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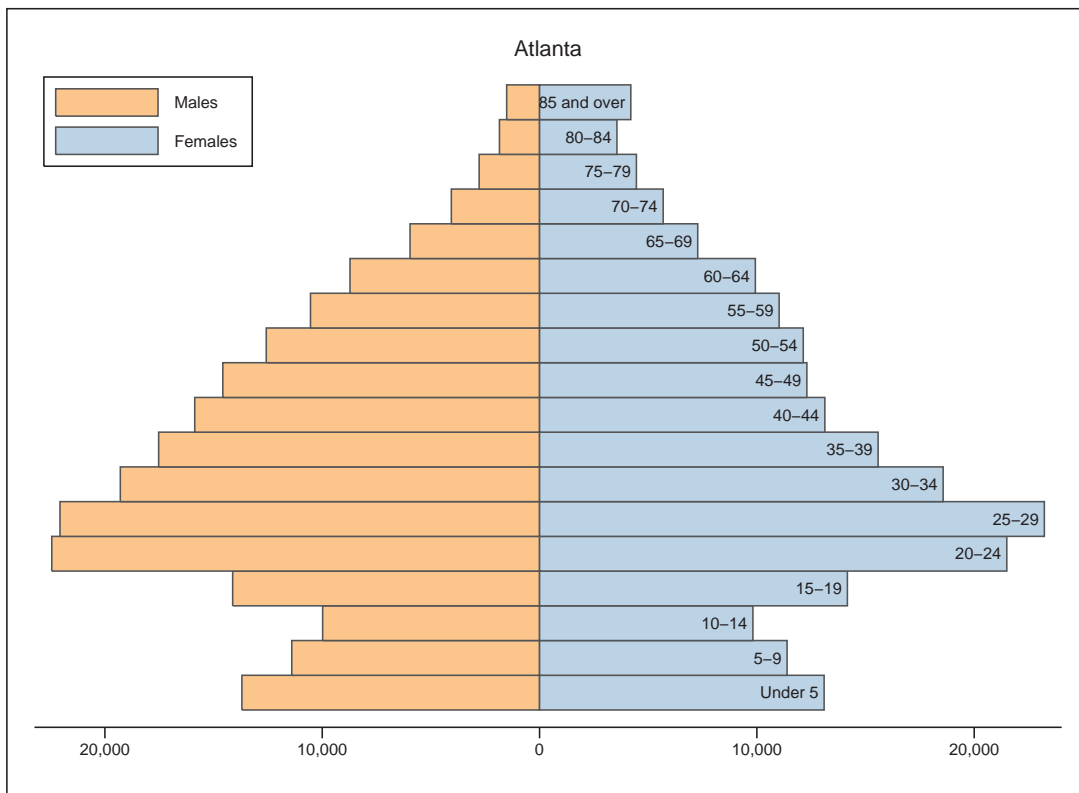
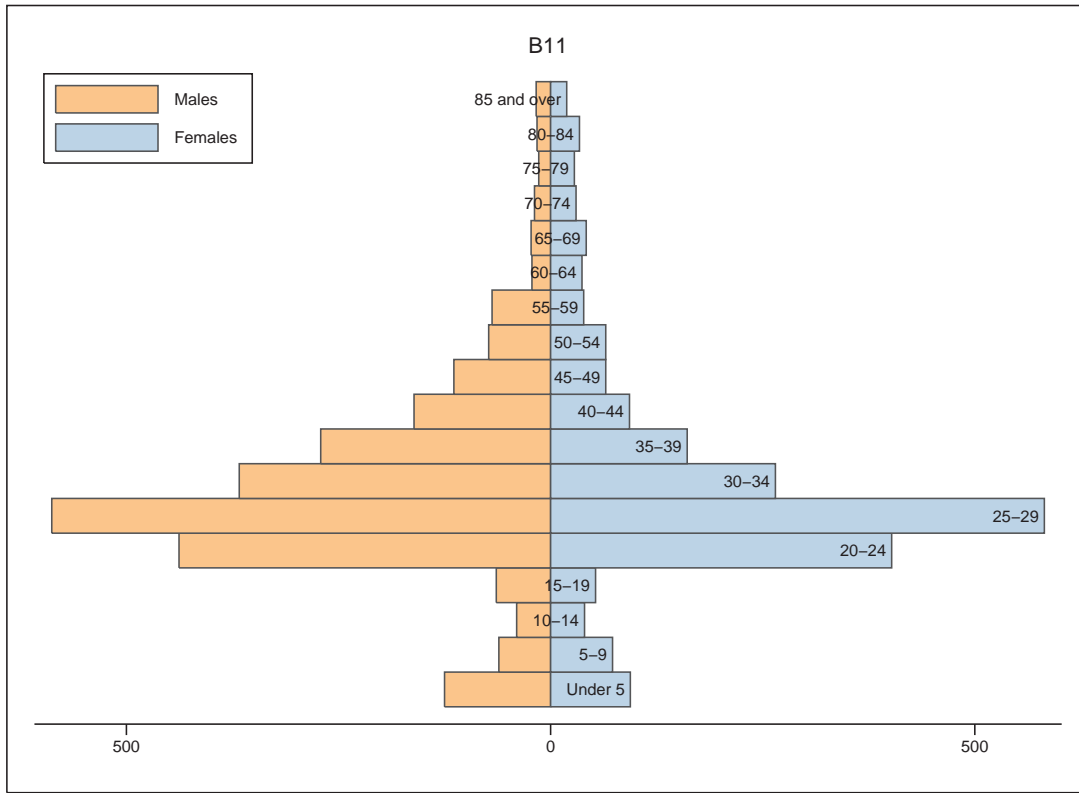
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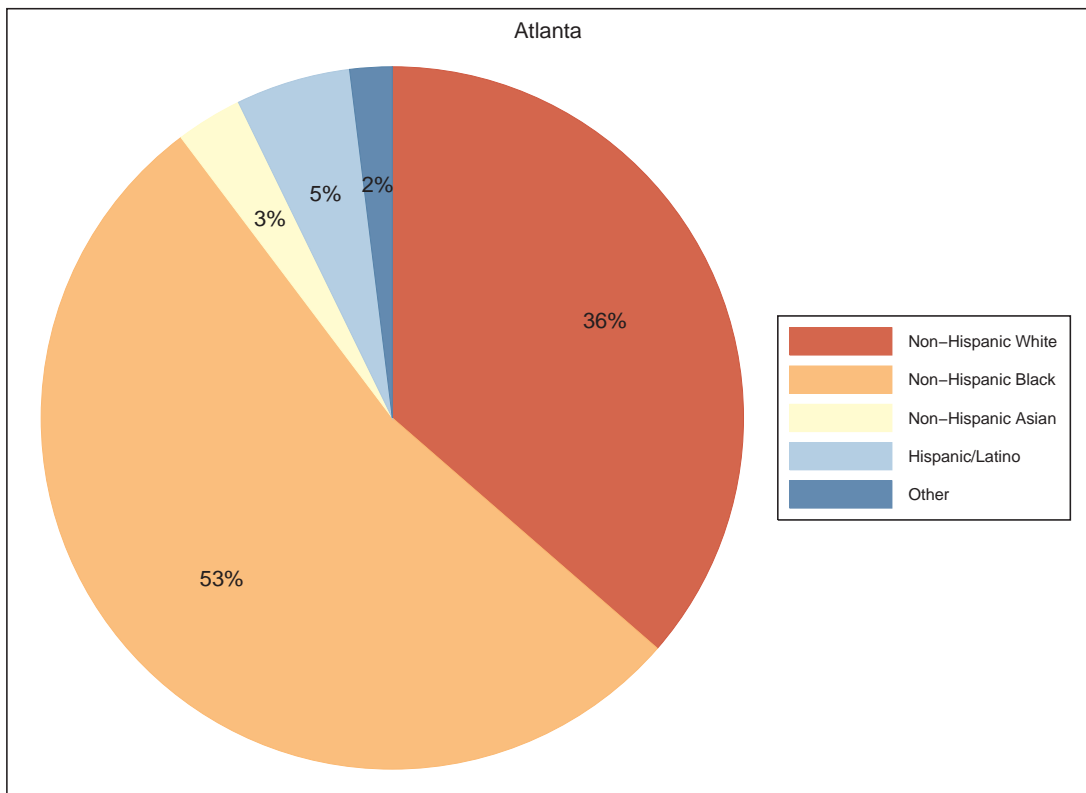
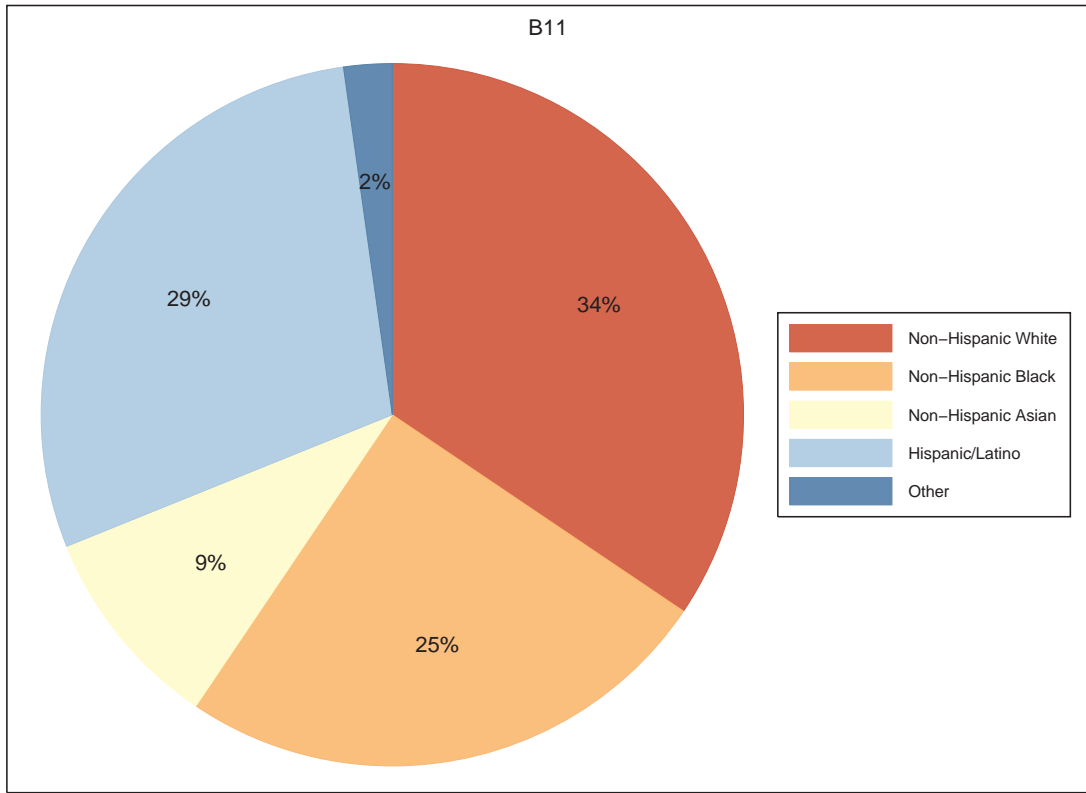
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Decennial 2010 Profile

