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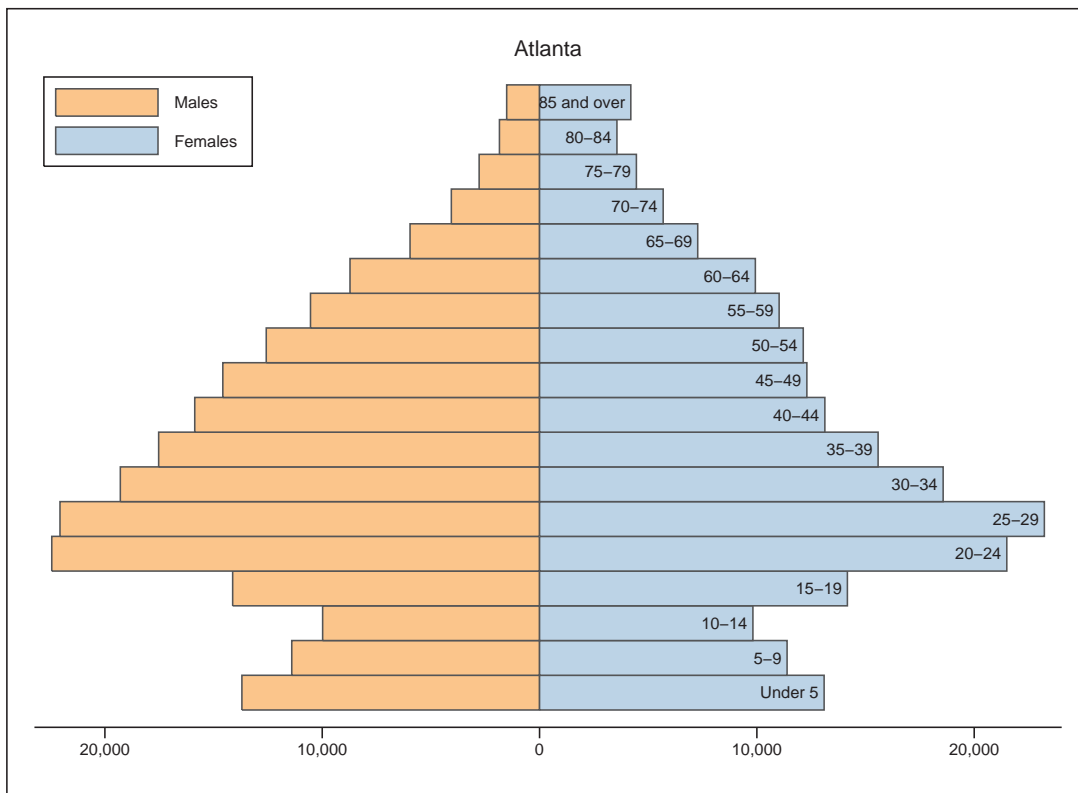
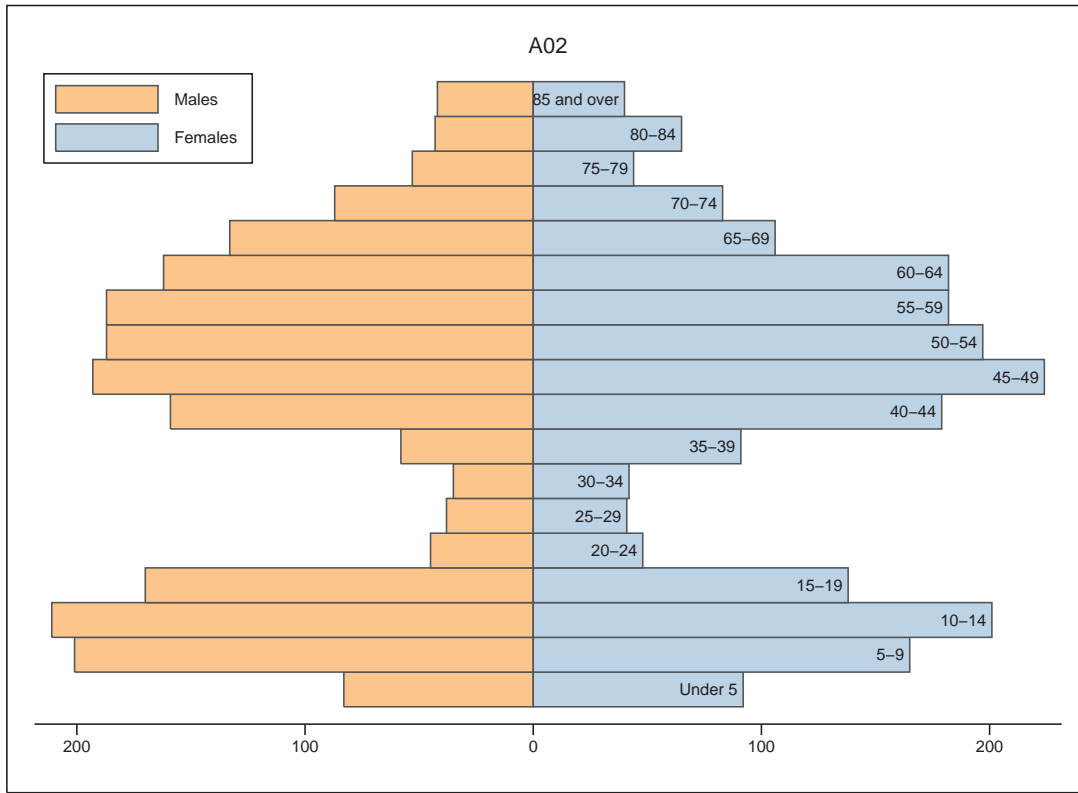
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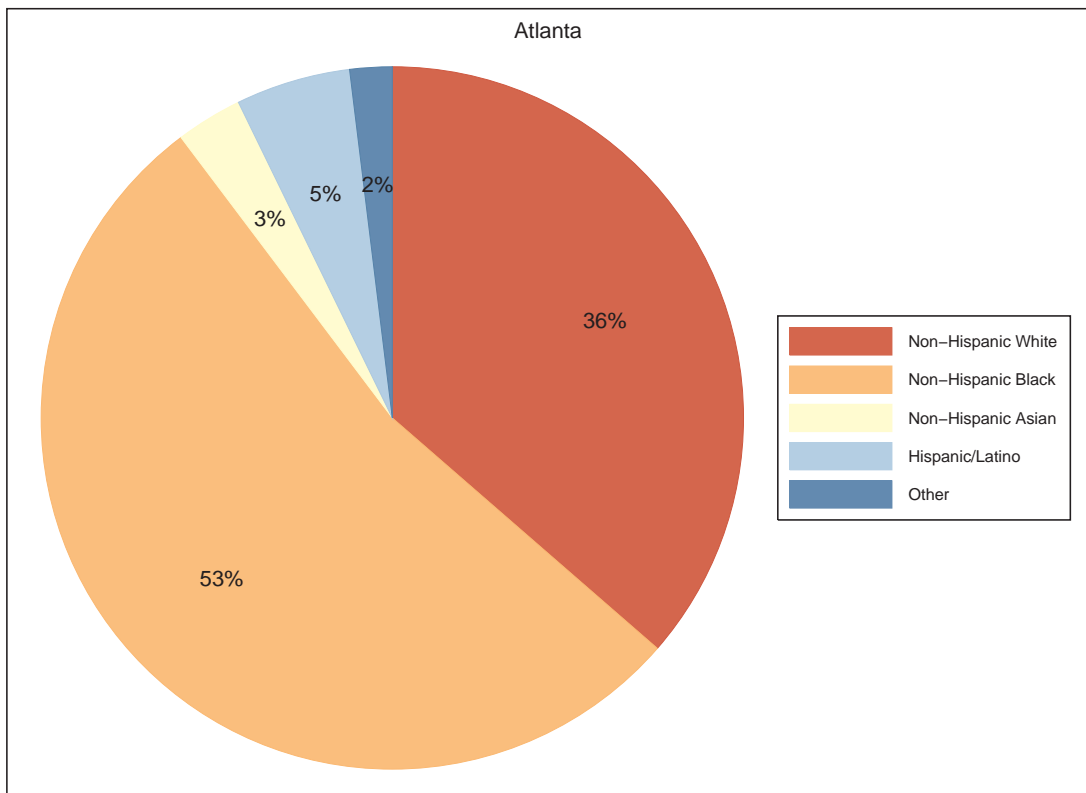
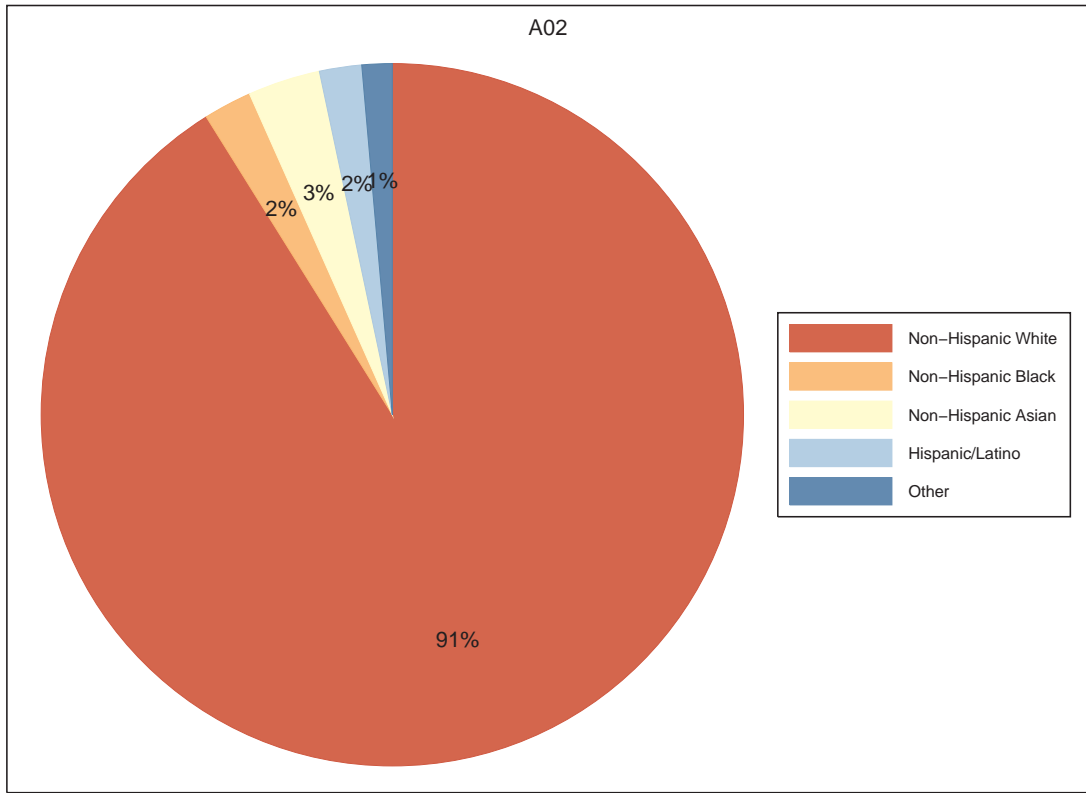
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Decennial 2010 Profile

