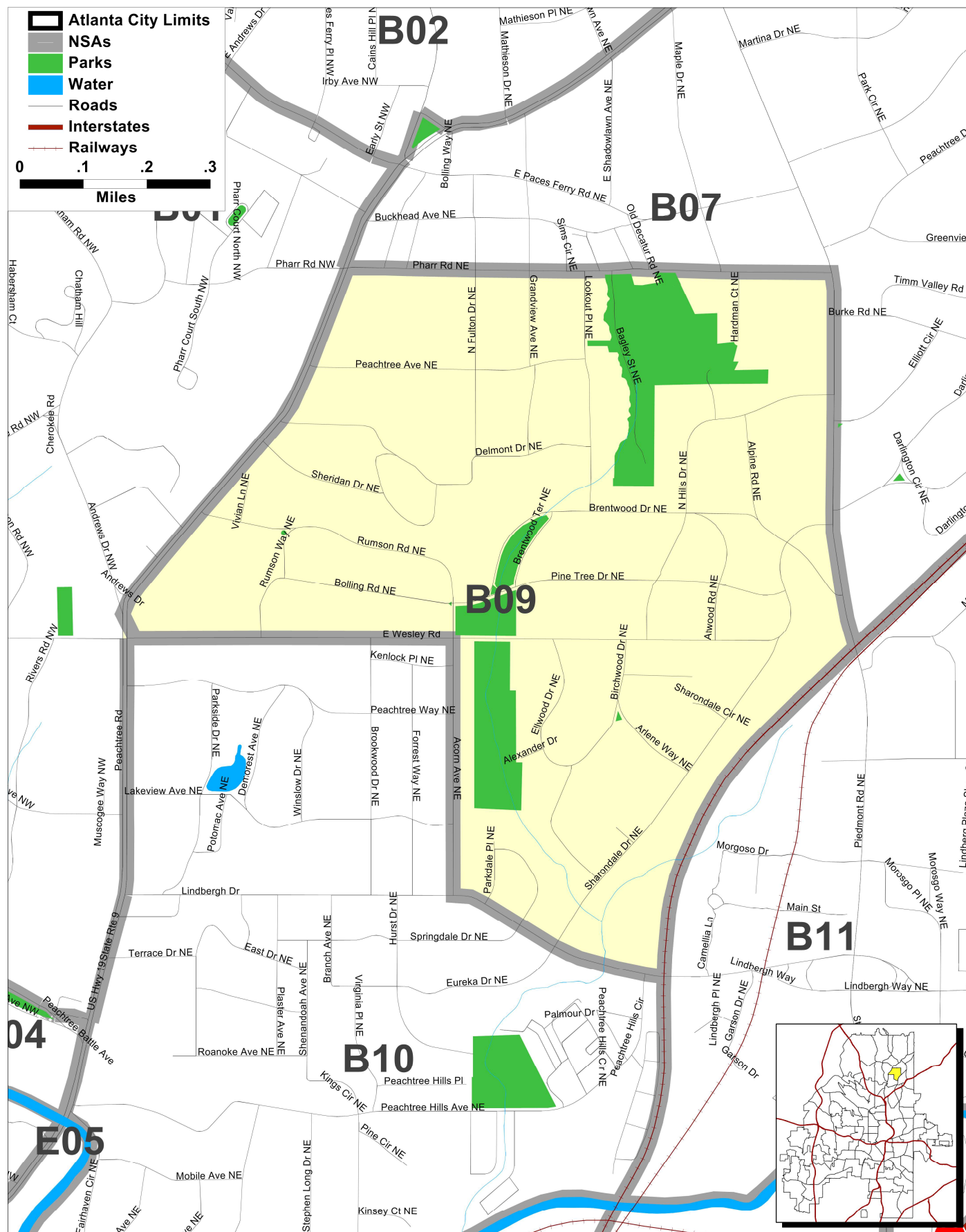


Neighborhood Statistical Area B09



Neighborhood(s): Garden Hills

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Contents

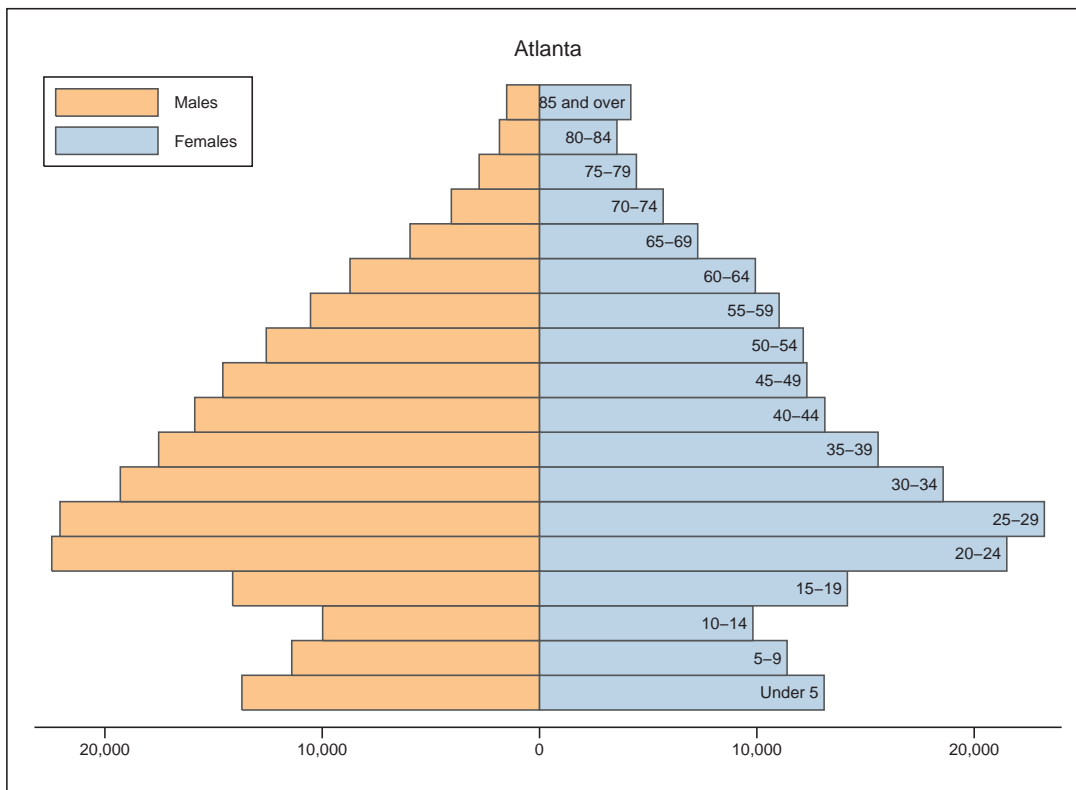
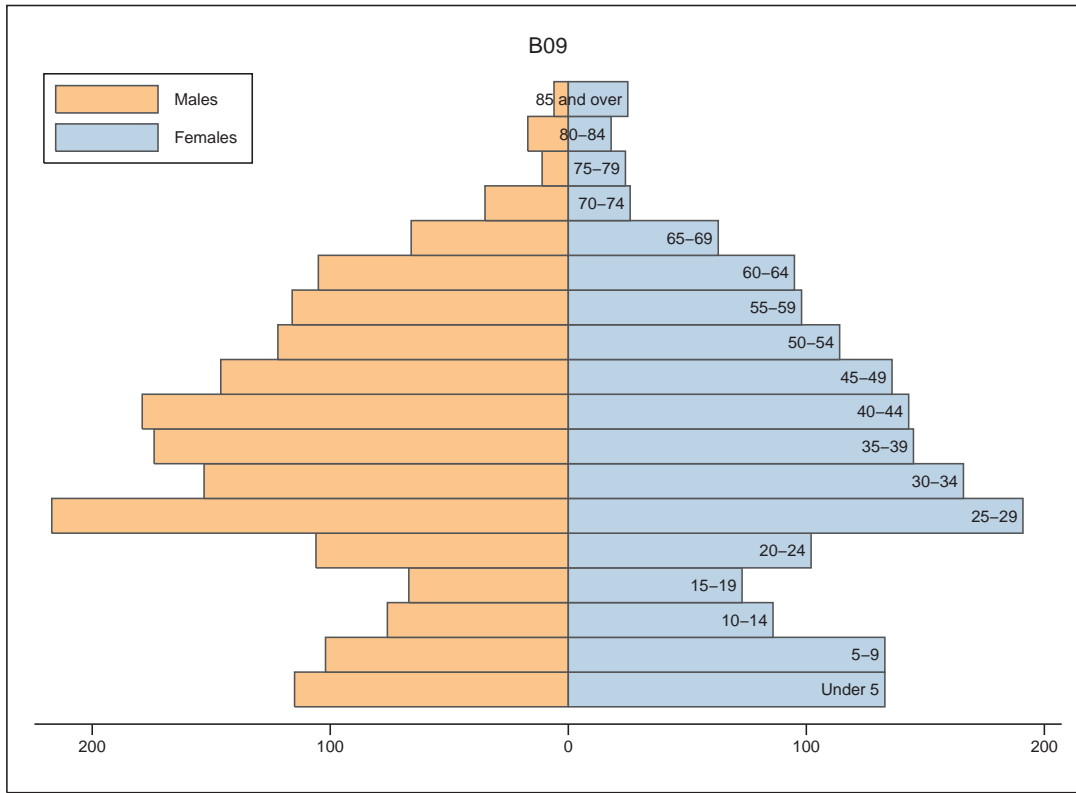
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

