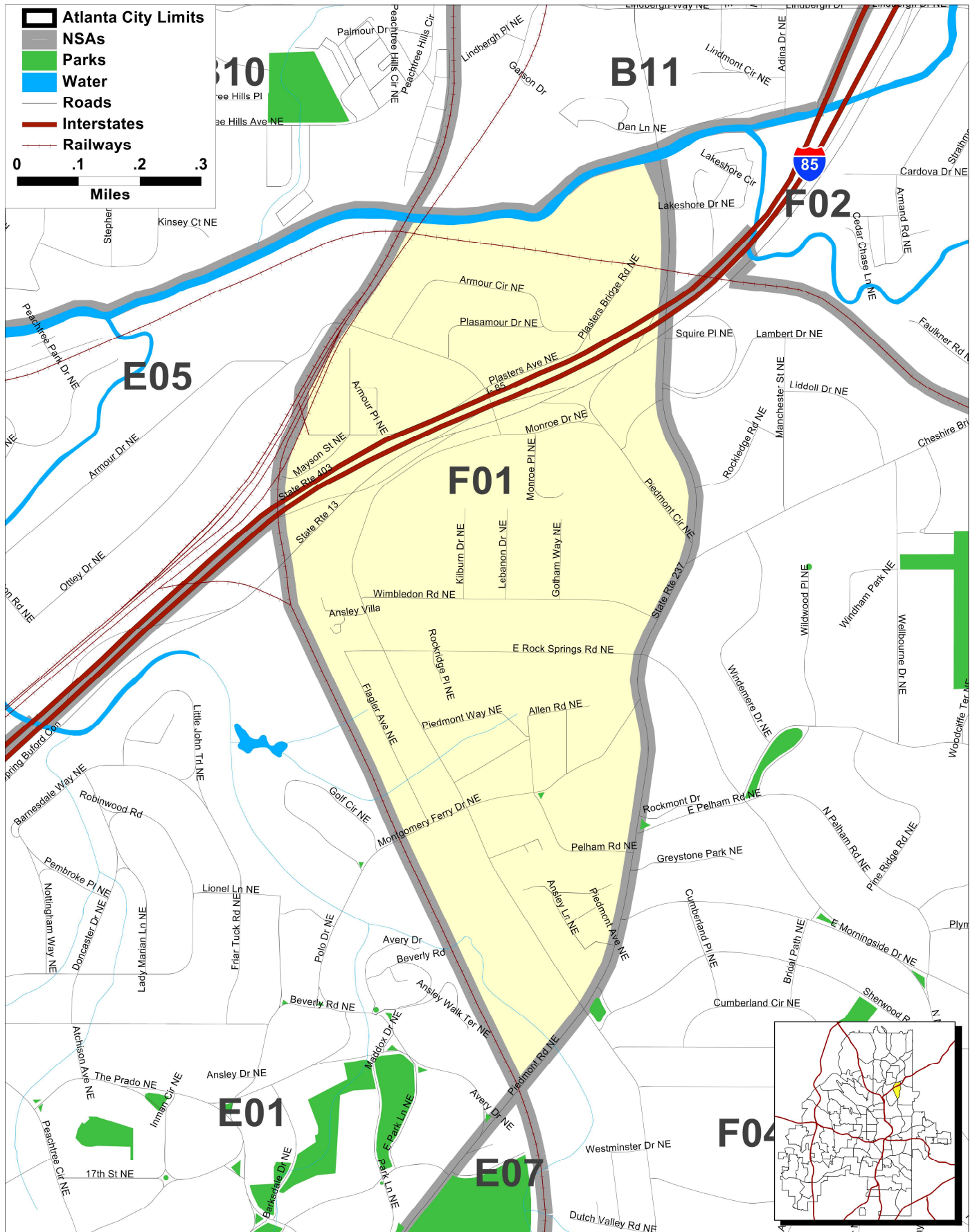


# Neighborhood Statistical Area F01



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# Contents

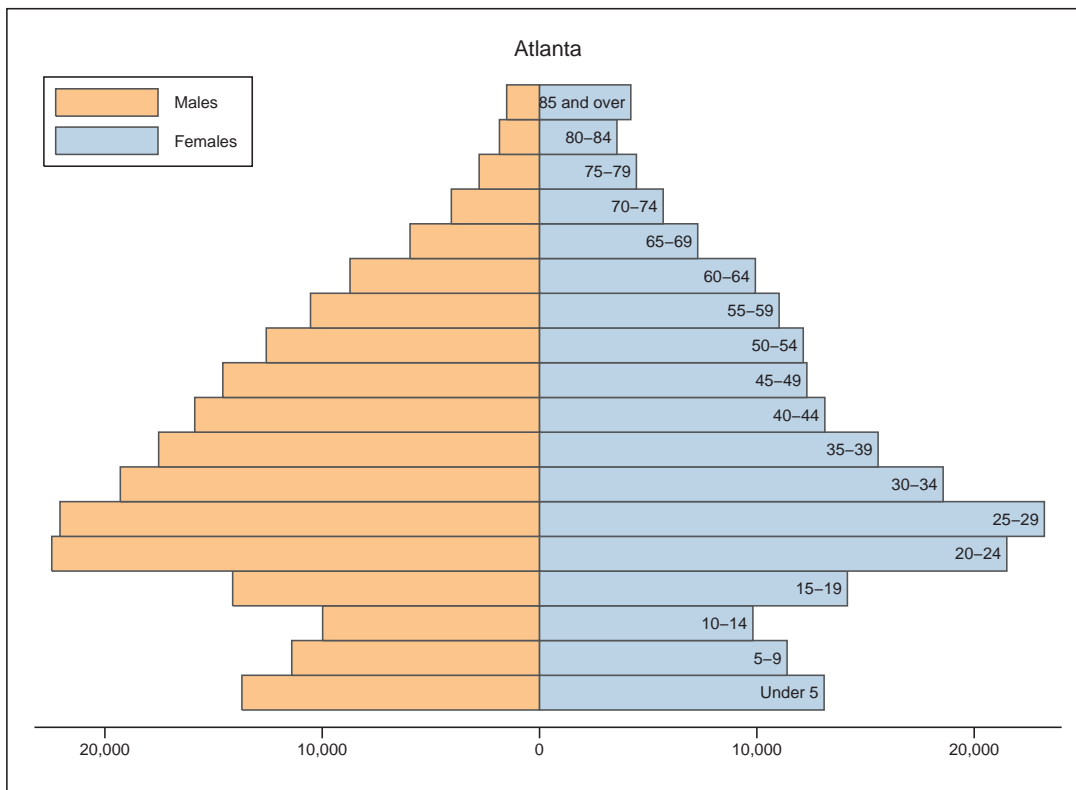
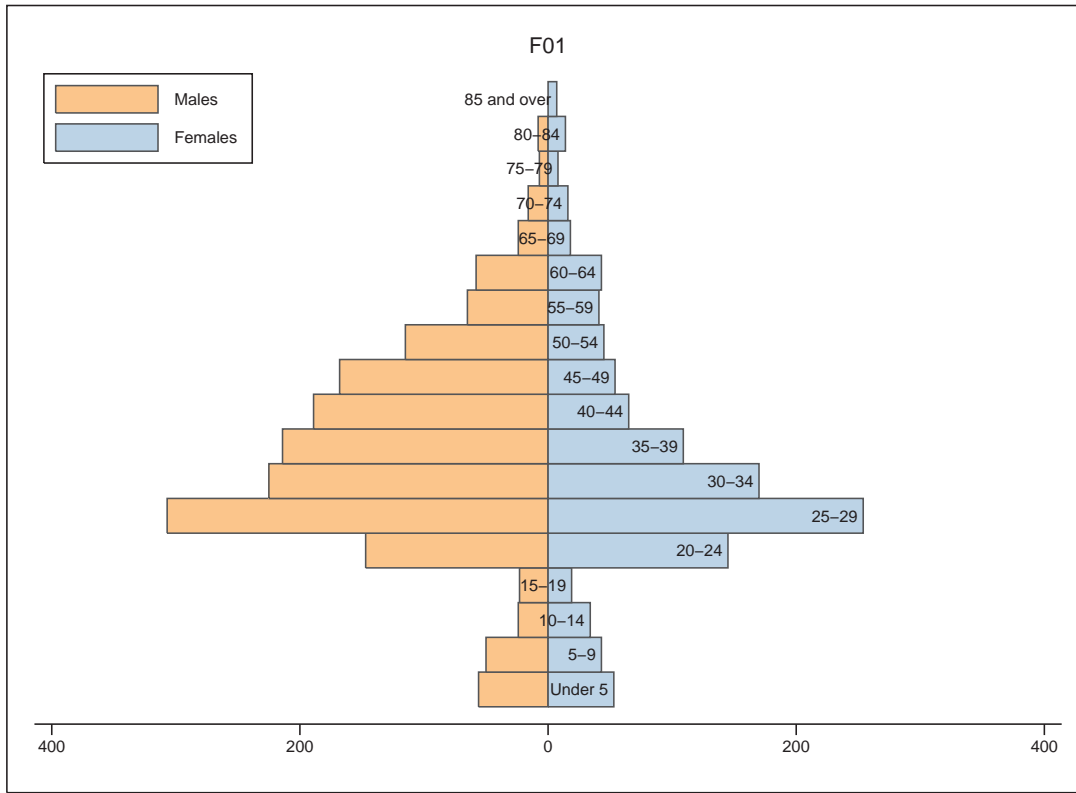
- Decennial 2010 Profile
- Technical Notes, Decennial Profile
- ACS 2008-12 Profile
- Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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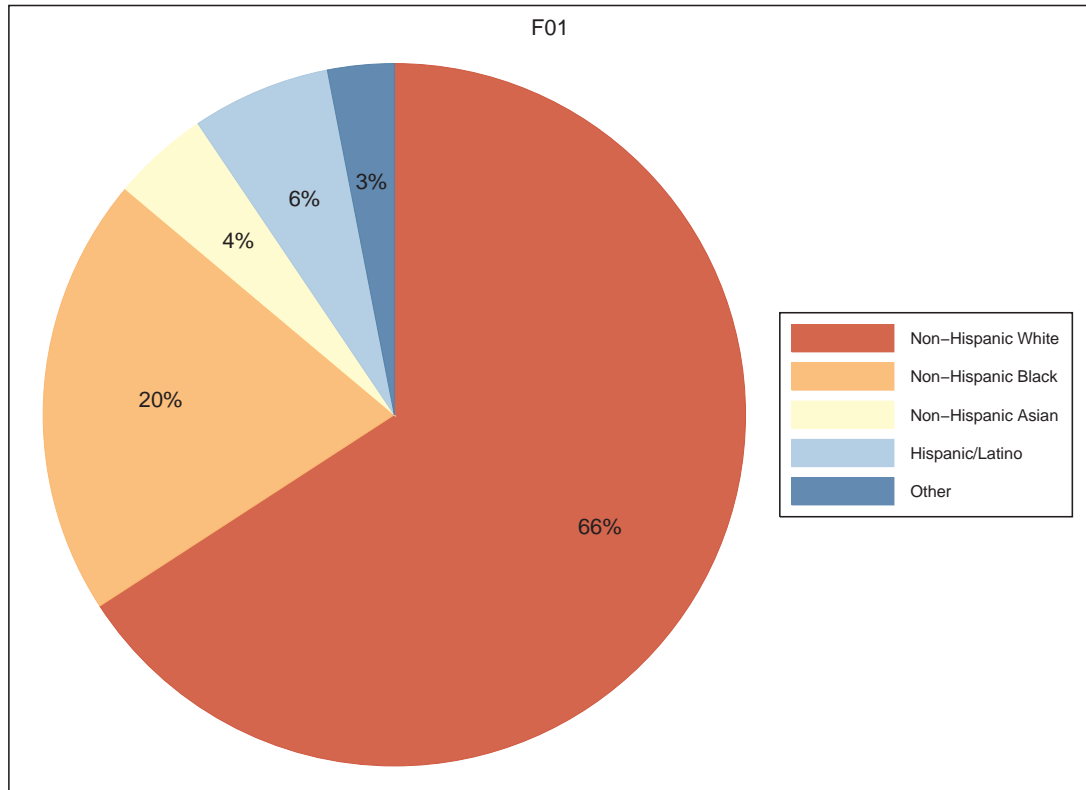
**F01**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

