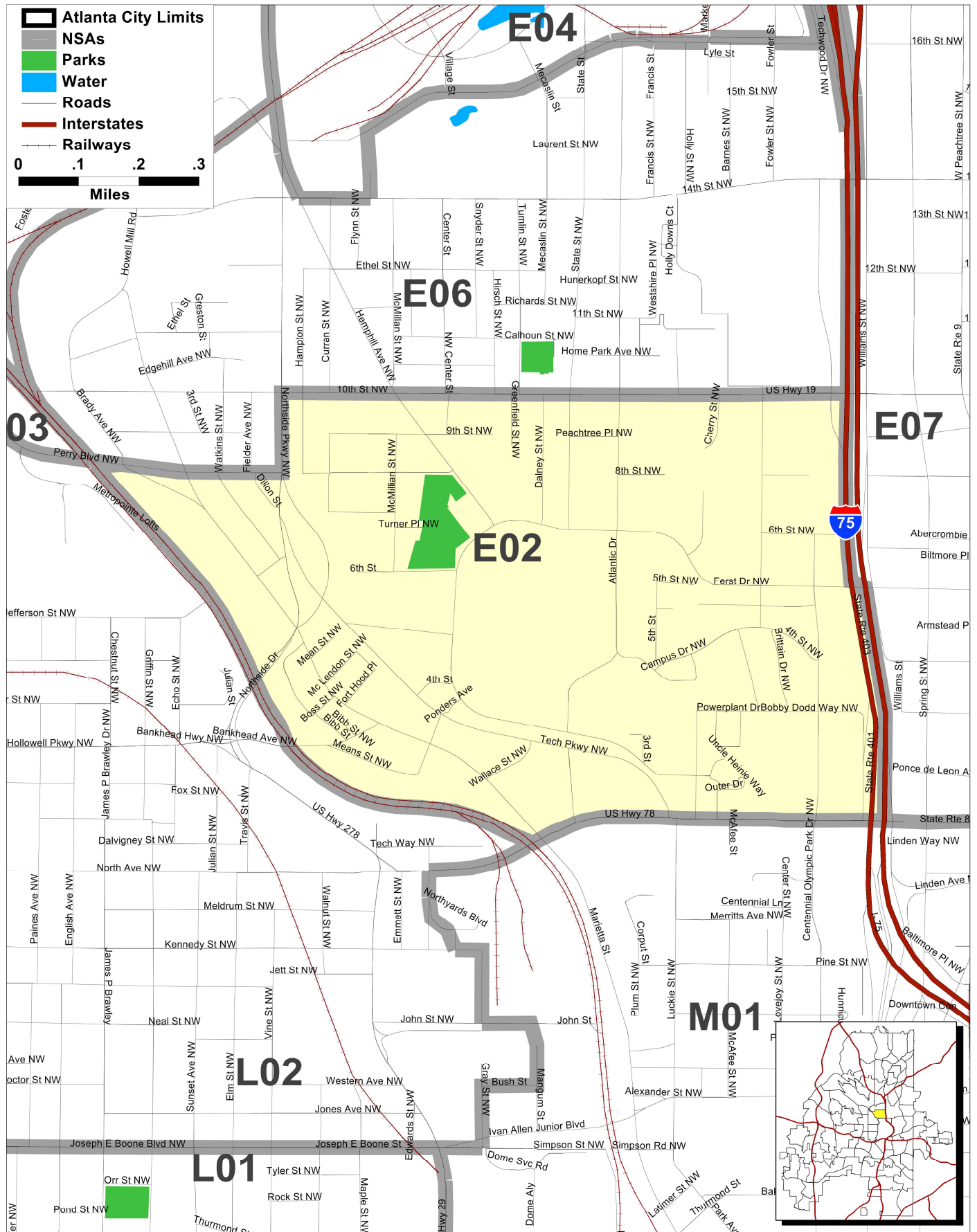


Neighborhood Statistical Area E02



Neighborhood(s): Georgia Tech, Marietta Street Artery

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Contents

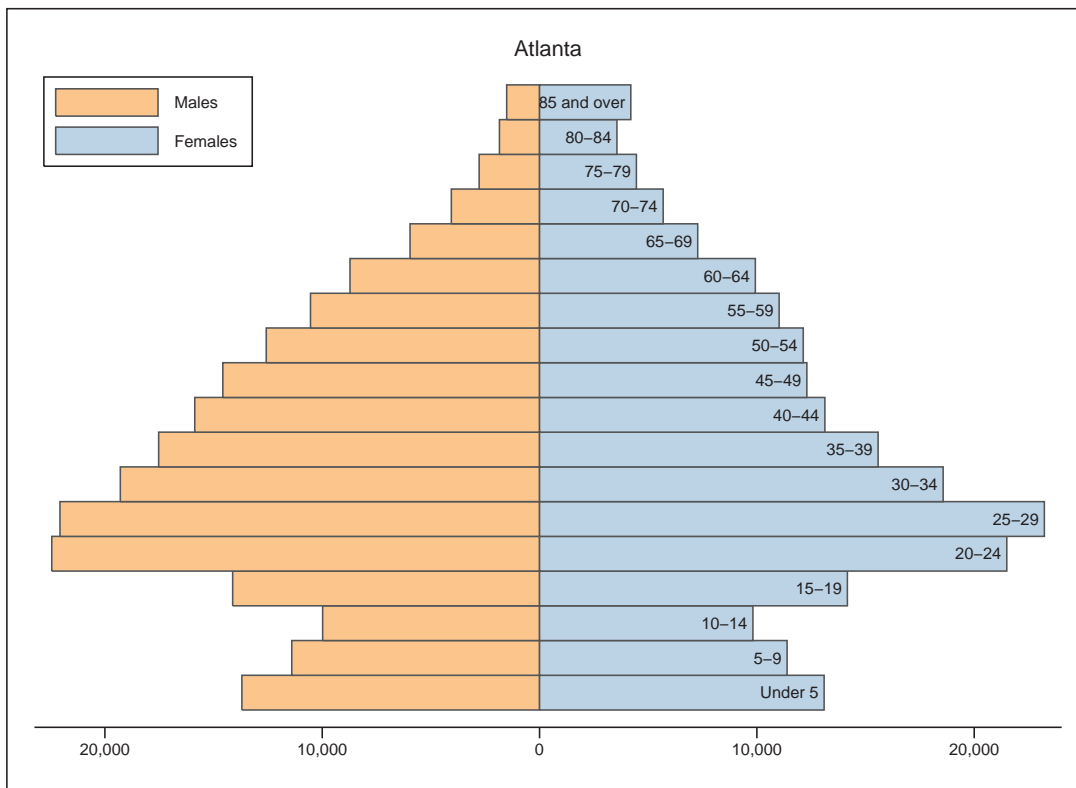
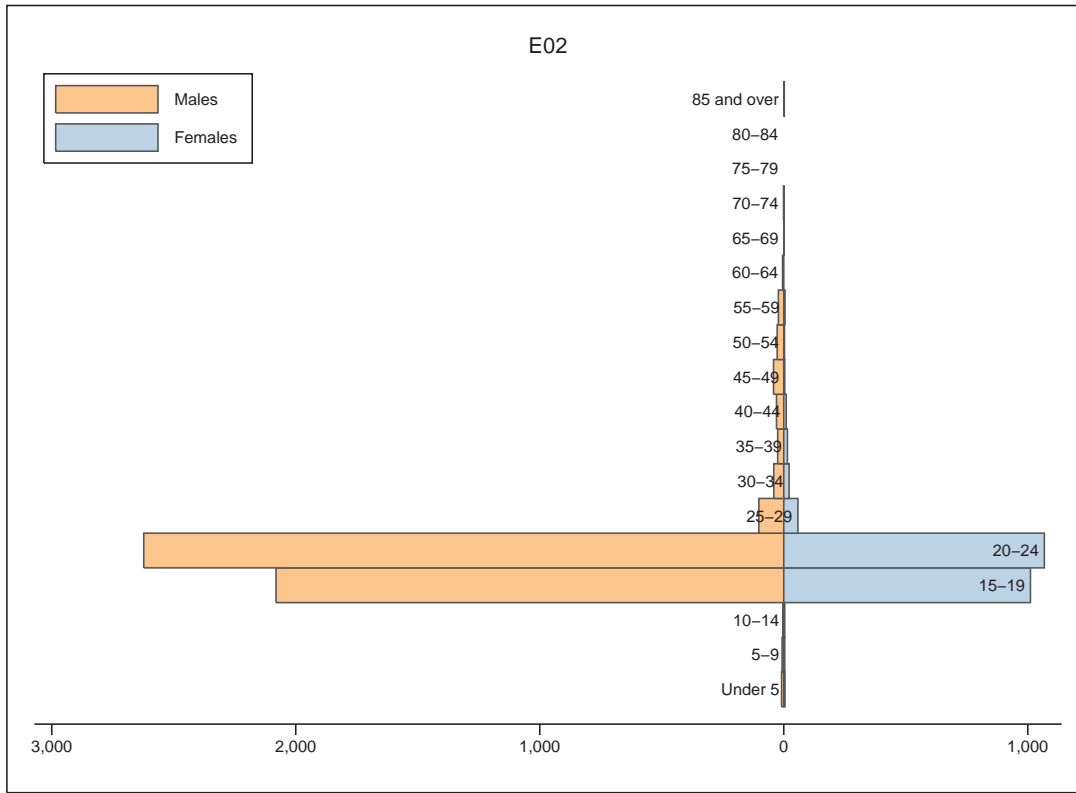
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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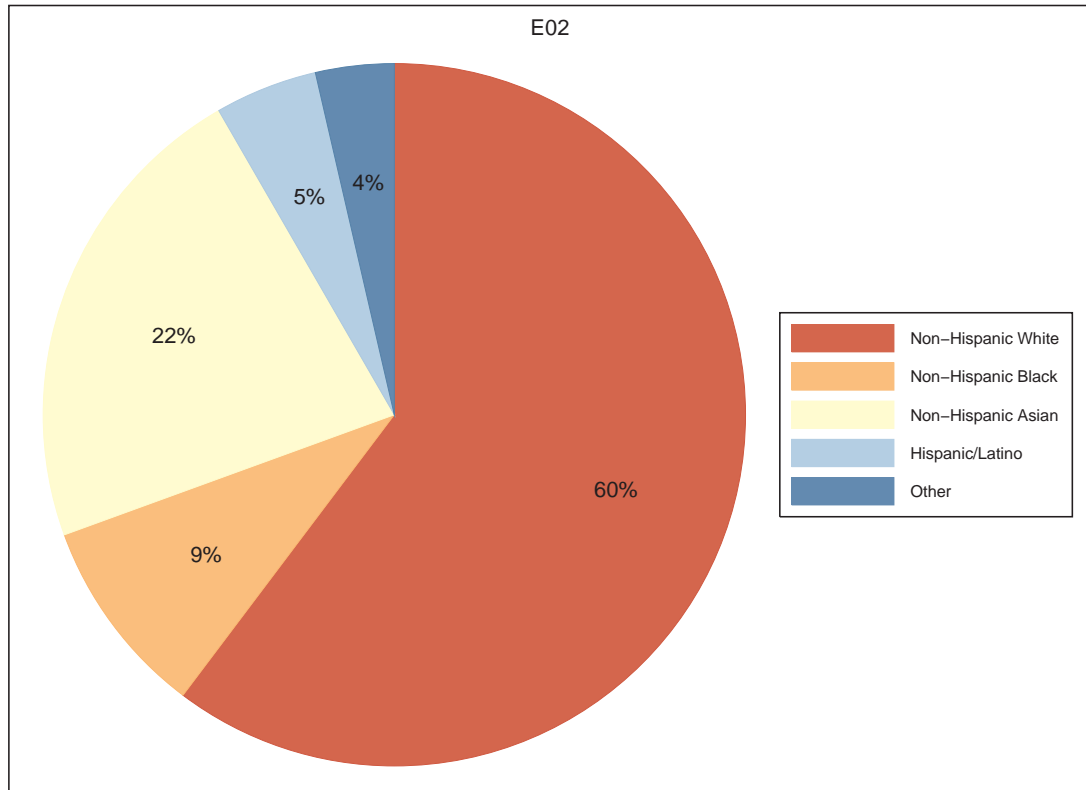
E02

