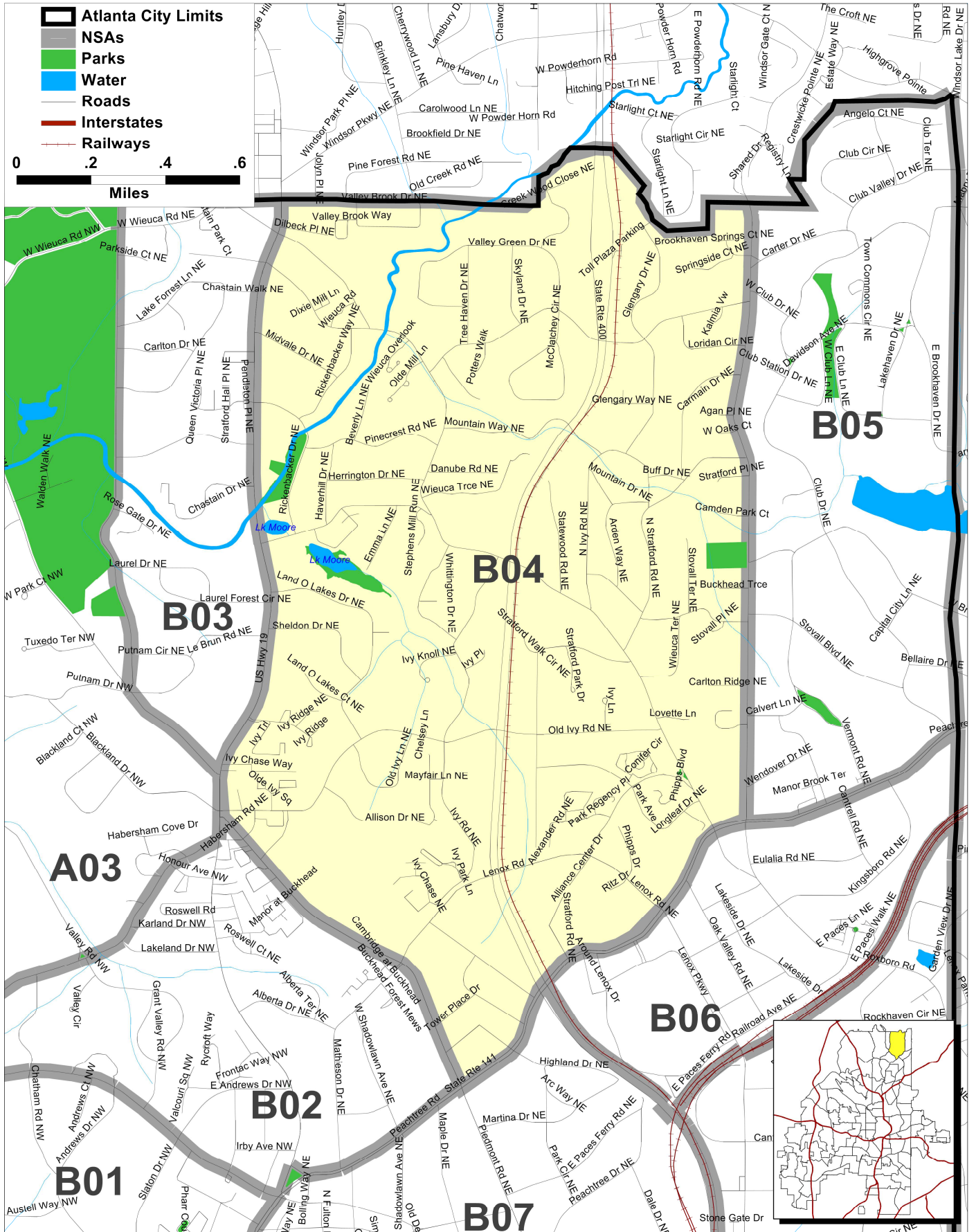


Neighborhood Statistical Area B04



Neighborhood(s): North Buckhead

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Contents

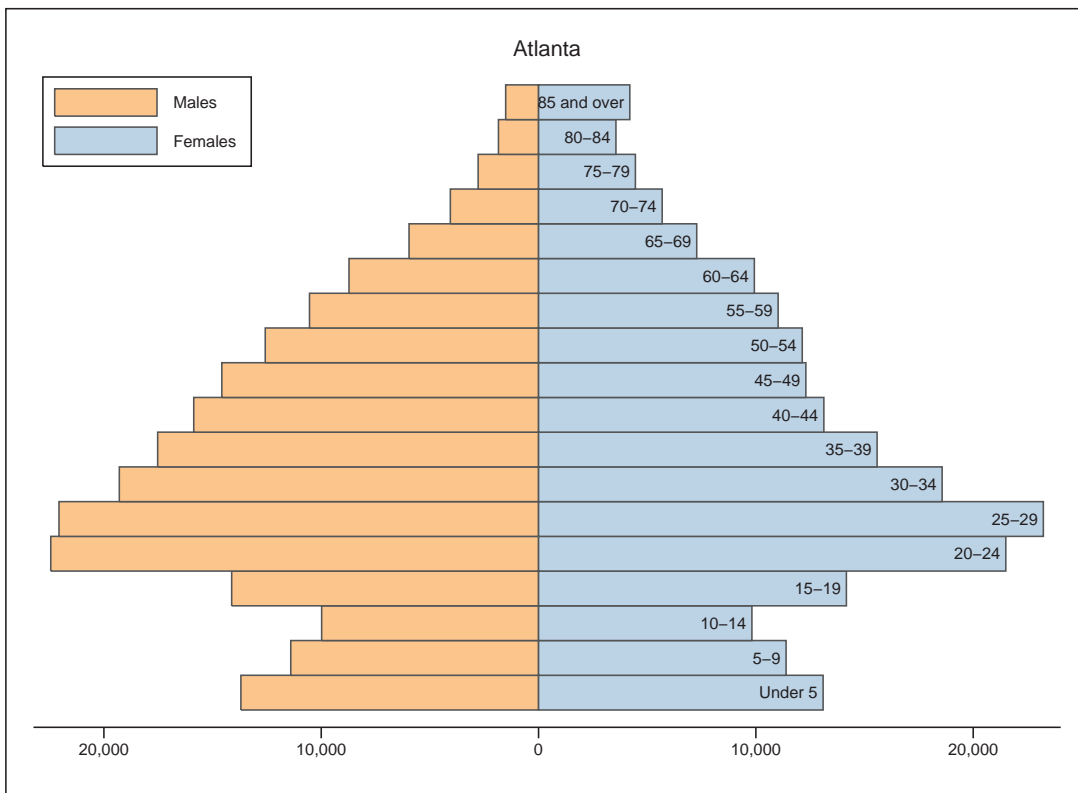
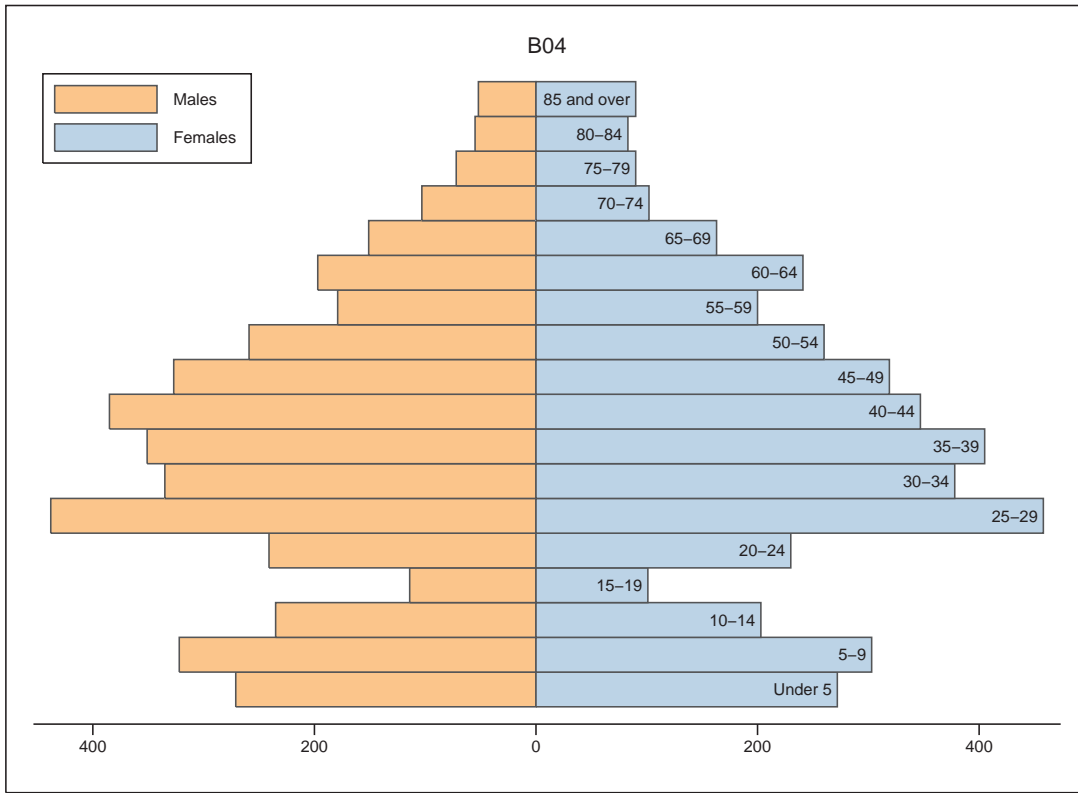
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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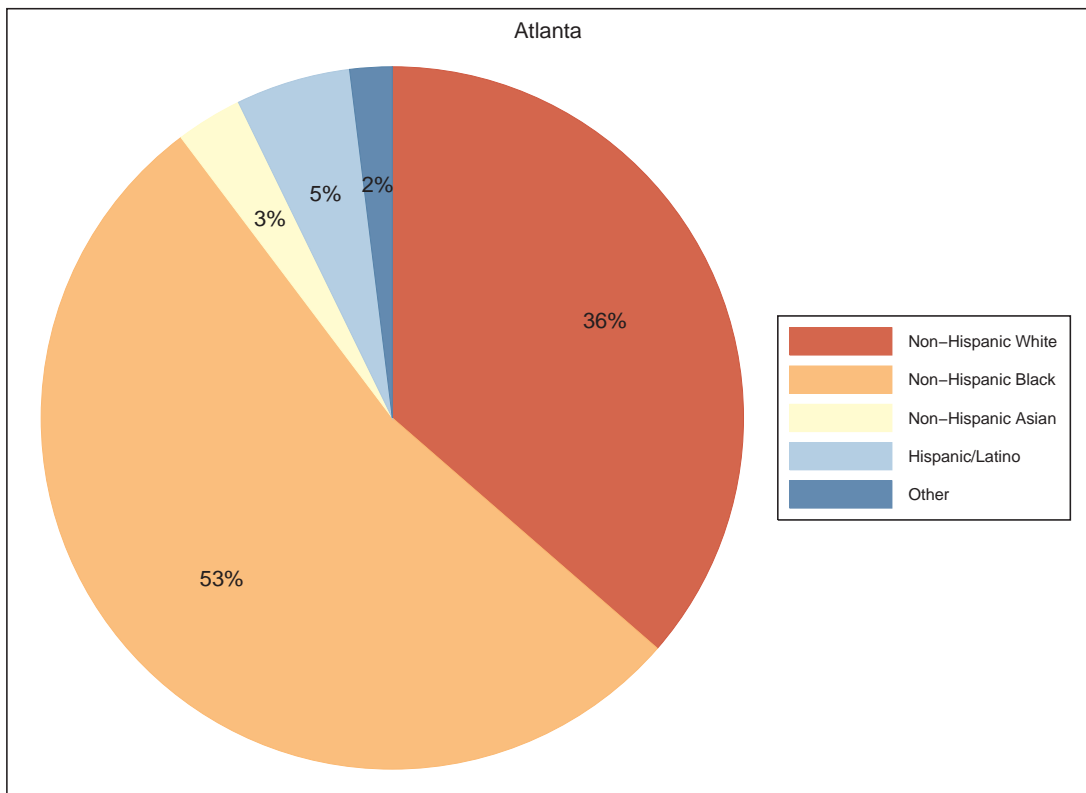
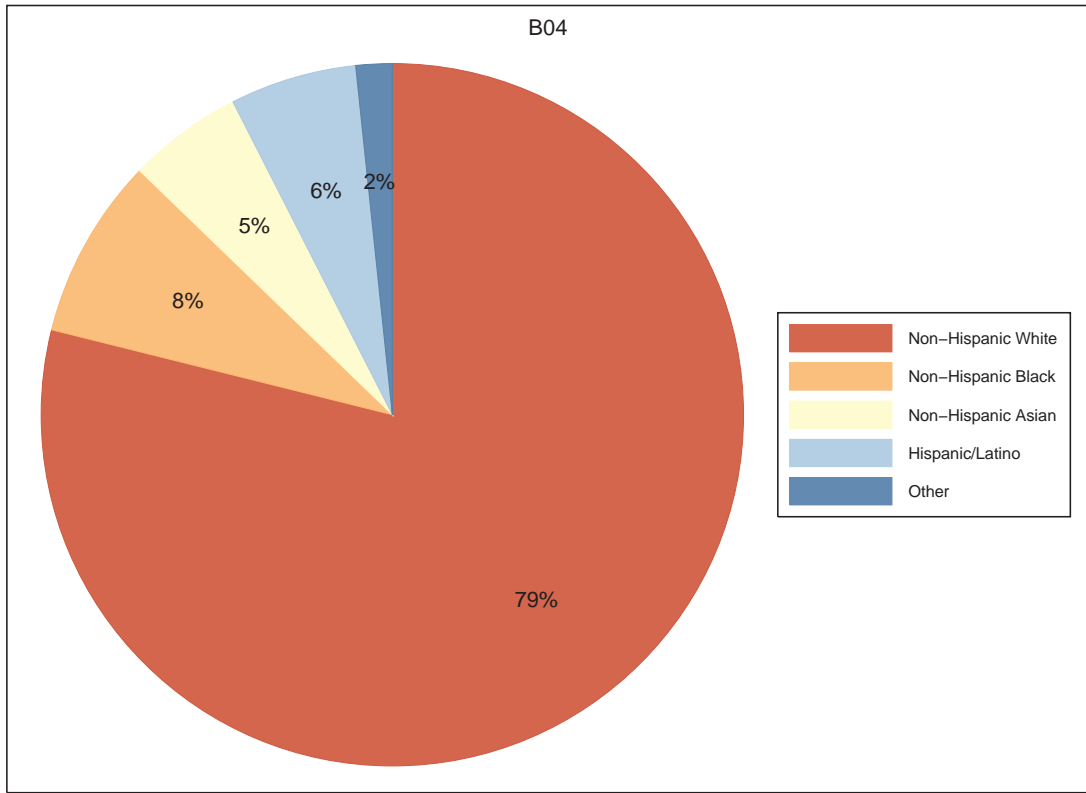
B04

