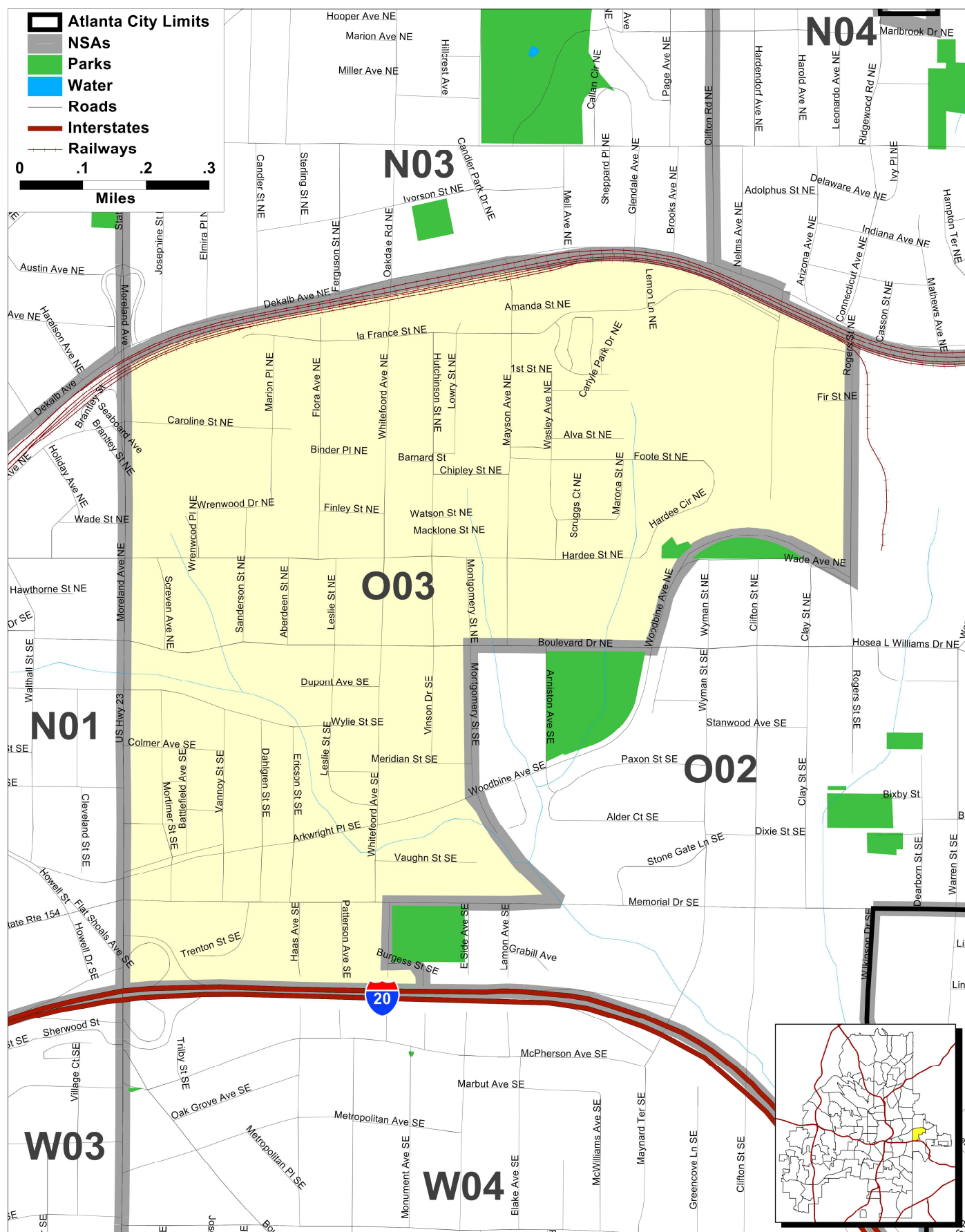


Neighborhood Statistical Area O03



Neighborhood(s): Edgewood

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Contents

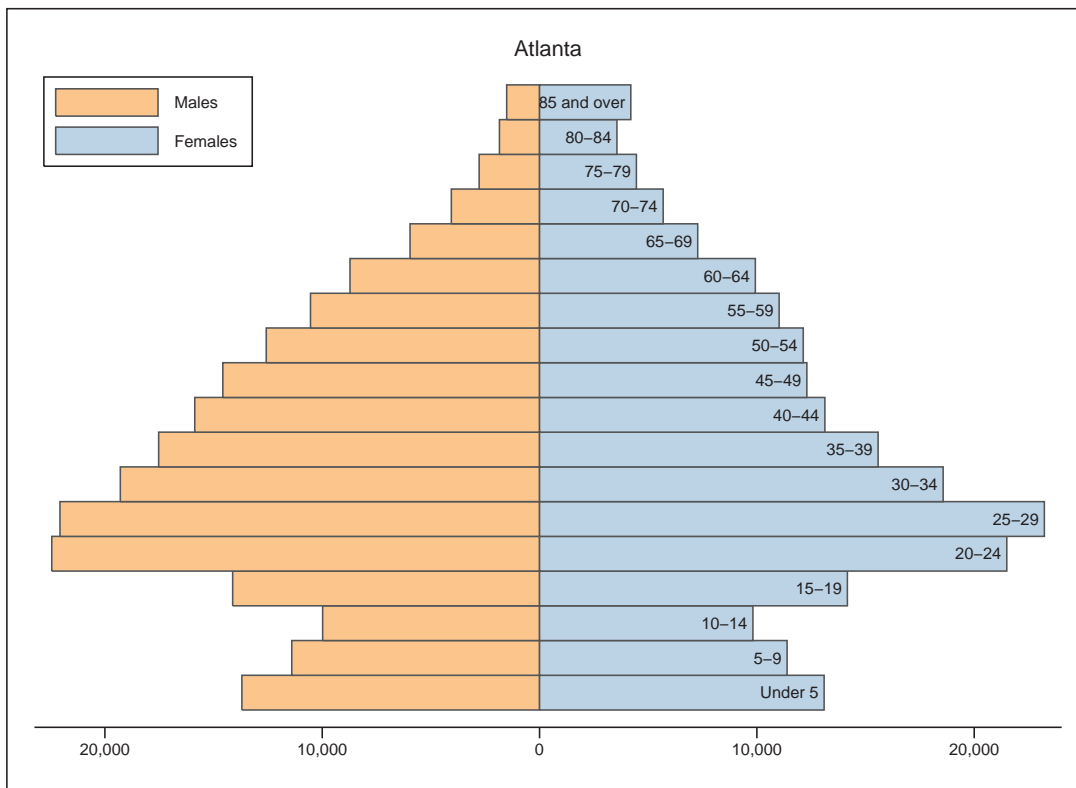
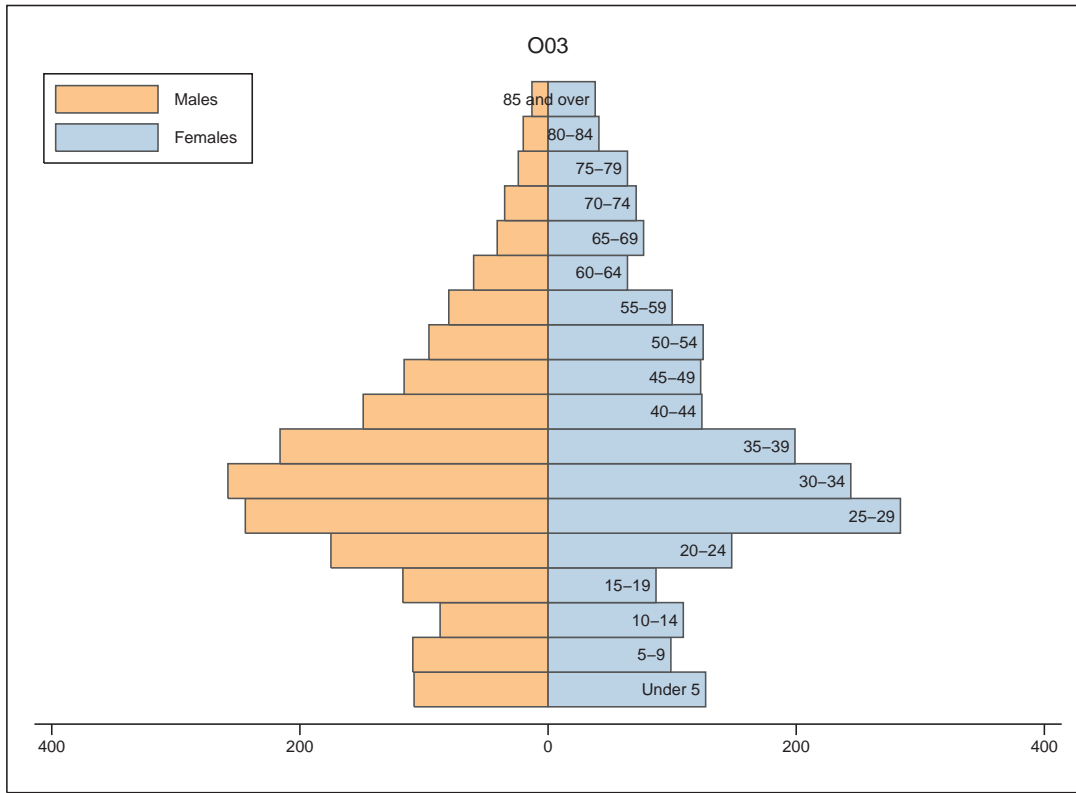
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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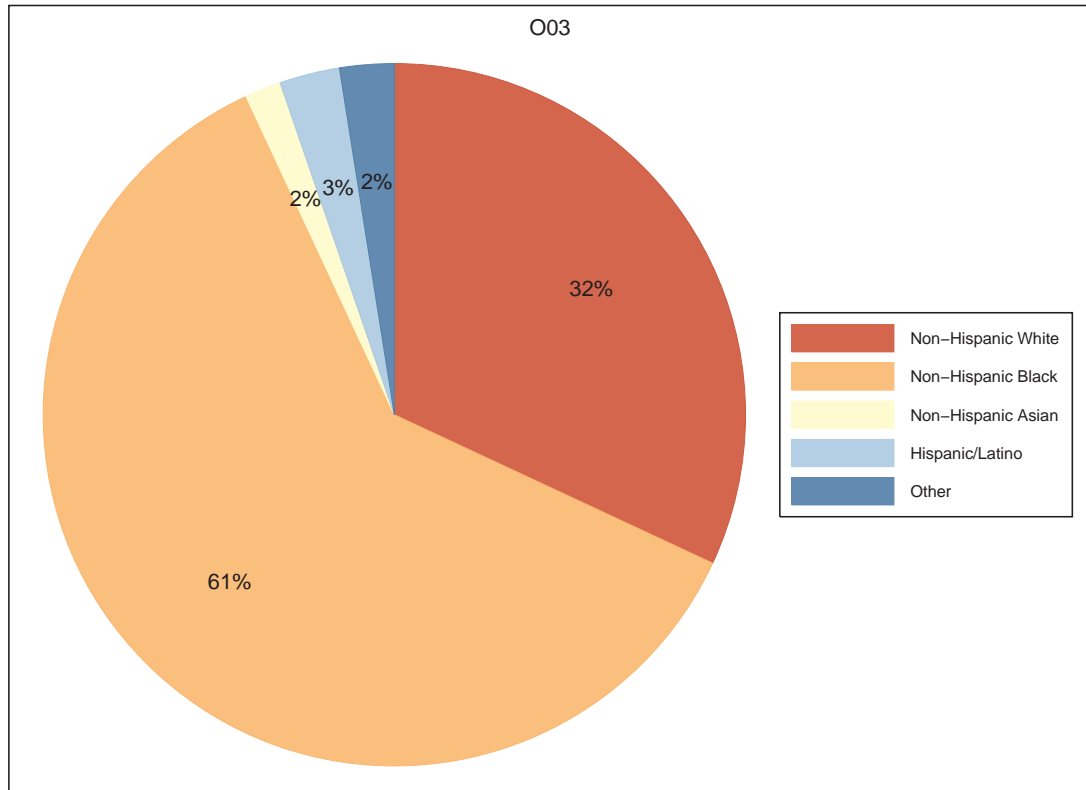
O03

