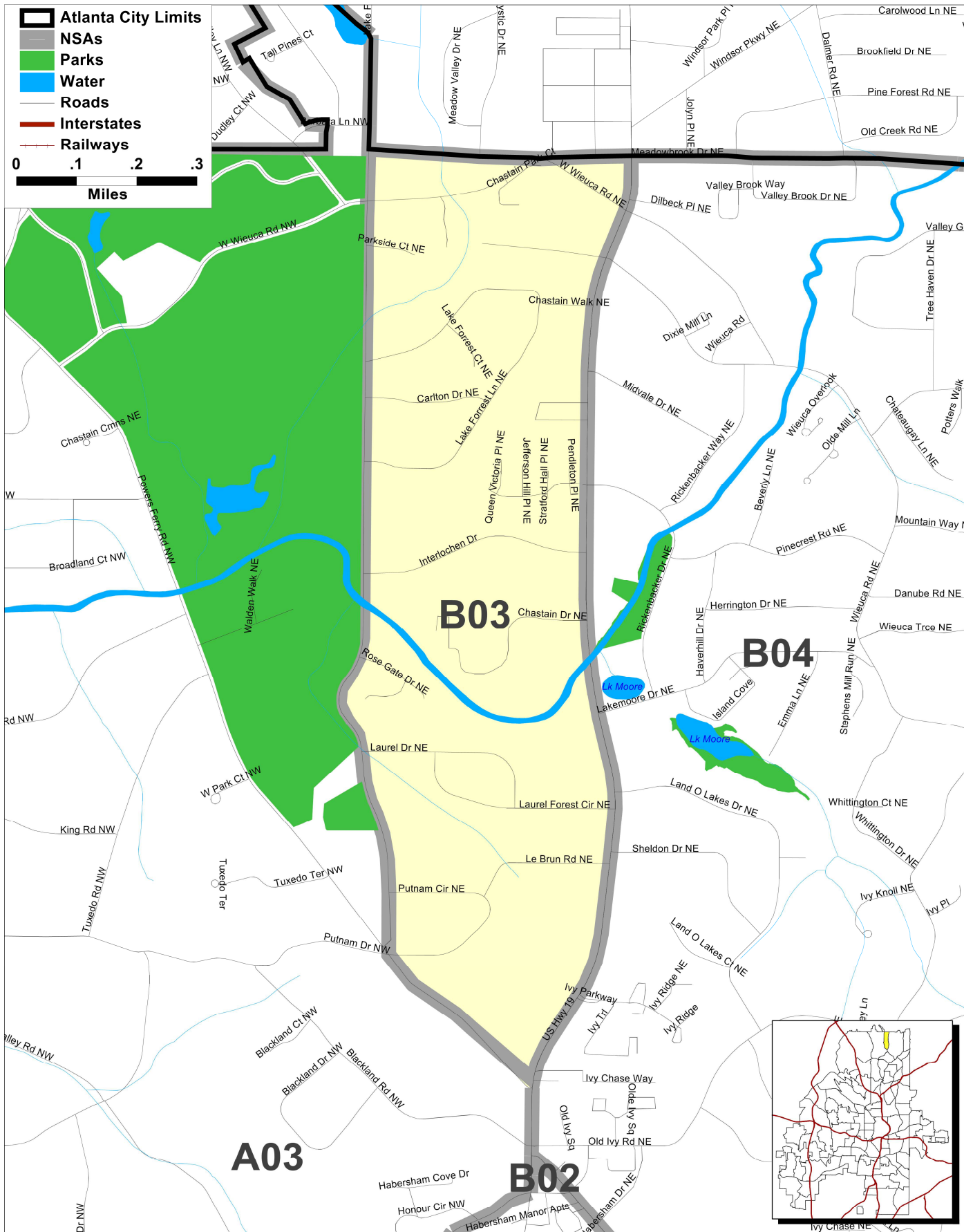


# Neighborhood Statistical Area B03



Neighborhood(s): East Chastain Park

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# Contents

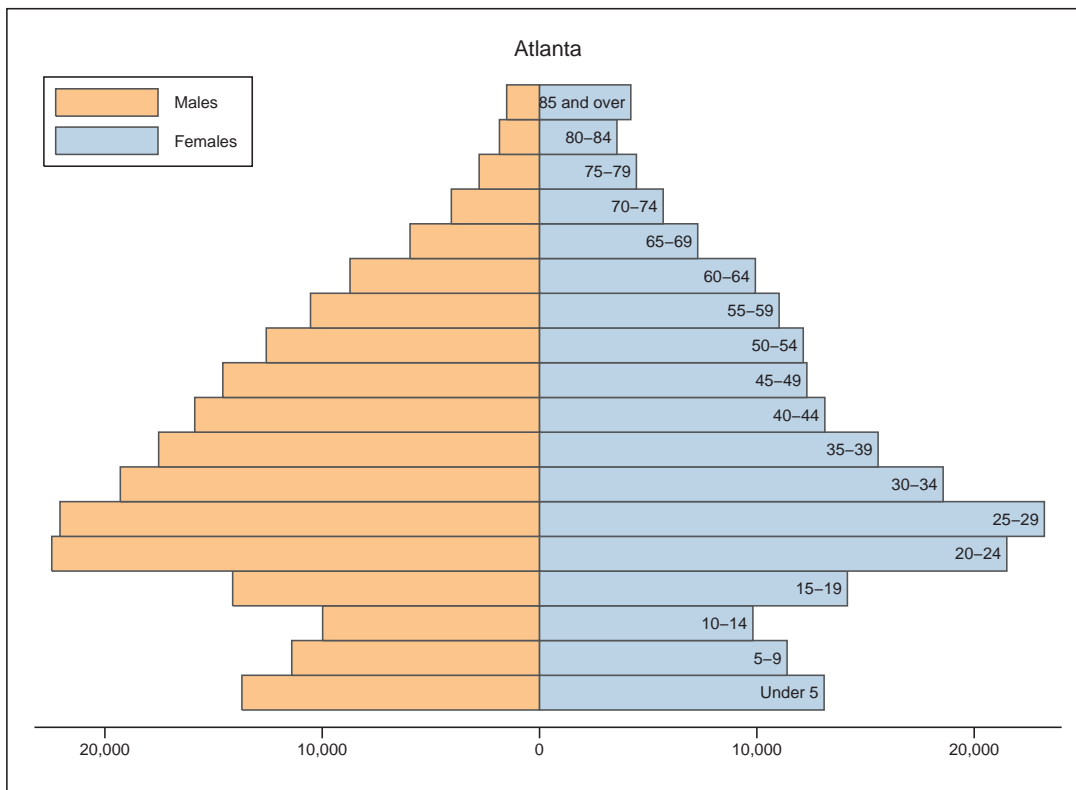
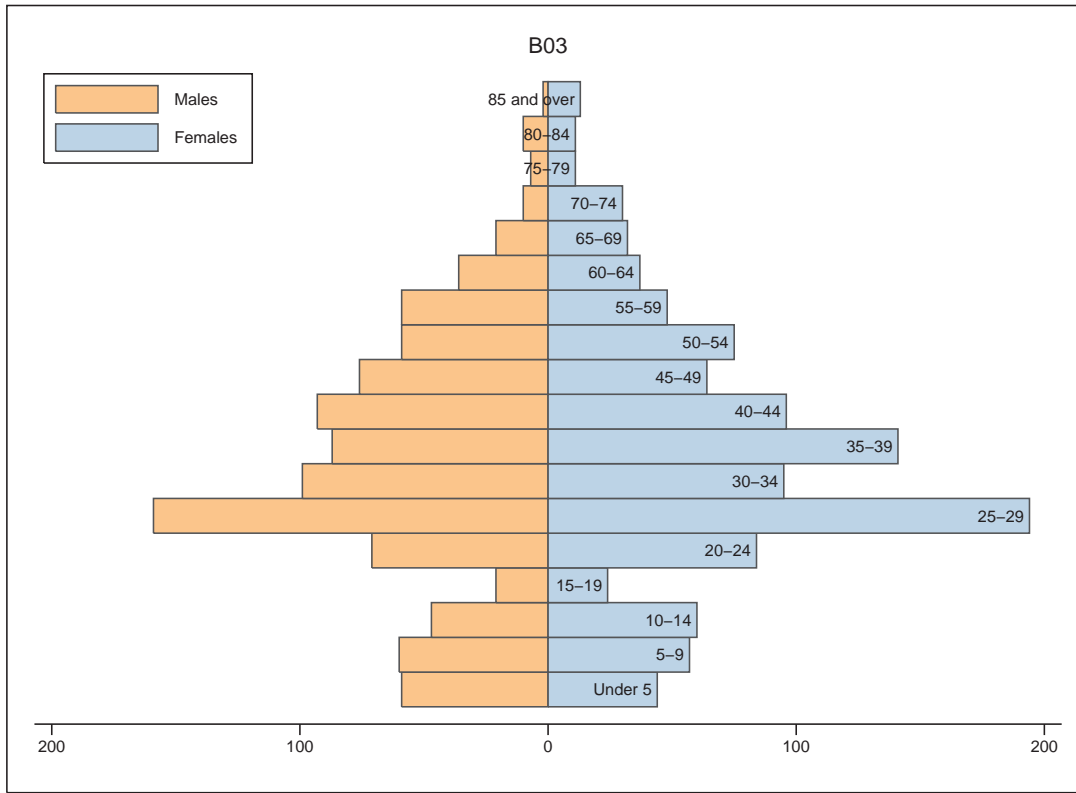
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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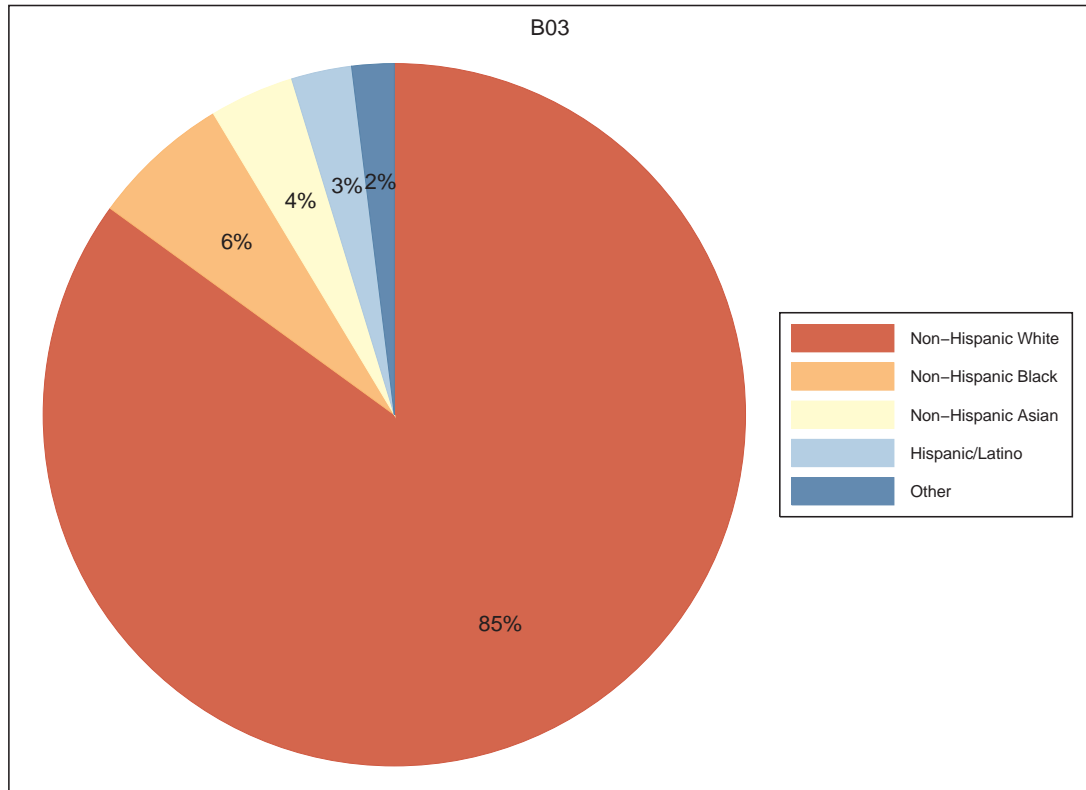
**B03**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

