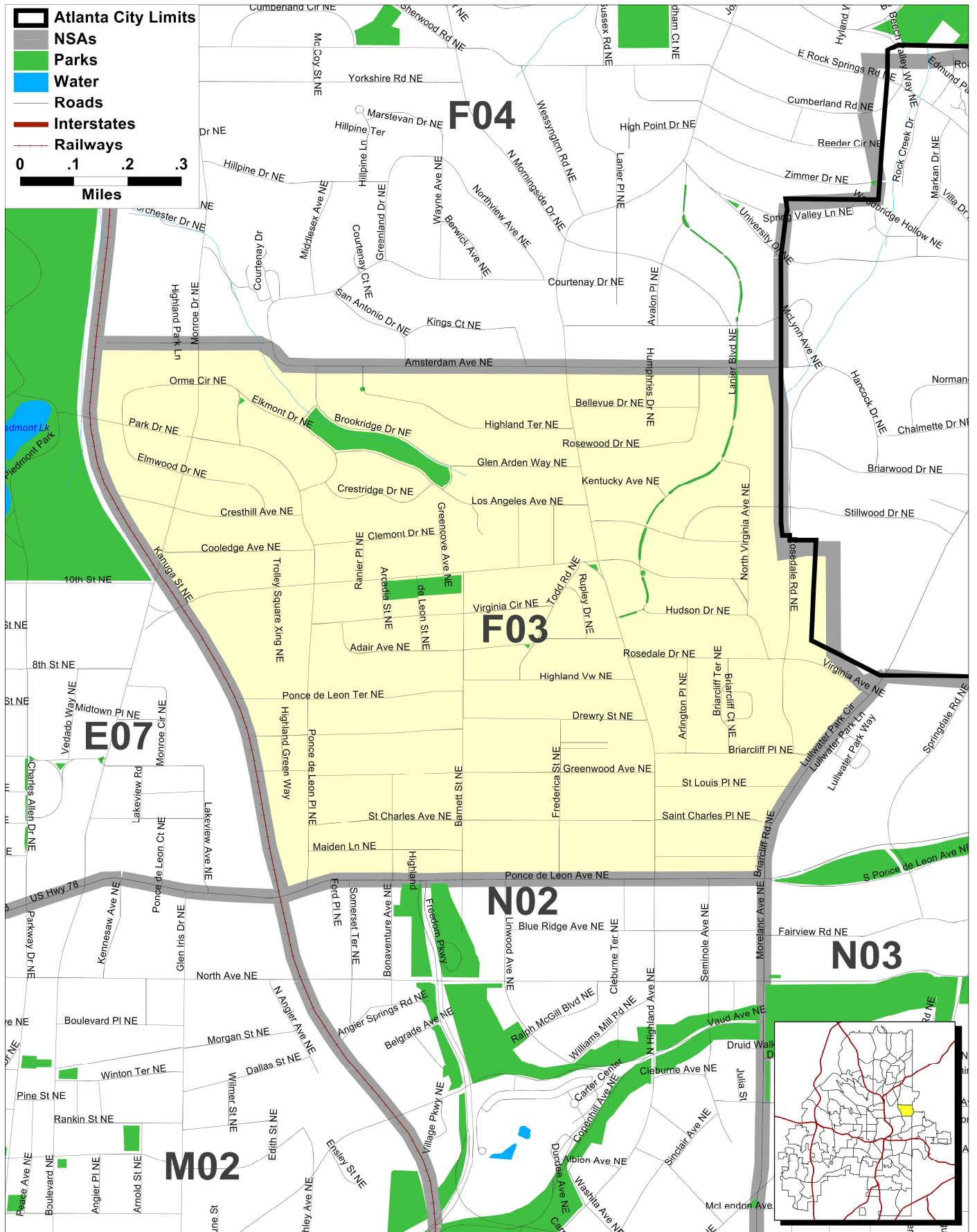


Neighborhood Statistical Area F03



Neighborhood(s): Atkins Park, Virginia Highland

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Contents

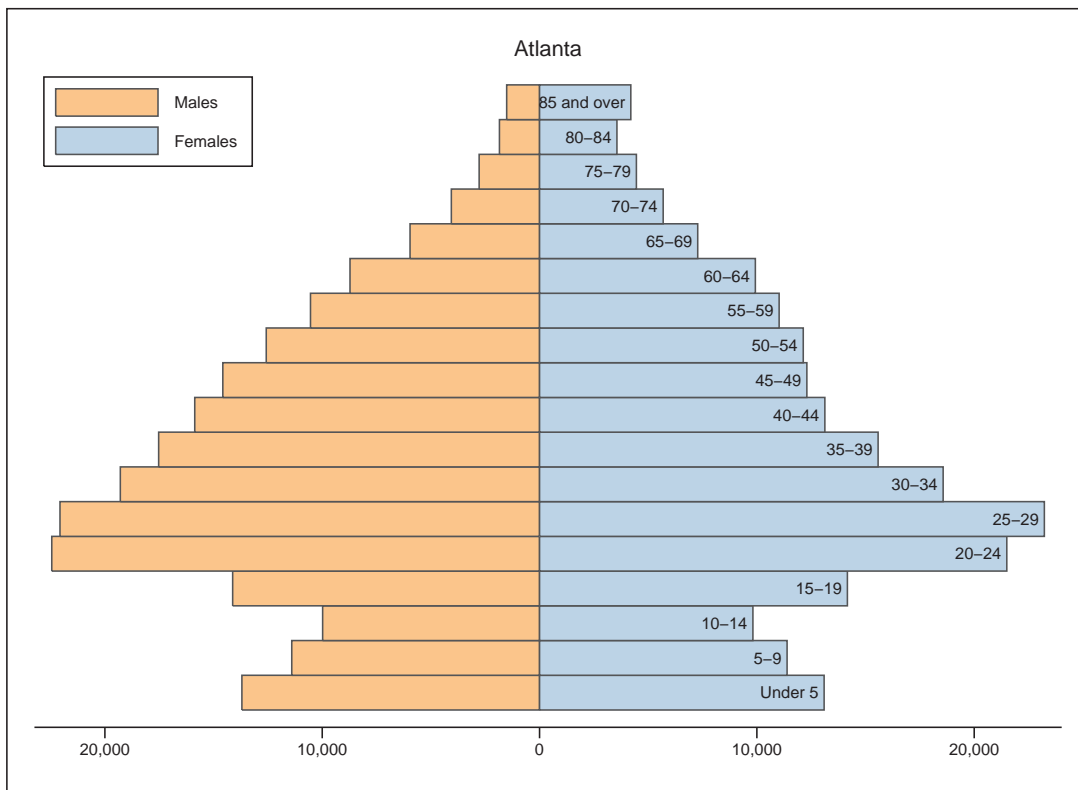
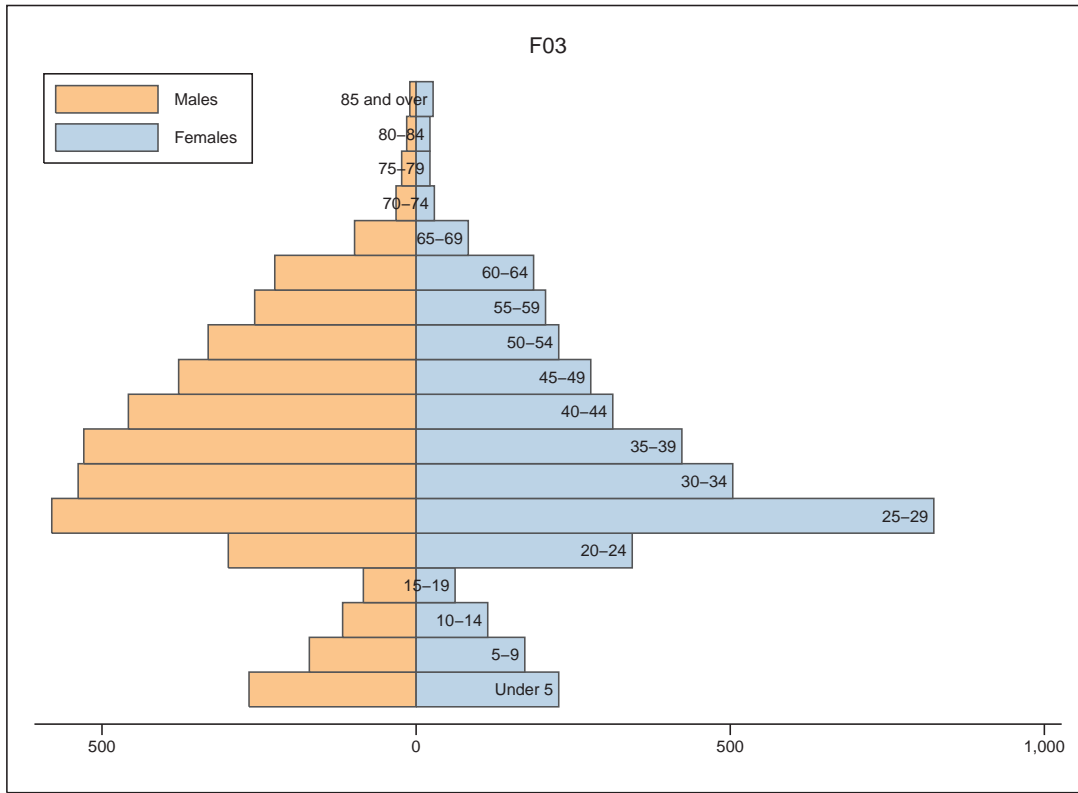
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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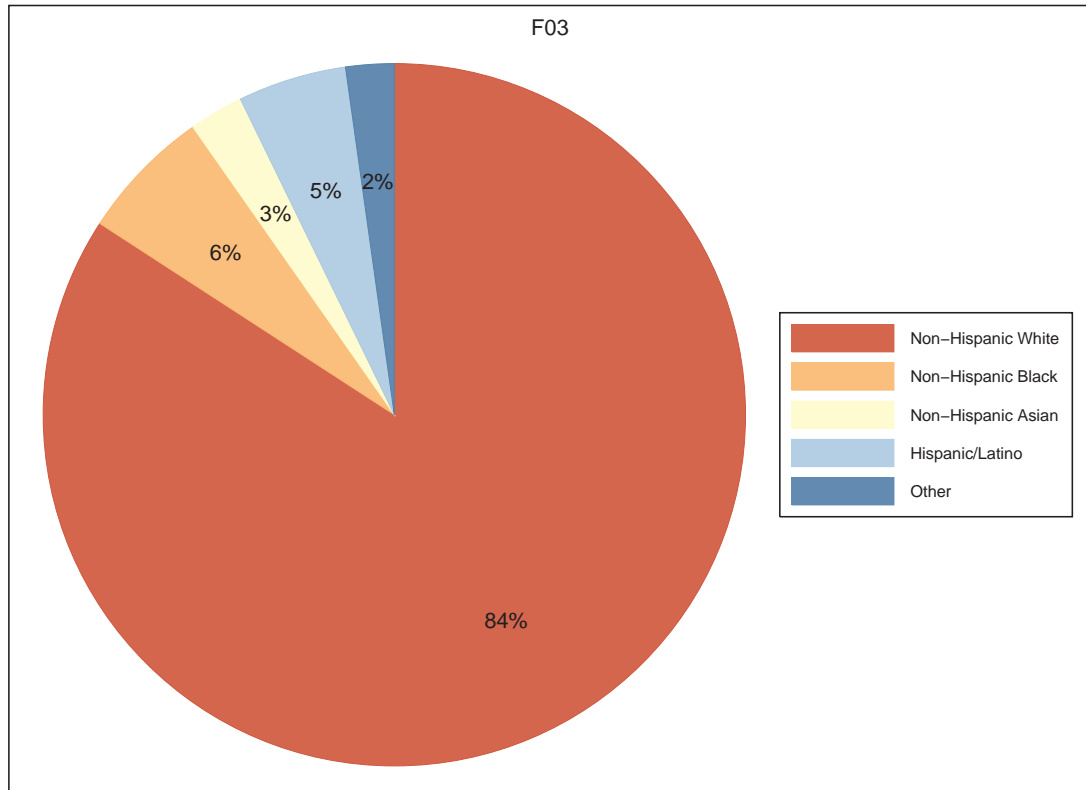
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Decennial 2010 Profile

