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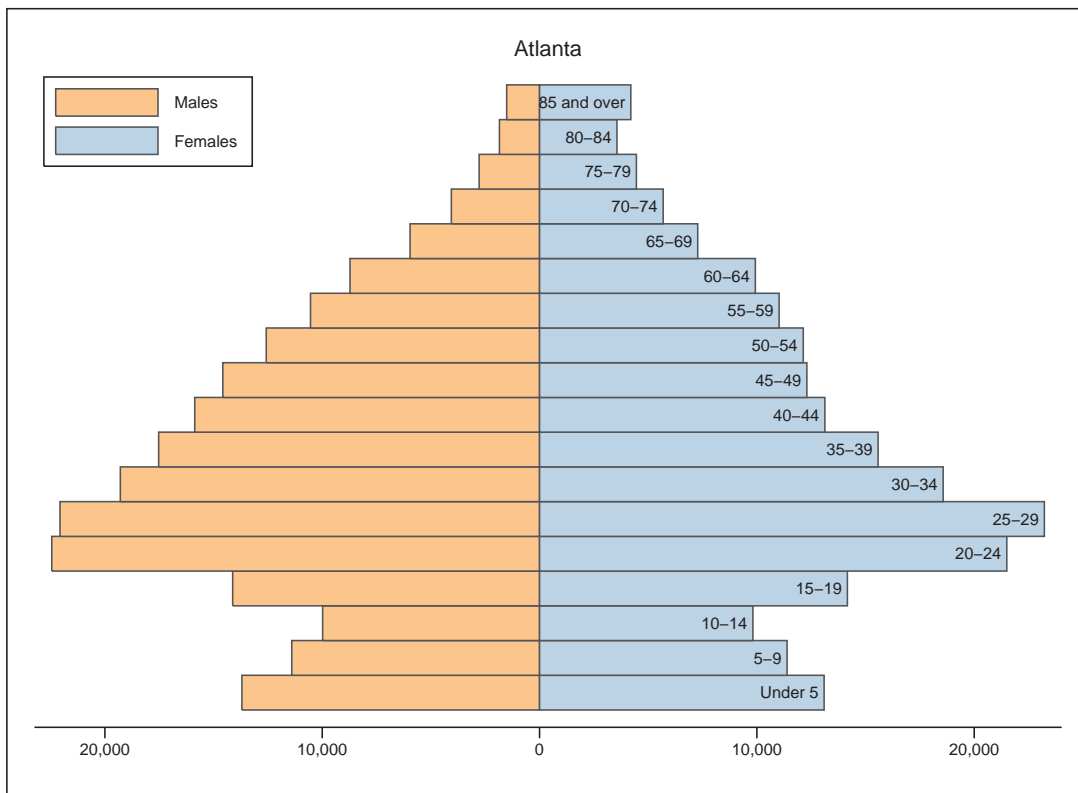
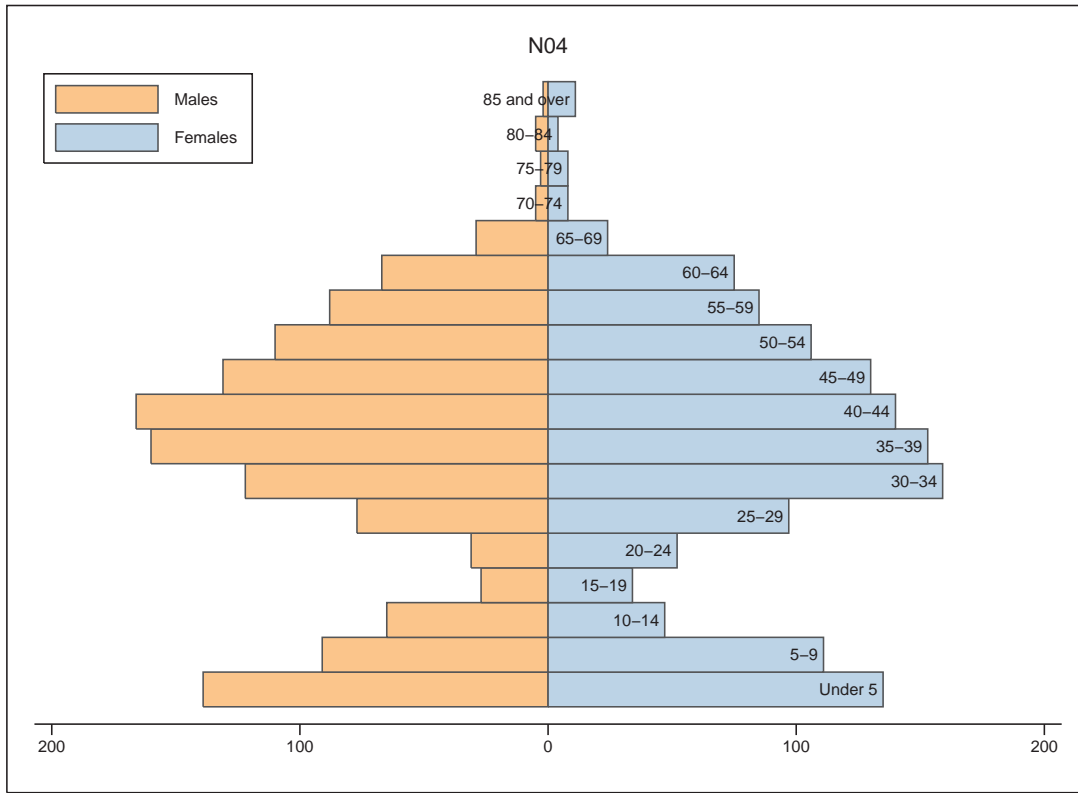
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