Decennial 2010 Profile

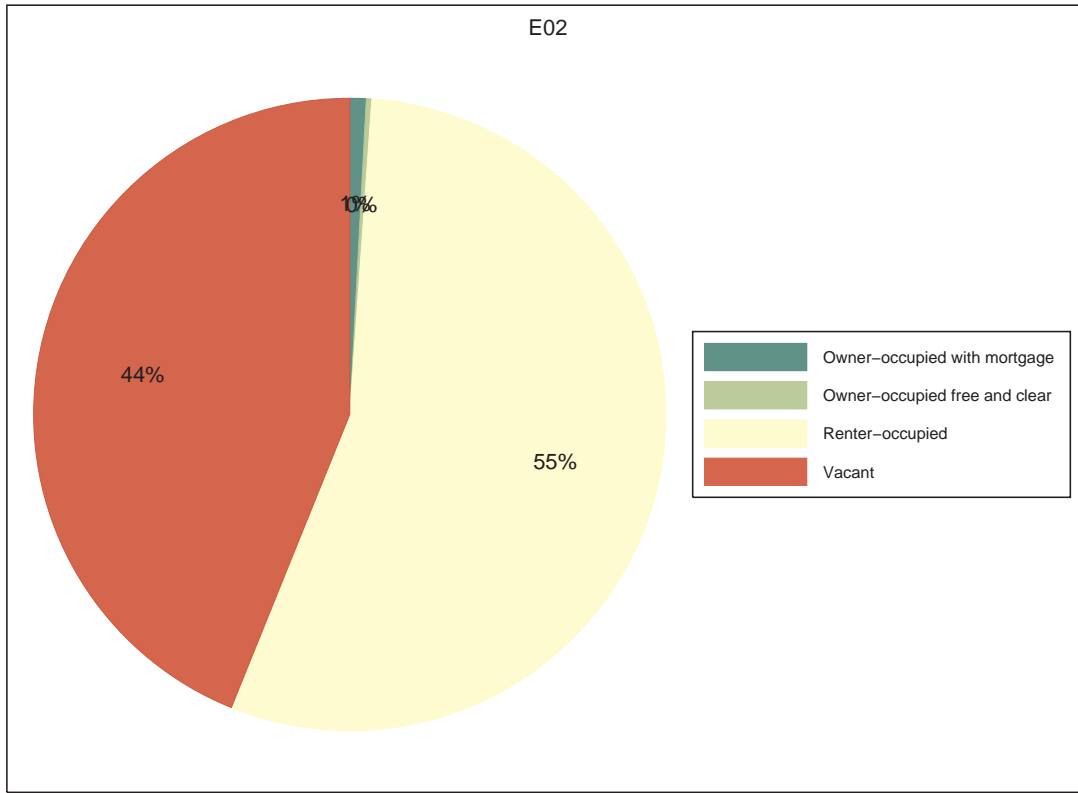
Sex and Age



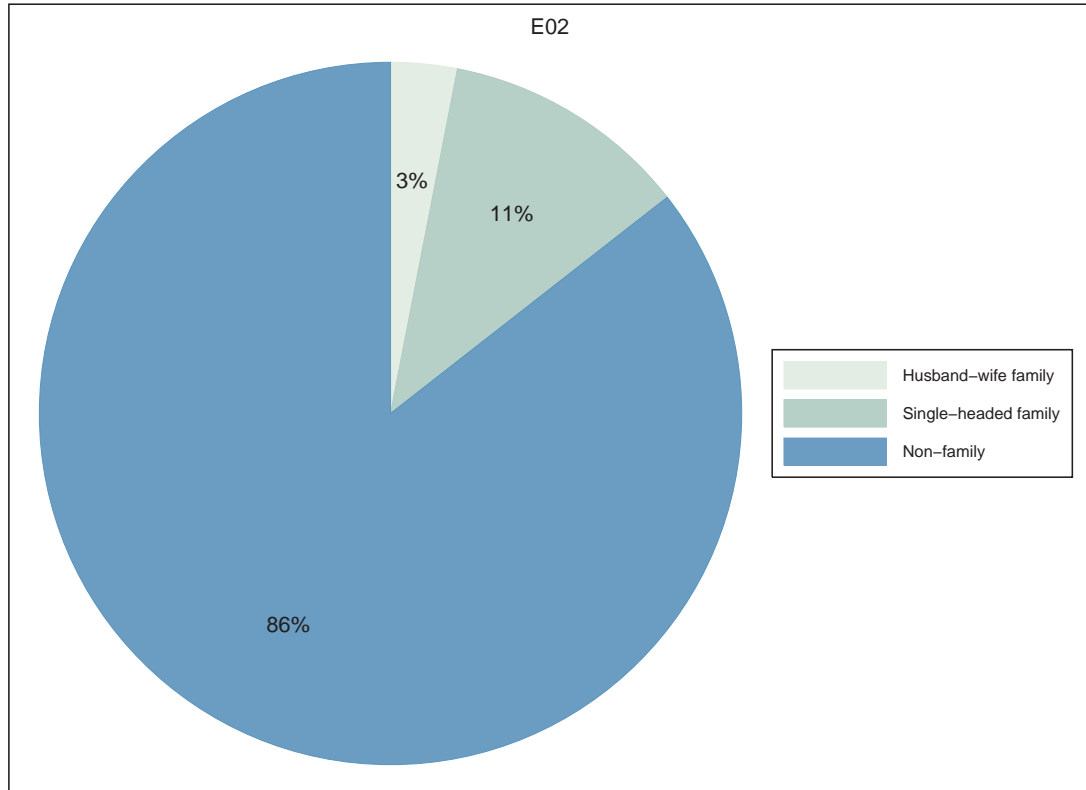
Race and Latino Origin



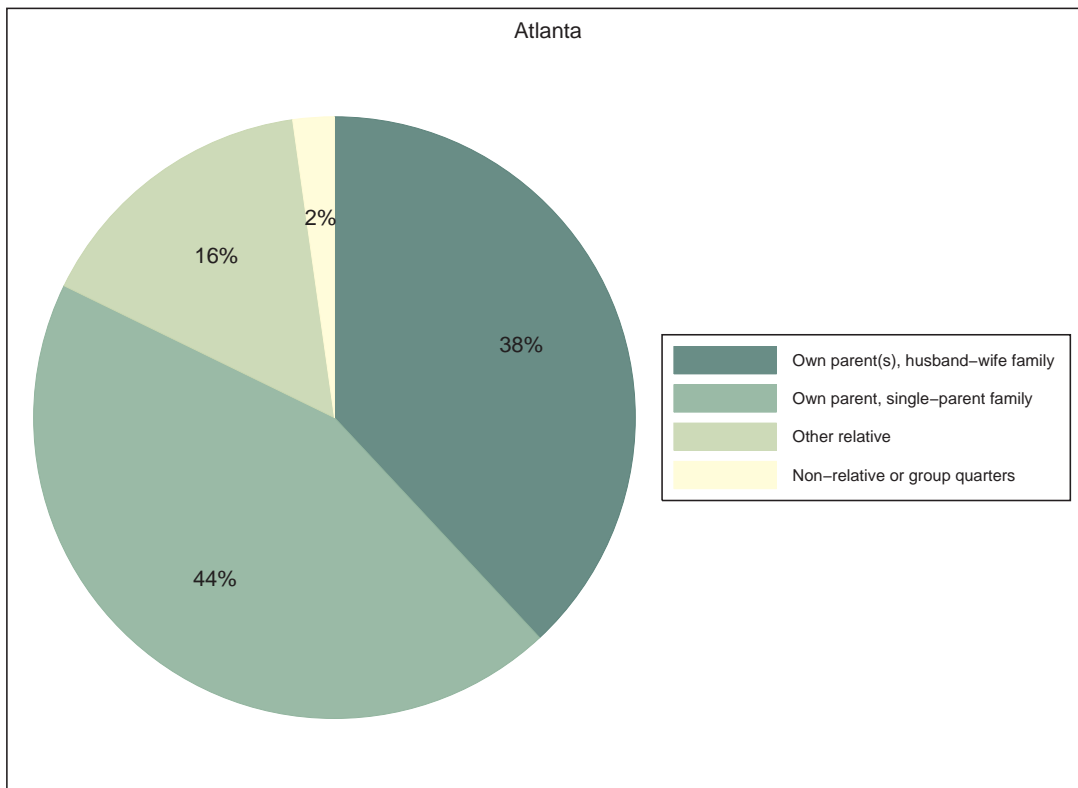
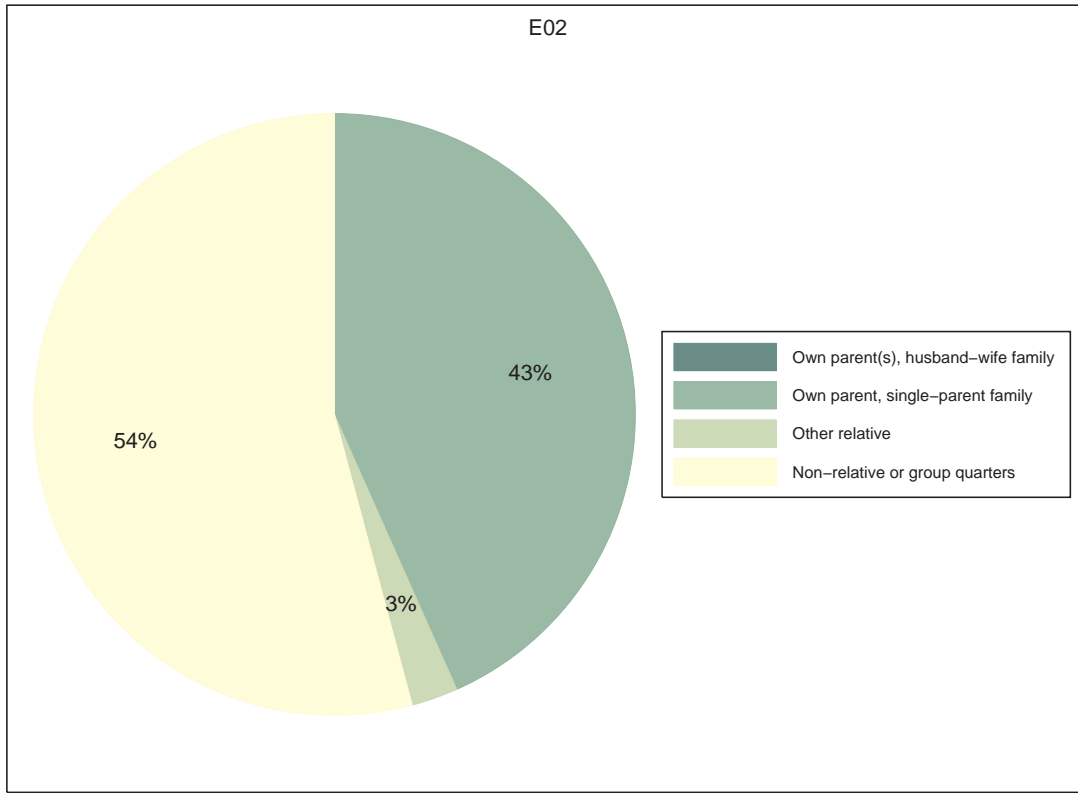
Housing Tenure



