

Neighborhood Statistical Area W01



Neighborhood(s): Grant Park, Oakland

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Contents

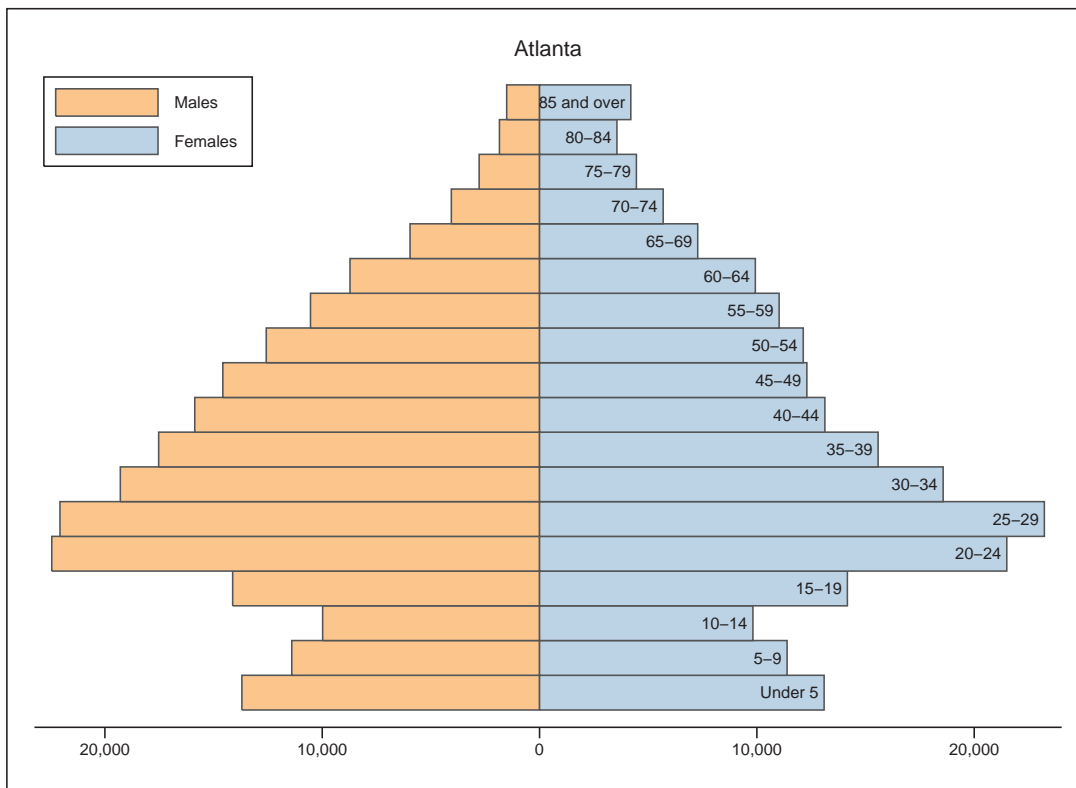
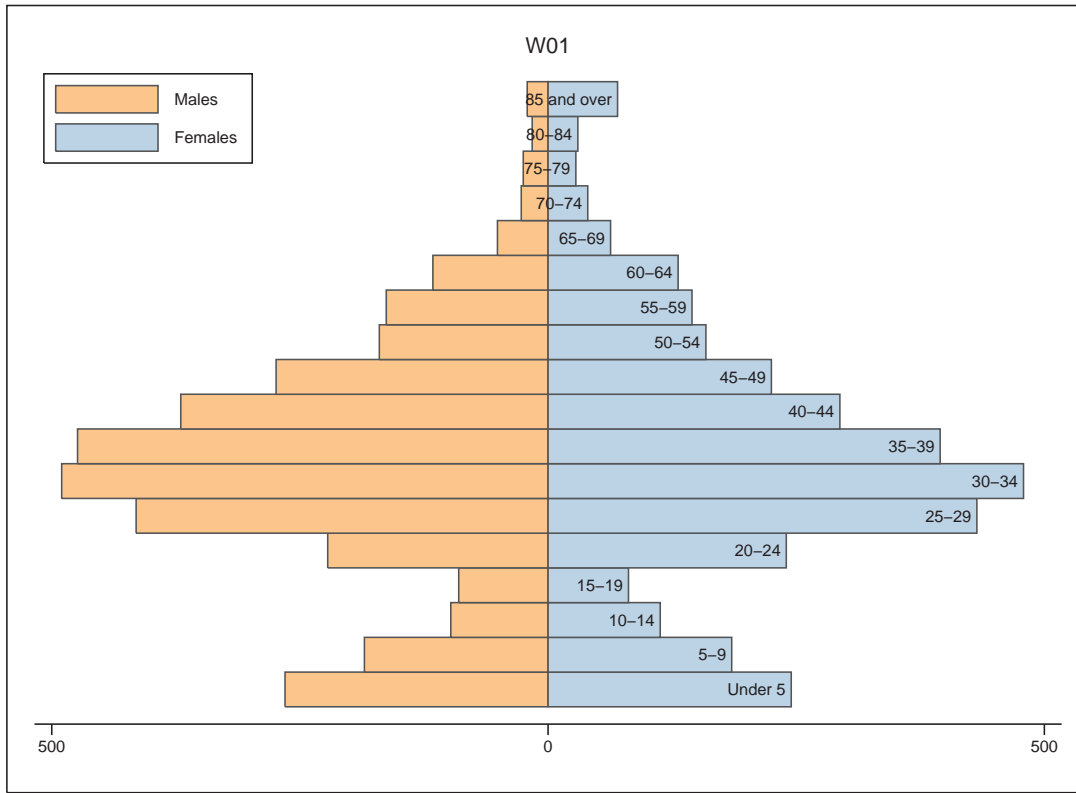
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

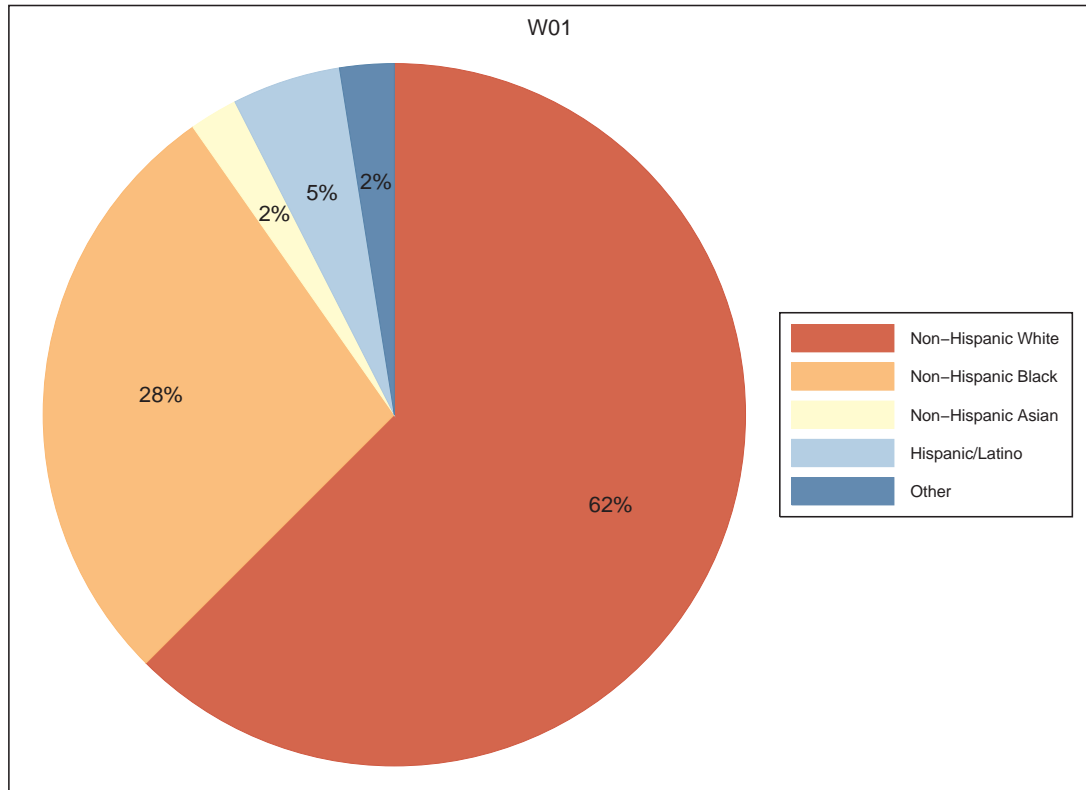
W01

Decennial 2010 Profile

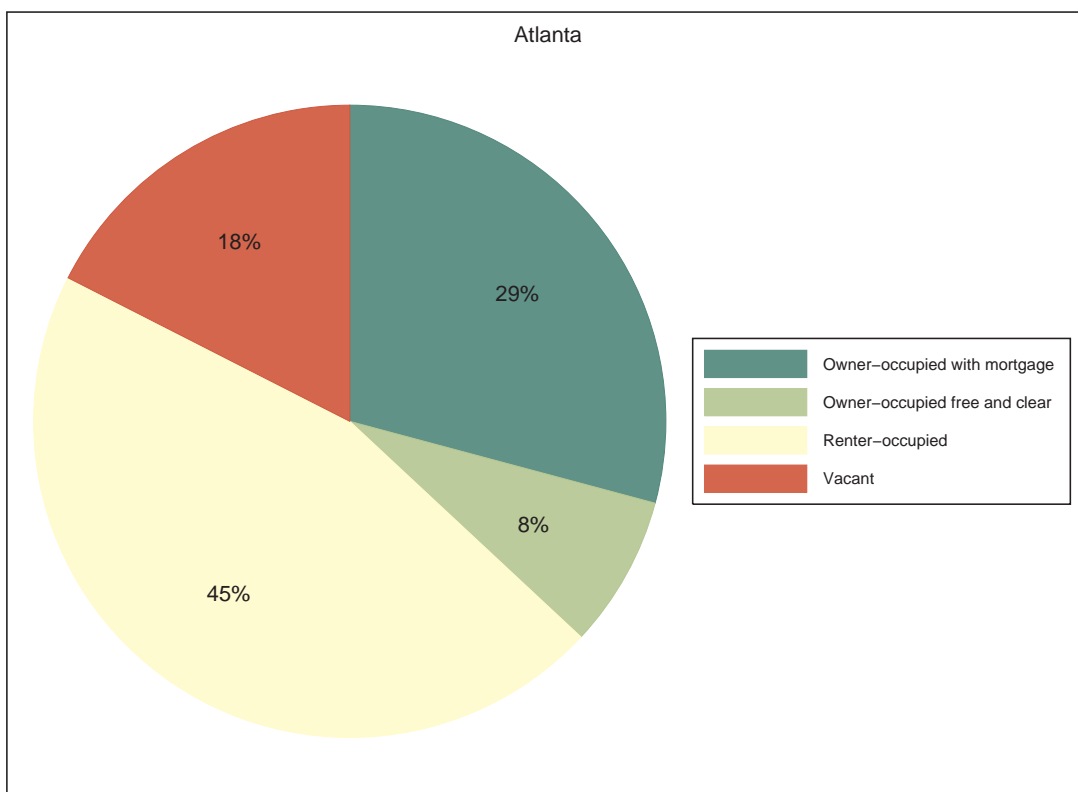
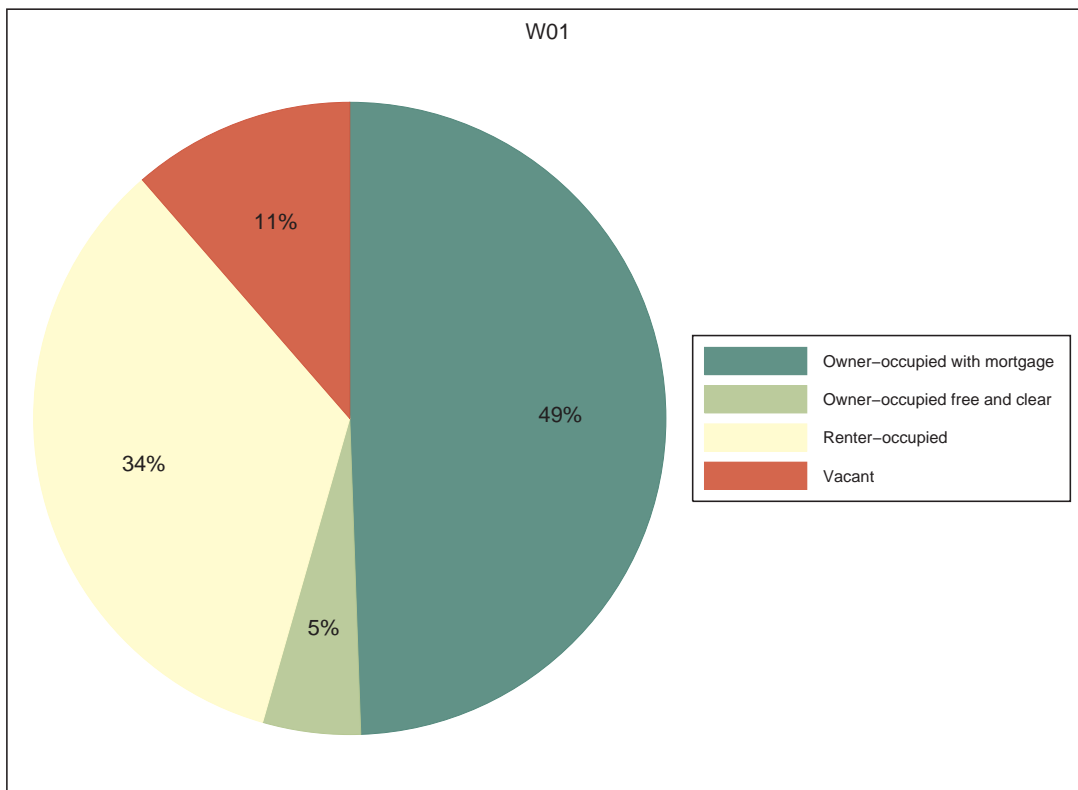
Sex and Age



