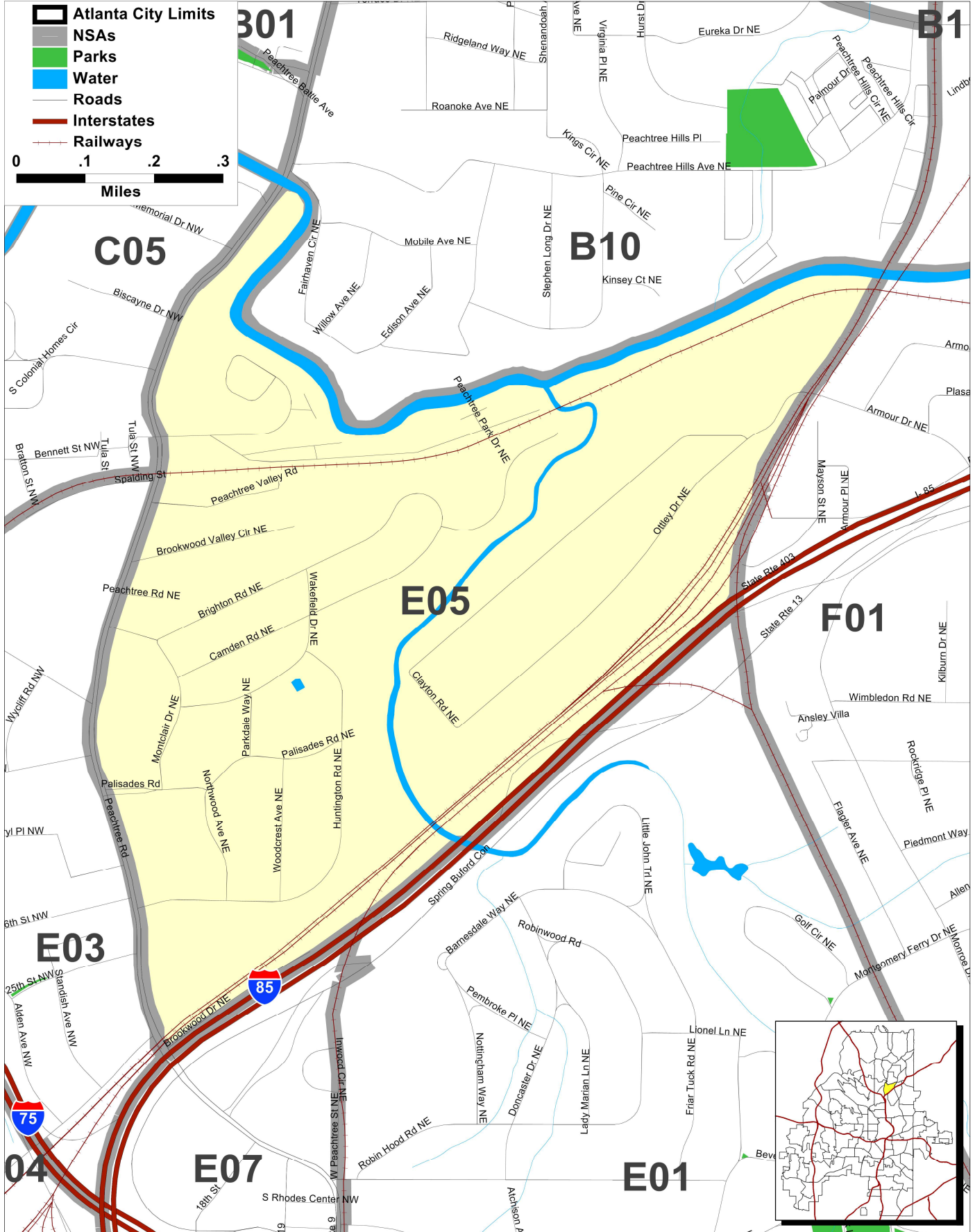


Neighborhood Statistical Area E05



Neighborhood(s): Brookwood Hills

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Contents

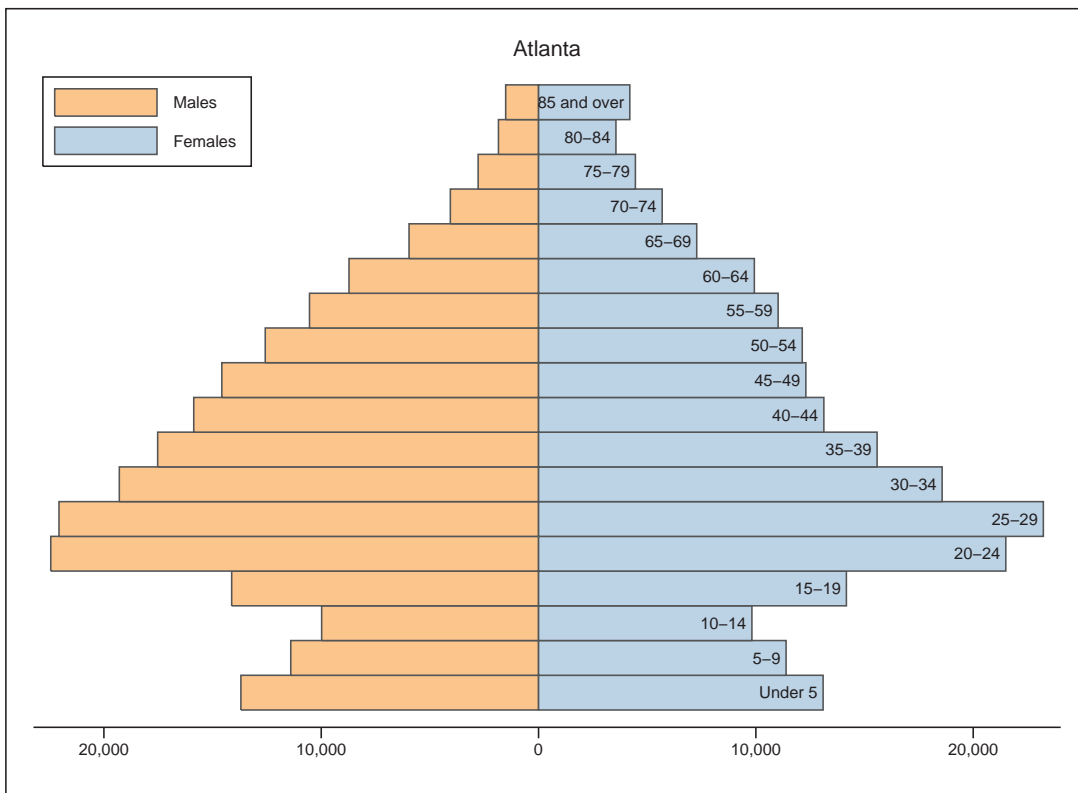
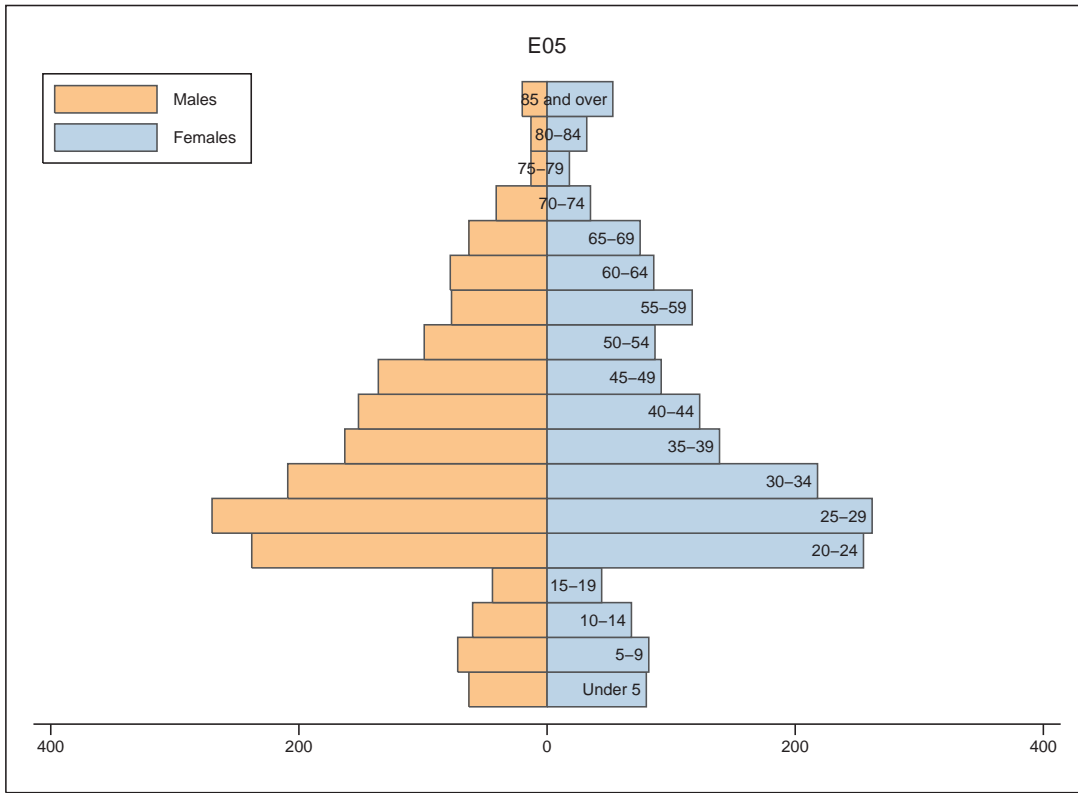
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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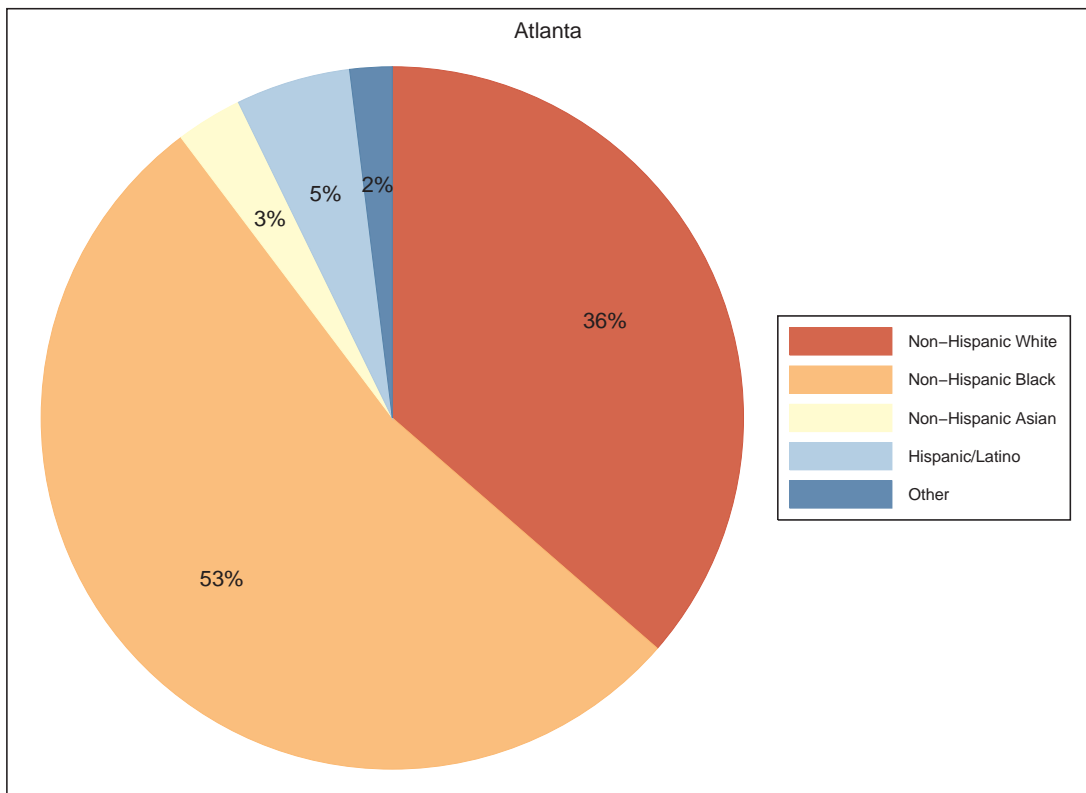
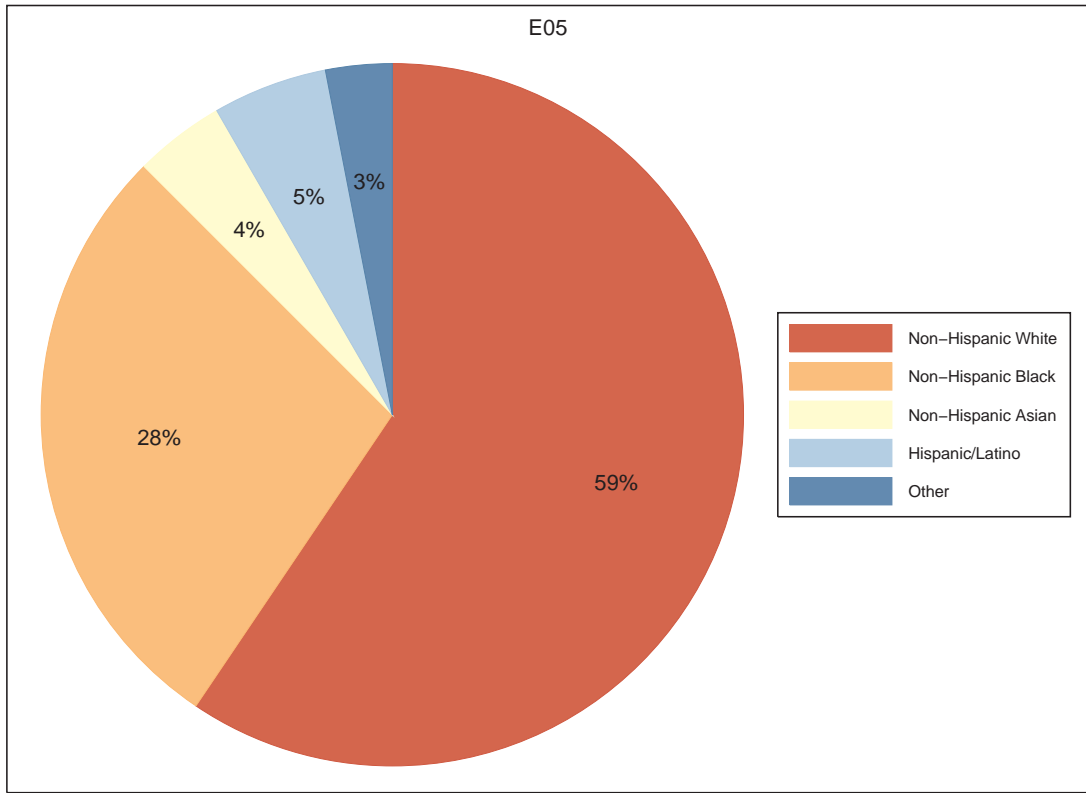
E05

