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Neighborhood(s): Ormewood Park

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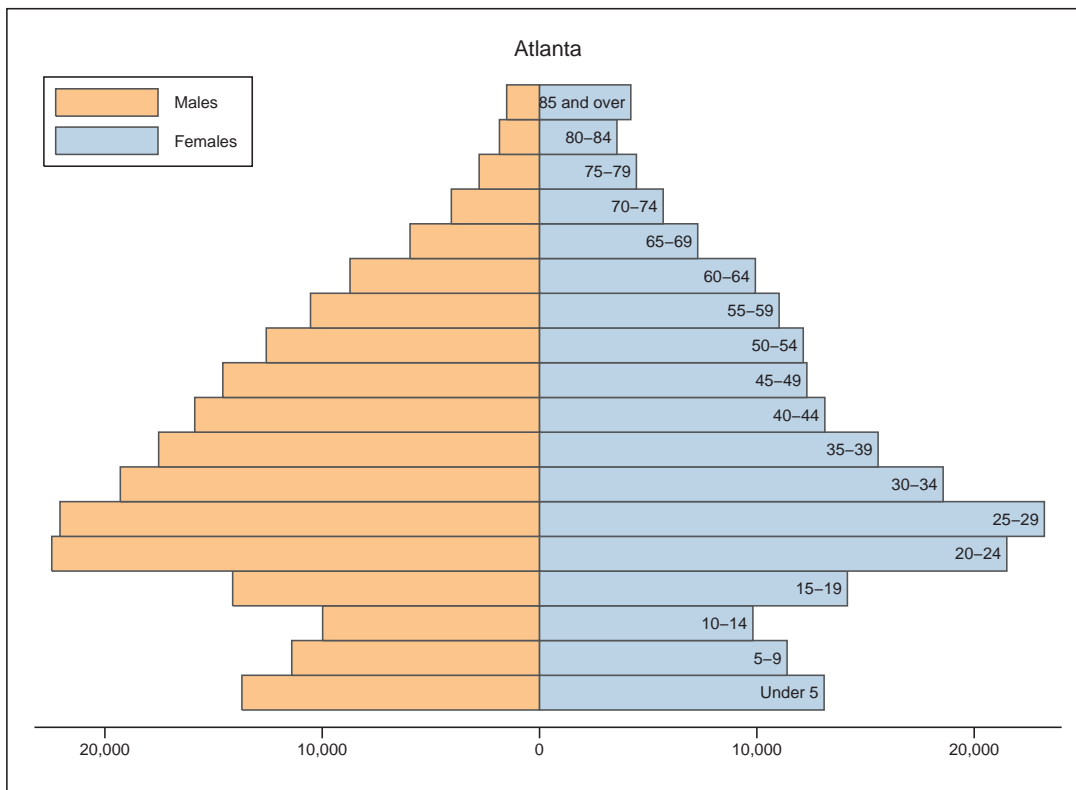
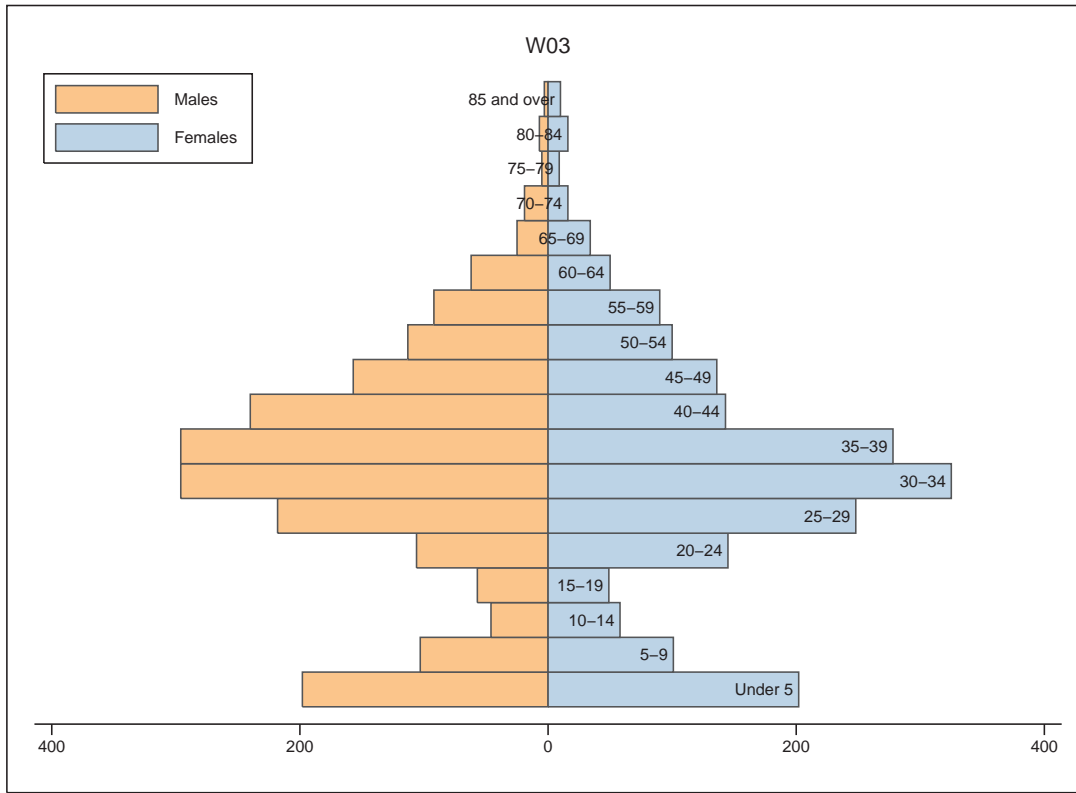
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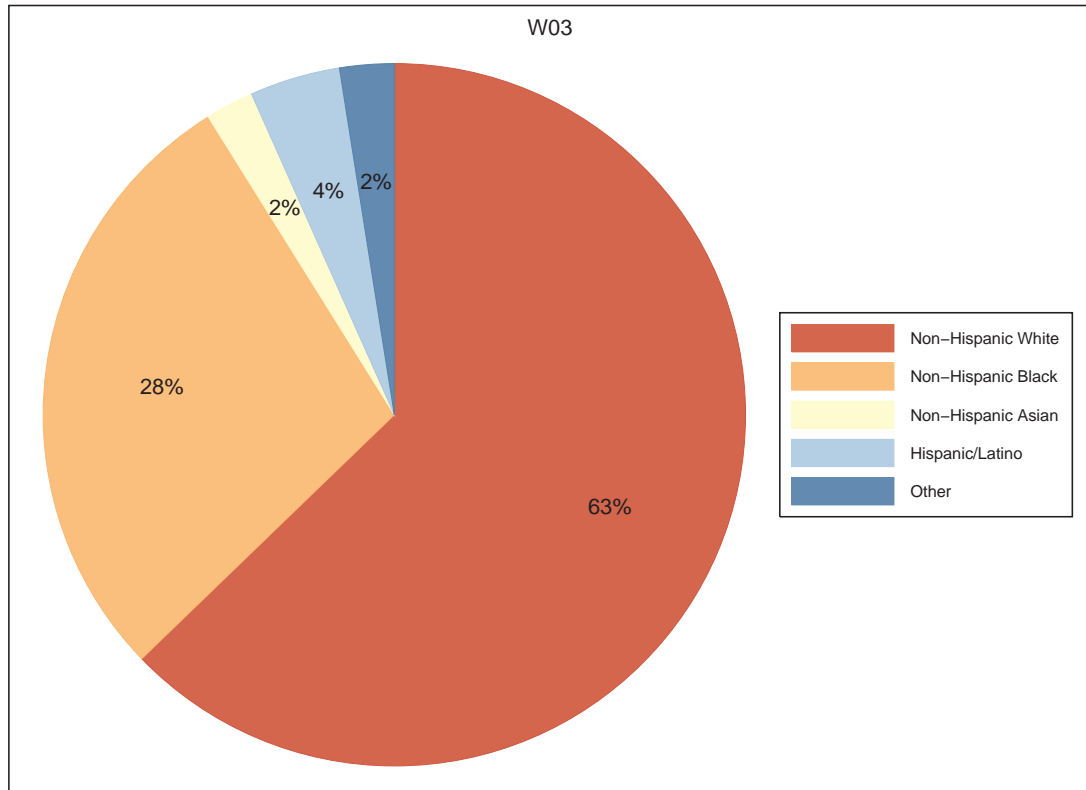
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Decennial 2010 Profile

