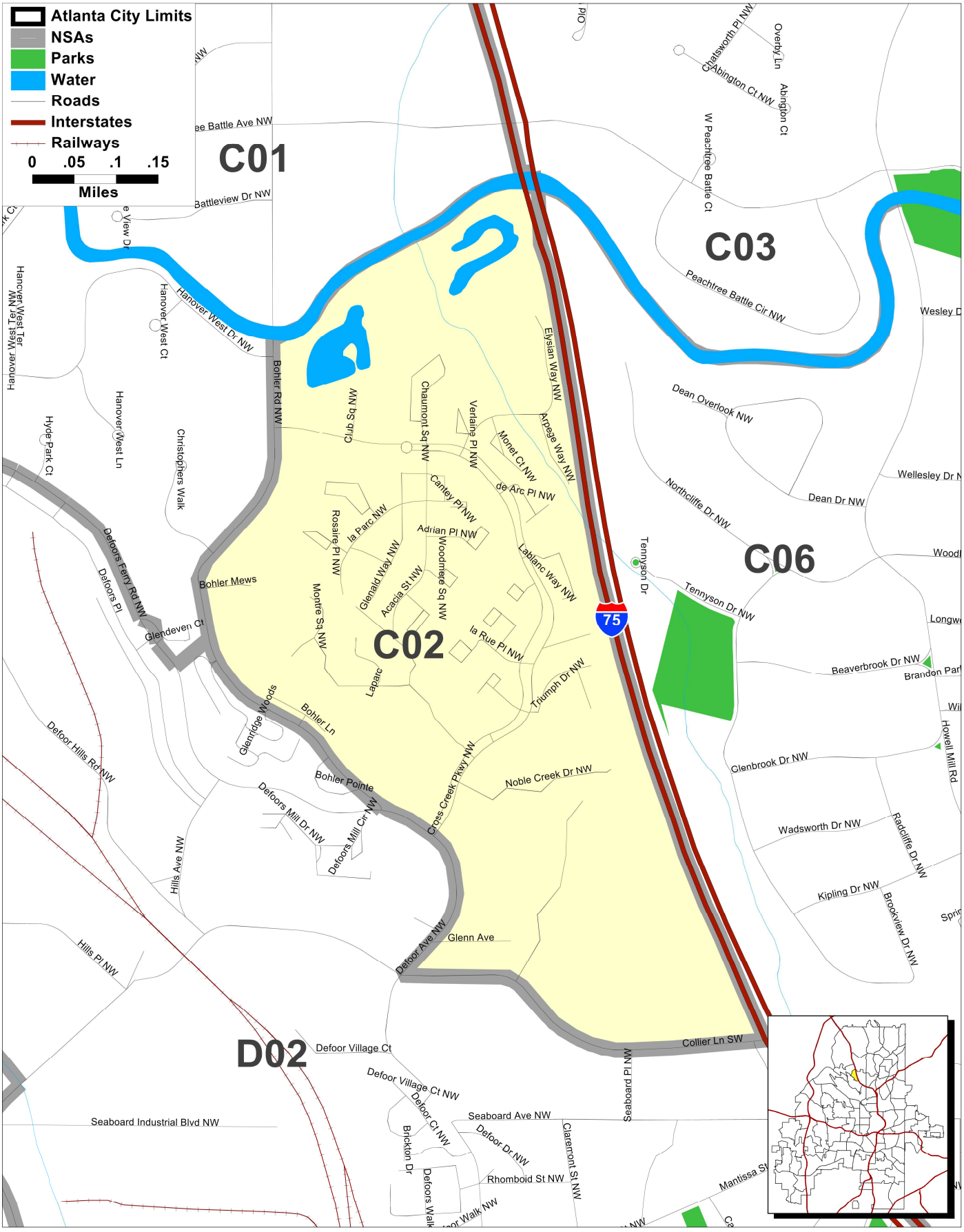
Neighborhood Statistical Area C02



Neighborhood(s): Cross Creek

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Contents

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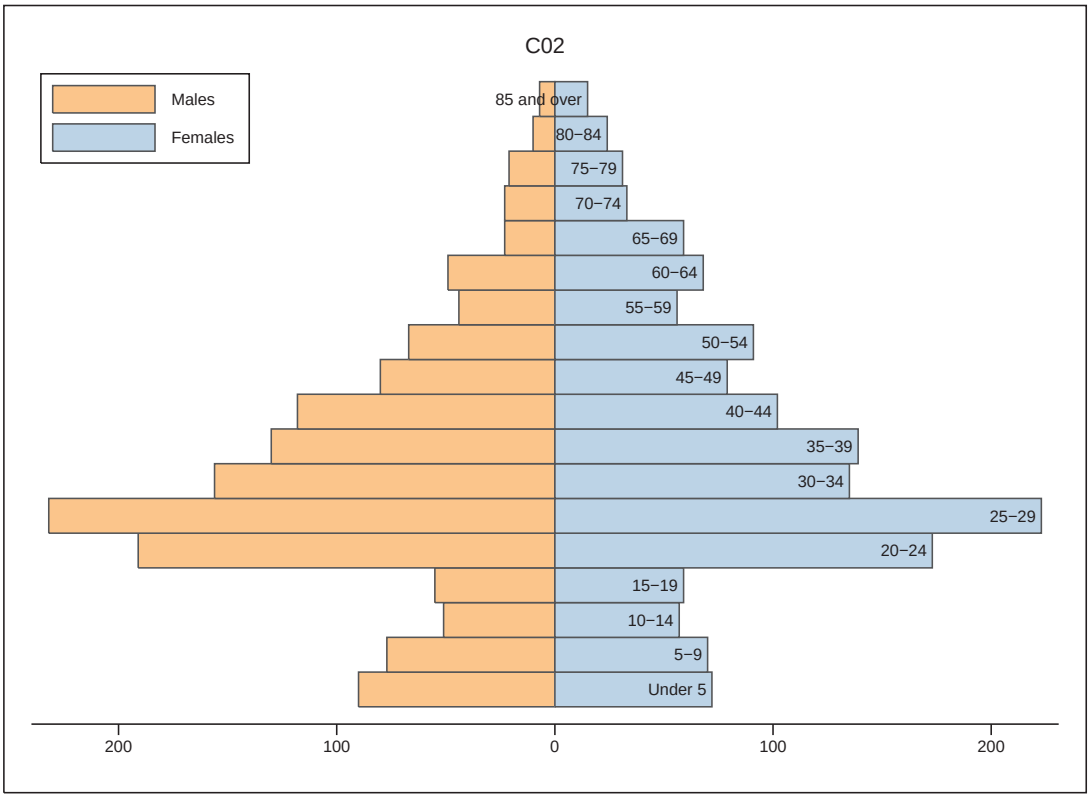
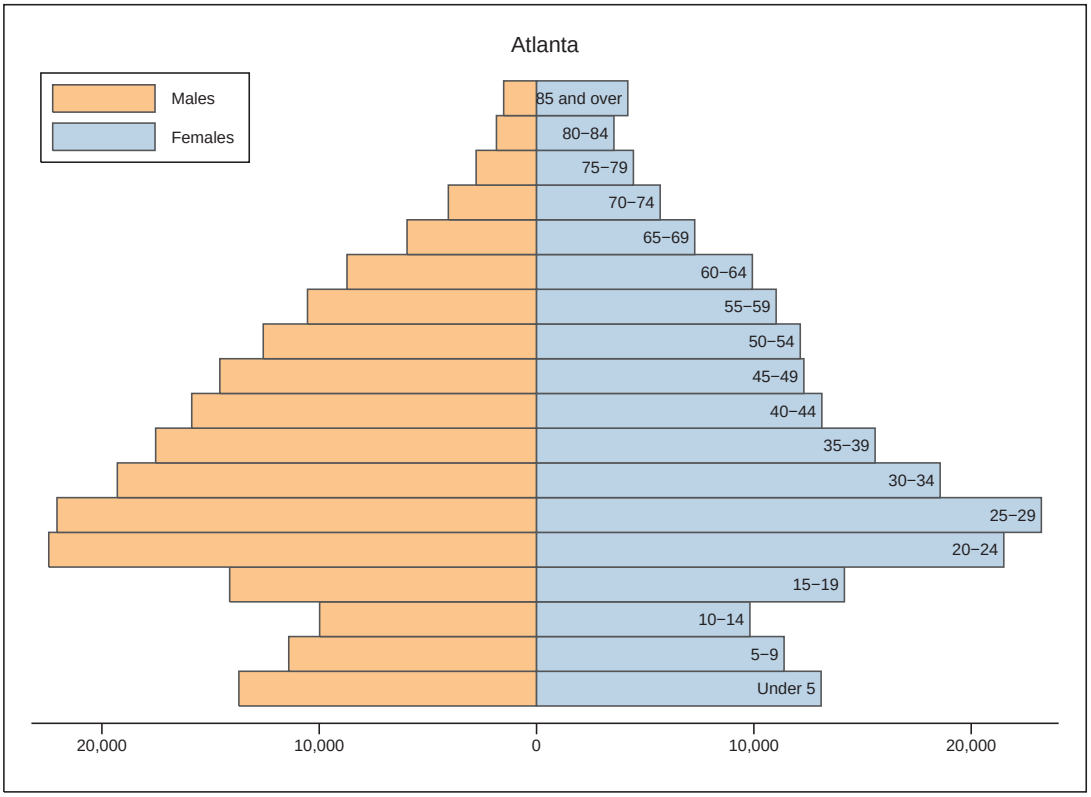
C02

