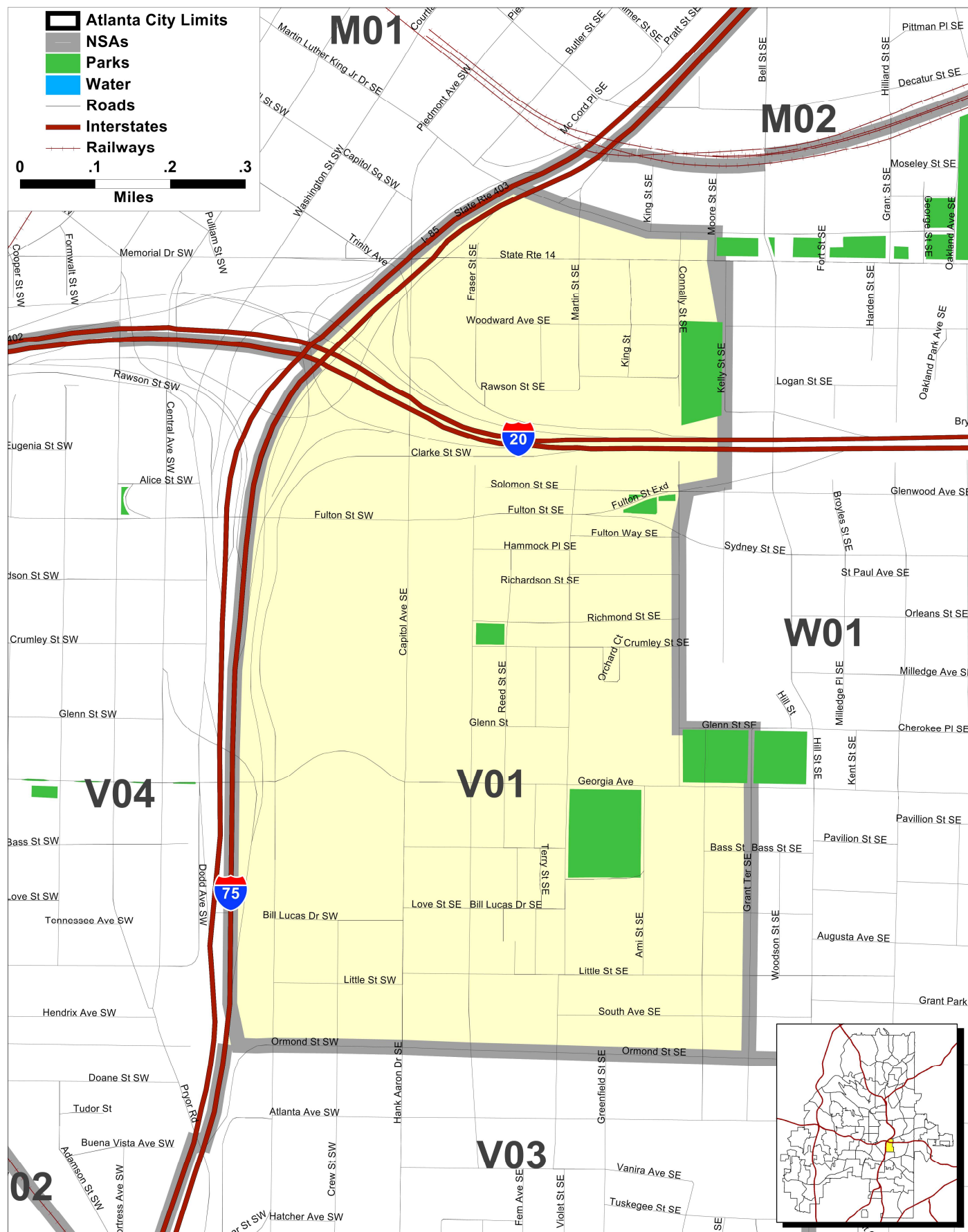


Neighborhood Statistical Area V01



Neighborhood(s): Capitol Gateway, Summerhill

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Contents

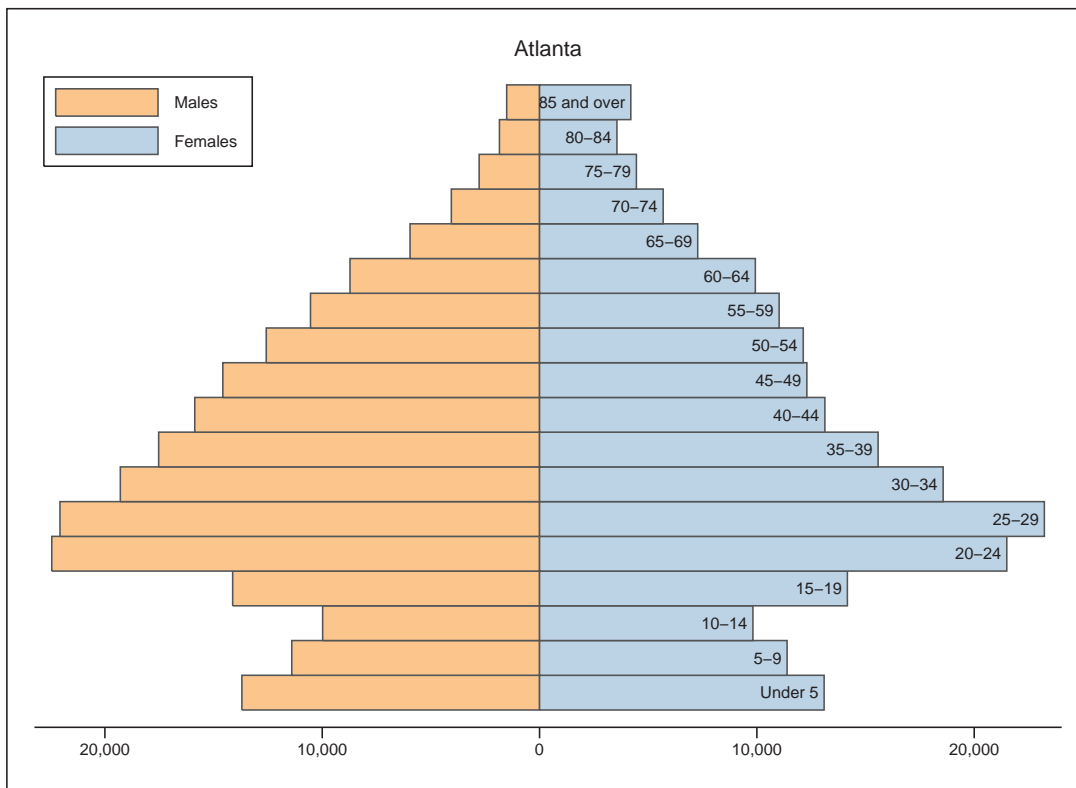
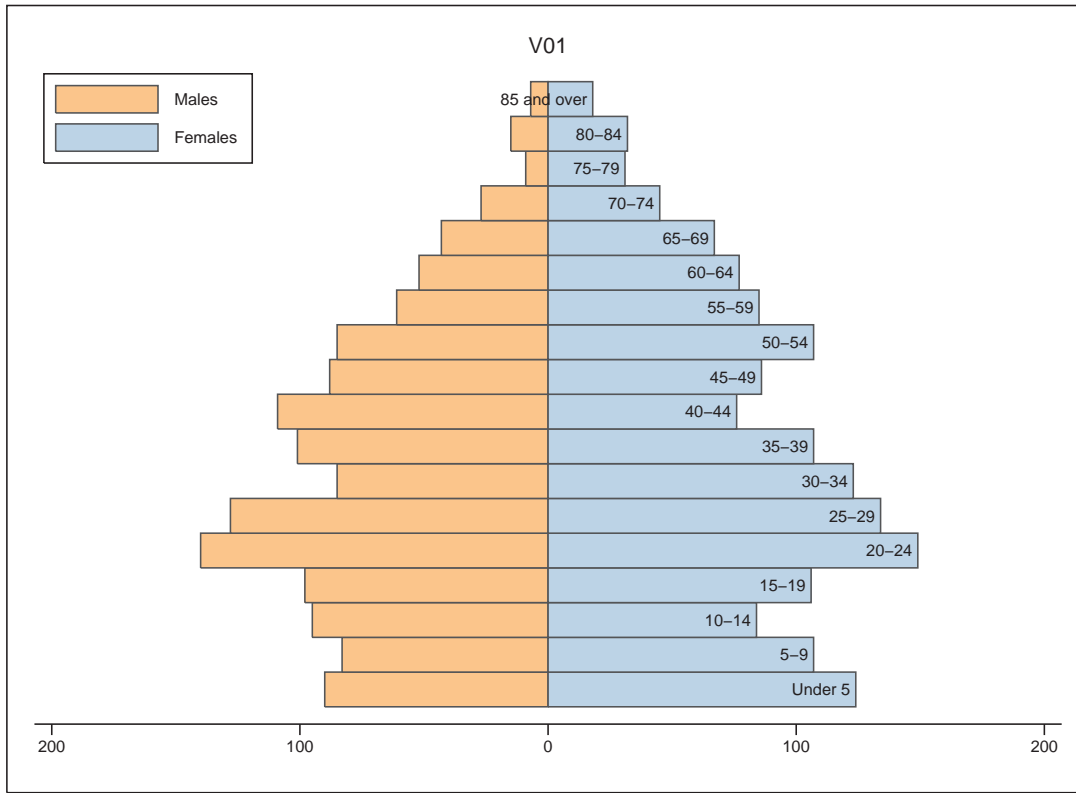
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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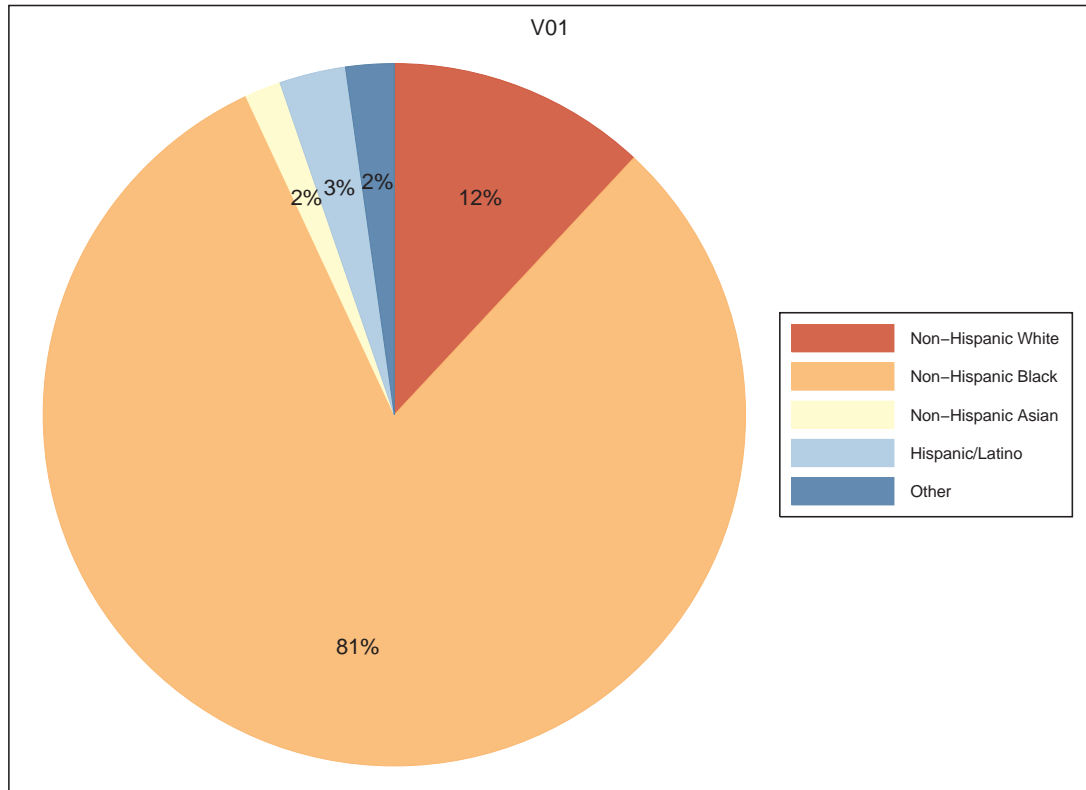
V01