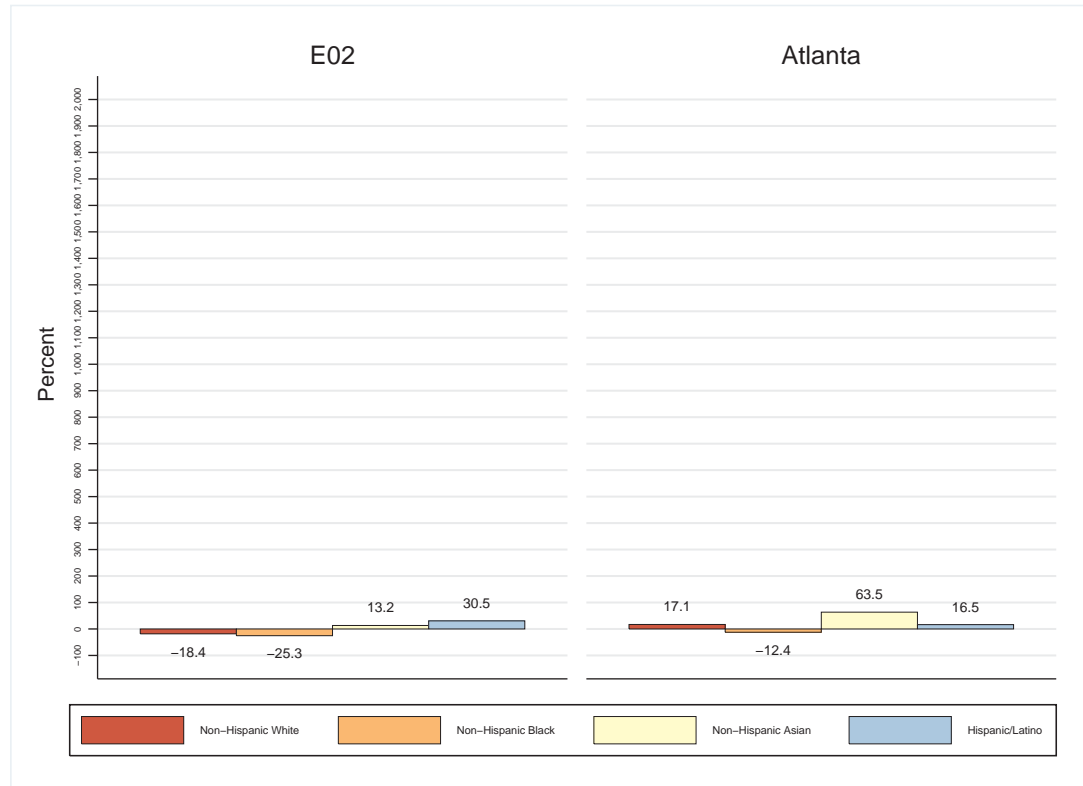
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	7,232	100.0%
Under 5 years	14	0.2%
5 to 9 years	11	0.2%
10 to 14 years	8	0.1%
15 to 19 years	3,092	42.8%
20 to 24 years	3,691	51.0%
25 to 29 years	160	2.2%
30 to 34 years	63	0.9%
35 to 39 years	40	0.6%
40 to 44 years	40	0.6%
45 to 49 years	46	0.6%
50 to 54 years	30	0.4%
55 to 59 years	27	0.4%
60 to 64 years	5	0.1%
65 to 69 years	1	0.0%
70 to 74 years	2	0.0%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%
85 years and over	2	0.0%
Median age (years)	20.4	(X)
16 years and over	7,198	99.5%
18 years and over	7,158	99.0%
21 years and over	2,770	38.3%
62 years and over	6	0.1%
65 years and over	5	0.1%
Male population	5,019	69.4%
Under 5 years	9	0.1%
5 to 9 years	7	0.1%
10 to 14 years	4	0.1%
15 to 19 years	2,081	28.8%
20 to 24 years	2,623	36.3%
25 to 29 years	102	1.4%
30 to 34 years	41	0.6%
35 to 39 years	25	0.3%
40 to 44 years	30	0.4%
45 to 49 years	42	0.6%
50 to 54 years	27	0.4%
55 to 59 years	22	0.3%
60 to 64 years	5	0.1%
65 to 69 years	0	0.0%
70 to 74 years	1	0.0%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%
85 years and over	0	0.0%
Median age (years)	20.4	(X)
16 years and over	4,999	69.1%
18 years and over	4,979	68.8%
21 years and over	1,988	27.5%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	2	0.0%
65 years and over	1	0.0%
Female population	2,213	30.6%
Under 5 years	5	0.1%
5 to 9 years	4	0.1%
10 to 14 years	4	0.1%
15 to 19 years	1,011	14.0%
20 to 24 years	1,068	14.8%
25 to 29 years	58	0.8%
30 to 34 years	22	0.3%
35 to 39 years	15	0.2%
40 to 44 years	10	0.1%
45 to 49 years	4	0.1%
50 to 54 years	3	0.0%
55 to 59 years	5	0.1%
60 to 64 years	0	0.0%
65 to 69 years	1	0.0%
70 to 74 years	1	0.0%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%
85 years and over	2	0.0%
Median age (years)	20.2	(X)
16 years and over	2,199	30.4%
18 years and over	2,179	30.1%
21 years and over	782	10.8%
62 years and over	4	0.1%
65 years and over	4	0.1%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	7,232	100.0%
One Race	6,977	96.5%
White	4,593	63.5%
Black or African American	661	9.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.1%
Asian	1,628	22.5%
Asian Indian†	551	7.6%
Chinese† ‡	453	6.3%
Filipino‡	40	0.6%
Japanese‡	26	0.4%
Korean‡	330	4.6%
Vietnamese‡	35	0.5%
Other Asian† ‡	89	1.2%
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	81	1.1%
Two or More Races	255	3.5%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	14	0.2%
White; Asian	147	2.0%
White; Black or African American	25	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	10	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	4,808	66.5%
Black or African American	717	9.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	0.6%
Asian	1,812	25.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18	0.2%
Some Other Race	113	1.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	7,232	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	342	4.7%
Mexican‡	69	1.0%
Puerto Rican‡	48	0.7%
Cuban‡	56	0.8%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	168	2.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,890	95.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	7,232	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	342	4.7%
White alone	226	3.1%
Black or African American alone	15	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	7	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	68	0.9%
Two or More Races	26	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,890	95.3%
White alone	4,367	60.4%
Black or African American alone	646	8.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.1%
Asian alone	1,621	22.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	13	0.2%
Two or More Races	229	3.2%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	7,232	100.0%
In households	707	9.8%
Householder	341	4.7%
Spouse	10	0.1%
Child	37	0.5%
Own child under 18 years	32	0.4%
Other relatives	21	0.3%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%
65 years and over†	1	0.0%
Nonrelatives	298	4.1%
Under 18 years	3	0.0%
65 years and over	0	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	55	0.8%
In group quarters	6,525	90.2%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	6,525	90.2%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	4,567	63.1%
Female	1,958	27.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	341	100.0%
Family households (families)	49	14.4%
With own children under 18 years	22	6.5%
Husband-wife family	10	2.9%
With own children under 18 years	0	0.0%
Male householder, no wife present	15	4.4%
With own children under 18 years	6	1.8%
Female householder, no husband present	24	7.0%
With own children under 18 years	16	4.7%
Nonfamily households	292	85.6%
Householder living alone	163	47.8%
Male	233	68.5%
65 years and over†	3	0.8%
Female	168	49.4%
65 years and over†	2	0.7%
Households with individuals under 18 years	26	7.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	4	1.2%
Average household size	2.07	(X)
Average family size	2.39	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	608	100.0%
Occupied housing units	341	56.1%
Vacant housing units	267	43.9%
For rent	262	43.1%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	3	0.5%
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.2%
All other vacants	1	0.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	33.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	43.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	341	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	6	1.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	19	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.17	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	335	98.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	688	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.05	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

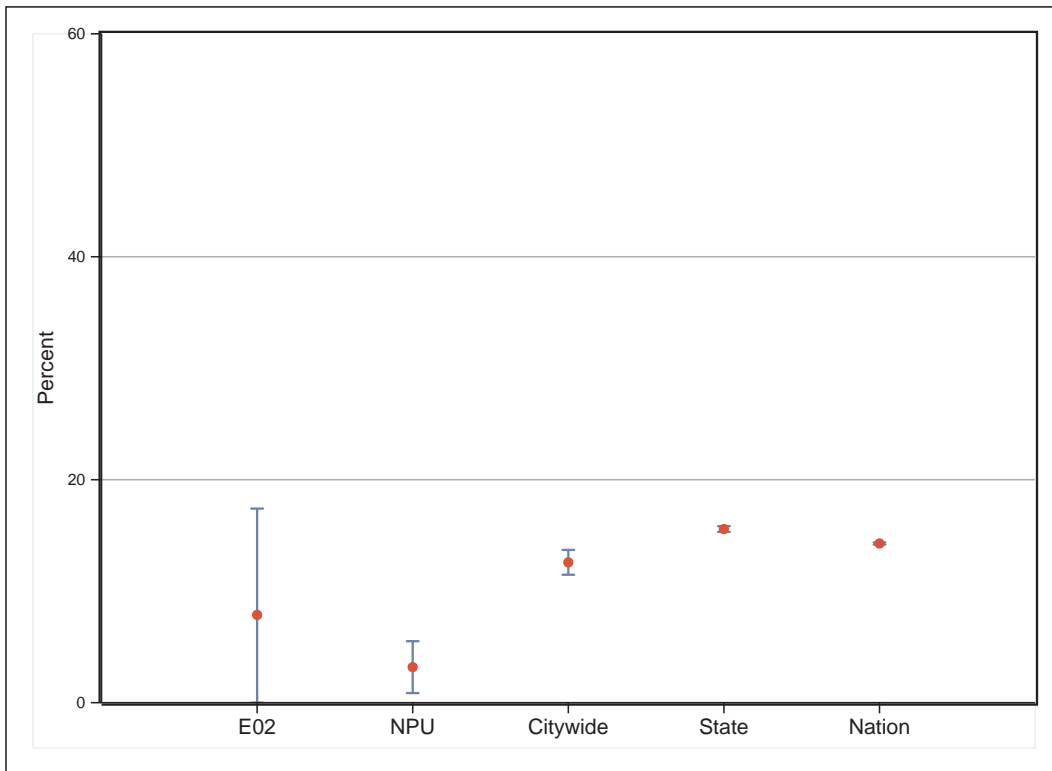
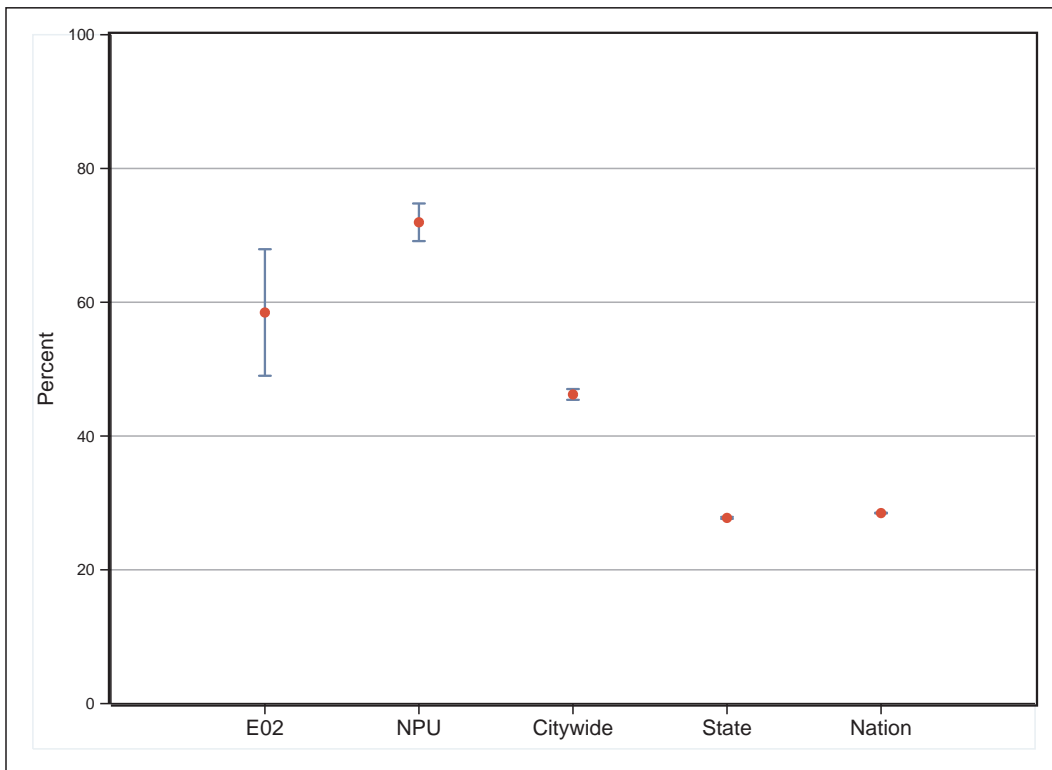
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

