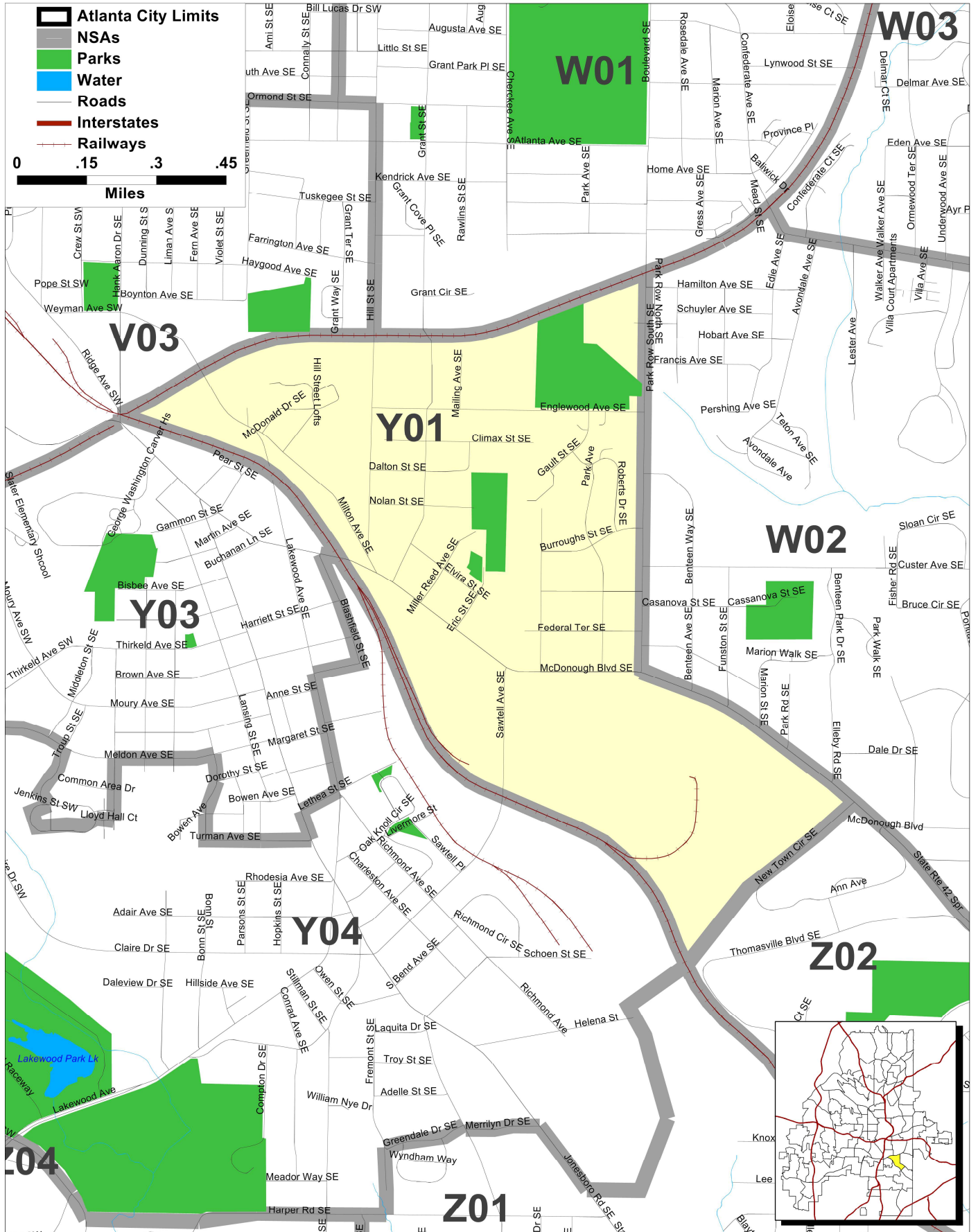


Neighborhood Statistical Area Y01



Neighborhood(s): Chosewood Park, Englewood Manor

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Contents

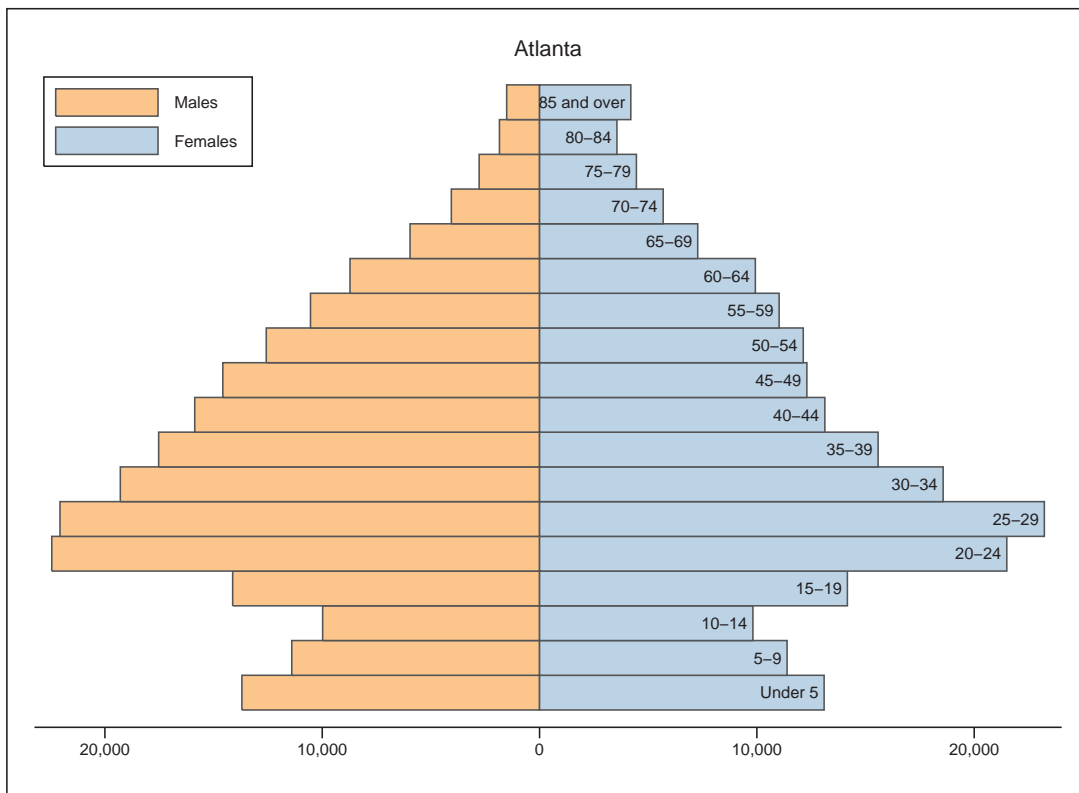
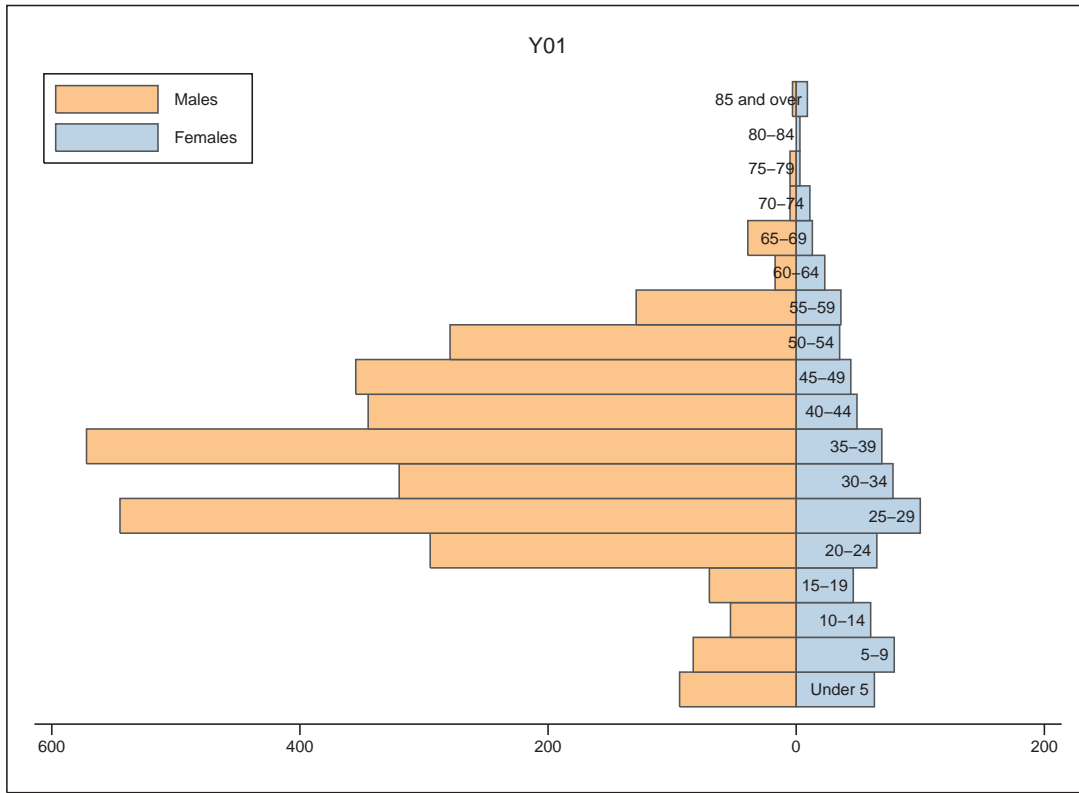
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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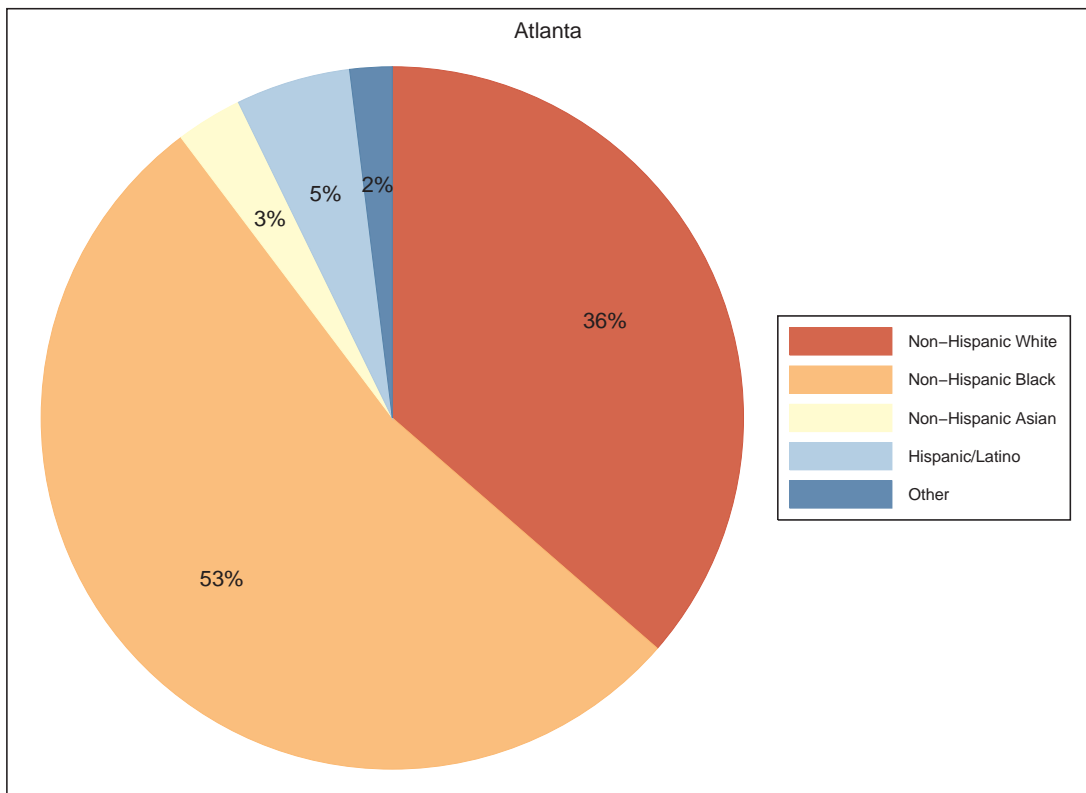
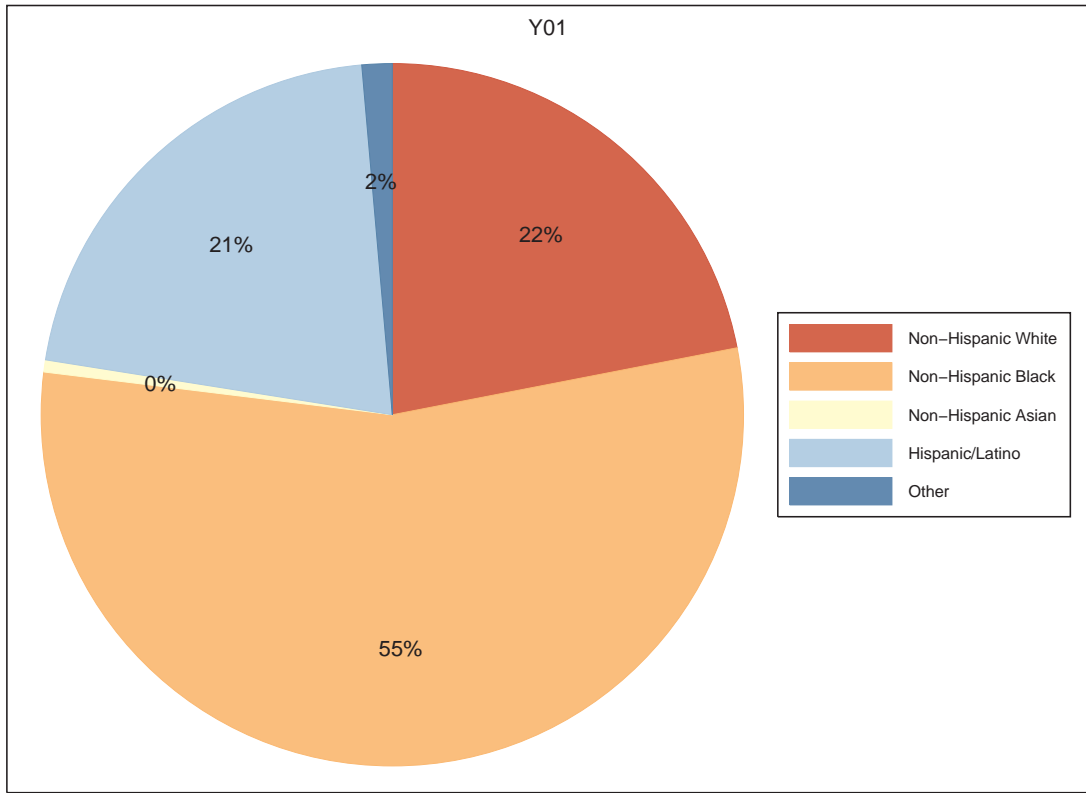
Y01