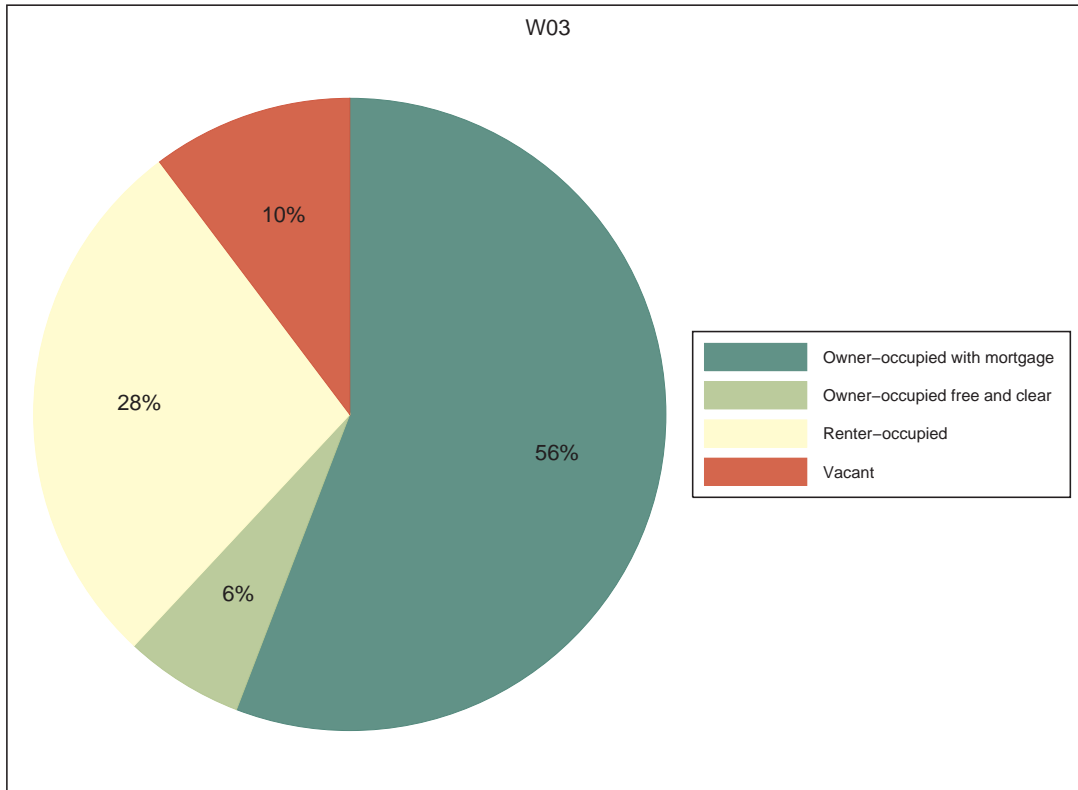
Sex and Age



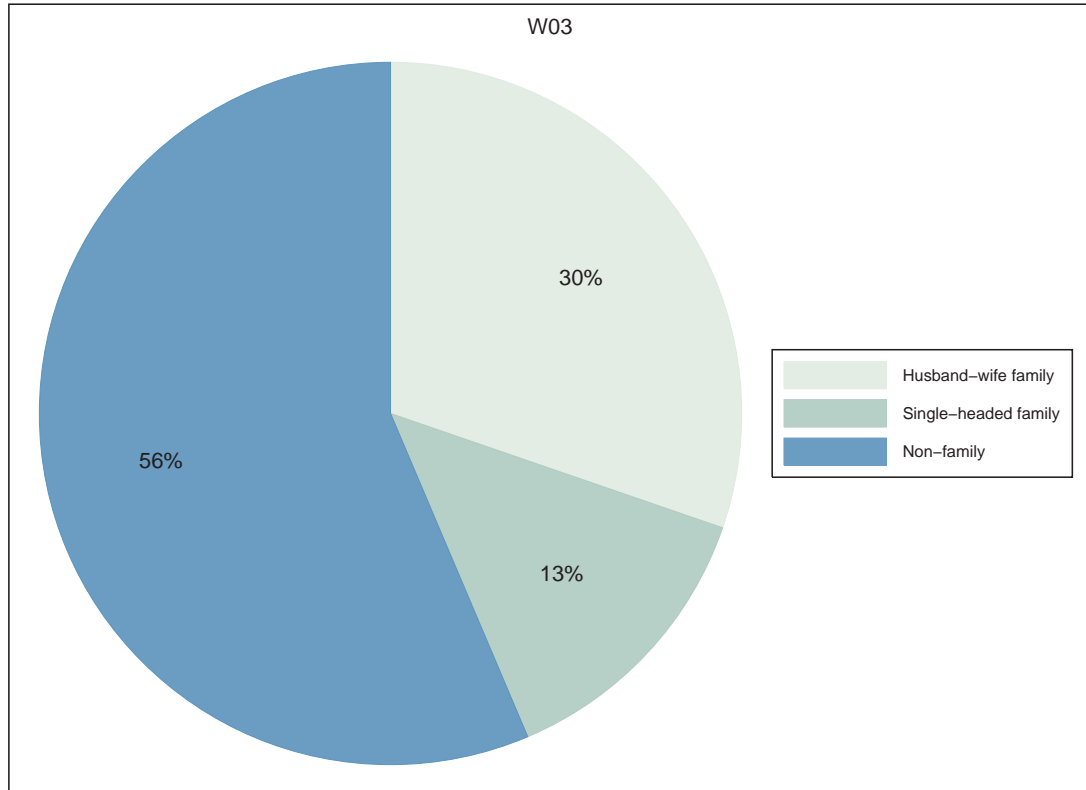
Race and Latino Origin



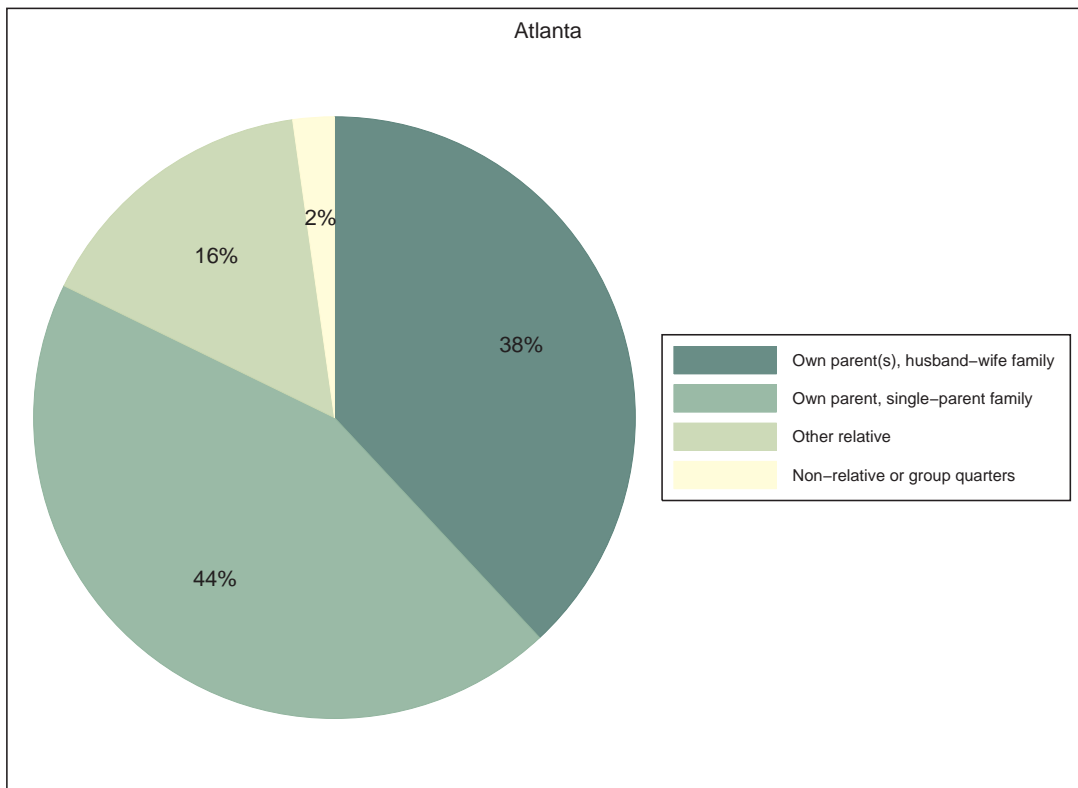
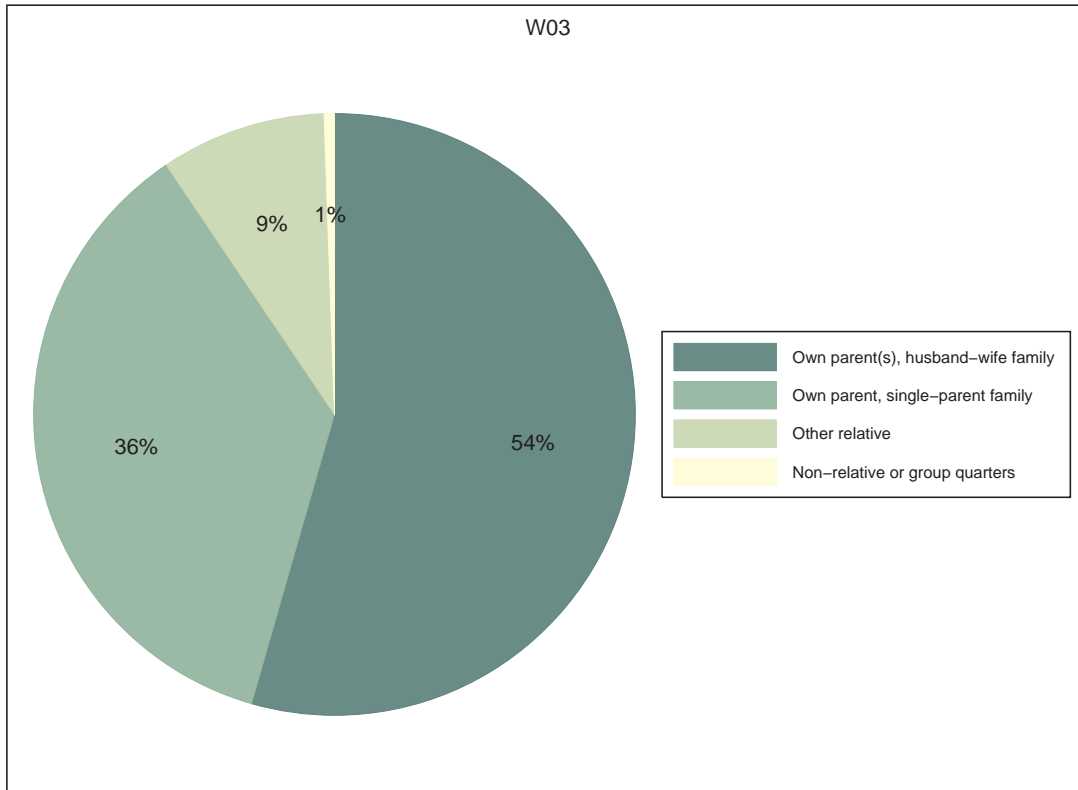
Housing Tenure



