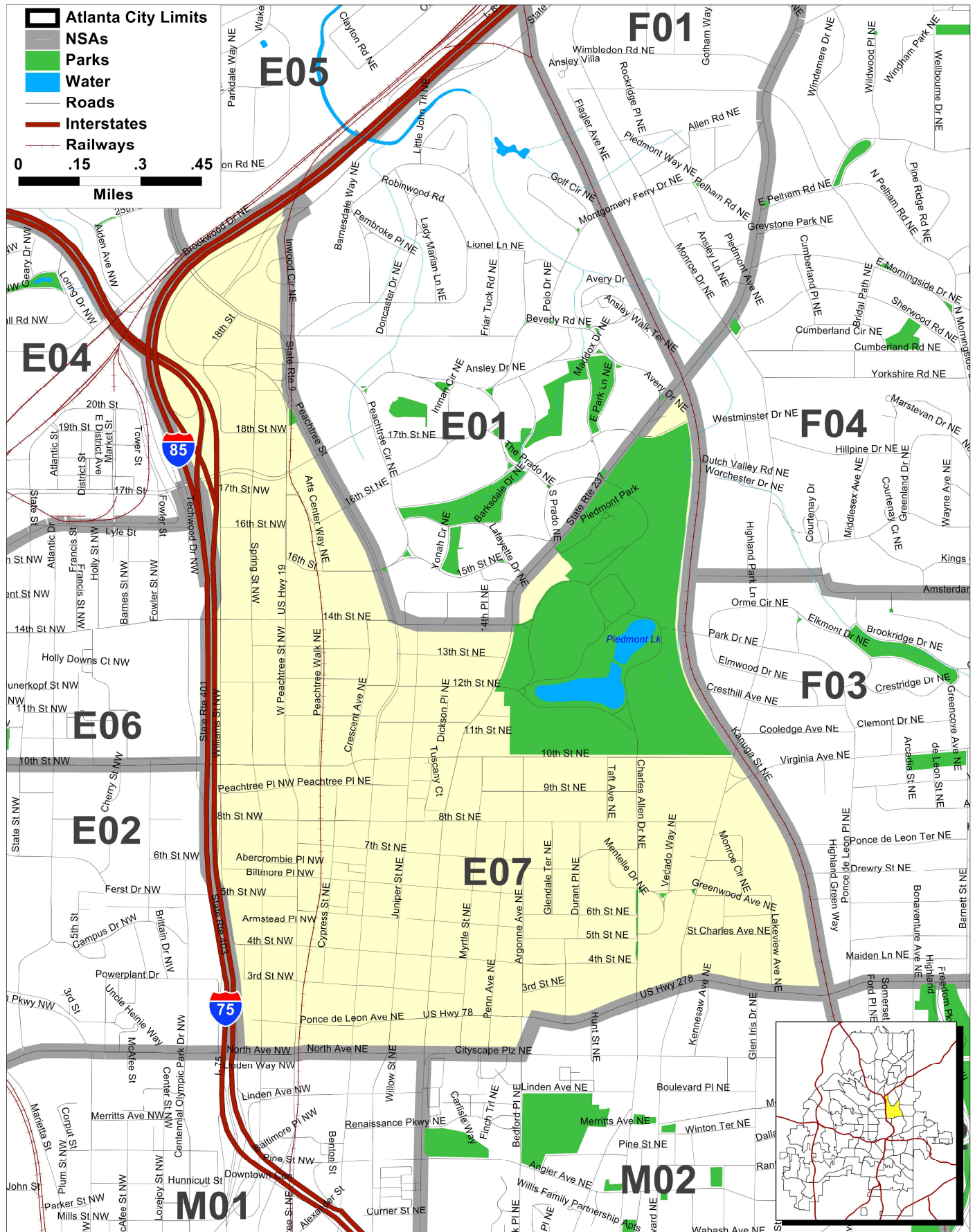


Neighborhood Statistical Area E07



Neighborhood(s): Midtown

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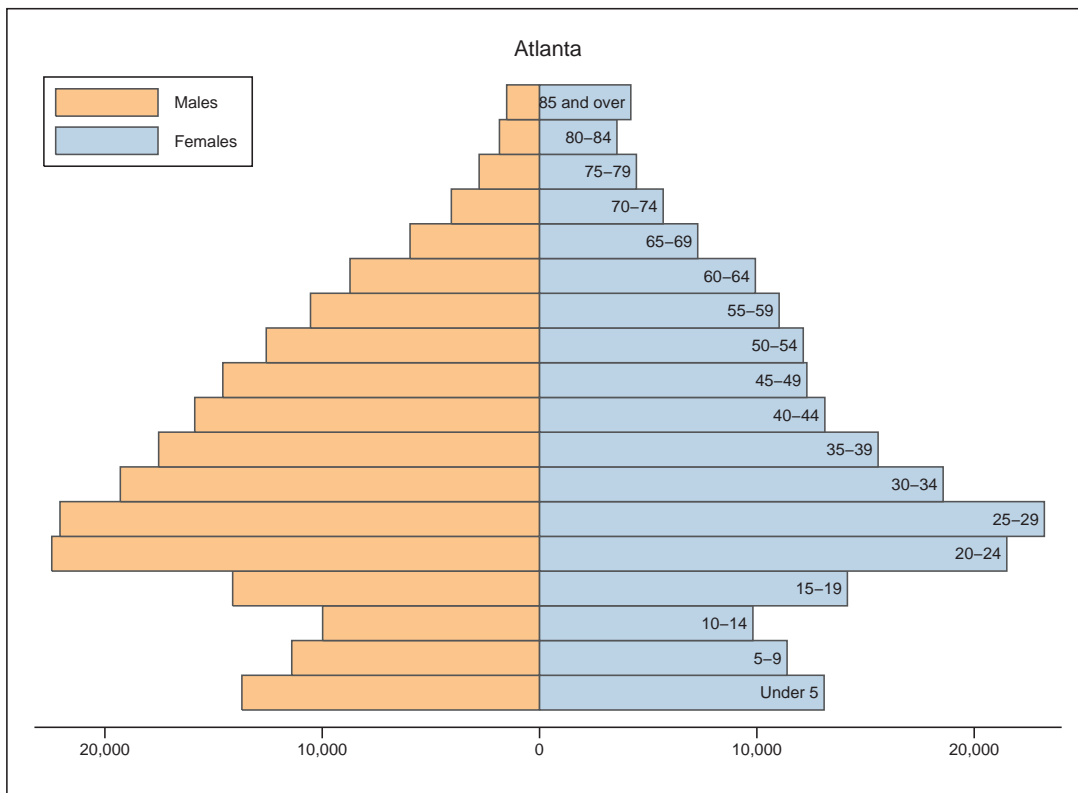
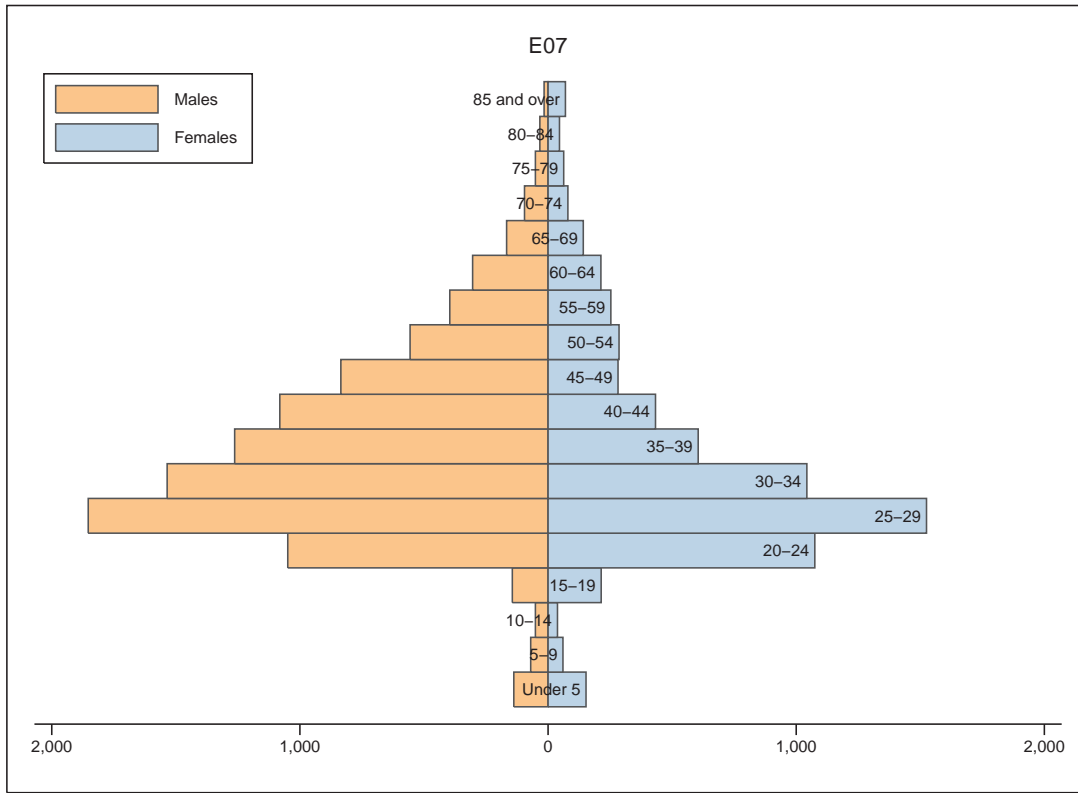
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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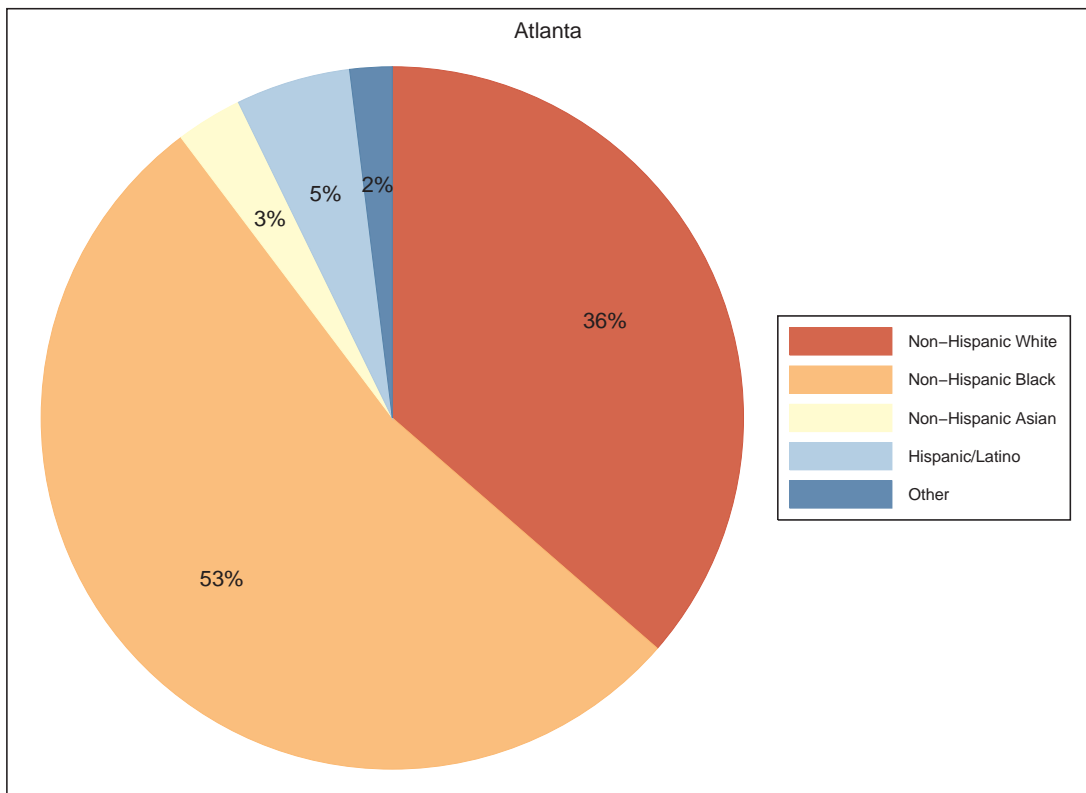
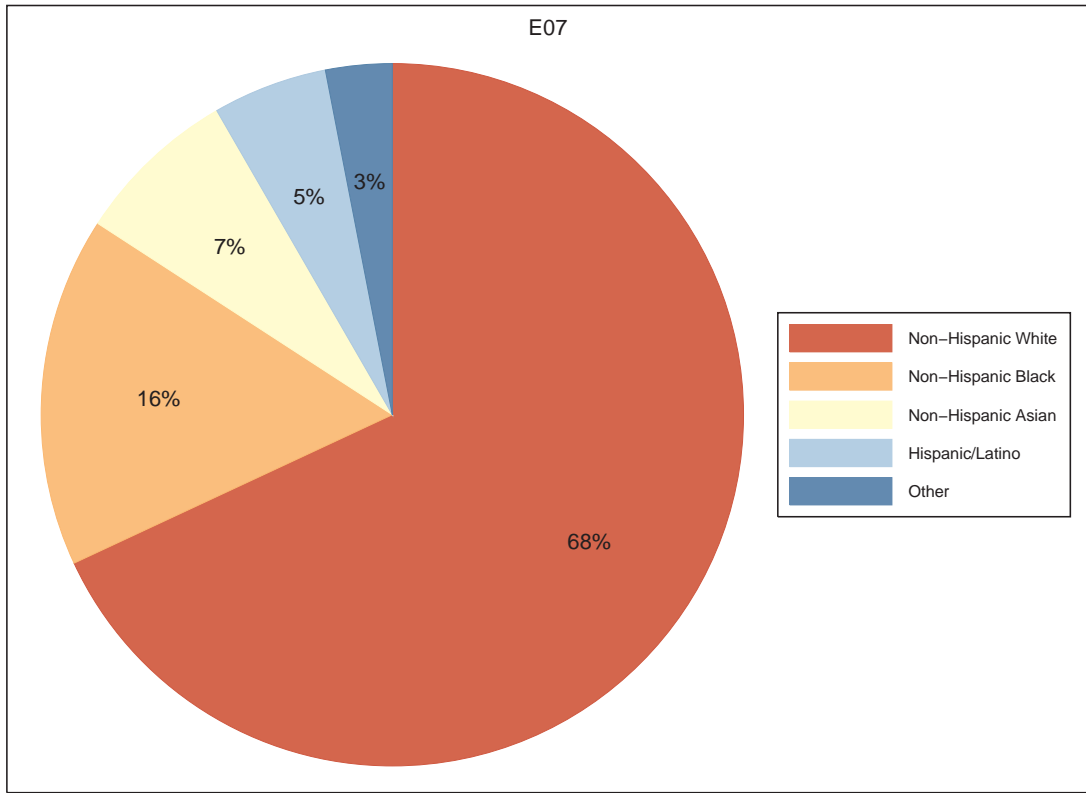
E07

