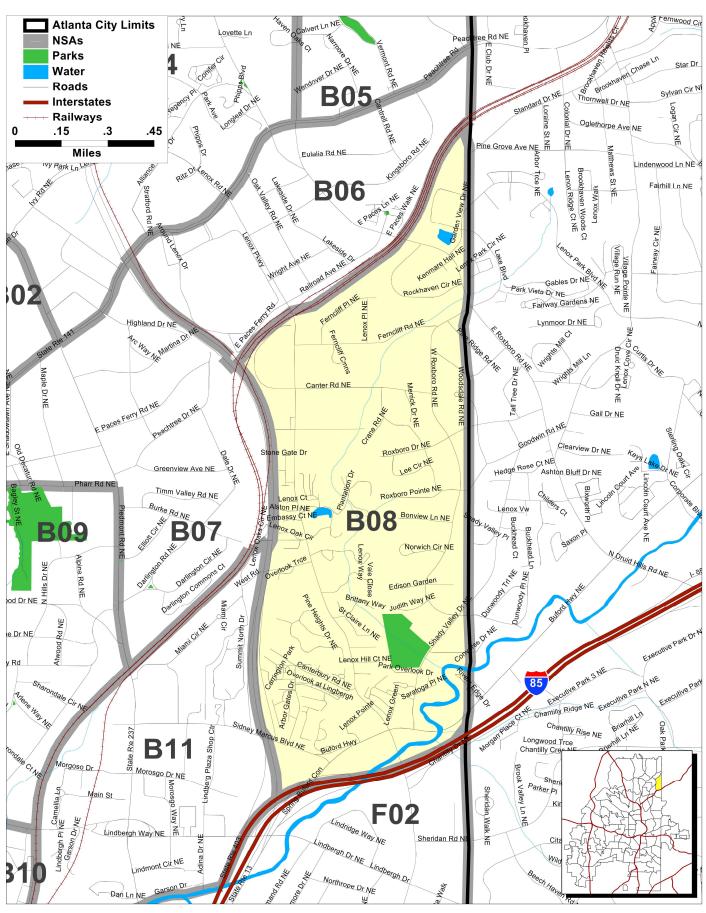
Neighborhood Statistical Area B08





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- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
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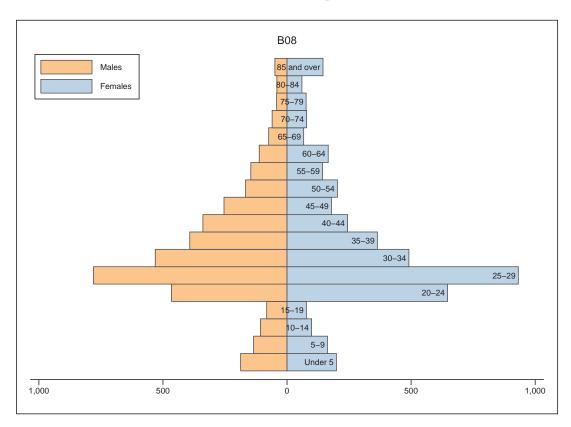


