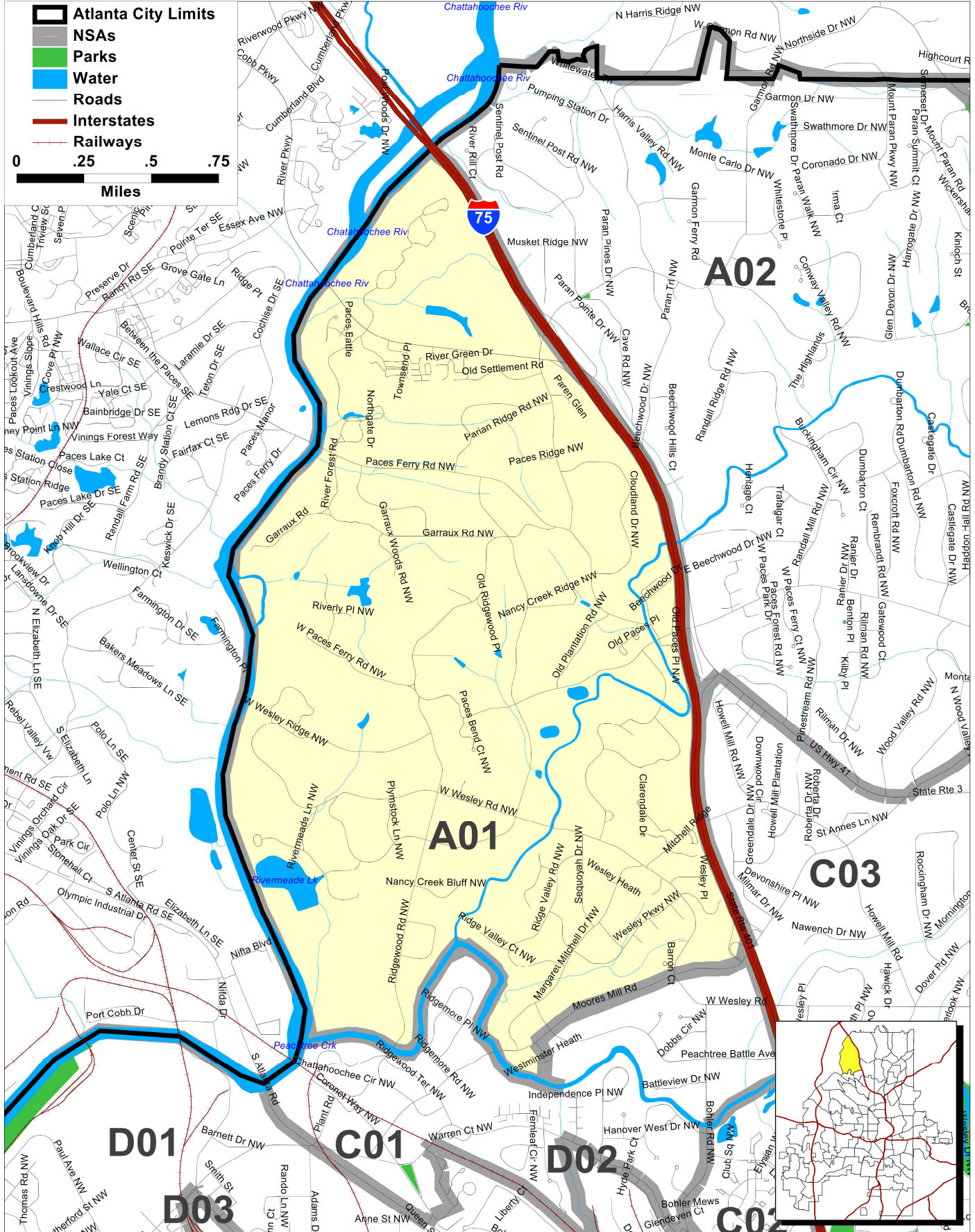


Neighborhood Statistical Area A01



Neighborhood(s): Margaret Mitchell, Paces, Pleasant Hill

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Contents

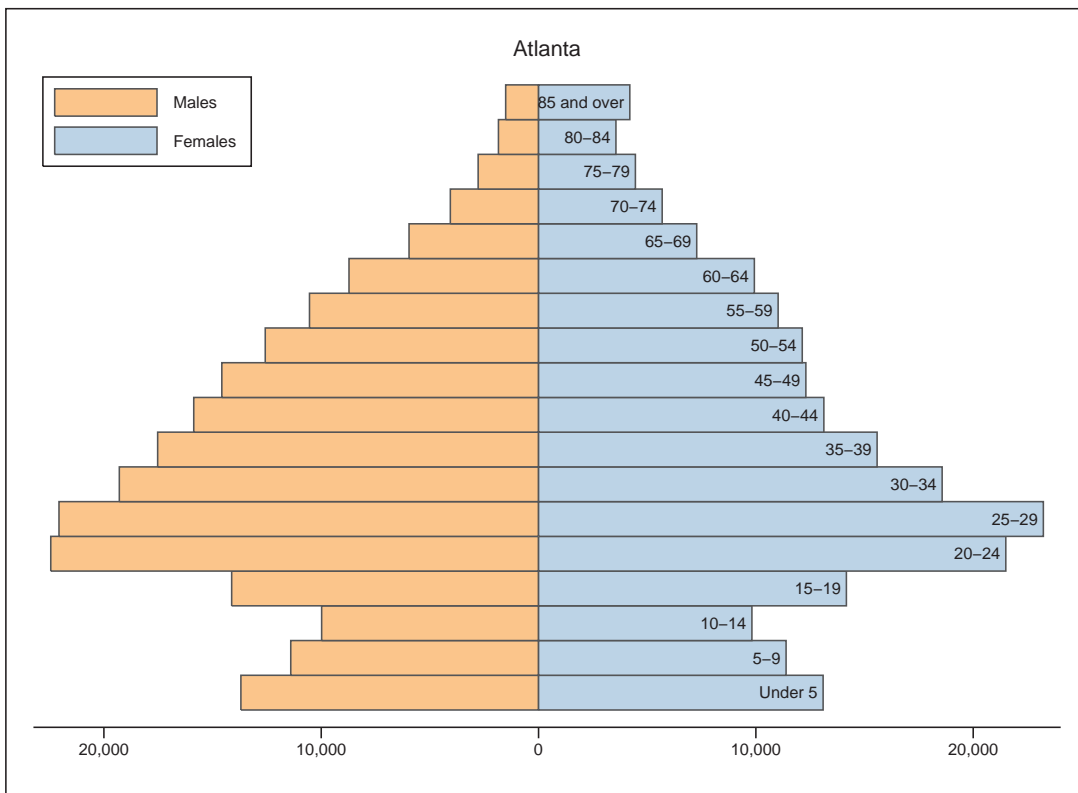
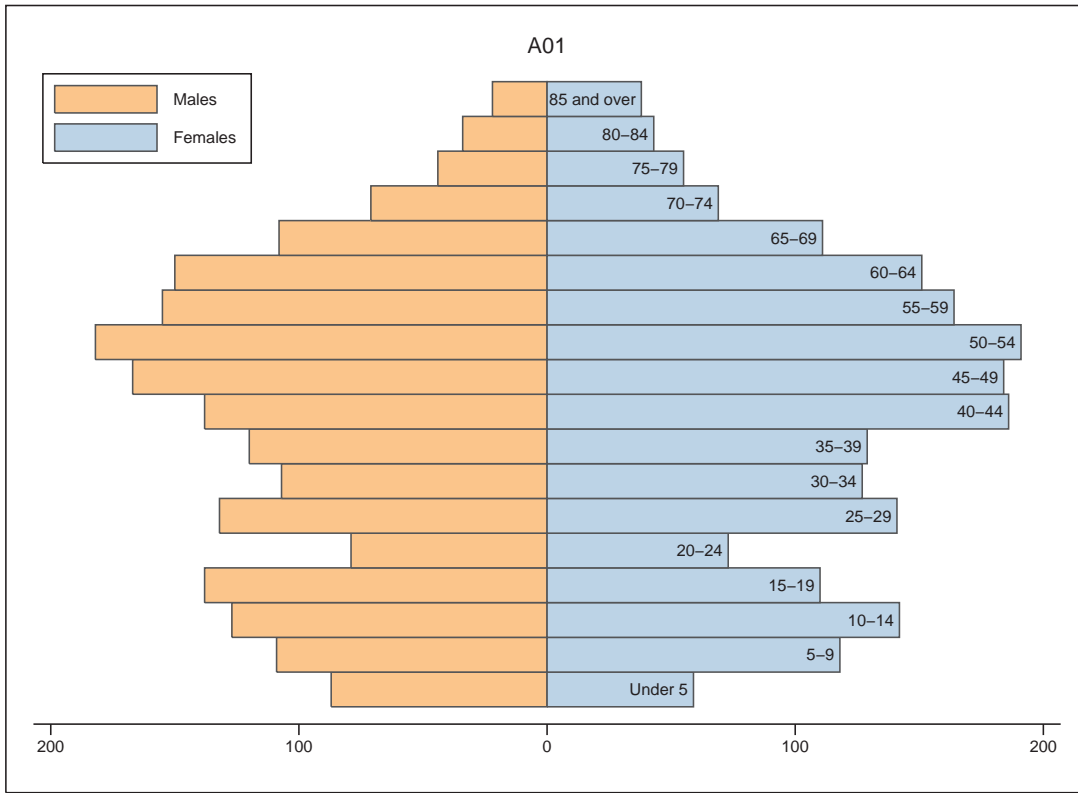
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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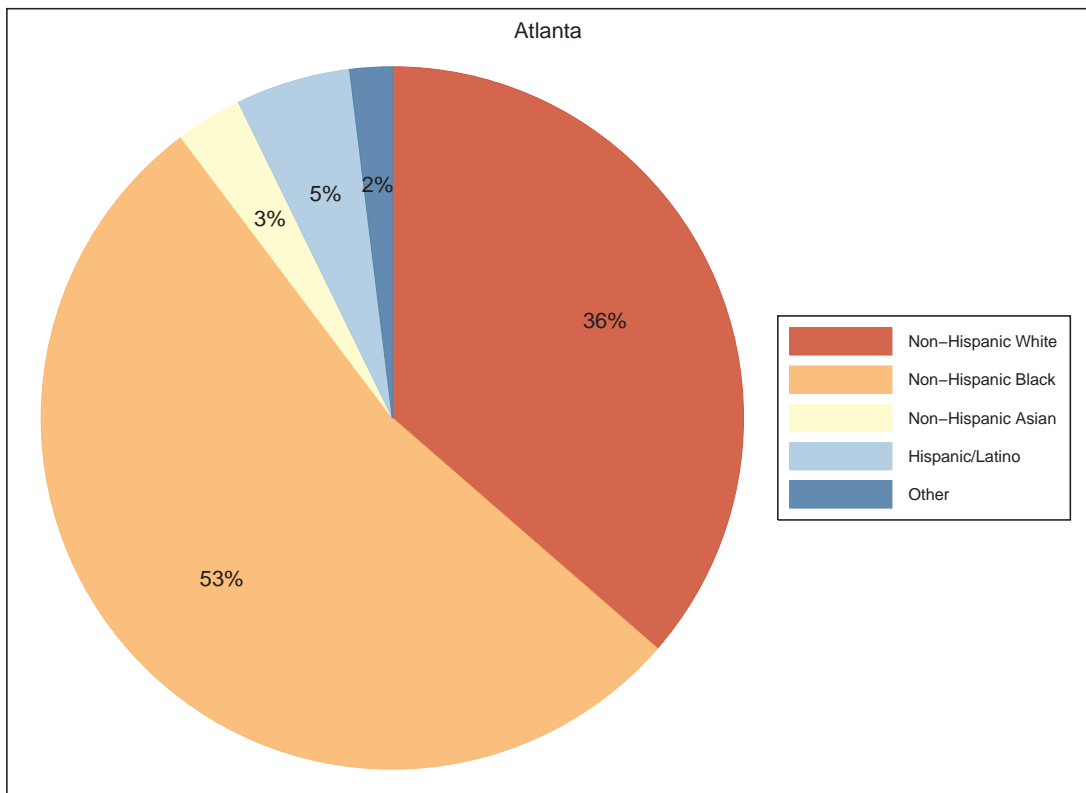
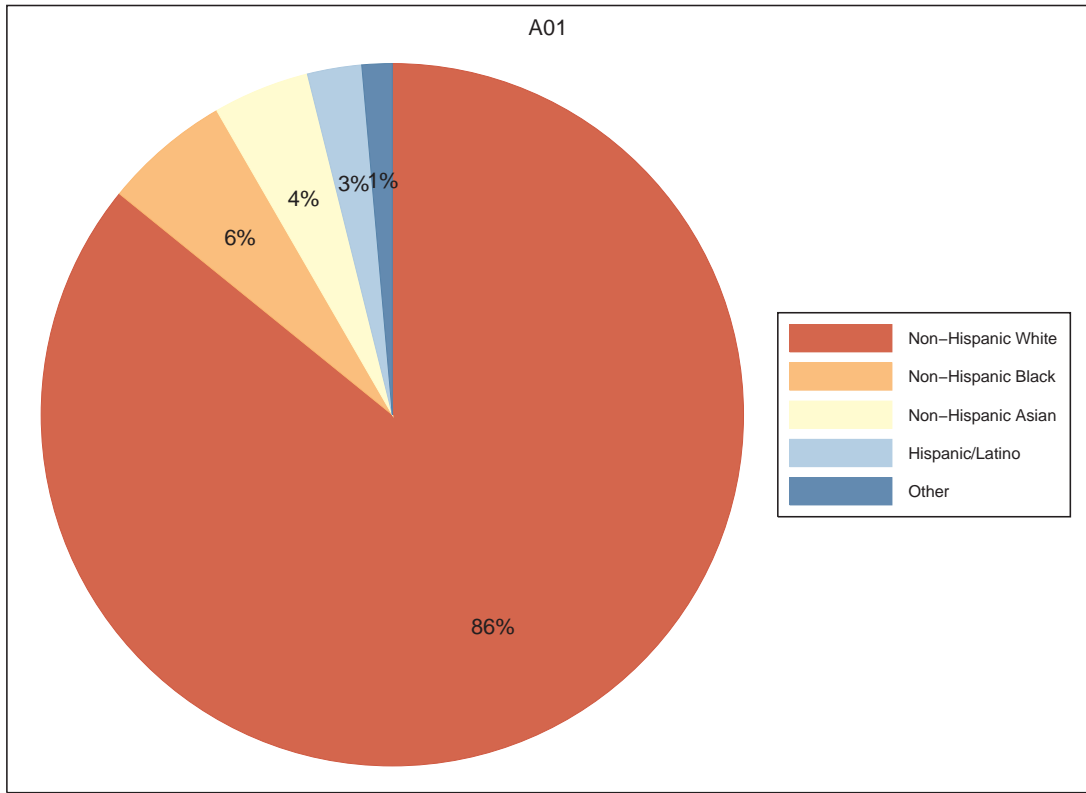
A01

