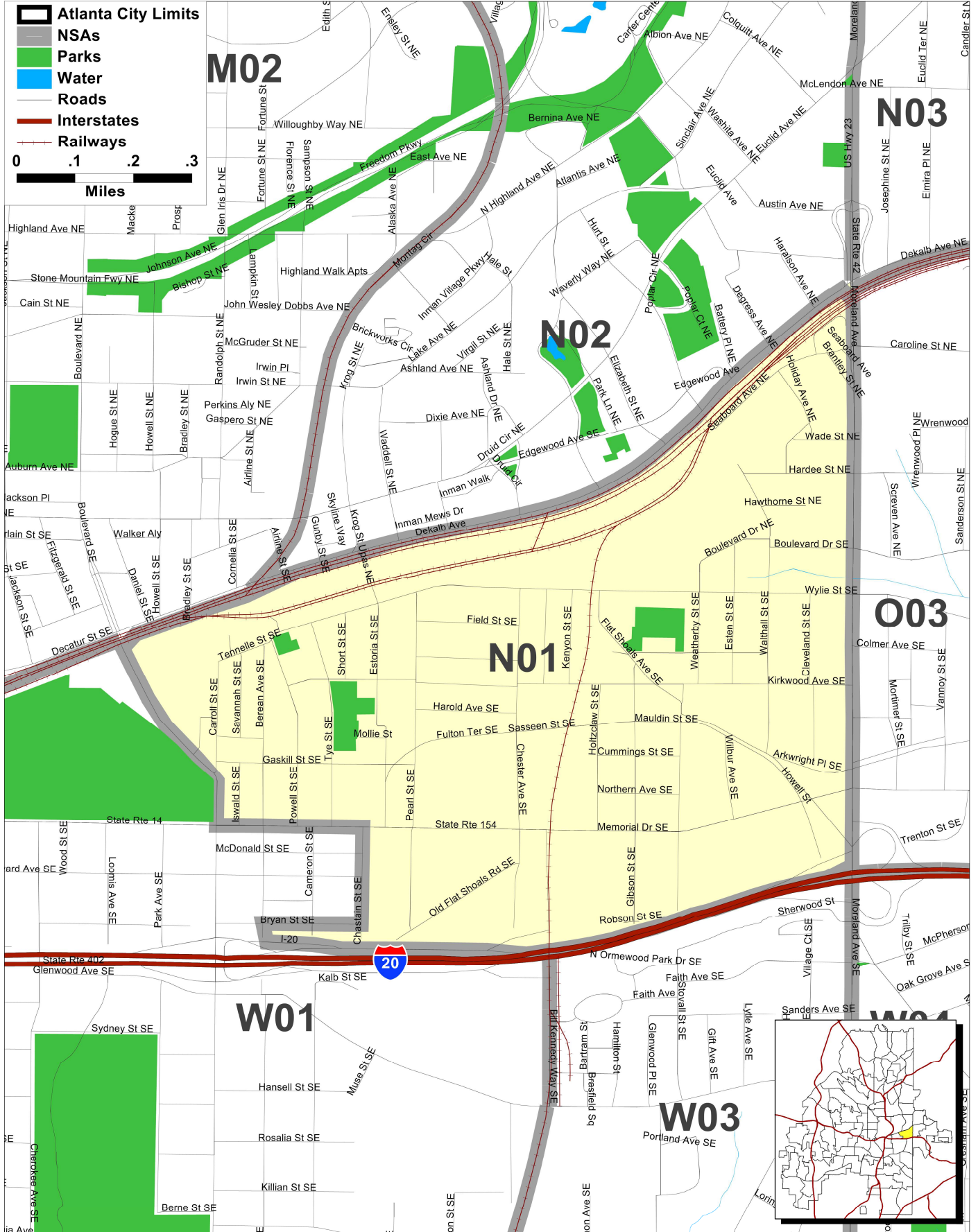


Neighborhood Statistical Area N01



Neighborhood(s): Cabbagetown, Reynoldstown

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Contents

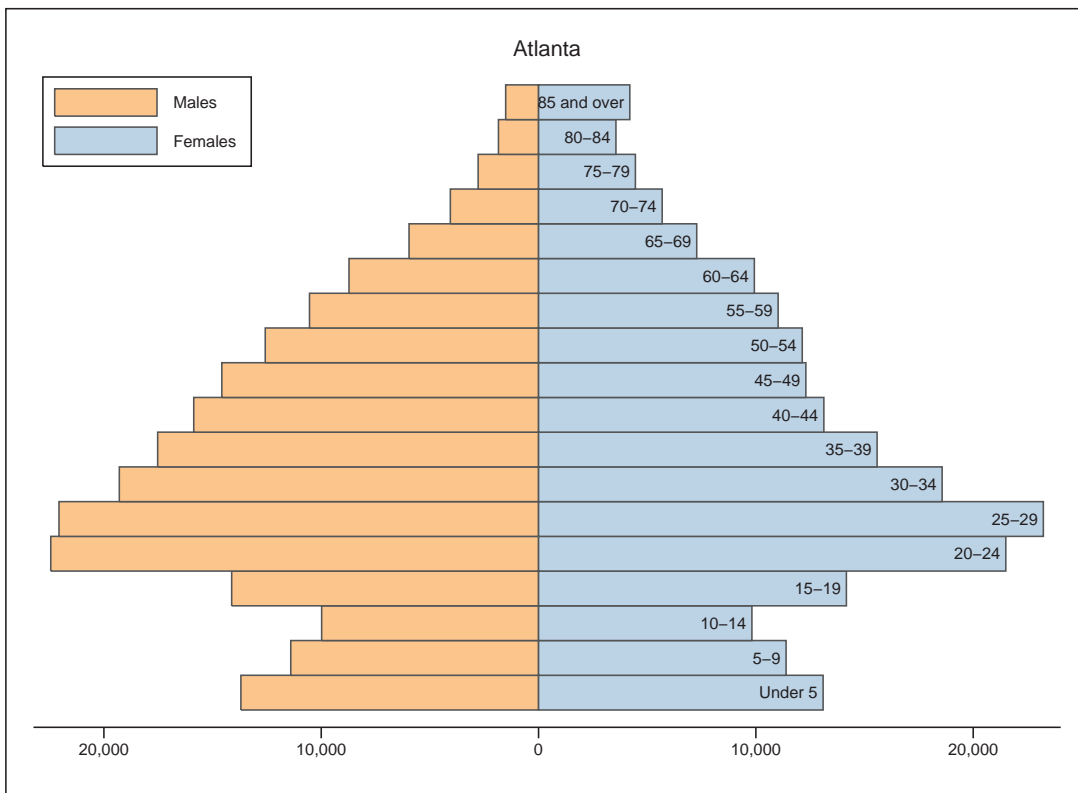
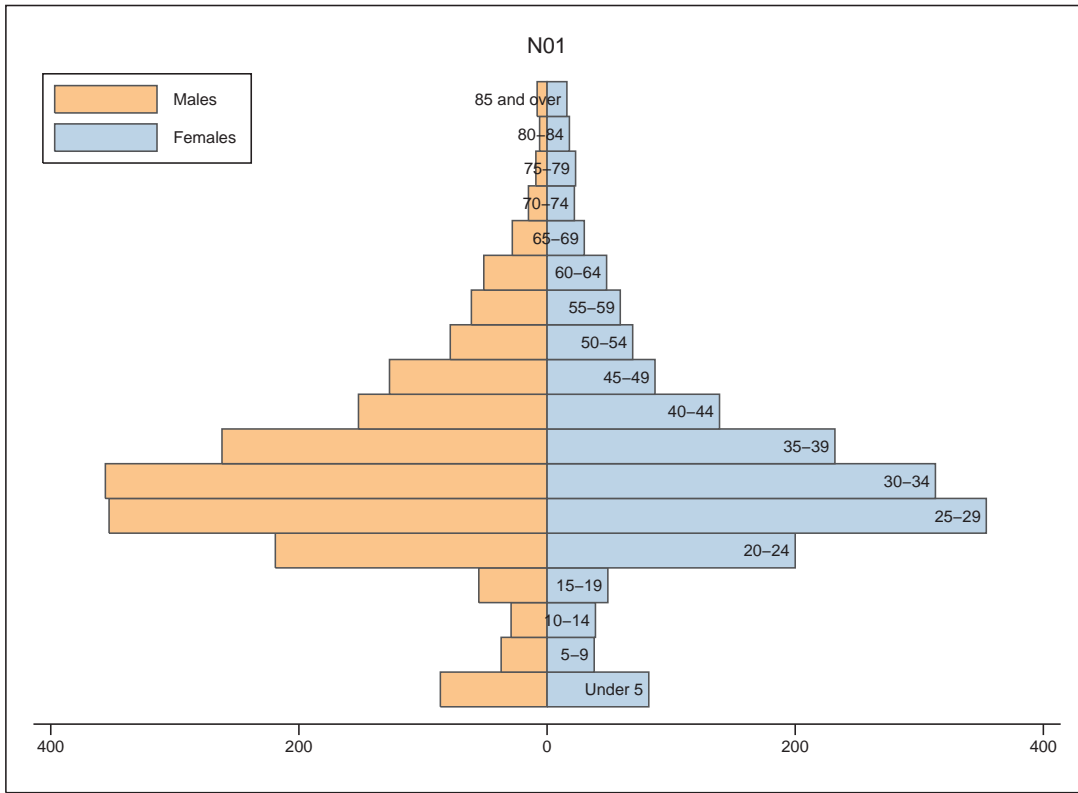
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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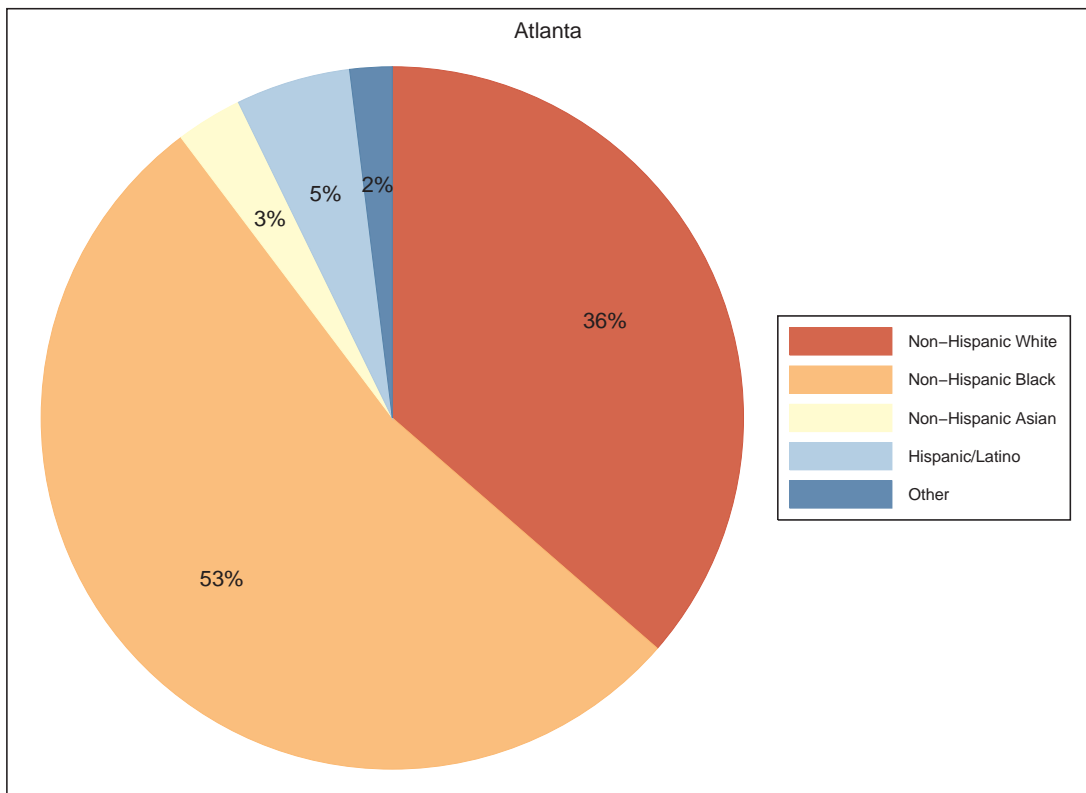
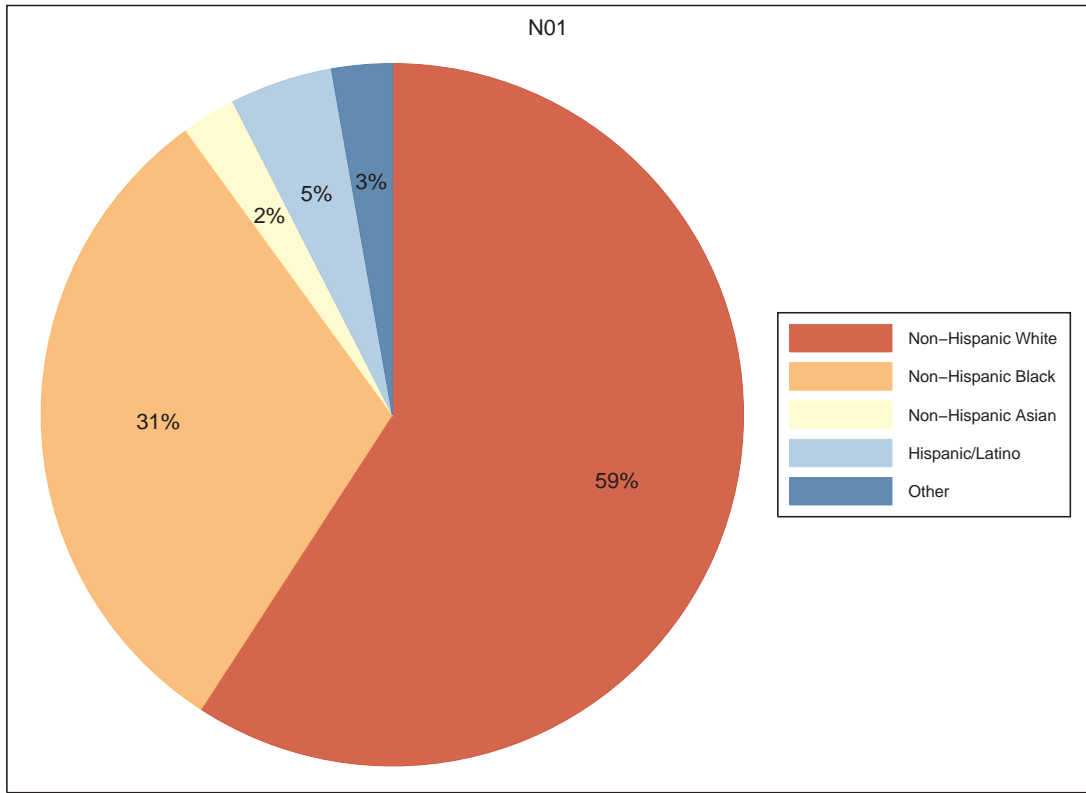
N01