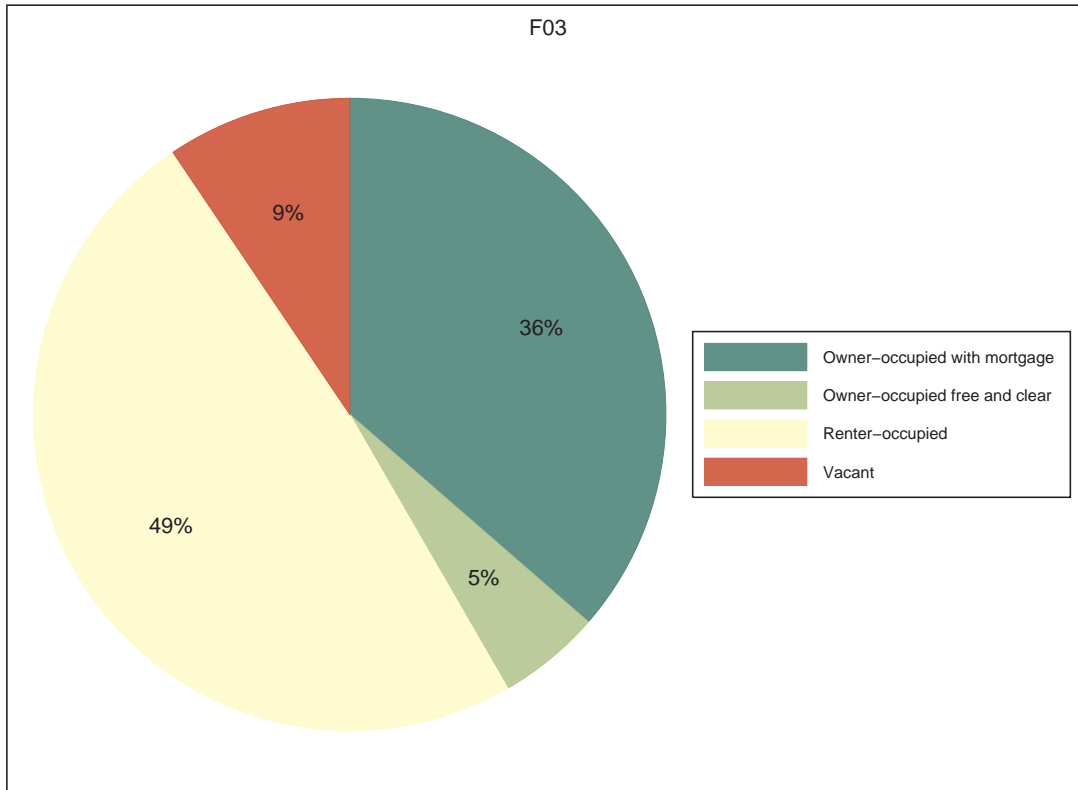
Sex and Age



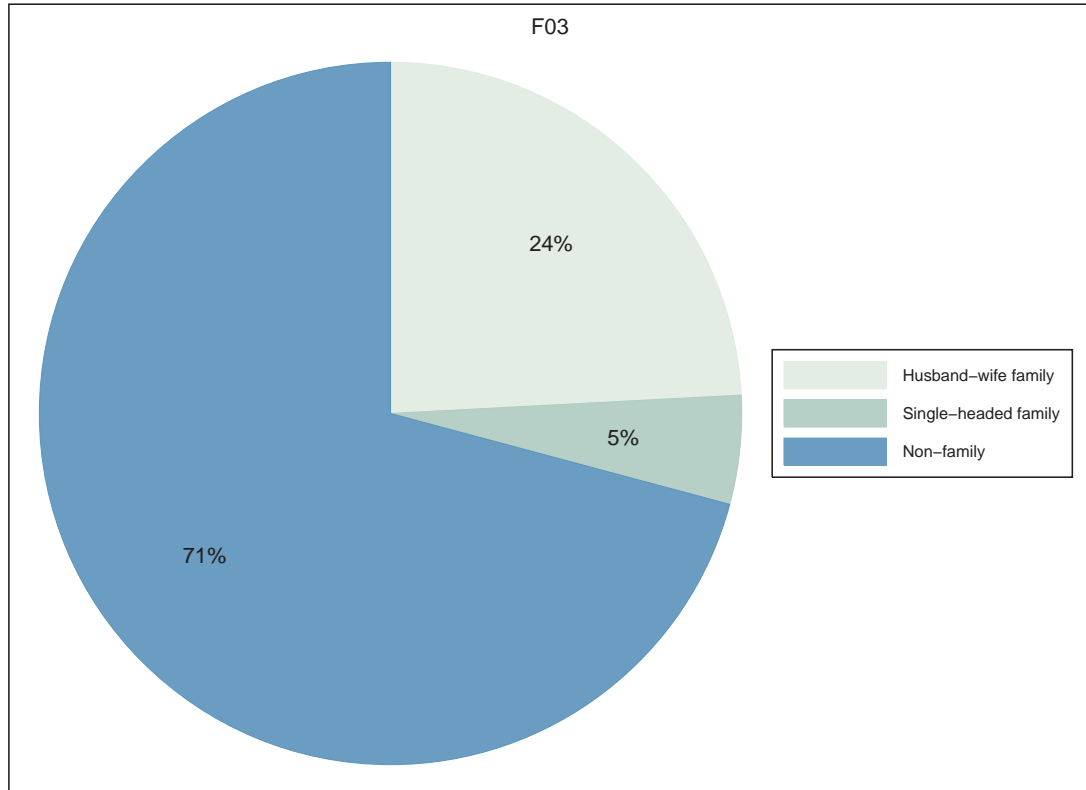
Race and Latino Origin



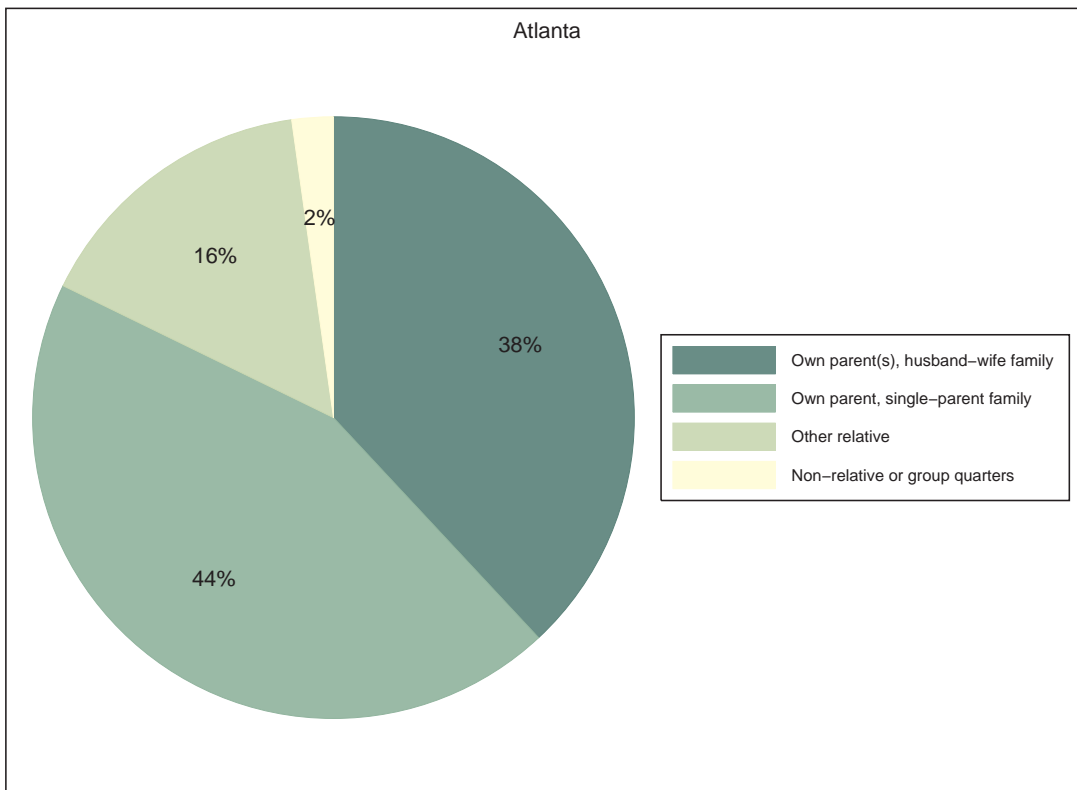
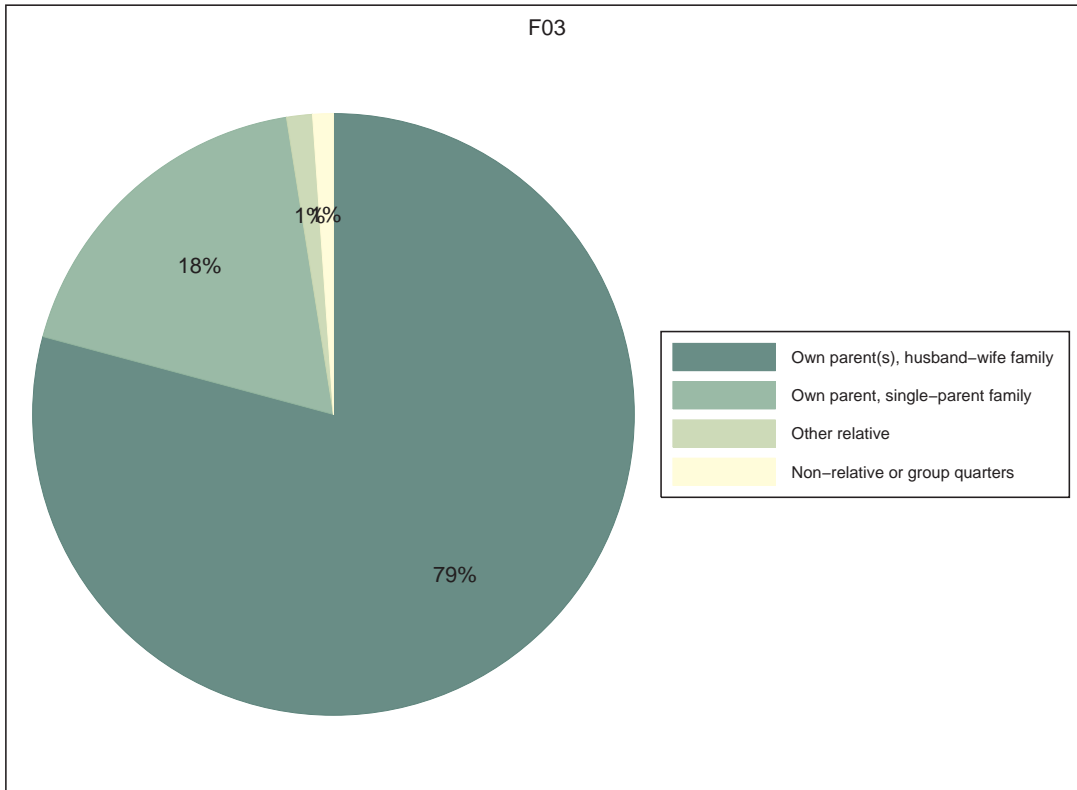
Housing Tenure



