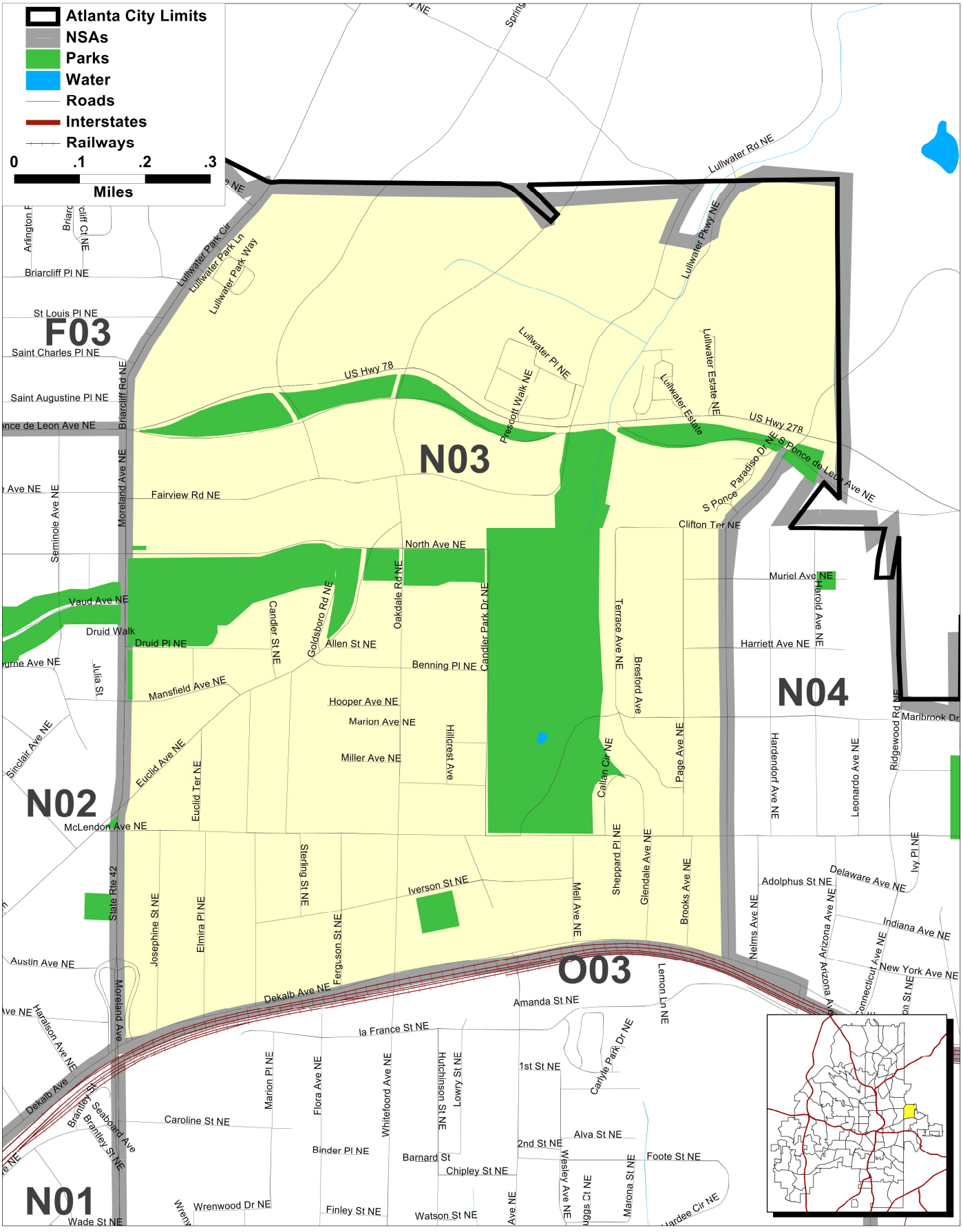
Neighborhood Statistical Area N03



Neighborhood(s): Candler Park, Druid Hills

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Contents

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

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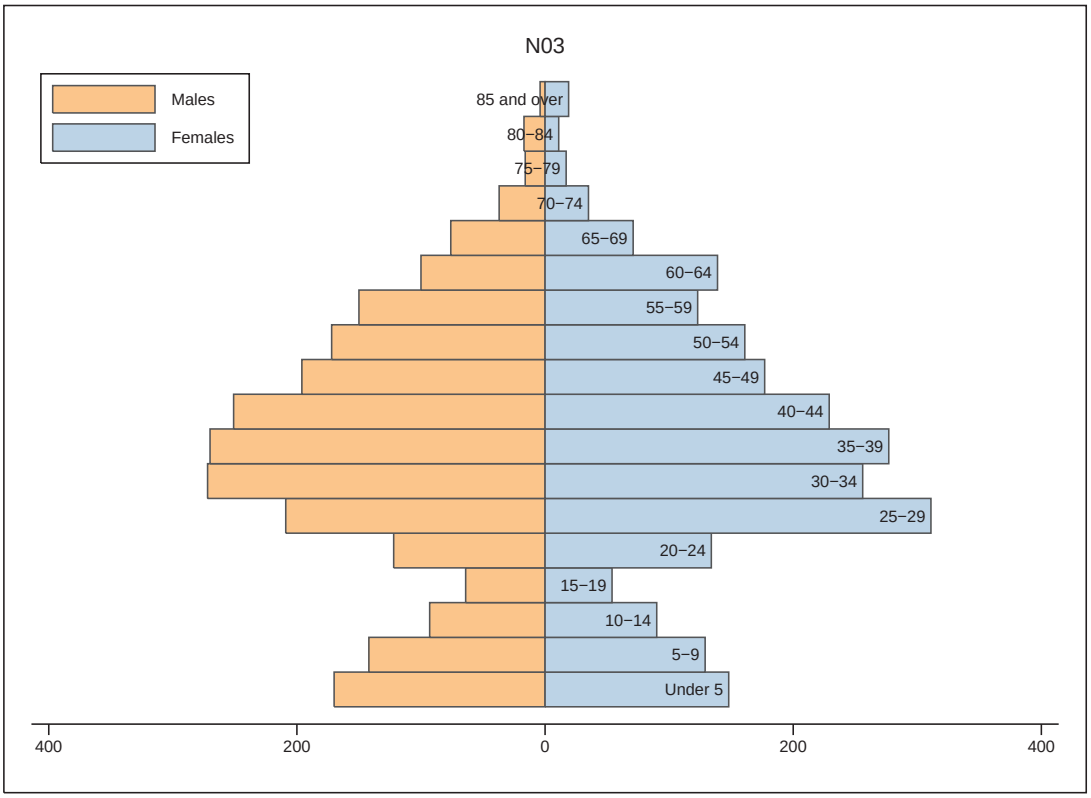
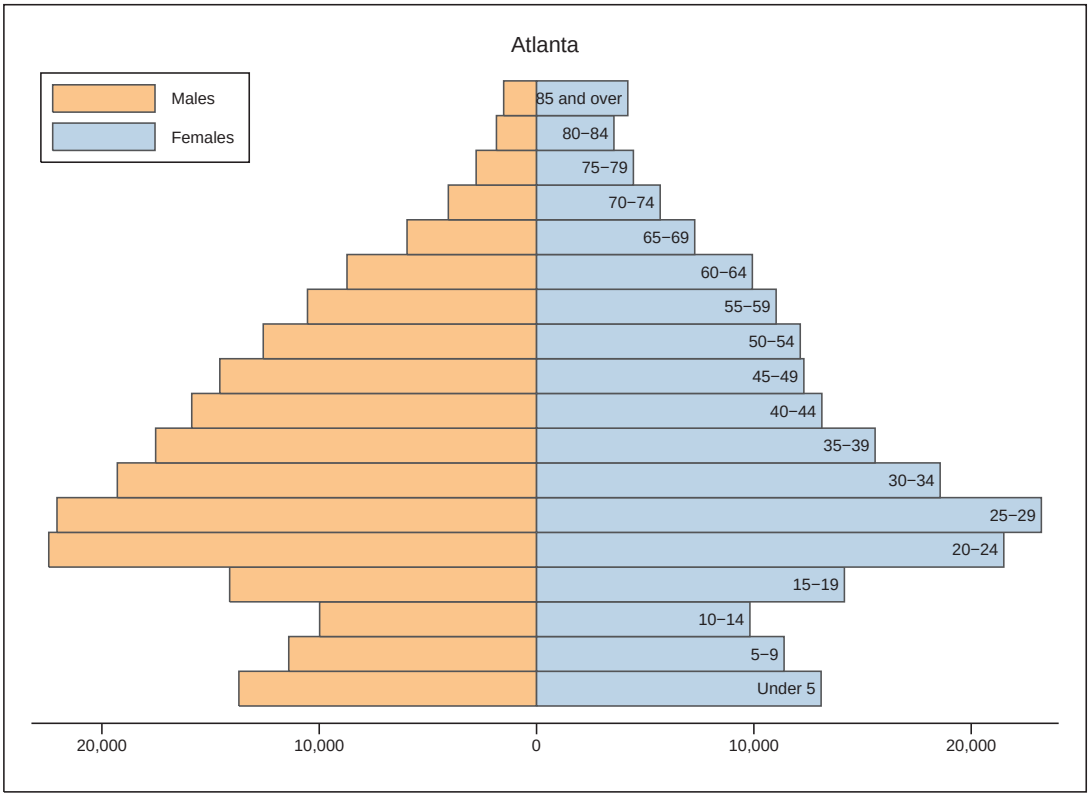
N03