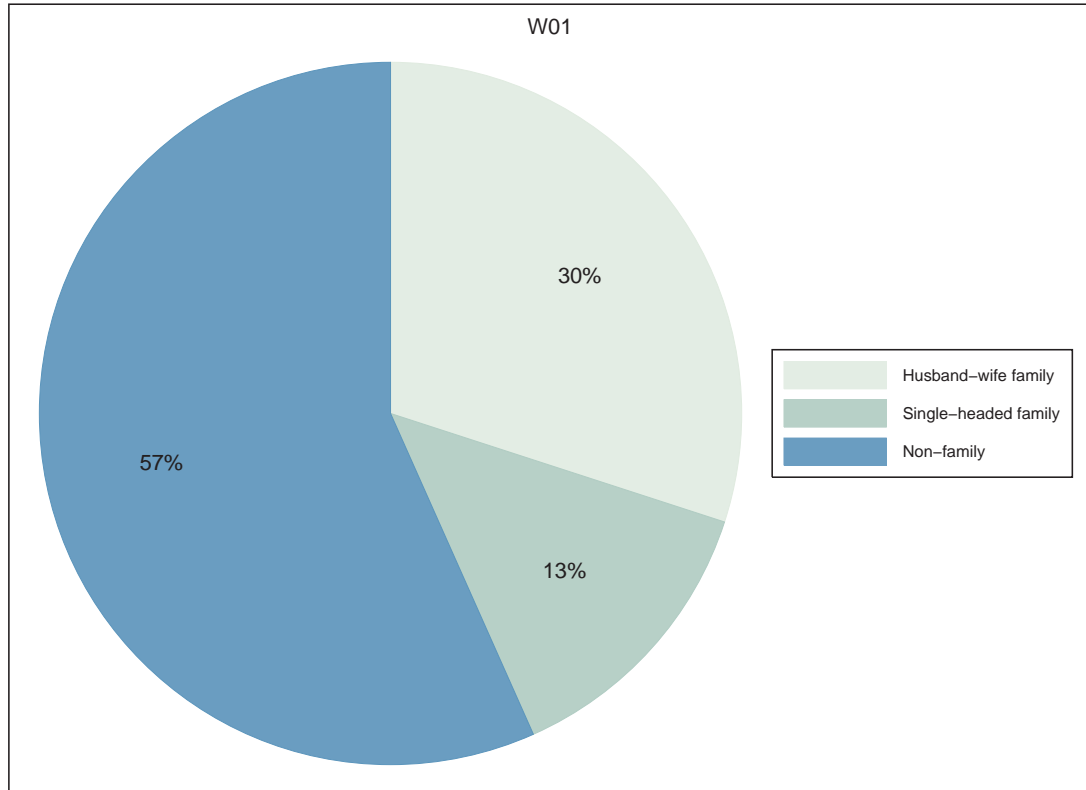
Race and Latino Origin



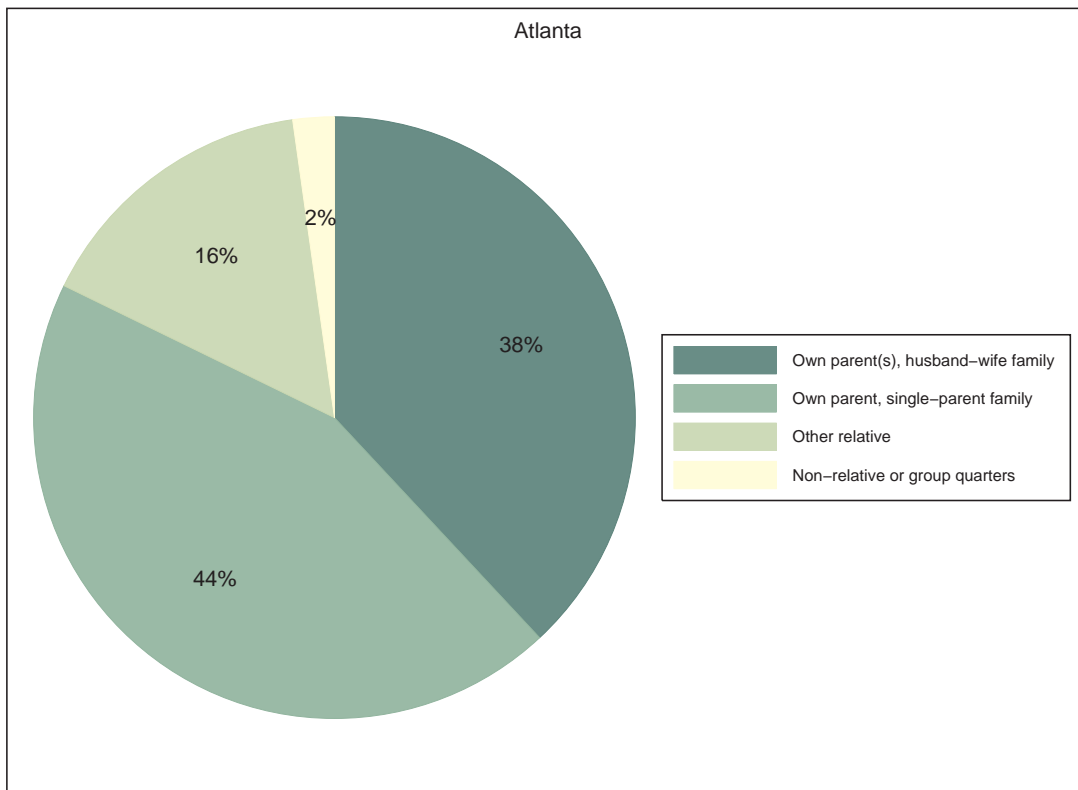
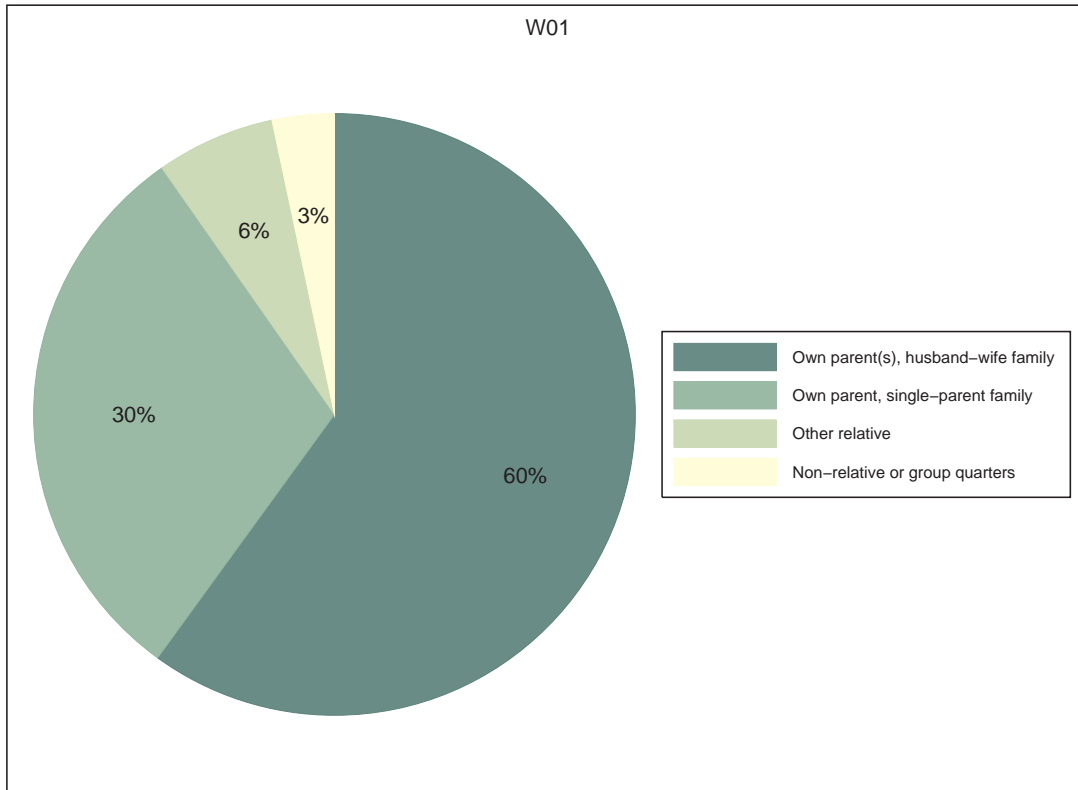
Housing Tenure