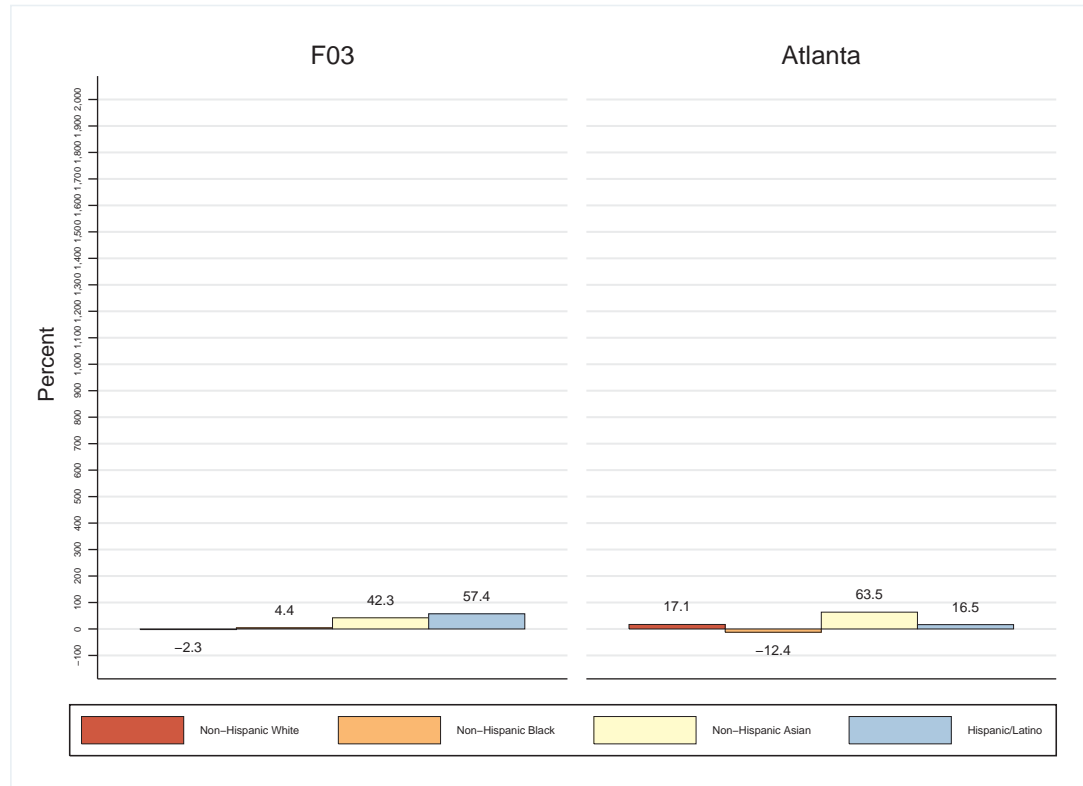
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,475	100.0%
Under 5 years	493	5.8%
5 to 9 years	343	4.0%
10 to 14 years	231	2.7%
15 to 19 years	146	1.7%
20 to 24 years	643	7.6%
25 to 29 years	1,404	16.6%
30 to 34 years	1,042	12.3%
35 to 39 years	952	11.2%
40 to 44 years	771	9.1%
45 to 49 years	656	7.7%
50 to 54 years	558	6.6%
55 to 59 years	463	5.5%
60 to 64 years	412	4.9%
65 to 69 years	181	2.1%
70 to 74 years	61	0.7%
75 to 79 years	45	0.5%
80 to 84 years	37	0.4%
85 years and over	37	0.4%
Median age (years)	34.7	(X)
16 years and over	7,368	86.9%
18 years and over	7,306	86.2%
21 years and over	7,225	85.3%
62 years and over	582	6.9%
65 years and over	361	4.3%
Male population	4,410	52.0%
Under 5 years	266	3.1%
5 to 9 years	170	2.0%
10 to 14 years	117	1.4%
15 to 19 years	84	1.0%
20 to 24 years	299	3.5%
25 to 29 years	580	6.8%
30 to 34 years	538	6.3%
35 to 39 years	529	6.2%
40 to 44 years	458	5.4%
45 to 49 years	378	4.5%
50 to 54 years	331	3.9%
55 to 59 years	257	3.0%
60 to 64 years	225	2.7%
65 to 69 years	98	1.2%
70 to 74 years	32	0.4%
75 to 79 years	23	0.3%
80 to 84 years	15	0.2%
85 years and over	10	0.1%
Median age (years)	36.4	(X)
16 years and over	3,840	45.3%
18 years and over	3,804	44.9%
21 years and over	3,757	44.3%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	307	3.6%
65 years and over	178	2.1%
Female population	4,065	48.0%
Under 5 years	227	2.7%
5 to 9 years	173	2.0%
10 to 14 years	114	1.3%
15 to 19 years	62	0.7%
20 to 24 years	344	4.1%
25 to 29 years	824	9.7%
30 to 34 years	504	5.9%
35 to 39 years	423	5.0%
40 to 44 years	313	3.7%
45 to 49 years	278	3.3%
50 to 54 years	227	2.7%
55 to 59 years	206	2.4%
60 to 64 years	187	2.2%
65 to 69 years	83	1.0%
70 to 74 years	29	0.3%
75 to 79 years	22	0.3%
80 to 84 years	22	0.3%
85 years and over	27	0.3%
Median age (years)	32.9	(X)
16 years and over	3,528	41.6%
18 years and over	3,502	41.3%
21 years and over	3,468	40.9%
62 years and over	275	3.2%
65 years and over	183	2.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,475	100.0%
One Race	8,299	97.9%
White	7,375	87.0%
Black or African American	533	6.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.3%
Asian	220	2.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	92	1.1%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	43	0.5%
Filipino [‡]	14	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	12	0.1%
Korean [‡]	37	0.4%
Vietnamese [‡]	12	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	26	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	2	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	1	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	141	1.7%
Two or More Races	176	2.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	27	0.3%
White; Asian	77	0.9%
White; Black or African American	20	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	22	0.3%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	7,538	88.9%
Black or African American	573	6.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	71	0.8%
Asian	309	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8	0.1%
Some Other Race	168	2.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	8,475	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	418	4.9%
Mexican‡	192	2.3%
Puerto Rican‡	42	0.5%
Cuban‡	45	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	138	1.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,057	95.1%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,475	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	418	4.9%
White alone	244	2.9%
Black or African American alone	15	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.0%
Asian alone	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	124	1.5%
Two or More Races	29	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,057	95.1%
White alone	7,131	84.1%
Black or African American alone	518	6.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	24	0.3%
Asian alone	218	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	17	0.2%
Two or More Races	147	1.7%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	8,475	100.0%
In households	8,266	97.5%
Householder	4,739	55.9%
Spouse	1,141	13.5%
Child	1,246	14.7%
Own child under 18 years	1,139	13.4%
Other relatives	140	1.7%
Under 18 years	16	0.2%
65 years and over†	21	0.2%
Nonrelatives	1,000	11.8%
Under 18 years	12	0.1%
65 years and over	16	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	470	5.5%
In group quarters	209	2.5%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	209	2.5%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	192	2.3%
Female	17	0.2%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	4,739	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,384	29.2%
With own children under 18 years	668	14.1%
Husband-wife family	1,141	24.1%
With own children under 18 years	527	11.1%
Male householder, no wife present	75	1.6%
With own children under 18 years	38	0.8%
Female householder, no husband present	168	3.5%
With own children under 18 years	103	2.2%
Nonfamily households	3,355	70.8%
Householder living alone	2,579	54.4%
Male	1,329	28.0%
65 years and over†	81	1.7%
Female	1,241	26.2%
65 years and over†	108	2.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	683	14.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	288	6.1%
Average household size	1.74	(X)
Average family size	2.83	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	5,231	100.0%
Occupied housing units	4,739	90.6%
Vacant housing units	492	9.4%
For rent	302	5.8%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.1%
For sale only	64	1.2%
Sold, not occupied	12	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	30	0.6%
All other vacants	77	1.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	4,739	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	2,180	46.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	4,611	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.12	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,559	54.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,655	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.43	(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?