Decennial 2010 Profile

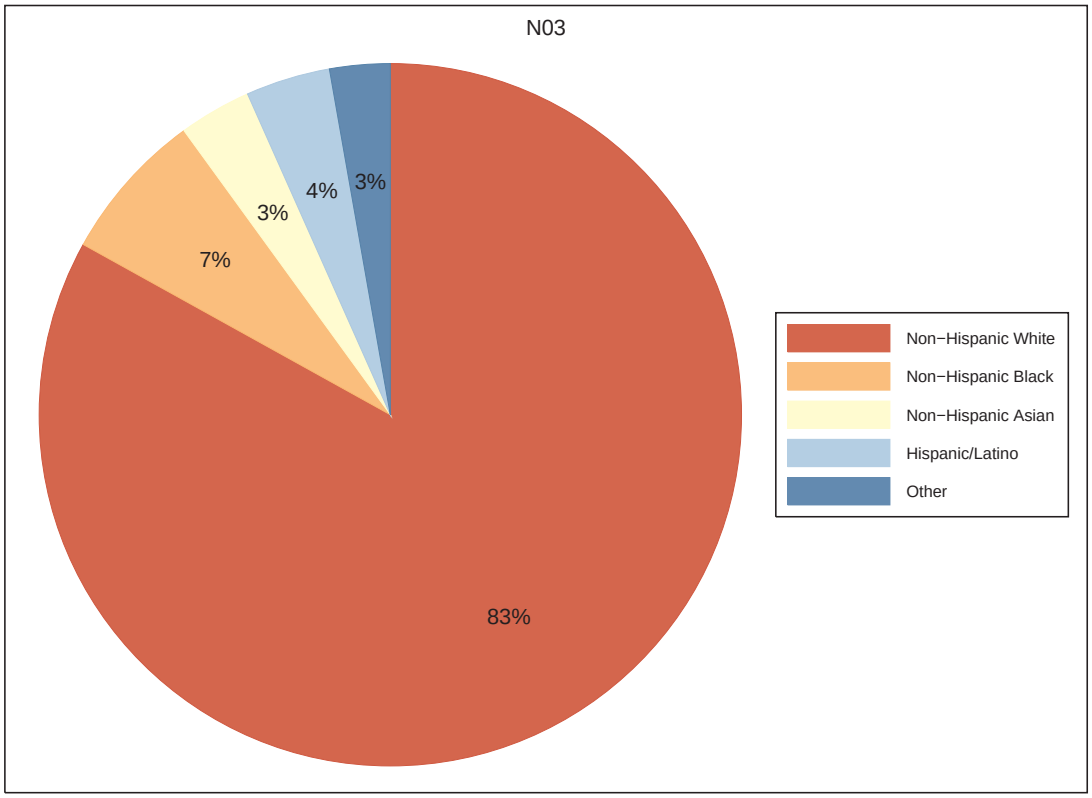
neighborhood nexus

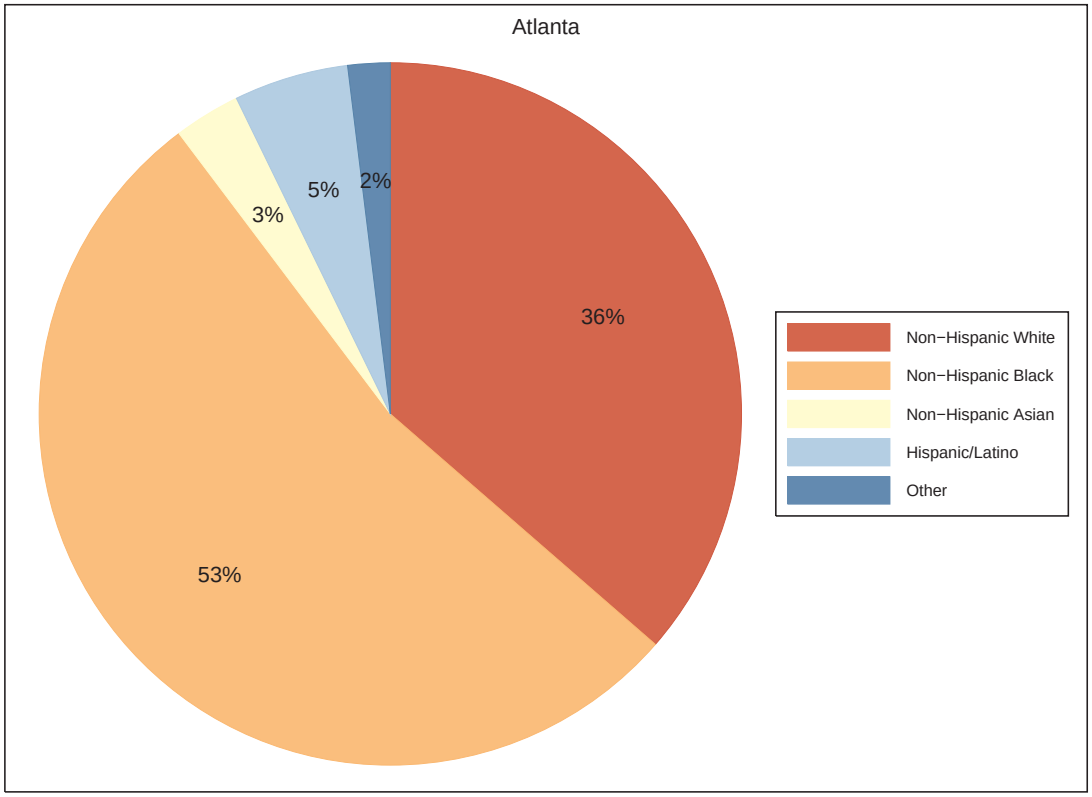
Sex and Age


N03
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
400
200
0
200
400


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

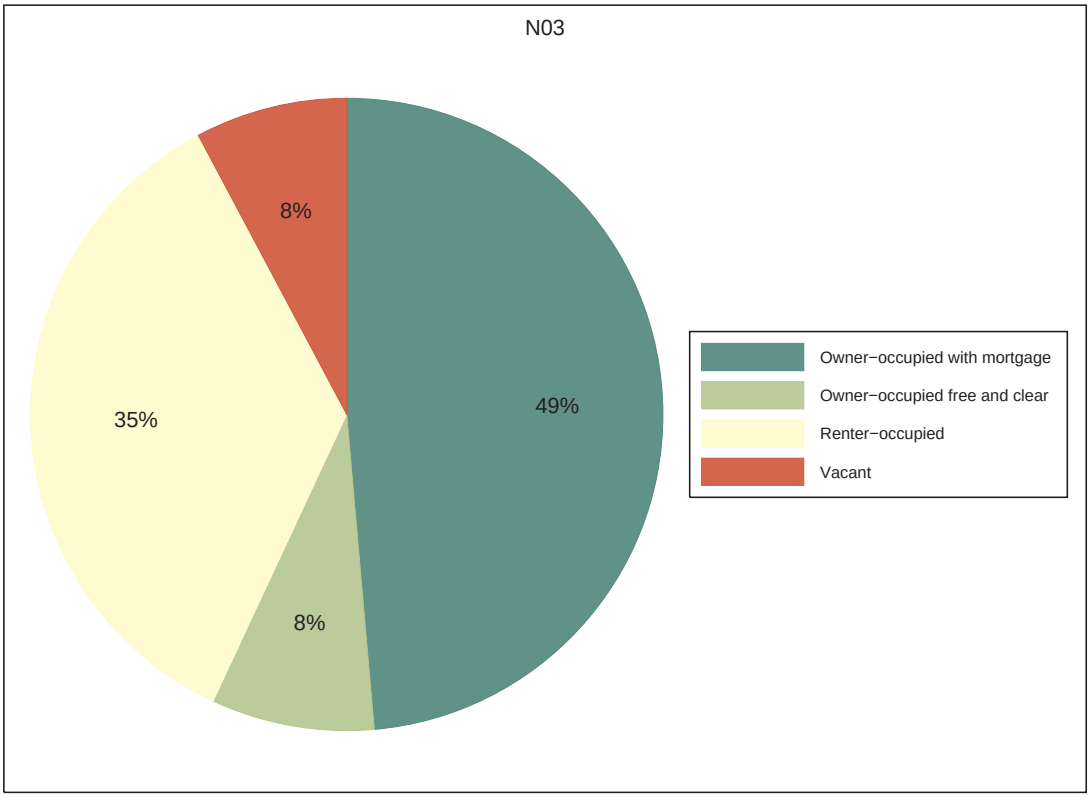
Race and Latino Origin

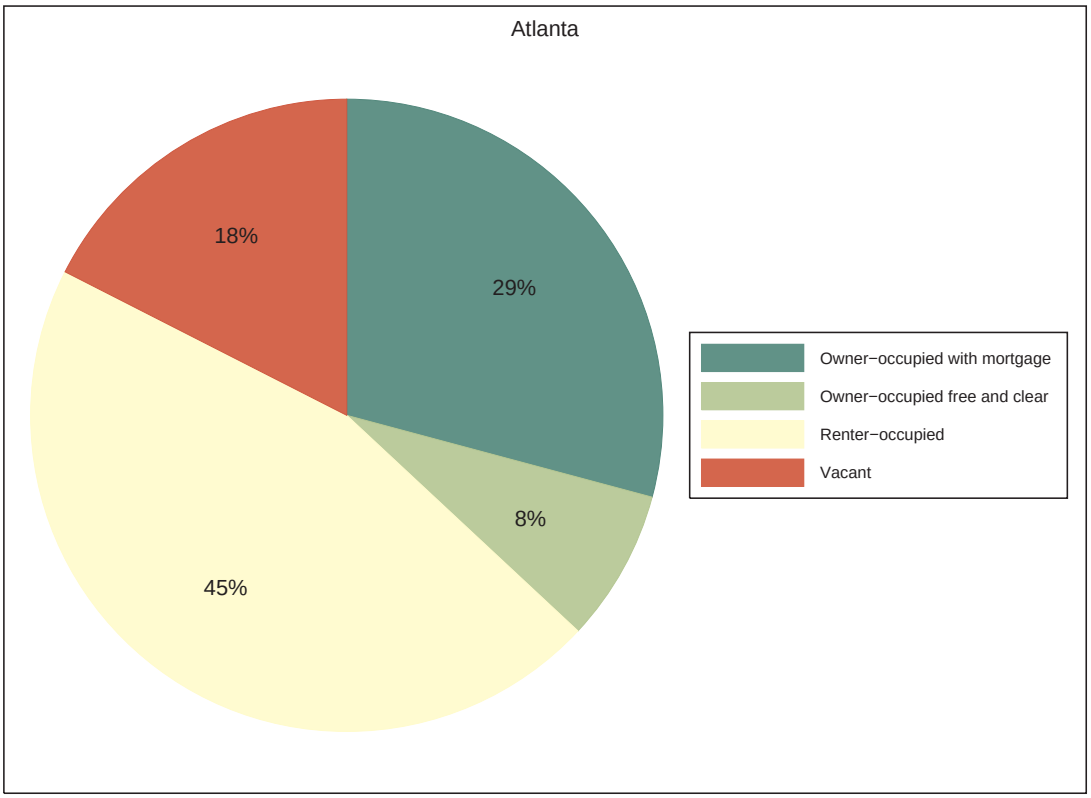




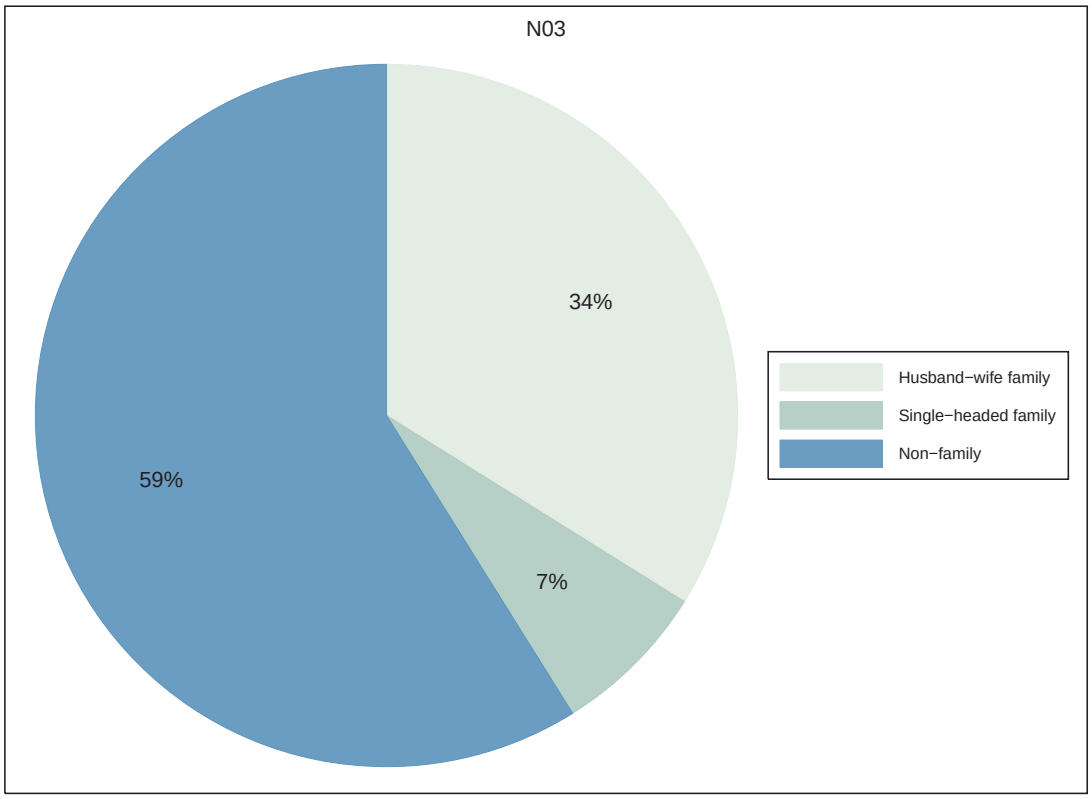
neighborhood nexus

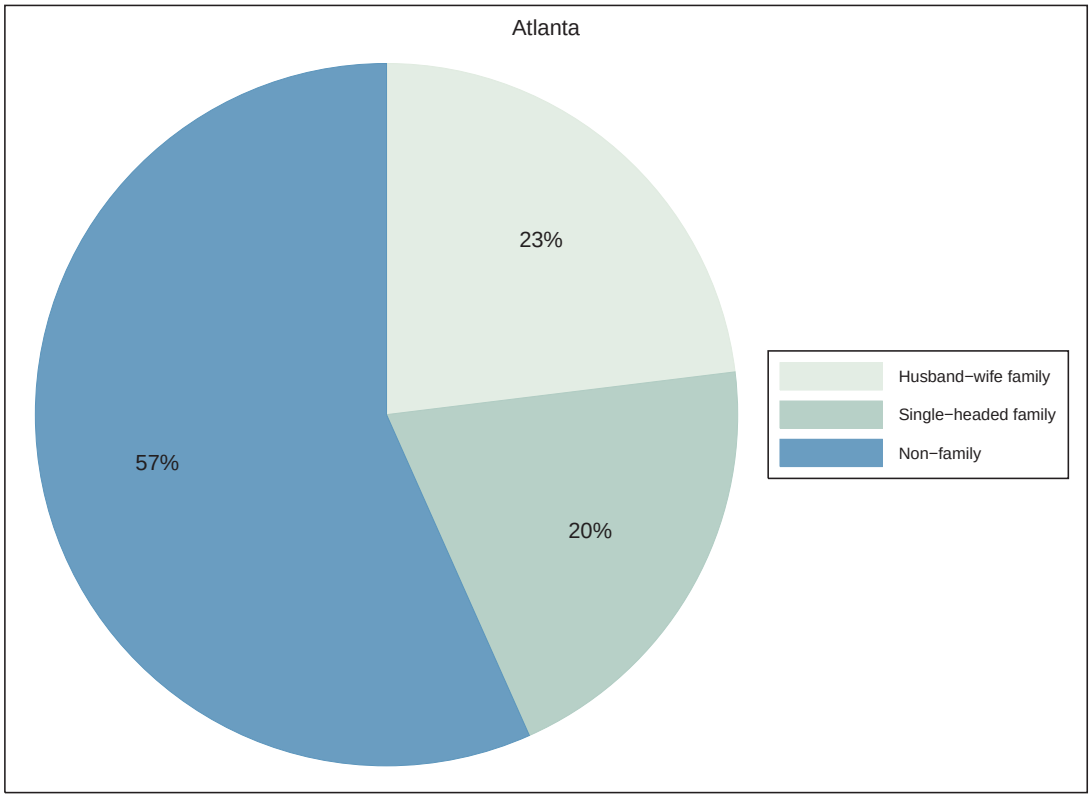
Housing Tenure





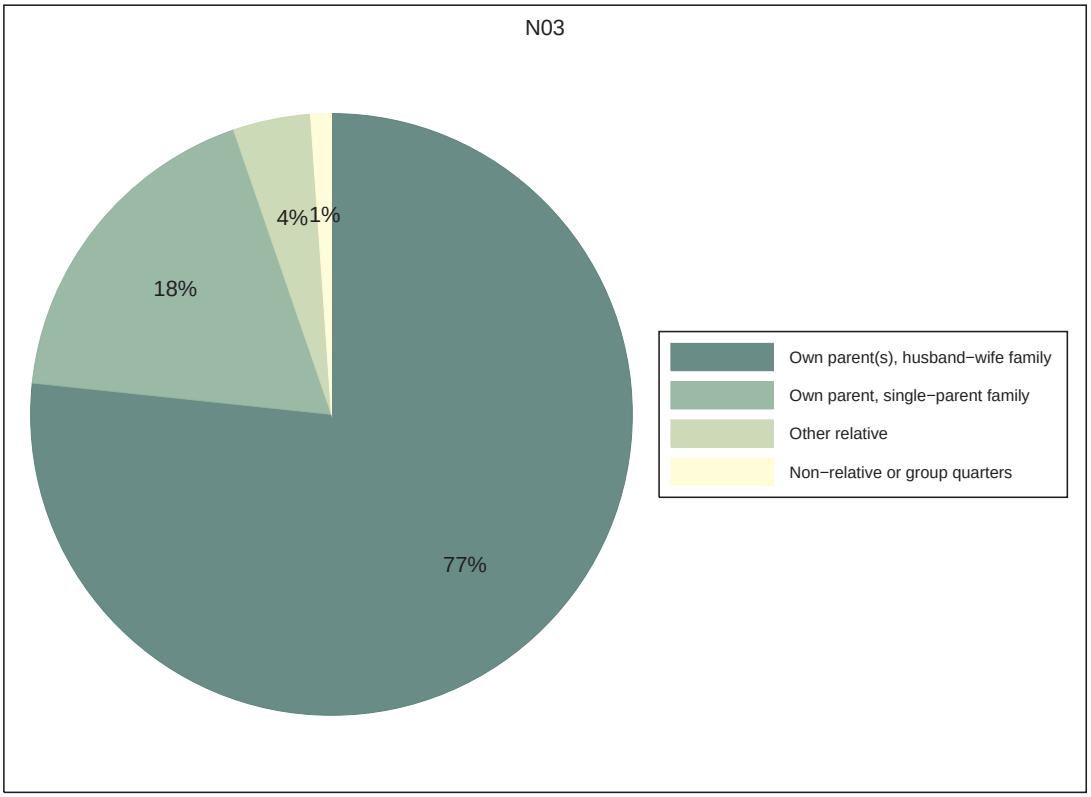
Households by Type

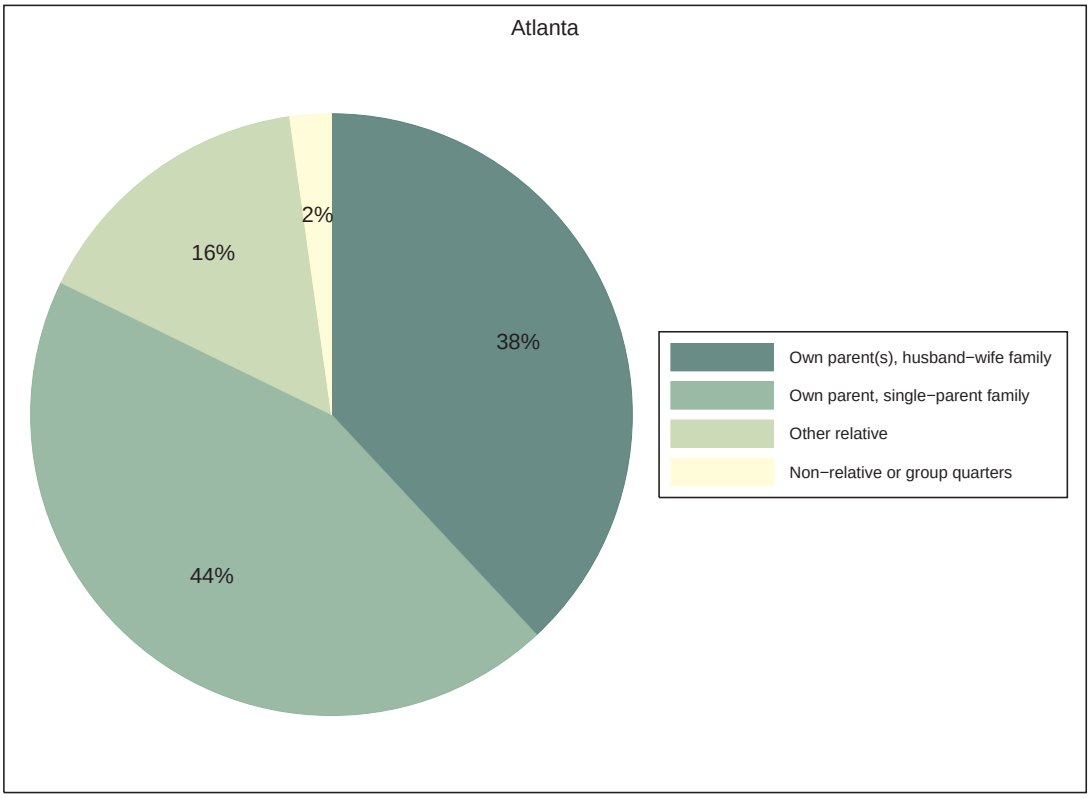




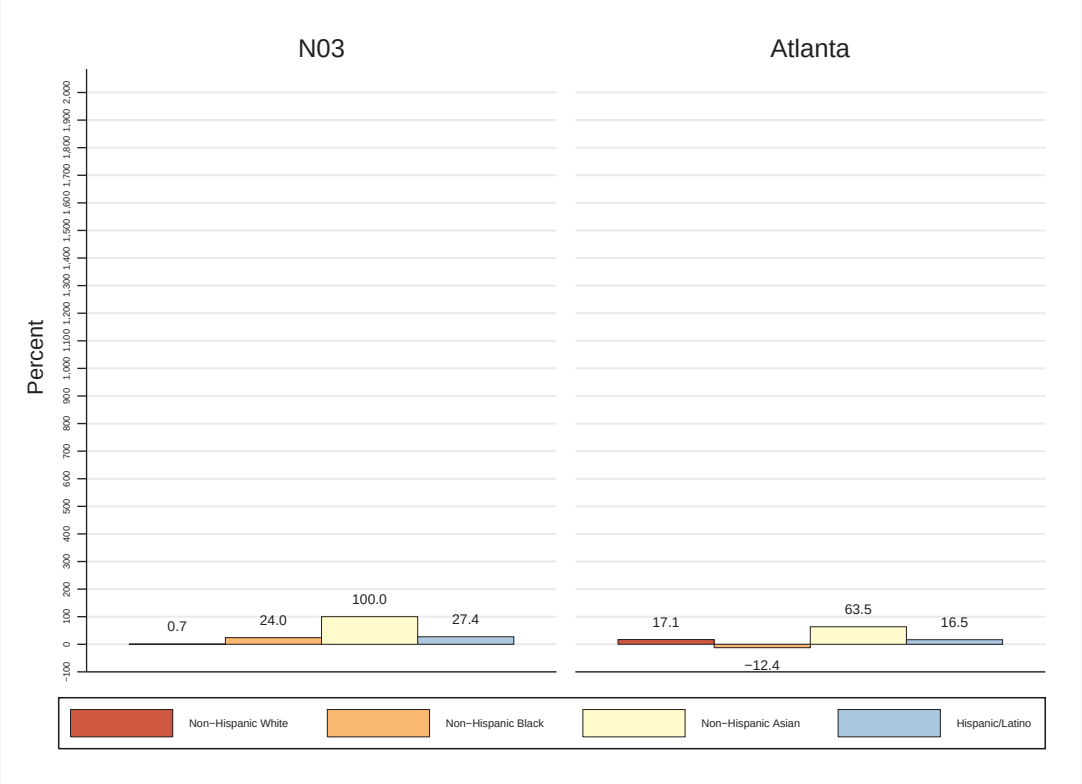
neighborhood nexus

Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,742	100.0%
Under 5 years	318	6.7%
5 to 9 years	271	5.7%
10 to 14 years	183	3.9%
15 to 19 years	118	2.5%
20 to 24 years	256	5.4%
25 to 29 years	520	11.0%
30 to 34 years	528	11.1%
35 to 39 years	547	11.5%
40 to 44 years	480	10.1%
45 to 49 years	373	7.9%
50 to 54 years	333	7.0%
55 to 59 years	273	5.8%
60 to 64 years	239	5.0%
65 to 69 years	147	3.1%
70 to 74 years	72	1.5%
75 to 79 years	33	0.7%
80 to 84 years	28	0.6%
85 years and over	23	0.5%
Median age (years)	36.6	(X)
16 years and over	3,946	83.2%
18 years and over	3,889	82.0%
21 years and over	3,829	80.7%
62 years and over	444	9.4%
65 years and over	303	6.4%
Male population	2,361	49.8%
Under 5 years	170	3.6%
5 to 9 years	142	3.0%
10 to 14 years	93	2.0%
15 to 19 years	64	1.3%
20 to 24 years	122	2.6%
25 to 29 years	209	4.4%
30 to 34 years	272	5.7%
35 to 39 years	270	5.7%
40 to 44 years	251	5.3%
45 to 49 years	196	4.1%
50 to 54 years	172	3.6%
55 to 59 years	150	3.2%
60 to 64 years	100	2.1%
65 to 69 years	76	1.6%
70 to 74 years	37	0.8%
75 to 79 years	16	0.3%
80 to 84 years	17	0.4%
85 years and over	4	0.1%
Median age (years)	37.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,945	41.0%
18 years and over	1,910	40.3%
21 years and over	1,879	39.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	203	4.3%
65 years and over	150	3.2%
Female population	2,381	50.2%
Under 5 years	148	3.1%
5 to 9 years	129	2.7%
10 to 14 years	90	1.9%
15 to 19 years	54	1.1%
20 to 24 years	134	2.8%
25 to 29 years	311	6.6%
30 to 34 years	256	5.4%
35 to 39 years	277	5.8%
40 to 44 years	229	4.8%
45 to 49 years	177	3.7%
50 to 54 years	161	3.4%
55 to 59 years	123	2.6%
60 to 64 years	139	2.9%
65 to 69 years	71	1.5%
70 to 74 years	35	0.7%
75 to 79 years	17	0.4%
80 to 84 years	11	0.2%
85 years and over	19	0.4%
Median age (years)	36.2	(X)
16 years and over	2,001	42.2%
18 years and over	1,979	41.7%
21 years and over	1,950	41.1%
62 years and over	241	5.1%
65 years and over	153	3.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,742	100.0%
One Race	4,629	97.6%
White	4,085	86.1%
Black or African American	335	7.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.1%
Asian	155	3.3%
Asian Indian‡	46	1.0%
Chinese† ‡	28	0.6%
Filipino‡	11	0.2%
Japanese‡	8	0.2%
Korean‡	23	0.5%
Vietnamese‡	5	0.1%
Other Asian† ‡	15	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	46	1.0%
Two or More Races	113	2.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	16	0.3%
White; Asian	39	0.8%