Decennial 2010 Profile

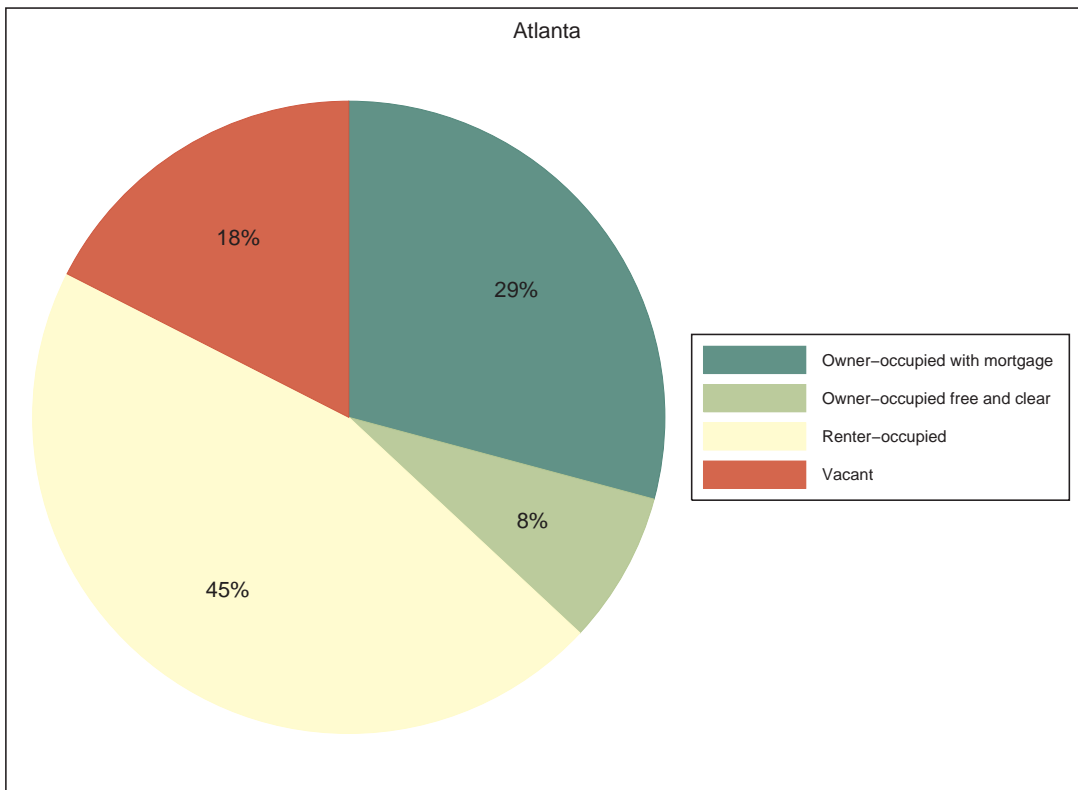
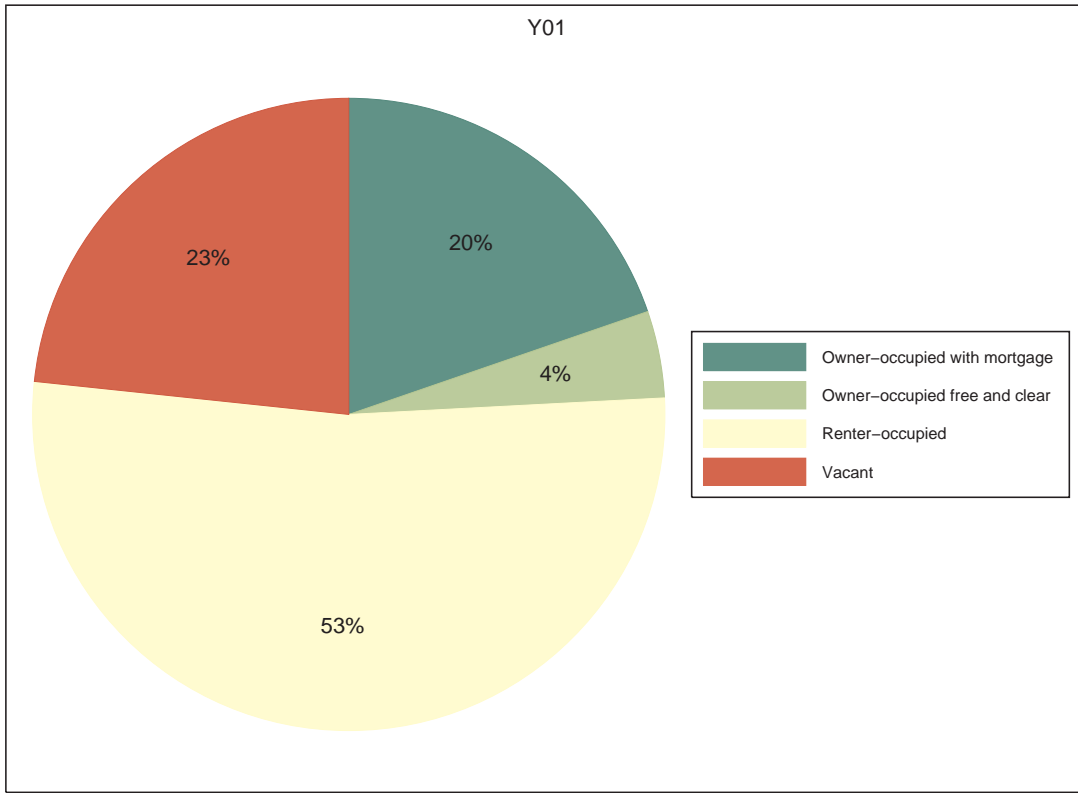
Sex and Age



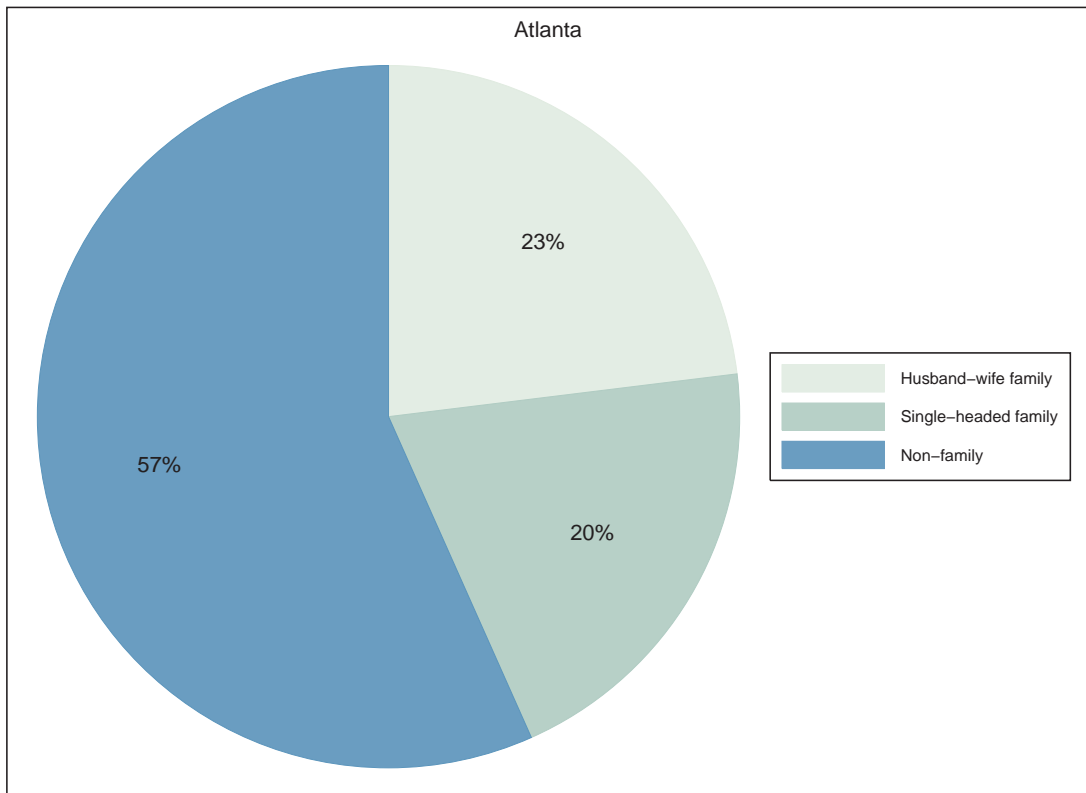
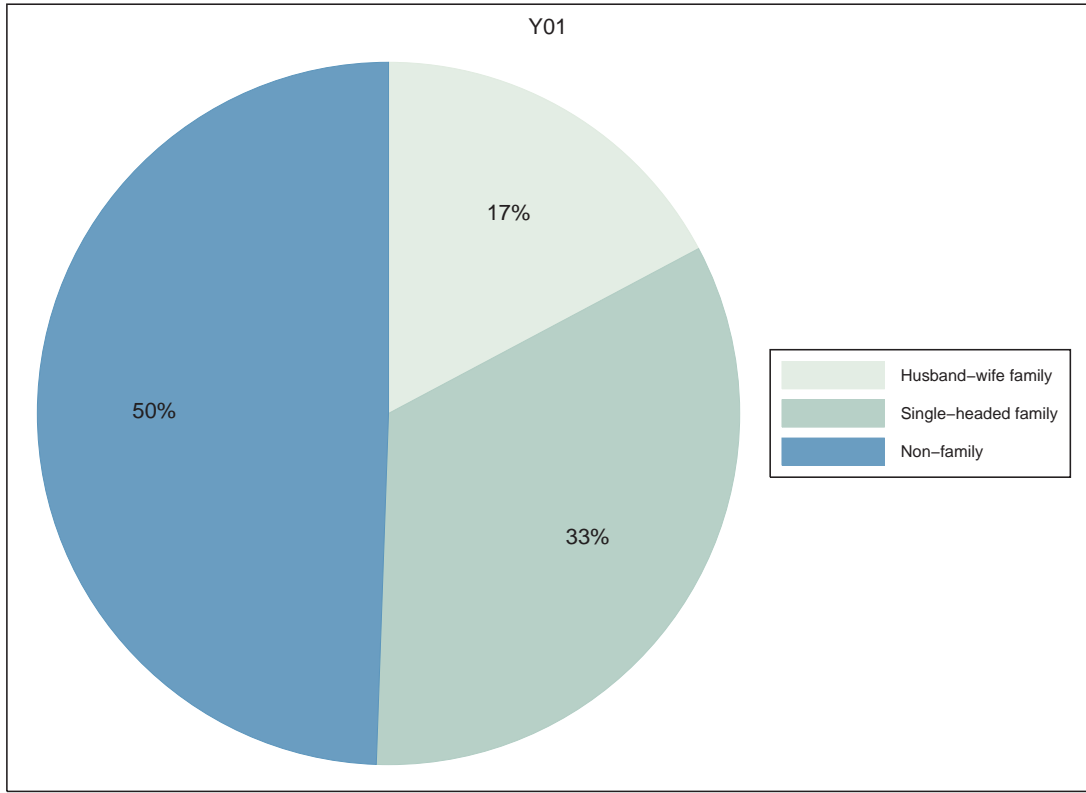
Race and Latino Origin