Decennial 2010 Profile

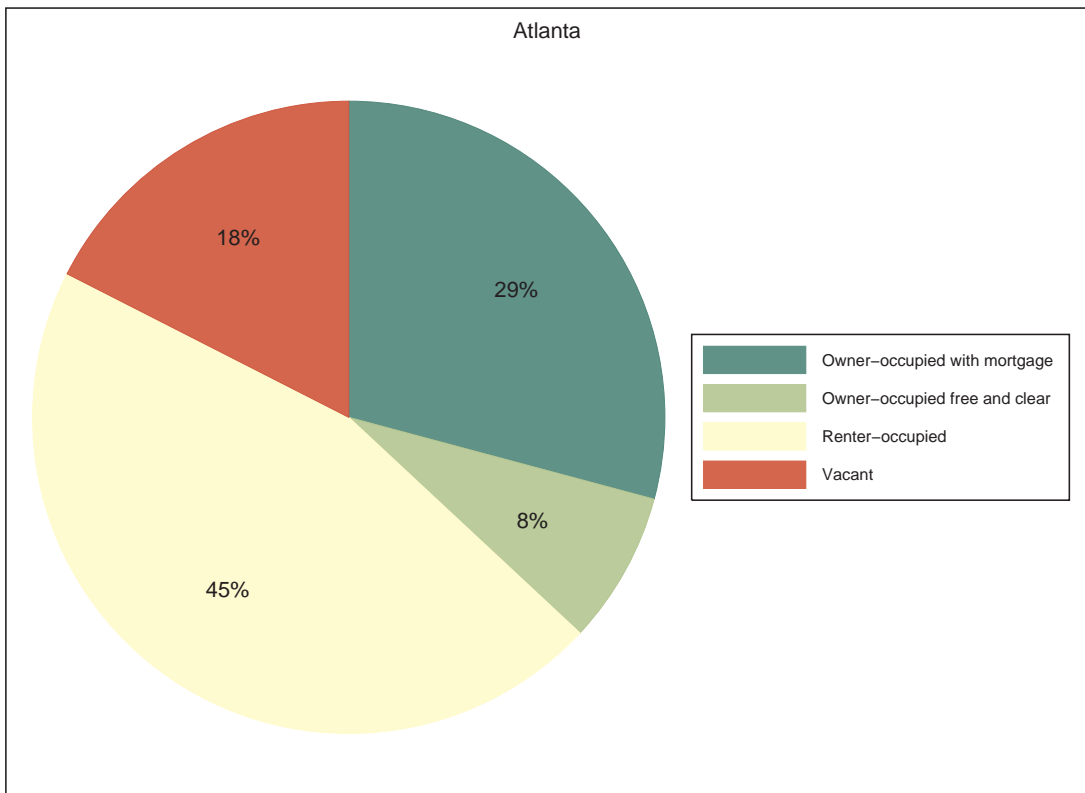
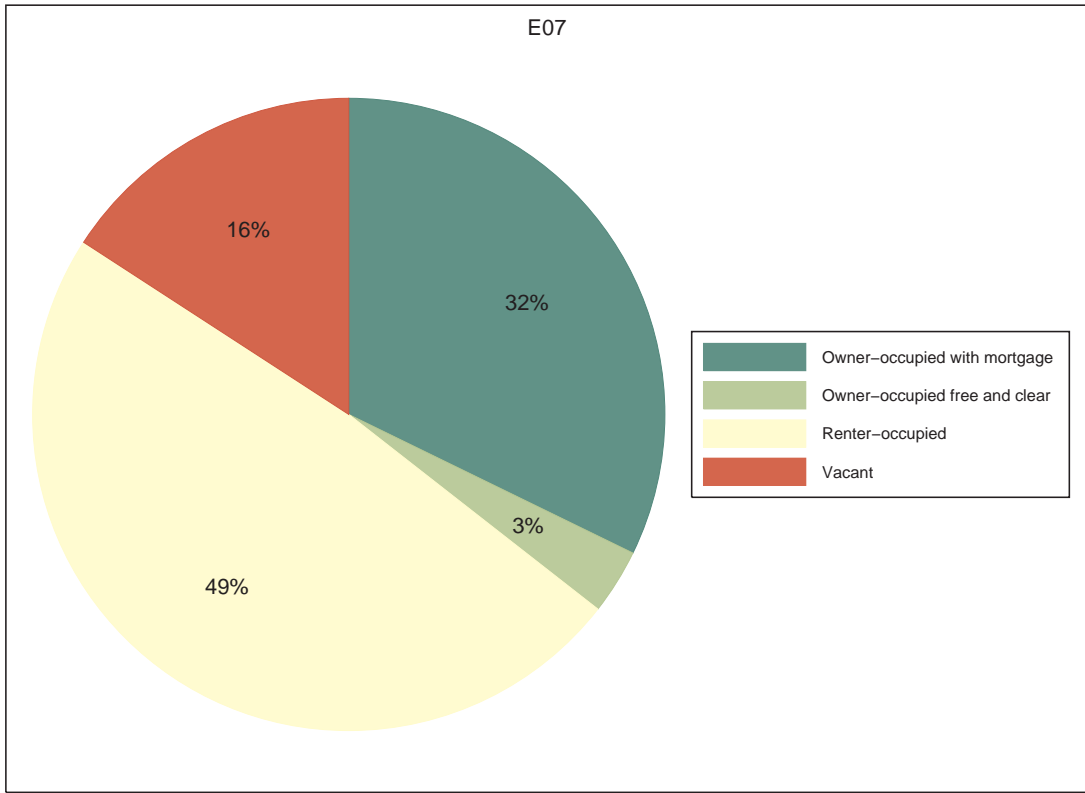
Sex and Age



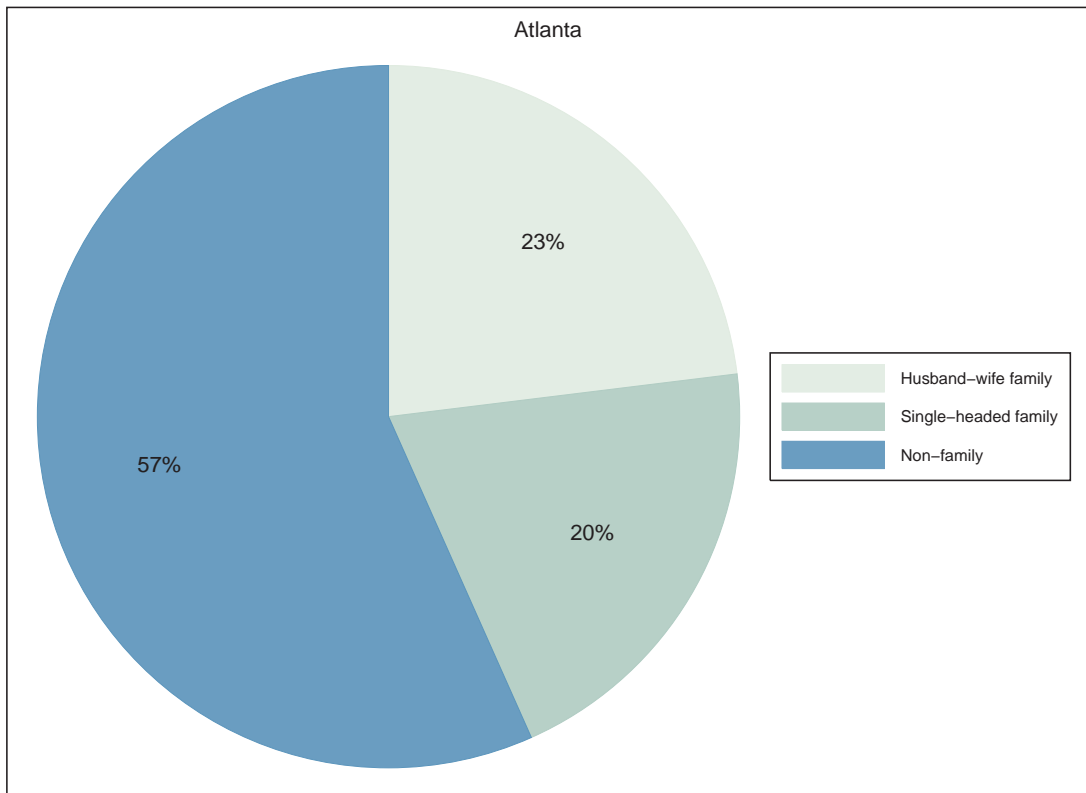
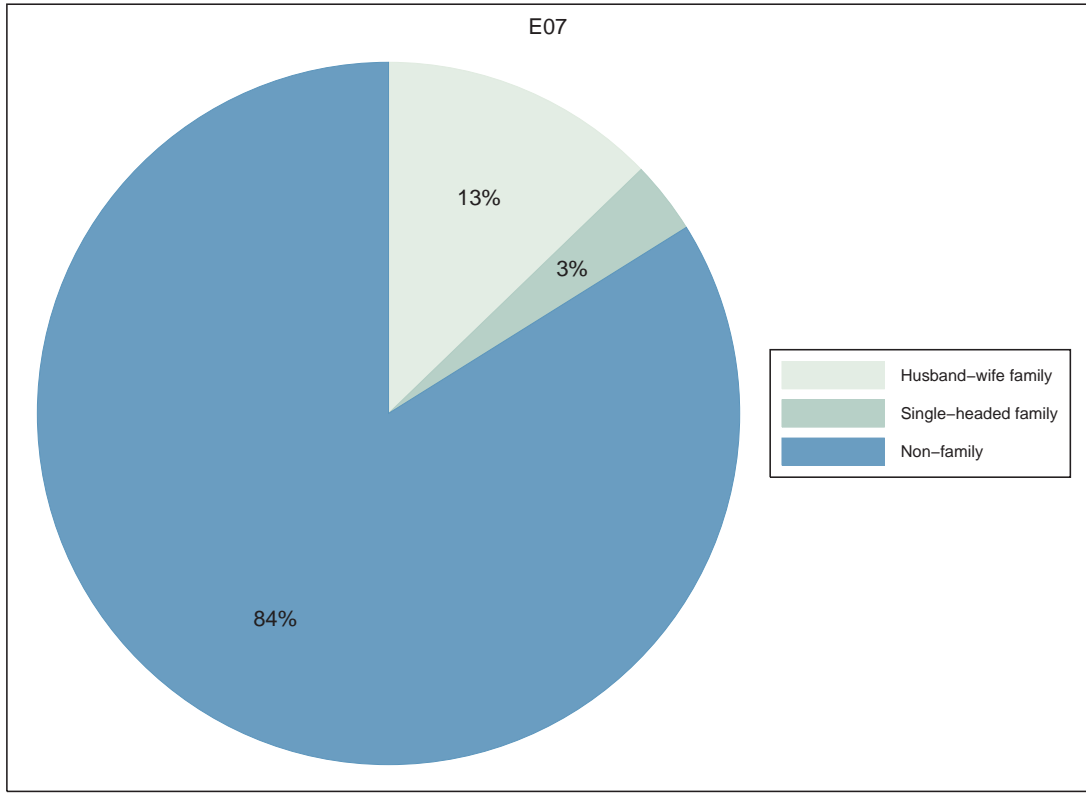
Race and Latino Origin



