Neighborhood Statistical Area M02

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

0 .1 .2 .3
Miles

E07

F03

M02

M01

N02

W01

V01

Neighborhood(s): Old Fourth Ward, Sweet Auburn

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Contents

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M02

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

M02

Atlanta

Race and Latino Origin

M02

Atlanta

neighborhood nexus

Housing Tenure

M02

■	Owner–occupied with mortgage
■	Owner–occupied free and clear
■	Renter–occupied
■	Vacant

Atlanta

■	Owner–occupied with mortgage
■	Owner–occupied free and clear
■	Renter–occupied
■	Vacant

Households by Type

M02

9%

14%

77%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

Atlanta

23%

20%

57%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

neighborhood nexus
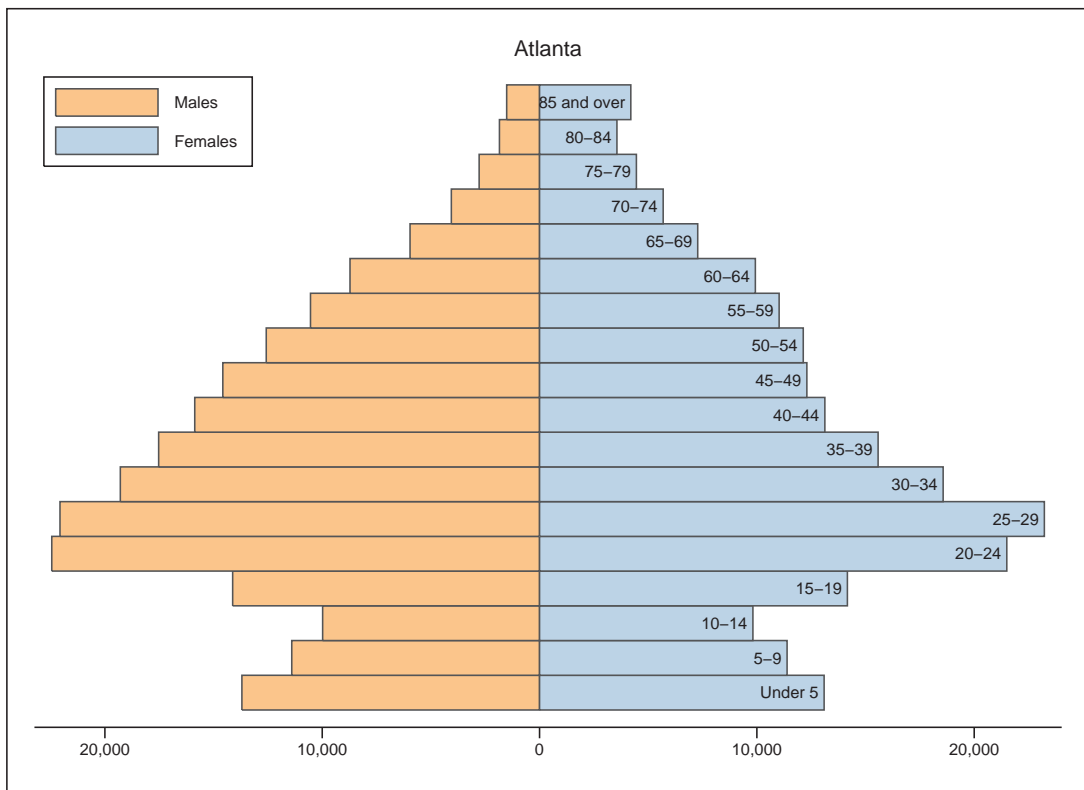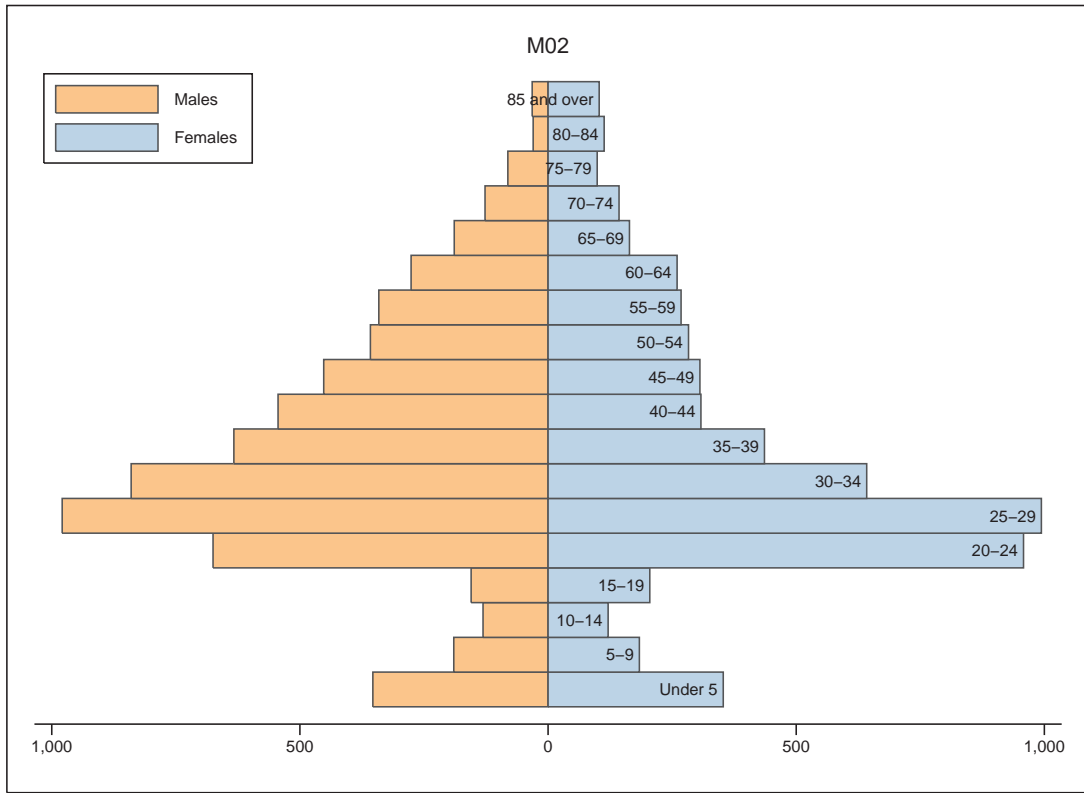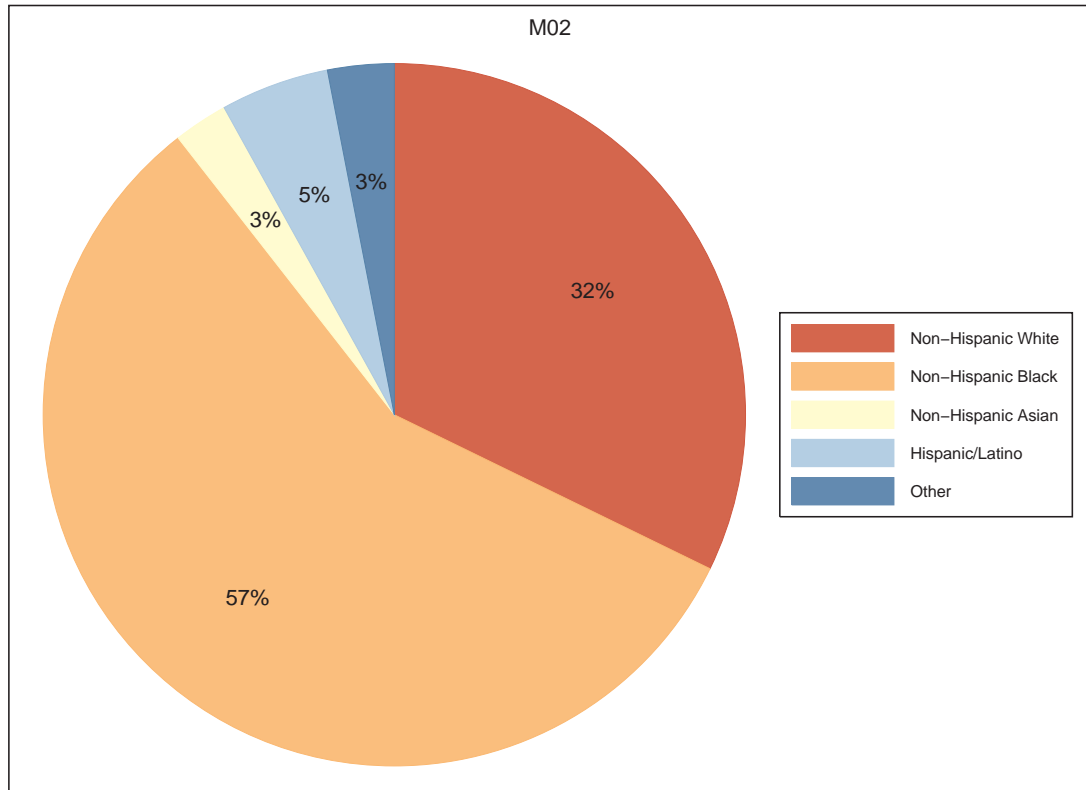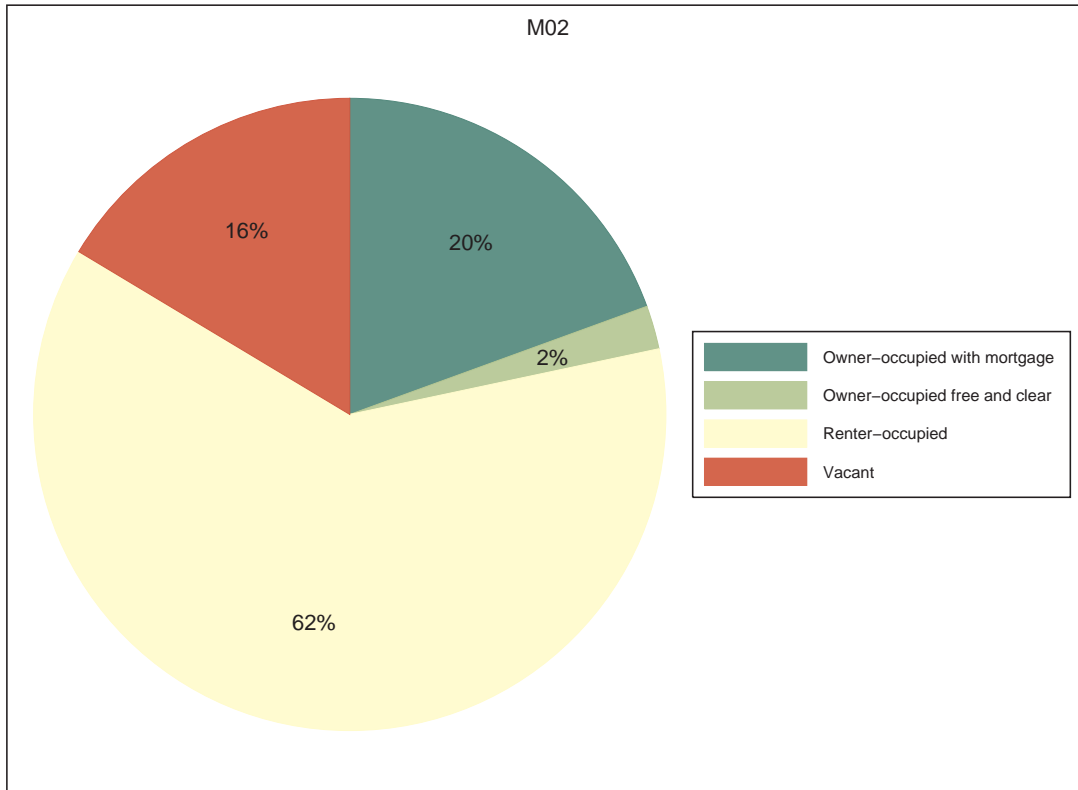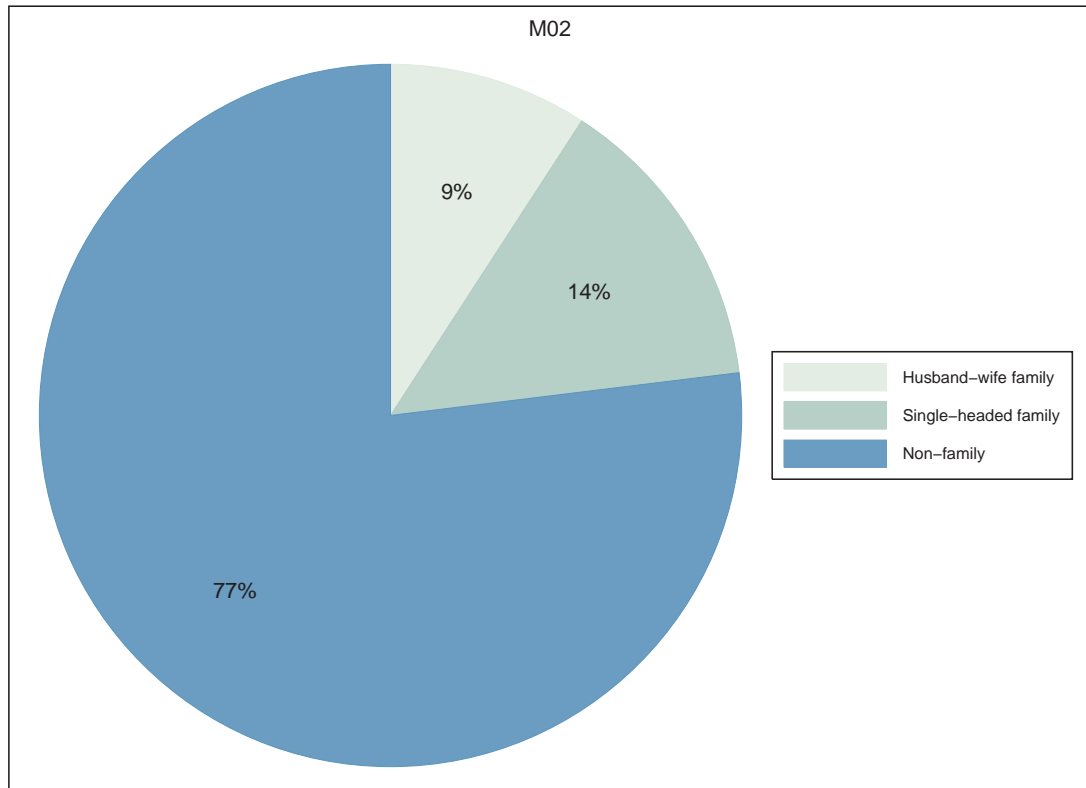
Children by Household Type