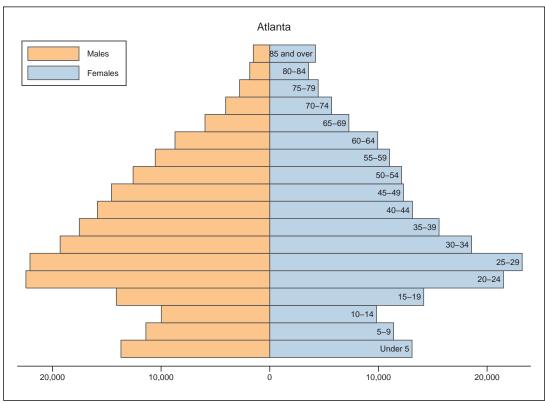
B08

Decennial 2010 Profile

B08 Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

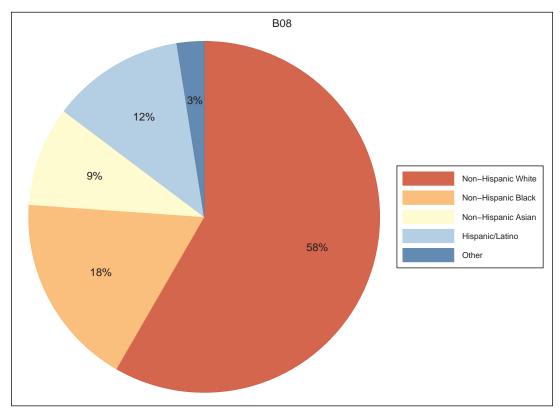


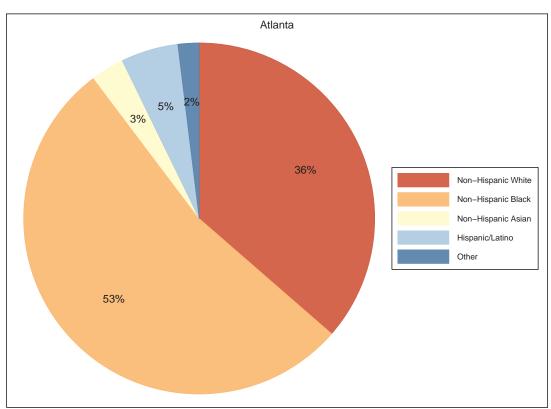




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Race and Latino Origin

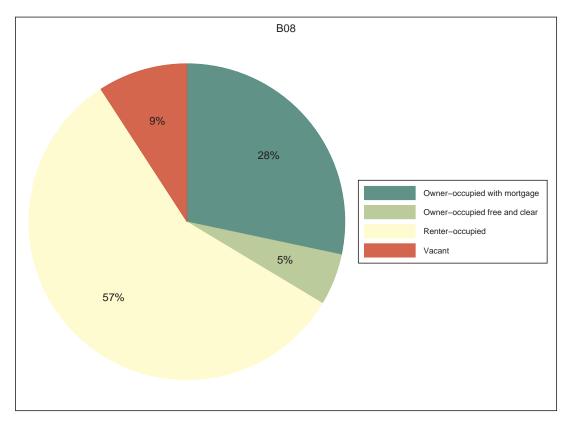


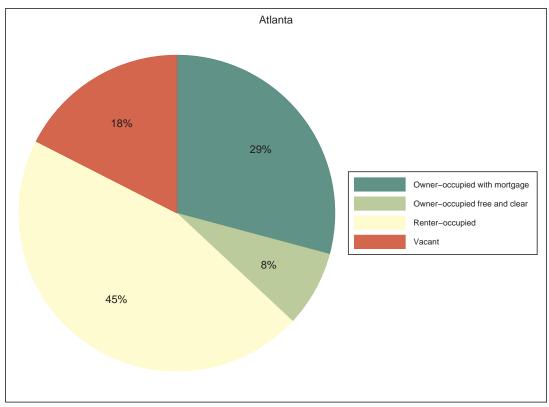




B08 Decennial 2010 Profile

Housing Tenure

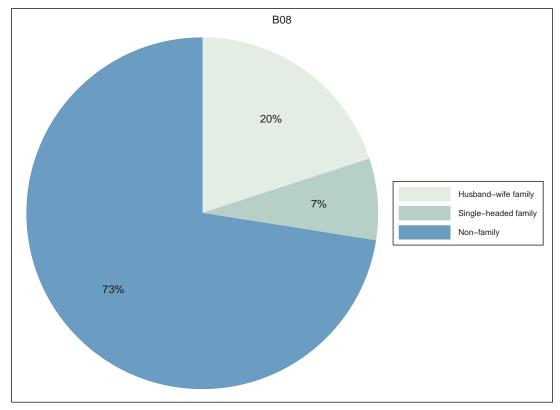


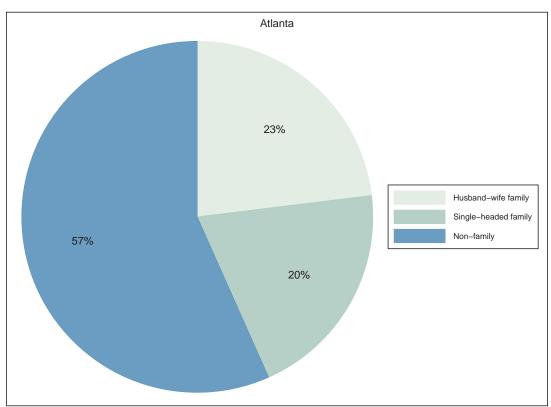




Decennial 2010 Profile B08

Households by Type

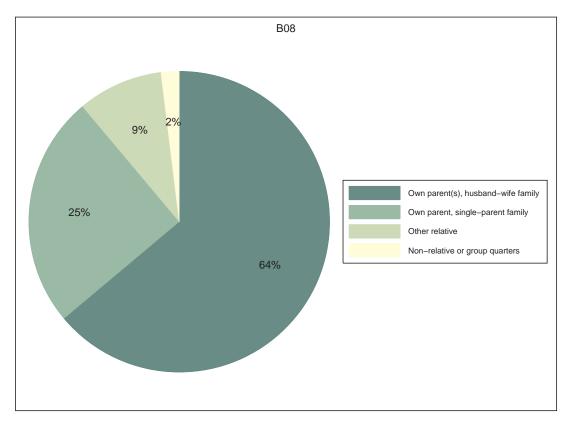


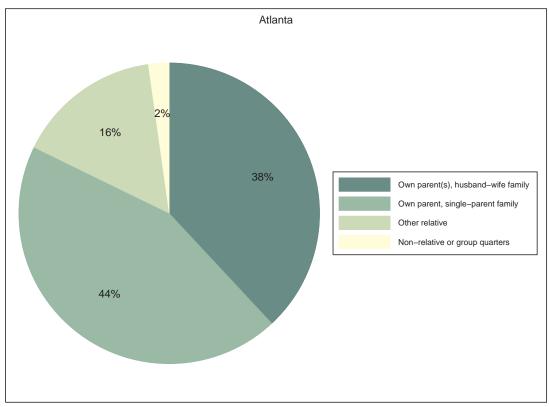




B08 Decennial 2010 Profile

Children by Household Type

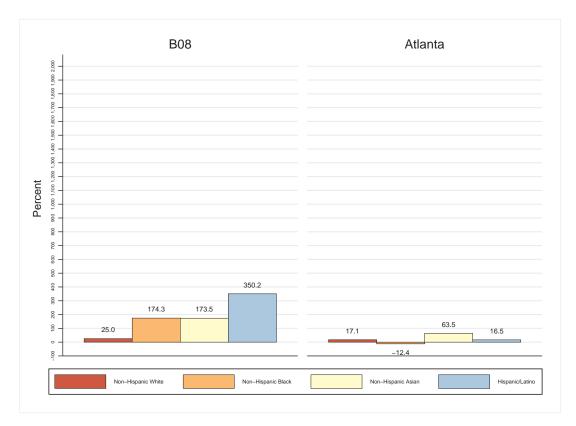






Decennial 2010 Profile B08

Population Change, 2000-2010





B08 Decennial 2010 Profile

SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,300	100.0%
Under 5 years	386	4.7%
5 to 9 years	298	3.6%
10 to 14 years	206	2.5%
15 to 19 years	160	1.9%
20 to 24 years	1,113	13.4%
25 to 29 years	1,712	20.6%
30 to 34 years	1,022	12.3%
35 to 39 years	756	9.1%
40 to 44 years	583	7.0%
45 to 49 years	433	5.2%
50 to 54 years	370	4.5%
55 to 59 years	289	3.5%
60 to 64 years	278	3.3%
65 to 69 years	141 139	1.7%
70 to 74 years 75 to 79 years	119	1.7%
80 to 84 years		1.4% 1.2%
85 years and over	101	2.3%
os years and over	194	2.3%
Median age (years)	31.3	(X)
16 years and over	7,372	88.8%
18 years and over	7,319	88.2%
21 years and over	7,190	86.6%
62 years and over	853	10.3%
65 years and over	694	8.4%
Male population	3,964	47.8%
Under 5 years	187	2.3%
5 to 9 years	135	1.6%
10 to 14 years	107	1.3%
15 to 19 years	82	1.0%
20 to 24 years	466	5.6%
25 to 29 years	780	9.4%
30 to 34 years	531	6.4%
35 to 39 years	392	4.7%
40 to 44 years	339	4.1%
45 to 49 years	254	3.1%
50 to 54 years	167	2.0%
55 to 59 years	146	1.8%
60 to 64 years	112	1.3%
65 to 69 years	74	0.9%
70 to 74 years	60	0.7%
75 to 79 years	42	0.5%
80 to 84 years	41	0.5%
85 years and over	49	0.6%
Median age (years)	32.1	(X)
16 years and over	3,520	42.4%
18 years and over	3,492	42.4%
21 years and over	3,414	41.1%
		on next page
	20	,