Decennial 2010 Profile

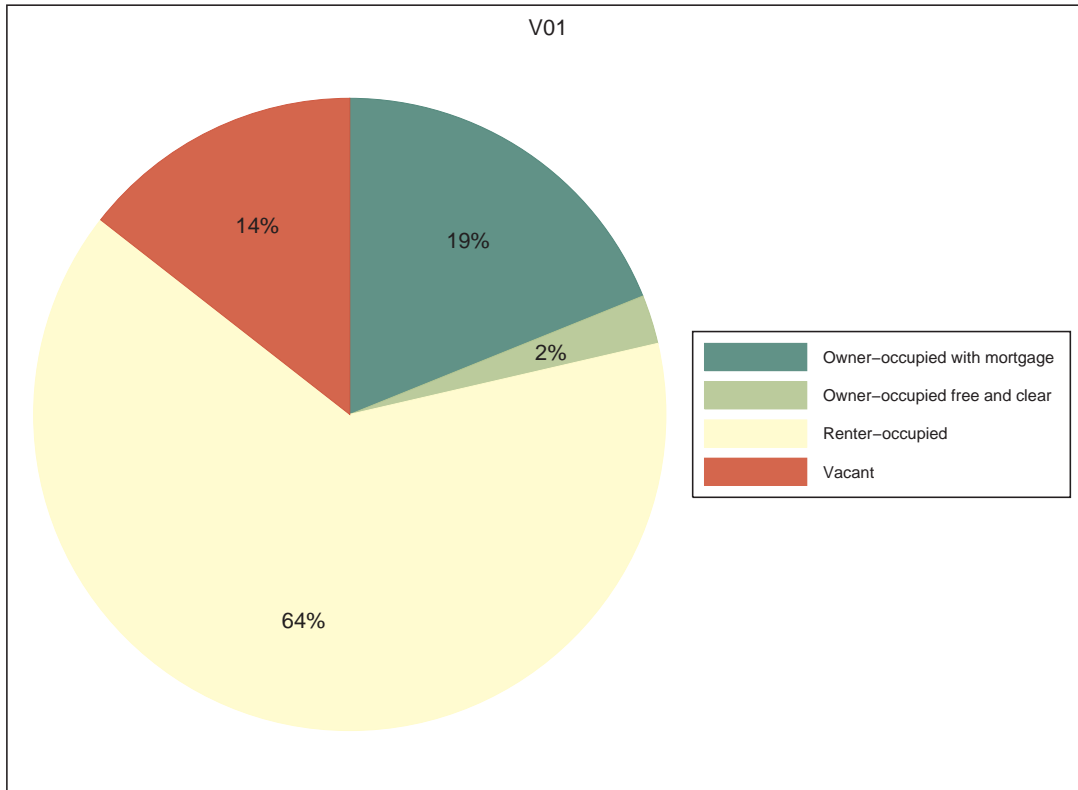
Sex and Age



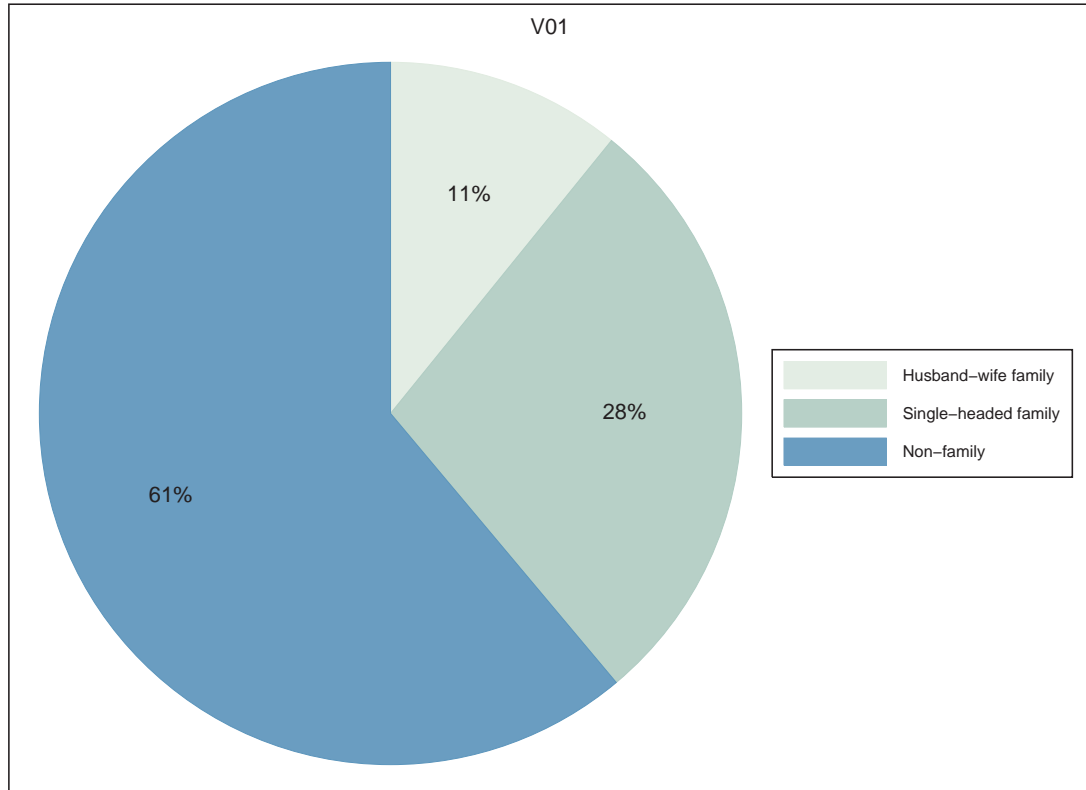
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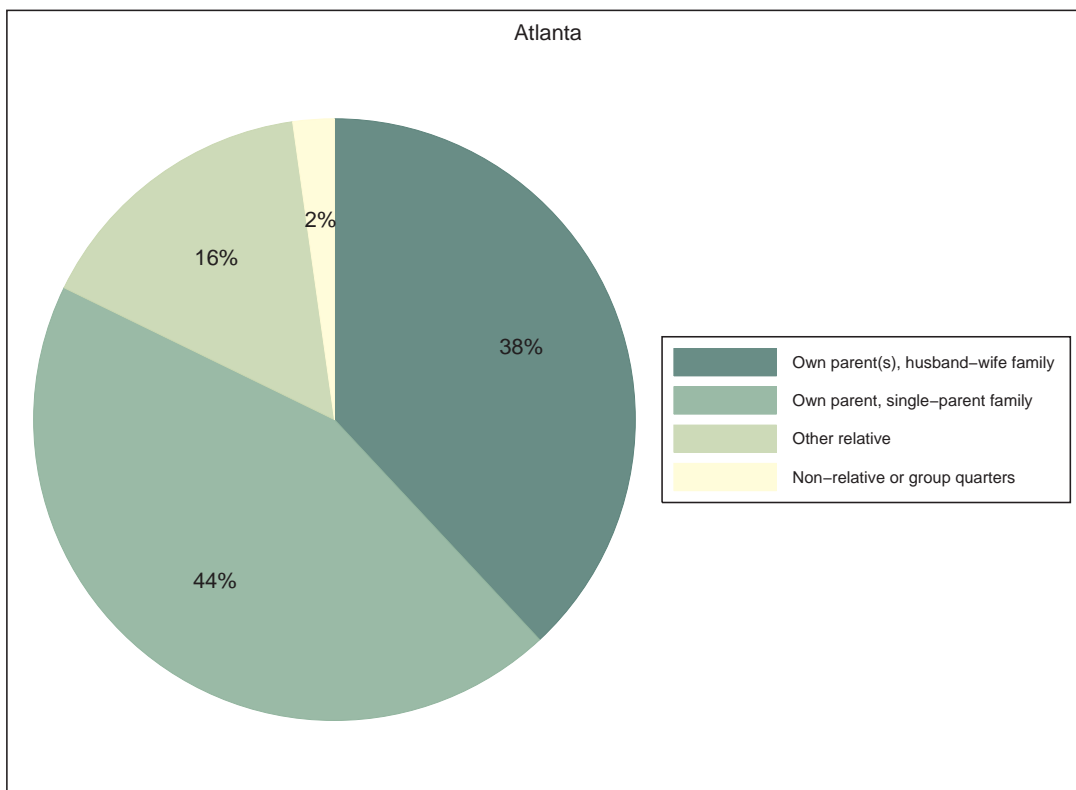
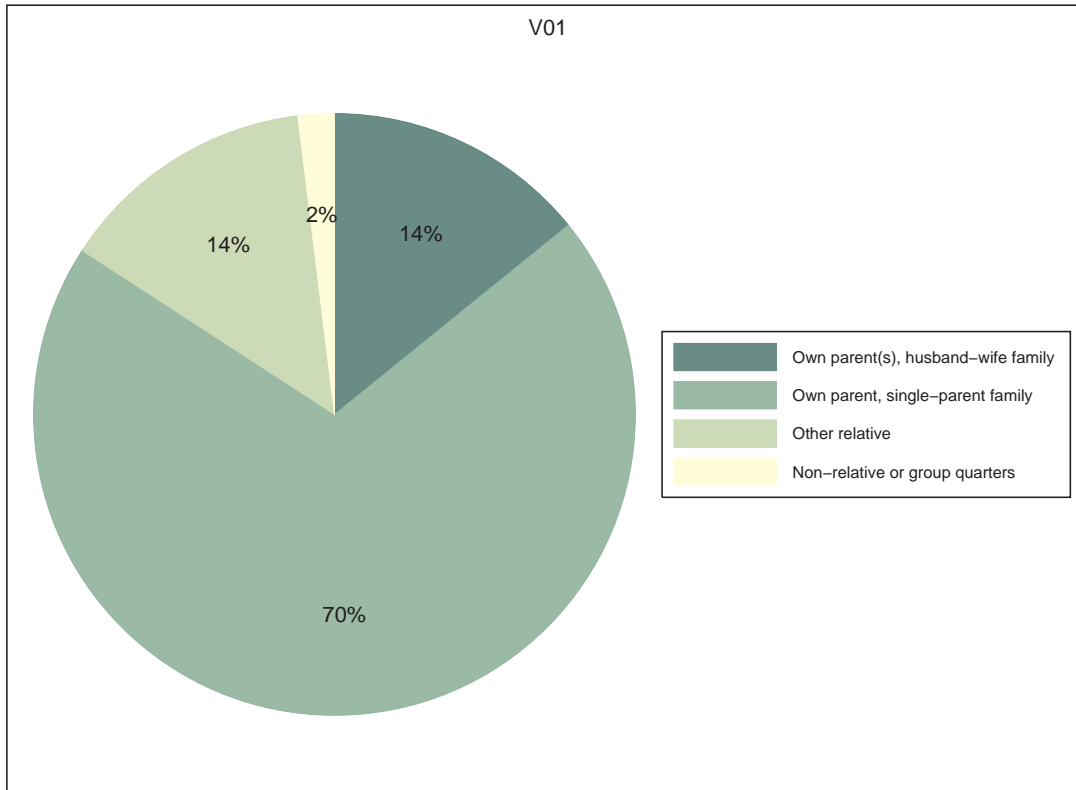
Housing Tenure