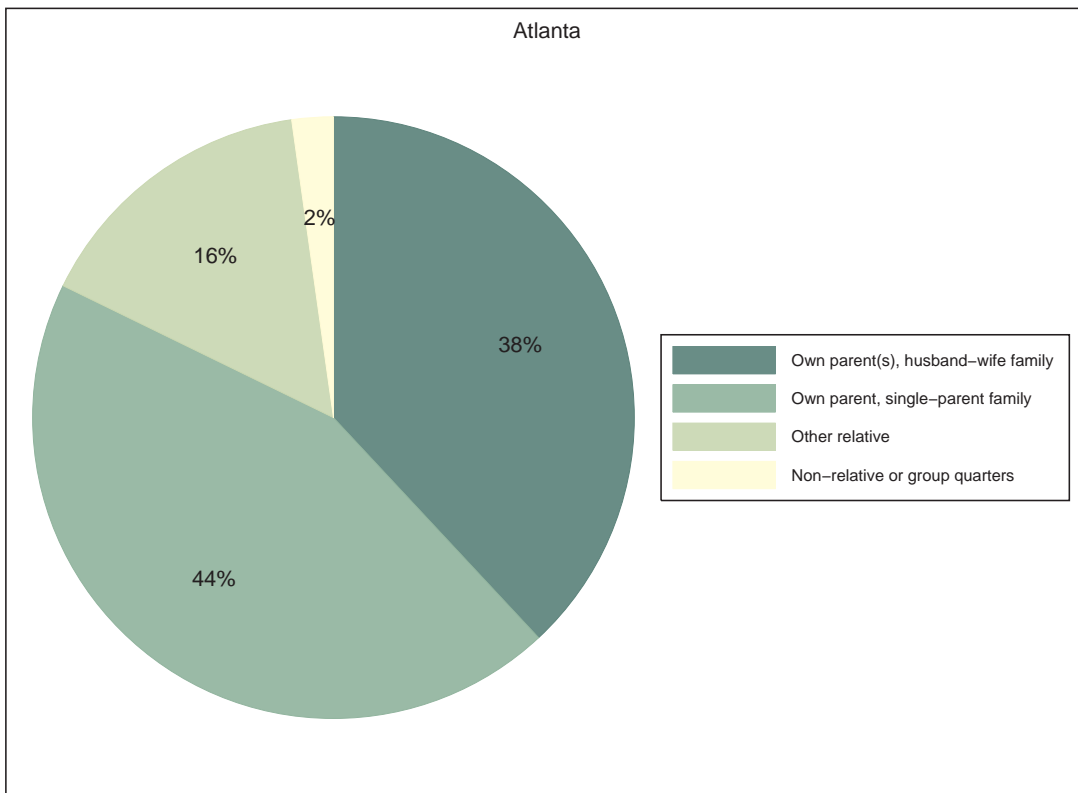
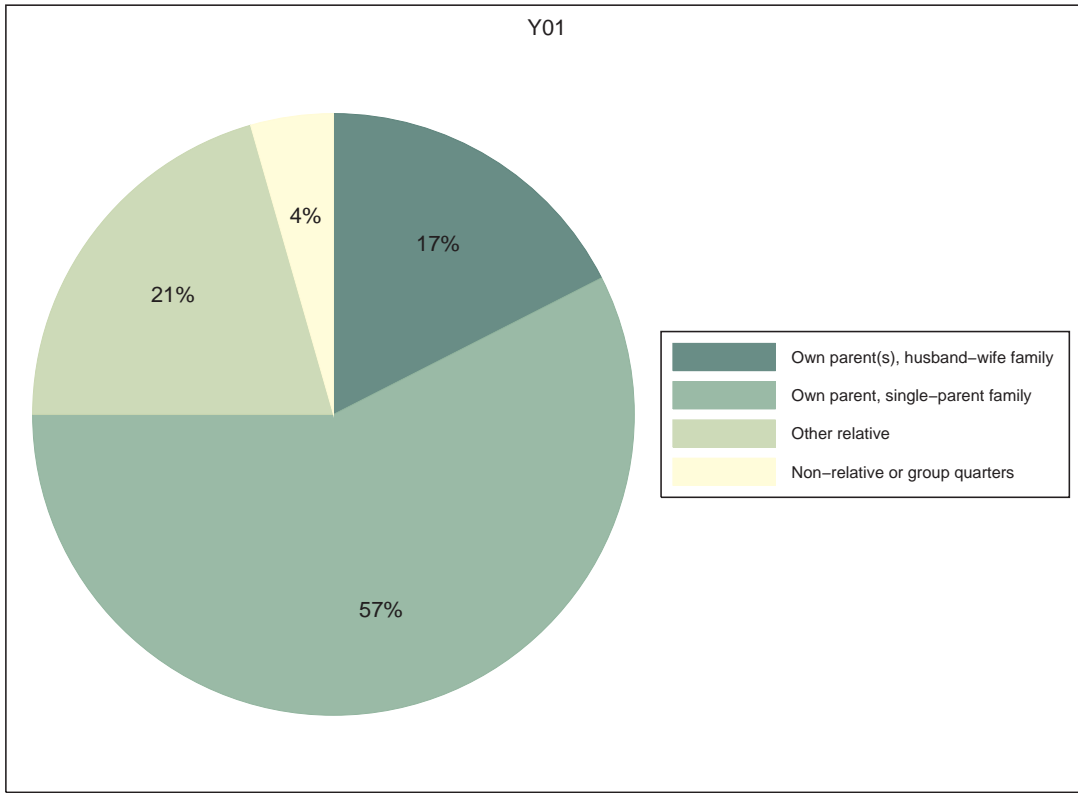
Housing Tenure



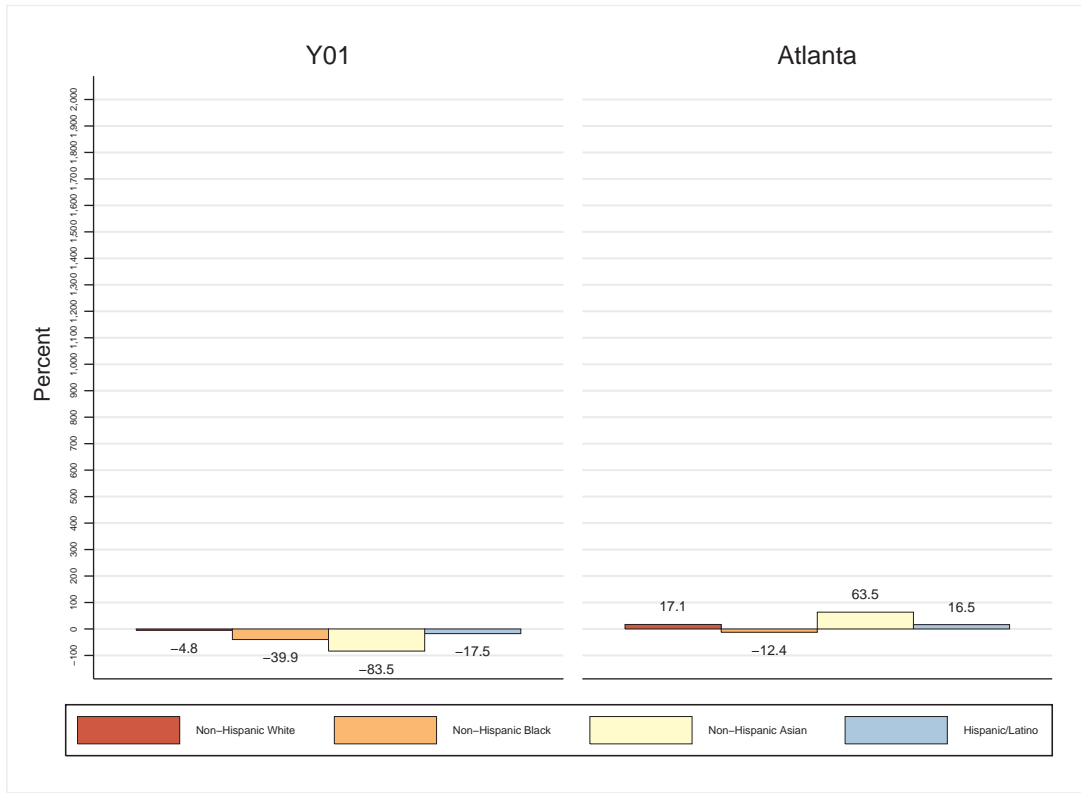
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,995	100.0%
Under 5 years	157	3.9%
5 to 9 years	162	4.1%
10 to 14 years	113	2.8%
15 to 19 years	116	2.9%
20 to 24 years	360	9.0%
25 to 29 years	645	16.1%
30 to 34 years	398	10.0%
35 to 39 years	641	16.0%
40 to 44 years	394	9.9%
45 to 49 years	399	10.0%
50 to 54 years	314	7.9%
55 to 59 years	165	4.1%
60 to 64 years	40	1.0%
65 to 69 years	52	1.3%
70 to 74 years	16	0.4%
75 to 79 years	8	0.2%
80 to 84 years	3	0.1%
85 years and over	12	0.3%
Median age (years)	35.4	(X)
16 years and over	3,542	88.7%
18 years and over	3,497	87.5%
21 years and over	3,429	85.8%
62 years and over	107	2.7%
65 years and over	91	2.3%
Male population	3,209	80.3%
Under 5 years	94	2.4%
5 to 9 years	83	2.1%
10 to 14 years	53	1.3%
15 to 19 years	70	1.8%
20 to 24 years	295	7.4%
25 to 29 years	545	13.6%
30 to 34 years	320	8.0%
35 to 39 years	572	14.3%
40 to 44 years	345	8.6%
45 to 49 years	355	8.9%
50 to 54 years	279	7.0%
55 to 59 years	129	3.2%
60 to 64 years	17	0.4%
65 to 69 years	39	1.0%
70 to 74 years	5	0.1%
75 to 79 years	5	0.1%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%
85 years and over	3	0.1%
Median age (years)	36.3	(X)
16 years and over	2,968	74.3%
18 years and over	2,942	73.6%
21 years and over	2,903	72.7%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	57	1.4%
65 years and over	52	1.3%
Female population		
Under 5 years	786	19.7%
5 to 9 years	63	1.6%
10 to 14 years	79	2.0%
15 to 19 years	60	1.5%
20 to 24 years	46	1.2%
25 to 29 years	65	1.6%
30 to 34 years	100	2.5%
35 to 39 years	78	2.0%
40 to 44 years	69	1.7%
45 to 49 years	49	1.2%
50 to 54 years	44	1.1%
55 to 59 years	35	0.9%
60 to 64 years	36	0.9%
65 to 69 years	23	0.6%
70 to 74 years	13	0.3%
75 to 79 years	11	0.3%
80 to 84 years	3	0.1%
85 years and over	3	0.1%
85 years and over	9	0.2%
Median age (years)	29.0	(X)
16 years and over	574	14.4%
18 years and over	555	13.9%
21 years and over	526	13.2%
62 years and over	50	1.3%
65 years and over	39	1.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,995	100.0%
One Race	3,933	98.4%
White	1,243	31.1%
Black or African American	2,445	61.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	0.4%
Asian	18	0.5%
Asian Indian [‡]	3	0.1%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	3	0.1%
Filipino [‡]	0	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	0	0.0%
Korean [‡]	1	0.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	2	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	6	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	1	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	212	5.3%
Two or More Races	62	1.6%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.2%
White; Asian	3	0.1%
White; Black or African American	20	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	4	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	1,286	32.2%
Black or African American	2,488	62.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	35	0.9%
Asian	31	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	227	5.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,995	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	843	21.1%
Mexican‡	804	20.1%
Puerto Rican‡	7	0.2%
Cuban‡	7	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	23	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,152	78.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,995	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	843	21.1%
White alone	368	9.2%
Black or African American alone	246	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	212	5.3%
Two or More Races	12	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,152	78.9%
White alone	875	21.9%
Black or African American alone	2,199	55.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.3%
Asian alone	17	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	50	1.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,995	100.0%
In households	1,575	39.4%
Householder	589	14.7%
Spouse	101	2.5%
Child	498	12.5%
Own child under 18 years	373	9.3%
Other relatives	201	5.0%
Under 18 years	103	2.6%
65 years and over†	9	0.2%
Nonrelatives	186	4.7%
Under 18 years	17	0.4%
65 years and over	2	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	63	1.6%
In group quarters	2,420	60.6%
Institutionalized population	2,389	59.8%
Male	2,384	59.7%
Female	5	0.1%
Noninstitutionalized population	31	0.8%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	29	0.7%
Female	2	0.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	589	100.0%
Family households (families)	297	50.4%
With own children under 18 years	159	27.0%
Husband-wife family	101	17.1%
With own children under 18 years	45	7.6%
Male householder, no wife present	37	6.3%
With own children under 18 years	21	3.6%
Female householder, no husband present	159	27.0%
With own children under 18 years	93	15.8%
Nonfamily households	292	49.6%
Householder living alone	228	38.7%
Male	81	13.7%
65 years and over [‡]	6	1.0%
Female	87	14.7%
65 years and over [‡]	22	3.8%
Households with individuals under 18 years	209	35.5%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	64	10.9%
Average household size	2.67	(X)
Average family size	3.69	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	767	100.0%
Occupied housing units	589	76.8%
Vacant housing units	178	23.2%
For rent	99	12.9%
Rented, not occupied	2	0.3%
For sale only	8	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	68	8.9%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.1	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	19.6	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	589	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	185	31.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	443	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.39	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	404	68.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,132	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.80	(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 (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.