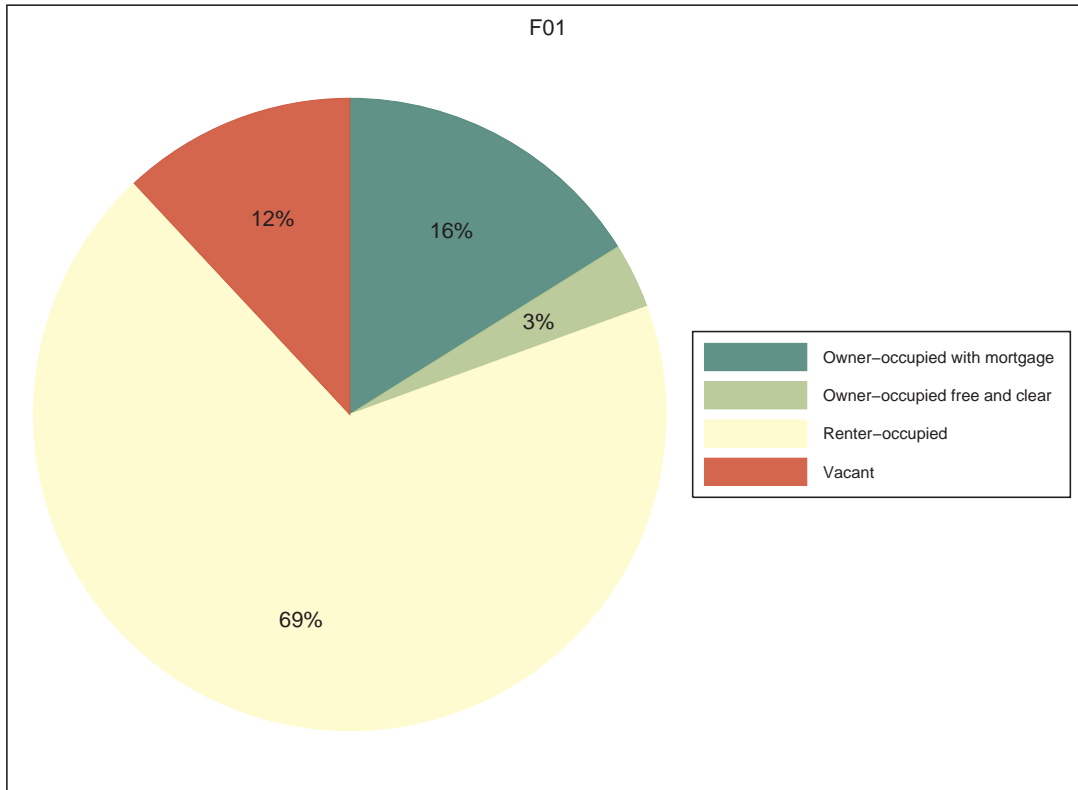
## Sex and Age



## Race and Latino Origin

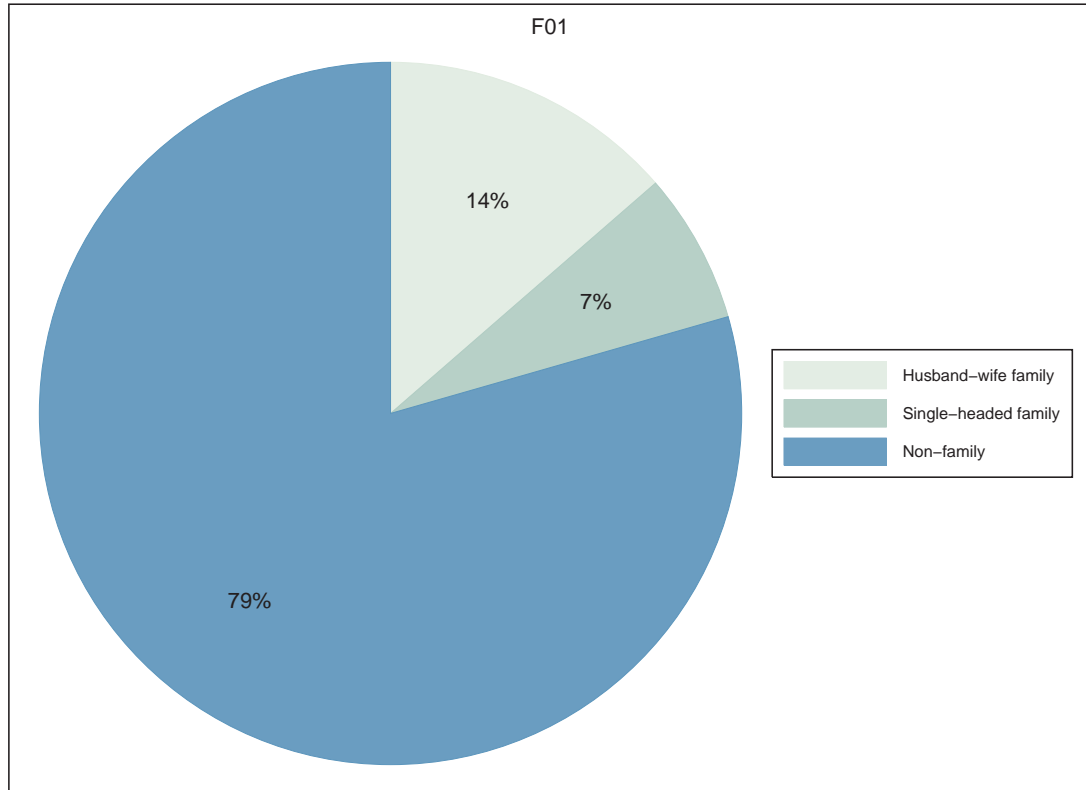


## Housing Tenure

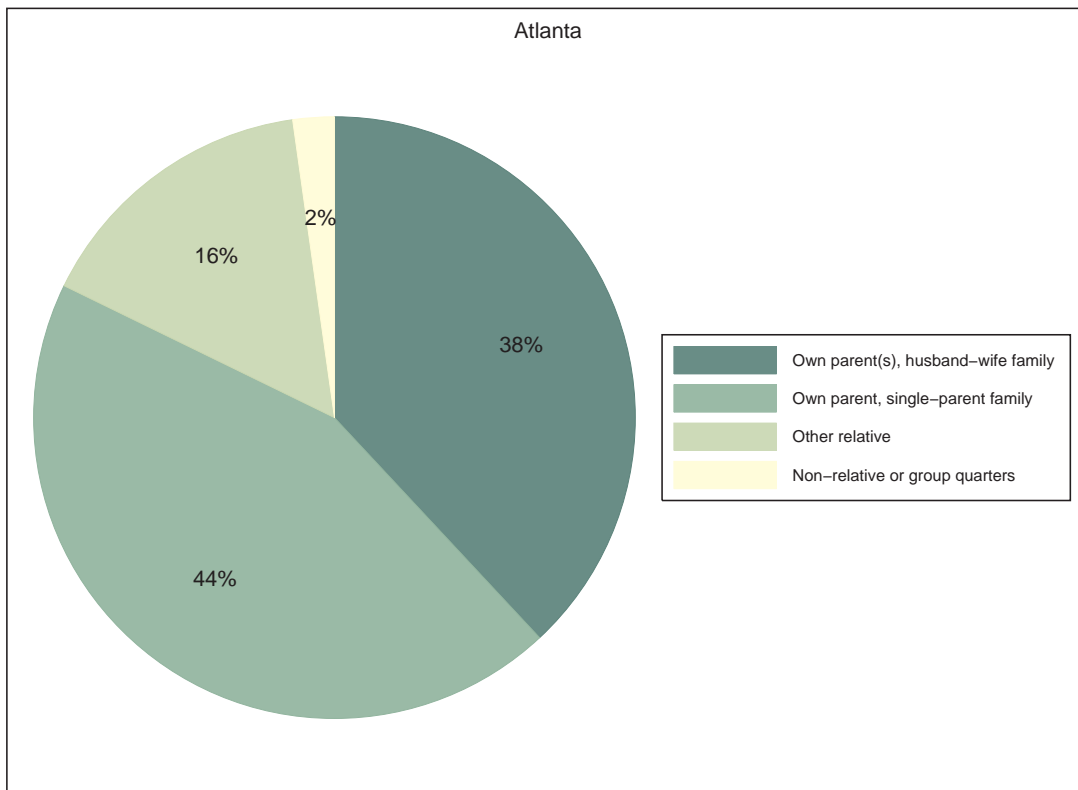
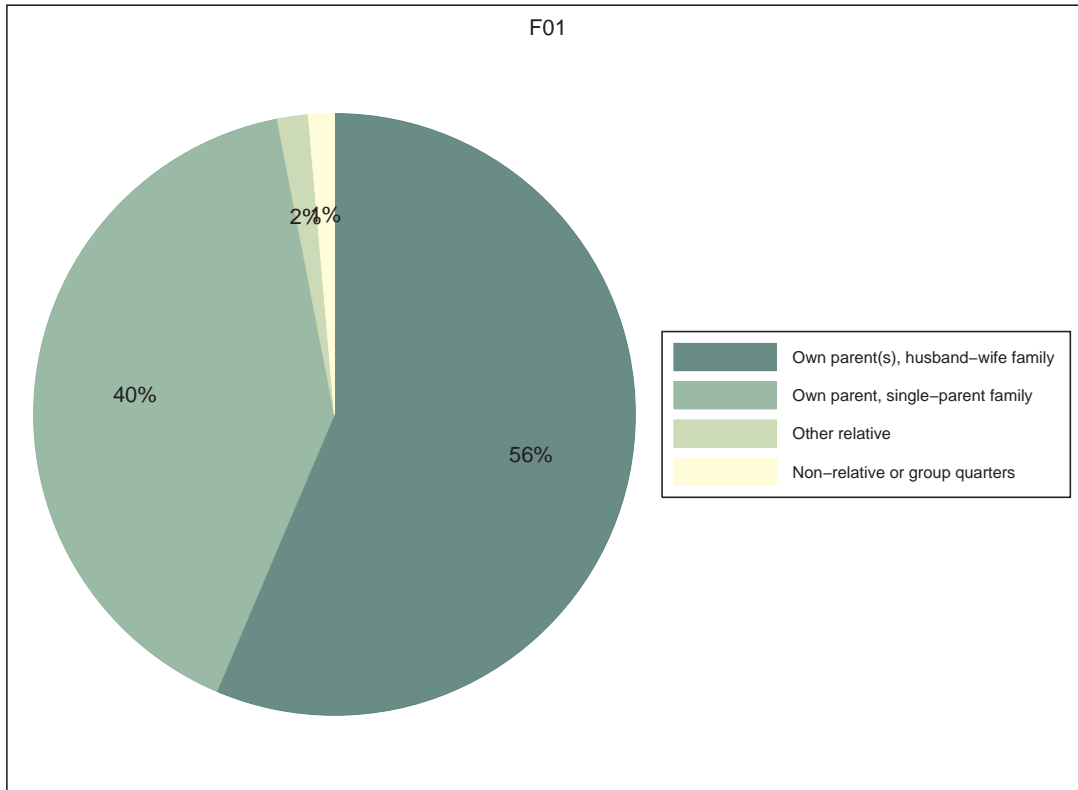




