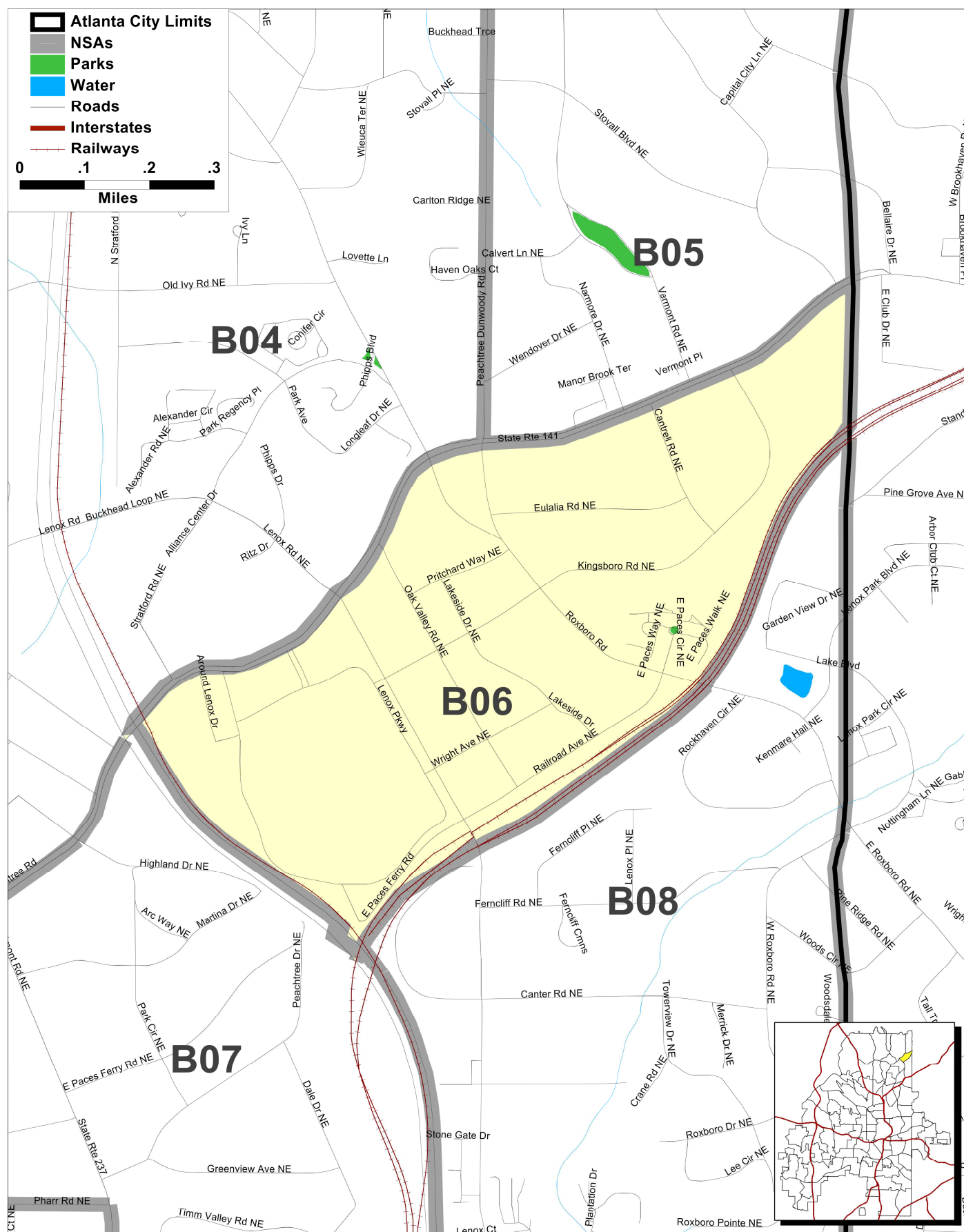


## Neighborhood Statistical Area B06



Neighborhood(s): Buckhead Heights, Lenox, Ridgedale Park

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# Contents

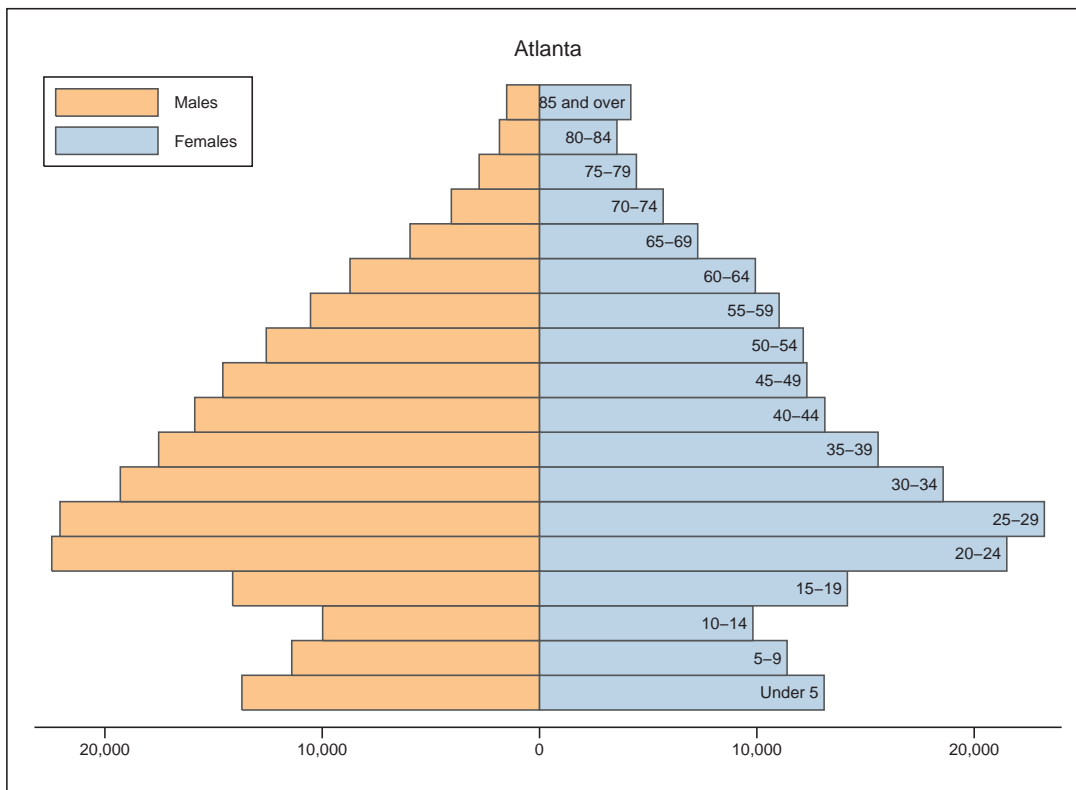
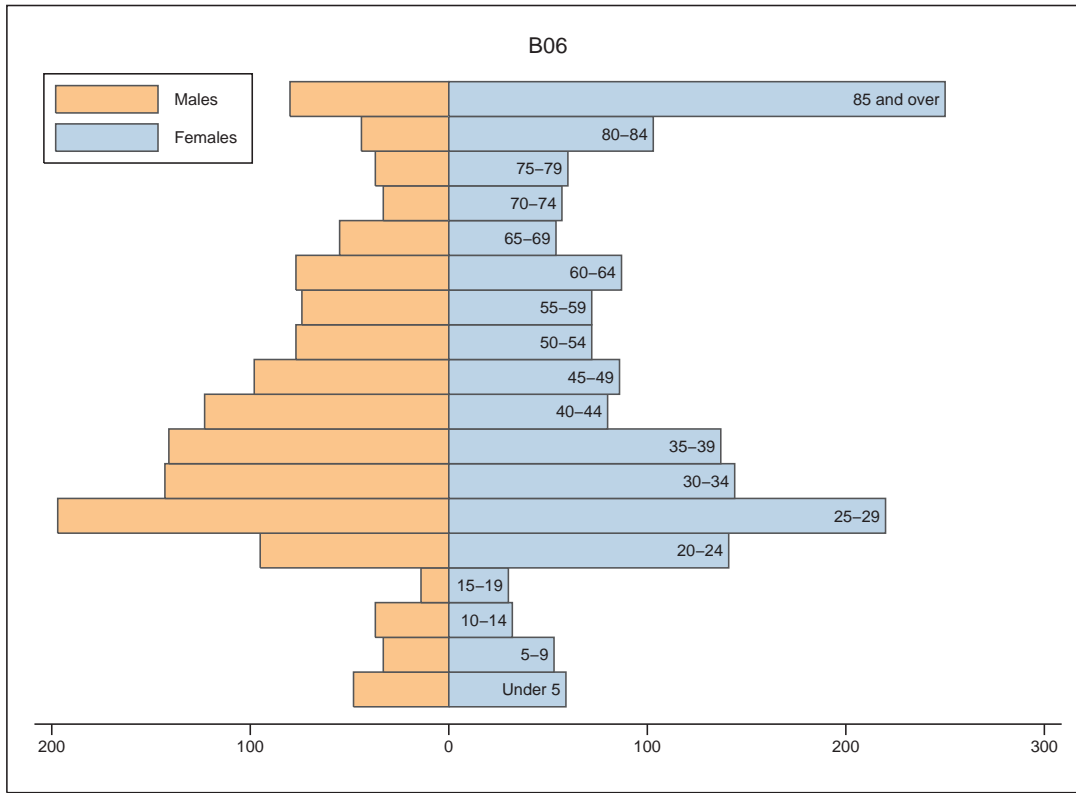
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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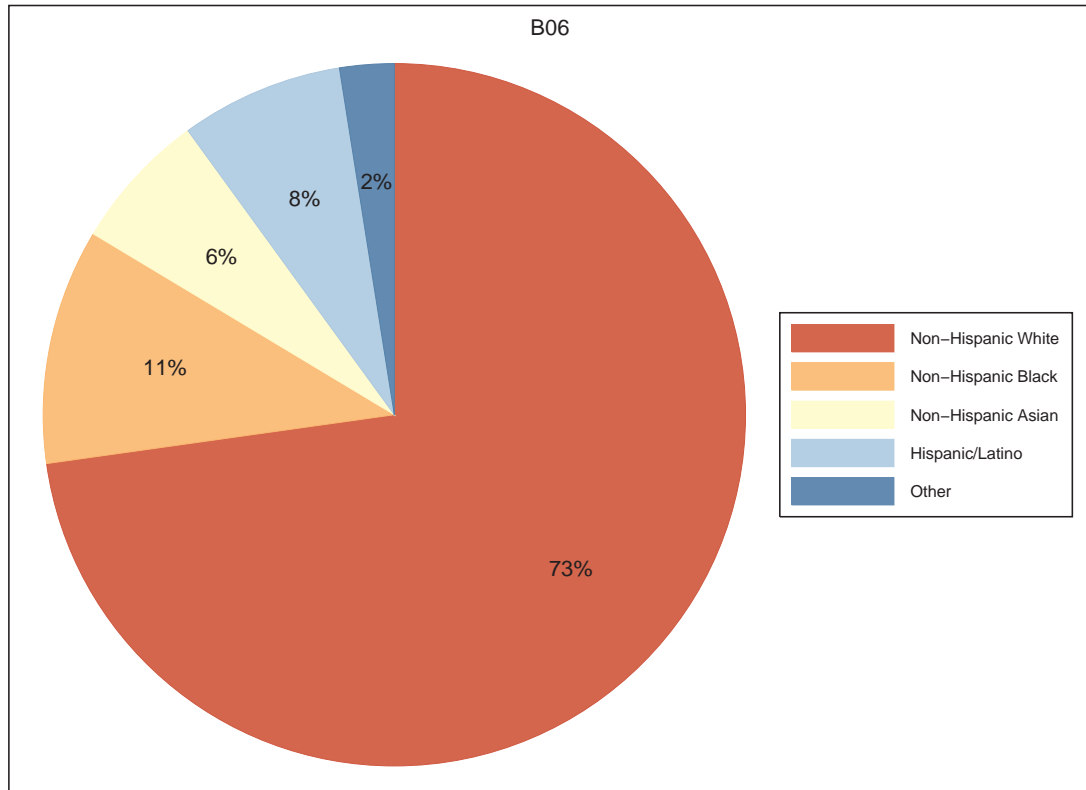
**B06**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

