Neighborhood Statistical Area V04

Legend:
- Atlanta City Limits
- NSAs
- Parks
- Water
- Roads
- Interstates
- Railways

0 .1 .2 .3
Miles

M01

V04

V01

V02

V03
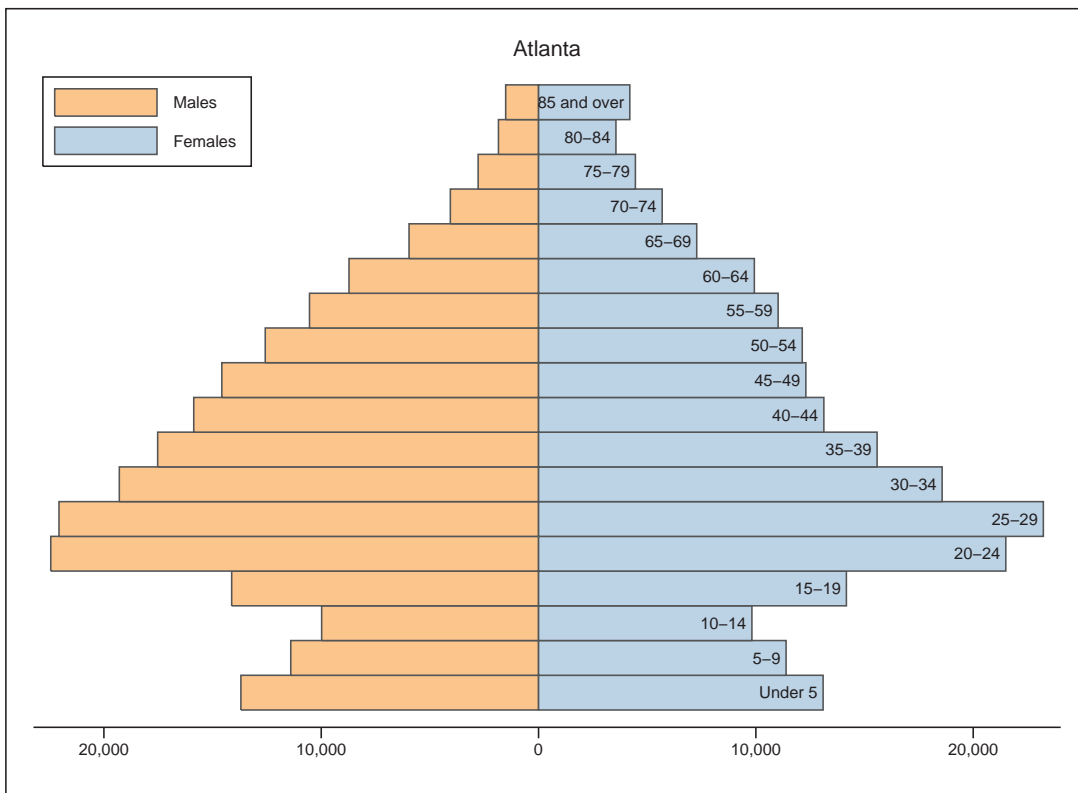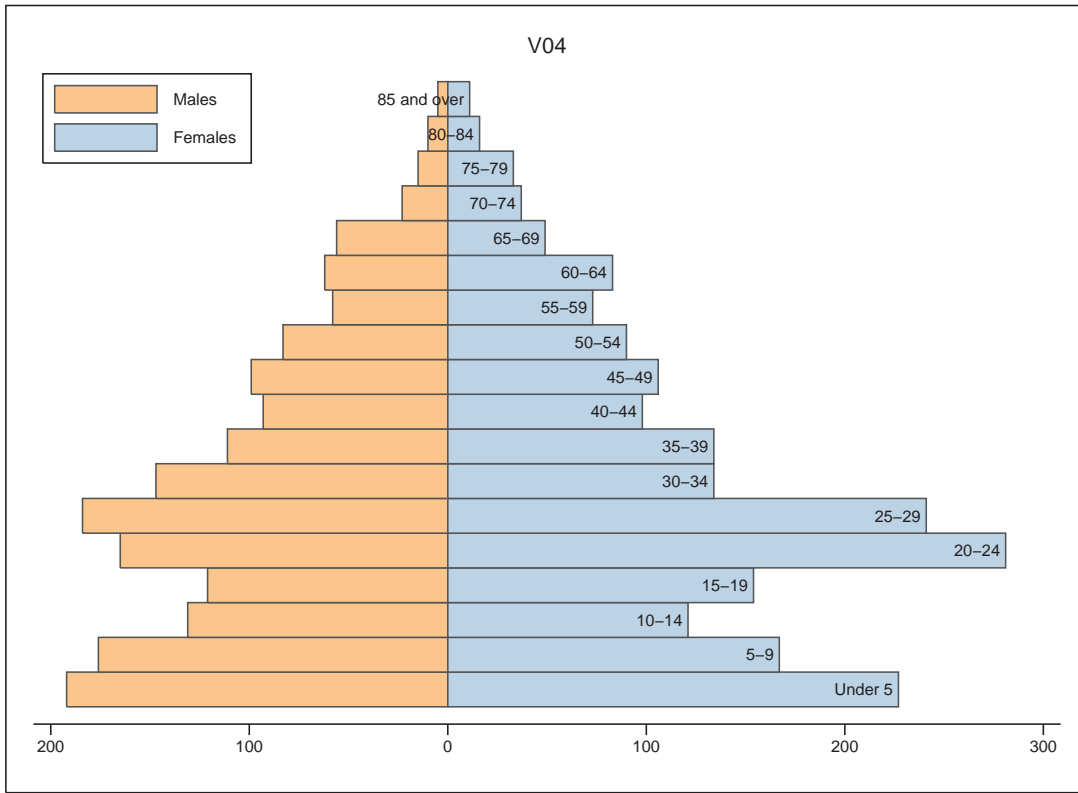
Neighborhood(s): Mechanicsville

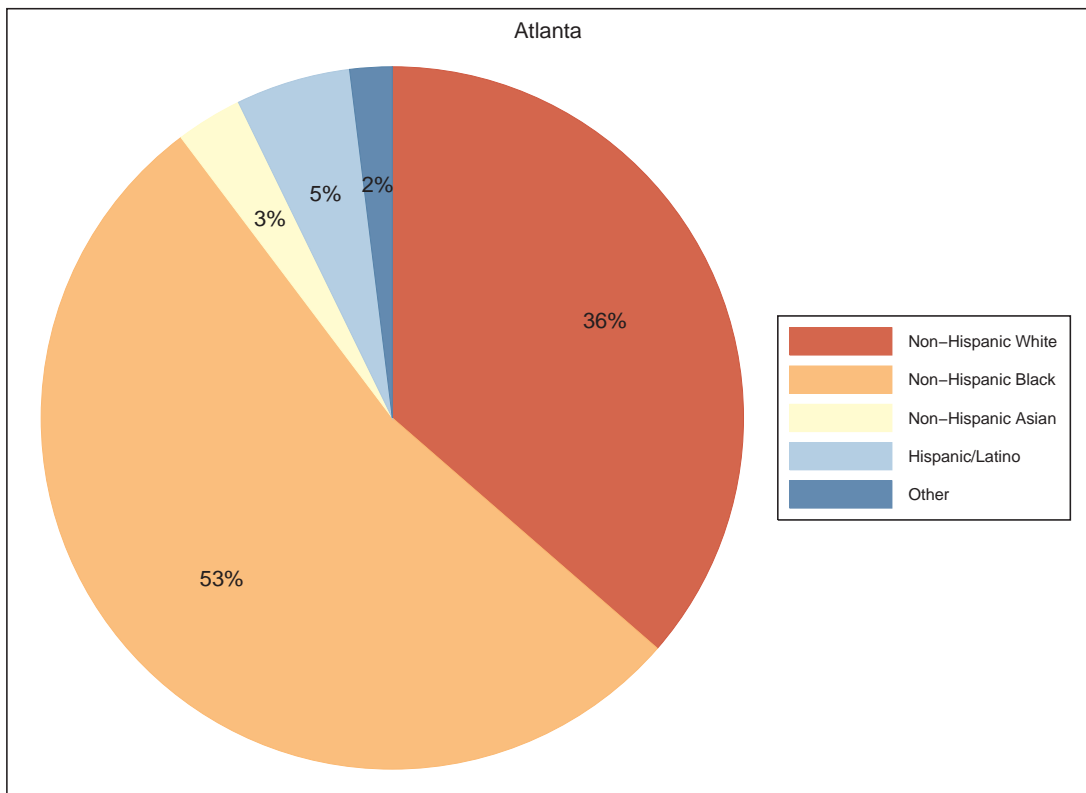[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Contents

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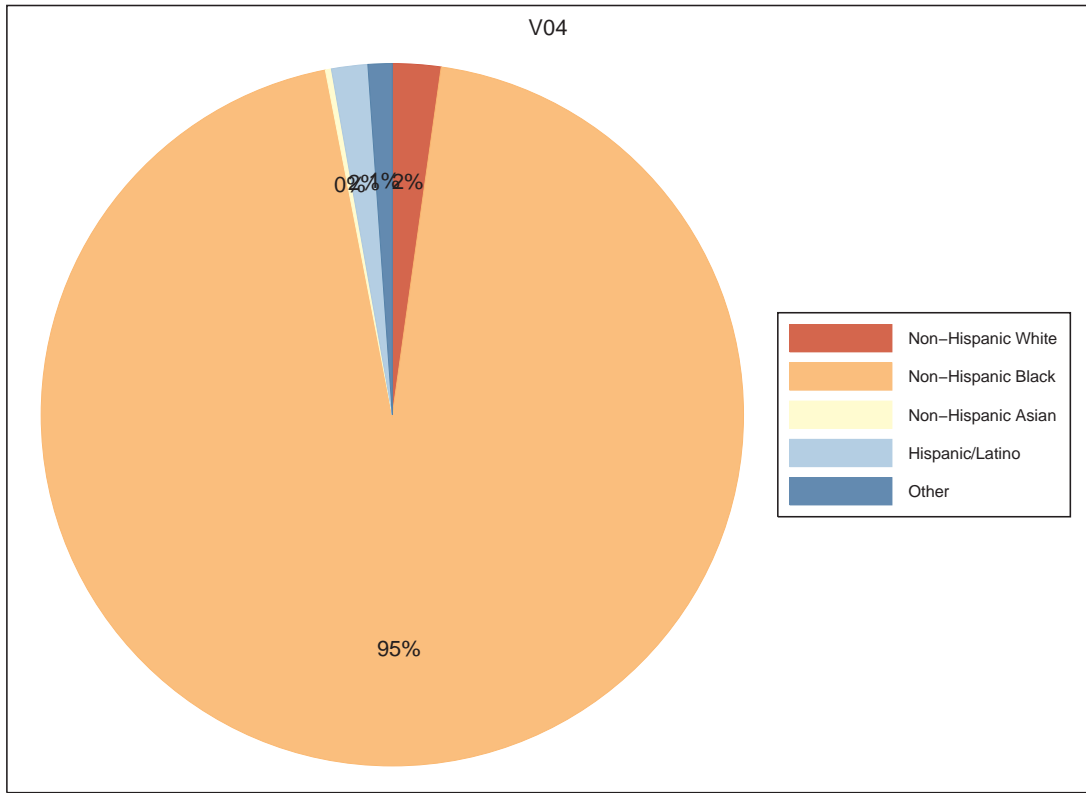
V04

