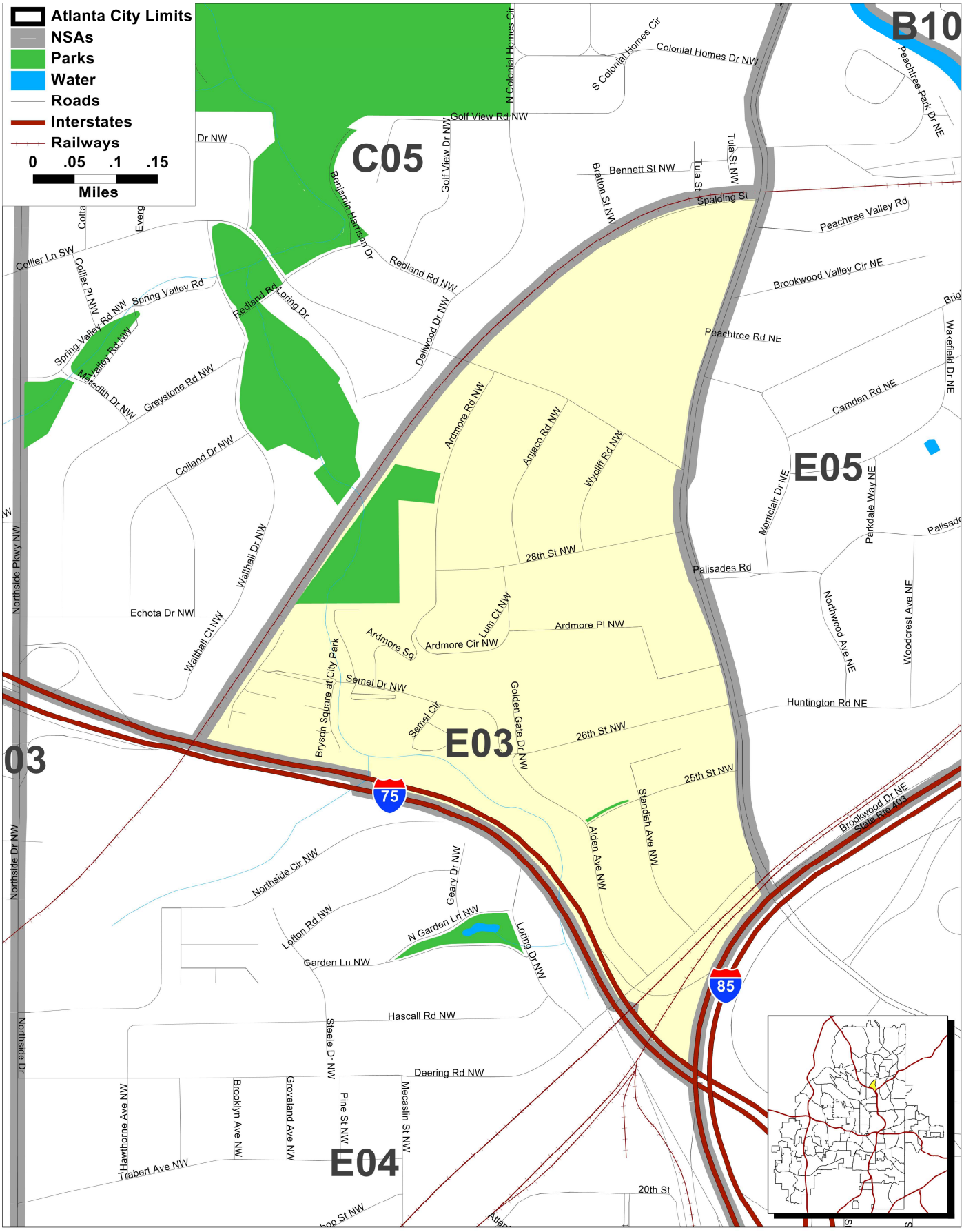
Neighborhood Statistical Area E03



Neighborhood(s): Ardmore, Brookwood

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Contents

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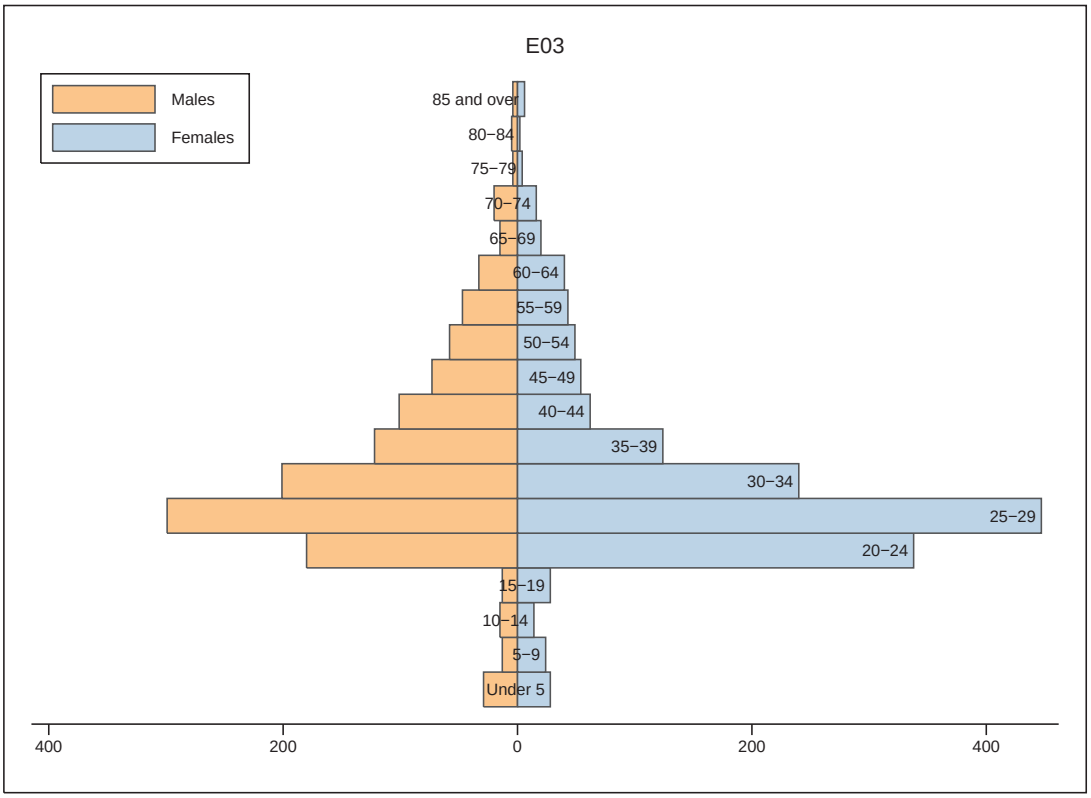
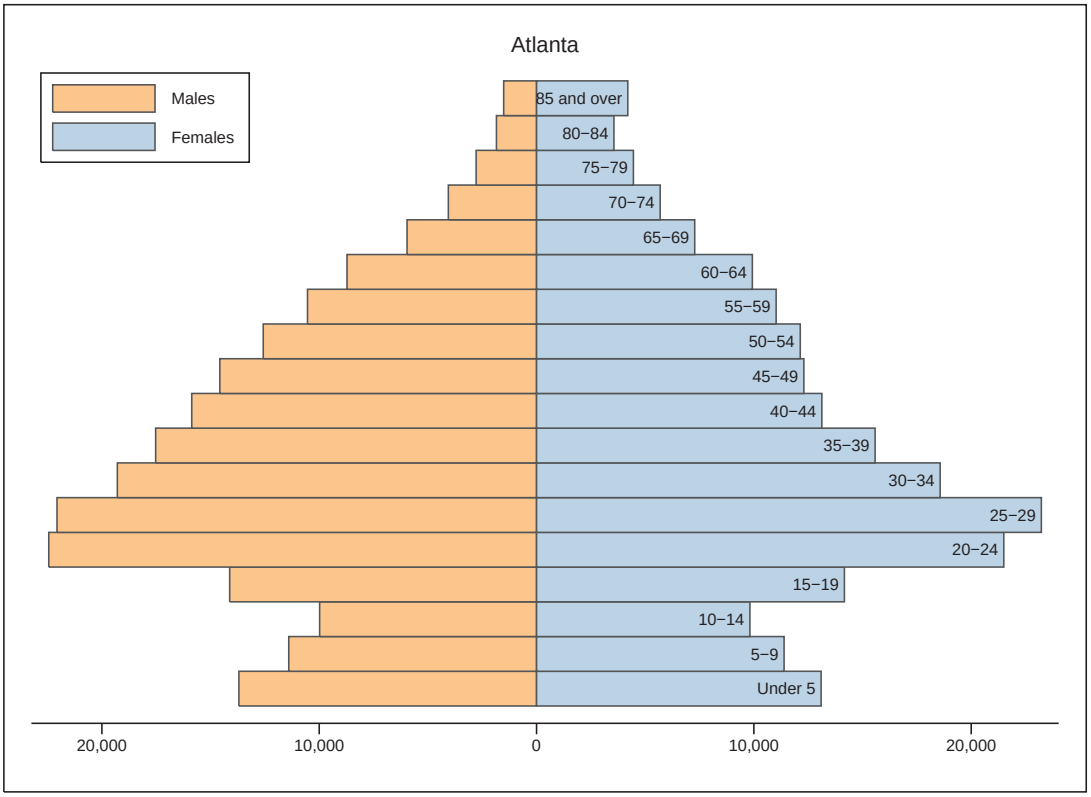
E03