Decennial 2010 Profile

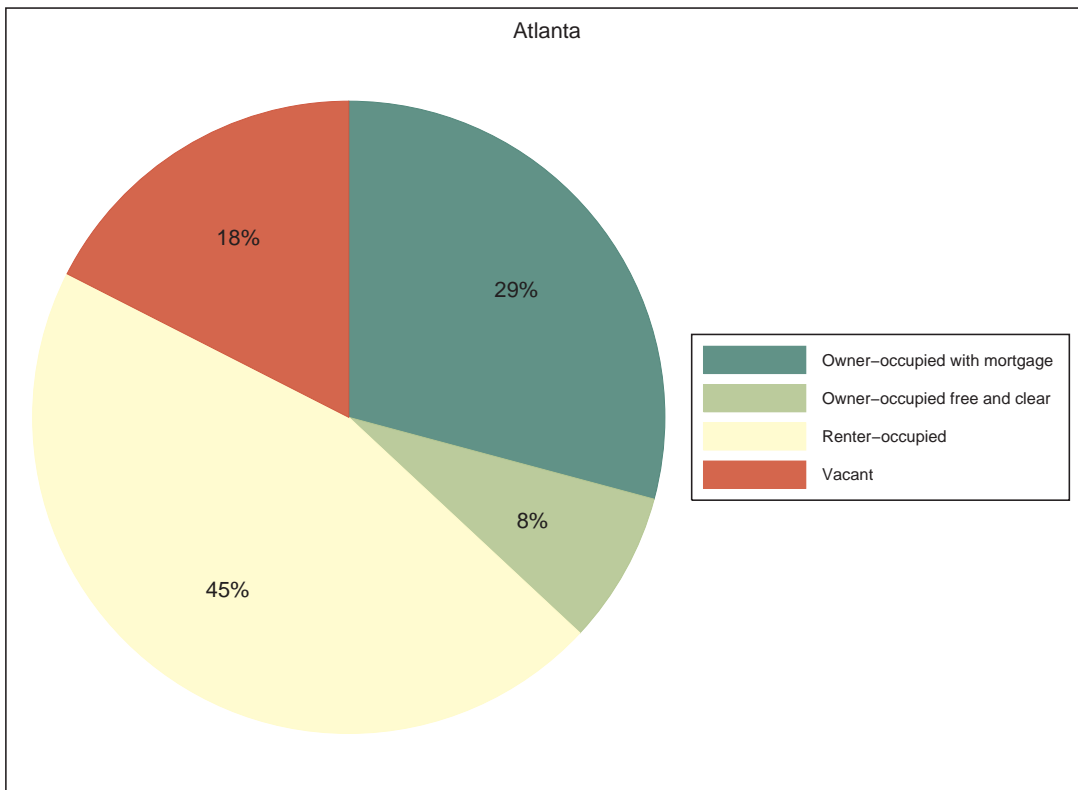
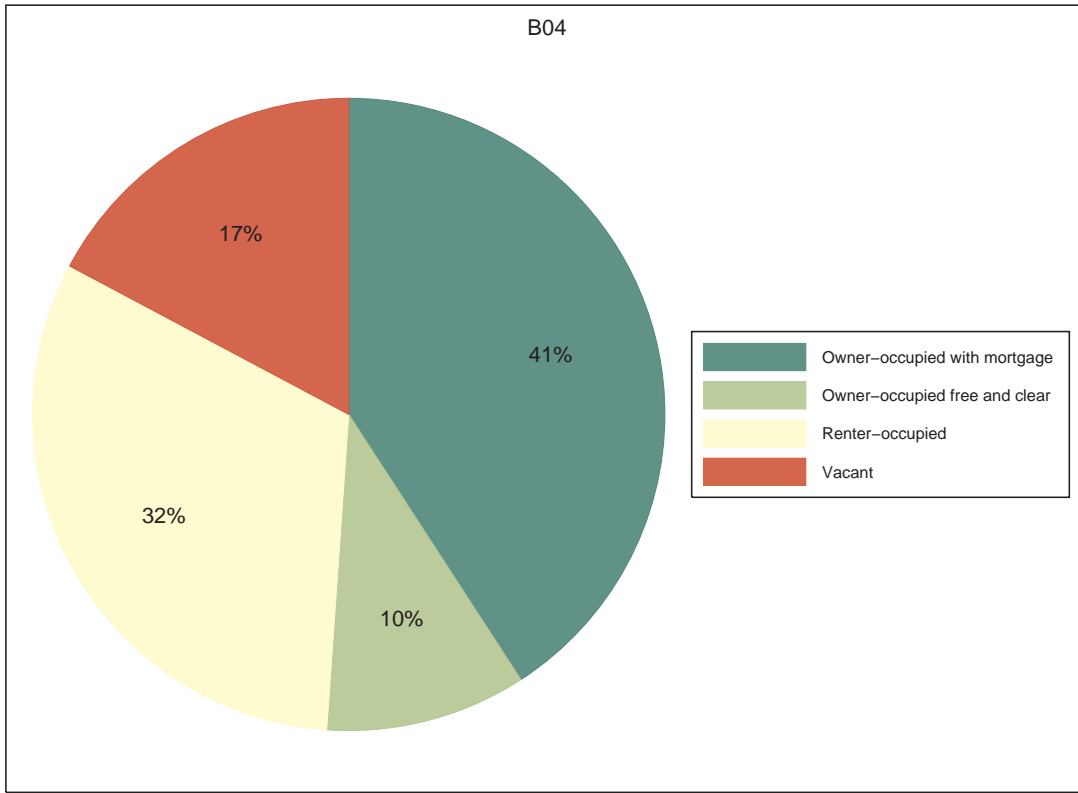
Sex and Age



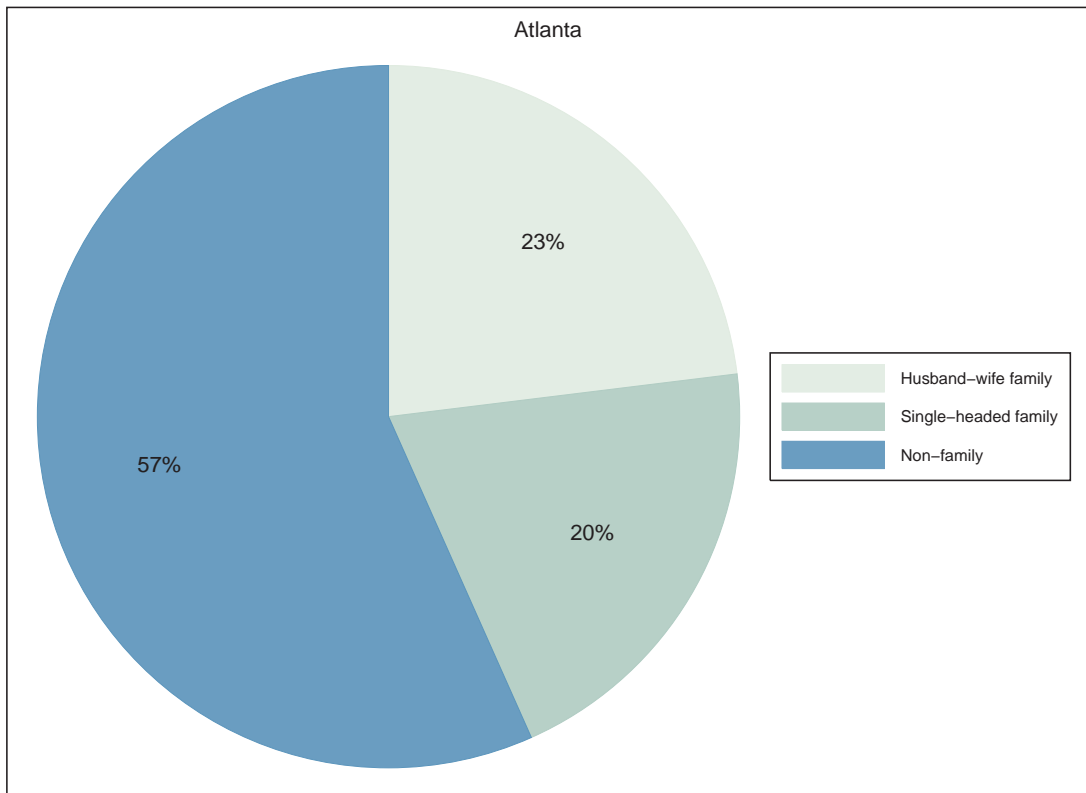
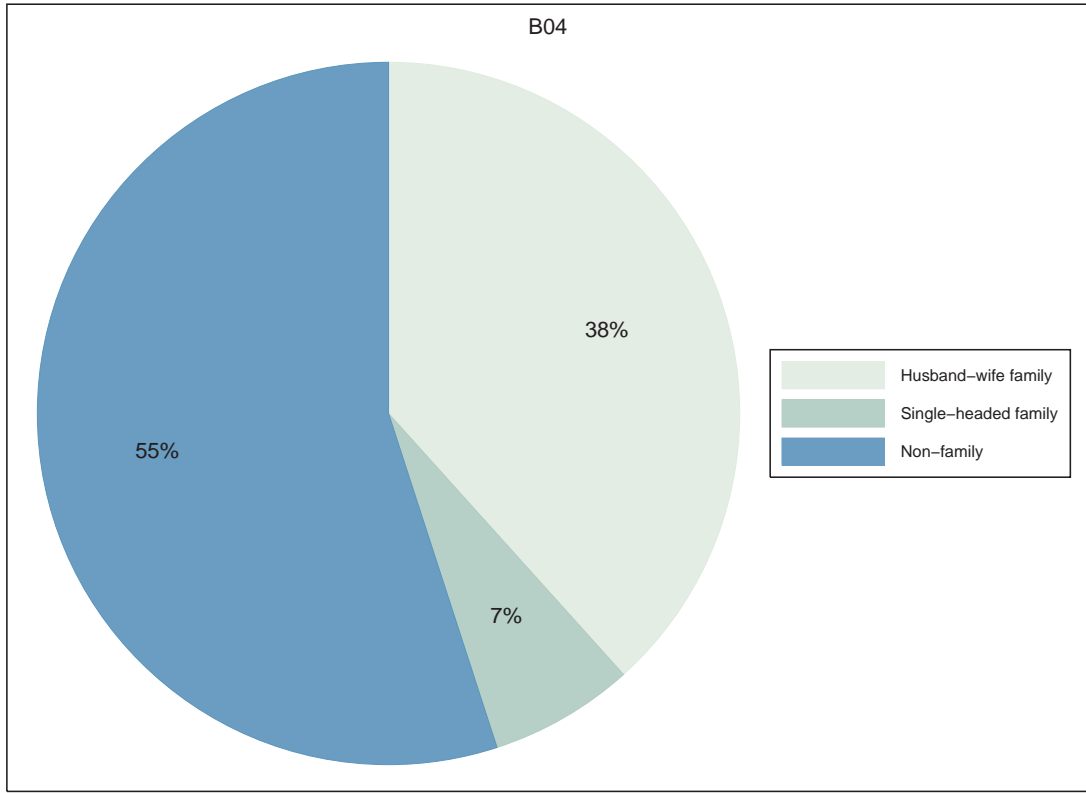
Race and Latino Origin