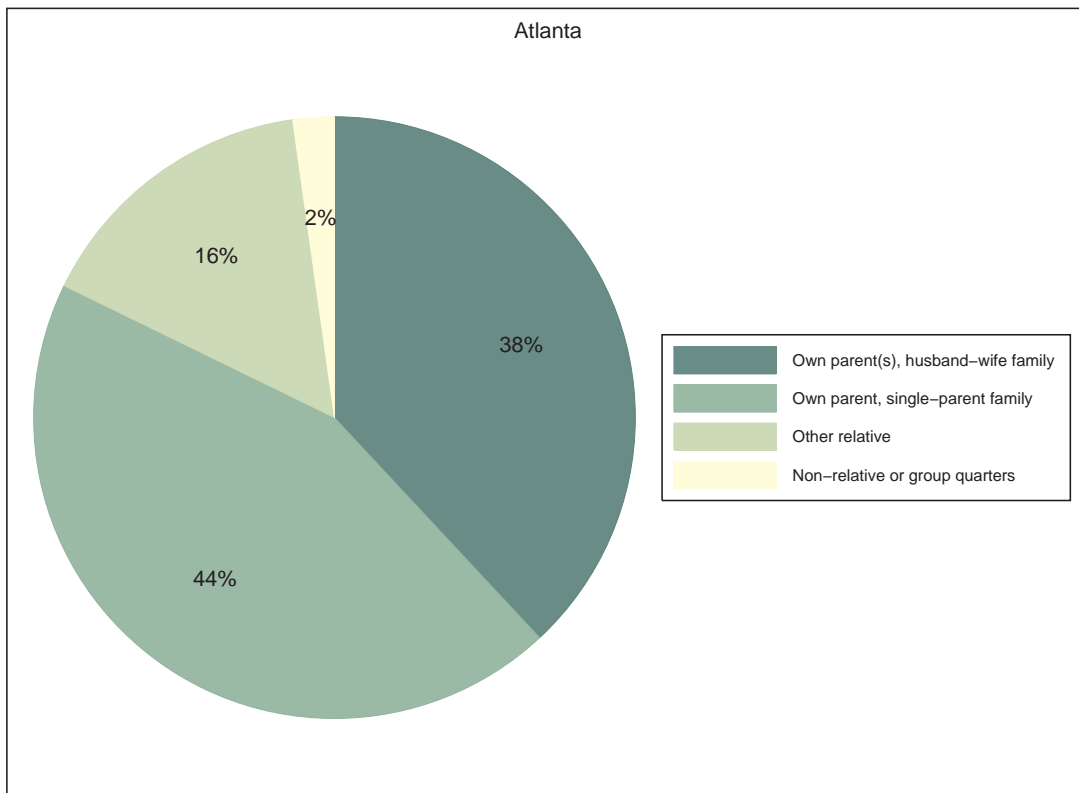
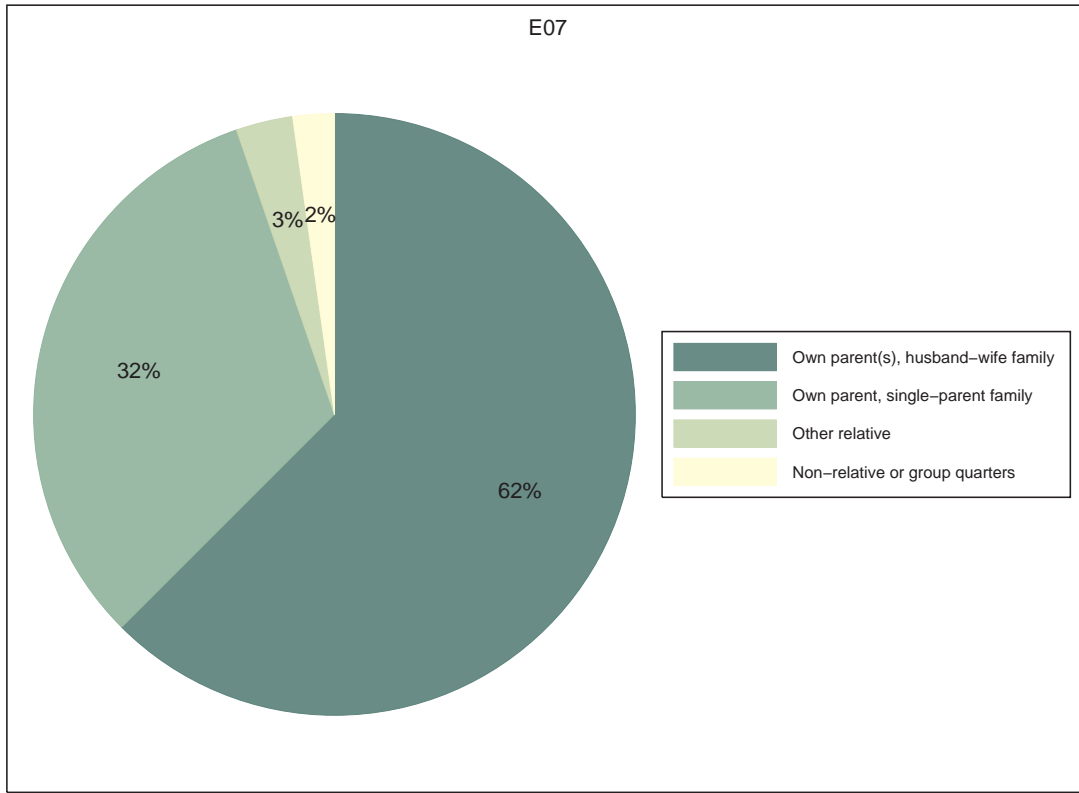
Housing Tenure



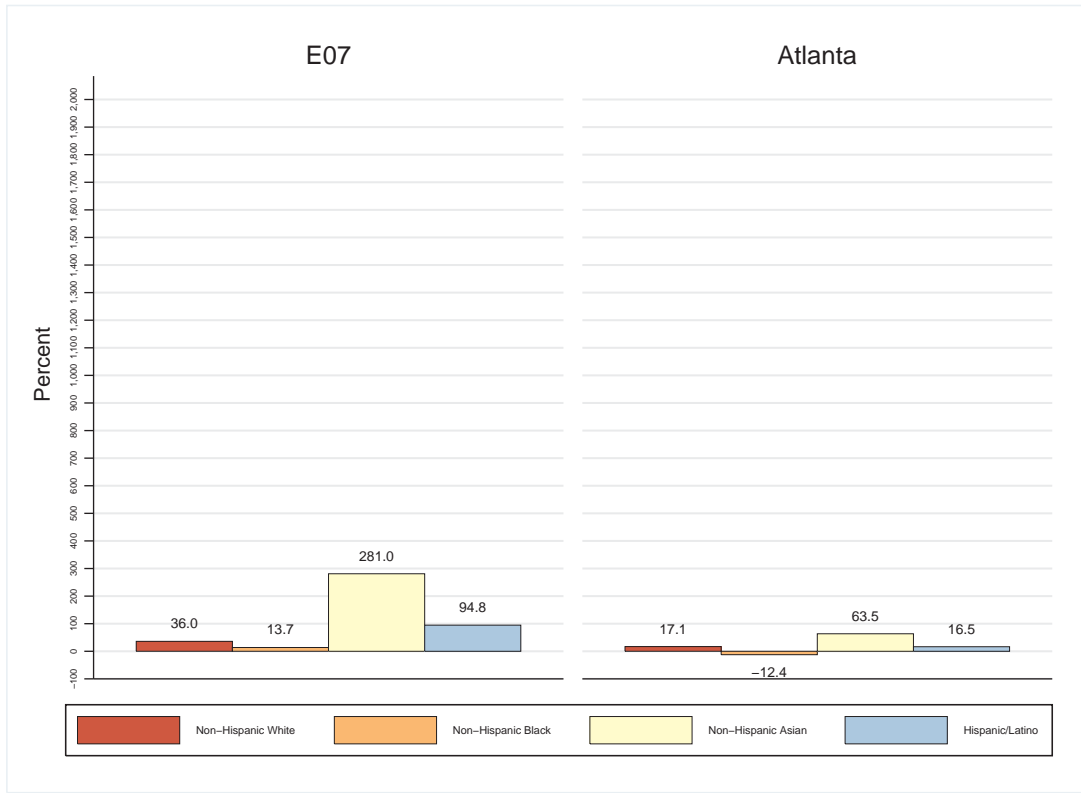
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	16,218	100.0%
Under 5 years	291	1.8%
5 to 9 years	130	0.8%
10 to 14 years	89	0.5%
15 to 19 years	358	2.2%
20 to 24 years	2,124	13.1%
25 to 29 years	3,378	20.8%
30 to 34 years	2,578	15.9%
35 to 39 years	1,868	11.5%
40 to 44 years	1,514	9.3%
45 to 49 years	1,117	6.9%
50 to 54 years	842	5.2%
55 to 59 years	649	4.0%
60 to 64 years	517	3.2%
65 to 69 years	309	1.9%
70 to 74 years	175	1.1%
75 to 79 years	114	0.7%
80 to 84 years	79	0.5%
85 years and over	86	0.5%
Median age (years)	33.4	(X)
16 years and over	15,686	96.7%
18 years and over	15,628	96.4%
21 years and over	15,091	93.1%
62 years and over	1,062	6.5%
65 years and over	763	4.7%
Male population	9,637	59.4%
Under 5 years	138	0.9%
5 to 9 years	70	0.4%
10 to 14 years	51	0.3%
15 to 19 years	144	0.9%
20 to 24 years	1,049	6.5%
25 to 29 years	1,853	11.4%
30 to 34 years	1,535	9.5%
35 to 39 years	1,263	7.8%
40 to 44 years	1,081	6.7%
45 to 49 years	835	5.1%
50 to 54 years	556	3.4%
55 to 59 years	396	2.4%
60 to 64 years	304	1.9%
65 to 69 years	167	1.0%
70 to 74 years	95	0.6%
75 to 79 years	51	0.3%
80 to 84 years	33	0.2%
85 years and over	16	0.1%
Median age (years)	34.9	(X)
16 years and over	9,367	57.8%
18 years and over	9,342	57.6%
21 years and over	9,130	56.3%

Continued on next page...

