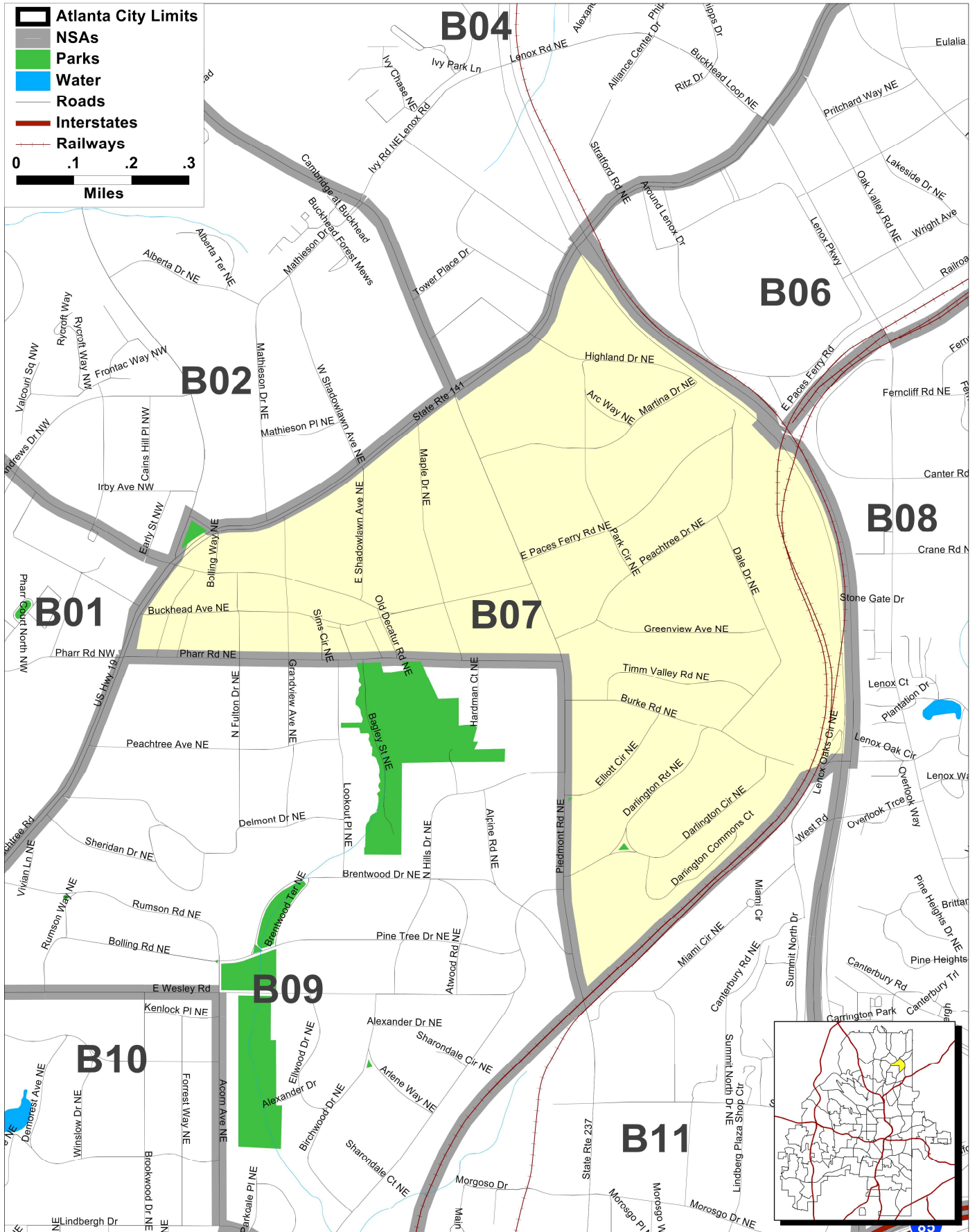


Neighborhood Statistical Area B07



Neighborhood(s): Buckhead Village, Peachtree Park

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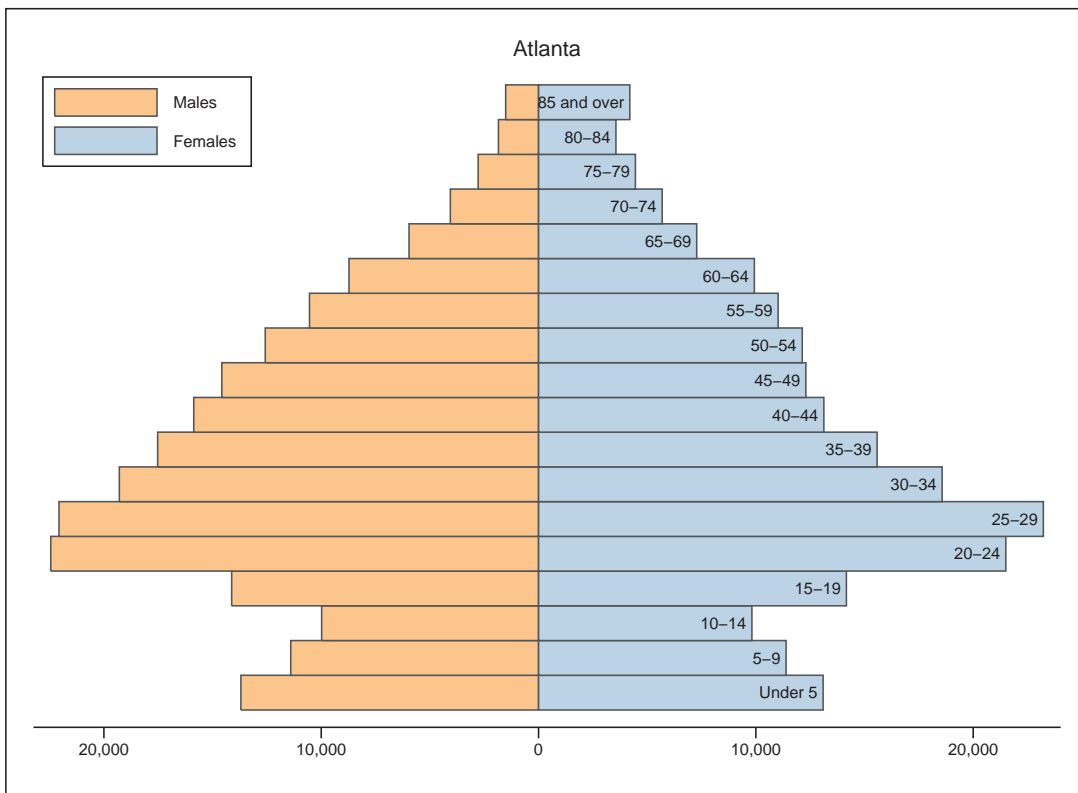
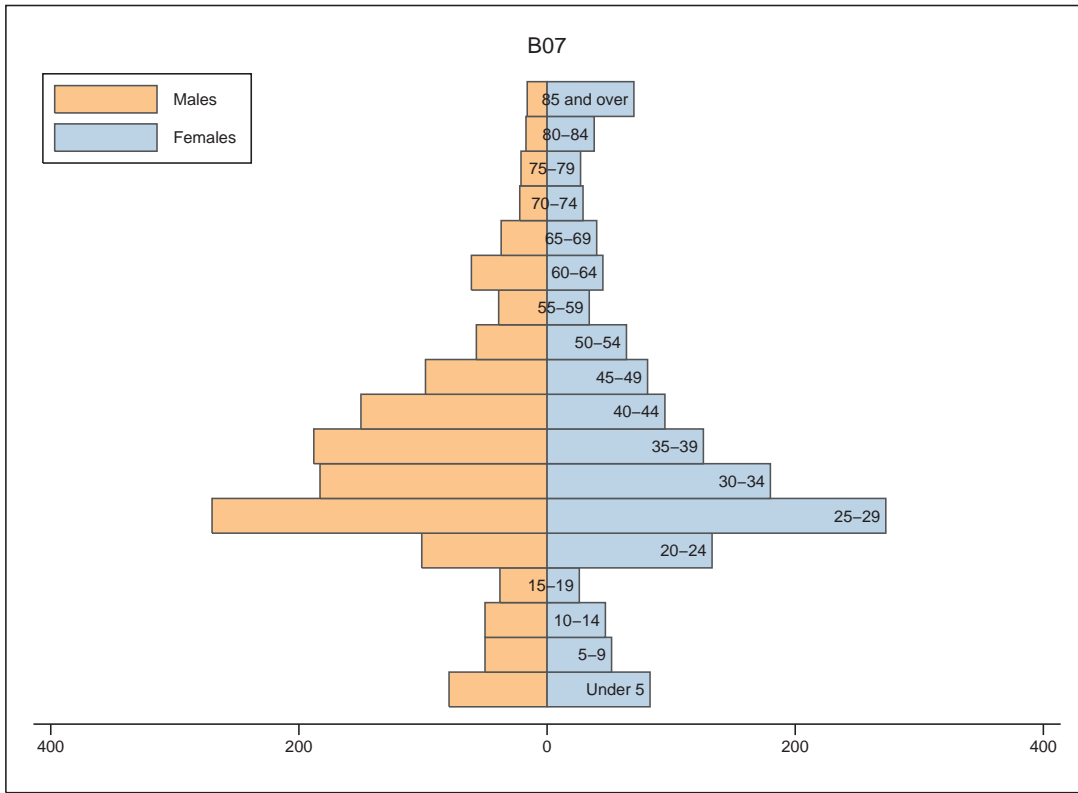
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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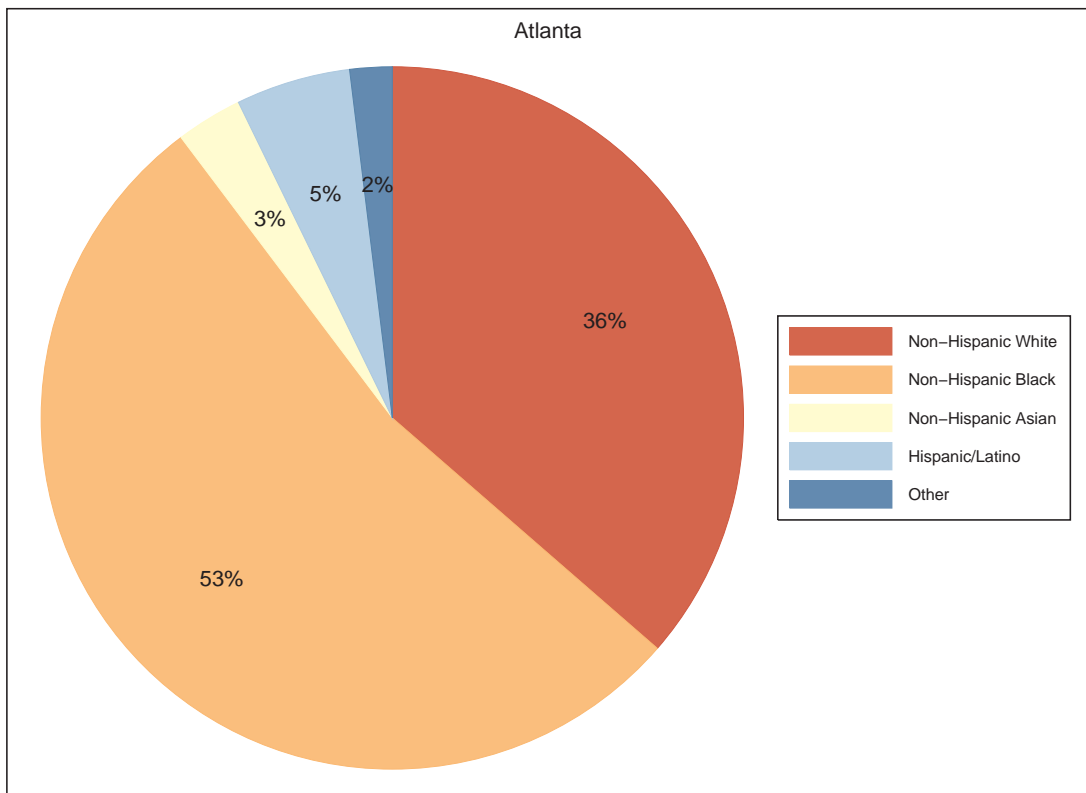
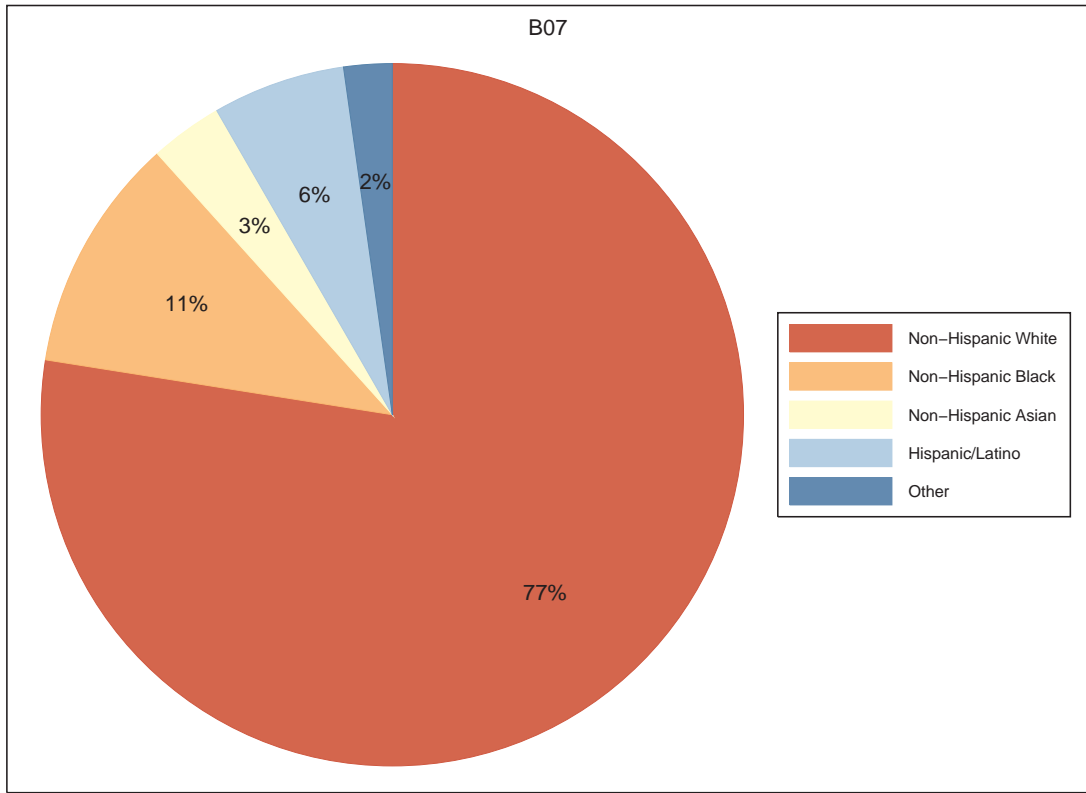
B07

