Neighborhood Statistical Area D01

Legend:
- Atlanta City Limits
- NSAs
- Parks
- Water
- Roads
- Interstates
- Railways

0   .25   .5   .75
Miles

A01

C01

D01

D02

D03

G01

G02

G03

J02

I-285

Neighborhood(s): Bolton, Riverside, Whittier Mill Village
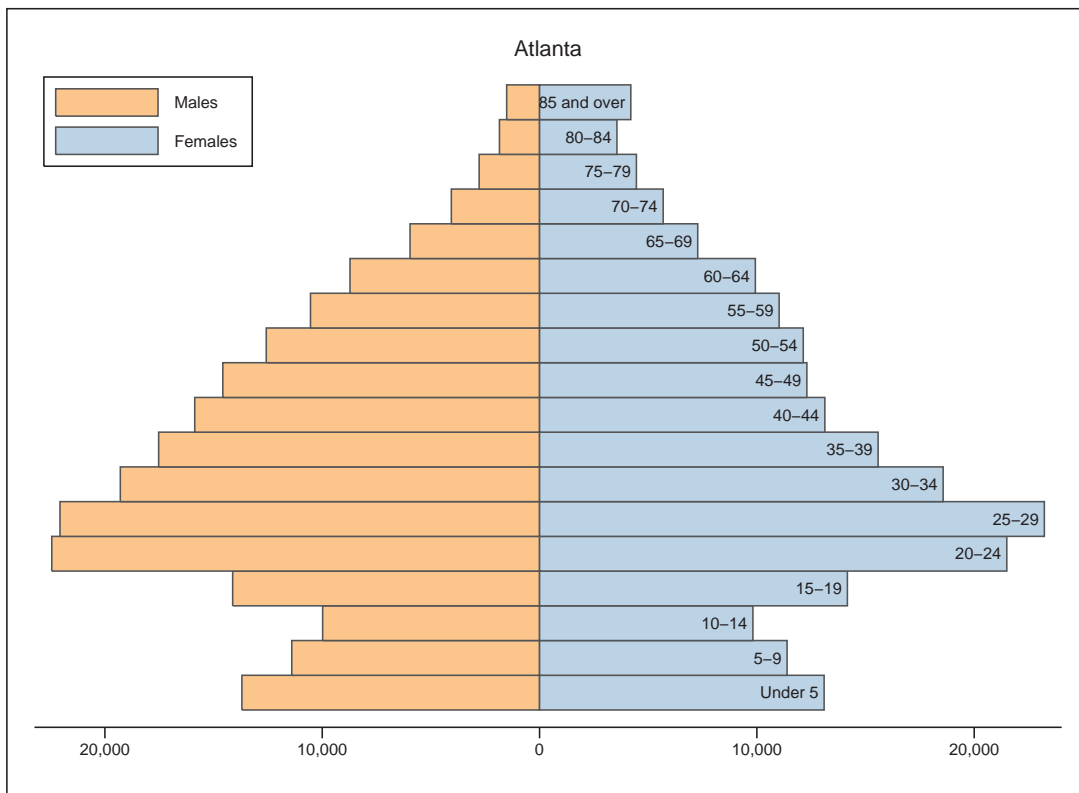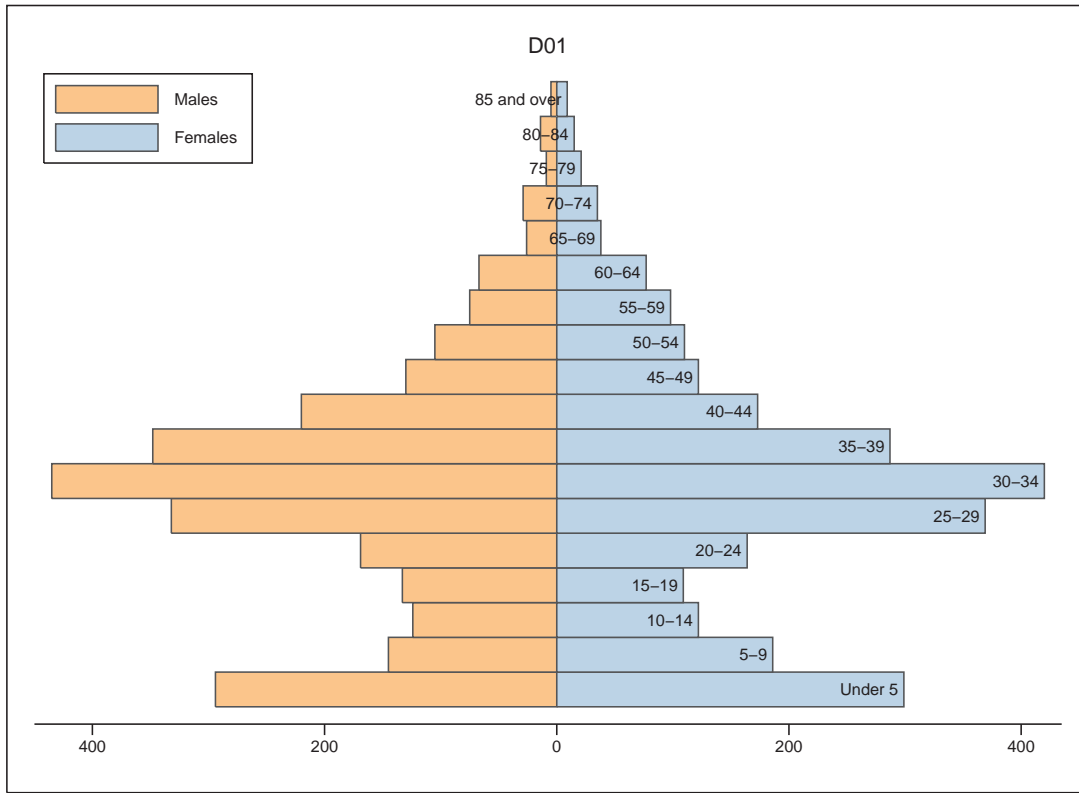
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Contents

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D01

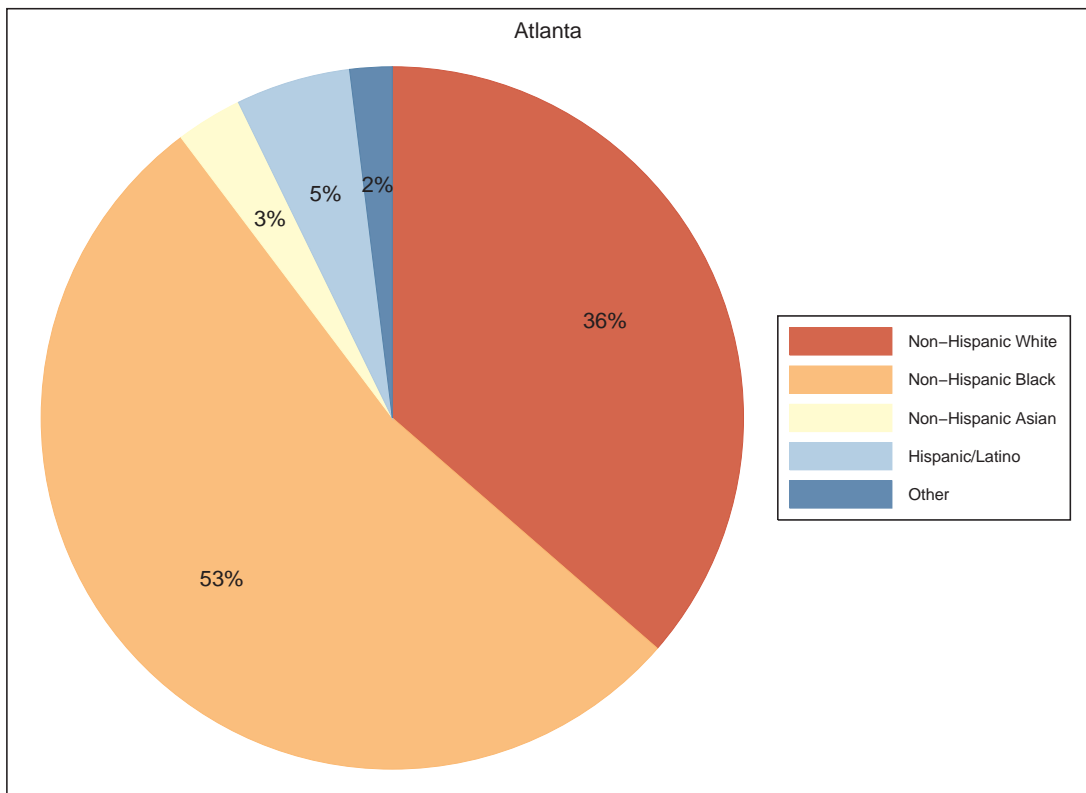# Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

D01

Atlanta

Race and Latino Origin

D01

■	Non–Hispanic White
■	Non–Hispanic Black
■	Non–Hispanic Asian
■	Hispanic/Latino
■	Other

Atlanta

■	Non–Hispanic White
■	Non–Hispanic Black
■	Non–Hispanic Asian
■	Hispanic/Latino
■	Other

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nexus

Housing Tenure

D01

- **Owner–occupied with mortgage** — 47%
- **Owner–occupied free and clear** — 5%
- **Renter–occupied** — 31%
- **Vacant** — 17%

Atlanta

- **Owner–occupied with mortgage** — 29%
- **Owner–occupied free and clear** — 8%
- **Renter–occupied** — 45%
- **Vacant** — 18%

