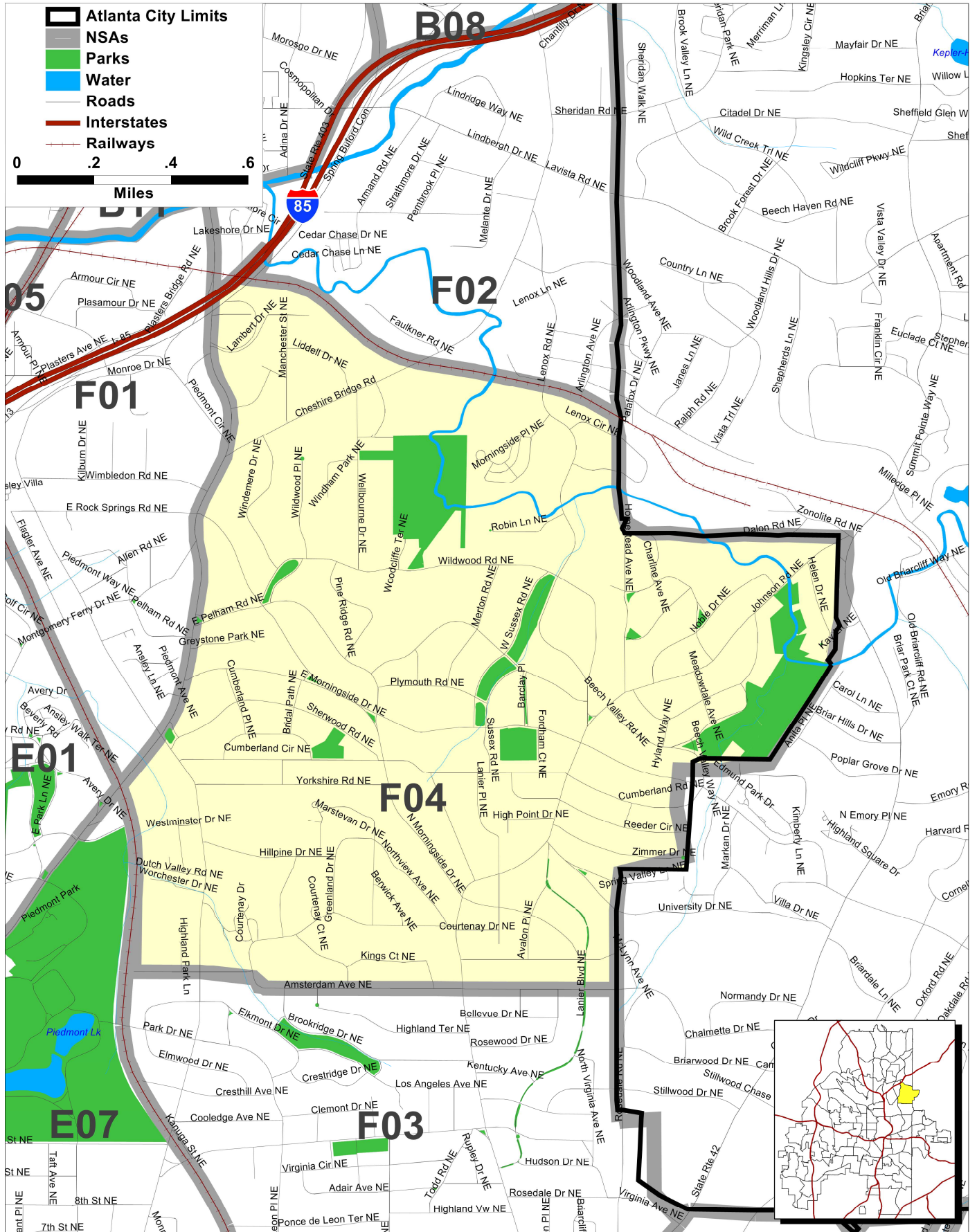


Neighborhood Statistical Area F04



Neighborhood(s): Morningside/Lenox Park

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Contents

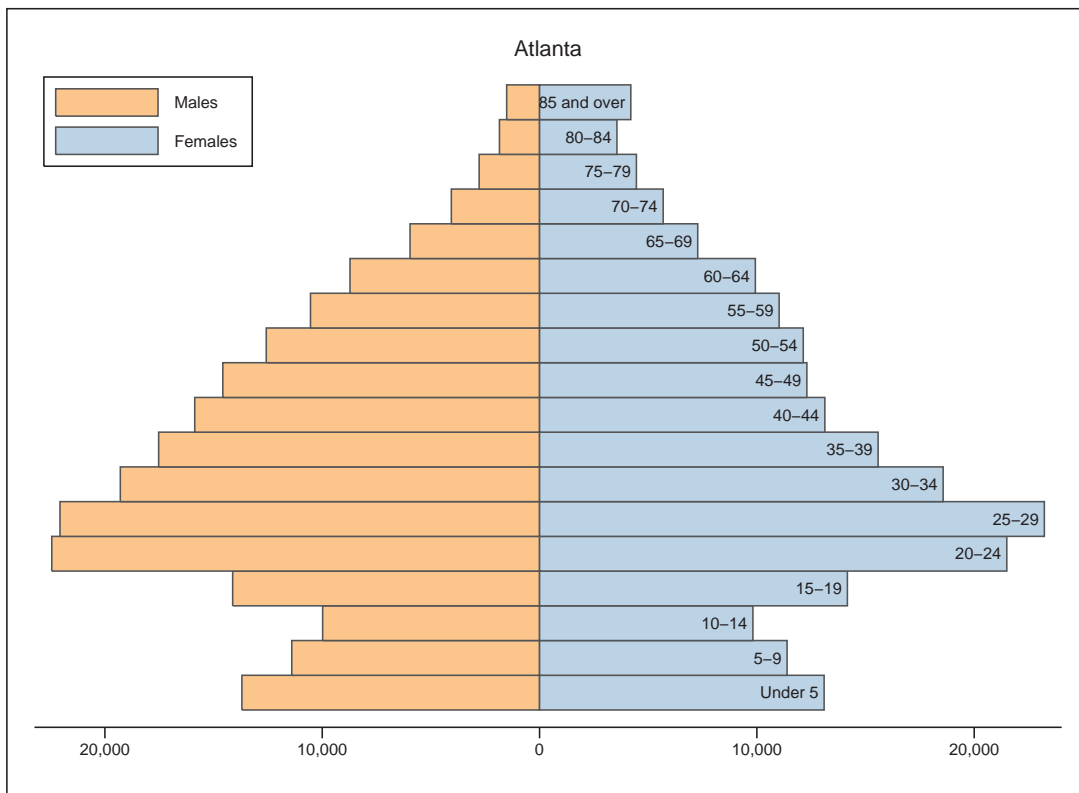
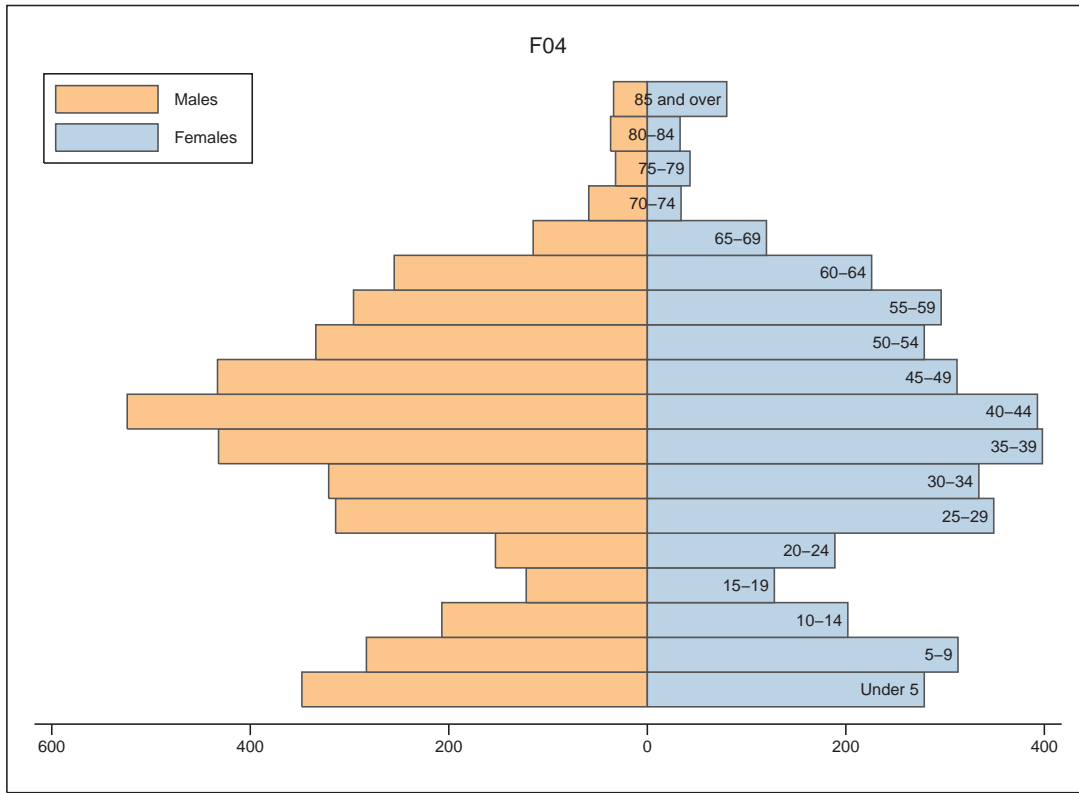
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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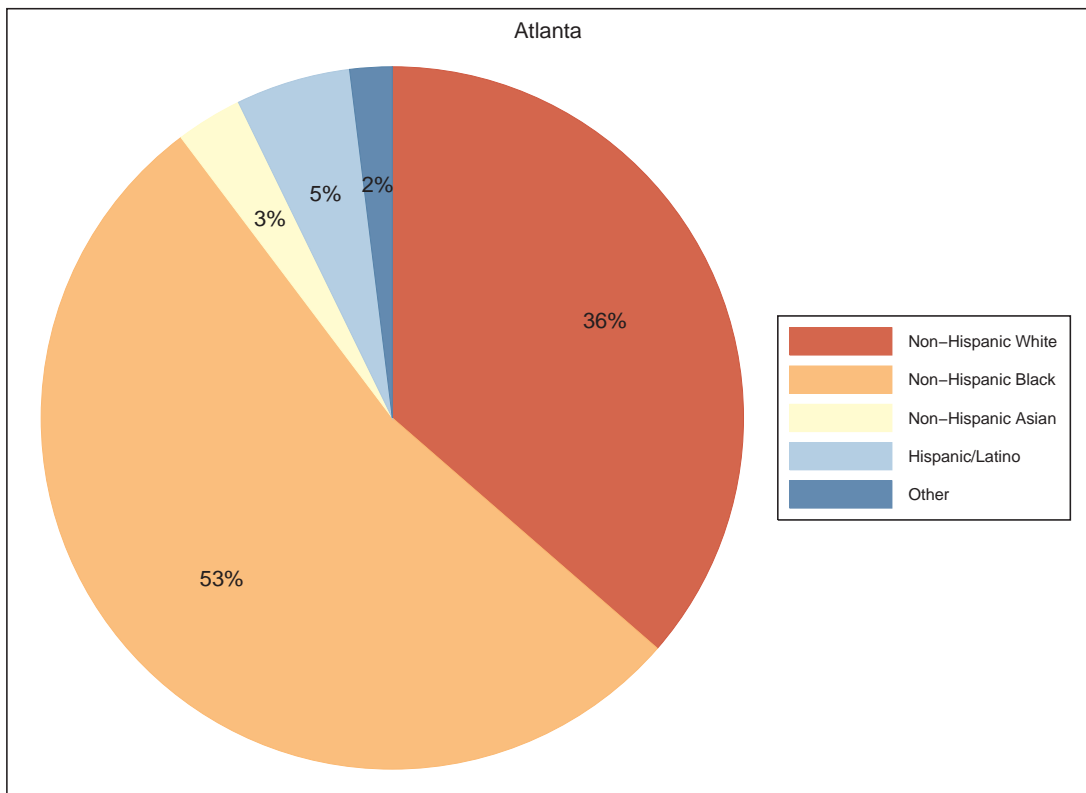
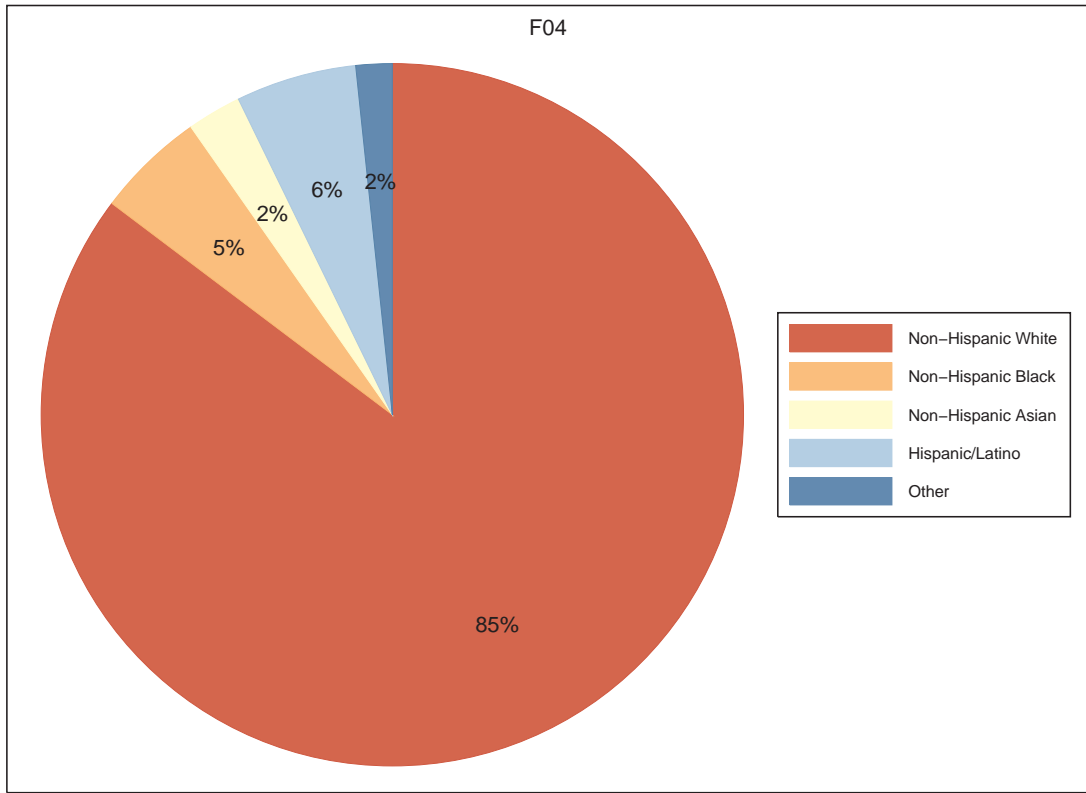
F04

