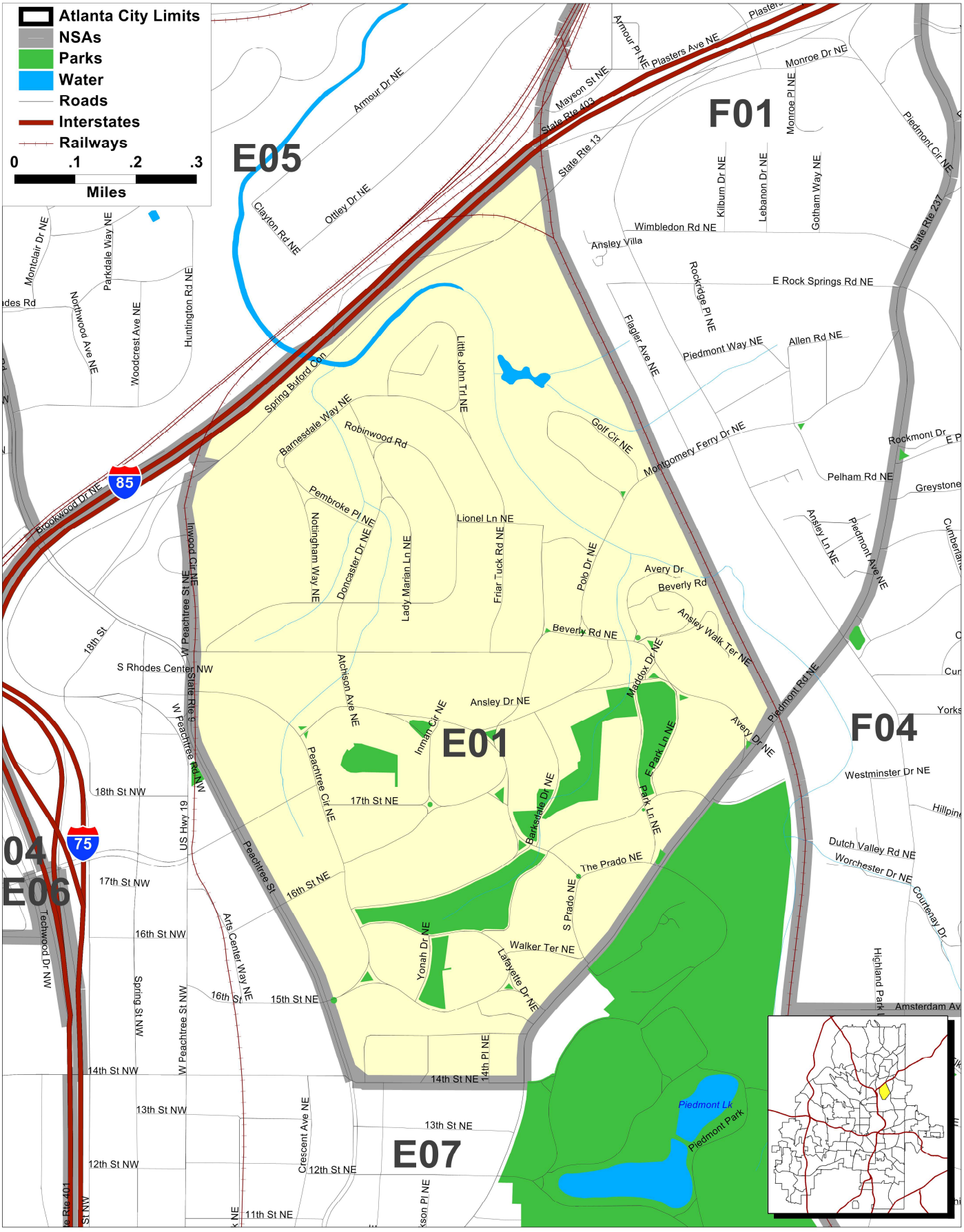
Neighborhood Statistical Area E01



Neighborhood(s): Ansley Park, Sherwood Forest

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Contents

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

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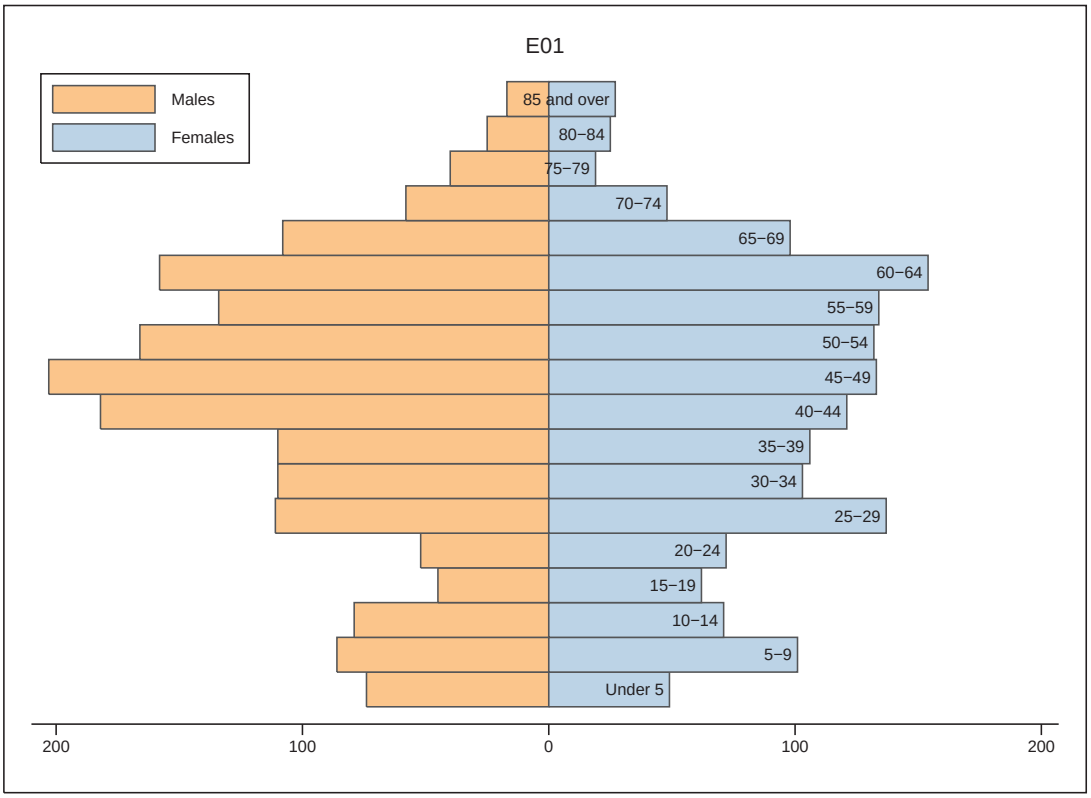
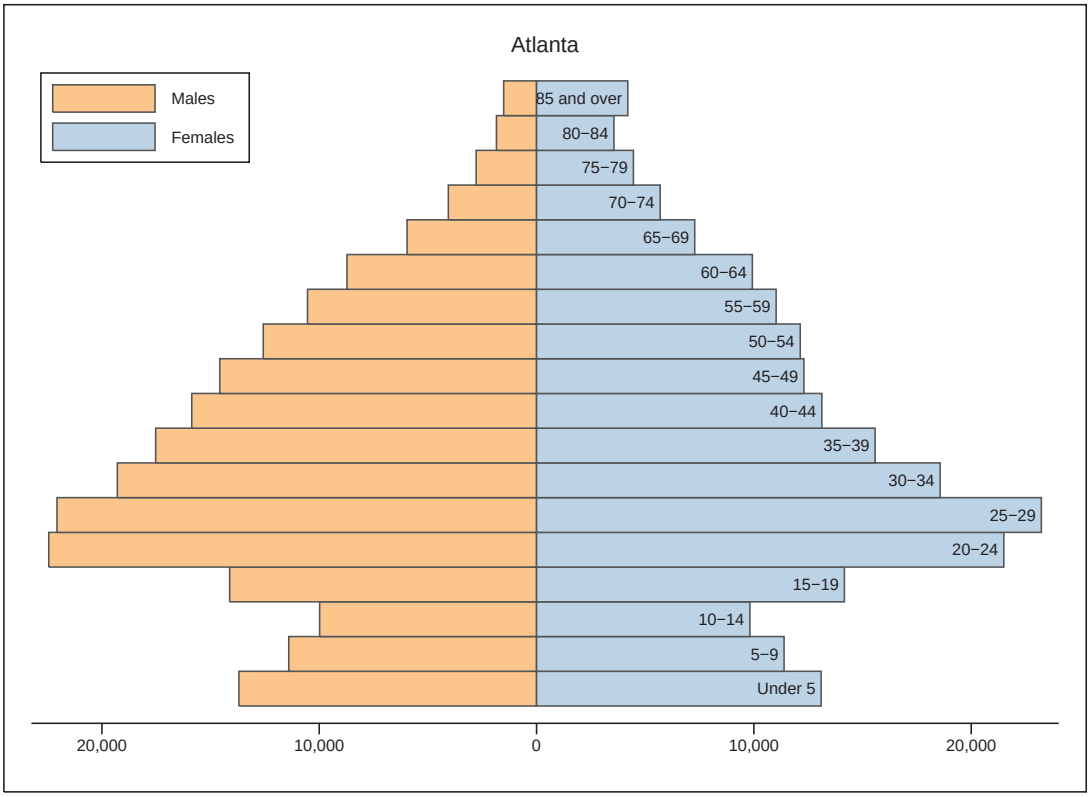
E01