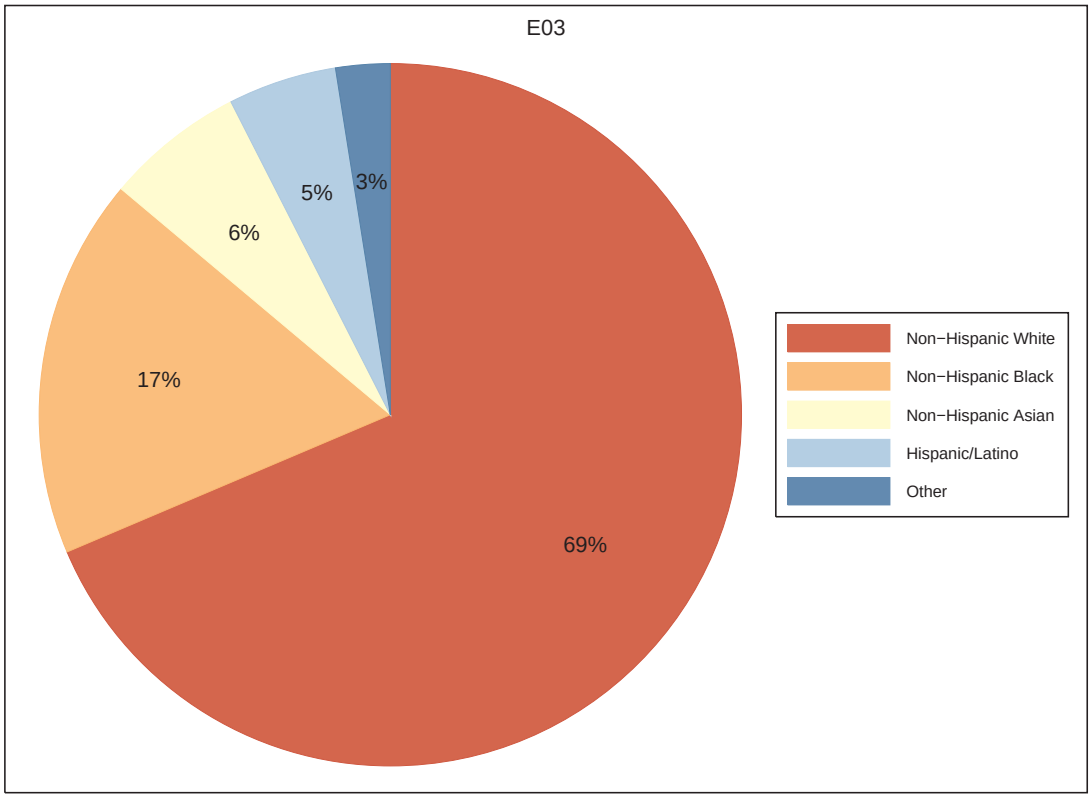
Decennial 2010 Profile

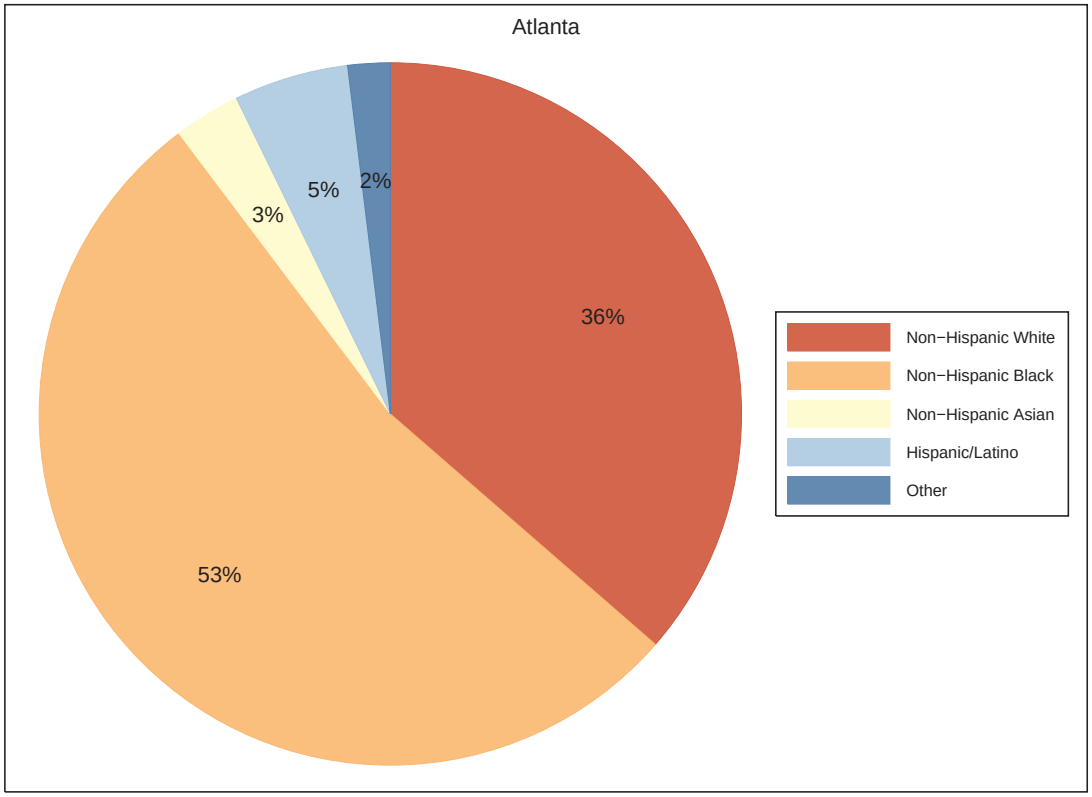
Sex and Age


E03
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
400
200
0
200
400

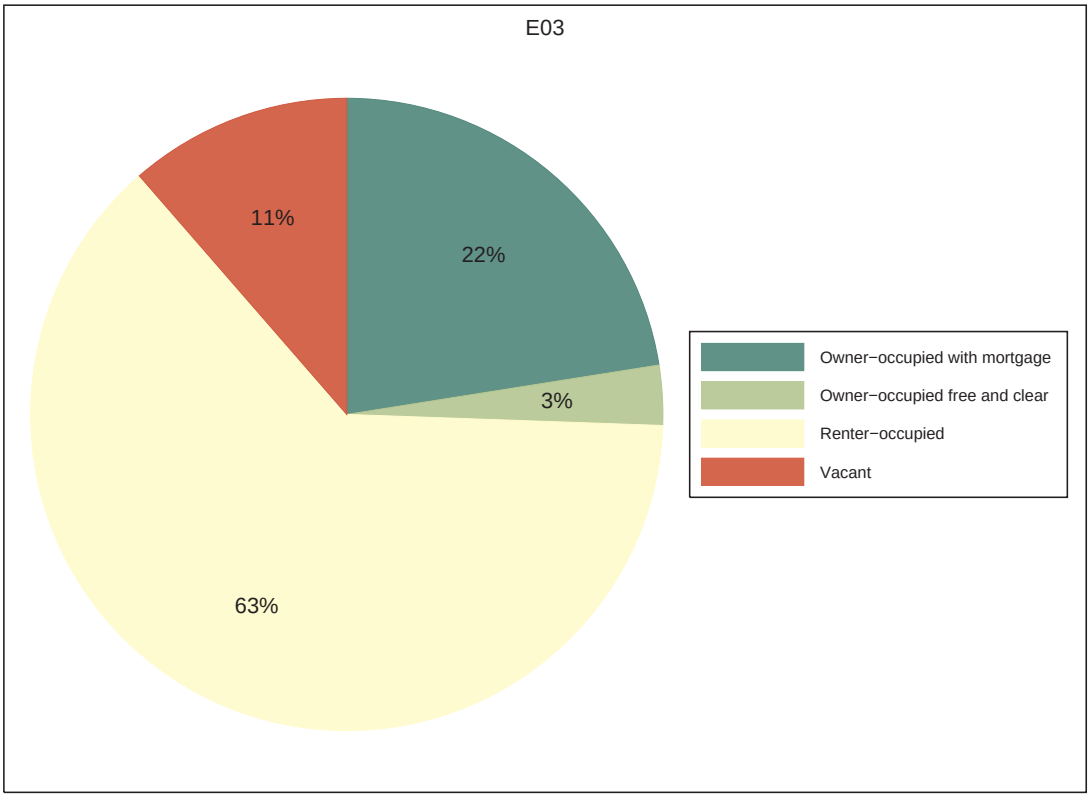

Atlanta
Males
Females
85 and over
80–84
75–79
70–74
65–69
60–64
55–59
50–54
45–49
40–44
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
10–14
5–9
Under 5
20,000
10,000
0
10,000
20,000