Households by Type

D01

Atlanta

neighborhood nexus

Children by Household Type

D01

2%
10%
32%
57%

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

Atlanta

2%
16%
38%
44%

Legend:
- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

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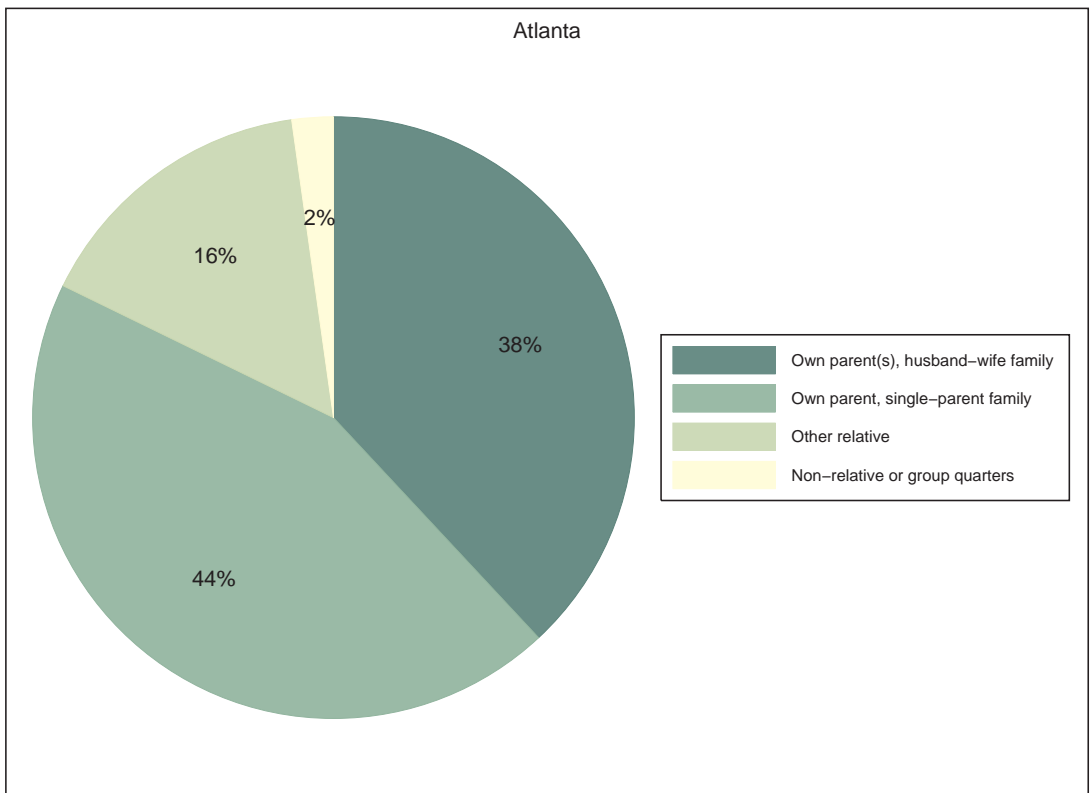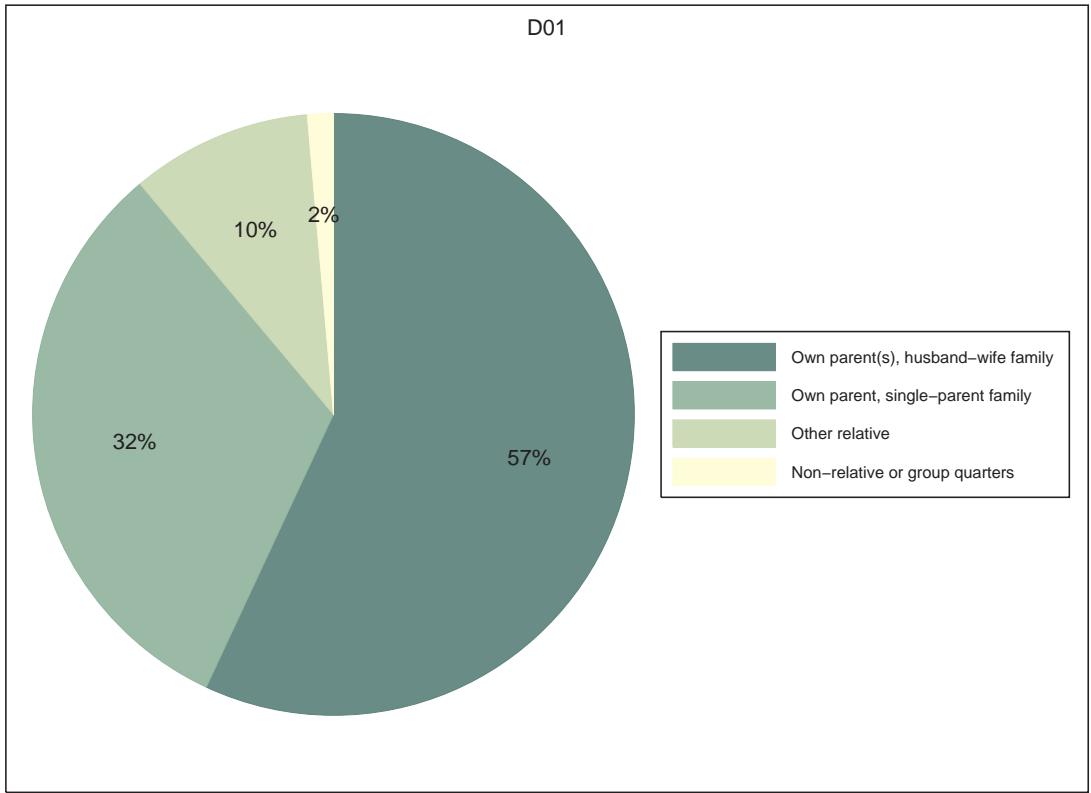
Population Change, 2000-2010
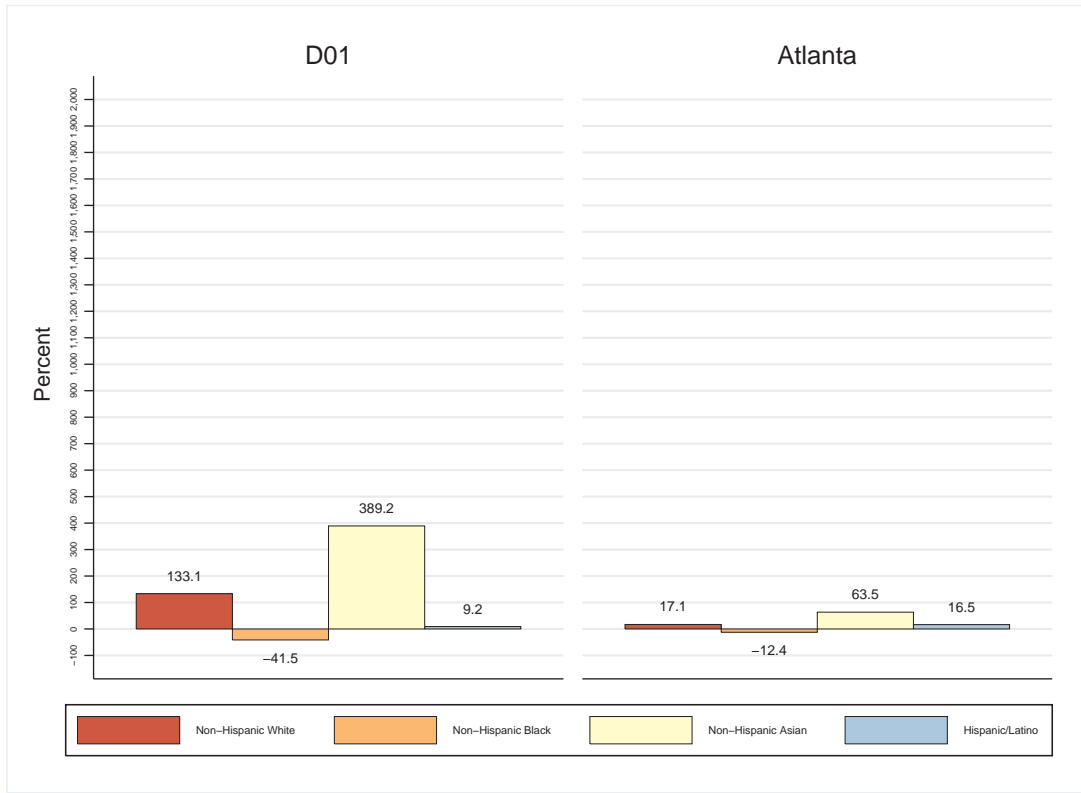
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,314	100.0%
Under 5 years	593	11.2%
5 to 9 years	331	6.2%
10 to 14 years	246	4.6%
15 to 19 years	242	4.6%
20 to 24 years	333	6.3%
25 to 29 years	701	13.2%
30 to 34 years	855	16.1%
35 to 39 years	635	11.9%
40 to 44 years	393	7.4%
45 to 49 years	252	4.7%
50 to 54 years	215	4.0%
55 to 59 years	173	3.3%
60 to 64 years	144	2.7%
65 to 69 years	64	1.2%
70 to 74 years	64	1.2%
75 to 79 years	30	0.6%
80 to 84 years	29	0.5%
85 years and over	14	0.3%
Median age (years)	31.2	(X)
16 years and over	4,096	77.1%
18 years and over	4,000	75.3%
21 years and over	3,848	72.4%
62 years and over	272	5.1%
65 years and over	201	3.8%
Male population	2,660	50.1%
Under 5 years	294	5.5%
5 to 9 years	145	2.7%
10 to 14 years	124	2.3%
15 to 19 years	133	2.5%
20 to 24 years	169	3.2%
25 to 29 years	332	6.2%
30 to 34 years	435	8.2%
35 to 39 years	348	6.5%
40 to 44 years	220	4.1%
45 to 49 years	130	2.4%
50 to 54 years	105	2.0%
55 to 59 years	75	1.4%
60 to 64 years	67	1.3%
65 to 69 years	26	0.5%
70 to 74 years	29	0.5%
75 to 79 years	9	0.2%
80 to 84 years	14	0.3%
85 years and over	5	0.1%
Median age (years)	31.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,074	39.0%
18 years and over	2,021	38.0%
21 years and over	1,932	36.4%
	Continued on next page...	