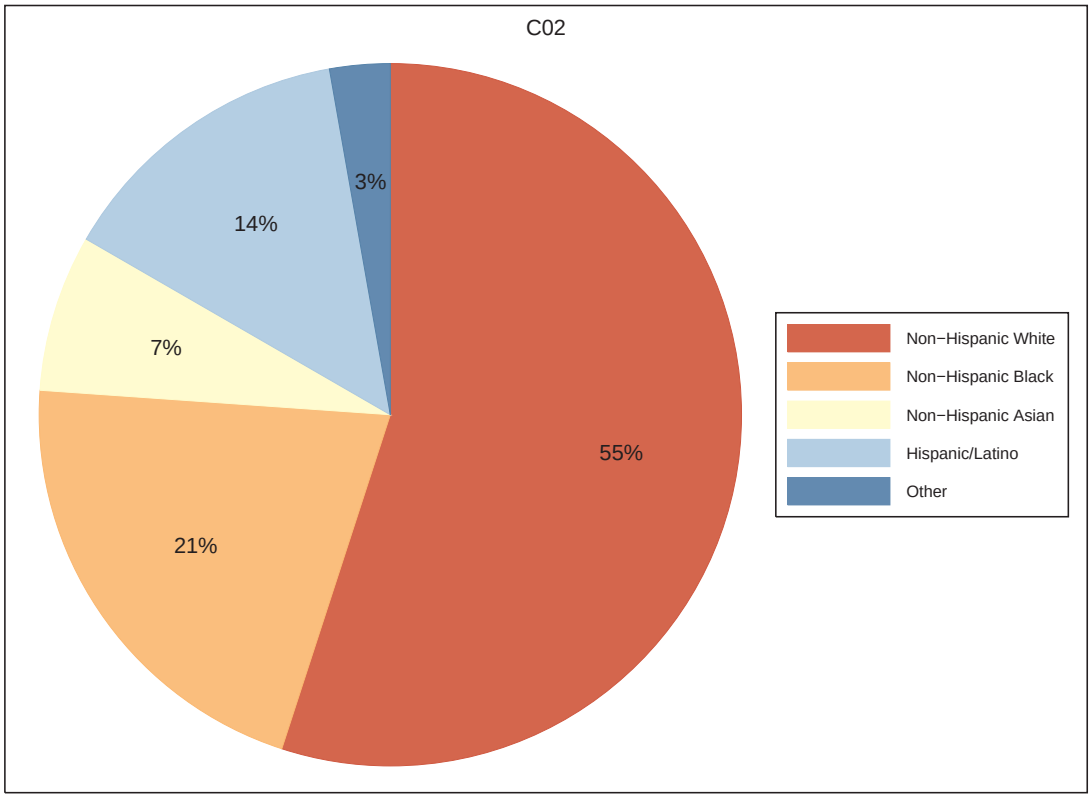
Decennial 2010 Profile

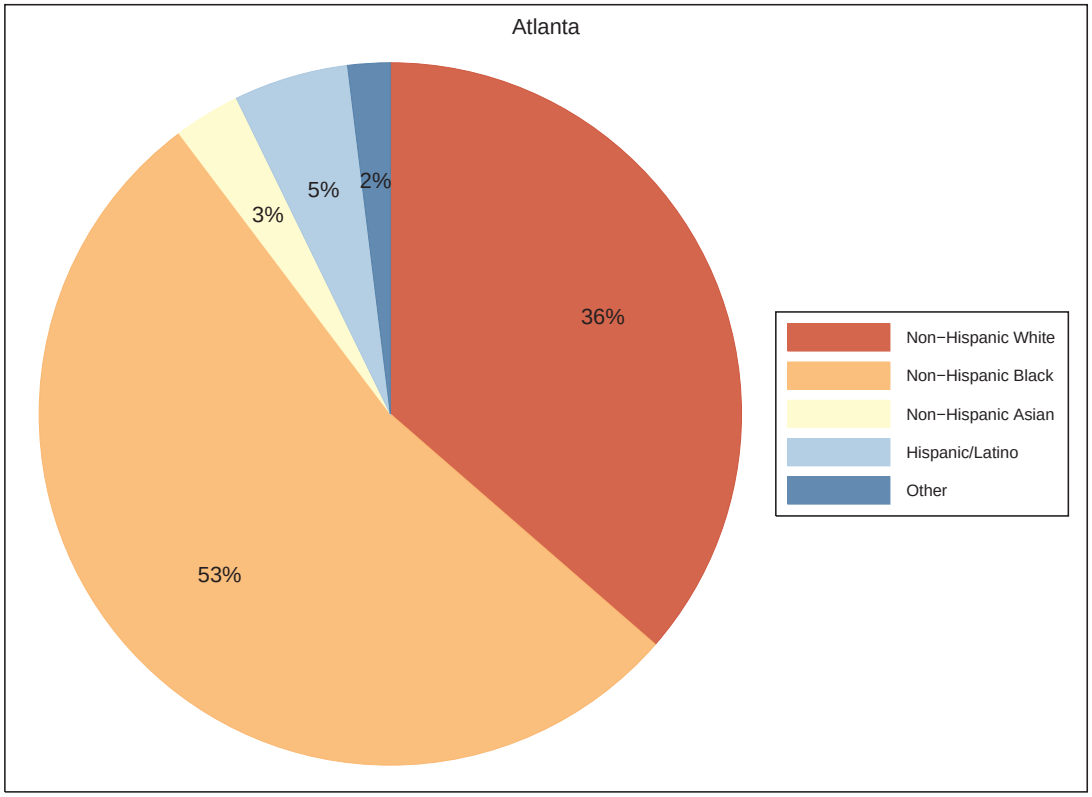
Sex and Age


C02
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
200
100
0
100
200

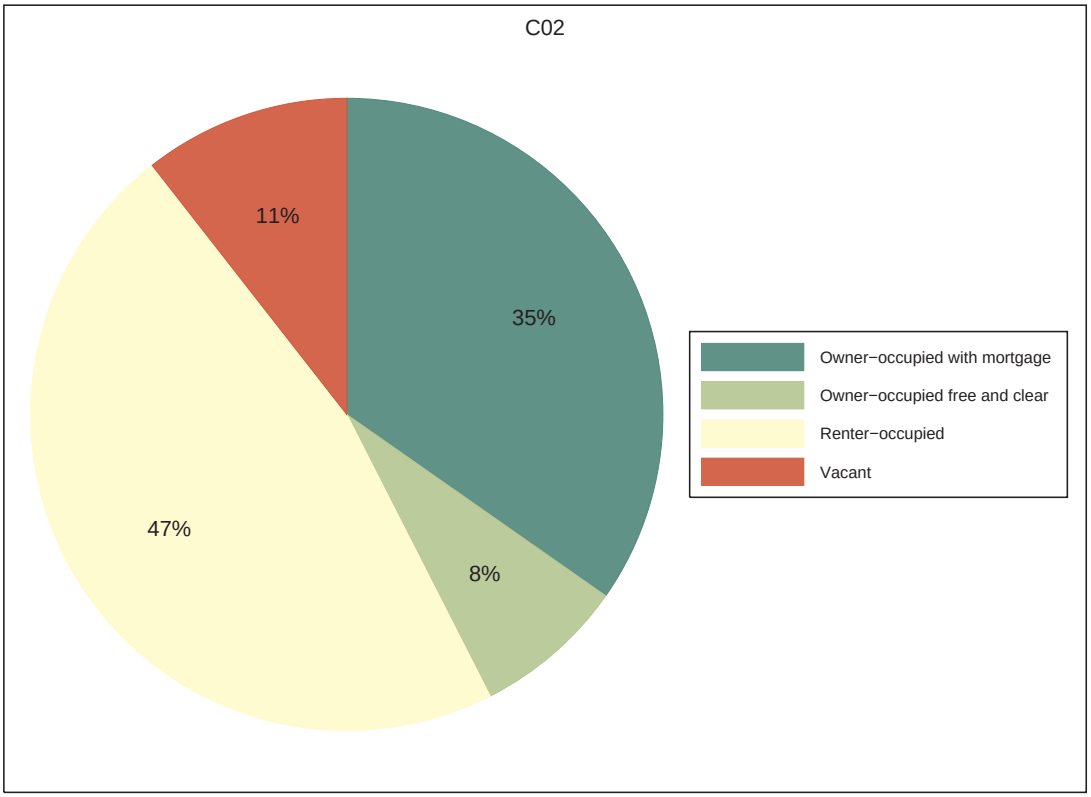

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

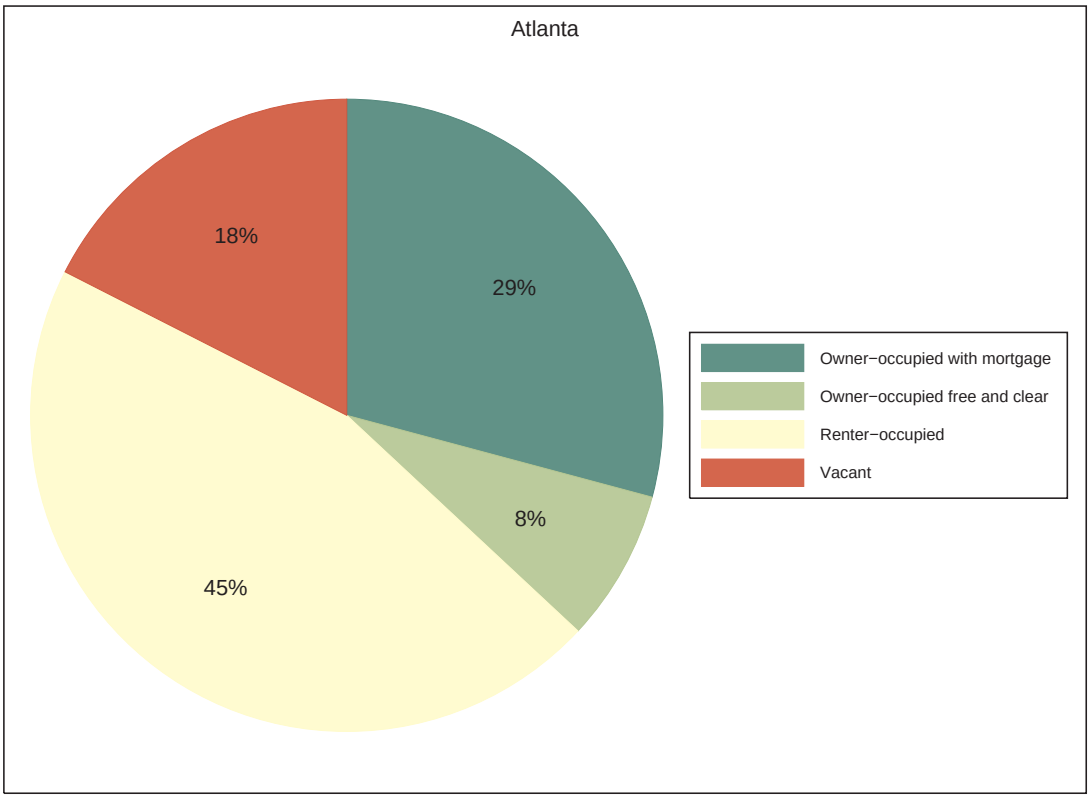
Race and Latino Origin



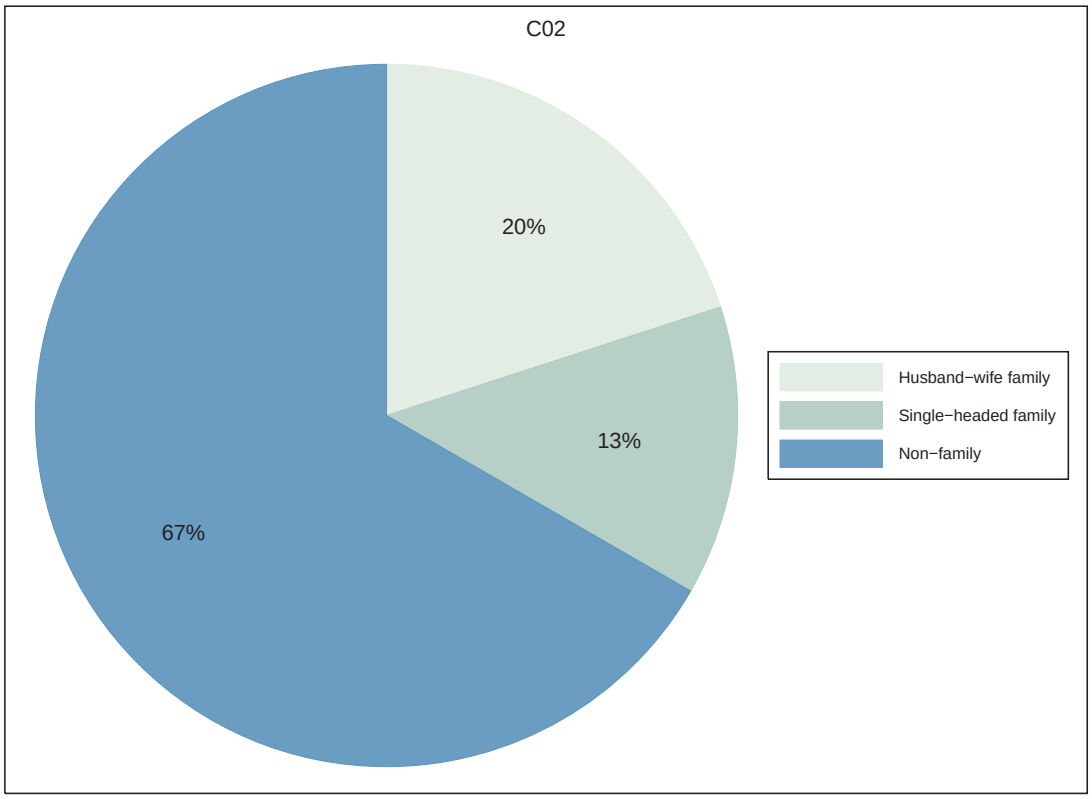


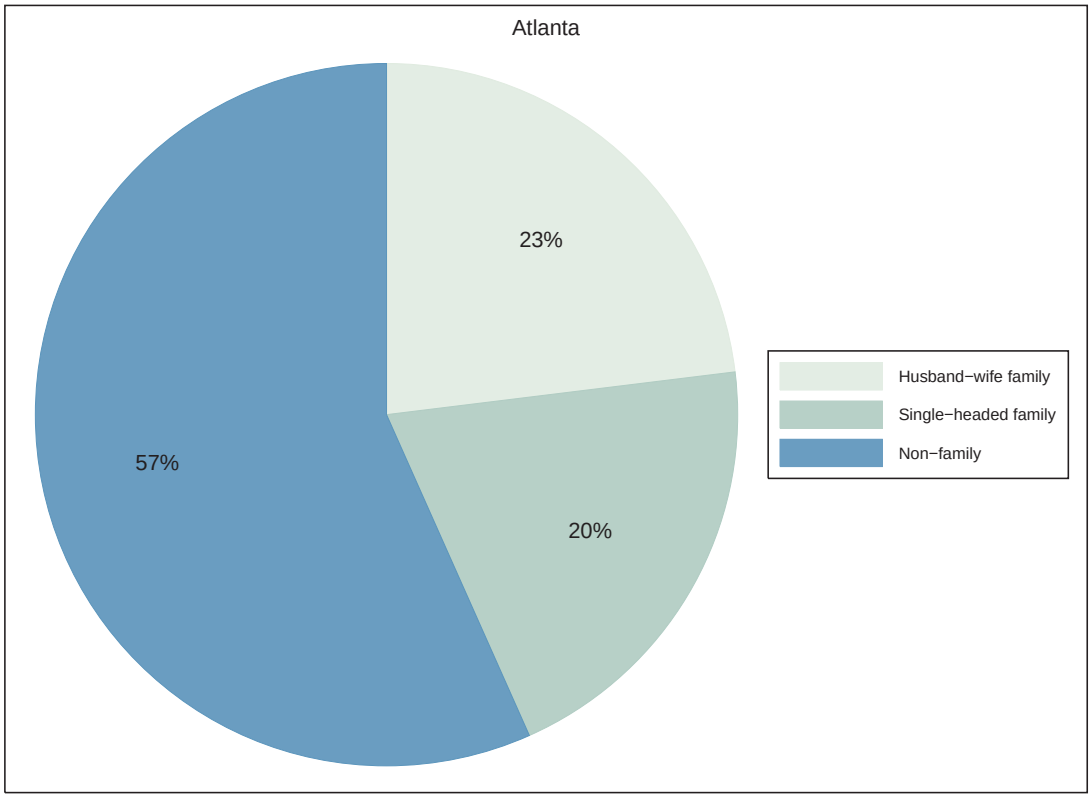
Housing Tenure



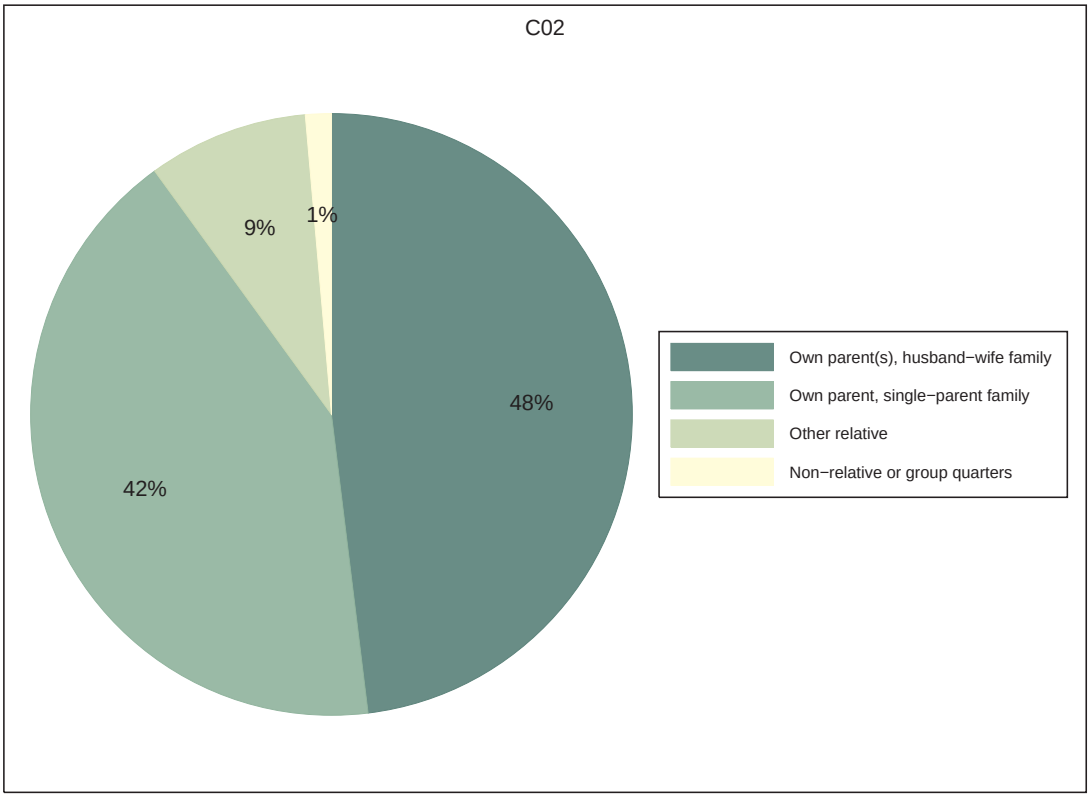


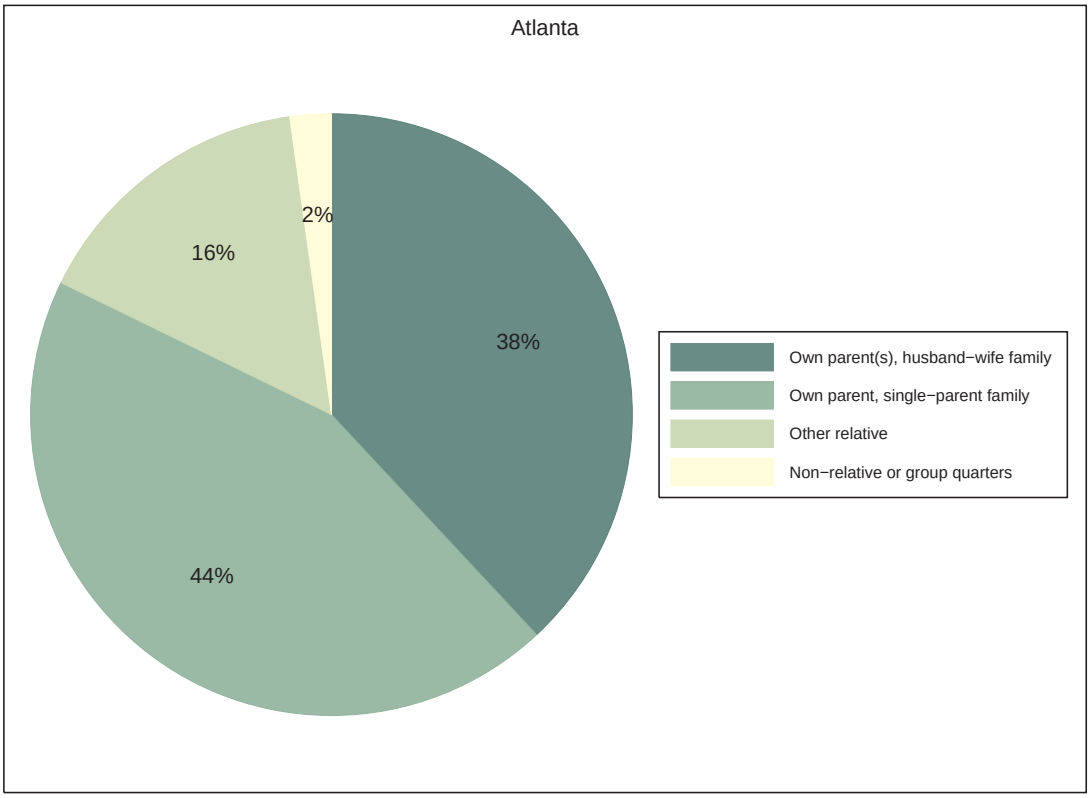
Households by Type



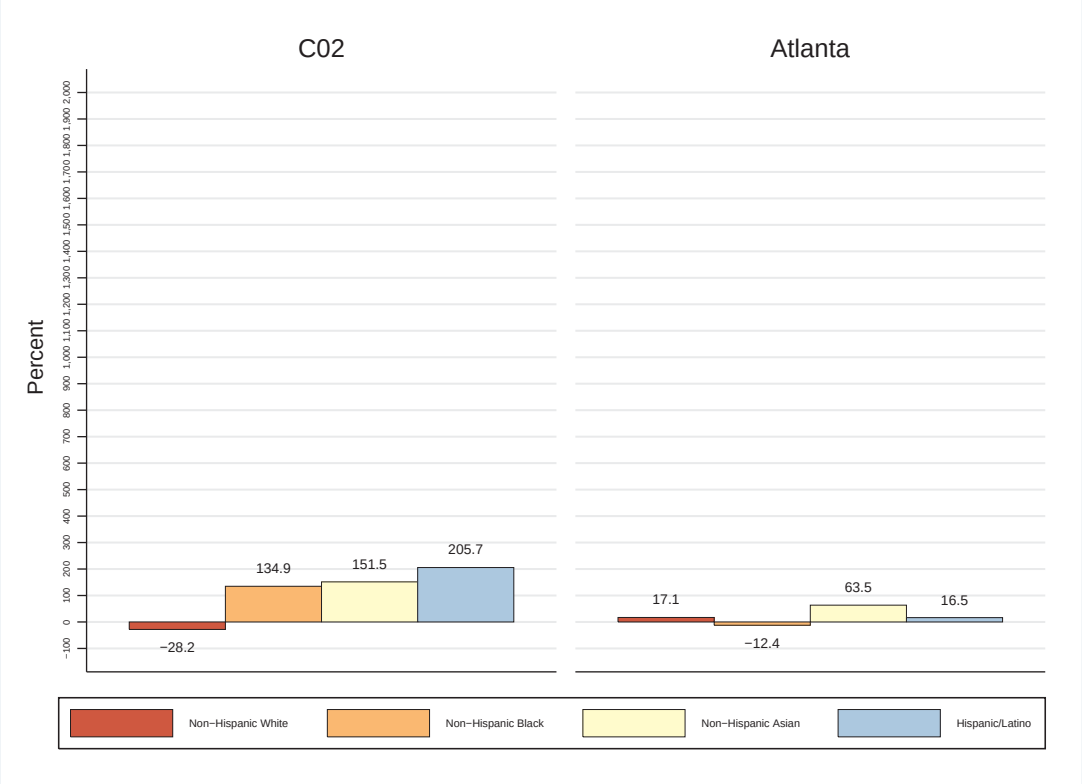


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,910	100.0%
Under 5 years	162	5.6%
5 to 9 years	147	5.1%
10 to 14 years	108	3.7%
15 to 19 years	114	3.9%
20 to 24 years	364	12.5%
25 to 29 years	455	15.6%
30 to 34 years	291	10.0%
35 to 39 years	269	9.2%
40 to 44 years	220	7.6%
45 to 49 years	159	5.5%
50 to 54 years	158	5.4%
55 to 59 years	100	3.4%
60 to 64 years	117	4.0%
65 to 69 years	82	2.8%
70 to 74 years	56	1.9%
75 to 79 years	52	1.8%
80 to 84 years	34	1.2%
85 years and over	22	0.8%
Median age (years)	31.8	(X)
16 years and over	2,475	85.1%
18 years and over	2,436	83.7%
21 years and over	2,344	80.5%
62 years and over	308	10.6%
65 years and over	246	8.5%
Male population	1,424	48.9%
Under 5 years	90	3.1%
5 to 9 years	77	2.6%
10 to 14 years	51	1.8%
15 to 19 years	55	1.9%
20 to 24 years	191	6.6%
25 to 29 years	232	8.0%
30 to 34 years	156	5.4%
35 to 39 years	130	4.5%
40 to 44 years	118	4.1%
45 to 49 years	80	2.7%
50 to 54 years	67	2.3%
55 to 59 years	44	1.5%
60 to 64 years	49	1.7%
65 to 69 years	23	0.8%
70 to 74 years	23	0.8%
75 to 79 years	21	0.7%
80 to 84 years	10	0.3%
85 years and over	7	0.2%
Median age (years)	30.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,199	41.2%
18 years and over	1,180	40.5%
21 years and over	1,134	39.0%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	105	3.6%
65 years and over	84	2.9%
Female population	1,486	51.1%
Under 5 years	72	2.5%
5 to 9 years	70	2.4%
10 to 14 years	57	2.0%
15 to 19 years	59	2.0%
20 to 24 years	173	5.9%
25 to 29 years	223	7.7%
30 to 34 years	135	4.6%
