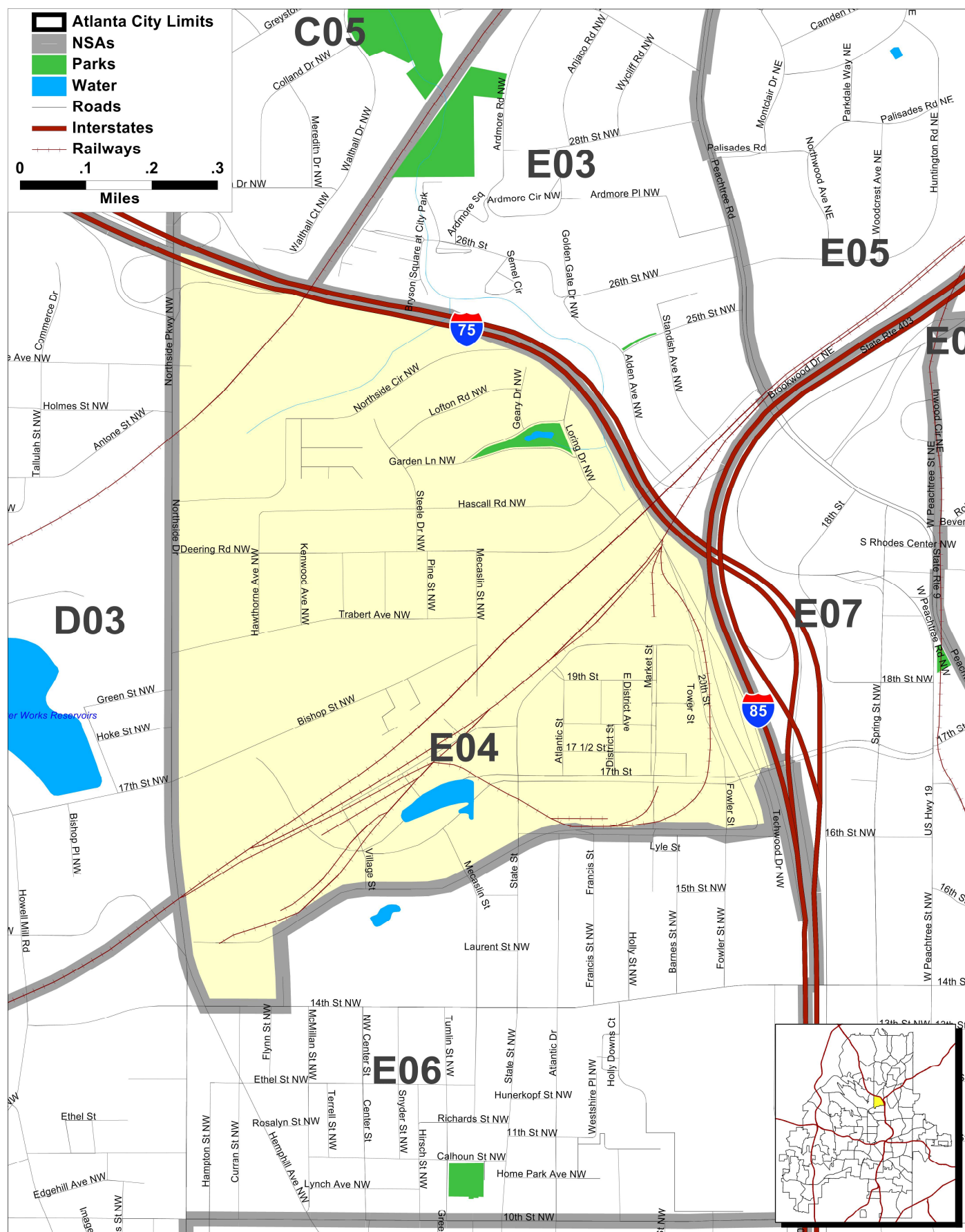


Neighborhood Statistical Area E04



Neighborhood(s): Atlantic Station, Loring Heights

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Contents

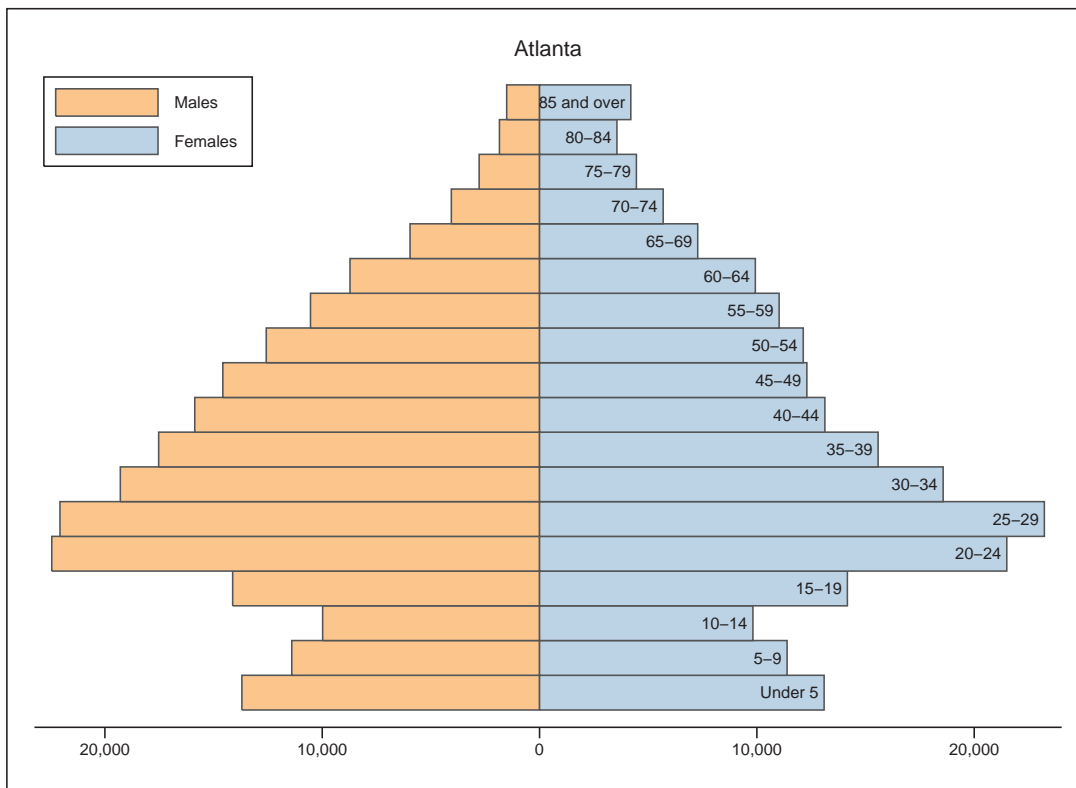
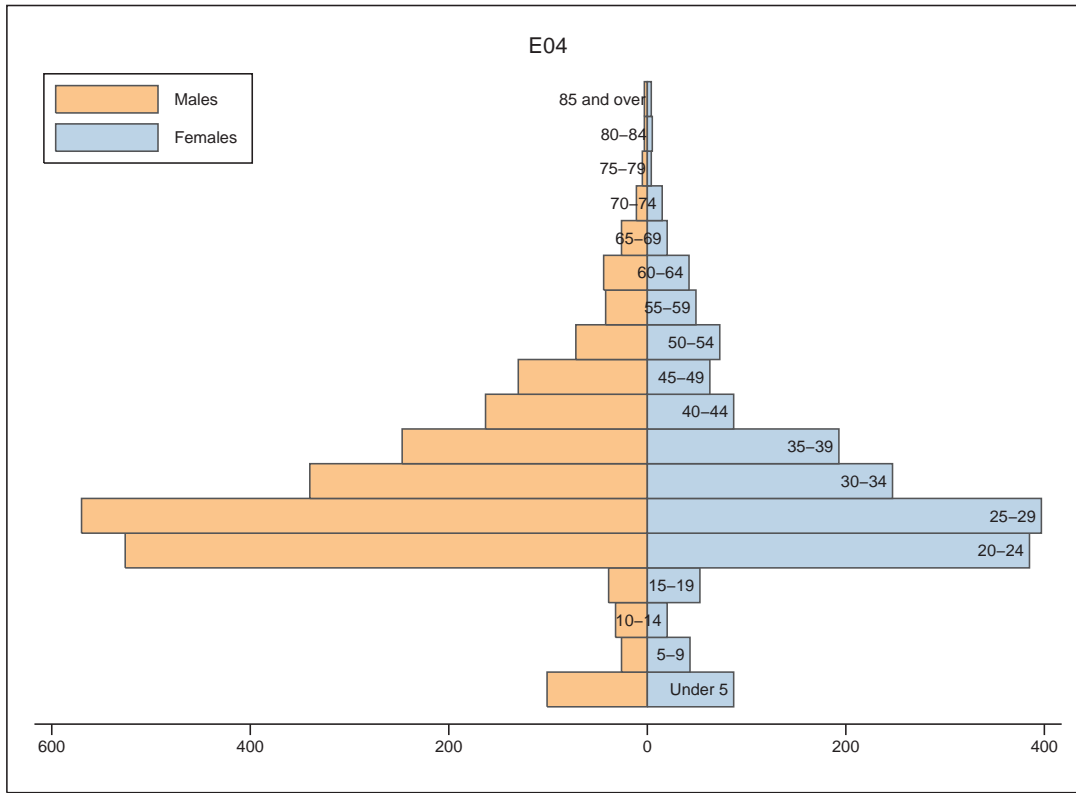
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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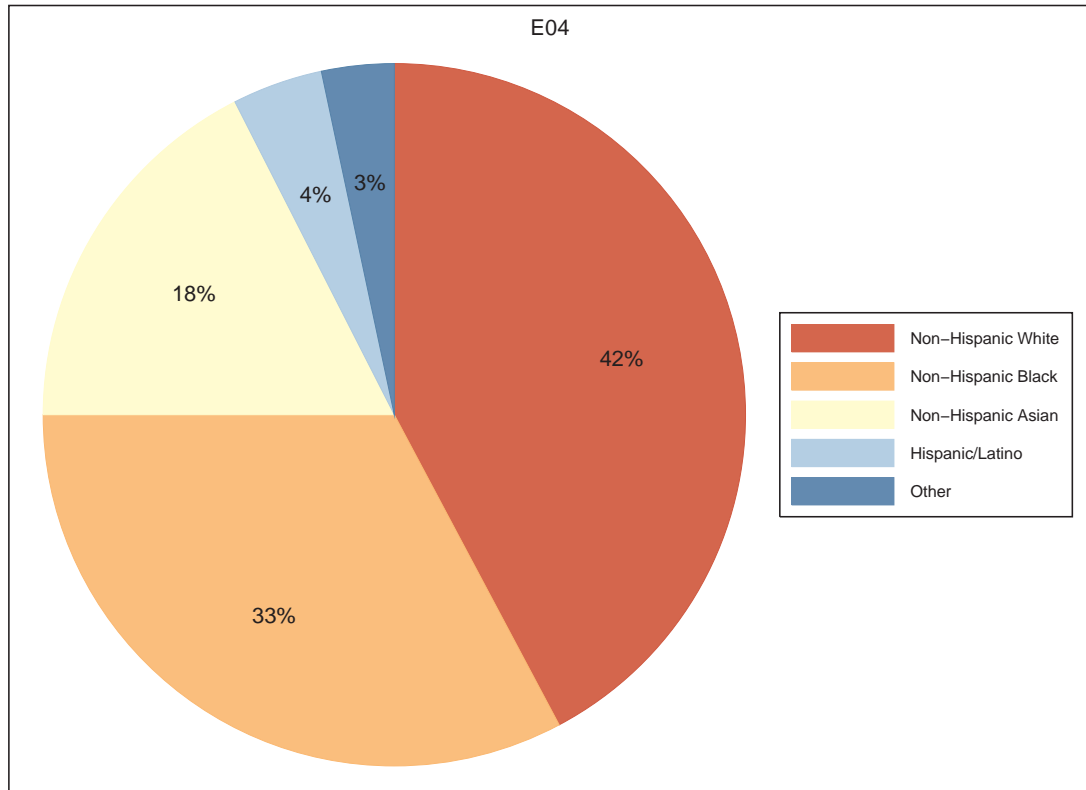
E04

