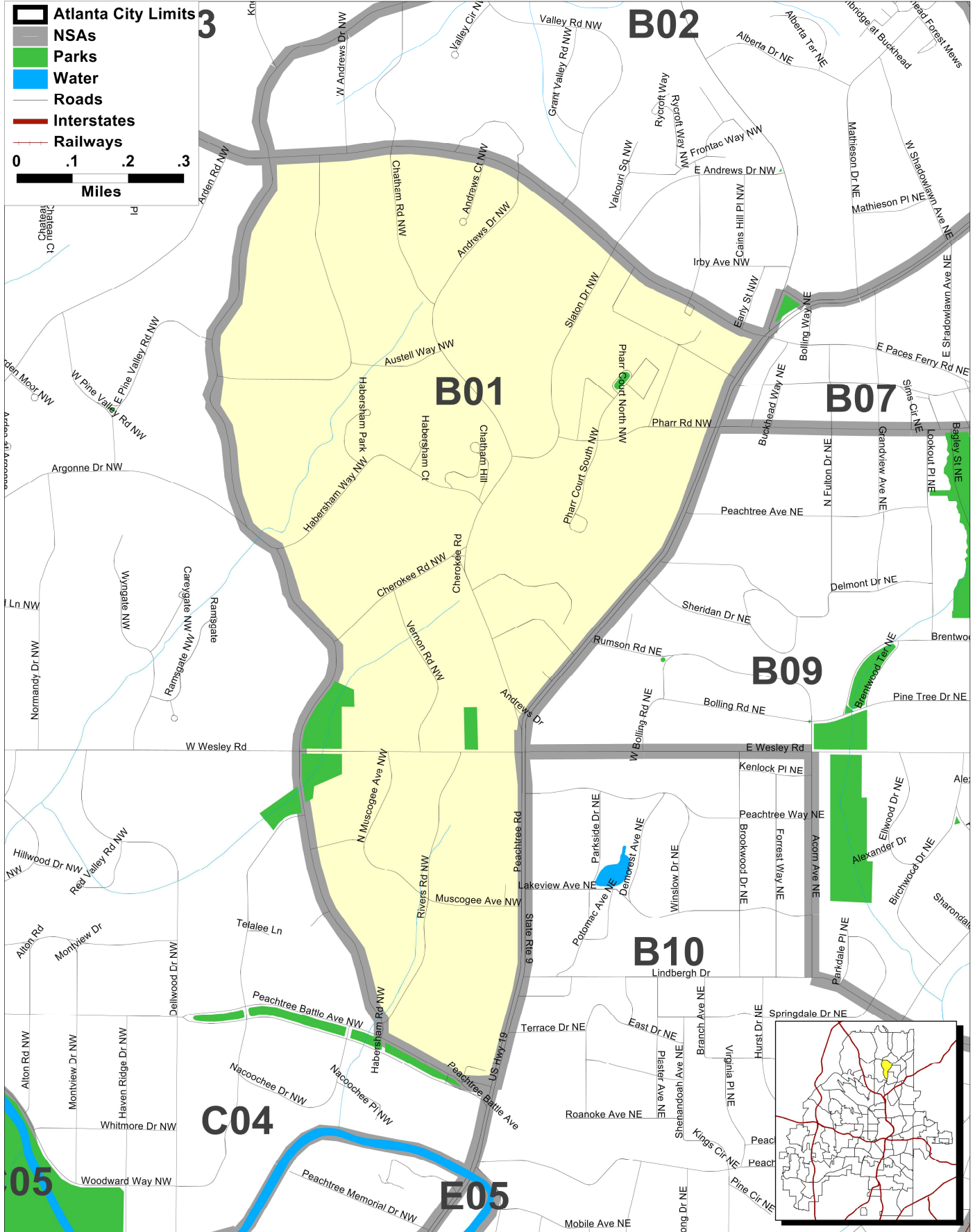


Neighborhood Statistical Area B01



Neighborhood(s): Peachtree Heights West

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Contents

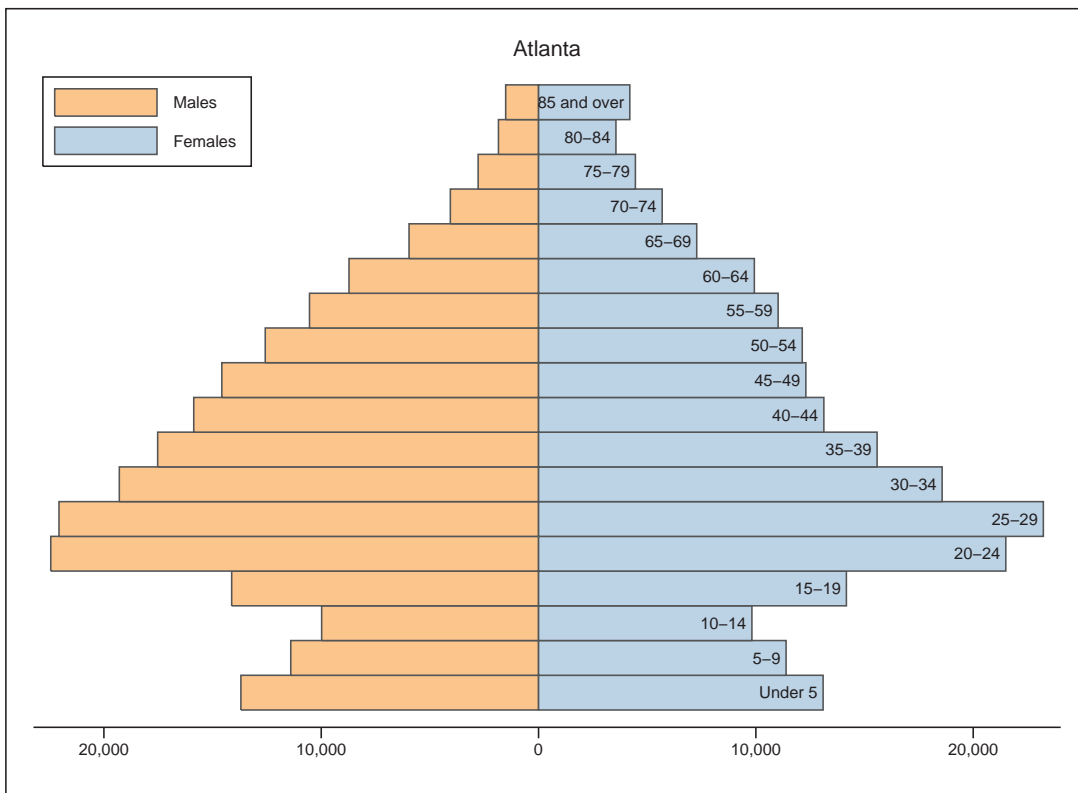
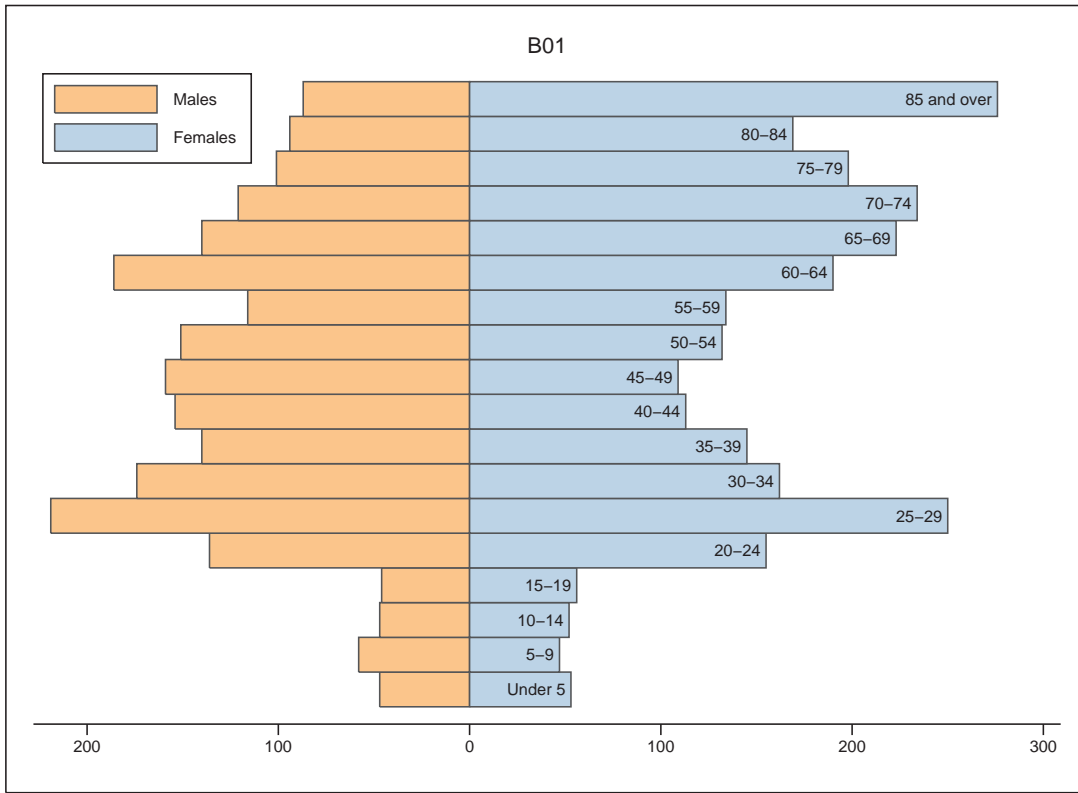
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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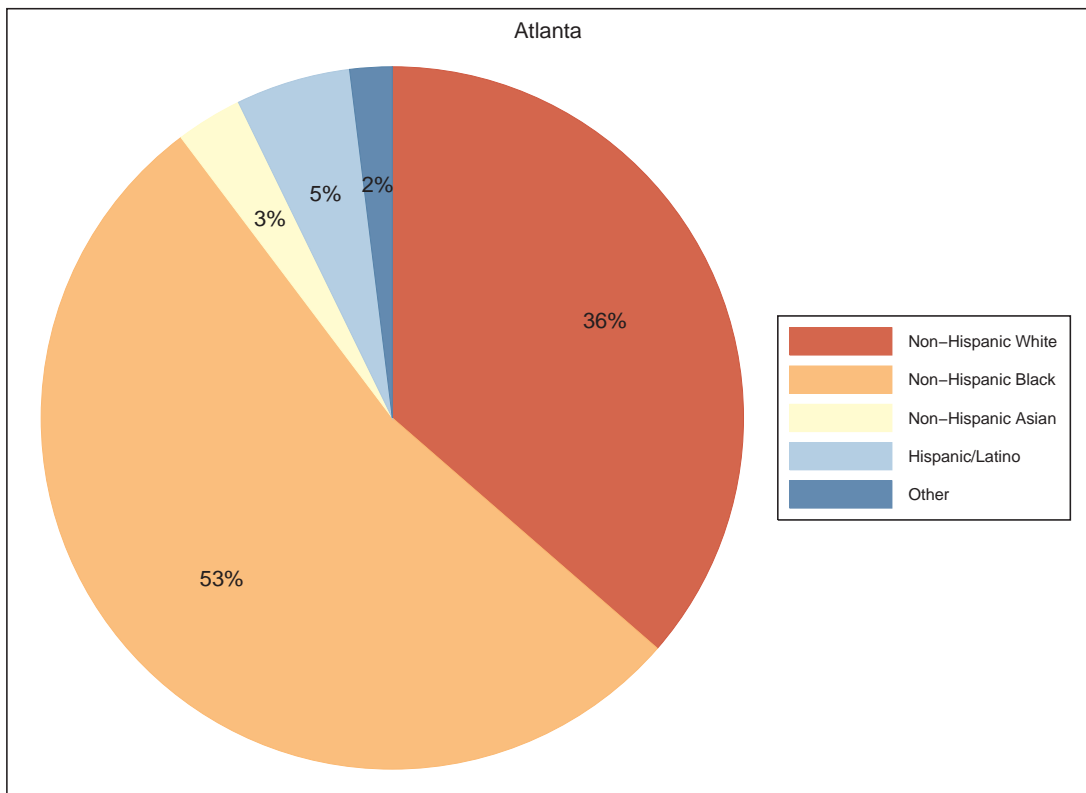
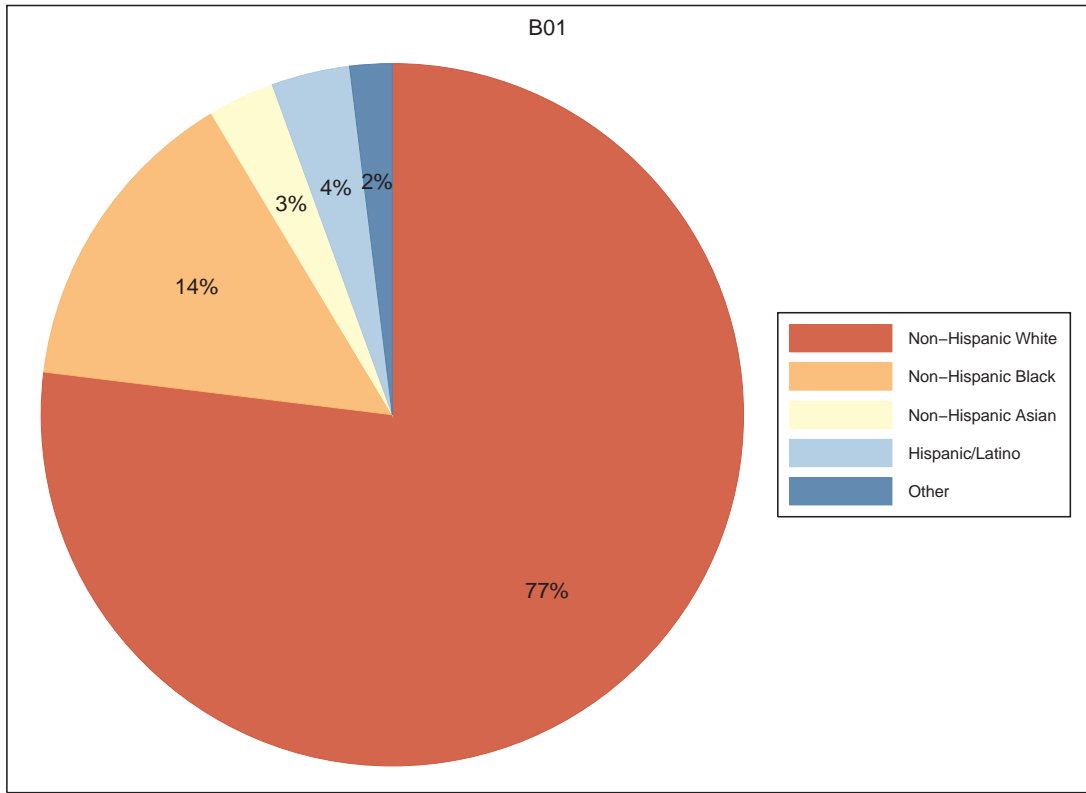
B01