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	119	2.2%
65 years and over	83	1.6%
Female population	2,654	49.9%
Under 5 years	299	5.6%
5 to 9 years	186	3.5%
10 to 14 years	122	2.3%
15 to 19 years	109	2.1%
20 to 24 years	164	3.1%
25 to 29 years	369	6.9%
30 to 34 years	420	7.9%
35 to 39 years	287	5.4%
40 to 44 years	173	3.3%
45 to 49 years	122	2.3%
50 to 54 years	110	2.1%
55 to 59 years	98	1.8%
60 to 64 years	77	1.4%
65 to 69 years	38	0.7%
70 to 74 years	35	0.7%
75 to 79 years	21	0.4%
80 to 84 years	15	0.3%
85 years and over	9	0.2%
Median age (years)	30.9	(X)
16 years and over	2,022	38.1%
18 years and over	1,979	37.2%
21 years and over	1,916	36.1%
62 years and over	153	2.9%
65 years and over	118	2.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,314	100.0%
One Race	5,149	96.9%
White	2,685	50.5%
Black or African American	1,473	27.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	0.3%
Asian	128	2.4%
Asian Indian‡	44	0.8%
Chinese† ‡	21	0.4%
Filipino‡	14	0.3%
Japanese‡	4	0.1%
Korean‡	13	0.2%
Vietnamese‡	18	0.3%
Other Asian† ‡	17	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	2	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	1	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	843	15.9%
Two or More Races	165	3.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.1%
White; Asian	40	0.8%
White; Black or African American	27	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	40	0.8%
	Continued on next page...	

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	2,821	53.1%
Black or African American	1,535	28.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	0.8%
Asian	184	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18	0.3%
Some Other Race	895	16.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	5,314	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,339	25.2%
Mexican‡	994	18.7%
Puerto Rican‡	34	0.6%
Cuban‡	25	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	243	4.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,975	74.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	5,314	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,339	25.2%
White alone	397	7.5%
Black or African American alone	34	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.1%
Asian alone	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	827	15.6%
Two or More Races	72	1.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,975	74.8%
White alone	2,288	43.1%
Black or African American alone	1,439	27.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.2%
Asian alone	126	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	16	0.3%
Two or More Races	93	1.8%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	5,314	100.0%
In households	5,314	100.0%
Householder	2,144	40.3%
Spouse	774	14.6%
Child	1,374	25.9%
Own child under 18 years	1,167	22.0%
Other relatives	420	7.9%
Under 18 years	126	2.4%
65 years and over†	22	0.4%
Nonrelatives	602	11.3%
Under 18 years	20	0.4%
65 years and over	7	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	203	3.8%
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	2,144	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,138	53.1%
With own children under 18 years	600	28.0%
Husband-wife family	774	36.1%
With own children under 18 years	412	19.2%
Male householder, no wife present	102	4.8%
With own children under 18 years	39	1.8%
Female householder, no husband present	262	12.2%
With own children under 18 years	149	6.9%
Nonfamily households	1,006	46.9%
Householder living alone	692	32.3%
Male	323	15.1%
65 years and over‡	34	1.6%
Female	354	16.5%
65 years and over‡	50	2.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	658	30.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	176	8.2%
Average household size	2.48	(X)
Average family size	3.26	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,597	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,144	82.6%
Vacant housing units	453	17.4%
For rent	286	11.0%
Rented, not occupied	25	1.0%
For sale only	64	2.5%
Sold, not occupied	7	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.1%
All other vacants	68	2.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	25.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,144	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,349	62.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	3,030	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.25	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	795	37.1%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,284	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.87	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which 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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D01

ACS 2008-12 Profile

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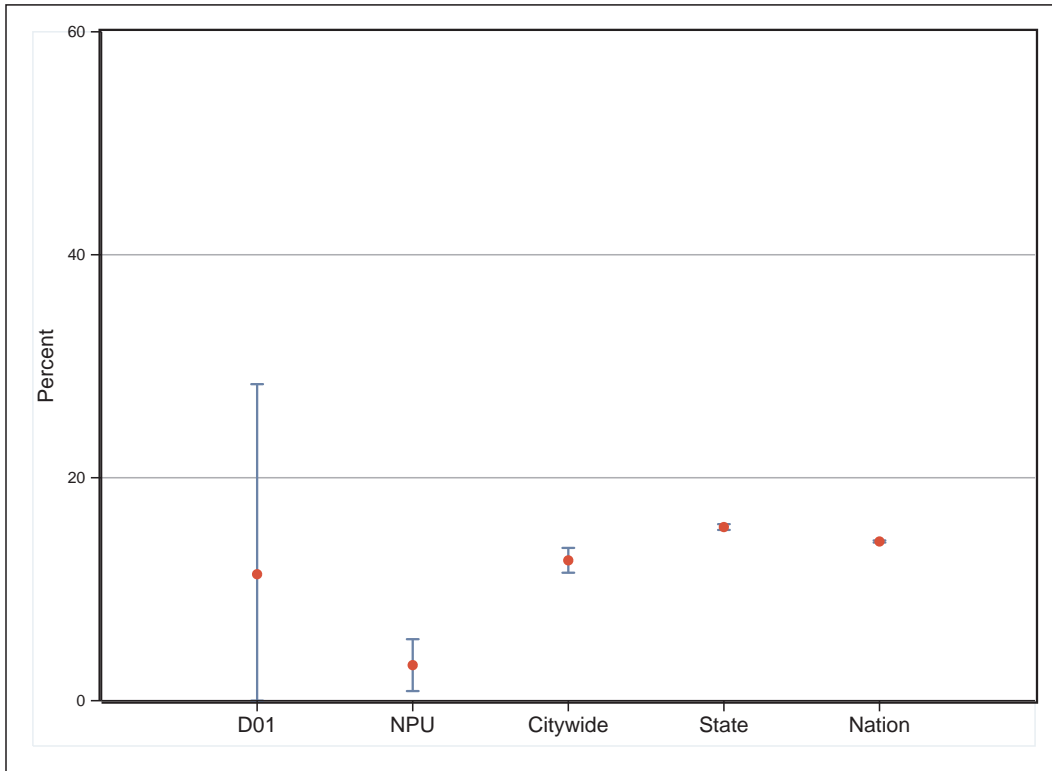
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

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

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2
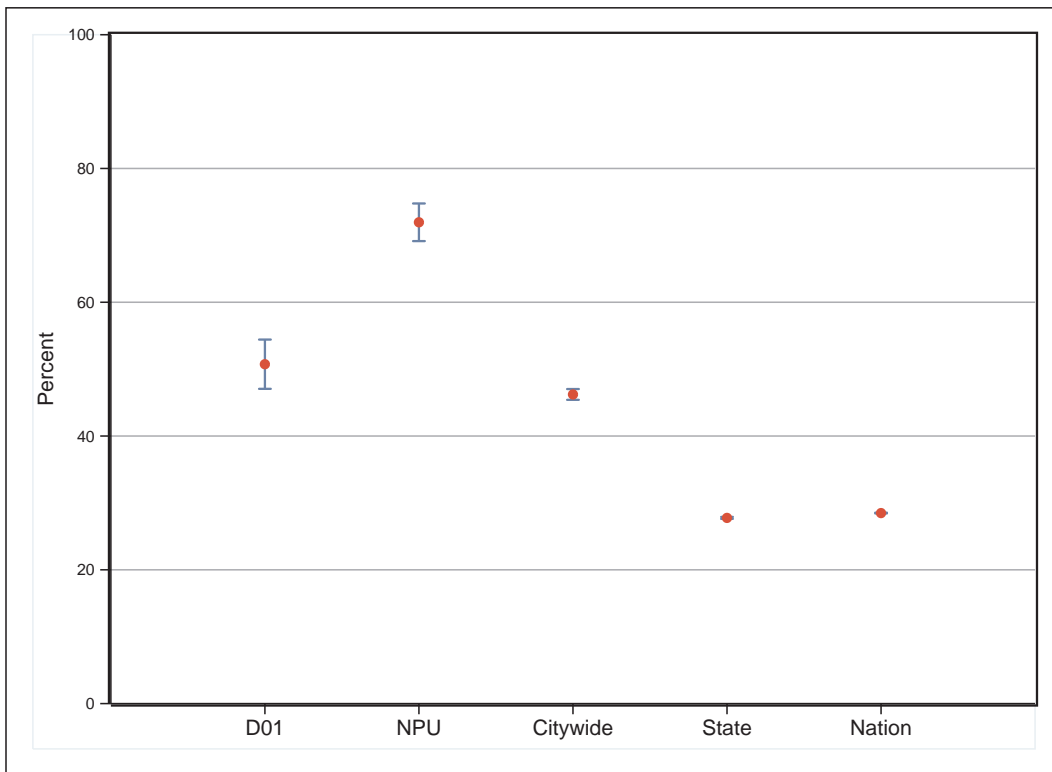
Percent Foreign-Born
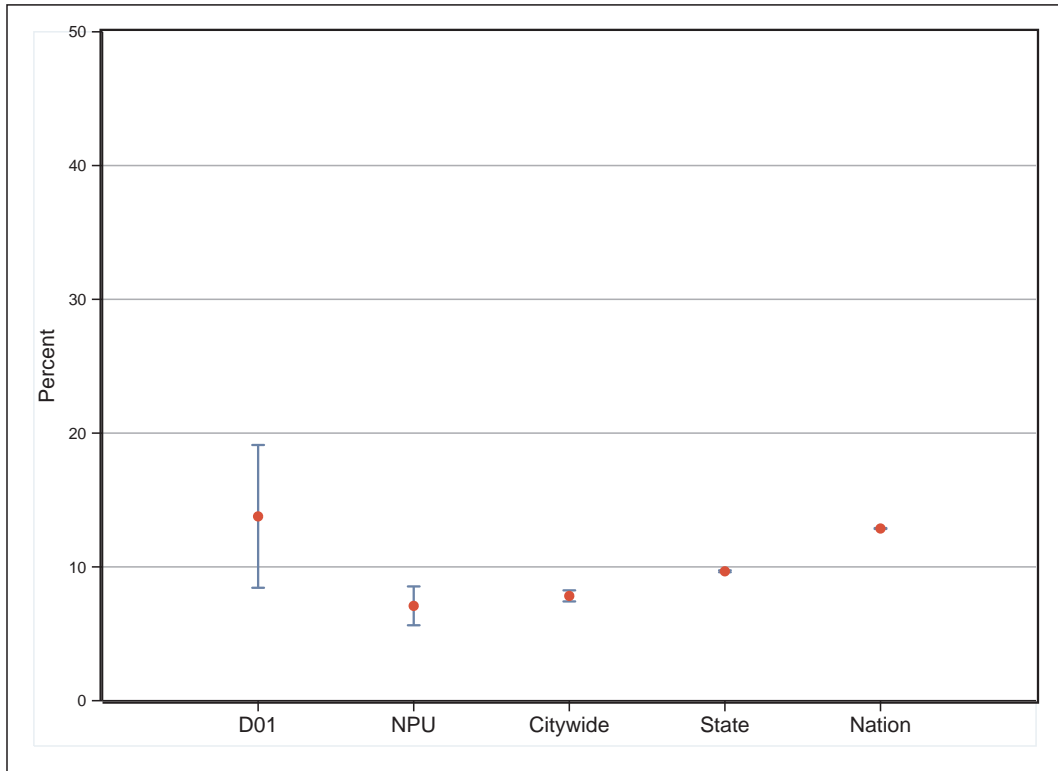
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