Decennial 2010 Profile

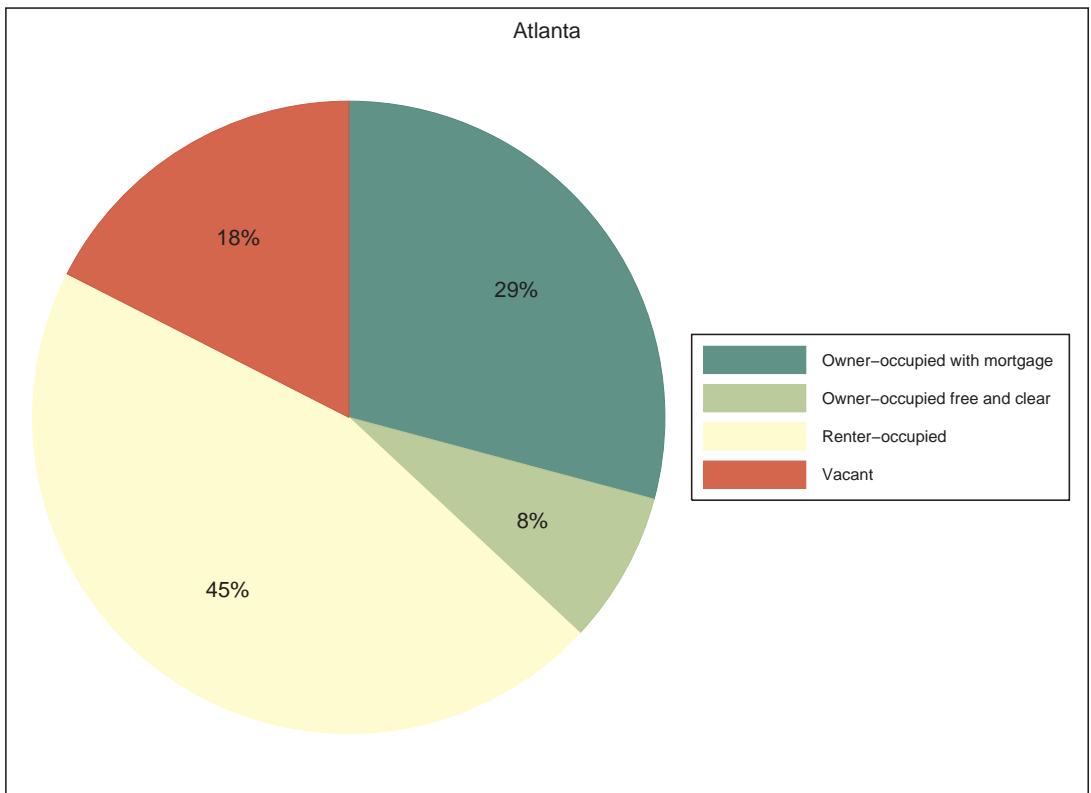
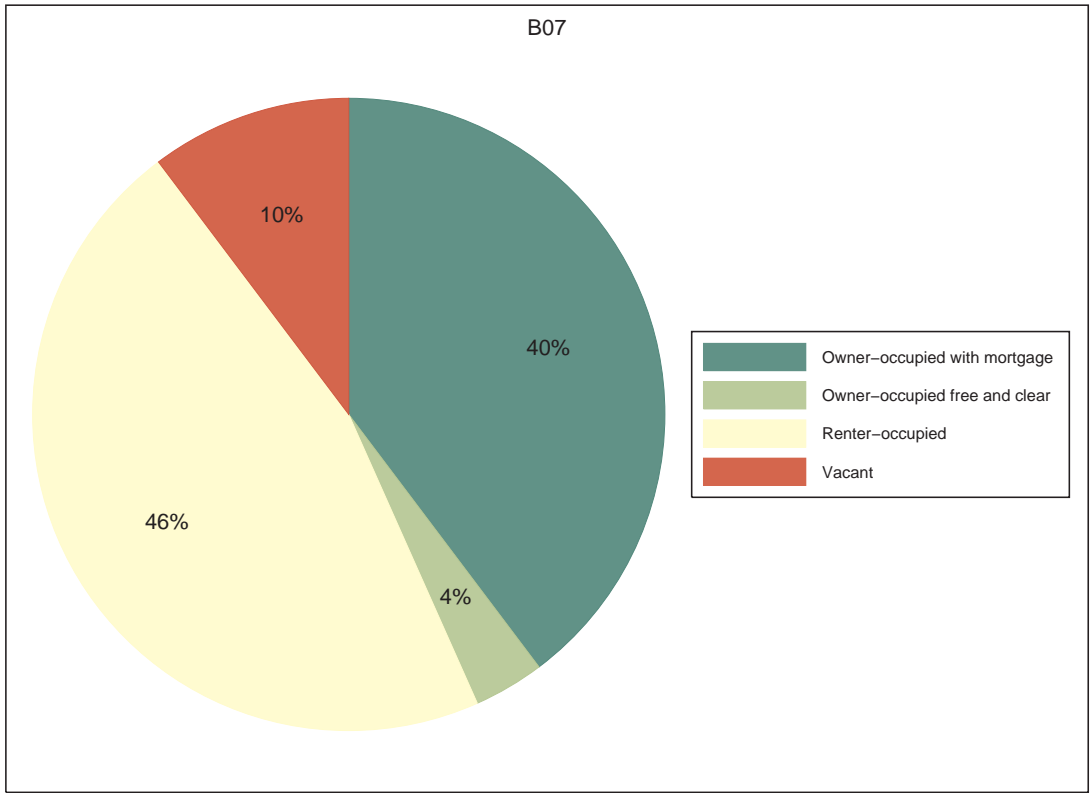
Sex and Age



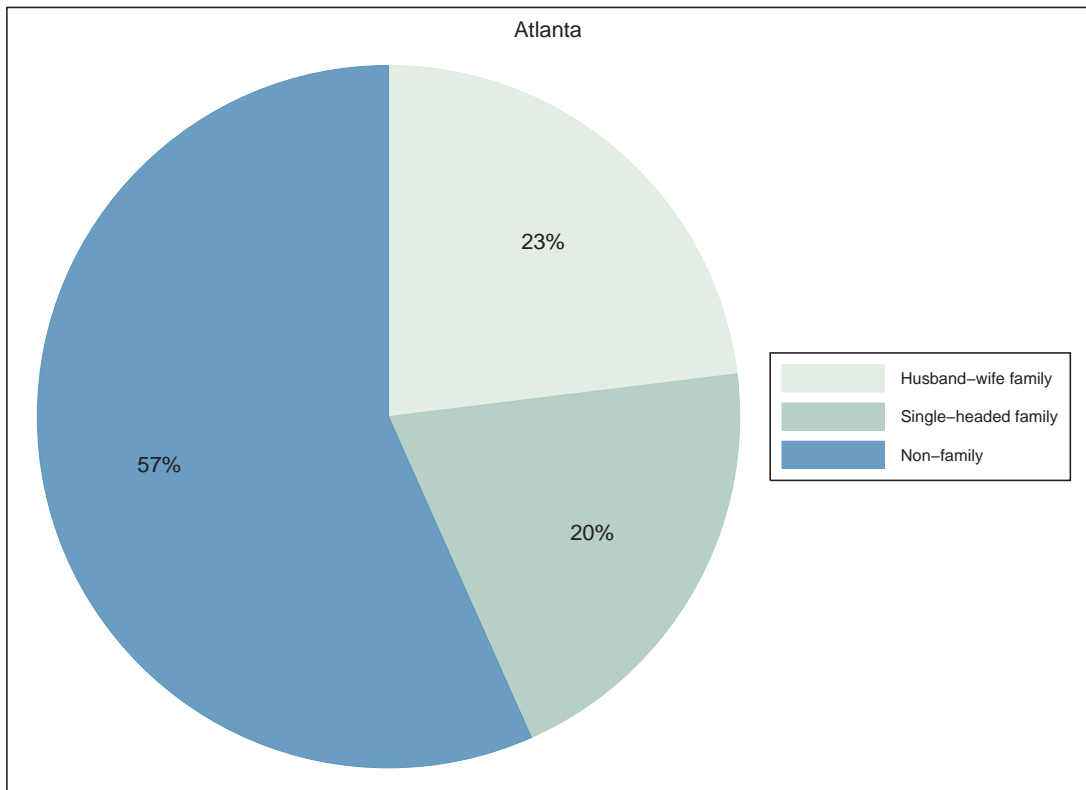
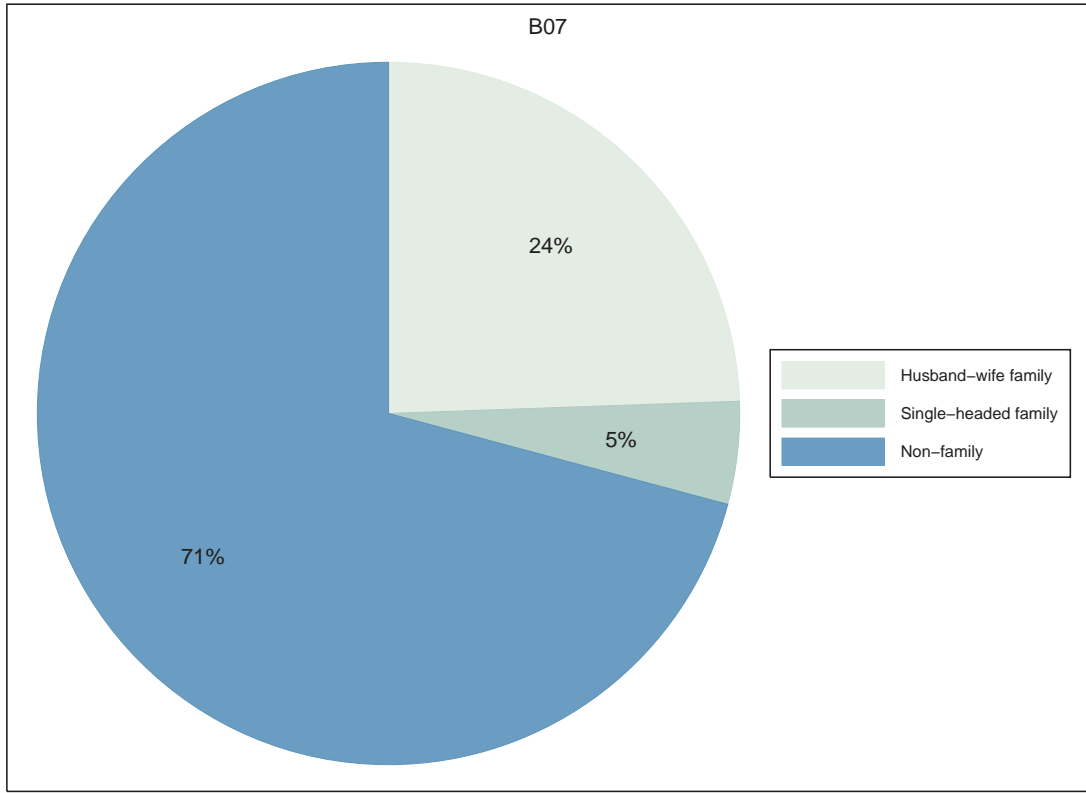
Race and Latino Origin