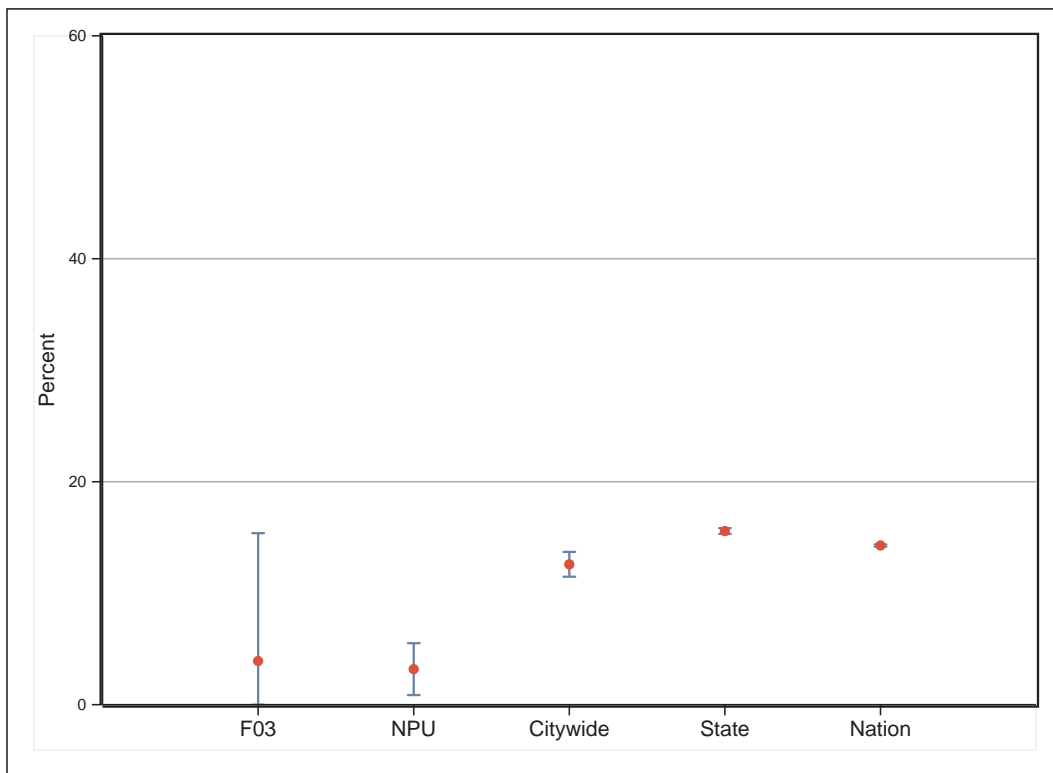
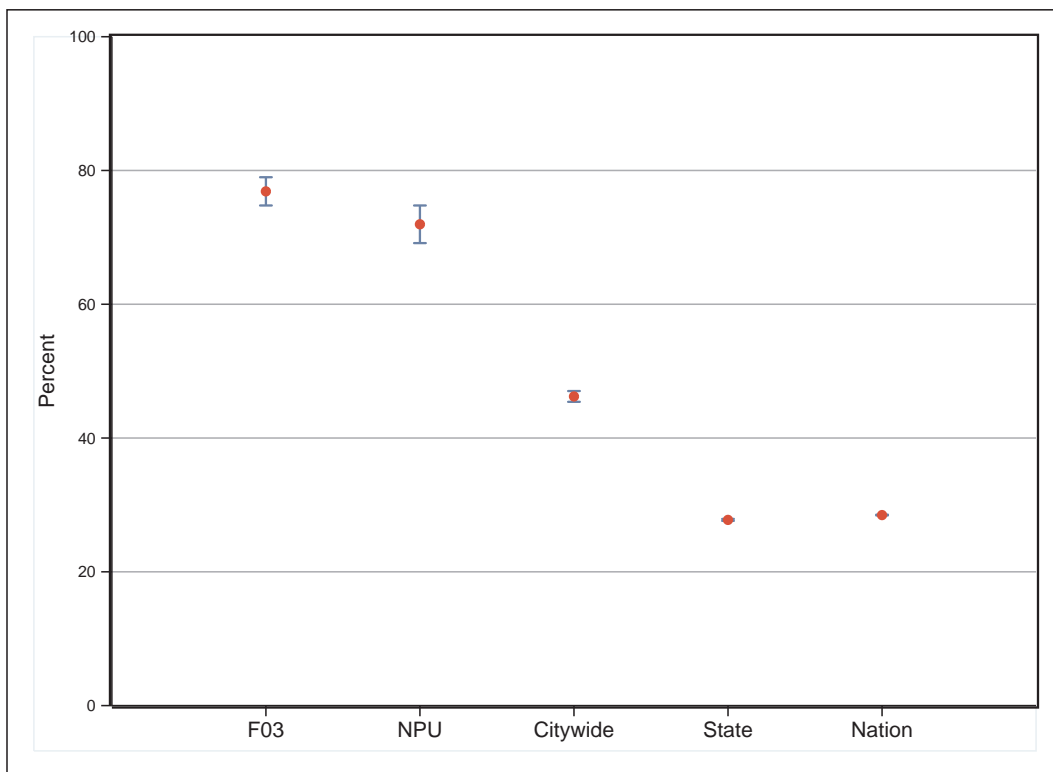
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?

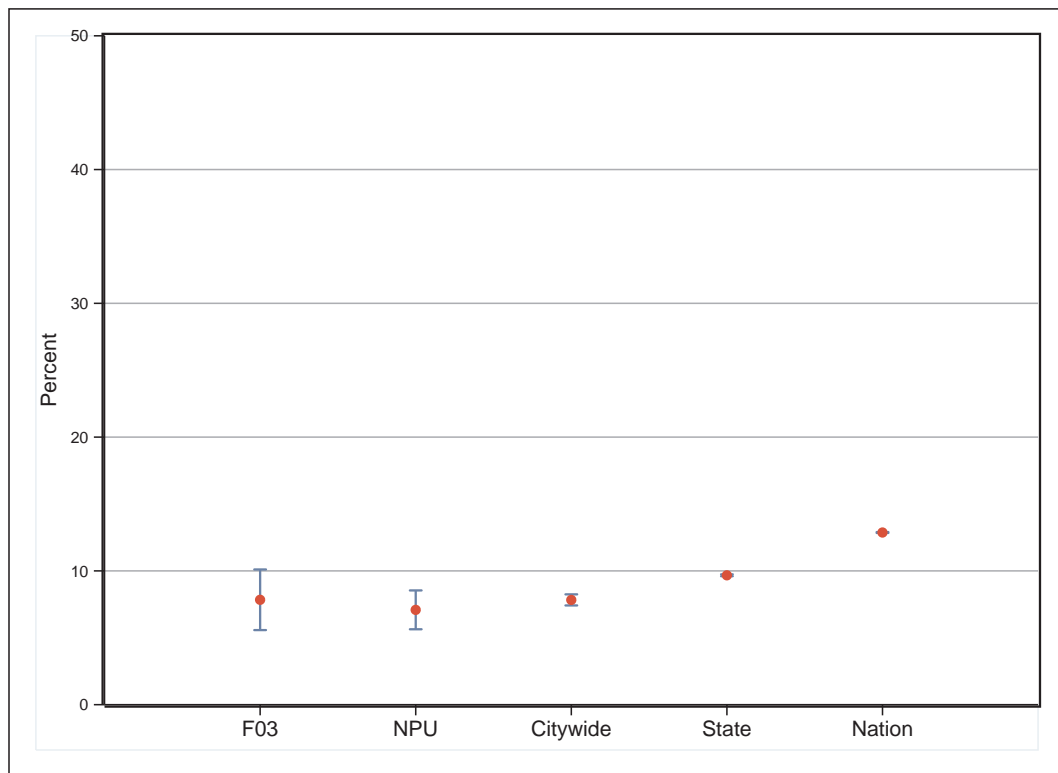
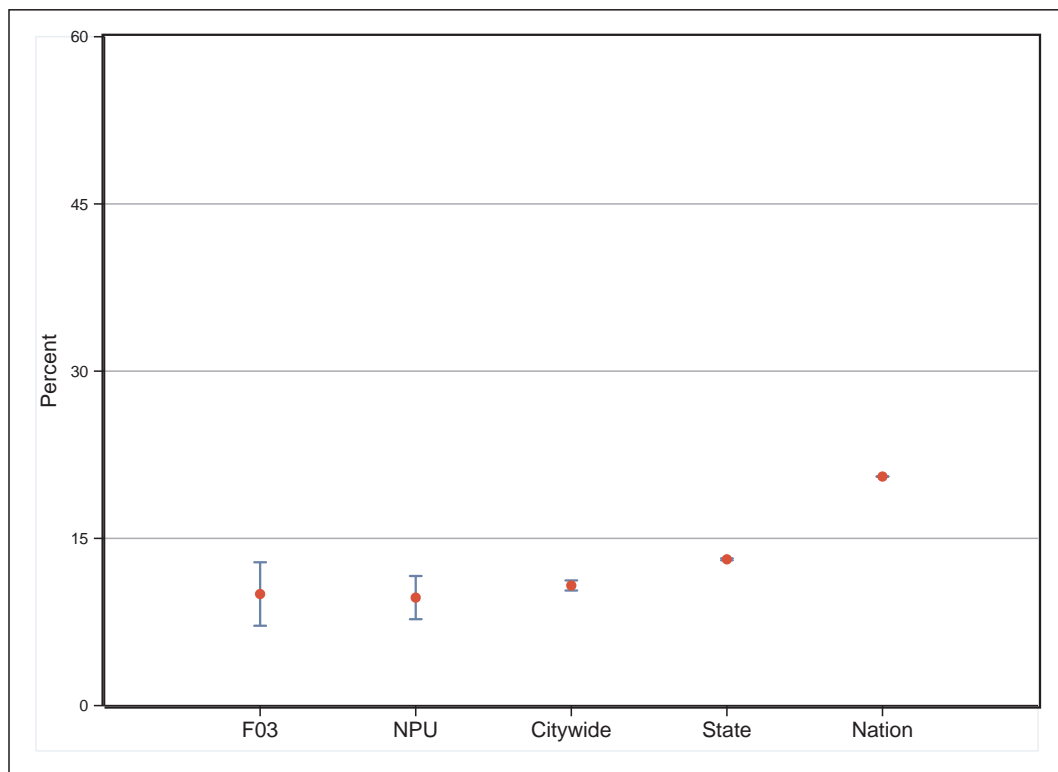
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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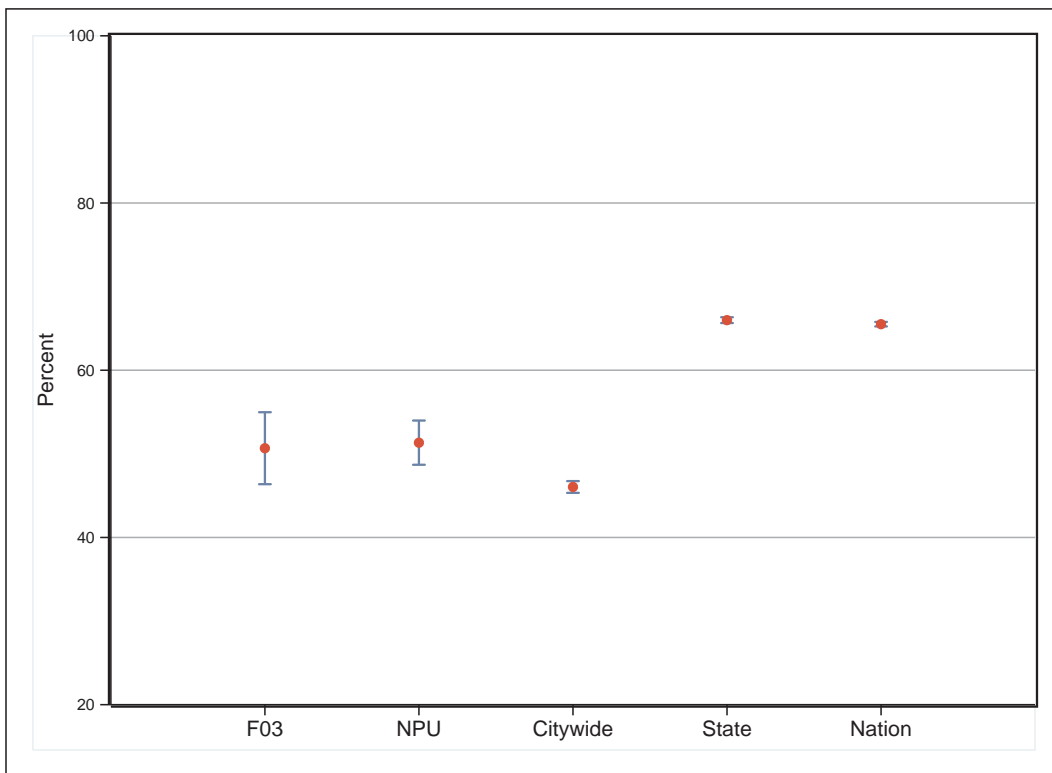
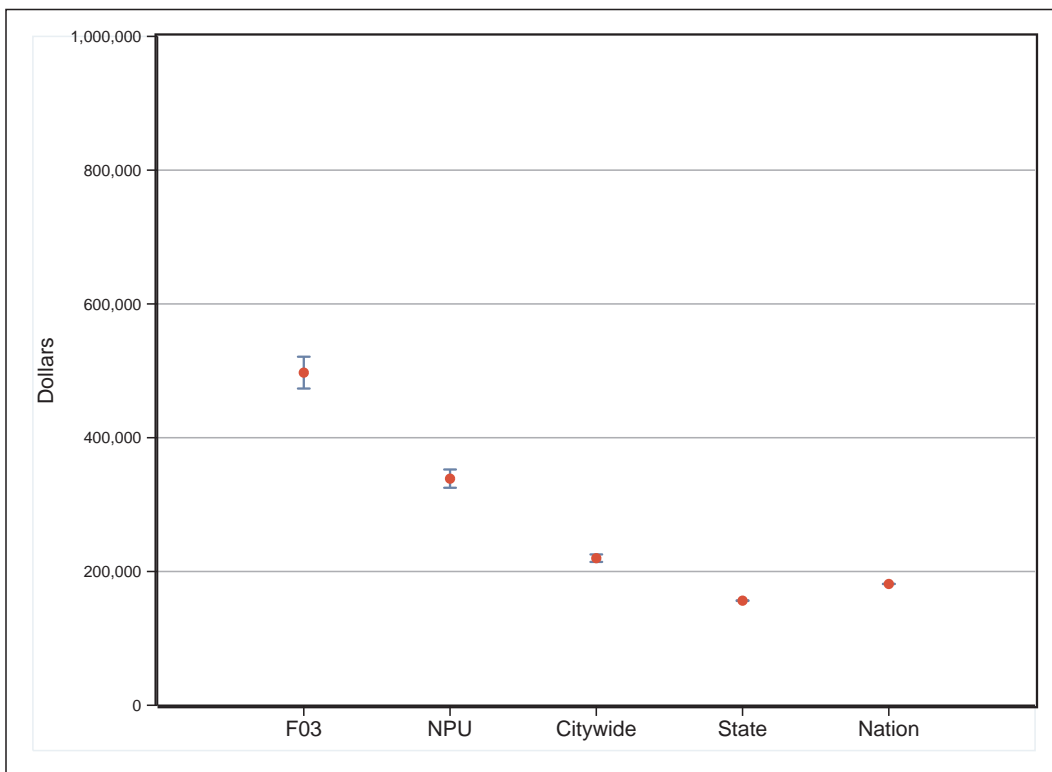
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