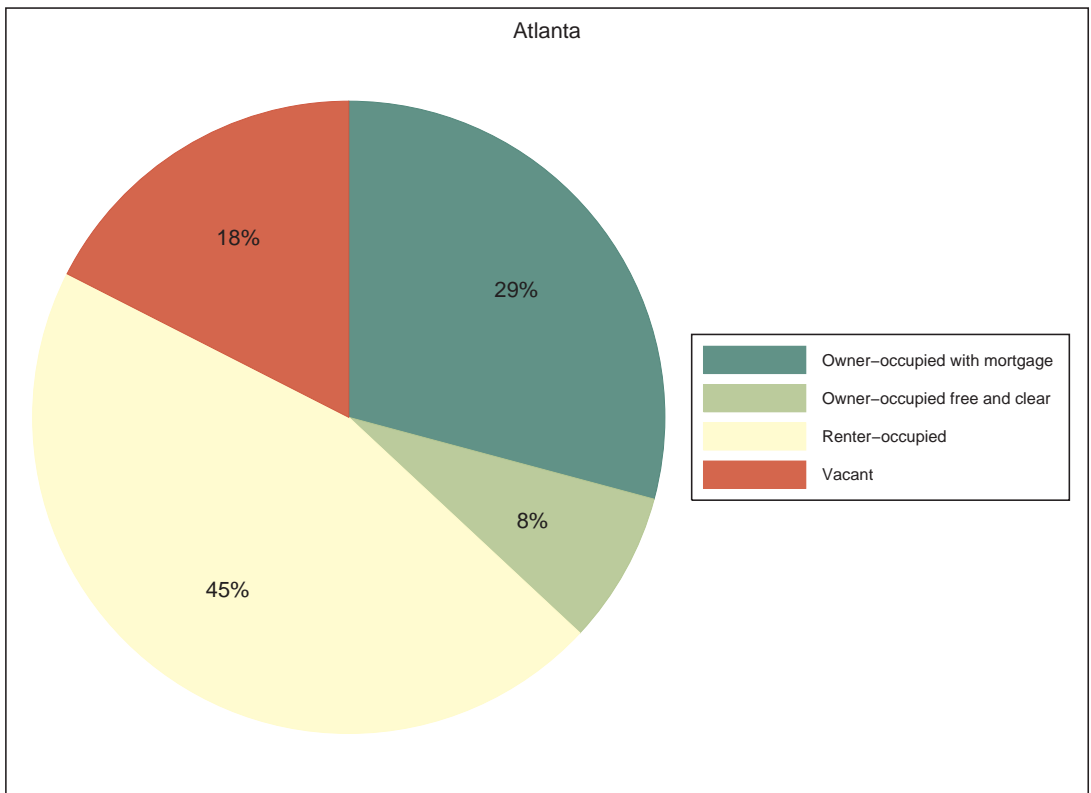
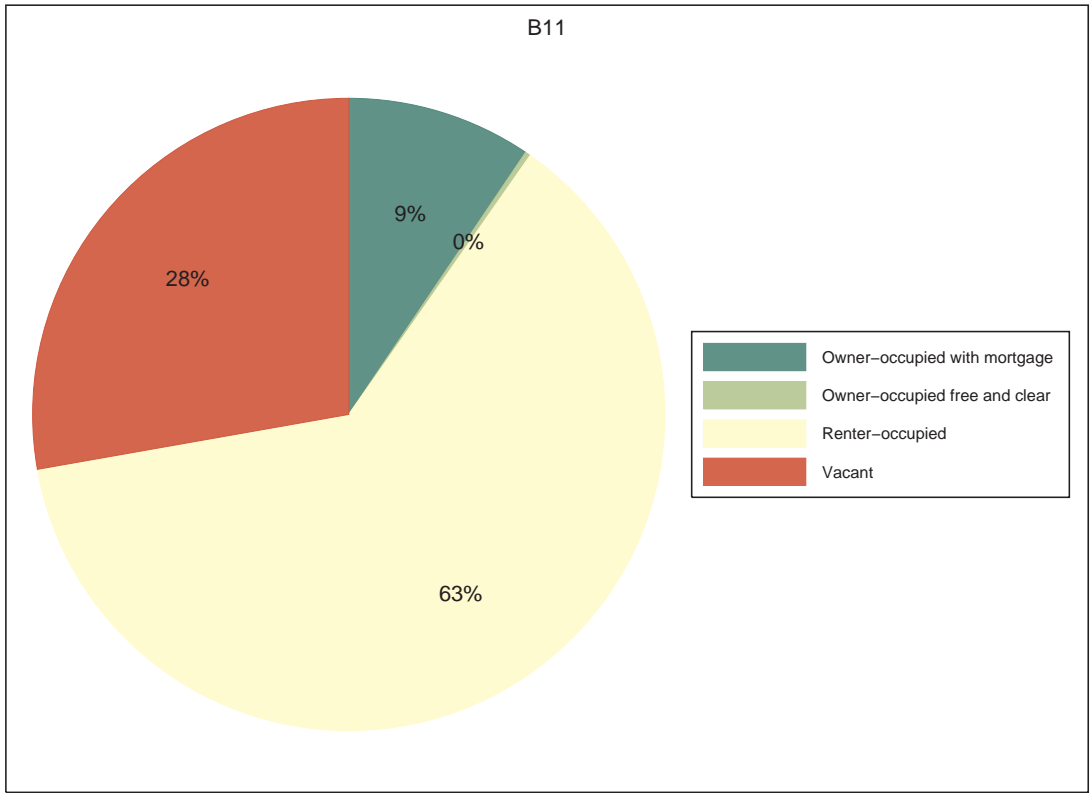
Sex and Age



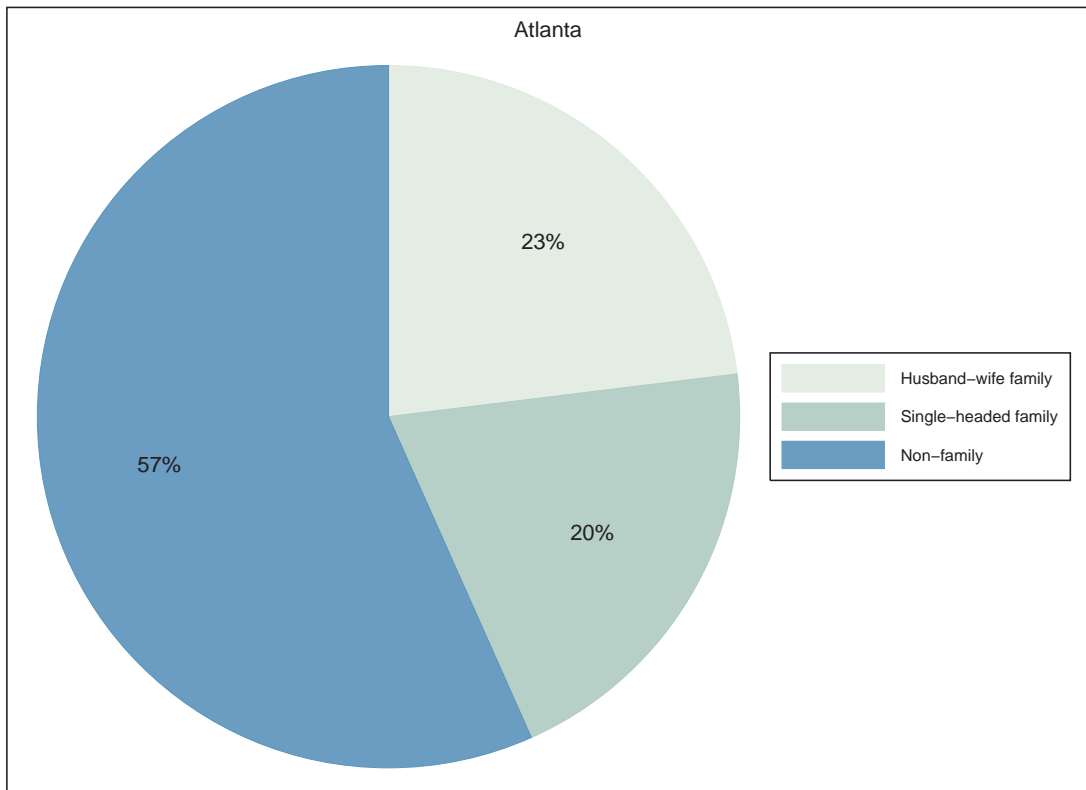
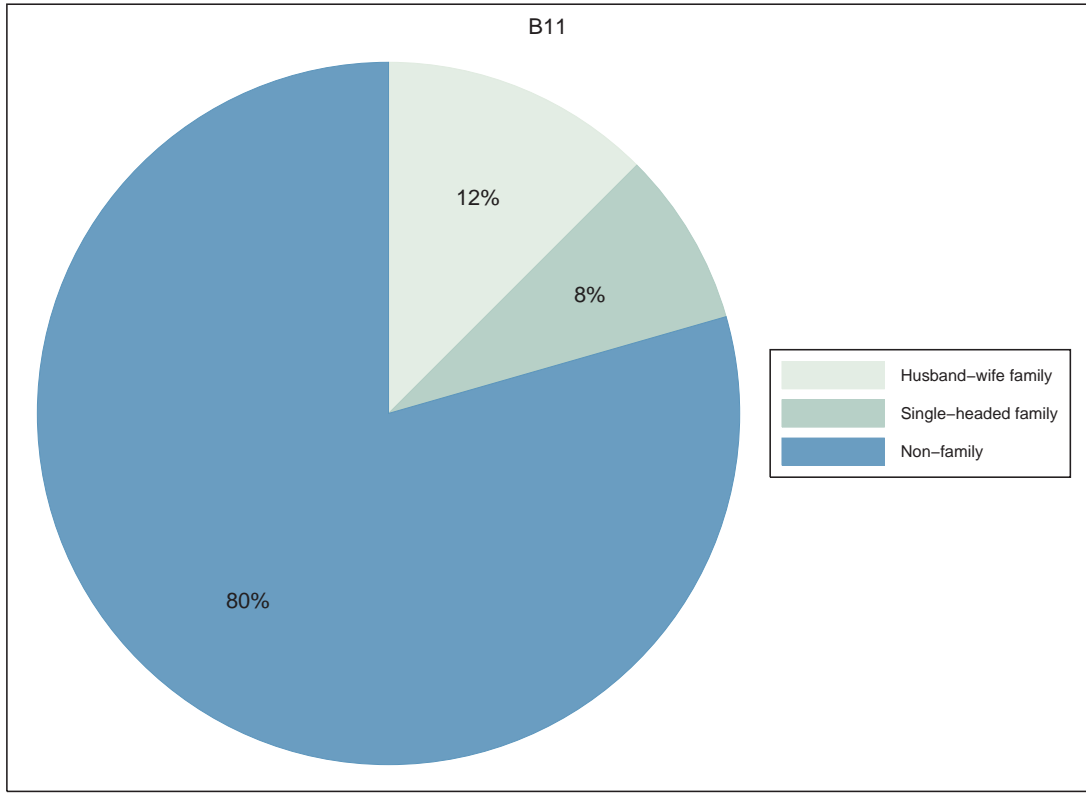
Race and Latino Origin