Decennial 2010 Profile B08

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	331	4.0%
65 years and over	266	3.2%
Female population	4,336	52.2%
Under 5 years	199	2.4%
5 to 9 years	163	2.0%
10 to 14 years	99	1.2%
15 to 19 years	78	0.9%
20 to 24 years	647	7.8%
25 to 29 years	932	11.2%
30 to 34 years	491	5.9%
35 to 39 years	364	4.4%
40 to 44 years	244	2.9%
45 to 49 years	179	2.2%
50 to 54 years	203	2.4%
55 to 59 years	143	1.7%
60 to 64 years	166	2.0%
65 to 69 years	67	0.8%
70 to 74 years	79	1.0%
75 to 79 years	77	0.9%
80 to 84 years	60	0.7%
85 years and over	145	1.7%
Median age (years)	30.5	(X)
16 years and over	3,852	46.4%
18 years and over	3,827	46.1%
21 years and over	3,776	45.5%
62 years and over	522	6.3%
65 years and over	428	5.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,300	100.0%
One Race	8,049	97.0%
White	5,297	63.8%
Black or African American	1,523	18.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	20	0.2%
Asian	772	9.3%
Asian Indian [‡]	352	4.2%
Chinese† ‡	144	1.7%
Filipino [‡]	28	0.3%
Japanese [‡]	35	0.4%
Korean [‡]	139	1.7%
Vietnamese [‡]	18	0.2%
Other Asian† ‡	88	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	435	5.2%
Two or More Races	251	3.0%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.1%
White; Asian	45	0.5%
White; Black or African American	48	0.6%
White; Some Other Race	44	0.5%
	Continued	on next page



RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	5,472	65.9%
Black or African American	1,641	19.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	45	0.5%
Asian	875	10.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8	0.1%
Some Other Race	537	6.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	8,300	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,008	12.1%
Mexican [‡]	335	4.0%
Puerto Rican‡	84	1.0%
Cuban [‡]	49	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	283	3.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,292	87.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,300	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,008	12.1%
White alone	457	5.5%
Black or African American alone	49	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.1%
Asian alone	3	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	405	4.9%
Two or More Races	87	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,292	87.9%
White alone	4,840	58.3%
Black or African American alone	1,474	17.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13	0.2%
Asian alone	769	9.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	30	0.4%
Two or More Races	164	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	8,300	100.0%
In households	8,300	100.0%
Householder	4,756	57.3%
Spouse	950	11.4%
Child	1,021	12.3%
Own child under 18 years	873	10.5%
Other relatives	392	4.7%
Under 18 years	90	1.1%
65 years and over†	33	0.4%
Nonrelatives	1,181	14.2%
Under 18 years	18	0.2%
65 years and over	10	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	294	3.5%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%
	Continued	on next page



Decennial 2010 Profile B08

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	4,756	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,305	27.4%
With own children under 18 years	522	11.0%
Husband-wife family	950	20.0%
With own children under 18 years	359	7.5%
Male householder, no wife present	123	2.6%
With own children under 18 years	37	0.8%
Female householder, no husband present	232	4.9%
With own children under 18 years	126	2.6%
Nonfamily households	3,451	72.6%
Householder living alone	2,588	54.4%
Male	1,225	25.8%
65 years and over‡	116	2.4%
Female	1,595	33.5%
65 years and over‡	346	7.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	557	11.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	596	12.5%
Average household size	1.75	(X)
Average family size	2.81	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	5,229	100.0%
Occupied housing units	4,756	91.0%
Vacant housing units	473	9.0%
For rent	205	3.9%
Rented, not occupied	15	0.3%
For sale only	104	2.0%
Sold, not occupied	13	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	76	1.5%
All other vacants	60	1.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	5.6	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.4	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	4,756	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,754	36.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	3,186	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.82	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	3,002	63.1%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	5,114	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.70	(X)

Notes:

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



[†] 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).

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which residentes 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 lerge 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?

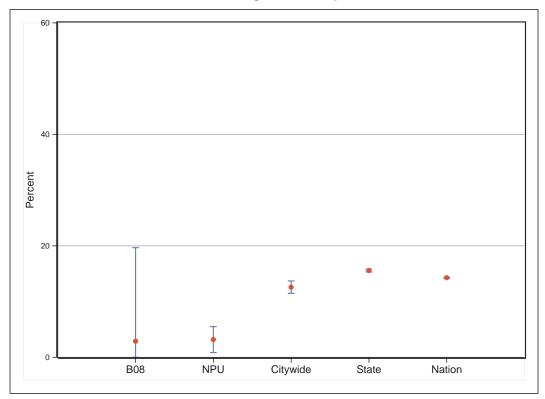
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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



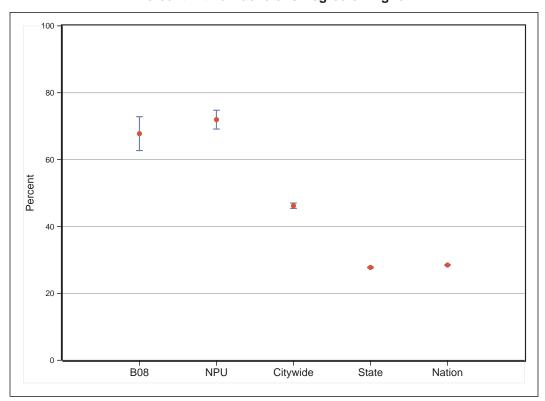
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

