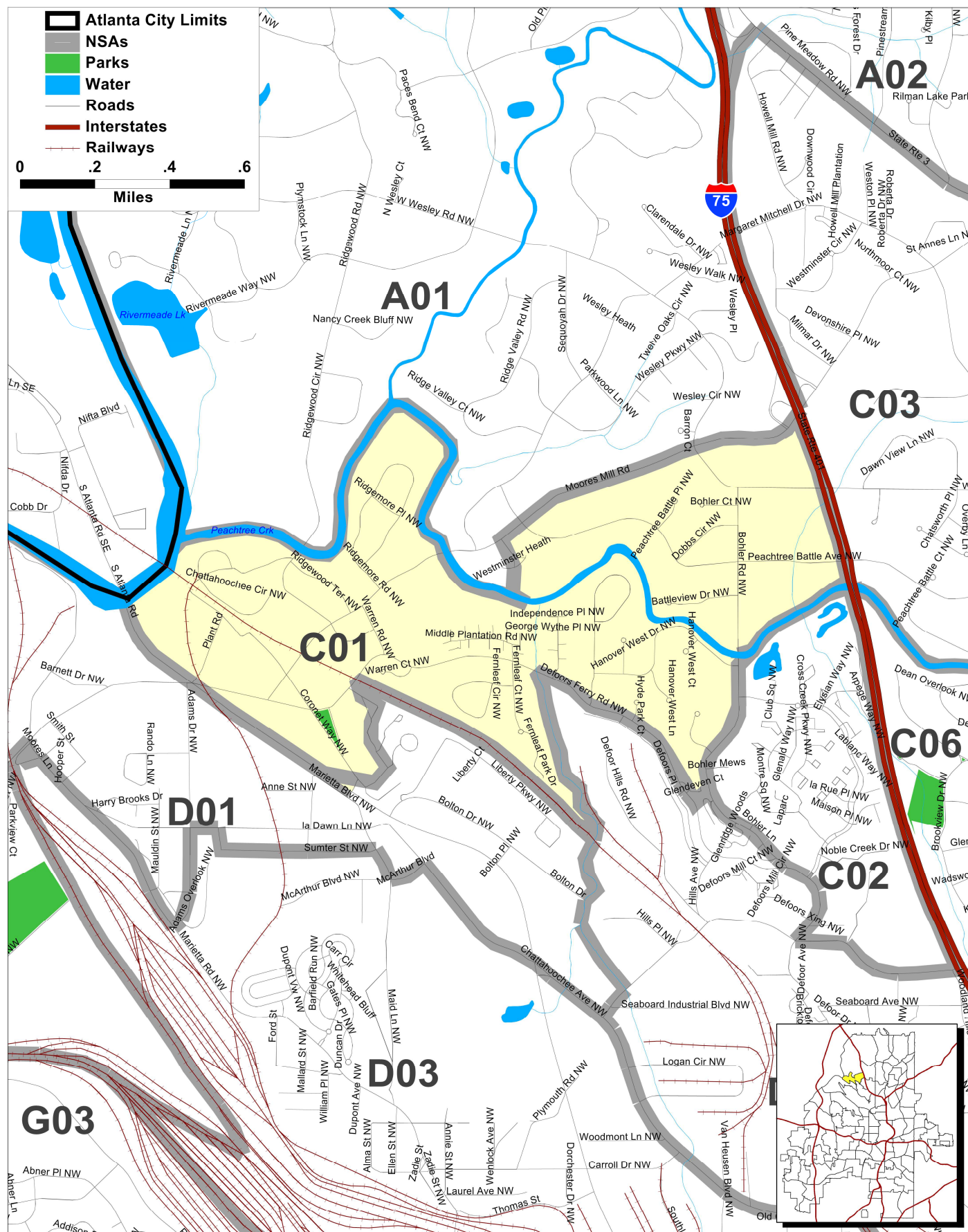


Neighborhood Statistical Area C01



Neighborhood(s): Fernleaf, Hanover West, Ridgewood Heights, Wesley Battle, Westover Plantation

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Contents

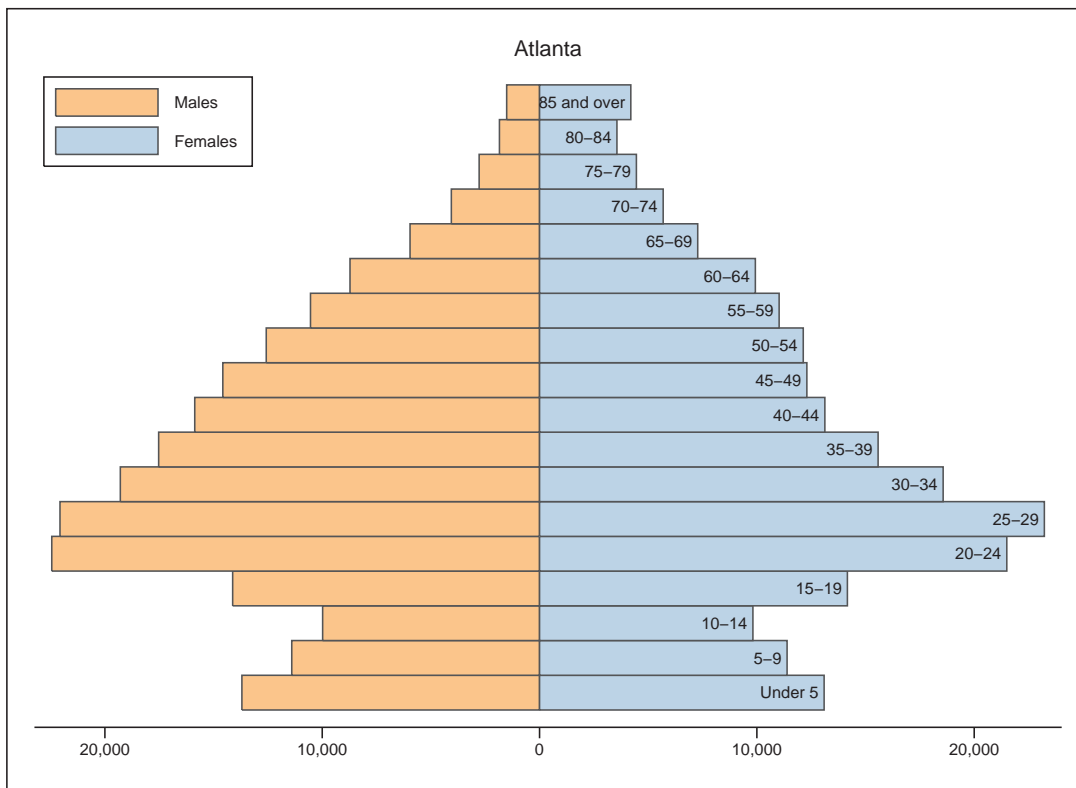
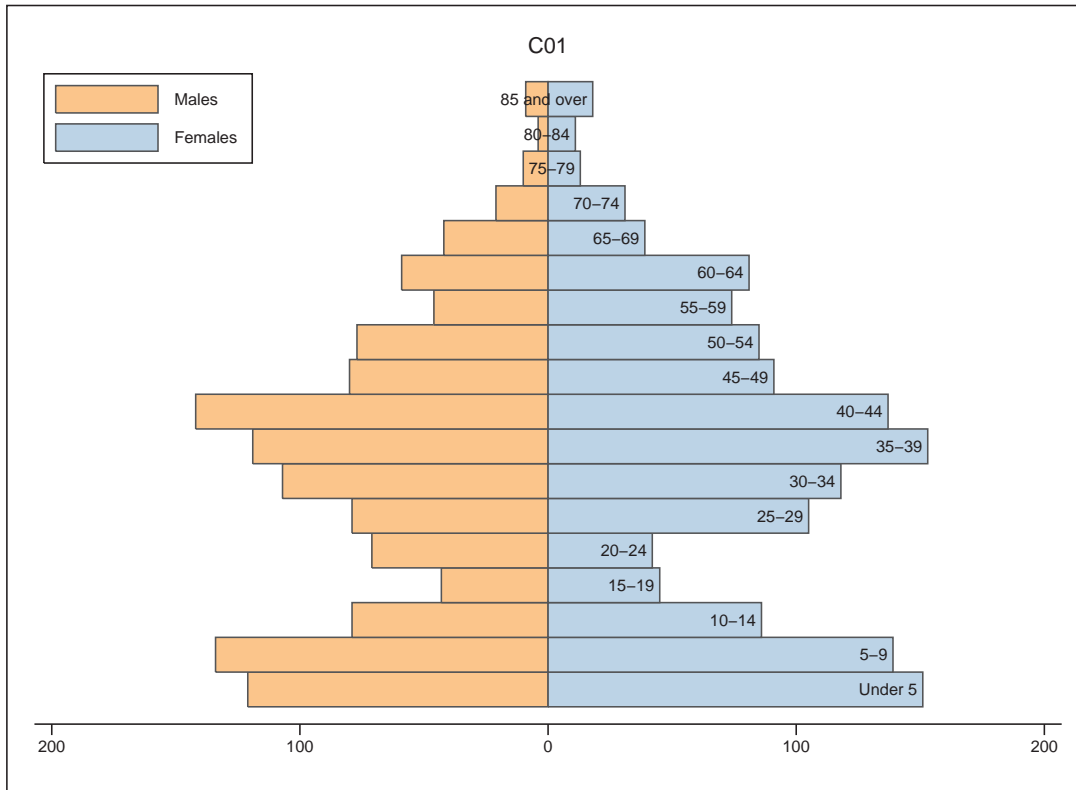
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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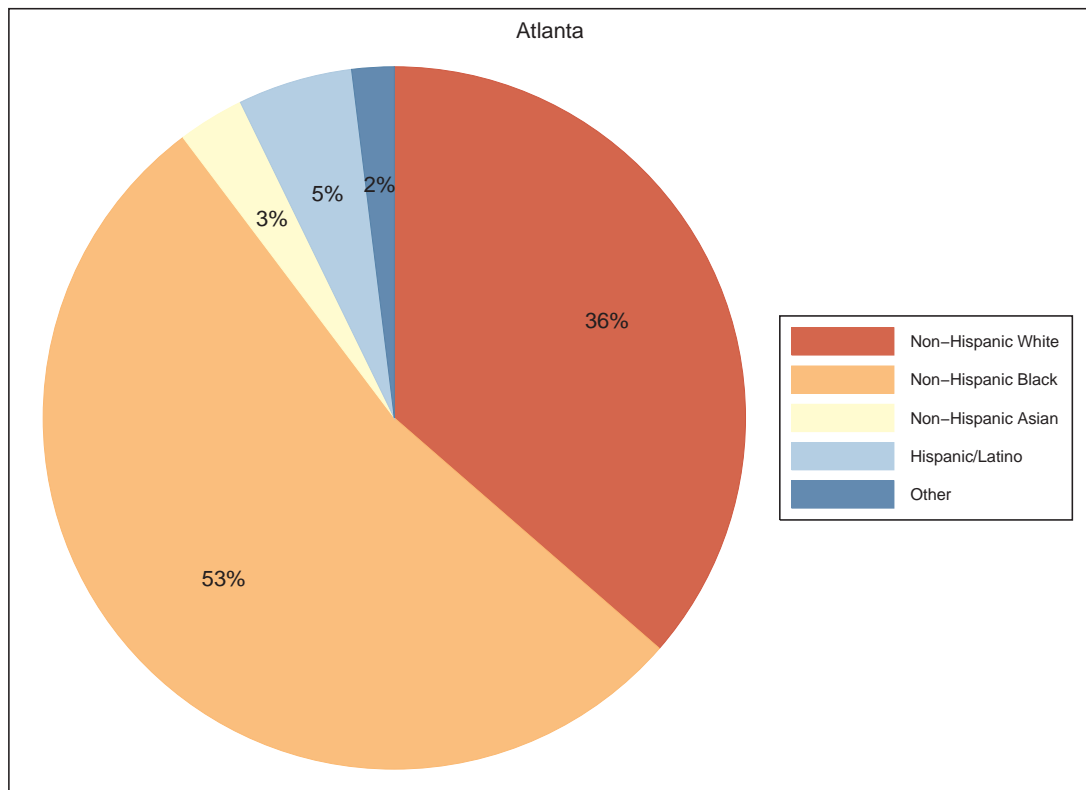
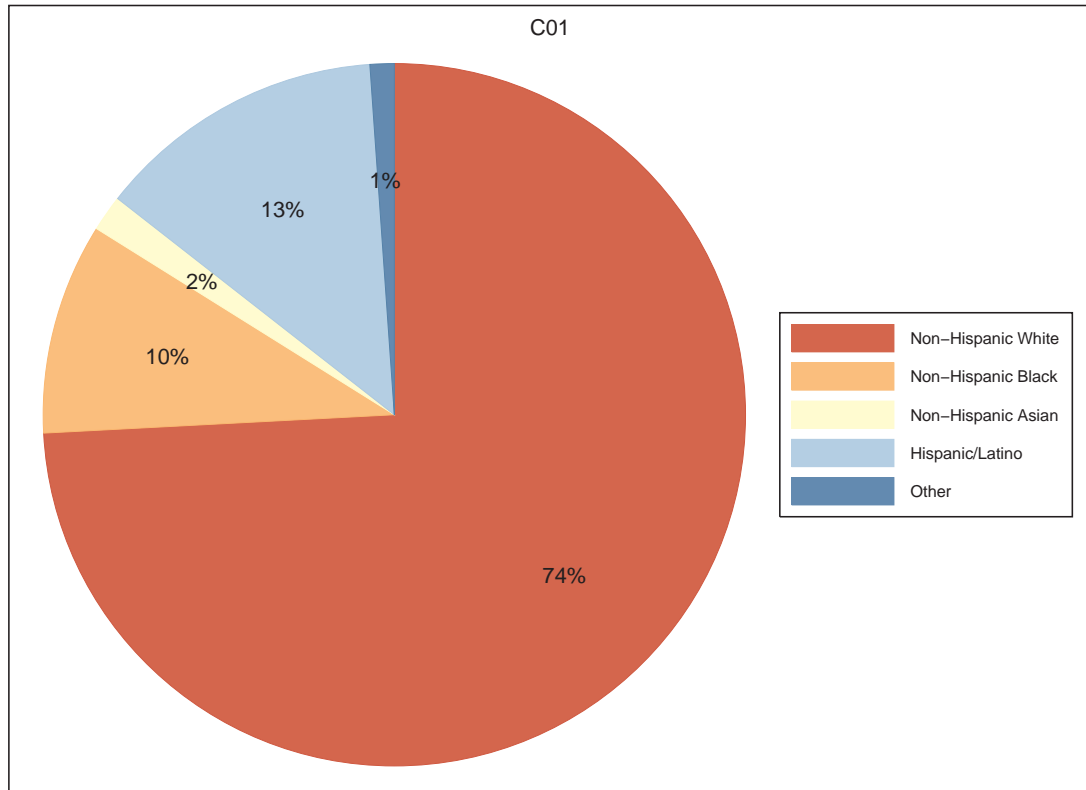
C01