Decennial 2010 Profile

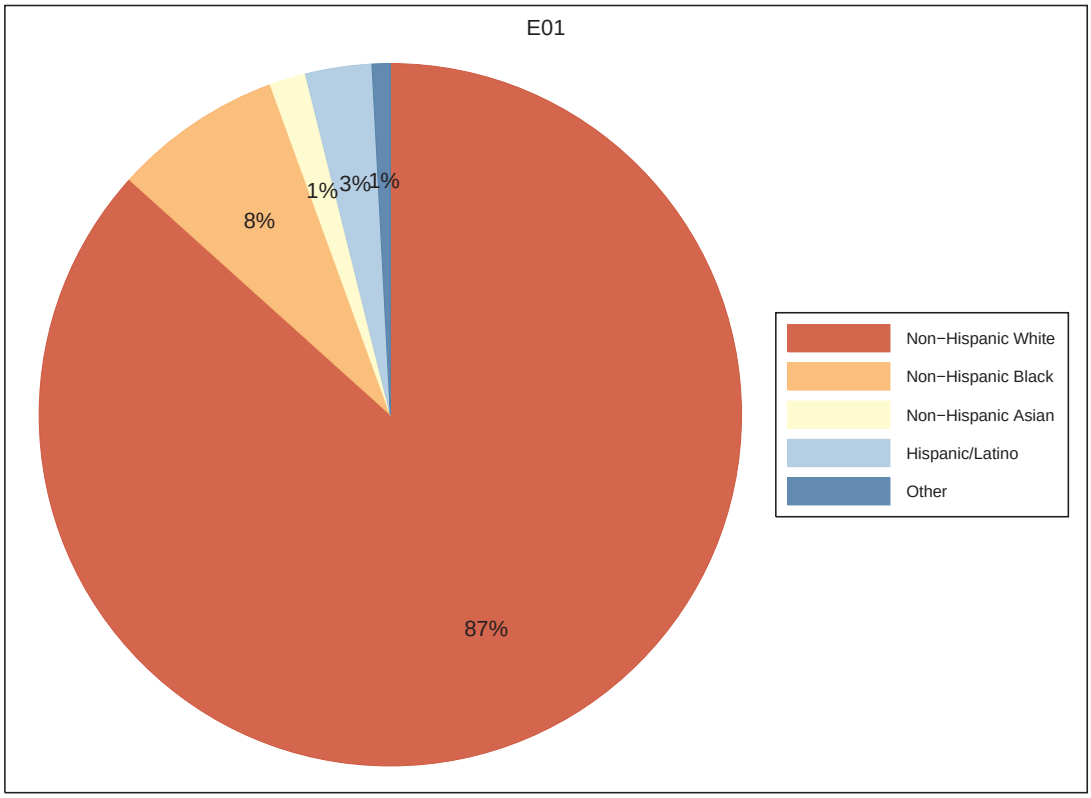
neighborhood nexus

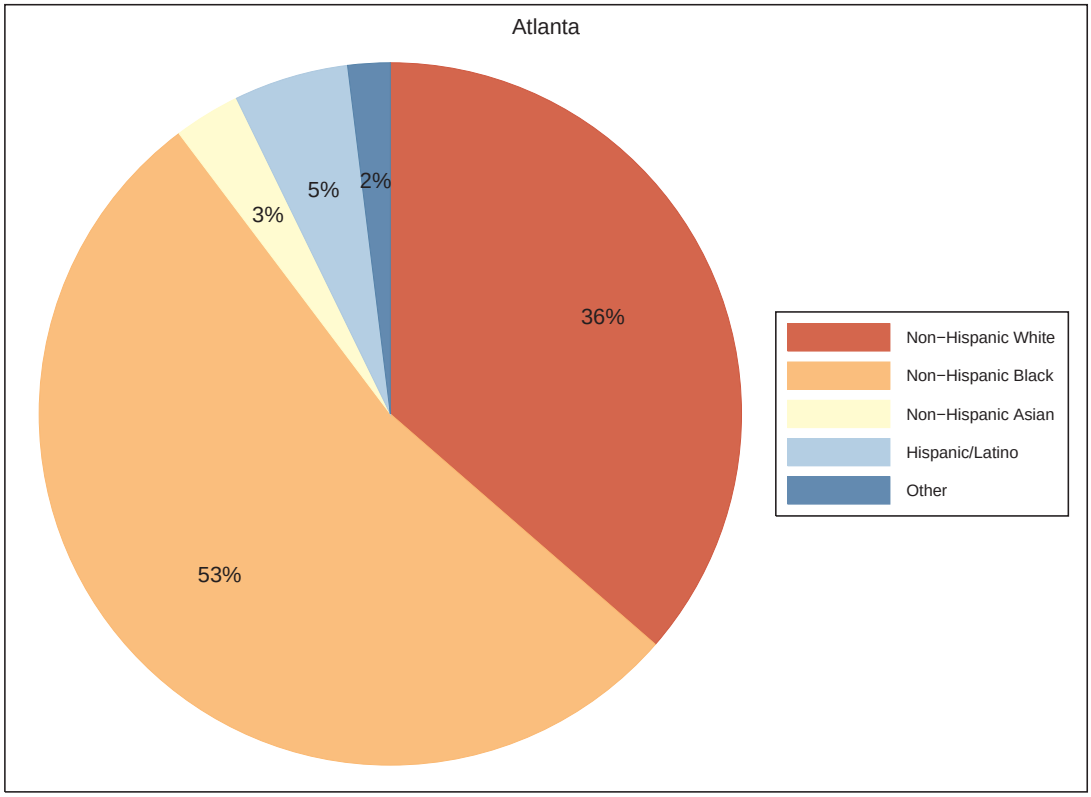
Sex and Age


E01
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
200
100
0
100
200


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

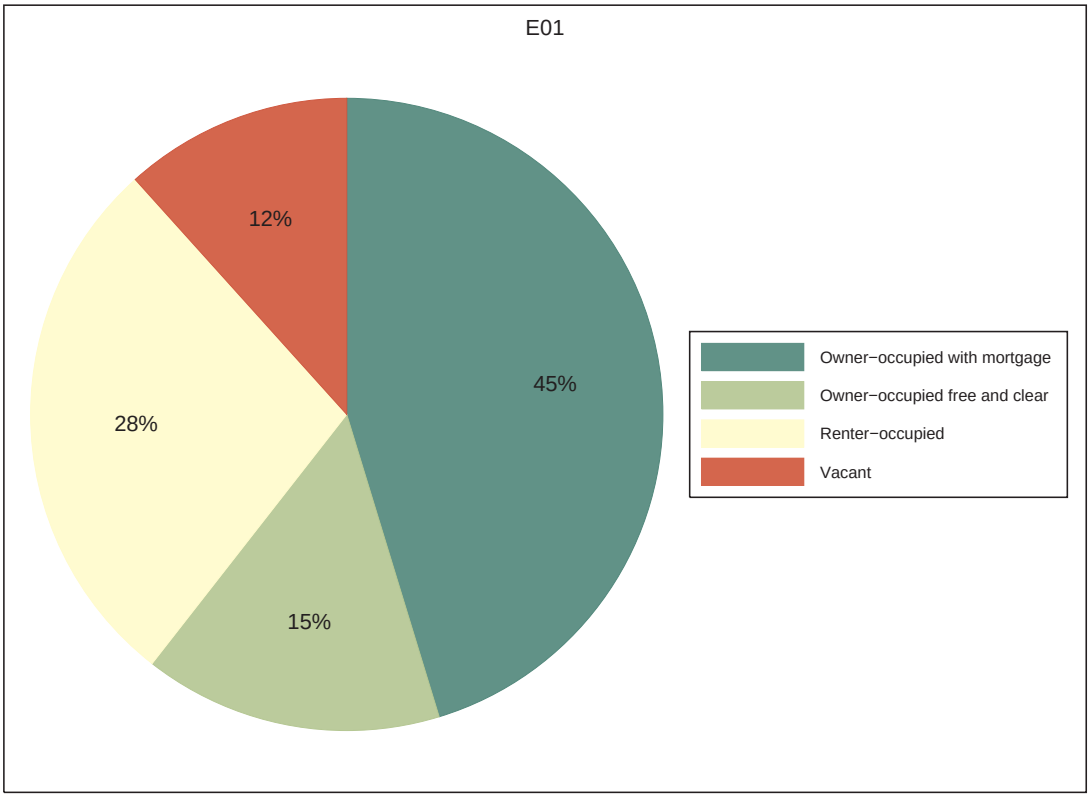
Race and Latino Origin

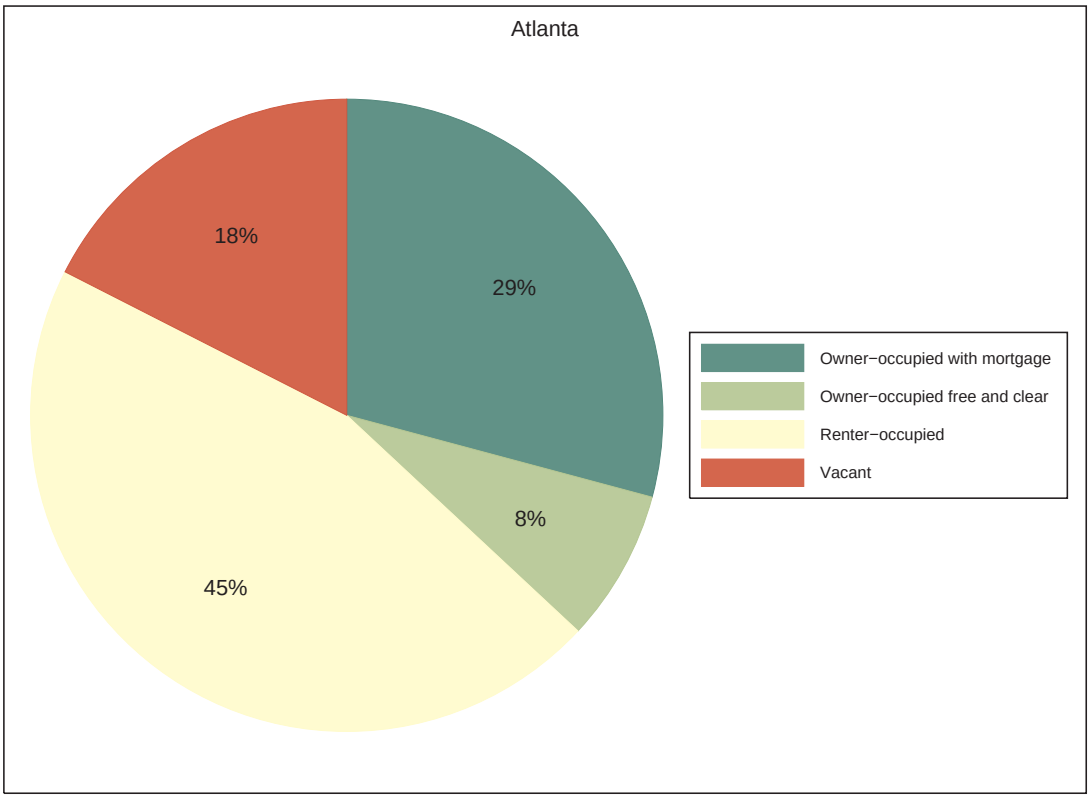




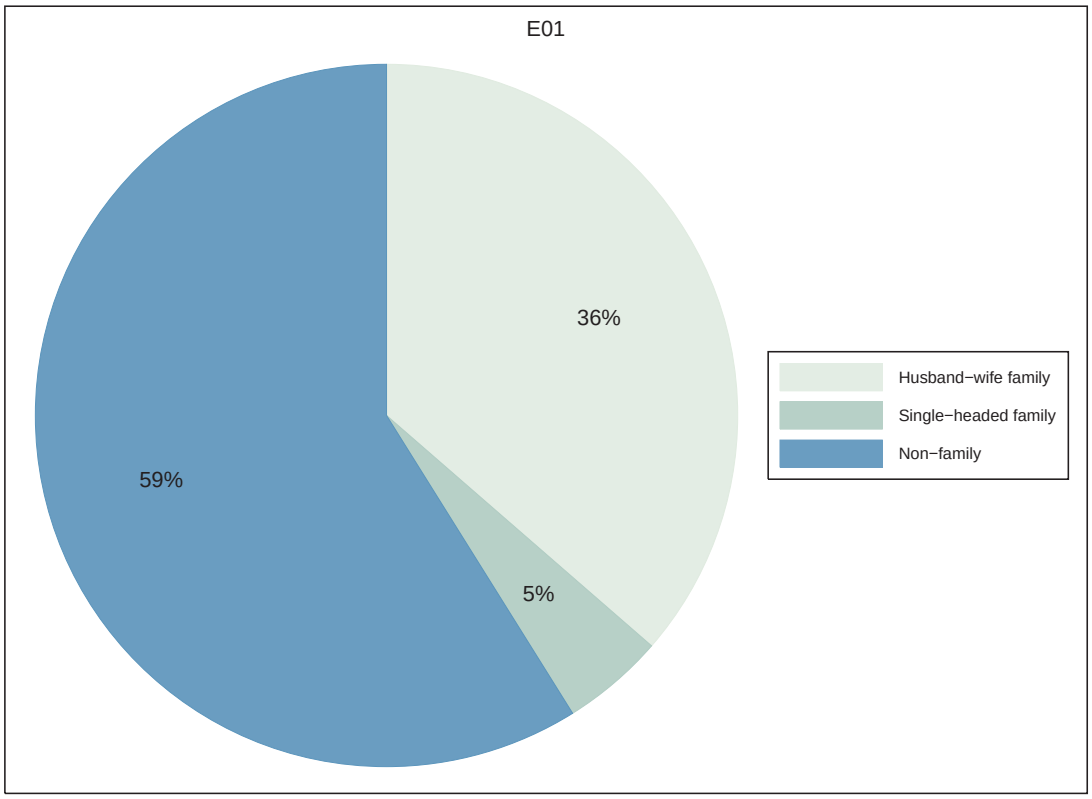
neighborhood nexus

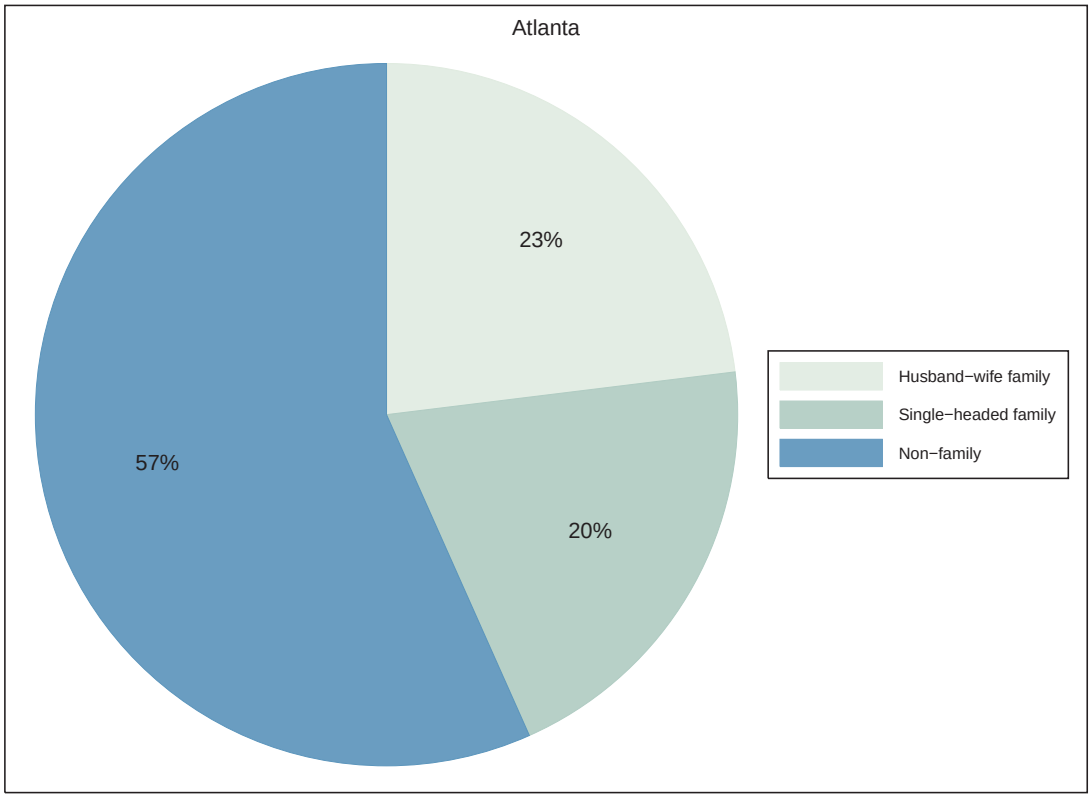
Housing Tenure





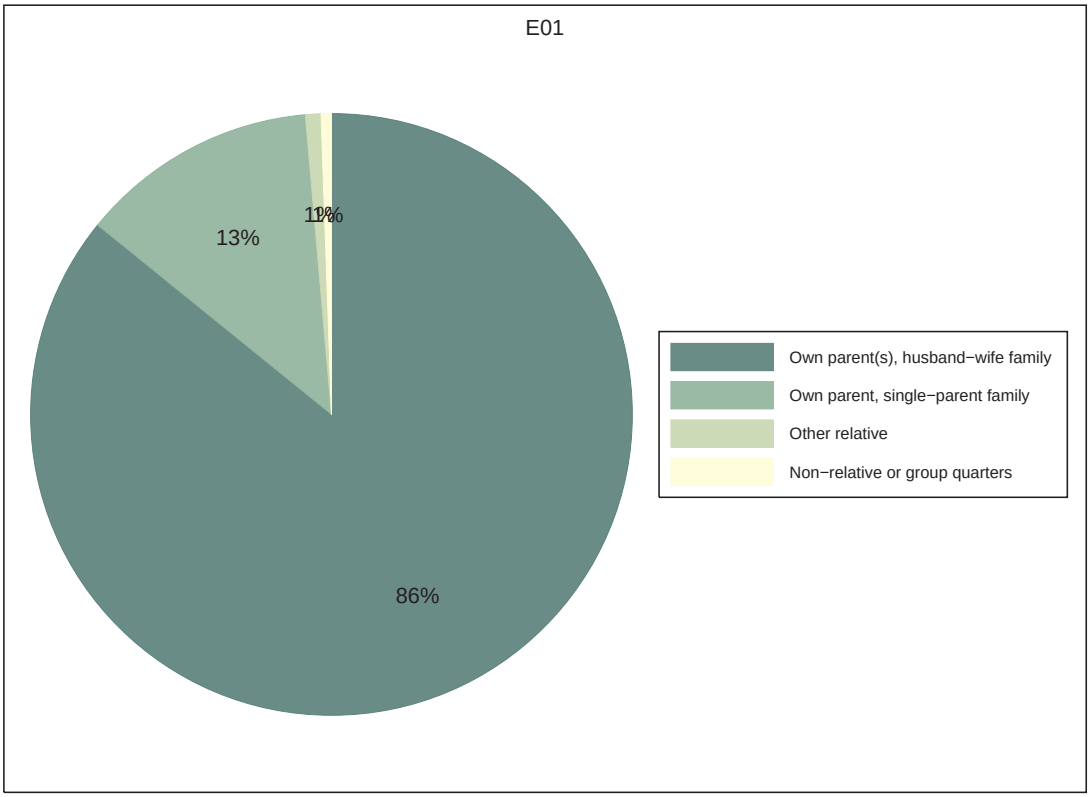
Households by Type

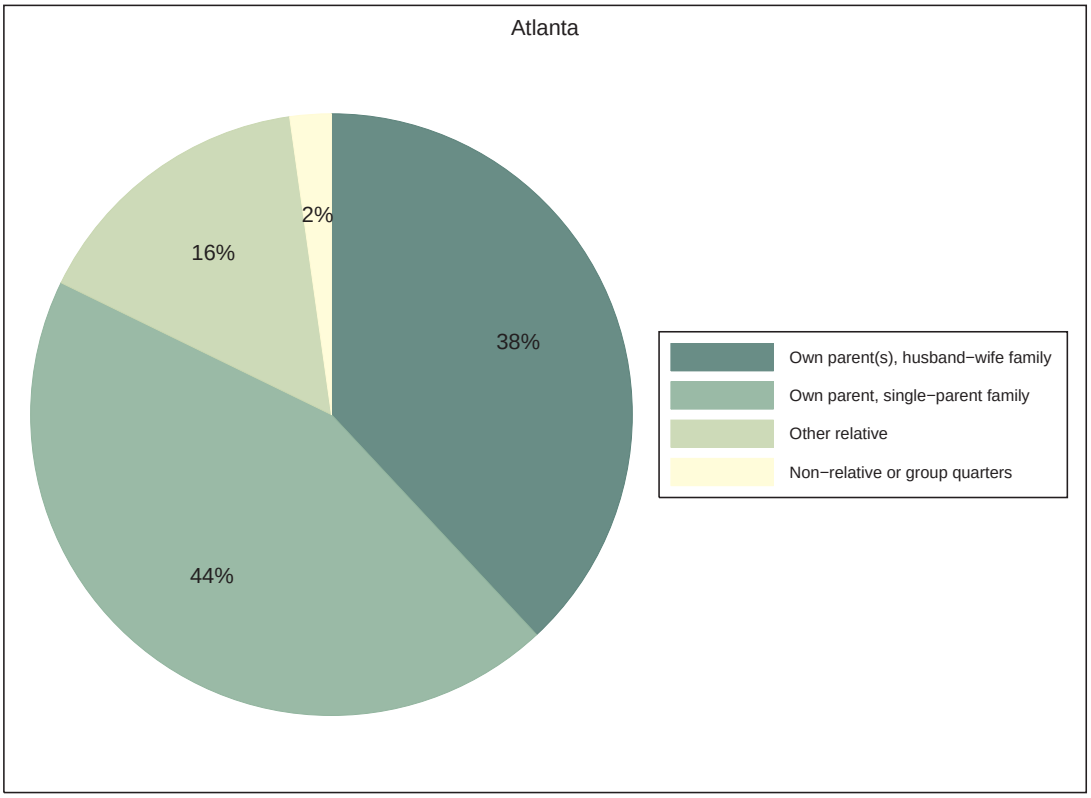




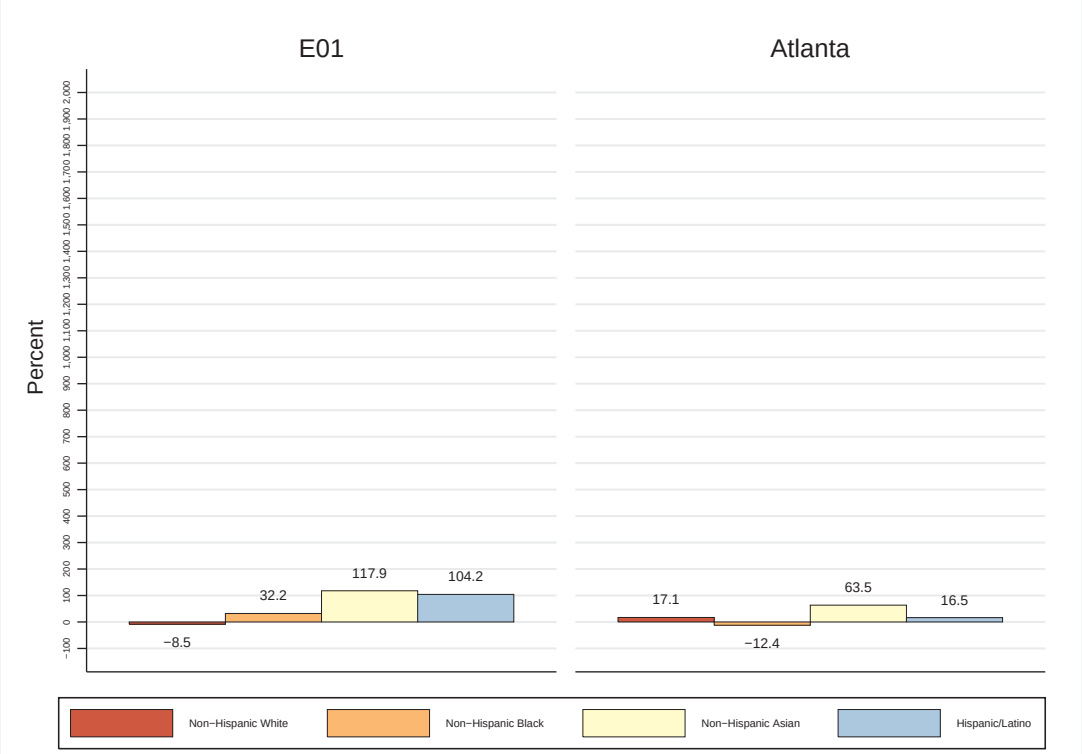
neighborhood nexus

Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,350	100.0%
Under 5 years	123	3.7%
5 to 9 years	187	5.6%
10 to 14 years	150	4.5%
15 to 19 years	107	3.2%
20 to 24 years	124	3.7%
25 to 29 years	248	7.4%
30 to 34 years	213	6.4%
35 to 39 years	216	6.4%
40 to 44 years	303	9.0%
45 to 49 years	336	10.0%
50 to 54 years	298	8.9%
55 to 59 years	268	8.0%
60 to 64 years	312	9.3%
65 to 69 years	206	6.1%
70 to 74 years	106	3.2%
75 to 79 years	59	1.8%
80 to 84 years	50	1.5%
85 years and over	44	1.3%
Median age (years)	45.1	(X)
16 years and over	2,871	85.7%
18 years and over	2,812	83.9%
21 years and over	2,772	82.7%
62 years and over	643	19.2%
65 years and over	465	13.9%
Male population	1,758	52.5%
Under 5 years	74	2.2%
5 to 9 years	86	2.6%
10 to 14 years	79	2.4%
15 to 19 years	45	1.3%
20 to 24 years	52	1.6%
25 to 29 years	111	3.3%
30 to 34 years	110	3.3%
35 to 39 years	110	3.3%
40 to 44 years	182	5.4%
45 to 49 years	203	6.1%
50 to 54 years	166	5.0%
55 to 59 years	134	4.0%
60 to 64 years	158	4.7%
65 to 69 years	108	3.2%
70 to 74 years	58	1.7%
75 to 79 years	40	1.2%
80 to 84 years	25	0.7%
85 years and over	17	0.5%
Median age (years)	45.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,509	45.0%
18 years and over	1,485	44.3%
21 years and over	1,471	43.9%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	334	10.0%
65 years and over	248	7.4%
Female population	1,592	47.5%
Under 5 years	49	1.5%
5 to 9 years	101	3.0%
10 to 14 years	71	2.1%
15 to 19 years	62	1.9%
20 to 24 years	72	2.1%
25 to 29 years	137	4.1%
30 to 34 years	103	3.1%
35 to 39 years	106	3.2%
40 to 44 years	121	3.6%
45 to 49 years	133	4.0%
50 to 54 years	132	3.9%
55 to 59 years	134	4.0%
60 to 64 years	154	4.6%
65 to 69 years	98	2.9%
70 to 74 years	48	1.4%
75 to 79 years	19	0.6%
80 to 84 years	25	0.7%
85 years and over	27	0.8%
Median age (years)	43.9	(X)
16 years and over	1,362	40.7%
18 years and over	1,327	39.6%
21 years and over	1,301	38.8%
62 years and over	309	9.2%
65 years and over	217	6.5%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,350	100.0%
One Race	3,319	99.1%
White	2,971	88.7%
Black or African American	274	8.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.2%
Asian	52	1.6%
Asian Indian‡	70	2.1%
Chinese† ‡	42	1.2%
Filipino‡	10	0.3%
Japanese‡	10	0.3%
Korean‡	29	0.9%
Vietnamese‡	7	0.2%
Other Asian† ‡	16	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	1	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	14	0.4%
Two or More Races	31	0.9%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	6	0.2%
White; Asian	8	0.2%