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

Race and Latino Origin

V04

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

0% 2% 1% 2%

95%

Atlanta

36%

5% 2%

3%

53%

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

neighborhood nexus

Housing Tenure

V04

- 12% Owner–occupied with mortgage
- 2%
- 67%
- 18%

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

Atlanta

- 29%
- 8%
- 45%
- 18%

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

neighborhood nexus

Households by Type

V04

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

7%

40%

52%

Atlanta

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

23%

20%

57%

neighborhood
nexus

Children by Household Type

V04

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

7% · 1% · 14% · 78%

Atlanta

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

38% · 2% · 16% · 44%
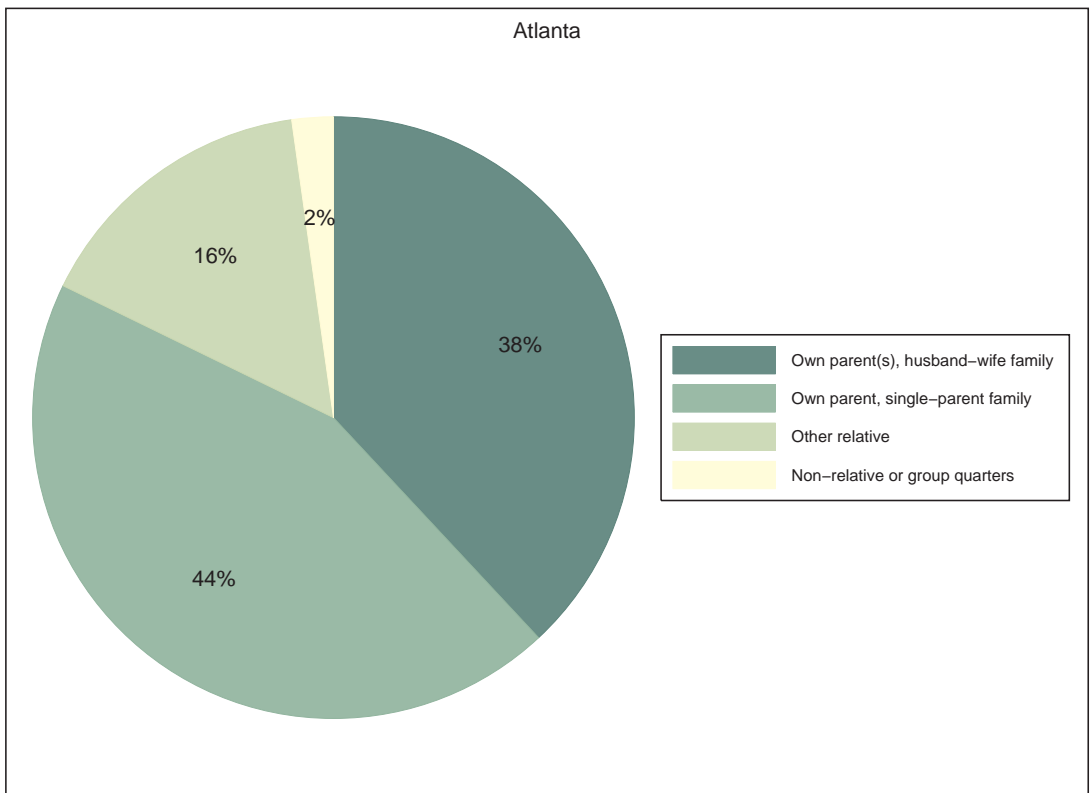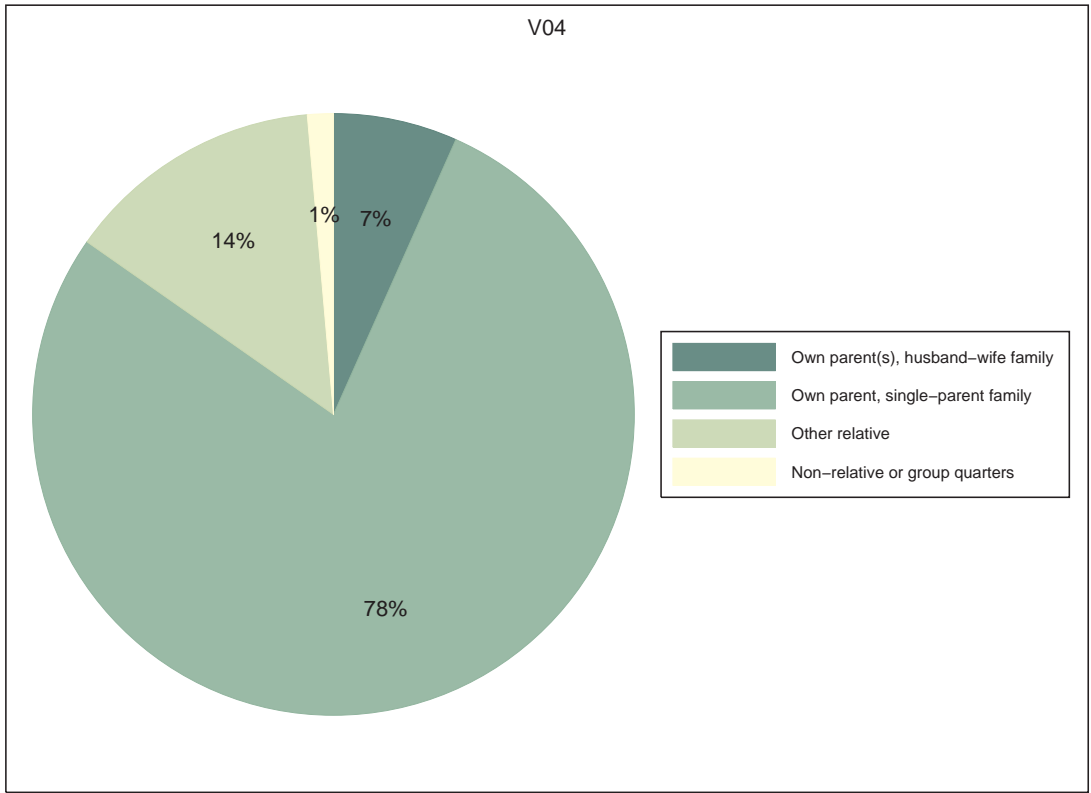
Population Change, 2000-2010
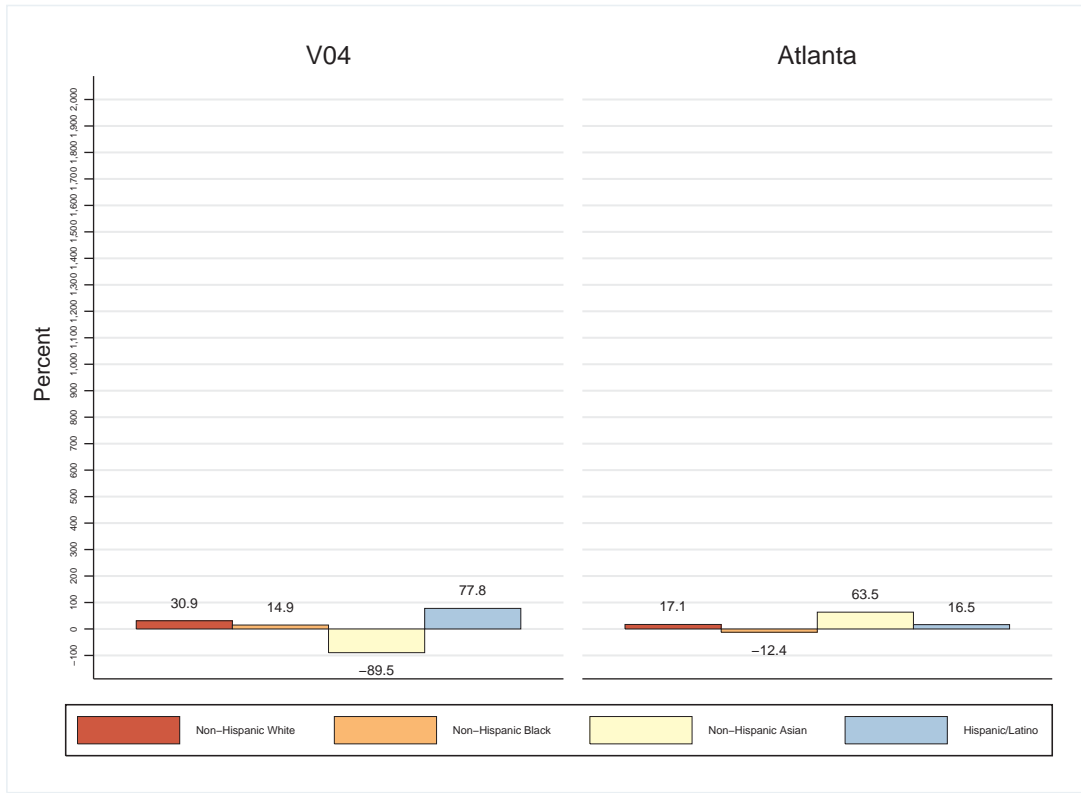
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,786	100.0%
Under 5 years	419	11.1%
5 to 9 years	343	9.1%
10 to 14 years	252	6.7%
15 to 19 years	275	7.3%
20 to 24 years	446	11.8%
25 to 29 years	425	11.2%
30 to 34 years	281	7.4%
35 to 39 years	245	6.5%
40 to 44 years	191	5.0%
45 to 49 years	205	5.4%
50 to 54 years	173	4.6%
55 to 59 years	131	3.5%
60 to 64 years	145	3.8%
65 to 69 years	105	2.8%
70 to 74 years	60	1.6%
75 to 79 years	48	1.3%
80 to 84 years	26	0.7%
85 years and over	16	0.4%
Median age (years)	26.9	(X)
16 years and over	2,726	72.0%
18 years and over	2,620	69.2%
21 years and over	2,416	63.8%
62 years and over	336	8.9%
65 years and over	255	6.7%
Male population	1,731	45.7%
Under 5 years	192	5.1%
5 to 9 years	176	4.6%
10 to 14 years	131	3.5%
15 to 19 years	121	3.2%
20 to 24 years	165	4.4%
25 to 29 years	184	4.9%
30 to 34 years	147	3.9%
35 to 39 years	111	2.9%
40 to 44 years	93	2.5%
45 to 49 years	99	2.6%
50 to 54 years	83	2.2%
55 to 59 years	58	1.5%
60 to 64 years	62	1.6%
65 to 69 years	56	1.5%
70 to 74 years	23	0.6%
75 to 79 years	15	0.4%
80 to 84 years	10	0.3%
85 years and over	5	0.1%
Median age (years)	27.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,209	31.9%
18 years and over	1,161	30.7%
21 years and over	1,074	28.4%
	Continued on next page...	