M02

Pie chart with legend:
- Own parent(s), husband−wife family: 20%
- Own parent, single−parent family: 66%
- Other relative: 11%
- Non−relative or group quarters: 3%

Atlanta

Pie chart with legend:
- Own parent(s), husband−wife family: 38%
- Own parent, single−parent family: 44%
- Other relative: 16%
- Non−relative or group quarters: 2%
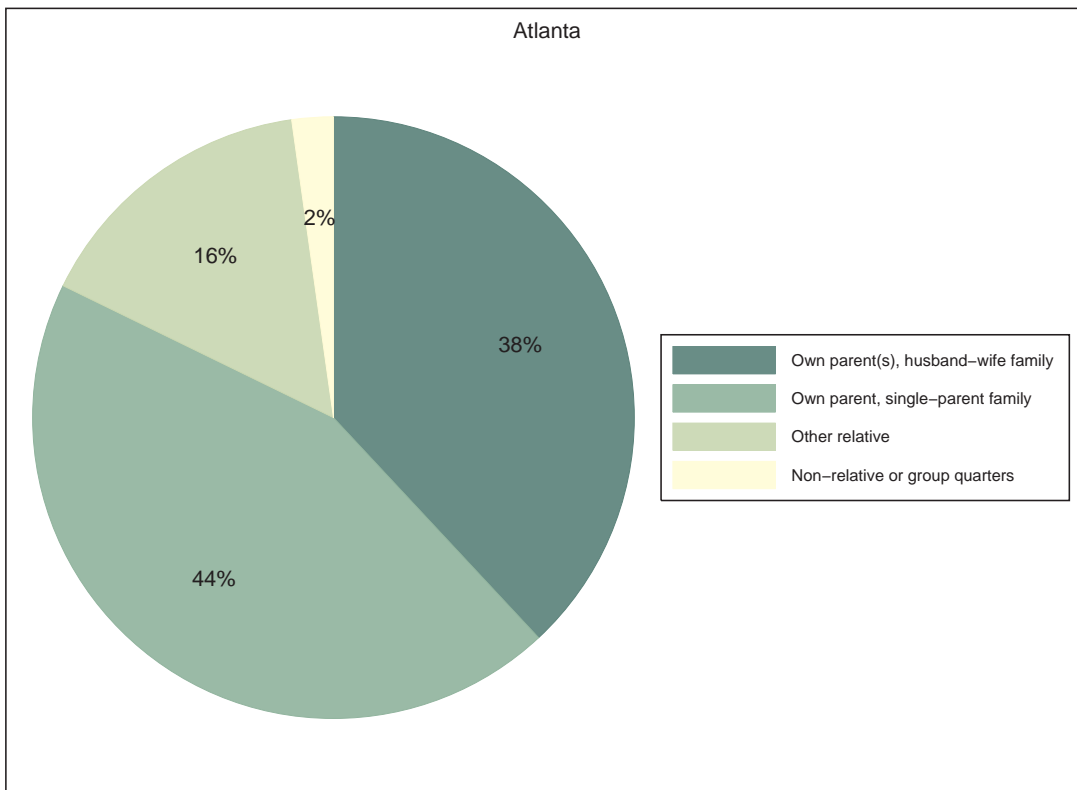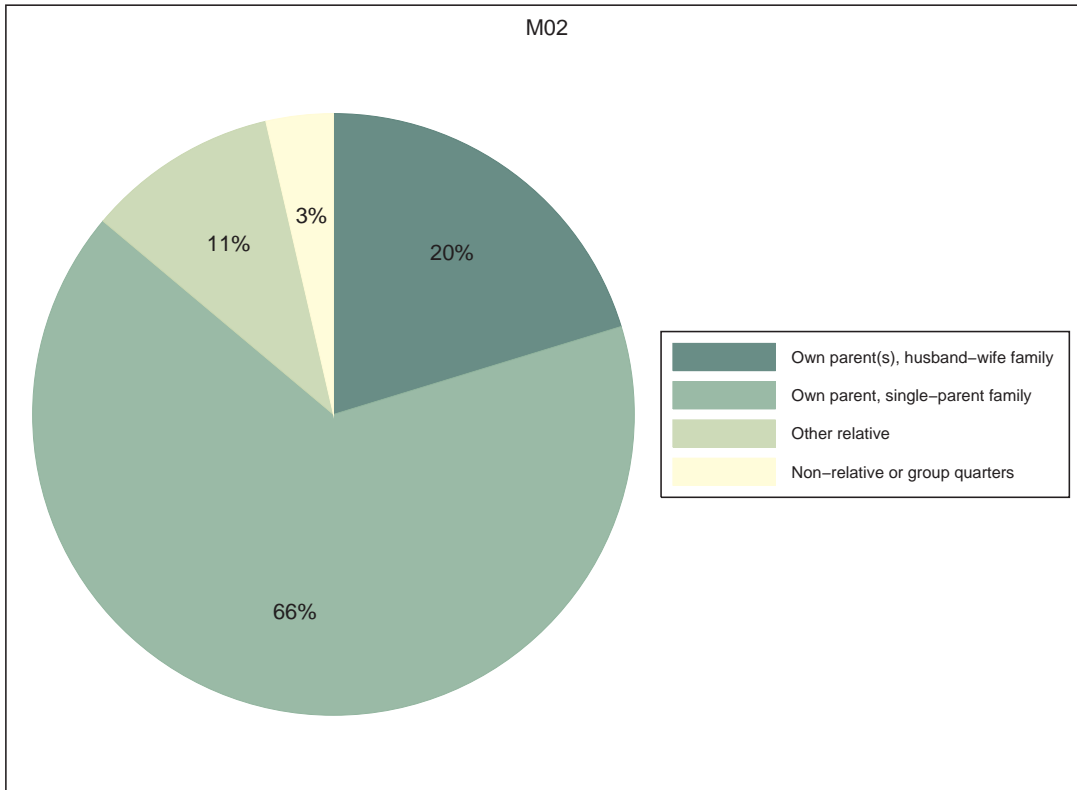
Population Change, 2000-2010
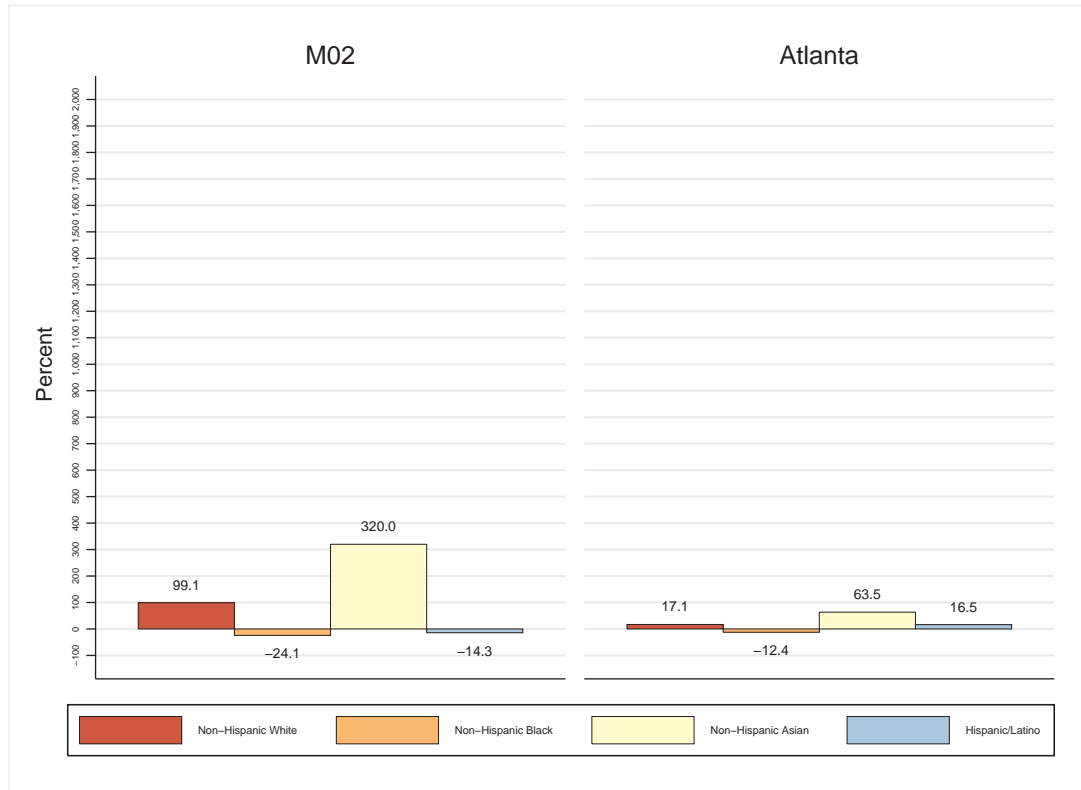
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	12,326	100.0%
Under 5 years	706	5.7%
5 to 9 years	374	3.0%
10 to 14 years	252	2.0%
15 to 19 years	360	2.9%
20 to 24 years	1,633	13.2%
25 to 29 years	1,973	16.0%
30 to 34 years	1,482	12.0%
35 to 39 years	1,069	8.7%
40 to 44 years	852	6.9%
45 to 49 years	758	6.1%
50 to 54 years	641	5.2%
55 to 59 years	609	4.9%
60 to 64 years	536	4.3%
65 to 69 years	353	2.9%
70 to 74 years	270	2.2%
75 to 79 years	180	1.5%
80 to 84 years	143	1.2%
85 years and over	135	1.1%
Median age (years)	32.9	(X)
16 years and over	10,956	88.9%
18 years and over	10,832	87.9%
21 years and over	10,393	84.3%
62 years and over	1,375	11.2%
65 years and over	1,081	8.8%
Male population	6,386	51.8%
Under 5 years	353	2.9%
5 to 9 years	190	1.5%
10 to 14 years	131	1.1%
15 to 19 years	155	1.3%
20 to 24 years	675	5.5%
25 to 29 years	979	7.9%
30 to 34 years	840	6.8%
35 to 39 years	633	5.1%
40 to 44 years	544	4.4%
45 to 49 years	452	3.7%
50 to 54 years	358	2.9%
55 to 59 years	341	2.8%
60 to 64 years	276	2.2%
65 to 69 years	189	1.5%
70 to 74 years	127	1.0%
75 to 79 years	81	0.7%
80 to 84 years	30	0.2%
85 years and over	32	0.3%
Median age (years)	34.2	(X)
16 years and over	5,699	46.2%
18 years and over	5,640	45.8%
21 years and over	5,457	44.3%
	Continued on next page...	