Decennial 2010 Profile

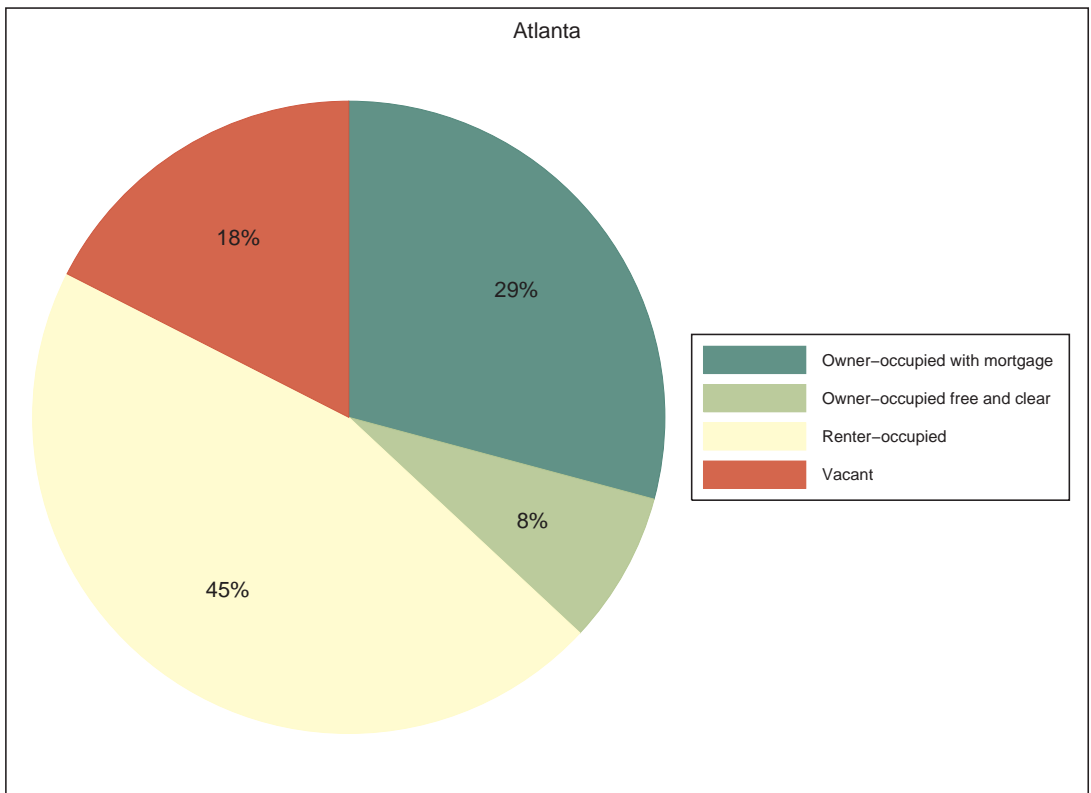
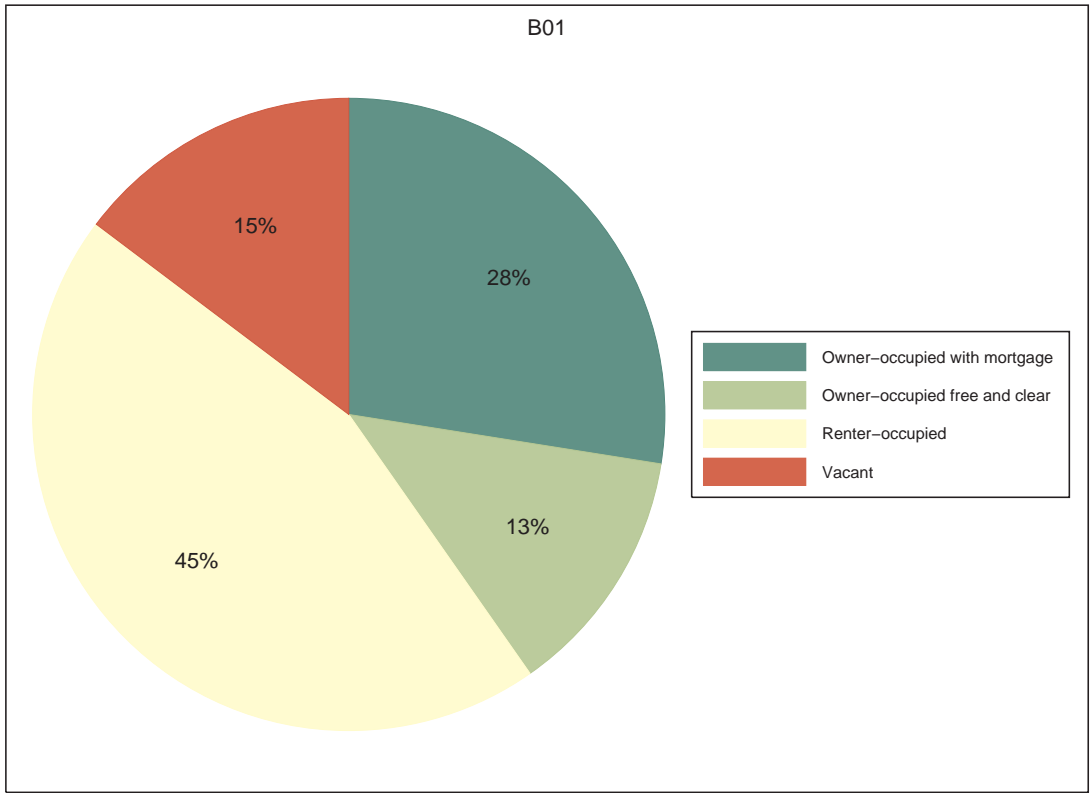
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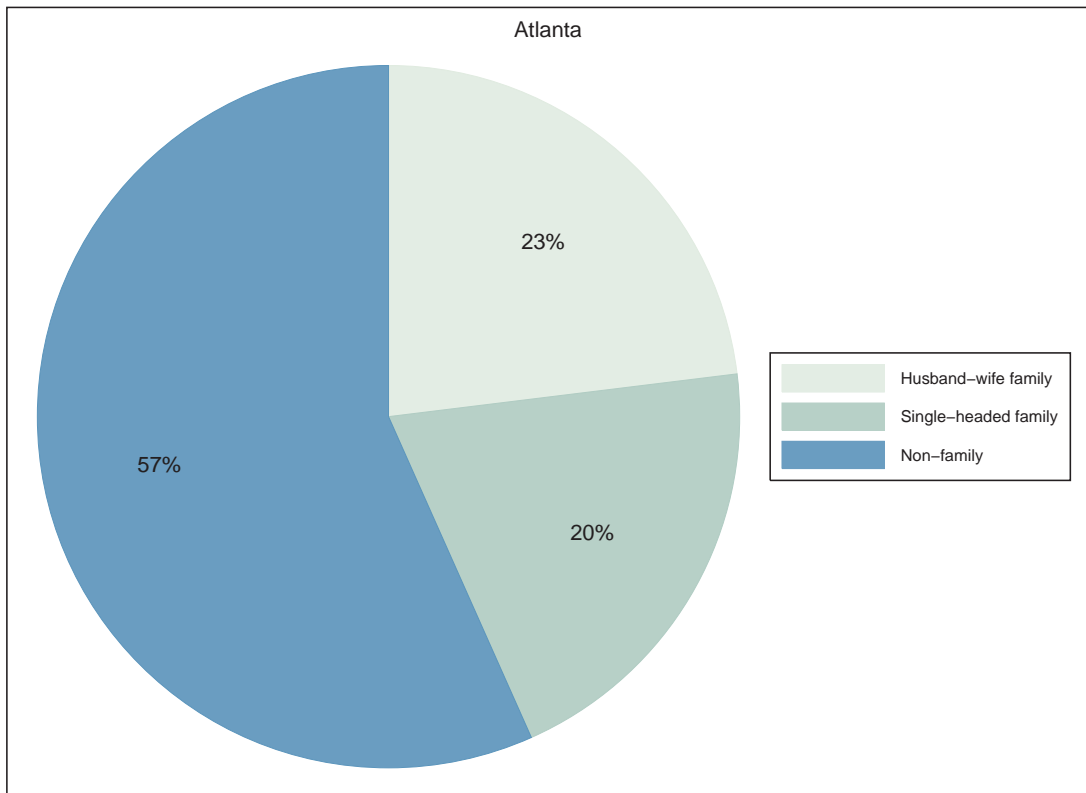
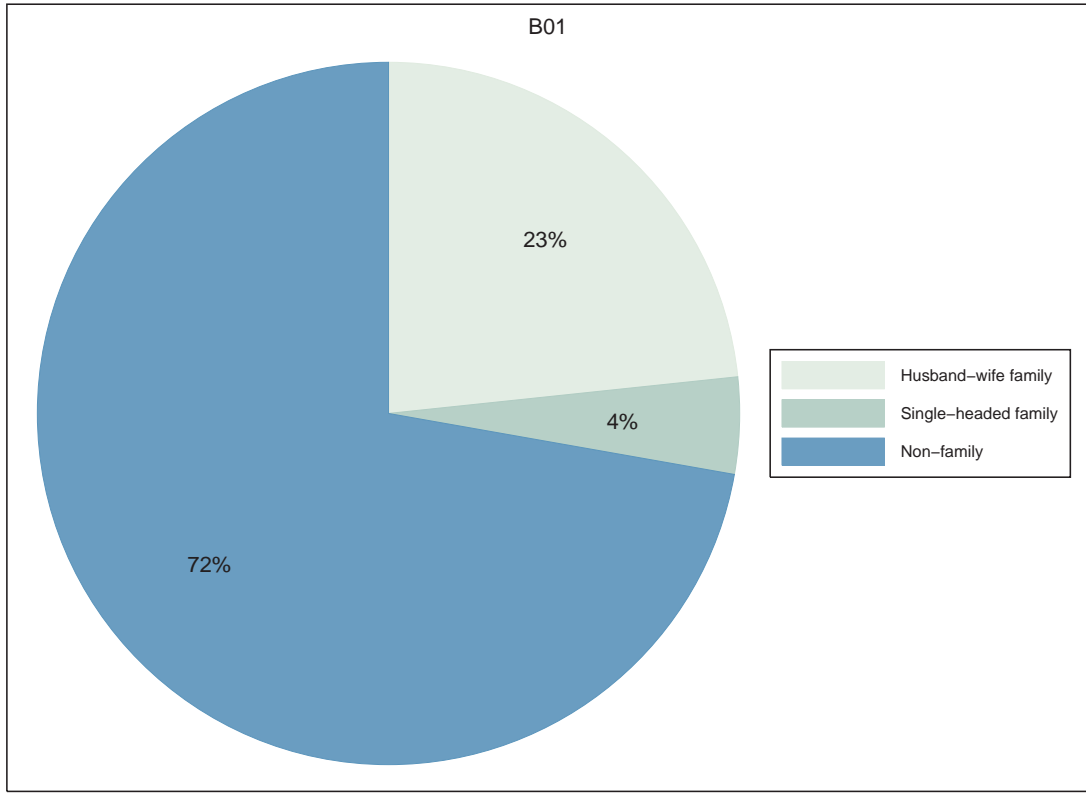
Race and Latino Origin