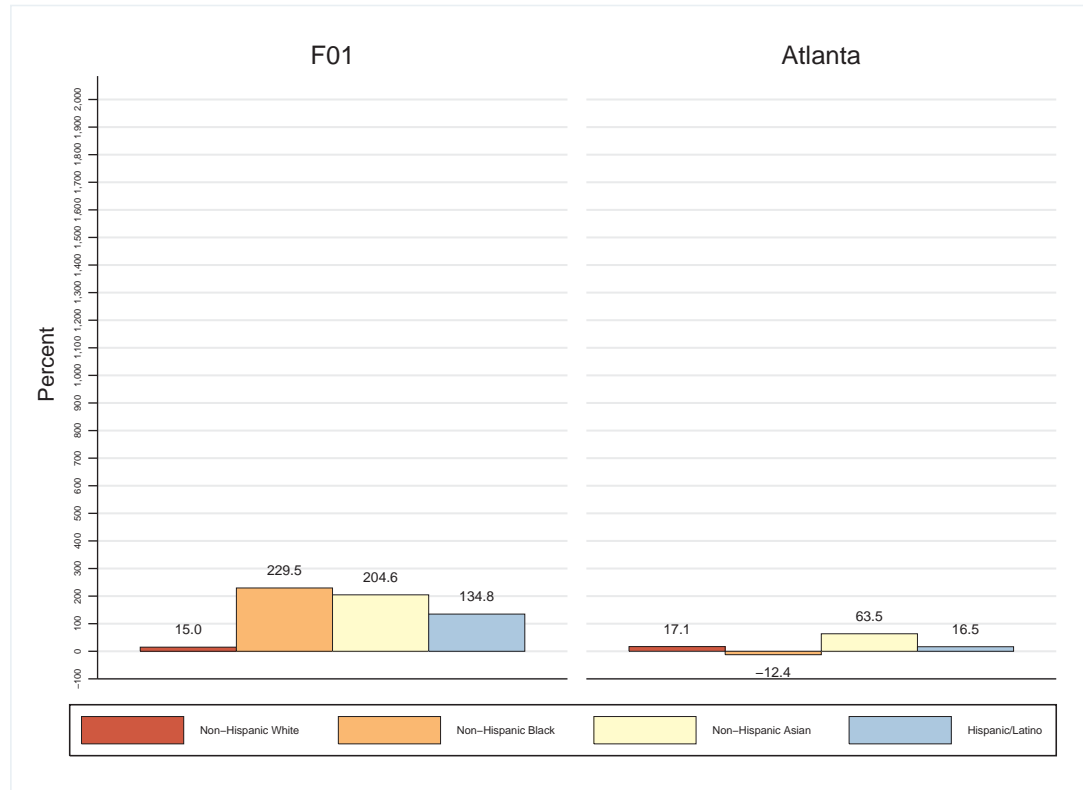
## Households by Type



## Children by Household Type



## Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,834	100.0%
Under 5 years	109	3.8%
5 to 9 years	93	3.3%
10 to 14 years	58	2.0%
15 to 19 years	42	1.5%
20 to 24 years	292	10.3%
25 to 29 years	561	19.8%
30 to 34 years	395	13.9%
35 to 39 years	323	11.4%
40 to 44 years	254	9.0%
45 to 49 years	222	7.8%
50 to 54 years	160	5.6%
55 to 59 years	106	3.7%
60 to 64 years	101	3.6%
65 to 69 years	42	1.5%
70 to 74 years	32	1.1%
75 to 79 years	15	0.5%
80 to 84 years	22	0.8%
85 years and over	7	0.2%
Median age (years)	33.3	(X)
16 years and over	2,567	90.6%
18 years and over	2,550	90.0%
21 years and over	2,513	88.7%
62 years and over	176	6.2%
65 years and over	118	4.2%
<b>Male population</b>	1,696	59.8%
Under 5 years	56	2.0%
5 to 9 years	50	1.8%
10 to 14 years	24	0.8%
15 to 19 years	23	0.8%
20 to 24 years	147	5.2%
25 to 29 years	307	10.8%
30 to 34 years	225	7.9%
35 to 39 years	214	7.6%
40 to 44 years	189	6.7%
45 to 49 years	168	5.9%
50 to 54 years	115	4.1%
55 to 59 years	65	2.3%
60 to 64 years	58	2.0%
65 to 69 years	24	0.8%
70 to 74 years	16	0.6%
75 to 79 years	7	0.2%
80 to 84 years	8	0.3%
85 years and over	0	0.0%
Median age (years)	35.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,564	55.2%
18 years and over	1,555	54.9%
21 years and over	1,535	54.2%

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SEX AND AGE (Continued)	Number	Percent
62 years and over	90	3.2%
65 years and over	55	1.9%
<b>Female population</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>40.2%</b>
Under 5 years	53	1.9%
5 to 9 years	43	1.5%
10 to 14 years	34	1.2%
15 to 19 years	19	0.7%
20 to 24 years	145	5.1%
25 to 29 years	254	9.0%
30 to 34 years	170	6.0%
35 to 39 years	109	3.8%
40 to 44 years	65	2.3%
45 to 49 years	54	1.9%
50 to 54 years	45	1.6%
55 to 59 years	41	1.4%
60 to 64 years	43	1.5%
65 to 69 years	18	0.6%
70 to 74 years	16	0.6%
75 to 79 years	8	0.3%
80 to 84 years	14	0.5%
85 years and over	7	0.2%
Median age (years)	30.6	(X)
16 years and over	1,003	35.4%
18 years and over	995	35.1%
21 years and over	978	34.5%
62 years and over	86	3.0%
65 years and over	63	2.2%

RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
One Race	2,740	96.7%
White	1,989	70.2%
Black or African American	588	20.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.1%
Asian	125	4.4%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	32	1.1%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	35	1.2%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	7	0.2%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	6	0.2%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	24	0.9%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	10	0.4%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	13	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Samoan <sup>‡</sup>	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander <sup>‡</sup>	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	32	1.1%
Two or More Races	94	3.3%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.4%
White; Asian	24	0.8%
White; Black or African American	21	0.7%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.2%

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<b>RACE (Continued)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,059	72.7%
Black or African American	637	22.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	30	1.1%
Asian	162	5.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.1%
Some Other Race	46	1.6%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,834	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	179	6.3%
Mexican‡	391	13.8%
Puerto Rican‡	32	1.1%
Cuban‡	19	0.7%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	78	2.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,655	93.7%

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,834	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	179	6.3%
White alone	122	4.3%
Black or African American alone	12	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	22	0.8%
Two or More Races	21	0.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,655	93.7%
White alone	1,867	65.9%
Black or African American alone	576	20.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.1%
Asian alone	124	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	10	0.4%
Two or More Races	73	2.6%

<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,834	100.0%
In households	2,834	100.0%
Householder	1,735	61.2%
Spouse	236	8.3%
Child	306	10.8%
Own child under 18 years	275	9.7%
Other relatives	47	1.7%
Under 18 years	5	0.2%
65 years and over†	7	0.2%
Nonrelatives	510	18.0%
Under 18 years	4	0.1%
65 years and over	4	0.1%
Unmarried partner‡	165	5.8%
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
<b>Total households</b>	1,735	100.0%
Family households (families)	356	20.5%
With own children under 18 years	174	10.0%
Husband-wife family	236	13.6%
With own children under 18 years	96	5.5%
Male householder, no wife present	32	1.8%
With own children under 18 years	17	1.0%
Female householder, no husband present	88	5.1%
With own children under 18 years	61	3.5%
Nonfamily households	1,379	79.5%
Householder living alone	960	55.3%
Male	458	26.4%
65 years and over†	28	1.6%
Female	342	19.7%
65 years and over‡	50	2.9%
Households with individuals under 18 years	182	10.5%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	101	5.8%
Average household size	1.63	(X)
Average family size	2.65	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	1,970	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,735	88.1%
Vacant housing units	235	11.9%
For rent	185	9.4%
Rented, not occupied	14	0.7%
For sale only	13	0.7%
Sold, not occupied	7	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	0.5%
All other vacants	6	0.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	11.9	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,735	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	381	22.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	722	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	1.90	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	1,354	78.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	2,112	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.56	(X)

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

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## Technical Notes, Decennial Profile