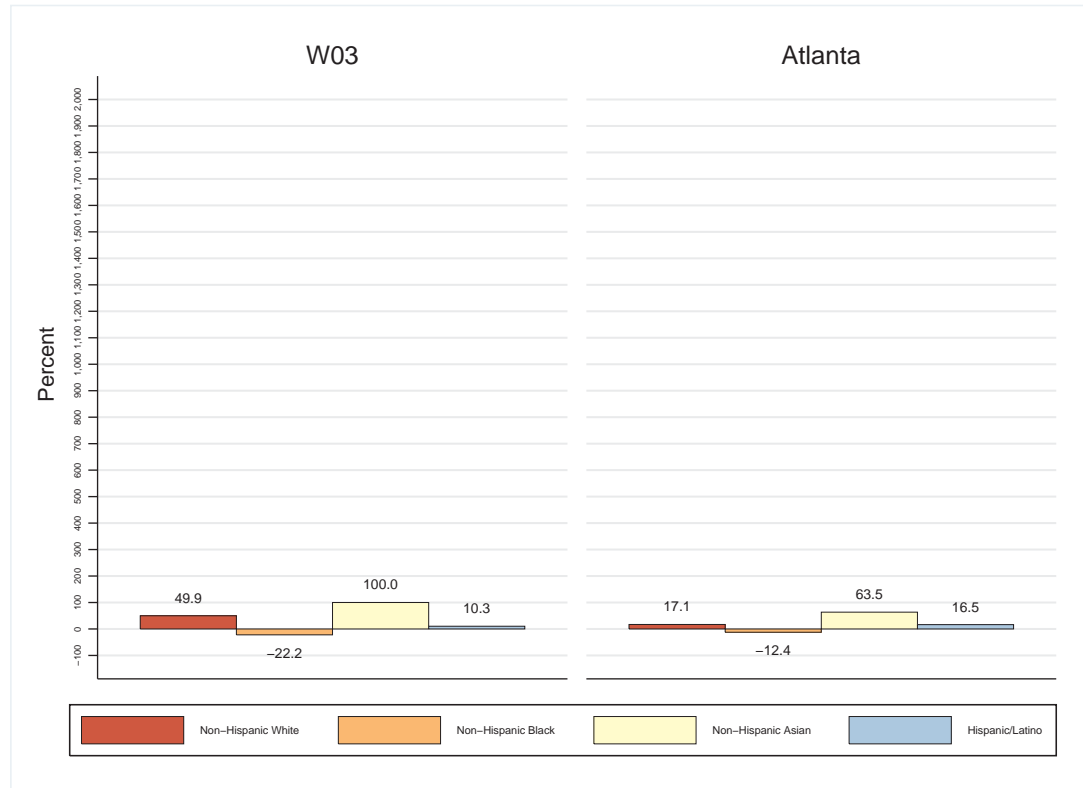
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,053	100.0%
Under 5 years	400	9.9%
5 to 9 years	204	5.0%
10 to 14 years	104	2.6%
15 to 19 years	106	2.6%
20 to 24 years	251	6.2%
25 to 29 years	466	11.5%
30 to 34 years	621	15.3%
35 to 39 years	574	14.2%
40 to 44 years	383	9.4%
45 to 49 years	293	7.2%
50 to 54 years	213	5.3%
55 to 59 years	182	4.5%
60 to 64 years	112	2.8%
65 to 69 years	59	1.5%
70 to 74 years	35	0.9%
75 to 79 years	14	0.3%
80 to 84 years	23	0.6%
85 years and over	13	0.3%
Median age (years)	34.0	(X)
16 years and over	3,333	82.2%
18 years and over	3,288	81.1%
21 years and over	3,211	79.2%
62 years and over	201	5.0%
65 years and over	144	3.6%
Male population	2,043	50.4%
Under 5 years	198	4.9%
5 to 9 years	103	2.5%
10 to 14 years	46	1.1%
15 to 19 years	57	1.4%
20 to 24 years	106	2.6%
25 to 29 years	218	5.4%
30 to 34 years	296	7.3%
35 to 39 years	296	7.3%
40 to 44 years	240	5.9%
45 to 49 years	157	3.9%
50 to 54 years	113	2.8%
55 to 59 years	92	2.3%
60 to 64 years	62	1.5%
65 to 69 years	25	0.6%
70 to 74 years	19	0.5%
75 to 79 years	5	0.1%
80 to 84 years	7	0.2%
85 years and over	3	0.1%
Median age (years)	35.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,684	41.5%
18 years and over	1,666	41.1%
21 years and over	1,626	40.1%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	93	2.3%
65 years and over	59	1.5%
Female population	2,010	49.6%
Under 5 years	202	5.0%
5 to 9 years	101	2.5%
10 to 14 years	58	1.4%
15 to 19 years	49	1.2%
20 to 24 years	145	3.6%
25 to 29 years	248	6.1%
30 to 34 years	325	8.0%
35 to 39 years	278	6.9%
40 to 44 years	143	3.5%
45 to 49 years	136	3.4%
50 to 54 years	100	2.5%
55 to 59 years	90	2.2%
60 to 64 years	50	1.2%
65 to 69 years	34	0.8%
70 to 74 years	16	0.4%
75 to 79 years	9	0.2%
80 to 84 years	16	0.4%
85 years and over	10	0.2%
Median age (years)	33.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,649	40.7%
18 years and over	1,622	40.0%
21 years and over	1,585	39.1%
62 years and over	108	2.7%
65 years and over	85	2.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,053	100.0%
One Race	3,956	97.6%
White	2,643	65.2%
Black or African American	1,169	28.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.3%
Asian	95	2.3%
Asian Indian [‡]	33	0.8%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	6	0.1%
Filipino [‡]	4	0.1%
Japanese [‡]	7	0.2%
Korean [‡]	7	0.2%
Vietnamese [‡]	30	0.7%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	6	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	37	0.9%
Two or More Races	97	2.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	17	0.4%
White; Asian	26	0.6%
White; Black or African American	32	0.8%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,733	67.4%
Black or African American	1,216	30.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	36	0.9%
Asian	127	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Some Other Race	44	1.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,053	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	167	4.1%
Mexican‡	70	1.7%
Puerto Rican‡	30	0.7%
Cuban‡	16	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	65	1.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,886	95.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,053	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	167	4.1%
White alone	100	2.5%
Black or African American alone	20	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	26	0.6%
Two or More Races	15	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,886	95.9%
White alone	2,543	62.7%
Black or African American alone	1,149	28.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	94	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	82	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,053	100.0%
In households	3,984	98.3%
Householder	1,926	47.5%
Spouse	583	14.4%
Child	809	20.0%
Own child under 18 years	693	17.1%
Other relatives	172	4.2%
Under 18 years	66	1.6%
65 years and over†	12	0.3%
Nonrelatives	494	12.2%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over	6	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	253	6.3%
In group quarters	69	1.7%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	69	1.7%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	44	1.1%
Female	25	0.6%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,926	100.0%
Family households (families)	840	43.6%
With own children under 18 years	423	22.0%
Husband-wife family	583	30.3%
With own children under 18 years	264	13.7%
Male householder, no wife present	45	2.3%
With own children under 18 years	18	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	212	11.0%
With own children under 18 years	141	7.3%
Nonfamily households	1,086	56.4%
Householder living alone	743	38.6%
Male	357	18.6%
65 years and over†	17	0.9%
Female	379	19.7%
65 years and over‡	36	1.9%
Households with individuals under 18 years	457	23.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	122	6.3%
Average household size	2.07	(X)
Average family size	2.86	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,144	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,926	89.8%
Vacant housing units	218	10.2%
For rent	90	4.2%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.3%
For sale only	61	2.8%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	0.4%
All other vacants	47	2.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	12.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,926	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,328	69.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,765	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.08	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	598	31.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,219	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.04	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

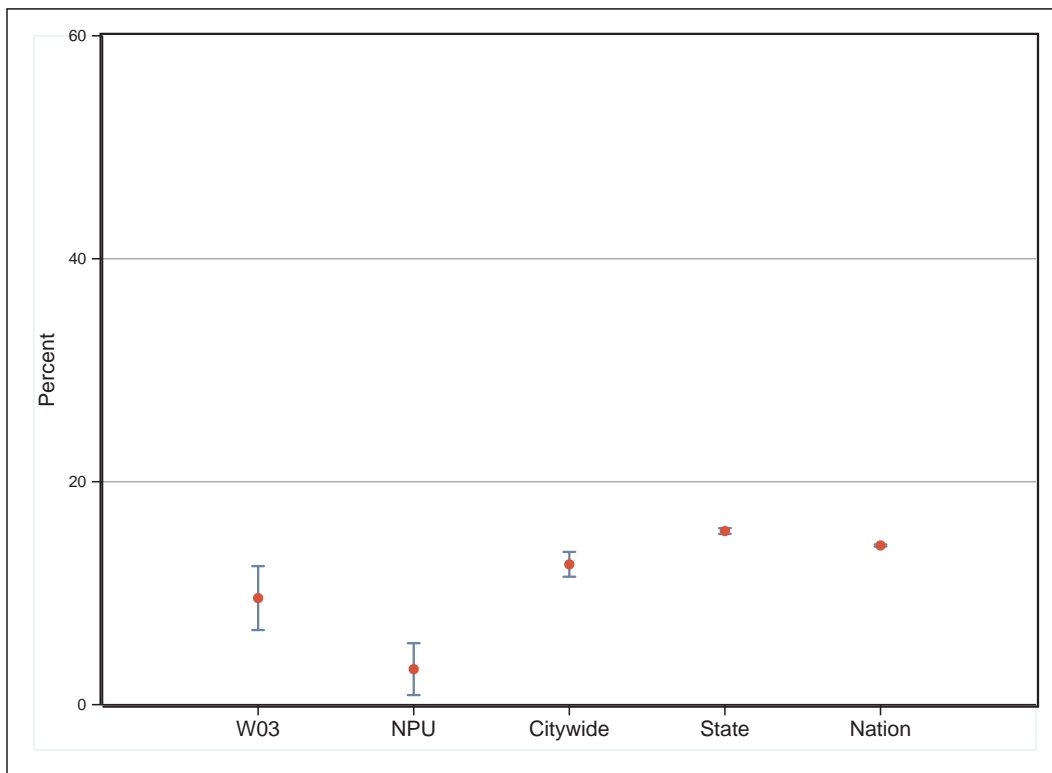
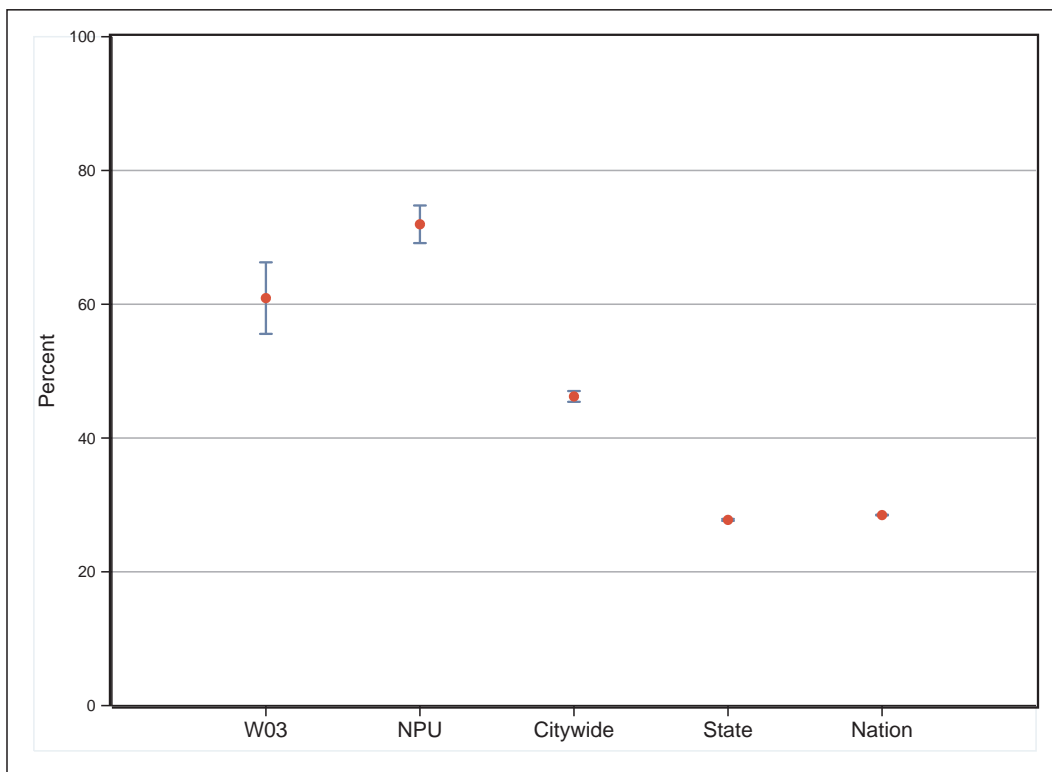
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