Decennial 2010 Profile

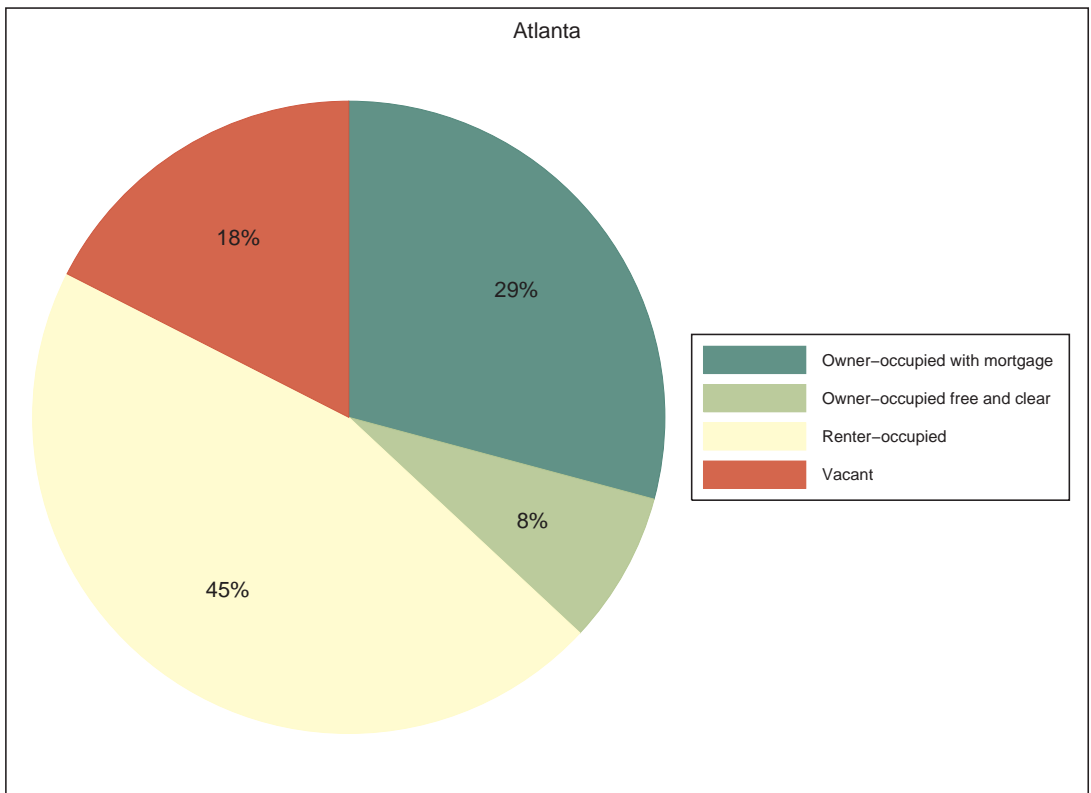
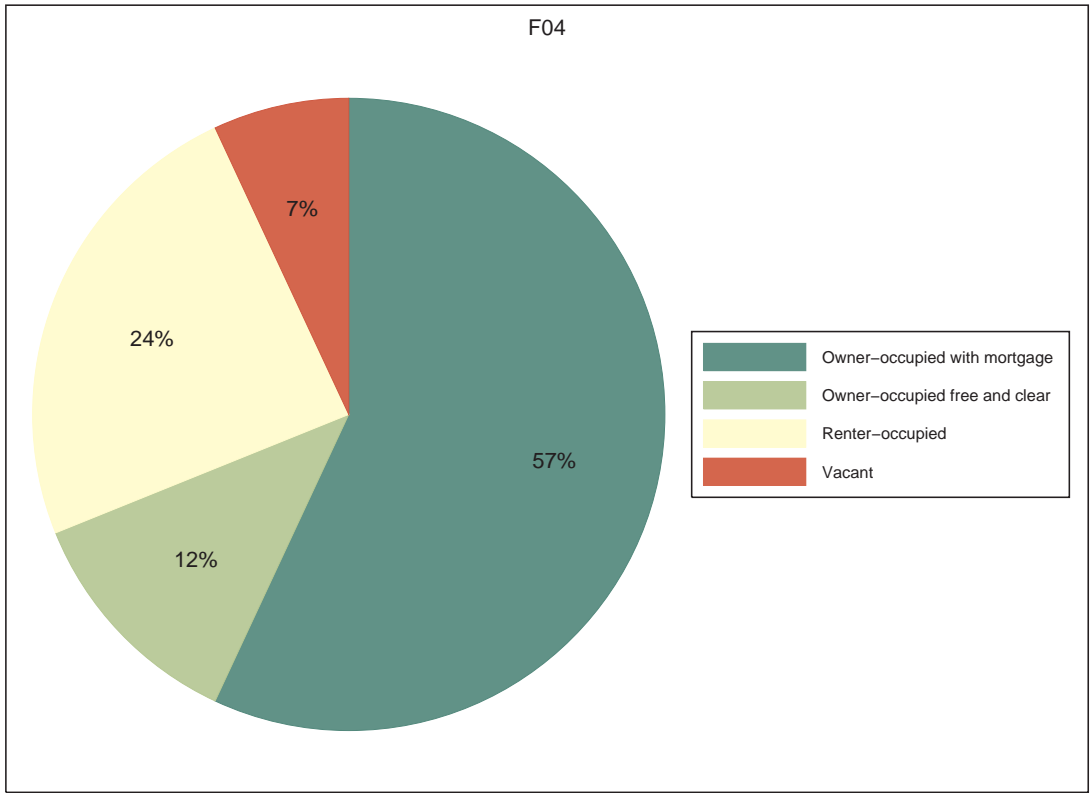
Sex and Age



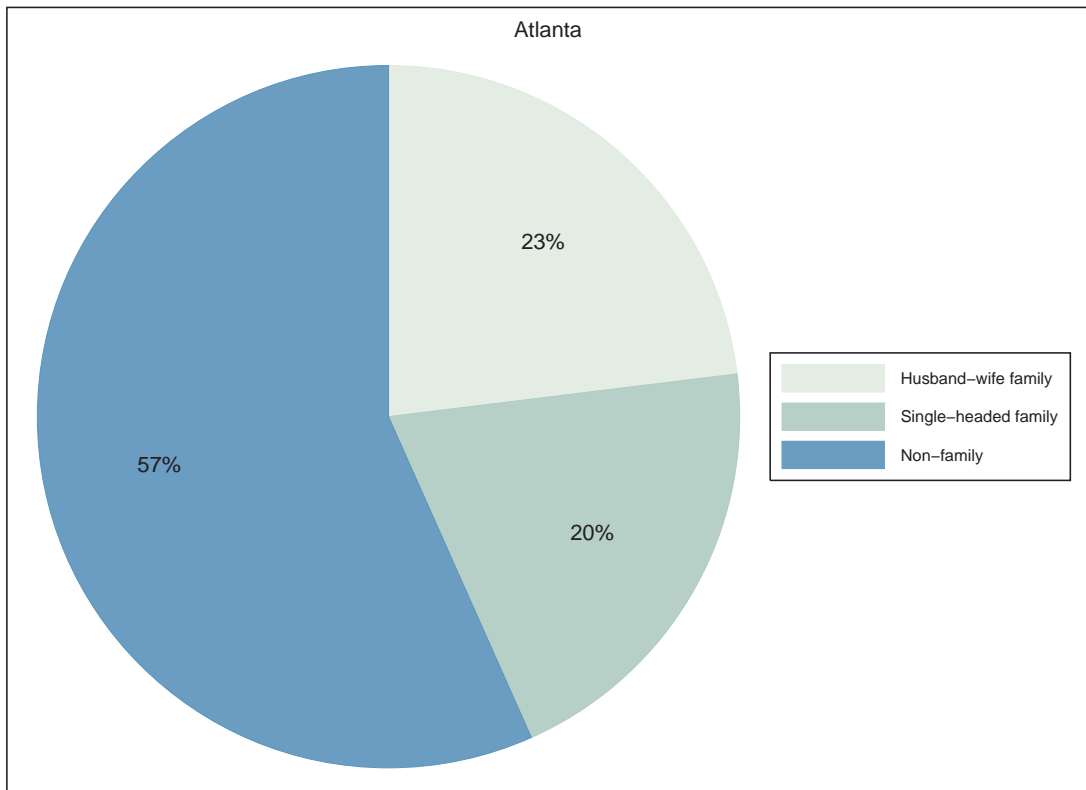
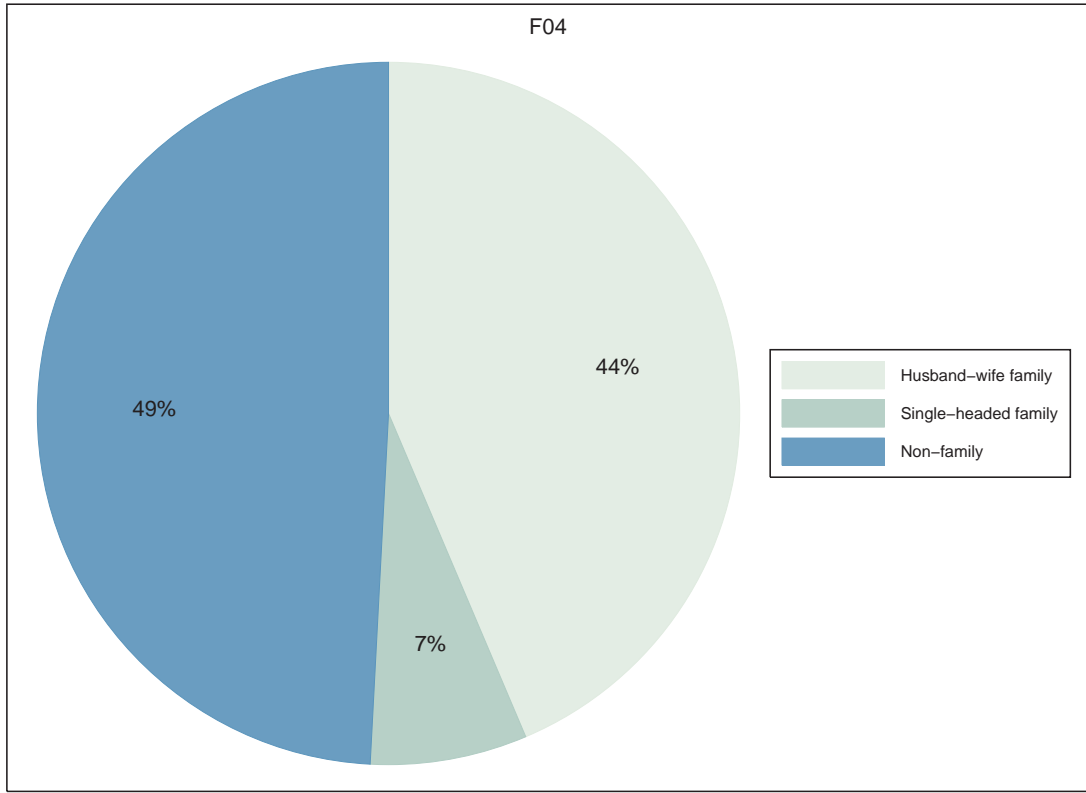
Race and Latino Origin