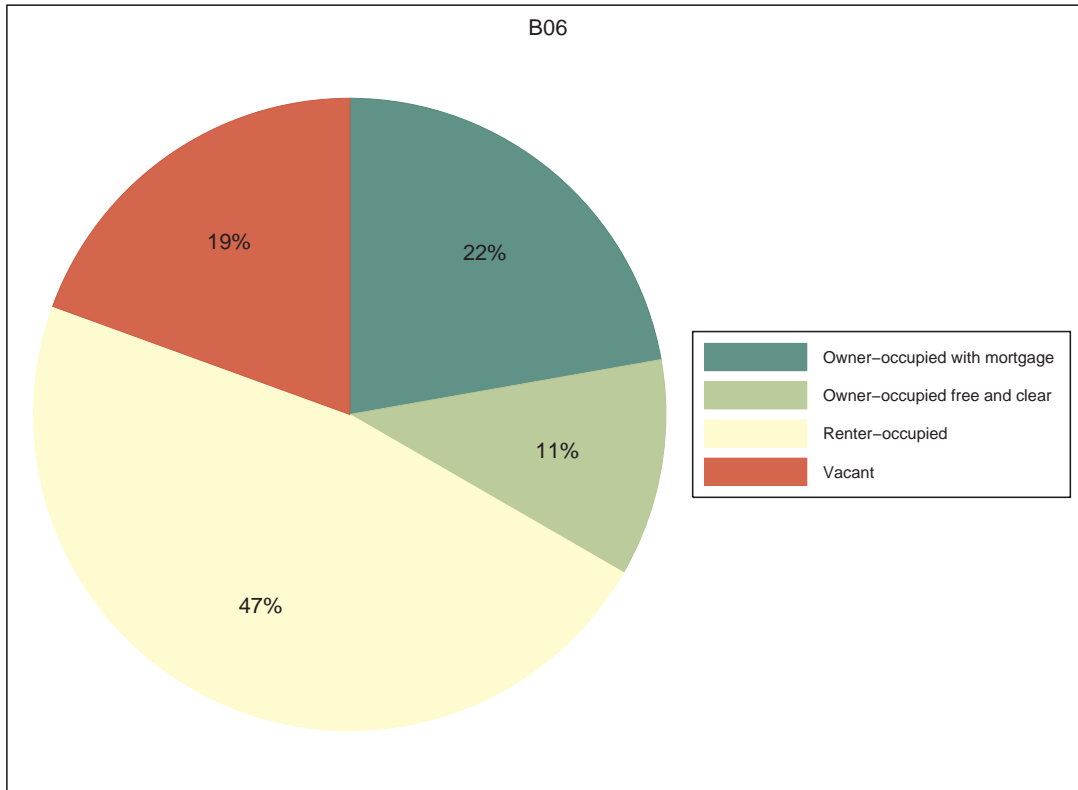
## Sex and Age



## Race and Latino Origin

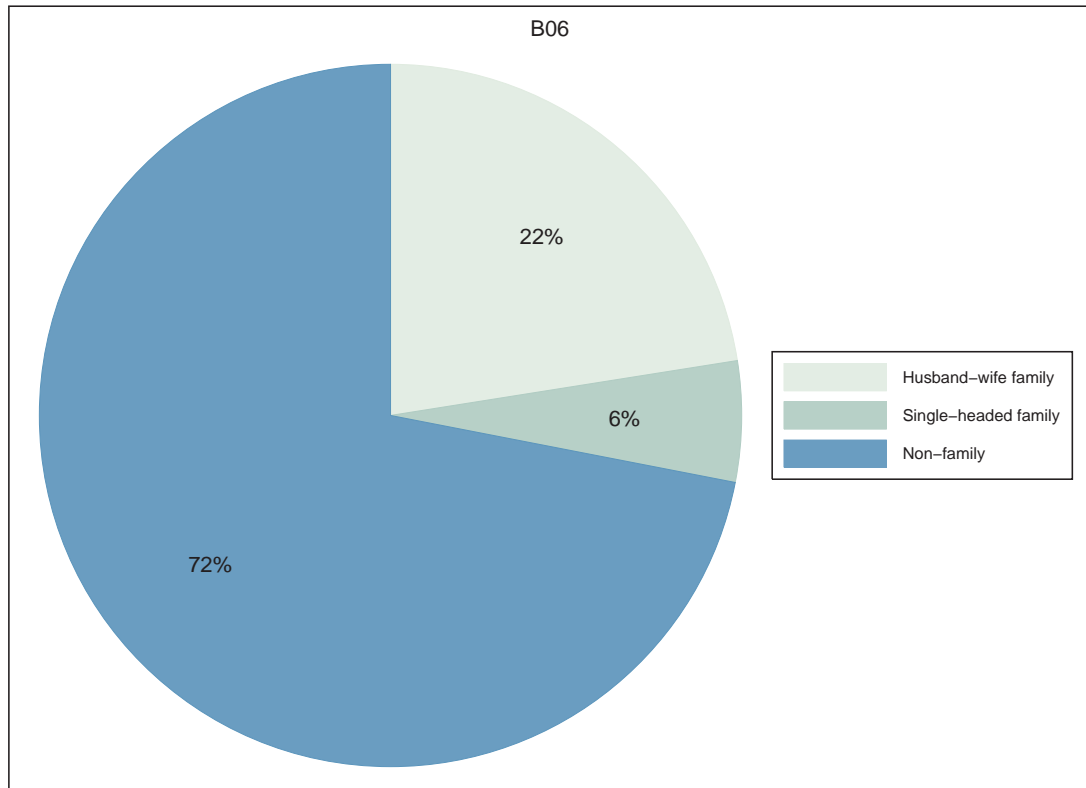


## Housing Tenure

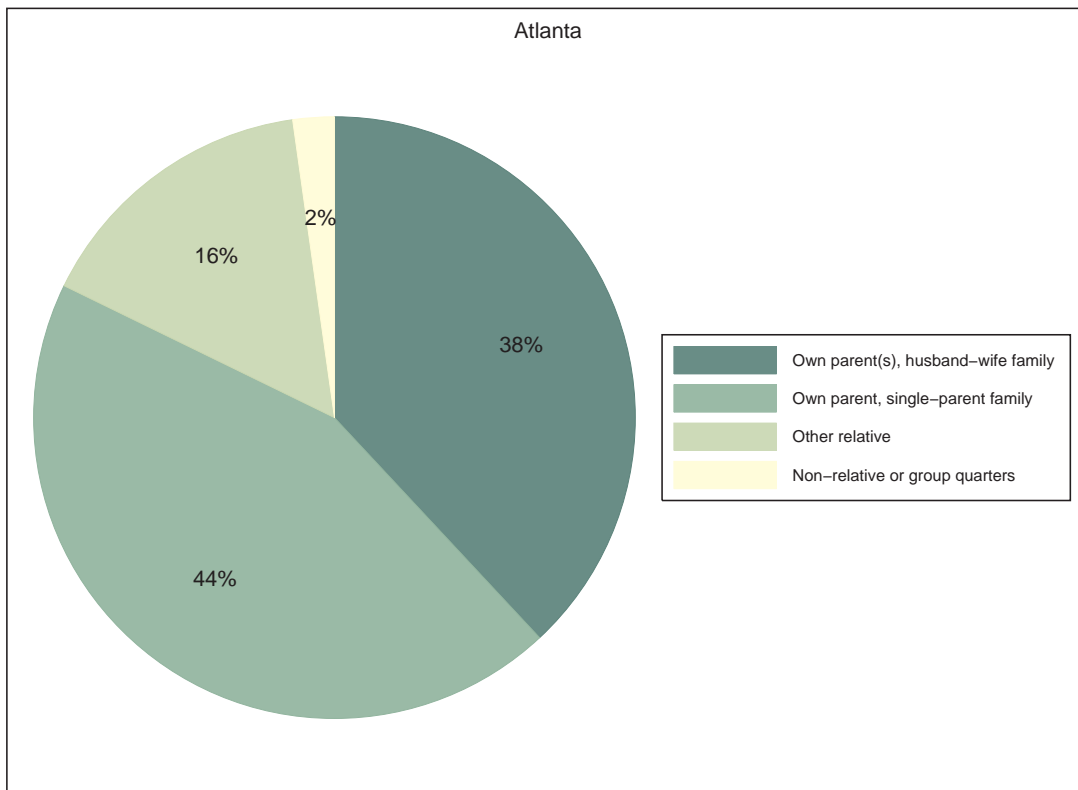
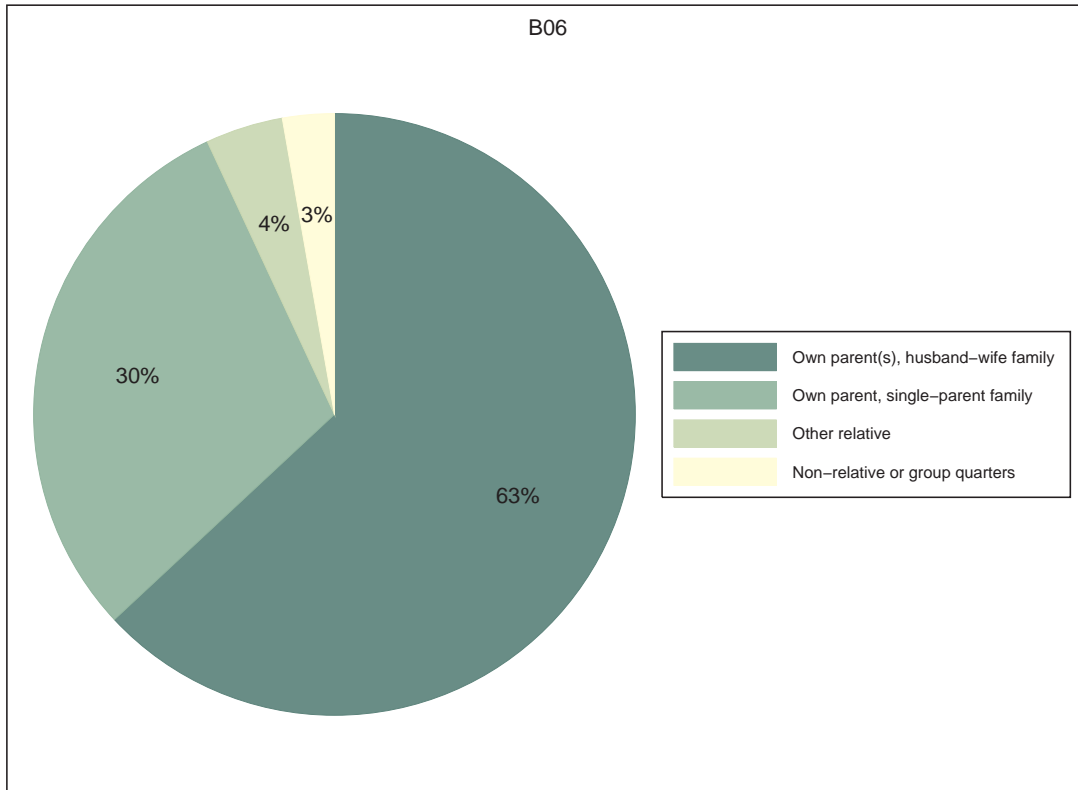