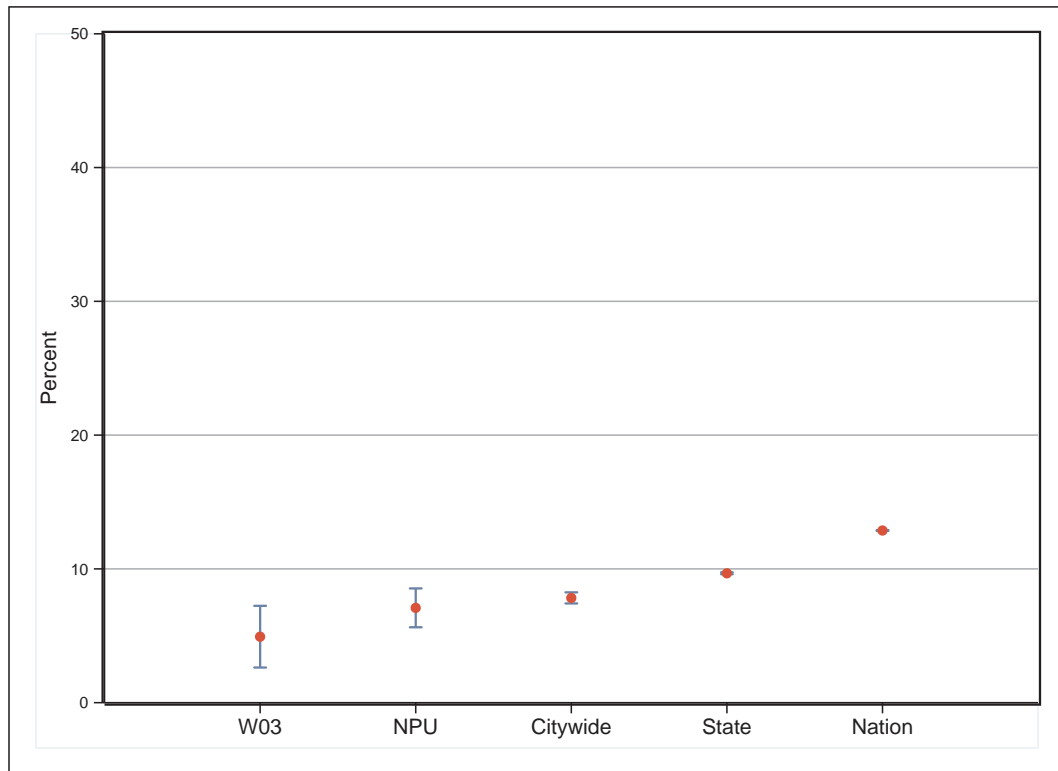
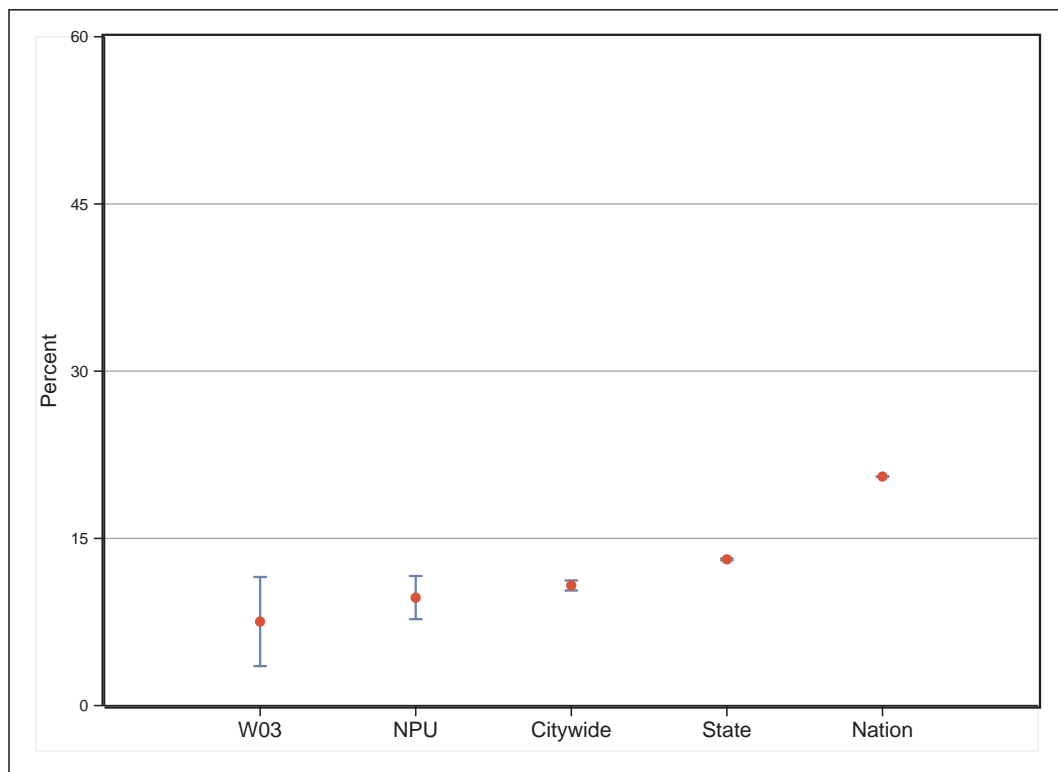
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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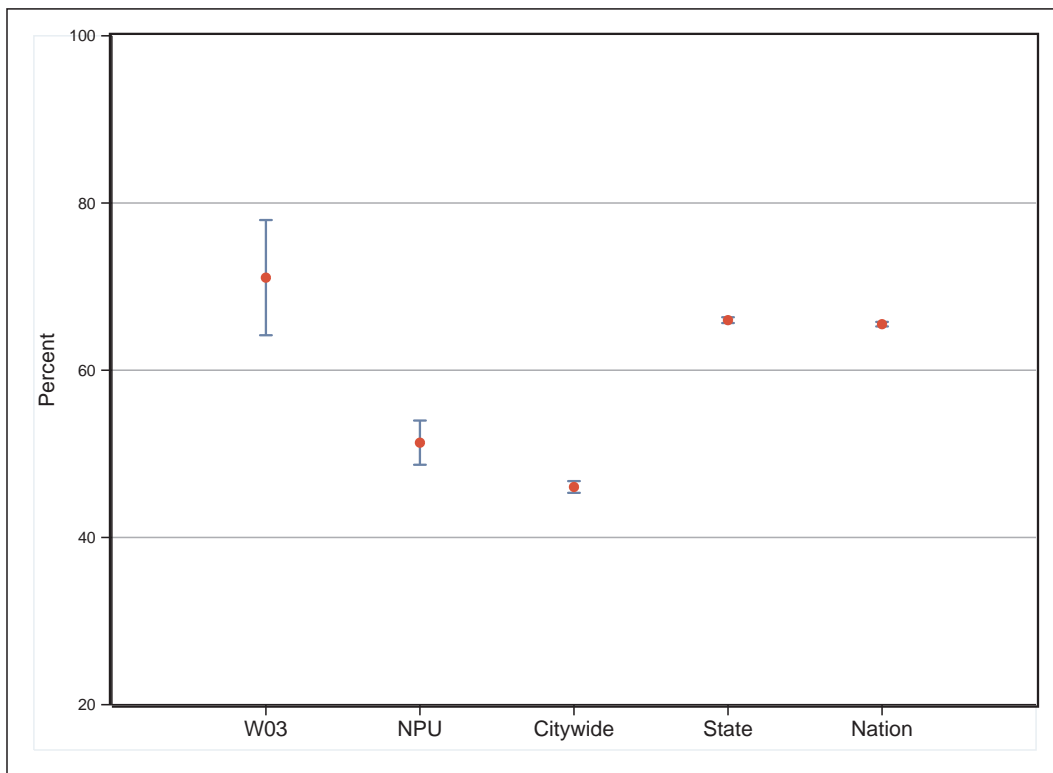
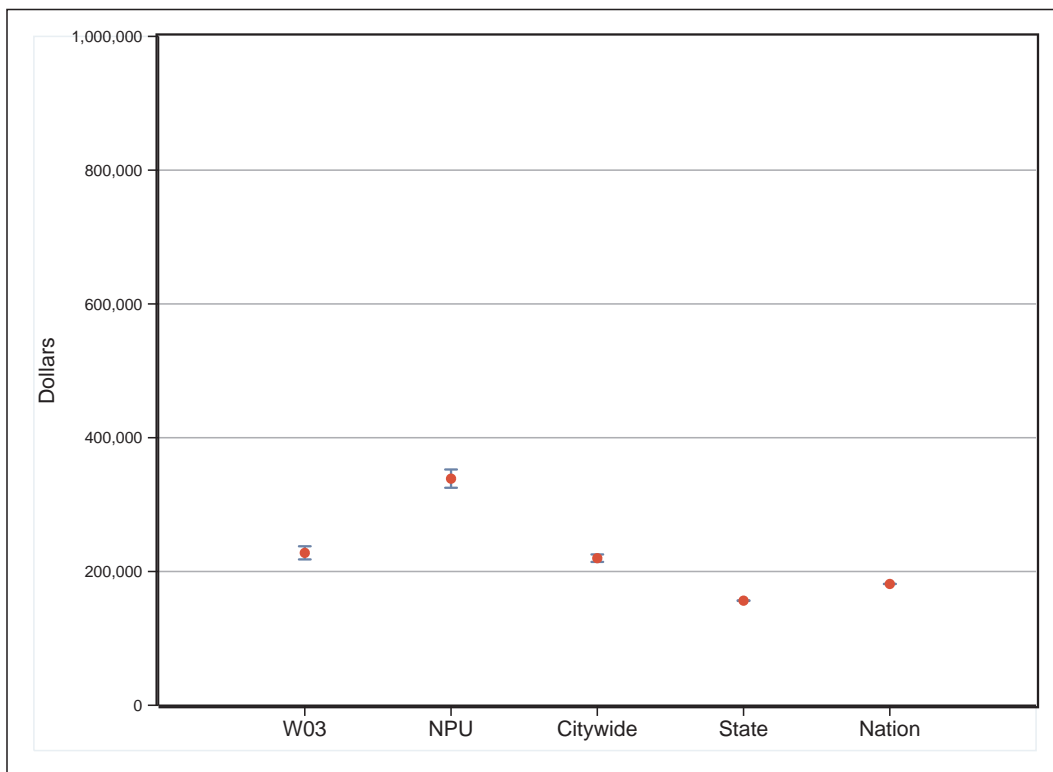
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