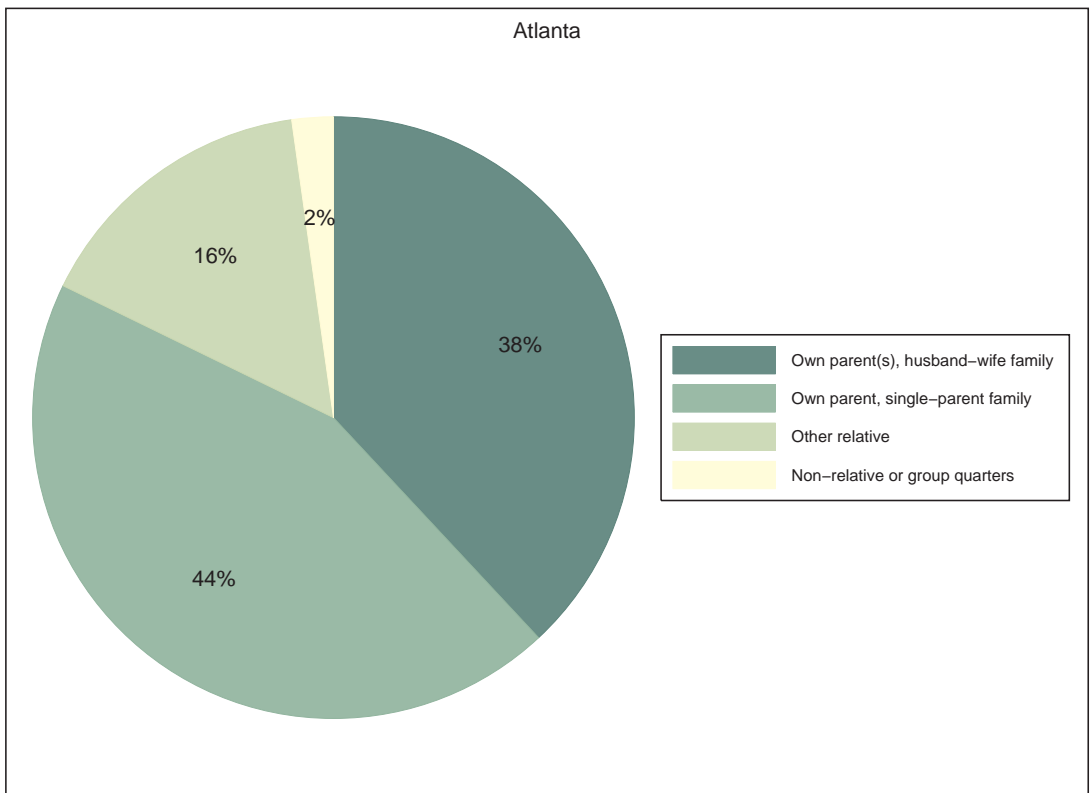
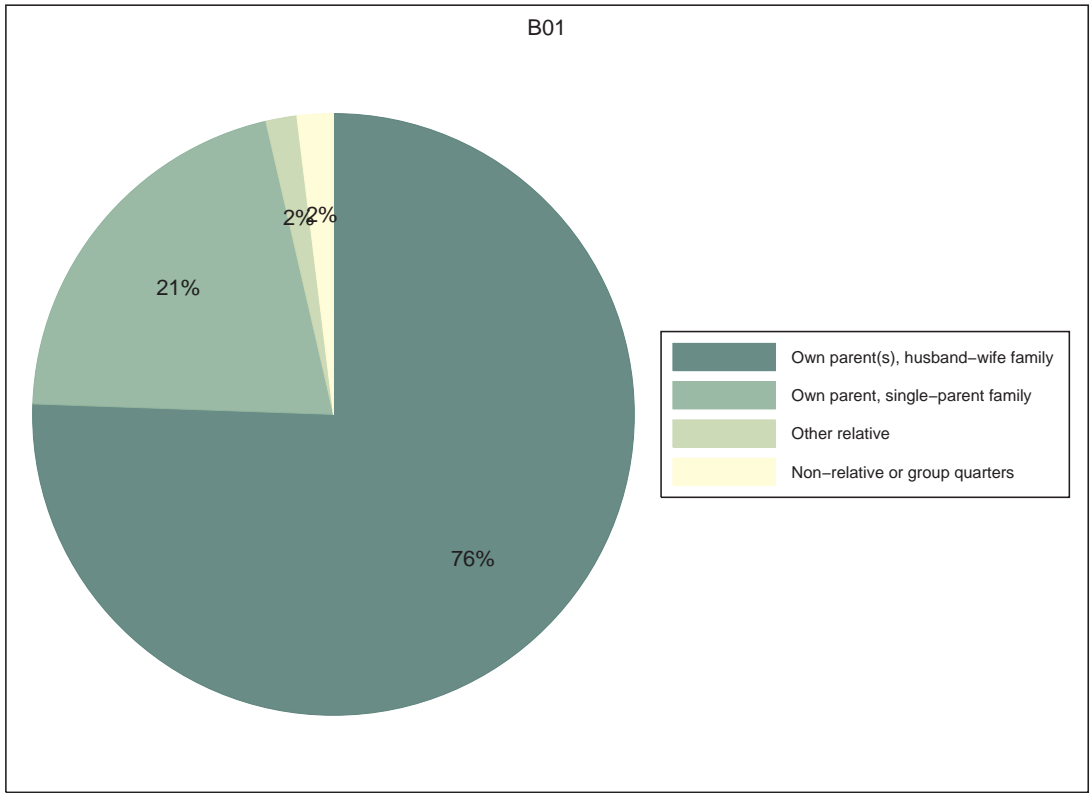
Housing Tenure



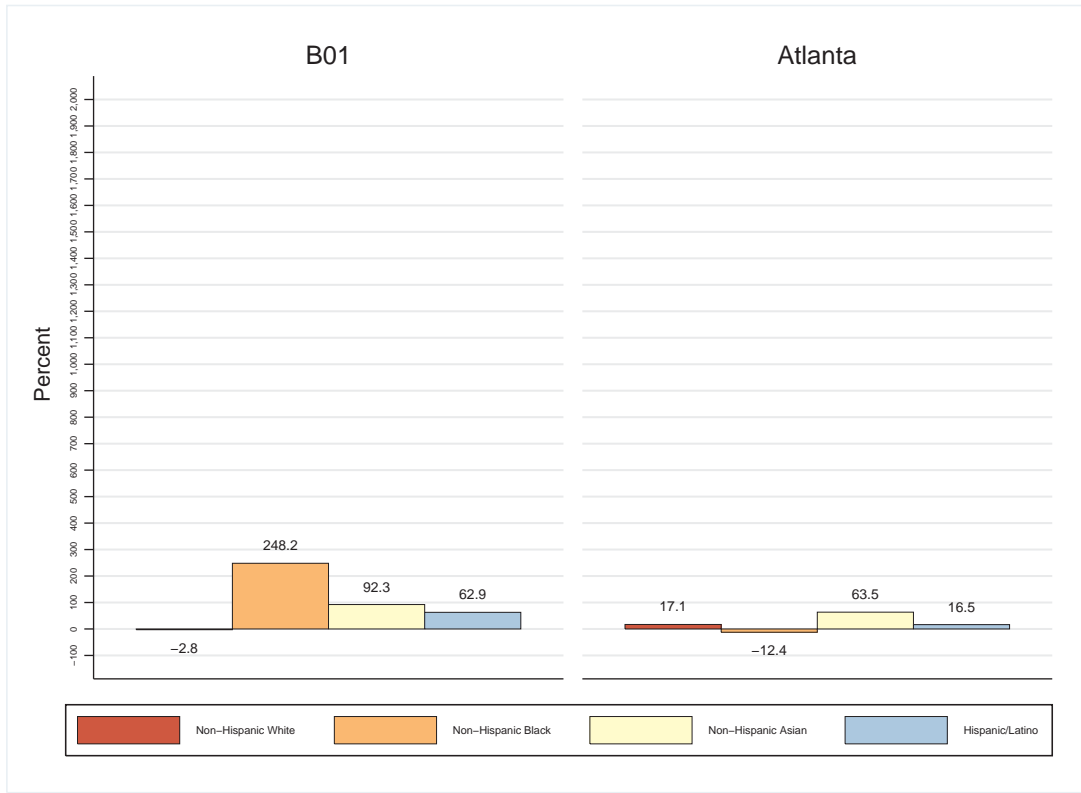
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,874	100.0%
Under 5 years	100	2.1%
5 to 9 years	105	2.2%
10 to 14 years	99	2.0%
15 to 19 years	102	2.1%
20 to 24 years	291	6.0%
25 to 29 years	469	9.6%
30 to 34 years	336	6.9%
35 to 39 years	285	5.8%
40 to 44 years	267	5.5%
45 to 49 years	268	5.5%
50 to 54 years	283	5.8%
55 to 59 years	250	5.1%
60 to 64 years	376	7.7%
65 to 69 years	363	7.4%
70 to 74 years	355	7.3%
75 to 79 years	299	6.1%
80 to 84 years	263	5.4%
85 years and over	363	7.4%
Median age (years)	52.0	(X)
16 years and over	4,545	93.2%
18 years and over	4,494	92.2%
21 years and over	4,441	91.1%
62 years and over	1,896	38.9%
65 years and over	1,643	33.7%
Male population	2,176	44.6%
Under 5 years	47	1.0%
5 to 9 years	58	1.2%
10 to 14 years	47	1.0%
15 to 19 years	46	0.9%
20 to 24 years	136	2.8%
25 to 29 years	219	4.5%
30 to 34 years	174	3.6%
35 to 39 years	140	2.9%
40 to 44 years	154	3.2%
45 to 49 years	159	3.3%
50 to 54 years	151	3.1%
55 to 59 years	116	2.4%
60 to 64 years	186	3.8%
65 to 69 years	140	2.9%
70 to 74 years	121	2.5%
75 to 79 years	101	2.1%
80 to 84 years	94	1.9%
85 years and over	87	1.8%
Median age (years)	47.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,012	41.3%
18 years and over	1,990	40.8%
21 years and over	1,962	40.3%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	670	13.7%
65 years and over	543	11.1%
Female population		
Under 5 years	53	1.1%
5 to 9 years	47	1.0%
10 to 14 years	52	1.1%
15 to 19 years	56	1.1%
20 to 24 years	155	3.2%
25 to 29 years	250	5.1%
30 to 34 years	162	3.3%
35 to 39 years	145	3.0%
40 to 44 years	113	2.3%
45 to 49 years	109	2.2%
50 to 54 years	132	2.7%
55 to 59 years	134	2.7%
60 to 64 years	190	3.9%
65 to 69 years	223	4.6%
70 to 74 years	234	4.8%
75 to 79 years	198	4.1%
80 to 84 years	169	3.5%
85 years and over	276	5.7%
Median age (years)	57.8	(X)
16 years and over	2,533	52.0%
18 years and over	2,504	51.4%
21 years and over	2,479	50.9%
62 years and over	1,226	25.2%
65 years and over	1,100	22.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,874	100.0%
One Race	4,788	98.2%
White	3,870	79.4%
Black or African American	713	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.1%
Asian	138	2.8%
Asian Indian [‡]	59	1.2%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	25	0.5%
Filipino [‡]	8	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	7	0.1%
Korean [‡]	13	0.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	3	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	13	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	4	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	2	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	56	1.1%
Two or More Races	86	1.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	22	0.5%
White; Asian	18	0.4%
White; Black or African American	26	0.5%
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	3,941	80.9%
Black or African American	755	15.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	36	0.7%
Asian	161	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.2%
Some Other Race	62	1.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	4,874	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	177	3.6%
Mexican‡	90	1.9%
Puerto Rican‡	27	0.5%
Cuban‡	25	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	67	1.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,697	96.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	4,874	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	177	3.6%
White alone	116	2.4%
Black or African American alone	8	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	46	0.9%
Two or More Races	6	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,697	96.4%
White alone	3,754	77.0%
Black or African American alone	705	14.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.1%
Asian alone	138	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	10	0.2%
Two or More Races	80	1.6%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	4,874	100.0%
In households	4,649	95.4%
Householder	3,072	63.0%
Spouse	718	14.7%
Child	461	9.5%
Own child under 18 years	366	7.5%
Other relatives	63	1.3%
Under 18 years	7	0.1%
65 years and over†	11	0.2%
Nonrelatives	335	6.9%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over	12	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	108	2.2%
In group quarters	225	4.6%
Institutionalized population	205	4.2%
Male	76	1.6%
Female	129	2.6%
Noninstitutionalized population	20	0.4%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	20	0.4%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	3,072	100.0%
Family households (families)	851	27.7%
With own children under 18 years	213	6.9%
Husband-wife family	718	23.4%
With own children under 18 years	158	5.1%
Male householder, no wife present	43	1.4%
With own children under 18 years	13	0.4%
Female householder, no husband present	90	2.9%
With own children under 18 years	42	1.4%
Nonfamily households	2,221	72.3%
Householder living alone	1,942	63.2%
Male	566	18.4%
65 years and over [‡]	150	4.9%
Female	952	31.0%
65 years and over [‡]	557	18.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	221	7.2%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,257	40.9%
Average household size	1.51	(X)
Average family size	2.46	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	3,597	100.0%
Occupied housing units	3,072	85.4%
Vacant housing units	525	14.6%
For rent	85	2.4%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.1%
For sale only	174	4.8%
Sold, not occupied	16	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	225	6.3%
All other vacants	22	0.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	10.6	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	5.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	3,072	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,447	47.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,517	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.74	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,625	52.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,132	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.31	(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.

