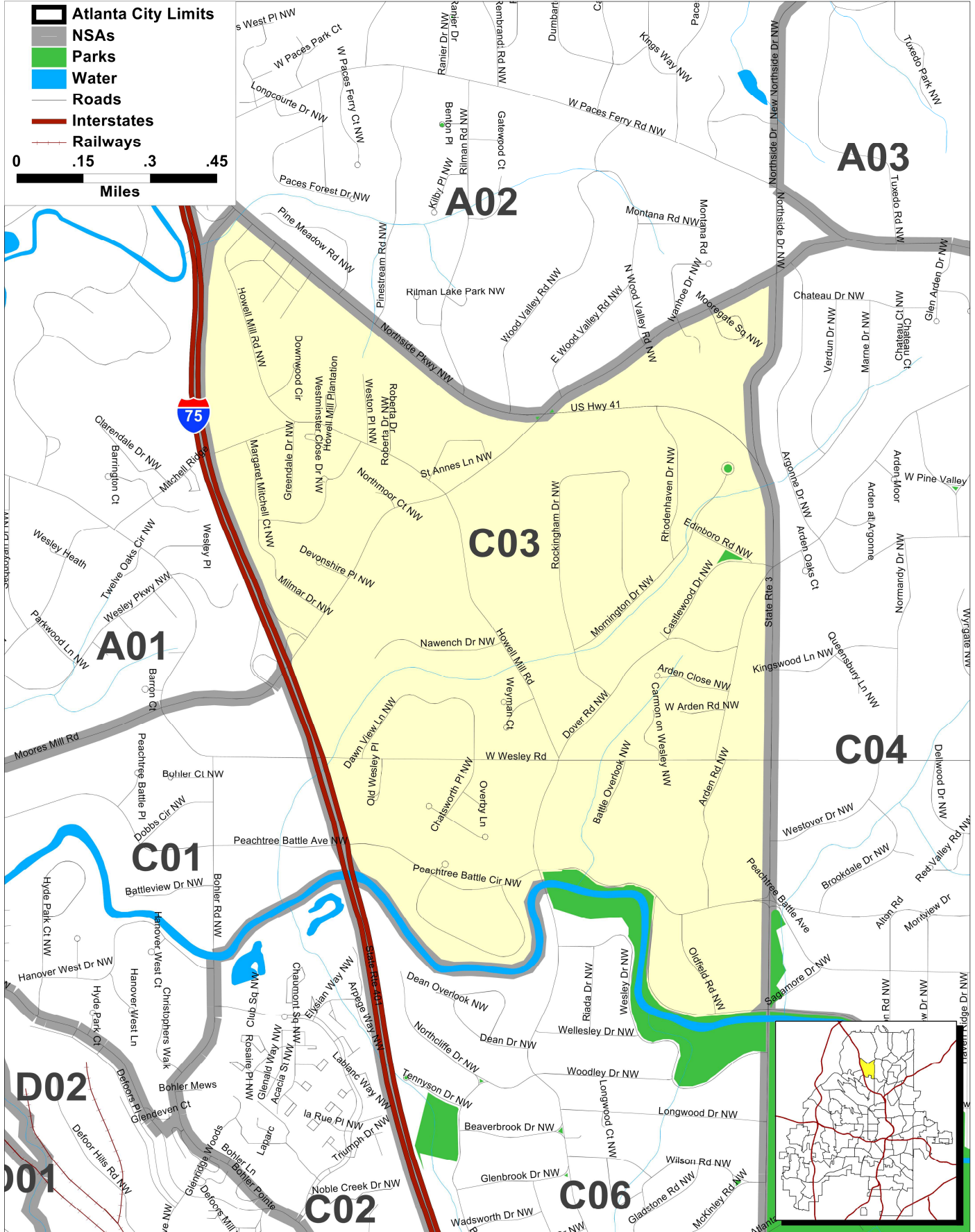


Neighborhood Statistical Area C03



Neighborhood(s): Brandon, Castlewood, Westminster/Milmar, Woodfield

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Contents

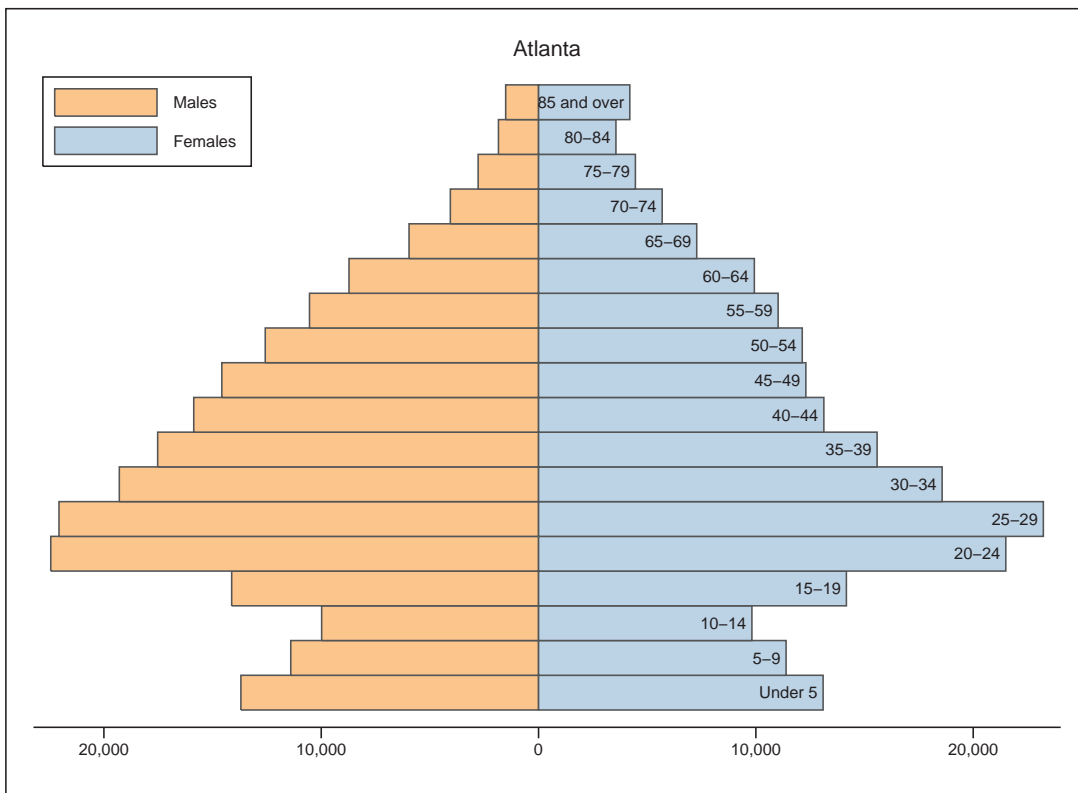
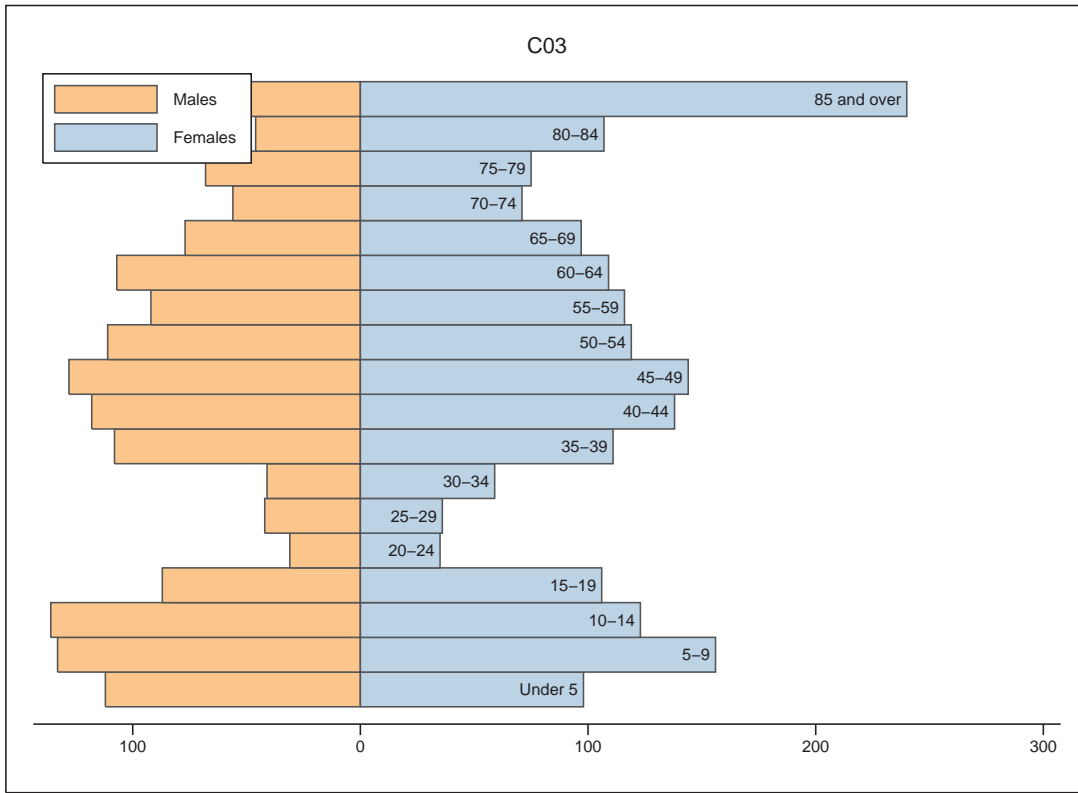
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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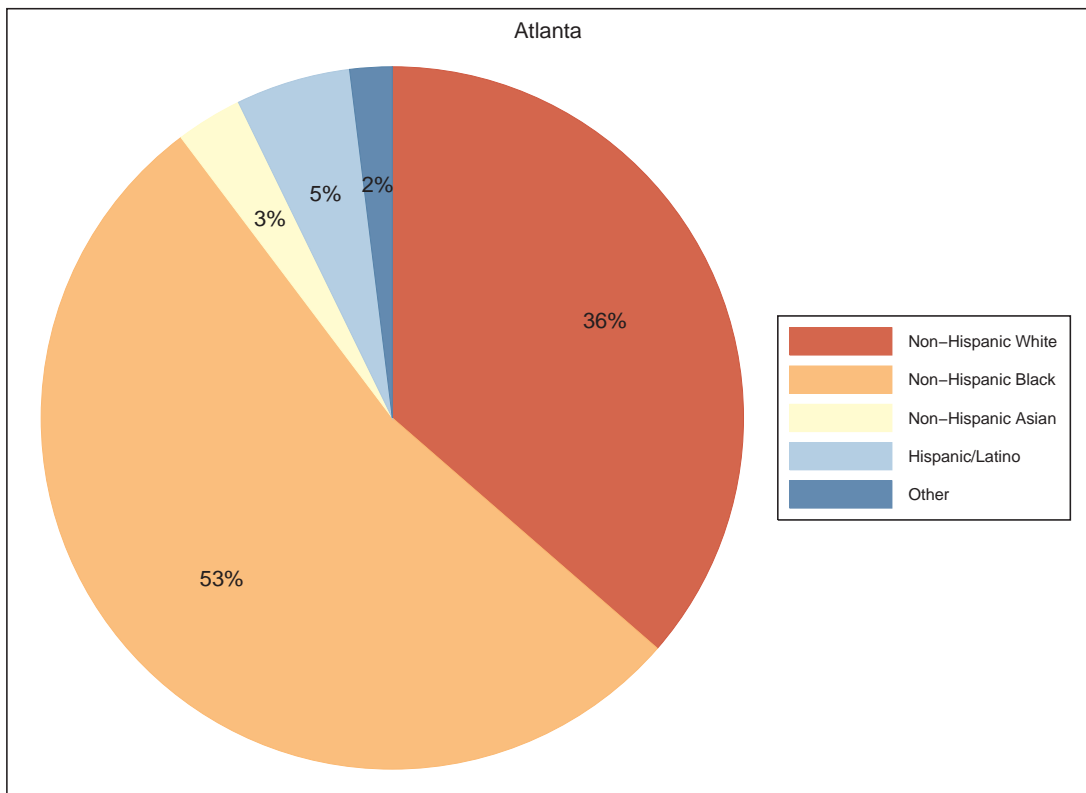
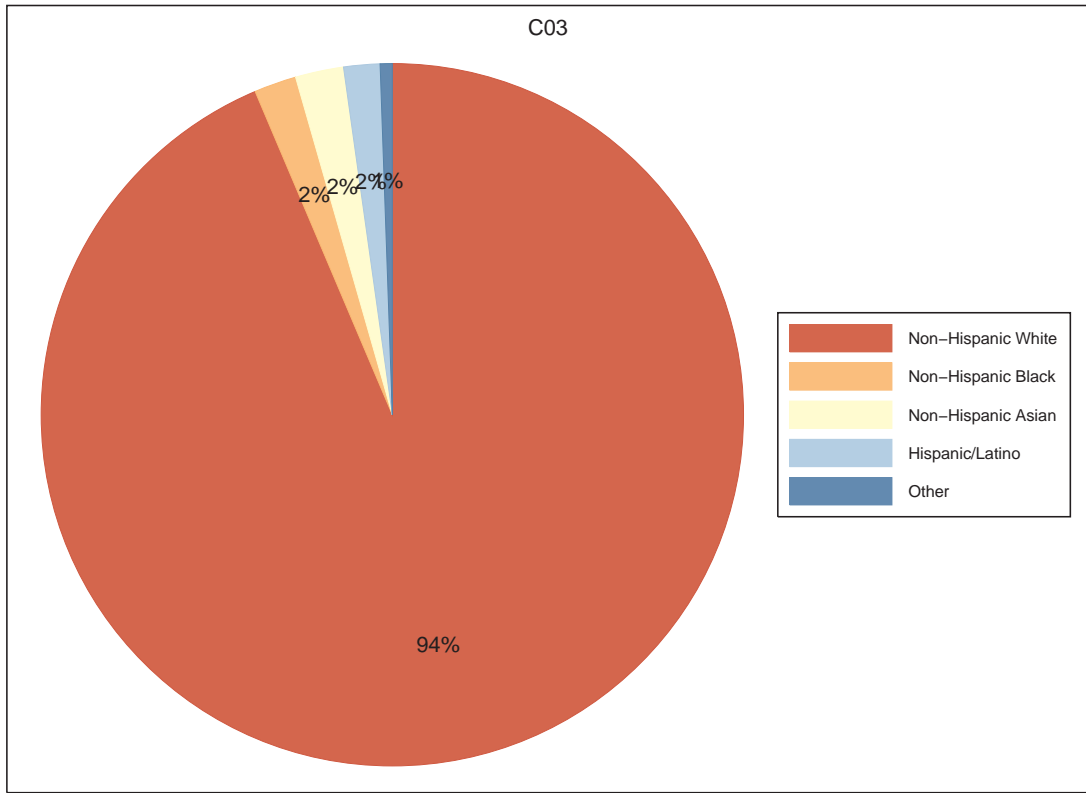
C03

