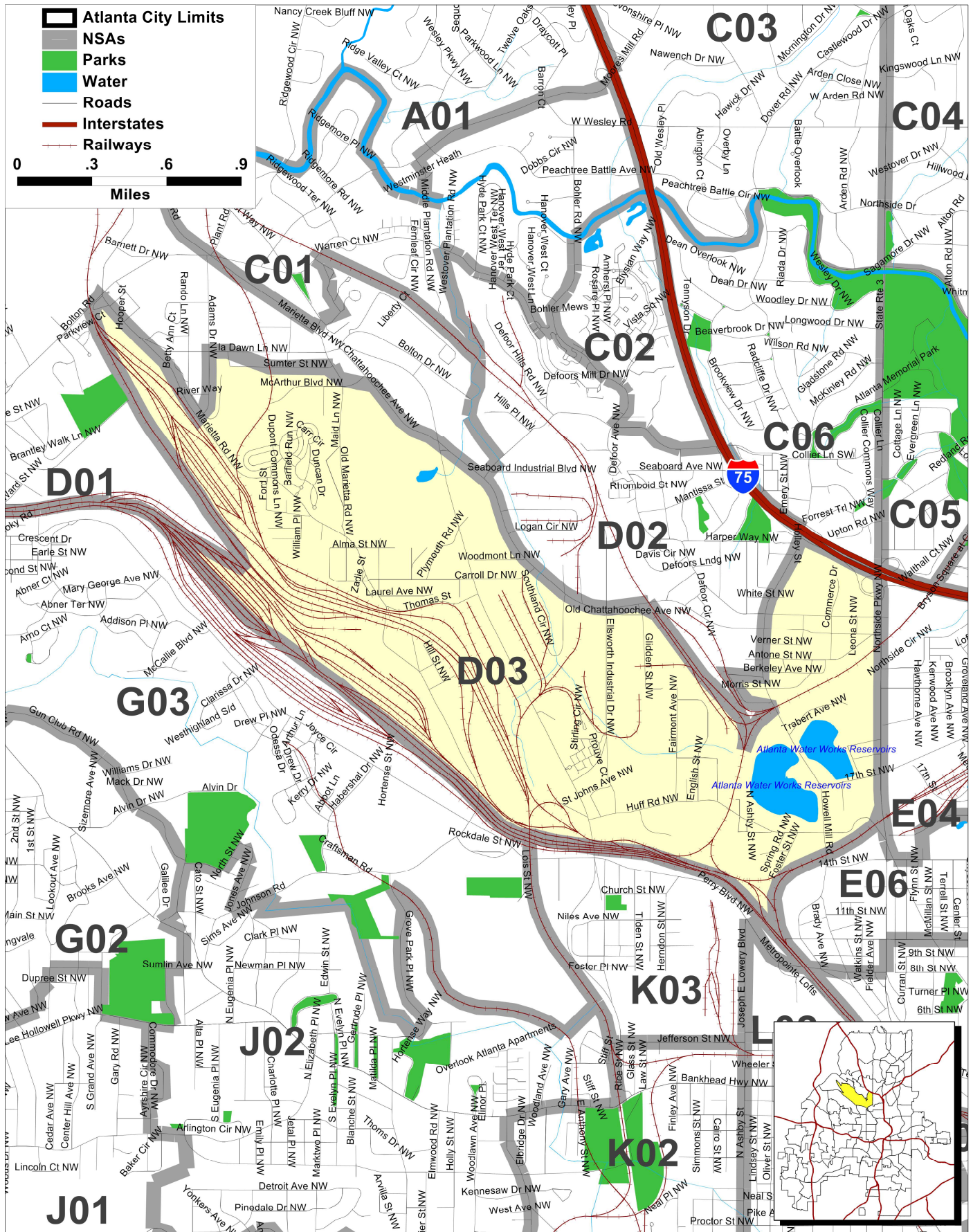


Neighborhood Statistical Area D03



Neighborhood(s): Berkeley Park, Blandtown, Hills Park

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Contents

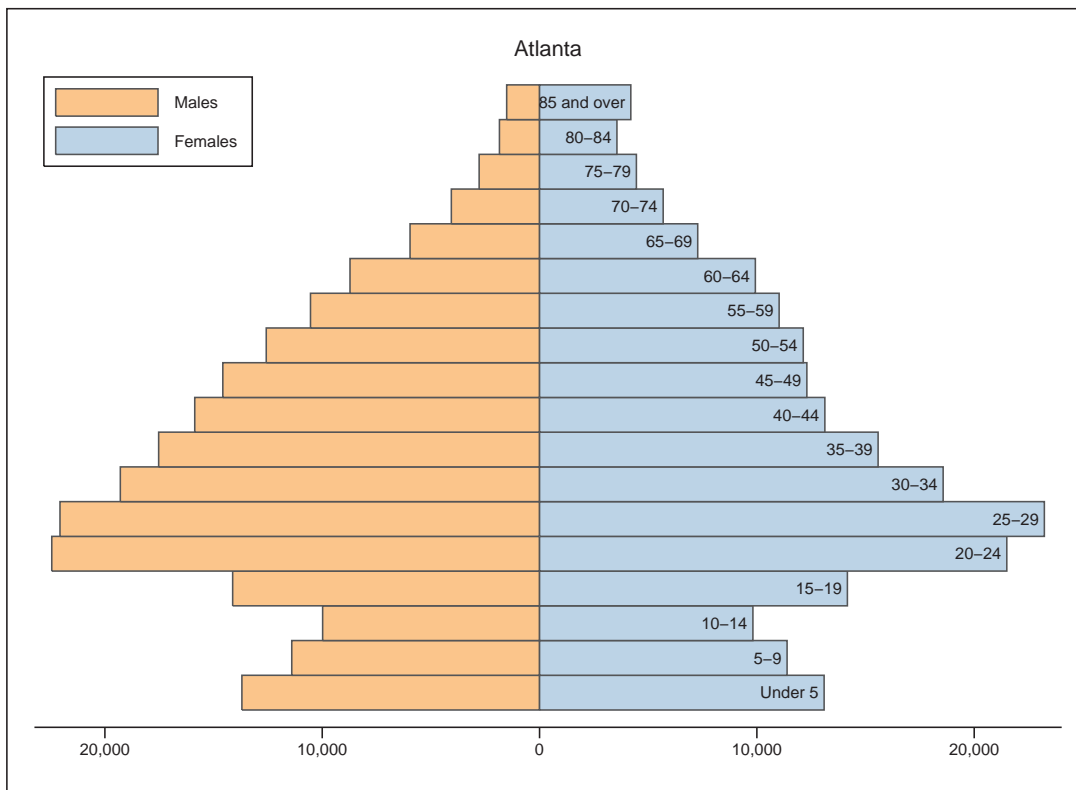
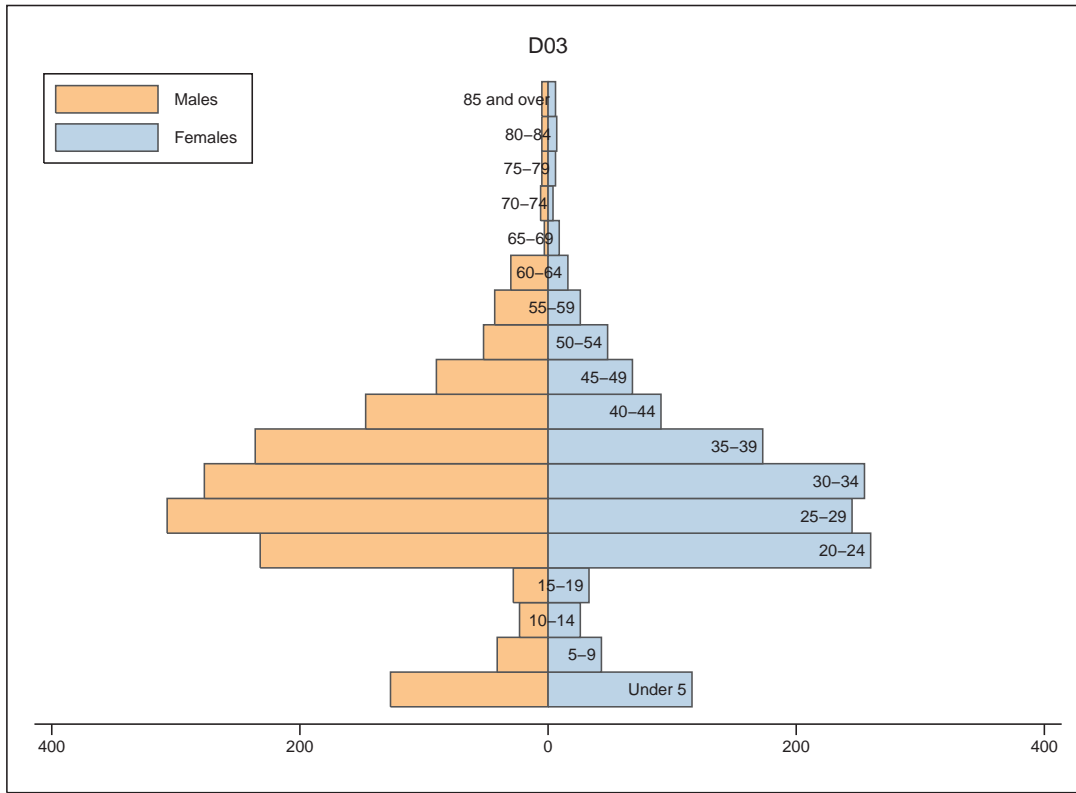
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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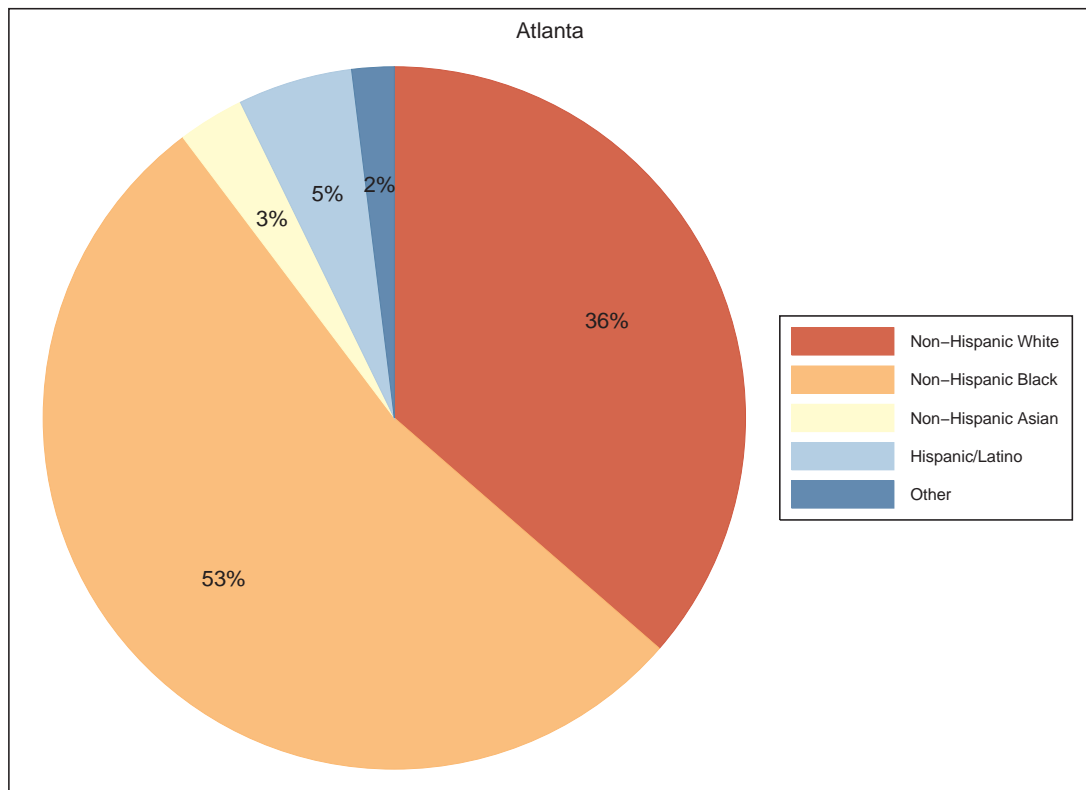
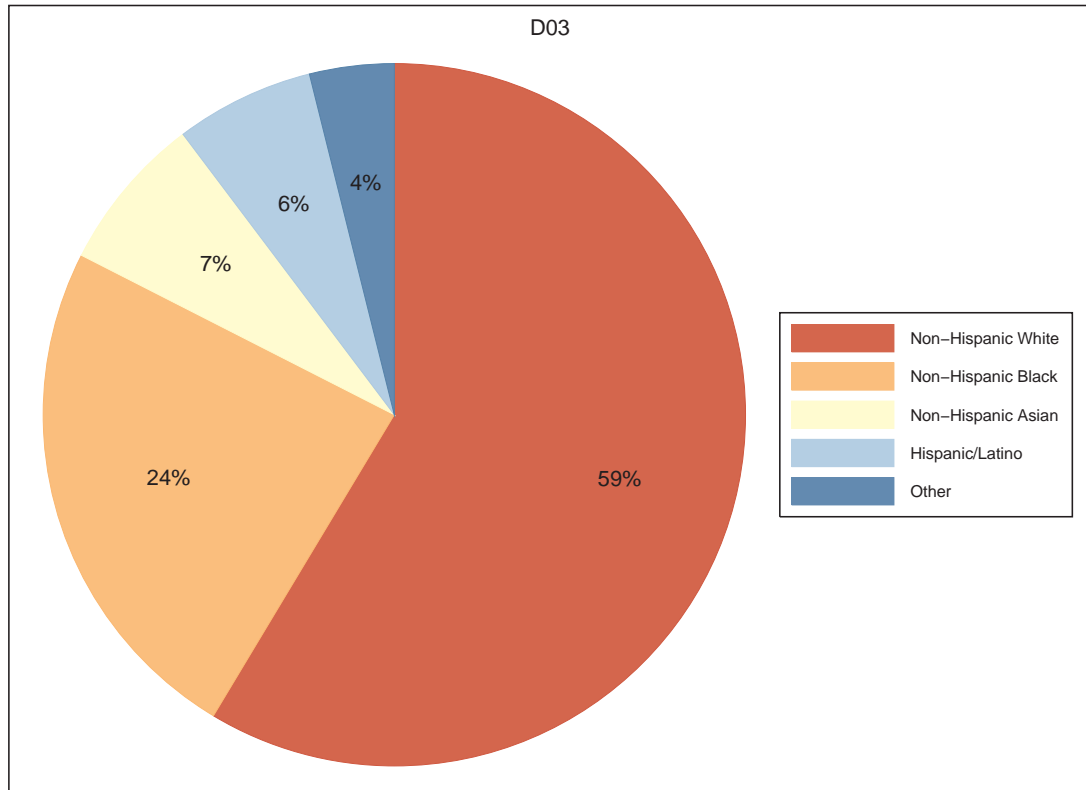
D03