Decennial 2010 Profile

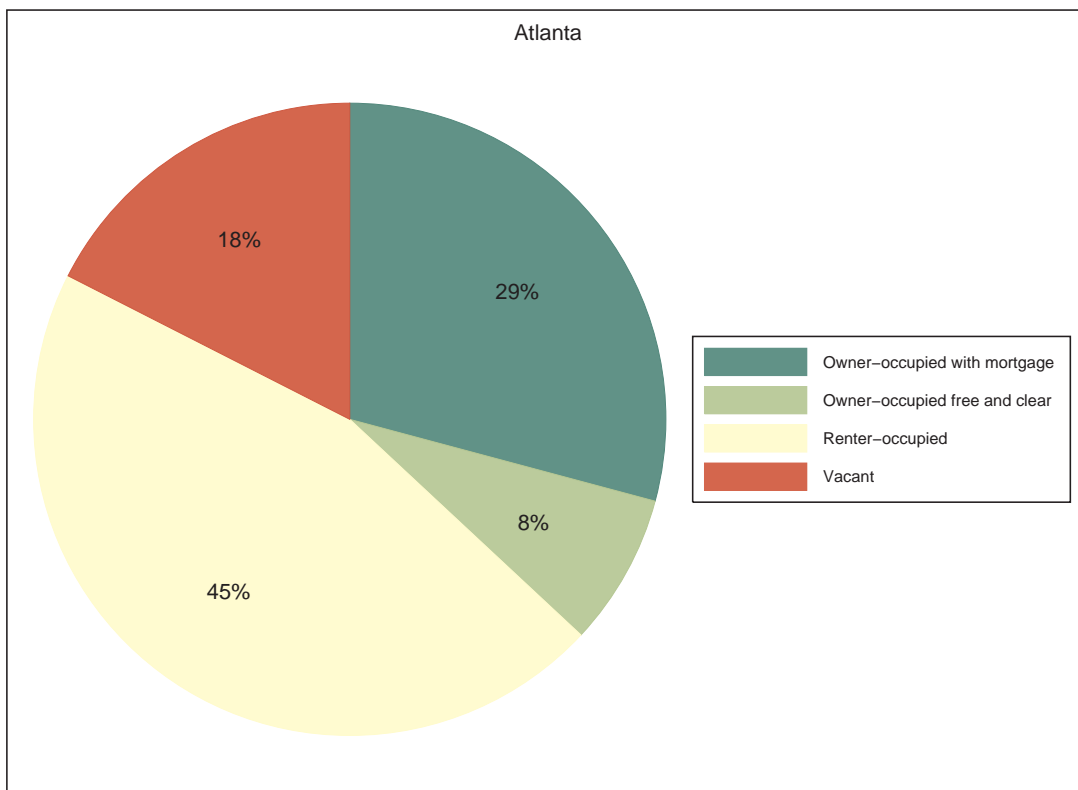
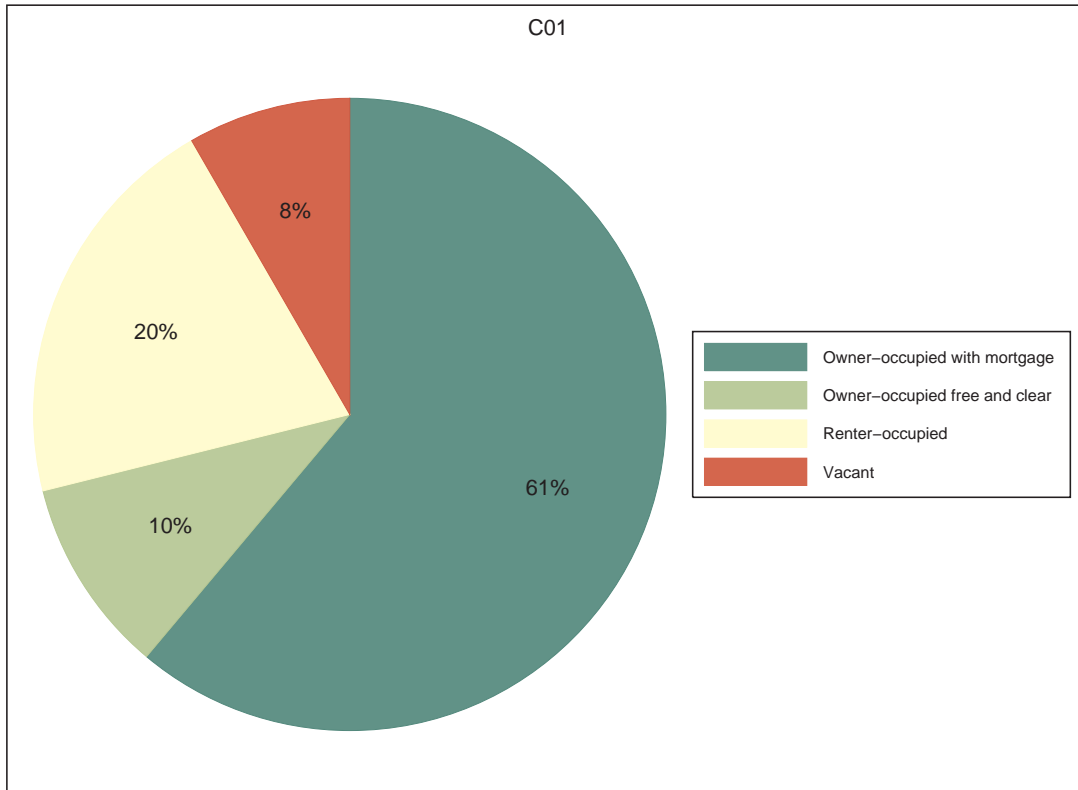
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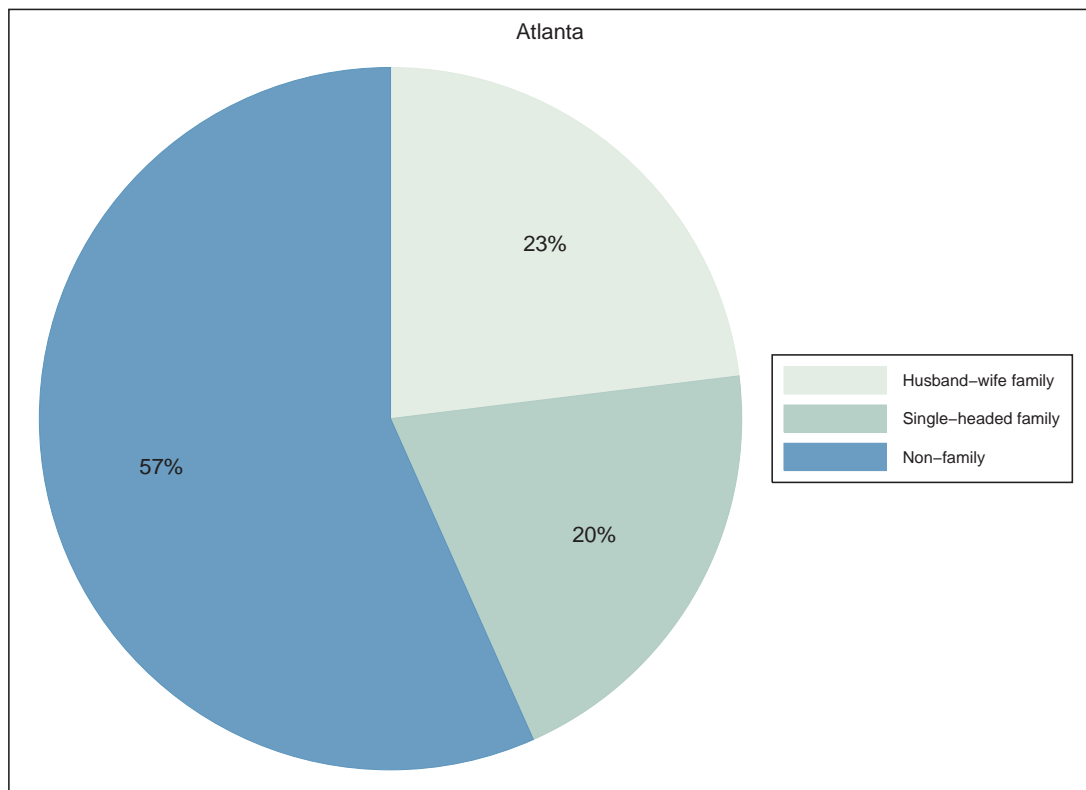
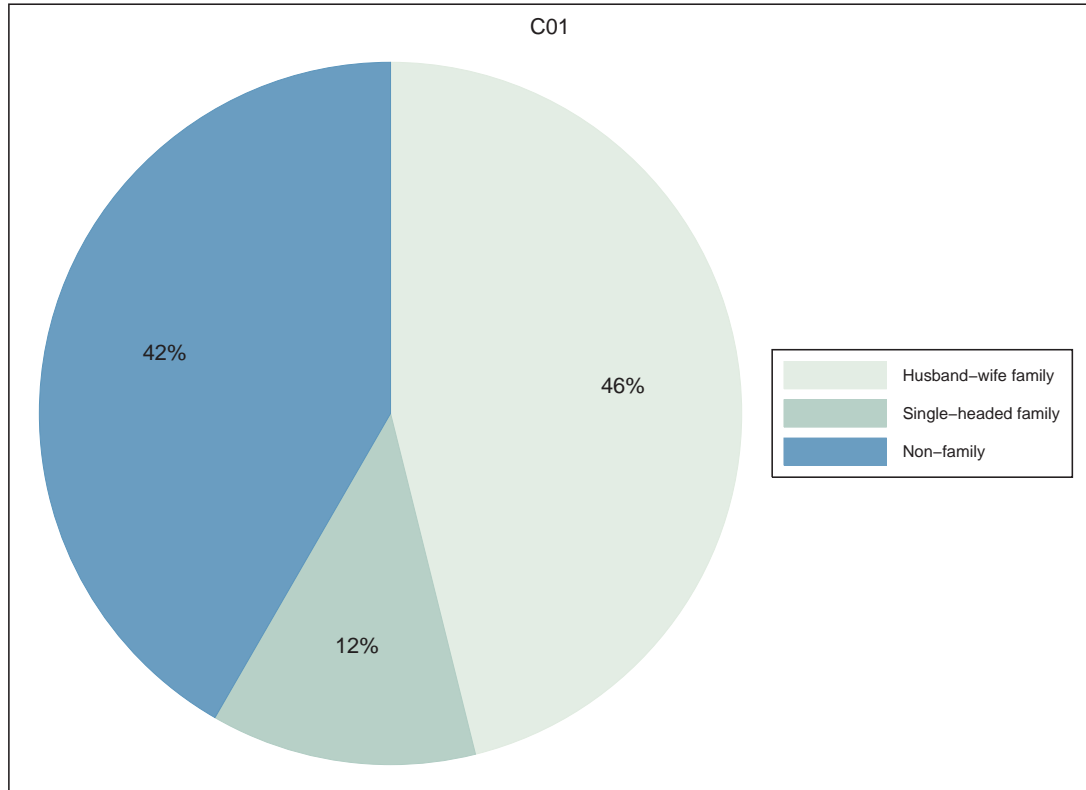
Race and Latino Origin



