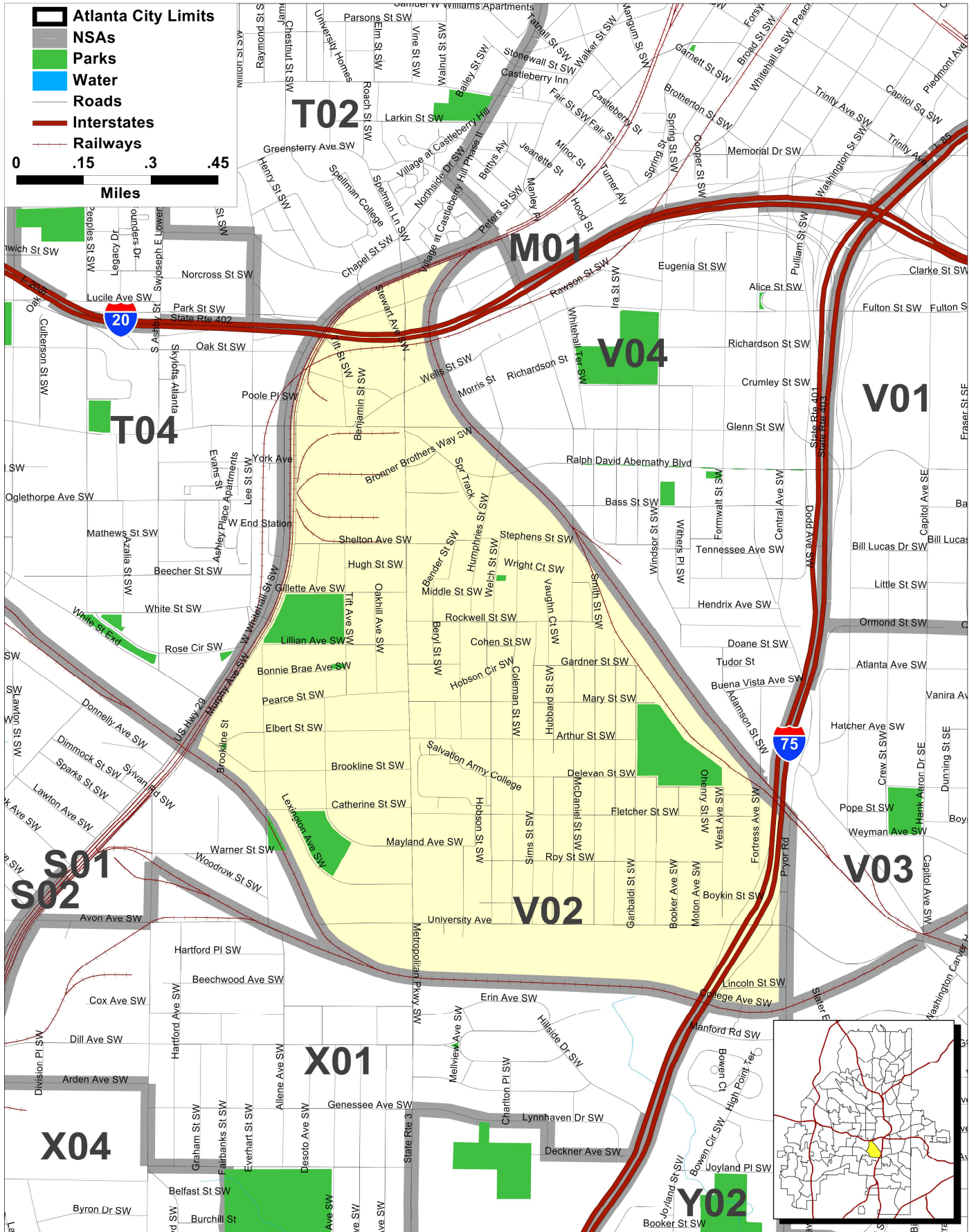


# Neighborhood Statistical Area V02



Neighborhood(s): Adair Park, Pittsburgh

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

# Contents

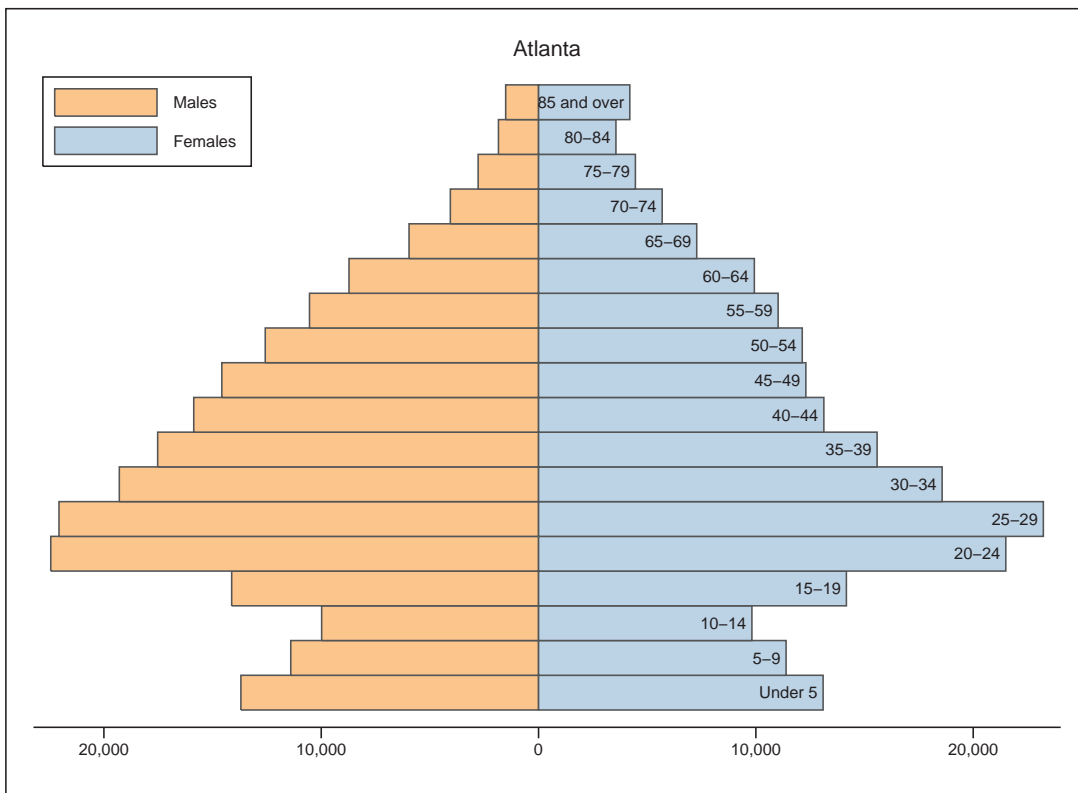
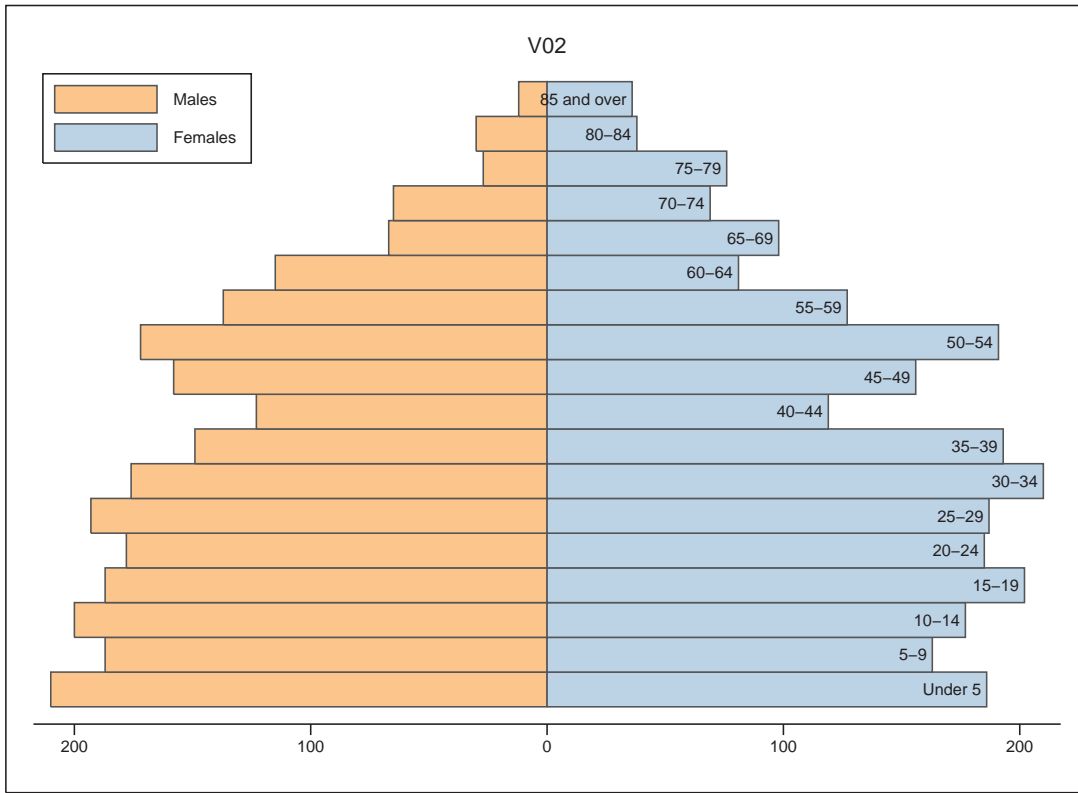
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