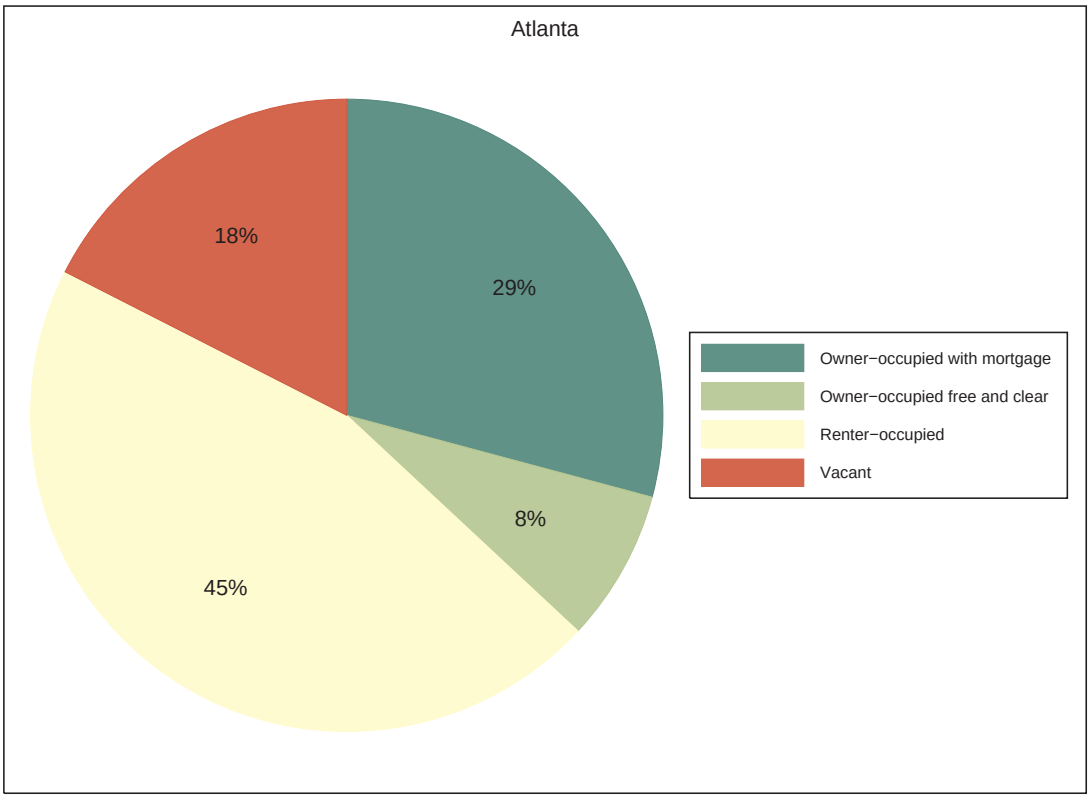
Race and Latino Origin



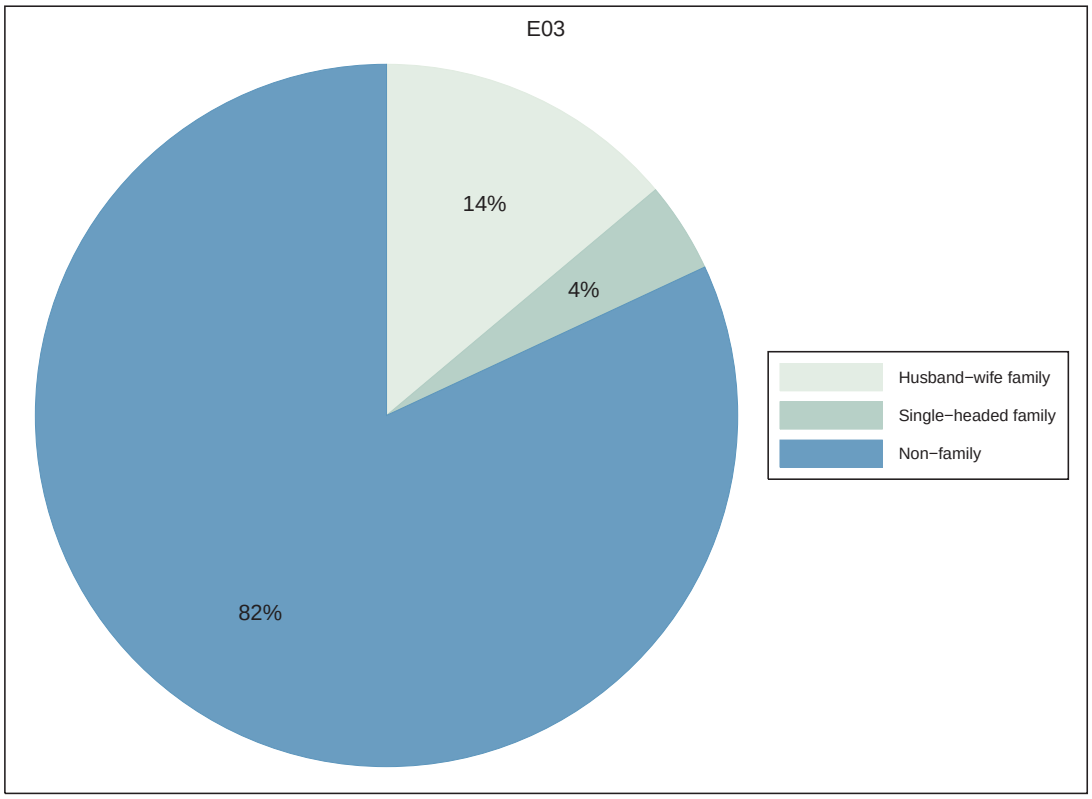


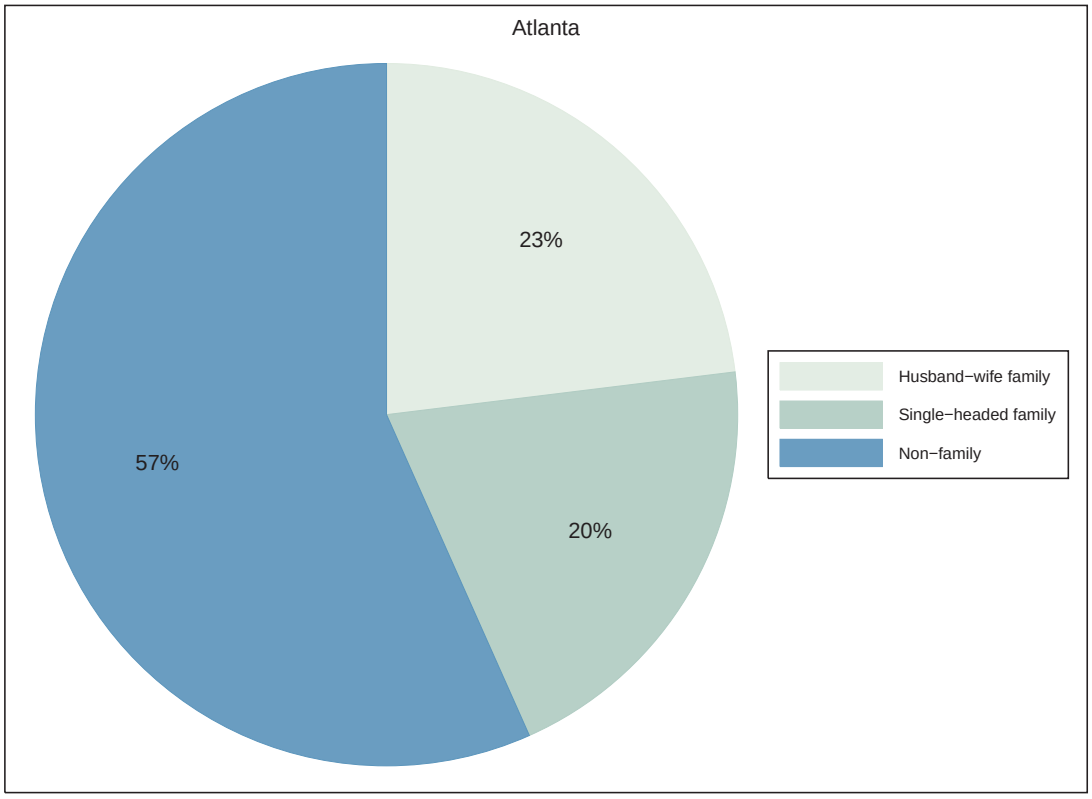
Housing Tenure



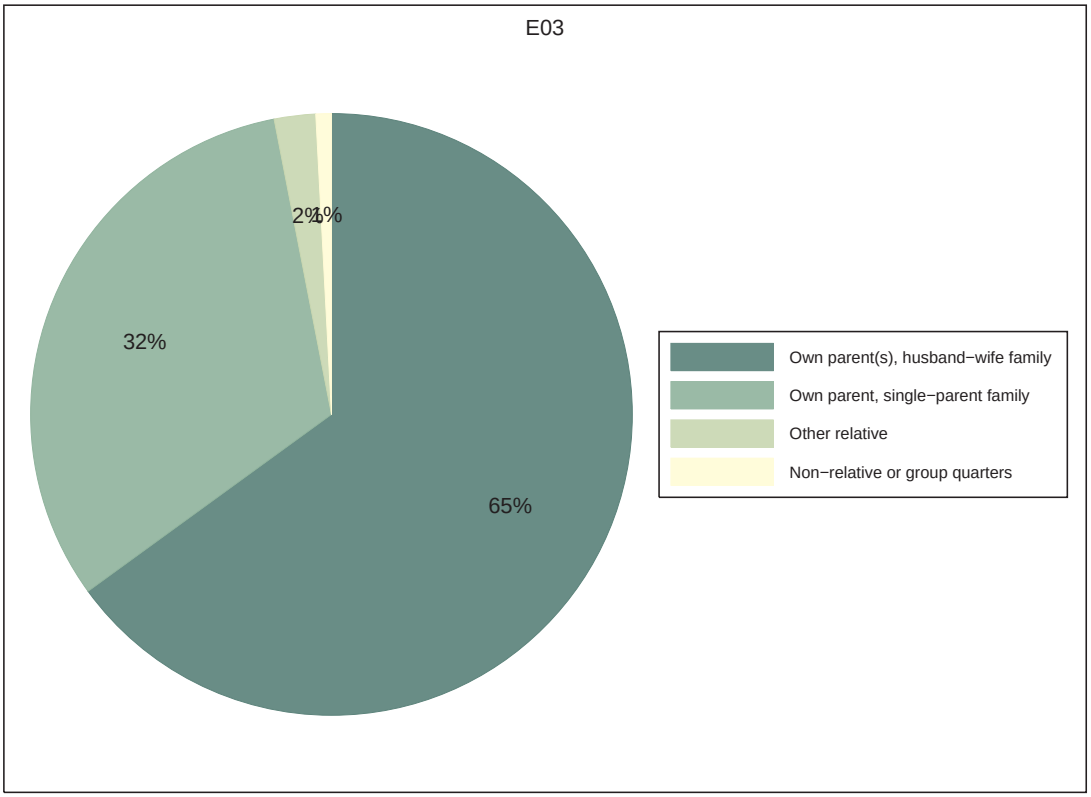


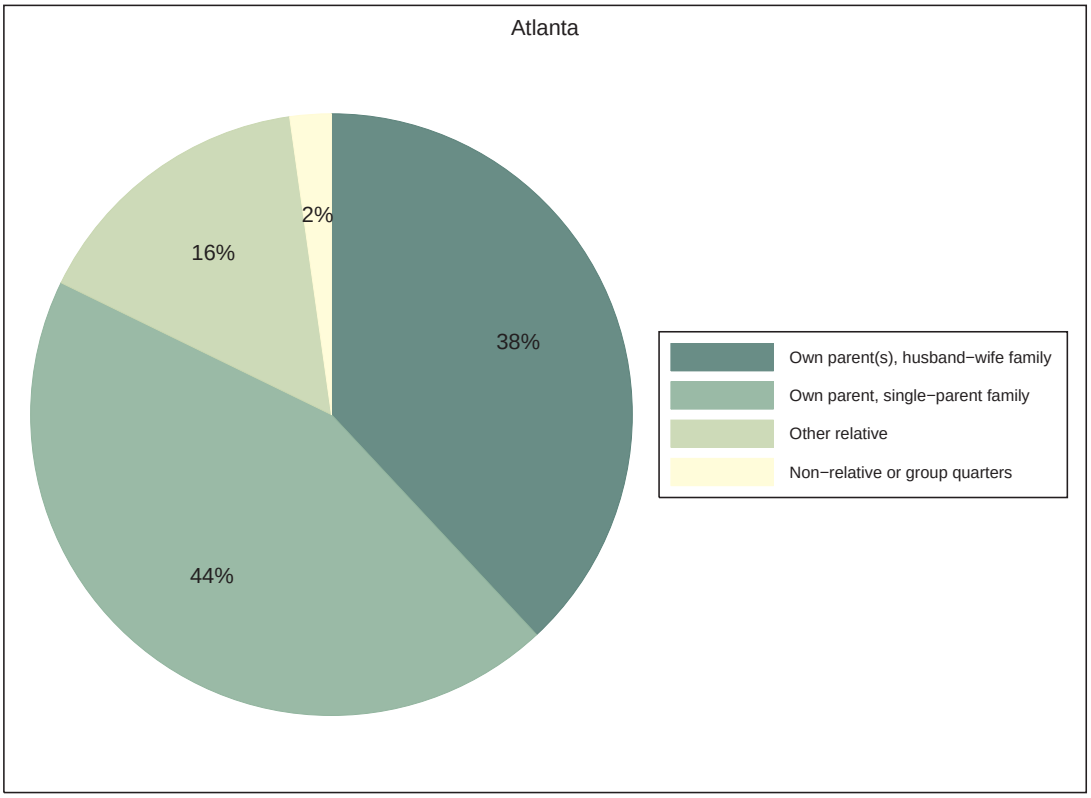
Households by Type



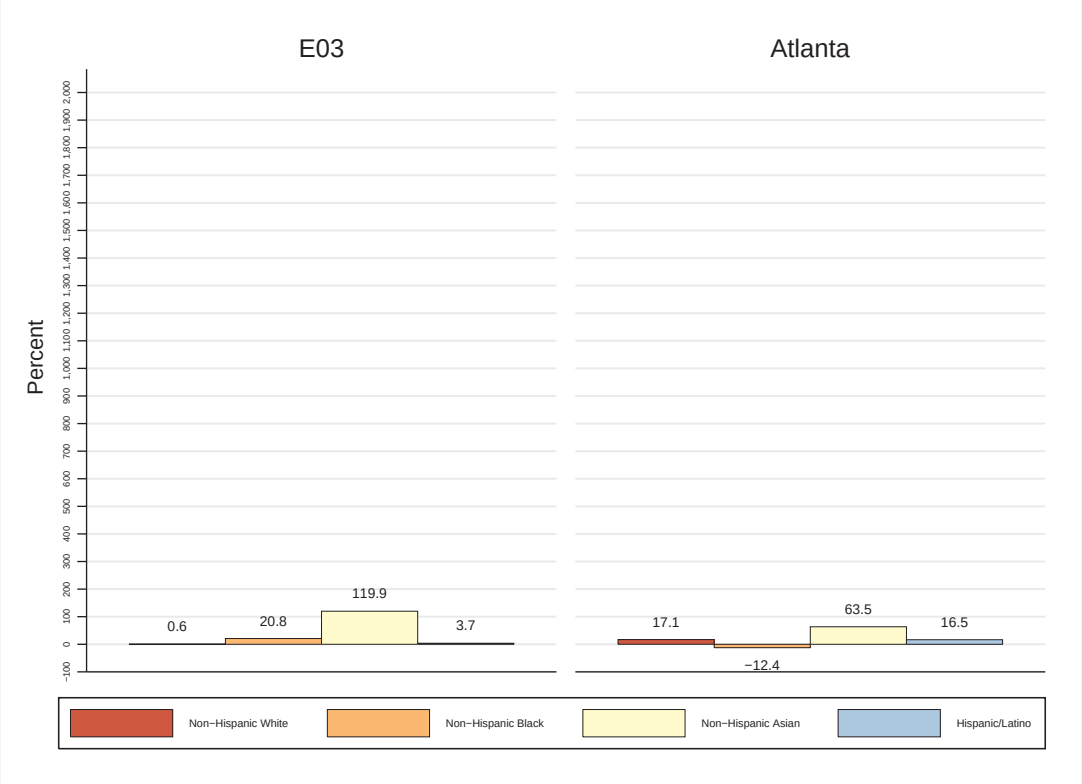


Children by Household Type





Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,771	100.0%
Under 5 years	57	2.1%
5 to 9 years	37	1.3%
10 to 14 years	29	1.0%
15 to 19 years	41	1.5%
20 to 24 years	518	18.7%
25 to 29 years	746	26.9%
30 to 34 years	441	15.9%
35 to 39 years	246	8.9%
40 to 44 years	163	5.9%
45 to 49 years	127	4.6%
50 to 54 years	107	3.9%
55 to 59 years	90	3.2%
60 to 64 years	73	2.6%
65 to 69 years	35	1.3%
70 to 74 years	36	1.3%
75 to 79 years	8	0.3%
80 to 84 years	7	0.3%
85 years and over	10	0.4%
Median age (years)	29.7	(X)
16 years and over	2,646	95.5%
18 years and over	2,637	95.2%
21 years and over	2,571	92.8%
62 years and over	137	4.9%
65 years and over	96	3.5%
Male population	1,232	44.5%
Under 5 years	29	1.0%
5 to 9 years	13	0.5%
10 to 14 years	15	0.5%
15 to 19 years	13	0.5%
20 to 24 years	180	6.5%
25 to 29 years	299	10.8%
30 to 34 years	201	7.3%
35 to 39 years	122	4.4%
40 to 44 years	101	3.6%
45 to 49 years	73	2.6%
50 to 54 years	58	2.1%
55 to 59 years	47	1.7%
60 to 64 years	33	1.2%
65 to 69 years	15	0.5%
70 to 74 years	20	0.7%
75 to 79 years	4	0.1%
80 to 84 years	5	0.2%
85 years and over	4	0.1%
Median age (years)	31.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,173	42.3%
18 years and over	1,170	42.2%
21 years and over	1,152	41.6%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	69	2.5%
65 years and over	48	1.7%
Female population	1,539	55.5%
Under 5 years	28	1.0%
5 to 9 years	24	0.9%
10 to 14 years	14	0.5%
15 to 19 years	28	1.0%
20 to 24 years	338	12.2%
25 to 29 years	447	16.1%
30 to 34 years	240	8.7%
35 to 39 years	124	4.5%
40 to 44 years	62	2.2%
45 to 49 years	54	1.9%
50 to 54 years	49	1.8%
55 to 59 years	43	1.6%
60 to 64 years	40	1.4%
65 to 69 years	20	0.7%
70 to 74 years	16	0.6%
75 to 79 years	4	0.1%
80 to 84 years	2	0.1%
85 years and over	6	0.2%
Median age (years)	28.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,473	53.2%
18 years and over	1,467	52.9%
21 years and over	1,419	51.2%
62 years and over	68	2.5%
65 years and over	48	1.7%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,771	100.0%
One Race	2,703	97.5%
White	1,976	71.3%
Black or African American	504	18.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.1%
Asian	173	6.2%
Asian Indian‡	42	1.5%
Chinese† ‡	29	1.1%
Filipino‡	12	0.4%
Japanese‡	8	0.3%
Korean‡	27	1.0%
Vietnamese‡	7	0.3%
Other Asian† ‡	12	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander† ‡	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian‡	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro‡	0	0.0%
Samoan‡	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander‡	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	45	1.6%
Two or More Races	68	2.5%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.3%
White; Asian	11	0.4%
White; Black or African American	24	0.9%
White; Some Other Race	4	0.1%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:		
White	2,029	73.2%
Black or African American	544	19.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	20	0.7%
Asian	194	7.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.2%
Some Other Race	55	2.0%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	2,771	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	141	5.1%
Mexican‡	62	2.2%
Puerto Rican‡	19	0.7%
Cuban‡	10	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	59	2.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,630	94.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	2,771	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	141	5.1%
White alone	73	2.6%
Black or African American alone	20	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	36	1.3%
Two or More Races	12	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,630	94.9%
White alone	1,903	68.7%
Black or African American alone	484	17.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	173	6.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	9	0.3%
Two or More Races	56	2.0%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	2,771	100.0%
In households	2,771	100.0%
Householder	1,887	68.1%
Spouse	260	9.4%
Child	148	5.3%
Own child under 18 years	130	4.7%
Other relatives	52	1.9%
Under 18 years	3	0.1%
65 years and over†	11	0.4%
Nonrelatives	424	15.3%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%
65 years and over	2	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	125	4.5%
In group quarters	0	0.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0%