White; Black or African American	26	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	6	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	4,187	88.3%
Black or African American	386	8.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	34	0.7%
Asian	204	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Some Other Race	57	1.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,742	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	191	4.0%
Mexican‡	47	1.0%
Puerto Rican‡	28	0.6%
Cuban‡	21	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	82	1.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,551	96.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,742	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	191	4.0%
White alone	145	3.1%
Black or African American alone	7	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	20	0.4%
Two or More Races	17	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,551	96.0%
White alone	3,940	83.1%
Black or African American alone	328	6.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%
Asian alone	155	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	26	0.5%
Two or More Races	96	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,742	100.0%
In households	4,708	99.3%
Householder	2,348	49.5%
Spouse	793	16.7%
Child	903	19.0%
Own child under 18 years	809	17.1%
Other relatives	100	2.1%
Under 18 years	35	0.7%
65 years and over†	11	0.2%
Nonrelatives	564	11.9%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over	17	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	245	5.2%
In group quarters	34	0.7%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	34	0.7%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	22	0.5%
Female	12	0.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	2,348	100.0%
Family households (families)	968	41.2%
With own children under 18 years	492	21.0%
Husband-wife family	793	33.8%
With own children under 18 years	382	16.3%
Male householder, no wife present	45	1.9%
With own children under 18 years	20	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	130	5.5%
With own children under 18 years	90	3.8%
Nonfamily households	1,380	58.8%
Householder living alone	978	41.7%
Male	481	20.5%
65 years and over‡	27	1.2%
Female	553	23.6%
65 years and over‡	49	2.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	519	22.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	226	9.6%
Average household size	2.01	(X)
Average family size	2.86	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,545	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,348	92.3%
Vacant housing units	197	7.7%
For rent	97	3.8%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.1%
For sale only	45	1.8%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	15	0.6%
All other vacants	32	1.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,348	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,452	61.8%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	3,226	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.22	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	896	38.2%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,482	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.65	(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.