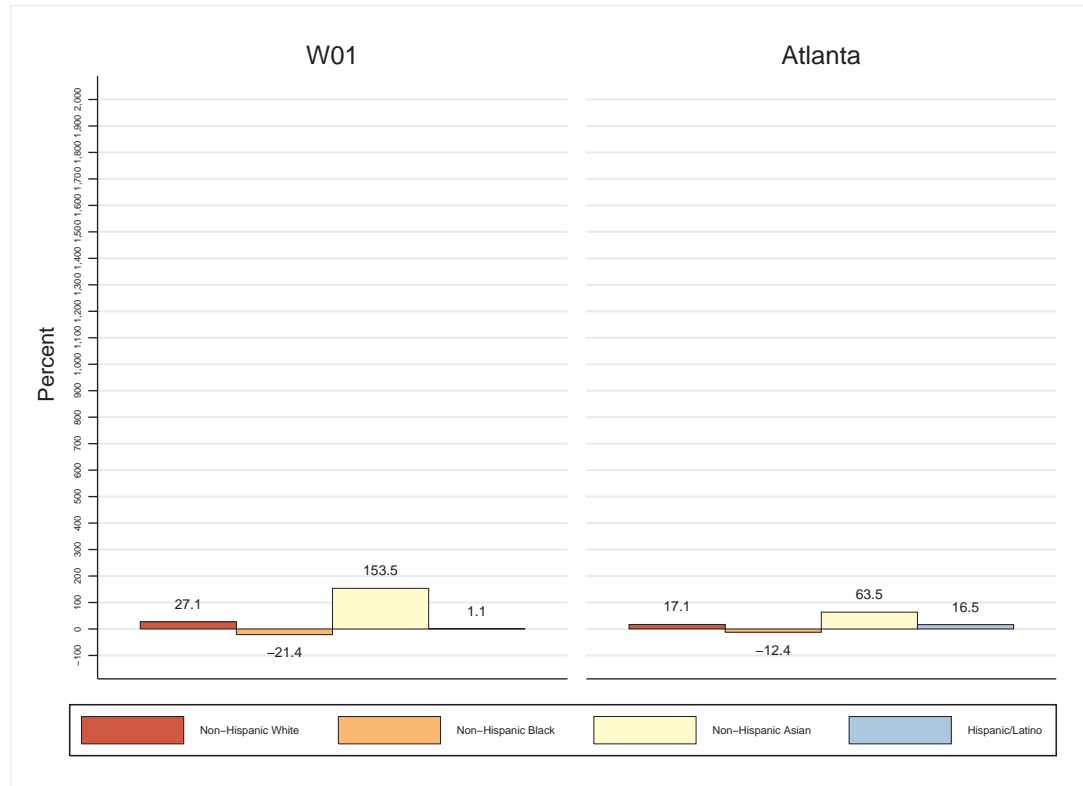
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,827	100.0%
Under 5 years	510	7.5%
5 to 9 years	370	5.4%
10 to 14 years	211	3.1%
15 to 19 years	171	2.5%
20 to 24 years	462	6.8%
25 to 29 years	847	12.4%
30 to 34 years	969	14.2%
35 to 39 years	869	12.7%
40 to 44 years	664	9.7%
45 to 49 years	499	7.3%
50 to 54 years	329	4.8%
55 to 59 years	308	4.5%
60 to 64 years	247	3.6%
65 to 69 years	114	1.7%
70 to 74 years	67	1.0%
75 to 79 years	53	0.8%
80 to 84 years	46	0.7%
85 years and over	91	1.3%
Median age (years)	34.3	(X)
16 years and over	5,705	83.6%
18 years and over	5,651	82.8%
21 years and over	5,494	80.5%
62 years and over	491	7.2%
65 years and over	371	5.4%
Male population	3,472	50.9%
Under 5 years	265	3.9%
5 to 9 years	185	2.7%
10 to 14 years	98	1.4%
15 to 19 years	90	1.3%
20 to 24 years	222	3.3%
25 to 29 years	415	6.1%
30 to 34 years	490	7.2%
35 to 39 years	474	6.9%
40 to 44 years	370	5.4%
45 to 49 years	274	4.0%
50 to 54 years	170	2.5%
55 to 59 years	163	2.4%
60 to 64 years	116	1.7%
65 to 69 years	51	0.7%
70 to 74 years	27	0.4%
75 to 79 years	25	0.4%
80 to 84 years	16	0.2%
85 years and over	21	0.3%
Median age (years)	34.7	(X)
16 years and over	2,907	42.6%
18 years and over	2,879	42.2%
21 years and over	2,800	41.0%

Continued on next page...

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	200	2.9%
65 years and over	140	2.1%
Female population	3,355	49.1%
Under 5 years	245	3.6%
5 to 9 years	185	2.7%
10 to 14 years	113	1.7%
15 to 19 years	81	1.2%
20 to 24 years	240	3.5%
25 to 29 years	432	6.3%
30 to 34 years	479	7.0%
35 to 39 years	395	5.8%
40 to 44 years	294	4.3%
45 to 49 years	225	3.3%
50 to 54 years	159	2.3%
55 to 59 years	145	2.1%
60 to 64 years	131	1.9%
65 to 69 years	63	0.9%
70 to 74 years	40	0.6%
75 to 79 years	28	0.4%
80 to 84 years	30	0.4%
85 years and over	70	1.0%
Median age (years)	34.0	(X)
16 years and over	2,798	41.0%
18 years and over	2,772	40.6%
21 years and over	2,694	39.5%
62 years and over	291	4.3%
65 years and over	231	3.4%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,827	100.0%
One Race	6,657	97.5%
White	4,454	65.2%
Black or African American	1,950	28.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	26	0.4%
Asian	149	2.2%
Asian Indian [‡]	38	0.6%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	28	0.4%
Filipino [‡]	12	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	8	0.1%
Korean [‡]	15	0.2%
Vietnamese [‡]	19	0.3%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	14	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	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	78	1.1%
Two or More Races	170	2.5%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.4%
White; Asian	42	0.6%
White; Black or African American	50	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	8	0.1%

Continued on next page...

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	4,598	67.4%
Black or African American	2,037	29.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	75	1.1%
Asian	213	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.0%
Some Other Race	90	1.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	6,827	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	340	5.0%
Mexican‡	128	1.9%
Puerto Rican‡	36	0.5%
Cuban‡	24	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	136	2.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,487	95.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	6,827	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	340	5.0%
White alone	191	2.8%
Black or African American alone	43	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	0.2%
Asian alone	2	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	59	0.9%
Two or More Races	34	0.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,487	95.0%
White alone	4,263	62.4%
Black or African American alone	1,907	27.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	15	0.2%
Asian alone	147	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	19	0.3%
Two or More Races	136	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	6,827	100.0%
In households	6,653	97.5%
Householder	3,188	46.7%
Spouse	956	14.0%
Child	1,282	18.8%
Own child under 18 years	1,061	15.5%
Other relatives	293	4.3%
Under 18 years	76	1.1%
65 years and over†	29	0.4%
Nonrelatives	934	13.7%
Under 18 years	10	0.1%
65 years and over	8	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	390	5.7%
In group quarters	174	2.5%
Institutionalized population	136	2.0%
Male	47	0.7%
Female	89	1.3%
Noninstitutionalized population	38	0.6%

Continued on next page...

RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	16	0.2%
Female	22	0.3%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	3,188	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,381	43.3%
With own children under 18 years	648	20.3%
Husband-wife family	956	30.0%
With own children under 18 years	425	13.3%
Male householder, no wife present	102	3.2%
With own children under 18 years	44	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present	323	10.1%
With own children under 18 years	179	5.6%
Nonfamily households	1,807	56.7%
Householder living alone	1,181	37.0%
Male	557	17.5%
65 years and over†	31	1.0%
Female	569	17.8%
65 years and over‡	49	1.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	695	21.8%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	209	6.6%
Average household size	2.09	(X)
Average family size	2.83	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,599	100.0%
Occupied housing units	3,188	88.6%
Vacant housing units	411	11.4%
For rent	150	4.2%
Rented, not occupied	10	0.3%
For sale only	112	3.1%
Sold, not occupied	15	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	0.2%
All other vacants	116	3.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	5.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	3,188	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,964	61.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	4,222	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.15	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,224	38.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,431	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.99	(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.

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So will the most recent ACS fill in for the missing 2010 data?

Though the ACS is intended to replace the decennial long form, it is not a direct substitute. The two differ in many important ways, but we will focus on a few key points.

First, as mentioned above, the "continuous measurement" model means that the ACS is not a snapshot for any particular point in time. So while the decennial census measured where people lived on Census Day (historically April 1st of years ending in 0), the ACS looks at where people live on the day they are surveyed. For example, ACS income measures look at the 12-month period preceding the survey date, while the decennial looked at the previous calendar year. Second, the ACS sample is much smaller than that of the decennial census: roughly 2.5% each year. Even pooling the data over a 5-year period yields a combined sample of only about 12.5%, considerably smaller than the roughly 16.7% sampled in the decennial census; the implications of this smaller sample on the margin of error for estimates is discussed below. Third, the pooling across years required to yield a decent-sized sample for smaller areas creates complications for interpretation. Whereas the decennial census allowed one to say, "on April 1, 2000, X% of the population in region Y was unemployed," we must now say "over the course of the period 2005-2009, on average X% of the population in region Y was unemployed."

When faced with a period of rapid change such as the onset of the "Great Recession," having a pooled estimate over a 5-year period is much less helpful than having a firm snapshot at a single point in time. So while the ACS has been of great help to policymakers interested in the effects of the Great Recession on large geographies such as states, counties, and major cities (areas for which 1-year or 3-year estimates are available), it has created new challenges for people interested in small cities and neighborhoods within larger cities.

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

How do you estimate medians, and why cannot they be estimated all of the time?

The median is that value that marks the 50% line in a population: 50% of the population is above the median and 50% is below. With individual level data, one can simply sort the data and find the middle value (if the number of items is odd) or take the average of the two middlemost values (if the number of items is even). However, the Census Bureau reports grouped data, e.g. how many households fall into a particular income range. Estimating medians from grouped data involves finding the range that contains the middlemost value, then estimating the point within that range that the middlemost value would occupy. The median cannot be estimated if it falls within a range lacking a minimum or maximum value.