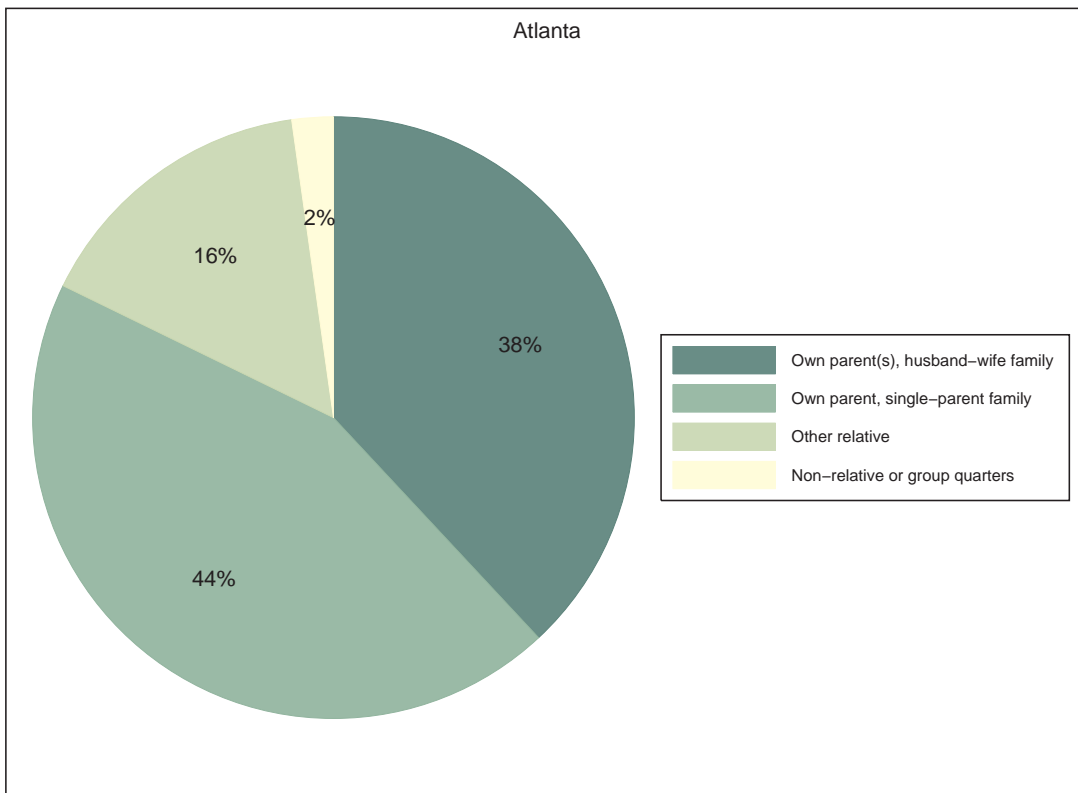
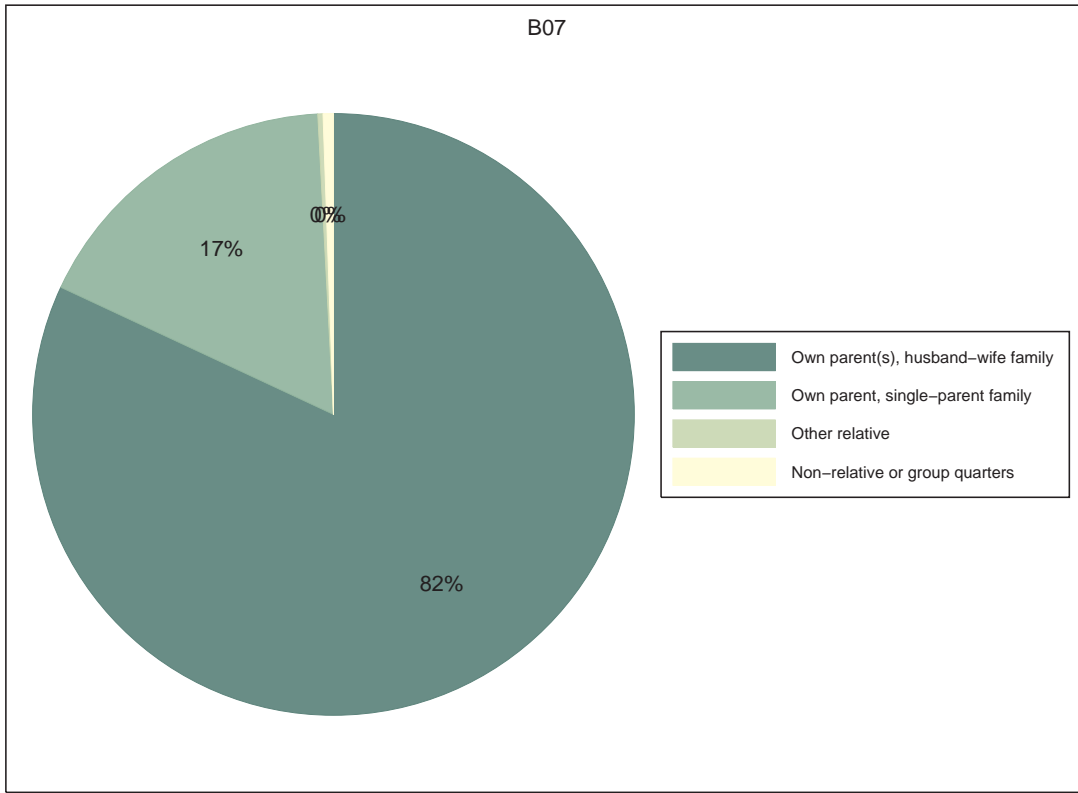
Housing Tenure



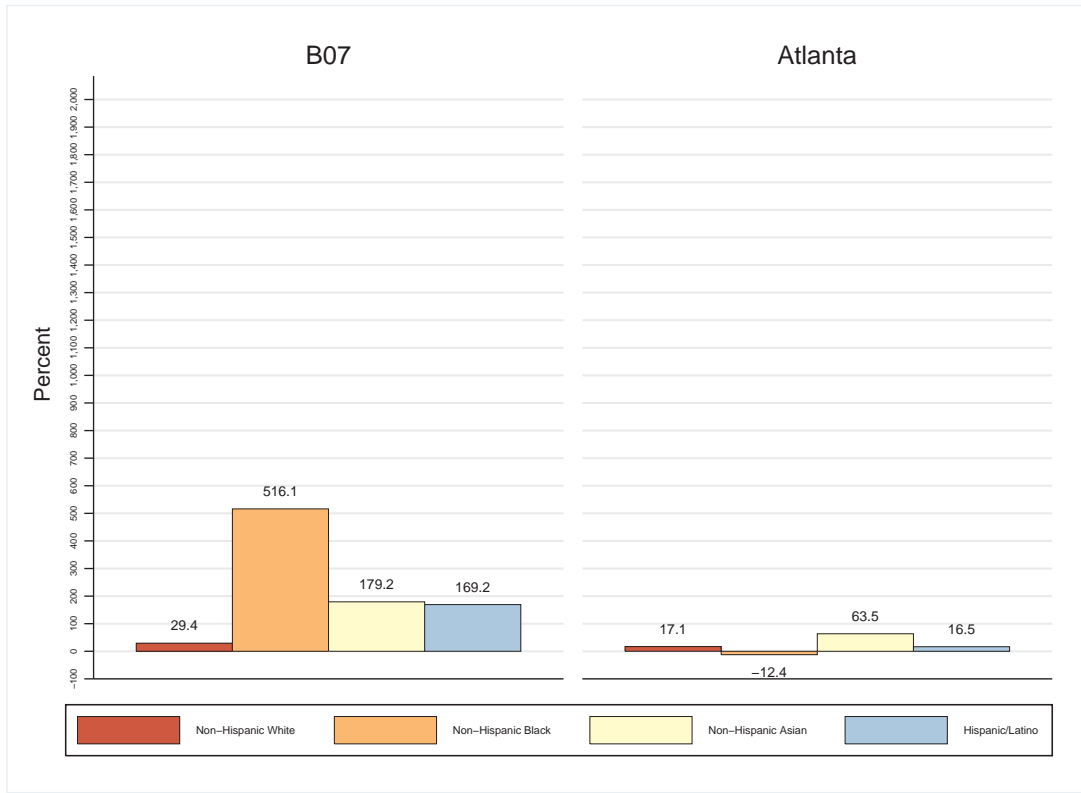
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,920	100.0%
Under 5 years	162	5.5%
5 to 9 years	102	3.5%
10 to 14 years	97	3.3%
15 to 19 years	64	2.2%
20 to 24 years	234	8.0%
25 to 29 years	543	18.6%
30 to 34 years	363	12.4%
35 to 39 years	314	10.8%
40 to 44 years	245	8.4%
45 to 49 years	179	6.1%
50 to 54 years	121	4.1%
55 to 59 years	73	2.5%
60 to 64 years	106	3.6%
65 to 69 years	77	2.6%
70 to 74 years	51	1.7%
75 to 79 years	48	1.6%
80 to 84 years	55	1.9%
85 years and over	86	2.9%
Median age (years)	33.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,534	86.8%
18 years and over	2,512	86.0%
21 years and over	2,485	85.1%
62 years and over	374	12.8%
65 years and over	317	10.9%
Male population	1,477	50.6%
Under 5 years	79	2.7%
5 to 9 years	50	1.7%
10 to 14 years	50	1.7%
15 to 19 years	38	1.3%
20 to 24 years	101	3.5%
25 to 29 years	270	9.2%
30 to 34 years	183	6.3%
35 to 39 years	188	6.4%
40 to 44 years	150	5.1%
45 to 49 years	98	3.4%
50 to 54 years	57	2.0%
55 to 59 years	39	1.3%
60 to 64 years	61	2.1%
65 to 69 years	37	1.3%
70 to 74 years	22	0.8%
75 to 79 years	21	0.7%
80 to 84 years	17	0.6%
85 years and over	16	0.5%
Median age (years)	34.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,282	43.9%
18 years and over	1,268	43.4%
21 years and over	1,255	43.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	142	4.9%
65 years and over	113	3.9%
Female population		
	1,443	49.4%
Under 5 years	83	2.8%
5 to 9 years	52	1.8%
10 to 14 years	47	1.6%
15 to 19 years	26	0.9%
20 to 24 years	133	4.6%
25 to 29 years	273	9.3%
30 to 34 years	180	6.2%
35 to 39 years	126	4.3%
40 to 44 years	95	3.3%
45 to 49 years	81	2.8%
50 to 54 years	64	2.2%
55 to 59 years	34	1.2%
60 to 64 years	45	1.5%
65 to 69 years	40	1.4%
70 to 74 years	29	1.0%
75 to 79 years	27	0.9%
80 to 84 years	38	1.3%
85 years and over	70	2.4%
Median age (years)	33.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,252	42.9%
18 years and over	1,244	42.6%
21 years and over	1,230	42.1%
62 years and over	232	7.9%
65 years and over	204	7.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,920	100.0%
One Race	2,853	97.7%
White	2,379	81.5%
Black or African American	334	11.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
Asian	90	3.1%
Asian Indian [‡]	48	1.6%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	21	0.7%
Filipino [‡]	8	0.3%
Japanese [‡]	16	0.6%
Korean [‡]	14	0.5%
Vietnamese [‡]	4	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	27	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	47	1.6%
Two or More Races	67	2.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
White; Asian	27	0.9%
White; Black or African American	12	0.4%
White; Some Other Race	3	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,435	83.4%
Black or African American	361	12.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	15	0.5%
Asian	125	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	56	1.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,920	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	180	6.2%
Mexican‡	200	6.8%
Puerto Rican‡	24	0.8%
Cuban‡	16	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	86	3.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,740	93.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,920	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	180	6.2%
White alone	120	4.1%
Black or African American alone	10	0.3%
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	41	1.4%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,740	93.8%
White alone	2,259	77.4%
Black or African American alone	324	11.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	90	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	6	0.2%
Two or More Races	58	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,920	100.0%
In households	2,920	100.0%
Householder	1,741	59.6%
Spouse	425	14.6%
Child	442	15.1%
Own child under 18 years	405	13.9%
Other relatives	31	1.1%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%
65 years and over†	5	0.2%
Nonrelatives	281	9.6%
Under 18 years	2	0.1%
65 years and over	5	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	81	2.8%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,741	100.0%
Family households (families)	507	29.1%
With own children under 18 years	236	13.6%
Husband-wife family	425	24.4%
With own children under 18 years	185	10.6%
Male householder, no wife present	44	2.5%
With own children under 18 years	25	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present	38	2.2%
With own children under 18 years	26	1.5%
Nonfamily households	1,234	70.9%
Householder living alone	1,010	58.0%
Male	433	24.9%
65 years and over [‡]	55	3.2%
Female	520	29.9%
65 years and over [‡]	183	10.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	237	13.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	284	16.3%
Average household size	1.68	(X)
Average family size	2.77	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,941	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,741	89.7%
Vacant housing units	200	10.3%
For rent	93	4.8%
Rented, not occupied	5	0.3%
For sale only	26	1.3%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	57	2.9%
All other vacants	14	0.7%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,741	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	843	48.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,661	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.97	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	898	51.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,259	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.40	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