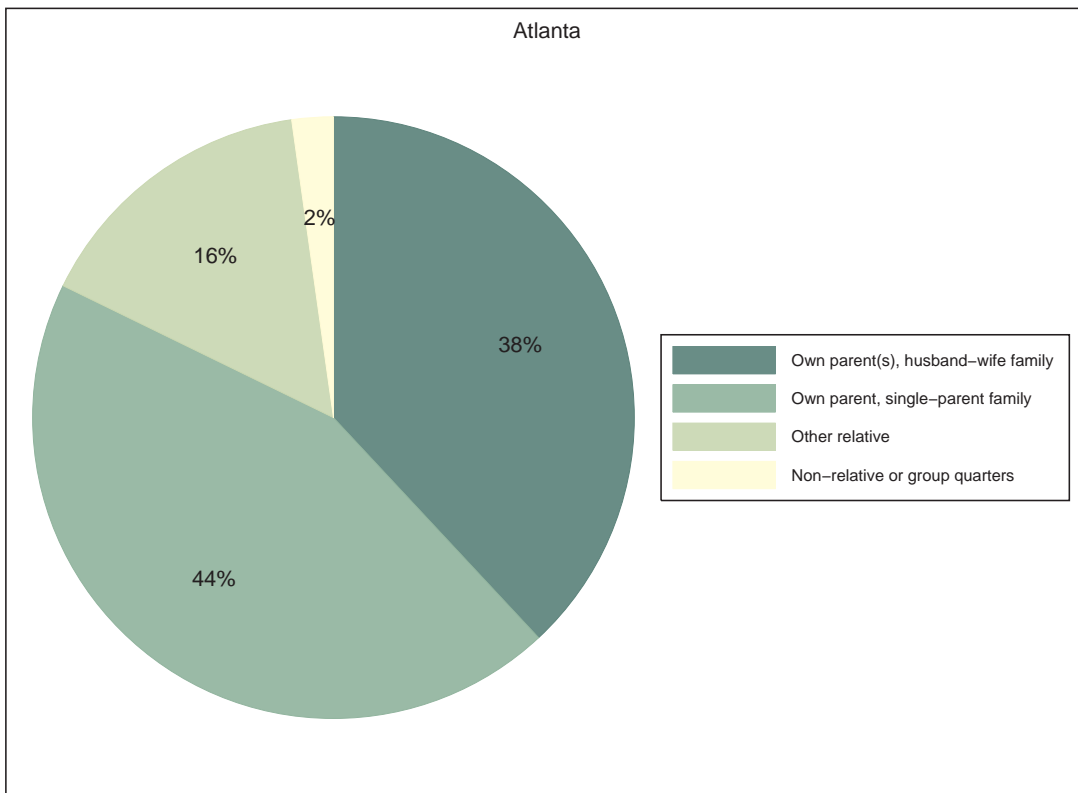
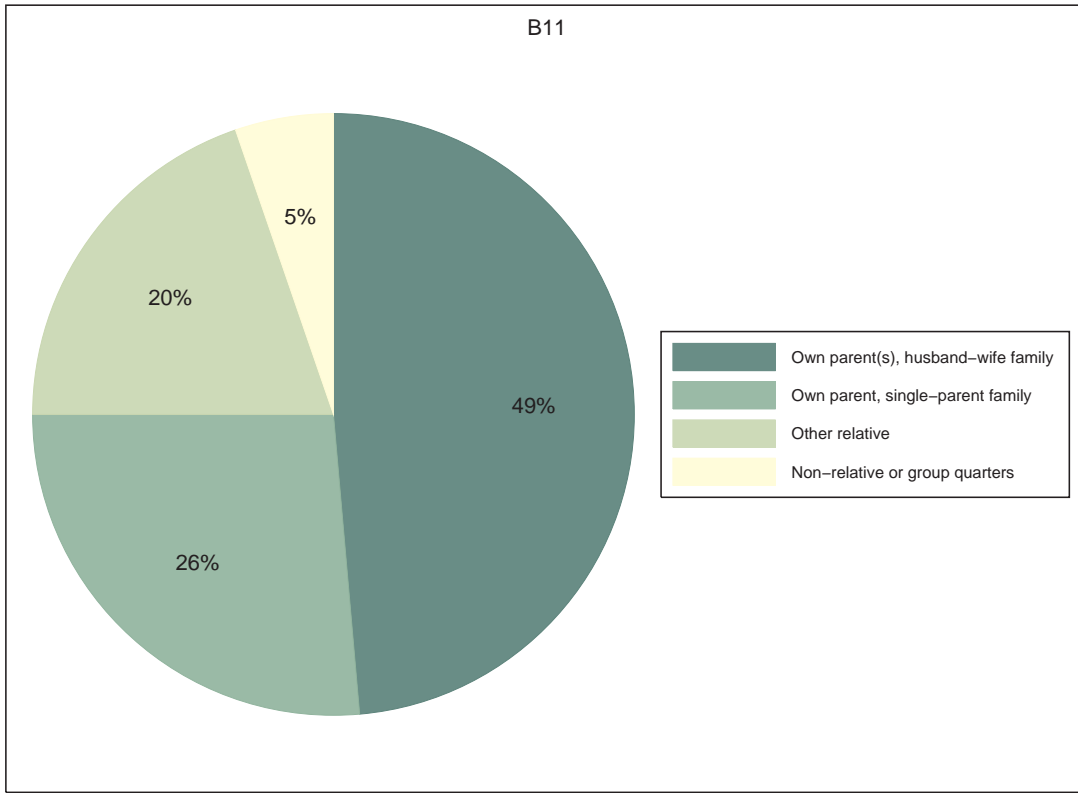
Housing Tenure



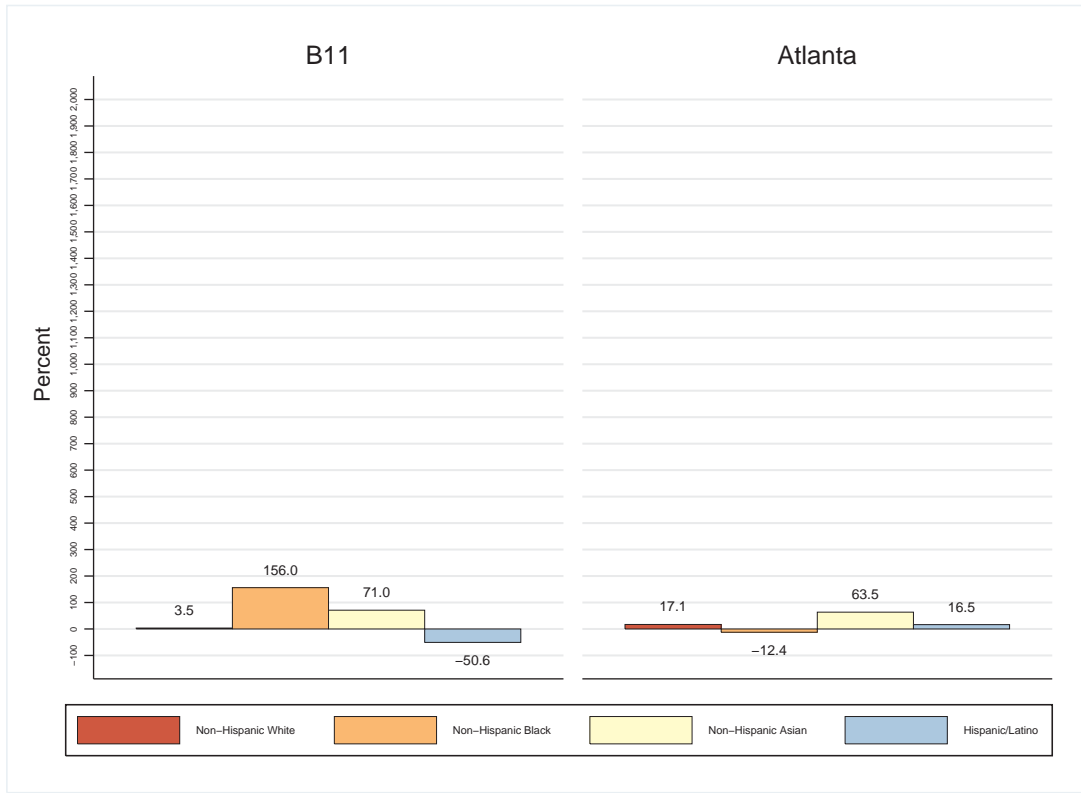
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,604	100.0%
Under 5 years	219	4.8%
5 to 9 years	134	2.9%
10 to 14 years	80	1.7%
15 to 19 years	117	2.5%
20 to 24 years	840	18.2%
25 to 29 years	1,170	25.4%
30 to 34 years	632	13.7%
35 to 39 years	432	9.4%
40 to 44 years	254	5.5%
45 to 49 years	179	3.9%
50 to 54 years	138	3.0%
55 to 59 years	108	2.3%
60 to 64 years	59	1.3%
65 to 69 years	65	1.4%
70 to 74 years	49	1.1%
75 to 79 years	42	0.9%
80 to 84 years	50	1.1%
85 years and over	36	0.8%
Median age (years)	28.9	(X)
16 years and over	4,158	90.3%
18 years and over	4,131	89.7%
21 years and over	3,978	86.4%
62 years and over	277	6.0%
65 years and over	242	5.3%
Male population	2,482	53.9%
Under 5 years	125	2.7%
5 to 9 years	61	1.3%
10 to 14 years	40	0.9%
15 to 19 years	64	1.4%
20 to 24 years	438	9.5%
25 to 29 years	588	12.8%
30 to 34 years	367	8.0%
35 to 39 years	271	5.9%
40 to 44 years	161	3.5%
45 to 49 years	114	2.5%
50 to 54 years	73	1.6%
55 to 59 years	69	1.5%
60 to 64 years	22	0.5%
65 to 69 years	23	0.5%
70 to 74 years	19	0.4%
75 to 79 years	14	0.3%
80 to 84 years	16	0.3%
85 years and over	17	0.4%
Median age (years)	29.4	(X)
16 years and over	2,250	48.9%
18 years and over	2,235	48.5%
21 years and over	2,147	46.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	98	2.1%
65 years and over	89	1.9%
Female population		
	2,122	46.1%
Under 5 years	94	2.0%
5 to 9 years	73	1.6%
10 to 14 years	40	0.9%
15 to 19 years	53	1.2%
20 to 24 years	402	8.7%
25 to 29 years	582	12.6%
30 to 34 years	265	5.8%
35 to 39 years	161	3.5%
40 to 44 years	93	2.0%
45 to 49 years	65	1.4%
50 to 54 years	65	1.4%
55 to 59 years	39	0.8%
60 to 64 years	37	0.8%
65 to 69 years	42	0.9%
70 to 74 years	30	0.7%
75 to 79 years	28	0.6%
80 to 84 years	34	0.7%
85 years and over	19	0.4%
Median age (years)	28.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,908	41.4%
18 years and over	1,896	41.2%
21 years and over	1,831	39.8%
62 years and over	179	3.9%
65 years and over	153	3.3%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,604	100.0%
One Race	4,446	96.6%
White	2,065	44.9%
Black or African American	1,203	26.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	41	0.9%
Asian	440	9.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	191	4.2%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	63	1.4%
Filipino [‡]	19	0.4%
Japanese [‡]	9	0.2%
Korean [‡]	51	1.1%
Vietnamese [‡]	9	0.2%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	43	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	3	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	2	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	694	15.1%
Two or More Races	158	3.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.1%
White; Asian	19	0.4%
White; Black or African American	25	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	55	1.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,186	47.5%
Black or African American	1,265	27.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	67	1.5%
Asian	487	10.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10	0.2%
Some Other Race	767	16.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,604	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,326	28.8%
Mexican‡	1,266	27.5%
Puerto Rican‡	48	1.0%
Cuban‡	16	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	253	5.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,278	71.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,604	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,326	28.8%
White alone	479	10.4%
Black or African American alone	55	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	38	0.8%
Asian alone	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	682	14.8%
Two or More Races	68	1.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,278	71.2%
White alone	1,586	34.4%
Black or African American alone	1,148	24.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	436	9.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	12	0.3%
Two or More Races	90	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,604	100.0%
In households	4,600	99.9%
Householder	2,605	56.6%
Spouse	325	7.1%
Child	413	9.0%
Own child under 18 years	355	7.7%
Other relatives	388	8.4%
Under 18 years	93	2.0%
65 years and over†	5	0.1%
Nonrelatives	869	18.9%
Under 18 years	25	0.5%
65 years and over	3	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	173	3.8%
In group quarters	4	0.1%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	4	0.1%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	3	0.1%
Female	1	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,605	100.0%
Family households (families)	534	20.5%
With own children under 18 years	198	7.6%
Husband-wife family	325	12.5%
With own children under 18 years	115	4.4%
Male householder, no wife present	85	3.3%
With own children under 18 years	27	1.0%
Female householder, no husband present	124	4.8%
With own children under 18 years	56	2.1%
Nonfamily households	2,071	79.5%
Householder living alone	1,568	60.2%
Male	647	24.8%
65 years and over [‡]	27	1.0%
Female	690	26.5%
65 years and over [‡]	56	2.2%
Households with individuals under 18 years	236	9.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	206	7.9%
Average household size	1.77	(X)
Average family size	3.11	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,601	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,605	72.3%
Vacant housing units	996	27.7%
For rent	924	25.7%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.1%
For sale only	46	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	18	0.5%
All other vacants	5	0.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	11.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	29.1	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,605	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	353	13.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	494	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.40	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,252	86.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	4,106	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.82	(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.