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

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
Total households	1,887	100.0%
Family households (families)	342	18.1%
With own children under 18 years	92	4.9%
Husband-wife family	260	13.8%
With own children under 18 years	60	3.2%
Male householder, no wife present	28	1.5%
With own children under 18 years	12	0.6%
Female householder, no husband present	54	2.9%
With own children under 18 years	20	1.1%
Nonfamily households	1,545	81.9%
Householder living alone	1,170	62.0%
Male	434	23.0%
65 years and over‡	36	1.9%
Female	605	32.1%
65 years and over‡	79	4.2%
Households with individuals under 18 years	96	5.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	80	4.2%
Average household size	1.47	(X)
Average family size	2.35	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,130	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,887	88.6%
Vacant housing units	243	11.4%
For rent	117	5.5%
Rented, not occupied	9	0.4%
For sale only	39	1.8%
Sold, not occupied	3	0.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	15	0.7%
All other vacants	60	2.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	6.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	8.0	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	1,887	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	542	28.7%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	859	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.58	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,345	71.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,912	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.42	(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.

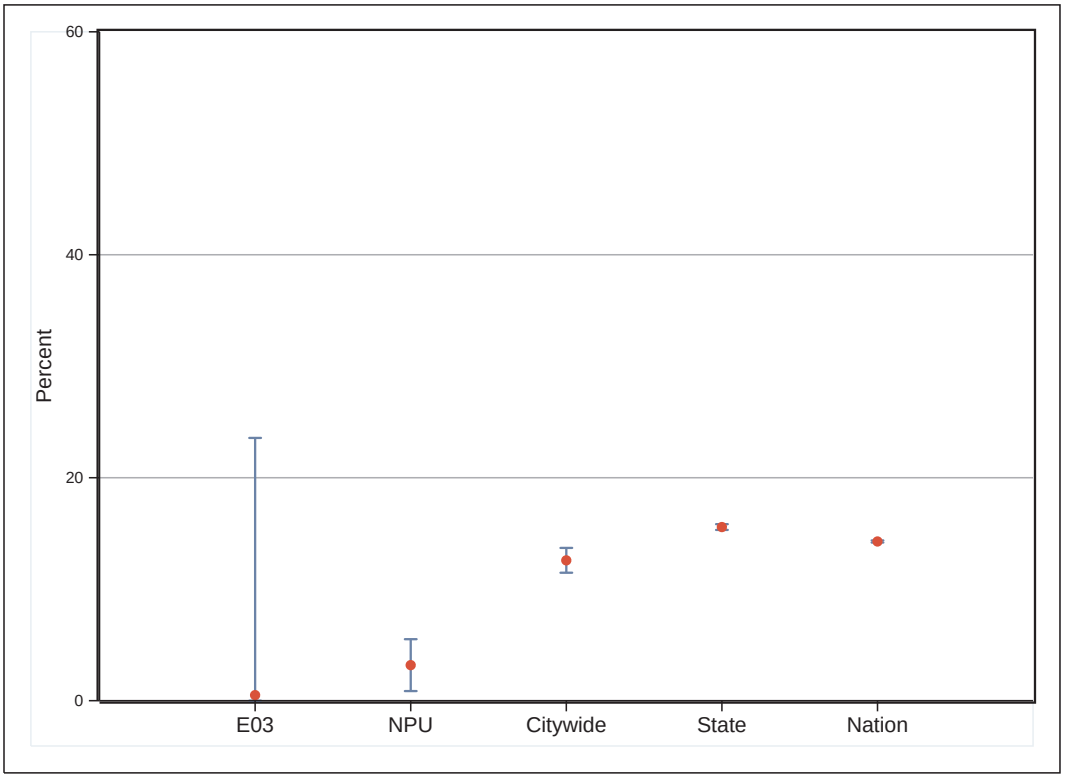
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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.