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

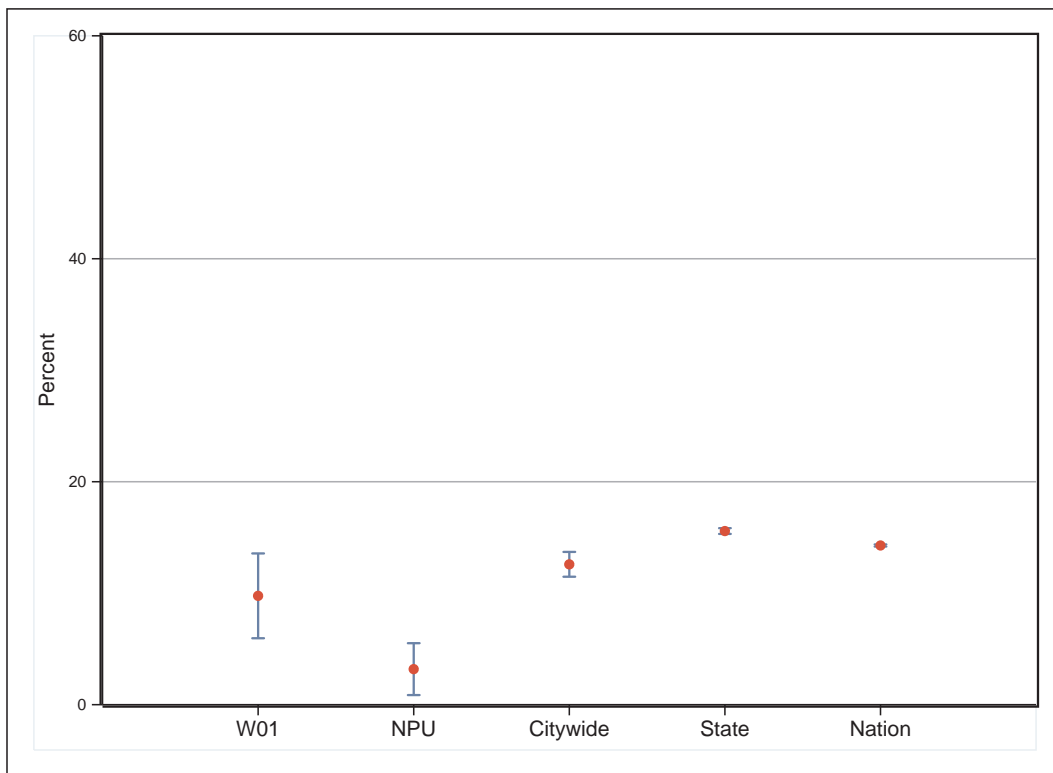
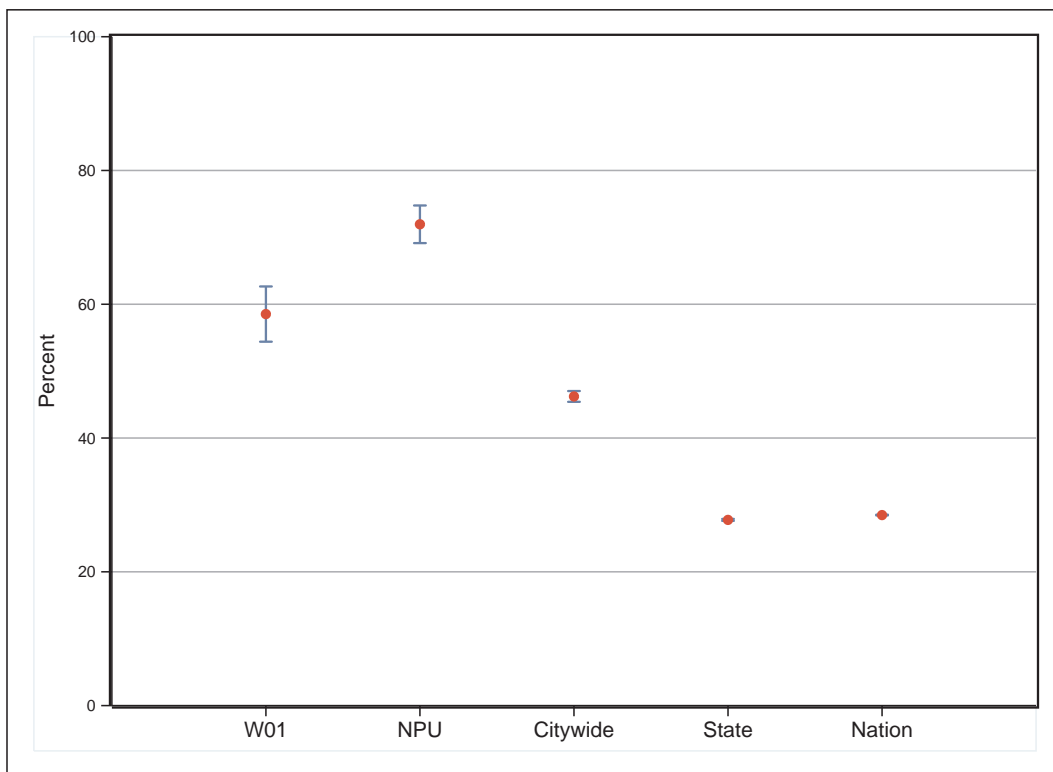
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only for tracts must be re-estimated to the block level. We do this by assigning tract-level data to blocks based on the proportion of the tract population residing within each block comprising that tract.

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

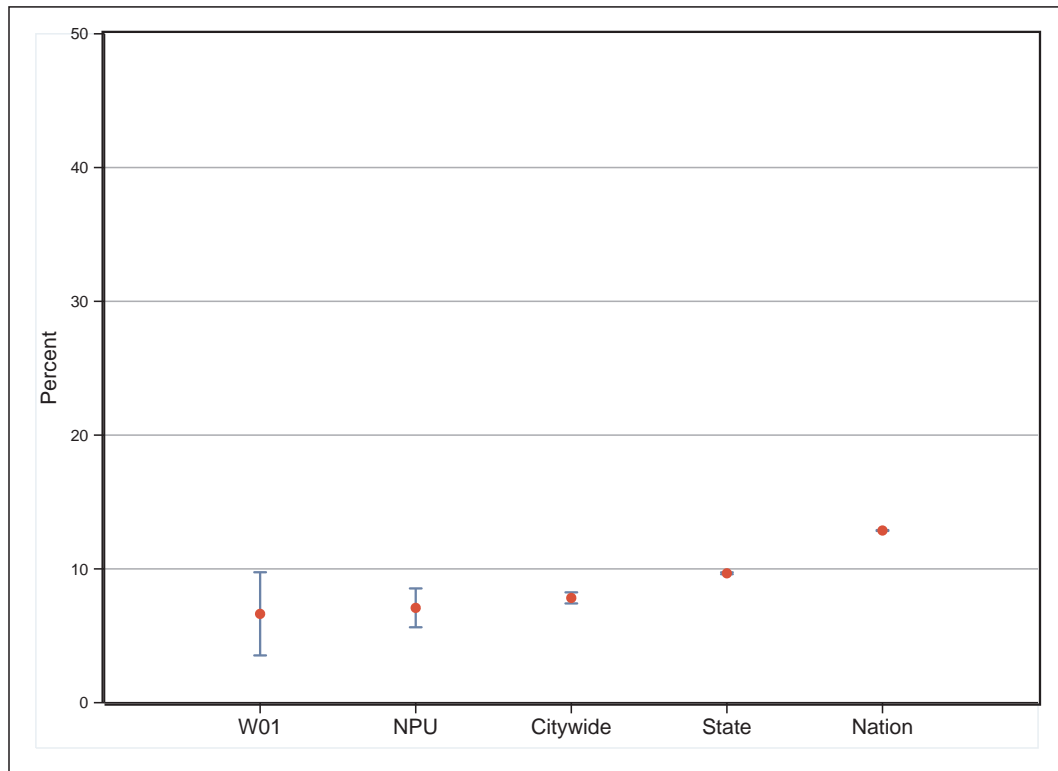
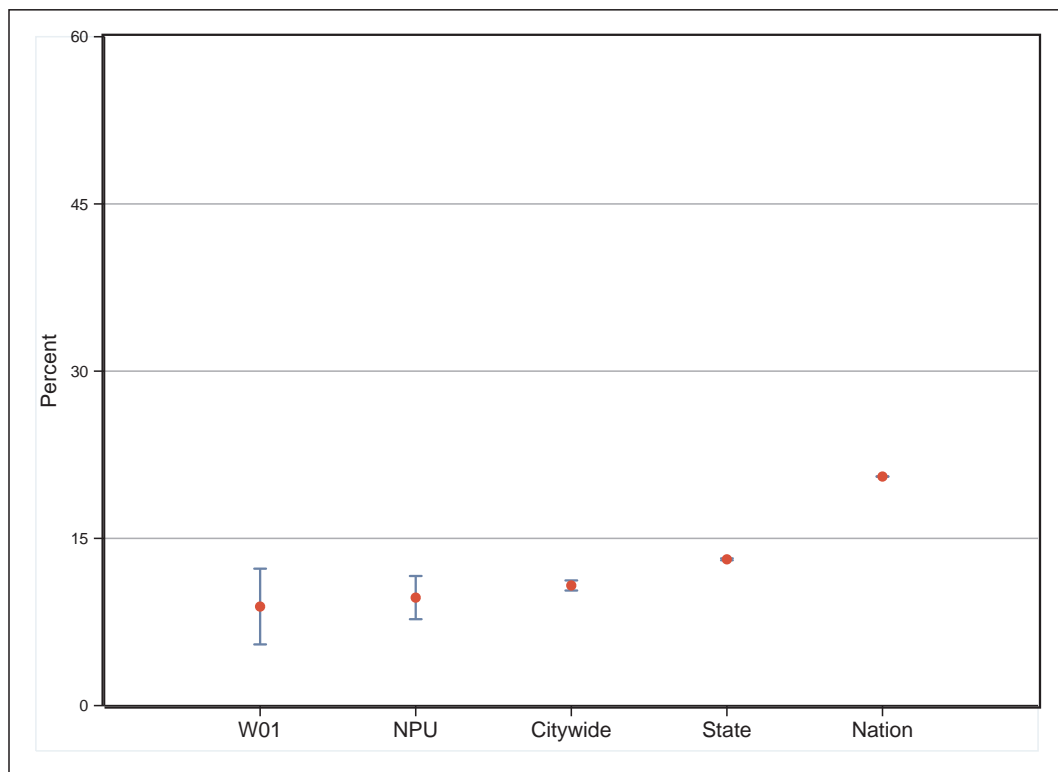
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