White; Black or African American	9	0.3%
White; Some Other Race	2	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	2,999	89.5%
Black or African American	289	8.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	17	0.5%
Asian	61	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	18	0.5%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,350	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	104	3.1%
Mexican‡	31	0.9%
Puerto Rican‡	30	0.9%
Cuban‡	22	0.7%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	60	1.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,246	96.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,350	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	104	3.1%
White alone	71	2.1%
Black or African American alone	6	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	0.1%
Asian alone	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	13	0.4%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,246	96.9%
White alone	2,900	86.6%
Black or African American alone	268	8.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.1%
Asian alone	50	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	22	0.7%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,350	100.0%
In households	3,344	99.8%
Householder	1,790	53.4%
Spouse	649	19.4%
Child	618	18.4%
Own child under 18 years	531	15.9%
Other relatives	26	0.8%
Under 18 years	4	0.1%
65 years and over†	7	0.2%
Nonrelatives	261	7.8%
Under 18 years	3	0.1%
65 years and over	10	0.3%
Unmarried partner‡	143	4.3%
In group quarters	6	0.2%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	6	0.2%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	6	0.2%
Female	0	0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,790	100.0%
Family households (families)	738	41.2%
With own children under 18 years	286	16.0%
Husband-wife family	649	36.3%
With own children under 18 years	240	13.4%
Male householder, no wife present	21	1.2%
With own children under 18 years	15	0.8%
Female householder, no husband present	68	3.8%
With own children under 18 years	31	1.7%
Nonfamily households	1,052	58.8%
Householder living alone	834	46.6%
Male	567	31.7%
65 years and over‡	55	3.1%
Female	454	25.3%
65 years and over‡	59	3.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	291	16.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	354	19.8%
Average household size	1.87	(X)
Average family size	2.75	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,029	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,790	88.2%
Vacant housing units	239	11.8%
For rent	64	3.2%
Rented, not occupied	4	0.2%
For sale only	57	2.8%
Sold, not occupied	16	0.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	75	3.7%
All other vacants	23	1.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.4	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.1	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,790	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,226	68.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,511	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.05	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	564	31.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	833	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.48	(X)