Decennial 2010 Profile

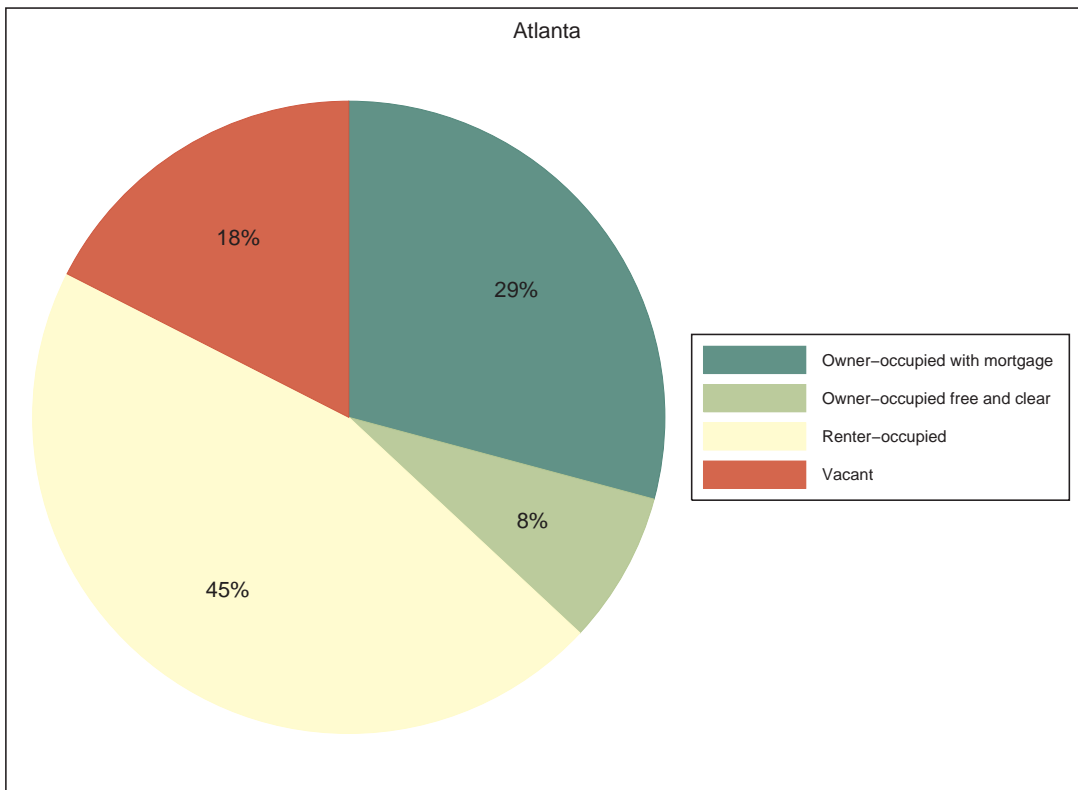
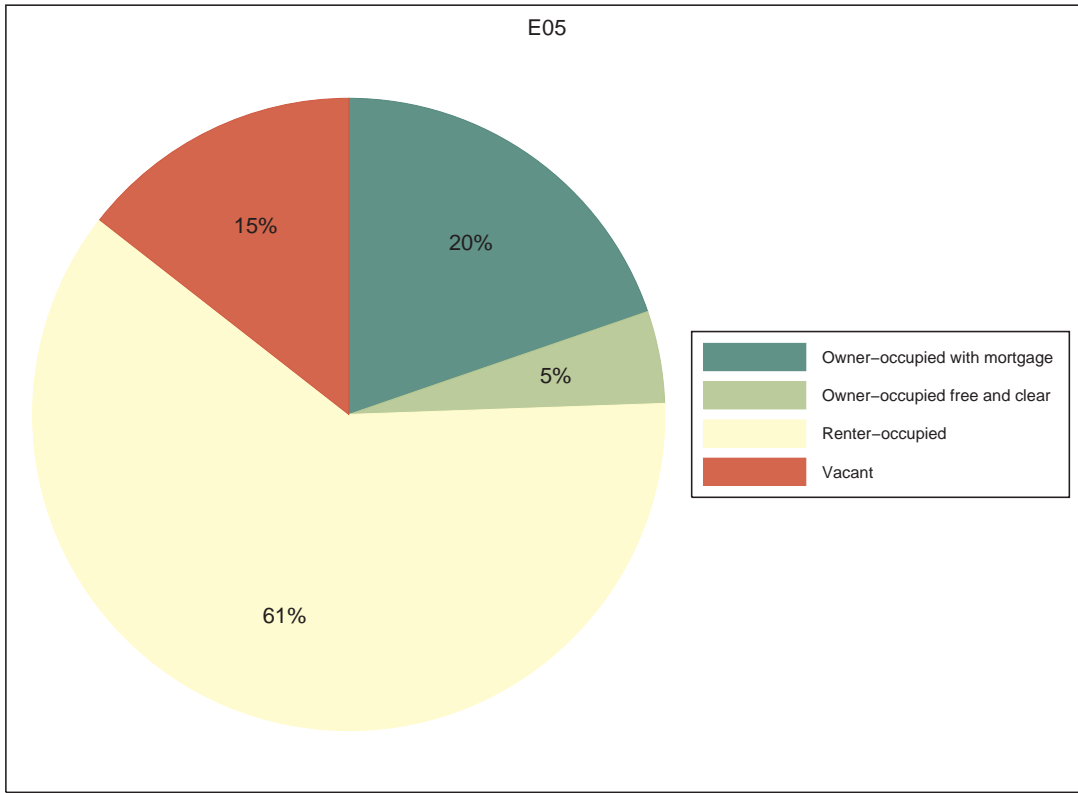
Sex and Age



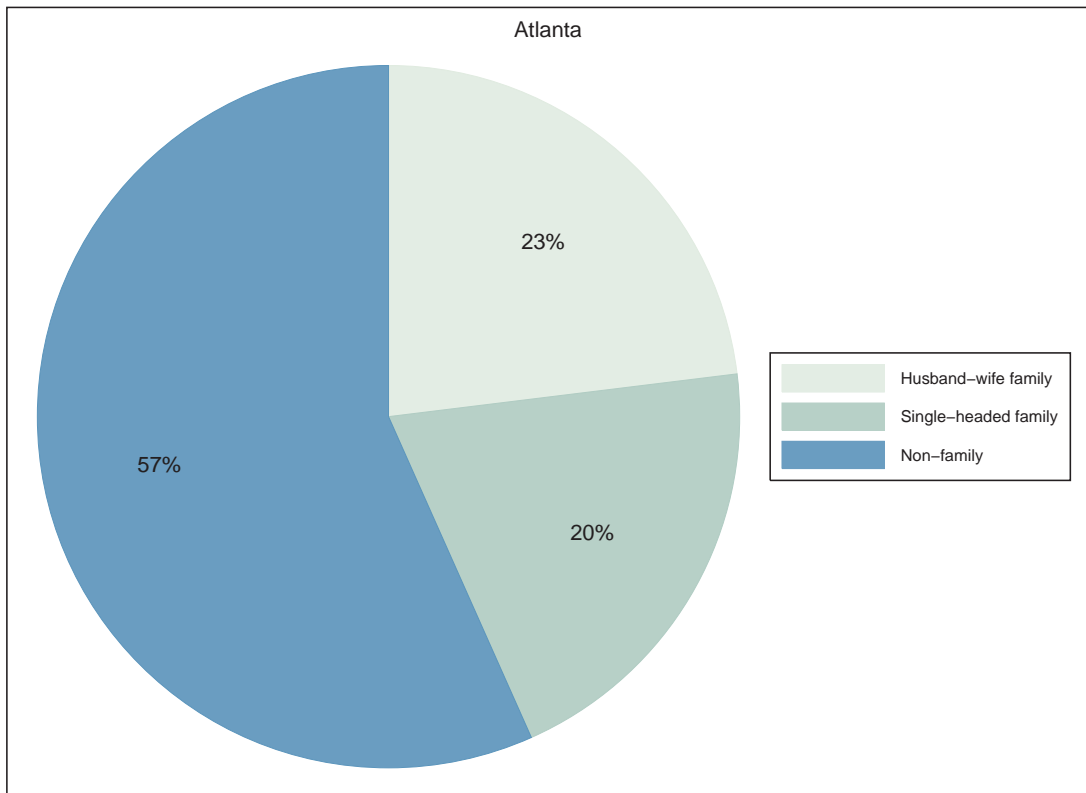
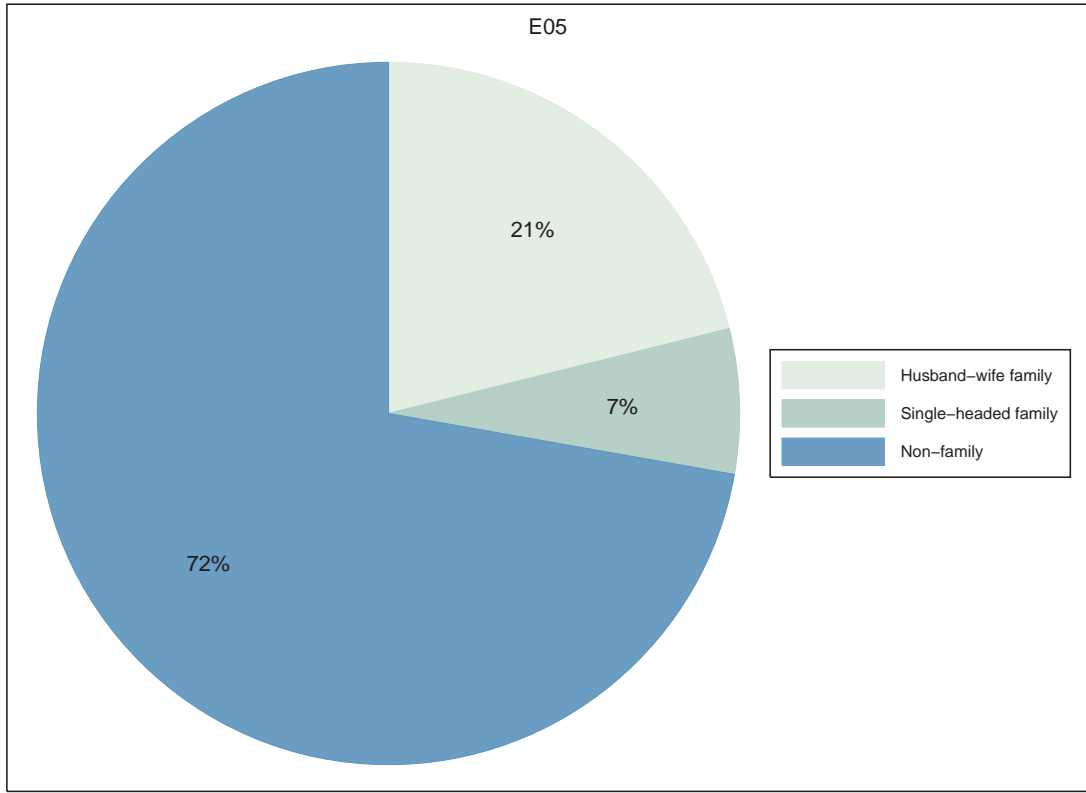
Race and Latino Origin