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

### What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

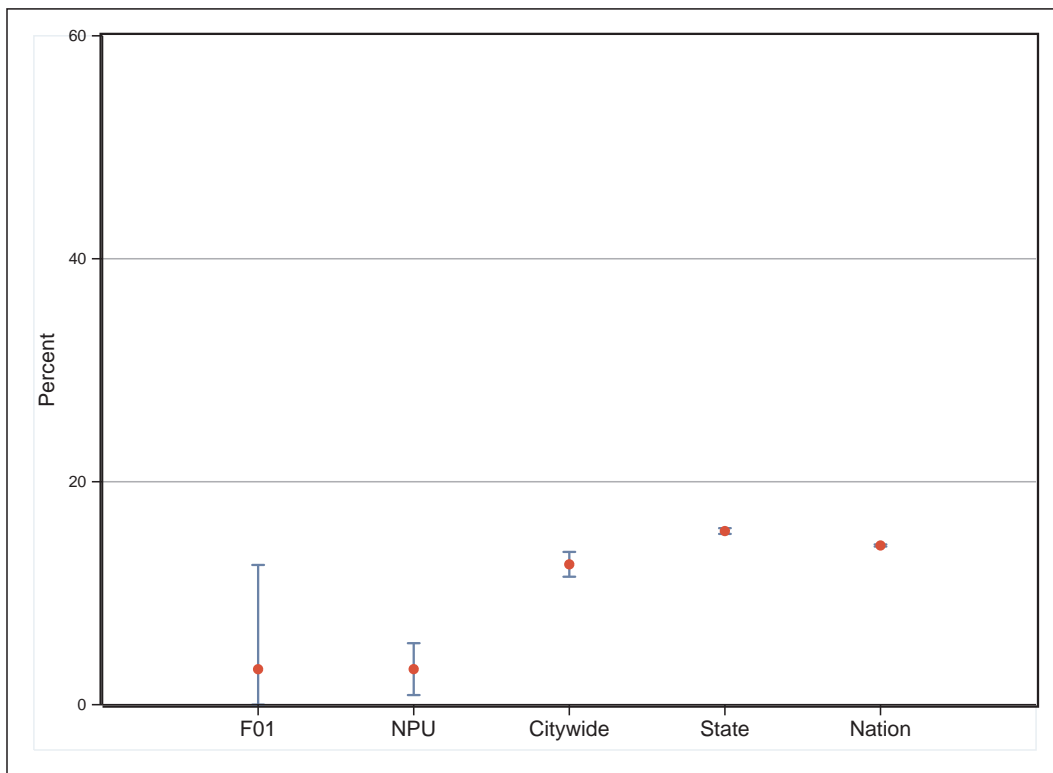
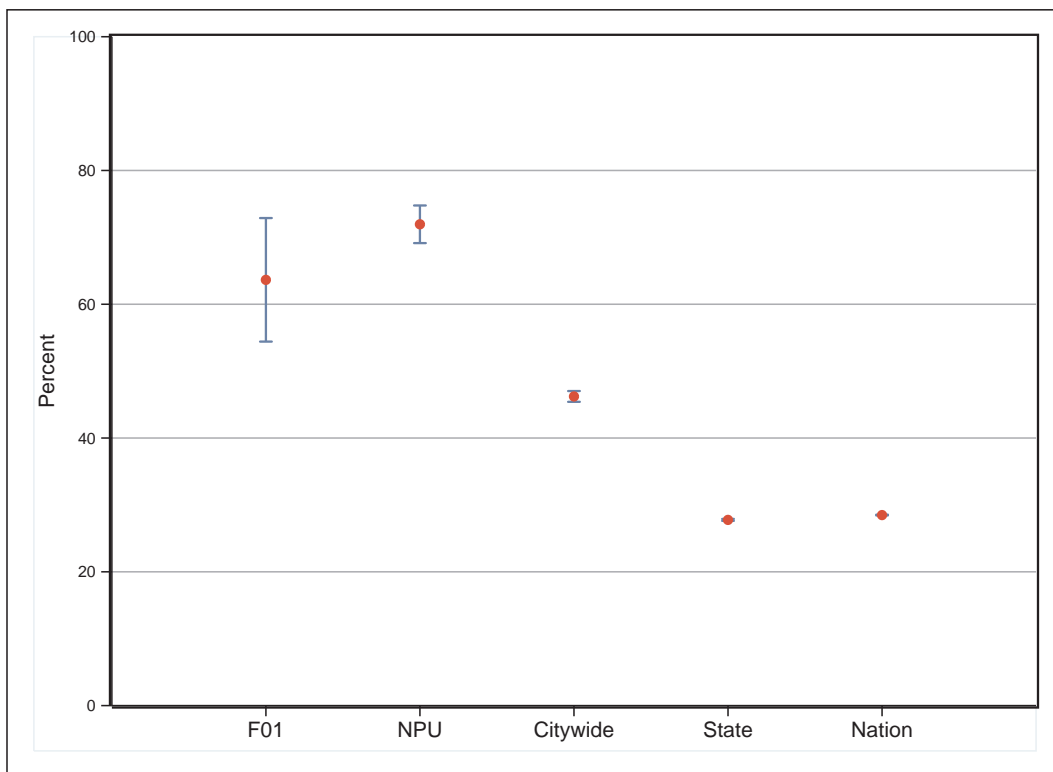
The Census Bureau reports most of the data used in this report at the census block level, a very granular level of geography. However, some data are reported only for census tracts, which are generally much larger. Because the geographic areas in this report are built from blocks, data reported only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

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

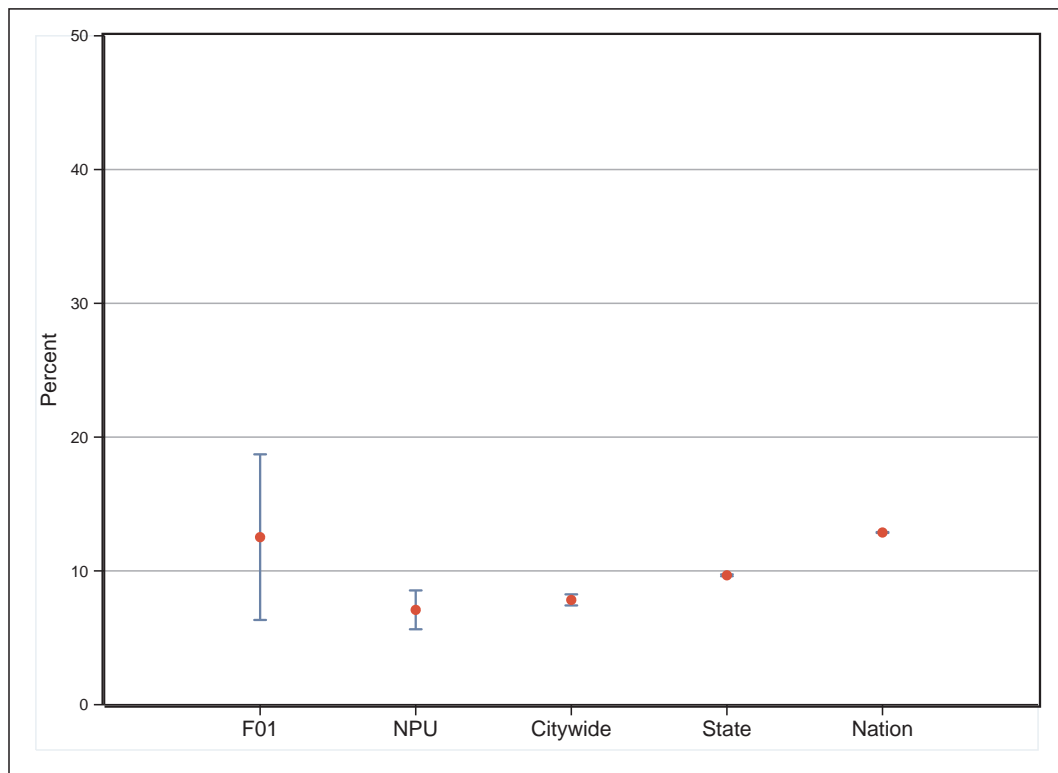
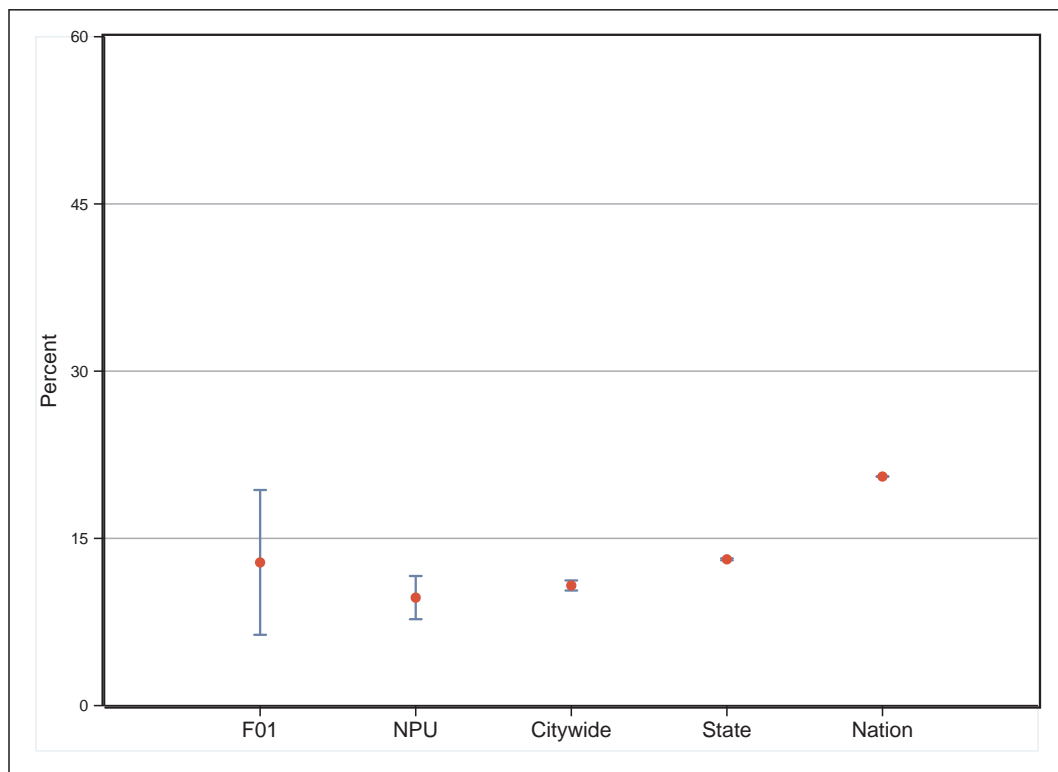
A very small number of data fields were reported differently in the SF1 release (where block-level data are made available) and in the DP-1 release (data released no lower than the tract. For example, the question of whether Chinese and Taiwanese are the same nationality was handled differently in the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