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	607	4.9%
65 years and over	459	3.7%
Female population	5,940	48.2%
Under 5 years	353	2.9%
5 to 9 years	184	1.5%
10 to 14 years	121	1.0%
15 to 19 years	205	1.7%
20 to 24 years	958	7.8%
25 to 29 years	994	8.1%
30 to 34 years	642	5.2%
35 to 39 years	436	3.5%
40 to 44 years	308	2.5%
45 to 49 years	306	2.5%
50 to 54 years	283	2.3%
55 to 59 years	268	2.2%
60 to 64 years	260	2.1%
65 to 69 years	164	1.3%
70 to 74 years	143	1.2%
75 to 79 years	99	0.8%
80 to 84 years	113	0.9%
85 years and over	103	0.8%
Median age (years)	31.2	(X)
16 years and over	5,257	42.6%
18 years and over	5,192	42.1%
21 years and over	4,936	40.0%
62 years and over	768	6.2%
65 years and over	622	5.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	12,326	100.0%
One Race	11,940	96.9%
White	4,161	33.8%
Black or African American	7,169	58.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	26	0.2%
Asian	329	2.7%
Asian Indian‡	144	1.2%
Chinese† ‡	61	0.5%
Filipino‡	26	0.2%
Japanese‡	24	0.2%
Korean‡	53	0.4%
Vietnamese‡	20	0.2%
Other Asian† ‡	74	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	3	0.0%
Some Other Race	253	2.1%
Two or More Races	386	3.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	31	0.3%
White; Asian	61	0.5%
White; Black or African American	91	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	20	0.2%
	Continued on next page...	

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	4,431	35.9%
Black or African American	7,433	60.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	169	1.4%
Asian	434	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12	0.1%
Some Other Race	314	2.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	12,326	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	593	4.8%
Mexican‡	256	2.1%
Puerto Rican‡	103	0.8%
Cuban‡	47	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	208	1.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,733	95.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	12,326	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	593	4.8%
White alone	197	1.6%
Black or African American alone	114	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	225	1.8%
Two or More Races	53	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,733	95.2%
White alone	3,964	32.2%
Black or African American alone	7,055	57.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	23	0.2%
Asian alone	328	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	28	0.2%
Two or More Races	333	2.7%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	12,326	100.0%
In households	11,712	95.0%
Householder	7,327	59.4%
Spouse	670	5.4%
Child	1,581	12.8%
Own child under 18 years	1,285	10.4%
Other relatives	552	4.5%
Under 18 years	155	1.3%
65 years and over†	45	0.4%
Nonrelatives	1,582	12.8%
Under 18 years	14	0.1%
65 years and over	20	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	570	4.6%
In group quarters	614	5.0%
Institutionalized population	183	1.5%
Male	87	0.7%
Female	96	0.8%
Noninstitutionalized population	431	3.5%
		Continued on next page...

