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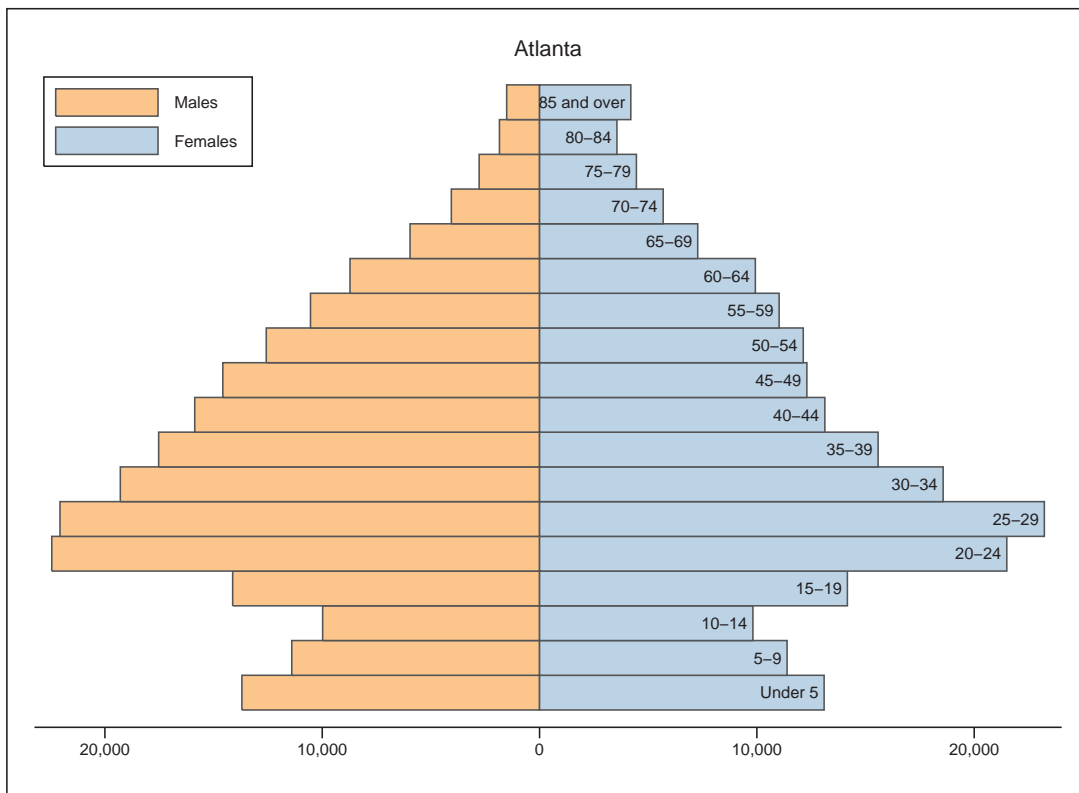
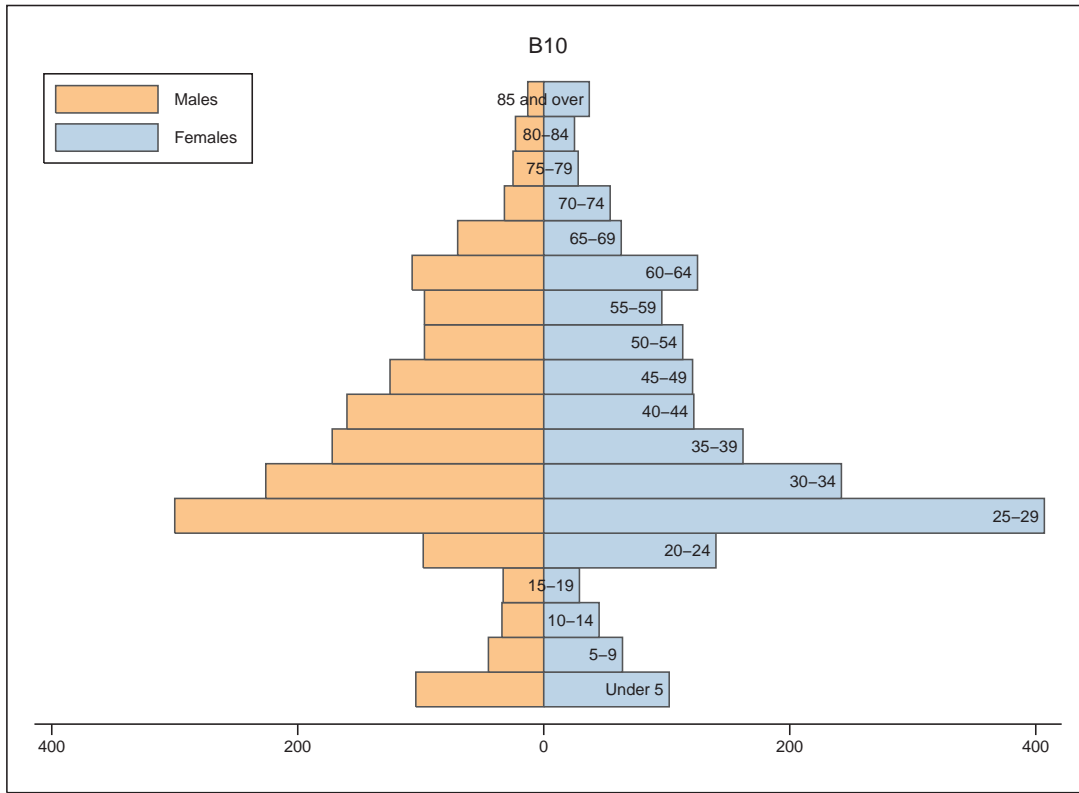
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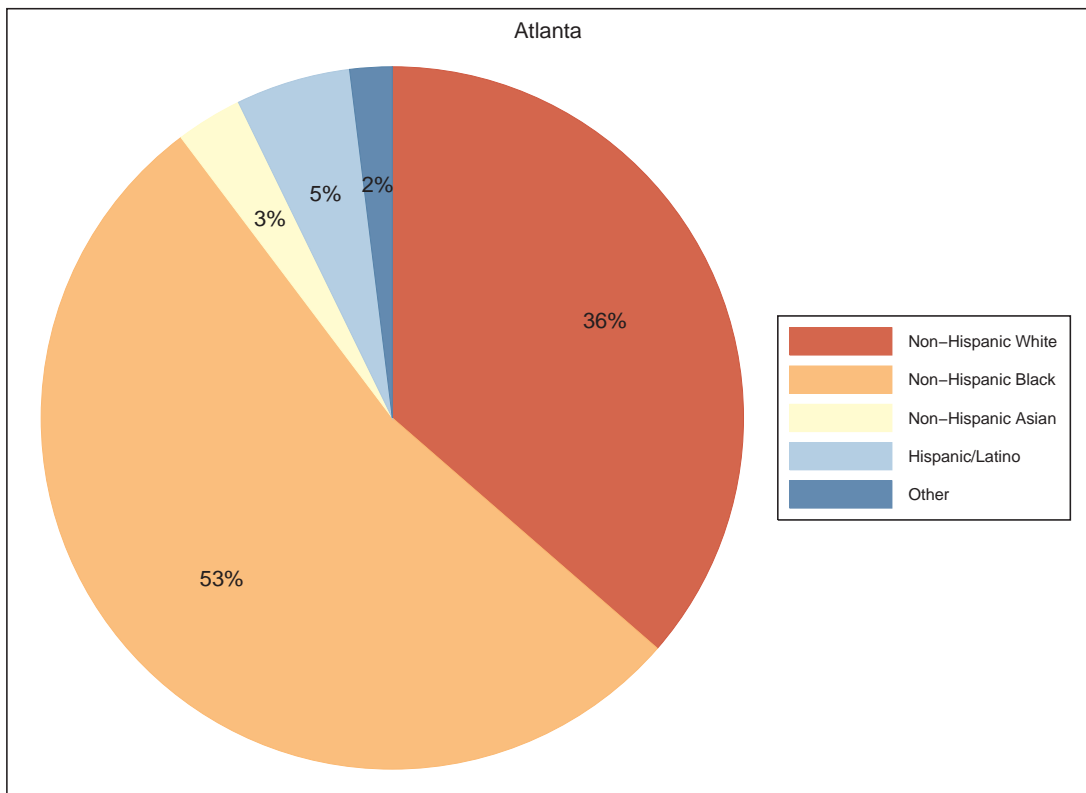
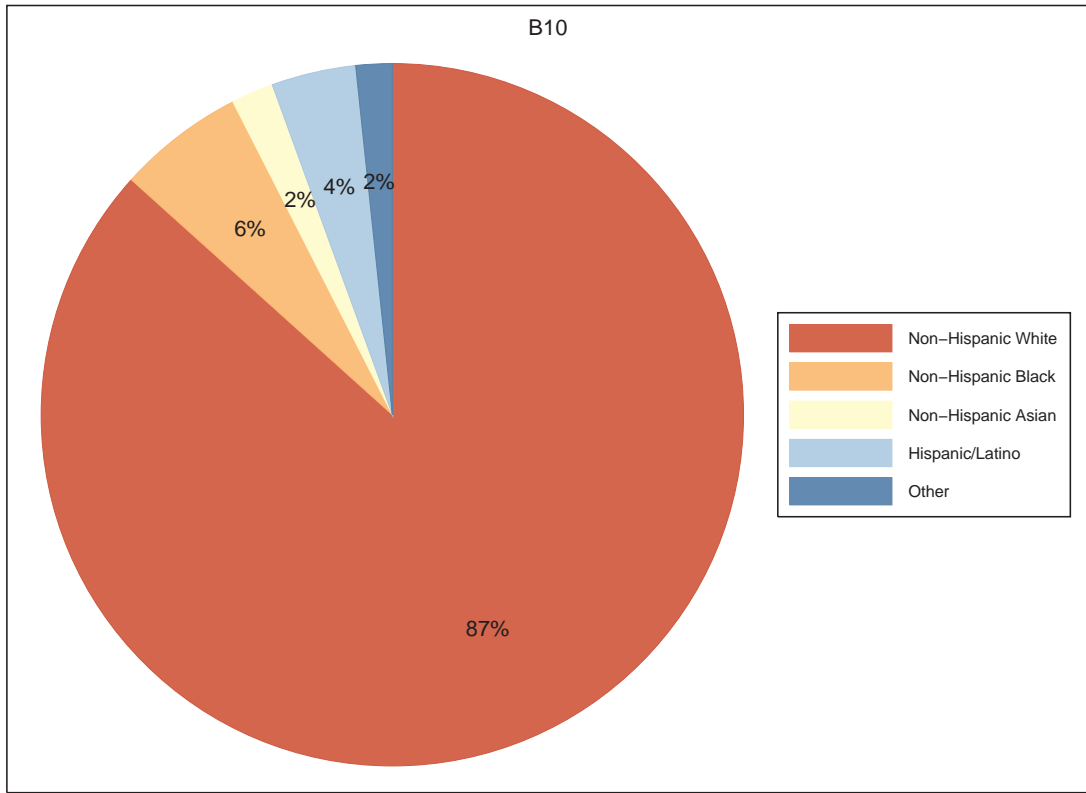
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# Decennial 2010 Profile