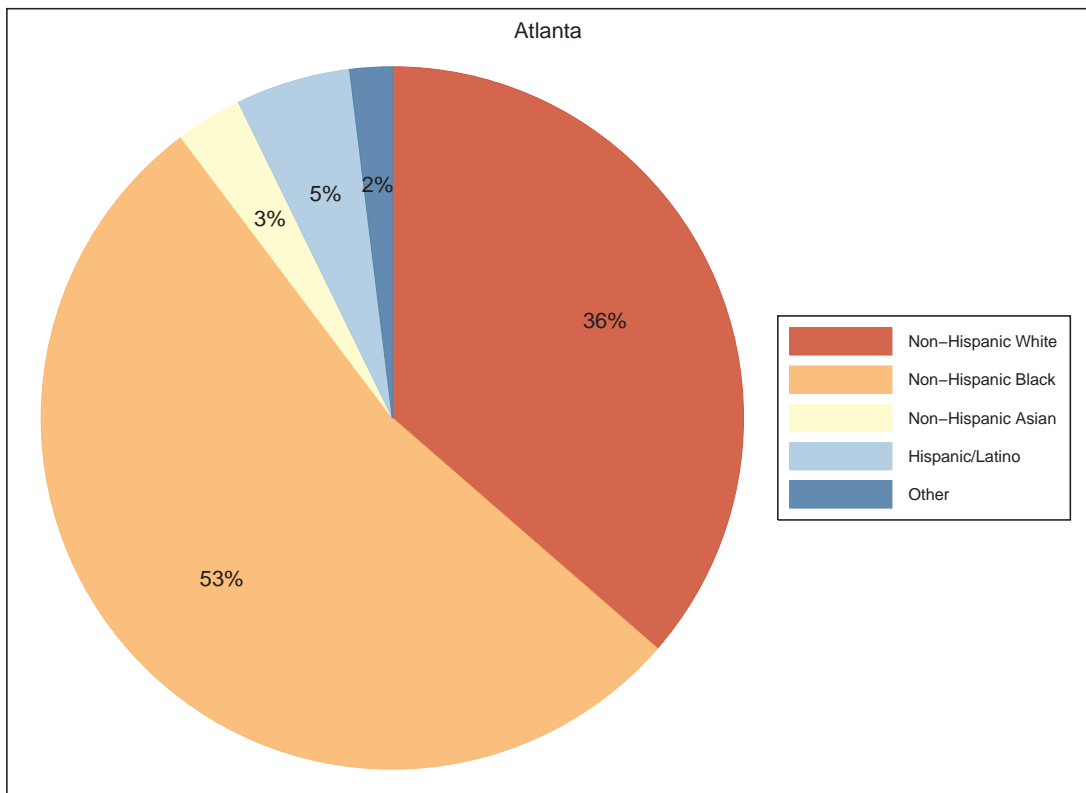
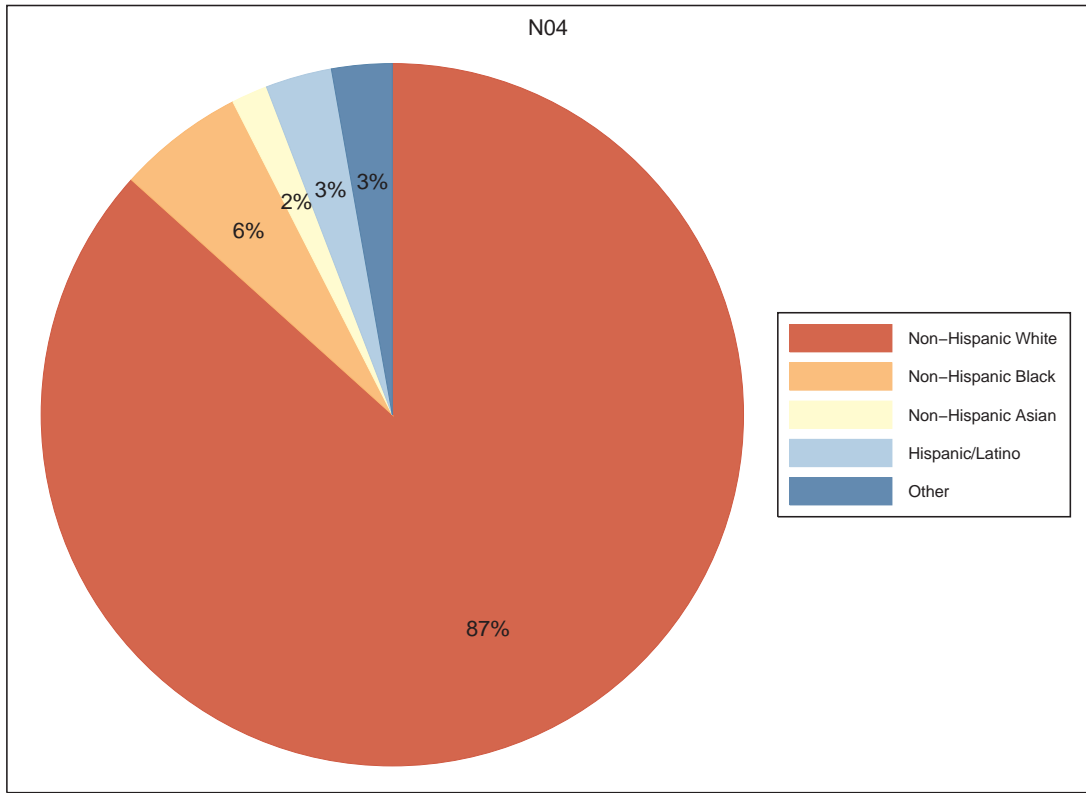
**N04**

# Decennial 2010 Profile

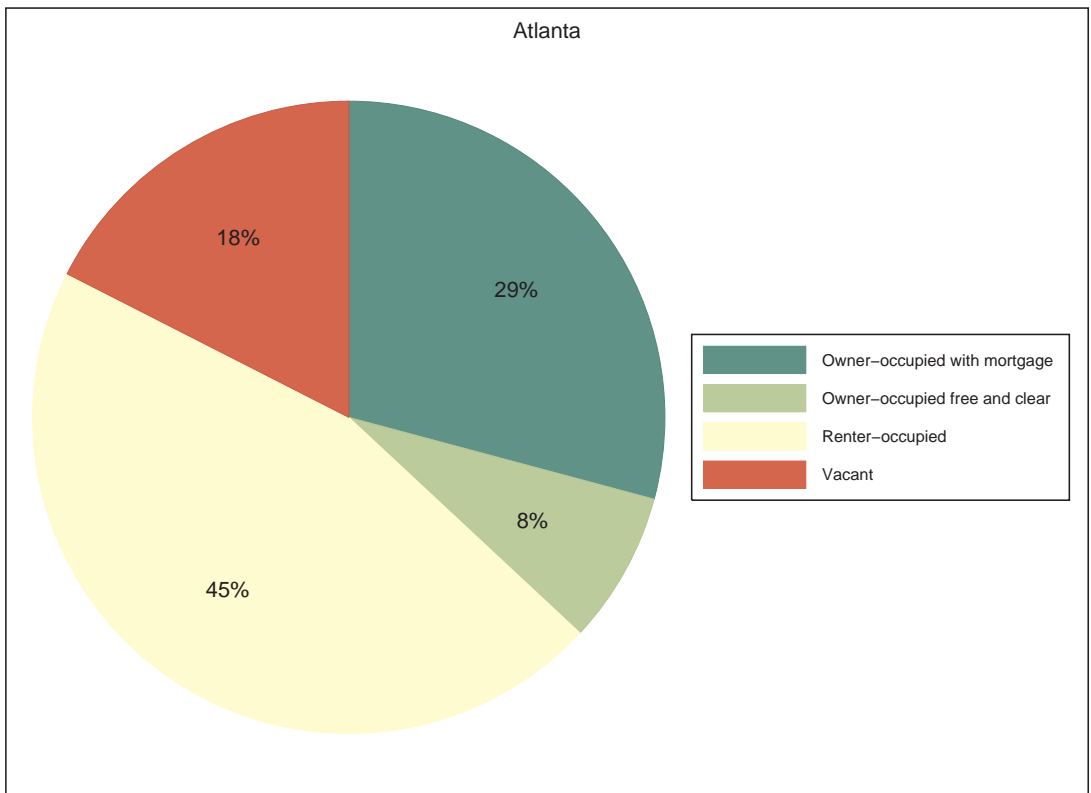