Decennial 2010 Profile

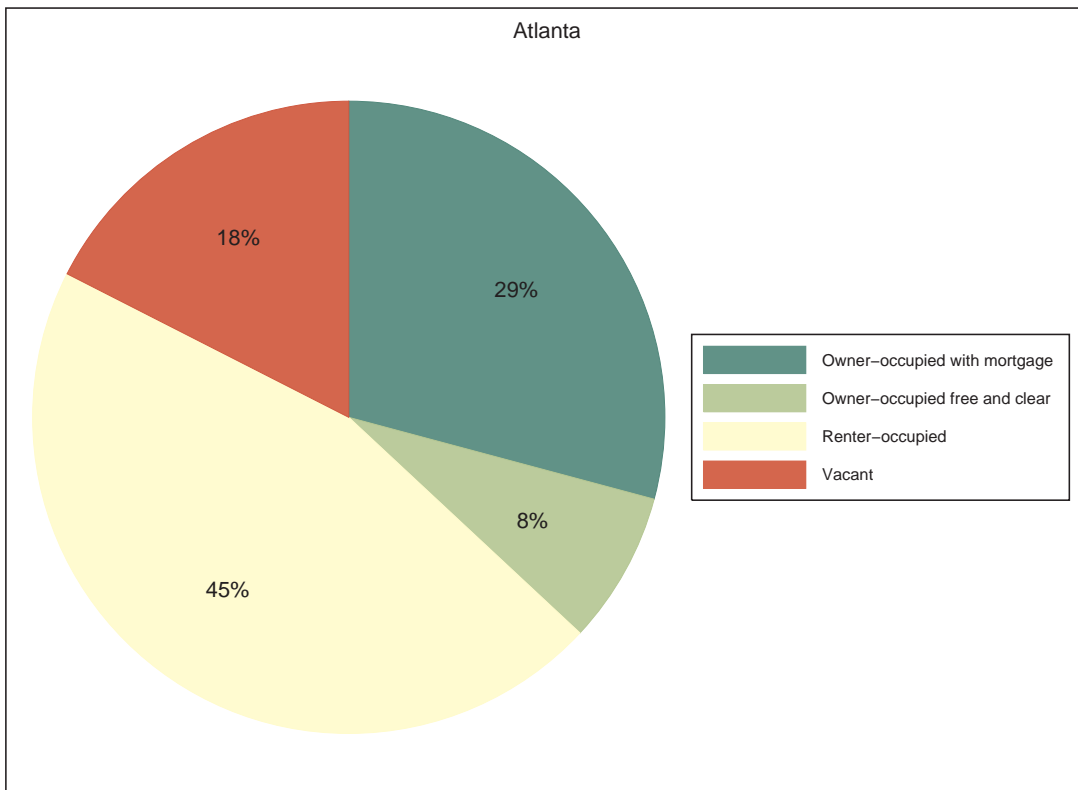
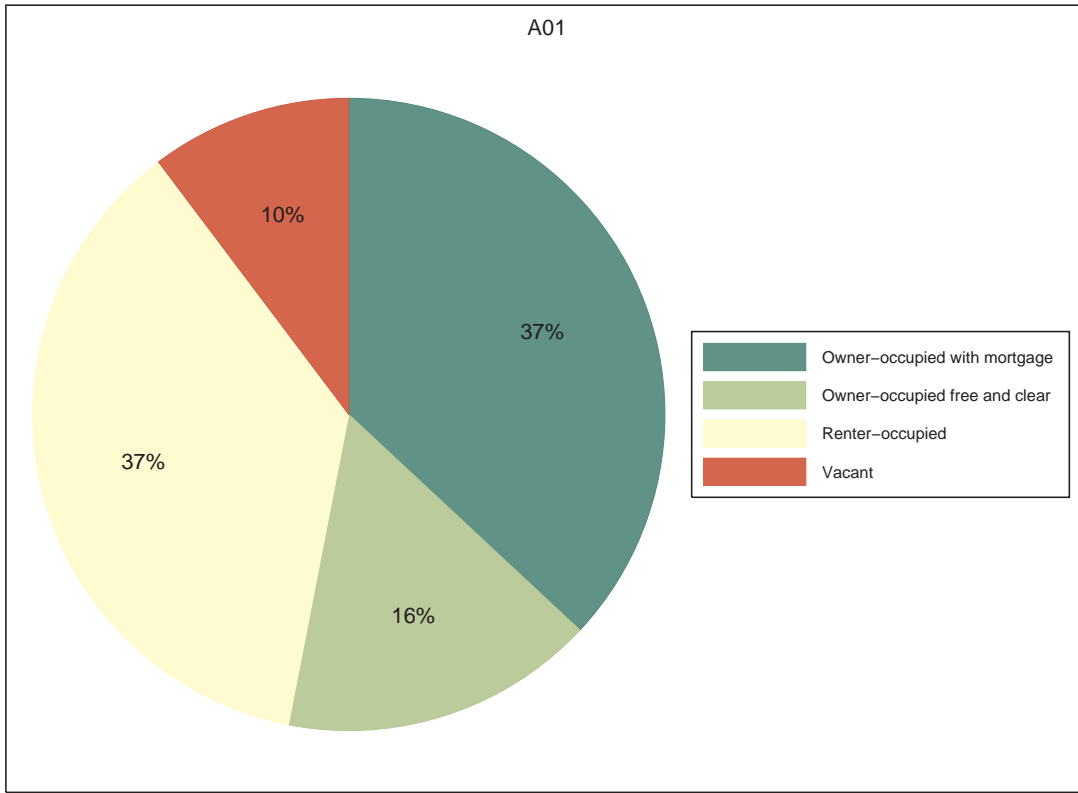
Sex and Age



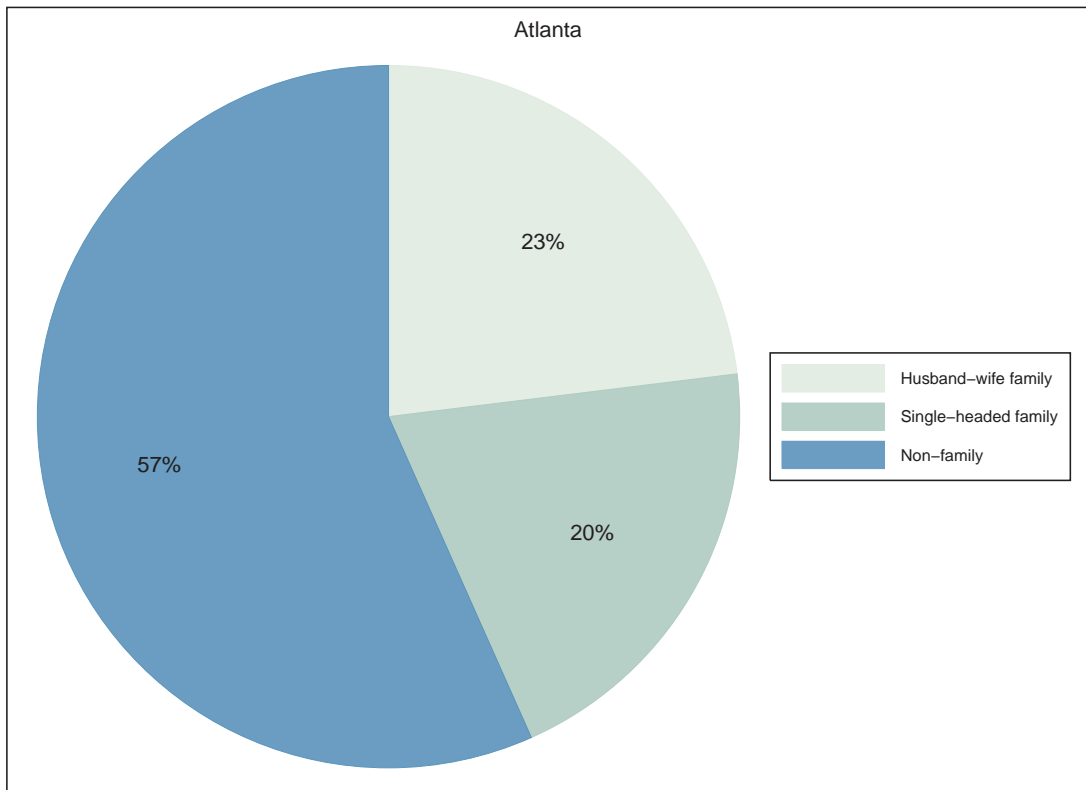
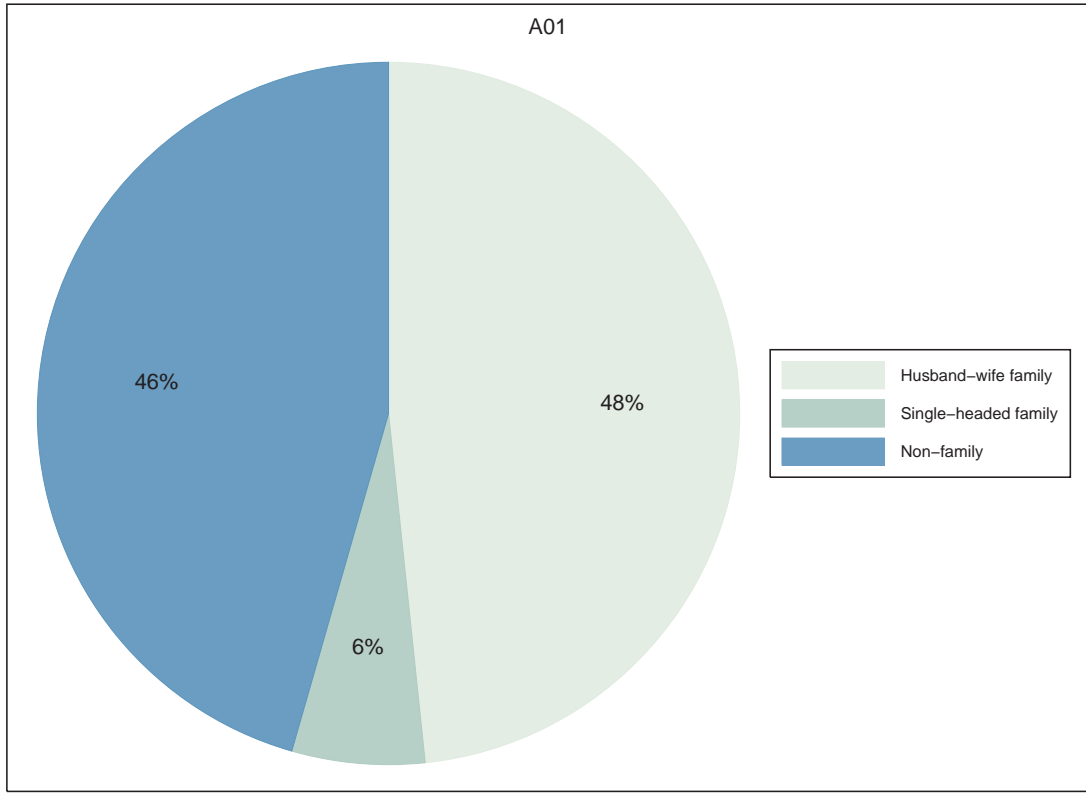
Race and Latino Origin



