

Neighborhood Statistical Area C05



Neighborhood(s): Collier Hills, Collier Hills North, Colonial Homes

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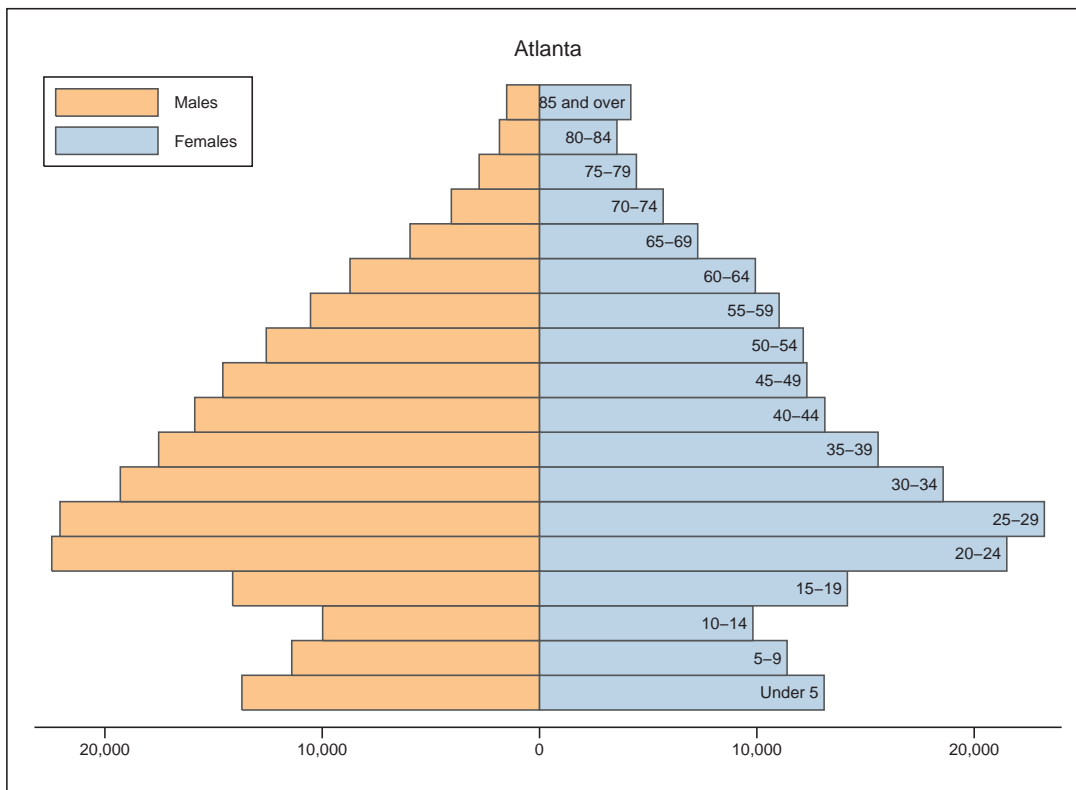
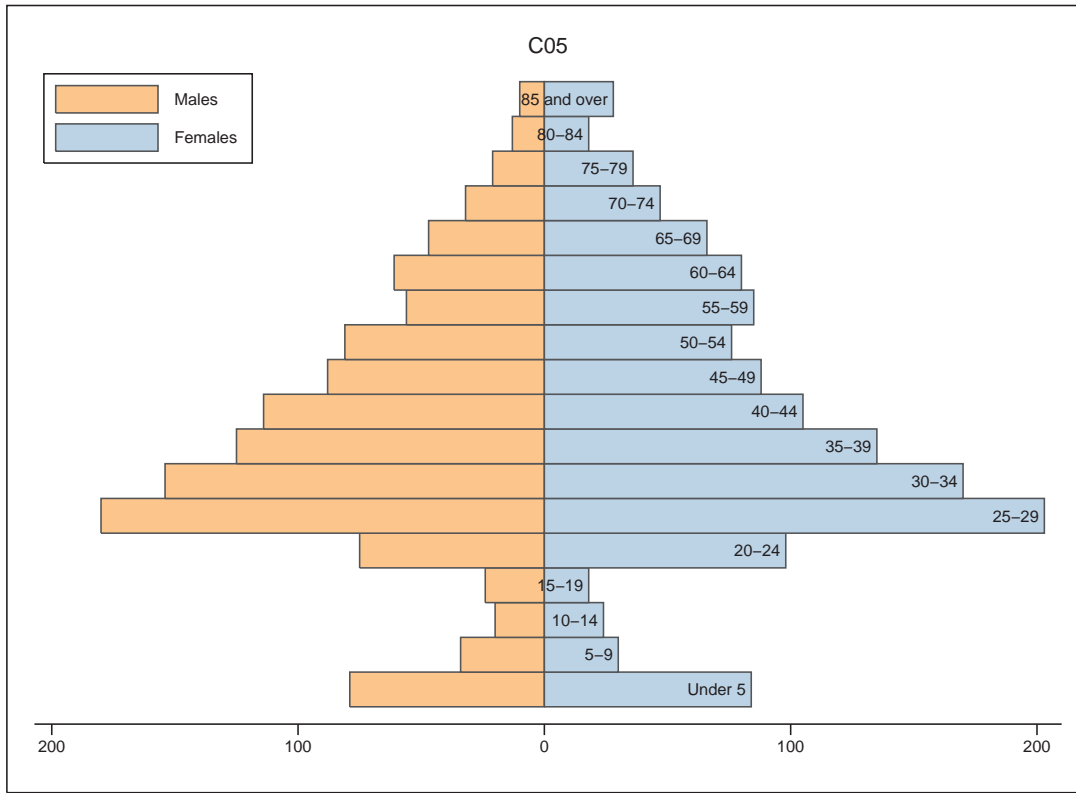
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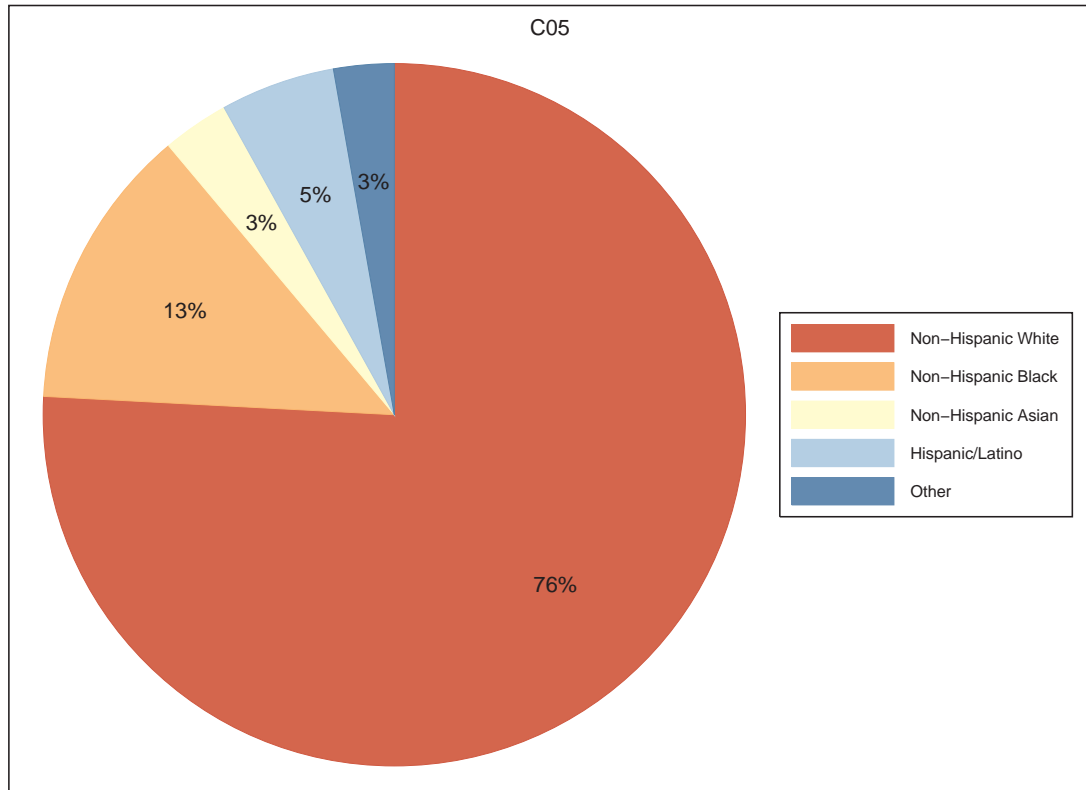
C05