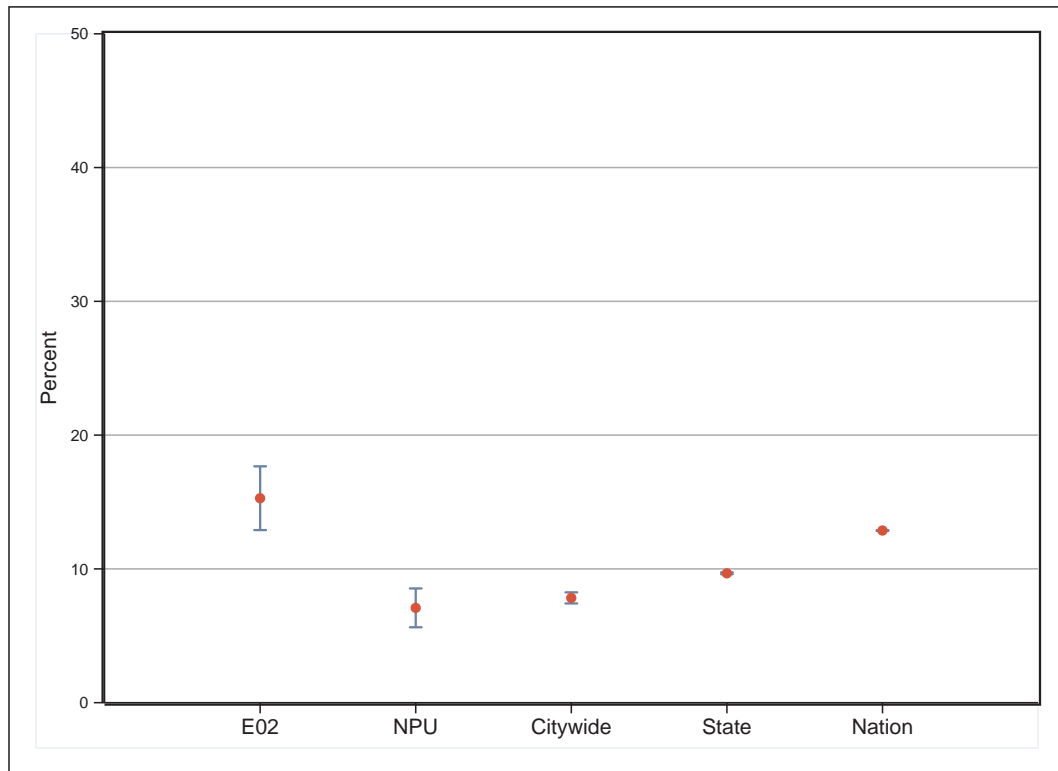
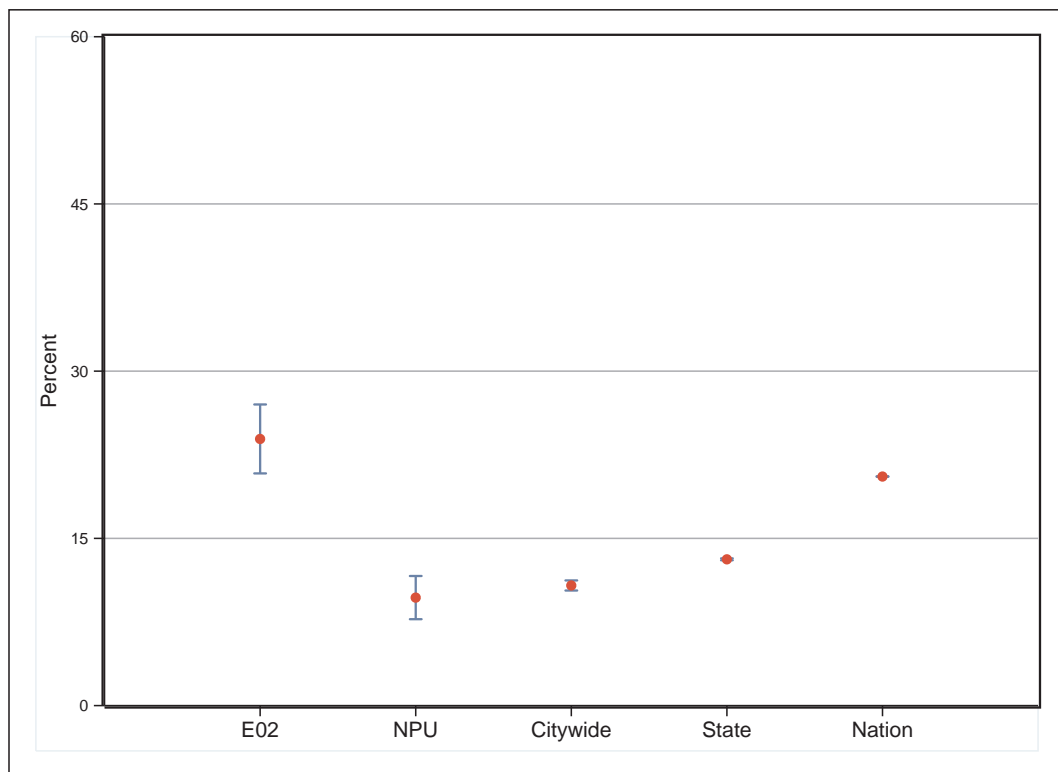
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

E02

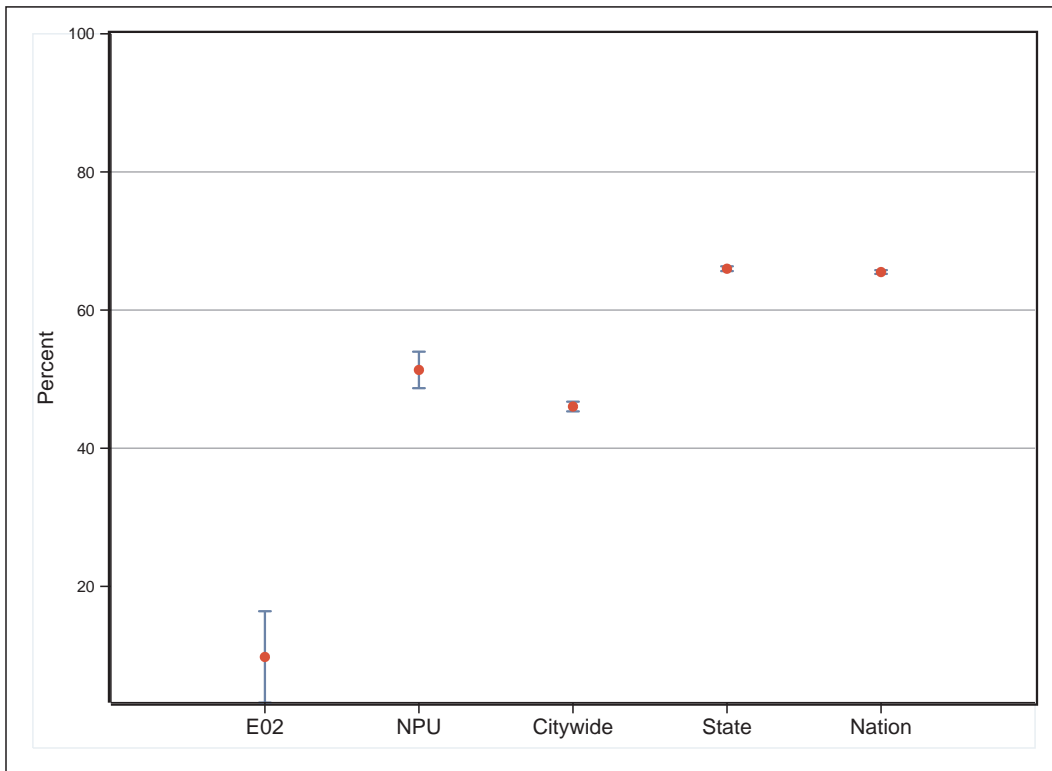
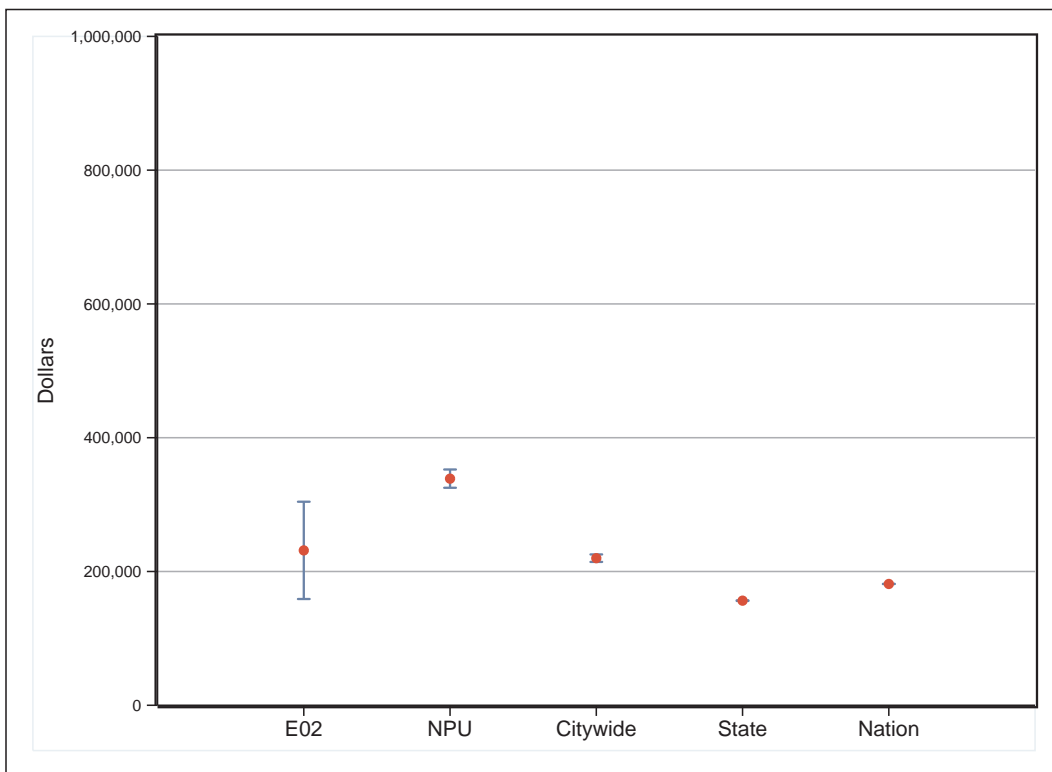
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