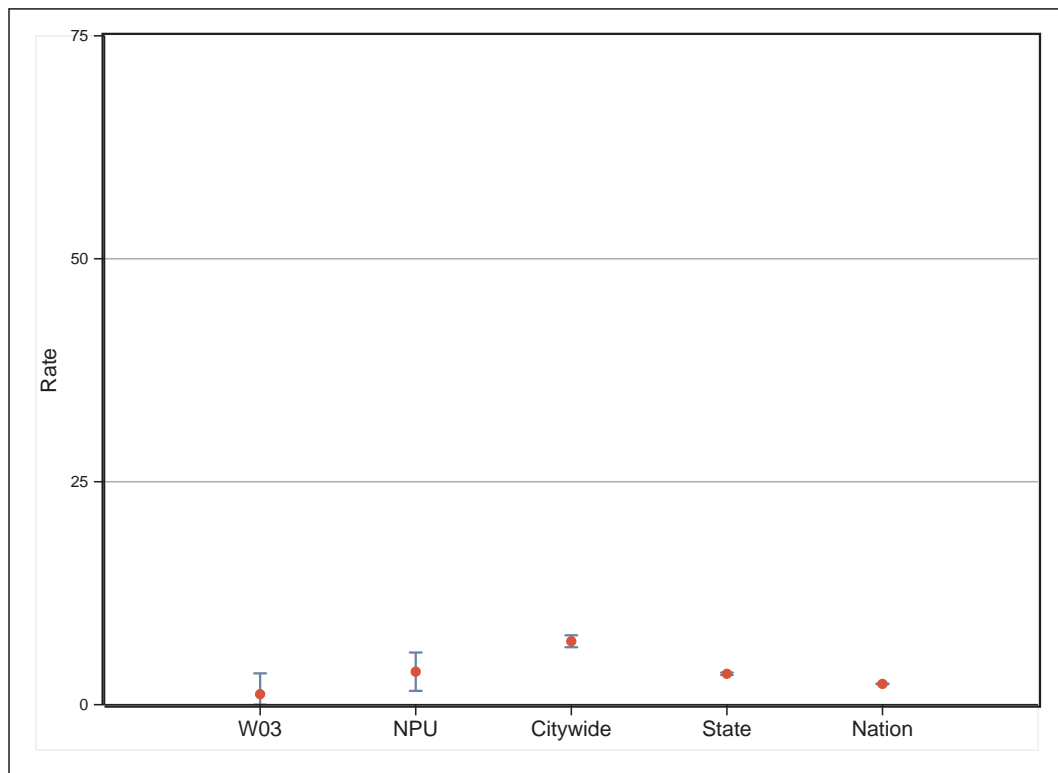
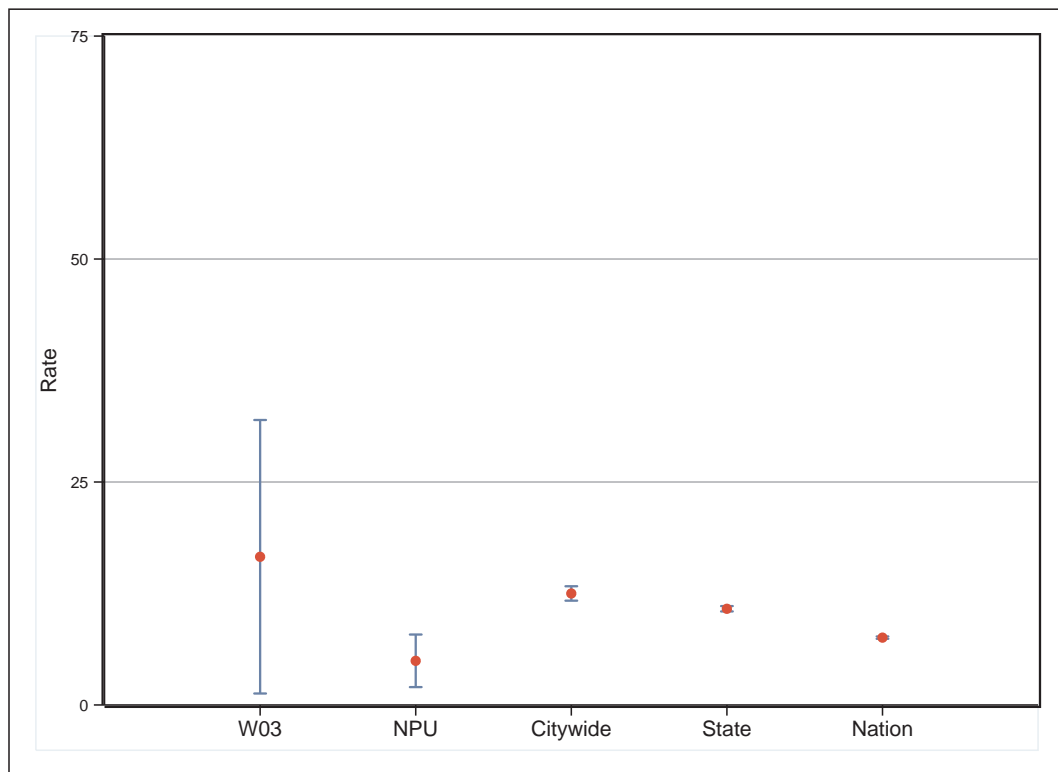
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

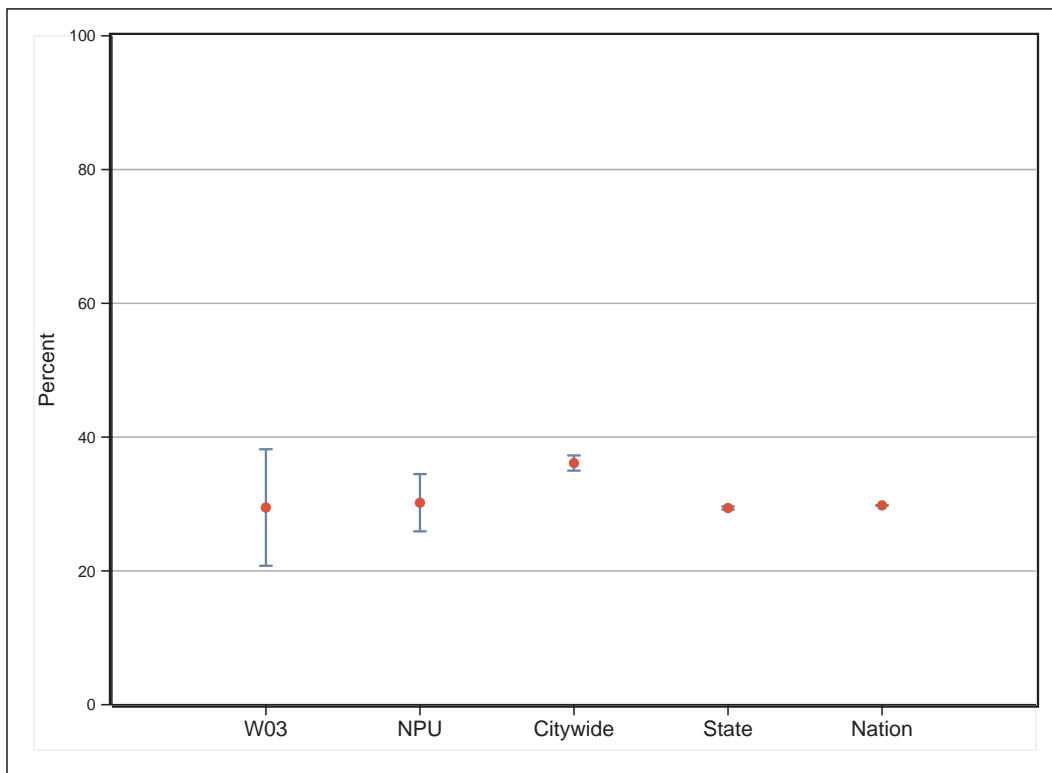
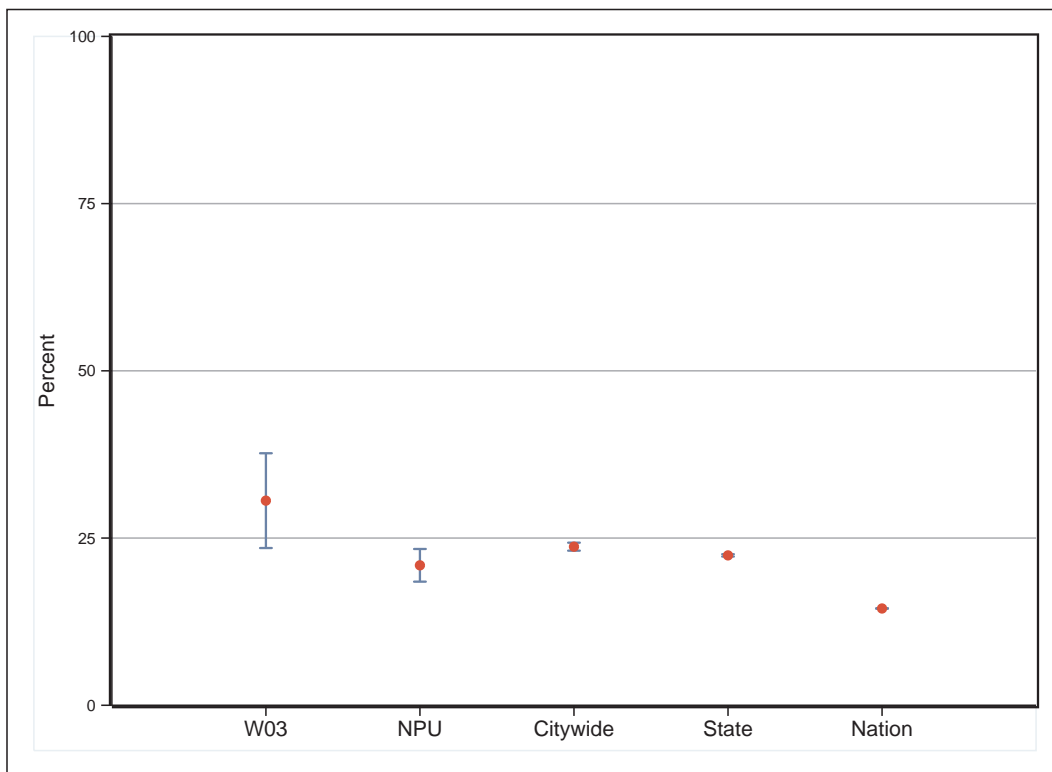
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