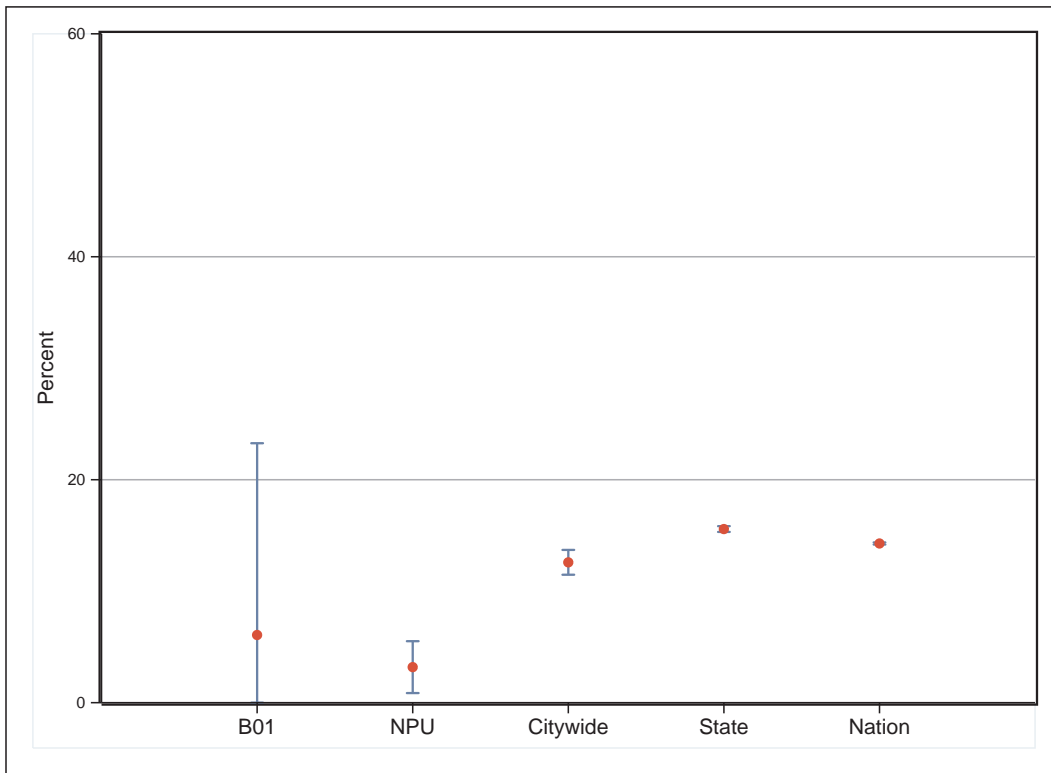
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

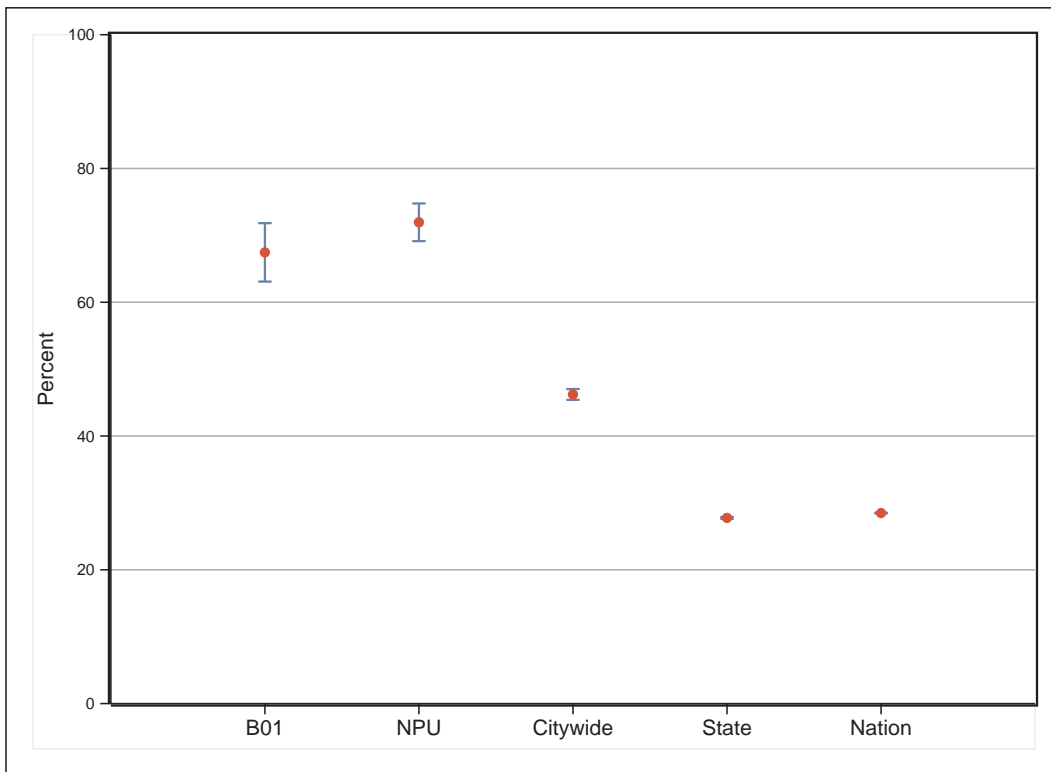
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