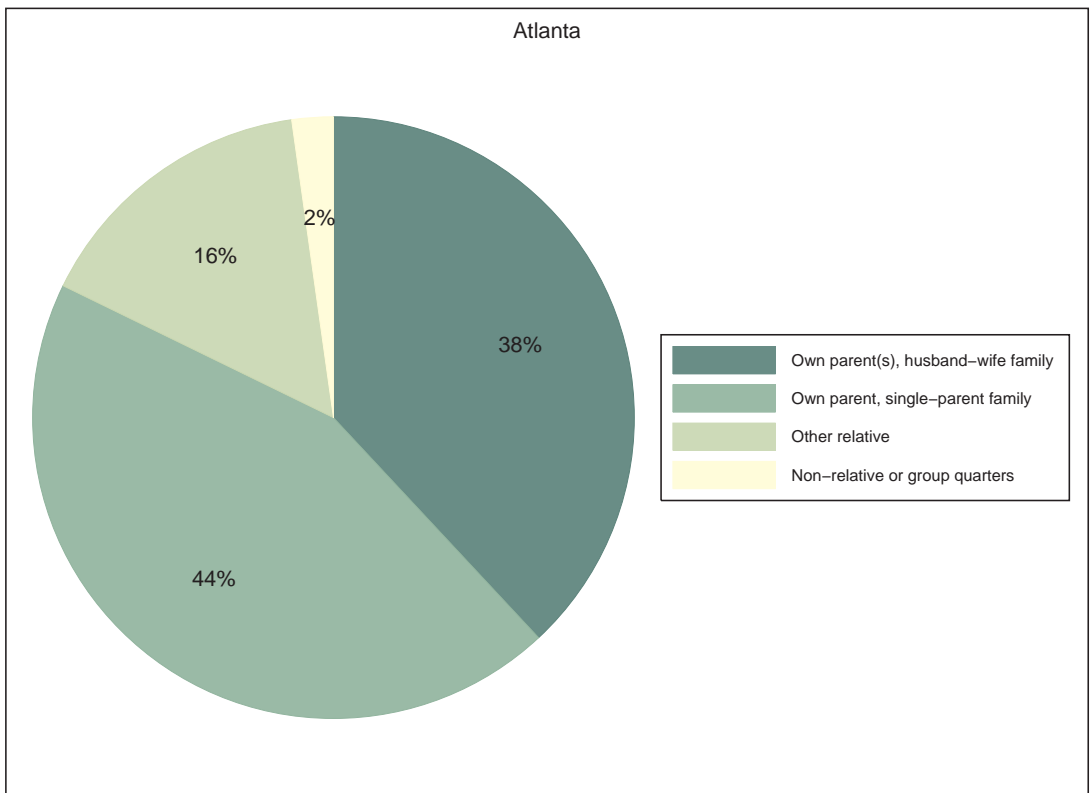
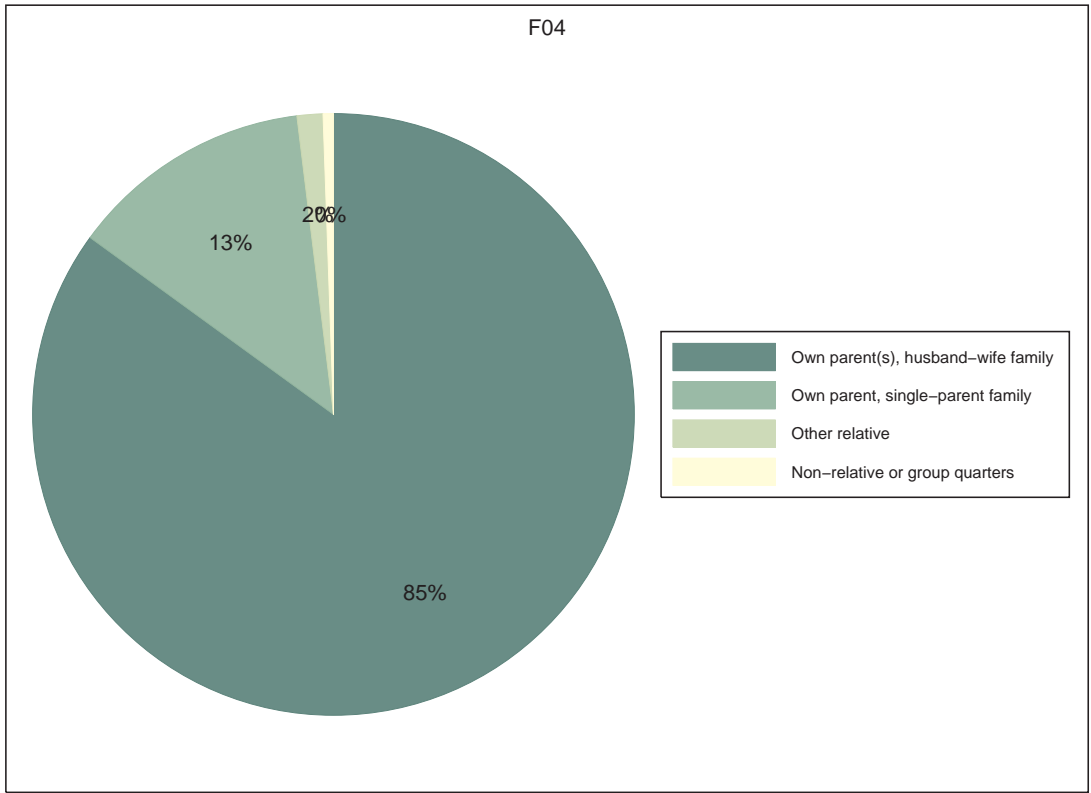
Housing Tenure



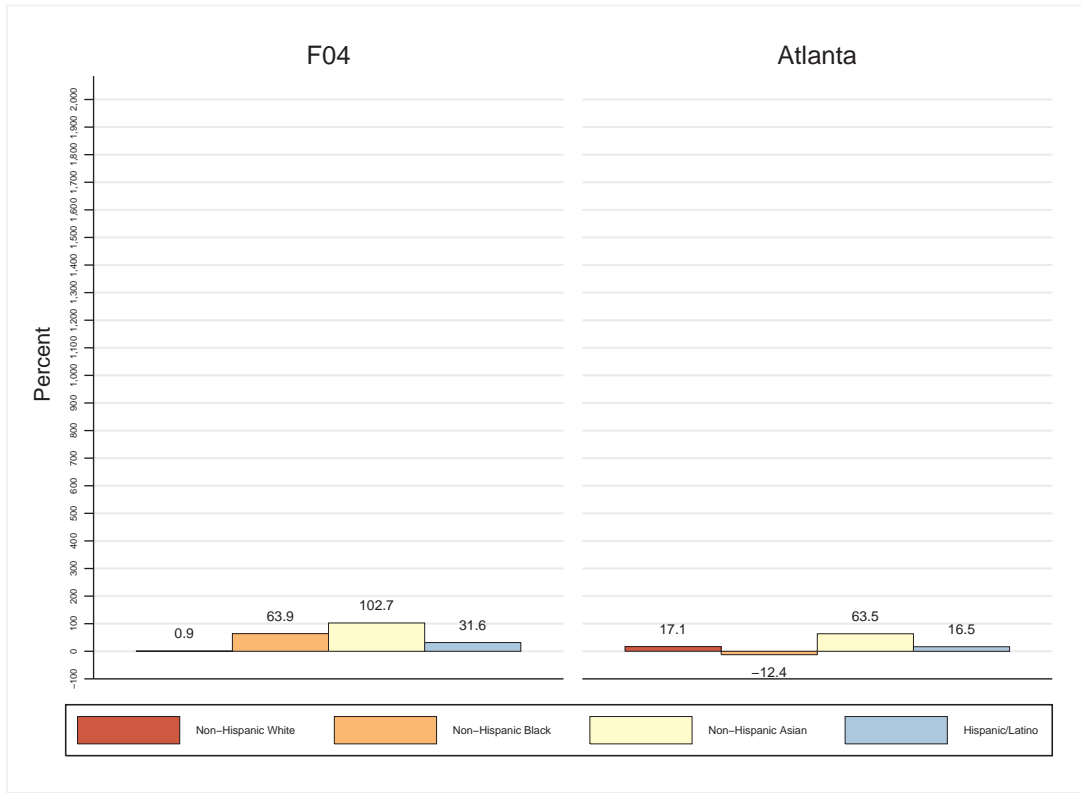
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,307	100.0%
Under 5 years	627	7.5%
5 to 9 years	596	7.2%
10 to 14 years	409	4.9%
15 to 19 years	250	3.0%
20 to 24 years	342	4.1%
25 to 29 years	663	8.0%
30 to 34 years	655	7.9%
35 to 39 years	830	10.0%
40 to 44 years	917	11.0%
45 to 49 years	745	9.0%
50 to 54 years	613	7.4%
55 to 59 years	592	7.1%
60 to 64 years	481	5.8%
65 to 69 years	235	2.8%
70 to 74 years	93	1.1%
75 to 79 years	75	0.9%
80 to 84 years	70	0.8%
85 years and over	114	1.4%
Median age (years)	38.7	(X)
16 years and over	6,605	79.5%
18 years and over	6,480	78.0%
21 years and over	6,392	76.9%
62 years and over	861	10.4%
65 years and over	587	7.1%
Male population	4,299	51.8%
Under 5 years	348	4.2%
5 to 9 years	283	3.4%
10 to 14 years	207	2.5%
15 to 19 years	122	1.5%
20 to 24 years	153	1.8%
25 to 29 years	314	3.8%
30 to 34 years	321	3.9%
35 to 39 years	432	5.2%
40 to 44 years	524	6.3%
45 to 49 years	433	5.2%
50 to 54 years	334	4.0%
55 to 59 years	296	3.6%
60 to 64 years	255	3.1%
65 to 69 years	115	1.4%
70 to 74 years	59	0.7%
75 to 79 years	32	0.4%
80 to 84 years	37	0.4%
85 years and over	34	0.4%
Median age (years)	39.6	(X)
16 years and over	3,430	41.3%
18 years and over	3,367	40.5%
21 years and over	3,322	40.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	421	5.1%
65 years and over	277	3.3%
Female population		
Under 5 years	4,008	48.2%
5 to 9 years	279	3.4%
10 to 14 years	313	3.8%
15 to 19 years	202	2.4%
20 to 24 years	128	1.5%
25 to 29 years	189	2.3%
30 to 34 years	349	4.2%
35 to 39 years	334	4.0%
40 to 44 years	398	4.8%
45 to 49 years	393	4.7%
50 to 54 years	312	3.8%
55 to 59 years	279	3.4%
60 to 64 years	296	3.6%
65 to 69 years	226	2.7%
70 to 74 years	120	1.4%
75 to 79 years	34	0.4%
80 to 84 years	43	0.5%
85 years and over	33	0.4%
85 years and over	80	1.0%
Median age (years)	37.6	(X)
16 years and over	3,175	38.2%
18 years and over	3,113	37.5%
21 years and over	3,070	37.0%
62 years and over	440	5.3%
65 years and over	310	3.7%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,307	100.0%
One Race	8,169	98.3%
White	7,346	88.4%
Black or African American	438	5.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.2%
Asian	200	2.4%
Asian Indian [‡]	77	0.9%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	48	0.6%
Filipino [‡]	10	0.1%
Japanese [‡]	15	0.2%
Korean [‡]	28	0.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	13	0.2%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	20	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	1	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	165	2.0%
Two or More Races	138	1.7%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.1%
White; Asian	63	0.8%
White; Black or African American	28	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	7,466	89.9%
Black or African American	487	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	39	0.5%
Asian	279	3.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.0%
Some Other Race	183	2.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	8,307	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	477	5.7%
Mexican‡	264	3.2%
Puerto Rican‡	31	0.4%
Cuban‡	47	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	138	1.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,830	94.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	8,307	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	477	5.7%
White alone	269	3.2%
Black or African American alone	18	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	9	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	151	1.8%
Two or More Races	29	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,830	94.3%
White alone	7,077	85.2%
Black or African American alone	420	5.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.1%
Asian alone	199	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	14	0.2%
Two or More Races	109	1.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	8,307	100.0%
In households	8,231	99.1%
Householder	3,688	44.4%
Spouse	1,606	19.3%
Child	1,985	23.9%
Own child under 18 years	1,790	21.5%
Other relatives	154	1.9%
Under 18 years	29	0.3%
65 years and over†	32	0.4%
Nonrelatives	798	9.6%
Under 18 years	8	0.1%
65 years and over	17	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	373	4.5%
In group quarters	76	0.9%
Institutionalized population	76	0.9%
Male	44	0.5%
Female	32	0.4%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	3,688	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,870	50.7%
With own children under 18 years	1,005	27.3%
Husband-wife family	1,606	43.5%
With own children under 18 years	843	22.9%
Male householder, no wife present	86	2.3%
With own children under 18 years	52	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present	178	4.8%
With own children under 18 years	110	3.0%
Nonfamily households	1,818	49.3%
Householder living alone	1,254	34.0%
Male	662	18.0%
65 years and over [‡]	57	1.6%
Female	641	17.4%
65 years and over [‡]	110	3.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,022	27.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	400	10.8%
Average household size	2.23	(X)
Average family size	3.00	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,968	100.0%
Occupied housing units	3,688	92.9%
Vacant housing units	280	7.1%
For rent	109	2.7%
Rented, not occupied	7	0.2%
For sale only	76	1.9%
Sold, not occupied	15	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	20	0.5%
All other vacants	53	1.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.1	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	3,688	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	2,729	74.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	6,422	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.35	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	959	26.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,809	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.89	(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.