Decennial 2010 Profile

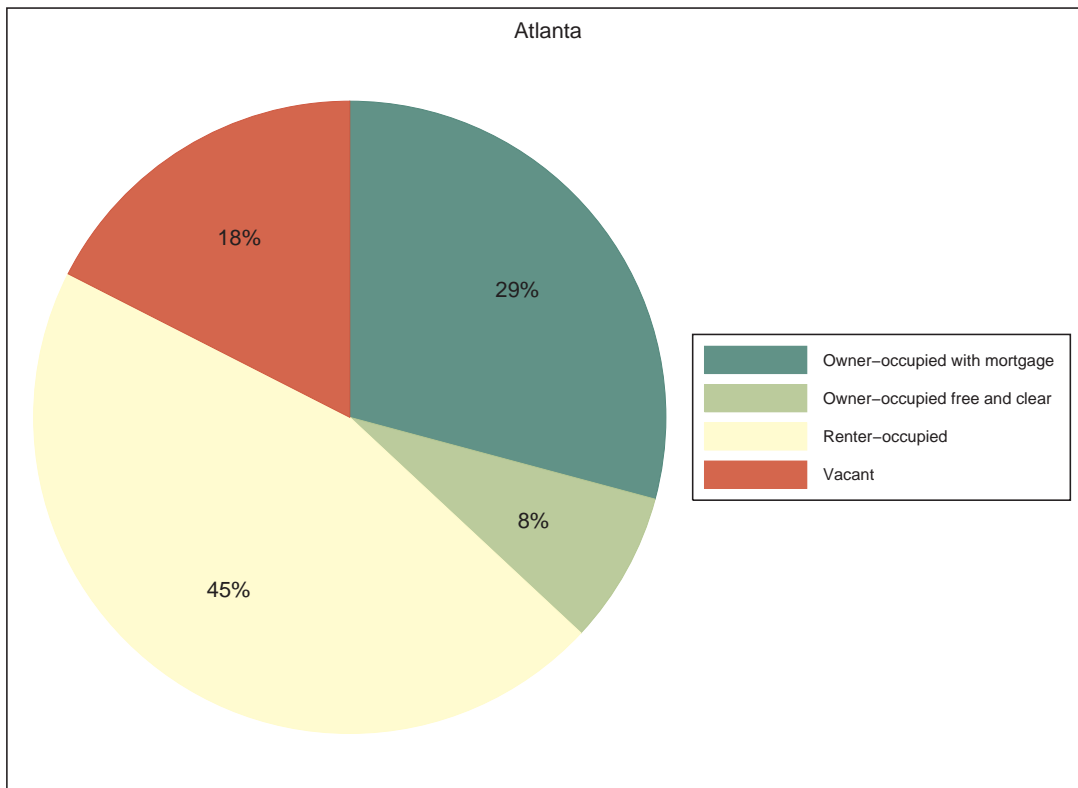
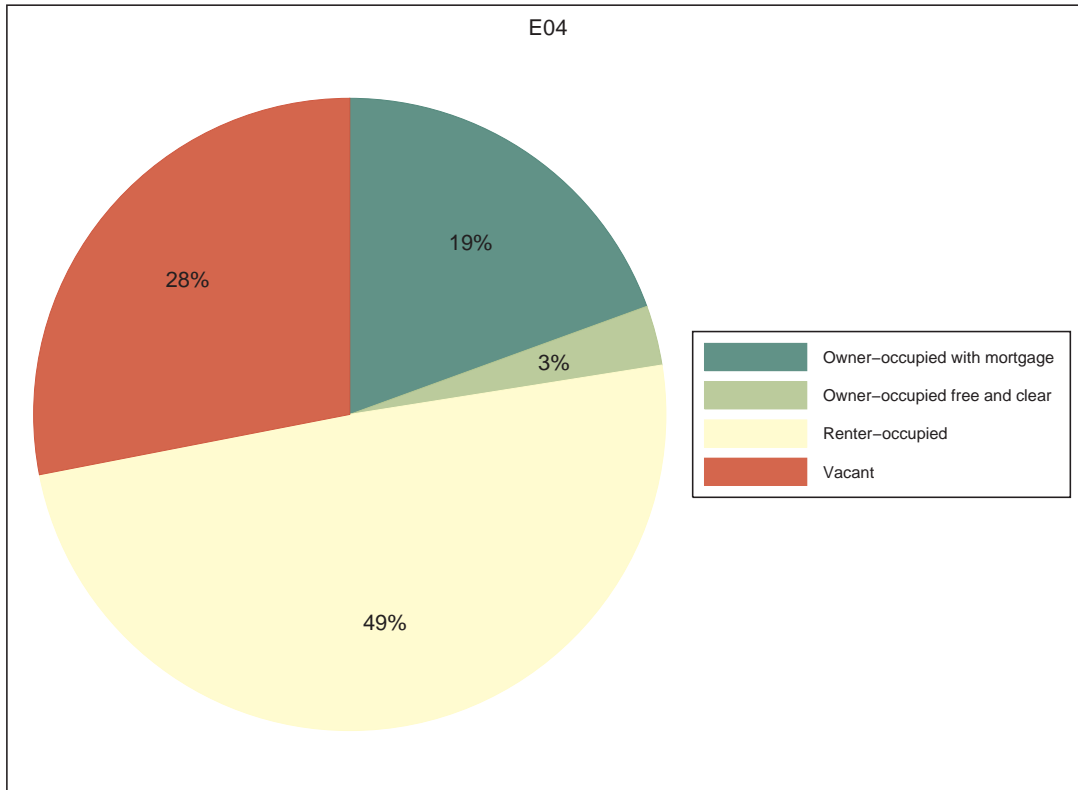
Sex and Age