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	335	2.7%
Female	96	0.8%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	7,327	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,694	23.1%
With own children under 18 years	780	10.6%
Husband-wife family	670	9.1%
With own children under 18 years	183	2.5%
Male householder, no wife present	228	3.1%
With own children under 18 years	78	1.1%
Female householder, no husband present	796	10.9%
With own children under 18 years	519	7.1%
Nonfamily households	5,633	76.9%
Householder living alone	4,475	61.1%
Male	2,244	30.6%
65 years and over‡	206	2.8%
Female	1,874	25.6%
65 years and over‡	295	4.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	866	11.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	852	11.6%
Average household size	1.60	(X)
Average family size	2.65	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	8,752	100.0%
Occupied housing units	7,327	83.7%
Vacant housing units	1,425	16.3%
For rent	996	11.4%
Rented, not occupied	12	0.1%
For sale only	189	2.2%
Sold, not occupied	19	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	80	0.9%
All other vacants	129	1.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	9.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	15.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	7,327	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,898	25.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	3,080	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.62	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	5,429	74.1%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	8,632	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.59	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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M02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED
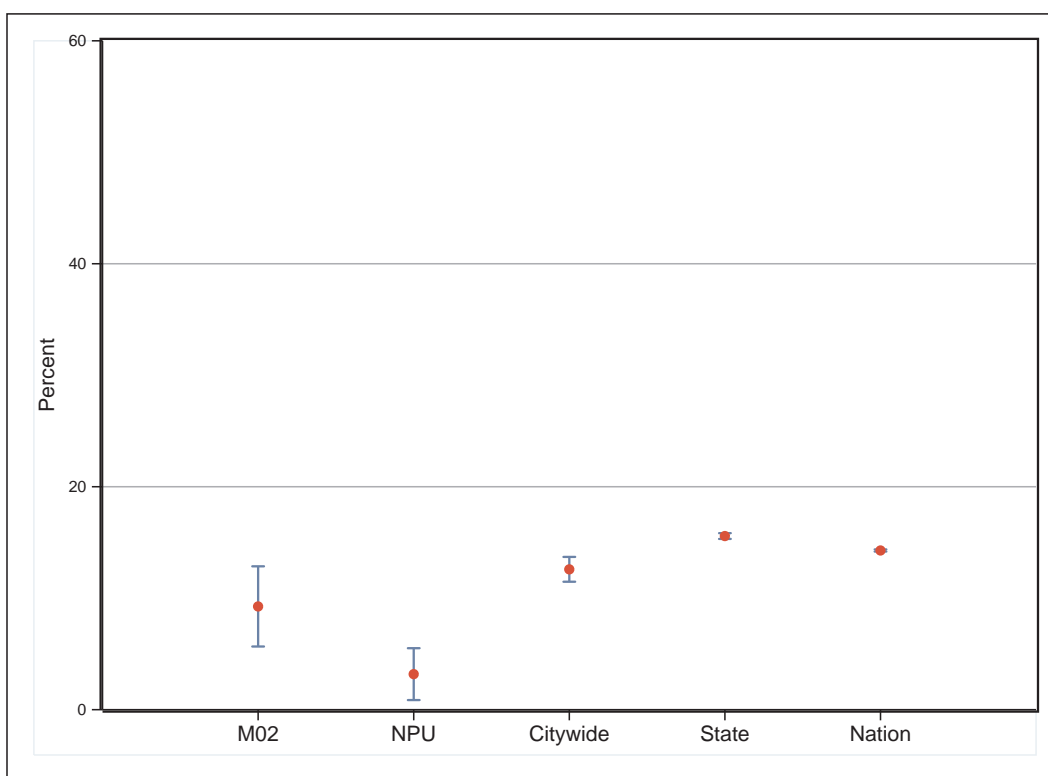
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
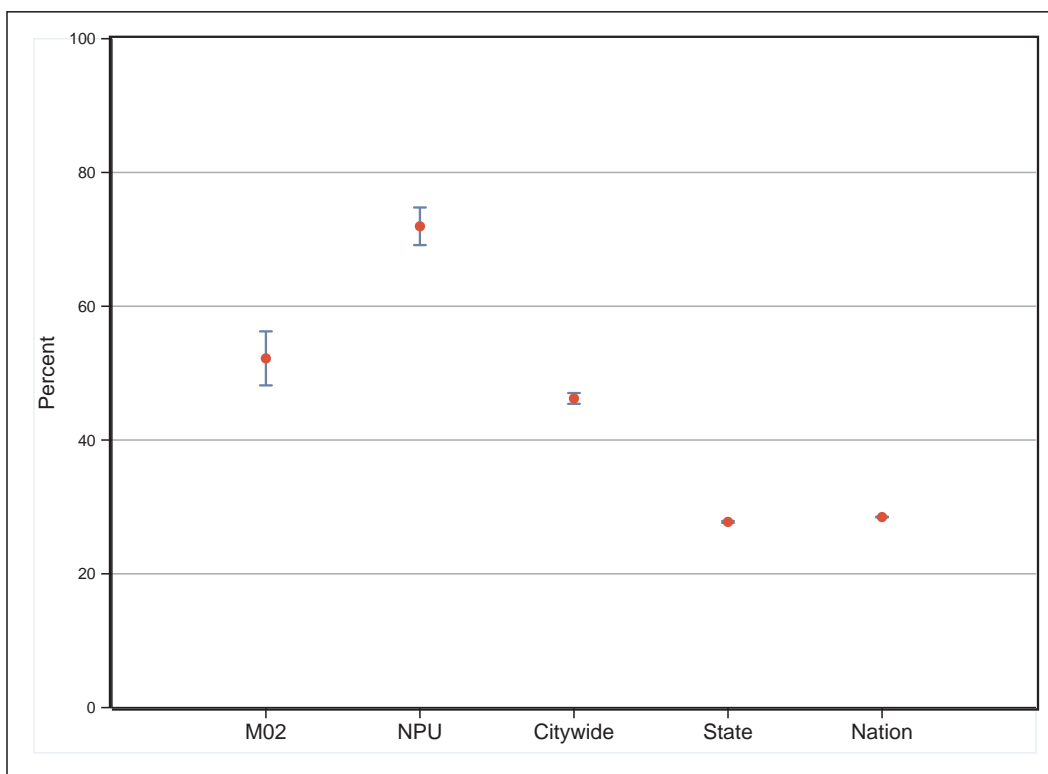
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born
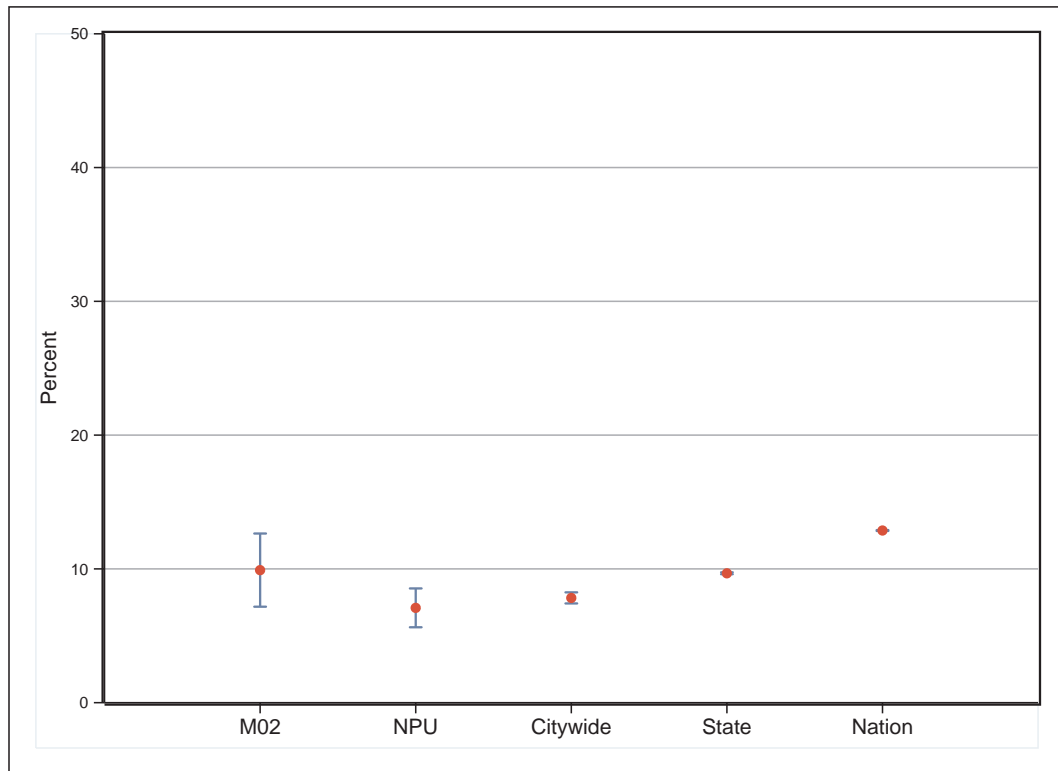
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home
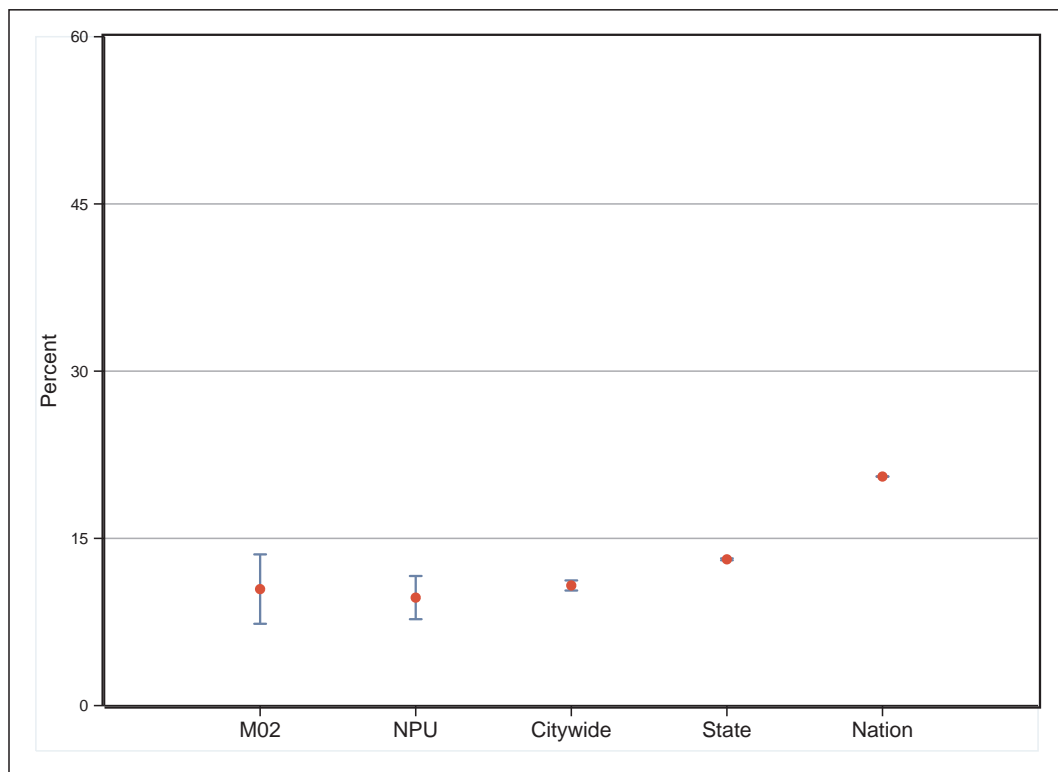
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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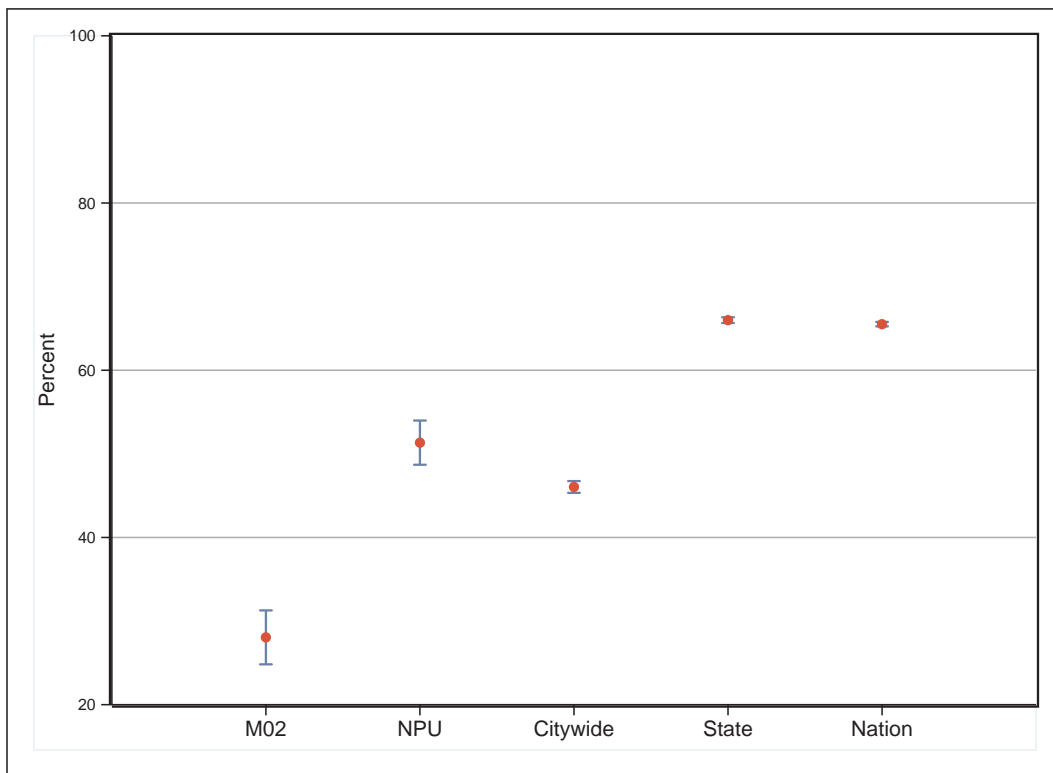
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
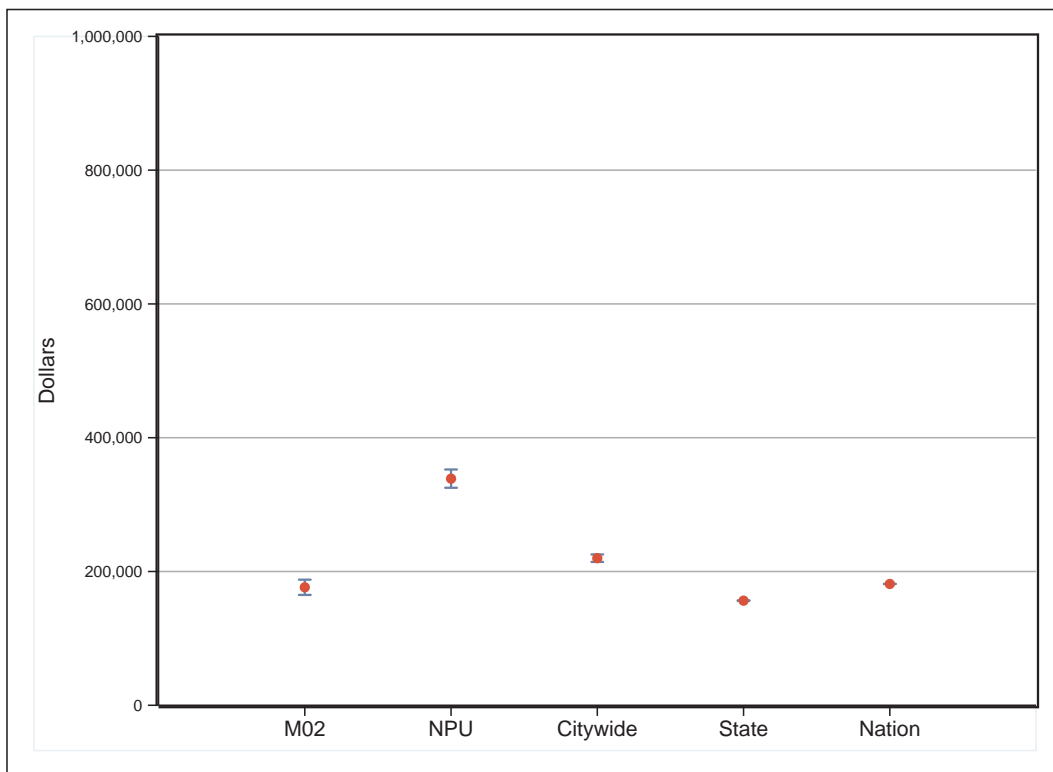
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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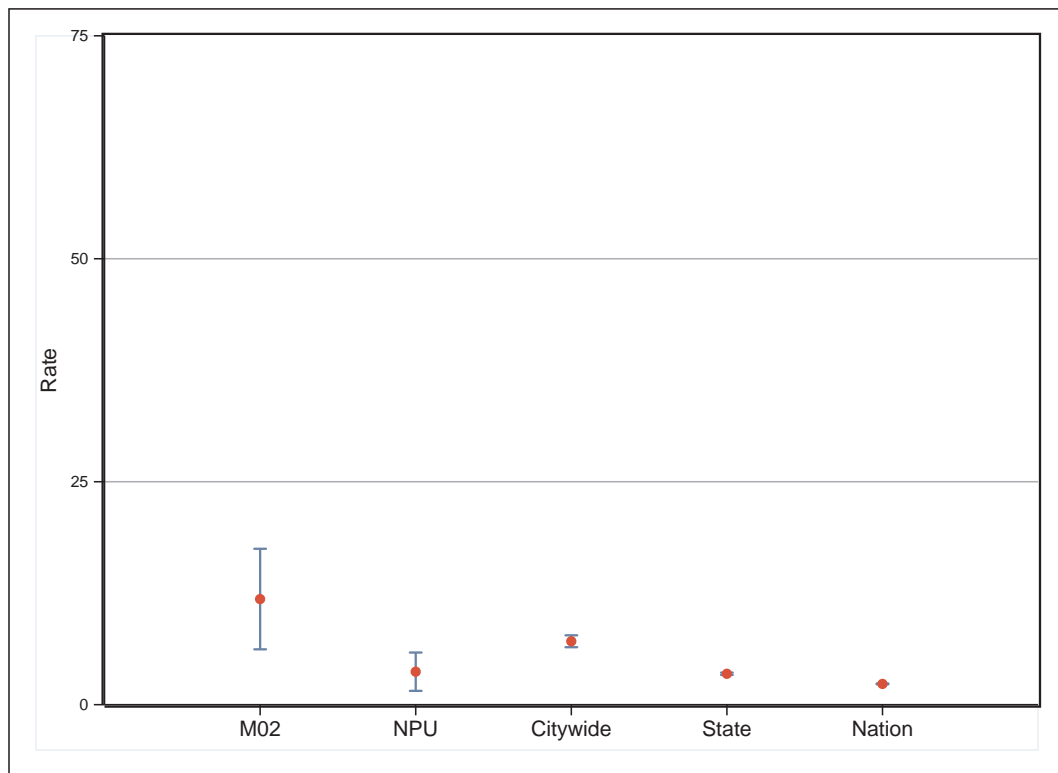
Rental Vacancy Rate
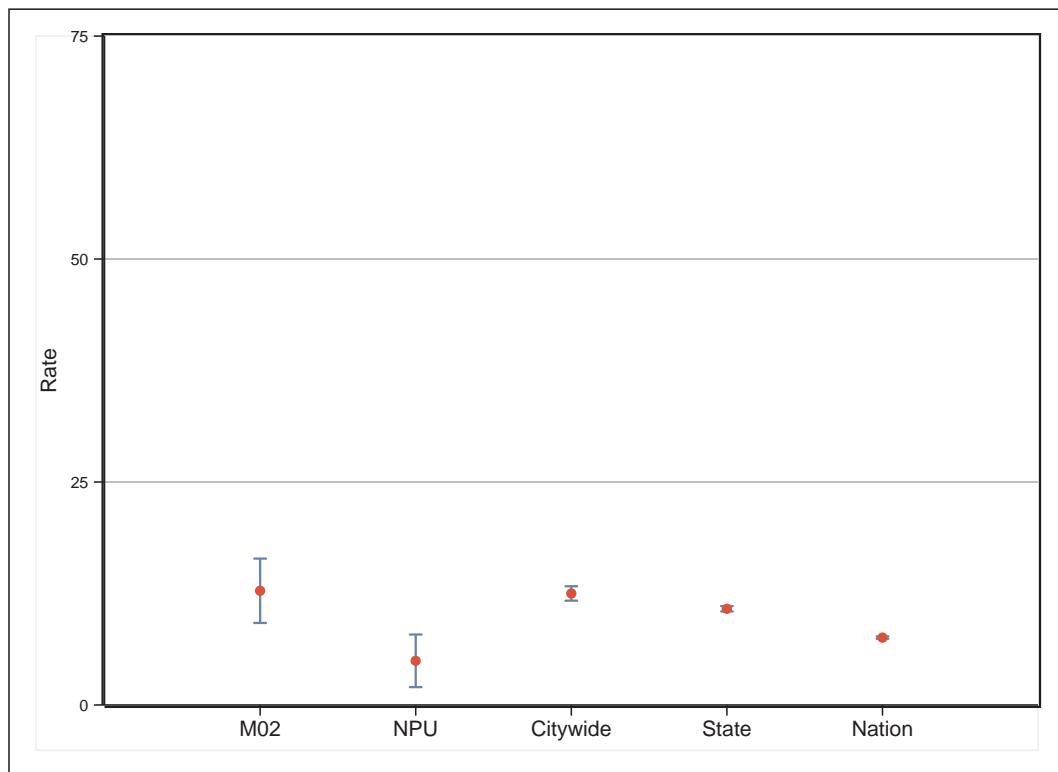
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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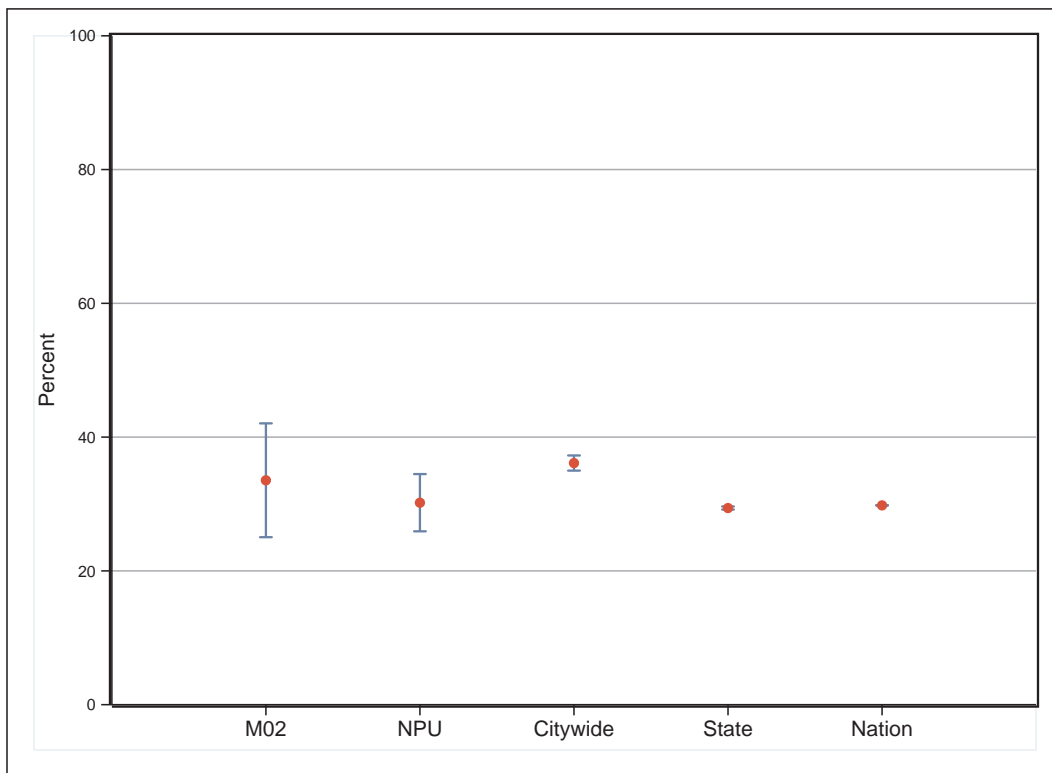
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000
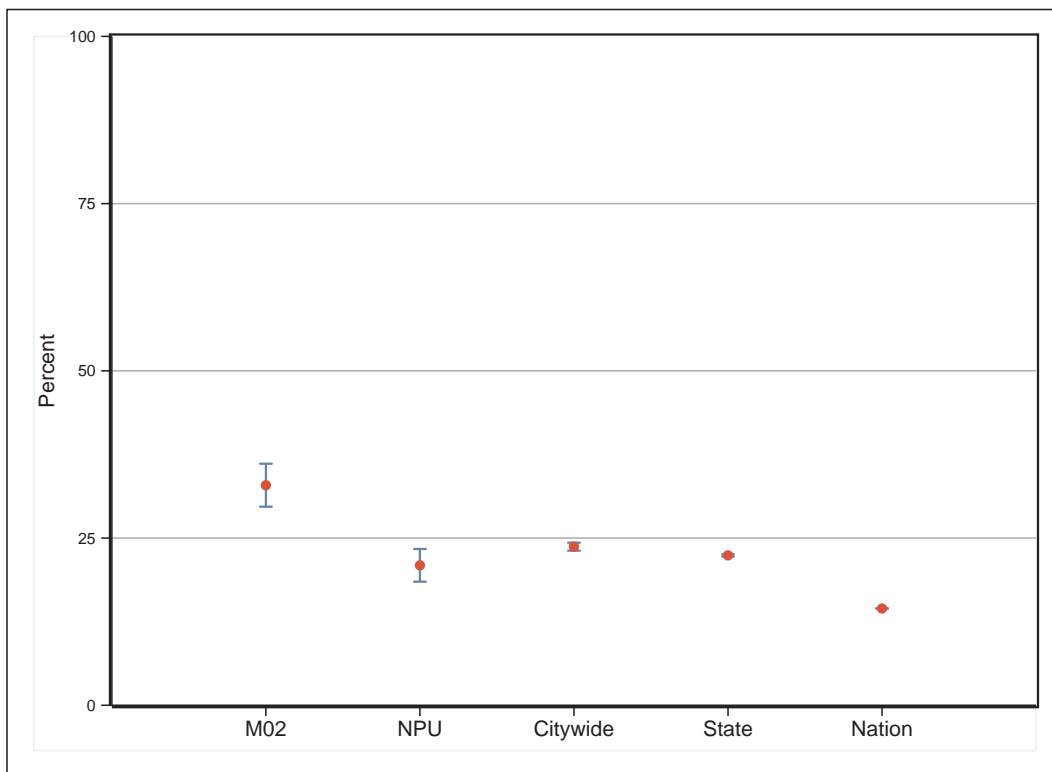
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
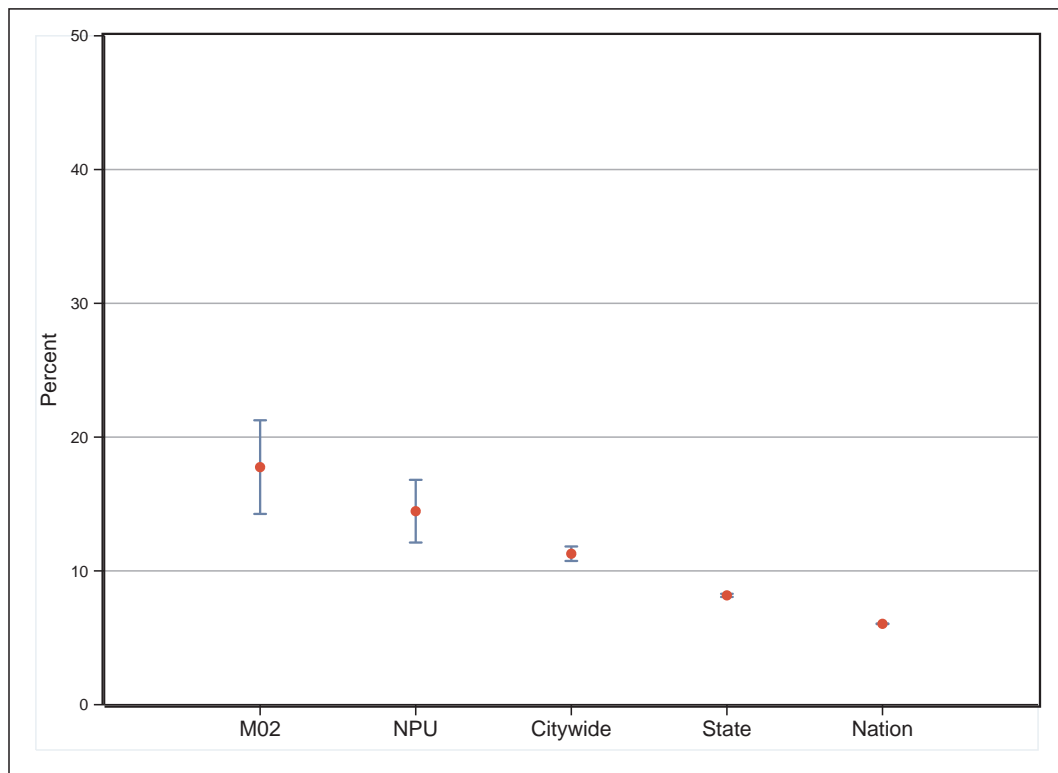
Median Household Income
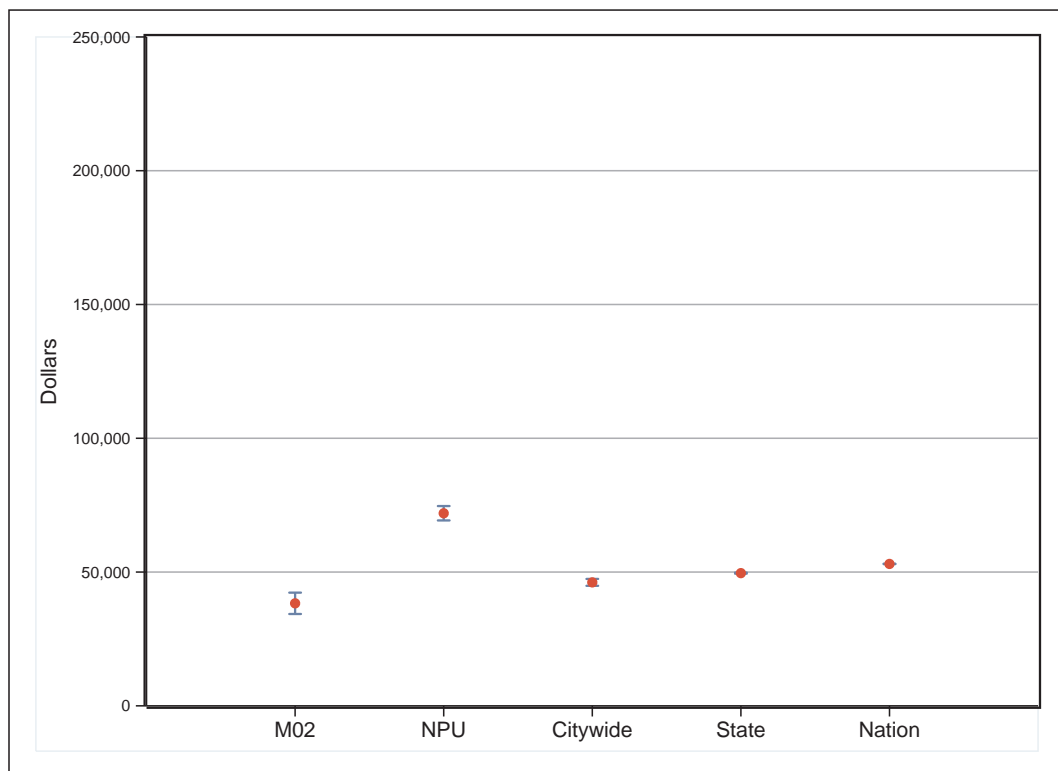
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed
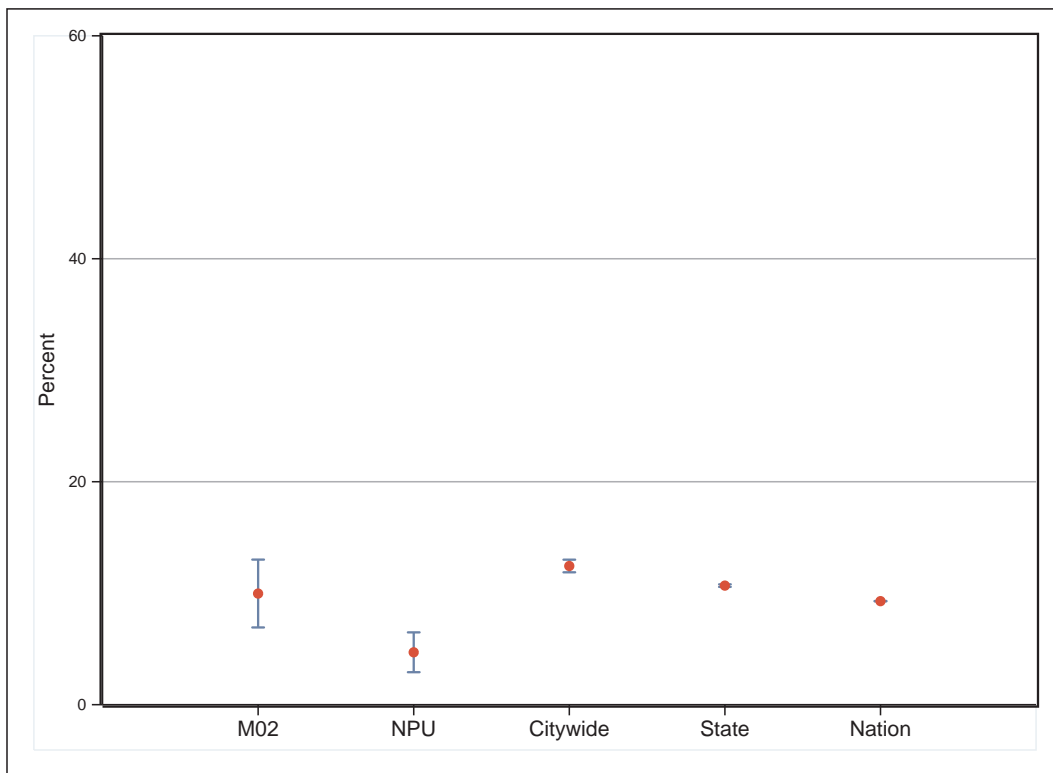
Percent in Poverty