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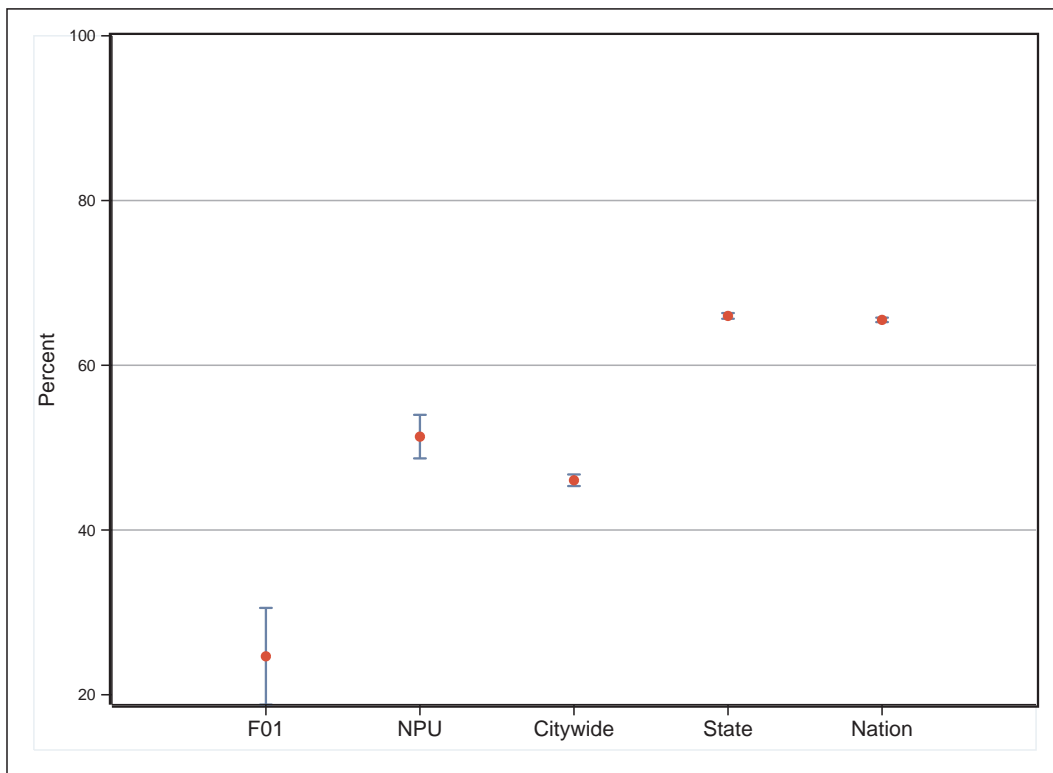
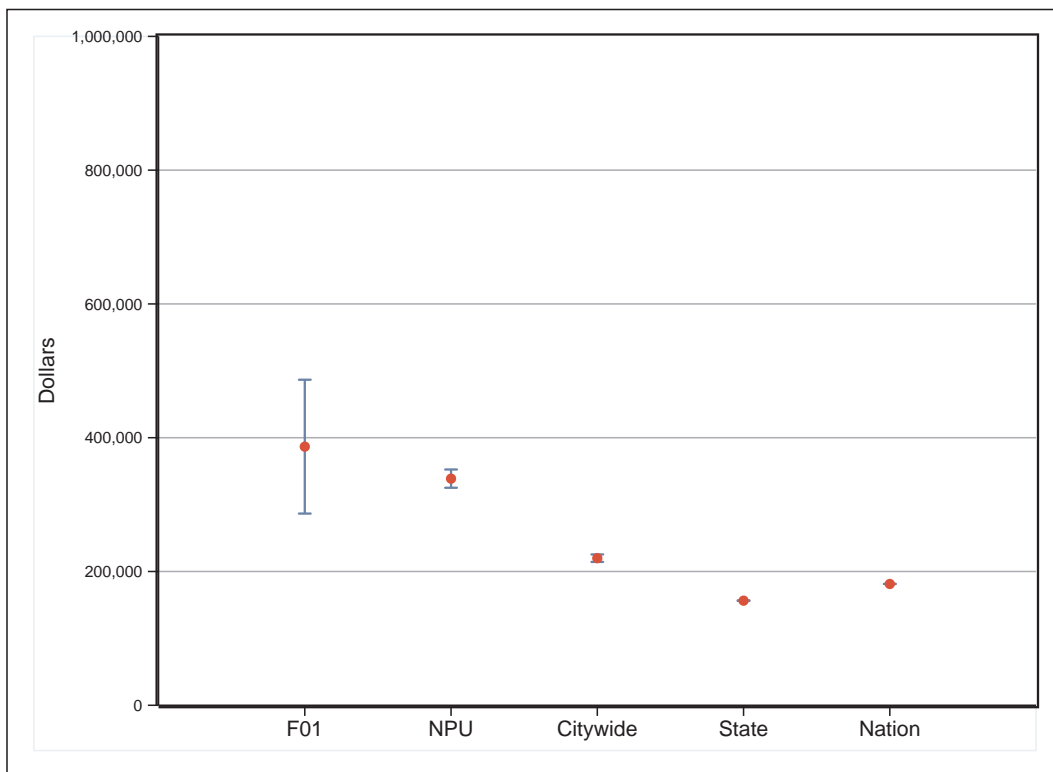
# ACS 2008-12 Profile

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

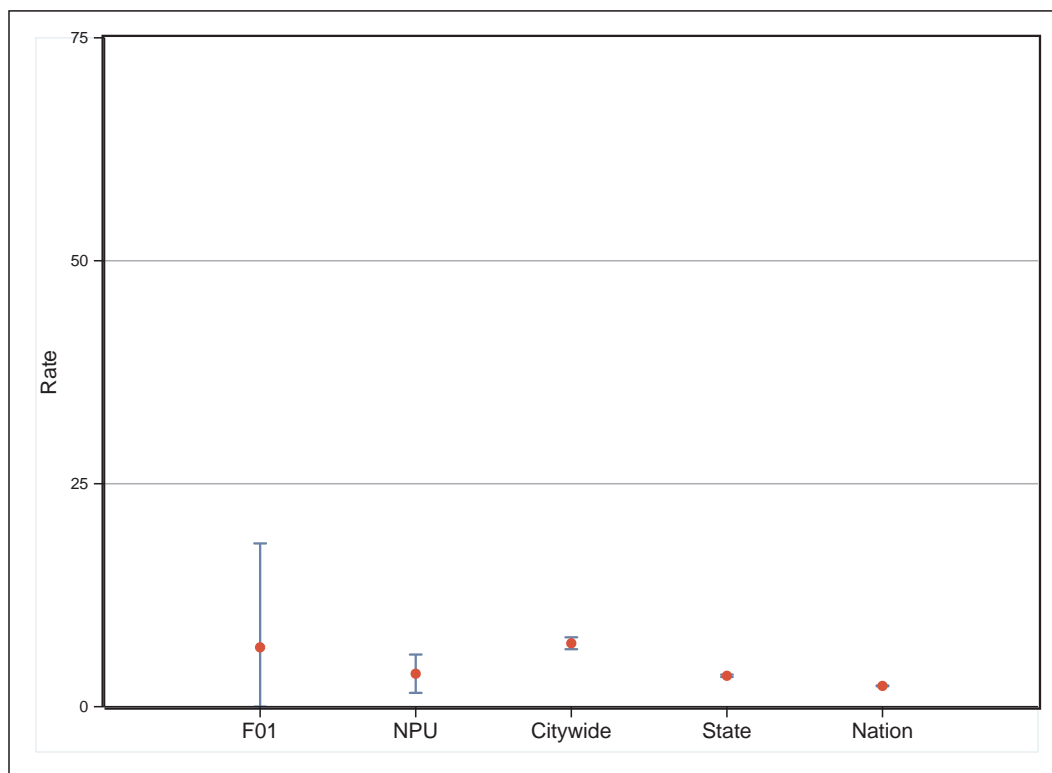
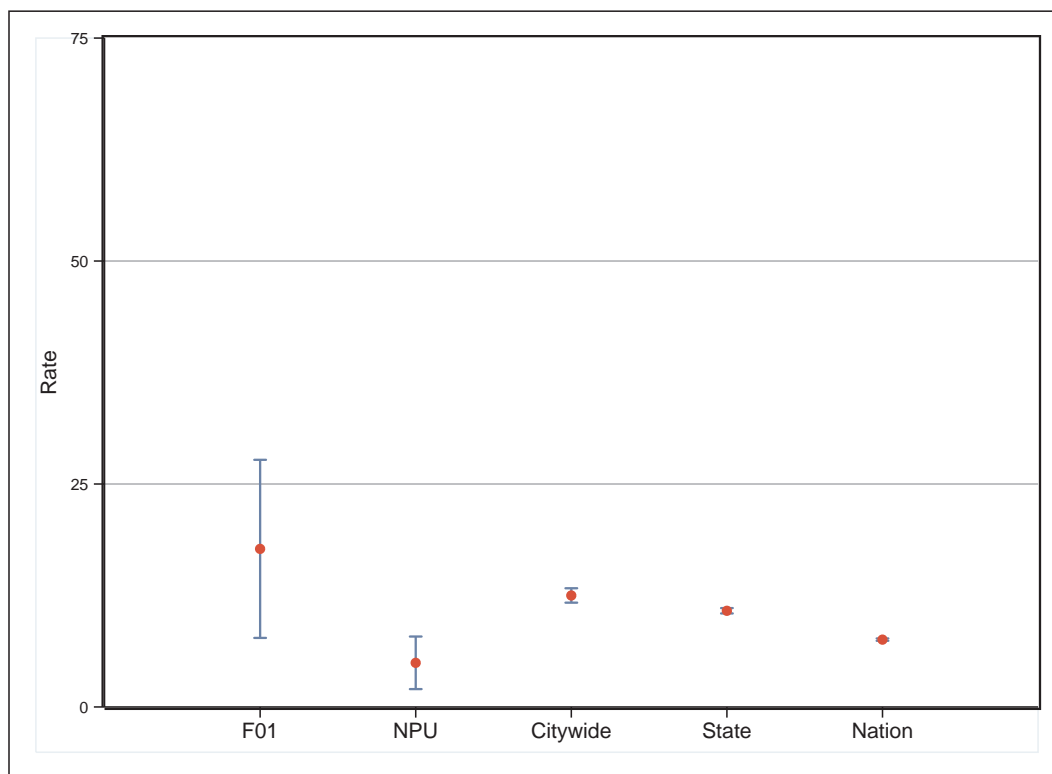
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

