Neighborhood Statistical Area N02

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

0 .1 .2 .3
Miles

F03

N02

N03

M02

N03

O03

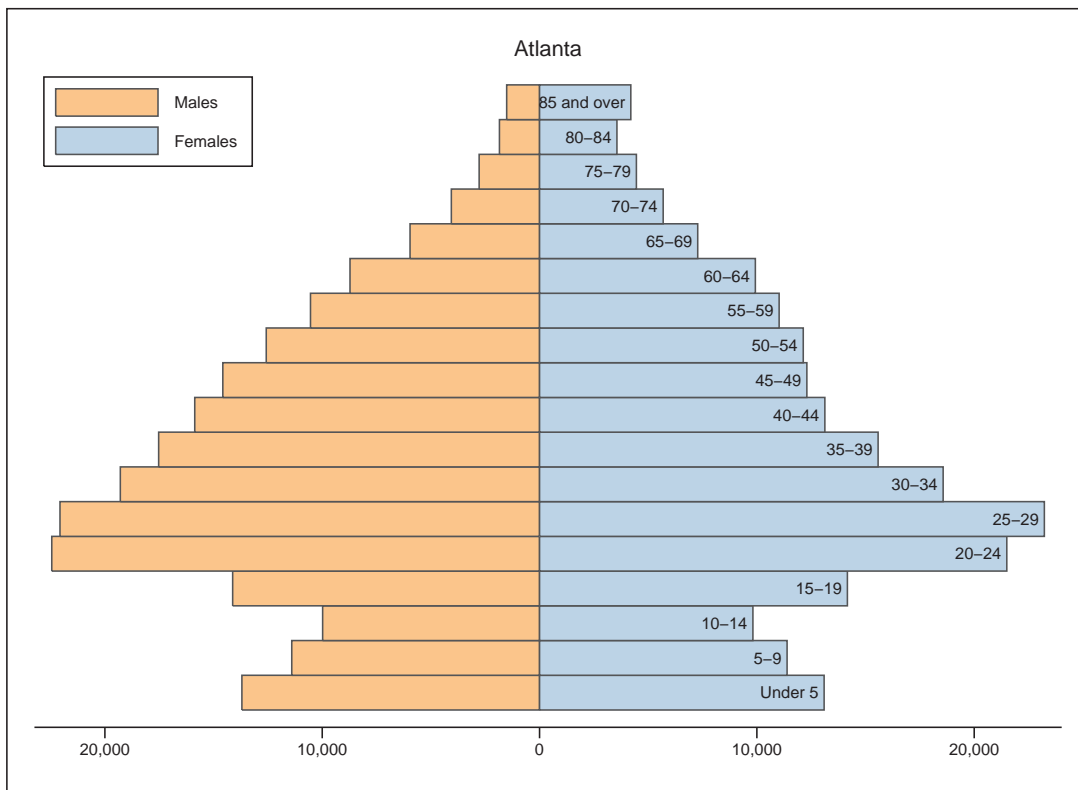N01

01

Neighborhood(s): Inman Park, Poncey-Highland

Contents
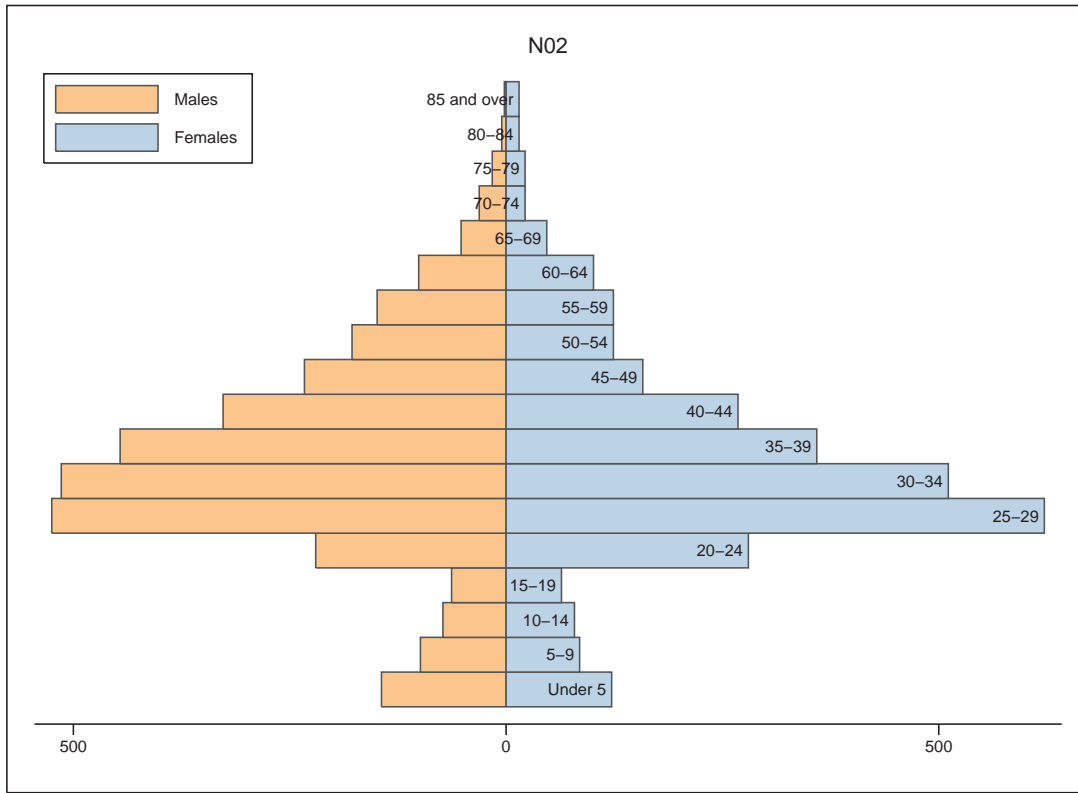
- Decennial 2010 Profile

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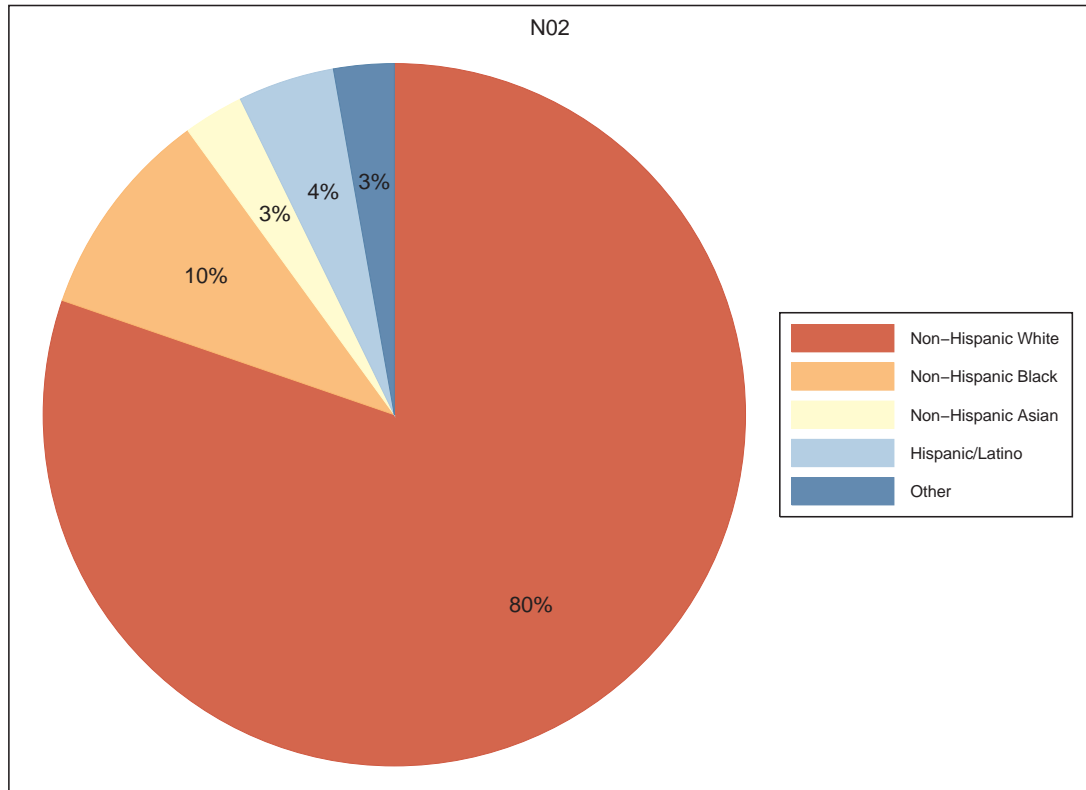
- ACS 2008-12 Profile

- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

N02

Decennial 2010 Profile

Sex and Age

N02

	Males		Females

- 85 and over
- 80–84
- 75–79
- 70–74
- 65–69
- 60–64
- 55–59
- 50–54
- 45–49
- 40–44
- 35–39
- 30–34
- 25–29
- 20–24
- 15–19
- 10–14
- 5–9
- Under 5

500   0   500

Atlanta

	Males		Females

- 85 and over
- 80–84
- 75–79
- 70–74
- 65–69
- 60–64
- 55–59
- 50–54
- 45–49
- 40–44
- 35–39
- 30–34
- 25–29
- 20–24
- 15–19
- 10–14
- 5–9
- Under 5

20,000   10,000   0   10,000   20,000

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Race and Latino Origin

N02

- Non–Hispanic White
- Non–Hispanic Black
- Non–Hispanic Asian
- Hispanic/Latino
- Other

80%
10%
3%
4%
3%

Atlanta

- Non–Hispanic White
- Non–Hispanic Black
- Non–Hispanic Asian
- Hispanic/Latino
- Other

36%
53%
3%
5%
2%

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Housing Tenure

N02

8%	
36%	
53%	
4%	

Legend:
- Owner−occupied with mortgage
- Owner−occupied free and clear
- Renter−occupied
- Vacant

Atlanta

18%	
29%	
45%	
8%	

Legend:
- Owner−occupied with mortgage
- Owner−occupied free and clear
- Renter−occupied
- Vacant

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Households by Type

N02

21%

5%

74%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

Atlanta

23%

20%

57%

	Husband–wife family
	Single–headed family
	Non–family

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Children by Household Type

N02

- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

70%

24%

3% 3%

Atlanta

- Own parent(s), husband–wife family
- Own parent, single–parent family
- Other relative
- Non–relative or group quarters