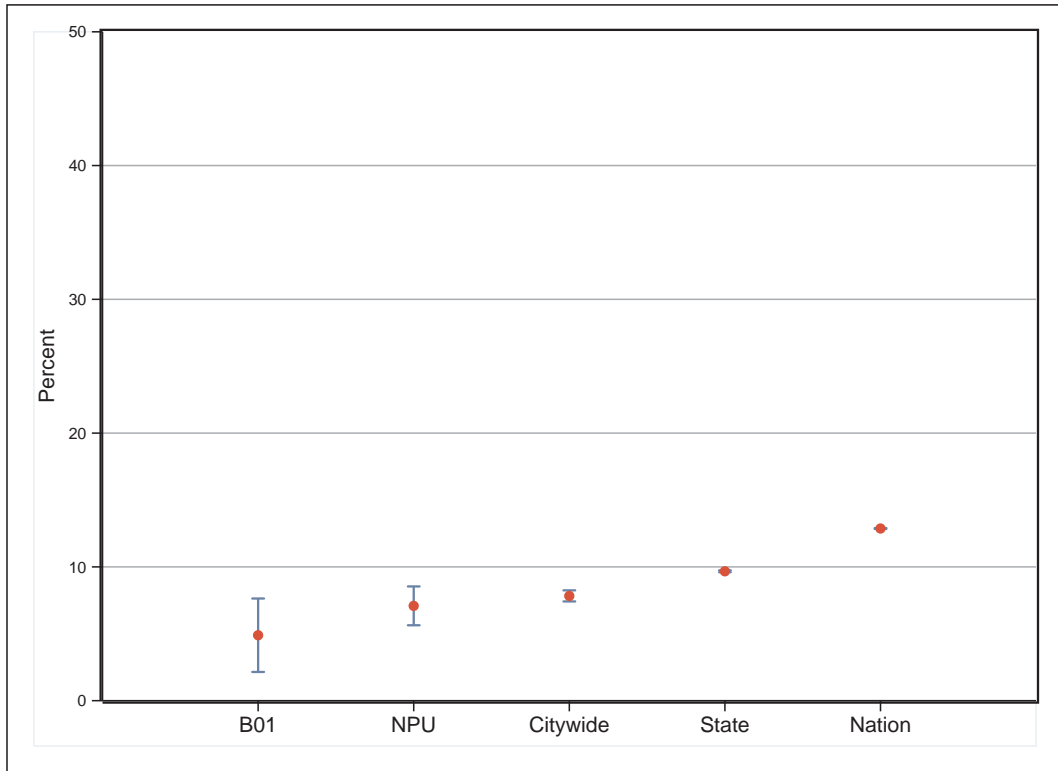


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

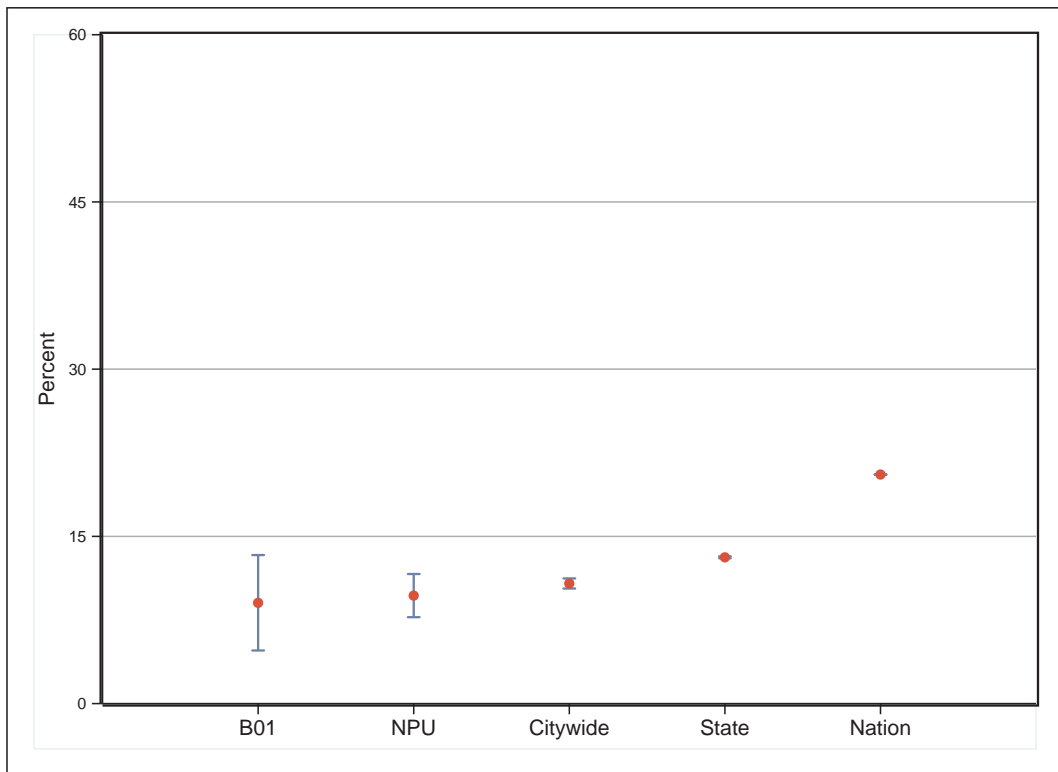


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

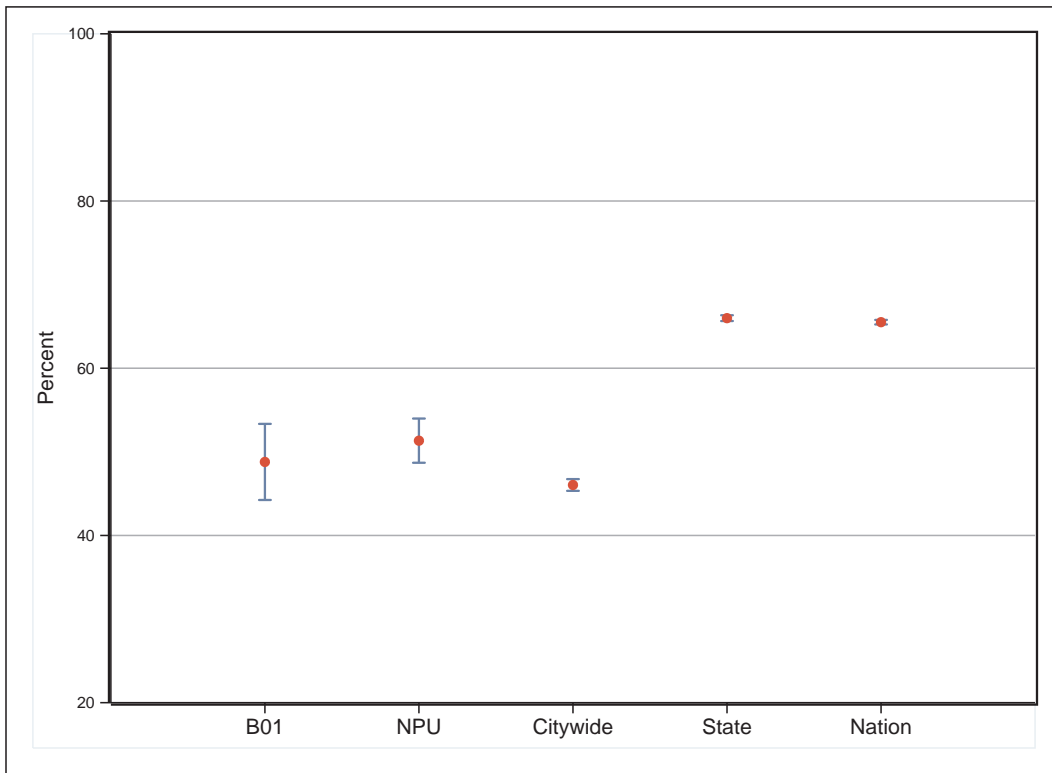


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

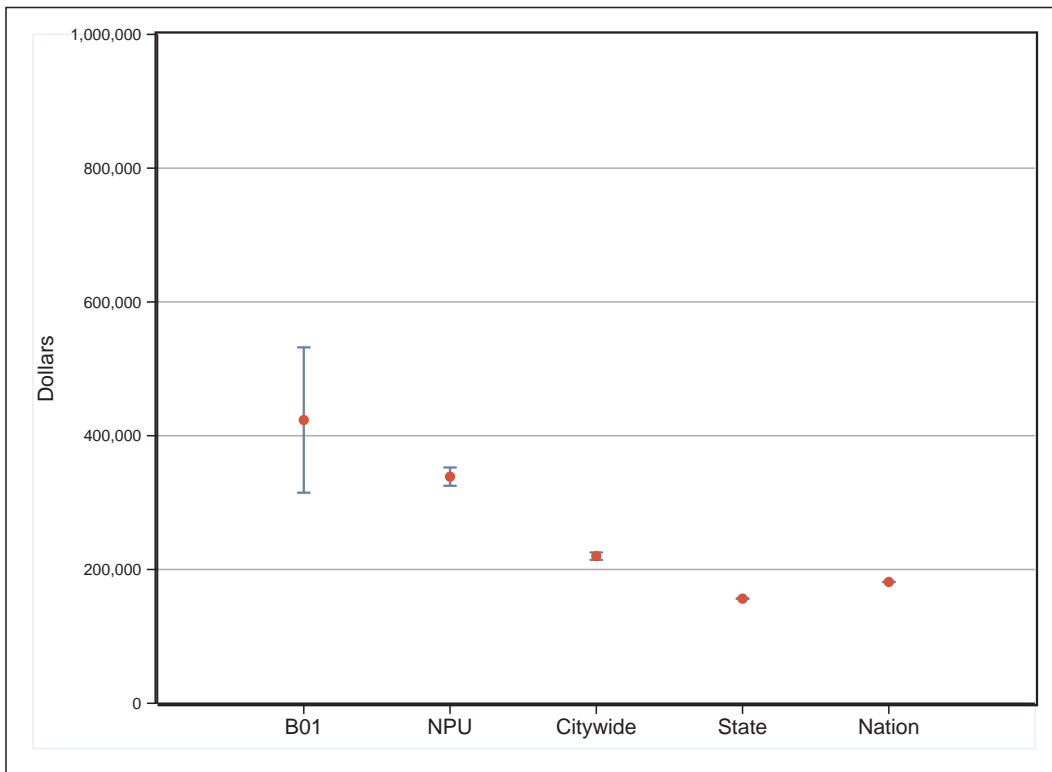


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

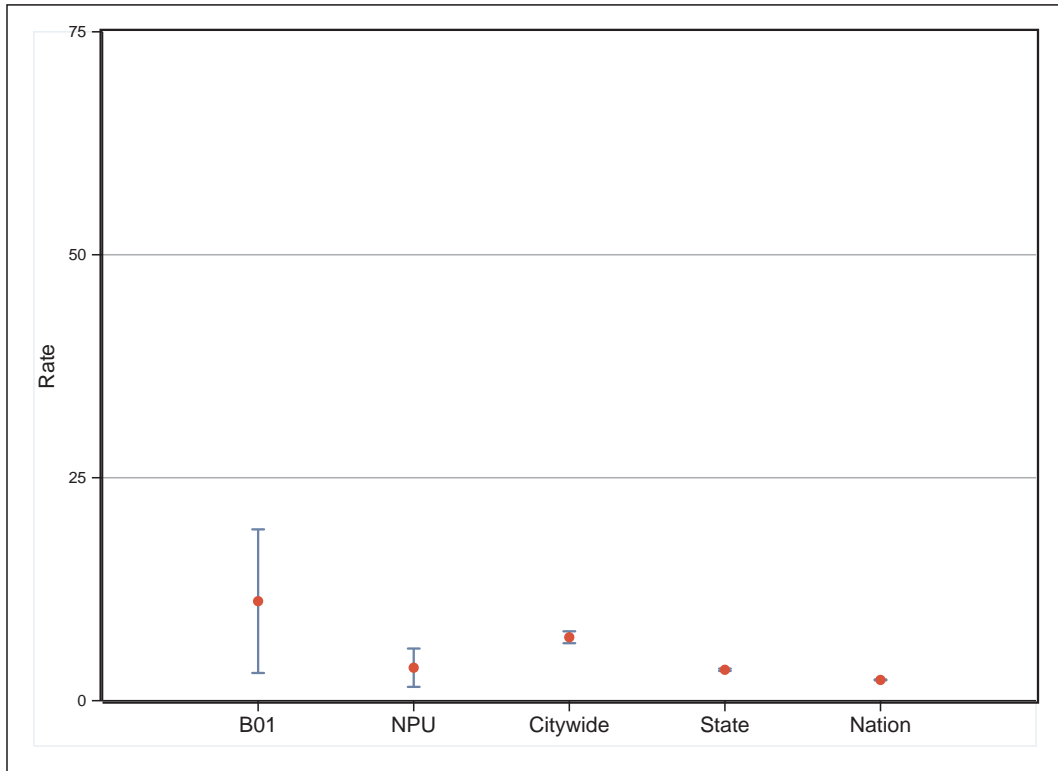


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

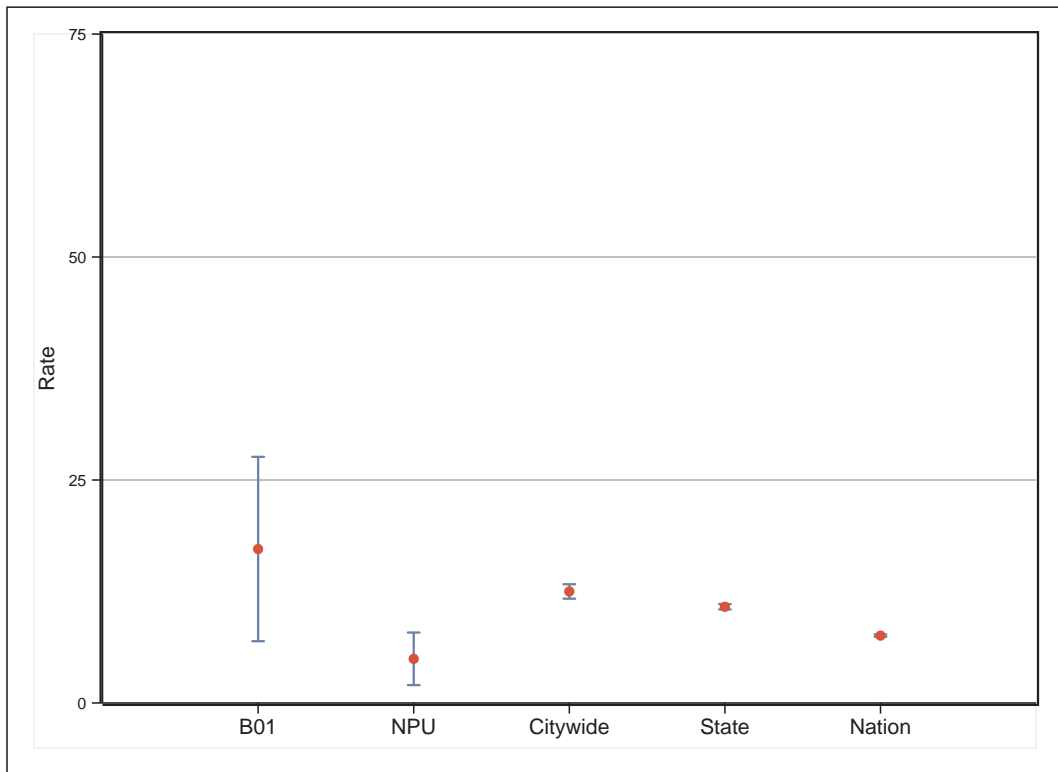


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

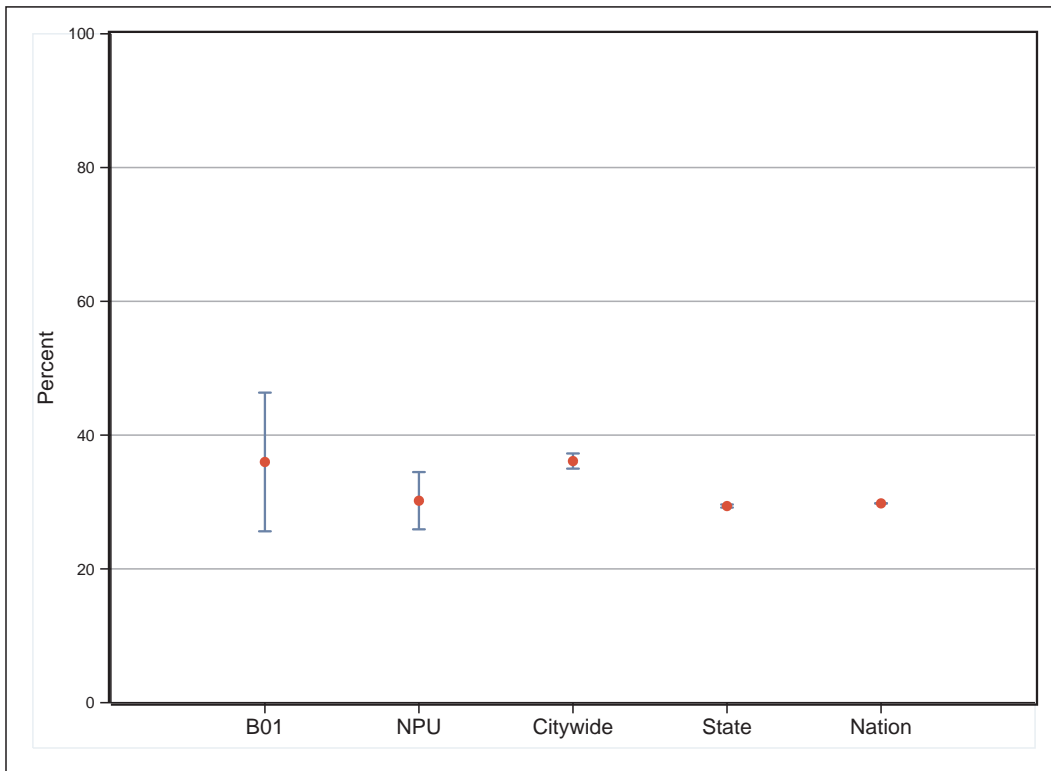


Rental Vacancy Rate

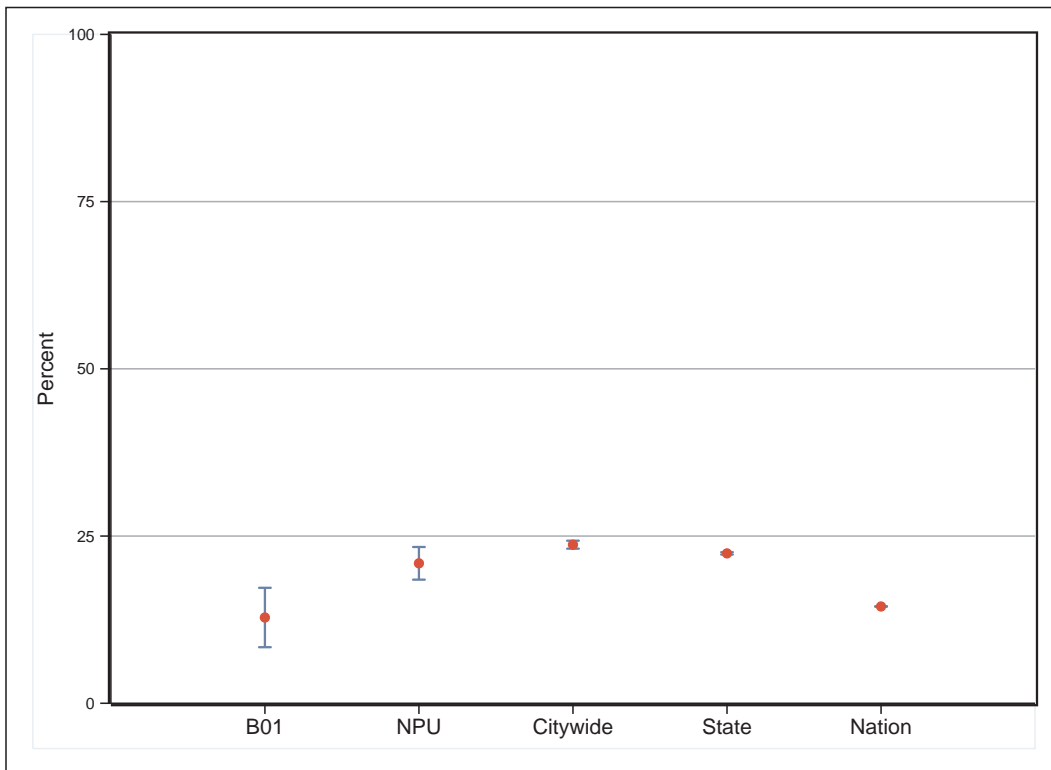


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

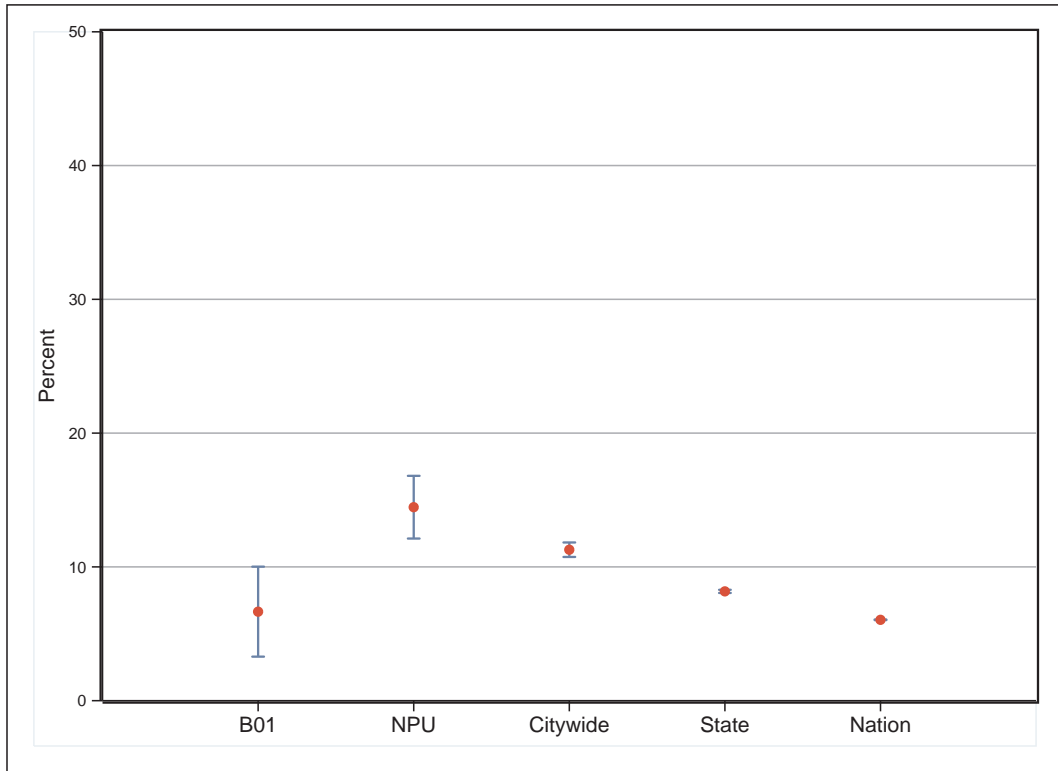


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

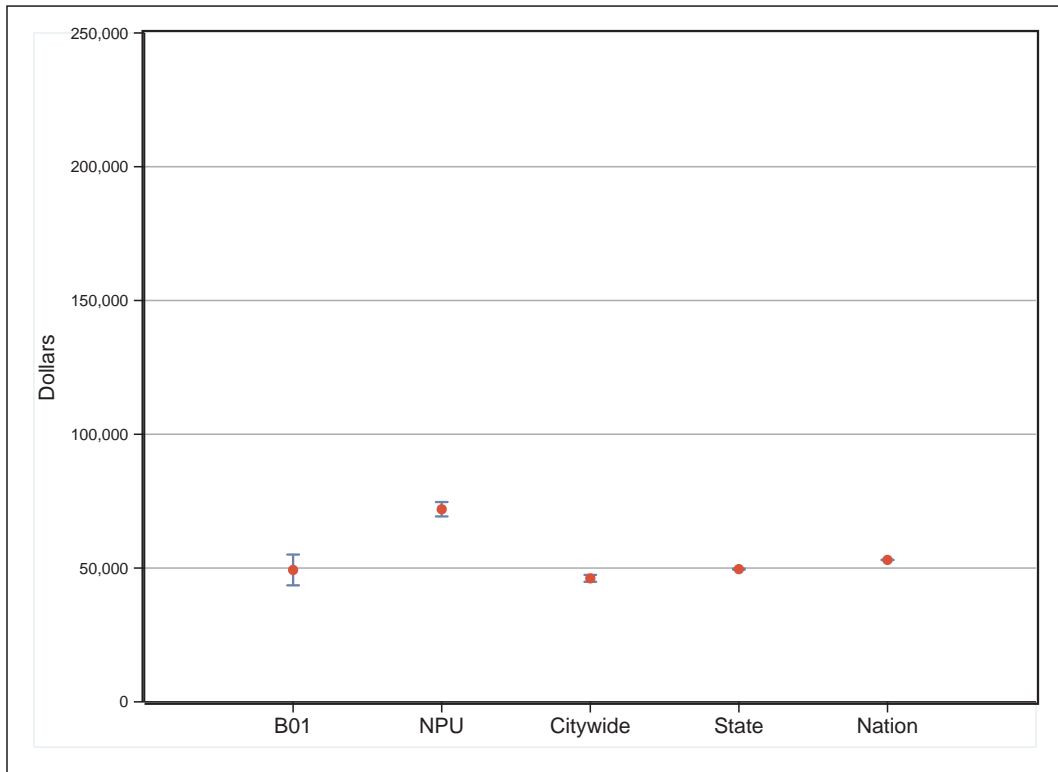


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

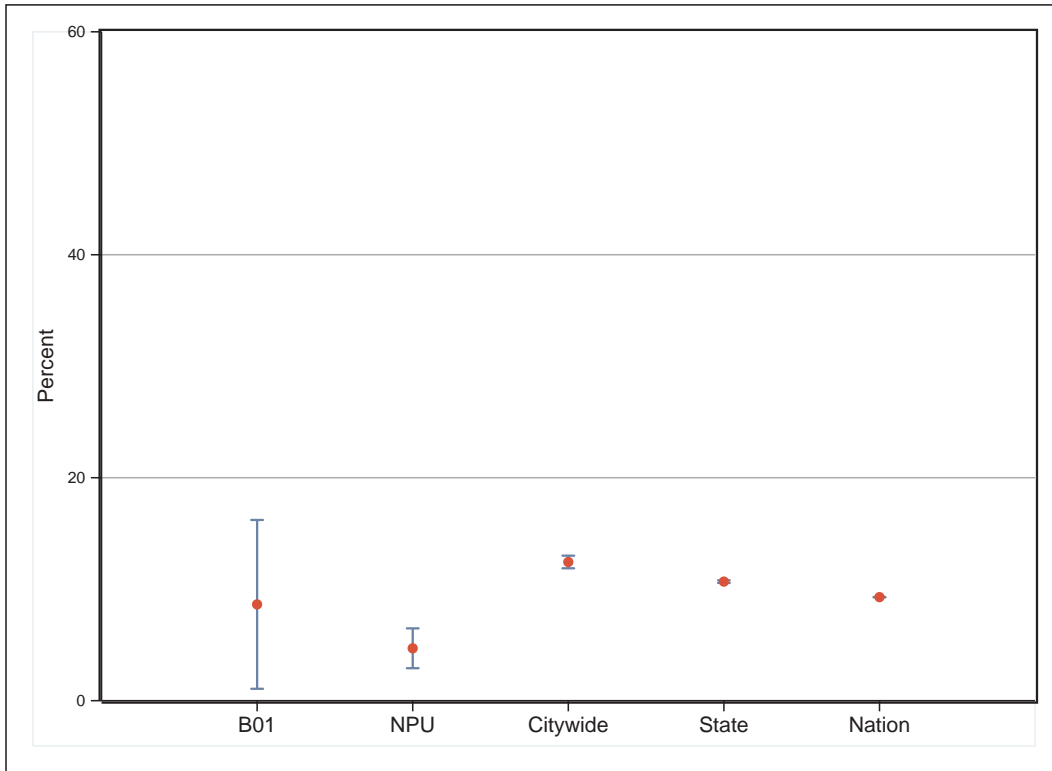


Median Household Income

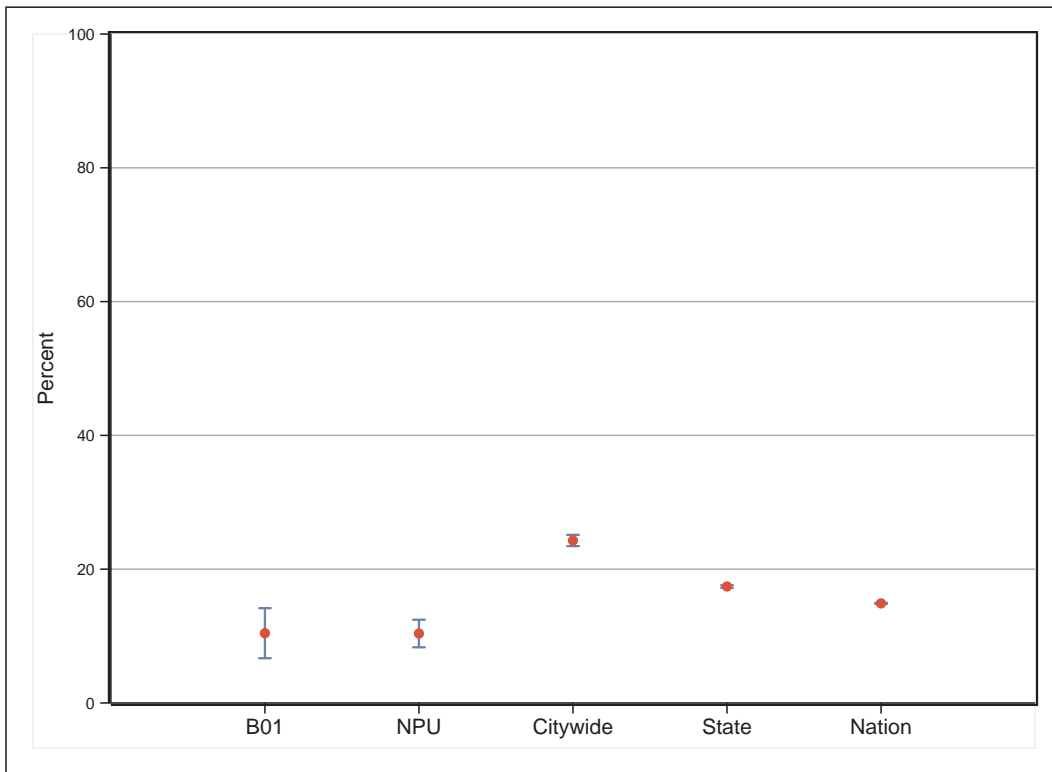


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Family households (families)	802	±157	32.6%	±5.1
With own children under 18 years	292	±123	11.9%	±4.8
Married-couple family	688	±139	27.9%	±4.6
With own children under 18 years	231	±95	9.4%	±3.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	28	±49	1.1%	±2.0
With own children under 18 years	10	±33	0.4%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	87	±78	3.5%	±3.1
With own children under 18 years	51	±70	2.1%	±2.8
Nonfamily households	1,660	±274	67.4%	±7.9
Householder living alone	1,503	±264	61.1%	±8.0
65 years and over	667	±180	27.1%	±6.6
Households with one or more people under 18 years	336	±140	13.7%	±5.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	1,033	±200	41.9%	±6.5
Average household size	1.64	±0.26	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.93	±0.69	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	4,033	±430	4,033	(X)
Householder	2,347	±289	58.2%	±3.6
Spouse	763	±128	18.9%	±2.5
Child	612	±216	15.2%	±5.1
Other relatives	84	±100	2.1%	±2.5
Nonrelatives	228	±199	5.6%	±4.9
Unmarried partner	38	±43	1.0%	±1.1
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,943	±360	1,943	(X)
Never married	844	±309	43.4%	±13.7
Now married, except separated	861	±149	44.3%	±11.2
Separated	4	±24	0.2%	±1.2
Widowed	72	±58	3.7%	±2.9
Divorced	225	±98	11.6%	±4.6
Females 15 years and over	1,952	±290	1,952	(X)
Never married	498	±166	25.5%	±7.6
Now married, except separated	822	±139	42.1%	±3.4
Separated	78	±57	4.0%	±2.9
Widowed	305	±129	15.6%	±6.2
Divorced	350	±149	17.9%	±7.2
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	19	±33	19	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±14	0.0%	±76.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±40	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	28	±49	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±359	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	42	±132	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	25	±77	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	38	±77	38	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±14	0.0%	±38.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±20	0.0%	±54.4
1 or 2 years	0	±14	0.0%	±38.5
3 or 4 years	0	±14	0.0%	±38.5