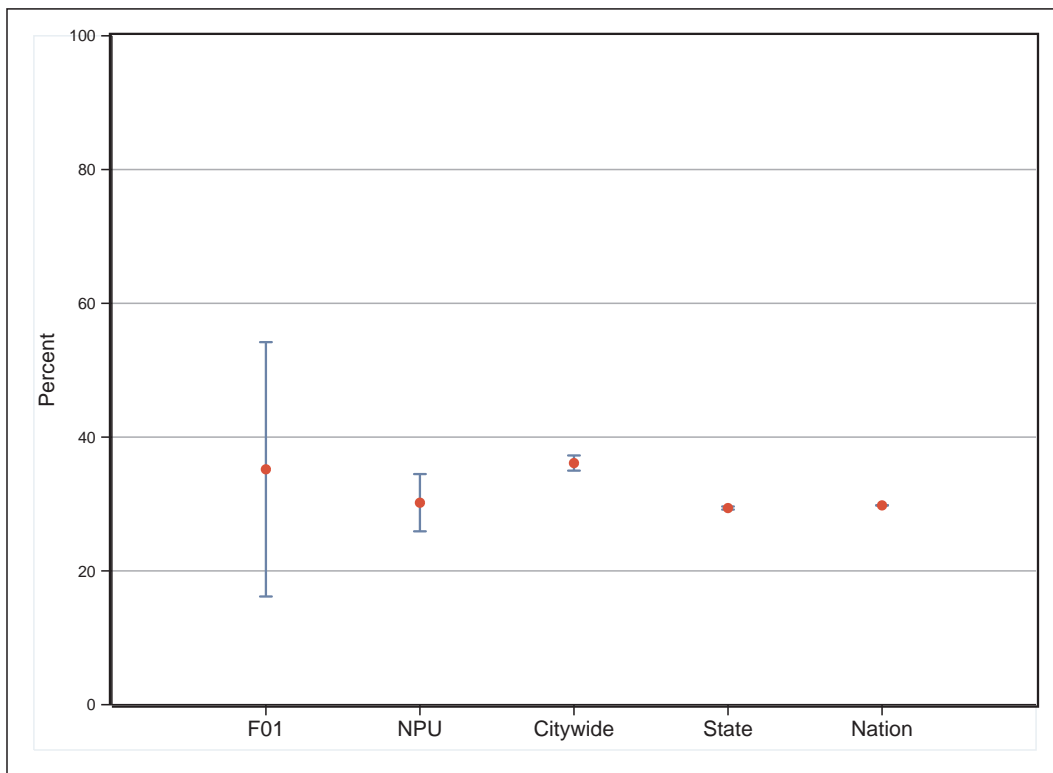
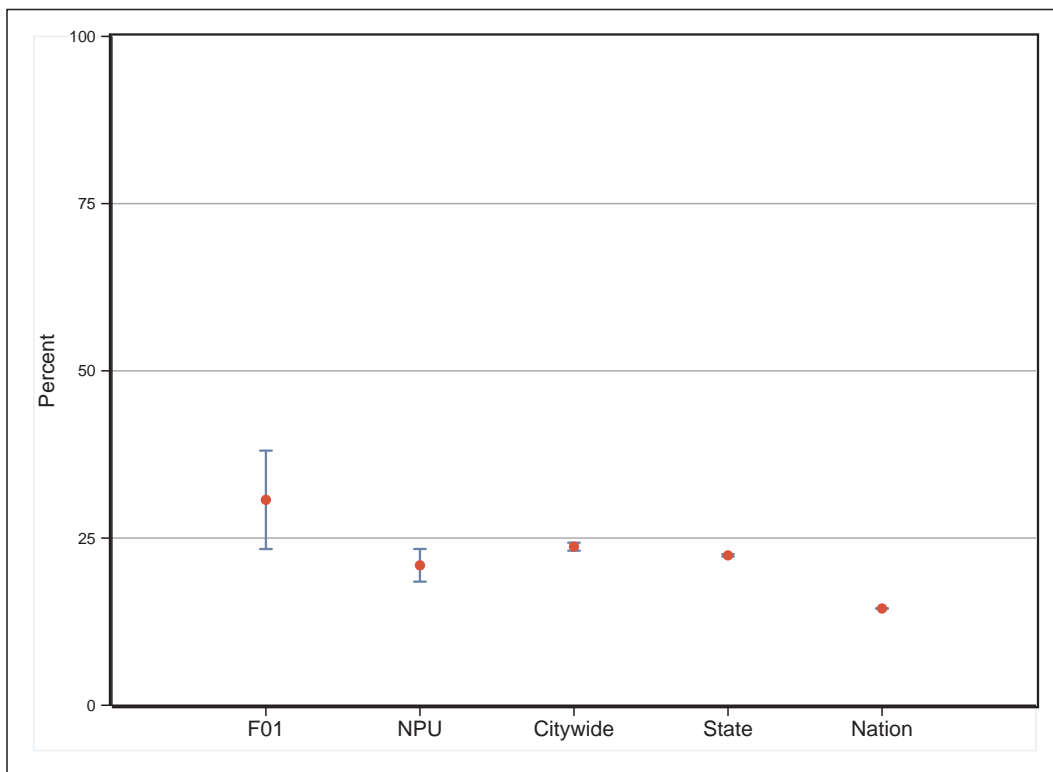
Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

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

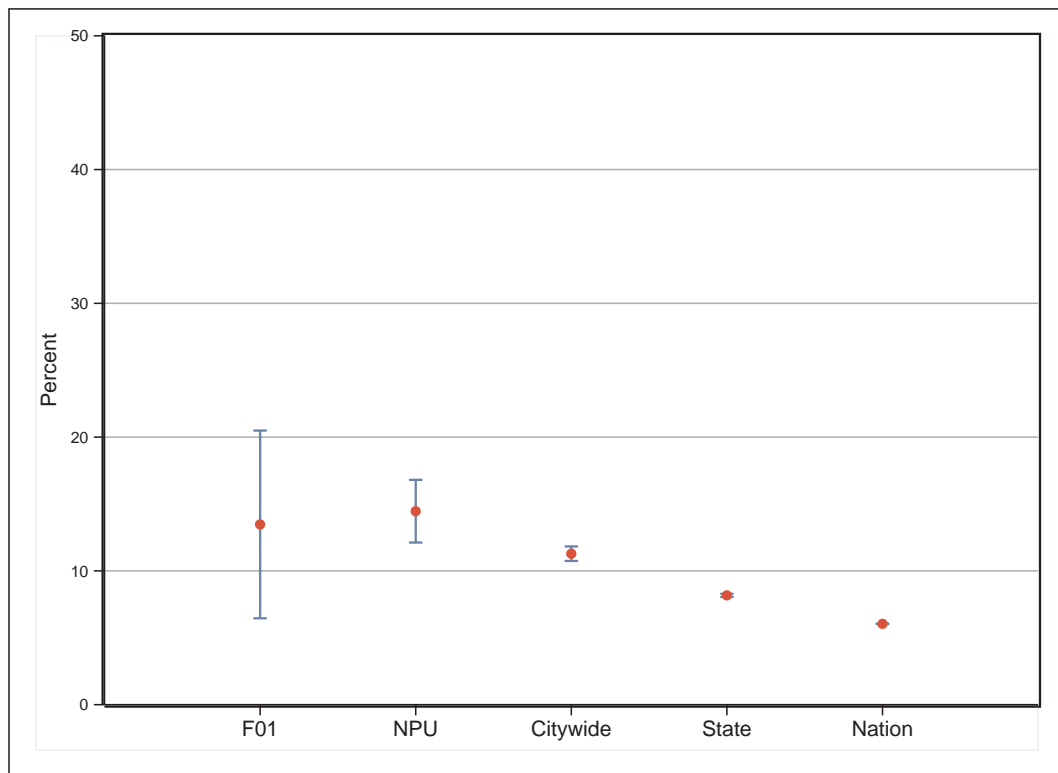
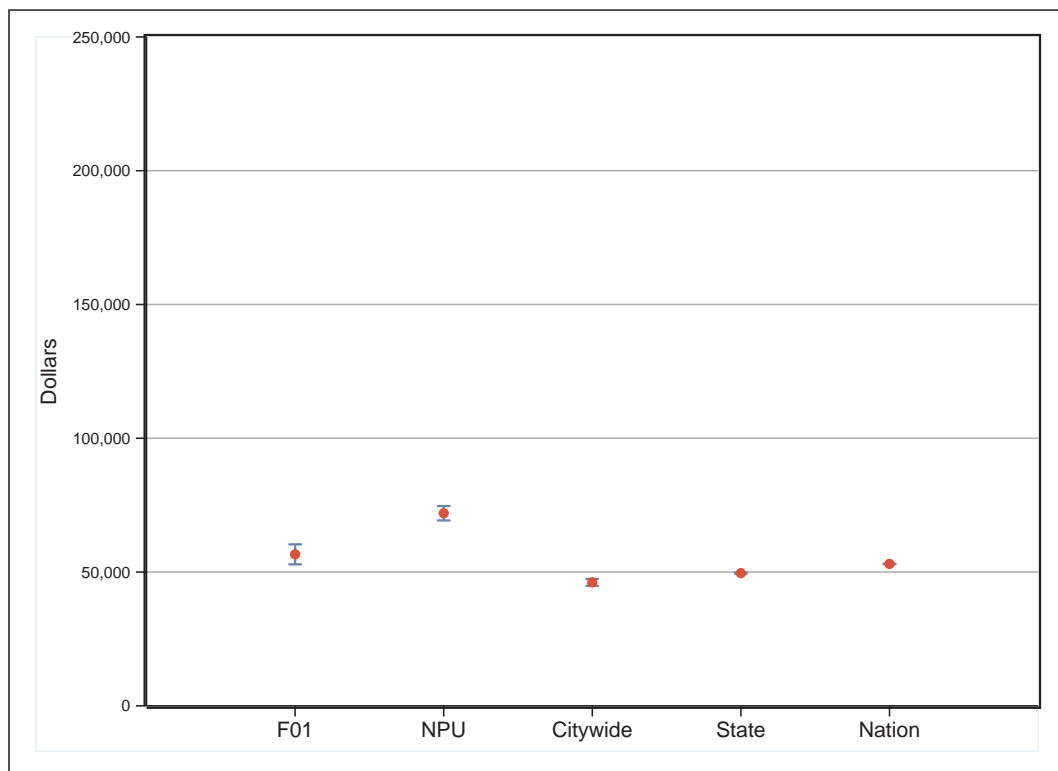
**Homeowner Vacancy Rate****Rental Vacancy Rate**