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

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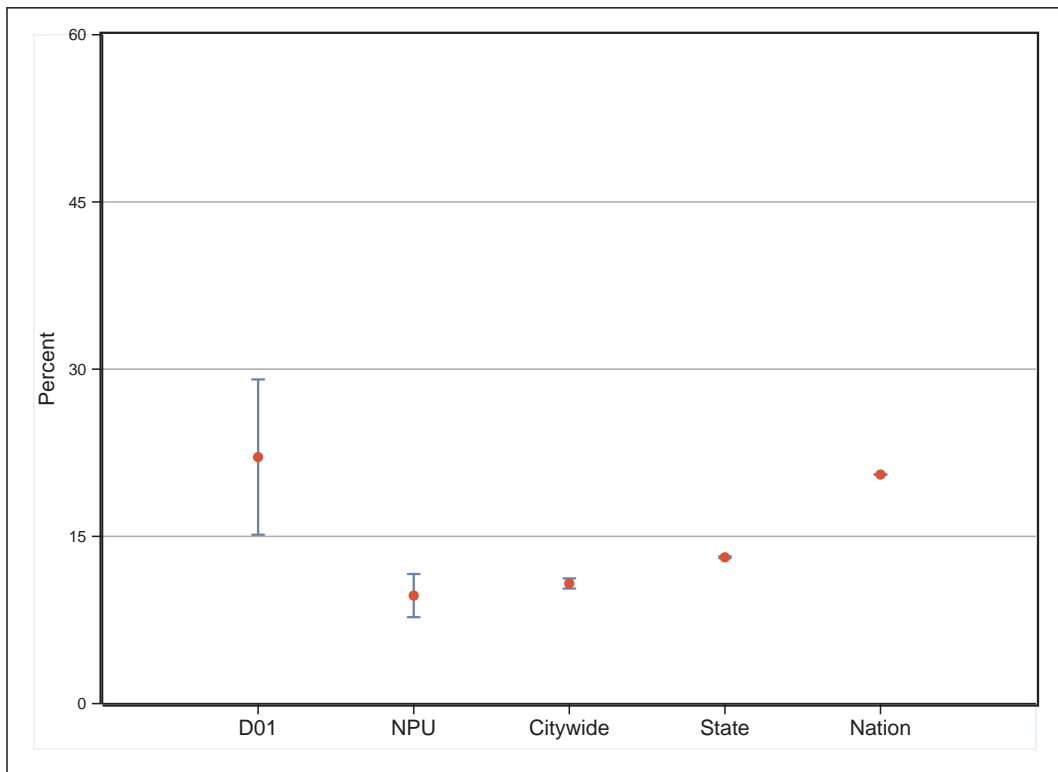
Percent Owner-Occupied
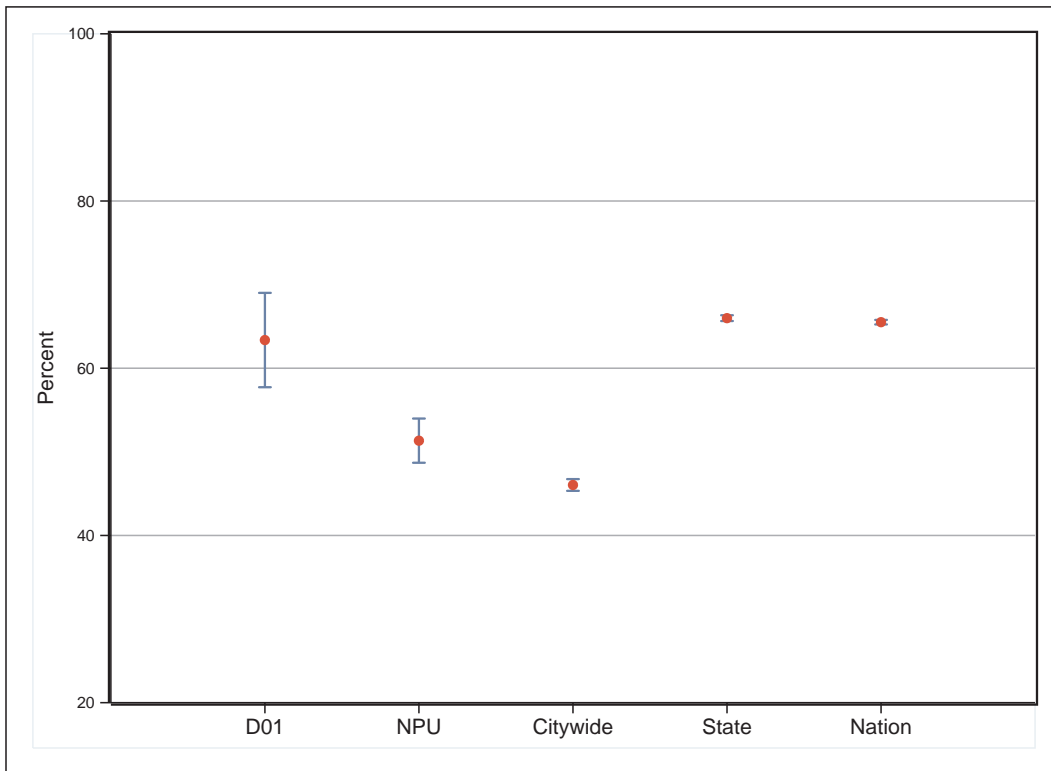
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
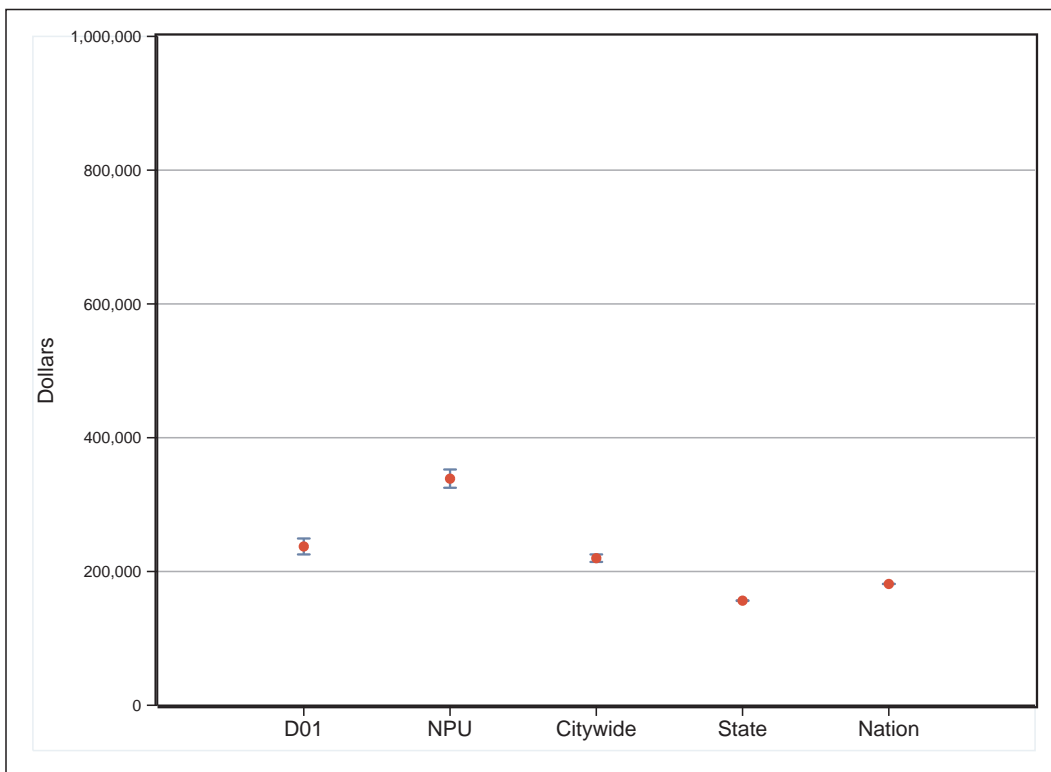
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
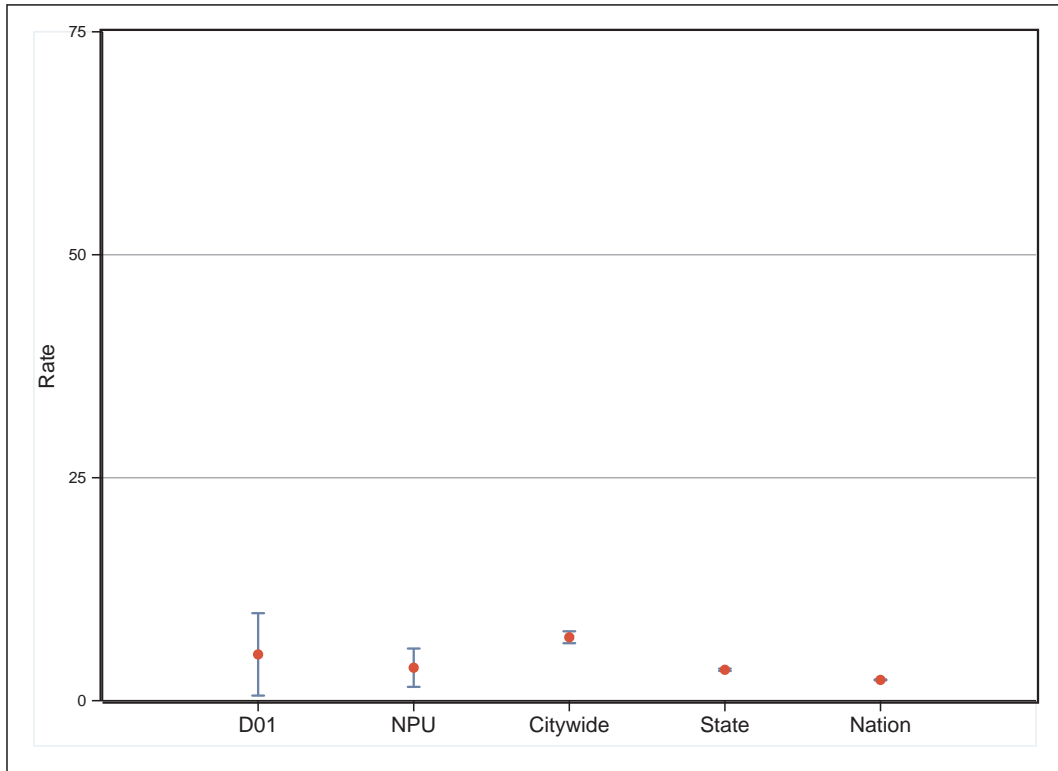
Rental Vacancy Rate