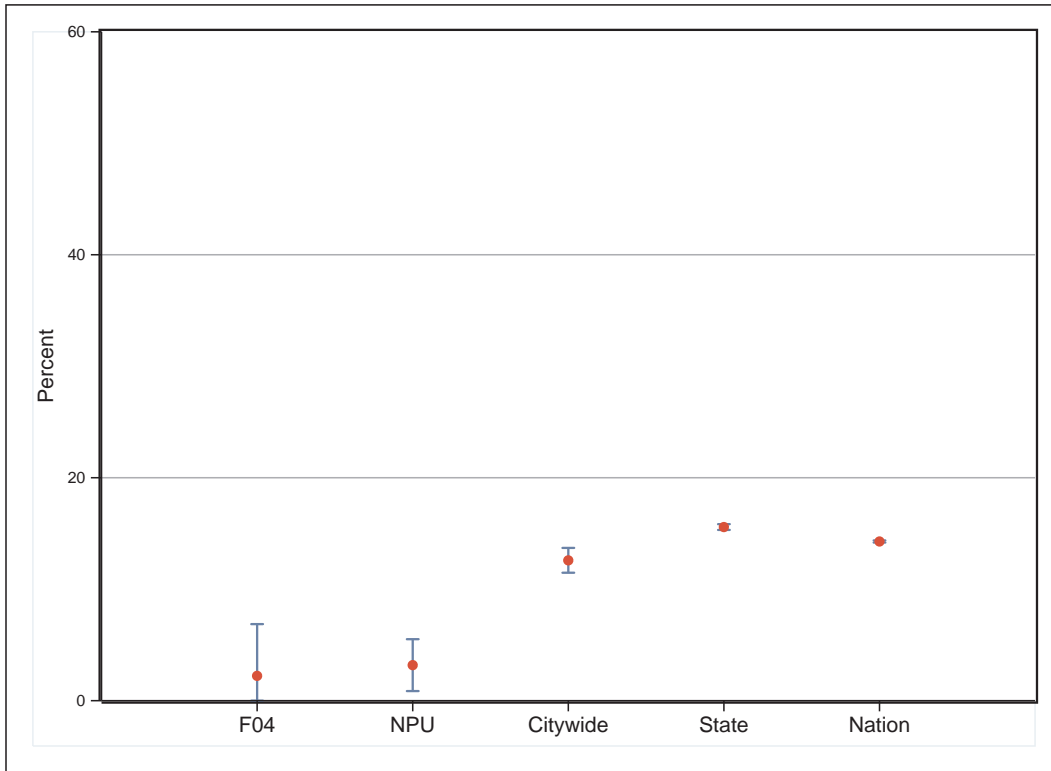
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

