	±70	6.6%	±3.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	433	±125	21.9%	±5.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	141	±76	7.1%	±3.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	206	±92	10.4%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	342	±123	17.3%	±6.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	69	±49	3.5%	±2.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	63	±50	3.2%	±2.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	32	±44	1.6%	±2.2
\$200,000 or more	20	±37	1.0%	±1.9
Median household income (dollars)	21,727	±2,375	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	35,654	±4,413	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,367	±190	69.2%	±6.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	41,725	±5,300	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	513	±121	25.9%	±5.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,938	±1,700	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	177	±75	9.0%	±3.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,808	±5,657	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	135	±70	6.8%	±3.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,931	±1,544	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	94	±63	4.7%	±3.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,203	±1,086	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	571	±146	28.9%	±6.8
Families	887	±170	887	(X)
Less than \$10,000	176	±87	19.8%	±9.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	±34	2.7%	±3.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	202	±91	22.8%	±9.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	50	±46	5.7%	±5.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	109	±66	12.3%	±7.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	239	±116	26.9%	±12.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	±37	2.7%	±4.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	34	±49	3.8%	±5.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	29	±43	3.2%	±4.8
\$200,000 or more	1	±28	0.1%	±3.2
Median family income (dollars)	33,591	±8,313	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	43,030	±9,037	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	16,401	±807	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,089	±168	1,089	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	16,394	±2,296	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	26,356	±4,294	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	20,004	±1,935	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	40,160	±3,033	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	31,531	±7,078	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,202	±593	4,202	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,052	±451	72.6%	±3.2
With private health insurance	1,477	±270	35.1%	±4.1
With public coverage	1,810	±389	43.1%	±7.0
No health insurance coverage	1,150	±254	27.4%	±4.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	946	±263	946	(X)
No health insurance coverage	78	±62	8.3%	±6.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,771	±348	2,771	(X)
In labor force:	2,013	±294	2,013	(X)
Employed:	1,588	±238	1,588	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,040	±206	65.5%	±8.5
With private health insurance	964	±204	60.7%	±9.0
With public coverage	105	±66	6.6%	±4.1
No health insurance coverage	548	±172	34.5%	±9.5
Unemployed:	425	±172	425	(X)
With health insurance coverage	116	±82	27.2%	±15.7
With private health insurance	7	±15	1.7%	±3.5
With public coverage	108	±82	25.5%	±16.4
No health insurance coverage	309	±158	72.8%	±22.7
Not in labor force:	758	±205	758	(X)
With health insurance coverage	557	±169	73.5%	±10.0
With private health insurance	200	±132	26.4%	±15.9
With public coverage	416	±147	54.8%	±12.5
No health insurance coverage	201	±99	26.5%	±10.9

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	27.9%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	39.6%	±16.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	38.9%	±50.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	3.3%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±35.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±144.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	45.4%	±14.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	50.7%	±17.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	56.3%	±38.4	(X)	(X)
All people	33.6%	±10.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	35.8%	±13.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	35.8%	±18.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	49.9%	±26.0	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	31.3%	±19.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	32.9%	±6.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	31.9%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	38.9%	±14.2	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	33.6%	±13.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	45.8%	±10.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,859	±213	2,859	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	69.1%	±4.8
Vacant housing units	884	±171	30.9%	±5.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	18.9	±11.5	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	14.5	±6.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,859	±213	2,859	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,100	±159	38.5%	±4.8
1-unit, attached	114	±70	4.0%	±2.4
2 units	331	±120	11.6%	±4.1
3 or 4 units	259	±106	9.1%	±3.6
5 to 9 units	373	±113	13.1%	±3.8
10 to 19 units	232	±102	8.1%	±3.5
20 or more units	433	±117	15.1%	±3.9
Mobile home	1	±28	0.0%	±1.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	17	±39	0.6%	±1.4