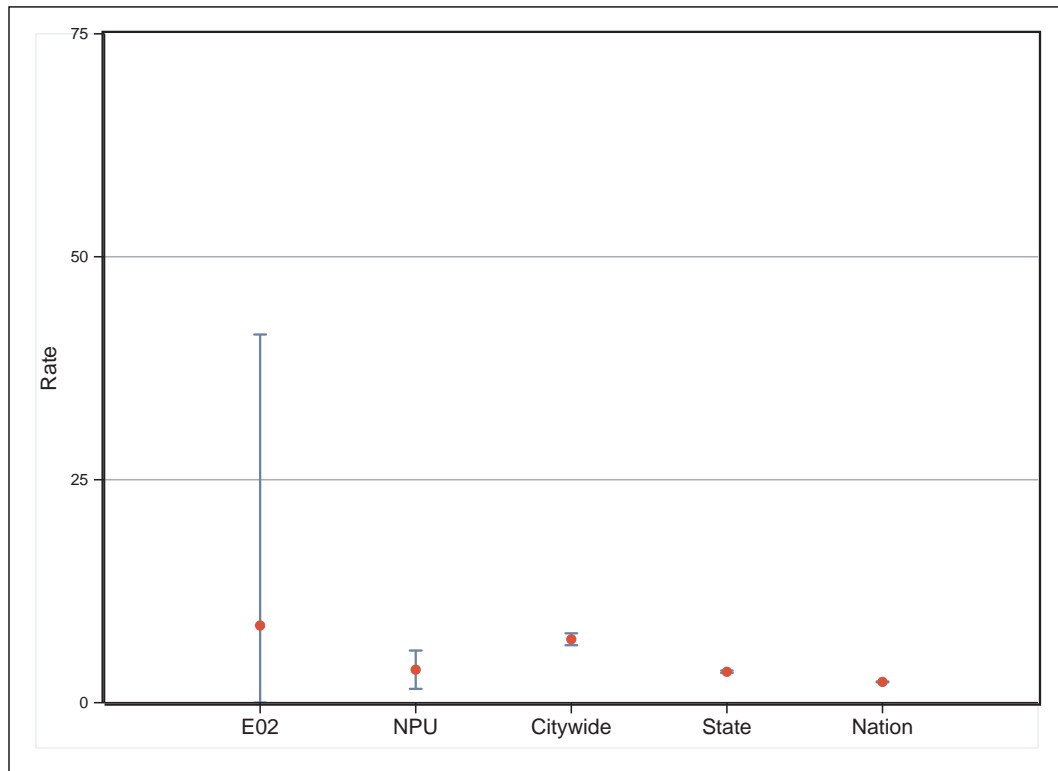
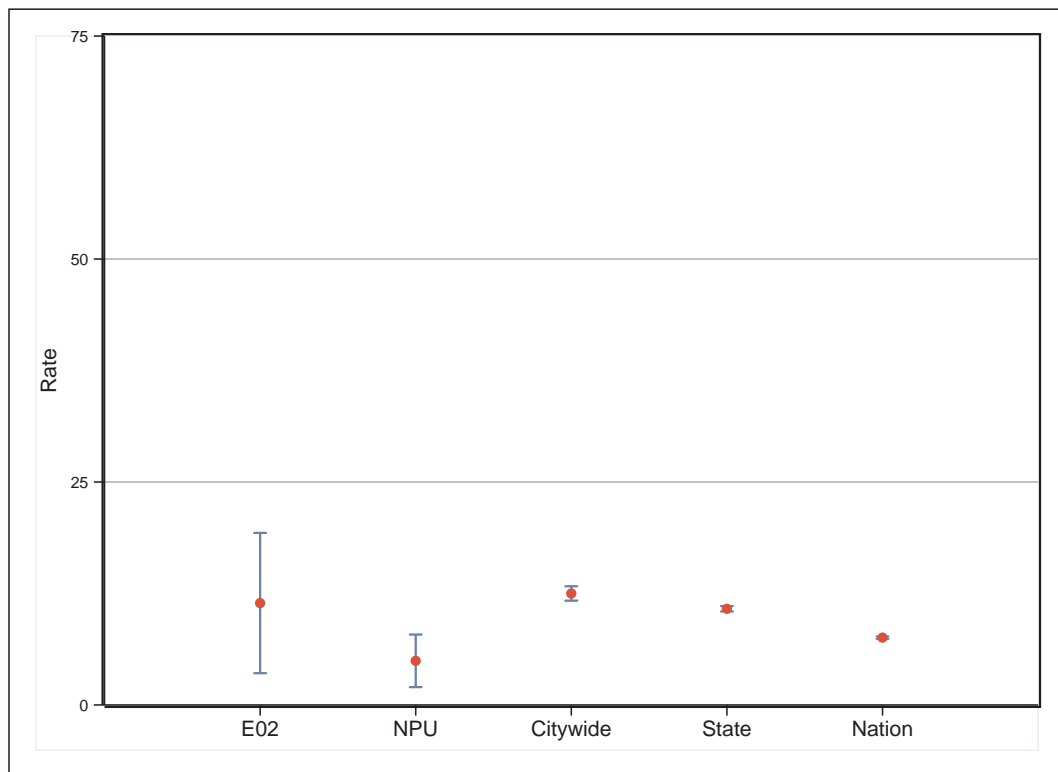
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

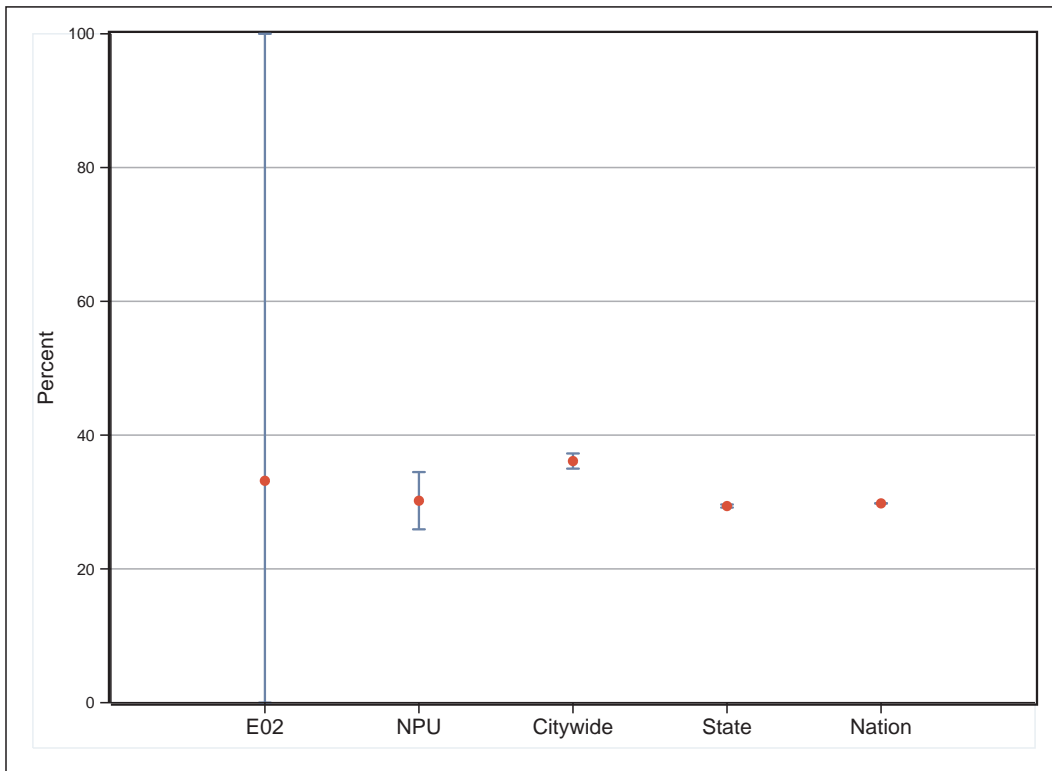
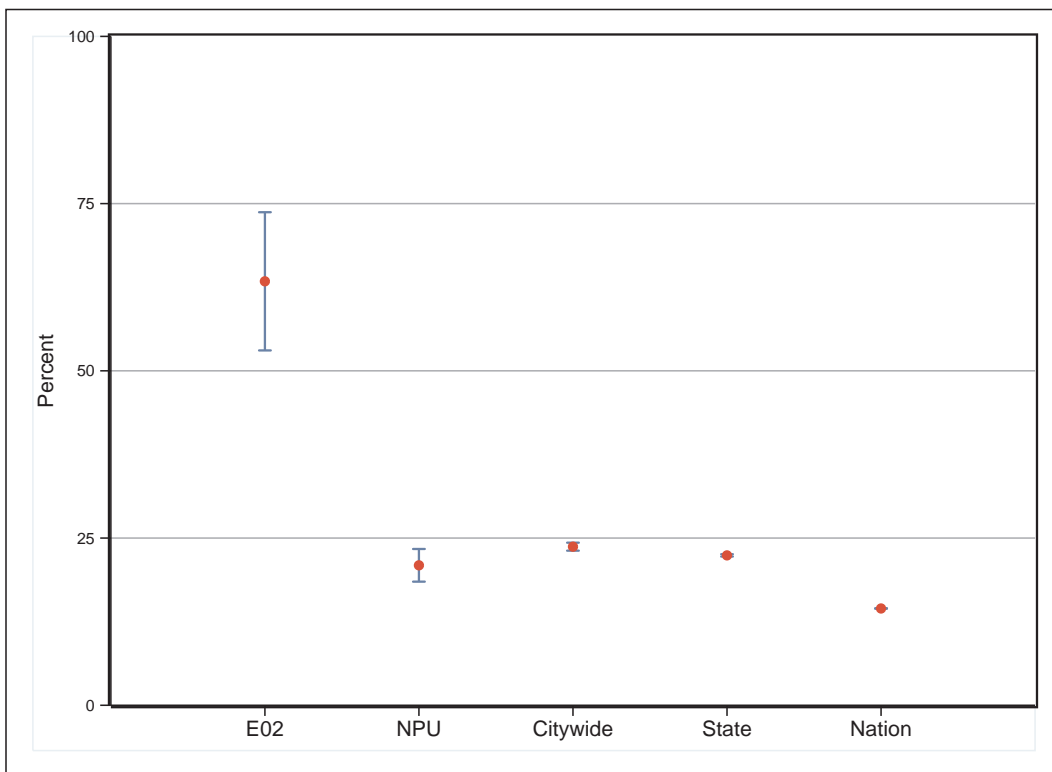
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