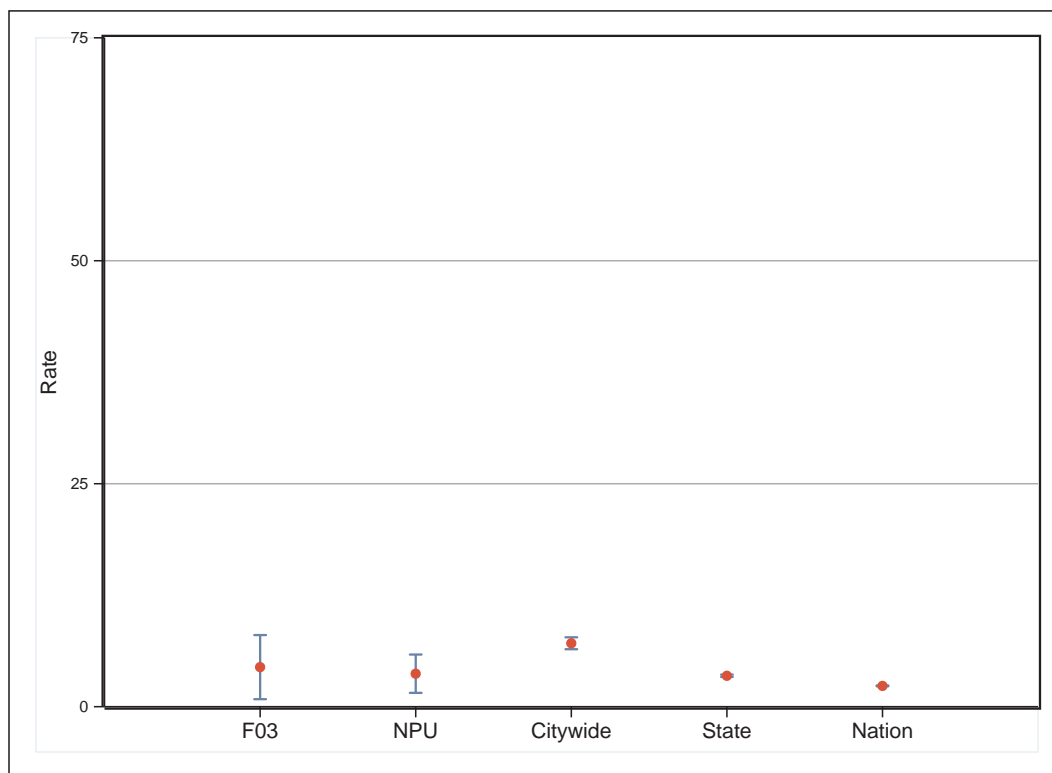
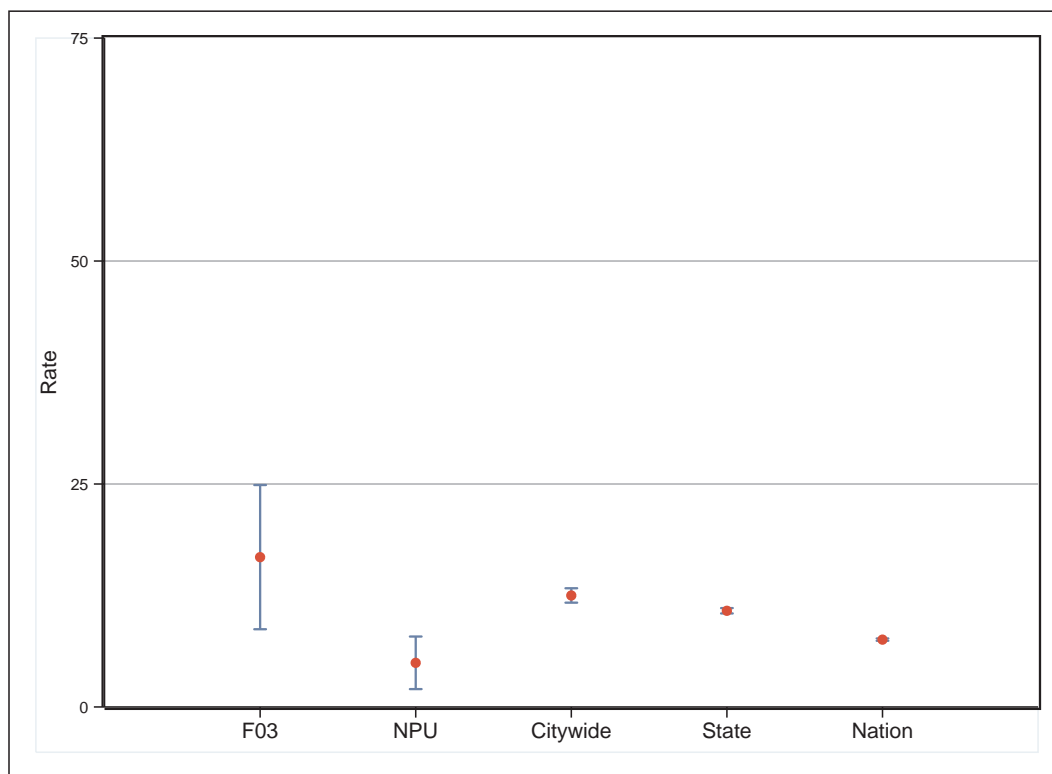
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

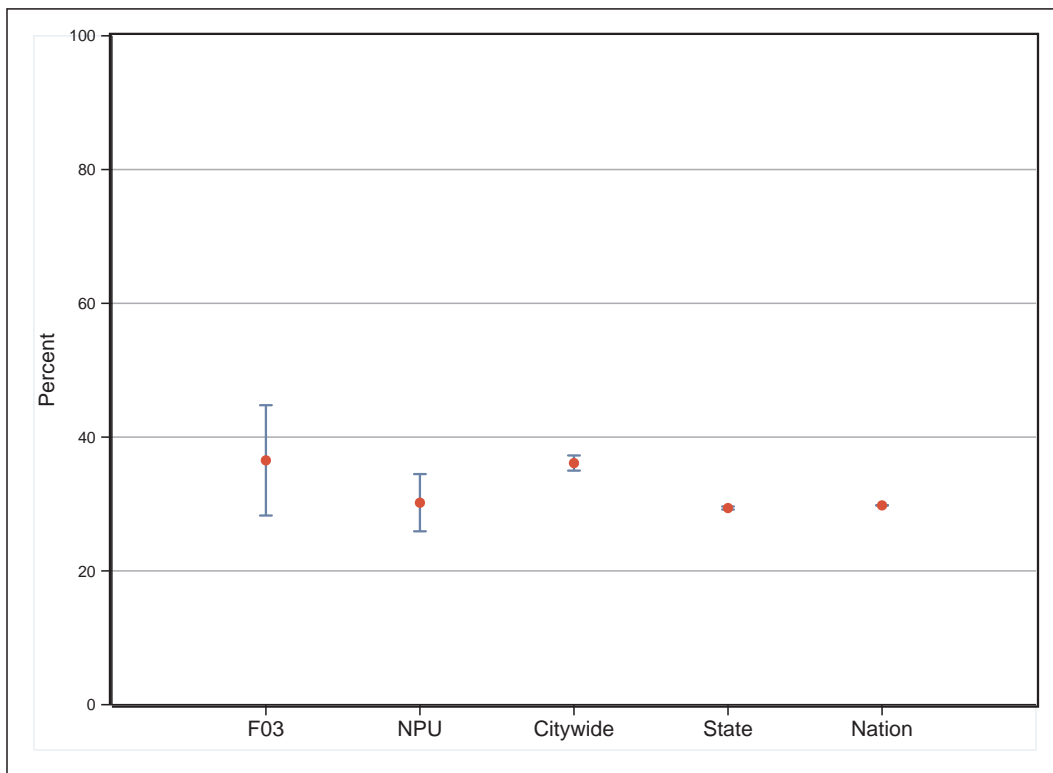
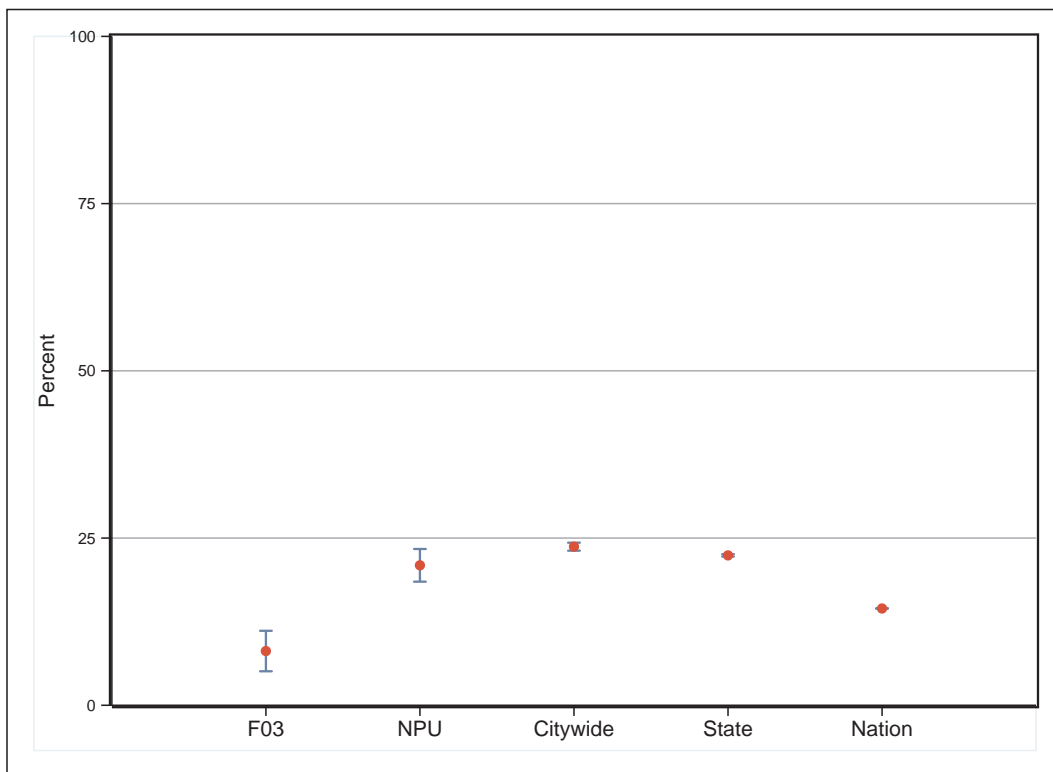
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