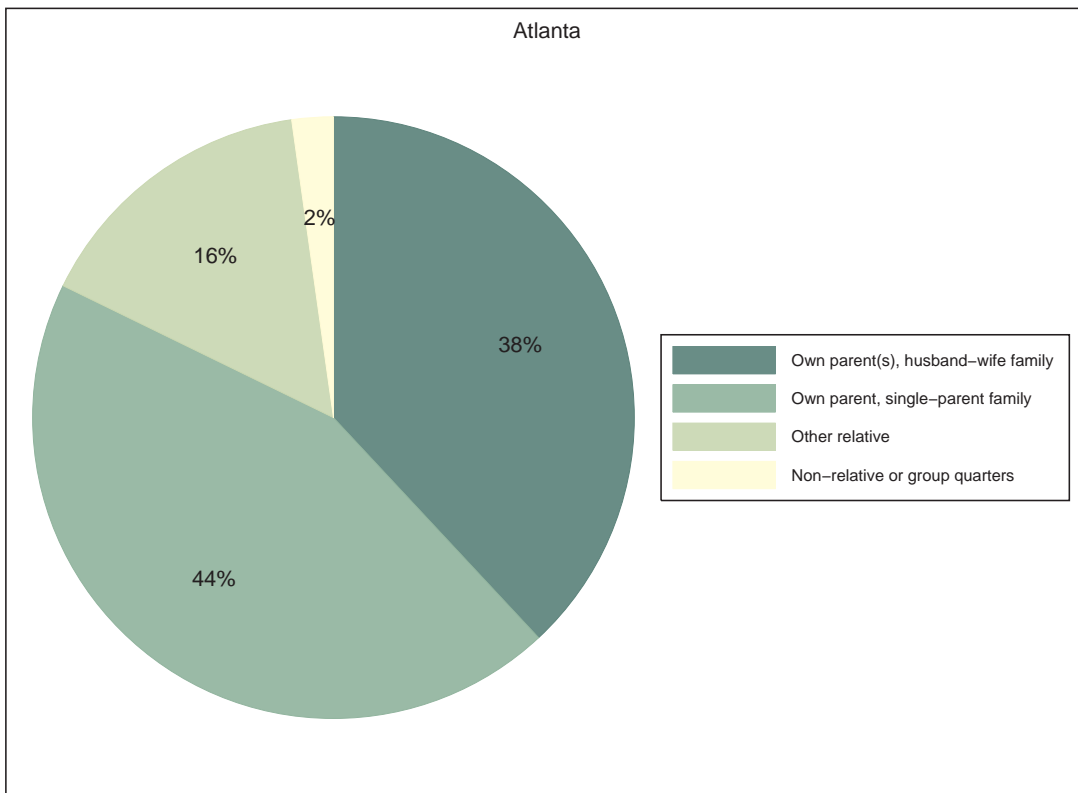
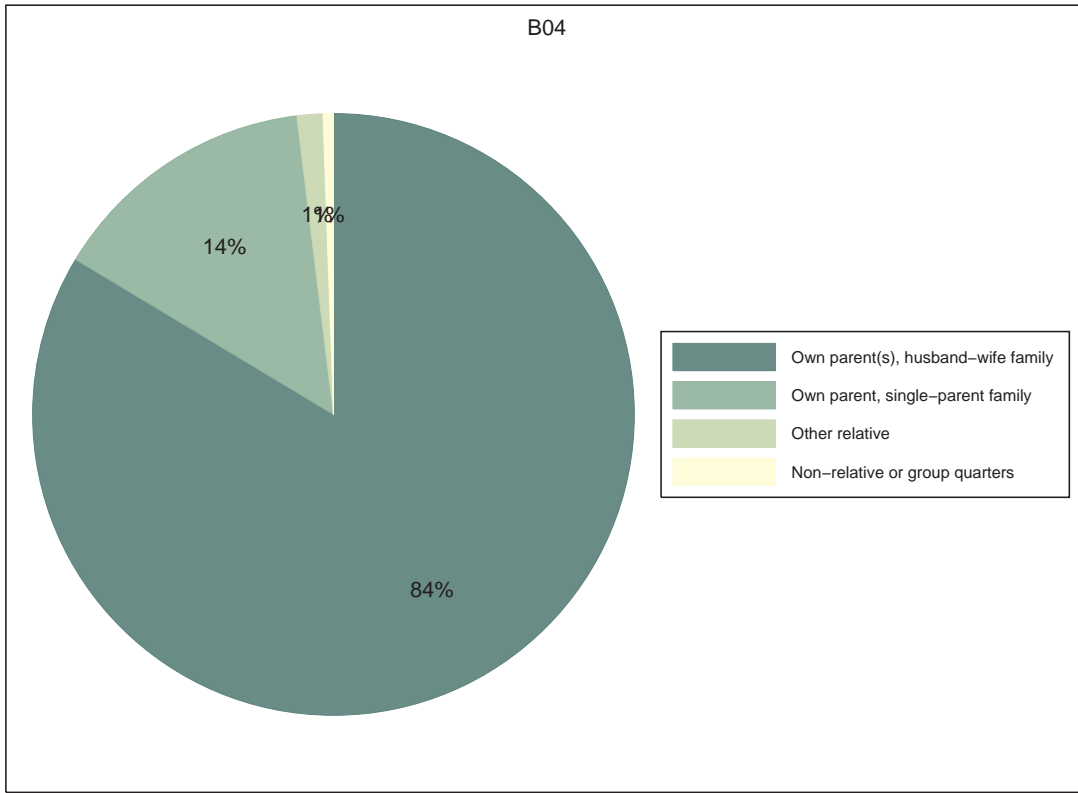
Housing Tenure



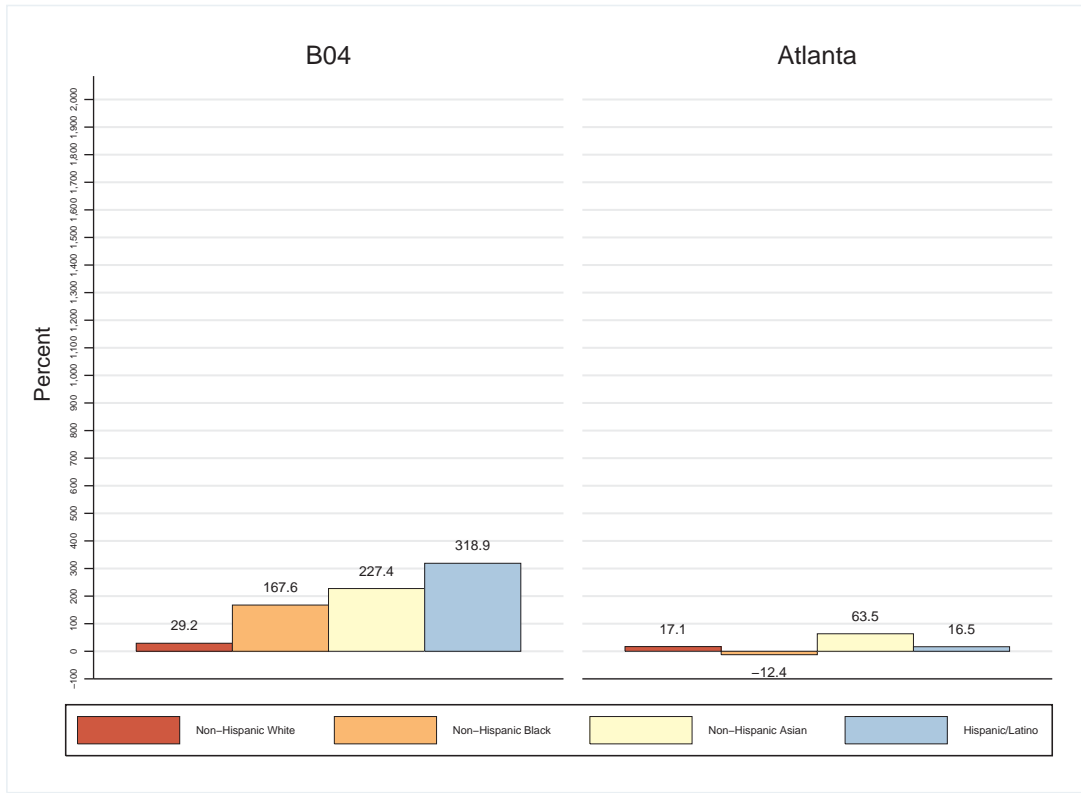
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,332	100.0%
Under 5 years	543	6.5%
5 to 9 years	625	7.5%
10 to 14 years	438	5.3%
15 to 19 years	215	2.6%
20 to 24 years	471	5.7%
25 to 29 years	896	10.8%
30 to 34 years	713	8.6%
35 to 39 years	756	9.1%
40 to 44 years	732	8.8%
45 to 49 years	646	7.8%
50 to 54 years	519	6.2%
55 to 59 years	379	4.5%
60 to 64 years	438	5.3%
65 to 69 years	314	3.8%
70 to 74 years	205	2.5%
75 to 79 years	162	1.9%
80 to 84 years	138	1.7%
85 years and over	142	1.7%
Median age (years)	36.8	(X)
16 years and over	6,676	80.1%
18 years and over	6,557	78.7%
21 years and over	6,480	77.8%
62 years and over	1,222	14.7%
65 years and over	961	11.5%
Male population	4,087	49.1%
Under 5 years	271	3.3%
5 to 9 years	322	3.9%
10 to 14 years	235	2.8%
15 to 19 years	114	1.4%
20 to 24 years	241	2.9%
25 to 29 years	438	5.3%
30 to 34 years	335	4.0%
35 to 39 years	351	4.2%
40 to 44 years	385	4.6%
45 to 49 years	327	3.9%
50 to 54 years	259	3.1%
55 to 59 years	179	2.1%
60 to 64 years	197	2.4%
65 to 69 years	151	1.8%
70 to 74 years	103	1.2%
75 to 79 years	72	0.9%
80 to 84 years	55	0.7%
85 years and over	52	0.6%
Median age (years)	36.2	(X)
16 years and over	3,234	38.8%
18 years and over	3,169	38.0%
21 years and over	3,130	37.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	551	6.6%
65 years and over	433	5.2%
Female population		
Under 5 years	4,245	50.9%
5 to 9 years	272	3.3%
10 to 14 years	303	3.6%
15 to 19 years	203	2.4%
20 to 24 years	101	1.2%
25 to 29 years	230	2.8%
30 to 34 years	458	5.5%
35 to 39 years	378	4.5%
40 to 44 years	405	4.9%
45 to 49 years	347	4.2%
50 to 54 years	319	3.8%
55 to 59 years	260	3.1%
60 to 64 years	200	2.4%
65 to 69 years	241	2.9%
70 to 74 years	163	2.0%
75 to 79 years	102	1.2%
80 to 84 years	90	1.1%
85 years and over	83	1.0%
	90	1.1%
Median age (years)	37.2	(X)
16 years and over	3,442	41.3%
18 years and over	3,388	40.7%
21 years and over	3,350	40.2%
62 years and over	671	8.1%
65 years and over	528	6.3%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,332	100.0%
One Race	8,184	98.2%
White	6,840	82.1%
Black or African American	724	8.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	0.3%
Asian	441	5.3%
Asian Indian [‡]	206	2.5%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	105	1.3%
Filipino [‡]	34	0.4%
Japanese [‡]	37	0.4%
Korean [‡]	89	1.1%
Vietnamese [‡]	13	0.2%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	89	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	5	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	3	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	4	0.0%
Some Other Race	153	1.8%
Two or More Races	148	1.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.1%
White; Asian	55	0.7%
White; Black or African American	34	0.4%
White; Some Other Race	12	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	6,956	83.5%
Black or African American	793	9.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	0.5%
Asian	513	6.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6	0.1%
Some Other Race	179	2.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	8,332	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	469	5.6%
Mexican‡	1,118	13.4%
Puerto Rican‡	76	0.9%
Cuban‡	68	0.8%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	356	4.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,863	94.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,332	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	469	5.6%
White alone	268	3.2%
Black or African American alone	18	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13	0.2%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	139	1.7%
Two or More Races	30	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,863	94.4%
White alone	6,572	78.9%
Black or African American alone	706	8.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	0.1%
Asian alone	440	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	5	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	14	0.2%
Two or More Races	118	1.4%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	8,332	100.0%
In households	8,332	100.0%
Householder	4,139	49.7%
Spouse	1,583	19.0%
Child	1,910	22.9%
Own child under 18 years	1,741	20.9%
Other relatives	149	1.8%
Under 18 years	22	0.3%
65 years and over†	27	0.3%
Nonrelatives	551	6.6%
Under 18 years	12	0.1%
65 years and over	15	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	307	3.7%
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	4,139	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,861	45.0%
With own children under 18 years	920	22.2%
Husband-wife family	1,583	38.2%
With own children under 18 years	765	18.5%
Male householder, no wife present	75	1.8%
With own children under 18 years	35	0.8%
Female householder, no husband present	203	4.9%
With own children under 18 years	120	2.9%
Nonfamily households	2,278	55.0%
Householder living alone	1,893	45.7%
Male	1,196	28.9%
65 years and over [‡]	184	4.5%
Female	1,712	41.4%
65 years and over [‡]	508	12.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	939	22.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	740	17.9%
Average household size	2.01	(X)
Average family size	2.96	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	4,994	100.0%
Occupied housing units	4,139	82.9%
Vacant housing units	855	17.1%
For rent	290	5.8%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.1%
For sale only	278	5.6%
Sold, not occupied	42	0.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	200	4.0%
All other vacants	42	0.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	9.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	15.4	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	4,139	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	2,554	61.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	5,754	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.25	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,585	38.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,578	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.63	(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.