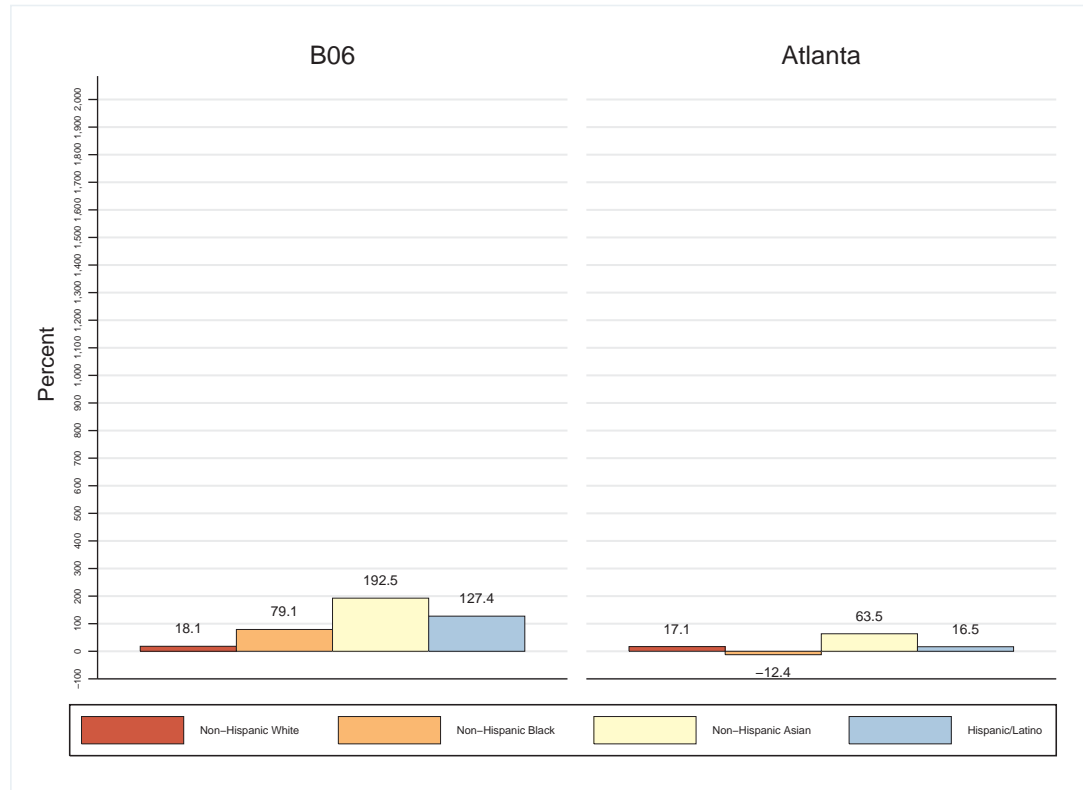
## Households by Type



## Children by Household Type



## Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,143	100.0%
Under 5 years	107	3.4%
5 to 9 years	86	2.7%
10 to 14 years	69	2.2%
15 to 19 years	44	1.4%
20 to 24 years	236	7.5%
25 to 29 years	417	13.3%
30 to 34 years	287	9.1%
35 to 39 years	278	8.8%
40 to 44 years	203	6.5%
45 to 49 years	184	5.9%
50 to 54 years	149	4.7%
55 to 59 years	146	4.6%
60 to 64 years	164	5.2%
65 to 69 years	109	3.5%
70 to 74 years	90	2.9%
75 to 79 years	97	3.1%
80 to 84 years	147	4.7%
85 years and over	330	10.5%
Median age (years)	41.2	(X)
16 years and over	2,873	91.4%
18 years and over	2,855	90.8%
21 years and over	2,819	89.7%
62 years and over	868	27.6%
65 years and over	773	24.6%
<b>Male population</b>	1,406	44.7%
Under 5 years	48	1.5%
5 to 9 years	33	1.0%
10 to 14 years	37	1.2%
15 to 19 years	14	0.4%
20 to 24 years	95	3.0%
25 to 29 years	197	6.3%
30 to 34 years	143	4.5%
35 to 39 years	141	4.5%
40 to 44 years	123	3.9%
45 to 49 years	98	3.1%
50 to 54 years	77	2.4%
55 to 59 years	74	2.4%
60 to 64 years	77	2.4%
65 to 69 years	55	1.7%
70 to 74 years	33	1.0%
75 to 79 years	37	1.2%
80 to 84 years	44	1.4%
85 years and over	80	2.5%
Median age (years)	39.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,286	40.9%
18 years and over	1,279	40.7%
21 years and over	1,268	40.3%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	293	9.3%
65 years and over	249	7.9%
<b>Female population</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>55.3%</b>
Under 5 years	59	1.9%
5 to 9 years	53	1.7%
10 to 14 years	32	1.0%
15 to 19 years	30	1.0%
20 to 24 years	141	4.5%
25 to 29 years	220	7.0%
30 to 34 years	144	4.6%
35 to 39 years	137	4.4%
40 to 44 years	80	2.5%
45 to 49 years	86	2.7%
50 to 54 years	72	2.3%
55 to 59 years	72	2.3%
60 to 64 years	87	2.8%
65 to 69 years	54	1.7%
70 to 74 years	57	1.8%
75 to 79 years	60	1.9%
80 to 84 years	103	3.3%
85 years and over	250	8.0%
Median age (years)	43.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,587	50.5%
18 years and over	1,576	50.1%
21 years and over	1,551	49.3%
62 years and over	575	18.3%
65 years and over	524	16.7%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
One Race	3,076	97.9%
White	2,410	76.7%
Black or African American	375	11.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.4%
Asian	197	6.3%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	58	1.9%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	25	0.8%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	8	0.3%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	25	0.8%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	17	0.5%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	4	0.1%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	13	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	82	2.6%
Two or More Races	67	2.1%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.1%
White; Asian	18	0.6%
White; Black or African American	11	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.2%

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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	2,454	78.1%
Black or African American	406	12.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	24	0.8%
Asian	235	7.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	96	3.1%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,143	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	241	7.7%
Mexican‡	70	2.2%
Puerto Rican‡	26	0.8%
Cuban‡	20	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	92	2.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,902	92.3%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,143	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	241	7.7%
White alone	122	3.9%
Black or African American alone	33	1.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	76	2.4%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,902	92.3%
White alone	2,288	72.8%
Black or African American alone	342	10.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	12	0.4%
Asian alone	196	6.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	6	0.2%
Two or More Races	58	1.8%

<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	3,143	100.0%
In households	3,135	99.7%
Householder	2,052	65.3%
Spouse	459	14.6%
Child	317	10.1%
Own child under 18 years	268	8.5%
Other relatives	85	2.7%
Under 18 years	12	0.4%
65 years and over†	15	0.5%
Nonrelatives	222	7.1%
Under 18 years	8	0.3%
65 years and over	4	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	76	2.4%
In group quarters	8	0.3%
Institutionalized population	8	0.3%
Male	2	0.1%
Female	6	0.2%
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>	2,052	100.0%
Family households (families)	574	28.0%
With own children under 18 years	171	8.3%
Husband-wife family	459	22.4%
With own children under 18 years	111	5.4%
Male householder, no wife present	42	2.0%
With own children under 18 years	18	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	73	3.6%
With own children under 18 years	42	2.0%
Nonfamily households	1,478	72.0%
Householder living alone	1,306	63.6%
Male	416	20.3%
65 years and over†	63	3.1%
Female	599	29.2%
65 years and over‡	266	13.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	178	8.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	631	30.8%
Average household size	1.53	(X)
Average family size	2.50	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	2,546	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,052	80.6%
Vacant housing units	494	19.4%
For rent	290	11.4%
Rented, not occupied	9	0.4%
For sale only	114	4.5%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	71	2.8%
All other vacants	6	0.2%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	11.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	19.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	2,052	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	848	41.3%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,324	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.56	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,204	58.7%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,811	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.50	(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?**