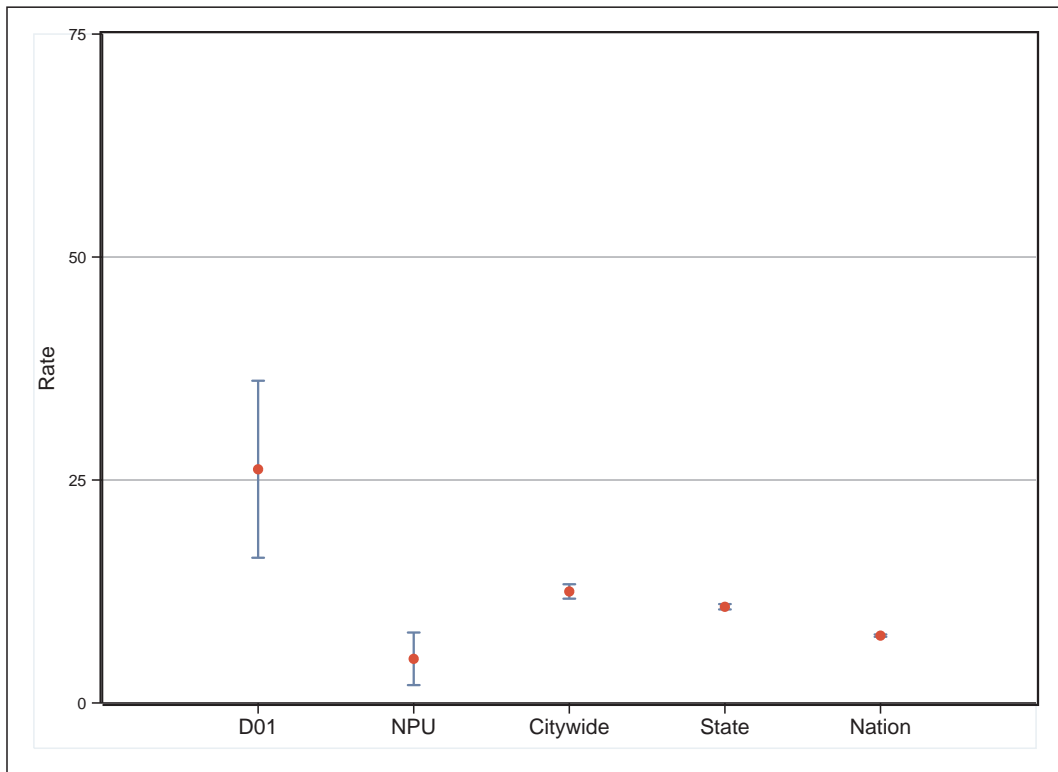
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income
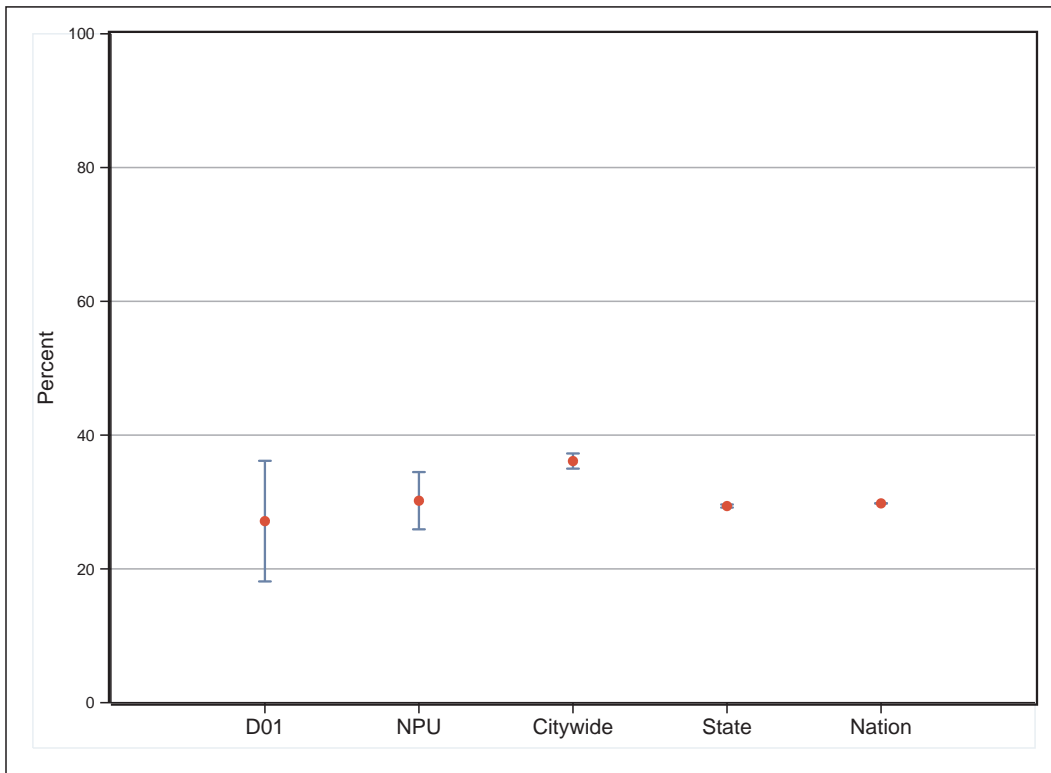
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000
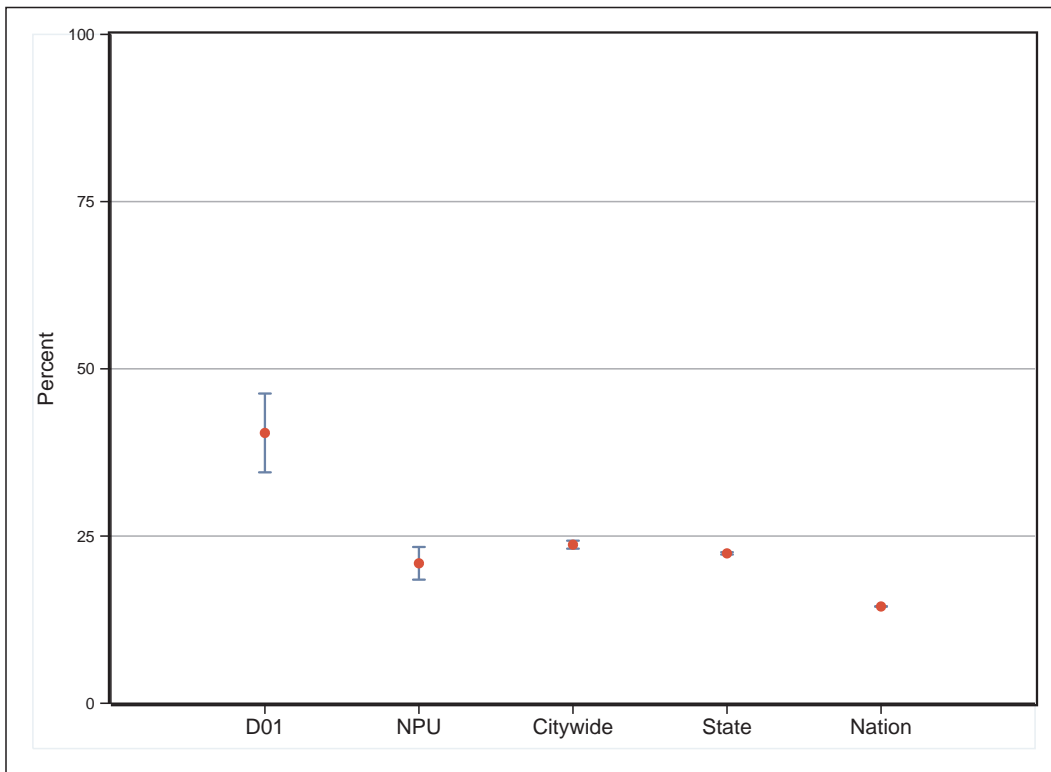
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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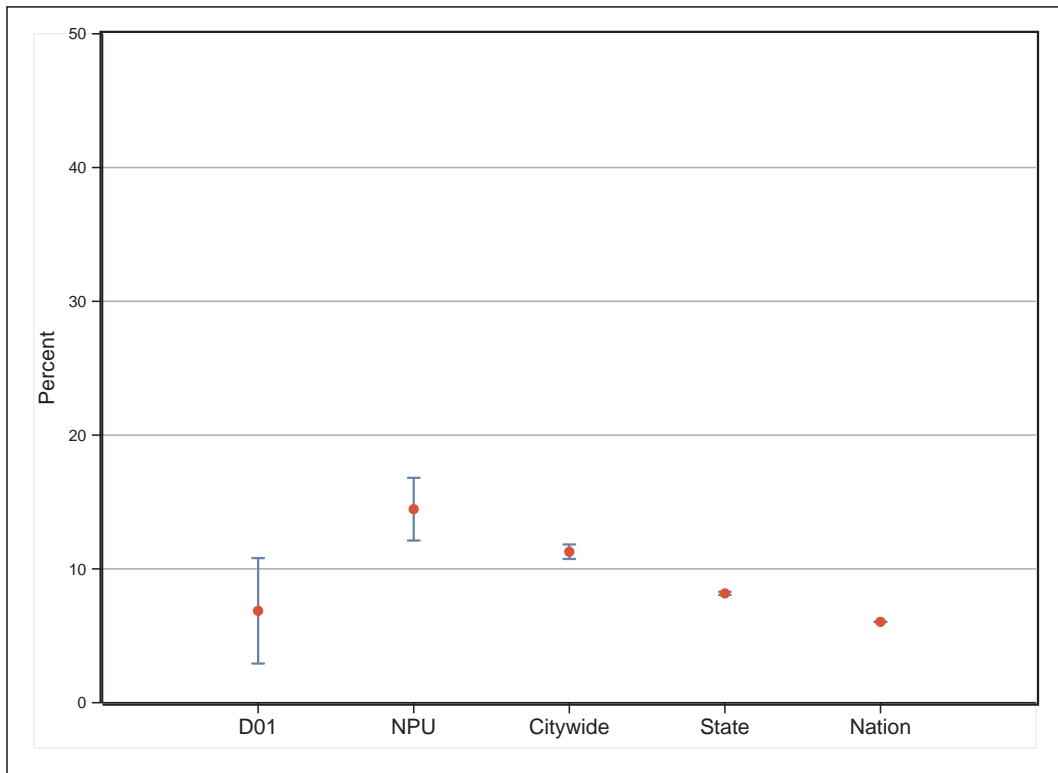
Median Household Income