Notes:
† Data may differ from the Census Bureau's DP-1 totals due to differences in reporting methods (see Technical Notes).
‡ Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).
∞ Data could not be computed (see Technical Notes).

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

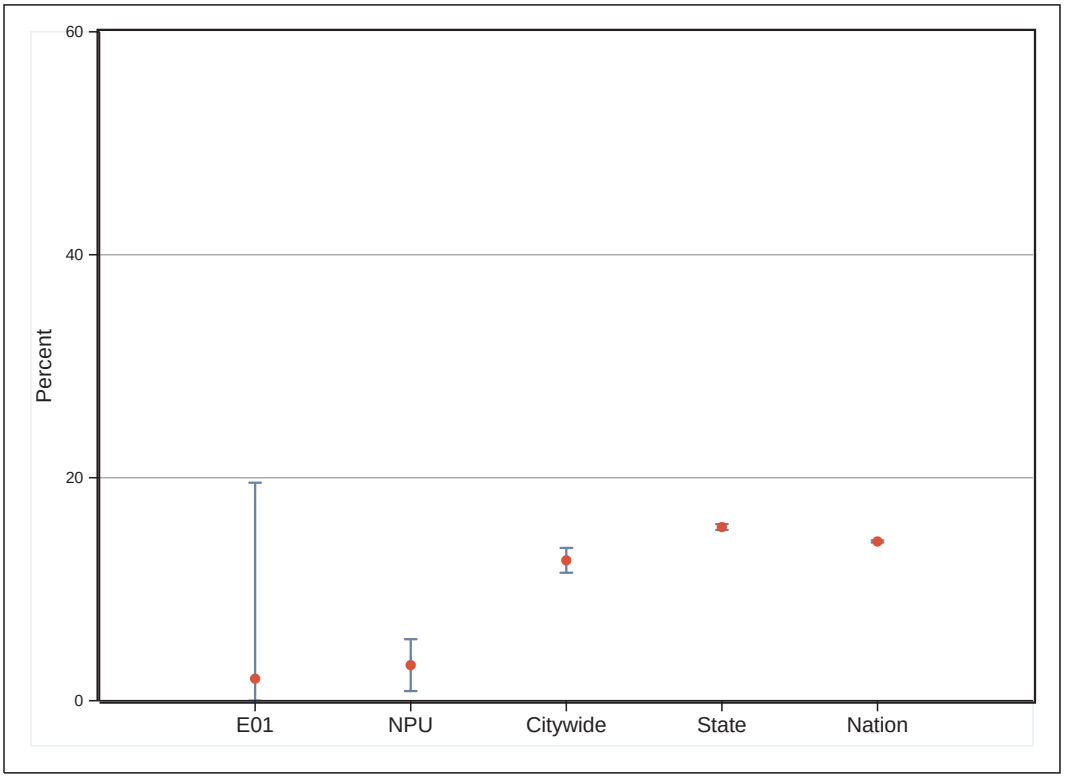
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