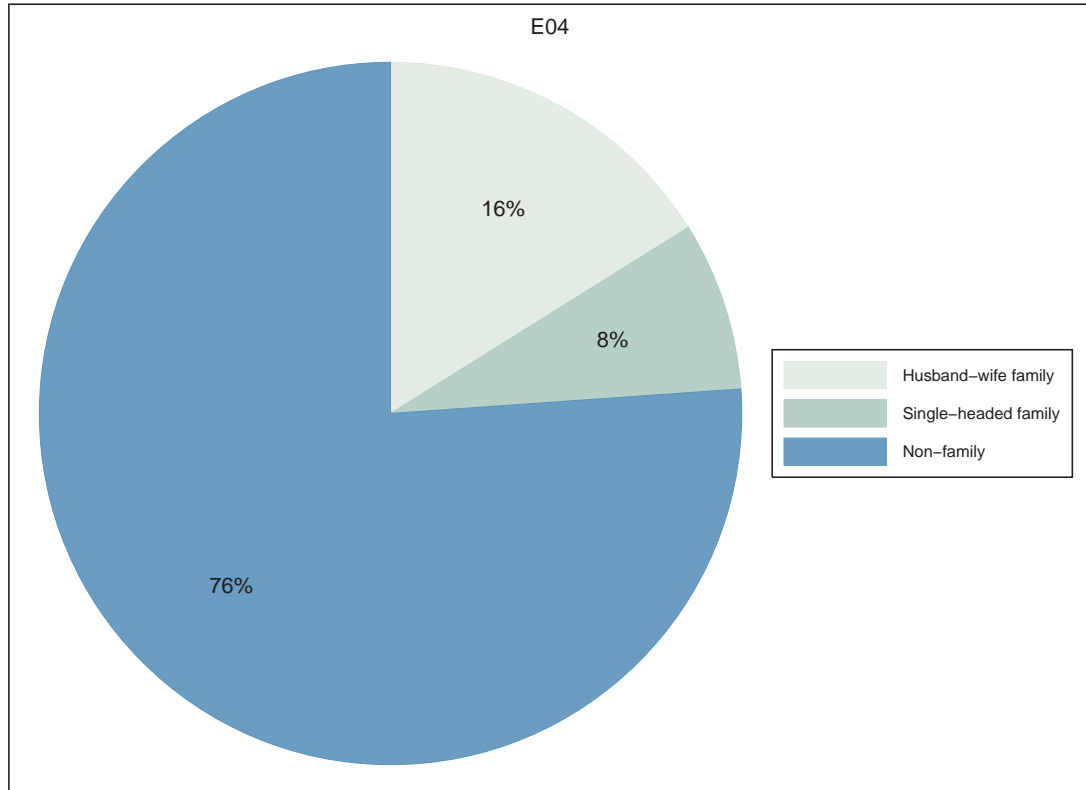
Race and Latino Origin



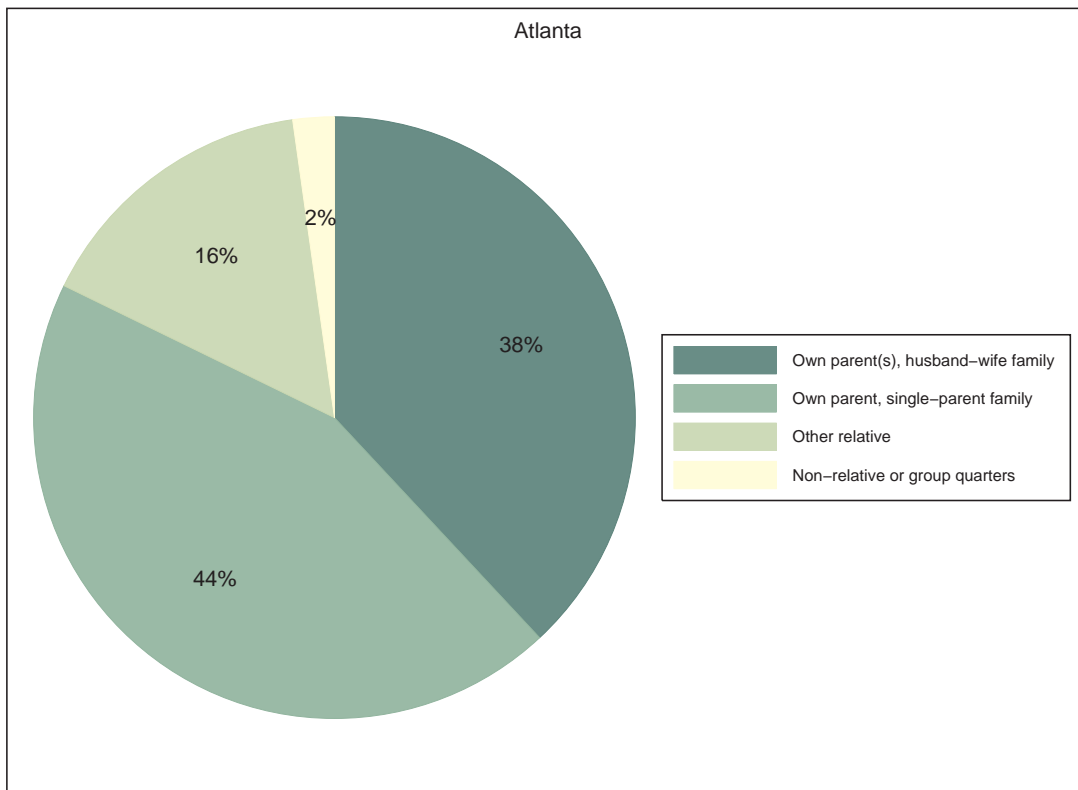
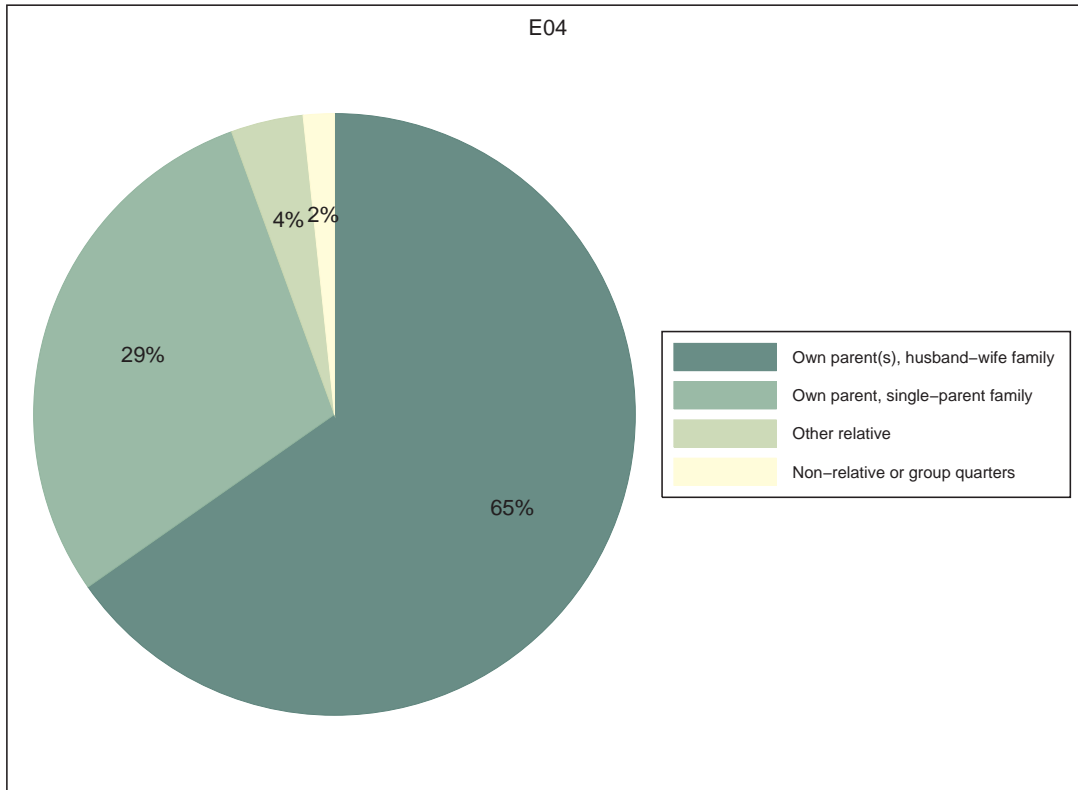
Housing Tenure



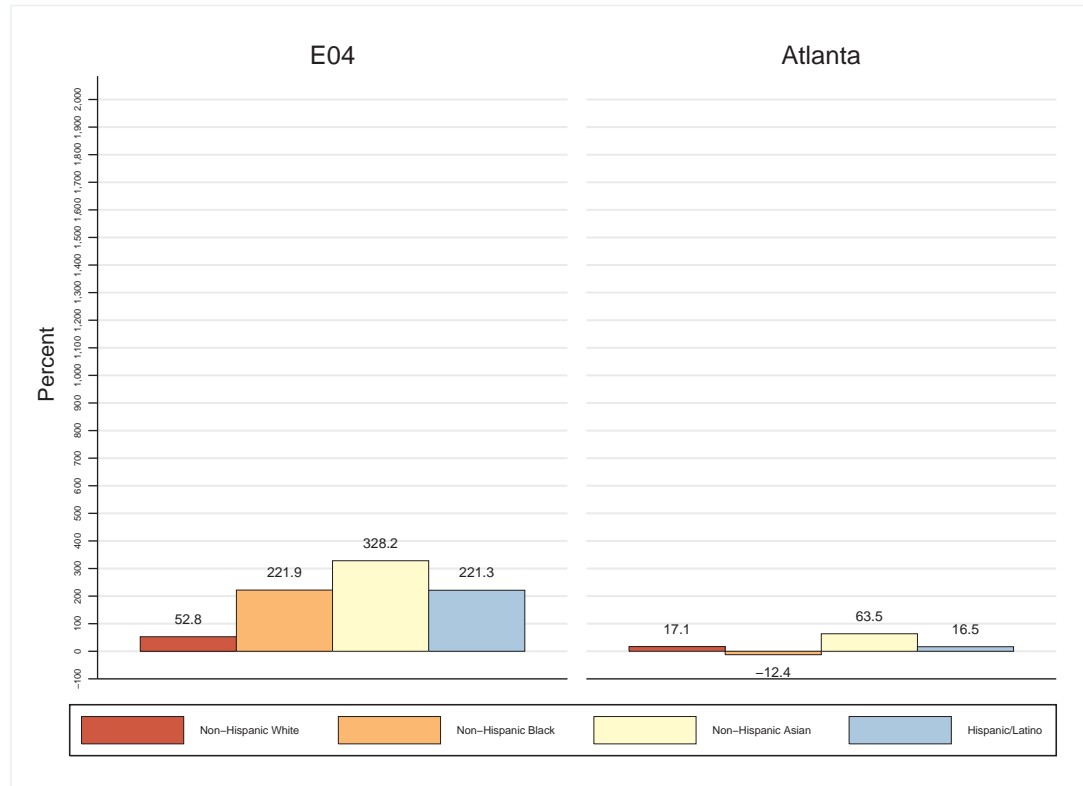
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,167	100.0%
Under 5 years	188	4.5%
5 to 9 years	69	1.7%
10 to 14 years	52	1.2%
15 to 19 years	92	2.2%
20 to 24 years	911	21.9%
25 to 29 years	967	23.2%
30 to 34 years	587	14.1%
35 to 39 years	440	10.6%
40 to 44 years	250	6.0%
45 to 49 years	193	4.6%
50 to 54 years	145	3.5%
55 to 59 years	91	2.2%
60 to 64 years	86	2.1%
65 to 69 years	46	1.1%
70 to 74 years	26	0.6%
75 to 79 years	9	0.2%
80 to 84 years	8	0.2%
85 years and over	7	0.2%
Median age (years)	29.0	(X)
16 years and over	3,845	92.3%
18 years and over	3,827	91.8%
21 years and over	3,676	88.2%
62 years and over	140	3.4%
65 years and over	96	2.3%
Male population	2,380	57.1%
Under 5 years	101	2.4%
5 to 9 years	26	0.6%
10 to 14 years	32	0.8%
15 to 19 years	39	0.9%
20 to 24 years	526	12.6%
25 to 29 years	570	13.7%
30 to 34 years	340	8.2%
35 to 39 years	247	5.9%
40 to 44 years	163	3.9%
45 to 49 years	130	3.1%
50 to 54 years	72	1.7%
55 to 59 years	42	1.0%
60 to 64 years	44	1.1%
65 to 69 years	26	0.6%
70 to 74 years	11	0.3%
75 to 79 years	5	0.1%
80 to 84 years	3	0.1%
85 years and over	3	0.1%
Median age (years)	29.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,214	53.1%
18 years and over	2,207	53.0%
21 years and over	2,131	51.1%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	75	1.8%
65 years and over	48	1.2%
Female population	1,787	42.9%
Under 5 years	87	2.1%
5 to 9 years	43	1.0%
10 to 14 years	20	0.5%
15 to 19 years	53	1.3%
20 to 24 years	385	9.2%
25 to 29 years	397	9.5%
30 to 34 years	247	5.9%
35 to 39 years	193	4.6%
40 to 44 years	87	2.1%
45 to 49 years	63	1.5%
50 to 54 years	73	1.8%
55 to 59 years	49	1.2%
60 to 64 years	42	1.0%
65 to 69 years	20	0.5%
70 to 74 years	15	0.4%
75 to 79 years	4	0.1%
80 to 84 years	5	0.1%
85 years and over	4	0.1%
Median age (years)	28.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,631	39.1%
18 years and over	1,620	38.9%
21 years and over	1,545	37.1%
62 years and over	65	1.6%
65 years and over	48	1.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,167	100.0%
One Race	4,018	96.4%
White	1,839	44.1%
Black or African American	1,383	33.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.1%
Asian	733	17.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	239	5.7%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	189	4.5%
Filipino [‡]	17	0.4%
Japanese [‡]	12	0.3%
Korean [‡]	65	1.6%
Vietnamese [‡]	16	0.4%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	46	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	2	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	1	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	53	1.3%
Two or More Races	149	3.6%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.1%
White; Asian	44	1.1%
White; Black or African American	31	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	9	0.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	1,945	46.7%
Black or African American	1,467	35.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	36	0.9%
Asian	799	19.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.2%
Some Other Race	84	2.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,167	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	178	4.3%
Mexican‡	54	1.3%
Puerto Rican‡	36	0.9%
Cuban‡	25	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	105	2.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,989	95.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,167	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	178	4.3%
White alone	77	1.8%
Black or African American alone	25	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	43	1.0%
Two or More Races	28	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,989	95.7%
White alone	1,762	42.3%
Black or African American alone	1,358	32.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%
Asian alone	731	17.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	10	0.2%
Two or More Races	121	2.9%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,167	100.0%
In households	4,167	100.0%
Householder	2,583	62.0%
Spouse	413	9.9%
Child	371	8.9%
Own child under 18 years	321	7.7%
Other relatives	121	2.9%
Under 18 years	12	0.3%
65 years and over†	12	0.3%
Nonrelatives	679	16.3%
Under 18 years	6	0.1%
65 years and over	2	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	161	3.9%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,583	100.0%
Family households (families)	615	23.8%
With own children under 18 years	239	9.3%
Husband-wife family	413	16.0%
With own children under 18 years	153	5.9%
Male householder, no wife present	83	3.2%
With own children under 18 years	19	0.7%
Female householder, no husband present	119	4.6%
With own children under 18 years	67	2.6%
Nonfamily households	1,968	76.2%
Householder living alone	1,483	57.4%
Male	640	24.8%
65 years and over†	20	0.8%
Female	507	19.6%
65 years and over‡	25	1.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	250	9.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	88	3.4%
Average household size	1.61	(X)
Average family size	2.47	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,584	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,583	72.1%
Vacant housing units	1,001	27.9%
For rent	265	7.4%
Rented, not occupied	33	0.9%
For sale only	548	15.3%
Sold, not occupied	57	1.6%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	93	2.6%
All other vacants	5	0.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	38.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	12.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,583	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	810	31.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,352	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.67	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,773	68.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,815	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.59	(X)

Notes:

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

‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

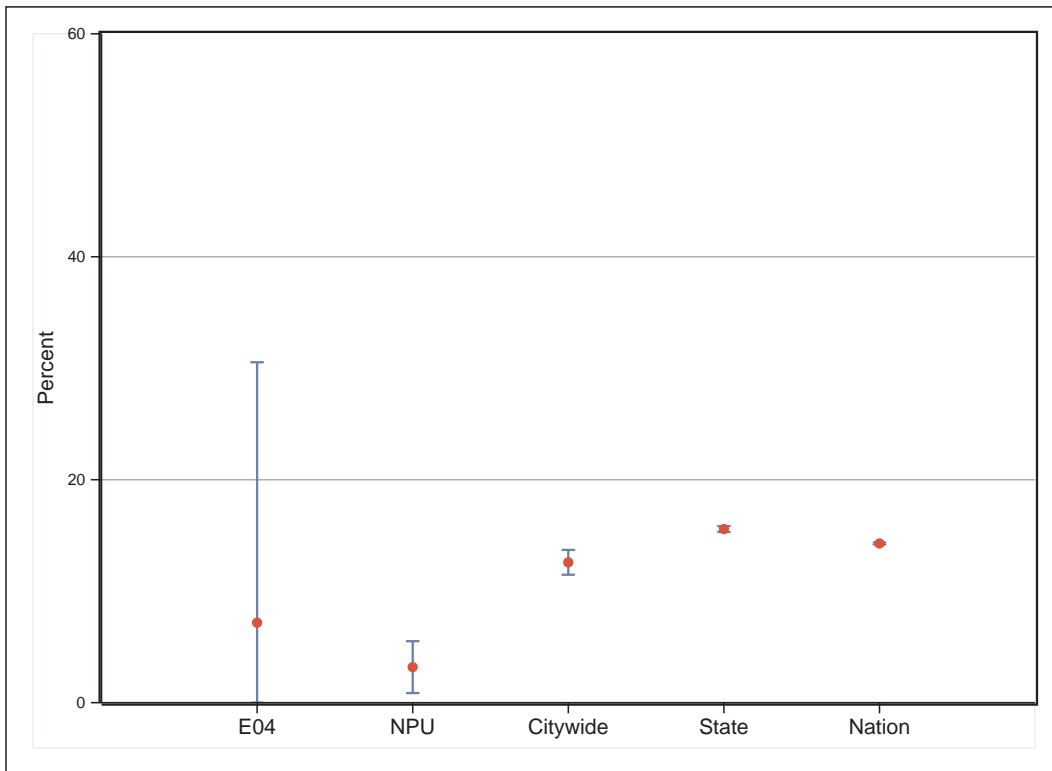
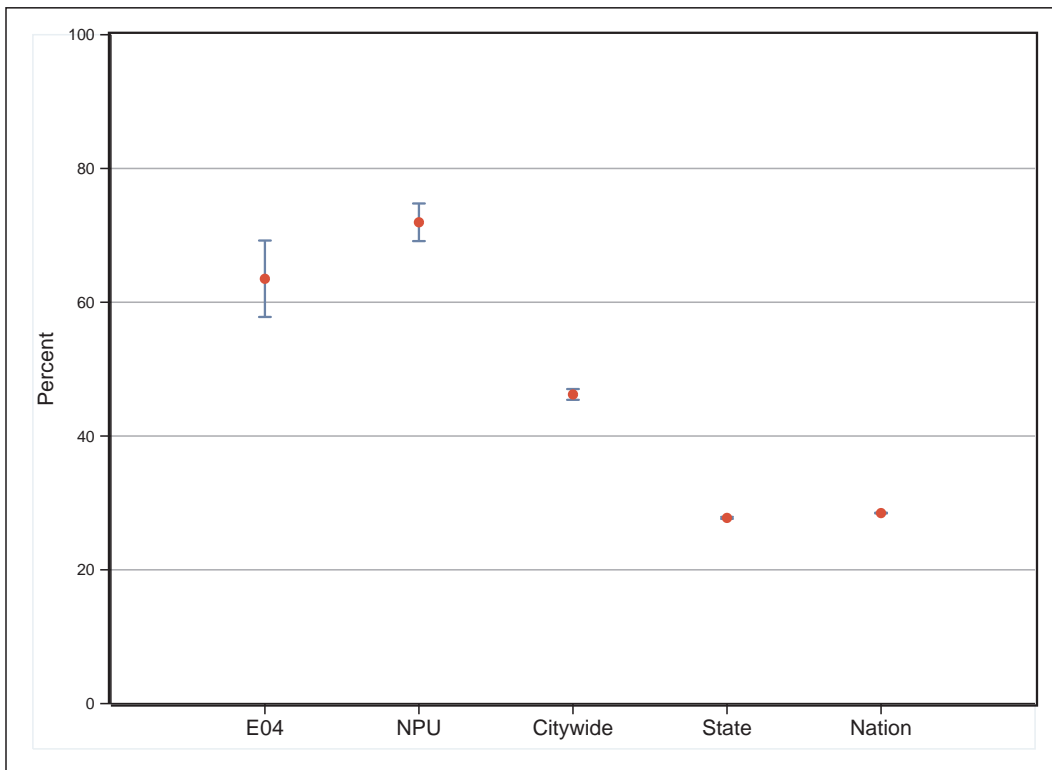
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

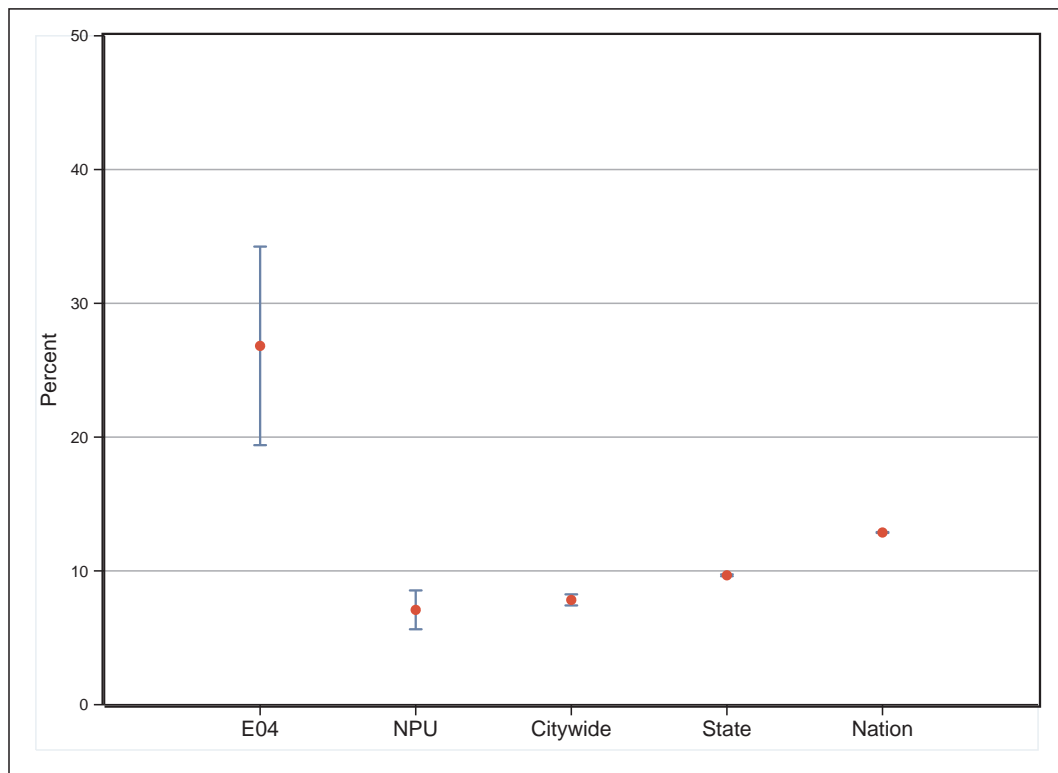
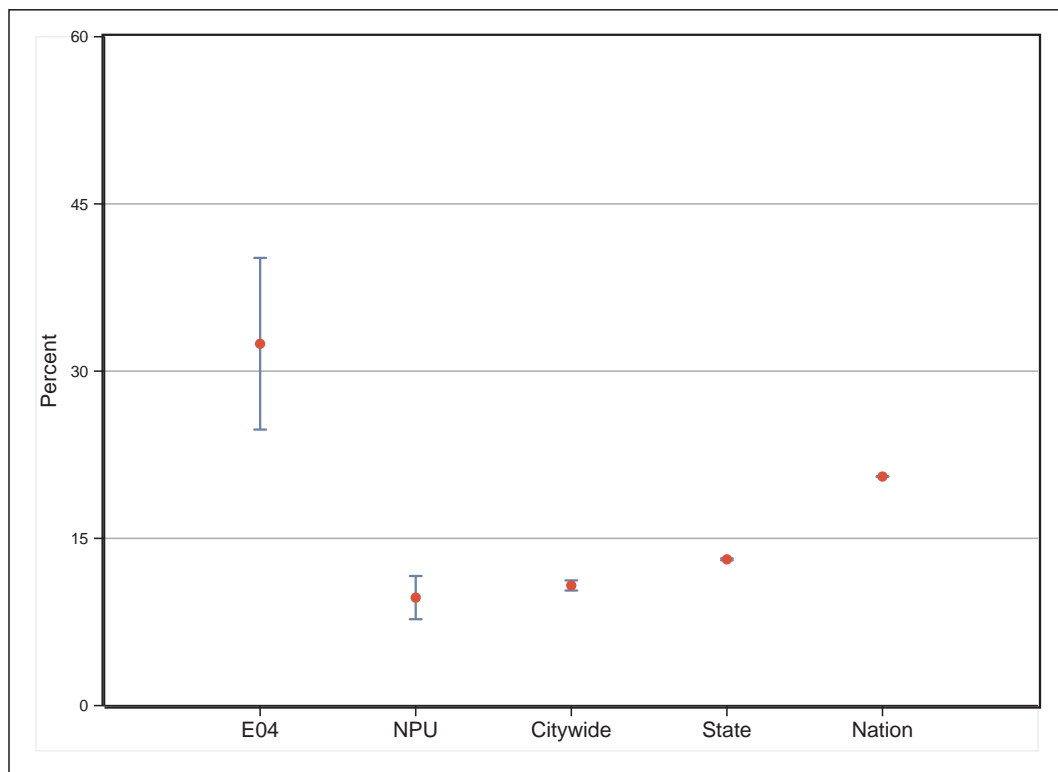
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