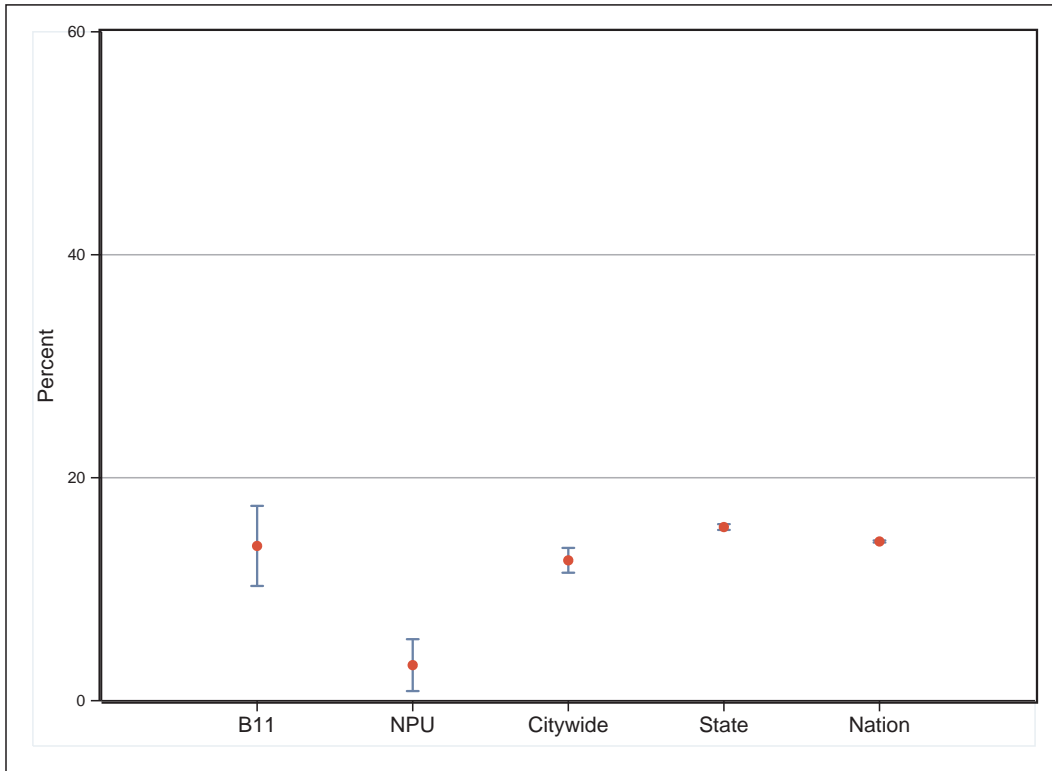
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

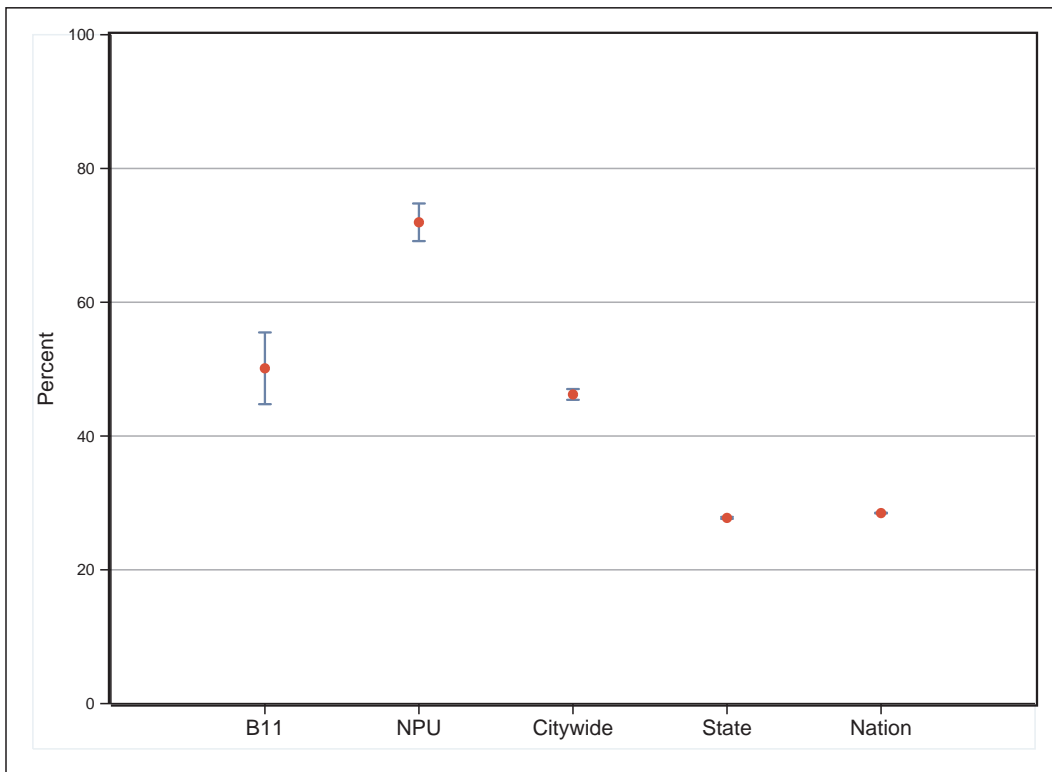
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