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

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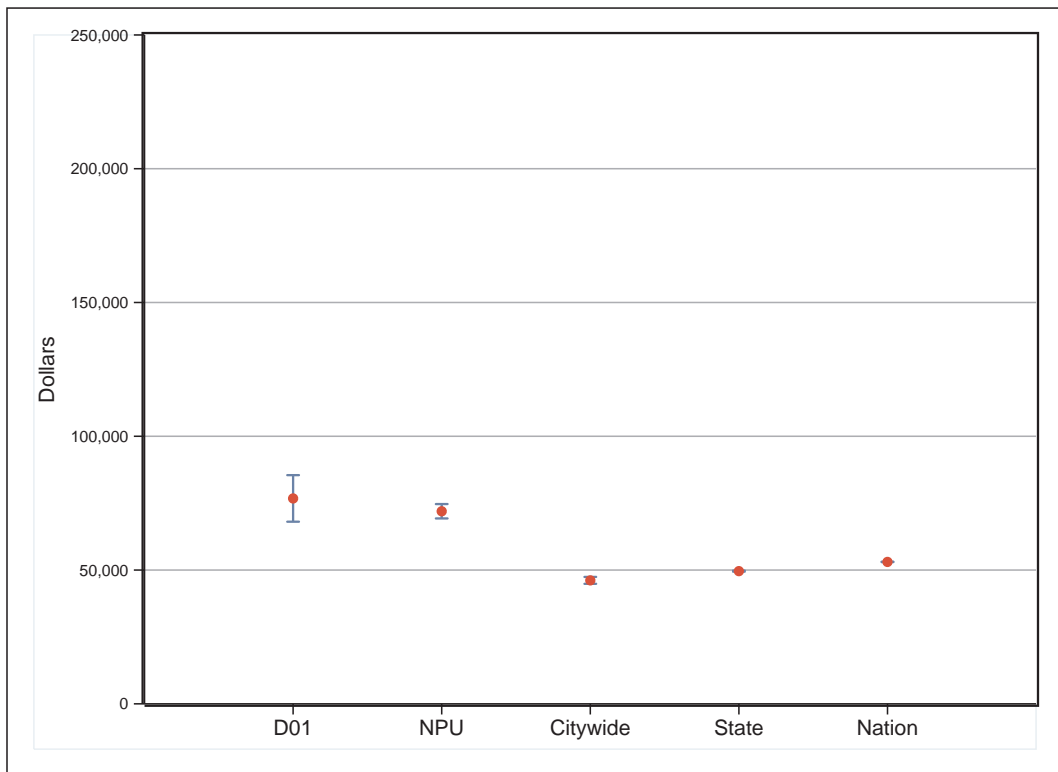
Percent Civilian Unemployed
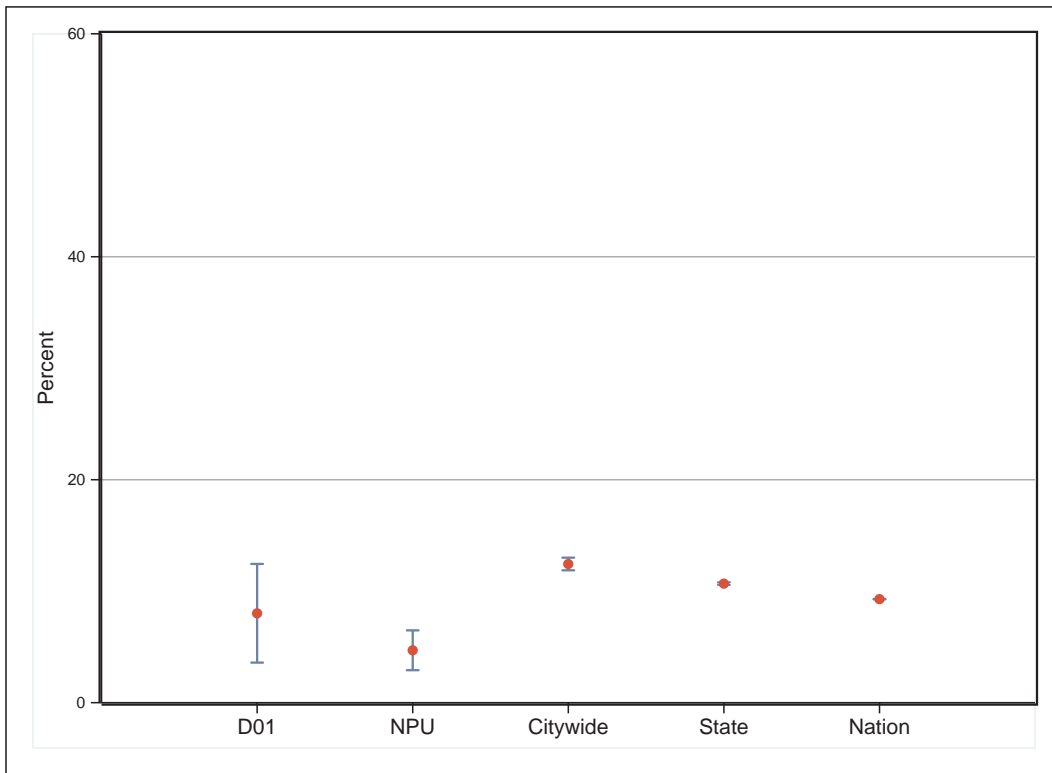
Percent in Poverty

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

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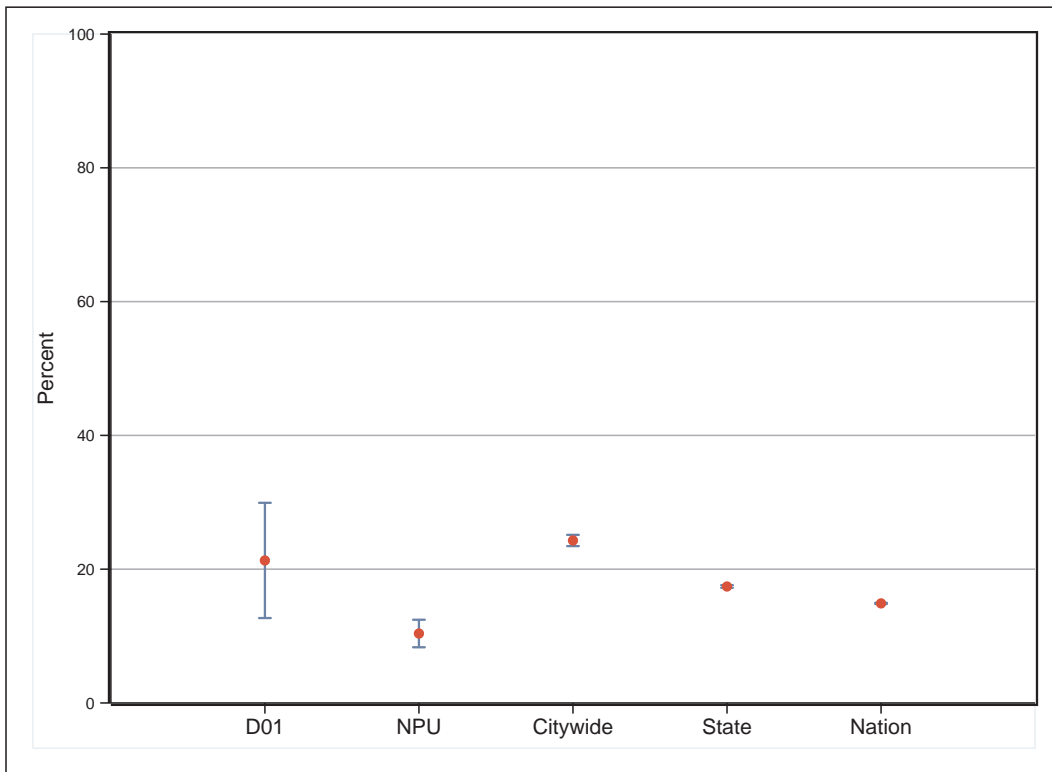
Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	1,174	±202	52.9%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	589	±185	26.6%	±7.9
Married-couple family	802	±185	36.1%	±7.5
With own children under 18 years	411	±146	18.5%	±6.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	127	±89	5.7%	±4.0
With own children under 18 years	36	±59	1.6%	±2.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	246	±111	11.1%	±4.9
With own children under 18 years	142	±96	6.4%	±4.3
Nonfamily households	1,045	±190	47.1%	±7.1
Householder living alone	640	±161	28.9%	±6.7
65 years and over	81	±58	3.7%	±2.6
Households with one or more people under 18 years	609	±179	27.4%	±7.6
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	127	±57	5.7%	±2.5
Average household size	2.59	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.29	±0.73	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**5,737**	**±678**	**5,737**	**(X)**
Householder	2,189	±265	38.2%	±1.0
Spouse	753	±163	13.1%	±2.4
Child	1,402	±368	24.4%	±5.7
Other relatives	572	±298	10.0%	±5.1
Nonrelatives	821	±342	14.3%	±5.7
Unmarried partner	192	±96	3.3%	±1.6