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	524	3.2%
65 years and over	362	2.2%
Female population		
Under 5 years	153	0.9%
5 to 9 years	60	0.4%
10 to 14 years	38	0.2%
15 to 19 years	214	1.3%
20 to 24 years	1,075	6.6%
25 to 29 years	1,525	9.4%
30 to 34 years	1,043	6.4%
35 to 39 years	605	3.7%
40 to 44 years	433	2.7%
45 to 49 years	282	1.7%
50 to 54 years	286	1.8%
55 to 59 years	253	1.6%
60 to 64 years	213	1.3%
65 to 69 years	142	0.9%
70 to 74 years	80	0.5%
75 to 79 years	63	0.4%
80 to 84 years	46	0.3%
85 years and over	70	0.4%
Median age (years)	31.1	(X)
16 years and over	6,319	39.0%
18 years and over	6,286	38.8%
21 years and over	5,961	36.8%
62 years and over	538	3.3%
65 years and over	401	2.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	16,218	100.0%
One Race	15,761	97.2%
White	11,609	71.6%
Black or African American	2,643	16.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	0.3%
Asian	1,218	7.5%
Asian Indian [‡]	514	3.2%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	336	2.1%
Filipino [‡]	77	0.5%
Japanese [‡]	35	0.2%
Korean [‡]	219	1.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	38	0.2%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	120	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	4	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	2	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	244	1.5%
Two or More Races	457	2.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	50	0.3%
White; Asian	150	0.9%
White; Black or African American	105	0.6%
White; Some Other Race	30	0.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	11,982	73.9%
Black or African American	2,827	17.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	146	0.9%
Asian	1,428	8.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	0.1%
Some Other Race	320	2.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	16,218	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	874	5.4%
Mexican‡	210	1.3%
Puerto Rican‡	123	0.8%
Cuban‡	91	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	400	2.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,344	94.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	16,218	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	874	5.4%
White alone	555	3.4%
Black or African American alone	65	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.0%
Asian alone	6	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	191	1.2%
Two or More Races	53	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,344	94.6%
White alone	11,054	68.2%
Black or African American alone	2,578	15.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	39	0.2%
Asian alone	1,212	7.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	53	0.3%
Two or More Races	404	2.5%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	16,218	100.0%
In households	15,277	94.2%
Householder	10,702	66.0%
Spouse	1,353	8.3%
Child	688	4.2%
Own child under 18 years	559	3.4%
Other relatives	195	1.2%
Under 18 years	16	0.1%
65 years and over†	14	0.1%
Nonrelatives	2,339	14.4%
Under 18 years	13	0.1%
65 years and over	33	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	1,029	6.3%
In group quarters	941	5.8%
Institutionalized population	357	2.2%
Male	279	1.7%
Female	78	0.5%
Noninstitutionalized population	584	3.6%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	299	1.8%
Female	285	1.8%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	10,702	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,719	16.1%
With own children under 18 years	429	4.0%
Husband-wife family	1,353	12.6%
With own children under 18 years	276	2.6%
Male householder, no wife present	146	1.4%
With own children under 18 years	49	0.5%
Female householder, no husband present	220	2.1%
With own children under 18 years	104	1.0%
Nonfamily households	8,983	83.9%
Householder living alone	7,014	65.5%
Male	4,169	39.0%
65 years and over [‡]	185	1.7%
Female	2,605	24.3%
65 years and over [‡]	246	2.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	452	4.2%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	608	5.7%
Average household size	1.43	(X)
Average family size	2.30	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	12,714	100.0%
Occupied housing units	10,702	84.2%
Vacant housing units	2,012	15.8%
For rent	655	5.2%
Rented, not occupied	38	0.3%
For sale only	604	4.8%
Sold, not occupied	68	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	341	2.7%
All other vacants	306	2.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	11.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	10,702	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	4,504	42.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	6,704	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.49	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	6,198	57.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	8,573	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.38	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

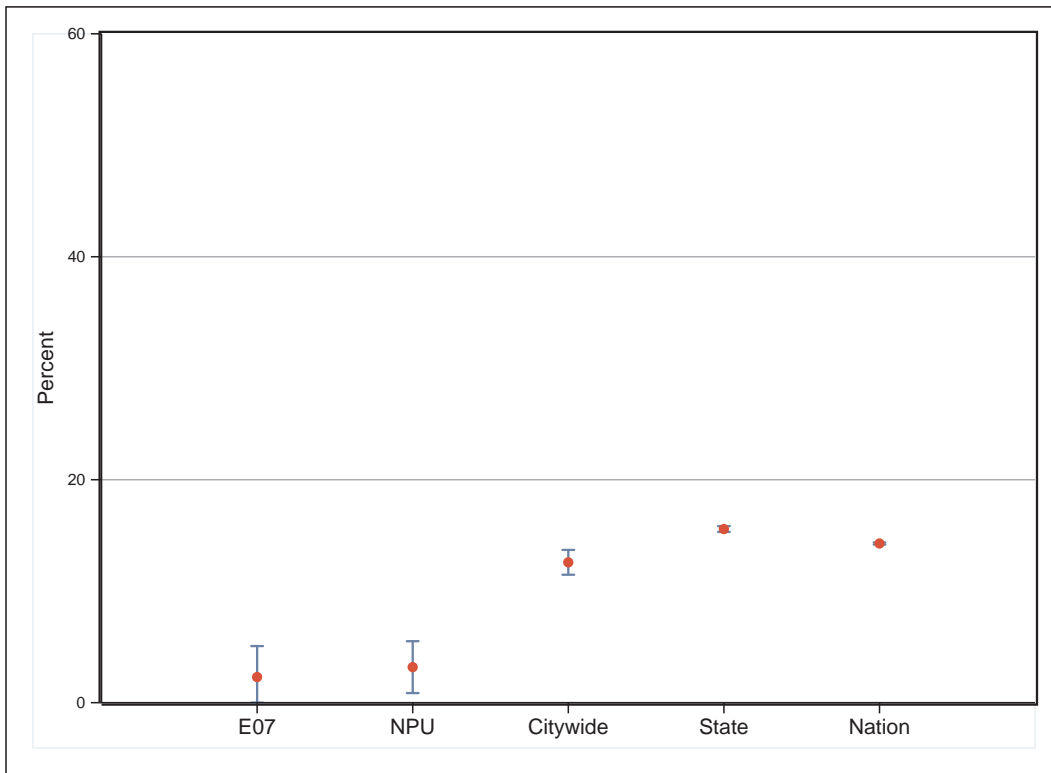
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