35 to 39 years	139	4.8%
40 to 44 years	102	3.5%
45 to 49 years	79	2.7%
50 to 54 years	91	3.1%
55 to 59 years	56	1.9%
60 to 64 years	68	2.3%
65 to 69 years	59	2.0%
70 to 74 years	33	1.1%
75 to 79 years	31	1.1%
80 to 84 years	24	0.8%
85 years and over	15	0.5%
Median age (years)	33.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,276	43.8%
18 years and over	1,256	43.2%
21 years and over	1,210	41.6%
62 years and over	203	7.0%
65 years and over	162	5.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,910	100.0%
One Race	2,813	96.7%
White	1,733	59.6%
Black or African American	614	21.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.2%
Asian	208	7.1%
Asian Indian‡	31	1.1%
Chinese† ‡	74	2.6%
Filipino‡	5	0.2%
Japanese‡	2	0.1%
Korean‡	17	0.6%
Vietnamese‡	1	0.0%
Other Asian† ‡	23	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	251	8.6%
Two or More Races	97	3.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	13	0.4%
White; Asian	12	0.4%
White; Black or African American	20	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	13	0.4%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	1,806	62.1%
Black or African American	667	22.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	39	1.3%
Asian	232	8.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	0.2%
Some Other Race	277	9.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,910	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	410	14.1%
Mexican‡	181	6.2%
Puerto Rican‡	14	0.5%
Cuban‡	11	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	69	2.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,500	85.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,910	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	410	14.1%
White alone	129	4.4%
Black or African American alone	4	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	246	8.5%
Two or More Races	30	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,500	85.9%
White alone	1,604	55.1%
Black or African American alone	610	21.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	208	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	5	0.2%
Two or More Races	67	2.3%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,910	100.0%