Decennial 2010 Profile

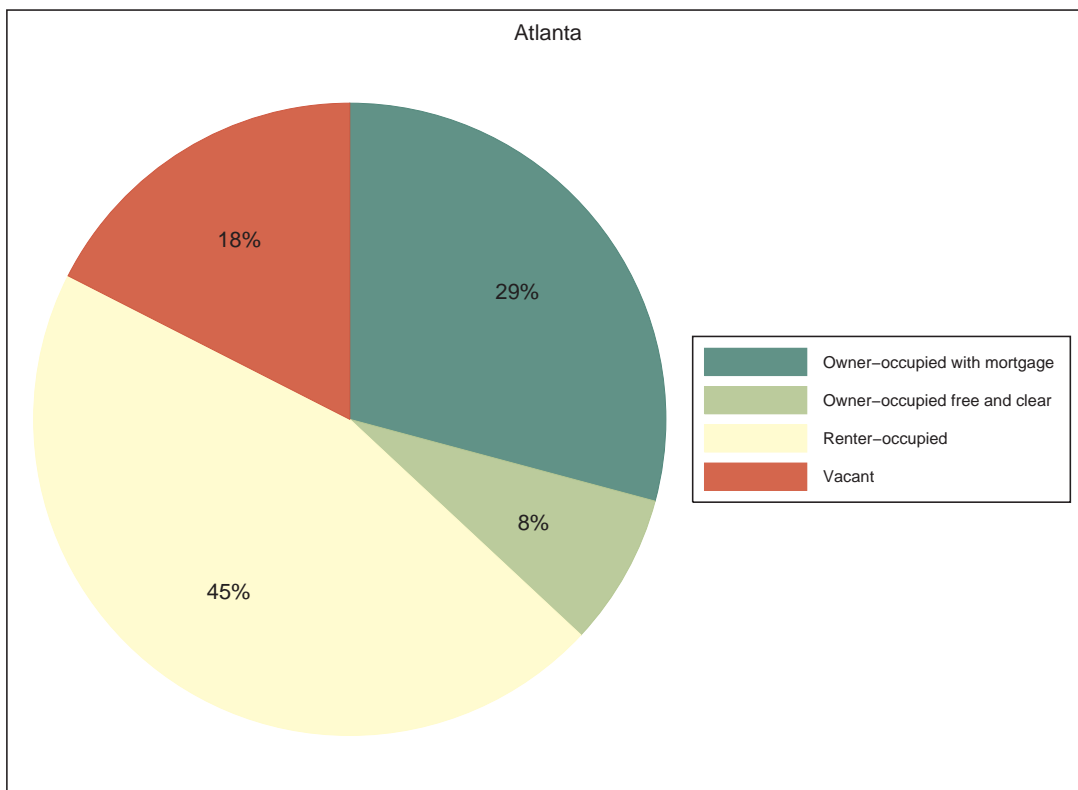
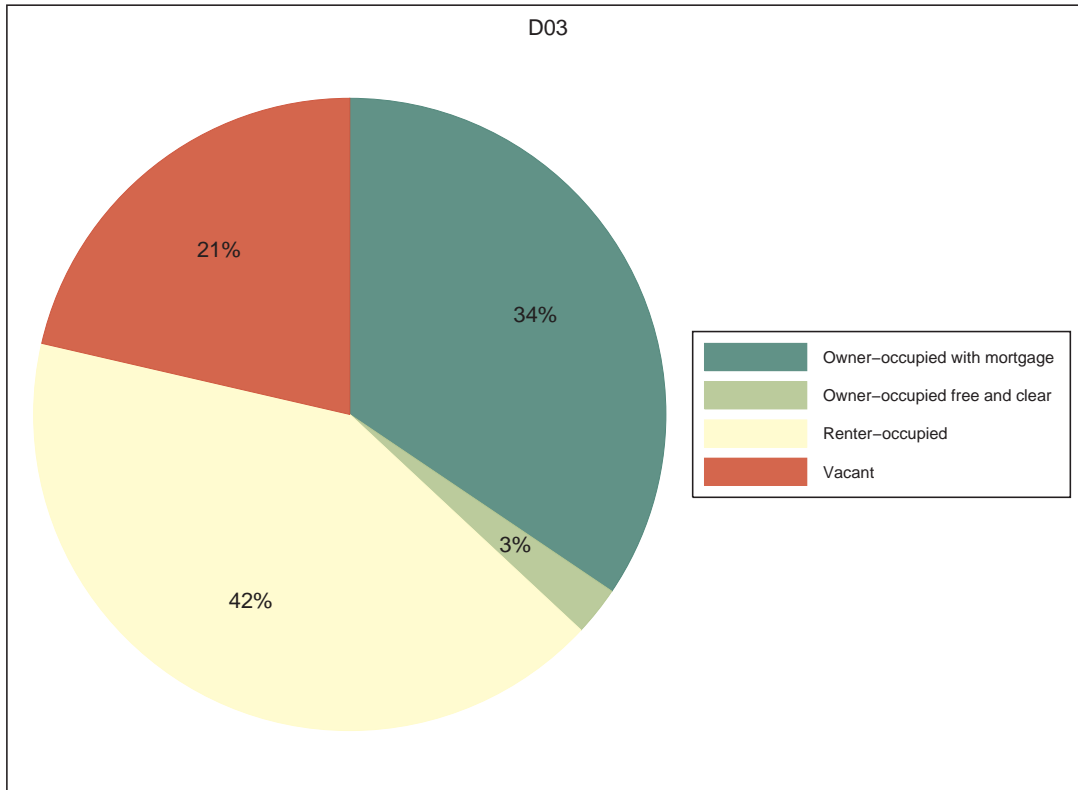
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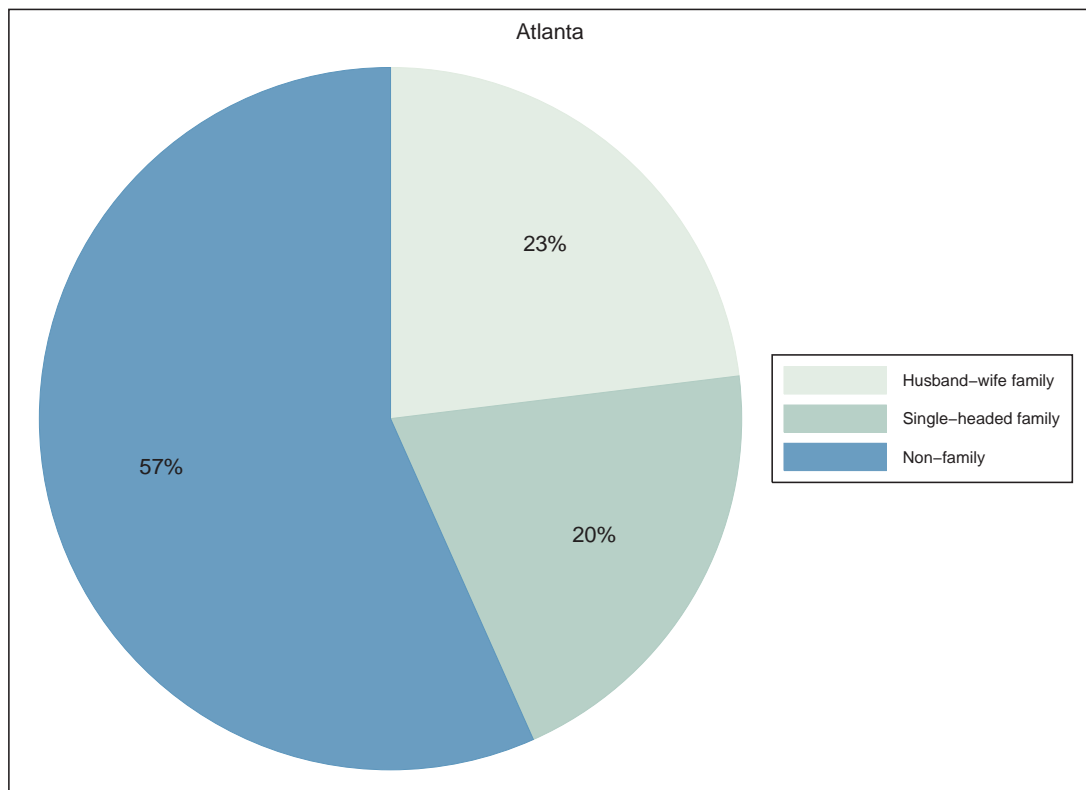
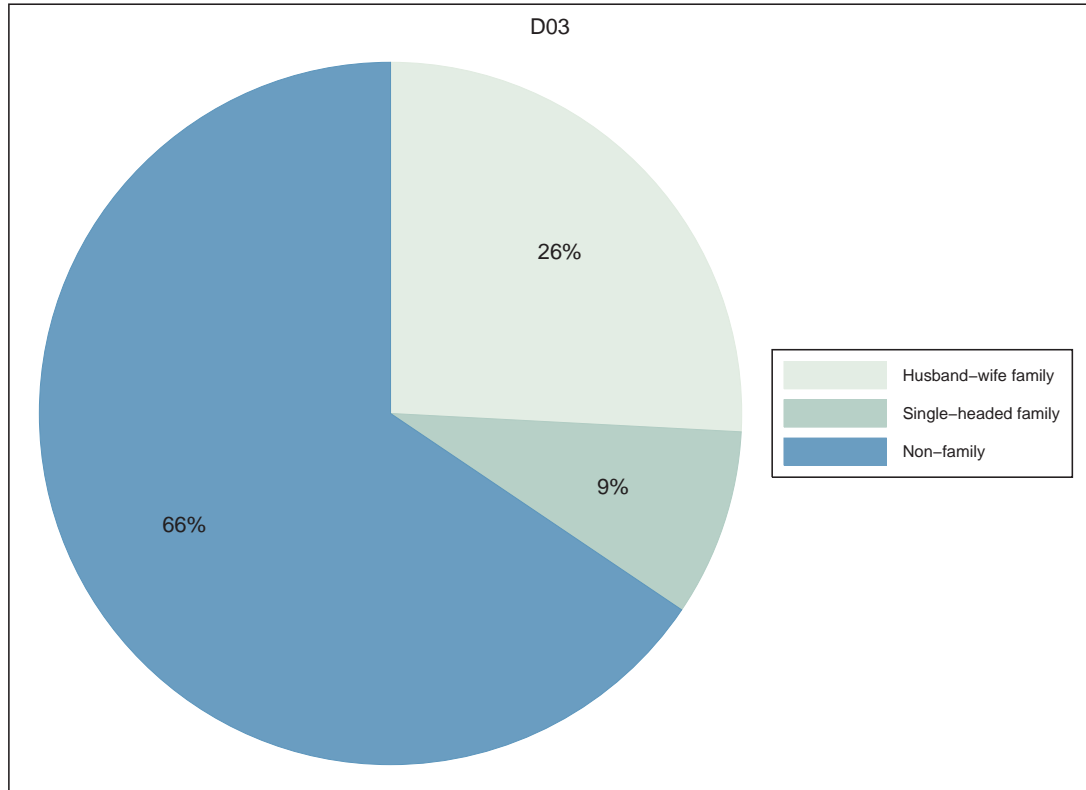
Race and Latino Origin