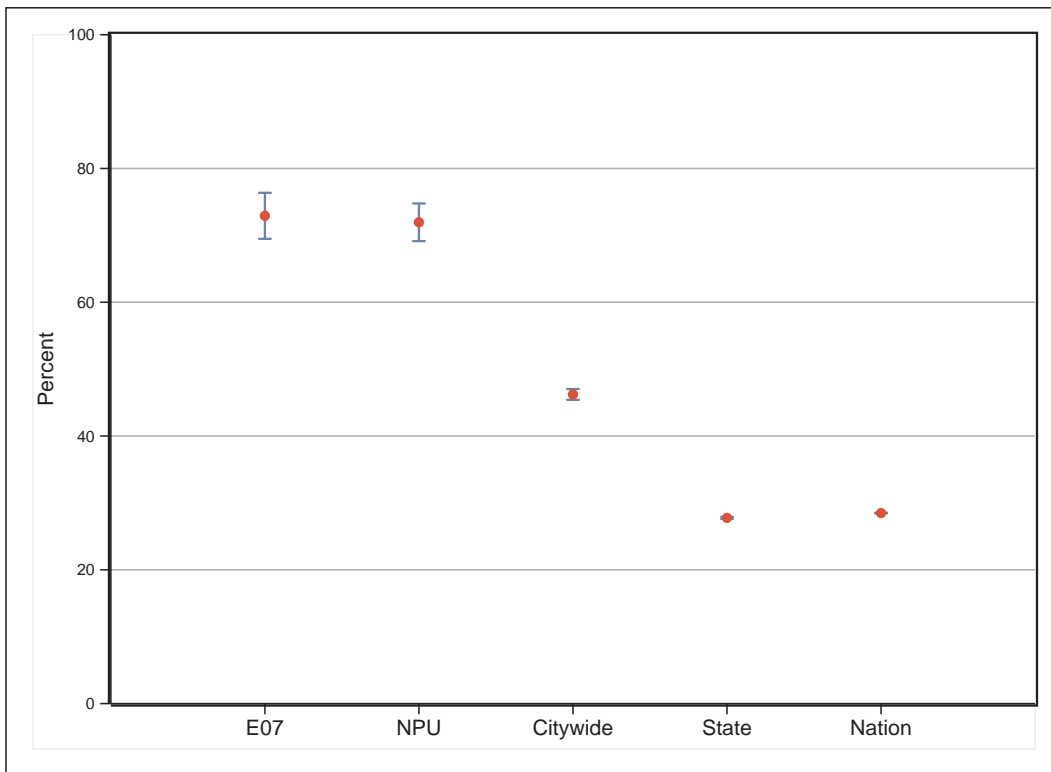
E07

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

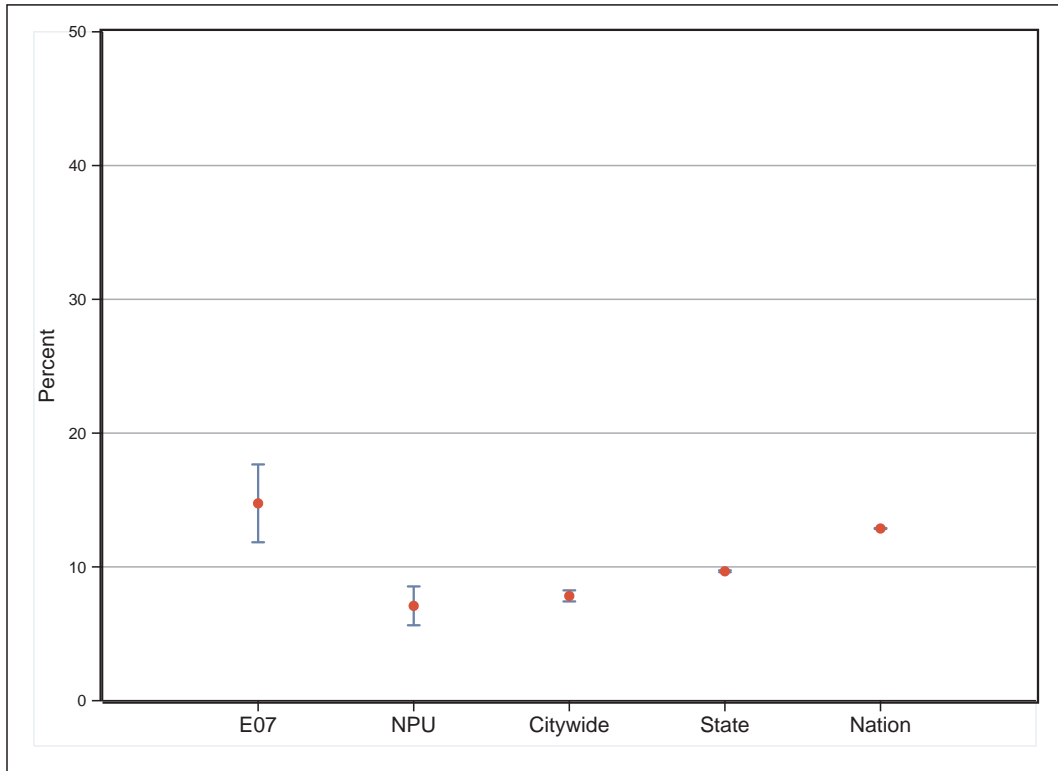


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

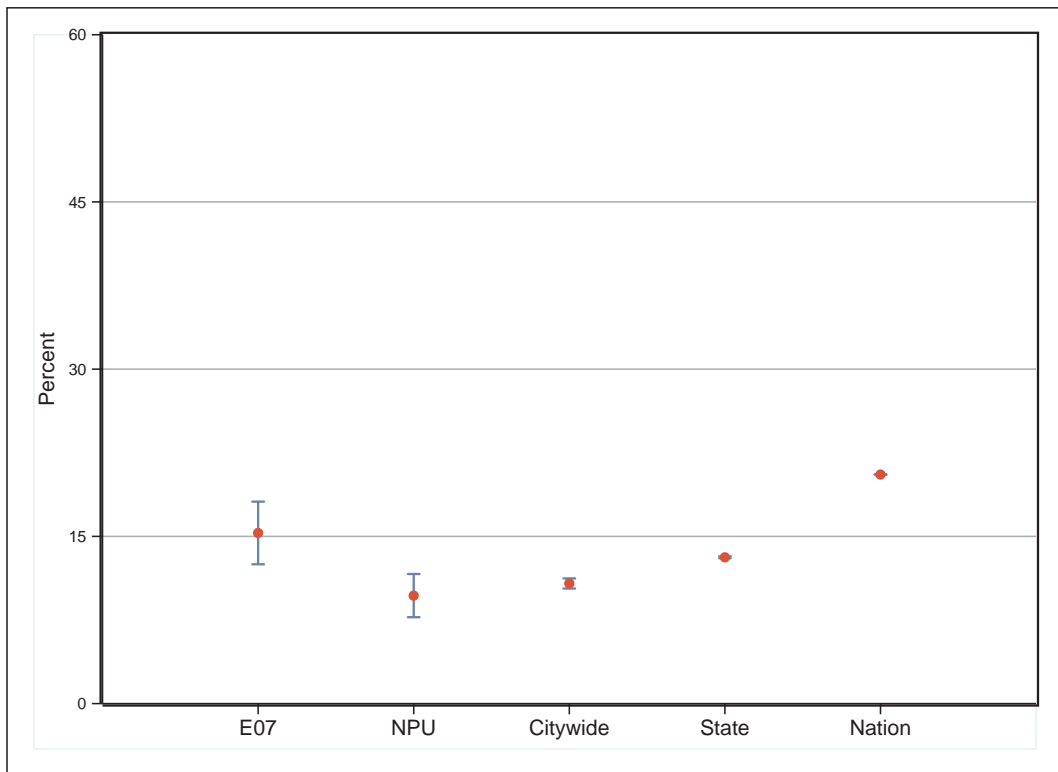


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

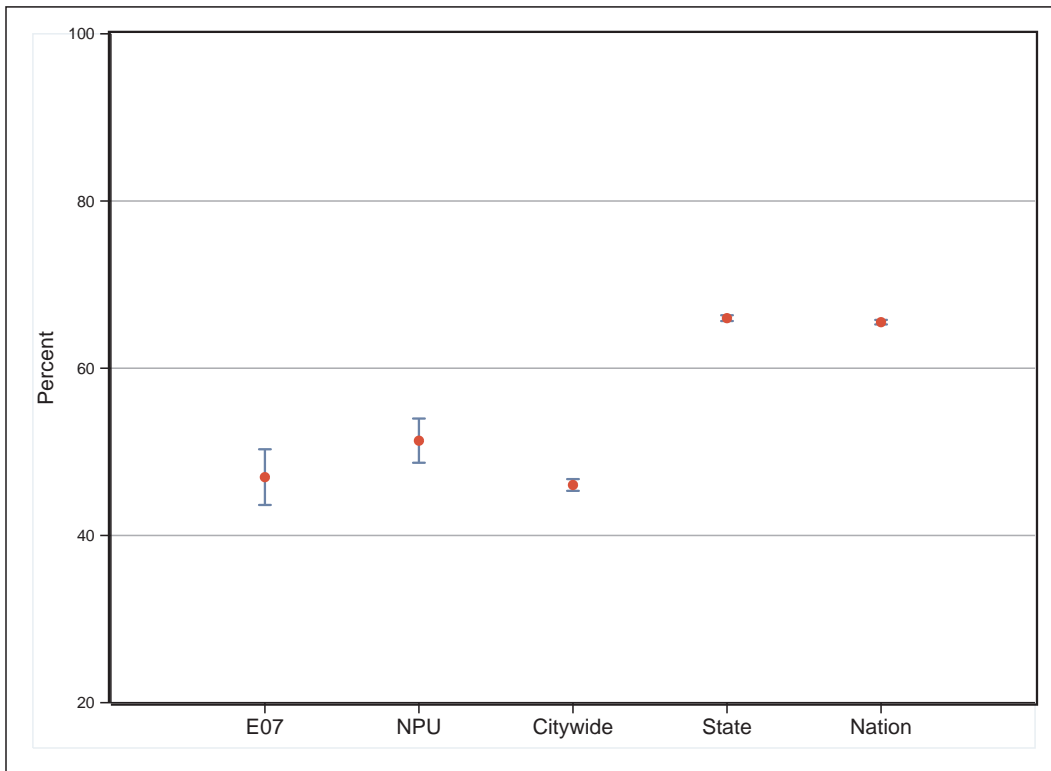


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

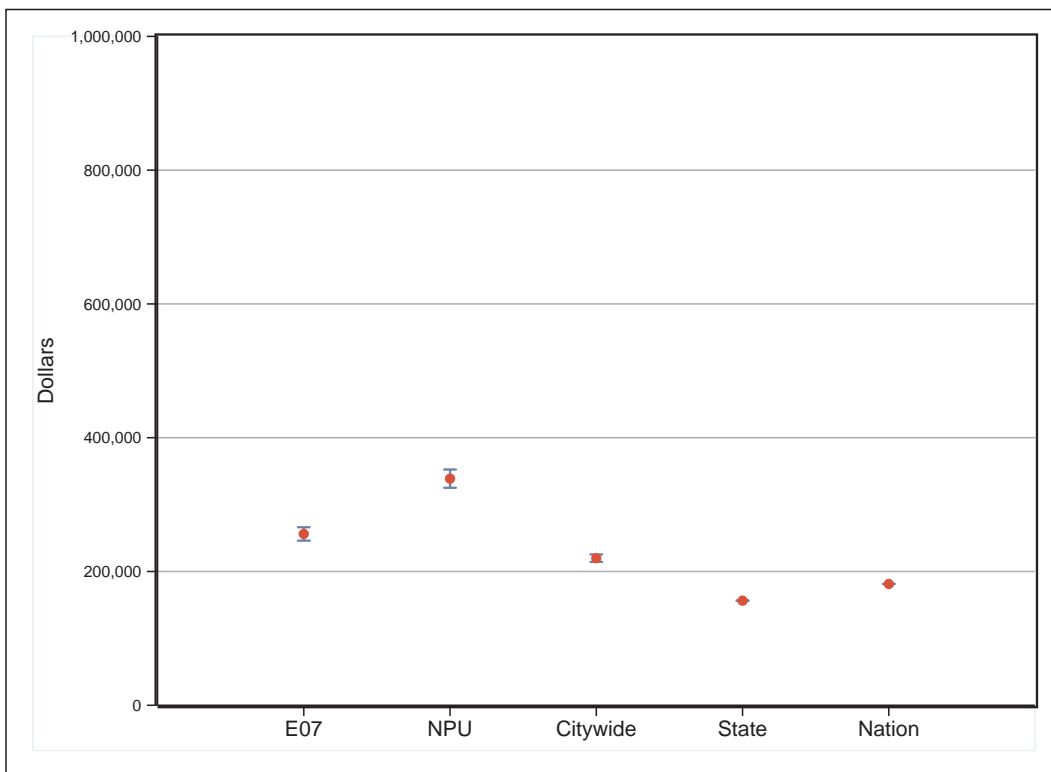


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

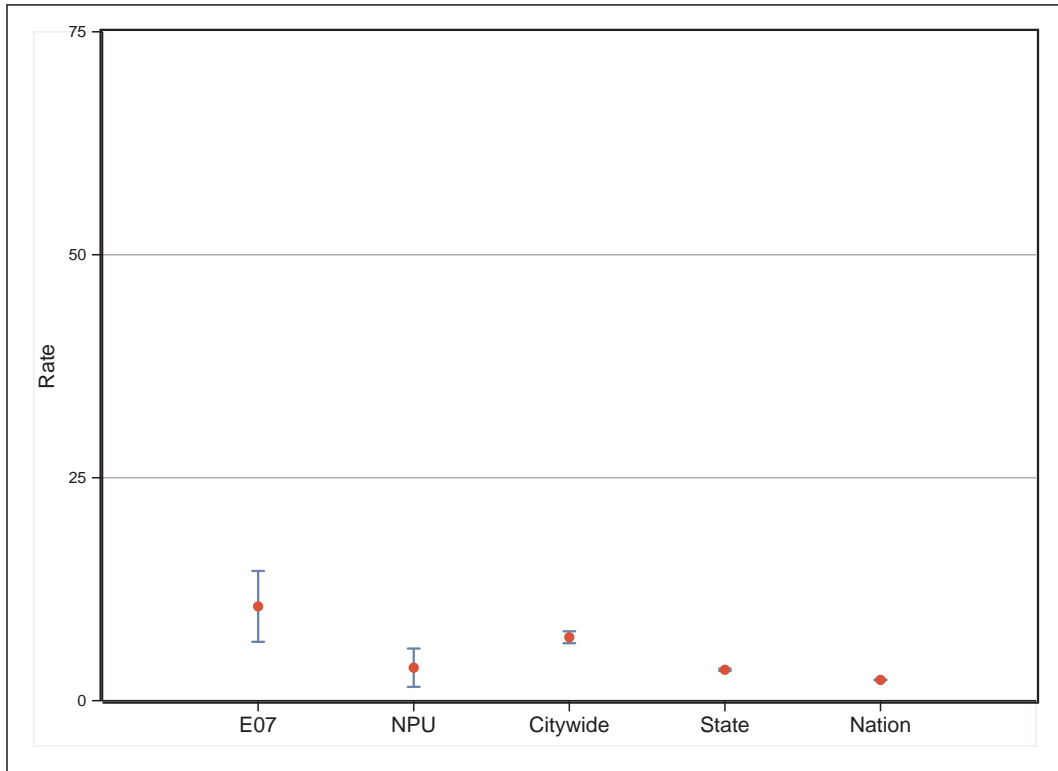


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

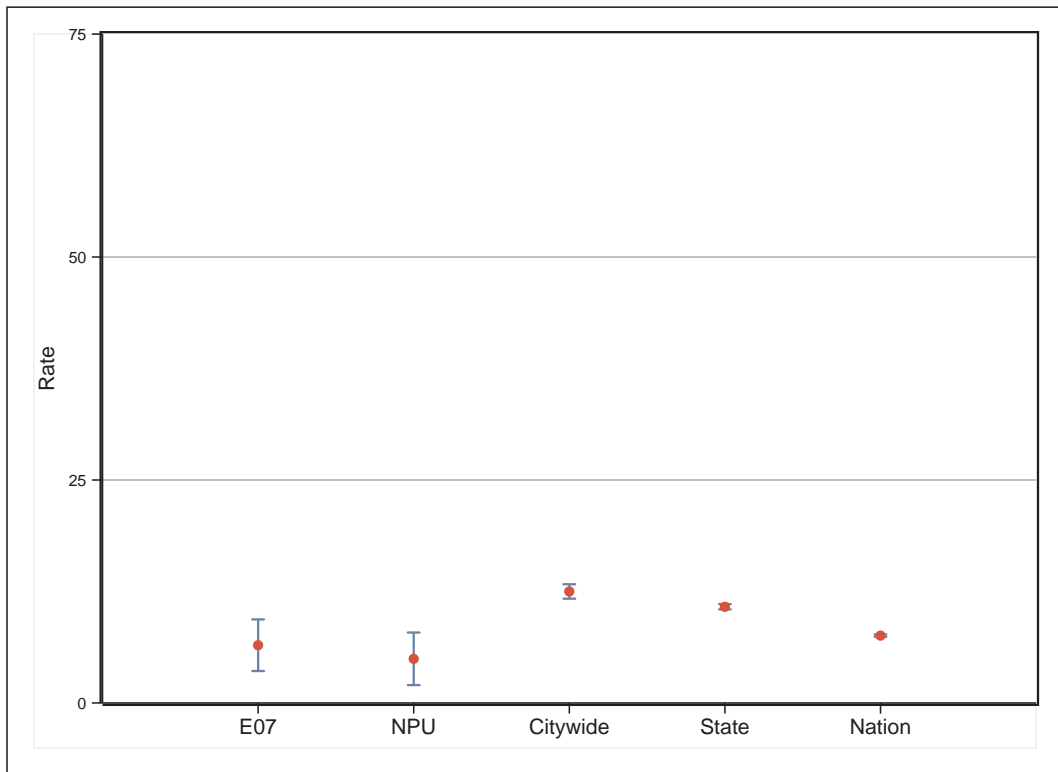


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

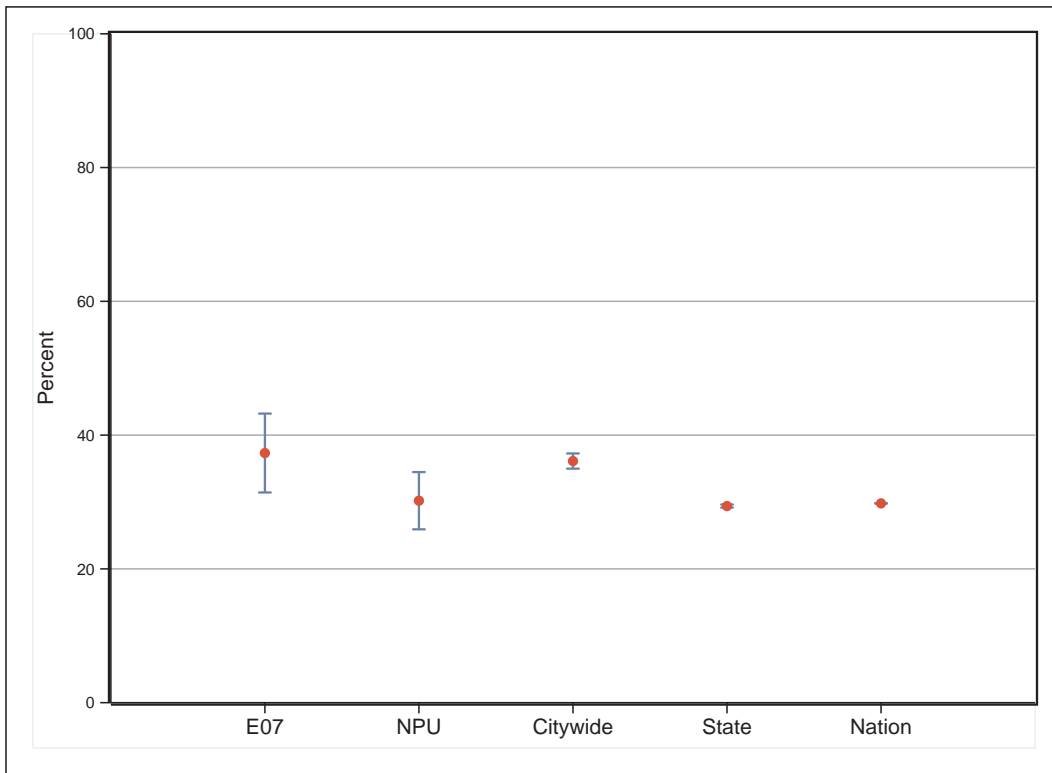


Rental Vacancy Rate

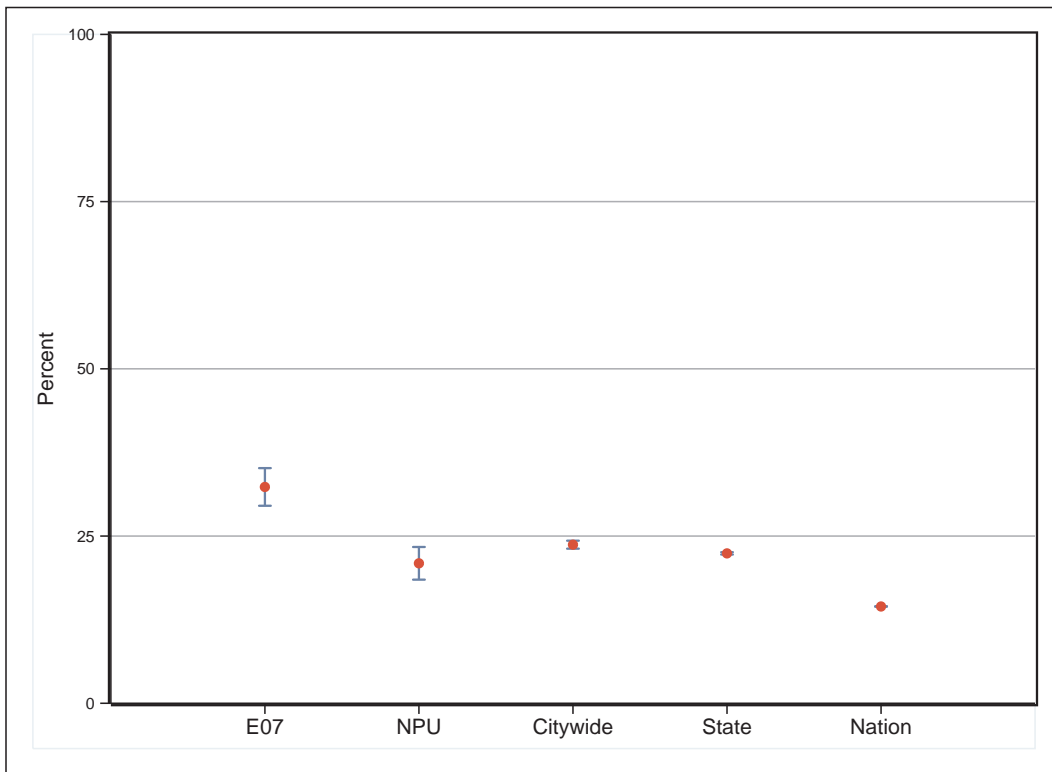


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

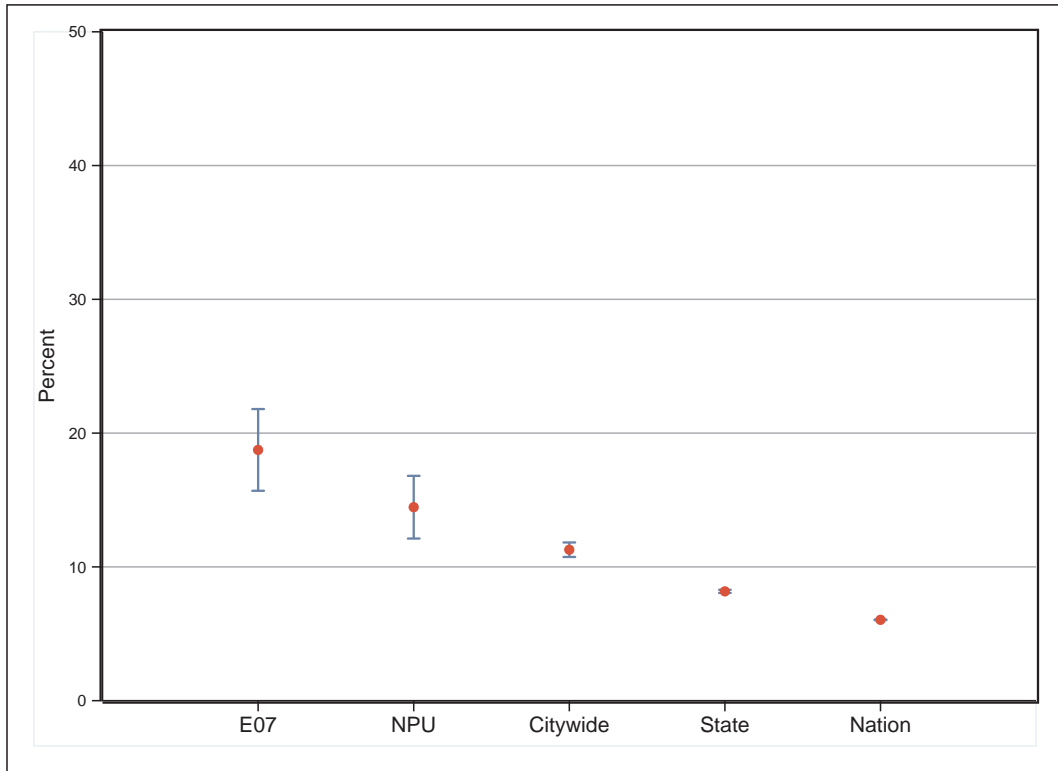


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

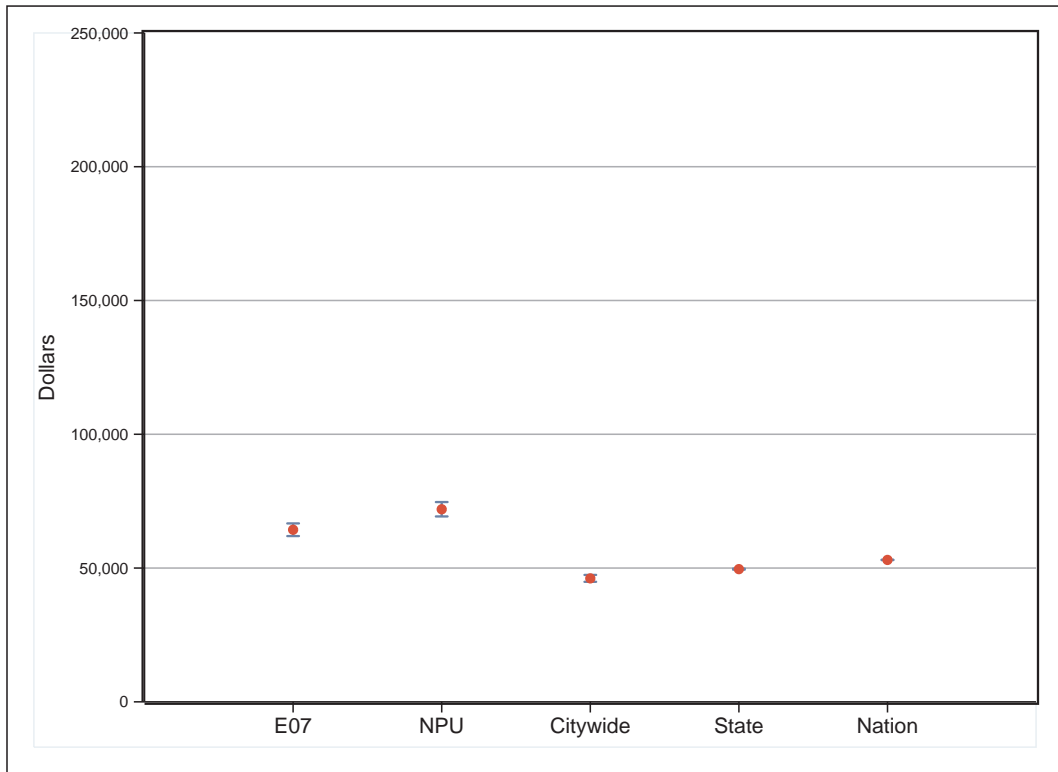


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

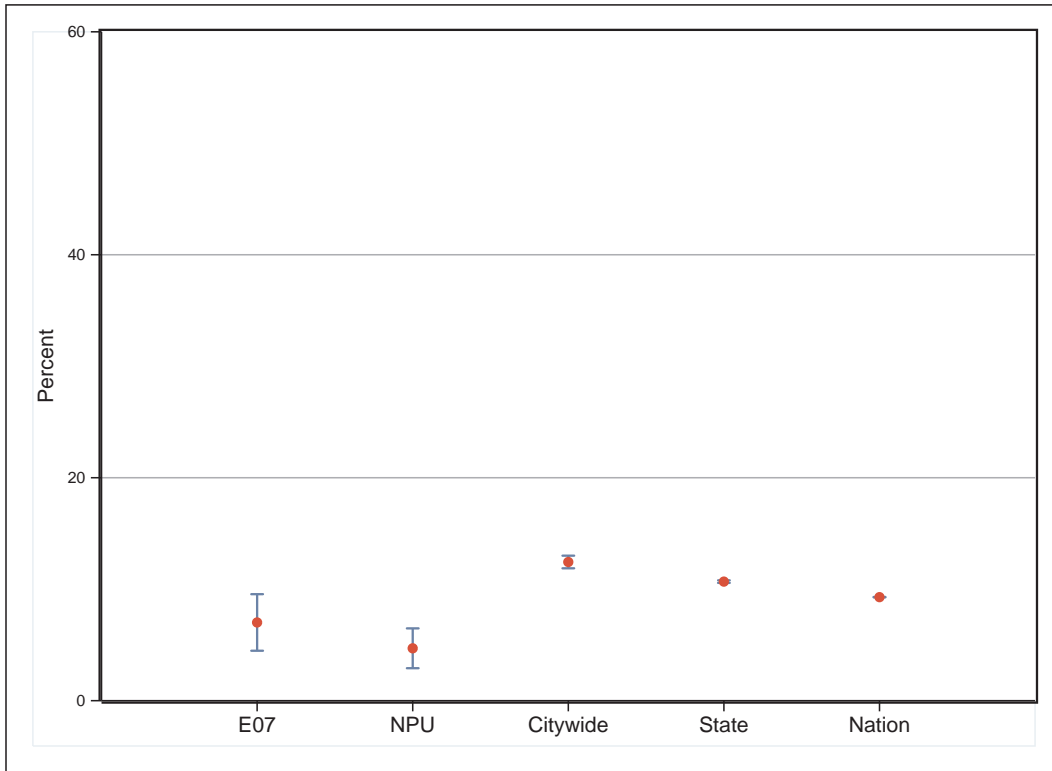


Median Household Income

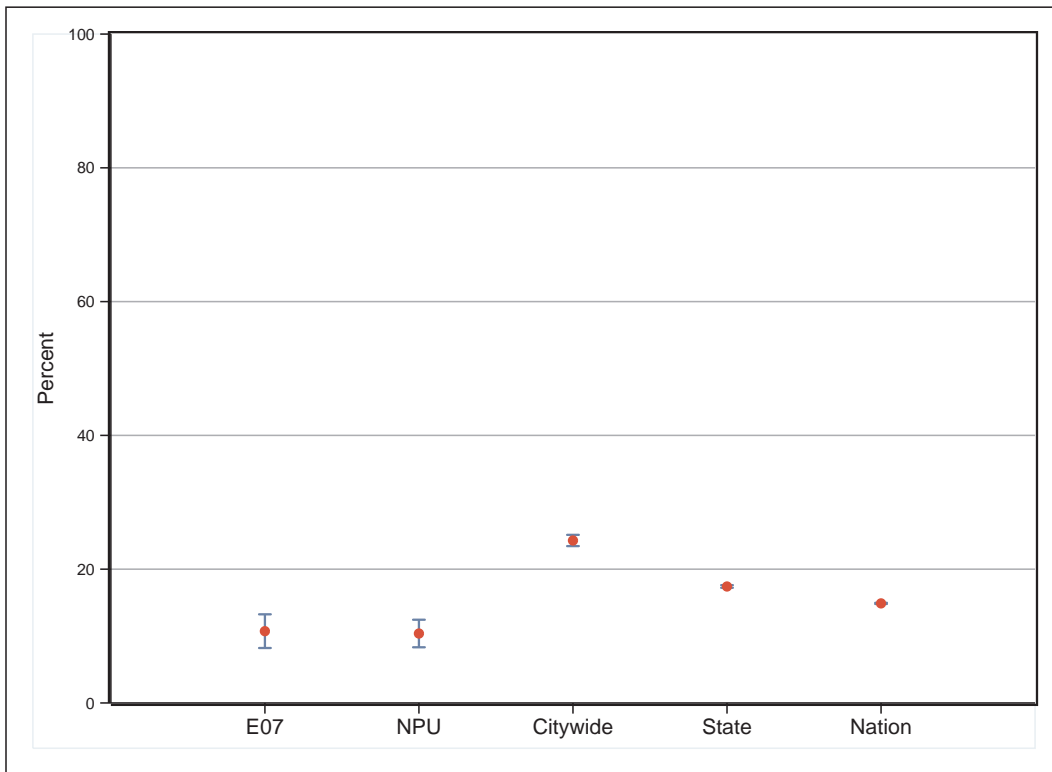


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Family households (families)	2,007	±348	19.5%	±3.2
With own children under 18 years	378	±106	3.7%	±1.0
Married-couple family	1,602	±301	15.6%	±2.8
With own children under 18 years	345	±82	3.4%	±0.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	137	±95	1.3%	±0.9
With own children under 18 years	14	±45	0.1%	±0.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	268	±183	2.6%	±1.8
With own children under 18 years	19	±50	0.2%	±0.5
Nonfamily households	8,283	±516	80.5%	±2.8
Householder living alone	6,977	±505	67.8%	±3.5
65 years and over	297	±103	2.9%	±1.0
Households with one or more people under 18 years	391	±87	3.8%	±0.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	650	±195	6.3%	±1.9
Average household size	1.45	±0.03	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.50	±0.52	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	14,888	±817	14,888	(X)
Householder	10,085	±604	67.7%	±1.6
Spouse	1,685	±308	11.3%	±2.0
Child	699	±162	4.7%	±1.1
Other relatives	543	±304	3.6%	±2.0
Nonrelatives	1,876	±372	12.6%	±2.4
Unmarried partner	761	±185	5.1%	±1.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	8,803	±709	8,803	(X)
Never married	5,876	±589	66.8%	±4.0
Now married, except separated	1,983	±360	22.5%	±3.7
Separated	29	±47	0.3%	±0.5
Widowed	73	±61	0.8%	±0.7
Divorced	966	±247	11.0%	±2.7
Females 15 years and over	6,259	±616	6,259	(X)
Never married	3,220	±445	51.4%	±5.0
Now married, except separated	1,883	±320	30.1%	±4.2
Separated	287	±161	4.6%	±2.5
Widowed	301	±221	4.8%	±3.5
Divorced	632	±179	10.1%	±2.7
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	81	±68	81	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	35	±59	43.2%	±63.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	10	±17	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	16	±14	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	194	±406	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	6	±12	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	26	±40	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	15	±33	15	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±27	0.0%	±180.1
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±39	0.0%	±254.7
1 or 2 years	0	±27	0.0%	±180.1
3 or 4 years	0	±27	0.0%	±180.1
5 or more years	0	±27	0.0%	±180.1
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±27	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±27	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±27	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,936	±517	2,936	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	71	±62	2.4%	±2.1
Kindergarten	61	±45	2.1%	±1.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	114	±81	3.9%	±2.7
High school (grades 9-12)	72	±59	2.5%	±2.0
College or graduate school	2,618	±481	89.2%	±4.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	13,371	±877	13,371	(X)
Less than 9th grade	149	±160	1.1%	±1.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	158	±142	1.2%	±1.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,156	±300	8.6%	±2.2
Some college, no degree	1,734	±373	13.0%	±2.7
Associate's degree	424	±149	3.2%	±1.1
Bachelor's degree	5,451	±641	40.8%	±4.0
Graduate or professional degree	4,300	±459	32.2%	±2.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.7%	±2.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	72.9%	±3.4	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	15,013	±946	15,013	(X)
Civilian veterans	727	±220	4.8%	±1.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	15,261	±859	15,261	(X)
With a disability	922	±251	6.0%	±1.6
Under 18 years	556	±139	556	(X)
With a disability	28	±64	5.0%	±11.4
18 to 64 years	13,847	±852	13,847	(X)