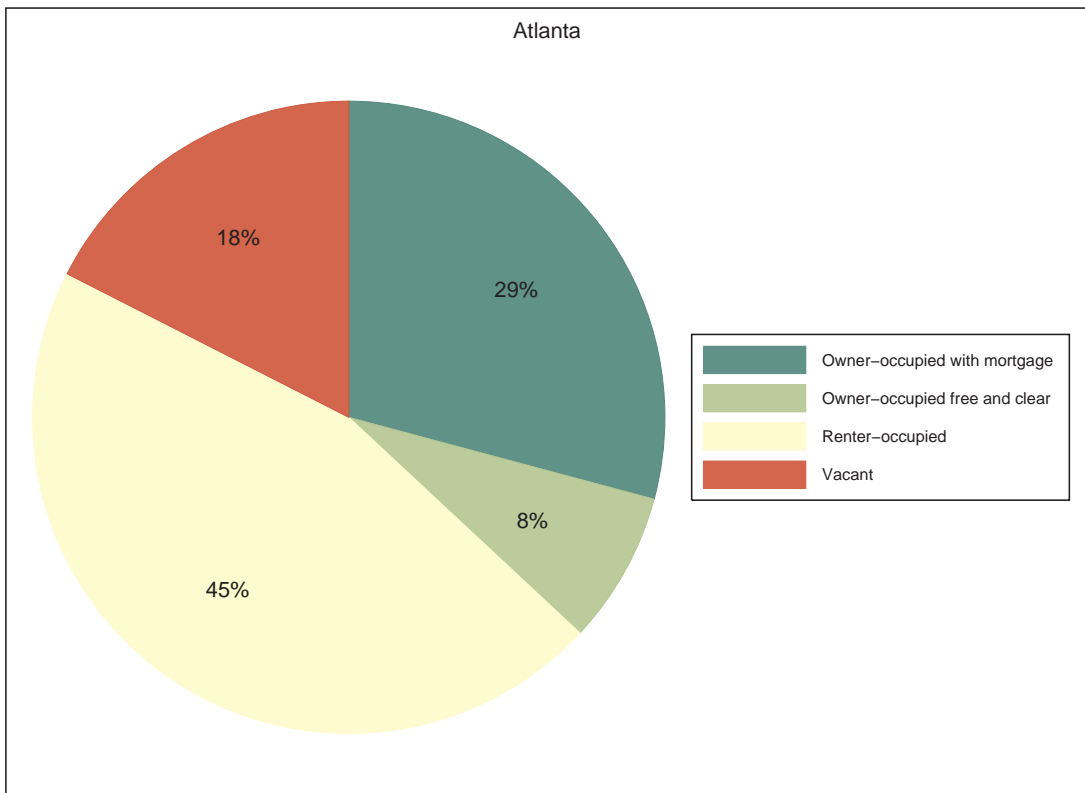
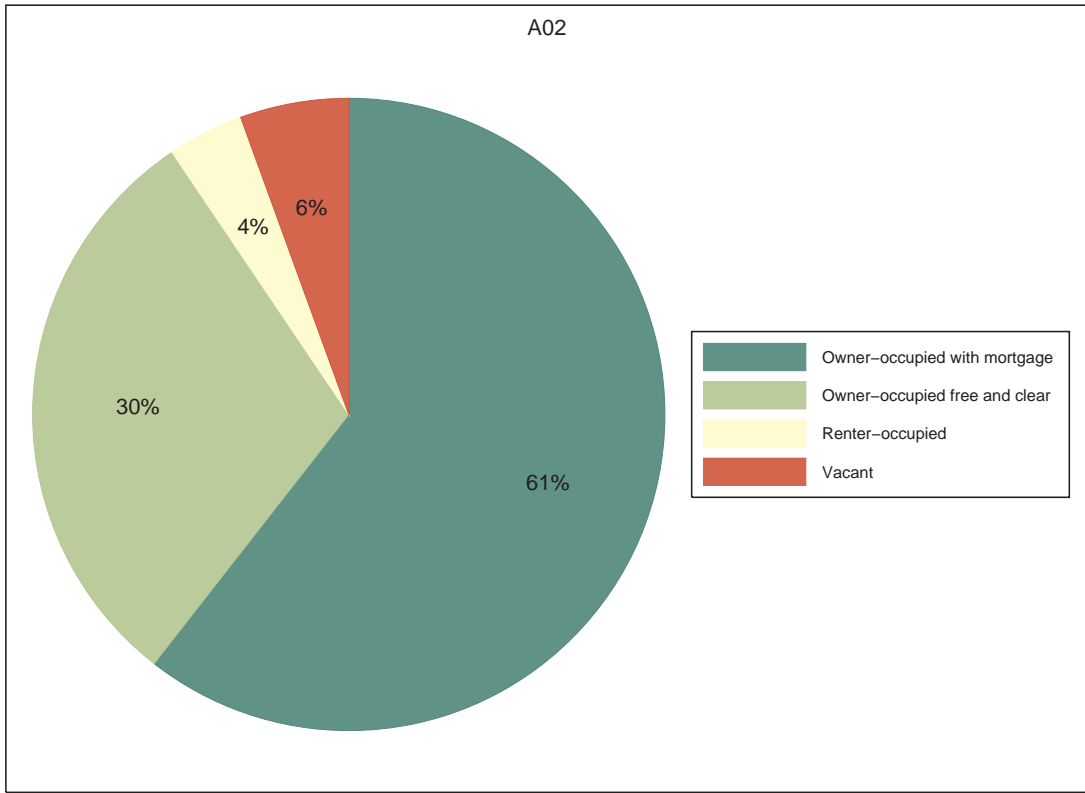
Sex and Age



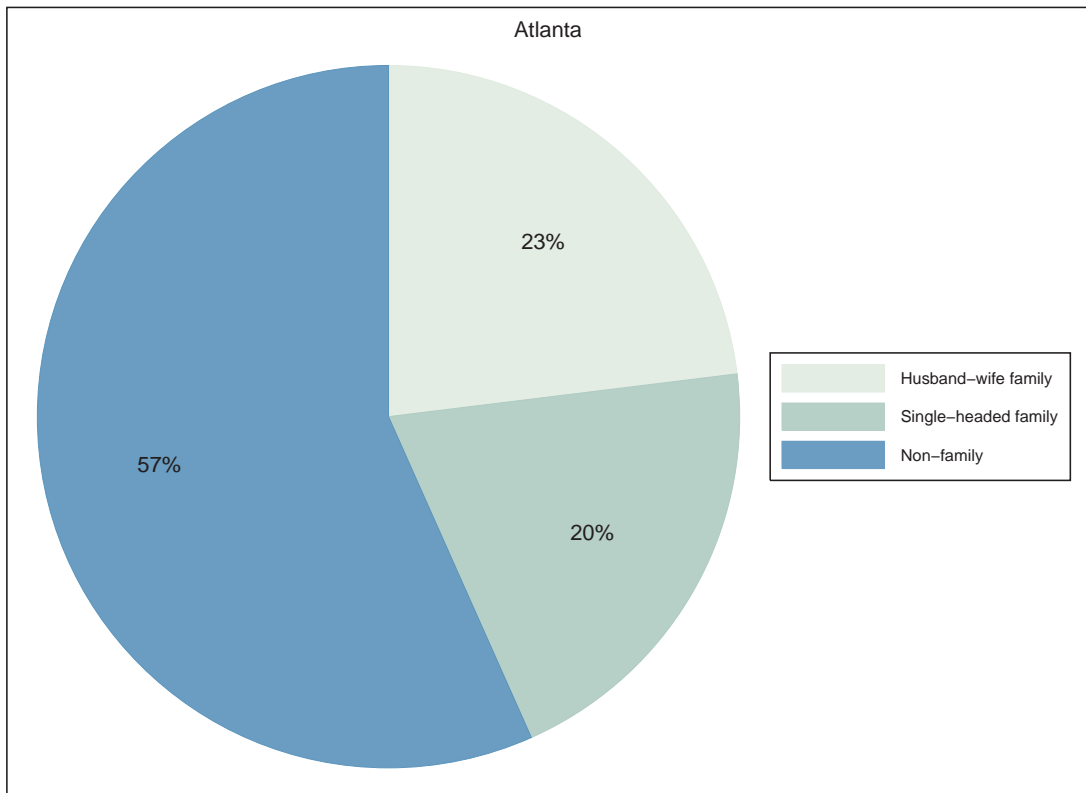
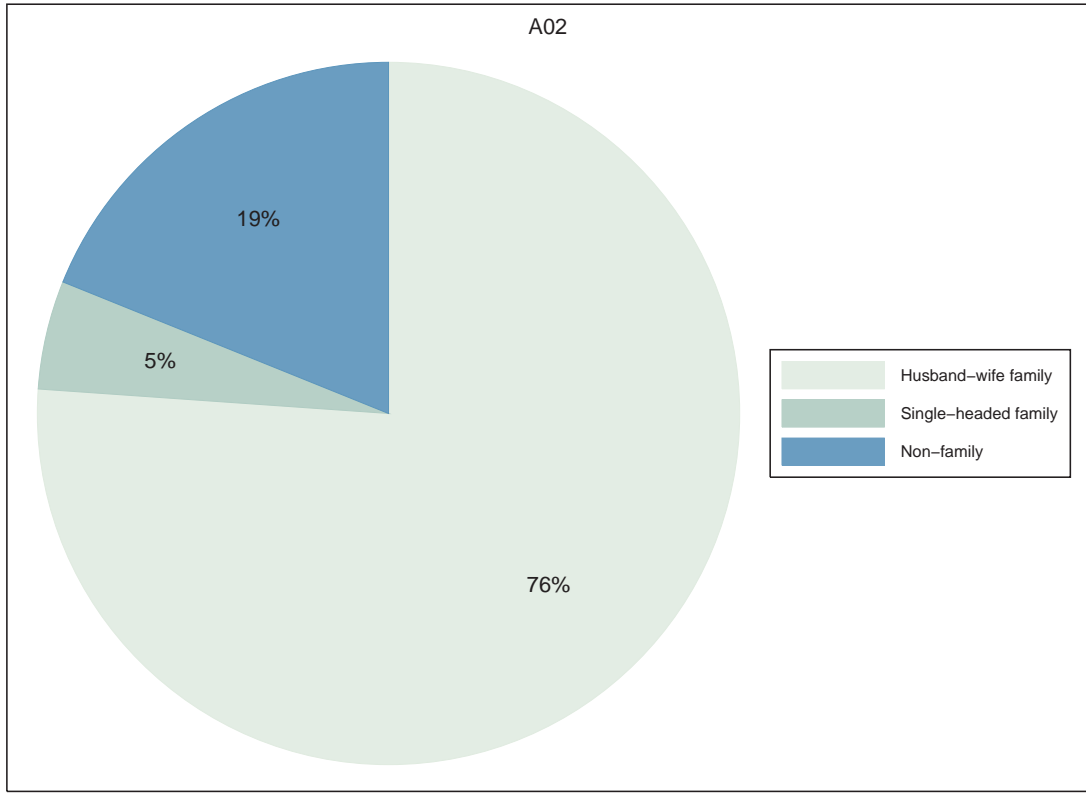
Race and Latino Origin