Decennial 2010 Profile

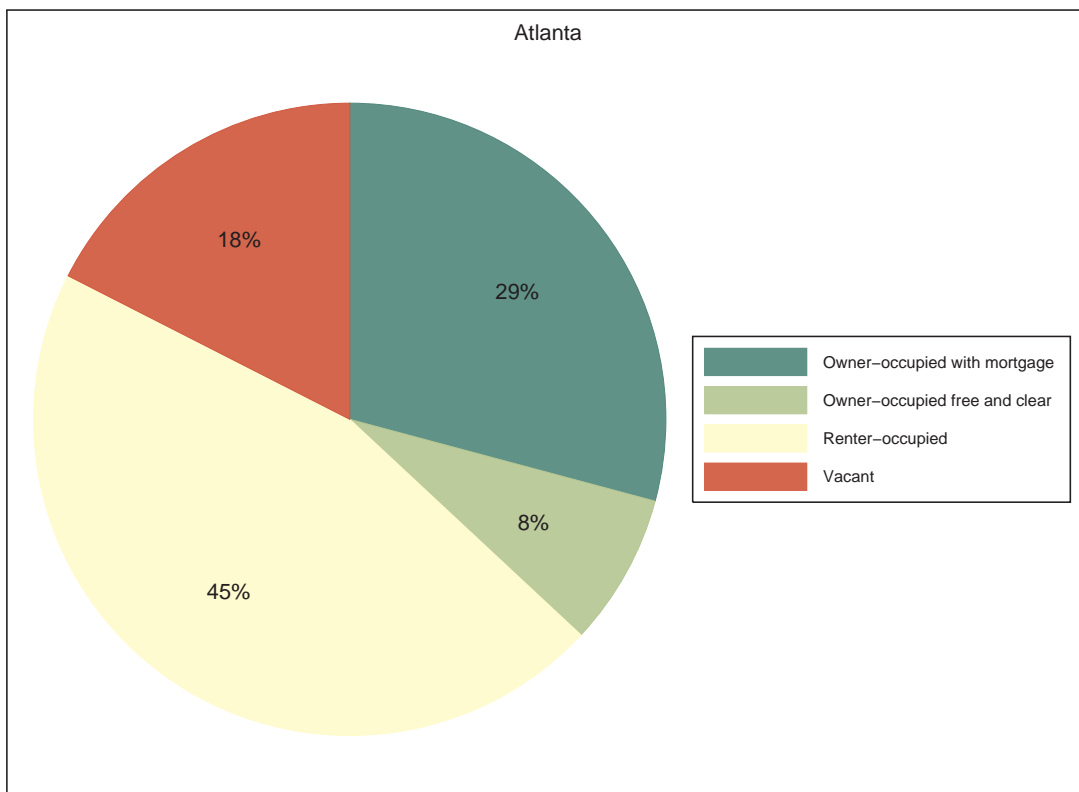
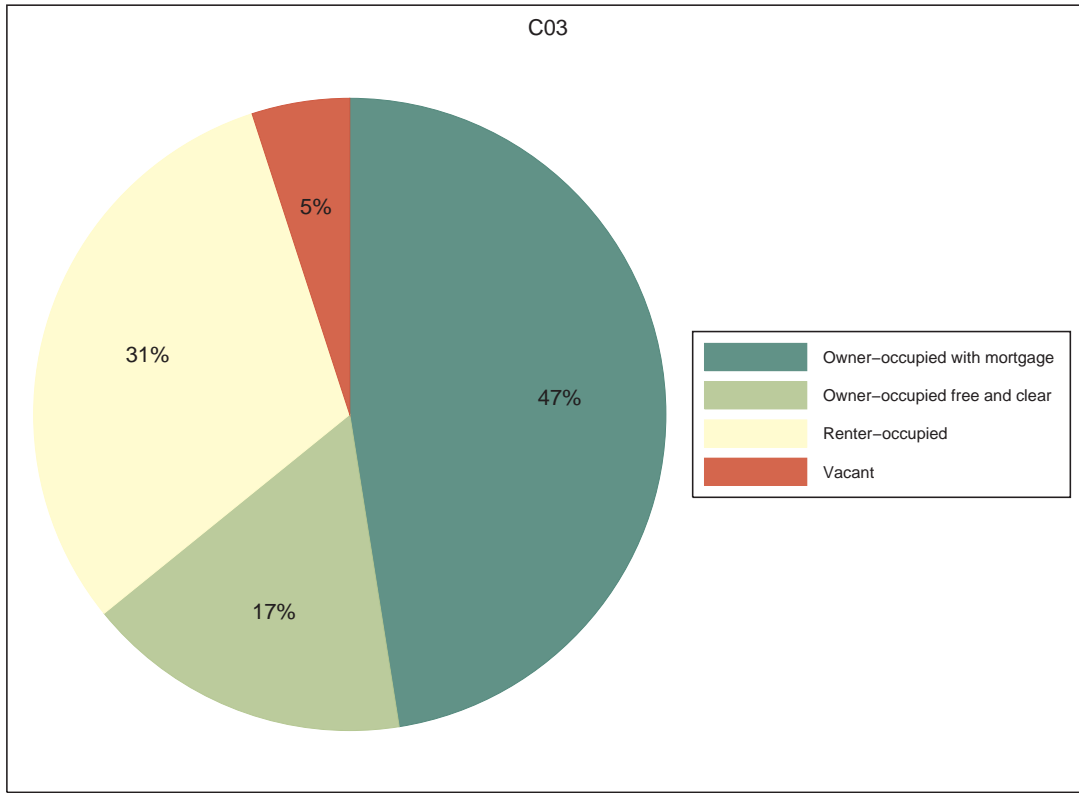
Sex and Age



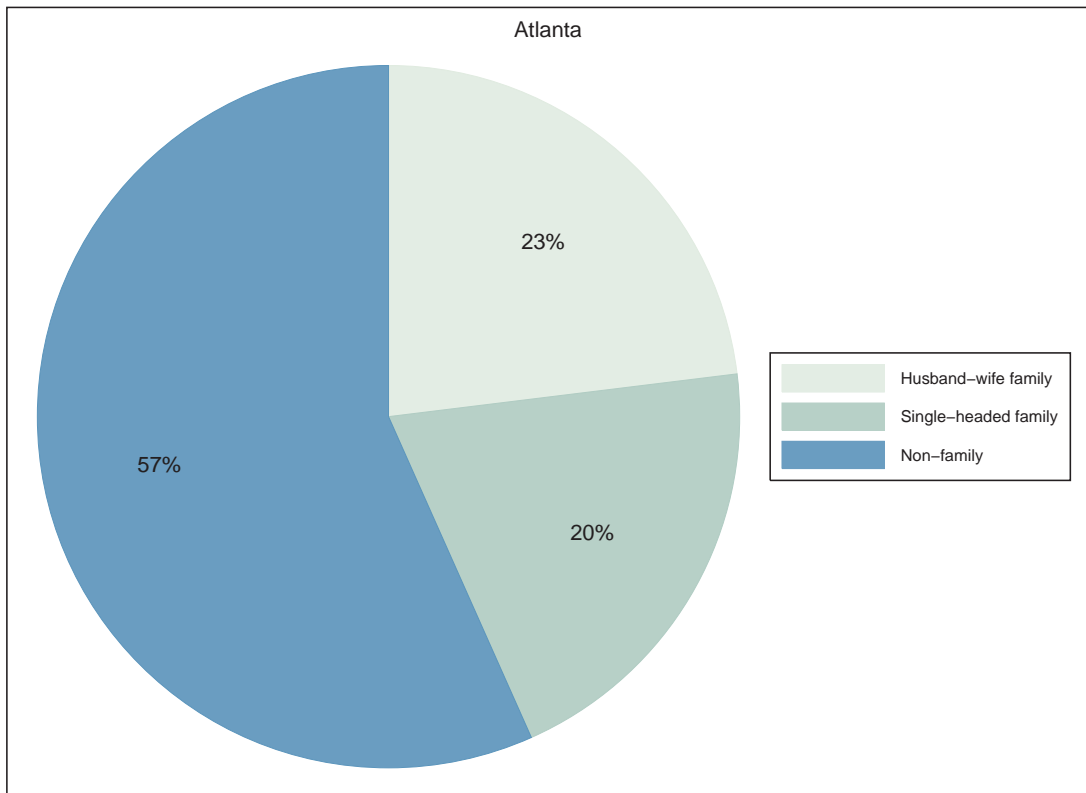
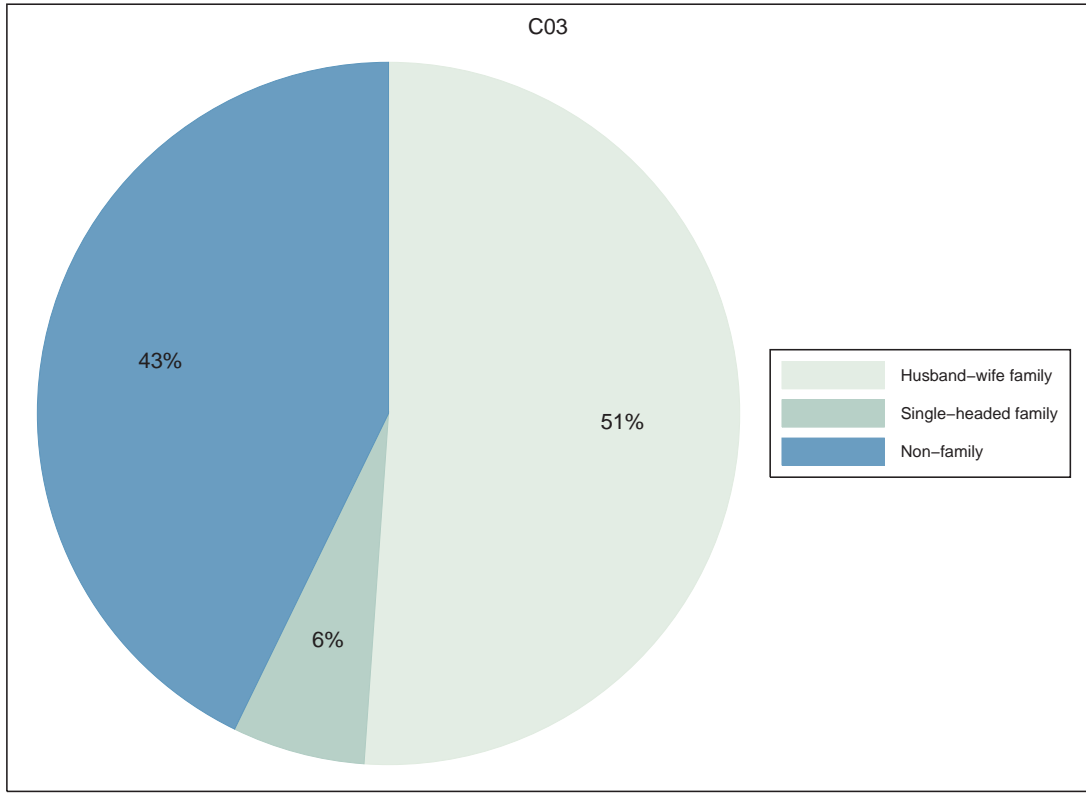
Race and Latino Origin