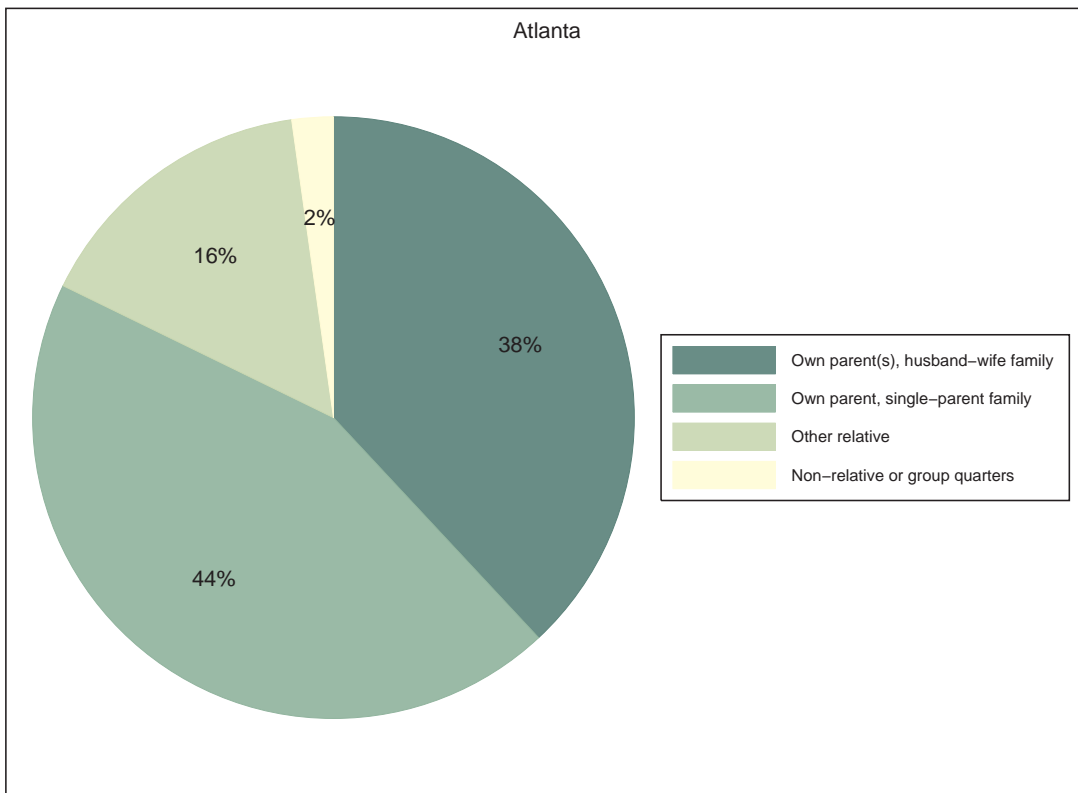
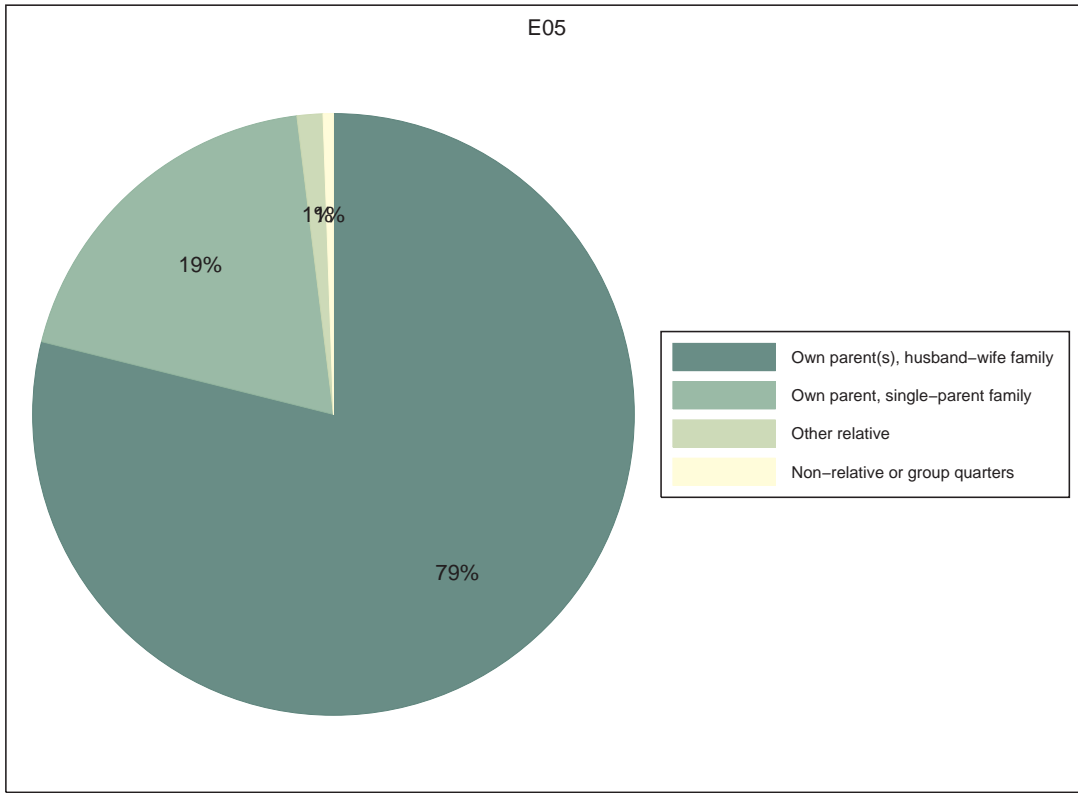
Housing Tenure



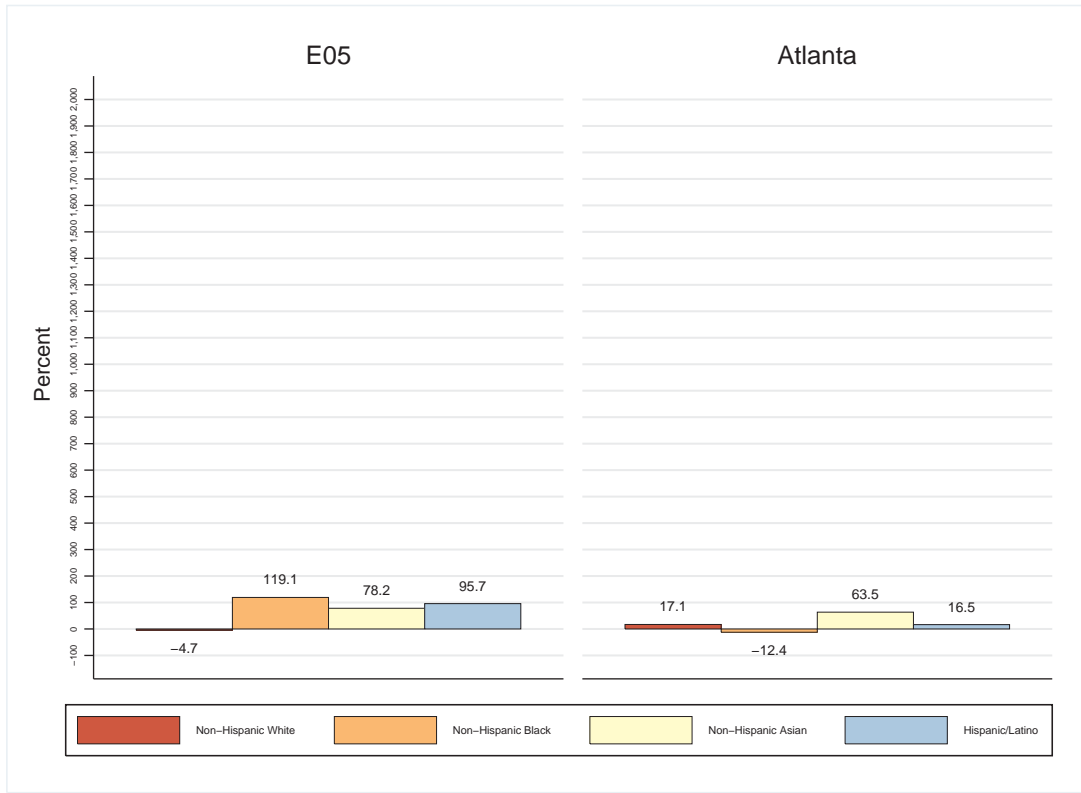
Households by Type



Children by Household Type



Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,677	100.0%
Under 5 years	143	3.9%
5 to 9 years	154	4.2%
10 to 14 years	128	3.5%
15 to 19 years	88	2.4%
20 to 24 years	493	13.4%
25 to 29 years	532	14.5%
30 to 34 years	427	11.6%
35 to 39 years	302	8.2%
40 to 44 years	275	7.5%
45 to 49 years	228	6.2%
50 to 54 years	186	5.1%
55 to 59 years	194	5.3%
60 to 64 years	164	4.5%
65 to 69 years	138	3.8%
70 to 74 years	76	2.1%
75 to 79 years	31	0.8%
80 to 84 years	45	1.2%
85 years and over	73	2.0%
Median age (years)	33.5	(X)
16 years and over	3,232	87.9%
18 years and over	3,201	87.1%
21 years and over	3,118	84.8%
62 years and over	450	12.2%
65 years and over	363	9.9%
Male population	1,811	49.3%
Under 5 years	63	1.7%
5 to 9 years	72	2.0%
10 to 14 years	60	1.6%
15 to 19 years	44	1.2%
20 to 24 years	238	6.5%
25 to 29 years	270	7.3%
30 to 34 years	209	5.7%
35 to 39 years	163	4.4%
40 to 44 years	152	4.1%
45 to 49 years	136	3.7%
50 to 54 years	99	2.7%
55 to 59 years	77	2.1%
60 to 64 years	78	2.1%
65 to 69 years	63	1.7%
70 to 74 years	41	1.1%
75 to 79 years	13	0.4%
80 to 84 years	13	0.4%
85 years and over	20	0.5%
Median age (years)	33.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,606	43.7%
18 years and over	1,591	43.3%
21 years and over	1,550	42.2%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	186	5.1%
65 years and over	150	4.1%
Female population		
	1,866	50.7%
Under 5 years	80	2.2%
5 to 9 years	82	2.2%
10 to 14 years	68	1.8%
15 to 19 years	44	1.2%
20 to 24 years	255	6.9%
25 to 29 years	262	7.1%
30 to 34 years	218	5.9%
35 to 39 years	139	3.8%
40 to 44 years	123	3.3%
45 to 49 years	92	2.5%
50 to 54 years	87	2.4%
55 to 59 years	117	3.2%
60 to 64 years	86	2.3%
65 to 69 years	75	2.0%
70 to 74 years	35	1.0%
75 to 79 years	18	0.5%
80 to 84 years	32	0.9%
85 years and over	53	1.4%
Median age (years)	33.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,626	44.2%
18 years and over	1,610	43.8%
21 years and over	1,568	42.6%
62 years and over	264	7.2%
65 years and over	213	5.8%

RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,677	100.0%
One Race	3,561	96.8%
White	2,279	62.0%
Black or African American	1,053	28.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	13	0.4%
Asian	149	4.1%
Asian Indian [‡]	39	1.1%
Chinese ^{† ‡}	40	1.1%
Filipino [‡]	6	0.2%
Japanese [‡]	7	0.2%
Korean [‡]	37	1.0%
Vietnamese [‡]	1	0.0%
Other Asian ^{† ‡}	19	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ^{† ‡}	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian [‡]	2	0.1%
Guamanian or Chamorro [‡]	0	0.0%
Samoan [‡]	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [‡]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	65	1.8%
Two or More Races	116	3.2%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.2%
White; Asian	16	0.4%
White; Black or African American	34	0.9%
White; Some Other Race	11	0.3%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,361	64.2%
Black or African American	1,125	30.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	47	1.3%
Asian	183	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	14	0.4%
Some Other Race	85	2.3%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
Total population	3,677	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	196	5.3%
Mexican‡	57	1.6%
Puerto Rican‡	32	0.9%
Cuban‡	15	0.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	92	2.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,481	94.7%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
Total population	3,677	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	196	5.3%
White alone	96	2.6%
Black or African American alone	18	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.2%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	54	1.5%
Two or More Races	21	0.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,481	94.7%
White alone	2,183	59.4%
Black or African American alone	1,035	28.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7	0.2%
Asian alone	148	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	11	0.3%
Two or More Races	95	2.6%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
Total population	3,677	100.0%
In households	3,533	96.1%
Householder	2,146	58.4%
Spouse	453	12.3%
Child	524	14.3%
Own child under 18 years	467	12.7%
Other relatives	73	2.0%
Under 18 years	5	0.1%
65 years and over†	13	0.4%
Nonrelatives	337	9.2%
Under 18 years	3	0.1%
65 years and over	3	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	148	4.0%
In group quarters	144	3.9%
Institutionalized population	144	3.9%
Male	44	1.2%
Female	100	2.7%
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	2,146	100.0%
Family households (families)	599	27.9%
With own children under 18 years	265	12.3%
Husband-wife family	453	21.1%
With own children under 18 years	194	9.0%
Male householder, no wife present	55	2.6%
With own children under 18 years	21	1.0%
Female householder, no husband present	91	4.2%
With own children under 18 years	50	2.3%
Nonfamily households	1,547	72.1%
Householder living alone	1,264	58.9%
Male	656	30.6%
65 years and over [‡]	34	1.6%
Female	608	28.3%
65 years and over [‡]	55	2.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	271	12.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	188	8.8%
Average household size	1.65	(X)
Average family size	2.75	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,511	100.0%
Occupied housing units	2,146	85.5%
Vacant housing units	365	14.5%
For rent	160	6.4%
Rented, not occupied	5	0.2%
For sale only	91	3.6%
Sold, not occupied	4	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	42	1.7%
All other vacants	63	2.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	12.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.4	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	2,146	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	612	28.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,363	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.23	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,534	71.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,170	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.41	(X)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

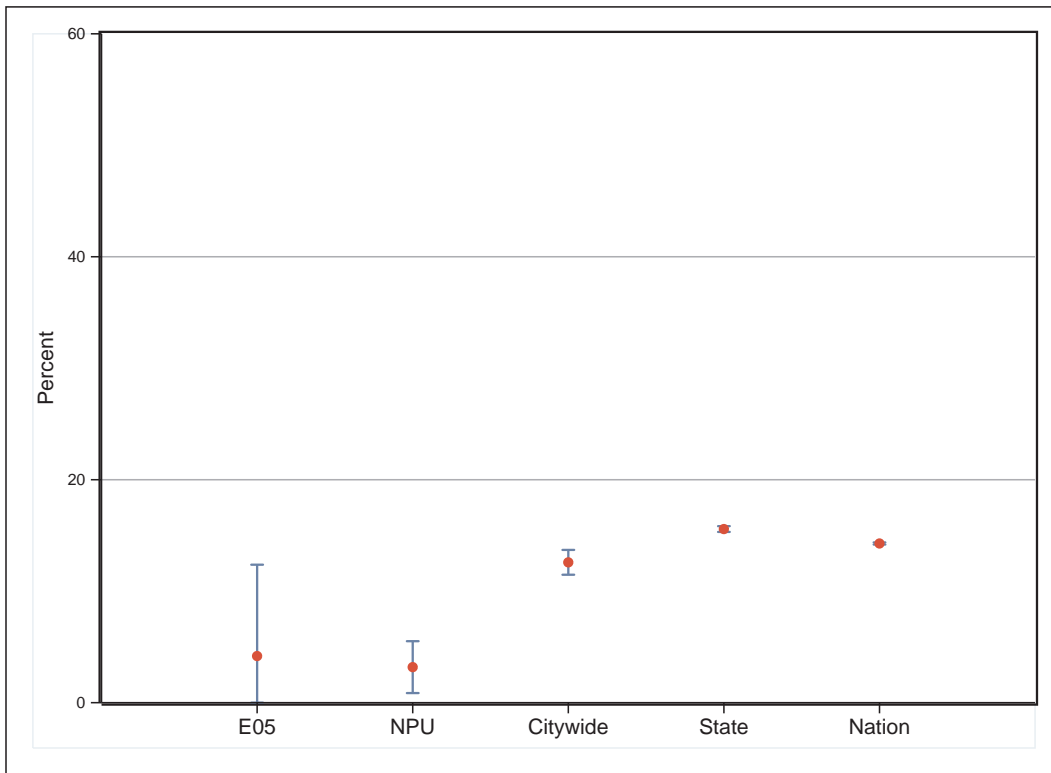
Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?

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

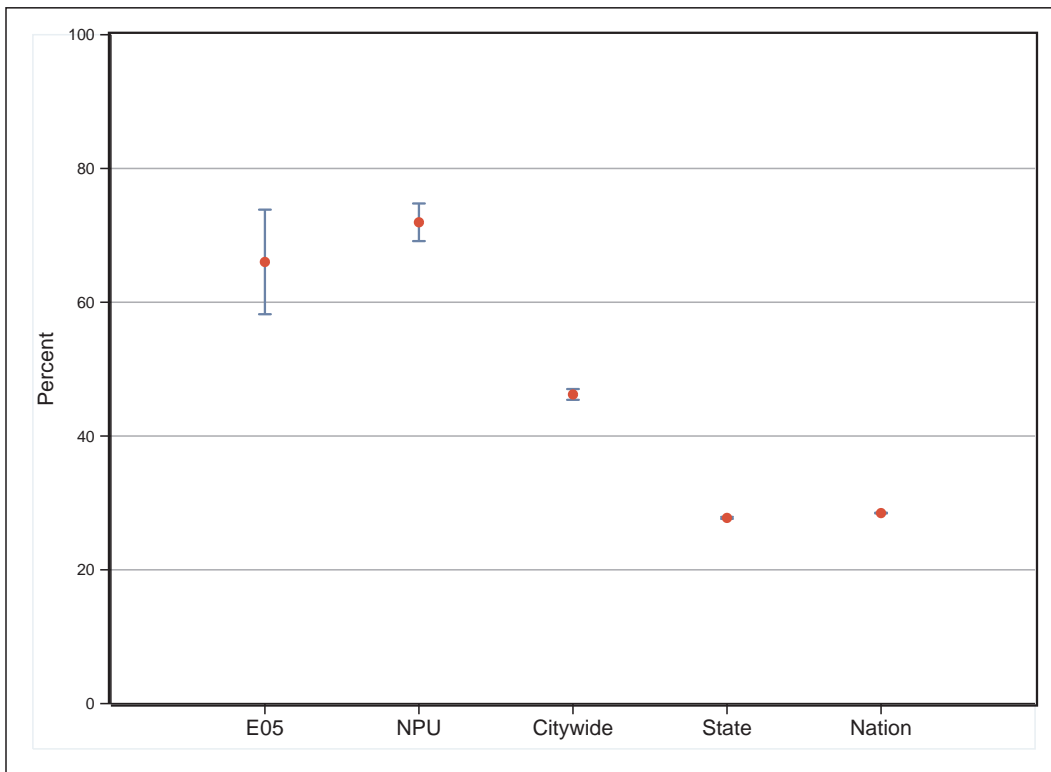
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ACS 2008-12 Profile

Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

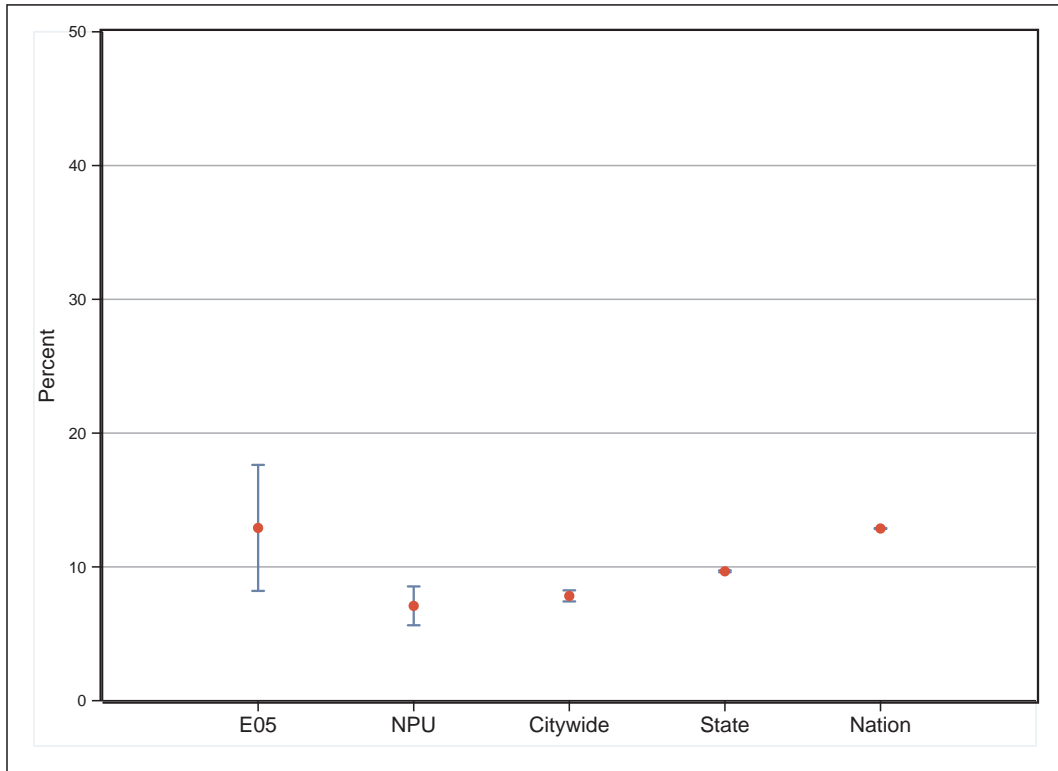


Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

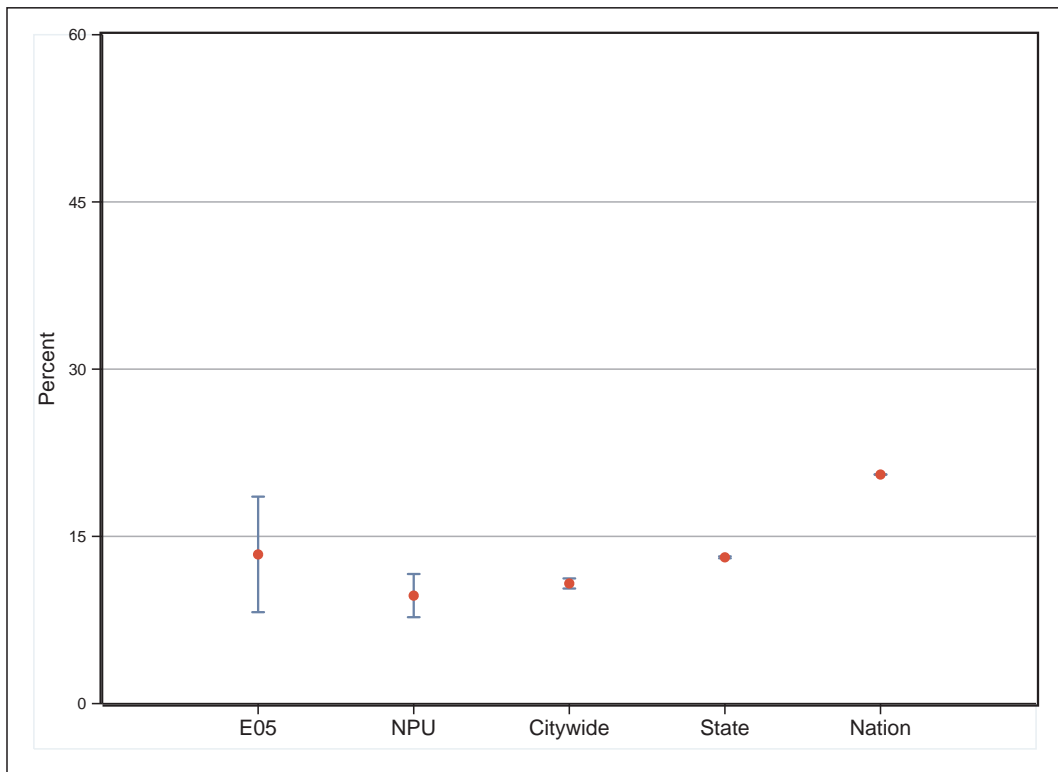


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Foreign-Born

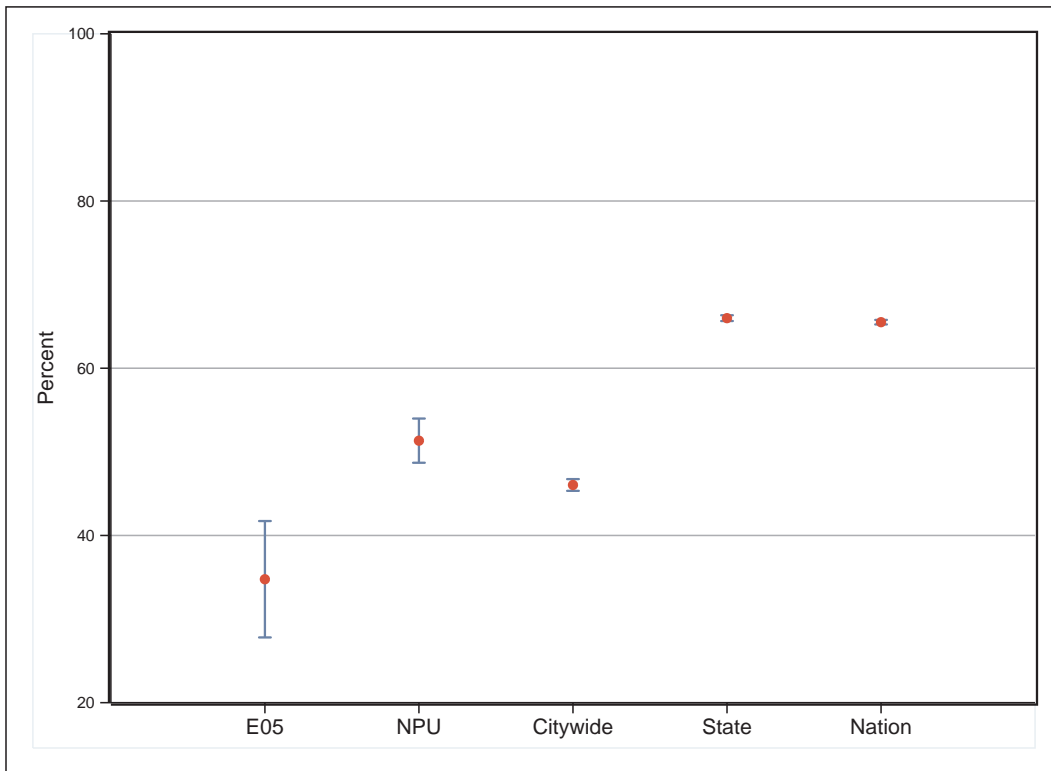


Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

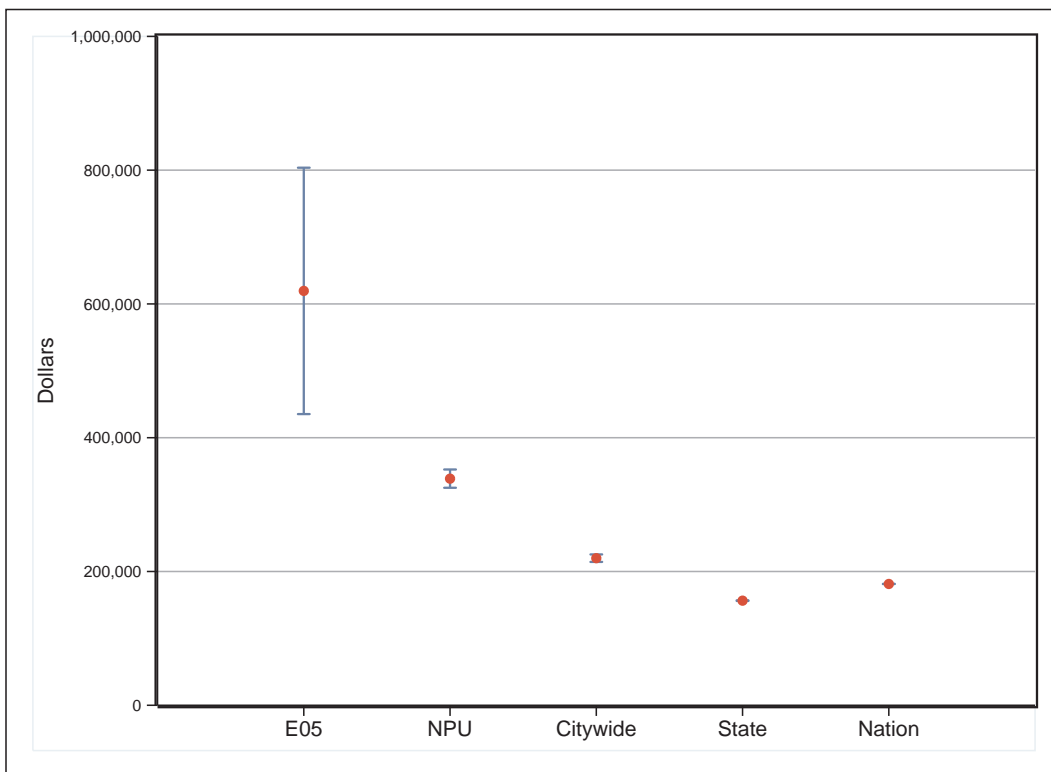


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Owner-Occupied

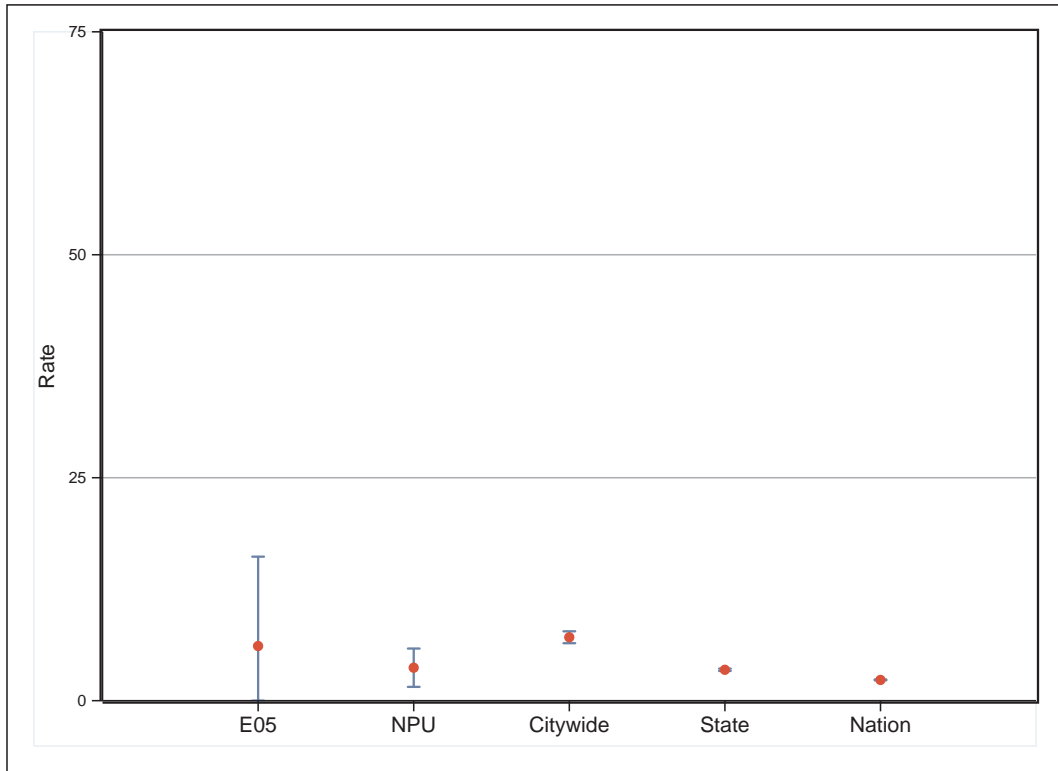


Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

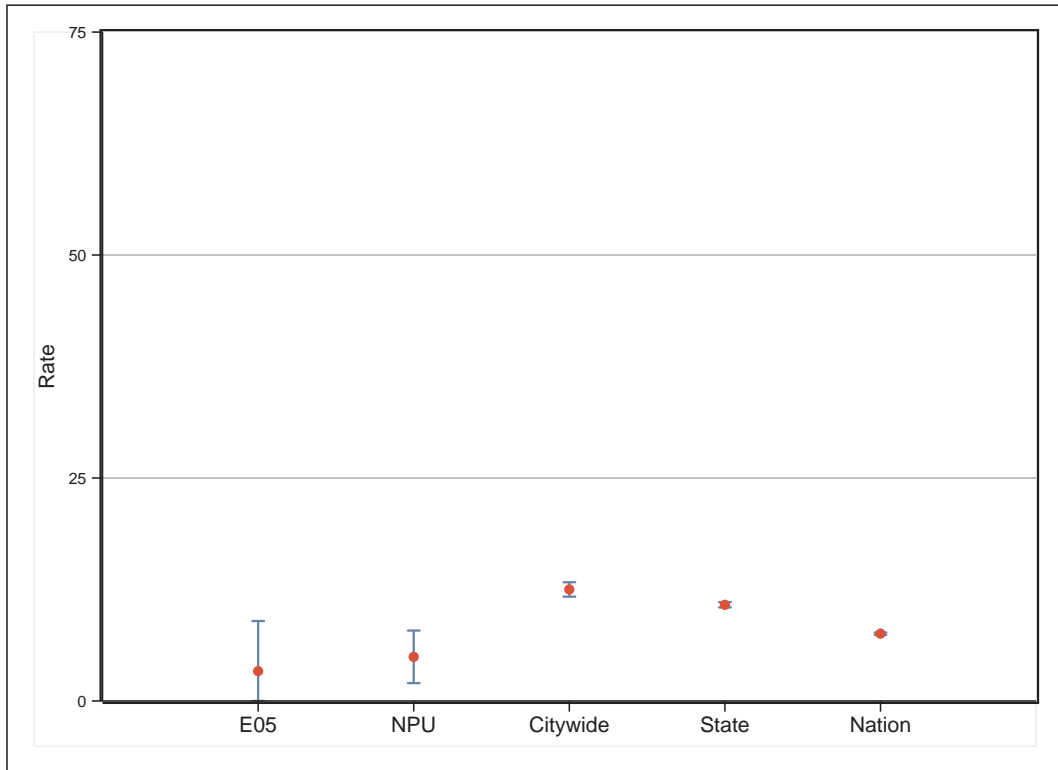


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate

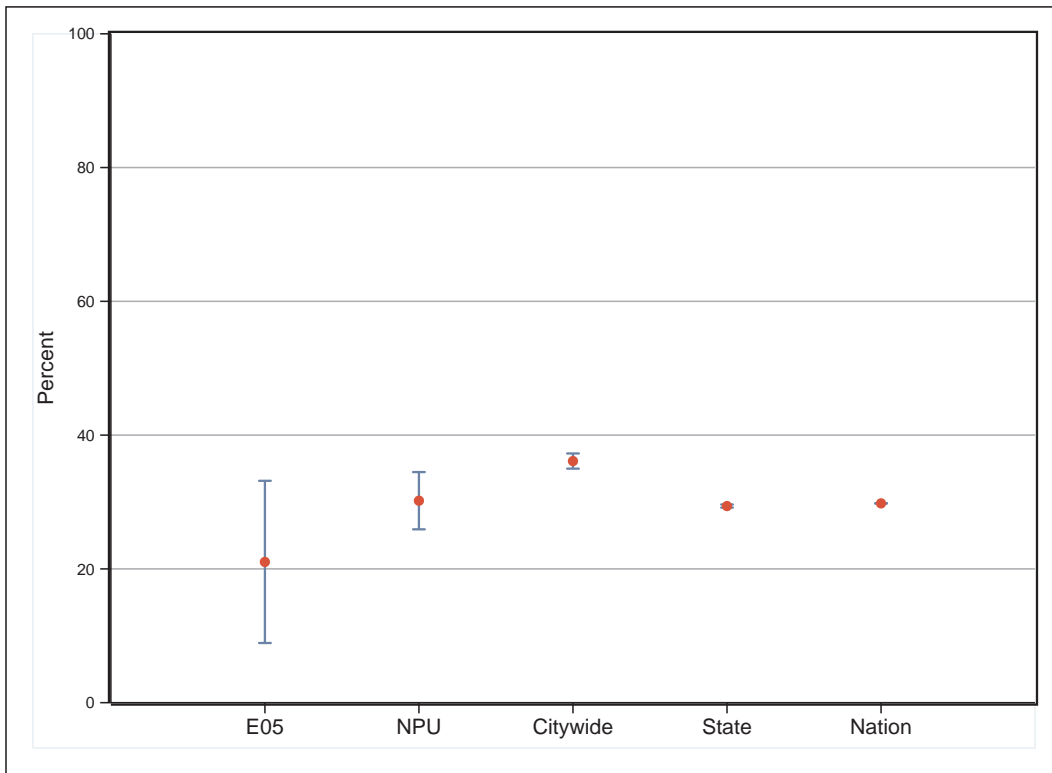


Rental Vacancy Rate

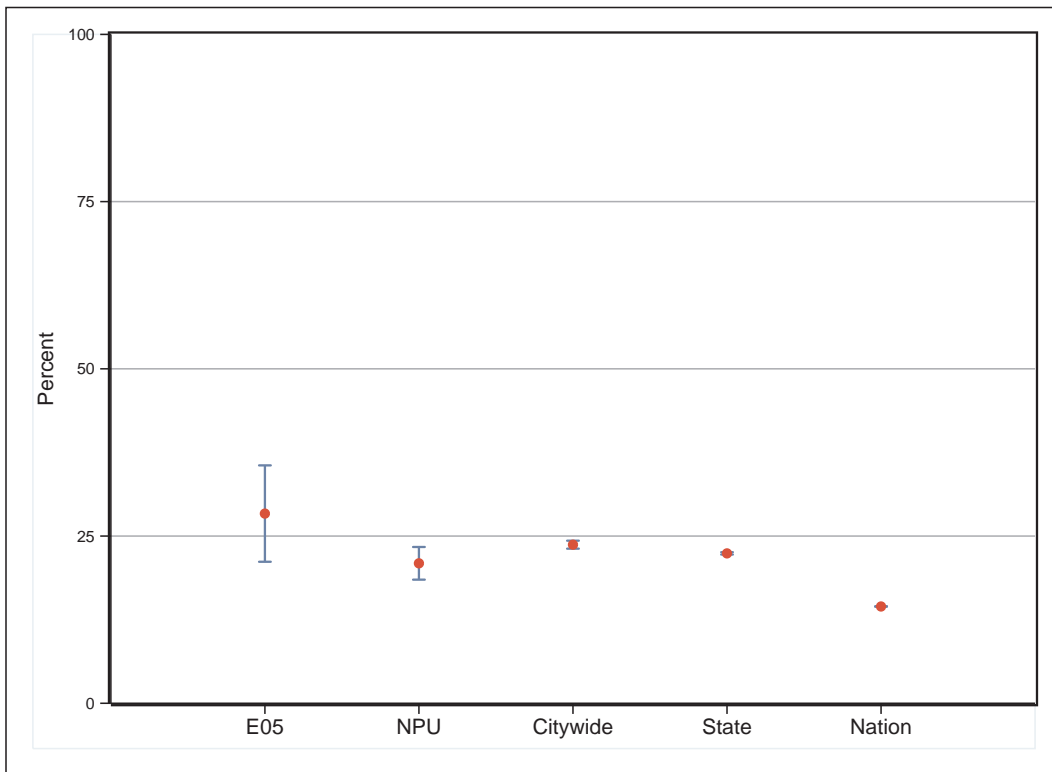


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

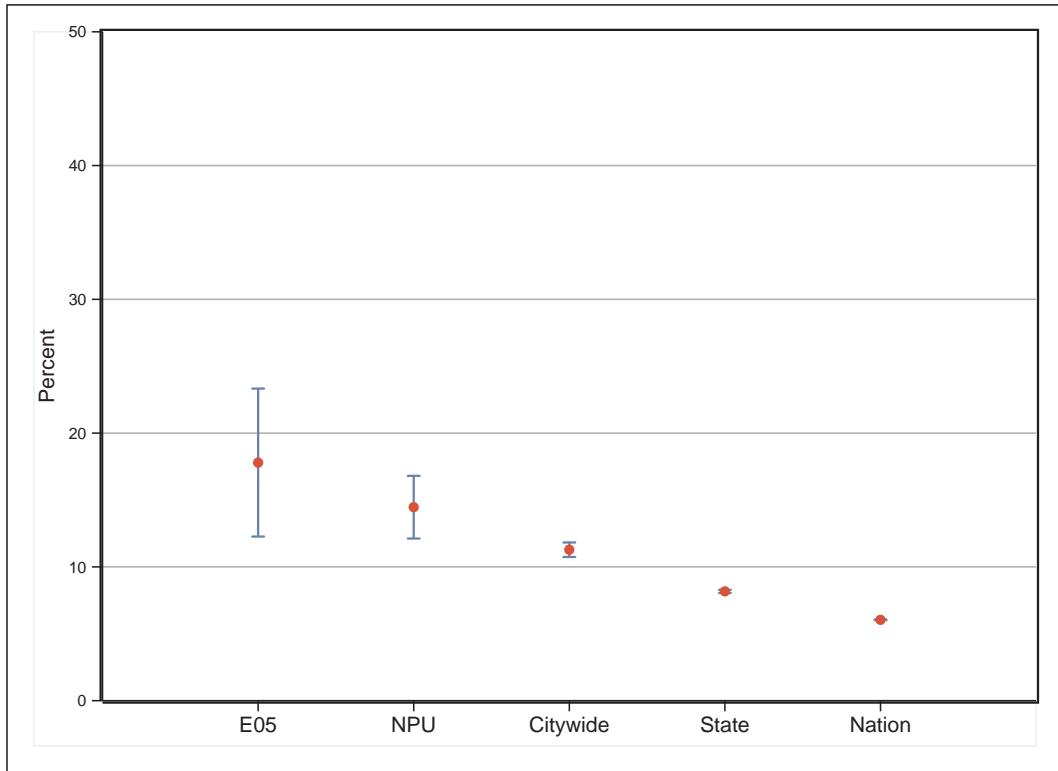


Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000

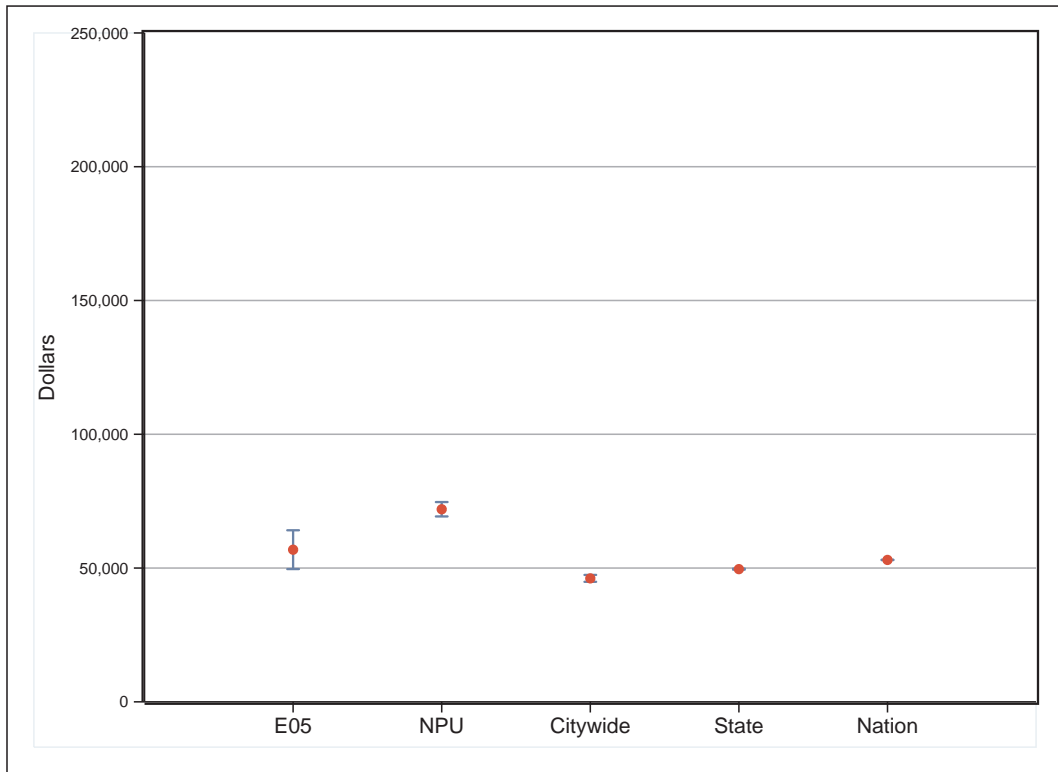


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier

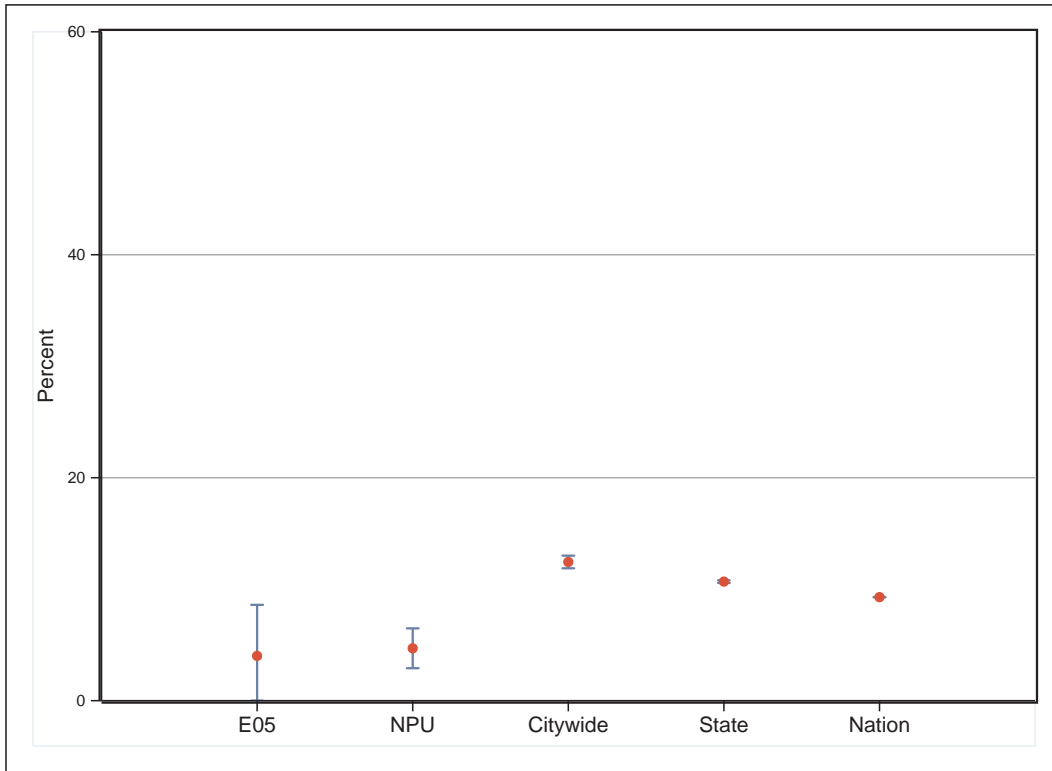


Median Household Income

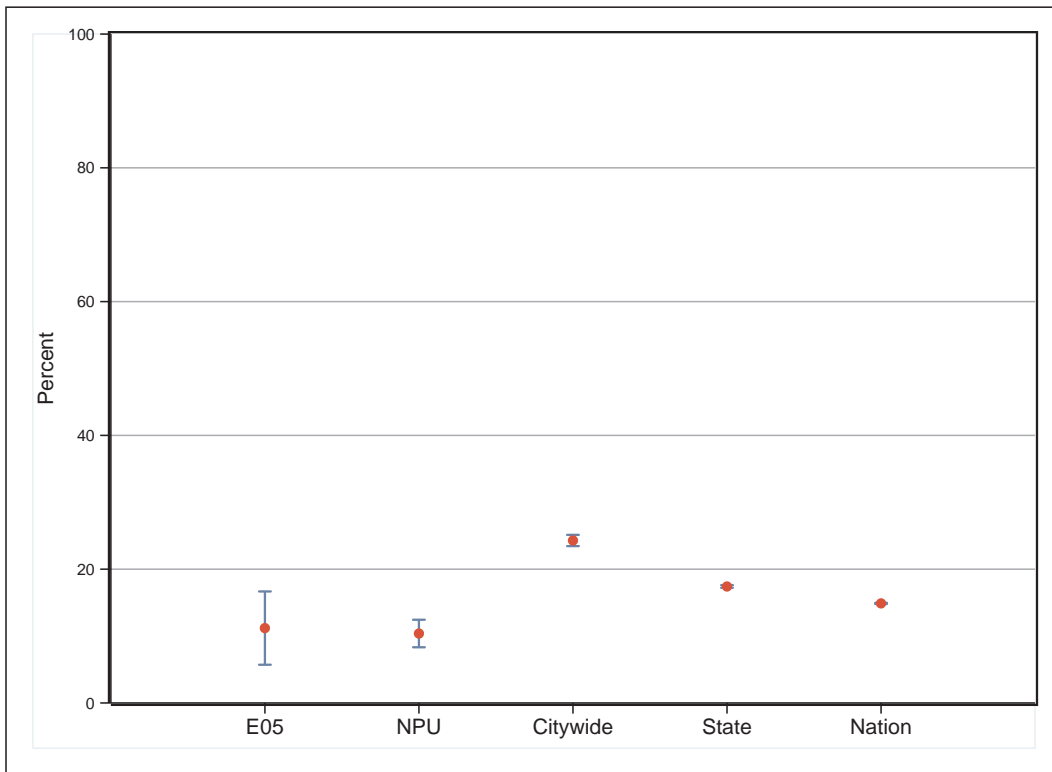


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

Percent Civilian Unemployed



Percent in Poverty



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

Selected Social Characteristics

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Family households (families)	483	±121	24.4%	±5.5
With own children under 18 years	274	±97	13.8%	±4.7
Married-couple family	443	±116	22.4%	±5.3
With own children under 18 years	234	±84	11.8%	±4.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	9	±24	0.5%	±1.2
With own children under 18 years	9	±24	0.5%	±1.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	31	±43	1.6%	±2.2
With own children under 18 years	31	±43	1.6%	±2.2
Nonfamily households	1,499	±224	75.6%	±7.6
Householder living alone	1,272	±231	64.2%	±9.2
65 years and over	113	±75	5.7%	±3.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	274	±89	13.8%	±4.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	185	±92	9.3%	±4.5
Average household size	1.65	±0.24	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.89	±0.83	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population in households	3,261	±312	3,261	(X)
Householder	1,982	±238	60.8%	±4.4
Spouse	443	±97	13.6%	±2.7
Child	471	±120	14.4%	±3.4
Other relatives	0	±32	0.0%	±1.0
Nonrelatives	365	±175	11.2%	±5.3
Unmarried partner	95	±73	2.9%	±2.2
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	1,445	±239	1,445	(X)
Never married	682	±189	47.2%	±10.5
Now married, except separated	450	±100	31.1%	±4.6
Separated	90	±98	6.2%	±6.7
Widowed	19	±29	1.3%	±2.0
Divorced	204	±138	14.1%	±9.2
Females 15 years and over	1,604	±276	1,604	(X)
Never married	863	±245	53.8%	±12.2
Now married, except separated	498	±116	31.0%	±4.9
Separated	15	±25	0.9%	±1.5
Widowed	73	±51	4.6%	±3.1
Divorced	155	±88	9.7%	±5.2
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	10	±16	10	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	±13	0.0%	±130.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	±15	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	8	±13	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±245	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	0	±29	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	21	±43	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±13	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	0	±13	.%	±.