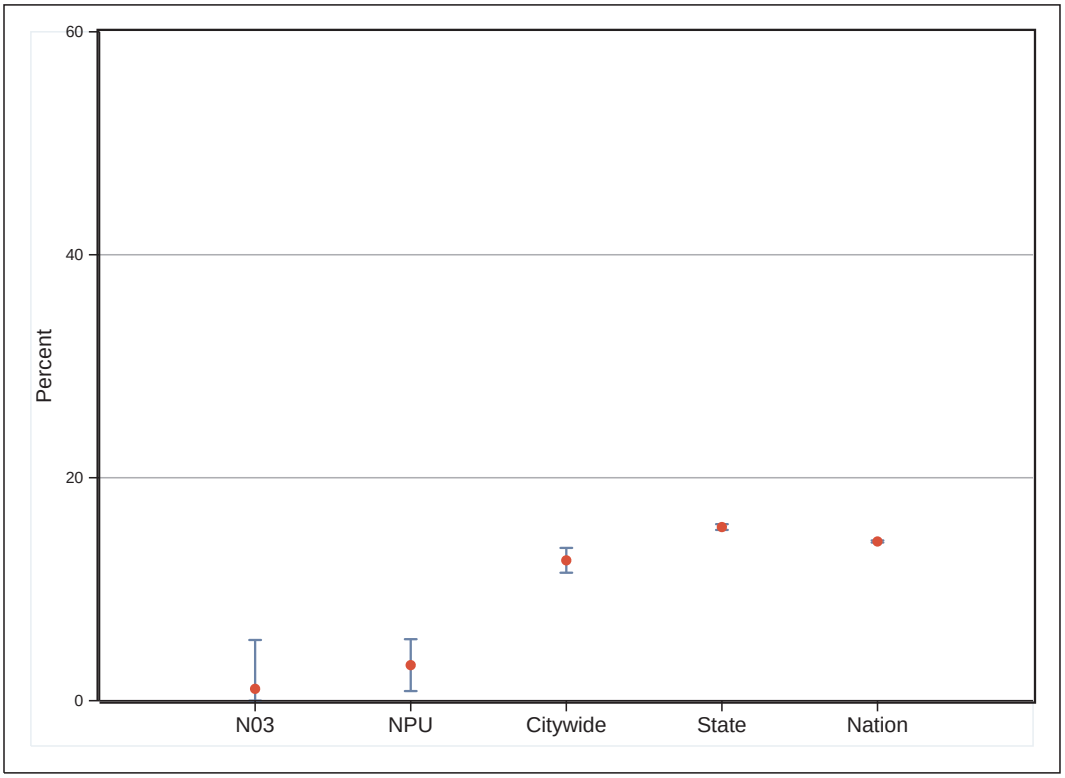
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

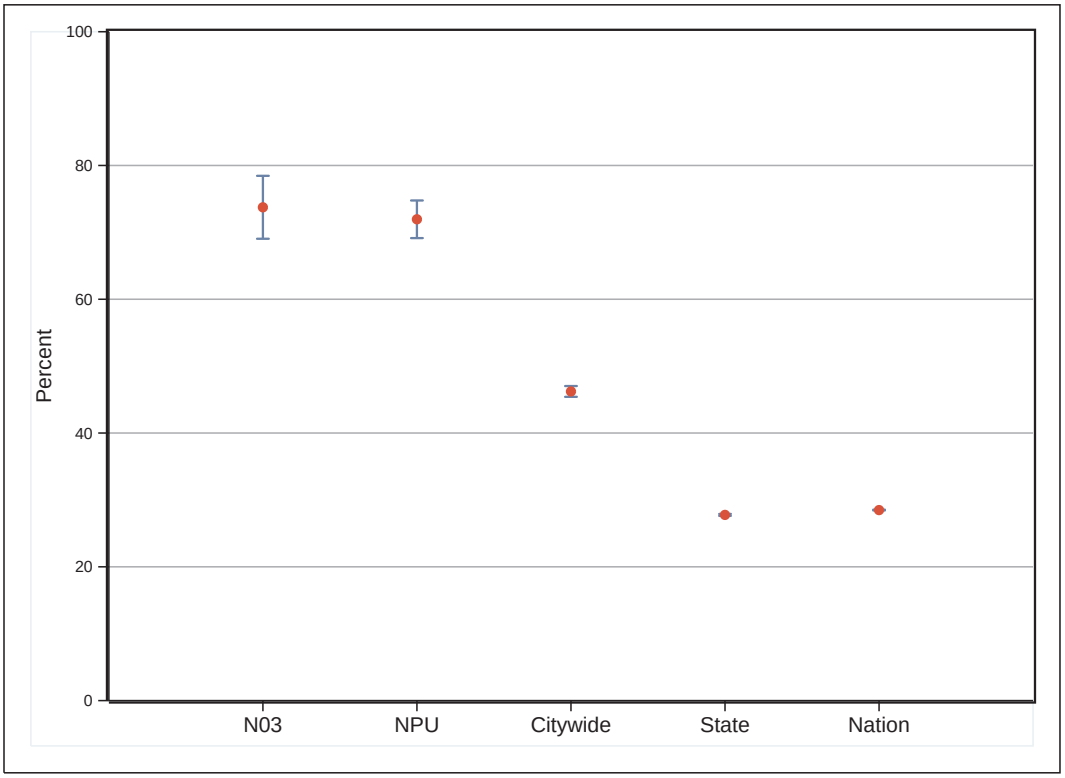
N03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