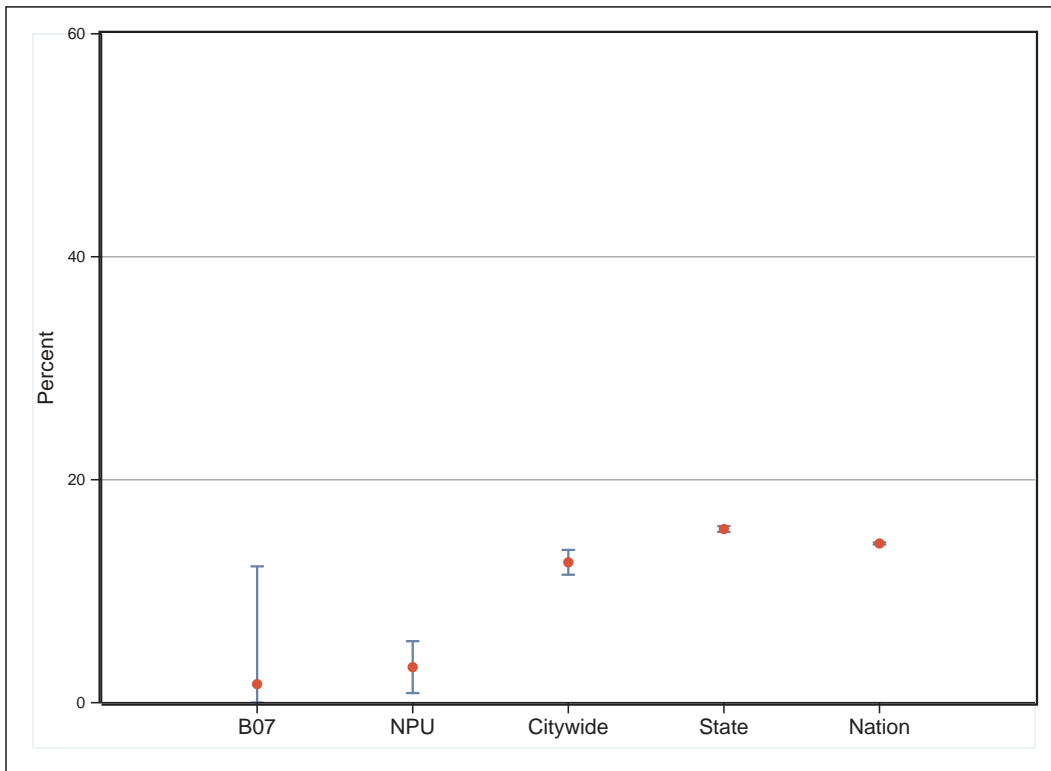
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

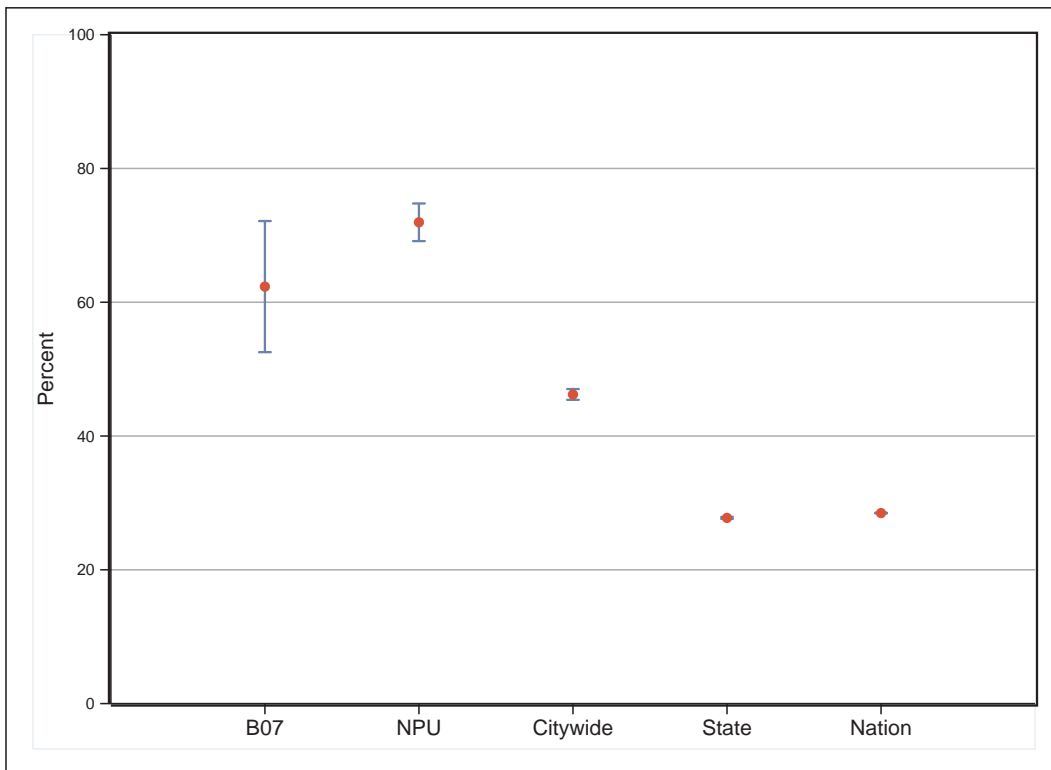
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