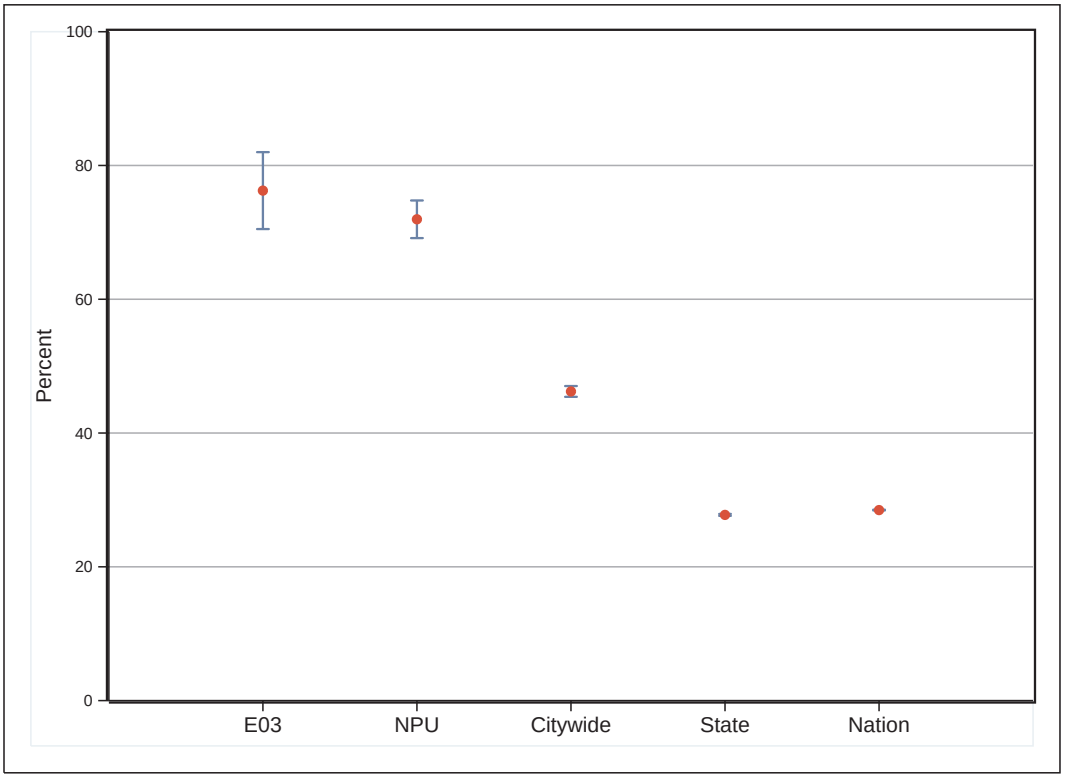
E03

ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

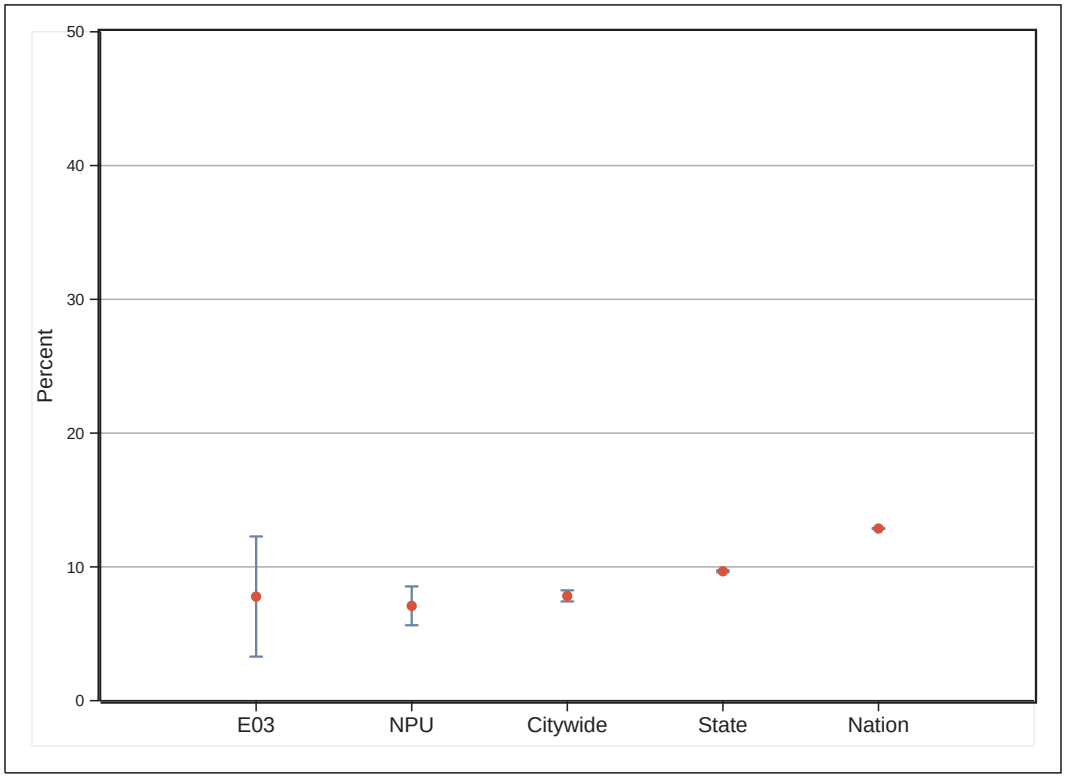


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

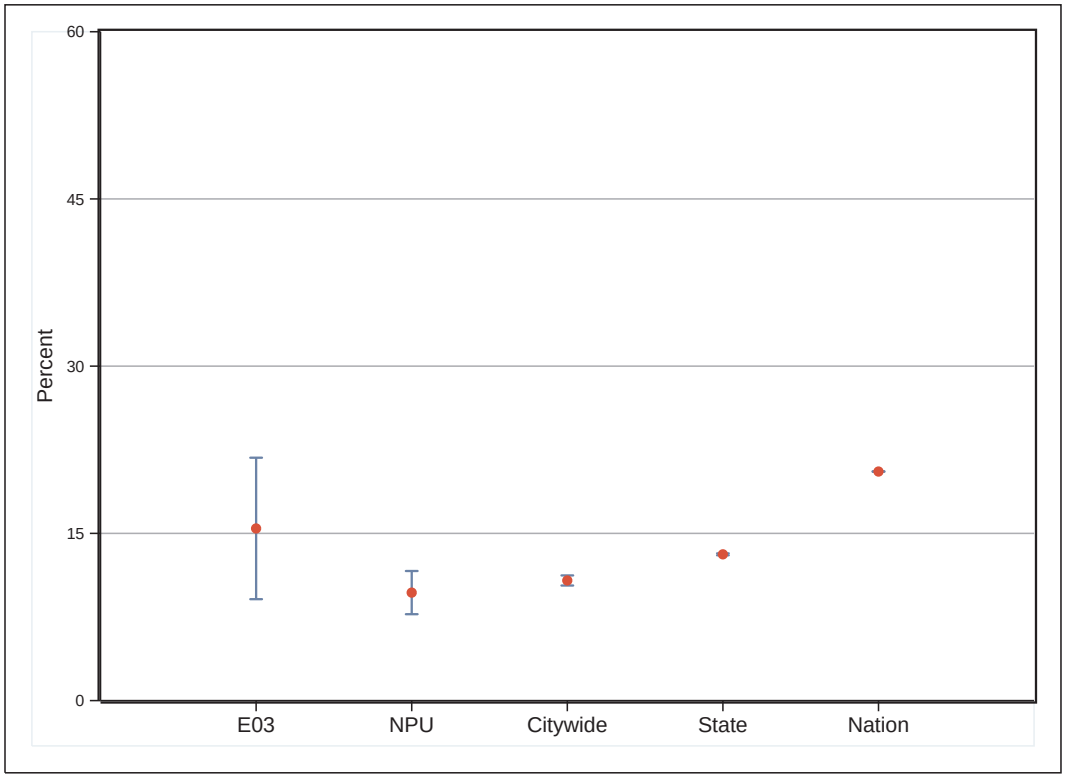


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

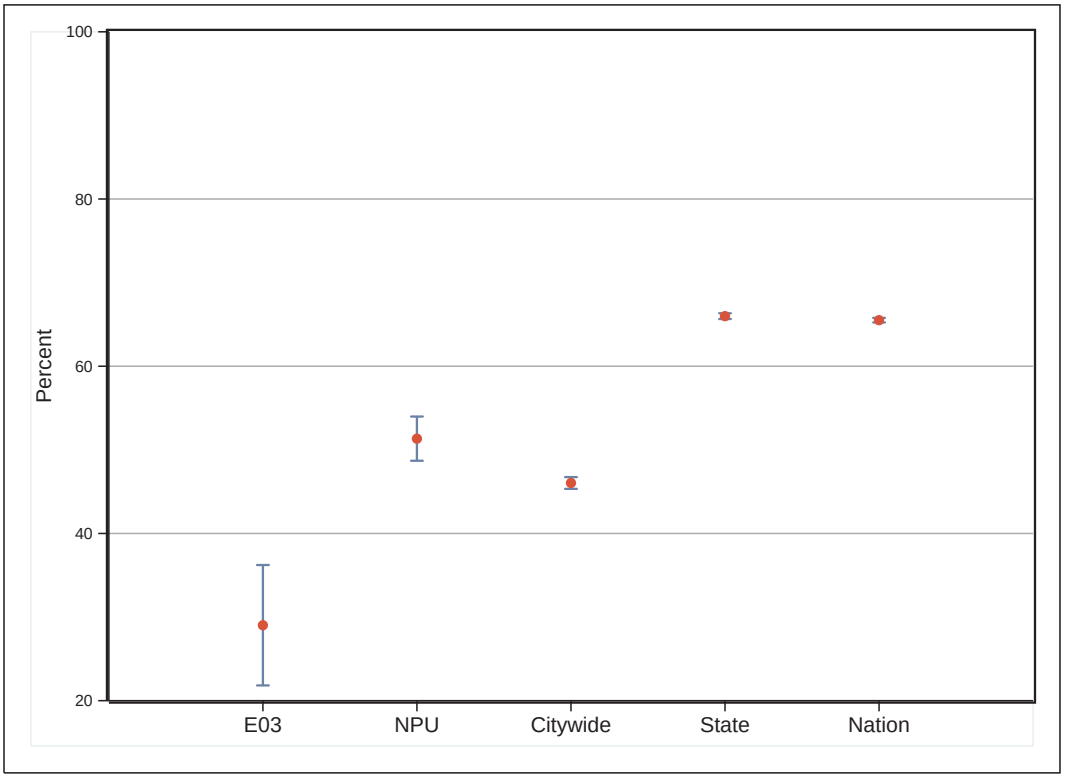


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

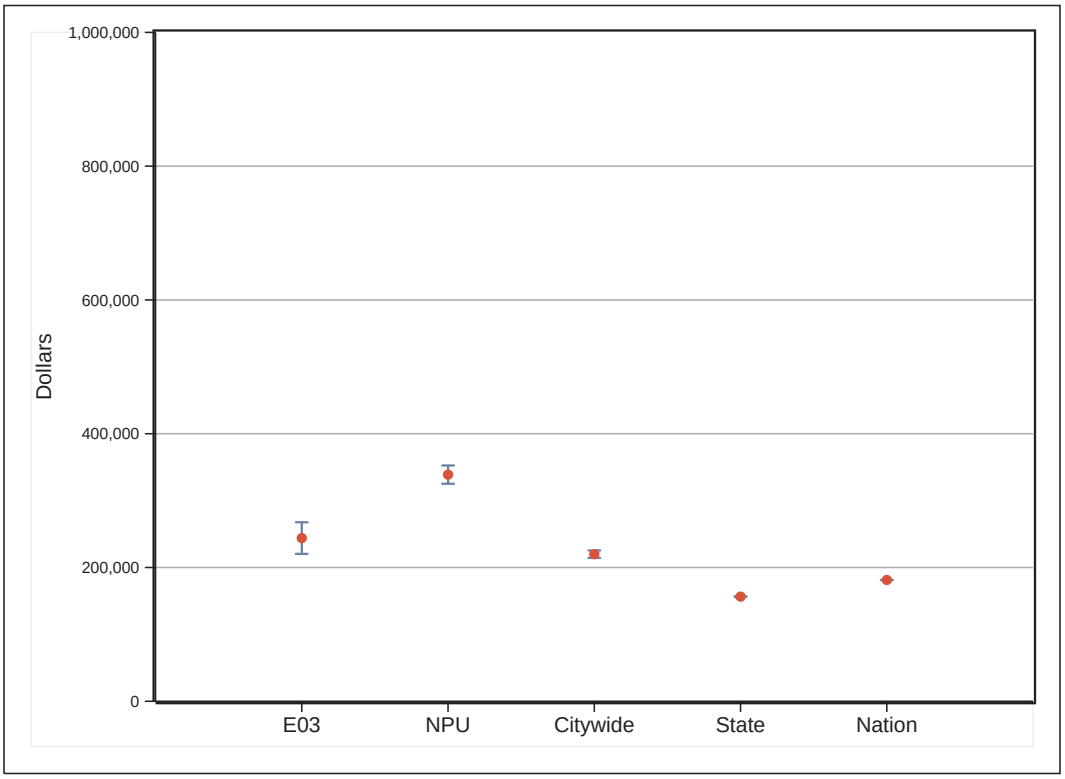


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

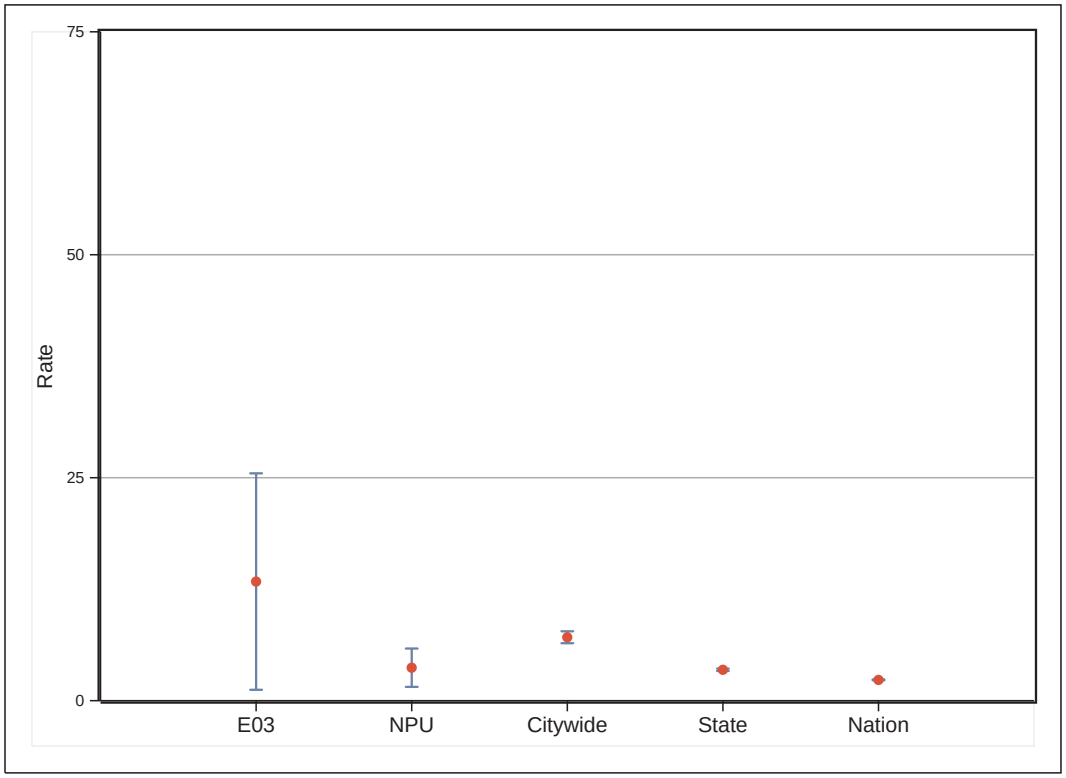


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

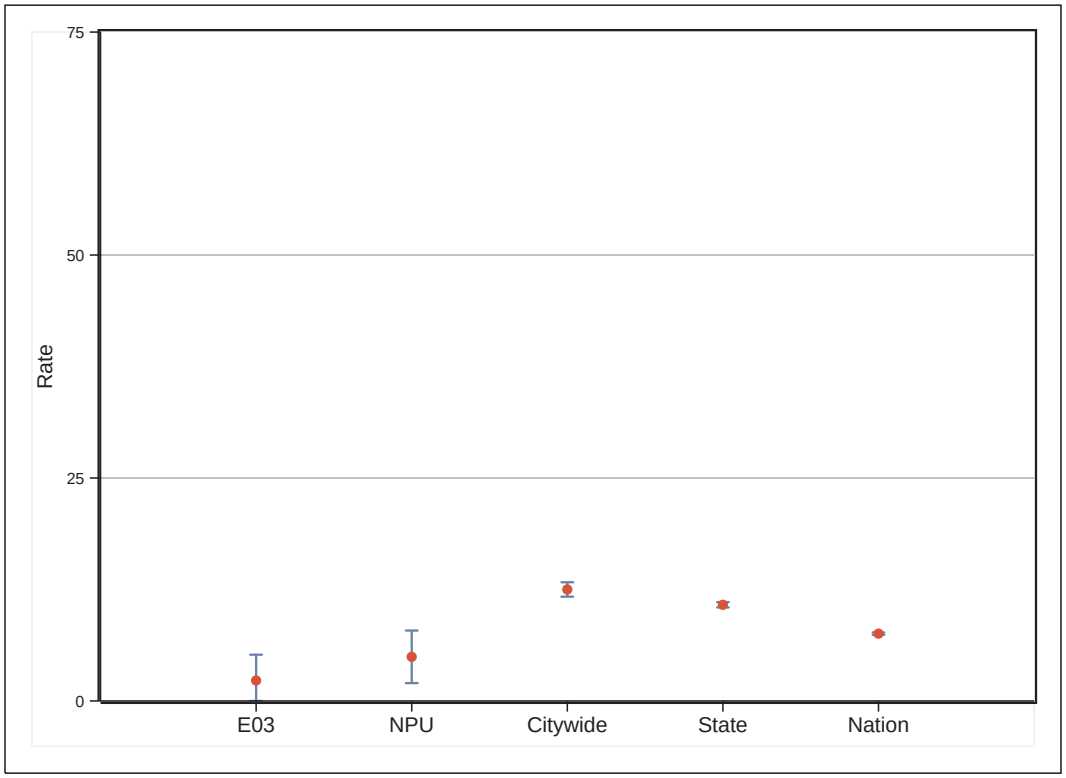


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

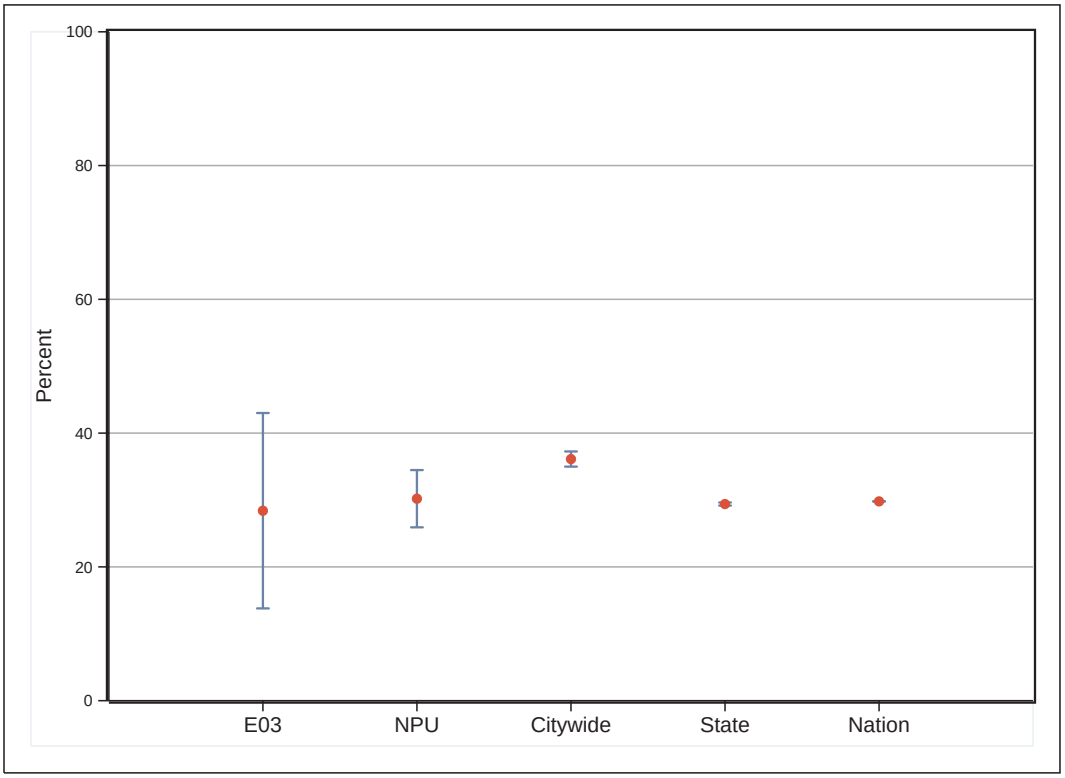


Rental Vacancy Rate

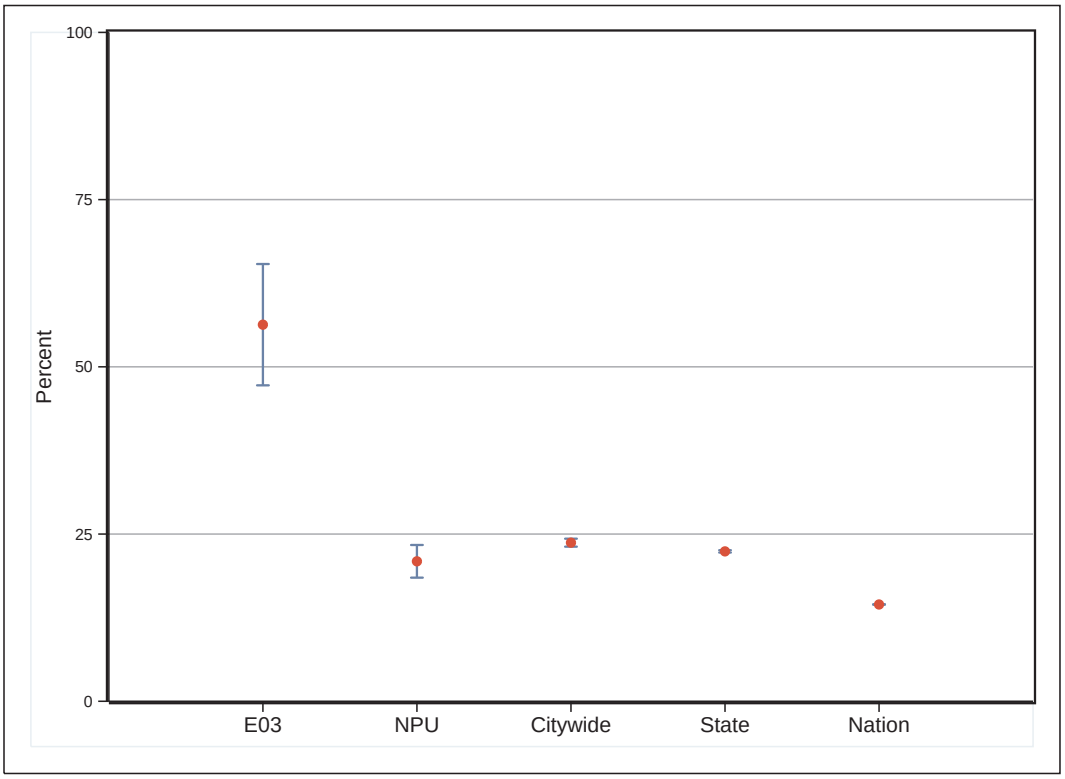


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

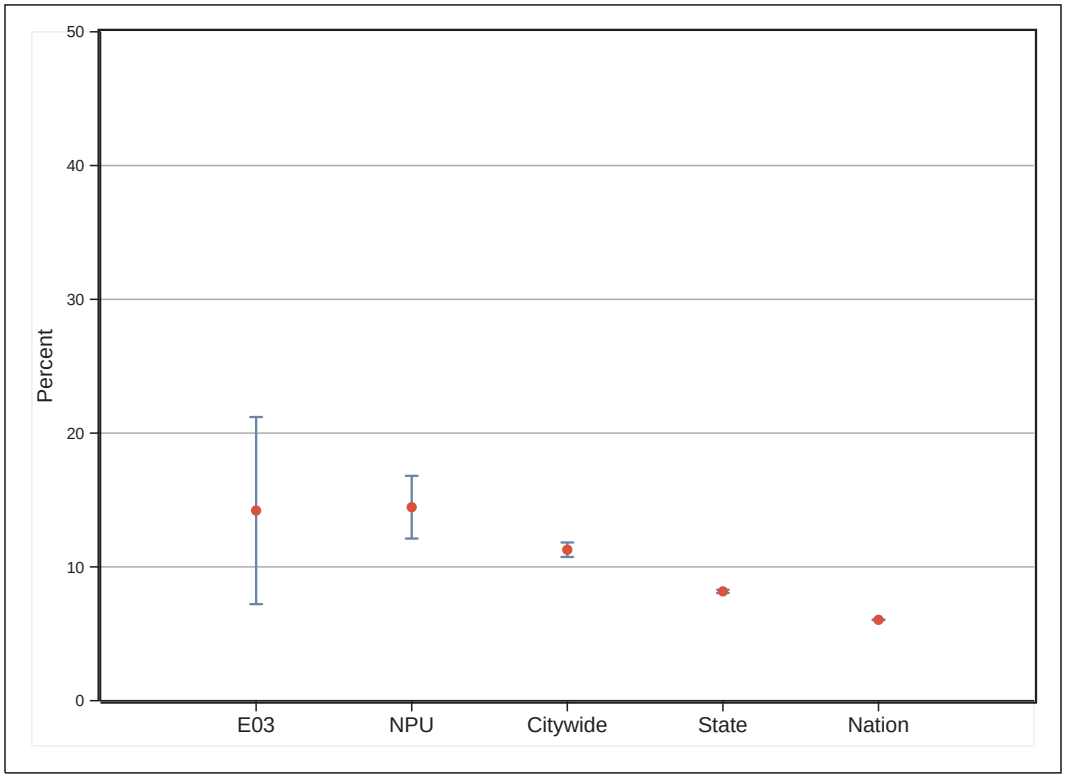


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

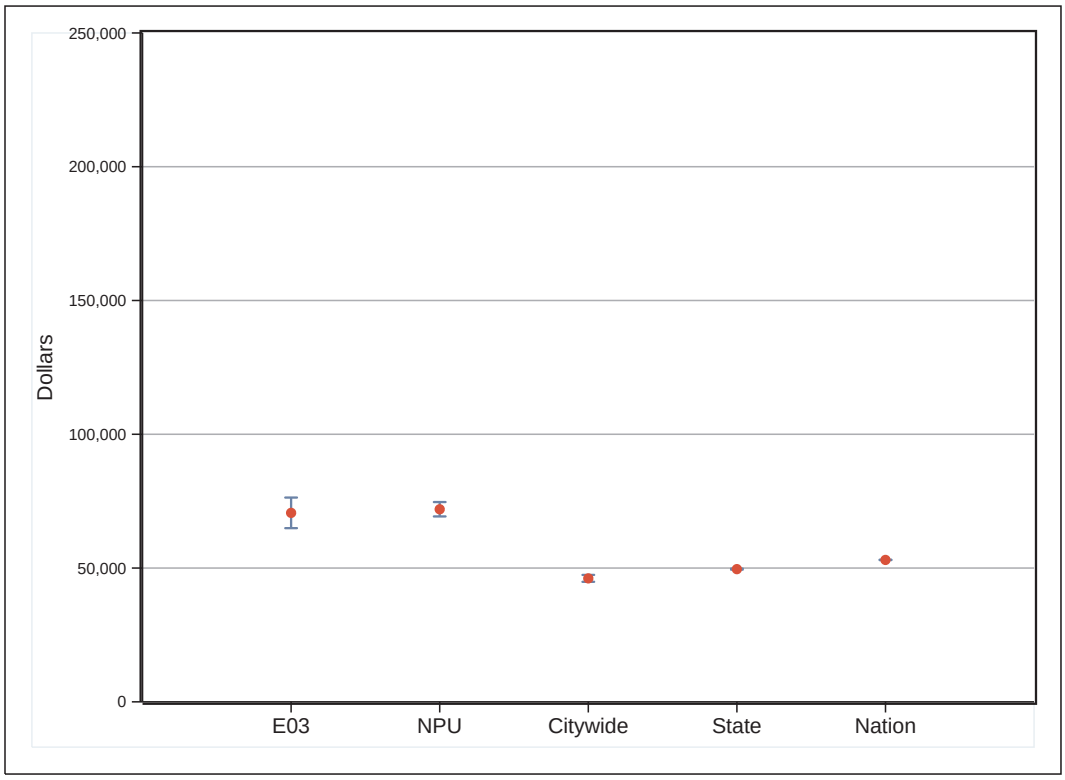


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

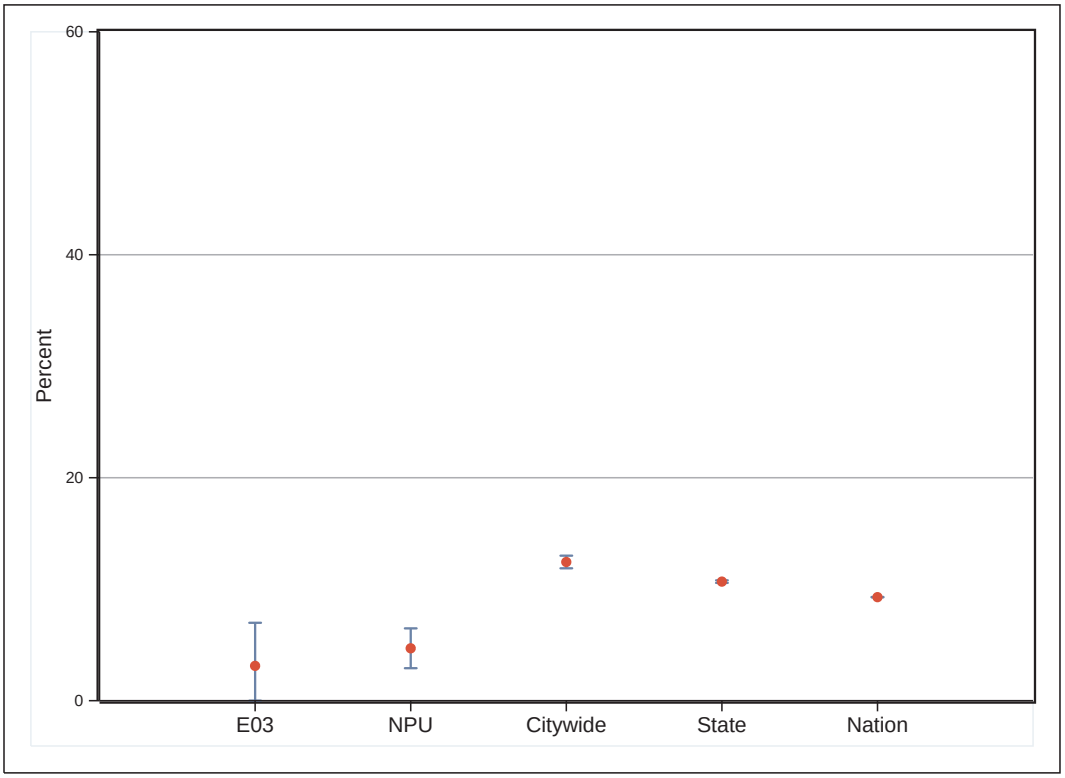


Median Household Income

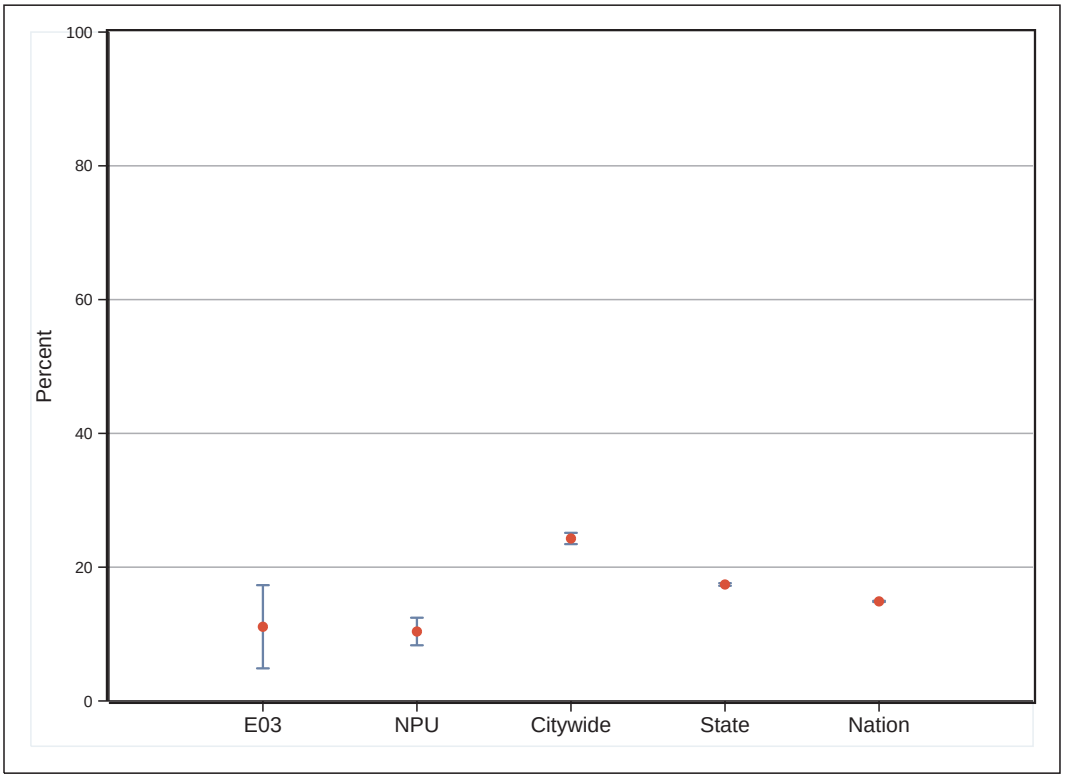


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Family households (families)	493	±176	27.8%	±9.2
With own children under 18 years	98	±73	5.5%	±4.1
Married-couple family	424	±157	24.0%	±8.3
With own children under 18 years	88	±67	4.9%	±3.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
With own children under 18 years	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	68	±88	3.9%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	10	±22	0.6%	±1.3
Nonfamily households	1,278	±237	72.2%	±9.2
Householder living alone	1,032	±236	58.3%	±10.8
65 years and over	74	±87	4.2%	±4.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	98	±68	5.5%	±3.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	116	±104	6.5%	±5.8
Average household size	1.60	±0.09	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.81	±1.16	(X)	(X)

RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	**2,841**	**±414**	**2,841**	**(X)**
Householder	1,698	±266	59.8%	±3.5
Spouse	491	±174	17.3%	±5.6
Child	272	±109	9.6%	±3.6
Other relatives	52	±106	1.8%	±3.7
Nonrelatives	328	±165	11.5%	±5.6
Unmarried partner	127	±81	4.5%	±2.8

MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	**1,373**	**±300**	**1,373**	**(X)**
Never married	740	±249	53.9%	±13.8
Now married, except separated	512	±178	37.3%	±10.1
Separated	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Widowed	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Divorced	191	±153	13.9%	±10.7
Females 15 years and over	**1,312**	**±244**	**1,312**	**(X)**
Never married	791	±234	60.3%	±13.9
Now married, except separated	502	±172	38.3%	±11.0
Separated	0	±19	0.0%	±1.4
Widowed	16	±28	1.2%	±2.1
Divorced	88	±64	6.7%	±4.7

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	**69**	**±78**	**69**	**(X)**
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	3	±20	5.1%	±29.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	5	±30	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	69	±76	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±607	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	46	±83	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	155	±216	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±10	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±15	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±10	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±10	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±10	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	**0**	**±10**	**0**	**(X)**