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	145	3.8%
65 years and over	109	2.9%
Female population	2,055	54.3%
Under 5 years	227	6.0%
5 to 9 years	167	4.4%
10 to 14 years	121	3.2%
15 to 19 years	154	4.1%
20 to 24 years	281	7.4%
25 to 29 years	241	6.4%
30 to 34 years	134	3.5%
35 to 39 years	134	3.5%
40 to 44 years	98	2.6%
45 to 49 years	106	2.8%
50 to 54 years	90	2.4%
55 to 59 years	73	1.9%
60 to 64 years	83	2.2%
65 to 69 years	49	1.3%
70 to 74 years	37	1.0%
75 to 79 years	33	0.9%
80 to 84 years	16	0.4%
85 years and over	11	0.3%
Median age (years)	26.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,517	40.1%
18 years and over	1,459	38.5%
21 years and over	1,342	35.4%
62 years and over	191	5.0%
65 years and over	146	3.9%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,786	100.0%
One Race	3,742	98.8%
White	90	2.4%
Black or African American	3,620	95.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
Asian	13	0.3%
Asian Indian‡	1	0.0%
Chinese† ‡	3	0.1%
Filipino‡	3	0.1%
Japanese‡	0	0.0%
Korean‡	1	0.0%
Vietnamese‡	0	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	3	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	2	0.0%
Some Other Race	13	0.3%
Two or More Races	44	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
White; Asian	1	0.0%
White; Black or African American	9	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	4	0.1%
		Continued on next page...

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	110	2.9%
Black or African American	3,657	96.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	23	0.6%
Asian	19	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	0.2%
Some Other Race	21	0.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,786	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	64	1.7%
Mexican‡	25	0.7%
Puerto Rican‡	13	0.3%
Cuban‡	6	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	47	1.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,722	98.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,786	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	64	1.7%
White alone	10	0.3%
Black or African American alone	28	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	9	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,722	98.3%
White alone	80	2.1%
Black or African American alone	3,592	94.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	9	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	35	0.9%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,786	100.0%
In households	3,736	98.7%
Householder	1,635	43.2%
Spouse	122	3.2%
Child	1,224	32.3%
Own child under 18 years	989	26.1%
Other relatives	398	10.5%
Under 18 years	159	4.2%
65 years and over†	15	0.4%
Nonrelatives	357	9.4%
Under 18 years	15	0.4%
65 years and over	6	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	123	3.2%
In group quarters	50	1.3%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	50	1.3%
		Continued on next page...

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	45	1.2%
Female	5	0.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,635	100.0%
Family households (families)	777	47.5%
With own children under 18 years	497	30.4%
Husband-wife family	122	7.5%
With own children under 18 years	41	2.5%
Male householder, no wife present	83	5.1%
With own children under 18 years	25	1.5%
Female householder, no husband present	572	35.0%
With own children under 18 years	431	26.4%
Nonfamily households	858	52.5%
Householder living alone	681	41.7%
Male	386	23.6%
65 years and over‡	77	4.7%
Female	336	20.5%
65 years and over‡	100	6.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	572	35.0%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	238	14.6%
Average household size	2.29	(X)
Average family size	3.24	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,999	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,635	81.8%
Vacant housing units	364	18.2%
For rent	219	11.0%
Rented, not occupied	13	0.7%
For sale only	22	1.1%
Sold, not occupied	7	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	0.4%
All other vacants	95	4.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	6.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	13.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,635	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	290	17.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	629	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.17	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,345	82.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,107	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.31	(X)

Notes:
† Data may differ from the Census Bureau's DP-1 totals due to differences in reporting methods (see Technical Notes).
‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).
∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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V04

