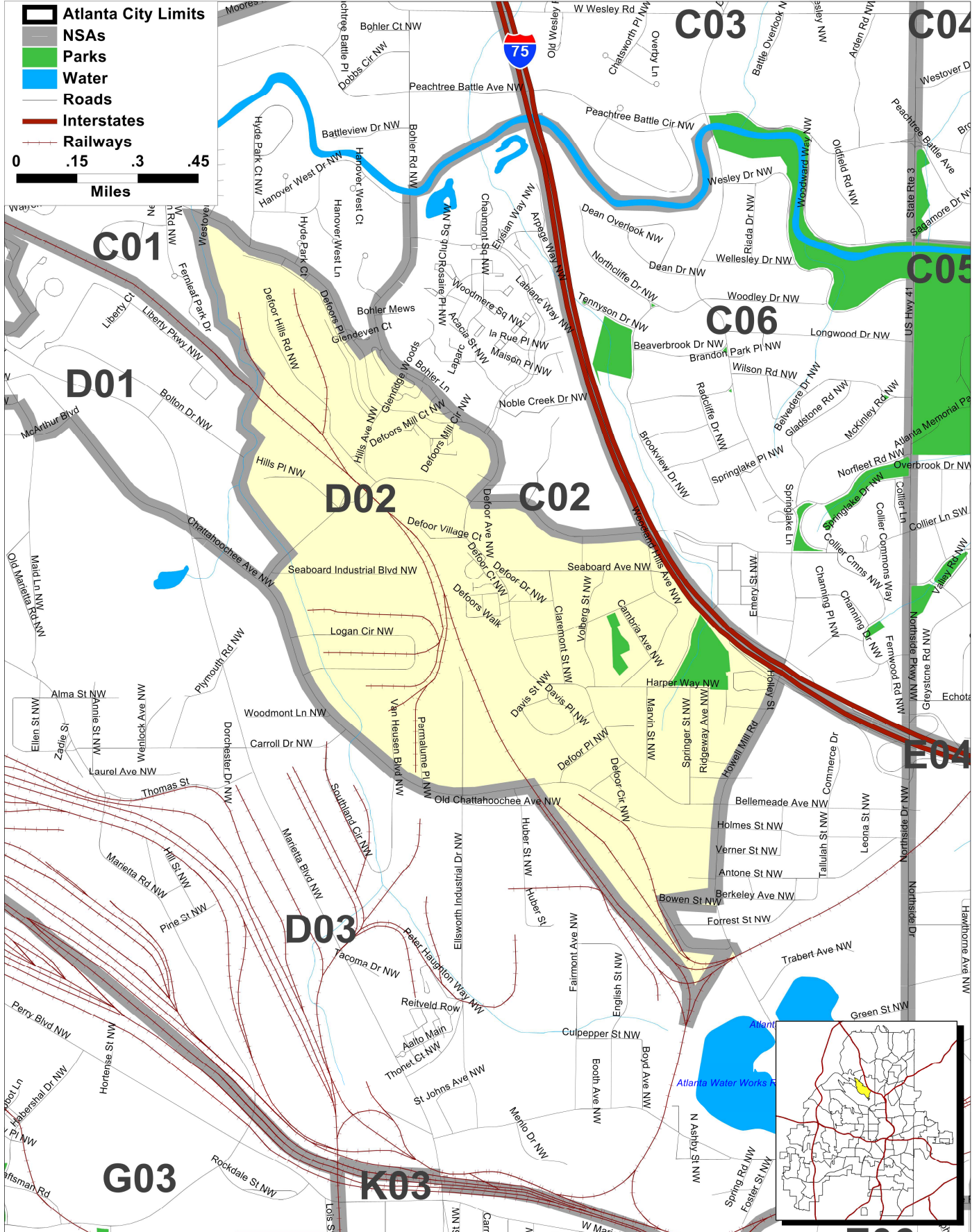


Neighborhood Statistical Area D02



Neighborhood(s): Underwood Hills

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Contents

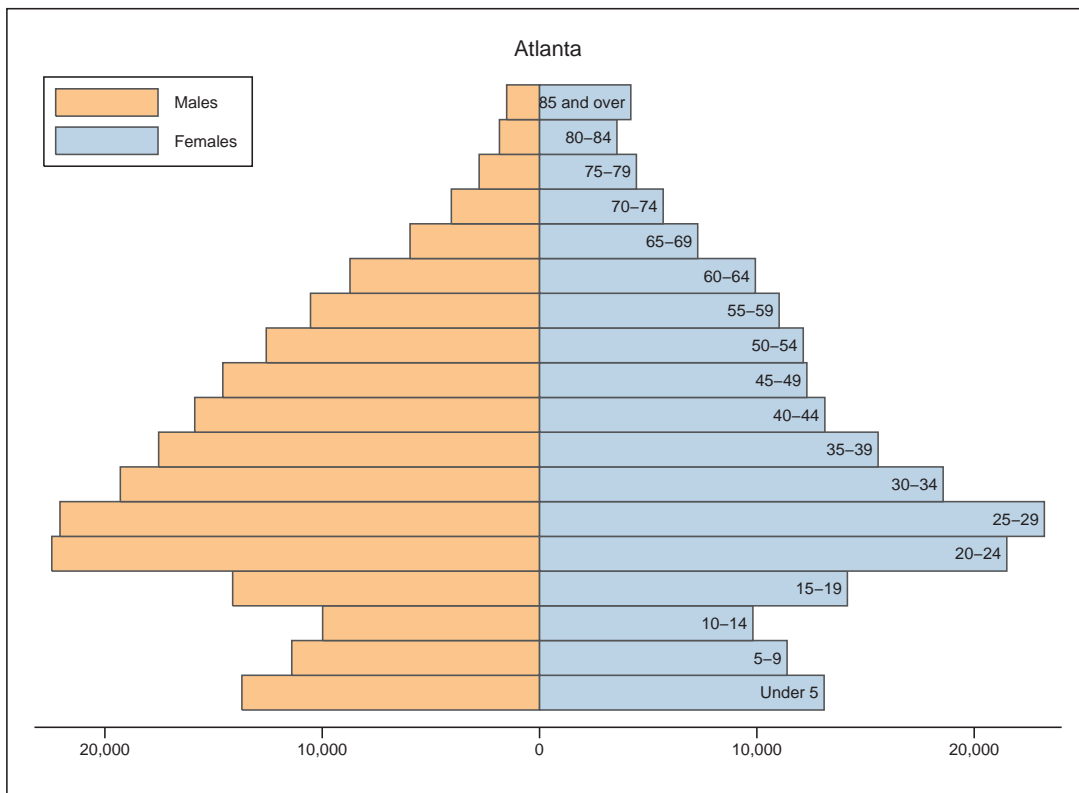
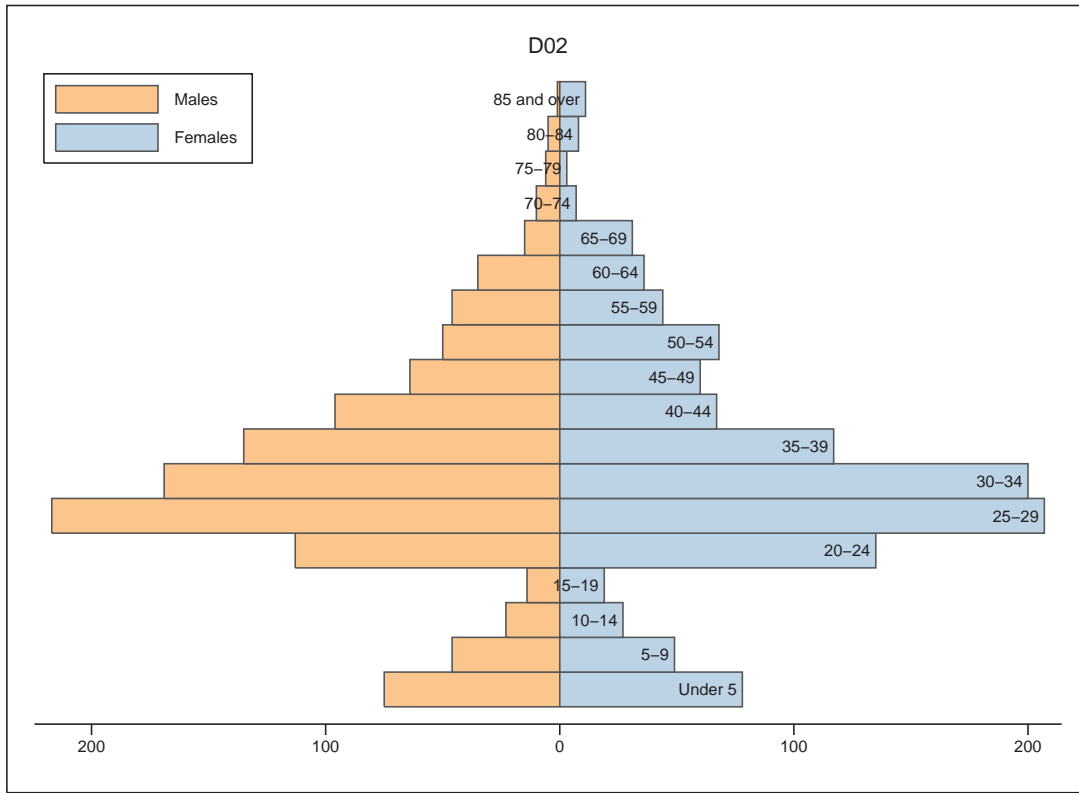
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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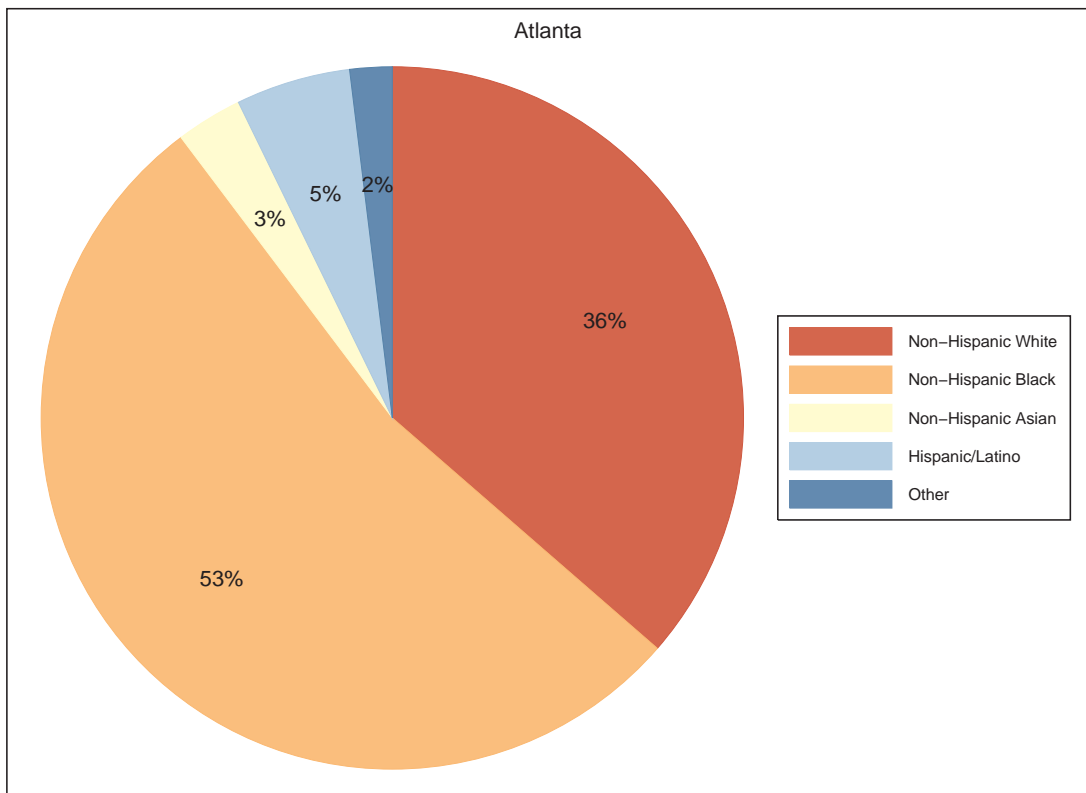
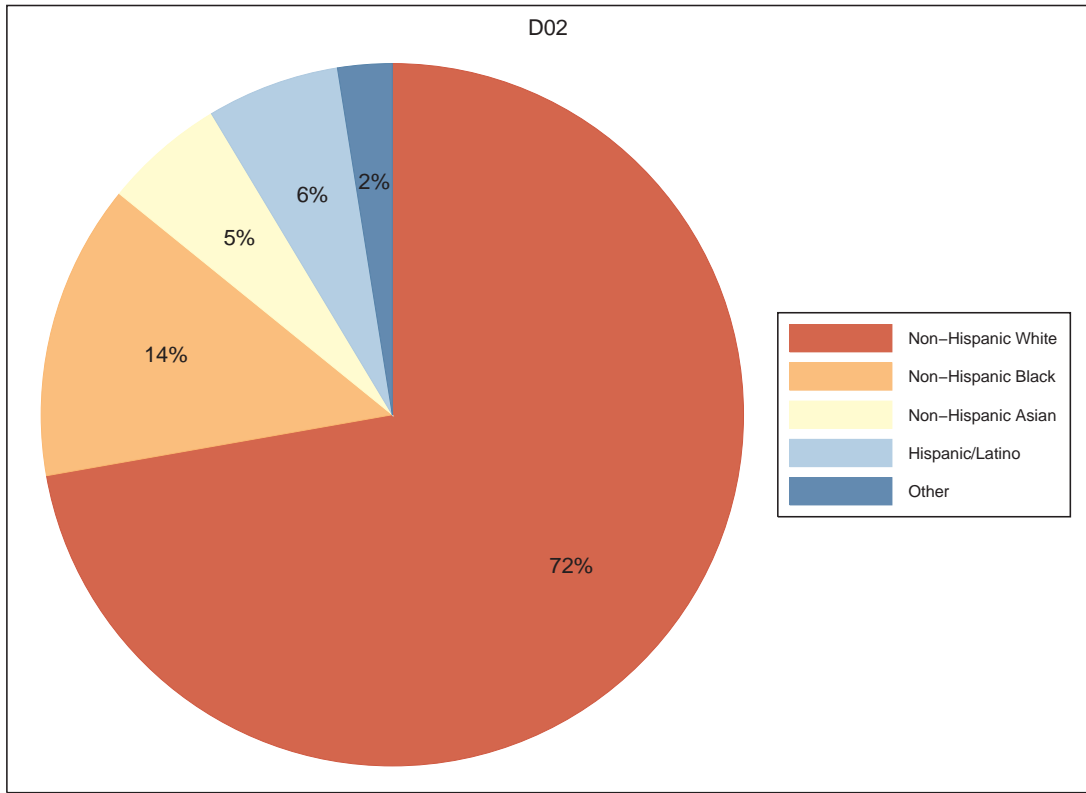
D02