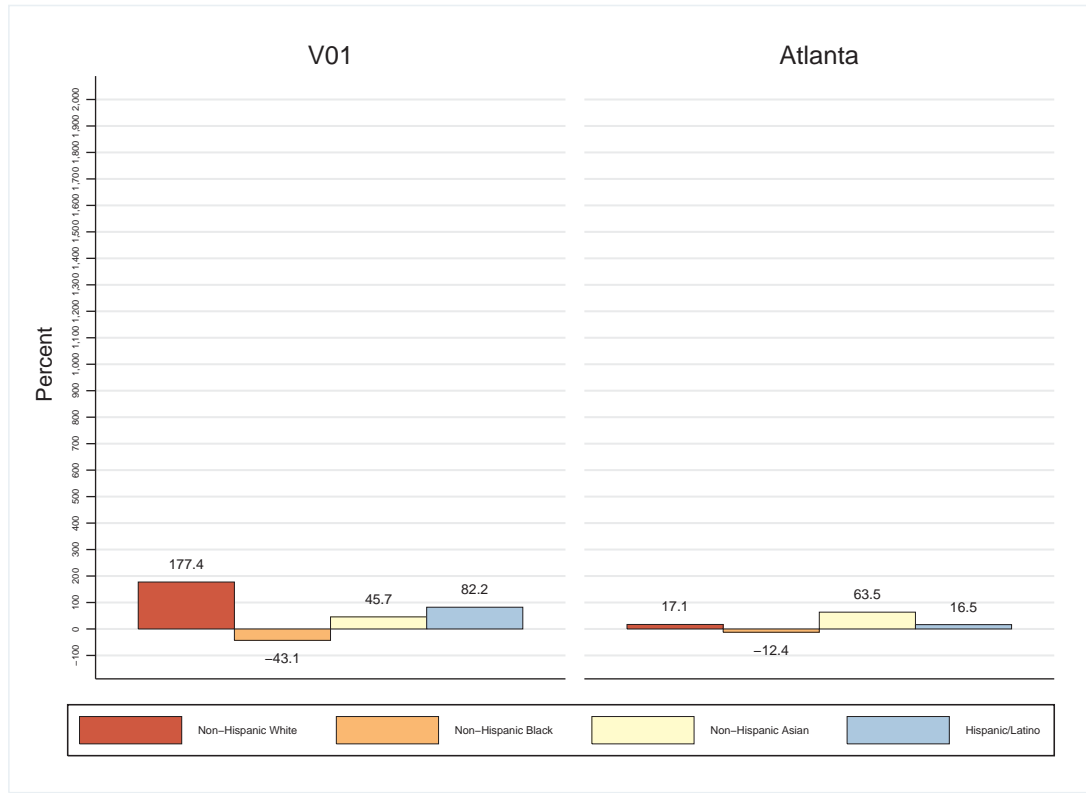
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,874	100.0%
Under 5 years	214	7.4%
5 to 9 years	190	6.6%
10 to 14 years	179	6.2%
15 to 19 years	204	7.1%
20 to 24 years	289	10.1%
25 to 29 years	262	9.1%
30 to 34 years	208	7.2%
35 to 39 years	208	7.2%
40 to 44 years	185	6.4%
45 to 49 years	174	6.1%
50 to 54 years	192	6.7%
55 to 59 years	146	5.1%
60 to 64 years	129	4.5%
65 to 69 years	110	3.8%
70 to 74 years	72	2.5%
75 to 79 years	40	1.4%
80 to 84 years	47	1.6%
85 years and over	25	0.9%
Median age (years)	32.4	(X)
16 years and over	2,247	78.2%
18 years and over	2,176	75.7%
21 years and over	2,021	70.3%
62 years and over	379	13.2%
65 years and over	294	10.2%
Male population	1,316	45.8%
Under 5 years	90	3.1%
5 to 9 years	83	2.9%
10 to 14 years	95	3.3%
15 to 19 years	98	3.4%
20 to 24 years	140	4.9%
25 to 29 years	128	4.5%
30 to 34 years	85	3.0%
35 to 39 years	101	3.5%
40 to 44 years	109	3.8%
45 to 49 years	88	3.1%
50 to 54 years	85	3.0%
55 to 59 years	61	2.1%
60 to 64 years	52	1.8%
65 to 69 years	43	1.5%
70 to 74 years	27	0.9%
75 to 79 years	9	0.3%
80 to 84 years	15	0.5%
85 years and over	7	0.2%
Median age (years)	31.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,029	35.8%
18 years and over	998	34.7%
21 years and over	920	32.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	138	4.8%
65 years and over	101	3.5%
Female population	1,558	54.2%
Under 5 years	124	4.3%
5 to 9 years	107	3.7%
10 to 14 years	84	2.9%
15 to 19 years	106	3.7%
20 to 24 years	149	5.2%
25 to 29 years	134	4.7%
30 to 34 years	123	4.3%
35 to 39 years	107	3.7%
40 to 44 years	76	2.6%
45 to 49 years	86	3.0%
50 to 54 years	107	3.7%
55 to 59 years	85	3.0%
60 to 64 years	77	2.7%
65 to 69 years	67	2.3%
70 to 74 years	45	1.6%
75 to 79 years	31	1.1%
80 to 84 years	32	1.1%
85 years and over	18	0.6%
Median age (years)	33.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,218	42.4%
18 years and over	1,178	41.0%
21 years and over	1,101	38.3%
62 years and over	241	8.4%
65 years and over	193	6.7%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,874	100.0%
One Race	2,797	97.3%
White	355	12.4%
Black or African American	2,355	81.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.3%
Asian	51	1.8%
Asian Indian [‡]	9	0.3%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	3	0.1%
Filipino [‡]	3	0.1%
Japanese [‡]	2	0.1%
Korean [‡]	6	0.2%
Vietnamese [‡]	7	0.3%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	8	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	26	0.9%
Two or More Races	77	2.7%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
White; Asian	6	0.2%
White; Black or African American	19	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	1	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	398	13.8%
Black or African American	2,421	84.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	38	1.3%
Asian	68	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	41	1.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,874	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	86	3.0%
Mexican‡	37	1.3%
Puerto Rican‡	14	0.5%
Cuban‡	8	0.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	32	1.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,788	97.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,874	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	86	3.0%
White alone	11	0.4%
Black or African American alone	26	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	19	0.7%
Two or More Races	29	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,788	97.0%
White alone	344	12.0%
Black or African American alone	2,329	81.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	9	0.3%
Asian alone	50	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	48	1.7%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,874	100.0%
In households	2,760	96.0%
Householder	1,333	46.4%
Spouse	145	5.0%
Child	775	27.0%
Own child under 18 years	588	20.5%
Other relatives	222	7.7%
Under 18 years	96	3.3%
65 years and over†	10	0.3%
Nonrelatives	285	9.9%
Under 18 years	8	0.3%
65 years and over	5	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	117	4.1%
In group quarters	114	4.0%
Institutionalized population	27	0.9%
Male	19	0.7%
Female	8	0.3%
Noninstitutionalized population	87	3.0%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	60	2.1%
Female	27	0.9%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,333	100.0%
Family households (families)	517	38.8%
With own children under 18 years	278	20.9%
Husband-wife family	145	10.9%
With own children under 18 years	53	4.0%
Male householder, no wife present	53	4.0%
With own children under 18 years	20	1.5%
Female householder, no husband present	319	23.9%
With own children under 18 years	205	15.4%
Nonfamily households	816	61.2%
Householder living alone	669	50.2%
Male	284	21.3%
65 years and over†	45	3.4%
Female	360	27.0%
65 years and over†	113	8.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	325	24.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	258	19.4%
Average household size	2.07	(X)
Average family size	3.21	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,558	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,333	85.6%
Vacant housing units	225	14.4%
For rent	79	5.1%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.4%
For sale only	26	1.7%
Sold, not occupied	1	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	0.4%
All other vacants	105	6.7%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	7.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,333	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	334	25.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	735	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.20	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	999	74.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,025	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.03	(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?