ACS 2008-12 Profile

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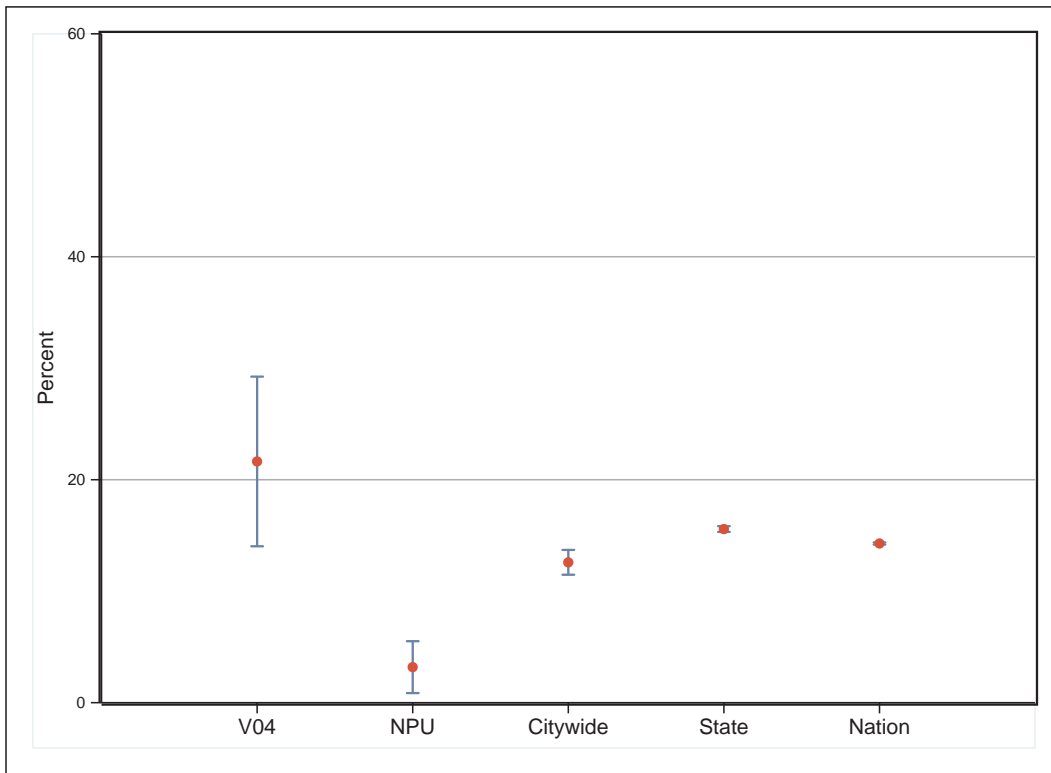
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
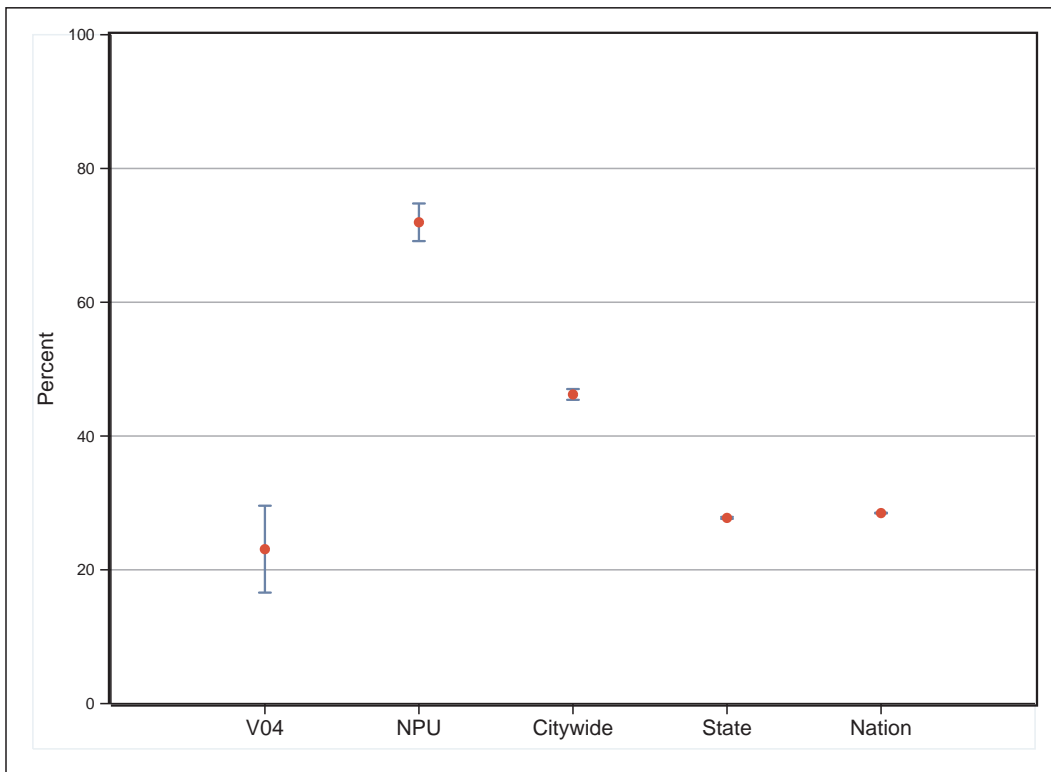
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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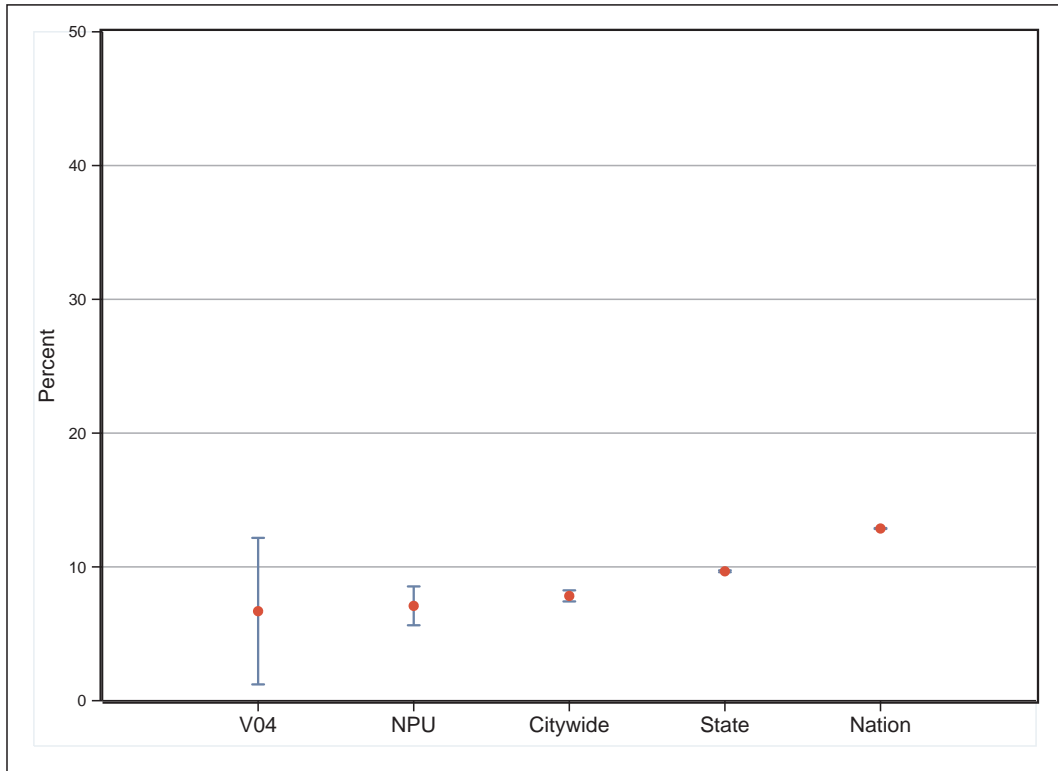
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home
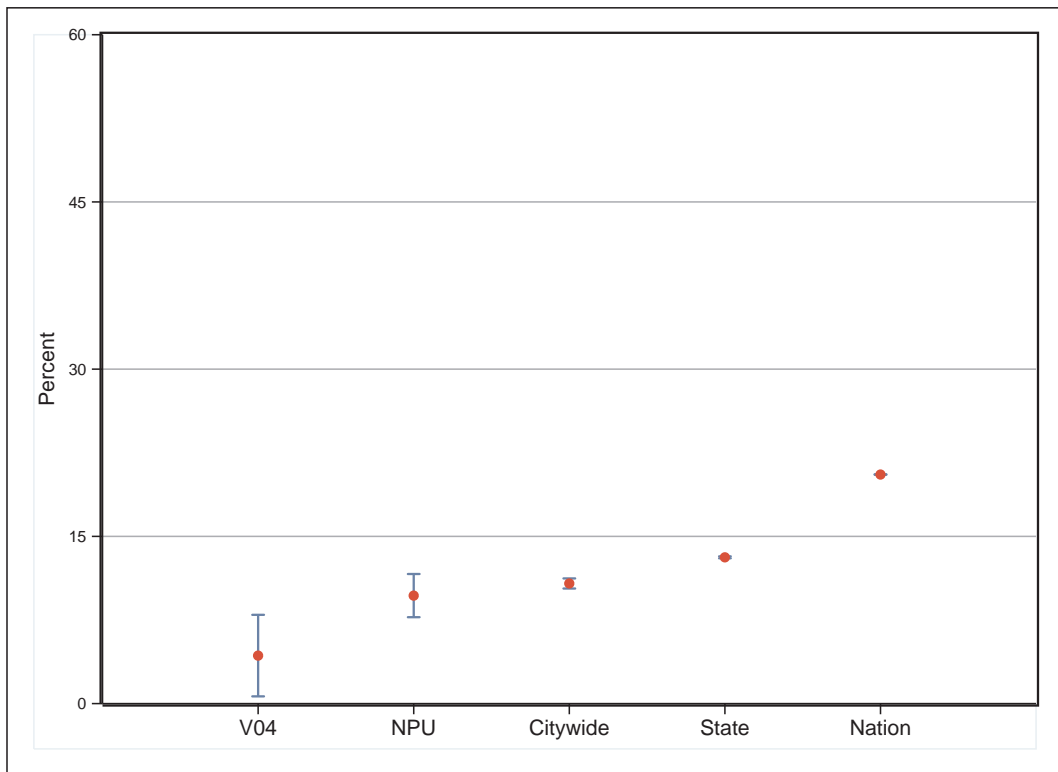
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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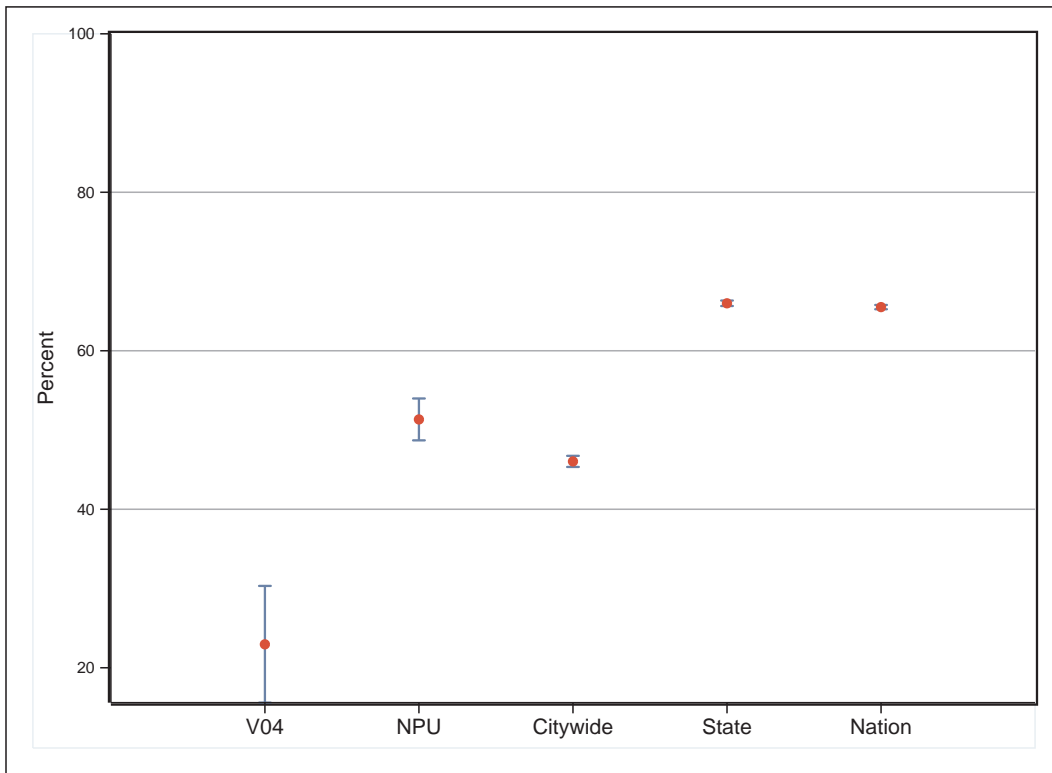
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
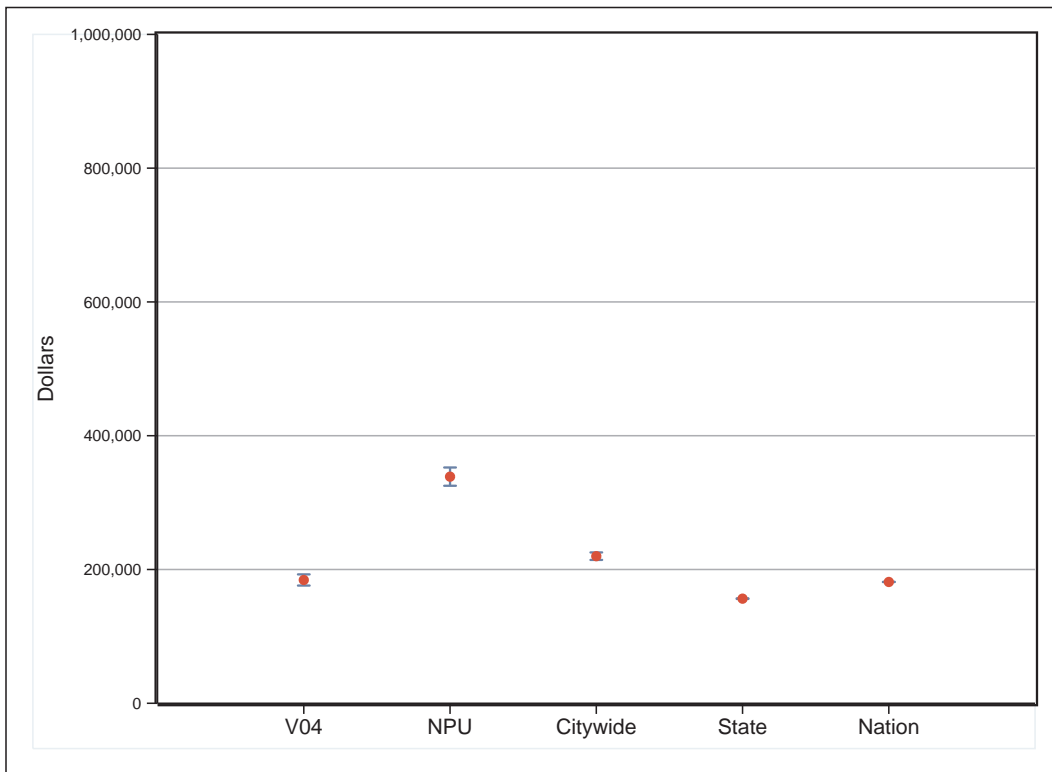
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
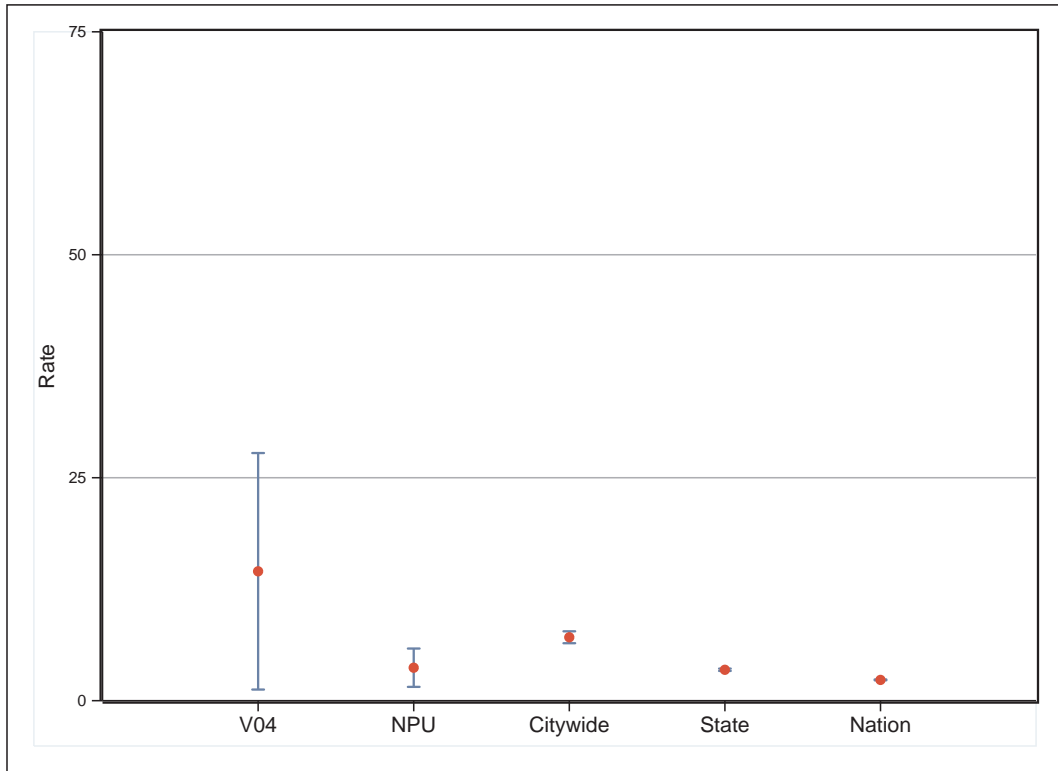
Rental Vacancy Rate