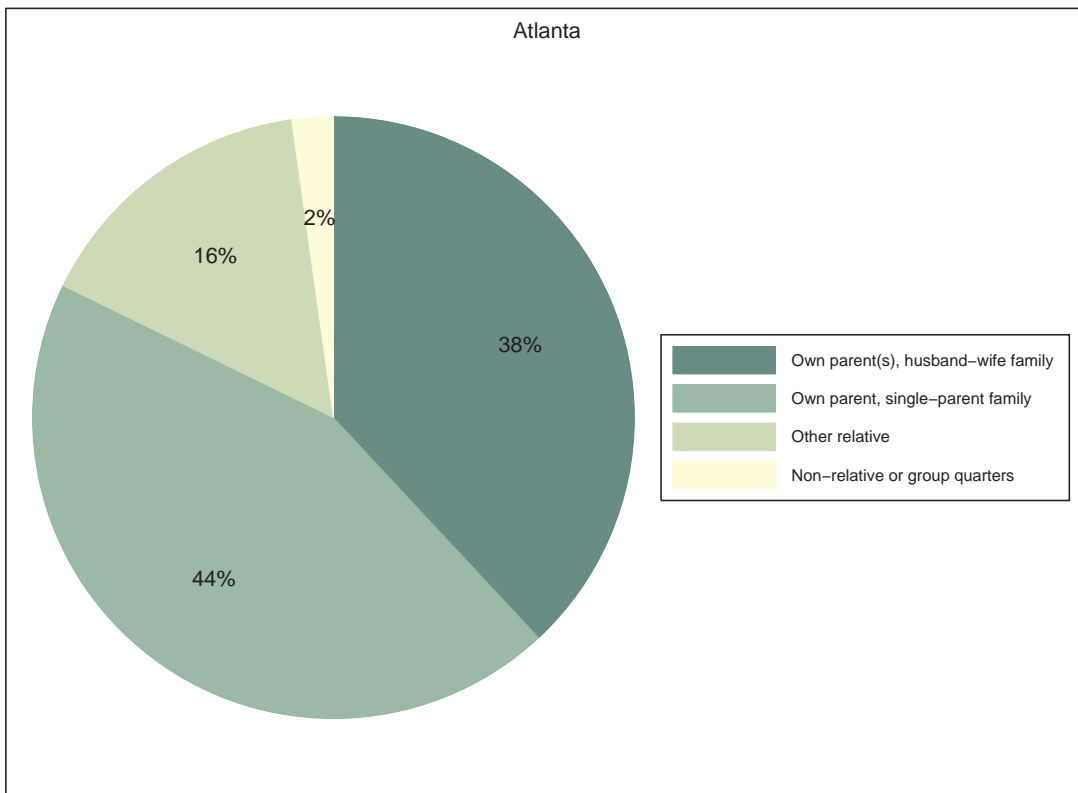
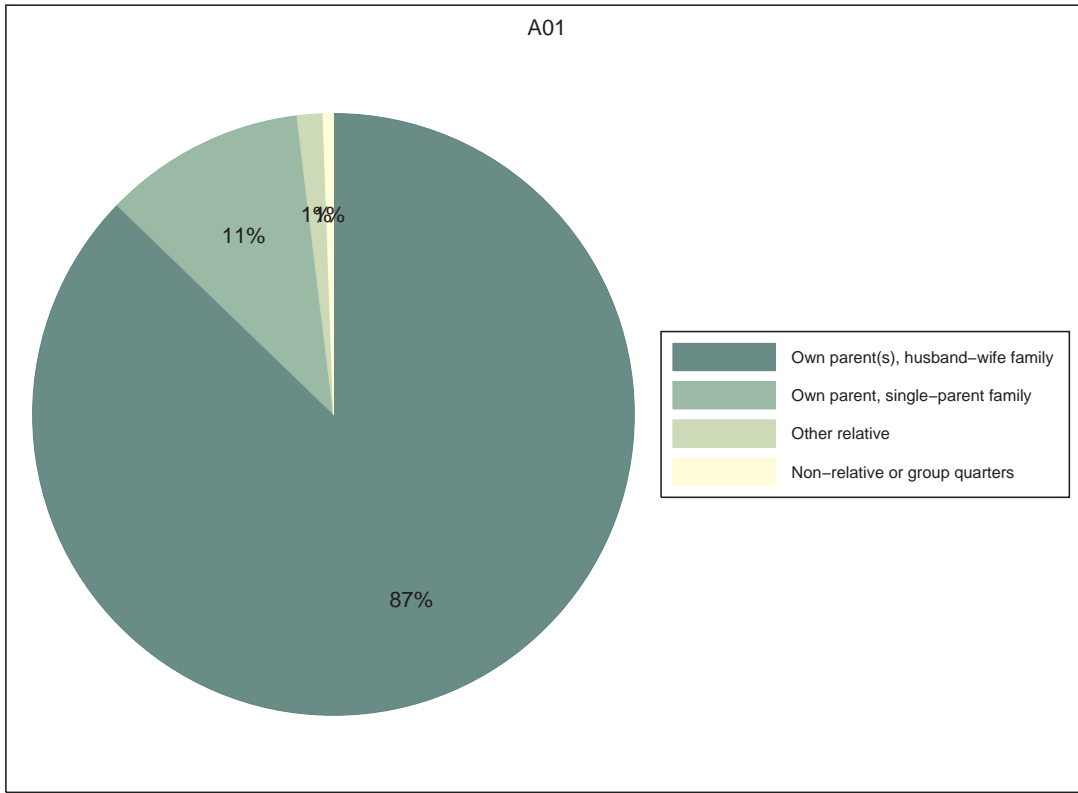
Housing Tenure



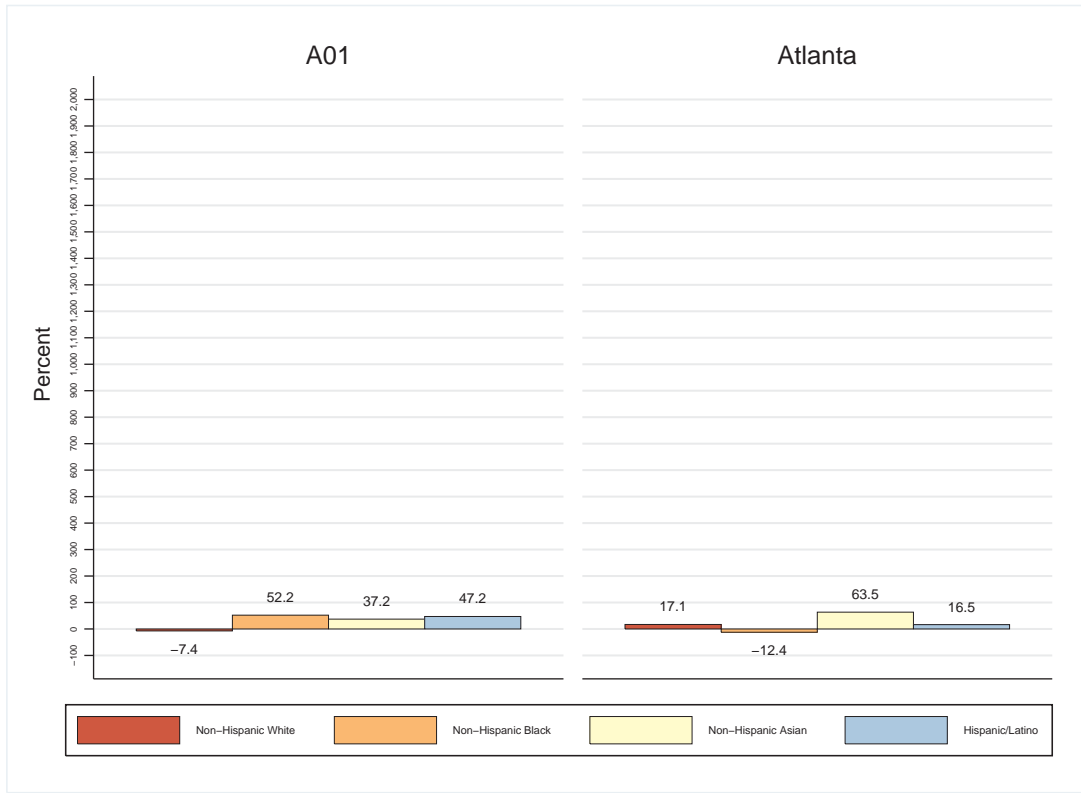
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,061	100.0%
Under 5 years	146	3.6%
5 to 9 years	227	5.6%
10 to 14 years	269	6.6%
15 to 19 years	248	6.1%
20 to 24 years	152	3.7%
25 to 29 years	273	6.7%
30 to 34 years	234	5.8%
35 to 39 years	249	6.1%
40 to 44 years	324	8.0%
45 to 49 years	351	8.6%
50 to 54 years	373	9.2%
55 to 59 years	319	7.9%
60 to 64 years	301	7.4%
65 to 69 years	219	5.4%
70 to 74 years	140	3.4%
75 to 79 years	99	2.4%
80 to 84 years	77	1.9%
85 years and over	60	1.5%
Median age (years)	43.6	(X)
16 years and over	3,358	82.7%
18 years and over	3,241	79.8%
21 years and over	3,161	77.8%
62 years and over	768	18.9%
65 years and over	595	14.7%
Male population	1,970	48.5%
Under 5 years	87	2.1%
5 to 9 years	109	2.7%
10 to 14 years	127	3.1%
15 to 19 years	138	3.4%
20 to 24 years	79	1.9%
25 to 29 years	132	3.3%
30 to 34 years	107	2.6%
35 to 39 years	120	3.0%
40 to 44 years	138	3.4%
45 to 49 years	167	4.1%
50 to 54 years	182	4.5%
55 to 59 years	155	3.8%
60 to 64 years	150	3.7%
65 to 69 years	108	2.7%
70 to 74 years	71	1.7%
75 to 79 years	44	1.1%
80 to 84 years	34	0.8%
85 years and over	22	0.5%
Median age (years)	43.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,618	39.8%
18 years and over	1,552	38.2%
21 years and over	1,503	37.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	368	9.1%
65 years and over	279	6.9%
Female population		
Under 5 years	59	1.5%
5 to 9 years	118	2.9%
10 to 14 years	142	3.5%
15 to 19 years	110	2.7%
20 to 24 years	73	1.8%
25 to 29 years	141	3.5%
30 to 34 years	127	3.1%
35 to 39 years	129	3.2%
40 to 44 years	186	4.6%
45 to 49 years	184	4.5%
50 to 54 years	191	4.7%
55 to 59 years	164	4.0%
60 to 64 years	151	3.7%
65 to 69 years	111	2.7%
70 to 74 years	69	1.7%
75 to 79 years	55	1.4%
80 to 84 years	43	1.1%
85 years and over	38	0.9%
Median age (years)	43.9	(X)
16 years and over	1,740	42.8%
18 years and over	1,689	41.6%
21 years and over	1,658	40.8%
62 years and over	400	9.8%
65 years and over	316	7.8%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,061	100.0%
One Race	4,012	98.8%
White	3,565	87.8%
Black or African American	243	6.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.0%
Asian	180	4.4%
Asian Indian [‡]	53	1.3%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	24	0.6%
Filipino [‡]	7	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	17	0.4%
Korean [‡]	23	0.6%
Vietnamese [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	6	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	22	0.5%
Two or More Races	49	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.1%
White; Asian	19	0.5%
White; Black or African American	16	0.4%
White; Some Other Race	2	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	3,607	88.8%
Black or African American	264	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.2%
Asian	200	4.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	30	0.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,061	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	109	2.7%
Mexican‡	32	0.8%
Puerto Rican‡	10	0.2%
Cuban‡	15	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	53	1.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,952	97.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,061	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	109	2.7%
White alone	78	1.9%
Black or African American alone	10	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	9	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,952	97.3%
White alone	3,487	85.9%
Black or African American alone	233	5.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	180	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	40	1.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,061	100.0%
In households	4,061	100.0%
Householder	1,937	47.7%
Spouse	938	23.1%
Child	977	24.1%
Own child under 18 years	803	19.8%
Other relatives	70	1.7%
Under 18 years	11	0.3%
65 years and over†	21	0.5%
Nonrelatives	139	3.4%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over	15	0.4%
Unmarried partner‡	56	1.4%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,937	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,053	54.4%
With own children under 18 years	441	22.8%
Husband-wife family	938	48.4%
With own children under 18 years	376	19.4%
Male householder, no wife present	26	1.3%
With own children under 18 years	14	0.7%
Female householder, no husband present	89	4.6%
With own children under 18 years	51	2.6%
Nonfamily households	884	45.6%
Householder living alone	776	40.1%
Male	180	9.3%
65 years and over [‡]	31	1.6%
Female	279	14.4%
65 years and over [‡]	102	5.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	452	23.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	419	21.6%
Average household size	2.10	(X)
Average family size	2.89	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,156	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,937	89.8%
Vacant housing units	219	10.2%
For rent	59	2.7%
Rented, not occupied	30	1.4%
For sale only	51	2.4%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	51	2.4%
All other vacants	23	1.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,937	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,143	59.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,854	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.50	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	794	41.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,207	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.52	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