W01

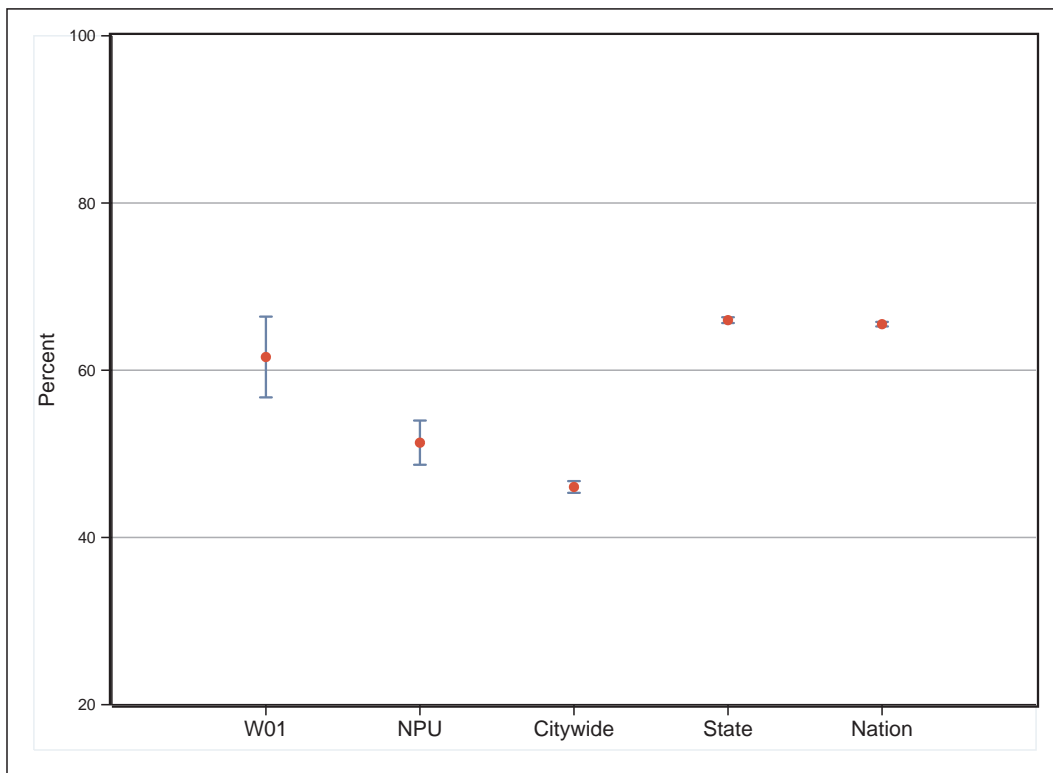
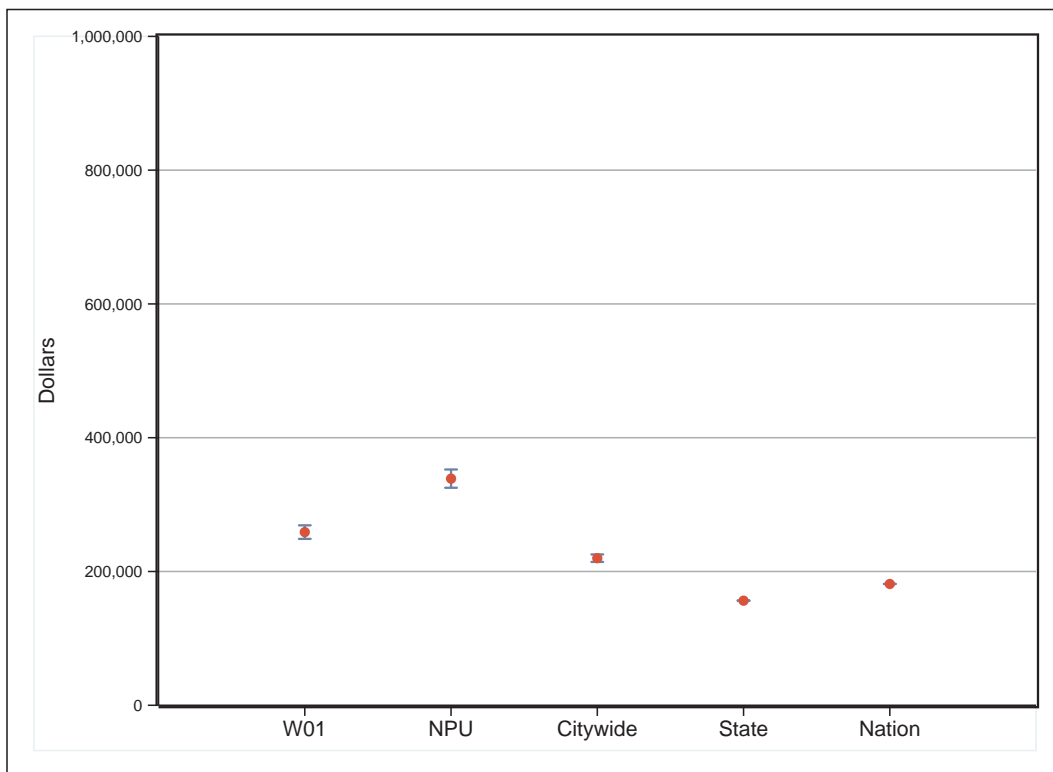
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

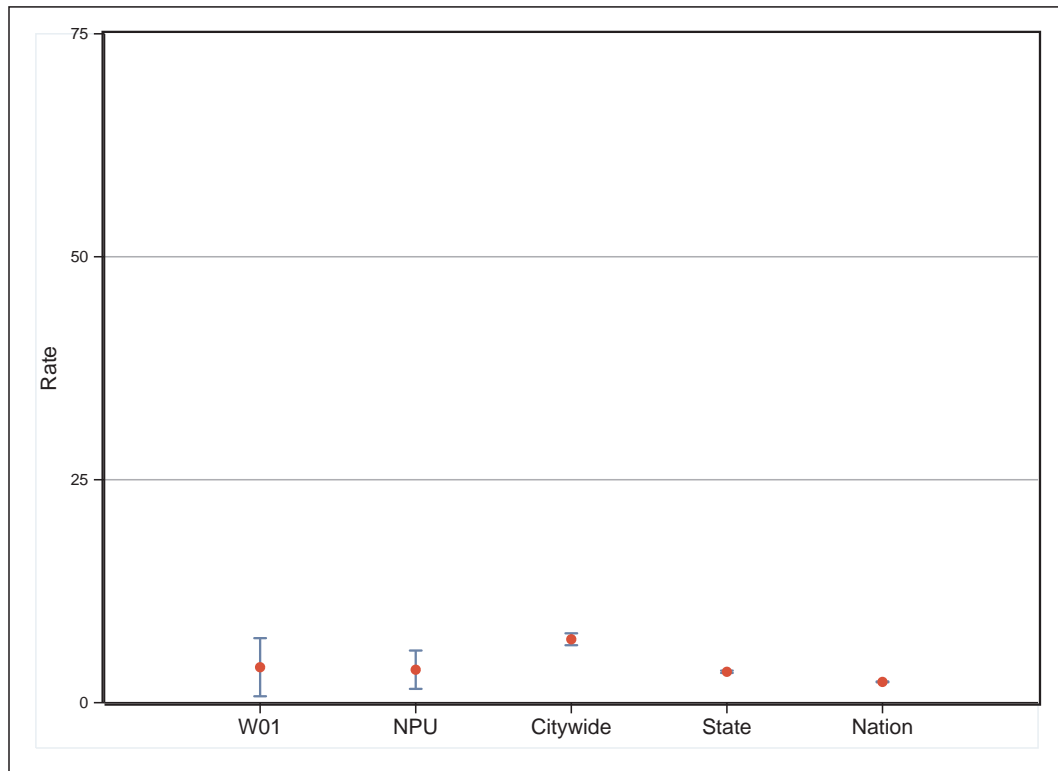
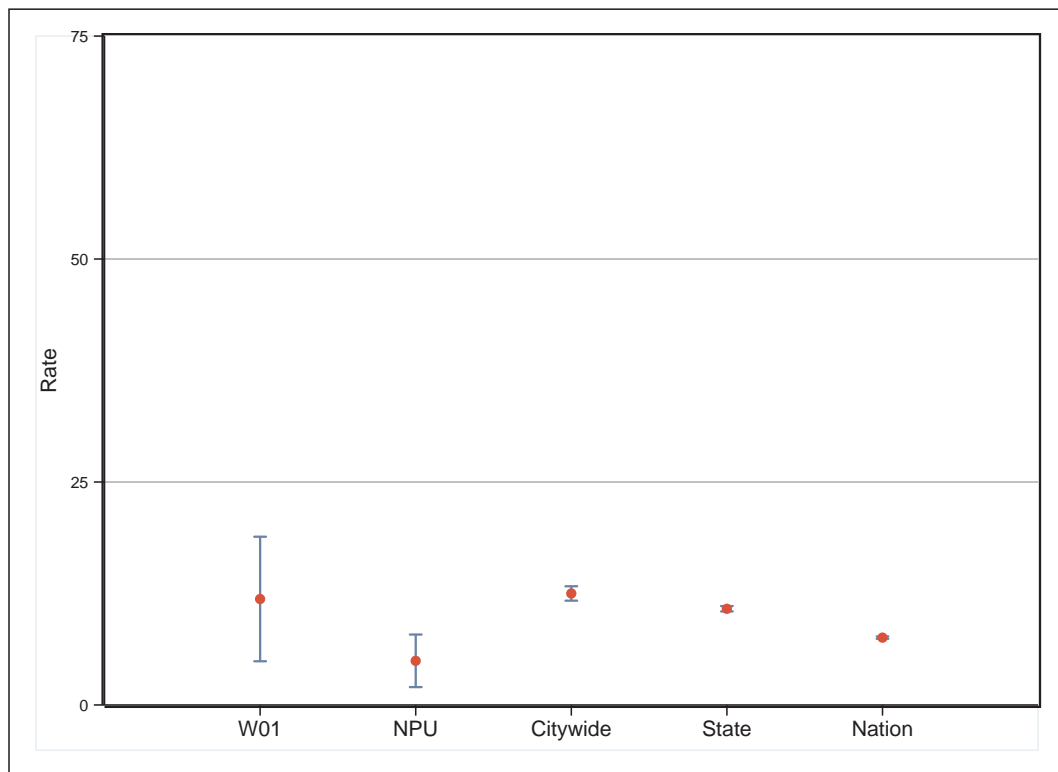
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

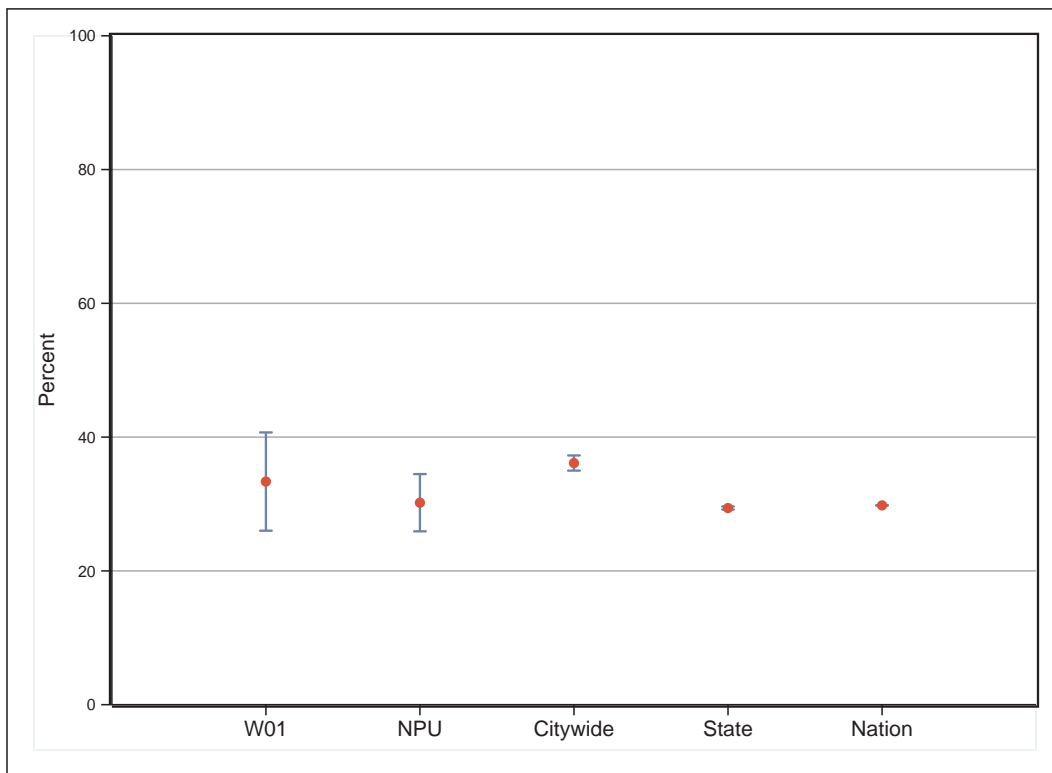
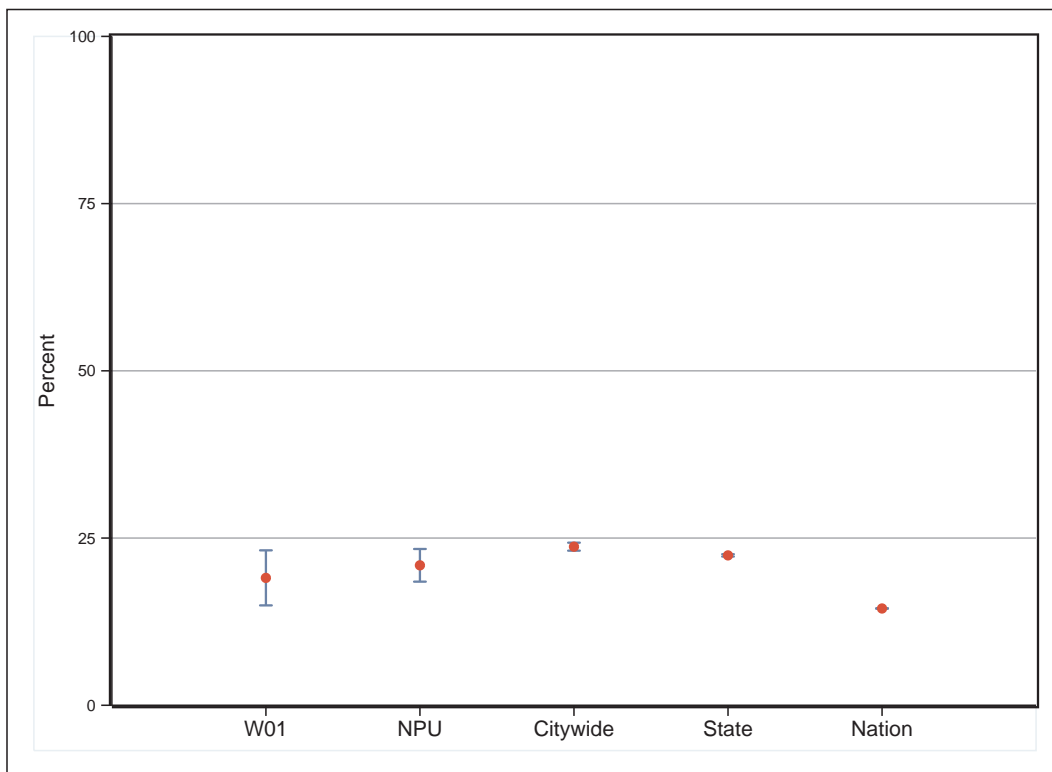
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