38%

44%

16%

2%
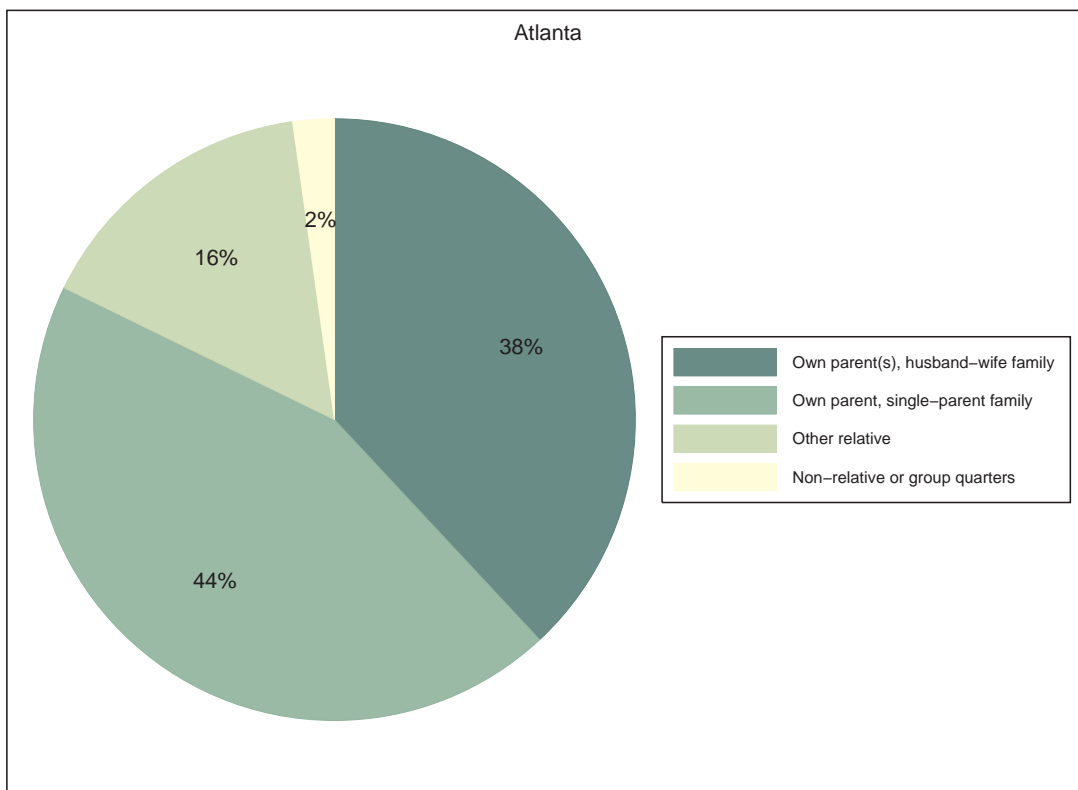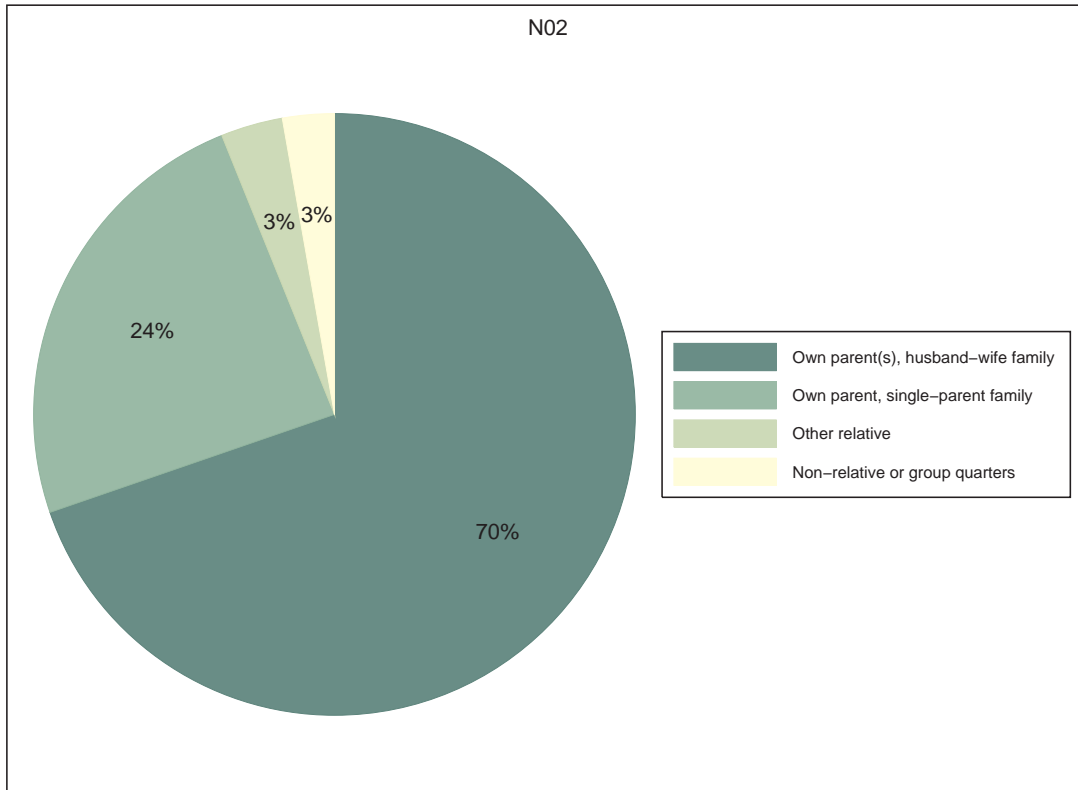
Population Change, 2000-2010
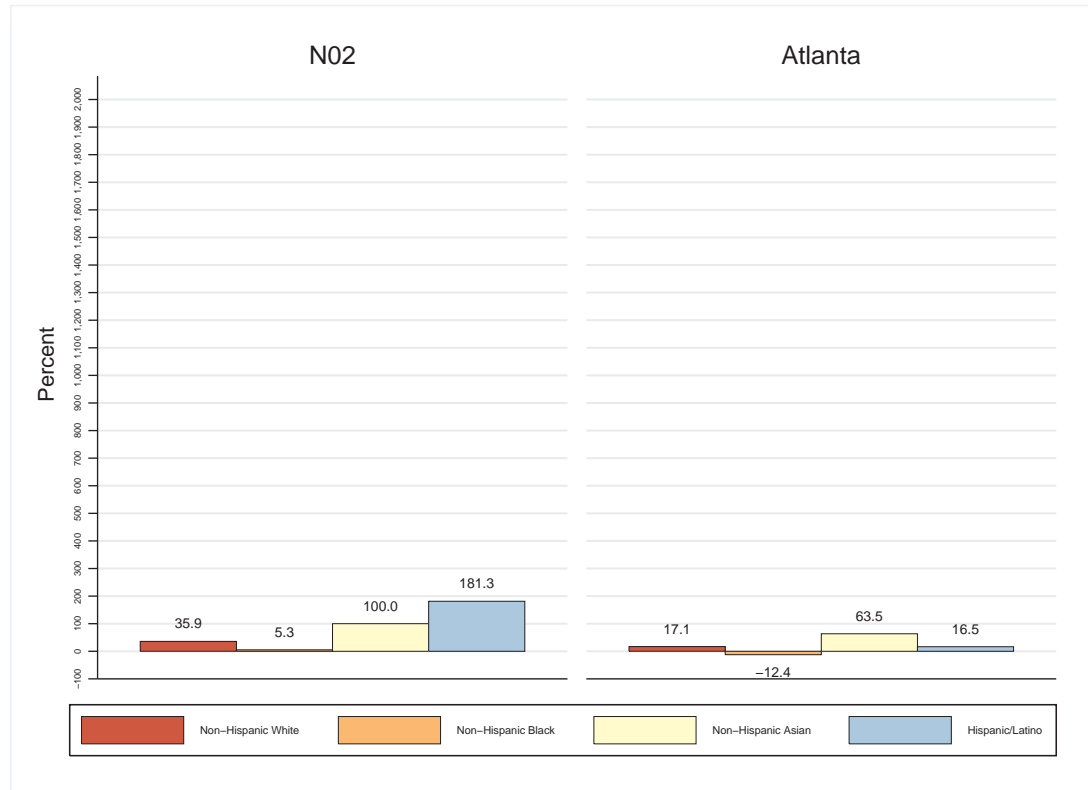
SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,196	100.0%
Under 5 years	266	4.3%
5 to 9 years	184	3.0%
10 to 14 years	152	2.5%
15 to 19 years	127	2.0%
20 to 24 years	500	8.1%
25 to 29 years	1,147	18.5%
30 to 34 years	1,025	16.5%
35 to 39 years	805	13.0%
40 to 44 years	595	9.6%
45 to 49 years	391	6.3%
50 to 54 years	302	4.9%
55 to 59 years	273	4.4%
60 to 64 years	202	3.3%
65 to 69 years	99	1.6%
70 to 74 years	53	0.9%
75 to 79 years	38	0.6%
80 to 84 years	20	0.3%
85 years and over	17	0.3%
Median age (years)	33.5	(X)
16 years and over	5,567	89.8%
18 years and over	5,518	89.1%
21 years and over	5,438	87.8%
62 years and over	338	5.5%
65 years and over	227	3.7%
Male population	3,178	51.3%
Under 5 years	144	2.3%
5 to 9 years	99	1.6%
10 to 14 years	73	1.2%
15 to 19 years	63	1.0%
20 to 24 years	220	3.6%
25 to 29 years	525	8.5%
30 to 34 years	514	8.3%
35 to 39 years	446	7.2%
40 to 44 years	327	5.3%
45 to 49 years	233	3.8%
50 to 54 years	178	2.9%
55 to 59 years	149	2.4%
60 to 64 years	101	1.6%
65 to 69 years	52	0.8%
70 to 74 years	31	0.5%
75 to 79 years	16	0.3%
80 to 84 years	5	0.1%
85 years and over	2	0.0%
Median age (years)	34.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,846	45.9%
18 years and over	2,821	45.5%
21 years and over	2,785	44.9%
	Continued on next page...	