Decennial 2010 Profile

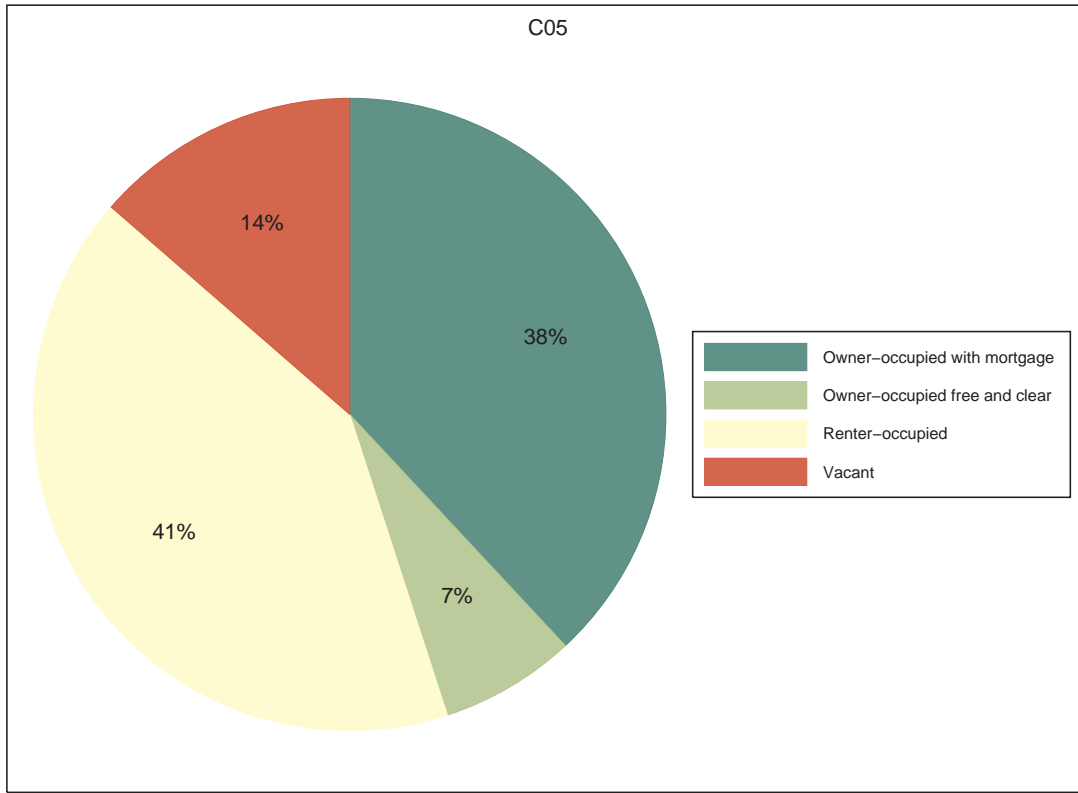
Sex and Age



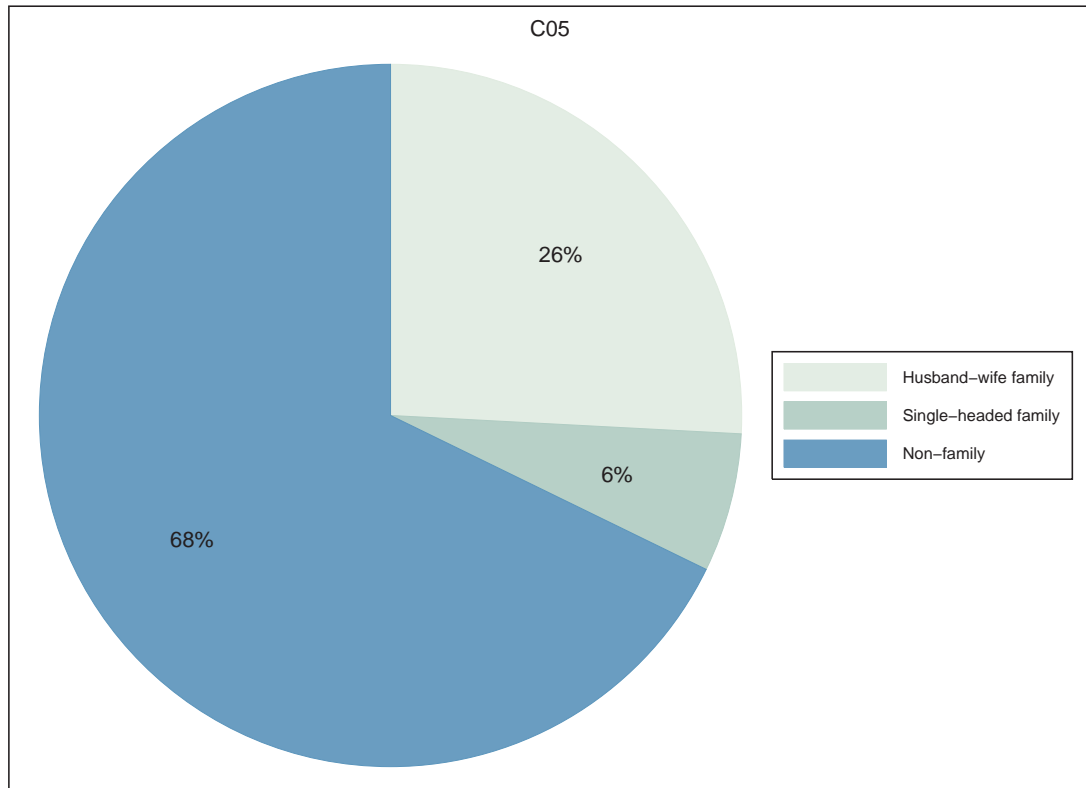
Race and Latino Origin



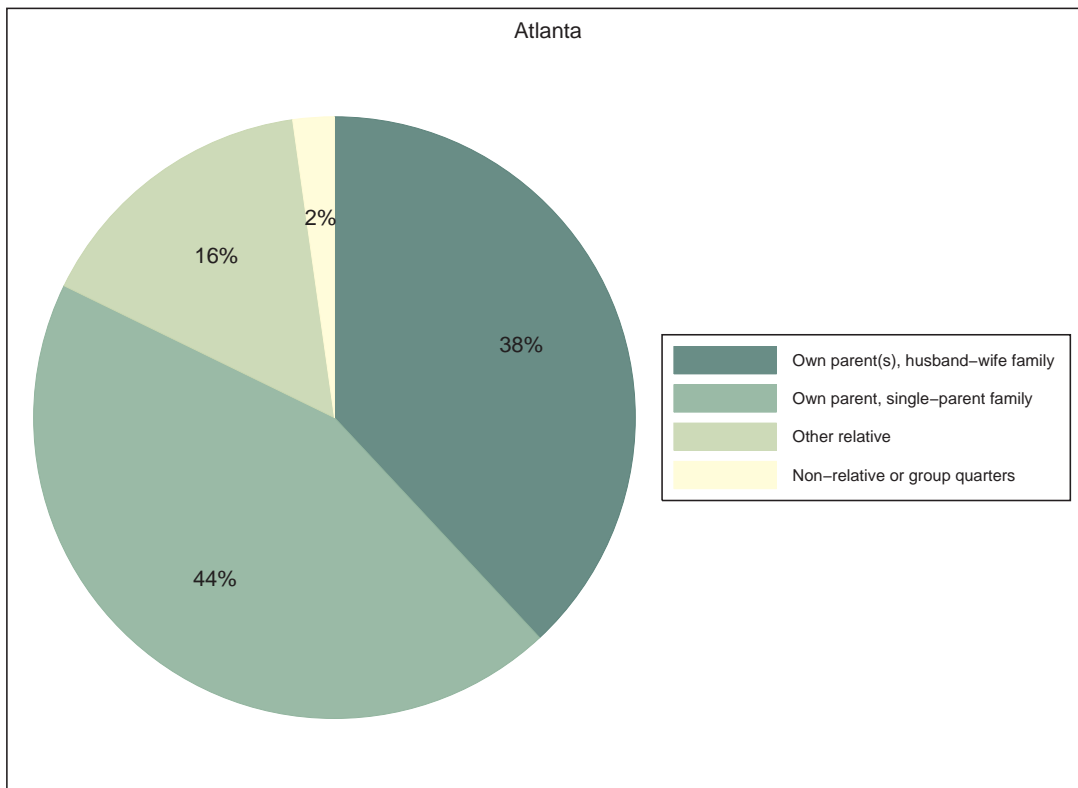
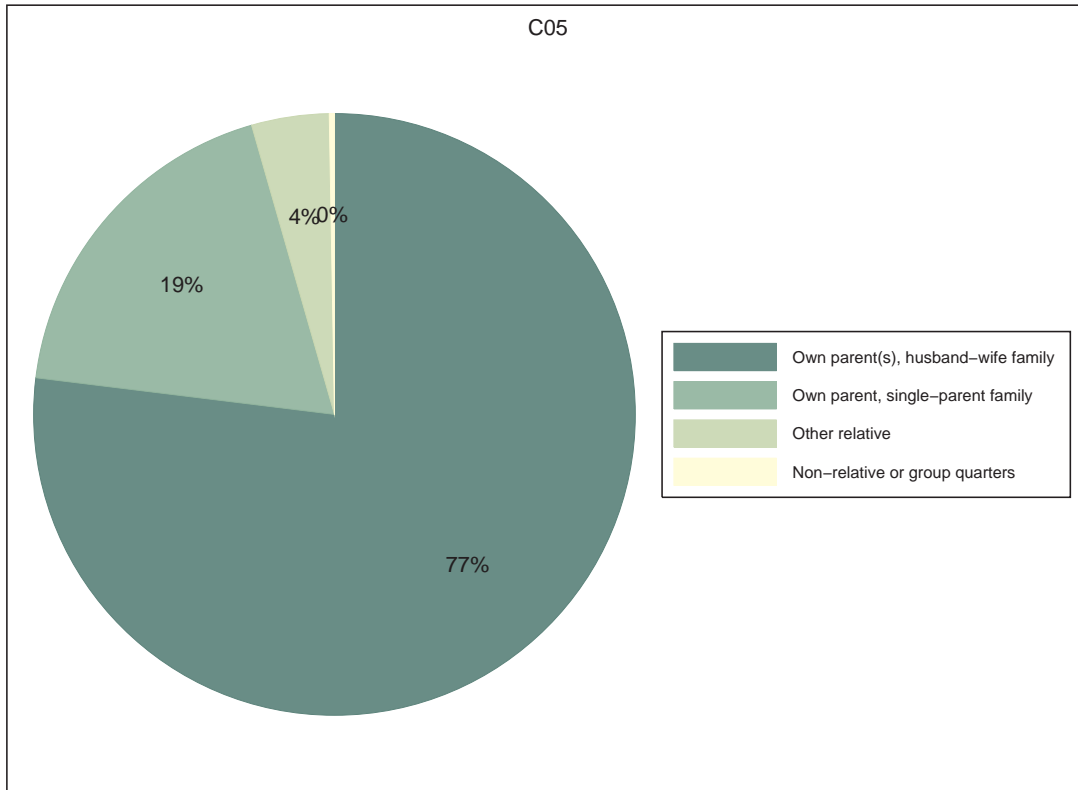
Housing Tenure