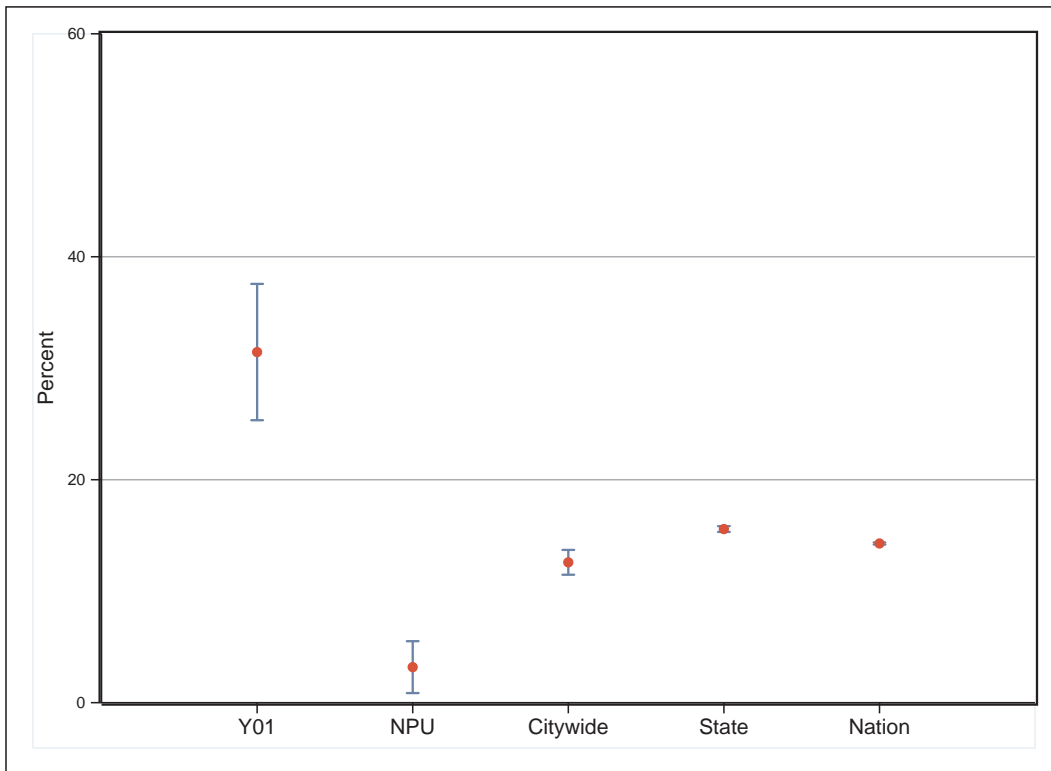
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