Decennial 2010 Profile

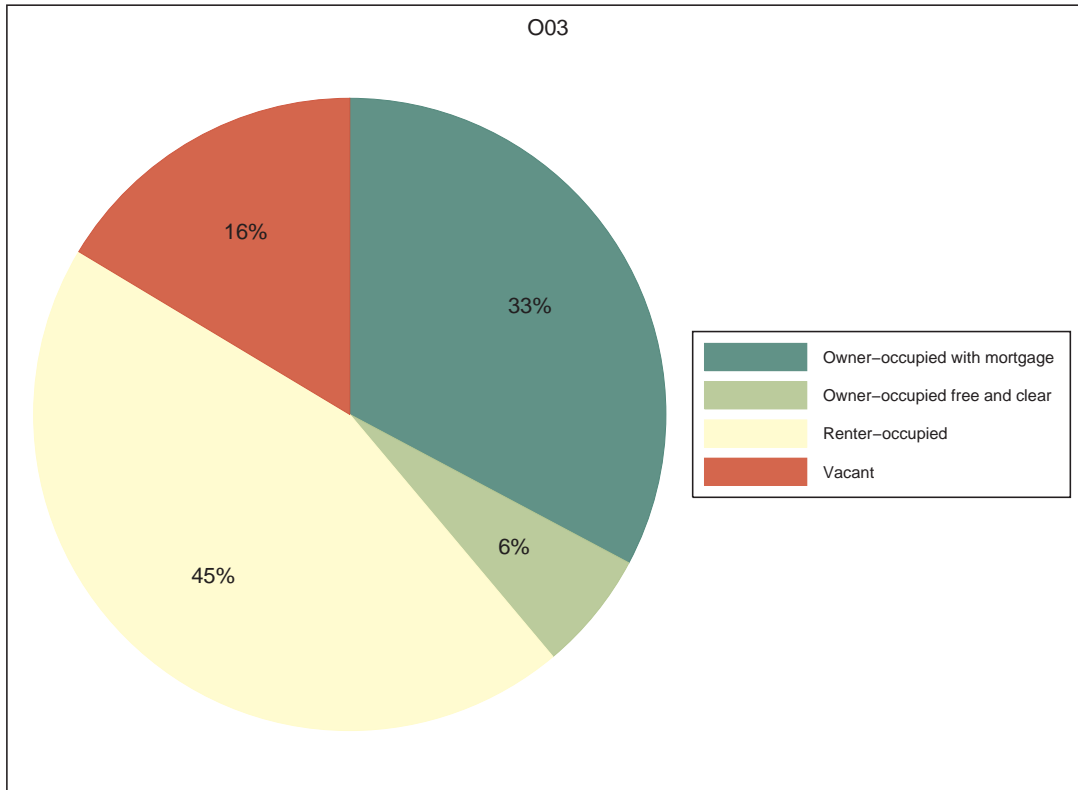
Sex and Age



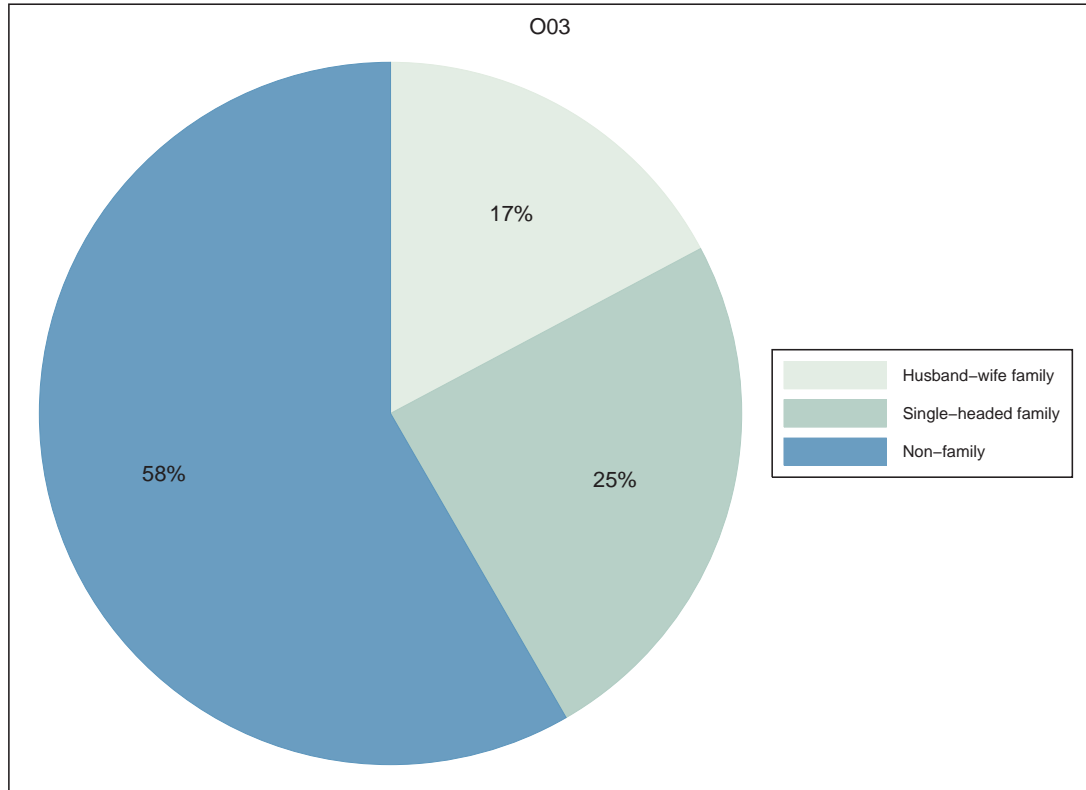
Race and Latino Origin



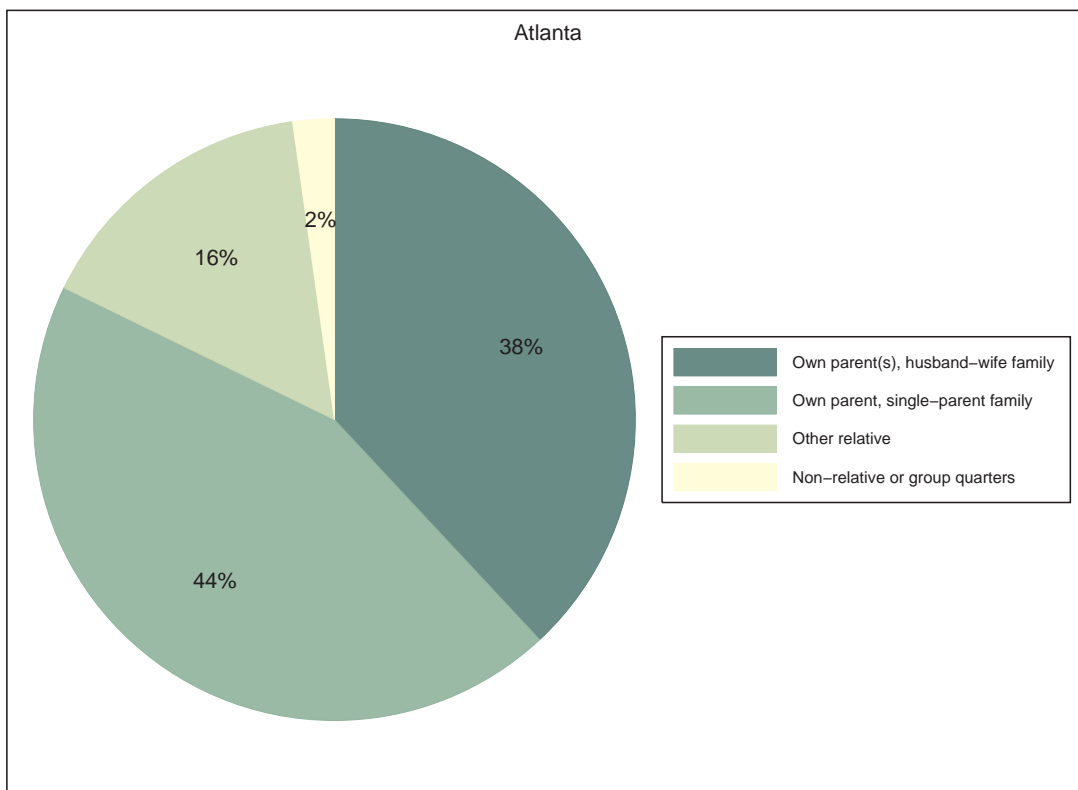
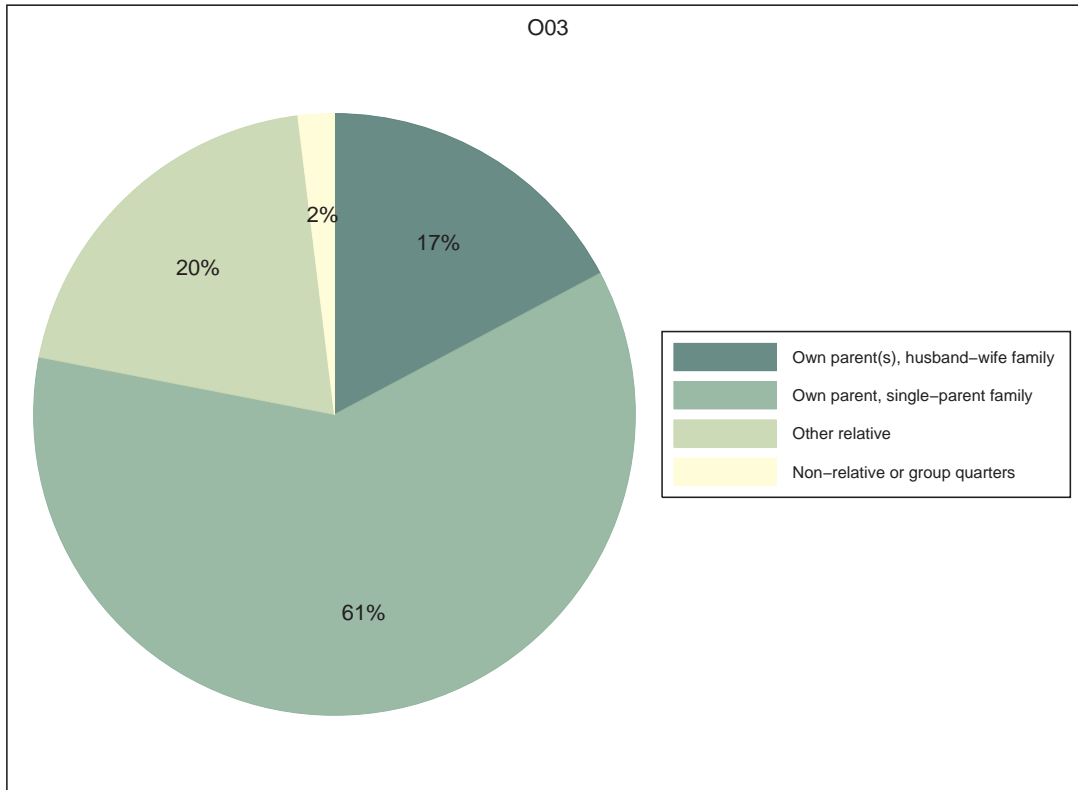
Housing Tenure