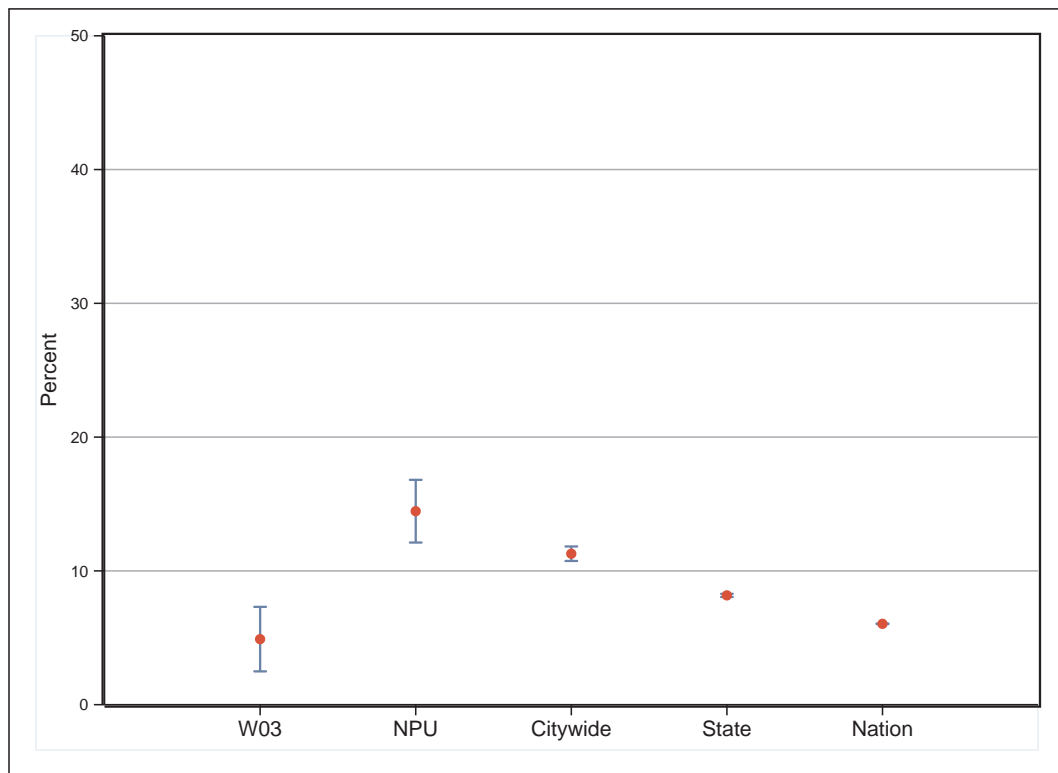
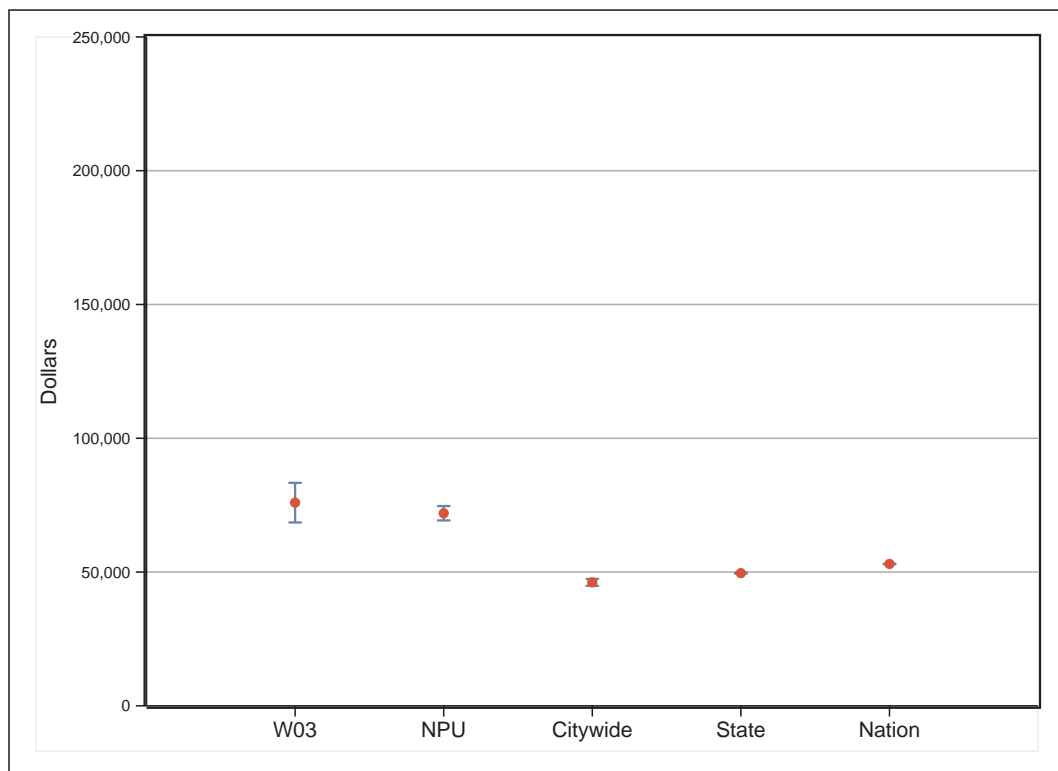
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

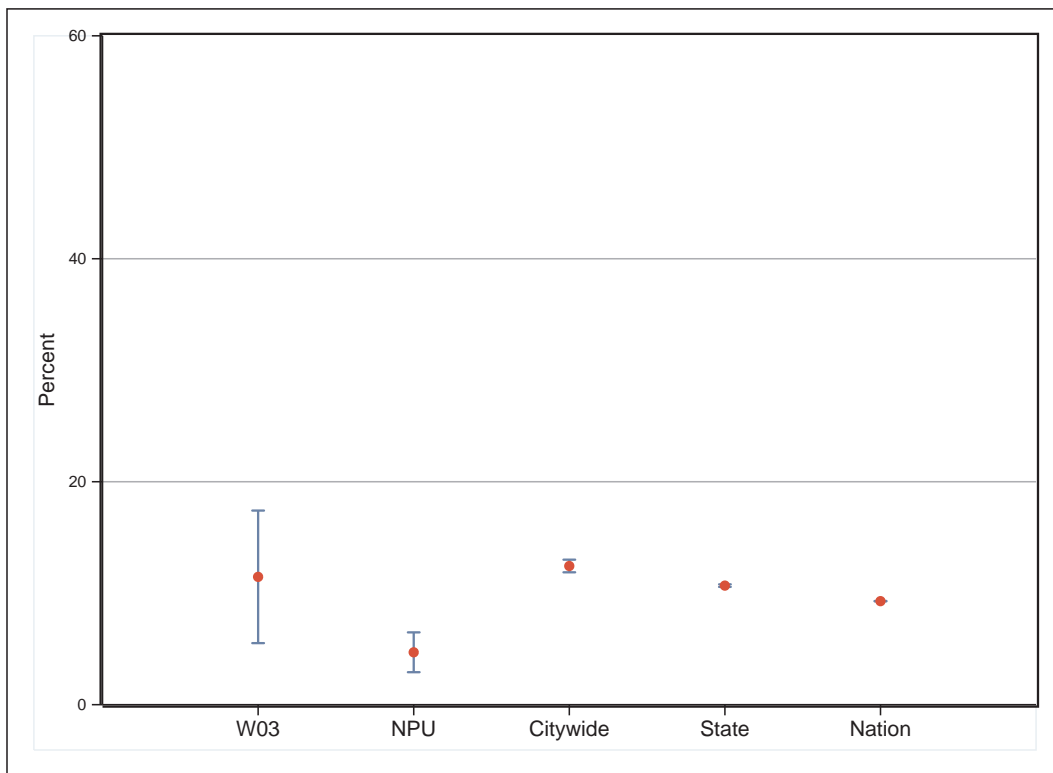
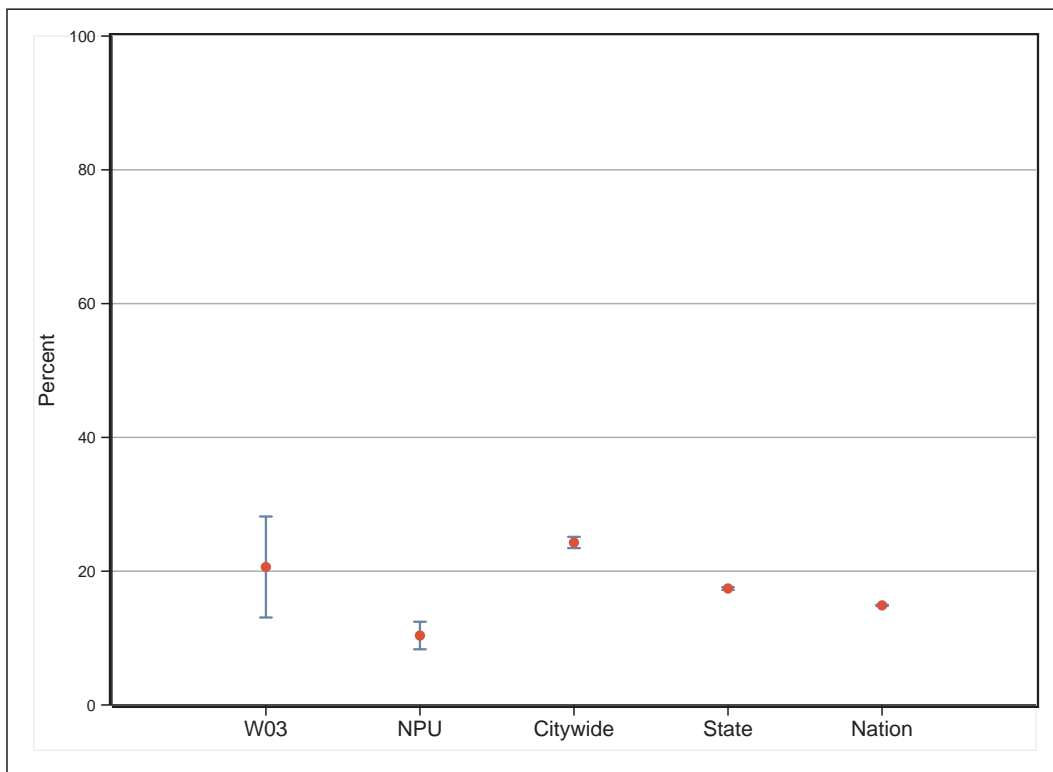
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Family households (families)	837	±160	44.3%	±7.1
With own children under 18 years	431	±118	22.8%	±5.8
Married-couple family	571	±152	30.2%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	233	±92	12.4%	±4.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	20	±29	1.1%	±1.6
With own children under 18 years	8	±22	0.4%	±1.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	246	±79	13.0%	±4.0
With own children under 18 years	190	±70	10.1%	±3.5
Nonfamily households	1,051	±180	55.7%	±7.6
Householder living alone	804	±169	42.6%	±7.8
65 years and over	57	±44	3.0%	±2.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	431	±110	22.8%	±5.3
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	109	±49	5.8%	±2.5
Average household size	2.07	±0.06	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.81	±0.68	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,915	±420	3,915	(X)
Householder	1,890	±226	48.3%	±2.6
Spouse	557	±137	14.2%	±3.2
Child	766	±233	19.6%	±5.6
Other relatives	198	±154	5.1%	±3.9
Nonrelatives	504	±196	12.9%	±4.8
Unmarried partner	158	±81	4.0%	±2.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,794	±295	1,794	(X)
Never married	1,041	±254	58.0%	±10.4
Now married, except separated	589	±147	32.8%	±6.2
Separated	14	±30	0.8%	±1.7
Widowed	0	±22	0.0%	±1.3
Divorced	150	±78	8.3%	±4.1
Females 15 years and over	1,585	±230	1,585	(X)
Never married	819	±197	51.7%	±9.9
Now married, except separated	569	±138	35.9%	±6.9
Separated	0	±22	0.0%	±1.4
Widowed	68	±48	4.3%	±3.0
Divorced	129	±57	8.1%	±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	63	±60	63	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	38	±47	59.4%	±48.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	46	±56	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	50	±46	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±185	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	77	±74	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	26	±46	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±13	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±13	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±18	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±13	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±13	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±13	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±13	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±13	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±13	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	866	±174	866	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	135	±69	15.5%	±7.3
Kindergarten	34	±48	3.9%	±5.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	186	±88	21.5%	±9.2
High school (grades 9-12)	42	±38	4.8%	±4.3
College or graduate school	470	±146	54.3%	±12.9