Decennial 2010 Profile

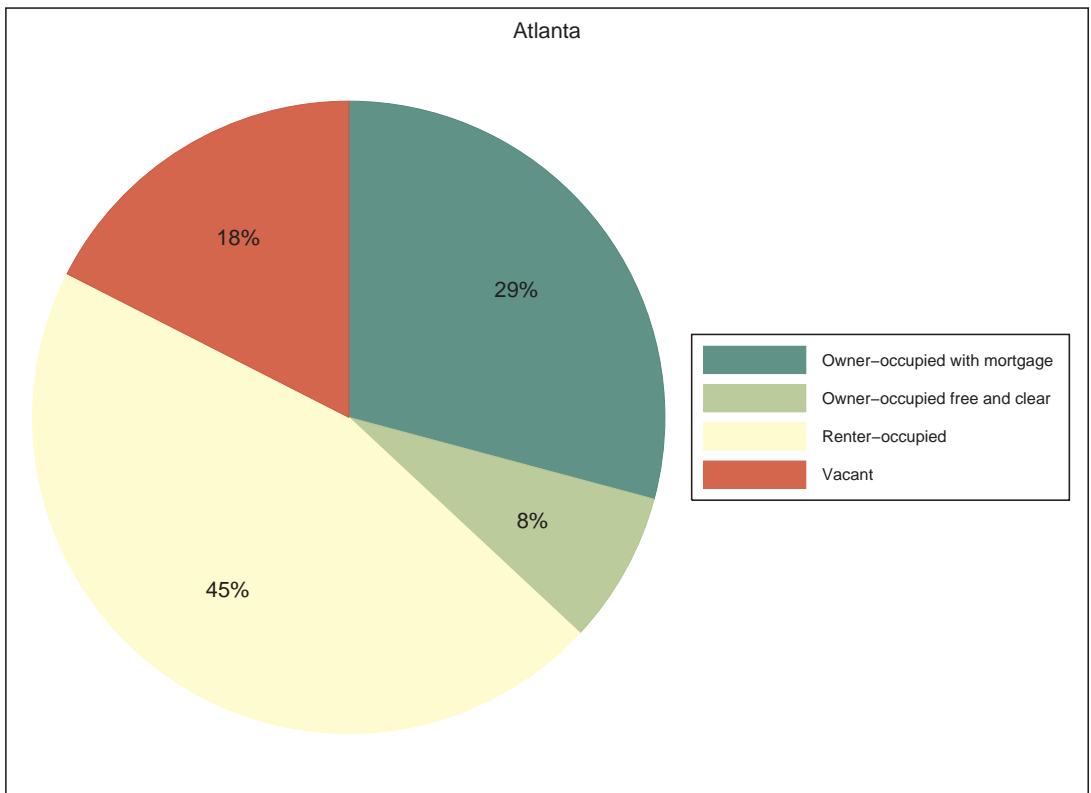
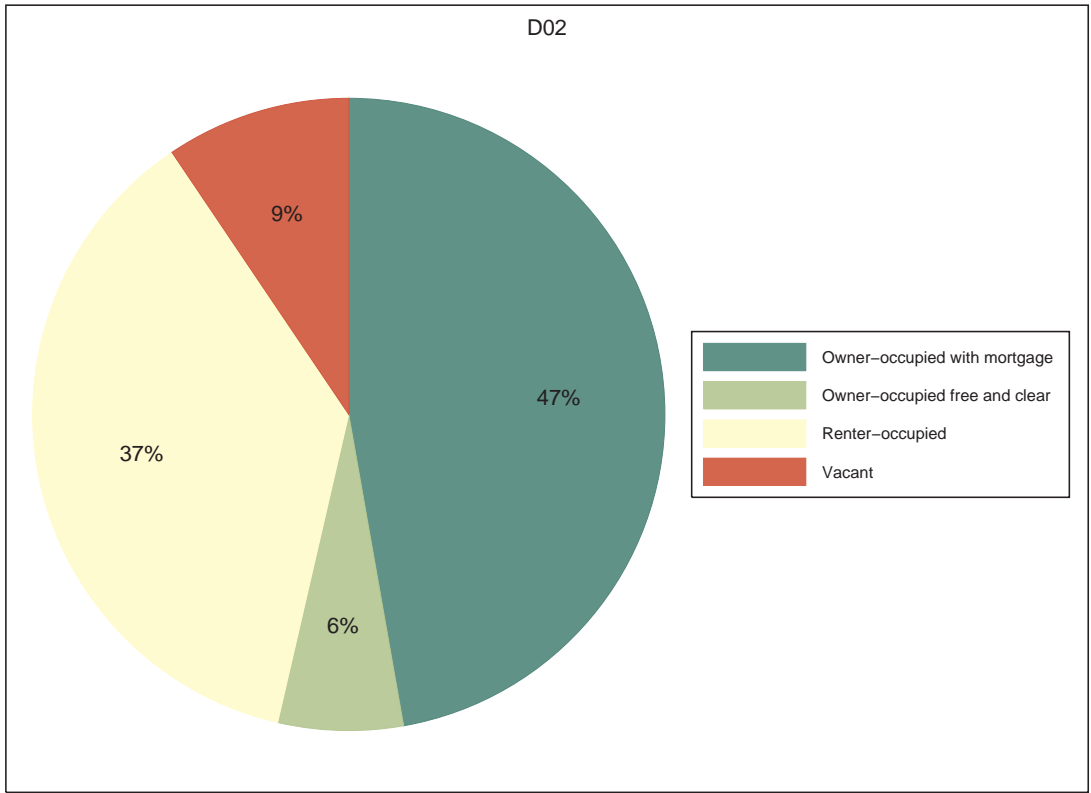
Sex and Age



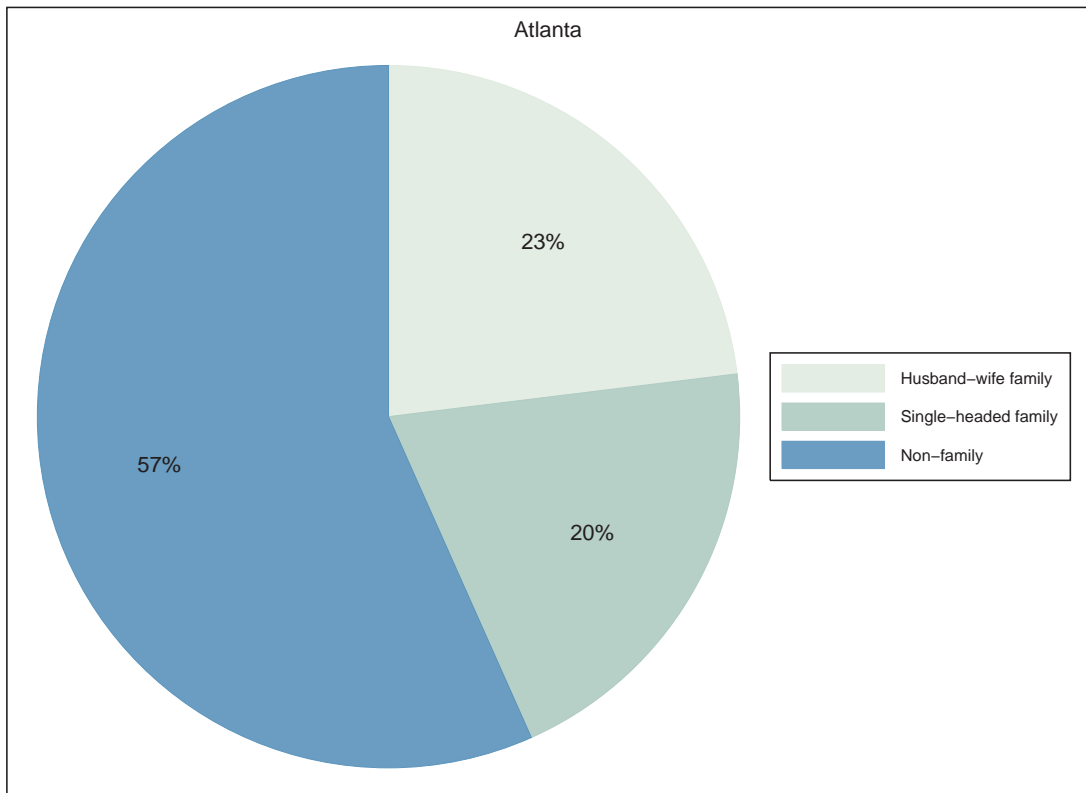
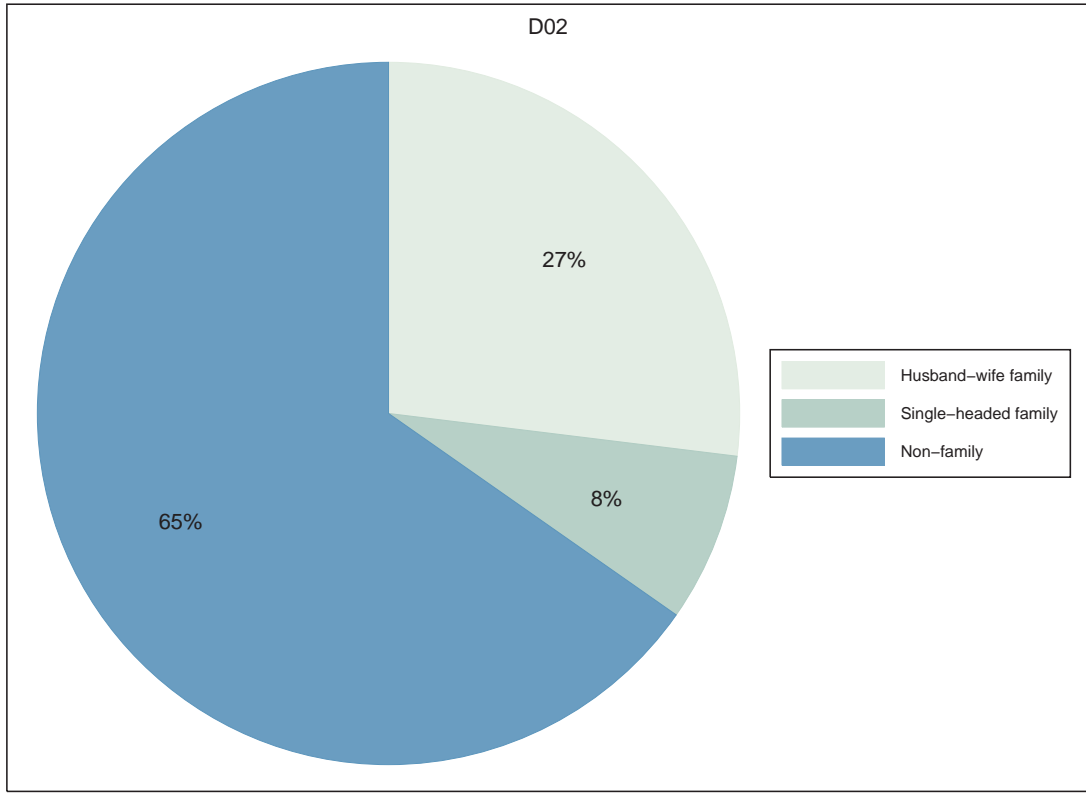
Race and Latino Origin