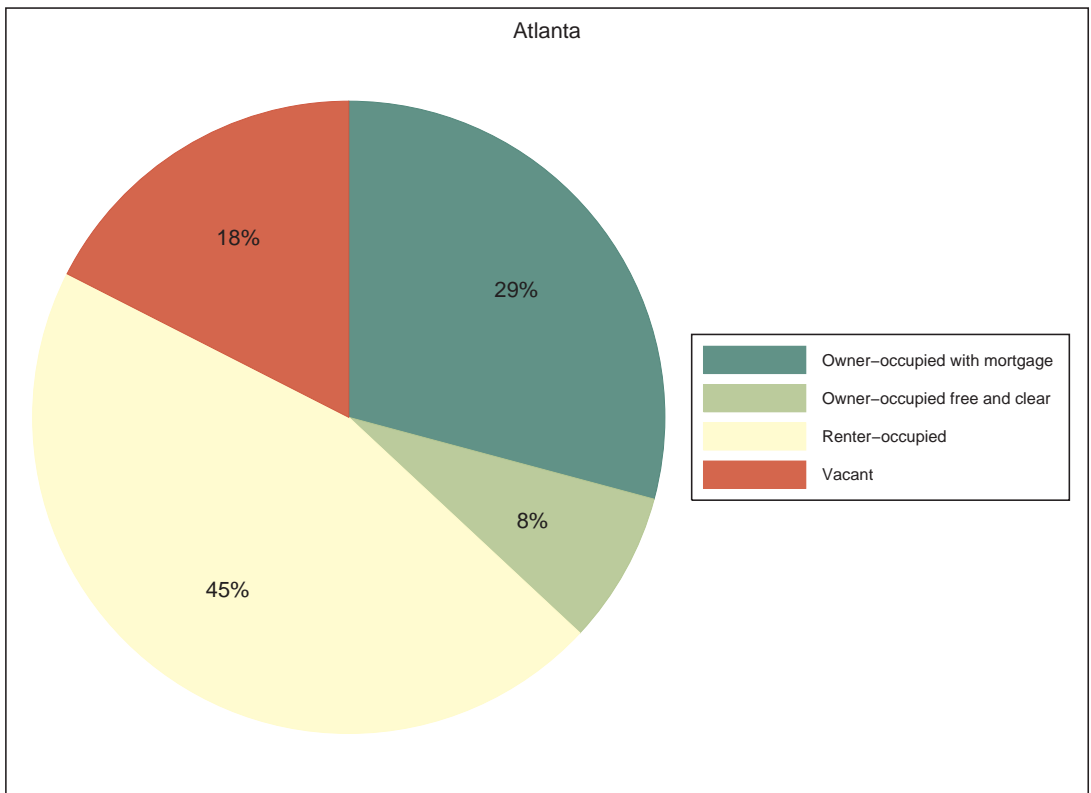
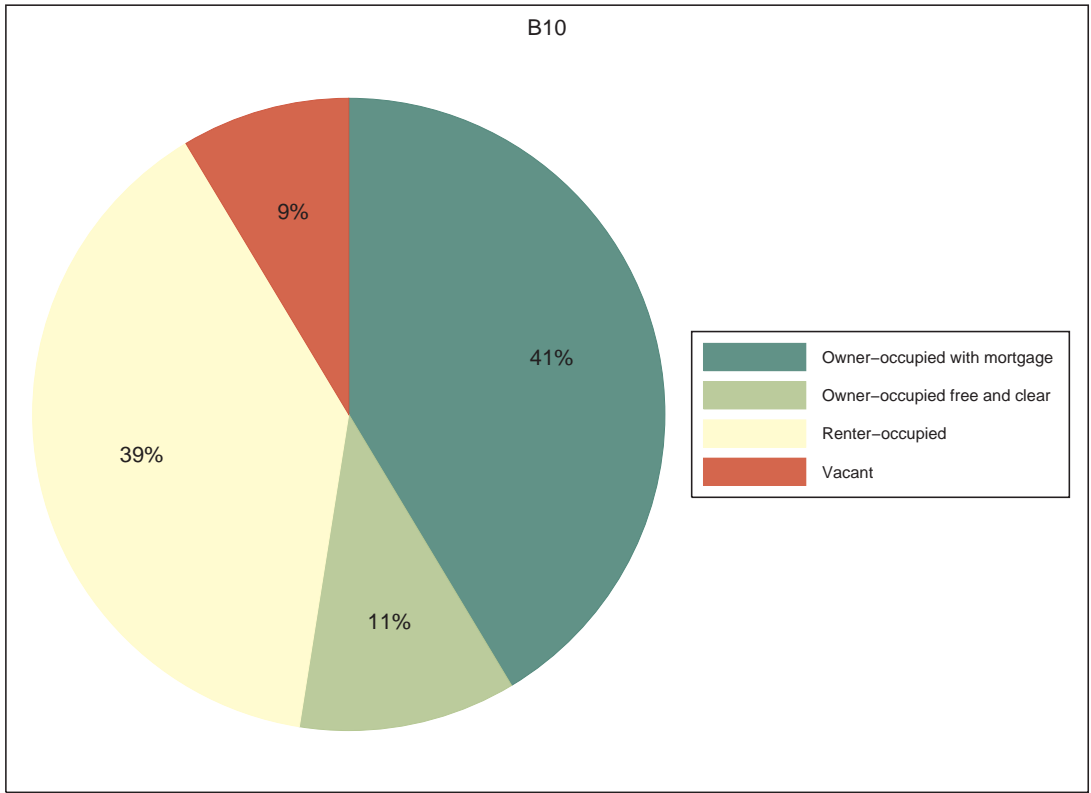
### Sex and Age



### Race and Latino Origin

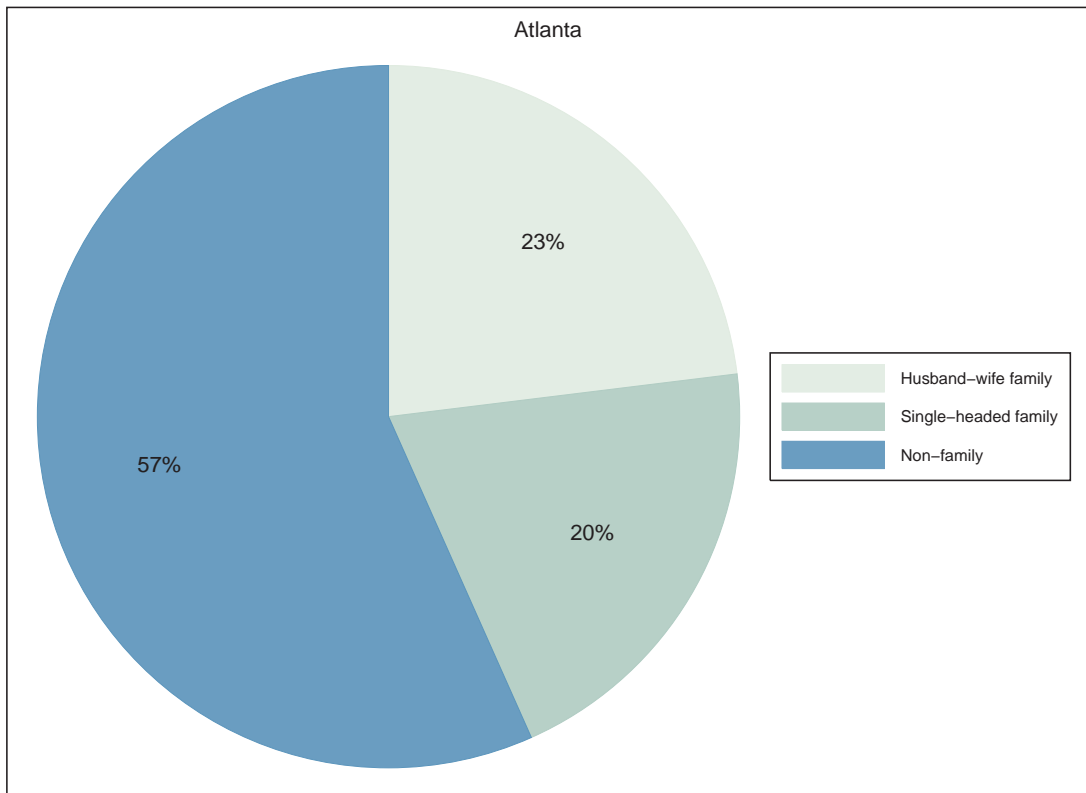
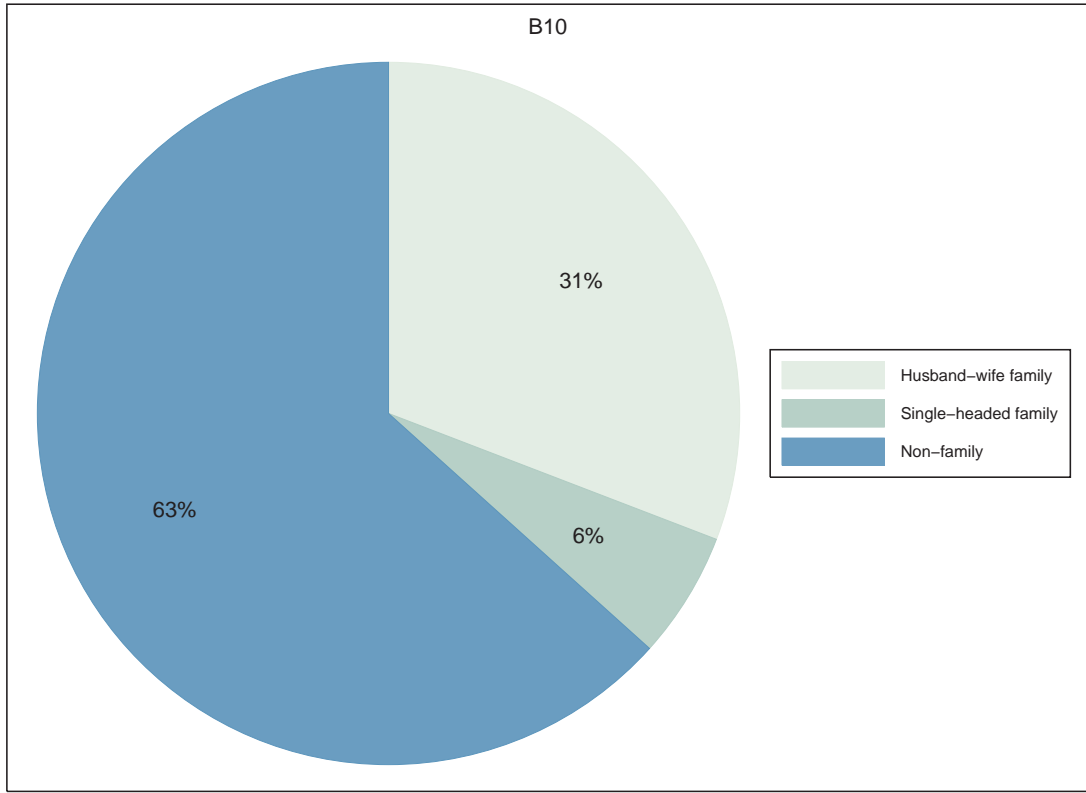