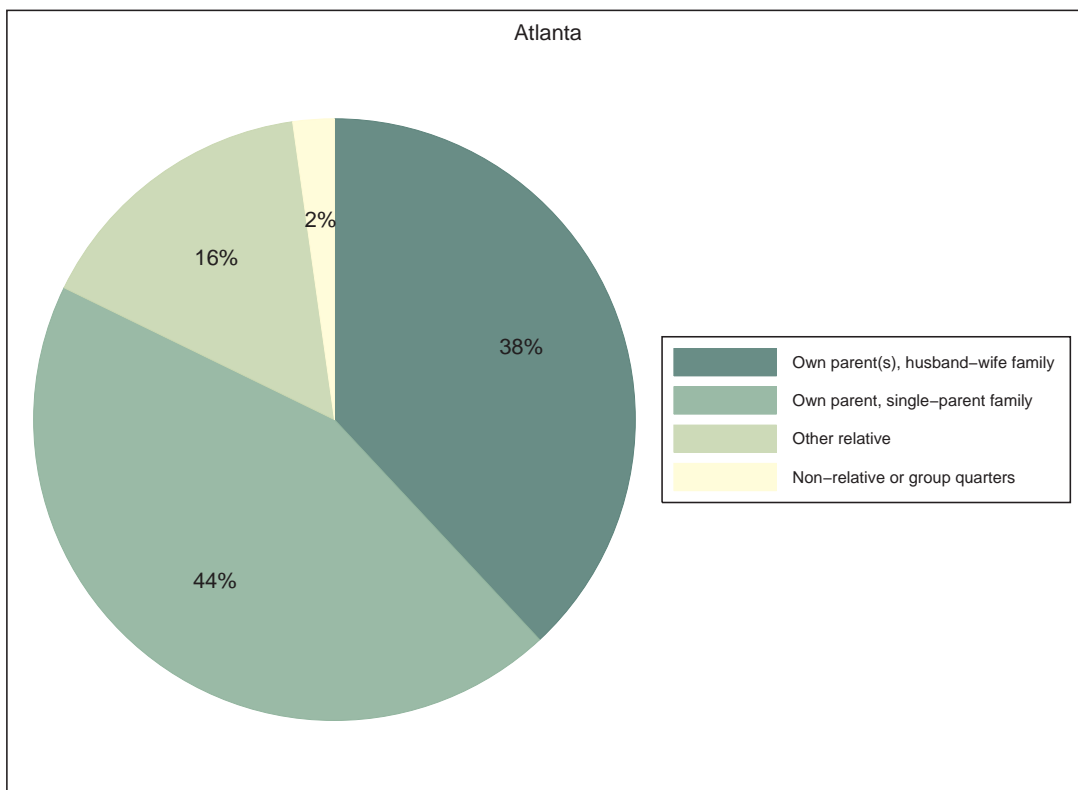
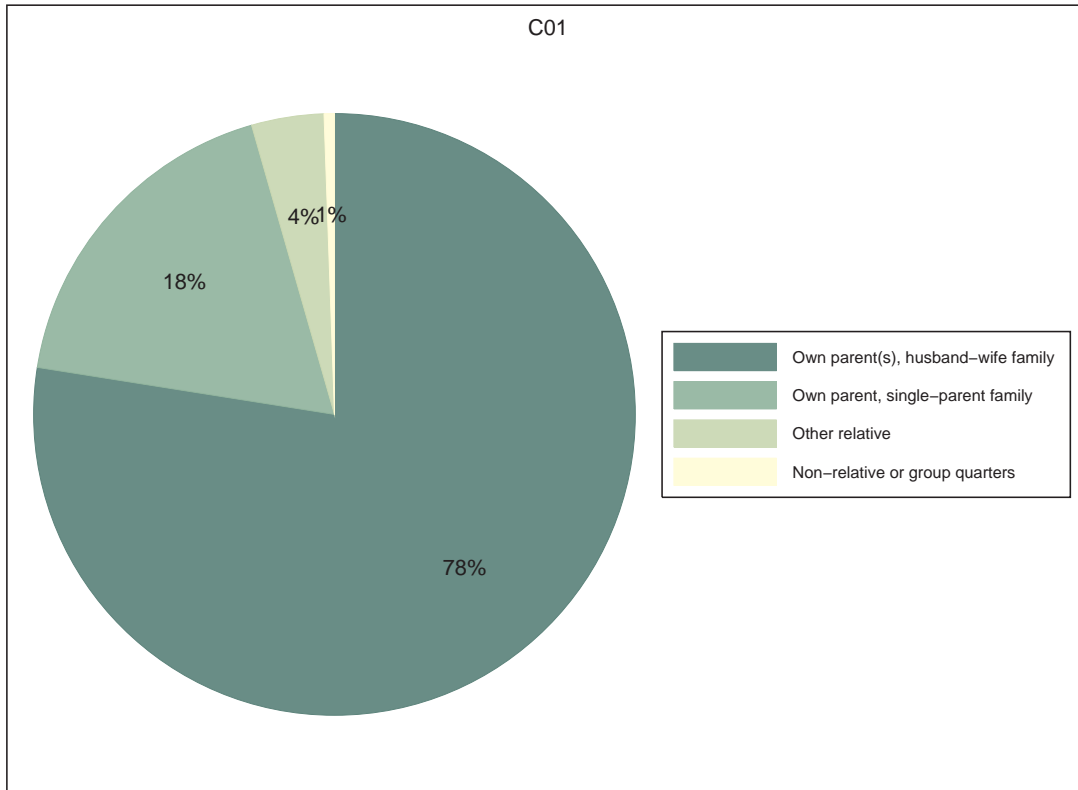
Housing Tenure



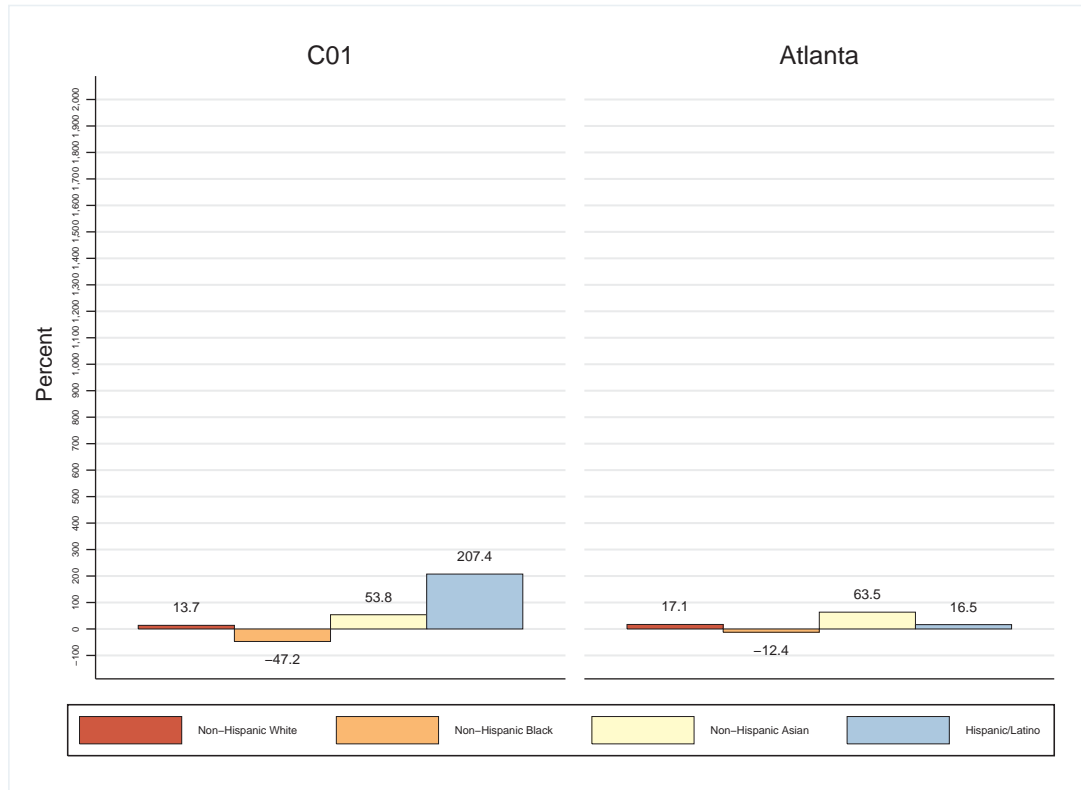
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,662	100.0%
Under 5 years	272	10.2%
5 to 9 years	273	10.3%
10 to 14 years	165	6.2%
15 to 19 years	88	3.3%
20 to 24 years	113	4.2%
25 to 29 years	184	6.9%
30 to 34 years	225	8.5%
35 to 39 years	272	10.2%
40 to 44 years	279	10.5%
45 to 49 years	171	6.4%
50 to 54 years	162	6.1%
55 to 59 years	120	4.5%
60 to 64 years	140	5.3%
65 to 69 years	81	3.0%
70 to 74 years	52	2.0%
75 to 79 years	23	0.9%
80 to 84 years	15	0.6%
85 years and over	27	1.0%
Median age (years)	35.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,927	72.4%
18 years and over	1,888	70.9%
21 years and over	1,850	69.5%
62 years and over	283	10.6%
65 years and over	198	7.4%
Male population	1,243	46.7%
Under 5 years	121	4.5%
5 to 9 years	134	5.0%
10 to 14 years	79	3.0%
15 to 19 years	43	1.6%
20 to 24 years	71	2.7%
25 to 29 years	79	3.0%
30 to 34 years	107	4.0%
35 to 39 years	119	4.5%
40 to 44 years	142	5.3%
45 to 49 years	80	3.0%
50 to 54 years	77	2.9%
55 to 59 years	46	1.7%
60 to 64 years	59	2.2%
65 to 69 years	42	1.6%
70 to 74 years	21	0.8%
75 to 79 years	10	0.4%
80 to 84 years	4	0.2%
85 years and over	9	0.3%
Median age (years)	34.4	(X)
16 years and over	893	33.5%
18 years and over	876	32.9%
21 years and over	858	32.2%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	124	4.7%
65 years and over	86	3.2%
Female population	1,419	53.3%
Under 5 years	151	5.7%
5 to 9 years	139	5.2%
10 to 14 years	86	3.2%
15 to 19 years	45	1.7%
20 to 24 years	42	1.6%
25 to 29 years	105	3.9%
30 to 34 years	118	4.4%
35 to 39 years	153	5.7%
40 to 44 years	137	5.1%
45 to 49 years	91	3.4%
50 to 54 years	85	3.2%
55 to 59 years	74	2.8%
60 to 64 years	81	3.0%
65 to 69 years	39	1.5%
70 to 74 years	31	1.2%
75 to 79 years	13	0.5%
80 to 84 years	11	0.4%
85 years and over	18	0.7%
Median age (years)	35.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,034	38.8%
18 years and over	1,012	38.0%
21 years and over	992	37.3%
62 years and over	159	6.0%
65 years and over	112	4.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,662	100.0%
One Race	2,624	98.6%
White	2,072	77.8%
Black or African American	266	10.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Asian	42	1.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	25	0.9%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	46	1.7%
Filipino [‡]	5	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	3	0.1%
Korean [‡]	14	0.5%
Vietnamese [‡]	1	0.1%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	15	0.6%
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	244	9.2%
Two or More Races	38	1.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
White; Asian	14	0.5%
White; Black or African American	8	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	7	0.3%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,105	79.1%
Black or African American	280	10.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
Asian	58	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	253	9.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,662	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	355	13.3%
Mexican‡	337	12.7%
Puerto Rican‡	11	0.4%
Cuban‡	8	0.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	100	3.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,307	86.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,662	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	355	13.3%
White alone	99	3.7%
Black or African American alone	7	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	241	9.1%
Two or More Races	8	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,307	86.7%
White alone	1,973	74.1%
Black or African American alone	259	9.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	42	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	3	0.1%
Two or More Races	30	1.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,662	100.0%
In households	2,662	100.0%
Householder	1,092	41.0%
Spouse	504	18.9%
Child	809	30.4%
Own child under 18 years	740	27.8%
Other relatives	108	4.1%
Under 18 years	30	1.1%
65 years and over†	11	0.4%
Nonrelatives	149	5.6%
Under 18 years	4	0.2%
65 years and over	3	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	80	3.0%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,092	100.0%
Family households (families)	638	58.4%
With own children under 18 years	395	36.2%
Husband-wife family	504	46.2%
With own children under 18 years	311	28.5%
Male householder, no wife present	33	3.0%
With own children under 18 years	13	1.2%
Female householder, no husband present	101	9.2%
With own children under 18 years	71	6.5%
Nonfamily households	454	41.6%
Householder living alone	381	34.9%
Male	190	17.4%
65 years and over†	20	1.8%
Female	311	28.5%
65 years and over‡	70	6.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	408	37.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	158	14.5%
Average household size	2.44	(X)
Average family size	3.23	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,191	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,092	91.7%
Vacant housing units	99	8.3%
For rent	50	4.2%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	34	2.9%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	0.1%
All other vacants	9	0.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	17.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,092	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	848	77.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,010	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.37	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	244	22.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	652	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.67	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