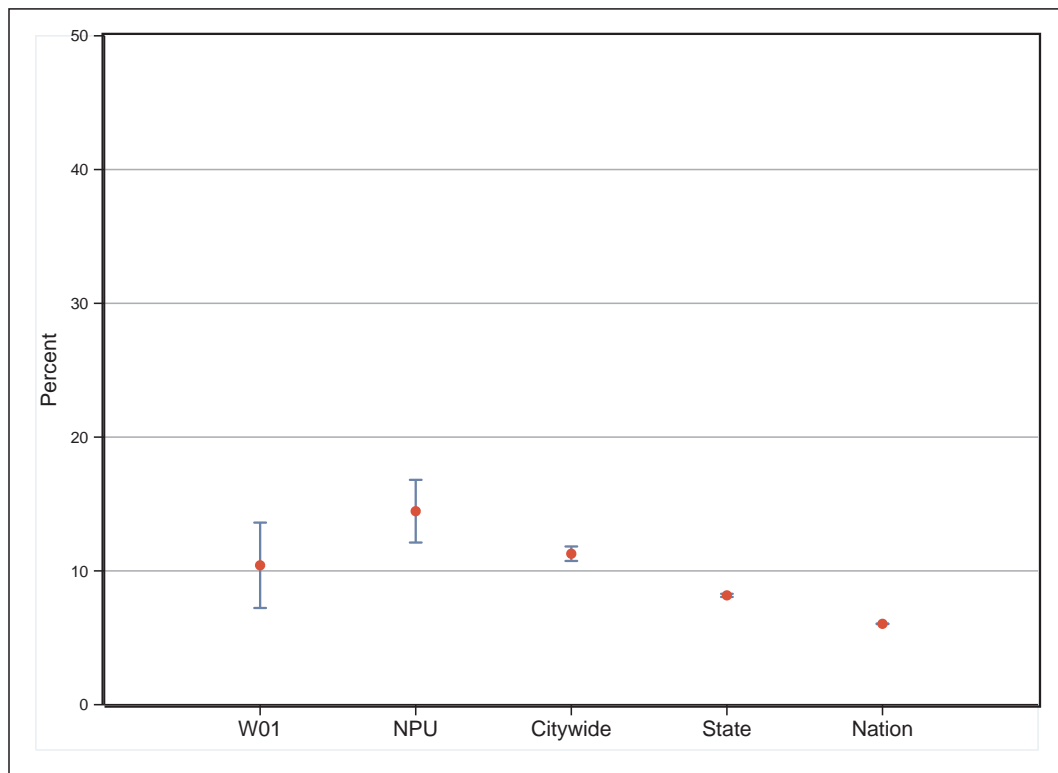
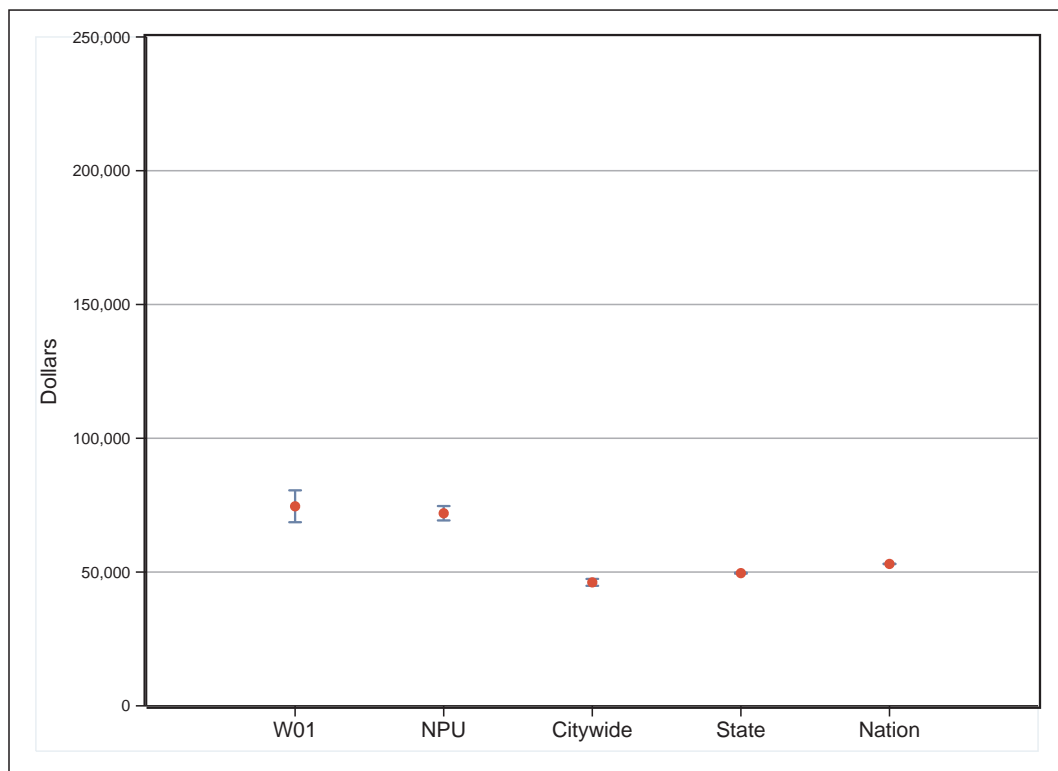
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