### Housing Tenure

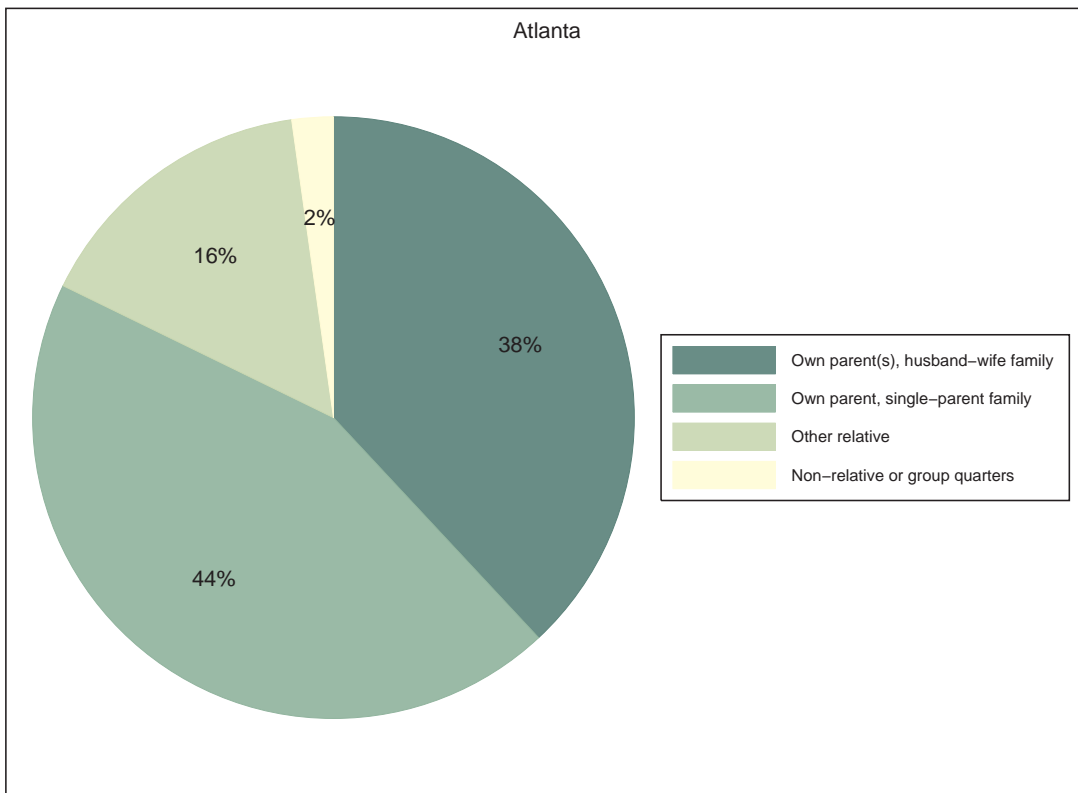
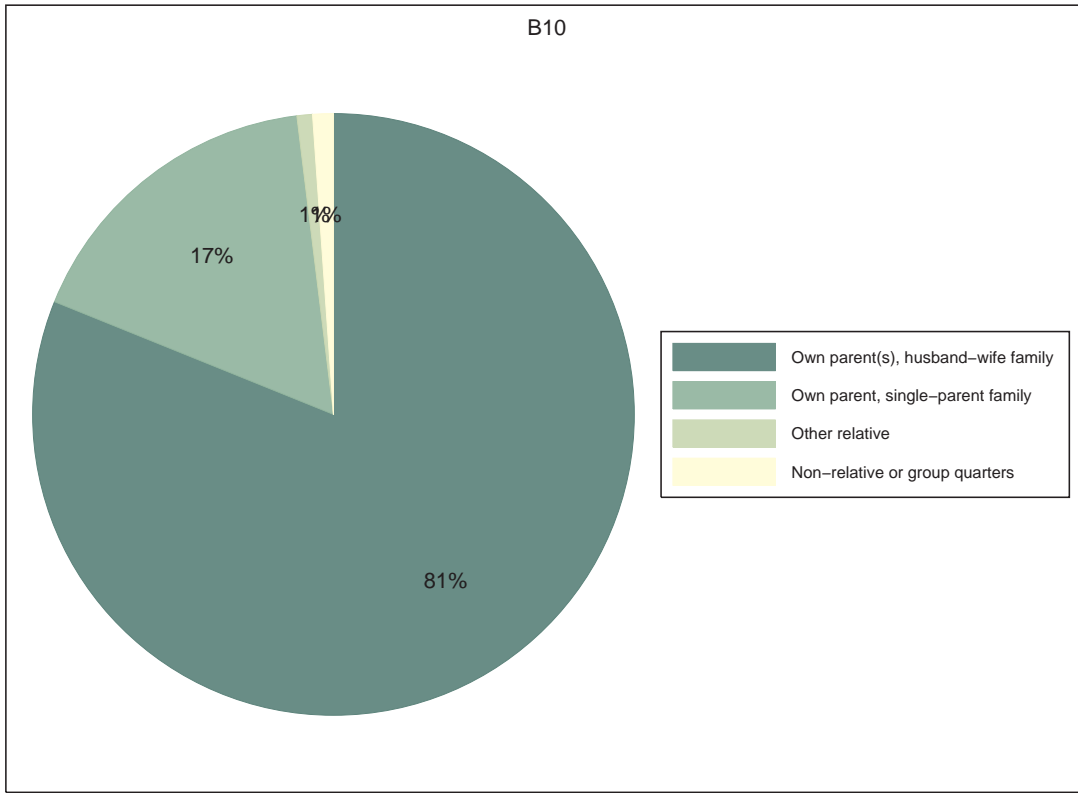




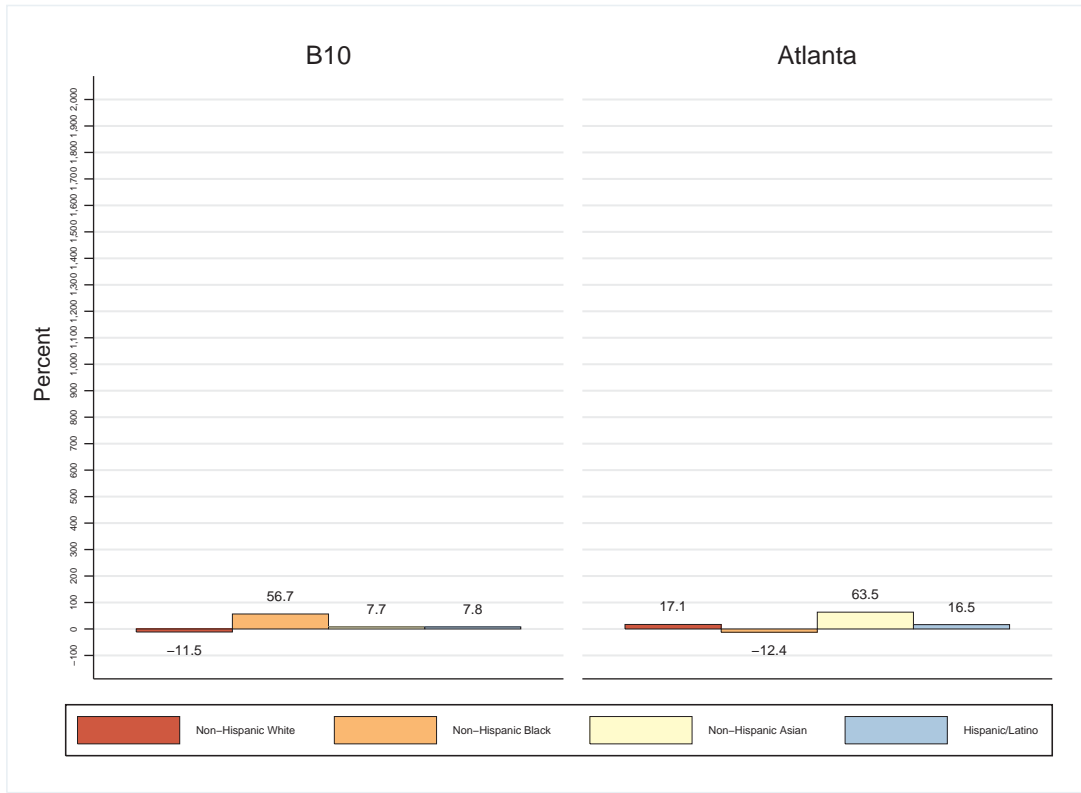
### Households by Type



### Children by Household Type



### Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,736	100.0%
Under 5 years	206	5.5%
5 to 9 years	109	2.9%
10 to 14 years	79	2.1%
15 to 19 years	62	1.7%
20 to 24 years	238	6.4%
25 to 29 years	707	18.9%
30 to 34 years	468	12.5%
35 to 39 years	334	8.9%
40 to 44 years	282	7.5%
45 to 49 years	246	6.6%
50 to 54 years	210	5.6%
55 to 59 years	193	5.2%
60 to 64 years	232	6.2%
65 to 69 years	133	3.6%
70 to 74 years	86	2.3%
75 to 79 years	53	1.4%
80 to 84 years	48	1.3%
85 years and over	50	1.3%
Median age (years)	35.0	(X)
16 years and over	3,330	89.1%
18 years and over	3,302	88.4%
21 years and over	3,270	87.5%
62 years and over	521	13.9%
65 years and over	370	9.9%
<b>Male population</b>	1,761	47.1%
Under 5 years	104	2.8%
5 to 9 years	45	1.2%
10 to 14 years	34	0.9%
15 to 19 years	33	0.9%
20 to 24 years	98	2.6%
25 to 29 years	300	8.0%
30 to 34 years	226	6.0%
35 to 39 years	172	4.6%
40 to 44 years	160	4.3%
45 to 49 years	125	3.3%
50 to 54 years	97	2.6%
55 to 59 years	97	2.6%
60 to 64 years	107	2.9%
65 to 69 years	70	1.9%
70 to 74 years	32	0.9%
75 to 79 years	25	0.7%
80 to 84 years	23	0.6%
85 years and over	13	0.3%
Median age (years)	36.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,573	42.1%
18 years and over	1,560	41.8%
21 years and over	1,540	41.2%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	236	6.3%
65 years and over	163	4.4%
<b>Female population</b>		
	1,975	52.9%
Under 5 years	102	2.7%
5 to 9 years	64	1.7%
10 to 14 years	45	1.2%
15 to 19 years	29	0.8%
20 to 24 years	140	3.7%
25 to 29 years	407	10.9%
30 to 34 years	242	6.5%
35 to 39 years	162	4.3%
40 to 44 years	122	3.3%
45 to 49 years	121	3.2%
50 to 54 years	113	3.0%
55 to 59 years	96	2.6%
60 to 64 years	125	3.3%
65 to 69 years	63	1.7%
70 to 74 years	54	1.4%
75 to 79 years	28	0.7%
80 to 84 years	25	0.7%
85 years and over	37	1.0%
Median age (years)	34.1	(X)
16 years and over	1,757	47.0%
18 years and over	1,742	46.6%
21 years and over	1,730	46.3%
62 years and over	285	7.6%
65 years and over	207	5.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,736	100.0%
<b>One Race</b>	3,672	98.3%
White	3,331	89.2%
Black or African American	226	6.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.3%
Asian	74	2.0%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	21	0.6%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	17	0.5%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	8	0.2%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	7	0.2%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	5	0.1%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	17	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	31	0.8%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	64	1.7%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.2%
White; Asian	19	0.5%
White; Black or African American	17	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	2	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	3,382	90.5%
Black or African American	257	6.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	23	0.6%
Asian	102	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Some Other Race	39	1.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,736	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	137	3.7%
Mexican‡	39	1.0%
Puerto Rican‡	19	0.5%
Cuban‡	17	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	59	1.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,599	96.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,736	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	137	3.7%
White alone	94	2.5%
Black or African American alone	4	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	24	0.6%
Two or More Races	11	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,599	96.3%
White alone	3,237	86.6%
Black or African American alone	222	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	73	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	53	1.4%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	3,736	100.0%
In households	3,736	100.0%
Householder	2,119	56.7%
Spouse	652	17.5%
Child	496	13.3%
Own child under 18 years	426	11.4%
Other relatives	55	1.5%
Under 18 years	2	0.1%
65 years and over†	8	0.2%
Nonrelatives	414	11.1%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over	4	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	118	3.2%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
<b>Total households</b>	2,119	100.0%
Family households (families)	776	36.6%
With own children under 18 years	274	12.9%
Husband-wife family	652	30.8%
With own children under 18 years	219	10.3%
Male householder, no wife present	27	1.3%
With own children under 18 years	9	0.4%
Female householder, no husband present	97	4.6%
With own children under 18 years	46	2.2%
Nonfamily households	1,343	63.4%
Householder living alone	1,020	48.1%
Male	403	19.0%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	49	2.3%
Female	551	26.0%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	102	4.8%
Households with individuals under 18 years	278	13.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	297	14.0%
Average household size	1.76	(X)
Average family size	2.55	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	2,316	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,119	91.5%
Vacant housing units	197	8.5%
For rent	84	3.6%
Rented, not occupied	2	0.1%
For sale only	21	0.9%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	52	2.2%
All other vacants	34	1.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	8.5	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	2,119	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,216	57.4%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,313	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.90	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	903	42.6%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,423	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.58	(X)