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	159	2.6%
65 years and over	106	1.7%
Female population	3,018	48.7%
Under 5 years	122	2.0%
5 to 9 years	85	1.4%
10 to 14 years	79	1.3%
15 to 19 years	64	1.0%
20 to 24 years	280	4.5%
25 to 29 years	622	10.0%
30 to 34 years	511	8.2%
35 to 39 years	359	5.8%
40 to 44 years	268	4.3%
45 to 49 years	158	2.6%
50 to 54 years	124	2.0%
55 to 59 years	124	2.0%
60 to 64 years	101	1.6%
65 to 69 years	47	0.8%
70 to 74 years	22	0.4%
75 to 79 years	22	0.4%
80 to 84 years	15	0.2%
85 years and over	15	0.2%
Median age (years)	32.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,721	43.9%
18 years and over	2,697	43.5%
21 years and over	2,653	42.8%
62 years and over	179	2.9%
65 years and over	121	2.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,196	100.0%
One Race	6,014	97.1%
White	5,116	82.6%
Black or African American	625	10.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.2%
Asian	177	2.9%
Asian Indian‡	77	1.2%
Chinese† ‡	33	0.5%
Filipino‡	13	0.2%
Japanese‡	12	0.2%
Korean‡	18	0.3%
Vietnamese‡	4	0.1%
Other Asian† ‡	13	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	2	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	80	1.3%
Two or More Races	182	2.9%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.3%
White; Asian	67	1.1%
White; Black or African American	35	0.6%
White; Some Other Race	14	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	5,265	85.0%
Black or African American	692	11.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	0.7%
Asian	270	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	0.1%
Some Other Race	112	1.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	6,196	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	270	4.4%
Mexican‡	99	1.6%
Puerto Rican‡	42	0.7%
Cuban‡	23	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	135	2.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,926	95.6%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,196	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	270	4.4%
White alone	149	2.4%
Black or African American alone	12	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	66	1.1%
Two or More Races	38	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,926	95.6%
White alone	4,967	80.2%
Black or African American alone	613	9.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	0.1%
Asian alone	177	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	14	0.2%
Two or More Races	144	2.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	6,196	100.0%
In households	6,184	99.8%
Householder	3,708	59.8%
Spouse	783	12.6%
Child	712	11.5%
Own child under 18 years	637	10.3%
Other relatives	106	1.7%
Under 18 years	22	0.4%
65 years and over†	14	0.2%
Nonrelatives	875	14.1%
Under 18 years	19	0.3%
65 years and over	3	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	380	6.1%
In group quarters	12	0.2%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	12	0.2%
	Continued on next page...	

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	8	0.1%
Female	4	0.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	3,708	100.0%
Family households (families)	978	26.4%
With own children under 18 years	417	11.2%
Husband-wife family	783	21.1%
With own children under 18 years	297	8.0%
Male householder, no wife present	68	1.8%
With own children under 18 years	39	1.1%
Female householder, no husband present	127	3.4%
With own children under 18 years	81	2.2%
Nonfamily households	2,730	73.6%
Householder living alone	2,043	55.1%
Male	996	26.9%
65 years and over‡	36	1.0%
Female	1,011	27.3%
65 years and over‡	52	1.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	439	11.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	205	5.5%
Average household size	1.67	(X)
Average family size	2.64	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	4,018	100.0%
Occupied housing units	3,708	92.3%
Vacant housing units	310	7.7%
For rent	141	3.5%
Rented, not occupied	9	0.2%
For sale only	72	1.8%
Sold, not occupied	19	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	22	0.5%
All other vacants	47	1.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.2	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	3,708	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,588	42.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	3,060	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.93	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,120	57.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	3,124	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.47	(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.

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.

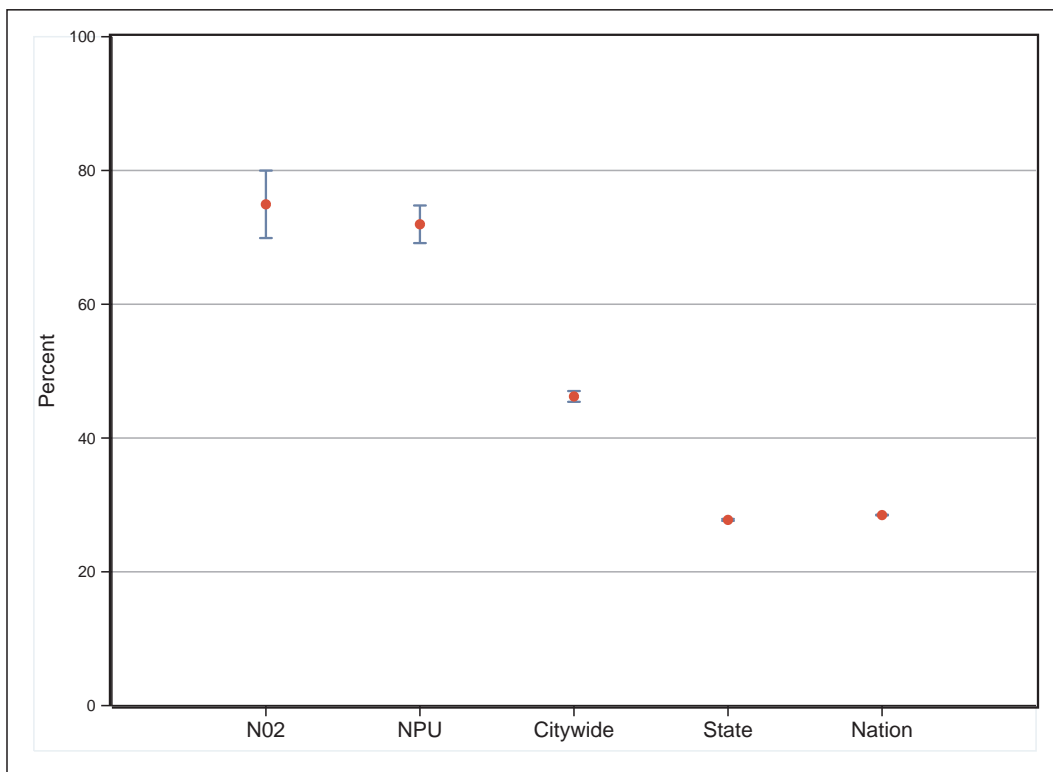**Why do you note that some figures are based on tract-level data?**

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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N02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

Percent

60

40

20

0

N02   NPU   Citywide   State   Nation
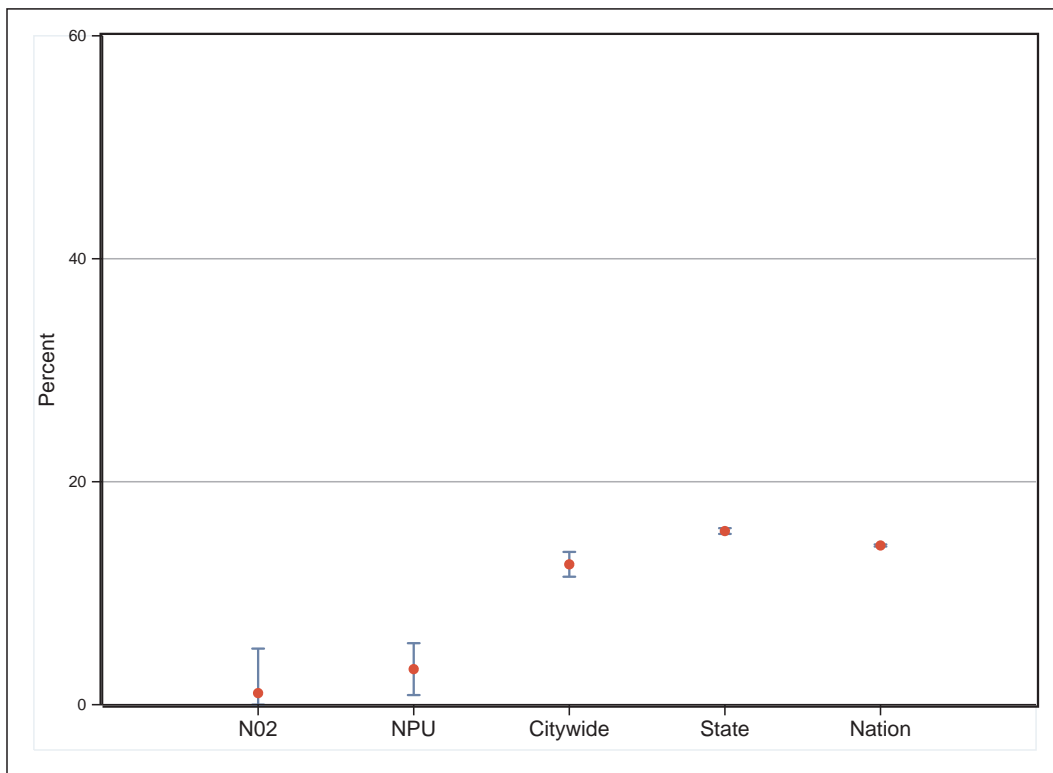
Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Percent

100

80

60

40

20

0

N02   NPU   Citywide   State   Nation

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

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2

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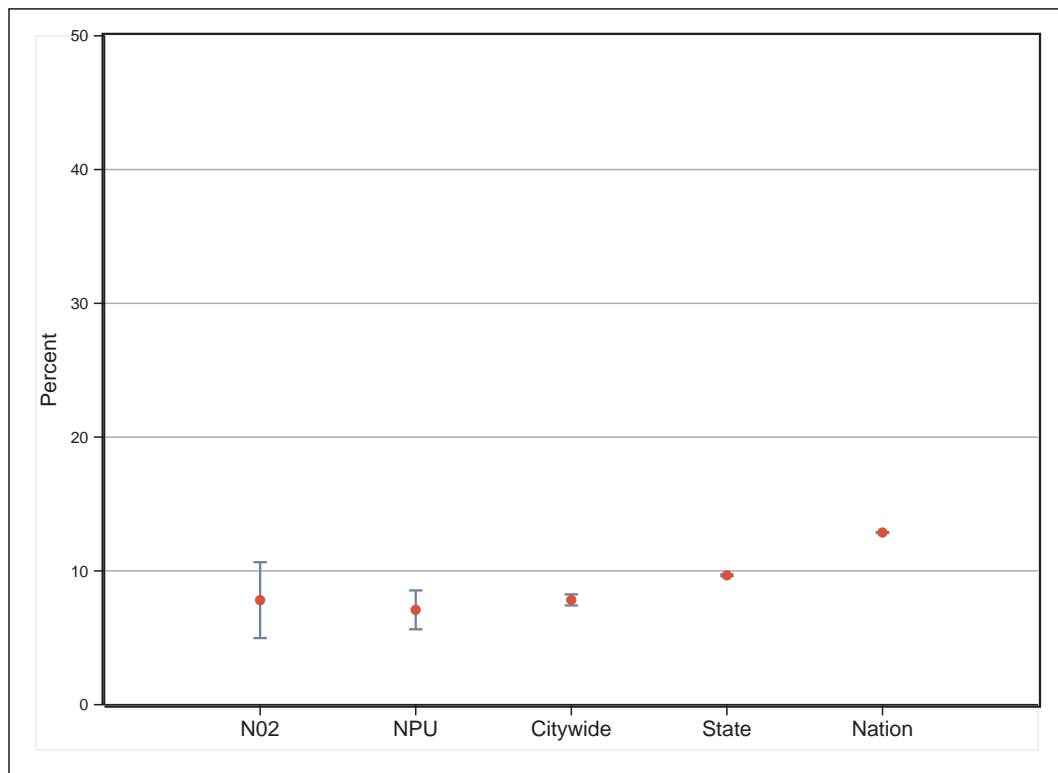
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