Decennial 2010 Profile

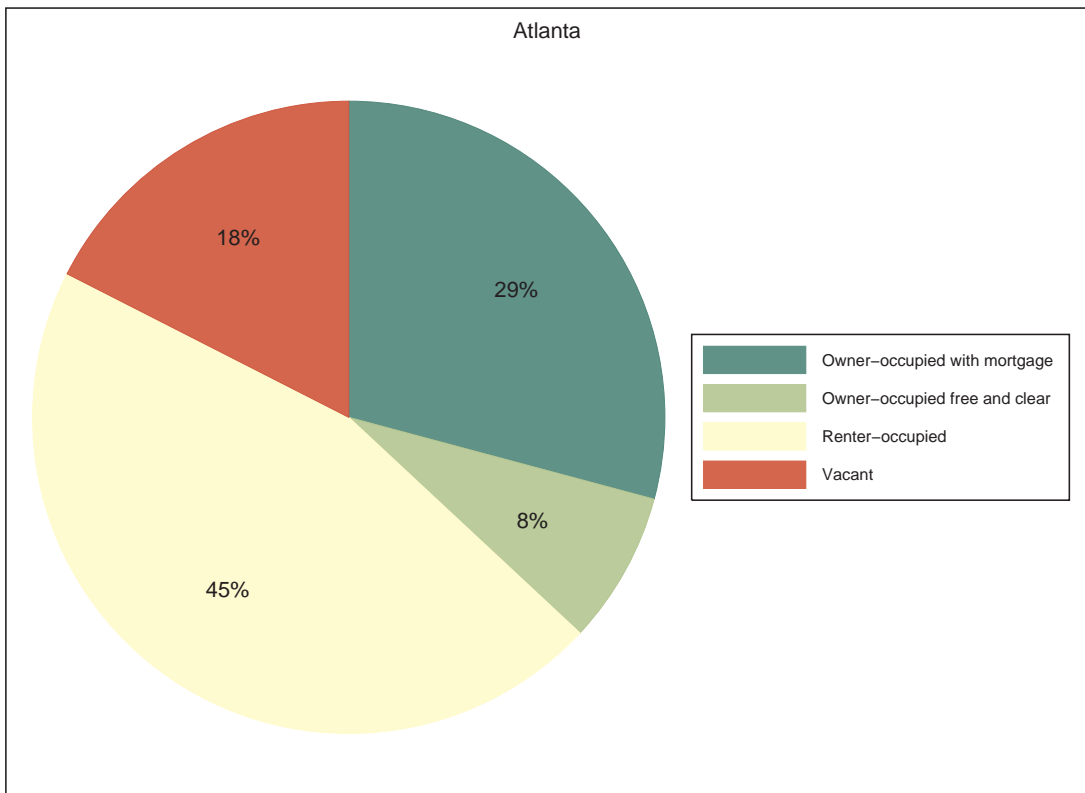
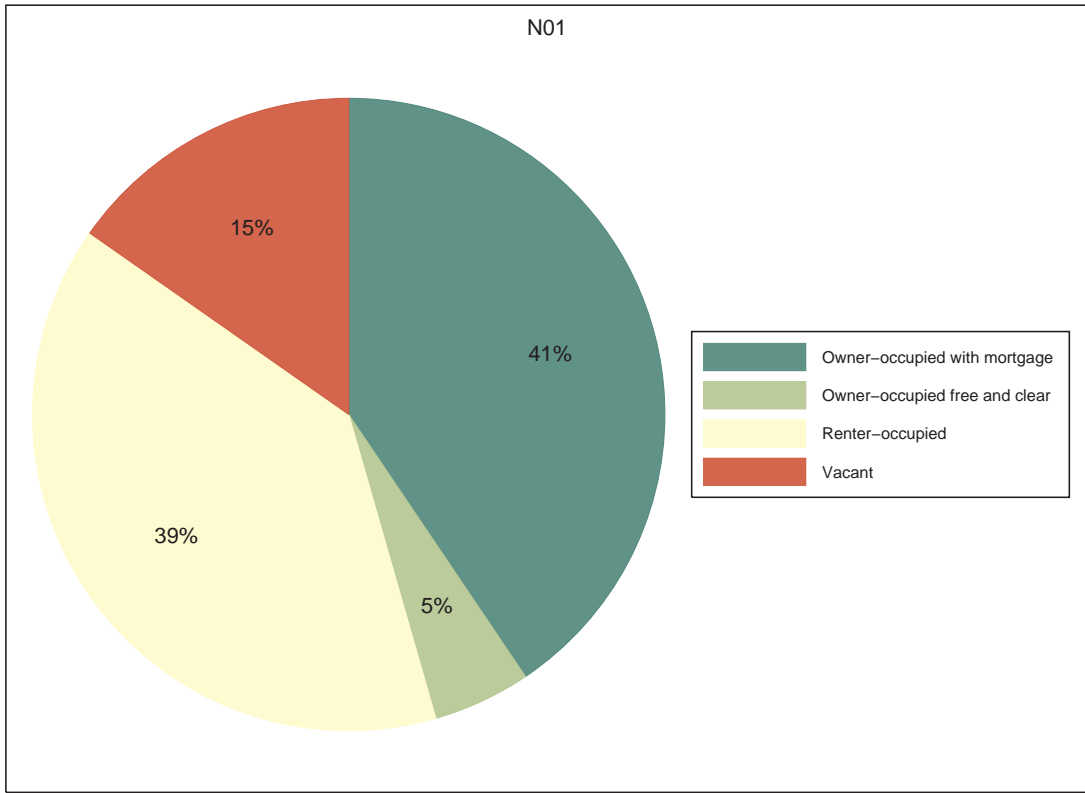
Sex and Age



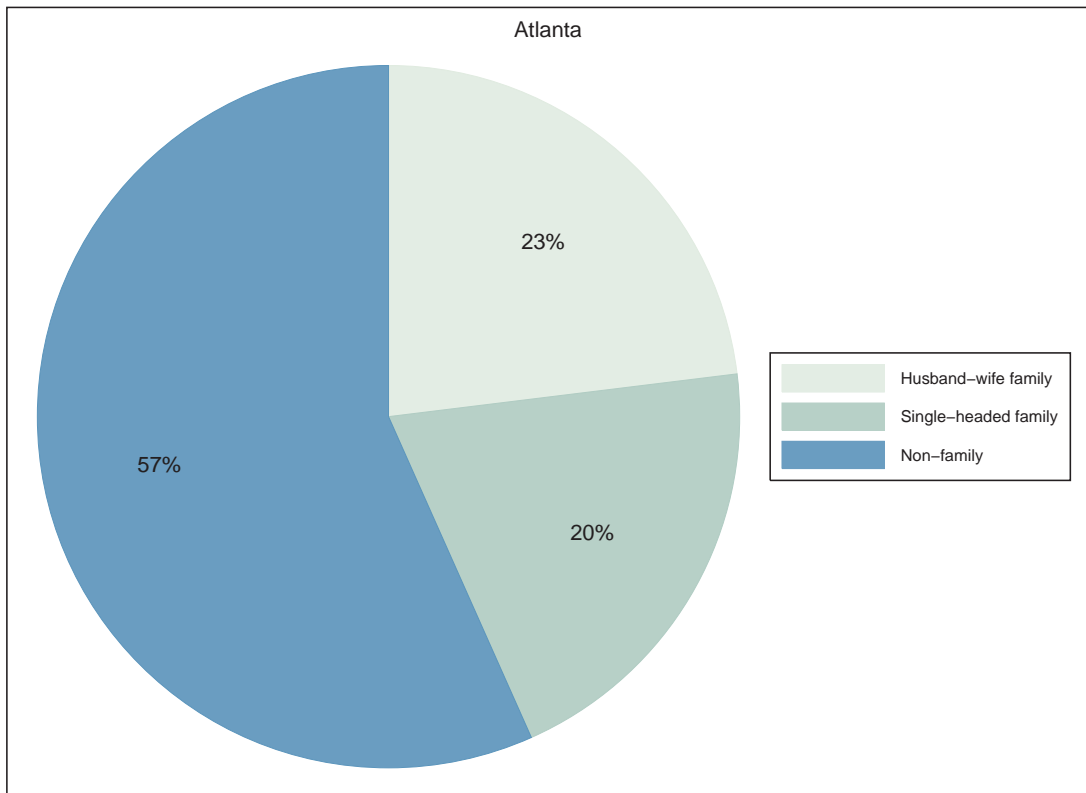
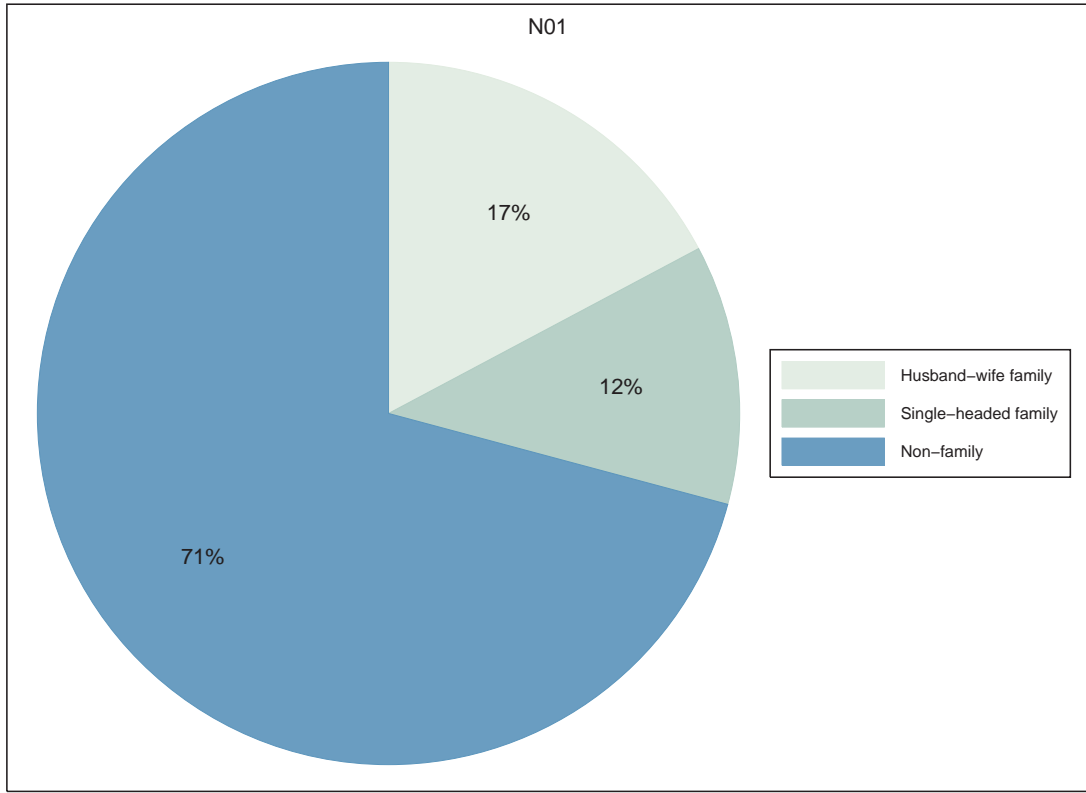
Race and Latino Origin