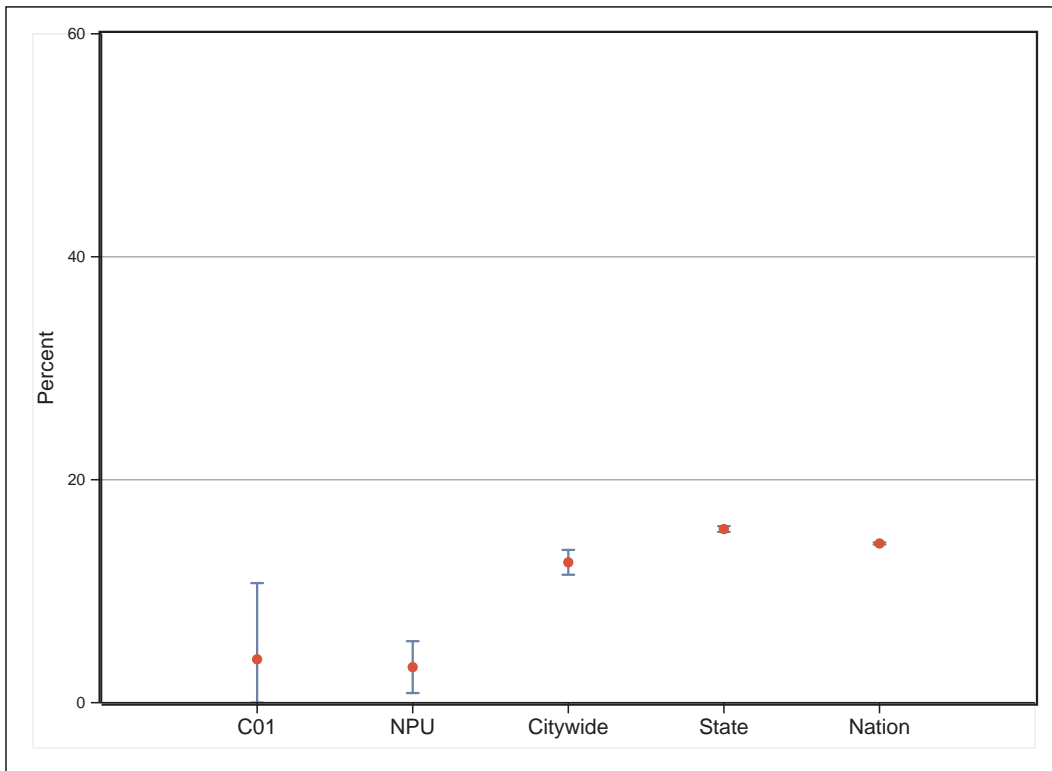
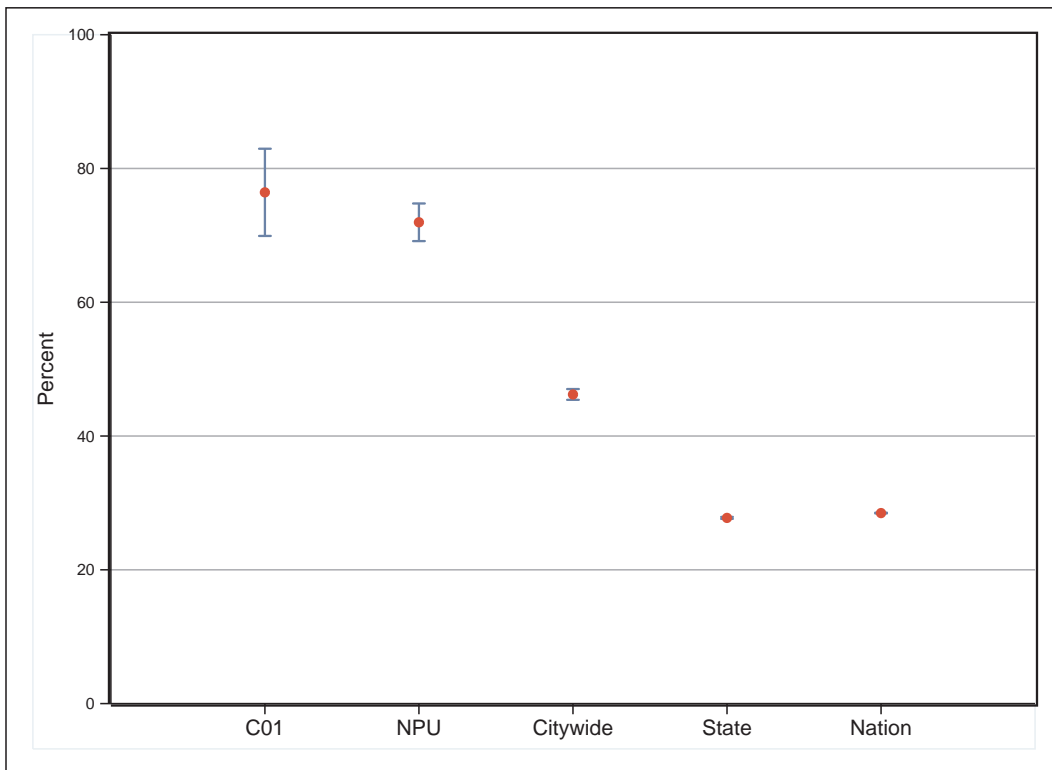
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