## Notes:

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

<sup>‡</sup> Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

<sup>∞</sup> 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.

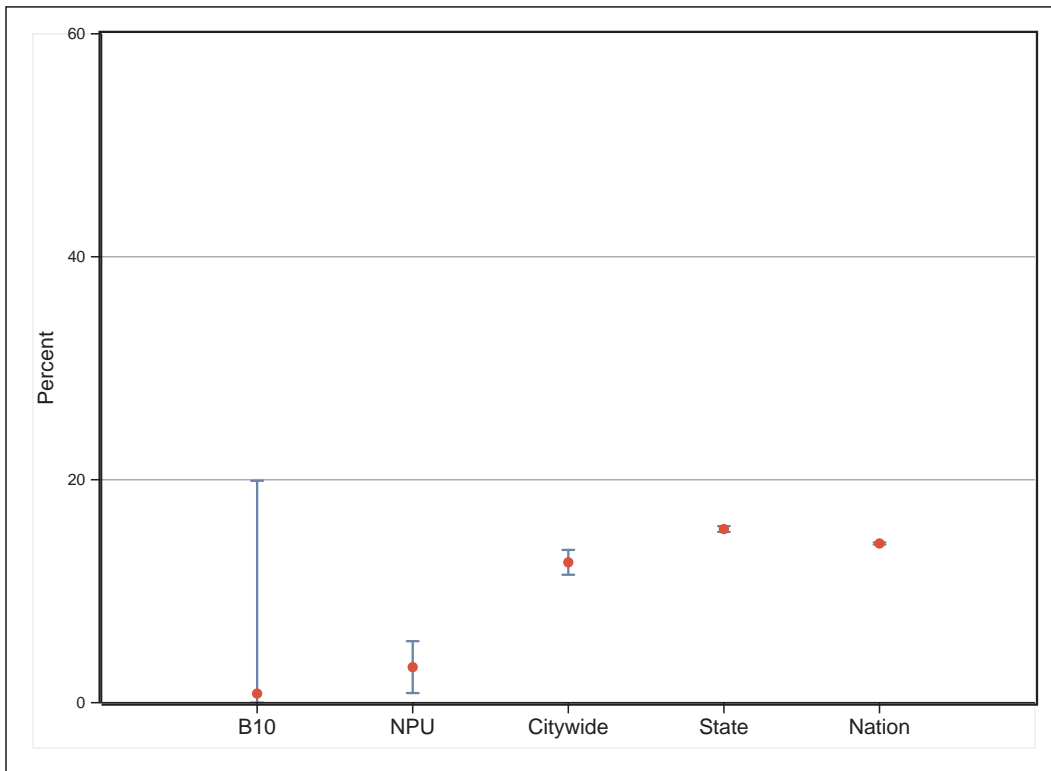
## **Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?**

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.

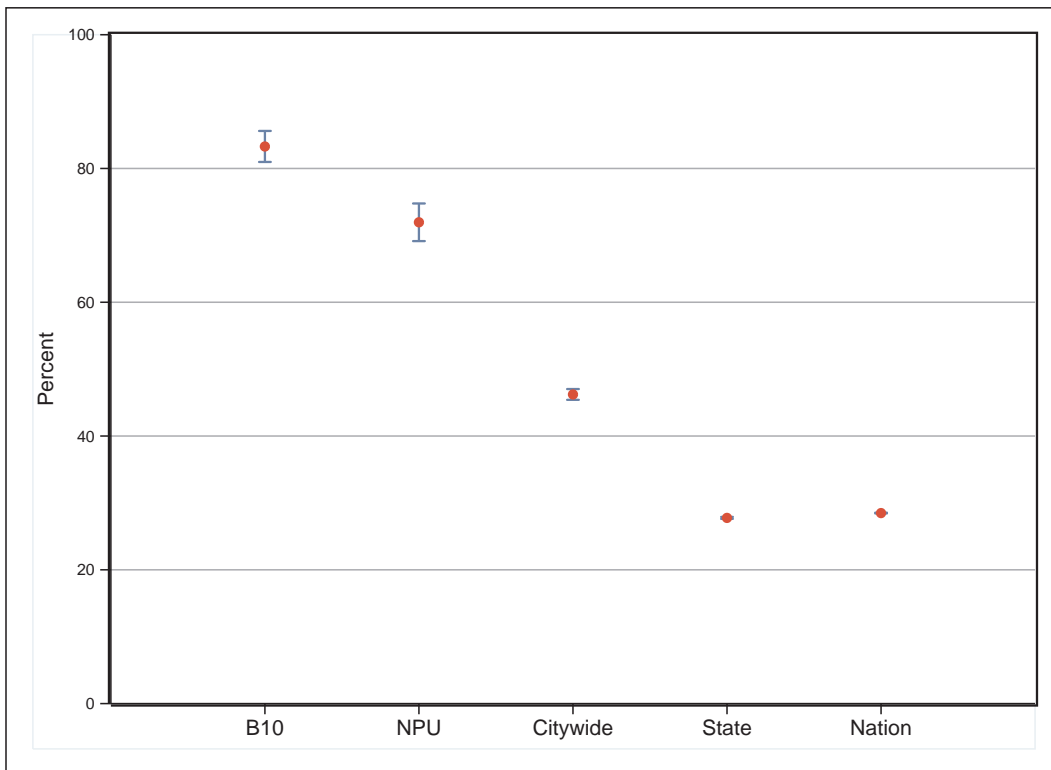
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# ACS 2008-12 Profile

### Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

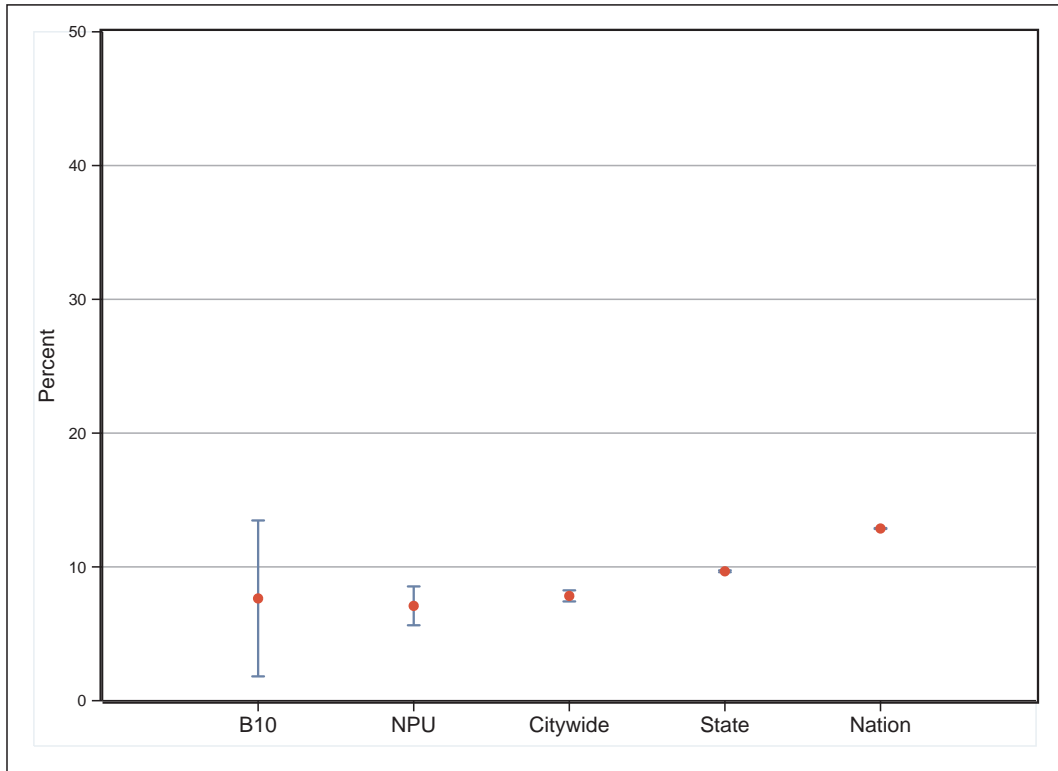


### Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

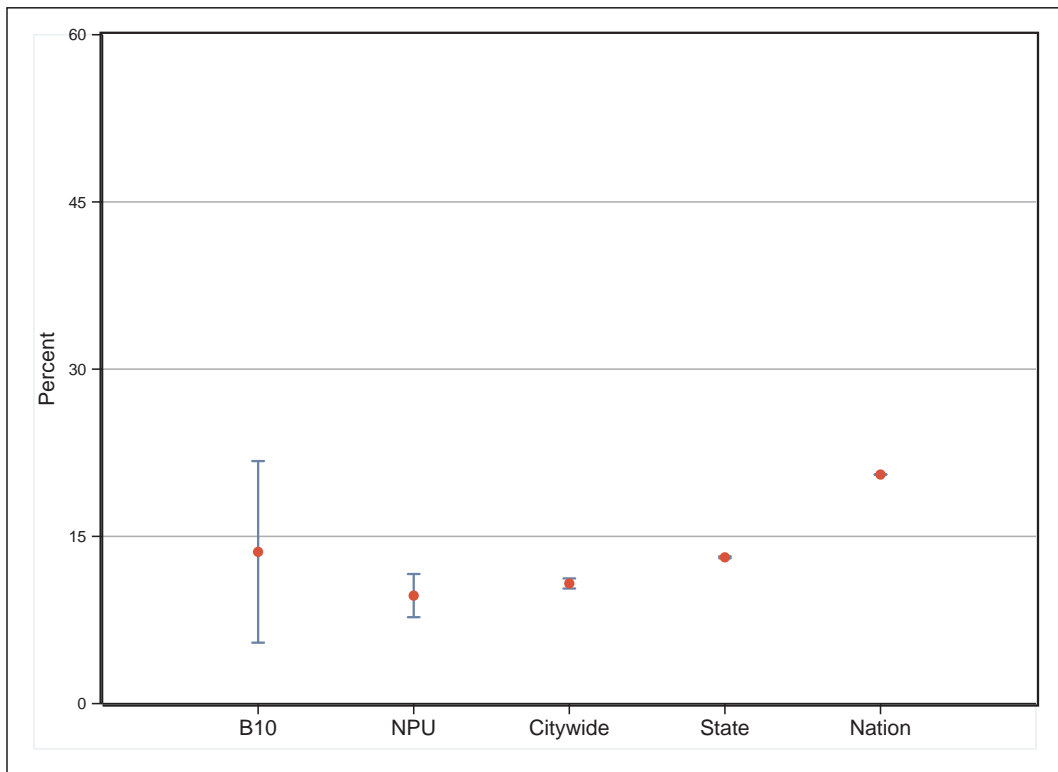


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Foreign-Born

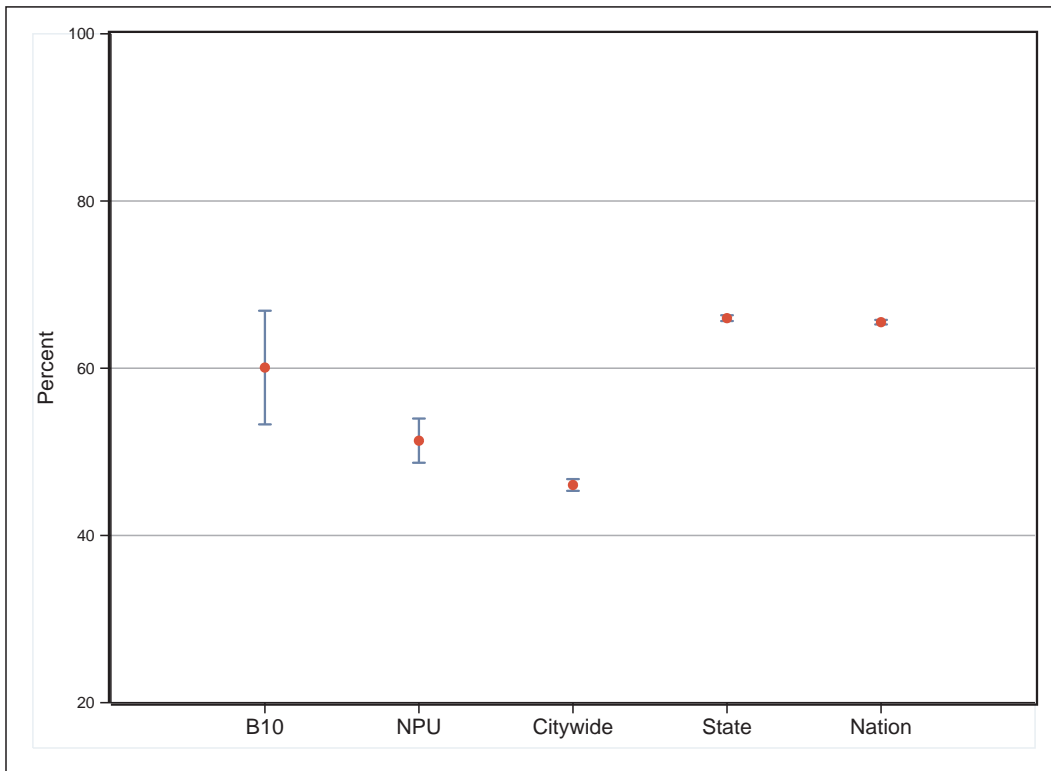


### Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

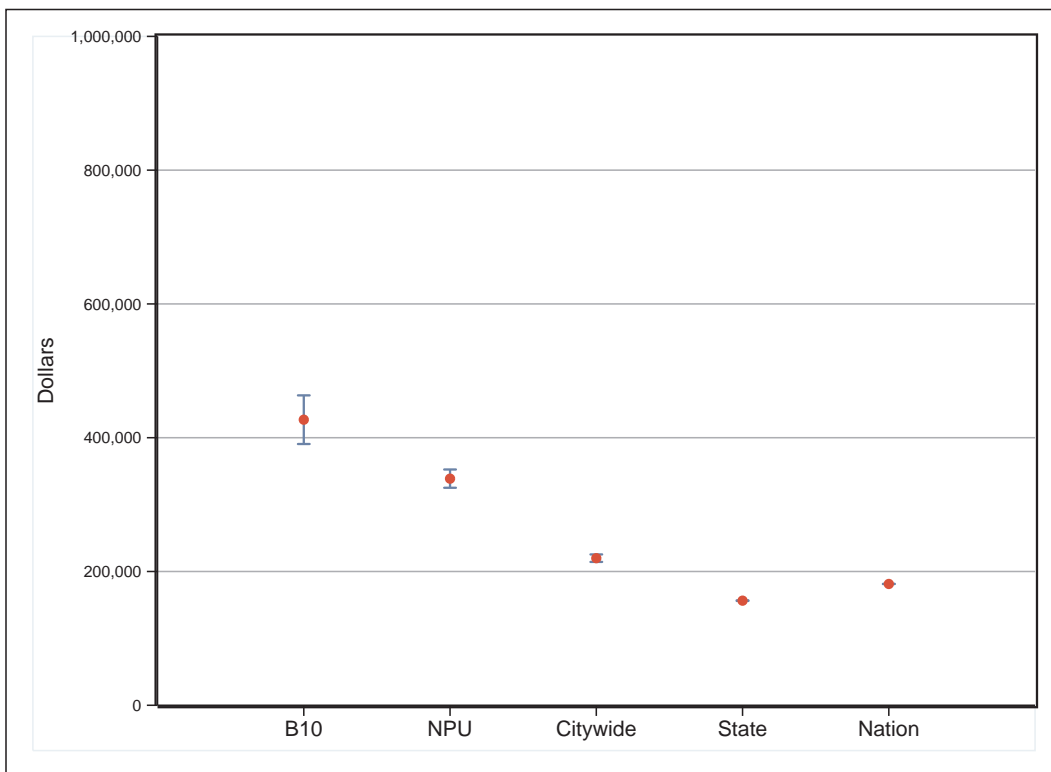


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Owner-Occupied

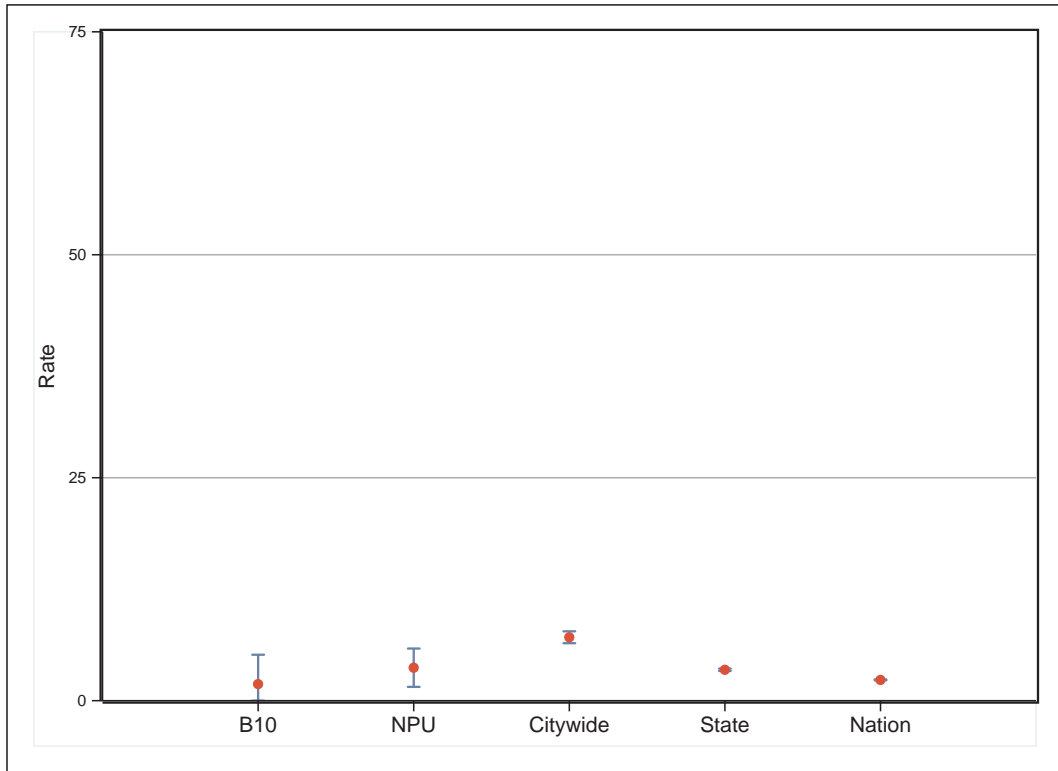


### Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