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±18	.%	±.
1 or 2 years	0	±13	.%	±.
3 or 4 years	0	±13	.%	±.
5 or more years	0	±13	.%	±.
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	±13	0	(X)
Who are female	0	±13	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±13	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	724	±220	724	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	37	±39	5.1%	±5.2
Kindergarten	0	±13	0.0%	±1.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	299	±99	41.3%	±5.3
High school (grades 9-12)	106	±65	14.6%	±7.8
College or graduate school	282	±181	39.0%	±22.0

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 25 years and over	2,558	±336	2,558	(X)
Less than 9th grade	37	±73	1.4%	±2.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	70	±78	2.7%	±3.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	254	±123	9.9%	±4.6
Some college, no degree	425	±189	16.6%	±7.1
Associate's degree	83	±86	3.2%	±3.3
Bachelor's degree	916	±217	35.8%	±7.1
Graduate or professional degree	773	±205	30.2%	±7.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.8%	±8.2	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	66.0%	±7.8	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,975	±350	2,975	(X)
Civilian veterans	127	±116	4.3%	±3.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3,261	±312	3,261	(X)
With a disability	140	±88	4.3%	±2.7
Under 18 years	440	±130	440	(X)
With a disability	0	±26	0.0%	±5.9
18 to 64 years	2,583	±362	2,583	(X)
With a disability	89	±63	3.4%	±2.4
65 years and over	238	±89	238	(X)
With a disability	51	±56	21.4%	±22.2

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 1 year and over	3,405	±318	3,405	(X)
Same house	2,279	±335	66.9%	±7.6
Different house in the U.S.	1,126	±323	33.1%	±9.0
Same county	520	±257	15.3%	±7.4
Different county	606	±196	17.8%	±5.5
Same state	224	±115	6.6%	±3.3
Different state	382	±159	11.2%	±4.6
Abroad	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
Native	2,974	±360	87.1%	±2.5
Born in United States	2,959	±408	86.6%	±6.3
State of residence	1,103	±239	32.3%	±5.9
Different state	1,856	±331	54.3%	±7.3
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	15	±23	0.4%	±0.7
Foreign born	441	±169	12.9%	±4.7

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population	441	±169	441	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	147	±121	33.3%	±24.3
Not a U.S. citizen	294	±142	66.7%	±19.6

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population born outside the United States	456	±171	456	(X)
Native	15	±32	15	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	±13	0.0%	±86.7
Entered before 2010	15	±29	100.0%	±290.8
Foreign born	441	±169	441	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	20	±36	4.5%	±8.0
Entered before 2010	421	±179	95.5%	±17.8

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	441	±169	441	(X)
Europe	135	±110	30.6%	±22.0
Asia	109	±95	24.7%	±19.3
Africa	71	±71	16.1%	±14.9
Oceania	0	±13	0.0%	±2.9
Latin America	126	±97	28.6%	±19.1
Northern America	0	±13	0.0%	±2.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 5 years and over	3,348	±393	3,348	(X)
English only	2,900	±408	86.6%	±6.7
Language other than English	448	±181	13.4%	±5.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	107	±150	3.2%	±4.5
Spanish	114	±81	3.4%	±2.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	34	±76	1.0%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	154	±104	4.6%	±3.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	43	±81	1.3%	±2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	140	±113	4.2%	±3.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	20	±73	0.6%	±2.2