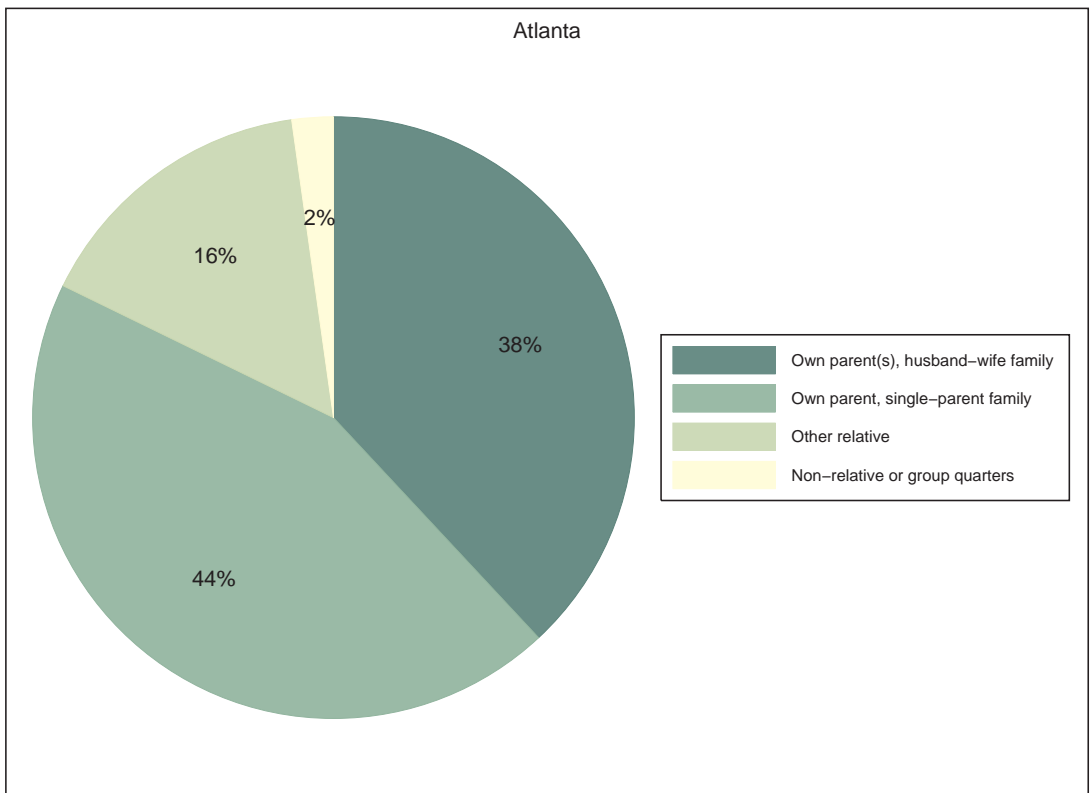
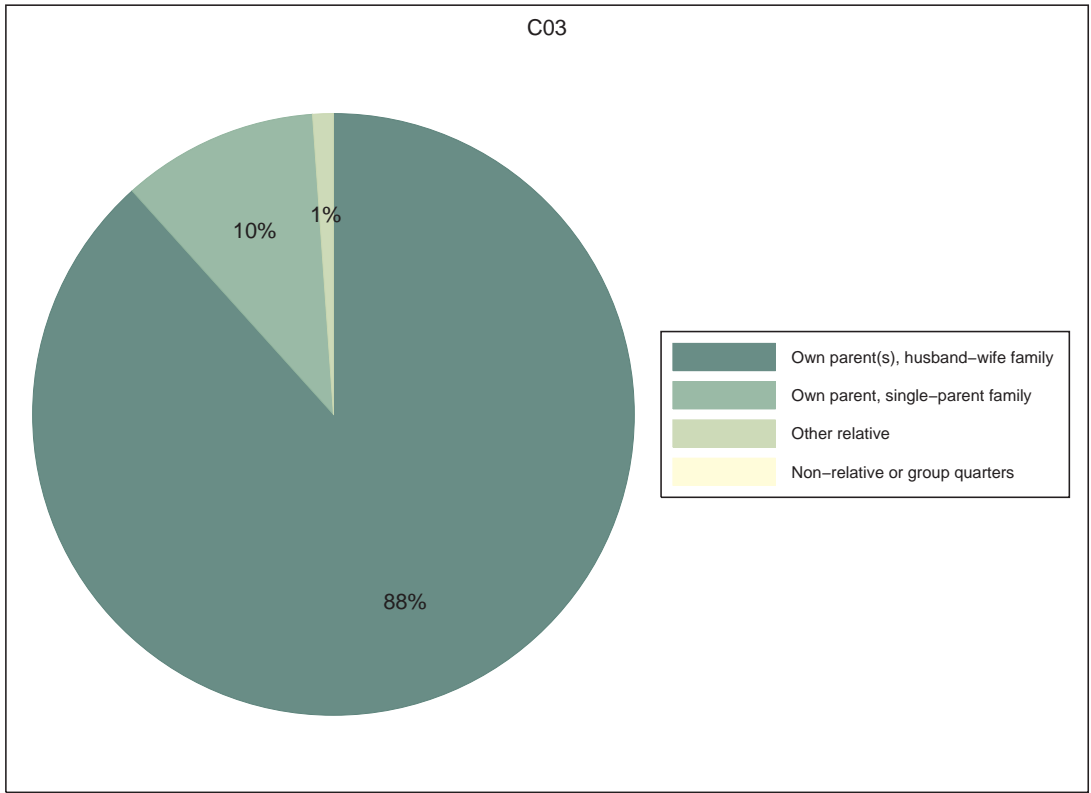
Housing Tenure