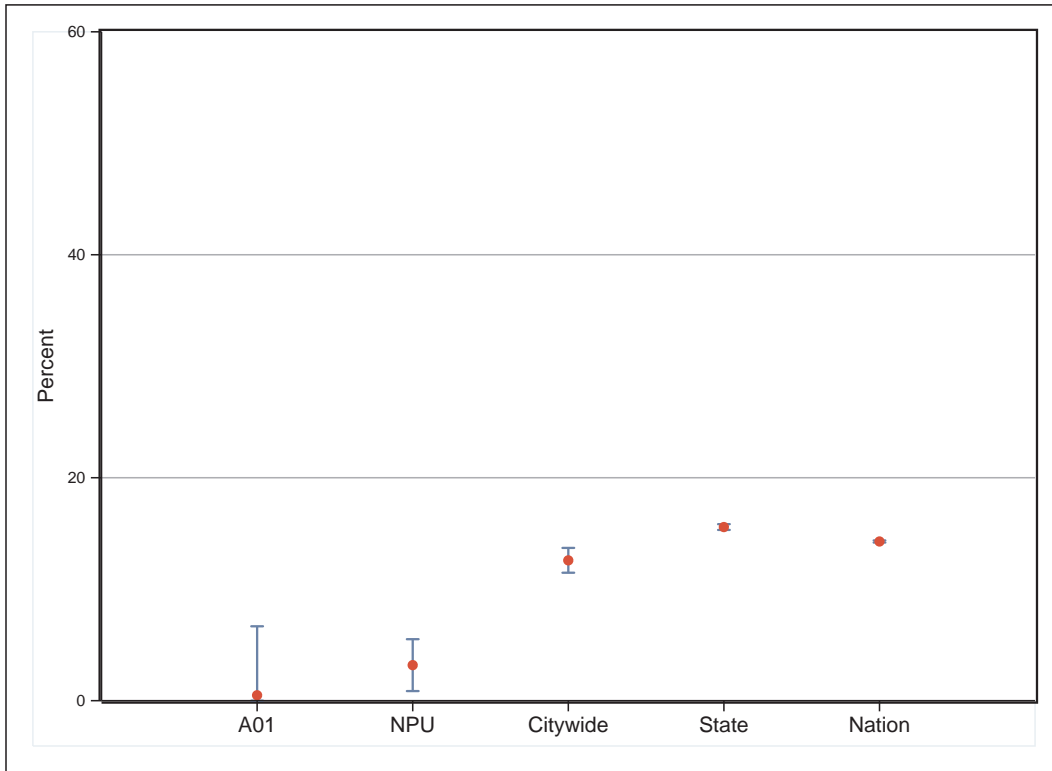
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

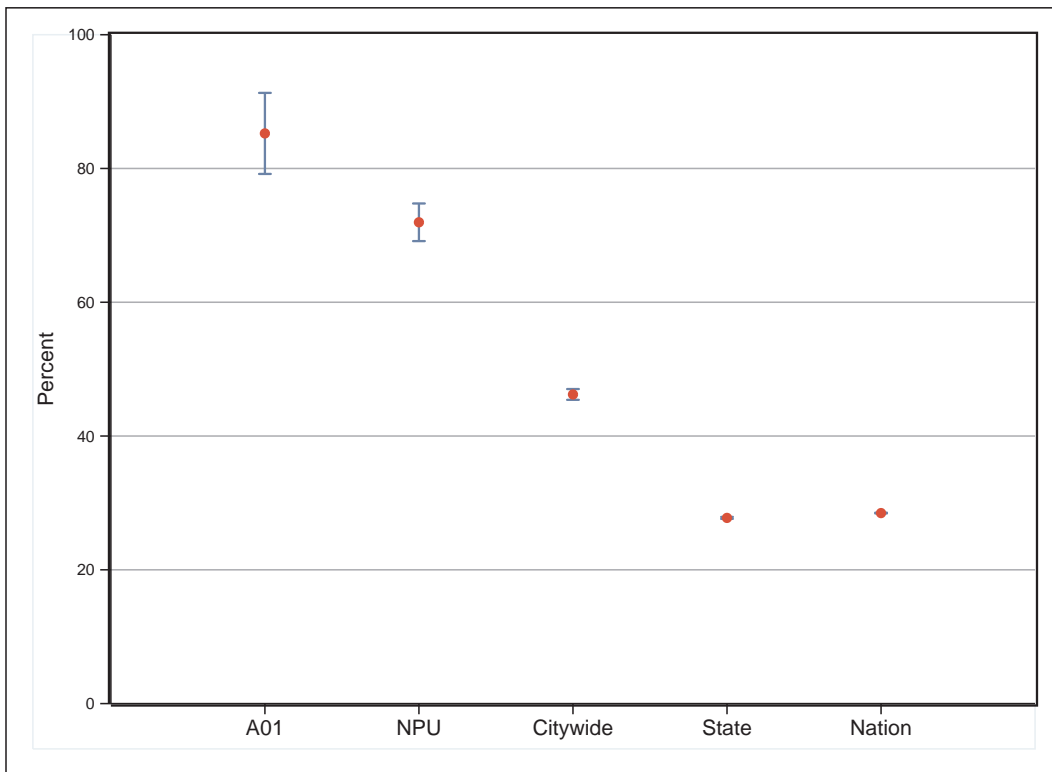
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