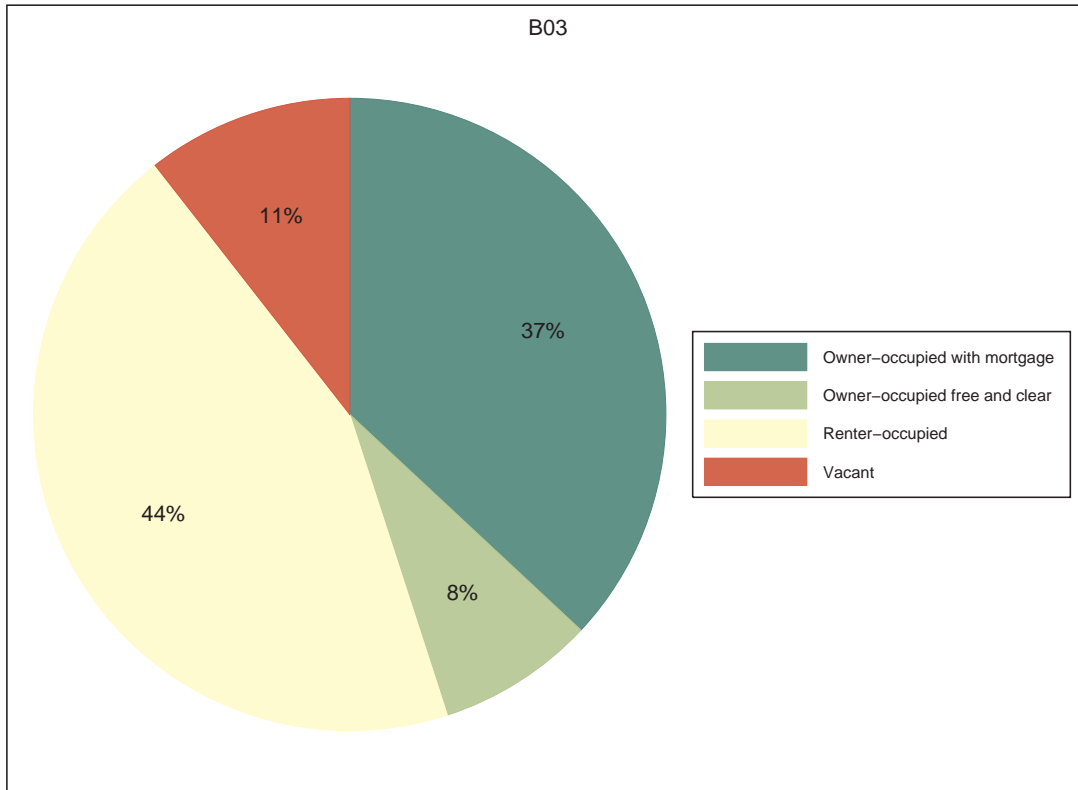
## Sex and Age



## Race and Latino Origin

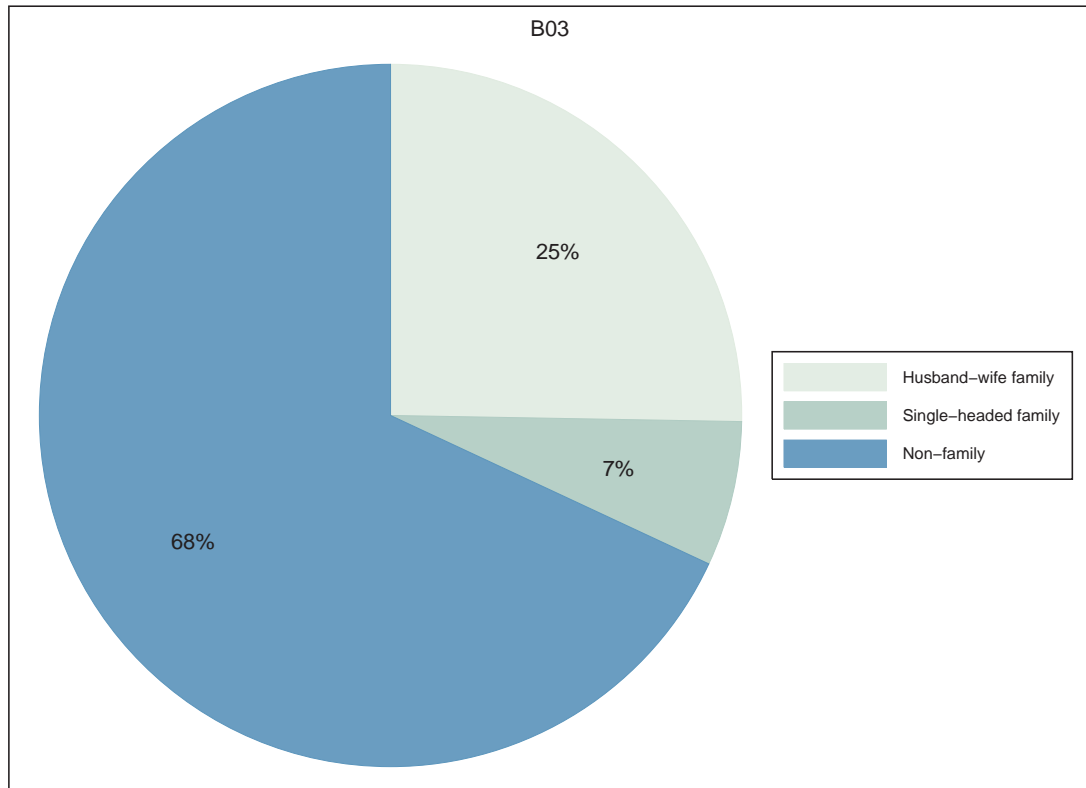


## Housing Tenure

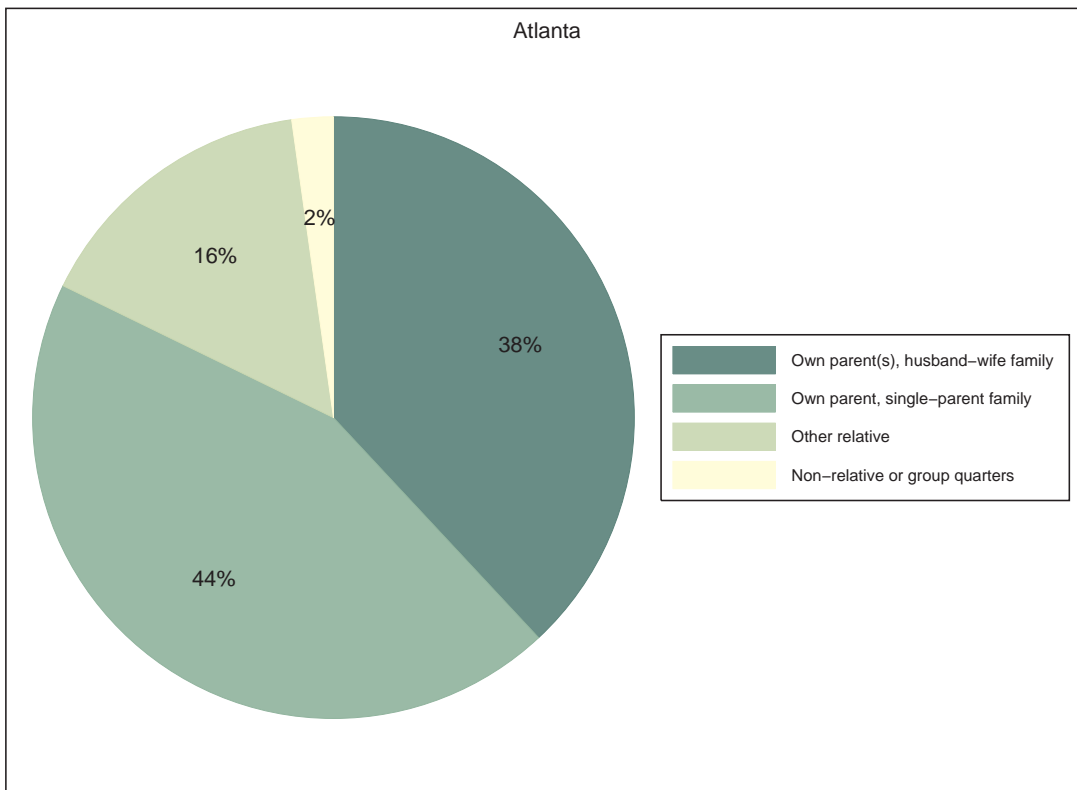
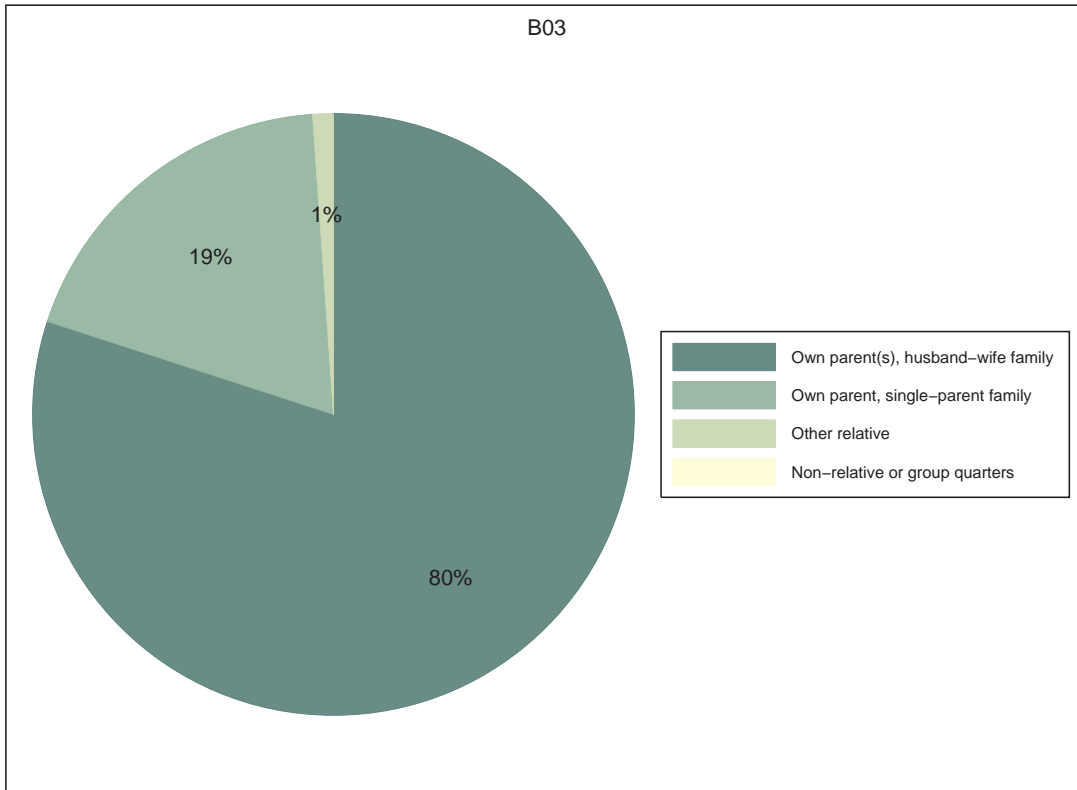