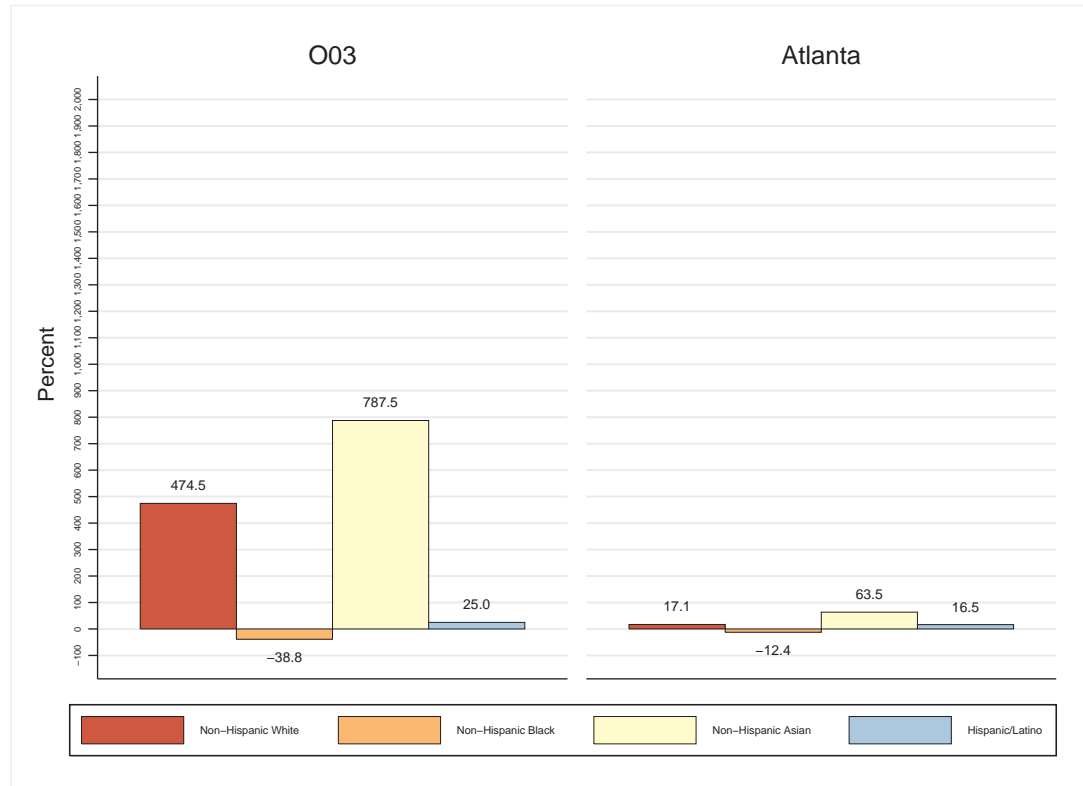
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,072	100.0%
Under 5 years	235	5.8%
5 to 9 years	208	5.1%
10 to 14 years	196	4.8%
15 to 19 years	204	5.0%
20 to 24 years	323	7.9%
25 to 29 years	528	13.0%
30 to 34 years	502	12.3%
35 to 39 years	415	10.2%
40 to 44 years	273	6.7%
45 to 49 years	239	5.9%
50 to 54 years	221	5.4%
55 to 59 years	180	4.4%
60 to 64 years	124	3.0%
65 to 69 years	118	2.9%
70 to 74 years	106	2.6%
75 to 79 years	88	2.2%
80 to 84 years	61	1.5%
85 years and over	51	1.3%
Median age (years)	33.4	(X)
16 years and over	3,397	83.4%
18 years and over	3,321	81.6%
21 years and over	3,183	78.2%
62 years and over	497	12.2%
65 years and over	424	10.4%
Male population	1,948	47.8%
Under 5 years	108	2.7%
5 to 9 years	109	2.7%
10 to 14 years	87	2.1%
15 to 19 years	117	2.9%
20 to 24 years	175	4.3%
25 to 29 years	244	6.0%
30 to 34 years	258	6.3%
35 to 39 years	216	5.3%
40 to 44 years	149	3.7%
45 to 49 years	116	2.8%
50 to 54 years	96	2.4%
55 to 59 years	80	2.0%
60 to 64 years	60	1.5%
65 to 69 years	41	1.0%
70 to 74 years	35	0.9%
75 to 79 years	24	0.6%
80 to 84 years	20	0.5%
85 years and over	13	0.3%
Median age (years)	32.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,621	39.8%
18 years and over	1,574	38.7%
21 years and over	1,497	36.8%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	170	4.2%
65 years and over	133	3.3%
Female population	2,124	52.2%
Under 5 years	127	3.1%
5 to 9 years	99	2.4%
10 to 14 years	109	2.7%
15 to 19 years	87	2.1%
20 to 24 years	148	3.6%
25 to 29 years	284	7.0%
30 to 34 years	244	6.0%
35 to 39 years	199	4.9%
40 to 44 years	124	3.0%
45 to 49 years	123	3.0%
50 to 54 years	125	3.1%
55 to 59 years	100	2.5%
60 to 64 years	64	1.6%
65 to 69 years	77	1.9%
70 to 74 years	71	1.7%
75 to 79 years	64	1.6%
80 to 84 years	41	1.0%
85 years and over	38	0.9%
Median age (years)	34.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,776	43.6%
18 years and over	1,747	42.9%
21 years and over	1,686	41.4%
62 years and over	327	8.0%
65 years and over	291	7.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,072	100.0%
One Race	3,975	97.6%
White	1,359	33.4%
Black or African American	2,504	61.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.2%
Asian	71	1.7%
Asian Indian [‡]	15	0.4%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	19	0.5%
Filipino [‡]	5	0.1%
Japanese [‡]	6	0.1%
Korean [‡]	11	0.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	4	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	6	0.1%
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	30	0.7%
Two or More Races	97	2.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	17	0.4%
White; Asian	15	0.4%
White; Black or African American	24	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	1,428	35.1%
Black or African American	2,560	62.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	51	1.3%
Asian	95	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Some Other Race	39	1.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,072	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	120	2.9%
Mexican‡	44	1.1%
Puerto Rican‡	21	0.5%
Cuban‡	11	0.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	49	1.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,952	97.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,072	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	120	2.9%
White alone	62	1.5%
Black or African American alone	16	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	25	0.6%
Two or More Races	13	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,952	97.1%
White alone	1,297	31.9%
Black or African American alone	2,488	61.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	70	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	5	0.1%
Two or More Races	84	2.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,072	100.0%
In households	4,072	100.0%
Householder	1,938	47.6%
Spouse	335	8.2%
Child	876	21.5%
Own child under 18 years	586	14.4%
Other relatives	360	8.8%
Under 18 years	150	3.7%
65 years and over†	32	0.8%
Nonrelatives	563	13.8%
Under 18 years	14	0.3%
65 years and over	15	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	214	5.2%
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	1,938	100.0%
Family households (families)	810	41.8%
With own children under 18 years	311	16.0%
Husband-wife family	335	17.3%
With own children under 18 years	84	4.3%
Male householder, no wife present	70	3.6%
With own children under 18 years	18	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	405	20.9%
With own children under 18 years	209	10.8%
Nonfamily households	1,128	58.2%
Householder living alone	795	41.0%
Male	340	17.5%
65 years and over†	40	2.0%
Female	425	21.9%
65 years and over‡	142	7.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	385	19.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	367	18.9%
Average household size	2.10	(X)
Average family size	2.94	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,319	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,938	83.6%
Vacant housing units	381	16.4%
For rent	98	4.2%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	81	3.5%
Sold, not occupied	3	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	0.4%
All other vacants	189	8.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	8.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	8.6	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,938	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	901	46.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,782	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.98	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,037	53.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,290	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.21	(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?