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

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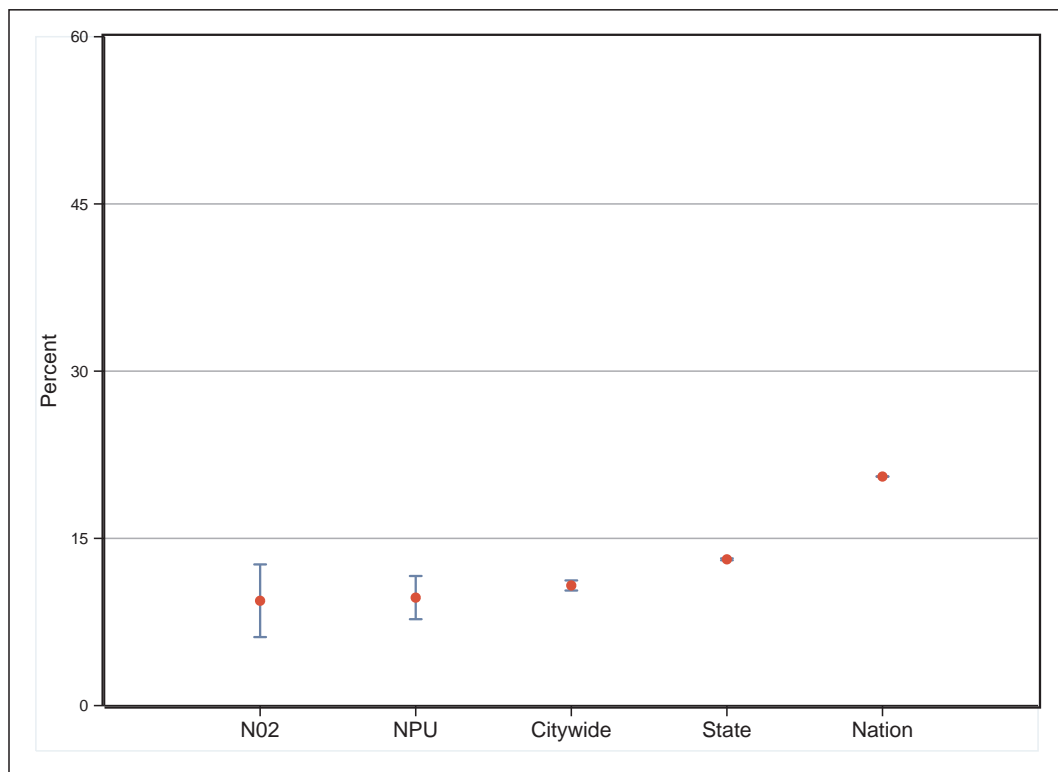
Percent Owner-Occupied
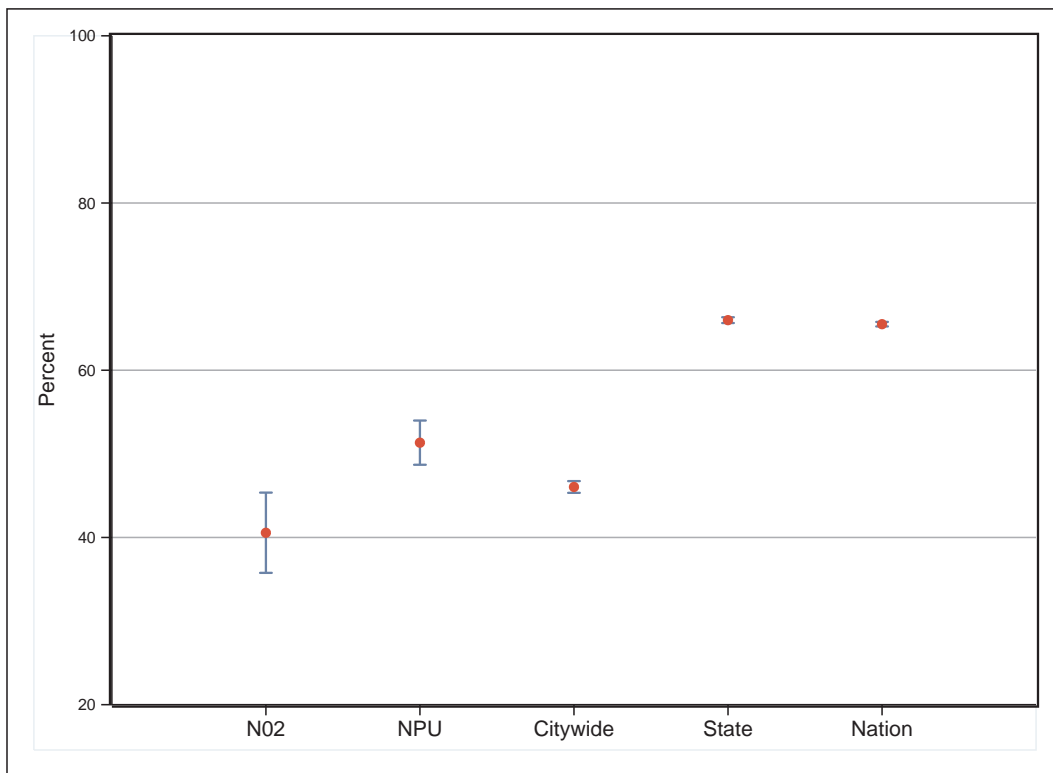
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
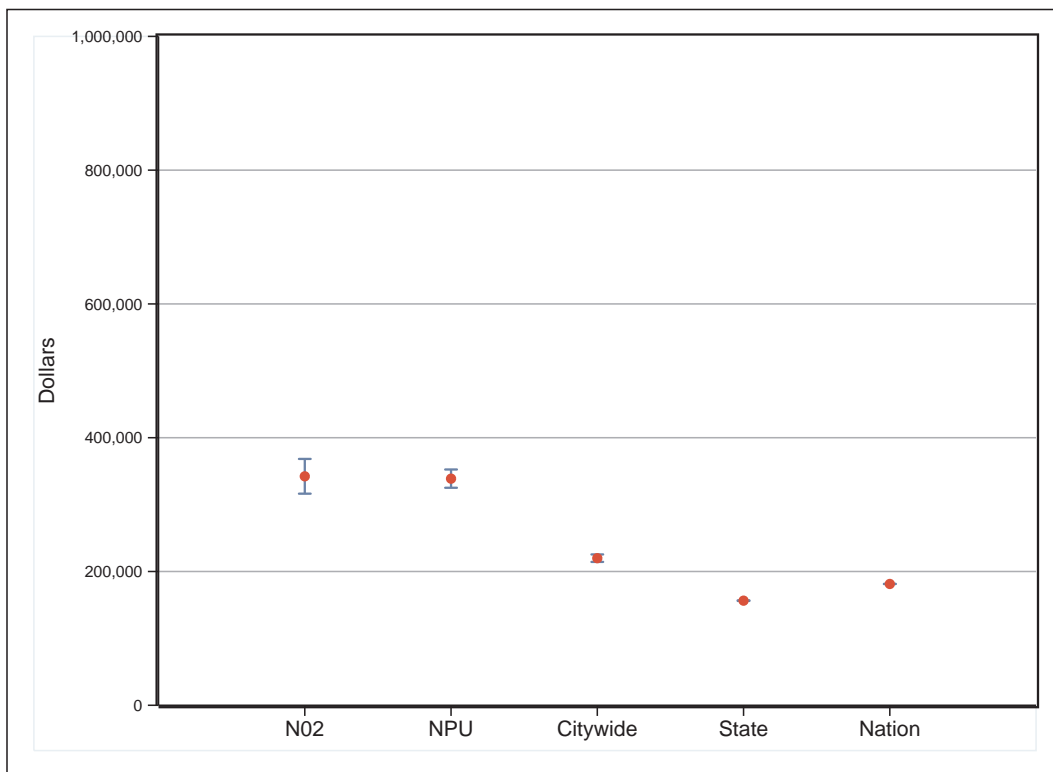
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate
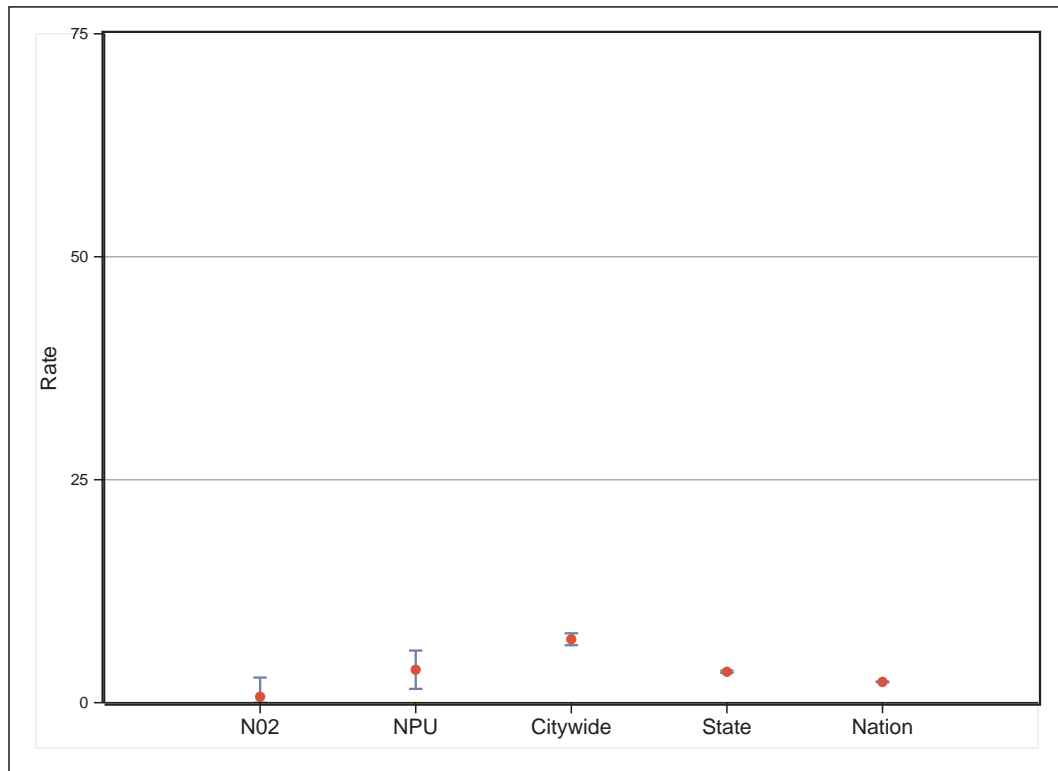
Rental Vacancy Rate