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,859	±213	2,859	(X)
Built 2010 or later	6	±29	0.2%	±1.0
Built 2000 to 2009	353	±116	12.3%	±3.9
Built 1990 to 1999	277	±133	9.7%	±4.6
Built 1980 to 1989	310	±114	10.8%	±3.9
Built 1970 to 1979	340	±122	11.9%	±4.2
Built 1960 to 1969	331	±119	11.6%	±4.1
Built 1950 to 1959	261	±93	9.1%	±3.2
Built 1940 to 1949	205	±82	7.2%	±2.8
Built 1939 or earlier	776	±140	27.1%	±4.5

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,859	±213	2,859	(X)
1 room	58	±62	2.0%	±2.2
2 rooms	49	±48	1.7%	±1.7
3 rooms	572	±146	20.0%	±4.9
4 rooms	750	±152	26.2%	±5.0
5 rooms	532	±156	18.6%	±5.3
6 rooms	409	±105	14.3%	±3.5
7 rooms	231	±84	8.1%	±2.9
8 rooms	91	±59	3.2%	±2.1
9 rooms or more	167	±70	5.8%	±2.4
Median rooms	5.0	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,859	±213	2,859	(X)
No bedroom	58	±62	2.0%	±2.2
1 bedroom	693	±154	24.2%	±5.1
2 bedrooms	1,056	±176	36.9%	±5.5
3 bedrooms	602	±144	21.1%	±4.8
4 bedrooms	341	±112	11.9%	±3.8
5 or more bedrooms	110	±56	3.8%	±2.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Owner-occupied	479	±109	24.3%	±4.9
Renter-occupied	1,496	±198	75.7%	±6.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.20	±0.33	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.41	±0.41	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	281	±95	14.2%	±4.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,297	±196	65.7%	±7.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	245	±104	12.4%	±5.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	57	±49	2.9%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	58	±49	2.9%	±2.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	38	±42	1.9%	±2.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
No vehicles available	783	±167	39.6%	±7.4
1 vehicle available	809	±172	40.9%	±7.7
2 vehicles available	303	±91	15.4%	±4.4
3 or more vehicles available	80	±83	4.1%	±4.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Utility gas	1,068	±174	54.1%	±6.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	±27	0.5%	±1.4
Electricity	869	±155	44.0%	±6.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	±28	0.2%	±1.4
Coal or coke	0	±29	0.0%	±1.5
Wood	11	±31	0.6%	±1.6
Solar energy	0	±29	0.0%	±1.5
Other fuel	0	±29	0.0%	±1.5
No fuel used	12	±30	0.6%	±1.5

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	±28	0.7%	±1.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	12	±30	0.6%	±1.5
No telephone service available	170	±92	8.6%	±4.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,976	±202	1,976	(X)
1.00 or less	1,846	±236	93.4%	±7.2
1.01 to 1.50	114	±79	5.8%	±4.0
1.51 or more	16	±62	0.8%	±3.2

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	479	±109	479	(X)
Less than \$50,000	20	±80	4.1%	±16.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	106	±71	22.1%	±14.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	143	±66	29.9%	±12.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	46	±44	9.6%	±8.9
\$200,000 to \$299,999	130	±73	27.2%	±14.0
\$300,000 to \$499,999	9	±42	1.8%	±8.8
\$500,000 to \$999,999	9	±43	1.9%	±8.9
\$1,000,000 or more	17	±39	3.5%	±8.2
Median (dollars)	138,149	±17,441	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	479	±109	479	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	312	±84	65.1%	±9.3
Housing units without a mortgage	167	±70	34.9%	±12.2