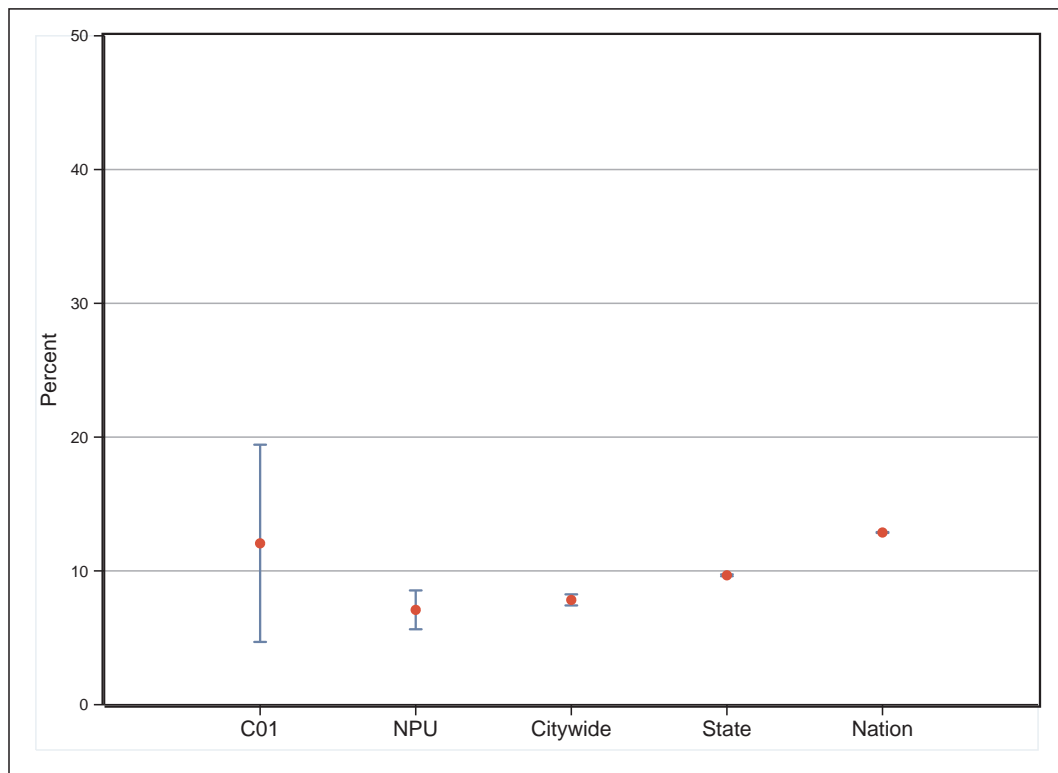
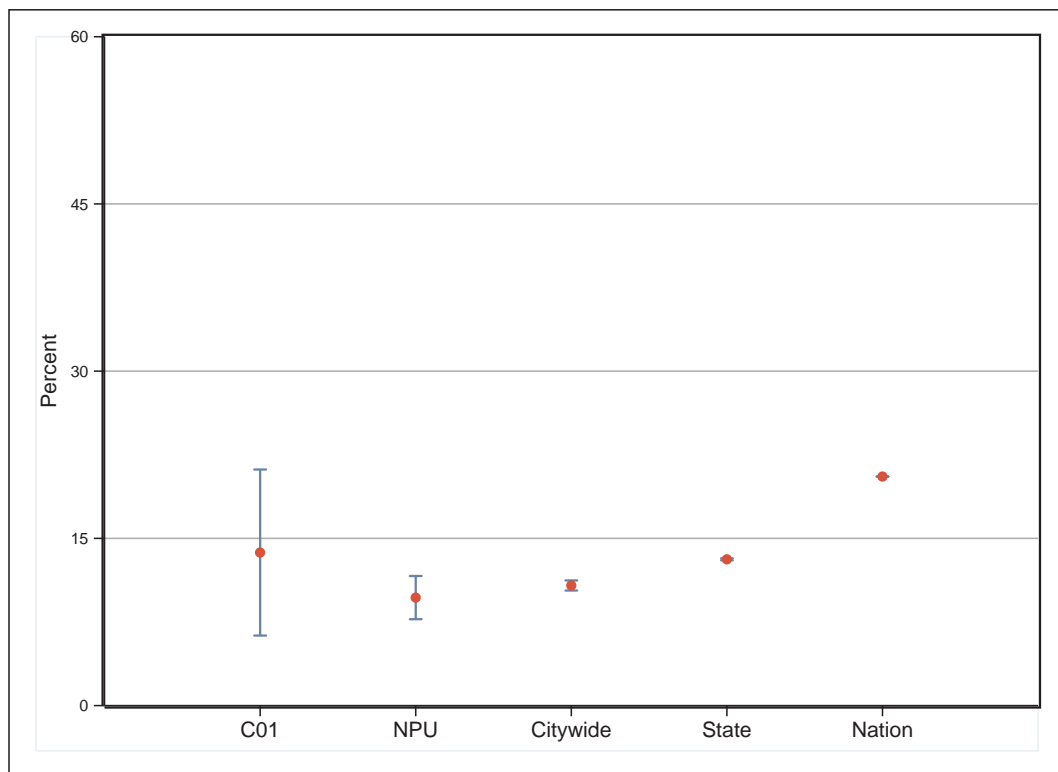
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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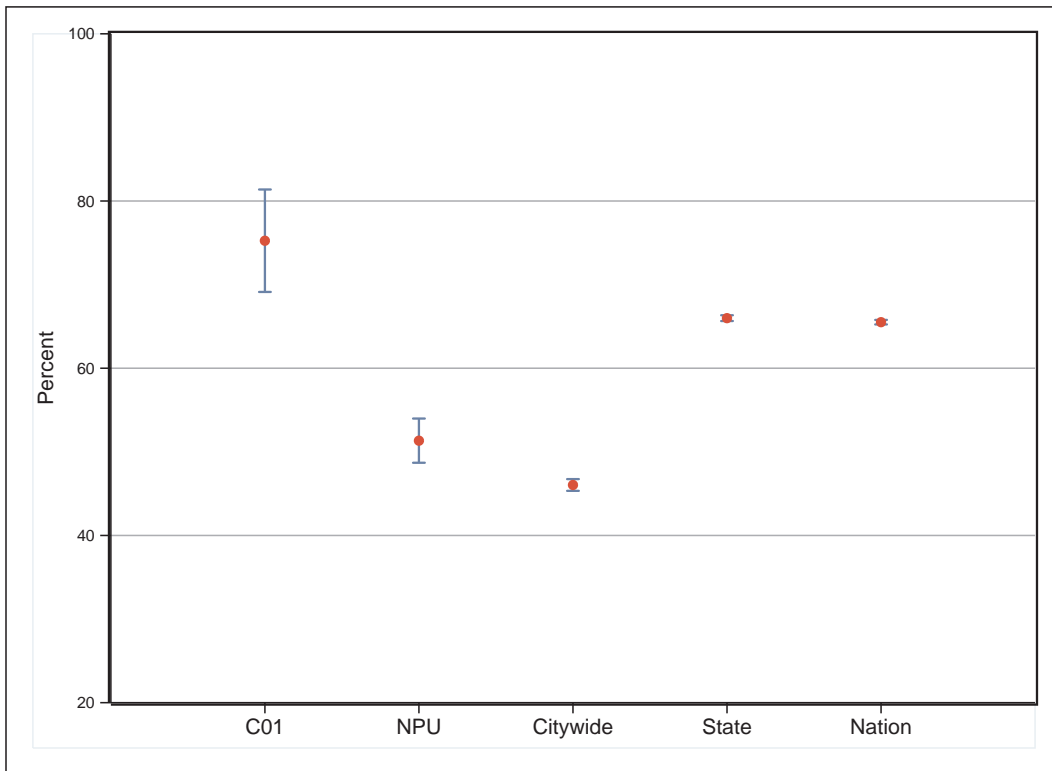
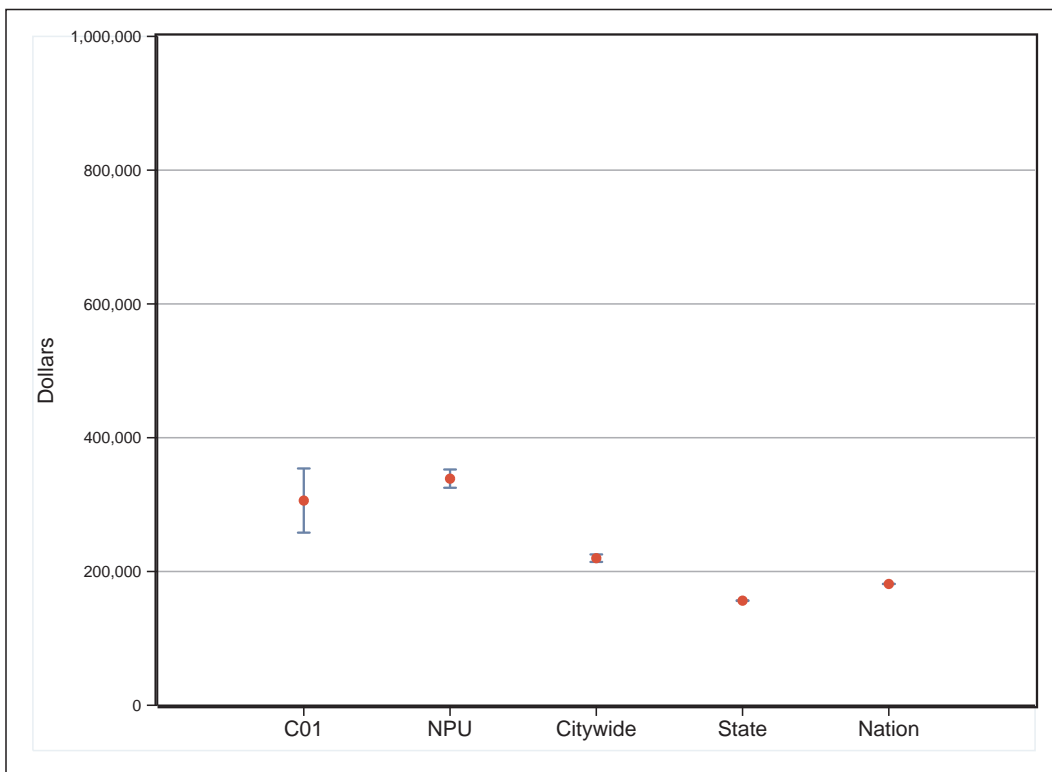
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

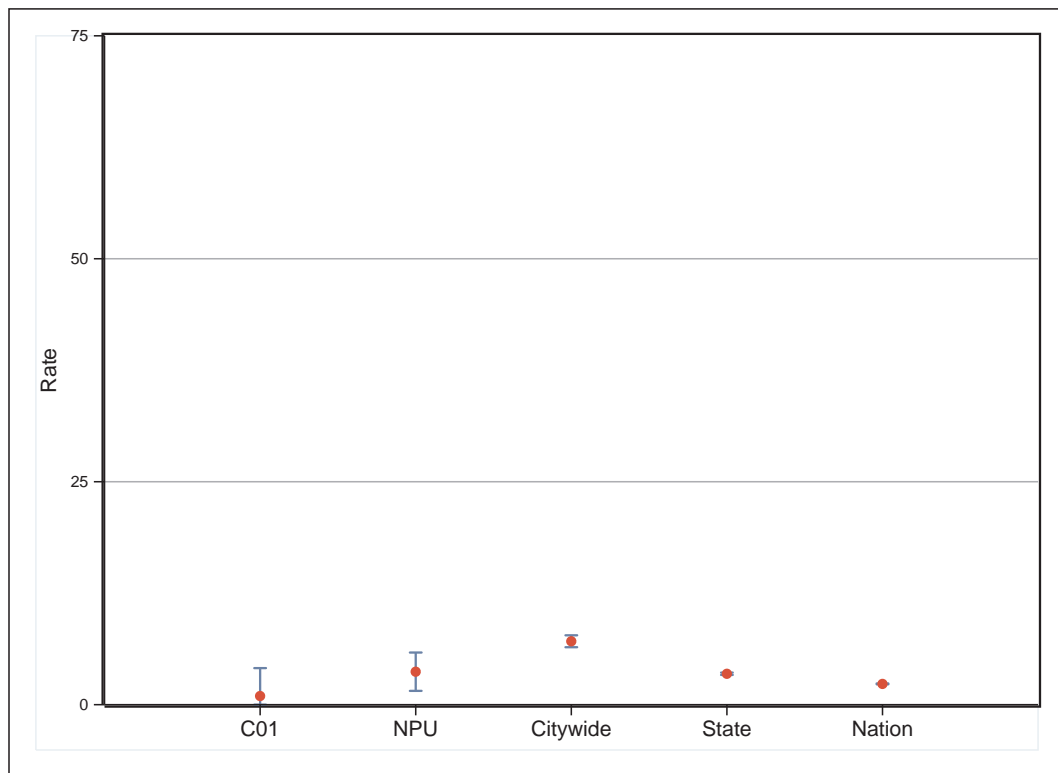
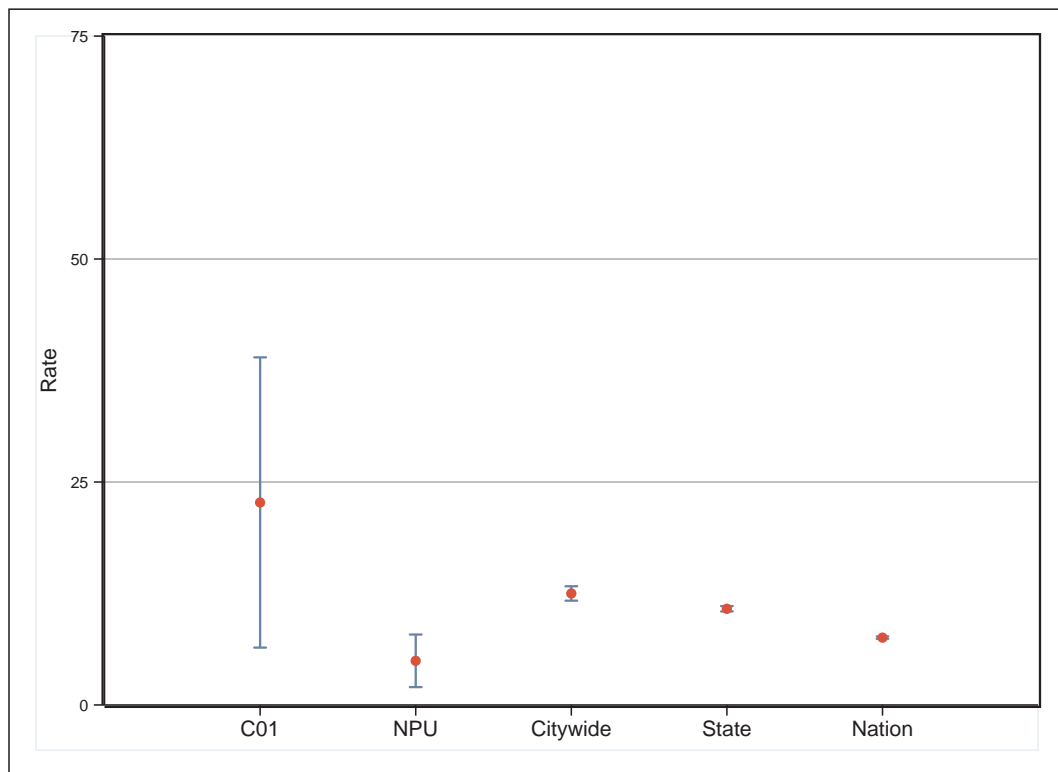
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