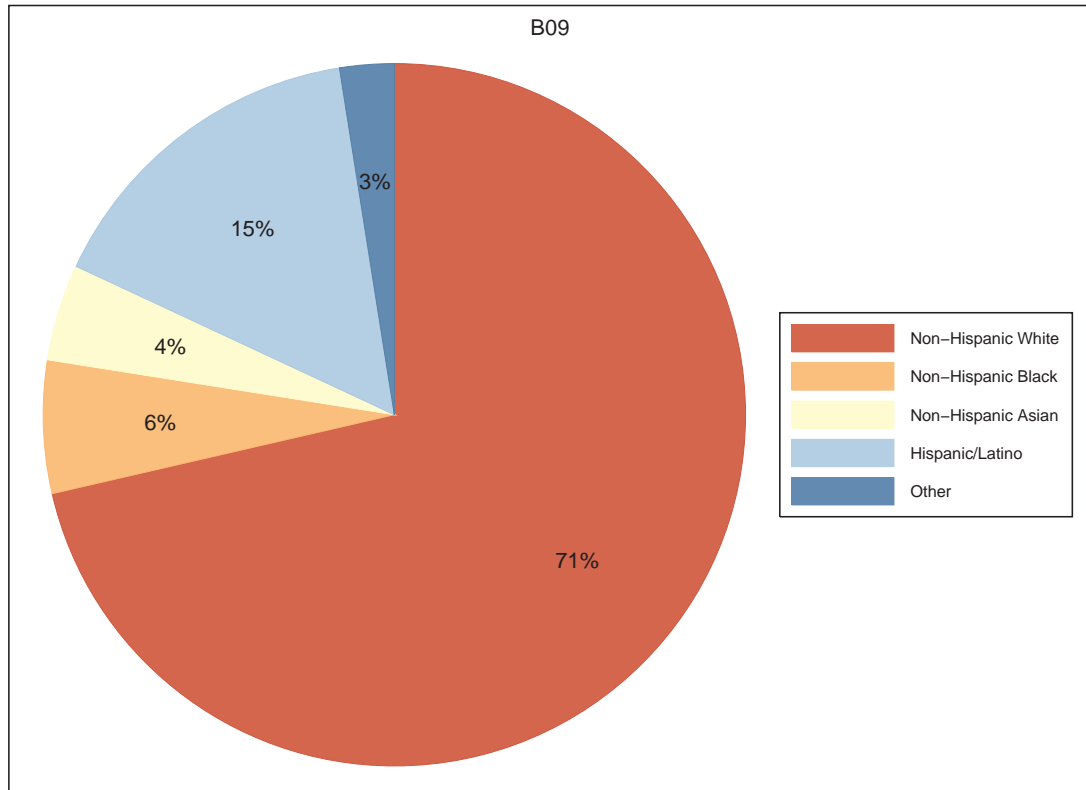
B09

Decennial 2010 Profile

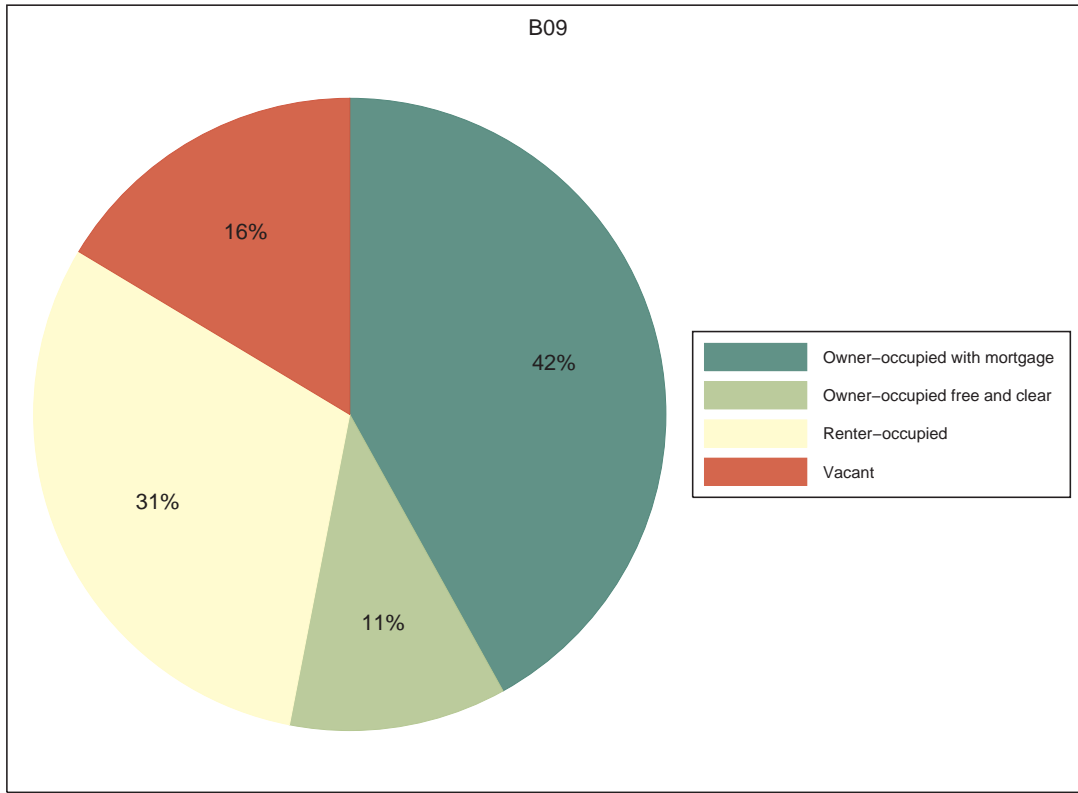
Sex and Age



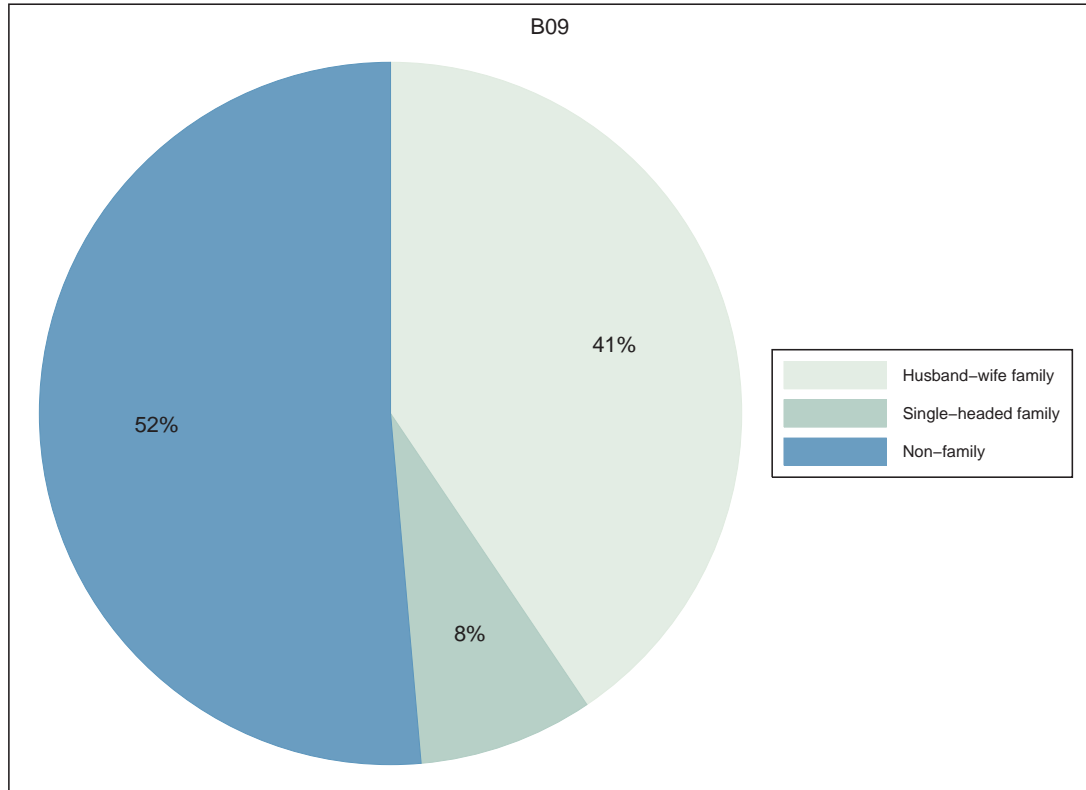
Race and Latino Origin



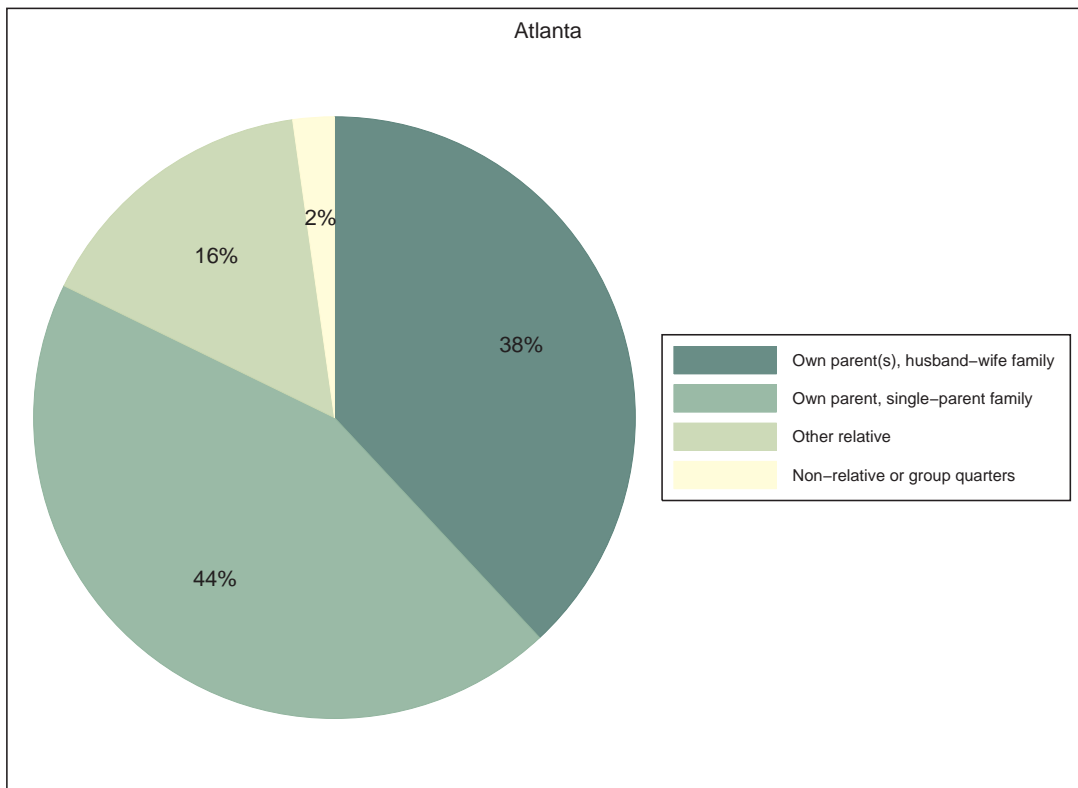
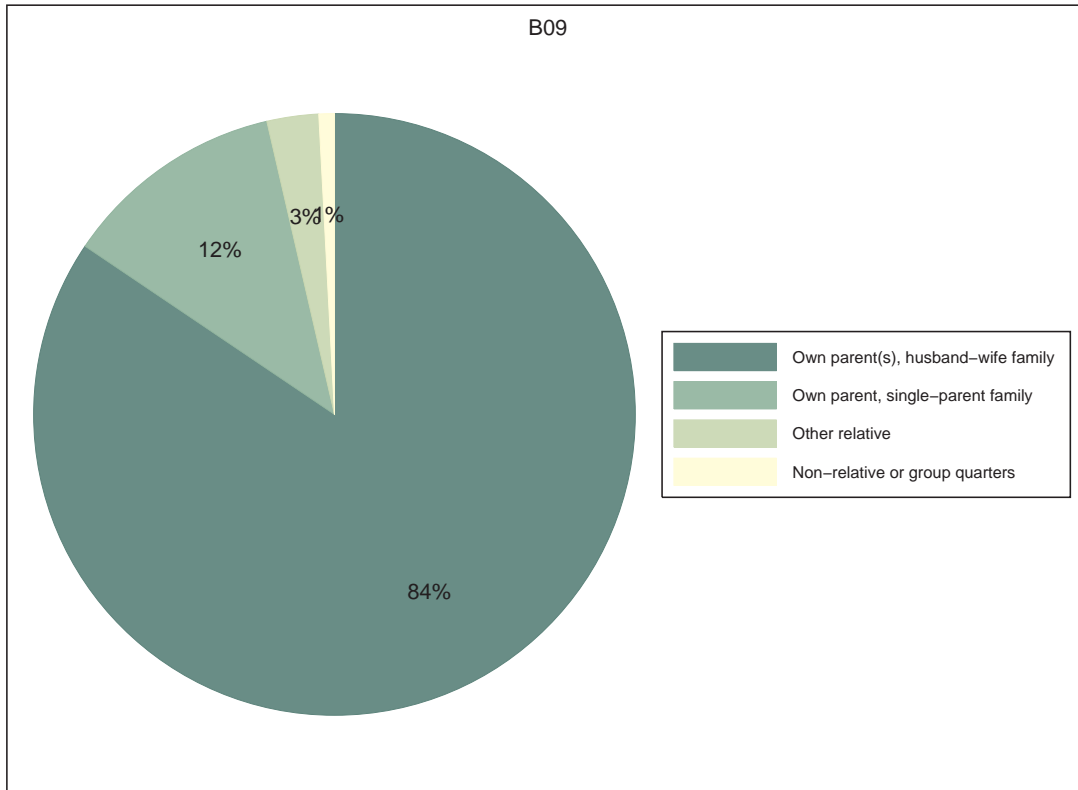
Housing Tenure