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

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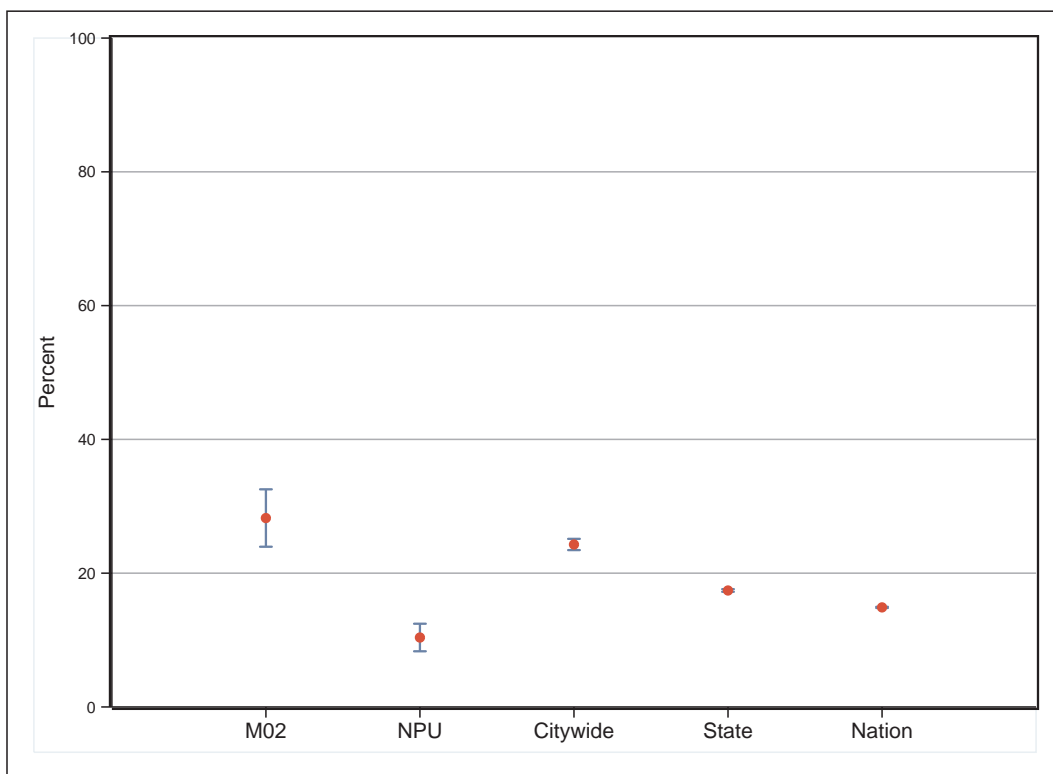
Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**6,499**	**±407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	1,476	±244	22.7%	±3.5
With own children under 18 years	565	±146	8.7%	±2.2
Married-couple family	764	±193	11.8%	±2.9
With own children under 18 years	125	±68	1.9%	±1.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	121	±93	1.9%	±1.4
With own children under 18 years	23	±43	0.4%	±0.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	591	±153	9.1%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	417	±122	6.4%	±1.8
Nonfamily households	5,023	±389	77.3%	±3.5
Householder living alone	4,015	±386	61.8%	±4.5
65 years and over	468	±128	7.2%	±1.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	585	±137	9.0%	±2.0
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	587	±134	9.0%	±2.0
Average household size	1.57	±0.04	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.63	±0.55	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**10,232**	**±686**	**10,232**	**(X)**
Householder	6,260	±383	61.2%	±5.6
Spouse	752	±200	7.3%	±1.9
Child	1,197	±288	11.7%	±2.7
Other relatives	480	±261	4.7%	±2.5
Nonrelatives	1,542	±311	15.1%	±2.9
Unmarried partner	554	±139	5.4%	±1.3