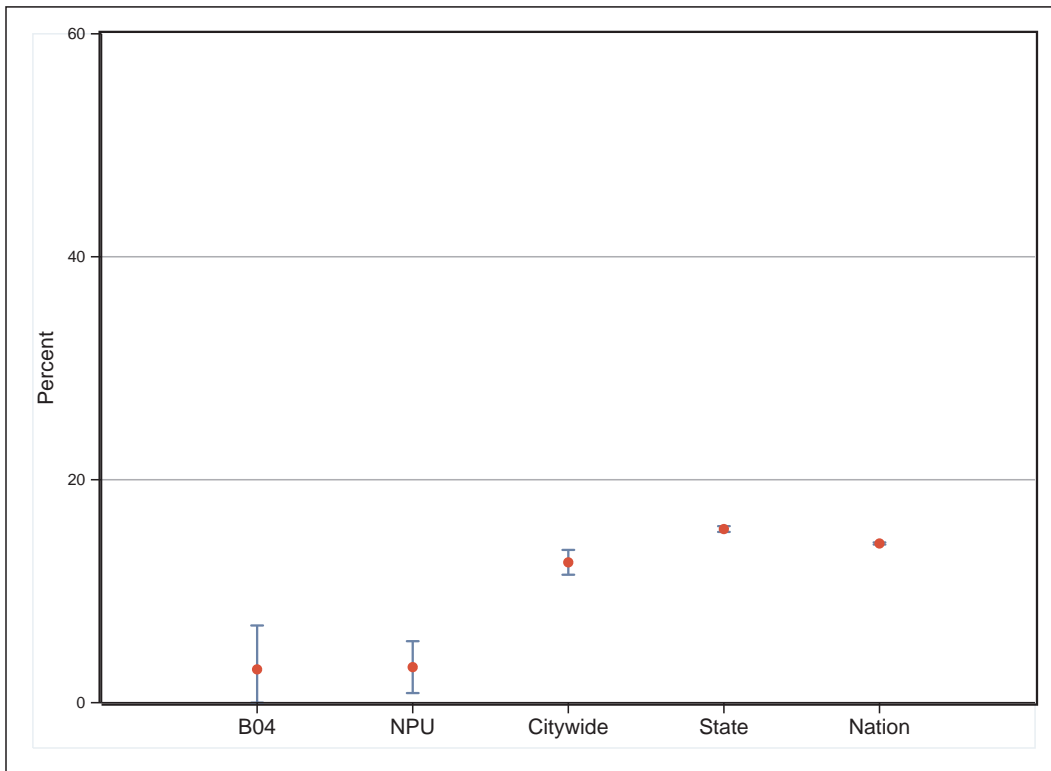
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

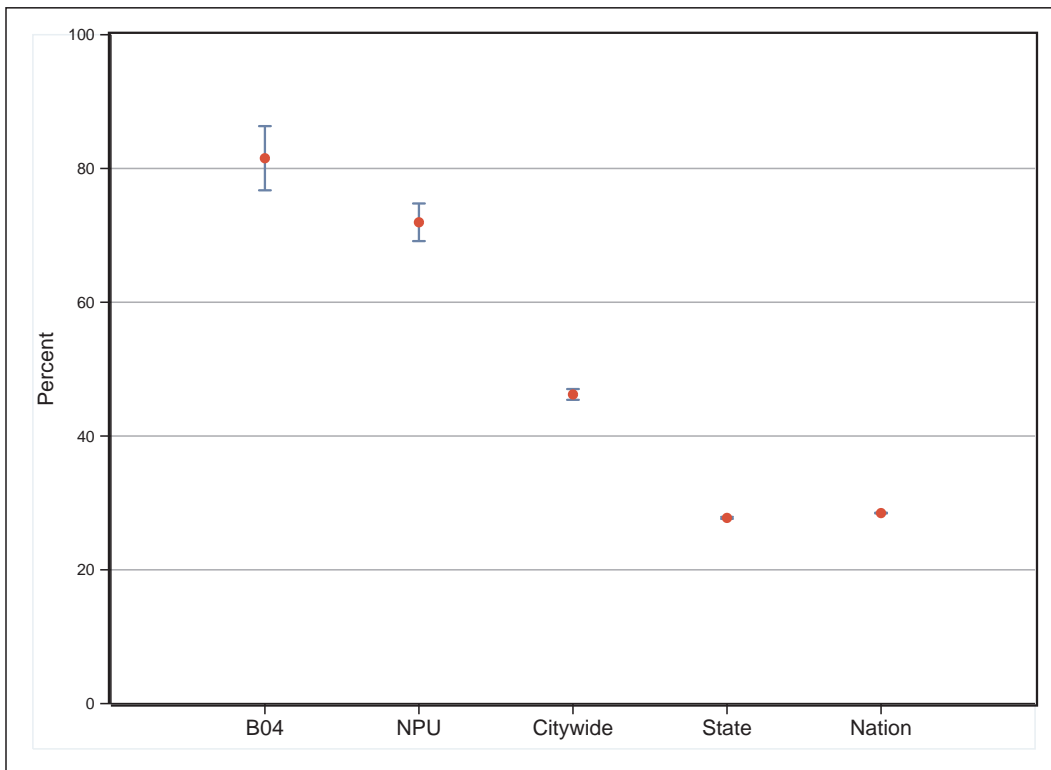
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