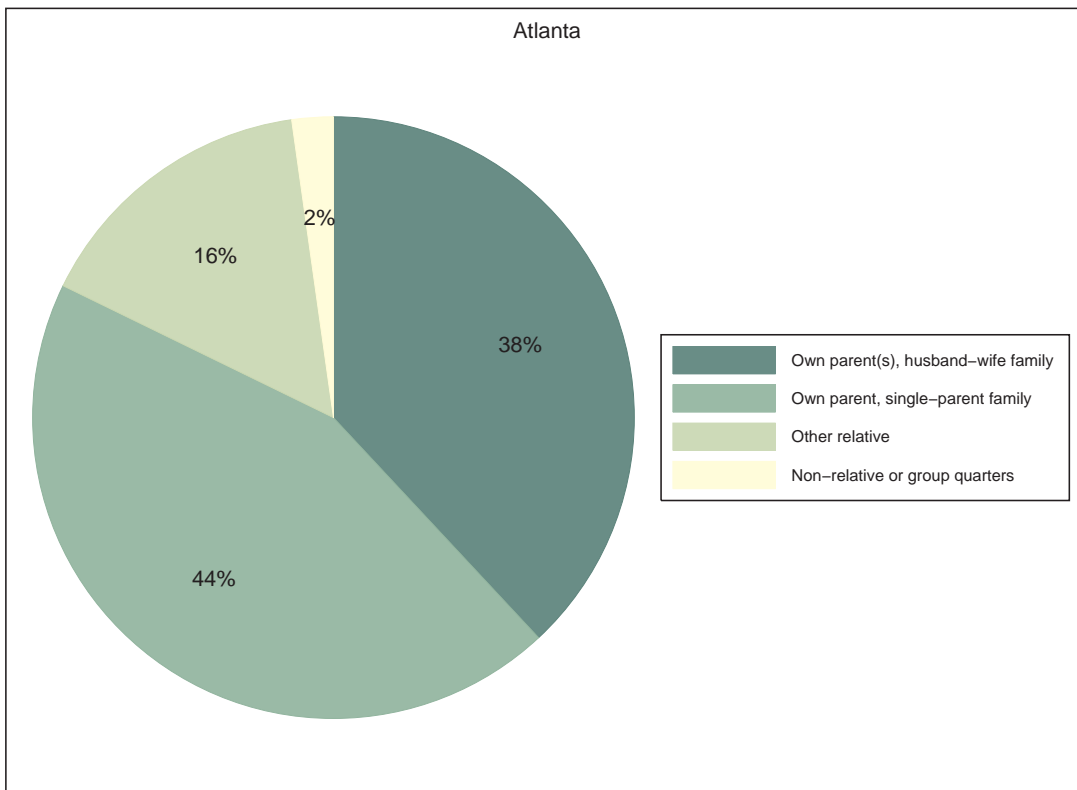
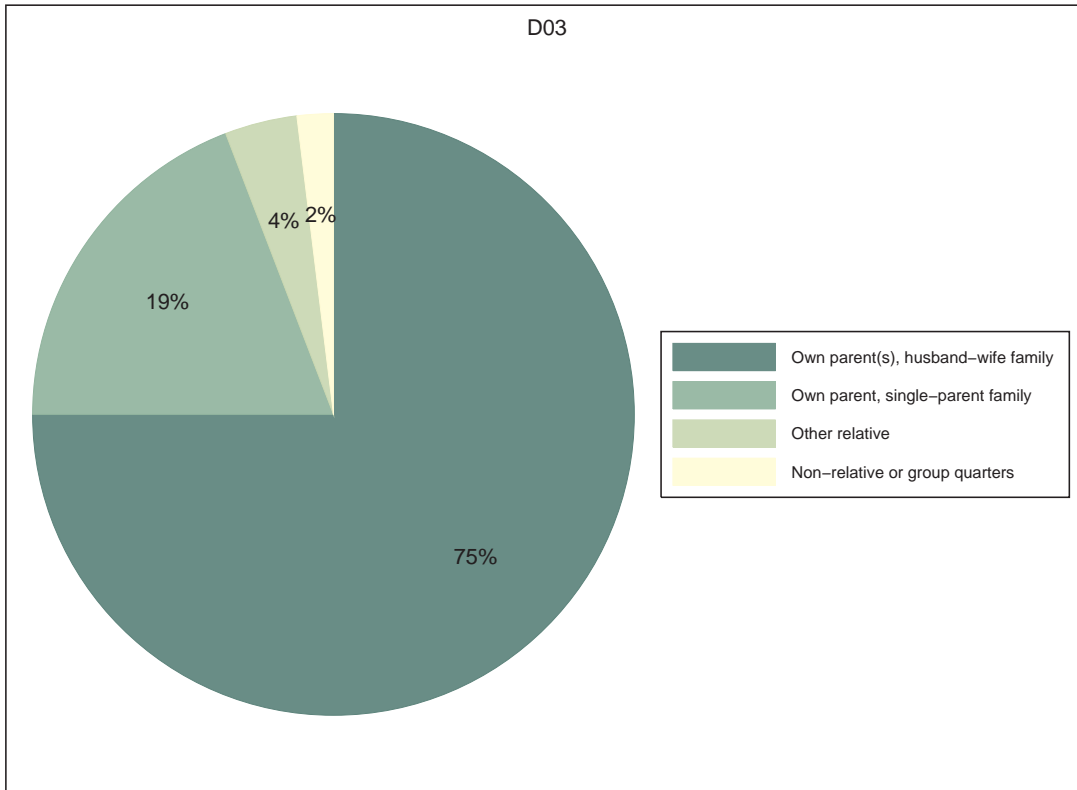
Housing Tenure



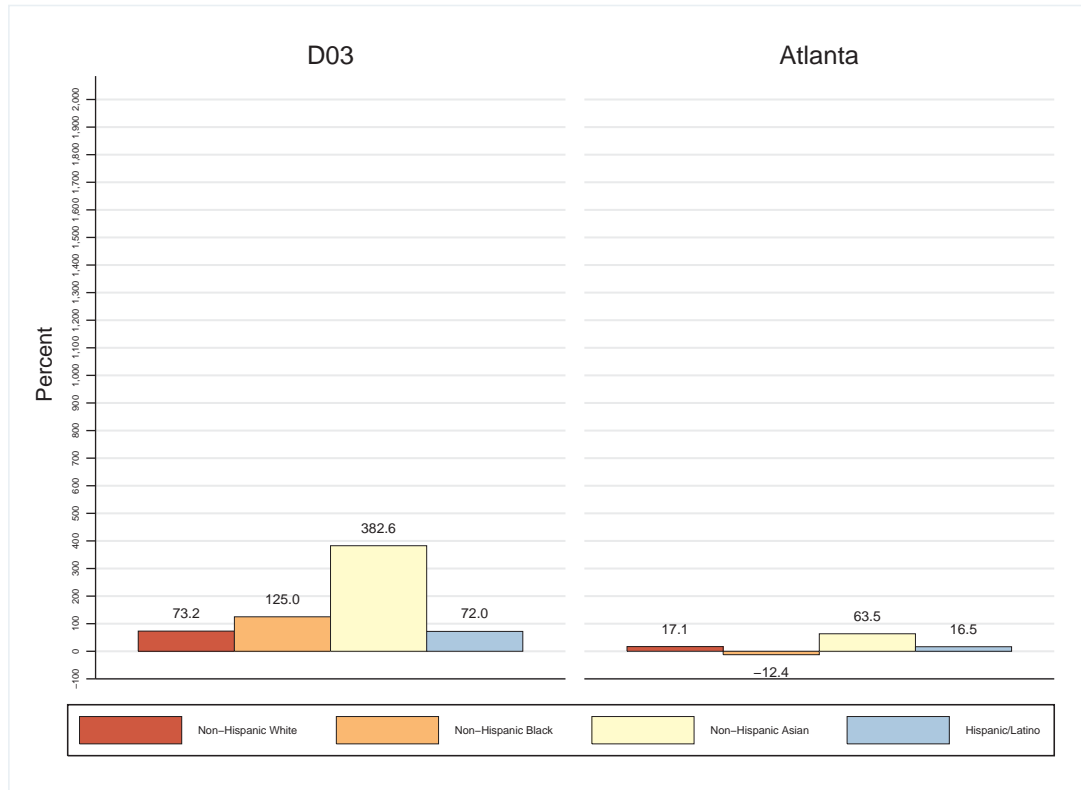
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,089	100.0%
Under 5 years	243	7.9%
5 to 9 years	84	2.7%
10 to 14 years	49	1.6%
15 to 19 years	61	2.0%
20 to 24 years	492	15.9%
25 to 29 years	552	17.9%
30 to 34 years	532	17.2%
35 to 39 years	409	13.2%
40 to 44 years	238	7.7%
45 to 49 years	158	5.1%
50 to 54 years	100	3.2%
55 to 59 years	69	2.2%
60 to 64 years	46	1.5%
65 to 69 years	12	0.4%
70 to 74 years	10	0.3%
75 to 79 years	11	0.4%
80 to 84 years	12	0.4%
85 years and over	11	0.4%
Median age (years)	30.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,703	87.5%
18 years and over	2,686	87.0%
21 years and over	2,603	84.3%
62 years and over	83	2.7%
65 years and over	56	1.8%
Male population	1,657	53.6%
Under 5 years	127	4.1%
5 to 9 years	41	1.3%
10 to 14 years	23	0.7%
15 to 19 years	28	0.9%
20 to 24 years	232	7.5%
25 to 29 years	307	9.9%
30 to 34 years	277	9.0%
35 to 39 years	236	7.6%
40 to 44 years	147	4.8%
45 to 49 years	90	2.9%
50 to 54 years	52	1.7%
55 to 59 years	43	1.4%
60 to 64 years	30	1.0%
65 to 69 years	3	0.1%
70 to 74 years	6	0.2%
75 to 79 years	5	0.2%
80 to 84 years	5	0.2%
85 years and over	5	0.2%
Median age (years)	31.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,460	47.3%
18 years and over	1,450	46.9%
21 years and over	1,413	45.7%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	44	1.4%
65 years and over	24	0.8%
Female population	1,432	46.4%
Under 5 years	116	3.8%
5 to 9 years	43	1.4%
10 to 14 years	26	0.8%
15 to 19 years	33	1.1%
20 to 24 years	260	8.4%
25 to 29 years	245	7.9%
30 to 34 years	255	8.3%
35 to 39 years	173	5.6%
40 to 44 years	91	2.9%
45 to 49 years	68	2.2%
50 to 54 years	48	1.6%
55 to 59 years	26	0.8%
60 to 64 years	16	0.5%
65 to 69 years	9	0.3%
70 to 74 years	4	0.1%
75 to 79 years	6	0.2%
80 to 84 years	7	0.2%
85 years and over	6	0.2%
Median age (years)	29.9	(X)
16 years and over	1,243	40.2%
18 years and over	1,236	40.0%
21 years and over	1,190	38.5%
62 years and over	39	1.3%
65 years and over	32	1.0%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,089	100.0%
One Race	2,972	96.2%
White	1,921	62.2%
Black or African American	756	24.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.3%
Asian	221	7.2%
Asian Indian [‡]	55	1.8%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	108	3.5%
Filipino [‡]	6	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	4	0.1%
Korean [‡]	26	0.8%
Vietnamese [‡]	12	0.4%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	19	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	6	0.2%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	2	0.1%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	58	1.9%
Two or More Races	117	3.8%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	13	0.4%
White; Asian	34	1.1%
White; Black or African American	23	0.7%
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	2,003	64.8%
Black or African American	811	26.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	40	1.3%
Asian	271	8.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	15	0.5%
Some Other Race	78	2.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,089	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	196	6.3%
Mexican‡	106	3.4%
Puerto Rican‡	27	0.9%
Cuban‡	15	0.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	73	2.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,893	93.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,089	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	196	6.3%
White alone	107	3.5%
Black or African American alone	18	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	51	1.7%
Two or More Races	17	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,893	93.7%
White alone	1,814	58.7%
Black or African American alone	738	23.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	221	7.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	6	0.2%
Some Other Race alone	7	0.2%
Two or More Races	100	3.2%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,089	100.0%
In households	3,080	99.7%
Householder	1,632	52.8%
Spouse	420	13.6%
Child	421	13.6%
Own child under 18 years	379	12.3%
Other relatives	97	3.1%
Under 18 years	16	0.5%
65 years and over†	7	0.2%
Nonrelatives	510	16.5%
Under 18 years	8	0.3%
65 years and over	1	0.0%
Unmarried partner‡	141	4.6%
In group quarters	9	0.3%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	9	0.3%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	9	0.3%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,632	100.0%
Family households (families)	560	34.3%
With own children under 18 years	254	15.6%
Husband-wife family	420	25.7%
With own children under 18 years	194	11.9%
Male householder, no wife present	46	2.8%
With own children under 18 years	14	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	94	5.8%
With own children under 18 years	46	2.8%
Nonfamily households	1,072	65.7%
Householder living alone	745	45.6%
Male	387	23.7%
65 years and over†	22	1.3%
Female	336	20.6%
65 years and over‡	29	1.8%
Households with individuals under 18 years	263	16.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	48	2.9%
Average household size	1.89	(X)
Average family size	2.67	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,074	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,632	78.7%
Vacant housing units	442	21.3%
For rent	306	14.8%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.1%
For sale only	79	3.8%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	0.4%
All other vacants	42	2.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	9.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	26.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,632	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	765	46.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,639	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.14	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	867	53.1%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,441	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.66	(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?