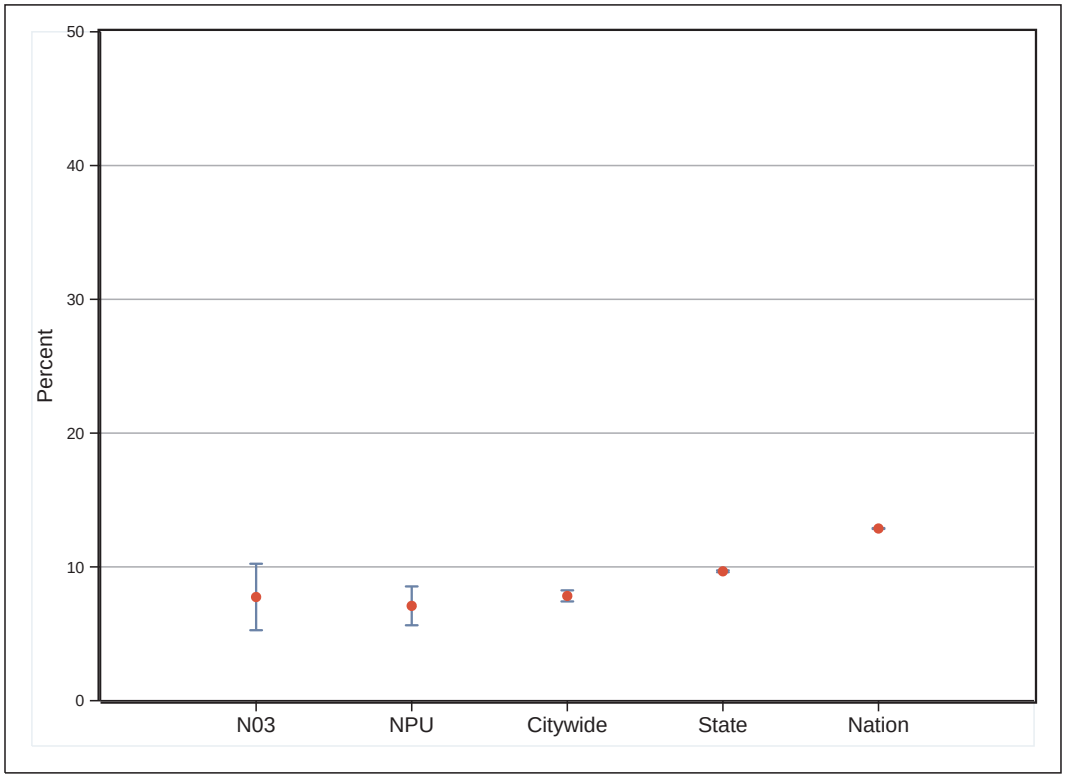


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

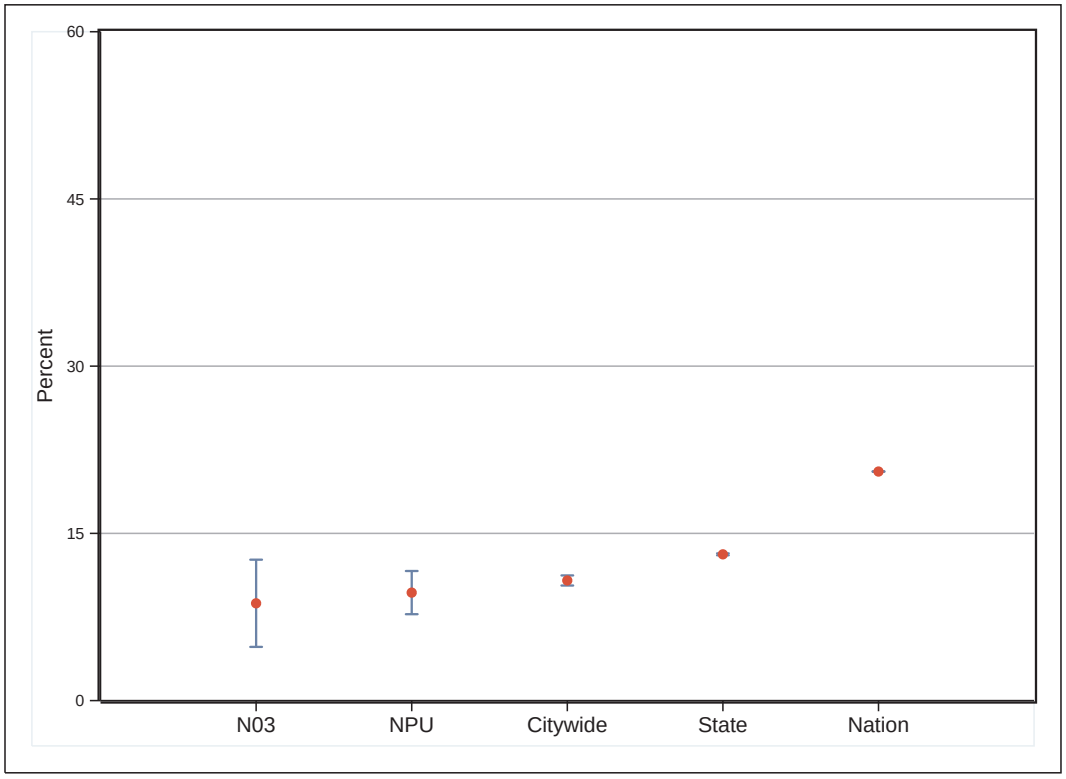


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born



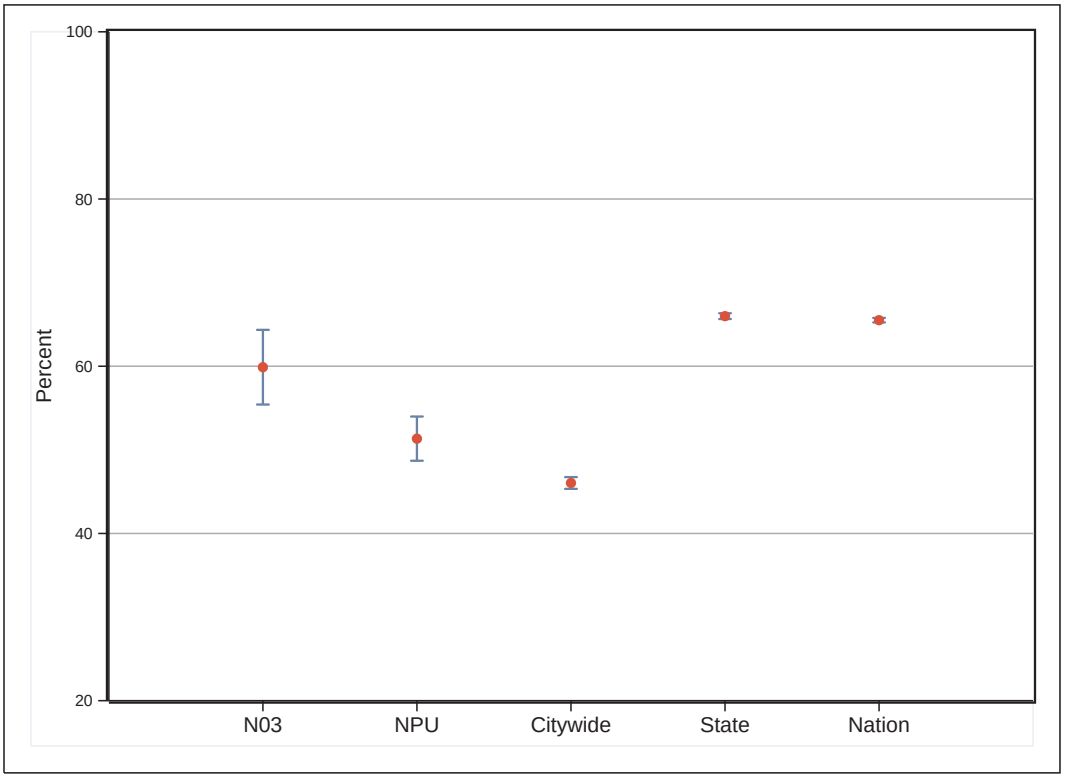
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home



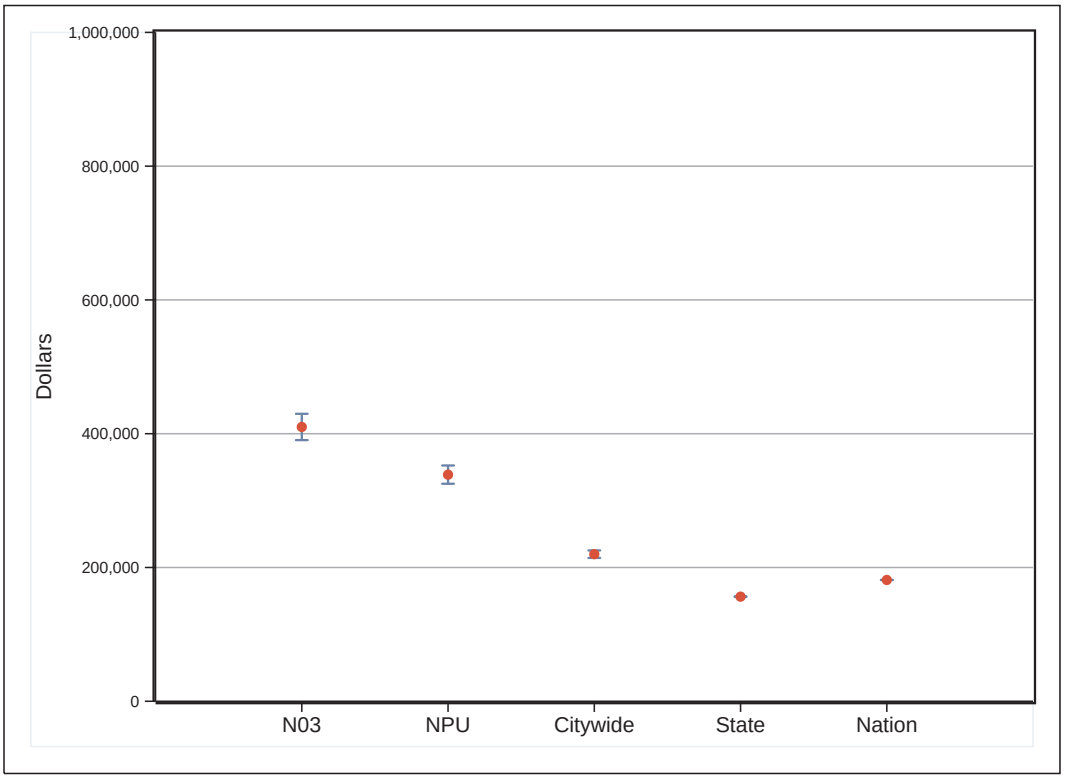
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