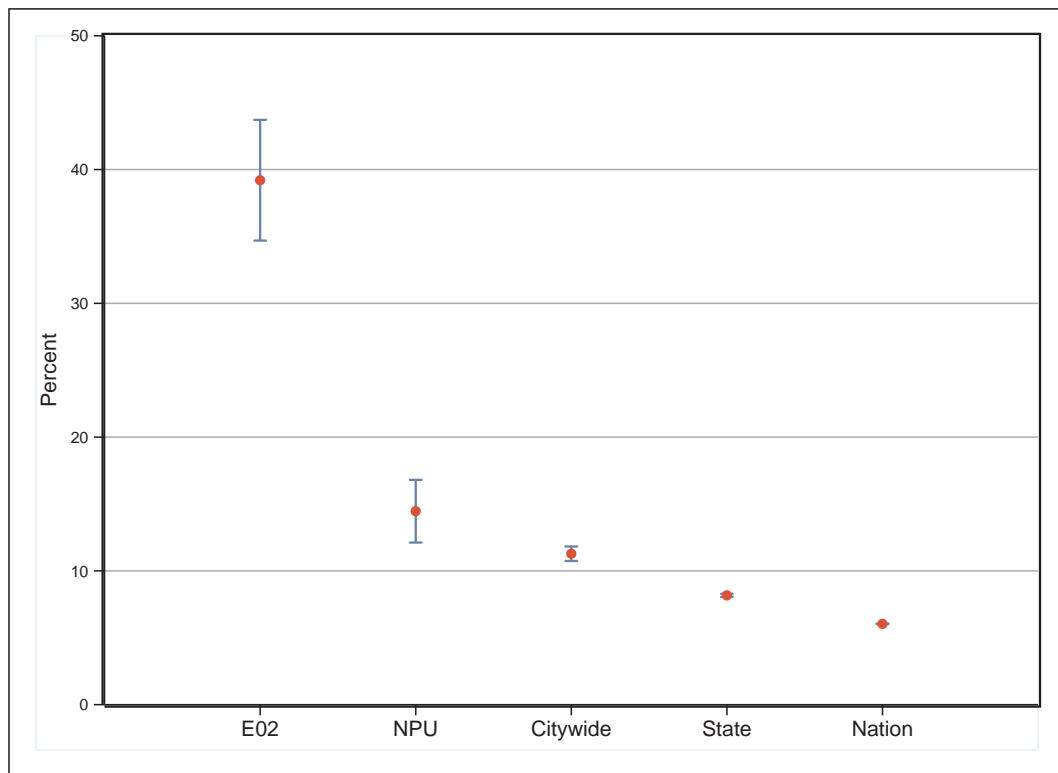
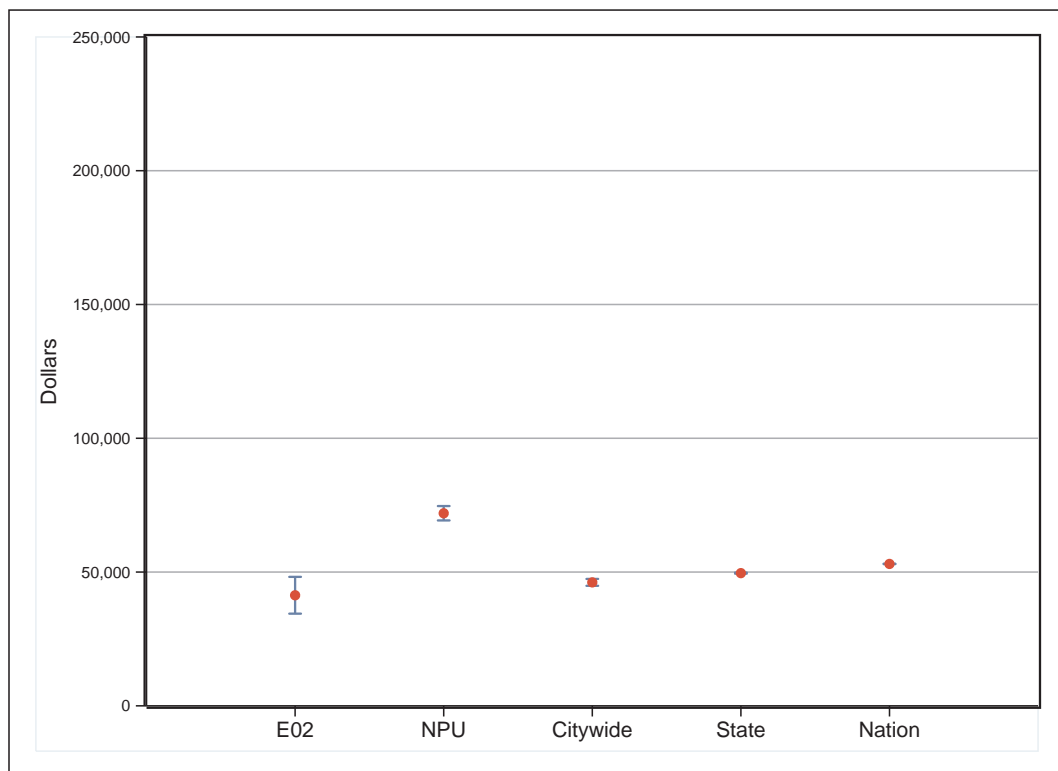
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

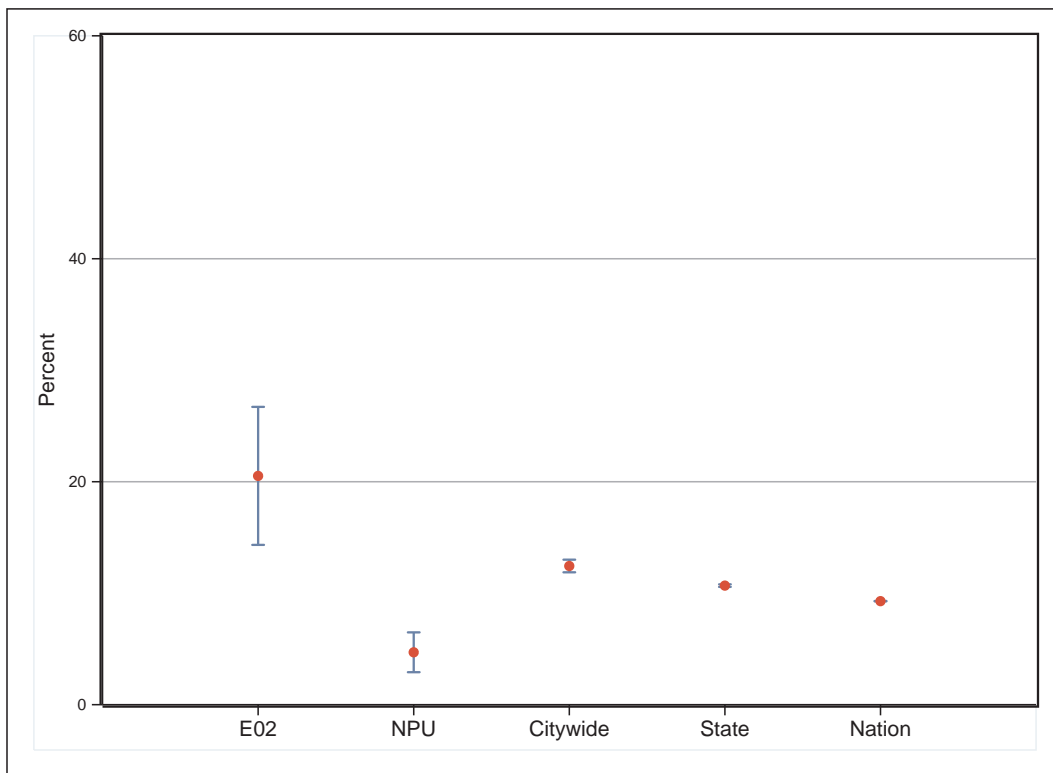
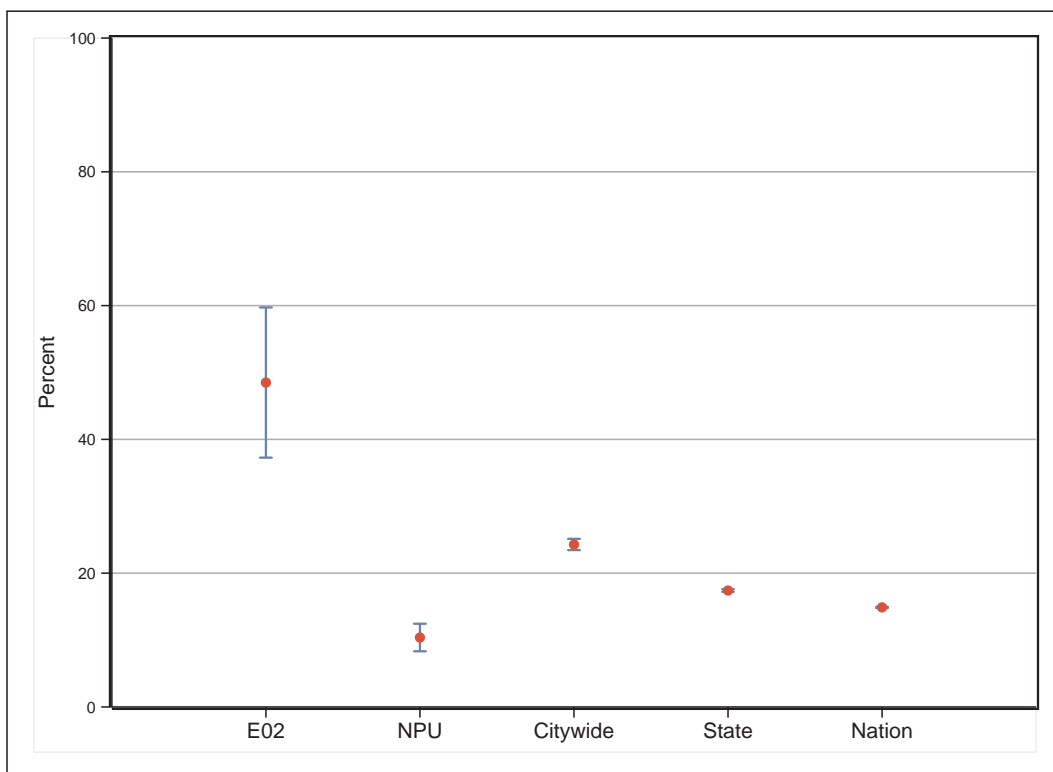
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	760	±92	760	(X)
Family households (families)	144	±67	18.9%	±8.5
With own children under 18 years	34	±40	4.5%	±5.2
Married-couple family	96	±64	12.6%	±8.3
With own children under 18 years	4	±22	0.5%	±2.9
Male householder, no wife present, family	16	±19	2.1%	±2.5
With own children under 18 years	9	±18	1.2%	±2.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	32	±29	4.2%	±3.8
With own children under 18 years	21	±28	2.8%	±3.7
Nonfamily households	617	±98	81.1%	±8.5
Householder living alone	357	±94	46.9%	±11.0
65 years and over	16	±22	2.1%	±2.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	39	±36	5.1%	±4.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	26	±23	3.5%	±3.0
Average household size	2.20	±0.36	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.65	±1.52	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	1,673	±343	1,673	(X)
Householder	760	±119	45.4%	±11.7
Spouse	96	±63	5.8%	±3.6
Child	102	±75	6.1%	±4.3
Other relatives	38	±49	2.3%	±2.9
Nonrelatives	676	±320	40.4%	±17.2
Unmarried partner	62	±45	3.7%	±2.6
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	6,368	±753	6,368	(X)
Never married	6,041	±759	94.9%	±4.0
Now married, except separated	286	±118	4.5%	±1.8
Separated	5	±27	0.1%	±0.4
Widowed	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Divorced	37	±38	0.6%	±0.6
Females 15 years and over	2,912	±408	2,912	(X)
Never married	2,676	±417	91.9%	±6.2
Now married, except separated	199	±105	6.8%	±3.5
Separated	5	±24	0.2%	±0.8
Widowed	14	±23	0.5%	±0.8
Divorced	18	±23	0.6%	±0.8
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	19	±27	19	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	14	±25	75.3%	±82.4
Per 1,000 unmarried women	5	±9	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	7	±9	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	10	±24	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	3	±22	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±272	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±21	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±21	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±29	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±21	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±21	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±21	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±21	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±21	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±21	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	8,426	±809	8,426	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Kindergarten	14	±11	0.2%	±0.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	13	±41	0.2%	±0.5
High school (grades 9-12)	23	±34	0.3%	±0.4
College or graduate school	8,376	±833	99.4%	±2.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,286	±264	1,286	(X)
Less than 9th grade	33	±67	2.6%	±5.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	68	±84	5.3%	±6.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	110	±75	8.5%	±5.6
Some college, no degree	299	±167	23.2%	±12.1
Associate's degree	24	±43	1.9%	±3.3
Bachelor's degree	461	±152	35.9%	±9.2
Graduate or professional degree	290	±125	22.6%	±8.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.1%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	58.5%	±9.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	9,204	±824	9,204	(X)
Civilian veterans	70	±55	0.8%	±0.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
With a disability	126	±86	1.3%	±0.9
Under 18 years	136	±96	136	(X)
With a disability	2	±41	1.6%	±30.2
18 to 64 years	9,164	±877	9,164	(X)
With a disability	108	±61	1.2%	±0.7
65 years and over	39	±44	39	(X)
With a disability	15	±44	38.9%	±104.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	9,327	±822	9,327	(X)
Same house	3,904	±635	41.9%	±5.7
Different house in the U.S.	4,836	±610	51.8%	±4.7
Same county	1,767	±348	18.9%	±3.3
Different county	3,069	±501	32.9%	±4.5
Same state	1,648	±352	17.7%	±3.4
Different state	1,420	±356	15.2%	±3.6
Abroad	588	±173	6.3%	±1.8