E01

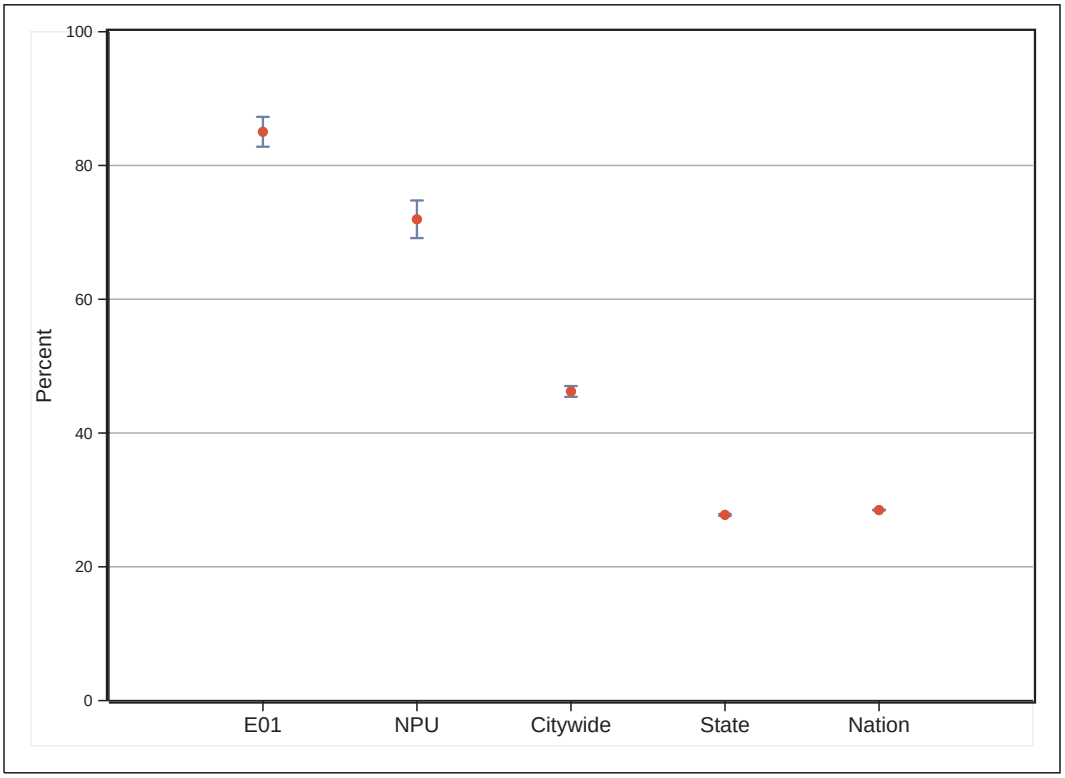
ACS 2008-12 Profile

neighborhood nexus

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

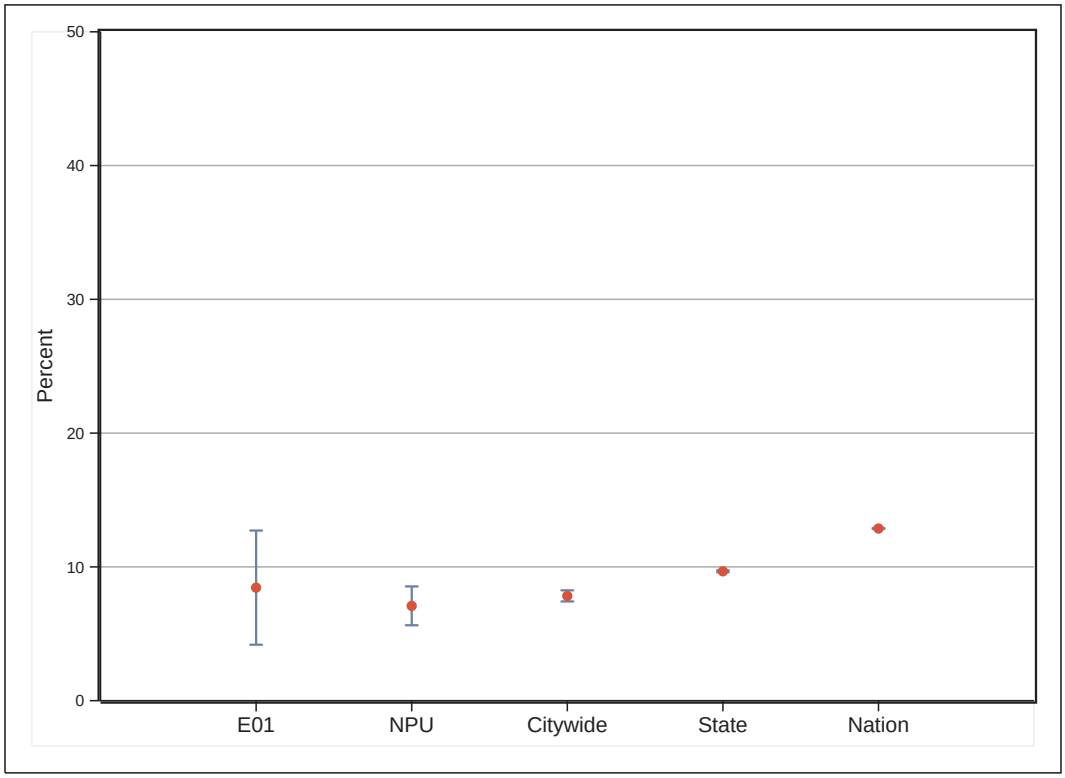


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

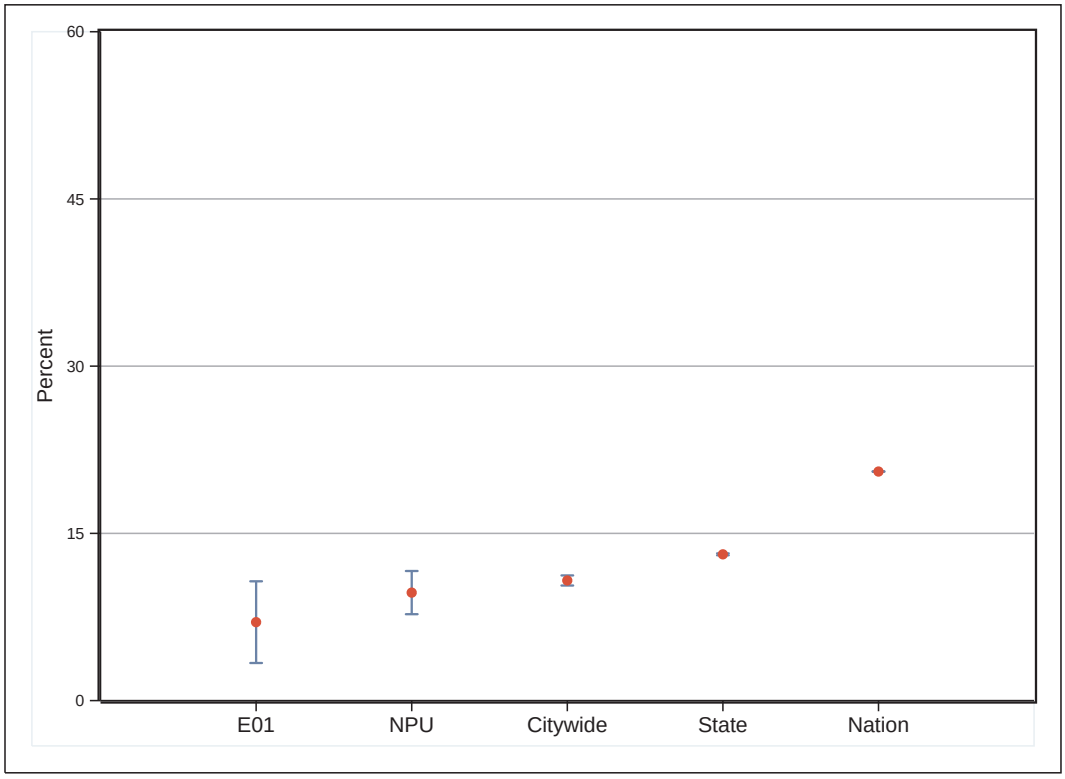


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born



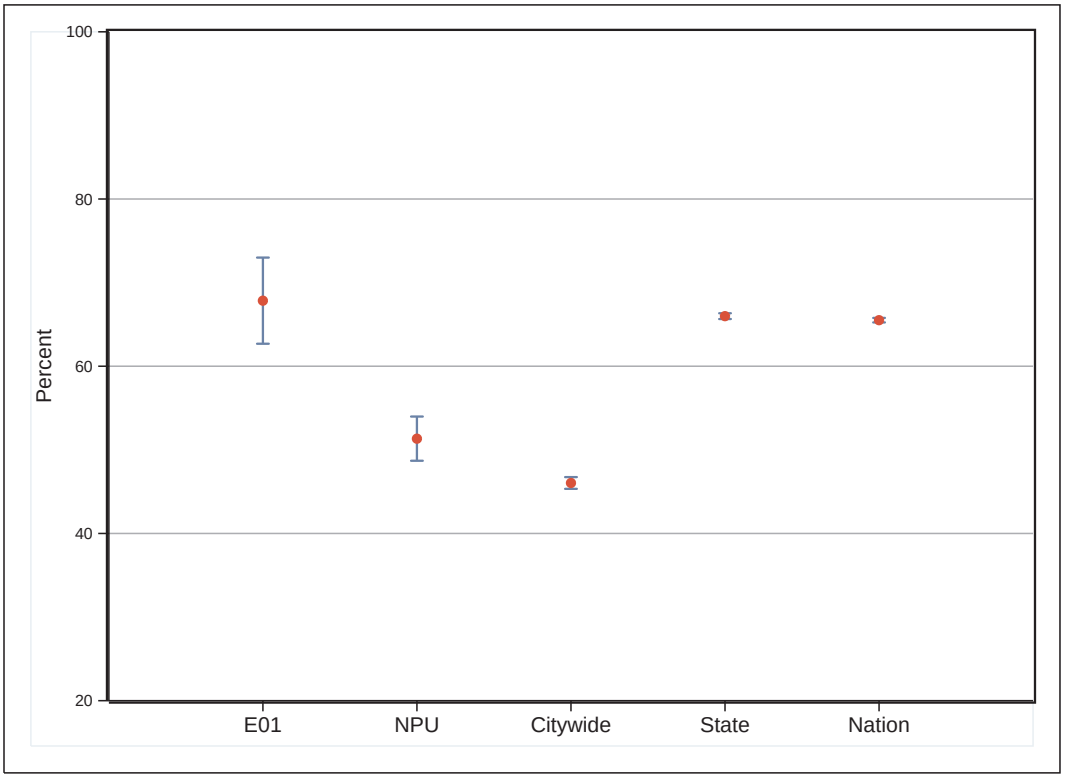
Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home



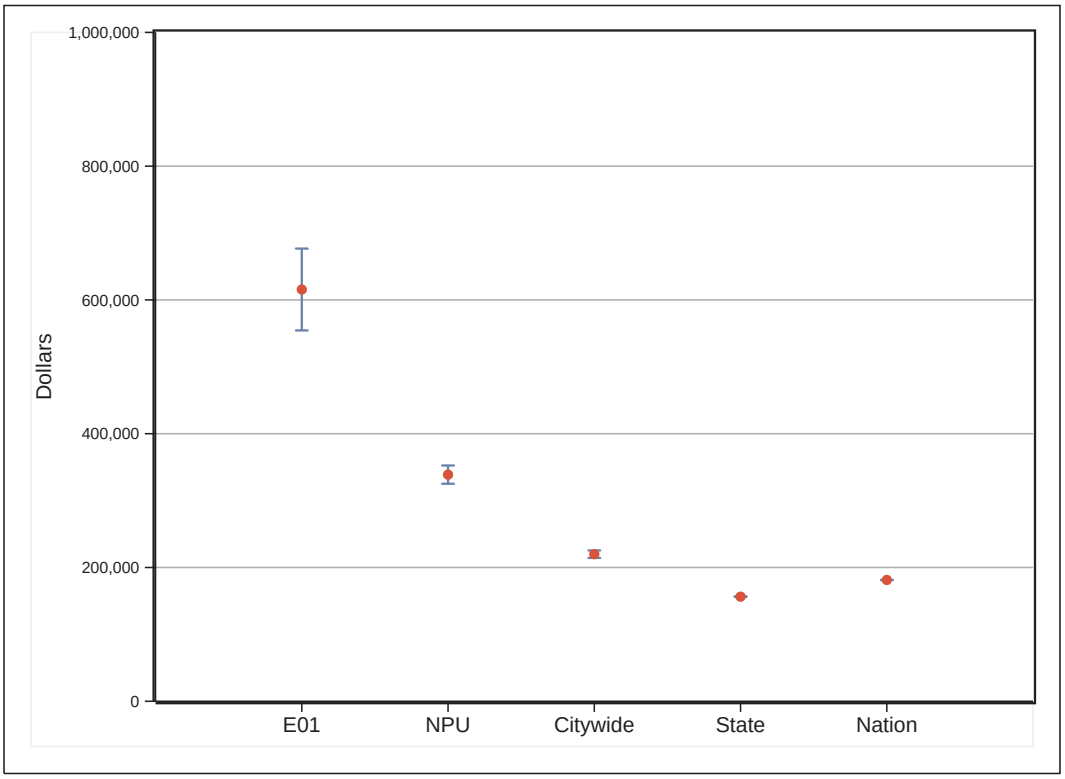
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