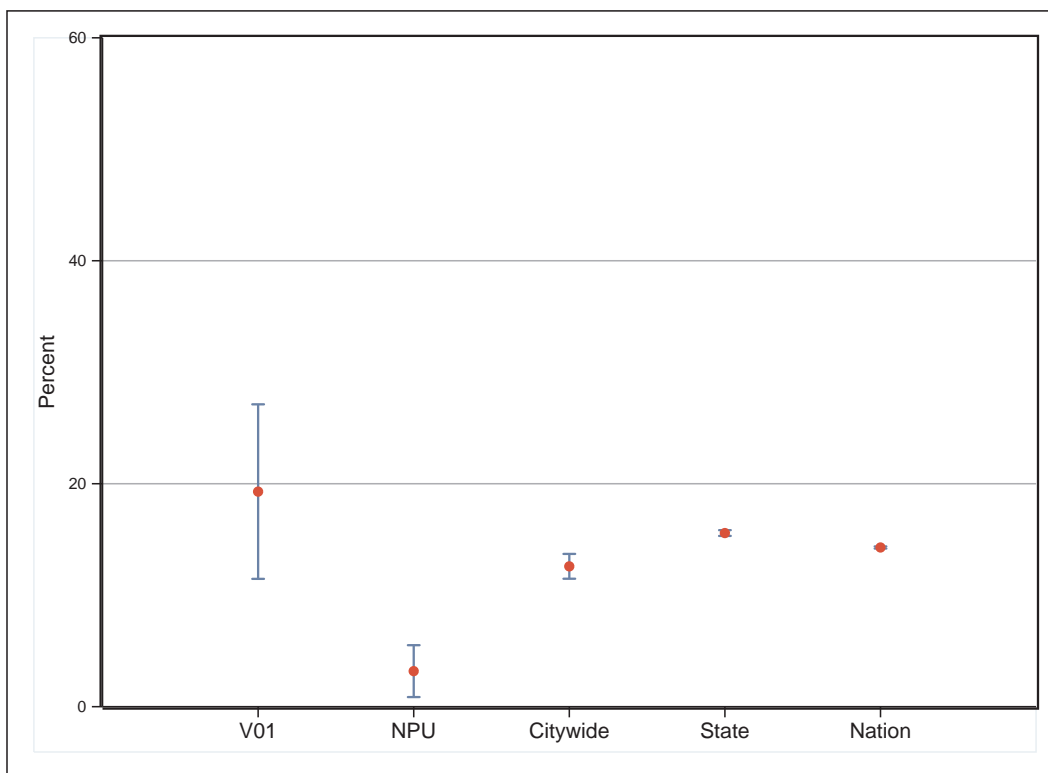
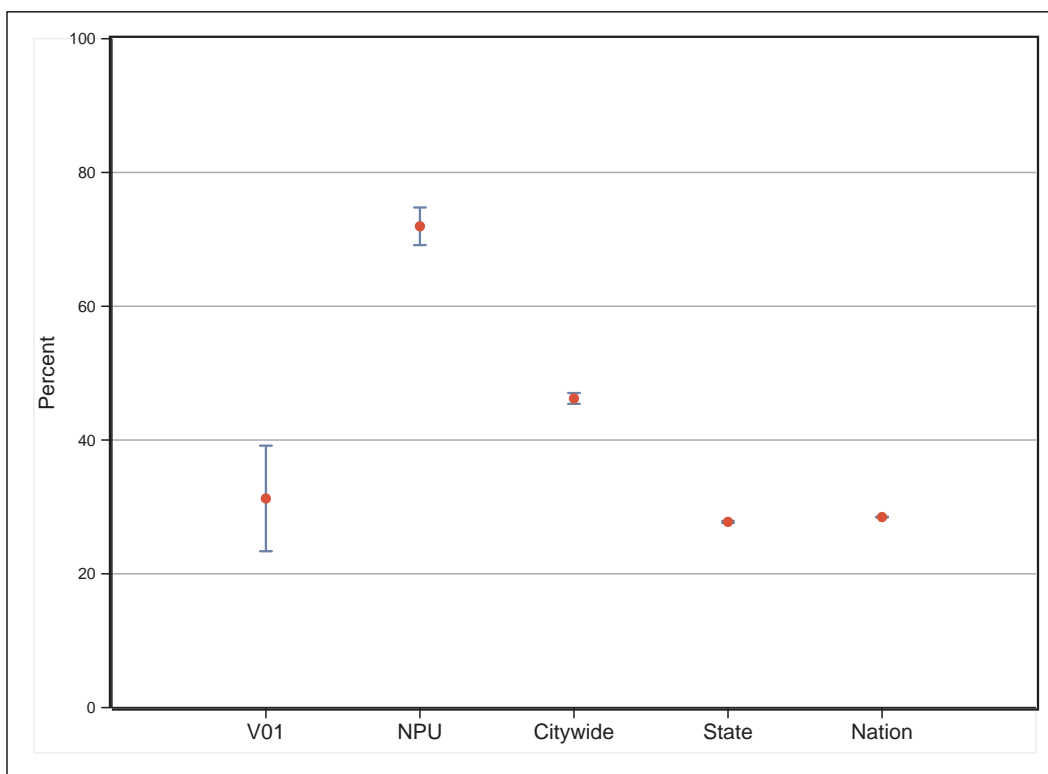
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?

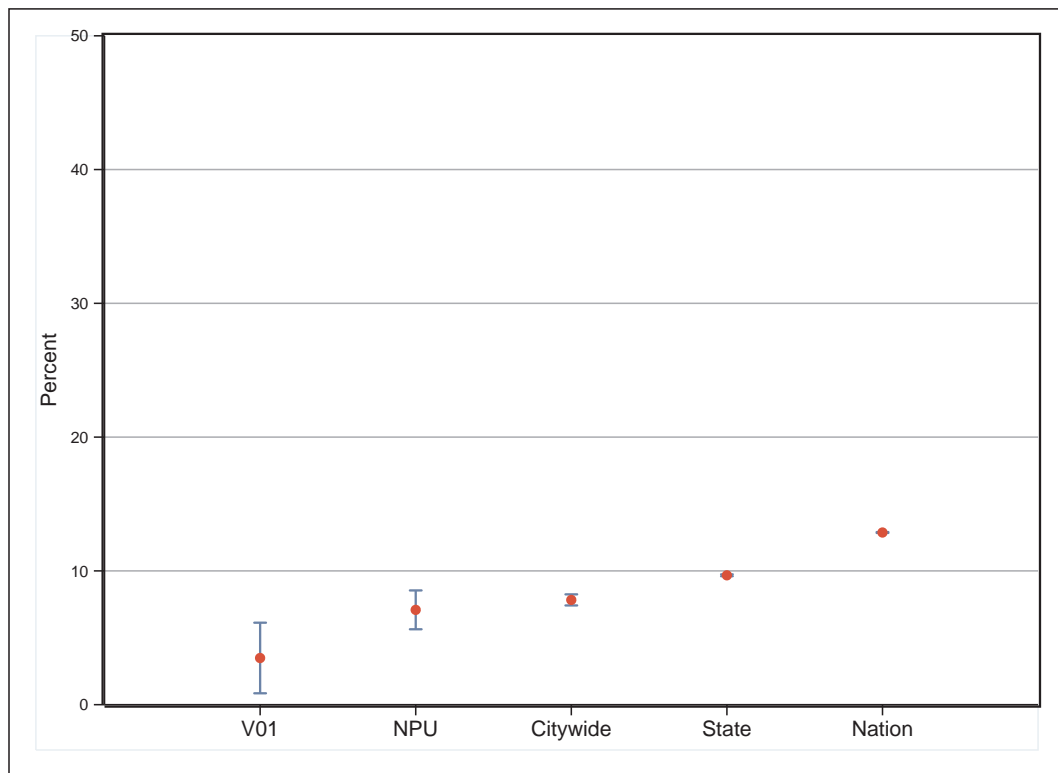
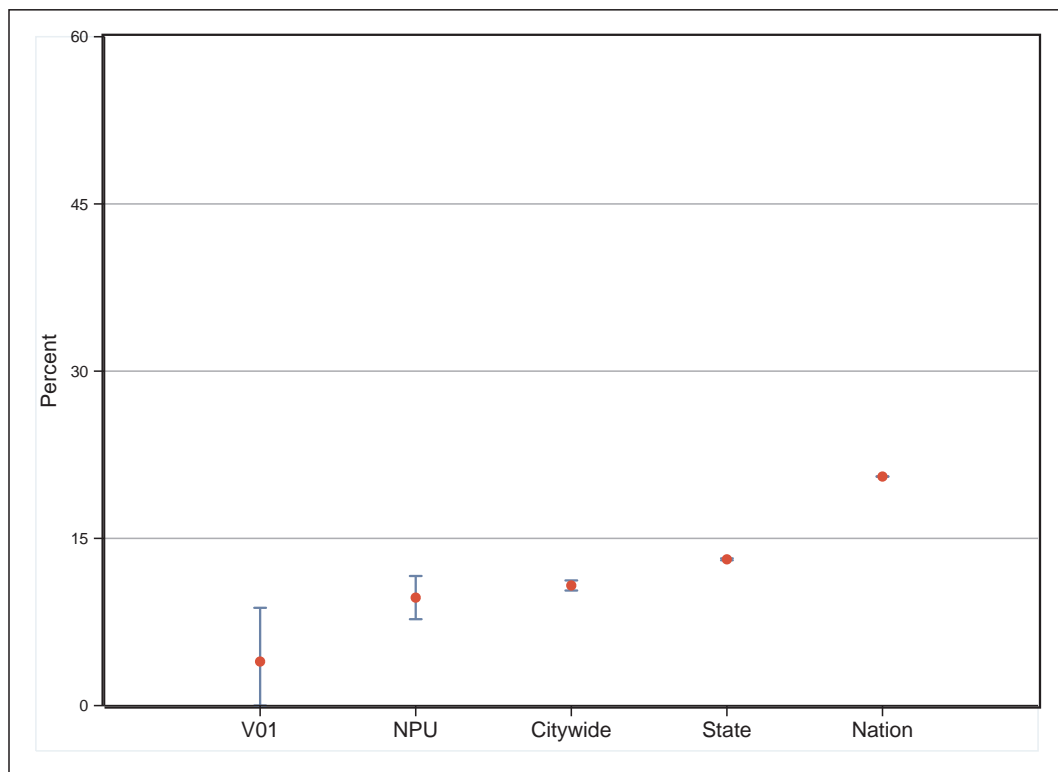
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