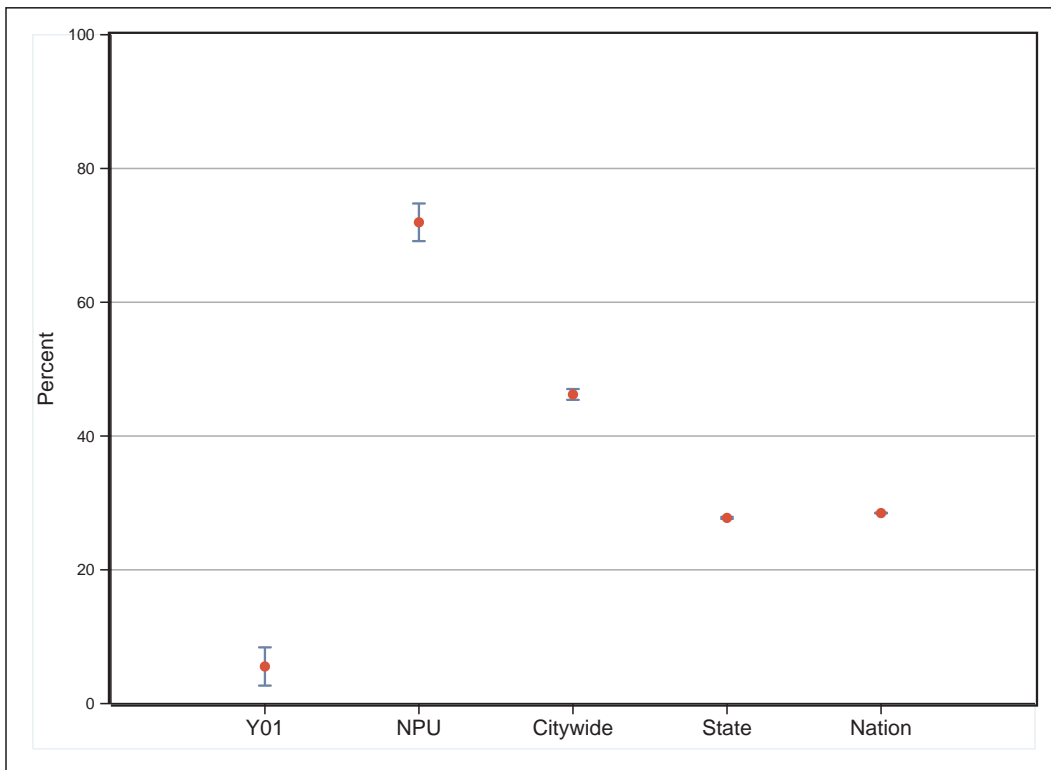
Y01

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

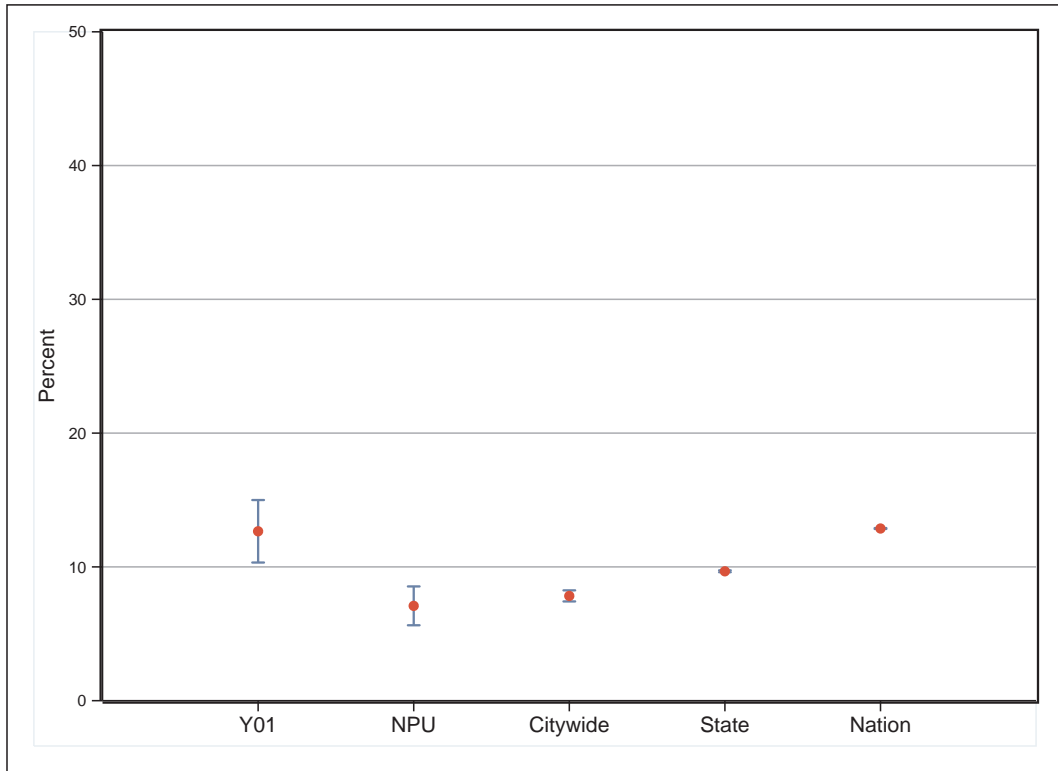


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

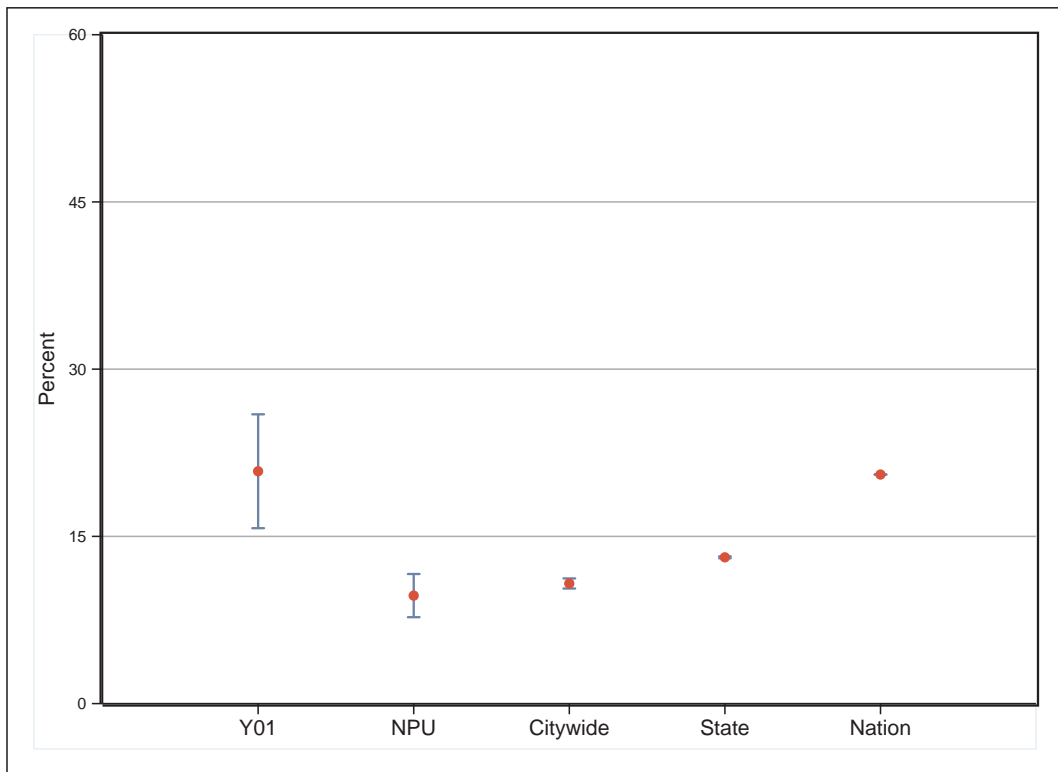


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

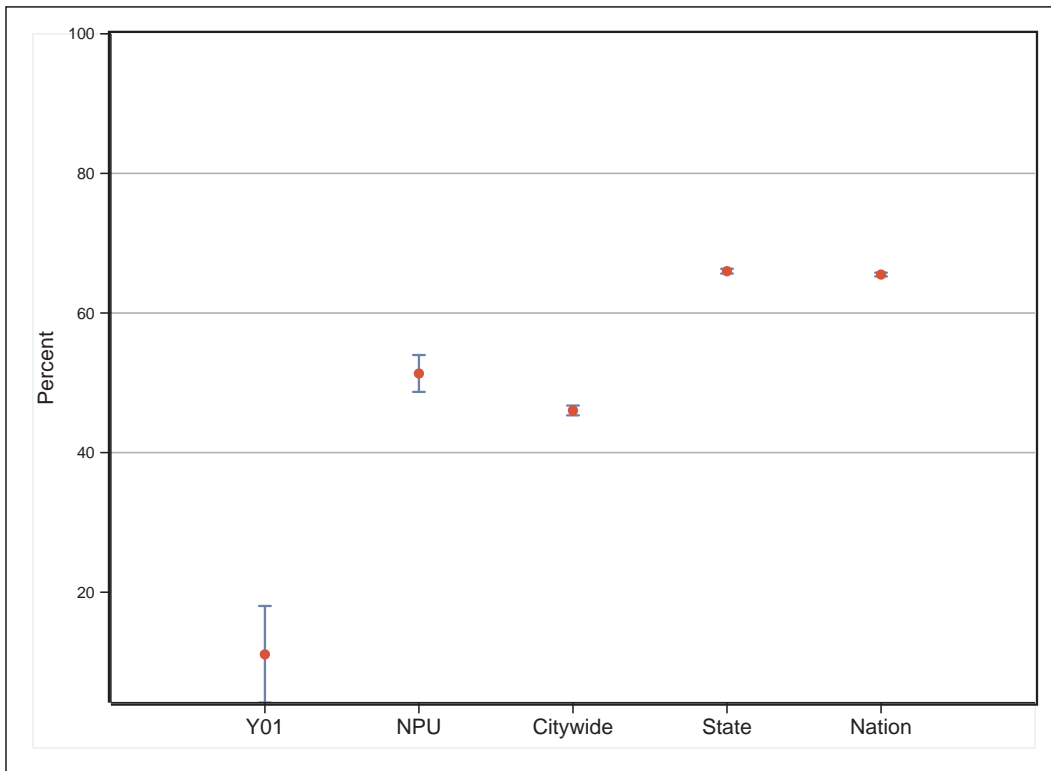


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

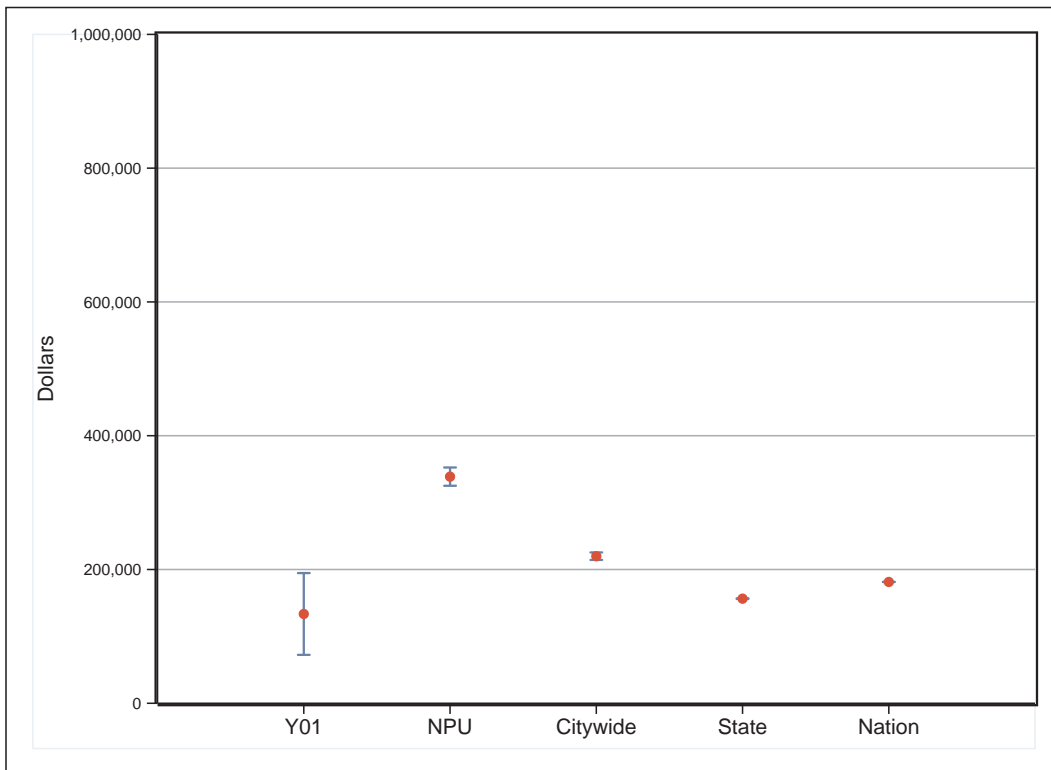


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

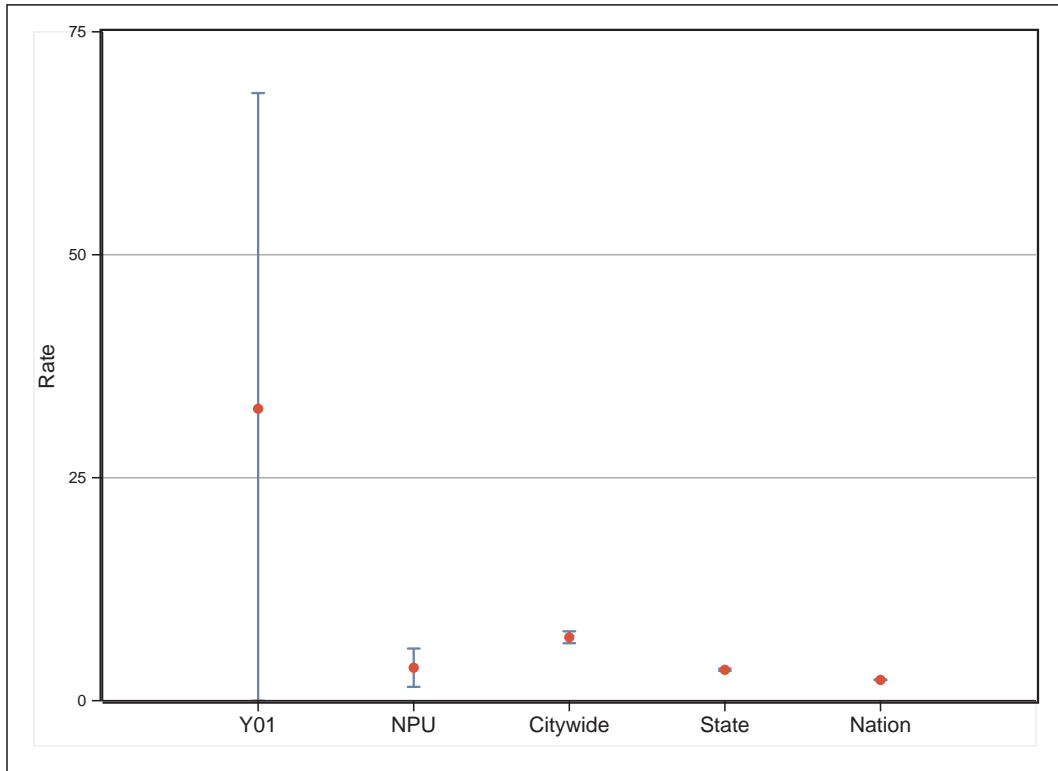


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

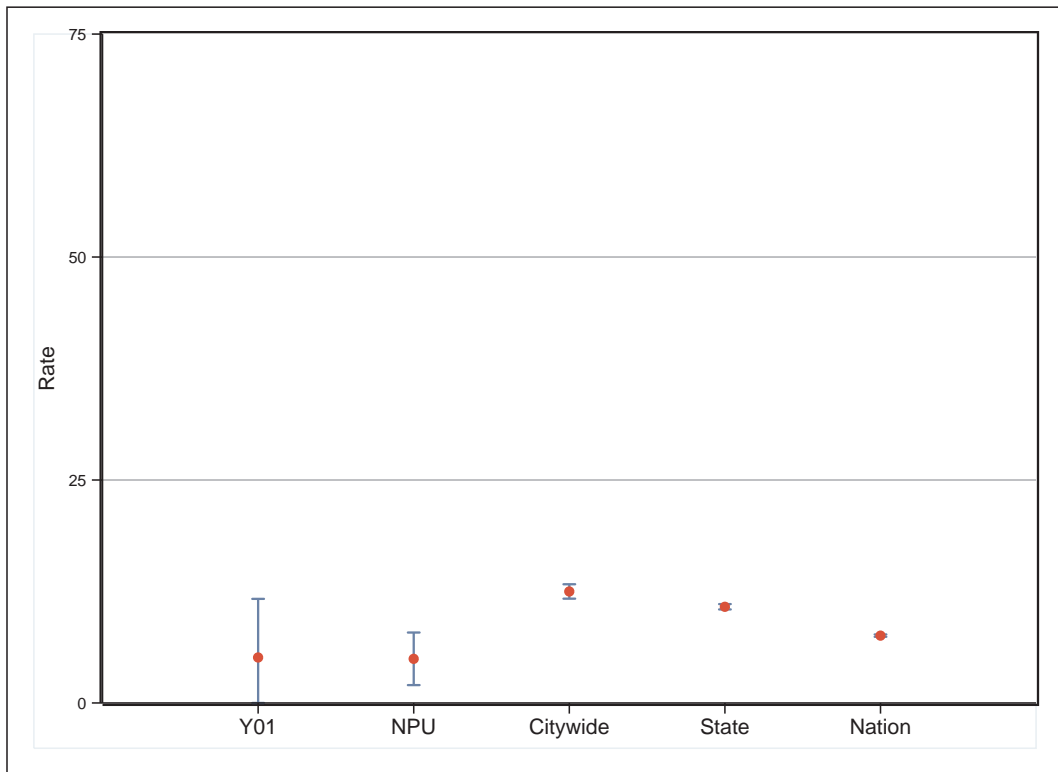


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

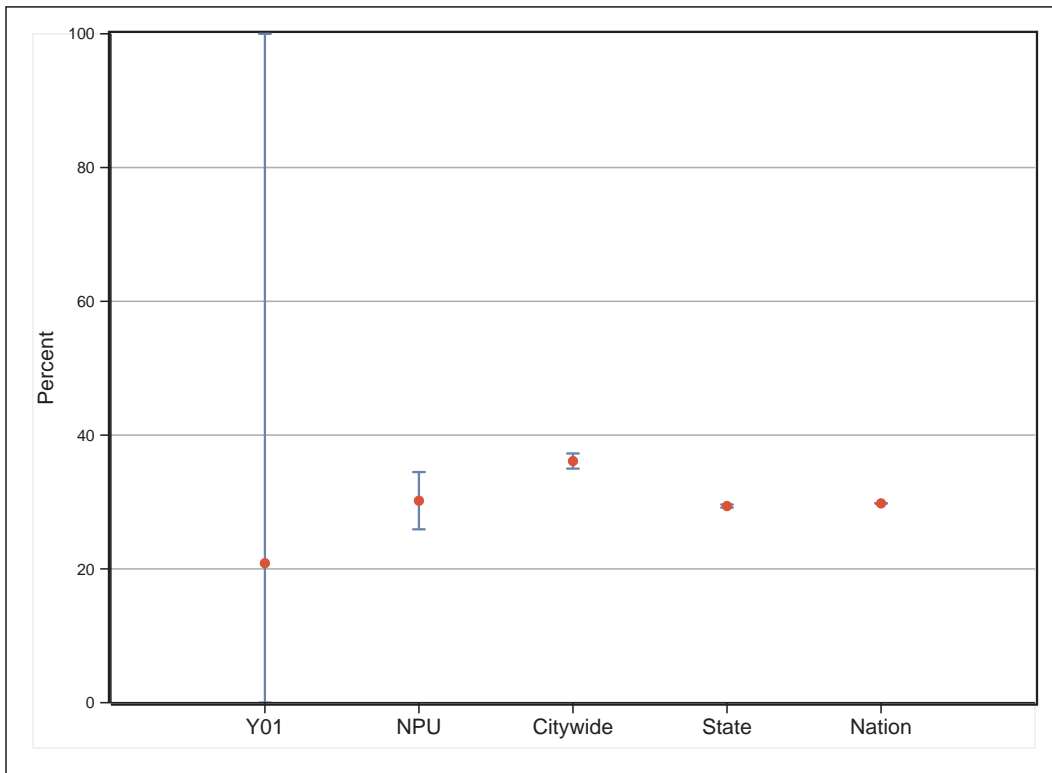


Rental Vacancy Rate

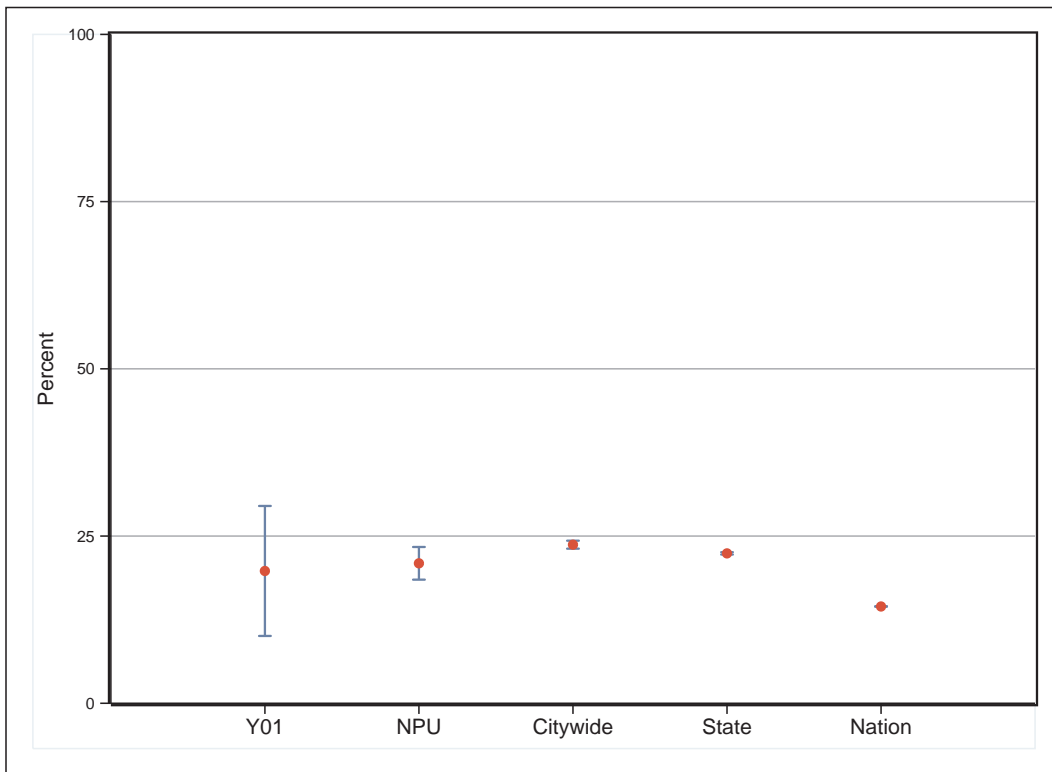


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

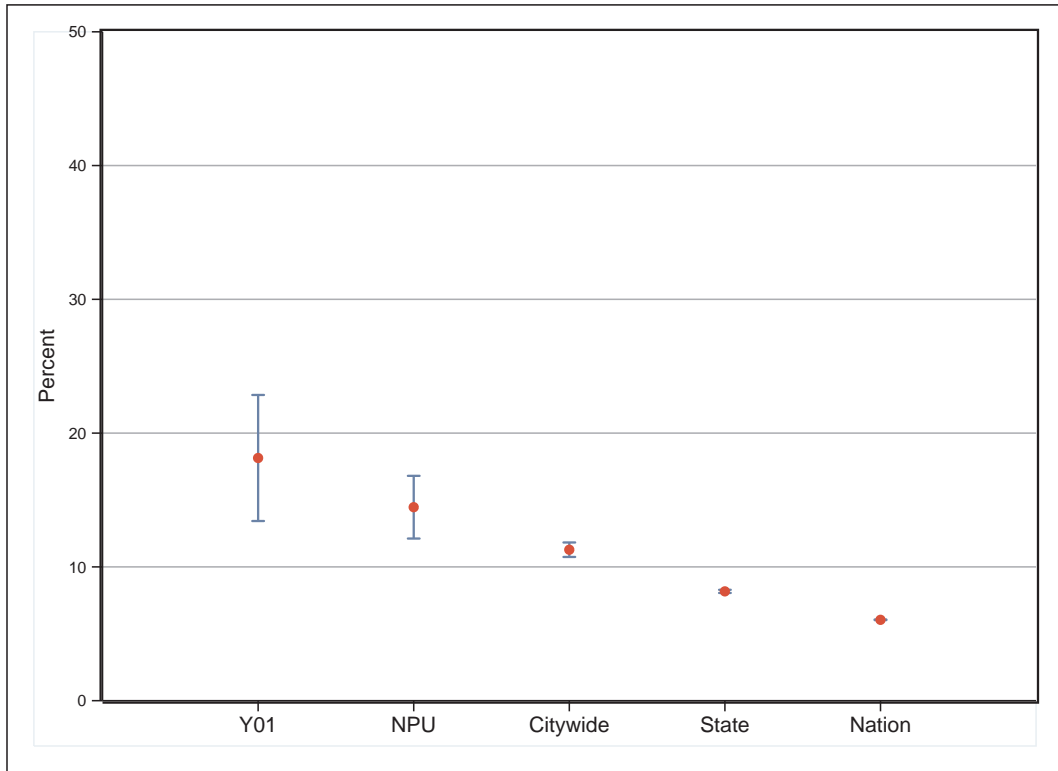


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

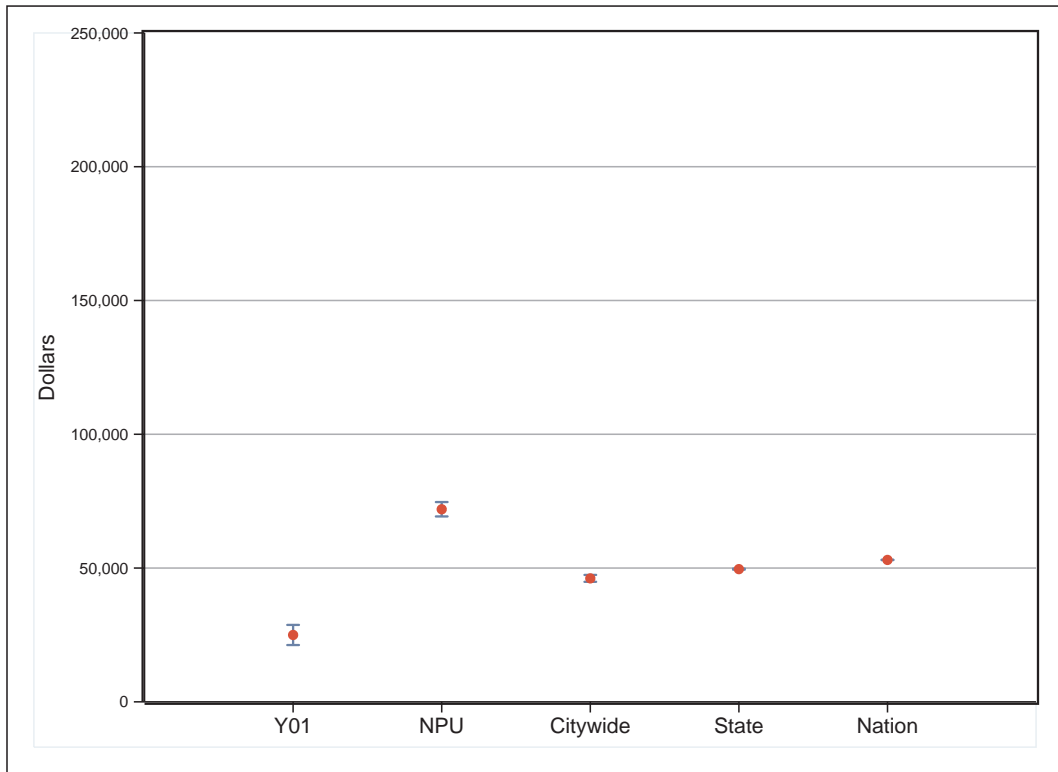


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

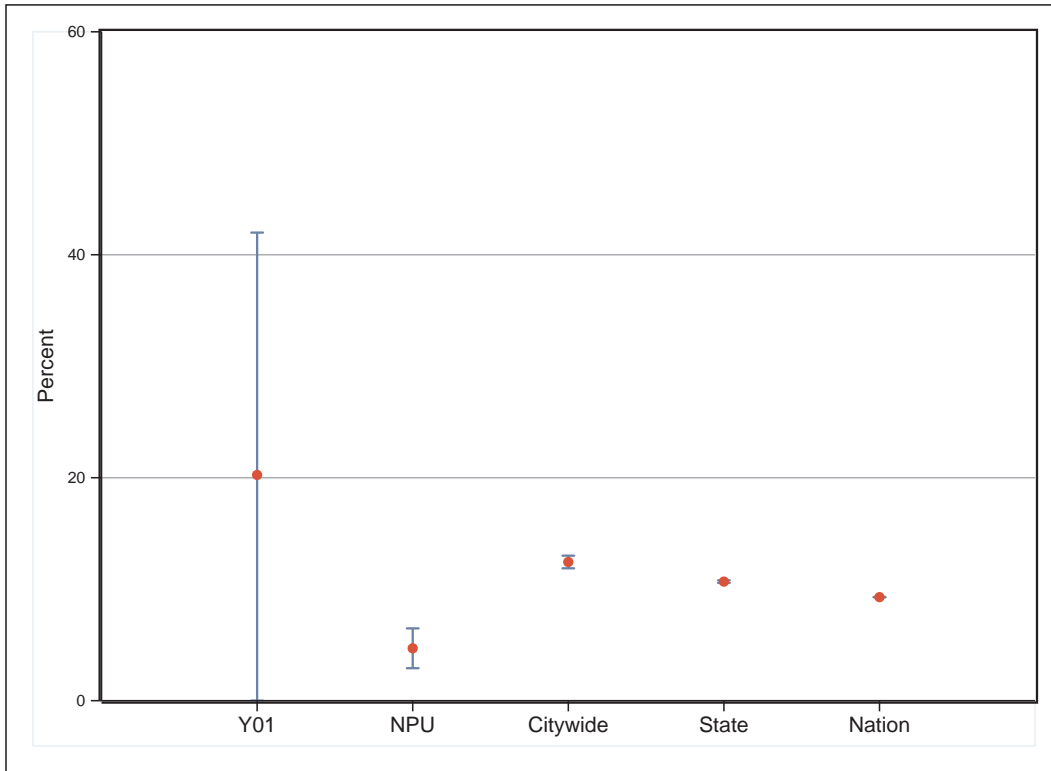


Median Household Income

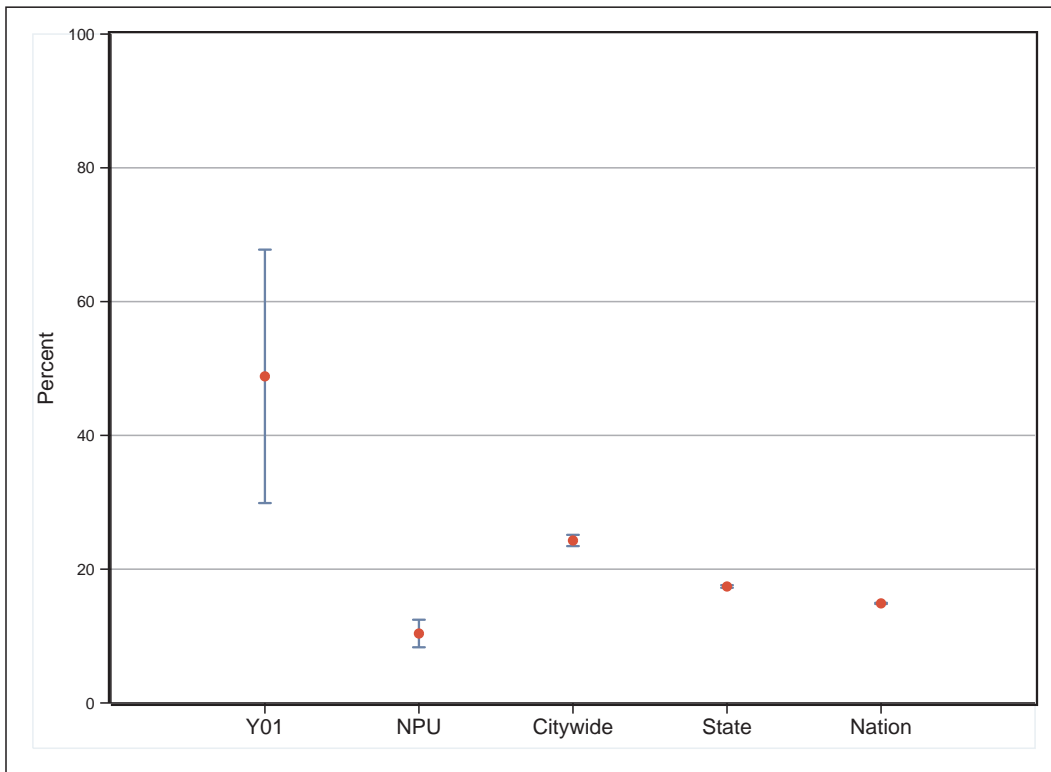


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	462	±82	462	(X)
Family households (families)	261	±86	56.6%	±15.8
With own children under 18 years	141	±77	30.4%	±15.8
Married-couple family	68	±50	14.8%	±10.6
With own children under 18 years	31	±32	6.7%	±6.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	7	±18	1.4%	±4.0
With own children under 18 years	1	±20	0.3%	±4.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	186	±75	40.3%	±14.6
With own children under 18 years	108	±67	23.4%	±14.0
Nonfamily households	200	±70	43.4%	±13.0
Householder living alone	186	±69	40.2%	±13.1
65 years and over	24	±24	5.1%	±5.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	180	±73	39.0%	±14.3
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	32	±26	7.0%	±5.5
Average household size	2.79	±0.49	(X)	(X)
Average family size	4.02	±1.72	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	1,289	±321	1,289	(X)
Householder	462	±111	35.8%	±12.4
Spouse	67	±51	5.2%	±3.7
Child	586	±244	45.5%	±15.2
Other relatives	136	±105	10.6%	±7.7
Nonrelatives	39	±47	3.0%	±3.5
Unmarried partner	6	±24	0.4%	±1.9
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,649	±258	2,649	(X)
Never married	1,298	±196	49.0%	±5.7
Now married, except separated	576	±120	21.8%	±4.0
Separated	198	±87	7.5%	±3.2
Widowed	11	±24	0.4%	±0.9
Divorced	565	±121	21.3%	±4.1
Females 15 years and over	543	±135	543	(X)
Never married	352	±109	64.7%	±11.9
Now married, except separated	80	±56	14.7%	±9.6
Separated	5	±21	0.9%	±3.8
Widowed	24	±26	4.4%	±4.7
Divorced	83	±64	15.3%	±11.2
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	26	±39	26	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	26	±39	100.0%	±0.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	73	±105	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	65	±95	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±562	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	90	±144	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±426	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	42	±38	42	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	26	±29	63.3%	±38.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±27	0.2%	±64.3
1 or 2 years	0	±19	0.0%	±45.2
3 or 4 years	14	±24	33.6%	±49.3