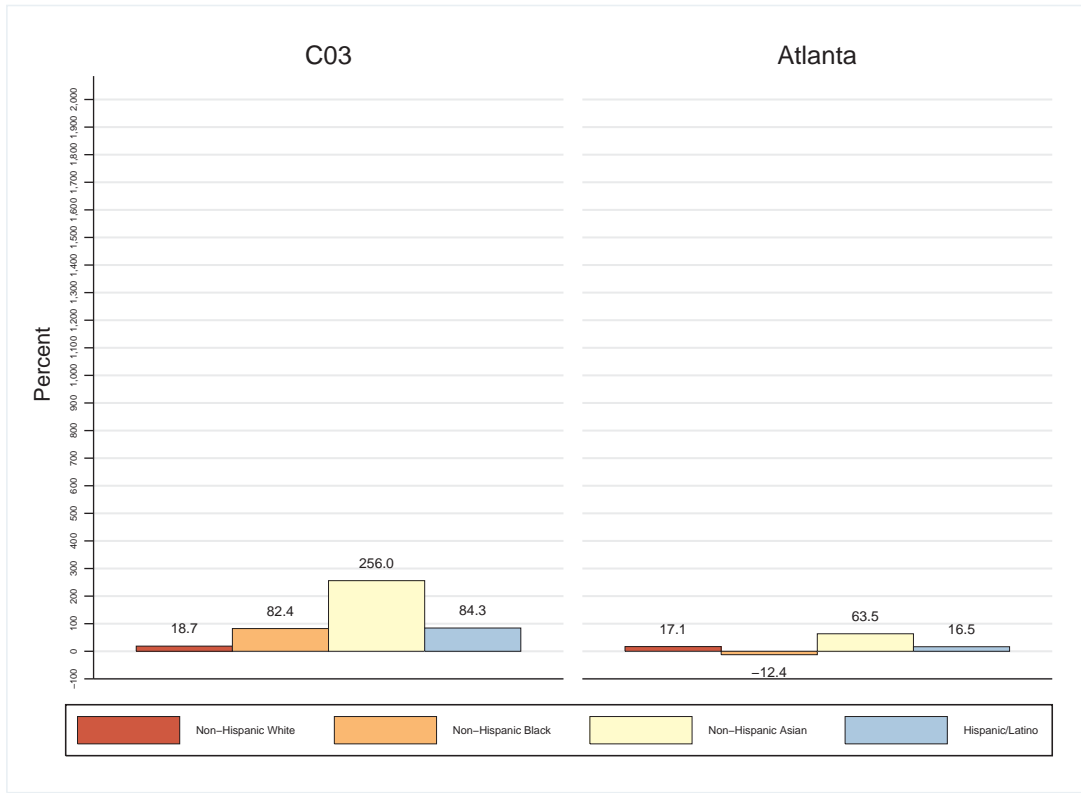
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,516	100.0%
Under 5 years	210	6.0%
5 to 9 years	289	8.2%
10 to 14 years	259	7.4%
15 to 19 years	193	5.5%
20 to 24 years	66	1.9%
25 to 29 years	78	2.2%
30 to 34 years	100	2.8%
35 to 39 years	219	6.2%
40 to 44 years	256	7.3%
45 to 49 years	272	7.7%
50 to 54 years	230	6.5%
55 to 59 years	208	5.9%
60 to 64 years	216	6.1%
65 to 69 years	174	4.9%
70 to 74 years	127	3.6%
75 to 79 years	143	4.1%
80 to 84 years	153	4.4%
85 years and over	323	9.2%
Median age (years)	46.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,698	76.7%
18 years and over	2,597	73.9%
21 years and over	2,551	72.6%
62 years and over	1,042	29.6%
65 years and over	920	26.2%
Male population	1,576	44.8%
Under 5 years	112	3.2%
5 to 9 years	133	3.8%
10 to 14 years	136	3.9%
15 to 19 years	87	2.5%
20 to 24 years	31	0.9%
25 to 29 years	42	1.2%
30 to 34 years	41	1.2%
35 to 39 years	108	3.1%
40 to 44 years	118	3.4%
45 to 49 years	128	3.6%
50 to 54 years	111	3.2%
55 to 59 years	92	2.6%
60 to 64 years	107	3.0%
65 to 69 years	77	2.2%
70 to 74 years	56	1.6%
75 to 79 years	68	1.9%
80 to 84 years	46	1.3%
85 years and over	83	2.4%
Median age (years)	44.2	(X)
16 years and over	1,169	33.2%
18 years and over	1,118	31.8%
21 years and over	1,100	31.3%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	382	10.9%
65 years and over	330	9.4%
Female population		
	1,940	55.2%
Under 5 years	98	2.8%
5 to 9 years	156	4.4%
10 to 14 years	123	3.5%
15 to 19 years	106	3.0%
20 to 24 years	35	1.0%
25 to 29 years	36	1.0%
30 to 34 years	59	1.7%
35 to 39 years	111	3.2%
40 to 44 years	138	3.9%
45 to 49 years	144	4.1%
50 to 54 years	119	3.4%
55 to 59 years	116	3.3%
60 to 64 years	109	3.1%
65 to 69 years	97	2.8%
70 to 74 years	71	2.0%
75 to 79 years	75	2.1%
80 to 84 years	107	3.0%
85 years and over	240	6.8%
Median age (years)	48.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,529	43.5%
18 years and over	1,479	42.1%
21 years and over	1,451	41.3%
62 years and over	660	18.8%
65 years and over	590	16.8%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,516	100.0%
One Race	3,488	99.2%
White	3,338	94.9%
Black or African American	62	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.0%
Asian	78	2.2%
Asian Indian [‡]	26	0.7%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	17	0.5%
Filipino [‡]	1	0.0%
Japanese [‡]	2	0.1%
Korean [‡]	23	0.6%
Vietnamese [‡]	2	0.0%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	2	0.0%
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	9	0.3%
Two or More Races	28	0.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0.1%
White; Asian	9	0.3%
White; Black or African American	5	0.1%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	3,359	95.5%
Black or African American	68	1.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.2%
Asian	93	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	16	0.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,516	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	60	1.7%
Mexican‡	10	0.3%
Puerto Rican‡	18	0.5%
Cuban‡	10	0.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	26	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,456	98.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,516	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	60	1.7%
White alone	43	1.2%
Black or African American alone	0	0.0%
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	8	0.2%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,456	98.3%
White alone	3,295	93.7%
Black or African American alone	62	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	78	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	19	0.5%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,516	100.0%
In households	3,426	97.4%
Householder	1,503	42.7%
Spouse	767	21.8%
Child	1,028	29.2%
Own child under 18 years	908	25.8%
Other relatives	44	1.3%
Under 18 years	11	0.3%
65 years and over†	9	0.3%
Nonrelatives	84	2.4%
Under 18 years	0	0.0%
65 years and over	4	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	29	0.8%
In group quarters	90	2.6%
Institutionalized population	90	2.6%
Male	16	0.5%
Female	74	2.1%
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	1,503	100.0%
Family households (families)	861	57.3%
With own children under 18 years	446	29.7%
Husband-wife family	767	51.0%
With own children under 18 years	386	25.7%
Male householder, no wife present	30	2.0%
With own children under 18 years	18	1.2%
Female householder, no husband present	64	4.3%
With own children under 18 years	42	2.8%
Nonfamily households	642	42.7%
Householder living alone	605	40.3%
Male	139	9.2%
65 years and over [‡]	74	4.9%
Female	355	23.6%
65 years and over [‡]	264	17.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	450	29.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	665	44.2%
Average household size	2.28	(X)
Average family size	3.14	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,584	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,503	94.9%
Vacant housing units	81	5.1%
For rent	29	1.8%
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0%
For sale only	28	1.8%
Sold, not occupied	2	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	11	0.7%
All other vacants	11	0.7%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	5.6	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,503	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,018	67.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,733	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.68	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	485	32.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	693	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.43	(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.

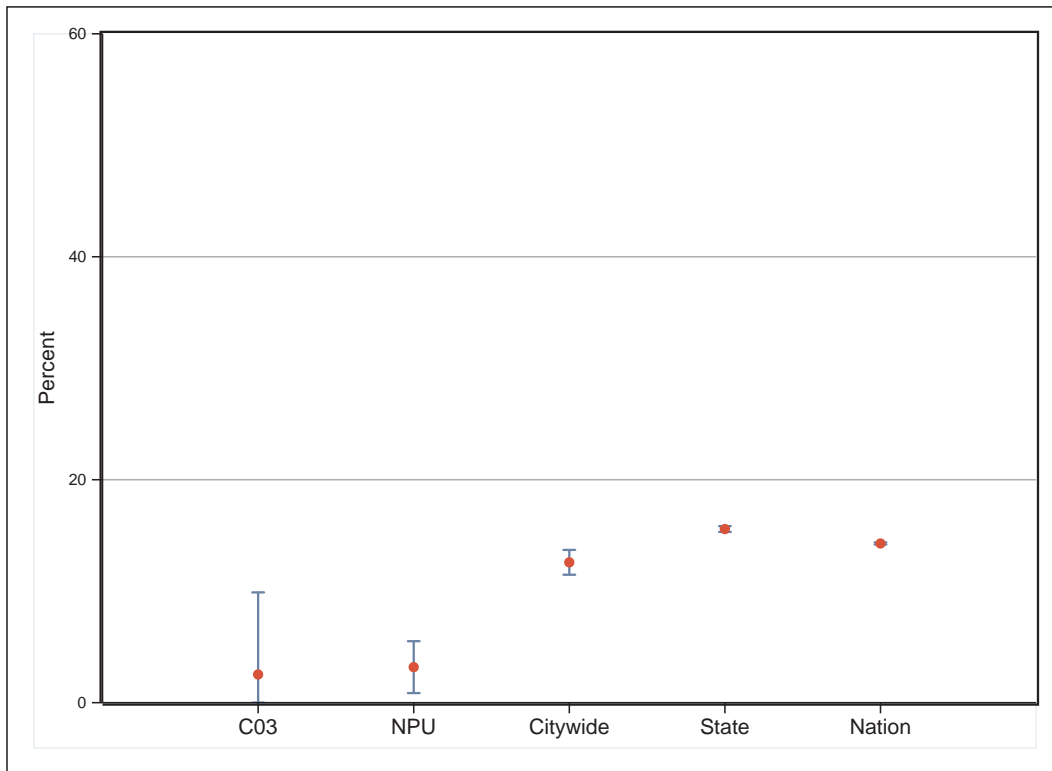
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

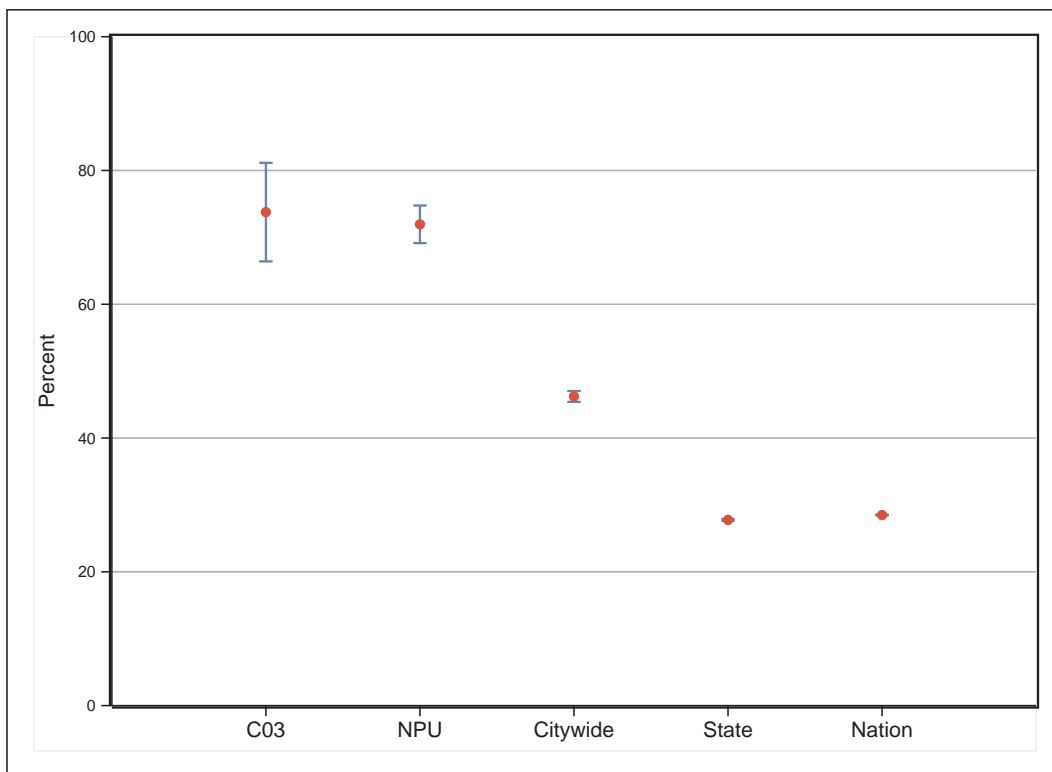
C03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