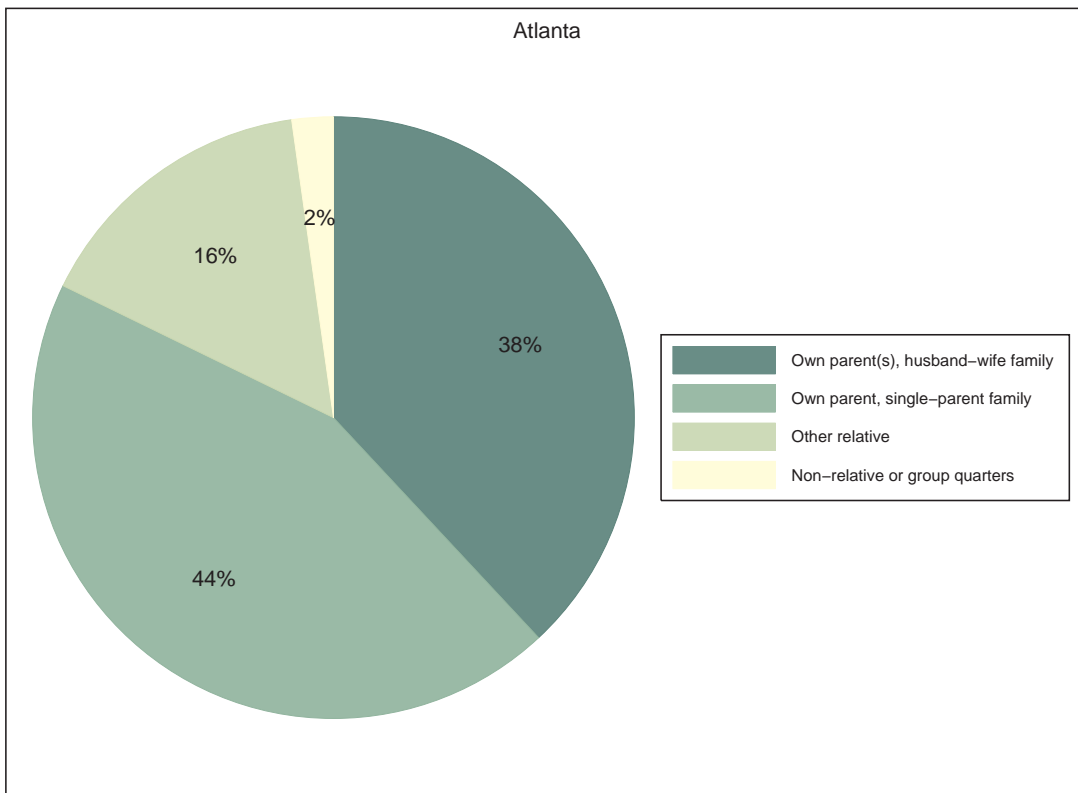
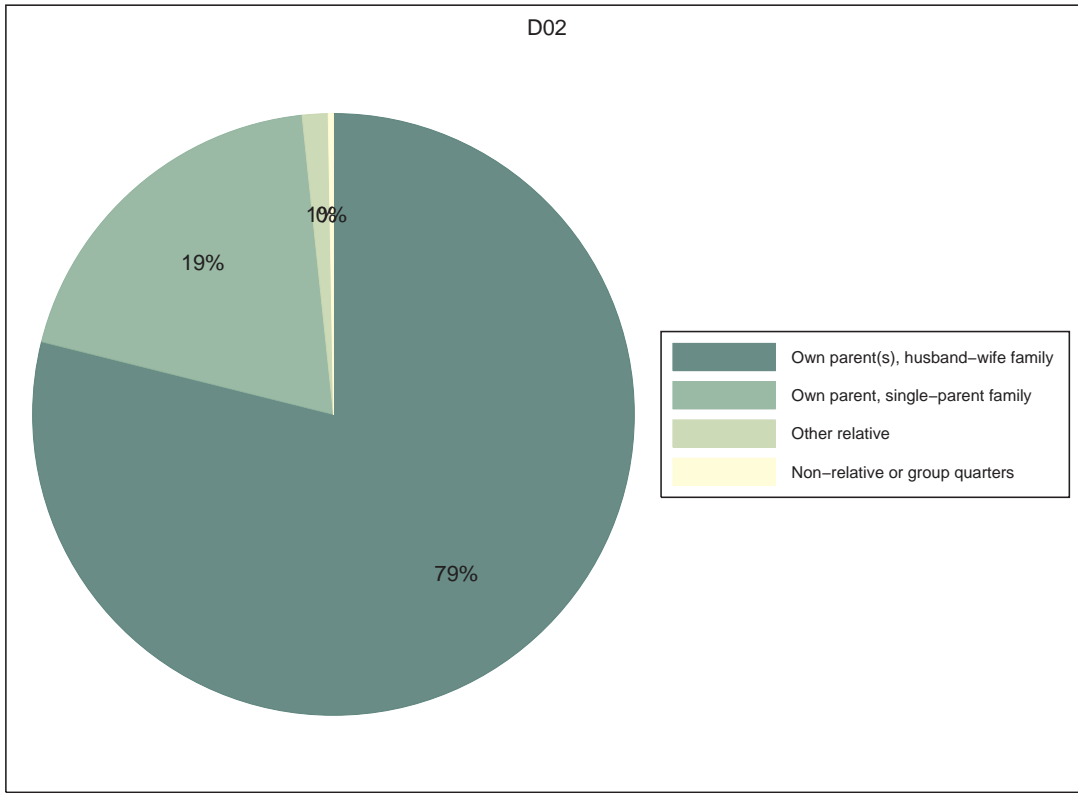
Housing Tenure



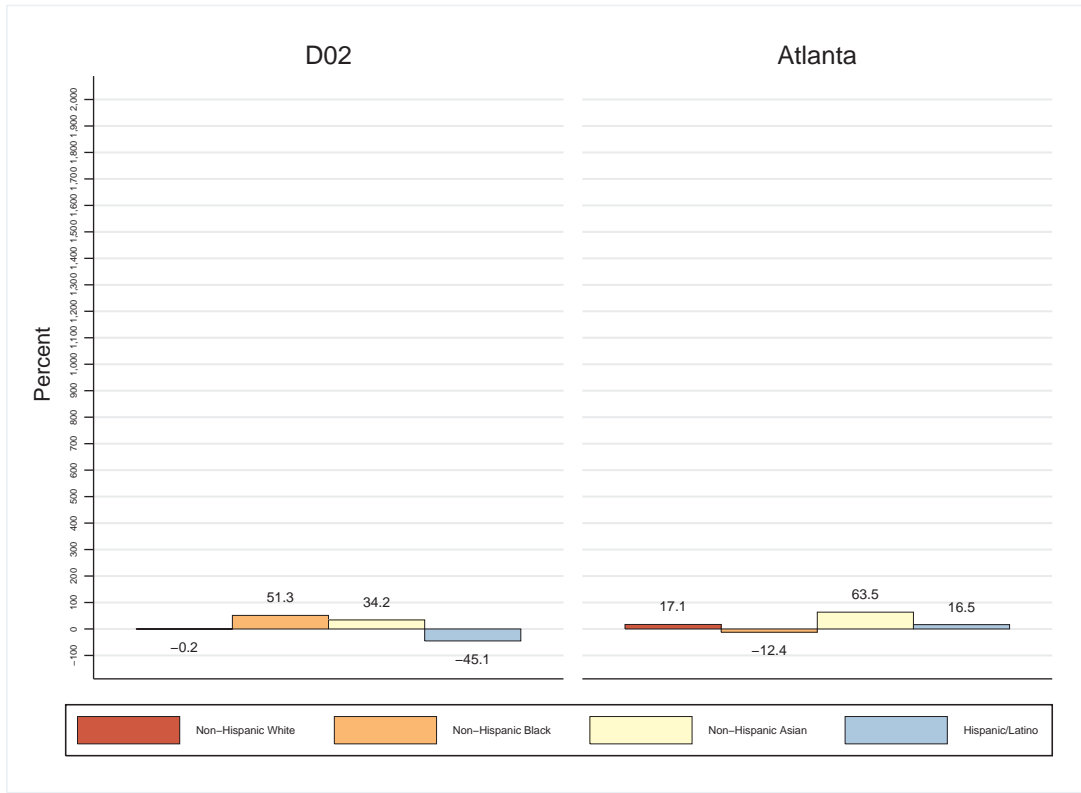
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,287	100.0%
Under 5 years	153	6.7%
5 to 9 years	95	4.2%
10 to 14 years	50	2.2%
15 to 19 years	33	1.4%
20 to 24 years	248	10.8%
25 to 29 years	424	18.5%
30 to 34 years	369	16.1%
35 to 39 years	252	11.0%
40 to 44 years	163	7.1%
45 to 49 years	124	5.4%
50 to 54 years	118	5.2%
55 to 59 years	90	3.9%
60 to 64 years	71	3.1%
65 to 69 years	46	2.0%
70 to 74 years	17	0.7%
75 to 79 years	9	0.4%
80 to 84 years	13	0.6%
85 years and over	12	0.5%
Median age (years)	31.9	(X)
16 years and over	1,984	86.8%
18 years and over	1,968	86.1%
21 years and over	1,928	84.3%
62 years and over	142	6.2%
65 years and over	97	4.2%
Male population	1,120	49.0%
Under 5 years	75	3.3%
5 to 9 years	46	2.0%
10 to 14 years	23	1.0%
15 to 19 years	14	0.6%
20 to 24 years	113	4.9%
25 to 29 years	217	9.5%
30 to 34 years	169	7.4%
35 to 39 years	135	5.9%
40 to 44 years	96	4.2%
45 to 49 years	64	2.8%
50 to 54 years	50	2.2%
55 to 59 years	46	2.0%
60 to 64 years	35	1.5%
65 to 69 years	15	0.7%
70 to 74 years	10	0.4%
75 to 79 years	6	0.3%
80 to 84 years	5	0.2%
85 years and over	1	0.0%
Median age (years)	32.1	(X)
16 years and over	973	42.5%
18 years and over	965	42.2%
21 years and over	949	41.5%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	58	2.5%
65 years and over	37	1.6%
Female population		
	1,167	51.0%
Under 5 years	78	3.4%
5 to 9 years	49	2.1%
10 to 14 years	27	1.2%
15 to 19 years	19	0.8%
20 to 24 years	135	5.9%
25 to 29 years	207	9.1%
30 to 34 years	200	8.7%
35 to 39 years	117	5.1%
40 to 44 years	67	2.9%
45 to 49 years	60	2.6%
50 to 54 years	68	3.0%
55 to 59 years	44	1.9%
60 to 64 years	36	1.6%
65 to 69 years	31	1.4%
70 to 74 years	7	0.3%
75 to 79 years	3	0.1%
80 to 84 years	8	0.3%
85 years and over	11	0.5%
Median age (years)	31.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,011	44.2%
18 years and over	1,003	43.9%
21 years and over	979	42.8%
62 years and over	84	3.7%
65 years and over	60	2.6%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,287	100.0%
One Race	2,225	97.3%
White	1,722	75.3%
Black or African American	326	14.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
Asian	128	5.6%
Asian Indian [‡]	48	2.1%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	110	4.8%
Filipino [‡]	4	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	4	0.2%
Korean [‡]	25	1.1%
Vietnamese [‡]	7	0.3%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	18	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	2	0.1%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	45	2.0%
Two or More Races	62	2.7%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.1%
White; Asian	17	0.7%
White; Black or African American	22	1.0%
White; Some Other Race	9	0.4%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	1,777	77.7%
Black or African American	358	15.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	0.5%
Asian	149	6.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Some Other Race	56	2.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,287	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	141	6.2%
Mexican‡	56	2.4%
Puerto Rican‡	20	0.9%
Cuban‡	9	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	61	2.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,146	93.8%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,287	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	141	6.2%
White alone	69	3.0%
Black or African American alone	13	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	4	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	42	1.8%
Two or More Races	13	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,146	93.8%
White alone	1,653	72.3%
Black or African American alone	313	13.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	124	5.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	3	0.1%
Two or More Races	49	2.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,287	100.0%
In households	2,287	100.0%
Householder	1,264	55.3%
Spouse	342	15.0%
Child	343	15.0%
Own child under 18 years	314	13.7%
Other relatives	60	2.6%
Under 18 years	4	0.2%
65 years and over†	7	0.3%
Nonrelatives	278	12.2%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%
65 years and over	0	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	107	4.7%
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	1,264	100.0%
Family households (families)	440	34.8%
With own children under 18 years	200	15.8%
Husband-wife family	342	27.1%
With own children under 18 years	154	12.2%
Male householder, no wife present	26	2.1%
With own children under 18 years	9	0.7%
Female householder, no husband present	72	5.7%
With own children under 18 years	37	2.9%
Nonfamily households	824	65.2%
Householder living alone	637	50.4%
Male	337	26.7%
65 years and over [‡]	15	1.2%
Female	306	24.2%
65 years and over [‡]	26	2.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	205	16.2%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	85	6.7%
Average household size	1.81	(X)
Average family size	2.69	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,396	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,264	90.5%
Vacant housing units	132	9.5%
For rent	56	4.0%
Rented, not occupied	2	0.1%
For sale only	37	2.7%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	0.6%
All other vacants	23	1.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,264	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	747	59.1%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,412	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.89	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	517	40.9%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	875	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.69	(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 (NPU) and Neighborhood Statistical Areas (NSAs) making up the city of Atlanta. These profiles use data from the Census Bureau's 2010 Census of Population and Housing and follow precisely the order, format, and content of the DP-1 profiles available via the Census Bureau's American Fact Finder online system. Because the American Fact Finder system provides these "fact sheets" only for cities, counties, states, and the nation as a whole, this report fills the gap for Atlantans interested in drilling down to smaller areas.