5 or more years	0	±14	0.0%	±38.5
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	458	±168	458	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	28	±42	6.2%	±8.9
Kindergarten	41	±44	8.9%	±9.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	182	±111	39.8%	±19.4
High school (grades 9-12)	112	±70	24.5%	±12.4
College or graduate school	95	±72	20.7%	±13.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	3,578	±469	3,578	(X)
Less than 9th grade	135	±143	3.8%	±4.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	82	±91	2.3%	±2.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	412	±180	11.5%	±4.8
Some college, no degree	426	±145	11.9%	±3.7
Associate's degree	109	±83	3.0%	±2.3
Bachelor's degree	1,511	±281	42.2%	±5.6
Graduate or professional degree	902	±213	25.2%	±5.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.9%	±17.2	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	67.5%	±4.4	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	3,704	±471	3,704	(X)
Civilian veterans	542	±173	14.6%	±4.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	4,019	±439	4,019	(X)
With a disability	433	±142	10.8%	±3.3
Under 18 years	544	±184	544	(X)
With a disability	4	±29	0.8%	±5.4
18 to 64 years	2,282	±355	2,282	(X)
With a disability	97	±64	4.2%	±2.7
65 years and over	1,193	±211	1,193	(X)
With a disability	331	±123	27.8%	±9.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	4,184	±446	4,184	(X)
Same house	3,495	±394	83.5%	±3.1
Different house in the U.S.	663	±322	15.9%	±7.5
Same county	411	±291	9.8%	±6.9
Different county	253	±138	6.0%	±3.2
Same state	120	±102	2.9%	±2.4
Different state	133	±93	3.2%	±2.2
Abroad	26	±40	0.6%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
Native	3,993	±457	92.0%	±16.6
Born in United States	3,993	±505	92.0%	±17.3
State of residence	1,644	±356	37.9%	±6.3
Different state	2,349	±359	54.1%	±3.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Foreign born	212	±123	4.9%	±2.7

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	212	±123	212	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	127	±85	59.8%	±19.7
Not a U.S. citizen	85	±85	40.2%	±32.5

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	212	±123	212	(X)
Native	0	±29	0	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±14	.%	±.
Entered before 2010	0	±25	.%	±.
Foreign born	212	±123	212	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±14	0.0%	±6.8
Entered before 2010	212	±122	100.0%	±81.6

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	212	±123	212	(X)
Europe	53	±47	24.8%	±17.2
Asia	70	±78	33.0%	±31.3
Africa	28	±43	13.2%	±18.6
Oceania	11	±22	5.0%	±9.9
Latin America	51	±62	24.0%	±25.9
Northern America	0	±14	0.0%	±6.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	4,215	±578	4,215	(X)
English only	3,834	±513	91.0%	±17.4
Language other than English	381	±188	9.0%	±4.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	99	±180	2.4%	±4.3
Spanish	140	±93	3.3%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	46	±97	1.1%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	197	±134	4.7%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	20	±85	0.5%	±2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	25	±71	0.6%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	25	±96	0.6%	±2.3