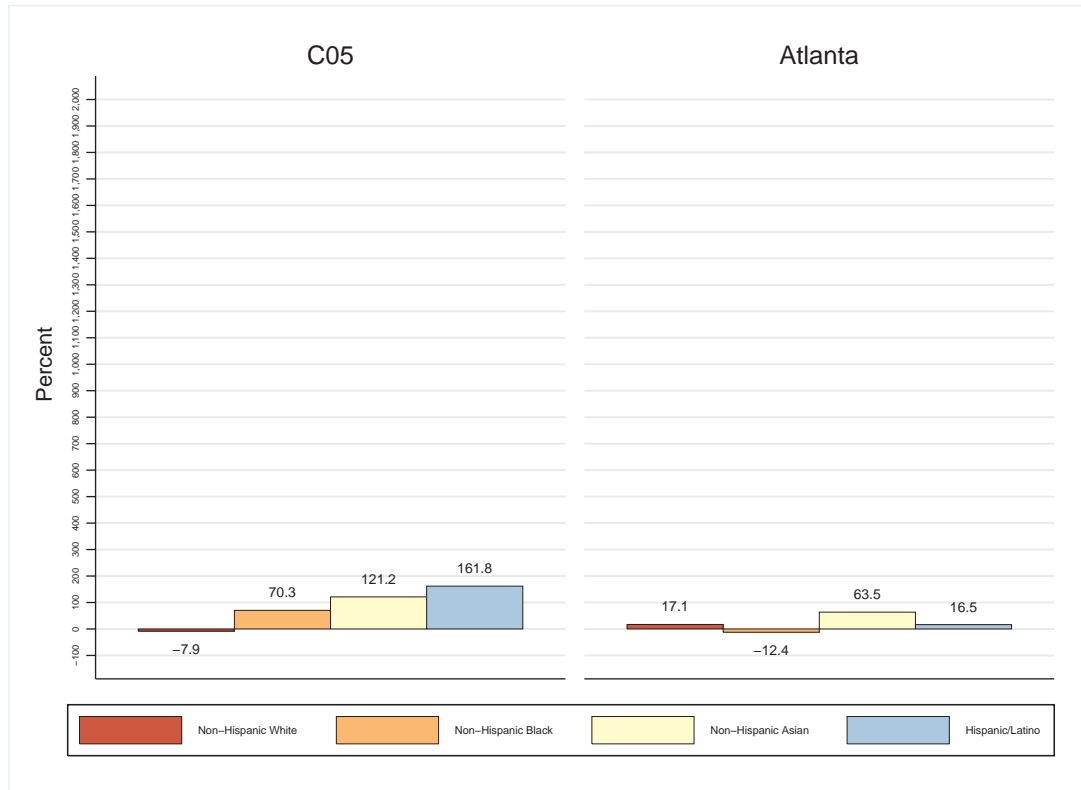
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,605	100.0%
Under 5 years	163	6.3%
5 to 9 years	64	2.5%
10 to 14 years	44	1.7%
15 to 19 years	42	1.6%
20 to 24 years	173	6.6%
25 to 29 years	383	14.7%
30 to 34 years	324	12.4%
35 to 39 years	260	10.0%
40 to 44 years	219	8.4%
45 to 49 years	176	6.8%
50 to 54 years	157	6.0%
55 to 59 years	141	5.4%
60 to 64 years	141	5.4%
65 to 69 years	113	4.3%
70 to 74 years	79	3.0%
75 to 79 years	57	2.2%
80 to 84 years	31	1.2%
85 years and over	38	1.5%
Median age (years)	37.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,325	89.3%
18 years and over	2,311	88.7%
21 years and over	2,281	87.6%
62 years and over	401	15.4%
65 years and over	318	12.2%
Male population	1,214	46.6%
Under 5 years	79	3.0%
5 to 9 years	34	1.3%
10 to 14 years	20	0.8%
15 to 19 years	24	0.9%
20 to 24 years	75	2.9%
25 to 29 years	180	6.9%
30 to 34 years	154	5.9%
35 to 39 years	125	4.8%
40 to 44 years	114	4.4%
45 to 49 years	88	3.4%
50 to 54 years	81	3.1%
55 to 59 years	56	2.1%
60 to 64 years	61	2.3%
65 to 69 years	47	1.8%
70 to 74 years	32	1.2%
75 to 79 years	21	0.8%
80 to 84 years	13	0.5%
85 years and over	10	0.4%
Median age (years)	36.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,075	41.3%
18 years and over	1,066	40.9%
21 years and over	1,053	40.4%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	151	5.8%
65 years and over	123	4.7%
Female population	1,391	53.4%
Under 5 years	84	3.2%
5 to 9 years	30	1.2%
10 to 14 years	24	0.9%
15 to 19 years	18	0.7%
20 to 24 years	98	3.8%
25 to 29 years	203	7.8%
30 to 34 years	170	6.5%
35 to 39 years	135	5.2%
40 to 44 years	105	4.0%
45 to 49 years	88	3.4%
50 to 54 years	76	2.9%
55 to 59 years	85	3.3%
60 to 64 years	80	3.1%
65 to 69 years	66	2.5%
70 to 74 years	47	1.8%
75 to 79 years	36	1.4%
80 to 84 years	18	0.7%
85 years and over	28	1.1%
Median age (years)	37.5	(X)
16 years and over	1,250	48.0%
18 years and over	1,245	47.8%
21 years and over	1,228	47.1%
62 years and over	250	9.6%
65 years and over	195	7.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,605	100.0%
One Race	2,544	97.7%
White	2,060	79.1%
Black or African American	346	13.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
Asian	78	3.0%
Asian Indian [‡]	33	1.3%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	23	0.9%
Filipino [‡]	9	0.4%
Japanese [‡]	6	0.2%
Korean [‡]	23	0.9%
Vietnamese [‡]	5	0.2%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	8	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	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	53	2.0%
Two or More Races	61	2.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.3%
White; Asian	21	0.8%
White; Black or African American	7	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	1	0.0%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,105	80.8%
Black or African American	374	14.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	31	1.2%
Asian	103	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.2%
Some Other Race	57	2.2%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,605	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	138	5.3%
Mexican‡	53	2.0%
Puerto Rican‡	14	0.5%
Cuban‡	12	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	46	1.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,467	94.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,605	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	138	5.3%
White alone	84	3.2%
Black or African American alone	6	0.2%
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	45	1.7%
Two or More Races	3	0.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,467	94.7%
White alone	1,976	75.9%
Black or African American alone	340	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.2%
Asian alone	78	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	8	0.3%
Two or More Races	58	2.2%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,605	100.0%
In households	2,605	100.0%
Householder	1,532	58.8%
Spouse	397	15.2%
Child	331	12.7%
Own child under 18 years	281	10.8%
Other relatives	75	2.9%
Under 18 years	12	0.5%
65 years and over†	9	0.3%
Nonrelatives	270	10.4%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%
65 years and over	1	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	106	4.1%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,532	100.0%
Family households (families)	493	32.2%
With own children under 18 years	190	12.4%
Husband-wife family	397	25.9%
With own children under 18 years	148	9.7%
Male householder, no wife present	33	2.2%
With own children under 18 years	9	0.6%
Female householder, no husband present	63	4.1%
With own children under 18 years	33	2.2%
Nonfamily households	1,039	67.8%
Householder living alone	818	53.4%
Male	351	22.9%
65 years and over†	31	2.0%
Female	512	33.4%
65 years and over‡	71	4.7%
Households with individuals under 18 years	197	12.9%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	269	17.6%
Average household size	1.70	(X)
Average family size	2.63	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,774	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,532	86.4%
Vacant housing units	242	13.6%
For rent	113	6.4%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.2%
For sale only	36	2.0%
Sold, not occupied	12	0.7%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	60	3.4%
All other vacants	18	1.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	13.3	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,532	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	798	52.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,477	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.85	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	734	47.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,128	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.54	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

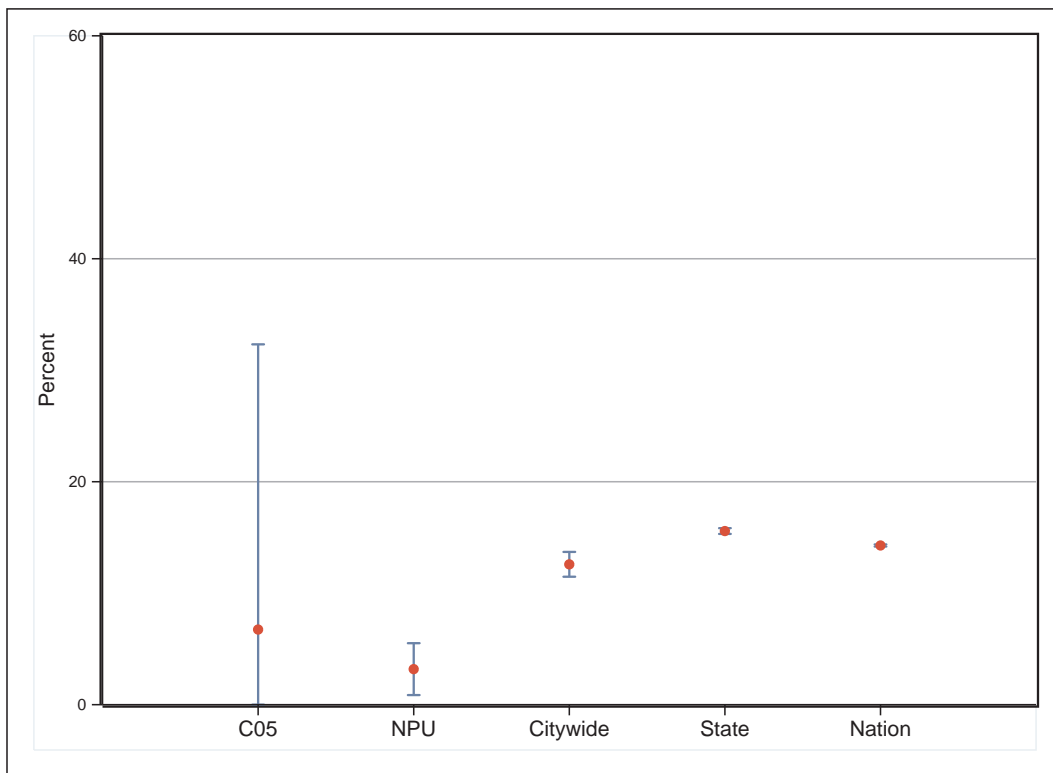
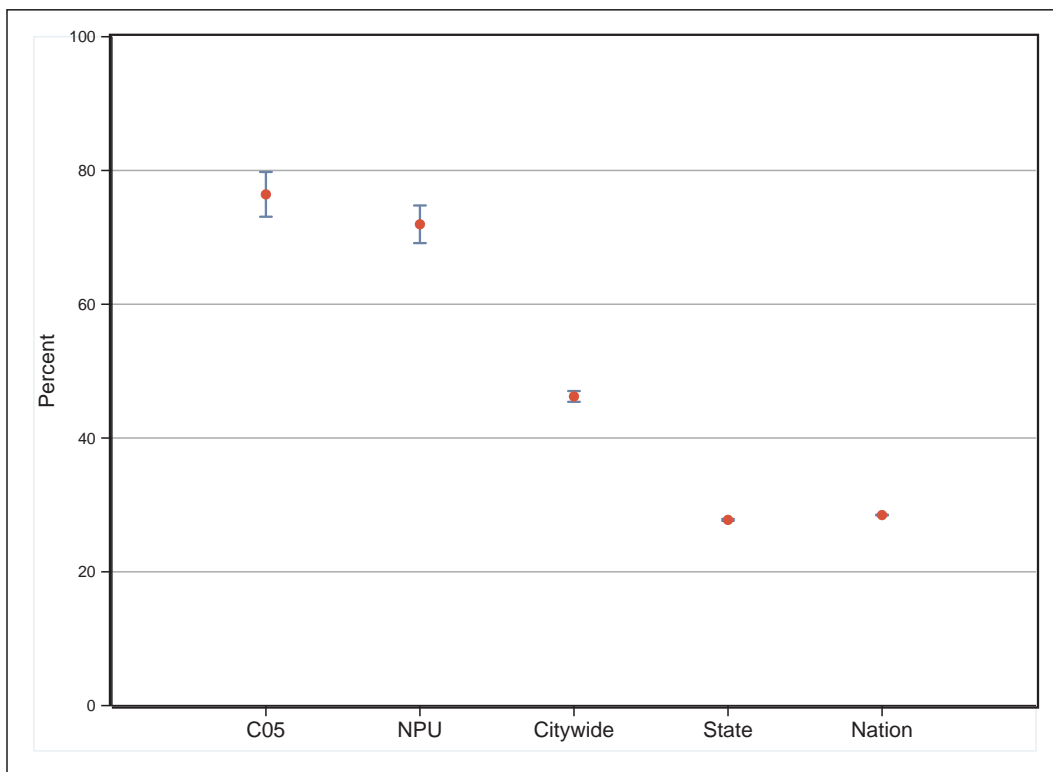
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