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	312	±84	312	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±42	0.0%	±13.4
\$300 to \$499	10	±39	3.1%	±12.5
\$500 to \$699	16	±42	5.2%	±13.3
\$700 to \$999	71	±59	22.7%	±17.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	103	±54	33.0%	±14.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	91	±51	29.3%	±14.2
\$2,000 or more	21	±52	6.7%	±16.5
Median (dollars)	1,291	±159	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	167	±70	167	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±29	0.0%	±17.6
\$100 to \$199	10	±39	6.1%	±23.4
\$200 to \$299	26	±39	15.5%	±22.1
\$300 to \$399	16	±42	9.6%	±24.7
\$400 or more	115	±80	68.9%	±38.1
Median (dollars)	456	±42	(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)	312	±109	312	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	48	±56	15.5%	±17.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	47	±39	15.0%	±11.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	43	±36	13.7%	±10.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±32	12.9%	±9.1
35.0 percent or more	134	±71	42.9%	±17.1
Not computed	0	±29	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	167	±103	167	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	35	±40	20.9%	±20.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	69	±53	41.5%	±19.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	14	±29	8.2%	±16.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	19	±33	11.2%	±18.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	9	±29	5.4%	±17.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±29	0.0%	±17.6
35.0 percent or more	22	±50	12.9%	±29.1
Not computed	0	±29	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,465	±198	1,465	(X)
Less than \$200	41	±58	2.8%	±3.9
\$200 to \$299	102	±65	7.0%	±4.3
\$300 to \$499	196	±98	13.4%	±6.5
\$500 to \$749	320	±135	21.9%	±8.7
\$750 to \$999	423	±135	28.9%	±8.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	321	±125	21.9%	±8.0
\$1,500 or more	61	±48	4.2%	±3.3
Median (dollars)	866	±74	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	31	±36	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,379	±241	1,379	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	63	±52	4.6%	±3.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	99	±62	7.2%	±4.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	100	±65	7.3%	±4.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	158	±93	11.5%	±6.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	101	±55	7.3%	±3.8
35.0 percent or more	858	±189	62.2%	±8.3
Not computed	117	±81	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
Male	2,090	±432	44.6%	±5.9
Female	2,601	±424	55.4%	±2.0
Under 5 years	312	±127	6.6%	±2.5
5 to 9 years	273	±130	5.8%	±2.6
10 to 14 years	359	±155	7.7%	±3.1
15 to 19 years	291	±144	6.2%	±2.9
20 to 24 years	354	±158	7.5%	±3.2
25 to 34 years	574	±166	12.2%	±3.0
35 to 44 years	693	±190	14.8%	±3.3
45 to 54 years	697	±157	14.9%	±2.4
55 to 59 years	338	±113	7.2%	±2.1
60 to 64 years	280	±104	6.0%	±2.0
65 to 74 years	355	±116	7.6%	±2.2
75 to 84 years	92	±68	2.0%	±1.4
85 years and over	73	±64	1.5%	±1.3
Median age (years)	38.1	±1.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,587	±412	76.5%	±15.0
21 years and over	3,402	±394	72.5%	±14.3
62 years and over	660	±164	14.1%	±2.7
65 years and over	520	±149	11.1%	±2.6
18 years and over	3,587	±412	3,587	(X)
Male	1,548	±278	43.1%	±6.0
Female	2,039	±304	56.9%	±5.4
65 years and over	520	±149	520	(X)
Male	139	±90	26.7%	±15.6
Female	381	±119	73.3%	±8.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
One race	4,584	±744	97.7%	±3.2
Two or more races	106	±79	2.3%	±1.7
One race	4,584	±744	97.7%	±3.2
White	131	±92	2.8%	±1.9
Black or African American	4,443	±746	94.7%	±5.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	3	±20	0.1%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	7	±23	0.1%	±0.5
Asian Indian	2	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Chinese	0	±27	0.0%	±0.6
Filipino	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	5	±19	0.1%	±0.4
Korean	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±62	0.0%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±50	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	5	±28	0.1%	±0.6
Two or more races	106	±79	2.3%	±1.7
White and Black or African American	20	±35	0.4%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	65	±73	1.4%	±1.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
White	163	±95	3.5%	±1.9
Black or African American	4,544	±749	96.9%	±4.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	72	±72	1.5%	±1.5
Asian	6	±30	0.1%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	19	±33	0.4%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,691	±745	4,691	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45	±44	1.0%	±0.9
Mexican	24	±41	0.5%	±0.9
Puerto Rican	8	±19	0.2%	±0.4
Cuban	9	±19	0.2%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	4	±37	0.1%	±0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,664	±749	99.4%	±2.2
White alone	126	±90	2.7%	±1.9
Black or African American alone	4,435	±746	94.6%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	6	±30	0.1%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±29	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	96	±76	2.1%	±1.6
Two races including Some other race	5	±28	0.1%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	92	±76	2.0%	±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.

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably

smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed." When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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