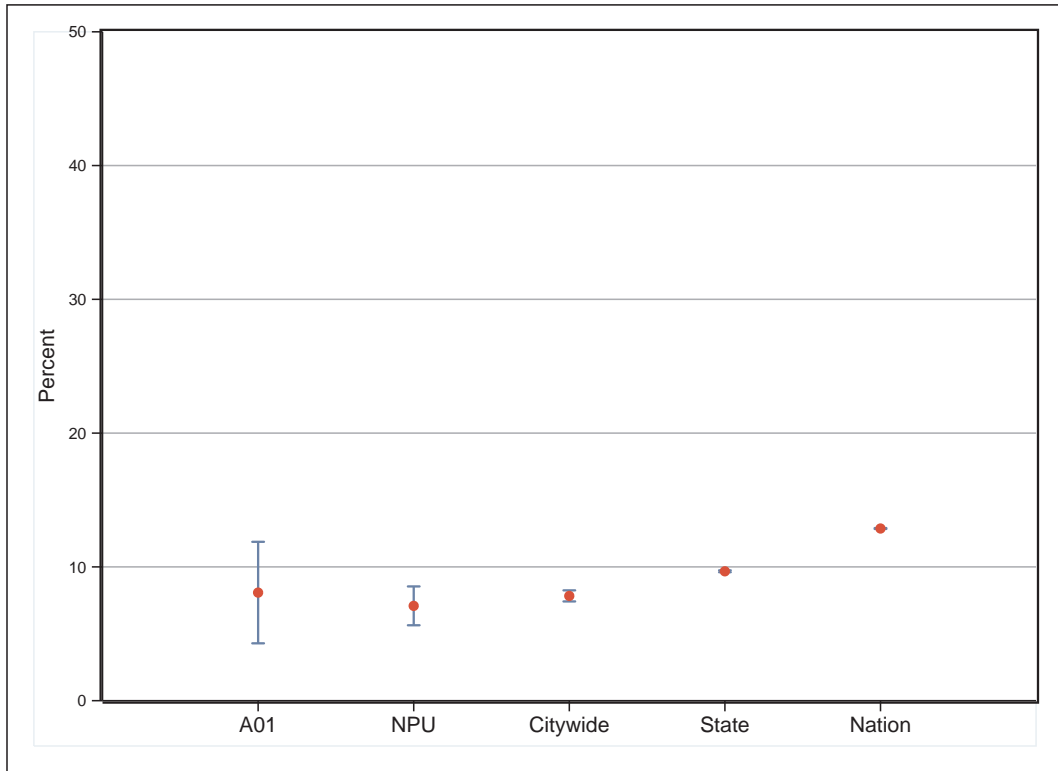


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

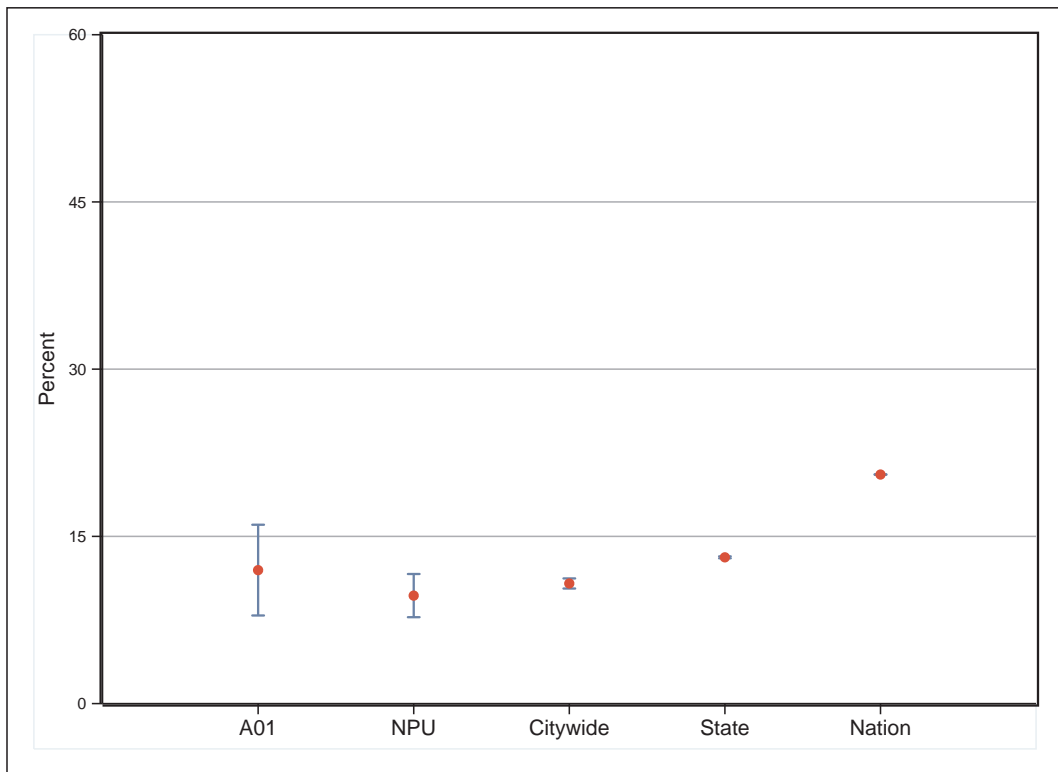


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

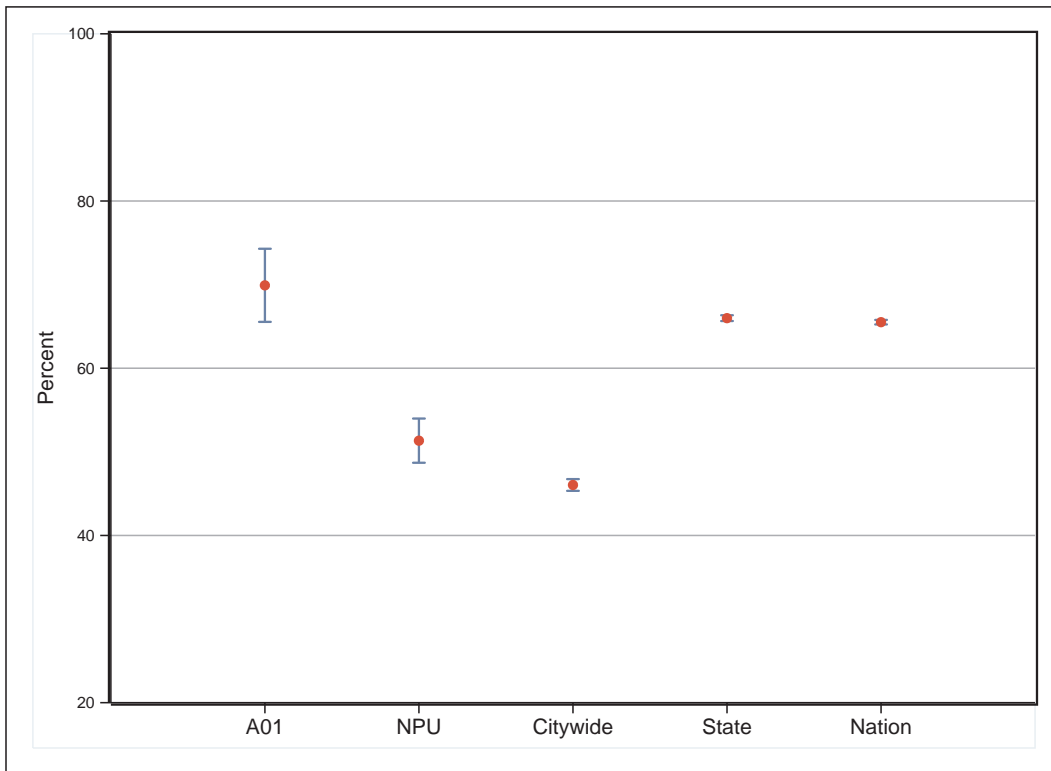


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

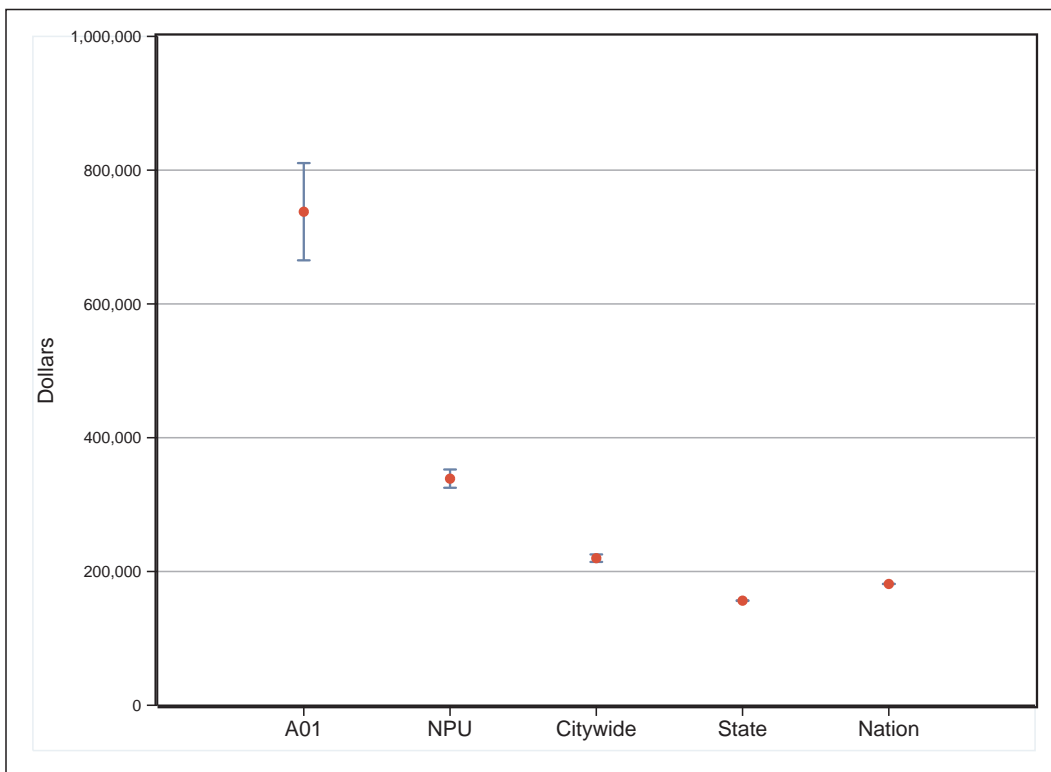


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

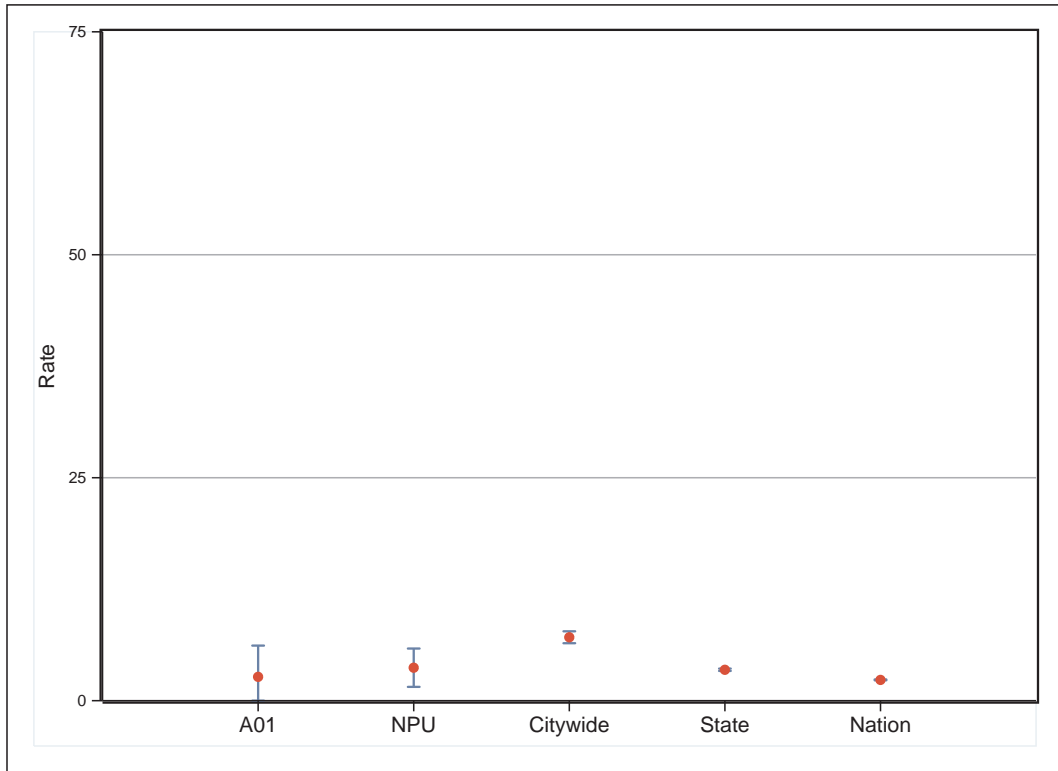


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

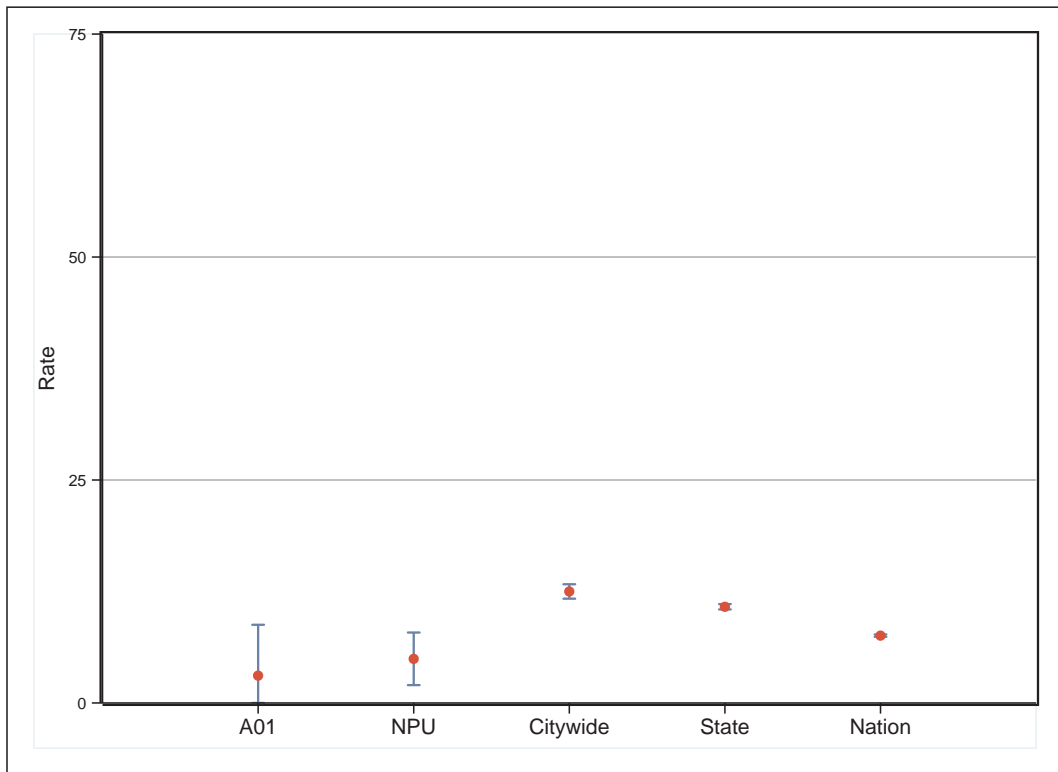


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

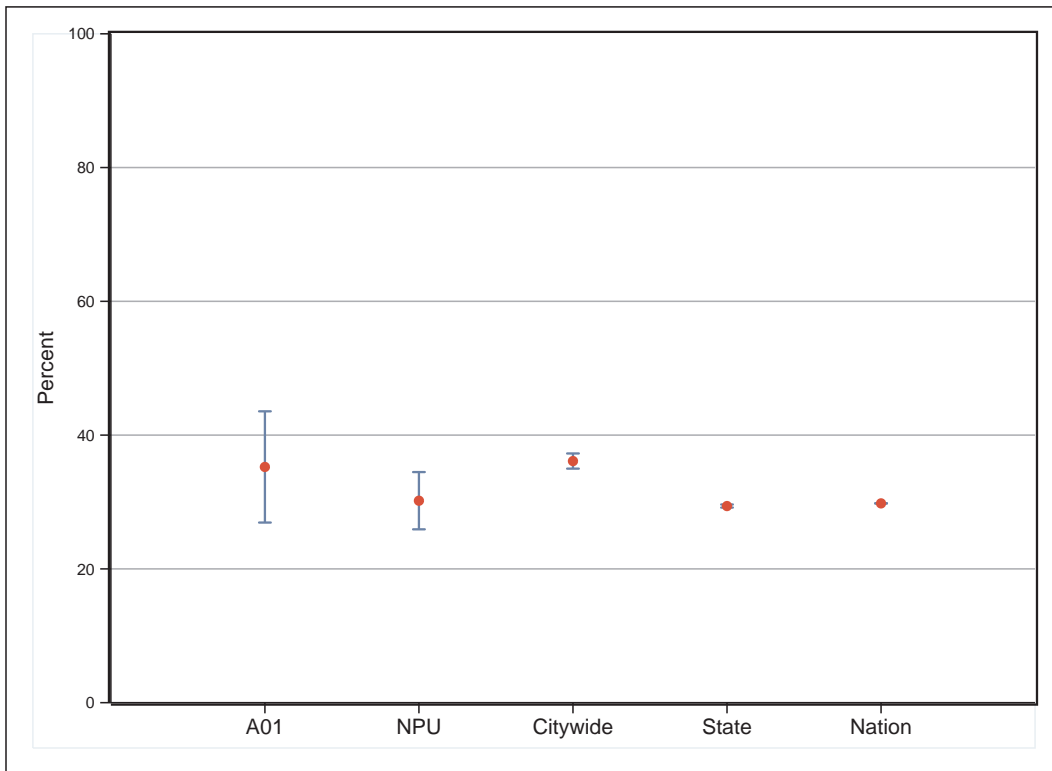


Rental Vacancy Rate

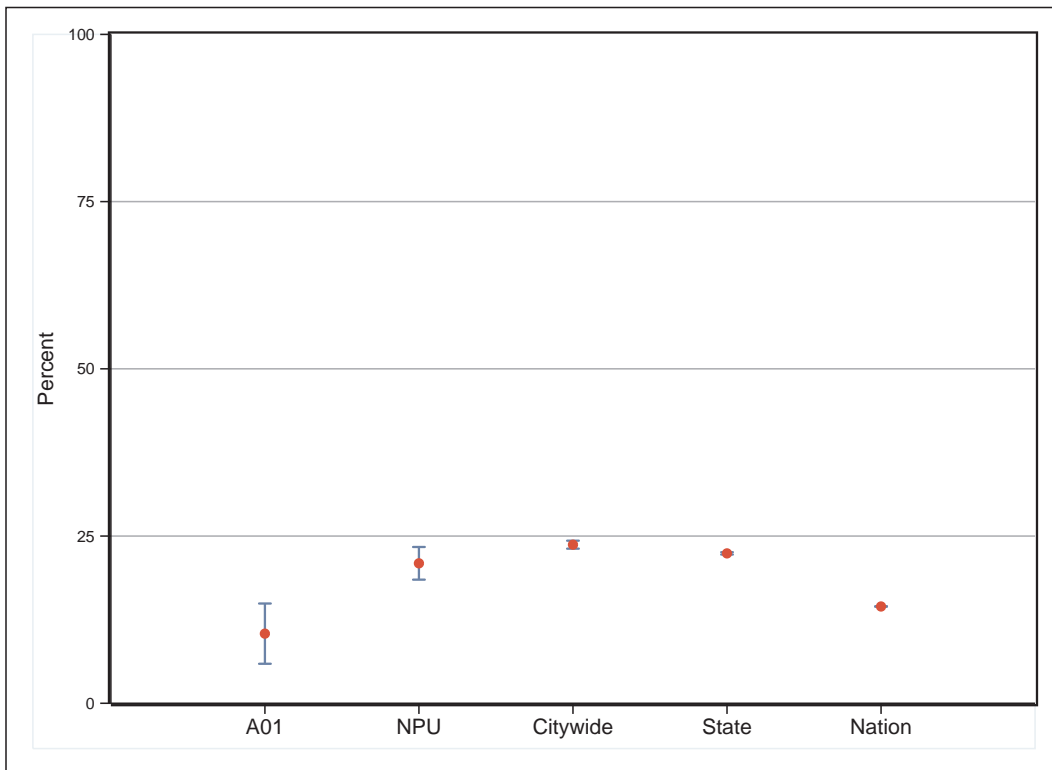


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

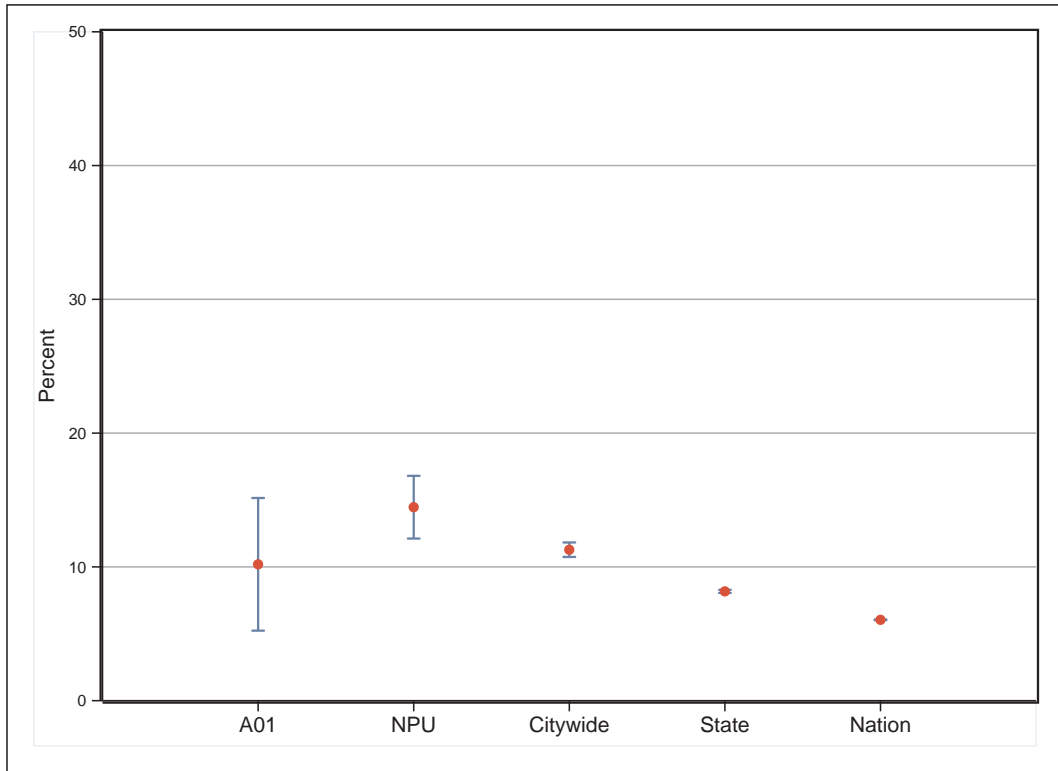


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

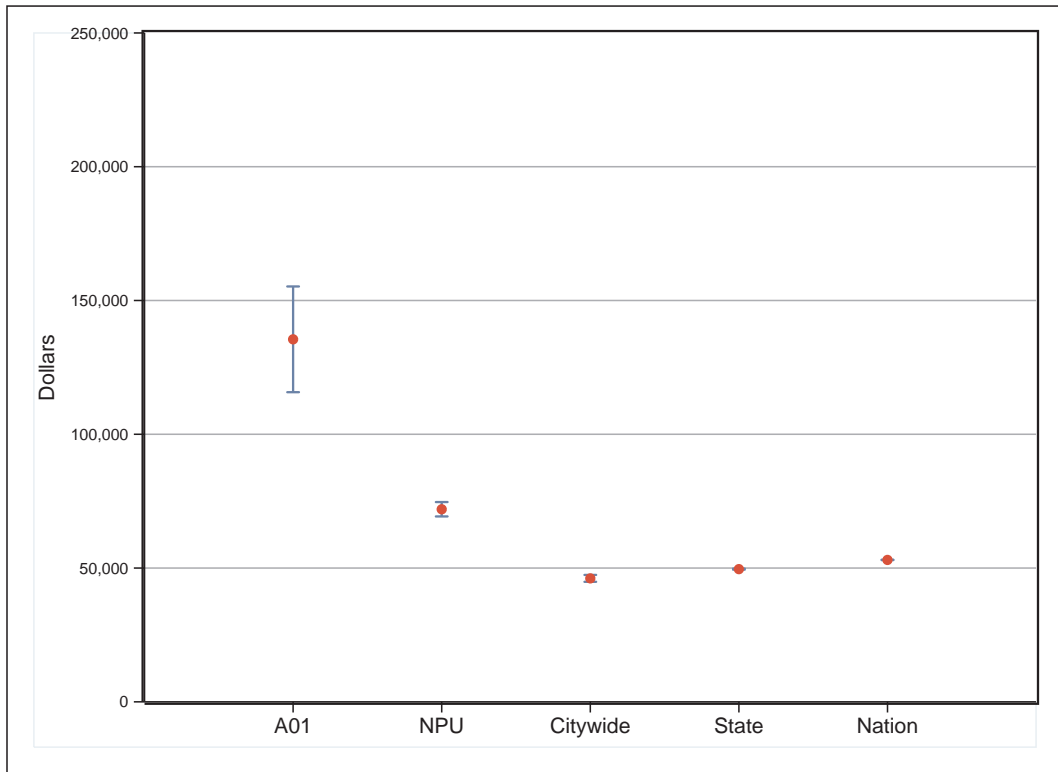


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

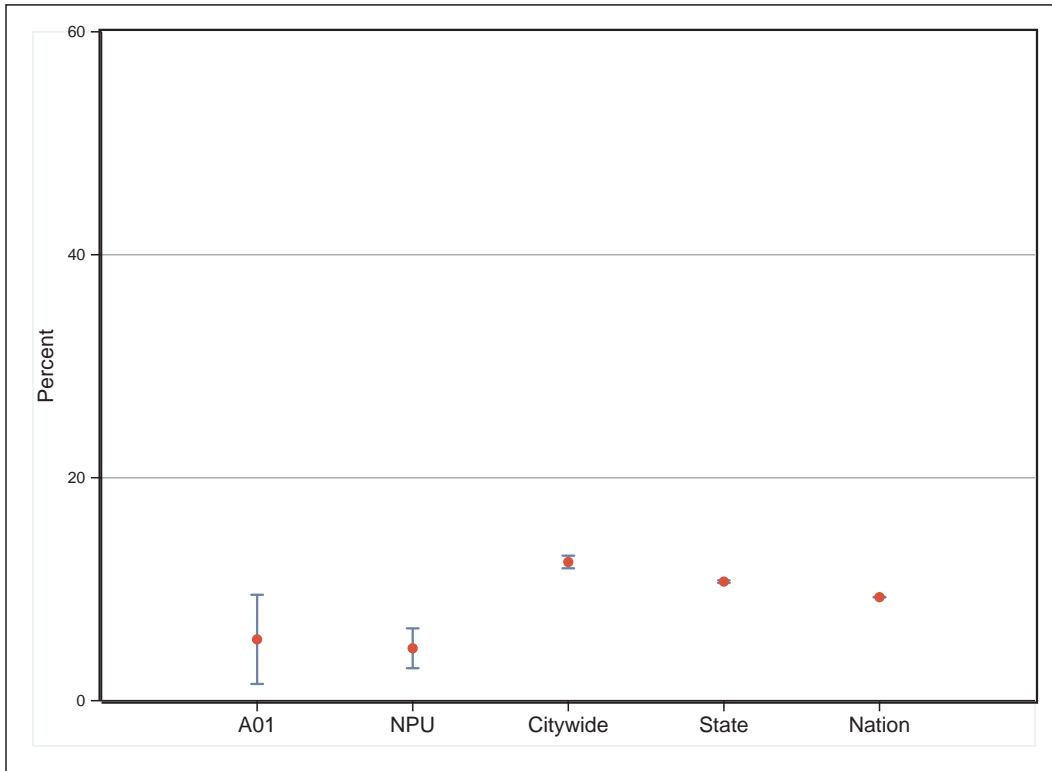


Median Household Income

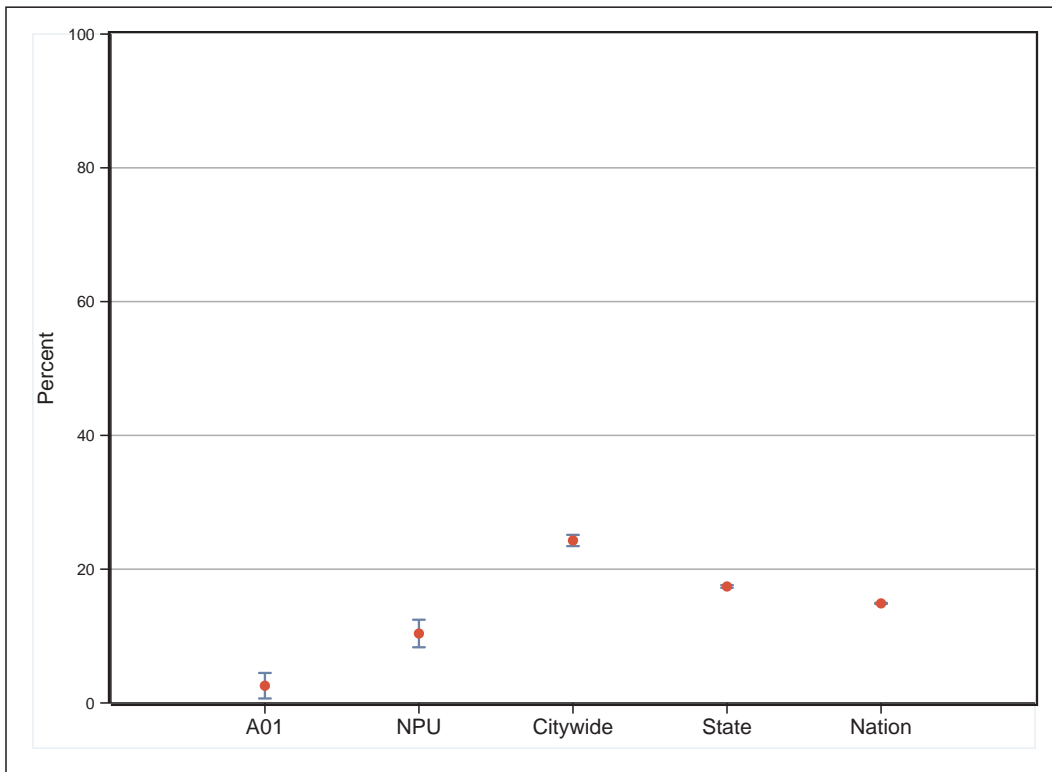


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Family households (families)	1,210	±131	64.0%	±5.2
With own children under 18 years	593	±124	31.4%	±6.2
Married-couple family	1,130	±128	59.8%	±5.3
With own children under 18 years	529	±110	28.0%	±5.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	5	±25	0.3%	±1.3
With own children under 18 years	5	±25	0.3%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	75	±54	4.0%	±2.8
With own children under 18 years	59	±51	3.1%	±2.7
Nonfamily households	680	±124	36.0%	±6.0
Householder living alone	567	±124	30.0%	±6.2
65 years and over	167	±77	8.8%	±4.0
Households with one or more people under 18 years	593	±116	31.4%	±5.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	440	±95	23.3%	±4.8
Average household size	2.44	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.24	±0.41	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	4,618	±291	4,618	(X)
Householder	1,837	±156	39.8%	±2.3
Spouse	1,171	±111	25.4%	±1.8
Child	1,426	±192	30.9%	±3.7
Other relatives	76	±62	1.6%	±1.3
Nonrelatives	107	±66	2.3%	±1.4
Unmarried partner	84	±55	1.8%	±1.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,703	±175	1,703	(X)
Never married	436	±117	25.6%	±6.3
Now married, except separated	1,196	±119	70.2%	±10.0
Separated	0	±23	0.0%	±1.3
Widowed	7	±25	0.4%	±1.5
Divorced	115	±92	6.8%	±5.4
Females 15 years and over	1,950	±213	1,950	(X)
Never married	505	±144	25.9%	±6.8
Now married, except separated	1,174	±109	60.2%	±8.6
Separated	14	±33	0.7%	±1.7
Widowed	115	±72	5.9%	±3.6
Divorced	194	±82	10.0%	±4.1
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	21	±23	21	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±12	1.2%	±58.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	19	±21	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±131	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	33	±66	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	16	±35	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	7	±25	7	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±14	0.0%	±203.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±19	0.0%	±287.0