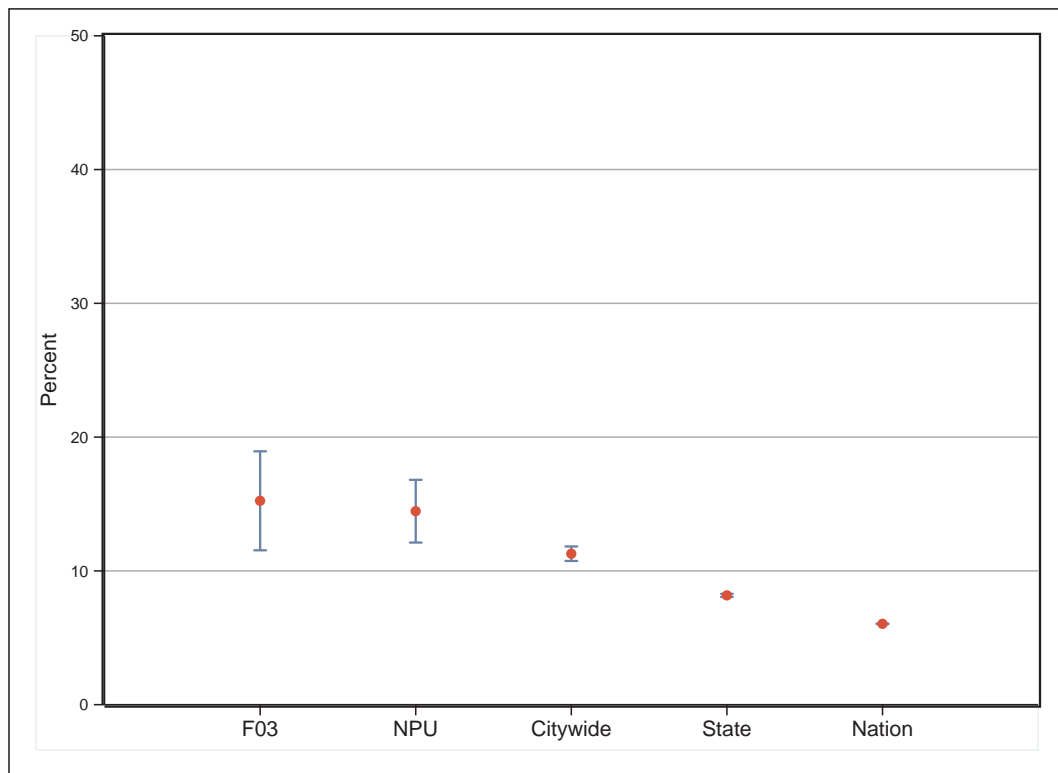
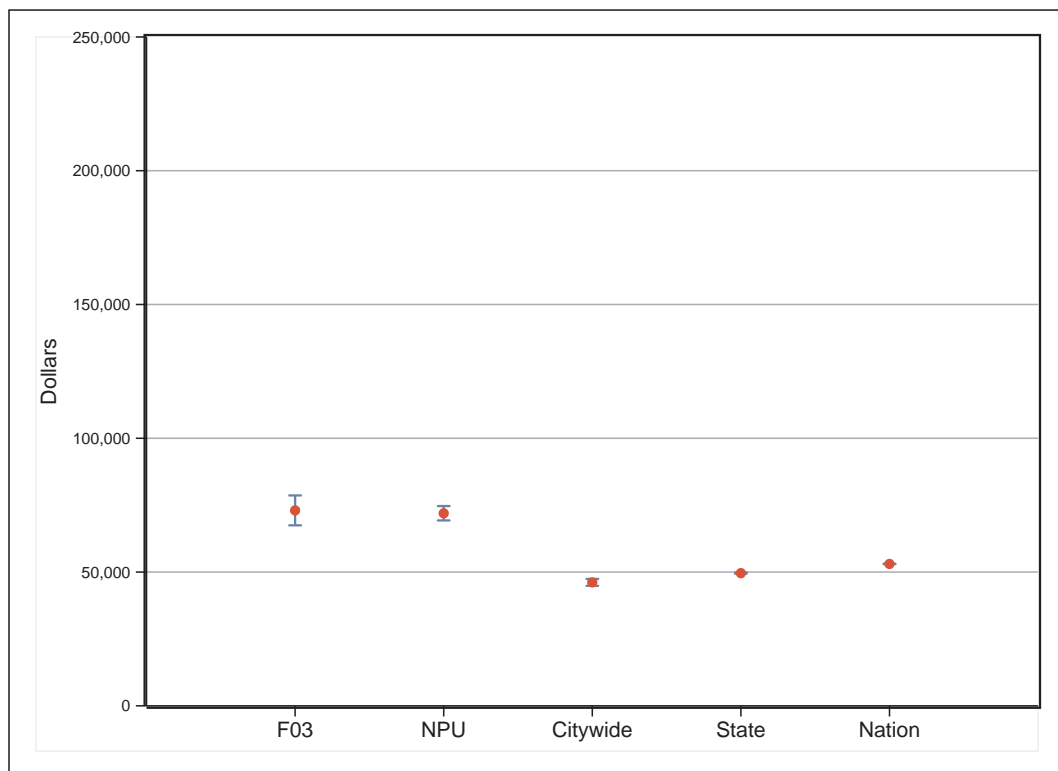
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