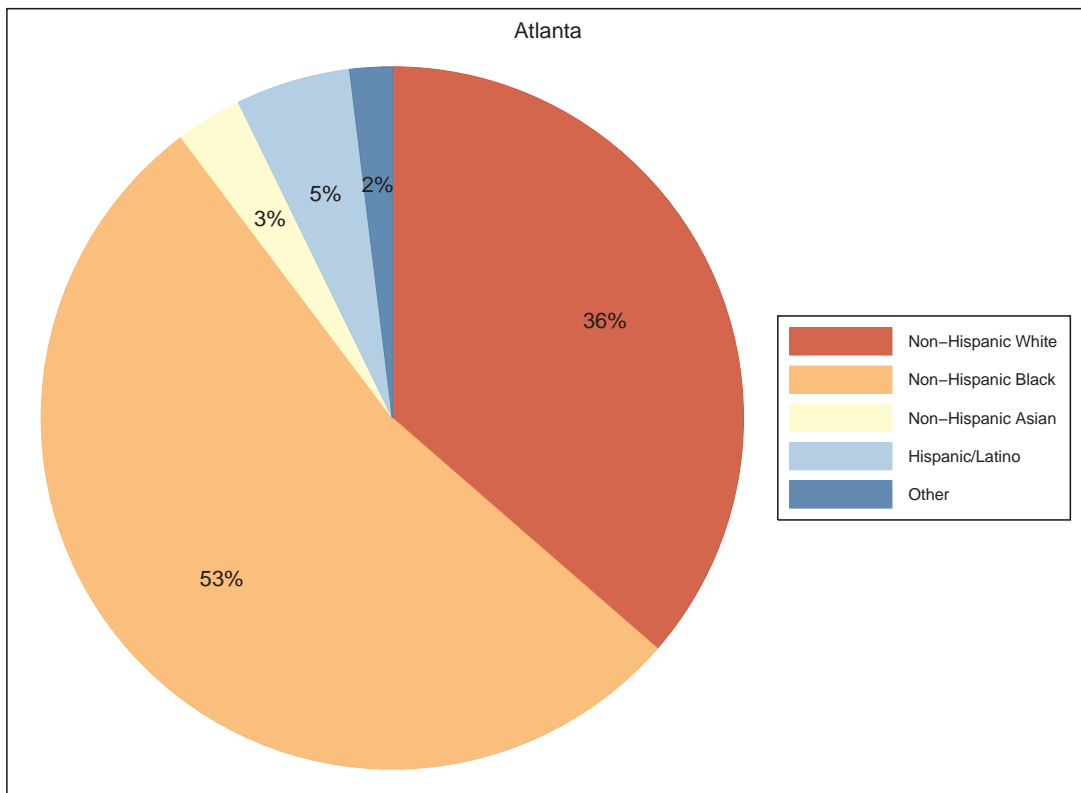
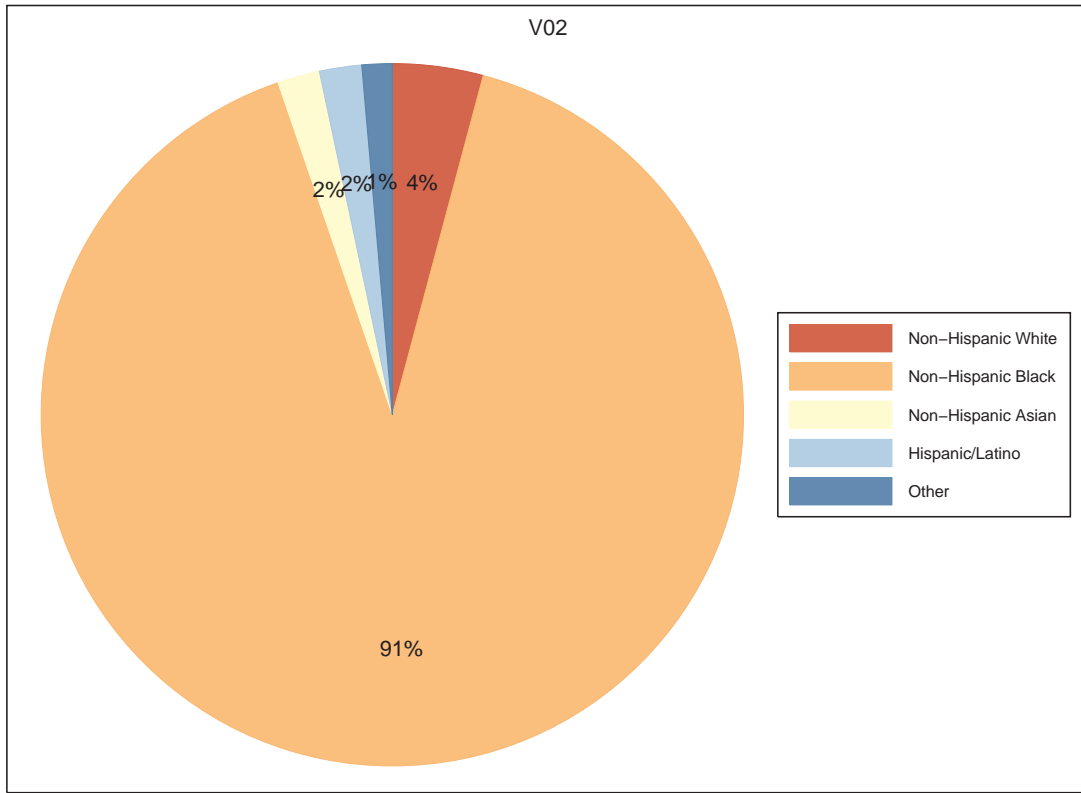
**V02**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

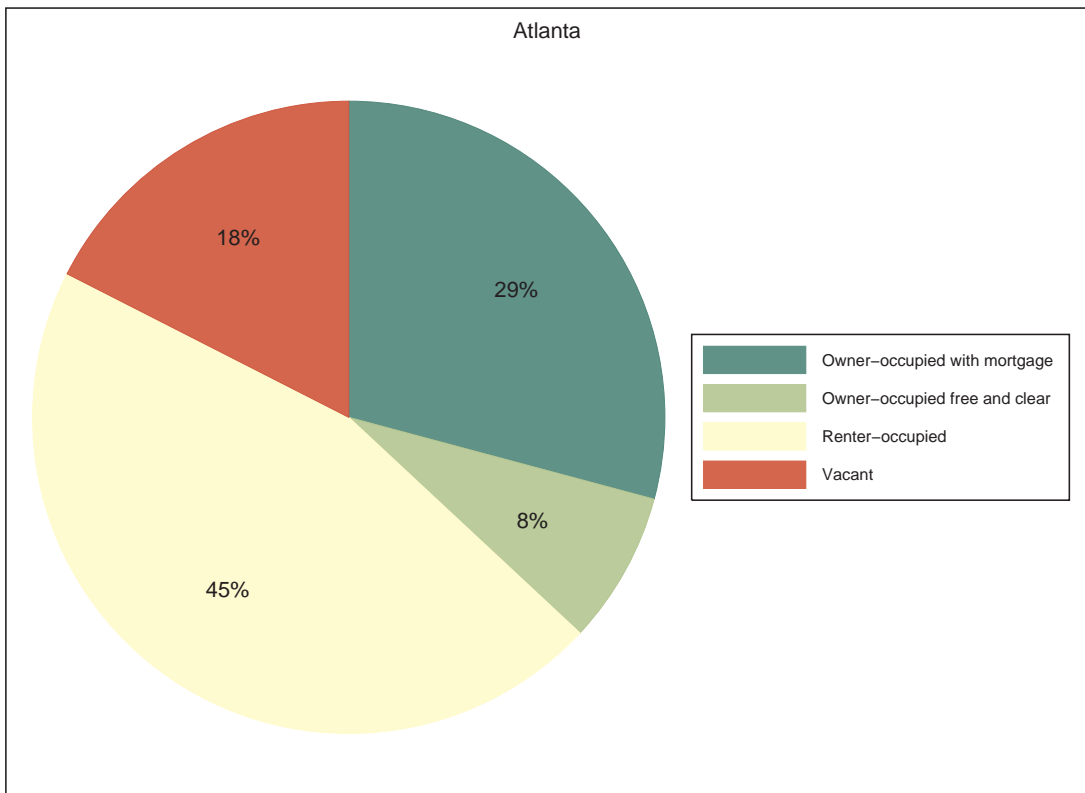
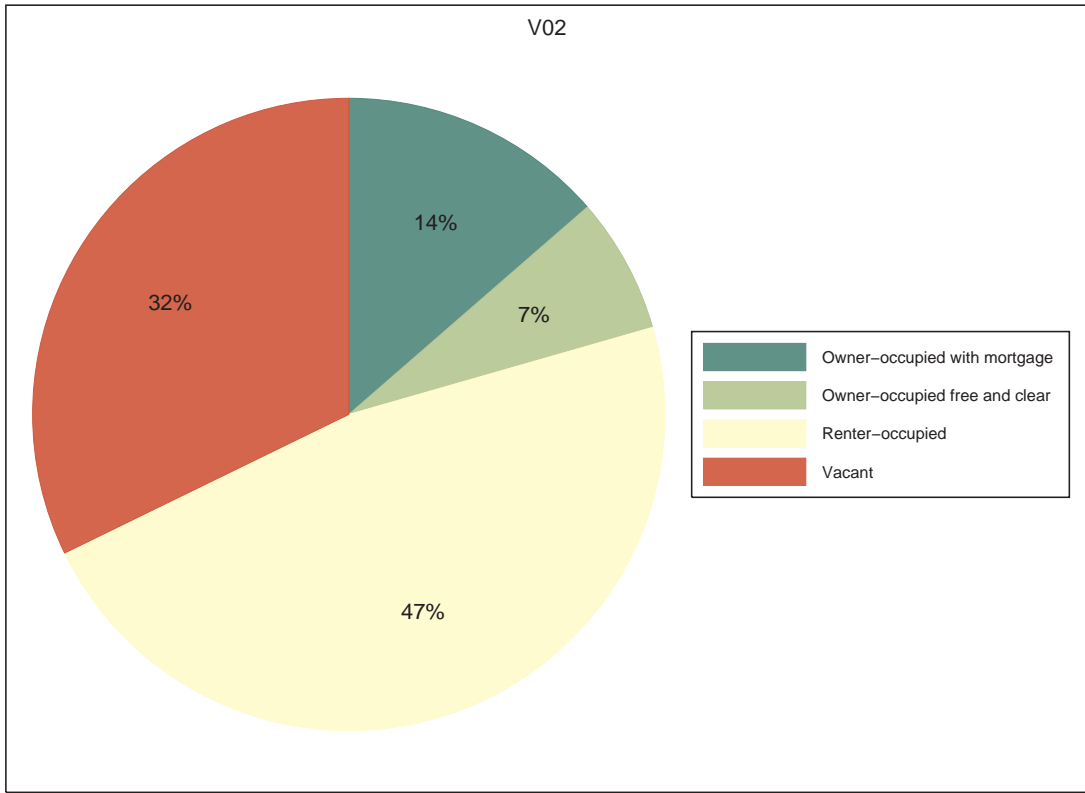
### Sex and Age



### Race and Latino Origin

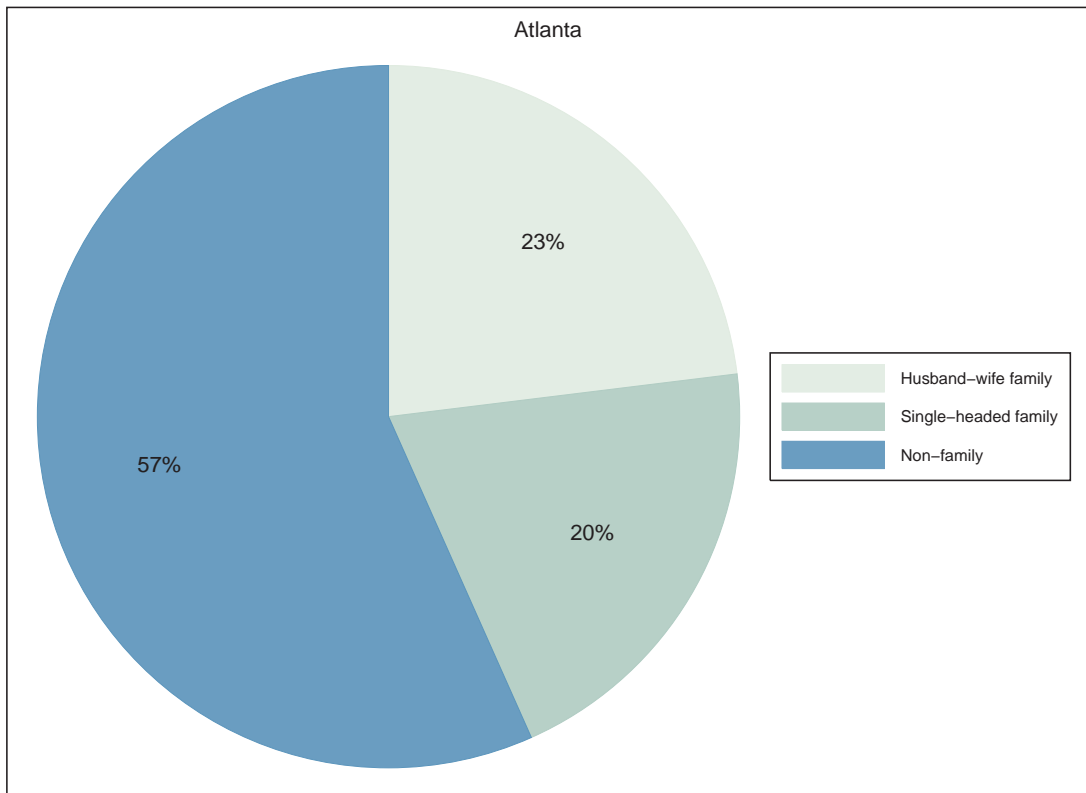
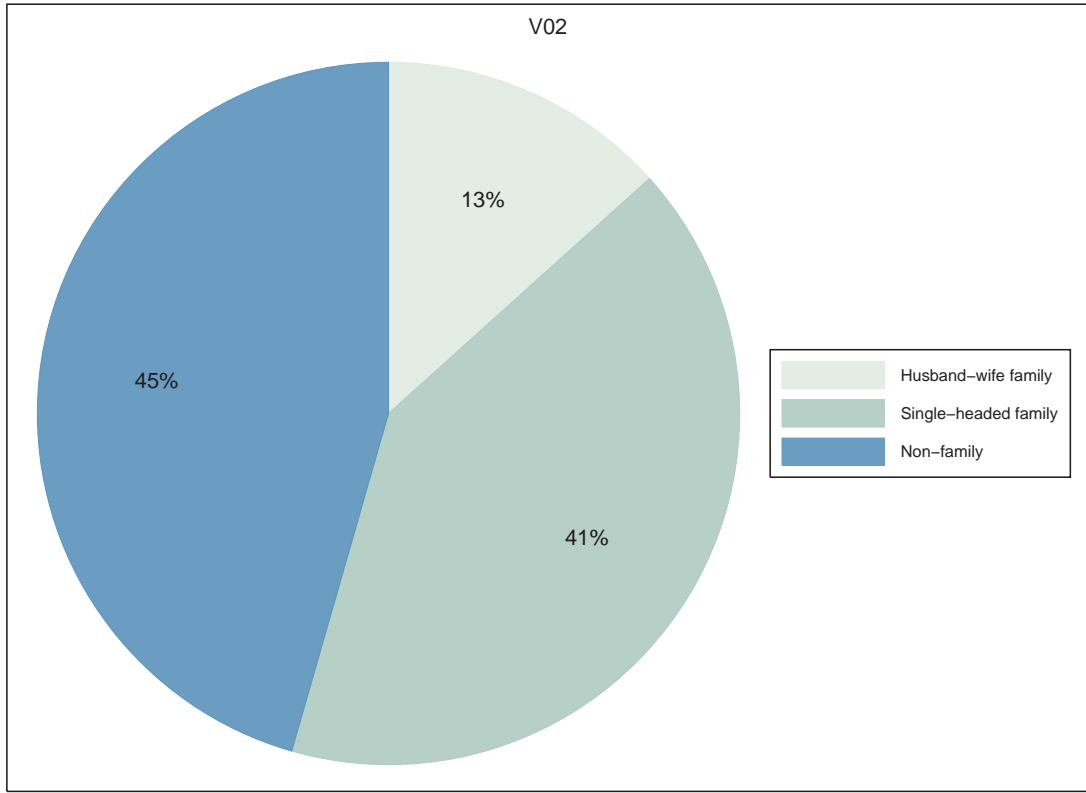