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
Native	7,913	±764	84.7%	±3.4
Born in United States	7,677	±673	82.2%	±10.2
State of residence	3,082	±399	33.0%	±3.1
Different state	4,596	±542	49.2%	±3.9
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	235	±109	2.5%	±1.1
Foreign born	1,428	±256	15.3%	±2.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	1,428	±256	1,428	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	231	±102	16.2%	±6.5
Not a U.S. citizen	1,197	±246	83.8%	±8.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	1,663	±269	1,663	(X)
Native	235	±106	235	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	12	±20	5.1%	±8.1
Entered before 2010	223	±104	94.9%	±11.5
Foreign born	1,428	±256	1,428	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	416	±159	29.1%	±9.8
Entered before 2010	1,012	±227	70.9%	±9.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	1,428	±256	1,428	(X)
Europe	162	±105	11.4%	±7.0
Asia	1,062	±210	74.4%	±6.3
Africa	15	±27	1.0%	±1.8
Oceania	16	±19	1.1%	±1.3
Latin America	154	±106	10.8%	±7.2
Northern America	19	±31	1.4%	±2.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	9,324	±822	9,324	(X)
English only	7,094	±733	76.1%	±4.1
Language other than English	2,230	±349	23.9%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	384	±215	4.1%	±2.3
Spanish	385	±144	4.1%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	65	±126	0.7%	±1.3
Other Indo-European languages	760	±204	8.2%	±2.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	131	±107	1.4%	±1.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	967	±229	10.4%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	185	±124	2.0%	±1.3
Other languages	118	±84	1.3%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	3	±63	0.0%	±0.7

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
American	2,527	±450	27.1%	±4.2
Arab	101	±69	1.1%	±0.7
Czech	4	±8	0.0%	±0.1
Danish	32	±54	0.3%	±0.6
Dutch	27	±34	0.3%	±0.4
English	215	±98	2.3%	±1.0
French (except Basque)	52	±37	0.6%	±0.4
French Canadian	50	±59	0.5%	±0.6
German	699	±167	7.5%	±1.7
Greek	6	±16	0.1%	±0.2
Hungarian	9	±18	0.1%	±0.2
Irish	319	±104	3.4%	±1.1
Italian	205	±96	2.2%	±1.0
Lithuanian	5	±8	0.1%	±0.1
Norwegian	23	±29	0.2%	±0.3
Polish	71	±53	0.8%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Russian	20	±29	0.2%	±0.3
Scotch-Irish	24	±26	0.3%	±0.3
Scottish	104	±70	1.1%	±0.7
Slovak	12	±15	0.1%	±0.2
Subsaharan African	174	±94	1.9%	±1.0
Swedish	28	±24	0.3%	±0.3
Swiss	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Ukrainian	20	±23	0.2%	±0.2
Welsh	38	±36	0.4%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	148	±84	1.6%	±0.9

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	9,277	±821	9,277	(X)
In labor force	3,871	±488	41.7%	±3.7
Civilian labor force	3,871	±488	41.7%	±3.7
Employed	3,077	±393	33.2%	±3.1
Unemployed	794	±260	8.6%	±2.7
Armed Forces	0	±92	0.0%	±1.0
Not in labor force	5,406	±720	58.3%	±5.8
Civilian labor force	3,871	±488	3,871	(X)
Percent Unemployed	20.5%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	2,912	±408	2,912	(X)
In labor force	1,364	±267	46.8%	±6.4
Civilian labor force	1,364	±267	46.8%	±6.4
Employed	1,070	±220	36.7%	±5.5
Own children under 6 years	28	±14	28	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	25	±30	88.1%	±97.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	27	±53	27	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	27	±60	100.0%	±107.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	3,052	±380	3,052	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	762	±206	25.0%	±6.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	174	±104	5.7%	±3.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	271	±101	8.9%	±3.1
Walked	1,113	±221	36.5%	±5.6
Other means	72	±76	2.4%	±2.5
Worked at home	661	±228	21.7%	±7.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	±3.2	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,077	±393	3,077	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,424	±241	46.3%	±5.1
Service occupations	627	±156	20.4%	±4.4
Sales and office occupations	790	±229	25.7%	±6.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	99	±91	3.2%	±2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	136	±94	4.4%	±3.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,077	±393	3,077	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±29	0.0%	±0.9
Construction	57	±78	1.8%	±2.5
Manufacturing	104	±66	3.4%	±2.1
Wholesale trade	64	±62	2.1%	±2.0
Retail trade	284	±142	9.2%	±4.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	52	±56	1.7%	±1.8
Information	67	±51	2.2%	±1.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	51	±58	1.7%	±1.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	292	±115	9.5%	±3.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,625	±247	52.8%	±4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	353	±136	11.5%	±4.2
Other services, except public administration	88	±66	2.9%	±2.1
Public administration	41	±48	1.3%	±1.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,077	±393	3,077	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,470	±284	47.8%	±6.9
Government workers	1,559	±263	50.7%	±5.6
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	48	±41	1.6%	±1.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±29	0.0%	±0.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	760	±92	760	(X)
Less than \$10,000	196	±93	25.8%	±11.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	±34	7.5%	±4.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	±42	5.8%	±5.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	53	±48	6.9%	±6.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	114	±72	15.0%	±9.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	111	±73	14.5%	±9.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	64	±43	8.5%	±5.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	88	±69	11.6%	±9.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	±29	1.5%	±3.8
\$200,000 or more	22	±30	2.9%	±4.0
Median household income (dollars)	41,324	±6,874	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	50,658	±11,375	(X)	(X)
With earnings	602	±90	79.2%	±6.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	56,336	±12,852	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	32	±27	4.2%	±3.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9,876	±5,593	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	54	±39	7.2%	±5.1
Mean retirement income (dollars)	30,370	±11,995	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	6	±26	0.8%	±3.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,545	±25,069	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	3	±23	0.4%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	322	±2,656	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	19	±17	2.4%	±2.2
Families	144	±67	144	(X)
Less than \$10,000	4	±22	2.9%	±15.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	±18	18.1%	±9.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0	±29	0.0%	±20.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2	±29	1.2%	±20.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	±46	9.0%	±31.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	49	±53	34.0%	±33.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	±23	12.9%	±14.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	±37	10.3%	±25.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	±22	2.0%	±15.1
\$200,000 or more	14	±24	9.6%	±15.8
Median family income (dollars)	66,764	±12,034	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	74,764	±14,076	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	7,101	±1,066	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	617	±98	617	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	33,374	±9,884	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	44,520	±12,906	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	4,348	±413	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	38,209	±8,276	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	33,229	±5,193	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
With health insurance coverage	8,356	±802	89.5%	±3.4
With private health insurance	8,211	±798	87.9%	±3.6
With public coverage	227	±98	2.4%	±1.0
No health insurance coverage	984	±266	10.5%	±2.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	136	±96	136	(X)
No health insurance coverage	24	±36	17.8%	±23.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	9,164	±877	9,164	(X)
In labor force:	3,844	±455	3,844	(X)
Employed:	3,054	±381	3,054	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,859	±363	93.6%	±2.2
With private health insurance	2,823	±362	92.5%	±2.8
With public coverage	52	±37	1.7%	±1.2
No health insurance coverage	195	±110	6.4%	±3.5
Unemployed:	790	±249	790	(X)
With health insurance coverage	541	±207	68.4%	±15.0
With private health insurance	535	±205	67.7%	±14.8
With public coverage	16	±29	2.0%	±3.6
No health insurance coverage	250	±143	31.6%	±15.1
Not in labor force:	5,320	±690	5,320	(X)
With health insurance coverage	4,805	±676	90.3%	±4.9
With private health insurance	4,763	±677	89.5%	±5.2
With public coverage	84	±83	1.6%	±1.5
No health insurance coverage	515	±195	9.7%	±3.4

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	21.0%	±9.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	30.2%	±70.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±880.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	10.4%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±334.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±508.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	42.4%	±55.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	51.8%	±93.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	48.5%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	44.8%	±75.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	40.2%	±40.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	68.3%	±277.6	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	29.2%	±97.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	48.6%	±11.8	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	49.6%	±11.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	7.6%	±106.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	22.3%	±10.2	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	55.7%	±12.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	975	±50	975	(X)
Occupied housing units	760	±92	78.0%	±8.5
Vacant housing units	214	±84	22.0%	±8.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	8.7	±32.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	11.4	±7.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	975	±50	975	(X)
1-unit, detached	90	±55	9.2%	±5.6
1-unit, attached	11	±27	1.1%	±2.7
2 units	69	±62	7.1%	±6.4
3 or 4 units	48	±53	4.9%	±5.4
5 to 9 units	48	±46	4.9%	±4.7
10 to 19 units	27	±37	2.8%	±3.8
20 or more units	683	±110	70.1%	±10.6
Mobile home	0	±21	0.0%	±2.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±21	0.0%	±2.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	975	±50	975	(X)
Built 2010 or later	36	±33	3.7%	±3.4
Built 2000 to 2009	582	±100	59.7%	±9.8
Built 1990 to 1999	134	±76	13.7%	±7.7
Built 1980 to 1989	63	±55	6.4%	±5.7
Built 1970 to 1979	25	±29	2.6%	±3.0
Built 1960 to 1969	41	±45	4.2%	±4.7
Built 1950 to 1959	39	±39	4.0%	±4.0
Built 1940 to 1949	14	±24	1.5%	±2.4
Built 1939 or earlier	41	±53	4.2%	±5.4

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	975	±50	975	(X)
1 room	53	±41	5.4%	±4.2
2 rooms	83	±51	8.5%	±5.2
3 rooms	328	±104	33.6%	±10.6
4 rooms	235	±99	24.1%	±10.0
5 rooms	173	±81	17.8%	±8.2
6 rooms	49	±39	5.0%	±4.0
7 rooms	25	±43	2.6%	±4.4
8 rooms	7	±24	0.7%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	22	±38	2.3%	±3.9
Median rooms	4.1	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	975	±50	975	(X)
No bedroom	64	±45	6.6%	±4.7
1 bedroom	386	±97	39.6%	±9.7
2 bedrooms	333	±99	34.2%	±10.0
3 bedrooms	134	±63	13.7%	±6.4
4 bedrooms	30	±45	3.1%	±4.6
5 or more bedrooms	28	±35	2.8%	±3.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
Owner-occupied	74	±51	9.8%	±6.6
Renter-occupied	686	±84	90.2%	±1.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.10	±0.48	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.21	±0.40	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	319	±92	42.0%	±11.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	427	±102	56.1%	±11.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	4	±30	0.5%	±4.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	0	±29	0.0%	±3.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	2	±30	0.3%	±3.9
Moved in 1969 or earlier	8	±28	1.1%	±3.7

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
No vehicles available	100	±74	13.1%	±9.6
1 vehicle available	378	±108	49.7%	±12.9
2 vehicles available	182	±79	23.9%	±9.9
3 or more vehicles available	101	±70	13.3%	±9.1

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
Utility gas	223	±88	29.4%	±11.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	±22	0.4%	±2.8
Electricity	531	±100	69.8%	±10.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±21	0.0%	±2.7
Coal or coke	0	±21	0.0%	±2.7
Wood	0	±21	0.0%	±2.7
Solar energy	0	±21	0.0%	±2.7
Other fuel	0	±21	0.0%	±2.7
No fuel used	3	±23	0.4%	±3.0

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	±27	2.4%	±3.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	22	±30	2.9%	±3.9
No telephone service available	56	±42	7.4%	±5.5