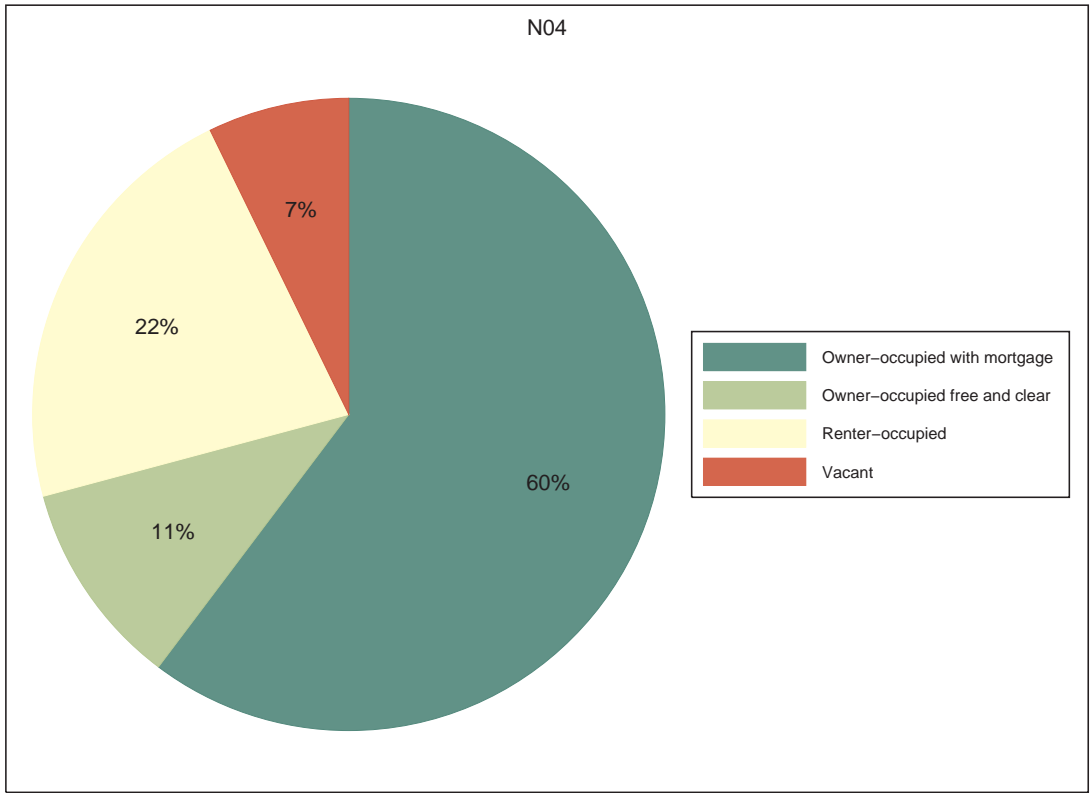
### Sex and Age



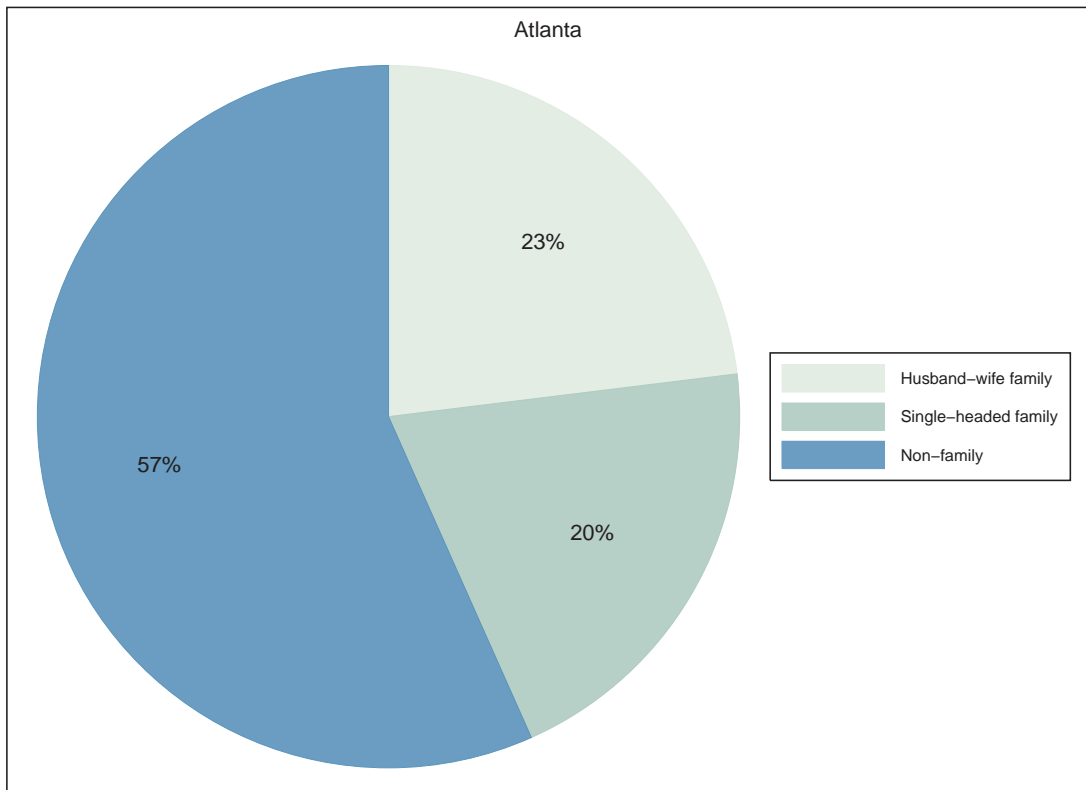
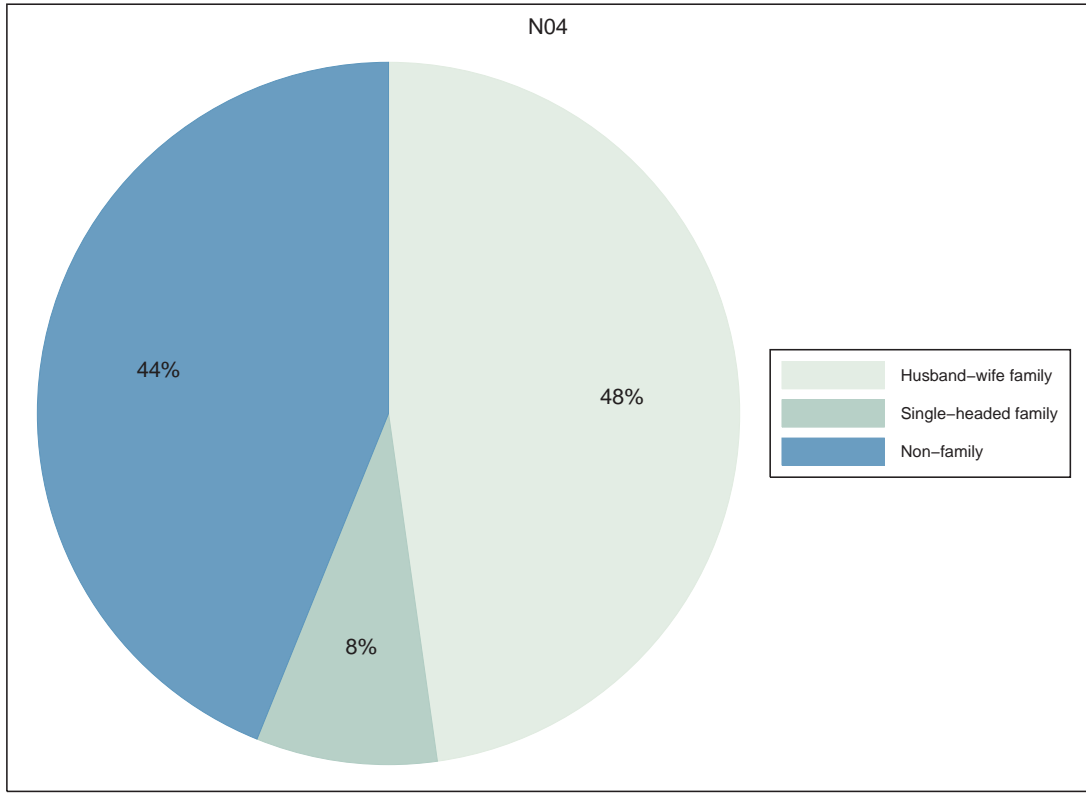