### Housing Tenure

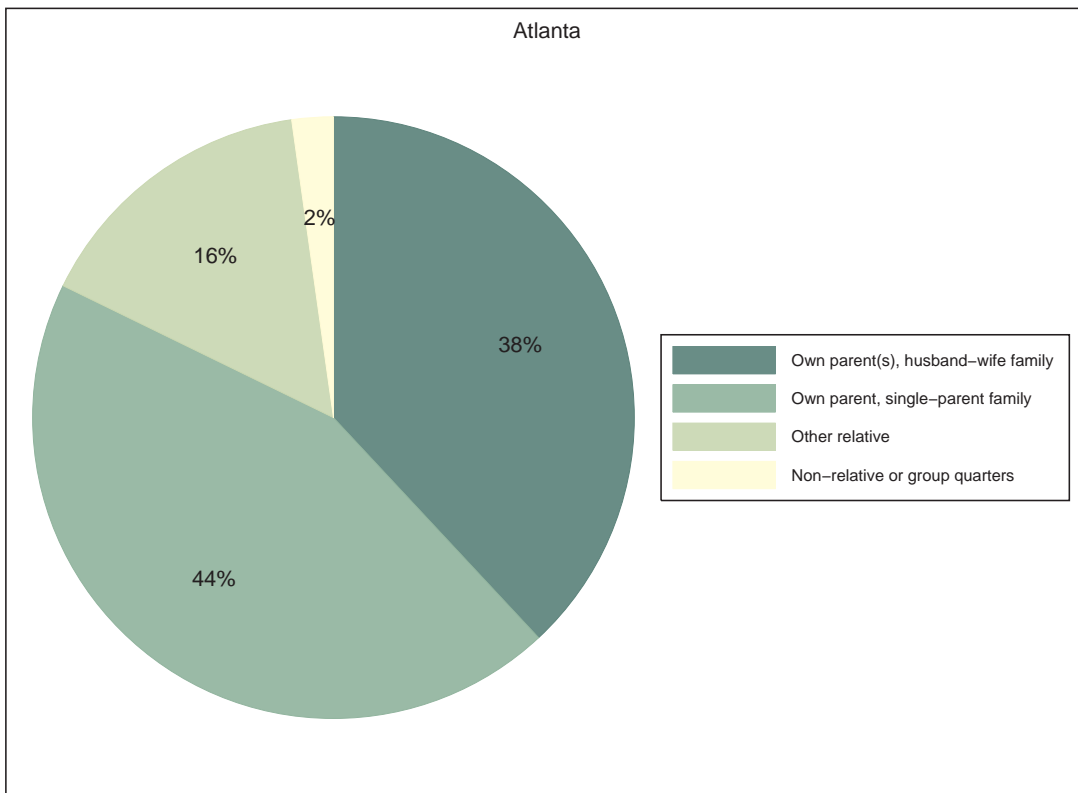
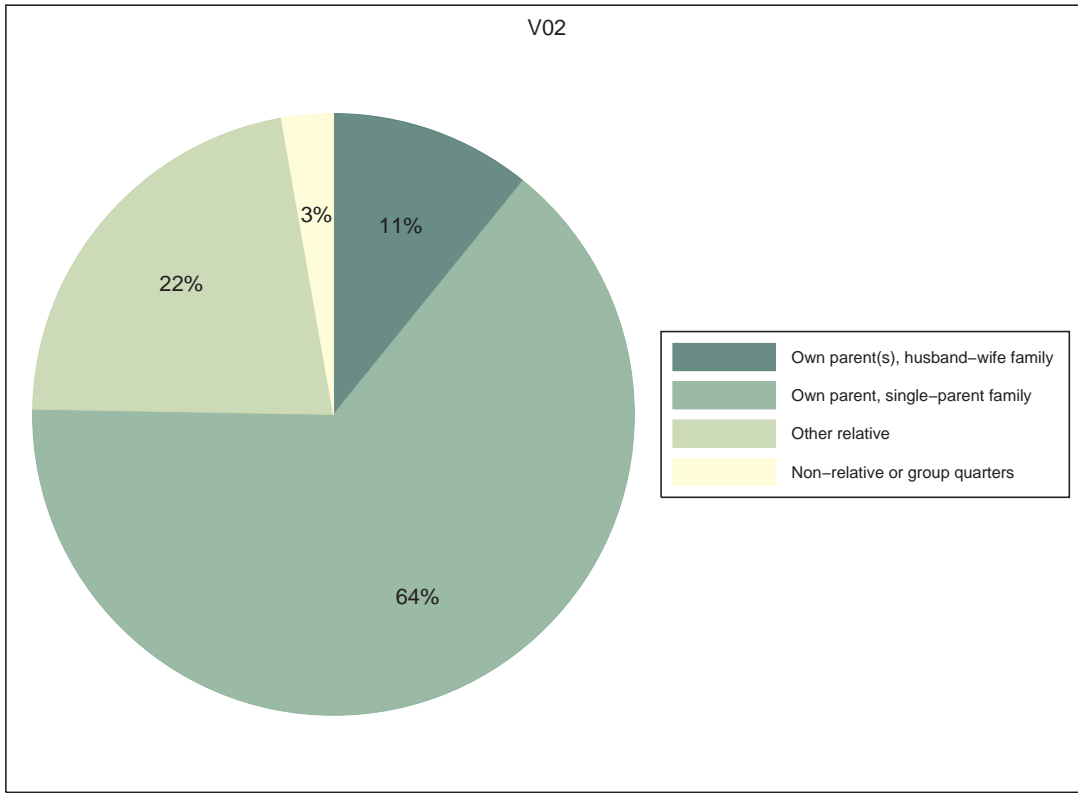




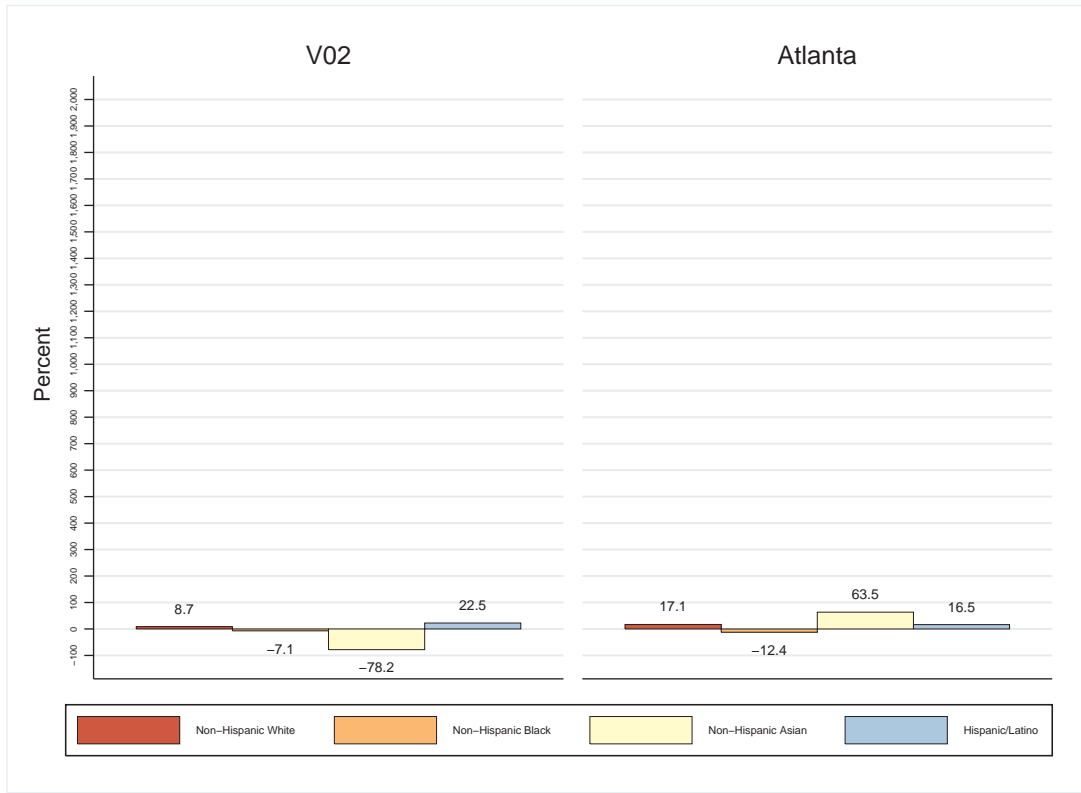
### Households by Type



### Children by Household Type



### Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	4,880	100.0%
Under 5 years	396	8.1%
5 to 9 years	350	7.2%
10 to 14 years	377	7.7%
15 to 19 years	389	8.0%
20 to 24 years	363	7.4%
25 to 29 years	380	7.8%
30 to 34 years	386	7.9%
35 to 39 years	342	7.0%
40 to 44 years	242	5.0%
45 to 49 years	314	6.4%
50 to 54 years	363	7.4%
55 to 59 years	264	5.4%
60 to 64 years	196	4.0%
65 to 69 years	165	3.4%
70 to 74 years	134	2.7%
75 to 79 years	103	2.1%
80 to 84 years	68	1.4%
85 years and over	48	1.0%
Median age (years)	32.4	(X)
16 years and over	3,679	75.4%
18 years and over	3,503	71.8%
21 years and over	3,302	67.7%
62 years and over	621	12.7%
65 years and over	518	10.6%
<b>Male population</b>	2,386	48.9%
Under 5 years	210	4.3%
5 to 9 years	187	3.8%
10 to 14 years	200	4.1%
15 to 19 years	187	3.8%
20 to 24 years	178	3.6%
25 to 29 years	193	4.0%
30 to 34 years	176	3.6%
35 to 39 years	149	3.1%
40 to 44 years	123	2.5%
45 to 49 years	158	3.2%
50 to 54 years	172	3.5%
55 to 59 years	137	2.8%
60 to 64 years	115	2.4%
65 to 69 years	67	1.4%
70 to 74 years	65	1.3%
75 to 79 years	27	0.6%
80 to 84 years	30	0.6%
85 years and over	12	0.2%
Median age (years)	31.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,747	35.8%
18 years and over	1,672	34.3%
21 years and over	1,559	31.9%

Continued on next page...