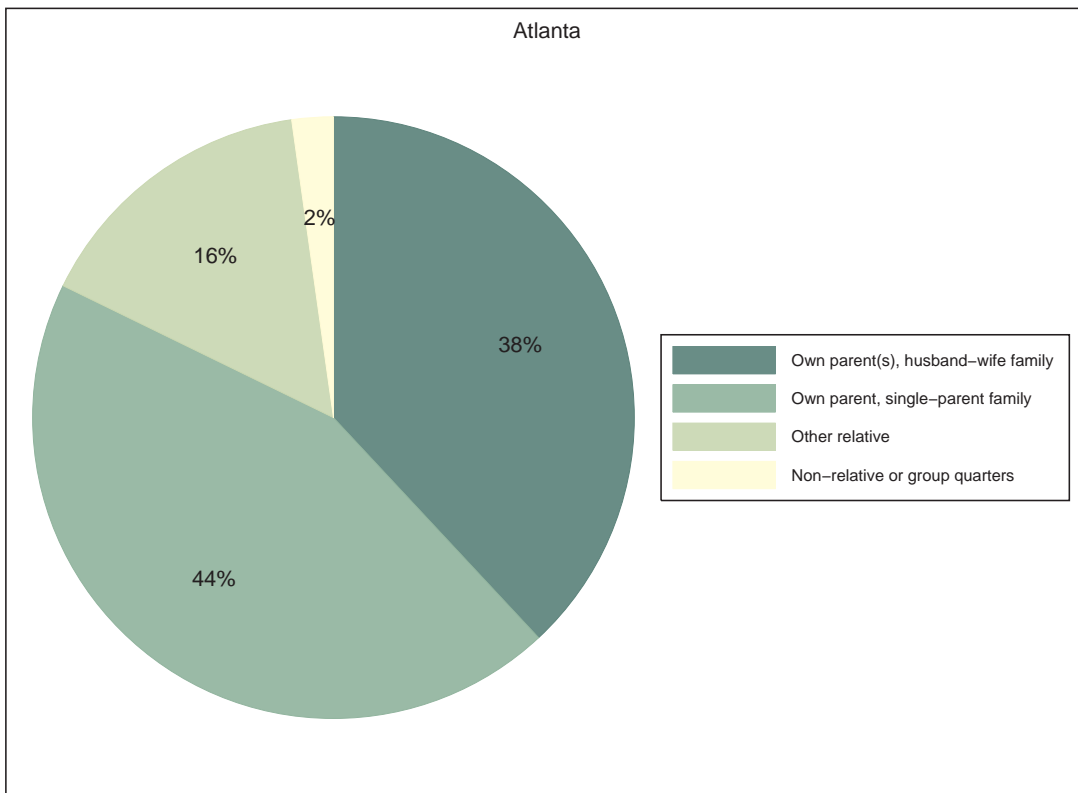
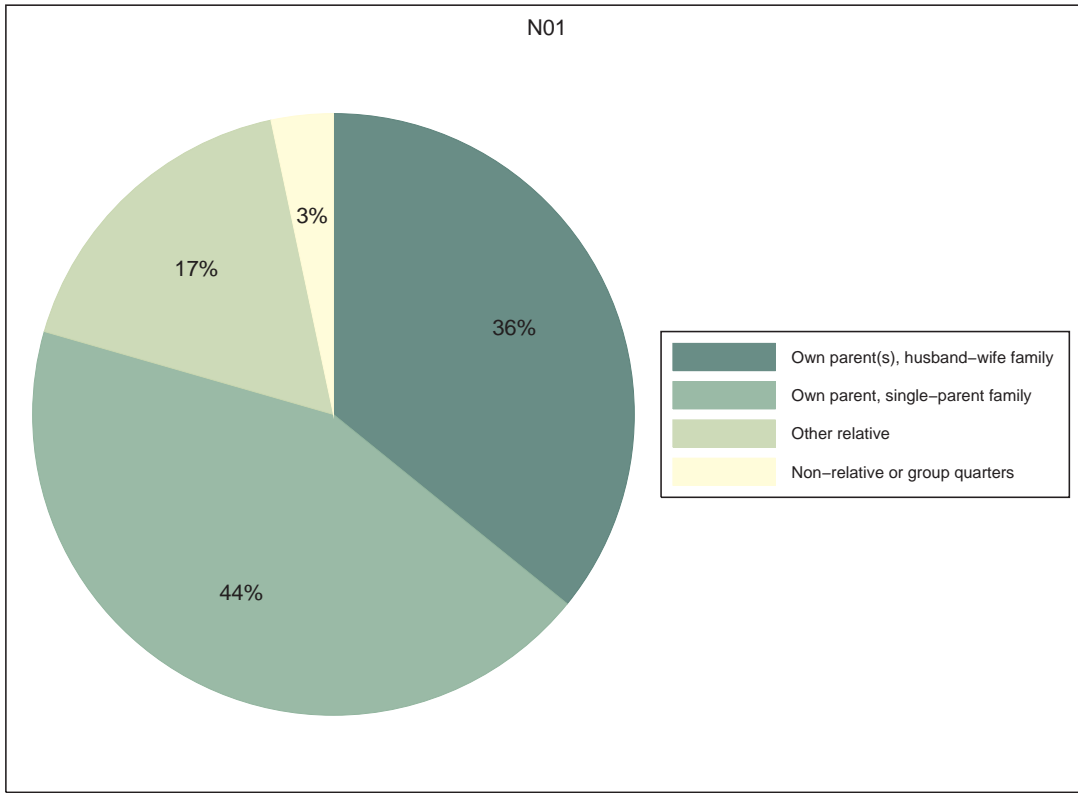
Housing Tenure



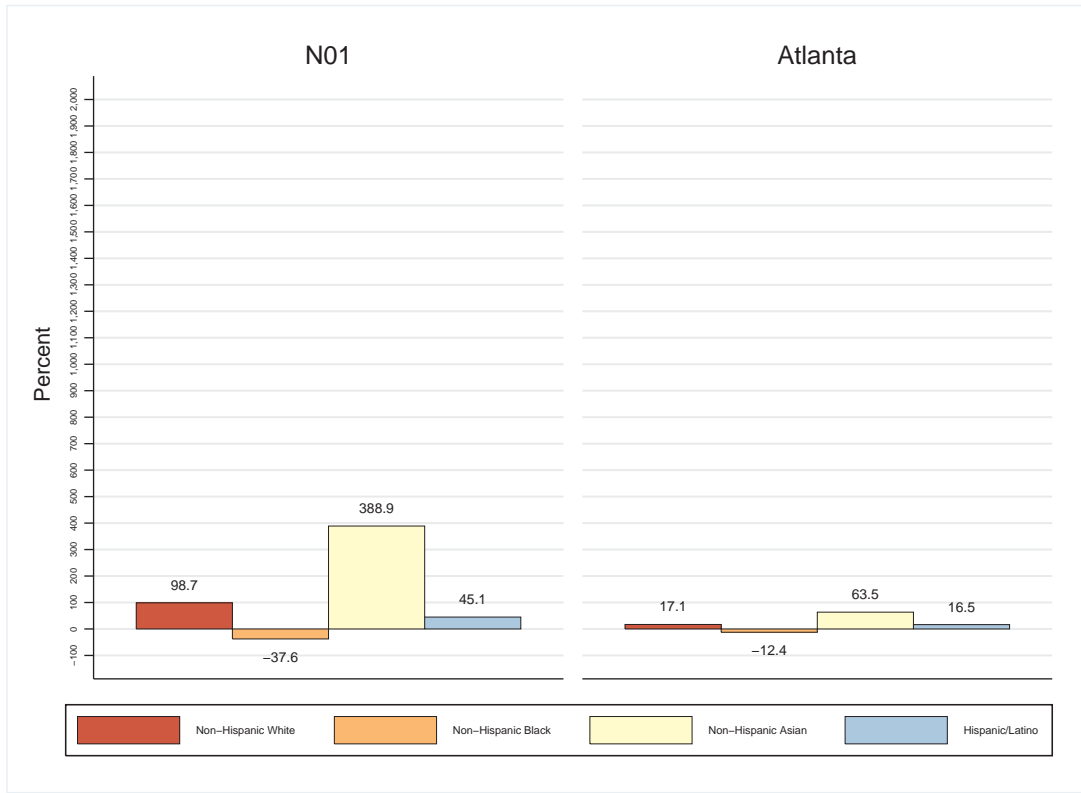
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,750	100.0%
Under 5 years	168	4.5%
5 to 9 years	75	2.0%
10 to 14 years	68	1.8%
15 to 19 years	104	2.8%
20 to 24 years	419	11.2%
25 to 29 years	707	18.9%
30 to 34 years	669	17.8%
35 to 39 years	494	13.2%
40 to 44 years	291	7.8%
45 to 49 years	214	5.7%
50 to 54 years	147	3.9%
55 to 59 years	120	3.2%
60 to 64 years	99	2.6%
65 to 69 years	58	1.5%
70 to 74 years	37	1.0%
75 to 79 years	32	0.9%
80 to 84 years	24	0.6%
85 years and over	24	0.6%
Median age (years)	32.5	(X)
16 years and over	3,425	91.3%
18 years and over	3,395	90.5%
21 years and over	3,278	87.4%
62 years and over	232	6.2%
65 years and over	175	4.7%
Male population	1,932	51.5%
Under 5 years	86	2.3%
5 to 9 years	37	1.0%
10 to 14 years	29	0.8%
15 to 19 years	55	1.5%
20 to 24 years	219	5.8%
25 to 29 years	353	9.4%
30 to 34 years	356	9.5%
35 to 39 years	262	7.0%
40 to 44 years	152	4.1%
45 to 49 years	127	3.4%
50 to 54 years	78	2.1%
55 to 59 years	61	1.6%
60 to 64 years	51	1.4%
65 to 69 years	28	0.7%
70 to 74 years	15	0.4%
75 to 79 years	9	0.2%
80 to 84 years	6	0.2%
85 years and over	8	0.2%
Median age (years)	32.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,770	47.2%
18 years and over	1,757	46.9%
21 years and over	1,690	45.1%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	90	2.4%
65 years and over	66	1.8%
Female population		
	1,818	48.5%
Under 5 years	82	2.2%
5 to 9 years	38	1.0%
10 to 14 years	39	1.0%
15 to 19 years	49	1.3%
20 to 24 years	200	5.3%
25 to 29 years	354	9.4%
30 to 34 years	313	8.3%
35 to 39 years	232	6.2%
40 to 44 years	139	3.7%
45 to 49 years	87	2.3%
50 to 54 years	69	1.8%
55 to 59 years	59	1.6%
60 to 64 years	48	1.3%
65 to 69 years	30	0.8%
70 to 74 years	22	0.6%
75 to 79 years	23	0.6%
80 to 84 years	18	0.5%
85 years and over	16	0.4%
Median age (years)	32.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,655	44.1%
18 years and over	1,638	43.7%
21 years and over	1,588	42.3%
62 years and over	142	3.8%
65 years and over	109	2.9%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,750	100.0%
One Race	3,641	97.1%
White	2,308	61.5%
Black or African American	1,175	31.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.2%
Asian	89	2.4%
Asian Indian [‡]	18	0.5%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	12	0.3%
Filipino [‡]	11	0.3%
Japanese [‡]	3	0.1%
Korean [‡]	11	0.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	14	0.4%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	19	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	1	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	59	1.6%
Two or More Races	109	2.9%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.2%
White; Asian	33	0.9%
White; Black or African American	21	0.6%
White; Some Other Race	8	0.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,390	63.7%
Black or African American	1,227	32.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	38	1.0%
Asian	135	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.1%
Some Other Race	78	2.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,750	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	179	4.8%
Mexican‡	61	1.6%
Puerto Rican‡	27	0.7%
Cuban‡	5	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	73	1.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,571	95.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,750	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	179	4.8%
White alone	92	2.5%
Black or African American alone	14	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.1%
Asian alone	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	47	1.3%
Two or More Races	22	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,571	95.2%
White alone	2,216	59.1%
Black or African American alone	1,161	31.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	87	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	12	0.3%
Two or More Races	87	2.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,750	100.0%
In households	3,740	99.7%
Householder	2,028	54.1%
Spouse	348	9.3%
Child	439	11.7%
Own child under 18 years	282	7.5%
Other relatives	180	4.8%
Under 18 years	60	1.6%
65 years and over†	22	0.6%
Nonrelatives	745	19.9%
Under 18 years	12	0.3%
65 years and over	9	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	302	8.1%
In group quarters	10	0.3%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	10	0.3%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	10	0.3%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,028	100.0%
Family households (families)	591	29.1%
With own children under 18 years	202	10.0%
Husband-wife family	348	17.2%
With own children under 18 years	92	4.5%
Male householder, no wife present	60	3.0%
With own children under 18 years	25	1.2%
Female householder, no husband present	183	9.0%
With own children under 18 years	85	4.2%
Nonfamily households	1,437	70.9%
Householder living alone	923	45.5%
Male	462	22.8%
65 years and over [‡]	20	1.0%
Female	448	22.1%
65 years and over [‡]	43	2.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	246	12.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	151	7.4%
Average household size	1.84	(X)
Average family size	2.64	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,391	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,028	84.8%
Vacant housing units	363	15.2%
For rent	102	4.3%
Rented, not occupied	6	0.3%
For sale only	156	6.5%
Sold, not occupied	1	0.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19	0.8%
All other vacants	79	3.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	12.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,028	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,092	53.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,043	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.87	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	936	46.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,697	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.81	(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.