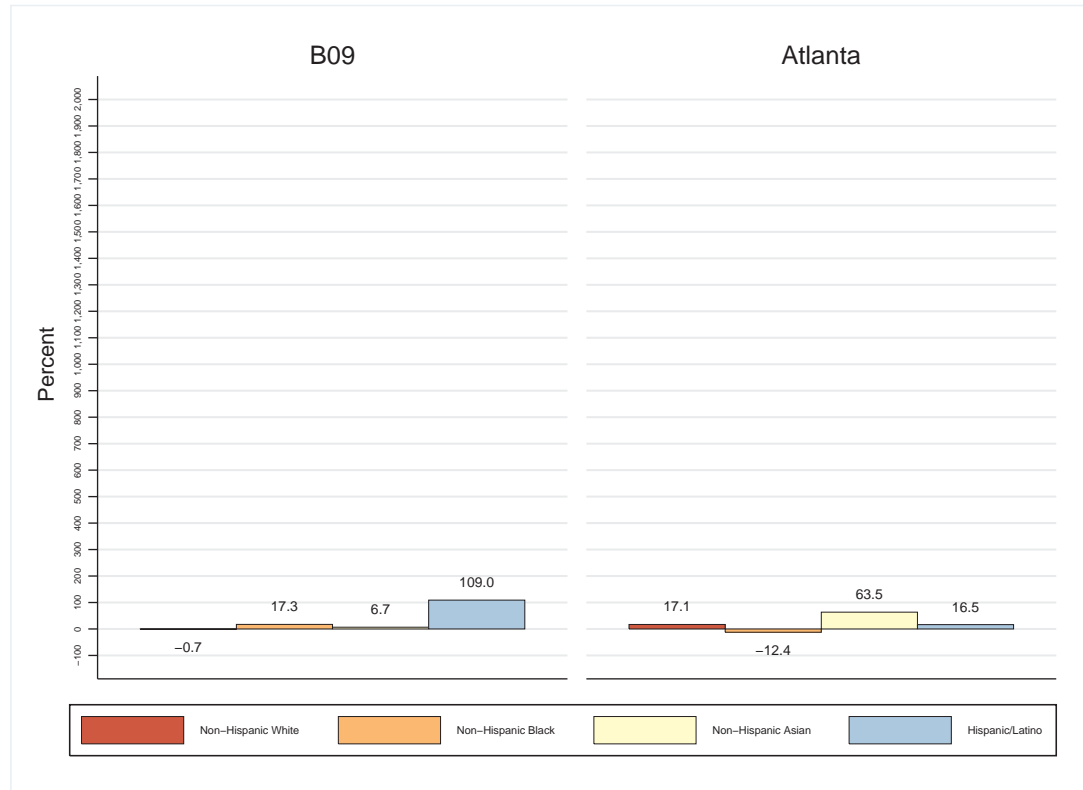
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,584	100.0%
Under 5 years	248	6.9%
5 to 9 years	235	6.6%
10 to 14 years	162	4.5%
15 to 19 years	140	3.9%
20 to 24 years	208	5.8%
25 to 29 years	408	11.4%
30 to 34 years	319	8.9%
35 to 39 years	319	8.9%
40 to 44 years	322	9.0%
45 to 49 years	282	7.9%
50 to 54 years	236	6.6%
55 to 59 years	214	6.0%
60 to 64 years	200	5.6%
65 to 69 years	129	3.6%
70 to 74 years	61	1.7%
75 to 79 years	35	1.0%
80 to 84 years	35	1.0%
85 years and over	31	0.9%
Median age (years)	36.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,913	81.3%
18 years and over	2,844	79.4%
21 years and over	2,784	77.7%
62 years and over	402	11.2%
65 years and over	291	8.1%
Male population	1,813	50.6%
Under 5 years	115	3.2%
5 to 9 years	102	2.8%
10 to 14 years	76	2.1%
15 to 19 years	67	1.9%
20 to 24 years	106	3.0%
25 to 29 years	217	6.1%
30 to 34 years	153	4.3%
35 to 39 years	174	4.9%
40 to 44 years	179	5.0%
45 to 49 years	146	4.1%
50 to 54 years	122	3.4%
55 to 59 years	116	3.2%
60 to 64 years	105	2.9%
65 to 69 years	66	1.8%
70 to 74 years	35	1.0%
75 to 79 years	11	0.3%
80 to 84 years	17	0.5%
85 years and over	6	0.2%
Median age (years)	37.0	(X)
16 years and over	1,509	42.1%
18 years and over	1,475	41.2%
21 years and over	1,441	40.2%

Continued on next page...

SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	190	5.3%
65 years and over	135	3.8%
Female population	1,771	49.4%
Under 5 years	133	3.7%
5 to 9 years	133	3.7%
10 to 14 years	86	2.4%
15 to 19 years	73	2.0%
20 to 24 years	102	2.8%
25 to 29 years	191	5.3%
30 to 34 years	166	4.6%
35 to 39 years	145	4.0%
40 to 44 years	143	4.0%
45 to 49 years	136	3.8%
50 to 54 years	114	3.2%
55 to 59 years	98	2.7%
60 to 64 years	95	2.7%
65 to 69 years	63	1.8%
70 to 74 years	26	0.7%
75 to 79 years	24	0.7%
80 to 84 years	18	0.5%
85 years and over	25	0.7%
Median age (years)	35.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,404	39.2%
18 years and over	1,369	38.2%
21 years and over	1,343	37.5%
62 years and over	212	5.9%
65 years and over	156	4.4%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,584	100.0%
One Race	3,476	97.0%
White	2,722	75.9%
Black or African American	221	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.3%
Asian	160	4.5%
Asian Indian [‡]	45	1.3%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	21	0.6%
Filipino [‡]	9	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	11	0.3%
Korean [‡]	12	0.3%
Vietnamese [‡]	5	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	41	1.1%
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	363	10.1%
Two or More Races	108	3.0%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.3%
White; Asian	50	1.4%
White; Black or African American	16	0.4%
White; Some Other Race	19	0.5%

Continued on next page...

RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,819	78.7%
Black or African American	245	6.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	23	0.6%
Asian	216	6.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Some Other Race	389	10.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,584	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	554	15.5%
Mexican‡	305	8.5%
Puerto Rican‡	26	0.7%
Cuban‡	18	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	96	2.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,030	84.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,584	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	554	15.5%
White alone	162	4.5%
Black or African American alone	4	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	355	9.9%
Two or More Races	28	0.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,030	84.5%
White alone	2,560	71.4%
Black or African American alone	217	6.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.2%
Asian alone	159	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	8	0.2%
Two or More Races	80	2.2%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,584	100.0%
In households	3,584	100.0%
Householder	1,681	46.9%
Spouse	681	19.0%
Child	818	22.8%
Own child under 18 years	713	19.9%
Other relatives	118	3.3%
Under 18 years	20	0.6%
65 years and over†	12	0.3%
Nonrelatives	286	8.0%
Under 18 years	7	0.2%
65 years and over	5	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	111	3.1%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

Continued on next page...

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,681	100.0%
Family households (families)	815	48.5%
With own children under 18 years	392	23.3%
Husband-wife family	681	40.5%
With own children under 18 years	335	19.9%
Male householder, no wife present	47	2.8%
With own children under 18 years	10	0.6%
Female householder, no husband present	87	5.2%
With own children under 18 years	47	2.8%
Nonfamily households	866	51.5%
Householder living alone	710	42.2%
Male	536	31.9%
65 years and over†	60	3.6%
Female	586	34.8%
65 years and over‡	146	8.7%
Households with individuals under 18 years	401	23.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	221	13.1%
Average household size	2.13	(X)
Average family size	2.98	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,012	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,681	83.5%
Vacant housing units	331	16.5%
For rent	118	5.9%
Rented, not occupied	8	0.4%
For sale only	149	7.4%
Sold, not occupied	14	0.7%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	14	0.7%
All other vacants	28	1.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	12.1	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	15.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,681	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,065	63.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,266	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.13	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	616	36.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,318	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.14	(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.

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

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?