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**2,560**	**±450**	**2,560**	**(X)**
Never married	1,322	±364	51.7%	±10.9
Now married, except separated	989	±219	38.6%	±5.2
Separated	40	±65	1.6%	±2.5
Widowed	62	±58	2.4%	±2.2
Divorced	93	±70	3.7%	±2.7
Females 15 years and over	**2,287**	**±362**	**2,287**	**(X)**
Never married	917	±247	40.1%	±8.7
Now married, except separated	971	±228	42.4%	±7.4
Separated	45	±66	2.0%	±2.9
Widowed	57	±49	2.5%	±2.1
Divorced	257	±109	11.3%	±4.4

FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	**165**	**±102**	**165**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	35	±62	21.2%	±35.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	38	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	92	±55	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±363	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	140	±93	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	40	±49	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**22**	**±36**	**22**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	22	±36	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±28	0.0%	±128.8
1 or 2 years	7	±17	31.0%	±56.4
3 or 4 years	15	±33	69.0%	±96.0
5 or more years	0	±20	0.0%	±91.1
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**22**	**±36**	**22**	**(X)**
Who are female	15	±25	69.0%	±158.0
Who are married	15	±33	69.0%	±96.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**980**	**±253**	**980**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	160	±114	16.3%	±10.9
Kindergarten	6	±18	0.6%	±1.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	341	±147	34.8%	±12.1
High school (grades 9-12)	198	±144	20.2%	±13.8
College or graduate school	274	±141	28.0%	±12.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**4,298**	**±612**	**4,298**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	227	±152	5.3%	±3.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	260	±134	6.1%	±3.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,091	±295	25.4%	±5.8
Some college, no degree	342	±155	8.0%	±3.4
Associate's degree	196	±98	4.6%	±2.2
Bachelor's degree	1,533	±284	35.7%	±4.2
Graduate or professional degree	648	±202	15.1%	±4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.7%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	50.7%	±3.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**4,680**	**±642**	**4,680**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	146	±82	3.1%	±1.7

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**5,779**	**±679**	**5,779**	**(X)**
With a disability	291	±131	5.0%	±2.2
Under 18 years	**1,249**	**±330**	**1,249**	**(X)**
With a disability	28	±47	2.3%	±3.7
18 to 64 years	**4,350**	**±490**	**4,350**	**(X)**
With a disability	158	±95	3.6%	±2.1
65 years and over	**181**	**±92**	**181**	**(X)**
With a disability	105	±77	57.8%	±31.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**5,625**	**±625**	**5,625**	**(X)**
Same house	4,539	±592	80.7%	±5.5
Different house in the U.S.	1,083	±500	19.2%	±8.6
Same county	700	±447	12.4%	±7.8
Different county	382	±225	6.8%	±3.9
Same state	142	±76	2.5%	±1.3
Different state	241	±212	4.3%	±3.7
Abroad	4	±19	0.1%	±0.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,008**	**±839**	**6,008**	**(X)**
Native	4,961	±615	82.6%	±15.4
Born in United States	4,846	±642	80.7%	±15.5
State of residence	2,727	±539	45.4%	±6.3
Different state	2,119	±348	35.3%	±3.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	115	±89	1.9%	±1.5
Foreign born	828	±341	13.8%	±5.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**828**	**±341**	**828**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	53	±51	6.4%	±5.5
Not a U.S. citizen	775	±341	93.6%	±14.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**943**	**±346**	**943**	**(X)**
Native	**115**	**±95**	**115**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±20	0.0%	±17.5
Entered before 2010	115	±93	100.0%	±115.2
Foreign born	**828**	**±341**	**828**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±20	0.0%	±2.4
Entered before 2010	828	±386	100.0%	±21.8

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**828**	**±341**	**828**	**(X)**
Europe	39	±47	4.7%	±5.3
Asia	93	±96	11.2%	±10.6
Africa	13	±20	1.6%	±2.3
Oceania	69	±92	8.3%	±10.6
Latin America	614	±307	74.2%	±20.9
Northern America	0	±20	0.0%	±2.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**5,251**	**±700**	**5,251**	**(X)**
English only	4,090	±622	77.9%	±5.7
Language other than English	1,161	±397	22.1%	±7.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	763	±326	14.5%	±5.9
Spanish	984	±376	18.7%	±6.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	748	±308	14.3%	±5.5
Other Indo-European languages	113	±82	2.1%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	15	±64	0.3%	±1.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	65	±91	1.2%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±60	0.0%	±1.1
Other languages	0	±35	0.0%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±60	0.0%	±1.1

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,008**	**±839**	**6,008**	**(X)**
American	900	±396	15.0%	±6.3
Arab	7	±17	0.1%	±0.3
Czech	27	±31	0.5%	±0.5
Danish	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Dutch	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
English	308	±137	5.1%	±2.2
French (except Basque)	233	±170	3.9%	±2.8
French Canadian	28	±33	0.5%	±0.5
German	452	±142	7.5%	±2.1
Greek	52	±76	0.9%	±1.3
Hungarian	20	±38	0.3%	±0.6
Irish	328	±118	5.5%	±1.8
Italian	164	±82	2.7%	±1.3
Lithuanian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	34	±49	0.6%	±0.8
Polish	50	±39	0.8%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	32	±38	0.5%	±0.6
Scotch-Irish	76	±66	1.3%	±1.1
Scottish	126	±70	2.1%	±1.1
Slovak	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	31	±27	0.5%	±0.4
Swedish	51	±41	0.8%	±0.7
Swiss	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	39	±49	0.6%	±0.8
Welsh	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4	±18	0.1%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**4,644**	**±511**	**4,644**	**(X)**
In labor force	3,839	±486	82.7%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	3,830	±486	82.5%	±5.2
Employed	3,523	±466	75.9%	±5.6
Unemployed	307	±174	6.6%	±3.7
Armed Forces	9	±90	0.2%	±1.9
Not in labor force	805	±257	17.3%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	**3,830**	**±486**	**3,830**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	8.0%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**2,172**	**±303**	**2,172**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,691	±314	77.9%	±9.5
Civilian labor force	1,682	±313	77.4%	±9.6
Employed	1,478	±287	68.1%	±9.2
Own children under 6 years	**798**	**±345**	**798**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	626	±331	78.5%	±23.8
Own children 6 to 17 years	**509**	**±206**	**509**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	347	±193	68.2%	±26.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**3,462**	**±462**	**3,462**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,473	±355	71.4%	±3.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	292	±221	8.4%	±6.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	81	±80	2.3%	±2.3
Walked	111	±80	3.2%	±2.3
Other means	261	±179	7.5%	±5.1
Worked at home	244	±105	7.1%	±2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.1	±3.2	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,523**	**±466**	**3,523**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,639	±285	46.5%	±5.3
Service occupations	514	±186	14.6%	±4.9
Sales and office occupations	723	±217	20.5%	±5.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	270	±149	7.7%	±4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	442	±182	12.6%	±4.9

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,523**	**±466**	**3,523**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8
Construction	302	±160	8.6%	±4.4
Manufacturing	272	±108	7.7%	±2.9
Wholesale trade	272	±155	7.7%	±4.3
Retail trade	177	±92	5.0%	±2.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	144	±93	4.1%	±2.6
Information	319	±156	9.1%	±4.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	254	±111	7.2%	±3.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	799	±226	22.7%	±5.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	305	±125	8.7%	±3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	345	±146	9.8%	±3.9
Other services, except public administration	329	±167	9.3%	±4.6
Public administration	70	±46	2.0%	±1.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,523**	**±466**	**3,523**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	3,337	±446	94.7%	±1.8
Government workers	150	±105	4.2%	±2.9
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	101	±66	2.9%	±1.8
Unpaid family workers	0	±28	0.0%	±0.8

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	171	±87	7.7%	±3.8
$10,000 to $14,999	105	±88	4.7%	±3.9
$15,000 to $24,999	222	±126	10.0%	±5.6
$25,000 to $34,999	106	±80	4.8%	±3.6
$35,000 to $49,999	88	±60	4.0%	±2.7
$50,000 to $74,999	400	±158	18.0%	±6.9
$75,000 to $99,999	245	±110	11.0%	±4.8
$100,000 to $149,999	462	±139	20.8%	±5.9
$150,000 to $199,999	193	±86	8.7%	±3.8
$200,000 or more	228	±123	10.3%	±5.4
Median household income (dollars)	76,769	±8,703	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	101,484	±17,277	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,030	±227	91.5%	±4.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	105,800	±17,346	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	170	±64	7.7%	±2.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10,499	±2,767	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	45	±38	2.0%	±1.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5,528	±2,292	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	61	±49	2.8%	±2.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,940	±2,210	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	72	±58	3.2%	±2.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,470	±2,237	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	218	±125	9.8%	±5.5
Families	**1,174**	**±202**	**1,174**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	72	±66	6.1%	±5.5
$10,000 to $14,999	17	±27	1.4%	±2.3
$15,000 to $24,999	100	±92	8.5%	±7.7
$25,000 to $34,999	12	±32	1.0%	±2.7
$35,000 to $49,999	57	±55	4.8%	±4.6
$50,000 to $74,999	221	±124	18.8%	±10.1
$75,000 to $99,999	139	±90	11.8%	±7.4
$100,000 to $149,999	286	±111	24.3%	±8.5
$150,000 to $199,999	95	±59	8.1%	±4.8
$200,000 or more	176	±112	15.0%	±9.2
Median family income (dollars)	94,569	±11,311	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	119,267	±28,866	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	39,921	±5,587	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**1,045**	**±190**	**1,045**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	57,071	±8,563	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	80,615	±20,777	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	36,591	±3,458	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	51,111	±7,993	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	52,692	±3,839	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**5,779**	**±679**	**5,779**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	4,833	±606	83.6%	±3.7
With private health insurance	3,744	±478	64.8%	±3.2
With public coverage	1,140	±411	19.7%	±6.7
No health insurance coverage	946	±293	16.4%	±4.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**1,249**	**±330**	**1,249**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	31	±50	2.5%	±3.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**4,350**	**±490**	**4,350**	**(X)**
In labor force:	3,812	±477	3,812	(X)
Employed:	3,505	±456	3,505	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,830	±377	80.7%	±2.4
With private health insurance	2,775	±370	79.2%	±2.4
With public coverage	55	±66	1.6%	±1.9
No health insurance coverage	675	±258	19.3%	±6.9
Unemployed:	307	±142	307	(X)
With health insurance coverage	182	±110	59.2%	±23.1
With private health insurance	93	±74	30.3%	±19.4
With public coverage	89	±81	28.9%	±22.8
No health insurance coverage	125	±102	40.8%	±27.3
Not in labor force:	537	±248	537	(X)
With health insurance coverage	424	±232	78.8%	±23.2
With private health insurance	136	±80	25.4%	±9.2
With public coverage	287	±209	53.4%	±30.2
No health insurance coverage	114	±88	21.2%	±13.1