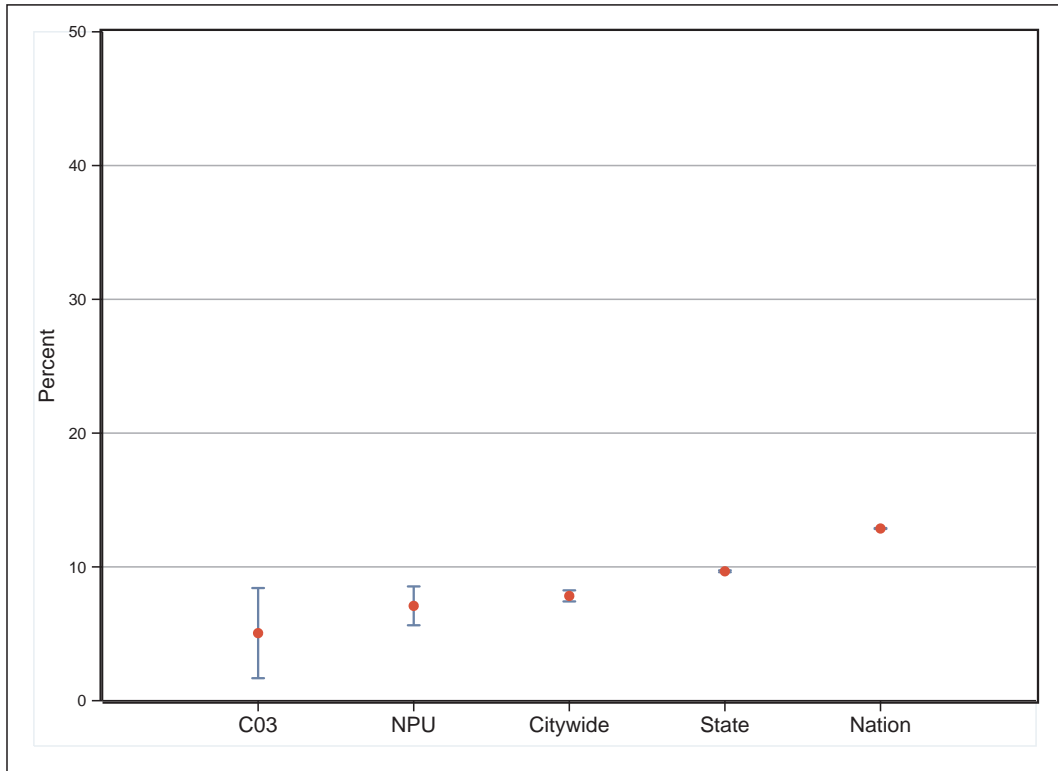


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

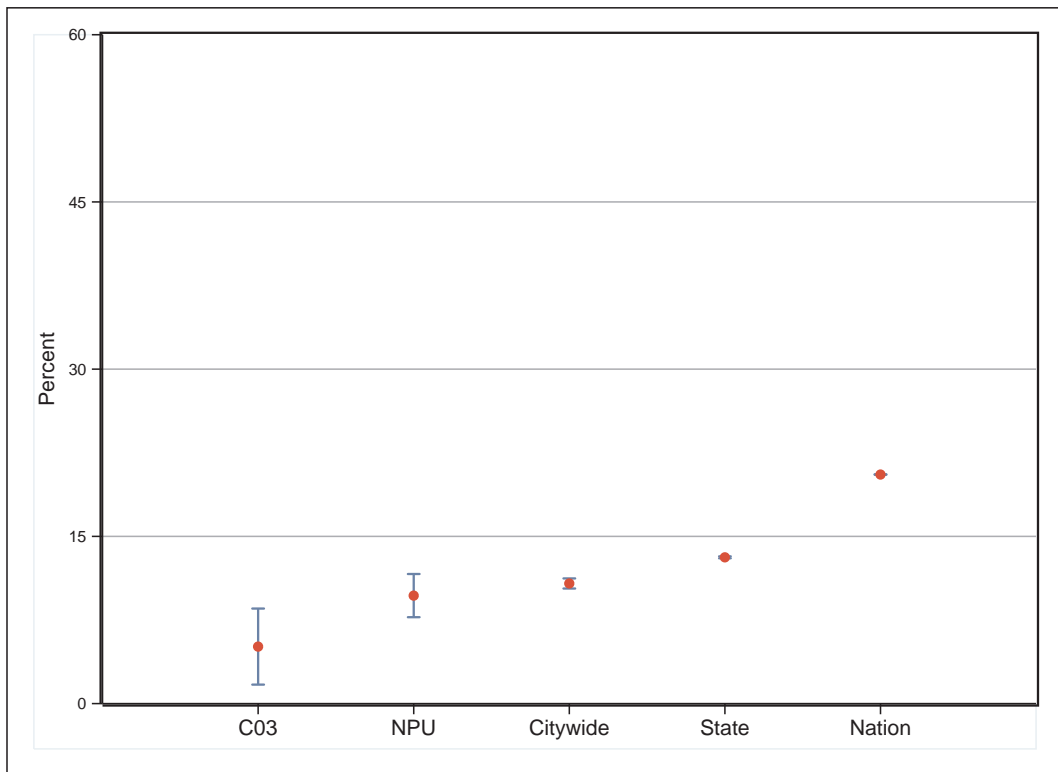


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

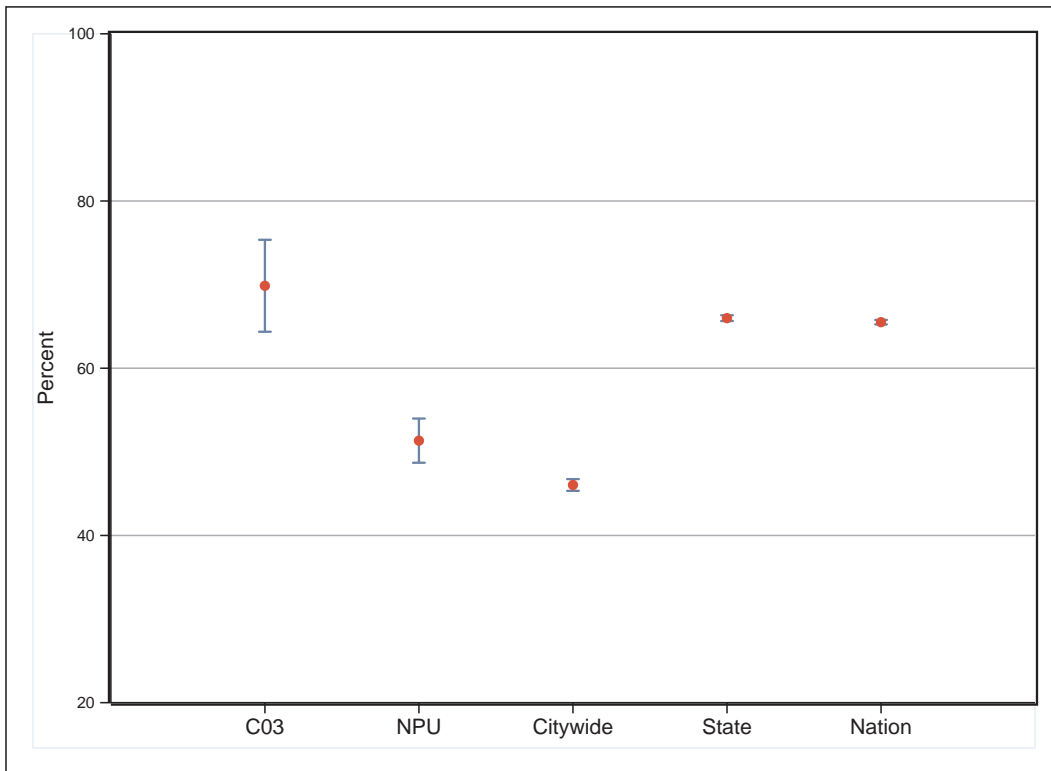


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

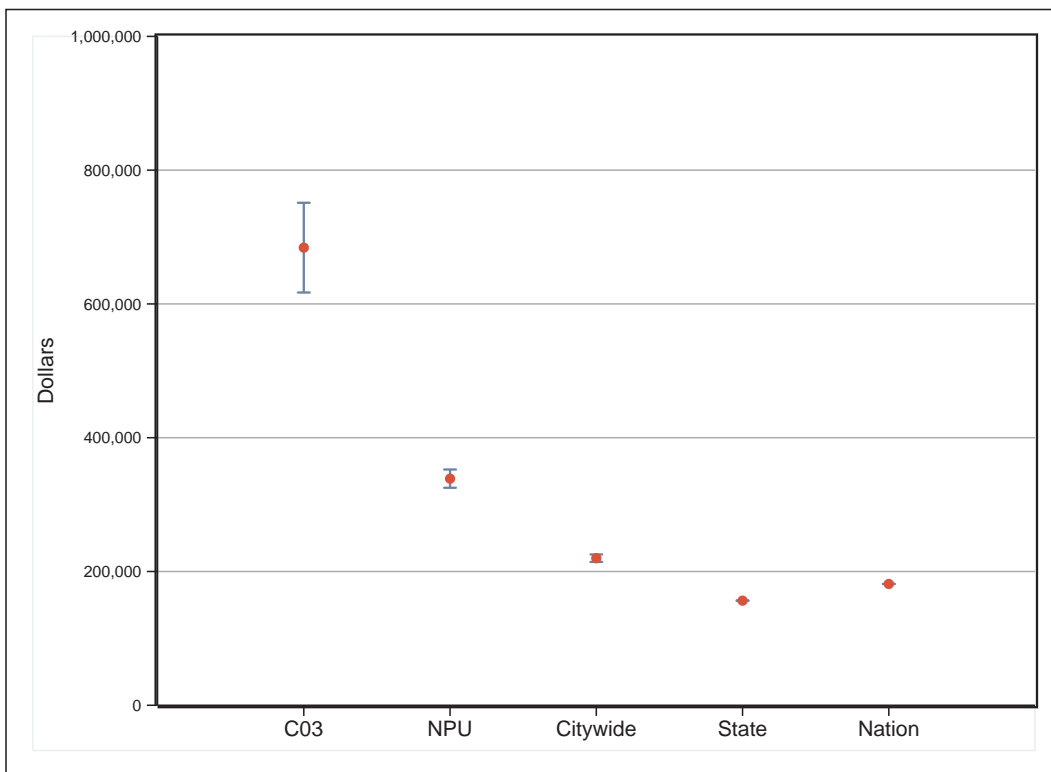


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

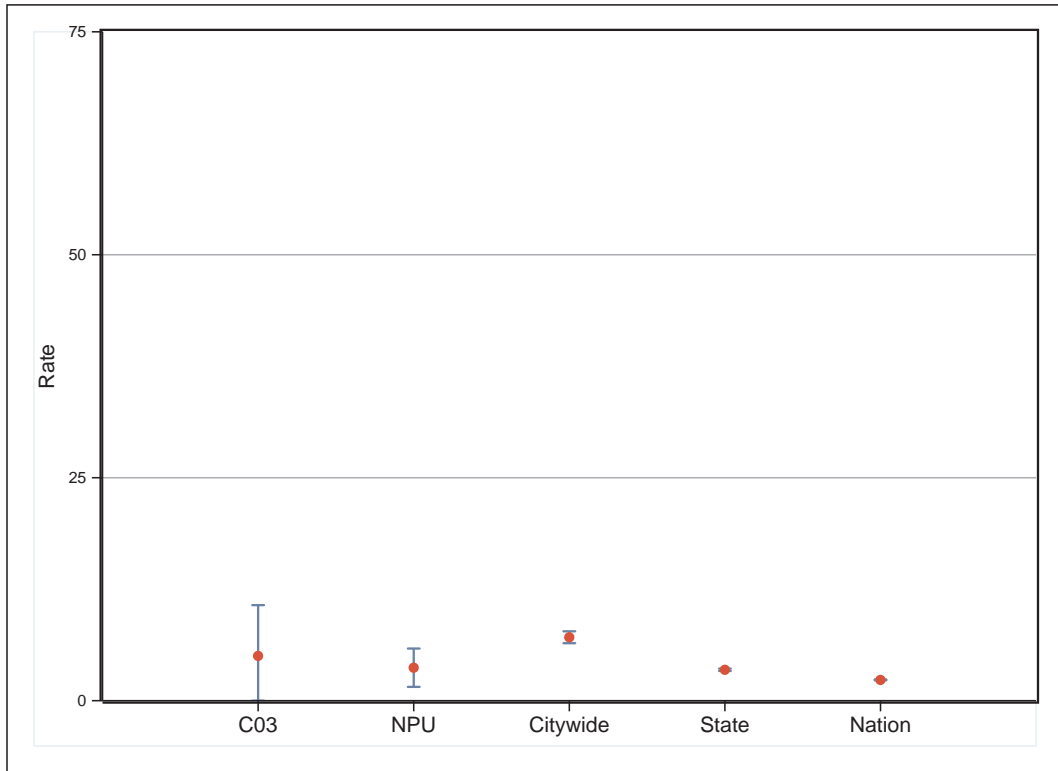


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

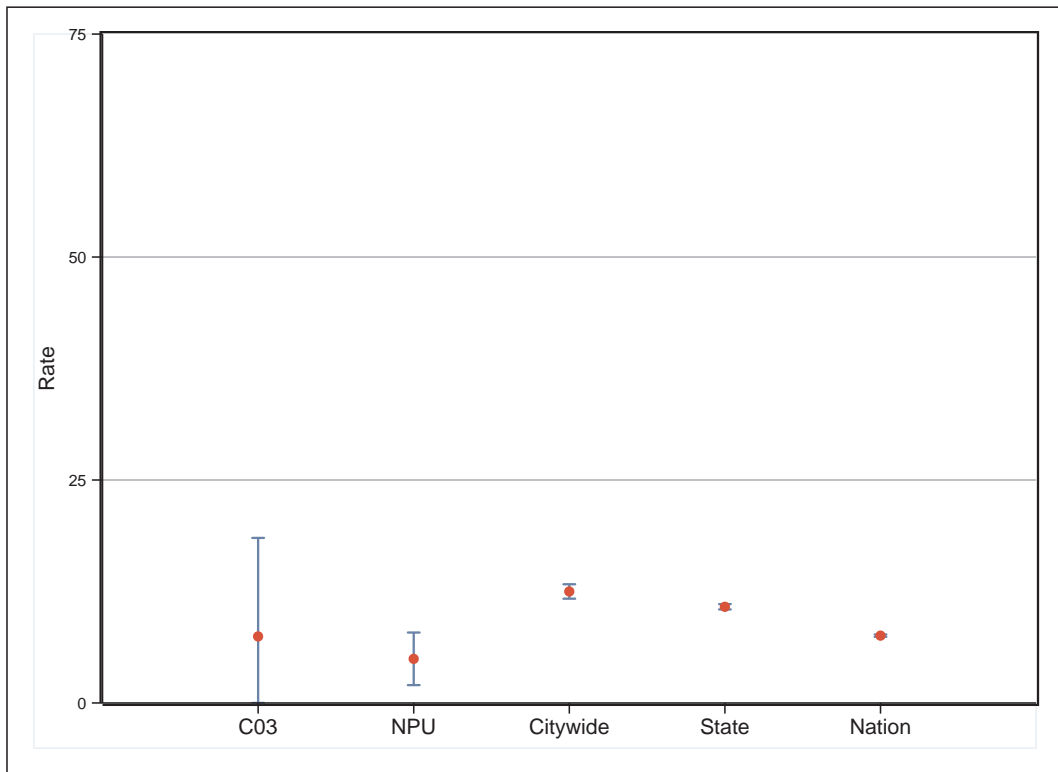


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

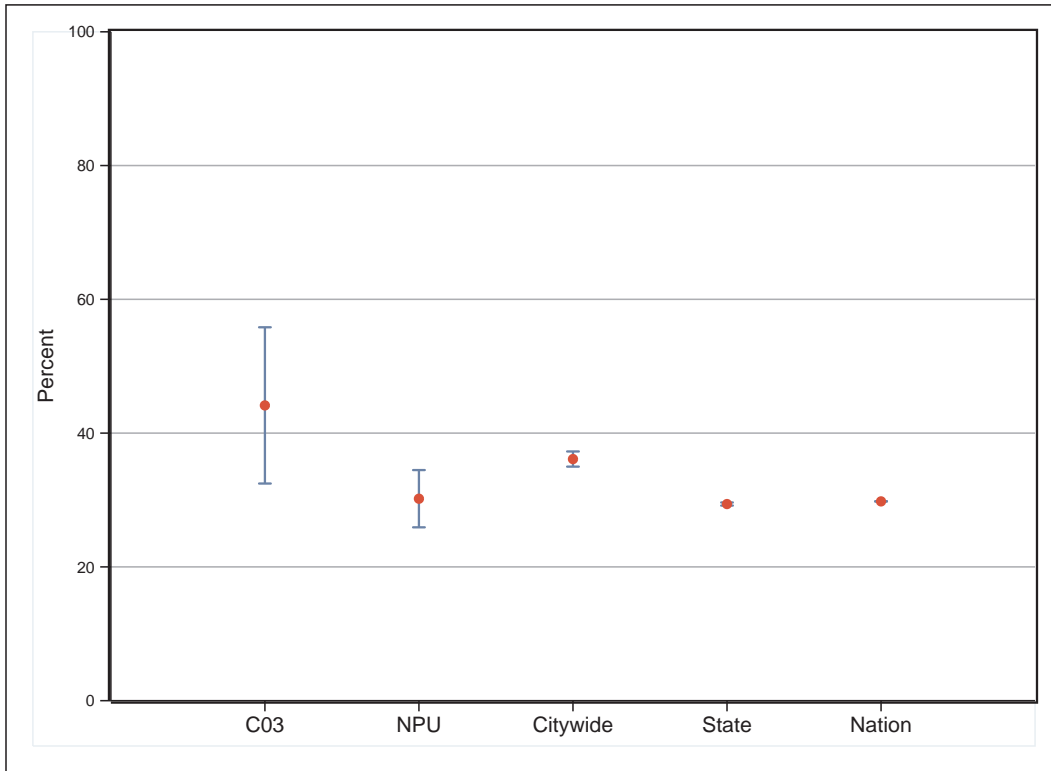


Rental Vacancy Rate

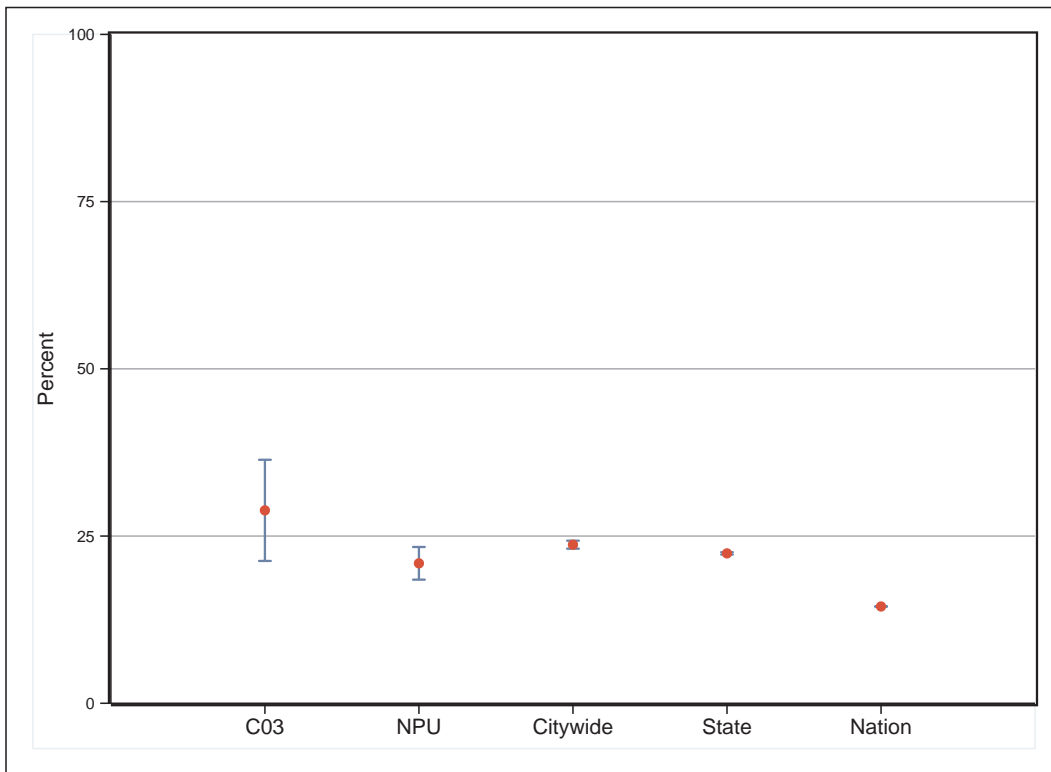


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

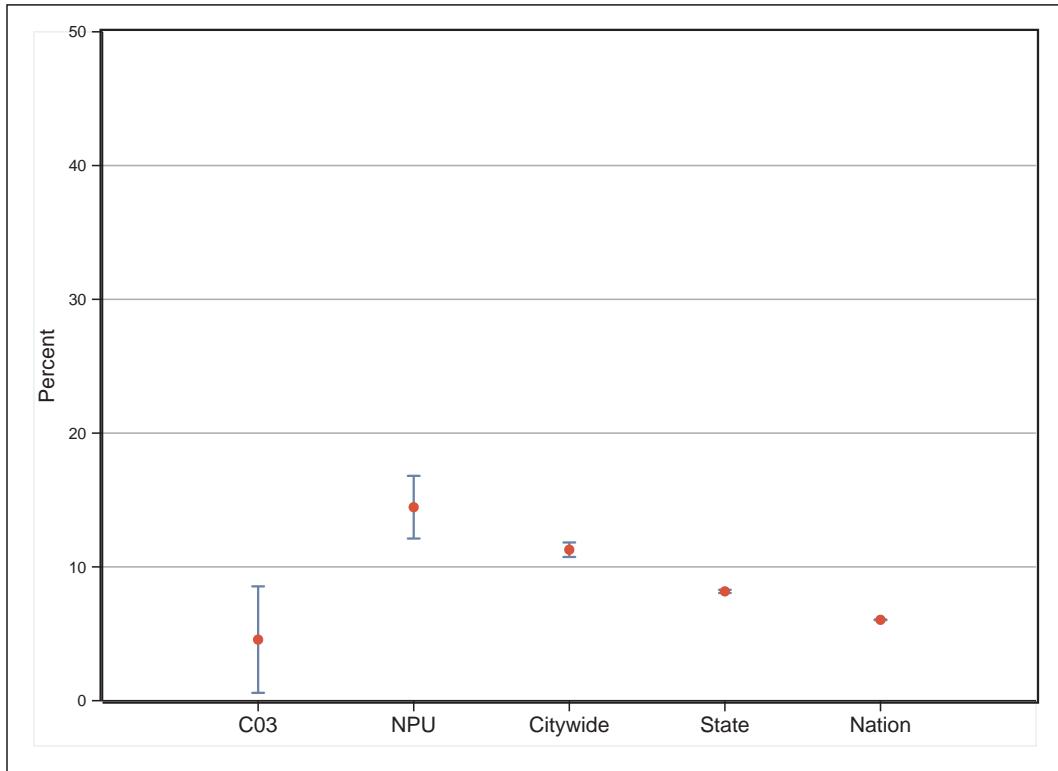


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

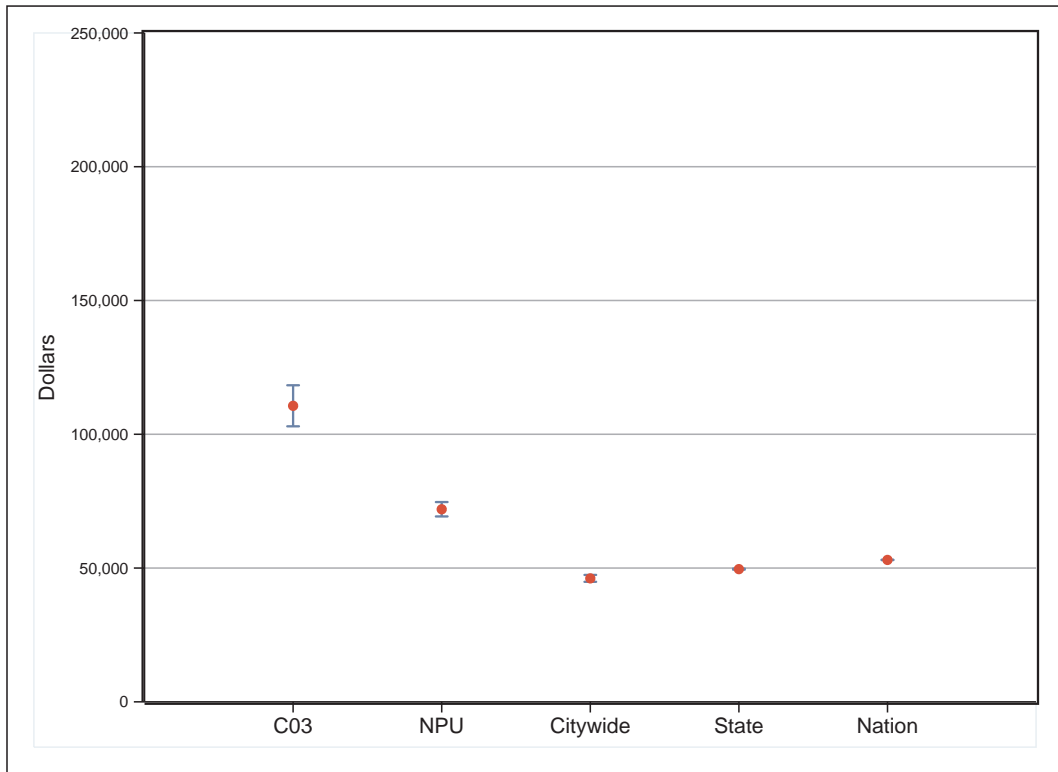


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

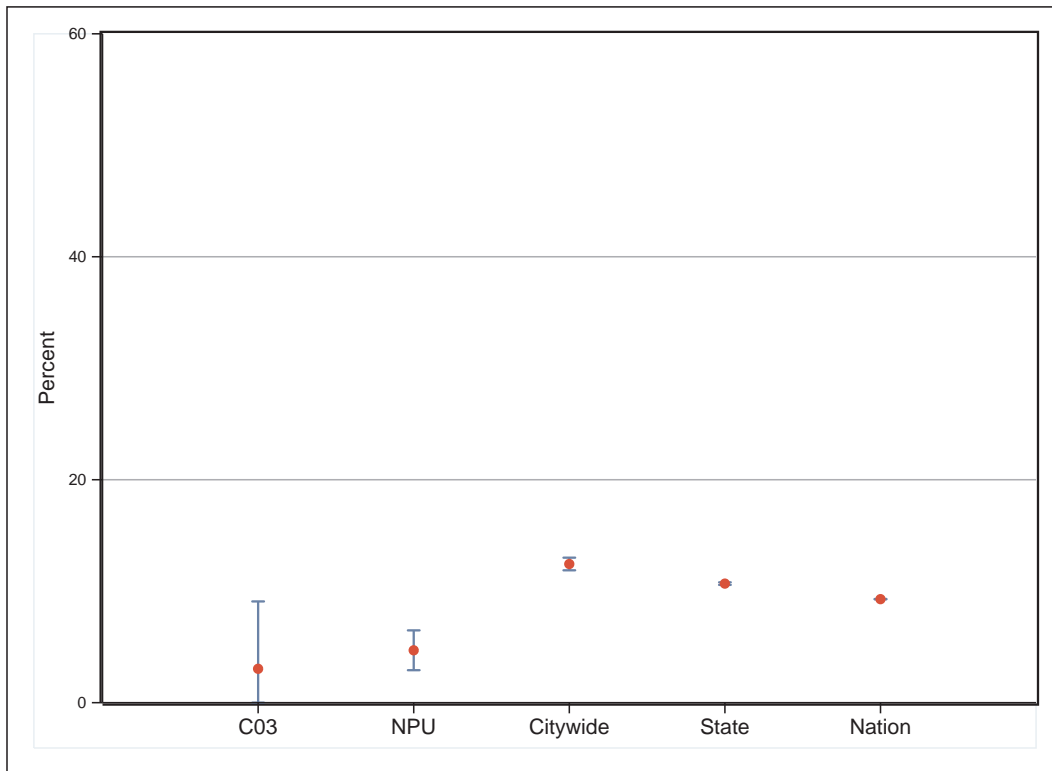


Median Household Income

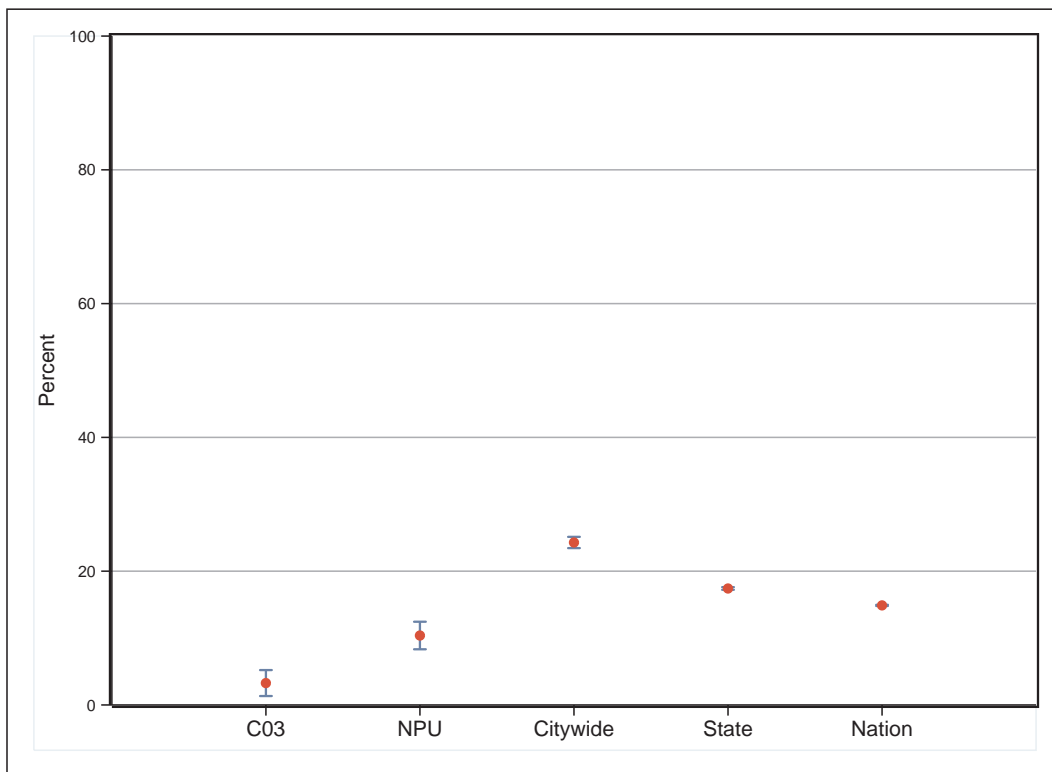


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Family households (families)	879	±127	62.8%	±6.9
With own children under 18 years	479	±119	34.2%	±7.8
Married-couple family	802	±133	57.3%	±7.8
With own children under 18 years	431	±107	30.8%	±7.1
Male householder, no wife present, family	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
With own children under 18 years	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	77	±67	5.5%	±4.8
With own children under 18 years	48	±47	3.4%	±3.3
Nonfamily households	520	±116	37.2%	±7.5
Householder living alone	520	±116	37.2%	±7.5
65 years and over	365	±87	26.1%	±5.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	479	±116	34.2%	±7.6
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	544	±90	38.9%	±5.3
Average household size	2.25	±0.19	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.07	±0.54	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,143	±403	3,143	(X)
Householder	1,311	±158	41.7%	±7.3
Spouse	808	±135	25.7%	±2.8
Child	1,024	±205	32.6%	±5.0
Other relatives	0	±28	0.0%	±0.9
Nonrelatives	0	±16	0.0%	±0.5
Unmarried partner	0	±16	0.0%	±0.5
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,028	±146	1,028	(X)
Never married	111	±79	10.8%	±7.5
Now married, except separated	827	±135	80.4%	±6.5
Separated	0	±19	0.0%	±1.8
Widowed	26	±30	2.5%	±2.9
Divorced	67	±70	6.5%	±6.8
Females 15 years and over	1,477	±179	1,477	(X)
Never married	205	±101	13.9%	±6.6
Now married, except separated	836	±141	56.6%	±6.6
Separated	0	±19	0.0%	±1.3
Widowed	286	±90	19.3%	±5.7
Divorced	137	±65	9.2%	±4.3
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	37	±34	37	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±11	0.0%	±30.6