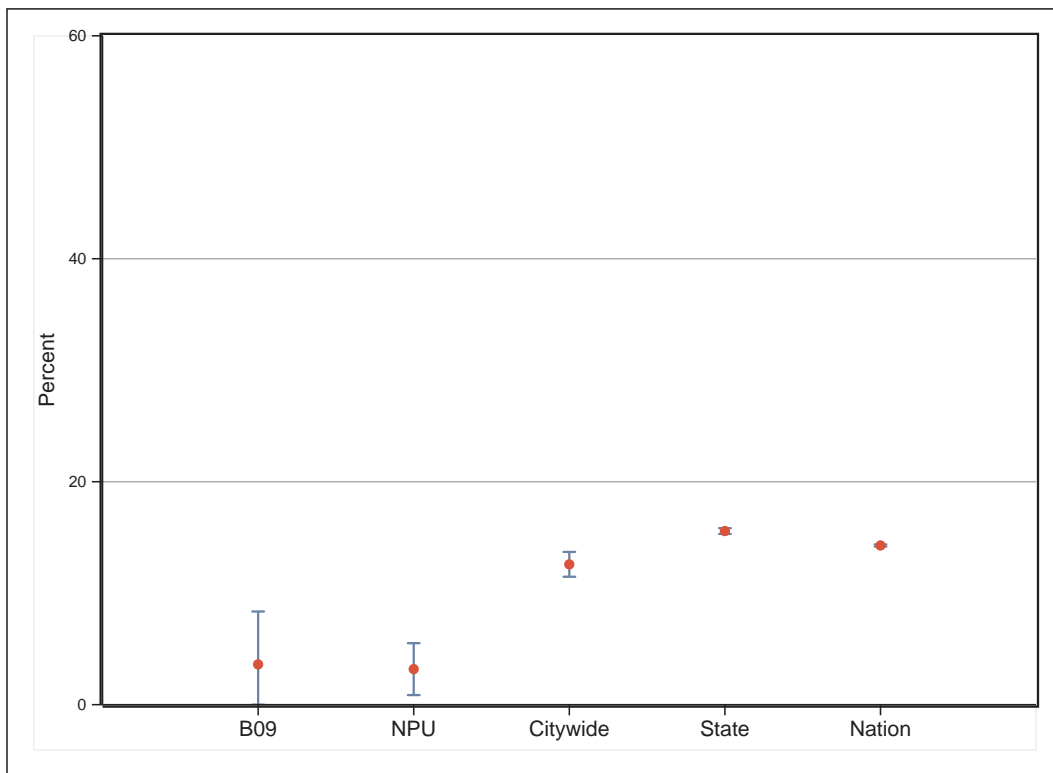
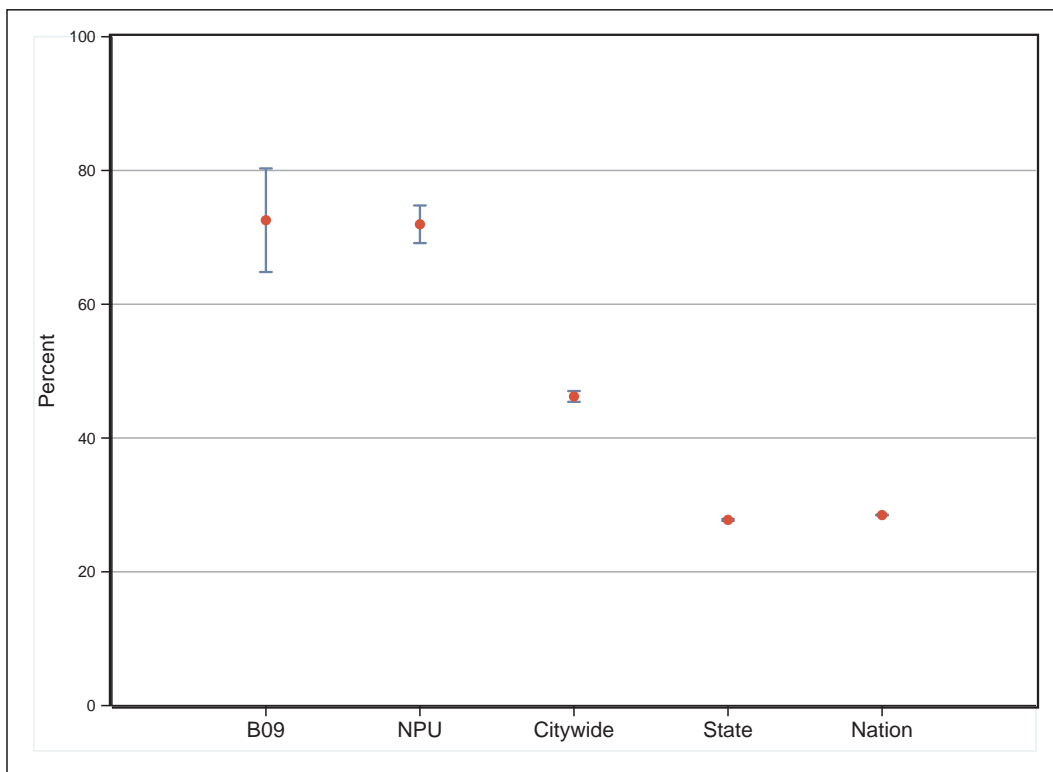
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

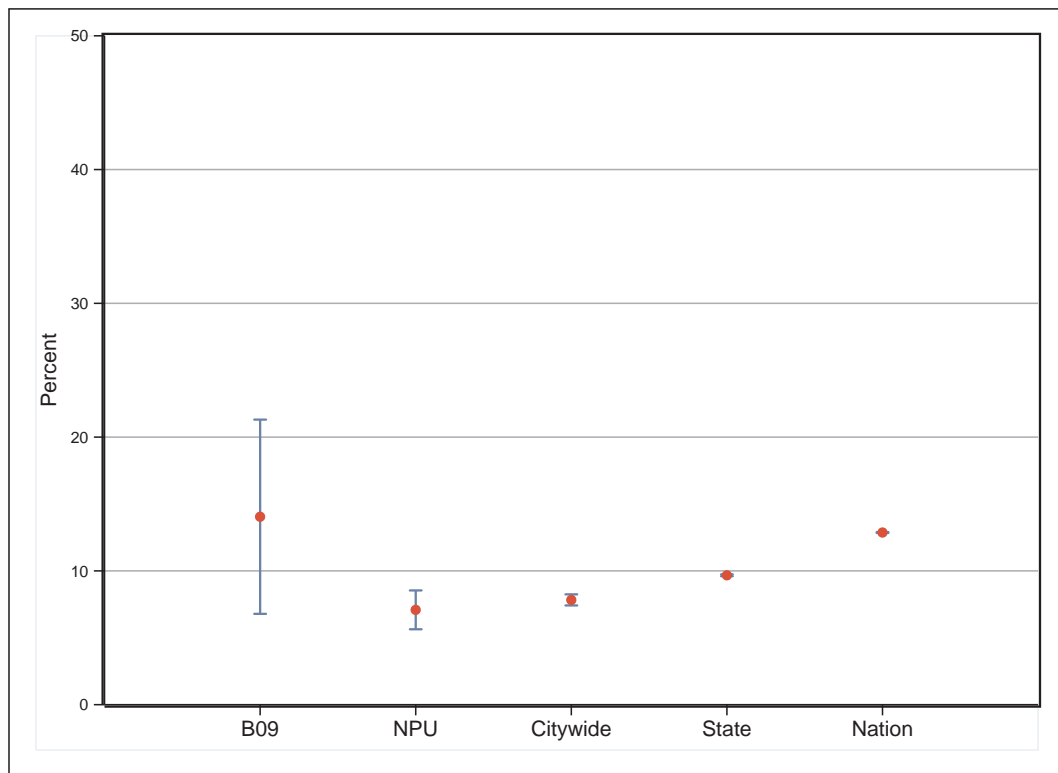
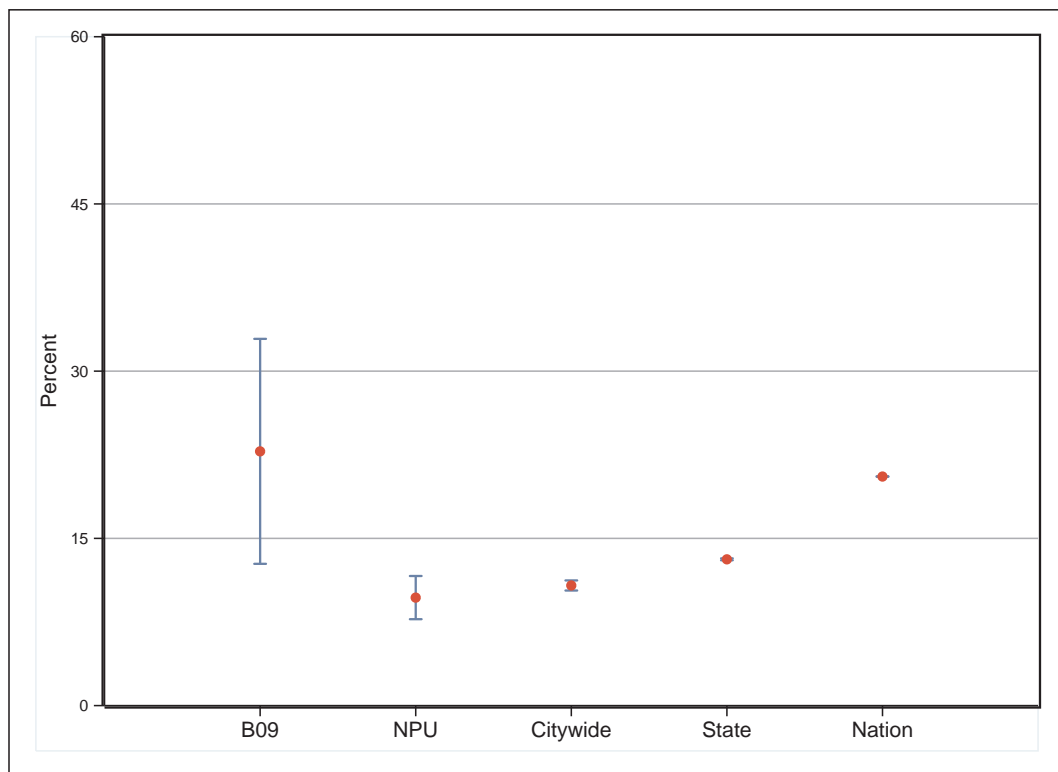
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