With a disability	698	±222	5.0%	±1.6
65 years and over	858	±269	858	(X)
With a disability	196	±98	22.8%	±8.8

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	15,486	±849	15,486	(X)
Same house	10,459	±846	67.5%	±4.0
Different house in the U.S.	4,815	±620	31.1%	±3.6
Same county	2,124	±392	13.7%	±2.4
Different county	2,691	±480	17.4%	±3.0
Same state	1,339	±334	8.6%	±2.1
Different state	1,352	±345	8.7%	±2.2
Abroad	212	±136	1.4%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
Native	13,253	±783	85.4%	±7.4
Born in United States	12,891	±795	83.1%	±7.3
State of residence	3,428	±484	22.1%	±2.8
Different state	9,463	±630	61.0%	±1.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	362	±178	2.3%	±1.1
Foreign born	2,288	±474	14.7%	±2.9

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	2,288	±474	2,288	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	877	±259	38.3%	±8.0
Not a U.S. citizen	1,411	±377	61.7%	±10.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	2,650	±491	2,650	(X)
Native	362	±186	362	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	8	±30	2.3%	±8.2
Entered before 2010	353	±184	97.7%	±7.3
Foreign born	2,288	±474	2,288	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	321	±206	14.0%	±8.5
Entered before 2010	1,968	±427	86.0%	±5.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	2,288	±474	2,288	(X)
Europe	433	±210	18.9%	±8.3
Asia	1,109	±327	48.5%	±10.2
Africa	162	±99	7.1%	±4.1
Oceania	12	±39	0.5%	±1.7
Latin America	542	±230	23.7%	±8.8
Northern America	30	±33	1.3%	±1.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	15,186	±957	15,186	(X)
English only	12,861	±875	84.7%	±2.2
Language other than English	2,324	±451	15.3%	±2.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	598	±350	3.9%	±2.3
Spanish	667	±210	4.4%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	63	±135	0.4%	±0.9
Other Indo-European languages	917	±288	6.0%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	285	±226	1.9%	±1.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	597	±249	3.9%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	226	±190	1.5%	±1.2
Other languages	143	±118	0.9%	±0.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	24	±132	0.2%	±0.9

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
American	1,006	±313	6.5%	±2.0
Arab	237	±147	1.5%	±0.9
Czech	76	±56	0.5%	±0.4
Danish	61	±56	0.4%	±0.4
Dutch	345	±154	2.2%	±1.0
English	1,657	±306	10.7%	±1.9
French (except Basque)	671	±235	4.3%	±1.5
French Canadian	80	±69	0.5%	±0.4
German	2,187	±345	14.1%	±2.0
Greek	74	±63	0.5%	±0.4
Hungarian	69	±62	0.4%	±0.4
Irish	1,679	±299	10.8%	±1.8
Italian	532	±179	3.4%	±1.1
Lithuanian	46	±48	0.3%	±0.3
Norwegian	110	±64	0.7%	±0.4
Polish	611	±185	3.9%	±1.2
Portuguese	42	±70	0.3%	±0.4
Russian	246	±121	1.6%	±0.8
Scotch-Irish	275	±113	1.8%	±0.7
Scottish	418	±154	2.7%	±1.0
Slovak	41	±40	0.3%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	208	±121	1.3%	±0.8
Swedish	98	±65	0.6%	±0.4
Swiss	51	±41	0.3%	±0.3
Ukranian	9	±28	0.1%	±0.2
Welsh	94	±58	0.6%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	66	±56	0.4%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	15,010	±826	15,010	(X)
In labor force	12,166	±845	81.1%	±3.4
Civilian labor force	12,148	±845	80.9%	±3.4
Employed	11,296	±801	75.3%	±3.4
Unemployed	852	±314	5.7%	±2.1
Armed Forces	18	±125	0.1%	±0.8
Not in labor force	2,844	±470	18.9%	±3.0
Civilian labor force	12,148	±845	12,148	(X)
Percent Unemployed	7.0%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	6,238	±559	6,238	(X)
In labor force	4,913	±536	78.8%	±4.9
Civilian labor force	4,895	±536	78.5%	±4.9
Employed	4,451	±486	71.3%	±4.5
Own children under 6 years	340	±94	340	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	279	±119	81.9%	±26.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	141	±80	141	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	100	±95	70.6%	±53.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	11,157	±682	11,157	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	6,616	±573	59.3%	±3.6
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	596	±201	5.3%	±1.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	889	±230	8.0%	±2.0
Walked	1,444	±299	12.9%	±2.6
Other means	543	±260	4.9%	±2.3
Worked at home	1,069	±257	9.6%	±2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	±1.3	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	11,296	±801	11,296	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	7,980	±676	70.6%	±3.3
Service occupations	856	±239	7.6%	±2.0
Sales and office occupations	2,207	±330	19.5%	±2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	95	±83	0.8%	±0.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	367	±120	3.3%	±1.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	11,296	±801	11,296	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±61	0.0%	±0.5
Construction	123	±88	1.1%	±0.8