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

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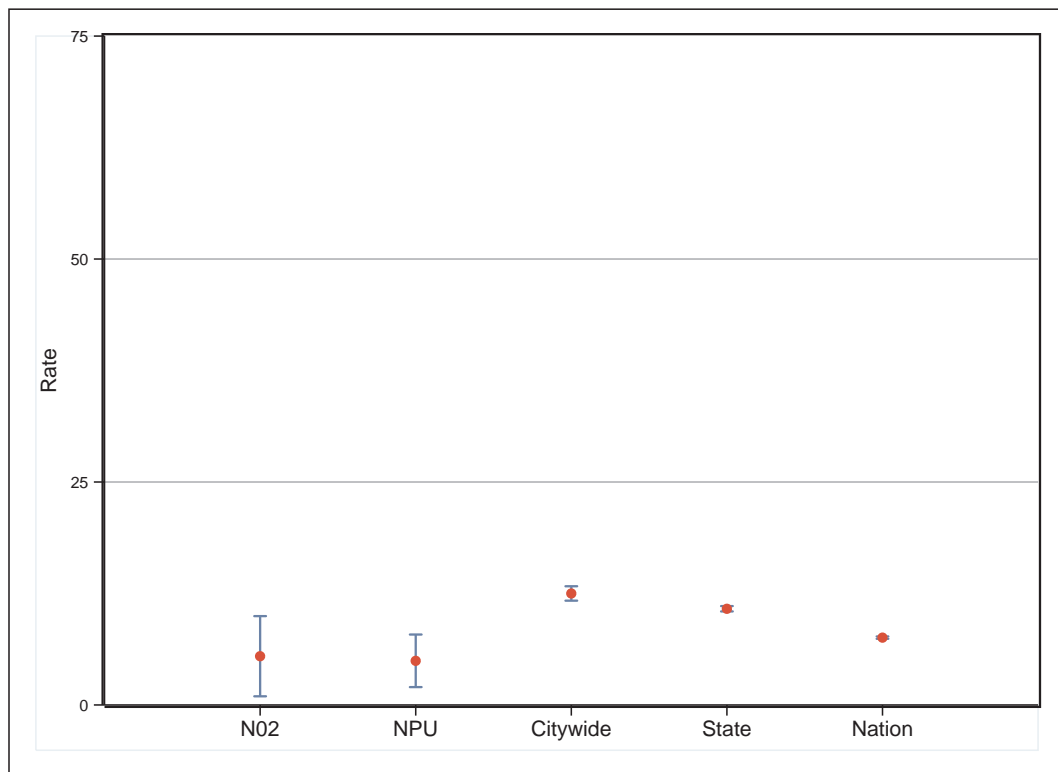
Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income
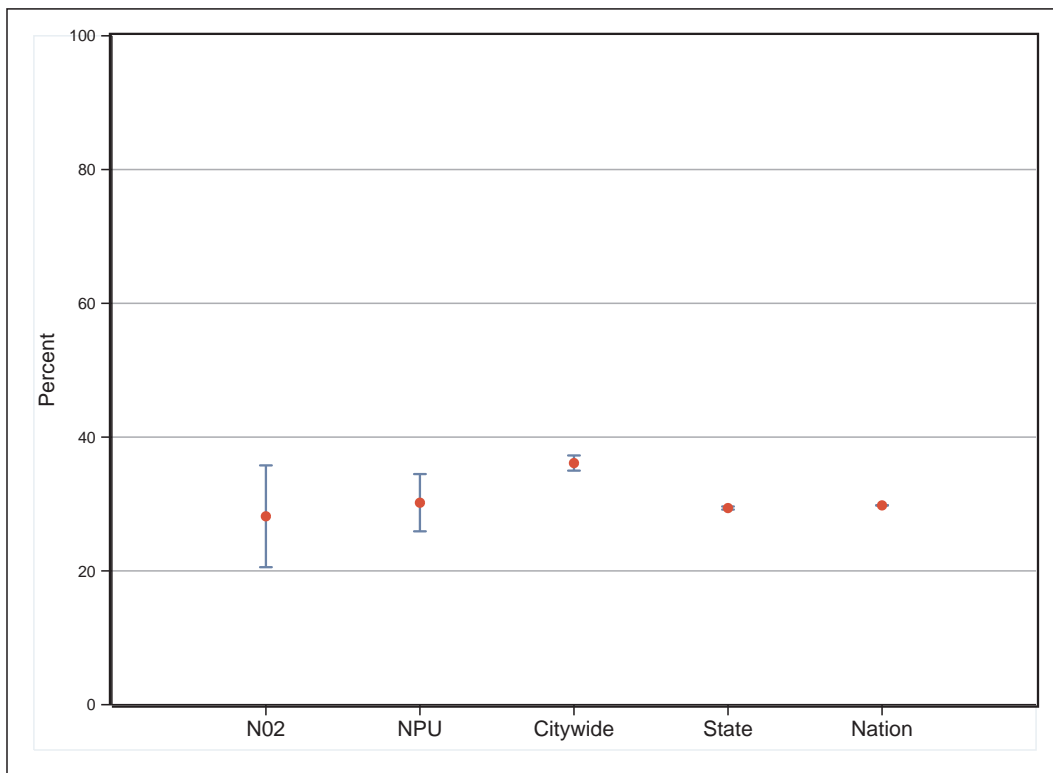
Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

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

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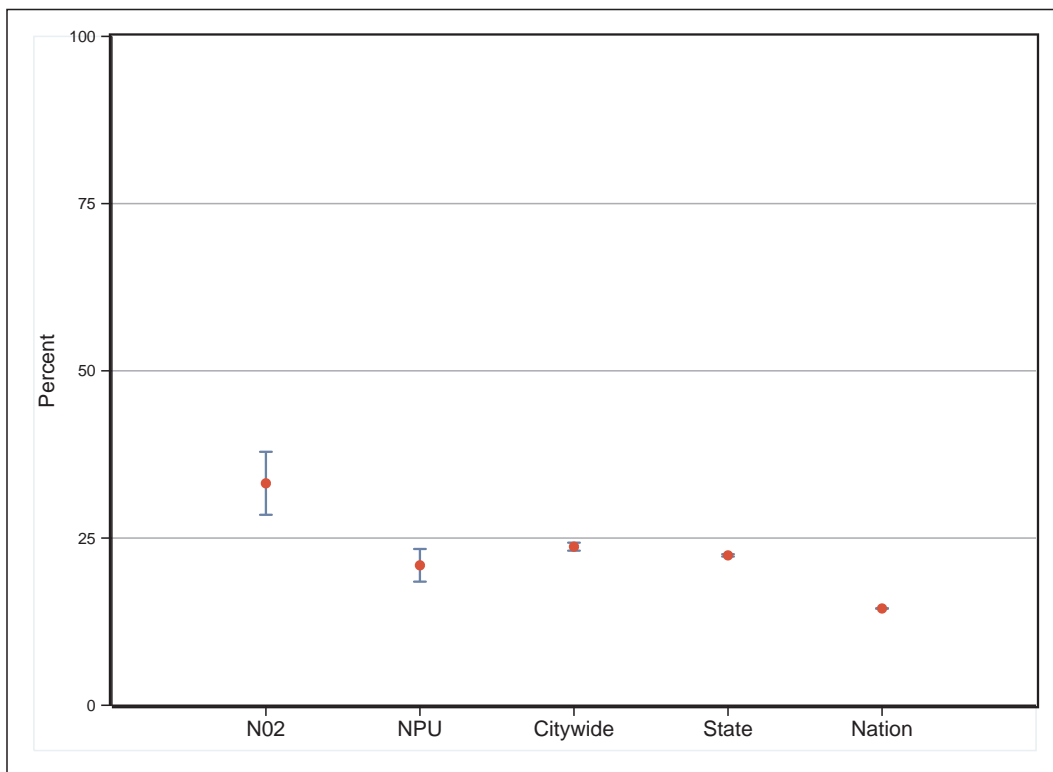
Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier
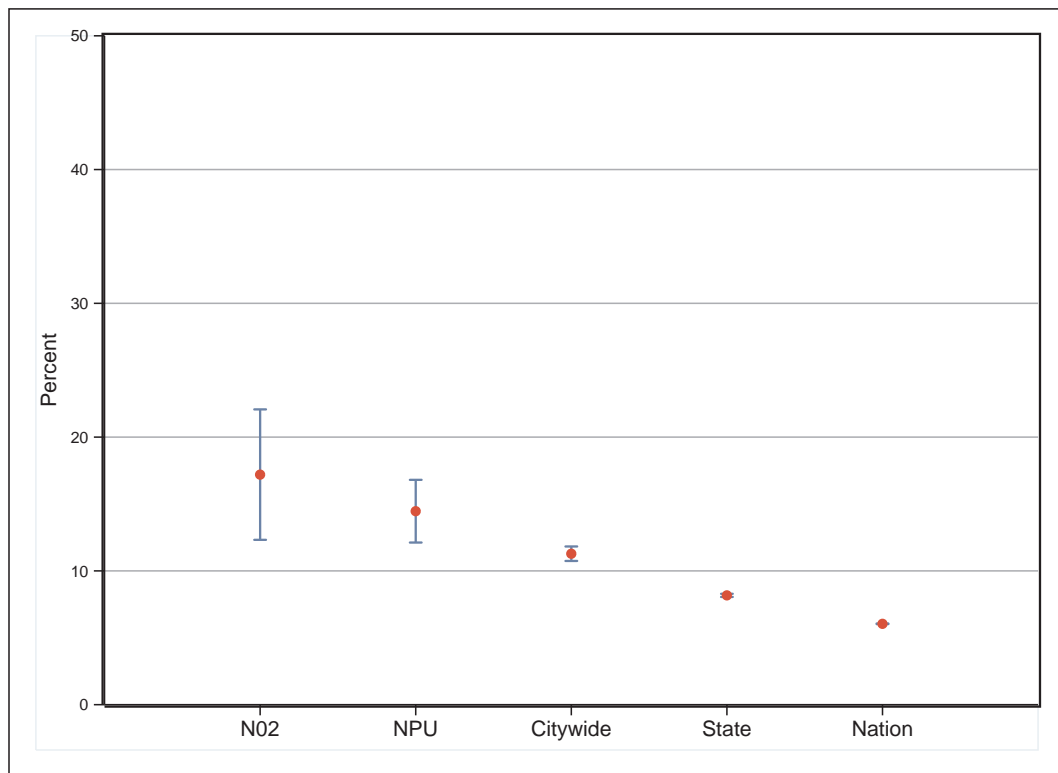
Median Household Income