5 or more years	12	±22	29.5%	±45.1
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	26	±29	26	(X)
Who are female	26	±29	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	0	±19	0.3%	±72.4

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	567	±191	567	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	73	±59	12.8%	±9.5
Kindergarten	17	±35	3.0%	±6.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	216	±127	38.1%	±18.4
High school (grades 9-12)	84	±62	14.8%	±9.8
College or graduate school	177	±85	31.3%	±10.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,970	±285	2,970	(X)
Less than 9th grade	346	±121	11.6%	±3.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	588	±162	19.8%	±5.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,209	±196	40.7%	±5.3
Some college, no degree	582	±150	19.6%	±4.7
Associate's degree	80	±54	2.7%	±1.8
Bachelor's degree	124	±63	4.2%	±2.1
Graduate or professional degree	41	±59	1.4%	±2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.5%	±2.9	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,170	±307	3,170	(X)
Civilian veterans	205	±96	6.5%	±3.0

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	1,306	±317	1,306	(X)
With a disability	118	±90	9.1%	±6.5
Under 18 years	439	±174	439	(X)
With a disability	36	±56	8.2%	±12.3
18 to 64 years	823	±163	823	(X)
With a disability	54	±57	6.6%	±6.8
65 years and over	45	±49	45	(X)
With a disability	28	±42	61.4%	±64.0

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,579	±388	3,579	(X)
Same house	2,582	±368	72.2%	±6.7
Different house in the U.S.	971	±238	27.1%	±6.0
Same county	347	±156	9.7%	±4.2
Different county	623	±179	17.4%	±4.6
Same state	278	±122	7.8%	±3.3
Different state	345	±131	9.6%	±3.5
Abroad	26	±37	0.7%	±1.0

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
Native	3,152	±372	87.3%	±3.9
Born in United States	3,122	±405	86.5%	±6.1
State of residence	1,430	±324	39.6%	±7.9
Different state	1,692	±243	46.9%	±4.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	30	±38	0.8%	±1.0
Foreign born	457	±98	12.7%	±2.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	457	±98	457	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	73	±65	16.0%	±13.8
Not a U.S. citizen	384	±101	84.0%	±13.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	487	±106	487	(X)
Native	30	±49	30	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±63.3
Entered before 2010	30	±45	100.0%	±222.9
Foreign born	457	±98	457	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Entered before 2010	457	±131	100.0%	±18.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	457	±98	457	(X)
Europe	13	±27	2.8%	±5.8
Asia	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Africa	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Oceania	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Latin America	444	±90	97.2%	±28.6
Northern America	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,397	±344	3,397	(X)
English only	2,689	±317	79.2%	±4.8
Language other than English	708	±188	20.8%	±5.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	429	±185	12.6%	±5.3
Spanish	633	±175	18.6%	±4.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	403	±155	11.9%	±4.4
Other Indo-European languages	14	±38	0.4%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	13	±59	0.4%	±1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	14	±30	0.4%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±56	0.0%	±1.7