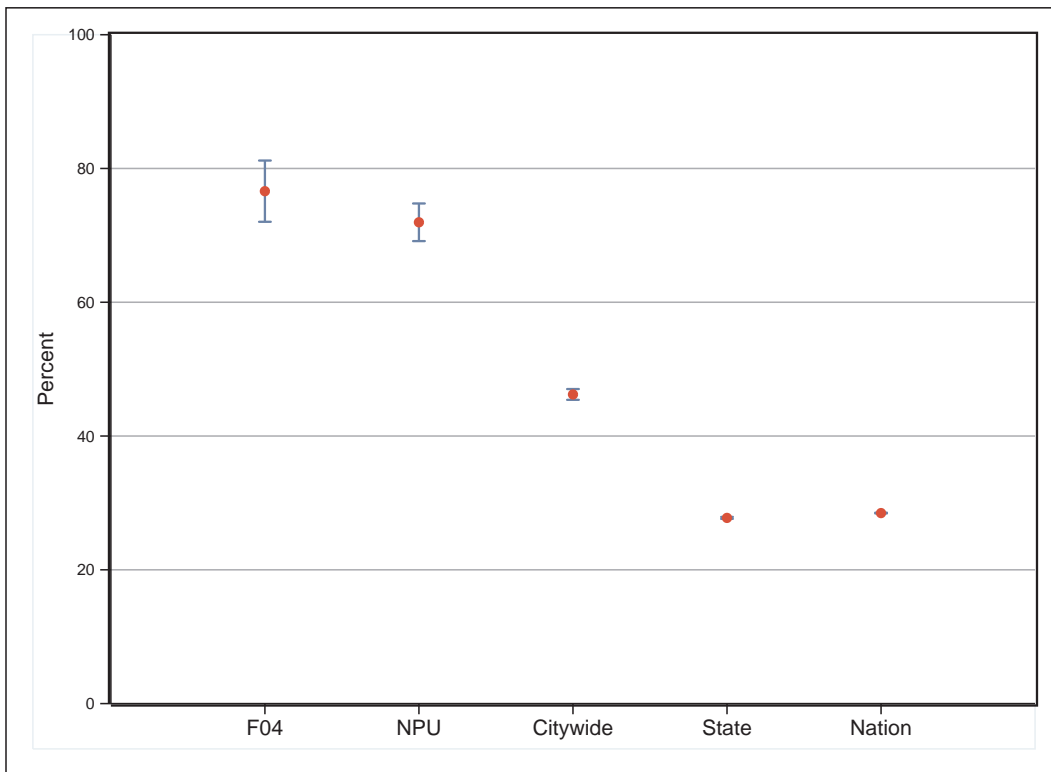
F04

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

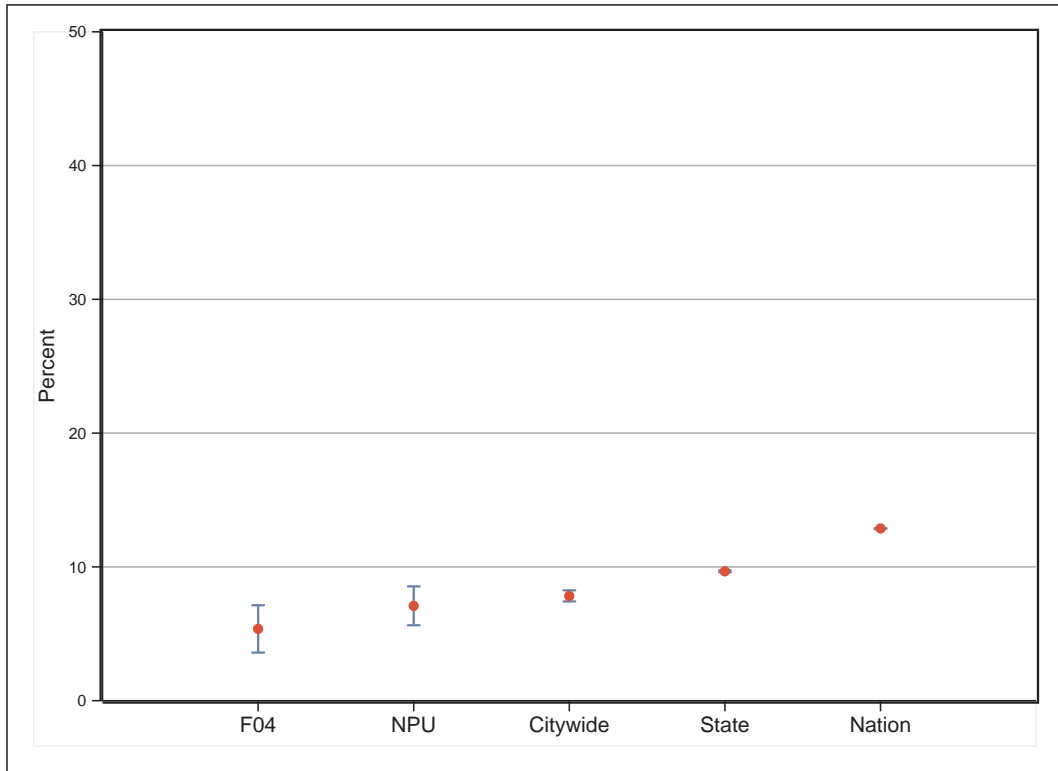


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

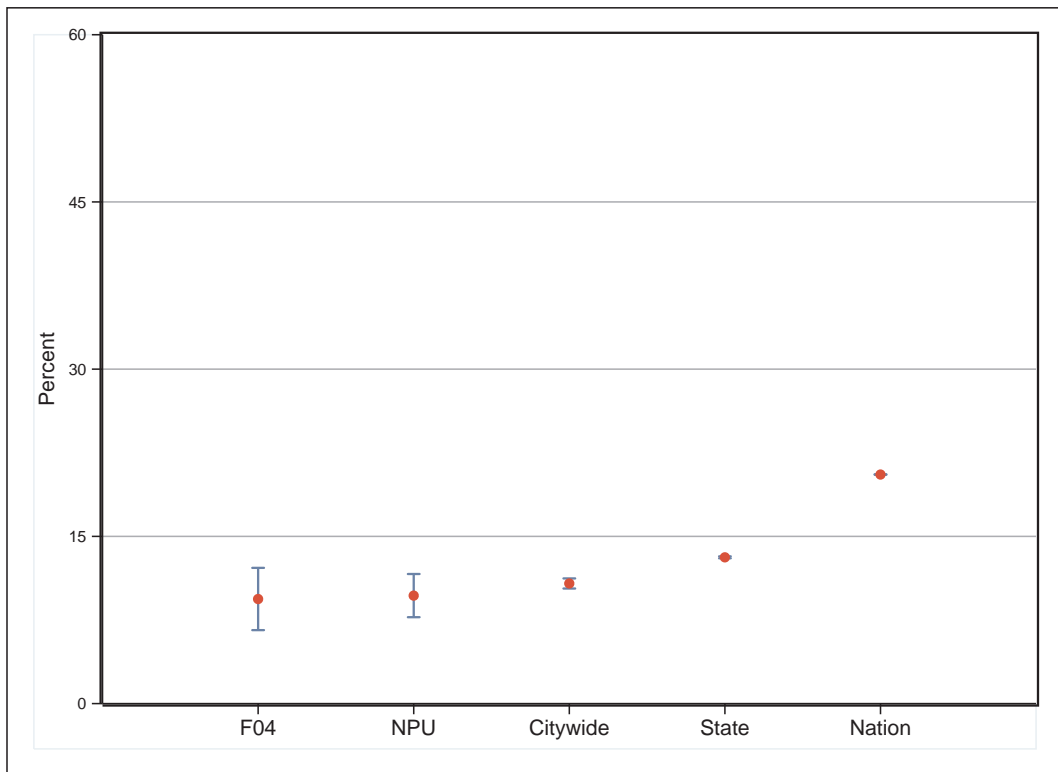


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

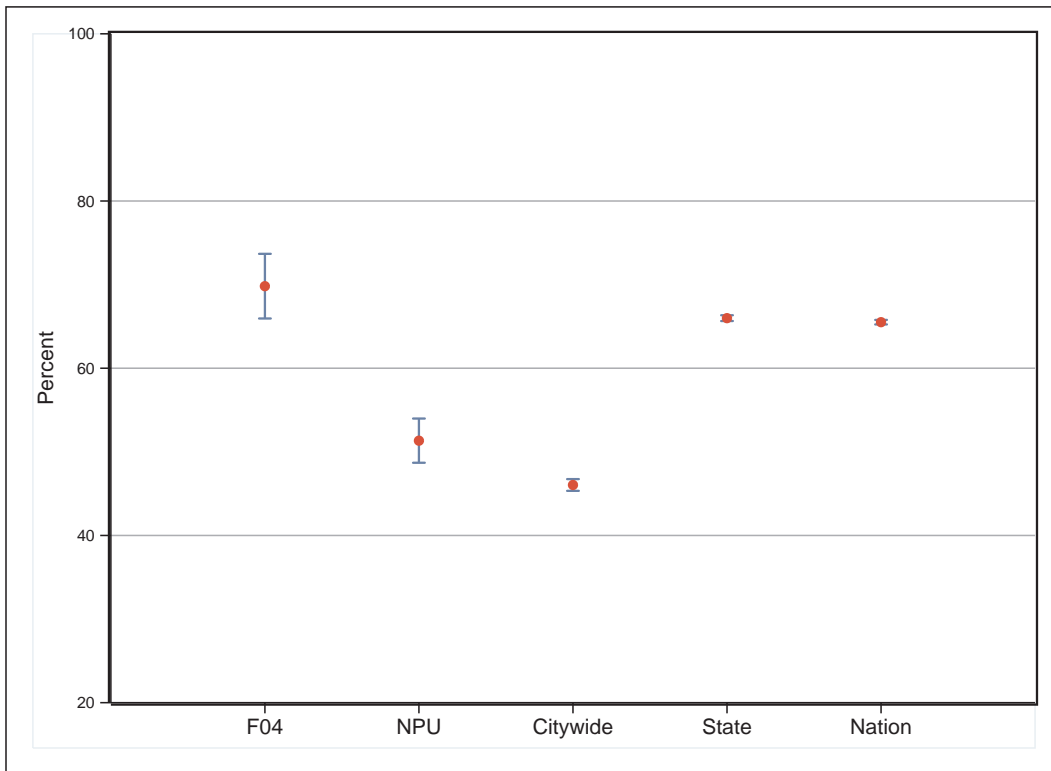


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

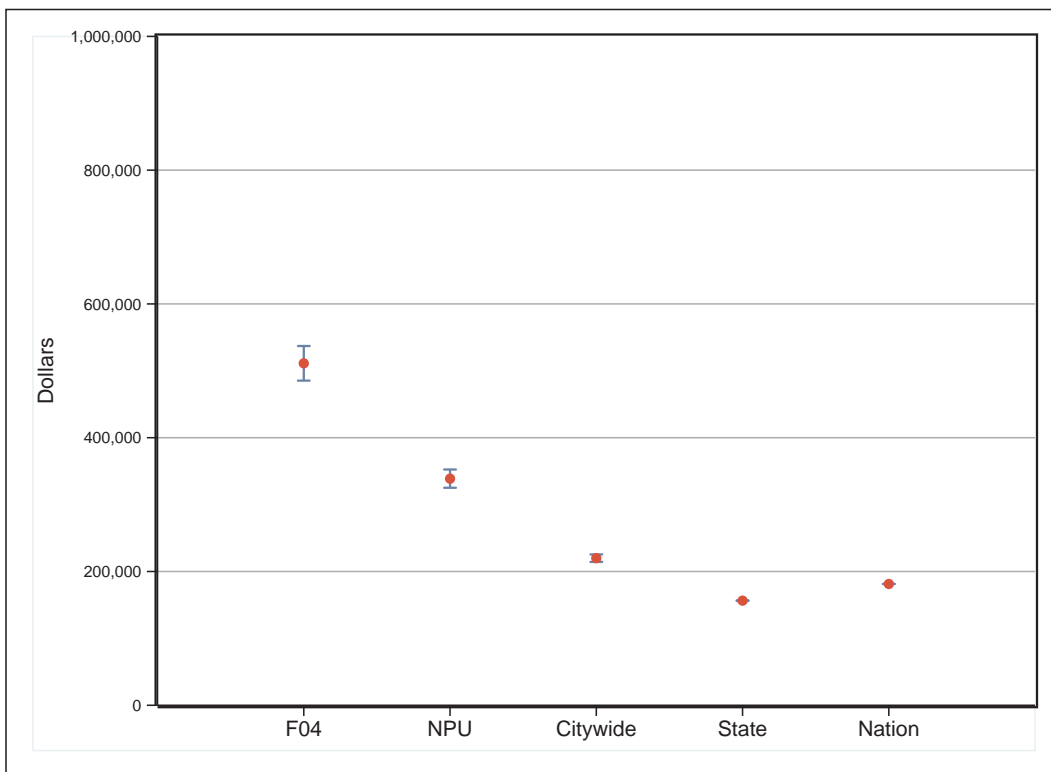


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

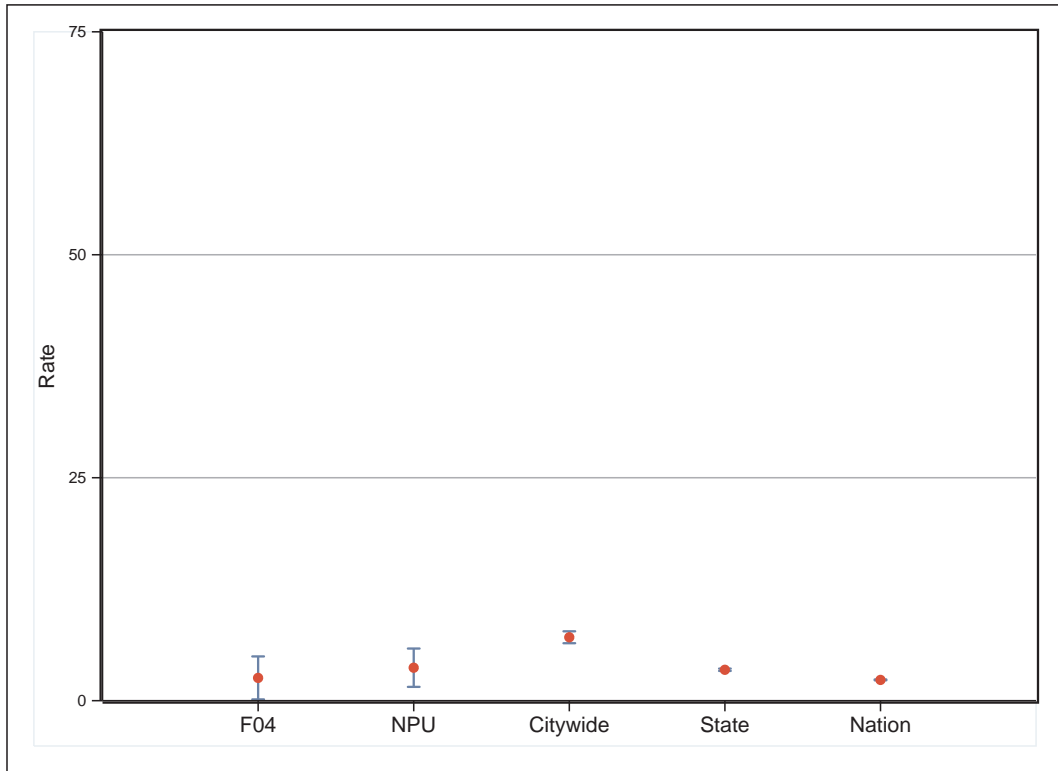


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

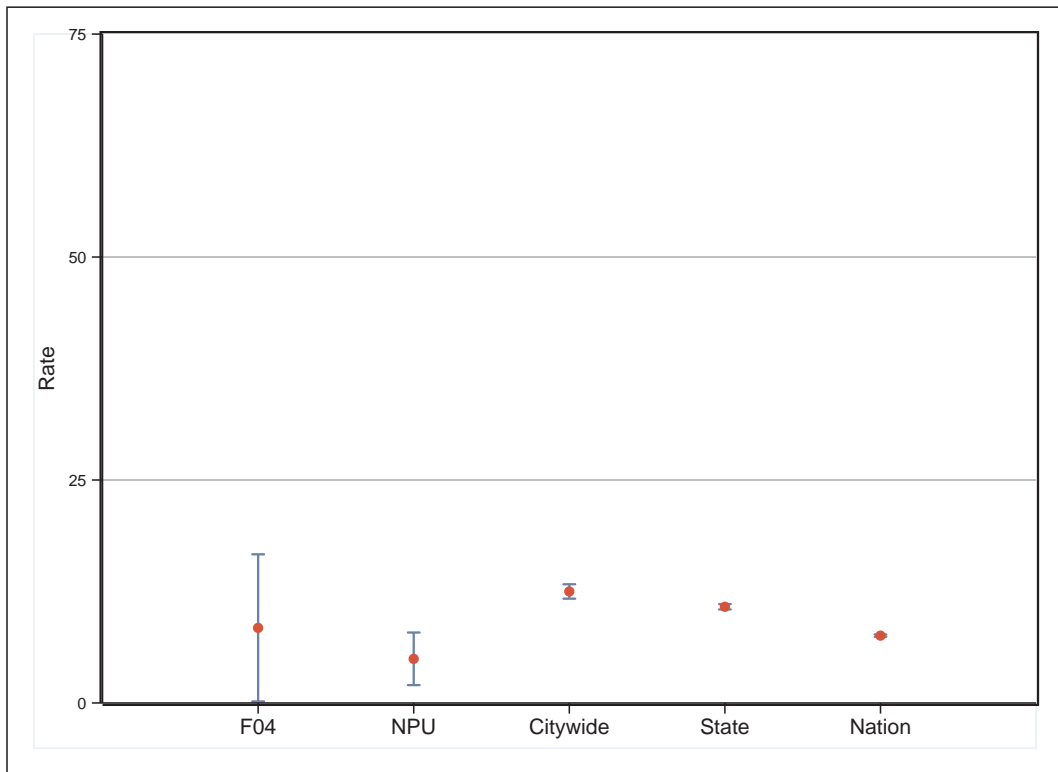


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

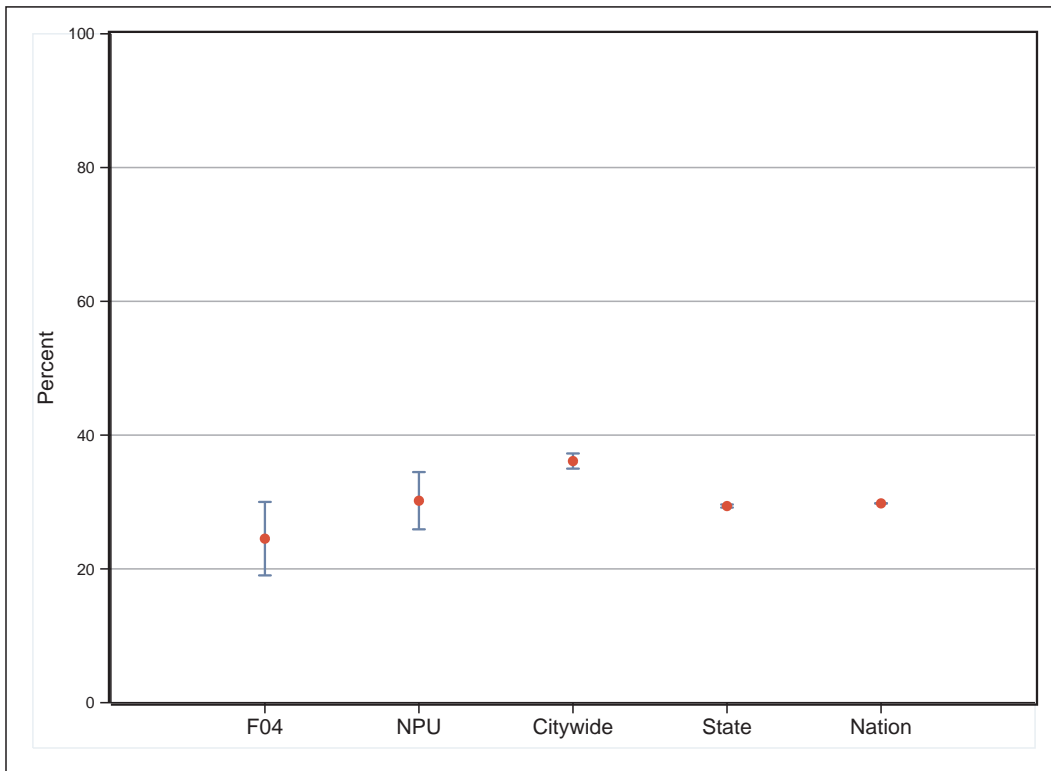


Rental Vacancy Rate

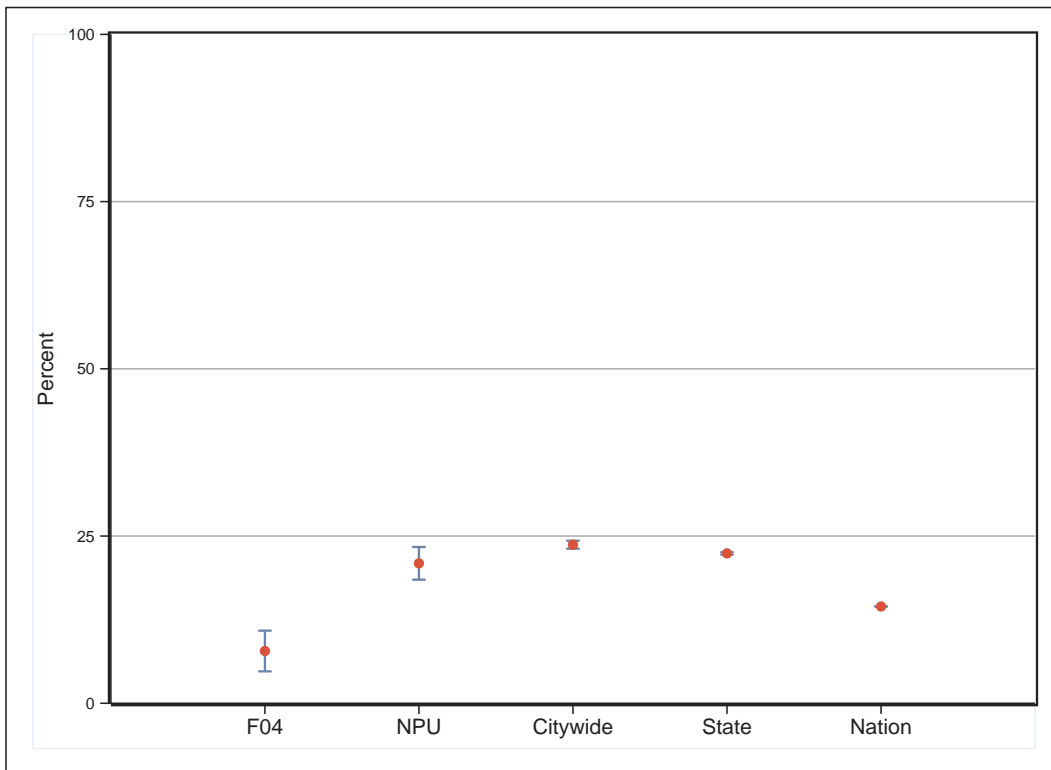


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

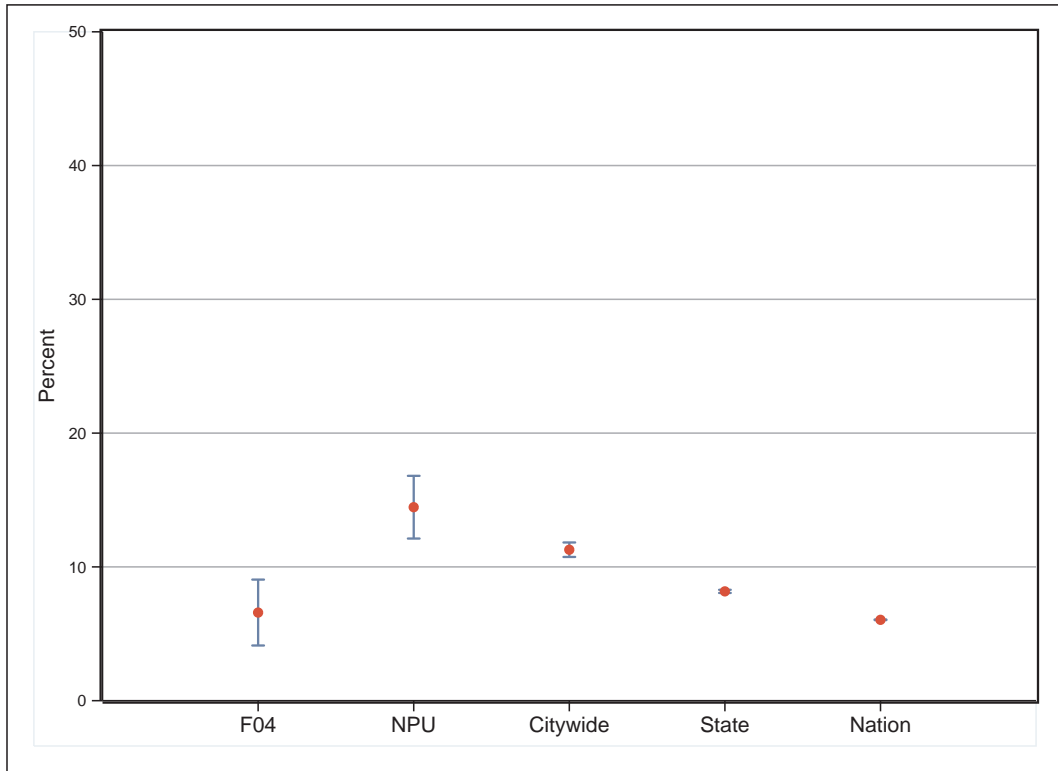


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

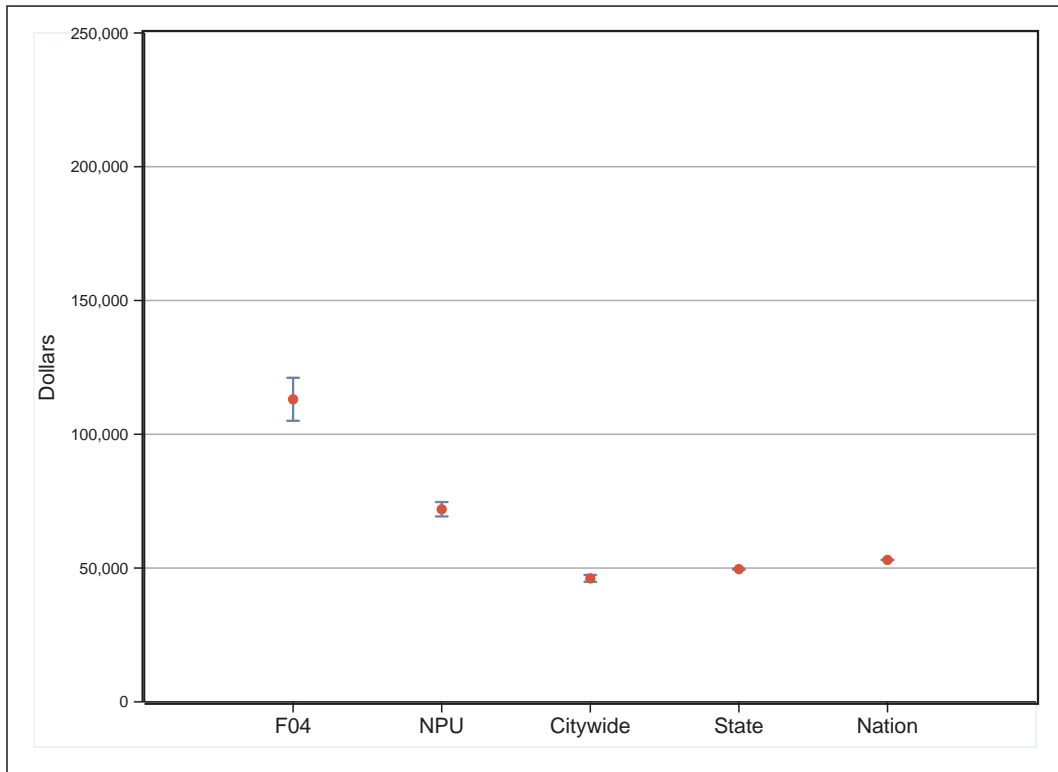


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

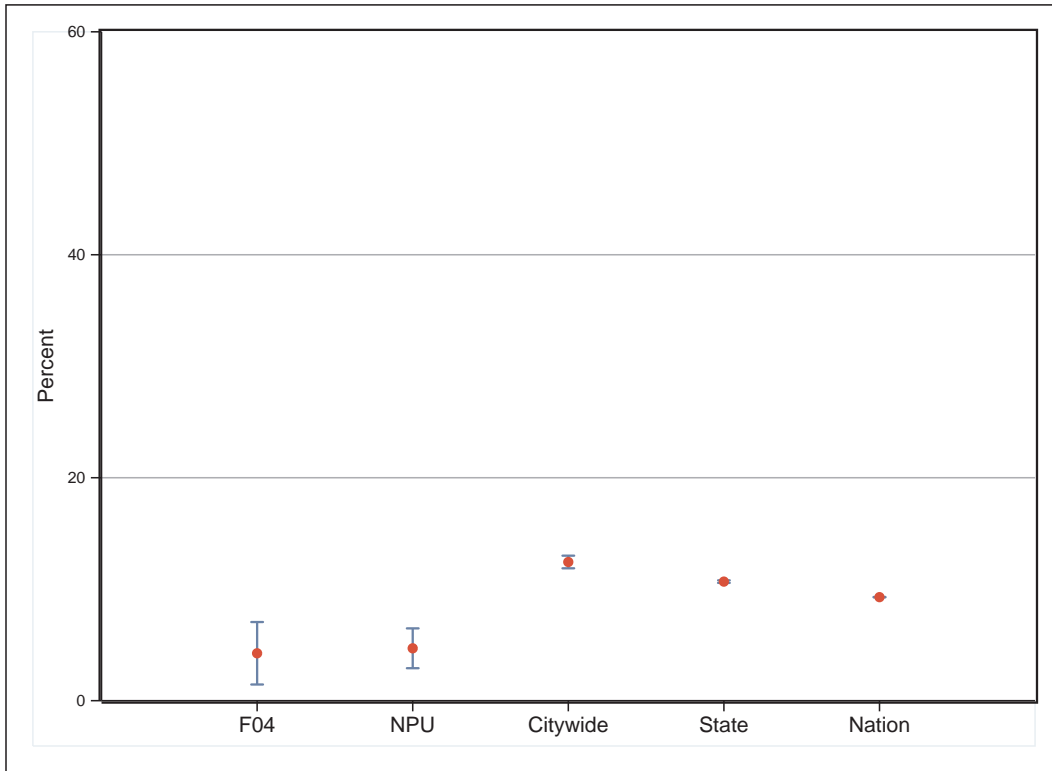


Median Household Income

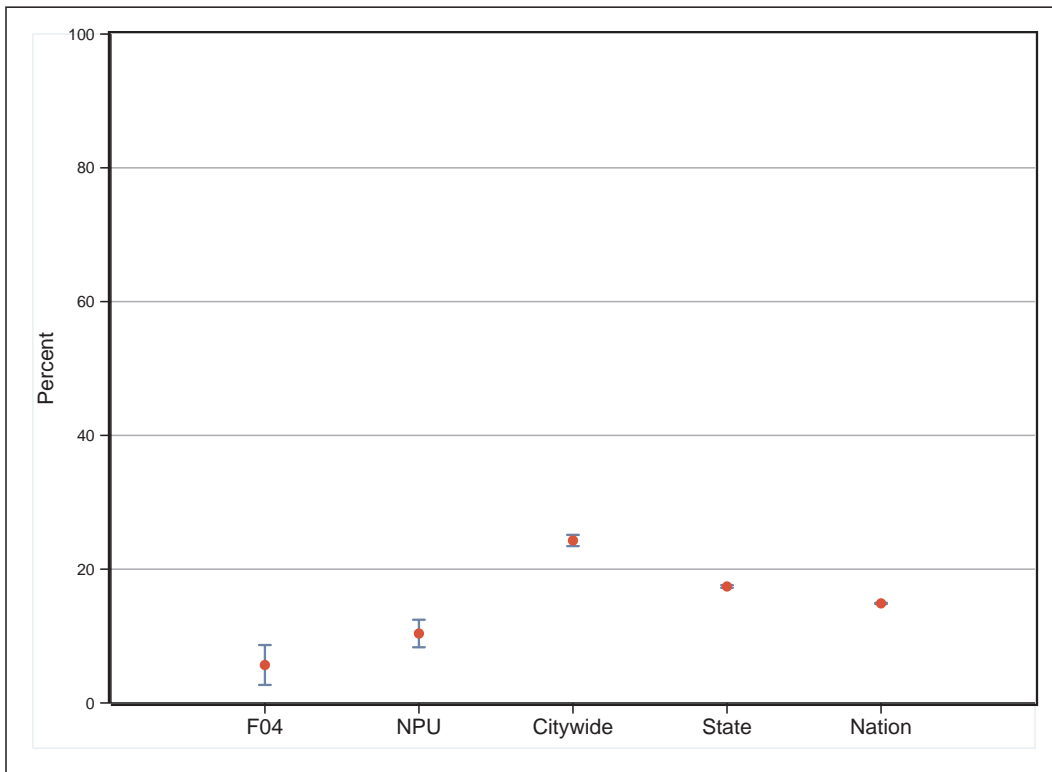


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Family households (families)	1,754	±214	45.8%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	931	±179	24.3%	±4.4
Married-couple family	1,514	±203	39.6%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	765	±147	20.0%	±3.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	76	±60	2.0%	±1.6
With own children under 18 years	47	±53	1.2%	±1.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	165	±93	4.3%	±2.4
With own children under 18 years	119	±88	3.1%	±2.3
Nonfamily households	2,072	±260	54.2%	±5.7
Householder living alone	1,545	±244	40.4%	±5.7
65 years and over	180	±87	4.7%	±2.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	946	±170	24.7%	±4.1
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	410	±112	10.7%	±2.8
Average household size	2.15	±0.20	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.19	±0.44	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	8,214	±493	8,214	(X)
Householder	3,682	±268	44.8%	±1.8
Spouse	1,592	±171	19.4%	±1.7
Child	2,102	±271	25.6%	±2.9
Other relatives	77	±86	0.9%	±1.0
Nonrelatives	761	±208	9.3%	±2.5
Unmarried partner	318	±127	3.9%	±1.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	3,496	±345	3,496	(X)
Never married	1,579	±304	45.2%	±7.5
Now married, except separated	1,629	±170	46.6%	±1.6
Separated	3	±35	0.1%	±1.0
Widowed	74	±64	2.1%	±1.8
Divorced	278	±128	8.0%	±3.6
Females 15 years and over	3,203	±309	3,203	(X)
Never married	1,084	±239	33.9%	±6.7
Now married, except separated	1,621	±179	50.6%	±2.7
Separated	50	±70	1.6%	±2.2
Widowed	141	±80	4.4%	±2.5
Divorced	403	±146	12.6%	±4.4
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	129	±73	129	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	3	±29	2.0%	±22.5
Per 1,000 unmarried women	2	±28	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	61	±34	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±193	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	48	±62	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	75	±50	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	29	±54	29	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	29	±54	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±31	0.0%	±108.1
1 or 2 years	29	±54	100.0%	±0.0
3 or 4 years	0	±22	0.0%	±76.4
5 or more years	0	±22	0.0%	±76.4
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	29	±54	29	(X)
Who are female	15	±31	50.0%	±56.3
Who are married	29	±54	100.0%	±0.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,080	±277	2,080	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	338	±104	16.2%	±4.5
Kindergarten	129	±60	6.2%	±2.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	903	±222	43.4%	±9.0
High school (grades 9-12)	221	±80	10.6%	±3.6
College or graduate school	489	±171	23.5%	±7.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	6,134	±437	6,134	(X)
Less than 9th grade	91	±111	1.5%	±1.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45	±103	0.7%	±1.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	378	±143	6.2%	±2.3
Some college, no degree	773	±214	12.6%	±3.4
Associate's degree	148	±79	2.4%	±1.3
Bachelor's degree	2,081	±301	33.9%	±4.3
Graduate or professional degree	2,618	±317	42.7%	±4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.8%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.6%	±4.6	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	6,467	±461	6,467	(X)
Civilian veterans	312	±98	4.8%	±1.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	8,218	±494	8,218	(X)
With a disability	539	±167	6.6%	±2.0
Under 18 years	1,973	±288	1,973	(X)
With a disability	50	±56	2.5%	±2.8