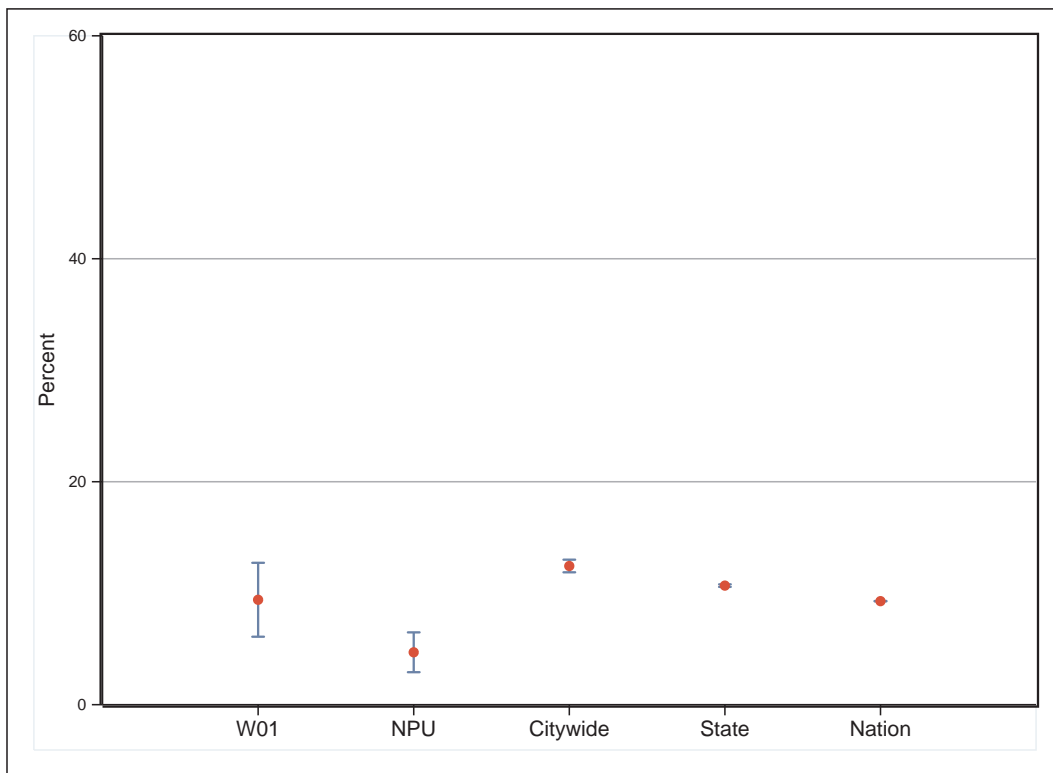
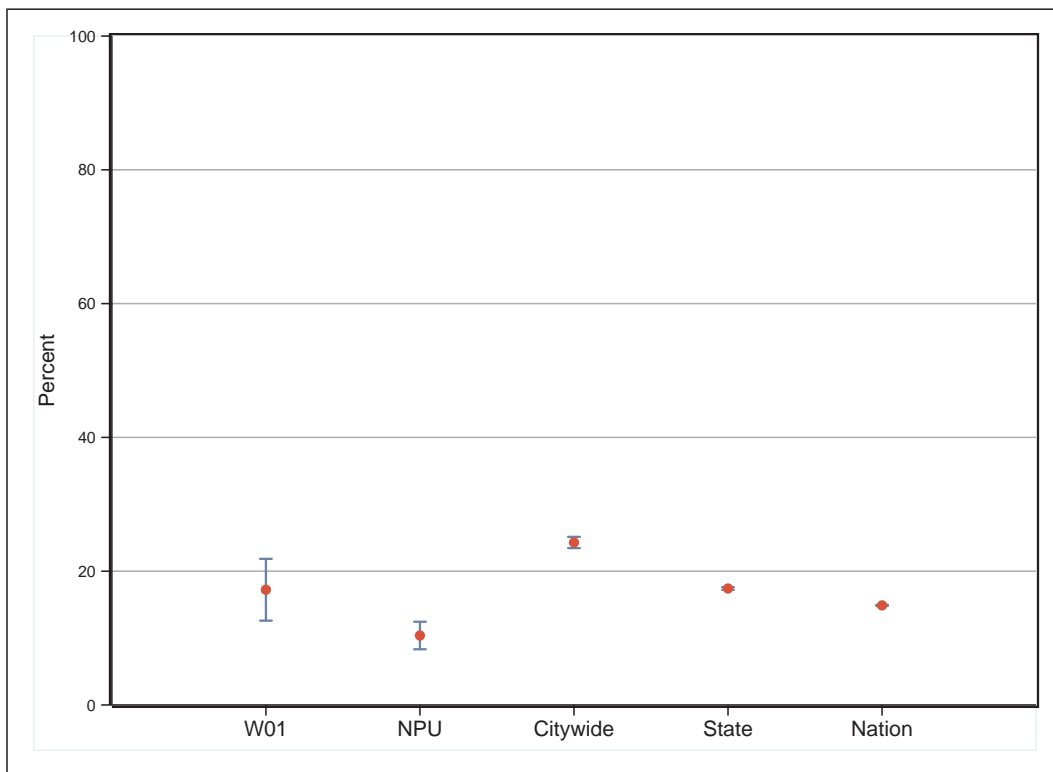
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Family households (families)	1,431	±186	44.9%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	579	±143	18.2%	±4.3
Married-couple family	1,003	±171	31.5%	±4.9
With own children under 18 years	381	±107	11.9%	±3.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	109	±64	3.4%	±2.0
With own children under 18 years	19	±32	0.6%	±1.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	318	±108	10.0%	±3.3
With own children under 18 years	179	±90	5.6%	±2.8
Nonfamily households	1,758	±205	55.1%	±5.2
Householder living alone	1,155	±191	36.2%	±5.5
65 years and over	34	±35	1.1%	±1.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	680	±132	21.3%	±3.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	195	±82	6.1%	±2.5
Average household size	2.29	±0.05	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.11	±0.49	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	7,298	±519	7,298	(X)
Householder	3,189	±249	43.7%	±1.4
Spouse	936	±143	12.8%	±1.7
Child	1,432	±269	19.6%	±3.4
Other relatives	642	±212	8.8%	±2.8
Nonrelatives	1,098	±303	15.0%	±4.0
Unmarried partner	338	±91	4.6%	±1.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	3,204	±373	3,204	(X)
Never married	1,705	±356	53.2%	±9.2
Now married, except separated	1,026	±155	32.0%	±3.1
Separated	47	±56	1.5%	±1.8
Widowed	63	±51	2.0%	±1.6
Divorced	308	±114	9.6%	±3.4
Females 15 years and over	3,177	±333	3,177	(X)
Never married	1,436	±267	45.2%	±6.9
Now married, except separated	965	±148	30.4%	±3.4
Separated	53	±44	1.7%	±1.4
Widowed	152	±94	4.8%	±2.9
Divorced	542	±150	17.1%	±4.4
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	190	±95	190	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	91	±75	47.9%	±31.5
Per 1,000 unmarried women	53	±43	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	75	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	82	±320	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	138	±75	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	16	±24	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	145	±94	145	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	15	±33	10.3%	±22.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	15	±40	10.1%	±26.5
1 or 2 years	0	±21	0.0%	±14.4
3 or 4 years	0	±21	0.0%	±14.4
5 or more years	0	±21	0.2%	±14.2
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	15	±33	15	(X)
Who are female	15	±33	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	0	±21	0.5%	±140.8

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,314	±249	1,314	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	122	±85	9.3%	±6.2
Kindergarten	118	±80	9.0%	±5.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	475	±138	36.2%	±8.0
High school (grades 9-12)	139	±74	10.6%	±5.2
College or graduate school	460	±142	35.0%	±8.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	5,770	±488	5,770	(X)
Less than 9th grade	219	±150	3.8%	±2.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	344	±133	6.0%	±2.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	664	±199	11.5%	±3.3
Some college, no degree	802	±207	13.9%	±3.4
Associate's degree	363	±144	6.3%	±2.4
Bachelor's degree	2,033	±299	35.2%	±4.2
Graduate or professional degree	1,345	±221	23.3%	±3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.2%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	58.5%	±4.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	6,296	±512	6,296	(X)
Civilian veterans	298	±117	4.7%	±1.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	7,405	±519	7,405	(X)
With a disability	834	±226	11.3%	±2.9
Under 18 years	1,331	±278	1,331	(X)
With a disability	40	±51	3.0%	±3.8
18 to 64 years	5,806	±496	5,806	(X)
With a disability	710	±211	12.2%	±3.5
65 years and over	268	±111	268	(X)
With a disability	84	±60	31.2%	±18.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	7,413	±523	7,413	(X)
Same house	5,840	±471	78.8%	±3.1
Different house in the U.S.	1,572	±396	21.2%	±5.1
Same county	801	±313	10.8%	±4.2
Different county	771	±242	10.4%	±3.2
Same state	571	±217	7.7%	±2.9
Different state	200	±107	2.7%	±1.4
Abroad	1	±22	0.0%	±0.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
Native	7,089	±486	94.5%	±10.1
Born in United States	6,959	±593	92.8%	±2.1
State of residence	3,371	±469	45.0%	±5.0
Different state	3,589	±364	47.9%	±2.8
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	129	±72	1.7%	±0.9
Foreign born	498	±237	6.6%	±3.1

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	498	±237	498	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	220	±137	44.3%	±17.9
Not a U.S. citizen	277	±193	55.7%	±28.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	627	±245	627	(X)
Native	129	±79	129	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±21	0.0%	±16.2
Entered before 2010	129	±76	100.0%	±85.2
Foreign born	498	±237	498	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±21	0.0%	±4.2
Entered before 2010	498	±238	100.0%	±4.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	498	±237	498	(X)
Europe	37	±39	7.5%	±6.9
Asia	89	±53	17.8%	±6.3
Africa	28	±43	5.7%	±8.2
Oceania	0	±21	0.0%	±4.2
Latin America	344	±226	69.0%	±31.5
Northern America	0	±21	0.0%	±4.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	7,010	±578	7,010	(X)
English only	6,387	±521	91.1%	±10.6
Language other than English	623	±244	8.9%	±3.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	180	±251	2.6%	±3.6
Spanish	418	±210	6.0%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	150	±197	2.1%	±2.8
Other Indo-European languages	156	±94	2.2%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	10	±90	0.1%	±1.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	34	±60	0.5%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	20	±91	0.3%	±1.3
Other languages	15	±51	0.2%	±0.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±90	0.0%	±1.3

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
American	450	±196	6.0%	±2.6
Arab	1	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Czech	51	±43	0.7%	±0.6
Danish	1	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Dutch	27	±30	0.4%	±0.4
English	562	±161	7.5%	±2.1
French (except Basque)	154	±86	2.1%	±1.1
French Canadian	6	±17	0.1%	±0.2
German	818	±196	10.9%	±2.5
Greek	45	±60	0.6%	±0.8
Hungarian	10	±23	0.1%	±0.3
Irish	656	±196	8.8%	±2.5
Italian	159	±82	2.1%	±1.1
Lithuanian	10	±22	0.1%	±0.3
Norwegian	51	±47	0.7%	±0.6
Polish	239	±107	3.2%	±1.4
Portuguese	41	±51	0.6%	±0.7
Russian	93	±54	1.2%	±0.7
Scotch-Irish	133	±73	1.8%	±1.0
Scottish	196	±102	2.6%	±1.3
Slovak	11	±24	0.1%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	210	±176	2.8%	±2.3
Swedish	114	±112	1.5%	±1.5
Swiss	15	±22	0.2%	±0.3
Ukrainian	9	±23	0.1%	±0.3
Welsh	77	±44	1.0%	±0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	282	±317	3.8%	±4.2

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	6,311	±439	6,311	(X)
In labor force	5,019	±459	79.5%	±4.7
Civilian labor force	5,018	±459	79.5%	±4.7
Employed	4,546	±436	72.0%	±4.8
Unemployed	472	±172	7.5%	±2.7
Armed Forces	1	±94	0.0%	±1.5
Not in labor force	1,292	±252	20.5%	±3.7
Civilian labor force	5,018	±459	5,018	(X)
Percent Unemployed	9.4%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	3,226	±297	3,226	(X)
In labor force	2,462	±313	76.3%	±6.7
Civilian labor force	2,462	±313	76.3%	±6.7
Employed	2,134	±288	66.2%	±6.5
Own children under 6 years	528	±181	528	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	442	±183	83.6%	±19.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	575	±171	575	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	520	±170	90.5%	±12.3

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	4,472	±378	4,472	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	3,172	±280	70.9%	±1.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	463	±211	10.3%	±4.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	227	±118	5.1%	±2.6
Walked	144	±84	3.2%	±1.9
Other means	90	±46	2.0%	±1.0
Worked at home	375	±115	8.4%	±2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.4	±2.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,546	±436	4,546	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	2,790	±330	61.4%	±4.2
Service occupations	515	±166	11.3%	±3.5
Sales and office occupations	830	±183	18.3%	±3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	349	±204	7.7%	±4.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	231	±95	5.1%	±2.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,546	±436	4,546	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±42	0.0%	±0.9
Construction	330	±204	7.3%	±4.4
Manufacturing	225	±89	5.0%	±1.9
Wholesale trade	153	±72	3.4%	±1.6
Retail trade	483	±163	10.6%	±3.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	347	±126	7.6%	±2.7
Information	265	±100	5.8%	±2.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	226	±99	5.0%	±2.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	876	±183	19.3%	±3.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	994	±186	21.9%	±3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	458	±132	10.1%	±2.7
Other services, except public administration	159	±75	3.5%	±1.6
Public administration	198	±120	4.3%	±2.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,546	±436	4,546	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	3,773	±368	83.0%	±1.4
Government workers	527	±180	11.6%	±3.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	415	±222	9.1%	±4.8
Unpaid family workers	0	±42	0.0%	±0.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Less than \$10,000	194	±85	6.1%	±2.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	119	±81	3.7%	±2.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	168	±76	5.3%	±2.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	222	±100	7.0%	±3.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	341	±112	10.7%	±3.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	559	±151	17.5%	±4.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	402	±119	12.6%	±3.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	622	±155	19.5%	±4.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	326	±105	10.2%	±3.2
\$200,000 or more	234	±89	7.4%	±2.7
Median household income (dollars)	74,581	±5,961	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	90,683	±6,533	(X)	(X)
With earnings	2,981	±221	93.5%	±2.7
Mean earnings (dollars)	91,489	±6,561	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	242	±89	7.6%	±2.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14,869	±1,675	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	108	±70	3.4%	±2.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	19,424	±2,933	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	165	±71	5.2%	±2.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,700	±1,532	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	27	±34	0.8%	±1.1
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,536	±5,789	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	263	±92	8.2%	±2.8
Families	1,431	±186	1,431	(X)
Less than \$10,000	66	±52	4.6%	±3.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	±66	3.6%	±4.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	±48	2.6%	±3.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	57	±50	4.0%	±3.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	134	±75	9.4%	±5.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	121	±62	8.5%	±4.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	176	±77	12.3%	±5.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	338	±122	23.6%	±7.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	276	±102	19.3%	±6.7
\$200,000 or more	174	±79	12.1%	±5.3
Median family income (dollars)	111,365	±11,767	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	115,692	±12,687	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	40,179	±2,193	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,758	±205	1,758	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	59,312	±4,826	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	67,784	±4,985	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	46,754	±2,291	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	59,271	±5,193	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	56,649	±4,365	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	7,405	±519	7,405	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,929	±466	80.1%	±2.8
With private health insurance	4,797	±408	64.8%	±3.1
With public coverage	1,359	±288	18.4%	±3.7
No health insurance coverage	1,476	±346	19.9%	±4.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,331	±278	1,331	(X)
No health insurance coverage	93	±82	7.0%	±6.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	5,806	±496	5,806	(X)
In labor force:	4,937	±399	4,937	(X)
Employed:	4,465	±368	4,465	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,569	±283	79.9%	±9.1
With private health insurance	3,498	±281	78.3%	±9.0
With public coverage	100	±71	2.2%	±1.6
No health insurance coverage	896	±289	20.1%	±6.3
Unemployed:	472	±155	472	(X)
With health insurance coverage	221	±105	46.9%	±16.0
With private health insurance	155	±87	32.9%	±15.1
With public coverage	66	±55	14.0%	±10.7
No health insurance coverage	251	±119	53.1%	±18.4
Not in labor force:	868	±204	868	(X)
With health insurance coverage	632	±175	72.8%	±10.6
With private health insurance	231	±86	26.6%	±7.6
With public coverage	455	±156	52.5%	±13.1
No health insurance coverage	236	±103	27.2%	±10.0