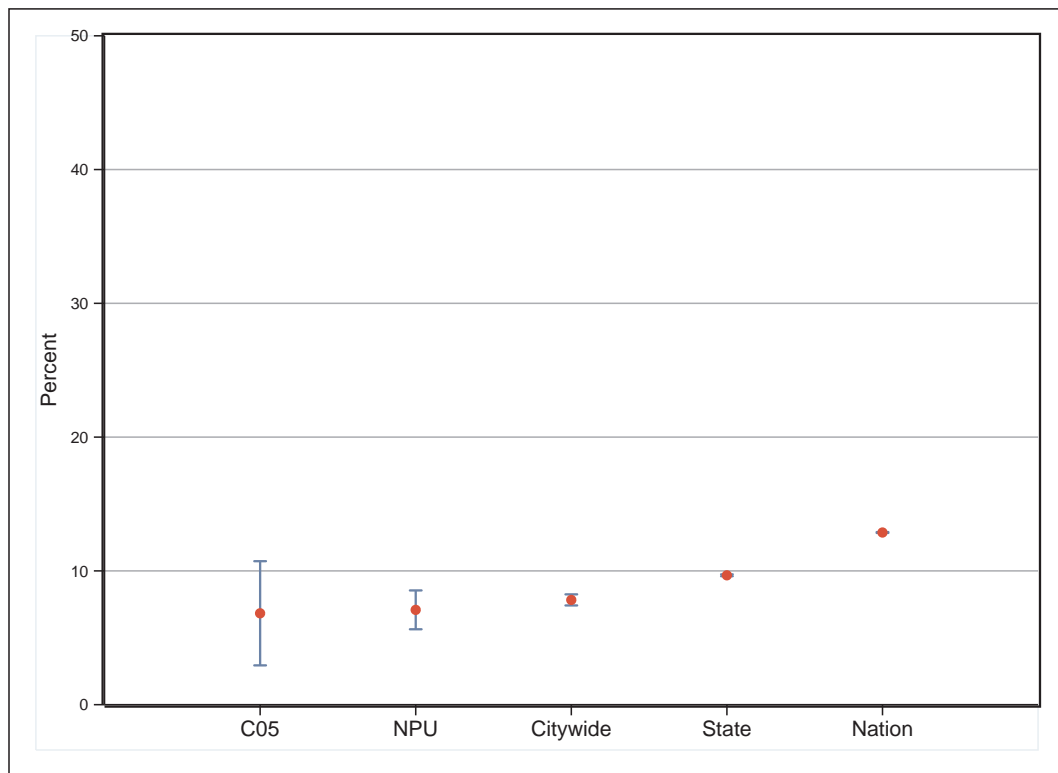
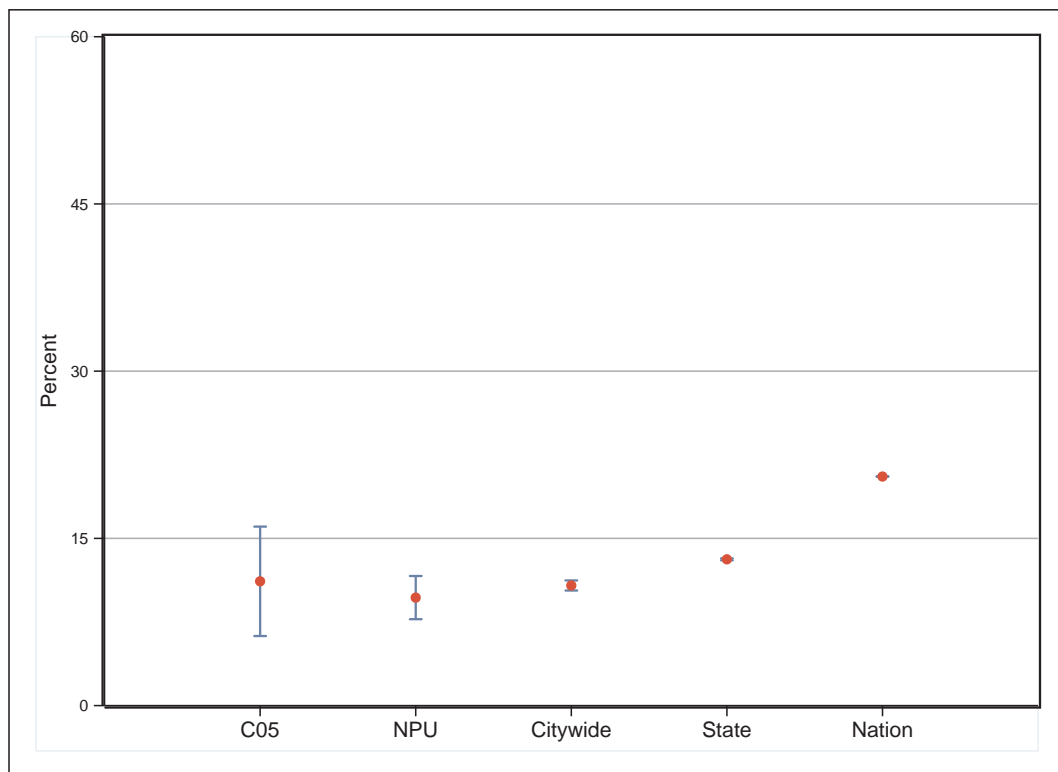
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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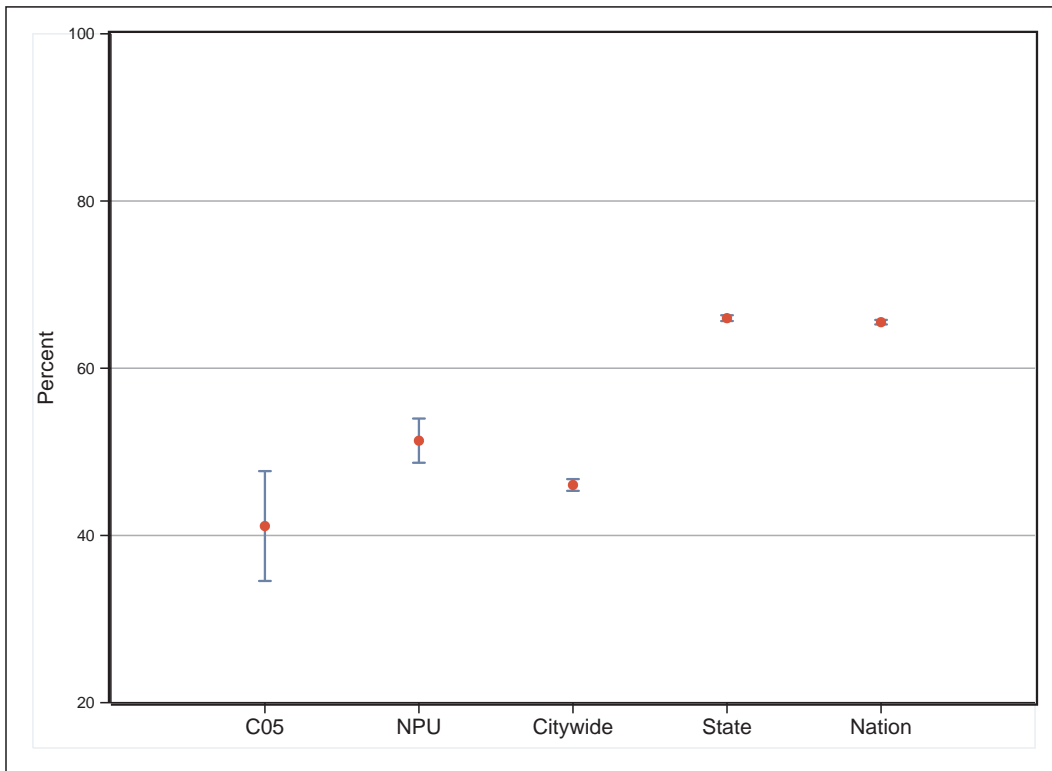
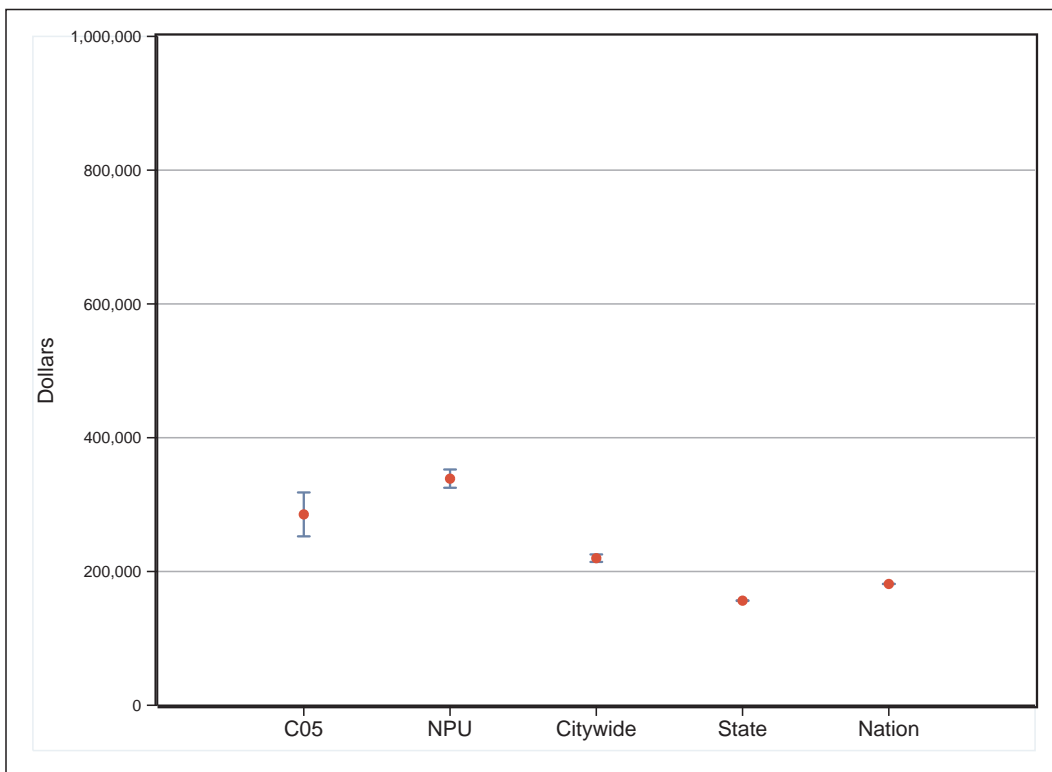
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