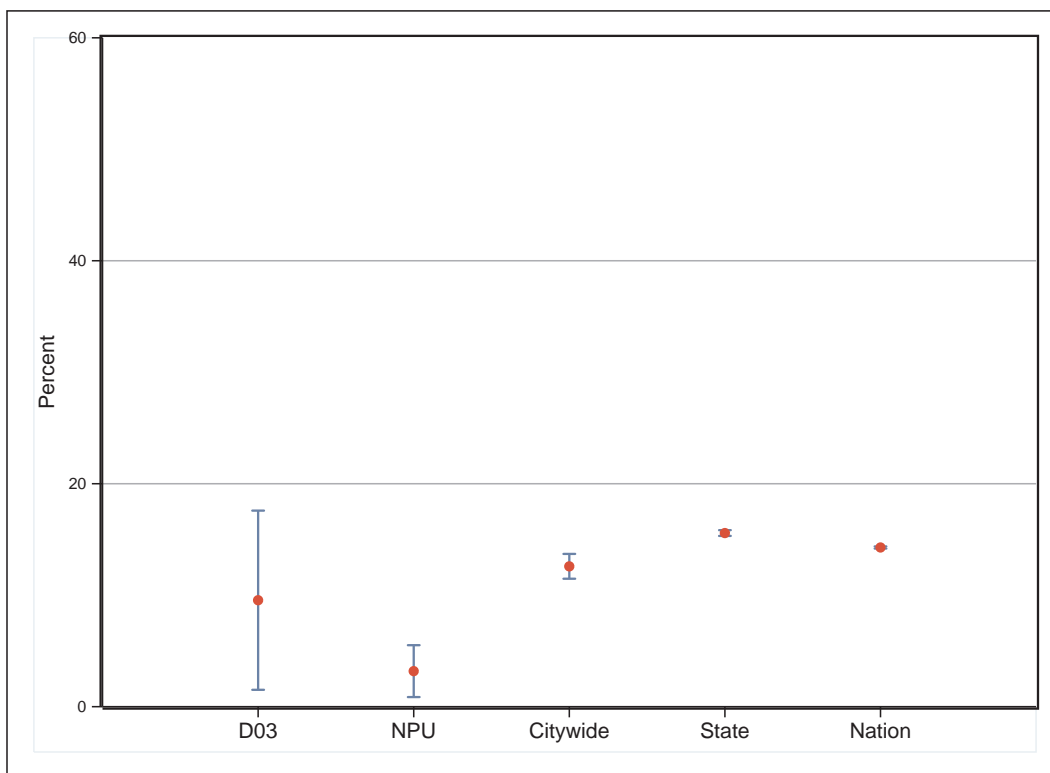
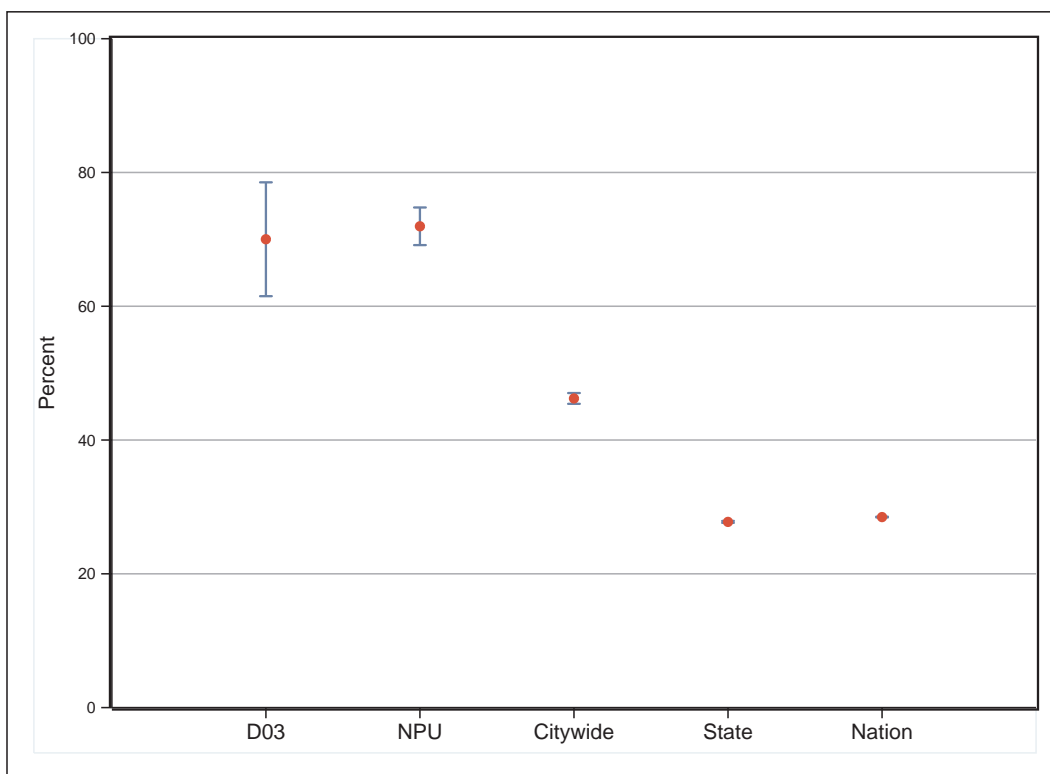
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only 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?

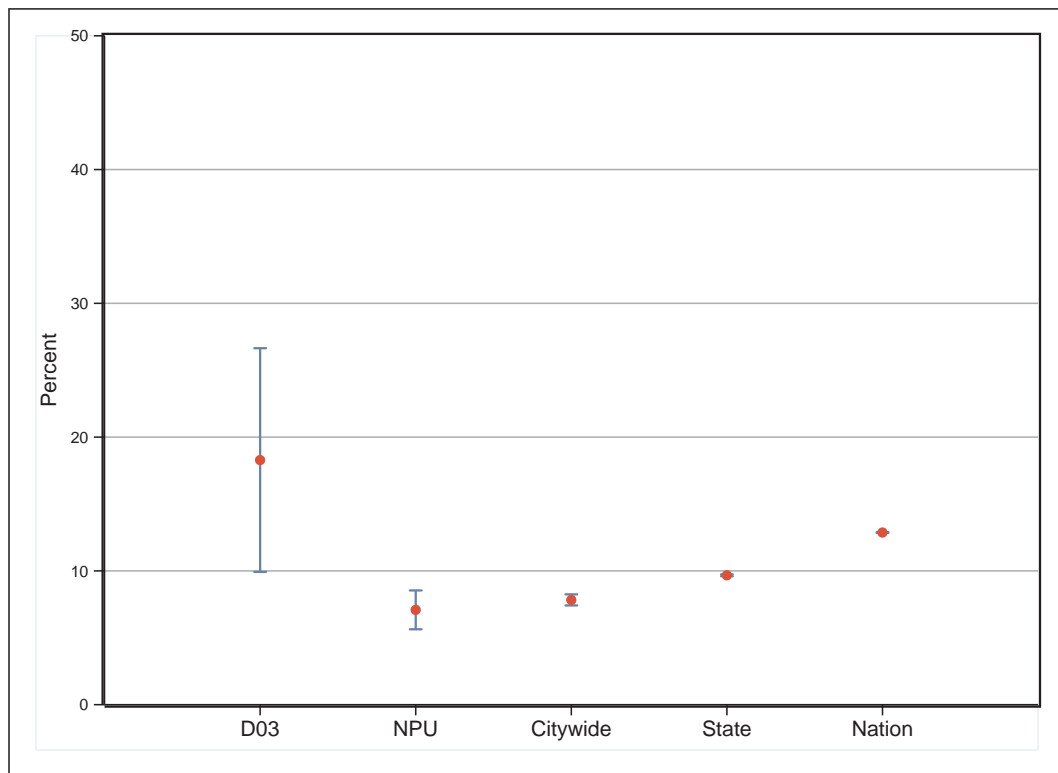
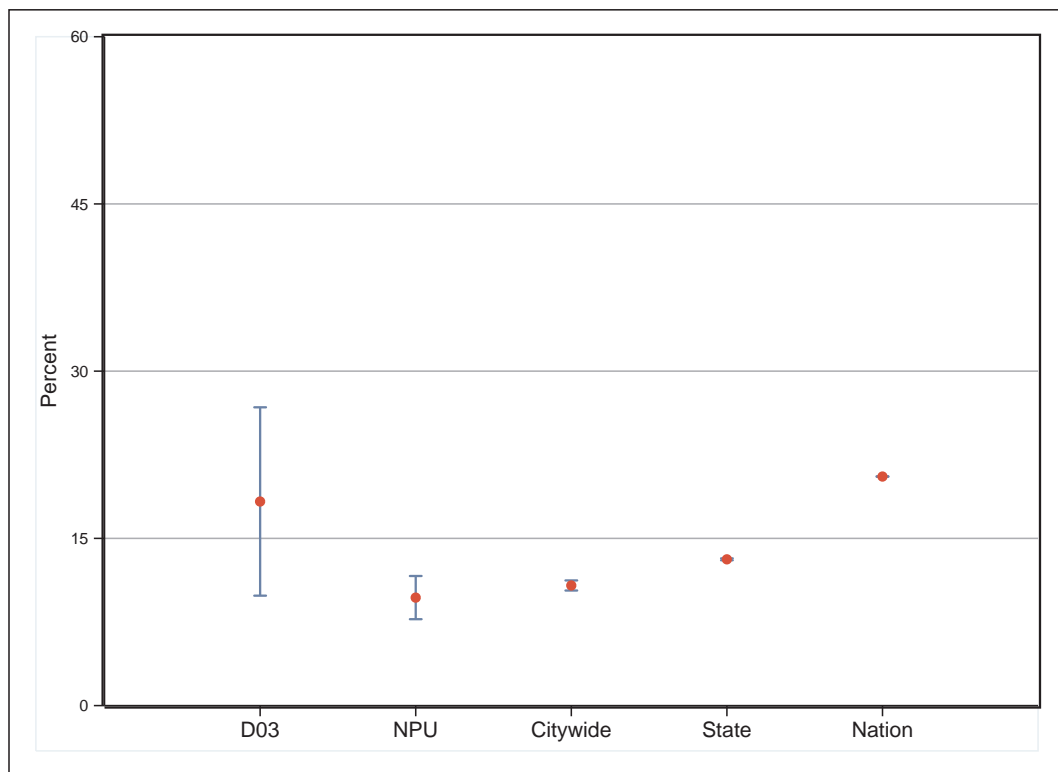
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