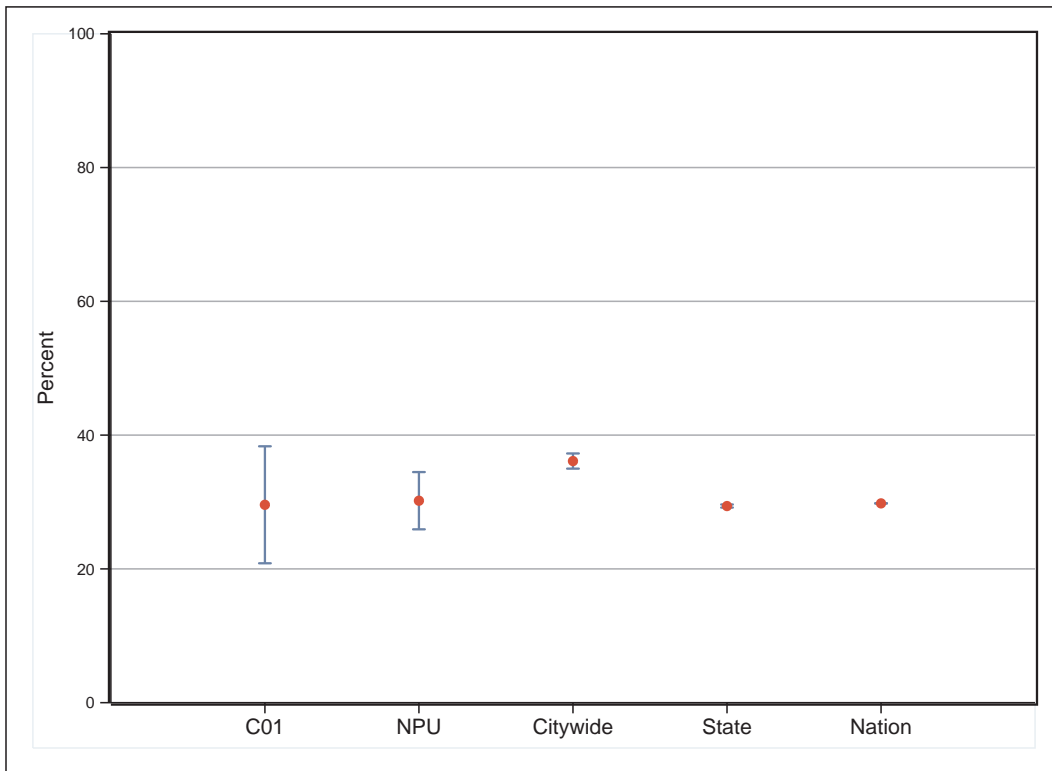
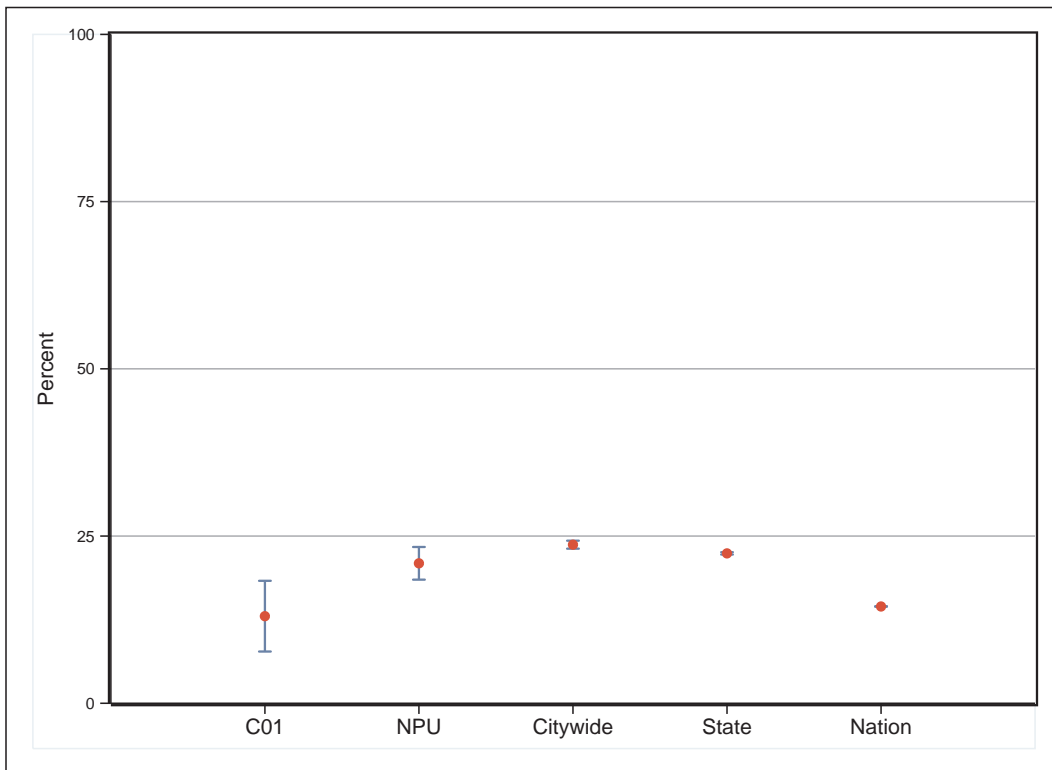
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

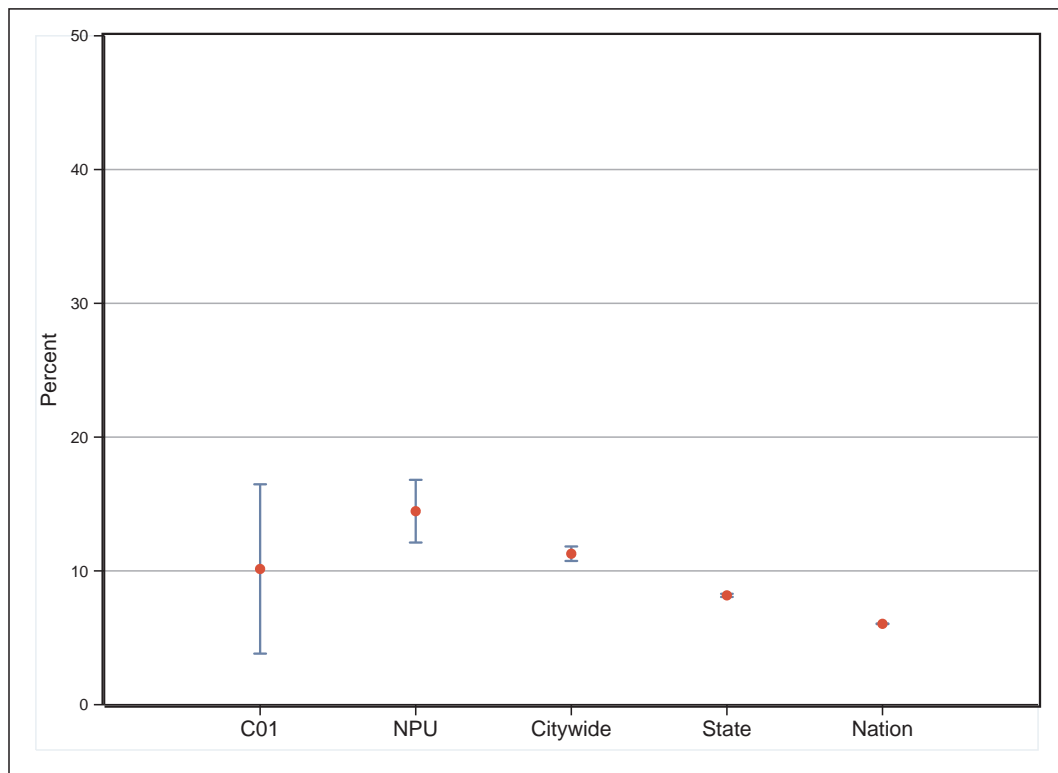
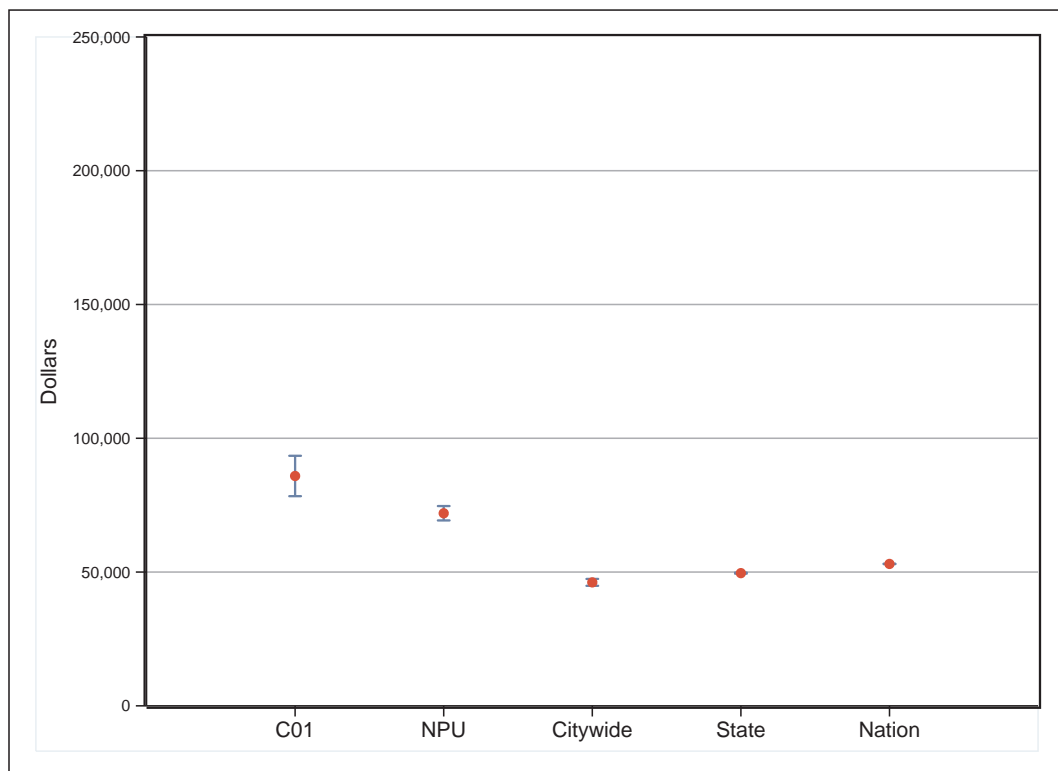
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