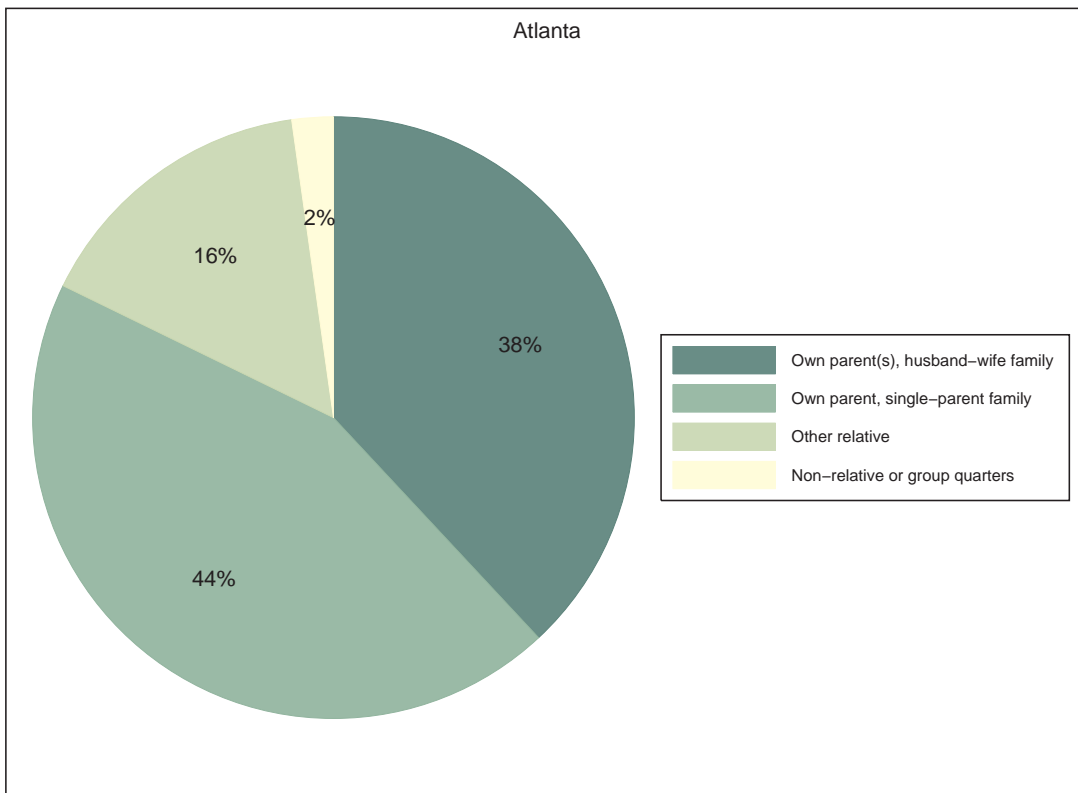
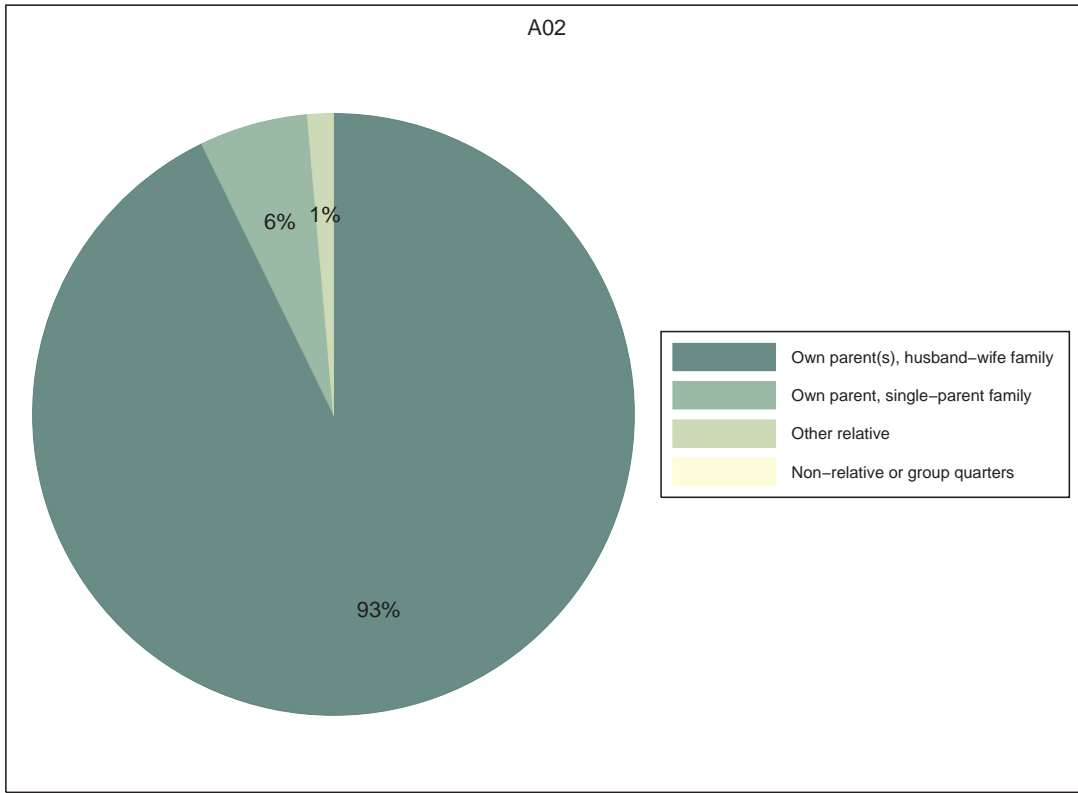
Housing Tenure



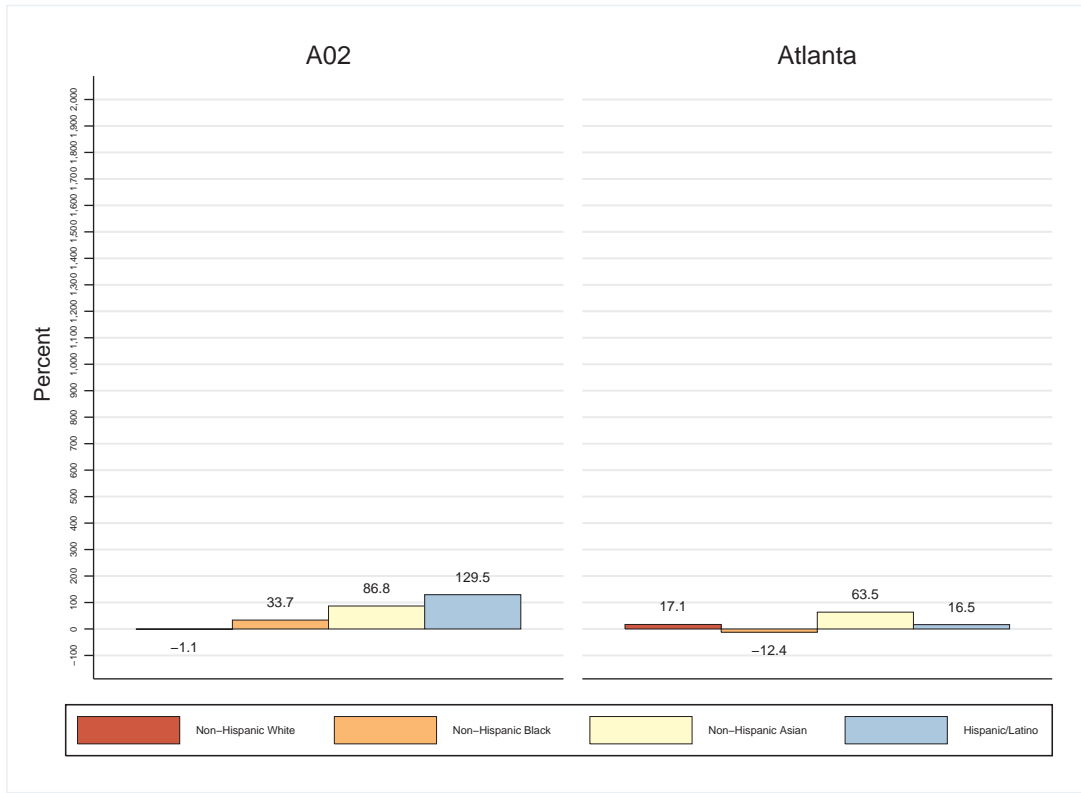
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,207	100.0%
Under 5 years	175	4.2%
5 to 9 years	366	8.7%
10 to 14 years	412	9.8%
15 to 19 years	308	7.3%
20 to 24 years	93	2.2%
25 to 29 years	79	1.9%
30 to 34 years	77	1.8%
35 to 39 years	149	3.5%
40 to 44 years	338	8.0%
45 to 49 years	417	9.9%
50 to 54 years	384	9.1%
55 to 59 years	369	8.8%
60 to 64 years	344	8.2%
65 to 69 years	239	5.7%
70 to 74 years	170	4.0%
75 to 79 years	97	2.3%
80 to 84 years	108	2.6%
85 years and over	82	1.9%
Median age (years)	46.3	(X)
16 years and over	3,169	75.3%
18 years and over	3,020	71.8%
21 years and over	2,928	69.6%
62 years and over	911	21.7%
65 years and over	696	16.5%
Male population	2,087	49.6%
Under 5 years	83	2.0%
5 to 9 years	201	4.8%
10 to 14 years	211	5.0%
15 to 19 years	170	4.0%
20 to 24 years	45	1.1%
25 to 29 years	38	0.9%
30 to 34 years	35	0.8%
35 to 39 years	58	1.4%
40 to 44 years	159	3.8%
45 to 49 years	193	4.6%
50 to 54 years	187	4.4%
55 to 59 years	187	4.4%
60 to 64 years	162	3.9%
65 to 69 years	133	3.2%
70 to 74 years	87	2.1%
75 to 79 years	53	1.3%
80 to 84 years	43	1.0%
85 years and over	42	1.0%
Median age (years)	46.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,541	36.6%
18 years and over	1,462	34.8%
21 years and over	1,414	33.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	460	10.9%
65 years and over	358	8.5%
Female population		
Under 5 years	2,120	50.4%
5 to 9 years	92	2.2%
10 to 14 years	165	3.9%
15 to 19 years	201	4.8%
20 to 24 years	138	3.3%
25 to 29 years	48	1.1%
30 to 34 years	41	1.0%
35 to 39 years	42	1.0%
40 to 44 years	91	2.2%
45 to 49 years	179	4.3%
50 to 54 years	224	5.3%
55 to 59 years	197	4.7%
60 to 64 years	182	4.3%
65 to 69 years	182	4.3%
70 to 74 years	106	2.5%
75 to 79 years	83	2.0%
80 to 84 years	44	1.0%
85 years and over	65	1.5%
	40	1.0%
Median age (years)	46.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,628	38.7%
18 years and over	1,558	37.0%
21 years and over	1,514	36.0%
62 years and over	451	10.7%
65 years and over	338	8.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,207	100.0%
One Race	4,155	98.8%
White	3,897	92.6%
Black or African American	100	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
Asian	137	3.3%
Asian Indian [‡]	127	3.0%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	48	1.1%
Filipino [‡]	20	0.5%
Japanese [‡]	26	0.6%
Korean [‡]	53	1.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	2	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	33	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	4	0.1%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	20	0.5%
Two or More Races	52	1.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.2%
White; Asian	21	0.5%
White; Black or African American	9	0.2%
White; Some Other Race	6	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	3,944	93.7%
Black or African American	110	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.3%
Asian	164	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	28	0.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,207	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	88	2.1%
Mexican‡	49	1.2%
Puerto Rican‡	33	0.8%
Cuban‡	66	1.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	97	2.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,119	97.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,207	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	88	2.1%
White alone	69	1.6%
Black or African American alone	3	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	9	0.2%
Two or More Races	7	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,119	97.9%
White alone	3,828	91.0%
Black or African American alone	97	2.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	137	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	45	1.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,207	100.0%
In households	4,207	100.0%
Householder	1,525	36.2%
Spouse	1,159	27.5%
Child	1,387	33.0%
Own child under 18 years	1,171	27.8%
Other relatives	67	1.6%
Under 18 years	14	0.3%
65 years and over†	18	0.4%
Nonrelatives	69	1.6%
Under 18 years	0	0.0%
65 years and over	8	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	89	2.1%
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	1,525	100.0%
Family households (families)	1,239	81.2%
With own children under 18 years	584	38.3%
Husband-wife family	1,159	76.0%
With own children under 18 years	542	35.5%
Male householder, no wife present	21	1.4%
With own children under 18 years	13	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	59	3.9%
With own children under 18 years	29	1.9%
Nonfamily households	286	18.8%
Householder living alone	255	16.7%
Male	389	25.5%
65 years and over [‡]	80	5.2%
Female	589	38.6%
65 years and over [‡]	253	16.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	594	39.0%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	482	31.6%
Average household size	2.76	(X)
Average family size	3.11	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,616	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,525	94.4%
Vacant housing units	91	5.6%
For rent	4	0.2%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	41	2.5%
Sold, not occupied	11	0.7%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	15	0.9%
All other vacants	20	1.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,525	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,465	96.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	4,048	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.76	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	60	3.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	159	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.65	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