In households	2,910	100.0%
Householder	1,557	53.5%
Spouse	311	10.7%
Child	505	17.4%
Own child under 18 years	426	14.6%
Other relatives	137	4.7%
Under 18 years	41	1.4%
65 years and over†	5	0.2%
Nonrelatives	400	13.7%
Under 18 years	7	0.2%
65 years and over	5	0.2%
Unmarried partner‡	97	3.3%
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	1,557	100.0%
Family households (families)	520	33.4%
With own children under 18 years	238	15.3%
Husband-wife family	311	20.0%
With own children under 18 years	116	7.5%
Male householder, no wife present	56	3.6%
With own children under 18 years	26	1.7%
Female householder, no husband present	153	9.8%
With own children under 18 years	96	6.2%
Nonfamily households	1,037	66.6%
Householder living alone	767	49.3%
Male	260	16.7%
65 years and over‡	27	1.8%
Female	437	28.1%
65 years and over‡	99	6.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	256	16.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	208	13.4%
Average household size	1.87	(X)
Average family size	2.83	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,742	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,557	89.4%
Vacant housing units	185	10.6%
For rent	92	5.3%
Rented, not occupied	8	0.5%
For sale only	37	2.1%
Sold, not occupied	3	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	26	1.5%
All other vacants	19	1.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,557	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	739	47.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,108	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.50	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	818	52.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,802	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.20	(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 residentes 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 lerge 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.

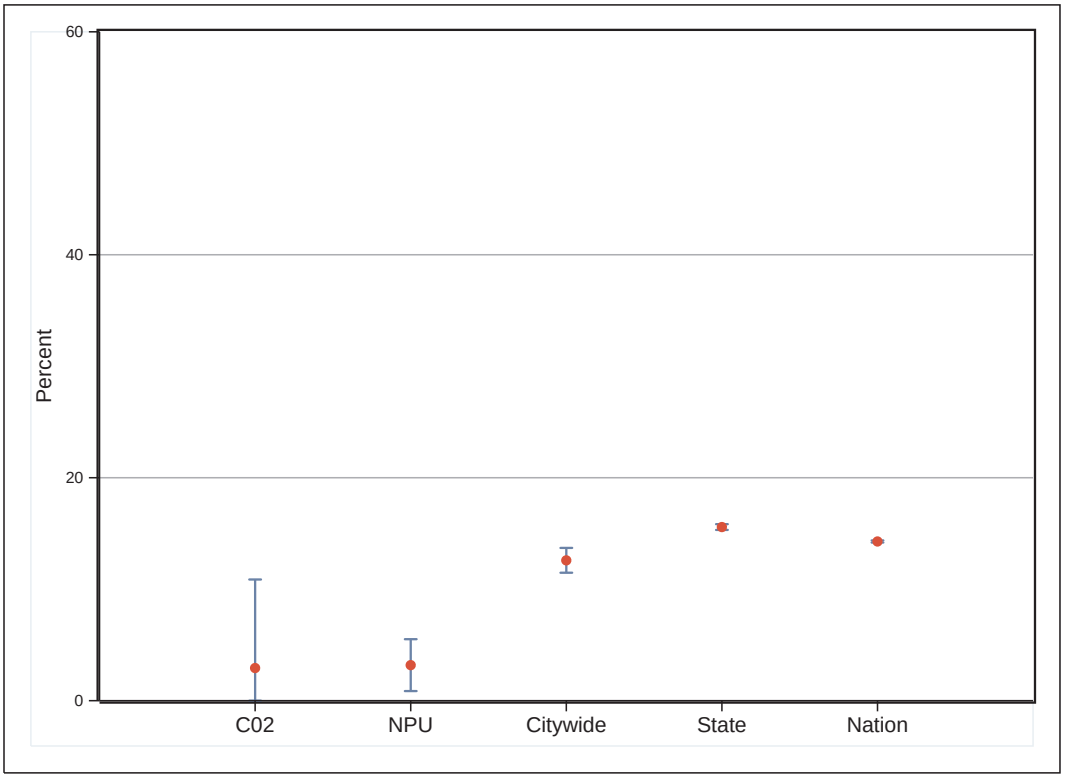
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

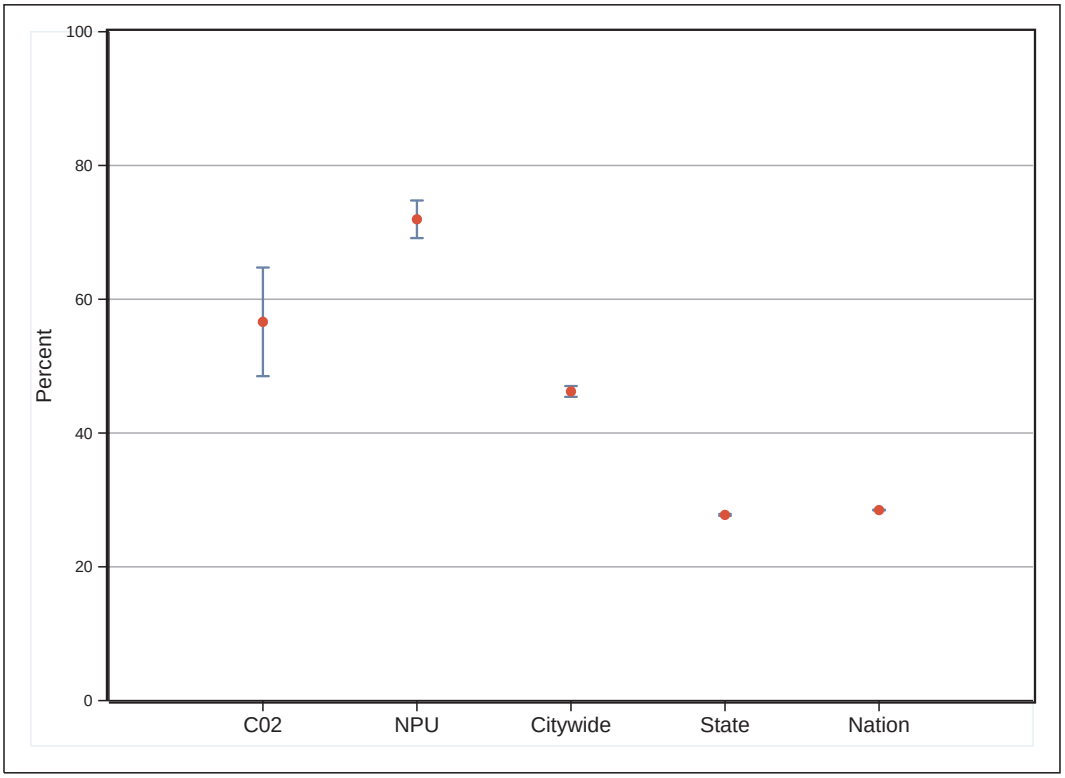
C02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