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

neighborhood nexus
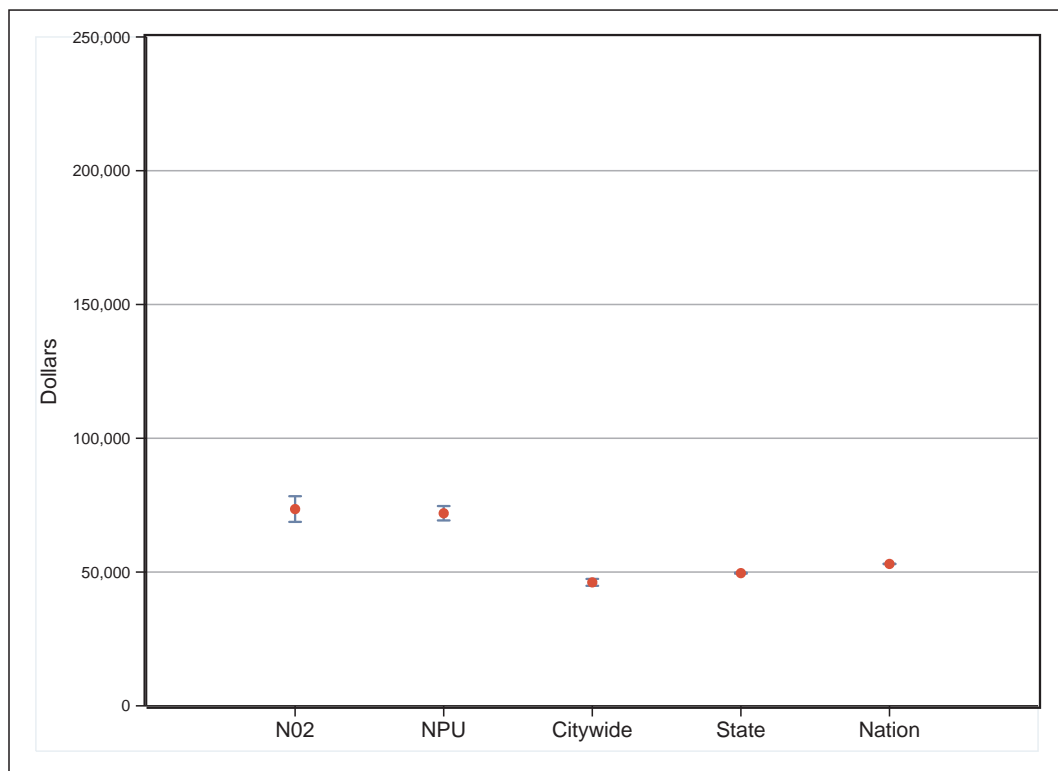
Percent Civilian Unemployed
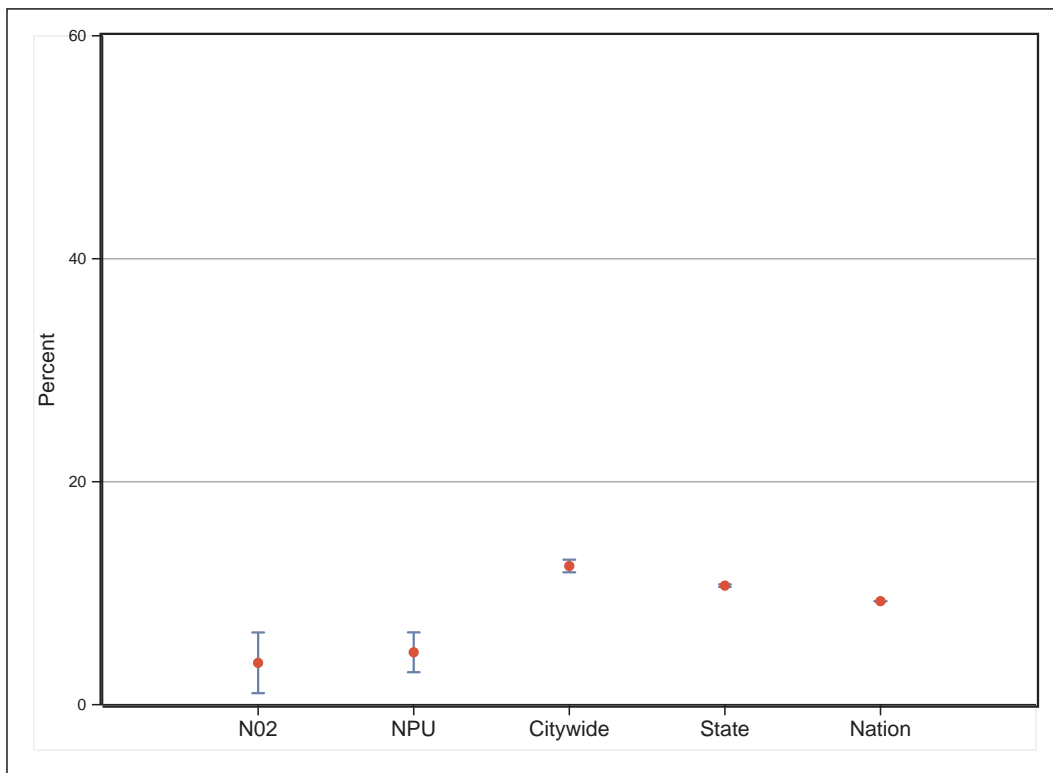
Percent

60

40

20

0

N02   NPU   Citywide   State   Nation

Percent in Poverty

Percent

100

80

60

40

20

0

N02   NPU   Citywide   State   Nation

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

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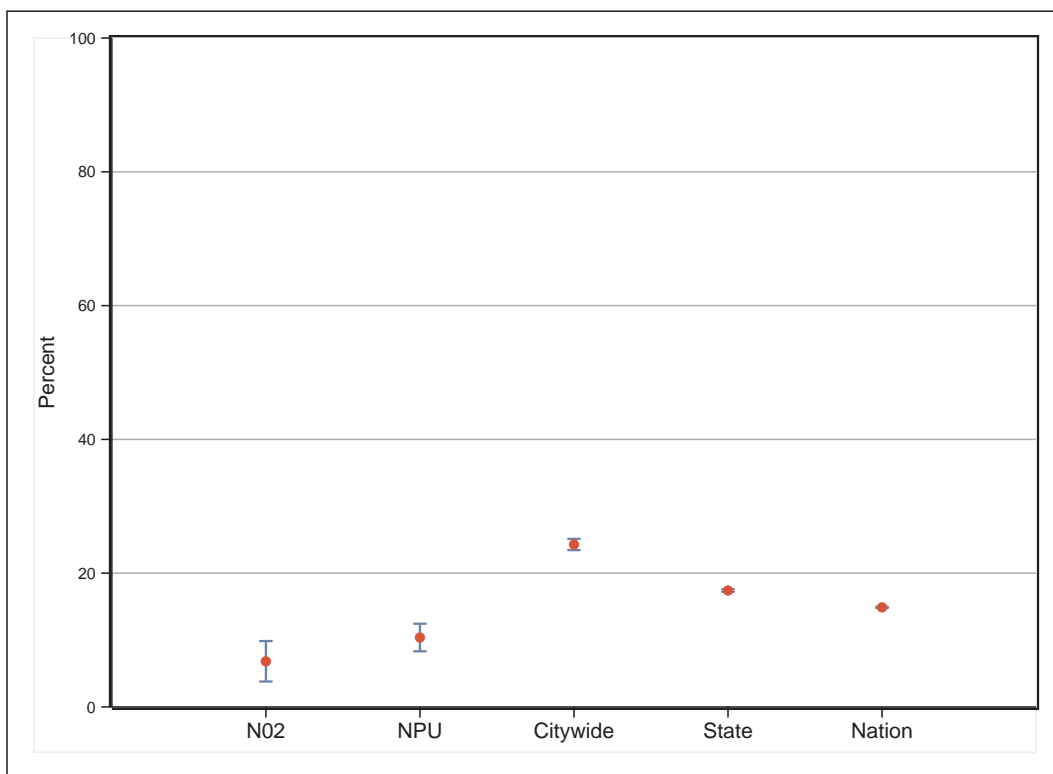
Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	733	±165	21.4%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	280	±119	8.2%	±3.4
Married-couple family	624	±156	18.2%	±4.4
With own children under 18 years	223	±103	6.5%	±3.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	16	±32	0.5%	±0.9
With own children under 18 years	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Female householder, no husband present, family	92	±61	2.7%	±1.8
With own children under 18 years	57	±53	1.7%	±1.5
Nonfamily households	2,693	±231	78.6%	±3.6
Householder living alone	2,053	±212	59.9%	±4.4
65 years and over	143	±59	4.2%	±1.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	318	±122	9.3%	±3.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	178	±65	5.2%	±1.9
Average household size	1.67	±0.10	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.94	±0.76	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**5,721**	**±539**	**5,721**	**(X)**
Householder	3,421	±254	59.8%	±7.2
Spouse	676	±135	11.8%	±2.1
Child	578	±168	10.1%	±2.8
Other relatives	92	±79	1.6%	±1.4
Nonrelatives	954	±283	16.7%	±4.7
Unmarried partner	385	±114	6.7%	±1.9