D03

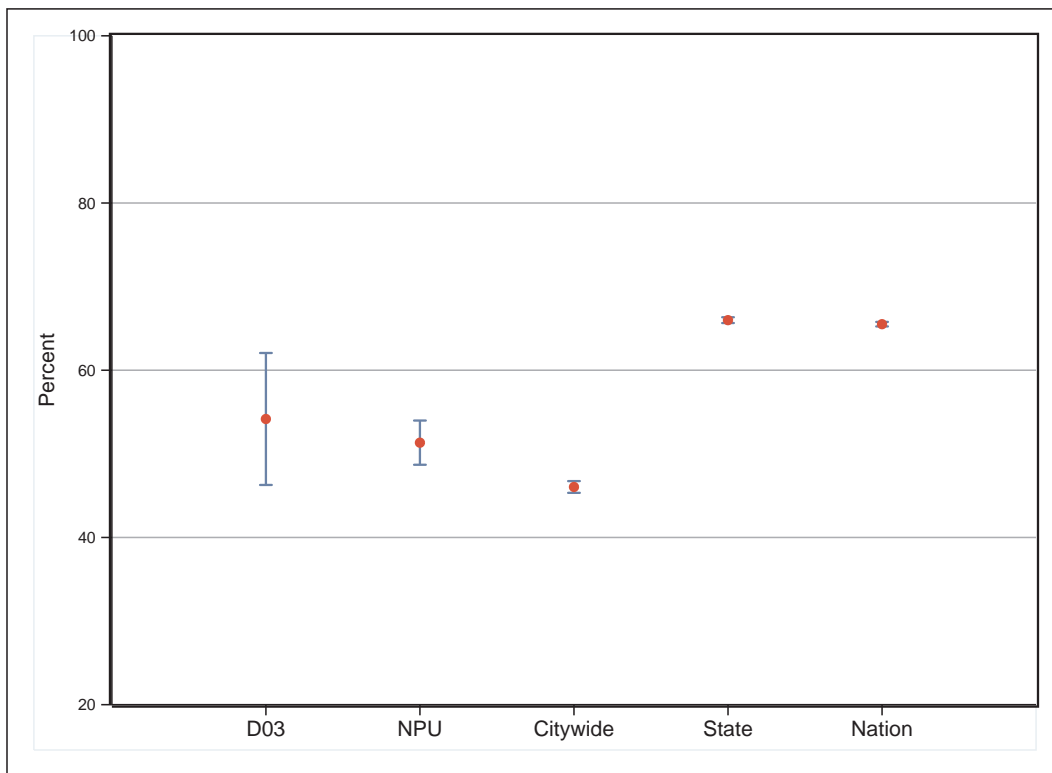
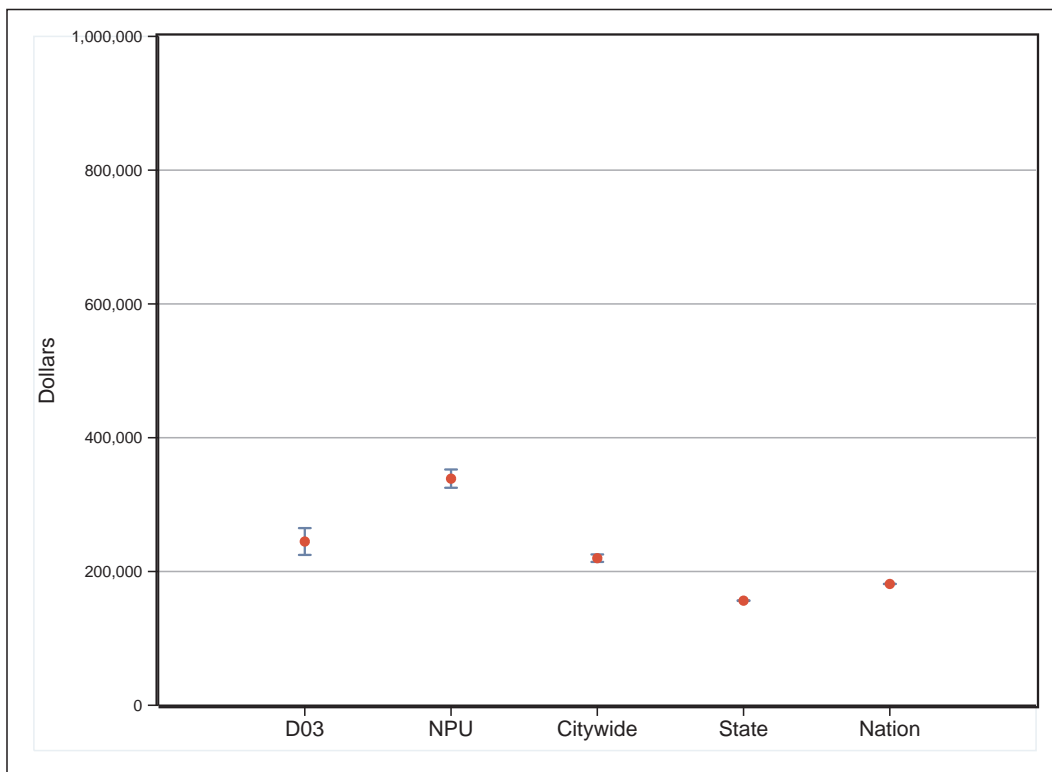
ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

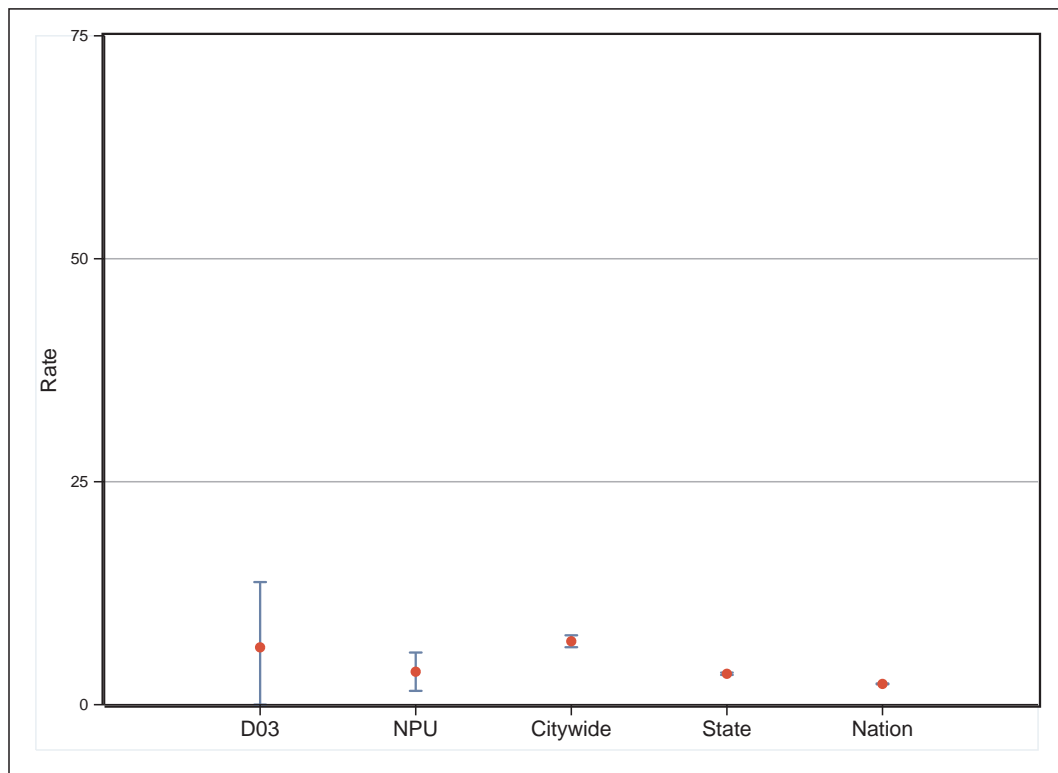
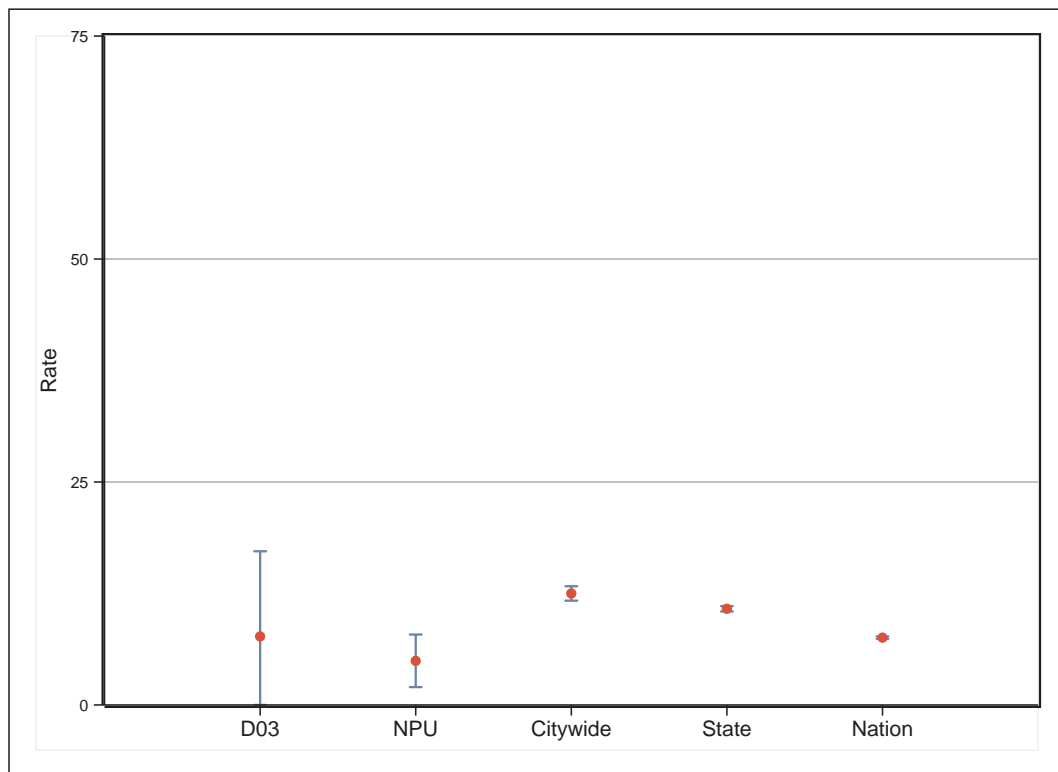
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