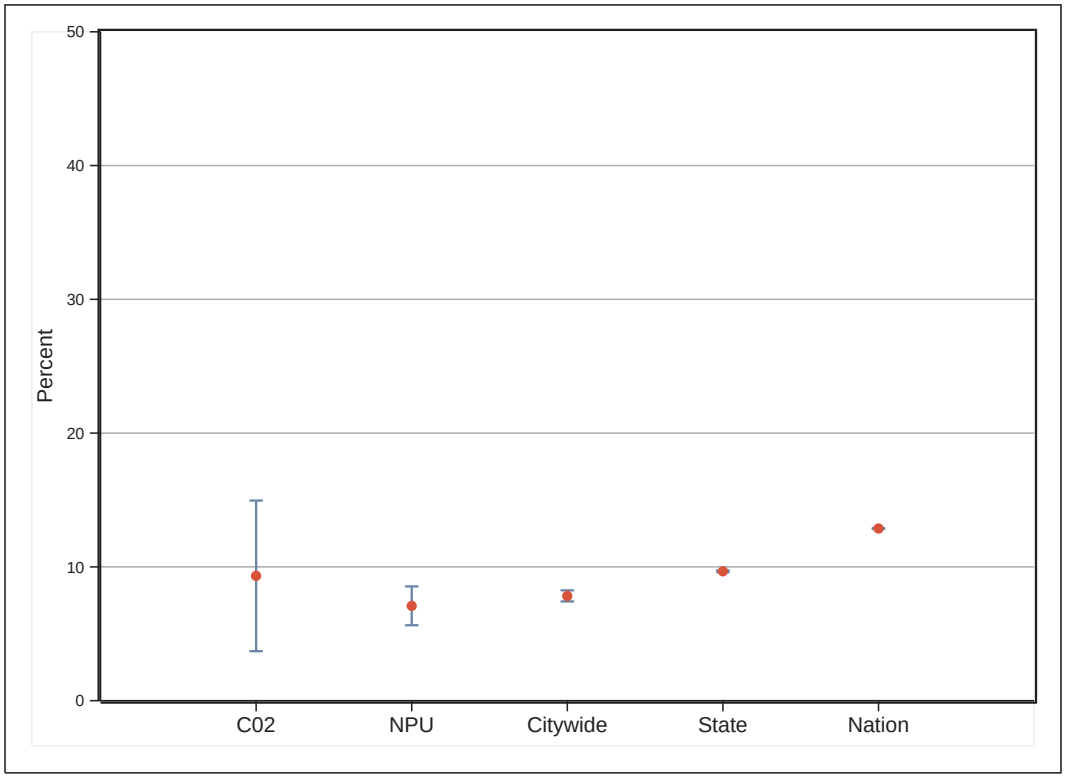


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

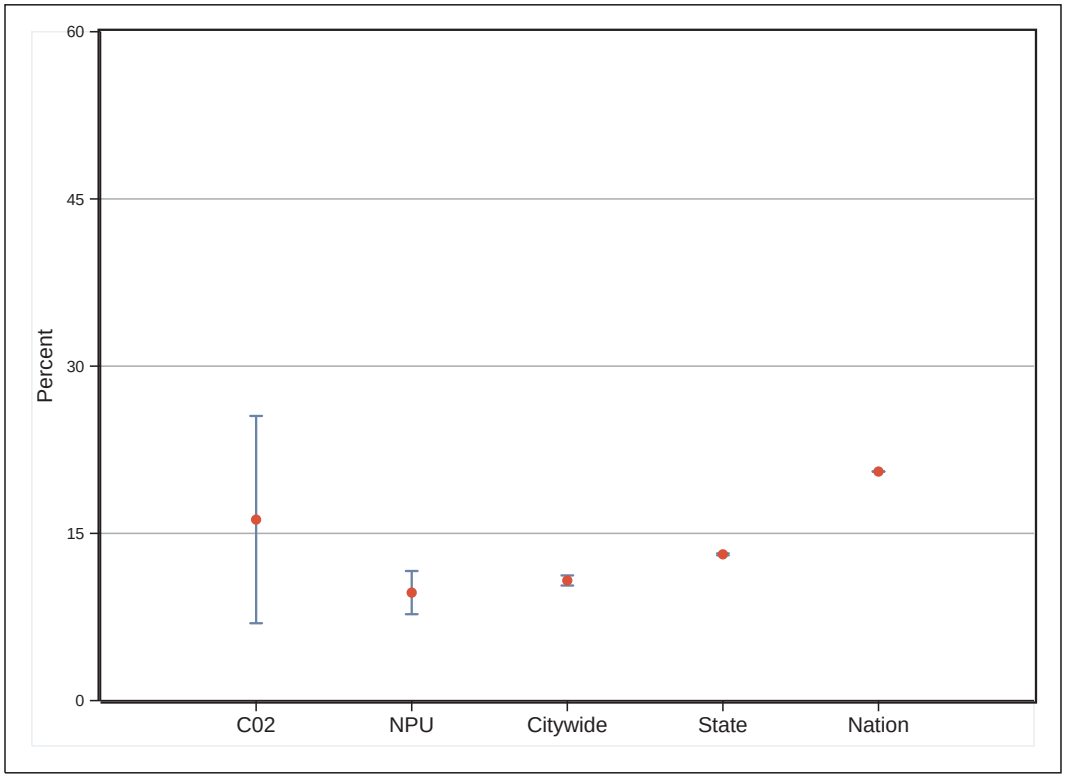


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

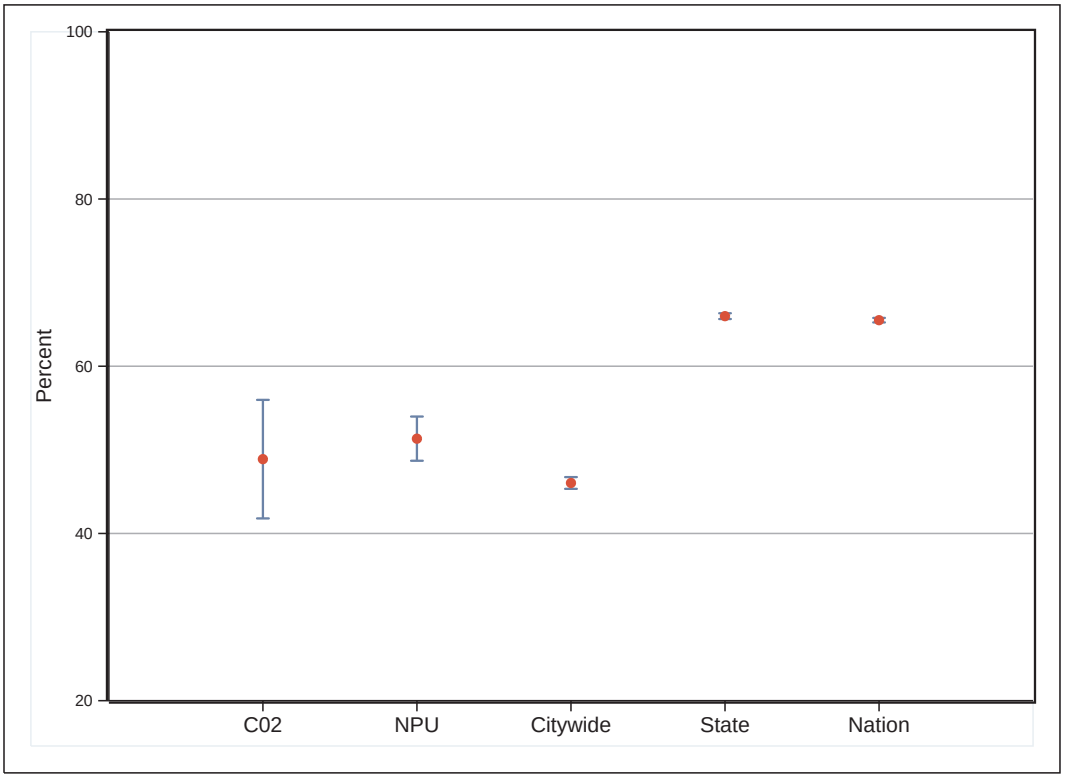


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

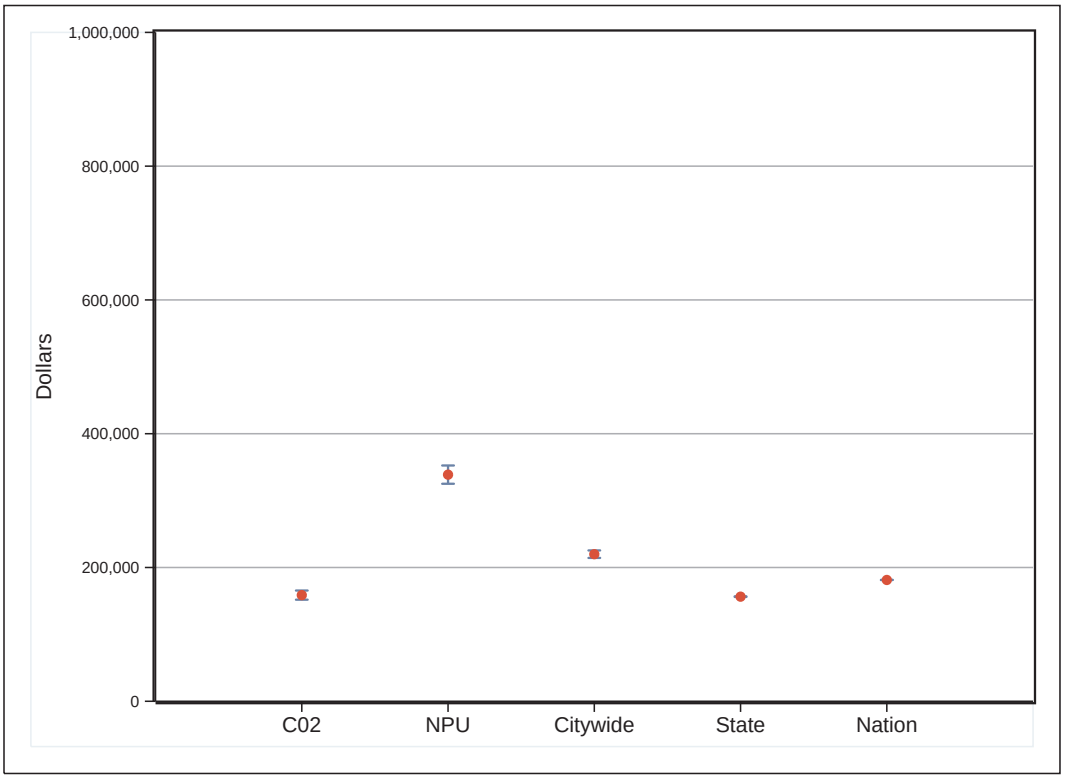


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

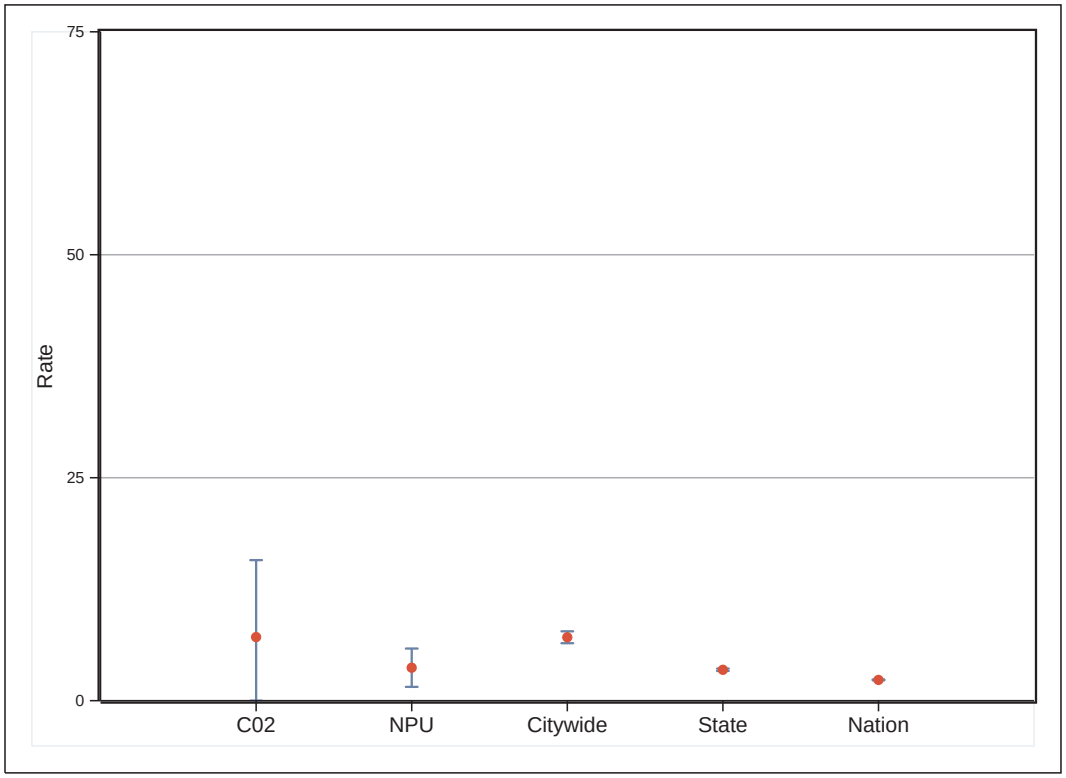


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

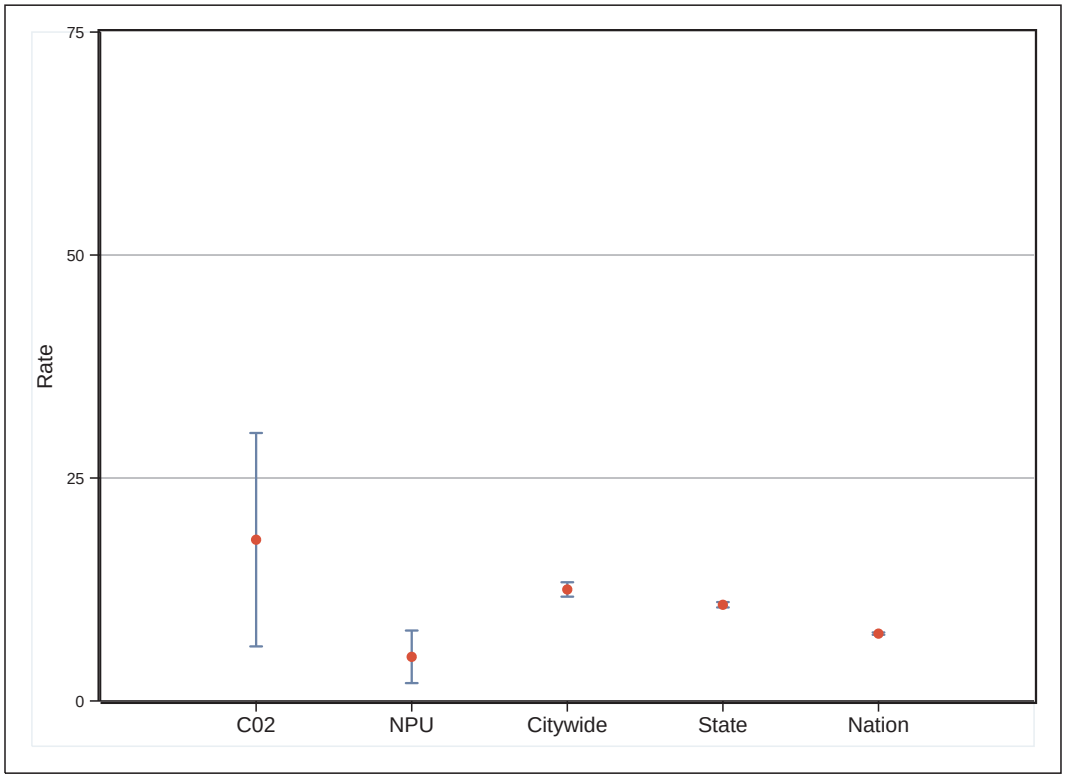


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

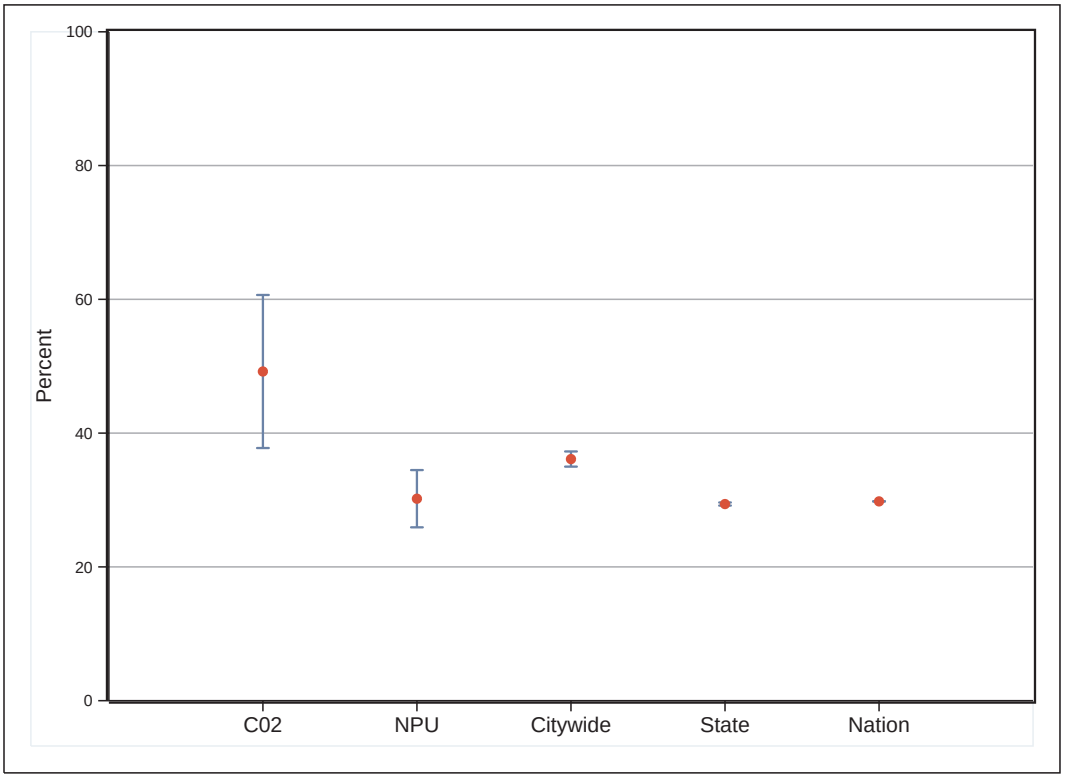


Rental Vacancy Rate

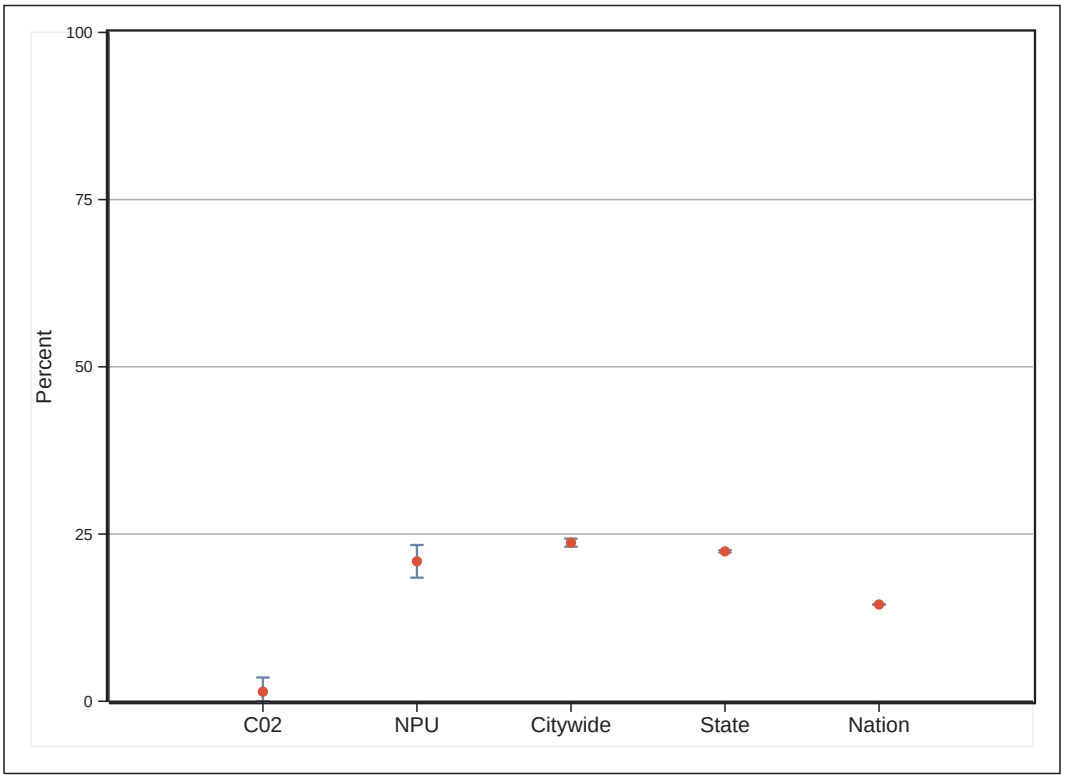


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

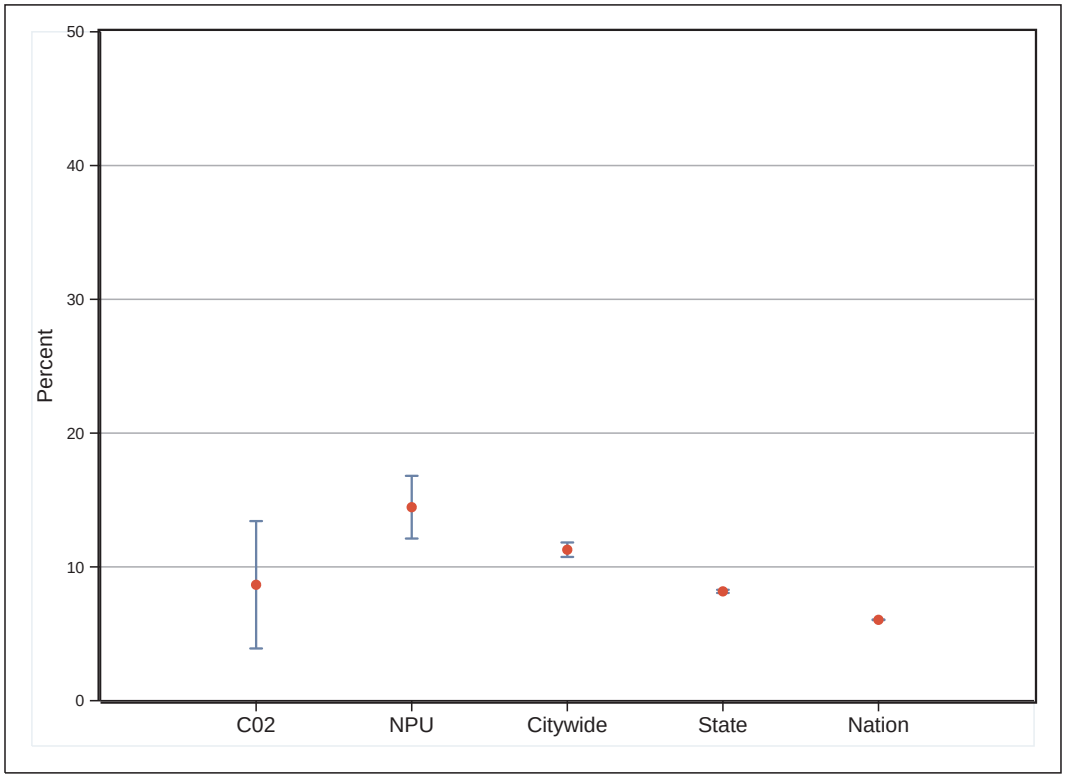


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

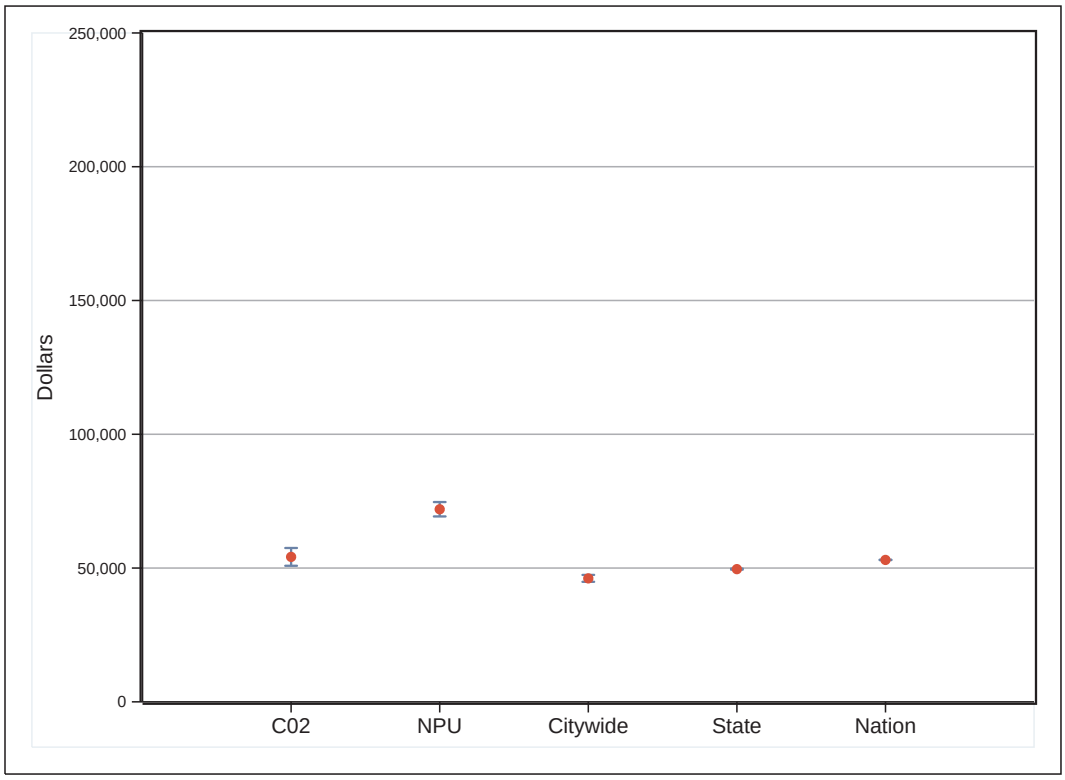


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

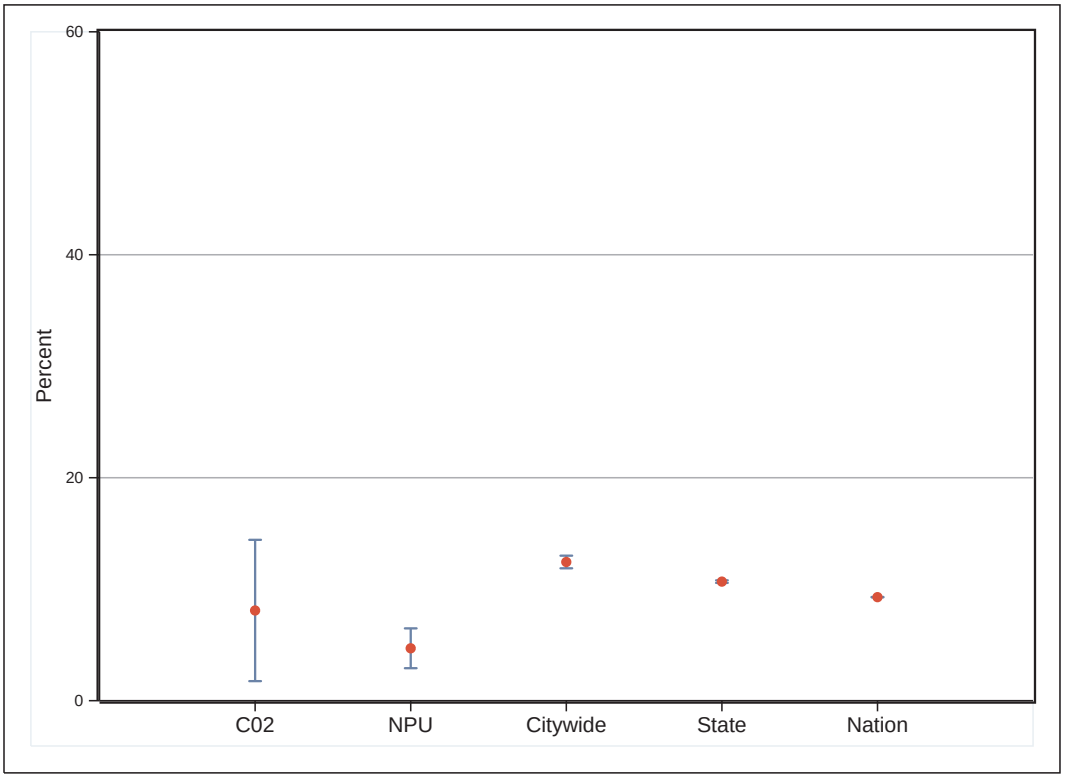


Median Household Income

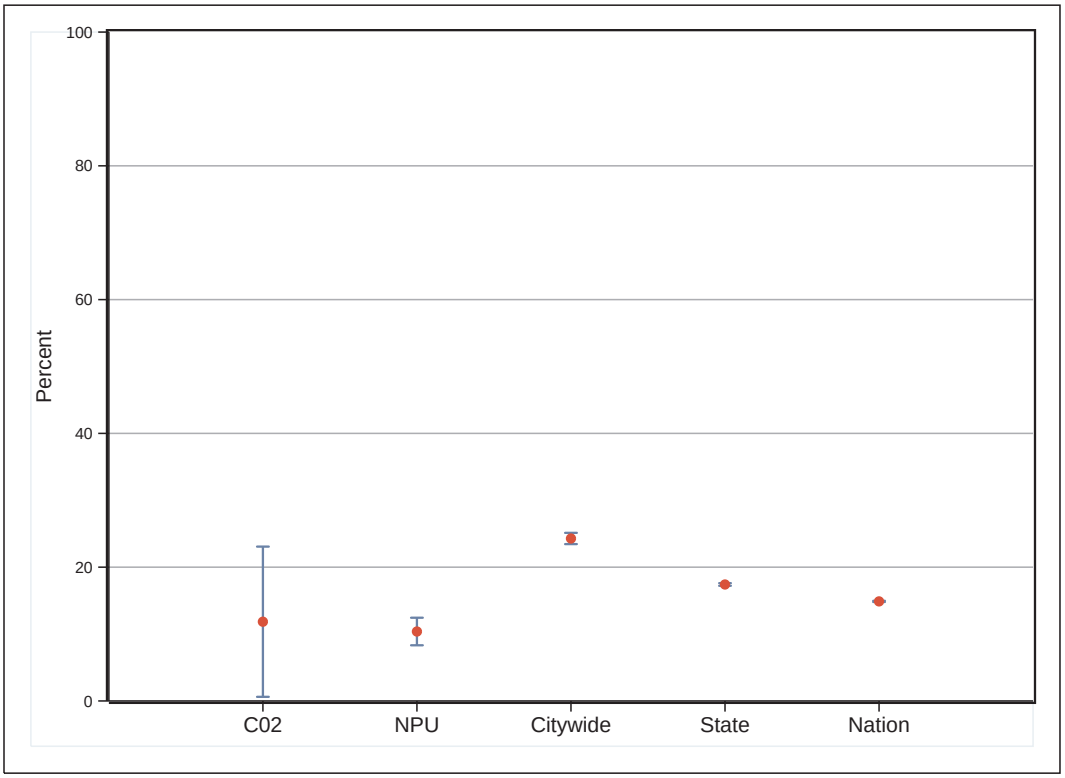


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	398	±116	29.8%	±7.8
With own children under 18 years	255	±108	19.1%	±7.7
Married-couple family	213	±103	15.9%	±7.4
With own children under 18 years	133	±83	10.0%	±6.1
Male householder, no wife present, family	11	±23	0.8%	±1.7
With own children under 18 years	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	174	±76	13.1%	±5.4
With own children under 18 years	122	±68	9.1%	±4.9
Nonfamily households	938	±163	70.2%	±8.2
Householder living alone	740	±155	55.4%	±9.1
65 years and over	237	±97	17.8%	±6.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	255	±95	19.1%	±6.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	327	±113	24.5%	±7.9
Average household size	2.24	±0.39	(X)	(X)
Average family size	4.73	±1.59	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,988**	**±354**	**2,988**	**(X)**
Householder	1,413	±160	47.3%	±7.8
Spouse	377	±76	12.6%	±2.1
Child	866	±278	29.0%	±8.6
Other relatives	90	±78	3.0%	±2.6
Nonrelatives	242	±104	8.1%	±3.3
Unmarried partner	41	±39	1.4%	±1.3

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**936**	**±226**	**936**	**(X)**
Never married	591	±210	63.1%	±16.4
Now married, except separated	387	±83	41.3%	±13.4
Separated	0	±17	0.0%	±1.8
Widowed	44	±54	4.7%	±5.7
Divorced	89	±55	9.5%	±5.4
Females 15 years and over	**1,214**	**±258**	**1,214**	**(X)**
Never married	498	±158	41.0%	±9.7
Now married, except separated	402	±81	33.1%	±9.7
Separated	15	±25	1.2%	±2.0
Widowed	159	±92	13.1%	±7.0
Divorced	306	±136	25.2%	±9.9

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	**0**	**±15**	**0**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±15	.%	±.
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±30	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	0	±18	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±278	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	0	±47	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±65	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**39**	**±52**	**39**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±15	0.0%	±37.9
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±21	0.0%	±53.5
1 or 2 years	0	±15	0.0%	±37.9
3 or 4 years	0	±15	0.0%	±37.9
5 or more years	0	±15	0.0%	±37.9
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±15**	**0**	**(X)**
Who are female	0	±15	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±15	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1,047**	**±308**	**1,047**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	76	±52	7.2%	±4.5
Kindergarten	101	±78	9.6%	±6.9
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	498	±225	47.6%	±16.4
High school (grades 9-12)	74	±64	7.1%	±5.8
College or graduate school	298	±159	28.5%	±12.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**1,807**	**±301**	**1,807**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	11	±50	0.6%	±2.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	42	±70	2.3%	±3.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	294	±181	16.3%	±9.7
Some college, no degree	358	±140	19.8%	±7.0
Associate's degree	80	±55	4.4%	±3.0
Bachelor's degree	640	±171	35.4%	±7.4
Graduate or professional degree	383	±147	21.2%	±7.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.1%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	56.6%	±8.1	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,070**	**±305**	**2,070**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	75	±54	3.6%	±2.6

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,988**	**±354**	**2,988**	**(X)**
With a disability	173	±111	5.8%	±3.7
Under 18 years	**810**	**±283**	**810**	**(X)**
With a disability	27	±58	3.3%	±7.1