B09

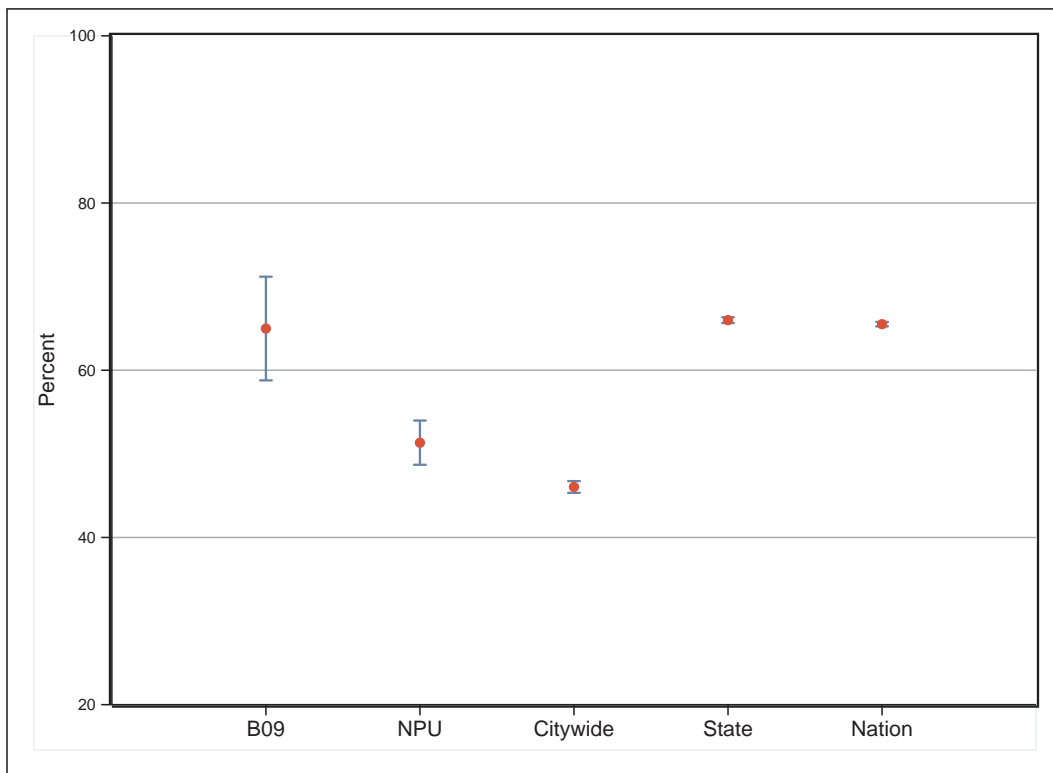
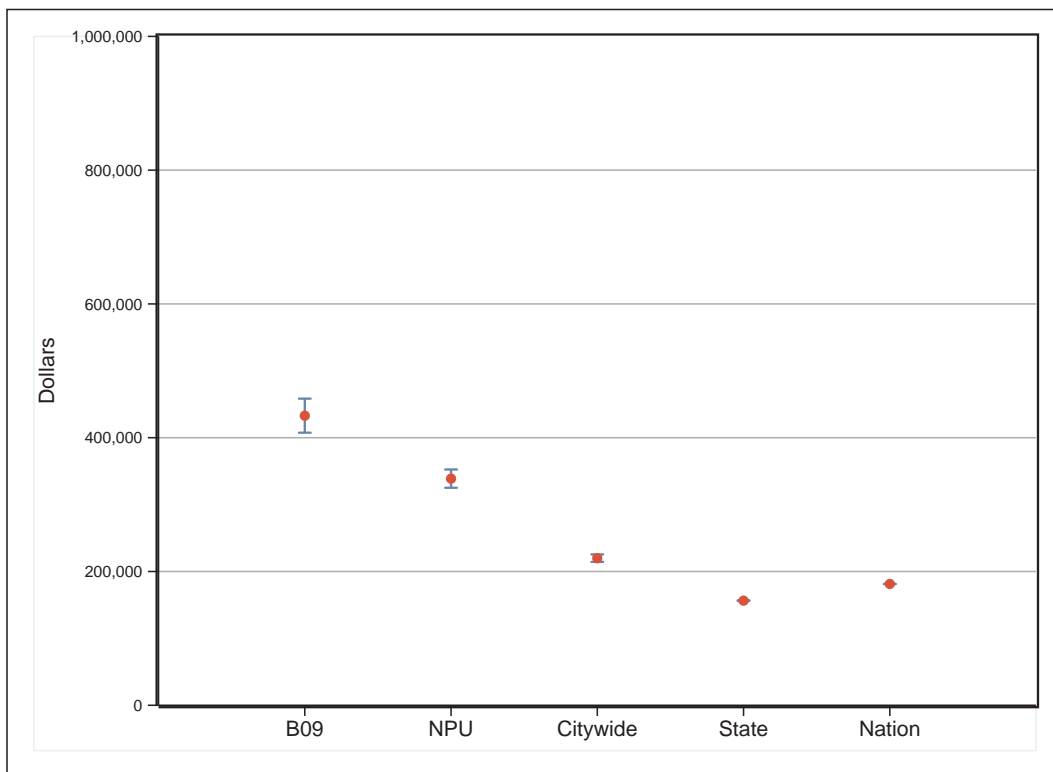
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

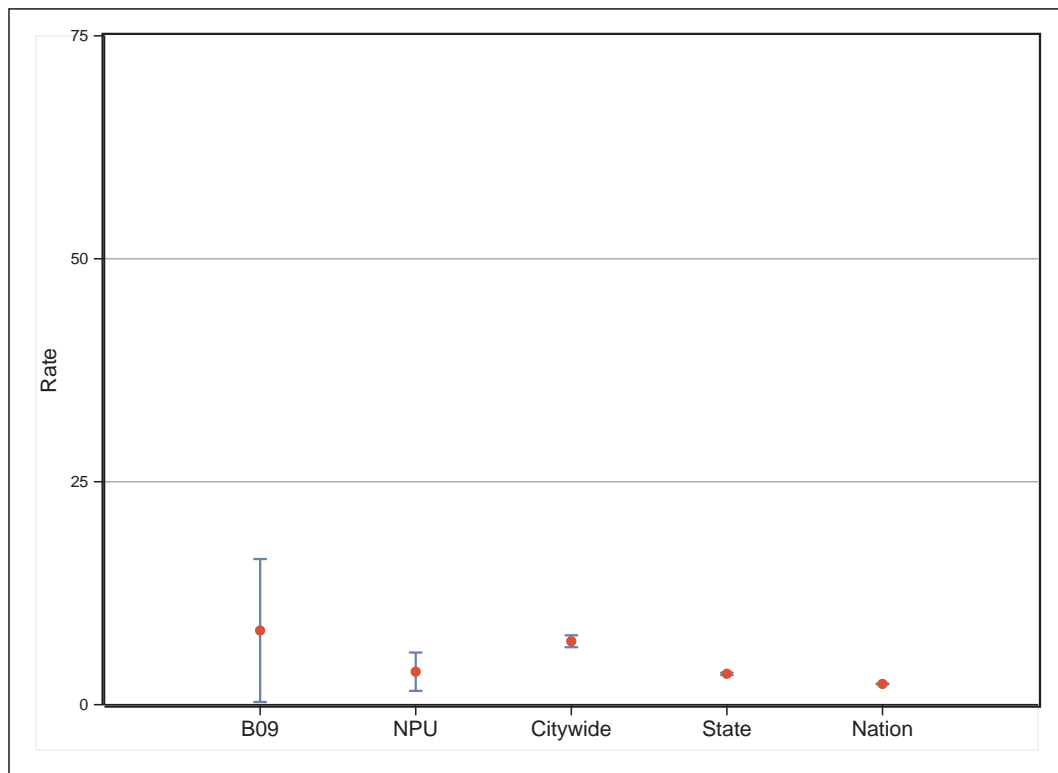
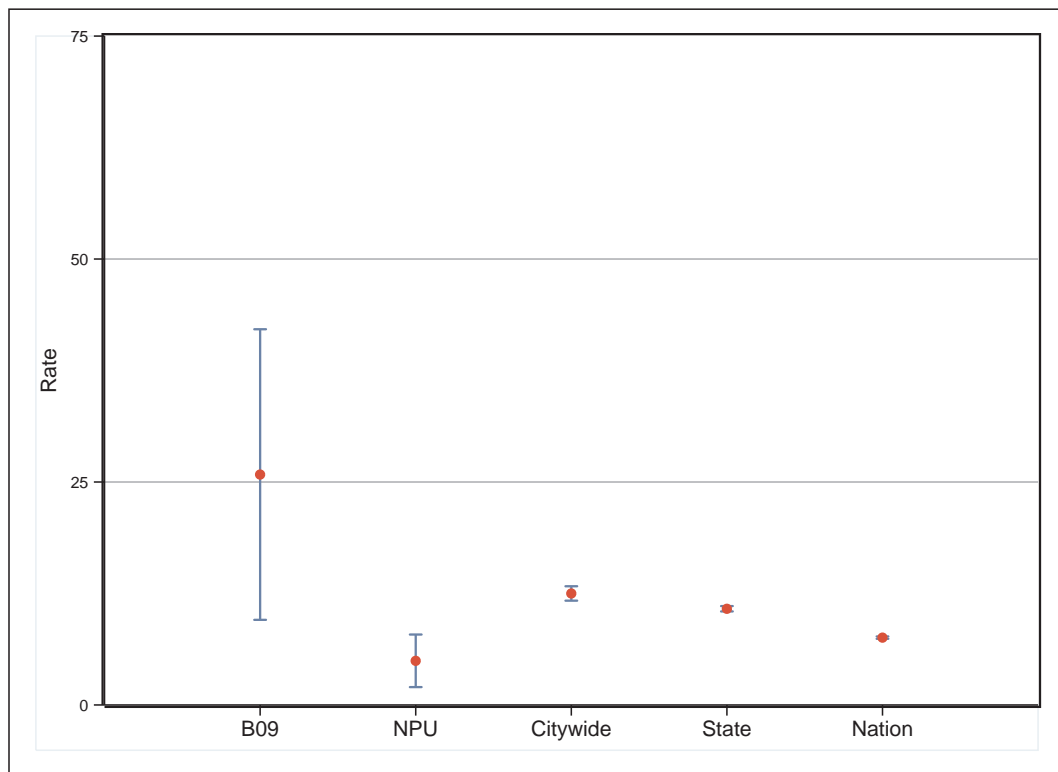
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