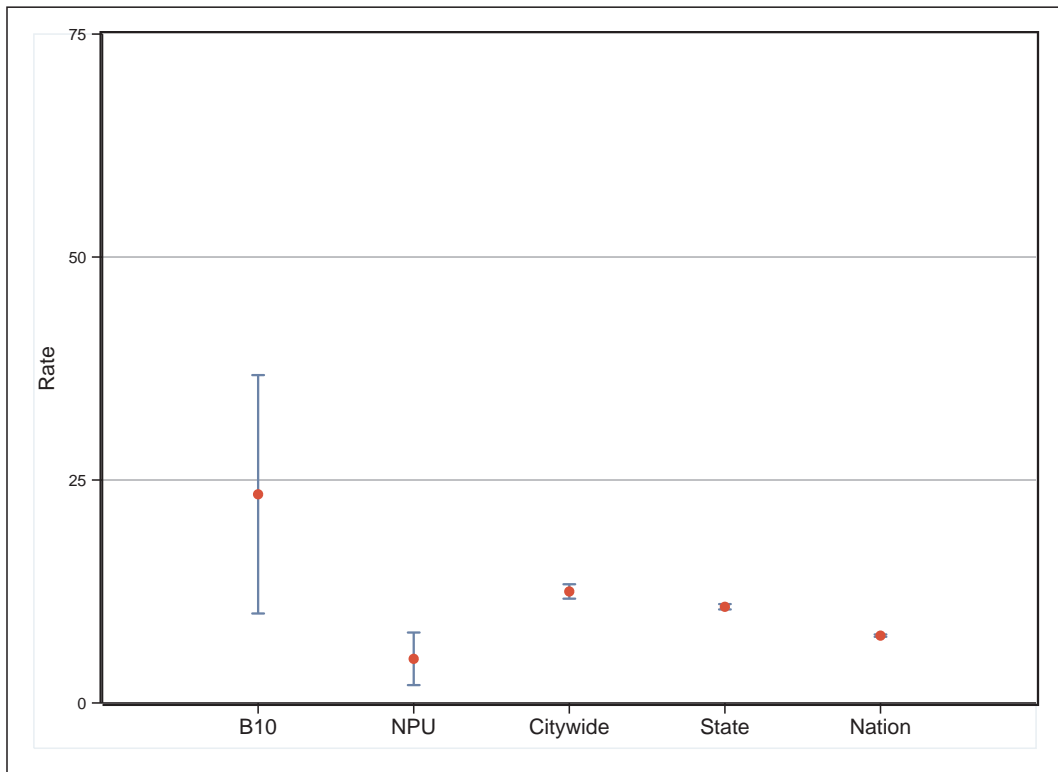


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Homeowner Vacancy Rate

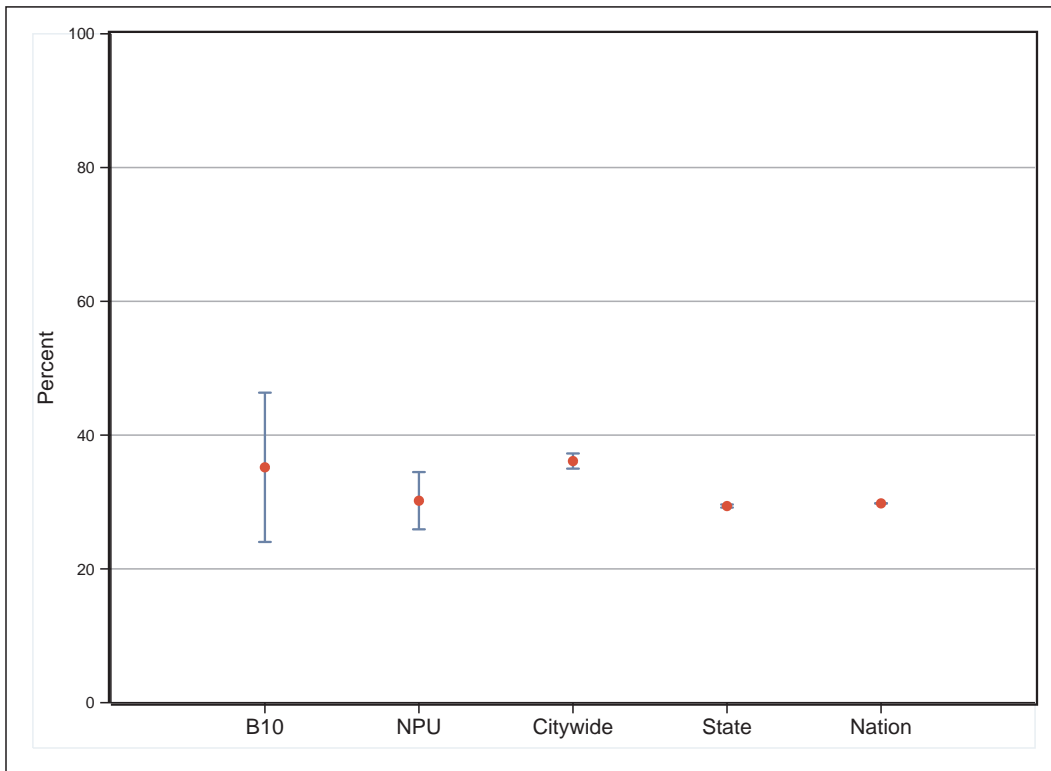


### Rental Vacancy Rate

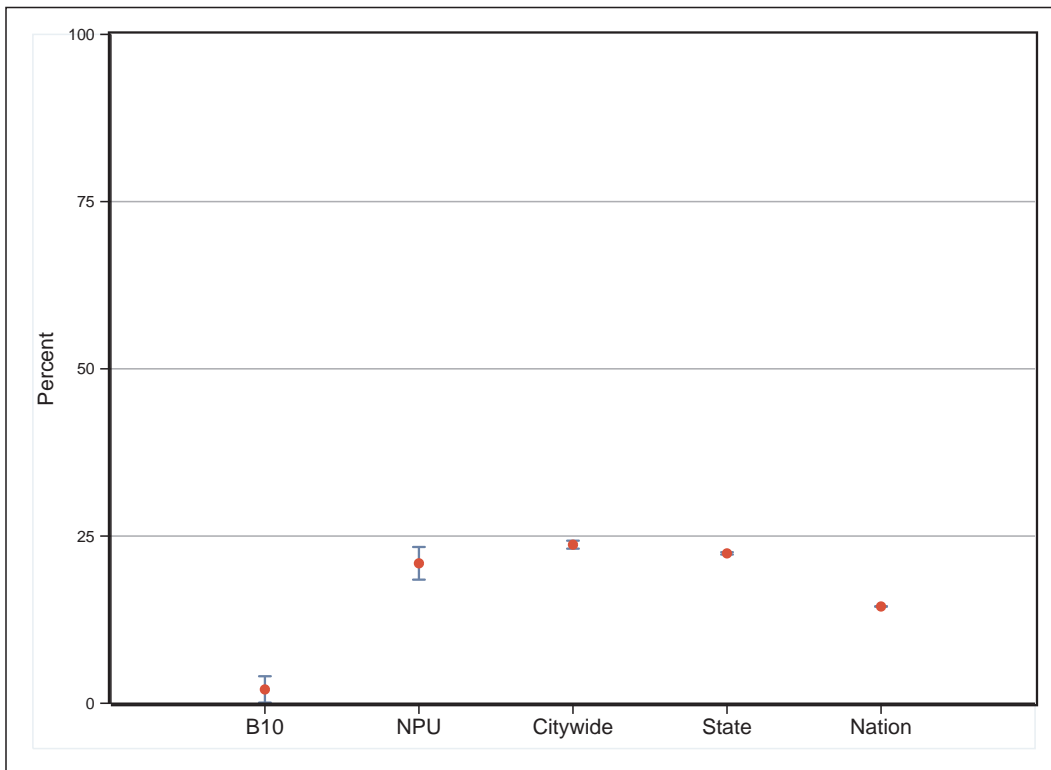


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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



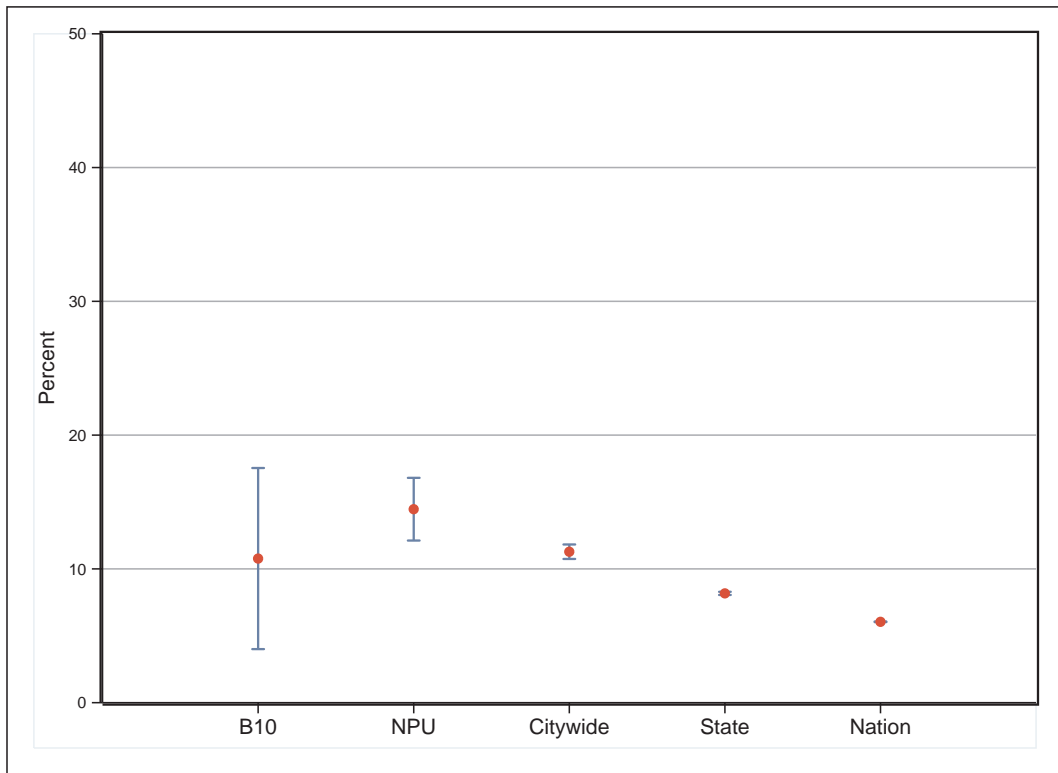
### Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000



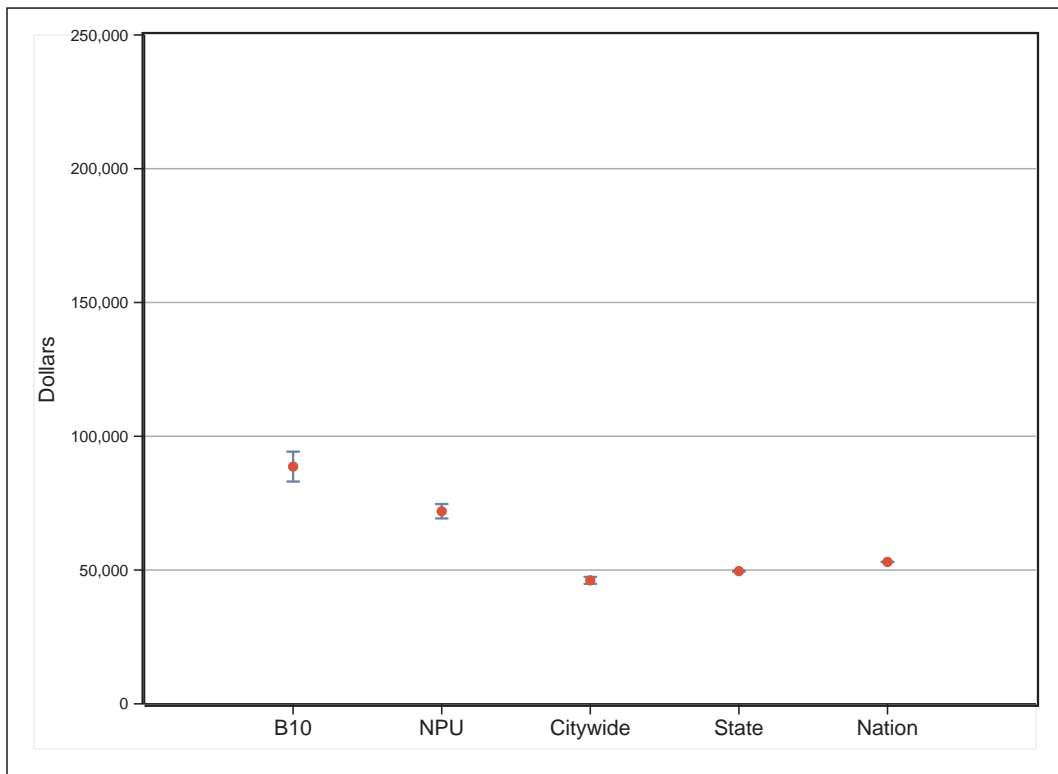
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.



**Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier**

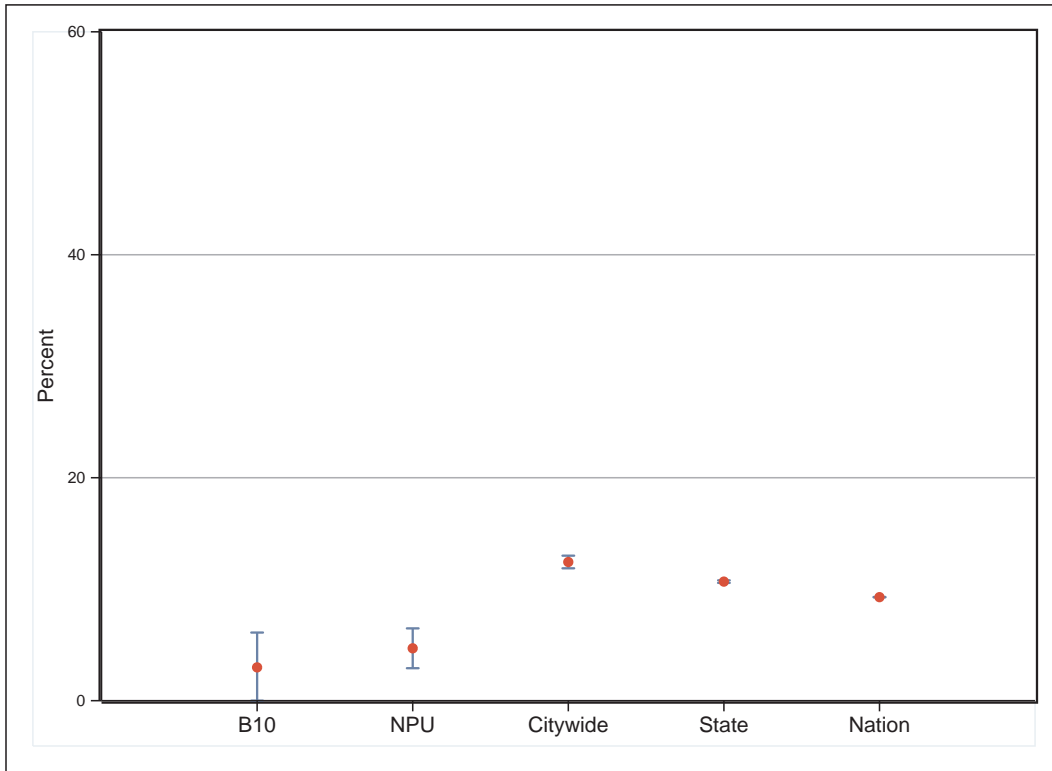


**Median Household Income**

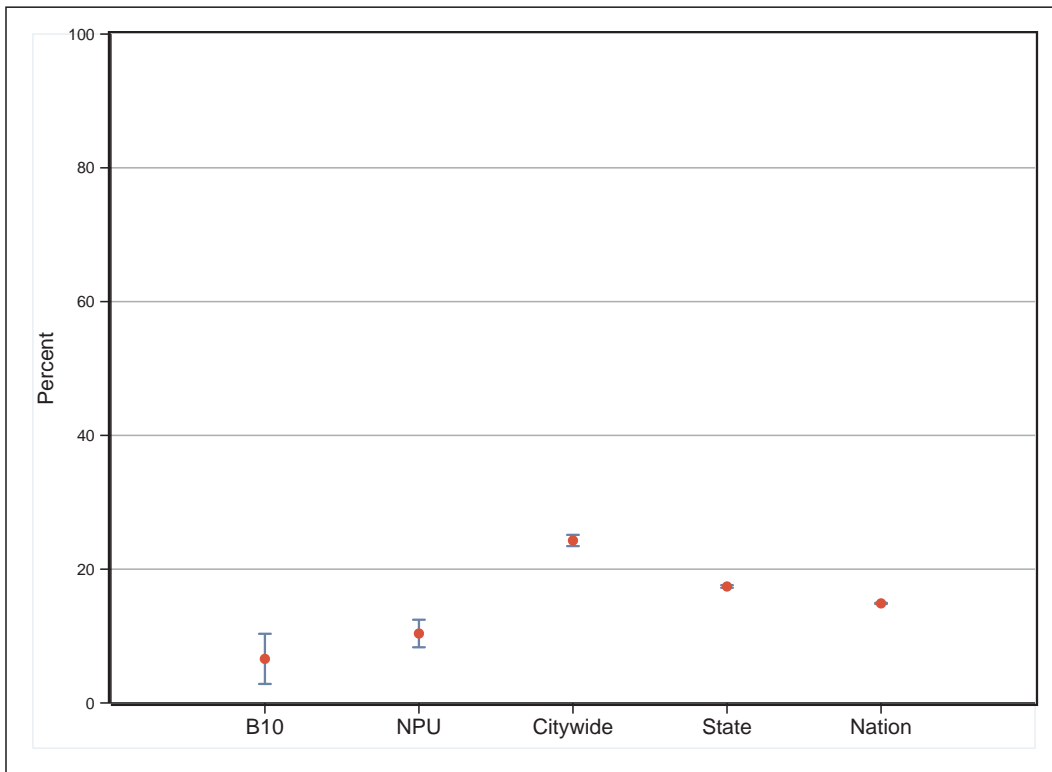


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### 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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	693	±157	35.2%	±7.0
With own children under 18 years	212	±97	10.8%	±4.8
Married-couple family	654	±160	33.2%	±7.3
With own children under 18 years	184	±88	9.3%	±4.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
With own children under 18 years	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	39	±39	2.0%	±2.0
With own children under 18 years	28	±35	1.4%	±1.8
Nonfamily households	1,275	±218	64.8%	±8.5
Householder living alone	1,036	±200	52.6%	±8.3
65 years and over	190	±98	9.7%	±4.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	212	±86	10.8%	±4.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	335	±107	17.0%	±5.1
Average household size	1.77	±0.26	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.76	±0.71	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>±329</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,943	±248	55.7%	±4.8
Spouse	692	±141	19.8%	±3.6
Child	438	±87	12.6%	±2.2
Other relatives	28	±43	0.8%	±1.2
Nonrelatives	386	±183	11.1%	±5.2
Unmarried partner	34	±36	1.0%	±1.0
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>±309</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	736	±295	47.4%	±16.5
Now married, except separated	738	±155	47.5%	±3.2
Separated	0	±23	0.0%	±1.5
Widowed	49	±62	3.2%	±3.9
Divorced	57	±53	3.7%	±3.4
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	648	±193	41.0%	±10.6
Now married, except separated	698	±141	44.1%	±6.1
Separated	0	±23	0.0%	±1.5
Widowed	53	±52	3.4%	±3.2
Divorced	215	±118	13.6%	±7.2
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>±45</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±12	0.0%	±19.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	62	±44	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	68	±59	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	54	±73	(X)	(X)

<b>GRANDPARENTS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
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	.%	±.
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	0	±12	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±12	.%	±.

<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>±131</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	111	±87	21.6%	±16.0
Kindergarten	12	±22	2.2%	±4.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	143	±84	27.8%	±14.8
High school (grades 9-12)	0	±12	0.0%	±2.3
College or graduate school	249	±142	48.3%	±24.7

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>±402</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	0	±65	0.0%	±2.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	24	±75	0.8%	±2.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	155	±104	5.3%	±3.5
Some college, no degree	212	±119	7.2%	±3.9
Associate's degree	99	±114	3.4%	±3.9
Bachelor's degree	1,579	±288	53.8%	±6.5
Graduate or professional degree	864	±183	29.5%	±4.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	99.2%	±19.1	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	83.3%	±2.3	(X)	(X)

<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>±426</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	150	±90	4.8%	±2.8

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>±329</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	138	±80	3.9%	±2.3
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>±133</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	10	±27	2.4%	±6.5
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>±350</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	59	±48	2.2%	±1.8
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>±113</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	69	±58	15.9%	±12.6

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>±327</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	2,746	±346	79.9%	±6.6
Different house in the U.S.	678	±284	19.7%	±8.1
Same county	319	±161	9.3%	±4.6
Different county	359	±234	10.5%	±6.7
Same state	120	±110	3.5%	±3.2
Different state	240	±207	7.0%	±6.0
Abroad	11	±20	0.3%	±0.6

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	3,224	±283	93.4%	±15.2
Born in United States	3,174	±339	92.0%	±15.9
State of residence	1,221	±245	35.4%	±5.2
Different state	1,953	±234	56.6%	±10.3
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	50	±45	1.5%	±1.3
Foreign born	264	±204	7.6%	±5.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>±204</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	82	±91	31.3%	±24.5
Not a U.S. citizen	181	±136	68.8%	±74.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>±212</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>±50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±12	0.0%	±23.5
Entered before 2010	50	±48	100.0%	±138.1
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>±204</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±12	0.0%	±4.5
Entered before 2010	264	±206	100.0%	±11.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>±204</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	54	±57	20.3%	±14.9
Asia	40	±64	15.3%	±21.4
Africa	8	±15	3.1%	±4.9
Oceania	9	±17	3.4%	±6.0
Latin America	141	±184	53.4%	±56.3
Northern America	12	±22	4.4%	±7.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>±468</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	2,863	±388	86.4%	±16.9
Language other than English	451	±277	13.6%	±8.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	132	±169	4.0%	±5.1
Spanish	335	±254	10.1%	±7.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	89	±115	2.7%	±3.4
Other Indo-European languages	116	±96	3.5%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	43	±76	1.3%	±2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±40	0.0%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±69	0.0%	±2.1
Other languages	0	±40	0.0%	±1.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±69	0.0%	±2.1

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	426	±212	12.3%	±5.9
Arab	30	±41	0.9%	±1.2
Czech	10	±18	0.3%	±0.5
Danish	29	±53	0.8%	±1.5
Dutch	30	±37	0.9%	±1.1
English	705	±208	20.4%	±5.3
French (except Basque)	93	±80	2.7%	±2.3
French Canadian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
German	553	±157	16.0%	±4.0
Greek	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Hungarian	67	±60	1.9%	±1.7
Irish	436	±163	12.6%	±4.4
Italian	114	±87	3.3%	±2.5
Lithuanian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	74	±72	2.1%	±2.1
Polish	187	±125	5.4%	±3.6
Portuguese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	59	±53	1.7%	±1.5
Scotch-Irish	109	±85	3.2%	±2.4
Scottish	183	±89	5.3%	±2.5
Slovak	13	±23	0.4%	±0.7
Subsaharan African	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Swedish	69	±54	2.0%	±1.6
Swiss	10	±17	0.3%	±0.5
Ukrainian	25	±31	0.7%	±0.9
Welsh	24	±29	0.7%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	8	±15	0.2%	±0.4

### Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>±310</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	2,399	±367	78.2%	±9.0
Civilian labor force	2,399	±367	78.2%	±9.0
Employed	2,327	±365	75.8%	±9.1
Unemployed	72	±76	2.3%	±2.5
Armed Forces	0	±53	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	670	±195	21.8%	±6.0
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>±367</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	3.0%	±3.1	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>±193</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,148	±237	74.9%	±12.3
Civilian labor force	1,148	±237	74.9%	±12.3
Employed	1,136	±238	74.1%	±12.4
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>±95</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	117	±92	74.2%	±37.4
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>±97</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	84	±67	52.9%	±27.4

<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>±332</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,765	±258	77.4%	±0.8
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	176	±187	7.7%	±8.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	129	±98	5.6%	±4.2
Walked	21	±26	0.9%	±1.1
Other means	0	±12	0.0%	±0.5
Worked at home	190	±106	8.3%	±4.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	±2.1	(X)	(X)

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>±365</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,591	±341	68.3%	±10.0
Service occupations	207	±101	8.9%	±4.1
Sales and office occupations	531	±155	22.8%	±5.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	25	±47	1.1%	±2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	30	±40	1.3%	±1.7