18 to 64 years	**1,886**	**±316**	**1,886**	**(X)**
With a disability	72	±68	3.8%	±3.6
65 years and over	**291**	**±111**	**291**	**(X)**
With a disability	74	±66	25.6%	±20.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,979**	**±356**	**2,979**	**(X)**
Same house	2,437	±393	81.8%	±8.9
Different house in the U.S.	518	±341	17.4%	±11.2
Same county	284	±310	9.5%	±10.3
Different county	234	±142	7.9%	±4.7
Same state	111	±99	3.7%	±3.3
Different state	123	±102	4.1%	±3.4
Abroad	24	±30	0.8%	±1.0

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
Native	2,725	±324	96.7%	±22.1
Born in United States	2,709	±414	96.2%	±23.9
State of residence	1,186	±270	42.1%	±4.9
Different state	1,523	±314	54.1%	±3.6
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	16	±22	0.6%	±0.8
Foreign born	263	±167	9.3%	±5.6

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**263**	**±167**	**263**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	57	±57	21.5%	±16.9
Not a U.S. citizen	206	±168	78.5%	±39.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**279**	**±166**	**279**	**(X)**
Native	**16**	**±31**	**16**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±91.2
Entered before 2010	16	±27	100.0%	±256.2
Foreign born	**263**	**±167**	**263**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	8	±18	2.9%	±6.5
Entered before 2010	255	±175	97.1%	±25.7

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**263**	**±167**	**263**	**(X)**
Europe	28	±43	10.7%	±15.0
Asia	137	±106	52.2%	±22.9
Africa	17	±19	6.3%	±5.8
Oceania	9	±19	3.4%	±6.7
Latin America	72	±140	27.4%	±50.5
Northern America	0	±15	0.0%	±5.6

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,752**	**±495**	**2,752**	**(X)**
English only	2,305	±397	83.8%	±20.9
Language other than English	447	±268	16.2%	±9.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	106	±165	3.9%	±5.9
Spanish	267	±247	9.7%	±8.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	82	±134	3.0%	±4.8
Other Indo-European languages	105	±73	3.8%	±2.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±52	0.0%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	53	±56	1.9%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	24	±62	0.9%	±2.3
Other languages	23	±49	0.8%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±52	0.0%	±1.9

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
American	290	±133	10.3%	±4.3
Arab	9	±18	0.3%	±0.6
Czech	8	±17	0.3%	±0.6
Danish	14	±22	0.5%	±0.8
Dutch	67	±131	2.4%	±4.6
English	566	±217	20.1%	±6.6
French (except Basque)	187	±124	6.6%	±4.2
French Canadian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
German	351	±131	12.5%	±4.0
Greek	8	±15	0.3%	±0.5
Hungarian	8	±16	0.3%	±0.6
Irish	284	±126	10.1%	±4.0
Italian	95	±86	3.4%	±3.0
Lithuanian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Norwegian	29	±44	1.0%	±1.5
Polish	73	±66	2.6%	±2.3
Portuguese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	66	±76	2.3%	±2.7
Scotch-Irish	127	±137	4.5%	±4.8
Scottish	185	±104	6.6%	±3.5
Slovak	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Subsaharan African	154	±189	5.5%	±6.6
Swedish	15	±22	0.5%	±0.8
Swiss	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Ukranian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Welsh	15	±23	0.5%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,234**	**±251**	**2,234**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,613	±280	72.2%	±9.6
Civilian labor force	1,613	±280	72.2%	±9.6
Employed	1,483	±268	66.4%	±9.4
Unemployed	131	±105	5.8%	±4.6
Armed Forces	0	±66	0.0%	±2.9
Not in labor force	620	±178	27.8%	±7.3
Civilian labor force	**1,613**	**±280**	**1,613**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	8.1%	±6.3	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,261**	**±211**	**1,261**	**(X)**
In labor force	816	±205	64.7%	±12.1
Civilian labor force	816	±205	64.7%	±12.1
Employed	741	±195	58.8%	±11.9
Own children under 6 years	**119**	**±105**	**119**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	41	±52	34.6%	±31.3
Own children 6 to 17 years	**628**	**±340**	**628**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	430	±285	68.5%	±26.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,459**	**±201**	**1,459**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,207	±199	82.7%	±7.5
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	73	±56	5.0%	±3.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	7	±13	0.4%	±0.9
Walked	23	±46	1.6%	±3.2
Other means	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Worked at home	150	±89	10.3%	±5.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	±1.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,483**	**±268**	**1,483**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	744	±167	50.1%	±6.7