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	13.8%	±7.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	24.0%	±12.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	4.2%	±13.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	8.0%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	15.2%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±9.1	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.9%	±19.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	53.8%	±25.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	30.4%	±36.5	(X)	(X)
All people	21.3%	±8.6	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	28.0%	±14.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	28.0%	±21.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	26.0%	±30.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	30.6%	±16.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	19.5%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	18.5%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	43.0%	±29.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	18.5%	±11.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	29.0%	±10.9	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,791**	**±211**	**2,791**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	2,219	±222	79.5%	±5.2
Vacant housing units	572	±176	20.5%	±6.1
Homeowner vacancy rate	5.2	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	26.2	±9.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,791**	**±211**	**2,791**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,464	±199	52.4%	±5.9
1-unit, attached	339	±86	12.1%	±3.0
2 units	15	±30	0.5%	±1.1
3 or 4 units	130	±82	4.7%	±2.9
5 to 9 units	328	±119	11.8%	±4.2
10 to 19 units	160	±109	5.7%	±3.9
20 or more units	245	±134	8.8%	±4.7
Mobile home	111	±78	4.0%	±2.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±0.7

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,791**	**±211**	**2,791**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	26	±30	0.9%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	1,102	±183	39.5%	±5.8
Built 1990 to 1999	113	±88	4.1%	±3.2
Built 1980 to 1989	162	±112	5.8%	±4.0
Built 1970 to 1979	178	±103	6.4%	±3.7
Built 1960 to 1969	387	±150	13.9%	±5.3
Built 1950 to 1959	331	±130	11.9%	±4.6
Built 1940 to 1949	170	±116	6.1%	±4.1
Built 1939 or earlier	322	±90	11.5%	±3.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,791**	**±211**	**2,791**	**(X)**
1 room	63	±62	2.3%	±2.2
2 rooms	87	±85	3.1%	±3.0
3 rooms	256	±132	9.2%	±4.7
4 rooms	617	±170	22.1%	±5.9
5 rooms	600	±154	21.5%	±5.3
6 rooms	555	±200	19.9%	±7.0
7 rooms	341	±126	12.2%	±4.4
8 rooms	120	±57	4.3%	±2.0
9 rooms or more	154	±79	5.5%	±2.8
Median rooms	5.6	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,791**	**±211**	**2,791**	**(X)**
No bedroom	63	±62	2.3%	±2.2
1 bedroom	329	±129	11.8%	±4.5
2 bedrooms	954	±168	34.2%	±5.4
3 bedrooms	1,110	±223	39.8%	±7.4
4 bedrooms	263	±95	9.4%	±3.3
5 or more bedrooms	72	±71	2.6%	±2.5

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,406	±188	63.4%	±5.6
Renter-occupied	813	±195	36.6%	±8.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.40	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.19	±0.65	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	254	±132	11.4%	±5.8
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,707	±237	76.9%	±7.4
Moved in 1990 to 1999	118	±71	5.3%	±3.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	103	±80	4.7%	±3.6
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±28	0.0%	±1.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	37	±42	1.7%	±1.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	289	±123	13.0%	±5.4
1 vehicle available	691	±180	31.2%	±7.5
2 vehicles available	1,016	±209	45.8%	±8.2
3 or more vehicles available	223	±105	10.0%	±4.6

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,600	±207	72.1%	±5.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	45	±42	2.0%	±1.9
Electricity	573	±151	25.8%	±6.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Coal or coke	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±20	0.0%	±0.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	24	±34	1.1%	±1.5
No telephone service available	91	±77	4.1%	±3.5

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,219**	**±222**	**2,219**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	2,112	±291	95.2%	±9.0
1.01 to 1.50	49	±44	2.2%	±2.0
1.51 or more	58	±68	2.6%	±3.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,406**	**±188**	**1,406**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	50	±75	3.6%	±5.3
$50,000 to $99,999	52	±64	3.7%	±4.5
$100,000 to $149,999	124	±94	8.8%	±6.6
$150,000 to $199,999	259	±95	18.4%	±6.3
$200,000 to $299,999	520	±128	36.9%	±7.7
$300,000 to $499,999	378	±122	26.9%	±7.9
$500,000 to $999,999	24	±38	1.7%	±2.7
$1,000,000 or more	0	±20	0.0%	±1.4
Median (dollars)	237,406	±11,912	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,406**	**±188**	**1,406**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	1,307	±184	93.0%	±4.0
Housing units without a mortgage	99	±68	7.0%	±4.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**1,307**	**±184**	**1,307**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
$300 to $499	0	±28	0.0%	±2.2
$500 to $699	25	±38	1.9%	±2.9
$700 to $999	76	±67	5.9%	±5.0
$1,000 to $1,499	175	±109	13.4%	±8.1
$1,500 to $1,999	476	±129	36.4%	±8.5
$2,000 or more	554	±140	42.4%	±8.9
Median (dollars)	1,895	±70	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**99**	**±68**	**99**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±20	0.0%	±20.3
$100 to $199	27	±38	27.3%	±33.5
$200 to $299	22	±50	22.0%	±48.4
$300 to $399	12	±32	12.1%	±31.5
$400 or more	38	±52	38.6%	±45.0
Median (dollars)	303	±113	(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)	**1,307**	**±244**	**1,307**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	541	±165	41.4%	±9.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	270	±97	20.6%	±6.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	127	±63	9.7%	±4.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	127	±93	9.7%	±6.9
35.0 percent or more	243	±103	18.6%	±7.0
Not computed	0	±20	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**99**	**±85**	**99**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	74	±60	74.7%	±88.2
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±20.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	6	±21	5.7%	±20.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7	±23	7.6%	±22.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±20.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±20.3
35.0 percent or more	12	±38	12.1%	±37.0
Not computed	0	±20	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**813**	**±195**	**813**	**(X)**
Less than $200	62	±67	7.6%	±8.0
$200 to $299	28	±53	3.4%	±6.5
$300 to $499	57	±65	7.0%	±7.8
$500 to $749	192	±125	23.6%	±14.3
$750 to $999	283	±129	34.9%	±13.5
$1,000 to $1,499	97	±72	12.0%	±8.4
$1,500 or more	94	±85	11.6%	±10.0
Median (dollars)	871	±65	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±20	(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)	**795**	±227	**795**	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	193	±114	24.2%	±12.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	113	±81	14.2%	±9.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	48	±44	6.0%	±5.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	80	±69	10.0%	±8.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	14	±27	1.8%	±3.3
35.0 percent or more	347	±157	43.7%	±15.3
Not computed	18	±31	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**6,008**	±839	**6,008**	(X)
Male	3,258	±538	54.2%	±4.8
Female	2,749	±449	45.8%	±3.9
Under 5 years	757	±293	12.6%	±4.5
5 to 9 years	222	±122	3.7%	±2.0
10 to 14 years	182	±101	3.0%	±1.6
15 to 19 years	249	±164	4.1%	±2.7
20 to 24 years	300	±158	5.0%	±2.5
25 to 34 years	1,784	±324	29.7%	±3.5
35 to 44 years	1,027	±246	17.1%	±3.3
45 to 54 years	843	±251	14.0%	±3.7
55 to 59 years	397	±207	6.6%	±3.3
60 to 64 years	87	±91	1.4%	±1.5
65 to 74 years	88	±81	1.5%	±1.3
75 to 84 years	51	±58	0.8%	±1.0
85 years and over	22	±36	0.4%	±0.6
Median age (years)	32.0	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	4,688	±569	78.0%	±14.4
21 years and over	4,592	±562	76.4%	±14.2
62 years and over	215	±129	3.6%	±2.1
65 years and over	161	±106	2.7%	±1.7
18 years and over	**4,688**	±569	**4,688**	(X)
Male	2,463	±433	52.5%	±6.7
Female	2,225	±369	47.5%	±5.4
65 years and over	**161**	±106	**161**	(X)
Male	57	±73	35.2%	±39.0
Female	104	±76	64.8%	±21.2

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,008**	**±839**	**6,008**	**(X)**
One race	5,790	±841	96.4%	±3.8
Two or more races	218	±178	3.6%	±2.9
One race	5,790	±841	96.4%	±3.8
White	3,594	±652	59.8%	±6.9
Black or African American	1,551	±534	25.8%	±8.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	135	±103	2.2%	±1.7
Asian Indian	23	±31	0.4%	±0.5
Chinese	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	18	±27	0.3%	±0.5
Japanese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	61	±88	1.0%	±1.5
Vietnamese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	33	±79	0.5%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±53	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	521	±515	8.7%	±8.5
Two or more races	218	±178	3.6%	±2.9
White and Black or African American	19	±33	0.3%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	29	±39	0.5%	±0.6
White and Asian	55	±68	0.9%	±1.1
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**6,008**	**±839**	**6,008**	**(X)**
White	3,794	±667	63.2%	±6.7
Black or African American	1,587	±536	26.4%	±8.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	29	±39	0.5%	±0.6
Asian	195	±128	3.2%	±2.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	99	±127	1.6%	±2.1
Some other race	536	±517	8.9%	±8.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**6,008**	**±839**	**6,008**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,235	±534	20.6%	±8.4
Mexican	987	±536	16.4%	±8.6
Puerto Rican	51	±71	0.9%	±1.2
Cuban	15	±30	0.3%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	182	±153	3.0%	±2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,702	±753	78.3%	±6.1
White alone	2,826	±516	47.0%	±5.5
Black or African American alone	1,534	±533	25.5%	±8.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Asian alone	125	±102	2.1%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race alone	50	±102	0.8%	±1.7
Two or more races	167	±156	2.8%	±2.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±20	0.0%	±0.3
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	167	±156	2.8%	±2.6

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.

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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*.

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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

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