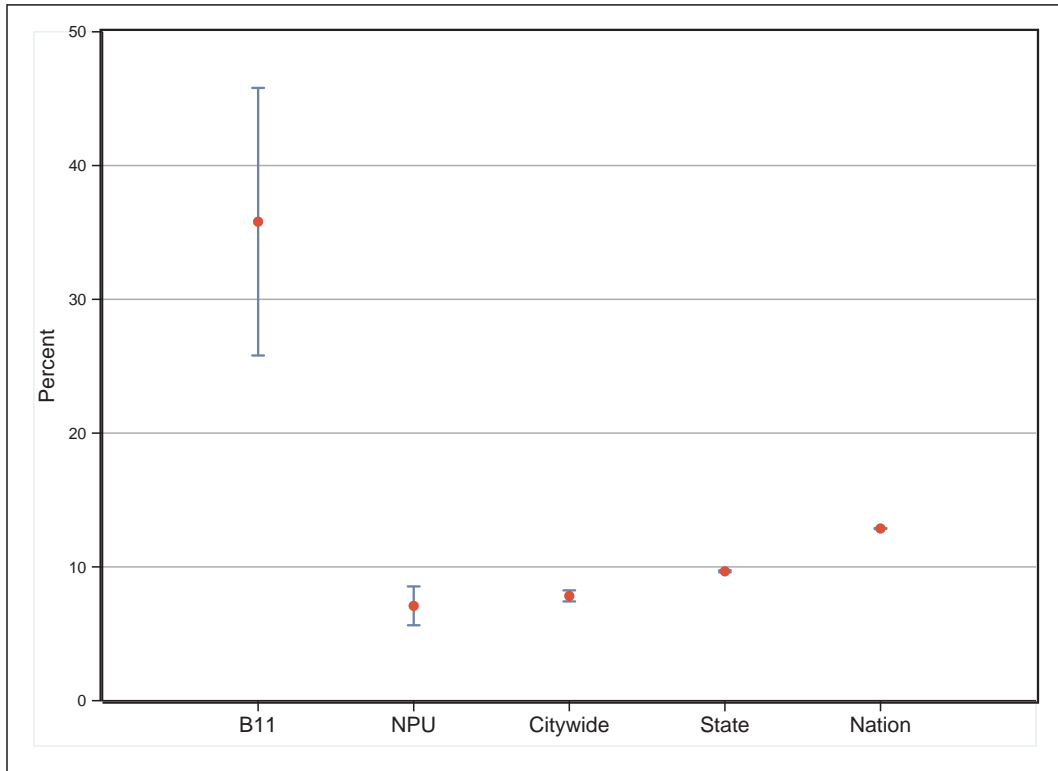


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

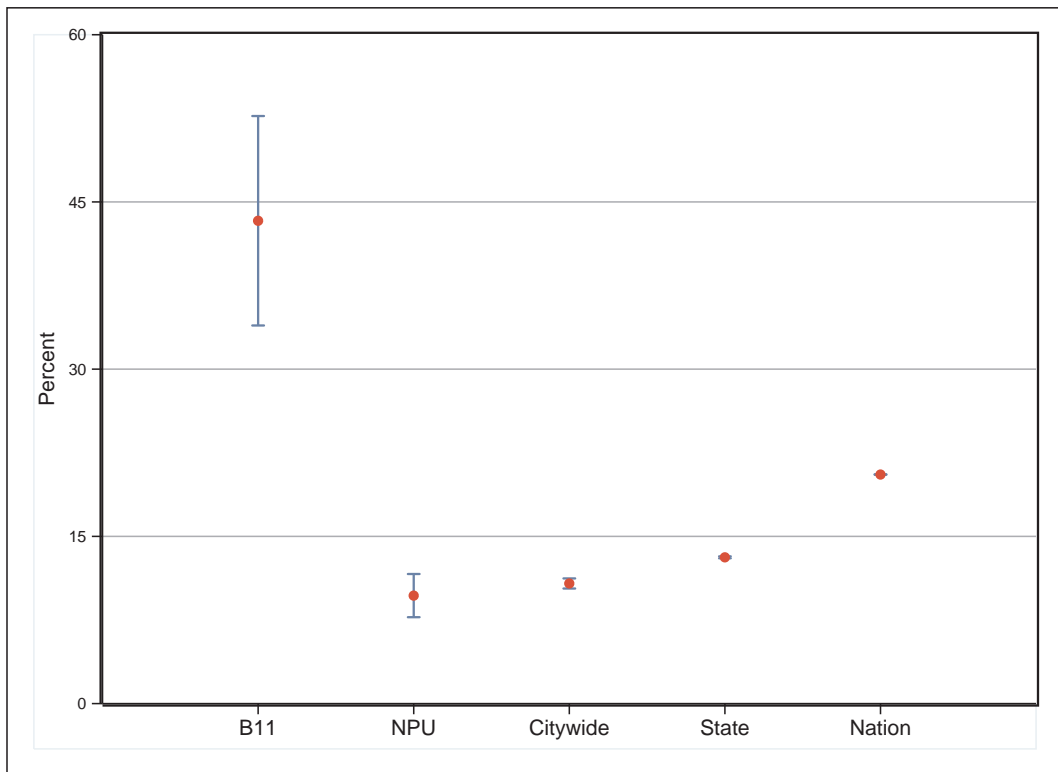


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

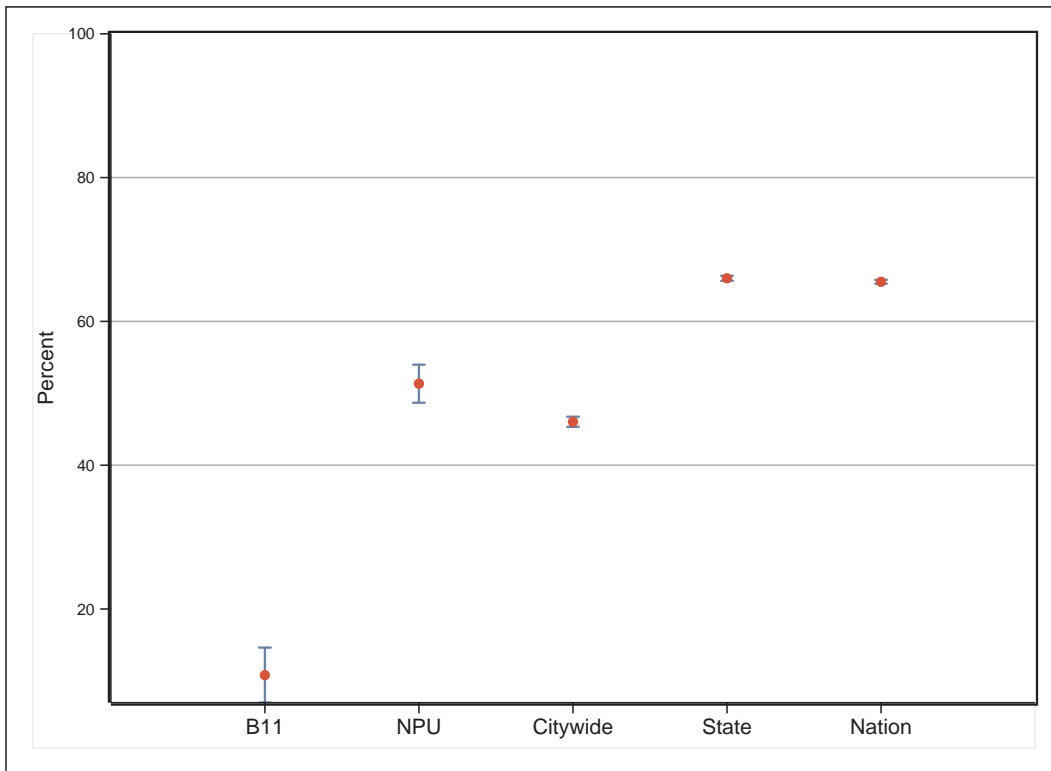


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

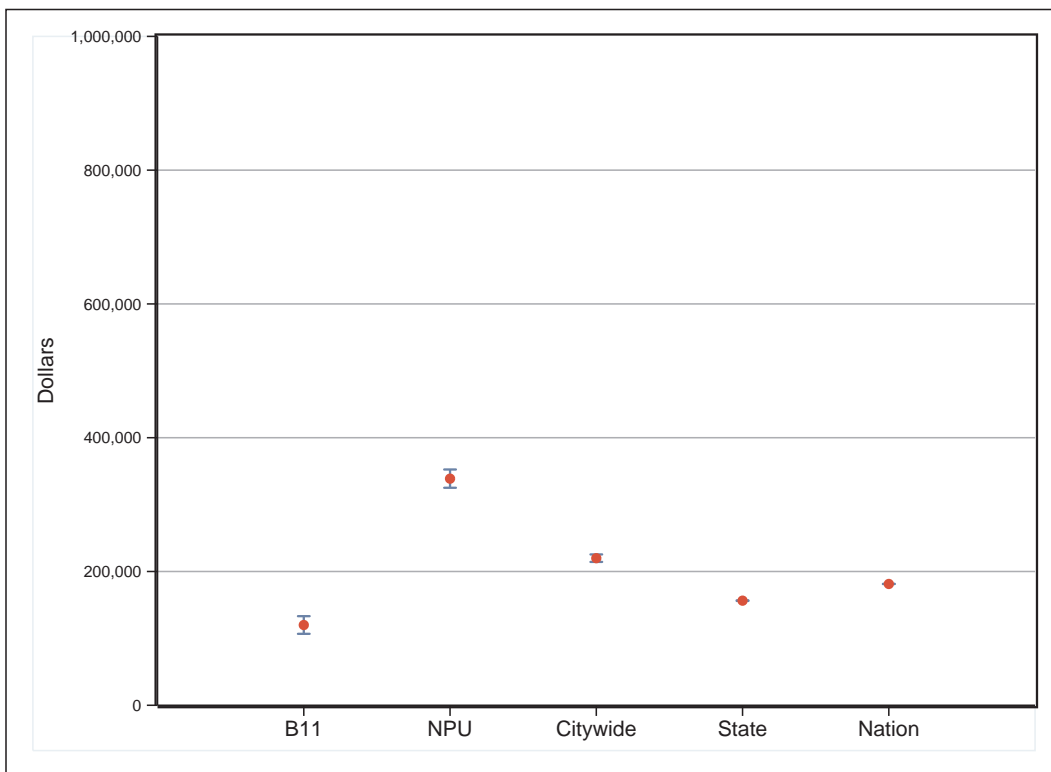


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

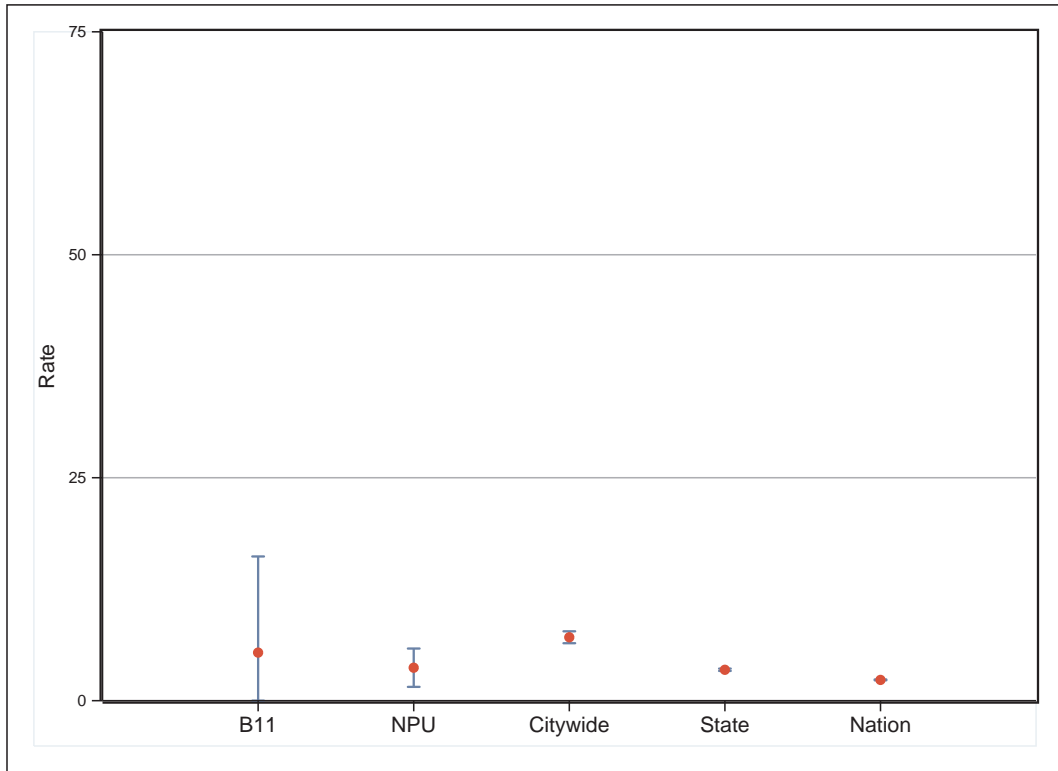


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

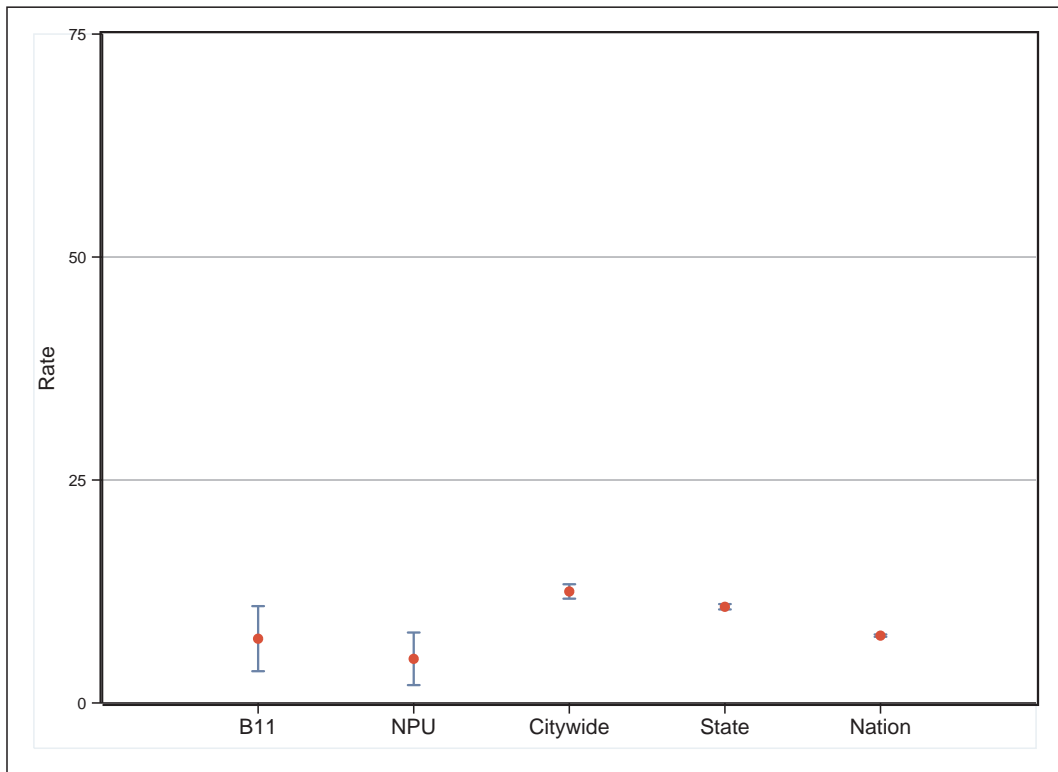


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

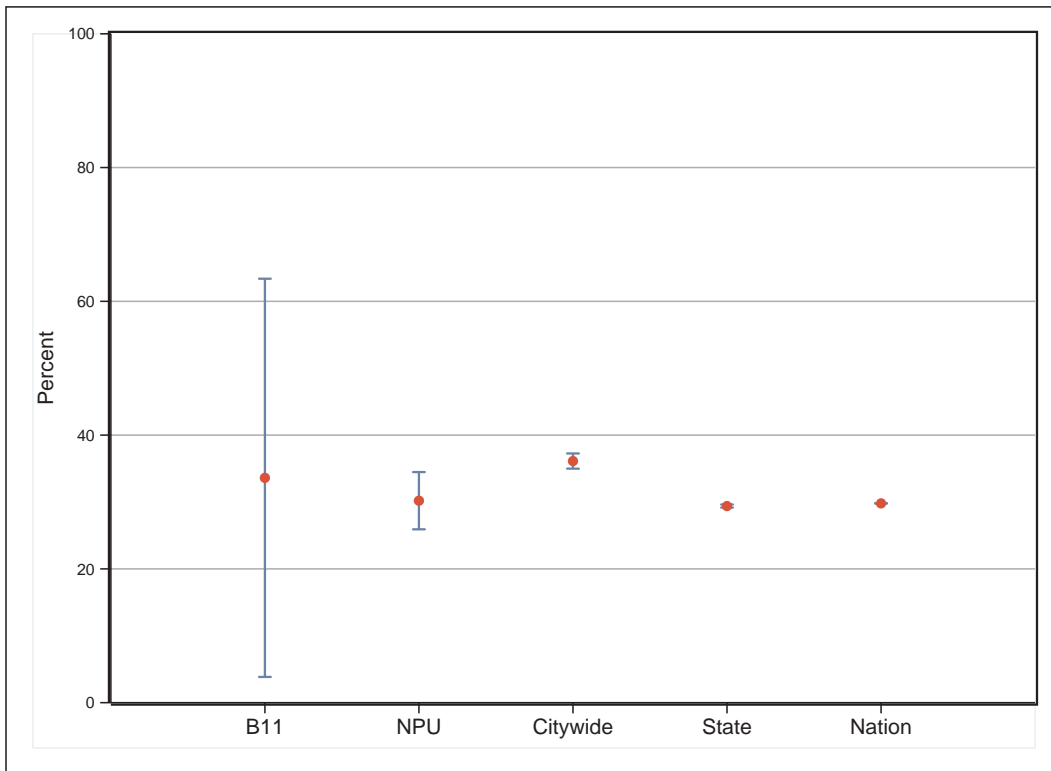


Rental Vacancy Rate

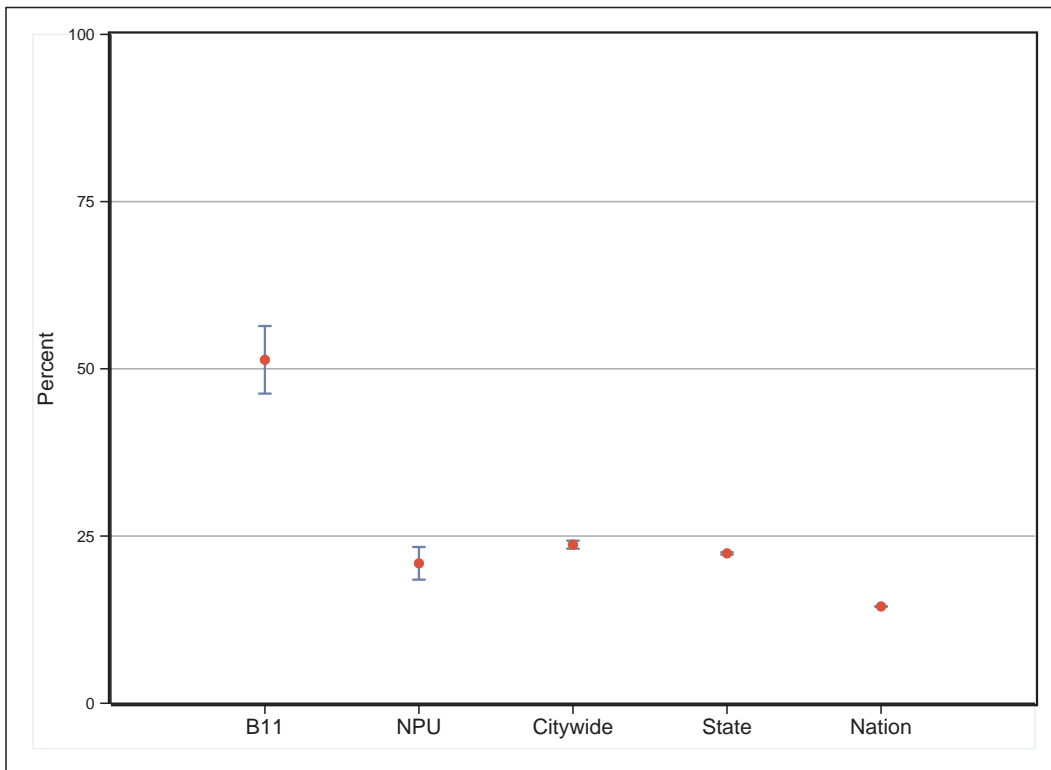


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

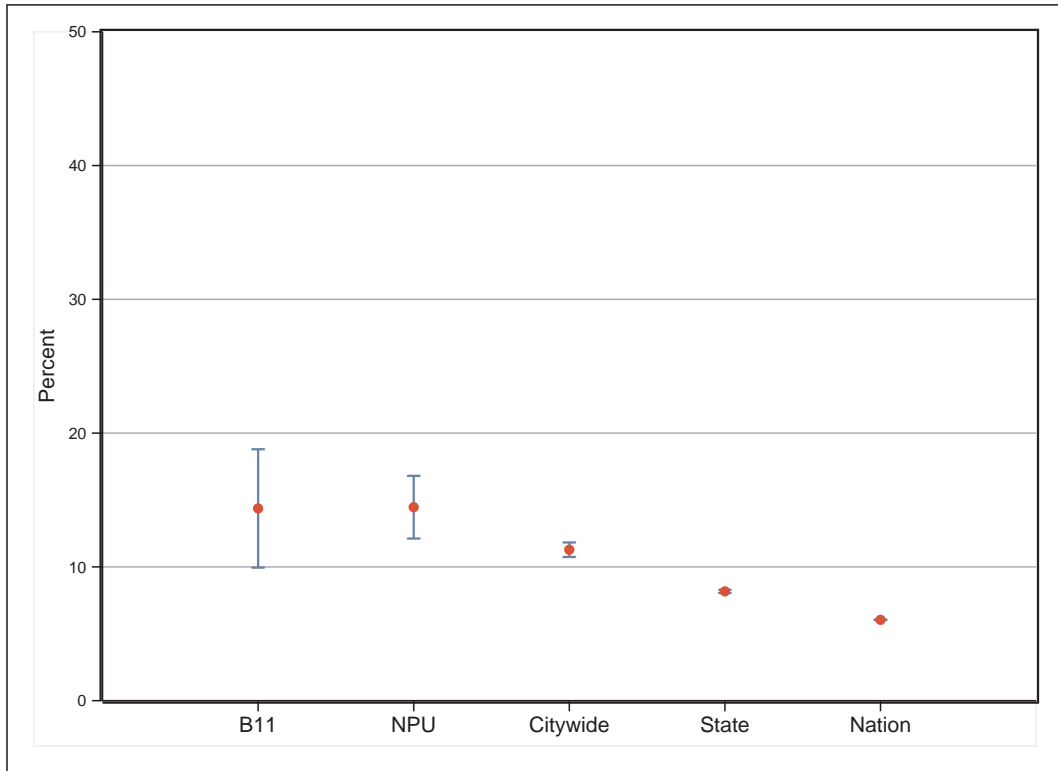


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

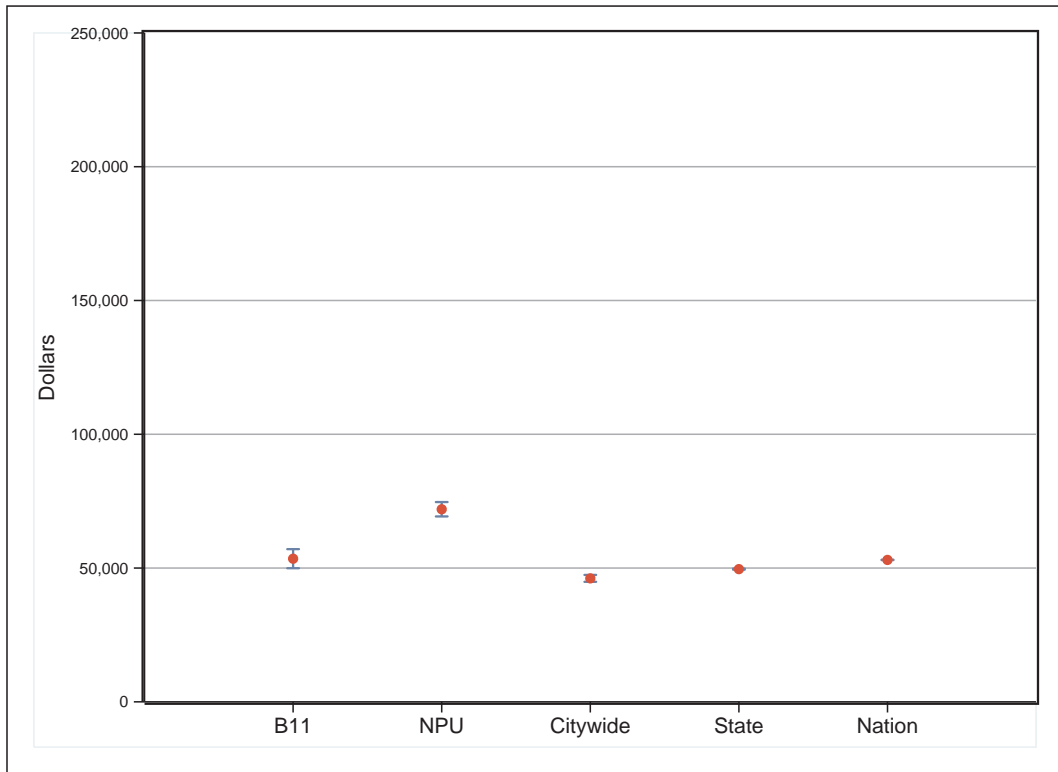


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

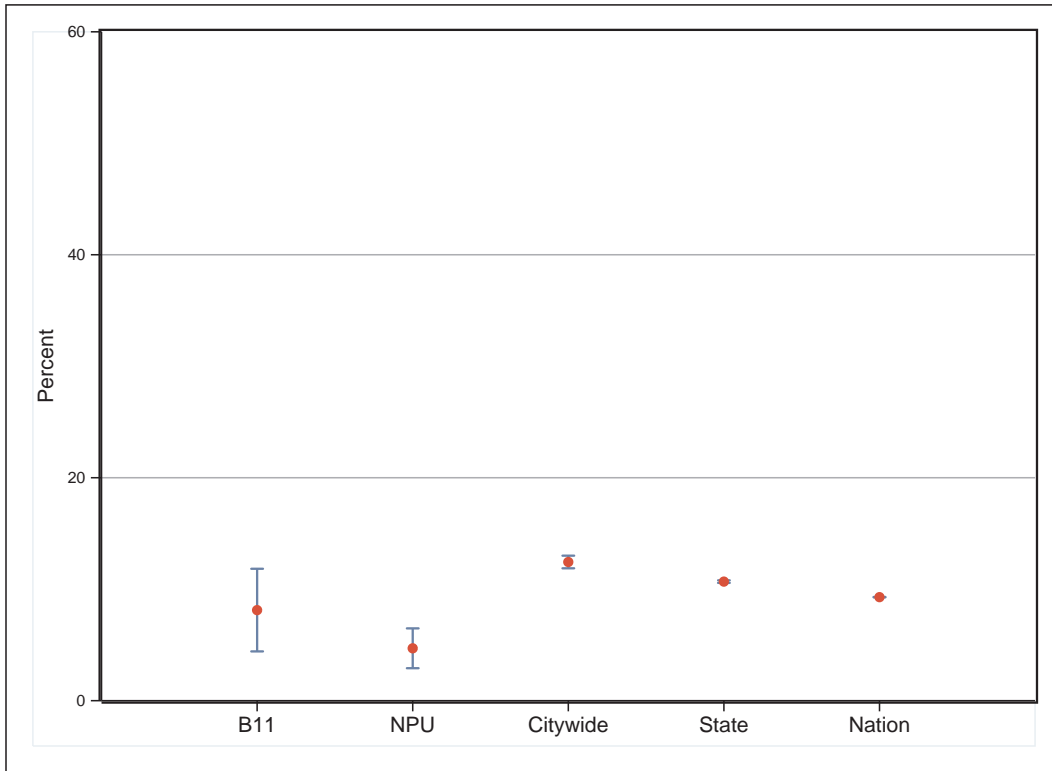


Median Household Income

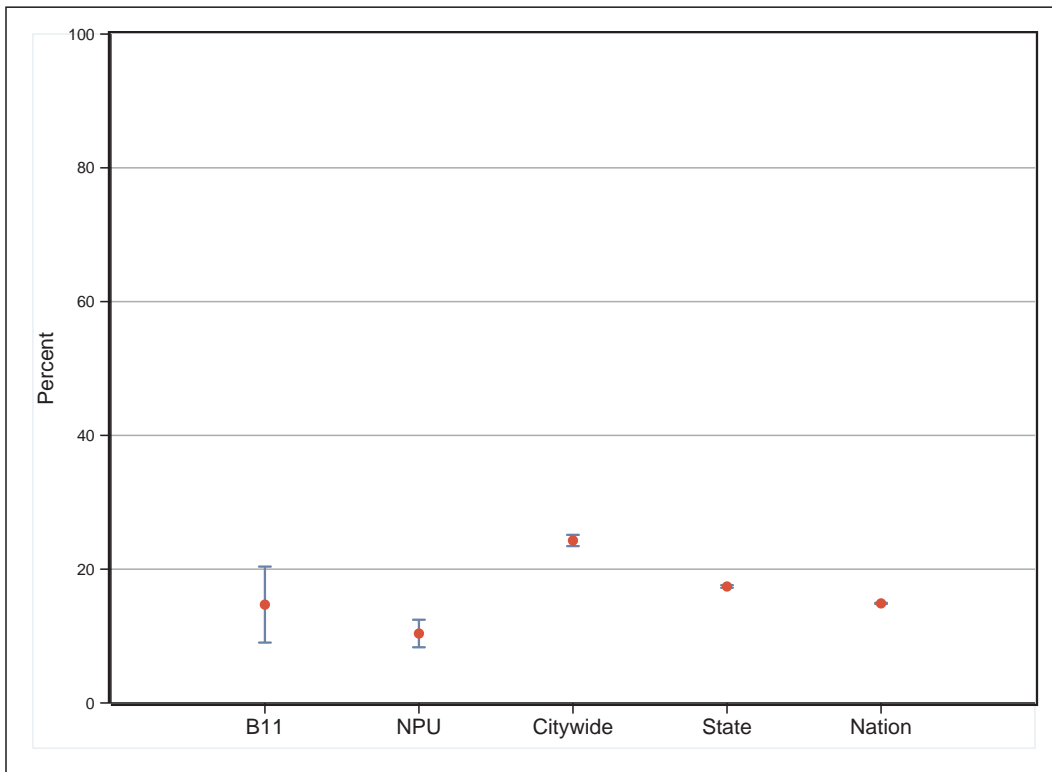


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Family households (families)	669	±198	22.4%	±6.2
With own children under 18 years	315	±167	10.6%	±5.5
Married-couple family	428	±182	14.3%	±5.9
With own children under 18 years	229	±152	7.7%	±5.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	103	±62	3.5%	±2.1
With own children under 18 years	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	137	±80	4.6%	±2.6
With own children under 18 years	86	±67	2.9%	±2.2
Nonfamily households	2,315	±285	77.6%	±5.2
Householder living alone	1,721	±256	57.7%	±6.2
65 years and over	129	±98	4.3%	±3.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	328	±160	11.0%	±5.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	160	±97	5.4%	±3.2
Average household size	1.84	±0.12	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.30	±1.20	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	5,476	±664	5,476	(X)
Householder	2,614	±287	47.7%	±7.8
Spouse	422	±151	7.7%	±2.6
Child	467	±233	8.5%	±4.1
Other relatives	638	±336	11.6%	±6.0
Nonrelatives	1,336	±414	24.4%	±7.0
Unmarried partner	267	±116	4.9%	±2.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	3,272	±547	3,272	(X)
Never married	2,213	±448	67.6%	±7.7
Now married, except separated	715	±243	21.9%	±6.5
Separated	7	±23	0.2%	±0.7
Widowed	65	±73	2.0%	±2.2
Divorced	316	±152	9.7%	±4.4
Females 15 years and over	1,999	±345	1,999	(X)
Never married	1,218	±268	61.0%	±8.3
Now married, except separated	557	±189	27.9%	±8.1
Separated	0	±22	0.0%	±1.1
Widowed	95	±94	4.7%	±4.6
Divorced	167	±88	8.3%	±4.1
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	30	±40	30	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	2	±22	8.1%	±71.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	2	±16	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	16	±21	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±3608	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	15	±28	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	20	±58	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	29	±47	29	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±15	0.0%	±51.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±21	0.0%	±72.5
1 or 2 years	0	±15	0.0%	±51.3
3 or 4 years	0	±15	0.0%	±51.3