18 to 64 years	5,738	±408	5,738	(X)
With a disability	276	±117	4.8%	±2.0
65 years and over	507	±135	507	(X)
With a disability	213	±104	42.0%	±17.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	8,156	±482	8,156	(X)
Same house	7,097	±438	87.0%	±1.5
Different house in the U.S.	1,010	±322	12.4%	±3.9
Same county	522	±257	6.4%	±3.1
Different county	488	±193	6.0%	±2.3
Same state	337	±165	4.1%	±2.0
Different state	151	±100	1.9%	±1.2
Abroad	50	±64	0.6%	±0.8

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
Native	7,832	±505	94.0%	±9.7
Born in United States	7,750	±561	93.0%	±10.1
State of residence	3,285	±406	39.4%	±3.7
Different state	4,465	±387	53.6%	±1.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	82	±57	1.0%	±0.7
Foreign born	447	±152	5.4%	±1.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	447	±152	447	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	229	±111	51.1%	±17.6
Not a U.S. citizen	218	±113	48.9%	±19.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	529	±163	529	(X)
Native	82	±67	82	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±22	0.0%	±27.0
Entered before 2010	82	±63	100.0%	±111.6
Foreign born	447	±152	447	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	24	±44	5.5%	±9.6
Entered before 2010	423	±150	94.5%	±9.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	447	±152	447	(X)
Europe	183	±112	41.0%	±20.7
Asia	187	±79	41.9%	±10.3
Africa	12	±29	2.6%	±6.5
Oceania	0	±22	0.0%	±5.0
Latin America	64	±63	14.3%	±13.2
Northern America	1	±23	0.3%	±5.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	7,783	±600	7,783	(X)
English only	7,052	±545	90.6%	±0.6
Language other than English	730	±225	9.4%	±2.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	149	±210	1.9%	±2.7
Spanish	174	±98	2.2%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	60	±107	0.8%	±1.4
Other Indo-European languages	447	±176	5.7%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	80	±115	1.0%	±1.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	65	±67	0.8%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	9	±99	0.1%	±1.3
Other languages	44	±73	0.6%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±99	0.0%	±1.3

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
American	528	±203	6.3%	±2.4
Arab	98	±82	1.2%	±1.0
Czech	3	±20	0.0%	±0.2
Danish	15	±23	0.2%	±0.3
Dutch	136	±114	1.6%	±1.4
English	1,432	±315	17.2%	±3.5
French (except Basque)	223	±92	2.7%	±1.1
French Canadian	22	±39	0.3%	±0.5
German	1,605	±338	19.3%	±3.7
Greek	63	±64	0.8%	±0.8
Hungarian	31	±56	0.4%	±0.7
Irish	910	±226	10.9%	±2.6
Italian	340	±151	4.1%	±1.8
Lithuanian	83	±91	1.0%	±1.1
Norwegian	114	±81	1.4%	±1.0
Polish	276	±141	3.3%	±1.7
Portuguese	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	231	±137	2.8%	±1.6
Scotch-Irish	359	±146	4.3%	±1.7
Scottish	301	±121	3.6%	±1.4
Slovak	8	±24	0.1%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	80	±94	1.0%	±1.1
Swedish	64	±54	0.8%	±0.6
Swiss	30	±32	0.4%	±0.4
Ukranian	40	±52	0.5%	±0.6
Welsh	94	±71	1.1%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	6,369	±373	6,369	(X)
In labor force	5,179	±449	81.3%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	5,171	±448	81.2%	±5.2
Employed	4,951	±439	77.7%	±5.2
Unemployed	220	±146	3.5%	±2.3
Armed Forces	8	±100	0.1%	±1.6
Not in labor force	1,190	±217	18.7%	±3.2
Civilian labor force	5,171	±448	5,171	(X)
Percent Unemployed	4.3%	±2.8	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	3,021	±259	3,021	(X)
In labor force	2,301	±285	76.1%	±6.8
Civilian labor force	2,301	±285	76.1%	±6.8
Employed	2,231	±277	73.8%	±6.6
Own children under 6 years	671	±195	671	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	471	±177	70.2%	±16.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	1,101	±247	1,101	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	775	±222	70.4%	±12.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	4,898	±345	4,898	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	3,856	±331	78.7%	±3.9
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	233	±113	4.8%	±2.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	179	±119	3.7%	±2.4
Walked	53	±41	1.1%	±0.8
Other means	91	±78	1.9%	±1.6
Worked at home	485	±147	9.9%	±2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.2	±1.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,951	±439	4,951	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	3,749	±349	75.7%	±2.1
Service occupations	237	±121	4.8%	±2.4
Sales and office occupations	875	±227	17.7%	±4.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	63	±70	1.3%	±1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	121	±84	2.4%	±1.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,951	±439	4,951	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±47	0.0%	±0.9
Construction	89	±69	1.8%	±1.4