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

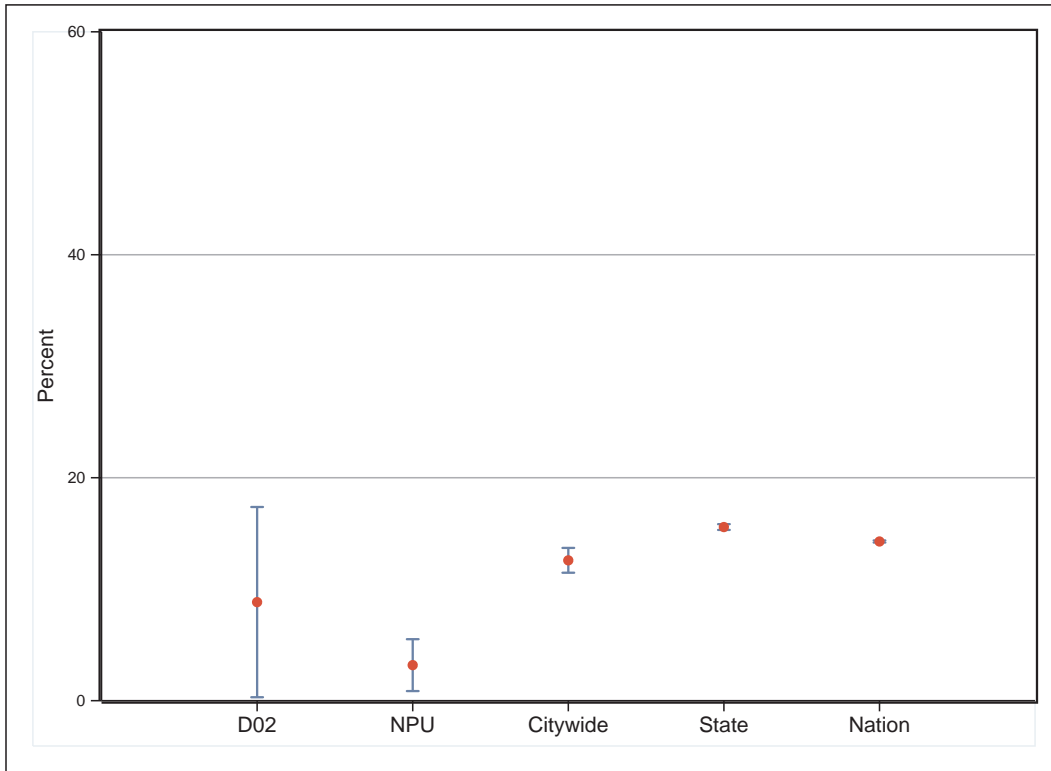
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