Service occupations	123	±87	8.3%	±5.7
Sales and office occupations	390	±133	26.3%	±7.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	83	±94	5.6%	±6.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	25	±36	1.7%	±2.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,483**	**±268**	**1,483**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±24	0.0%	±1.6
Construction	49	±42	3.3%	±2.7
Manufacturing	85	±69	5.7%	±4.5
Wholesale trade	0	±24	0.0%	±1.6
Retail trade	45	±45	3.0%	±3.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	25	±36	1.7%	±2.4
Information	65	±50	4.4%	±3.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	156	±75	10.5%	±4.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	370	±126	24.9%	±7.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	214	±97	14.4%	±6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	295	±147	19.9%	±9.2
Other services, except public administration	52	±58	3.5%	±3.8
Public administration	10	±28	0.7%	±1.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,483**	**±268**	**1,483**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,240	±238	83.6%	±5.5
Government workers	90	±73	6.0%	±4.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	11	±29	0.8%	±2.0
Unpaid family workers	25	±36	1.7%	±2.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	41	±39	3.1%	±2.9
$10,000 to $14,999	35	±33	2.6%	±2.5
$15,000 to $24,999	174	±99	13.0%	±7.2
$25,000 to $34,999	127	±80	9.5%	±5.9
$35,000 to $49,999	200	±94	15.0%	±6.8
$50,000 to $74,999	371	±142	27.8%	±10.0
$75,000 to $99,999	134	±67	10.0%	±4.9
$100,000 to $149,999	134	±79	10.0%	±5.8
$150,000 to $199,999	73	±45	5.5%	±3.3
$200,000 or more	47	±39	3.6%	±2.9
Median household income (dollars)	54,174	±3,326	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	68,986	±6,003	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,075	±152	80.5%	±4.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	70,489	±8,417	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	358	±125	26.8%	±8.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14,277	±6,987	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	246	±107	18.4%	±7.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,398	±3,100	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	14	±25	1.0%	±1.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,314	±19,784	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	55	±54	4.1%	±4.0
Families	**398**	**±116**	**398**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	0	±17	0.0%	±4.3
$10,000 to $14,999	0	±17	0.0%	±4.3
$15,000 to $24,999	67	±73	16.8%	±17.6
$25,000 to $34,999	11	±29	2.7%	±7.4
$35,000 to $49,999	42	±50	10.6%	±12.1
$50,000 to $74,999	151	±101	37.8%	±22.7
$75,000 to $99,999	27	±31	6.7%	±7.5
$100,000 to $149,999	31	±55	7.8%	±13.6
$150,000 to $199,999	35	±40	8.7%	±9.6
$200,000 or more	35	±36	8.9%	±8.7
Median family income (dollars)	61,727	±6,718	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	87,332	±20,535	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	34,040	±8,421	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**938**	**±163**	**938**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	50,780	±6,267	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	60,876	±6,759	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	41,093	±3,349	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	60,919	±8,446	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	53,768	±9,487	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,988**	**±354**	**2,988**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	2,681	±345	89.7%	±4.5
With private health insurance	2,353	±295	78.8%	±3.2
With public coverage	569	±257	19.0%	±8.3
No health insurance coverage	308	±256	10.3%	±8.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**810**	**±283**	**810**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	119	±222	14.7%	±26.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**1,886**	**±316**	**1,886**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,538	±205	1,538	(X)
Employed:	1,416	±191	1,416	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,303	±182	92.0%	±3.5
With private health insurance	1,287	±183	90.9%	±4.2
With public coverage	31	±38	2.2%	±2.7
No health insurance coverage	113	±80	8.0%	±5.5
Unemployed:	122	±75	122	(X)
With health insurance coverage	85	±64	70.1%	±30.2
With private health insurance	85	±64	70.1%	±30.2
With public coverage	8	±17	6.9%	±13.3
No health insurance coverage	36	±39	29.9%	±26.6
Not in labor force:	349	±127	349	(X)
With health insurance coverage	309	±117	88.7%	±9.1
With private health insurance	284	±116	81.4%	±14.8
With public coverage	42	±42	12.1%	±11.1
No health insurance coverage	39	±55	11.3%	±15.2