V01

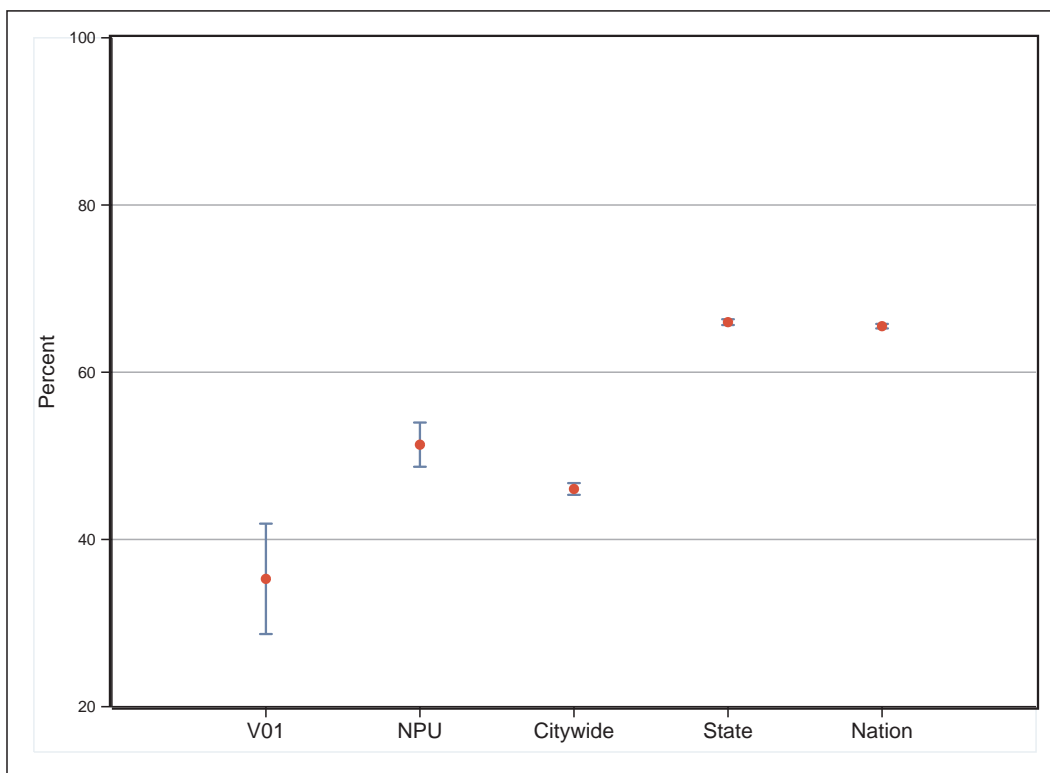
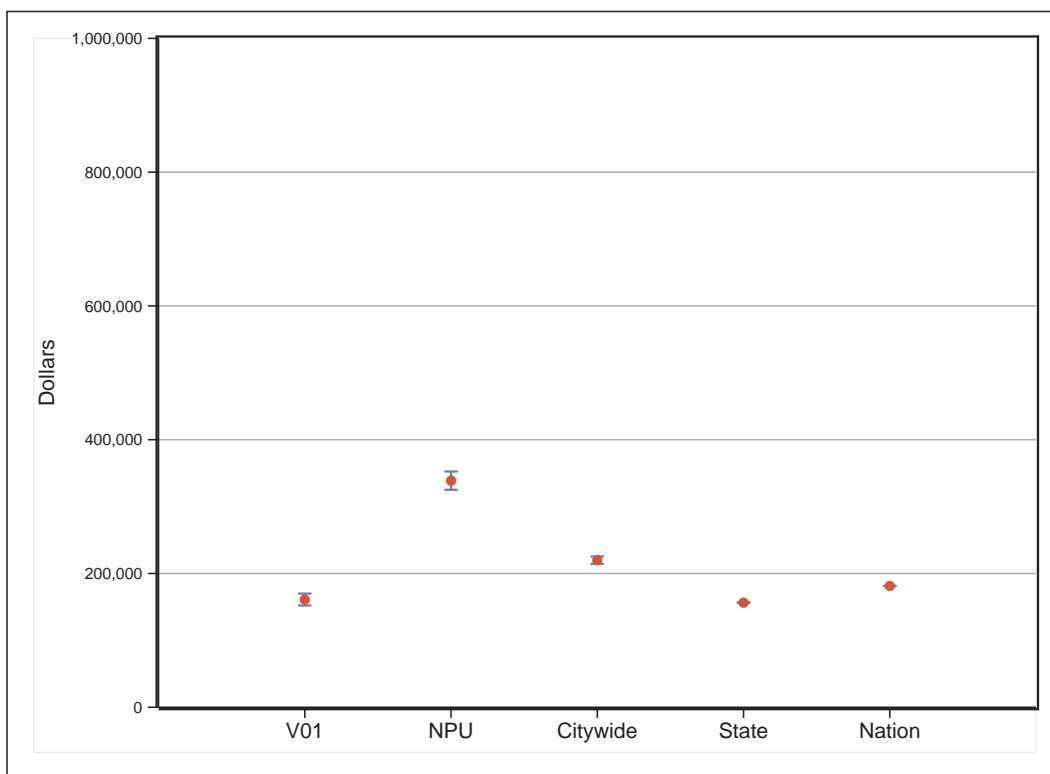
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

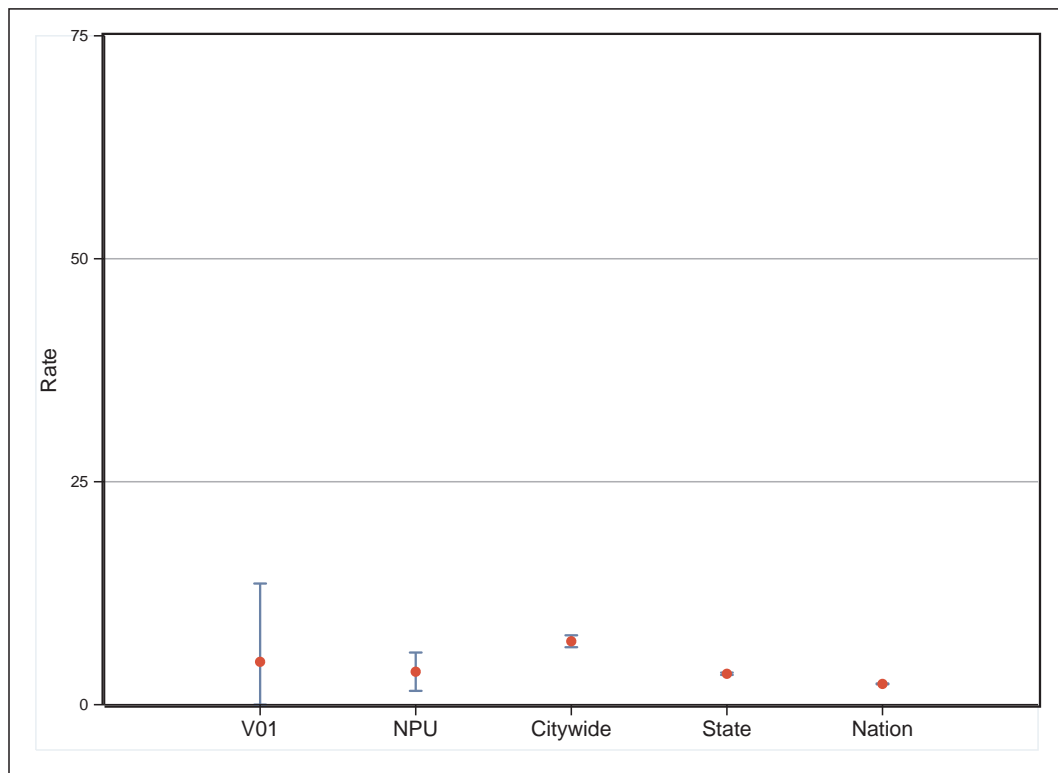
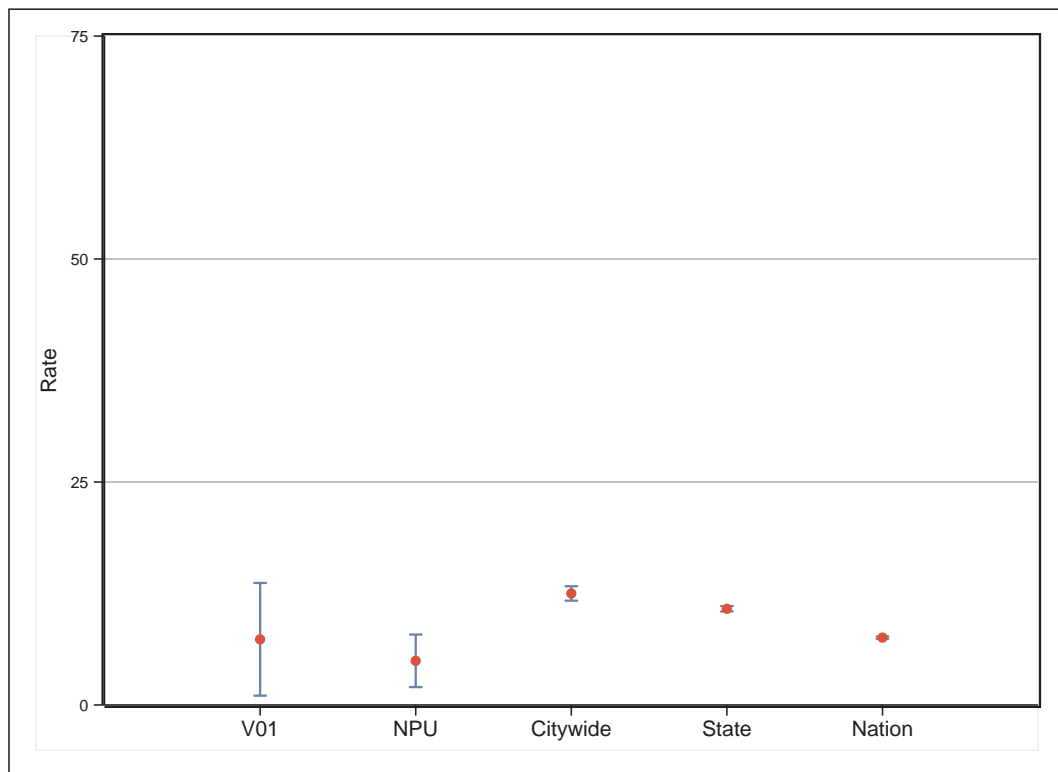
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

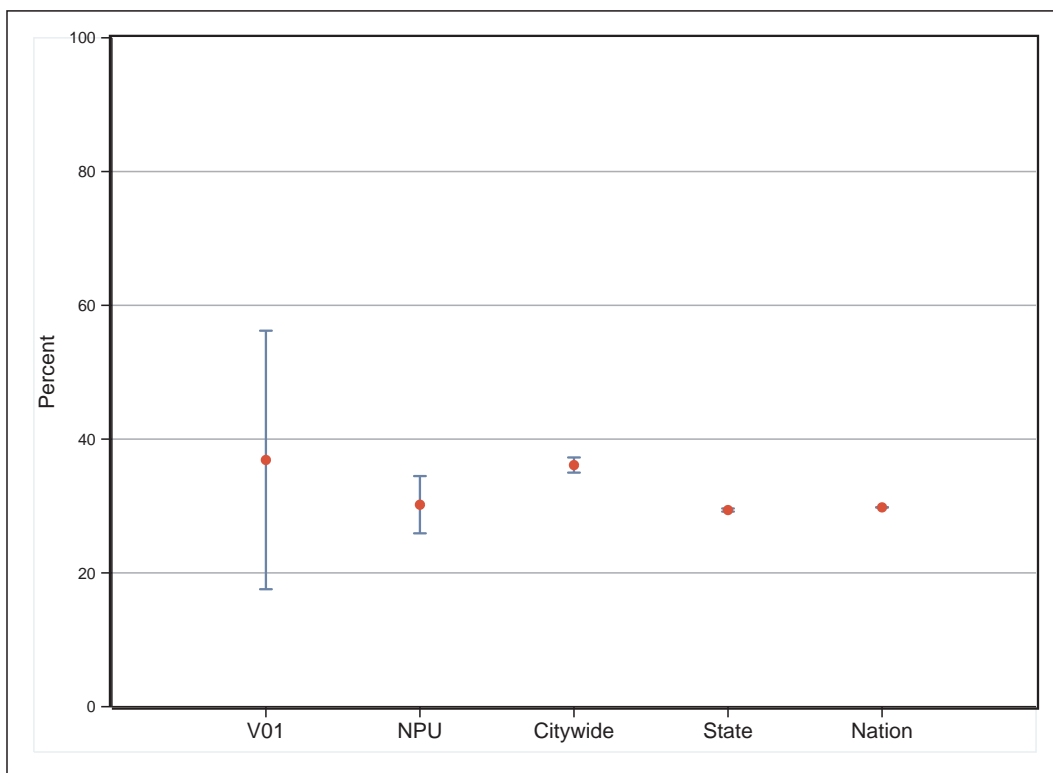
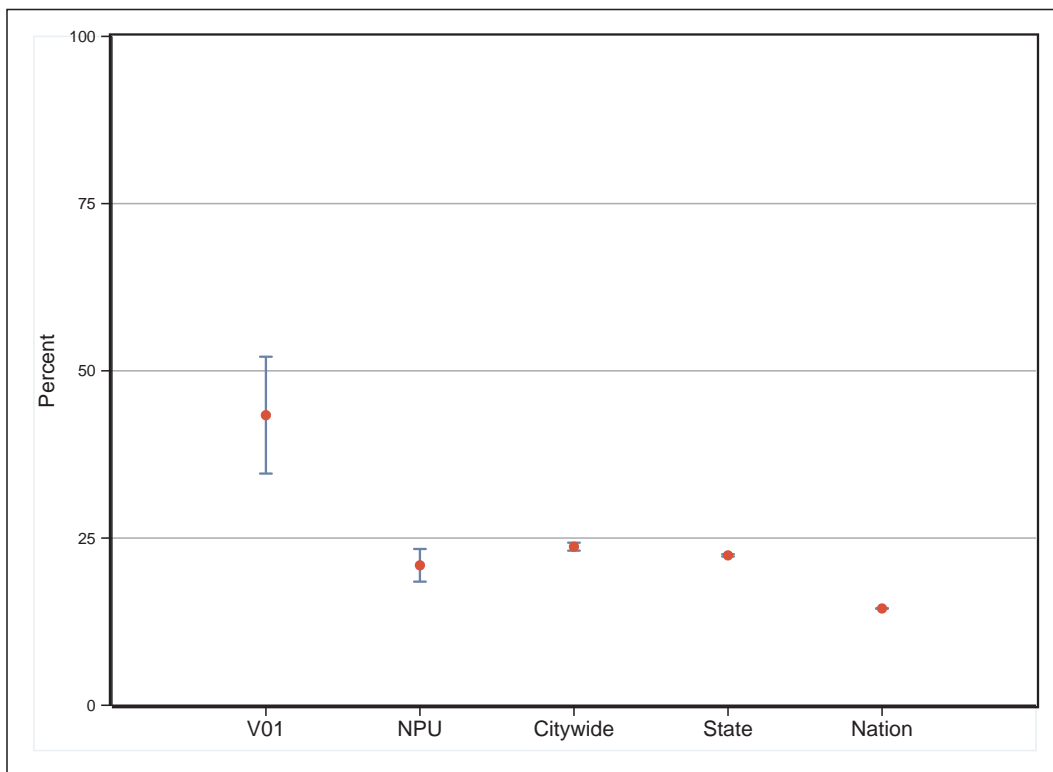
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