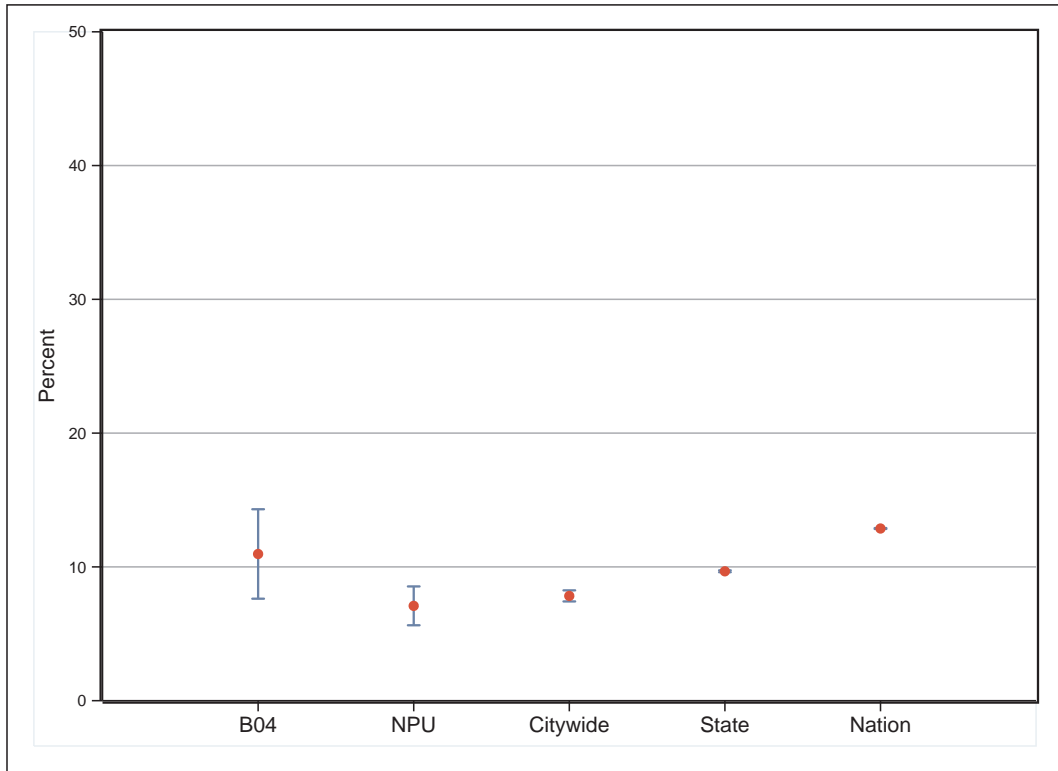


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

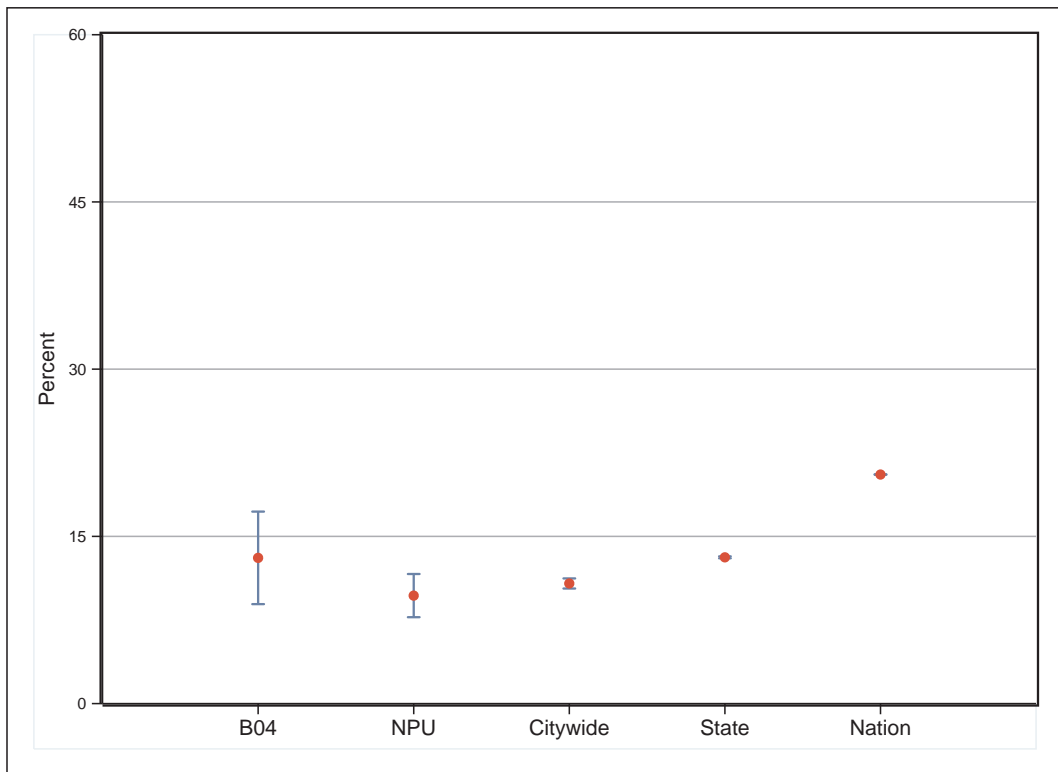


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

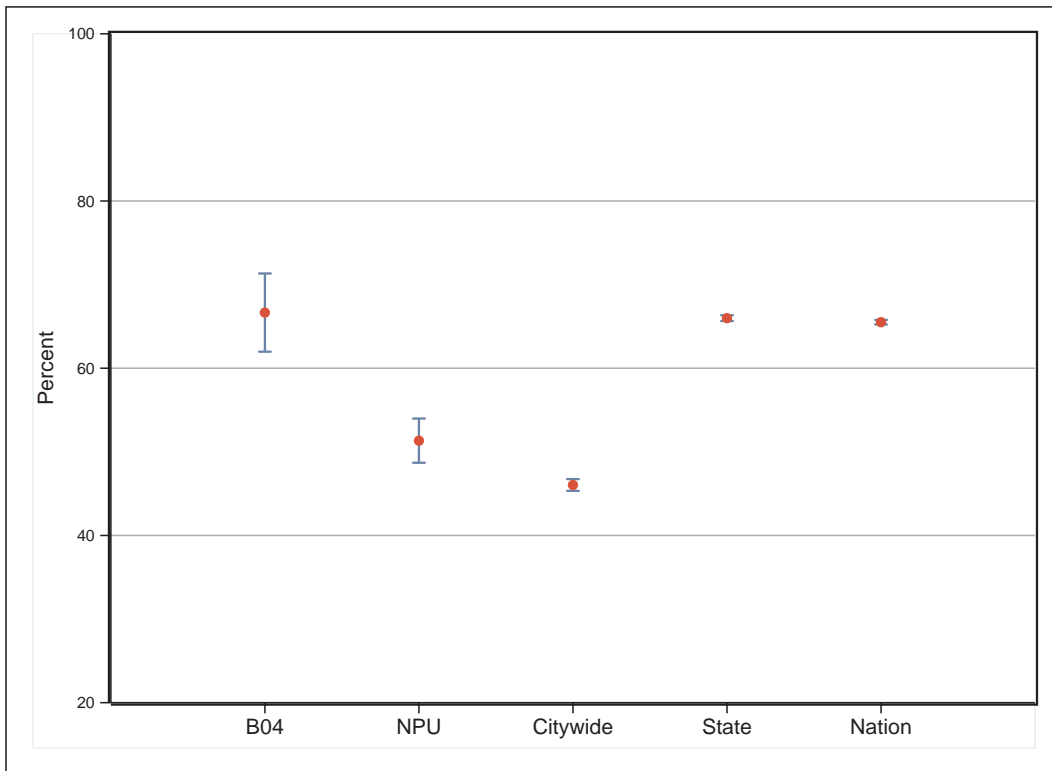


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

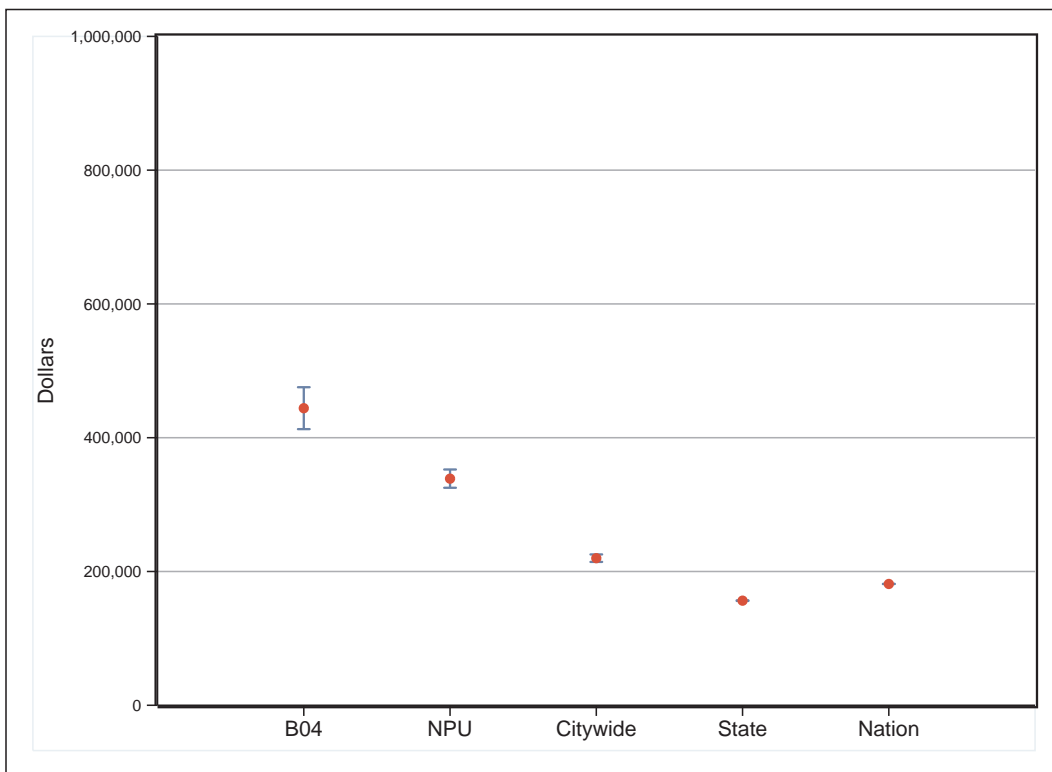


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

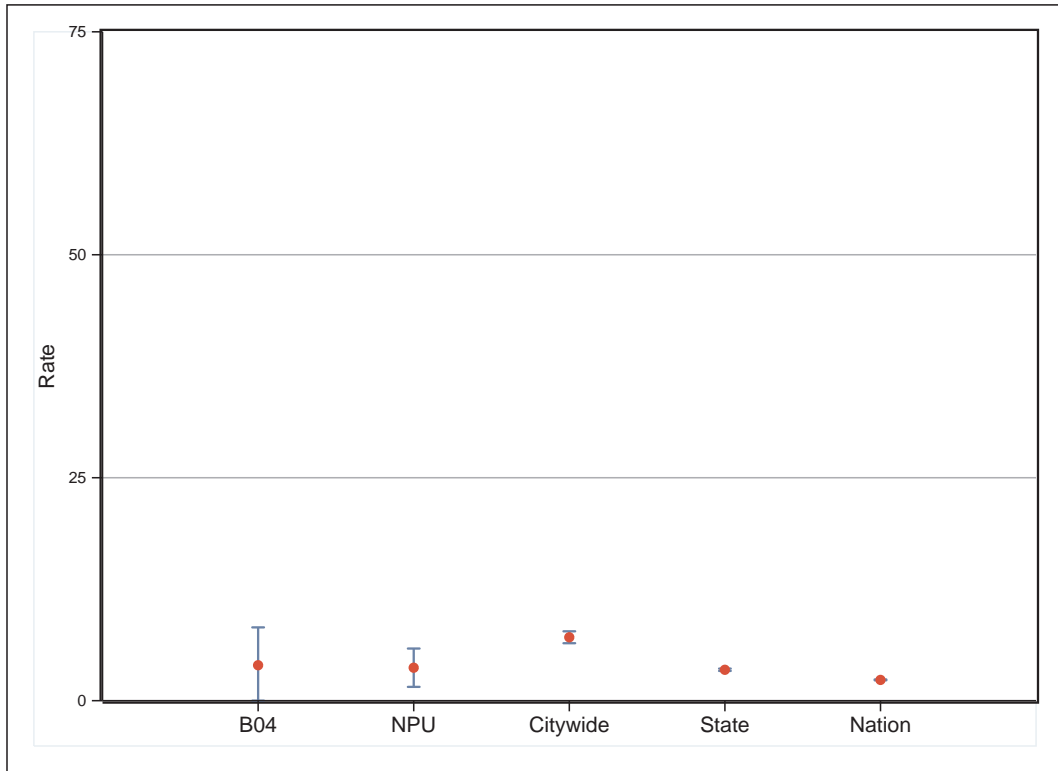


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

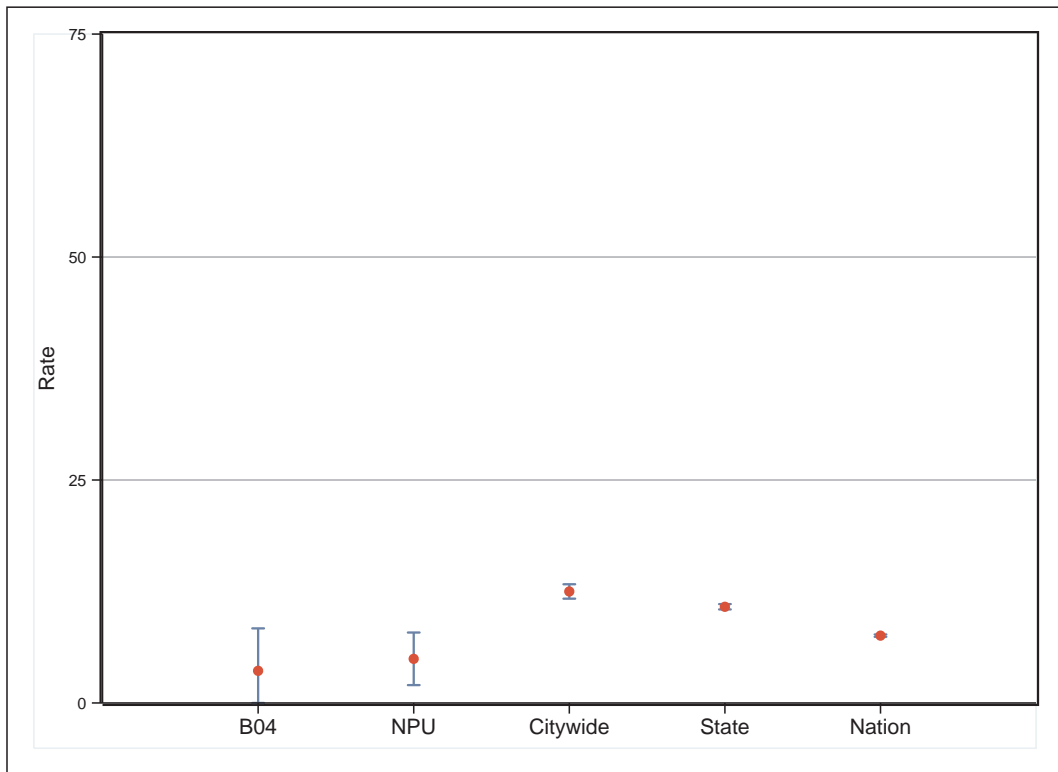


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

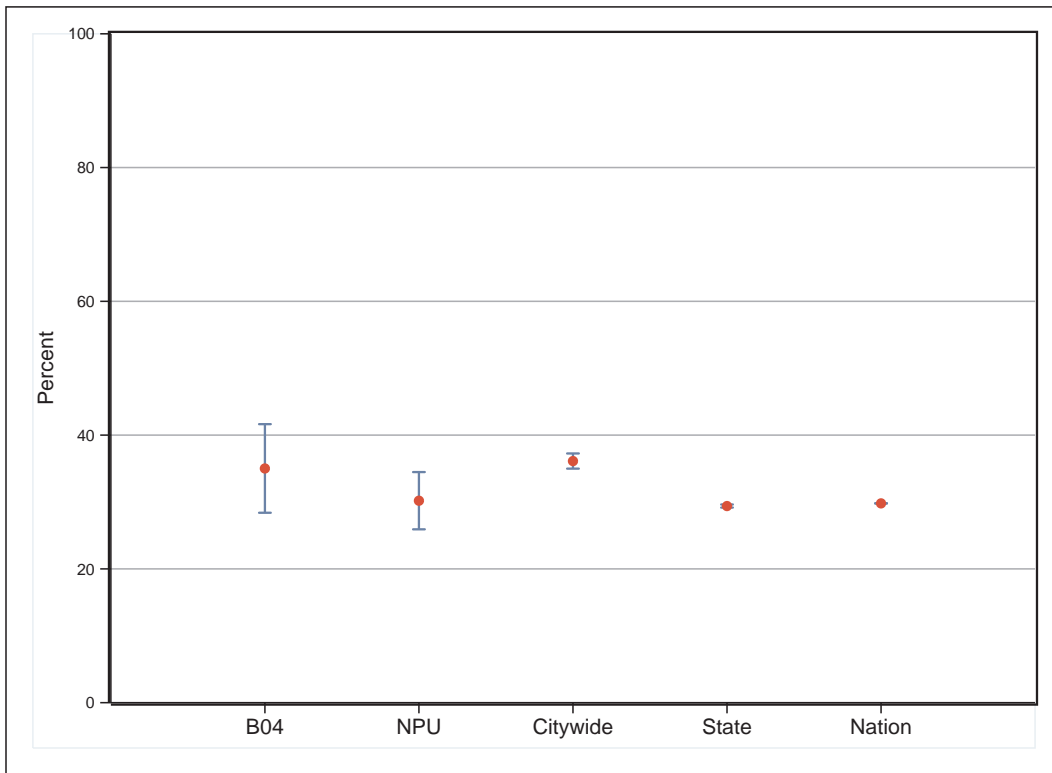


Rental Vacancy Rate

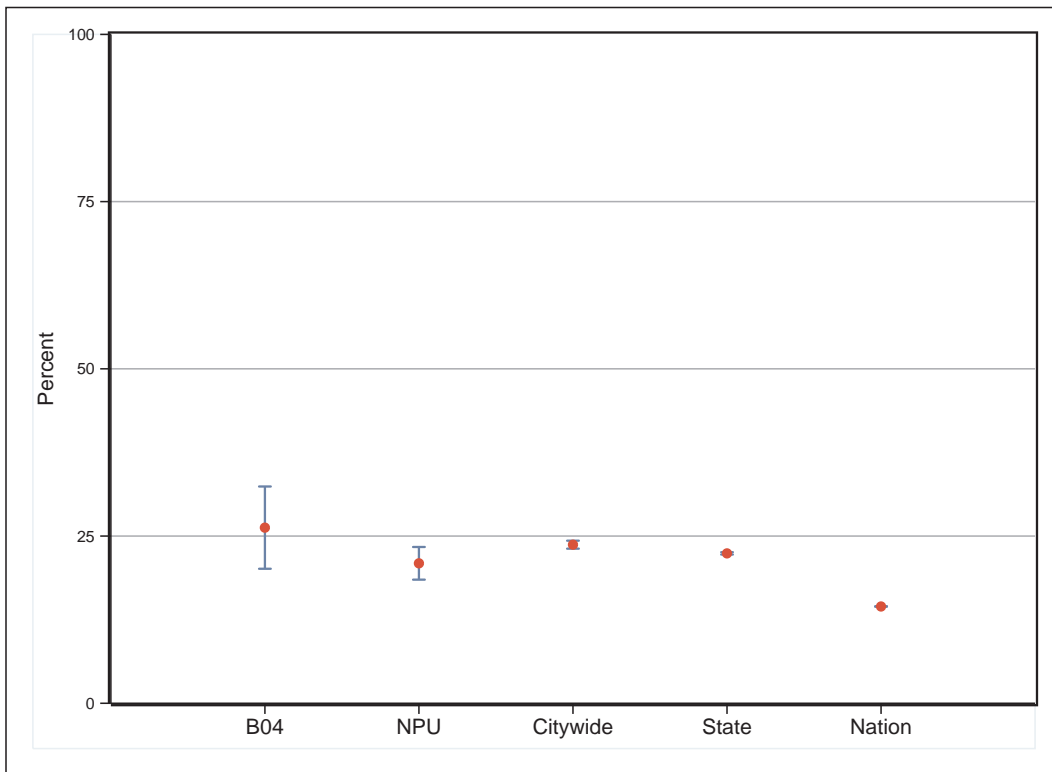


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

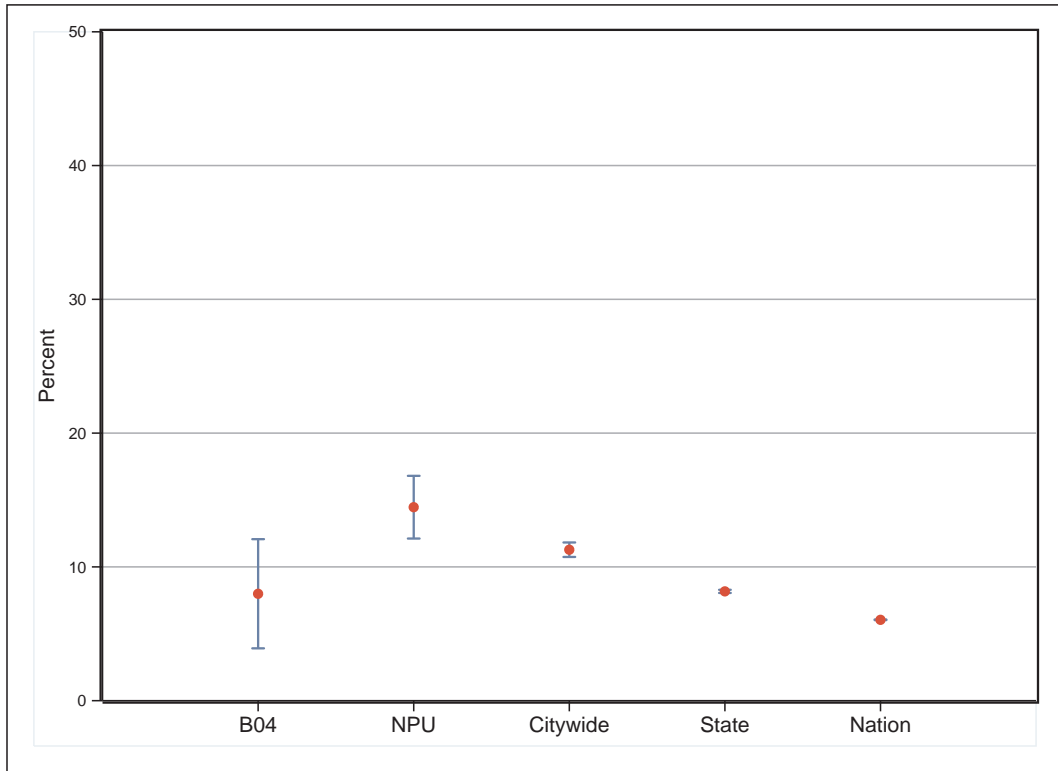


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

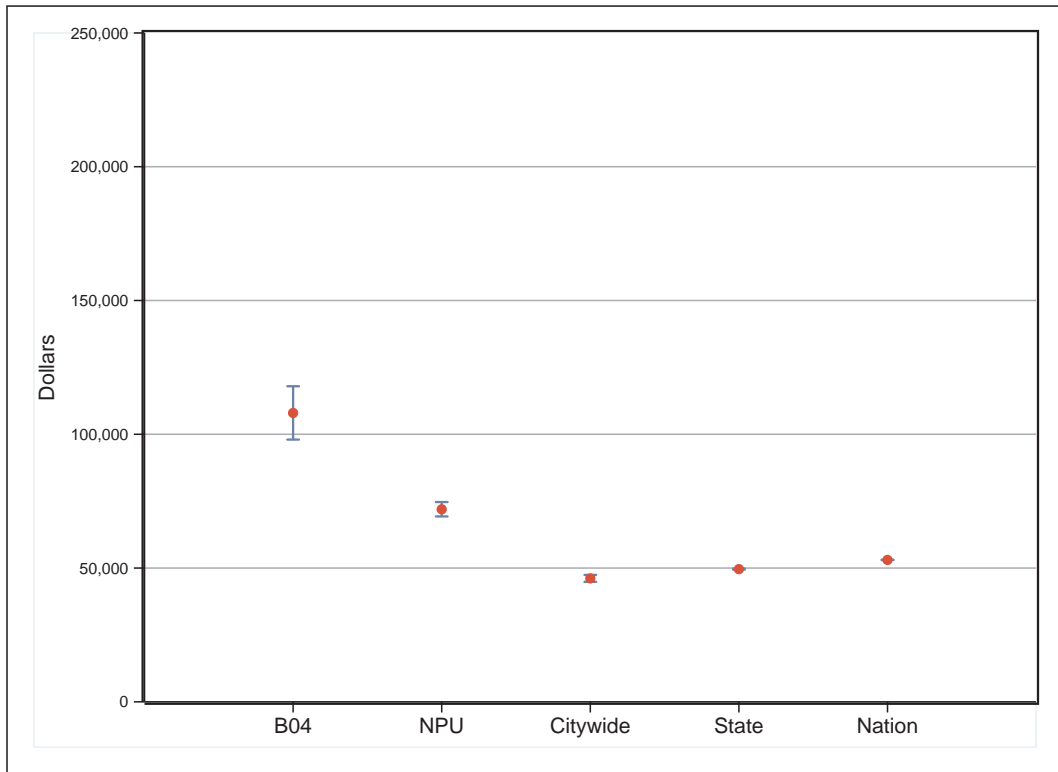


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

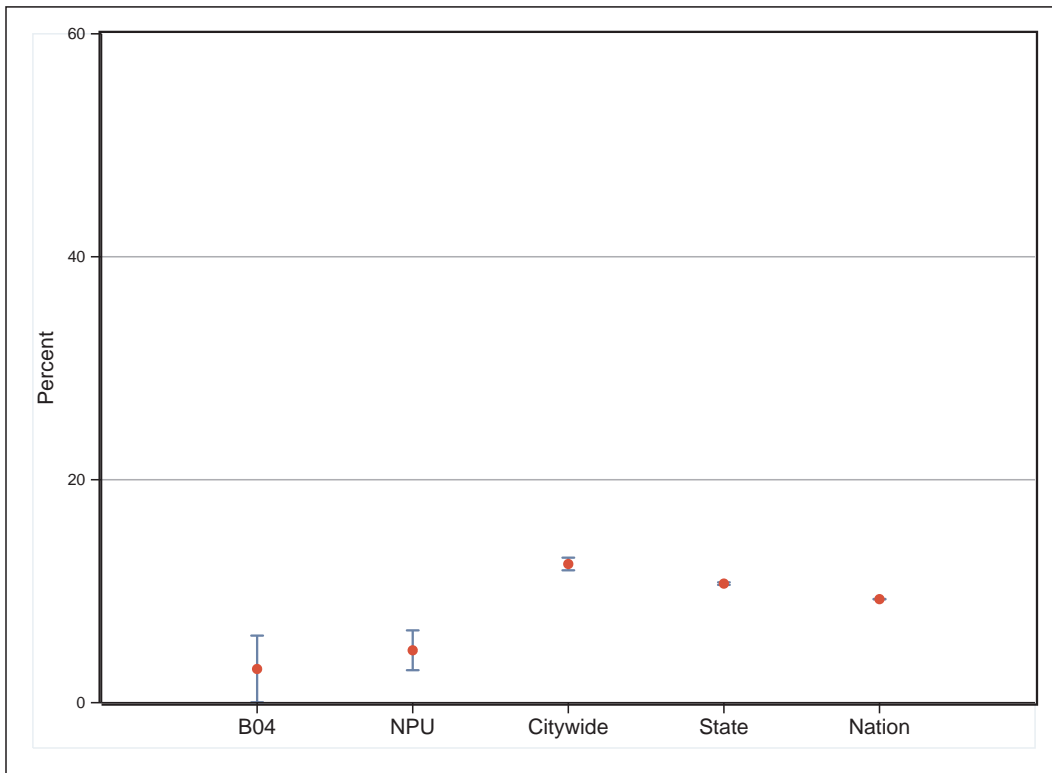


Median Household Income

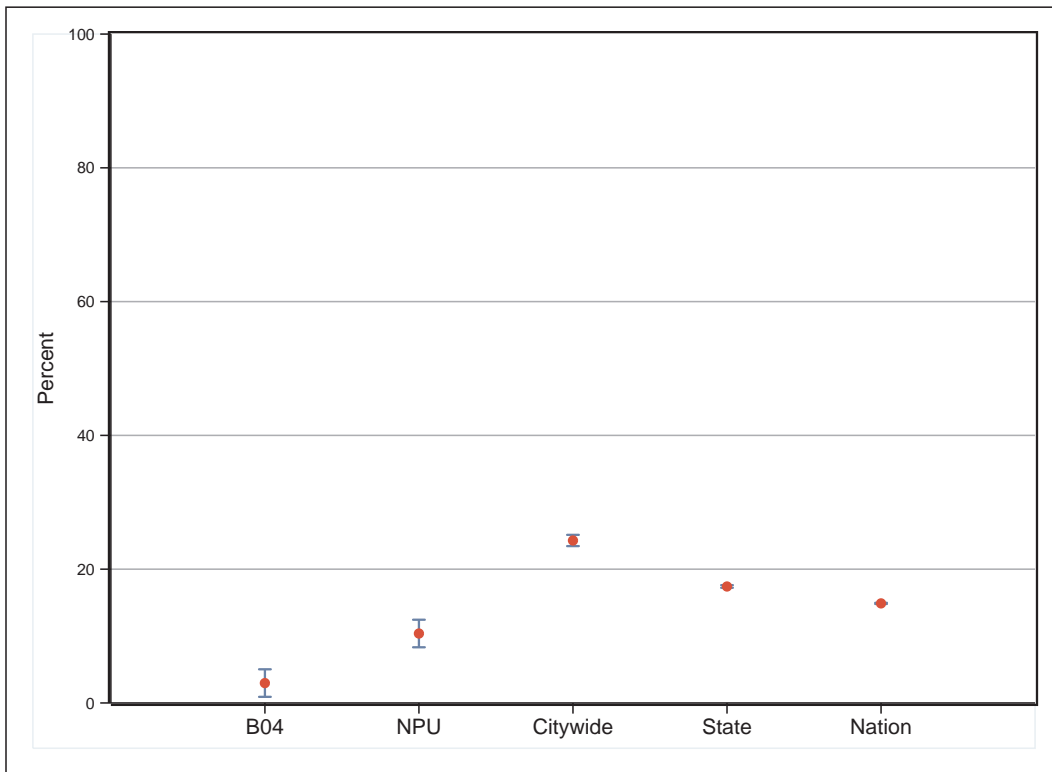


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Family households (families)	1,851	±283	46.6%	±5.9
With own children under 18 years	964	±220	24.3%	±5.1
Married-couple family	1,614	±278	40.6%	±6.0
With own children under 18 years	808	±186	20.4%	±4.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	79	±92	2.0%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	63	±90	1.6%	±2.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	158	±91	4.0%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	92	±76	2.3%	±1.9
Nonfamily households	2,121	±304	53.4%	±6.1
Householder living alone	1,885	±297	47.5%	±6.2
65 years and over	439	±130	11.1%	±3.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	983	±198	24.8%	±4.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	773	±166	19.5%	±3.8
Average household size	1.96	±0.22	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.92	±0.50	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	7,766	±537	7,766	(X)
Householder	3,885	±350	50.0%	±2.9
Spouse	1,575	±226	20.3%	±2.5
Child	1,936	±250	24.9%	±2.7
Other relatives	83	±85	1.1%	±1.1
Nonrelatives	286	±144	3.7%	±1.8
Unmarried partner	128	±82	1.6%	±1.1
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,923	±387	2,923	(X)
Never married	941	±276	32.2%	±8.4
Now married, except separated	1,680	±250	57.5%	±3.9
Separated	20	±41	0.7%	±1.4
Widowed	110	±96	3.8%	±3.2
Divorced	161	±103	5.5%	±3.5
Females 15 years and over	3,513	±404	3,513	(X)
Never married	992	±263	28.2%	±6.7
Now married, except separated	1,617	±234	46.0%	±4.1
Separated	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Widowed	408	±146	11.6%	±3.9
Divorced	504	±169	14.3%	±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	67	±60	67	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±19	0.0%	±28.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±16	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	32	±28	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±109	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	33	±57	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	38	±46	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	37	±52	37	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	18	±37	47.9%	±72.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±27	0.0%	±72.5
1 or 2 years	0	±19	0.0%	±51.3
3 or 4 years	18	±37	47.9%	±72.3
5 or more years	0	±19	0.0%	±51.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	18	±37	18	(X)