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	10.6%	±16.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	16.5%	±26.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±282.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	19.7%	±29.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	31.5%	±44.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±162.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±9.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	11.8%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	16.9%	±17.0	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	16.1%	±26.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	36.8%	±54.8	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	12.8%	±22.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	10.0%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	9.9%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	10.4%	±13.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	17.6%	±25.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	14.5%	±9.0	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,610**	**±165**	**1,610**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,336	±172	83.0%	±6.5
Vacant housing units	274	±152	17.0%	±9.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	7.1	±8.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	18.1	±12.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,610**	**±165**	**1,610**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	156	±62	9.7%	±3.7
1-unit, attached	313	±109	19.4%	±6.5
2 units	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1
3 or 4 units	271	±111	16.8%	±6.7
5 to 9 units	545	±156	33.8%	±9.1
10 to 19 units	121	±87	7.5%	±5.3
20 or more units	204	±115	12.7%	±7.0
Mobile home	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,610**	**±165**	**1,610**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	17	±29	1.1%	±1.8
Built 2000 to 2009	6	±18	0.4%	±1.1
Built 1990 to 1999	28	±36	1.7%	±2.2
Built 1980 to 1989	335	±137	20.8%	±8.3
Built 1970 to 1979	753	±168	46.7%	±9.3
Built 1960 to 1969	393	±123	24.4%	±7.2
Built 1950 to 1959	54	±45	3.3%	±2.8
Built 1940 to 1949	15	±25	0.9%	±1.5
Built 1939 or earlier	10	±20	0.6%	±1.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,610**	**±165**	**1,610**	**(X)**
1 room	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1
2 rooms	59	±58	3.7%	±3.6
3 rooms	201	±98	12.5%	±6.0
4 rooms	480	±133	29.8%	±7.7
5 rooms	444	±137	27.5%	±8.0
6 rooms	214	±94	13.3%	±5.7
7 rooms	112	±63	7.0%	±3.9
8 rooms	32	±36	2.0%	±2.2
9 rooms or more	69	±46	4.3%	±2.8
Median rooms	5.1	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**1,610**	**±165**	**1,610**	**(X)**
No bedroom	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1
1 bedroom	318	±122	19.7%	±7.3
2 bedrooms	949	±183	58.9%	±9.7
3 bedrooms	234	±81	14.6%	±4.8
4 bedrooms	109	±46	6.8%	±2.8
5 or more bedrooms	0	±17	0.0%	±1.1

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	653	±127	48.9%	±7.1
Renter-occupied	683	±140	51.1%	±8.2
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.63	±0.15	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.57	±0.54	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	237	±113	17.7%	±8.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	704	±167	52.7%	±10.5
Moved in 1990 to 1999	295	±121	22.1%	±8.6
Moved in 1980 to 1989	80	±55	6.0%	±4.1
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±24	0.0%	±1.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	20	±35	1.5%	±2.6

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	55	±47	4.1%	±3.5
1 vehicle available	799	±173	59.8%	±10.4
2 vehicles available	432	±119	32.3%	±7.9
3 or more vehicles available	50	±53	3.8%	±4.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Utility gas	442	±109	33.1%	±6.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Electricity	894	±163	66.9%	±8.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Coal or coke	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Wood	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Solar energy	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
Other fuel	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3
No fuel used	0	±17	0.0%	±1.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±1.1
No telephone service available	19	±29	1.4%	±2.2

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,336**	**±172**	**1,336**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,294	±205	96.9%	±9.0
1.01 to 1.50	42	±67	3.1%	±5.0
1.51 or more	0	±34	0.0%	±2.6

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**653**	**±127**	**653**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	33	±55	5.0%	±8.3
$50,000 to $99,999	54	±53	8.3%	±8.0
$100,000 to $149,999	180	±74	27.5%	±10.1
$150,000 to $199,999	195	±92	29.9%	±12.8
$200,000 to $299,999	64	±57	9.8%	±8.5
$300,000 to $499,999	54	±46	8.3%	±6.8
$500,000 to $999,999	48	±42	7.3%	±6.3
$1,000,000 or more	26	±31	3.9%	±4.6
Median (dollars)	158,725	±6,867	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**653**	**±127**	**653**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	508	±112	77.8%	±8.3
Housing units without a mortgage	145	±72	22.2%	±10.2

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**508**	**±112**	**508**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±24	0.0%	±4.8
$300 to $499	0	±24	0.0%	±4.8
$500 to $699	0	±24	0.0%	±4.8
$700 to $999	34	±42	6.8%	±8.1
$1,000 to $1,499	144	±80	28.4%	±14.5
$1,500 to $1,999	192	±71	37.8%	±11.1
$2,000 or more	138	±69	27.1%	±12.2
Median (dollars)	1,696	±109	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**145**	**±72**	**145**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±17	0.0%	±11.9
$100 to $199	0	±24	0.0%	±16.8
$200 to $299	0	±24	0.0%	±16.8
$300 to $399	10	±27	6.9%	±18.1
$400 or more	135	±76	93.1%	±24.4
Median (dollars)	571	±96	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**508**	**±137**	**508**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	88	±52	17.4%	±9.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	74	±49	14.5%	±8.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	60	±61	11.9%	±11.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	24	±31	4.8%	±5.9
35.0 percent or more	262	±95	51.4%	±12.5
Not computed	0	±17	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**145**	**±85**	**145**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	45	±39	31.1%	±19.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	25	±30	17.3%	±18.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	31	±47	21.4%	±29.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±17	0.0%	±11.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	8	±20	5.7%	±13.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±17	0.0%	±11.9
35.0 percent or more	36	±41	24.6%	±23.9
Not computed	0	±17	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**647**	**±142**	**647**	**(X)**
Less than $200	0	±30	0.0%	±4.6
$200 to $299	0	±24	0.0%	±3.8
$300 to $499	13	±38	2.0%	±5.8
$500 to $749	77	±70	11.8%	±10.6
$750 to $999	94	±74	14.5%	±11.0
$1,000 to $1,499	404	±137	62.4%	±16.2
$1,500 or more	60	±76	9.3%	±11.6
Median (dollars)	1,429	±74	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	36	±36	(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)	**647**	**±199**	**647**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	45	±40	7.0%	±5.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	95	±72	14.7%	±10.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	81	±69	12.6%	±10.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	161	±108	24.9%	±14.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	38	±40	5.9%	±5.9
35.0 percent or more	226	±121	35.0%	±15.4
Not computed	36	±36	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
Male	1,371	±397	48.7%	±10.4
Female	1,446	±349	51.3%	±7.3
Under 5 years	65	±87	2.3%	±3.1
5 to 9 years	305	±159	10.8%	±5.2
10 to 14 years	298	±237	10.6%	±8.2
15 to 19 years	90	±76	3.2%	±2.6
20 to 24 years	253	±137	9.0%	±4.5
25 to 34 years	447	±174	15.9%	±5.4
35 to 44 years	494	±177	17.5%	±5.3
45 to 54 years	286	±115	10.1%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	127	±86	4.5%	±2.9
60 to 64 years	77	±63	2.7%	±2.2
65 to 74 years	179	±94	6.4%	±3.1
75 to 84 years	171	±93	6.1%	±3.1
85 years and over	26	±35	0.9%	±1.2
Median age (years)	33.6	±2.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,070	±353	73.5%	±19.1
21 years and over	2,043	±350	72.5%	±18.8
62 years and over	443	±147	15.7%	±4.2
65 years and over	376	±136	13.4%	±4.1
18 years and over	**2,070**	**±353**	**2,070**	**(X)**
Male	924	±244	44.7%	±9.0
Female	1,145	±255	55.3%	±7.9
65 years and over	**376**	**±136**	**376**	**(X)**
Male	65	±62	17.2%	±15.3
Female	312	±121	82.8%	±11.8

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
One race	2,644	±617	93.8%	±12.0
Two or more races	174	±190	6.2%	±6.6
One race	2,644	±617	93.8%	±12.0
White	2,087	±500	74.1%	±10.3
Black or African American	486	±340	17.3%	±11.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	178	±144	6.3%	±4.9
Asian Indian	68	±81	2.4%	±2.8
Chinese	8	±23	0.3%	±0.8
Filipino	47	±96	1.7%	±3.4
Japanese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Korean	55	±90	2.0%	±3.2
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	0	±49	0.0%	±1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±39	0.0%	±1.4
Some other race	19	±36	0.7%	±1.3
Two or more races	174	±190	6.2%	±6.6
White and Black or African American	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	37	±57	1.3%	±2.0
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
White	2,261	±455	80.2%	±3.9
Black or African American	623	±346	22.1%	±11.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	47	±71	1.7%	±2.5
Asian	179	±199	6.3%	±7.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	19	±36	0.7%	±1.3

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,818**	**±551**	**2,818**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	262	±325	9.3%	±11.4
Mexican	208	±319	7.4%	±11.2
Puerto Rican	15	±30	0.5%	±1.1
Cuban	24	±52	0.9%	±1.8
Other Hispanic or Latino	15	±39	0.5%	±1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,475	±386	87.8%	±22.0
White alone	1,763	±296	62.6%	±16.1
Black or African American alone	486	±340	17.3%	±11.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	52	±63	1.8%	±2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	174	±190	6.2%	±6.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±17	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	174	±190	6.2%	±6.6

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

The Neighborhood Planning Unit system has its origins in the 1974 Citizen Involvement Ordinance, which created these bodies "for engaging in comprehensive planning matters affecting the livability of neighborhoods." Atlanta is divided into 25 NPUs, each of which is comprised of a set of contiguous neighborhoods. Each NPU holds monthly meetings at which residentes 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 lerge 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 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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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	
Indicators	*Table(s)*
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