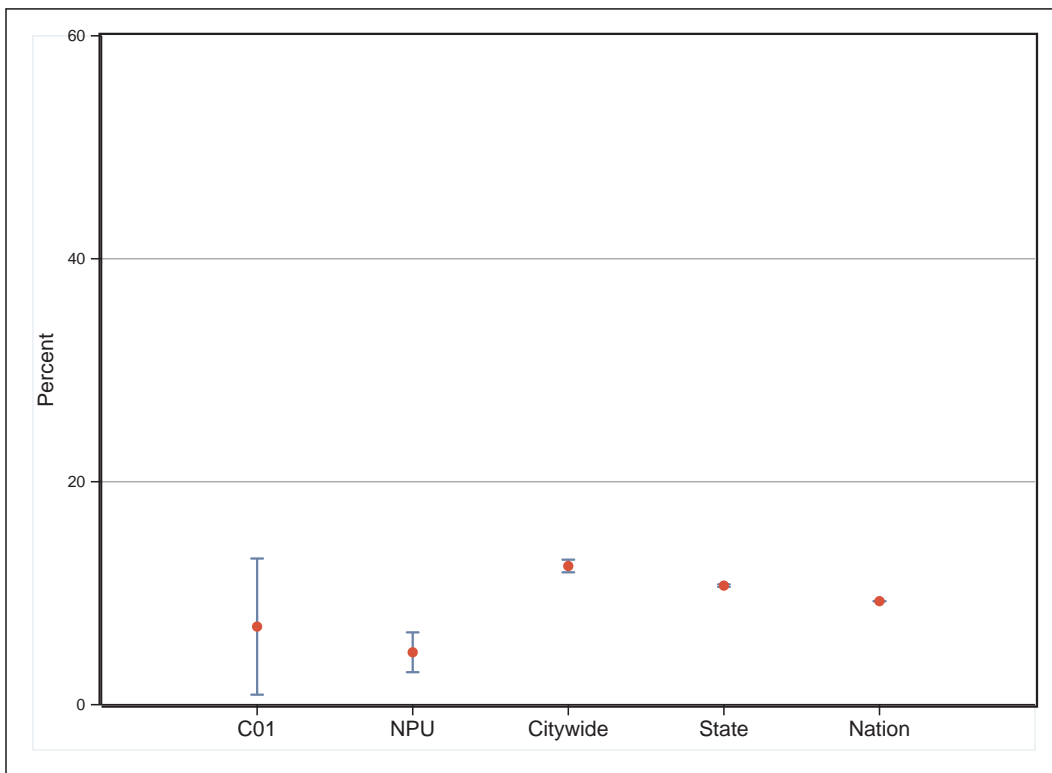
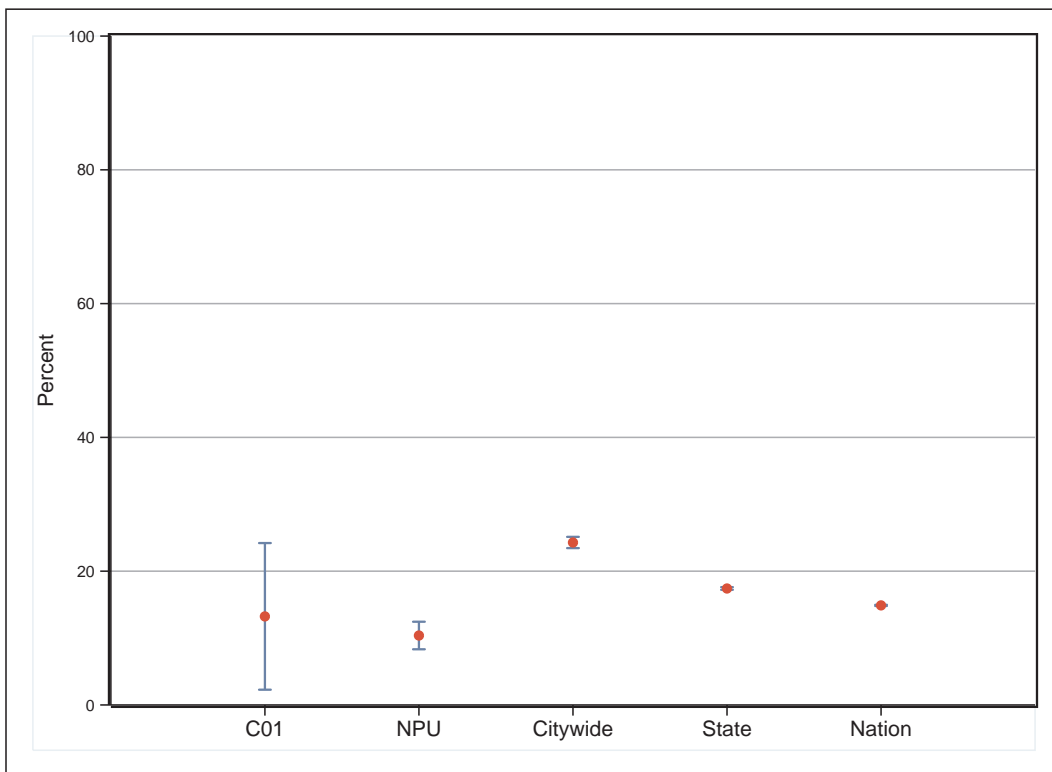
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier**Median Household Income**

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Family households (families)	684	±109	54.5%	±6.7
With own children under 18 years	406	±105	32.4%	±7.7
Married-couple family	554	±105	44.2%	±7.1
With own children under 18 years	352	±94	28.1%	±6.9
Male householder, no wife present, family	29	±40	2.3%	±3.1
With own children under 18 years	1	±16	0.1%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	101	±58	8.0%	±4.5
With own children under 18 years	53	±43	4.2%	±3.4
Nonfamily households	570	±130	45.5%	±9.3
Householder living alone	506	±126	40.4%	±9.2
65 years and over	87	±47	6.9%	±3.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	406	±98	32.4%	±7.1
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	152	±57	12.1%	±4.4
Average household size	2.18	±0.16	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.71	±0.61	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,734	±345	2,734	(X)
Householder	1,210	±154	44.3%	±0.6
Spouse	394	±77	14.4%	±2.2
Child	757	±233	27.7%	±7.8
Other relatives	152	±136	5.5%	±4.9
Nonrelatives	221	±109	8.1%	±3.8
Unmarried partner	41	±37	1.5%	±1.3
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,021	±200	1,021	(X)
Never married	338	±155	33.1%	±13.7
Now married, except separated	440	±103	43.1%	±5.5
Separated	10	±37	1.0%	±3.6
Widowed	17	±35	1.6%	±3.4
Divorced	60	±49	5.9%	±4.7
Females 15 years and over	1,189	±176	1,189	(X)
Never married	412	±132	34.6%	±9.8
Now married, except separated	434	±101	36.5%	±6.6
Separated	2	±19	0.2%	±1.6
Widowed	52	±42	4.4%	±3.5
Divorced	140	±67	11.8%	±5.3
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	5	±15	5	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±14	0.0%	±298.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±31	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	6	±20	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±316	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	3	±50	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	11	±64	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	22	±40	22	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±14	0.0%	±61.8
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±19	0.0%	±87.4
1 or 2 years	0	±14	0.0%	±61.8
3 or 4 years	0	±14	0.0%	±61.8
5 or more years	0	±14	0.0%	±61.8
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±14	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±14	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±14	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	874	±255	874	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	72	±51	8.3%	±5.4
Kindergarten	71	±67	8.1%	±7.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	400	±184	45.8%	±16.3
High school (grades 9-12)	86	±63	9.9%	±6.6
College or graduate school	245	±139	28.0%	±13.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	1,978	±252	1,978	(X)
Less than 9th grade	33	±77	1.7%	±3.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	44	±67	2.2%	±3.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	175	±113	8.8%	±5.6
Some college, no degree	161	±89	8.1%	±4.4
Associate's degree	53	±52	2.7%	±2.6
Bachelor's degree	890	±172	45.0%	±6.6
Graduate or professional degree	622	±155	31.4%	±6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.1%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.4%	±6.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,142	±278	2,142	(X)
Civilian veterans	90	±57	4.2%	±2.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,733	±345	2,733	(X)
With a disability	163	±102	6.0%	±3.7
Under 18 years	674	±236	674	(X)
With a disability	24	±49	3.6%	±7.2
18 to 64 years	1,807	±295	1,807	(X)
With a disability	66	±65	3.6%	±3.5
65 years and over	252	±98	252	(X)
With a disability	73	±62	29.1%	±21.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,726	±346	2,726	(X)
Same house	2,221	±399	81.5%	±10.4
Different house in the U.S.	488	±304	17.9%	±10.9
Same county	229	±249	8.4%	±9.1
Different county	259	±174	9.5%	±6.3
Same state	132	±115	4.8%	±4.2
Different state	127	±131	4.7%	±4.8
Abroad	17	±26	0.6%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
Native	2,385	±308	82.4%	±15.3
Born in United States	2,346	±360	81.1%	±6.3
State of residence	1,065	±245	36.8%	±6.9
Different state	1,281	±265	44.3%	±7.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	38	±49	1.3%	±1.7
Foreign born	349	±218	12.1%	±7.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	349	±218	349	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	47	±49	13.3%	±11.3
Not a U.S. citizen	303	±218	86.7%	±31.0

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	388	±221	388	(X)
Native	38	±53	38	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±14	0.0%	±35.3
Entered before 2010	38	±51	100.0%	±191.3
Foreign born	349	±218	349	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	4	±15	1.3%	±4.4
Entered before 2010	345	±239	98.7%	±29.4

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	349	±218	349	(X)
Europe	23	±36	6.6%	±9.3
Asia	107	±95	30.7%	±19.1
Africa	15	±23	4.2%	±5.9
Oceania	5	±16	1.4%	±4.5
Latin America	197	±198	56.3%	±44.6
Northern America	3	±15	0.7%	±4.2

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,753	±365	2,753	(X)
English only	2,375	±306	86.3%	±15.9
Language other than English	378	±211	13.7%	±7.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	208	±184	7.6%	±6.6
Spanish	256	±189	9.3%	±6.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	183	±160	6.6%	±5.8
Other Indo-European languages	72	±63	2.6%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	13	±53	0.5%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	41	±61	1.5%	±2.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	12	±52	0.5%	±1.9
Other languages	9	±36	0.3%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±49	0.0%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
American	332	±154	11.5%	±5.1
Arab	5	±15	0.2%	±0.5
Czech	7	±15	0.2%	±0.5
Danish	8	±19	0.3%	±0.6
Dutch	44	±101	1.5%	±3.5
English	461	±185	15.9%	±6.0
French (except Basque)	146	±107	5.0%	±3.6
French Canadian	4	±16	0.1%	±0.6
German	298	±125	10.3%	±4.1
Greek	6	±14	0.2%	±0.5
Hungarian	6	±16	0.2%	±0.5
Irish	247	±115	8.5%	±3.8
Italian	96	±86	3.3%	±3.0
Lithuanian	2	±15	0.1%	±0.5
Norwegian	19	±34	0.7%	±1.2
Polish	52	±52	1.8%	±1.8
Portuguese	2	±15	0.1%	±0.5
Russian	50	±62	1.7%	±2.1
Scotch-Irish	79	±105	2.7%	±3.6
Scottish	145	±90	5.0%	±3.0
Slovak	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	100	±145	3.4%	±5.0
Swedish	23	±29	0.8%	±1.0
Swiss	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Ukrainian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	12	±21	0.4%	±0.7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1	±13	0.0%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,105	±279	2,105	(X)
In labor force	1,565	±282	74.3%	±9.0
Civilian labor force	1,564	±282	74.3%	±9.1
Employed	1,454	±270	69.1%	±9.0
Unemployed	110	±97	5.2%	±4.6
Armed Forces	1	±61	0.1%	±2.9
Not in labor force	540	±162	25.7%	±6.9
Civilian labor force	1,564	±282	1,564	(X)
Percent Unemployed	7.0%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,113	±194	1,113	(X)
In labor force	732	±190	65.8%	±12.7
Civilian labor force	731	±190	65.7%	±12.7
Employed	667	±181	60.0%	±12.5
Own children under 6 years	194	±84	194	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	106	±61	54.7%	±20.8
Own children 6 to 17 years	548	±166	548	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	239	±116	43.5%	±16.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,440	±257	1,440	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,113	±202	77.3%	±2.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	107	±116	7.4%	±7.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	20	±35	1.4%	±2.4
Walked	25	±43	1.8%	±2.9
Other means	45	±83	3.1%	±5.7
Worked at home	129	±80	9.0%	±5.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.7	±4.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,454	±270	1,454	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,001	±177	68.8%	±17.6
Service occupations	85	±87	5.9%	±5.9
Sales and office occupations	306	±119	21.0%	±7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	48	±72	3.3%	±4.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	93	±79	6.4%	±5.3