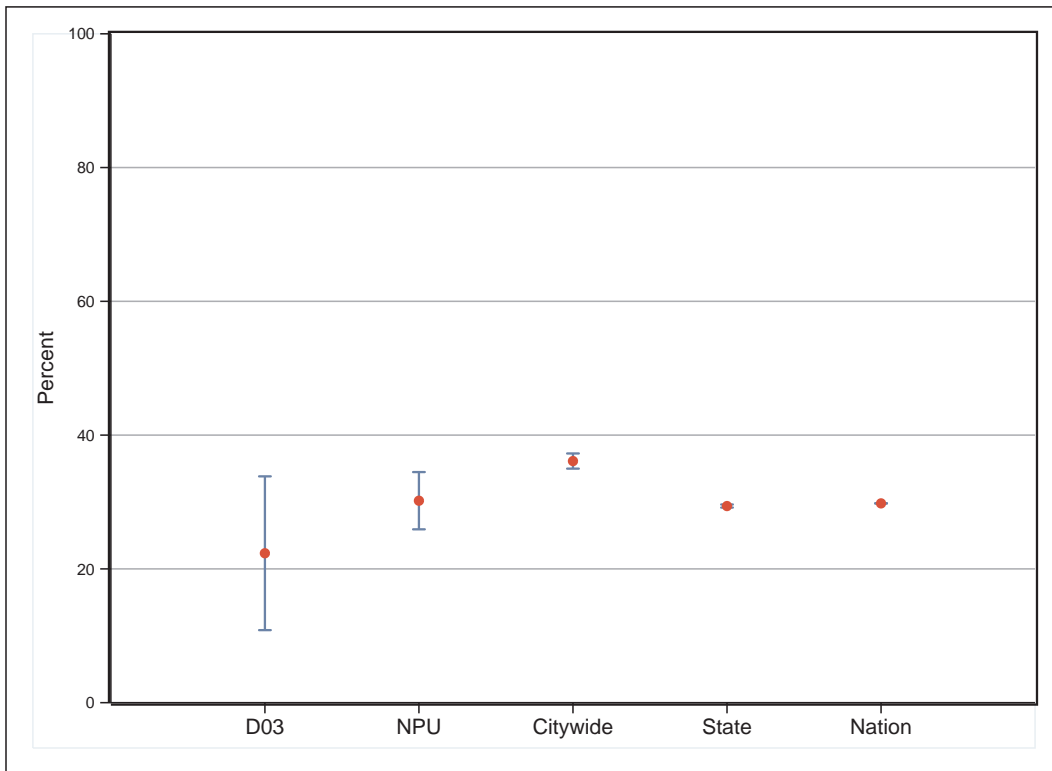
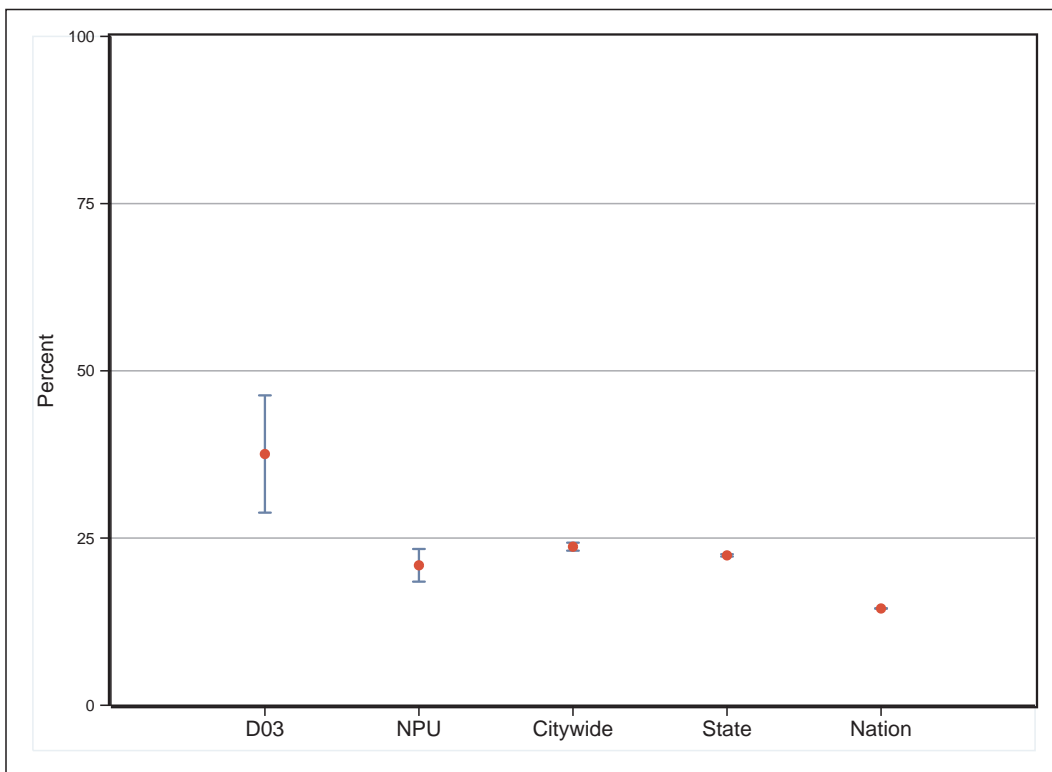
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

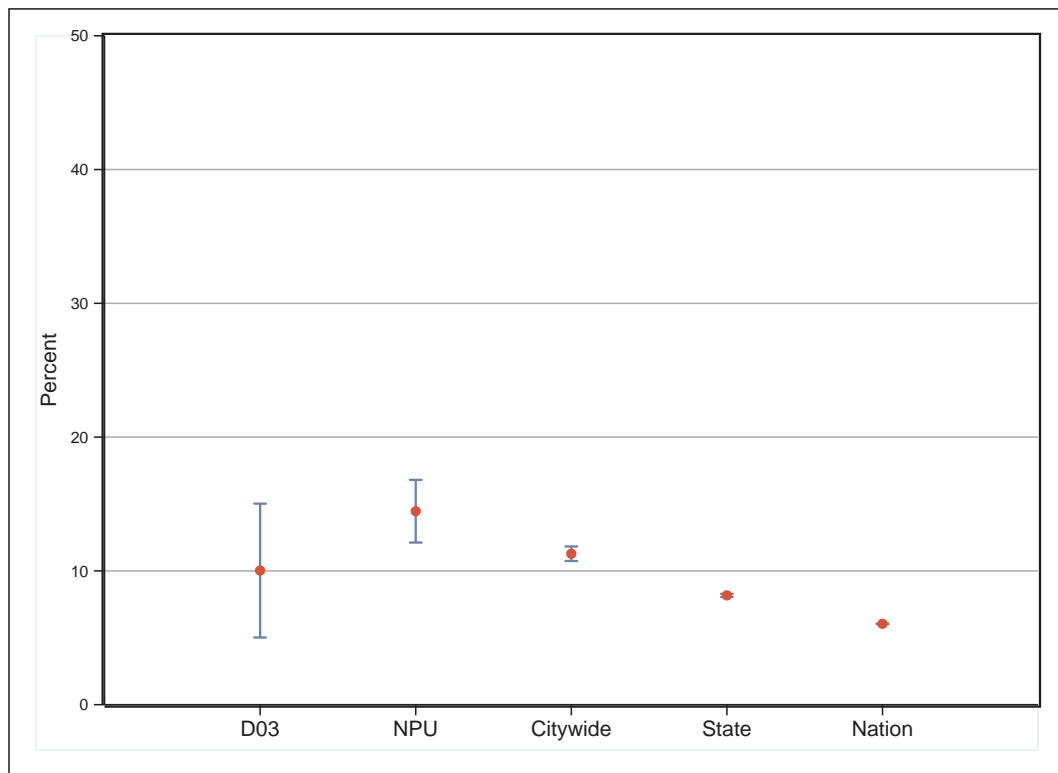
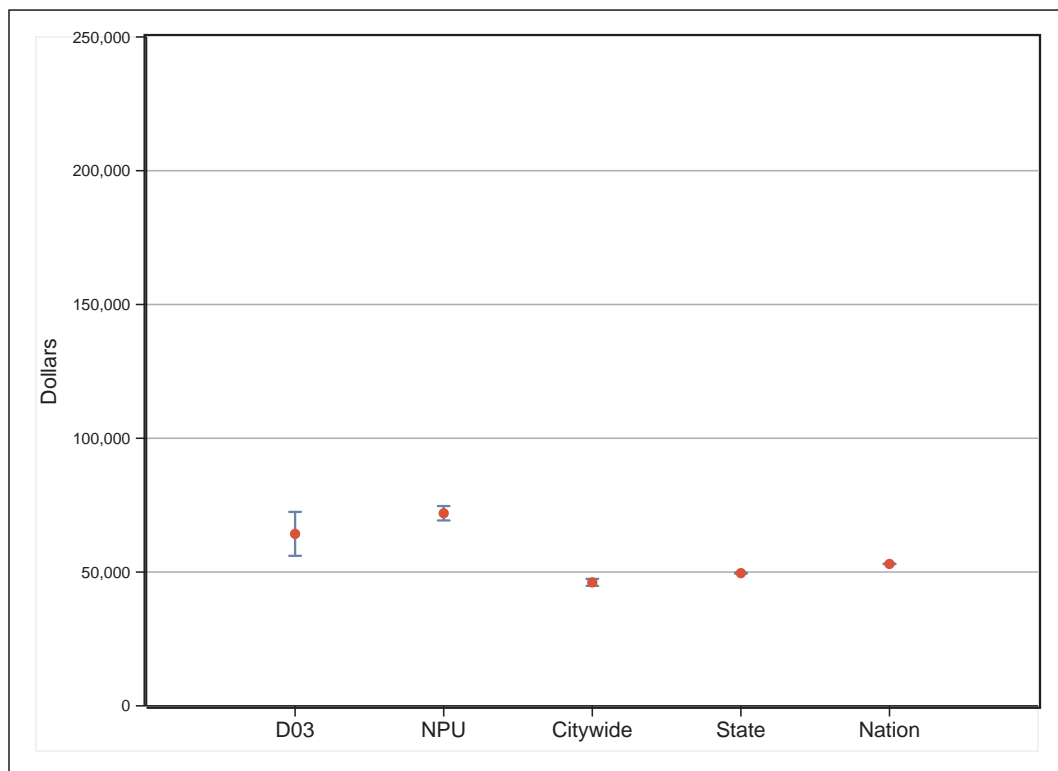
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate**Rental Vacancy Rate**