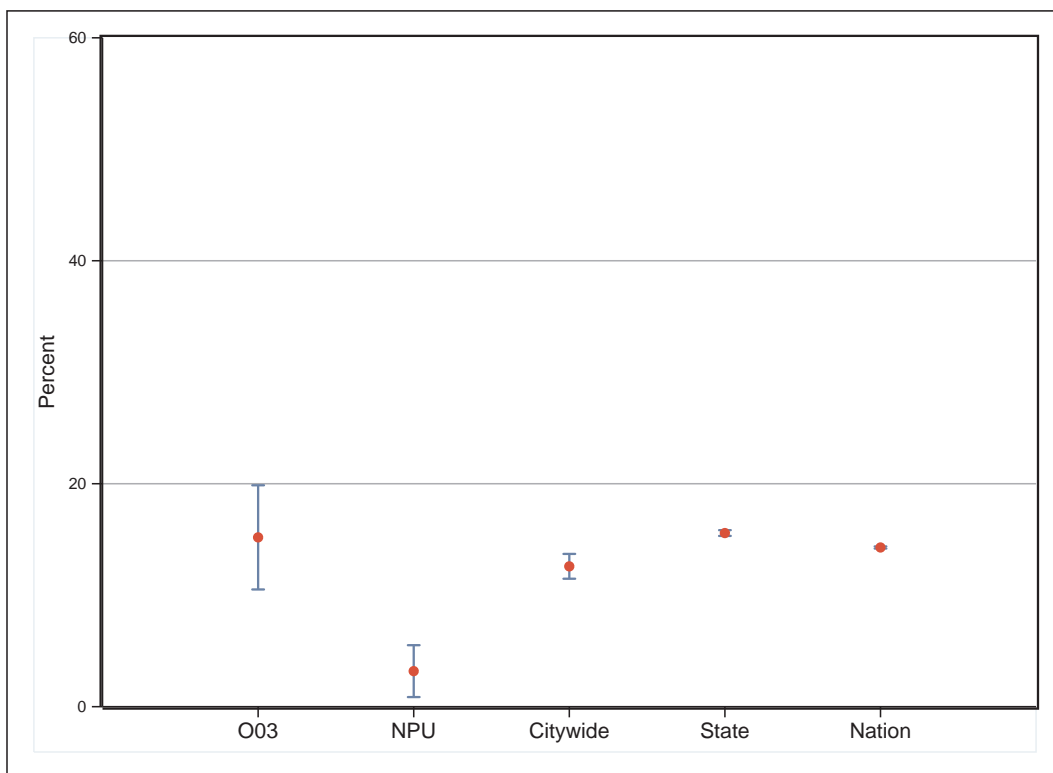
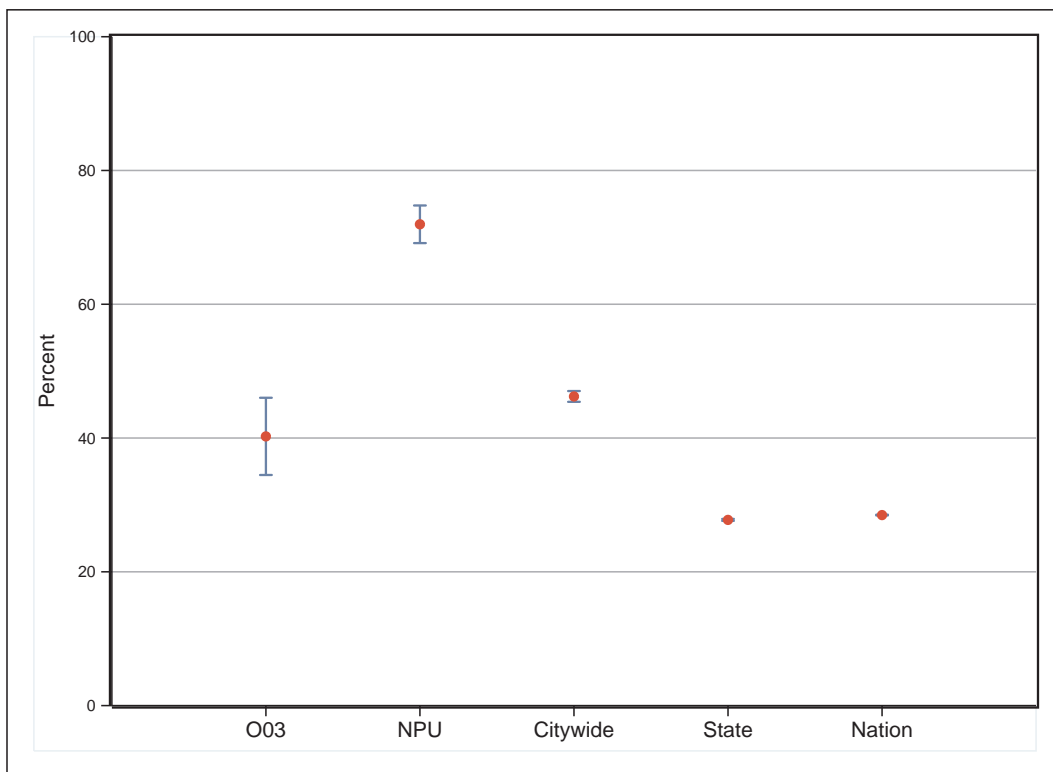
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?

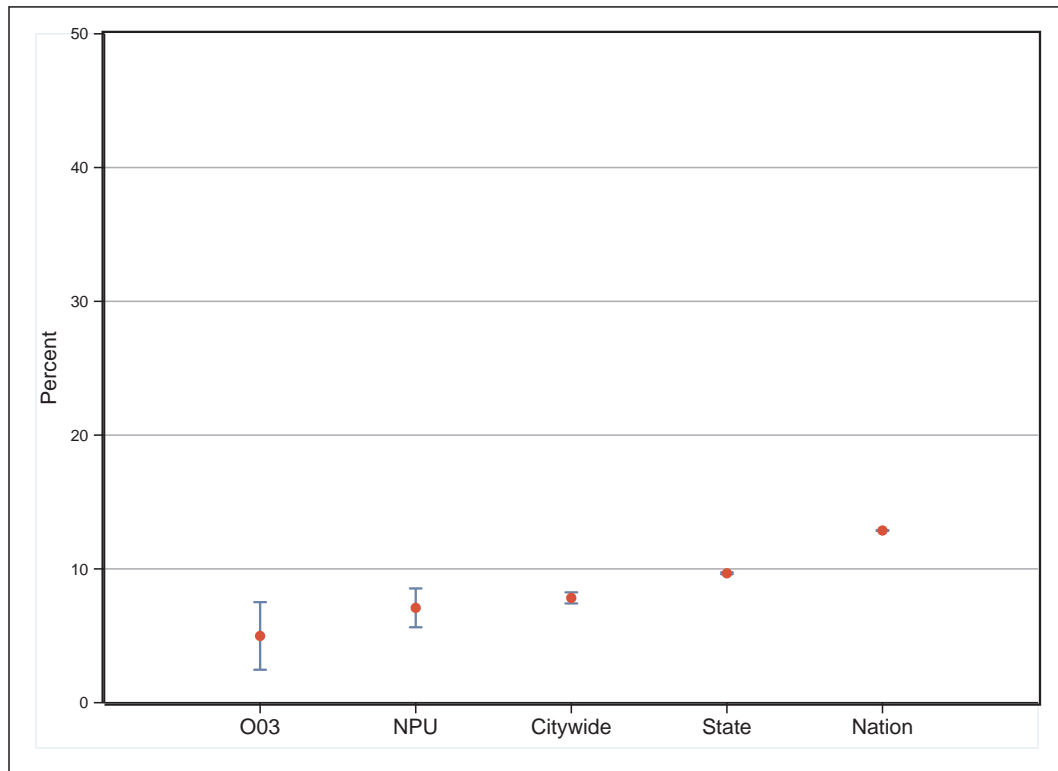
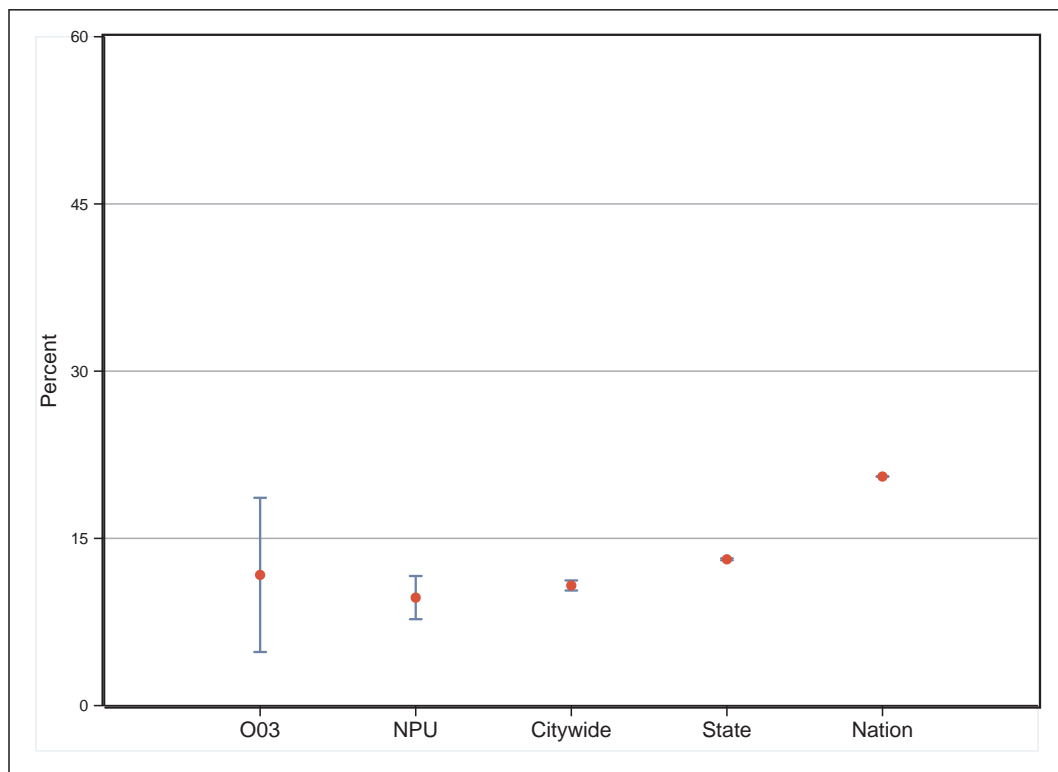
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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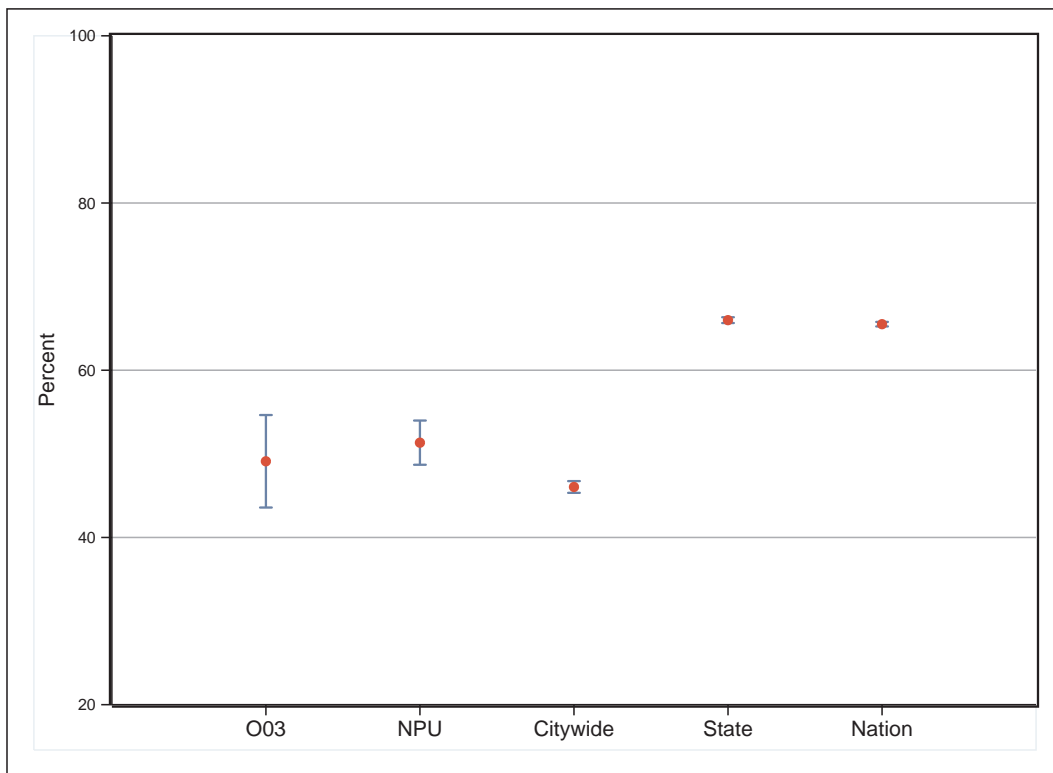
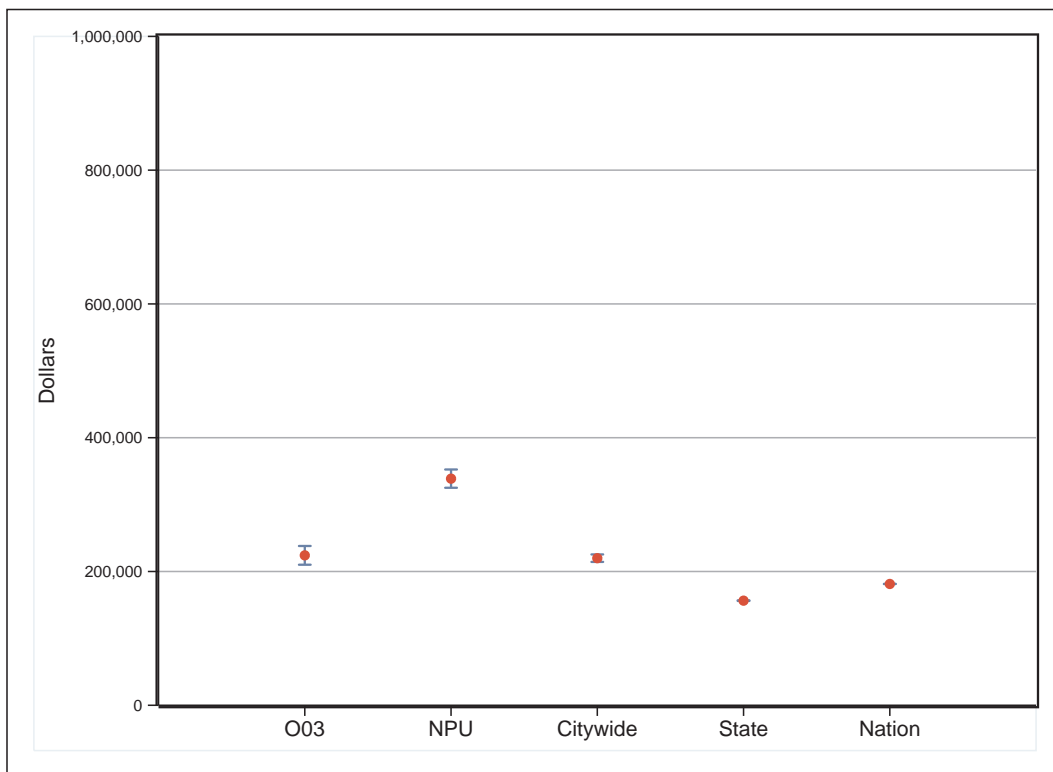
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