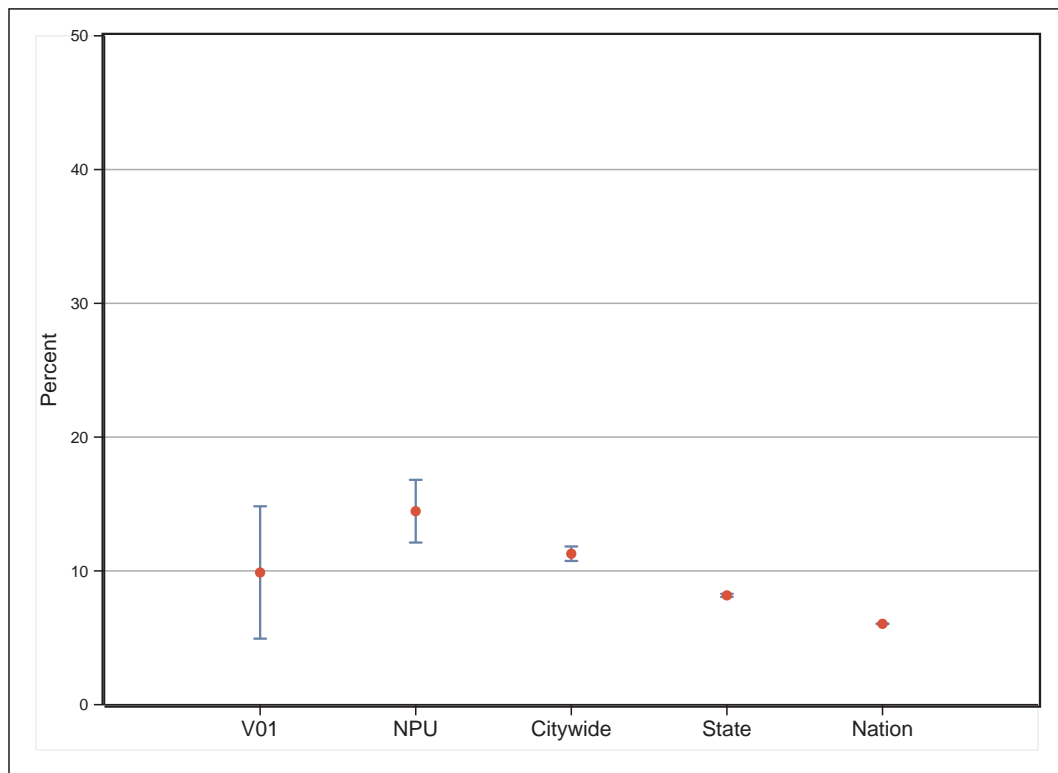
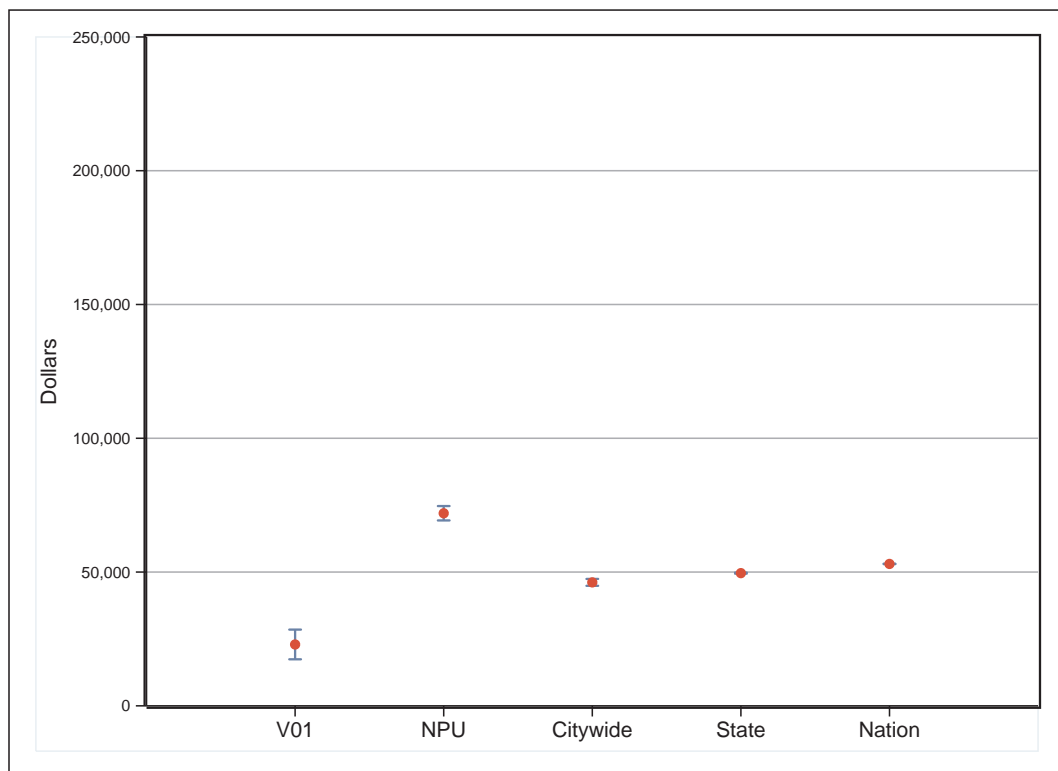
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