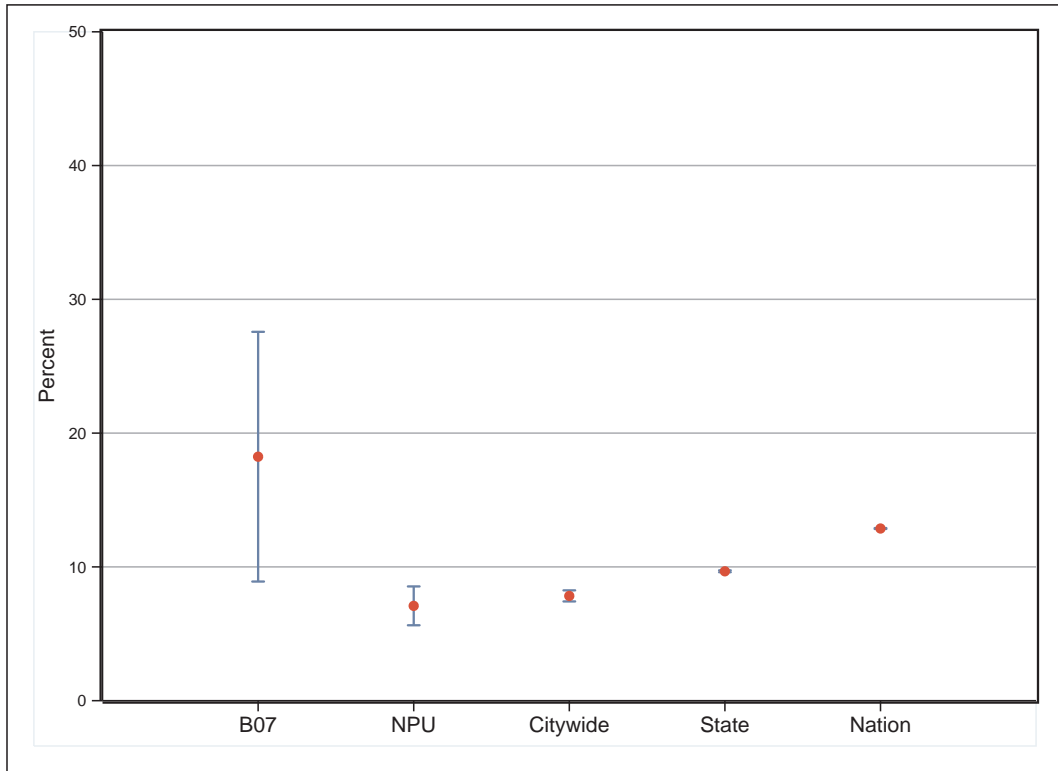


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

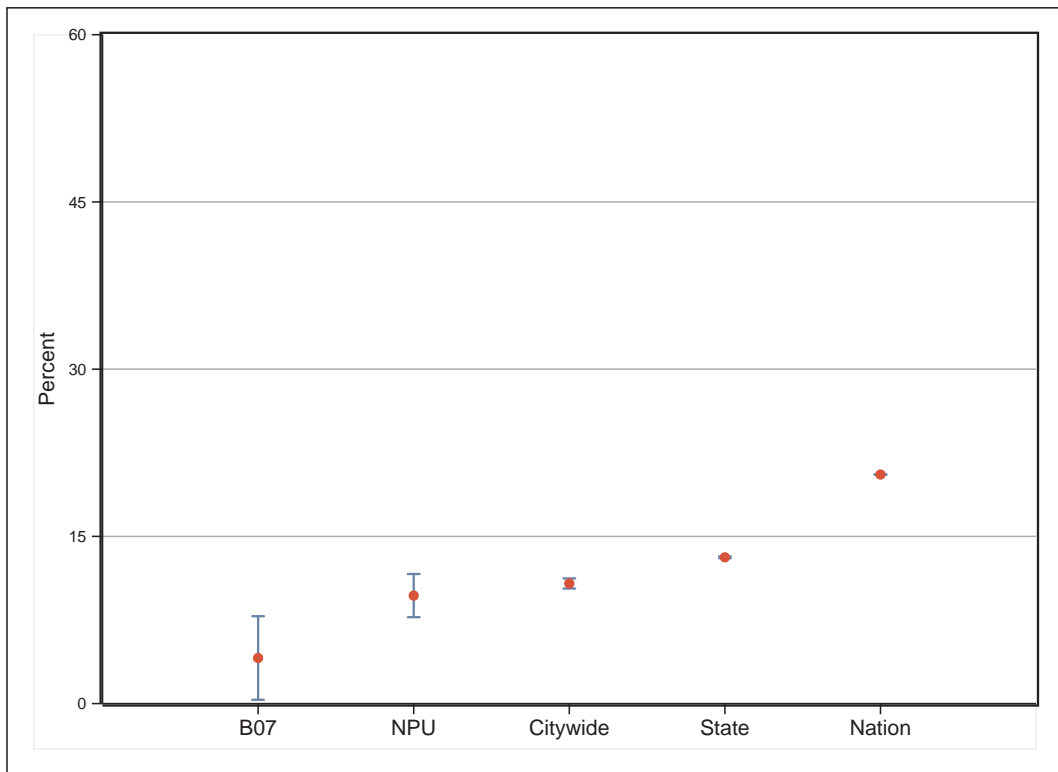


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

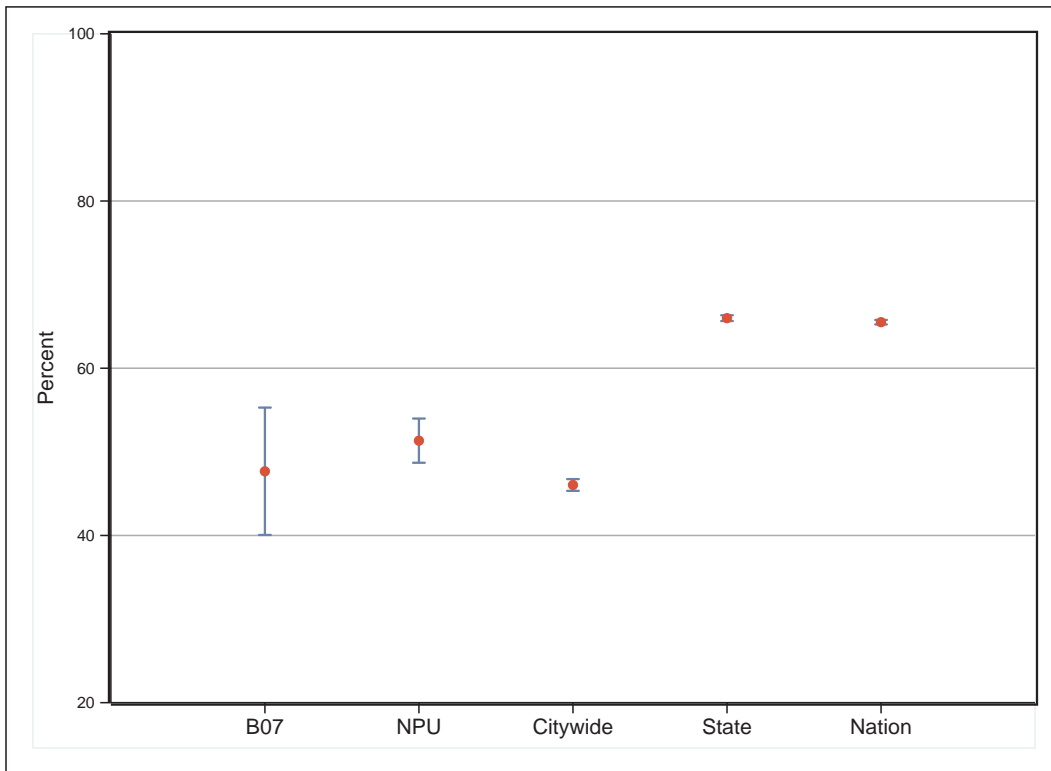


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

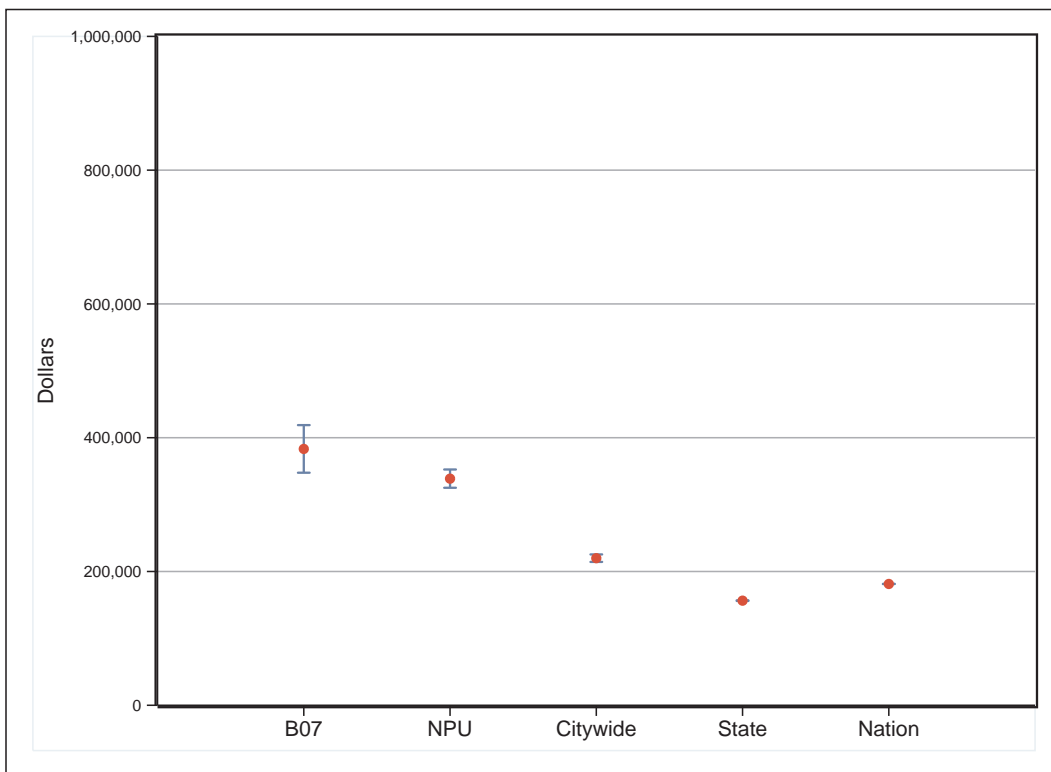


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

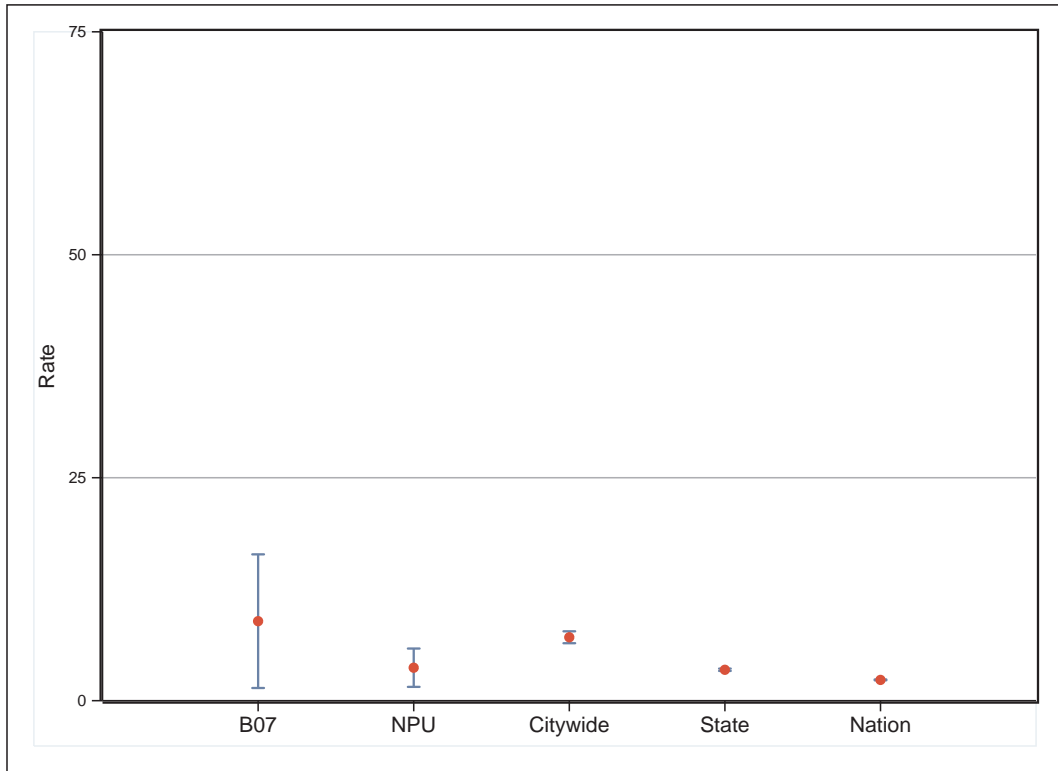


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

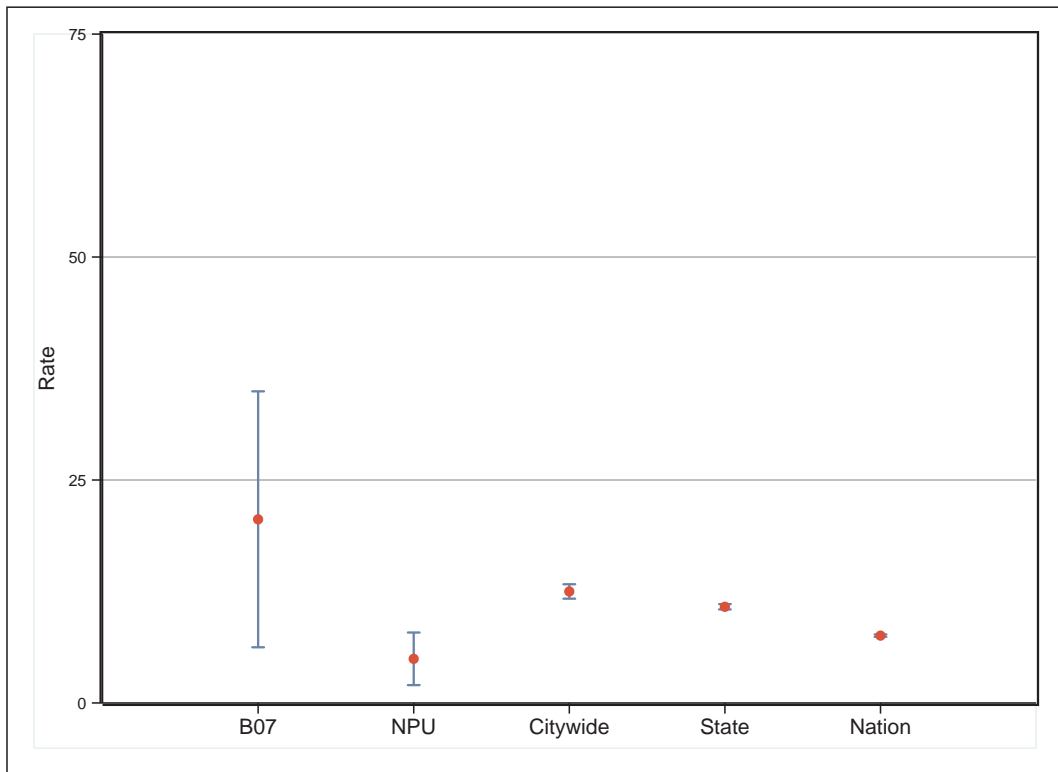


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

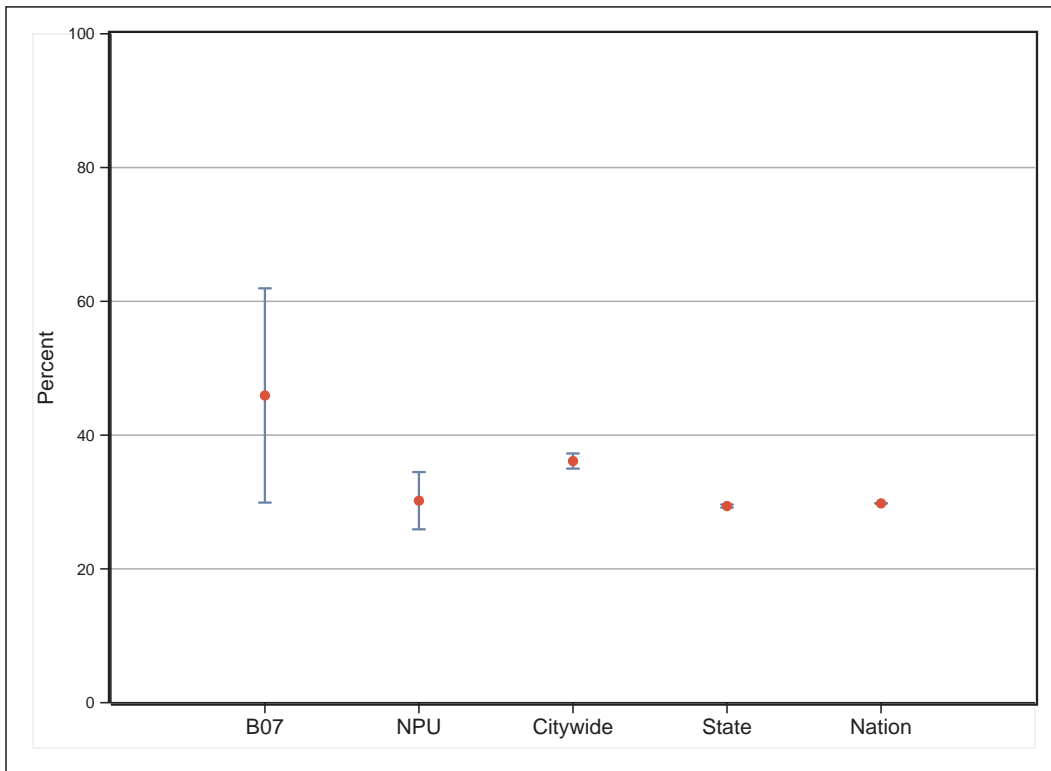


Rental Vacancy Rate

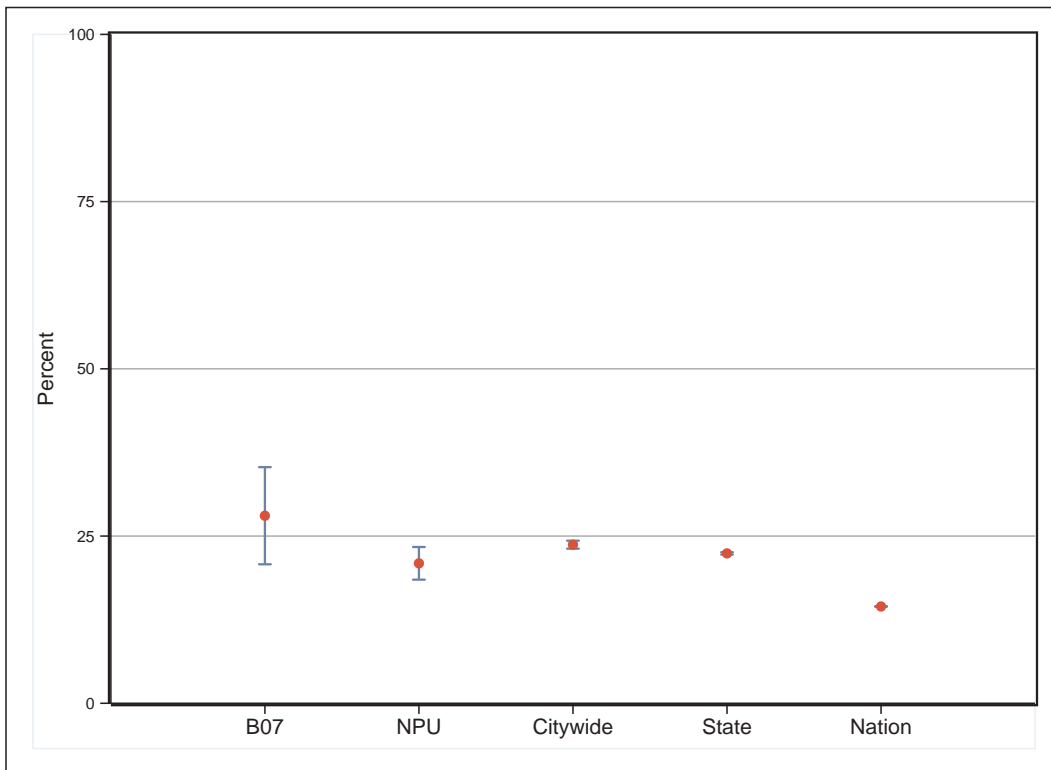


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

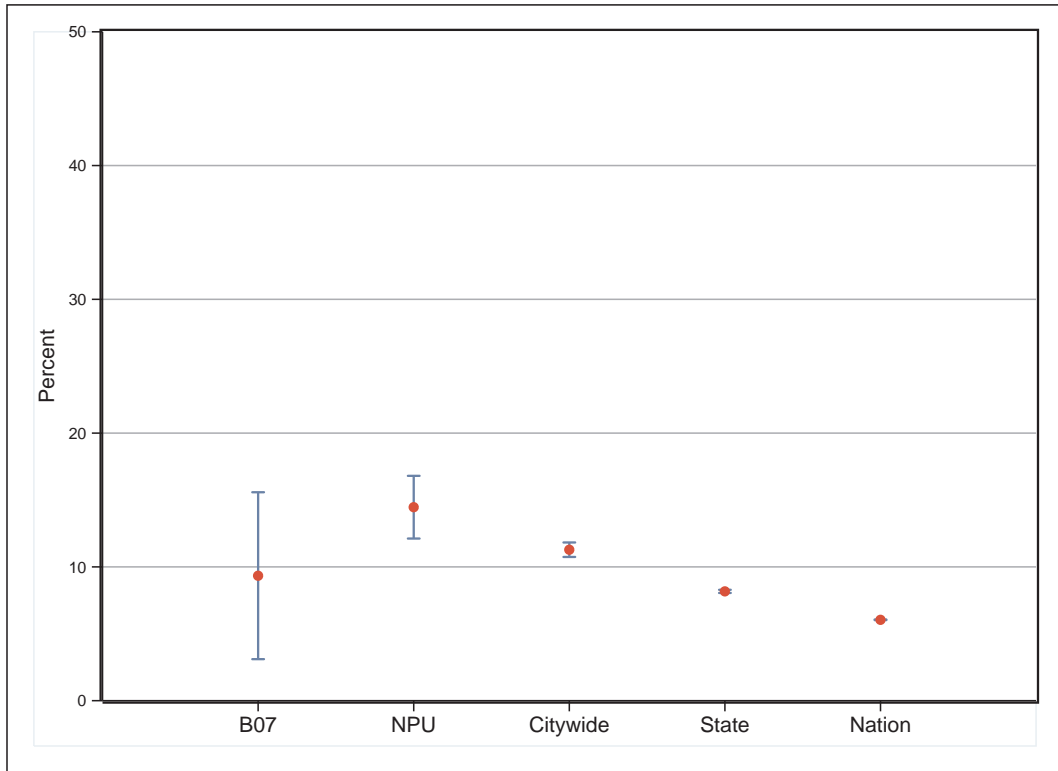


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

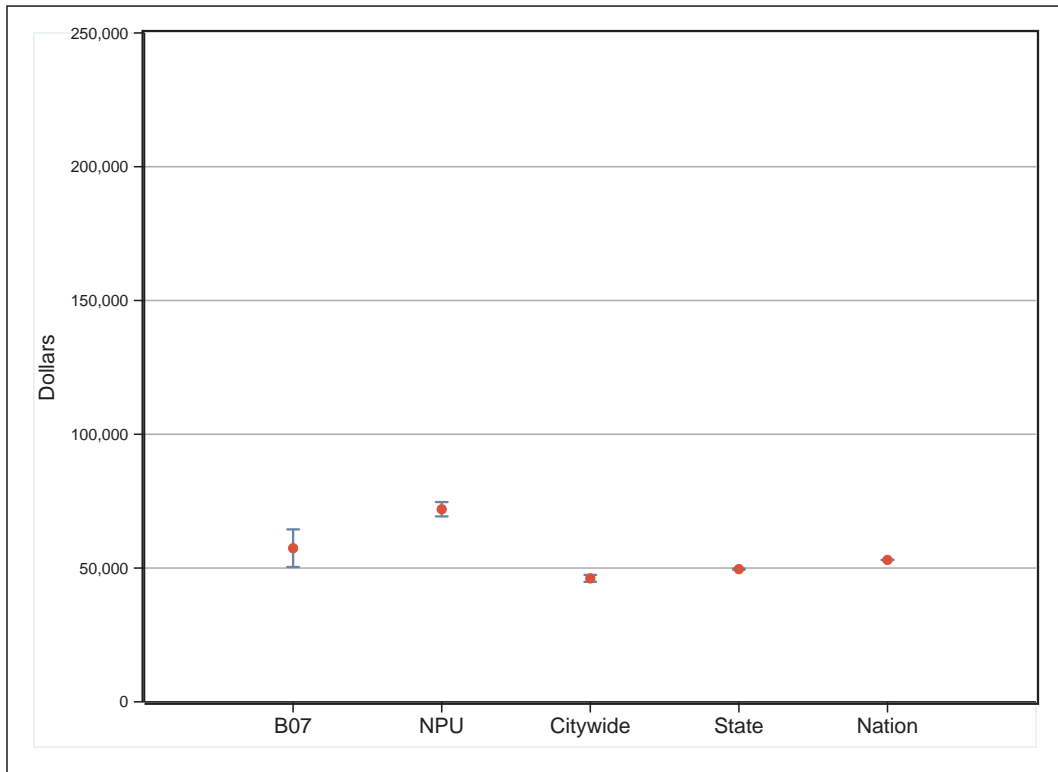


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

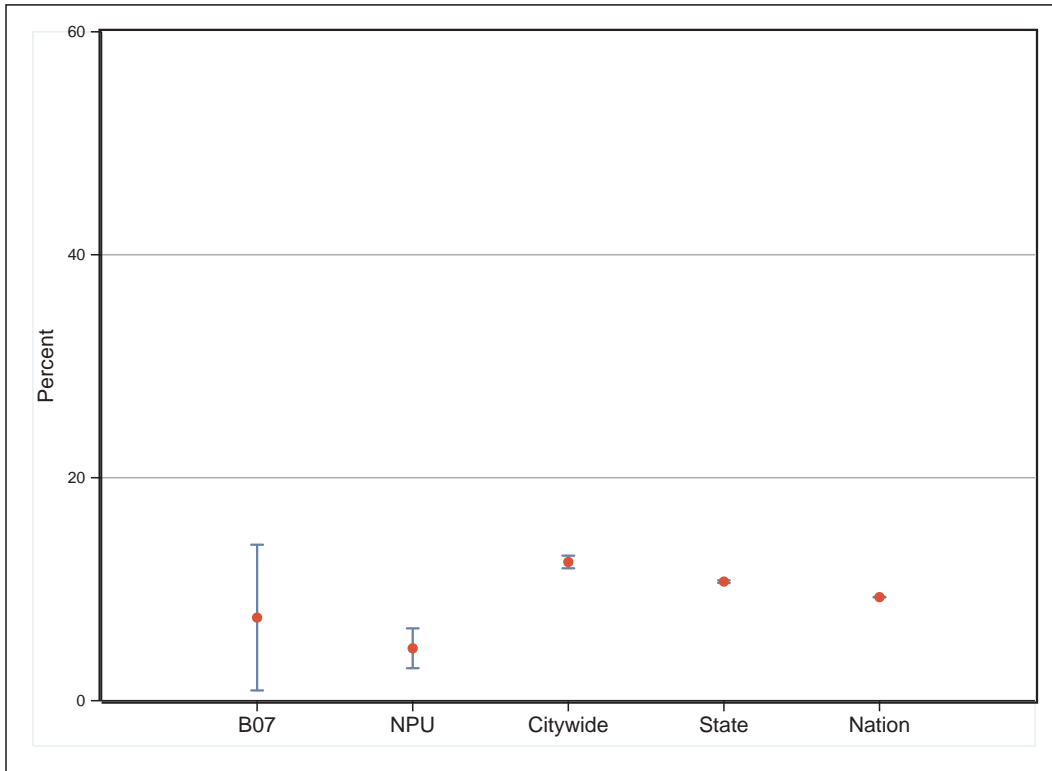


Median Household Income

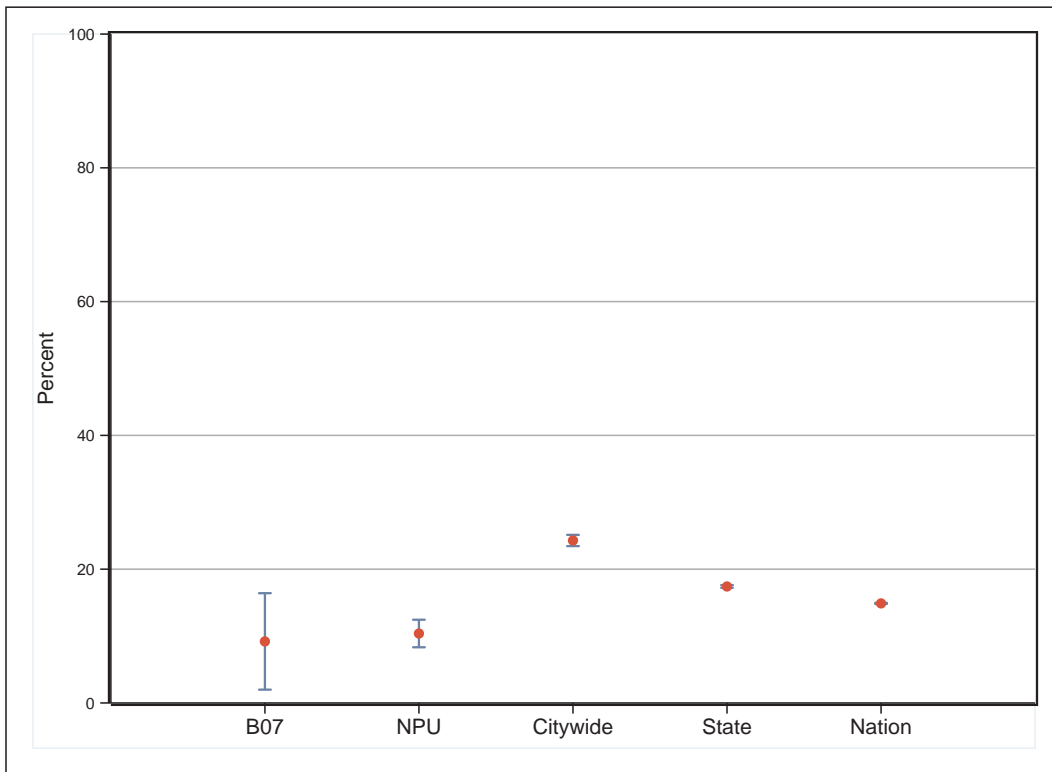


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Family households (families)	417	±124	28.4%	±7.3
With own children under 18 years	227	±116	15.4%	±7.6
Married-couple family	295	±92	20.1%	±5.5
With own children under 18 years	142	±65	9.7%	±4.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	37	±44	2.5%	±3.0
With own children under 18 years	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	85	±94	5.8%	±6.3
With own children under 18 years	85	±94	5.8%	±6.3
Nonfamily households	1,054	±208	71.6%	±9.4
Householder living alone	987	±206	67.1%	±9.9
65 years and over	294	±99	20.0%	±6.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	227	±103	15.4%	±6.6
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	340	±107	23.1%	±6.5
Average household size	1.81	±0.34	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.45	±1.17	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,664	±307	2,664	(X)
Householder	1,499	±235	56.3%	±6.0
Spouse	415	±113	15.6%	±3.9
Child	494	±143	18.6%	±4.9
Other relatives	47	±72	1.8%	±2.7
Nonrelatives	208	±126	7.8%	±4.7
Unmarried partner	47	±45	1.8%	±1.7
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	931	±223	931	(X)
Never married	423	±206	45.5%	±19.3
Now married, except separated	445	±125	47.8%	±6.9
Separated	0	±18	0.0%	±2.0
Widowed	16	±29	1.7%	±3.1
Divorced	191	±106	20.5%	±10.2
Females 15 years and over	1,109	±225	1,109	(X)
Never married	378	±158	34.1%	±12.5
Now married, except separated	410	±111	36.9%	±6.7
Separated	20	±35	1.8%	±3.2
Widowed	178	±106	16.1%	±9.0
Divorced	243	±125	21.9%	±10.3
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	32	±38	32	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±11	0.0%	±33.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±25	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	44	±51	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±662	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	35	±74	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	58	±90	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±11	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±11	0.0%	±78829.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±15	0.0%	±111481.7