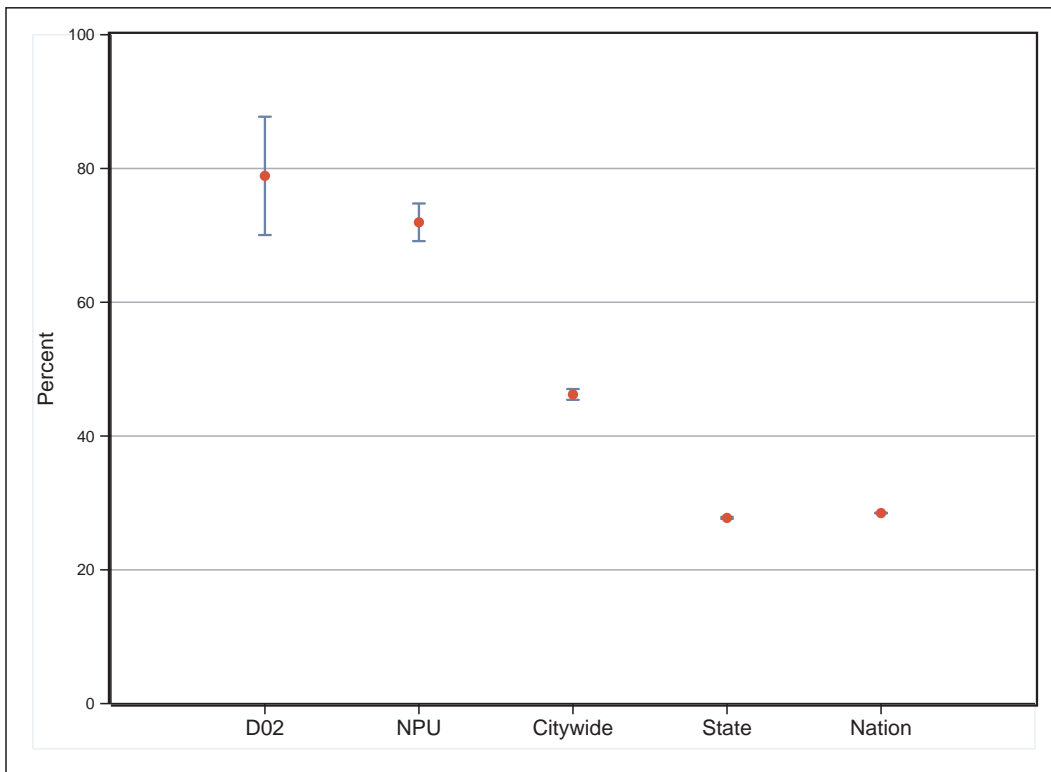
D02

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

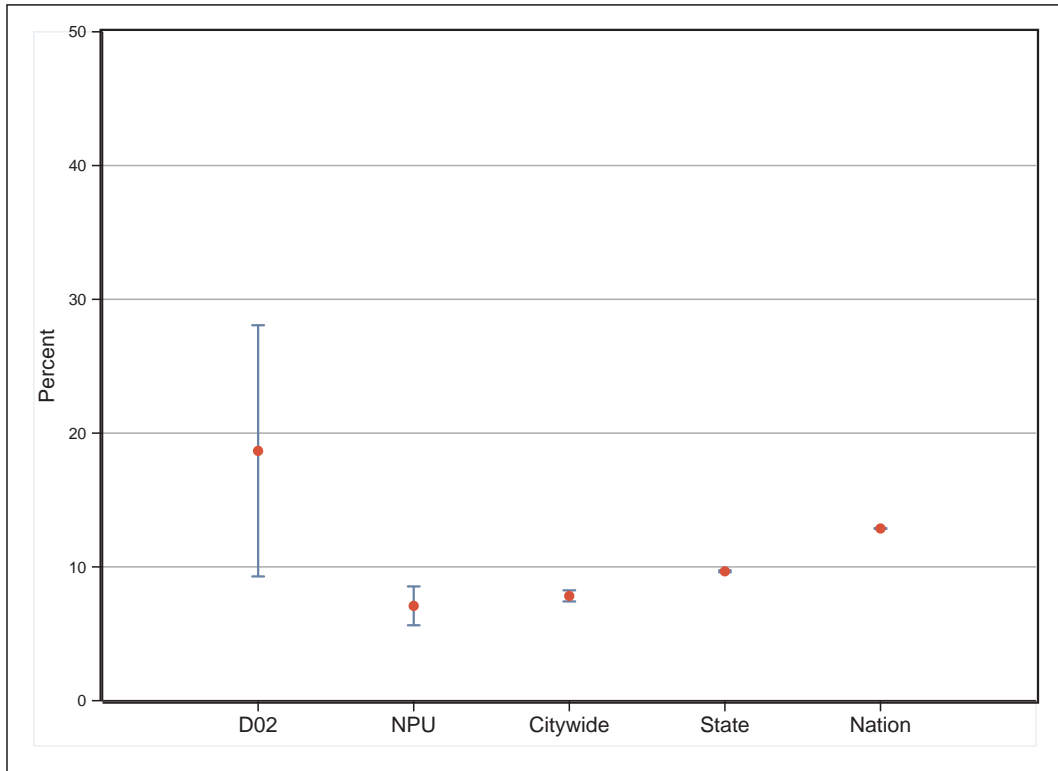


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

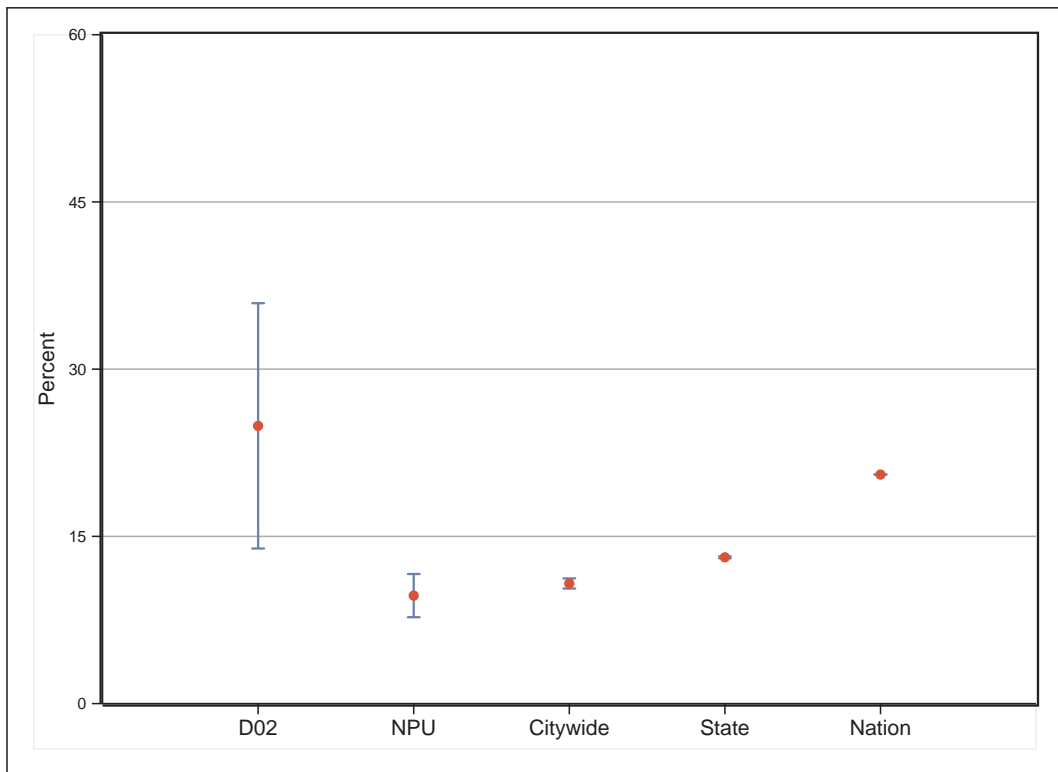


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

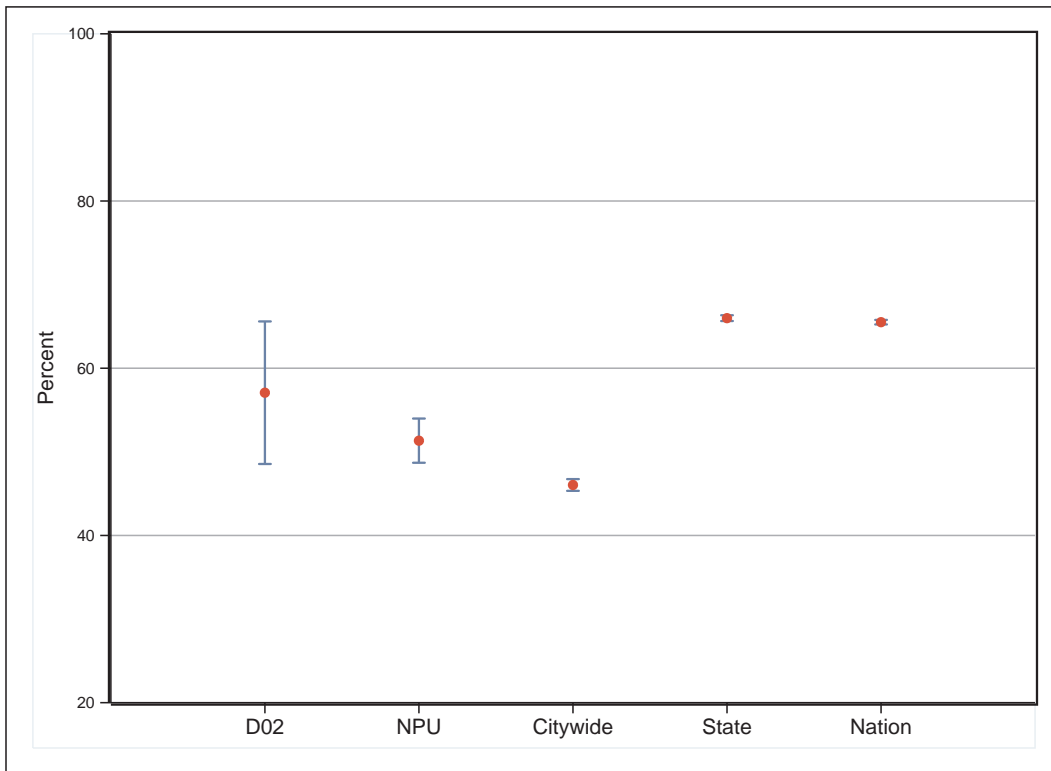


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

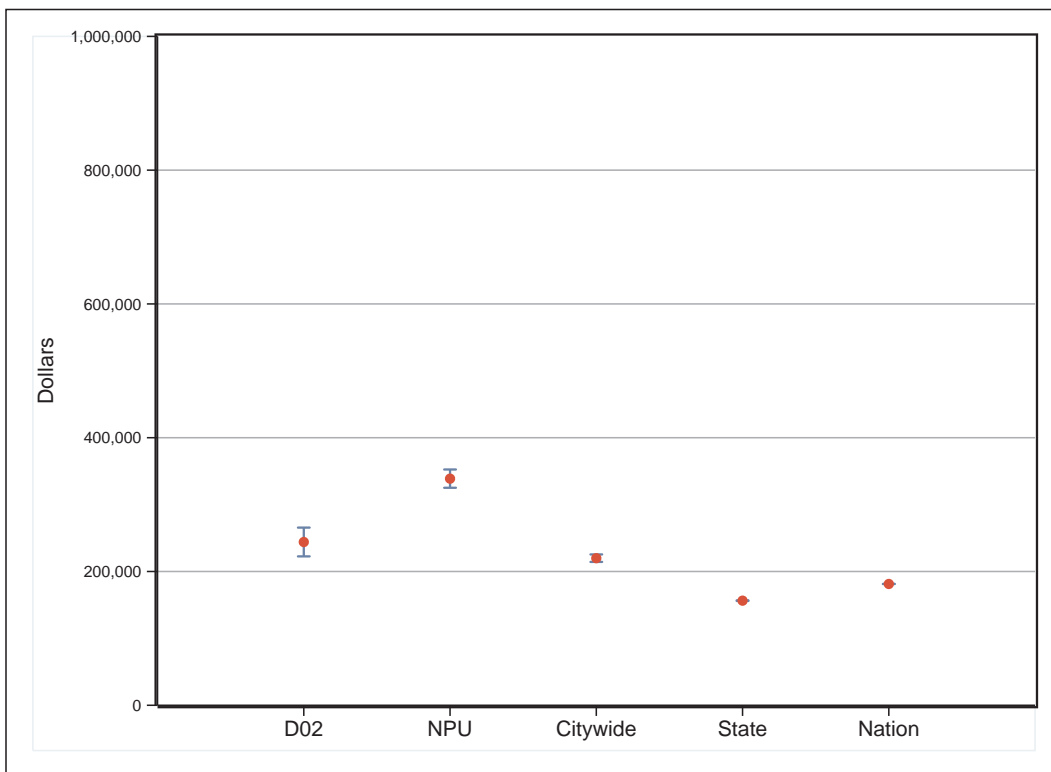


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

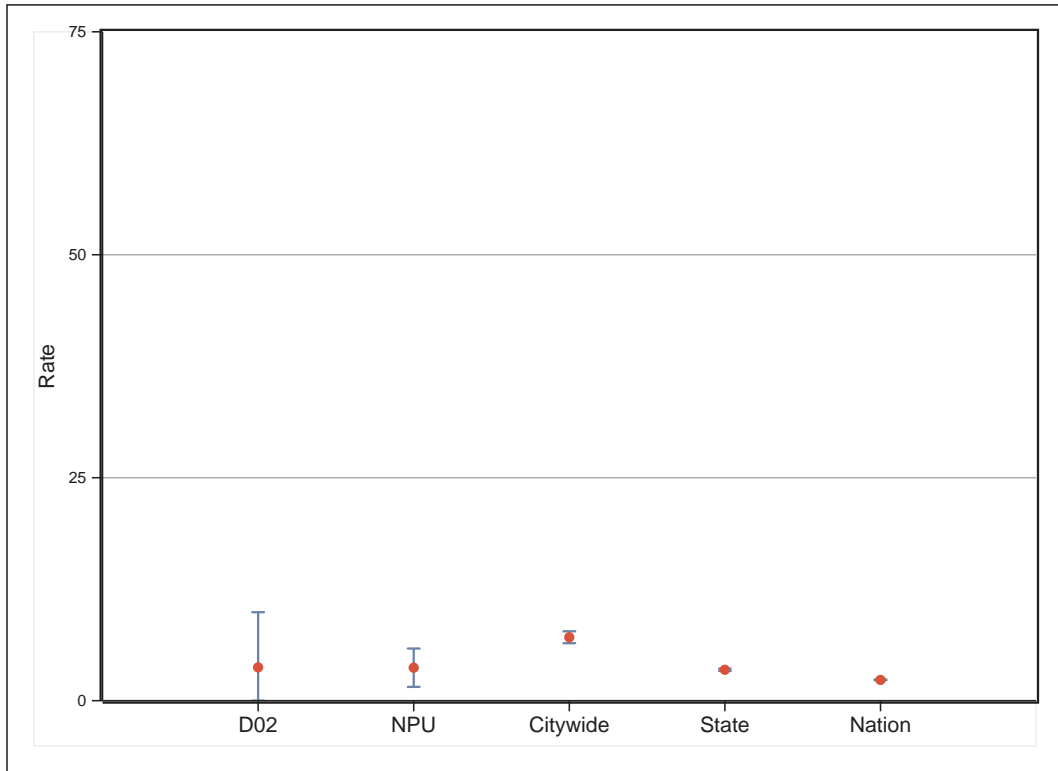


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

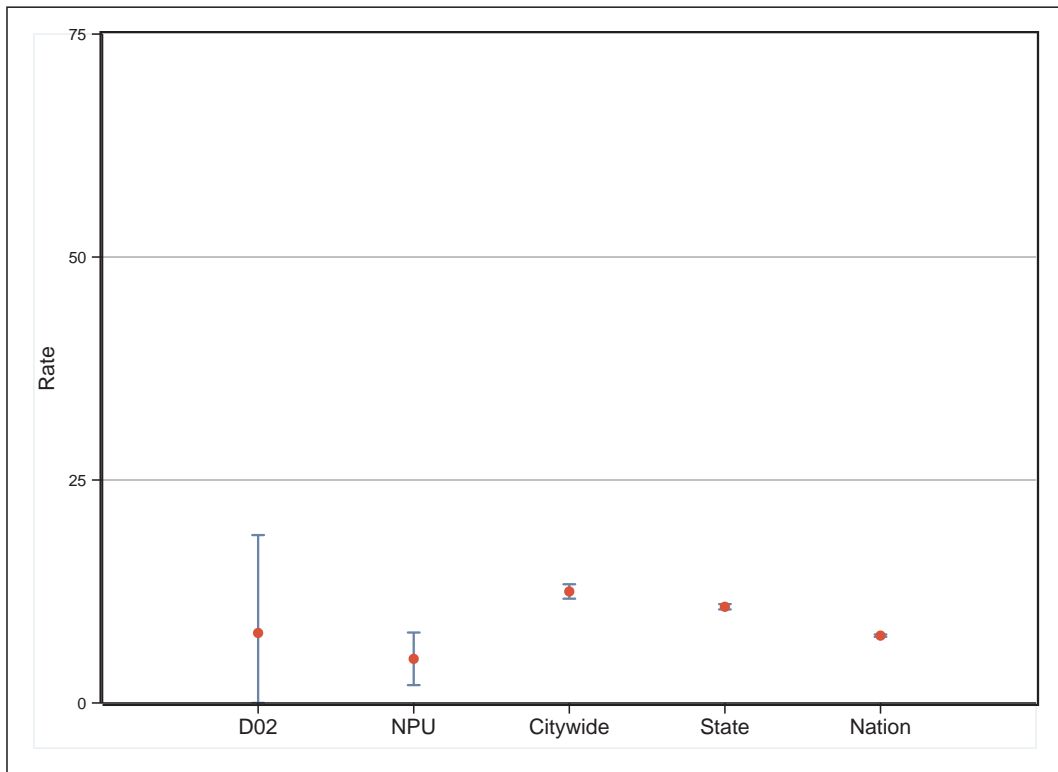


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

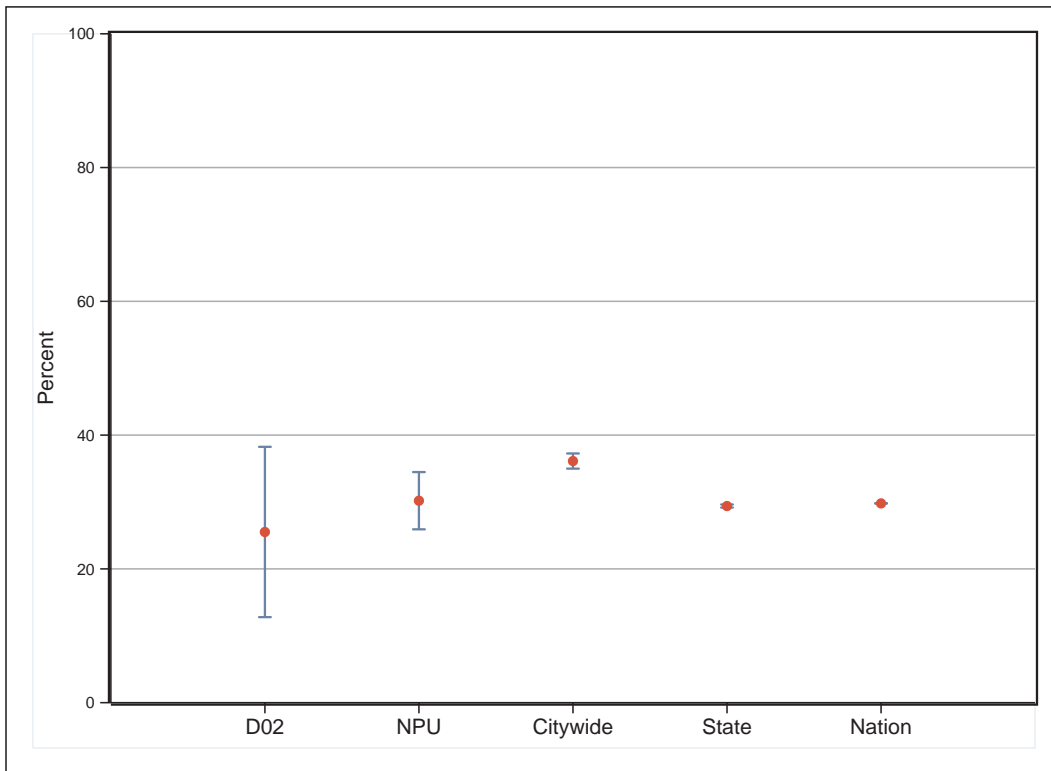


Rental Vacancy Rate

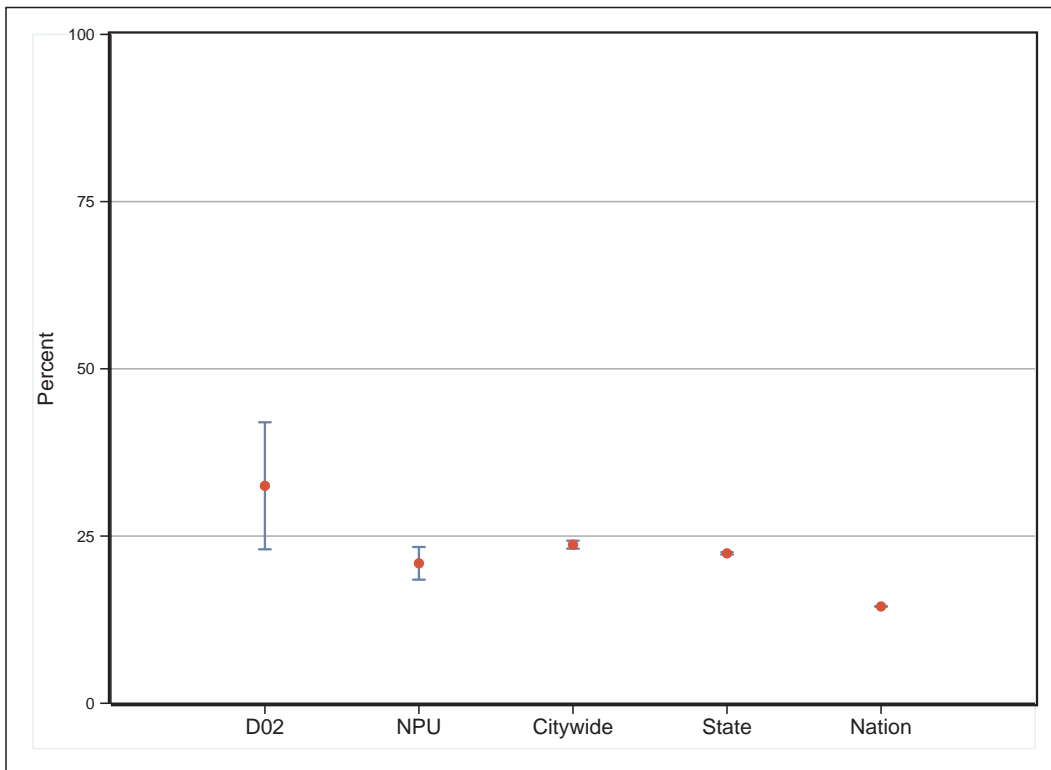


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

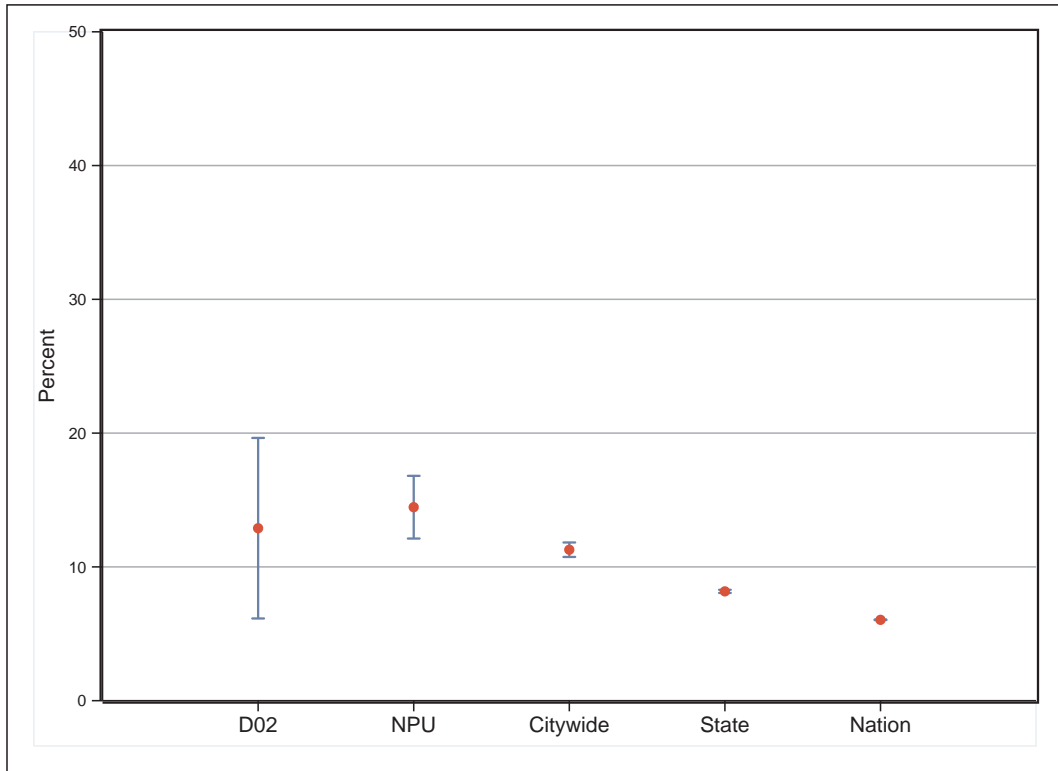


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

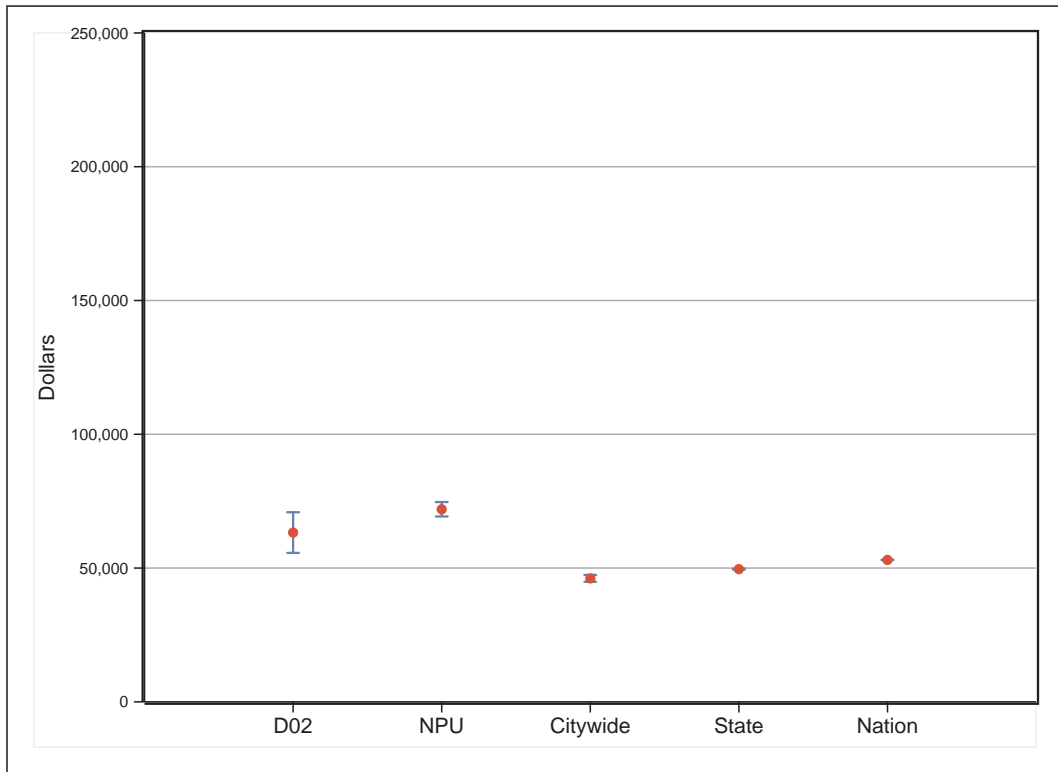


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

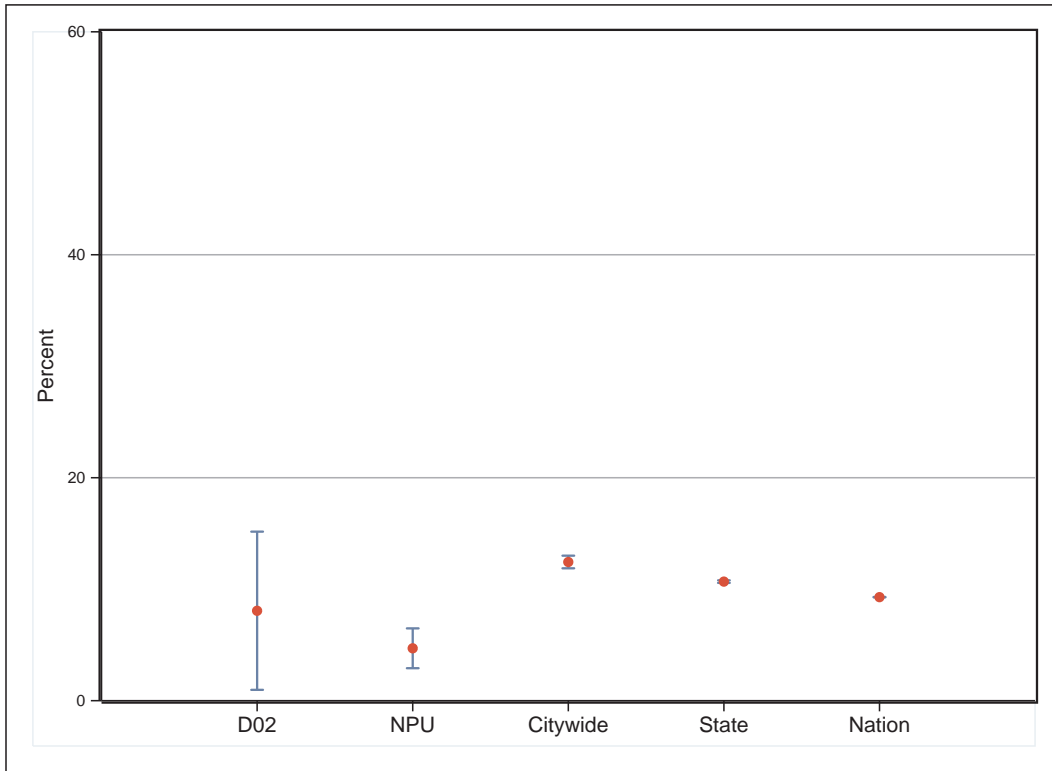


Median Household Income

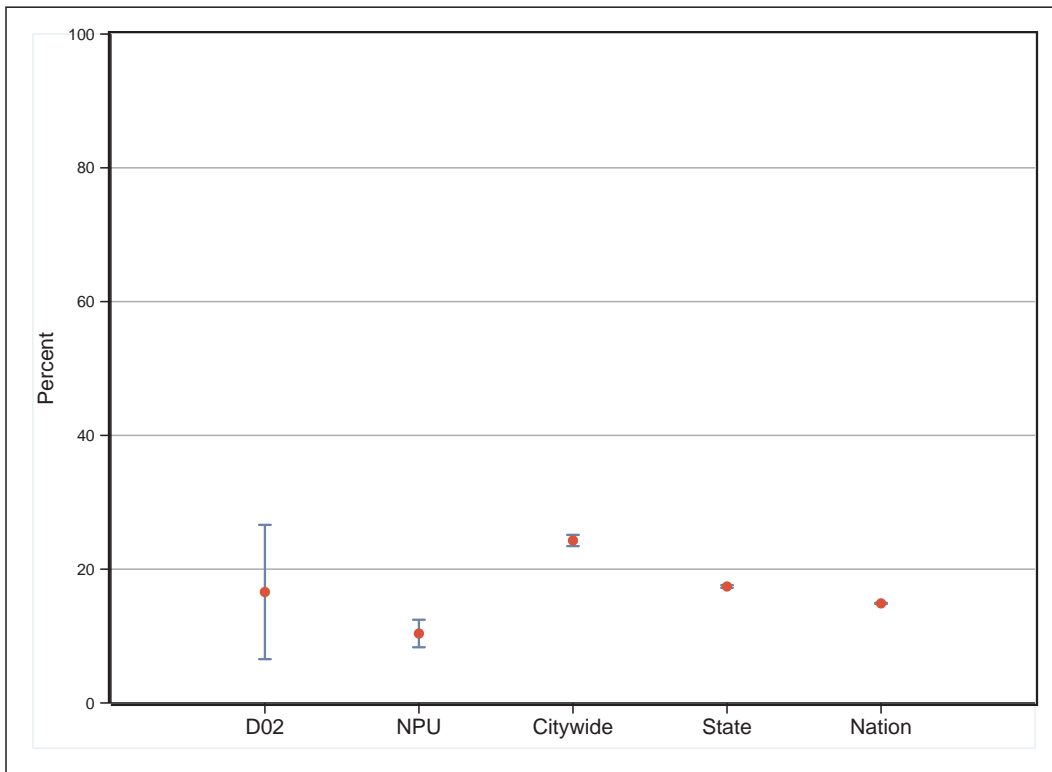


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Family households (families)	478	±137	32.3%	±7.9
With own children under 18 years	211	±88	14.3%	±5.6
Married-couple family	416	±122	28.1%	±7.1
With own children under 18 years	196	±83	13.2%	±5.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	22	±34	1.5%	±2.3
With own children under 18 years	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	41	±50	2.7%	±3.3
With own children under 18 years	16	±25	1.1%	±1.7
Nonfamily households	1,002	±226	67.7%	±11.5
Householder living alone	792	±210	53.5%	±11.8
65 years and over	30	±35	2.0%	±2.3
Households with one or more people under 18 years	211	±85	14.3%	±5.4
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	34	±36	2.3%	±2.4
Average household size	1.63	±0.33	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.48	±0.91	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	2,407	±344	2,407	(X)
Householder	1,283	±194	53.3%	±2.6
Spouse	346	±111	14.4%	±4.1
Child	381	±196	15.8%	±7.8
Other relatives	68	±86	2.8%	±3.6
Nonrelatives	328	±211	13.6%	±8.6
Unmarried partner	41	±43	1.7%	±1.8
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,283	±320	1,283	(X)
Never married	748	±312	58.3%	±19.5
Now married, except separated	372	±117	29.0%	±5.5
Separated	0	±15	0.0%	±1.2
Widowed	1	±16	0.1%	±1.3
Divorced	95	±95	7.4%	±7.2
Females 15 years and over	1,200	±292	1,200	(X)
Never married	624	±246	52.0%	±16.1
Now married, except separated	362	±114	30.1%	±6.1
Separated	12	±27	1.0%	±2.3
Widowed	15	±25	1.2%	±2.0
Divorced	115	±100	9.6%	±8.0
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	39	±54	39	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±12	0.0%	±31.3
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±22	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	43	±59	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±281	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	50	±81	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	39	±91	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	9	±22	9	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±12	0.0%	±138.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±17	0.0%	±195.2
1 or 2 years	0	±12	0.0%	±138.0
3 or 4 years	0	±12	0.0%	±138.0