Other languages	40	±52	1.2%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	10	±68	0.3%	±2.0

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
American	516	±255	15.1%	±7.3
Arab	10	±17	0.3%	±0.5
Czech	17	±28	0.5%	±0.8
Danish	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Dutch	12	±20	0.4%	±0.6
English	419	±152	12.3%	±4.2
French (except Basque)	16	±26	0.5%	±0.8
French Canadian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
German	300	±172	8.8%	±4.9
Greek	20	±32	0.6%	±0.9
Hungarian	5	±8	0.1%	±0.2
Irish	260	±133	7.6%	±3.8
Italian	134	±80	3.9%	±2.3
Lithuanian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	16	±25	0.5%	±0.7
Polish	12	±21	0.4%	±0.6
Portuguese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	46	±41	1.3%	±1.2
Scotch-Irish	95	±92	2.8%	±2.7
Scottish	62	±82	1.8%	±2.4
Slovak	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	88	±115	2.6%	±3.4
Swedish	31	±36	0.9%	±1.0
Swiss	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	111	±92	3.3%	±2.7

Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	3,017	±285	3,017	(X)
In labor force	2,267	±344	75.1%	±8.9
Civilian labor force	2,267	±344	75.1%	±8.9
Employed	2,176	±336	72.1%	±8.8
Unemployed	91	±105	3.0%	±3.5
Armed Forces	0	±58	0.0%	±1.9
Not in labor force	750	±206	24.9%	±6.4
Civilian labor force	2,267	±344	2,267	(X)
Percent Unemployed	4.0%	±4.6	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	1,572	±246	1,572	(X)
In labor force	1,132	±250	72.0%	±11.2
Civilian labor force	1,132	±250	72.0%	±11.2
Employed	1,105	±250	70.3%	±11.5
Own children under 6 years	67	±61	67	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	47	±58	70.1%	±57.8
Own children 6 to 17 years	373	±140	373	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	216	±125	57.9%	±25.6

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	2,112	±296	2,112	(X)
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,481	±246	70.1%	±6.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	220	±136	10.4%	±6.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	178	±136	8.4%	±6.3
Walked	63	±62	3.0%	±2.9
Other means	86	±63	4.1%	±2.9
Worked at home	84	±80	4.0%	±3.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	±2.7	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,176	±336	2,176	(X)
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,148	±243	52.8%	±7.7
Service occupations	207	±101	9.5%	±4.4
Sales and office occupations	691	±253	31.8%	±10.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	73	±78	3.4%	±3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	57	±53	2.6%	±2.4

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,176	±336	2,176	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±32	0.0%	±1.5
Construction	74	±103	3.4%	±4.7
Manufacturing	79	±58	3.6%	±2.6
Wholesale trade	58	±56	2.7%	±2.5
Retail trade	463	±205	21.3%	±8.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	44	±70	2.0%	±3.2
Information	105	±78	4.8%	±3.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	218	±108	10.0%	±4.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	527	±162	24.2%	±6.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	303	±142	13.9%	±6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	180	±100	8.3%	±4.4
Other services, except public administration	101	±68	4.6%	±3.1
Public administration	24	±48	1.1%	±2.2