<b>SEX AND AGE (Continued)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
62 years and over	261	5.3%
65 years and over	201	4.1%
<b>Female population</b>		
	2,494	51.1%
Under 5 years	186	3.8%
5 to 9 years	163	3.3%
10 to 14 years	177	3.6%
15 to 19 years	202	4.1%
20 to 24 years	185	3.8%
25 to 29 years	187	3.8%
30 to 34 years	210	4.3%
35 to 39 years	193	4.0%
40 to 44 years	119	2.4%
45 to 49 years	156	3.2%
50 to 54 years	191	3.9%
55 to 59 years	127	2.6%
60 to 64 years	81	1.7%
65 to 69 years	98	2.0%
70 to 74 years	69	1.4%
75 to 79 years	76	1.6%
80 to 84 years	38	0.8%
85 years and over	36	0.7%
Median age (years)	33.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,932	39.6%
18 years and over	1,831	37.5%
21 years and over	1,743	35.7%
62 years and over	360	7.4%
65 years and over	317	6.5%

<b>RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	4,880	100.0%
<b>One Race</b>	4,802	98.4%
White	206	4.2%
Black or African American	4,450	91.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.1%
Asian	96	2.0%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	3	0.1%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	5	0.1%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	84	1.7%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	44	0.9%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	78	1.6%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	31	0.6%
White; Some Other Race	2	0.0%

Continued on next page...

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	250	5.1%
Black or African American	4,522	92.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	30	0.6%
Asian	110	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6	0.1%
Some Other Race	55	1.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	4,880	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	98	2.0%
Mexican‡	47	1.0%
Puerto Rican‡	28	0.6%
Cuban‡	6	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	17	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,782	98.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	4,880	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	98	2.0%
White alone	7	0.1%
Black or African American alone	29	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.1%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	40	0.8%
Two or More Races	12	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,782	98.0%
White alone	199	4.1%
Black or African American alone	4,421	90.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	92	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	66	1.4%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	4,880	100.0%
In households	4,870	99.8%
Householder	1,867	38.3%
Spouse	247	5.1%
Child	1,496	30.7%
Own child under 18 years	1,037	21.3%
Other relatives	657	13.5%
Under 18 years	303	6.2%
65 years and over†	43	0.9%
Nonrelatives	603	12.4%
Under 18 years	37	0.8%
65 years and over	18	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	193	4.0%
In group quarters	10	0.2%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	10	0.2%

Continued on next page...

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	7	0.1%
Female	3	0.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
<b>Total households</b>	1,867	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,019	54.6%
With own children under 18 years	484	25.9%
Husband-wife family	247	13.2%
With own children under 18 years	77	4.1%
Male householder, no wife present	138	7.4%
With own children under 18 years	49	2.6%
Female householder, no husband present	634	34.0%
With own children under 18 years	358	19.2%
Nonfamily households	848	45.4%
Householder living alone	638	34.2%
Male	346	18.5%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	94	5.0%
Female	292	15.6%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	129	6.9%
Households with individuals under 18 years	625	33.5%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	456	24.4%
Average household size	2.61	(X)
Average family size	3.36	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	2,752	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,867	67.8%
Vacant housing units	885	32.2%
For rent	228	8.3%
Rented, not occupied	4	0.1%
For sale only	87	3.2%
Sold, not occupied	21	0.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	0.3%
All other vacants	538	19.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	12.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	14.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,867	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	569	30.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,483	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.61	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,298	69.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,387	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.61	(X)

## Notes:

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

<sup>‡</sup> Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

<sup>∞</sup> Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]



## Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

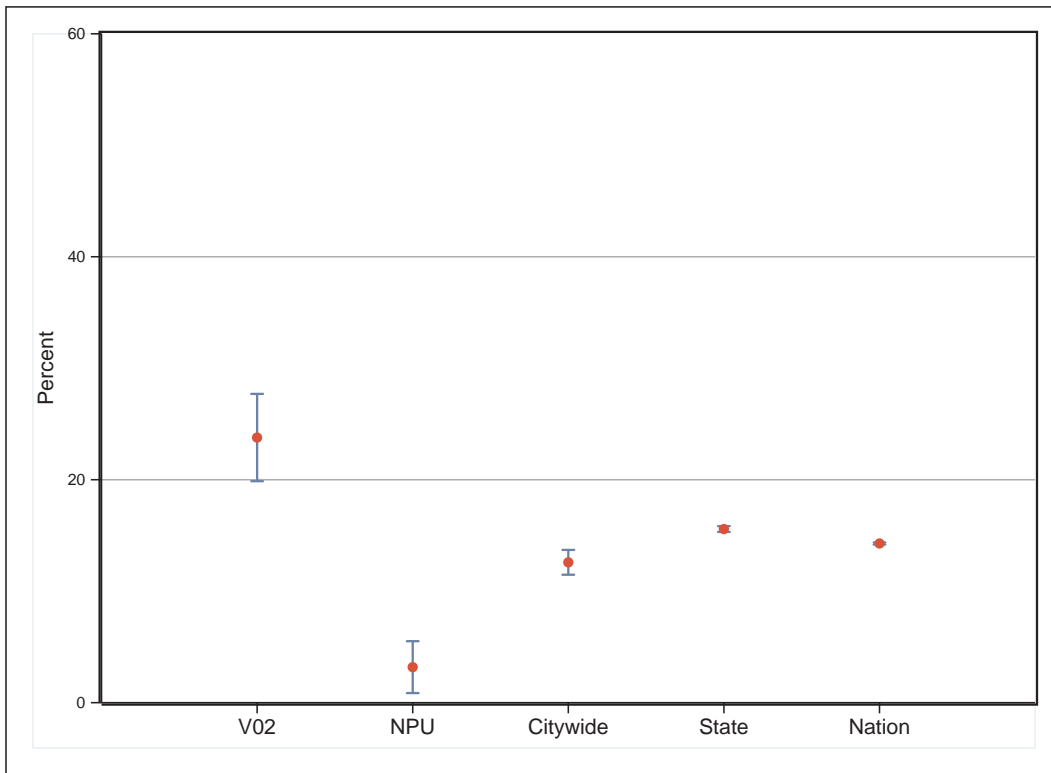
## **Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?**

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.