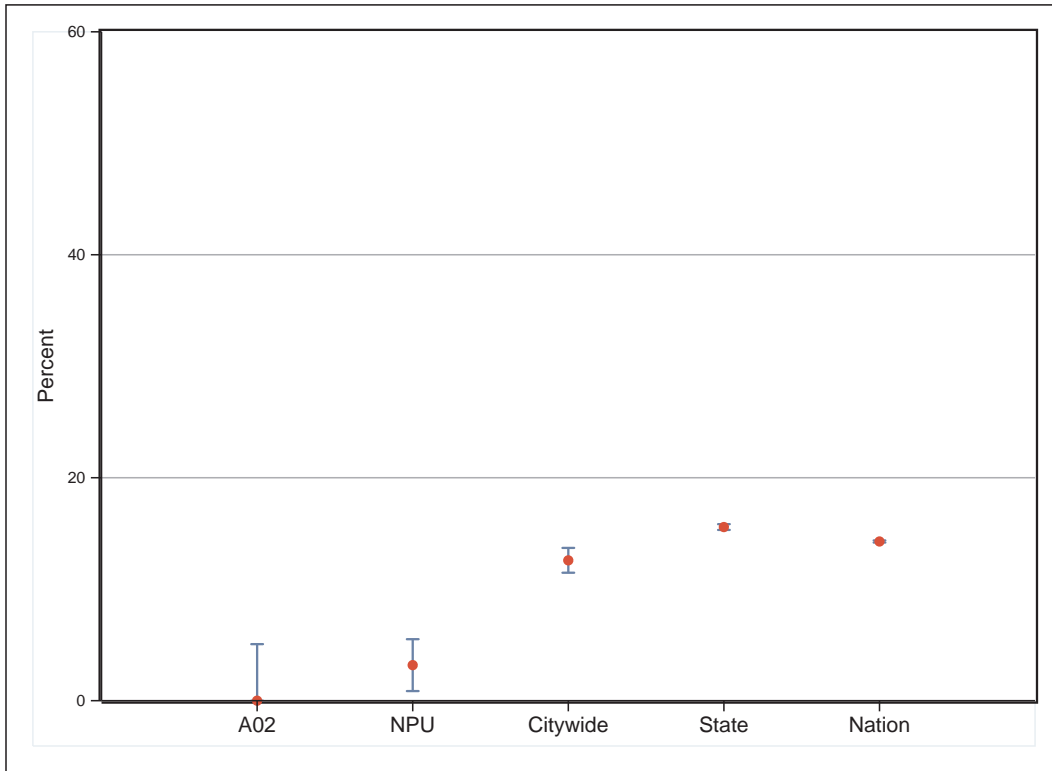
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

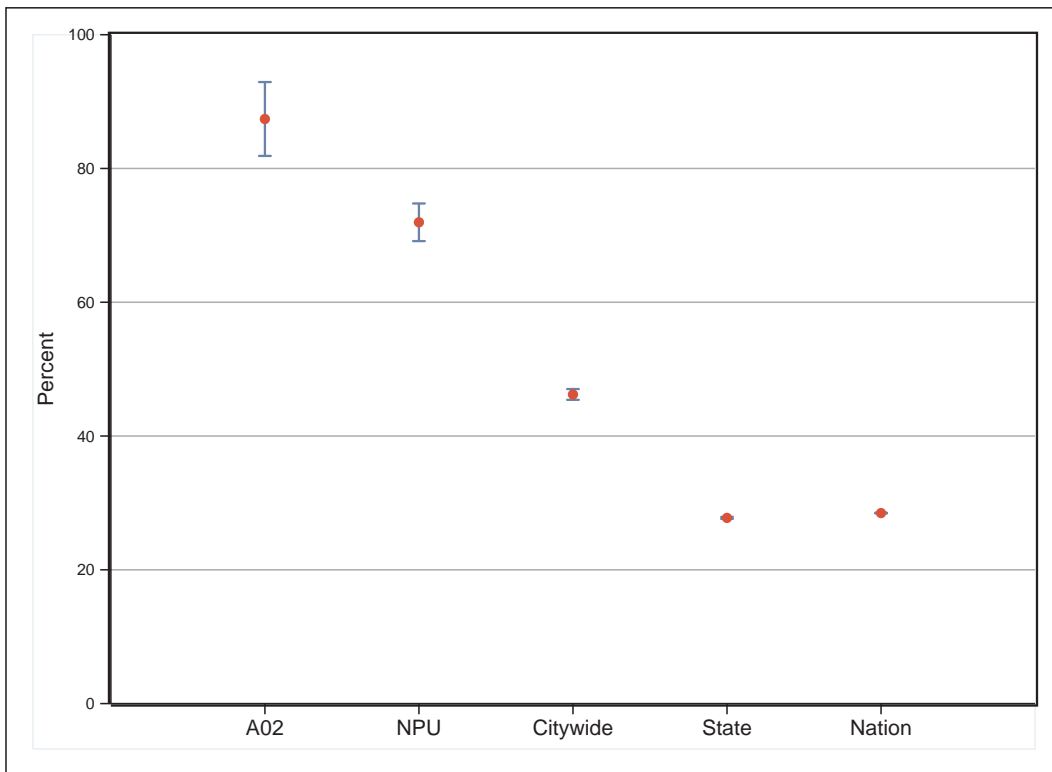
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