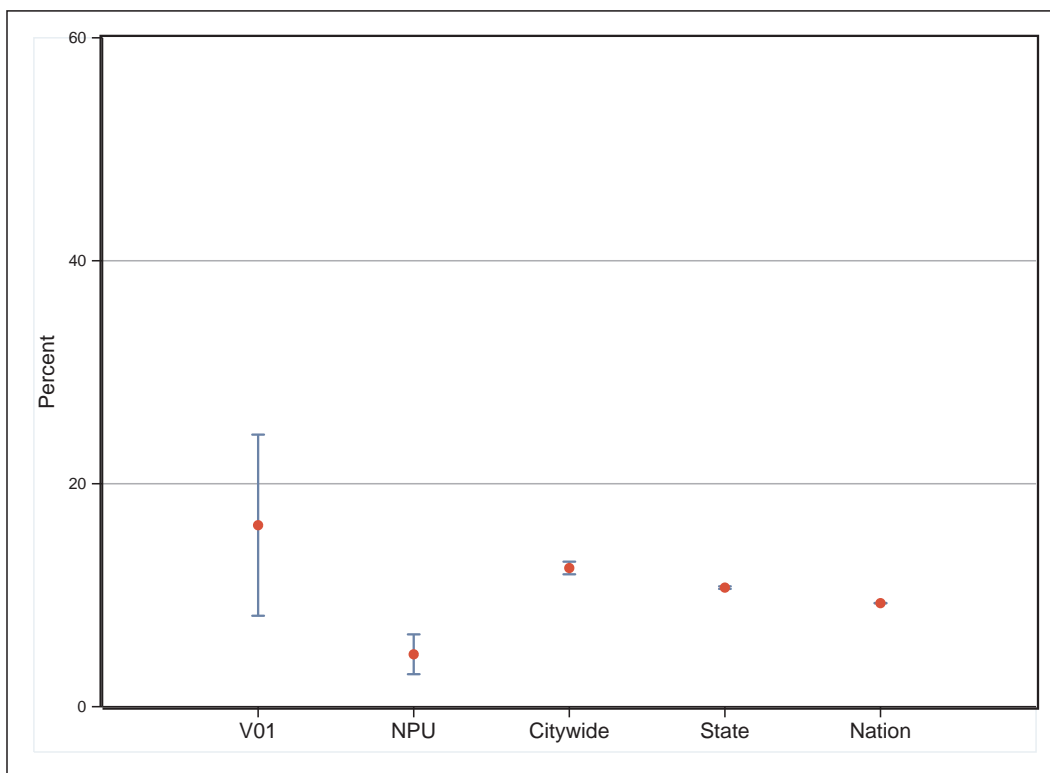
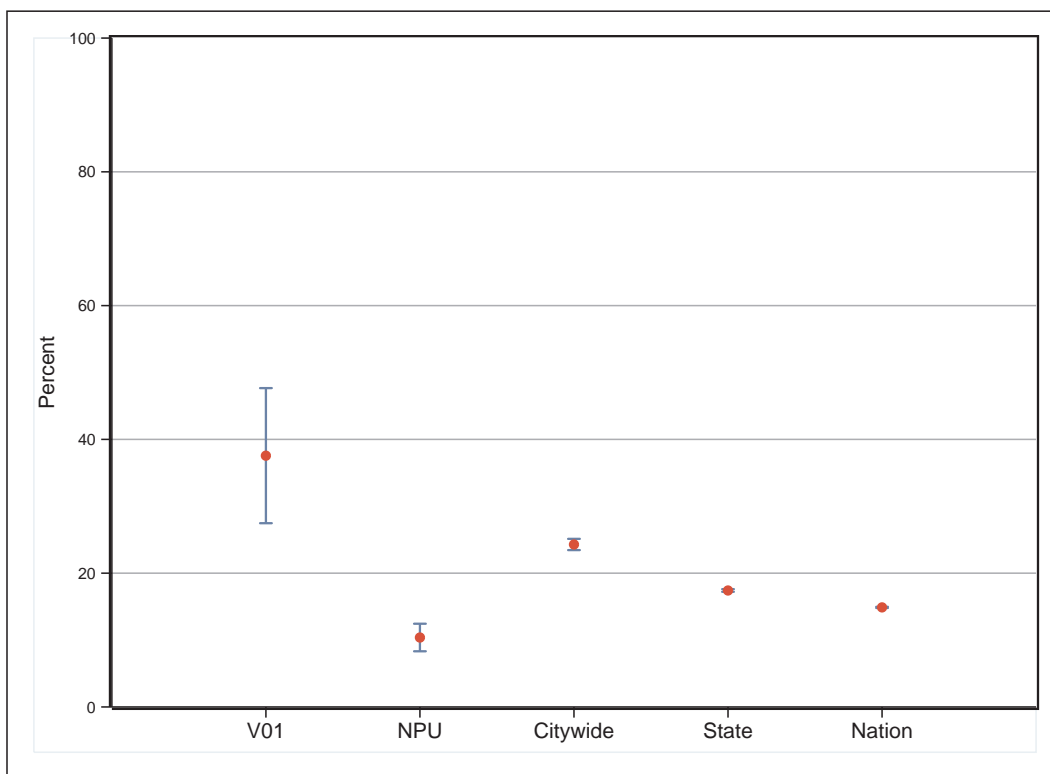
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Family households (families)	570	±120	42.3%	±7.6
With own children under 18 years	335	±110	24.9%	±7.7
Married-couple family	152	±72	11.3%	±5.2
With own children under 18 years	71	±61	5.3%	±4.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	113	±65	8.4%	±4.8
With own children under 18 years	32	±41	2.3%	±3.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	305	±88	22.7%	±6.1
With own children under 18 years	233	±83	17.3%	±5.8
Nonfamily households	776	±145	57.7%	±8.7
Householder living alone	696	±145	51.7%	±9.1
65 years and over	93	±39	6.9%	±2.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	395	±107	29.3%	±7.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	184	±65	13.6%	±4.6
Average household size	2.08	±0.18	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.05	±0.81	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,794	±395	2,794	(X)
Householder	1,288	±171	46.1%	±8.9
Spouse	219	±73	7.8%	±2.4
Child	703	±209	25.2%	±6.6
Other relatives	286	±140	10.2%	±4.8
Nonrelatives	298	±162	10.7%	±5.6
Unmarried partner	77	±56	2.8%	±2.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,137	±220	1,137	(X)
Never married	858	±202	75.5%	±10.0
Now married, except separated	237	±78	20.9%	±5.5
Separated	34	±41	3.0%	±3.5
Widowed	8	±20	0.7%	±1.7
Divorced	67	±41	5.9%	±3.5
Females 15 years and over	1,246	±206	1,246	(X)
Never married	655	±165	52.6%	±10.0
Now married, except separated	286	±94	23.0%	±6.5
Separated	8	±22	0.7%	±1.8
Widowed	143	±70	11.5%	±5.3
Divorced	187	±72	15.0%	±5.3
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	100	±67	100	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	43	±43	43.0%	±31.8
Per 1,000 unmarried women	77	±74	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	128	±82	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	173	±366	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	135	±130	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	113	±140	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	73	±61	73	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	56	±57	76.8%	±45.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	15	±35	20.8%	±44.7
1 or 2 years	3	±18	4.3%	±24.7
3 or 4 years	0	±17	0.2%	±23.6
5 or more years	38	±51	51.5%	±55.2
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	56	±57	56	(X)
Who are female	56	±57	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	35	±50	63.4%	±62.1

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	654	±184	654	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	46	±53	7.1%	±7.8
Kindergarten	29	±43	4.4%	±6.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	231	±97	35.4%	±11.1
High school (grades 9-12)	159	±86	24.3%	±11.3
College or graduate school	188	±93	28.8%	±11.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,934	±273	1,934	(X)
Less than 9th grade	123	±83	6.4%	±4.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	250	±101	12.9%	±4.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	558	±153	28.8%	±6.8
Some college, no degree	348	±121	18.0%	±5.7
Associate's degree	51	±53	2.6%	±2.7
Bachelor's degree	334	±130	17.3%	±6.3
Graduate or professional degree	271	±117	14.0%	±5.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.7%	±7.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.3%	±7.9	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,214	±297	2,214	(X)
Civilian veterans	94	±47	4.2%	±2.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,805	±395	2,805	(X)
With a disability	423	±135	15.1%	±4.3
Under 18 years	653	±188	653	(X)
With a disability	52	±64	7.9%	±9.5
18 to 64 years	1,940	±264	1,940	(X)
With a disability	287	±110	14.8%	±5.3
65 years and over	211	±76	211	(X)
With a disability	84	±45	39.9%	±15.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,751	±393	2,751	(X)
Same house	2,134	±347	77.6%	±6.1
Different house in the U.S.	617	±226	22.4%	±7.6
Same county	345	±177	12.6%	±6.2
Different county	272	±140	9.9%	±4.9
Same state	229	±133	8.3%	±4.7
Different state	43	±44	1.6%	±1.6
Abroad	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
Native	2,701	±378	89.5%	±18.5
Born in United States	2,683	±405	88.9%	±19.1
State of residence	1,618	±321	53.6%	±6.8
Different state	1,065	±246	35.3%	±6.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	18	±21	0.6%	±0.7
Foreign born	105	±81	3.5%	±2.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	105	±81	105	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	88	±77	83.7%	±34.3
Not a U.S. citizen	17	±34	16.3%	±29.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	123	±83	123	(X)
Native	18	±37	18	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±17	0.0%	±98.7
Entered before 2010	18	±32	100.0%	±277.3
Foreign born	105	±81	105	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±17	0.0%	±16.5
Entered before 2010	105	±85	100.0%	±24.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	105	±81	105	(X)
Europe	1	±17	1.3%	±15.8
Asia	18	±28	17.4%	±23.3
Africa	25	±37	24.1%	±30.0
Oceania	0	±17	0.0%	±16.5
Latin America	60	±66	57.2%	±44.4
Northern America	0	±17	0.0%	±16.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,657	±361	2,657	(X)
English only	2,552	±335	96.0%	±18.2
Language other than English	105	±129	4.0%	±4.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	17	±139	0.6%	±5.2
Spanish	34	±61	1.3%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±77	0.6%	±2.9
Other Indo-European languages	5	±38	0.2%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±2.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	67	±100	2.5%	±3.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	1	±66	0.0%	±2.5
Other languages	0	±38	0.0%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±2.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
American	143	±93	4.7%	±3.0
Arab	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Czech	5	±19	0.2%	±0.6
Danish	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Dutch	2	±16	0.1%	±0.5
English	107	±66	3.6%	±2.1
French (except Basque)	27	±35	0.9%	±1.2
French Canadian	2	±16	0.1%	±0.5
German	128	±71	4.2%	±2.2
Greek	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Hungarian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Irish	94	±74	3.1%	±2.4
Italian	41	±41	1.4%	±1.3
Lithuanian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Norwegian	6	±19	0.2%	±0.6
Polish	22	±31	0.7%	±1.0
Portuguese	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Russian	14	±21	0.5%	±0.7
Scotch-Irish	22	±28	0.7%	±0.9
Scottish	17	±24	0.6%	±0.8
Slovak	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	48	±51	1.6%	±1.7
Swedish	5	±18	0.2%	±0.6
Swiss	2	±17	0.1%	±0.6
Ukrainian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Welsh	3	±25	0.1%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	99	±117	3.3%	±3.8

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,256	±308	2,256	(X)
In labor force	1,392	±228	61.7%	±5.6
Civilian labor force	1,392	±228	61.7%	±5.6
Employed	1,165	±210	51.7%	±6.1
Unemployed	227	±119	10.0%	±5.1
Armed Forces	0	±78	0.0%	±3.4
Not in labor force	864	±205	38.3%	±7.4
Civilian labor force	1,392	±228	1,392	(X)
Percent Unemployed	16.3%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,134	±181	1,134	(X)
In labor force	660	±148	58.2%	±9.1
Civilian labor force	660	±148	58.2%	±9.1
Employed	531	±137	46.8%	±9.5
Own children under 6 years	404	±204	404	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	196	±107	48.4%	±10.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	310	±123	310	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	181	±96	58.2%	±20.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,155	±196	1,155	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	798	±157	69.1%	±6.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	114	±80	9.9%	±6.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	91	±76	7.9%	±6.4
Walked	71	±55	6.2%	±4.6
Other means	30	±30	2.6%	±2.5
Worked at home	51	±39	4.4%	±3.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	±4.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,165	±210	1,165	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	428	±112	36.7%	±7.0
Service occupations	359	±132	30.8%	±9.9
Sales and office occupations	164	±69	14.1%	±5.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	64	±64	5.5%	±5.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	79	±63	6.8%	±5.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,165	±210	1,165	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	10	±34	0.9%	±3.0
Construction	48	±62	4.1%	±5.3
Manufacturing	26	±42	2.2%	±3.6
Wholesale trade	2	±29	0.2%	±2.5
Retail trade	49	±39	4.2%	±3.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	73	±54	6.3%	±4.5
Information	44	±41	3.8%	±3.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	42	±45	3.6%	±3.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	110	±66	9.4%	±5.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	234	±100	20.1%	±7.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	190	±98	16.3%	±7.9
Other services, except public administration	96	±68	8.3%	±5.7
Public administration	171	±95	14.7%	±7.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,165	±210	1,165	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	767	±178	65.8%	±9.6
Government workers	289	±118	24.8%	±9.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	32	±43	2.7%	±3.7
Unpaid family workers	7	±30	0.6%	±2.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Less than \$10,000	381	±110	28.3%	±7.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	202	±87	15.0%	±6.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	116	±56	8.6%	±4.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	139	±81	10.3%	±5.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	115	±62	8.5%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	186	±83	13.8%	±6.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	87	±53	6.4%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	41	±39	3.1%	±2.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	62	±60	4.6%	±4.5
\$200,000 or more	17	±27	1.3%	±2.0
Median household income (dollars)	22,939	±5,550	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	40,534	±8,170	(X)	(X)
With earnings	836	±126	62.1%	±6.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	56,961	±11,840	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	329	±91	24.4%	±6.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9,194	±1,977	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	88	±44	6.5%	±3.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10,135	±3,942	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	136	±72	10.1%	±5.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,682	±2,693	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	68	±38	5.0%	±2.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,994	±1,864	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	303	±95	22.5%	±6.6
Families	570	±120	570	(X)
Less than \$10,000	159	±75	27.8%	±11.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	±37	8.8%	±6.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63	±43	11.0%	±7.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48	±47	8.4%	±8.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	±45	6.5%	±7.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64	±50	11.2%	±8.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	64	±48	11.3%	±8.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	±32	2.6%	±5.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59	±59	10.4%	±10.2
\$200,000 or more	12	±25	2.1%	±4.4
Median family income (dollars)	30,079	±8,471	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	53,020	±18,635	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	19,287	±3,249	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	776	±145	776	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	14,931	±5,775	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	30,187	±5,009	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,907	±2,370	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	41,308	±11,010	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	38,767	±7,493	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,805	±395	2,805	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,067	±288	73.7%	±14.6
With private health insurance	1,336	±230	47.6%	±4.7
With public coverage	962	±221	34.3%	±6.2
No health insurance coverage	738	±240	26.3%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	653	±188	653	(X)
No health insurance coverage	33	±51	5.0%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,940	±264	1,940	(X)
In labor force:	1,365	±219	1,365	(X)
Employed:	1,141	±195	1,141	(X)
With health insurance coverage	811	±169	71.1%	±8.4
With private health insurance	788	±165	69.0%	±8.3
With public coverage	50	±42	4.4%	±3.6
No health insurance coverage	330	±124	28.9%	±9.6
Unemployed:	224	±100	224	(X)
With health insurance coverage	67	±49	30.1%	±17.3
With private health insurance	41	±33	18.6%	±12.2
With public coverage	36	±38	16.2%	±15.2
No health insurance coverage	156	±86	69.9%	±22.8
Not in labor force:	575	±175	575	(X)
With health insurance coverage	356	±114	61.9%	±5.8
With private health insurance	141	±83	24.5%	±12.3
With public coverage	243	±87	42.3%	±7.9
No health insurance coverage	219	±148	38.1%	±23.0