E04

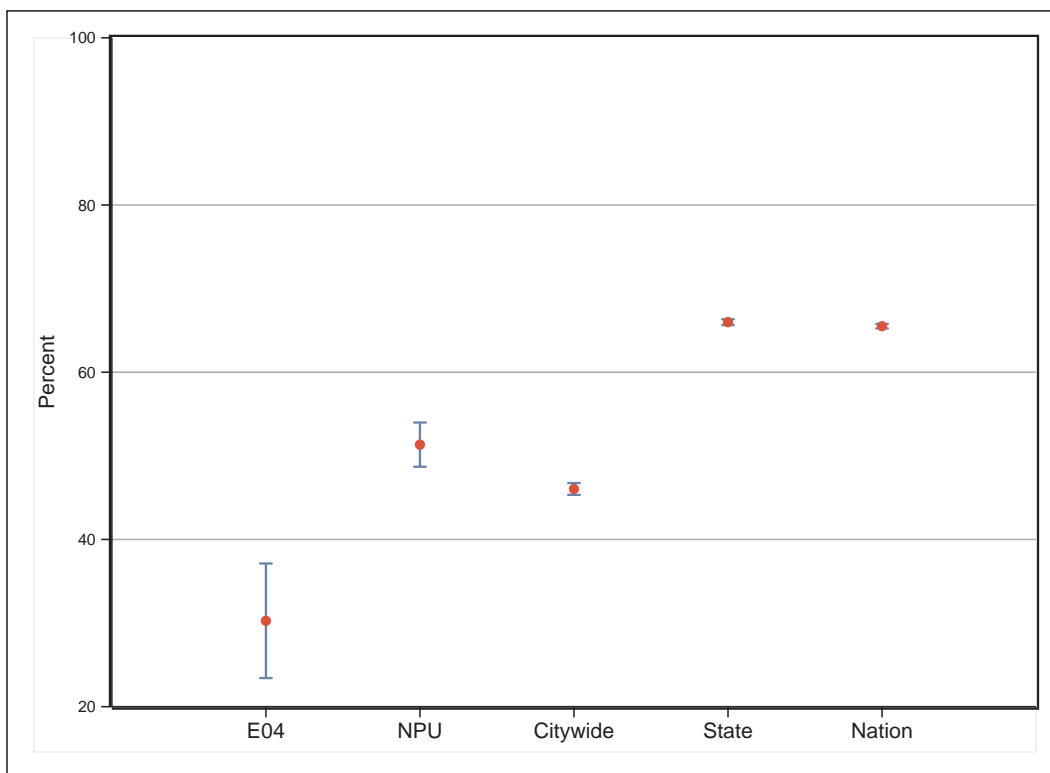
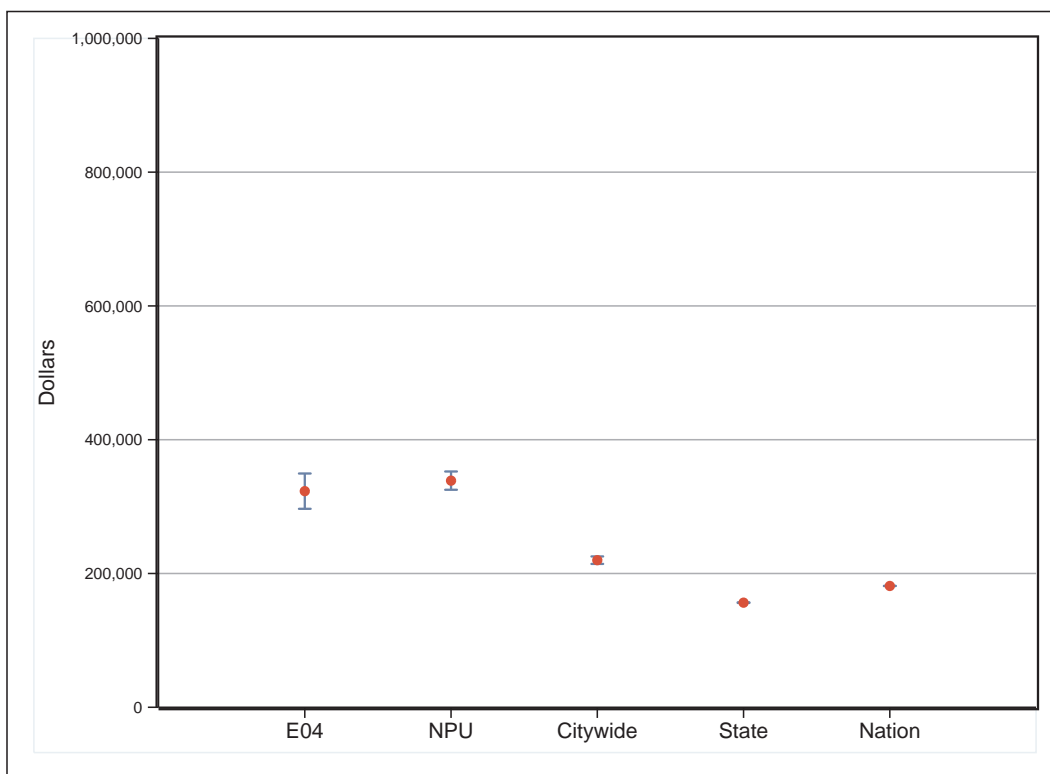
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

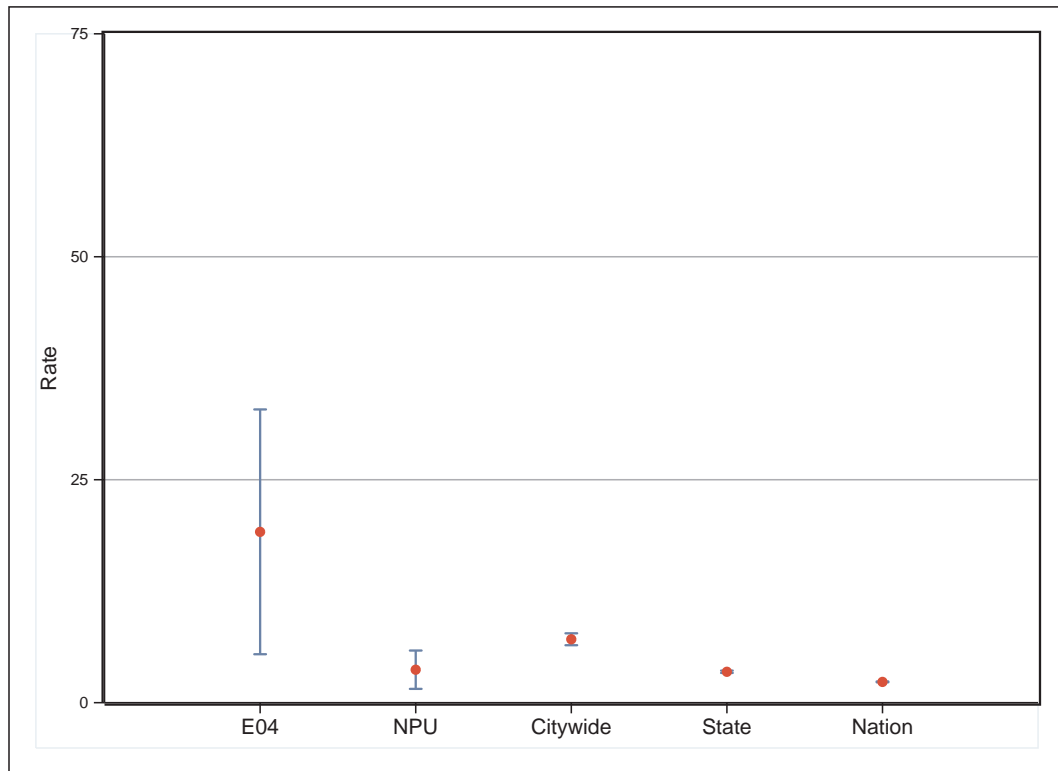
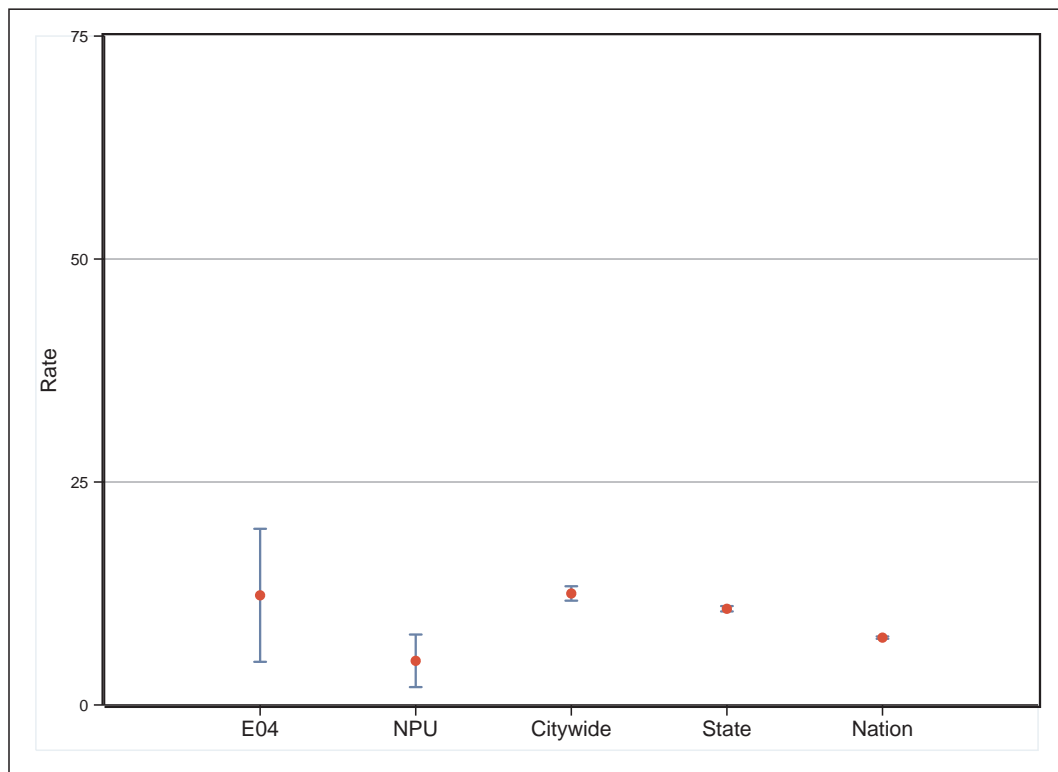
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