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

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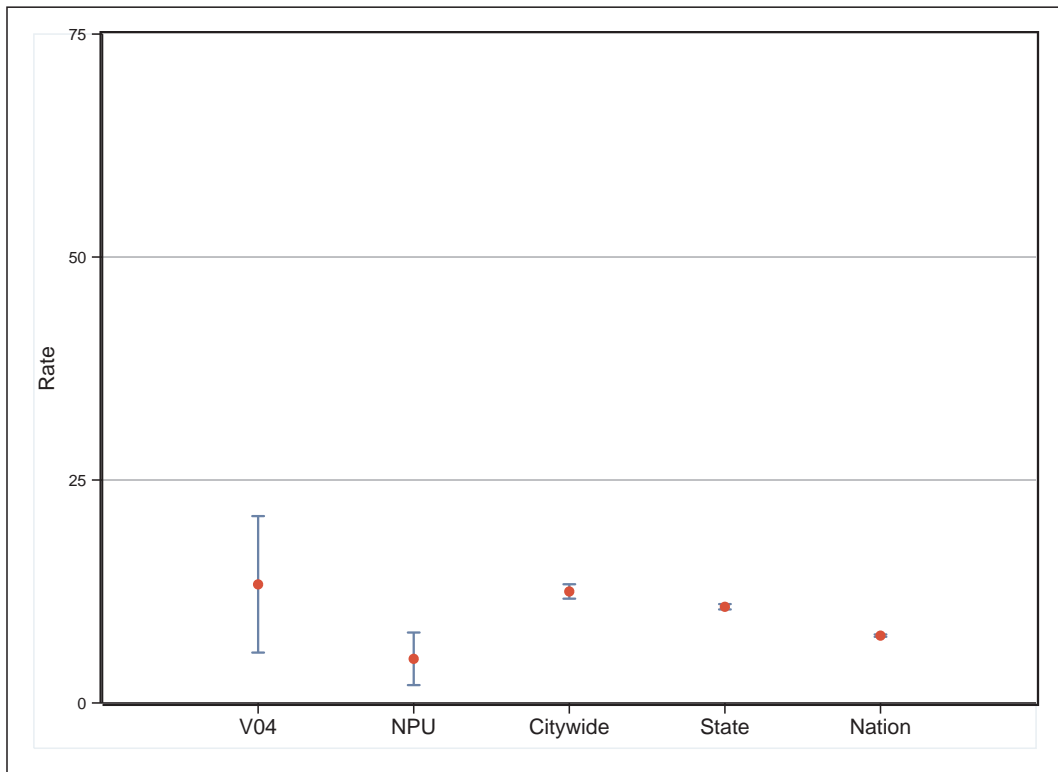
Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income
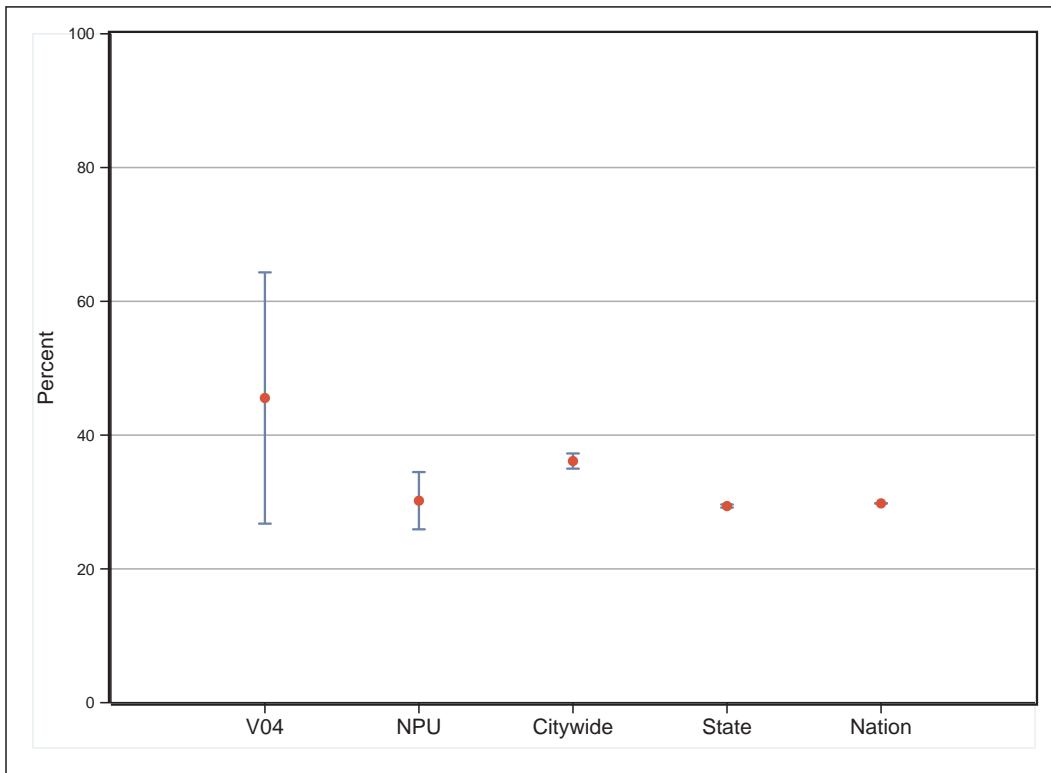
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

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

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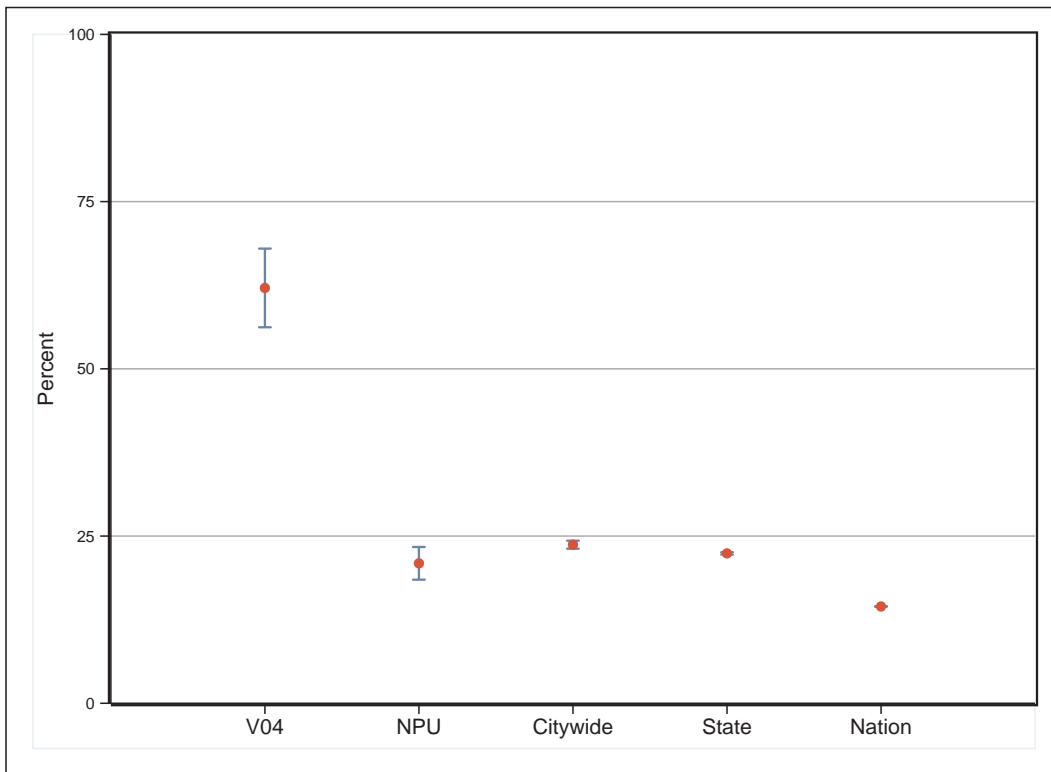
Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
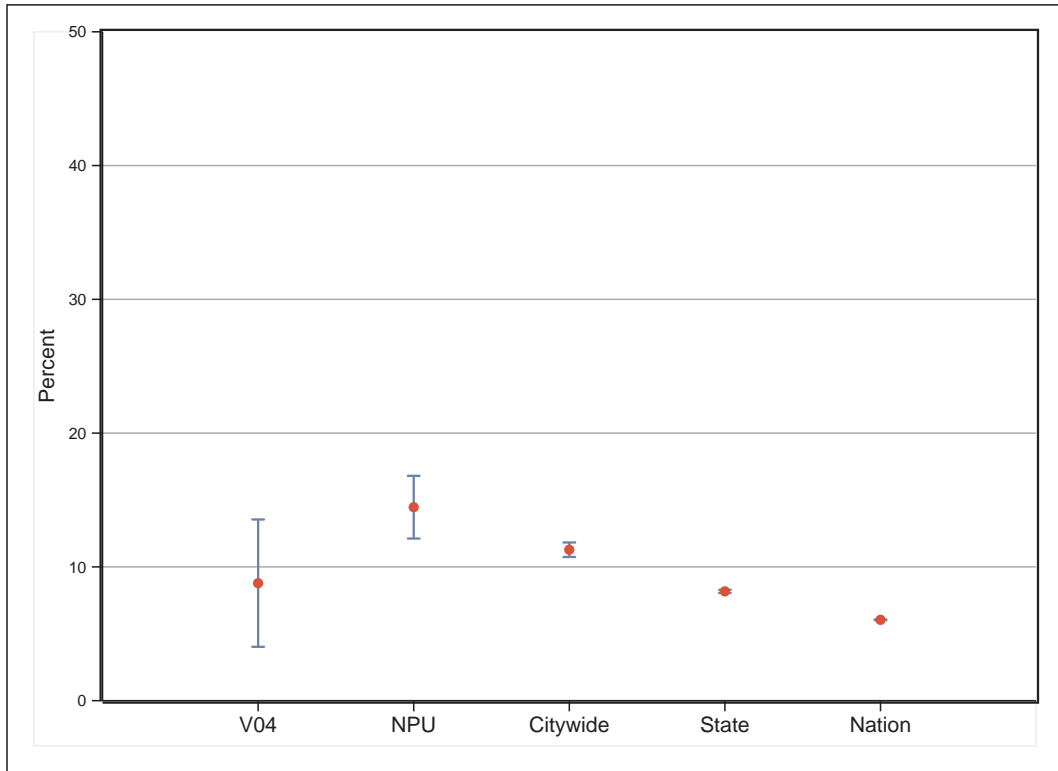
Median Household Income