Other languages	19	±59	0.5%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	9	±80	0.2%	±1.9

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
American	372	±209	8.6%	±4.7
Arab	27	±41	0.6%	±0.9
Czech	20	±39	0.5%	±0.9
Danish	12	±20	0.3%	±0.5
Dutch	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
English	1,143	±299	26.3%	±5.8
French (except Basque)	106	±80	2.4%	±1.8
French Canadian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
German	559	±207	12.9%	±4.4
Greek	9	±20	0.2%	±0.5
Hungarian	4	±15	0.1%	±0.3
Irish	439	±245	10.1%	±5.5
Italian	85	±73	1.9%	±1.7
Lithuanian	12	±22	0.3%	±0.5
Norwegian	27	±31	0.6%	±0.7
Polish	95	±80	2.2%	±1.8
Portuguese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	108	±98	2.5%	±2.2
Scotch-Irish	169	±115	3.9%	±2.6
Scottish	182	±105	4.2%	±2.3
Slovak	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	181	±164	4.2%	±3.7
Swedish	20	±29	0.5%	±0.7
Swiss	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	15	±31	0.3%	±0.7
Welsh	74	±72	1.7%	±1.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,735	±367	3,735	(X)
In labor force	1,892	±368	50.7%	±8.5
Civilian labor force	1,836	±359	49.2%	±8.3
Employed	1,678	±317	44.9%	±7.2
Unemployed	159	±142	4.2%	±3.8
Armed Forces	56	±103	1.5%	±2.8
Not in labor force	1,843	±292	49.3%	±6.1
Civilian labor force	1,836	±359	1,836	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.6%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,939	±257	1,939	(X)
In labor force	591	±173	30.5%	±8.0
Civilian labor force	591	±173	30.5%	±8.0
Employed	559	±167	28.8%	±7.7
Own children under 6 years	149	±134	149	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	100	±128	67.1%	±60.4
Own children 6 to 17 years	363	±187	363	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	165	±151	45.3%	±34.4

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,729	±251	1,729	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,457	±232	84.2%	±5.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	67	±77	3.9%	±4.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	38	±65	2.2%	±3.7
Walked	11	±24	0.7%	±1.4
Other means	13	±32	0.8%	±1.8
Worked at home	143	±112	8.3%	±6.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	±2.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,678	±317	1,678	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,207	±256	72.0%	±6.9
Service occupations	107	±85	6.4%	±5.0
Sales and office occupations	335	±129	19.9%	±6.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	18	±47	1.1%	±2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	20	±54	1.2%	±3.2

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,678	±317	1,678	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±37	0.0%	±2.2
Construction	22	±50	1.3%	±3.0
Manufacturing	72	±71	4.3%	±4.1
Wholesale trade	101	±96	6.0%	±5.6
Retail trade	121	±73	7.2%	±4.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	56	±63	3.3%	±3.7
Information	68	±79	4.1%	±4.7
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	308	±133	18.4%	±7.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	446	±171	26.6%	±8.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	233	±112	13.9%	±6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	206	±145	12.3%	±8.3
Other services, except public administration	43	±59	2.6%	±3.5
Public administration	9	±40	0.5%	±2.4