neighborhood nexus

Percent Owner-Occupied

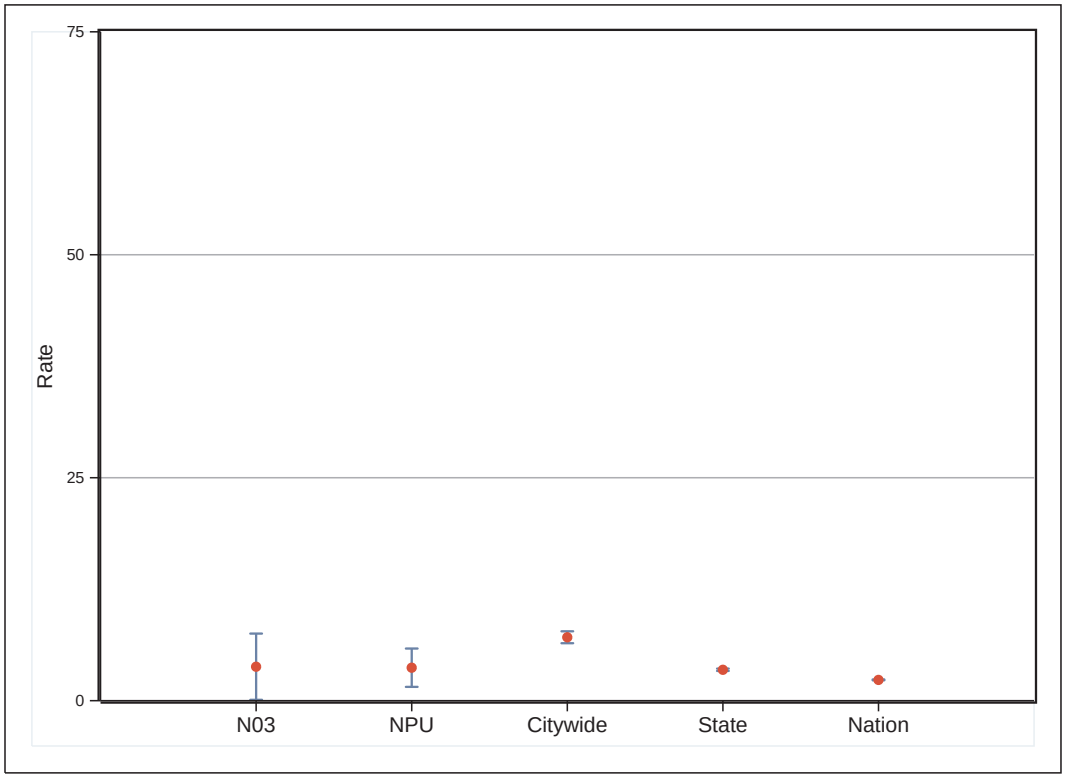


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

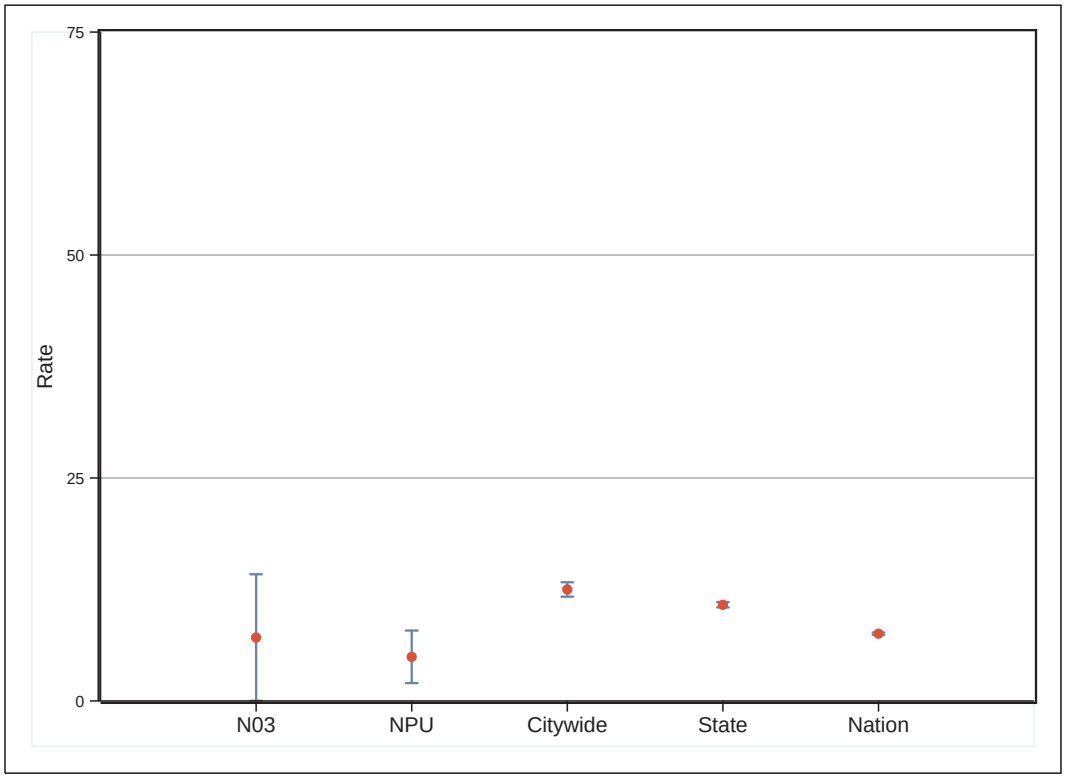


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate



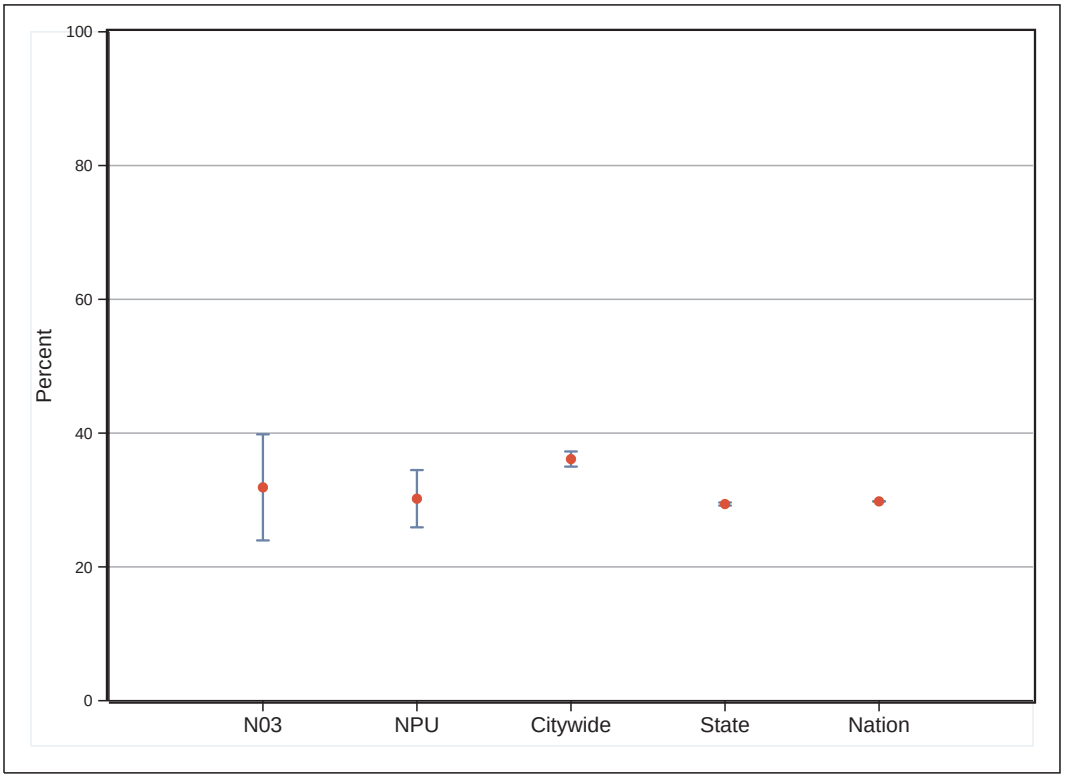
Rental Vacancy Rate



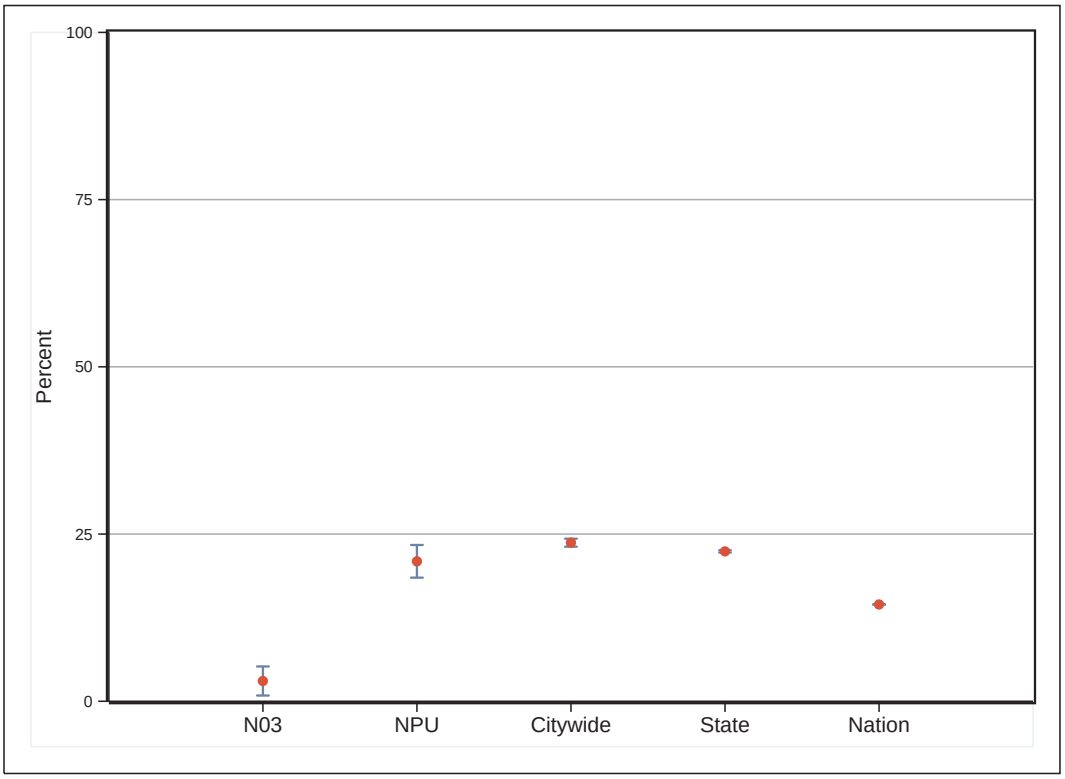
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