neighborhood nexus

Percent Owner-Occupied

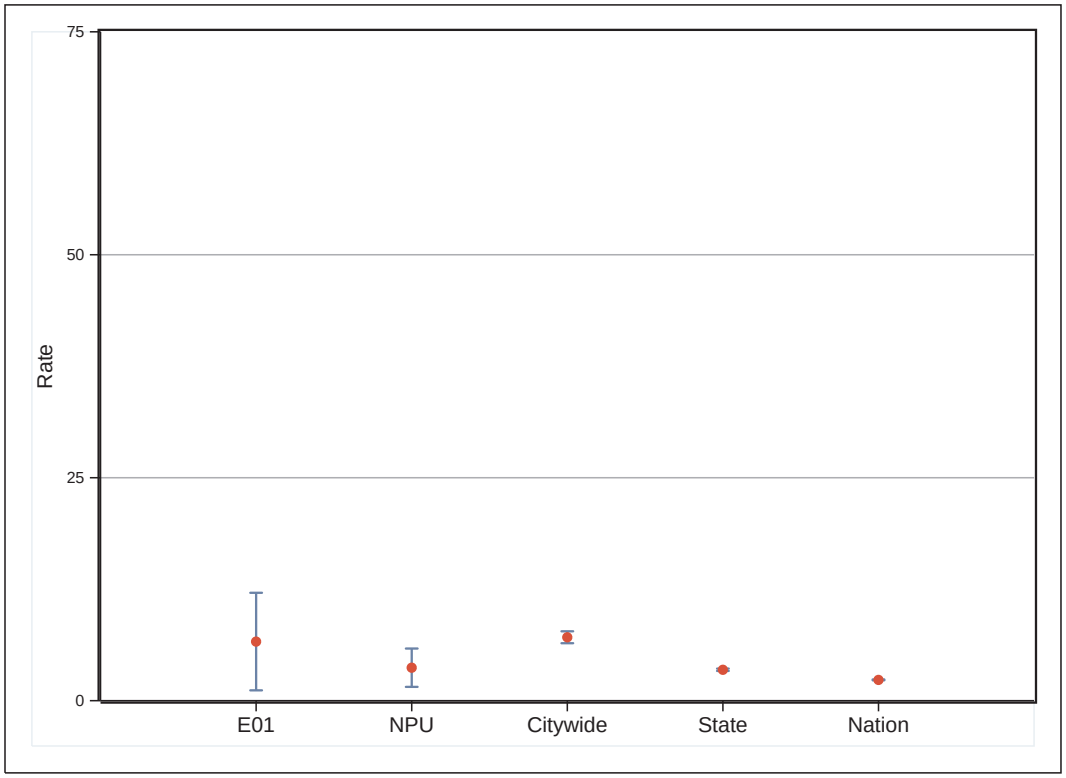


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

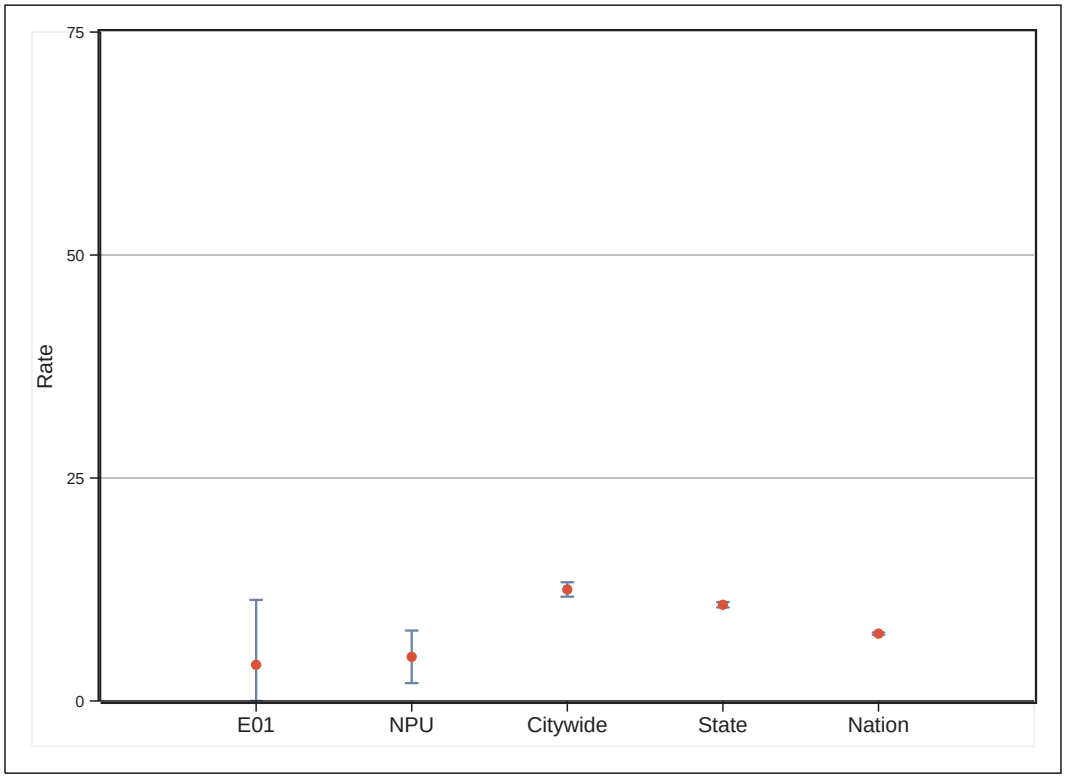


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate



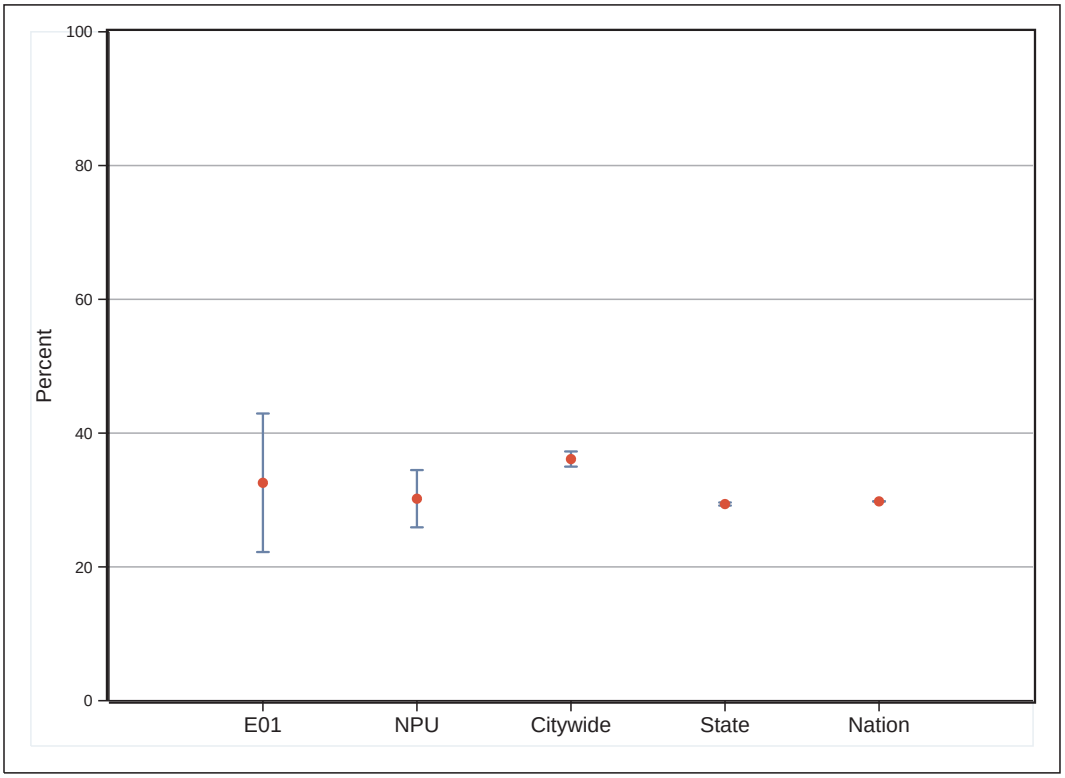
Rental Vacancy Rate



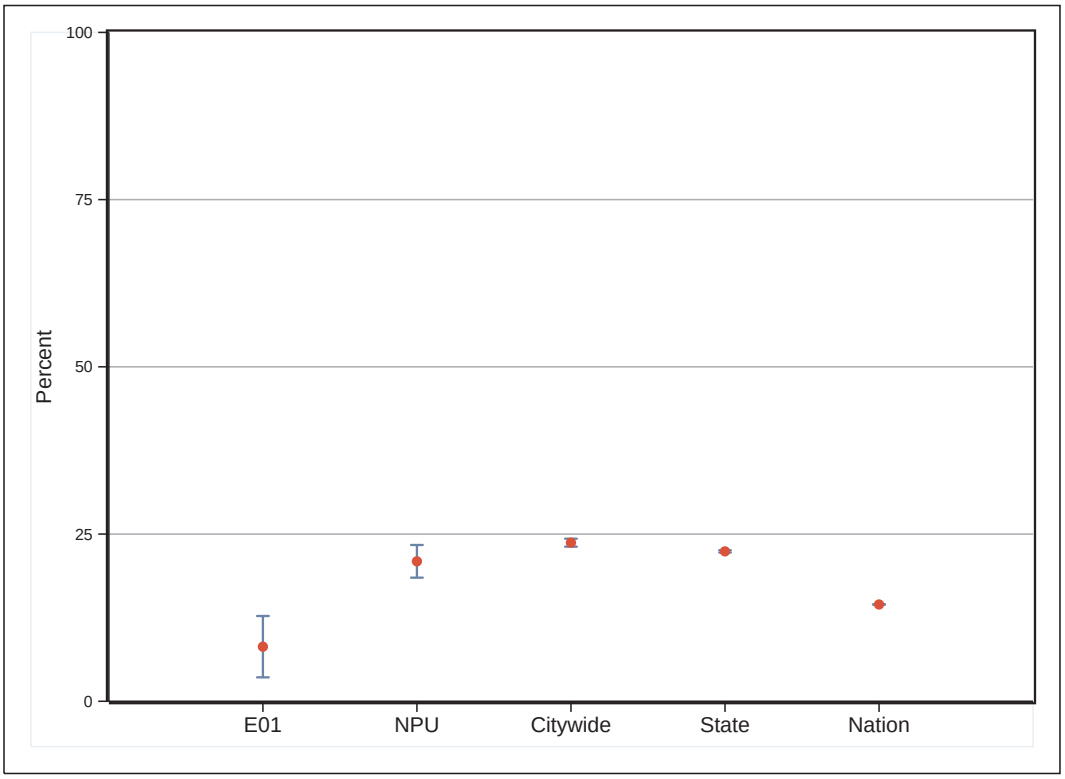
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