1 or 2 years	0	±11	0.0%	±78829.5
3 or 4 years	0	±11	0.0%	±78829.5
5 or more years	0	±11	0.0%	±78829.5
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±11	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±11	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±11	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	480	±173	480	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	38	±48	7.8%	±9.7
Kindergarten	19	±32	3.9%	±6.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	211	±93	44.0%	±11.3
High school (grades 9-12)	52	±65	10.8%	±13.1
College or graduate school	161	±112	33.5%	±20.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,871	±276	1,871	(X)
Less than 9th grade	0	±52	0.0%	±2.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31	±61	1.7%	±3.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	190	±126	10.2%	±6.6
Some college, no degree	393	±160	21.0%	±8.0
Associate's degree	90	±88	4.8%	±4.6
Bachelor's degree	720	±196	38.5%	±8.8
Graduate or professional degree	446	±157	23.8%	±7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	98.3%	±10.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	62.3%	±9.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	1,987	±296	1,987	(X)
Civilian veterans	58	±43	2.9%	±2.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,664	±307	2,664	(X)
With a disability	312	±136	11.7%	±4.9
Under 18 years	441	±144	441	(X)
With a disability	9	±28	2.1%	±6.2
18 to 64 years	1,766	±281	1,766	(X)
With a disability	66	±69	3.7%	±3.9
65 years and over	457	±133	457	(X)
With a disability	237	±114	51.8%	±19.8

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,638	±305	2,638	(X)
Same house	2,226	±359	84.4%	±9.5
Different house in the U.S.	381	±196	14.5%	±7.2
Same county	166	±111	6.3%	±4.1
Different county	215	±162	8.2%	±6.1
Same state	118	±144	4.5%	±5.4
Different state	97	±74	3.7%	±2.8
Abroad	31	±41	1.2%	±1.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
Native	2,247	±271	96.4%	±19.6
Born in United States	2,221	±326	95.3%	±20.9
State of residence	849	±204	36.4%	±6.4
Different state	1,372	±254	58.9%	±5.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	26	±45	1.1%	±1.9
Foreign born	425	±228	18.2%	±9.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	425	±228	425	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	95	±84	22.3%	±15.7
Not a U.S. citizen	330	±221	77.7%	±31.1

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	451	±235	451	(X)
Native	26	±48	26	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±40.9
Entered before 2010	26	±47	100.0%	±260.8
Foreign born	425	±228	425	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	18	±36	4.1%	±8.2
Entered before 2010	407	±230	95.9%	±16.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	425	±228	425	(X)
Europe	91	±110	21.4%	±23.2
Asia	179	±173	42.2%	±33.9
Africa	18	±30	4.2%	±6.6
Oceania	18	±49	4.2%	±11.3
Latin America	113	±115	26.5%	±22.9