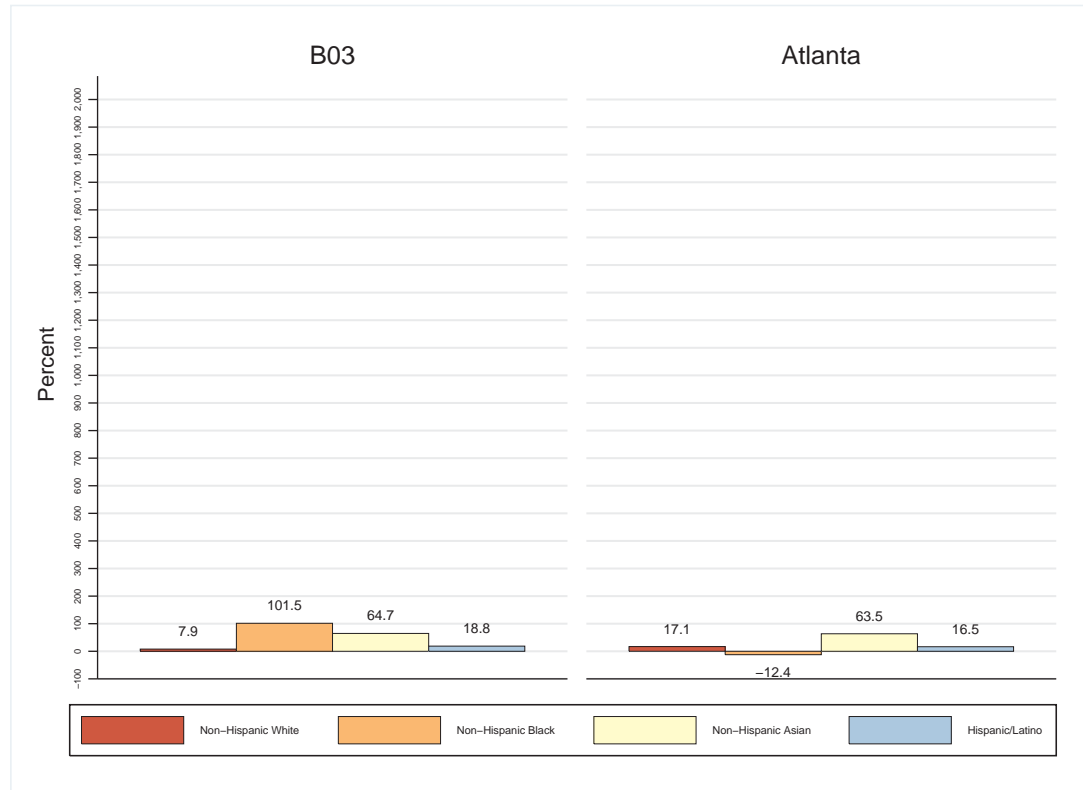
## Households by Type



## Children by Household Type



## Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,092	100.0%
Under 5 years	103	4.9%
5 to 9 years	117	5.6%
10 to 14 years	107	5.1%
15 to 19 years	45	2.2%
20 to 24 years	155	7.4%
25 to 29 years	353	16.9%
30 to 34 years	194	9.3%
35 to 39 years	228	10.9%
40 to 44 years	189	9.0%
45 to 49 years	140	6.7%
50 to 54 years	134	6.4%
55 to 59 years	107	5.1%
60 to 64 years	73	3.5%
65 to 69 years	53	2.5%
70 to 74 years	40	1.9%
75 to 79 years	18	0.9%
80 to 84 years	21	1.0%
85 years and over	15	0.7%
Median age (years)	34.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,756	83.9%
18 years and over	1,730	82.7%
21 years and over	1,716	82.0%
62 years and over	196	9.4%
65 years and over	147	7.0%
<b>Male population</b>	976	46.7%
Under 5 years	59	2.8%
5 to 9 years	60	2.9%
10 to 14 years	47	2.2%
15 to 19 years	21	1.0%
20 to 24 years	71	3.4%
25 to 29 years	159	7.6%
30 to 34 years	99	4.7%
35 to 39 years	87	4.2%
40 to 44 years	93	4.4%
45 to 49 years	76	3.6%
50 to 54 years	59	2.8%
55 to 59 years	59	2.8%
60 to 64 years	36	1.7%
65 to 69 years	21	1.0%
70 to 74 years	10	0.5%
75 to 79 years	7	0.3%
80 to 84 years	10	0.5%
85 years and over	2	0.1%
Median age (years)	33.6	(X)
16 years and over	807	38.6%
18 years and over	795	38.0%
21 years and over	788	37.7%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	74	3.5%
65 years and over	50	2.4%
<b>Female population</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>53.3%</b>
Under 5 years	44	2.1%
5 to 9 years	57	2.7%
10 to 14 years	60	2.9%
15 to 19 years	24	1.1%
20 to 24 years	84	4.0%
25 to 29 years	194	9.3%
30 to 34 years	95	4.5%
35 to 39 years	141	6.7%
40 to 44 years	96	4.6%
45 to 49 years	64	3.1%
50 to 54 years	75	3.6%
55 to 59 years	48	2.3%
60 to 64 years	37	1.8%
65 to 69 years	32	1.5%
70 to 74 years	30	1.4%
75 to 79 years	11	0.5%
80 to 84 years	11	0.5%
85 years and over	13	0.6%
Median age (years)	35.0	(X)
16 years and over	949	45.4%
18 years and over	935	44.7%
21 years and over	928	44.4%
62 years and over	122	5.8%
65 years and over	97	4.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
One Race	2,063	98.6%
White	1,826	87.3%
Black or African American	135	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
Asian	82	3.9%
Asian Indian†	25	1.2%
Chinese† ‡	10	0.5%
Filipino‡	1	0.0%
Japanese‡	7	0.3%
Korean‡	5	0.2%
Vietnamese‡	4	0.2%
Other Asian† ‡	7	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	2	0.1%
Some Other Race	13	0.6%
Two or More Races	29	1.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.2%
White; Asian	12	0.6%
White; Black or African American	3	0.1%
White; Some Other Race	1	0.0%

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<b>RACE (Continued)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	1,849	88.4%
Black or African American	146	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	0.5%
Asian	101	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	15	0.7%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,092	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	57	2.7%
Mexican‡	27	1.3%
Puerto Rican‡	6	0.3%
Cuban‡	4	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	26	1.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,035	97.3%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,092	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	57	2.7%
White alone	47	2.2%
Black or African American alone	0	0.0%
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	0.4%
Two or More Races	1	0.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,035	97.3%
White alone	1,779	85.0%
Black or African American alone	135	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.2%
Asian alone	82	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.2%
Two or More Races	28	1.3%

<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,092	100.0%
In households	2,092	100.0%
Householder	1,195	57.1%
Spouse	303	14.5%
Child	395	18.9%
Own child under 18 years	358	17.1%
Other relatives	25	1.2%
Under 18 years	4	0.2%
65 years and over†	7	0.3%
Nonrelatives	174	8.3%
Under 18 years	0	0.0%
65 years and over	2	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	33	1.6%
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
<b>Total households</b>	1,195	100.0%
Family households (families)	382	32.0%
With own children under 18 years	193	16.2%
Husband-wife family	303	25.4%
With own children under 18 years	142	11.9%
Male householder, no wife present	18	1.5%
With own children under 18 years	11	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	61	5.1%
With own children under 18 years	40	3.3%
Nonfamily households	813	68.0%
Householder living alone	667	55.8%
Male	150	12.5%
65 years and over†	18	1.5%
Female	206	17.2%
65 years and over†	49	4.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	196	16.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	124	10.4%
Average household size	1.75	(X)
Average family size	2.89	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	1,336	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,195	89.4%
Vacant housing units	141	10.6%
For rent	61	4.6%
Rented, not occupied	6	0.4%
For sale only	45	3.4%
Sold, not occupied	2	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	14	1.0%
All other vacants	13	1.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	6.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.2	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,195	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	602	50.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,208	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.01	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	593	49.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	884	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.49	(X)

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

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## Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

### What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which 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?**