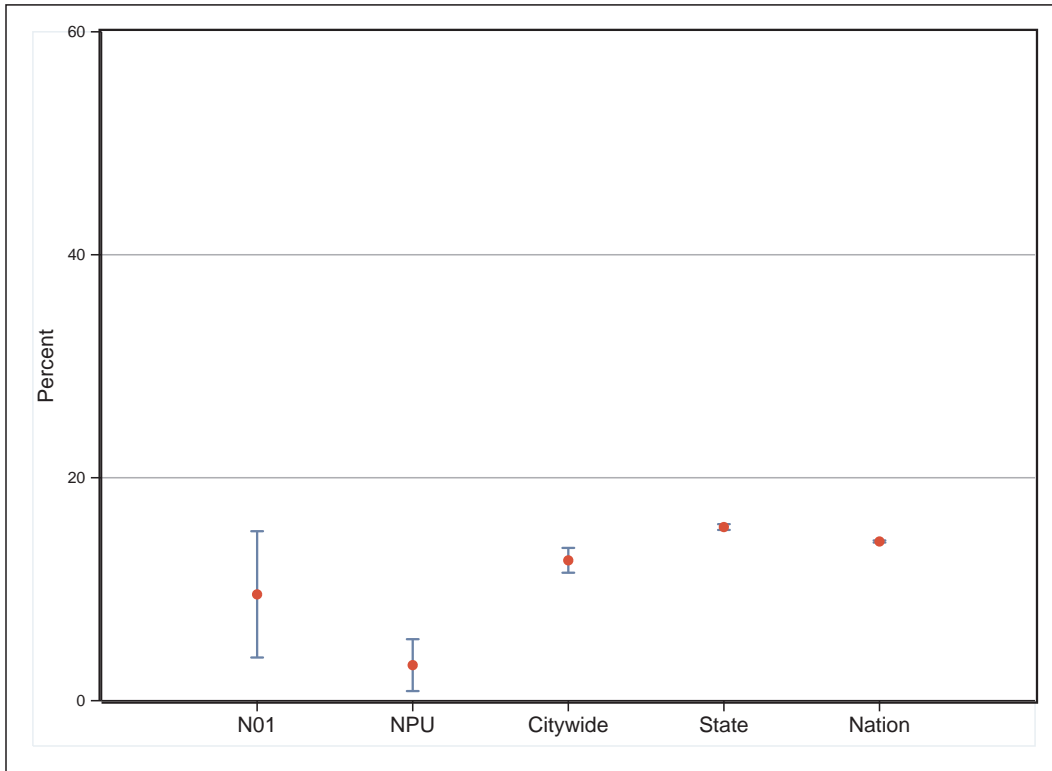
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