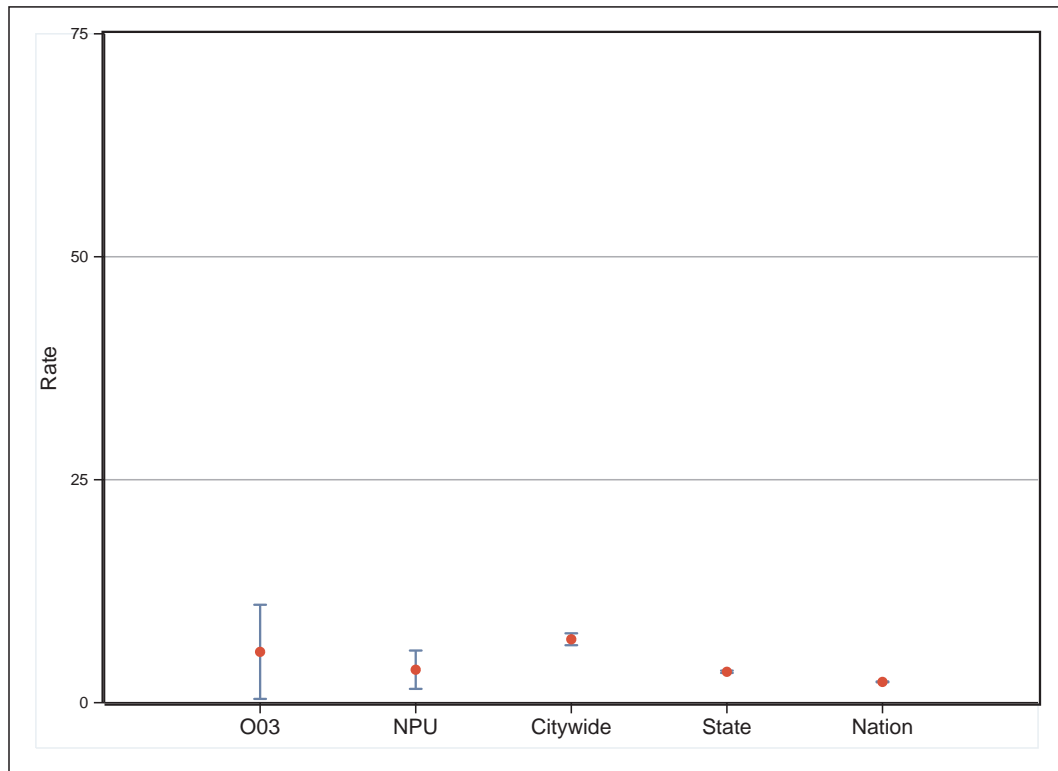
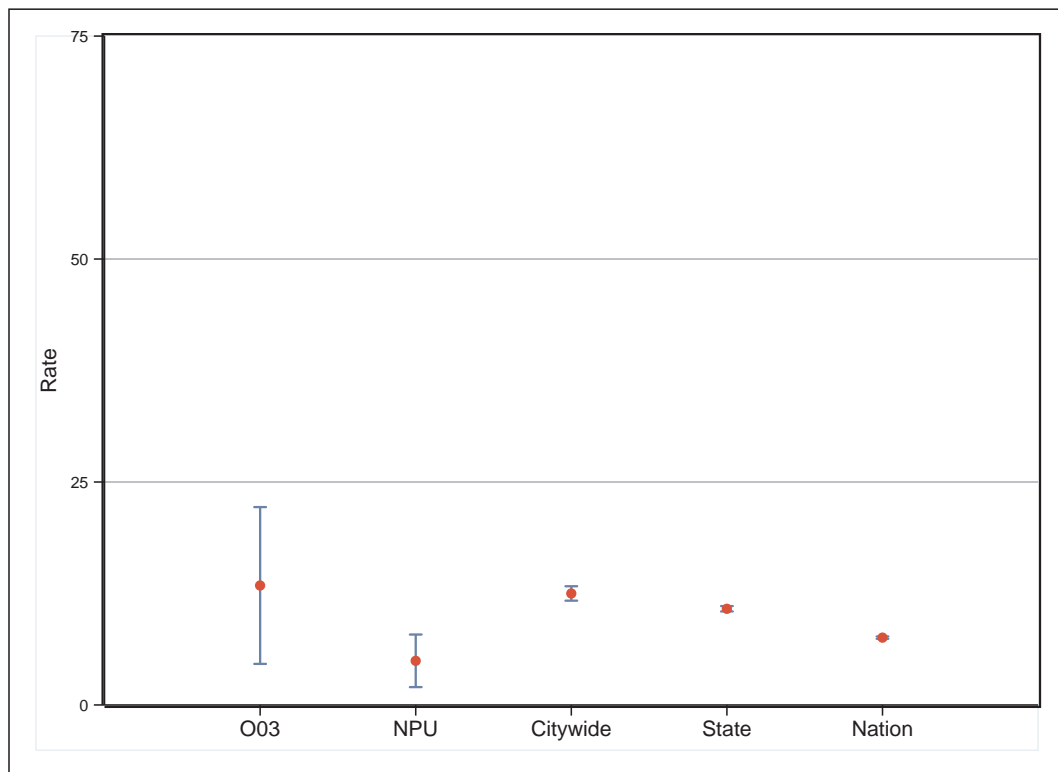
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

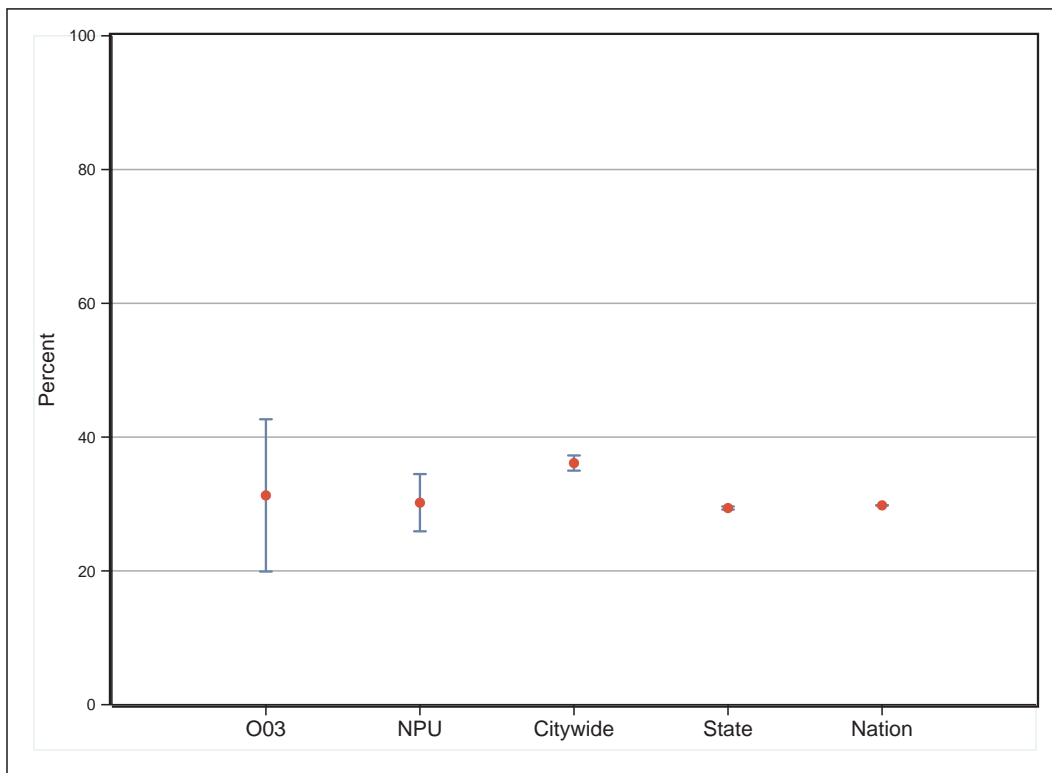
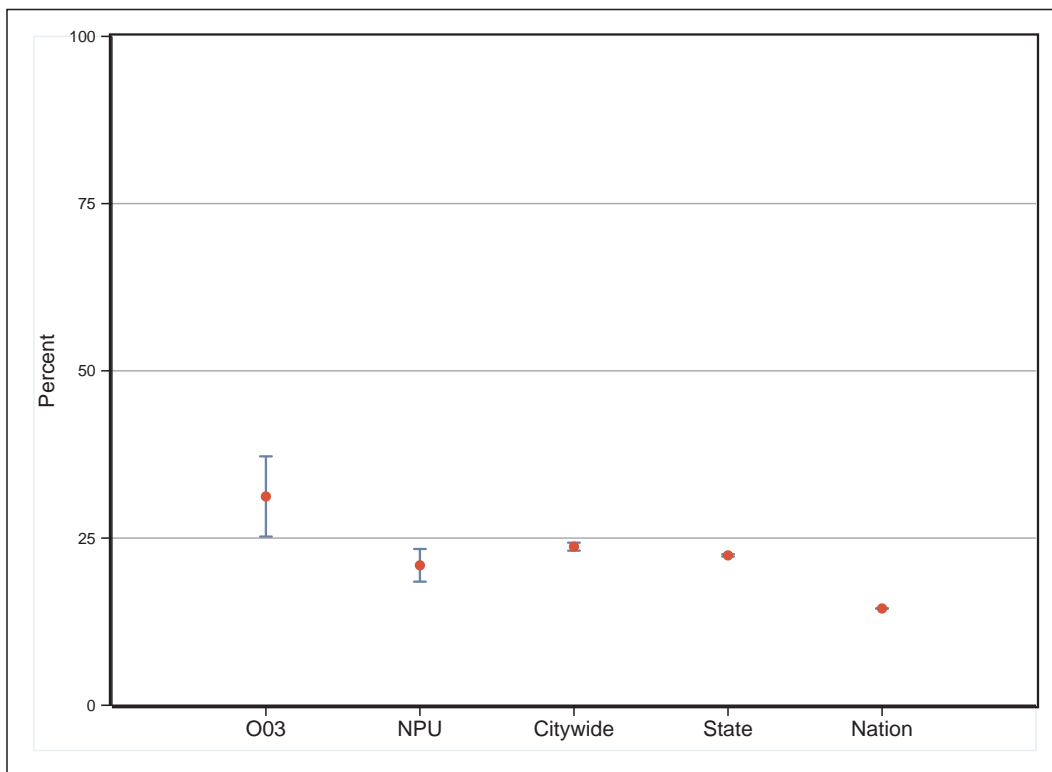
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