neighborhood nexus

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

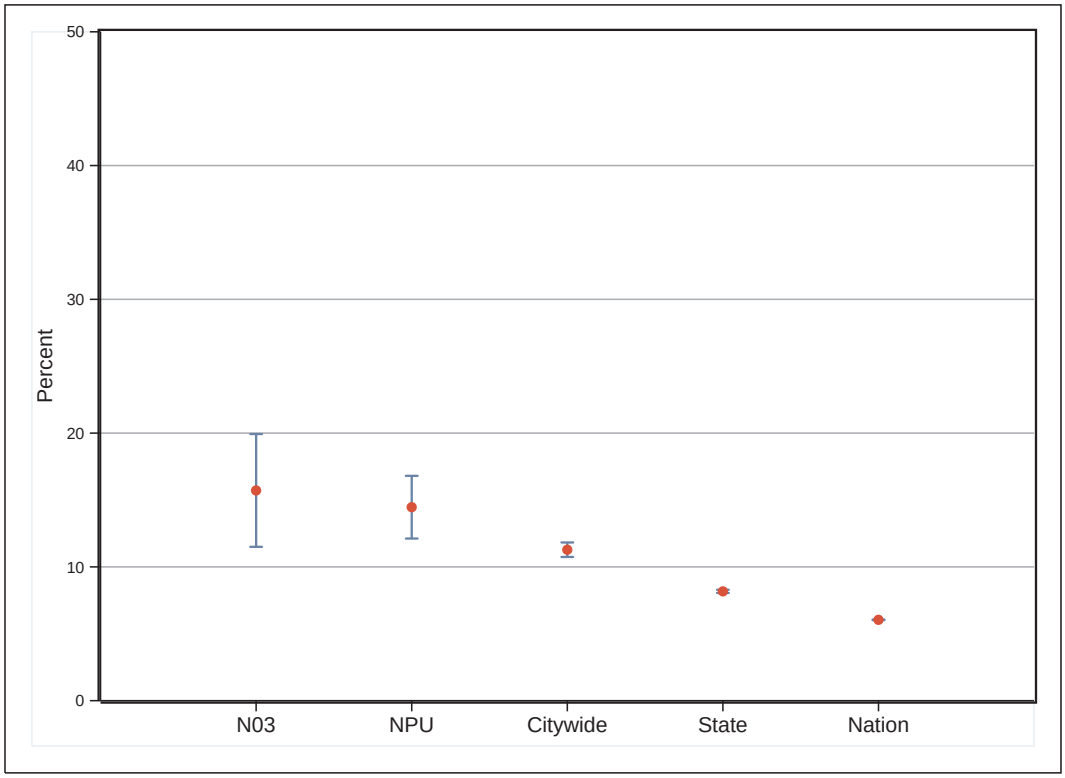


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

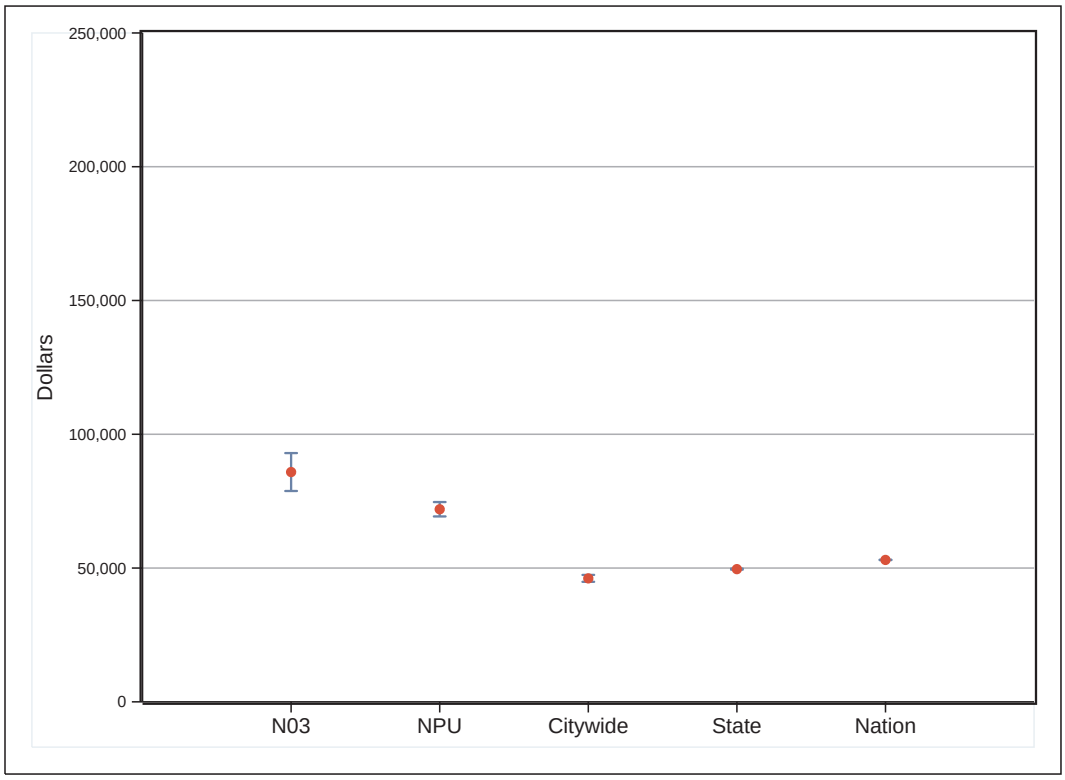


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier



Median Household Income



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

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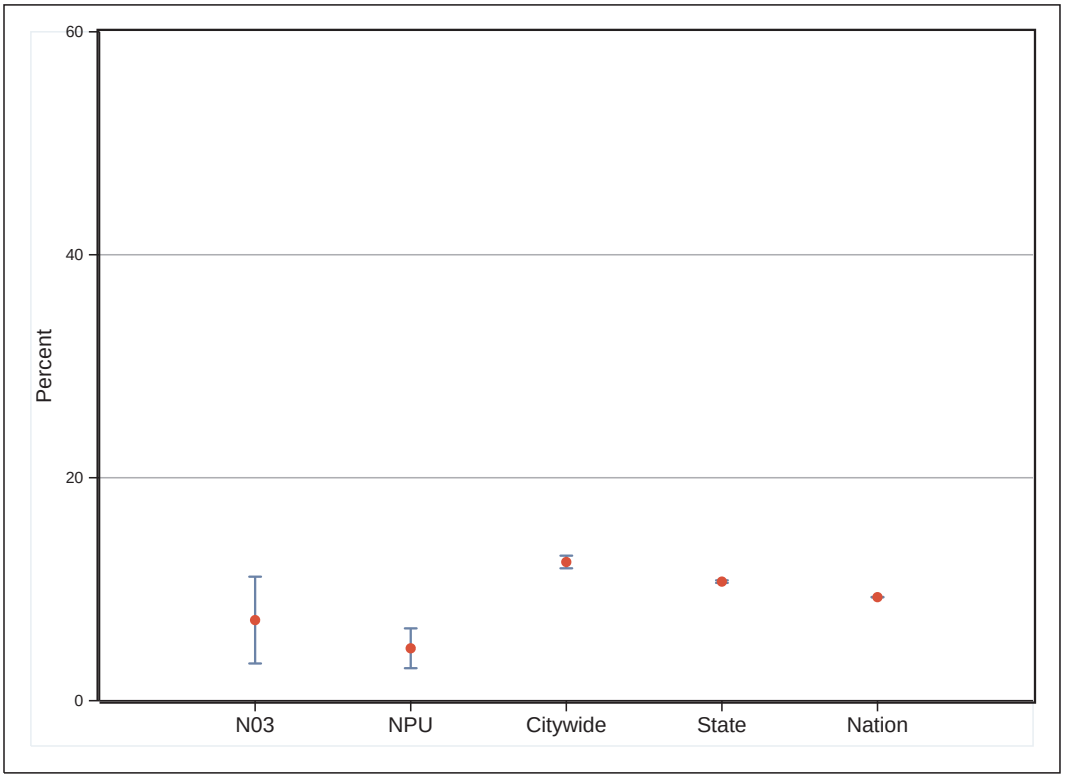
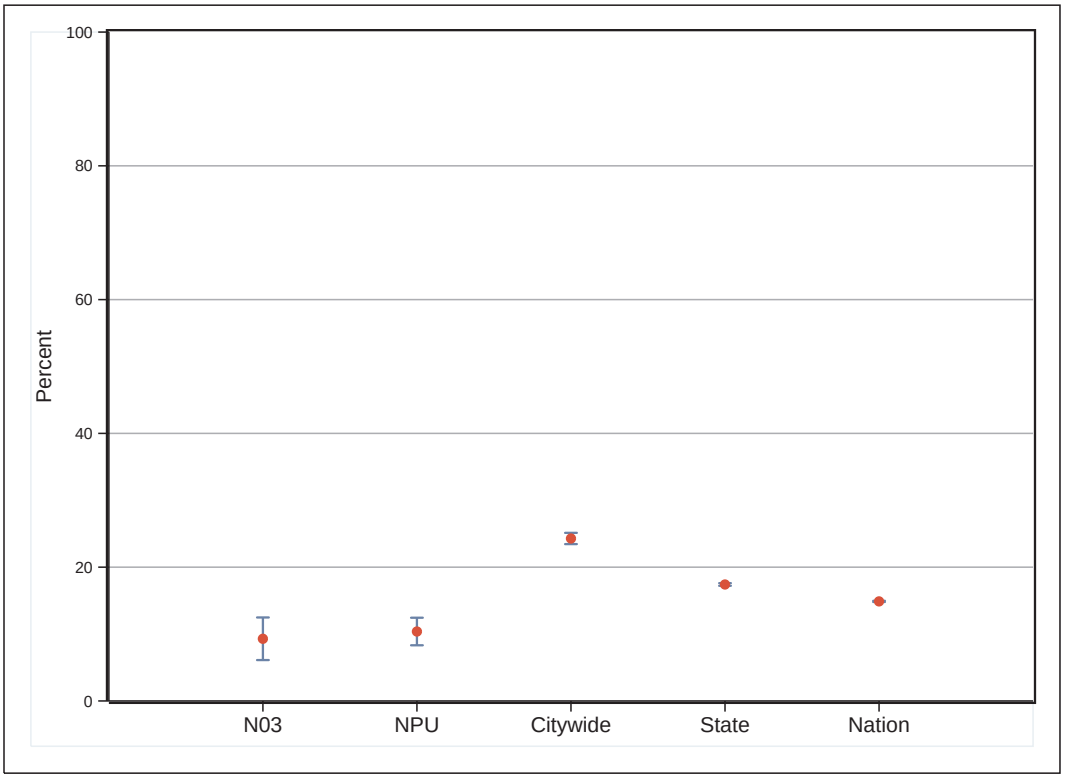
Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	1,081	±148	47.2%	±5.3
With own children under 18 years	542	±118	23.6%	±4.8
Married-couple family	940	±141	41.0%	±5.3
With own children under 18 years	448	±104	19.6%	±4.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	32	±29	1.4%	±1.3
With own children under 18 years	25	±30	1.1%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	110	±53	4.8%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	68	±47	3.0%	±2.0
Nonfamily households	1,211	±174	52.8%	±6.4
Householder living alone	810	±153	35.3%	±6.1
65 years and over	90	±52	3.9%	±2.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	542	±112	23.6%	±4.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	218	±70	9.5%	±3.0
Average household size	2.20	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.80	±0.45	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**5,039**	**±343**	**5,039**	**(X)**
Householder	2,348	±204	46.6%	±2.5
Spouse	926	±118	18.4%	±2.0
Child	999	±188	19.8%	±3.5
Other relatives	42	±55	0.8%	±1.1
Nonrelatives	724	±227	14.4%	±4.4
Unmarried partner	282	±102	5.6%	±2.0

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**2,163**	**±261**	**2,163**	**(X)**
Never married	986	±231	45.6%	±9.2
Now married, except separated	962	±125	44.5%	±2.2
Separated	11	±27	0.5%	±1.2
Widowed	11	±30	0.5%	±1.4
Divorced	161	±70	7.4%	±3.1
Females 15 years and over	**2,069**	**±209**	**2,069**	**(X)**
Never married	853	±188	41.3%	±8.1
Now married, except separated	954	±130	46.1%	±4.2
Separated	8	±28	0.4%	±1.4
Widowed	67	±49	3.2%	±2.3
Divorced	172	±66	8.3%	±3.1

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	**52**	**±42**	**52**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	19	±28	36.3%	±45.8
Per 1,000 unmarried women	20	±30	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	33	±27	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±556	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	25	±40	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	48	±56	(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	**2**	**±19**	**2**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	2	±19	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±26	0.0%	±1180.7
1 or 2 years	2	±19	100.0%	±0.0
3 or 4 years	0	±18	0.0%	±834.9
5 or more years	0	±18	0.0%	±834.9
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**2**	**±19**	**2**	**(X)**
Who are female	2	±19	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	2	±19	100.0%	±0.0

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1,268**	**±243**	**1,268**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	125	±55	9.9%	±3.9
Kindergarten	68	±54	5.4%	±4.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	383	±121	30.2%	±7.6
High school (grades 9-12)	94	±61	7.4%	±4.6
College or graduate school	596	±188	47.0%	±11.8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**3,764**	**±334**	**3,764**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	8	±80	0.2%	±2.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	32	±82	0.9%	±2.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	374	±149	9.9%	±3.9
Some college, no degree	449	±132	11.9%	±3.3
Associate's degree	125	±69	3.3%	±1.8
Bachelor's degree	1,269	±205	33.7%	±4.6
Graduate or professional degree	1,507	±223	40.0%	±4.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	98.9%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	73.7%	±4.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**4,139**	**±367**	**4,139**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	196	±82	4.7%	±1.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**5,059**	**±343**	**5,059**	**(X)**
With a disability	201	±111	4.0%	±2.2
Under 18 years	**871**	**±191**	**871**	**(X)**
With a disability	9	±40	1.0%	±4.6
18 to 64 years	**3,968**	**±343**	**3,968**	**(X)**
With a disability	147	±93	3.7%	±2.3
65 years and over	**220**	**±65**	**220**	**(X)**
With a disability	46	±45	20.7%	±19.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**5,017**	**±344**	**5,017**	**(X)**
Same house	3,945	±315	78.6%	±3.2
Different house in the U.S.	1,030	±273	20.5%	±5.2
Same county	284	±170	5.7%	±3.4
Different county	746	±213	14.9%	±4.1
Same state	451	±158	9.0%	±3.1
Different state	295	±144	5.9%	±2.8
Abroad	42	±46	0.8%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
Native	4,667	±363	91.7%	±11.2
Born in United States	4,561	±404	89.6%	±11.6
State of residence	1,686	±277	33.1%	±4.5
Different state	2,875	±294	56.5%	±2.3
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	106	±63	2.1%	±1.2
Foreign born	394	±132	7.8%	±2.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**394**	**±132**	**394**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	182	±92	46.1%	±17.6
Not a U.S. citizen	213	±90	53.9%	±13.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**501**	**±143**	**501**	**(X)**
Native	**106**	**±69**	**106**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±17.3
Entered before 2010	106	±67	100.0%	±90.2
Foreign born	**394**	**±132**	**394**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±4.7
Entered before 2010	394	±124	100.0%	±45.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**394**	**±132**	**394**	**(X)**
Europe	146	±67	36.9%	±11.8
Asia	60	±54	15.1%	±12.8
Africa	14	±19	3.5%	±4.7
Oceania	0	±18	0.0%	±4.7
Latin America	145	±92	36.7%	±19.9
Northern America	30	±43	7.7%	±10.6

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**4,801**	**±455**	**4,801**	**(X)**
English only	4,382	±400	91.3%	±12.0
Language other than English	419	±192	8.7%	±3.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±169	0.2%	±3.5
Spanish	133	±120	2.8%	±2.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±84	0.0%	±1.7
Other Indo-European languages	188	±102	3.9%	±2.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±86	0.2%	±1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	35	±54	0.7%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±84	0.0%	±1.7
Other languages	63	±96	1.3%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±84	0.0%	±1.7

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
American	188	±124	3.7%	±2.4
Arab	16	±20	0.3%	±0.4
Czech	11	±21	0.2%	±0.4
Danish	18	±27	0.4%	±0.5
Dutch	75	±48	1.5%	±0.9
English	1,199	±274	23.6%	±4.9
French (except Basque)	170	±87	3.3%	±1.7
French Canadian	25	±28	0.5%	±0.5
German	812	±184	16.0%	±3.3
Greek	43	±48	0.8%	±0.9
Hungarian	69	±69	1.4%	±1.4
Irish	1,038	±250	20.4%	±4.5
Italian	253	±104	5.0%	±2.0
Lithuanian	28	±33	0.6%	±0.7
Norwegian	103	±73	2.0%	±1.4
Polish	148	±95	2.9%	±1.9
Portuguese	30	±35	0.6%	±0.7
Russian	63	±42	1.2%	±0.8
Scotch-Irish	248	±131	4.9%	±2.5
Scottish	331	±128	6.5%	±2.4
Slovak	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	11	±29	0.2%	±0.6
Swedish	67	±70	1.3%	±1.4
Swiss	38	±58	0.7%	±1.1
Ukranian	21	±31	0.4%	±0.6
Welsh	23	±22	0.4%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	26	±34	0.5%	±0.7

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**4,218**	**±285**	**4,218**	**(X)**
In labor force	3,604	±367	85.4%	±6.5
Civilian labor force	3,601	±367	85.4%	±6.5
Employed	3,340	±351	79.2%	±6.4
Unemployed	260	±143	6.2%	±3.4
Armed Forces	3	±83	0.1%	±2.0
Not in labor force	614	±151	14.6%	±3.4
Civilian labor force	**3,601**	**±367**	**3,601**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	7.2%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**2,061**	**±178**	**2,061**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,724	±237	83.7%	±9.0
Civilian labor force	1,724	±237	83.7%	±9.0
Employed	1,615	±227	78.4%	±8.7
Own children under 6 years	**403**	**±133**	**403**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	292	±121	72.4%	±18.2
Own children 6 to 17 years	**529**	**±154**	**529**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	496	±154	93.8%	±9.9

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**3,282**	**±271**	**3,282**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,198	±261	66.9%	±5.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	309	±123	9.4%	±3.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	324	±139	9.9%	±4.2
Walked	30	±34	0.9%	±1.0
Other means	72	±55	2.2%	±1.7
Worked at home	349	±130	10.6%	±3.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.8	±2.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,340**	**±351**	**3,340**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	2,409	±259	72.1%	±1.7
Service occupations	265	±102	7.9%	±2.9
Sales and office occupations	500	±155	15.0%	±4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	99	±61	3.0%	±1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	91	±69	2.7%	±2.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,340**	**±351**	**3,340**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	8	±40	0.2%	±1.2
Construction	147	±79	4.4%	±2.3
Manufacturing	248	±105	7.4%	±3.1
Wholesale trade	143	±93	4.3%	±2.8
Retail trade	244	±115	7.3%	±3.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	51	±47	1.5%	±1.4
Information	177	±84	5.3%	±2.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	126	±85	3.8%	±2.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	869	±191	26.0%	±5.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	801	±145	24.0%	±3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	302	±105	9.1%	±3.0
Other services, except public administration	128	±68	3.8%	±2.0
Public administration	119	±61	3.6%	±1.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**3,340**	**±351**	**3,340**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	2,779	±323	83.2%	±4.1
Government workers	410	±120	12.3%	±3.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	174	±73	5.2%	±2.1
Unpaid family workers	0	±40	0.0%	±1.2