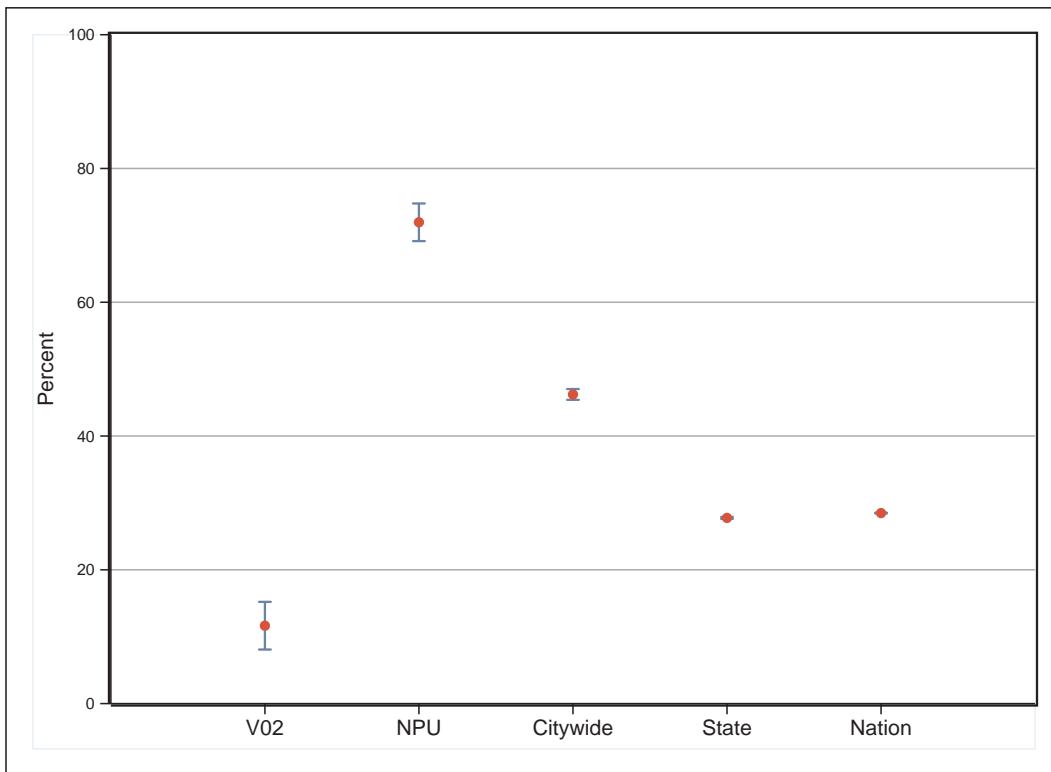
**V02**

# ACS 2008-12 Profile

### Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

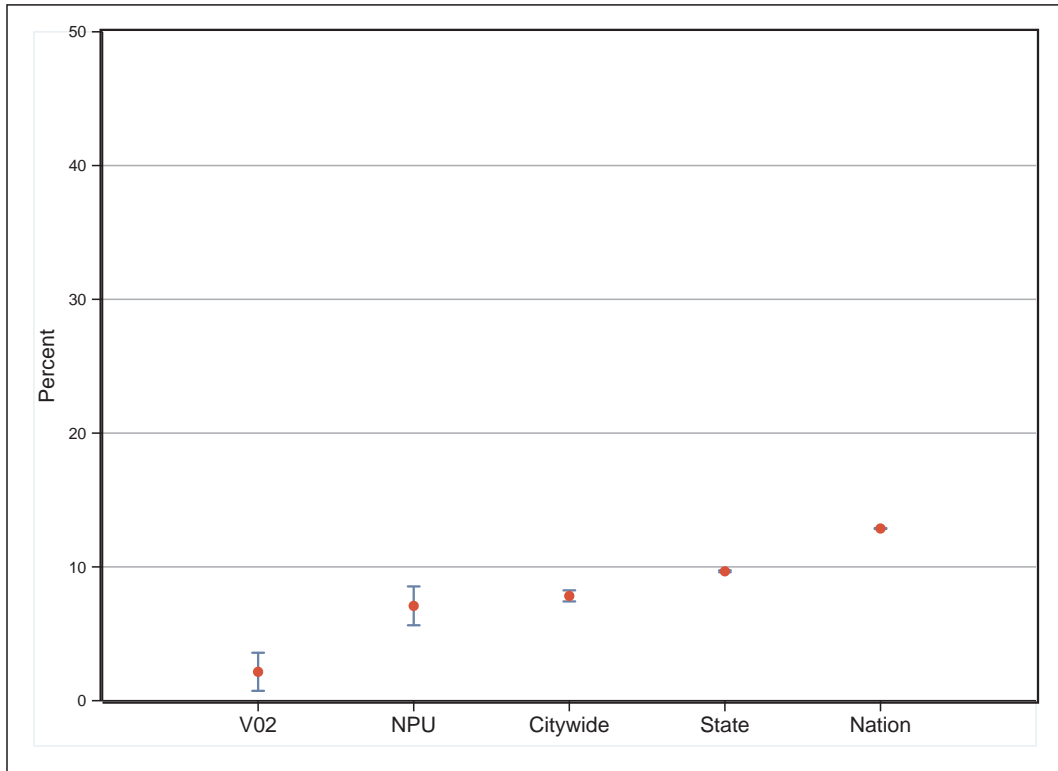


### Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

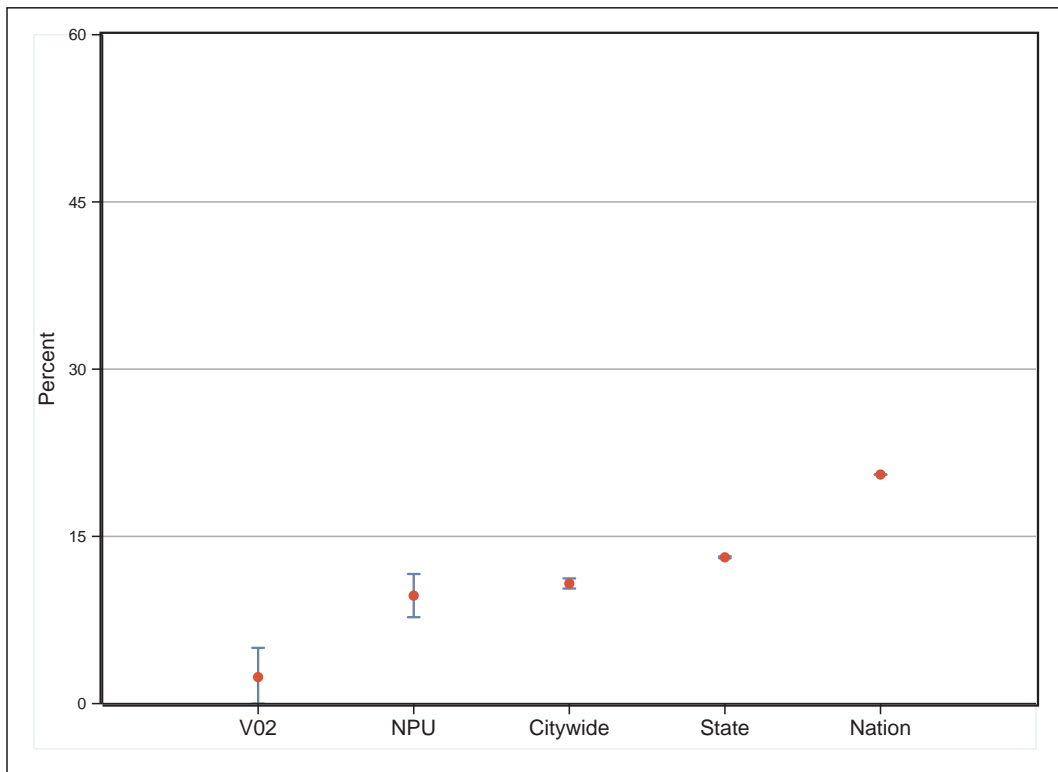


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Foreign-Born

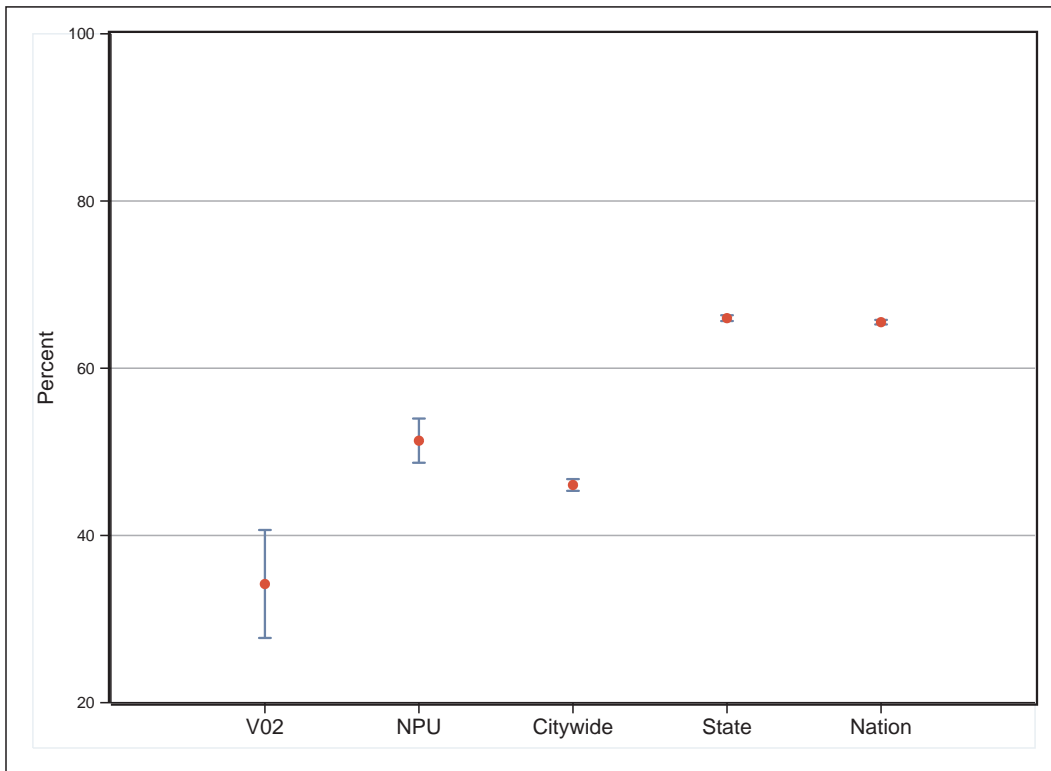


### Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

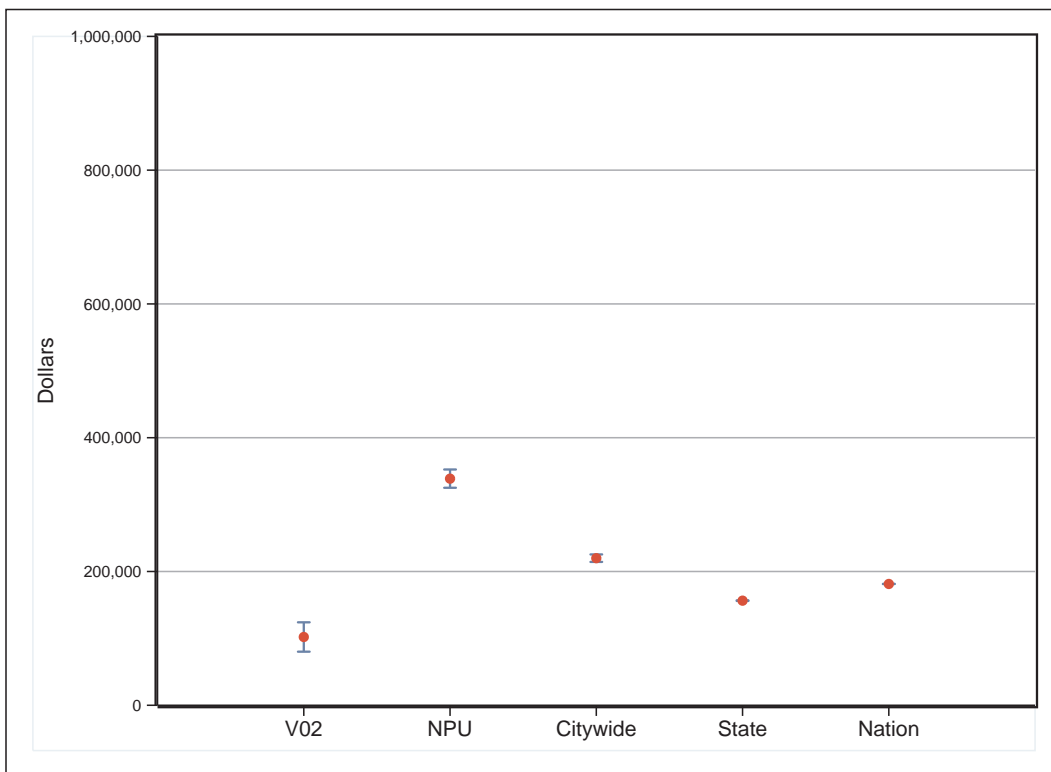


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Owner-Occupied

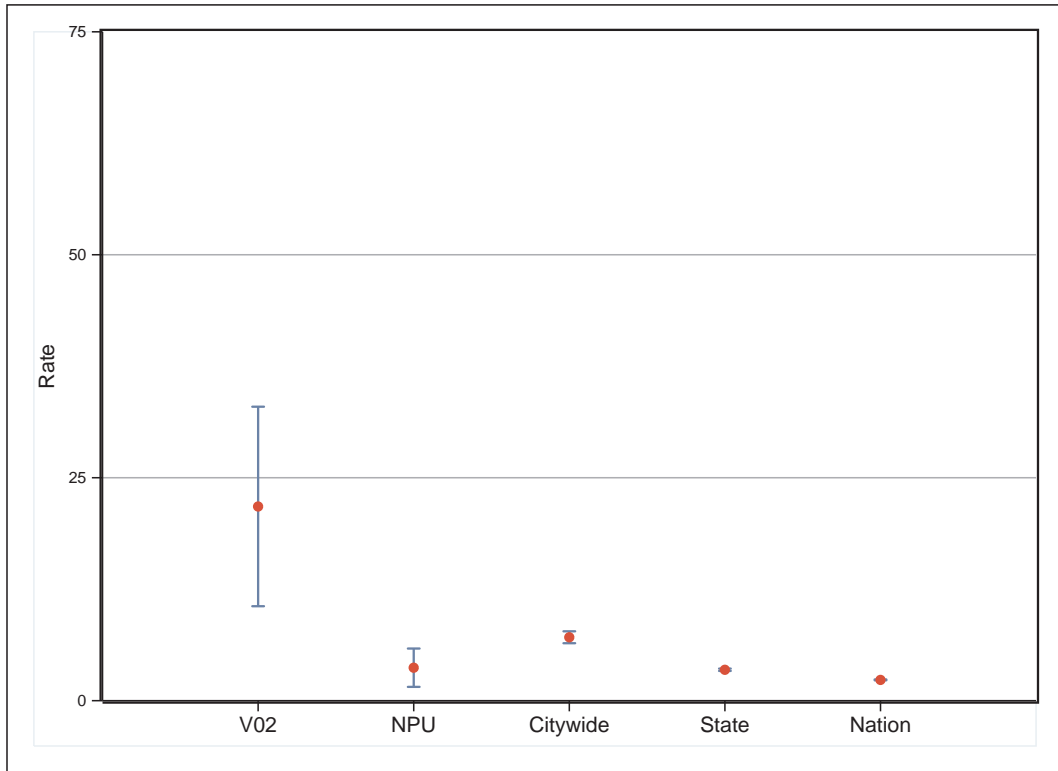


### Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

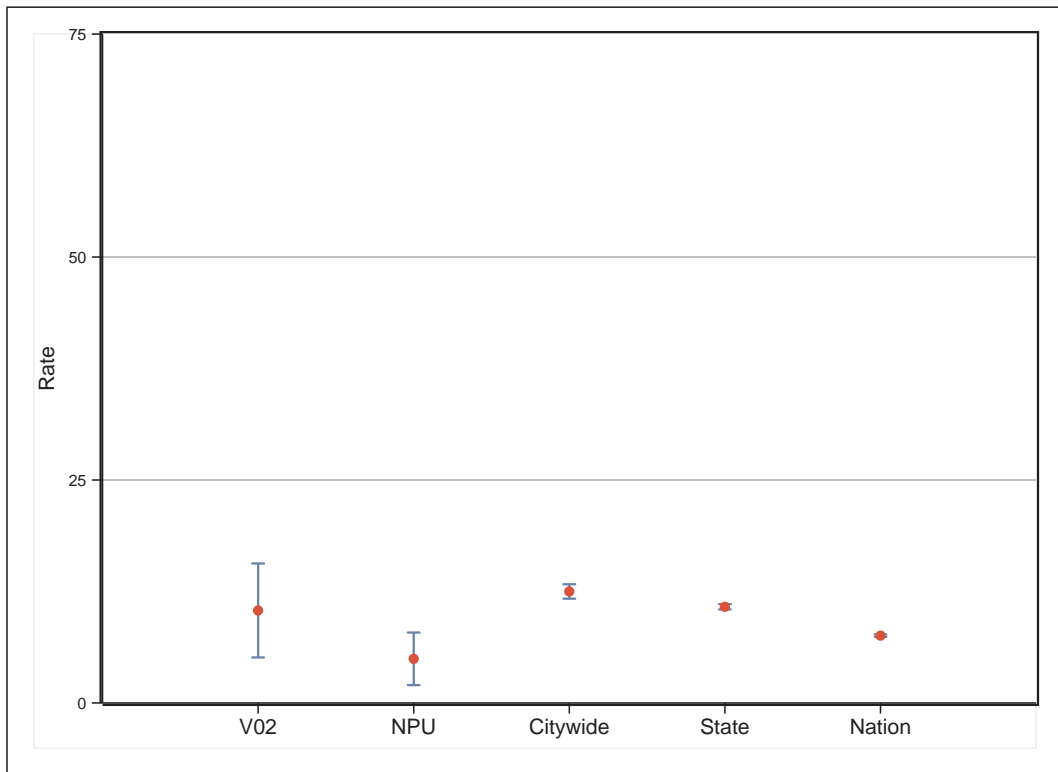


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Homeowner Vacancy Rate

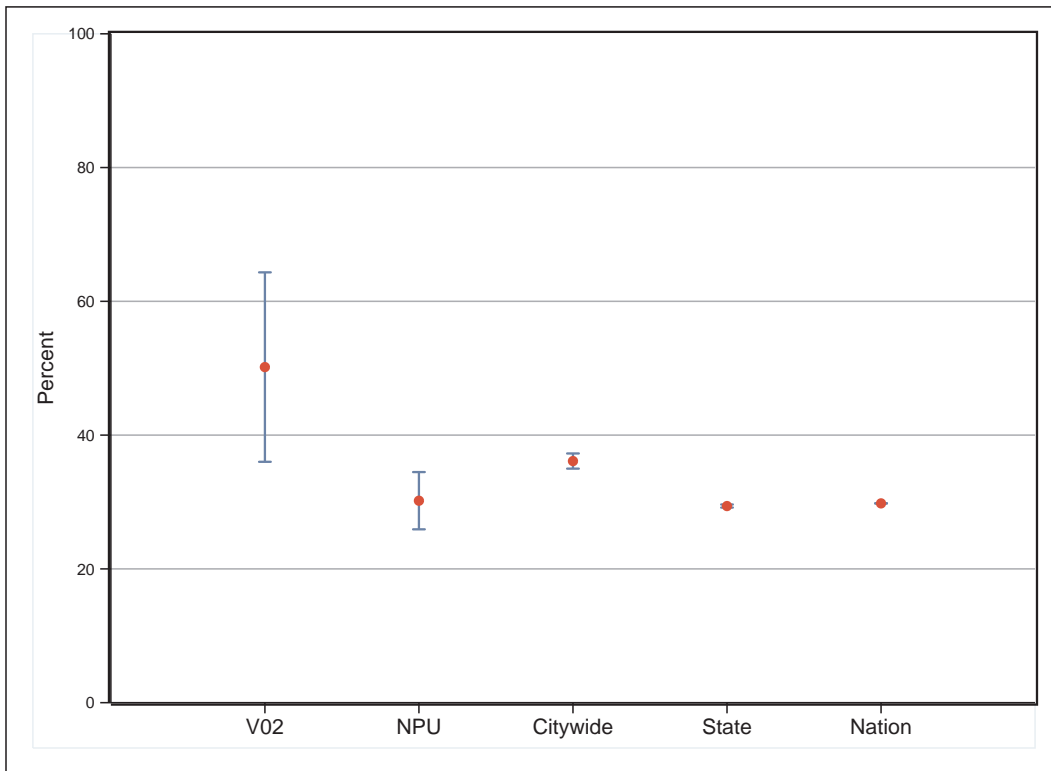


### Rental Vacancy Rate

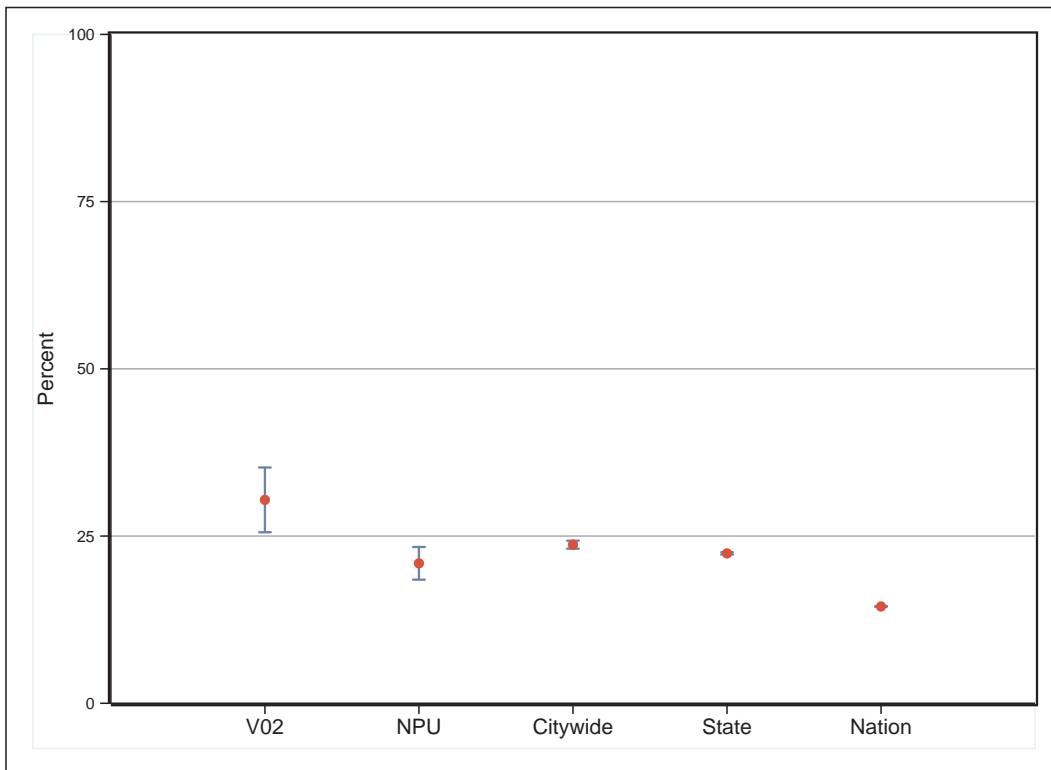


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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



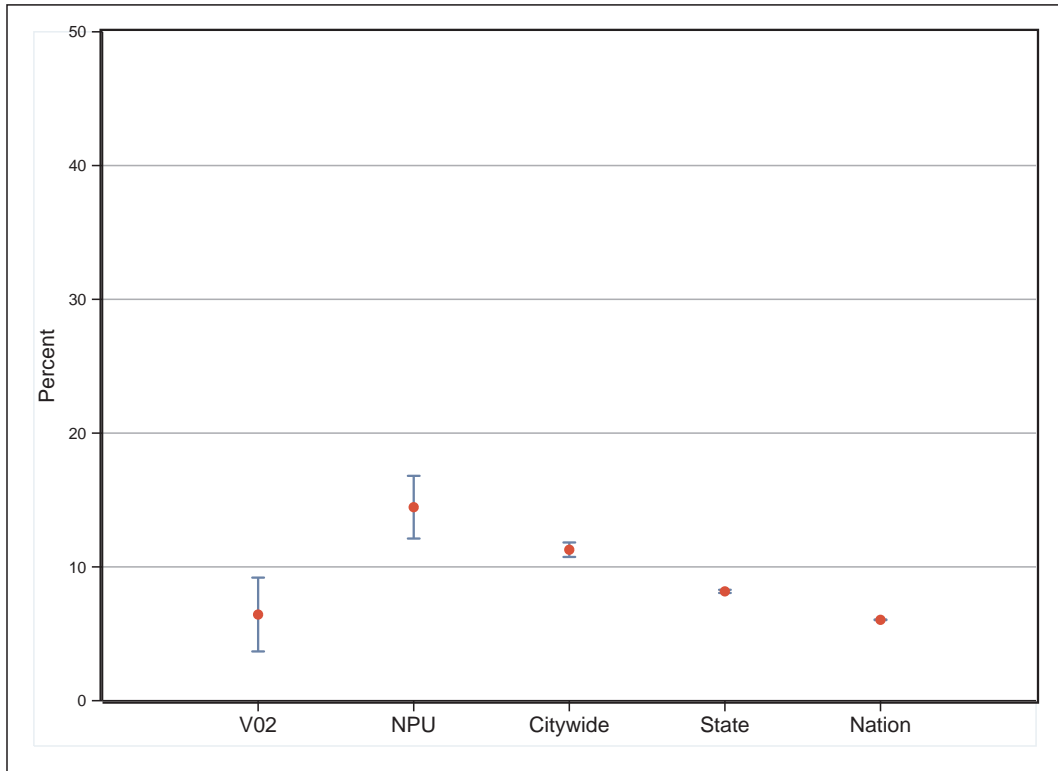
**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**



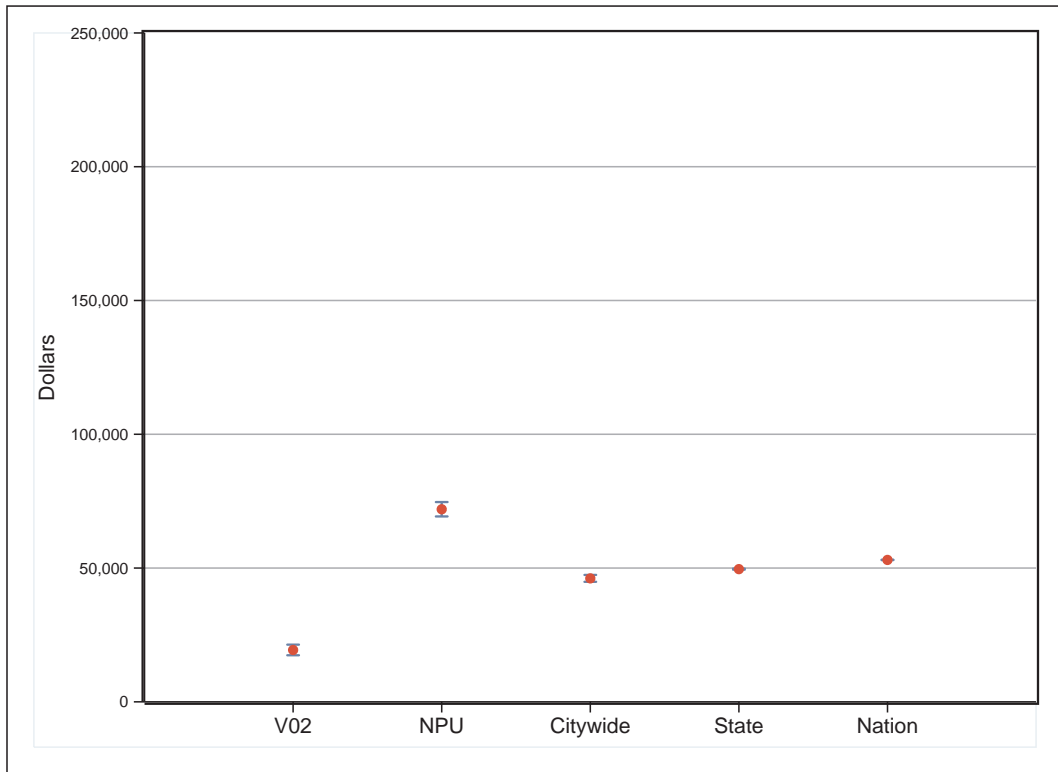
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.



### Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

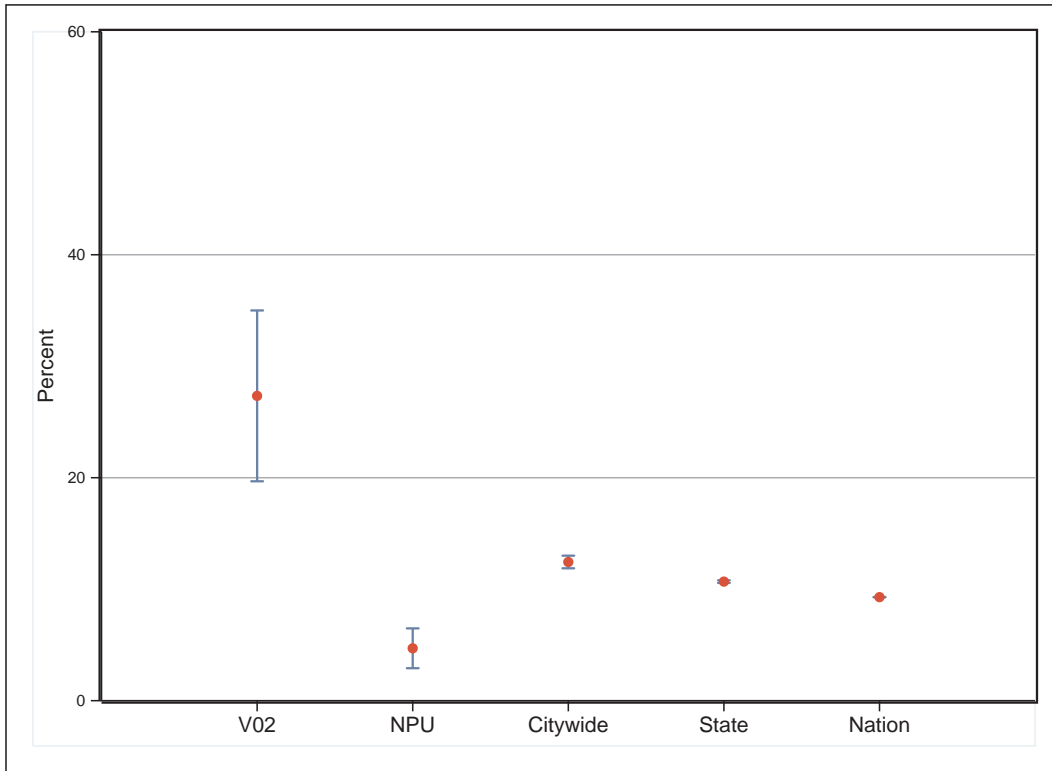


### Median Household Income

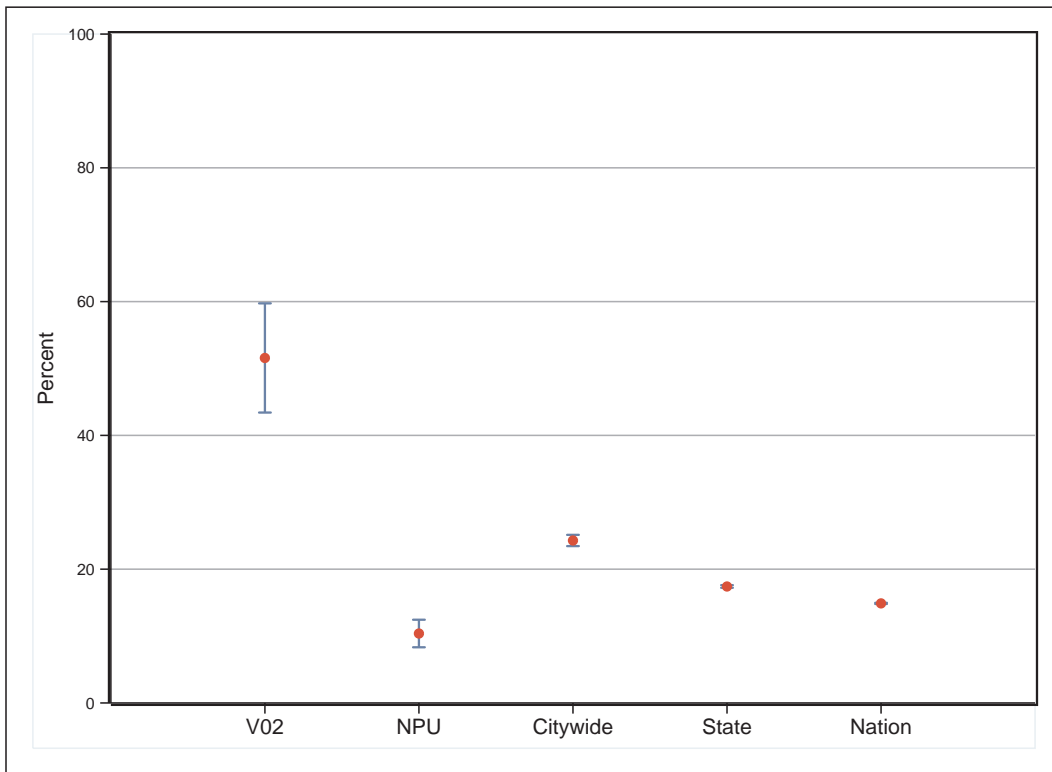


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### 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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	792	±148	46.5%	±7.3
With own children under 18 years	332	±109	19.5%	±6.1
Married-couple family	262	±88	15.4%	±4.9
With own children under 18 years	64	±53	3.8%	±3.1
Male householder, no wife present, family	99	±52	5.8%	±3.0
With own children under 18 years	18	±27	1.1%	±1.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	431	±113	25.3%	±6.1
With own children under 18 years	250	±92	14.7%	±5.2
Nonfamily households	910	±164	53.5%	±7.9
Householder living alone	733	±156	43.1%	±8.0
65 years and over	281	±81	16.5%	±4.5
Households with one or more people under 18 years	393	±110	23.1%	±6.0
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	466	±95	27.4%	±4.8
Average household size	2.50	±0.21	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.49	±0.83	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>±571</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,702	±220	40.1%	±7.5
Spouse	260	±87	6.1%	±1.9
Child	1,226	±323	28.9%	±6.5
Other relatives	490	±158	11.5%	±3.4
Nonrelatives	570	±205	13.4%	±4.5
Unmarried partner	87	±51	2.0%	±1.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>±309</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	1,133	±243	60.9%	±8.3
Now married, except separated	391	±128	21.0%	±5.9
Separated	38	±38	2.0%	±2.0
Widowed	37	±37	2.0%	±1.9
Divorced	261	±98	14.0%	±4.7
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>±237</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	789	±193	46.6%	±9.4
Now married, except separated	343	±103	20.3%	±5.4
Separated	91	±36	5.4%	±2.0
Widowed	205	±79	12.1%	±4.4
Divorced	265	±86	15.7%	±4.6
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>±42</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	37	±36	72.5%	±37.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	56	±52	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	55	±44	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	50	±216	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	113	±110	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±82	(X)	(X)

<b>GRANDPARENTS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>±70</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	54	±42	42.9%	±23.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	8	±34	6.3%	±26.5
1 or 2 years	11	±25	8.7%	±19.3
3 or 4 years	13	±29	10.3%	±22.7
5 or more years	22	±25	17.5%	±17.2
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>±42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	54	±42	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	0	±23	0.0%	±41.7

<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>±305</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	91	±53	8.5%	±4.3
Kindergarten	27	±28	2.5%	±2.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	336	±149	31.5%	±10.7
High school (grades 9-12)	348	±140	32.7%	±9.2
College or graduate school	263	±101	24.7%	±6.4

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>±349</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	181	±103	6.3%	±3.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	497	±126	17.4%	±3.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,001	±198	35.1%	±5.5
Some college, no degree	745	±169	26.1%	±5.0
Associate's degree	95	±59	3.3%	±2.0
Bachelor's degree	220	±81	7.7%	±2.7
Graduate or professional degree	112	±74	3.9%	±2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.6%	±3.6	(X)	(X)

<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>±392</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	371	±125	11.2%	±3.6

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±570</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	764	±151	17.9%	±2.6
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>±251</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	81	±63	8.4%	±6.1
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>±324</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	399	±107	14.6%	±3.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>±122</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	284	±87	49.8%	±10.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>±556</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	3,107	±483	73.8%	±6.0
Different house in the U.S.	1,102	±287	26.2%	±5.9
Same county	831	±261	19.7%	±5.6
Different county	271	±119	6.4%	±2.7
Same state	223	±113	5.3%	±2.6
Different state	48	±38	1.1%	±0.9
Abroad	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	4,171	±549	97.8%	±18.2
Born in United States	4,157	±575	97.5%	±4.0
State of residence	3,266	±522	76.6%	±6.9
Different state	891	±241	20.9%	±4.9
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	14	±29	0.3%	±0.7
Foreign born	92	±62	2.2%	±1.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>±62</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	38	±41	41.3%	±34.5
Not a U.S. citizen	54	±42	58.7%	±22.3

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>±65</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	14	±49	14	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±23	0.0%	±160.8
Entered before 2010	14	±43	100.0%	±466.7
Foreign born	92	±62	92	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
Entered before 2010	92	±67	100.0%	±28.3

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>±62</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	5	±20	5.4%	±21.9
Asia	59	±57	64.1%	±43.8
Africa	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
Oceania	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
Latin America	28	±30	30.4%	±25.2
Northern America	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>±516</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	3,856	±442	97.6%	±17.0
Language other than English	94	±104	2.4%	±2.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	63	±157	1.6%	±4.0
Spanish	26	±48	0.7%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±79	0.3%	±2.0
Other Indo-European languages	0	±45	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±78	0.0%	±2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	68	±67	1.7%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	52	±79	1.3%	±2.0
Other languages	0	±45	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±78	0.0%	±2.0

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	114	±102	2.7%	±2.4
Arab	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Czech	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Dutch	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
English	47	±51	1.1%	±1.2
French (except Basque)	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
French Canadian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
German	12	±28	0.3%	±0.7
Greek	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Hungarian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Irish	22	±30	0.5%	±0.7
Italian	20	±25	0.5%	±0.6
Lithuanian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Polish	2	±19	0.0%	±0.4
Portuguese	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Scotch-Irish	20	±36	0.5%	±0.8
Scottish	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Slovak	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	79	±79	1.9%	±1.8
Swedish	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Swiss	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	16	±28	0.4%	±0.7

### Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±408</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,858	±269	53.9%	±4.5
Civilian labor force	1,858	±269	53.9%	±4.5
Employed	1,350	±236	39.1%	±5.0
Unemployed	508	±160	14.7%	±4.3
Armed Forces	0	±101	0.0%	±2.9
Not in labor force	1,592	±246	46.1%	±4.6
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>±269</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	27.3%	±7.7	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	900	±180	54.4%	±7.8
Civilian labor force	900	±180	54.4%	±7.8
Employed	593	±152	35.8%	±7.7
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>±128</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	184	±110	61.3%	±25.8
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	481	±217	89.4%	±18.6

<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>±245</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	545	±141	41.2%	±7.4
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	167	±94	12.6%	±6.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	445	±150	33.7%	±9.5
Walked	63	±56	4.8%	±4.1
Other means	54	±56	4.1%	±4.2
Worked at home	48	±42	3.6%	±3.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	33.5	±4.5	(X)	(X)