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

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Percent Civilian Unemployed

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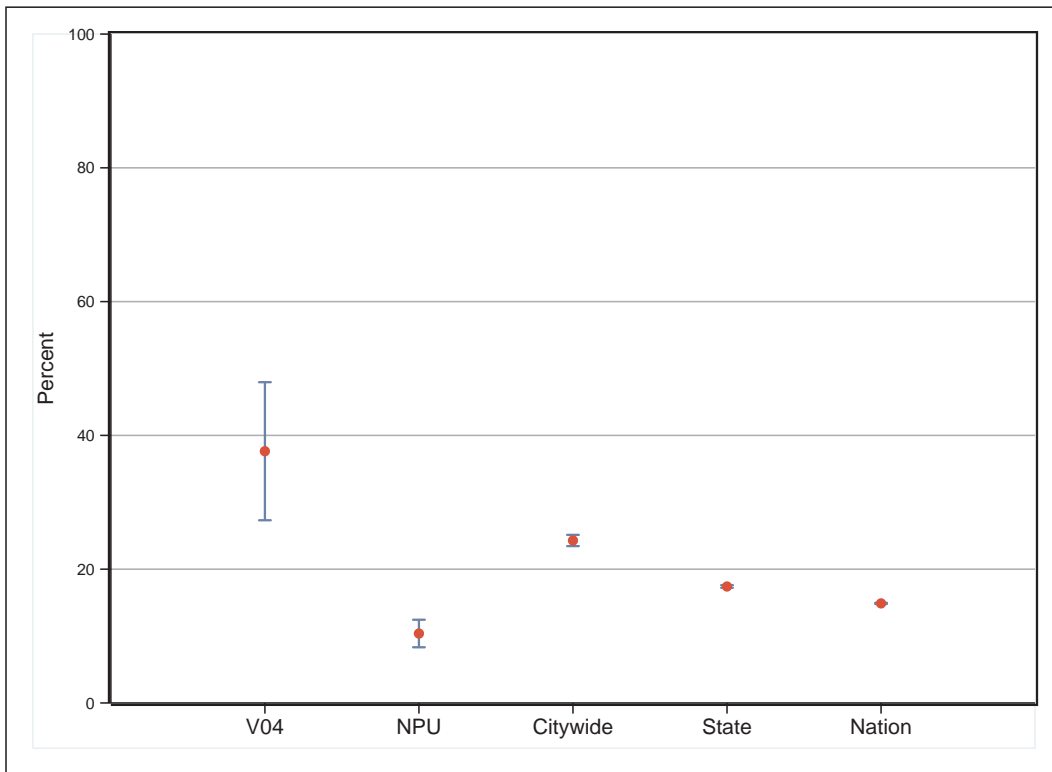
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Selected Social Characteristics

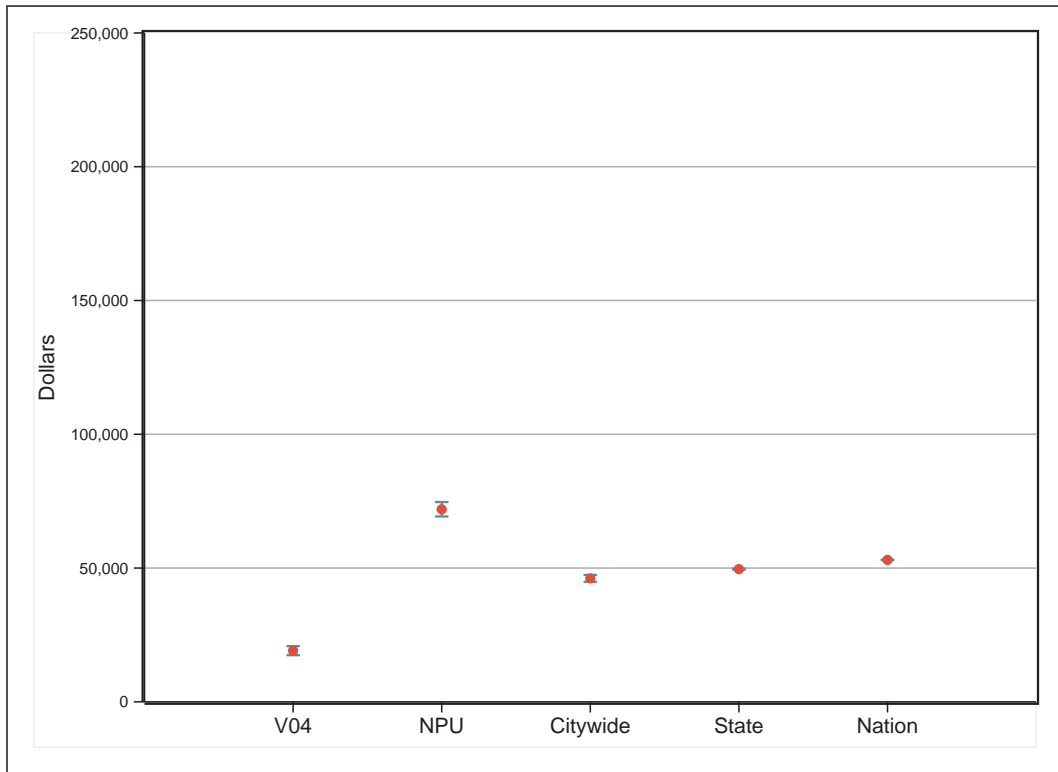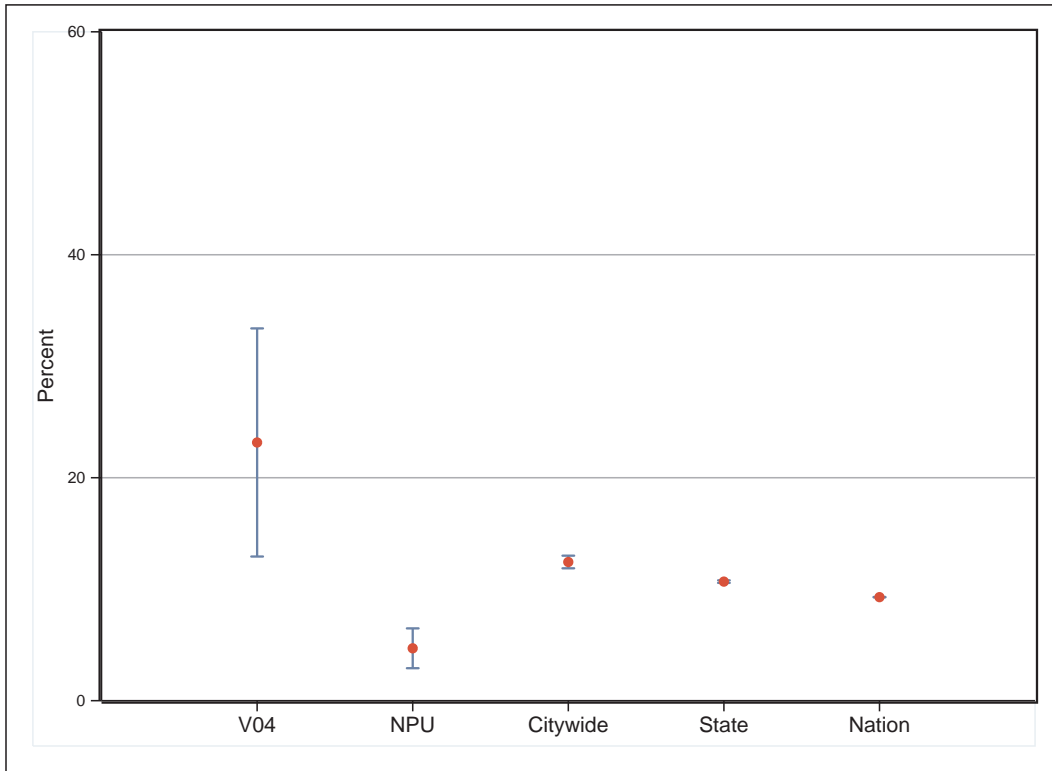| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,346**	±**166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	492	±129	36.6%	±8.5
With own children under 18 years	281	±122	20.9%	±8.7
Married-couple family	90	±49	6.7%	±3.6
With own children under 18 years	7	±18	0.6%	±1.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	75	±62	5.6%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	49	±58	3.6%	±4.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	327	±116	24.3%	±8.1
With own children under 18 years	224	±105	16.7%	±7.6
Nonfamily households	854	±166	63.4%	±9.6
Householder living alone	740	±154	55.0%	±9.2
65 years and over	117	±55	8.7%	±3.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	372	±127	27.7%	±8.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	179	±71	13.3%	±5.0
Average household size	2.05	±0.17	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.17	±1.04	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,752**	±**408**	**2,752**	**(X)**
Householder	1,345	±205	48.9%	±1.6
Spouse	104	±58	3.8%	±2.0
Child	671	±249	24.4%	±8.3
Other relatives	262	±131	9.5%	±4.5
Nonrelatives	370	±227	13.4%	±8.0
Unmarried partner	43	±46	1.6%	±1.6