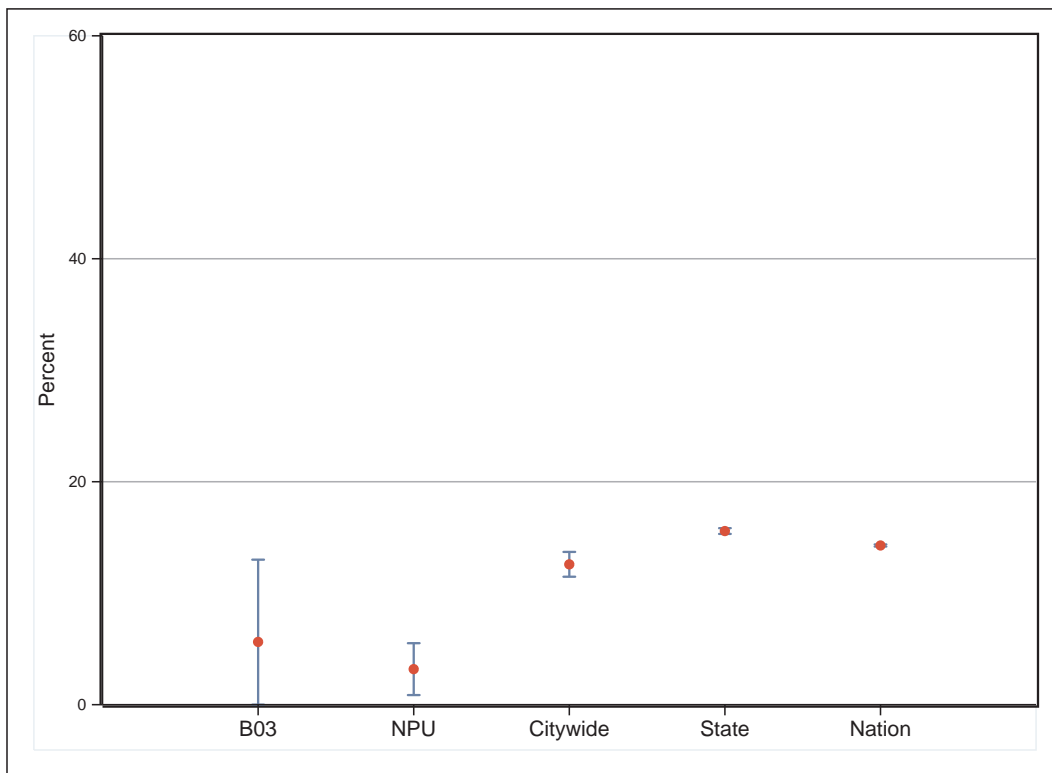
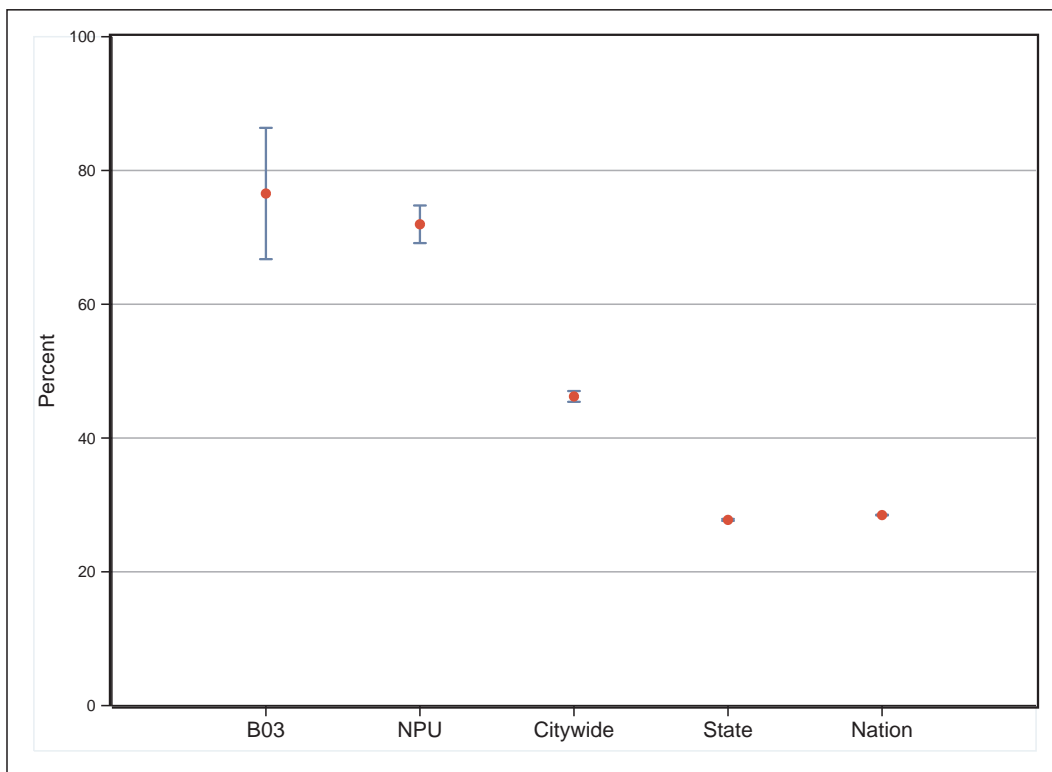
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?**

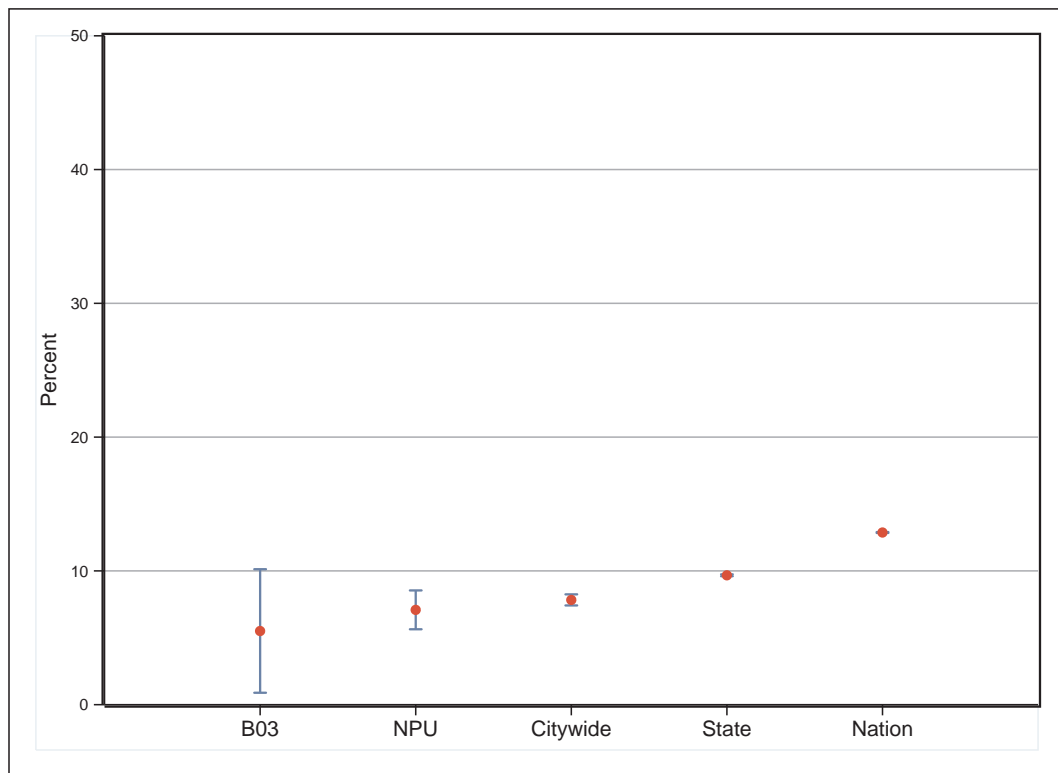
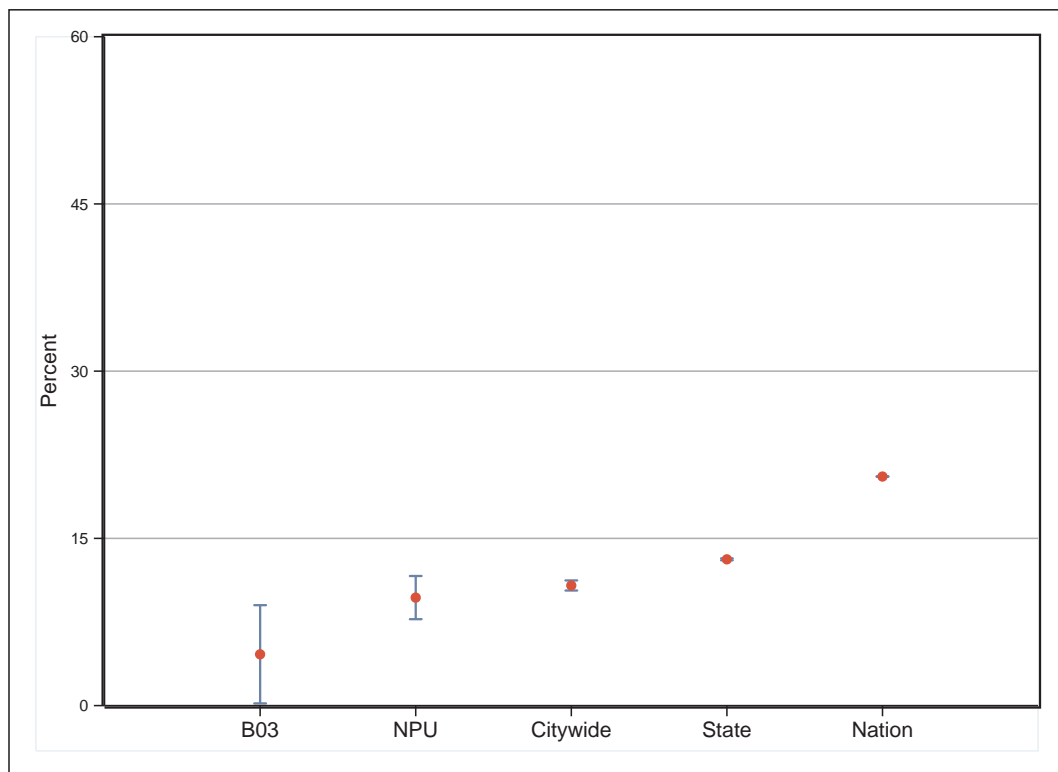
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