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,935	±376	2,935	(X)
Less than 9th grade	93	±87	3.2%	±2.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	187	±137	6.4%	±4.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	228	±107	7.8%	±3.5
Some college, no degree	455	±146	15.5%	±4.6
Associate's degree	183	±113	6.2%	±3.8
Bachelor's degree	1,029	±208	35.0%	±5.5
Graduate or professional degree	759	±183	25.9%	±5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.4%	±2.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	60.9%	±5.3	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,303	±394	3,303	(X)
Civilian veterans	142	±97	4.3%	±2.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,072	±426	4,072	(X)
With a disability	394	±161	9.7%	±3.8
Under 18 years	766	±193	766	(X)
With a disability	9	±27	1.2%	±3.5
18 to 64 years	3,154	±366	3,154	(X)
With a disability	313	±152	9.9%	±4.7
65 years and over	151	±66	151	(X)
With a disability	72	±46	47.7%	±21.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,980	±369	3,980	(X)
Same house	3,268	±432	82.1%	±7.7
Different house in the U.S.	686	±264	17.2%	±6.4
Same county	517	±248	13.0%	±6.1
Different county	169	±92	4.3%	±2.3
Same state	126	±79	3.2%	±2.0
Different state	44	±48	1.1%	±1.2
Abroad	26	±33	0.6%	±0.8

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
Native	3,871	±405	95.0%	±15.8
Born in United States	3,837	±437	94.2%	±16.3
State of residence	1,977	±376	48.5%	±6.8
Different state	1,860	±223	45.7%	±8.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	34	±34	0.8%	±0.8
Foreign born	201	±98	4.9%	±2.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	201	±98	201	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	123	±73	61.1%	±20.7
Not a U.S. citizen	78	±57	38.9%	±21.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	235	±103	235	(X)
Native	34	±38	34	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	12	±24	35.3%	±58.4
Entered before 2010	22	±30	64.7%	±50.4
Foreign born	201	±98	201	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±13	0.0%	±6.4
Entered before 2010	201	±93	100.0%	±67.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	201	±98	201	(X)
Europe	22	±27	10.8%	±12.3
Asia	66	±51	33.0%	±19.5
Africa	0	±13	0.0%	±6.4
Oceania	0	±13	0.0%	±6.4
Latin America	105	±71	52.2%	±24.4
Northern America	8	±13	3.9%	±6.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,660	±438	3,660	(X)
English only	3,384	±402	92.5%	±15.6
Language other than English	276	±150	7.5%	±4.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	64	±142	1.8%	±3.9
Spanish	174	±111	4.7%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	29	±71	0.8%	±1.9
Other Indo-European languages	41	±55	1.1%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	14	±70	0.4%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	61	±75	1.7%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	22	±75	0.6%	±2.0
Other languages	0	±39	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±67	0.0%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
American	125	±91	3.1%	±2.2
Arab	24	±29	0.6%	±0.7
Czech	23	±26	0.6%	±0.6
Danish	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Dutch	67	±60	1.7%	±1.4
English	504	±161	12.4%	±3.6
French (except Basque)	66	±57	1.6%	±1.4
French Canadian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
German	596	±177	14.6%	±3.9
Greek	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	703	±250	17.3%	±5.7
Italian	159	±91	3.9%	±2.2
Lithuanian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	64	±66	1.6%	±1.6
Polish	188	±125	4.6%	±3.0
Portuguese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	60	±58	1.5%	±1.4
Scotch-Irish	103	±71	2.5%	±1.7
Scottish	178	±95	4.4%	±2.2
Slovak	9	±14	0.2%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	202	±278	5.0%	±6.8
Swedish	12	±19	0.3%	±0.5
Swiss	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Ukrainian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Welsh	60	±57	1.5%	±1.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	19	±21	0.5%	±0.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,371	±309	3,371	(X)
In labor force	2,573	±333	76.3%	±7.0
Civilian labor force	2,573	±333	76.3%	±7.0
Employed	2,278	±307	67.6%	±6.7
Unemployed	295	±158	8.8%	±4.6
Armed Forces	0	±58	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	798	±211	23.7%	±5.9
Civilian labor force	2,573	±333	2,573	(X)
Percent Unemployed	11.5%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,574	±189	1,574	(X)
In labor force	1,152	±211	73.2%	±10.1
Civilian labor force	1,152	±211	73.2%	±10.1
Employed	1,035	±205	65.7%	±10.4
Own children under 6 years	463	±203	463	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	364	±196	78.7%	±24.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	308	±115	308	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	227	±121	73.6%	±28.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,278	±277	2,278	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,620	±241	71.1%	±6.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	88	±62	3.9%	±2.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	153	±96	6.7%	±4.1
Walked	35	±36	1.5%	±1.6
Other means	192	±159	8.4%	±6.9
Worked at home	190	±81	8.3%	±3.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.9	±2.0	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,278	±307	2,278	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,476	±217	64.8%	±3.9
Service occupations	259	±133	11.4%	±5.6
Sales and office occupations	417	±151	18.3%	±6.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	50	±49	2.2%	±2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	77	±69	3.4%	±3.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,278	±307	2,278	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±32	0.0%	±1.4
Construction	37	±45	1.6%	±2.0
Manufacturing	114	±64	5.0%	±2.7
Wholesale trade	31	±39	1.4%	±1.7
Retail trade	210	±114	9.2%	±4.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	56	±42	2.5%	±1.8
Information	251	±105	11.0%	±4.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	220	±100	9.6%	±4.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	486	±153	21.4%	±6.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	484	±135	21.2%	±5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	190	±129	8.3%	±5.6
Other services, except public administration	135	±74	5.9%	±3.1
Public administration	64	±49	2.8%	±2.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,278	±307	2,278	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,783	±286	78.3%	±6.9
Government workers	320	±117	14.0%	±4.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	175	±83	7.7%	±3.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±32	0.0%	±1.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Less than \$10,000	322	±134	17.1%	±6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	±24	0.9%	±1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	±40	2.3%	±2.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	97	±68	5.1%	±3.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	±64	4.1%	±3.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	377	±136	20.0%	±6.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	276	±99	14.6%	±5.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	403	±120	21.4%	±5.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	138	±80	7.3%	±4.2
\$200,000 or more	137	±79	7.3%	±4.1
Median household income (dollars)	75,931	±7,408	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	85,040	±8,050	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,651	±185	87.5%	±3.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	90,999	±8,756	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	115	±67	6.1%	±3.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,249	±6,017	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	142	±73	7.5%	±3.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11,321	±3,704	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	59	±56	3.1%	±2.9
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,150	±8,979	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	11	±26	0.6%	±1.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,618	±4,660	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	162	±81	8.6%	±4.2
Families	837	±160	837	(X)
Less than \$10,000	193	±76	23.0%	±7.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±22	0.0%	±2.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	±40	4.1%	±4.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48	±58	5.8%	±6.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	±42	2.4%	±5.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	±42	5.1%	±5.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	131	±84	15.7%	±9.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	160	±78	19.1%	±8.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	94	±59	11.3%	±6.7
\$200,000 or more	113	±76	13.5%	±8.7
Median family income (dollars)	90,205	±11,179	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	96,212	±19,442	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	40,579	±2,058	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,051	±180	1,051	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	67,644	±6,820	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	74,589	±8,452	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	48,842	±3,912	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	59,052	±4,501	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	51,453	±7,596	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,072	±426	4,072	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,603	±371	88.5%	±13.0
With private health insurance	2,904	±308	71.3%	±1.3
With public coverage	796	±268	19.5%	±6.3
No health insurance coverage	469	±157	11.5%	±3.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	766	±193	766	(X)
No health insurance coverage	0	±18	0.0%	±2.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	3,154	±366	3,154	(X)
In labor force:	2,563	±304	2,563	(X)
Employed:	2,268	±276	2,268	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,082	±262	91.8%	±2.9
With private health insurance	2,069	±262	91.2%	±3.2
With public coverage	29	±33	1.3%	±1.4
No health insurance coverage	186	±76	8.2%	±3.2
Unemployed:	295	±128	295	(X)
With health insurance coverage	240	±125	81.2%	±23.6
With private health insurance	142	±123	48.0%	±36.2
With public coverage	98	±76	33.2%	±21.2
No health insurance coverage	55	±49	18.8%	±14.4
Not in labor force:	591	±239	591	(X)
With health insurance coverage	363	±147	61.5%	±2.0
With private health insurance	245	±75	41.4%	±20.9
With public coverage	162	±123	27.5%	±17.7
No health insurance coverage	228	±135	38.5%	±16.8