1 or 2 years	0	±14	0.0%	±203.0
3 or 4 years	0	±14	0.0%	±203.0
5 or more years	0	±14	0.0%	±203.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±14	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±14	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±14	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,442	±208	1,442	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	113	±55	7.9%	±3.6
Kindergarten	101	±82	7.0%	±5.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	633	±156	43.9%	±8.7
High school (grades 9-12)	314	±109	21.8%	±6.9
College or graduate school	280	±115	19.4%	±7.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	3,162	±246	3,162	(X)
Less than 9th grade	0	±64	0.0%	±2.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15	±65	0.5%	±2.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	130	±65	4.1%	±2.0
Some college, no degree	264	±102	8.4%	±3.2
Associate's degree	57	±53	1.8%	±1.7
Bachelor's degree	1,500	±208	47.4%	±5.4
Graduate or professional degree	1,195	±193	37.8%	±5.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	99.5%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	85.2%	±6.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,437	±268	3,437	(X)
Civilian veterans	264	±85	7.7%	±2.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,610	±291	4,610	(X)
With a disability	288	±112	6.2%	±2.4
Under 18 years	1,181	±199	1,181	(X)
With a disability	27	±39	2.3%	±3.2
18 to 64 years	2,770	±215	2,770	(X)
With a disability	63	±44	2.3%	±1.6
65 years and over	658	±136	658	(X)
With a disability	198	±95	30.1%	±13.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	4,592	±291	4,592	(X)
Same house	3,672	±370	80.0%	±6.3
Different house in the U.S.	898	±325	19.5%	±7.0
Same county	452	±232	9.8%	±5.0
Different county	445	±227	9.7%	±4.9
Same state	361	±219	7.9%	±4.7
Different state	85	±60	1.8%	±1.3
Abroad	23	±32	0.5%	±0.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
Native	4,246	±295	92.0%	±10.6
Born in United States	4,189	±370	90.8%	±11.6
State of residence	1,970	±275	42.7%	±4.5
Different state	2,219	±248	48.1%	±3.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	56	±43	1.2%	±0.9
Foreign born	373	±178	8.1%	±3.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	373	±178	373	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	142	±98	38.1%	±19.0
Not a U.S. citizen	231	±159	61.9%	±30.7

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	429	±181	429	(X)
Native	56	±44	56	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	3	±15	5.1%	±25.8
Entered before 2010	54	±41	94.9%	±104.2
Foreign born	373	±178	373	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	10	±36	2.6%	±9.6
Entered before 2010	363	±185	97.4%	±17.3

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	373	±178	373	(X)
Europe	87	±58	23.3%	±10.7
Asia	146	±110	39.1%	±22.9
Africa	29	±45	7.7%	±11.4
Oceania	0	±14	0.0%	±3.7
Latin America	91	±125	24.5%	±31.3
Northern America	20	±22	5.4%	±5.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	4,463	±416	4,463	(X)