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

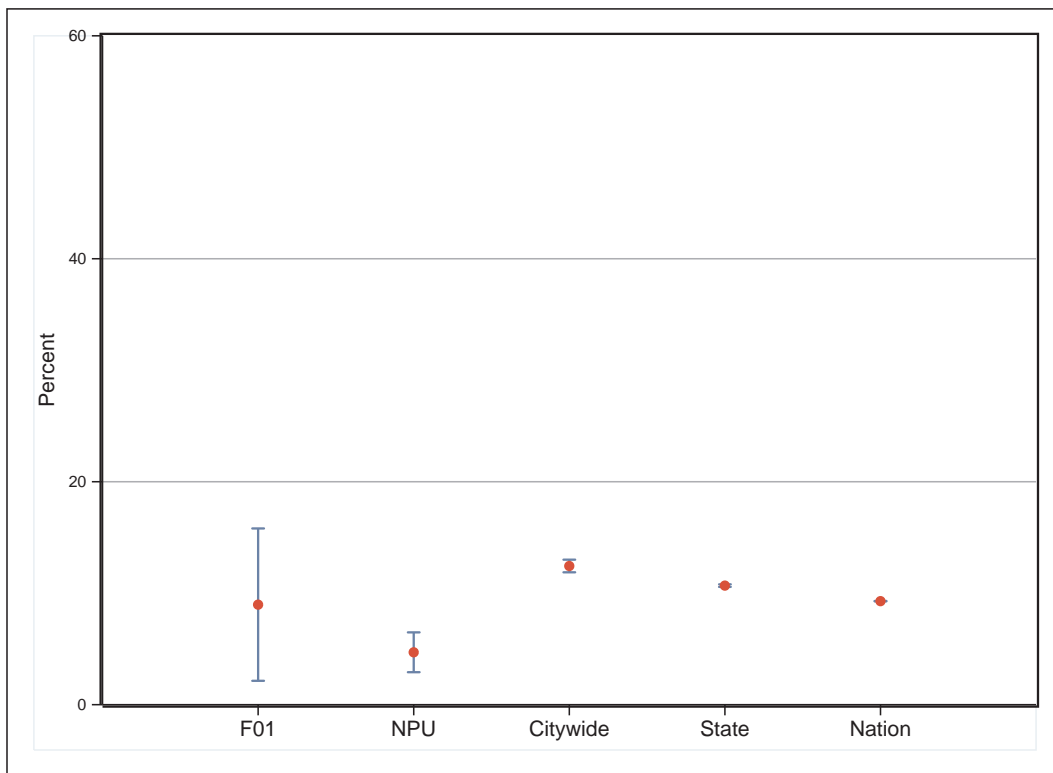
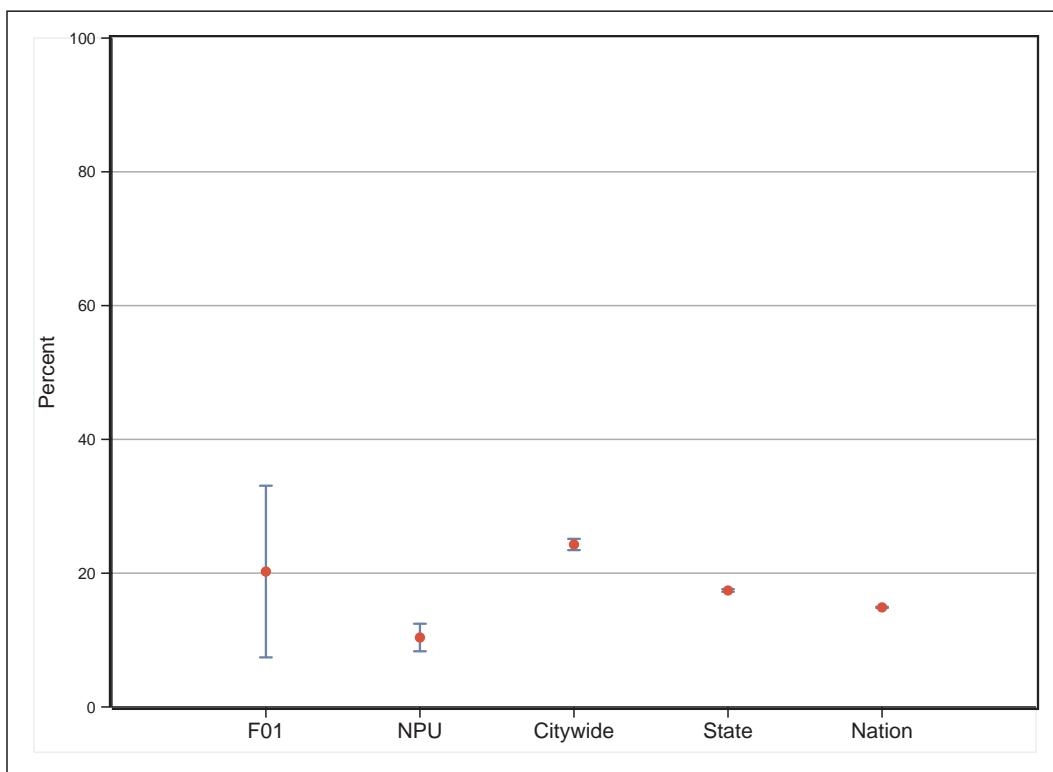
**Percent of Homeowners for whom Selected Monthly Owner Costs Exceed 30% of Income****Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	372	±139	23.8%	±8.4
With own children under 18 years	132	±87	8.5%	±5.5
Married-couple family	265	±111	16.9%	±6.8
With own children under 18 years	57	±41	3.7%	±2.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	14	±26	0.9%	±1.7
With own children under 18 years	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	93	±81	5.9%	±5.1
With own children under 18 years	75	±76	4.8%	±4.8
Nonfamily households	1,192	±200	76.2%	±8.0
Householder living alone	904	±176	57.8%	±8.3
65 years and over	31	±43	2.0%	±2.8
Households with one or more people under 18 years	132	±84	8.5%	±5.3
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	80	±65	5.1%	±4.1
Average household size	1.61	±0.15	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.16	±1.42	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>±402</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,354	±196	53.9%	±11.6
Spouse	322	±107	12.8%	±3.7
Child	424	±233	16.9%	±8.9
Other relatives	28	±46	1.1%	±1.8
Nonrelatives	383	±169	15.3%	±6.3
Unmarried partner	126	±92	5.0%	±3.6
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>±306</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	1,062	±262	71.7%	±9.7
Now married, except separated	329	±108	22.2%	±5.7
Separated	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Widowed	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Divorced	142	±114	9.6%	±7.5
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>±181</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	355	±138	45.1%	±14.2
Now married, except separated	339	±116	43.0%	±11.0
Separated	25	±58	3.2%	±7.4
Widowed	26	±32	3.3%	±4.0
Divorced	63	±48	8.0%	±5.8
FERTILITY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>±73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	20	±54	30.4%	±76.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	52	±142	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	100	±110	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	±2039	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	122	±168	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	70	±157	(X)	(X)

GRANDPARENTS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
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	.%	±.
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	0	±13	.%	±.
Who are married	0	±13	.%	±.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>±247</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	63	±55	11.3%	±8.4
Kindergarten	23	±31	4.2%	±5.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	161	±122	28.8%	±17.8
High school (grades 9-12)	32	±51	5.7%	±8.8
College or graduate school	281	±175	50.1%	±22.2

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>±285</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	9	±46	0.4%	±2.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	55	±74	2.8%	±3.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	148	±82	7.4%	±3.9
Some college, no degree	396	±177	19.8%	±8.4
Associate's degree	119	±79	6.0%	±3.9
Bachelor's degree	808	±201	40.4%	±8.2
Graduate or professional degree	464	±164	23.2%	±7.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.8%	±9.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	63.7%	±9.2	(X)	(X)

VETERAN STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>±340</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	102	±73	4.5%	±3.2

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>±402</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	180	±104	7.2%	±4.0
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>±183</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	4	±25	1.0%	±6.2
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>±325</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	92	±70	4.7%	±3.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>±85</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	84	±72	60.2%	±36.1

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>±366</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	1,649	±373	67.1%	±11.4
Different house in the U.S.	775	±284	31.5%	±10.6
Same county	479	±231	19.5%	±8.9
Different county	296	±166	12.0%	±6.5
Same state	174	±125	7.1%	±5.0
Different state	121	±109	4.9%	±4.4
Abroad	35	±69	1.4%	±2.8

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	2,207	±364	87.6%	±20.5
Born in United States	2,173	±394	86.2%	±6.3
State of residence	833	±308	33.1%	±10.9
Different state	1,340	±245	53.2%	±4.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	34	±54	1.3%	±2.1
Foreign born	316	±165	12.5%	±6.2

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>±165</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	78	±88	24.7%	±24.9
Not a U.S. citizen	238	±143	75.3%	±22.7

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>±180</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>±56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±13	0.0%	±38.1
Entered before 2010	34	±54	100.0%	±231.0
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>±165</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	17	±38	5.3%	±11.8
Entered before 2010	299	±164	94.7%	±16.1

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>±165</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	96	±89	30.3%	±23.4
Asia	39	±39	12.2%	±10.5
Africa	15	±42	4.8%	±13.0
Oceania	0	±13	0.0%	±4.1
Latin America	157	±129	49.6%	±31.8
Northern America	10	±19	3.1%	±5.9

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>±398</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	2,129	±370	87.2%	±5.3
Language other than English	314	±167	12.8%	±6.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	130	±146	5.3%	±5.9
Spanish	52	±57	2.1%	±2.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	26	±56	1.1%	±2.3
Other Indo-European languages	175	±129	7.2%	±5.2
Speak English less than 'very well'	104	±117	4.2%	±4.8
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	70	±81	2.9%	±3.3
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±47	0.0%	±1.9
Other languages	16	±37	0.7%	±1.5
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±47	0.0%	±1.9

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	203	±126	8.0%	±4.8
Arab	16	±37	0.6%	±1.4
Czech	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Danish	4	±9	0.1%	±0.4
Dutch	29	±39	1.2%	±1.5
English	282	±139	11.2%	±5.2
French (except Basque)	62	±63	2.5%	±2.5
French Canadian	21	±28	0.8%	±1.1
German	286	±140	11.3%	±5.2
Greek	10	±26	0.4%	±1.0
Hungarian	12	±29	0.5%	±1.2
Irish	217	±121	8.6%	±4.6
Italian	79	±59	3.1%	±2.3
Lithuanian	7	±27	0.3%	±1.1
Norwegian	24	±42	1.0%	±1.6
Polish	45	±56	1.8%	±2.2
Portuguese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Russian	21	±32	0.8%	±1.2
Scotch-Irish	65	±61	2.6%	±2.4
Scottish	79	±59	3.1%	±2.3
Slovak	7	±14	0.3%	±0.6
Subsaharan African	23	±47	0.9%	±1.9
Swedish	21	±30	0.8%	±1.2
Swiss	6	±12	0.2%	±0.5
Ukrainian	15	±26	0.6%	±1.0
Welsh	10	±19	0.4%	±0.8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5

## Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>±259</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,717	±312	81.2%	±10.9
Civilian labor force	1,715	±312	81.1%	±10.9
Employed	1,561	±302	73.8%	±11.1
Unemployed	154	±121	7.3%	±5.6
Armed Forces	2	±57	0.1%	±2.7
Not in labor force	398	±154	18.8%	±6.9
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>±312</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	9.0%	±6.8	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>±183</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	639	±192	74.7%	±15.8
Civilian labor force	639	±192	74.7%	±15.8
Employed	606	±188	70.8%	±15.9
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>±82</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	99	±87	94.7%	±37.1
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>±148</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	141	±147	91.4%	±36.8

COMMUTING TO WORK	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>±229</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,230	±229	79.0%	±9.0
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	56	±58	3.6%	±3.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	137	±107	8.8%	±6.8
Walked	15	±23	0.9%	±1.4
Other means	21	±36	1.3%	±2.3
Worked at home	98	±70	6.3%	±4.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.0	±3.9	(X)	(X)

OCCUPATION	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,032	±271	66.1%	±11.7
Service occupations	284	±134	18.2%	±7.8
Sales and office occupations	359	±162	23.0%	±9.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	8	±27	0.5%	±1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	41	±62	2.6%	±4.0

INDUSTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	±22	0.0%	±1.4
Construction	82	±98	5.3%	±6.2
Manufacturing	78	±68	5.0%	±4.2
Wholesale trade	50	±65	3.2%	±4.1
Retail trade	160	±107	10.2%	±6.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	119	±94	7.6%	±5.8
Information	0	±22	0.0%	±1.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	151	±89	9.6%	±5.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	295	±115	18.9%	±6.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	391	±169	25.0%	±9.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	203	±113	13.0%	±6.8
Other services, except public administration	106	±96	6.8%	±6.0
Public administration	90	±63	5.7%	±3.9

CLASS OF WORKER	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	1,455	±308	93.2%	±8.0
Government workers	183	±99	11.7%	±5.9
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	86	±67	5.5%	±4.2
Unpaid family workers	0	±22	0.0%	±1.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	103	±75	6.6%	±4.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	53	±63	3.4%	±4.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	183	±110	11.7%	±6.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	150	±94	9.6%	±5.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	149	±85	9.5%	±5.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	368	±162	23.5%	±9.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	183	±97	11.7%	±6.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	214	±115	13.7%	±7.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	94	±63	6.0%	±3.9
\$200,000 or more	67	±48	4.3%	±3.0
Median household income (dollars)	56,615	±3,736	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	79,756	±14,487	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,336	±212	85.4%	±7.7
Mean earnings (dollars)	83,675	±15,693	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	134	±71	8.6%	±4.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,587	±6,140	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	130	±75	8.3%	±4.7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23,306	±9,545	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	8	±21	0.5%	±1.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	5,980	±20,634	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	40	±46	2.6%	±3.0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,584	±3,849	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	111	±71	7.1%	±4.4
<b>Families</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>±139</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	48	±58	12.8%	±14.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±16	0.0%	±4.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24	±44	6.4%	±11.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	±65	12.3%	±16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	±31	3.2%	±8.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	63	±56	16.9%	±13.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58	±60	15.5%	±15.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20	±25	5.4%	±6.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	69	±55	18.4%	±12.9
\$200,000 or more	34	±31	9.0%	±7.8
Median family income (dollars)	67,445	±17,685	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	116,434	±38,894	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	50,522	±7,883	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>±200</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	55,013	±3,942	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	68,161	±13,815	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	44,498	±4,539	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	59,052	±4,873	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	56,763	±15,550	(X)	(X)