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±58	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	64	±57	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±150	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	331	±256	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	±45	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±11	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±11	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±16	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±11	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±11	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±11	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±11	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±11	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±11	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	895	±225	895	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	143	±90	16.0%	±9.2
Kindergarten	48	±42	5.4%	±4.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	427	±120	47.7%	±5.9
High school (grades 9-12)	220	±127	24.6%	±12.8
College or graduate school	56	±60	6.3%	±6.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,293	±237	2,293	(X)
Less than 9th grade	36	±61	1.6%	±2.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22	±57	1.0%	±2.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	245	±98	10.7%	±4.1
Some college, no degree	213	±88	9.3%	±3.7
Associate's degree	85	±74	3.7%	±3.2
Bachelor's degree	871	±158	38.0%	±5.7
Graduate or professional degree	821	±185	35.8%	±7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.5%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	73.8%	±7.4	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,349	±232	2,349	(X)
Civilian veterans	176	±75	7.5%	±3.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,123	±383	3,123	(X)
With a disability	255	±96	8.2%	±2.9
Under 18 years	940	±210	940	(X)
With a disability	0	±23	0.0%	±2.4
18 to 64 years	1,539	±174	1,539	(X)
With a disability	32	±40	2.1%	±2.6
65 years and over	644	±126	644	(X)
With a disability	223	±84	34.7%	±11.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,193	±404	3,193	(X)
Same house	2,891	±433	90.5%	±7.2
Different house in the U.S.	302	±198	9.5%	±6.1
Same county	156	±151	4.9%	±4.7
Different county	146	±128	4.6%	±4.0
Same state	146	±127	4.6%	±3.9
Different state	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Abroad	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
Native	3,037	±411	89.9%	±17.3
Born in United States	2,973	±421	88.0%	±3.3
State of residence	1,352	±285	40.0%	±6.4
Different state	1,621	±310	48.0%	±6.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	65	±59	1.9%	±1.7
Foreign born	171	±116	5.1%	±3.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	171	±116	171	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	57	±48	33.5%	±16.2
Not a U.S. citizen	113	±107	66.5%	±43.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	235	±135	235	(X)
Native	65	±63	65	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±17.4
Entered before 2010	65	±62	100.0%	±137.6
Foreign born	171	±116	171	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±6.6
Entered before 2010	171	±120	100.0%	±18.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	171	±116	171	(X)
Europe	53	±50	31.3%	±20.4
Asia	86	±66	50.7%	±17.4
Africa	8	±14	4.4%	±7.6
Oceania	0	±11	0.0%	±6.6
Latin America	23	±41	13.7%	±22.0
Northern America	0	±11	0.0%	±6.6

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,099	±405	3,099	(X)