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	113	±61	4.9%	±2.6
$10,000 to $14,999	54	±41	2.4%	±1.8
$15,000 to $24,999	60	±56	2.6%	±2.4
$25,000 to $34,999	172	±83	7.5%	±3.6
$35,000 to $49,999	193	±88	8.4%	±3.8
$50,000 to $74,999	408	±119	17.8%	±5.0
$75,000 to $99,999	335	±106	14.6%	±4.5
$100,000 to $149,999	367	±110	16.0%	±4.6
$150,000 to $199,999	251	±108	10.9%	±4.6
$200,000 or more	339	±90	14.8%	±3.7
Median household income (dollars)	85,889	±7,086	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	125,690	±15,829	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,119	±187	92.5%	±3.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	122,702	±17,974	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	247	±81	10.8%	±3.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,620	±3,899	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	191	±82	8.3%	±3.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23,138	±4,651	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	7	±26	0.3%	±1.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	3,551	±14,183	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±28	0.0%	±1.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	34	±29	1.5%	±1.3
Families	**1,081**	**±148**	**1,081**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	0	±28	0.0%	±2.6
$10,000 to $14,999	16	±30	1.5%	±2.8
$15,000 to $24,999	18	±47	1.7%	±4.3
$25,000 to $34,999	19	±43	1.8%	±4.0
$35,000 to $49,999	38	±53	3.5%	±4.9
$50,000 to $74,999	136	±71	12.6%	±6.3
$75,000 to $99,999	128	±70	11.8%	±6.3
$100,000 to $149,999	272	±93	25.2%	±7.9
$150,000 to $199,999	168	±81	15.6%	±7.2
$200,000 or more	285	±86	26.4%	±7.0
Median family income (dollars)	123,782	±13,786	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	185,517	±29,372	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	57,891	±6,475	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**1,211**	**±174**	**1,211**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	55,646	±3,706	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	71,136	±10,529	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	48,008	±3,194	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	69,129	±8,210	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	59,415	±6,552	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**5,059**	**±343**	**5,059**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	4,628	±335	91.5%	±2.4
With private health insurance	4,492	±327	88.8%	±2.3
With public coverage	346	±124	6.8%	±2.4
No health insurance coverage	431	±150	8.5%	±2.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**871**	**±191**	**871**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	0	±26	0.0%	±3.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**3,968**	**±343**	**3,968**	**(X)**
In labor force:	3,515	±308	3,515	(X)
Employed:	3,255	±274	3,255	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,036	±281	93.3%	±3.5
With private health insurance	3,031	±281	93.1%	±3.6
With public coverage	20	±27	0.6%	±0.8
No health insurance coverage	219	±98	6.7%	±3.0
Unemployed:	260	±140	260	(X)
With health insurance coverage	86	±59	33.1%	±14.2
With private health insurance	86	±59	33.1%	±14.2
With public coverage	0	±18	0.0%	±7.1
No health insurance coverage	174	±110	66.9%	±22.0
Not in labor force:	453	±116	453	(X)
With health insurance coverage	415	±113	91.7%	±8.6
With private health insurance	384	±112	84.8%	±12.0
With public coverage	77	±51	17.1%	±10.3
No health insurance coverage	38	±35	8.3%	±7.4

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	1.5%	±2.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	3.0%	±9.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	2.8%	±30.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±25.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	4.0%	±25.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	6.4%	±40.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	8.9%	±55.8	(X)	(X)
All people	9.3%	±3.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	2.5%	±7.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	2.5%	±3.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	5.3%	±12.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.0%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	10.7%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	11.3%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	0.0%	±16.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	1.7%	±2.4	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	20.7%	±6.9	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,569**	**±183**	**2,569**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	2,292	±178	89.2%	±2.7
Vacant housing units	277	±118	10.8%	±4.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.8	±3.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.1	±7.1	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,569**	**±183**	**2,569**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	1,202	±155	46.8%	±5.0
1-unit, attached	350	±101	13.6%	±3.8
2 units	104	±63	4.1%	±2.4
3 or 4 units	342	±111	13.3%	±4.2
5 to 9 units	223	±91	8.7%	±3.5
10 to 19 units	145	±67	5.7%	±2.6
20 or more units	202	±90	7.9%	±3.5
Mobile home	0	±28	0.0%	±1.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±28	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,569**	**±183**	**2,569**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	5	±28	0.2%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	73	±49	2.8%	±1.9
Built 1990 to 1999	168	±74	6.5%	±2.8
Built 1980 to 1989	107	±62	4.2%	±2.4
Built 1970 to 1979	195	±83	7.6%	±3.2
Built 1960 to 1969	280	±85	10.9%	±3.2
Built 1950 to 1959	382	±132	14.9%	±5.0
Built 1940 to 1949	152	±87	5.9%	±3.4
Built 1939 or earlier	1,206	±143	46.9%	±4.4

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,569**	**±183**	**2,569**	**(X)**
1 room	58	±51	2.3%	±2.0
2 rooms	80	±49	3.1%	±1.9
3 rooms	361	±113	14.0%	±4.3
4 rooms	421	±123	16.4%	±4.6
5 rooms	270	±97	10.5%	±3.7
6 rooms	460	±136	17.9%	±5.1
7 rooms	364	±106	14.2%	±4.0
8 rooms	255	±89	9.9%	±3.4
9 rooms or more	300	±90	11.7%	±3.4
Median rooms	6.2	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,569**	**±183**	**2,569**	**(X)**
No bedroom	89	±59	3.5%	±2.3
1 bedroom	645	±142	25.1%	±5.2
2 bedrooms	733	±133	28.5%	±4.8
3 bedrooms	699	±132	27.2%	±4.8
4 bedrooms	324	±104	12.6%	±4.0
5 or more bedrooms	79	±46	3.1%	±1.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,373	±148	59.9%	±4.5
Renter-occupied	919	±156	40.1%	±6.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.36	±0.13	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.00	±0.24	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	341	±110	14.9%	±4.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,326	±196	57.8%	±7.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	301	±97	13.1%	±4.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	213	±77	9.3%	±3.3
Moved in 1970 to 1979	87	±54	3.8%	±2.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	24	±49	1.0%	±2.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	64	±49	2.8%	±2.1
1 vehicle available	992	±173	43.3%	±6.7
2 vehicles available	984	±167	43.0%	±6.5
3 or more vehicles available	252	±109	11.0%	±4.7

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,636	±190	71.4%	±6.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	±30	0.5%	±1.3
Electricity	627	±131	27.3%	±5.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	±27	0.2%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±28	0.0%	±1.2
Wood	0	±28	0.0%	±1.2
Solar energy	14	±33	0.6%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±28	0.0%	±1.2
No fuel used	0	±28	0.0%	±1.2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	29	±33	1.2%	±1.4
No telephone service available	48	±53	2.1%	±2.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**2,292**	**±178**	**2,292**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	2,256	±238	98.4%	±7.1
1.01 to 1.50	26	±46	1.1%	±2.0
1.51 or more	10	±56	0.4%	±2.5

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,373**	**±148**	**1,373**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	0	±79	0.0%	±5.8
$50,000 to $99,999	12	±63	0.9%	±4.6
$100,000 to $149,999	112	±56	8.1%	±4.0
$150,000 to $199,999	133	±71	9.7%	±5.1
$200,000 to $299,999	94	±55	6.9%	±4.0
$300,000 to $499,999	666	±128	48.5%	±7.7
$500,000 to $999,999	267	±88	19.5%	±6.0
$1,000,000 or more	88	±55	6.4%	±3.9
Median (dollars)	410,091	±19,660	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,373**	**±148**	**1,373**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	1,086	±142	79.1%	±5.9
Housing units without a mortgage	286	±86	20.9%	±5.8

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**1,086**	**±142**	**1,086**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±40	0.0%	±3.6
$300 to $499	0	±40	0.0%	±3.6
$500 to $699	0	±40	0.0%	±3.6
$700 to $999	28	±55	2.6%	±5.0
$1,000 to $1,499	183	±67	16.8%	±5.8
$1,500 to $1,999	195	±75	18.0%	±6.5
$2,000 or more	681	±137	62.6%	±9.6
Median (dollars)	2,399	±193	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**286**	**±86**	**286**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±28	0.0%	±9.8
$100 to $199	0	±40	0.0%	±13.8
$200 to $299	0	±40	0.0%	±13.8
$300 to $399	17	±42	5.9%	±14.5
$400 or more	269	±94	94.1%	±16.7
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)	**1,086**	**±179**	**1,086**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	370	±101	34.1%	±7.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	129	±66	11.9%	±5.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	186	±70	17.1%	±5.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	97	±53	9.0%	±4.7
35.0 percent or more	304	±99	28.0%	±7.8
Not computed	0	±28	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**286**	**±114**	**286**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	117	±50	40.9%	±6.2
10.0 to 14.9 percent	89	±62	31.1%	±17.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	8	±29	2.8%	±10.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	29	±36	10.1%	±12.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	7	±27	2.4%	±9.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3	±26	1.1%	±9.0
35.0 percent or more	33	±57	11.5%	±19.3
Not computed	0	±28	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**884**	**±157**	**884**	**(X)**
Less than $200	0	±48	0.0%	±5.5
$200 to $299	16	±43	1.8%	±4.9
$300 to $499	0	±56	0.0%	±6.3
$500 to $749	139	±90	15.7%	±9.7
$750 to $999	206	±90	23.3%	±9.3
$1,000 to $1,499	300	±115	34.0%	±11.5
$1,500 or more	222	±105	25.2%	±11.0
Median (dollars)	1,329	±65	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	36	±47	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	**884**	**±195**	**884**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	150	±91	16.9%	±9.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	144	±63	16.3%	±6.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	114	±59	12.9%	±6.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	148	±95	16.8%	±10.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	99	±69	11.2%	±7.4
35.0 percent or more	229	±91	25.9%	±8.5
Not computed	36	±47	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
Male	2,748	±329	54.0%	±4.0
Female	2,340	±240	46.0%	±1.9
Under 5 years	287	±104	5.6%	±2.0
5 to 9 years	312	±110	6.1%	±2.1
10 to 14 years	257	±100	5.1%	±1.9
15 to 19 years	141	±80	2.8%	±1.6
20 to 24 years	327	±160	6.4%	±3.1
25 to 34 years	1,290	±251	25.4%	±4.3
35 to 44 years	1,002	±182	19.7%	±3.1
45 to 54 years	829	±170	16.3%	±3.0
55 to 59 years	183	±76	3.6%	±1.4
60 to 64 years	216	±85	4.3%	±1.6
65 to 74 years	194	±81	3.8%	±1.6
75 to 84 years	39	±63	0.8%	±1.2
85 years and over	10	±40	0.2%	±0.8
Median age (years)	34.4	±0.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	4,151	±423	81.6%	±3.3
21 years and over	4,065	±415	79.9%	±3.2
62 years and over	399	±129	7.8%	±2.4
65 years and over	243	±110	4.8%	±2.1
18 years and over	**4,151**	**±423**	**4,151**	**(X)**
Male	2,098	±316	50.5%	±5.6
Female	2,053	±282	49.5%	±4.5
65 years and over	**243**	**±110**	**243**	**(X)**
Male	130	±81	53.5%	±23.0
Female	113	±75	46.5%	±22.4

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
One race	4,954	±452	97.4%	±12.7
Two or more races	134	±109	2.6%	±2.1
One race	4,954	±452	97.4%	±12.7
White	4,538	±435	89.2%	±1.8
Black or African American	156	±108	3.1%	±2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	96	±71	1.9%	±1.4
Asian Indian	41	±52	0.8%	±1.0
Chinese	0	±26	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	7	±25	0.1%	±0.5
Japanese	14	±26	0.3%	±0.5
Korean	29	±40	0.6%	±0.8
Vietnamese	5	±20	0.1%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±61	0.0%	±1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±18	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±49	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	127	±105	2.5%	±2.0
Two or more races	134	±109	2.6%	±2.1
White and Black or African American	5	±28	0.1%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	74	±103	1.5%	±2.0
White and Asian	30	±35	0.6%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
White	4,663	±463	91.6%	±3.0
Black or African American	177	±110	3.5%	±2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	74	±103	1.5%	±2.0
Asian	172	±92	3.4%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	152	±108	3.0%	±2.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**5,088**	**±477**	**5,088**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	204	±116	4.0%	±2.2
Mexican	9	±19	0.2%	±0.4
Puerto Rican	42	±43	0.8%	±0.9
Cuban	15	±22	0.3%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	138	±92	2.7%	±1.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,843	±474	95.2%	±2.6
White alone	4,383	±428	86.1%	±2.4
Black or African American alone	142	±106	2.8%	±2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	133	±91	2.6%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±28	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	51	±68	1.0%	±1.3
Two or more races	134	±109	2.6%	±2.1
Two races including Some other race	9	±29	0.2%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	125	±108	2.5%	±2.1

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

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