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	38.2%	±12.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	49.4%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	48.2%	±41.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	9.4%	±17.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±31.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±92.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	58.8%	±18.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	61.7%	±18.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	63.1%	±40.5	(X)	(X)
All people	37.6%	±10.1	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	50.2%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	50.3%	±22.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	47.9%	±34.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	51.7%	±24.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	33.8%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	33.2%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	38.6%	±20.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	37.8%	±13.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	40.9%	±12.9	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,526	±159	1,526	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	88.2%	±3.3
Vacant housing units	180	±93	11.8%	±6.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.8	±8.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.4	±6.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,526	±159	1,526	(X)
1-unit, detached	624	±129	40.9%	±7.3
1-unit, attached	132	±74	8.7%	±4.8
2 units	117	±82	7.7%	±5.3
3 or 4 units	83	±51	5.4%	±3.3
5 to 9 units	132	±68	8.7%	±4.4
10 to 19 units	43	±36	2.8%	±2.3
20 or more units	369	±101	24.2%	±6.1
Mobile home	22	±32	1.4%	±2.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	4	±19	0.3%	±1.3

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,526	±159	1,526	(X)
Built 2010 or later	27	±47	1.8%	±3.0
Built 2000 to 2009	635	±143	41.6%	±8.3
Built 1990 to 1999	299	±99	19.6%	±6.2
Built 1980 to 1989	41	±31	2.7%	±2.0
Built 1970 to 1979	118	±59	7.7%	±3.8
Built 1960 to 1969	67	±59	4.4%	±3.8
Built 1950 to 1959	100	±57	6.5%	±3.7
Built 1940 to 1949	97	±52	6.4%	±3.3
Built 1939 or earlier	143	±67	9.4%	±4.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,526	±159	1,526	(X)
1 room	40	±43	2.6%	±2.8
2 rooms	59	±40	3.9%	±2.6
3 rooms	341	±102	22.3%	±6.2
4 rooms	313	±109	20.5%	±6.8
5 rooms	308	±114	20.2%	±7.2
6 rooms	152	±67	9.9%	±4.3
7 rooms	140	±73	9.2%	±4.7
8 rooms	92	±65	6.0%	±4.2
9 rooms or more	82	±59	5.4%	±3.8
Median rooms	5.0	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,526	±159	1,526	(X)
No bedroom	49	±45	3.2%	±2.9
1 bedroom	413	±117	27.1%	±7.1
2 bedrooms	309	±87	20.2%	±5.3
3 bedrooms	524	±127	34.4%	±7.5
4 bedrooms	133	±66	8.7%	±4.2
5 or more bedrooms	98	±81	6.4%	±5.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Owner-occupied	475	±103	35.3%	±6.6
Renter-occupied	871	±145	64.7%	±8.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.57	±0.49	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.05	±0.28	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	260	±101	19.3%	±7.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	882	±164	65.5%	±9.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	121	±60	9.0%	±4.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	20	±33	1.5%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	29	±47	2.2%	±3.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	34	±39	2.5%	±2.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
No vehicles available	427	±102	31.7%	±6.7
1 vehicle available	578	±142	42.9%	±9.4
2 vehicles available	258	±91	19.1%	±6.4
3 or more vehicles available	84	±74	6.2%	±5.4

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Utility gas	596	±129	44.3%	±8.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1	±22	0.1%	±1.7
Electricity	739	±137	54.9%	±8.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	±21	0.4%	±1.6
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±1.6
Wood	0	±22	0.0%	±1.6
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±1.6
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±1.6
No fuel used	4	±19	0.3%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	±16	0.4%	±1.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	±20	0.2%	±1.5
No telephone service available	99	±64	7.3%	±4.7

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,346	±149	1,346	(X)
1.00 or less	1,300	±195	96.6%	±9.8
1.01 to 1.50	19	±41	1.4%	±3.1
1.51 or more	27	±52	2.0%	±3.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	475	±103	475	(X)
Less than \$50,000	12	±62	2.5%	±13.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	49	±53	10.4%	±10.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	126	±77	26.6%	±15.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	166	±76	35.0%	±14.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	77	±53	16.1%	±10.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	45	±58	9.4%	±12.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±31	0.0%	±6.6
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±4.6
Median (dollars)	161,078	±8,882	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	475	±103	475	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	313	±93	65.9%	±13.4
Housing units without a mortgage	162	±82	34.1%	±15.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	313	±93	313	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±31	0.0%	±10.0
\$300 to \$499	0	±31	0.1%	±9.9
\$500 to \$699	8	±31	2.4%	±10.0
\$700 to \$999	13	±40	4.2%	±12.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	72	±50	22.9%	±14.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	131	±64	41.9%	±16.2
\$2,000 or more	89	±72	28.5%	±21.5
Median (dollars)	1,743	±125	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	162	±82	162	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±22	0.0%	±13.6
\$100 to \$199	8	±32	4.9%	±19.7
\$200 to \$299	22	±36	13.5%	±21.2
\$300 to \$399	0	±31	0.0%	±19.2
\$400 or more	132	±92	81.5%	±38.7
Median (dollars)	613	±70	(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)	313	±116	313	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	102	±70	32.6%	±18.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	75	±51	23.9%	±13.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	35	±32	11.3%	±9.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	42	±48	13.4%	±14.4
35.0 percent or more	59	±51	18.8%	±14.7
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	162	±106	162	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	27	±31	16.6%	±16.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	39	±43	23.8%	±21.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	4	±20	2.6%	±12.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	18	±25	11.1%	±13.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±22	0.0%	±13.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	42	±65	25.9%	±36.0
35.0 percent or more	32	±53	20.0%	±29.7
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	839	±142	839	(X)
Less than \$200	104	±74	12.4%	±8.6
\$200 to \$299	117	±60	14.0%	±6.8
\$300 to \$499	91	±55	10.9%	±6.3
\$500 to \$749	172	±76	20.5%	±8.3
\$750 to \$999	195	±80	23.2%	±8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	69	±45	8.2%	±5.2
\$1,500 or more	91	±83	10.8%	±9.7
Median (dollars)	676	±100	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	32	±45	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	790	±161	790	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	108	±72	13.6%	±8.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	19	±25	2.4%	±3.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	122	±54	15.5%	±6.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	81	±48	10.3%	±5.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	72	±44	9.1%	±5.3
35.0 percent or more	389	±113	49.2%	±10.2
Not computed	81	±62	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
Male	1,488	±281	49.3%	±5.5
Female	1,530	±282	50.7%	±5.2
Under 5 years	361	±157	12.0%	±4.9
5 to 9 years	171	±108	5.7%	±3.5
10 to 14 years	103	±57	3.4%	±1.8
15 to 19 years	282	±111	9.3%	±3.4
20 to 24 years	167	±87	5.5%	±2.7
25 to 34 years	511	±153	16.9%	±4.4
35 to 44 years	531	±154	17.6%	±4.3
45 to 54 years	444	±129	14.7%	±3.7
55 to 59 years	123	±63	4.1%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	108	±52	3.6%	±1.6
65 to 74 years	129	±73	4.3%	±2.3
75 to 84 years	49	±45	1.6%	±1.5
85 years and over	39	±41	1.3%	±1.3
Median age (years)	33.6	±1.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,214	±304	73.3%	±15.1
21 years and over	2,080	±292	68.9%	±14.3
62 years and over	298	±104	9.9%	±3.1
65 years and over	217	±95	7.2%	±2.9
18 years and over	2,214	±304	2,214	(X)
Male	1,028	±212	46.4%	±7.1
Female	1,186	±219	53.6%	±6.6
65 years and over	217	±95	217	(X)
Male	61	±60	28.1%	±24.7
Female	156	±73	71.9%	±12.6

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
One race	2,929	±434	97.0%	±20.7
Two or more races	89	±126	3.0%	±4.2
One race	2,929	±434	97.0%	±20.7
White	346	±176	11.5%	±5.6
Black or African American	2,422	±417	80.2%	±6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	±38	0.7%	±1.2
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	55	±66	1.8%	±2.2
Asian Indian	15	±38	0.5%	±1.3
Chinese	6	±28	0.2%	±0.9
Filipino	3	±18	0.1%	±0.6
Japanese	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Korean	20	±58	0.7%	±1.9
Vietnamese	8	±19	0.3%	±0.6
Other Asian	2	±58	0.1%	±1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Samoan	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Other Pacific Islander	0	±46	0.0%	±1.5
Some other race	29	±60	1.0%	±2.0
Two or more races	89	±126	3.0%	±4.2
White and Black or African American	2	±24	0.1%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	6	±20	0.2%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	6	±20	0.2%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
White	354	±176	11.7%	±5.6
Black or African American	2,505	±435	83.0%	±6.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	27	±39	0.9%	±1.3
Asian	192	±194	6.4%	±6.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	29	±60	1.0%	±2.0

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,018	±461	3,018	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	138	±92	4.6%	±3.0
Mexican	27	±38	0.9%	±1.3
Puerto Rican	17	±42	0.6%	±1.4
Cuban	11	±24	0.4%	±0.8
Other Hispanic or Latino	83	±80	2.7%	±2.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,932	±460	97.2%	±3.5
White alone	342	±175	11.3%	±5.5
Black or African American alone	2,369	±415	78.5%	±6.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	21	±38	0.7%	±1.2
Asian alone	111	±106	3.7%	±3.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	89	±126	3.0%	±4.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	89	±126	3.0%	±4.2

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (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