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>±365</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±33	0.0%	±1.4
Construction	69	±59	2.9%	±2.5
Manufacturing	72	±58	3.1%	±2.4
Wholesale trade	105	±87	4.5%	±3.7
Retail trade	155	±77	6.7%	±3.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	41	±43	1.8%	±1.8
Information	55	±55	2.4%	±2.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	396	±155	17.0%	±6.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	465	±182	20.0%	±7.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	528	±155	22.7%	±5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	267	±176	11.5%	±7.4
Other services, except public administration	146	±112	6.3%	±4.7
Public administration	84	±90	3.6%	±3.8

<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>±365</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	2,039	±366	87.6%	±7.6
Government workers	257	±130	11.1%	±5.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	86	±59	3.7%	±2.5
Unpaid family workers	0	±33	0.0%	±1.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	143	±86	7.3%	±4.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	±24	0.5%	±1.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	97	±87	4.9%	±4.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	104	±73	5.3%	±3.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	128	±95	6.5%	±4.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	289	±122	14.7%	±6.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	394	±128	20.0%	±6.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	400	±149	20.3%	±7.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	137	±75	6.9%	±3.7
\$200,000 or more	269	±116	13.7%	±5.7
Median household income (dollars)	88,669	±5,591	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	106,765	±11,341	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>±209</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>±4.9</b>
Mean earnings (dollars)	102,009	±11,682	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>±108</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>±5.2</b>
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,411	±2,496	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>±83</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>±4.1</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars)	43,599	±5,647	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>±40</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>±2.0</b>
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	5,561	±1,744	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>±33</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>±1.7</b>
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	7,724	±19,289	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>±34</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>±1.7</b>
<b>Families</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>±157</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	14	±30	2.0%	±4.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±23	0.0%	±3.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2	±33	0.2%	±4.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	±33	0.0%	±4.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	±48	2.7%	±6.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	63	±55	9.0%	±7.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	144	±90	20.7%	±12.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	247	±102	35.6%	±12.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	54	±44	7.8%	±6.0
\$200,000 or more	151	±75	21.8%	±9.5
Median family income (dollars)	120,315	±10,347	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	152,515	±19,415	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	62,361	±3,998	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>±218</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	72,325	±5,960	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	81,017	±13,593	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	44,934	±3,923	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	91,923	±5,583	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	47,583	±6,643	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>±329</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	3,254	±378	93.3%	±6.4
With private health insurance	3,083	±373	88.4%	±6.7
With public coverage	486	±126	13.9%	±3.4
No health insurance coverage	234	±157	6.7%	±4.5
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>±133</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	41	±67	9.8%	±15.8
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>±350</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	2,220	±313	2,220	(X)
Employed:	2,149	±310	2,149	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,063	±314	96.0%	±4.7
With private health insurance	2,063	±314	96.0%	±4.7
With public coverage	16	±30	0.8%	±1.4
No health insurance coverage	86	±76	4.0%	±3.5
Unemployed:	72	±48	72	(X)
With health insurance coverage	49	±43	67.8%	±38.3
With private health insurance	49	±43	67.8%	±38.3
With public coverage	0	±12	0.0%	±16.5
No health insurance coverage	23	±30	32.2%	±35.8
Not in labor force:	414	±150	414	(X)
With health insurance coverage	330	±130	79.7%	±12.3
With private health insurance	298	±121	72.1%	±13.0
With public coverage	31	±41	7.6%	±9.5
No health insurance coverage	84	±87	20.3%	±19.7

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	2.3%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.8%	±19.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±50.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.4%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.9%	±12.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±29.0	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±58.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±81.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	6.6%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	4.5%	±10.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	4.5%	±8.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	4.7%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	4.4%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	6.9%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	8.0%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	0.0%	±5.4	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	2.0%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	10.8%	±6.2	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,969	±216	82.4%	±4.1
Vacant housing units	419	±187	17.6%	±7.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.9	±3.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	23.4	±13.4	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	917	±165	38.4%	±5.8
1-unit, attached	171	±90	7.2%	±3.7
2 units	162	±106	6.8%	±4.4
3 or 4 units	86	±77	3.6%	±3.2
5 to 9 units	108	±53	4.5%	±2.2
10 to 19 units	196	±105	8.2%	±4.3
20 or more units	711	±193	29.8%	±7.6
Mobile home	38	±66	1.6%	±2.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Built 2000 to 2009	49	±41	2.1%	±1.7
Built 1990 to 1999	314	±126	13.1%	±5.1
Built 1980 to 1989	317	±138	13.3%	±5.6
Built 1970 to 1979	315	±153	13.2%	±6.3
Built 1960 to 1969	418	±128	17.5%	±5.1
Built 1950 to 1959	298	±142	12.5%	±5.8
Built 1940 to 1949	293	±128	12.3%	±5.2
Built 1939 or earlier	383	±112	16.1%	±4.4

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	135	±109	5.7%	±4.5
2 rooms	25	±34	1.0%	±1.4
3 rooms	304	±142	12.7%	±5.8
4 rooms	604	±189	25.3%	±7.5
5 rooms	479	±150	20.1%	±6.0
6 rooms	151	±83	6.3%	±3.4
7 rooms	283	±116	11.9%	±4.7
8 rooms	148	±92	6.2%	±3.8
9 rooms or more	258	±100	10.8%	±4.0
Median rooms	5.3	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>±233</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	135	±109	5.7%	±4.5
1 bedroom	498	±142	20.8%	±5.6
2 bedrooms	924	±207	38.7%	±7.8
3 bedrooms	436	±140	18.3%	±5.6
4 bedrooms	370	±141	15.5%	±5.7
5 or more bedrooms	24	±30	1.0%	±1.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	1,183	±186	60.1%	±6.8
Renter-occupied	786	±185	39.9%	±8.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.87	±0.13	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.57	±0.32	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	199	±115	10.1%	±5.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,320	±234	67.1%	±9.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	226	±112	11.5%	±5.5
Moved in 1980 to 1989	146	±76	7.4%	±3.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	71	±72	3.6%	±3.6
Moved in 1969 or earlier	6	±36	0.3%	±1.8

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	113	±98	5.7%	±4.9
1 vehicle available	939	±210	47.7%	±9.3
2 vehicles available	827	±179	42.0%	±7.8
3 or more vehicles available	90	±76	4.6%	±3.9

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	1,403	±209	71.3%	±7.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	±34	1.2%	±1.7
Electricity	524	±132	26.6%	±6.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±1.2
No fuel used	18	±35	0.9%	±1.8

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	±49	1.5%	±2.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	29	±49	1.5%	±2.5
No telephone service available	91	±71	4.6%	±3.6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>±216</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,969	±277	100.0%	±8.8
1.01 to 1.50	0	±33	0.0%	±1.7
1.51 or more	0	±46	0.0%	±2.3

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>±186</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	0	±65	0.0%	±5.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	40	±60	3.4%	±5.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	148	±87	12.5%	±7.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	44	±43	3.7%	±3.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	118	±86	10.0%	±7.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	368	±132	31.1%	±10.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	393	±126	33.3%	±9.3
\$1,000,000 or more	72	±57	6.1%	±4.7
Median (dollars)	426,955	±36,375	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>±186</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	895	±176	75.7%	±8.9
Housing units without a mortgage	287	±112	24.3%	±8.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>±176</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±33	0.0%	±3.6
\$300 to \$499	0	±33	0.0%	±3.6
\$500 to \$699	0	±33	0.0%	±3.6
\$700 to \$999	27	±45	3.0%	±5.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	73	±62	8.2%	±6.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	160	±93	17.9%	±9.7
\$2,000 or more	636	±164	71.0%	±11.8
Median (dollars)	2,822	±284	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>±112</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±23	0.0%	±8.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±33	0.0%	±11.3
\$200 to \$299	0	±33	0.0%	±11.3
\$300 to \$399	3	±34	1.1%	±11.9
\$400 or more	284	±117	98.9%	±13.1
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>±207</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	212	±107	24.1%	±10.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	195	±80	22.1%	±7.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	98	±62	11.1%	±6.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	77	±76	8.7%	±8.3
35.0 percent or more	300	±124	34.1%	±11.5
Not computed	13	±29	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>±127</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	88	±61	30.5%	±16.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	26	±34	9.0%	±11.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	38	±39	13.2%	±12.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	84	±72	29.2%	±21.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	18	±35	6.3%	±11.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	19	±37	6.6%	±12.6
35.0 percent or more	15	±44	5.3%	±15.1
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>±161</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	0	±40	0.0%	±5.9
\$200 to \$299	0	±33	0.0%	±4.8
\$300 to \$499	14	±50	2.1%	±7.4
\$500 to \$749	76	±83	11.3%	±12.1
\$750 to \$999	141	±92	20.9%	±12.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	334	±149	49.6%	±18.7
\$1,500 or more	109	±72	16.1%	±10.0
Median (dollars)	1,365	±64	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	113	±99	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>±190</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 15.0 percent	147	±113	23.5%	±16.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	130	±72	20.8%	±9.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	51	±40	8.1%	±5.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	103	±95	16.5%	±14.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	35	±36	5.6%	±5.6
35.0 percent or more	160	±78	25.6%	±9.7
Not computed	160	±121	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,654	±311	47.9%	±6.2
Female	1,797	±275	52.1%	±3.6
Under 5 years	136	±81	4.0%	±2.3
5 to 9 years	131	±102	3.8%	±2.9
10 to 14 years	50	±45	1.4%	±1.3
15 to 19 years	0	±46	0.0%	±1.3
20 to 24 years	201	±132	5.8%	±3.8
25 to 34 years	1,102	±270	31.9%	±6.5
35 to 44 years	522	±184	15.1%	±4.9
45 to 54 years	311	±139	9.0%	±3.8
55 to 59 years	265	±126	7.7%	±3.5
60 to 64 years	336	±118	9.7%	±3.2
65 to 74 years	348	±138	10.1%	±3.7
75 to 84 years	26	±56	0.7%	±1.6
85 years and over	25	±40	0.7%	±1.1
Median age (years)	36.5	±1.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	3,134	±446	90.8%	±3.7
21 years and over	3,134	±443	90.8%	±3.4
62 years and over	510	±168	14.8%	±4.4
65 years and over	398	±154	11.5%	±4.2
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>±446</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,553	±344	49.5%	±8.4
Female	1,581	±284	50.5%	±5.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	191	±113	48.0%	±21.4
Female	207	±105	52.0%	±17.0

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	3,439	±471	99.7%	±1.5
Two or more races	11	±26	0.3%	±0.7
One race	3,439	±471	99.7%	±1.5
White	3,387	±474	98.2%	±3.1
Black or African American	49	±42	1.4%	±1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	18	±28	0.5%	±0.8
Asian Indian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Chinese	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Vietnamese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	18	±47	0.5%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±31	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	11	±26	0.3%	±0.7
White and Black or African American	11	±26	0.3%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	3,398	±472	98.5%	±2.7
Black or African American	60	±44	1.7%	±1.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Asian	3	±25	0.1%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>±470</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	258	±261	7.5%	±7.5
Mexican	97	±174	2.8%	±5.0
Puerto Rican	0	±12	0.0%	±0.3
Cuban	9	±15	0.3%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	152	±194	4.4%	±5.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,137	±414	90.9%	±17.3
White alone	3,085	±417	89.4%	±17.2
Black or African American alone	49	±42	1.4%	±1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	3	±25	0.1%	±0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7

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

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

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

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

## Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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