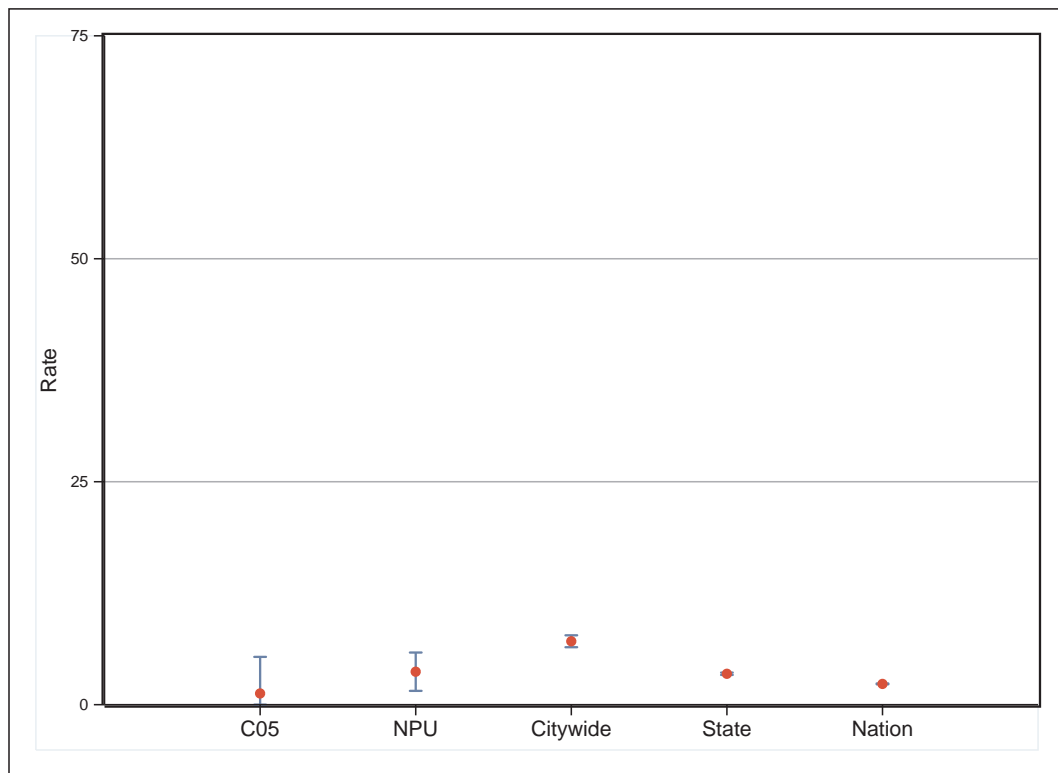
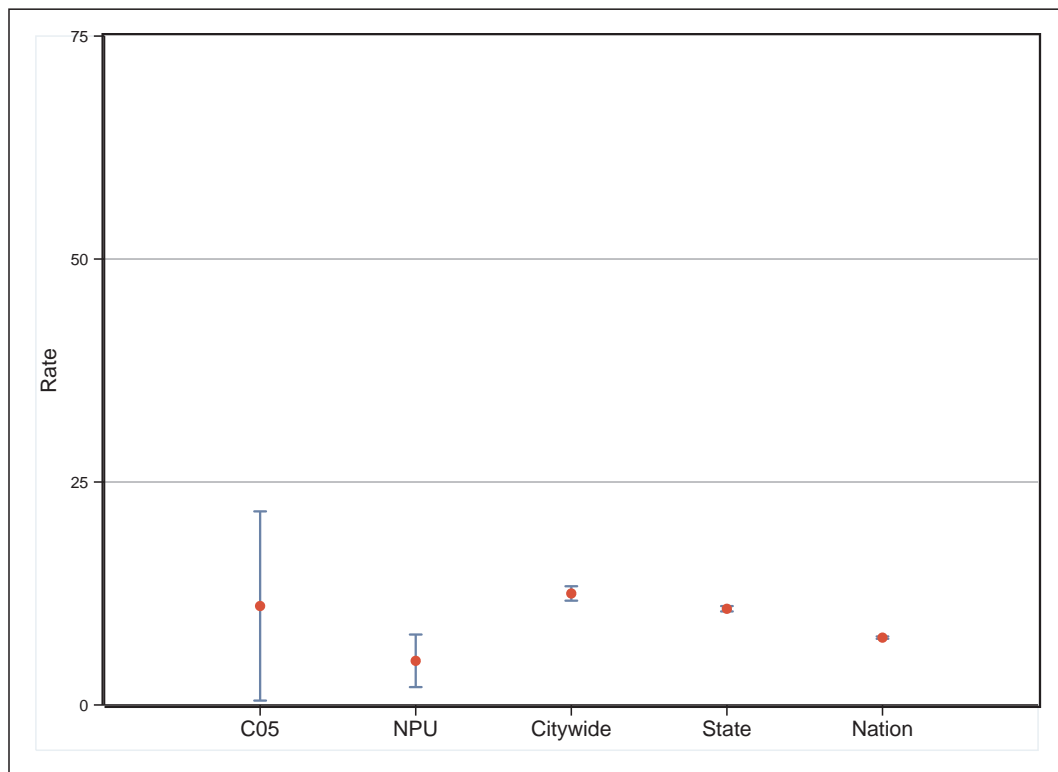
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

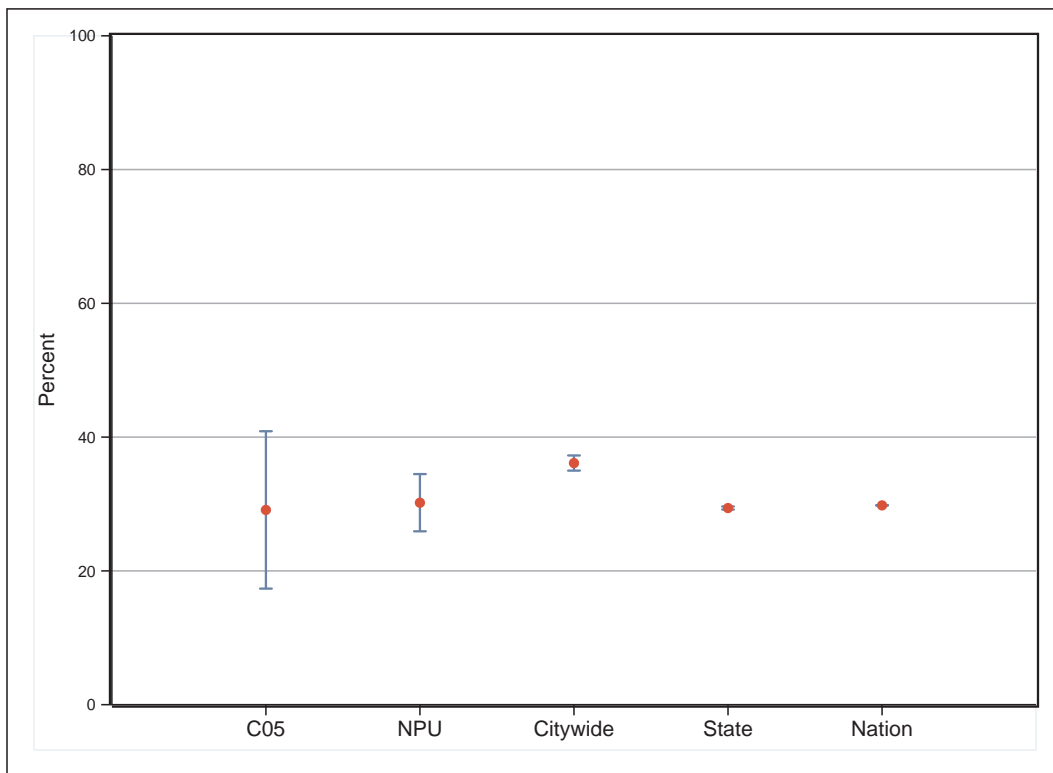
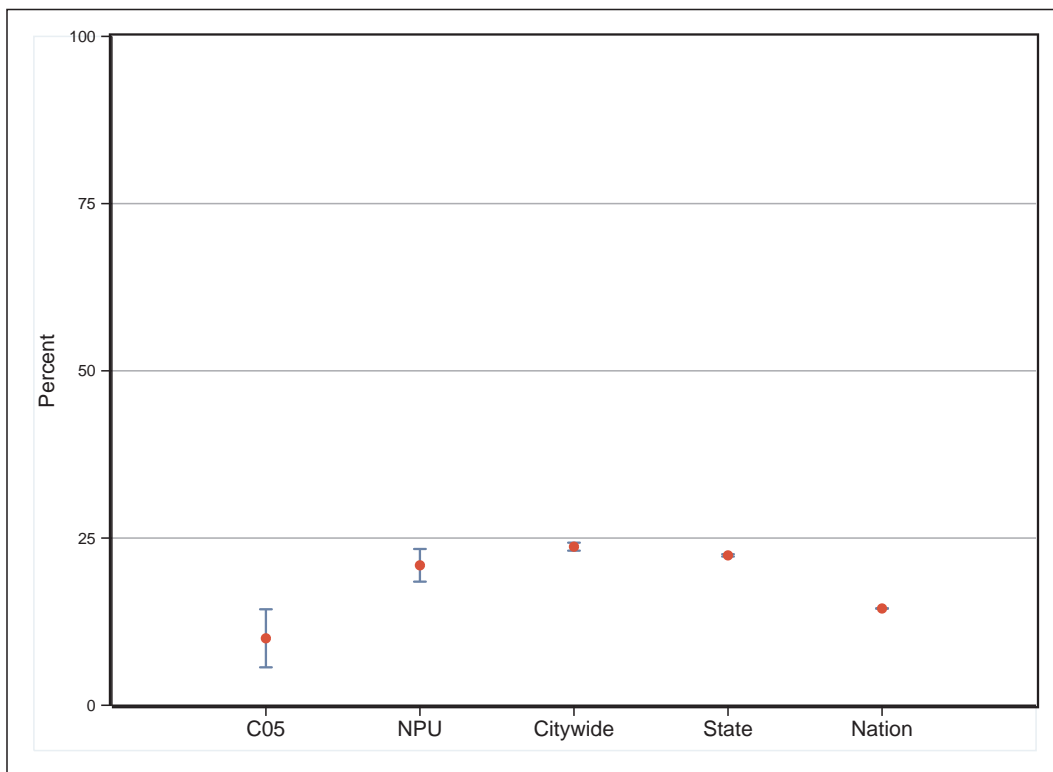
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