**B03**

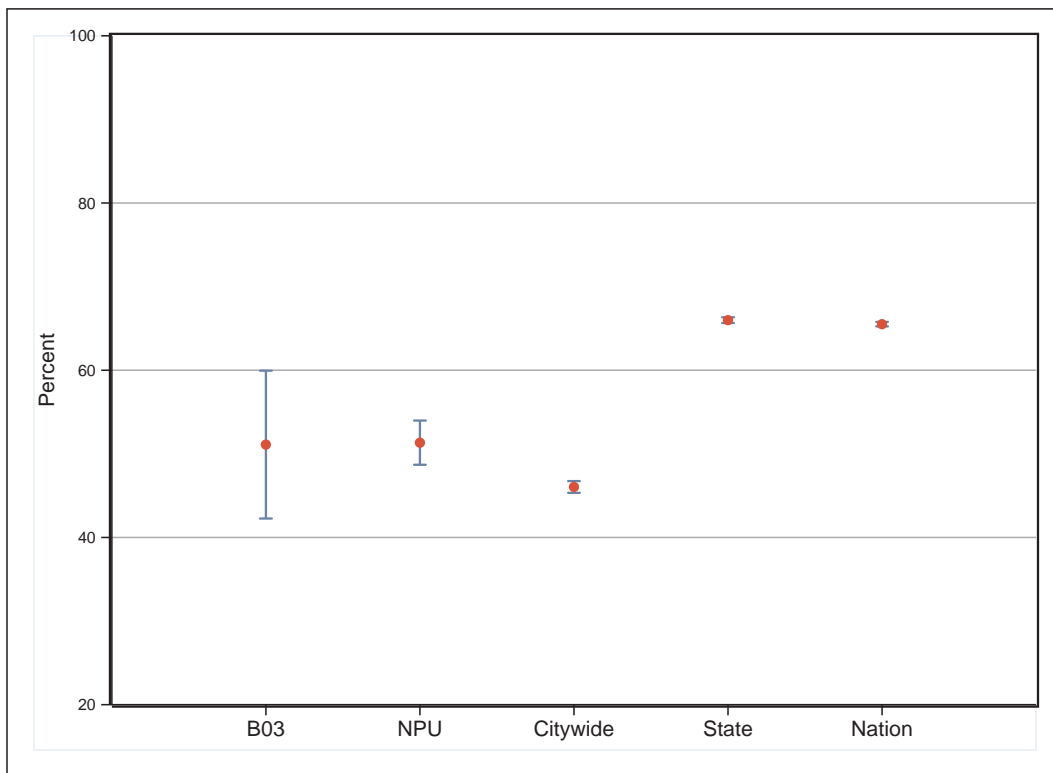
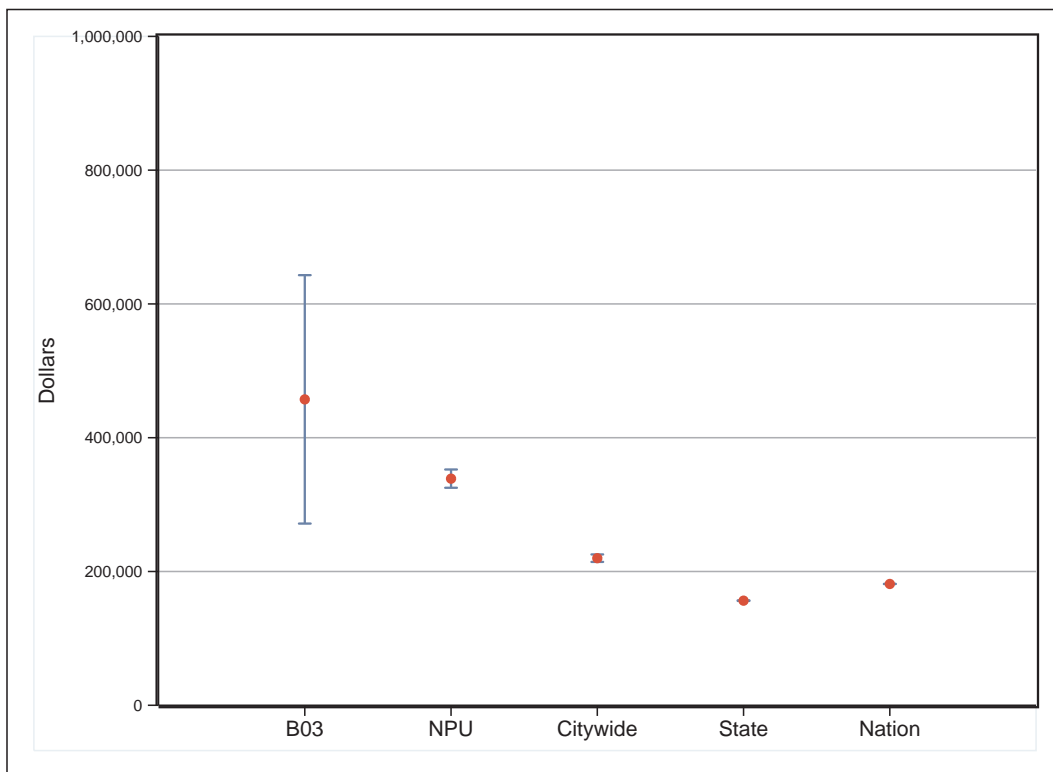
# ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

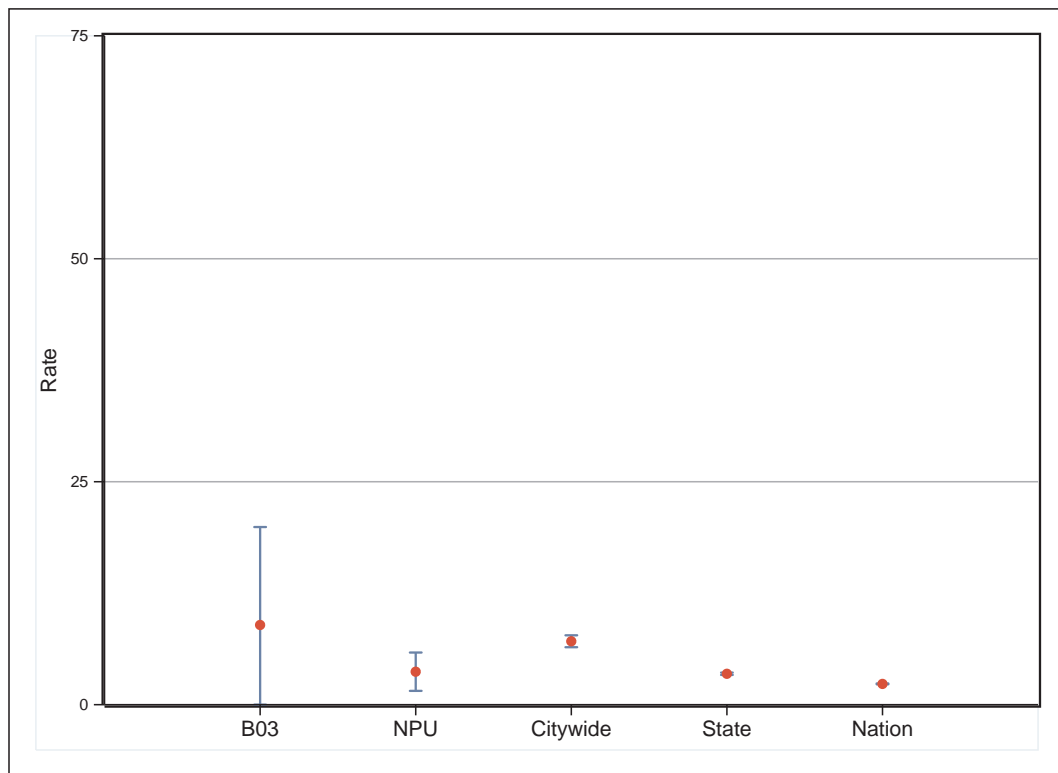
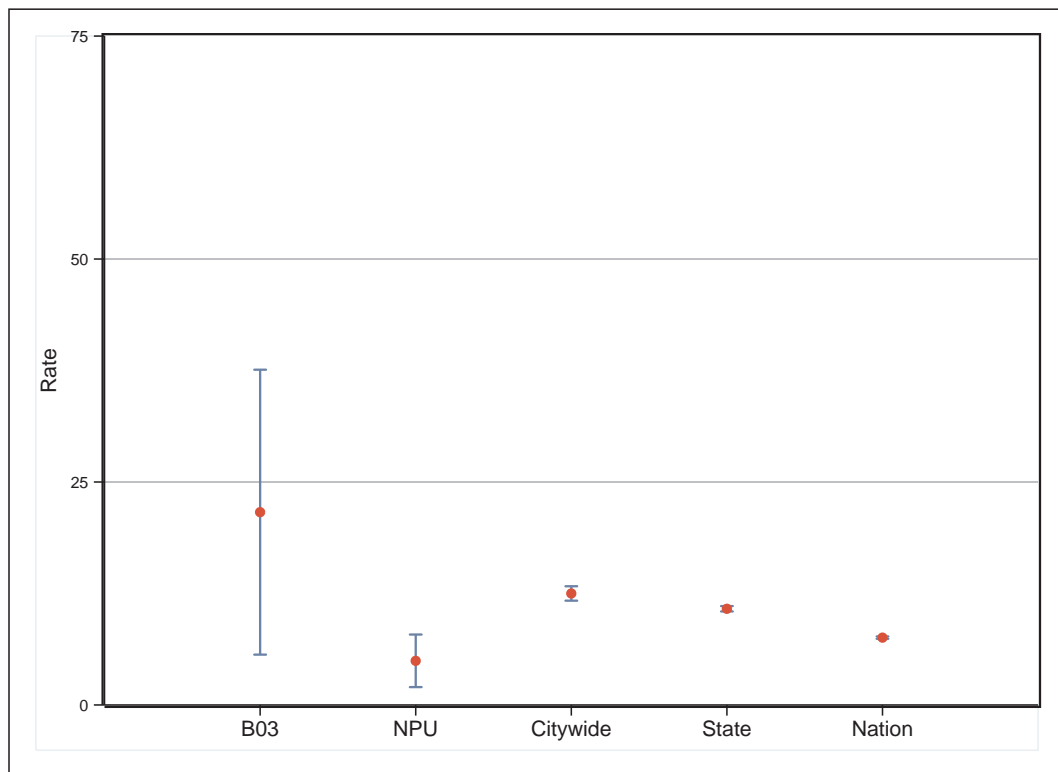
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