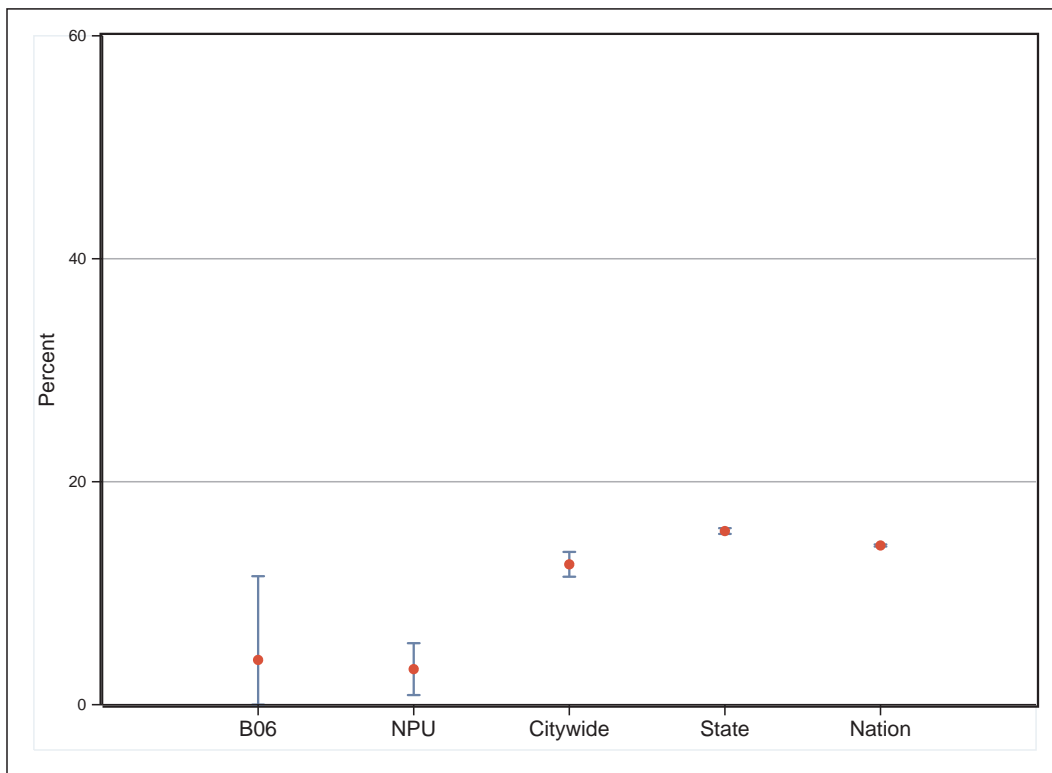
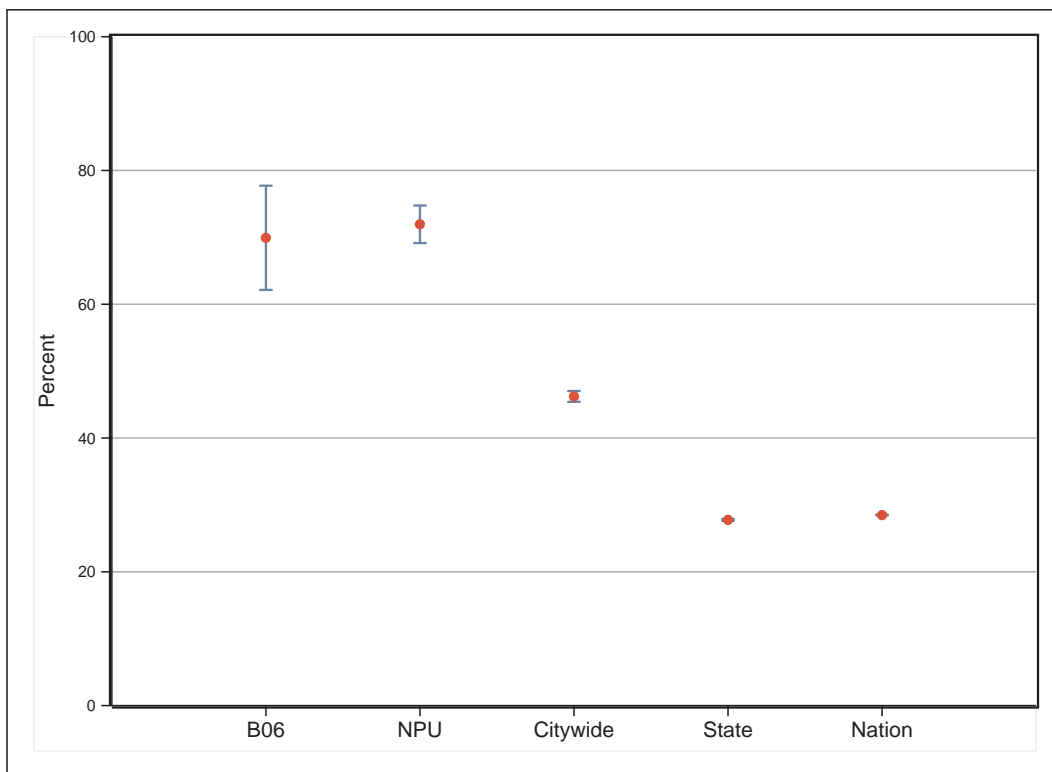
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

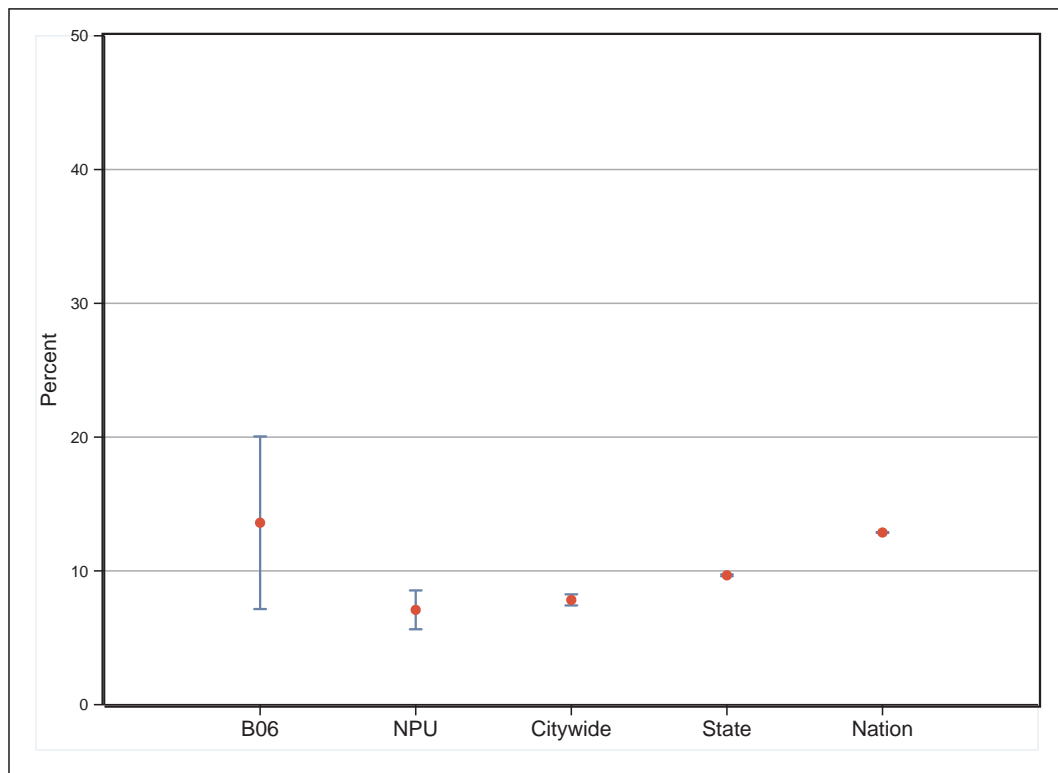
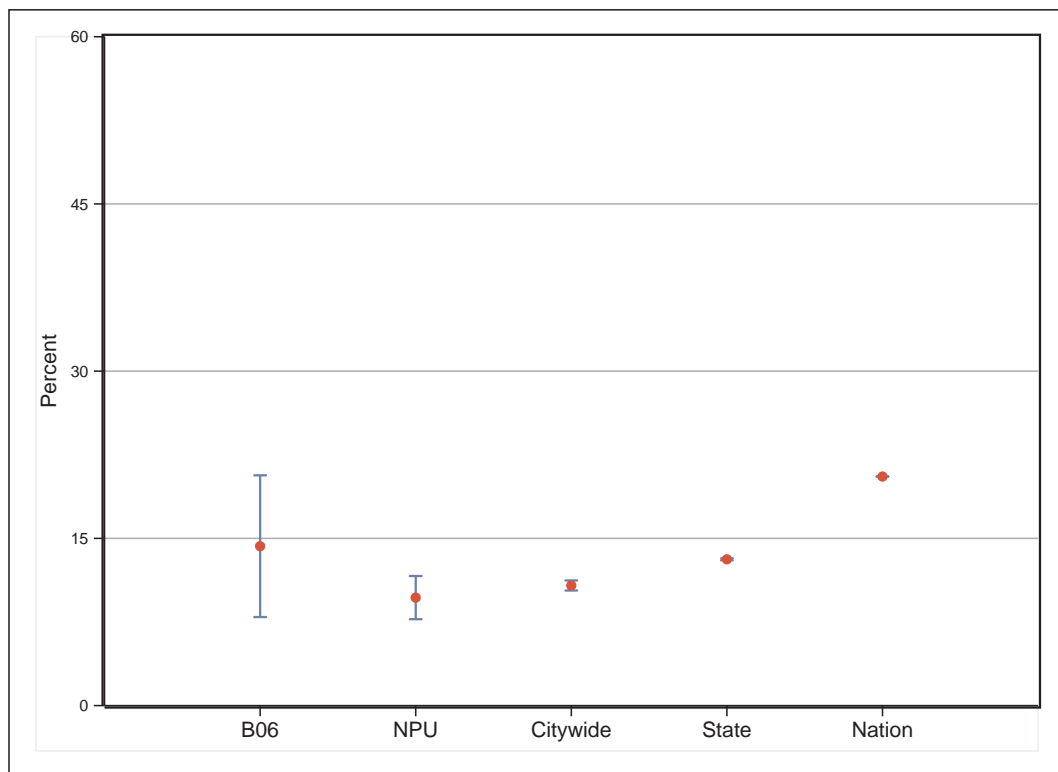
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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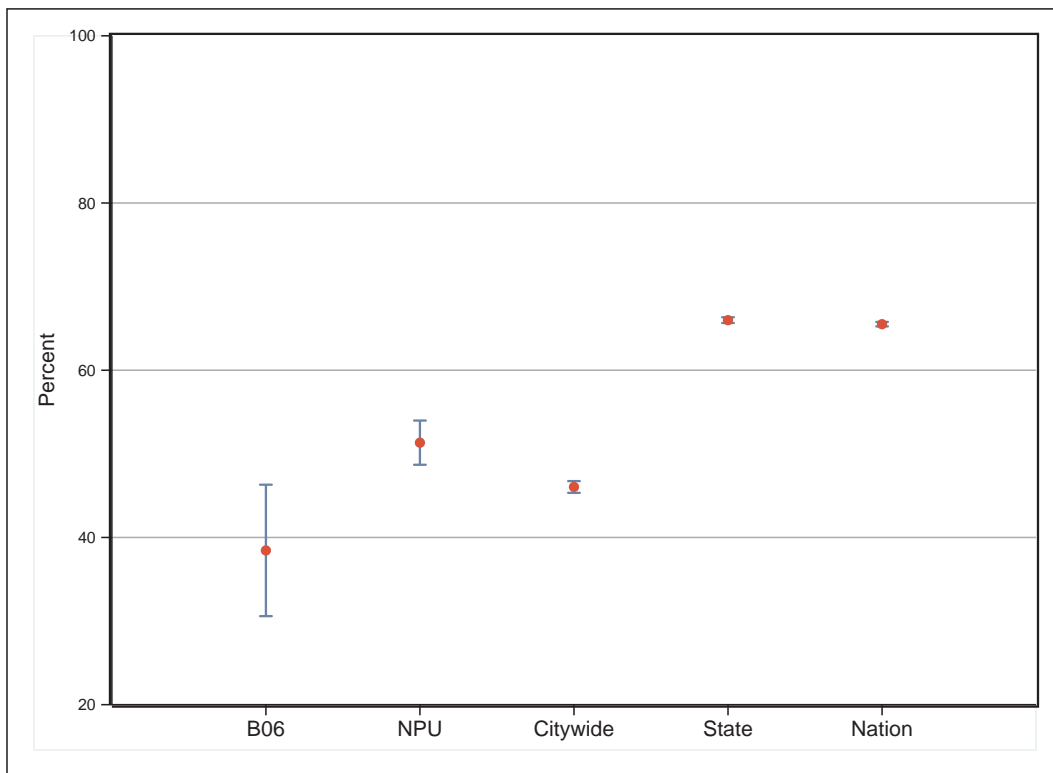
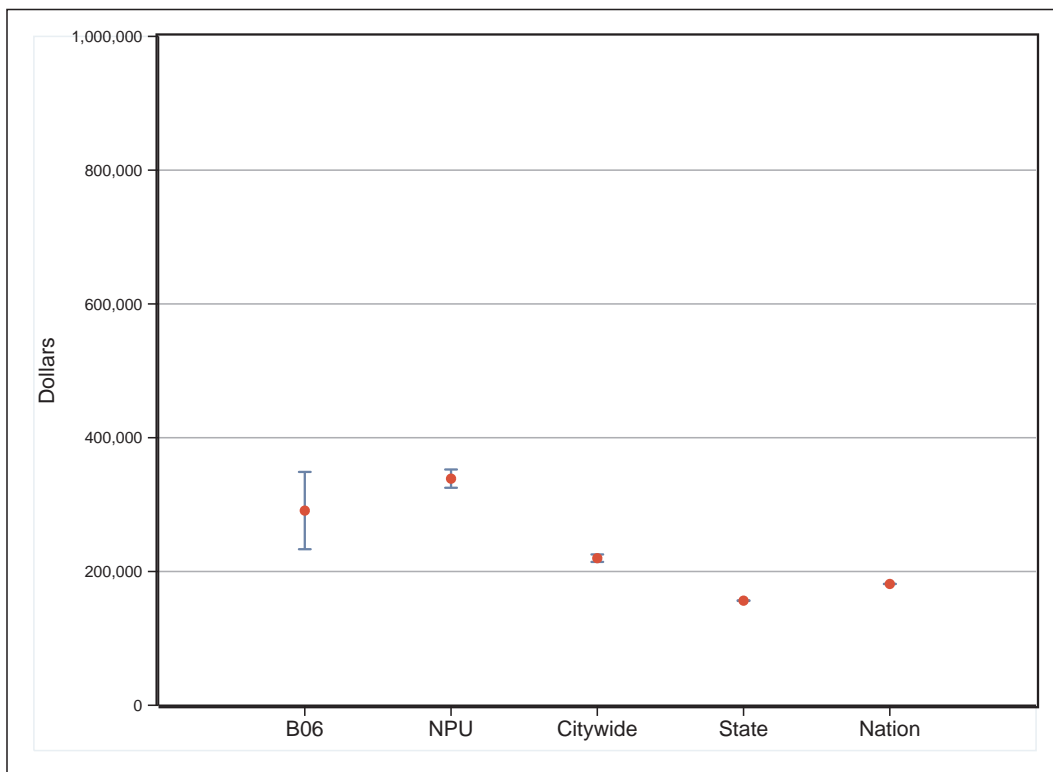
# ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