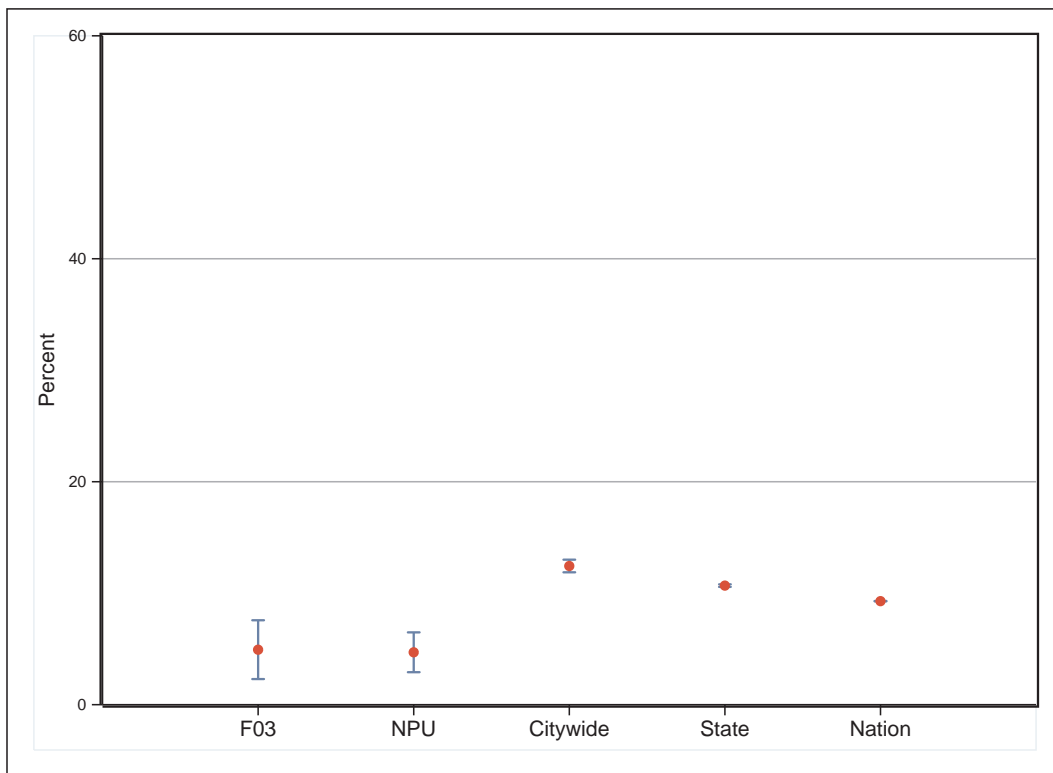
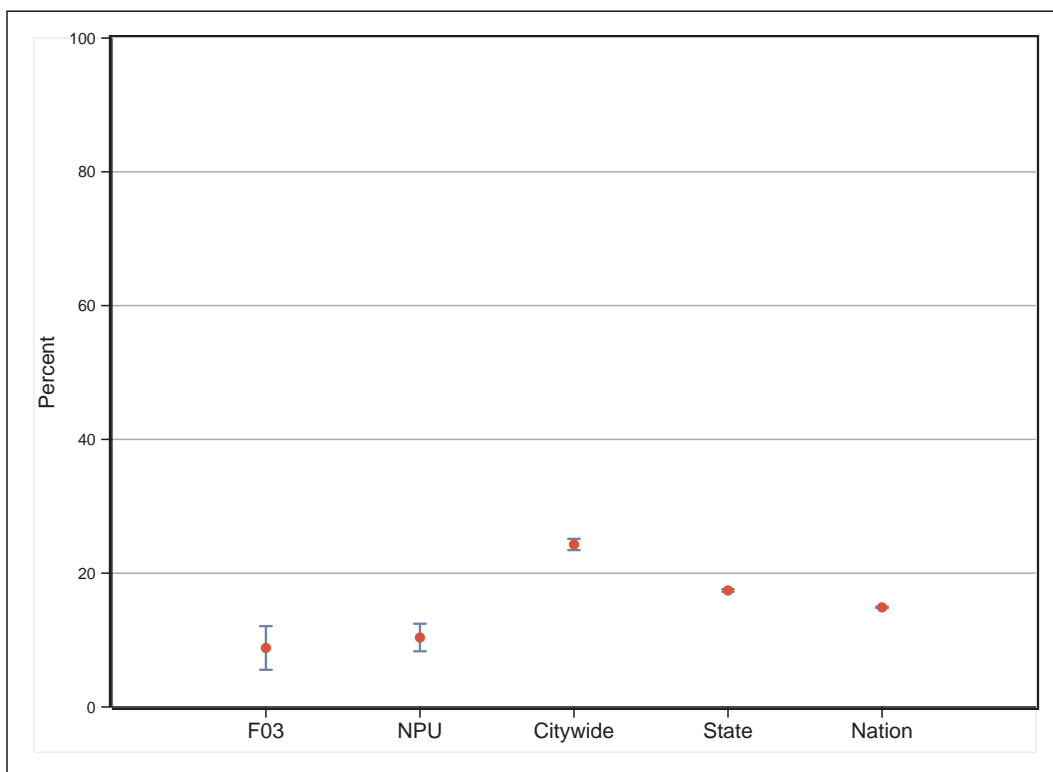
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Family households (families)	1,559	±219	35.5%	±4.3
With own children under 18 years	734	±167	16.7%	±3.6
Married-couple family	1,372	±209	31.2%	±4.2
With own children under 18 years	623	±147	14.2%	±3.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	43	±47	1.0%	±1.1
With own children under 18 years	18	±42	0.4%	±1.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	144	±74	3.3%	±1.7
With own children under 18 years	93	±67	2.1%	±1.5
Nonfamily households	2,838	±291	64.5%	±4.7
Householder living alone	2,218	±275	50.4%	±5.1
65 years and over	187	±112	4.2%	±2.5
Households with one or more people under 18 years	737	±162	16.8%	±3.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	314	±129	7.1%	±2.9
Average household size	1.90	±0.19	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.61	±0.42	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	8,360	±551	8,360	(X)
Householder	4,594	±315	54.9%	±1.0
Spouse	1,227	±152	14.7%	±1.5
Child	1,260	±211	15.1%	±2.3
Other relatives	133	±93	1.6%	±1.1
Nonrelatives	1,147	±290	13.7%	±3.3
Unmarried partner	423	±131	5.1%	±1.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	3,536	±391	3,536	(X)
Never married	1,732	±310	49.0%	±6.9
Now married, except separated	1,326	±171	37.5%	±2.5
Separated	78	±81	2.2%	±2.3
Widowed	61	±81	1.7%	±2.3
Divorced	185	±90	5.2%	±2.5
Females 15 years and over	3,575	±429	3,575	(X)
Never married	1,581	±313	44.2%	±7.0
Now married, except separated	1,254	±159	35.1%	±1.5
Separated	22	±41	0.6%	±1.2
Widowed	96	±74	2.7%	±2.0
Divorced	461	±170	12.9%	±4.5
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	112	±72	112	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±22	0.0%	±19.5
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±11	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	40	±25	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±336	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	43	±40	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	38	±43	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	7	±32	7	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	7	±32	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±31	0.0%	±446.0
1 or 2 years	7	±32	100.0%	±0.0
3 or 4 years	0	±22	0.0%	±315.4
5 or more years	0	±22	0.0%	±315.4
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	7	±32	7	(X)
Who are female	3	±24	50.0%	±263.7
Who are married	7	±32	100.0%	±0.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,678	±270	1,678	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	235	±70	14.0%	±3.5
Kindergarten	118	±73	7.0%	±4.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	423	±167	25.2%	±9.1
High school (grades 9-12)	135	±69	8.1%	±3.9
College or graduate school	768	±199	45.7%	±9.3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	6,548	±556	6,548	(X)
Less than 9th grade	51	±113	0.8%	±1.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	206	±167	3.1%	±2.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	379	±152	5.8%	±2.3
Some college, no degree	739	±212	11.3%	±3.1
Associate's degree	140	±89	2.1%	±1.4
Bachelor's degree	2,428	±305	37.1%	±3.4
Graduate or professional degree	2,606	±330	39.8%	±3.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.1%	±11.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.9%	±2.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	7,013	±594	7,013	(X)
Civilian veterans	274	±134	3.9%	±1.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	8,393	±552	8,393	(X)
With a disability	581	±191	6.9%	±2.2
Under 18 years	1,160	±217	1,160	(X)
With a disability	46	±53	4.0%	±4.5
18 to 64 years	6,797	±530	6,797	(X)
With a disability	380	±151	5.6%	±2.2
65 years and over	436	±142	436	(X)
With a disability	155	±104	35.6%	±20.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	8,342	±552	8,342	(X)
Same house	6,278	±491	75.2%	±3.1
Different house in the U.S.	1,946	±391	23.3%	±4.4
Same county	794	±253	9.5%	±3.0
Different county	1,153	±298	13.8%	±3.5
Same state	759	±263	9.1%	±3.1
Different state	394	±142	4.7%	±1.7
Abroad	119	±115	1.4%	±1.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
Native	7,772	±538	92.3%	±10.5
Born in United States	7,642	±544	90.8%	±10.5
State of residence	2,788	±359	33.1%	±3.0
Different state	4,854	±409	57.6%	±7.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	130	±85	1.5%	±1.0
Foreign born	660	±200	7.8%	±2.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	660	±200	660	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	222	±106	33.6%	±12.5
Not a U.S. citizen	439	±173	66.4%	±16.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	790	±222	790	(X)
Native	130	±86	130	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±22	0.0%	±16.9
Entered before 2010	130	±83	100.0%	±92.0
Foreign born	660	±200	660	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	15	±36	2.2%	±5.4
Entered before 2010	645	±206	97.8%	±10.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	660	±200	660	(X)
Europe	235	±116	35.5%	±13.9
Asia	187	±96	28.3%	±11.8
Africa	4	±23	0.7%	±3.5
Oceania	0	±22	0.0%	±3.3
Latin America	167	±119	25.3%	±16.3
Northern America	67	±77	10.2%	±11.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	7,855	±683	7,855	(X)
English only	7,068	±613	90.0%	±11.1
Language other than English	786	±234	10.0%	±2.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	114	±233	1.5%	±3.0
Spanish	243	±119	3.1%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	81	±126	1.0%	±1.6
Other Indo-European languages	331	±139	4.2%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	21	±113	0.3%	±1.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	187	±122	2.4%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	12	±113	0.2%	±1.4
Other languages	26	±78	0.3%	±1.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±112	0.0%	±1.4

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
American	534	±221	6.3%	±2.6
Arab	61	±64	0.7%	±0.8
Czech	36	±41	0.4%	±0.5
Danish	23	±39	0.3%	±0.5
Dutch	183	±105	2.2%	±1.2
English	1,104	±260	13.1%	±2.9
French (except Basque)	221	±94	2.6%	±1.1
French Canadian	50	±59	0.6%	±0.7
German	1,196	±256	14.2%	±2.7
Greek	43	±51	0.5%	±0.6
Hungarian	20	±47	0.2%	±0.6
Irish	899	±209	10.7%	±2.3
Italian	346	±127	4.1%	±1.5
Lithuanian	87	±70	1.0%	±0.8
Norwegian	227	±118	2.7%	±1.4
Polish	209	±111	2.5%	±1.3
Portuguese	12	±29	0.1%	±0.3
Russian	173	±98	2.0%	±1.1
Scotch-Irish	325	±136	3.9%	±1.6
Scottish	316	±128	3.7%	±1.5
Slovak	13	±25	0.1%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	88	±92	1.0%	±1.1
Swedish	120	±78	1.4%	±0.9
Swiss	42	±42	0.5%	±0.5
Ukrainian	44	±49	0.5%	±0.6
Welsh	105	±79	1.2%	±0.9
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	7	±27	0.1%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	7,290	±481	7,290	(X)
In labor force	6,035	±542	82.8%	±5.0
Civilian labor force	6,030	±542	82.7%	±5.0
Employed	5,732	±529	78.6%	±5.1
Unemployed	298	±161	4.1%	±2.2
Armed Forces	5	±98	0.1%	±1.3
Not in labor force	1,255	±249	17.2%	±3.2
Civilian labor force	6,030	±542	6,030	(X)
Percent Unemployed	4.9%	±2.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	3,590	±375	3,590	(X)
In labor force	2,862	±365	79.7%	±5.8
Civilian labor force	2,862	±365	79.7%	±5.8
Employed	2,706	±351	75.4%	±5.8
Own children under 6 years	712	±238	712	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	432	±187	60.7%	±16.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	673	±193	673	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	454	±174	67.4%	±17.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	5,682	±428	5,682	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	4,219	±400	74.2%	±4.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	335	±147	5.9%	±2.5
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	236	±132	4.1%	±2.3
Walked	217	±110	3.8%	±1.9
Other means	219	±114	3.9%	±2.0
Worked at home	457	±146	8.0%	±2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.4	±1.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,732	±529	5,732	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	3,927	±398	68.5%	±2.9
Service occupations	321	±122	5.6%	±2.1
Sales and office occupations	991	±214	17.3%	±3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	193	±119	3.4%	±2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	96	±72	1.7%	±1.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,732	±529	5,732	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	11	±55	0.2%	±1.0
Construction	187	±122	3.3%	±2.1
Manufacturing	253	±105	4.4%	±1.8
Wholesale trade	117	±86	2.0%	±1.5
Retail trade	423	±152	7.4%	±2.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	114	±109	2.0%	±1.9
Information	319	±122	5.6%	±2.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	671	±176	11.7%	±2.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,547	±253	27.0%	±3.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,072	±206	18.7%	±3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	417	±146	7.3%	±2.5
Other services, except public administration	219	±102	3.8%	±1.8
Public administration	178	±96	3.1%	±1.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,732	±529	5,732	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	4,520	±460	78.9%	±3.4
Government workers	556	±167	9.7%	±2.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	452	±136	7.9%	±2.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±53	0.0%	±0.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Less than \$10,000	276	±135	6.3%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	±67	1.6%	±1.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	336	±119	7.6%	±2.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	504	±155	11.5%	±3.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	398	±165	9.0%	±3.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	666	±174	15.1%	±3.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	462	±144	10.5%	±3.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	569	±149	12.9%	±3.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	337	±119	7.7%	±2.6
\$200,000 or more	779	±171	17.7%	±3.7
Median household income (dollars)	73,055	±5,588	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	128,990	±20,570	(X)	(X)
With earnings	3,934	±292	89.5%	±1.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	134,232	±22,090	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	468	±165	10.6%	±3.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,805	±3,404	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	233	±115	5.3%	±2.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	25,387	±17,647	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	88	±86	2.0%	±2.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,619	±8,596	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	61	±51	1.4%	±1.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,081	±1,808	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	135	±88	3.1%	±2.0
Families	1,559	±219	1,559	(X)
Less than \$10,000	0	±37	0.0%	±2.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	±41	1.0%	±2.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47	±60	3.0%	±3.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	59	±66	3.8%	±4.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	±71	3.0%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	129	±86	8.3%	±5.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	211	±118	13.6%	±7.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	290	±109	18.6%	±6.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	246	±102	15.8%	±6.2
\$200,000 or more	513	±135	32.9%	±7.4
Median family income (dollars)	144,517	±18,724	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	188,179	±28,949	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	68,740	±10,104	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,838	±291	2,838	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	49,715	±4,376	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	94,047	±27,823	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	53,901	±2,637	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	73,652	±8,353	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	62,274	±5,635	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	8,393	±552	8,393	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,648	±507	91.1%	±0.8
With private health insurance	7,192	±475	85.7%	±0.6
With public coverage	821	±230	9.8%	±2.7
No health insurance coverage	745	±216	8.9%	±2.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,160	±217	1,160	(X)
No health insurance coverage	41	±61	3.6%	±5.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	6,797	±530	6,797	(X)
In labor force:	5,898	±444	5,898	(X)
Employed:	5,615	±421	5,615	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,162	±402	91.9%	±1.9
With private health insurance	5,115	±406	91.1%	±2.4
With public coverage	90	±64	1.6%	±1.1
No health insurance coverage	453	±183	8.1%	±3.2
Unemployed:	283	±141	283	(X)
With health insurance coverage	164	±99	57.8%	±19.8
With private health insurance	163	±99	57.7%	±19.9
With public coverage	0	±21	0.1%	±7.5
No health insurance coverage	119	±76	42.2%	±16.8
Not in labor force:	899	±190	899	(X)
With health insurance coverage	768	±180	85.5%	±8.5
With private health insurance	565	±143	62.9%	±8.6
With public coverage	217	±113	24.1%	±11.5
No health insurance coverage	131	±71	14.5%	±7.2