English only	2,940	±347	94.9%	±16.7
Language other than English	158	±108	5.1%	±3.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±114	0.4%	±3.7
Spanish	0	±33	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±57	0.0%	±1.8
Other Indo-European languages	108	±79	3.5%	±2.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±58	0.4%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	50	±57	1.6%	±1.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±57	0.0%	±1.8
Other languages	0	±33	0.0%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±57	0.0%	±1.8

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
American	672	±294	19.9%	±8.3
Arab	25	±42	0.7%	±1.3
Czech	11	±21	0.3%	±0.6
Danish	5	±9	0.1%	±0.3
Dutch	74	±95	2.2%	±2.8
English	543	±239	16.1%	±6.7
French (except Basque)	54	±52	1.6%	±1.5
French Canadian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
German	334	±160	9.9%	±4.6
Greek	11	±20	0.3%	±0.6
Hungarian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Irish	322	±179	9.5%	±5.2
Italian	34	±41	1.0%	±1.2
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Norwegian	19	±24	0.6%	±0.7
Polish	74	±88	2.2%	±2.6
Portuguese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Russian	144	±115	4.3%	±3.4
Scotch-Irish	146	±102	4.3%	±3.0
Scottish	204	±138	6.0%	±4.0
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Subsaharan African	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Swedish	46	±74	1.4%	±2.2
Swiss	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Ukranian	11	±22	0.3%	±0.6
Welsh	99	±95	2.9%	±2.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,354	±271	2,354	(X)
In labor force	1,107	±181	47.0%	±5.5
Civilian labor force	1,086	±177	46.2%	±5.3
Employed	1,053	±177	44.7%	±5.5
Unemployed	33	±66	1.4%	±2.8
Armed Forces	20	±62	0.9%	±2.6
Not in labor force	1,247	±209	53.0%	±6.4
Civilian labor force	1,086	±177	1,086	(X)
Percent Unemployed	3.0%	±6.0	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,358	±192	1,358	(X)
In labor force	367	±116	27.0%	±7.6
Civilian labor force	367	±116	27.0%	±7.6
Employed	348	±115	25.6%	±7.6
Own children under 6 years	315	±159	315	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	53	±70	16.7%	±20.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	686	±211	686	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	252	±131	36.8%	±15.3

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,057	±161	1,057	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	874	±158	82.7%	±8.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	14	±22	1.4%	±2.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	±11	0.0%	±1.1
Walked	0	±11	0.0%	±1.1
Other means	14	±25	1.3%	±2.4
Worked at home	155	±77	14.6%	±6.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	±4.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,053	±177	1,053	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	832	±161	79.0%	±7.6
Service occupations	12	±30	1.2%	±2.9
Sales and office occupations	162	±80	15.4%	±7.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	53	±54	5.0%	±5.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1	±27	0.1%	±2.6