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**5,002**	**±599**	**5,002**	**(X)**
Never married	3,386	±513	67.7%	±6.3
Now married, except separated	939	±246	18.8%	±4.4
Separated	88	±75	1.8%	±1.5
Widowed	37	±46	0.7%	±0.9
Divorced	542	±183	10.8%	±3.4
Females 15 years and over	**5,200**	**±476**	**5,200**	**(X)**
Never married	3,195	±401	61.4%	±5.3
Now married, except separated	850	±215	16.3%	±3.9
Separated	142	±69	2.7%	±1.3
Widowed	382	±137	7.3%	±2.5
Divorced	621	±176	11.9%	±3.2

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	**93**	**±63**	**93**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	56	±57	59.7%	±46.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	18	±19	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	25	±16	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	20	±115	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	28	±25	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	19	±35	(X)	(X)

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GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**14**	**±30**	**14**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±26	0.0%	±186.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±36	0.0%	±264.1
1 or 2 years	0	±26	0.0%	±186.7
3 or 4 years	0	±26	0.0%	±186.7
5 or more years	0	±26	0.0%	±186.7
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±26**	**0**	**(X)**
Who are female	0	±26	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±26	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**3,037**	**±533**	**3,037**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	112	±69	3.7%	±2.2
Kindergarten	44	±50	1.5%	±1.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	252	±138	8.3%	±4.3
High school (grades 9-12)	250	±105	8.2%	±3.1
College or graduate school	2,379	±490	78.3%	±8.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**7,631**	**±571**	**7,631**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	270	±170	3.5%	±2.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	437	±157	5.7%	±2.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,223	±236	16.0%	±2.8
Some college, no degree	1,464	±296	19.2%	±3.6
Associate's degree	253	±129	3.3%	±1.7
Bachelor's degree	2,596	±337	34.0%	±3.6
Graduate or professional degree	1,388	±265	18.2%	±3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.7%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	52.2%	±4.0	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**9,994**	**±756**	**9,994**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	457	±171	4.6%	±1.7

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**10,751**	**±756**	**10,751**	**(X)**
With a disability	1,069	±267	9.9%	±2.4
Under 18 years	**959**	**±220**	**959**	**(X)**
With a disability	3	±52	0.4%	±5.5
18 to 64 years	**9,175**	**±705**	**9,175**	**(X)**
With a disability	746	±230	8.1%	±2.4
65 years and over	**617**	**±161**	**617**	**(X)**
With a disability	319	±125	51.7%	±15.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**10,836**	**±755**	**10,836**	**(X)**
Same house	7,544	±686	69.6%	±4.1
Different house in the U.S.	3,128	±489	28.9%	±4.0
Same county	1,367	±306	12.6%	±2.7
Different county	1,761	±381	16.2%	±3.3
Same state	1,192	±313	11.0%	±2.8
Different state	569	±217	5.3%	±2.0
Abroad	163	±130	1.5%	±1.2

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
Native	9,846	±718	89.9%	±9.5
Born in United States	9,674	±770	88.3%	±2.1
State of residence	4,563	±589	41.6%	±4.3
Different state	5,112	±496	46.7%	±2.8
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	172	±94	1.6%	±0.8
Foreign born	1,086	±311	9.9%	±2.7

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**1,086**	**±311**	**1,086**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	346	±142	31.9%	±9.3
Not a U.S. citizen	740	±288	68.1%	±18.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**1,257**	**±315**	**1,257**	**(X)**
Native	**172**	**±103**	**172**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	52	±73	30.1%	±38.4
Entered before 2010	120	±73	69.9%	±6.3
Foreign born	**1,086**	**±311**	**1,086**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	137	±133	12.7%	±11.7
Entered before 2010	948	±291	87.3%	±9.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**1,086**	**±311**	**1,086**	**(X)**
Europe	260	±143	24.0%	±11.2
Asia	373	±221	34.4%	±17.9
Africa	153	±119	14.1%	±10.2
Oceania	4	±27	0.4%	±2.4
Latin America	228	±117	21.0%	±9.0
Northern America	67	±54	6.2%	±4.7

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**10,565**	**±798**	**10,565**	**(X)**
English only	9,461	±746	89.5%	±2.0
Language other than English	1,104	±339	10.5%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	152	±240	1.4%	±2.3
Spanish	406	±183	3.8%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	82	±127	0.8%	±1.2
Other Indo-European languages	526	±252	5.0%	±2.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	35	±119	0.3%	±1.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	130	±113	1.2%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±115	0.1%	±1.1
Other languages	43	±74	0.4%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	24	±119	0.2%	±1.1

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
American	809	±280	7.4%	±2.5
Arab	13	±27	0.1%	±0.3
Czech	12	±29	0.1%	±0.3
Danish	6	±27	0.1%	±0.2
Dutch	116	±69	1.1%	±0.6
English	511	±150	4.7%	±1.3
French (except Basque)	161	±83	1.5%	±0.8
French Canadian	29	±31	0.3%	±0.3
German	1,036	±261	9.5%	±2.3
Greek	26	±40	0.2%	±0.4
Hungarian	39	±42	0.4%	±0.4
Irish	663	±177	6.1%	±1.5
Italian	339	±118	3.1%	±1.1
Lithuanian	8	±29	0.1%	±0.3
Norwegian	56	±49	0.5%	±0.4
Polish	188	±99	1.7%	±0.9
Portuguese	3	±25	0.0%	±0.2
Russian	153	±97	1.4%	±0.9
Scotch-Irish	69	±55	0.6%	±0.5
Scottish	205	±94	1.9%	±0.9
Slovak	28	±33	0.3%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	490	±273	4.5%	±2.5
Swedish	38	±36	0.3%	±0.3
Swiss	46	±47	0.4%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Welsh	26	±34	0.2%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	101	±71	0.9%	±0.6

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**10,117**	**±700**	**10,117**	**(X)**
In labor force	7,369	±603	72.8%	±3.2
Civilian labor force	7,355	±603	72.7%	±3.2
Employed	6,622	±578	65.4%	±3.5
Unemployed	733	±232	7.2%	±2.2
Armed Forces	14	±115	0.1%	±1.1
Not in labor force	2,749	±406	27.2%	±3.5
Civilian labor force	**7,355**	**±603**	**7,355**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	10.0%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**5,035**	**±440**	**5,035**	**(X)**
In labor force	3,562	±409	70.7%	±5.3
Civilian labor force	3,553	±409	70.6%	±5.3
Employed	3,032	±383	60.2%	±5.5
Own children under 6 years	**447**	**±165**	**447**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	405	±172	90.7%	±18.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	**409**	**±156**	**409**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	370	±157	90.4%	±17.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**6,519**	±**555**	**6,519**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	4,148	±436	63.6%	±3.9
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	455	±177	7.0%	±2.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	509	±166	7.8%	±2.5
Walked	694	±231	10.6%	±3.4
Other means	257	±123	3.9%	±1.9
Worked at home	456	±167	7.0%	±2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.5	±2.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**6,622**	±**578**	**6,622**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	3,284	±385	49.6%	±3.9
Service occupations	1,250	±287	18.9%	±4.0
Sales and office occupations	1,601	±323	24.2%	±4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	165	±93	2.5%	±1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	267	±118	4.0%	±1.7

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**6,622**	±**578**	**6,622**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	25	±59	0.4%	±0.9
Construction	161	±89	2.4%	±1.3
Manufacturing	217	±112	3.3%	±1.7
Wholesale trade	59	±64	0.9%	±1.0
Retail trade	467	±144	7.0%	±2.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	397	±178	6.0%	±2.6
Information	253	±122	3.8%	±1.8
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	404	±150	6.1%	±2.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,359	±259	20.5%	±3.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,278	±245	19.3%	±3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,069	±313	16.1%	±4.5
Other services, except public administration	508	±181	7.7%	±2.6
Public administration	371	±154	5.6%	±2.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**6,622**	±**578**	**6,622**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	5,394	±548	81.5%	±4.2
Government workers	915	±228	13.8%	±3.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	252	±129	3.8%	±1.9
Unpaid family workers	7	±56	0.1%	±0.8

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**6,499**	**±407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	1,540	±278	23.7%	±4.0
$10,000 to $14,999	462	±147	7.1%	±2.2
$15,000 to $24,999	550	±187	8.5%	±2.8
$25,000 to $34,999	583	±169	9.0%	±2.5
$35,000 to $49,999	595	±168	9.2%	±2.5
$50,000 to $74,999	1,000	±211	15.4%	±3.1
$75,000 to $99,999	672	±181	10.3%	±2.7
$100,000 to $149,999	586	±176	9.0%	±2.6
$150,000 to $199,999	277	±115	4.3%	±1.7
$200,000 or more	235	±109	3.6%	±1.7
Median household income (dollars)	38,315	±3,986	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	57,110	±5,255	(X)	(X)
With earnings	5,161	±365	79.4%	±2.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	66,100	±5,877	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	919	±204	14.1%	±3.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7,915	±689	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	367	±114	5.6%	±1.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,366	±5,103	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	348	±143	5.4%	±2.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,175	±505	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	122	±82	1.9%	±1.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,130	±1,683	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	962	±215	14.8%	±3.2
Families	**1,476**	**±244**	**1,476**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	211	±91	14.3%	±5.7
$10,000 to $14,999	109	±70	7.4%	±4.6
$15,000 to $24,999	195	±130	13.2%	±8.5
$25,000 to $34,999	98	±75	6.6%	±5.0
$35,000 to $49,999	131	±82	8.9%	±5.4
$50,000 to $74,999	119	±81	8.1%	±5.3
$75,000 to $99,999	101	±65	6.9%	±4.3
$100,000 to $149,999	270	±143	18.3%	±9.2
$150,000 to $199,999	115	±63	7.8%	±4.0
$200,000 or more	127	±82	8.6%	±5.4
Median family income (dollars)	49,209	±12,082	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	83,113	±18,190	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	35,125	±2,802	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**5,023**	**±389**	**5,023**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	34,319	±3,523	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	49,227	±4,658	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	35,105	±2,464	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,932	±4,005	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	45,946	±3,256	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**10,751**	±**756**	**10,751**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	8,848	±706	82.3%	±3.1
With private health insurance	7,152	±655	66.5%	±3.9
With public coverage	2,117	±356	19.7%	±3.0
No health insurance coverage	1,903	±392	17.7%	±3.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**959**	±**220**	**959**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	154	±163	16.0%	±16.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**9,175**	±**705**	**9,175**	**(X)**
In labor force:	7,287	±587	7,287	(X)
Employed:	6,554	±556	6,554	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,542	±501	84.6%	±2.7
With private health insurance	5,404	±497	82.5%	±2.9
With public coverage	201	±104	3.1%	±1.6
No health insurance coverage	1,012	±266	15.4%	±3.8
Unemployed:	733	±189	733	(X)
With health insurance coverage	333	±141	45.4%	±15.2
With private health insurance	216	±121	29.5%	±14.6
With public coverage	129	±75	17.6%	±9.1
No health insurance coverage	400	±150	54.6%	±14.9
Not in labor force:	1,889	±392	1,889	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,551	±357	82.1%	±8.3
With private health insurance	1,039	±320	55.0%	±12.5
With public coverage	580	±185	30.7%	±7.4
No health insurance coverage	337	±149	17.9%	±7.0