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,176	±336	2,176	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,840	±311	84.6%	±5.8
Government workers	90	±97	4.1%	±4.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	246	±163	11.3%	±7.3
Unpaid family workers	0	±32	0.0%	±1.5

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total households	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Less than \$10,000	203	±142	10.2%	±7.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	±48	2.6%	±2.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	219	±139	11.0%	±6.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	147	±95	7.4%	±4.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	281	±122	14.2%	±6.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	284	±120	14.3%	±5.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	137	±109	6.9%	±5.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	274	±134	13.8%	±6.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	115	±69	5.8%	±3.4
\$200,000 or more	271	±95	13.7%	±4.5
Median household income (dollars)	56,870	±7,257	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	130,506	±34,313	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,744	±222	88.0%	±5.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	121,595	±24,493	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	178	±91	9.0%	±4.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,321	±1,127	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	136	±120	6.9%	±6.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	46,801	±21,892	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	35	±39	1.8%	±2.0
Families	483	±121	483	(X)
Less than \$10,000	21	±39	4.3%	±7.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±23	0.0%	±4.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26	±48	5.4%	±9.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	±32	0.0%	±6.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	±39	2.9%	±8.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	±46	5.8%	±9.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0	±23	0.0%	±4.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	96	±71	19.9%	±13.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	36	±39	7.5%	±7.8
\$200,000 or more	262	±96	54.2%	±14.4
Median family income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	358,638	±120,917	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	78,202	±20,169	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,499	±224	1,499	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	41,291	±3,001	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	54,111	±8,302	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	43,327	±6,038	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	60,581	±20,261	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	70,690	±7,428	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,261	±312	3,261	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,731	±348	83.7%	±7.0
With private health insurance	2,682	±342	82.2%	±7.0
With public coverage	312	±157	9.6%	±4.7
No health insurance coverage	530	±180	16.3%	±5.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	440	±130	440	(X)
No health insurance coverage	10	±21	2.3%	±4.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	2,583	±362	2,583	(X)
In labor force:	2,201	±297	2,201	(X)
Employed:	2,110	±284	2,110	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,705	±283	80.8%	±7.8
With private health insurance	1,705	±283	80.8%	±7.8
With public coverage	15	±24	0.7%	±1.1
No health insurance coverage	405	±165	19.2%	±7.4
Unemployed:	91	±87	91	(X)
With health insurance coverage	45	±45	49.5%	±14.5
With private health insurance	45	±45	49.5%	±14.5
With public coverage	0	±13	0.0%	±14.3
No health insurance coverage	46	±71	50.5%	±61.3
Not in labor force:	382	±163	382	(X)
With health insurance coverage	313	±156	81.9%	±21.1
With private health insurance	313	±156	81.9%	±21.1
With public coverage	66	±105	17.3%	±26.5
No health insurance coverage	69	±55	18.1%	±12.2

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	4.3%	±7.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.7%	±18.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±105.4	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	0.0%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±9.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±80.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	67.7%	±73.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	67.7%	±73.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	11.2%	±5.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	5.2%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	5.2%	±8.3	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	0.0%	±33.6	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	6.2%	±12.5	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	12.1%	±6.0	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	13.0%	±6.4	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	2.9%	±11.3	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	3.1%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	17.2%	±8.7	(X)	(X)

Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,246	±235	2,246	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	88.2%	±3.3
Vacant housing units	264	±168	11.8%	±7.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.1	±10.0	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.3	±5.6	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,246	±235	2,246	(X)
1-unit, detached	369	±87	16.4%	±3.4
1-unit, attached	24	±42	1.1%	±1.9
2 units	16	±32	0.7%	±1.4
3 or 4 units	103	±75	4.6%	±3.3
5 to 9 units	108	±84	4.8%	±3.7
10 to 19 units	165	±114	7.3%	±5.0
20 or more units	1,461	±243	65.0%	±8.4
Mobile home	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,246	±235	2,246	(X)
Built 2010 or later	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
Built 2000 to 2009	637	±174	28.4%	±7.1
Built 1990 to 1999	151	±85	6.7%	±3.7
Built 1980 to 1989	238	±123	10.6%	±5.4
Built 1970 to 1979	138	±97	6.1%	±4.3
Built 1960 to 1969	245	±138	10.9%	±6.0
Built 1950 to 1959	318	±173	14.2%	±7.5
Built 1940 to 1949	183	±131	8.1%	±5.8
Built 1939 or earlier	336	±103	15.0%	±4.3

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,246	±235	2,246	(X)
1 room	370	±174	16.5%	±7.5
2 rooms	392	±154	17.5%	±6.6
3 rooms	488	±170	21.7%	±7.2
4 rooms	411	±162	18.3%	±6.9
5 rooms	161	±107	7.2%	±4.7
6 rooms	65	±48	2.9%	±2.1
7 rooms	0	±23	0.0%	±1.0
8 rooms	27	±40	1.2%	±1.8
9 rooms or more	332	±97	14.8%	±4.0
Median rooms	3.7	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units	2,246	±235	2,246	(X)
No bedroom	406	±177	18.1%	±7.6
1 bedroom	975	±211	43.4%	±8.2
2 bedrooms	461	±141	20.5%	±5.9
3 bedrooms	149	±90	6.6%	±3.9
4 bedrooms	212	±90	9.4%	±3.9
5 or more bedrooms	43	±42	1.9%	±1.9

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Owner-occupied	689	±158	34.8%	±7.0
Renter-occupied	1,293	±201	65.2%	±7.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.20	±0.70	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.35	±0.09	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	517	±197	26.1%	±9.5
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,273	±258	64.2%	±10.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	114	±77	5.8%	±3.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	37	±49	1.9%	±2.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	14	±38	0.7%	±1.9
Moved in 1969 or earlier	27	±45	1.4%	±2.3

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
No vehicles available	432	±175	21.8%	±8.5
1 vehicle available	925	±232	46.7%	±10.5
2 vehicles available	511	±149	25.8%	±7.0
3 or more vehicles available	114	±84	5.8%	±4.2

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Utility gas	850	±195	42.9%	±8.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Electricity	1,132	±231	57.1%	±9.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Wood	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1
No fuel used	0	±23	0.0%	±1.1

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±0.7
No telephone service available	38	±45	1.9%	±2.3

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	1,982	±221	1,982	(X)
1.00 or less	1,946	±306	98.2%	±10.9
1.01 to 1.50	0	±32	0.0%	±1.6
1.51 or more	36	±72	1.8%	±3.6

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	689	±158	689	(X)
Less than \$50,000	0	±64	0.0%	±9.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	28	±58	4.1%	±8.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	62	±78	9.0%	±11.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	103	±90	14.9%	±12.6
\$200,000 to \$299,999	73	±63	10.6%	±8.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	35	±63	5.1%	±9.1
\$500,000 to \$999,999	165	±77	23.9%	±9.8
\$1,000,000 or more	223	±73	32.4%	±7.5
Median (dollars)	619,506	±184,186	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Owner-occupied units	689	±158	689	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	597	±155	86.6%	±10.6
Housing units without a mortgage	92	±68	13.4%	±9.3

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Housing units with a mortgage	597	±155	597	(X)
Less than \$300	0	±32	0.0%	±5.3
\$300 to \$499	0	±32	0.0%	±5.3
\$500 to \$699	0	±32	0.0%	±5.3
\$700 to \$999	0	±39	0.0%	±6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	116	±89	19.4%	±14.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999	124	±91	20.8%	±14.2
\$2,000 or more	357	±115	59.8%	±11.5
Median (dollars)	2,668	±421	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	92	±68	92	(X)
Less than \$100	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
\$100 to \$199	11	±34	12.0%	±36.1
\$200 to \$299	0	±32	0.0%	±34.6
\$300 to \$399	0	±32	0.0%	±34.6
\$400 or more	81	±76	88.0%	±51.0
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)	597	±185	597	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	307	±133	51.4%	±15.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	166	±101	27.8%	±14.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	9	±24	1.5%	±3.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12	±26	2.0%	±4.4
35.0 percent or more	103	±73	17.3%	±11.0
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	92	±90	92	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	28	±41	30.4%	±33.7
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	34	±45	37.0%	±32.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±23	0.0%	±24.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	16	±32	17.4%	±30.2
35.0 percent or more	14	±42	15.2%	±43.6
Not computed	0	±23	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Occupied units paying rent	1,269	±197	1,269	(X)
Less than \$200	0	±39	0.0%	±3.1
\$200 to \$299	0	±32	0.0%	±2.5
\$300 to \$499	0	±45	0.0%	±3.5
\$500 to \$749	417	±202	32.9%	±15.0
\$750 to \$999	440	±154	34.7%	±10.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	272	±127	21.4%	±9.4
\$1,500 or more	140	±80	11.0%	±6.0
Median (dollars)	942	±42	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	24	±42	(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)	1,246	±305	1,246	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	156	±122	12.5%	±9.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	92	±58	7.4%	±4.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	150	±95	12.0%	±7.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	334	±160	26.8%	±11.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	129	±92	10.4%	±7.0
35.0 percent or more	385	±177	30.9%	±12.0
Not computed	47	±50	(X)	(X)

Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total Population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
Male	1,556	±255	45.6%	±5.2
Female	1,859	±309	54.4%	±6.4
Under 5 years	67	±61	2.0%	±1.8
5 to 9 years	153	±83	4.5%	±2.4
10 to 14 years	146	±71	4.3%	±2.0
15 to 19 years	117	±86	3.4%	±2.5
20 to 24 years	374	±173	11.0%	±4.9
25 to 34 years	882	±246	25.8%	±6.5
35 to 44 years	651	±187	19.1%	±5.0
45 to 54 years	387	±172	11.3%	±4.9
55 to 59 years	44	±47	1.3%	±1.4
60 to 64 years	239	±139	7.0%	±4.0
65 to 74 years	183	±104	5.4%	±3.0
75 to 84 years	111	±76	3.3%	±2.2
85 years and over	61	±43	1.8%	±1.2
Median age (years)	34.6	±1.0	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,975	±445	87.1%	±8.0
21 years and over	2,833	±429	83.0%	±7.9
62 years and over	538	±186	15.8%	±5.1
65 years and over	355	±136	10.4%	±3.8
18 years and over	2,975	±445	2,975	(X)
Male	1,403	±316	47.2%	±7.9
Female	1,572	±313	52.8%	±7.0
65 years and over	355	±136	355	(X)
Male	169	±98	47.6%	±20.6
Female	186	±95	52.4%	±17.6

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
One race	3,247	±399	95.1%	±3.5
Two or more races	168	±143	4.9%	±4.2
One race	3,247	±399	95.1%	±3.5
White	2,443	±367	71.5%	±6.7
Black or African American	741	±236	21.7%	±6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	63	±64	1.8%	±1.9
Asian Indian	19	±30	0.6%	±0.9
Chinese	0	±18	0.0%	±0.5
Filipino	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Japanese	32	±49	0.9%	±1.4
Korean	12	±23	0.4%	±0.7
Vietnamese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Other Asian	0	±43	0.0%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±34	0.0%	±1.0
Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	168	±143	4.9%	±4.2
White and Black or African American	98	±118	2.9%	±3.4
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	43	±69	1.3%	±2.0
White and Asian	27	±52	0.8%	±1.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
White	2,611	±376	76.5%	±6.3
Black or African American	839	±239	24.6%	±6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	43	±69	1.3%	±2.0
Asian	90	±94	2.6%	±2.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Total population	3,415	±401	3,415	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	116	±80	3.4%	±2.3
Mexican	62	±71	1.8%	±2.1
Puerto Rican	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Cuban	0	±13	0.0%	±0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	54	±59	1.6%	±1.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,299	±406	96.6%	±3.6
White alone	2,342	±362	68.6%	±6.9
Black or African American alone	726	±234	21.3%	±6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	63	±65	1.8%	±1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	168	±143	4.9%	±4.2
Two races including Some other race	0	±23	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	168	±143	4.9%	±4.2

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes, ACS Profile

This is one in a series of reports featuring demographic profiles for the Neighborhood Planning Units (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 residents have the opportunity to provide input on matter such as variances, zoning issues, and long-term planning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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