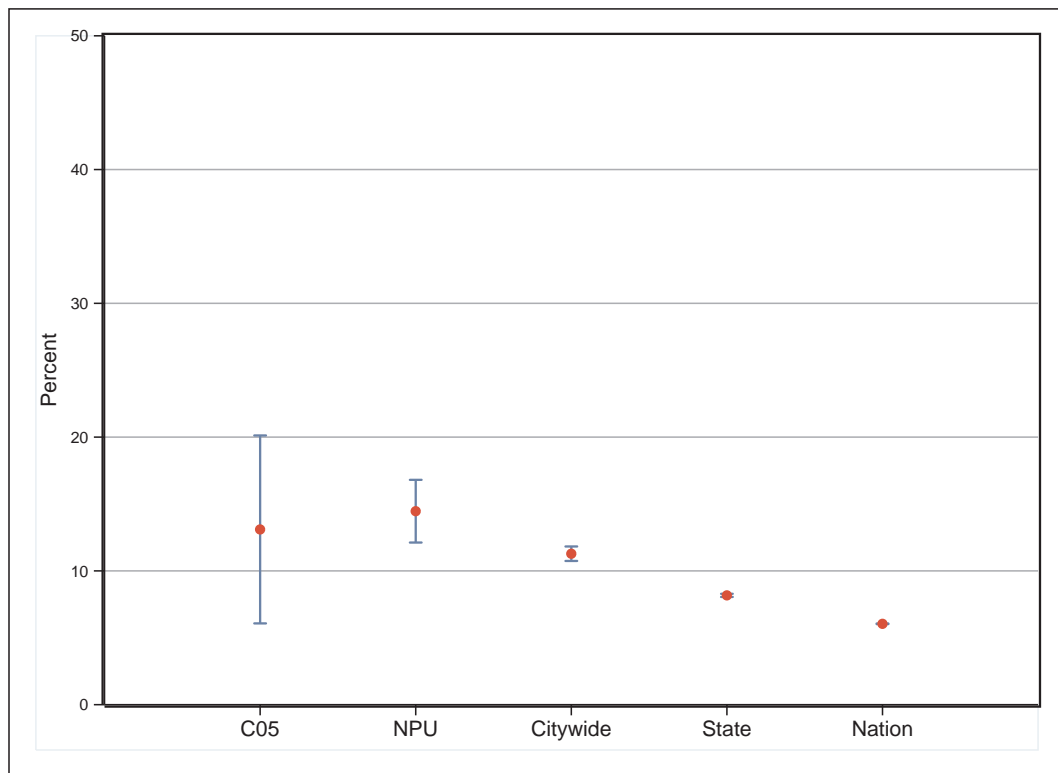
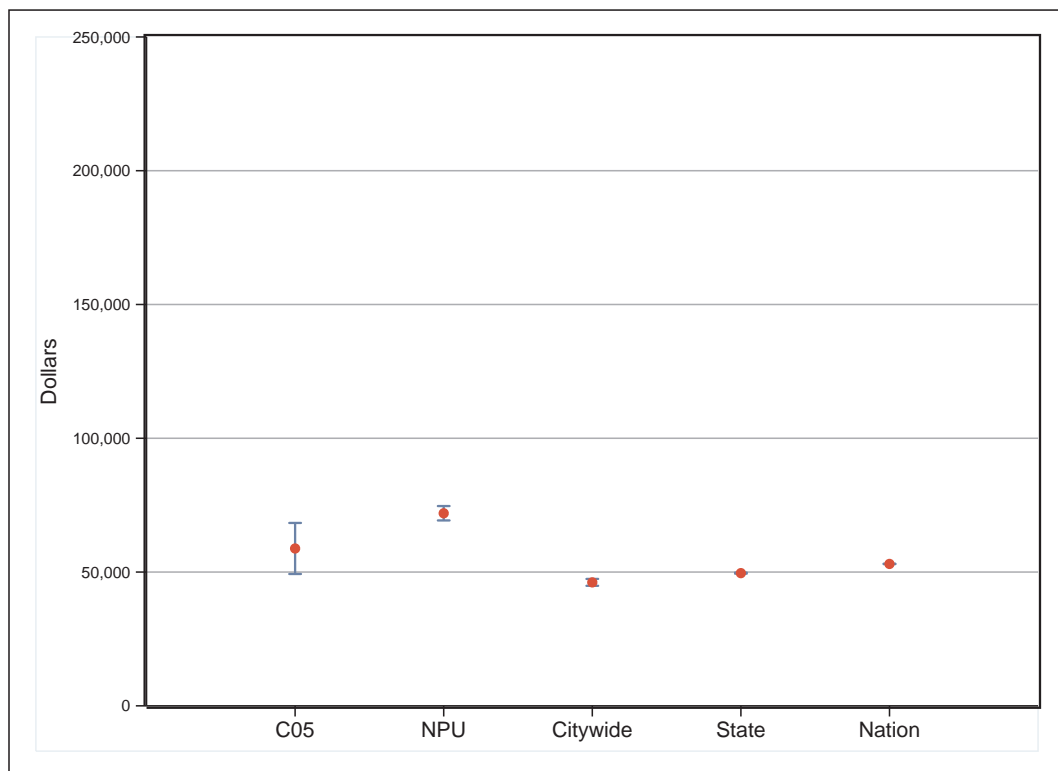
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

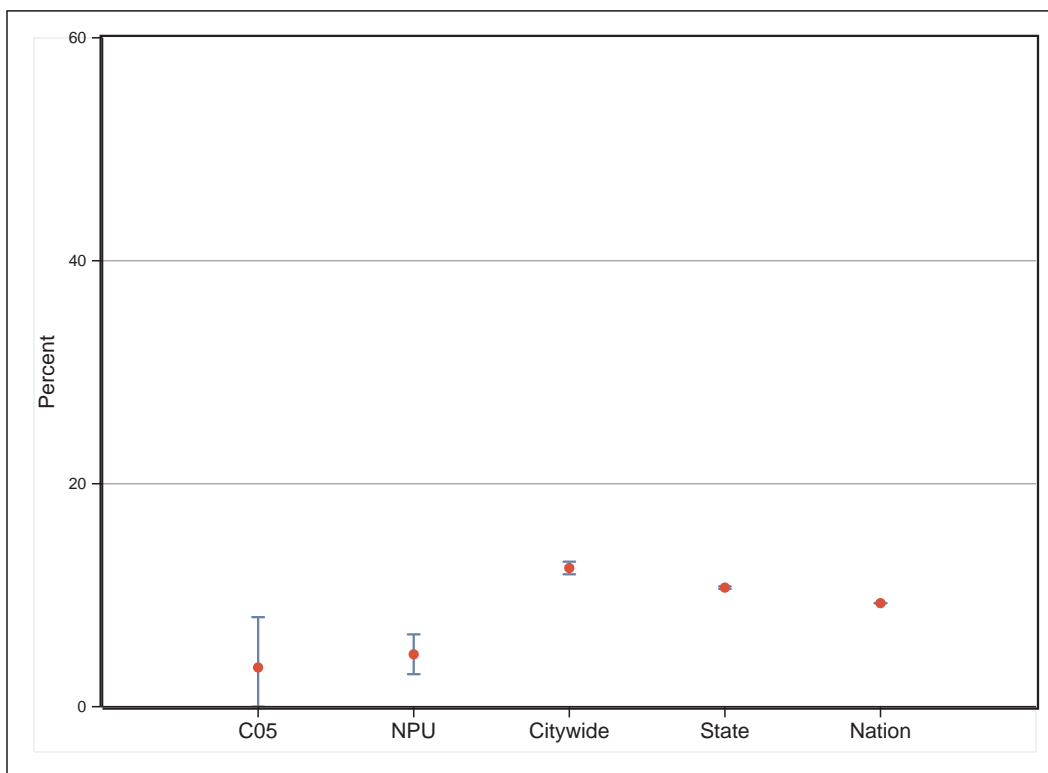
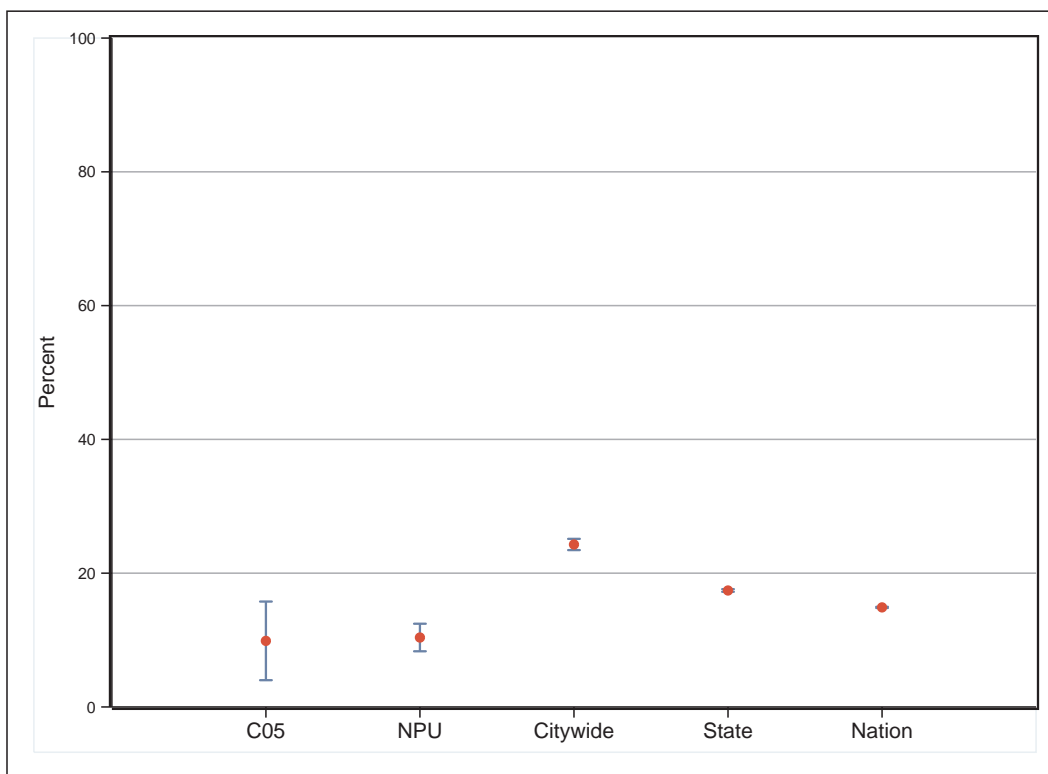
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