Other languages	47	±49	1.4%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	13	±59	0.4%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
American	97	±60	2.7%	±1.6
Arab	56	±52	1.6%	±1.4
Czech	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	5	±15	0.1%	±0.4
Dutch	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
English	110	±62	3.0%	±1.7
French (except Basque)	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
French Canadian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
German	51	±53	1.4%	±1.5
Greek	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Hungarian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Irish	102	±67	2.8%	±1.8
Italian	41	±41	1.1%	±1.1
Lithuanian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Polish	21	±34	0.6%	±0.9
Portuguese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Scotch-Irish	7	±19	0.2%	±0.5
Scottish	1	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Slovak	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	159	±96	4.4%	±2.6
Swedish	13	±28	0.4%	±0.8
Swiss	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	±22	0.3%	±0.6

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,187	±311	3,187	(X)
In labor force	522	±164	16.4%	±4.9
Civilian labor force	522	±164	16.4%	±4.9
Employed	416	±153	13.1%	±4.6
Unemployed	106	±118	3.3%	±3.7
Armed Forces	0	±84	0.0%	±2.6
Not in labor force	2,665	±292	83.6%	±4.2
Civilian labor force	522	±164	522	(X)
Percent Unemployed	20.2%	±21.7	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	542	±135	542	(X)
In labor force	327	±126	60.4%	±17.8
Civilian labor force	327	±126	60.4%	±17.8
Employed	246	±115	45.3%	±18.0
Own children under 6 years	267	±183	267	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	264	±183	98.9%	±11.4
Own children 6 to 17 years	160	±111	160	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	114	±94	71.2%	±31.8

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	385	±115	385	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	240	±90	62.3%	±14.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	42	±48	10.8%	±12.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	96	±62	24.8%	±14.4
Walked	3	±22	0.7%	±5.8
Other means	0	±19	0.0%	±4.9
Worked at home	5	±24	1.4%	±6.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	38.2	±10.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	416	±153	416	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	112	±65	27.0%	±11.9
Service occupations	80	±57	19.1%	±11.7
Sales and office occupations	92	±63	22.0%	±12.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	39	±38	9.4%	±8.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	94	±76	22.5%	±16.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	416	±153	416	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±27	0.0%	±6.4
Construction	39	±38	9.4%	±8.3
Manufacturing	64	±65	15.3%	±14.6
Wholesale trade	6	±39	1.4%	±9.4
Retail trade	21	±34	5.0%	±7.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	42	±43	10.0%	±9.7
Information	22	±34	5.3%	±8.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6	±29	1.5%	±7.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	49	±48	11.7%	±10.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	69	±53	16.6%	±11.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	48	±51	11.5%	±11.6
Other services, except public administration	40	±43	9.5%	±9.7
Public administration	12	±29	3.0%	±7.0