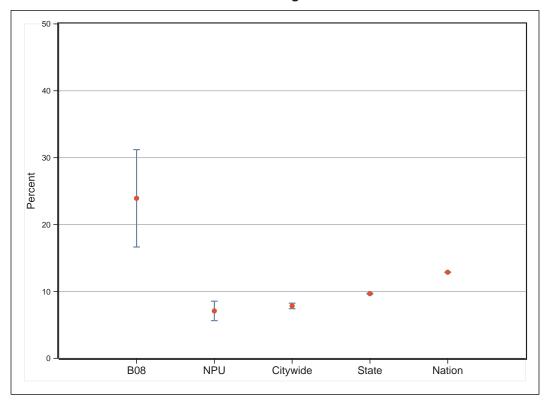


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

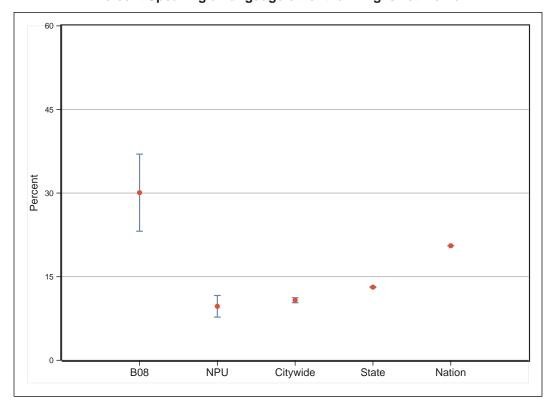




Percent Foreign-Born

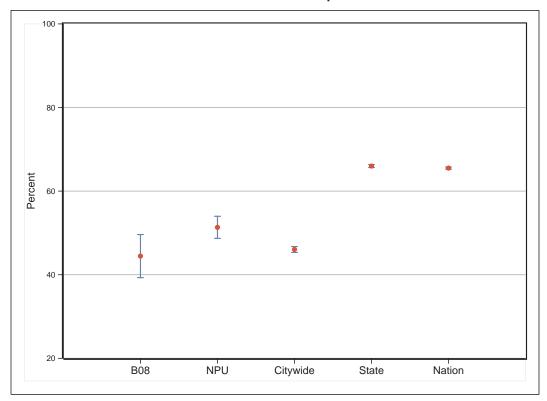


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

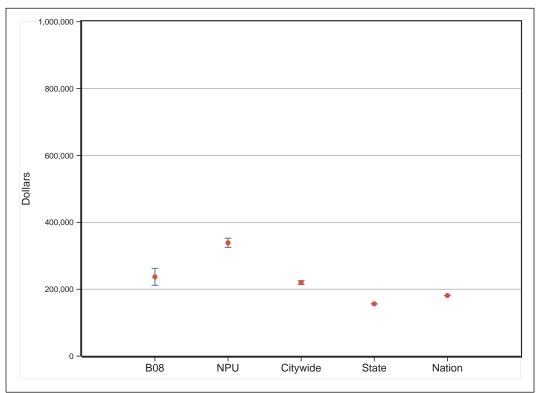




Percent Owner-Occupied

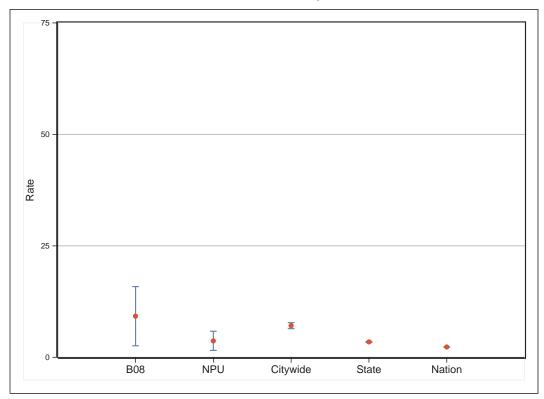


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

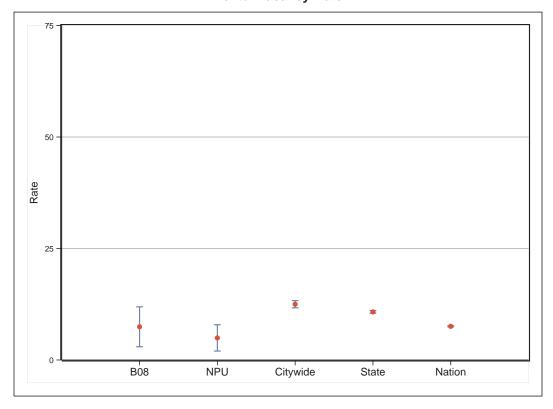




Homeowner Vacancy Rate

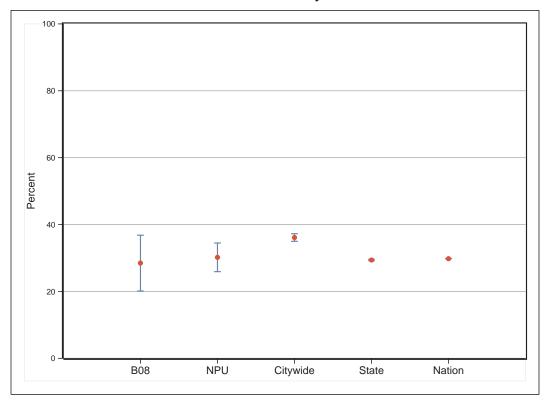


Rental Vacancy Rate

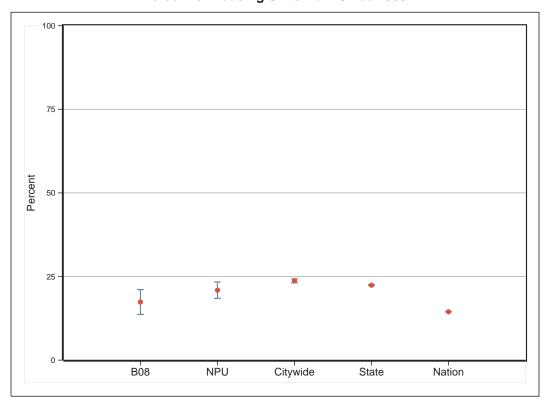




Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income

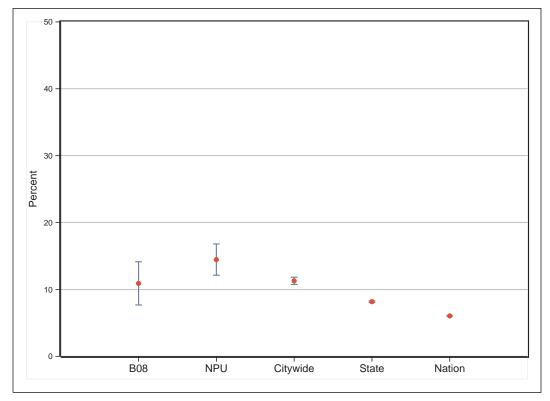


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

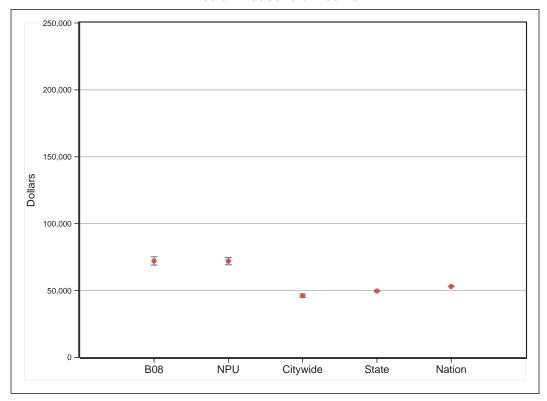




Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

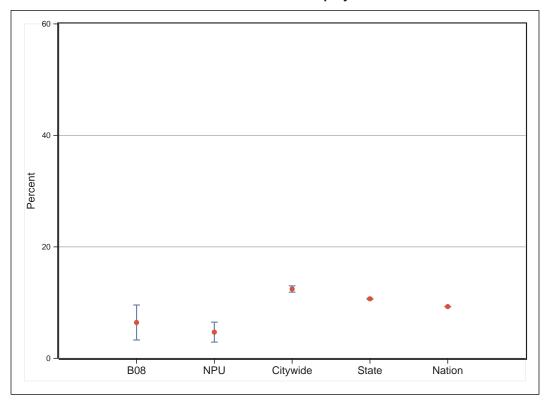


Median Household Income

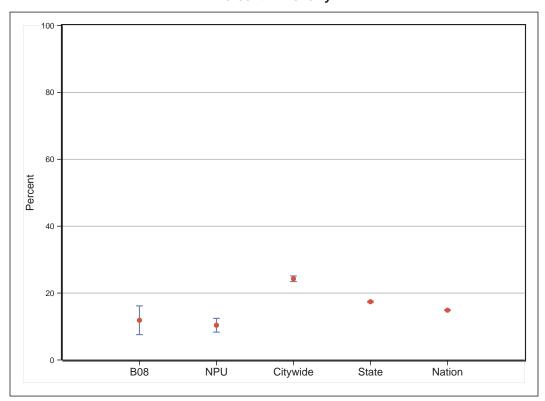




Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty





Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
Family households (families)	1,293	±265	29.4%	±5.5
With own children under 18 years	478	±174	10.9%	±3.8
Married-couple family	940	±214	21.4%	± 4.5
With own children under 18 years	371	±146	8.4%	±3.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	185	±147	4.2%	±3.3
With own children under 18 years	52	±68	1.2%	±1.5
Female householder, no husband present, family	169	±100	3.8%	±2.2
With own children under 18 years	55	±65	1.3%	±1.5
Nonfamily households	3,103	±363	70.6%	±5.6
Householder living alone	2,276	±329	51.8%	±6.0
65 years and over	292	±114	6.6%	±2.5
Households with one or more people under 18 years	544	±175	12.4%	±3.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	460	±130	10.5%	±2.8
Average household size	2.07	±0.10	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.97	±0.74	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	9,083	±901	9,083	(X)
Householder	4,767	±391	52.5%	± 6.8
Spouse	932	±188	10.3%	±1.8
Child	1,064	±350	11.7%	±3.7
Other relatives	566	±287	6.2%	±3.1
Nonrelatives	1,754	±557	19.3%	±5.8
Unmarried partner	330	±144	3.6%	±1.5

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	3,887	± 752	3,887	(X)
Never married	2,552	±759	65.7%	±14.8
Now married, except separated	1,077	±222	27.7%	±2.0
Separated	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Widowed	42	±45	1.1%	±1.1
Divorced	171	± 95	4.4%	±2.3
Females 15 years and over	4,103	±651	4,103	(X)
Never married	2,186	± 595	53.3%	±11.8
Now married, except separated	1,086	±233	26.5%	±3.8
Separated	11	±33	0.3%	±0.8
Widowed	96	±58	2.3%	±1.4
Divorced	685	±188	16.7%	±3.7

FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth	34	± 43	34	(X)
in the past 12 months				
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	20	±38	57.2%	±85.5
Per 1,000 unmarried women	8	±16	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	11	±14	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±601	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	19	±27	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	1	±23	(X)	(X)



GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchil-	102	±108	102	(X)
dren under 18 years				
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±22	0.0%	±21.4
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±31	0.0%	±30.2
1 or 2 years	0	±22	0.0%	±21.4
3 or 4 years	0	±22	0.0%	±21.4
5 or more years	0	±22	0.0%	±21.4
Number of grandparents recognishe for own grand	0	± 22	0 1	(V)
Number of grandparents responsible for own grand- children under 18 years	U	± 22	U	(X)
Who are female	0	±22	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±22	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,759	±504	1,759	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	81	±69	4.6%	±3.7
Kindergarten	7	±28	0.4%	±1.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	391	±215	22.2%	±10.4
High school (grades 9-12)	117	±91	6.6%	±4.8
College or graduate school	1,163	±366	66.2%	±8.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	6,775	±838	6,775	(X)
Less than 9th grade	97	±128	1.4%	±1.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	99	±110	1.5%	±1.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	666	±242	9.8%	±3.4
Some college, no degree	1,181	±355	17.4%	±4.8
Associate's degree	140	±79	2.1%	±1.1
Bachelor's degree	3,249	±573	48.0%	±6.0
Graduate or professional degree	1,343	±335	19.8%	±4.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.1%	±16.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	67.8%	±5.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	7,849	±972	7,849	(X)
Civilian veterans	296	±134	3.8%	±1.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON- INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	9,071	± 899	9,071	(X)
With a disability	533	±186	5.9%	±2.0
Under 18 years	925	± 327	925	(X)
With a disability	0	±43	0.0%	±4.7
18 to 64 years	7,501	±916	7,501	(X)
With a disability	278	±130	3.7%	±1.7
65 years and over	645	±174	645	(X)
With a disability	256	±126	39.6%	±16.4



RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	9,053	± 896	9,053	(X)
Same house	6,995	±919	77.3%	±6.7
Different house in the U.S.	1,947	± 556	21.5%	±5.8
Same county	1,071	±473	11.8%	±5.1
Different county	877	±291	9.7%	±3.1
Same state	467	±214	5.2%	±2.3
Different state	409	±197	4.5%	±2.1
Abroad	111	±101	1.2%	±1.1