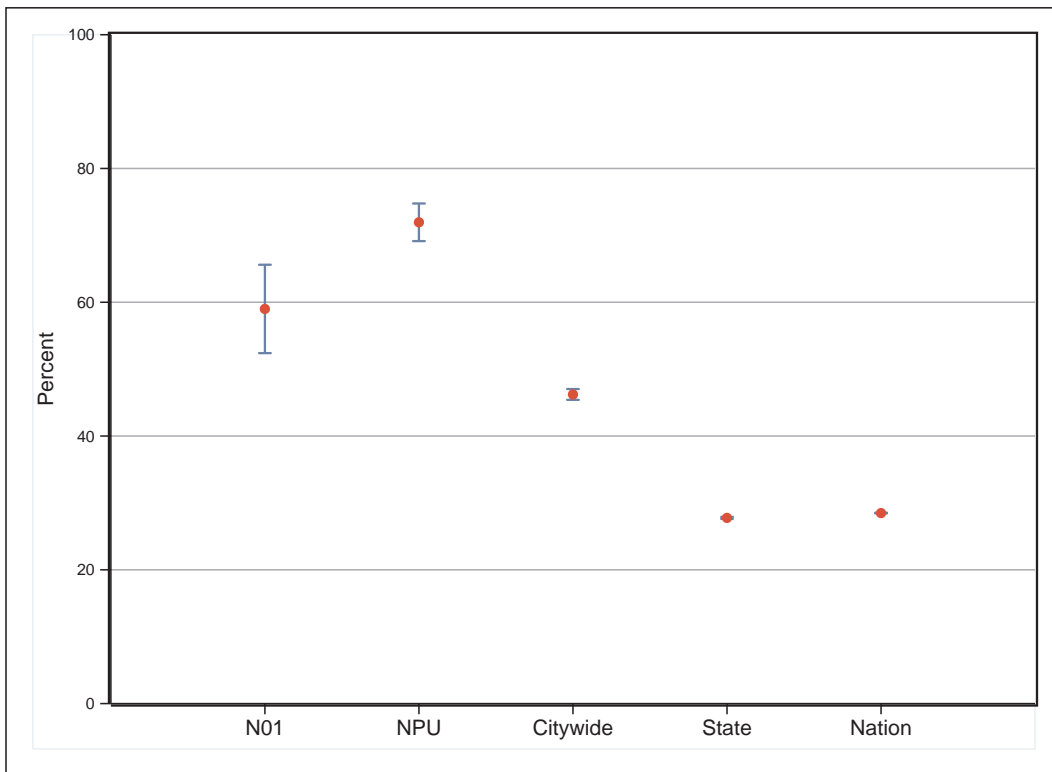
N01

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

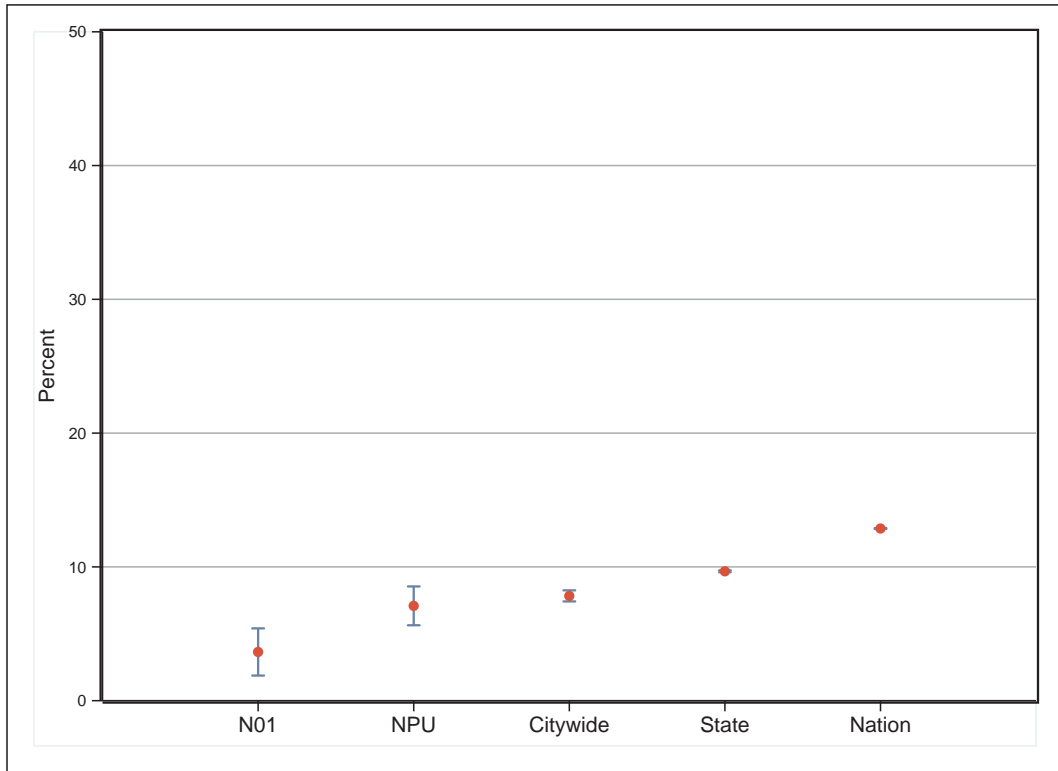


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

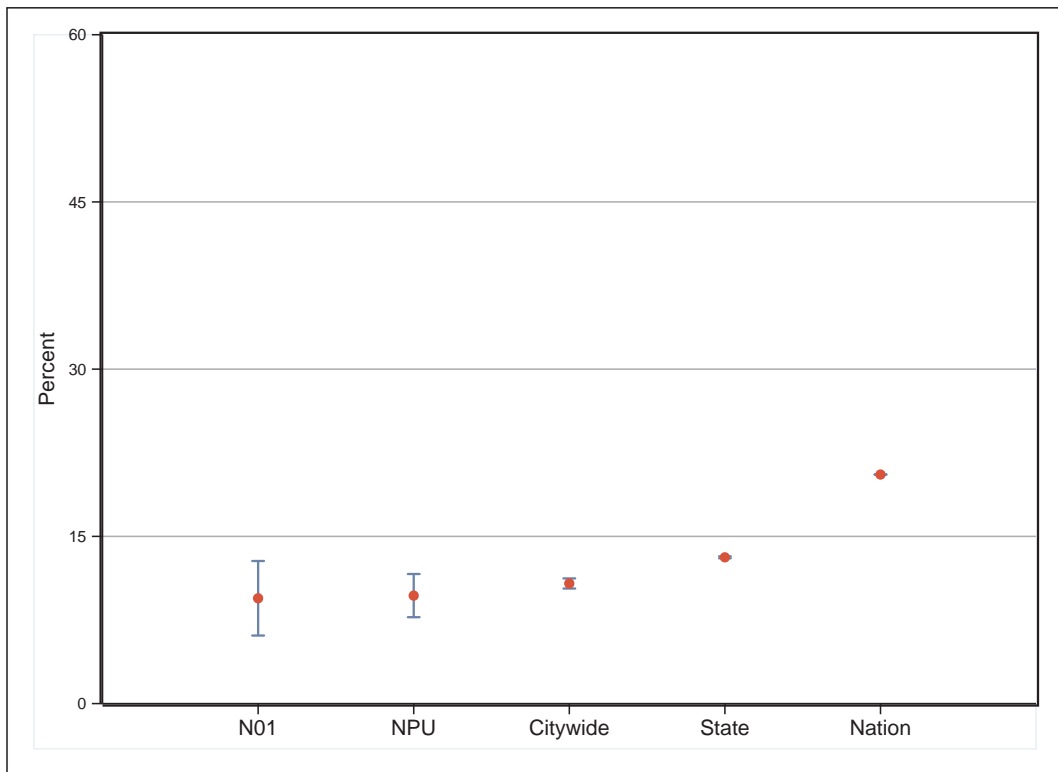


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

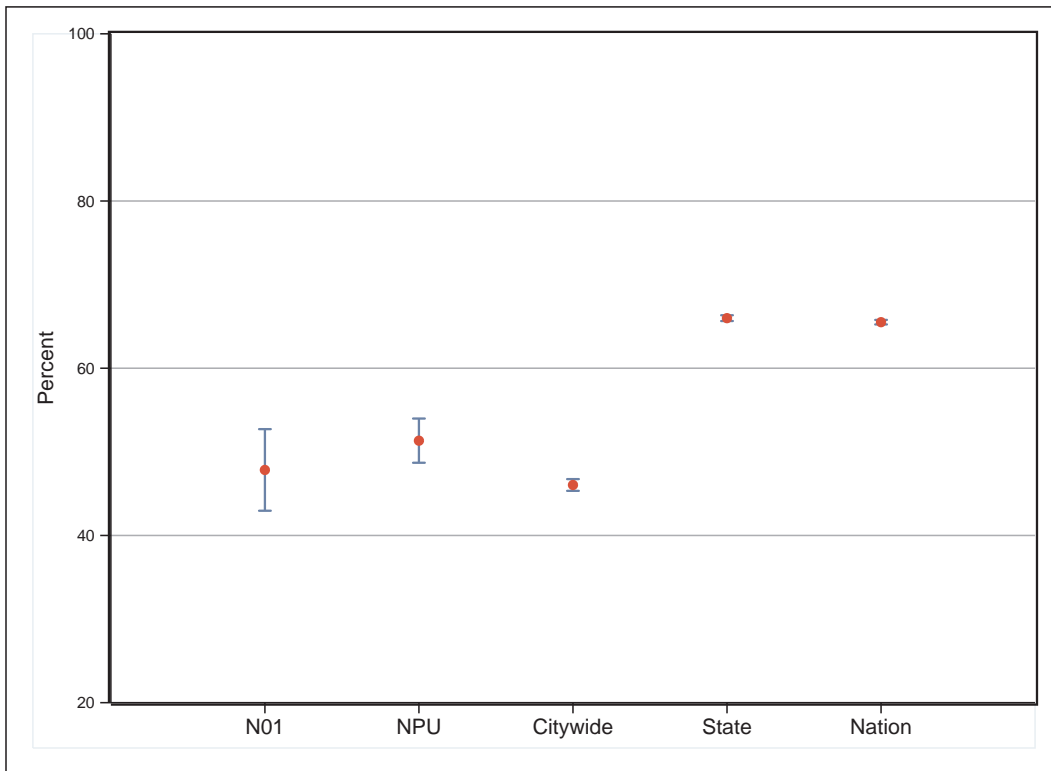


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

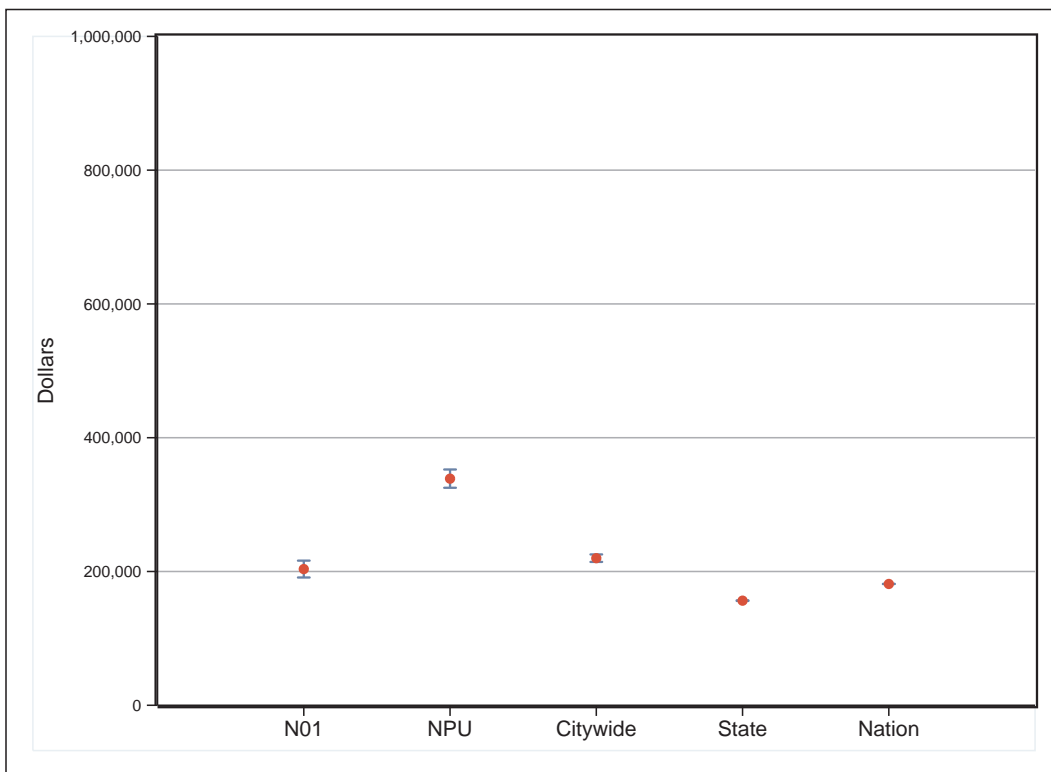


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

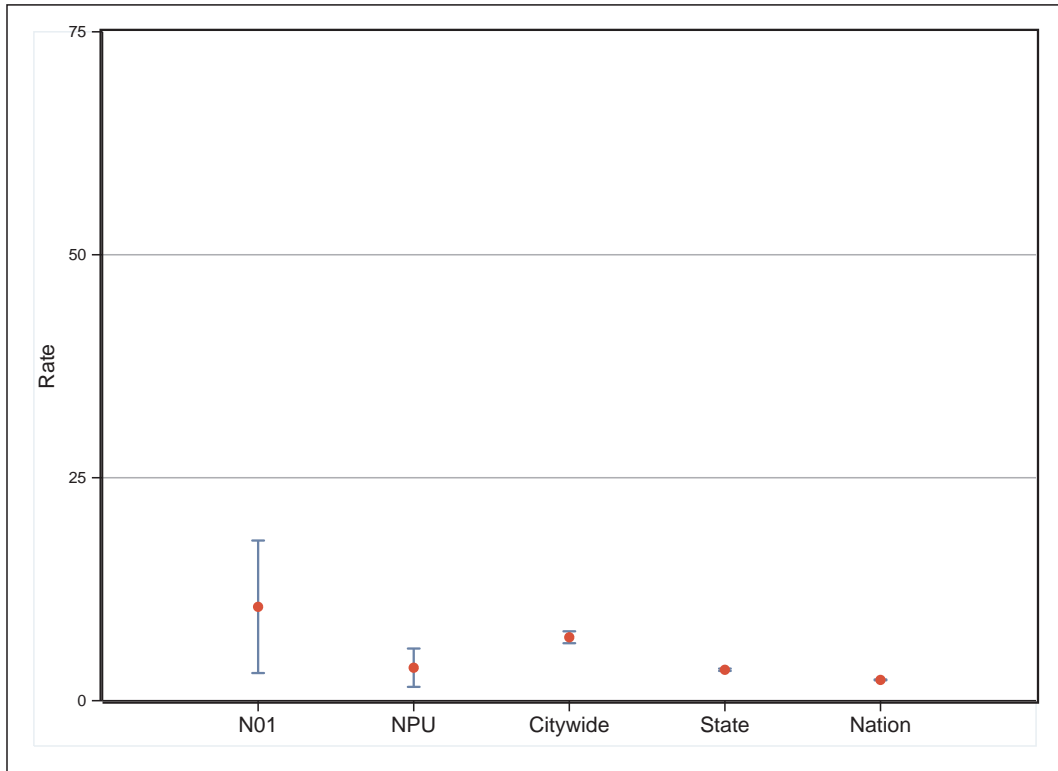


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

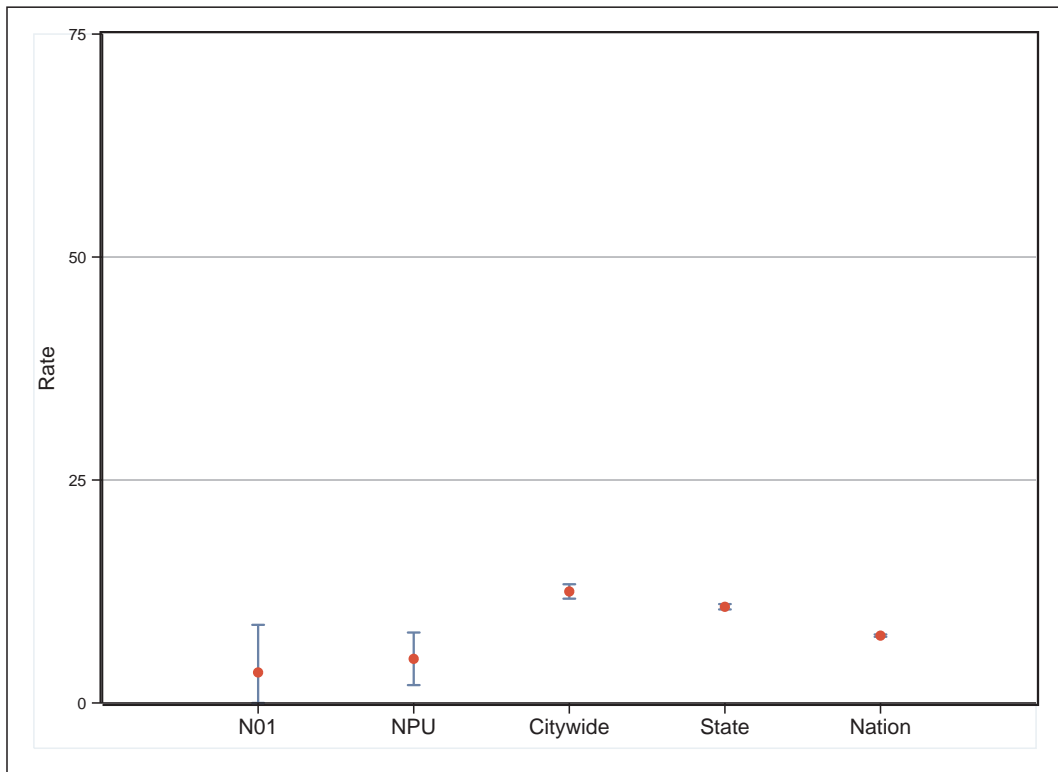


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

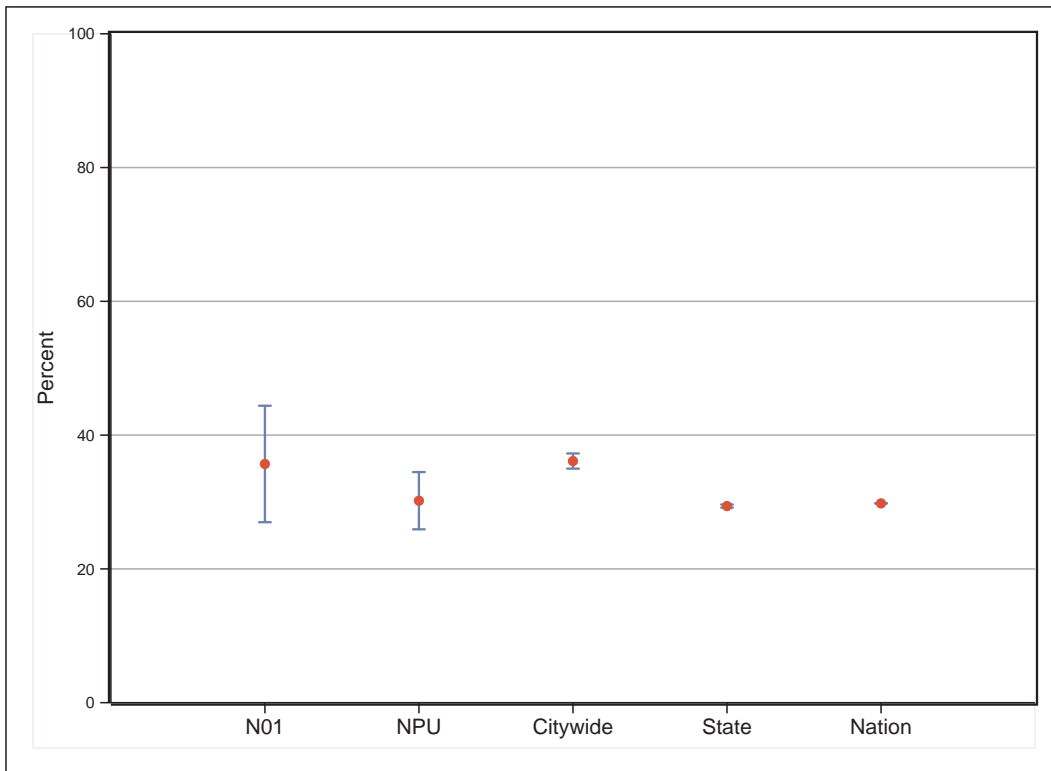


Rental Vacancy Rate

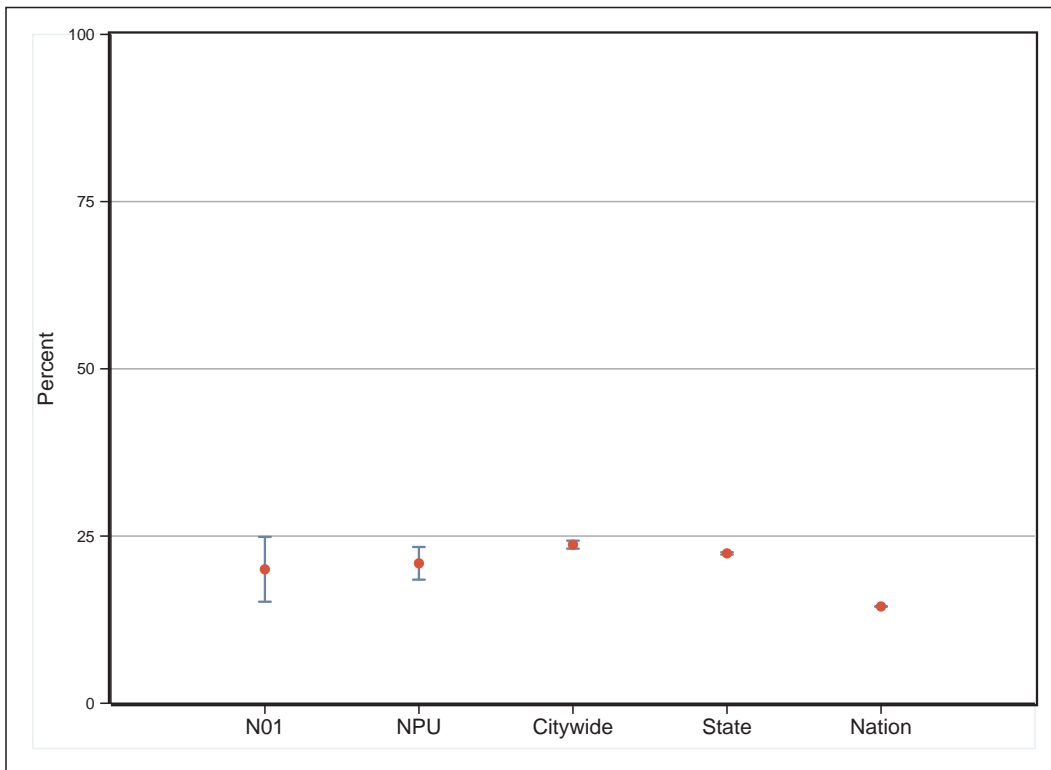


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

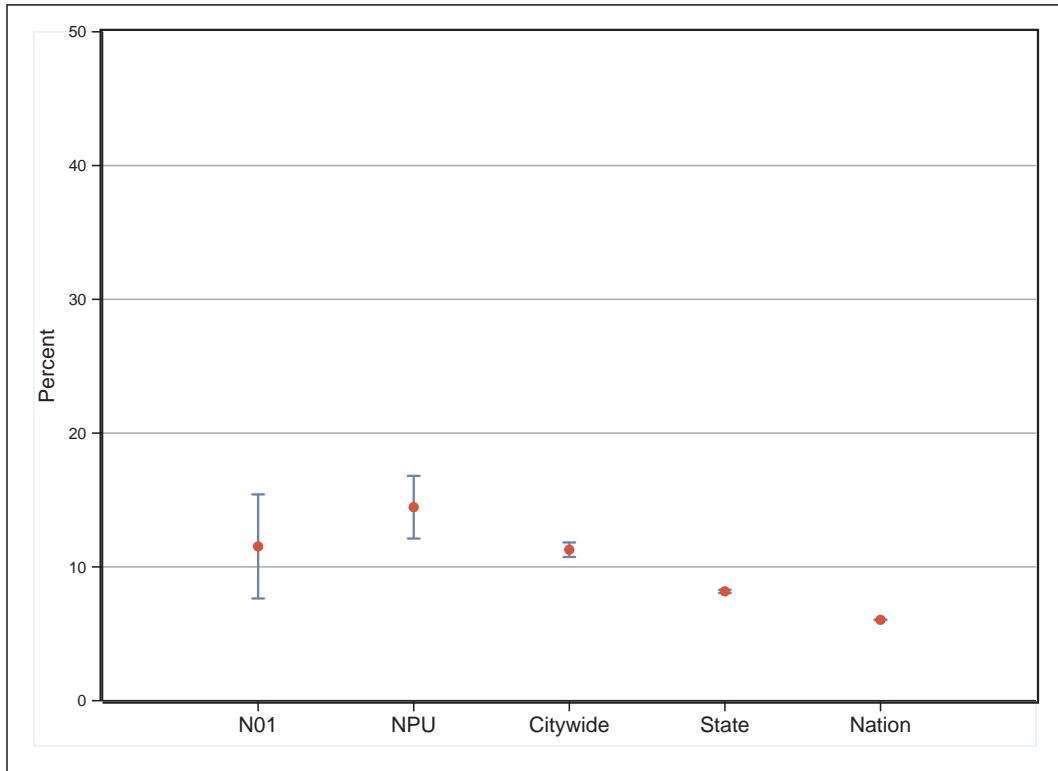


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

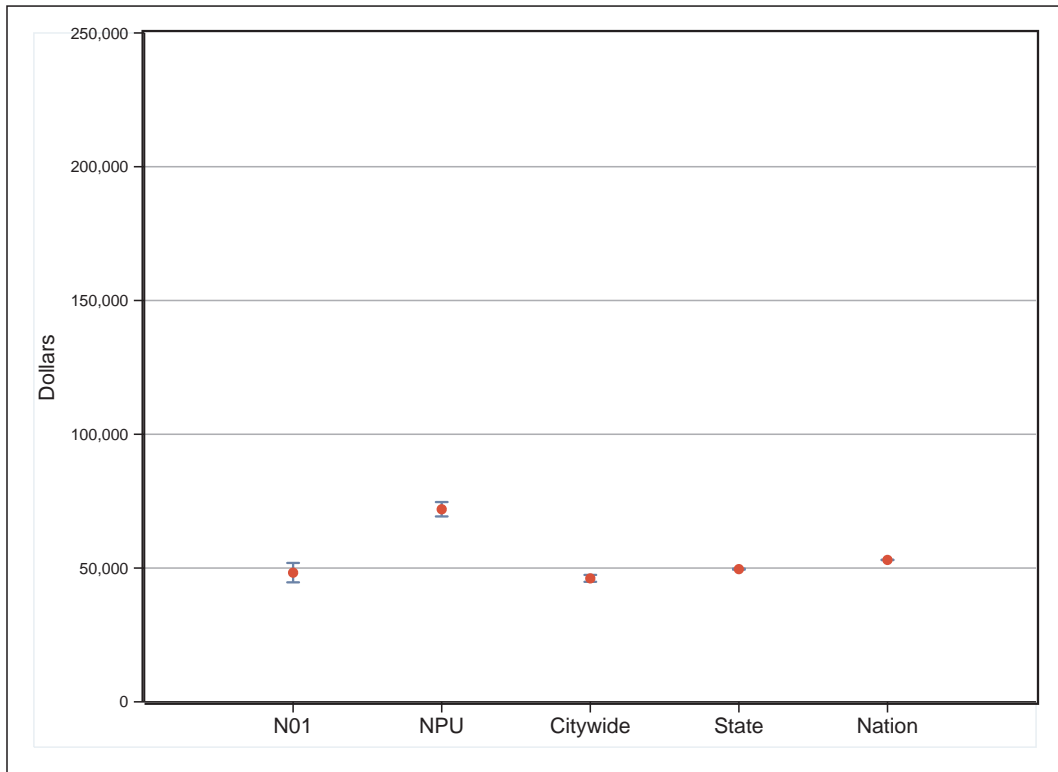


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

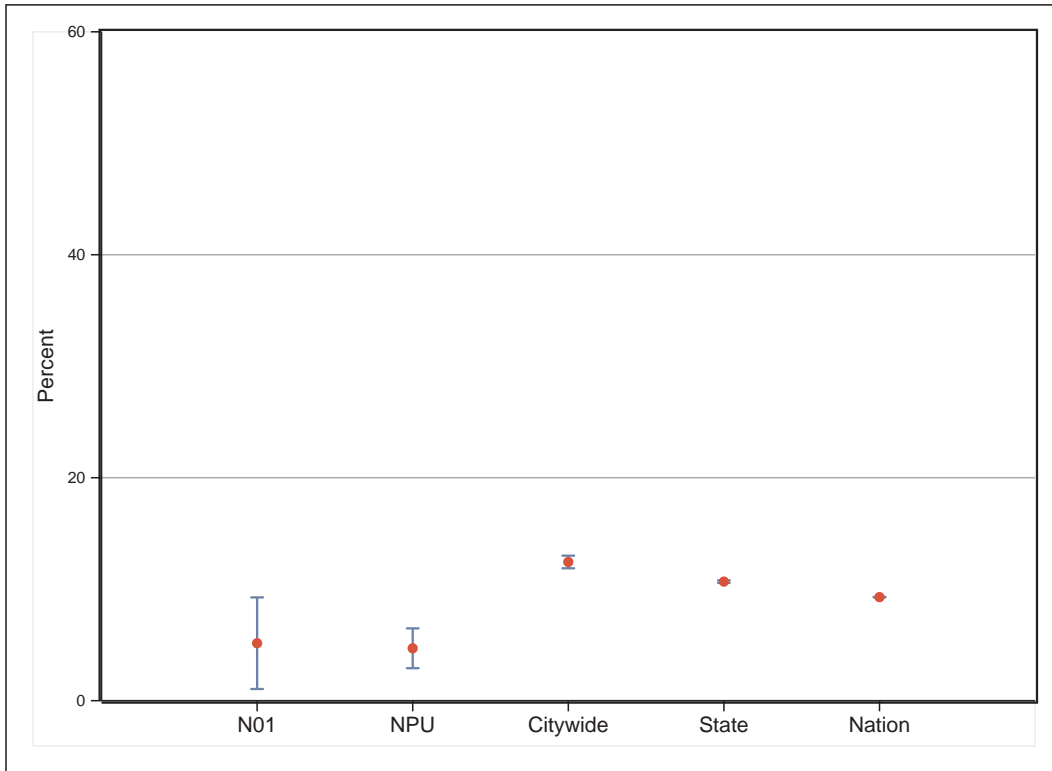


Median Household Income

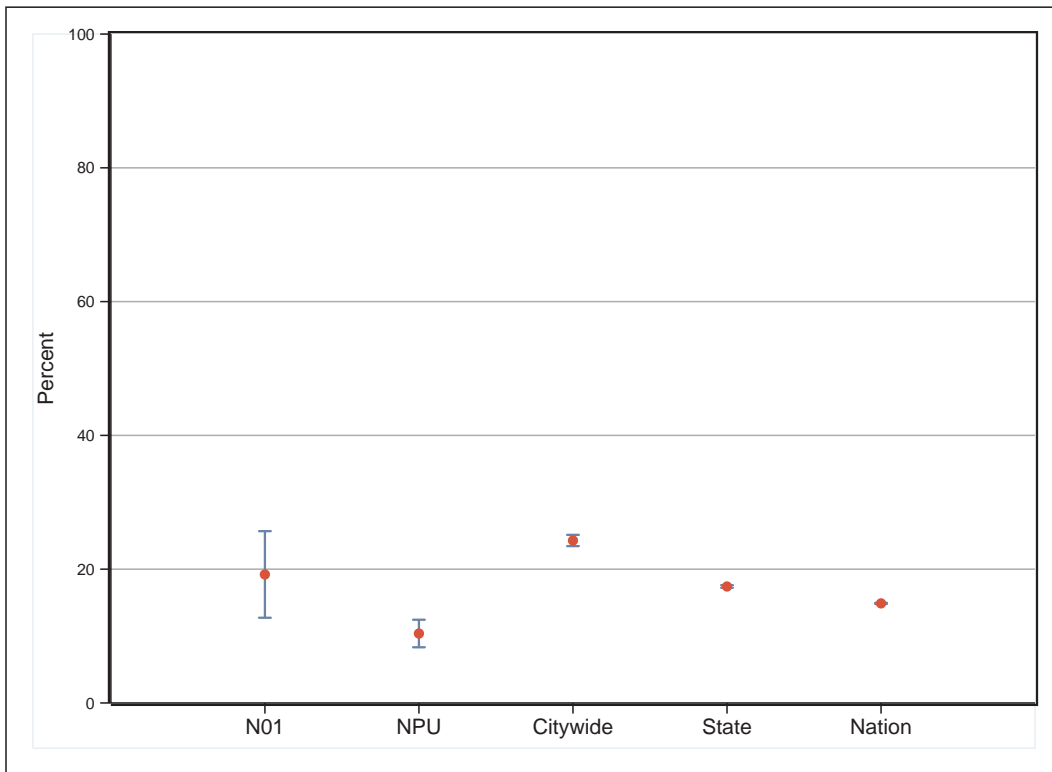


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Family households (families)	598	±119	29.3%	±5.4
With own children under 18 years	202	±81	9.9%	±3.9
Married-couple family	373	±97	18.3%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	111	±55	5.4%	±2.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	89	±55	4.4%	±2.7
With own children under 18 years	63	±51	3.1%	±2.5
Female householder, no husband present, family	135	±64	6.6%	±3.1
With own children under 18 years	29	±30	1.4%	±1.5
Nonfamily households	1,441	±163	70.7%	±6.0
Householder living alone	990	±153	48.6%	±6.6
65 years and over	51	±29	2.5%	±1.4
Households with one or more people under 18 years	312	±103	15.3%	±4.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	169	±64	8.3%	±3.1
Average household size	1.96	±0.14	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.04	±0.75	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,997	±418	3,997	(X)
Householder	2,036	±191	50.9%	±7.2
Spouse	373	±94	9.3%	±2.2
Child	592	±177	14.8%	±4.2
Other relatives	249	±141	6.2%	±3.5
Nonrelatives	747	±240	18.7%	±5.7
Unmarried partner	294	±105	7.4%	±2.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,733	±240	1,733	(X)
Never married	1,012	±204	58.4%	±8.5
Now married, except separated	382	±99	22.0%	±4.9
Separated	51	±36	3.0%	±2.1
Widowed	30	±27	1.7%	±1.6
Divorced	258	±105	14.9%	±5.7
Females 15 years and over	1,775	±239	1,775	(X)
Never married	1,111	±236	62.6%	±10.2
Now married, except separated	375	±94	21.1%	±4.5
Separated	52	±33	3.0%	±1.8
Widowed	79	±55	4.4%	±3.1
Divorced	159	±65	8.9%	±3.4
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	23	±26	23	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	2	±21	8.5%	±91.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	2	±19	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	16	±17	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±1029	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	12	±30	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	25	±64	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	71	±104	71	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	71	±104	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±26	0.0%	±37.2
1 or 2 years	0	±19	0.0%	±26.3
3 or 4 years	0	±19	0.0%	±26.3
5 or more years	71	±104	100.0%	±0.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	71	±104	71	(X)