Who are female	0	±10	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±10	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**554**	**±195**	**554**	**(X)**
Nursery school, preschool	16	±34	2.9%	±6.0
Kindergarten	14	±23	2.4%	±4.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	72	±58	13.0%	±9.4
High school (grades 9-12)	6	±16	1.2%	±2.8
College or graduate school	446	±183	80.5%	±17.1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	**2,322**	**±388**	**2,322**	**(X)**
Less than 9th grade	4	±56	0.2%	±2.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7	±57	0.3%	±2.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	95	±72	4.1%	±3.0
Some college, no degree	297	±138	12.8%	±5.5
Associate's degree	148	±95	6.4%	±4.0
Bachelor's degree	1,183	±267	50.9%	±7.7
Graduate or professional degree	588	±185	25.3%	±6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	99.5%	±23.1	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.2%	±5.7	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,685**	**±415**	**2,685**	**(X)**
Civilian veterans	48	±38	1.8%	±1.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	**2,920**	**±429**	**2,920**	**(X)**
With a disability	266	±156	9.1%	±5.2
Under 18 years	**252**	**±117**	**252**	**(X)**
With a disability	0	±21	0.0%	±8.3
18 to 64 years	**2,326**	**±384**	**2,326**	**(X)**
With a disability	125	±94	5.4%	±3.9
65 years and over	**342**	**±160**	**342**	**(X)**
With a disability	141	±123	41.2%	±30.4

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	**2,846**	**±406**	**2,846**	**(X)**
Same house	1,962	±334	68.9%	±6.4
Different house in the U.S.	865	±302	30.4%	±9.7
Same county	479	±221	16.8%	±7.4
Different county	386	±206	13.6%	±7.0
Same state	267	±181	9.4%	±6.2
Different state	119	±97	4.2%	±3.3
Abroad	18	±26	0.6%	±0.9

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
Native	2,701	±451	96.1%	±4.7
Born in United States	2,634	±472	93.7%	±7.6
State of residence	914	±293	32.5%	±9.0
Different state	1,721	±369	61.2%	±8.8
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	67	±88	2.4%	±3.1
Foreign born	219	±131	7.8%	±4.5

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	**219**	**±131**	**219**	**(X)**
Naturalized U.S. citizen	95	±61	43.6%	±9.9
Not a U.S. citizen	124	±98	56.4%	±29.4

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	**286**	**±144**	**286**	**(X)**
Native	**67**	**±72**	**67**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	0	±10	0.0%	±15.6
Entered before 2010	67	±72	100.0%	±152.1
Foreign born	**219**	**±131**	**219**	**(X)**
Entered 2010 or later	36	±59	16.4%	±25.3
Entered before 2010	183	±94	83.6%	±66.0

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	**219**	**±131**	**219**	**(X)**
Europe	86	±78	39.4%	±26.8
Asia	78	±72	35.5%	±25.1
Africa	1	±12	0.6%	±5.3
Oceania	0	±10	0.0%	±4.8
Latin America	53	±61	24.2%	±23.7
Northern America	1	±10	0.3%	±4.7

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	**2,720**	**±425**	**2,720**	**(X)**
English only	2,300	±410	84.6%	±7.3
Language other than English	420	±185	15.4%	±6.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	17	±115	0.6%	±4.2
Spanish	133	±82	4.9%	±2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	3	±57	0.1%	±2.1
Other Indo-European languages	192	±148	7.1%	±5.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±57	0.0%	±2.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	74	±63	2.7%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	14	±59	0.5%	±2.2
Other languages	20	±40	0.7%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±57	0.0%	±2.1

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