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
Native	6,973	±711	79.0%	±12.9
Born in United States	6,800	±749	77.1%	±13.0
State of residence	2,599	±548	29.5%	±5.0
Different state	4,201	±510	47.6%	±8.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to	173	±106	2.0%	±1.2
American parent(s)				
Foreign born	2,110	± 696	23.9%	±7.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	2,110	\pm 696	2,110	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	281	±108	13.3%	±2.6
Not a U.S. citizen	1,829	±692	86.7%	±16.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	2,283	± 698	2,283	(X)
Native	173	±116	173	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	1	±22	0.6%	±12.7
Entered before 2010	172	±114	99.4%	±93.6
Foreign born	2.110	± 696	2.110	(V)
			, -	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	271	±378	12.8%	±17.4
Entered before 2010	1,840	±499	87.2%	±37.2

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born	2,110	\pm 696	2,110	(X)
at sea				
Europe	254	±122	12.0%	±4.2
Asia	637	±262	30.2%	±7.4
Africa	143	±161	6.8%	±7.3
Oceania	0	±22	0.0%	±1.0
Latin America	1,039	± 529	49.2%	±19.1
Northern America	38	±40	1.8%	±1.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	8,543	±1,125	8,543	(X)
English only	5,974	±816	69.9%	±2.5
Language other than English	2,569	±681	30.1%	± 6.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	1,381	±510	16.2%	±5.6
Spanish	1,401	±567	16.4%	±6.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	800	±362	9.4%	±4.1
Other Indo-European languages	640	±259	7.5%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	196	±208	2.3%	± 2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	505	±269	5.9%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	385	±280	4.5%	±3.2
Other languages	23	±57	0.3%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±89	0.0%	±1.0



ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
American	843	±338	9.6%	±3.6
Arab	13	±25	0.1%	±0.3
Czech	27	±35	0.3%	±0.4
Danish	6	±33	0.1%	±0.4
Dutch	47	±43	0.5%	±0.5
English	967	±241	11.0%	±2.3
French (except Basque)	191	±139	2.2%	±1.6
French Canadian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
German	694	±226	7.9%	±2.4
Greek	28	±36	0.3%	±0.4
Hungarian	60	±67	0.7%	±0.8
Irish	608	±179	6.9%	±1.8
Italian	378	±186	4.3%	±2.0
Lithuanian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Norwegian	22	±37	0.2%	±0.4
Polish	120	±62	1.4%	±0.7
Portuguese	17	±36	0.2%	±0.4
Russian	88	±61	1.0%	±0.7
Scotch-Irish	177	±113	2.0%	±1.3
Scottish	323	±182	3.7%	±2.0
Slovak	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Subsaharan African	141	±161	1.6%	±1.8
Swedish	193	±218	2.2%	±2.5
Swiss	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Ukranian	25	±29	0.3%	±0.3
Welsh	94	±70	1.1%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	85	±73	1.0%	±0.8

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	8,242	± 750	8,242	(X)
In labor force	6,621	±880	80.3%	±7.8
Civilian labor force	6,609	±881	80.2%	±7.8
Employed	6,184	±868	75.0%	±8.0
Unemployed	425	±215	5.2%	±2.6
Armed Forces	12	±98	0.1%	±1.2
Not in labor force	1,621	±363	19.7%	±4.0
Civilian labor force	6,609	±881	6,609	(X)
Percent Unemployed	6.4%	±3.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	4,056	±515	4,056	(X)
In labor force	2,981	±463	73.5%	±6.6
Civilian labor force	2,981	±463	73.5%	±6.6
Employed	2,727	±437	67.2%	±6.6
Own children under 6 years	406	±197	406	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	226	±157	55.7%	±27.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	482	± 271	482	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	403	±277	83.7%	±33.1



COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	6,114	±715	6,114	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	5,051	±661	82.6%	±4.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	128	±98	2.1%	±1.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	364	±181	5.9%	±2.9
Walked	219	±143	3.6%	±2.3
Other means	30	±33	0.5%	±0.5
Worked at home	322	±145	5.3%	±2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.3	±2.3	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	6,184	±868	6,184	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	3,216	± 586	52.0%	±6.1
Service occupations	934	±352	15.1%	±5.3
Sales and office occupations	1,446	±367	23.4%	±4.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupa-	94	±96	1.5%	±1.5
tions				
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	356	±234	5.8%	±3.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	6,184	± 868	6,184	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	7	±42	0.1%	±0.7
Construction	89	±99	1.4%	±1.6
Manufacturing	325	±142	5.3%	±2.2
Wholesale trade	212	±131	3.4%	±2.1
Retail trade	432	±163	7.0%	±2.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	280	±208	4.5%	±3.3
Information	418	±216	6.8%	± 3.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	794	±323	12.8%	±4.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,496	±410	24.2%	±5.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	741	±197	12.0%	±2.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and	1,032	±377	16.7%	±5.6
food services				
Other services, except public administration	60	±62	1.0%	±1.0
Public administration	158	±111	2.6%	±1.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	6,184	\pm 868	6,184	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	5,410	± 833	87.5%	±5.5
Government workers	360	±153	5.8%	±2.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	228	±130	3.7%	±2.0
Unpaid family workers	48	±68	0.8%	±1.1



INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
Less than \$10,000	347	±156	7.9%	±3.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	153	±86	3.5%	±1.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	156	±93	3.5%	±2.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	251	±134	5.7%	±3.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	546	±185	12.4%	±4.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	870	±255	19.8%	±5.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	586	±180	13.3%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	750	±236	17.0%	±5.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	334	±182	7.6%	±4.1
\$200,000 or more	403	±147	9.2%	±3.3
Median household income (dollars)	72,106	±3,117	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	100,506	±13,558	(X)	(X)
Thousand the second th	. 00,000	±.0,000	(71)	(7.7)
With earnings	3,772	±378	85.8%	±4.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	104,575	±14,086	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	462	±130	10.5%	±2.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	20,040	±915	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	419	±138	9.5%	±3.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	28,669	±6,509	(X)	(X)
			(/	()
With Supplemental Security Income	27	±38	0.6%	±0.9
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	11,356	±20,302	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	132	±79	3.0%	±1.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	6,922	±3,668	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	222	±122	5.1%	±2.7
		_		
Families	1,293	± 265	1,293	(X)
Less than \$10,000	36	±49	2.8%	±3.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	±58	2.6%	±4.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36	±50	2.8%	±3.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82	±97	6.3%	±7.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	75	±75	5.8%	±5.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	136	±97	10.5%	±7.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	267	±114	20.6%	±7.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	210	±139	16.2%	±10.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	136	±103	10.5%	±7.6
\$200,000 or more	282	±119	21.8%	±8.0
Median family income (dollars)	98,262	±7,689	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	164,434	±42.154	(X)	(X)
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Per capita income (dollars)	51,885	±4,834	(X)	(X)
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Nonfamily households	3,103	± 363	3,103	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	63,982	±2,909	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	72,806	±9,457	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	41,208	±2,323	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	56,493	±4,763	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,399	±3,125	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	9,071	± 899	9,071	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,588	±756	83.6%	±0.9
With private health insurance	6,923	±732	76.3%	±2.8
With public coverage	1,071	±270	11.8%	±2.7
No health insurance coverage	1,483	±447	16.4%	±4.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	925	± 327	925	(X)
No health insurance coverage	162	±147	17.5%	±14.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	7,501	±916	7,501	(X)
In labor force:	6,487	±729	6,487	(X)
Employed:	6.062	+708	6,062	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,158	±645	85.1%	±3.8
With private health insurance	5,122	±650	84.5%	±4.2
With public coverage	36	±43	0.6%	±0.7
No health insurance coverage	905	±352	14.9%	±5.5
Unemployed:	425	±174	425	(X)
With health insurance coverage	236	±134	55.6%	±21.8
With private health insurance	209	±126	49.2%	±21.7
With public coverage	27	±47	6.3%	±10.8
No health insurance coverage	189	±132	44.4%	±25.3
Not in labor force:	1,014	±409	1,014	(X)
With health insurance coverage	786	±388	77.6%	±22.0
With private health insurance	669	±375	66.0%	±25.7
With public coverage	117	±88	11.5%	±7.3
No health insurance coverage	227	±156	22.4%	±12.4

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE IN- COME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	6.6%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	11.8%	±14.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	25.8%	±41.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	3.5%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	4.0%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±32.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	27.2%	±33.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	50.5%	±52.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	71.3%	±54.5	(X)	(X)
All people	11.9%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	6.6%	±10.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	6.6%	±7.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	17.9%	±21.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	2.0%	±8.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	12.5%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	13.0%	±4.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	6.5%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	5.4%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	17.2%	±7.1	(X)	(X)



Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,234	±381	5,234	(X)
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	84.0%	±3.9
Vacant housing units	838	±268	16.0%	±5.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	9.2	±6.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.4	±4.5	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,234	±381	5,234	(X)
1-unit, detached	763	±187	14.6%	±3.4
1-unit, attached	642	±191	12.3%	±3.5
2 units	0	±30	0.0%	± 0.6
3 or 4 units	15	±36	0.3%	±0.7
5 to 9 units	180	±96	3.4%	±1.8
10 to 19 units	677	±188	12.9%	±3.5
20 or more units	2,932	±423	56.0%	±7.0
Mobile home	24	±48	0.5%	±0.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	± 0.6

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,234	±381	5,234	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±30	0.0%	± 0.6
Built 2000 to 2009	910	±204	17.4%	±3.7
Built 1990 to 1999	1,520	±268	29.0%	±4.7
Built 1980 to 1989	1,523	±309	29.1%	±5.5
Built 1970 to 1979	438	±205	8.4%	±3.9
Built 1960 to 1969	346	±145	6.6%	±2.7
Built 1950 to 1959	348	±140	6.6%	±2.6
Built 1940 to 1949	110	±106	2.1%	±2.0
Built 1939 or earlier	40	±47	0.8%	±0.9

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,234	±381	5,234	(X)
1 room	60	±42	1.1%	± 0.8
2 rooms	370	±174	7.1%	±3.3
3 rooms	1,229	±268	23.5%	± 4.8
4 rooms	1,181	±293	22.6%	±5.4
5 rooms	1,129	±244	21.6%	± 4.4
6 rooms	617	±222	11.8%	±4.1
7 rooms	237	±124	4.5%	±2.3
8 rooms	128	±88	2.4%	±1.7
9 rooms or more	283	±123	5.4%	±2.3
Median rooms	4.8	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,234	±381	5,234	(X)
No bedroom	75	±46	1.4%	±0.9
1 bedroom	1,622	±291	31.0%	±5.1
2 bedrooms	2,194	±337	41.9%	±5.7
3 bedrooms	947	±216	18.1%	±3.9
4 bedrooms	308	±139	5.9%	±2.6
5 or more bedrooms	88	±71	1.7%	±1.4



HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	± 378	4,396	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,954	±282	44.5%	±5.2
Renter-occupied	2,442	±331	55.5%	±5.8
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.86	± 0.17	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.12	± 0.35	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	951	±263	21.6%	±5.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,910	±385	66.2%	±6.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	365	±144	8.3%	±3.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	95	±69	2.2%	±1.6
Moved in 1970 to 1979	54	±56	1.2%	±1.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	22	±48	0.5%	±1.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
No vehicles available	363	±166	8.3%	±3.7
1 vehicle available	2,230	±342	50.7%	±6.4
2 vehicles available	1,428	±275	32.5%	±5.6
3 or more vehicles available	375	±199	8.5%	±4.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
Utility gas	1,957	±272	44.5%	±4.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	75	±66	1.7%	±1.5
Electricity	2,352	±351	53.5%	±6.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
Coal or coke	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
Wood	13	±34	0.3%	±0.8
Solar energy	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
Other fuel	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7
No fuel used	0	±30	0.0%	±0.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	71	±79	1.6%	±1.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	182	±117	4.1%	±2.6
No telephone service available	142	±94	3.2%	±2.1

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,396	±378	4,396	(X)
1.00 or less	4,309	± 466	98.0%	± 6.4
1.01 to 1.50	84	±82	1.9%	±1.9
1.51 or more	4	±61	0.1%	±1.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,954	±282	1,954	(X)
Less than \$50,000	30	±89	1.5%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	150	±120	7.7%	±6.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	213	±139	10.9%	±6.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	446	±149	22.8%	±6.9
\$200,000 to \$299,999	293	±134	15.0%	±6.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	522	±190	26.7%	±8.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	271	±104	13.9%	±4.9
\$1,000,000 or more	29	±44	1.5%	±2.2
Median (dollars)	236,964	±25,241	(X)	(X)



MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,954	± 282	1,954	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	1,622	±284	83.0%	±8.2
Housing units without a mortgage	332	±118	17.0%	± 5.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	1,622	±284	1,622	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±42	0.0%	±2.6
\$300 to \$499	0	±42	0.0%	±2.6
\$500 to \$699	14	±46	0.9%	±2.8
\$700 to \$999	182	±169	11.2%	±10.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	296	±129	18.2%	±7.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	232	±101	14.3%	±5.7
\$2,000 or more	899	±240	55.4%	±11.2
Median (dollars)	2,148	±126	(X)	(X)
				0.0
Housing units without a mortgage	332	±118	332	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±30	0.0%	± 8.9
\$100 to \$199	12	±44	3.6%	±13.3
\$200 to \$299	0	±42	0.0%	±12.6
\$300 to \$399	0	±42	0.0%	±12.6
\$400 or more	320	±126	96.4%	±16.8
Median (dollars)		±.	(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)	1,622	± 341	1,622	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	713	±239	43.9%	±11.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	227	±125	14.0%	±7.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	190	±103	11.7%	±5.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	113	±83	7.0%	±4.9
35.0 percent or more	380	±161	23.4%	±8.6
Not computed	0	±30	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	332	±146	332	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	104	±82	31.3%	±20.4
10.0 to 14.9 percent	57	±46	17.2%	±11.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	80	±72	24.1%	±18.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	27	±39	8.1%	±11.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±30	0.0%	±8.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	18	±32	5.4%	±9.2
35.0 percent or more	46	±64	13.9%	±18.2
Not computed	0	±30	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	2,406	±329	2,406	(X)
Less than \$200	20	±59	0.8%	±2.5
\$200 to \$299	0	±42	0.0%	±1.7
\$300 to \$499	0	±59	0.0%	±2.5
\$500 to \$749	57	±94	2.4%	±3.9
\$750 to \$999	667	±233	27.7%	±8.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,026	±240	42.7%	±8.1
\$1,500 or more	636	±241	26.4%	±9.3
Median (dollars)	1,446	±47	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	36	±47	(X)	(X)



GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD IN- COME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	2,242	± 396	2,242	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	333	±171	14.9%	±7.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	390	±176	17.4%	±7.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	310	±140	13.8%	±5.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	362	±169	16.1%	±7.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	173	±111	7.7%	±4.8
35.0 percent or more	674	±191	30.1%	±6.7
Not computed	200	±126	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
Male	4,269	±828	48.4%	±7.1
Female	4,552	±712	51.6%	±4.7
Under 5 years	279	±163	3.2%	±1.8
5 to 9 years	248	±143	2.8%	±1.6
10 to 14 years	305	±182	3.5%	±2.0
15 to 19 years	173	±105	2.0%	±1.2
20 to 24 years	1,042	±354	11.8%	±3.7
25 to 34 years	2,982	±721	33.8%	±7.0
35 to 44 years	1,797	±424	20.4%	±4.1
45 to 54 years	793	±218	9.0%	±2.2
55 to 59 years	467	±156	5.3%	±1.6
60 to 64 years	188	±105	2.1%	±1.2
65 to 74 years	195	±104	2.2%	±1.1
75 to 84 years	192	±106	2.2%	±1.2
85 years and over	161	±99	1.8%	±1.1
Median age (years)	31.5	±0.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	7,860	±971	89.1%	±15.8
21 years and over	7,616	±951	86.3%	±15.4
62 years and over	659	±199	7.5%	±2.0
65 years and over	548	±179	6.2%	±1.9
18 years and over	7,860	±971	7,860	(X)
Male	3,799	±769	48.3%	±7.7
Female	4,061	±593	51.7%	±4.0
65 years and over	548	±179	548	(X)
Male	215	±113	39.2%	±16.1
Female	333	±139	60.8%	±15.8



RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
One race	8,589	±1,106	97.4%	±2.0
Two or more races	232	±159	2.6%	±1.8
One race	8,589	±1,106	97.4%	±2.0
White	6,162	±923	69.9%	±5.5
Black or African American	1,339	±493	15.2%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	694	±294	7.9%	±3.2
Asian Indian	113	±131	1.3%	±1.5
Chinese	80	±83	0.9%	±0.9
Filipino	56	±92	0.6%	±1.0
Japanese	65	±72	0.7%	±0.8
Korean	230	±211	2.6%	±2.4
Vietnamese	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Other Asian	149	±141	1.7%	±1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±22	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±57	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	393	±301	4.5%	± 3.4
Two or more races	232	±159	2.6%	±1.8
White and Black or African American	30	±40	0.3%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	56	±91	0.6%	±1.0
White and Asian	40	±50	0.5%	± 0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Alaska Native				
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
White	6,326	±925	71.7%	±5.2
Black or African American	1,418	±506	16.1%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	62	±92	0.7%	±1.0
Asian	770	±339	8.7%	±3.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race	478	±340	5.4%	±3.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,821	±1,122	8,821	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,520	±687	17.2%	±7.5
Mexican	1,103	±682	12.5%	±7.6
Puerto Rican	52	±69	0.6%	±0.8
Cuban	61	±78	0.7%	±0.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	304	±203	3.4%	±2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,271	±930	82.4%	±1.1
White alone	5,126	±669	58.1%	±1.7
Black or African American alone	1,291	±475	14.6%	±5.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Asian alone	695	±328	7.9%	±3.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.3
Two or more races	159	±118	1.8%	±1.3
Two races including Some other race	34	±60	0.4%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	125	±105	1.4%	±1.2

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

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

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

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



Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which residentes 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 lerge 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 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	
Indicators	Table(s)
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	
Indicators	Table(s)
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	
Indicators	Table(s)
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	
Indicators	Table(s)
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	B25052
Kitchen	
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	
Indicators	Table(s)
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage	B25091
of Household Income	
Gross Rent	B25063
Median Gross Rent	B25064
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household In-	B25070
come	

DEMOGRAPHIC	
Indicators	Table(s)
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	B02008, B02009, B02010, B02011, B02012, B02013
Other Races	
Hispanic or Latino and Race	B03001, B03002