Northern America	6	±19	1.5%	±4.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,139	±343	2,139	(X)
English only	2,052	±331	95.9%	±1.7
Language other than English	88	±81	4.1%	±3.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	32	±115	1.5%	±5.4
Spanish	16	±41	0.8%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±60	0.8%	±2.8
Other Indo-European languages	37	±43	1.7%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±60	0.7%	±2.8
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	14	±37	0.7%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±55	0.0%	±2.6
Other languages	20	±42	0.9%	±1.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±55	0.0%	±2.6

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
American	335	±208	14.4%	±8.6
Arab	40	±41	1.7%	±1.8
Czech	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	42	±76	1.8%	±3.3
Dutch	27	±33	1.2%	±1.4
English	353	±167	15.1%	±6.7
French (except Basque)	79	±98	3.4%	±4.2
French Canadian	5	±15	0.2%	±0.6
German	273	±130	11.7%	±5.2
Greek	9	±22	0.4%	±0.9
Hungarian	7	±18	0.3%	±0.8
Irish	306	±158	13.1%	±6.4
Italian	124	±98	5.3%	±4.1
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	14	±19	0.6%	±0.8
Polish	87	±88	3.7%	±3.7
Portuguese	4	±12	0.2%	±0.5
Russian	50	±58	2.1%	±2.5
Scotch-Irish	46	±49	2.0%	±2.1
Scottish	145	±114	6.2%	±4.8
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	70	±90	3.0%	±3.8
Swedish	19	±28	0.8%	±1.2
Swiss	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Ukrainian	22	±51	0.9%	±2.2
Welsh	26	±33	1.1%	±1.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	±19	0.4%	±0.8

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,259	±269	2,259	(X)
In labor force	1,584	±304	70.1%	±10.6
Civilian labor force	1,584	±304	70.1%	±10.6
Employed	1,466	±293	64.9%	±10.4
Unemployed	118	±106	5.2%	±4.7
Armed Forces	0	±47	0.0%	±2.1
Not in labor force	675	±200	29.9%	±8.1
Civilian labor force	1,584	±304	1,584	(X)
Percent Unemployed	7.5%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,192	±190	1,192	(X)
In labor force	667	±198	56.0%	±14.1
Civilian labor force	667	±198	56.0%	±14.1
Employed	564	±183	47.3%	±13.3
Own children under 6 years	201	±121	201	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	87	±76	43.3%	±27.4
Own children 6 to 17 years	142	±96	142	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	108	±107	76.1%	±55.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,453	±245	1,453	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,176	±238	81.0%	±9.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	29	±49	2.0%	±3.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	58	±71	4.0%	±4.8
Walked	62	±54	4.3%	±3.6
Other means	16	±36	1.1%	±2.5
Worked at home	112	±82	7.7%	±5.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	±4.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,466	±293	1,466	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	877	±216	59.8%	±8.5
Service occupations	35	±59	2.4%	±4.0
Sales and office occupations	377	±148	25.7%	±8.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	30	±44	2.0%	±3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	64	±64	4.4%	±4.2