American	346	±225	12.3%	±7.8
Arab	49	±56	1.8%	±2.0
Czech	6	±11	0.2%	±0.4
Danish	9	±19	0.3%	±0.7
Dutch	46	±69	1.6%	±2.4
English	327	±132	11.6%	±4.3
French (except Basque)	32	±48	1.2%	±1.7
French Canadian	17	±25	0.6%	±0.9
German	349	±156	12.4%	±5.2
Greek	33	±57	1.2%	±2.0
Hungarian	24	±35	0.9%	±1.2
Irish	262	±136	9.3%	±4.6
Italian	210	±196	7.5%	±6.9
Lithuanian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Polish	83	±68	3.0%	±2.4
Portuguese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	59	±59	2.1%	±2.1
Scotch-Irish	76	±59	2.7%	±2.1
Scottish	148	±95	5.3%	±3.3
Slovak	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	52	±75	1.8%	±2.6
Swedish	11	±26	0.4%	±0.9
Swiss	8	±17	0.3%	±0.6
Ukranian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	20	±35	0.7%	±1.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	15	±28	0.5%	±1.0

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	**2,670**	**±396**	**2,670**	**(X)**
In labor force	2,067	±363	77.4%	±7.3
Civilian labor force	2,067	±363	77.4%	±7.3
Employed	2,002	±354	75.0%	±7.2
Unemployed	65	±81	2.4%	±3.0
Armed Forces	0	±47	0.0%	±1.7
Not in labor force	604	±216	22.6%	±7.4
Civilian labor force	**2,067**	**±363**	**2,067**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	3.1%	±3.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	**1,328**	**±243**	**1,328**	**(X)**
In labor force	1,005	±246	75.6%	±12.3
Civilian labor force	1,005	±246	75.6%	±12.3
Employed	981	±242	73.9%	±12.2
Own children under 6 years	**98**	**±83**	**98**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	12	±35	12.0%	±34.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	**29**	**±36**	**29**	**(X)**
All parents in family in labor force	26	±42	90.3%	±90.1

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	**1,984**	**±346**	**1,984**	**(X)**
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,540	±348	77.6%	±11.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	33	±44	1.7%	±2.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	73	±71	3.7%	±3.5
Walked	36	±49	1.8%	±2.5
Other means	42	±46	2.1%	±2.3
Worked at home	260	±136	13.1%	±6.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.9	±1.8	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,002**	**±354**	**2,002**	**(X)**
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,581	±287	79.0%	±3.2
Service occupations	122	±78	6.1%	±3.7
Sales and office occupations	495	±206	24.7%	±9.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	51	±45	2.6%	±2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14	±37	0.7%	±1.8

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,002**	**±354**	**2,002**	**(X)**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±27	0.0%	±1.3
Construction	124	±93	6.2%	±4.5
Manufacturing	74	±68	3.7%	±3.4
Wholesale trade	51	±50	2.6%	±2.4
Retail trade	208	±158	10.4%	±7.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	47	±50	2.3%	±2.4
Information	181	±109	9.0%	±5.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	258	±128	12.9%	±6.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	746	±216	37.3%	±8.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	330	±134	16.5%	±6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	143	±87	7.1%	±4.1
Other services, except public administration	62	±54	3.1%	±2.7
Public administration	40	±46	2.0%	±2.3

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**2,002**	**±354**	**2,002**	**(X)**
Private wage and salary workers	1,960	±341	97.9%	±24.3
Government workers	169	±98	8.4%	±4.7
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	134	±100	6.7%	±4.9
Unpaid family workers	0	±27	0.0%	±1.3