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**2,429**	**±336**	**2,429**	**(X)**
Never married	1,471	±301	60.5%	±9.1
Now married, except separated	748	±148	30.8%	±4.3
Separated	60	±67	2.5%	±2.7
Widowed	9	±27	0.4%	±1.1
Divorced	221	±99	9.1%	±3.9
Females 15 years and over	**2,683**	**±345**	**2,683**	**(X)**
Never married	1,607	±313	59.9%	±8.8
Now married, except separated	722	±139	26.9%	±3.9
Separated	11	±29	0.4%	±1.1
Widowed	59	±45	2.2%	±1.7
Divorced	342	±109	12.8%	±3.7

FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	**118**	**±84**	**118**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	33	±51	28.0%	±38.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	19	±29	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	51	±36	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±1039	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	20	±29	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	114	±96	(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	**25**	**±38**	**25**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	18	±26	72.0%	±150.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±28	0.0%	±112.5
1 or 2 years	5	±17	20.0%	±61.0
3 or 4 years	5	±17	20.0%	±61.0
5 or more years	8	±23	32.0%	±76.6
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**18**	**±26**	**18**	**(X)**
Who are female	5	±17	27.8%	±85.9
Who are married	18	±26	100.0%	±0.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**935**	**±238**	**935**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	166	±105	17.8%	±10.3
Kindergarten	26	±37	2.8%	±3.9
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	147	±90	15.7%	±8.8
High school (grades 9-12)	41	±34	4.4%	±3.4
College or graduate school	555	±186	59.3%	±12.9

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**4,612**	**±469**	**4,612**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	9	±75	0.2%	±1.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	±78	0.8%	±1.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	204	±85	4.4%	±1.8
Some college, no degree	644	±204	14.0%	±4.2
Associate's degree	260	±151	5.6%	±3.2
Bachelor's degree	2,129	±347	46.2%	±5.9
Graduate or professional degree	1,328	±239	28.8%	±4.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	99.0%	±4.0	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	74.9%	±5.0	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**5,088**	**±485**	**5,088**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	204	±76	4.0%	±1.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**5,734**	**±539**	**5,734**	**(X)**
With a disability	363	±176	6.3%	±3.0
Under 18 years	**592**	**±194**	**592**	**(X)**
With a disability	6	±41	1.0%	±7.0
18 to 64 years	**4,956**	**±487**	**4,956**	**(X)**
With a disability	300	±159	6.1%	±3.2
65 years and over	**186**	**±85**	**186**	**(X)**
With a disability	56	±61	30.3%	±30.0

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**5,651**	**±527**	**5,651**	**(X)**
Same house	4,222	±482	74.7%	±4.9
Different house in the U.S.	1,403	±325	24.8%	±5.3
Same county	458	±159	8.1%	±2.7
Different county	945	±283	16.7%	±4.8
Same state	469	±213	8.3%	±3.7
Different state	476	±187	8.4%	±3.2
Abroad	26	±62	0.5%	±1.1

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
Native	5,297	±518	94.9%	±13.4
Born in United States	5,196	±529	93.0%	±0.7
State of residence	1,741	±368	31.2%	±5.8
Different state	3,455	±381	61.9%	±2.6
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	101	±107	1.8%	±1.9
Foreign born	436	±164	7.8%	±2.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**436**	**±164**	**436**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	136	±84	31.2%	±15.4
Not a U.S. citizen	300	±144	68.8%	±20.3

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**537**	**±207**	**537**	**(X)**
Native	**101**	**±111**	**101**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±20	0.0%	±19.7
Entered before 2010	101	±109	100.0%	±154.3
Foreign born	**436**	**±164**	**436**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	9	±20	2.1%	±4.5
Entered before 2010	427	±169	97.9%	±11.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**436**	**±164**	**436**	**(X)**
Europe	179	±92	41.1%	±14.4
Asia	53	±52	12.1%	±11.1
Africa	29	±44	6.6%	±9.8
Oceania	9	±20	2.1%	±4.5
Latin America	147	±120	33.8%	±24.4
Northern America	19	±45	4.3%	±10.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**5,354**	**±548**	**5,354**	**(X)**
English only	4,850	±495	90.6%	±13.1
Language other than English	504	±182	9.4%	±3.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	90	±170	1.7%	±3.2
Spanish	163	±103	3.0%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	30	±91	0.6%	±1.7
Other Indo-European languages	218	±110	4.1%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	21	±85	0.4%	±1.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	98	±81	1.8%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	38	±85	0.7%	±1.6
Other languages	24	±62	0.4%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±80	0.0%	±1.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
American	271	±153	4.9%	±2.7
Arab	5	±23	0.1%	±0.4
Czech	108	±65	1.9%	±1.1
Danish	15	±27	0.3%	±0.5
Dutch	52	±50	0.9%	±0.9
English	759	±242	13.6%	±4.1
French (except Basque)	410	±217	7.3%	±3.8
French Canadian	11	±35	0.2%	±0.6
German	1,006	±245	18.0%	±4.0
Greek	72	±91	1.3%	±1.6
Hungarian	45	±35	0.8%	±0.6
Irish	777	±194	13.9%	±3.2
Italian	333	±135	6.0%	±2.3
Lithuanian	16	±24	0.3%	±0.4
Norwegian	57	±56	1.0%	±1.0
Polish	235	±123	4.2%	±2.2
Portuguese	4	±22	0.1%	±0.4
Russian	110	±83	2.0%	±1.5
Scotch-Irish	177	±86	3.2%	±1.5
Scottish	176	±89	3.2%	±1.6
Slovak	12	±22	0.2%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	93	±81	1.7%	±1.4
Swedish	37	±36	0.7%	±0.6
Swiss	28	±30	0.5%	±0.5
Ukranian	1	±21	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	103	±77	1.9%	±1.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**5,166**	**±444**	**5,166**	**(X)**
In labor force	4,525	±474	87.6%	±5.2
Civilian labor force	4,525	±474	87.6%	±5.2
Employed	4,355	±467	84.3%	±5.4
Unemployed	170	±124	3.3%	±2.4
Armed Forces	0	±89	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	640	±204	12.4%	±3.8
Civilian labor force	**4,525**	**±474**	**4,525**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	3.8%	±2.7	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**2,677**	**±337**	**2,677**	**(X)**
In labor force	2,213	±342	82.7%	±7.4
Civilian labor force	2,213	±342	82.7%	±7.4
Employed	2,133	±337	79.7%	±7.6
Own children under 6 years	**326**	**±147**	**326**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	277	±144	85.1%	±21.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	**130**	**±79**	**130**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	97	±80	74.6%	±41.3

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**4,336**	**±384**	**4,336**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	3,079	±341	71.0%	±4.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	171	±103	3.9%	±2.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	222	±90	5.1%	±2.0
Walked	122	±76	2.8%	±1.7
Other means	310	±148	7.2%	±3.4
Worked at home	432	±146	10.0%	±3.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.3	±3.5	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**4,355**	**±467**	**4,355**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	2,964	±374	68.1%	±4.5
Service occupations	496	±209	11.4%	±4.6
Sales and office occupations	798	±212	18.3%	±4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	76	±66	1.7%	±1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	63	±64	1.4%	±1.5

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**4,355**	**±467**	**4,355**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2	±38	0.1%	±0.9
Construction	7	±41	0.2%	±0.9
Manufacturing	296	±140	6.8%	±3.1
Wholesale trade	89	±53	2.0%	±1.2
Retail trade	310	±118	7.1%	±2.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	186	±102	4.3%	±2.3
Information	383	±149	8.8%	±3.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	204	±85	4.7%	±1.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,049	±216	24.1%	±4.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	807	±228	18.5%	±4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	596	±197	13.7%	±4.3
Other services, except public administration	219	±158	5.0%	±3.6
Public administration	248	±123	5.7%	±2.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**4,355**	**±467**	**4,355**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	3,630	±414	83.3%	±3.3
Government workers	451	±152	10.4%	±3.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	315	±139	7.2%	±3.1
Unpaid family workers	0	±38	0.0%	±0.9

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	125	±61	3.6%	±1.8
$10,000 to $14,999	75	±63	2.2%	±1.8
$15,000 to $24,999	253	±96	7.4%	±2.8
$25,000 to $34,999	289	±125	8.4%	±3.6
$35,000 to $49,999	326	±117	9.5%	±3.3
$50,000 to $74,999	684	±183	20.0%	±5.2
$75,000 to $99,999	522	±135	15.3%	±3.8
$100,000 to $149,999	530	±169	15.5%	±4.8
$150,000 to $199,999	195	±82	5.7%	±2.3
$200,000 or more	427	±137	12.5%	±3.9
Median household income (dollars)	73,546	±4,801	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	95,894	±9,924	(X)	(X)
With earnings	3,279	±250	95.7%	±2.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	92,717	±10,322	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	165	±69	4.8%	±2.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,213	±3,372	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	174	±71	5.1%	±2.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	43,090	±8,157	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	28	±35	0.8%	±1.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,011	±11,639	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	22	±30	0.6%	±0.9
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	14,837	±26,869	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	30	±46	0.9%	±1.3
Families	**733**	**±165**	**733**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	0	±27	0.0%	±3.6
$10,000 to $14,999	0	±27	0.0%	±3.6
$15,000 to $24,999	2	±38	0.2%	±5.1
$25,000 to $34,999	22	±37	3.0%	±5.0
$35,000 to $49,999	15	±49	2.1%	±6.7
$50,000 to $74,999	61	±52	8.3%	±6.9
$75,000 to $99,999	82	±62	11.2%	±8.1
$100,000 to $149,999	136	±90	18.6%	±11.5
$150,000 to $199,999	123	±65	16.8%	±8.0
$200,000 or more	292	±113	39.9%	±12.5
Median family income (dollars)	169,894	±21,473	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	174,708	±27,101	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	60,165	±4,469	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**2,693**	**±231**	**2,693**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	61,709	±4,223	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	73,893	±8,080	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	52,381	±3,632	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	75,558	±5,610	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,961	±4,392	(X)	(X)