Who are female	39	±54	54.9%	±110.3
Who are married	65	±104	91.5%	±58.9

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	736	±214	736	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	123	±82	16.8%	±10.0
Kindergarten	0	±19	0.0%	±2.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	247	±142	33.6%	±16.7
High school (grades 9-12)	86	±85	11.7%	±11.0
College or graduate school	279	±102	37.9%	±8.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	3,147	±314	3,147	(X)
Less than 9th grade	99	±86	3.1%	±2.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	201	±106	6.4%	±3.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	405	±127	12.9%	±3.8
Some college, no degree	456	±123	14.5%	±3.6
Associate's degree	129	±61	4.1%	±1.9
Bachelor's degree	1,247	±247	39.6%	±6.8
Graduate or professional degree	610	±129	19.4%	±3.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.5%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	59.0%	±6.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,489	±355	3,489	(X)
Civilian veterans	121	±67	3.5%	±1.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,008	±418	4,008	(X)
With a disability	424	±142	10.6%	±3.4
Under 18 years	528	±159	528	(X)
With a disability	29	±55	5.5%	±10.4
18 to 64 years	3,283	±364	3,283	(X)
With a disability	296	±115	9.0%	±3.3
65 years and over	198	±75	198	(X)
With a disability	99	±63	50.0%	±25.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,989	±418	3,989	(X)
Same house	3,181	±453	79.7%	±7.7
Different house in the U.S.	808	±217	20.3%	±5.0
Same county	348	±145	8.7%	±3.5
Different county	460	±161	11.5%	±3.9
Same state	307	±109	7.7%	±2.6
Different state	153	±119	3.8%	±2.9
Abroad	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
Native	3,868	±423	96.4%	±15.1
Born in United States	3,832	±476	95.5%	±5.1
State of residence	2,049	±399	51.1%	±8.1
Different state	1,783	±258	44.4%	±4.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	36	±34	0.9%	±0.8
Foreign born	146	±73	3.6%	±1.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	146	±73	146	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	52	±34	35.5%	±14.8
Not a U.S. citizen	94	±64	64.5%	±29.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	182	±78	182	(X)
Native	36	±45	36	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.3%	±51.8
Entered before 2010	36	±40	99.7%	±165.9
Foreign born	146	±73	146	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±12.8
Entered before 2010	146	±75	100.0%	±14.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	146	±73	146	(X)
Europe	50	±41	34.4%	±22.6
Asia	38	±32	25.7%	±18.2
Africa	33	±29	22.6%	±16.7
Oceania	0	±19	0.0%	±12.8
Latin America	25	±46	17.3%	±30.2
Northern America	0	±19	0.1%	±12.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,819	±428	3,819	(X)
English only	3,458	±385	90.6%	±14.3
Language other than English	361	±134	9.4%	±3.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	49	±143	1.3%	±3.7
Spanish	136	±82	3.6%	±2.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	26	±80	0.7%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	164	±81	4.3%	±2.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	1	±67	0.0%	±1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	61	±55	1.6%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	22	±69	0.6%	±1.8
Other languages	0	±39	0.0%	±1.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±68	0.0%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