5 or more years	0	±12	0.0%	±138.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±12	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±12	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±12	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	657	±249	657	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	29	±31	4.4%	±4.5
Kindergarten	14	±28	2.1%	±4.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	164	±146	25.0%	±20.1
High school (grades 9-12)	49	±68	7.4%	±9.9
College or graduate school	401	±211	61.1%	±22.3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,057	±323	2,057	(X)
Less than 9th grade	47	±83	2.3%	±4.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	134	±126	6.5%	±6.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45	±57	2.2%	±2.7
Some college, no degree	152	±106	7.4%	±5.0
Associate's degree	56	±70	2.7%	±3.4
Bachelor's degree	995	±260	48.4%	±10.1
Graduate or professional degree	628	±175	30.5%	±7.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.2%	±8.5	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	78.9%	±8.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,411	±396	2,411	(X)
Civilian veterans	75	±75	3.1%	±3.1

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	2,408	±344	2,408	(X)
With a disability	52	±62	2.2%	±2.5
Under 18 years	365	±181	365	(X)
With a disability	3	±30	0.8%	±8.1
18 to 64 years	1,985	±329	1,985	(X)
With a disability	36	±44	1.8%	±2.2
65 years and over	57	±52	57	(X)
With a disability	13	±32	22.4%	±52.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	2,384	±339	2,384	(X)
Same house	1,675	±386	70.3%	±12.7
Different house in the U.S.	679	±267	28.5%	±10.4
Same county	402	±213	16.8%	±8.6
Different county	277	±160	11.6%	±6.5
Same state	176	±126	7.4%	±5.2
Different state	101	±99	4.2%	±4.1
Abroad	31	±46	1.3%	±1.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
Native	1,882	±290	66.9%	±15.4
Born in United States	1,835	±335	65.2%	±4.3
State of residence	758	±214	26.9%	±6.1
Different state	1,077	±258	38.3%	±6.4
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	47	±64	1.7%	±2.3
Foreign born	526	±279	18.7%	±9.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	526	±279	526	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	88	±95	16.8%	±15.6
Not a U.S. citizen	437	±283	83.2%	±30.8

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	573	±299	573	(X)
Native	47	±67	47	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±12	0.0%	±25.8
Entered before 2010	47	±66	100.0%	±199.7
Foreign born	526	±279	526	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	8	±21	1.5%	±4.0
Entered before 2010	518	±244	98.5%	±69.9

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	526	±279	526	(X)
Europe	23	±41	4.3%	±7.4
Asia	276	±150	52.6%	±5.9
Africa	63	±96	12.1%	±17.1
Oceania	1	±13	0.2%	±2.4
Latin America	156	±245	29.6%	±43.9
Northern America	6	±18	1.2%	±3.4

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	2,707	±469	2,707	(X)
English only	2,033	±372	75.1%	±4.4
Language other than English	675	±320	24.9%	±11.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	206	±188	7.6%	±6.8
Spanish	287	±241	10.6%	±8.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	116	±141	4.3%	±5.1
Other Indo-European languages	208	±160	7.7%	±5.8
Speak English less than 'very well'	19	±55	0.7%	±2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	112	±100	4.1%	±3.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	70	±103	2.6%	±3.8