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	416	±153	416	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	359	±118	86.2%	±42.5
Government workers	29	±55	6.9%	±12.9
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	24	±30	5.8%	±6.8
Unpaid family workers	5	±24	1.2%	±5.8

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	462	±82	462	(X)
Less than \$10,000	92	±52	19.9%	±10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	±39	6.0%	±8.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	112	±66	24.2%	±13.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	90	±66	19.4%	±14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	±44	8.5%	±9.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	75	±64	16.3%	±13.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	±21	3.4%	±4.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	±26	1.7%	±5.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
\$200,000 or more	3	±22	0.7%	±4.8
Median household income (dollars)	24,994	±3,761	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	32,072	±8,156	(X)	(X)
With earnings	361	±91	78.1%	±14.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	35,688	±8,284	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	68	±39	14.8%	±8.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	13,770	±6,108	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	39	±33	8.5%	±7.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12,630	±1,721	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	42	±47	9.0%	±10.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,451	±4,250	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	51	±49	11.1%	±10.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,952	±892	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	132	±77	28.7%	±15.8
Families	261	±86	261	(X)
Less than \$10,000	24	±36	9.2%	±13.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	±35	5.3%	±13.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	76	±58	29.1%	±19.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	±56	22.3%	±20.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	±43	11.5%	±15.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47	±47	18.0%	±17.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	±18	3.3%	±6.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±27	0.0%	±10.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±19	0.0%	±7.2
\$200,000 or more	3	±22	1.3%	±8.5
Median family income (dollars)	26,584	±3,043	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	36,454	±12,993	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	9,361	±1,896	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	200	±70	200	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	17,904	±9,717	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	26,313	±11,130	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	15,026	±1,787	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	18,136	±4,111	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	25,138	±3,043	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,306	±317	1,306	(X)
With health insurance coverage	890	±275	68.1%	±13.0
With private health insurance	335	±147	25.6%	±9.3
With public coverage	607	±251	46.5%	±15.5
No health insurance coverage	417	±150	31.9%	±8.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	439	±174	439	(X)
No health insurance coverage	28	±36	6.5%	±7.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	823	±163	823	(X)
In labor force:	513	±136	513	(X)
Employed:	408	±113	408	(X)
With health insurance coverage	284	±110	69.7%	±18.7
With private health insurance	224	±102	54.9%	±19.7
With public coverage	61	±62	15.1%	±14.7
No health insurance coverage	124	±67	30.3%	±14.2
Unemployed:	105	±75	105	(X)
With health insurance coverage	8	±28	8.0%	±26.4
With private health insurance	4	±23	3.6%	±21.9
With public coverage	7	±28	6.5%	±26.0
No health insurance coverage	97	±69	92.0%	±93.3
Not in labor force:	310	±147	310	(X)
With health insurance coverage	142	±85	45.8%	±16.6
With private health insurance	63	±51	20.3%	±13.2
With public coverage	110	±75	35.5%	±17.3
No health insurance coverage	168	±96	54.2%	±17.4

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	42.0%	±20.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	52.3%	±27.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	71.5%	±72.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	4.9%	±30.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.3%	±43.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±375.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	57.1%	±21.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	69.2%	±25.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	87.2%	±220.9	(X)	(X)
All people	48.8%	±18.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	66.8%	±21.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	66.8%	±36.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	74.9%	±32.9	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	59.3%	±34.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	39.8%	±13.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	40.0%	±13.4	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	36.0%	±75.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	50.3%	±21.5	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	43.0%	±17.1	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	736	±64	736	(X)
Occupied housing units	462	±82	62.8%	±9.7
Vacant housing units	274	±72	37.2%	±9.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	32.7	±35.4	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	5.1	±6.6	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	736	±64	736	(X)
1-unit, detached	309	±74	42.0%	±9.4
1-unit, attached	2	±19	0.2%	±2.6
2 units	21	±24	2.8%	±3.2
3 or 4 units	285	±72	38.8%	±9.3
5 to 9 units	42	±37	5.7%	±5.0
10 to 19 units	37	±48	5.1%	±6.5
20 or more units	39	±51	5.3%	±7.0
Mobile home	0	±19	0.0%	±2.6
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±19	0.0%	±2.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	736	±64	736	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±2.6
Built 2000 to 2009	146	±70	19.8%	±9.4
Built 1990 to 1999	27	±38	3.7%	±5.2
Built 1980 to 1989	8	±32	1.0%	±4.3
Built 1970 to 1979	36	±46	4.9%	±6.2
Built 1960 to 1969	246	±81	33.5%	±10.6
Built 1950 to 1959	175	±66	23.8%	±8.8
Built 1940 to 1949	47	±39	6.4%	±5.3
Built 1939 or earlier	51	±34	6.9%	±4.6

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	736	±64	736	(X)
1 room	6	±25	0.8%	±3.4
2 rooms	109	±63	14.9%	±8.4
3 rooms	151	±77	20.5%	±10.4
4 rooms	160	±77	21.8%	±10.4
5 rooms	151	±67	20.5%	±8.9
6 rooms	114	±60	15.5%	±8.0
7 rooms	37	±38	5.1%	±5.2
8 rooms	4	±23	0.6%	±3.1
9 rooms or more	3	±20	0.4%	±2.7
Median rooms	4.6	±0.4	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	736	±64	736	(X)
No bedroom	6	±25	0.8%	±3.4
1 bedroom	219	±70	29.8%	±9.2
2 bedrooms	109	±64	14.8%	±8.6
3 bedrooms	346	±83	47.0%	±10.5
4 bedrooms	53	±36	7.2%	±4.8
5 or more bedrooms	3	±22	0.4%	±3.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
Owner-occupied	51	±33	11.1%	±6.9
Renter-occupied	410	±81	88.9%	±7.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.42	±0.84	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.84	±0.49	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	89	±58	19.4%	±12.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	346	±89	74.9%	±14.1
Moved in 1990 to 1999	7	±26	1.4%	±5.5
Moved in 1980 to 1989	10	±28	2.2%	±6.0
Moved in 1970 to 1979	1	±26	0.1%	±5.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	10	±26	2.1%	±5.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
No vehicles available	162	±66	35.0%	±13.0
1 vehicle available	201	±84	43.5%	±16.4
2 vehicles available	76	±62	16.4%	±13.1
3 or more vehicles available	23	±46	5.1%	±9.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
Utility gas	249	±78	54.0%	±14.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	±24	3.0%	±5.2
Electricity	198	±70	43.0%	±13.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Coal or coke	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Wood	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Solar energy	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
Other fuel	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1
No fuel used	0	±19	0.0%	±4.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	58	±58	12.5%	±12.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	29	±45	6.3%	±9.7
No telephone service available	77	±67	16.6%	±14.1

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	462	±82	462	(X)
1.00 or less	428	±108	92.7%	±16.8
1.01 to 1.50	32	±45	7.0%	±9.8
1.51 or more	2	±39	0.4%	±8.5

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	51	±33	51	(X)
Less than \$50,000	5	±52	9.0%	±101.3
\$50,000 to \$99,999	17	±42	33.8%	±79.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10	±26	18.9%	±48.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	±25	10.3%	±48.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	11	±28	20.5%	±53.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	4	±29	7.4%	±56.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±27	0.0%	±51.9
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±19	0.0%	±36.7
Median (dollars)	133,520	±61,142	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	51	±33	51	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	32	±28	62.3%	±36.4
Housing units without a mortgage	19	±24	37.7%	±39.3

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	32	±28	32	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±27	0.0%	±83.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±27	0.0%	±83.3
\$500 to \$699	0	±27	0.0%	±83.3
\$700 to \$999	13	±31	40.9%	±90.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	±22	32.5%	±62.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3	±20	9.9%	±61.3
\$2,000 or more	5	±36	16.7%	±111.6
Median (dollars)	1,135	±567	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	19	±24	19	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±19	0.0%	±97.2
\$100 to \$199	1	±26	3.3%	±137.0
\$200 to \$299	1	±26	3.3%	±137.0
\$300 to \$399	8	±26	39.9%	±123.6
\$400 or more	10	±39	53.5%	±188.6
Median (dollars)	434	±184	(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)	28	±59	28	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	7	±32	25.0%	±101.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	9	±17	32.3%	±92.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	4	±22	13.6%	±75.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2	±20	6.2%	±72.2
35.0 percent or more	6	±35	23.0%	±116.0
Not computed	4	±15	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	19	±57	19	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	8	±17	39.5%	±146.3
10.0 to 14.9 percent	8	±19	41.4%	±155.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±97.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2	±21	10.3%	±104.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±97.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±97.2
35.0 percent or more	2	±32	8.9%	±165.5
Not computed	0	±19	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	410	±81	410	(X)
Less than \$200	6	±35	1.4%	±8.5
\$200 to \$299	25	±39	6.2%	±9.4
\$300 to \$499	41	±59	10.1%	±14.2
\$500 to \$749	147	±77	36.0%	±17.5
\$750 to \$999	92	±74	22.5%	±17.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	70	±55	17.1%	±13.0
\$1,500 or more	27	±40	6.7%	±9.6
Median (dollars)	698	±118	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	1	±19	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	379	±129	379	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	65	±59	17.2%	±14.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	14	±24	3.8%	±6.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	19	±37	5.1%	±9.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	29	±28	7.7%	±6.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	38	±40	10.1%	±10.0
35.0 percent or more	213	±95	56.1%	±16.0
Not computed	31	±41	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
Male	2,809	±276	77.8%	±11.4
Female	800	±229	22.2%	±5.9
Under 5 years	211	±115	5.9%	±3.1
5 to 9 years	153	±110	4.2%	±3.0
10 to 14 years	52	±61	1.4%	±1.7
15 to 19 years	61	±62	1.7%	±1.7
20 to 24 years	162	±90	4.5%	±2.4
25 to 34 years	1,018	±191	28.2%	±4.3
35 to 44 years	935	±176	25.9%	±4.0
45 to 54 years	615	±146	17.1%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	135	±73	3.7%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	170	±86	4.7%	±2.3
65 to 74 years	88	±61	2.4%	±1.7
75 to 84 years	4	±38	0.1%	±1.1
85 years and over	5	±29	0.1%	±0.8
Median age (years)	36.5	±0.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,170	±343	87.8%	±13.5
21 years and over	3,100	±337	85.9%	±13.2
62 years and over	212	±101	5.9%	±2.7
65 years and over	97	±78	2.7%	±2.1
18 years and over	3,170	±343	3,170	(X)
Male	2,636	±305	83.2%	±3.4
Female	534	±156	16.8%	±4.6
65 years and over	97	±78	97	(X)
Male	71	±58	72.7%	±14.5
Female	27	±52	27.3%	±48.5

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
One race	3,538	±401	98.1%	±3.0
Two or more races	70	±60	1.9%	±1.6
One race	3,538	±401	98.1%	±3.0
White	986	±246	27.3%	±6.1
Black or African American	2,291	±368	63.5%	±7.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	57	±53	1.6%	±1.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Asian Indian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Chinese	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Filipino	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Vietnamese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±62	0.0%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±50	0.0%	±1.4
Some other race	204	±111	5.7%	±3.0
Two or more races	70	±60	1.9%	±1.6
White and Black or African American	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
White and Asian	13	±27	0.4%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	9	±20	0.2%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
White	1,016	±240	28.2%	±5.9
Black or African American	2,326	±371	64.5%	±7.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	71	±54	2.0%	±1.5
Asian	26	±36	0.7%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	252	±111	7.0%	±3.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	3,608	±394	3,608	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	717	±213	19.9%	±5.5
Mexican	551	±210	15.3%	±5.6
Puerto Rican	63	±61	1.7%	±1.7
Cuban	13	±27	0.4%	±0.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	91	±72	2.5%	±2.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,891	±378	80.1%	±5.8
White alone	593	±149	16.4%	±3.7
Black or African American alone	2,232	±361	61.9%	±7.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	30	±40	0.8%	±1.1
Asian alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	35	±36	1.0%	±1.0
Two races including Some other race	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	35	±36	1.0%	±1.0

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 (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 residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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