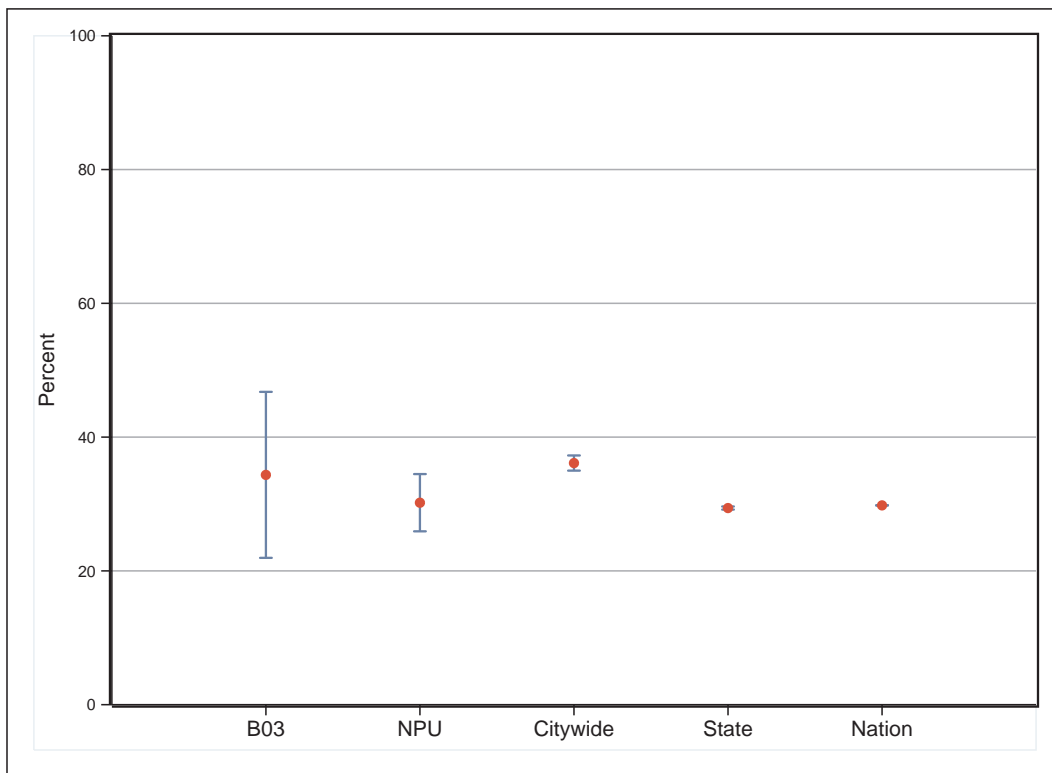
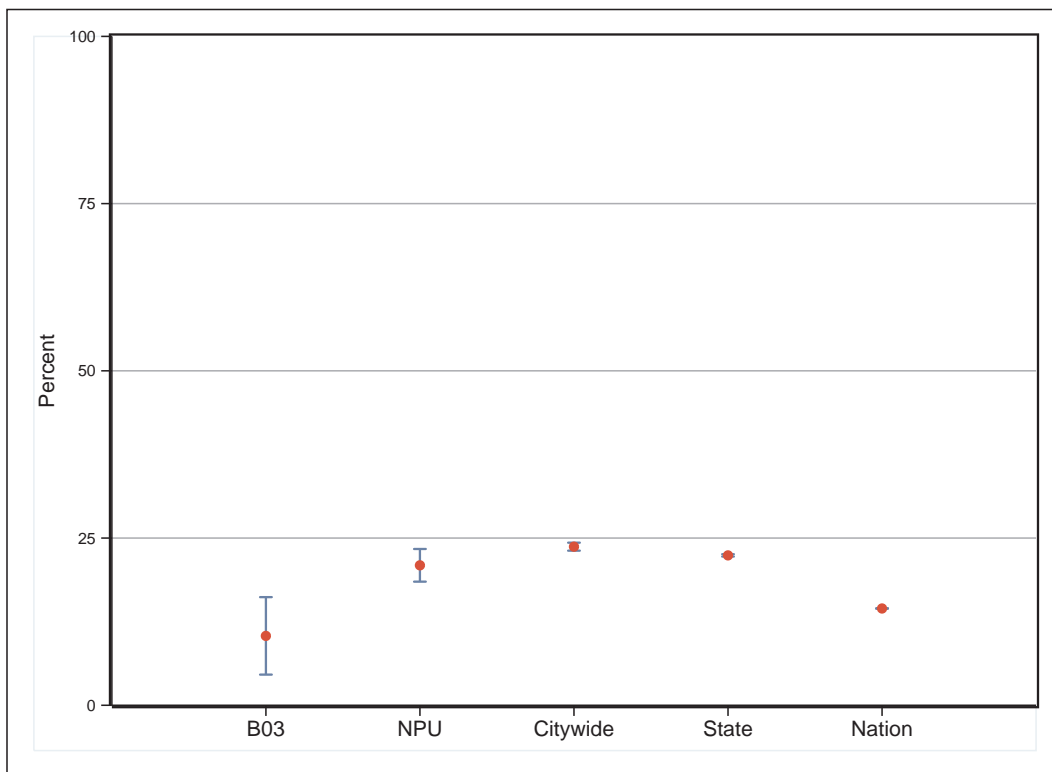
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

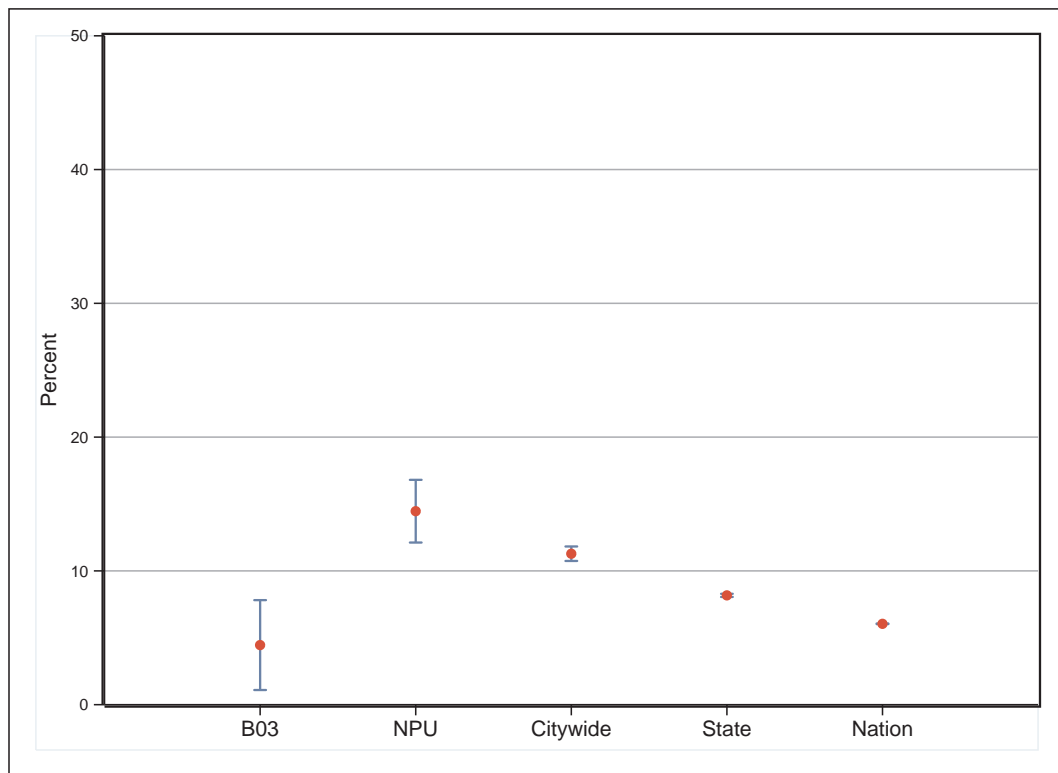
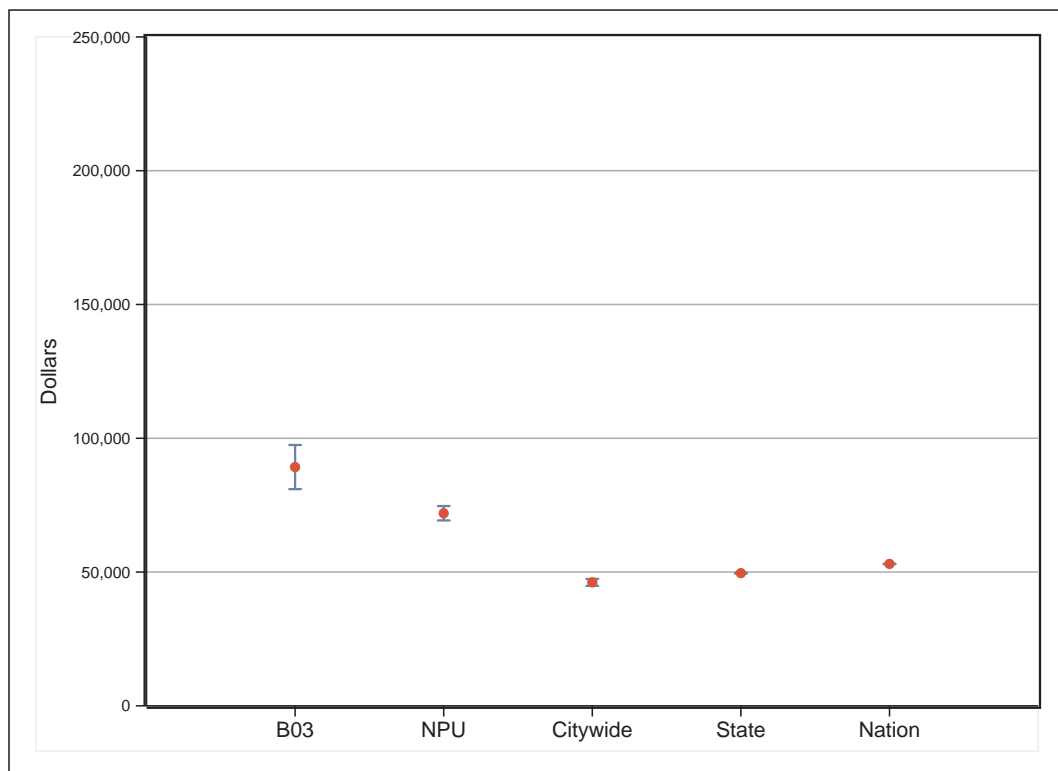
**Homeowner Vacancy Rate****Rental Vacancy Rate**