Other languages	68	±94	2.5%	±3.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±44	0.0%	±1.6

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
American	281	±199	10.0%	±6.8
Arab	65	±176	2.3%	±6.2
Czech	14	±26	0.5%	±0.9
Danish	6	±14	0.2%	±0.5
Dutch	41	±57	1.4%	±2.0
English	186	±103	6.6%	±3.5
French (except Basque)	37	±48	1.3%	±1.7
French Canadian	13	±24	0.5%	±0.9
German	246	±110	8.7%	±3.6
Greek	5	±14	0.2%	±0.5
Hungarian	1	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Irish	228	±125	8.1%	±4.2
Italian	117	±89	4.2%	±3.1
Lithuanian	5	±15	0.2%	±0.5
Norwegian	9	±21	0.3%	±0.7
Polish	53	±64	1.9%	±2.2
Portuguese	5	±15	0.2%	±0.5
Russian	29	±38	1.0%	±1.3
Scotch-Irish	37	±55	1.3%	±2.0
Scottish	87	±66	3.1%	±2.3
Slovak	7	±22	0.2%	±0.8
Subsaharan African	93	±128	3.3%	±4.5
Swedish	27	±34	1.0%	±1.2
Swiss	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Ukranian	17	±26	0.6%	±0.9
Welsh	26	±45	0.9%	±1.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3	±10	0.1%	±0.3

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,053	±237	2,053	(X)
In labor force	1,800	±344	87.7%	±13.4
Civilian labor force	1,800	±344	87.7%	±13.4
Employed	1,655	±331	80.6%	±13.2
Unemployed	145	±131	7.1%	±6.3
Armed Forces	0	±54	0.0%	±2.6
Not in labor force	253	±131	12.3%	±6.2
Civilian labor force	1,800	±344	1,800	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.1%	±7.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	981	±192	981	(X)
In labor force	807	±243	82.3%	±18.9
Civilian labor force	807	±243	82.3%	±18.9
Employed	734	±226	74.9%	±17.8
Own children under 6 years	151	±83	151	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	108	±69	71.5%	±22.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	251	±201	251	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	211	±198	84.2%	±40.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,619	±217	1,619	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,272	±225	78.6%	±9.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	137	±114	8.4%	±6.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	24	±36	1.5%	±2.2
Walked	8	±21	0.5%	±1.3
Other means	42	±52	2.6%	±3.2
Worked at home	137	±114	8.5%	±7.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	±3.2	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,655	±331	1,655	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,284	±254	77.6%	±21.8
Service occupations	218	±168	13.2%	±9.8
Sales and office occupations	380	±194	22.9%	±10.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	77	±96	4.6%	±5.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	45	±66	2.7%	±4.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,655	±331	1,655	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±21	0.0%	±1.3
Construction	100	±101	6.0%	±6.0
Manufacturing	85	±111	5.1%	±6.6
Wholesale trade	9	±27	0.6%	±1.6
Retail trade	164	±137	9.9%	±8.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	71	±85	4.3%	±5.1
Information	148	±94	8.9%	±5.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	118	±71	7.1%	±4.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	433	±165	26.2%	±8.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	498	±185	30.1%	±9.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	242	±168	14.6%	±9.7
Other services, except public administration	54	±47	3.3%	±2.7
Public administration	81	±86	4.9%	±5.1