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,466	±293	1,466	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±26	0.0%	±1.8
Construction	49	±55	3.3%	±3.7
Manufacturing	97	±65	6.6%	±4.3
Wholesale trade	87	±93	5.9%	±6.2
Retail trade	42	±39	2.9%	±2.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	20	±40	1.4%	±2.7
Information	92	±62	6.3%	±4.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	198	±95	13.5%	±5.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	463	±160	31.6%	±8.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	177	±81	12.1%	±5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	113	±96	7.7%	±6.4
Other services, except public administration	16	±34	1.1%	±2.3
Public administration	29	±45	2.0%	±3.0

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,466	±293	1,466	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,266	±253	86.3%	±24.4
Government workers	58	±64	4.0%	±4.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	60	±63	4.1%	±4.2
Unpaid family workers	0	±26	0.0%	±1.8

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Less than \$10,000	299	±164	20.3%	±10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114	±84	7.8%	±5.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	±45	2.7%	±3.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	78	±67	5.3%	±4.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	114	±83	7.8%	±5.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	250	±115	17.0%	±7.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	144	±90	9.8%	±6.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	246	±111	16.7%	±7.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	34	±30	2.3%	±2.0
\$200,000 or more	151	±66	10.3%	±4.2
Median household income (dollars)	57,426	±7,036	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	89,119	±13,212	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,094	±203	74.4%	±8.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	107,714	±15,226	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	339	±112	23.1%	±6.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,894	±2,882	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	89	±62	6.1%	±4.1
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,978	±4,261	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,267	±2,272,782	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±19	0.0%	±1.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	193	±81,340	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	42	±61	2.9%	±4.1
Families	417	±124	417	(X)
Less than \$10,000	85	±94	20.4%	±21.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±18	0.0%	±4.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	0	±26	0.0%	±6.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	±26	0.0%	±6.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	±39	3.8%	±9.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	62	±58	14.9%	±13.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	±22	1.4%	±5.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	82	±63	19.7%	±13.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	28	±28	6.7%	±6.4
\$200,000 or more	138	±66	33.1%	±12.5
Median family income (dollars)	130,655	±26,798	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	165,869	±31,282	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	57,217	±7,134	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,054	±208	1,054	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	43,935	±7,542	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	58,738	±13,516	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	58,621	±4,782	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	84,801	±11,235	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,566	±6,910	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,664	±307	2,664	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,397	±320	90.0%	±6.0
With private health insurance	2,187	±325	82.1%	±7.7
With public coverage	547	±185	20.5%	±6.5
No health insurance coverage	267	±165	10.0%	±6.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	441	±144	441	(X)
No health insurance coverage	17	±45	3.8%	±10.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,766	±281	1,766	(X)
In labor force:	1,525	±263	1,525	(X)
Employed:	1,416	±248	1,416	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,244	±244	87.9%	±7.7
With private health insurance	1,228	±255	86.7%	±9.7
With public coverage	20	±47	1.4%	±3.3
No health insurance coverage	172	±130	12.1%	±9.0
Unemployed:	109	±87	109	(X)
With health insurance coverage	91	±84	84.2%	±37.9
With private health insurance	75	±74	69.2%	±39.6
With public coverage	16	±46	15.0%	±40.4
No health insurance coverage	17	±26	15.8%	±20.7
Not in labor force:	241	±129	241	(X)
With health insurance coverage	180	±101	74.7%	±12.5
With private health insurance	173	±99	71.7%	±14.9
With public coverage	11	±17	4.5%	±6.5
No health insurance coverage	61	±92	25.3%	±35.5

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	20.4%	±21.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	37.4%	±38.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	29.7%	±47.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±22.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	100.0%	±157.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	100.0%	±157.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	100.0%	±230.5	(X)	(X)
All people	9.2%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	6.9%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	6.9%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	11.1%	±29.5	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	5.1%	±16.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	9.7%	±5.8	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	9.1%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	11.7%	±13.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	19.9%	±21.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	11.6%	±7.8	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,983	±248	1,983	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	74.2%	±5.7
Vacant housing units	512	±221	25.8%	±10.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	8.9	±7.5	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	20.6	±14.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,983	±248	1,983	(X)
1-unit, detached	514	±113	25.9%	±4.7
1-unit, attached	60	±61	3.0%	±3.0
2 units	67	±88	3.4%	±4.4
3 or 4 units	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
5 to 9 units	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
10 to 19 units	80	±86	4.0%	±4.3
20 or more units	1,227	±243	61.9%	±9.5
Mobile home	35	±56	1.8%	±2.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,983	±248	1,983	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±18	0.0%	±0.9
Built 2000 to 2009	556	±159	28.0%	±7.2
Built 1990 to 1999	193	±176	9.7%	±8.8
Built 1980 to 1989	104	±81	5.2%	±4.0
Built 1970 to 1979	219	±114	11.1%	±5.6
Built 1960 to 1969	320	±166	16.1%	±8.1
Built 1950 to 1959	201	±121	10.1%	±6.0
Built 1940 to 1949	223	±85	11.2%	±4.1
Built 1939 or earlier	167	±86	8.4%	±4.2

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,983	±248	1,983	(X)
1 room	62	±72	3.1%	±3.6
2 rooms	171	±91	8.6%	±4.5
3 rooms	527	±187	26.6%	±8.8
4 rooms	403	±159	20.3%	±7.6
5 rooms	400	±208	20.2%	±10.2
6 rooms	181	±90	9.1%	±4.4
7 rooms	73	±63	3.7%	±3.2
8 rooms	59	±53	3.0%	±2.6
9 rooms or more	106	±62	5.3%	±3.1
Median rooms	4.6	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,983	±248	1,983	(X)
No bedroom	62	±72	3.1%	±3.6
1 bedroom	847	±196	42.7%	±8.3
2 bedrooms	682	±230	34.4%	±10.8
3 bedrooms	304	±124	15.3%	±5.9
4 bedrooms	49	±42	2.5%	±2.1
5 or more bedrooms	39	±35	2.0%	±1.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Owner-occupied	701	±152	47.7%	±7.6
Renter-occupied	770	±190	52.3%	±10.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.95	±0.31	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.25	±0.11	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	109	±91	7.4%	±6.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,118	±236	76.0%	±11.5
Moved in 1990 to 1999	139	±89	9.5%	±5.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	93	±81	6.3%	±5.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±26	0.0%	±1.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	12	±30	0.8%	±2.0

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
No vehicles available	213	±116	14.5%	±7.6
1 vehicle available	785	±213	53.3%	±12.2
2 vehicles available	435	±127	29.6%	±7.5
3 or more vehicles available	38	±51	2.6%	±3.5

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Utility gas	671	±160	45.6%	±8.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Electricity	800	±195	54.4%	±10.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3
No fuel used	0	±18	0.0%	±1.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.7
No telephone service available	130	±80	8.8%	±5.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,471	±216	1,471	(X)
1.00 or less	1,471	±261	100.0%	±9.9
1.01 to 1.50	0	±26	0.0%	±1.8
1.51 or more	0	±37	0.0%	±2.5

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	701	±152	701	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±52	0.0%	±7.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	29	±51	4.1%	±7.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	81	±60	11.6%	±8.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	±31	1.7%	±4.4
\$200,000 to \$299,999	96	±74	13.7%	±10.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	254	±105	36.2%	±12.8
\$500,000 to \$999,999	219	±111	31.2%	±14.3
\$1,000,000 or more	10	±26	1.4%	±3.6
Median (dollars)	383,265	±35,597	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	701	±152	701	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	615	±164	87.7%	±13.6
Housing units without a mortgage	86	±55	12.3%	±7.4

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	615	±164	615	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±26	0.0%	±4.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±26	0.0%	±4.2
\$500 to \$699	0	±26	0.0%	±4.2
\$700 to \$999	17	±41	2.8%	±6.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	30	±44	4.9%	±7.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	79	±55	12.9%	±8.2
\$2,000 or more	489	±153	79.5%	±13.1
Median (dollars)	2,962	±255	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	86	±55	86	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±18	0.0%	±21.4
\$100 to \$199	0	±26	0.0%	±30.2
\$200 to \$299	0	±26	0.0%	±30.2
\$300 to \$399	20	±40	23.3%	±44.0
\$400 or more	66	±50	76.7%	±30.6
Median (dollars)	650	±126	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	615	±177	615	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	165	±81	26.8%	±10.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	42	±40	6.8%	±6.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	86	±65	14.0%	±9.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	66	±59	10.7%	±9.1
35.0 percent or more	256	±125	41.6%	±16.3
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	86	±73	86	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	67	±50	77.9%	±88.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±21.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	9	±20	10.5%	±21.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10	±21	11.6%	±21.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±21.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±21.4
35.0 percent or more	0	±32	0.0%	±37.0
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	770	±190	770	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±32	0.0%	±4.2
\$200 to \$299	0	±26	0.0%	±3.4
\$300 to \$499	99	±104	12.9%	±13.1
\$500 to \$749	114	±98	14.8%	±12.2
\$750 to \$999	231	±106	30.0%	±11.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	244	±141	31.7%	±16.5
\$1,500 or more	81	±74	10.5%	±9.2
Median (dollars)	986	±164	(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)	731	±218	731	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	59	±54	8.1%	±7.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	129	±90	17.7%	±11.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	76	±58	10.4%	±7.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	10	±22	1.4%	±3.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	73	±71	10.0%	±9.3
35.0 percent or more	383	±166	52.4%	±16.5
Not computed	39	±61	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
Male	1,009	±234	43.3%	±7.1
Female	1,322	±278	56.7%	±7.5
Under 5 years	191	±97	8.2%	±3.9
5 to 9 years	76	±61	3.3%	±2.6
10 to 14 years	23	±36	1.0%	±1.5
15 to 19 years	106	±120	4.5%	±5.1
20 to 24 years	63	±71	2.7%	±3.0
25 to 34 years	641	±199	27.5%	±7.2
35 to 44 years	485	±146	20.8%	±5.3
45 to 54 years	268	±158	11.5%	±6.5
55 to 59 years	0	±26	0.0%	±1.1
60 to 64 years	99	±84	4.2%	±3.6
65 to 74 years	87	±76	3.7%	±3.2
75 to 84 years	126	±88	5.4%	±3.7
85 years and over	164	±87	7.0%	±3.6
Median age (years)	36.0	±1.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,987	±357	85.3%	±6.3
21 years and over	1,934	±345	83.0%	±5.9
62 years and over	459	±164	19.7%	±6.2
65 years and over	377	±145	16.2%	±5.6
18 years and over	1,987	±357	1,987	(X)
Male	878	±237	44.2%	±8.9
Female	1,109	±266	55.8%	±8.9
65 years and over	377	±145	377	(X)
Male	74	±65	19.6%	±15.5
Female	303	±130	80.4%	±15.1

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
One race	2,330	±382	100.0%	±0.2
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
One race	2,330	±382	100.0%	±0.2
White	2,048	±364	87.9%	±6.1
Black or African American	270	±153	11.6%	±6.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	224	±206	9.6%	±8.7
Asian Indian	60	±119	2.6%	±5.1
Chinese	45	±100	1.9%	±4.3
Filipino	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Japanese	10	±31	0.4%	±1.3
Korean	5	±16	0.2%	±0.7
Vietnamese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	104	±147	4.5%	±6.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18	±49	0.8%	±2.1
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	18	±55	0.8%	±2.4
Some other race	12	±25	0.5%	±1.1
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
White and Black or African American	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
White and Asian	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
White	2,048	±364	87.9%	±6.1
Black or African American	270	±153	11.6%	±6.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
Asian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race	12	±25	0.5%	±1.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,330	±381	2,330	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	233	±225	10.0%	±9.5
Mexican	180	±222	7.7%	±9.4
Puerto Rican	9	±28	0.4%	±1.2
Cuban	20	±39	0.9%	±1.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	23	±44	1.0%	±1.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,308	±378	99.0%	±22.9
White alone	2,025	±356	86.9%	±5.5
Black or African American alone	270	±153	11.6%	±6.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Asian alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Some other race alone	12	±25	0.5%	±1.1
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8
Two races including Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.8
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.8

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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