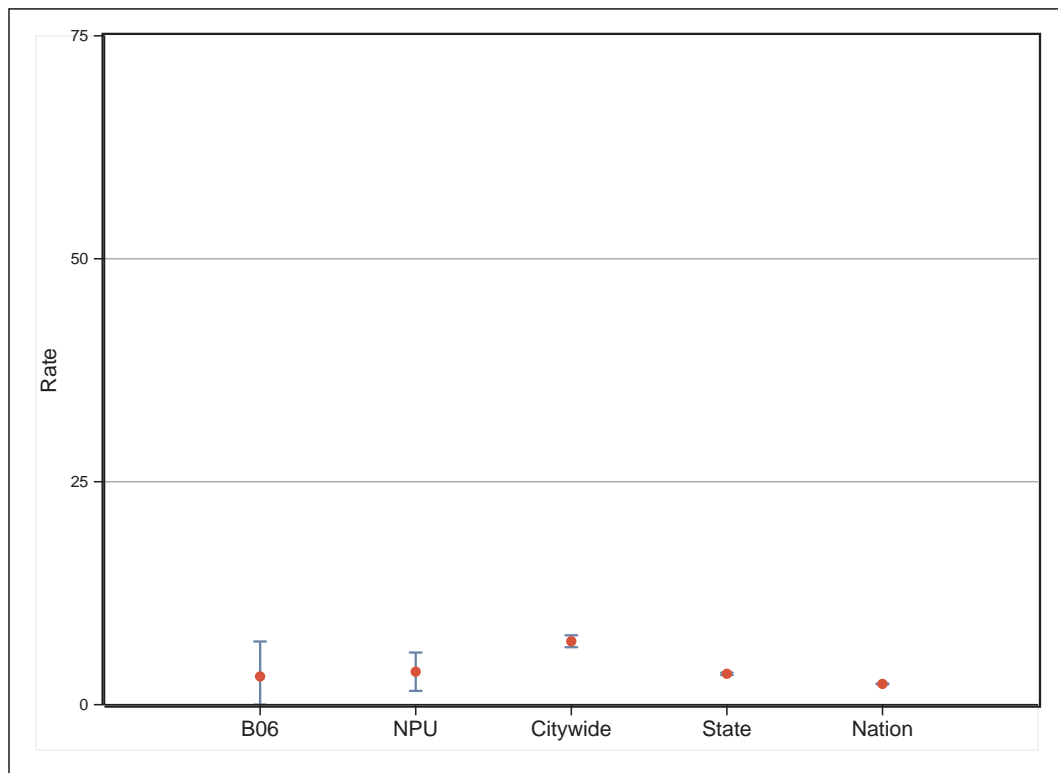
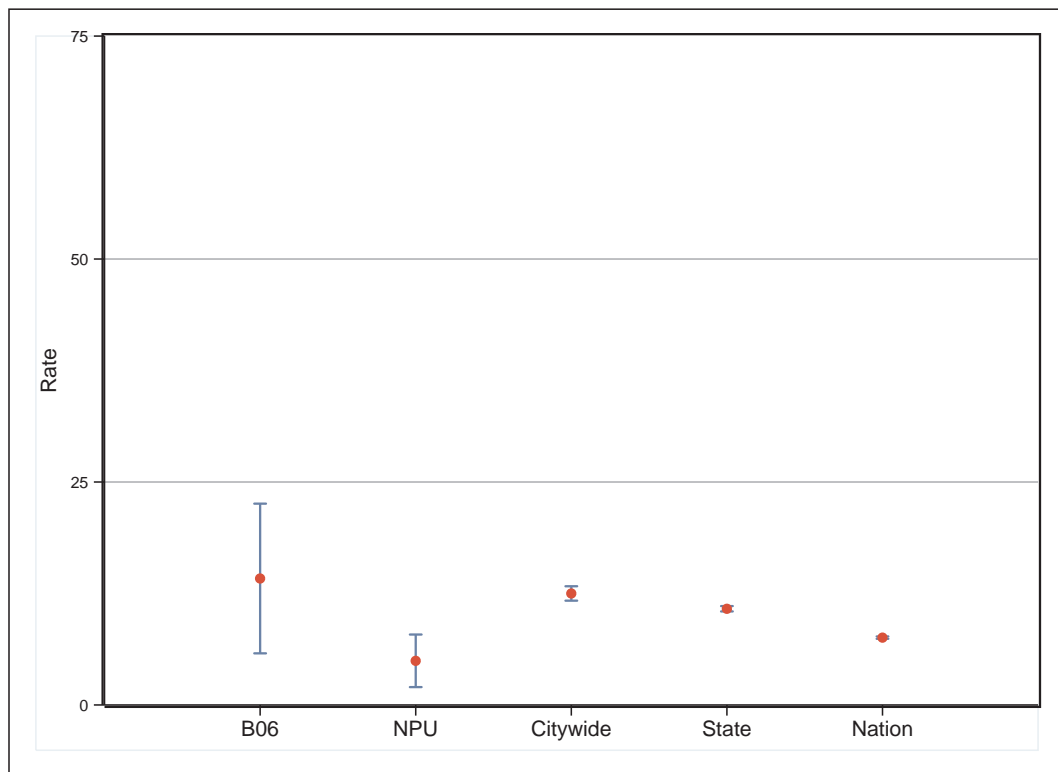
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