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>±402</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	2,054	±350	81.8%	±4.8
With private health insurance	1,704	±263	67.9%	±15.1
With public coverage	448	±238	17.8%	±9.1
No health insurance coverage	456	±193	18.2%	±7.1
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>±183</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	43	±45	10.4%	±10.1
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>±325</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,684	±253	1,684	(X)
Employed:	1,534	±228	1,534	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,299	±220	84.7%	±6.9
With private health insurance	1,264	±215	82.4%	±6.9
With public coverage	60	±65	3.9%	±4.2
No health insurance coverage	235	±142	15.3%	±9.0
Unemployed:	150	±110	150	(X)
With health insurance coverage	71	±76	47.1%	±37.1
With private health insurance	64	±74	42.7%	±38.4
With public coverage	7	±19	4.4%	±12.5
No health insurance coverage	79	±76	52.9%	±33.0
Not in labor force:	278	±127	278	(X)
With health insurance coverage	179	±95	64.2%	±17.8
With private health insurance	127	±72	45.6%	±15.2
With public coverage	59	±58	21.4%	±18.3
No health insurance coverage	100	±98	35.8%	±31.1

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	17.7%	±17.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	13.8%	±33.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±209.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	18.0%	±20.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.0%	±27.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	±120.9	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	19.8%	±40.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	24.3%	±48.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	.%	±.	(X)	(X)
All people	20.2%	±12.8	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	28.5%	±29.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	28.5%	±41.9	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	33.9%	±47.0	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	23.8%	±43.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	18.6%	±9.1	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	17.8%	±9.5	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	30.8%	±31.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	15.6%	±16.8	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	20.2%	±12.4	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,564	±205	84.8%	±7.1
Vacant housing units	281	±145	15.2%	±7.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	6.7	±11.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	17.7	±10.0	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	331	±98	17.9%	±5.0
1-unit, attached	30	±33	1.6%	±1.8
2 units	167	±105	9.0%	±5.6
3 or 4 units	81	±66	4.4%	±3.5
5 to 9 units	147	±100	8.0%	±5.4
10 to 19 units	385	±167	20.9%	±8.8
20 or more units	704	±165	38.1%	±8.1
Mobile home	0	±16	0.0%	±0.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±16	0.0%	±0.8

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	0	±16	0.0%	±0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	567	±146	30.7%	±7.3
Built 1990 to 1999	246	±129	13.4%	±6.9
Built 1980 to 1989	239	±125	12.9%	±6.7
Built 1970 to 1979	162	±115	8.8%	±6.2
Built 1960 to 1969	179	±104	9.7%	±5.6
Built 1950 to 1959	253	±106	13.7%	±5.6
Built 1940 to 1949	48	±50	2.6%	±2.7
Built 1939 or earlier	151	±68	8.2%	±3.6

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	120	±108	6.5%	±5.8
2 rooms	123	±71	6.6%	±3.8
3 rooms	450	±130	24.4%	±6.6
4 rooms	487	±179	26.4%	±9.4
5 rooms	275	±123	14.9%	±6.5
6 rooms	70	±44	3.8%	±2.4
7 rooms	78	±57	4.2%	±3.1
8 rooms	149	±96	8.1%	±5.1
9 rooms or more	95	±58	5.1%	±3.1
Median rooms	4.5	±0.2	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>±185</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	120	±108	6.5%	±5.8
1 bedroom	742	±173	40.2%	±8.5
2 bedrooms	686	±179	37.2%	±9.0
3 bedrooms	99	±62	5.4%	±3.3
4 bedrooms	140	±82	7.6%	±4.4
5 or more bedrooms	59	±49	3.2%	±2.6

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	386	±105	24.7%	±5.9
Renter-occupied	1,178	±202	75.3%	±8.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.05	±0.27	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.47	±0.18	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	476	±165	30.4%	±9.8
Moved in 2000 to 2009	888	±195	56.8%	±10.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	99	±64	6.3%	±4.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	42	±39	2.7%	±2.5
Moved in 1970 to 1979	28	±45	1.8%	±2.8
Moved in 1969 or earlier	31	±46	2.0%	±2.9

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	109	±83	7.0%	±5.3
1 vehicle available	910	±198	58.2%	±10.1
2 vehicles available	495	±157	31.7%	±9.1
3 or more vehicles available	49	±60	3.1%	±3.8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	639	±141	40.8%	±7.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	±20	0.5%	±1.3
Electricity	873	±188	55.8%	±9.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Coal or coke	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Wood	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Solar energy	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
Other fuel	0	±16	0.0%	±1.0
No fuel used	45	±60	2.9%	±3.8

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±0.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±13	0.0%	±0.8
No telephone service available	55	±48	3.5%	±3.0

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,564	±257	100.0%	±9.9
1.01 to 1.50	0	±22	0.0%	±1.4
1.51 or more	0	±31	0.0%	±2.0

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>±105</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	7	±46	1.8%	±11.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	20	±40	5.1%	±10.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	50	±56	12.9%	±14.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	±22	0.0%	±5.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	27	±30	6.9%	±7.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	109	±59	28.3%	±13.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	174	±85	45.0%	±18.4
\$1,000,000 or more	0	±16	0.0%	±4.0
Median (dollars)	386,652	±100,049	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>±105</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	318	±109	82.5%	±17.4
Housing units without a mortgage	68	±45	17.5%	±10.5

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>±109</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±22	0.0%	±6.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±22	0.0%	±6.9
\$500 to \$699	0	±22	0.0%	±6.9
\$700 to \$999	8	±30	2.4%	±9.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	56	±58	17.5%	±17.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	46	±37	14.4%	±10.4
\$2,000 or more	209	±95	65.7%	±19.7
Median (dollars)	2,674	±377	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>±45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±16	0.0%	±23.0
\$100 to \$199	0	±22	0.0%	±32.5
\$200 to \$299	7	±22	10.8%	±31.7
\$300 to \$399	0	±22	0.0%	±32.5
\$400 or more	60	±49	89.2%	±43.4
Median (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT-AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>±119</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	119	±67	37.5%	±15.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	53	±53	16.6%	±15.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	24	±27	7.5%	±7.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	6	±16	2.0%	±4.8
35.0 percent or more	116	±77	36.4%	±20.0
Not computed	0	±16	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>±58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	33	±31	55.4%	±74.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	16	±22	26.3%	±25.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±16	0.0%	±25.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±16	0.0%	±25.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±16	0.0%	±25.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	±16	0.0%	±25.8
35.0 percent or more	11	±31	18.3%	±47.6
Not computed	7	±16	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>±204</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	0	±27	0.0%	±2.3
\$200 to \$299	0	±22	0.0%	±1.9
\$300 to \$499	0	±31	0.0%	±2.7
\$500 to \$749	83	±88	7.1%	±7.4
\$750 to \$999	296	±132	25.3%	±10.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	714	±205	61.0%	±14.0
\$1,500 or more	78	±61	6.7%	±5.1
Median (dollars)	1,337	±32	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	7	±20	(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)	1,129	±270	1,129	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	175	±112	15.5%	±9.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	172	±77	15.2%	±5.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	142	±94	12.6%	±7.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	170	±125	15.1%	±10.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	98	±69	8.7%	±5.7
35.0 percent or more	371	±159	32.9%	±11.7
Not computed	49	±53	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,648	±351	65.4%	±8.7
Female	872	±207	34.6%	±5.9
Under 5 years	77	±65	3.1%	±2.5
5 to 9 years	97	±85	3.9%	±3.3
10 to 14 years	76	±83	3.0%	±3.2
15 to 19 years	32	±52	1.3%	±2.0
20 to 24 years	239	±135	9.5%	±5.1
25 to 34 years	1,000	±258	39.7%	±7.8
35 to 44 years	326	±120	12.9%	±4.2
45 to 54 years	324	±138	12.8%	±5.1
55 to 59 years	157	±94	6.2%	±3.6
60 to 64 years	89	±57	3.5%	±2.2
65 to 74 years	101	±84	4.0%	±3.3
75 to 84 years	2	±28	0.1%	±1.1
85 years and over	0	±22	0.0%	±0.9
Median age (years)	32.7	±0.7	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,262	±376	89.8%	±0.7
21 years and over	2,224	±372	88.3%	±1.8
62 years and over	150	±100	6.0%	±3.9
65 years and over	103	±92	4.1%	±3.6
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>±376</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,482	±313	65.5%	±8.5
Female	780	±208	34.5%	±7.2
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>±92</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	33	±56	31.8%	±46.7
Female	70	±72	68.2%	±35.3

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	2,462	±415	97.7%	±2.9
Two or more races	58	±70	2.3%	±2.7
One race	2,462	±415	97.7%	±2.9
White	1,847	±367	73.3%	±8.0
Black or African American	442	±275	17.6%	±10.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	±29	0.5%	±1.1
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Asian	83	±84	3.3%	±3.3
Asian Indian	27	±45	1.1%	±1.8
Chinese	8	±27	0.3%	±1.1
Filipino	19	±31	0.7%	±1.2
Japanese	4	±13	0.2%	±0.5
Korean	6	±15	0.2%	±0.6
Vietnamese	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Other Asian	19	±62	0.7%	±2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Samoan	0	±13	0.0%	±0.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	±34	0.0%	±1.3
Some other race	8	±22	0.3%	±0.9
Two or more races	58	±70	2.3%	±2.7
White and Black or African American	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
White and Asian	36	±59	1.4%	±2.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	1,905	±362	75.6%	±7.0
Black or African American	464	±278	18.4%	±10.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	34	±45	1.4%	±1.8
Asian	210	±146	8.3%	±5.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race	8	±22	0.3%	±0.9

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>±418</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	362	±310	14.3%	±12.1
Mexican	303	±289	12.0%	±11.3
Puerto Rican	9	±23	0.4%	±0.9
Cuban	2	±8	0.1%	±0.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	47	±62	1.9%	±2.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,461	±413	97.7%	±2.3
White alone	1,796	±361	71.3%	±8.1
Black or African American alone	442	±275	17.6%	±10.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	12	±29	0.5%	±1.1
Asian alone	152	±106	6.0%	±4.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Some other race alone	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Two or more races	58	±70	2.3%	±2.7
Two races including Some other race	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	58	±70	2.3%	±2.7

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

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

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

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

## Technical Notes, ACS Profile

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

### What is an Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

<b>SOCIAL</b>	
<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

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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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<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<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

<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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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<b>HOUSING</b>	
<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

<b>DEMOGRAPHIC</b>	
<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