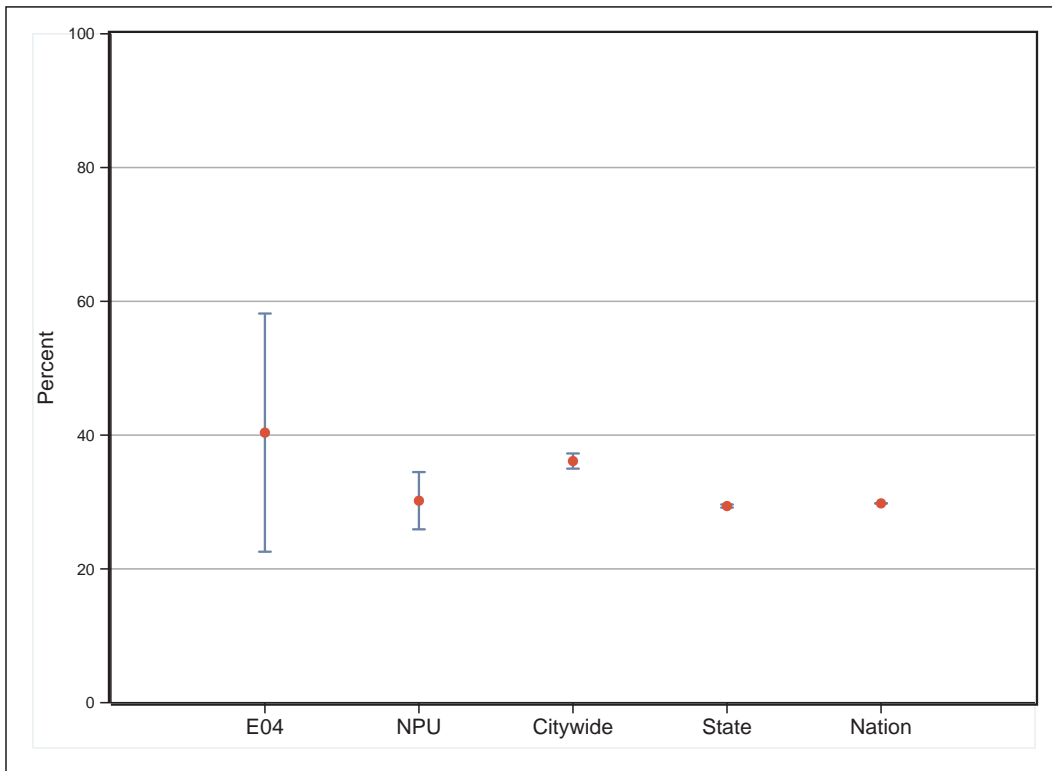
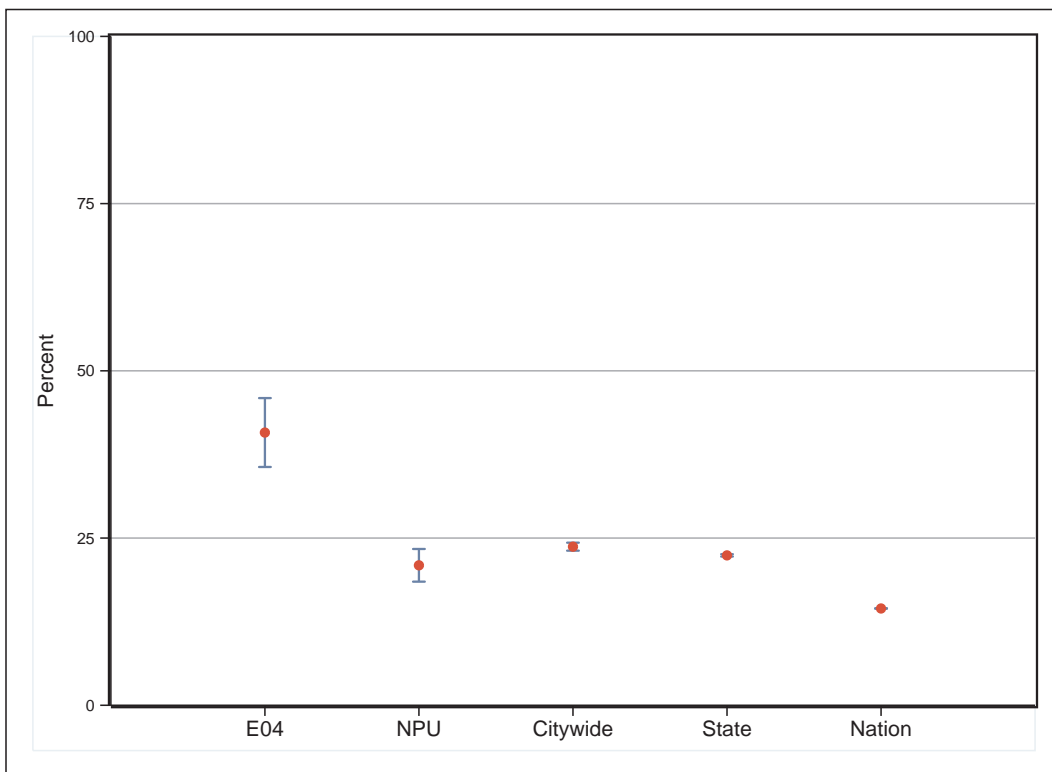
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

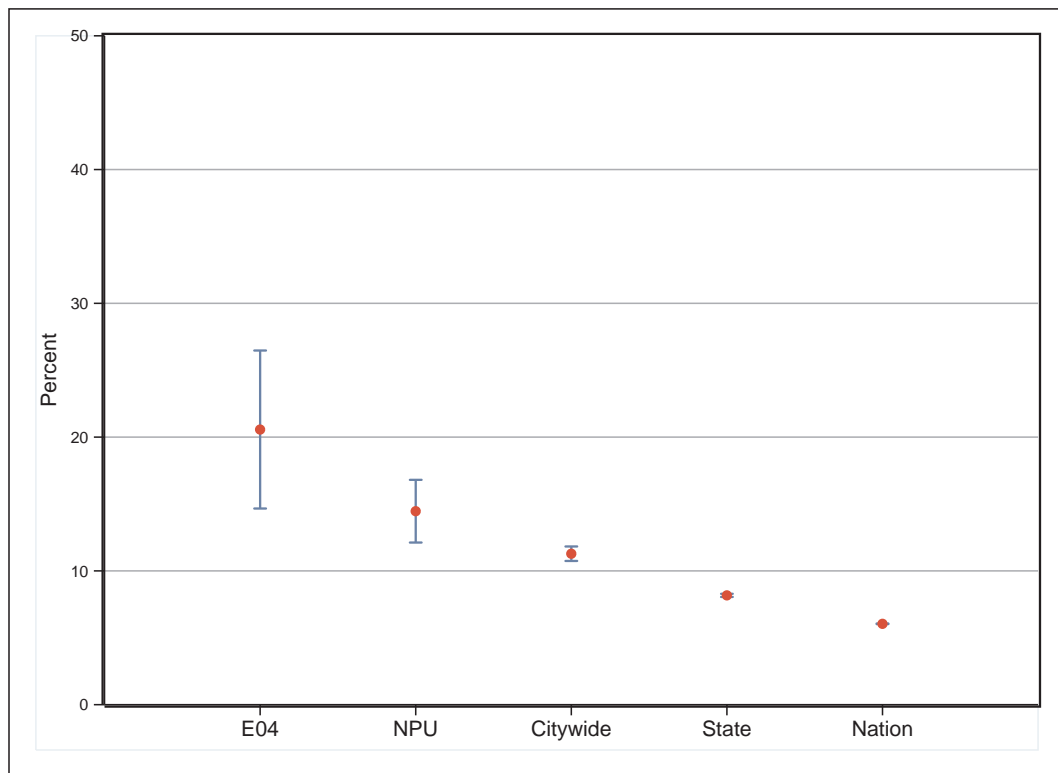
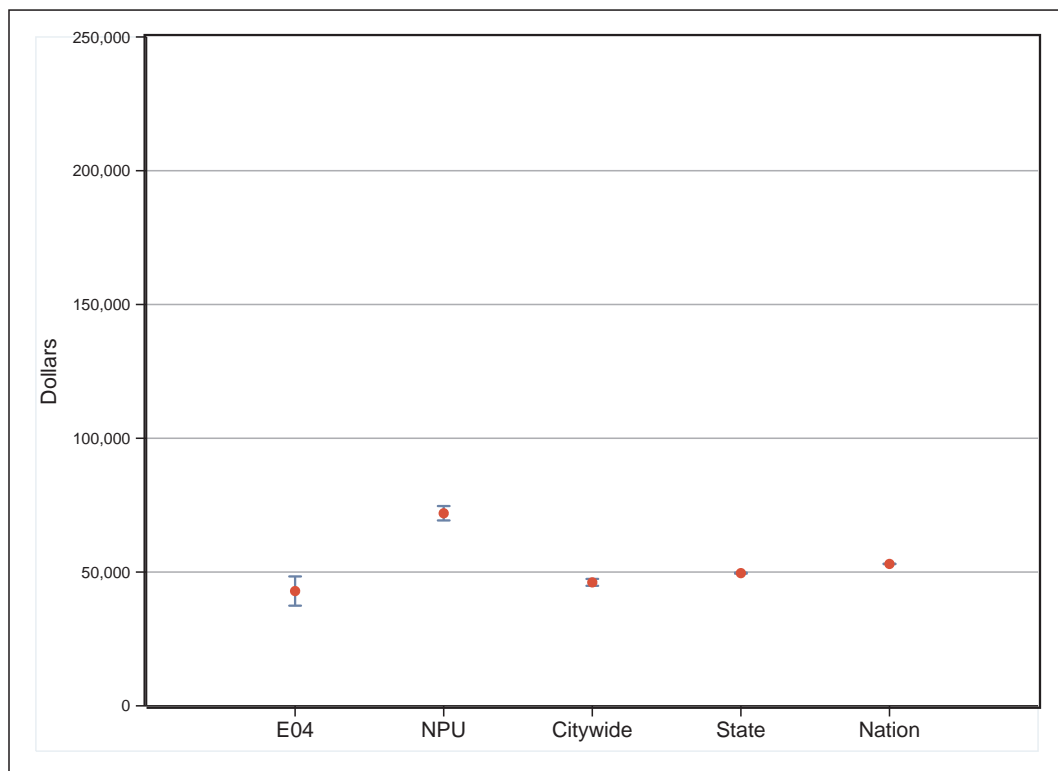
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