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,678	±317	1,678	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,465	±287	87.3%	±4.6
Government workers	26	±71	1.5%	±4.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	187	±143	11.2%	±8.3
Unpaid family workers	8	±39	0.5%	±2.3

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Less than \$10,000	296	±140	12.0%	±5.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	207	±99	8.4%	±3.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	260	±144	10.6%	±5.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	234	±117	9.5%	±4.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	255	±131	10.4%	±5.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	224	±123	9.1%	±4.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	198	±106	8.1%	±4.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	333	±147	13.5%	±5.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	87	±64	3.6%	±2.6
\$200,000 or more	367	±117	14.9%	±4.4
Median household income (dollars)	49,292	±5,757	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	120,609	±27,808	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,608	±255	65.3%	±7.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	123,353	±26,559	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	1,068	±200	43.4%	±6.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,228	±1,789	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	311	±106	12.6%	±4.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	40,786	±27,399	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	49	±43	2.0%	±1.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	5,143	±2,956	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	11	±21	0.4%	±0.9
Families	802	±157	802	(X)
Less than \$10,000	13	±38	1.6%	±4.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±26	0.0%	±3.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0	±37	0.0%	±4.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13	±40	1.6%	±5.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	±66	6.5%	±8.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61	±56	7.6%	±6.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	107	±84	13.3%	±10.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	165	±90	20.6%	±10.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	69	±52	8.6%	±6.3
\$200,000 or more	322	±112	40.2%	±11.5
Median family income (dollars)	146,746	±27,420	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	272,386	±77,468	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	70,078	±14,981	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,660	±274	1,660	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	27,694	±3,023	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	46,049	±10,549	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	49,182	±4,740	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	99,110	±7,058	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	63,160	±10,822	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,019	±439	4,019	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,757	±387	93.5%	±14.0
With private health insurance	3,335	±372	83.0%	±1.9
With public coverage	1,283	±204	31.9%	±3.7
No health insurance coverage	262	±191	6.5%	±4.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	544	±184	544	(X)
No health insurance coverage	57	±83	10.5%	±14.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,282	±355	2,282	(X)
In labor force:	1,587	±254	1,587	(X)
Employed:	1,474	±229	1,474	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,339	±211	90.8%	±2.2
With private health insurance	1,319	±209	89.5%	±2.6
With public coverage	20	±30	1.4%	±2.0
No health insurance coverage	135	±138	9.2%	±9.2
Unemployed:	113	±110	113	(X)
With health insurance coverage	60	±52	53.6%	±69.6
With private health insurance	60	±52	53.6%	±69.6
With public coverage	0	±14	0.0%	±12.9
No health insurance coverage	52	±99	46.4%	±75.2
Not in labor force:	695	±172	695	(X)
With health insurance coverage	677	±170	97.5%	±4.4
With private health insurance	636	±162	91.5%	±5.8
With public coverage	74	±61	10.7%	±8.3
No health insurance coverage	17	±34	2.5%	±4.9

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	1.6%	±4.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±15.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±84.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.9%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±11.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±48.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±30.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±51.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	10.4%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	3.6%	±10.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	3.6%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	8.2%	±21.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	2.1%	±10.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	11.4%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	7.8%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	18.4%	±8.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	1.1%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	21.8%	±7.5	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,465	±306	3,465	(X)
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	71.1%	±5.4
Vacant housing units	1,003	±305	28.9%	±8.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	11.2	±8.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	17.3	±10.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,465	±306	3,465	(X)
1-unit, detached	638	±127	18.4%	±3.3
1-unit, attached	162	±100	4.7%	±2.9
2 units	0	±26	0.0%	±0.8
3 or 4 units	125	±94	3.6%	±2.7
5 to 9 units	129	±117	3.7%	±3.4
10 to 19 units	141	±102	4.1%	±2.9
20 or more units	2,270	±334	65.5%	±7.7
Mobile home	0	±26	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±26	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,465	±306	3,465	(X)
Built 2010 or later	17	±42	0.5%	±1.2
Built 2000 to 2009	427	±153	12.3%	±4.3
Built 1990 to 1999	648	±251	18.7%	±7.0
Built 1980 to 1989	815	±197	23.5%	±5.3
Built 1970 to 1979	490	±152	14.1%	±4.2
Built 1960 to 1969	394	±165	11.4%	±4.6
Built 1950 to 1959	334	±139	9.6%	±3.9
Built 1940 to 1949	83	±65	2.4%	±1.9
Built 1939 or earlier	256	±99	7.4%	±2.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,465	±306	3,465	(X)
1 room	35	±61	1.0%	±1.8
2 rooms	163	±116	4.7%	±3.3
3 rooms	1,185	±268	34.2%	±7.1
4 rooms	766	±203	22.1%	±5.5
5 rooms	417	±192	12.0%	±5.4
6 rooms	135	±92	3.9%	±2.6
7 rooms	118	±96	3.4%	±2.7
8 rooms	111	±78	3.2%	±2.2
9 rooms or more	535	±129	15.4%	±3.5
Median rooms	4.5	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	3,465	±306	3,465	(X)
No bedroom	35	±61	1.0%	±1.8
1 bedroom	1,527	±275	44.1%	±6.9
2 bedrooms	1,120	±253	32.3%	±6.7
3 bedrooms	254	±127	7.3%	±3.6
4 bedrooms	330	±122	9.5%	±3.4
5 or more bedrooms	199	±94	5.7%	±2.7

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,201	±180	48.8%	±4.6
Renter-occupied	1,261	±242	51.2%	±7.8
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.13	±0.20	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.23	±0.18	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	233	±144	9.5%	±5.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,609	±286	65.3%	±8.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	408	±147	16.6%	±5.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	106	±70	4.3%	±2.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	68	±64	2.8%	±2.6
Moved in 1969 or earlier	39	±49	1.6%	±2.0

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
No vehicles available	367	±128	14.9%	±4.9
1 vehicle available	1,153	±262	46.8%	±9.1
2 vehicles available	689	±187	28.0%	±6.8
3 or more vehicles available	253	±119	10.3%	±4.7

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Utility gas	941	±192	38.2%	±6.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22	±44	0.9%	±1.8
Electricity	1,481	±250	60.1%	±7.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
Coal or coke	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	13	±32	0.5%	±1.3
No fuel used	6	±27	0.2%	±1.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±14	0.0%	±0.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±14	0.0%	±0.6
No telephone service available	0	±37	0.0%	±1.5

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	2,462	±288	2,462	(X)
1.00 or less	2,462	±326	100.0%	±6.2
1.01 to 1.50	0	±37	0.0%	±1.5
1.51 or more	0	±53	0.0%	±2.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,201	±180	1,201	(X)
Less than \$50,000	24	±79	2.0%	±6.6
\$50,000 to \$99,999	84	±83	7.0%	±6.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	225	±114	18.7%	±9.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	121	±89	10.0%	±7.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	72	±64	6.0%	±5.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	120	±70	10.0%	±5.6
\$500,000 to \$999,999	176	±90	14.6%	±7.2
\$1,000,000 or more	380	±112	31.6%	±8.0
Median (dollars)	423,462	±108,634	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	1,201	±180	1,201	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	760	±165	63.2%	±10.0
Housing units without a mortgage	442	±127	36.8%	±9.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	760	±165	760	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±37	0.0%	±4.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±37	0.0%	±4.9
\$500 to \$699	13	±41	1.7%	±5.4
\$700 to \$999	41	±52	5.4%	±6.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	111	±79	14.6%	±9.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	176	±109	23.2%	±13.4
\$2,000 or more	418	±132	55.1%	±12.7
Median (dollars)	2,421	±454	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	442	±127	442	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±26	0.0%	±6.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±37	0.0%	±8.4
\$200 to \$299	15	±41	3.4%	±9.3
\$300 to \$399	14	±42	3.2%	±9.4
\$400 or more	413	±130	93.4%	±12.1
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)	760	±199	760	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	222	±98	29.2%	±10.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	139	±90	18.3%	±10.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	74	±67	9.7%	±8.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	41	±49	5.4%	±6.3
35.0 percent or more	284	±122	37.4%	±12.7
Not computed	0	±26	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	442	±157	442	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	151	±98	34.2%	±18.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	77	±52	17.5%	±9.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	80	±60	18.2%	±12.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10	±31	2.2%	±7.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	16	±34	3.7%	±7.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	35	±39	7.8%	±8.3
35.0 percent or more	73	±71	16.4%	±15.1
Not computed	0	±26	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,192	±235	1,192	(X)
Less than \$200	36	±62	3.0%	±5.2
\$200 to \$299	128	±89	10.7%	±7.1
\$300 to \$499	130	±98	10.9%	±7.9
\$500 to \$749	104	±95	8.7%	±7.8
\$750 to \$999	187	±109	15.7%	±8.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	396	±166	33.2%	±12.3
\$1,500 or more	211	±150	17.7%	±12.1
Median (dollars)	1,261	±123	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	69	±83	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,155	±282	1,155	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	82	±71	7.1%	±5.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	172	±122	14.9%	±9.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	98	±85	8.5%	±7.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	206	±92	17.9%	±6.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	122	±86	10.6%	±6.9
35.0 percent or more	474	±191	41.0%	±13.1
Not computed	106	±101	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
Male	2,227	±437	51.3%	±7.1
Female	2,113	±330	48.7%	±3.5
Under 5 years	125	±110	2.9%	±2.5
5 to 9 years	98	±93	2.3%	±2.1
10 to 14 years	222	±130	5.1%	±2.9
15 to 19 years	156	±102	3.6%	±2.3
20 to 24 years	162	±116	3.7%	±2.6
25 to 34 years	578	±261	13.3%	±5.7
35 to 44 years	588	±205	13.6%	±4.3
45 to 54 years	450	±163	10.4%	±3.5
55 to 59 years	262	±103	6.0%	±2.2
60 to 64 years	255	±103	5.9%	±2.2
65 to 74 years	702	±184	16.2%	±3.6
75 to 84 years	398	±134	9.2%	±2.8
85 years and over	344	±136	7.9%	±2.9
Median age (years)	49.4	±2.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,778	±494	87.1%	±16.6
21 years and over	3,713	±488	85.6%	±16.4
62 years and over	1,592	±275	36.7%	±3.7
65 years and over	1,444	±265	33.3%	±4.0
18 years and over	3,778	±494	3,778	(X)
Male	1,844	±378	48.8%	±7.7
Female	1,934	±317	51.2%	±5.1
65 years and over	1,444	±265	1,444	(X)
Male	571	±161	39.6%	±8.5
Female	873	±210	60.4%	±9.4

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
One race	4,317	±603	99.5%	±1.1
Two or more races	23	±33	0.5%	±0.8
One race	4,317	±603	99.5%	±1.1
White	3,427	±499	79.0%	±3.4
Black or African American	754	±335	17.4%	±7.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	±64	1.1%	±1.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	8	±18	0.2%	±0.4
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	42	±66	1.0%	±1.5
Asian Indian	20	±47	0.5%	±1.1
Chinese	0	±20	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	4	±14	0.1%	±0.3
Korean	18	±49	0.4%	±1.1
Vietnamese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	0	±48	0.0%	±1.1
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	±38	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	34	±61	0.8%	±1.4
Two or more races	23	±33	0.5%	±0.8
White and Black or African American	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	9	±28	0.2%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
White	3,436	±500	79.2%	±3.3
Black or African American	768	±337	17.7%	±7.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	±64	1.1%	±1.5
Asian	65	±80	1.5%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	48	±64	1.1%	±1.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	4,340	±604	4,340	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	97	±72	2.2%	±1.6
Mexican	0	±14	0.0%	±0.3
Puerto Rican	3	±11	0.1%	±0.3
Cuban	19	±27	0.4%	±0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	75	±74	1.7%	±1.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,211	±608	97.0%	±3.7
White alone	3,333	±500	76.8%	±4.3
Black or African American alone	754	±335	17.4%	±7.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	±29	0.3%	±0.7
Asian alone	56	±79	1.3%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±26	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	34	±61	0.8%	±1.4
Two or more races	23	±33	0.5%	±0.8
Two races including Some other race	14	±32	0.3%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	9	±28	0.2%	±0.6

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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