English only	3,929	±368	88.0%	±0.7
Language other than English	534	±188	12.0%	±4.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	88	±144	2.0%	±3.2
Spanish	163	±109	3.6%	±2.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	13	±69	0.3%	±1.6
Other Indo-European languages	211	±115	4.7%	±2.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	23	±75	0.5%	±1.7
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	124	±88	2.8%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	53	±76	1.2%	±1.7
Other languages	36	±51	0.8%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±68	0.0%	±1.5

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
American	874	±276	18.9%	±5.7
Arab	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Czech	38	±66	0.8%	±1.4
Danish	5	±20	0.1%	±0.4
Dutch	44	±57	1.0%	±1.2
English	996	±236	21.6%	±4.7
French (except Basque)	269	±142	5.8%	±3.0
French Canadian	15	±24	0.3%	±0.5
German	568	±184	12.3%	±3.8
Greek	26	±40	0.6%	±0.9
Hungarian	13	±21	0.3%	±0.5
Irish	523	±180	11.3%	±3.8
Italian	182	±131	4.0%	±2.8
Lithuanian	16	±23	0.3%	±0.5
Norwegian	26	±25	0.6%	±0.5
Polish	67	±48	1.4%	±1.0
Portuguese	14	±21	0.3%	±0.4
Russian	67	±47	1.4%	±1.0
Scotch-Irish	60	±63	1.3%	±1.4
Scottish	303	±134	6.6%	±2.8
Slovak	5	±19	0.1%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	105	±130	2.3%	±2.8
Swedish	100	±62	2.2%	±1.3
Swiss	2	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Ukrainian	5	±17	0.1%	±0.4
Welsh	26	±28	0.6%	±0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4	±17	0.1%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,547	±206	3,547	(X)
In labor force	2,279	±259	64.3%	±6.3
Civilian labor force	2,271	±259	64.0%	±6.3
Employed	2,146	±249	60.5%	±6.1
Unemployed	125	±92	3.5%	±2.6
Armed Forces	9	±62	0.2%	±1.7
Not in labor force	1,268	±213	35.7%	±5.6
Civilian labor force	2,271	±259	2,271	(X)
Percent Unemployed	5.5%	±4.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,894	±175	1,894	(X)
In labor force	1,010	±171	53.3%	±7.6
Civilian labor force	1,001	±171	52.9%	±7.6
Employed	927	±165	49.0%	±7.4
Own children under 6 years	187	±76	187	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	105	±64	56.0%	±25.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	978	±226	978	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	432	±177	44.1%	±15.0

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,129	±180	2,129	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,678	±202	78.8%	±6.7
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	161	±73	7.6%	±3.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	4	±17	0.2%	±0.8
Walked	6	±23	0.3%	±1.1
Other means	13	±34	0.6%	±1.6
Worked at home	268	±116	12.6%	±5.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	±3.5	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,146	±249	2,146	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,650	±192	76.9%	±0.9
Service occupations	92	±73	4.3%	±3.4
Sales and office occupations	360	±116	16.8%	±5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	40	±41	1.9%	±1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	41	±47	1.9%	±2.2