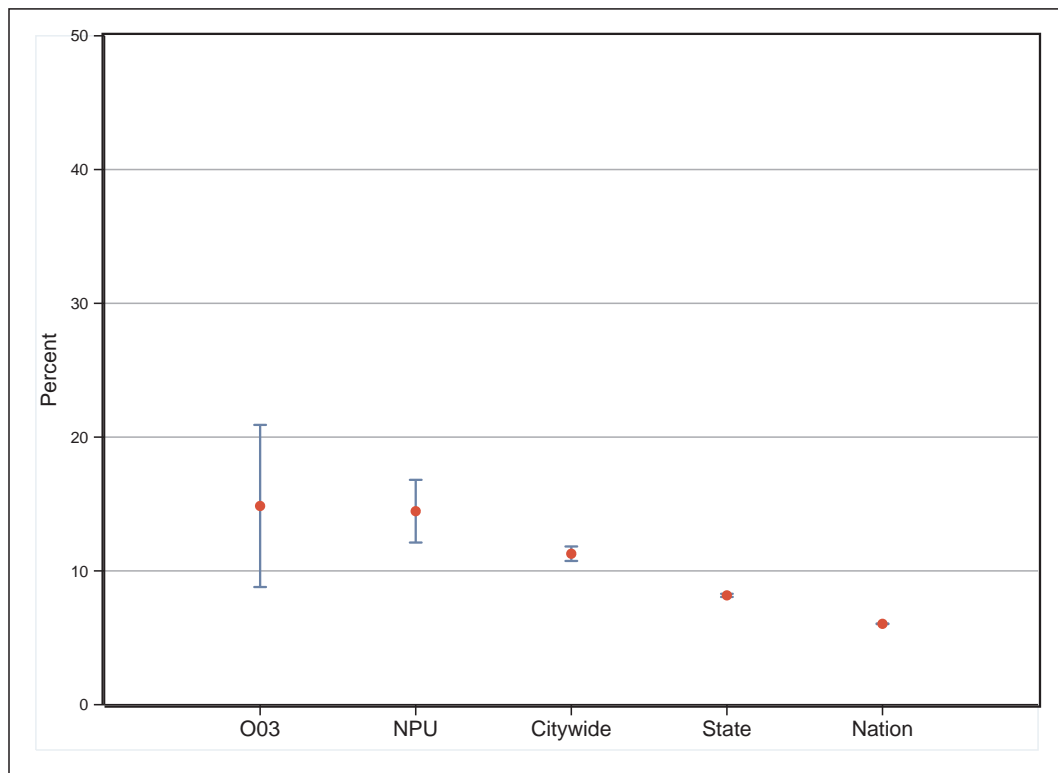
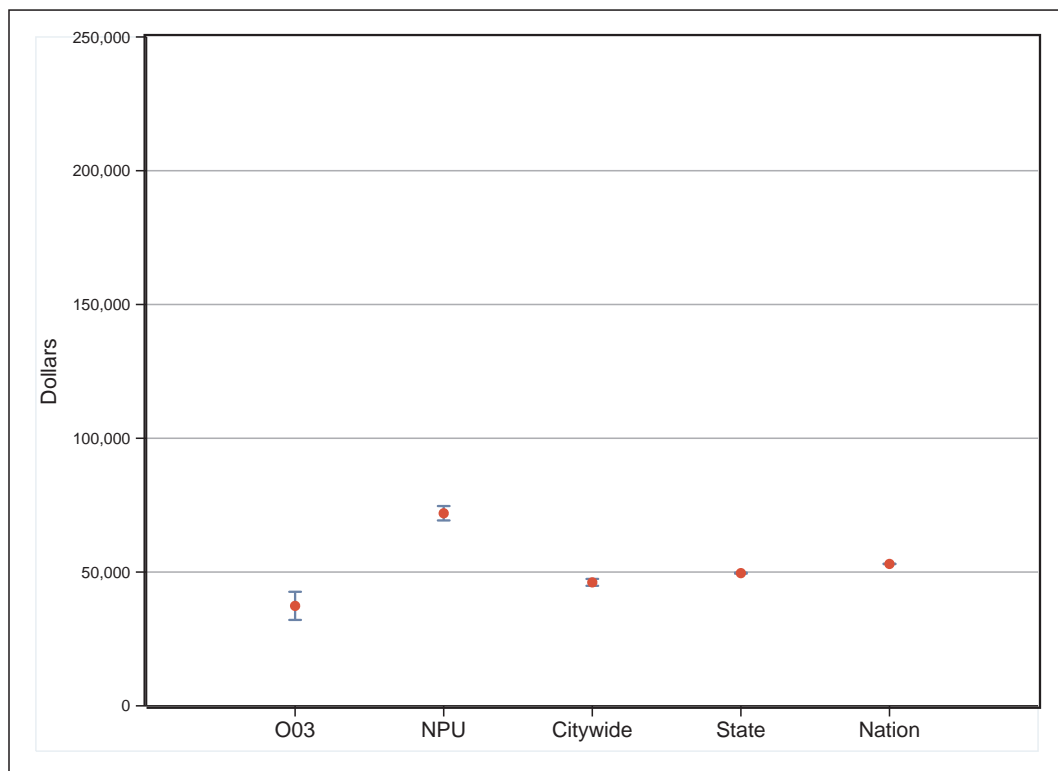
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