American	180	±82	4.5%	±2.0
Arab	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Czech	10	±21	0.2%	±0.5
Danish	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Dutch	38	±32	0.9%	±0.8
English	222	±93	5.5%	±2.2
French (except Basque)	72	±54	1.8%	±1.3
French Canadian	9	±19	0.2%	±0.5
German	411	±106	10.2%	±2.4
Greek	22	±24	0.6%	±0.6
Hungarian	66	±61	1.6%	±1.5
Irish	403	±111	10.1%	±2.5
Italian	105	±56	2.6%	±1.4
Lithuanian	14	±23	0.3%	±0.6
Norwegian	40	±41	1.0%	±1.0
Polish	111	±63	2.8%	±1.5
Portuguese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	38	±30	1.0%	±0.7
Scotch-Irish	42	±33	1.1%	±0.8
Scottish	82	±59	2.0%	±1.5
Slovak	1	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	183	±122	4.6%	±3.0
Swedish	29	±27	0.7%	±0.7
Swiss	10	±19	0.2%	±0.5
Ukranian	9	±20	0.2%	±0.5
Welsh	45	±71	1.1%	±1.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11	±22	0.3%	±0.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,505	±321	3,505	(X)
In labor force	2,869	±354	81.9%	±6.8
Civilian labor force	2,869	±354	81.9%	±6.8
Employed	2,721	±342	77.6%	±6.7
Unemployed	148	±119	4.2%	±3.4
Armed Forces	0	±83	0.0%	±2.4
Not in labor force	636	±175	18.1%	±4.7
Civilian labor force	2,869	±354	2,869	(X)
Percent Unemployed	5.2%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,776	±229	1,776	(X)
In labor force	1,452	±265	81.7%	±10.6
Civilian labor force	1,452	±265	81.7%	±10.6
Employed	1,412	±263	79.5%	±10.7
Own children under 6 years	178	±109	178	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	137	±104	77.0%	±34.2
Own children 6 to 17 years	179	±95	179	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	89	±66	49.4%	±26.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,658	±273	2,658	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,928	±277	72.5%	±7.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	243	±122	9.1%	±4.5
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	208	±103	7.8%	±3.8
Walked	82	±41	3.1%	±1.5
Other means	85	±59	3.2%	±2.2
Worked at home	113	±57	4.2%	±2.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3	±1.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,721	±342	2,721	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,500	±205	55.1%	±3.0
Service occupations	610	±189	22.4%	±6.3
Sales and office occupations	335	±93	12.3%	±3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	105	±93	3.8%	±3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	171	±83	6.3%	±2.9

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,721	±342	2,721	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±32	0.0%	±1.2
Construction	91	±69	3.4%	±2.5
Manufacturing	96	±61	3.5%	±2.2
Wholesale trade	102	±67	3.8%	±2.4
Retail trade	181	±72	6.7%	±2.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	104	±81	3.8%	±2.9
Information	163	±91	6.0%	±3.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	186	±84	6.8%	±3.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	455	±130	16.7%	±4.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	674	±157	24.8%	±4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	431	±140	15.8%	±4.7
Other services, except public administration	151	±74	5.5%	±2.6
Public administration	86	±49	3.2%	±1.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,721	±342	2,721	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	2,279	±300	83.7%	±3.3
Government workers	249	±87	9.2%	±3.0
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	194	±90	7.1%	±3.2
Unpaid family workers	0	±32	0.0%	±1.2