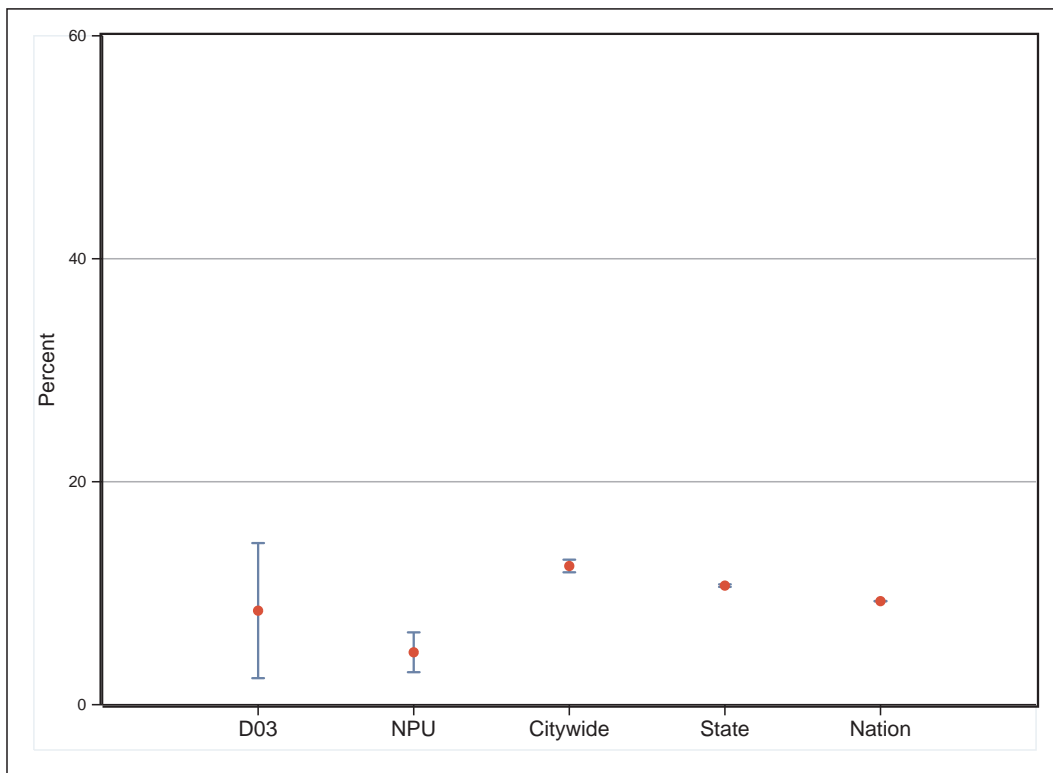
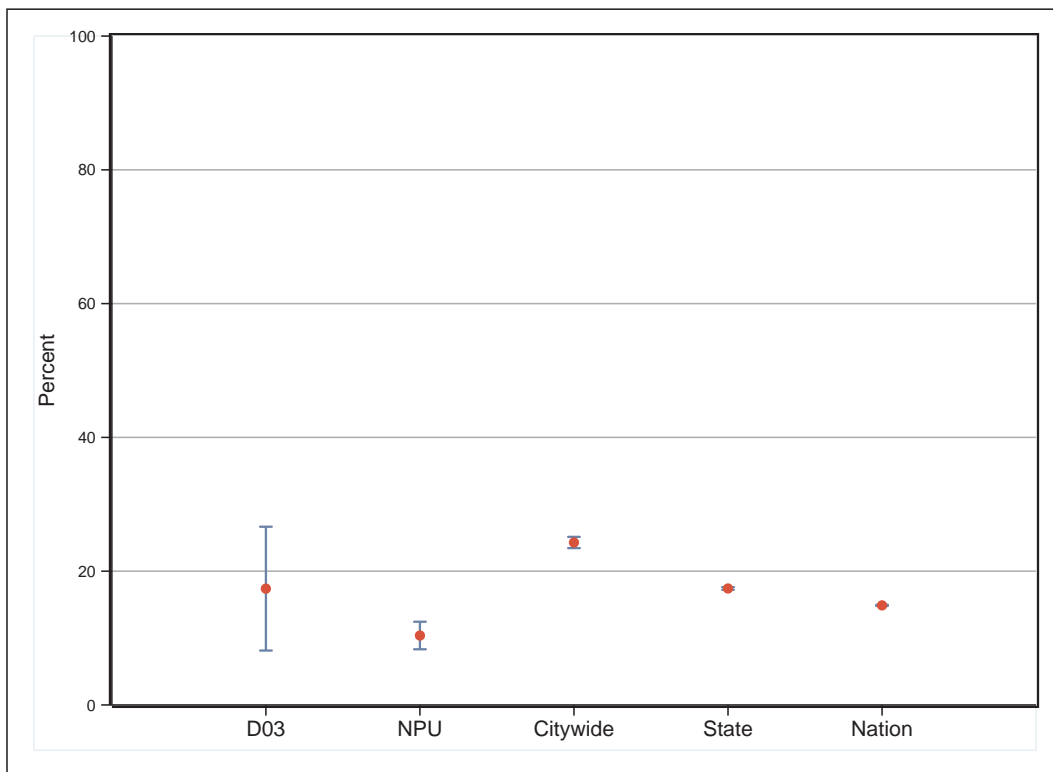
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Family households (families)	542	±150	32.9%	±7.9
With own children under 18 years	233	±105	14.1%	±6.1
Married-couple family	431	±121	26.2%	±6.4
With own children under 18 years	178	±78	10.8%	±4.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	39	±55	2.3%	±3.3
With own children under 18 years	20	±47	1.2%	±2.8
Female householder, no husband present, family	72	±69	4.4%	±4.2
With own children under 18 years	35	±54	2.1%	±3.3
Nonfamily households	1,104	±223	67.1%	±9.9
Householder living alone	830	±205	50.5%	±10.4
65 years and over	59	±50	3.6%	±3.0
Households with one or more people under 18 years	242	±101	14.7%	±5.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	76	±48	4.6%	±2.9
Average household size	2.06	±0.40	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.48	±1.17	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,394	±458	3,394	(X)
Householder	1,624	±225	47.9%	±1.4
Spouse	506	±138	14.9%	±3.5
Child	634	±257	18.7%	±7.1
Other relatives	143	±139	4.2%	±4.1
Nonrelatives	487	±274	14.3%	±7.9
Unmarried partner	88	±66	2.6%	±1.9
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,489	±352	1,489	(X)
Never married	853	±339	57.3%	±18.3
Now married, except separated	565	±151	38.0%	±4.8
Separated	4	±20	0.3%	±1.3
Widowed	23	±35	1.6%	±2.3
Divorced	132	±97	8.9%	±6.2
Females 15 years and over	1,373	±309	1,373	(X)
Never married	693	±255	50.5%	±14.7
Now married, except separated	561	±153	40.8%	±6.3
Separated	31	±53	2.3%	±3.9
Widowed	12	±23	0.9%	±1.6
Divorced	137	±100	10.0%	±6.9
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	89	±78	89	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	11	±36	12.4%	±39.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	16	±52	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	72	±62	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±263	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	97	±92	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	42	±71	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	11	±23	11	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	7	±22	60.5%	±148.7
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±21	0.0%	±180.1
1 or 2 years	2	±13	18.8%	±108.3
3 or 4 years	5	±20	41.7%	±157.2
5 or more years	0	±15	0.0%	±127.4
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	7	±22	7	(X)
Who are female	5	±17	69.0%	±94.2
Who are married	5	±20	69.0%	±197.2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	746	±257	746	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	54	±62	7.2%	±8.0
Kindergarten	4	±12	0.6%	±1.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	171	±143	22.9%	±17.4
High school (grades 9-12)	100	±103	13.4%	±13.0
College or graduate school	417	±213	55.9%	±21.1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,408	±359	2,408	(X)
Less than 9th grade	75	±90	3.1%	±3.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	155	±121	6.4%	±4.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	202	±123	8.4%	±5.0
Some college, no degree	227	±132	9.4%	±5.3
Associate's degree	63	±71	2.6%	±2.9
Bachelor's degree	1,107	±275	46.0%	±9.1
Graduate or professional degree	579	±172	24.0%	±6.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.4%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	70.0%	±8.5	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,760	±431	2,760	(X)
Civilian veterans	87	±72	3.2%	±2.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,409	±459	3,409	(X)
With a disability	95	±77	2.8%	±2.2
Under 18 years	597	±228	597	(X)
With a disability	3	±30	0.5%	±4.9
18 to 64 years	2,735	±383	2,735	(X)
With a disability	59	±53	2.2%	±1.9
65 years and over	76	±61	76	(X)
With a disability	32	±47	42.0%	±51.5

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,337	±430	3,337	(X)
Same house	2,423	±432	72.6%	±9.0
Different house in the U.S.	886	±352	26.5%	±10.0
Same county	580	±311	17.4%	±9.0
Different county	306	±166	9.2%	±4.8
Same state	193	±127	5.8%	±3.7
Different state	113	±107	3.4%	±3.2
Abroad	28	±46	0.9%	±1.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
Native	2,819	±407	87.0%	±18.8
Born in United States	2,760	±455	85.2%	±3.1
State of residence	1,338	±347	41.3%	±8.4
Different state	1,422	±295	43.9%	±5.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	59	±68	1.8%	±2.1
Foreign born	593	±287	18.3%	±8.4

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	593	±287	593	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	98	±98	16.5%	±14.4
Not a U.S. citizen	495	±291	83.5%	±27.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	651	±307	651	(X)
Native	59	±72	59	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±24.7
Entered before 2010	59	±71	100.0%	±171.6
Foreign born	593	±287	593	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	7	±23	1.2%	±3.8
Entered before 2010	585	±256	98.8%	±64.5

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	593	±287	593	(X)
Europe	30	±46	5.1%	±7.3
Asia	275	±149	46.4%	±11.3
Africa	66	±97	11.1%	±15.5
Oceania	21	±52	3.6%	±8.7
Latin America	193	±248	32.6%	±38.8
Northern America	7	±20	1.1%	±3.3

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,032	±497	3,032	(X)
English only	2,477	±425	81.7%	±4.1
Language other than English	555	±272	18.3%	±8.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	169	±173	5.6%	±5.6
Spanish	247	±202	8.2%	±6.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	106	±126	3.5%	±4.1
Other Indo-European languages	163	±136	5.4%	±4.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	16	±58	0.5%	±1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	89	±88	2.9%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	46	±90	1.5%	±3.0
Other languages	56	±82	1.9%	±2.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±51	0.0%	±1.7

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
American	483	±289	14.9%	±8.6
Arab	67	±178	2.1%	±5.5
Czech	21	±31	0.7%	±1.0
Danish	4	±15	0.1%	±0.5
Dutch	34	±38	1.0%	±1.2
English	205	±103	6.3%	±3.0
French (except Basque)	82	±97	2.5%	±3.0
French Canadian	20	±29	0.6%	±0.9
German	325	±122	10.0%	±3.4
Greek	21	±44	0.6%	±1.4
Hungarian	6	±23	0.2%	±0.7
Irish	280	±133	8.6%	±3.9
Italian	144	±93	4.4%	±2.8
Lithuanian	5	±17	0.2%	±0.5
Norwegian	16	±31	0.5%	±0.9
Polish	58	±64	1.8%	±1.9
Portuguese	6	±17	0.2%	±0.5
Russian	27	±29	0.8%	±0.9
Scotch-Irish	47	±48	1.5%	±1.5
Scottish	100	±67	3.1%	±2.0
Slovak	7	±23	0.2%	±0.7
Subsaharan African	84	±112	2.6%	±3.4
Swedish	42	±40	1.3%	±1.2
Swiss	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	29	±37	0.9%	±1.1
Welsh	25	±46	0.8%	±1.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3	±12	0.1%	±0.4

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	2,851	±304	2,851	(X)
In labor force	2,448	±395	85.8%	±10.4
Civilian labor force	2,445	±395	85.7%	±10.4
Employed	2,239	±380	78.5%	±10.4
Unemployed	206	±152	7.2%	±5.3
Armed Forces	3	±65	0.1%	±2.3
Not in labor force	404	±177	14.2%	±6.0
Civilian labor force	2,445	±395	2,445	(X)
Percent Unemployed	8.4%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,354	±226	1,354	(X)
In labor force	1,100	±277	81.2%	±15.3
Civilian labor force	1,097	±277	81.0%	±15.3
Employed	980	±255	72.4%	±14.5
Own children under 6 years	235	±121	235	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	188	±113	79.8%	±24.8
Own children 6 to 17 years	241	±184	241	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	224	±188	93.0%	±32.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,185	±262	2,185	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,685	±268	77.1%	±8.1
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	175	±129	8.0%	±5.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	32	±46	1.5%	±2.1
Walked	27	±40	1.2%	±1.8
Other means	77	±75	3.5%	±3.4
Worked at home	188	±124	8.6%	±5.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.2	±2.6	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,239	±380	2,239	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,370	±271	61.2%	±6.2
Service occupations	234	±153	10.5%	±6.6
Sales and office occupations	466	±215	20.8%	±8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	101	±92	4.5%	±4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	97	±86	4.4%	±3.8

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,239	±380	2,239	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	10	±34	0.4%	±1.5
Construction	135	±101	6.0%	±4.4
Manufacturing	101	±115	4.5%	±5.1
Wholesale trade	52	±57	2.3%	±2.5
Retail trade	178	±140	8.0%	±6.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	74	±75	3.3%	±3.3
Information	184	±107	8.2%	±4.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	153	±77	6.8%	±3.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	499	±179	22.3%	±7.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	465	±194	20.8%	±7.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	236	±152	10.5%	±6.5
Other services, except public administration	111	±91	5.0%	±4.0
Public administration	70	±82	3.1%	±3.6

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,239	±380	2,239	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,889	±407	84.4%	±11.2
Government workers	264	±141	11.8%	±6.0
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	113	±71	5.0%	±3.0
Unpaid family workers	4	±25	0.2%	±1.1