Who are female	9	±22	50.0%	±68.3
Who are married	18	±37	100.0%	±0.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,730	±259	1,730	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	245	±111	14.1%	±6.1
Kindergarten	29	±41	1.7%	±2.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	740	±205	42.8%	±10.0
High school (grades 9-12)	392	±158	22.7%	±8.5
College or graduate school	324	±153	18.7%	±8.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	5,767	±564	5,767	(X)
Less than 9th grade	24	±105	0.4%	±1.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	148	±143	2.6%	±2.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	300	±150	5.2%	±2.6
Some college, no degree	523	±190	9.1%	±3.2
Associate's degree	70	±65	1.2%	±1.1
Bachelor's degree	2,836	±410	49.2%	±5.2
Graduate or professional degree	1,866	±346	32.4%	±5.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.0%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	81.5%	±4.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	6,107	±579	6,107	(X)
Civilian veterans	419	±149	6.9%	±2.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	7,766	±537	7,766	(X)
With a disability	566	±209	7.3%	±2.6
Under 18 years	1,727	±320	1,727	(X)
With a disability	35	±50	2.0%	±2.9
18 to 64 years	5,007	±452	5,007	(X)
With a disability	189	±126	3.8%	±2.5
65 years and over	1,032	±235	1,032	(X)
With a disability	343	±159	33.2%	±13.4

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	7,676	±519	7,676	(X)
Same house	6,566	±453	85.5%	±1.2
Different house in the U.S.	1,001	±364	13.0%	±4.7
Same county	496	±206	6.5%	±2.7
Different county	504	±299	6.6%	±3.9
Same state	87	±82	1.1%	±1.1
Different state	417	±288	5.4%	±3.7
Abroad	109	±101	1.4%	±1.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
Native	6,908	±537	86.6%	±11.4
Born in United States	6,759	±651	84.7%	±12.1
State of residence	3,046	±454	38.2%	±4.0
Different state	3,712	±467	46.5%	±3.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	149	±133	1.9%	±1.7
Foreign born	875	±282	11.0%	±3.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	875	±282	875	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	507	±252	58.0%	±21.9
Not a U.S. citizen	368	±164	42.0%	±12.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	1,024	±321	1,024	(X)
Native	149	±127	149	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±12.9
Entered before 2010	149	±126	100.0%	±119.9
Foreign born	875	±282	875	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	43	±78	4.9%	±8.8
Entered before 2010	832	±284	95.1%	±10.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	875	±282	875	(X)
Europe	369	±203	42.1%	±18.8
Asia	297	±160	33.9%	±14.6
Africa	5	±30	0.6%	±3.4
Oceania	21	±28	2.4%	±3.1
Latin America	154	±121	17.6%	±12.6
Northern America	30	±35	3.4%	±3.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	7,429	±761	7,429	(X)
English only	6,458	±667	86.9%	±1.2
Language other than English	971	±324	13.1%	±4.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	331	±269	4.4%	±3.6
Spanish	166	±162	2.2%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	41	±126	0.5%	±1.7
Other Indo-European languages	504	±230	6.8%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	132	±172	1.8%	±2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	286	±149	3.8%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	158	±137	2.1%	±1.8
Other languages	16	±57	0.2%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±91	0.0%	±1.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