5 or more years	0	±15	0.0%	±51.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±15	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±15	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±15	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,251	±319	1,251	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	70	±69	5.6%	±5.3
Kindergarten	49	±50	3.9%	±3.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	197	±126	15.8%	±9.3
High school (grades 9-12)	5	±21	0.4%	±1.7
College or graduate school	929	±295	74.3%	±14.1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	4,161	±572	4,161	(X)
Less than 9th grade	450	±222	10.8%	±5.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	128	±110	3.1%	±2.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	709	±295	17.0%	±6.7
Some college, no degree	651	±194	15.6%	±4.1
Associate's degree	137	±88	3.3%	±2.1
Bachelor's degree	1,422	±315	34.2%	±5.9
Graduate or professional degree	664	±181	16.0%	±3.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.1%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	50.1%	±5.4	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	5,263	±693	5,263	(X)
Civilian veterans	275	±135	5.2%	±2.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	5,469	±662	5,469	(X)
With a disability	136	±98	2.5%	±1.8
Under 18 years	503	±225	503	(X)
With a disability	0	±30	0.0%	±6.0
18 to 64 years	4,887	±570	4,887	(X)
With a disability	103	±77	2.1%	±1.5
65 years and over	79	±70	79	(X)
With a disability	33	±54	42.3%	±57.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	5,464	±664	5,464	(X)
Same house	3,844	±685	70.3%	±9.2
Different house in the U.S.	1,560	±404	28.5%	±6.5
Same county	835	±317	15.3%	±5.5
Different county	724	±251	13.3%	±4.3
Same state	372	±208	6.8%	±3.7
Different state	352	±141	6.4%	±2.5
Abroad	61	±67	1.1%	±1.2

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
Native	3,422	±400	59.6%	±11.1
Born in United States	3,291	±419	57.4%	±11.0
State of residence	1,028	±267	17.9%	±3.9
Different state	2,263	±322	39.4%	±8.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	130	±88	2.3%	±1.5
Foreign born	2,054	±646	35.8%	±10.0

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	2,054	±646	2,054	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	160	±86	7.8%	±3.4
Not a U.S. citizen	1,894	±633	92.2%	±10.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	2,184	±632	2,184	(X)
Native	130	±85	130	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	8	±18	6.1%	±13.5
Entered before 2010	122	±83	93.9%	±17.4
Foreign born	2,054	±646	2,054	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	109	±204	5.3%	±9.8
Entered before 2010	1,945	±574	94.7%	±40.8

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	2,054	±646	2,054	(X)
Europe	84	±72	4.1%	±3.3
Asia	345	±175	16.8%	±6.7
Africa	74	±95	3.6%	±4.5
Oceania	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Latin America	1,508	±589	73.4%	±17.1
Northern America	43	±49	2.1%	±2.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	5,593	±808	5,593	(X)
English only	3,171	±440	56.7%	±11.4
Language other than English	2,422	±631	43.3%	±9.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	1,573	±486	28.1%	±7.7
Spanish	1,930	±604	34.5%	±9.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	1,399	±464	25.0%	±7.5
Other Indo-European languages	252	±134	4.5%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	53	±72	0.9%	±1.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	206	±118	3.7%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	121	±108	2.2%	±1.9