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	760	±92	760	(X)
1.00 or less	735	±147	96.6%	±15.5
1.01 to 1.50	11	±38	1.4%	±5.0
1.51 or more	15	±39	1.9%	±5.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	74	±51	74	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±58	0.0%	±78.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5	±47	6.9%	±62.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	±33	12.1%	±43.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	±34	19.7%	±43.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	16	±38	21.8%	±48.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	29	±38	39.6%	±42.6
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	±29	0.0%	±39.2
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±21	0.0%	±27.7
Median (dollars)	231,579	±72,707	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	74	±51	74	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	60	±48	81.3%	±33.4
Housing units without a mortgage	14	±23	18.7%	±28.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	60	±48	60	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±29	0.0%	±48.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±29	0.0%	±48.2
\$500 to \$699	0	±29	0.0%	±48.2
\$700 to \$999	2	±36	3.8%	±59.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	±38	27.1%	±59.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	±23	10.8%	±37.5
\$2,000 or more	35	±51	58.3%	±70.1
Median (dollars)	2,238	±695	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	14	±23	14	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±21	0.0%	±148.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±29	0.0%	±209.3
\$200 to \$299	2	±30	16.5%	±210.2
\$300 to \$399	0	±29	0.0%	±209.3
\$400 or more	12	±42	83.5%	±264.7
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)	60	±74	60	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	20	±41	32.7%	±54.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	12	±30	19.8%	±42.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6	±25	9.9%	±39.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5	±24	7.6%	±37.8
35.0 percent or more	18	±43	30.0%	±59.9
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	14	±62	14	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	10	±20	69.6%	±340.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	2	±21	16.5%	±133.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±148.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±148.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±148.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±148.0
35.0 percent or more	2	±35	13.9%	±246.9
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	682	±83	682	(X)
Less than \$200	3	±36	0.4%	±5.3
\$200 to \$299	0	±29	0.0%	±4.3
\$300 to \$499	11	±37	1.6%	±5.4
\$500 to \$749	12	±50	1.8%	±7.4
\$750 to \$999	189	±98	27.7%	±14.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	320	±102	46.9%	±13.8
\$1,500 or more	147	±74	21.5%	±10.5
Median (dollars)	1,411	±75	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	4	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	578	±144	578	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	90	±67	15.6%	±10.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	76	±55	13.2%	±8.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	30	±33	5.2%	±5.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	61	±59	10.6%	±9.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	68	±39	11.7%	±6.1
35.0 percent or more	252	±85	43.7%	±9.8
Not computed	108	±78	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
Male	6,411	±753	68.6%	±5.3
Female	2,929	±413	31.4%	±3.5
Under 5 years	16	±24	0.2%	±0.3
5 to 9 years	29	±33	0.3%	±0.4
10 to 14 years	14	±54	0.2%	±0.6
15 to 19 years	4,064	±649	43.5%	±5.8
20 to 24 years	3,931	±542	42.1%	±4.5
25 to 34 years	834	±240	8.9%	±2.4
35 to 44 years	213	±108	2.3%	±1.1
45 to 54 years	132	±92	1.4%	±1.0
55 to 59 years	17	±30	0.2%	±0.3
60 to 64 years	51	±46	0.5%	±0.5
65 to 74 years	18	±50	0.2%	±0.5
75 to 84 years	21	±44	0.2%	±0.5
85 years and over	0	±29	0.0%	±0.3
Median age (years)	20.4	±0.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	9,204	±893	98.5%	±4.0
21 years and over	3,726	±463	39.9%	±3.5
62 years and over	76	±81	0.8%	±0.9
65 years and over	39	±73	0.4%	±0.8
18 years and over	9,204	±893	9,204	(X)
Male	6,319	±796	68.7%	±5.5
Female	2,885	±406	31.3%	±3.2
65 years and over	39	±73	39	(X)
Male	28	±52	71.8%	±9.8
Female	11	±51	28.2%	±117.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
One race	8,886	±823	95.1%	±2.8
Two or more races	454	±169	4.9%	±1.8
One race	8,886	±823	95.1%	±2.8
White	5,012	±644	53.7%	±5.0
Black or African American	2,114	±383	22.6%	±3.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	29	±40	0.3%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	1,697	±311	18.2%	±2.9
Asian Indian	553	±178	5.9%	±1.8
Chinese	582	±143	6.2%	±1.4
Filipino	30	±37	0.3%	±0.4
Japanese	70	±47	0.7%	±0.5
Korean	352	±163	3.8%	±1.7
Vietnamese	13	±23	0.1%	±0.2
Other Asian	97	±78	1.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	16	±38	0.2%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	10	±41	0.1%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	6	±14	0.1%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±55	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	18	±27	0.2%	±0.3
Two or more races	454	±169	4.9%	±1.8
White and Black or African American	63	±59	0.7%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	60	±84	0.6%	±0.9
White and Asian	193	±119	2.1%	±1.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	56	±51	0.6%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
White	5,384	±661	57.6%	±4.9
Black or African American	2,264	±379	24.2%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	160	±110	1.7%	±1.2
Asian	1,928	±326	20.6%	±3.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	22	±40	0.2%	±0.4
Some other race	62	±48	0.7%	±0.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	9,340	±822	9,340	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	514	±162	5.5%	±1.7
Mexican	131	±94	1.4%	±1.0
Puerto Rican	124	±85	1.3%	±0.9
Cuban	24	±29	0.3%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	234	±101	2.5%	±1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,826	±806	94.5%	±2.3
White alone	4,757	±634	50.9%	±5.1
Black or African American alone	2,001	±368	21.4%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14	±24	0.1%	±0.3
Asian alone	1,688	±309	18.1%	±2.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	16	±38	0.2%	±0.4
Some other race alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.2
Two or more races	350	±153	3.7%	±1.6
Two races including Some other race	1	±9	0.0%	±0.1
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	349	±153	3.7%	±1.6

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.

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

Atlanta neighborhoods are "self-identified" by residents. As a result, there are portions of the city that are not part of any neighborhood, while other parts are claimed by more than one neighborhood. Also, some neighborhoods are very small; a few are 1/50 of a square mile or less and have populations of 100 or fewer—much too small to report sample-based statistics. To address these issues, we have defined Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs). These areas: 1) are built from census blocks; 2) nest within NPUs; 3) have a minimum population of 2,000; 4) are comprised of either a single large neighborhood or a set of contiguous smaller neighborhoods and adjacent territory that is not part of a neighborhood; 5) assign all territory within the city limits to one, and only one statistical area.

What is the American Community Survey, and What is a 5-Year Estimate?

The American Community Survey is a nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau on a continuous, rolling basis. It is intended to replace the "long form" that has been a component of the decennial census for the last several decades.

From 1940 until 2000, the Census Bureau actually conducted a census (counting of the entire population) and a survey (measuring a sample of the population) simultaneously: most households received a "short form" with basic questions (e.g. age, sex, race), while a "long form" with everything contained on the "short form" plus many other topics (e.g. educational attainment, occupation, income) was administered to a sample of households (varied by year and other factors, but roughly 1 in 7 households). As the name implies, the decennial census took place only once every ten years, providing a single "snapshot" of the country. But policymakers wanted to have more timely data, so the Census Bureau moved to the new "continuous measurement" model of the ACS, which had its nationwide launch in 2005.

Though the ACS is a replacement for the long form component of the census, it is not a direct substitute. The two differ in many important ways, but we will focus on a few key points.

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably

smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed." When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

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

What is a Margin of Error, and Why is its Calculation so Important?

It is not feasible to administer the long form or the ACS to the entire population. Fortunately, this is not necessary: just like a single spoonful can tell you if a pot of soup has enough salt, a reasonable estimate of a population may be derived from a quality sample. The quality of a sample depends on two factors: its representativeness and its size. In some sense, the representativeness is the more important of the two: a biased sample, however large, can never yield a good estimate. After adding salt to your soup but before tasting, you stir the soup. Otherwise you'll get a spoonful of extra-salty soup not representative of the pot as a whole. Randomly sampling the population has the same effect as stirring the soup: you get a sample that is representative of the population from which it was drawn. But the spoonful of soup doesn't have exactly the same proportion of salt as the rest of the pot: it contains the "true" amount, plus or minus some amount due to chance. We call that chance variation from the true amount "sampling error." The larger the sample, the smaller that error is likely to be, though the marginal reduction in sampling error of increasing the sample size by a unit declines as the number of units goes up.

Proper reporting of a sample-based estimate, therefore, requires three pieces of information: a "point estimate" (our best estimate of the actual value), plus a margin of error, given a particular confidence level (which allow assessment of the quality of the estimate): we are 90% confident that the pot of soup has 8,500 milligrams of salt, plus or minus 500 milligrams. Holding a sample size constant, increasing the confidence level forces us to increase the margin of error (we would have to increase the size of the range to be 99% confident that our range contains the true value).

When applying this concept to the ACS, we should first note that the Census Bureau typically reports a 90% confidence interval: we are 90% certain that the true number lies within the reported range. When looking at counties or large cities, the samples are large and the confidence intervals small. But for smaller cities and geographies such as census tracts, even the five-year pooled sample is quite small—yielding a rather large confidence interval. When the confidence intervals for two areas overlap, we cannot tell whether the difference we observed is real or an artifact caused by sampling error (or, to use the technical term, the differences are not "statistically significant").

Although you can simply add the raw population of two census tracts together, estimating the margin of error for the resultant area is somewhat more complicated. To estimate the margin of error for numbers and proportions, we follow the method recommended in Appendix 3 of the Census Bureau's publication *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What General Data Users Need to Know*. To estimate the margin of error for medians, we follow the method recommended on pages 16-17 of *2005-2009 ACS 5-year PUMS Accuracy of the Data*.

What tables from the ACS were used to compile these Demographic Profiles?

SOCIAL	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Households by Type	B11001
Average Household Size	B09019, B11001
Relationship	B09019
Marital Status	B12001
Fertility	B13002
Grandparents	B10050
School Enrollment	B14001
Educational Attainment	B15002
Veteran Status	B21001
Disability Status	B18101
Residence 1 Year Ago	B07003
Place of Birth	B05002
Year of Entry, Native	B05005
World Region of Birth of Foreign Born	B05006
Language Spoken at Home	B16004
Ancestry	B04006

ECONOMIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Employment Status	B23001
Employment for parents of Own Children	B23008
Commuting to Work	B08101
Mean Travel Time to Work	B08013, B08101
Occupation	C24010
Industry	C24030
Class of Worker	B24080
Household Income	B19001
Median Household Income	B19013
Mean Household Income	B19025, B19001
Households with Earnings	B19051
Mean Earnings	B19061, B19051
Households with Social Security	B19055
Mean Social Security	B19065, B19055
Households with Retirement Income	B19059
Mean Retirement Income	B19069, B19059
Households with SSI Income	B19056
Mean SSI Income	B19066, B19056
Households with Public Assistance Income	B19057
Mean Public Assistance Income	B19067, B19057

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ECONOMIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Households with Food Stamp/SNAP Income	B22001
Family Income	B19101
Median Family Income	B19113
Mean Family Income	B19127, B19101
Per Capita Income	B19313, B01001
Median Non-Family Income	B19202
Mean Non-Family Income	B19214, B19201
Median Earnings for Workers	B20017
Health Insurance Coverage	B18135, B27011
Poverty: Families	B17010
Poverty: People	B17001
Poverty: Related Children	B17006
Poverty: Related People in Families	B17021
Poverty: Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	B17007

HOUSING	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Housing Occupancy	B25002
Homeowner vacancy rate	B25003, B25004
Rental vacancy rate	B25003, B25004
Units in Structure	B25024
Year Structure Built	B25034
Rooms	B25017
Median Number of rooms	B25018
Bedrooms	B25041
Housing Tenure	B25009
Average Household size of occupied units	B25008, B25003
Year Householder Moved into Unit	B25038
Vehicles Available	B25044
House Heating Fuel	B25040
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Plumbing	B25048
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Complete Kitchen	B25052
Selected Characteristics: Lacking Telephone	B25043
Occupants per Room	B25014
Value of Housing Unit	B25075
Median housing unit value	B25077
Mortgage Status	B25081
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B25087
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B25088

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HOUSING	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	B25091
Gross Rent	B25063
Median Gross Rent	B25064
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	B25070

DEMOGRAPHIC	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Table(s)</i>
Sex and Age	B01001
Median Age	B01002
Race	C02003
Tribal Groupings	B02005
Asian Groupings	B02006
Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Groupings	B02007
Race Alone or In Combination with One or More Other Races	B02008, B02009, B02010, B02011, B02012, B02013
Hispanic or Latino and Race	B03001, B03002