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**924**	±**224**	**924**	**(X)**
Never married	703	±205	76.1%	±12.3
Now married, except separated	120	±65	13.0%	±6.3
Separated	18	±23	2.0%	±2.5
Widowed	3	±15	0.4%	±1.7
Divorced	98	±65	10.6%	±6.6
Females 15 years and over	**1,199**	±**250**	**1,199**	**(X)**
Never married	692	±187	57.7%	±9.9
Now married, except separated	119	±63	9.9%	±4.8
Separated	70	±52	5.9%	±4.2
Widowed	87	±49	7.3%	±3.8
Divorced	245	±117	20.4%	±8.8

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	**17**	±**29**	**17**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	17	±29	100.0%	±0.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	20	±35	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	18	±31	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±357	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	37	±73	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±52	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**71**	**±52**	**71**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	46	±40	64.7%	±30.6
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	14	±30	19.6%	±40.2
1 or 2 years	6	±20	8.3%	±26.8
3 or 4 years	2	±14	2.3%	±19.5
5 or more years	25	±31	34.6%	±34.9
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**46**	**±40**	**46**	**(X)**
Who are female	46	±40	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	19	±27	41.9%	±44.9

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**802**	**±229**	**802**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	87	±64	10.8%	±7.4
Kindergarten	49	±43	6.1%	±5.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	261	±128	32.5%	±13.1
High school (grades 9-12)	130	±76	16.2%	±8.3
College or graduate school	275	±108	34.3%	±9.2

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,683**	**±276**	**1,683**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	146	±93	8.7%	±5.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	218	±95	13.0%	±5.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	493	±144	29.3%	±7.1
Some college, no degree	384	±159	22.8%	±8.7
Associate's degree	53	±34	3.1%	±2.0
Bachelor's degree	238	±92	14.1%	±5.0
Graduate or professional degree	151	±86	9.0%	±4.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.4%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.1%	±6.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**1,975**	**±325**	**1,975**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	155	±81	7.9%	±3.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,723**	**±414**	**2,723**	**(X)**
With a disability	420	±134	15.4%	±4.3
Under 18 years	**586**	**±178**	**586**	**(X)**
With a disability	35	±52	6.0%	±8.8
18 to 64 years	**1,892**	**±328**	**1,892**	**(X)**
With a disability	210	±101	11.1%	±5.0
65 years and over	**245**	**±78**	**245**	**(X)**
With a disability	175	±70	71.3%	±17.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,759**	**±406**	**2,759**	**(X)**
Same house	2,171	±398	78.7%	±8.6
Different house in the U.S.	577	±228	20.9%	±7.7
Same county	346	±184	12.5%	±6.4
Different county	230	±135	8.4%	±4.7
Same state	168	±116	6.1%	±4.1
Different state	63	±69	2.3%	±2.5
Abroad	12	±20	0.4%	±0.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,570**	**±420**	**2,570**	**(X)**
Native	2,598	±411	101.1%	±23.0
Born in United States	2,583	±427	100.5%	±2.5
State of residence	1,745	±362	67.9%	±8.7
Different state	839	±227	32.6%	±7.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	15	±29	0.6%	±1.1
Foreign born	172	±144	6.7%	±5.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**172**	**±144**	**172**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	87	±122	50.6%	±57.2
Not a U.S. citizen	85	±82	49.4%	±23.5

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**187**	**±154**	**187**	**(X)**
Native	**15**	**±40**	**15**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±107.3
Entered before 2010	15	±37	100.0%	±361.9
Foreign born	**172**	**±144**	**172**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	14	±27	8.1%	±14.0
Entered before 2010	158	±135	91.9%	±16.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**172**	**±144**	**172**	**(X)**
Europe	0	±16	0.0%	±9.3
Asia	52	±61	30.1%	±25.5
Africa	12	±27	6.8%	±14.5
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±9.3
Latin America	108	±129	63.1%	±53.8
Northern America	0	±16	0.0%	±9.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,416**	**±401**	**2,416**	**(X)**
English only	2,312	±357	95.7%	±21.7
Language other than English	104	±90	4.3%	±3.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±105	0.2%	±4.4
Spanish	66	±53	2.7%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±52	0.2%	±2.2
Other Indo-European languages	33	±59	1.4%	±2.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	5	±30	0.2%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.2
Other languages	0	±30	0.0%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±53	0.0%	±2.2

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,570**	**±420**	**2,570**	**(X)**
American	44	±44	1.7%	±1.7
Arab	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Czech	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Danish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Dutch	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
English	5	±14	0.2%	±0.5
French (except Basque)	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
French Canadian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
German	3	±16	0.1%	±0.6
Greek	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Hungarian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Irish	24	±46	0.9%	±1.8
Italian	21	±30	0.8%	±1.2
Lithuanian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Norwegian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Polish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Russian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Scotch-Irish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Scottish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Slovak	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	53	±54	2.1%	±2.1
Swedish	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Swiss	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Ukranian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Welsh	26	±57	1.0%	±2.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	13	±22	0.5%	±0.9

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,250**	**±333**	**2,250**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,461	±308	64.9%	±9.8
Civilian labor force	1,424	±303	63.3%	±9.7
Employed	1,095	±269	48.6%	±9.5
Unemployed	330	±162	14.7%	±6.9
Armed Forces	37	±91	1.6%	±4.1
Not in labor force	789	±192	35.1%	±6.8
Civilian labor force	**1,424**	**±303**	**1,424**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	23.2%	±10.2	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,304**	**±262**	**1,304**	**(X)**
In labor force	810	±221	62.1%	±11.5
Civilian labor force	773	±214	59.3%	±11.3
Employed	592	±197	45.4%	±12.0
Own children under 6 years	**168**	**±98**	**168**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	168	±100	100.0%	±12.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	**276**	**±130**	**276**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	235	±123	85.2%	±19.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,117**	**±306**	**1,117**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	551	±202	49.3%	±12.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	137	±133	12.3%	±11.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	357	±204	32.0%	±16.0
Walked	0	±16	0.0%	±1.4
Other means	7	±19	0.6%	±1.7
Worked at home	65	±67	5.8%	±5.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.1	±1.3	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,095**	**±269**	**1,095**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	350	±147	32.0%	±10.9
Service occupations	310	±135	28.3%	±10.2
Sales and office occupations	222	±98	20.3%	±7.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7	±25	0.7%	±2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	142	±89	12.9%	±7.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,095**	**±269**	**1,095**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±25	0.0%	±2.3
Construction	6	±23	0.5%	±2.1
Manufacturing	67	±56	6.1%	±4.9
Wholesale trade	19	±34	1.7%	±3.0
Retail trade	48	±44	4.4%	±3.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	14	±32	1.3%	±2.9
Information	15	±25	1.4%	±2.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	106	±59	9.7%	±4.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	154	±86	14.1%	±7.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	350	±157	32.0%	±12.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	164	±96	15.0%	±7.9
Other services, except public administration	44	±50	4.0%	±4.5
Public administration	43	±50	4.0%	±4.5

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,095**	**±269**	**1,095**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	806	±236	73.7%	±11.7
Government workers	177	±126	16.2%	±10.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	47	±41	4.3%	±3.6
Unpaid family workers	0	±25	0.0%	±2.3

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	382	±121	28.4%	±8.3
$10,000 to $14,999	83	±49	6.2%	±3.6
$15,000 to $24,999	385	±124	28.6%	±8.5
$25,000 to $34,999	138	±74	10.2%	±5.3
$35,000 to $49,999	118	±67	8.8%	±4.8
$50,000 to $74,999	90	±65	6.7%	±4.8
$75,000 to $99,999	60	±49	4.4%	±3.6
$100,000 to $149,999	74	±71	5.5%	±5.3
$150,000 to $199,999	15	±29	1.1%	±2.2
$200,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Median household income (dollars)	19,121	±1,699	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	30,594	±6,828	(X)	(X)
With earnings	988	±151	73.4%	±6.7
Mean earnings (dollars)	35,831	±7,726	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	248	±93	18.5%	±6.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8,289	±996	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	45	±34	3.4%	±2.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,109	±4,871	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	133	±74	9.9%	±5.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,423	±5,628	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	67	±62	5.0%	±4.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,752	±1,323	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	480	±119	35.7%	±7.6
Families	**492**	**±129**	**492**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	55	±45	11.2%	±8.7
$10,000 to $14,999	32	±34	6.5%	±6.7
$15,000 to $24,999	246	±101	50.0%	±15.8
$25,000 to $34,999	81	±58	16.5%	±11.0
$35,000 to $49,999	9	±31	1.8%	±6.3
$50,000 to $74,999	28	±40	5.7%	±7.9
$75,000 to $99,999	25	±32	5.0%	±6.4
$100,000 to $149,999	16	±26	3.2%	±5.2
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±18	0.0%	±3.6
$200,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±3.6
Median family income (dollars)	20,235	±1,966	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	27,984	±6,042	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	16,893	±3,327	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**854**	**±166**	**854**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	17,498	±3,360	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	30,581	±10,106	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	18,654	±1,848	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	26,598	±6,106	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	23,232	±2,723	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,723**	±**414**	**2,723**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	1,721	±296	63.2%	±5.0
With private health insurance	663	±187	24.3%	±5.8
With public coverage	1,240	±273	45.5%	±7.2
No health insurance coverage	1,002	±233	36.8%	±6.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**586**	±**178**	**586**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	79	±65	13.6%	±10.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**1,892**	±**328**	**1,892**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,391	±349	1,391	(X)
Employed:	1,061	±307	1,061	(X)
With health insurance coverage	545	±181	51.4%	±8.4
With private health insurance	448	±156	42.3%	±8.2
With public coverage	160	±123	15.1%	±10.7
No health insurance coverage	515	±204	48.6%	±13.2
Unemployed:	330	±166	330	(X)
With health insurance coverage	125	±91	38.0%	±19.8
With private health insurance	26	±31	7.9%	±8.4
With public coverage	99	±85	30.1%	±20.9
No health insurance coverage	204	±123	62.0%	±20.8
Not in labor force:	501	±168	501	(X)
With health insurance coverage	299	±120	59.6%	±13.2
With private health insurance	40	±50	7.9%	±9.5
With public coverage	276	±115	55.1%	±13.5
No health insurance coverage	203	±108	40.4%	±16.7