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	23.9%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	48.6%	±14.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	59.9%	±28.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.9%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	6.4%	±30.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±56.1	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	52.8%	±13.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	59.9%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	84.0%	±16.5	(X)	(X)
All people	28.2%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	58.6%	±13.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	58.4%	±20.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	66.3%	±22.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	52.8%	±24.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	25.1%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	23.6%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	47.2%	±15.5	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	27.9%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	28.7%	±4.2	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**8,361**	**±395**	**8,361**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	6,499	±407	77.7%	±3.2
Vacant housing units	1,862	±320	22.3%	±3.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	11.8	±5.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	12.8	±3.6	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**8,361**	**±395**	**8,361**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,090	±192	13.0%	±2.2
1-unit, attached	312	±101	3.7%	±1.2
2 units	226	±110	2.7%	±1.3
3 or 4 units	325	±140	3.9%	±1.7
5 to 9 units	839	±211	10.0%	±2.5
10 to 19 units	1,084	±243	13.0%	±2.8
20 or more units	4,459	±427	53.3%	±4.4
Mobile home	17	±44	0.2%	±0.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	8	±40	0.1%	±0.5

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**8,361**	**±395**	**8,361**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	14	±43	0.2%	±0.5
Built 2000 to 2009	2,736	±295	32.7%	±3.2
Built 1990 to 1999	978	±230	11.7%	±2.7
Built 1980 to 1989	1,038	±239	12.4%	±2.8
Built 1970 to 1979	825	±202	9.9%	±2.4
Built 1960 to 1969	719	±208	8.6%	±2.4
Built 1950 to 1959	639	±179	7.6%	±2.1
Built 1940 to 1949	277	±115	3.3%	±1.4
Built 1939 or earlier	1,134	±199	13.6%	±2.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**8,361**	**±395**	**8,361**	**(X)**
1 room	907	±264	10.8%	±3.1
2 rooms	934	±217	11.2%	±2.5
3 rooms	2,123	±303	25.4%	±3.4
4 rooms	2,072	±335	24.8%	±3.8
5 rooms	1,123	±230	13.4%	±2.7
6 rooms	588	±154	7.0%	±1.8
7 rooms	362	±128	4.3%	±1.5
8 rooms	123	±77	1.5%	±0.9
9 rooms or more	129	±72	1.5%	±0.9
Median rooms	4.1	±0.1	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**8,361**	**±395**	**8,361**	**(X)**
No bedroom	918	±264	11.0%	±3.1
1 bedroom	3,626	±359	43.4%	±3.8
2 bedrooms	2,829	±325	33.8%	±3.5
3 bedrooms	836	±180	10.0%	±2.1
4 bedrooms	115	±78	1.4%	±0.9
5 or more bedrooms	36	±47	0.4%	±0.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,823	±239	28.0%	±3.2
Renter-occupied	4,676	±392	72.0%	±4.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.71	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.57	±0.08	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	1,541	±255	23.7%	±3.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	4,279	±413	65.8%	±4.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	336	±126	5.2%	±1.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	202	±90	3.1%	±1.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	122	±78	1.9%	±1.2
Moved in 1969 or earlier	20	±59	0.3%	±0.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	1,731	±275	26.6%	±3.9
1 vehicle available	3,029	±338	46.6%	±4.3
2 vehicles available	1,433	±268	22.1%	±3.9
3 or more vehicles available	305	±138	4.7%	±2.1

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Utility gas	2,077	±252	32.0%	±3.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56	±54	0.9%	±0.8
Electricity	4,338	±374	66.7%	±4.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±38	0.0%	±0.6
Coal or coke	0	±38	0.0%	±0.6
Wood	0	±38	0.0%	±0.6
Solar energy	0	±38	0.0%	±0.6
Other fuel	0	±38	0.0%	±0.6
No fuel used	27	±46	0.4%	±0.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	132	±95	2.0%	±1.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	58	±66	0.9%	±1.0
No telephone service available	248	±119	3.8%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**6,499**	±**407**	**6,499**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	6,361	±494	97.9%	±4.5
1.01 to 1.50	48	±64	0.7%	±1.0
1.51 or more	90	±110	1.4%	±1.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,823**	±**239**	**1,823**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	72	±134	3.9%	±7.3
$50,000 to $99,999	213	±121	11.7%	±6.5
$100,000 to $149,999	331	±134	18.2%	±6.9
$150,000 to $199,999	419	±158	23.0%	±8.1
$200,000 to $299,999	432	±138	23.7%	±6.9
$300,000 to $499,999	211	±95	11.6%	±5.0
$500,000 to $999,999	129	±78	7.1%	±4.2
$1,000,000 or more	17	±54	0.9%	±3.0
Median (dollars)	176,384	±11,385	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,823**	±239	**1,823**	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	1,640	±228	89.9%	±4.2
Housing units without a mortgage	183	±78	10.1%	±4.1

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**1,640**	±228	**1,640**	(X)
Less than $300	0	±54	0.0%	±3.3
$300 to $499	0	±54	0.0%	±3.3
$500 to $699	72	±81	4.4%	±4.9
$700 to $999	65	±72	4.0%	±4.4
$1,000 to $1,499	432	±147	26.4%	±8.2
$1,500 to $1,999	660	±189	40.3%	±10.0
$2,000 or more	410	±122	25.0%	±6.6
Median (dollars)	1,689	±57	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**183**	±78	**183**	(X)
Less than $100	0	±38	0.0%	±20.9
$100 to $199	20	±59	10.9%	±31.6
$200 to $299	0	±54	0.0%	±29.5
$300 to $399	10	±55	5.5%	±29.9
$400 or more	153	±96	83.6%	±38.5
Median (dollars)	513	±42	(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)	**1,640**	±292	**1,640**	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	515	±156	31.4%	±7.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	300	±138	18.3%	±7.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	248	±114	15.1%	±6.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	118	±62	7.2%	±3.6
35.0 percent or more	458	±158	28.0%	±8.3
Not computed	0	±38	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**175**	±129	**175**	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	62	±48	35.6%	±8.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	16	±40	9.2%	±21.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	11	±39	6.3%	±22.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	23	±51	13.1%	±27.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	30	±46	17.0%	±22.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±38	0.0%	±21.8
35.0 percent or more	33	±71	18.8%	±38.0
Not computed	8	±38	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**4,614**	±387	**4,614**	(X)
Less than $200	470	±165	10.2%	±3.5
$200 to $299	540	±200	11.7%	±4.2
$300 to $499	296	±143	6.4%	±3.1
$500 to $749	529	±170	11.5%	±3.6
$750 to $999	817	±211	17.7%	±4.3
$1,000 to $1,499	1,464	±262	31.7%	±5.0
$1,500 or more	497	±160	10.8%	±3.4
Median (dollars)	1,069	±80	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	62	±77	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD IN-COME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**4,373**	**±476**	**4,373**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	568	±171	13.0%	±3.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	379	±146	8.7%	±3.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	706	±203	16.1%	±4.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	679	±188	15.5%	±3.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	286	±132	6.5%	±2.9
35.0 percent or more	1,755	±286	40.1%	±4.9
Not computed	303	±145	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
Male	5,433	±633	49.6%	±4.4
Female	5,522	±505	50.4%	±2.6
Under 5 years	391	±152	3.6%	±1.4
5 to 9 years	209	±106	1.9%	±1.0
10 to 14 years	154	±86	1.4%	±0.8
15 to 19 years	530	±210	4.8%	±1.9
20 to 24 years	2,041	±400	18.6%	±3.4
25 to 34 years	2,719	±354	24.8%	±2.6
35 to 44 years	1,769	±303	16.2%	±2.5
45 to 54 years	1,266	±240	11.6%	±2.0
55 to 59 years	498	±155	4.5%	±1.4
60 to 64 years	590	±227	5.4%	±2.0
65 to 74 years	418	±135	3.8%	±1.2
75 to 84 years	243	±128	2.2%	±1.2
85 years and over	127	±82	1.2%	±0.7
Median age (years)	32.7	±0.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	10,012	±764	91.4%	±0.5
21 years and over	9,330	±724	85.2%	±1.3
62 years and over	1,101	±256	10.1%	±2.2
65 years and over	788	±203	7.2%	±1.8
18 years and over	**10,012**	**±764**	**10,012**	**(X)**
Male	4,956	±560	49.5%	±4.1
Female	5,056	±519	50.5%	±3.5
65 years and over	**788**	**±203**	**788**	**(X)**
Male	227	±117	28.8%	±12.9
Female	561	±166	71.2%	±10.4

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
One race	10,684	±814	97.5%	±0.5
Two or more races	272	±181	2.5%	±1.6
One race	10,684	±814	97.5%	±0.5
White	4,553	±464	41.6%	±2.8
Black or African American	5,435	±674	49.6%	±4.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±40	0.1%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	10	±28	0.1%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Asian	617	±276	5.6%	±2.5
Asian Indian	319	±230	2.9%	±2.1
Chinese	71	±68	0.7%	±0.6
Filipino	83	±85	0.8%	±0.8
Japanese	8	±29	0.1%	±0.3
Korean	39	±38	0.4%	±0.3
Vietnamese	67	±77	0.6%	±0.7
Other Asian	30	±91	0.3%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Samoan	0	±26	0.0%	±0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0	±68	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	128	±113	1.2%	±1.0
Two or more races	272	±181	2.5%	±1.6
White and Black or African American	119	±164	1.1%	±1.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±38	0.0%	±0.3
White and Asian	42	±55	0.4%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	20	±48	0.2%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
White	4,743	±485	43.3%	±3.0
Black or African American	5,607	±706	51.2%	±5.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	36	±49	0.3%	±0.4
Asian	661	±278	6.0%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	68	±62	0.6%	±0.6
Some other race	139	±114	1.3%	±1.0

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**10,956**	**±833**	**10,956**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	445	±191	4.1%	±1.7
Mexican	108	±108	1.0%	±1.0
Puerto Rican	68	±75	0.6%	±0.7
Cuban	18	±33	0.2%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	251	±145	2.3%	±1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,526	±809	96.1%	±1.1
White alone	4,327	±446	39.5%	±2.8
Black or African American alone	5,375	±669	49.1%	±4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	±40	0.1%	±0.4
Asian alone	542	±270	4.9%	±2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±38	0.0%	±0.3
Some other race alone	11	±41	0.1%	±0.4
Two or more races	260	±181	2.4%	±1.6
Two races including Some other race	11	±40	0.1%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	249	±180	2.3%	±1.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey
   Values marked with a period denote estimates that could not be computed.

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

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

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Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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