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	189	±74	14.0%	±4.9
Service occupations	411	±107	30.4%	±5.9
Sales and office occupations	382	±147	28.3%	±9.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	220	±105	16.3%	±7.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	148	±76	11.0%	±5.3

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	24	±40	1.8%	±3.0
Construction	128	±91	9.5%	±6.5
Manufacturing	42	±47	3.1%	±3.4
Wholesale trade	0	±37	0.0%	±2.7
Retail trade	102	±68	7.6%	±4.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	66	±62	4.9%	±4.5
Information	66	±59	4.9%	±4.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	125	±85	9.3%	±6.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	158	±73	11.7%	±5.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	220	±76	16.3%	±4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	205	±75	15.2%	±4.8
Other services, except public administration	98	±67	7.3%	±4.8
Public administration	116	±72	8.6%	±5.1

<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	984	±195	72.9%	±6.9
Government workers	243	±110	18.0%	±7.5
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	123	±90	9.1%	±6.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±37	0.0%	±2.7

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	445	±118	26.1%	±6.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	206	±77	12.1%	±4.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	401	±119	23.6%	±6.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	286	±94	16.8%	±5.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	±61	7.3%	±3.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	128	±61	7.5%	±3.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65	±37	3.8%	±2.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	33	±46	1.9%	±2.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
\$200,000 or more	14	±31	0.8%	±1.8
Median household income (dollars)	19,386	±1,983	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	28,038	±4,243	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>±7.1</b>
Mean earnings (dollars)	36,338	±6,862	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>±109</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>±5.6</b>
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,238	±1,936	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>±71</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>±4.0</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13,272	±8,399	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>±71</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>±4.0</b>
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,410	±1,616	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>±54</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>±3.2</b>
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	943	±897	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>±136</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>±7.0</b>
<b>Families</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>±148</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	152	±73	19.2%	±8.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	123	±70	15.5%	±8.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	198	±73	25.0%	±7.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	135	±71	17.0%	±8.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103	±55	13.0%	±6.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	±39	3.7%	±4.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	±32	4.0%	±4.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	±36	0.8%	±4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±26	0.0%	±3.3
\$200,000 or more	14	±31	1.8%	±4.0
Median family income (dollars)	20,188	±2,958	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	29,075	±7,057	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	12,258	±1,473	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>±164</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	17,773	±2,733	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	25,774	±5,143	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	17,222	±1,540	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	29,904	±3,612	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	26,384	±3,900	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±570</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	3,019	±406	70.8%	±1.1
With private health insurance	970	±216	22.8%	±4.0
With public coverage	2,221	±359	52.1%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	1,244	±278	29.2%	±5.2
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>±251</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	102	±82	10.6%	±8.0
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>±324</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,797	±283	1,797	(X)
Employed:	1,289	±248	1,289	(X)
With health insurance coverage	869	±204	67.4%	±9.1
With private health insurance	642	±172	49.8%	±9.2
With public coverage	288	±112	22.3%	±7.6
No health insurance coverage	420	±145	32.6%	±9.3
Unemployed:	508	±136	508	(X)
With health insurance coverage	168	±71	33.1%	±10.9
With private health insurance	47	±45	9.3%	±8.6
With public coverage	136	±64	26.8%	±10.4
No health insurance coverage	340	±109	66.9%	±12.0
Not in labor force:	931	±199	931	(X)
With health insurance coverage	549	±147	59.0%	±9.6
With private health insurance	113	±65	12.1%	±6.5
With public coverage	454	±138	48.8%	±10.5
No health insurance coverage	382	±145	41.0%	±12.9

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	49.9%	±11.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	68.6%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	68.7%	±39.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	37.8%	±22.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	62.0%	±45.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±104.0	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	54.1%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	67.6%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	97.9%	±157.1	(X)	(X)
All people	51.6%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	75.3%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	75.3%	±13.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	85.9%	±17.4	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	70.1%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	44.7%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	45.5%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	41.2%	±11.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	53.3%	±11.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	48.4%	±8.8	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,702	±177	62.0%	±5.4
Vacant housing units	1,044	±178	38.0%	±6.1
Homeowner vacancy rate	21.8	±11.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	10.4	±5.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	1,800	±172	65.5%	±5.1
1-unit, attached	51	±49	1.9%	±1.8
2 units	231	±98	8.4%	±3.5
3 or 4 units	91	±57	3.3%	±2.1
5 to 9 units	63	±51	2.3%	±1.8
10 to 19 units	50	±40	1.8%	±1.5
20 or more units	345	±91	12.6%	±3.2
Mobile home	115	±71	4.2%	±2.6
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±26	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±26	0.0%	±0.9
Built 2000 to 2009	835	±139	30.4%	±4.7
Built 1990 to 1999	180	±88	6.6%	±3.2
Built 1980 to 1989	168	±82	6.1%	±3.0
Built 1970 to 1979	99	±50	3.6%	±1.8
Built 1960 to 1969	180	±82	6.6%	±3.0
Built 1950 to 1959	346	±113	12.6%	±4.0
Built 1940 to 1949	228	±78	8.3%	±2.8
Built 1939 or earlier	710	±138	25.9%	±4.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	33	±33	1.2%	±1.2
2 rooms	53	±30	1.9%	±1.1
3 rooms	379	±122	13.8%	±4.4
4 rooms	611	±144	22.3%	±5.1
5 rooms	751	±158	27.3%	±5.6
6 rooms	434	±114	15.8%	±4.0
7 rooms	312	±105	11.4%	±3.8
8 rooms	76	±51	2.8%	±1.9
9 rooms or more	97	±46	3.5%	±1.7
Median rooms	5.4	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	39	±34	1.4%	±1.2
1 bedroom	381	±119	13.9%	±4.3
2 bedrooms	939	±161	34.2%	±5.5
3 bedrooms	949	±162	34.6%	±5.6
4 bedrooms	333	±112	12.1%	±4.0
5 or more bedrooms	105	±43	3.8%	±1.5

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	582	±125	34.2%	±6.5
Renter-occupied	1,120	±179	65.8%	±8.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.53	±0.19	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.48	±0.29	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	373	±114	21.9%	±6.3
Moved in 2000 to 2009	974	±168	57.2%	±7.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	128	±76	7.5%	±4.4
Moved in 1980 to 1989	103	±58	6.1%	±3.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	50	±43	2.9%	±2.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	74	±53	4.3%	±3.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	712	±145	41.8%	±7.4
1 vehicle available	619	±145	36.4%	±7.7
2 vehicles available	318	±104	18.7%	±5.8
3 or more vehicles available	53	±70	3.1%	±4.1

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	756	±125	44.4%	±5.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	±31	1.4%	±1.8
Electricity	879	±160	51.6%	±7.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	±32	1.6%	±1.9
Coal or coke	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Wood	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Solar energy	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
Other fuel	0	±26	0.0%	±1.5
No fuel used	16	±25	0.9%	±1.5

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	±34	3.2%	±2.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	32	±30	1.9%	±1.7
No telephone service available	120	±77	7.1%	±4.5

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,657	±226	97.4%	±8.6
1.01 to 1.50	45	±49	2.6%	±2.8
1.51 or more	0	±52	0.0%	±3.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>±125</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	100	±81	17.2%	±13.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	187	±91	32.1%	±13.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	93	±50	16.0%	±7.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	99	±67	17.0%	±10.9
\$200,000 to \$299,999	72	±62	12.4%	±10.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	31	±43	5.3%	±7.2
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±37	0.0%	±6.3
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±26	0.0%	±4.5
Median (dollars)	102,083	±21,944	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>±125</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	401	±117	68.9%	±13.5
Housing units without a mortgage	181	±66	31.1%	±9.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>±117</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	5	±35	1.2%	±8.7
\$300 to \$499	51	±58	12.7%	±14.1
\$500 to \$699	78	±59	19.5%	±13.5
\$700 to \$999	58	±54	14.5%	±12.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	124	±70	30.9%	±15.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999	59	±54	14.7%	±12.8
\$2,000 or more	26	±48	6.5%	±11.7
Median (dollars)	1,039	±161	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>±66</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±26	0.0%	±14.4
\$100 to \$199	19	±38	10.5%	±20.9
\$200 to \$299	60	±46	33.1%	±22.3
\$300 to \$399	55	±45	30.4%	±22.5
\$400 or more	47	±56	26.0%	±29.6
Median (dollars)	314	±29	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>±130</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	107	±65	26.7%	±13.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	32	±45	8.0%	±10.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	17	±26	4.2%	±6.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±38	10.0%	±8.8
35.0 percent or more	205	±93	51.1%	±16.0
Not computed	0	±26	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>±91</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	44	±38	24.3%	±17.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	38	±31	21.0%	±13.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	42	±36	23.2%	±16.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10	±27	5.5%	±14.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±26	0.0%	±14.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±26	0.0%	±14.4
35.0 percent or more	47	±50	26.0%	±24.1
Not computed	0	±26	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>±173</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	58	±52	5.8%	±5.1
\$200 to \$299	36	±41	3.6%	±4.1
\$300 to \$499	91	±61	9.1%	±5.8
\$500 to \$749	294	±114	29.4%	±10.2
\$750 to \$999	201	±82	20.1%	±7.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	281	±99	28.1%	±8.7
\$1,500 or more	38	±43	3.8%	±4.3
Median (dollars)	854	±180	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	121	±73	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>±178</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 15.0 percent	69	±46	7.4%	±4.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	60	±46	6.5%	±4.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	59	±43	6.4%	±4.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	45	±39	4.9%	±4.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	82	±57	8.8%	±5.9
35.0 percent or more	612	±145	66.0%	±9.1
Not computed	193	±82	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	2,232	±347	52.4%	±4.3
Female	2,031	±328	47.6%	±4.4
Under 5 years	313	±130	7.3%	±2.9
5 to 9 years	181	±79	4.2%	±1.8
10 to 14 years	216	±132	5.1%	±3.0
15 to 19 years	412	±146	9.7%	±3.2
20 to 24 years	290	±106	6.8%	±2.3
25 to 34 years	531	±131	12.5%	±2.6
35 to 44 years	493	±129	11.6%	±2.6
45 to 54 years	684	±182	16.0%	±3.7
55 to 59 years	355	±115	8.3%	±2.5
60 to 64 years	218	±93	5.1%	±2.1
65 to 74 years	376	±111	8.8%	±2.3
75 to 84 years	173	±68	4.1%	±1.5
85 years and over	21	±35	0.5%	±0.8
Median age (years)	38.9	±1.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,298	±355	77.4%	±13.2
21 years and over	3,078	±340	72.2%	±12.4
62 years and over	681	±148	16.0%	±2.7
65 years and over	570	±135	13.4%	±2.6
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>±355</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,725	±266	52.3%	±5.8
Female	1,573	±235	47.7%	±4.9
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	253	±98	44.4%	±13.6
Female	317	±93	55.6%	±9.6

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	4,263	±564	100.0%	±0.0
Two or more races	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
One race	4,263	±564	100.0%	±0.0
White	170	±92	4.0%	±2.1
Black or African American	4,034	±534	94.6%	±0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	59	±57	1.4%	±1.3
Asian Indian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Chinese	17	±40	0.4%	±0.9
Filipino	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Vietnamese	42	±51	1.0%	±1.2
Other Asian	0	±75	0.0%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±60	0.0%	±1.4
Some other race	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
White and Black or African American	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	170	±92	4.0%	±2.1
Black or African American	4,034	±534	94.6%	±0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	59	±58	1.4%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>±564</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5	±20	0.1%	±0.5
Mexican	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Puerto Rican	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Cuban	5	±20	0.1%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	±45	0.0%	±1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,258	±564	99.9%	±0.6
White alone	165	±92	3.9%	±2.1
Black or African American alone	4,034	±534	94.6%	±0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	59	±58	1.4%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6

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?**

<b>SOCIAL</b>	
<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

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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

Continued on next page...

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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

<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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

Continued on next page...

<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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

<b>DEMOGRAPHIC</b>	
<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