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	21.0%	±10.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	28.4%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	10.4%	±35.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±19.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±191.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	31.7%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	33.8%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	18.4%	±34.9	(X)	(X)
All people	37.6%	±10.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	45.7%	±15.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	47.4%	±20.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	34.7%	±30.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	52.0%	±20.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	35.5%	±6.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	34.4%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	43.9%	±15.8	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	29.2%	±16.0	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	37.8%	±6.3	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,853**	**±149**	**1,853**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,346	±166	72.6%	±6.8
Vacant housing units	508	±145	27.4%	±7.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	14.5	±13.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	13.3	±7.7	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,853**	**±149**	**1,853**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	376	±129	20.3%	±6.8
1-unit, attached	78	±47	4.2%	±2.5
2 units	85	±62	4.6%	±3.3
3 or 4 units	38	±37	2.1%	±2.0
5 to 9 units	219	±130	11.8%	±6.9
10 to 19 units	110	±55	5.9%	±2.9
20 or more units	930	±181	50.2%	±8.9
Mobile home	17	±25	0.9%	±1.4
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,853**	**±149**	**1,853**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Built 2000 to 2009	1,151	±142	62.1%	±5.8
Built 1990 to 1999	170	±89	9.1%	±4.7
Built 1980 to 1989	131	±73	7.1%	±3.9
Built 1970 to 1979	112	±55	6.1%	±2.9
Built 1960 to 1969	97	±69	5.2%	±3.7
Built 1950 to 1959	93	±72	5.0%	±3.8
Built 1940 to 1949	7	±16	0.4%	±0.9
Built 1939 or earlier	93	±51	5.0%	±2.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,853**	**±149**	**1,853**	**(X)**
1 room	150	±87	8.1%	±4.6
2 rooms	69	±59	3.7%	±3.2
3 rooms	543	±150	29.3%	±7.7
4 rooms	504	±130	27.2%	±6.7
5 rooms	280	±93	15.1%	±4.9
6 rooms	165	±73	8.9%	±3.8
7 rooms	111	±78	6.0%	±4.2
8 rooms	25	±32	1.3%	±1.7
9 rooms or more	7	±16	0.4%	±0.9
Median rooms	4.3	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,853**	**±149**	**1,853**	**(X)**
No bedroom	150	±87	8.1%	±4.6
1 bedroom	590	±149	31.8%	±7.6
2 bedrooms	568	±137	30.6%	±7.0
3 bedrooms	452	±125	24.4%	±6.5
4 bedrooms	73	±69	3.9%	±3.7
5 or more bedrooms	22	±25	1.2%	±1.4

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	309	±106	23.0%	±7.4
Renter-occupied	1,037	±164	77.0%	±7.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.96	±0.32	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.89	±0.25	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	266	±124	19.8%	±8.9
Moved in 2000 to 2009	920	±186	68.4%	±11.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	112	±73	8.3%	±5.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	8	±26	0.6%	±1.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±25	0.0%	±1.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	39	±40	2.9%	±2.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	481	±133	35.8%	±8.8
1 vehicle available	550	±139	40.9%	±9.0
2 vehicles available	245	±112	18.2%	±8.0
3 or more vehicles available	69	±54	5.2%	±4.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Utility gas	176	±73	13.1%	±5.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	±20	0.7%	±1.4
Electricity	1,157	±166	86.0%	±6.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
No fuel used	3	±14	0.2%	±1.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	±24	0.7%	±1.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	26	±37	1.9%	±2.7
No telephone service available	89	±72	6.6%	±5.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,346**	**±166**	**1,346**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,326	±225	98.5%	±11.5
1.01 to 1.50	20	±38	1.5%	±2.8
1.51 or more	0	±35	0.0%	±2.6

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**309**	**±106**	**309**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	17	±49	5.7%	±15.8
$50,000 to $99,999	51	±51	16.4%	±15.6
$100,000 to $149,999	17	±26	5.4%	±8.1
$150,000 to $199,999	131	±87	42.3%	±24.1
$200,000 to $299,999	58	±63	18.6%	±19.2
$300,000 to $499,999	33	±35	10.5%	±10.7
$500,000 to $999,999	0	±25	0.0%	±8.0
$1,000,000 or more	3	±15	1.1%	±5.0
Median (dollars)	184,332	±8,359	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**309**	**±106**	**309**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	268	±104	86.8%	±15.6
Housing units without a mortgage	41	±29	13.2%	±8.4

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**268**	**±104**	**268**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±25	0.0%	±9.3
$300 to $499	0	±25	0.0%	±9.3
$500 to $699	8	±26	3.1%	±9.7
$700 to $999	35	±45	13.0%	±15.9
$1,000 to $1,499	56	±52	20.8%	±17.6
$1,500 to $1,999	116	±70	43.4%	±19.8
$2,000 or more	53	±67	19.6%	±23.8
Median (dollars)	1,651	±130	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**41**	**±29**	**41**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±18	0.0%	±43.1
$100 to $199	0	±25	0.0%	±60.9
$200 to $299	0	±25	0.0%	±60.9
$300 to $399	2	±22	4.1%	±54.6
$400 or more	39	±38	95.9%	±62.2
Median (dollars)	526	±88	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**268**	**±118**	**268**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	42	±51	15.8%	±17.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	34	±28	12.7%	±8.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	68	±71	25.5%	±23.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	8	±20	3.1%	±7.1
35.0 percent or more	115	±72	42.9%	±19.2
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**41**	**±53**	**41**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	7	±18	18.4%	±35.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	9	±20	22.4%	±37.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7	±17	16.3%	±35.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±43.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±43.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±43.1
35.0 percent or more	17	±31	42.9%	±50.5
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**962**	**±168**	**962**	**(X)**
Less than $200	105	±70	11.0%	±7.0
$200 to $299	64	±46	6.6%	±4.6
$300 to $499	227	±109	23.6%	±10.6
$500 to $749	176	±96	18.3%	±9.4
$750 to $999	254	±106	26.4%	±10.0
$1,000 to $1,499	114	±91	11.9%	±9.2
$1,500 or more	21	±36	2.2%	±3.7
Median (dollars)	630	±94	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	75	±65	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD IN-COME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**897**	±193	**897**	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	75	±59	8.3%	±6.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	85	±62	9.5%	±6.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	119	±66	13.3%	±6.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	112	±92	12.5%	±9.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	84	±53	9.3%	±5.6
35.0 percent or more	422	±119	47.1%	±8.5
Not computed	140	±89	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,570**	±**420**	**2,570**	(X)
Male	1,106	±273	43.0%	±7.9
Female	1,464	±311	57.0%	±7.7
Under 5 years	155	±91	6.0%	±3.4
5 to 9 years	122	±77	4.7%	±2.9
10 to 14 years	172	±109	6.7%	±4.1
15 to 19 years	133	±69	5.2%	±2.6
20 to 24 years	307	±152	11.9%	±5.6
25 to 34 years	482	±165	18.7%	±5.6
35 to 44 years	452	±167	17.6%	±5.8
45 to 54 years	335	±130	13.0%	±4.6
55 to 59 years	78	±64	3.0%	±2.5
60 to 64 years	126	±90	4.9%	±3.4
65 to 74 years	138	±61	5.4%	±2.2
75 to 84 years	33	±39	1.3%	±1.5
85 years and over	40	±38	1.5%	±1.5
Median age (years)	33.0	±1.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,012	±339	78.3%	±3.2
21 years and over	1,912	±330	74.4%	±4.1
62 years and over	258	±102	10.0%	±3.6
65 years and over	210	±82	8.2%	±2.9
18 years and over	**2,012**	±**339**	**2,012**	(X)
Male	851	±232	42.3%	±9.0
Female	1,161	±247	57.7%	±7.5
65 years and over	**210**	±**82**	**210**	(X)
Male	70	±51	33.1%	±20.6
Female	141	±64	66.9%	±15.7

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,570**	**±420**	**2,570**	**(X)**
One race	2,532	±417	98.5%	±2.2
Two or more races	38	±44	1.5%	±1.7
One race	2,532	±417	98.5%	±2.2
White	72	±80	2.8%	±3.1
Black or African American	2,391	±417	93.0%	±5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	54	±62	2.1%	±2.4
Asian Indian	42	±58	1.6%	±2.2
Chinese	0	±23	0.0%	±0.9
Filipino	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Japanese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Korean	3	±15	0.1%	±0.6
Vietnamese	2	±15	0.1%	±0.6
Other Asian	7	±56	0.3%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Native Hawaiian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Samoan	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Other Pacific Islander	0	±43	0.0%	±1.7
Some other race	24	±28	0.9%	±1.1
Two or more races	38	±44	1.5%	±1.7
White and Black or African American	37	±44	1.4%	±1.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	2	±14	0.1%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,570**	**±420**	**2,570**	**(X)**
White	110	±90	4.3%	±3.4
Black or African American	2,428	±421	94.5%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	±23	0.4%	±0.9
Asian	36	±54	1.4%	±2.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	24	±28	0.9%	±1.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,570**	**±420**	**2,570**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	135	±138	5.3%	±5.3
Mexican	42	±74	1.6%	±2.9
Puerto Rican	11	±24	0.4%	±0.9
Cuban	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	82	±125	3.2%	±4.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,520	±420	98.1%	±3.1
White alone	56	±57	2.2%	±2.2
Black or African American alone	2,391	±417	93.0%	±5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	35	±54	1.4%	±2.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	38	±44	1.5%	±1.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	38	±44	1.5%	±1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey
Values marked with a period denote estimates that could not be computed.

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

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

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Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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