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Less than \$10,000	191	±108	11.6%	±6.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	±48	2.1%	±2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	163	±117	9.9%	±7.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	86	±67	5.2%	±4.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	±124	11.4%	±7.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	260	±122	15.8%	±7.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	131	±81	7.9%	±4.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	277	±122	16.8%	±7.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	162	±91	9.9%	±5.3
\$200,000 or more	155	±93	9.4%	±5.5
Median household income (dollars)	64,278	±8,208	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	87,342	±12,753	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,523	±219	92.6%	±3.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	90,188	±13,000	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	102	±53	6.2%	±3.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10,141	±4,014	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	52	±60	3.2%	±3.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11,263	±5,374	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	5	±19	0.3%	±1.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,192	±20,756	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	31	±50	1.9%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,024	±1,999	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	78	±73	4.8%	±4.4
Families	542	±150	542	(X)
Less than \$10,000	0	±17	0.0%	±3.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±17	0.0%	±3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	±50	5.7%	±9.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	±29	2.0%	±5.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	±61	8.8%	±11.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	71	±62	13.1%	±10.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	±52	10.2%	±9.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	166	±91	30.6%	±14.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	89	±70	16.4%	±12.1
\$200,000 or more	72	±56	13.2%	±9.7
Median family income (dollars)	111,769	±9,811	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	117,843	±12,677	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	48,029	±7,338	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,104	±223	1,104	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	48,859	±5,094	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	72,091	±21,205	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	51,432	±3,738	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	68,135	±6,055	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	51,451	±5,664	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,409	±459	3,409	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,860	±403	83.9%	±3.5
With private health insurance	2,535	±343	74.4%	±1.0
With public coverage	379	±242	11.1%	±6.9
No health insurance coverage	548	±273	16.1%	±7.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	597	±228	597	(X)
No health insurance coverage	60	±141	10.1%	±23.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,735	±383	2,735	(X)
In labor force:	2,435	±299	2,435	(X)
Employed:	2,229	±265	2,229	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,914	±283	85.9%	±7.5
With private health insurance	1,902	±281	85.3%	±7.5
With public coverage	31	±46	1.4%	±2.1
No health insurance coverage	314	±195	14.1%	±8.6
Unemployed:	206	±139	206	(X)
With health insurance coverage	103	±83	50.1%	±22.4
With private health insurance	71	±63	34.3%	±20.2
With public coverage	32	±55	15.7%	±24.4
No health insurance coverage	103	±111	49.9%	±42.1
Not in labor force:	301	±172	301	(X)
With health insurance coverage	230	±151	76.3%	±24.4
With private health insurance	157	±98	52.3%	±12.5
With public coverage	72	±110	24.1%	±34.0
No health insurance coverage	71	±77	23.7%	±21.8

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	2.2%	±4.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	4.8%	±13.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	11.4%	±31.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.9%	±5.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	4.6%	±12.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	9.8%	±25.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	4.7%	±23.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.7%	±38.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	18.8%	±83.5	(X)	(X)
All people	17.4%	±9.3	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	11.0%	±17.6	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	11.0%	±24.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	19.3%	±41.1	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	2.6%	±14.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	18.7%	±8.0	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	18.3%	±8.1	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	35.6%	±47.7	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	3.3%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	29.3%	±13.3	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,861	±222	1,861	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	88.4%	±6.1
Vacant housing units	215	±134	11.6%	±7.0
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.4	±7.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.7	±9.5	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,861	±222	1,861	(X)
1-unit, detached	685	±138	36.8%	±6.0
1-unit, attached	274	±110	14.7%	±5.7
2 units	14	±24	0.7%	±1.3
3 or 4 units	160	±117	8.6%	±6.2
5 to 9 units	124	±92	6.6%	±4.9
10 to 19 units	167	±101	9.0%	±5.3
20 or more units	424	±165	22.8%	±8.5
Mobile home	15	±41	0.8%	±2.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±17	0.0%	±0.9

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,861	±222	1,861	(X)
Built 2010 or later	57	±65	3.0%	±3.4
Built 2000 to 2009	642	±171	34.5%	±8.2
Built 1990 to 1999	207	±121	11.1%	±6.4
Built 1980 to 1989	242	±120	13.0%	±6.2
Built 1970 to 1979	171	±95	9.2%	±5.0
Built 1960 to 1969	191	±120	10.2%	±6.3
Built 1950 to 1959	180	±103	9.7%	±5.4
Built 1940 to 1949	109	±88	5.9%	±4.7
Built 1939 or earlier	62	±42	3.3%	±2.2

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,861	±222	1,861	(X)
1 room	137	±116	7.4%	±6.2
2 rooms	161	±109	8.7%	±5.8
3 rooms	310	±149	16.7%	±7.7
4 rooms	391	±134	21.0%	±6.7
5 rooms	316	±134	17.0%	±6.9
6 rooms	207	±104	11.1%	±5.4
7 rooms	200	±105	10.8%	±5.5
8 rooms	104	±71	5.6%	±3.8
9 rooms or more	34	±33	1.8%	±1.8
Median rooms	4.8	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	1,861	±222	1,861	(X)
No bedroom	161	±118	8.6%	±6.3
1 bedroom	445	±165	23.9%	±8.4
2 bedrooms	760	±183	40.8%	±8.5
3 bedrooms	417	±136	22.4%	±6.8
4 bedrooms	68	±47	3.7%	±2.5
5 or more bedrooms	11	±24	0.6%	±1.3

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Owner-occupied	891	±179	54.2%	±7.9
Renter-occupied	754	±190	45.8%	±9.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.03	±0.18	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.86	±0.35	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	513	±200	31.2%	±11.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	947	±197	57.5%	±9.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	110	±77	6.7%	±4.6
Moved in 1980 to 1989	43	±58	2.6%	±3.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	11	±28	0.7%	±1.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	21	±34	1.3%	±2.1

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
No vehicles available	100	±67	6.1%	±4.0
1 vehicle available	794	±218	48.3%	±11.4
2 vehicles available	610	±179	37.1%	±9.6
3 or more vehicles available	141	±104	8.6%	±6.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Utility gas	819	±167	49.7%	±7.5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	36	±40	2.2%	±2.4
Electricity	785	±198	47.7%	±10.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±17	0.0%	±1.0
Coal or coke	0	±17	0.0%	±1.0
Wood	0	±17	0.0%	±1.0
Solar energy	0	±17	0.0%	±1.0
Other fuel	0	±17	0.0%	±1.0
No fuel used	5	±20	0.3%	±1.2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±0.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	7	±21	0.4%	±1.3
No telephone service available	33	±40	2.0%	±2.4

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,646	±227	1,646	(X)
1.00 or less	1,620	±289	98.4%	±11.2
1.01 to 1.50	11	±29	0.7%	±1.7
1.51 or more	15	±40	0.9%	±2.4

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	891	±179	891	(X)
Less than \$50,000	23	±59	2.6%	±6.6
\$50,000 to \$99,999	59	±61	6.6%	±6.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	85	±87	9.6%	±9.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	156	±89	17.5%	±9.4
\$200,000 to \$299,999	277	±131	31.0%	±13.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	250	±113	28.1%	±11.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	20	±36	2.2%	±4.0
\$1,000,000 or more	22	±36	2.5%	±4.0
Median (dollars)	244,834	±20,041	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	891	±179	891	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	765	±164	85.9%	±6.5
Housing units without a mortgage	126	±93	14.1%	±10.0

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	765	±164	765	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±24	0.0%	±3.2
\$300 to \$499	10	±31	1.3%	±4.0
\$500 to \$699	11	±29	1.5%	±3.8
\$700 to \$999	31	±45	4.1%	±5.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	171	±120	22.4%	±14.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	260	±120	33.9%	±13.9
\$2,000 or more	282	±102	36.8%	±10.7
Median (dollars)	1,806	±99	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	126	±93	126	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±17	0.0%	±13.6
\$100 to \$199	12	±31	9.3%	±23.2
\$200 to \$299	24	±43	19.0%	±31.0
\$300 to \$399	6	±27	4.6%	±21.4
\$400 or more	85	±86	67.1%	±47.3
Median (dollars)	521	±81	(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)	765	±204	765	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	328	±138	42.9%	±13.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	91	±57	11.9%	±6.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	147	±86	19.2%	±10.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	30	±31	3.9%	±3.9
35.0 percent or more	169	±105	22.1%	±12.4
Not computed	0	±17	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	126	±104	126	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	80	±60	63.4%	±70.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	38	±72	30.3%	±50.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	3	±17	2.7%	±13.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5	±19	3.6%	±14.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±17	0.0%	±13.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±17	0.0%	±13.6
35.0 percent or more	0	±30	0.0%	±23.5
Not computed	0	±17	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	736	±187	736	(X)
Less than \$200	23	±47	3.2%	±6.3
\$200 to \$299	17	±42	2.3%	±5.7
\$300 to \$499	16	±45	2.2%	±6.1
\$500 to \$749	72	±73	9.8%	±9.6
\$750 to \$999	228	±135	30.9%	±16.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	283	±134	38.5%	±15.4
\$1,500 or more	96	±77	13.1%	±9.9
Median (dollars)	1,264	±95	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	18	±31	(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)	711	±226	711	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	56	±72	7.9%	±9.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	127	±92	17.8%	±11.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	88	±79	12.4%	±10.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	135	±102	19.0%	±13.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	46	±54	6.5%	±7.4
35.0 percent or more	259	±134	36.4%	±14.9
Not computed	43	±42	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
Male	1,629	±356	50.3%	±7.4
Female	1,612	±364	49.7%	±7.9
Under 5 years	209	±123	6.4%	±3.6
5 to 9 years	89	±84	2.7%	±2.6
10 to 14 years	81	±67	2.5%	±2.0
15 to 19 years	155	±145	4.8%	±4.4
20 to 24 years	299	±174	9.2%	±5.2
25 to 34 years	1,157	±291	35.7%	±6.9
35 to 44 years	599	±205	18.5%	±5.6
45 to 54 years	470	±182	14.5%	±5.1
55 to 59 years	50	±45	1.5%	±1.4
60 to 64 years	39	±56	1.2%	±1.7
65 to 74 years	53	±66	1.6%	±2.0
75 to 84 years	37	±50	1.1%	±1.5
85 years and over	4	±25	0.1%	±0.8
Median age (years)	31.6	±0.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,765	±458	85.3%	±3.5
21 years and over	2,675	±448	82.5%	±3.9
62 years and over	116	±94	3.6%	±2.9
65 years and over	94	±86	2.9%	±2.6
18 years and over	2,765	±458	2,765	(X)
Male	1,445	±333	52.3%	±8.4
Female	1,320	±315	47.7%	±8.2
65 years and over	94	±86	94	(X)
Male	46	±62	49.0%	±48.1
Female	48	±60	51.0%	±43.9

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
One race	3,203	±519	98.8%	±2.1
Two or more races	38	±39	1.2%	±1.2
One race	3,203	±519	98.8%	±2.1
White	2,120	±472	65.4%	±10.1
Black or African American	820	±318	25.3%	±8.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	282	±156	8.7%	±4.6
Asian Indian	55	±74	1.7%	±2.3
Chinese	147	±139	4.5%	±4.2
Filipino	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	12	±27	0.4%	±0.8
Korean	17	±36	0.5%	±1.1
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	52	±85	1.6%	±2.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±38	0.0%	±1.2
Some other race	54	±94	1.7%	±2.9
Two or more races	38	±39	1.2%	±1.2
White and Black or African American	10	±27	0.3%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	5	±19	0.2%	±0.6
White and Asian	16	±23	0.5%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
White	2,158	±474	66.6%	±10.0
Black or African American	838	±321	25.8%	±9.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	±19	0.2%	±0.6
Asian	233	±139	7.2%	±4.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race	54	±94	1.7%	±2.9

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,241	±521	3,241	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	435	±346	13.4%	±10.4
Mexican	289	±353	8.9%	±10.8
Puerto Rican	23	±36	0.7%	±1.1
Cuban	53	±82	1.6%	±2.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	71	±77	2.2%	±2.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,865	±514	88.4%	±7.1
White alone	1,786	±382	55.1%	±7.8
Black or African American alone	801	±317	24.7%	±8.9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Asian alone	209	±134	6.5%	±4.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Some other race alone	31	±79	0.9%	±2.4
Two or more races	38	±39	1.2%	±1.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±17	0.0%	±0.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	38	±39	1.2%	±1.2

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