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,655	±331	1,655	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,580	±382	95.5%	±13.0
Government workers	323	±154	19.5%	±8.5
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	94	±61	5.7%	±3.5
Unpaid family workers	7	±24	0.4%	±1.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Less than \$10,000	165	±109	11.2%	±7.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21	±32	1.4%	±2.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	134	±114	9.0%	±7.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	79	±65	5.3%	±4.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	177	±131	12.0%	±8.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	270	±128	18.2%	±8.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	148	±86	10.0%	±5.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	222	±101	15.0%	±6.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	121	±93	8.2%	±6.1
\$200,000 or more	144	±85	9.7%	±5.5
Median household income (dollars)	63,260	±7,593	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	84,804	±12,917	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,416	±216	95.6%	±3.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	84,743	±13,332	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	45	±40	3.0%	±2.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,711	±5,033	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	57	±69	3.8%	±4.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,255	±8,221	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	30	±49	2.0%	±3.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,729	±2,854	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	34	±47	2.3%	±3.1
Families	478	±137	478	(X)
Less than \$10,000	0	±15	0.0%	±3.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±15	0.0%	±3.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	±26	2.2%	±5.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	±24	1.6%	±5.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	±60	8.6%	±12.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	78	±69	16.4%	±13.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	53	±43	11.0%	±8.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	130	±74	27.1%	±13.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	60	±68	12.6%	±13.7
\$200,000 or more	98	±65	20.5%	±12.3
Median family income (dollars)	112,973	±11,494	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	128,444	±20,037	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	47,951	±7,498	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,002	±226	1,002	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	49,195	±4,301	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	63,975	±17,854	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	49,776	±3,732	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	66,316	±6,059	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,781	±5,540	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,408	±344	2,408	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,971	±297	81.8%	±3.9
With private health insurance	1,859	±278	77.2%	±3.4
With public coverage	176	±146	7.3%	±6.0
No health insurance coverage	437	±265	18.2%	±10.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	365	±181	365	(X)
No health insurance coverage	70	±157	19.2%	±41.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	1,985	±329	1,985	(X)
In labor force:	1,787	±255	1,787	(X)
Employed:	1,643	±223	1,643	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,398	±243	85.1%	±9.2
With private health insurance	1,396	±243	85.0%	±9.2
With public coverage	22	±33	1.3%	±2.0
No health insurance coverage	245	±182	14.9%	±10.9
Unemployed:	144	±122	144	(X)
With health insurance coverage	70	±69	48.4%	±25.1
With private health insurance	54	±53	37.3%	±19.4
With public coverage	17	±45	11.7%	±29.3
No health insurance coverage	74	±98	51.6%	±51.7
Not in labor force:	198	±117	198	(X)
With health insurance coverage	150	±95	76.0%	±17.2
With private health insurance	146	±95	74.0%	±19.7
With public coverage	6	±14	2.9%	±7.0
No health insurance coverage	48	±67	24.0%	±30.6

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	2.1%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	4.9%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	13.6%	±49.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	2.5%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	5.2%	±10.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	13.6%	±34.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±36.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±95.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	16.6%	±10.0	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	7.6%	±18.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	7.4%	±21.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	14.5%	±36.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	4.0%	±24.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	18.2%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	18.3%	±9.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	15.5%	±46.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	3.0%	±5.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	26.5%	±15.2	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,611	±210	1,611	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	91.9%	±6.5
Vacant housing units	131	±113	8.1%	±6.9
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.7	±6.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.9	±11.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,611	±210	1,611	(X)
1-unit, detached	417	±108	25.9%	±5.8
1-unit, attached	364	±124	22.6%	±7.1
2 units	8	±21	0.5%	±1.3
3 or 4 units	131	±115	8.2%	±7.1
5 to 9 units	143	±99	8.8%	±6.0
10 to 19 units	126	±101	7.8%	±6.2
20 or more units	399	±159	24.8%	±9.3
Mobile home	23	±49	1.4%	±3.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±15	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,611	±210	1,611	(X)
Built 2010 or later	39	±51	2.4%	±3.2
Built 2000 to 2009	485	±159	30.1%	±9.1
Built 1990 to 1999	243	±130	15.1%	±7.8
Built 1980 to 1989	198	±106	12.3%	±6.4
Built 1970 to 1979	267	±110	16.6%	±6.5
Built 1960 to 1969	126	±81	7.8%	±5.0
Built 1950 to 1959	138	±101	8.6%	±6.1
Built 1940 to 1949	84	±86	5.2%	±5.3
Built 1939 or earlier	32	±34	2.0%	±2.1

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,611	±210	1,611	(X)
1 room	149	±128	9.3%	±7.9
2 rooms	128	±108	8.0%	±6.6
3 rooms	340	±153	21.1%	±9.1
4 rooms	323	±128	20.0%	±7.5
5 rooms	218	±112	13.5%	±6.8
6 rooms	158	±90	9.8%	±5.4
7 rooms	153	±110	9.5%	±6.7
8 rooms	89	±67	5.5%	±4.1
9 rooms or more	53	±40	3.3%	±2.5
Median rooms	4.6	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,611	±210	1,611	(X)
No bedroom	181	±131	11.2%	±8.0
1 bedroom	373	±167	23.1%	±9.9
2 bedrooms	714	±173	44.3%	±9.0
3 bedrooms	272	±122	16.9%	±7.2
4 bedrooms	44	±39	2.7%	±2.4
5 or more bedrooms	27	±34	1.7%	±2.1

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Owner-occupied	845	±178	57.1%	±8.5
Renter-occupied	636	±171	42.9%	±9.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.87	±0.17	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.94	±0.36	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	523	±209	35.4%	±13.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	756	±179	51.1%	±9.4
Moved in 1990 to 1999	134	±83	9.1%	±5.5
Moved in 1980 to 1989	56	±58	3.8%	±3.9
Moved in 1970 to 1979	7	±23	0.5%	±1.6
Moved in 1969 or earlier	3	±23	0.2%	±1.5

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
No vehicles available	40	±43	2.7%	±2.8
1 vehicle available	770	±216	52.0%	±12.4
2 vehicles available	551	±173	37.2%	±10.3
3 or more vehicles available	120	±105	8.1%	±7.0

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Utility gas	741	±158	50.1%	±7.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	16	±28	1.1%	±1.9
Electricity	715	±198	48.3%	±11.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Coal or coke	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Wood	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Solar energy	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
Other fuel	0	±15	0.0%	±1.0
No fuel used	9	±20	0.6%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±12	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±12	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	41	±43	2.8%	±2.9

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,481	±219	1,481	(X)
1.00 or less	1,473	±285	99.5%	±12.3
1.01 to 1.50	0	±21	0.0%	±1.4
1.51 or more	8	±33	0.5%	±2.2

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	845	±178	845	(X)
Less than \$50,000	5	±42	0.6%	±5.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	35	±47	4.2%	±5.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	115	±102	13.6%	±11.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	162	±89	19.2%	±9.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	257	±145	30.4%	±16.0
\$300,000 to \$499,999	186	±107	22.1%	±11.7
\$500,000 to \$999,999	55	±48	6.5%	±5.5
\$1,000,000 or more	28	±37	3.4%	±4.4
Median (dollars)	244,103	±21,517	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	845	±178	845	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	727	±164	86.0%	±7.0
Housing units without a mortgage	118	±98	14.0%	±11.2

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	727	±164	727	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±21	0.0%	±2.9
\$300 to \$499	9	±28	1.3%	±3.9
\$500 to \$699	15	±29	2.0%	±3.9
\$700 to \$999	45	±48	6.1%	±6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	191	±127	26.2%	±16.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	217	±116	29.9%	±14.5
\$2,000 or more	250	±109	34.4%	±12.9
Median (dollars)	1,740	±115	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	118	±98	118	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±15	0.0%	±12.5
\$100 to \$199	0	±21	0.0%	±17.7
\$200 to \$299	13	±27	11.2%	±20.9
\$300 to \$399	0	±21	0.0%	±17.7
\$400 or more	105	±100	88.8%	±41.0
Median (dollars)	570	±34	(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)	724	±207	724	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	264	±129	36.4%	±14.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	64	±49	8.8%	±6.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	184	±97	25.4%	±11.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	31	±33	4.3%	±4.4
35.0 percent or more	181	±114	25.0%	±14.1
Not computed	3	±17	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	118	±109	118	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	42	±41	35.4%	±13.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	67	±89	56.4%	±55.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7	±27	5.7%	±22.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±15	0.0%	±12.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±15	0.2%	±12.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±15	0.0%	±12.5
35.0 percent or more	3	±27	2.3%	±22.4
Not computed	0	±15	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	617	±170	617	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±26	0.0%	±4.2
\$200 to \$299	0	±21	0.0%	±3.4
\$300 to \$499	0	±30	0.0%	±4.8
\$500 to \$749	66	±73	10.7%	±11.5
\$750 to \$999	173	±122	28.0%	±18.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	294	±137	47.7%	±17.9
\$1,500 or more	84	±66	13.6%	±10.1
Median (dollars)	1,334	±68	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	18	±25	(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)	602	±213	602	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	46	±66	7.7%	±10.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	98	±84	16.3%	±12.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	103	±82	17.0%	±12.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	102	±96	16.9%	±14.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	34	±55	5.7%	±8.9
35.0 percent or more	219	±122	36.4%	±15.7
Not computed	33	±31	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
Male	1,405	±330	49.9%	±8.1
Female	1,410	±346	50.1%	±8.9
Under 5 years	108	±68	3.8%	±2.3
5 to 9 years	126	±102	4.5%	±3.5
10 to 14 years	98	±82	3.5%	±2.9
15 to 19 years	92	±101	3.3%	±3.6
20 to 24 years	334	±183	11.9%	±6.2
25 to 34 years	1,017	±283	36.1%	±8.0
35 to 44 years	600	±221	21.3%	±7.0
45 to 54 years	334	±142	11.9%	±4.6
55 to 59 years	50	±42	1.8%	±1.5
60 to 64 years	22	±39	0.8%	±1.4
65 to 74 years	19	±43	0.7%	±1.5
75 to 84 years	12	±34	0.4%	±1.2
85 years and over	3	±23	0.1%	±0.8
Median age (years)	31.2	±0.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,411	±438	85.7%	±5.5
21 years and over	2,372	±435	84.3%	±5.7
62 years and over	48	±65	1.7%	±2.3
65 years and over	34	±59	1.2%	±2.1
18 years and over	2,411	±438	2,411	(X)
Male	1,275	±325	52.9%	±9.4
Female	1,136	±295	47.1%	±8.7
65 years and over	34	±59	34	(X)
Male	11	±41	32.3%	±105.9
Female	23	±42	67.7%	±40.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
One race	2,801	±479	99.5%	±1.4
Two or more races	14	±26	0.5%	±0.9
One race	2,801	±479	99.5%	±1.4
White	2,017	±518	71.7%	±13.8
Black or African American	469	±228	16.6%	±7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	279	±159	9.9%	±5.4
Asian Indian	54	±76	1.9%	±2.7
Chinese	145	±138	5.1%	±4.8
Filipino	5	±34	0.2%	±1.2
Japanese	12	±26	0.4%	±0.9
Korean	23	±46	0.8%	±1.6
Vietnamese	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	41	±76	1.4%	±2.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±12	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±32	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	39	±65	1.4%	±2.3
Two or more races	14	±26	0.5%	±0.9
White and Black or African American	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
White and Asian	7	±19	0.2%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
White	2,031	±518	72.2%	±13.7
Black or African American	476	±229	16.9%	±7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	290	±171	10.3%	±5.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	39	±65	1.4%	±2.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	2,815	±479	2,815	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	277	±279	9.8%	±9.8
Mexican	160	±293	5.7%	±10.3
Puerto Rican	20	±35	0.7%	±1.2
Cuban	50	±81	1.8%	±2.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	47	±59	1.7%	±2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,422	±433	86.0%	±4.7
White alone	1,663	±396	59.1%	±9.8
Black or African American alone	469	±228	16.6%	±7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	276	±168	9.8%	±5.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Two or more races	14	±26	0.5%	±0.9
Two races including Some other race	0	±15	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	14	±26	0.5%	±0.9

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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