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,146	±249	2,146	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5	±31	0.2%	±1.4
Construction	72	±49	3.3%	±2.2
Manufacturing	136	±65	6.3%	±2.9
Wholesale trade	132	±67	6.2%	±3.0
Retail trade	137	±70	6.4%	±3.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	82	±60	3.8%	±2.8
Information	29	±43	1.3%	±2.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	311	±102	14.5%	±4.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	615	±141	28.6%	±5.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	434	±114	20.2%	±4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	96	±70	4.5%	±3.2
Other services, except public administration	64	±57	3.0%	±2.6
Public administration	71	±46	3.3%	±2.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,146	±249	2,146	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,825	±222	85.0%	±3.0
Government workers	189	±81	8.8%	±3.6
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	169	±77	7.9%	±3.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±32	0.0%	±1.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Less than \$10,000	59	±57	3.1%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	±29	0.6%	±1.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51	±49	2.7%	±2.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	±31	0.5%	±1.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81	±57	4.3%	±3.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	288	±108	15.2%	±5.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	188	±88	9.9%	±4.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	313	±111	16.5%	±5.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	176	±64	9.3%	±3.3
\$200,000 or more	715	±136	37.8%	±6.7
Median household income (dollars)	135,492	±19,758	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	217,722	±27,470	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,616	±146	85.5%	±4.7
Mean earnings (dollars)	205,746	±29,121	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	410	±94	21.7%	±4.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	22,546	±4,367	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	249	±94	13.2%	±4.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	61,568	±14,776	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	23	±34	1.2%	±1.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,466	±19,029	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	13	±31	0.7%	±1.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,189	±11,708	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	6	±22	0.3%	±1.2
Families	1,210	±131	1,210	(X)
Less than \$10,000	16	±37	1.3%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	±29	1.0%	±2.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	±36	1.4%	±3.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	±31	0.4%	±2.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	±50	3.5%	±4.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	99	±57	8.2%	±4.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	103	±63	8.5%	±5.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	149	±67	12.3%	±5.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	147	±59	12.1%	±4.7
\$200,000 or more	621	±122	51.3%	±8.5
Median family income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	278,097	±36,654	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	88,925	±9,833	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	680	±124	680	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	84,285	±13,208	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	110,263	±23,736	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	78,655	±9,032	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	87,350	±12,593	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,610	±291	4,610	(X)
With health insurance coverage	4,513	±294	97.9%	±1.6
With private health insurance	4,346	±287	94.3%	±1.8
With public coverage	671	±146	14.5%	±3.0
No health insurance coverage	97	±69	2.1%	±1.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,181	±199	1,181	(X)
No health insurance coverage	2	±19	0.1%	±1.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,770	±215	2,770	(X)
In labor force:	2,042	±180	2,042	(X)
Employed:	1,923	±167	1,923	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,837	±181	95.5%	±4.5
With private health insurance	1,837	±181	95.5%	±4.5
With public coverage	5	±21	0.3%	±1.1
No health insurance coverage	86	±58	4.5%	±3.0
Unemployed:	119	±67	119	(X)
With health insurance coverage	119	±67	100.0%	±0.0
With private health insurance	113	±64	95.3%	±2.8
With public coverage	10	±26	8.1%	±21.1
No health insurance coverage	0	±14	0.0%	±11.5
Not in labor force:	728	±146	728	(X)
With health insurance coverage	719	±147	98.8%	±3.8
With private health insurance	718	±147	98.7%	±3.8
With public coverage	13	±20	1.8%	±2.8
No health insurance coverage	9	±15	1.2%	±2.1

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	2.5%	±3.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	3.1%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±110.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.3%	±2.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.5%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±95.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	21.1%	±46.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	26.8%	±56.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±189.0	(X)	(X)
All people	2.6%	±1.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	1.1%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	1.1%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±15.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.2%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3.1%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	2.4%	±2.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	6.2%	±6.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	1.8%	±2.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	8.5%	±7.3	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,033	±135	2,033	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	93.0%	±2.5
Vacant housing units	142	±89	7.0%	±4.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.7	±3.5	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.1	±5.7	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,033	±135	2,033	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,266	±129	62.3%	±4.9
1-unit, attached	172	±60	8.4%	±2.9
2 units	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
3 or 4 units	15	±29	0.7%	±1.4
5 to 9 units	100	±68	4.9%	±3.3
10 to 19 units	42	±53	2.1%	±2.6
20 or more units	431	±124	21.2%	±5.9
Mobile home	7	±27	0.3%	±1.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,033	±135	2,033	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	212	±90	10.4%	±4.4
Built 1990 to 1999	693	±130	34.1%	±6.0
Built 1980 to 1989	211	±87	10.4%	±4.2
Built 1970 to 1979	126	±56	6.2%	±2.7
Built 1960 to 1969	326	±93	16.0%	±4.5
Built 1950 to 1959	342	±104	16.8%	±5.0
Built 1940 to 1949	89	±54	4.4%	±2.6
Built 1939 or earlier	34	±35	1.7%	±1.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,033	±135	2,033	(X)
1 room	7	±27	0.3%	±1.3
2 rooms	61	±50	3.0%	±2.4
3 rooms	148	±74	7.3%	±3.6
4 rooms	256	±109	12.6%	±5.3
5 rooms	210	±99	10.4%	±4.8
6 rooms	163	±74	8.0%	±3.6
7 rooms	96	±54	4.7%	±2.6
8 rooms	238	±87	11.7%	±4.2
9 rooms or more	853	±135	42.0%	±6.0
Median rooms	8.3	±0.5	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,033	±135	2,033	(X)
No bedroom	13	±32	0.6%	±1.6
1 bedroom	293	±93	14.4%	±4.5
2 bedrooms	469	±123	23.1%	±5.9
3 bedrooms	329	±105	16.2%	±5.0
4 bedrooms	430	±110	21.1%	±5.2
5 or more bedrooms	499	±107	24.6%	±5.0

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,322	±126	69.9%	±4.4
Renter-occupied	569	±101	30.1%	±4.9
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.65	±0.14	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.95	±0.40	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	209	±90	11.1%	±4.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	979	±146	51.8%	±6.8
Moved in 1990 to 1999	353	±100	18.7%	±5.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	170	±78	9.0%	±4.0
Moved in 1970 to 1979	69	±51	3.7%	±2.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	110	±58	5.8%	±3.0

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
No vehicles available	77	±47	4.1%	±2.5
1 vehicle available	578	±132	30.6%	±6.6
2 vehicles available	812	±138	43.0%	±6.6
3 or more vehicles available	423	±118	22.4%	±6.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Utility gas	1,320	±136	69.8%	±5.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	±27	0.3%	±1.4
Electricity	564	±107	29.8%	±5.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	±15	0.2%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±14	0.0%	±0.7
No telephone service available	11	±34	0.6%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,891	±135	1,891	(X)
1.00 or less	1,867	±183	98.7%	±6.6
1.01 to 1.50	24	±39	1.3%	±2.1
1.51 or more	0	±45	0.0%	±2.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,322	±126	1,322	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±64	0.0%	±4.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31	±54	2.4%	±4.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	39	±40	2.9%	±3.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	83	±50	6.2%	±3.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	99	±69	7.5%	±5.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	157	±71	11.9%	±5.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	460	±116	34.8%	±8.1
\$1,000,000 or more	453	±100	34.3%	±6.9
Median (dollars)	737,873	±72,701	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,322	±126	1,322	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	968	±135	73.3%	±7.4
Housing units without a mortgage	354	±91	26.7%	±6.4

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	968	±135	968	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±32	0.0%	±3.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±32	0.0%	±3.3
\$500 to \$699	0	±32	0.0%	±3.3
\$700 to \$999	19	±40	2.0%	±4.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	48	±39	5.0%	±3.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	59	±43	6.1%	±4.3
\$2,000 or more	843	±147	87.0%	±9.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	354	±91	354	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±23	0.0%	±6.4
\$100 to \$199	0	±32	0.0%	±9.1
\$200 to \$299	0	±32	0.0%	±9.1
\$300 to \$399	4	±30	1.1%	±8.5
\$400 or more	350	±99	98.9%	±11.8
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)	968	±179	968	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	329	±95	34.0%	±7.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	118	±60	12.2%	±5.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	132	±75	13.7%	±7.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	103	±52	10.7%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	286	±106	29.5%	±9.4
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	354	±113	354	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	143	±59	40.6%	±10.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	76	±57	21.4%	±14.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	36	±32	10.1%	±8.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	22	±27	6.2%	±7.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±6.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	14	±27	4.0%	±7.5
35.0 percent or more	63	±55	17.8%	±14.6
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	545	±103	545	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±39	0.0%	±7.2
\$200 to \$299	0	±32	0.0%	±5.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±45	0.0%	±8.3
\$500 to \$749	7	±53	1.2%	±9.7
\$750 to \$999	49	±62	9.0%	±11.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	262	±114	48.1%	±18.8
\$1,500 or more	227	±94	41.7%	±15.4
Median (dollars)	1,763	±272	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	24	±29	(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)	528	±162	528	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	205	±101	38.9%	±14.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	95	±62	17.9%	±10.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	47	±38	8.8%	±6.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	92	±80	17.4%	±14.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	13	±27	2.5%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	76	±63	14.4%	±11.0
Not computed	41	±51	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
Male	2,272	±247	49.3%	±2.9
Female	2,341	±279	50.7%	±3.9
Under 5 years	150	±64	3.2%	±1.4
5 to 9 years	396	±142	8.6%	±3.0
10 to 14 years	415	±130	9.0%	±2.7
15 to 19 years	276	±100	6.0%	±2.1
20 to 24 years	215	±117	4.7%	±2.5
25 to 34 years	476	±132	10.3%	±2.7
35 to 44 years	629	±153	13.6%	±3.1
45 to 54 years	870	±161	18.9%	±3.0
55 to 59 years	297	±101	6.4%	±2.1
60 to 64 years	263	±76	5.7%	±1.6
65 to 74 years	393	±113	8.5%	±2.3
75 to 84 years	133	±71	2.9%	±1.5
85 years and over	101	±57	2.2%	±1.2
Median age (years)	41.8	±1.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,447	±346	74.7%	±3.1
21 years and over	3,332	±341	72.2%	±3.3
62 years and over	720	±151	15.6%	±2.9
65 years and over	627	±145	13.6%	±2.9
18 years and over	3,447	±346	3,447	(X)
Male	1,590	±241	46.1%	±5.2
Female	1,857	±249	53.9%	±4.8
65 years and over	627	±145	627	(X)
Male	318	±106	50.8%	±12.2
Female	309	±99	49.2%	±10.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
One race	4,613	±423	100.0%	±0.0
Two or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
One race	4,613	±423	100.0%	±0.0
White	4,141	±419	89.8%	±3.8
Black or African American	274	±189	5.9%	±4.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	162	±108	3.5%	±2.3
Asian Indian	40	±70	0.9%	±1.5
Chinese	47	±44	1.0%	±0.9
Filipino	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	5	±19	0.1%	±0.4
Korean	69	±73	1.5%	±1.6
Vietnamese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	2	±45	0.0%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±36	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	15	±30	0.3%	±0.6
Two or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
White and Black or African American	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
White and Asian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
White	4,141	±419	89.8%	±3.8
Black or African American	274	±189	5.9%	±4.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	183	±117	4.0%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	15	±30	0.3%	±0.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	4,613	±423	4,613	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	157	±139	3.4%	±3.0
Mexican	113	±125	2.4%	±2.7
Puerto Rican	13	±22	0.3%	±0.5
Cuban	8	±24	0.2%	±0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	23	±58	0.5%	±1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,451	±426	96.5%	±2.7
White alone	3,994	±413	86.6%	±4.2
Black or African American alone	274	±189	5.9%	±4.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	183	±117	4.0%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Two races including Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.5

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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