neighborhood nexus

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

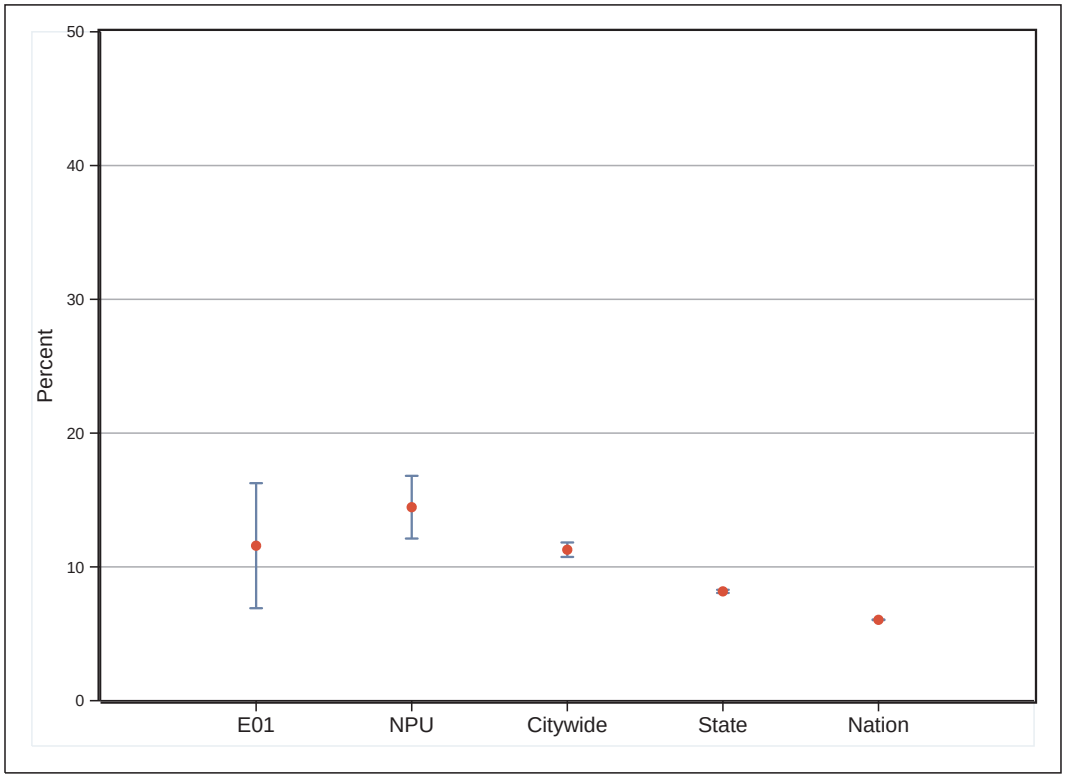


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

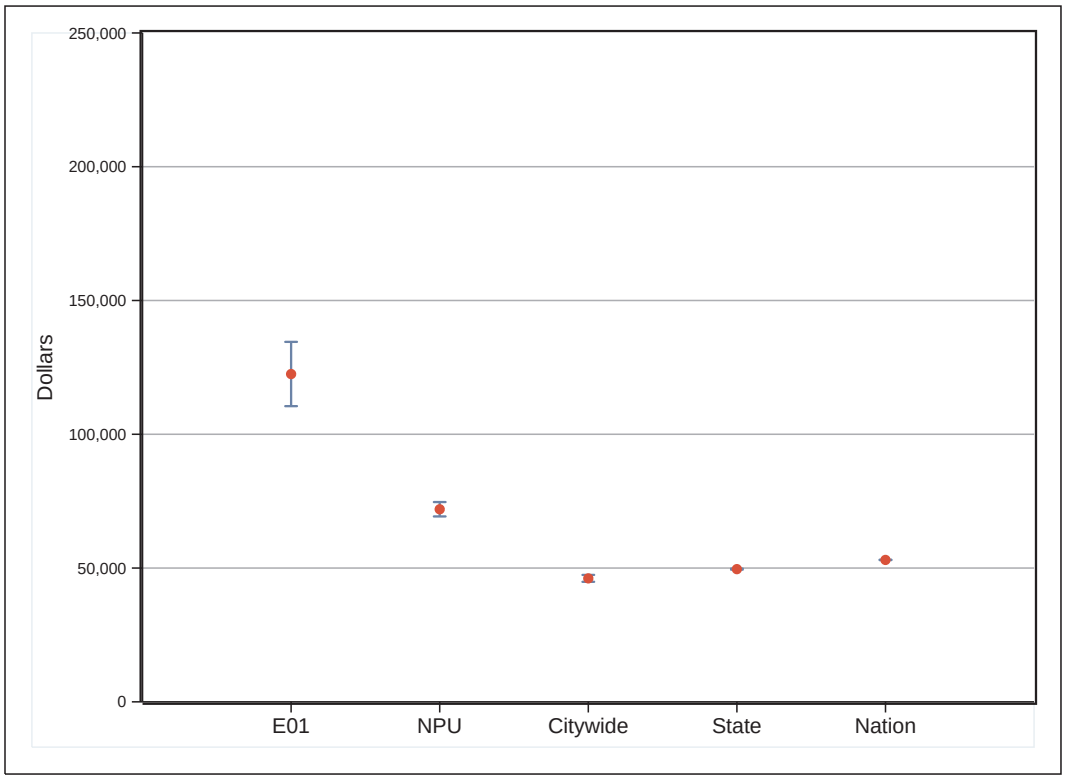


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier



Median Household Income



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

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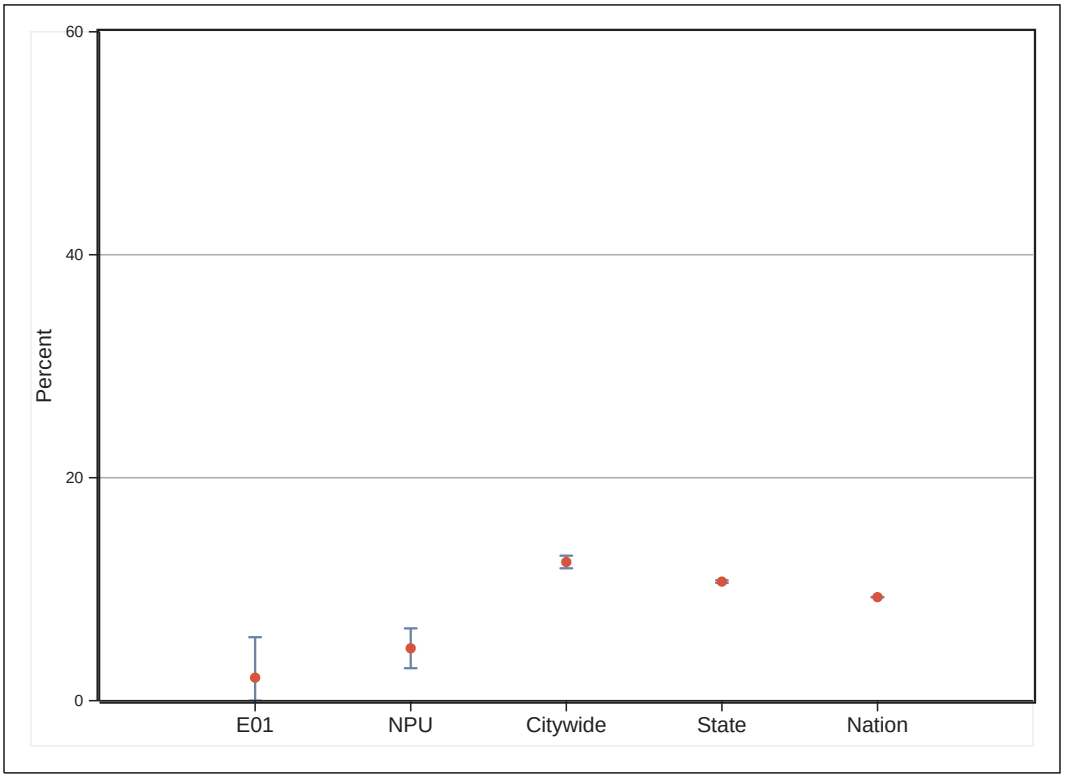
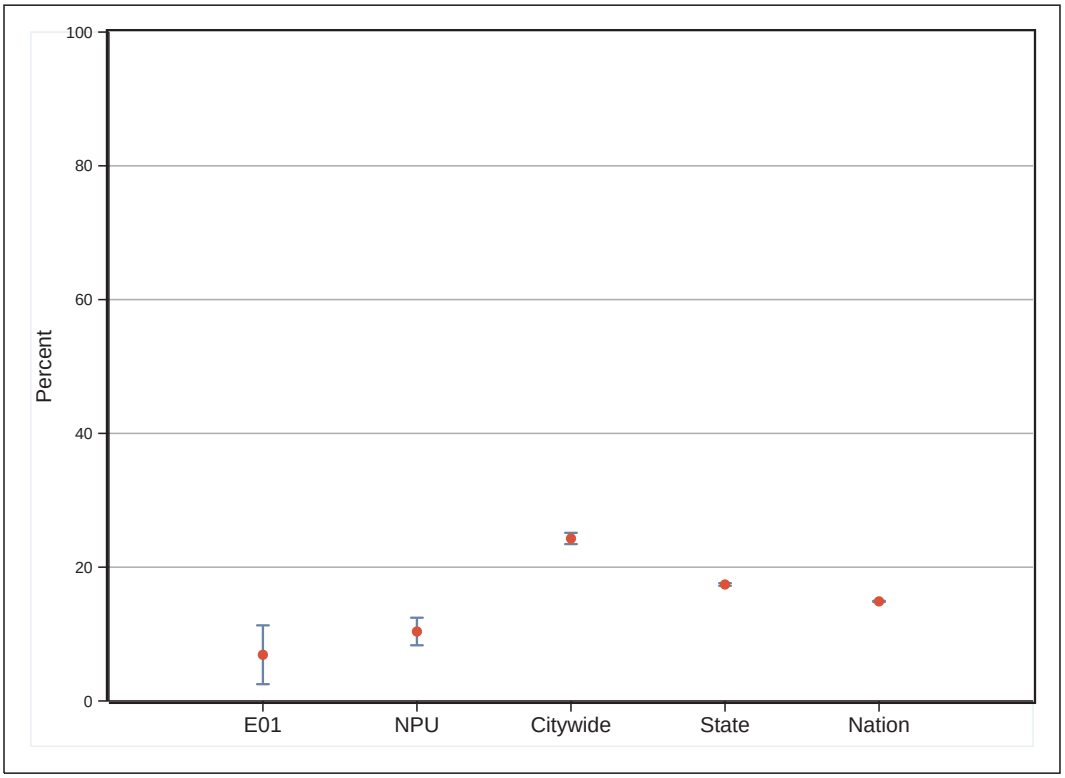
Percent Civilian Unemployed



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	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	787	±157	44.5%	±7.0
With own children under 18 years	391	±138	22.1%	±7.3
Married-couple family	681	±146	38.5%	±6.7
With own children under 18 years	285	±116	16.1%	±6.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	12	±26	0.7%	±1.5
With own children under 18 years	12	±26	0.7%	±1.5
Female householder, no husband present, family	94	±69	5.3%	±3.9
With own children under 18 years	94	±69	5.3%	±3.9
Nonfamily households	979	±185	55.5%	±7.9
Householder living alone	795	±173	45.0%	±8.0
65 years and over	113	±62	6.4%	±3.4
Households with one or more people under 18 years	391	±129	22.1%	±6.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	344	±87	19.5%	±4.3
Average household size	1.77	±0.05	(X)	(X)
Average family size	1.99	±0.52	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**3,132**	**±396**	**3,132**	**(X)**
Householder	1,774	±228	56.6%	±1.2
Spouse	510	±119	16.3%	±3.2
Child	422	±161	13.5%	±4.8
Other relatives	34	±96	1.1%	±3.1
Nonrelatives	392	±185	12.5%	±5.7
Unmarried partner	123	±71	3.9%	±2.2

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,641**	**±246**	**1,641**	**(X)**
Never married	743	±190	45.3%	±9.4
Now married, except separated	563	±130	34.3%	±6.0
Separated	0	±25	0.0%	±1.5
Widowed	21	±31	1.3%	±1.9
Divorced	143	±83	8.7%	±4.9
Females 15 years and over	**1,290**	**±215**	**1,290**	**(X)**
Never married	442	±149	34.3%	±10.1
Now married, except separated	538	±124	41.7%	±6.6
Separated	6	±25	0.5%	±2.0
Widowed	42	±38	3.2%	±2.9
Divorced	104	±57	8.1%	±4.2

FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	**33**	**±41**	**33**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	13	±37	40.0%	±101.1
Per 1,000 unmarried women	25	±68	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	41	±49	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±293	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	15	±64	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	78	±121	(X)	(X)

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**820**	**±254**	**820**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	50	±55	6.1%	±6.4
Kindergarten	50	±38	6.1%	±4.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	214	±127	26.0%	±13.3
High school (grades 9-12)	55	±53	6.8%	±6.1
College or graduate school	451	±205	55.0%	±18.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**2,715**	**±347**	**2,715**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	0	±71	0.0%	±2.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	54	±89	2.0%	±3.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	59	±46	2.2%	±1.7
Some college, no degree	274	±132	10.1%	±4.7
Associate's degree	20	±39	0.7%	±1.4
Bachelor's degree	1,236	±218	45.5%	±5.6
Graduate or professional degree	1,073	±208	39.5%	±5.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	98.0%	±17.6	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	85.0%	±2.2	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,863**	**±367**	**2,863**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	306	±104	10.7%	±3.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**3,274**	**±429**	**3,274**	**(X)**
With a disability	180	±91	5.5%	±2.7
Under 18 years	**412**	**±151**	**412**	**(X)**
With a disability	0	±30	0.0%	±7.2
18 to 64 years	**2,542**	**±364**	**2,542**	**(X)**
With a disability	95	±63	3.8%	±2.4
65 years and over	**321**	**±86**	**321**	**(X)**
With a disability	85	±59	26.5%	±16.9

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**3,238**	**±428**	**3,238**	**(X)**
Same house	2,536	±385	78.3%	±5.9
Different house in the U.S.	684	±242	21.1%	±6.9
Same county	327	±184	10.1%	±5.5
Different county	357	±156	11.0%	±4.6
Same state	152	±111	4.7%	±3.4
Different state	205	±110	6.3%	±3.3
Abroad	18	±31	0.6%	±1.0

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
Native	2,974	±438	83.9%	±17.7
Born in United States	2,912	±462	82.1%	±4.1
State of residence	874	±280	24.6%	±7.0
Different state	2,038	±368	57.5%	±5.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	62	±64	1.8%	±1.8
Foreign born	300	±158	8.4%	±4.3

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**300**	**±158**	**300**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	115	±71	38.4%	±12.3
Not a U.S. citizen	184	±132	61.6%	±29.9

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**362**	**±178**	**362**	**(X)**
Native	**62**	**±68**	**62**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±15	0.0%	±23.8
Entered before 2010	62	±66	100.0%	±152.5
Foreign born	**300**	**±158**	**300**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	6	±20	2.1%	±6.7
Entered before 2010	293	±151	97.9%	±72.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**300**	**±158**	**300**	**(X)**
Europe	114	±94	38.0%	±24.0
Asia	93	±95	30.9%	±27.4
Africa	5	±18	1.6%	±5.9
Oceania	52	±90	17.5%	±28.4
Latin America	33	±37	11.1%	±10.8
Northern America	3	±14	0.9%	±4.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**3,363**	**±486**	**3,363**	**(X)**
English only	3,127	±424	93.0%	±18.4
Language other than English	237	±128	7.0%	±3.7
Speak English less than 'very well'	35	±154	1.0%	±4.6
Spanish	78	±69	2.3%	±2.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	20	±81	0.6%	±2.4
Other Indo-European languages	151	±89	4.5%	±2.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	15	±78	0.4%	±2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	±43	0.0%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±75	0.0%	±2.2
Other languages	7	±44	0.2%	±1.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±75	0.0%	±2.2

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ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
American	344	±178	9.7%	±4.8
Arab	66	±72	1.9%	±2.0
Czech	3	±16	0.1%	±0.4
Danish	8	±24	0.2%	±0.7
Dutch	168	±154	4.7%	±4.3
English	488	±159	13.8%	±4.0
French (except Basque)	74	±59	2.1%	±1.6
French Canadian	13	±20	0.4%	±0.6
German	610	±183	17.2%	±4.5
Greek	27	±40	0.8%	±1.1
Hungarian	12	±21	0.3%	±0.6
Irish	253	±89	7.1%	±2.3
Italian	44	±40	1.2%	±1.1
Lithuanian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	20	±26	0.6%	±0.7
Polish	122	±93	3.4%	±2.6
Portuguese	34	±50	1.0%	±1.4
Russian	75	±90	2.1%	±2.5
Scotch-Irish	54	±48	1.5%	±1.3
Scottish	64	±50	1.8%	±1.4
Slovak	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	27	±49	0.8%	±1.4
Swedish	30	±48	0.8%	±1.4
Swiss	8	±16	0.2%	±0.4
Ukranian	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	26	±27	0.7%	±0.7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	18	±36	0.5%	±1.0

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,902**	**±359**	**2,902**	**(X)**
In labor force	2,191	±323	75.5%	±6.0
Civilian labor force	2,191	±323	75.5%	±6.0
Employed	2,146	±320	73.9%	±6.2
Unemployed	45	±80	1.6%	±2.7
Armed Forces	0	±66	0.0%	±2.3
Not in labor force	711	±214	24.5%	±6.7
Civilian labor force	**2,191**	**±323**	**2,191**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	2.1%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,264**	**±243**	**1,264**	**(X)**
In labor force	871	±212	68.9%	±10.2
Civilian labor force	871	±212	68.9%	±10.2
Employed	853	±209	67.5%	±10.2
Own children under 6 years	**206**	**±118**	**206**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	114	±87	55.5%	±27.9
Own children 6 to 17 years	**477**	**±197**	**477**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	311	±183	65.1%	±27.2

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**2,135**	**±281**	**2,135**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,497	±227	70.1%	±5.4
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	166	±145	7.8%	±6.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	119	±78	5.6%	±3.6
Walked	113	±64	5.3%	±2.9
Other means	64	±61	3.0%	±2.8
Worked at home	175	±91	8.2%	±4.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	±1.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,146**	**±320**	**2,146**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,476	±238	68.8%	±4.2
Service occupations	148	±96	6.9%	±4.3
Sales and office occupations	409	±150	19.1%	±6.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	54	±65	2.5%	±3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	25	±42	1.2%	±1.9

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,146**	**±320**	**2,146**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±35	0.0%	±1.6
Construction	27	±39	1.3%	±1.8
Manufacturing	45	±58	2.1%	±2.7
Wholesale trade	20	±39	0.9%	±1.8
Retail trade	358	±169	16.7%	±7.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	116	±82	5.4%	±3.7
Information	28	±51	1.3%	±2.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	225	±103	10.5%	±4.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	626	±169	29.1%	±6.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	370	±128	17.2%	±5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	150	±98	7.0%	±4.5
Other services, except public administration	90	±70	4.2%	±3.2
Public administration	57	±71	2.6%	±3.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,146**	**±320**	**2,146**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,758	±275	81.9%	±3.8
Government workers	212	±114	9.9%	±5.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	142	±73	6.6%	±3.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±35	0.0%	±1.6