Other languages	34	±47	0.6%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±65	0.0%	±1.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
American	376	±214	6.5%	±3.6
Arab	26	±30	0.4%	±0.5
Czech	5	±20	0.1%	±0.3
Danish	48	±71	0.8%	±1.2
Dutch	47	±42	0.8%	±0.7
English	291	±126	5.1%	±2.1
French (except Basque)	110	±105	1.9%	±1.8
French Canadian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
German	361	±144	6.3%	±2.3
Greek	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	2	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	285	±123	5.0%	±2.0
Italian	176	±101	3.1%	±1.7
Lithuanian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	27	±31	0.5%	±0.5
Polish	74	±44	1.3%	±0.8
Portuguese	8	±17	0.1%	±0.3
Russian	68	±62	1.2%	±1.1
Scotch-Irish	13	±19	0.2%	±0.3
Scottish	111	±59	1.9%	±1.0
Slovak	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	64	±95	1.1%	±1.6
Swedish	15	±23	0.3%	±0.4
Swiss	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Ukrainian	3	±17	0.1%	±0.3
Welsh	46	±53	0.8%	±0.9
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	92	±113	1.6%	±2.0

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	4,988	±534	4,988	(X)
In labor force	4,413	±556	88.5%	±5.9
Civilian labor force	4,406	±555	88.3%	±5.9
Employed	4,048	±527	81.2%	±6.0
Unemployed	358	±169	7.2%	±3.3
Armed Forces	7	±68	0.1%	±1.4
Not in labor force	575	±219	11.5%	±4.2
Civilian labor force	4,406	±555	4,406	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.1%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	2,015	±342	2,015	(X)
In labor force	1,647	±301	81.7%	±5.5
Civilian labor force	1,647	±301	81.7%	±5.5
Employed	1,501	±281	74.5%	±5.9
Own children under 6 years	165	±94	165	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	131	±91	79.4%	±31.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	224	±146	224	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	211	±148	94.0%	±24.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	4,043	±495	4,043	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,495	±364	61.7%	±4.9
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	177	±163	4.4%	±4.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	963	±338	23.8%	±7.8
Walked	268	±173	6.6%	±4.2
Other means	2	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Worked at home	137	±87	3.4%	±2.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	±2.0	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,048	±527	4,048	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	2,049	±358	50.6%	±5.9
Service occupations	953	±363	23.5%	±8.4
Sales and office occupations	648	±218	16.0%	±5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	303	±181	7.5%	±4.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	234	±158	5.8%	±3.8

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,048	±527	4,048	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±31	0.0%	±0.8
Construction	239	±179	5.9%	±4.4
Manufacturing	231	±131	5.7%	±3.2
Wholesale trade	50	±49	1.2%	±1.2
Retail trade	304	±154	7.5%	±3.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	143	±101	3.5%	±2.5
Information	141	±81	3.5%	±2.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	305	±135	7.5%	±3.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,039	±247	25.7%	±5.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	616	±185	15.2%	±4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	768	±322	19.0%	±7.6
Other services, except public administration	119	±94	2.9%	±2.3
Public administration	232	±182	5.7%	±4.4