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	23.0%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	30.8%	±13.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	11.9%	±26.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	6.3%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	63.8%	±15.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	70.0%	±13.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	63.9%	±76.8	(X)	(X)
All people	20.6%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	38.8%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	38.8%	±26.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	35.1%	±35.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	43.0%	±17.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	16.2%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	15.0%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	39.9%	±32.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	23.5%	±9.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16.4%	±9.2	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,157	±196	2,157	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	87.5%	±4.3
Vacant housing units	269	±148	12.5%	±6.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.2	±2.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	16.6	±15.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,157	±196	2,157	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,255	±154	58.2%	±4.8
1-unit, attached	225	±61	10.4%	±2.7
2 units	93	±68	4.3%	±3.1
3 or 4 units	224	±118	10.4%	±5.4
5 to 9 units	103	±101	4.8%	±4.6
10 to 19 units	129	±104	6.0%	±4.8
20 or more units	128	±101	5.9%	±4.6
Mobile home	0	±22	0.0%	±1.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±1.0

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,157	±196	2,157	(X)
Built 2010 or later	52	±83	2.4%	±3.8
Built 2000 to 2009	608	±141	28.2%	±6.0
Built 1990 to 1999	81	±99	3.8%	±4.6
Built 1980 to 1989	69	±45	3.2%	±2.1
Built 1970 to 1979	77	±66	3.6%	±3.0
Built 1960 to 1969	155	±98	7.2%	±4.5
Built 1950 to 1959	201	±86	9.3%	±3.9
Built 1940 to 1949	438	±158	20.3%	±7.1
Built 1939 or earlier	476	±117	22.1%	±5.0

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,157	±196	2,157	(X)
1 room	8	±22	0.4%	±1.0
2 rooms	149	±128	6.9%	±5.9
3 rooms	334	±149	15.5%	±6.8
4 rooms	291	±117	13.5%	±5.3
5 rooms	384	±120	17.8%	±5.3
6 rooms	473	±116	21.9%	±5.0
7 rooms	253	±110	11.7%	±5.0
8 rooms	162	±74	7.5%	±3.4
9 rooms or more	103	±54	4.8%	±2.5
Median rooms	5.8	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,157	±196	2,157	(X)
No bedroom	26	±37	1.2%	±1.7
1 bedroom	383	±174	17.8%	±7.9
2 bedrooms	856	±157	39.7%	±6.3
3 bedrooms	788	±159	36.5%	±6.6
4 bedrooms	70	±49	3.3%	±2.2
5 or more bedrooms	33	±35	1.5%	±1.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,342	±190	71.1%	±6.9
Renter-occupied	546	±153	28.9%	±7.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.00	±0.21	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.26	±0.19	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	299	±136	15.8%	±7.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,234	±221	65.4%	±9.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	174	±72	9.2%	±3.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	116	±62	6.1%	±3.2
Moved in 1970 to 1979	66	±59	3.5%	±3.1
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	±32	0.0%	±1.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
No vehicles available	213	±86	11.3%	±4.4
1 vehicle available	746	±185	39.5%	±8.9
2 vehicles available	767	±171	40.6%	±8.0
3 or more vehicles available	162	±96	8.6%	±5.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Utility gas	1,320	±204	69.9%	±8.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2
Electricity	552	±138	29.2%	±6.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2
Wood	16	±29	0.8%	±1.5
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2
No fuel used	0	±22	0.0%	±1.2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	±68	2.9%	±3.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	55	±68	2.9%	±3.6
No telephone service available	92	±72	4.9%	±3.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,888	±195	1,888	(X)
1.00 or less	1,861	±263	98.6%	±9.5
1.01 to 1.50	27	±54	1.4%	±2.8
1.51 or more	0	±45	0.0%	±2.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,342	±190	1,342	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±63	0.0%	±4.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	103	±113	7.7%	±8.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	111	±65	8.3%	±4.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	264	±96	19.7%	±6.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	567	±142	42.3%	±8.7
\$300,000 to \$499,999	236	±82	17.6%	±5.6
\$500,000 to \$999,999	61	±69	4.5%	±5.1
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±22	0.0%	±1.7
Median (dollars)	227,879	±9,808	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,342	±190	1,342	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	1,198	±191	89.3%	±6.6
Housing units without a mortgage	144	±68	10.7%	±4.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	1,198	±191	1,198	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±32	0.0%	±2.6
\$300 to \$499	12	±34	1.0%	±2.8
\$500 to \$699	0	±32	0.0%	±2.6
\$700 to \$999	68	±64	5.7%	±5.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	265	±128	22.1%	±10.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	409	±120	34.1%	±8.4
\$2,000 or more	445	±130	37.1%	±9.1
Median (dollars)	1,811	±78	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	144	±68	144	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±22	0.0%	±15.6
\$100 to \$199	10	±33	6.8%	±22.4
\$200 to \$299	18	±34	12.4%	±22.8
\$300 to \$399	0	±32	0.0%	±22.0
\$400 or more	116	±73	80.8%	±33.9
Median (dollars)	509	±124	(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)	1,137	±208	1,137	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	381	±124	33.5%	±9.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	273	±99	24.0%	±7.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	165	±72	14.5%	±5.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	80	±55	7.0%	±4.7
35.0 percent or more	239	±99	21.0%	±7.8
Not computed	61	±98	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	144	±89	144	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	69	±42	48.0%	±41.8
10.0 to 14.9 percent	12	±27	8.1%	±18.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	4	±20	2.7%	±14.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±22	0.0%	±15.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±22	0.0%	±15.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	27	±46	19.0%	±29.9
35.0 percent or more	32	±43	22.1%	±26.9
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	520	±154	520	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±39	0.0%	±7.5
\$200 to \$299	46	±65	8.9%	±12.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±45	0.0%	±8.6
\$500 to \$749	0	±50	0.0%	±9.7
\$750 to \$999	146	±92	28.0%	±15.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	273	±133	52.5%	±20.4
\$1,500 or more	55	±51	10.6%	±9.4
Median (dollars)	1,329	±59	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	26	±35	(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)	496	±167	496	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	144	±97	29.1%	±16.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	23	±31	4.6%	±6.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	95	±91	19.2%	±17.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	13	±28	2.6%	±5.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	8	±22	1.6%	±4.5
35.0 percent or more	213	±89	42.9%	±10.6
Not computed	50	±46	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
Male	2,142	±335	52.6%	±4.6
Female	1,933	±291	47.4%	±3.6
Under 5 years	414	±160	10.2%	±3.7
5 to 9 years	201	±92	4.9%	±2.2
10 to 14 years	80	±57	2.0%	±1.4
15 to 19 years	212	±107	5.2%	±2.5
20 to 24 years	233	±110	5.7%	±2.6
25 to 34 years	991	±257	24.3%	±5.5
35 to 44 years	923	±208	22.7%	±4.2
45 to 54 years	610	±170	15.0%	±3.7
55 to 59 years	127	±71	3.1%	±1.7
60 to 64 years	132	±68	3.2%	±1.6
65 to 74 years	61	±65	1.5%	±1.6
75 to 84 years	54	±68	1.3%	±1.6
85 years and over	36	±41	0.9%	±1.0
Median age (years)	33.9	±1.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,303	±421	81.1%	±14.7
21 years and over	3,120	±409	76.6%	±1.6
62 years and over	212	±110	5.2%	±2.6
65 years and over	151	±102	3.7%	±2.5
18 years and over	3,303	±421	3,303	(X)
Male	1,760	±318	53.3%	±6.8
Female	1,544	±275	46.7%	±5.8
65 years and over	151	±102	151	(X)
Male	36	±60	23.5%	±36.2
Female	116	±83	76.5%	±18.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
One race	4,064	±529	99.7%	±1.1
Two or more races	11	±27	0.3%	±0.7
One race	4,064	±529	99.7%	±1.1
White	2,649	±409	65.0%	±5.5
Black or African American	1,260	±419	30.9%	±9.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	±29	0.5%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	81	±59	2.0%	±1.4
Asian Indian	15	±30	0.4%	±0.7
Chinese	15	±28	0.4%	±0.7
Filipino	7	±12	0.2%	±0.3
Japanese	22	±36	0.5%	±0.9
Korean	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Vietnamese	10	±15	0.2%	±0.4
Other Asian	13	±46	0.3%	±1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±34	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	53	±50	1.3%	±1.2
Two or more races	11	±27	0.3%	±0.7
White and Black or African American	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±27	0.3%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
White	2,660	±410	65.3%	±5.4
Black or African American	1,260	±419	30.9%	±9.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	32	±33	0.8%	±0.8
Asian	81	±59	2.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	53	±50	1.3%	±1.2

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,075	±528	4,075	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	99	±70	2.4%	±1.7
Mexican	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Puerto Rican	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Cuban	27	±28	0.7%	±0.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	72	±58	1.8%	±1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,975	±523	97.6%	±2.2
White alone	2,596	±409	63.7%	±5.7
Black or African American alone	1,253	±424	30.8%	±9.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	21	±29	0.5%	±0.7
Asian alone	81	±59	2.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	14	±28	0.3%	±0.7
Two or more races	11	±27	0.3%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	11	±27	0.3%	±0.7

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