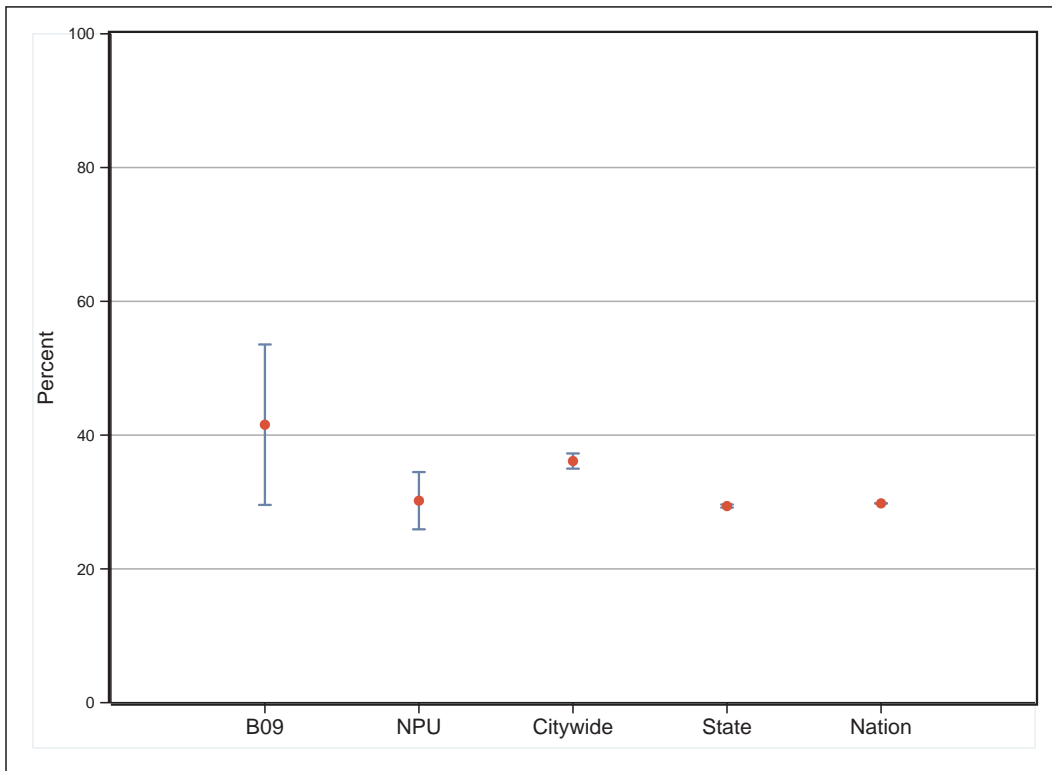
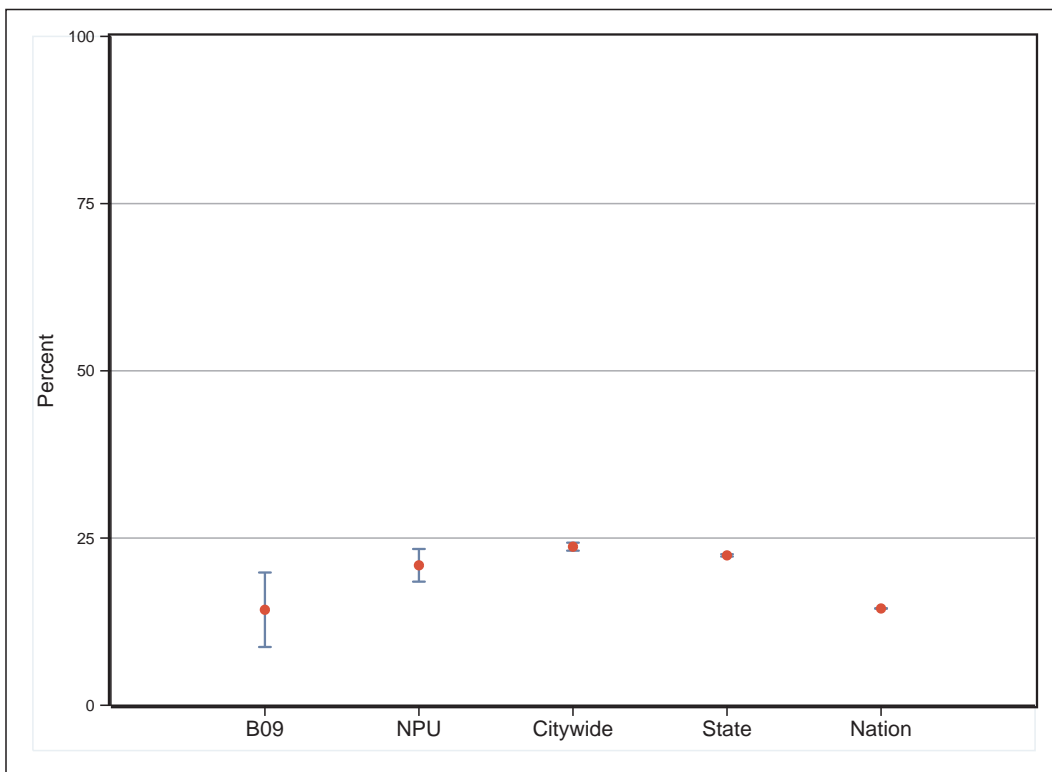
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

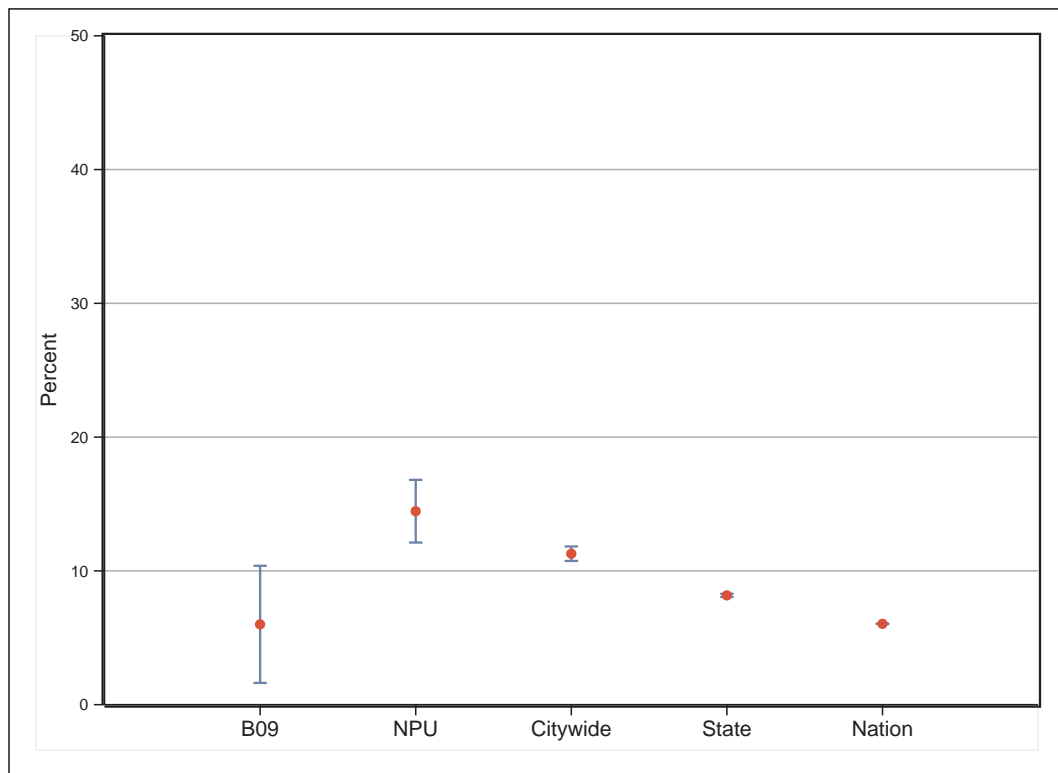
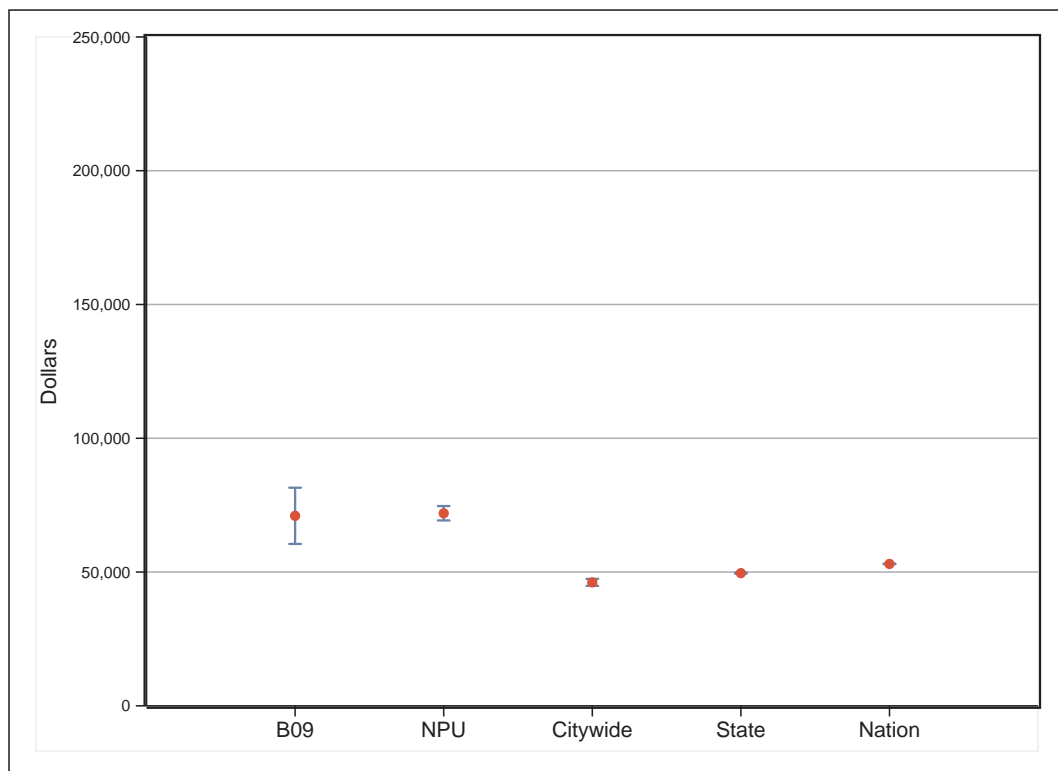
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