Manufacturing	214	±92	4.3%	±1.8
Wholesale trade	156	±93	3.1%	±1.8
Retail trade	341	±162	6.9%	±3.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	125	±75	2.5%	±1.5
Information	330	±126	6.7%	±2.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	621	±179	12.5%	±3.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,425	±243	28.8%	±4.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,036	±184	20.9%	±3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	264	±115	5.3%	±2.3
Other services, except public administration	166	±103	3.3%	±2.1
Public administration	278	±107	5.6%	±2.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,951	±439	4,951	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	4,229	±424	85.4%	±4.0
Government workers	489	±147	9.9%	±2.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	326	±99	6.6%	±1.9
Unpaid family workers	0	±47	0.0%	±0.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Less than \$10,000	119	±82	3.1%	±2.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	110	±86	2.9%	±2.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141	±84	3.7%	±2.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	212	±132	5.5%	±3.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	220	±96	5.8%	±2.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	505	±161	13.2%	±4.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	407	±127	10.6%	±3.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	622	±171	16.3%	±4.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	432	±130	11.3%	±3.3
\$200,000 or more	1,059	±179	27.7%	±4.3
Median household income (dollars)	113,073	±8,042	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	156,430	±12,458	(X)	(X)
With earnings	3,458	±269	90.4%	±3.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	154,986	±13,101	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	447	±108	11.7%	±2.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,367	±1,546	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	367	±106	9.6%	±2.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	43,292	±6,428	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	71	±62	1.9%	±1.6
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,227	±7,412	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	47	±59	1.2%	±1.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,628	±1,425	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	91	±66	2.4%	±1.7
Families	1,754	±214	1,754	(X)
Less than \$10,000	39	±59	2.2%	±3.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	±56	3.1%	±3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	23	±60	1.3%	±3.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	42	±73	2.4%	±4.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65	±65	3.7%	±3.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	100	±63	5.7%	±3.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	109	±62	6.2%	±3.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	254	±95	14.5%	±5.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	237	±90	13.5%	±4.9
\$200,000 or more	831	±165	47.4%	±7.4
Median family income (dollars)	190,318	±13,605	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	218,731	±22,268	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	73,030	±4,689	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,072	±260	2,072	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	79,365	±7,166	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	102,384	±11,695	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	69,881	±5,268	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	86,098	±7,632	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	8,218	±494	8,218	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,732	±503	94.1%	±2.3
With private health insurance	7,260	±467	88.3%	±2.0
With public coverage	870	±251	10.6%	±3.0
No health insurance coverage	486	±180	5.9%	±2.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,973	±288	1,973	(X)
No health insurance coverage	73	±70	3.7%	±3.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	5,738	±408	5,738	(X)
In labor force:	4,988	±358	4,988	(X)
Employed:	4,798	±343	4,798	(X)
With health insurance coverage	4,551	±361	94.9%	±3.2
With private health insurance	4,474	±368	93.2%	±3.8
With public coverage	115	±78	2.4%	±1.6
No health insurance coverage	246	±149	5.1%	±3.1
Unemployed:	191	±100	191	(X)
With health insurance coverage	95	±61	49.9%	±18.2
With private health insurance	93	±60	48.6%	±18.5
With public coverage	2	±20	1.3%	±10.4
No health insurance coverage	96	±79	50.1%	±32.2
Not in labor force:	749	±177	749	(X)
With health insurance coverage	679	±169	90.6%	±7.3
With private health insurance	623	±157	83.2%	±7.3
With public coverage	75	±60	10.0%	±7.6
No health insurance coverage	71	±62	9.4%	±8.0