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,048	±527	4,048	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	3,412	±549	84.3%	±7.9
Government workers	521	±229	12.9%	±5.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	254	±152	6.3%	±3.7
Unpaid family workers	0	±31	0.0%	±0.8

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Less than \$10,000	184	±93	6.2%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	173	±96	5.8%	±3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	207	±96	6.9%	±3.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	362	±161	12.1%	±5.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	459	±147	15.4%	±4.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	812	±263	27.2%	±8.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	432	±153	14.5%	±4.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	244	±106	8.2%	±3.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	94	±67	3.2%	±2.2
\$200,000 or more	17	±27	0.6%	±0.9
Median household income (dollars)	53,503	±3,562	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	59,107	±5,278	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,698	±318	90.4%	±5.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	62,105	±4,477	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	307	±132	10.3%	±4.3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10,067	±2,114	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	95	±69	3.2%	±2.3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	19,753	±14,667	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	52	±61	1.7%	±2.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,267	±367	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	88	±81	3.0%	±2.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,404	±4,774	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	138	±92	4.6%	±3.1
Families	669	±198	669	(X)
Less than \$10,000	57	±55	8.5%	±7.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	±44	5.1%	±6.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	78	±69	11.7%	±9.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	44	±64	6.6%	±9.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	±60	7.1%	±8.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	140	±132	21.0%	±18.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	119	±81	17.8%	±10.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	125	±75	18.7%	±9.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	±29	2.2%	±4.3
\$200,000 or more	9	±24	1.3%	±3.6
Median family income (dollars)	58,611	±9,129	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	66,199	±10,710	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	32,945	±6,624	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,315	±285	2,315	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	49,890	±3,555	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	55,074	±6,046	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	34,539	±2,445	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	37,241	±5,530	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	48,184	±3,130	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	5,469	±662	5,469	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,722	±460	68.1%	±1.7
With private health insurance	3,268	±426	59.8%	±2.9
With public coverage	500	±209	9.1%	±3.6
No health insurance coverage	1,746	±475	31.9%	±7.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	503	±225	503	(X)
No health insurance coverage	70	±98	13.9%	±18.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	4,887	±570	4,887	(X)
In labor force:	4,400	±517	4,400	(X)
Employed:	4,042	±493	4,042	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,631	±347	65.1%	±3.3
With private health insurance	2,594	±346	64.2%	±3.5
With public coverage	36	±46	0.9%	±1.1
No health insurance coverage	1,411	±430	34.9%	±9.7
Unemployed:	358	±157	358	(X)
With health insurance coverage	184	±117	51.4%	±23.8
With private health insurance	168	±114	46.9%	±24.3
With public coverage	16	±28	4.5%	±7.6
No health insurance coverage	174	±111	48.6%	±22.5
Not in labor force:	487	±240	487	(X)
With health insurance coverage	396	±230	81.2%	±24.9
With private health insurance	356	±223	73.0%	±28.3
With public coverage	40	±51	8.3%	±9.6
No health insurance coverage	91	±99	18.8%	±18.0

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	15.1%	±10.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	14.3%	±15.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	37.5%	±47.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±39.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	43.1%	±28.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	54.7%	±36.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±188.7	(X)	(X)
All people	14.7%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	15.6%	±14.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	15.6%	±13.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	36.3%	±30.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	5.4%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	14.6%	±5.4	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	14.7%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	8.9%	±39.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	11.4%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16.2%	±7.5	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,362	±305	3,362	(X)
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	88.8%	±4.3
Vacant housing units	378	±153	11.2%	±4.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	5.4	±10.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.2	±3.6	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,362	±305	3,362	(X)
1-unit, detached	39	±49	1.2%	±1.5
1-unit, attached	126	±107	3.7%	±3.2
2 units	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
3 or 4 units	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
5 to 9 units	283	±108	8.4%	±3.1
10 to 19 units	590	±186	17.6%	±5.3
20 or more units	2,299	±305	68.4%	±6.6
Mobile home	25	±45	0.7%	±1.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,362	±305	3,362	(X)
Built 2010 or later	132	±80	3.9%	±2.4
Built 2000 to 2009	1,594	±217	47.4%	±4.8
Built 1990 to 1999	486	±164	14.5%	±4.7
Built 1980 to 1989	564	±176	16.8%	±5.0
Built 1970 to 1979	280	±113	8.3%	±3.3
Built 1960 to 1969	274	±100	8.1%	±2.9
Built 1950 to 1959	31	±45	0.9%	±1.3
Built 1940 to 1949	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Built 1939 or earlier	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,362	±305	3,362	(X)
1 room	113	±71	3.4%	±2.1
2 rooms	320	±125	9.5%	±3.6
3 rooms	1,210	±226	36.0%	±5.9
4 rooms	981	±245	29.2%	±6.8
5 rooms	514	±178	15.3%	±5.1
6 rooms	172	±91	5.1%	±2.7
7 rooms	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
8 rooms	40	±53	1.2%	±1.6
9 rooms or more	12	±25	0.4%	±0.7
Median rooms	4.0	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,362	±305	3,362	(X)
No bedroom	113	±71	3.4%	±2.1
1 bedroom	1,758	±255	52.3%	±5.9
2 bedrooms	1,300	±252	38.7%	±6.6
3 bedrooms	171	±97	5.1%	±2.8
4 bedrooms	20	±35	0.6%	±1.0
5 or more bedrooms	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Owner-occupied	322	±119	10.8%	±3.8
Renter-occupied	2,662	±301	89.2%	±4.2
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.52	±0.22	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.97	±0.21	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	1,181	±258	39.6%	±7.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,679	±242	56.3%	±5.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	81	±67	2.7%	±2.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	43	±75	1.4%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±31	0.0%	±1.0
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	±31	0.0%	±1.0

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
No vehicles available	397	±140	13.3%	±4.5
1 vehicle available	1,732	±303	58.1%	±8.2
2 vehicles available	745	±195	25.0%	±6.0
3 or more vehicles available	110	±87	3.7%	±2.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Utility gas	445	±136	14.9%	±4.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	54	±63	1.8%	±2.1
Electricity	2,470	±312	82.8%	±6.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Wood	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
No fuel used	15	±28	0.5%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	±31	0.6%	±1.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	64	±58	2.1%	±1.9
No telephone service available	119	±75	4.0%	±2.5

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,984	±308	2,984	(X)
1.00 or less	2,899	±358	97.2%	±6.6
1.01 to 1.50	62	±60	2.1%	±2.0
1.51 or more	22	±51	0.8%	±1.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	322	±119	322	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±61	0.0%	±19.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	54	±76	16.9%	±22.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	144	±102	44.8%	±27.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	65	±53	20.2%	±14.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	58	±66	18.1%	±19.4
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0	±31	0.0%	±9.5
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±31	0.0%	±9.5
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±6.7
Median (dollars)	120,011	±13,188	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	322	±119	322	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	322	±119	100.0%	±0.0
Housing units without a mortgage	0	±22	0.0%	±6.7

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	322	±119	322	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±31	0.0%	±9.5
\$300 to \$499	0	±31	0.0%	±9.5
\$500 to \$699	0	±31	0.0%	±9.5
\$700 to \$999	0	±38	0.0%	±11.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	119	±88	37.0%	±23.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	167	±113	51.8%	±29.3
\$2,000 or more	36	±44	11.2%	±13.1
Median (dollars)	1,626	±100	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	0	±22	0	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±22	.%	±.
\$100 to \$199	0	±31	.%	±.
\$200 to \$299	0	±31	.%	±.
\$300 to \$399	0	±31	.%	±.
\$400 or more	0	±43	.%	±.
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT-AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	322	±159	322	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	96	±74	29.9%	±17.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	51	±65	15.8%	±18.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	67	±70	20.7%	±19.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	15	±26	4.6%	±7.8
35.0 percent or more	93	±100	29.0%	±27.5
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	0	±65	0	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±22	.%	±.
35.0 percent or more	0	±38	.%	±.
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	2,640	±301	2,640	(X)
Less than \$200	110	±90	4.2%	±3.4
\$200 to \$299	91	±81	3.4%	±3.0
\$300 to \$499	25	±48	0.9%	±1.8
\$500 to \$749	157	±104	5.9%	±3.9
\$750 to \$999	615	±213	23.3%	±7.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,295	±274	49.1%	±8.8
\$1,500 or more	347	±132	13.2%	±4.8
Median (dollars)	1,336	±31	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	21	±44	(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)	2,615	±399	2,615	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	422	±150	16.1%	±5.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	490	±205	18.7%	±7.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	429	±165	16.4%	±5.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	339	±156	13.0%	±5.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	165	±90	6.3%	±3.3
35.0 percent or more	770	±187	29.5%	±5.6
Not computed	46	±58	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
Male	3,445	±570	60.0%	±4.9
Female	2,292	±461	40.0%	±5.6
Under 5 years	144	±78	2.5%	±1.3
5 to 9 years	168	±139	2.9%	±2.4
10 to 14 years	154	±127	2.7%	±2.2
15 to 19 years	60	±88	1.0%	±1.5
20 to 24 years	1,050	±281	18.3%	±4.1
25 to 34 years	2,379	±394	41.5%	±3.4
35 to 44 years	997	±275	17.4%	±4.1
45 to 54 years	501	±214	8.7%	±3.5
55 to 59 years	79	±67	1.4%	±1.1
60 to 64 years	28	±53	0.5%	±0.9
65 to 74 years	101	±88	1.8%	±1.5
75 to 84 years	75	±89	1.3%	±1.5
85 years and over	0	±31	0.0%	±0.5
Median age (years)	30.0	±0.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	5,271	±621	91.9%	±17.1
21 years and over	4,973	±592	86.7%	±16.2
62 years and over	176	±133	3.1%	±2.3
65 years and over	176	±129	3.1%	±2.2
18 years and over	5,271	±621	5,271	(X)
Male	3,272	±517	62.1%	±6.5
Female	1,999	±345	37.9%	±4.8
65 years and over	176	±129	176	(X)
Male	34	±67	19.3%	±35.1
Female	142	±110	80.7%	±21.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
One race	5,562	±832	96.9%	±3.8
Two or more races	175	±119	3.1%	±2.0
One race	5,562	±832	96.9%	±3.8
White	3,172	±718	55.3%	±9.6
Black or African American	1,262	±337	22.0%	±4.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	393	±187	6.9%	±3.1
Asian Indian	170	±104	3.0%	±1.8
Chinese	74	±73	1.3%	±1.3
Filipino	16	±50	0.3%	±0.9
Japanese	9	±28	0.2%	±0.5
Korean	60	±111	1.0%	±1.9
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	65	±85	1.1%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±15	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±40	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	736	±435	12.8%	±7.4
Two or more races	175	±119	3.1%	±2.0
White and Black or African American	39	±43	0.7%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	48	±83	0.8%	±1.4
White and Asian	11	±27	0.2%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	45	±73	0.8%	±1.3
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
White	3,282	±716	57.2%	±9.4
Black or African American	1,358	±367	23.7%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	113	±110	2.0%	±1.9
Asian	435	±154	7.6%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	736	±435	12.8%	±7.4

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	5,737	±828	5,737	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,071	±689	36.1%	±10.8
Mexican	1,685	±674	29.4%	±11.0
Puerto Rican	68	±75	1.2%	±1.3
Cuban	10	±37	0.2%	±0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	308	±230	5.4%	±3.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,697	±460	64.4%	±12.3
White alone	1,956	±362	34.1%	±3.9
Black or African American alone	1,262	±337	22.0%	±4.9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Asian alone	392	±144	6.8%	±2.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Two or more races	87	±79	1.5%	±1.4
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	87	±79	1.5%	±1.4

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