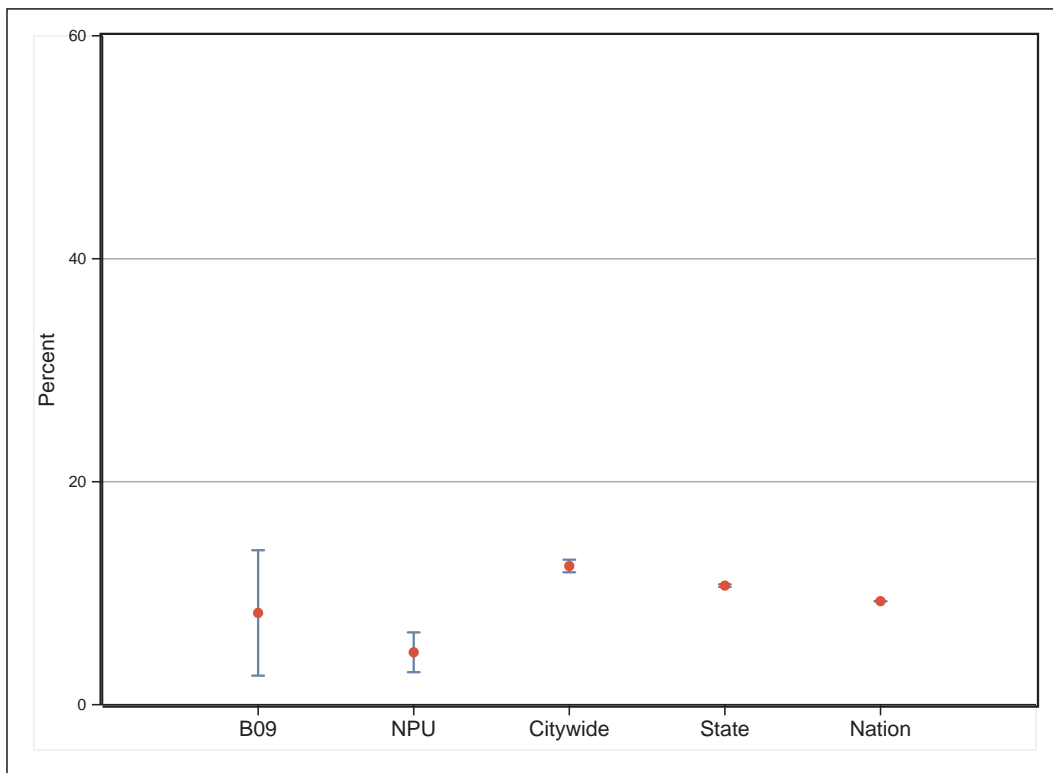
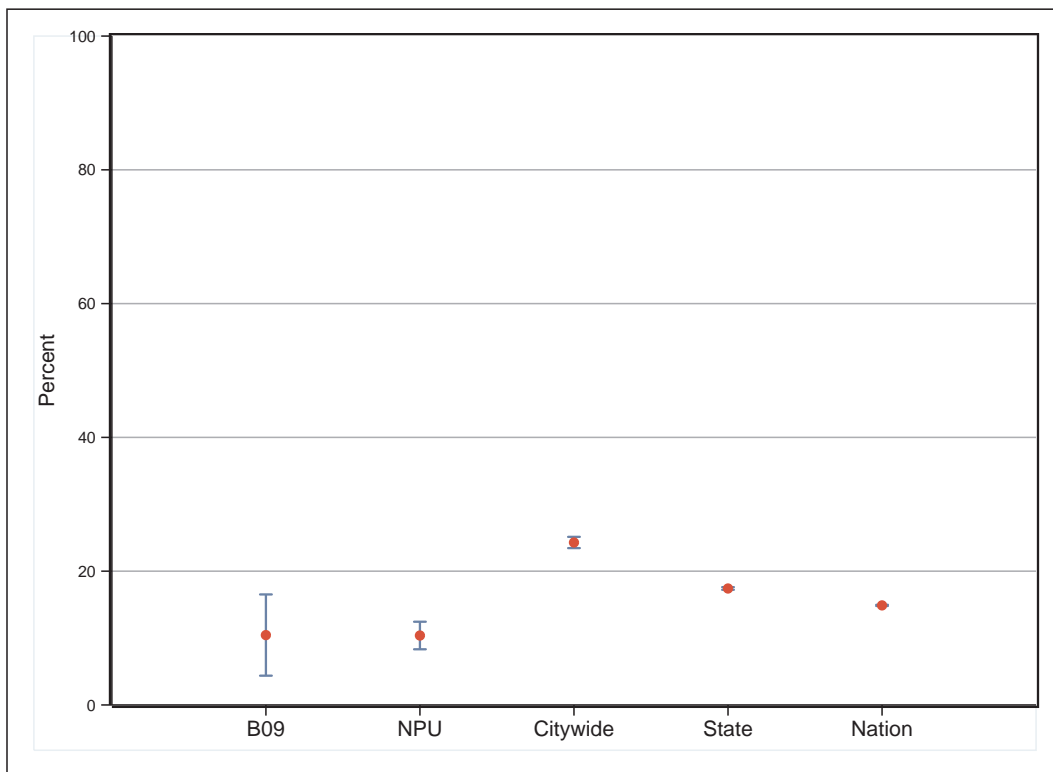
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Family households (families)	688	±157	45.6%	±8.2
With own children under 18 years	397	±132	26.3%	±7.9
Married-couple family	603	±145	40.0%	±7.8
With own children under 18 years	355	±118	23.5%	±7.1
Male householder, no wife present, family	38	±53	2.5%	±3.5
With own children under 18 years	10	±26	0.7%	±1.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	47	±55	3.1%	±3.6
With own children under 18 years	32	±52	2.1%	±3.4
Nonfamily households	821	±181	54.4%	±9.3
Householder living alone	692	±175	45.9%	±9.7
65 years and over	120	±80	7.9%	±5.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	397	±120	26.3%	±7.0
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	262	±91	17.4%	±5.5
Average household size	2.02	±0.36	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.32	±0.62	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,053	±335	3,053	(X)
Householder	1,699	±245	55.7%	±5.2
Spouse	444	±102	14.6%	±2.9
Child	576	±128	18.9%	±3.7
Other relatives	55	±81	1.8%	±2.6
Nonrelatives	278	±164	9.1%	±5.3
Unmarried partner	35	±40	1.1%	±1.3
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,329	±273	1,329	(X)
Never married	619	±224	46.5%	±13.9
Now married, except separated	483	±122	36.3%	±5.4
Separated	10	±26	0.8%	±1.9
Widowed	40	±66	3.0%	±5.0
Divorced	16	±33	1.2%	±2.5
Females 15 years and over	1,192	±228	1,192	(X)
Never married	257	±115	21.5%	±8.7
Now married, except separated	444	±104	37.2%	±5.0
Separated	0	±22	0.0%	±1.8
Widowed	142	±142	11.9%	±11.7
Divorced	197	±95	16.6%	±7.3
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	44	±46	44	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±12	0.0%	±26.8
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	52	±54	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±965	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	57	±79	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	48	±92	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±12	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±12	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±17	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±12	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±12	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±12	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±12	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±12	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±12	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	578	±181	578	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	65	±70	11.2%	±11.6
Kindergarten	15	±28	2.6%	±4.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	243	±93	42.0%	±9.3
High school (grades 9-12)	33	±39	5.7%	±6.4
College or graduate school	222	±133	38.4%	±19.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,351	±385	2,351	(X)
Less than 9th grade	85	±106	3.6%	±4.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	0	±62	0.0%	±2.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	202	±126	8.6%	±5.2
Some college, no degree	319	±145	13.6%	±5.7
Associate's degree	39	±48	1.7%	±2.0
Bachelor's degree	1,107	±292	47.1%	±9.7
Graduate or professional degree	599	±161	25.5%	±5.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.4%	±4.7	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	72.6%	±7.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,498	±378	2,498	(X)
Civilian veterans	84	±57	3.4%	±2.2

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,053	±335	3,053	(X)
With a disability	285	±140	9.3%	±4.5
Under 18 years	507	±149	507	(X)
With a disability	15	±34	2.9%	±6.7
18 to 64 years	2,110	±302	2,110	(X)
With a disability	80	±70	3.8%	±3.3
65 years and over	436	±142	436	(X)
With a disability	189	±116	43.5%	±22.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,007	±331	3,007	(X)
Same house	2,597	±364	86.3%	±7.5
Different house in the U.S.	389	±198	12.9%	±6.4
Same county	230	±150	7.6%	±4.9
Different county	159	±130	5.3%	±4.3
Same state	46	±62	1.5%	±2.1
Different state	113	±114	3.8%	±3.8
Abroad	21	±29	0.7%	±1.0

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
Native	2,588	±282	78.2%	±15.0
Born in United States	2,552	±368	77.2%	±16.5
State of residence	1,045	±235	31.6%	±5.0
Different state	1,507	±284	45.6%	±4.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	36	±54	1.1%	±1.6
Foreign born	465	±251	14.0%	±7.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	465	±251	465	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	96	±96	20.6%	±17.5
Not a U.S. citizen	369	±242	79.4%	±29.5

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	501	±258	501	(X)
Native	36	±58	36	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±12	0.0%	±32.4
Entered before 2010	36	±57	100.0%	±225.0
Foreign born	465	±251	465	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±12	0.0%	±2.5
Entered before 2010	465	±269	100.0%	±20.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	465	±251	465	(X)
Europe	128	±142	27.5%	±26.7
Asia	186	±168	40.1%	±28.8
Africa	27	±36	5.7%	±7.2
Oceania	2	±13	0.4%	±2.8
Latin America	109	±121	23.4%	±22.8
Northern America	13	±25	2.9%	±5.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,056	±476	3,056	(X)
English only	2,359	±393	77.2%	±4.6
Language other than English	697	±327	22.8%	±10.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	145	±178	4.7%	±5.8
Spanish	340	±235	11.1%	±7.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	72	±102	2.4%	±3.3
Other Indo-European languages	176	±154	5.8%	±5.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±2.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	162	±160	5.3%	±5.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	73	±112	2.4%	±3.7
Other languages	19	±47	0.6%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±66	0.0%	±2.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
American	299	±185	9.0%	±5.4
Arab	72	±57	2.2%	±1.7
Czech	2	±13	0.1%	±0.4
Danish	55	±93	1.7%	±2.8
Dutch	36	±41	1.1%	±1.2
English	439	±187	13.3%	±5.3
French (except Basque)	60	±68	1.8%	±2.0
French Canadian	9	±18	0.3%	±0.6
German	348	±123	10.5%	±3.3
Greek	16	±28	0.5%	±0.8
Hungarian	14	±30	0.4%	±0.9
Irish	351	±171	10.6%	±4.9
Italian	139	±120	4.2%	±3.6
Lithuanian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	29	±38	0.9%	±1.1
Polish	145	±123	4.4%	±3.6
Portuguese	6	±14	0.2%	±0.4
Russian	65	±73	2.0%	±2.2
Scotch-Irish	74	±67	2.2%	±2.0
Scottish	179	±135	5.4%	±4.0
Slovak	3	±15	0.1%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	97	±101	2.9%	±3.0
Swedish	24	±31	0.7%	±0.9
Swiss	2	±13	0.1%	±0.4
Ukrainian	14	±30	0.4%	±0.9
Welsh	40	±42	1.2%	±1.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2	±13	0.1%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,560	±299	2,560	(X)
In labor force	1,876	±327	73.3%	±9.5
Civilian labor force	1,876	±327	73.3%	±9.5
Employed	1,722	±314	67.2%	±9.4
Unemployed	154	±109	6.0%	±4.2
Armed Forces	0	±52	0.0%	±2.0
Not in labor force	684	±204	26.7%	±7.4
Civilian labor force	1,876	±327	1,876	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.2%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,347	±206	1,347	(X)
In labor force	847	±216	62.9%	±12.8
Civilian labor force	847	±216	62.9%	±12.8
Employed	730	±198	54.2%	±12.1
Own children under 6 years	378	±161	378	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	241	±132	63.9%	±21.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	432	±166	432	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	143	±110	33.1%	±22.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,712	±282	1,712	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,392	±267	81.3%	±8.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	82	±107	4.8%	±6.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	69	±79	4.1%	±4.6
Walked	62	±58	3.6%	±3.3
Other means	0	±12	0.0%	±0.7
Worked at home	107	±79	6.2%	±4.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	±4.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,722	±314	1,722	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,056	±268	61.4%	±10.8
Service occupations	234	±133	13.6%	±7.3
Sales and office occupations	328	±145	19.1%	±7.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9	±34	0.5%	±2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	39	±53	2.3%	±3.1

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,722	±314	1,722	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±31	0.0%	±1.8
Construction	23	±38	1.4%	±2.2
Manufacturing	186	±107	10.8%	±5.9
Wholesale trade	54	±57	3.2%	±3.2
Retail trade	136	±87	7.9%	±4.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	9	±33	0.5%	±1.9
Information	111	±87	6.4%	±4.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	289	±173	16.8%	±9.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	340	±130	19.7%	±6.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	266	±117	15.5%	±6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	189	±123	11.0%	±6.9
Other services, except public administration	56	±66	3.3%	±3.8
Public administration	8	±32	0.4%	±1.8

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,722	±314	1,722	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,545	±294	89.7%	±4.9
Government workers	26	±57	1.5%	±3.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	97	±72	5.6%	±4.1
Unpaid family workers	0	±31	0.0%	±1.8