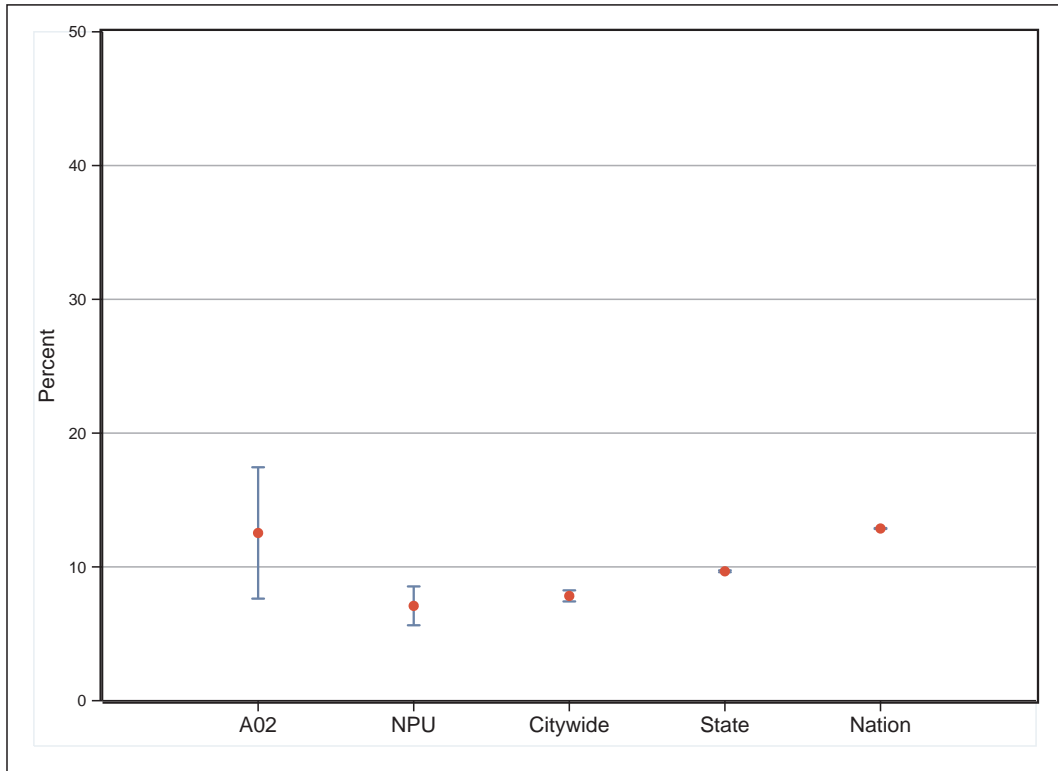


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

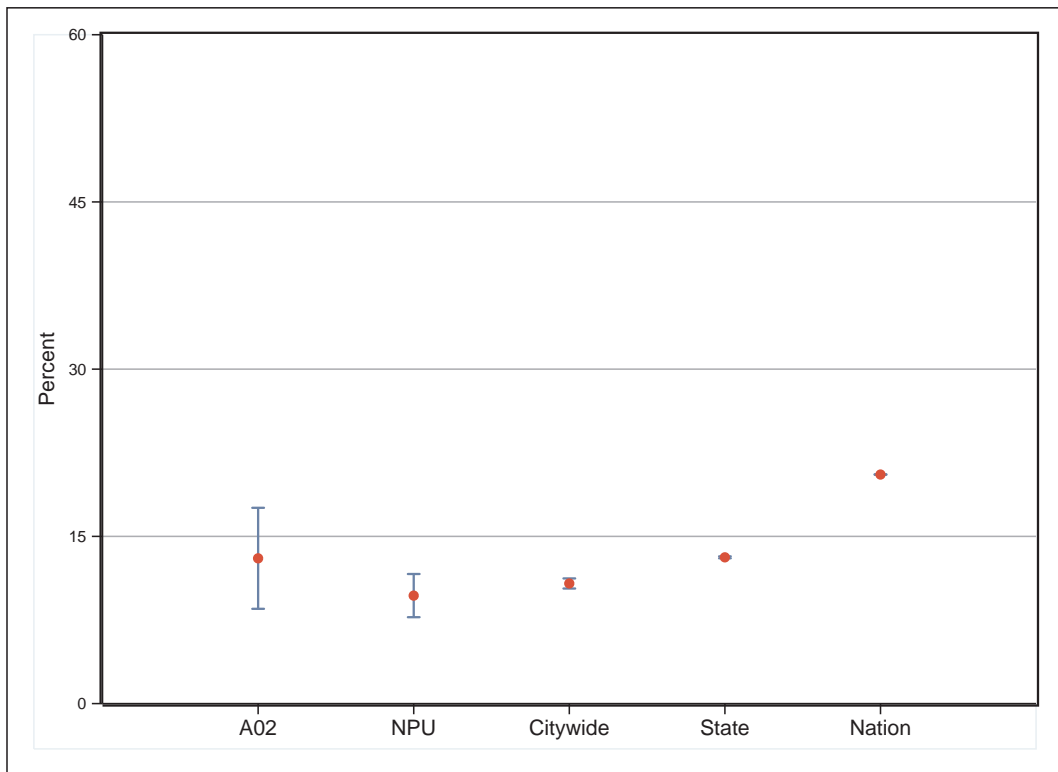


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

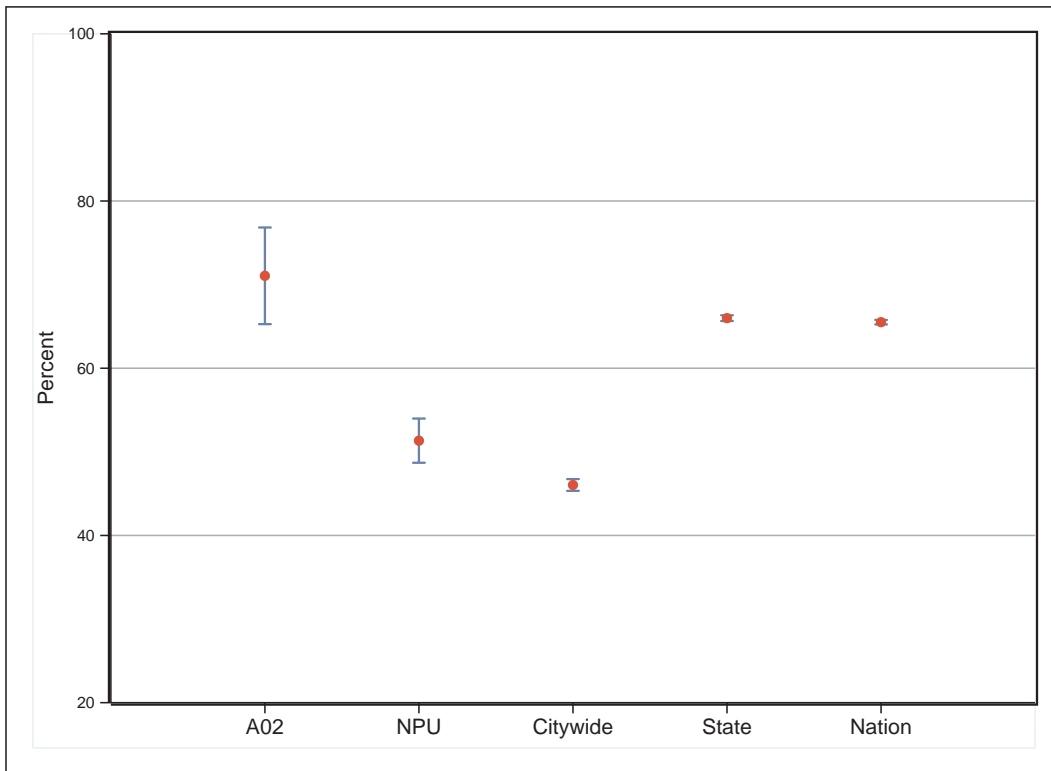


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

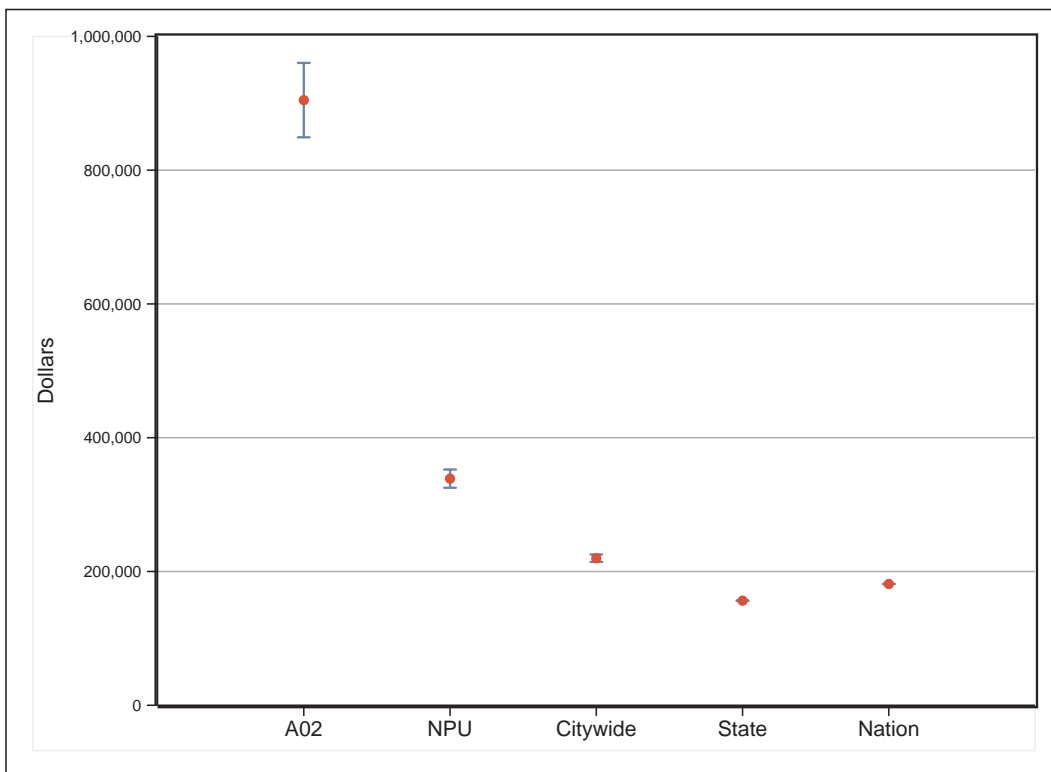


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

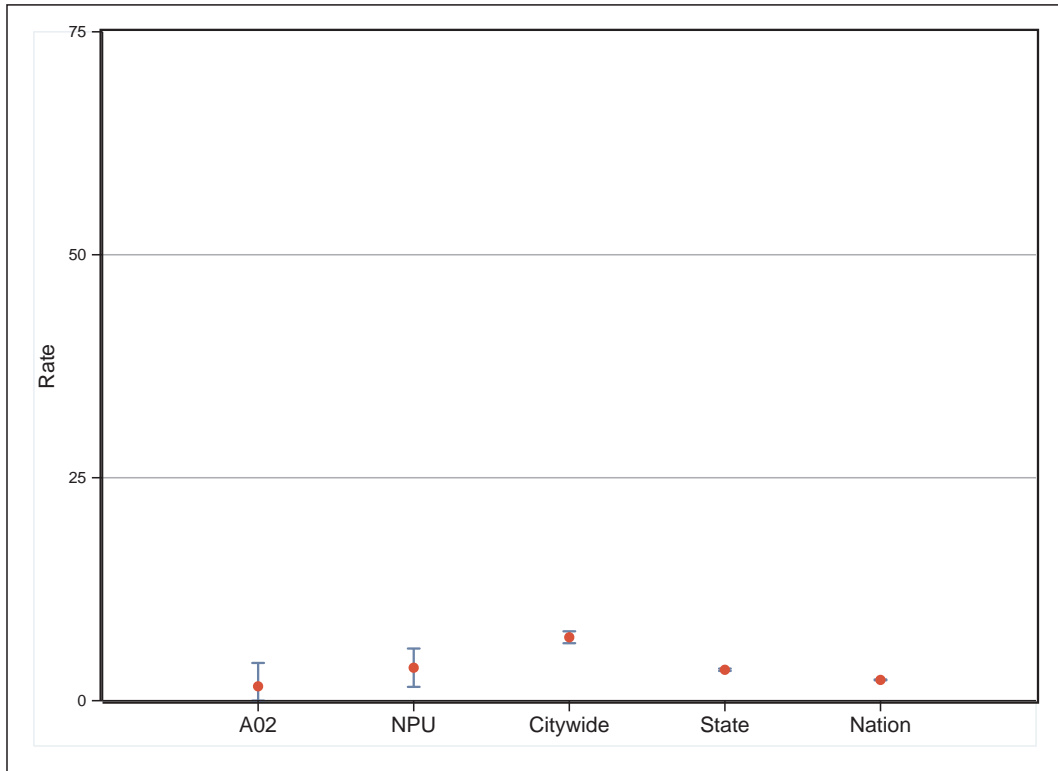


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

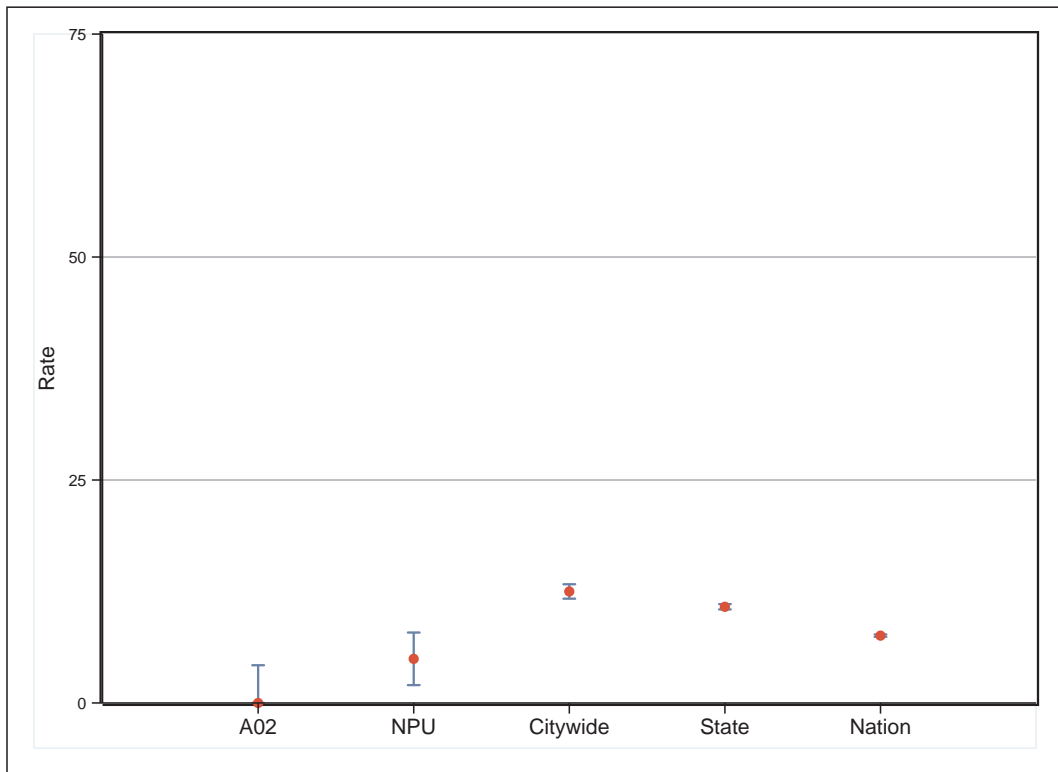


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

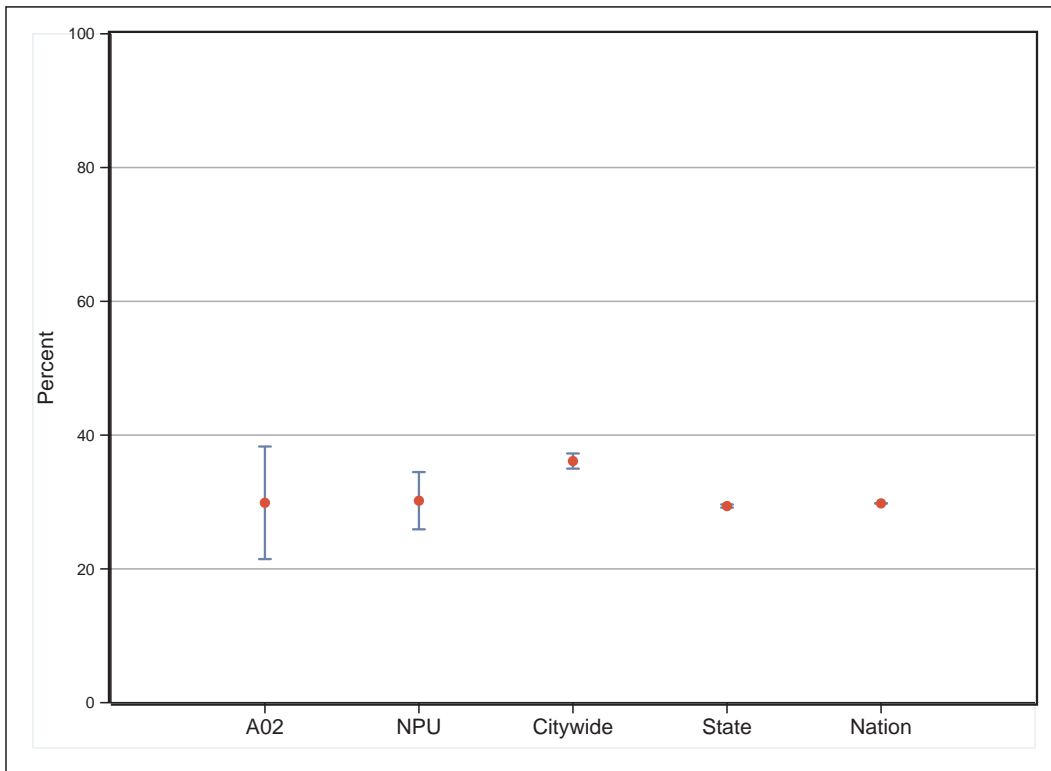


Rental Vacancy Rate

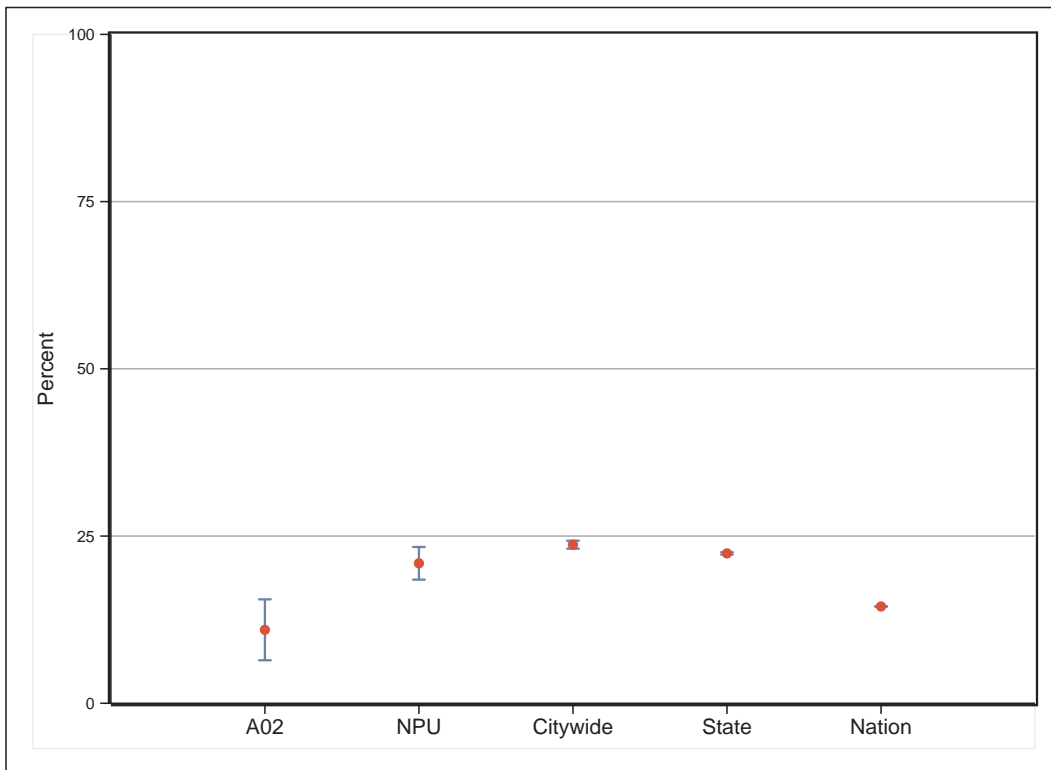


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

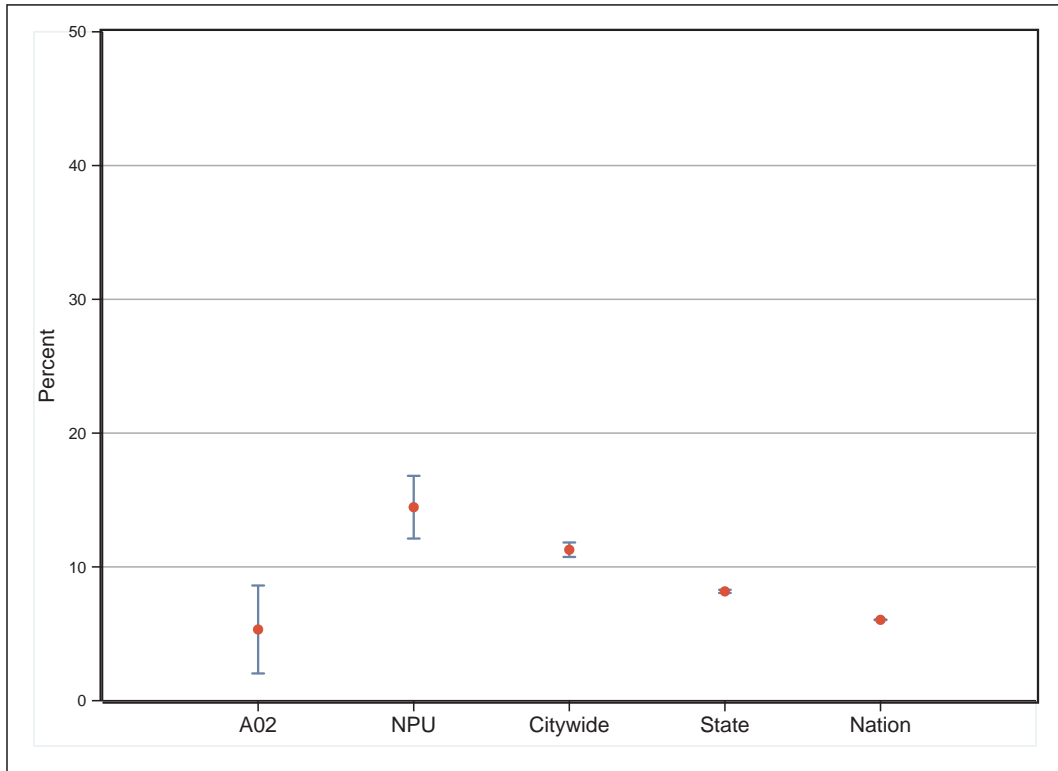


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

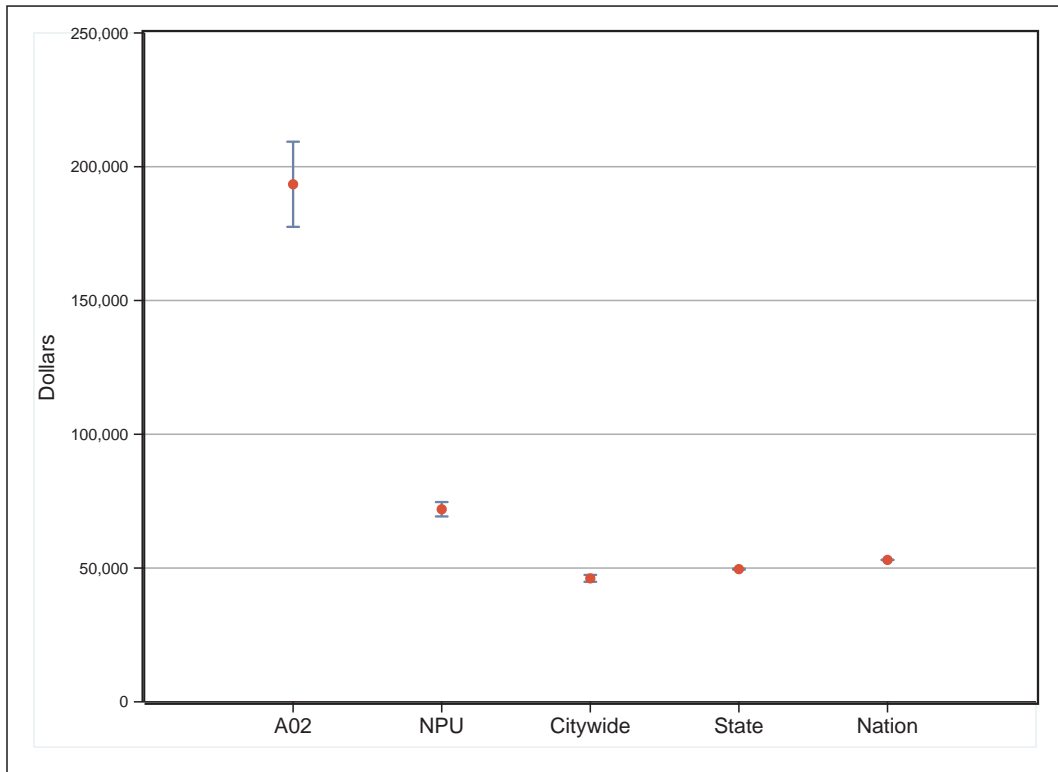


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

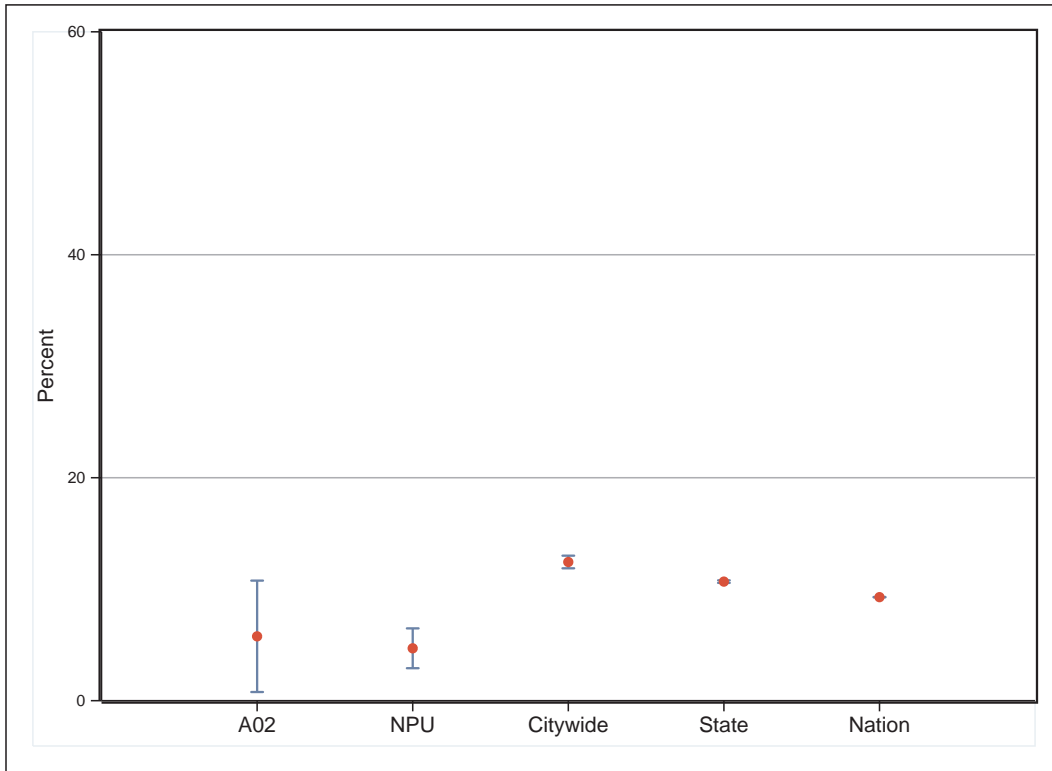


Median Household Income

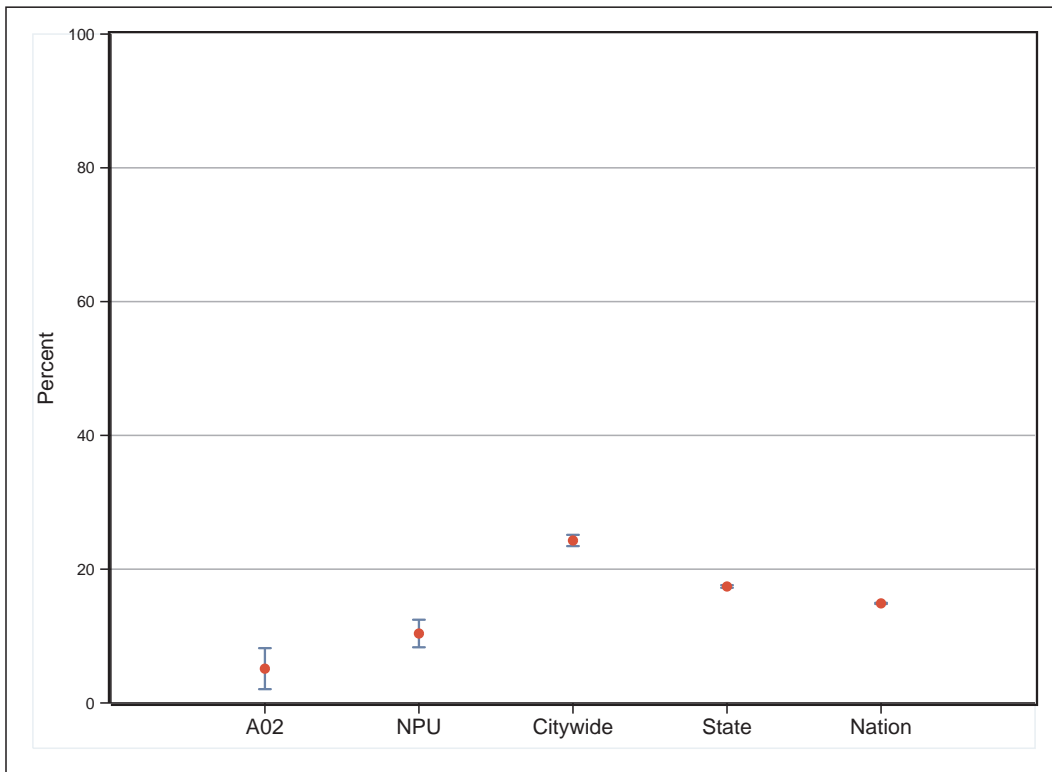


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Family households (families)	1,112	±137	66.7%	±5.5
With own children under 18 years	508	±125	30.5%	±6.9
Married-couple family	1,039	±134	62.3%	±5.6
With own children under 18 years	452	±109	27.1%	±6.1
Male householder, no wife present, family	8	±24	0.5%	±1.5
With own children under 18 years	8	±24	0.5%	±1.5
Female householder, no husband present, family	64	±60	3.9%	±3.6
With own children under 18 years	48	±55	2.9%	±3.3
Nonfamily households	556	±129	33.3%	±7.1
Householder living alone	465	±121	27.9%	±6.8
65 years and over	74	±53	4.5%	±3.2
Households with one or more people under 18 years	508	±115	30.5%	±6.3
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	421	±91	25.2%	±4.9
Average household size	2.45	±0.30	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.94	±0.43	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	4,086	±333	4,086	(X)
Householder	1,795	±177	43.9%	±2.5
Spouse	983	±122	24.1%	±2.2
Child	1,152	±191	28.2%	±4.1
Other relatives	40	±60	1.0%	±1.5
Nonrelatives	115	±79	2.8%	±1.9
Unmarried partner	68	±50	1.7%	±1.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,561	±205	1,561	(X)
Never married	423	±153	27.1%	±9.1