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	6.3%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.5%	±8.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	7.0%	±35.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.6%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±20.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	24.1%	±32.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	33.5%	±42.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	5.7%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	5.7%	±6.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	5.7%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	5.7%	±10.7	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	5.7%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	5.7%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	5.0%	±2.4	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	13.5%	±14.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	5.5%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	7.6%	±3.9	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,096	±269	4,096	(X)
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	93.4%	±1.8
Vacant housing units	270	±141	6.6%	±3.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.6	±2.4	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	8.4	±8.2	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,096	±269	4,096	(X)
1-unit, detached	2,449	±217	59.8%	±3.6
1-unit, attached	324	±109	7.9%	±2.6
2 units	255	±110	6.2%	±2.7
3 or 4 units	245	±122	6.0%	±3.0
5 to 9 units	123	±92	3.0%	±2.2
10 to 19 units	344	±167	8.4%	±4.0
20 or more units	357	±114	8.7%	±2.7
Mobile home	0	±33	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±33	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,096	±269	4,096	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±33	0.0%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	320	±122	7.8%	±2.9
Built 1990 to 1999	95	±85	2.3%	±2.1
Built 1980 to 1989	470	±140	11.5%	±3.3
Built 1970 to 1979	318	±148	7.8%	±3.6
Built 1960 to 1969	344	±124	8.4%	±3.0
Built 1950 to 1959	621	±169	15.2%	±4.0
Built 1940 to 1949	500	±140	12.2%	±3.3
Built 1939 or earlier	1,428	±185	34.8%	±3.9

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,096	±269	4,096	(X)
1 room	78	±94	1.9%	±2.3
2 rooms	63	±57	1.5%	±1.4
3 rooms	427	±142	10.4%	±3.4
4 rooms	442	±167	10.8%	±4.0
5 rooms	485	±139	11.8%	±3.3
6 rooms	579	±162	14.1%	±3.8
7 rooms	499	±138	12.2%	±3.3
8 rooms	661	±165	16.1%	±3.9
9 rooms or more	863	±153	21.1%	±3.5
Median rooms	7.0	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	4,096	±269	4,096	(X)
No bedroom	79	±94	1.9%	±2.3
1 bedroom	550	±153	13.4%	±3.6
2 bedrooms	1,053	±195	25.7%	±4.5
3 bedrooms	1,183	±205	28.9%	±4.6
4 bedrooms	803	±171	19.6%	±4.0
5 or more bedrooms	428	±111	10.4%	±2.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Owner-occupied	2,672	±235	69.8%	±3.9
Renter-occupied	1,155	±225	30.2%	±5.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.25	±0.07	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.91	±0.21	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	419	±132	11.0%	±3.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,149	±295	56.2%	±6.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	609	±147	15.9%	±3.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	340	±104	8.9%	±2.7
Moved in 1970 to 1979	151	±81	3.9%	±2.1
Moved in 1969 or earlier	159	±82	4.1%	±2.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
No vehicles available	105	±77	2.8%	±2.0
1 vehicle available	1,496	±259	39.1%	±6.2
2 vehicles available	1,638	±220	42.8%	±5.0
3 or more vehicles available	588	±164	15.4%	±4.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Utility gas	3,078	±244	80.4%	±3.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	35	±40	0.9%	±1.1
Electricity	714	±184	18.7%	±4.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9
Coal or coke	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±33	0.0%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	±31	0.6%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±22	0.0%	±0.6
No telephone service available	44	±54	1.2%	±1.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,827	±261	3,827	(X)
1.00 or less	3,827	±347	100.0%	±6.0
1.01 to 1.50	0	±47	0.0%	±1.2
1.51 or more	0	±66	0.0%	±1.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,672	±235	2,672	(X)
Less than \$50,000	56	±101	2.1%	±3.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	84	±91	3.2%	±3.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	83	±73	3.1%	±2.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	78	±64	2.9%	±2.4
\$200,000 to \$299,999	191	±90	7.2%	±3.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	803	±174	30.0%	±6.0
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,263	±197	47.3%	±6.1
\$1,000,000 or more	114	±64	4.3%	±2.4
Median (dollars)	511,224	±25,887	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	2,672	±235	2,672	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	2,069	±237	77.4%	±5.7
Housing units without a mortgage	602	±132	22.6%	±4.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	2,069	±237	2,069	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±47	0.0%	±2.3
\$300 to \$499	15	±51	0.7%	±2.5
\$500 to \$699	7	±46	0.3%	±2.2
\$700 to \$999	46	±66	2.2%	±3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	155	±87	7.5%	±4.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	187	±81	9.0%	±3.8
\$2,000 or more	1,659	±242	80.2%	±7.3
Median (dollars)	2,962	±61	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	602	±132	602	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±33	0.0%	±5.5
\$100 to \$199	2	±47	0.4%	±7.8
\$200 to \$299	10	±48	1.7%	±7.9
\$300 to \$399	31	±54	5.1%	±8.9
\$400 or more	559	±142	92.8%	±12.1
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)	2,069	±284	2,069	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	858	±183	41.5%	±6.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	362	±121	17.5%	±5.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	309	±117	14.9%	±5.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	149	±74	7.2%	±3.4
35.0 percent or more	391	±116	18.9%	±5.0
Not computed	0	±33	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	548	±157	548	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	248	±88	45.3%	±9.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	76	±43	13.9%	±6.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	27	±38	5.0%	±6.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	58	±60	10.6%	±10.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	37	±44	6.8%	±7.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12	±34	2.2%	±6.2
35.0 percent or more	90	±83	16.3%	±14.3
Not computed	54	±65	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,110	±226	1,110	(X)
Less than \$200	21	±63	1.9%	±5.7
\$200 to \$299	16	±57	1.4%	±5.1
\$300 to \$499	2	±66	0.2%	±6.0
\$500 to \$749	115	±106	10.4%	±9.3
\$750 to \$999	302	±154	27.2%	±12.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	333	±142	30.0%	±11.3
\$1,500 or more	321	±128	28.9%	±9.9
Median (dollars)	1,341	±69	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	45	±47	(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)	1,110	±265	1,110	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	174	±104	15.7%	±8.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	238	±111	21.5%	±8.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	237	±122	21.4%	±9.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	120	±75	10.8%	±6.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	57	±62	5.2%	±5.5
35.0 percent or more	283	±150	25.5%	±12.1
Not computed	45	±47	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
Male	4,419	±447	53.0%	±3.2
Female	3,914	±387	47.0%	±2.7
Under 5 years	550	±158	6.6%	±1.8
5 to 9 years	650	±167	7.8%	±1.9
10 to 14 years	433	±155	5.2%	±1.8
15 to 19 years	287	±110	3.4%	±1.3
20 to 24 years	278	±170	3.3%	±2.0
25 to 34 years	1,104	±265	13.3%	±3.0
35 to 44 years	2,070	±302	24.8%	±3.0
45 to 54 years	1,233	±236	14.8%	±2.6
55 to 59 years	744	±154	8.9%	±1.7
60 to 64 years	409	±111	4.9%	±1.3
65 to 74 years	294	±127	3.5%	±1.5
75 to 84 years	178	±92	2.1%	±1.1
85 years and over	102	±75	1.2%	±0.9
Median age (years)	39.3	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6,468	±562	77.6%	±2.4
21 years and over	6,403	±557	76.8%	±2.4
62 years and over	769	±190	9.2%	±2.2
65 years and over	574	±174	6.9%	±2.0
18 years and over	6,468	±562	6,468	(X)
Male	3,430	±431	53.0%	±4.8
Female	3,038	±360	47.0%	±3.8
65 years and over	574	±174	574	(X)
Male	339	±128	59.0%	±13.2
Female	235	±118	41.0%	±16.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
One race	8,097	±664	97.2%	±1.3
Two or more races	236	±147	2.8%	±1.8
One race	8,097	±664	97.2%	±1.3
White	7,228	±639	86.7%	±3.1
Black or African American	502	±291	6.0%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	±39	0.2%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	2	±19	0.0%	±0.2
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	266	±126	3.2%	±1.5
Asian Indian	133	±101	1.6%	±1.2
Chinese	91	±66	1.1%	±0.8
Filipino	2	±24	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	11	±25	0.1%	±0.3
Korean	14	±24	0.2%	±0.3
Vietnamese	0	±22	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	15	±76	0.2%	±0.9
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	±59	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	43	±56	0.5%	±0.7
Two or more races	236	±147	2.8%	±1.8
White and Black or African American	4	±37	0.1%	±0.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	85	±99	1.0%	±1.2
White and Asian	117	±110	1.4%	±1.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±33	0.0%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
White	7,464	±652	89.6%	±2.9
Black or African American	506	±292	6.1%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	99	±101	1.2%	±1.2
Asian	428	±188	5.1%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±33	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	73	±63	0.9%	±0.8

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	8,333	±674	8,333	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	336	±187	4.0%	±2.2
Mexican	113	±140	1.4%	±1.7
Puerto Rican	51	±56	0.6%	±0.7
Cuban	18	±27	0.2%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	154	±110	1.8%	±1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,016	±672	96.2%	±2.1
White alone	7,014	±627	84.2%	±3.2
Black or African American alone	440	±278	5.3%	±3.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14	±39	0.2%	±0.5
Asian alone	305	±134	3.7%	±1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±33	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	35	±54	0.4%	±0.6
Two or more races	208	±146	2.5%	±1.7
Two races including Some other race	15	±39	0.2%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	193	±145	2.3%	±1.7

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