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HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**5,734**	±**539**	**5,734**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	5,056	±467	88.2%	±11.6
With private health insurance	4,910	±457	85.6%	±11.3
With public coverage	333	±124	5.8%	±2.1
No health insurance coverage	677	±191	11.8%	±3.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**592**	±**194**	**592**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	3	±32	0.5%	±5.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**4,956**	±**487**	**4,956**	**(X)**
In labor force:	4,468	±391	4,468	(X)
Employed:	4,305	±381	4,305	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,784	±370	87.9%	±3.7
With private health insurance	3,761	±370	87.4%	±3.8
With public coverage	65	±46	1.5%	±1.0
No health insurance coverage	521	±161	12.1%	±3.6
Unemployed:	163	±88	163	(X)
With health insurance coverage	120	±73	73.5%	±20.5
With private health insurance	108	±70	66.2%	±23.4
With public coverage	19	±23	11.7%	±13.0
No health insurance coverage	43	±40	26.5%	±19.9
Not in labor force:	487	±163	487	(X)
With health insurance coverage	377	±145	77.4%	±14.5
With private health insurance	329	±134	67.5%	±15.8
With public coverage	49	±59	10.0%	±11.7
No health insurance coverage	110	±80	22.6%	±14.7

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE IN-COME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	0.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±15.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±37.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±22.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±28.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±46.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±663.5	(X)	(X)
All people	6.8%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.0%	±12.4	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±12.4	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	0.0%	±17.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	7.6%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	7.5%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	8.7%	±23.5	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	0.0%	±2.4	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	10.3%	±4.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**3,839**	**±246**	**3,839**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	3,426	±249	89.2%	±3.0
Vacant housing units	413	±186	10.8%	±4.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.7	±2.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	5.5	±4.5	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**3,839**	**±246**	**3,839**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	769	±156	20.0%	±3.9
1-unit, attached	285	±99	7.4%	±2.5
2 units	213	±110	5.6%	±2.8
3 or 4 units	186	±96	4.8%	±2.5
5 to 9 units	372	±120	9.7%	±3.1
10 to 19 units	588	±170	15.3%	±4.3
20 or more units	1,382	±215	36.0%	±5.1
Mobile home	0	±27	0.0%	±0.7
Boat, RV, van, etc.	45	±75	1.2%	±1.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**3,839**	**±246**	**3,839**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	13	±31	0.3%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	1,261	±196	32.8%	±4.6
Built 1990 to 1999	210	±122	5.5%	±3.2
Built 1980 to 1989	154	±74	4.0%	±1.9
Built 1970 to 1979	64	±48	1.7%	±1.2
Built 1960 to 1969	148	±78	3.8%	±2.0
Built 1950 to 1959	249	±108	6.5%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	252	±127	6.6%	±3.3
Built 1939 or earlier	1,490	±252	38.8%	±6.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**3,839**	**±246**	**3,839**	**(X)**
1 room	352	±150	9.2%	±3.9
2 rooms	447	±125	11.7%	±3.2
3 rooms	869	±201	22.6%	±5.0
4 rooms	617	±156	16.1%	±3.9
5 rooms	593	±169	15.5%	±4.3
6 rooms	248	±93	6.5%	±2.4
7 rooms	178	±84	4.6%	±2.2
8 rooms	96	±51	2.5%	±1.3
9 rooms or more	437	±138	11.4%	±3.5
Median rooms	4.4	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**3,839**	**±246**	**3,839**	**(X)**
No bedroom	393	±153	10.2%	±3.9
1 bedroom	1,514	±224	39.4%	±5.3
2 bedrooms	1,134	±206	29.5%	±5.0
3 bedrooms	447	±141	11.6%	±3.6
4 bedrooms	235	±119	6.1%	±3.1
5 or more bedrooms	116	±72	3.0%	±1.9

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,390	±193	40.6%	±4.8
Renter-occupied	2,036	±222	59.4%	±4.8
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.85	±0.19	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.48	±0.15	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	878	±200	25.6%	±5.5
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,124	±267	62.0%	±6.4
Moved in 1990 to 1999	248	±108	7.2%	±3.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	113	±64	3.3%	±1.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	44	±42	1.3%	±1.2
Moved in 1969 or earlier	20	±41	0.6%	±1.2

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	157	±65	4.6%	±1.9
1 vehicle available	2,026	±256	59.1%	±6.1
2 vehicles available	980	±184	28.6%	±4.9
3 or more vehicles available	263	±132	7.7%	±3.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,925	±248	56.2%	±6.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	43	±38	1.3%	±1.1
Electricity	1,448	±199	42.3%	±4.9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Coal or coke	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Wood	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Solar energy	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
Other fuel	0	±27	0.0%	±0.8
No fuel used	10	±28	0.3%	±0.8

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	±29	0.5%	±0.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±20	0.0%	±0.6
No telephone service available	142	±64	4.1%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**3,426**	**±249**	**3,426**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	3,396	±322	99.1%	±6.0
1.01 to 1.50	2	±38	0.0%	±1.1
1.51 or more	28	±55	0.8%	±1.6

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,390**	**±193**	**1,390**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	17	±77	1.2%	±5.5
$50,000 to $99,999	38	±66	2.7%	±4.7
$100,000 to $149,999	100	±67	7.2%	±4.7
$150,000 to $199,999	160	±73	11.5%	±5.0
$200,000 to $299,999	267	±98	19.2%	±6.5
$300,000 to $499,999	376	±136	27.0%	±9.0
$500,000 to $999,999	356	±115	25.7%	±7.4
$1,000,000 or more	75	±50	5.4%	±3.6
Median (dollars)	342,328	±25,970	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,390**	±193	**1,390**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	1,205	±188	86.7%	±6.1
Housing units without a mortgage	184	±79	13.3%	±5.4

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**1,205**	±188	**1,205**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±38	0.0%	±3.1
$300 to $499	0	±38	0.0%	±3.1
$500 to $699	1	±37	0.1%	±3.1
$700 to $999	57	±66	4.7%	±5.4
$1,000 to $1,499	180	±79	14.9%	±6.2
$1,500 to $1,999	331	±134	27.4%	±10.3
$2,000 or more	637	±142	52.8%	±8.4
Median (dollars)	2,143	±229	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**184**	±79	**184**	**(X)**
Less than $100	9	±27	4.9%	±14.3
$100 to $199	2	±38	1.1%	±20.6
$200 to $299	0	±38	0.0%	±20.4
$300 to $399	2	±38	1.2%	±20.6
$400 or more	171	±86	92.8%	±24.7
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)	**1,203**	±226	**1,203**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	391	±143	32.5%	±10.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	264	±109	21.9%	±8.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	197	±85	16.4%	±6.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	127	±67	10.6%	±5.2
35.0 percent or more	225	±86	18.7%	±6.2
Not computed	2	±27	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**184**	±105	**184**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	56	±46	30.6%	±18.2
10.0 to 14.9 percent	40	±34	21.7%	±13.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	28	±31	15.1%	±14.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	21	±41	11.4%	±21.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±27	0.0%	±14.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	26	±48	14.1%	±24.8
35.0 percent or more	13	±45	7.1%	±23.9
Not computed	0	±27	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**2,013**	±223	**2,013**	**(X)**
Less than $200	8	±46	0.4%	±2.3
$200 to $299	66	±57	3.3%	±2.8
$300 to $499	22	±57	1.1%	±2.8
$500 to $749	194	±105	9.6%	±5.1
$750 to $999	500	±158	24.9%	±7.4
$1,000 to $1,499	1,002	±207	49.8%	±8.7
$1,500 or more	220	±118	10.9%	±5.7
Median (dollars)	1,342	±43	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	23	±34	(X)	(X)

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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)	**2,004**	**±315**	**2,004**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	298	±123	14.9%	±5.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	426	±139	21.3%	±6.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	412	±152	20.6%	±6.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	302	±130	15.1%	±6.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	97	±66	4.8%	±3.2
35.0 percent or more	469	±143	23.4%	±6.1
Not computed	32	±37	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
Male	2,641	±391	47.3%	±5.1
Female	2,943	±379	52.7%	±4.2
Under 5 years	231	±140	4.1%	±2.5
5 to 9 years	189	±124	3.4%	±2.2
10 to 14 years	52	±61	0.9%	±1.1
15 to 19 years	36	±54	0.6%	±1.0
20 to 24 years	464	±156	8.3%	±2.7
25 to 34 years	2,176	±405	39.0%	±6.1
35 to 44 years	1,259	±241	22.6%	±3.7
45 to 54 years	529	±149	9.5%	±2.5
55 to 59 years	290	±118	5.2%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	171	±82	3.1%	±1.4
65 to 74 years	109	±76	2.0%	±1.3
75 to 84 years	68	±65	1.2%	±1.1
85 years and over	9	±38	0.2%	±0.7
Median age (years)	33.5	±0.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	5,088	±549	91.1%	±3.3
21 years and over	5,059	±546	90.6%	±3.3
62 years and over	304	±126	5.4%	±2.2
65 years and over	186	±107	3.3%	±1.9
18 years and over	**5,088**	**±549**	**5,088**	**(X)**
Male	2,415	±371	47.5%	±5.2
Female	2,673	±405	52.5%	±5.6
65 years and over	**186**	**±107**	**186**	**(X)**
Male	67	±74	36.1%	±33.9
Female	119	±77	63.9%	±19.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
One race	5,452	±566	97.6%	±2.0
Two or more races	132	±90	2.4%	±1.6
One race	5,452	±566	97.6%	±2.0
White	4,928	±555	88.2%	±4.3
Black or African American	385	±140	6.9%	±2.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	103	±93	1.8%	±1.7
Asian Indian	43	±78	0.8%	±1.4
Chinese	45	±49	0.8%	±0.9
Filipino	2	±23	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	3	±25	0.1%	±0.4
Korean	2	±23	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	7	±70	0.1%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±20	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±53	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	48	±58	0.9%	±1.0
Two or more races	132	±90	2.4%	±1.6
White and Black or African American	42	±56	0.8%	±1.0
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	30	±64	0.5%	±1.1
White and Asian	21	±34	0.4%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
White	5,029	±558	90.0%	±4.0
Black or African American	466	±149	8.3%	±2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	55	±68	1.0%	±1.2
Asian	144	±73	2.6%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	48	±58	0.9%	±1.0

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,585**	**±567**	**5,585**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	335	±160	6.0%	±2.8
Mexican	87	±69	1.6%	±1.2
Puerto Rican	70	±57	1.3%	±1.0
Cuban	34	±41	0.6%	±0.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	144	±117	2.6%	±2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,239	±538	93.8%	±1.4
White alone	4,646	±543	83.2%	±4.8
Black or African American alone	369	±134	6.6%	±2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	91	±61	1.6%	±1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	34	±55	0.6%	±1.0
Two or more races	99	±70	1.8%	±1.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±27	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	99	±70	1.8%	±1.2

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

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

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

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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

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*.

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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

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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