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

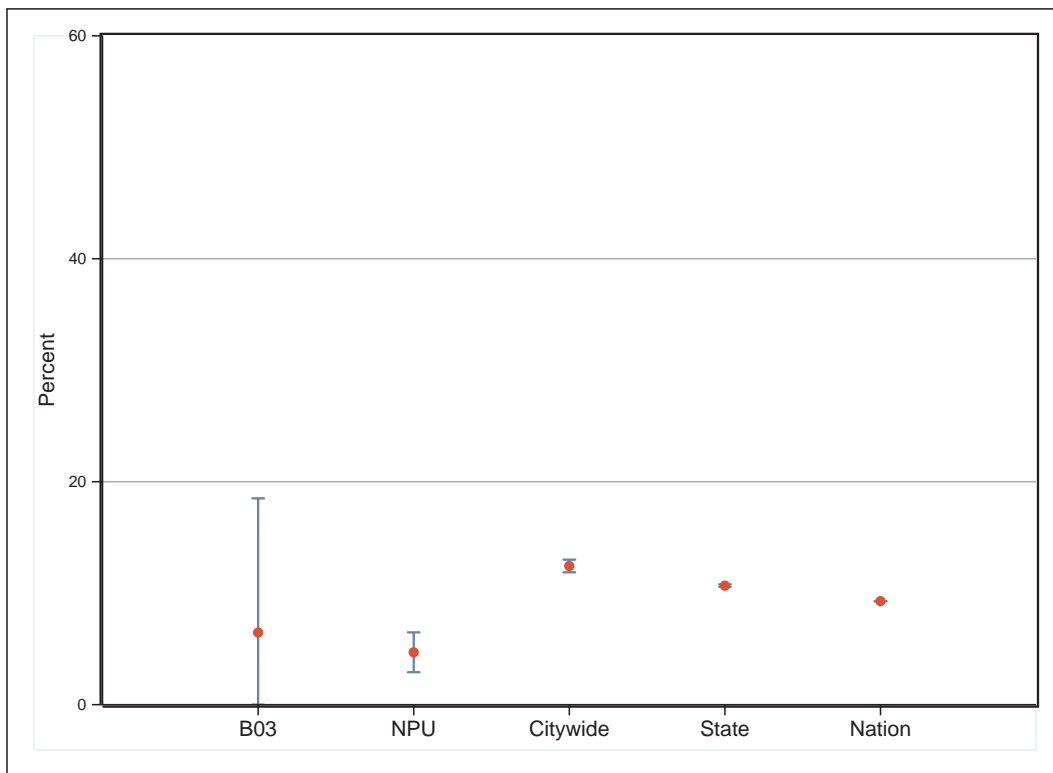
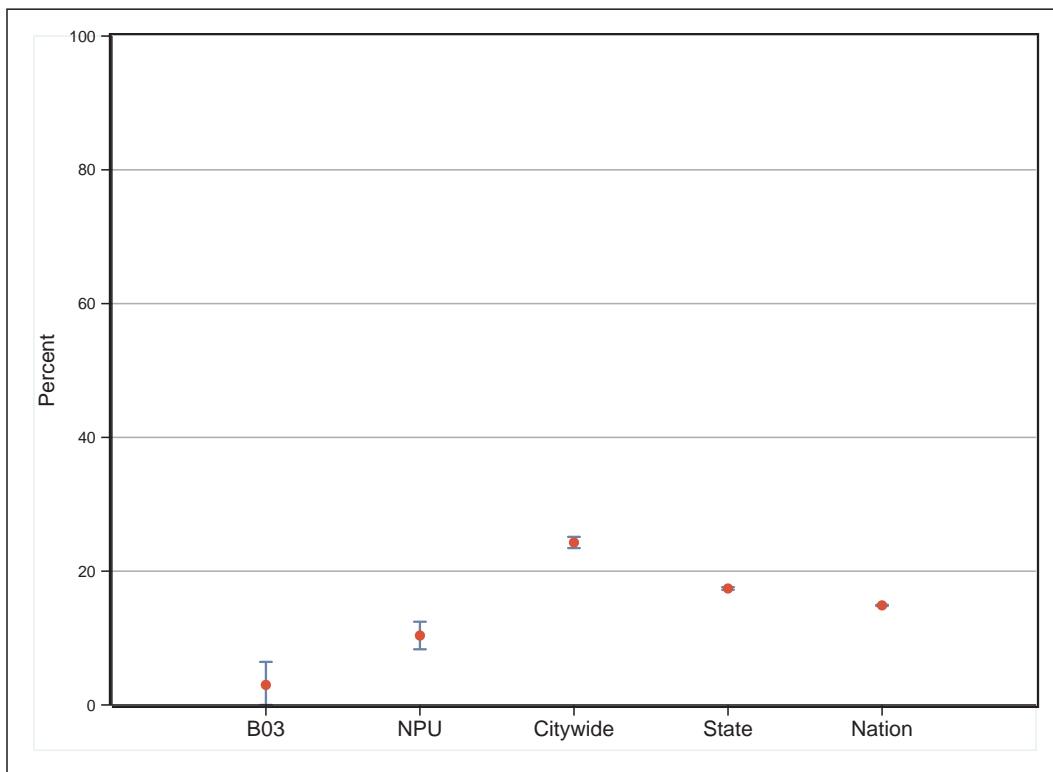
**Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income****Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	407	±116	40.0%	±9.6
With own children under 18 years	207	±98	20.3%	±9.1
Married-couple family	380	±118	37.3%	±10.1
With own children under 18 years	183	±92	18.0%	±8.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	11	±23	1.1%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	8	±21	0.8%	±2.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	17	±27	1.6%	±2.7
With own children under 18 years	16	±27	1.6%	±2.6
Nonfamily households	611	±139	60.0%	±10.1
Householder living alone	490	±131	48.2%	±10.6
65 years and over	65	±48	6.4%	±4.6
Households with one or more people under 18 years	207	±92	20.4%	±8.5
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	96	±57	9.4%	±5.4
Average household size	1.86	±0.36	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.38	±1.04	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	815	±133	43.0%	±4.7
Spouse	411	±83	21.7%	±3.5
Child	508	±100	26.8%	±4.2
Other relatives	19	±37	1.0%	±1.9
Nonrelatives	140	±137	7.4%	±7.2
Unmarried partner	43	±49	2.3%	±2.6
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>±235</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	375	±256	45.6%	±28.2
Now married, except separated	422	±86	51.2%	±18.0
Separated	10	±18	1.2%	±2.2
Widowed	12	±17	1.5%	±2.0
Divorced	41	±50	5.0%	±5.9
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	411	±151	44.9%	±13.8
Now married, except separated	421	±87	46.1%	±2.1
Separated	15	±25	1.6%	±2.7
Widowed	50	±42	5.5%	±4.4
Divorced	71	±49	7.8%	±5.1
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>±42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±8	0.0%	±28.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±36	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	66	±92	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±360	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	77	±173	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	66	±128	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>±12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±8	0.0%	±956.3
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±12	0.0%	±1352.4
1 or 2 years	0	±8	0.0%	±956.3
3 or 4 years	0	±8	0.0%	±956.3
5 or more years	0	±8	0.0%	±956.3
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	0	±8	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±8	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>±112</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	53	±51	11.3%	±10.6
Kindergarten	41	±46	8.7%	±9.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	256	±95	55.0%	±15.6
High school (grades 9-12)	58	±44	12.4%	±8.9
College or graduate school	59	±57	12.6%	±11.8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>±281</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	10	±43	0.7%	±2.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	72	±78	4.9%	±5.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38	±44	2.6%	±2.9
Some college, no degree	207	±111	14.1%	±7.1
Associate's degree	16	±28	1.1%	±1.9
Bachelor's degree	748	±220	51.1%	±11.3
Graduate or professional degree	374	±137	25.5%	±8.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.4%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.6%	±9.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>±287</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	65	±56	3.8%	±3.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	38	±46	2.0%	±2.4
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>±128</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	0	±17	0.0%	±3.7
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>±235</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	17	±29	1.4%	±2.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>±101</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	22	±31	7.5%	±10.3

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>±232</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	1,719	±215	92.3%	±1.0
Different house in the U.S.	142	±88	7.6%	±4.6
Same county	60	±62	3.2%	±3.3
Different county	82	±62	4.4%	±3.3
Same state	39	±38	2.1%	±2.0
Different state	44	±49	2.3%	±2.6
Abroad	1	±13	0.0%	±0.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	1,779	±203	85.7%	±18.2
Born in United States	1,774	±298	85.4%	±21.0
State of residence	812	±189	39.1%	±5.8
Different state	961	±230	46.3%	±7.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	5	±13	0.3%	±0.6
Foreign born	114	±98	5.5%	±4.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>±98</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	98	±88	86.0%	±23.2
Not a U.S. citizen	16	±38	14.0%	±30.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>±96</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>±19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±8	0.0%	±157.6
Entered before 2010	5	±18	100.0%	±490.3
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>±98</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±8	0.0%	±7.4
Entered before 2010	114	±85	100.0%	±113.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>±98</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	25	±40	22.0%	±29.5
Asia	62	±74	54.4%	±45.3
Africa	5	±14	4.7%	±11.1
Oceania	0	±8	0.0%	±7.4
Latin America	21	±40	18.8%	±31.0
Northern America	0	±9	0.1%	±7.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>±355</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	1,892	±315	95.4%	±23.3
Language other than English	91	±89	4.6%	±4.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	38	±93	1.9%	±4.7
Spanish	38	±49	1.9%	±2.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	22	±49	1.1%	±2.5
Other Indo-European languages	45	±61	2.3%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±49	0.8%	±2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	8	±33	0.4%	±1.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±44	0.0%	±2.2
Other languages	0	±25	0.0%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±44	0.0%	±2.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	275	±205	13.2%	±9.6
Arab	4	±10	0.2%	±0.5
Czech	6	±15	0.3%	±0.7
Danish	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	14	±24	0.7%	±1.1
English	430	±183	20.7%	±8.0
French (except Basque)	87	±85	4.2%	±4.0
French Canadian	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
German	319	±174	15.3%	±7.9
Greek	26	±44	1.2%	±2.1
Hungarian	6	±15	0.3%	±0.7
Irish	244	±149	11.8%	±6.8
Italian	53	±49	2.6%	±2.3
Lithuanian	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	13	±25	0.6%	±1.2
Polish	36	±44	1.8%	±2.1
Portuguese	4	±10	0.2%	±0.5
Russian	50	±68	2.4%	±3.3
Scotch-Irish	96	±81	4.6%	±3.8
Scottish	142	±134	6.8%	±6.3
Slovak	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Swedish	39	±70	1.9%	±3.4
Swiss	0	±9	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	7	±18	0.3%	±0.9
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4

### Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,025	±226	70.0%	±12.1
Civilian labor force	1,025	±226	69.9%	±12.1
Employed	958	±199	65.4%	±10.2
Unemployed	66	±124	4.5%	±8.5
Armed Forces	0	±38	0.0%	±2.6
Not in labor force	440	±130	30.0%	±7.9
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>±226</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	6.5%	±12.0	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>±147</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	412	±139	55.7%	±15.1
Civilian labor force	412	±139	55.6%	±15.1
Employed	408	±138	55.1%	±15.1
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>±99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	45	±68	42.9%	±51.4
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>±152</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	103	±78	36.0%	±19.4

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>±169</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	820	±145	85.6%	±1.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	41	±67	4.3%	±6.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	27	±33	2.8%	±3.4
Walked	17	±33	1.7%	±3.4
Other means	0	±8	0.0%	±0.9
Worked at home	53	±47	5.5%	±4.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	±2.2	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	756	±190	78.9%	±11.3
Service occupations	106	±85	11.1%	±8.6
Sales and office occupations	377	±160	39.4%	±14.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14	±26	1.5%	±2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	49	±58	5.1%	±6.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±21	0.0%	±2.2
Construction	30	±34	3.1%	±3.5
Manufacturing	72	±60	7.6%	±6.1
Wholesale trade	155	±106	16.2%	±10.5
Retail trade	58	±63	6.1%	±6.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4	±23	0.4%	±2.4
Information	40	±41	4.2%	±4.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	183	±101	19.1%	±9.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	316	±127	33.0%	±11.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	263	±110	27.5%	±10.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	113	±93	11.8%	±9.4
Other services, except public administration	48	±38	5.0%	±3.9
Public administration	19	±28	1.9%	±2.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>±199</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	1,008	±208	105.2%	±30.8
Government workers	141	±94	14.7%	±9.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	153	±78	15.9%	±7.4
Unpaid family workers	0	±21	0.0%	±2.2