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	8.8%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	15.7%	±13.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	24.3%	±30.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±15.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.6%	±21.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	45.0%	±28.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	88.9%	±34.6	(X)	(X)
All people	17.2%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	23.3%	±11.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	22.3%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	33.4%	±26.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	13.7%	±12.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	15.9%	±3.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	16.3%	±3.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	7.9%	±16.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	10.1%	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	23.7%	±6.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,656	±220	3,656	(X)
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	87.2%	±2.8
Vacant housing units	468	±153	12.8%	±4.1
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.0	±3.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	11.9	±7.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,656	±220	3,656	(X)
1-unit, detached	2,177	±202	59.5%	±4.2
1-unit, attached	265	±84	7.2%	±2.3
2 units	403	±141	11.0%	±3.8
3 or 4 units	110	±63	3.0%	±1.7
5 to 9 units	157	±97	4.3%	±2.6
10 to 19 units	95	±69	2.6%	±1.9
20 or more units	450	±125	12.3%	±3.3
Mobile home	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,656	±220	3,656	(X)
Built 2010 or later	7	±29	0.2%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	690	±153	18.9%	±4.0
Built 1990 to 1999	315	±111	8.6%	±3.0
Built 1980 to 1989	179	±98	4.9%	±2.7
Built 1970 to 1979	161	±78	4.4%	±2.1
Built 1960 to 1969	96	±63	2.6%	±1.7
Built 1950 to 1959	228	±100	6.2%	±2.7
Built 1940 to 1949	187	±102	5.1%	±2.8
Built 1939 or earlier	1,794	±192	49.1%	±4.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,656	±220	3,656	(X)
1 room	136	±78	3.7%	±2.1
2 rooms	116	±77	3.2%	±2.1
3 rooms	275	±103	7.5%	±2.8
4 rooms	932	±200	25.5%	±5.3
5 rooms	582	±143	15.9%	±3.8
6 rooms	671	±145	18.4%	±3.8
7 rooms	531	±150	14.5%	±4.0
8 rooms	182	±77	5.0%	±2.1
9 rooms or more	231	±73	6.3%	±2.0
Median rooms	5.6	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,656	±220	3,656	(X)
No bedroom	136	±78	3.7%	±2.1
1 bedroom	389	±133	10.6%	±3.6
2 bedrooms	1,471	±222	40.2%	±5.6
3 bedrooms	1,312	±182	35.9%	±4.5
4 bedrooms	329	±113	9.0%	±3.0
5 or more bedrooms	20	±29	0.5%	±0.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,963	±204	61.6%	±4.8
Renter-occupied	1,225	±197	38.4%	±5.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.18	±0.13	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.44	±0.27	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	519	±139	16.3%	±4.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,918	±247	60.2%	±6.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	447	±130	14.0%	±4.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	179	±82	5.6%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	100	±70	3.1%	±2.2
Moved in 1969 or earlier	25	±42	0.8%	±1.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
No vehicles available	212	±103	6.7%	±3.2
1 vehicle available	1,217	±195	38.2%	±5.5
2 vehicles available	1,459	±220	45.8%	±6.2
3 or more vehicles available	299	±112	9.4%	±3.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Utility gas	2,210	±203	69.3%	±4.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	±28	0.1%	±0.9
Electricity	974	±185	30.6%	±5.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Coal or coke	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	17	±22	0.5%	±0.7
No telephone service available	56	±45	1.8%	±1.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,188	±217	3,188	(X)
1.00 or less	3,083	±297	96.7%	±6.6
1.01 to 1.50	52	±70	1.6%	±2.2
1.51 or more	53	±74	1.7%	±2.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,963	±204	1,963	(X)
Less than \$50,000	65	±88	3.3%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	58	±69	3.0%	±3.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	103	±75	5.2%	±3.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	314	±110	16.0%	±5.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	777	±172	39.6%	±7.7
\$300,000 to \$499,999	571	±130	29.1%	±5.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	74	±55	3.8%	±2.8
\$1,000,000 or more	2	±29	0.1%	±1.5
Median (dollars)	258,885	±10,139	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,963	±204	1,963	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	1,705	±200	86.8%	±4.8
Housing units without a mortgage	258	±83	13.2%	±4.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	1,705	±200	1,705	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±42	0.0%	±2.5
\$300 to \$499	10	±43	0.6%	±2.5
\$500 to \$699	32	±47	1.9%	±2.7
\$700 to \$999	45	±54	2.6%	±3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	320	±114	18.8%	±6.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	523	±151	30.7%	±8.1
\$2,000 or more	776	±154	45.5%	±7.3
Median (dollars)	1,926	±73	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	258	±83	258	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±30	0.0%	±11.6
\$100 to \$199	0	±42	0.0%	±16.4
\$200 to \$299	30	±45	11.4%	±17.0
\$300 to \$399	54	±49	21.1%	±17.8
\$400 or more	174	±83	67.5%	±23.9
Median (dollars)	510	±62	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	1,676	±247	1,676	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	651	±155	38.8%	±7.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	214	±74	12.8%	±4.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	202	±83	12.0%	±4.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	202	±102	12.1%	±5.9
35.0 percent or more	407	±119	24.3%	±6.2
Not computed	29	±53	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	258	±111	258	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	119	±65	46.0%	±15.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	71	±41	27.6%	±10.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	17	±29	6.7%	±10.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	15	±33	5.9%	±12.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±30	0.0%	±11.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	20	±35	7.7%	±13.0
35.0 percent or more	16	±49	6.1%	±18.9
Not computed	0	±30	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,183	±192	1,183	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±52	0.0%	±4.4
\$200 to \$299	0	±42	0.0%	±3.6
\$300 to \$499	79	±74	6.7%	±6.1
\$500 to \$749	136	±99	11.5%	±8.1
\$750 to \$999	148	±80	12.5%	±6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	451	±140	38.2%	±10.1
\$1,500 or more	369	±126	31.2%	±9.4
Median (dollars)	1,445	±81	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	42	±55	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,162	±227	1,162	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	201	±104	17.3%	±8.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	254	±105	21.8%	±8.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	115	±61	9.9%	±4.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	97	±63	8.3%	±5.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	129	±70	11.1%	±5.6
35.0 percent or more	367	±131	31.5%	±9.5
Not computed	62	±62	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
Male	3,708	±424	49.5%	±3.9
Female	3,790	±410	50.5%	±3.6
Under 5 years	488	±179	6.5%	±2.3
5 to 9 years	350	±147	4.7%	±1.9
10 to 14 years	280	±118	3.7%	±1.5
15 to 19 years	161	±104	2.2%	±1.4
20 to 24 years	449	±173	6.0%	±2.3
25 to 34 years	2,137	±320	28.5%	±3.6
35 to 44 years	1,809	±268	24.1%	±3.0
45 to 54 years	782	±169	10.4%	±2.1
55 to 59 years	427	±128	5.7%	±1.6
60 to 64 years	222	±105	3.0%	±1.4
65 to 74 years	160	±95	2.1%	±1.2
75 to 84 years	127	±73	1.7%	±1.0
85 years and over	107	±99	1.4%	±1.3
Median age (years)	34.4	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6,301	±540	84.0%	±2.1
21 years and over	6,099	±528	81.3%	±2.2
62 years and over	511	±167	6.8%	±2.2
65 years and over	394	±155	5.3%	±2.0
18 years and over	6,301	±540	6,301	(X)
Male	3,161	±395	50.2%	±4.6
Female	3,140	±369	49.8%	±4.0
65 years and over	394	±155	394	(X)
Male	161	±97	40.8%	±18.7
Female	233	±121	59.2%	±20.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
One race	7,280	±606	97.1%	±1.3
Two or more races	218	±149	2.9%	±2.0
One race	7,280	±606	97.1%	±1.3
White	4,376	±466	58.4%	±3.9
Black or African American	2,503	±503	33.4%	±6.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	116	±66	1.5%	±0.9
Asian Indian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Chinese	55	±50	0.7%	±0.7
Filipino	11	±25	0.2%	±0.3
Japanese	10	±24	0.1%	±0.3
Korean	25	±26	0.3%	±0.4
Vietnamese	15	±23	0.2%	±0.3
Other Asian	0	±70	0.0%	±0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±21	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±56	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	284	±201	3.8%	±2.7
Two or more races	218	±149	2.9%	±2.0
White and Black or African American	85	±106	1.1%	±1.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	11	±33	0.2%	±0.4
White and Asian	109	±110	1.5%	±1.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	2	±27	0.0%	±0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
White	4,591	±490	61.2%	±4.2
Black or African American	2,591	±507	34.6%	±6.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	23	±31	0.3%	±0.4
Asian	236	±132	3.1%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race	284	±201	3.8%	±2.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	7,498	±616	7,498	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	561	±249	7.5%	±3.3
Mexican	243	±188	3.2%	±2.5
Puerto Rican	74	±87	1.0%	±1.2
Cuban	14	±28	0.2%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	230	±129	3.1%	±1.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,920	±600	92.3%	±2.5
White alone	4,194	±464	55.9%	±4.1
Black or African American alone	2,433	±500	32.4%	±6.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Asian alone	117	±66	1.6%	±0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Some other race alone	12	±32	0.2%	±0.4
Two or more races	164	±120	2.2%	±1.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±30	0.0%	±0.4
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	164	±120	2.2%	±1.6

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continued on next page...

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

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

Continued on next page...

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

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