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,454	±270	1,454	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1	±23	0.1%	±1.6
Construction	56	±81	3.9%	±5.5
Manufacturing	88	±61	6.0%	±4.0
Wholesale trade	94	±85	6.5%	±5.7
Retail trade	85	±56	5.8%	±3.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	51	±45	3.5%	±3.0
Information	84	±81	5.8%	±5.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	141	±71	9.7%	±4.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	455	±136	31.3%	±7.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	311	±119	21.4%	±7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	93	±75	6.4%	±5.0
Other services, except public administration	26	±35	1.8%	±2.4
Public administration	48	±54	3.3%	±3.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,454	±270	1,454	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,273	±234	87.5%	±22.9
Government workers	176	±97	12.1%	±6.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	77	±64	5.3%	±4.3
Unpaid family workers	7	±27	0.5%	±1.9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Less than \$10,000	50	±47	4.0%	±3.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	±44	2.6%	±3.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	71	±57	5.6%	±4.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	±65	4.9%	±5.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	±56	6.4%	±4.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	231	±118	18.4%	±9.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	233	±88	18.6%	±6.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	161	±73	12.8%	±5.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	55	±40	4.4%	±3.1
\$200,000 or more	280	±86	22.3%	±6.5
Median household income (dollars)	85,907	±7,546	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	132,094	±19,464	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,110	±134	88.6%	±5.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	129,150	±20,380	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	166	±66	13.3%	±5.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,361	±3,612	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	128	±64	10.2%	±5.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	38,420	±17,769	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	3	±18	0.2%	±1.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	11,825	±89,126	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	28	±34	2.3%	±2.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,566	±820	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	48	±55	3.8%	±4.4
Families	684	±109	684	(X)
Less than \$10,000	21	±38	3.1%	±5.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	±22	1.2%	±3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25	±38	3.6%	±5.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4	±25	0.6%	±3.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	±36	3.1%	±5.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	83	±75	12.1%	±10.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	132	±67	19.3%	±9.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	102	±61	15.0%	±8.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	34	±33	5.0%	±4.8
\$200,000 or more	253	±84	37.0%	±10.8
Median family income (dollars)	123,940	±24,689	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	183,294	±32,358	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	58,246	±7,158	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	570	±130	570	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	58,558	±7,861	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	70,277	±13,254	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	49,763	±5,218	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	53,996	±9,485	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,327	±9,661	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,733	±345	2,733	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,395	±325	87.7%	±4.4
With private health insurance	2,106	±285	77.1%	±3.7
With public coverage	492	±219	18.0%	±7.7
No health insurance coverage	337	±230	12.3%	±8.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	674	±236	674	(X)
No health insurance coverage	75	±168	11.1%	±24.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,807	±295	1,807	(X)
In labor force:	1,492	±262	1,492	(X)
Employed:	1,389	±252	1,389	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,185	±206	85.4%	±21.4
With private health insurance	1,172	±205	84.4%	±21.3
With public coverage	22	±31	1.6%	±2.2
No health insurance coverage	203	±139	14.6%	±9.6
Unemployed:	104	±71	104	(X)
With health insurance coverage	75	±62	72.8%	±33.1
With private health insurance	64	±53	62.1%	±27.9
With public coverage	16	±34	15.2%	±31.6
No health insurance coverage	28	±37	27.2%	±30.1
Not in labor force:	314	±114	314	(X)
With health insurance coverage	283	±109	90.1%	±11.3
With private health insurance	251	±100	79.9%	±13.5
With public coverage	43	±50	13.6%	±15.1
No health insurance coverage	31	±48	9.9%	±14.9

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	7.2%	±6.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	10.2%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±72.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	6.1%	±6.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	8.7%	±10.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±41.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	15.3%	±21.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	20.0%	±39.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	13.2%	±11.0	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	19.5%	±17.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	18.9%	±26.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	32.7%	±52.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	16.4%	±22.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	11.2%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	11.3%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	10.3%	±14.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	7.6%	±6.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	15.0%	±12.2	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,381	±115	1,381	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	90.8%	±5.3
Vacant housing units	127	±78	9.2%	±5.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.0	±3.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	22.7	±16.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,381	±115	1,381	(X)
1-unit, detached	652	±104	47.2%	±6.4
1-unit, attached	368	±93	26.7%	±6.3
2 units	4	±20	0.3%	±1.5
3 or 4 units	68	±59	4.9%	±4.2
5 to 9 units	133	±69	9.6%	±4.9
10 to 19 units	39	±55	2.8%	±4.0
20 or more units	83	±84	6.0%	±6.1
Mobile home	33	±44	2.4%	±3.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±16	0.0%	±1.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,381	±115	1,381	(X)
Built 2010 or later	8	±21	0.6%	±1.5
Built 2000 to 2009	172	±72	12.5%	±5.1
Built 1990 to 1999	92	±72	6.7%	±5.2
Built 1980 to 1989	164	±71	11.9%	±5.0
Built 1970 to 1979	366	±103	26.5%	±7.1
Built 1960 to 1969	267	±90	19.3%	±6.3
Built 1950 to 1959	250	±98	18.1%	±6.9
Built 1940 to 1949	52	±43	3.8%	±3.1
Built 1939 or earlier	9	±21	0.7%	±1.5

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,381	±115	1,381	(X)
1 room	27	±48	2.0%	±3.4
2 rooms	11	±37	0.8%	±2.7
3 rooms	117	±91	8.4%	±6.5
4 rooms	159	±90	11.5%	±6.5
5 rooms	251	±100	18.2%	±7.1
6 rooms	262	±94	19.0%	±6.6
7 rooms	119	±66	8.6%	±4.7
8 rooms	157	±70	11.4%	±5.0
9 rooms or more	278	±79	20.2%	±5.5
Median rooms	6.5	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,381	±115	1,381	(X)
No bedroom	27	±48	2.0%	±3.4
1 bedroom	76	±69	5.5%	±5.0
2 bedrooms	493	±130	35.7%	±9.0
3 bedrooms	498	±118	36.1%	±8.0
4 bedrooms	167	±66	12.1%	±4.7
5 or more bedrooms	120	±64	8.7%	±4.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Owner-occupied	943	±123	75.2%	±6.1
Renter-occupied	310	±118	24.8%	±9.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.34	±0.23	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.22	±0.39	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	90	±67	7.2%	±5.3
Moved in 2000 to 2009	838	±161	66.8%	±10.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	195	±81	15.6%	±6.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	68	±48	5.5%	±3.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	23	±32	1.8%	±2.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	39	±39	3.1%	±3.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
No vehicles available	46	±50	3.7%	±4.0
1 vehicle available	532	±140	42.4%	±10.3
2 vehicles available	543	±126	43.3%	±9.0
3 or more vehicles available	133	±76	10.6%	±6.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Utility gas	941	±125	75.1%	±6.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	±18	0.2%	±1.4
Electricity	310	±106	24.8%	±8.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3
Coal or coke	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3
Wood	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3
Solar energy	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3
Other fuel	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3
No fuel used	0	±16	0.0%	±1.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±14	0.0%	±1.1
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±14	0.0%	±1.1
No telephone service available	51	±53	4.1%	±4.2

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,253	±127	1,253	(X)
1.00 or less	1,236	±187	98.6%	±11.0
1.01 to 1.50	9	±28	0.7%	±2.2
1.51 or more	8	±41	0.6%	±3.2

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	943	±123	943	(X)
Less than \$50,000	9	±49	1.0%	±5.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	±37	0.2%	±4.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	62	±45	6.6%	±4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	195	±80	20.7%	±8.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	194	±83	20.5%	±8.4
\$300,000 to \$499,999	217	±89	23.1%	±8.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	180	±75	19.1%	±7.6
\$1,000,000 or more	84	±45	8.9%	±4.6
Median (dollars)	306,056	±47,964	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	943	±123	943	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	789	±116	83.7%	±5.6
Housing units without a mortgage	154	±65	16.3%	±6.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	789	±116	789	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±23	0.0%	±3.0
\$300 to \$499	0	±23	0.0%	±3.0
\$500 to \$699	4	±26	0.5%	±3.3
\$700 to \$999	18	±35	2.3%	±4.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	142	±72	18.0%	±8.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	206	±82	26.1%	±9.7
\$2,000 or more	419	±116	53.1%	±12.4
Median (dollars)	2,096	±183	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	154	±65	154	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±16	0.0%	±10.7
\$100 to \$199	2	±24	1.5%	±15.4
\$200 to \$299	0	±23	0.0%	±15.1
\$300 to \$399	0	±23	0.0%	±15.1
\$400 or more	152	±75	98.5%	±25.7
Median (dollars)	686	±32	(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)	778	±166	778	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	330	±111	42.4%	±11.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	107	±56	13.8%	±6.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	92	±62	11.8%	±7.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	34	±33	4.4%	±4.2
35.0 percent or more	215	±84	27.6%	±9.0
Not computed	11	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	154	±89	154	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	44	±34	28.6%	±15.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	36	±38	23.5%	±20.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	41	±55	26.3%	±32.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4	±18	2.8%	±11.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2	±17	1.6%	±11.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4	±18	2.6%	±11.7
35.0 percent or more	23	±36	14.7%	±22.0
Not computed	0	±16	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	292	±118	292	(X)
Less than \$200	7	±34	2.4%	±11.5
\$200 to \$299	0	±23	0.0%	±8.0
\$300 to \$499	0	±33	0.0%	±11.3
\$500 to \$749	53	±73	18.3%	±23.9
\$750 to \$999	74	±66	25.5%	±20.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	102	±82	35.0%	±24.3
\$1,500 or more	55	±51	18.8%	±15.8
Median (dollars)	1,312	±279	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	19	±27	(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)	289	±136	289	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	43	±48	14.7%	±15.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	46	±53	15.9%	±16.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	22	±31	7.6%	±10.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	57	±67	19.6%	±21.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2	±17	0.8%	±5.7
35.0 percent or more	120	±87	41.4%	±23.2
Not computed	21	±27	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
Male	1,364	±239	47.1%	±5.4
Female	1,531	±248	52.9%	±4.9
Under 5 years	141	±71	4.9%	±2.4
5 to 9 years	330	±137	11.4%	±4.5
10 to 14 years	214	±105	7.4%	±3.5
15 to 19 years	103	±82	3.6%	±2.8
20 to 24 years	129	±94	4.4%	±3.2
25 to 34 years	571	±171	19.7%	±5.3
35 to 44 years	531	±140	18.3%	±4.2
45 to 54 years	451	±143	15.6%	±4.5
55 to 59 years	116	±65	4.0%	±2.2
60 to 64 years	127	±75	4.4%	±2.5
65 to 74 years	103	±58	3.5%	±2.0
75 to 84 years	50	±49	1.7%	±1.7
85 years and over	31	±36	1.1%	±1.2
Median age (years)	34.4	±1.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,142	±313	74.0%	±4.5
21 years and over	2,101	±308	72.6%	±4.5
62 years and over	243	±101	8.4%	±3.3
65 years and over	183	±84	6.3%	±2.8
18 years and over	2,142	±313	2,142	(X)
Male	1,005	±225	46.9%	±8.0
Female	1,137	±217	53.1%	±6.5
65 years and over	183	±84	183	(X)
Male	51	±52	28.0%	±25.5
Female	132	±66	72.0%	±14.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
One race	2,884	±384	99.6%	±1.1
Two or more races	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9
One race	2,884	±384	99.6%	±1.1
White	2,394	±397	82.7%	±8.2
Black or African American	189	±157	6.5%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	139	±122	4.8%	±4.2
Asian Indian	41	±63	1.4%	±2.2
Chinese	9	±21	0.3%	±0.7
Filipino	32	±73	1.1%	±2.5
Japanese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	57	±86	2.0%	±2.9
Vietnamese	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±45	0.0%	±1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±14	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±36	0.0%	±1.2
Some other race	63	±129	2.2%	±4.4
Two or more races	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9
White and Black or African American	6	±22	0.2%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
White	2,400	±397	82.9%	±8.2
Black or African American	200	±159	6.9%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	237	±174	8.2%	±5.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	±25	0.2%	±0.8
Some other race	63	±129	2.2%	±4.4

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,895	±384	2,895	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	364	±312	12.6%	±10.6
Mexican	287	±315	9.9%	±10.8
Puerto Rican	22	±44	0.8%	±1.5
Cuban	14	±40	0.5%	±1.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	41	±74	1.4%	±2.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,600	±353	89.8%	±2.6
White alone	2,163	±340	74.7%	±6.3
Black or African American alone	189	±157	6.5%	±5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	237	±174	8.2%	±5.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9

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?

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

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

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

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

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

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