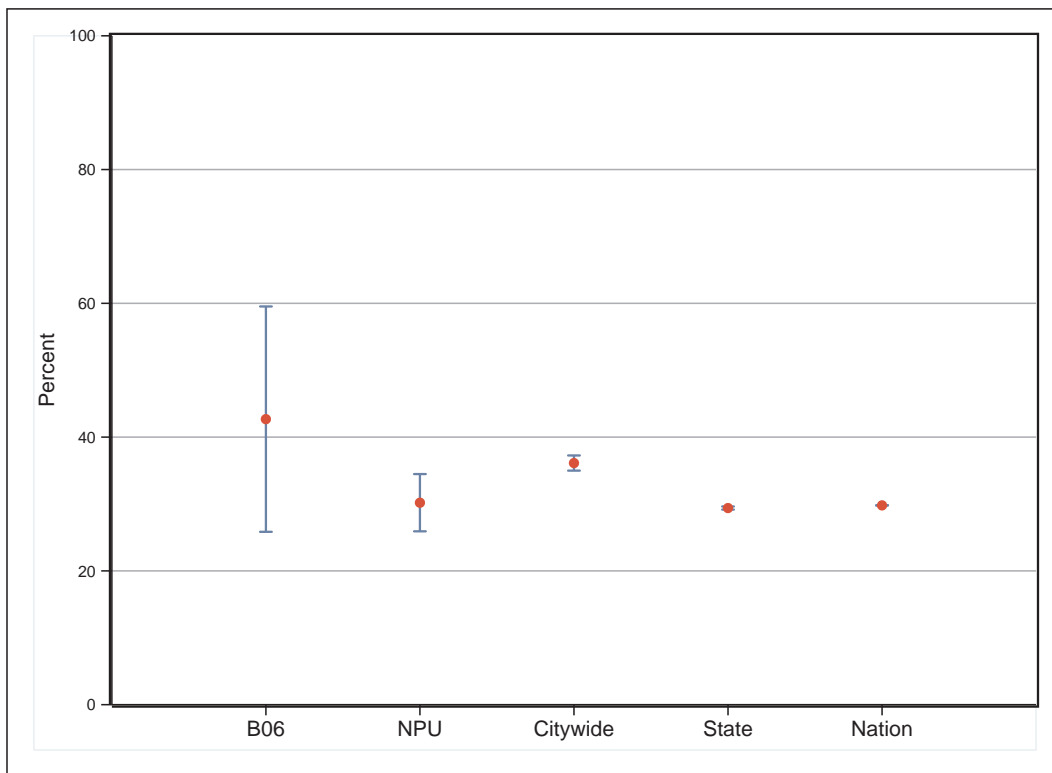
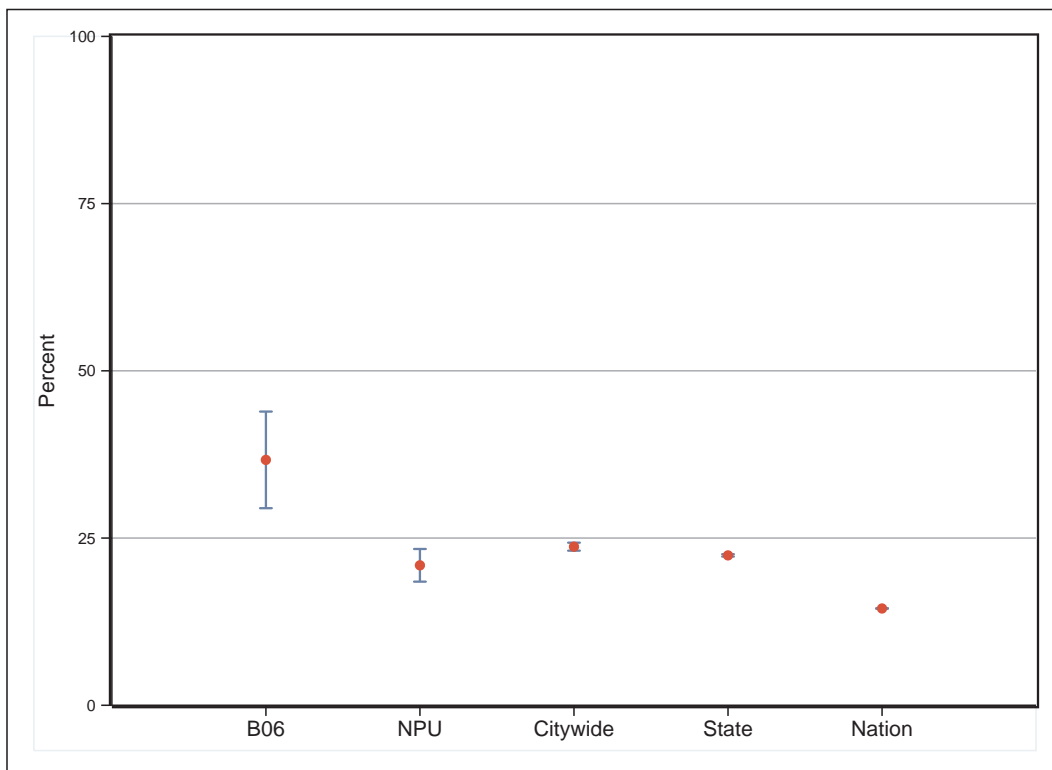
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

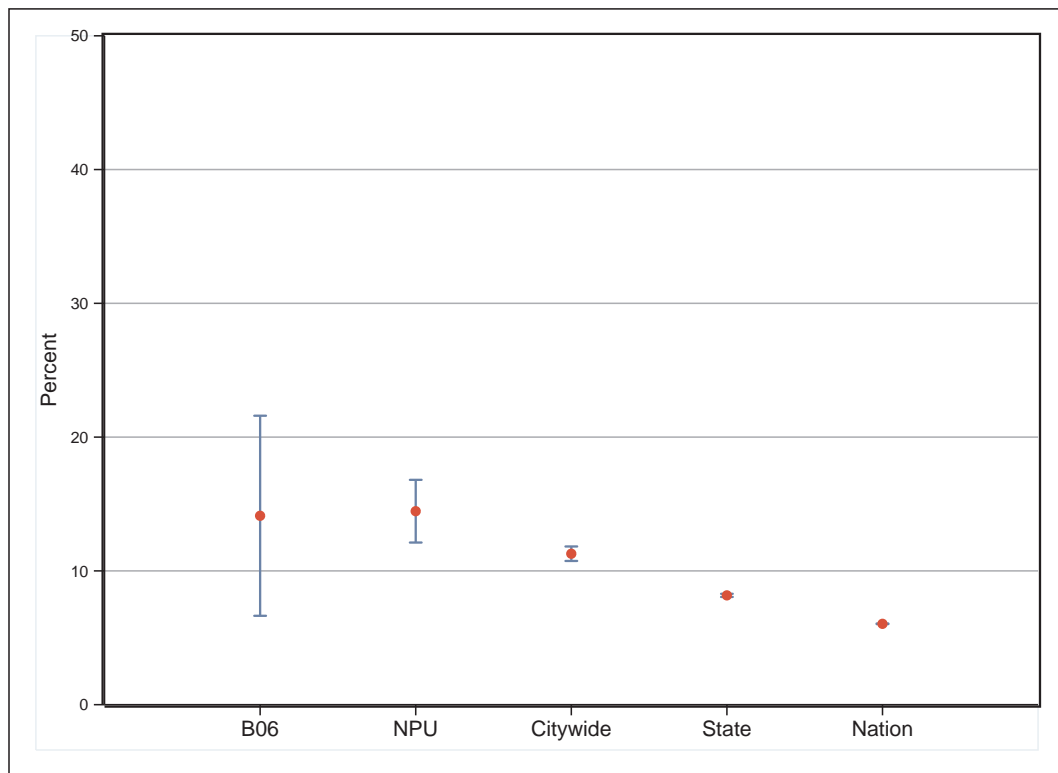
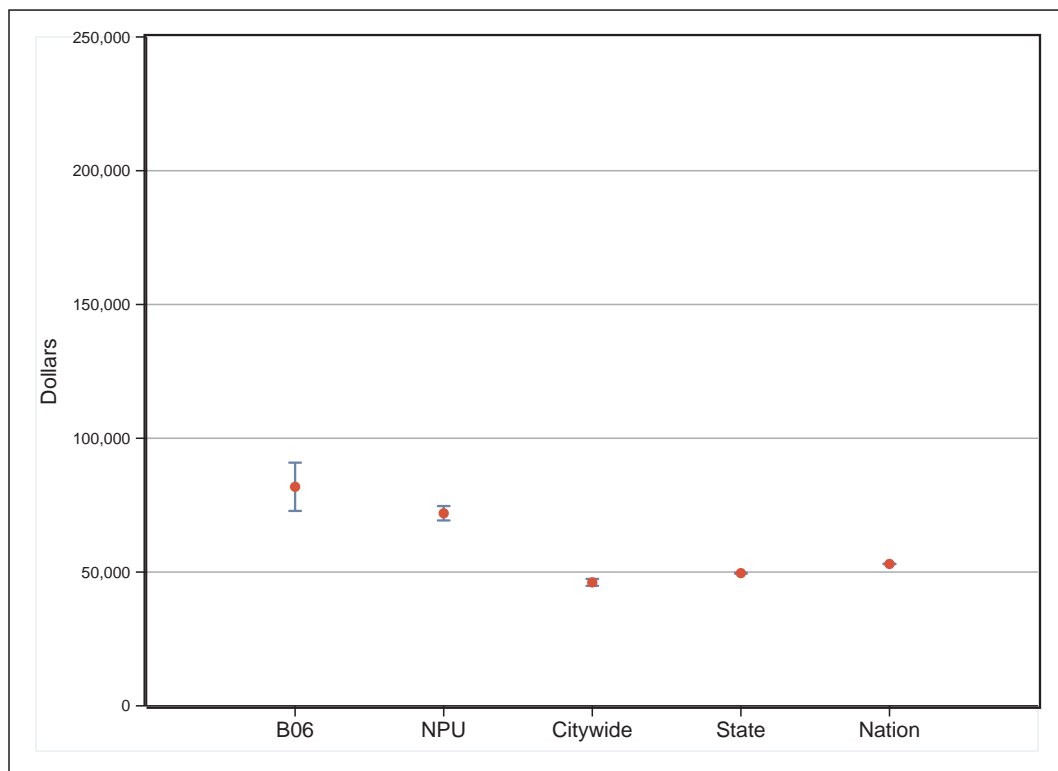
**Homeowner Vacancy Rate****Rental Vacancy Rate**