American	1,048	±453	13.1%	±5.5
Arab	45	±82	0.6%	±1.0
Czech	9	±21	0.1%	±0.3
Danish	9	±25	0.1%	±0.3
Dutch	96	±100	1.2%	±1.3
English	1,076	±318	13.5%	±3.7
French (except Basque)	272	±144	3.4%	±1.8
French Canadian	32	±37	0.4%	±0.5
German	826	±258	10.4%	±3.0
Greek	40	±62	0.5%	±0.8
Hungarian	47	±70	0.6%	±0.9
Irish	866	±281	10.9%	±3.3
Italian	388	±213	4.9%	±2.6
Lithuanian	1	±20	0.0%	±0.2
Norwegian	28	±34	0.3%	±0.4
Polish	169	±116	2.1%	±1.4
Portuguese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Russian	247	±182	3.1%	±2.3
Scotch-Irish	220	±117	2.8%	±1.4
Scottish	441	±236	5.5%	±2.9
Slovak	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Subsaharan African	127	±105	1.6%	±1.3
Swedish	107	±106	1.3%	±1.3
Swiss	18	±32	0.2%	±0.4
Ukranian	55	±52	0.7%	±0.6
Welsh	100	±90	1.3%	±1.1
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	60	±75	0.8%	±0.9

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	6,282	±483	6,282	(X)
In labor force	4,228	±495	67.3%	±5.9
Civilian labor force	4,228	±495	67.3%	±5.9
Employed	4,101	±493	65.3%	±6.0
Unemployed	128	±127	2.0%	±2.0
Armed Forces	0	±86	0.0%	±1.4
Not in labor force	2,054	±350	32.7%	±5.0
Civilian labor force	4,228	±495	4,228	(X)
Percent Unemployed	3.0%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	3,454	±328	3,454	(X)
In labor force	1,937	±339	56.1%	±8.3
Civilian labor force	1,937	±339	56.1%	±8.3
Employed	1,835	±334	53.1%	±8.3
Own children under 6 years	653	±262	653	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	184	±126	28.2%	±15.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	1,206	±330	1,206	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	653	±295	54.1%	±19.5

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	4,049	±404	4,049	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,851	±352	70.4%	±5.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	298	±291	7.4%	±7.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	130	±93	3.2%	±2.3
Walked	120	±99	3.0%	±2.4
Other means	97	±82	2.4%	±2.0
Worked at home	553	±217	13.7%	±5.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.8	±1.4	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,101	±493	4,101	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	2,878	±431	70.2%	±6.3
Service occupations	278	±139	6.8%	±3.3
Sales and office occupations	932	±250	22.7%	±5.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	27	±59	0.7%	±1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	55	±72	1.3%	±1.8

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,101	±493	4,101	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	53	±82	1.3%	±2.0
Construction	103	±104	2.5%	±2.5
Manufacturing	197	±100	4.8%	±2.4
Wholesale trade	153	±118	3.7%	±2.8
Retail trade	196	±108	4.8%	±2.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	80	±74	1.9%	±1.8
Information	82	±72	2.0%	±1.7
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	765	±242	18.7%	±5.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,245	±308	30.4%	±6.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	851	±253	20.8%	±5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	191	±140	4.7%	±3.4
Other services, except public administration	140	±112	3.4%	±2.7
Public administration	113	±73	2.8%	±1.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,101	±493	4,101	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	3,580	±476	87.3%	±5.0
Government workers	416	±157	10.1%	±3.6
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	174	±83	4.2%	±2.0
Unpaid family workers	0	±43	0.0%	±1.1