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	108	±80	6.1%	±4.4
$10,000 to $14,999	14	±25	0.8%	±1.4
$15,000 to $24,999	67	±60	3.8%	±3.3
$25,000 to $34,999	100	±79	5.6%	±4.4
$35,000 to $49,999	333	±152	18.8%	±8.2
$50,000 to $74,999	329	±145	18.6%	±7.8
$75,000 to $99,999	330	±141	18.6%	±7.6
$100,000 to $149,999	242	±117	13.6%	±6.4
$150,000 to $199,999	89	±64	5.0%	±3.6
$200,000 or more	161	±122	9.1%	±6.8
Median household income (dollars)	70,631	±5,715	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	86,286	±14,830	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,668	±226	94.2%	±2.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	85,461	±15,783	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	74	±92	4.2%	±5.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,356	±29,391	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	203	±127	11.5%	±7.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	17,308	±5,461	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	7	±25	0.4%	±1.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,488	±20,971	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	15	±27	0.8%	±1.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,553	±6,039	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	80	±97	4.5%	±5.4
Families	**493**	**±176**	**493**	**(X)**
Less than $10,000	0	±19	0.0%	±3.8
$10,000 to $14,999	0	±19	0.0%	±3.8
$15,000 to $24,999	0	±27	0.0%	±5.4
$25,000 to $34,999	13	±30	2.6%	±6.1
$35,000 to $49,999	0	±33	0.0%	±6.6
$50,000 to $74,999	126	±104	25.6%	±19.1
$75,000 to $99,999	69	±57	14.1%	±10.5
$100,000 to $149,999	167	±101	33.8%	±16.5
$150,000 to $199,999	58	±55	11.7%	±10.2
$200,000 or more	60	±51	12.2%	±9.5
Median family income (dollars)	113,805	±15,263	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	126,812	±21,022	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	55,427	±7,712	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	**1,278**	**±237**	**1,278**	**(X)**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	55,212	±8,513	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	70,664	±16,168	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	43,777	±3,880	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	73,674	±11,079	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	54,113	±5,741	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	**2,920**	**±429**	**2,920**	**(X)**
With health insurance coverage	2,747	±427	94.1%	±4.8
With private health insurance	2,493	±415	85.4%	±6.7
With public coverage	463	±203	15.8%	±6.6
No health insurance coverage	173	±126	5.9%	±4.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	**252**	**±117**	**252**	**(X)**
No health insurance coverage	3	±20	1.0%	±7.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	**2,326**	**±384**	**2,326**	**(X)**
In labor force:	1,988	±346	1,988	(X)
Employed:	1,925	±340	1,925	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,800	±331	93.5%	±4.8
With private health insurance	1,757	±340	91.3%	±7.1
With public coverage	44	±48	2.3%	±2.5
No health insurance coverage	125	±86	6.5%	±4.3
Unemployed:	63	±65	63	(X)
With health insurance coverage	57	±63	90.4%	±37.5
With private health insurance	57	±63	90.4%	±37.5
With public coverage	0	±10	0.0%	±16.4
No health insurance coverage	6	±15	9.6%	±21.3
Not in labor force:	338	±204	338	(X)
With health insurance coverage	304	±193	90.0%	±17.2
With private health insurance	255	±169	75.5%	±20.3
With public coverage	67	±86	19.9%	±22.3
No health insurance coverage	34	±58	10.0%	±16.2

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	0.0%	±3.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±33.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±48.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±21.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±27.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.0%	±27.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±181.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	11.1%	±6.2	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.4%	±14.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	0.4%	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±11.2	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	1.1%	±29.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	12.1%	±6.1	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	10.6%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	22.3%	±27.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	0.0%	±2.9	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	20.4%	±11.6	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,066**	**±244**	**2,066**	**(X)**
Occupied housing units	1,771	±237	85.7%	±5.4
Vacant housing units	295	±139	14.3%	±6.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	13.4	±12.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	2.3	±2.9	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,066**	**±244**	**2,066**	**(X)**
1-unit, detached	159	±92	7.7%	±4.4
1-unit, attached	159	±84	7.7%	±4.0
2 units	56	±56	2.7%	±2.7
3 or 4 units	119	±99	5.8%	±4.8
5 to 9 units	40	±41	1.9%	±2.0
10 to 19 units	194	±110	9.4%	±5.2
20 or more units	1,296	±250	62.7%	±9.6
Mobile home	0	±19	0.0%	±0.9
Boat, RV, van, etc.	43	±70	2.1%	±3.4

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,066**	**±244**	**2,066**	**(X)**
Built 2010 or later	19	±29	0.9%	±1.4
Built 2000 to 2009	1,145	±230	55.4%	±9.0
Built 1990 to 1999	195	±90	9.4%	±4.2
Built 1980 to 1989	85	±64	4.1%	±3.0
Built 1970 to 1979	16	±26	0.8%	±1.3
Built 1960 to 1969	149	±61	7.2%	±2.8
Built 1950 to 1959	113	±62	5.5%	±2.9
Built 1940 to 1949	128	±103	6.2%	±4.9
Built 1939 or earlier	217	±103	10.5%	±4.8

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,066**	**±244**	**2,066**	**(X)**
1 room	52	±48	2.5%	±2.3
2 rooms	319	±149	15.4%	±7.0
3 rooms	603	±169	29.2%	±7.4
4 rooms	522	±178	25.2%	±8.1
5 rooms	271	±122	13.1%	±5.7
6 rooms	47	±52	2.3%	±2.5
7 rooms	93	±95	4.5%	±4.6
8 rooms	109	±99	5.3%	±4.8
9 rooms or more	49	±32	2.4%	±1.5
Median rooms	4.1	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	**2,066**	**±244**	**2,066**	**(X)**
No bedroom	97	±59	4.7%	±2.8
1 bedroom	798	±201	38.6%	±8.6
2 bedrooms	951	±219	46.0%	±9.1
3 bedrooms	131	±91	6.3%	±4.3
4 bedrooms	59	±43	2.8%	±2.0
5 or more bedrooms	30	±38	1.4%	±1.8

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Owner-occupied	514	±145	29.0%	±7.2
Renter-occupied	1,257	±215	71.0%	±7.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	1.66	±0.25	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.53	±0.18	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Moved in 2010 or later	524	±164	29.6%	±8.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,134	±249	64.0%	±11.2
Moved in 1990 to 1999	65	±59	3.6%	±3.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	48	±44	2.7%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0	±27	0.0%	±1.5
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	±27	0.0%	±1.5

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
No vehicles available	111	±77	6.3%	±4.2
1 vehicle available	1,079	±234	60.9%	±10.4
2 vehicles available	511	±160	28.9%	±8.2
3 or more vehicles available	70	±67	3.9%	±3.7

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Utility gas	368	±112	20.8%	±5.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Electricity	1,399	±233	79.0%	±7.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Coal or coke	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	0	±19	0.0%	±1.1
No fuel used	3	±23	0.2%	±1.3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±10	0.0%	±0.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±10	0.0%	±0.6
No telephone service available	9	±31	0.5%	±1.8

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	**1,771**	**±237**	**1,771**	**(X)**
1.00 or less	1,770	±291	99.9%	±9.6
1.01 to 1.50	1	±27	0.1%	±1.5
1.51 or more	0	±38	0.0%	±2.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**514**	**±145**	**514**	**(X)**
Less than $50,000	0	±53	0.0%	±10.4
$50,000 to $99,999	33	±54	6.4%	±10.4
$100,000 to $149,999	64	±50	12.5%	±9.2
$150,000 to $199,999	94	±63	18.2%	±11.2
$200,000 to $299,999	199	±119	38.6%	±20.3
$300,000 to $499,999	65	±62	12.7%	±11.6
$500,000 to $999,999	41	±46	7.9%	±8.6
$1,000,000 or more	19	±25	3.6%	±4.8
Median (dollars)	243,993	±23,642	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	**514**	**±145**	**514**	**(X)**
Housing units with a mortgage	404	±115	78.5%	±3.5
Housing units without a mortgage	111	±96	21.5%	±17.7

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	**404**	**±115**	**404**	**(X)**
Less than $300	0	±27	0.0%	±6.6
$300 to $499	0	±27	0.0%	±6.6
$500 to $699	14	±33	3.5%	±8.2
$700 to $999	3	±34	0.7%	±8.5
$1,000 to $1,499	122	±65	30.3%	±13.7
$1,500 to $1,999	60	±60	14.8%	±14.3
$2,000 or more	205	±92	50.7%	±17.5
Median (dollars)	2,014	±241	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	**111**	**±96**	**111**	**(X)**
Less than $100	0	±19	0.0%	±17.1
$100 to $199	0	±27	0.0%	±24.2
$200 to $299	2	±28	2.1%	±25.0
$300 to $399	0	±27	0.0%	±24.2
$400 or more	108	±101	97.9%	±33.2
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)	**404**	**±135**	**404**	**(X)**
Less than 20.0 percent	211	±101	52.4%	±17.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	25	±31	6.3%	±7.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	30	±33	7.5%	±7.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	64	±54	16.0%	±12.3
35.0 percent or more	72	±55	17.8%	±12.2
Not computed	0	±19	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	**108**	**±109**	**108**	**(X)**
Less than 10.0 percent	16	±24	14.4%	±16.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±17.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	20	±37	18.9%	±28.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	14	±28	13.1%	±22.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	49	±82	45.2%	±60.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±19	0.0%	±17.4
35.0 percent or more	9	±42	8.4%	±37.4
Not computed	2	±20	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	**1,241**	**±215**	**1,241**	**(X)**
Less than $200	0	±33	0.0%	±2.6
$200 to $299	0	±27	0.0%	±2.2
$300 to $499	0	±38	0.0%	±3.0
$500 to $749	32	±49	2.6%	±3.9
$750 to $999	437	±164	35.2%	±11.8
$1,000 to $1,499	643	±204	51.8%	±13.7
$1,500 or more	129	±94	10.4%	±7.4
Median (dollars)	1,370	±62	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	16	±28	(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)	**1,236**	**±292**	**1,236**	**(X)**
Less than 15.0 percent	278	±153	22.5%	±11.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	215	±110	17.4%	±7.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	190	±123	15.3%	±9.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	176	±113	14.2%	±8.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	84	±67	6.8%	±5.2
35.0 percent or more	294	±131	23.7%	±9.0
Not computed	21	±30	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
Male	1,457	±322	51.8%	±7.9
Female	1,355	±258	48.2%	±5.0
Under 5 years	92	±78	3.3%	±2.7
5 to 9 years	23	±45	0.8%	±1.6
10 to 14 years	11	±31	0.4%	±1.1
15 to 19 years	39	±52	1.4%	±1.8
20 to 24 years	324	±160	11.5%	±5.4
25 to 34 years	1,311	±292	46.6%	±7.2
35 to 44 years	503	±209	17.9%	±6.9
45 to 54 years	246	±109	8.7%	±3.6
55 to 59 years	67	±54	2.4%	±1.9
60 to 64 years	69	±58	2.4%	±2.0
65 to 74 years	127	±107	4.5%	±3.7
75 to 84 years	0	±38	0.0%	±1.3
85 years and over	0	±27	0.0%	±1.0
Median age (years)	30.5	±0.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,685	±434	95.5%	±2.3
21 years and over	2,604	±428	92.6%	±3.5
62 years and over	172	±124	6.1%	±4.3
65 years and over	127	±117	4.5%	±4.1
18 years and over	**2,685**	**±434**	**2,685**	**(X)**
Male	1,373	±320	51.1%	±8.6
Female	1,312	±293	48.9%	±7.5
65 years and over	**127**	**±117**	**127**	**(X)**
Male	91	±103	71.9%	±46.7
Female	36	±55	28.1%	±35.0

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
One race	2,780	±445	98.9%	±1.1
Two or more races	32	±37	1.1%	±1.3
One race	2,780	±445	98.9%	±1.1
White	2,120	±364	75.4%	±4.7
Black or African American	421	±263	15.0%	±9.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±26	0.2%	±0.9
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.3
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	3	±17	0.1%	±0.6
Asian	150	±143	5.3%	±5.0
Asian Indian	89	±129	3.2%	±4.6
Chinese	16	±25	0.6%	±0.9
Filipino	19	±43	0.7%	±1.5
Japanese	2	±13	0.1%	±0.4
Korean	16	±24	0.6%	±0.9
Vietnamese	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	8	±42	0.3%	±1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±28	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	18	±30	0.6%	±1.1
Two or more races	32	±37	1.1%	±1.3
White and Black or African American	15	±29	0.5%	±1.0
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	17	±31	0.6%	±1.1
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
White	2,152	±368	76.5%	±4.7
Black or African American	436	±264	15.5%	±9.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	4	±26	0.2%	±0.9
Asian	233	±184	8.3%	±6.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	18	±30	0.6%	±1.1

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	**2,812**	**±449**	**2,812**	**(X)**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	80	±62	2.8%	±2.2
Mexican	35	±46	1.3%	±1.6
Puerto Rican	1	±12	0.1%	±0.4
Cuban	0	±10	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	43	±42	1.5%	±1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,753	±446	97.9%	±2.6
White alone	2,100	±363	74.7%	±4.9
Black or African American alone	415	±262	14.8%	±9.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	±26	0.2%	±0.9
Asian alone	216	±182	7.7%	±6.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	17	±31	0.6%	±1.1
Two races including Some other race	0	±19	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	17	±31	0.6%	±1.1

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