Manufacturing	677	±213	6.0%	±1.8
Wholesale trade	293	±144	2.6%	±1.3
Retail trade	962	±238	8.5%	±2.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	415	±141	3.7%	±1.2
Information	879	±240	7.8%	±2.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	815	±181	7.2%	±1.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2,682	±417	23.7%	±3.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	2,690	±387	23.8%	±3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,172	±312	10.4%	±2.7
Other services, except public administration	351	±163	3.1%	±1.4
Public administration	445	±153	3.9%	±1.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	11,296	±801	11,296	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	8,929	±667	79.0%	±1.8
Government workers	1,950	±348	17.3%	±2.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	620	±248	5.5%	±2.2
Unpaid family workers	6	±63	0.1%	±0.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Less than \$10,000	828	±209	8.0%	±2.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	281	±131	2.7%	±1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	746	±217	7.3%	±2.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	816	±212	7.9%	±2.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,143	±263	11.1%	±2.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,238	±419	21.7%	±3.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,155	±246	11.2%	±2.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,478	±278	14.4%	±2.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	694	±178	6.7%	±1.7
\$200,000 or more	911	±209	8.9%	±2.0
Median household income (dollars)	64,324	±2,367	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	92,631	±8,839	(X)	(X)
With earnings	9,199	±528	89.4%	±2.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	93,435	±7,951	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	773	±217	7.5%	±2.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14,818	±5,812	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	457	±161	4.4%	±1.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,702	±5,227	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	237	±148	2.3%	±1.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,253	±1,072	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	75	±76	0.7%	±0.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	6,521	±2,221	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	290	±133	2.8%	±1.3
Families	2,007	±348	2,007	(X)
Less than \$10,000	0	±43	0.0%	±2.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	±51	0.9%	±2.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	96	±93	4.8%	±4.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	47	±72	2.3%	±3.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54	±83	2.7%	±4.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	563	±264	28.0%	±12.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	186	±108	9.3%	±5.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	413	±141	20.6%	±6.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	234	±108	11.6%	±5.0
\$200,000 or more	396	±133	19.7%	±5.7
Median family income (dollars)	104,064	±9,943	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	142,975	±17,136	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	63,043	±5,464	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	8,283	±516	8,283	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	57,861	±2,644	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	80,136	±9,642	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	50,289	±2,385	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	68,498	±2,675	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,683	±2,947	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	15,261	±859	15,261	(X)
With health insurance coverage	13,334	±774	87.4%	±1.2
With private health insurance	12,605	±724	82.6%	±0.9
With public coverage	1,295	±324	8.5%	±2.1
No health insurance coverage	1,927	±541	12.6%	±3.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	556	±139	556	(X)
No health insurance coverage	7	±43	1.2%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	13,847	±852	13,847	(X)
In labor force:	11,936	±750	11,936	(X)
Employed:	11,097	±693	11,097	(X)
With health insurance coverage	10,129	±658	91.3%	±1.6
With private health insurance	10,097	±658	91.0%	±1.7
With public coverage	138	±94	1.2%	±0.8
No health insurance coverage	968	±297	8.7%	±2.6
Unemployed:	840	±286	840	(X)
With health insurance coverage	329	±147	39.2%	±11.4
With private health insurance	317	±144	37.7%	±11.3
With public coverage	12	±33	1.5%	±3.9
No health insurance coverage	511	±248	60.8%	±21.1
Not in labor force:	1,911	±413	1,911	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,566	±348	82.0%	±4.1
With private health insurance	1,242	±311	65.0%	±8.1
With public coverage	375	±171	19.6%	±7.9
No health insurance coverage	345	±193	18.0%	±9.3