Now married, except separated	1,023	±129	65.5%	±11.9
Separated	0	±21	0.0%	±1.3
Widowed	11	±25	0.7%	±1.6
Divorced	61	±70	3.9%	±4.4
Females 15 years and over	1,612	±239	1,612	(X)
Never married	358	±153	22.2%	±8.9
Now married, except separated	989	±124	61.4%	±11.9
Separated	22	±36	1.4%	±2.2
Widowed	85	±81	5.3%	±5.0
Divorced	127	±71	7.9%	±4.2
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	36	±36	36	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	1	±7	2.0%	±19.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	2	±16	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	40	±39	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±152	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	95	±108	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	24	±53	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	20	±39	20	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±13	0.0%	±63.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±18	0.0%	±89.2
1 or 2 years	0	±13	0.0%	±63.0
3 or 4 years	0	±13	0.0%	±63.0
5 or more years	0	±13	0.0%	±63.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±13	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±13	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±13	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,166	±215	1,166	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	123	±77	10.6%	±6.3
Kindergarten	50	±43	4.3%	±3.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	595	±151	51.0%	±8.9
High school (grades 9-12)	209	±103	17.9%	±8.2
College or graduate school	188	±95	16.1%	±7.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,787	±288	2,787	(X)
Less than 9th grade	0	±58	0.0%	±2.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	0	±58	0.0%	±2.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	80	±63	2.9%	±2.2
Some college, no degree	232	±98	8.3%	±3.4
Associate's degree	39	±48	1.4%	±1.7
Bachelor's degree	1,189	±221	42.7%	±6.6
Graduate or professional degree	1,247	±196	44.7%	±5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	87.4%	±5.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,982	±300	2,982	(X)
Civilian veterans	249	±86	8.3%	±2.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,081	±325	4,081	(X)
With a disability	222	±94	5.4%	±2.3