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

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

Percent Civilian Unemployed**Percent in Poverty**

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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Family households (families)	575	±173	39.5%	±10.2
With own children under 18 years	233	±112	16.0%	±7.3
Married-couple family	489	±164	33.6%	±10.0
With own children under 18 years	166	±93	11.4%	±6.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	15	±29	1.0%	±2.0
With own children under 18 years	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Female householder, no husband present, family	71	±61	4.9%	±4.1
With own children under 18 years	67	±58	4.6%	±3.9
Nonfamily households	881	±187	60.5%	±8.8
Householder living alone	735	±183	50.5%	±9.8
65 years and over	207	±137	14.2%	±9.1
Households with one or more people under 18 years	233	±105	16.0%	±6.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	343	±155	23.5%	±10.0
Average household size	1.85	±0.39	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.58	±0.91	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,688	±378	2,688	(X)
Householder	1,493	±240	55.5%	±4.4
Spouse	495	±159	18.4%	±5.3
Child	391	±120	14.5%	±4.0
Other relatives	39	±89	1.4%	±3.3
Nonrelatives	271	±139	10.1%	±5.0
Unmarried partner	114	±75	4.2%	±2.7
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,162	±270	1,162	(X)
Never married	491	±173	42.3%	±11.2
Now married, except separated	507	±162	43.7%	±9.5
Separated	0	±21	0.0%	±1.8
Widowed	42	±40	3.6%	±3.4
Divorced	109	±132	9.4%	±11.2
Females 15 years and over	1,236	±273	1,236	(X)
Never married	475	±166	38.4%	±10.5
Now married, except separated	502	±157	40.7%	±9.0
Separated	0	±21	0.0%	±1.7
Widowed	60	±67	4.8%	±5.3
Divorced	163	±96	13.2%	±7.2
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	60	±71	60	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±10	0.0%	±16.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±17	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	65	±76	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±547	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	52	±90	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	111	±178	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±10	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±10	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±14	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±10	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±10	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±10	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±10	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±10	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±10	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	559	±178	559	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	40	±40	7.1%	±6.8
Kindergarten	19	±25	3.4%	±4.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	105	±59	18.7%	±8.6
High school (grades 9-12)	15	±22	2.6%	±3.8
College or graduate school	381	±165	68.1%	±20.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,166	±437	2,166	(X)
Less than 9th grade	107	±140	4.9%	±6.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	±70	1.8%	±3.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	178	±110	8.2%	±4.8
Some college, no degree	118	±82	5.4%	±3.6
Associate's degree	68	±71	3.1%	±3.2
Bachelor's degree	917	±264	42.4%	±8.7
Graduate or professional degree	738	±218	34.1%	±7.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.3%	±25.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.4%	±3.3	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,393	±469	2,393	(X)
Civilian veterans	106	±63	4.4%	±2.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,739	±385	2,739	(X)
With a disability	232	±144	8.5%	±5.1
Under 18 years	354	±122	354	(X)
With a disability	4	±22	1.3%	±6.2
18 to 64 years	2,074	±338	2,074	(X)
With a disability	103	±86	5.0%	±4.1
65 years and over	310	±152	310	(X)
With a disability	125	±114	40.2%	±30.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,672	±363	2,672	(X)
Same house	1,905	±296	71.3%	±5.4
Different house in the U.S.	735	±273	27.5%	±9.5
Same county	416	±202	15.6%	±7.3
Different county	319	±184	11.9%	±6.7
Same state	212	±161	7.9%	±5.9
Different state	107	±88	4.0%	±3.2
Abroad	31	±61	1.2%	±2.3

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
Native	2,550	±404	92.3%	±23.1
Born in United States	2,485	±430	89.9%	±23.3
State of residence	928	±274	33.6%	±7.5
Different state	1,557	±331	56.3%	±5.0
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	65	±82	2.3%	±2.9
Foreign born	189	±114	6.8%	±3.9

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	189	±114	189	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	74	±50	39.4%	±12.2
Not a U.S. citizen	114	±88	60.6%	±29.2

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	254	±127	254	(X)
Native	65	±67	65	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	2	±11	2.8%	±17.5
Entered before 2010	63	±66	97.2%	±16.6
Foreign born	189	±114	189	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	29	±54	15.3%	±27.3
Entered before 2010	160	±82	84.7%	±66.8

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	189	±114	189	(X)
Europe	66	±62	34.9%	±25.1
Asia	72	±65	38.0%	±25.5
Africa	2	±13	1.1%	±6.7
Oceania	0	±10	0.0%	±5.4
Latin America	46	±56	24.6%	±25.6
Northern America	3	±11	1.3%	±5.5

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,531	±486	2,531	(X)
English only	2,249	±482	88.9%	±8.5
Language other than English	282	±136	11.1%	±4.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	81	±135	3.2%	±5.3
Spanish	80	±67	3.1%	±2.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	4	±62	0.2%	±2.5
Other Indo-European languages	123	±85	4.9%	±3.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	59	±75	2.3%	±2.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	68	±69	2.7%	±2.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	18	±71	0.7%	±2.8
Other languages	11	±43	0.4%	±1.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±62	0.0%	±2.4

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
American	327	±217	11.8%	±7.5
Arab	39	±50	1.4%	±1.8
Czech	6	±11	0.2%	±0.4
Danish	18	±28	0.6%	±1.0
Dutch	42	±43	1.5%	±1.5
English	378	±147	13.7%	±4.6
French (except Basque)	40	±46	1.5%	±1.6
French Canadian	15	±24	0.5%	±0.8
German	306	±136	11.1%	±4.4
Greek	28	±52	1.0%	±1.9
Hungarian	19	±31	0.7%	±1.1
Irish	288	±141	10.4%	±4.7
Italian	197	±184	7.1%	±6.5
Lithuanian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	9	±16	0.3%	±0.6
Polish	77	±65	2.8%	±2.3
Portuguese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	41	±36	1.5%	±1.3
Scotch-Irish	78	±65	2.8%	±2.3
Scottish	149	±90	5.4%	±3.1
Slovak	4	±21	0.1%	±0.8
Subsaharan African	40	±66	1.4%	±2.4
Swedish	13	±25	0.5%	±0.9
Swiss	8	±16	0.3%	±0.6
Ukrainian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	26	±44	0.9%	±1.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	±20	0.3%	±0.7

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,393	±352	2,393	(X)
In labor force	1,853	±330	77.5%	±7.8
Civilian labor force	1,853	±330	77.5%	±7.8
Employed	1,788	±320	74.7%	±7.6
Unemployed	65	±84	2.7%	±3.5
Armed Forces	0	±45	0.0%	±1.9
Not in labor force	539	±192	22.5%	±7.3
Civilian labor force	1,853	±330	1,853	(X)
Percent Unemployed	3.5%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,220	±222	1,220	(X)
In labor force	909	±225	74.5%	±12.5
Civilian labor force	909	±225	74.5%	±12.5
Employed	879	±220	72.0%	±12.4
Own children under 6 years	253	±118	253	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	173	±103	68.3%	±25.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	118	±75	118	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	103	±80	87.0%	±39.7

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,773	±310	1,773	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,424	±319	80.3%	±11.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	28	±31	1.6%	±1.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	43	±56	2.5%	±3.2
Walked	28	±44	1.6%	±2.5
Other means	26	±33	1.5%	±1.9
Worked at home	223	±123	12.6%	±6.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3	±2.1	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,788	±320	1,788	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,153	±300	64.5%	±12.2
Service occupations	107	±82	6.0%	±4.4
Sales and office occupations	254	±103	14.2%	±5.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	37	±49	2.1%	±2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	34	±38	1.9%	±2.1

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,788	±320	1,788	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	20	±46	1.1%	±2.6
Construction	62	±78	3.5%	±4.3
Manufacturing	63	±48	3.5%	±2.6
Wholesale trade	24	±32	1.3%	±1.8
Retail trade	77	±59	4.3%	±3.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	22	±36	1.3%	±2.0
Information	43	±45	2.4%	±2.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	187	±87	10.5%	±4.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	497	±178	27.8%	±8.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	521	±215	29.1%	±10.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	58	±58	3.2%	±3.2
Other services, except public administration	5	±31	0.3%	±1.7
Public administration	4	±29	0.3%	±1.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,788	±320	1,788	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,297	±304	72.6%	±11.0
Government workers	195	±110	10.9%	±5.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	91	±62	5.1%	±3.4
Unpaid family workers	0	±29	0.0%	±1.6