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Less than \$10,000	64	±58	4.2%	±3.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	±55	2.1%	±3.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	97	±63	6.4%	±4.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	155	±103	10.3%	±6.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	241	±127	16.0%	±8.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	199	±109	13.2%	±7.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	136	±80	9.0%	±5.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	100	±64	6.6%	±4.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	157	±98	10.4%	±6.4
\$200,000 or more	327	±121	21.7%	±7.4
Median household income (dollars)	71,021	±10,508	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	119,223	±19,347	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,285	±211	85.2%	±7.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	123,035	±22,486	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	294	±96	19.5%	±5.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	22,690	±2,690	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	98	±60	6.5%	±3.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	46,337	±13,830	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	22	±33	1.5%	±2.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,496	±3,867	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	13	±28	0.9%	±1.9
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	19,523	±54,173	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	82	±81	5.4%	±5.3
Families	688	±157	688	(X)
Less than \$10,000	28	±48	4.1%	±7.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±22	0.0%	±3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14	±34	2.1%	±4.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	±31	0.0%	±4.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	±82	11.2%	±11.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	±58	10.7%	±8.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	87	±67	12.7%	±9.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	54	±50	7.9%	±7.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	71	±60	10.3%	±8.4
\$200,000 or more	283	±113	41.1%	±13.6
Median family income (dollars)	156,942	±42,561	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	177,901	±35,215	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	55,576	±7,849	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	821	±181	821	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	45,924	±4,370	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	69,715	±15,034	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	55,952	±7,684	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	80,047	±8,025	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	49,630	±6,109	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,053	±335	3,053	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,708	±363	88.7%	±6.8
With private health insurance	2,495	±349	81.7%	±7.1
With public coverage	482	±153	15.8%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	345	±184	11.3%	±5.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	507	±149	507	(X)
No health insurance coverage	9	±34	1.7%	±6.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,110	±302	2,110	(X)
In labor force:	1,789	±288	1,789	(X)
Employed:	1,651	±274	1,651	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,456	±284	88.2%	±9.1
With private health insurance	1,456	±284	88.2%	±9.1
With public coverage	4	±17	0.2%	±1.0
No health insurance coverage	195	±134	11.8%	±7.9
Unemployed:	138	±87	138	(X)
With health insurance coverage	103	±81	74.8%	±34.8
With private health insurance	103	±81	74.8%	±34.8
With public coverage	0	±12	0.0%	±8.5
No health insurance coverage	35	±36	25.2%	±21.0
Not in labor force:	321	±143	321	(X)
With health insurance coverage	215	±94	67.1%	±41.9
With private health insurance	201	±89	62.8%	±39.4
With public coverage	20	±26	6.2%	±7.7
No health insurance coverage	106	±122	32.9%	±35.0

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	5.6%	±7.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.6%	±10.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±29.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.7%	±4.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.9%	±7.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±17.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±46.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±69.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	10.4%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	5.8%	±12.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	5.8%	±10.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	16.7%	±29.6	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	0.6%	±8.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	11.4%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	9.9%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	18.4%	±17.8	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	5.3%	±6.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	14.3%	±7.3	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,930	±249	1,930	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	78.2%	±4.5
Vacant housing units	422	±201	21.8%	±10.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	8.3	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	25.8	±16.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,930	±249	1,930	(X)
1-unit, detached	798	±159	41.4%	±6.3
1-unit, attached	45	±45	2.3%	±2.3
2 units	44	±56	2.3%	±2.9
3 or 4 units	98	±71	5.1%	±3.6
5 to 9 units	117	±97	6.1%	±5.0
10 to 19 units	322	±150	16.7%	±7.5
20 or more units	505	±176	26.2%	±8.5
Mobile home	0	±22	0.0%	±1.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,930	±249	1,930	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±22	0.0%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	276	±111	14.3%	±5.4
Built 1990 to 1999	145	±138	7.5%	±7.1
Built 1980 to 1989	72	±69	3.7%	±3.6
Built 1970 to 1979	115	±83	6.0%	±4.2
Built 1960 to 1969	319	±135	16.5%	±6.7
Built 1950 to 1959	460	±165	23.8%	±8.0
Built 1940 to 1949	243	±117	12.6%	±5.8
Built 1939 or earlier	301	±113	15.6%	±5.5

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,930	±249	1,930	(X)
1 room	64	±77	3.3%	±4.0
2 rooms	24	±33	1.2%	±1.7
3 rooms	362	±131	18.8%	±6.4
4 rooms	307	±135	15.9%	±6.7
5 rooms	420	±177	21.8%	±8.7
6 rooms	152	±88	7.9%	±4.4
7 rooms	177	±91	9.2%	±4.5
8 rooms	63	±49	3.3%	±2.5
9 rooms or more	362	±124	18.7%	±5.9
Median rooms	5.5	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,930	±249	1,930	(X)
No bedroom	78	±81	4.0%	±4.1
1 bedroom	456	±160	23.6%	±7.7
2 bedrooms	560	±155	29.0%	±7.1
3 bedrooms	447	±178	23.1%	±8.7
4 bedrooms	284	±116	14.7%	±5.7
5 or more bedrooms	106	±62	5.5%	±3.1

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Owner-occupied	980	±167	65.0%	±6.2
Renter-occupied	528	±170	35.0%	±10.2
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.25	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.08	±0.62	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	131	±80	8.7%	±5.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,024	±212	67.9%	±10.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	181	±95	12.0%	±6.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	32	±41	2.1%	±2.7
Moved in 1970 to 1979	98	±84	6.5%	±5.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	43	±50	2.9%	±3.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
No vehicles available	83	±79	5.5%	±5.2
1 vehicle available	691	±179	45.8%	±10.0
2 vehicles available	653	±178	43.3%	±10.1
3 or more vehicles available	81	±77	5.4%	±5.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Utility gas	936	±168	62.0%	±6.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Electricity	573	±162	38.0%	±9.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Coal or coke	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Wood	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Solar energy	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
Other fuel	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5
No fuel used	0	±22	0.0%	±1.5

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	±25	0.4%	±1.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	±25	0.4%	±1.6
No telephone service available	89	±81	5.9%	±5.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,508	±212	1,508	(X)
1.00 or less	1,508	±252	100.0%	±9.0
1.01 to 1.50	0	±31	0.0%	±2.1
1.51 or more	0	±44	0.0%	±2.9

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	980	±167	980	(X)
Less than \$50,000	10	±63	1.0%	±6.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	29	±58	3.0%	±5.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	144	±88	14.7%	±8.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	52	±42	5.3%	±4.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	72	±61	7.3%	±6.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	335	±130	34.2%	±11.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	278	±113	28.3%	±10.5
\$1,000,000 or more	60	±43	6.1%	±4.3
Median (dollars)	432,964	±25,468	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	980	±167	980	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	739	±147	75.4%	±7.7
Housing units without a mortgage	242	±103	24.6%	±9.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	739	±147	739	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±31	0.0%	±4.2
\$300 to \$499	0	±31	0.0%	±4.2
\$500 to \$699	10	±33	1.4%	±4.5
\$700 to \$999	10	±41	1.4%	±5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	128	±69	17.3%	±8.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	33	±35	4.5%	±4.7
\$2,000 or more	557	±141	75.5%	±11.9
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	242	±103	242	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±22	0.0%	±9.1
\$100 to \$199	0	±31	0.0%	±12.9
\$200 to \$299	0	±31	0.0%	±12.9
\$300 to \$399	19	±41	7.8%	±16.5
\$400 or more	223	±104	92.2%	±17.7
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	739	±189	739	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	291	±123	39.4%	±13.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	51	±42	7.0%	±5.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	58	±55	7.9%	±7.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±40	5.4%	±5.2
35.0 percent or more	299	±119	40.4%	±12.4
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	242	±123	242	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	54	±48	22.5%	±16.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	41	±53	17.0%	±20.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±22	0.0%	±9.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	37	±34	15.4%	±11.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	40	±41	16.6%	±14.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±22	0.0%	±9.1
35.0 percent or more	69	±79	28.5%	±29.5
Not computed	0	±22	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	528	±170	528	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±38	0.0%	±7.2
\$200 to \$299	0	±31	0.0%	±5.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±44	0.0%	±8.3
\$500 to \$749	82	±96	15.5%	±17.4
\$750 to \$999	159	±113	30.2%	±19.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	186	±103	35.3%	±15.9
\$1,500 or more	100	±82	19.0%	±14.4
Median (dollars)	1,296	±112	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±22	(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)	500	±194	500	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	63	±73	12.6%	±13.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	33	±55	6.6%	±10.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	114	±93	22.9%	±16.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	80	±83	16.0%	±15.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±65	8.0%	±12.7
35.0 percent or more	170	±98	34.0%	±14.4
Not computed	28	±48	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
Male	1,693	±331	51.2%	±5.9
Female	1,614	±295	48.8%	±4.5
Under 5 years	252	±126	7.6%	±3.6
5 to 9 years	310	±118	9.4%	±3.2
10 to 14 years	224	±95	6.8%	±2.7
15 to 19 years	27	±54	0.8%	±1.6
20 to 24 years	143	±115	4.3%	±3.4
25 to 34 years	619	±199	18.7%	±5.2
35 to 44 years	837	±232	25.3%	±5.8
45 to 54 years	252	±108	7.6%	±3.0
55 to 59 years	154	±85	4.7%	±2.5
60 to 64 years	126	±77	3.8%	±2.2
65 to 74 years	189	±98	5.7%	±2.8
75 to 84 years	28	±54	0.9%	±1.6
85 years and over	144	±114	4.4%	±3.4
Median age (years)	35.8	±0.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,498	±398	75.5%	±1.5
21 years and over	2,494	±395	75.4%	±1.0
62 years and over	473	±174	14.3%	±4.8
65 years and over	362	±160	10.9%	±4.5
18 years and over	2,498	±398	2,498	(X)
Male	1,329	±295	53.2%	±8.2
Female	1,169	±267	46.8%	±7.6
65 years and over	362	±160	362	(X)
Male	189	±108	52.2%	±19.1
Female	173	±117	47.8%	±24.7

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
One race	3,278	±517	99.1%	±22.1
Two or more races	30	±40	0.9%	±1.2
One race	3,278	±517	99.1%	±22.1
White	2,520	±437	76.2%	±5.5
Black or African American	110	±109	3.3%	±3.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	258	±220	7.8%	±6.5
Asian Indian	13	±27	0.4%	±0.8
Chinese	71	±131	2.2%	±3.9
Filipino	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Vietnamese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	174	±192	5.3%	±5.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±31	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	229	±300	6.9%	±9.0
Two or more races	30	±40	0.9%	±1.2
White and Black or African American	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	17	±36	0.5%	±1.1
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
White	2,537	±438	76.7%	±5.4
Black or African American	123	±113	3.7%	±3.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Asian	436	±286	13.2%	±8.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13	±29	0.4%	±0.9
Some other race	229	±300	6.9%	±9.0

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,308	±522	3,308	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	294	±268	8.9%	±8.0
Mexican	218	±257	6.6%	±7.7
Puerto Rican	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Cuban	25	±47	0.7%	±1.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	51	±99	1.6%	±3.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,945	±526	89.0%	±7.5
White alone	2,386	±431	72.1%	±6.4
Black or African American alone	110	±109	3.3%	±3.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	419	±283	12.7%	±8.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	30	±40	0.9%	±1.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±22	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	30	±40	0.9%	±1.2

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

Continued on next page...

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

Continued on next page...

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