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	2.0%	±3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±19.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±29.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.2%	±3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±12.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±17.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	7.9%	±23.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±135.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±1499.6	(X)	(X)
All people	10.7%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.4%	±17.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.4%	±5.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±13.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.2%	±32.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	11.1%	±2.4	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	11.0%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	13.8%	±9.4	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	2.6%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	14.3%	±2.8	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	12,620	±536	12,620	(X)
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	81.5%	±2.3
Vacant housing units	2,330	±448	18.5%	±3.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	10.6	±4.0	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	6.5	±2.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	12,620	±536	12,620	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,094	±238	8.7%	±1.9
1-unit, attached	657	±200	5.2%	±1.6
2 units	192	±102	1.5%	±0.8
3 or 4 units	500	±161	4.0%	±1.3
5 to 9 units	665	±246	5.3%	±1.9
10 to 19 units	1,173	±252	9.3%	±2.0
20 or more units	8,319	±545	65.9%	±3.3
Mobile home	0	±43	0.0%	±0.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	19	±52	0.2%	±0.4

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	12,620	±536	12,620	(X)
Built 2010 or later	11	±47	0.1%	±0.4
Built 2000 to 2009	4,071	±392	32.3%	±2.8
Built 1990 to 1999	1,626	±292	12.9%	±2.2
Built 1980 to 1989	1,157	±238	9.2%	±1.8
Built 1970 to 1979	736	±253	5.8%	±2.0
Built 1960 to 1969	785	±228	6.2%	±1.8
Built 1950 to 1959	862	±212	6.8%	±1.7
Built 1940 to 1949	817	±243	6.5%	±1.9
Built 1939 or earlier	2,555	±368	20.2%	±2.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	12,620	±536	12,620	(X)
1 room	1,233	±369	9.8%	±2.9
2 rooms	1,477	±271	11.7%	±2.1
3 rooms	3,589	±434	28.4%	±3.2
4 rooms	3,044	±409	24.1%	±3.1
5 rooms	1,750	±342	13.9%	±2.6
6 rooms	534	±152	4.2%	±1.2
7 rooms	315	±117	2.5%	±0.9
8 rooms	248	±110	2.0%	±0.9
9 rooms or more	430	±188	3.4%	±1.5
Median rooms	4.0	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	12,620	±536	12,620	(X)
No bedroom	1,415	±378	11.2%	±3.0
1 bedroom	5,495	±514	43.5%	±3.6
2 bedrooms	4,628	±463	36.7%	±3.3
3 bedrooms	698	±169	5.5%	±1.3
4 bedrooms	241	±107	1.9%	±0.8
5 or more bedrooms	142	±152	1.1%	±1.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Owner-occupied	4,834	±423	47.0%	±3.3
Renter-occupied	5,456	±470	53.0%	±3.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.48	±0.05	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.43	±0.08	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	2,418	±386	23.5%	±3.5
Moved in 2000 to 2009	6,877	±547	66.8%	±4.1
Moved in 1990 to 1999	649	±183	6.3%	±1.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	159	±97	1.5%	±0.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	159	±156	1.5%	±1.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	29	±65	0.3%	±0.6

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
No vehicles available	1,181	±277	11.5%	±2.6
1 vehicle available	6,506	±548	63.2%	±4.2
2 vehicles available	2,282	±375	22.2%	±3.5
3 or more vehicles available	321	±155	3.1%	±1.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Utility gas	3,300	±384	32.1%	±3.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	±60	0.5%	±0.6
Electricity	6,811	±484	66.2%	±3.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±43	0.0%	±0.4
Coal or coke	0	±43	0.0%	±0.4
Wood	0	±43	0.0%	±0.4
Solar energy	0	±43	0.0%	±0.4
Other fuel	32	±53	0.3%	±0.5
No fuel used	98	±73	1.0%	±0.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±27	0.0%	±0.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	23	±33	0.2%	±0.3
No telephone service available	494	±166	4.8%	±1.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	10,290	±528	10,290	(X)
1.00 or less	10,086	±658	98.0%	±3.9
1.01 to 1.50	14	±62	0.1%	±0.6
1.51 or more	191	±201	1.9%	±1.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	4,834	±423	4,834	(X)
Less than \$50,000	31	±127	0.6%	±2.6
\$50,000 to \$99,999	208	±152	4.3%	±3.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	460	±142	9.5%	±2.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,071	±224	22.1%	±4.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	1,229	±252	25.4%	±4.7
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,111	±244	23.0%	±4.6
\$500,000 to \$999,999	630	±204	13.0%	±4.1
\$1,000,000 or more	95	±78	2.0%	±1.6
Median (dollars)	256,171	±10,017	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	4,834	±423	4,834	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	4,189	±415	86.7%	±4.0
Housing units without a mortgage	645	±159	13.3%	±3.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	4,189	±415	4,189	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±61	0.0%	±1.5
\$300 to \$499	0	±61	0.0%	±1.5
\$500 to \$699	7	±63	0.2%	±1.5
\$700 to \$999	86	±89	2.1%	±2.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	678	±194	16.2%	±4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,237	±240	29.5%	±4.9
\$2,000 or more	2,181	±344	52.1%	±6.4
Median (dollars)	2,051	±67	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	645	±159	645	(X)
Less than \$100	19	±52	2.9%	±8.1
\$100 to \$199	0	±61	0.0%	±9.5
\$200 to \$299	19	±65	3.0%	±10.1
\$300 to \$399	15	±64	2.4%	±9.8
\$400 or more	591	±169	91.7%	±13.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	4,143	±486	4,143	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	1,339	±251	32.3%	±4.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	688	±187	16.6%	±4.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	522	±188	12.6%	±4.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	417	±150	10.1%	±3.4
35.0 percent or more	1,176	±283	28.4%	±6.0
Not computed	46	±85	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	596	±189	596	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	230	±90	38.6%	±8.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	77	±66	12.9%	±10.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	38	±65	6.4%	±10.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	42	±57	7.1%	±9.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	34	±48	5.7%	±7.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	13	±45	2.2%	±7.6
35.0 percent or more	162	±106	27.2%	±15.6
Not computed	49	±68	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	5,378	±468	5,378	(X)
Less than \$200	110	±107	2.0%	±2.0
\$200 to \$299	230	±129	4.3%	±2.4
\$300 to \$499	100	±100	1.9%	±1.8
\$500 to \$749	393	±190	7.3%	±3.5
\$750 to \$999	1,847	±349	34.3%	±5.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,610	±303	29.9%	±5.0
\$1,500 or more	1,088	±245	20.2%	±4.2
Median (dollars)	1,252	±52	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	78	±75	(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)	5,201	±581	5,201	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	653	±201	12.6%	±3.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	867	±274	16.7%	±4.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	649	±181	12.5%	±3.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	963	±240	18.5%	±4.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	383	±173	7.4%	±3.2
35.0 percent or more	1,685	±319	32.4%	±4.9
Not computed	255	±128	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
Male	9,042	±716	58.3%	±2.8
Female	6,473	±629	41.7%	±3.1
Under 5 years	329	±89	2.1%	±0.6
5 to 9 years	81	±78	0.5%	±0.5
10 to 14 years	43	±65	0.3%	±0.4
15 to 19 years	209	±130	1.3%	±0.8
20 to 24 years	1,481	±340	9.5%	±2.1
25 to 34 years	5,979	±613	38.5%	±3.1
35 to 44 years	3,197	±435	20.6%	±2.5
45 to 54 years	1,918	±339	12.4%	±2.0
55 to 59 years	751	±194	4.8%	±1.2
60 to 64 years	651	±200	4.2%	±1.3
65 to 74 years	487	±178	3.1%	±1.1
75 to 84 years	314	±229	2.0%	±1.5
85 years and over	75	±81	0.5%	±0.5
Median age (years)	34.3	±0.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	15,031	±988	96.9%	±1.9
21 years and over	14,721	±975	94.9%	±2.0
62 years and over	1,265	±338	8.2%	±2.1
65 years and over	876	±301	5.6%	±1.9
18 years and over	15,031	±988	15,031	(X)
Male	8,780	±727	58.4%	±2.9
Female	6,251	±669	41.6%	±3.5
65 years and over	876	±301	876	(X)
Male	414	±159	47.2%	±8.1
Female	462	±256	52.8%	±22.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
One race	15,131	±948	97.5%	±0.3
Two or more races	384	±185	2.5%	±1.2
One race	15,131	±948	97.5%	±0.3
White	10,986	±779	70.8%	±2.4
Black or African American	2,268	±570	14.6%	±3.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	98	±89	0.6%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	17	±32	0.1%	±0.2
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±27	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	37	±62	0.2%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	15	±53	0.1%	±0.3
Asian	1,601	±392	10.3%	±2.4
Asian Indian	884	±314	5.7%	±2.0
Chinese	319	±175	2.1%	±1.1
Filipino	132	±117	0.9%	±0.8
Japanese	5	±29	0.0%	±0.2
Korean	137	±95	0.9%	±0.6
Vietnamese	45	±47	0.3%	±0.3
Other Asian	79	±106	0.5%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±0.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±27	0.0%	±0.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±27	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±27	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±72	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	211	±123	1.4%	±0.8
Two or more races	384	±185	2.5%	±1.2
White and Black or African American	116	±89	0.7%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	52	±58	0.3%	±0.4
White and Asian	171	±152	1.1%	±1.0
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±43	0.0%	±0.3
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
White	11,327	±820	73.0%	±2.7
Black or African American	2,401	±565	15.5%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	152	±104	1.0%	±0.7
Asian	1,783	±421	11.5%	±2.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	27	±61	0.2%	±0.4
Some other race	211	±123	1.4%	±0.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	15,515	±971	15,515	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	787	±217	5.1%	±1.4
Mexican	271	±126	1.7%	±0.8
Puerto Rican	58	±52	0.4%	±0.3
Cuban	71	±53	0.5%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	387	±163	2.5%	±1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	14,666	±934	94.5%	±1.1
White alone	10,444	±749	67.3%	±2.4
Black or African American alone	2,180	±562	14.1%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	98	±89	0.6%	±0.6
Asian alone	1,567	±392	10.1%	±2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±43	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race alone	0	±43	0.0%	±0.3
Two or more races	377	±184	2.4%	±1.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±43	0.0%	±0.3
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	377	±184	2.4%	±1.2

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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