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,053	±177	1,053	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±27	0.0%	±2.5
Construction	84	±66	8.0%	±6.1
Manufacturing	47	±48	4.5%	±4.5
Wholesale trade	22	±39	2.1%	±3.7
Retail trade	77	±61	7.3%	±5.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	16	±34	1.5%	±3.2
Information	12	±27	1.1%	±2.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	157	±72	15.0%	±6.3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	384	±129	36.5%	±10.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	144	±74	13.7%	±6.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	4	±29	0.4%	±2.7
Other services, except public administration	28	±37	2.7%	±3.5
Public administration	85	±72	8.1%	±6.7

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,053	±177	1,053	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	878	±176	83.3%	±9.1
Government workers	98	±83	9.3%	±7.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	85	±58	8.1%	±5.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±27	0.0%	±2.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Less than \$10,000	123	±65	8.8%	±4.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	±41	2.8%	±2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	99	±59	7.1%	±4.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	118	±69	8.4%	±4.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	±51	4.4%	±3.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	109	±78	7.8%	±5.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	±44	3.4%	±3.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	271	±101	19.4%	±7.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	164	±73	11.7%	±5.1
\$200,000 or more	367	±99	26.3%	±6.6
Median household income (dollars)	110,646	±7,676	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	190,750	±39,009	(X)	(X)
With earnings	843	±136	60.2%	±7.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	257,725	±54,335	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	476	±89	34.0%	±5.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,089	±1,938	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	225	±78	16.1%	±5.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	27,985	±16,176	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	30	±37	2.1%	±2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	18,007	±30,858	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	8	±13	0.5%	±0.9
Families	879	±127	879	(X)
Less than \$10,000	14	±27	1.6%	±3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±19	0.0%	±2.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	±33	1.7%	±3.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17	±35	1.9%	±4.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	±40	2.3%	±4.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	101	±79	11.5%	±8.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	±38	3.6%	±4.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	164	±77	18.7%	±8.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	152	±71	17.3%	±7.7
\$200,000 or more	363	±99	41.4%	±9.5
Median family income (dollars)	175,035	±19,329	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	275,540	±57,291	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	80,070	±14,343	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	520	±116	520	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	27,017	±4,558	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	46,360	±16,523	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,123	±383	3,123	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,113	±298	99.7%	±15.5
With private health insurance	2,909	±289	93.1%	±14.7
With public coverage	675	±136	21.6%	±3.5
No health insurance coverage	11	±31	0.3%	±1.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	940	±210	940	(X)
No health insurance coverage	0	±16	0.0%	±1.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,539	±174	1,539	(X)
In labor force:	1,019	±152	1,019	(X)
Employed:	986	±147	986	(X)
With health insurance coverage	986	±147	100.0%	±0.0
With private health insurance	986	±147	100.0%	±0.0
With public coverage	11	±19	1.1%	±1.9
No health insurance coverage	0	±11	0.0%	±1.1
Unemployed:	33	±38	33	(X)
With health insurance coverage	33	±38	100.0%	±0.0
With private health insurance	33	±38	100.0%	±0.0
With public coverage	0	±11	0.0%	±34.1
No health insurance coverage	0	±11	0.0%	±34.1
Not in labor force:	521	±111	521	(X)
With health insurance coverage	510	±119	98.0%	±9.2
With private health insurance	491	±112	94.2%	±7.6
With public coverage	32	±39	6.2%	±7.4
No health insurance coverage	11	±18	2.0%	±3.5

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	1.6%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±6.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±36.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.7%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±21.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±24.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±39.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	3.3%	±1.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.0%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.0%	±1.2	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±7.6	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	0.0%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	4.7%	±3.0	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	0.7%	±2.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	14.4%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	1.0%	±1.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	18.3%	±10.4	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,517	±139	1,517	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	92.3%	±2.2
Vacant housing units	118	±82	7.7%	±5.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	5.0	±5.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.5	±11.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,517	±139	1,517	(X)
1-unit, detached	902	±117	59.5%	±5.4
1-unit, attached	61	±37	4.0%	±2.4
2 units	0	±19	0.0%	±1.2
3 or 4 units	2	±20	0.1%	±1.3
5 to 9 units	29	±37	1.9%	±2.4
10 to 19 units	0	±19	0.0%	±1.2
20 or more units	523	±140	34.5%	±8.7
Mobile home	0	±19	0.0%	±1.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±19	0.0%	±1.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,517	±139	1,517	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±19	0.0%	±1.2
Built 2000 to 2009	438	±120	28.8%	±7.5
Built 1990 to 1999	220	±83	14.5%	±5.3
Built 1980 to 1989	118	±64	7.8%	±4.1
Built 1970 to 1979	308	±86	20.3%	±5.4
Built 1960 to 1969	132	±79	8.7%	±5.2
Built 1950 to 1959	190	±78	12.5%	±5.0
Built 1940 to 1949	57	±49	3.8%	±3.2
Built 1939 or earlier	54	±50	3.6%	±3.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,517	±139	1,517	(X)
1 room	18	±31	1.2%	±2.1
2 rooms	9	±20	0.6%	±1.3
3 rooms	320	±123	21.1%	±7.9
4 rooms	55	±45	3.6%	±3.0
5 rooms	37	±45	2.5%	±3.0
6 rooms	215	±77	14.2%	±4.9
7 rooms	135	±69	8.9%	±4.5
8 rooms	155	±77	10.2%	±5.0
9 rooms or more	572	±111	37.7%	±6.4
Median rooms	7.8	±0.6	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,517	±139	1,517	(X)
No bedroom	18	±31	1.2%	±2.1
1 bedroom	326	±113	21.5%	±7.2
2 bedrooms	127	±70	8.4%	±4.5
3 bedrooms	327	±105	21.6%	±6.6
4 bedrooms	304	±97	20.0%	±6.1
5 or more bedrooms	414	±110	27.3%	±6.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Owner-occupied	978	±120	69.9%	±5.5
Renter-occupied	422	±86	30.1%	±5.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.66	±0.30	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.65	±0.38	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	145	±70	10.3%	±4.9
Moved in 2000 to 2009	840	±151	60.0%	±9.2
Moved in 1990 to 1999	171	±83	12.2%	±5.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	86	±58	6.1%	±4.1
Moved in 1970 to 1979	94	±63	6.7%	±4.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	64	±51	4.6%	±3.6

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
No vehicles available	99	±60	7.1%	±4.2
1 vehicle available	439	±129	31.4%	±8.7
2 vehicles available	685	±142	49.0%	±9.0
3 or more vehicles available	176	±87	12.5%	±6.1

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Utility gas	947	±132	67.7%	±6.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	32	±40	2.3%	±2.9
Electricity	420	±112	30.0%	±7.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Coal or coke	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Wood	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Solar energy	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
No fuel used	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	0	±27	0.0%	±1.9

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,399	±133	1,399	(X)
1.00 or less	1,356	±156	96.9%	±6.3
1.01 to 1.50	43	±48	3.1%	±3.4
1.51 or more	0	±38	0.0%	±2.7

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	978	±120	978	(X)
Less than \$50,000	13	±57	1.3%	±5.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	±42	0.0%	±4.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±27	0.0%	±2.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26	±35	2.7%	±3.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	64	±52	6.5%	±5.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	226	±103	23.1%	±10.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	355	±108	36.3%	±10.1
\$1,000,000 or more	293	±92	30.0%	±8.6
Median (dollars)	684,153	±67,063	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	978	±120	978	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	707	±132	72.3%	±10.1
Housing units without a mortgage	271	±80	27.7%	±7.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	707	±132	707	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±27	0.0%	±3.8
\$300 to \$499	0	±27	0.0%	±3.8
\$500 to \$699	0	±27	0.0%	±3.8
\$700 to \$999	0	±33	0.0%	±4.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	13	±33	1.8%	±4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	106	±75	15.0%	±10.2
\$2,000 or more	588	±134	83.2%	±10.9
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	271	±80	271	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±19	0.0%	±7.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±27	0.0%	±9.9
\$200 to \$299	0	±27	0.0%	±9.9
\$300 to \$399	0	±27	0.0%	±9.9
\$400 or more	271	±86	100.0%	±11.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(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)	692	±173	692	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	261	±95	37.7%	±10.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	81	±59	11.7%	±8.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	43	±41	6.2%	±5.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	48	±52	6.9%	±7.3
35.0 percent or more	259	±115	37.5%	±13.6
Not computed	15	±29	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	271	±105	271	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	76	±54	28.2%	±16.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	30	±34	10.9%	±11.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±7.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4	±23	1.5%	±8.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	43	±35	15.9%	±11.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±7.0
35.0 percent or more	118	±67	43.5%	±18.2
Not computed	0	±19	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	390	±84	390	(X)
Less than \$200	32	±46	8.2%	±11.7
\$200 to \$299	19	±31	4.9%	±8.0
\$300 to \$499	96	±69	24.6%	±16.9
\$500 to \$749	14	±46	3.6%	±11.9
\$750 to \$999	24	±39	6.2%	±9.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	±34	4.1%	±8.7
\$1,500 or more	189	±73	48.4%	±15.6
Median (dollars)	1,404	±1,169	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	32	±38	(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)	361	±135	361	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	60	±68	16.6%	±17.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	101	±76	27.9%	±18.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	64	±48	17.7%	±11.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	16	±29	4.4%	±7.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	52	±41	14.4%	±10.1
35.0 percent or more	68	±54	18.9%	±13.3
Not computed	61	±49	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
Male	1,491	±267	44.1%	±5.1
Female	1,886	±264	55.9%	±1.7
Under 5 years	278	±123	8.2%	±3.5
5 to 9 years	326	±129	9.6%	±3.6
10 to 14 years	267	±107	7.9%	±3.0
15 to 19 years	183	±106	5.4%	±3.0
20 to 24 years	30	±56	0.9%	±1.7
25 to 34 years	130	±78	3.8%	±2.2
35 to 44 years	590	±149	17.5%	±3.7
45 to 54 years	503	±125	14.9%	±3.1
55 to 59 years	161	±69	4.8%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	143	±86	4.2%	±2.5
65 to 74 years	240	±88	7.1%	±2.4
75 to 84 years	371	±112	11.0%	±3.0
85 years and over	155	±83	4.6%	±2.4
Median age (years)	43.3	±1.3	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,376	±301	70.4%	±13.1
21 years and over	2,321	±293	68.7%	±12.8
62 years and over	815	±171	24.1%	±3.8
65 years and over	767	±165	22.7%	±3.8
18 years and over	2,376	±301	2,376	(X)
Male	983	±203	41.4%	±6.8
Female	1,393	±221	58.6%	±5.6
65 years and over	767	±165	767	(X)
Male	226	±94	29.5%	±10.4
Female	541	±136	70.5%	±9.2

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
One race	3,377	±461	100.0%	±0.0
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
One race	3,377	±461	100.0%	±0.0
White	3,135	±455	92.8%	±4.5
Black or African American	163	±163	4.8%	±4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Asian	59	±78	1.8%	±2.3
Asian Indian	8	±15	0.2%	±0.4
Chinese	8	±18	0.2%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Japanese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Korean	44	±77	1.3%	±2.3
Vietnamese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Other Asian	0	±37	0.0%	±1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±0.9
Some other race	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
White and Black or African American	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
White	3,135	±455	92.8%	±4.5
Black or African American	163	±163	4.8%	±4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Asian	79	±91	2.3%	±2.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	3,377	±461	3,377	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24	±45	0.7%	±1.3
Mexican	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Puerto Rican	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Cuban	0	±11	0.0%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	24	±49	0.7%	±1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,345	±439	99.1%	±18.8
White alone	3,103	±432	91.9%	±2.5
Black or African American alone	163	±163	4.8%	±4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Asian alone	79	±91	2.3%	±2.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±19	0.0%	±0.6

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 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