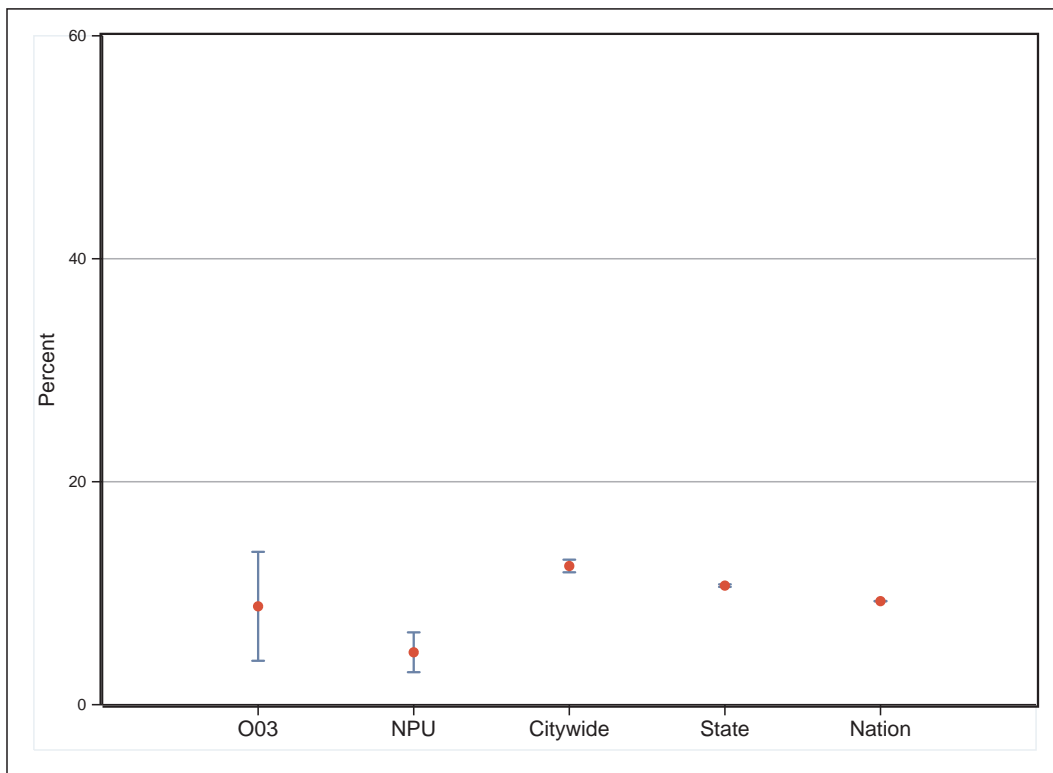
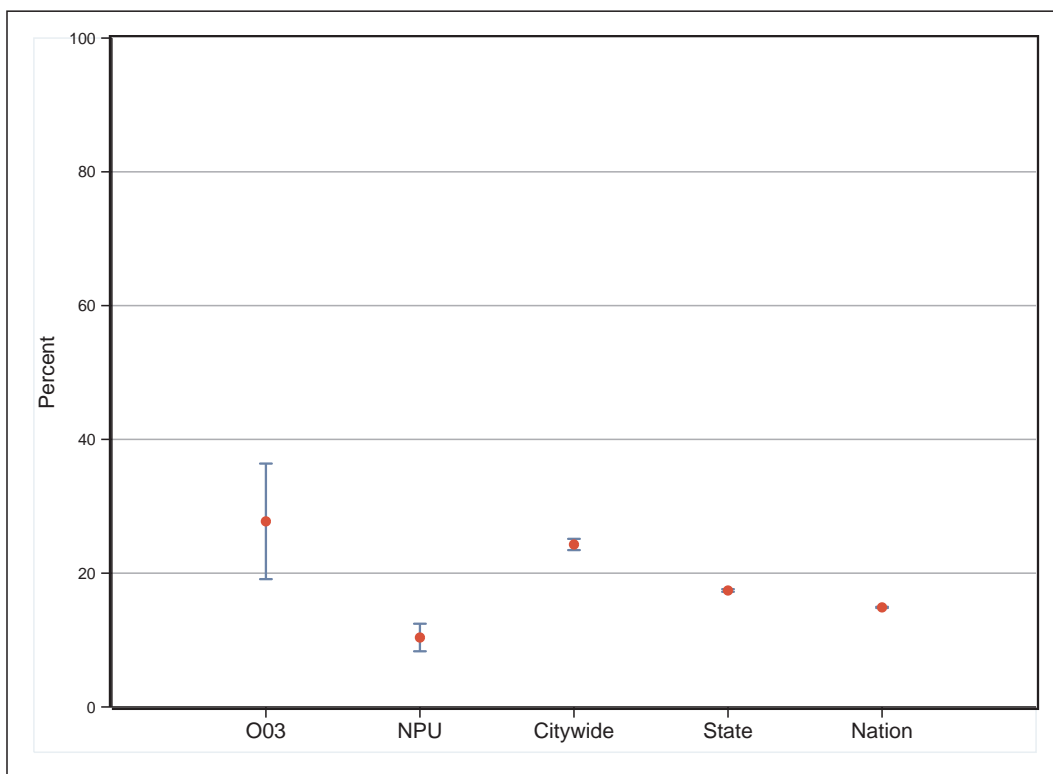
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Family households (families)	723	±122	40.3%	±5.4
With own children under 18 years	254	±96	14.2%	±5.1
Married-couple family	439	±100	24.5%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	118	±68	6.6%	±3.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	29	±36	1.6%	±2.0
With own children under 18 years	4	±24	0.2%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	256	±85	14.3%	±4.5
With own children under 18 years	133	±62	7.4%	±3.4
Nonfamily households	1,069	±177	59.7%	±7.8
Householder living alone	831	±158	46.4%	±7.5
65 years and over	182	±72	10.2%	±3.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	302	±97	16.9%	±5.1
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	344	±84	19.2%	±4.3
Average household size	2.14	±0.09	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.20	±0.73	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,842	±423	3,842	(X)
Householder	1,790	±191	46.6%	±7.1
Spouse	457	±97	11.9%	±2.2
Child	776	±281	20.2%	±7.0
Other relatives	335	±157	8.7%	±4.0
Nonrelatives	484	±196	12.6%	±4.9
Unmarried partner	144	±67	3.8%	±1.7
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,342	±233	1,342	(X)
Never married	683	±181	50.9%	±10.1
Now married, except separated	483	±102	36.0%	±4.3
Separated	47	±56	3.5%	±4.1
Widowed	19	±27	1.4%	±2.0
Divorced	127	±86	9.5%	±6.2
Females 15 years and over	1,807	±248	1,807	(X)
Never married	871	±231	48.2%	±10.9
Now married, except separated	519	±107	28.7%	±4.4
Separated	39	±32	2.2%	±1.8
Widowed	152	±89	8.4%	±4.8
Divorced	256	±88	14.2%	±4.5
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	89	±49	89	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	59	±41	66.8%	±26.5
Per 1,000 unmarried women	66	±43	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	70	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	140	±266	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	101	±64	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	7	±67	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	86	±63	86	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	77	±58	89.4%	±18.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	14	±32	15.8%	±34.9
1 or 2 years	24	±34	28.2%	±34.4
3 or 4 years	0	±17	0.0%	±19.9
5 or more years	39	±41	45.3%	±34.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	77	±58	77	(X)
Who are female	69	±52	89.6%	±95.8
Who are married	15	±33	19.8%	±40.6

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	748	±252	748	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	83	±63	11.1%	±7.5
Kindergarten	11	±21	1.4%	±2.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	213	±119	28.5%	±12.6
High school (grades 9-12)	128	±74	17.1%	±8.0
College or graduate school	313	±178	41.8%	±19.3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,643	±303	2,643	(X)
Less than 9th grade	129	±96	4.9%	±3.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	272	±119	10.3%	±4.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	560	±134	21.2%	±4.4
Some college, no degree	470	±144	17.8%	±5.0
Associate's degree	148	±68	5.6%	±2.5
Bachelor's degree	699	±158	26.4%	±5.1
Graduate or professional degree	365	±115	13.8%	±4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.8%	±4.7	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.2%	±5.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,072	±362	3,072	(X)
Civilian veterans	204	±88	6.6%	±2.7

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,858	±423	3,858	(X)
With a disability	406	±122	10.5%	±2.9
Under 18 years	689	±217	689	(X)
With a disability	9	±38	1.3%	±5.5
18 to 64 years	2,787	±322	2,787	(X)
With a disability	163	±78	5.9%	±2.7
65 years and over	382	±102	382	(X)
With a disability	233	±86	61.1%	±15.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,766	±410	3,766	(X)
Same house	3,002	±385	79.7%	±5.4
Different house in the U.S.	759	±275	20.2%	±7.0
Same county	205	±141	5.4%	±3.7
Different county	555	±236	14.7%	±6.1
Same state	427	±222	11.3%	±5.8
Different state	128	±81	3.4%	±2.1
Abroad	5	±14	0.1%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
Native	3,670	±409	97.7%	±17.0
Born in United States	3,607	±442	96.0%	±17.4
State of residence	2,335	±371	62.2%	±5.3
Different state	1,272	±241	33.9%	±4.5
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	64	±47	1.7%	±1.2
Foreign born	187	±98	5.0%	±2.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	187	±98	187	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	85	±56	45.2%	±18.4
Not a U.S. citizen	103	±81	54.8%	±32.5

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	251	±108	251	(X)
Native	64	±55	64	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±17	0.0%	±26.8
Entered before 2010	64	±52	100.0%	±118.1
Foreign born	187	±98	187	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	6	±17	3.1%	±9.0
Entered before 2010	182	±96	96.9%	±5.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	187	±98	187	(X)
Europe	55	±54	29.3%	±24.2
Asia	64	±67	34.3%	±31.2
Africa	6	±18	3.1%	±9.3
Oceania	12	±24	6.3%	±12.4
Latin America	50	±50	26.7%	±22.4
Northern America	1	±18	0.4%	±9.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,441	±438	3,441	(X)
English only	3,037	±346	88.3%	±15.1
Language other than English	403	±243	11.7%	±6.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	34	±148	1.0%	±4.3
Spanish	231	±201	6.7%	±5.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	3	±73	0.1%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	49	±54	1.4%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	8	±74	0.2%	±2.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	123	±119	3.6%	±3.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	23	±77	0.7%	±2.2
Other languages	0	±42	0.0%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±74	0.0%	±2.1

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
American	159	±125	4.2%	±3.3
Arab	20	±23	0.5%	±0.6
Czech	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	16	±25	0.4%	±0.7
Dutch	26	±40	0.7%	±1.1
English	276	±108	7.4%	±2.7
French (except Basque)	94	±60	2.5%	±1.6
French Canadian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
German	220	±95	5.9%	±2.4
Greek	11	±20	0.3%	±0.5
Hungarian	26	±38	0.7%	±1.0
Irish	364	±155	9.7%	±3.9
Italian	21	±21	0.6%	±0.6
Lithuanian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	9	±18	0.2%	±0.5
Polish	44	±32	1.2%	±0.8
Portuguese	5	±16	0.1%	±0.4
Russian	30	±42	0.8%	±1.1
Scotch-Irish	49	±43	1.3%	±1.1
Scottish	46	±33	1.2%	±0.9
Slovak	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	116	±108	3.1%	±2.8
Swedish	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Swiss	9	±21	0.2%	±0.6
Ukrainian	1	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	11	±28	0.3%	±0.7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	16	±21	0.4%	±0.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,224	±312	3,224	(X)
In labor force	2,251	±305	69.8%	±6.6
Civilian labor force	2,251	±305	69.8%	±6.6
Employed	2,052	±295	63.7%	±6.8
Unemployed	199	±113	6.2%	±3.5
Armed Forces	0	±76	0.0%	±2.4
Not in labor force	973	±231	30.2%	±6.6
Civilian labor force	2,251	±305	2,251	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.8%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,847	±224	1,847	(X)
In labor force	1,217	±214	65.9%	±8.4
Civilian labor force	1,217	±214	65.9%	±8.4
Employed	1,073	±206	58.1%	±8.7
Own children under 6 years	293	±137	293	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	158	±94	54.1%	±19.8
Own children 6 to 17 years	292	±151	292	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	230	±145	78.8%	±28.4

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,037	±270	2,037	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,344	±239	66.0%	±7.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	224	±110	11.0%	±5.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	196	±86	9.6%	±4.0
Walked	37	±38	1.8%	±1.9
Other means	102	±69	5.0%	±3.3
Worked at home	134	±78	6.6%	±3.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.3	±1.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,052	±295	2,052	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,025	±181	49.9%	±5.1
Service occupations	354	±162	17.3%	±7.5
Sales and office occupations	334	±115	16.3%	±5.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	121	±94	5.9%	±4.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	133	±74	6.5%	±3.5

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,052	±295	2,052	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	16	±38	0.8%	±1.8
Construction	52	±48	2.5%	±2.3
Manufacturing	107	±56	5.2%	±2.6
Wholesale trade	83	±62	4.0%	±2.9
Retail trade	170	±76	8.3%	±3.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	71	±50	3.5%	±2.4
Information	52	±49	2.5%	±2.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	98	±62	4.8%	±3.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	316	±107	15.4%	±4.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	478	±141	23.3%	±6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	305	±171	14.9%	±8.1
Other services, except public administration	141	±80	6.9%	±3.8
Public administration	79	±46	3.8%	±2.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,052	±295	2,052	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,637	±268	79.8%	±6.2
Government workers	237	±102	11.6%	±4.7
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	93	±58	4.5%	±2.7
Unpaid family workers	0	±35	0.0%	±1.7