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	9	±17	0.9%	±1.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	±34	1.8%	±3.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	±49	6.4%	±4.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	±41	4.5%	±4.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	171	±103	16.8%	±9.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	89	±53	8.7%	±5.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	192	±96	18.8%	±9.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	204	±105	20.0%	±9.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	83	±65	8.1%	±6.2
\$200,000 or more	140	±77	13.8%	±7.3
Median household income (dollars)	89,244	±8,252	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	140,304	±39,757	(X)	(X)
With earnings	947	±146	93.1%	±1.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	136,262	±41,619	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	103	±60	10.1%	±5.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,395	±5,990	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	45	±38	4.4%	±3.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13,826	±11,491	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	0	±15	0.0%	±1.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,912	±588,495	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±15	0.0%	±1.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	706	±43,713	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	8	±22	0.8%	±2.1
<b>Families</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>±116</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	0	±15	0.0%	±3.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±15	0.0%	±3.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	±24	2.5%	±5.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19	±30	4.6%	±7.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	±34	4.0%	±8.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	±27	4.0%	±6.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	66	±74	16.1%	±17.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	105	±73	25.7%	±16.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	72	±64	17.8%	±14.8
\$200,000 or more	103	±59	25.3%	±12.6
Median family income (dollars)	122,085	±23,832	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	228,202	±82,060	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	70,266	±18,709	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>±139</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	58,417	±14,841	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	81,663	±24,176	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	50,805	±5,230	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	57,291	±14,493	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	1,785	±215	94.3%	±16.1
With private health insurance	1,708	±219	90.2%	±3.7
With public coverage	271	±80	14.3%	±3.8
No health insurance coverage	108	±127	5.7%	±6.7
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>±128</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	1	±15	0.1%	±3.3
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>±235</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	909	±205	909	(X)
Employed:	843	±168	843	(X)
With health insurance coverage	779	±178	92.4%	±10.5
With private health insurance	779	±178	92.4%	±10.5
With public coverage	0	±8	0.0%	±1.0
No health insurance coverage	64	±83	7.6%	±9.8
Unemployed:	66	±118	66	(X)
With health insurance coverage	43	±75	64.9%	±162.6
With private health insurance	43	±75	64.9%	±162.6
With public coverage	0	±8	0.0%	±12.7
No health insurance coverage	23	±45	35.1%	±26.1
Not in labor force:	247	±93	247	(X)
With health insurance coverage	228	±87	92.1%	±4.9
With private health insurance	228	±87	92.0%	±4.8
With public coverage	0	±10	0.1%	±3.9
No health insurance coverage	20	±36	7.9%	±14.2

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	0.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±12.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±38.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±22.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.5%	±87.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.5%	±90.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	3.0%	±3.4	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.0%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.0%	±1.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±14.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	0.0%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3.9%	±4.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	4.9%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	0.0%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	0.0%	±2.1	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	11.0%	±12.0	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,018	±156	80.1%	±8.9
Vacant housing units	254	±134	19.9%	±10.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	8.9	±11.0	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	21.6	±16.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	346	±91	27.2%	±6.6
1-unit, attached	120	±63	9.4%	±4.8
2 units	0	±15	0.0%	±1.2
3 or 4 units	63	±60	5.0%	±4.7
5 to 9 units	51	±46	4.0%	±3.6
10 to 19 units	76	±72	6.0%	±5.6
20 or more units	616	±156	48.4%	±11.1
Mobile home	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	132	±74	10.4%	±5.7
Built 1990 to 1999	295	±119	23.2%	±9.1
Built 1980 to 1989	449	±143	35.3%	±10.6
Built 1970 to 1979	83	±58	6.5%	±4.5
Built 1960 to 1969	178	±97	14.0%	±7.5
Built 1950 to 1959	103	±61	8.1%	±4.7
Built 1940 to 1949	32	±27	2.5%	±2.1
Built 1939 or earlier	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	98	±80	7.7%	±6.3
2 rooms	92	±65	7.2%	±5.0
3 rooms	157	±89	12.4%	±6.9
4 rooms	316	±124	24.9%	±9.4
5 rooms	212	±108	16.7%	±8.3
6 rooms	56	±34	4.4%	±2.7
7 rooms	117	±63	9.2%	±4.9
8 rooms	69	±47	5.4%	±3.7
9 rooms or more	154	±71	12.1%	±5.4
Median rooms	4.9	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	98	±80	7.7%	±6.3
1 bedroom	268	±96	21.1%	±7.2
2 bedrooms	519	±139	40.8%	±10.1
3 bedrooms	141	±68	11.1%	±5.2
4 bedrooms	136	±71	10.7%	±5.5
5 or more bedrooms	109	±62	8.6%	±4.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	520	±120	51.1%	±8.8
Renter-occupied	498	±111	48.9%	±7.9
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.24	±0.32	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.83	±0.40	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	158	±89	15.5%	±8.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	648	±165	63.7%	±12.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	150	±69	14.8%	±6.4
Moved in 1980 to 1989	46	±44	4.5%	±4.2
Moved in 1970 to 1979	11	±24	1.1%	±2.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	5	±23	0.5%	±2.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	45	±46	4.4%	±4.5
1 vehicle available	530	±128	52.1%	±9.7
2 vehicles available	342	±129	33.6%	±11.5
3 or more vehicles available	100	±68	9.9%	±6.6

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	714	±141	70.1%	±8.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
Electricity	304	±119	29.9%	±10.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
Coal or coke	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
Wood	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
Solar energy	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4
No fuel used	0	±15	0.0%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±8	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±8	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	53	±48	5.2%	±4.7

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>±156</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,003	±195	98.6%	±11.7
1.01 to 1.50	1	±22	0.1%	±2.1
1.51 or more	14	±34	1.4%	±3.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>±120</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	0	±41	0.0%	±7.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	±33	0.0%	±6.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	85	±72	16.3%	±13.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	±33	4.5%	±6.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	145	±83	27.9%	±14.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	12	±25	2.2%	±4.7
\$500,000 to \$999,999	193	±81	37.2%	±13.1
\$1,000,000 or more	62	±49	11.9%	±9.0
Median (dollars)	457,335	±185,716	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>±120</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	459	±117	88.3%	±9.4
Housing units without a mortgage	61	±49	11.7%	±9.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>±117</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±21	0.0%	±4.5
\$300 to \$499	0	±21	0.0%	±4.5
\$500 to \$699	0	±21	0.0%	±4.5
\$700 to \$999	11	±28	2.3%	±6.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	85	±75	18.5%	±15.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	83	±45	18.0%	±8.7
\$2,000 or more	281	±103	61.2%	±16.0
Median (dollars)	2,345	±461	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>±49</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±15	0.0%	±24.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±21	0.0%	±33.9
\$200 to \$299	0	±21	0.0%	±33.9
\$300 to \$399	0	±21	0.0%	±33.9
\$400 or more	61	±53	100.0%	±32.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>±147</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	151	±90	32.9%	±16.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	69	±46	15.1%	±8.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	84	±76	18.4%	±15.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	23	±28	4.9%	±5.8
35.0 percent or more	132	±70	28.8%	±12.1
Not computed	0	±15	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>±62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	33	±37	54.2%	±27.3
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±15	0.7%	±24.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±15	0.0%	±24.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	3	±16	5.4%	±25.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±15	0.3%	±24.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±15	0.0%	±24.0
35.0 percent or more	24	±36	39.3%	±43.3
Not computed	0	±15	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>±111</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	0	±25	0.0%	±5.1
\$200 to \$299	8	±21	1.6%	±4.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±29	0.0%	±5.9
\$500 to \$749	28	±46	5.7%	±9.1
\$750 to \$999	125	±88	25.1%	±16.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	253	±114	50.9%	±19.9
\$1,500 or more	83	±61	16.8%	±11.6
Median (dollars)	1,387	±78	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±15	(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)	489	±160	489	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	113	±82	23.1%	±14.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	105	±76	21.6%	±13.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	59	±59	12.2%	±11.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	19	±24	3.9%	±4.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	22	±26	4.6%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	170	±91	34.7%	±14.7
Not computed	9	±17	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	944	±270	45.5%	±10.1
Female	1,132	±237	54.5%	±5.9
Under 5 years	93	±79	4.5%	±3.7
5 to 9 years	85	±61	4.1%	±2.8
10 to 14 years	161	±82	7.8%	±3.7
15 to 19 years	63	±52	3.0%	±2.5
20 to 24 years	209	±114	10.0%	±5.2
25 to 34 years	647	±239	31.2%	±10.0
35 to 44 years	236	±97	11.4%	±4.2
45 to 54 years	239	±91	11.5%	±3.9
55 to 59 years	121	±76	5.8%	±3.5
60 to 64 years	101	±57	4.9%	±2.6
65 to 74 years	66	±63	3.2%	±3.0
75 to 84 years	18	±35	0.9%	±1.7
85 years and over	38	±42	1.8%	±2.0
Median age (years)	31.8	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,686	±323	81.2%	±5.5
21 years and over	1,668	±321	80.3%	±5.6
62 years and over	175	±94	8.4%	±4.3
65 years and over	122	±83	5.9%	±3.9
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>±323</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	810	±245	48.0%	±11.3
Female	876	±210	52.0%	±7.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>±83</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	28	±48	23.3%	±35.9
Female	93	±68	76.7%	±19.7

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	2,026	±369	97.6%	±3.3
Two or more races	50	±64	2.4%	±3.1
One race	2,026	±369	97.6%	±3.3
White	1,930	±374	93.0%	±6.9
Black or African American	51	±72	2.5%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±9	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	45	±75	2.2%	±3.6
Asian Indian	26	±67	1.3%	±3.2
Chinese	11	±26	0.5%	±1.2
Filipino	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	8	±20	0.4%	±1.0
Vietnamese	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±28	0.0%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±22	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	50	±64	2.4%	±3.1
White and Black or African American	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	37	±59	1.8%	±2.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	1,968	±372	94.8%	±5.7
Black or African American	64	±75	3.1%	±3.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	±17	0.0%	±0.8
Asian	94	±109	4.5%	±5.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>±372</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21	±43	1.0%	±2.1
Mexican	3	±35	0.2%	±1.7
Puerto Rican	0	±9	0.0%	±0.4
Cuban	0	±8	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	17	±30	0.8%	±1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,038	±370	98.2%	±3.0
White alone	1,893	±371	91.2%	±7.3
Black or African American alone	51	±72	2.5%	±3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	44	±67	2.1%	±3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	50	±64	2.4%	±3.1
Two races including Some other race	0	±15	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	50	±64	2.4%	±3.1

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

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

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

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

## Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

<b>SOCIAL</b>	
<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

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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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<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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

<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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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<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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

<b>DEMOGRAPHIC</b>	
<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