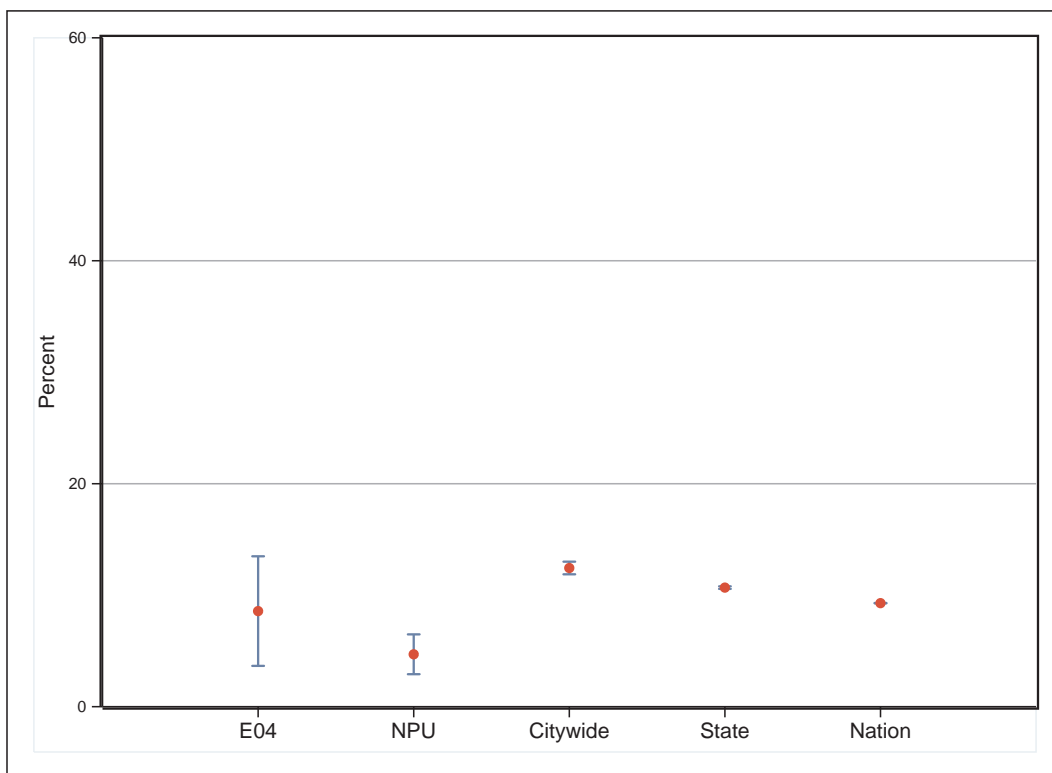
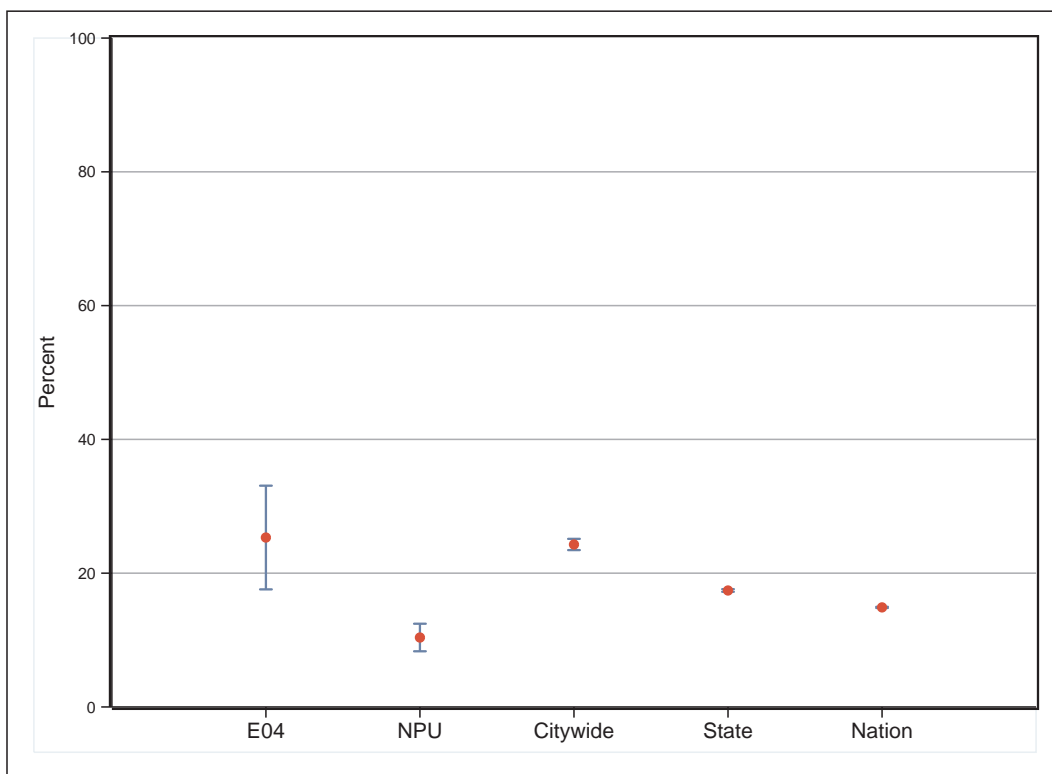
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Family households (families)	459	±157	25.4%	±8.0
With own children under 18 years	207	±128	11.4%	±6.9
Married-couple family	397	±144	21.9%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	190	±119	10.5%	±6.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	3	±20	0.2%	±1.1
With own children under 18 years	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	59	±66	3.3%	±3.6
With own children under 18 years	17	±40	1.0%	±2.2
Nonfamily households	1,352	±208	74.6%	±6.4
Householder living alone	957	±196	52.9%	±8.5
65 years and over	34	±41	1.9%	±2.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	221	±127	12.2%	±6.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	61	±45	3.4%	±2.5
Average household size	2.30	±0.09	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.36	±1.32	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	4,160	±559	4,160	(X)
Householder	2,039	±247	49.0%	±8.9
Spouse	466	±134	11.2%	±2.8
Child	400	±195	9.6%	±4.5
Other relatives	122	±104	2.9%	±2.5
Nonrelatives	1,133	±447	27.2%	±10.1
Unmarried partner	104	±67	2.5%	±1.6
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,146	±436	2,146	(X)
Never married	1,520	±415	70.8%	±12.9
Now married, except separated	549	±151	25.6%	±4.7
Separated	8	±31	0.4%	±1.4
Widowed	8	±25	0.4%	±1.2
Divorced	113	±78	5.3%	±3.5
Females 15 years and over	1,572	±372	1,572	(X)
Never married	969	±345	61.7%	±16.4
Now married, except separated	513	±139	32.6%	±4.3
Separated	9	±25	0.6%	±1.6
Widowed	46	±41	2.9%	±2.5
Divorced	104	±83	6.6%	±5.0
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	55	±60	55	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	6	±28	11.0%	±49.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	5	±24	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	34	±36	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±176	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	32	±42	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	53	±104	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	4	±17	4	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±16	0.0%	±388.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±22	0.0%	±548.8
1 or 2 years	0	±16	0.0%	±388.0
3 or 4 years	0	±16	0.0%	±388.0
5 or more years	0	±16	0.0%	±388.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±16	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±16	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±16	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,899	±536	1,899	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	35	±45	1.8%	±2.3
Kindergarten	13	±22	0.7%	±1.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	172	±137	9.0%	±6.8
High school (grades 9-12)	70	±75	3.7%	±3.8
College or graduate school	1,609	±512	84.7%	±12.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,209	±405	2,209	(X)
Less than 9th grade	84	±106	3.8%	±4.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	±99	3.4%	±4.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	149	±83	6.8%	±3.5
Some college, no degree	386	±171	17.5%	±7.0
Associate's degree	112	±84	5.1%	±3.7
Bachelor's degree	871	±235	39.4%	±7.8
Graduate or professional degree	532	±163	24.1%	±5.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.8%	±23.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	63.5%	±5.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,695	±625	3,695	(X)
Civilian veterans	114	±70	3.1%	±1.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,556	±628	4,556	(X)
With a disability	104	±76	2.3%	±1.6
Under 18 years	417	±197	417	(X)
With a disability	4	±32	0.9%	±7.6
18 to 64 years	4,048	±597	4,048	(X)
With a disability	78	±58	1.9%	±1.4
65 years and over	92	±50	92	(X)
With a disability	22	±38	24.0%	±39.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	4,520	±625	4,520	(X)
Same house	2,820	±594	62.4%	±9.9
Different house in the U.S.	1,496	±362	33.1%	±6.6
Same county	770	±248	17.0%	±5.0
Different county	726	±264	16.1%	±5.4
Same state	414	±197	9.2%	±4.2
Different state	312	±175	6.9%	±3.8
Abroad	204	±134	4.5%	±2.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
Native	3,469	±548	85.6%	±20.1
Born in United States	3,364	±519	83.0%	±19.3
State of residence	1,221	±338	30.1%	±6.5
Different state	2,144	±394	52.9%	±3.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	105	±89	2.6%	±2.2
Foreign born	1,087	±355	26.8%	±7.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	1,087	±355	1,087	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	147	±110	13.6%	±9.1
Not a U.S. citizen	940	±349	86.4%	±15.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	1,192	±378	1,192	(X)
Native	105	±89	105	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±15.1
Entered before 2010	105	±88	100.0%	±119.0
Foreign born	1,087	±355	1,087	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	125	±112	11.5%	±9.6
Entered before 2010	962	±332	88.5%	±9.8

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	1,087	±355	1,087	(X)
Europe	156	±128	14.3%	±10.8
Asia	578	±221	53.1%	±10.7
Africa	82	±98	7.6%	±8.7
Oceania	0	±16	0.0%	±1.5
Latin America	249	±257	22.9%	±22.4
Northern America	23	±38	2.1%	±3.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,889	±686	3,889	(X)
English only	2,627	±514	67.5%	±5.7
Language other than English	1,262	±373	32.5%	±7.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	595	±321	15.3%	±7.8
Spanish	233	±148	6.0%	±3.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	112	±161	2.9%	±4.1
Other Indo-European languages	330	±166	8.5%	±4.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	91	±104	2.3%	±2.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	476	±204	12.2%	±4.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	297	±203	7.6%	±5.1
Other languages	224	±219	5.7%	±5.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	95	±157	2.5%	±4.0

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
American	444	±254	11.0%	±6.0
Arab	79	±172	1.9%	±4.2
Czech	17	±27	0.4%	±0.7
Danish	8	±21	0.2%	±0.5
Dutch	79	±92	1.9%	±2.3
English	278	±112	6.9%	±2.5
French (except Basque)	55	±50	1.4%	±1.2
French Canadian	21	±30	0.5%	±0.7
German	392	±163	9.7%	±3.7
Greek	11	±25	0.3%	±0.6
Hungarian	15	±25	0.4%	±0.6
Irish	291	±129	7.2%	±2.9
Italian	169	±100	4.2%	±2.4
Lithuanian	8	±17	0.2%	±0.4
Norwegian	5	±19	0.1%	±0.5
Polish	71	±70	1.7%	±1.7
Portuguese	5	±18	0.1%	±0.4
Russian	51	±66	1.3%	±1.6
Scotch-Irish	52	±47	1.3%	±1.1
Scottish	114	±67	2.8%	±1.6
Slovak	9	±22	0.2%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	129	±120	3.2%	±2.9
Swedish	38	±46	0.9%	±1.1
Swiss	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	20	±28	0.5%	±0.7
Welsh	45	±53	1.1%	±1.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	42	±50	1.0%	±1.2

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	4,165	±570	4,165	(X)
In labor force	3,075	±446	73.8%	±3.6
Civilian labor force	3,075	±446	73.8%	±3.6
Employed	2,811	±432	67.5%	±4.7
Unemployed	264	±156	6.3%	±3.6
Armed Forces	0	±71	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	1,091	±326	26.2%	±7.0
Civilian labor force	3,075	±446	3,075	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.6%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,782	±352	1,782	(X)
In labor force	1,258	±295	70.6%	±8.9
Civilian labor force	1,258	±295	70.6%	±8.9
Employed	1,150	±277	64.5%	±8.9
Own children under 6 years	177	±100	177	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	113	±71	63.9%	±17.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	152	±173	152	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	55	±79	36.1%	±32.0

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,750	±363	2,750	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,857	±307	67.5%	±6.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	234	±165	8.5%	±5.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	130	±91	4.7%	±3.3
Walked	194	±102	7.1%	±3.6
Other means	125	±101	4.5%	±3.6
Worked at home	211	±128	7.7%	±4.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	±4.0	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,811	±432	2,811	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,478	±272	52.6%	±5.3
Service occupations	205	±111	7.3%	±3.8
Sales and office occupations	484	±215	17.2%	±7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	102	±108	3.6%	±3.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	137	±106	4.9%	±3.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,811	±432	2,811	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	12	±39	0.4%	±1.4
Construction	110	±109	3.9%	±3.8
Manufacturing	150	±109	5.3%	±3.8
Wholesale trade	38	±63	1.3%	±2.2
Retail trade	253	±149	9.0%	±5.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	215	±117	7.7%	±4.0
Information	111	±86	4.0%	±3.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	125	±80	4.5%	±2.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	417	±154	14.8%	±5.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	693	±217	24.7%	±6.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	126	±96	4.5%	±3.4
Other services, except public administration	75	±57	2.7%	±2.0
Public administration	79	±67	2.8%	±2.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,811	±432	2,811	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,849	±369	65.8%	±8.4
Government workers	464	±160	16.5%	±5.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	93	±72	3.3%	±2.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±29	0.0%	±1.0