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Less than \$10,000	259	±90	14.5%	±4.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	132	±71	7.4%	±3.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	312	±117	17.4%	±6.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143	±78	8.0%	±4.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	172	±93	9.6%	±5.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	267	±102	14.9%	±5.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	134	±58	7.4%	±3.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	237	±93	13.2%	±5.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	88	±48	4.9%	±2.6
\$200,000 or more	49	±35	2.7%	±2.0
Median household income (dollars)	37,367	±5,264	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	57,116	±5,454	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,436	±181	80.1%	±5.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	64,205	±5,498	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	412	±97	23.0%	±4.9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,437	±2,108	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	117	±64	6.5%	±3.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,627	±10,206	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	120	±62	6.7%	±3.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,033	±2,614	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	59	±54	3.3%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,238	±1,945	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	345	±97	19.2%	±5.0
Families	723	±122	723	(X)
Less than \$10,000	104	±47	14.4%	±6.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	±40	4.5%	±5.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	94	±63	13.0%	±8.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	±56	12.7%	±7.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	±59	8.3%	±8.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	97	±56	13.4%	±7.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	±32	5.6%	±4.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	132	±70	18.3%	±9.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	32	±34	4.4%	±4.6
\$200,000 or more	38	±31	5.2%	±4.3
Median family income (dollars)	41,248	±10,893	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	64,254	±8,884	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	28,237	±991	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,069	±177	1,069	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	35,745	±7,443	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	51,242	±7,648	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	32,513	±3,620	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,904	±5,805	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	44,146	±5,857	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,858	±423	3,858	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,030	±359	78.5%	±3.5
With private health insurance	2,086	±300	54.1%	±5.0
With public coverage	1,076	±244	27.9%	±5.5
No health insurance coverage	828	±234	21.5%	±5.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	689	±217	689	(X)
No health insurance coverage	79	±109	11.4%	±15.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,787	±322	2,787	(X)
In labor force:	2,226	±280	2,226	(X)
Employed:	2,029	±267	2,029	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,565	±224	77.1%	±4.4
With private health insurance	1,434	±217	70.7%	±5.3
With public coverage	143	±97	7.0%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	464	±170	22.9%	±7.8
Unemployed:	197	±82	197	(X)
With health insurance coverage	65	±46	33.1%	±18.8
With private health insurance	53	±39	27.1%	±16.4
With public coverage	12	±25	6.0%	±12.6
No health insurance coverage	132	±72	66.9%	±24.0
Not in labor force:	561	±193	561	(X)
With health insurance coverage	409	±162	72.9%	±14.3
With private health insurance	256	±151	45.6%	±21.8
With public coverage	155	±91	27.6%	±13.1
No health insurance coverage	152	±110	27.1%	±17.2

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	24.0%	±8.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	38.4%	±17.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	25.4%	±43.2	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	9.6%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	9.3%	±23.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±35.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	49.9%	±16.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	57.7%	±20.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	72.9%	±42.7	(X)	(X)
All people	27.7%	±8.6	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	54.6%	±18.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	54.6%	±21.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	52.2%	±26.7	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	56.5%	±24.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	21.9%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	20.7%	±7.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	31.0%	±15.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	29.4%	±10.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	23.6%	±12.4	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,264	±179	2,264	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	79.2%	±5.1
Vacant housing units	472	±156	20.8%	±6.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	5.7	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	13.4	±8.8	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,264	±179	2,264	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,064	±147	47.0%	±5.3
1-unit, attached	180	±82	8.0%	±3.6
2 units	120	±70	5.3%	±3.1
3 or 4 units	122	±62	5.4%	±2.7
5 to 9 units	228	±107	10.1%	±4.7
10 to 19 units	106	±73	4.7%	±3.2
20 or more units	417	±104	18.4%	±4.3
Mobile home	21	±34	0.9%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	6	±34	0.2%	±1.5

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,264	±179	2,264	(X)
Built 2010 or later	9	±25	0.4%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	698	±145	30.8%	±5.9
Built 1990 to 1999	140	±82	6.2%	±3.6
Built 1980 to 1989	143	±70	6.3%	±3.0
Built 1970 to 1979	119	±74	5.3%	±3.3
Built 1960 to 1969	105	±65	4.6%	±2.8
Built 1950 to 1959	375	±118	16.6%	±5.1
Built 1940 to 1949	243	±96	10.7%	±4.2
Built 1939 or earlier	433	±125	19.1%	±5.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,264	±179	2,264	(X)
1 room	104	±77	4.6%	±3.4
2 rooms	88	±55	3.9%	±2.4
3 rooms	389	±126	17.2%	±5.4
4 rooms	314	±107	13.8%	±4.6
5 rooms	583	±129	25.7%	±5.3
6 rooms	347	±111	15.3%	±4.8
7 rooms	238	±94	10.5%	±4.1
8 rooms	80	±58	3.5%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	122	±73	5.4%	±3.2
Median rooms	5.4	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,264	±179	2,264	(X)
No bedroom	112	±79	4.9%	±3.5
1 bedroom	451	±128	19.9%	±5.4
2 bedrooms	669	±135	29.5%	±5.5
3 bedrooms	857	±149	37.9%	±5.9
4 bedrooms	158	±79	7.0%	±3.4
5 or more bedrooms	18	±36	0.8%	±1.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Owner-occupied	880	±134	49.1%	±5.5
Renter-occupied	912	±160	50.9%	±7.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.08	±0.25	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.10	±0.26	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	232	±93	12.9%	±5.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,131	±180	63.1%	±7.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	190	±89	10.6%	±4.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	68	±63	3.8%	±3.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	44	±50	2.5%	±2.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	126	±63	7.0%	±3.5

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
No vehicles available	353	±107	19.7%	±5.6
1 vehicle available	746	±163	41.6%	±8.1
2 vehicles available	547	±133	30.5%	±6.7
3 or more vehicles available	146	±83	8.1%	±4.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Utility gas	1,116	±163	62.3%	±6.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	±27	0.2%	±1.5
Electricity	674	±130	37.6%	±6.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Coal or coke	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Wood	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Solar energy	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
No fuel used	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	±18	0.3%	±1.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	±18	0.3%	±1.0
No telephone service available	91	±65	5.1%	±3.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,793	±182	1,793	(X)
1.00 or less	1,757	±228	98.0%	±8.0
1.01 to 1.50	8	±35	0.4%	±2.0
1.51 or more	28	±54	1.6%	±3.0

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	880	±134	880	(X)
Less than \$50,000	21	±69	2.4%	±7.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	63	±64	7.1%	±7.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	79	±56	9.0%	±6.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	182	±73	20.7%	±7.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	353	±104	40.1%	±10.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	169	±83	19.2%	±9.0
\$500,000 to \$999,999	13	±33	1.4%	±3.8
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±25	0.0%	±2.8
Median (dollars)	224,147	±14,005	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	880	±134	880	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	711	±125	80.7%	±7.1
Housing units without a mortgage	170	±71	19.3%	±7.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	711	±125	711	(X)
Less than \$300	5	±35	0.8%	±4.9
\$300 to \$499	13	±35	1.9%	±4.9
\$500 to \$699	48	±45	6.7%	±6.2
\$700 to \$999	55	±54	7.8%	±7.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	147	±75	20.7%	±9.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	206	±78	29.0%	±9.7
\$2,000 or more	236	±82	33.2%	±10.0
Median (dollars)	1,710	±120	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	170	±71	170	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±25	0.0%	±14.5
\$100 to \$199	0	±35	0.0%	±20.5
\$200 to \$299	18	±34	10.6%	±19.3
\$300 to \$399	23	±41	13.6%	±23.6
\$400 or more	128	±76	75.7%	±31.7
Median (dollars)	488	±81	(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)	702	±147	702	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	271	±82	38.6%	±8.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	126	±55	17.9%	±7.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	85	±50	12.1%	±6.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	11	±26	1.6%	±3.7
35.0 percent or more	209	±93	29.8%	±11.6
Not computed	9	±25	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	163	±95	163	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	25	±31	15.3%	±16.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	52	±50	32.2%	±24.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	15	±30	9.2%	±17.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	11	±26	6.9%	±15.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	9	±23	5.7%	±13.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	21	±29	12.7%	±16.1
35.0 percent or more	29	±51	18.1%	±29.3
Not computed	7	±25	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	865	±161	865	(X)
Less than \$200	54	±58	6.2%	±6.6
\$200 to \$299	105	±69	12.2%	±7.7
\$300 to \$499	69	±67	7.9%	±7.6
\$500 to \$749	117	±84	13.5%	±9.4
\$750 to \$999	126	±84	14.6%	±9.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	275	±119	31.8%	±12.5
\$1,500 or more	119	±64	13.7%	±7.0
Median (dollars)	1,105	±202	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	48	±44	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	857	±196	857	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	90	±69	10.5%	±7.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	72	±64	8.5%	±7.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	141	±86	16.4%	±9.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	88	±56	10.3%	±6.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	17	±27	2.0%	±3.1
35.0 percent or more	449	±135	52.4%	±10.2
Not computed	55	±47	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
Male	1,586	±281	42.2%	±4.9
Female	2,170	±363	57.8%	±5.8
Under 5 years	316	±141	8.4%	±3.6
5 to 9 years	183	±114	4.9%	±3.0
10 to 14 years	109	±77	2.9%	±2.0
15 to 19 years	169	±84	4.5%	±2.1
20 to 24 years	337	±176	9.0%	±4.5
25 to 34 years	747	±173	19.9%	±3.8
35 to 44 years	611	±162	16.3%	±3.7
45 to 54 years	493	±150	13.1%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	160	±85	4.3%	±2.2
60 to 64 years	204	±94	5.4%	±2.4
65 to 74 years	259	±105	6.9%	±2.6
75 to 84 years	128	±73	3.4%	±1.9
85 years and over	42	±37	1.1%	±1.0
Median age (years)	35.3	±1.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,072	±384	81.8%	±15.0
21 years and over	2,899	±361	77.2%	±14.1
62 years and over	542	±151	14.4%	±3.5
65 years and over	429	±133	11.4%	±3.2
18 years and over	3,072	±384	3,072	(X)
Male	1,297	±249	42.2%	±6.1
Female	1,775	±292	57.8%	±6.2
65 years and over	429	±133	429	(X)
Male	158	±88	36.9%	±16.9
Female	270	±100	63.1%	±12.7

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
One race	3,703	±498	98.6%	±1.3
Two or more races	53	±70	1.4%	±1.8
One race	3,703	±498	98.6%	±1.3
White	1,344	±295	35.8%	±6.2
Black or African American	2,123	±355	56.5%	±5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	±23	0.2%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	4	±16	0.1%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	87	±72	2.3%	±1.9
Asian Indian	12	±26	0.3%	±0.7
Chinese	9	±26	0.2%	±0.7
Filipino	46	±63	1.2%	±1.7
Japanese	1	±18	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	9	±19	0.2%	±0.5
Vietnamese	10	±20	0.3%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±57	0.0%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±45	0.0%	±1.2
Some other race	134	±189	3.6%	±5.0
Two or more races	53	±70	1.4%	±1.8
White and Black or African American	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	29	±65	0.8%	±1.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	8	±25	0.2%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
White	1,381	±305	36.8%	±6.5
Black or African American	2,146	±356	57.1%	±5.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	±27	0.4%	±0.7
Asian	129	±97	3.4%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	139	±192	3.7%	±5.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,756	±503	3,756	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	228	±179	6.1%	±4.7
Mexican	48	±58	1.3%	±1.5
Puerto Rican	22	±28	0.6%	±0.7
Cuban	97	±160	2.6%	±4.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	61	±77	1.6%	±2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,494	±450	93.0%	±17.3
White alone	1,259	±274	33.5%	±5.7
Black or African American alone	2,087	±354	55.5%	±5.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	±23	0.2%	±0.6
Asian alone	97	±77	2.6%	±2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	45	±66	1.2%	±1.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	45	±66	1.2%	±1.7

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

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

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

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

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