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Less than \$10,000	115	±100	2.9%	±2.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	232	±112	5.8%	±2.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	170	±113	4.3%	±2.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	234	±136	5.9%	±3.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	±130	5.9%	±3.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	530	±173	13.4%	±4.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	371	±157	9.3%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	737	±220	18.6%	±5.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	292	±121	7.3%	±3.0
\$200,000 or more	1,056	±247	26.6%	±5.8
Median household income (dollars)	107,979	±9,968	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	166,542	±24,411	(X)	(X)
With earnings	3,216	±342	81.0%	±5.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	175,000	±27,371	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	861	±191	21.7%	±4.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	20,408	±2,933	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	407	±121	10.2%	±2.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	61,710	±23,090	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	110	±109	2.8%	±2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	3,054	±3,904	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	21	±55	0.5%	±1.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	18,761	±58,782	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	80	±97	2.0%	±2.4
Families	1,851	±283	1,851	(X)
Less than \$10,000	7	±32	0.4%	±1.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	±35	0.6%	±1.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	23	±47	1.2%	±2.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	±78	2.5%	±4.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	±73	4.2%	±3.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	176	±107	9.5%	±5.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	130	±95	7.0%	±5.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	376	±173	20.3%	±8.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	186	±97	10.1%	±5.0
\$200,000 or more	818	±201	44.2%	±8.5
Median family income (dollars)	171,118	±22,373	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	250,177	±42,632	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	83,688	±11,030	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,121	±304	2,121	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	63,982	±7,618	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	93,518	±18,106	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	70,698	±5,520	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	71,144	±7,174	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	7,766	±537	7,766	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,517	±554	96.8%	±2.5
With private health insurance	7,045	±511	90.7%	±2.0
With public coverage	1,250	±284	16.1%	±3.5
No health insurance coverage	249	±144	3.2%	±1.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,727	±320	1,727	(X)
No health insurance coverage	45	±55	2.6%	±3.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	5,007	±452	5,007	(X)
In labor force:	4,061	±417	4,061	(X)
Employed:	3,933	±406	3,933	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,759	±395	95.6%	±1.9
With private health insurance	3,753	±394	95.4%	±1.9
With public coverage	24	±65	0.6%	±1.7
No health insurance coverage	174	±127	4.4%	±3.2
Unemployed:	128	±95	128	(X)
With health insurance coverage	110	±89	85.9%	±28.2
With private health insurance	110	±89	85.9%	±28.2
With public coverage	0	±19	0.0%	±15.0
No health insurance coverage	18	±34	14.1%	±24.7
Not in labor force:	946	±206	946	(X)
With health insurance coverage	934	±204	98.7%	±2.5
With private health insurance	832	±196	88.0%	±7.9
With public coverage	154	±91	16.3%	±9.0
No health insurance coverage	12	±28	1.3%	±2.9

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	1.6%	±2.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.0%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	5.2%	±30.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.3%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	1.5%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	5.2%	±18.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	5.7%	±20.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.6%	±34.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	3.0%	±2.1	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	1.3%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	1.3%	±2.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	2.0%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.1%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3.4%	±2.2	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	2.2%	±1.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	9.5%	±9.4	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	1.8%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	6.5%	±5.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,582	±343	4,582	(X)
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	86.7%	±3.7
Vacant housing units	611	±249	13.3%	±5.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.0	±4.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.6	±4.8	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,582	±343	4,582	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,712	±225	37.4%	±4.0
1-unit, attached	464	±138	10.1%	±2.9
2 units	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
3 or 4 units	126	±120	2.7%	±2.6
5 to 9 units	139	±98	3.0%	±2.1
10 to 19 units	120	±84	2.6%	±1.8
20 or more units	2,022	±349	44.1%	±6.9
Mobile home	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,582	±343	4,582	(X)
Built 2010 or later	84	±91	1.8%	±2.0
Built 2000 to 2009	1,119	±282	24.4%	±5.9
Built 1990 to 1999	1,000	±290	21.8%	±6.1
Built 1980 to 1989	528	±184	11.5%	±3.9
Built 1970 to 1979	566	±226	12.4%	±4.8
Built 1960 to 1969	318	±125	6.9%	±2.7
Built 1950 to 1959	492	±135	10.7%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	271	±120	5.9%	±2.6
Built 1939 or earlier	205	±104	4.5%	±2.2

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,582	±343	4,582	(X)
1 room	157	±133	3.4%	±2.9
2 rooms	239	±155	5.2%	±3.3
3 rooms	1,031	±252	22.5%	±5.2
4 rooms	683	±256	14.9%	±5.5
5 rooms	430	±153	9.4%	±3.3
6 rooms	358	±143	7.8%	±3.1
7 rooms	390	±137	8.5%	±2.9
8 rooms	357	±134	7.8%	±2.9
9 rooms or more	936	±207	20.4%	±4.2
Median rooms	5.4	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,582	±343	4,582	(X)
No bedroom	157	±133	3.4%	±2.9
1 bedroom	1,187	±264	25.9%	±5.4
2 bedrooms	1,193	±287	26.0%	±5.9
3 bedrooms	1,065	±226	23.2%	±4.6
4 bedrooms	605	±185	13.2%	±3.9
5 or more bedrooms	375	±130	8.2%	±2.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Owner-occupied	2,647	±295	66.7%	±4.7
Renter-occupied	1,324	±262	33.3%	±5.9
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.27	±0.11	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.46	±0.29	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	657	±217	16.5%	±5.3
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,397	±344	60.3%	±6.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	538	±160	13.5%	±3.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	123	±71	3.1%	±1.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	207	±91	5.2%	±2.2
Moved in 1969 or earlier	50	±57	1.3%	±1.4

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
No vehicles available	348	±180	8.8%	±4.5
1 vehicle available	1,648	±311	41.5%	±6.9
2 vehicles available	1,639	±290	41.3%	±6.4
3 or more vehicles available	336	±139	8.5%	±3.4

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Utility gas	2,178	±276	54.8%	±5.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	±33	0.2%	±0.8
Electricity	1,772	±303	44.6%	±6.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Coal or coke	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Wood	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Solar energy	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Other fuel	12	±37	0.3%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±19	0.0%	±0.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	±19	0.1%	±0.5
No telephone service available	51	±62	1.3%	±1.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,972	±344	3,972	(X)
1.00 or less	3,911	±412	98.5%	±5.9
1.01 to 1.50	35	±72	0.9%	±1.8
1.51 or more	25	±78	0.6%	±2.0

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,647	±295	2,647	(X)
Less than \$50,000	23	±90	0.9%	±3.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	54	±78	2.0%	±2.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	196	±151	7.4%	±5.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	169	±88	6.4%	±3.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	275	±128	10.4%	±4.7
\$300,000 to \$499,999	777	±193	29.3%	±6.5
\$500,000 to \$999,999	838	±211	31.7%	±7.2
\$1,000,000 or more	316	±136	11.9%	±4.9
Median (dollars)	444,161	±31,344	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,647	±295	2,647	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	2,018	±292	76.2%	±7.1
Housing units without a mortgage	629	±148	23.8%	±4.9

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	2,018	±292	2,018	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±43	0.0%	±2.1
\$300 to \$499	0	±43	0.0%	±2.1
\$500 to \$699	1	±43	0.1%	±2.2
\$700 to \$999	99	±132	4.9%	±6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	212	±115	10.5%	±5.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	151	±73	7.5%	±3.5
\$2,000 or more	1,555	±276	77.1%	±7.9
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	629	±148	629	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±30	0.0%	±4.8
\$100 to \$199	0	±43	0.0%	±6.9
\$200 to \$299	9	±45	1.4%	±7.2
\$300 to \$399	41	±66	6.6%	±10.4
\$400 or more	579	±153	92.0%	±11.2
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	2,018	±357	2,018	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	763	±245	37.8%	±10.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	154	±88	7.6%	±4.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	290	±133	14.4%	±6.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	269	±112	13.3%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	543	±172	26.9%	±7.1
Not computed	0	±30	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	629	±171	629	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	273	±97	43.5%	±9.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	157	±83	24.9%	±11.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	44	±45	7.0%	±7.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	38	±47	6.1%	±7.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1	±31	0.2%	±4.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	21	±39	3.3%	±6.2
35.0 percent or more	94	±79	15.0%	±11.9
Not computed	0	±30	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,320	±262	1,320	(X)
Less than \$200	116	±101	8.8%	±7.4
\$200 to \$299	8	±43	0.6%	±3.2
\$300 to \$499	52	±88	3.9%	±6.6
\$500 to \$749	10	±70	0.7%	±5.3
\$750 to \$999	213	±133	16.2%	±9.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	654	±253	49.6%	±16.5
\$1,500 or more	267	±136	20.2%	±9.5
Median (dollars)	1,424	±54	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	5	±30	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,312	±343	1,312	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	306	±177	23.3%	±12.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	226	±140	17.3%	±9.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	136	±87	10.4%	±6.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	217	±149	16.5%	±10.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	71	±80	5.4%	±6.0
35.0 percent or more	356	±175	27.1%	±11.3
Not computed	13	±34	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
Male	3,797	±523	47.6%	±4.2
Female	4,179	±516	52.4%	±3.3
Under 5 years	546	±244	6.8%	±3.0
5 to 9 years	482	±193	6.0%	±2.3
10 to 14 years	511	±185	6.4%	±2.2
15 to 19 years	426	±167	5.3%	±2.0
20 to 24 years	243	±163	3.0%	±2.0
25 to 34 years	1,223	±338	15.3%	±3.9
35 to 44 years	1,467	±295	18.4%	±3.1
45 to 54 years	1,190	±254	14.9%	±2.8
55 to 59 years	334	±127	4.2%	±1.5
60 to 64 years	536	±167	6.7%	±2.0
65 to 74 years	473	±155	5.9%	±1.8
75 to 84 years	455	±187	5.7%	±2.3
85 years and over	89	±64	1.1%	±0.8
Median age (years)	39.3	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6,107	±637	76.6%	±11.4
21 years and over	6,009	±630	75.3%	±11.2
62 years and over	1,378	±289	17.3%	±3.1
65 years and over	1,018	±251	12.8%	±2.8
18 years and over	6,107	±637	6,107	(X)
Male	2,760	±442	45.2%	±5.5
Female	3,347	±458	54.8%	±4.9
65 years and over	1,018	±251	1,018	(X)
Male	374	±140	36.7%	±10.3
Female	644	±209	63.3%	±13.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
One race	7,761	±809	97.3%	±14.5
Two or more races	214	±167	2.7%	±2.1
One race	7,761	±809	97.3%	±14.5
White	6,589	±767	82.6%	±4.0
Black or African American	818	±362	10.3%	±4.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	±46	0.2%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	27	±62	0.3%	±0.8
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	311	±168	3.9%	±2.1
Asian Indian	29	±50	0.4%	±0.6
Chinese	126	±126	1.6%	±1.6
Filipino	15	±27	0.2%	±0.3
Japanese	28	±50	0.3%	±0.6
Korean	107	±86	1.3%	±1.1
Vietnamese	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Other Asian	7	±64	0.1%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±19	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±51	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	14	±36	0.2%	±0.4
Two or more races	214	±167	2.7%	±2.1
White and Black or African American	61	±82	0.8%	±1.0
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
White and Asian	123	±144	1.5%	±1.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
White	6,773	±793	84.9%	±4.2
Black or African American	895	±378	11.2%	±4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	±46	0.2%	±0.6
Asian	474	±258	5.9%	±3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	28	±40	0.4%	±0.5
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	7,975	±845	7,975	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	192	±183	2.4%	±2.3
Mexican	44	±139	0.6%	±1.7
Puerto Rican	73	±94	0.9%	±1.2
Cuban	17	±31	0.2%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	58	±61	0.7%	±0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,707	±814	96.6%	±14.5
White alone	6,402	±741	80.3%	±3.8
Black or African American alone	795	±360	10.0%	±4.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	19	±46	0.2%	±0.6
Asian alone	321	±167	4.0%	±2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	14	±36	0.2%	±0.4
Two or more races	155	±148	1.9%	±1.8
Two races including Some other race	14	±35	0.2%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	141	±147	1.8%	±1.8

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (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