Under 18 years	1,016	±222	1,016	(X)
With a disability	14	±35	1.4%	±3.4
18 to 64 years	2,487	±252	2,487	(X)
With a disability	56	±48	2.3%	±1.9
65 years and over	578	±122	578	(X)
With a disability	152	±74	26.2%	±11.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	4,083	±336	4,083	(X)
Same house	3,480	±365	85.2%	±5.6
Different house in the U.S.	588	±233	14.4%	±5.6
Same county	385	±191	9.4%	±4.6
Different county	203	±133	5.0%	±3.2
Same state	117	±115	2.9%	±2.8
Different state	87	±66	2.1%	±1.6
Abroad	14	±26	0.3%	±0.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
Native	3,618	±345	92.3%	±13.7
Born in United States	3,562	±379	90.9%	±14.2
State of residence	1,481	±245	37.8%	±4.5
Different state	2,081	±290	53.1%	±4.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	56	±51	1.4%	±1.3
Foreign born	491	±200	12.5%	±4.9

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	491	±200	491	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	208	±142	42.4%	±23.2
Not a U.S. citizen	283	±149	57.6%	±19.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	547	±201	547	(X)
Native	56	±48	56	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	9	±16	15.7%	±25.1
Entered before 2010	47	±46	84.3%	±36.6
Foreign born	491	±200	491	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	30	±59	6.1%	±11.8
Entered before 2010	461	±206	93.9%	±17.2

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	491	±200	491	(X)
Europe	173	±88	35.3%	±10.6
Asia	263	±172	53.6%	±27.3
Africa	11	±17	2.2%	±3.4
Oceania	0	±13	0.0%	±2.6
Latin America	33	±43	6.7%	±8.3
Northern America	11	±22	2.2%	±4.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,730	±432	3,730	(X)
English only	3,243	±361	87.0%	±14.0
Language other than English	486	±178	13.0%	±4.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	84	±134	2.3%	±3.6
Spanish	70	±58	1.9%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±61	0.1%	±1.6
Other Indo-European languages	251	±134	6.7%	±3.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±70	0.4%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	165	±95	4.4%	±2.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	63	±75	1.7%	±2.0
Other languages	0	±35	0.0%	±0.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±61	0.0%	±1.6