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INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	34	±36	1.9%	±2.0
$10,000 to $14,999	37	±38	2.1%	±2.1
$15,000 to $24,999	130	±94	7.4%	±5.2
$25,000 to $34,999	17	±39	1.0%	±2.2
$35,000 to $49,999	102	±72	5.8%	±4.0
$50,000 to $74,999	260	±132	14.7%	±7.3
$75,000 to $99,999	97	±69	5.5%	±3.8
$100,000 to $149,999	351	±123	19.9%	±6.5
$150,000 to $199,999	251	±113	14.2%	±6.1
$200,000 or more	487	±118	27.6%	±5.8
Median household income (dollars)	122,522	±12,011	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	188,104	±26,502	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,582	±224	89.6%	±6.1
Mean earnings (dollars)	169,924	±25,428	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	344	±88	19.5%	±4.3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,958	±2,991	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	266	±88	15.1%	±4.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	35,225	±10,413	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	9	±26	0.5%	±1.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	11,622	±37,564	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	27	±31	1.5%	±1.8
Families	**787**	**±157**	**787**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	0	±25	0.0%	±3.2
$10,000 to $14,999	0	±25	0.0%	±3.2
$15,000 to $24,999	31	±55	3.9%	±6.9
$25,000 to $34,999	32	±64	4.1%	±8.1
$35,000 to $49,999	18	±45	2.3%	±5.6
$50,000 to $74,999	52	±45	6.6%	±5.6
$75,000 to $99,999	66	±64	8.4%	±8.0
$100,000 to $149,999	152	±83	19.3%	±9.8
$150,000 to $199,999	142	±87	18.1%	±10.5
$200,000 or more	294	±92	37.3%	±9.1
Median family income (dollars)	164,991	±20,211	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	239,193	±42,664	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	93,841	±10,461	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**979**	**±185**	**979**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	74,912	±20,096	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	142,295	±32,818	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	68,477	±7,004	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	71,603	±7,763	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	61,354	±7,777	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**3,274**	**±429**	**3,274**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	3,039	±361	92.8%	±16.4
With private health insurance	2,899	±357	88.5%	±15.9
With public coverage	395	±115	12.1%	±3.1
No health insurance coverage	235	±179	7.2%	±5.4
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**412**	**±151**	**412**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	10	±33	2.4%	±7.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**2,542**	**±364**	**2,542**	**(X)**
In labor force:	2,009	±271	2,009	(X)
Employed:	1,968	±268	1,968	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,829	±259	93.0%	±3.6
With private health insurance	1,809	±258	91.9%	±3.9
With public coverage	27	±34	1.4%	±1.7
No health insurance coverage	138	±92	7.0%	±4.6
Unemployed:	41	±42	41	(X)
With health insurance coverage	38	±41	93.6%	±27.3
With private health insurance	37	±40	89.1%	±35.0
With public coverage	2	±10	4.5%	±23.5
No health insurance coverage	3	±16	6.4%	±38.1
Not in labor force:	533	±203	533	(X)
With health insurance coverage	448	±170	84.2%	±45.1
With private health insurance	444	±169	83.3%	±1.6
With public coverage	28	±27	5.2%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	84	±103	15.8%	±18.4

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	0.4%	±3.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.8%	±10.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±80.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.4%	±3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	1.1%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±113.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±26.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±26.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±77.9	(X)	(X)
All people	6.9%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.9%	±13.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.9%	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±23.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.3%	±13.2	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	7.8%	±5.6	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	8.6%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	1.9%	±10.1	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	0.7%	±2.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	13.4%	±8.5	(X)	(X)

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Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,085**	**±225**	**2,085**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,766	±219	84.7%	±5.1
Vacant housing units	319	±135	15.3%	±6.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.6	±5.5	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.1	±7.3	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,085**	**±225**	**2,085**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	921	±172	44.2%	±6.7
1-unit, attached	74	±57	3.6%	±2.7
2 units	39	±52	1.9%	±2.5
3 or 4 units	166	±90	8.0%	±4.2
5 to 9 units	81	±59	3.9%	±2.8
10 to 19 units	113	±77	5.4%	±3.6
20 or more units	689	±150	33.1%	±6.3
Mobile home	0	±25	0.0%	±1.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±25	0.0%	±1.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,085**	**±225**	**2,085**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	0	±25	0.0%	±1.2
Built 2000 to 2009	170	±94	8.2%	±4.4
Built 1990 to 1999	86	±70	4.1%	±3.3
Built 1980 to 1989	87	±52	4.2%	±2.5
Built 1970 to 1979	336	±103	16.1%	±4.6
Built 1960 to 1969	170	±90	8.2%	±4.2
Built 1950 to 1959	190	±94	9.1%	±4.4
Built 1940 to 1949	164	±100	7.9%	±4.7
Built 1939 or earlier	881	±158	42.3%	±6.0

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,085**	**±225**	**2,085**	**(X)**
1 room	123	±100	5.9%	±4.7
2 rooms	184	±109	8.8%	±5.1
3 rooms	324	±142	15.5%	±6.6
4 rooms	162	±82	7.8%	±3.8
5 rooms	315	±96	15.1%	±4.3
6 rooms	159	±75	7.6%	±3.5
7 rooms	119	±76	5.7%	±3.6
8 rooms	223	±109	10.7%	±5.1
9 rooms or more	475	±120	22.8%	±5.2
Median rooms	5.8	±0.4	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,085**	**±225**	**2,085**	**(X)**
No bedroom	132	±101	6.3%	±4.8
1 bedroom	545	±159	26.1%	±7.1
2 bedrooms	555	±151	26.6%	±6.6
3 bedrooms	367	±111	17.6%	±5.0
4 bedrooms	305	±108	14.6%	±4.9
5 or more bedrooms	181	±89	8.7%	±4.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	1,198	±174	67.8%	±5.2
Renter-occupied	568	±162	32.2%	±8.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.15	±0.24	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.56	±0.33	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	129	±84	7.3%	±4.7
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,086	±227	61.5%	±10.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	295	±89	16.7%	±4.6
Moved in 1980 to 1989	121	±67	6.9%	±3.7
Moved in 1970 to 1979	73	±54	4.1%	±3.0
Moved in 1969 or earlier	62	±51	3.5%	±2.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	51	±49	2.9%	±2.8
1 vehicle available	856	±180	48.5%	±8.3
2 vehicles available	706	±173	40.0%	±8.5
3 or more vehicles available	154	±93	8.7%	±5.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Utility gas	1,135	±179	64.3%	±6.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Electricity	620	±136	35.1%	±6.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11	±27	0.6%	±1.5
Coal or coke	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Wood	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Solar energy	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
Other fuel	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4
No fuel used	0	±25	0.0%	±1.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±15	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	25	±54	1.4%	±3.1

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,766**	**±219**	**1,766**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,766	±245	100.0%	±6.2
1.01 to 1.50	0	±35	0.0%	±2.0
1.51 or more	0	±50	0.0%	±2.8

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,198**	**±174**	**1,198**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	0	±71	0.0%	±5.9
$50,000 to $99,999	18	±58	1.5%	±4.8
$100,000 to $149,999	46	±53	3.8%	±4.4
$150,000 to $199,999	60	±49	5.0%	±4.0
$200,000 to $299,999	91	±71	7.6%	±5.8
$300,000 to $499,999	263	±102	22.0%	±7.9
$500,000 to $999,999	395	±143	32.9%	±10.9
$1,000,000 or more	326	±103	27.2%	±7.6
Median (dollars)	615,600	±61,187	(X)	(X)

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MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**1,198**	**±174**	**1,198**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	862	±170	71.9%	±9.7
Housing units without a mortgage	336	±107	28.1%	±7.9

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**862**	**±170**	**862**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±35	0.0%	±4.1
$300 to $499	0	±35	0.0%	±4.1
$500 to $699	0	±35	0.0%	±4.1
$700 to $999	0	±43	0.0%	±5.0
$1,000 to $1,499	59	±55	6.8%	±6.3
$1,500 to $1,999	61	±44	7.1%	±5.0
$2,000 or more	741	±171	86.0%	±10.3
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**336**	**±107**	**336**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±25	0.0%	±7.4
$100 to $199	0	±35	0.0%	±10.5
$200 to $299	0	±35	0.0%	±10.5
$300 to $399	9	±37	2.6%	±11.0
$400 or more	328	±116	97.4%	±15.1
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**862**	**±197**	**862**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	373	±126	43.3%	±10.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	82	±59	9.6%	±6.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	52	±41	6.1%	±4.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	73	±63	8.5%	±7.1
35.0 percent or more	281	±118	32.6%	±11.5
Not computed	0	±25	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**336**	**±128**	**336**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	147	±74	43.8%	±14.2
10.0 to 14.9 percent	65	±42	19.4%	±9.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	6	±25	1.9%	±7.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	59	±66	17.4%	±18.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	22	±30	6.6%	±8.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12	±30	3.5%	±8.9
35.0 percent or more	25	±49	7.3%	±14.3
Not computed	0	±25	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**568**	**±162**	**568**	**(X)**
Less than $200	0	±43	0.0%	±7.6
$200 to $299	0	±35	0.0%	±6.2
$300 to $499	28	±65	4.9%	±11.4
$500 to $749	60	±77	10.6%	±13.2
$750 to $999	139	±103	24.5%	±16.7
$1,000 to $1,499	192	±103	33.9%	±15.4
$1,500 or more	148	±85	26.1%	±13.1
Median (dollars)	1,374	±117	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±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)	**568**	**±187**	**568**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	75	±62	13.2%	±9.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	163	±96	28.8%	±14.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	85	±70	14.9%	±11.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	112	±86	19.7%	±13.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	41	±48	7.3%	±8.0
35.0 percent or more	92	±85	16.2%	±14.0
Not computed	0	±25	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
Male	1,954	±321	55.1%	±3.6
Female	1,593	±288	44.9%	±4.5
Under 5 years	183	±115	5.2%	±3.1
5 to 9 years	302	±134	8.5%	±3.6
10 to 14 years	130	±88	3.7%	±2.4
15 to 19 years	94	±74	2.6%	±2.1
20 to 24 years	122	±102	3.4%	±2.8
25 to 34 years	452	±167	12.8%	±4.3
35 to 44 years	681	±199	19.2%	±4.8
45 to 54 years	654	±154	18.4%	±3.3
55 to 59 years	204	±89	5.8%	±2.4
60 to 64 years	278	±89	7.8%	±2.2
65 to 74 years	307	±98	8.6%	±2.4
75 to 84 years	60	±63	1.7%	±1.7
85 years and over	79	±57	2.2%	±1.6
Median age (years)	41.5	±1.6	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,863	±369	80.7%	±16.0
21 years and over	2,830	±364	79.8%	±15.8
62 years and over	661	±149	18.6%	±3.1
65 years and over	445	±129	12.6%	±3.1
18 years and over	**2,863**	**±369**	**2,863**	**(X)**
Male	1,621	±285	56.6%	±6.8
Female	1,242	±234	43.4%	±6.0
65 years and over	**445**	**±129**	**445**	**(X)**
Male	262	±97	58.9%	±13.4
Female	183	±86	41.1%	±15.1

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RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
One race	3,504	±529	98.8%	±1.3
Two or more races	42	±53	1.2%	±1.5
One race	3,504	±529	98.8%	±1.3
White	3,116	±490	87.9%	±4.0
Black or African American	249	±163	7.0%	±4.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	105	±142	3.0%	±4.0
Cherokee tribal grouping	1	±13	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	105	±138	3.0%	±3.9
Asian	202	±145	5.7%	±4.0
Asian Indian	109	±115	3.1%	±3.2
Chinese	8	±26	0.2%	±0.7
Filipino	40	±75	1.1%	±2.1
Japanese	6	±20	0.2%	±0.6
Korean	9	±20	0.2%	±0.6
Vietnamese	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	30	±68	0.8%	±1.9
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	±39	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	42	±53	1.2%	±1.5
White and Black or African American	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
White	3,158	±495	89.1%	±3.9
Black or African American	249	±163	7.0%	±4.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	127	±147	3.6%	±4.1
Asian	56	±65	1.6%	±1.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	20	±39	0.6%	±1.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**3,546**	**±534**	**3,546**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	106	±62	3.0%	±1.7
Mexican	57	±47	1.6%	±1.3
Puerto Rican	6	±18	0.2%	±0.5
Cuban	0	±15	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	43	±48	1.2%	±1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,438	±524	96.9%	±2.3
White alone	3,052	±487	86.0%	±4.5
Black or African American alone	247	±162	7.0%	±4.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	105	±142	3.0%	±4.0
Asian alone	34	±54	1.0%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	±25	0.0%	±0.7

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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