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	1.0%	±2.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.4%	±8.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	1.2%	±29.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±2.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±6.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±20.1	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	10.8%	±27.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.9%	±40.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	16.0%	±218.1	(X)	(X)
All people	8.8%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	3.6%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	3.6%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	4.0%	±12.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	3.4%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	9.7%	±2.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	9.3%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	15.3%	±13.5	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	2.4%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	13.2%	±3.7	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,347	±347	5,347	(X)
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	82.2%	±2.7
Vacant housing units	950	±292	17.8%	±5.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.4	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	16.8	±8.1	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,347	±347	5,347	(X)
1-unit, detached	2,098	±264	39.2%	±4.2
1-unit, attached	300	±140	5.6%	±2.6
2 units	267	±99	5.0%	±1.8
3 or 4 units	670	±216	12.5%	±4.0
5 to 9 units	333	±123	6.2%	±2.3
10 to 19 units	867	±194	16.2%	±3.5
20 or more units	812	±209	15.2%	±3.8
Mobile home	0	±37	0.0%	±0.7
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±37	0.0%	±0.7

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,347	±347	5,347	(X)
Built 2010 or later	15	±40	0.3%	±0.7
Built 2000 to 2009	419	±159	7.8%	±2.9
Built 1990 to 1999	253	±113	4.7%	±2.1
Built 1980 to 1989	500	±181	9.4%	±3.3
Built 1970 to 1979	263	±137	4.9%	±2.5
Built 1960 to 1969	555	±190	10.4%	±3.5
Built 1950 to 1959	515	±164	9.6%	±3.0
Built 1940 to 1949	310	±122	5.8%	±2.2
Built 1939 or earlier	2,519	±279	47.1%	±4.2

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,347	±347	5,347	(X)
1 room	425	±178	8.0%	±3.3
2 rooms	302	±120	5.7%	±2.2
3 rooms	1,107	±224	20.7%	±4.0
4 rooms	721	±196	13.5%	±3.6
5 rooms	552	±179	10.3%	±3.3
6 rooms	659	±190	12.3%	±3.5
7 rooms	346	±127	6.5%	±2.3
8 rooms	437	±138	8.2%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	798	±168	14.9%	±3.0
Median rooms	5.2	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	5,347	±347	5,347	(X)
No bedroom	511	±186	9.6%	±3.4
1 bedroom	1,769	±252	33.1%	±4.2
2 bedrooms	1,142	±238	21.4%	±4.2
3 bedrooms	1,156	±223	21.6%	±3.9
4 bedrooms	543	±153	10.1%	±2.8
5 or more bedrooms	227	±110	4.2%	±2.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Owner-occupied	2,228	±249	50.7%	±4.3
Renter-occupied	2,169	±273	49.3%	±5.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.26	±0.15	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.53	±0.14	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	671	±180	15.3%	±3.9
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,905	±330	66.1%	±5.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	529	±160	12.0%	±3.5
Moved in 1980 to 1989	189	±83	4.3%	±1.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	70	±73	1.6%	±1.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	33	±56	0.8%	±1.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
No vehicles available	344	±162	7.8%	±3.6
1 vehicle available	2,139	±262	48.6%	±4.8
2 vehicles available	1,583	±243	36.0%	±4.9
3 or more vehicles available	330	±141	7.5%	±3.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Utility gas	3,041	±282	69.2%	±4.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	40	±61	0.9%	±1.4
Electricity	1,304	±231	29.7%	±4.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±37	0.0%	±0.9
Coal or coke	0	±37	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±37	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±37	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±37	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	12	±40	0.3%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	±41	0.5%	±0.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	4	±25	0.1%	±0.6
No telephone service available	184	±105	4.2%	±2.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	4,397	±319	4,397	(X)
1.00 or less	4,376	±385	99.5%	±5.0
1.01 to 1.50	8	±53	0.2%	±1.2
1.51 or more	13	±77	0.3%	±1.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,228	±249	2,228	(X)
Less than \$50,000	26	±107	1.2%	±4.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	34	±87	1.5%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	188	±106	8.4%	±4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	100	±85	4.5%	±3.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	117	±82	5.2%	±3.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	661	±158	29.7%	±6.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	997	±202	44.8%	±7.6
\$1,000,000 or more	106	±67	4.7%	±2.9
Median (dollars)	497,312	±23,782	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,228	±249	2,228	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	1,944	±245	87.3%	±5.1
Housing units without a mortgage	284	±91	12.7%	±3.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	1,944	±245	1,944	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±53	0.0%	±2.7
\$300 to \$499	0	±53	0.0%	±2.7
\$500 to \$699	7	±53	0.3%	±2.7
\$700 to \$999	14	±67	0.7%	±3.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	250	±105	12.9%	±5.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	201	±105	10.3%	±5.2
\$2,000 or more	1,473	±247	75.7%	±8.4
Median (dollars)	2,769	±105	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	284	±91	284	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±37	0.0%	±13.2
\$100 to \$199	10	±54	3.5%	±19.0
\$200 to \$299	26	±68	9.2%	±23.9
\$300 to \$399	15	±55	5.3%	±19.2
\$400 or more	233	±98	82.0%	±22.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	1,933	±295	1,933	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	792	±175	41.0%	±6.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	184	±86	9.5%	±4.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	186	±89	9.6%	±4.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	167	±96	8.6%	±4.8
35.0 percent or more	604	±179	31.2%	±7.9
Not computed	12	±40	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	284	±138	284	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	150	±65	52.8%	±34.4
10.0 to 14.9 percent	46	±60	16.2%	±19.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	12	±40	4.2%	±13.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	37	±45	13.0%	±14.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±37	0.0%	±13.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±37	0.0%	±13.2
35.0 percent or more	39	±70	13.7%	±23.8
Not computed	0	±37	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	2,146	±272	2,146	(X)
Less than \$200	46	±97	2.1%	±4.5
\$200 to \$299	41	±63	1.9%	±2.9
\$300 to \$499	71	±106	3.3%	±4.9
\$500 to \$749	278	±131	13.0%	±5.9
\$750 to \$999	617	±180	28.8%	±7.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	757	±187	35.3%	±7.5
\$1,500 or more	336	±120	15.7%	±5.2
Median (dollars)	1,260	±71	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	23	±50	(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)	2,123	±331	2,123	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	354	±152	16.7%	±6.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	374	±133	17.6%	±5.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	247	±96	11.6%	±4.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	254	±97	12.0%	±4.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	205	±113	9.7%	±5.1
35.0 percent or more	688	±194	32.4%	±7.6
Not computed	46	±54	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
Male	4,067	±452	48.3%	±3.1
Female	4,353	±515	51.7%	±3.9
Under 5 years	566	±169	6.7%	±1.9
5 to 9 years	490	±182	5.8%	±2.1
10 to 14 years	254	±102	3.0%	±1.2
15 to 19 years	136	±102	1.6%	±1.2
20 to 24 years	427	±190	5.1%	±2.2
25 to 34 years	2,374	±372	28.2%	±3.6
35 to 44 years	1,736	±270	20.6%	±2.6
45 to 54 years	1,164	±242	13.8%	±2.6
55 to 59 years	454	±126	5.4%	±1.4
60 to 64 years	455	±149	5.4%	±1.7
65 to 74 years	205	±133	2.4%	±1.6
75 to 84 years	122	±110	1.4%	±1.3
85 years and over	39	±62	0.5%	±0.7
Median age (years)	34.8	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	7,027	±618	83.5%	±10.5
21 years and over	6,908	±606	82.0%	±10.3
62 years and over	624	±218	7.4%	±2.5
65 years and over	365	±183	4.3%	±2.1
18 years and over	7,027	±618	7,027	(X)
Male	3,506	±437	49.9%	±4.4
Female	3,521	±436	50.1%	±4.4
65 years and over	365	±183	365	(X)
Male	173	±129	47.3%	±26.2
Female	193	±130	52.7%	±23.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
One race	8,387	±763	99.6%	±0.9
Two or more races	34	±59	0.4%	±0.7
One race	8,387	±763	99.6%	±0.9
White	7,592	±705	90.2%	±1.9
Black or African American	436	±213	5.2%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±41	0.1%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	373	±183	4.4%	±2.1
Asian Indian	165	±150	2.0%	±1.8
Chinese	76	±63	0.9%	±0.7
Filipino	21	±41	0.2%	±0.5
Japanese	27	±50	0.3%	±0.6
Korean	31	±44	0.4%	±0.5
Vietnamese	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	53	±99	0.6%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±58	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	19	±49	0.2%	±0.6
Two or more races	34	±59	0.4%	±0.7
White and Black or African American	3	±38	0.0%	±0.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	31	±59	0.4%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±37	0.0%	±0.4
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±37	0.0%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
White	7,626	±704	90.6%	±1.7
Black or African American	439	±213	5.2%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	42	±61	0.5%	±0.7
Asian	328	±184	3.9%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±37	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	19	±49	0.2%	±0.6

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,421	±762	8,421	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	402	±159	4.8%	±1.8
Mexican	164	±115	2.0%	±1.4
Puerto Rican	54	±58	0.6%	±0.7
Cuban	25	±31	0.3%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	159	±100	1.9%	±1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,048	±750	95.6%	±2.1
White alone	7,232	±693	85.9%	±2.7
Black or African American alone	427	±213	5.1%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	±41	0.1%	±0.5
Asian alone	328	±184	3.9%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±37	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	16	±48	0.2%	±0.6
Two or more races	34	±59	0.4%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±37	0.0%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	34	±59	0.4%	±0.7

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