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Less than \$10,000	259	±127	14.3%	±6.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	±46	3.1%	±2.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	147	±100	8.1%	±5.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	269	±131	14.9%	±7.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	259	±138	14.3%	±7.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	334	±139	18.4%	±7.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	116	±86	6.4%	±4.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	185	±102	10.2%	±5.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	63	±49	3.5%	±2.7
\$200,000 or more	122	±74	6.8%	±4.0
Median household income (dollars)	42,898	±5,468	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	65,696	±10,009	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,609	±219	88.9%	±4.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	68,831	±10,832	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	71	±49	3.9%	±2.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	13,826	±3,608	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	82	±58	4.5%	±3.1
Mean retirement income (dollars)	25,745	±19,478	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	22	±36	1.2%	±2.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,514	±10,574	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	5	±24	0.3%	±1.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	322	±1,761	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	50	±51	2.8%	±2.8
Families	459	±157	459	(X)
Less than \$10,000	55	±67	12.0%	±14.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±20	0.0%	±4.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0	±29	0.0%	±6.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	72	±82	15.6%	±17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	88	±101	19.2%	±21.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58	±78	12.7%	±16.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	±29	4.1%	±6.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	70	±58	15.1%	±11.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	40	±38	8.7%	±7.7
\$200,000 or more	58	±39	12.6%	±7.3
Median family income (dollars)	63,805	±17,181	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	88,148	±41,778	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	31,222	±2,796	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,352	±208	1,352	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	40,851	±5,780	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	57,670	±13,006	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,985	±2,155	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	61,617	±6,657	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	46,998	±5,384	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,556	±628	4,556	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,754	±530	82.4%	±2.6
With private health insurance	3,589	±523	78.8%	±3.8
With public coverage	254	±138	5.6%	±2.9
No health insurance coverage	802	±367	17.6%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	417	±197	417	(X)
No health insurance coverage	59	±134	14.1%	±31.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	4,048	±597	4,048	(X)
In labor force:	3,051	±397	3,051	(X)
Employed:	2,789	±369	2,789	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,400	±362	86.1%	±6.2
With private health insurance	2,383	±363	85.5%	±6.5
With public coverage	49	±45	1.7%	±1.6
No health insurance coverage	389	±214	13.9%	±7.4
Unemployed:	262	±147	262	(X)
With health insurance coverage	152	±98	58.2%	±18.3
With private health insurance	128	±79	48.8%	±12.8
With public coverage	25	±51	9.4%	±18.6
No health insurance coverage	109	±111	41.8%	±35.4
Not in labor force:	998	±440	998	(X)
With health insurance coverage	752	±380	75.4%	±18.7
With private health insurance	740	±380	74.2%	±19.5
With public coverage	18	±22	1.9%	±2.0
No health insurance coverage	245	±210	24.6%	±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	12.0%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±16.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±27.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	12.1%	±15.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±10.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±16.1	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	7.1%	±35.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±83.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	25.3%	±7.7	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	5.3%	±15.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	3.3%	±9.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	8.4%	±29.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	0.7%	±15.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	27.4%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	27.8%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	14.0%	±38.4	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	8.6%	±9.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	37.5%	±10.7	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,364	±193	2,364	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	76.6%	±7.5
Vacant housing units	553	±171	23.4%	±7.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	19.2	±13.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	12.3	±7.5	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,364	±193	2,364	(X)
1-unit, detached	472	±130	19.9%	±5.2
1-unit, attached	35	±46	1.5%	±1.9
2 units	89	±69	3.8%	±2.9
3 or 4 units	127	±84	5.4%	±3.5
5 to 9 units	198	±111	8.4%	±4.6
10 to 19 units	251	±133	10.6%	±5.5
20 or more units	1,194	±178	50.5%	±6.3
Mobile home	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,364	±193	2,364	(X)
Built 2010 or later	27	±47	1.1%	±2.0
Built 2000 to 2009	937	±137	39.6%	±4.8
Built 1990 to 1999	205	±109	8.7%	±4.5
Built 1980 to 1989	344	±135	14.5%	±5.6
Built 1970 to 1979	145	±120	6.1%	±5.0
Built 1960 to 1969	215	±117	9.1%	±4.9
Built 1950 to 1959	144	±79	6.1%	±3.3
Built 1940 to 1949	201	±88	8.5%	±3.7
Built 1939 or earlier	147	±82	6.2%	±3.4

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,364	±193	2,364	(X)
1 room	153	±105	6.5%	±4.4
2 rooms	201	±98	8.5%	±4.1
3 rooms	607	±170	25.7%	±6.9
4 rooms	549	±162	23.2%	±6.6
5 rooms	411	±156	17.4%	±6.5
6 rooms	108	±68	4.6%	±2.8
7 rooms	116	±73	4.9%	±3.1
8 rooms	115	±75	4.8%	±3.2
9 rooms or more	106	±83	4.5%	±3.5
Median rooms	4.4	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,364	±193	2,364	(X)
No bedroom	171	±110	7.2%	±4.6
1 bedroom	846	±168	35.8%	±6.5
2 bedrooms	885	±205	37.4%	±8.1
3 bedrooms	276	±107	11.7%	±4.4
4 bedrooms	119	±93	5.0%	±3.9
5 or more bedrooms	67	±54	2.9%	±2.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Owner-occupied	548	±143	30.3%	±6.9
Renter-occupied	1,263	±200	69.7%	±6.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.81	±0.18	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.10	±0.33	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	469	±137	25.9%	±6.8
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,228	±241	67.8%	±10.1
Moved in 1990 to 1999	58	±50	3.2%	±2.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	8	±37	0.4%	±2.0
Moved in 1970 to 1979	10	±32	0.6%	±1.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	39	±43	2.1%	±2.4

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
No vehicles available	188	±106	10.4%	±5.7
1 vehicle available	977	±208	54.0%	±9.2
2 vehicles available	463	±145	25.6%	±7.3
3 or more vehicles available	182	±110	10.1%	±6.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Utility gas	605	±140	33.4%	±6.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	40	±42	2.2%	±2.3
Electricity	1,154	±207	63.7%	±8.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
Coal or coke	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1
No fuel used	11	±30	0.6%	±1.6

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	±29	0.8%	±1.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	21	±33	1.1%	±1.8
No telephone service available	78	±54	4.3%	±3.0

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,811	±232	1,811	(X)
1.00 or less	1,678	±266	92.6%	±8.7
1.01 to 1.50	65	±83	3.6%	±4.6
1.51 or more	68	±86	3.8%	±4.8

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	548	±143	548	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±58	0.0%	±10.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	24	±53	4.3%	±9.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	43	±51	7.9%	±9.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59	±58	10.7%	±10.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	109	±75	19.9%	±12.7
\$300,000 to \$499,999	264	±121	48.2%	±18.2
\$500,000 to \$999,999	49	±49	8.9%	±8.7
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±20	0.0%	±3.7
Median (dollars)	323,108	±26,395	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	548	±143	548	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	438	±130	79.9%	±11.5
Housing units without a mortgage	110	±70	20.1%	±11.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	438	±130	438	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±29	0.0%	±6.6
\$300 to \$499	0	±29	0.0%	±6.6
\$500 to \$699	0	±29	0.0%	±6.6
\$700 to \$999	9	±38	2.0%	±8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	72	±67	16.4%	±14.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	53	±65	12.2%	±14.3
\$2,000 or more	304	±121	69.4%	±18.3
Median (dollars)	2,481	±188	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	110	±70	110	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±20	0.0%	±18.5
\$100 to \$199	0	±29	0.0%	±26.2
\$200 to \$299	8	±31	7.1%	±27.7
\$300 to \$399	25	±44	22.8%	±37.4
\$400 or more	77	±71	70.1%	±47.3
Median (dollars)	479	±145	(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)	438	±154	438	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	156	±90	35.6%	±16.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	55	±48	12.6%	±9.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	26	±39	5.9%	±8.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	31	±46	7.0%	±10.2
35.0 percent or more	170	±99	38.8%	±17.9
Not computed	0	±20	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	107	±91	107	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	68	±48	63.6%	±70.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	4	±21	3.6%	±19.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	16	±43	14.8%	±38.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±19.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±19.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±19.2
35.0 percent or more	19	±49	17.9%	±43.0
Not computed	4	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,242	±197	1,242	(X)
Less than \$200	5	±37	0.4%	±3.0
\$200 to \$299	0	±29	0.0%	±2.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±41	0.0%	±3.3
\$500 to \$749	155	±104	12.5%	±8.2
\$750 to \$999	504	±189	40.6%	±13.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	376	±136	30.3%	±9.9
\$1,500 or more	201	±104	16.2%	±8.0
Median (dollars)	1,213	±70	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	21	±34	(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)	1,149	±258	1,149	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	55	±55	4.8%	±4.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	139	±86	12.1%	±7.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	120	±78	10.5%	±6.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	213	±121	18.5%	±9.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	176	±118	15.4%	±9.7
35.0 percent or more	444	±146	38.7%	±9.3
Not computed	114	±83	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
Male	2,271	±462	56.0%	±5.9
Female	1,784	±421	44.0%	±7.0
Under 5 years	165	±93	4.1%	±2.2
5 to 9 years	84	±89	2.1%	±2.2
10 to 14 years	87	±104	2.1%	±2.5
15 to 19 years	264	±183	6.5%	±4.4
20 to 24 years	1,245	±337	30.7%	±6.4
25 to 34 years	1,232	±296	30.4%	±5.0
35 to 44 years	544	±186	13.4%	±3.9
45 to 54 years	265	±119	6.5%	±2.7
55 to 59 years	51	±54	1.3%	±1.3
60 to 64 years	57	±62	1.4%	±1.5
65 to 74 years	22	±53	0.5%	±1.3
75 to 84 years	39	±52	1.0%	±1.3
85 years and over	0	±29	0.0%	±0.7
Median age (years)	26.1	±0.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,695	±543	91.1%	±20.7
21 years and over	3,203	±476	79.0%	±18.1
62 years and over	91	±91	2.3%	±2.2
65 years and over	61	±79	1.5%	±1.9
18 years and over	3,695	±543	3,695	(X)
Male	2,136	±399	57.8%	±6.7
Female	1,560	±367	42.2%	±7.8
65 years and over	61	±79	61	(X)
Male	17	±52	27.8%	±77.1
Female	44	±60	72.2%	±30.4

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
One race	3,923	±705	96.8%	±4.4
Two or more races	131	±113	3.2%	±2.7
One race	3,923	±705	96.8%	±4.4
White	1,920	±405	47.4%	±5.7
Black or African American	1,114	±448	27.5%	±10.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	±31	0.2%	±0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	5	±24	0.1%	±0.6
Asian	678	±258	16.7%	±5.6
Asian Indian	270	±199	6.7%	±4.8
Chinese	258	±156	6.4%	±3.7
Filipino	19	±53	0.5%	±1.3
Japanese	14	±28	0.3%	±0.7
Korean	37	±47	0.9%	±1.1
Vietnamese	7	±23	0.2%	±0.6
Other Asian	75	±96	1.9%	±2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	±49	0.4%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian	17	±49	0.4%	±1.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±16	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±42	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	24	±37	0.6%	±0.9
Two or more races	131	±113	3.2%	±2.7
White and Black or African American	20	±34	0.5%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	45	±99	1.1%	±2.4
White and Asian	58	±65	1.4%	±1.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±21	0.1%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
White	2,043	±408	50.4%	±5.0
Black or African American	1,140	±450	28.1%	±10.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	58	±94	1.4%	±2.3
Asian	903	±316	22.3%	±6.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	±51	0.4%	±1.2
Some other race	24	±37	0.6%	±0.9

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,054	±704	4,054	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	394	±273	9.7%	±6.5
Mexican	210	±278	5.2%	±6.8
Puerto Rican	34	±43	0.8%	±1.0
Cuban	43	±77	1.1%	±1.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	108	±89	2.7%	±2.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,802	±699	93.8%	±5.7
White alone	1,782	±382	44.0%	±5.5
Black or African American alone	1,057	±440	26.1%	±9.9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	±31	0.2%	±0.8
Asian alone	840	±303	20.7%	±6.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	17	±51	0.4%	±1.2
Some other race alone	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	97	±79	2.4%	±1.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	97	±79	2.4%	±1.9

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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