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

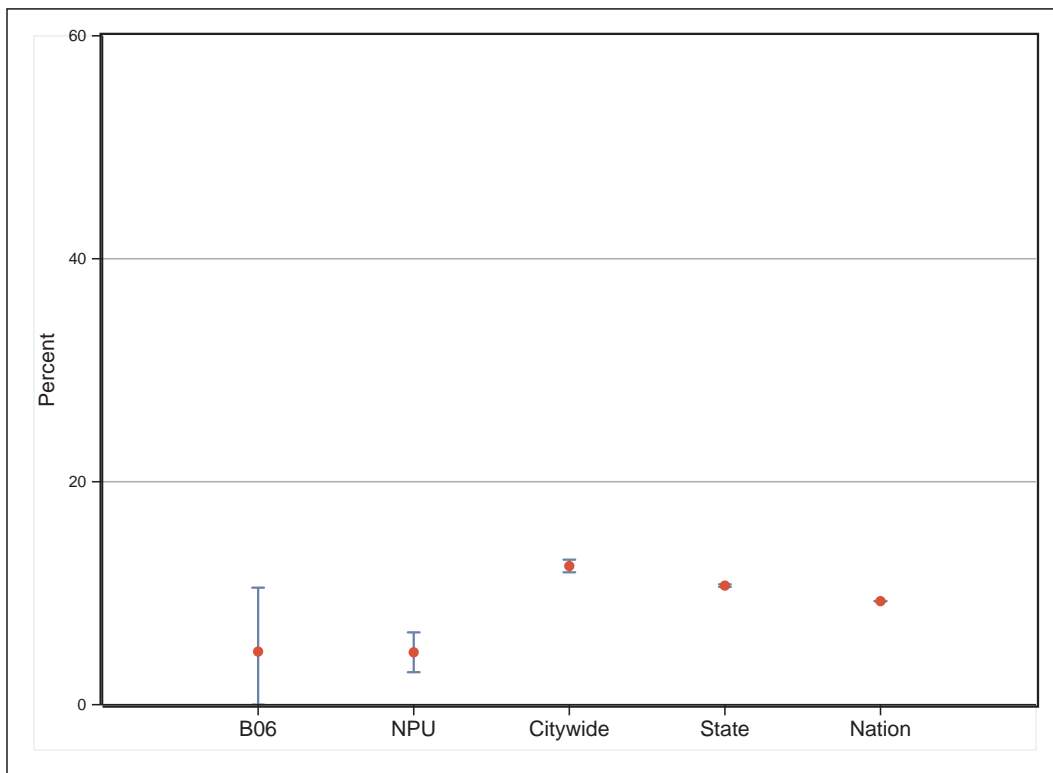
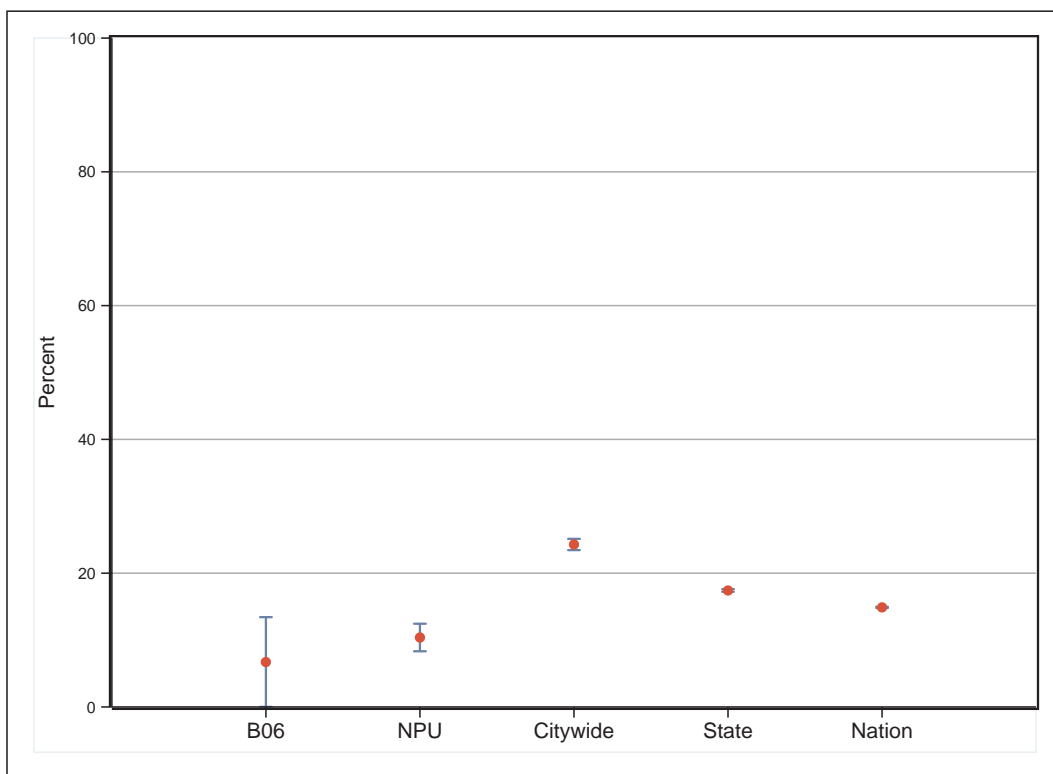
**Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income****Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	614	±159	30.6%	±7.1
With own children under 18 years	248	±120	12.4%	±5.8
Married-couple family	562	±151	28.0%	±6.8
With own children under 18 years	196	±109	9.8%	±5.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	15	±26	0.7%	±1.3
With own children under 18 years	15	±26	0.7%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	37	±42	1.8%	±2.1
With own children under 18 years	37	±42	1.8%	±2.1
Nonfamily households	1,394	±233	69.4%	±8.3
Householder living alone	1,194	±225	59.5%	±8.8
65 years and over	521	±136	25.9%	±6.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	248	±123	12.4%	±5.9
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	666	±128	33.2%	±5.1
Average household size	1.59	±0.25	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.93	±0.88	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>±320</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,814	±259	56.9%	±5.8
Spouse	584	±149	18.3%	±4.3
Child	517	±168	16.2%	±5.0
Other relatives	46	±63	1.4%	±2.0
Nonrelatives	228	±104	7.1%	±3.2
Unmarried partner	75	±54	2.4%	±1.7
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>±242</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	494	±203	36.9%	±13.6
Now married, except separated	615	±154	46.0%	±7.9
Separated	0	±18	0.0%	±1.4
Widowed	38	±40	2.8%	±3.0
Divorced	180	±94	13.5%	±6.6
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>±235</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	474	±186	28.6%	±10.5
Now married, except separated	574	±144	34.6%	±7.2
Separated	13	±23	0.8%	±1.4
Widowed	460	±140	27.7%	±7.5
Divorced	138	±98	8.3%	±5.8
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>35</b>	<b>±33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±11	0.0%	±31.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±24	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	40	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±509	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	14	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	67	±72	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±11	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±15	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±11	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±11	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±11	.%	±.
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	0	±11	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±11	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>±177</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	33	±33	6.6%	±6.1
Kindergarten	27	±38	5.3%	±7.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	213	±105	42.4%	±14.6
High school (grades 9-12)	78	±91	15.5%	±17.1
College or graduate school	152	±107	30.2%	±18.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>±352</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	22	±56	0.8%	±2.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	91	±92	3.2%	±3.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	218	±101	7.7%	±3.4
Some college, no degree	446	±193	15.8%	±6.5
Associate's degree	69	±54	2.5%	±1.9
Bachelor's degree	1,125	±250	40.0%	±7.3
Graduate or professional degree	843	±215	30.0%	±6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.0%	±7.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	69.9%	±7.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>±347</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	354	±151	12.0%	±4.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>±320</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	394	±138	12.4%	±4.1
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>±155</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	4	±21	0.9%	±4.4
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>±315</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	64	±73	3.1%	±3.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>±134</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	326	±115	52.4%	±14.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>±321</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	2,551	±400	80.4%	±9.6
Different house in the U.S.	574	±248	18.1%	±7.6
Same county	174	±77	5.5%	±2.4
Different county	399	±235	12.6%	±7.3
Same state	252	±218	7.9%	±6.8
Different state	147	±88	4.6%	±2.7
Abroad	49	±55	1.5%	±1.7

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	2,753	±300	82.7%	±14.2
Born in United States	2,727	±317	81.9%	±14.5
State of residence	949	±203	28.5%	±4.8
Different state	1,778	±243	53.4%	±1.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	27	±38	0.8%	±1.1
Foreign born	453	±223	13.6%	±6.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>±223</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	119	±81	26.3%	±12.2
Not a U.S. citizen	334	±204	73.7%	±26.6

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>±41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±40.8
Entered before 2010	27	±39	100.0%	±210.5
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>±223</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	42	±54	9.2%	±11.0
Entered before 2010	411	±200	90.8%	±62.9

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>453</b>	<b>±223</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	58	±48	12.8%	±8.5
Asia	184	±186	40.6%	±35.7
Africa	8	±18	1.9%	±3.8
Oceania	42	±75	9.3%	±15.8
Latin America	161	±145	35.5%	±26.9
Northern America	0	±11	0.0%	±2.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>±421</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	2,805	±386	85.7%	±4.1
Language other than English	468	±217	14.3%	±6.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	111	±139	3.4%	±4.2
Spanish	192	±142	5.9%	±4.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	69	±90	2.1%	±2.7
Other Indo-European languages	212	±142	6.5%	±4.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	27	±69	0.8%	±2.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	64	±74	2.0%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	15	±60	0.5%	±1.8
Other languages	0	±32	0.0%	±1.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±55	0.0%	±1.7

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	513	±263	15.4%	±7.6
Arab	6	±13	0.2%	±0.4
Czech	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Danish	32	±52	1.0%	±1.6
Dutch	24	±27	0.7%	±0.8
English	445	±175	13.3%	±5.0
French (except Basque)	134	±137	4.0%	±4.1
French Canadian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
German	337	±163	10.1%	±4.7
Greek	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	18	±25	0.5%	±0.8
Irish	377	±164	11.3%	±4.7
Italian	138	±75	4.1%	±2.2
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	16	±19	0.5%	±0.6
Polish	63	±47	1.9%	±1.4
Portuguese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	47	±40	1.4%	±1.2
Scotch-Irish	41	±40	1.2%	±1.2
Scottish	154	±91	4.6%	±2.7
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	35	±73	1.1%	±2.2
Swedish	34	±38	1.0%	±1.1
Swiss	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Ukrainian	40	±72	1.2%	±2.2
Welsh	13	±19	0.4%	±0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	20	±27	0.6%	±0.8

### Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>±280</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,907	±337	68.7%	±10.0
Civilian labor force	1,907	±337	68.7%	±10.0
Employed	1,816	±330	65.4%	±9.9
Unemployed	91	±110	3.3%	±4.0
Armed Forces	0	±49	0.0%	±1.8
Not in labor force	868	±221	31.3%	±7.3
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>±337</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	4.8%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>±196</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	766	±216	53.1%	±13.1
Civilian labor force	766	±216	53.1%	±13.1
Employed	675	±206	46.8%	±12.8
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>±58</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	68	±65	94.4%	±48.3
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>±140</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	210	±141	71.7%	±33.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>±257</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,413	±238	79.2%	±7.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	8	±15	0.4%	±0.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	80	±79	4.5%	±4.4
Walked	69	±50	3.9%	±2.8
Other means	38	±55	2.1%	±3.0
Worked at home	178	±104	9.9%	±5.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.8	±6.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>±330</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,055	±272	58.1%	±10.6
Service occupations	312	±149	17.2%	±7.6
Sales and office occupations	459	±185	25.3%	±9.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	0	±26	0.0%	±1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	72	±81	4.0%	±4.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>±330</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±26	0.0%	±1.4
Construction	0	±26	0.0%	±1.4
Manufacturing	201	±129	11.1%	±6.8
Wholesale trade	30	±42	1.7%	±2.3
Retail trade	178	±114	9.8%	±6.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	176	±107	9.7%	±5.6
Information	11	±29	0.6%	±1.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	255	±125	14.0%	±6.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	498	±168	27.4%	±7.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	239	±150	13.2%	±7.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	262	±141	14.4%	±7.3
Other services, except public administration	34	±38	1.9%	±2.1
Public administration	14	±31	0.8%	±1.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>±330</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	1,844	±310	101.5%	±25.2
Government workers	28	±52	1.5%	±2.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	26	±34	1.4%	±1.9
Unpaid family workers	0	±26	0.0%	±1.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	48	±47	2.4%	±2.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	±29	1.2%	±1.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	224	±136	11.2%	±6.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	254	±145	12.6%	±7.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	229	±114	11.4%	±5.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	154	±79	7.7%	±3.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	255	±118	12.7%	±5.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	421	±158	21.0%	±7.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	61	±50	3.0%	±2.5
\$200,000 or more	337	±125	16.8%	±5.9
Median household income (dollars)	81,863	±9,024	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	136,581	±34,996	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,359	±212	67.7%	±6.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	145,813	±48,800	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	706	±150	35.2%	±6.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,351	±5,049	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	457	±139	22.8%	±6.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	37,518	±19,070	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	6	±17	0.3%	±0.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,467	±25,131	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
<b>Families</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>±159</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	0	±18	0.0%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±18	0.0%	±3.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	55	±87	9.0%	±14.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82	±81	13.4%	±12.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86	±91	14.0%	±14.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0	±26	0.0%	±4.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	54	±50	8.8%	±7.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	140	±70	22.8%	±9.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	±25	2.3%	±4.0
\$200,000 or more	183	±91	29.8%	±12.7
Median family income (dollars)	109,868	±17,556	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	156,526	±39,314	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	84,092	±20,367	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	73,174	±9,482	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	127,561	±48,954	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	46,763	±4,234	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	99,092	±6,642	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,794	±7,411	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>±320</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	2,956	±324	92.7%	±4.1
With private health insurance	2,698	±353	84.6%	±7.1
With public coverage	786	±232	24.7%	±6.8
No health insurance coverage	232	±159	7.3%	±4.9
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>±155</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	39	±68	8.2%	±13.9
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>±315</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,832	±283	1,832	(X)
Employed:	1,741	±268	1,741	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,574	±244	90.4%	±1.9
With private health insurance	1,535	±270	88.2%	±7.6
With public coverage	48	±72	2.8%	±4.1
No health insurance coverage	167	±133	9.6%	±7.5
Unemployed:	91	±92	91	(X)
With health insurance coverage	91	±92	100.0%	±0.0
With private health insurance	52	±69	57.4%	±48.4
With public coverage	39	±70	42.6%	±63.2
No health insurance coverage	0	±11	0.0%	±12.0
Not in labor force:	256	±134	256	(X)
With health insurance coverage	230	±130	90.1%	±18.7
With private health insurance	223	±129	87.1%	±21.6
With public coverage	8	±14	3.0%	±5.3
No health insurance coverage	25	±44	9.9%	±16.6

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%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±1061.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±9.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±612.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±49.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±49.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	6.7%	±6.7	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	7.8%	±15.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	7.8%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	11.2%	±21.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6.5%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	7.6%	±5.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	2.8%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	0.0%	±2.0	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	7.5%	±6.6	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>±248</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	2,008	±236	79.2%	±5.1
Vacant housing units	527	±203	20.8%	±7.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.2	±3.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	14.2	±8.4	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>±248</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	151	±72	6.0%	±2.8
1-unit, attached	271	±158	10.7%	±6.2
2 units	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
3 or 4 units	118	±98	4.7%	±3.9
5 to 9 units	76	±68	3.0%	±2.7
10 to 19 units	34	±40	1.3%	±1.6
20 or more units	1,885	±241	74.4%	±6.1
Mobile home	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>±248</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	34	±56	1.3%	±2.2
Built 2000 to 2009	896	±197	35.3%	±7.0
Built 1990 to 1999	610	±178	24.1%	±6.6
Built 1980 to 1989	565	±188	22.3%	±7.1
Built 1970 to 1979	127	±71	5.0%	±2.7
Built 1960 to 1969	79	±78	3.1%	±3.1
Built 1950 to 1959	114	±73	4.5%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	54	±46	2.1%	±1.8
Built 1939 or earlier	56	±78	2.2%	±3.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>±248</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	156	±117	6.2%	±4.6
2 rooms	202	±75	8.0%	±2.9
3 rooms	707	±191	27.9%	±7.0
4 rooms	443	±150	17.5%	±5.7
5 rooms	515	±173	20.3%	±6.5
6 rooms	197	±114	7.8%	±4.4
7 rooms	247	±172	9.7%	±6.7
8 rooms	44	±45	1.7%	±1.8
9 rooms or more	24	±28	0.9%	±1.1
Median rooms	4.5	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>±248</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	175	±119	6.9%	±4.7
1 bedroom	696	±178	27.5%	±6.5
2 bedrooms	1,270	±216	50.1%	±7.0
3 bedrooms	366	±171	14.4%	±6.6
4 bedrooms	28	±35	1.1%	±1.4
5 or more bedrooms	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	772	±182	38.4%	±7.9
Renter-occupied	1,236	±202	61.6%	±7.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.59	±0.21	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.68	±0.18	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	425	±180	21.2%	±8.6
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,460	±244	72.7%	±8.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	123	±63	6.1%	±3.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	0	±26	0.0%	±1.3
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±26	0.0%	±1.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	±26	0.0%	±1.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	299	±111	14.9%	±5.2
1 vehicle available	1,095	±219	54.5%	±8.9
2 vehicles available	570	±170	28.4%	±7.8
3 or more vehicles available	44	±58	2.2%	±2.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	485	±144	24.2%	±6.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	±24	0.6%	±1.2
Electricity	1,496	±227	74.5%	±7.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	±25	0.7%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
No fuel used	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
No telephone service available	35	±37	1.7%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>±236</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,993	±295	99.3%	±9.0
1.01 to 1.50	15	±32	0.7%	±1.6
1.51 or more	0	±37	0.0%	±1.8

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>±182</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	14	±55	1.8%	±7.1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	±41	0.0%	±5.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	53	±45	6.9%	±5.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	106	±87	13.7%	±10.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	228	±101	29.5%	±11.0
\$300,000 to \$499,999	86	±68	11.1%	±8.4
\$500,000 to \$999,999	285	±136	36.9%	±15.3
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±18	0.0%	±2.4
Median (dollars)	291,071	±57,757	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>±182</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	500	±159	64.8%	±13.9
Housing units without a mortgage	272	±96	35.2%	±9.2

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>±159</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±26	0.0%	±5.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±26	0.0%	±5.2
\$500 to \$699	0	±26	0.0%	±5.2
\$700 to \$999	0	±32	0.0%	±6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	±31	2.8%	±6.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	115	±72	23.0%	±12.5
\$2,000 or more	371	±147	74.2%	±17.5
Median (dollars)	2,625	±297	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>±96</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	39	±34	14.3%	±11.3
\$100 to \$199	27	±38	9.9%	±13.3
\$200 to \$299	12	±30	4.4%	±11.0
\$300 to \$399	0	±26	0.0%	±9.6
\$400 or more	194	±93	71.3%	±23.2
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>500</b>	<b>±179</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	200	±99	40.0%	±13.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	31	±40	6.2%	±7.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	31	±38	6.2%	±7.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	48	±47	9.6%	±8.6
35.0 percent or more	190	±130	38.0%	±22.2
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>±110</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	126	±58	48.6%	±8.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	47	±49	18.1%	±17.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±7.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±7.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±7.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	13	±26	5.0%	±9.6
35.0 percent or more	73	±68	28.2%	±23.4
Not computed	13	±25	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>±202</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	41	±72	3.3%	±5.8
\$200 to \$299	0	±26	0.0%	±2.1
\$300 to \$499	0	±37	0.0%	±3.0
\$500 to \$749	60	±97	4.9%	±7.8
\$750 to \$999	99	±87	8.0%	±6.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	376	±135	30.4%	±9.7
\$1,500 or more	660	±156	53.4%	±9.1
Median (dollars)	2,201	±339	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±18	(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)	1,224	±275	1,224	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	186	±99	15.2%	±7.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	254	±117	20.8%	±8.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	169	±106	13.8%	±8.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	94	±65	7.7%	±5.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	59	±77	4.8%	±6.2
35.0 percent or more	462	±175	37.7%	±11.5
Not computed	12	±24	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,527	±280	45.8%	±5.8
Female	1,804	±272	54.2%	±3.8
Under 5 years	58	±59	1.7%	±1.8
5 to 9 years	118	±82	3.5%	±2.4
10 to 14 years	159	±115	4.8%	±3.4
15 to 19 years	43	±62	1.3%	±1.9
20 to 24 years	139	±80	4.2%	±2.4
25 to 34 years	865	±269	26.0%	±7.3
35 to 44 years	479	±185	14.4%	±5.2
45 to 54 years	441	±164	13.2%	±4.6
55 to 59 years	143	±122	4.3%	±3.6
60 to 64 years	57	±53	1.7%	±1.6
65 to 74 years	126	±73	3.8%	±2.1
75 to 84 years	192	±78	5.8%	±2.2
85 years and over	511	±136	15.3%	±3.5
Median age (years)	39.9	±1.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,953	±434	88.7%	±5.5
21 years and over	2,953	±432	88.7%	±5.4
62 years and over	829	±175	24.9%	±4.1
65 years and over	829	±173	24.9%	±4.0
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>±434</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,337	±311	45.3%	±8.1
Female	1,616	±303	54.7%	±6.4
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>±173</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	197	±84	23.8%	±8.8
Female	632	±151	76.2%	±8.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	3,156	±426	94.7%	±2.1
Two or more races	175	±218	5.3%	±6.5
One race	3,156	±426	94.7%	±2.1
White	2,411	±420	72.4%	±8.1
Black or African American	195	±128	5.9%	±3.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	186	±186	5.6%	±5.5
Asian Indian	126	±180	3.8%	±5.4
Chinese	11	±23	0.3%	±0.7
Filipino	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	23	±47	0.7%	±1.4
Korean	11	±21	0.3%	±0.6
Vietnamese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	15	±44	0.4%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	42	±75	1.3%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	42	±79	1.3%	±2.4
Some other race	226	±225	6.8%	±6.7
Two or more races	175	±218	5.3%	±6.5
White and Black or African American	142	±211	4.3%	±6.3
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	27	±44	0.8%	±1.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	2,580	±441	77.5%	±8.3
Black or African American	337	±239	10.1%	±7.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	±16	0.2%	±0.5
Asian	297	±235	8.9%	±7.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	60	±90	1.8%	±2.7
Some other race	226	±225	6.8%	±6.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>±444</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	227	±206	6.8%	±6.1
Mexican	159	±189	4.8%	±5.6
Puerto Rican	23	±41	0.7%	±1.2
Cuban	16	±25	0.5%	±0.8
Other Hispanic or Latino	29	±47	0.9%	±1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,018	±388	90.6%	±16.8
White alone	2,324	±412	69.8%	±8.2
Black or African American alone	195	±128	5.9%	±3.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	264	±222	7.9%	±6.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	60	±90	1.8%	±2.7
Some other race alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	175	±218	5.3%	±6.5
Two races including Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	175	±218	5.3%	±6.5

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

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

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

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

## Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

<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