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Less than \$10,000	162	±78	8.0%	±3.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	±80	9.3%	±3.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	198	±86	9.7%	±4.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	276	±100	13.5%	±4.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	243	±92	11.9%	±4.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	406	±112	19.9%	±5.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	209	±86	10.3%	±4.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	153	±64	7.5%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	165	±74	8.1%	±3.6
\$200,000 or more	36	±34	1.8%	±1.6
Median household income (dollars)	48,287	±3,628	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	61,486	±6,316	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,852	±163	90.8%	±4.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	64,038	±6,512	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	220	±68	10.8%	±3.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,809	±2,007	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	136	±55	6.7%	±2.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,138	±7,031	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	48	±36	2.3%	±1.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,795	±7,003	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	16	±21	0.8%	±1.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,174	±1,169	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	229	±89	11.2%	±4.3
Families	598	±119	598	(X)
Less than \$10,000	37	±34	6.2%	±5.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	±48	4.7%	±7.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	±35	6.4%	±5.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	102	±51	17.1%	±7.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	±74	20.7%	±11.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	53	±41	8.9%	±6.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	84	±54	14.1%	±8.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	83	±47	13.8%	±7.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	34	±29	5.7%	±4.8
\$200,000 or more	14	±29	2.4%	±4.8
Median family income (dollars)	47,904	±5,926	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	66,599	±10,643	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	32,587	±2,092	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,441	±163	1,441	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	48,410	±6,691	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	59,043	±8,202	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	34,865	±3,942	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	49,050	±6,064	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	47,998	±3,309	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,008	±418	4,008	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,076	±360	76.8%	±4.0
With private health insurance	2,720	±330	67.9%	±4.2
With public coverage	521	±168	13.0%	±4.0
No health insurance coverage	931	±256	23.2%	±5.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	528	±159	528	(X)
No health insurance coverage	47	±62	8.9%	±11.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	3,283	±364	3,283	(X)
In labor force:	2,816	±285	2,816	(X)
Employed:	2,668	±274	2,668	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,093	±276	78.4%	±6.5
With private health insurance	2,076	±273	77.8%	±6.4
With public coverage	27	±29	1.0%	±1.1
No health insurance coverage	575	±158	21.6%	±5.5
Unemployed:	148	±80	148	(X)
With health insurance coverage	36	±37	24.7%	±21.5
With private health insurance	33	±36	22.5%	±20.9
With public coverage	3	±22	2.1%	±15.1
No health insurance coverage	111	±73	75.3%	±27.7
Not in labor force:	467	±171	467	(X)
With health insurance coverage	277	±106	59.3%	±6.3
With private health insurance	149	±67	31.8%	±8.4
With public coverage	162	±89	34.6%	±14.3
No health insurance coverage	190	±142	40.7%	±26.4

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	13.8%	±9.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	27.0%	±20.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	23.7%	±59.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±16.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±41.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.0%	±31.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	60.1%	±46.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	19.2%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	34.2%	±19.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	34.1%	±24.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	28.5%	±38.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	37.1%	±35.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	17.2%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	16.9%	±4.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	22.1%	±25.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	17.5%	±13.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	20.5%	±6.1	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,336	±124	2,336	(X)
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	87.2%	±4.6
Vacant housing units	298	±126	12.8%	±5.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	10.5	±7.4	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.4	±5.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,336	±124	2,336	(X)
1-unit, detached	994	±138	42.5%	±5.5
1-unit, attached	136	±72	5.8%	±3.1
2 units	116	±61	5.0%	±2.6
3 or 4 units	156	±79	6.7%	±3.4
5 to 9 units	124	±65	5.3%	±2.8
10 to 19 units	130	±68	5.6%	±2.9
20 or more units	654	±133	28.0%	±5.5
Mobile home	28	±48	1.2%	±2.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,336	±124	2,336	(X)
Built 2010 or later	1	±26	0.1%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	466	±113	20.0%	±4.7
Built 1990 to 1999	168	±77	7.2%	±3.3
Built 1980 to 1989	98	±49	4.2%	±2.1
Built 1970 to 1979	130	±95	5.5%	±4.0
Built 1960 to 1969	145	±80	6.2%	±3.4
Built 1950 to 1959	272	±103	11.7%	±4.4
Built 1940 to 1949	221	±97	9.4%	±4.1
Built 1939 or earlier	835	±132	35.7%	±5.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,336	±124	2,336	(X)
1 room	53	±49	2.3%	±2.1
2 rooms	401	±126	17.2%	±5.3
3 rooms	378	±132	16.2%	±5.6
4 rooms	528	±126	22.6%	±5.3
5 rooms	555	±137	23.7%	±5.7
6 rooms	195	±69	8.4%	±2.9
7 rooms	135	±56	5.8%	±2.4
8 rooms	44	±37	1.9%	±1.6
9 rooms or more	47	±33	2.0%	±1.4
Median rooms	4.6	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,336	±124	2,336	(X)
No bedroom	71	±50	3.1%	±2.2
1 bedroom	782	±138	33.4%	±5.6
2 bedrooms	891	±145	38.1%	±5.9
3 bedrooms	483	±111	20.7%	±4.6
4 bedrooms	102	±65	4.4%	±2.8
5 or more bedrooms	7	±21	0.3%	±0.9

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Owner-occupied	975	±123	47.8%	±4.9
Renter-occupied	1,063	±153	52.2%	±6.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.19	±0.32	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.75	±0.16	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	494	±132	24.2%	±6.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,212	±169	59.4%	±7.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	154	±69	7.6%	±3.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	100	±64	4.9%	±3.1
Moved in 1970 to 1979	34	±33	1.7%	±1.6
Moved in 1969 or earlier	45	±35	2.2%	±1.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
No vehicles available	187	±89	9.2%	±4.3
1 vehicle available	1,061	±171	52.1%	±7.4
2 vehicles available	619	±124	30.4%	±5.6
3 or more vehicles available	172	±91	8.4%	±4.4

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Utility gas	1,314	±150	64.4%	±5.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51	±53	2.5%	±2.6
Electricity	673	±142	33.0%	±6.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	49	±49	2.4%	±2.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	22	±36	1.1%	±1.8
No telephone service available	47	±42	2.3%	±2.0

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,038	±153	2,038	(X)
1.00 or less	1,990	±222	97.6%	±8.1
1.01 to 1.50	39	±50	1.9%	±2.5
1.51 or more	9	±46	0.4%	±2.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	975	±123	975	(X)
Less than \$50,000	46	±77	4.7%	±7.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	95	±77	9.8%	±7.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	88	±46	9.0%	±4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	243	±78	25.0%	±7.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	352	±95	36.1%	±8.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	113	±52	11.6%	±5.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	14	±37	1.5%	±3.8
\$1,000,000 or more	24	±30	2.5%	±3.1
Median (dollars)	203,640	±12,603	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	975	±123	975	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	806	±114	82.7%	±5.2
Housing units without a mortgage	169	±70	17.3%	±6.9

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	806	±114	806	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±32	0.0%	±4.0
\$300 to \$499	28	±53	3.5%	±6.6
\$500 to \$699	13	±35	1.6%	±4.3
\$700 to \$999	28	±44	3.4%	±5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	288	±92	35.7%	±10.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	235	±73	29.2%	±8.0
\$2,000 or more	214	±87	26.6%	±10.1
Median (dollars)	1,599	±111	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	169	±70	169	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±23	0.0%	±13.5
\$100 to \$199	9	±32	5.5%	±18.9
\$200 to \$299	44	±37	25.8%	±19.0
\$300 to \$399	11	±33	6.5%	±19.4
\$400 or more	105	±70	62.2%	±32.6
Median (dollars)	444	±79	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	798	±154	798	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	224	±89	28.0%	±9.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	119	±54	14.9%	±6.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	117	±61	14.6%	±7.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	74	±38	9.3%	±4.4
35.0 percent or more	265	±88	33.2%	±9.0
Not computed	8	±27	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	169	±91	169	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	62	±37	36.7%	±9.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	52	±57	30.5%	±29.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	21	±22	12.2%	±11.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	6	±21	3.4%	±12.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	23	±27	13.6%	±14.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1	±24	0.4%	±14.0
35.0 percent or more	5	±38	3.2%	±22.3
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,041	±151	1,041	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±39	0.0%	±3.8
\$200 to \$299	0	±32	0.0%	±3.1
\$300 to \$499	2	±46	0.2%	±4.5
\$500 to \$749	247	±115	23.7%	±10.5
\$750 to \$999	366	±121	35.2%	±10.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	314	±103	30.2%	±8.9
\$1,500 or more	112	±69	10.7%	±6.4
Median (dollars)	1,072	±114	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	23	±28	(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)	1,041	±207	1,041	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	120	±83	11.5%	±7.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	147	±77	14.1%	±6.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	84	±50	8.1%	±4.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	110	±69	10.5%	±6.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	130	±75	12.5%	±6.7
35.0 percent or more	450	±132	43.3%	±9.4
Not computed	23	±28	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
Male	2,040	±308	50.9%	±5.1
Female	1,971	±264	49.1%	±3.6
Under 5 years	193	±86	4.8%	±2.1
5 to 9 years	228	±119	5.7%	±2.9
10 to 14 years	83	±57	2.1%	±1.4
15 to 19 years	43	±55	1.1%	±1.4
20 to 24 years	318	±139	7.9%	±3.4
25 to 34 years	1,434	±273	35.7%	±5.5
35 to 44 years	764	±166	19.1%	±3.6
45 to 54 years	472	±134	11.8%	±3.1
55 to 59 years	204	±77	5.1%	±1.8
60 to 64 years	69	±51	1.7%	±1.3
65 to 74 years	133	±76	3.3%	±1.9
75 to 84 years	41	±45	1.0%	±1.1
85 years and over	30	±35	0.7%	±0.9
Median age (years)	32.8	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,489	±399	87.0%	±2.0
21 years and over	3,436	±394	85.7%	±2.1
62 years and over	247	±103	6.2%	±2.5
65 years and over	204	±95	5.1%	±2.3
18 years and over	3,489	±399	3,489	(X)
Male	1,716	±269	49.2%	±5.3
Female	1,773	±294	50.8%	±6.1
65 years and over	204	±95	204	(X)
Male	74	±60	36.3%	±24.2
Female	130	±73	63.7%	±20.4

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
One race	3,881	±459	96.7%	±3.7
Two or more races	131	±87	3.3%	±2.1
One race	3,881	±459	96.7%	±3.7
White	2,032	±291	50.7%	±4.5
Black or African American	1,744	±432	43.5%	±9.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	69	±47	1.7%	±1.2
Asian Indian	10	±21	0.3%	±0.5
Chinese	35	±43	0.9%	±1.1
Filipino	15	±24	0.4%	±0.6
Japanese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	8	±19	0.2%	±0.5
Vietnamese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±62	0.0%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±49	0.0%	±1.2
Some other race	35	±52	0.9%	±1.3
Two or more races	131	±87	3.3%	±2.1
White and Black or African American	2	±25	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	44	±58	1.1%	±1.4
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	29	±50	0.7%	±1.2
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
White	2,084	±294	52.0%	±4.4
Black or African American	1,774	±435	44.2%	±9.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	30	±50	0.7%	±1.2
Asian	164	±96	4.1%	±2.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	24	±44	0.6%	±1.1
Some other race	67	±70	1.7%	±1.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,012	±449	4,012	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	89	±83	2.2%	±2.0
Mexican	58	±64	1.5%	±1.6
Puerto Rican	26	±47	0.7%	±1.2
Cuban	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	4	±39	0.1%	±1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,922	±451	97.8%	±2.5
White alone	2,006	±290	50.0%	±4.6
Black or African American alone	1,743	±432	43.4%	±9.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	69	±49	1.7%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	23	±29	0.6%	±0.7
Two or more races	81	±74	2.0%	±1.8
Two races including Some other race	6	±20	0.1%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	75	±74	1.9%	±1.8

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