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Less than \$10,000	190	±134	13.0%	±9.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	±22	1.0%	±1.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	126	±97	8.7%	±6.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	169	±96	11.6%	±6.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	149	±85	10.2%	±5.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	193	±77	13.2%	±4.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	121	±76	8.3%	±5.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	170	±74	11.6%	±4.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	162	±116	11.1%	±7.8
\$200,000 or more	162	±102	11.2%	±6.8
Median household income (dollars)	58,813	±9,539	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	88,404	±16,728	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,070	±199	73.5%	±7.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	100,091	±19,250	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	486	±172	33.4%	±10.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14,405	±7,048	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	274	±136	18.8%	±8.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	30,627	±16,974	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	9	±21	0.6%	±1.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	12,167	±34,667	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	66	±90	4.5%	±6.1
Families	575	±173	575	(X)
Less than \$10,000	2	±20	0.4%	±3.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	±21	1.6%	±3.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	±47	6.6%	±7.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	85	±79	14.8%	±13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	±41	3.1%	±7.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	57	±49	9.9%	±8.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33	±35	5.7%	±5.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	83	±54	14.5%	±8.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	173	±130	30.1%	±20.7
\$200,000 or more	77	±63	13.3%	±10.2
Median family income (dollars)	131,827	±27,286	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	123,262	±29,260	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	48,258	±7,620	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	881	±187	881	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	45,429	±5,936	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	63,967	±12,300	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	53,696	±5,546	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	80,988	±13,870	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	55,719	±7,297	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,739	±385	2,739	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,610	±396	95.3%	±5.4
With private health insurance	2,389	±385	87.3%	±6.9
With public coverage	430	±197	15.7%	±6.9
No health insurance coverage	128	±90	4.7%	±3.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	354	±122	354	(X)
No health insurance coverage	0	±14	0.0%	±4.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,074	±338	2,074	(X)
In labor force:	1,786	±314	1,786	(X)
Employed:	1,721	±307	1,721	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,622	±301	94.2%	±4.9
With private health insurance	1,584	±309	92.0%	±7.3
With public coverage	40	±47	2.3%	±2.7
No health insurance coverage	99	±75	5.8%	±4.2
Unemployed:	65	±69	65	(X)
With health insurance coverage	61	±68	93.0%	±34.0
With private health insurance	61	±68	93.0%	±34.0
With public coverage	0	±10	0.0%	±15.5
No health insurance coverage	5	±14	7.0%	±19.8
Not in labor force:	287	±171	287	(X)
With health insurance coverage	268	±166	93.1%	±17.0
With private health insurance	226	±142	78.7%	±16.6
With public coverage	59	±79	20.5%	±24.6
No health insurance coverage	20	±28	6.9%	±8.9

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
All families	2.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	1.0%	±15.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±26.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.3%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	1.4%	±12.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±15.0	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±28.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±30.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	9.9%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	1.6%	±10.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	1.6%	±4.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	1.6%	±9.3	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.6%	±16.9	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	11.1%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	9.7%	±5.2	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	20.4%	±27.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	2.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	19.9%	±12.4	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,829	±229	1,829	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	79.6%	±7.2
Vacant housing units	373	±206	20.4%	±11.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.3	±4.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	11.1	±10.6	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,829	±229	1,829	(X)
1-unit, detached	231	±68	12.6%	±3.3
1-unit, attached	154	±71	8.4%	±3.8
2 units	4	±24	0.2%	±1.3
3 or 4 units	73	±63	4.0%	±3.4
5 to 9 units	224	±148	12.2%	±7.9
10 to 19 units	229	±132	12.5%	±7.1
20 or more units	875	±223	47.8%	±10.6
Mobile home	0	±21	0.0%	±1.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	39	±64	2.1%	±3.5

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,829	±229	1,829	(X)
Built 2010 or later	3	±21	0.1%	±1.1
Built 2000 to 2009	180	±80	9.9%	±4.2
Built 1990 to 1999	257	±106	14.0%	±5.5
Built 1980 to 1989	208	±85	11.4%	±4.4
Built 1970 to 1979	304	±165	16.6%	±8.8
Built 1960 to 1969	230	±161	12.6%	±8.7
Built 1950 to 1959	125	±88	6.8%	±4.7
Built 1940 to 1949	325	±132	17.8%	±6.9
Built 1939 or earlier	198	±108	10.8%	±5.7

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,829	±229	1,829	(X)
1 room	0	±21	0.0%	±1.1
2 rooms	138	±95	7.6%	±5.1
3 rooms	447	±184	24.4%	±9.6
4 rooms	310	±123	17.0%	±6.4
5 rooms	460	±185	25.2%	±9.6
6 rooms	217	±129	11.8%	±6.9
7 rooms	102	±67	5.6%	±3.6
8 rooms	33	±36	1.8%	±2.0
9 rooms or more	121	±55	6.6%	±2.9
Median rooms	5.0	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,829	±229	1,829	(X)
No bedroom	1	±21	0.0%	±1.1
1 bedroom	566	±175	30.9%	±8.7
2 bedrooms	967	±213	52.9%	±9.6
3 bedrooms	212	±106	11.6%	±5.6
4 bedrooms	44	±38	2.4%	±2.1
5 or more bedrooms	39	±41	2.1%	±2.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Owner-occupied	599	±133	41.1%	±6.6
Renter-occupied	857	±203	58.9%	±10.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.93	±0.20	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.75	±0.30	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	180	±95	12.4%	±6.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,032	±238	70.9%	±12.2
Moved in 1990 to 1999	178	±75	12.2%	±4.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	35	±37	2.4%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	27	±39	1.9%	±2.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	4	±30	0.3%	±2.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
No vehicles available	212	±107	14.6%	±7.0
1 vehicle available	644	±178	44.3%	±10.1
2 vehicles available	534	±171	36.6%	±10.3
3 or more vehicles available	66	±63	4.5%	±4.3

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Utility gas	701	±181	48.2%	±9.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	±21	0.2%	±1.4
Electricity	736	±191	50.5%	±10.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Coal or coke	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Wood	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Solar energy	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
No fuel used	17	±30	1.2%	±2.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±10	0.0%	±0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±10	0.0%	±0.7
No telephone service available	45	±58	3.1%	±3.9

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,456	±224	1,456	(X)
1.00 or less	1,456	±257	100.0%	±8.6
1.01 to 1.50	0	±29	0.0%	±2.0
1.51 or more	0	±41	0.0%	±2.8

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	599	±133	599	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±58	0.0%	±9.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	±46	0.3%	±7.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	±34	5.1%	±5.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	163	±83	27.3%	±12.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	126	±66	21.0%	±9.9
\$300,000 to \$499,999	141	±104	23.6%	±16.5
\$500,000 to \$999,999	136	±66	22.7%	±9.7
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±21	0.1%	±3.4
Median (dollars)	285,376	±32,809	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	599	±133	599	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	542	±142	90.5%	±12.7
Housing units without a mortgage	57	±48	9.5%	±7.7

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	542	±142	542	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±29	0.0%	±5.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±29	0.0%	±5.3
\$500 to \$699	0	±29	0.0%	±5.3
\$700 to \$999	31	±45	5.7%	±8.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499	92	±68	17.0%	±11.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	116	±53	21.4%	±7.9
\$2,000 or more	303	±129	55.9%	±18.8
Median (dollars)	2,358	±326	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	57	±48	57	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±21	0.0%	±36.1
\$100 to \$199	0	±29	0.0%	±51.1
\$200 to \$299	0	±29	0.0%	±51.1
\$300 to \$399	0	±29	0.0%	±51.1
\$400 or more	57	±59	100.0%	±62.1
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT- AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	542	±168	542	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	240	±132	44.3%	±20.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	88	±58	16.3%	±9.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	54	±44	10.0%	±7.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±37	7.4%	±6.4
35.0 percent or more	119	±66	22.0%	±10.0
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	57	±73	57	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	4	±23	7.2%	±38.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	35	±38	61.1%	±103.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	2	±21	3.9%	±37.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1	±21	1.4%	±37.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±36.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±21	0.0%	±36.1
35.0 percent or more	15	±41	26.4%	±64.5
Not computed	0	±21	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	857	±203	857	(X)
Less than \$200	26	±53	3.0%	±6.1
\$200 to \$299	185	±153	21.6%	±17.1
\$300 to \$499	32	±51	3.7%	±5.9
\$500 to \$749	16	±49	1.8%	±5.7
\$750 to \$999	143	±78	16.7%	±8.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	345	±140	40.3%	±13.3
\$1,500 or more	110	±68	12.9%	±7.4
Median (dollars)	1,283	±99	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	1	±21	(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)	845	±239	845	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	153	±103	18.1%	±11.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	16	±28	1.9%	±3.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	163	±104	19.3%	±11.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	67	±44	7.9%	±4.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	61	±45	7.3%	±5.0
35.0 percent or more	385	±175	45.6%	±16.3
Not computed	13	±33	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
Male	1,340	±292	48.5%	±4.9
Female	1,423	±320	51.5%	±5.9
Under 5 years	233	±113	8.4%	±3.7
5 to 9 years	120	±78	4.3%	±2.7
10 to 14 years	13	±31	0.5%	±1.1
15 to 19 years	27	±46	1.0%	±1.7
20 to 24 years	205	±117	7.4%	±4.0
25 to 34 years	854	±243	30.9%	±6.5
35 to 44 years	298	±117	10.8%	±3.7
45 to 54 years	253	±113	9.2%	±3.7
55 to 59 years	105	±60	3.8%	±2.0
60 to 64 years	170	±97	6.2%	±3.3
65 to 74 years	405	±196	14.6%	±6.5
75 to 84 years	50	±55	1.8%	±1.9
85 years and over	30	±52	1.1%	±1.9
Median age (years)	34.1	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,393	±397	86.6%	±22.1
21 years and over	2,306	±387	83.4%	±21.4
62 years and over	649	±229	23.5%	±6.9
65 years and over	485	±210	17.5%	±6.8
18 years and over	2,393	±397	2,393	(X)
Male	1,162	±289	48.6%	±9.0
Female	1,231	±272	51.4%	±7.5
65 years and over	485	±210	485	(X)
Male	292	±172	60.2%	±24.0
Female	193	±120	39.8%	±17.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
One race	2,708	±527	98.0%	±2.3
Two or more races	56	±66	2.0%	±2.4
One race	2,708	±527	98.0%	±2.3
White	2,019	±457	73.1%	±8.6
Black or African American	569	±252	20.6%	±8.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	119	±124	4.3%	±4.4
Asian Indian	69	±110	2.5%	±4.0
Chinese	17	±29	0.6%	±1.0
Filipino	7	±19	0.3%	±0.7
Japanese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	22	±36	0.8%	±1.3
Vietnamese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	3	±35	0.1%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±27	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	9	±25	0.3%	±0.9
Two or more races	56	±66	2.0%	±2.4
White and Black or African American	17	±54	0.6%	±1.9
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	22	±37	0.8%	±1.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
White	2,075	±467	75.1%	±8.6
Black or African American	586	±256	21.2%	±8.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Asian	150	±97	5.4%	±3.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17	±30	0.6%	±1.1
Some other race	9	±25	0.3%	±0.9

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,764	±534	2,764	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	78	±78	2.8%	±2.8
Mexican	23	±38	0.8%	±1.4
Puerto Rican	16	±56	0.6%	±2.0
Cuban	3	±12	0.1%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	36	±39	1.3%	±1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,655	±518	96.1%	±2.4
White alone	1,936	±447	70.1%	±8.8
Black or African American alone	569	±252	20.6%	±8.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	111	±88	4.0%	±3.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	39	±43	1.4%	±1.5
Two races including Some other race	0	±21	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	39	±43	1.4%	±1.5

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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