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
American	528	±234	13.5%	±5.8
Arab	9	±28	0.2%	±0.7
Czech	85	±110	2.2%	±2.8
Danish	17	±28	0.4%	±0.7
Dutch	37	±57	0.9%	±1.5
English	693	±213	17.7%	±5.1
French (except Basque)	170	±114	4.3%	±2.9
French Canadian	7	±17	0.2%	±0.4
German	381	±173	9.7%	±4.3
Greek	60	±67	1.5%	±1.7
Hungarian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	421	±198	10.7%	±4.9
Italian	24	±33	0.6%	±0.8
Lithuanian	9	±19	0.2%	±0.5
Norwegian	28	±32	0.7%	±0.8
Polish	80	±69	2.0%	±1.8
Portuguese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	96	±81	2.4%	±2.1
Scotch-Irish	91	±73	2.3%	±1.8
Scottish	337	±162	8.6%	±4.0
Slovak	15	±27	0.4%	±0.7
Subsaharan African	128	±187	3.3%	±4.8
Swedish	26	±47	0.7%	±1.2
Swiss	5	±13	0.1%	±0.3
Ukranian	19	±25	0.5%	±0.6
Welsh	48	±61	1.2%	±1.5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11	±22	0.3%	±0.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,189	±245	3,189	(X)
In labor force	2,026	±274	63.5%	±7.1
Civilian labor force	2,019	±273	63.3%	±7.0
Employed	1,903	±261	59.7%	±6.8
Unemployed	117	±102	3.7%	±3.2
Armed Forces	7	±61	0.2%	±1.9
Not in labor force	1,163	±213	36.5%	±6.1
Civilian labor force	2,019	±273	2,019	(X)
Percent Unemployed	5.8%	±5.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,723	±227	1,723	(X)
In labor force	840	±181	48.7%	±8.3
Civilian labor force	840	±181	48.7%	±8.3
Employed	783	±175	45.4%	±8.2
Own children under 6 years	236	±127	236	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	119	±86	50.1%	±24.4
Own children 6 to 17 years	701	±215	701	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	286	±172	40.8%	±21.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,868	±192	1,868	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,538	±199	82.3%	±6.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	75	±59	4.0%	±3.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	11	±21	0.6%	±1.1
Walked	19	±36	1.0%	±1.9
Other means	43	±57	2.3%	±3.1
Worked at home	183	±115	9.8%	±6.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.8	±6.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,903	±261	1,903	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,276	±195	67.0%	±4.5
Service occupations	67	±79	3.5%	±4.1
Sales and office occupations	478	±158	25.1%	±7.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	25	±40	1.3%	±2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	24	±45	1.2%	±2.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,903	±261	1,903	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±29	0.0%	±1.5
Construction	62	±54	3.3%	±2.8
Manufacturing	151	±78	7.9%	±4.0
Wholesale trade	104	±78	5.5%	±4.1
Retail trade	152	±83	8.0%	±4.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	69	±67	3.6%	±3.5
Information	31	±38	1.6%	±2.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	346	±120	18.2%	±5.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	474	±136	24.9%	±6.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	307	±108	16.1%	±5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	70	±61	3.7%	±3.2
Other services, except public administration	86	±92	4.5%	±4.8
Public administration	18	±34	0.9%	±1.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,903	±261	1,903	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,711	±243	89.9%	±3.3
Government workers	54	±60	2.8%	±3.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	95	±56	5.0%	±2.9
Unpaid family workers	9	±30	0.5%	±1.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Less than \$10,000	60	±65	3.6%	±3.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	80	±62	4.8%	±3.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12	±29	0.7%	±1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86	±60	5.2%	±3.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	163	±106	9.7%	±6.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	±57	4.2%	±3.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	224	±90	13.4%	±5.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	160	±68	9.6%	±4.0
\$200,000 or more	813	±162	48.7%	±8.6
Median household income (dollars)	193,437	±15,917	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	301,173	±49,210	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,436	±159	86.1%	±5.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	278,057	±51,417	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	340	±97	20.4%	±5.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	24,582	±3,533	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	133	±68	8.0%	±4.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	62,731	±21,748	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	46	±45	2.7%	±2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,132	±3,487	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	13	±34	0.8%	±2.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,526	±8,443	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	19	±33	1.2%	±2.0
Families	1,112	±137	1,112	(X)
Less than \$10,000	34	±43	3.1%	±3.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±20	0.0%	±1.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	±30	0.7%	±2.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	±29	0.6%	±2.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	±48	3.8%	±4.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25	±40	2.3%	±3.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	61	±54	5.5%	±4.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	167	±74	15.0%	±6.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	148	±65	13.3%	±5.6
\$200,000 or more	619	±124	55.7%	±8.8
Median family income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	379,905	±69,854	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	128,305	±19,161	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	556	±129	556	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	74,342	±26,000	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	143,815	±43,370	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	90,387	±12,703	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	69,560	±5,108	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,081	±325	4,081	(X)
With health insurance coverage	4,016	±280	98.4%	±10.4
With private health insurance	3,778	±268	92.6%	±9.9
With public coverage	619	±151	15.2%	±3.5
No health insurance coverage	65	±65	1.6%	±1.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	1,016	±222	1,016	(X)
No health insurance coverage	5	±19	0.5%	±1.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,487	±252	2,487	(X)
In labor force:	1,874	±196	1,874	(X)
Employed:	1,757	±176	1,757	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,713	±183	97.5%	±3.6
With private health insurance	1,713	±183	97.5%	±3.6
With public coverage	19	±32	1.1%	±1.8
No health insurance coverage	44	±44	2.5%	±2.5
Unemployed:	117	±85	117	(X)
With health insurance coverage	116	±85	99.9%	±103.3
With private health insurance	100	±78	85.5%	±23.0
With public coverage	29	±40	25.1%	±28.9
No health insurance coverage	0	±13	0.1%	±11.3
Not in labor force:	613	±147	613	(X)
With health insurance coverage	598	±149	97.5%	±6.6
With private health insurance	591	±148	96.3%	±6.6
With public coverage	25	±33	4.0%	±5.3
No health insurance coverage	15	±25	2.5%	±4.0

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	3.5%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	5.6%	±9.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±57.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.4%	±2.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.9%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±33.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	37.7%	±52.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	50.5%	±59.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	5.1%	±3.1	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	3.8%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	3.8%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±11.0	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	4.7%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	5.6%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	5.6%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	5.3%	±6.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	2.7%	±2.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	12.5%	±9.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,870	±156	1,870	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	89.2%	±3.6
Vacant housing units	202	±127	10.8%	±6.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.6	±2.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	0.0	±4.2	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,870	±156	1,870	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,142	±144	61.1%	±5.8
1-unit, attached	239	±100	12.8%	±5.2
2 units	0	±21	0.0%	±1.1
3 or 4 units	26	±36	1.4%	±1.9
5 to 9 units	88	±73	4.7%	±3.9
10 to 19 units	20	±35	1.1%	±1.8
20 or more units	343	±123	18.4%	±6.4
Mobile home	10	±28	0.6%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,870	±156	1,870	(X)
Built 2010 or later	14	±28	0.7%	±1.5
Built 2000 to 2009	191	±82	10.2%	±4.3
Built 1990 to 1999	515	±159	27.5%	±8.2
Built 1980 to 1989	254	±86	13.6%	±4.5
Built 1970 to 1979	151	±85	8.1%	±4.5
Built 1960 to 1969	372	±107	19.9%	±5.5
Built 1950 to 1959	266	±108	14.2%	±5.7
Built 1940 to 1949	43	±45	2.3%	±2.4
Built 1939 or earlier	63	±45	3.4%	±2.4

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,870	±156	1,870	(X)
1 room	10	±28	0.6%	±1.5
2 rooms	15	±29	0.8%	±1.6
3 rooms	139	±76	7.4%	±4.0
4 rooms	150	±88	8.0%	±4.7
5 rooms	228	±131	12.2%	±6.9
6 rooms	66	±64	3.5%	±3.4
7 rooms	184	±83	9.9%	±4.4
8 rooms	306	±121	16.4%	±6.3
9 rooms or more	771	±135	41.2%	±6.4
Median rooms	8.5	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,870	±156	1,870	(X)
No bedroom	20	±35	1.0%	±1.8
1 bedroom	170	±85	9.1%	±4.5
2 bedrooms	389	±140	20.8%	±7.3
3 bedrooms	393	±113	21.0%	±5.8
4 bedrooms	490	±131	26.2%	±6.6
5 or more bedrooms	408	±123	21.8%	±6.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,185	±146	71.1%	±5.8
Renter-occupied	483	±81	28.9%	±4.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.61	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.70	±0.38	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	273	±103	16.4%	±6.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	814	±162	48.8%	±8.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	314	±104	18.8%	±6.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	106	±59	6.4%	±3.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	51	±45	3.1%	±2.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	110	±68	6.6%	±4.0

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
No vehicles available	40	±53	2.4%	±3.2
1 vehicle available	446	±101	26.7%	±5.5
2 vehicles available	804	±146	48.2%	±7.5
3 or more vehicles available	378	±116	22.7%	±6.6

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Utility gas	1,126	±147	67.5%	±6.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	±27	0.6%	±1.6
Electricity	532	±112	31.9%	±6.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
Wood	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
Solar energy	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
Other fuel	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2
No fuel used	0	±20	0.0%	±1.2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	±17	0.6%	±1.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	0	±29	0.0%	±1.7

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,668	±154	1,668	(X)
1.00 or less	1,668	±194	100.0%	±7.0
1.01 to 1.50	0	±29	0.0%	±1.7
1.51 or more	0	±41	0.0%	±2.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,185	±146	1,185	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±58	0.0%	±4.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	±46	0.0%	±3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±29	0.0%	±2.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	±30	0.8%	±2.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	8	±30	0.7%	±2.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	69	±52	5.8%	±4.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	615	±146	51.9%	±10.6
\$1,000,000 or more	483	±113	40.8%	±8.1
Median (dollars)	904,698	±55,611	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,185	±146	1,185	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	805	±132	68.0%	±7.3
Housing units without a mortgage	380	±106	32.0%	±8.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	805	±132	805	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
\$300 to \$499	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
\$500 to \$699	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
\$700 to \$999	4	±35	0.5%	±4.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0	±29	0.0%	±3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	21	±27	2.6%	±3.3
\$2,000 or more	780	±138	96.9%	±6.5
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	380	±106	380	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±20	0.0%	±5.4
\$100 to \$199	0	±29	0.0%	±7.6
\$200 to \$299	0	±29	0.0%	±7.6
\$300 to \$399	0	±29	0.0%	±7.6
\$400 or more	380	±112	100.0%	±9.3
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)	805	±178	805	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	344	±112	42.7%	±10.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	113	±80	14.1%	±9.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	67	±51	8.3%	±6.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±41	5.0%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	241	±92	30.0%	±9.2
Not computed	0	±20	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	370	±124	370	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	167	±73	45.0%	±12.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	68	±49	18.5%	±11.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	30	±40	8.1%	±10.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	35	±40	9.4%	±10.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±21	0.1%	±5.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±20	0.0%	±5.5
35.0 percent or more	70	±59	18.9%	±14.8
Not computed	10	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	467	±87	467	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±35	0.0%	±7.6
\$200 to \$299	0	±29	0.0%	±6.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±41	0.0%	±8.7
\$500 to \$749	10	±49	2.2%	±10.6
\$750 to \$999	44	±66	9.5%	±14.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	192	±110	41.0%	±22.3
\$1,500 or more	221	±91	47.2%	±17.4
Median (dollars)	1,939	±236	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	16	±30	(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)	442	±163	442	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	138	±88	31.2%	±16.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	69	±63	15.6%	±13.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	42	±41	9.5%	±8.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	106	±92	24.0%	±18.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	9	±26	2.0%	±5.9
35.0 percent or more	78	±64	17.7%	±12.9
Not computed	41	±60	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
Male	2,021	±268	51.6%	±3.5
Female	1,898	±292	48.4%	±5.0
Under 5 years	189	±108	4.8%	±2.7
5 to 9 years	317	±130	8.1%	±3.2
10 to 14 years	240	±100	6.1%	±2.5
15 to 19 years	266	±107	6.8%	±2.6
20 to 24 years	120	±115	3.1%	±2.9
25 to 34 years	354	±131	9.0%	±3.2
35 to 44 years	449	±136	11.5%	±3.2
45 to 54 years	796	±180	20.3%	±4.0
55 to 59 years	323	±119	8.3%	±2.9
60 to 64 years	288	±102	7.3%	±2.5
65 to 74 years	356	±105	9.1%	±2.5
75 to 84 years	183	±77	4.7%	±1.9
85 years and over	38	±48	1.0%	±1.2
Median age (years)	45.3	±1.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,982	±357	76.1%	±2.7
21 years and over	2,880	±351	73.5%	±3.1
62 years and over	704	±154	18.0%	±3.4
65 years and over	577	±139	14.7%	±3.1
18 years and over	2,982	±357	2,982	(X)
Male	1,458	±255	48.9%	±6.2
Female	1,524	±250	51.1%	±5.7
65 years and over	577	±139	577	(X)
Male	321	±100	55.7%	±11.1
Female	256	±96	44.3%	±12.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
One race	3,919	±448	100.0%	±16.2
Two or more races	0	±21	0.0%	±0.5
One race	3,919	±448	100.0%	±16.2
White	3,458	±452	88.3%	±5.6
Black or African American	240	±204	6.1%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	222	±145	5.7%	±3.6
Asian Indian	65	±105	1.7%	±2.7
Chinese	64	±66	1.6%	±1.7
Filipino	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	14	±26	0.4%	±0.7
Korean	73	±83	1.9%	±2.1
Vietnamese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	6	±41	0.2%	±1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±34	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	36	±65	0.9%	±1.7
Two or more races	0	±21	0.0%	±0.5
White and Black or African American	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
White and Asian	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
White	3,458	±452	88.3%	±5.6
Black or African American	240	±204	6.1%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	184	±129	4.7%	±3.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	37	±66	0.9%	±1.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	3,919	±448	3,919	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	79	±99	2.0%	±2.5
Mexican	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Puerto Rican	0	±13	0.0%	±0.3
Cuban	24	±36	0.6%	±0.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	55	±95	1.4%	±2.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,852	±454	98.3%	±2.8
White alone	3,392	±445	86.6%	±5.6
Black or African American alone	240	±204	6.1%	±5.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	183	±129	4.7%	±3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	36	±65	0.9%	±1.7
Two or more races	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Two races including Some other race	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±20	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