### Race and Latino Origin



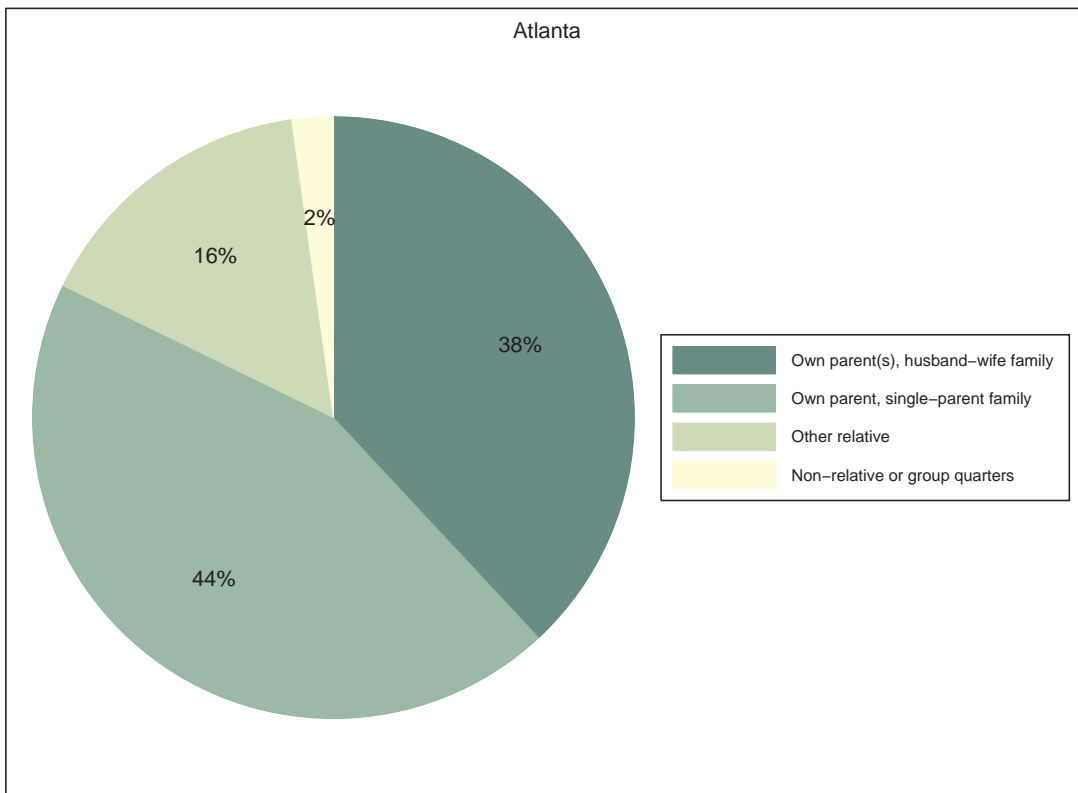
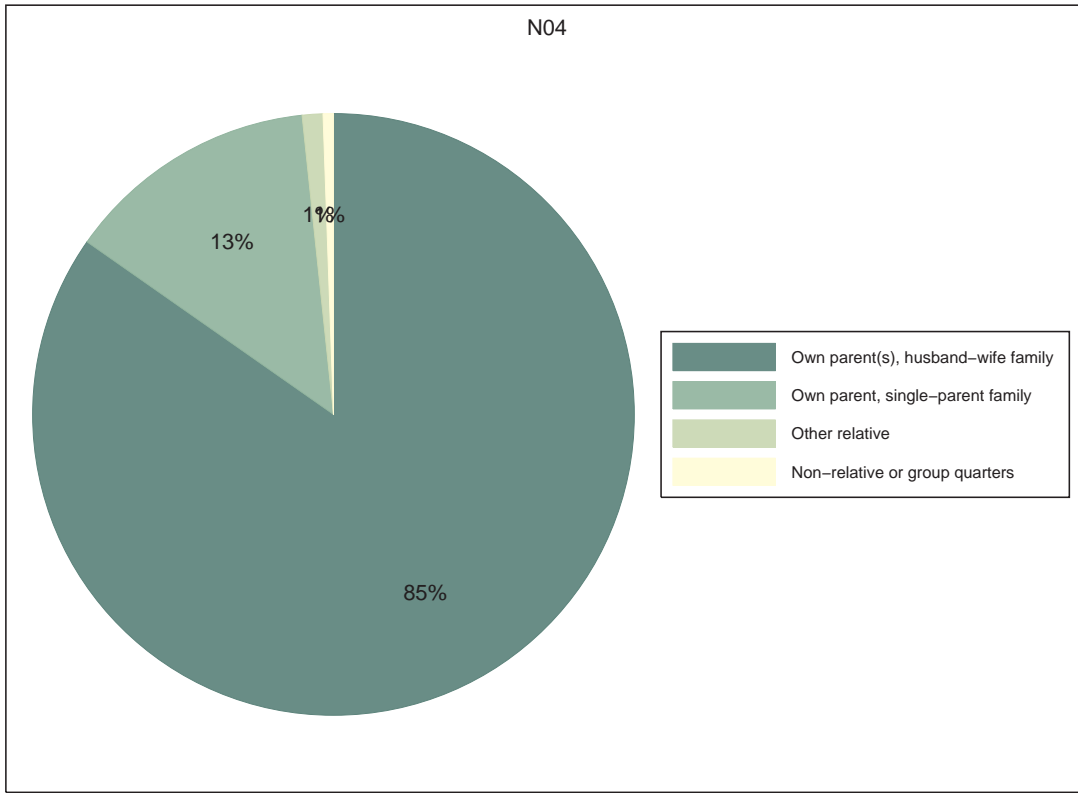
### Housing Tenure



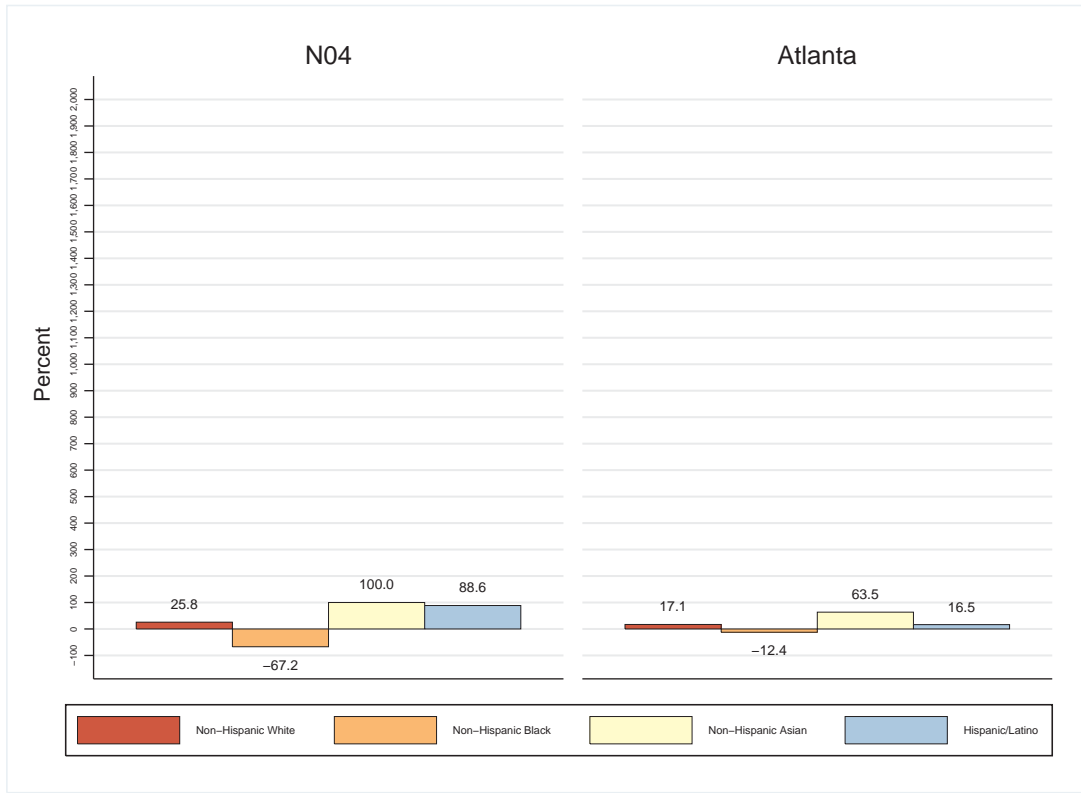
### Households by Type



### Children by Household Type



### Population Change, 2000-2010



SEX AND AGE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,697	100.0%
Under 5 years	274	10.2%
5 to 9 years	202	7.5%
10 to 14 years	112	4.2%
15 to 19 years	61	2.3%
20 to 24 years	83	3.1%
25 to 29 years	174	6.5%
30 to 34 years	281	10.4%
35 to 39 years	313	11.6%
40 to 44 years	306	11.3%
45 to 49 years	261	9.7%
50 to 54 years	216	8.0%
55 to 59 years	173	6.4%
60 to 64 years	142	5.3%
65 to 69 years	53	2.0%
70 to 74 years	13	0.5%
75 to 79 years	11	0.4%
80 to 84 years	9	0.3%
85 years and over	13	0.5%
Median age (years)	37.6	(X)
16 years and over	2,094	77.6%
18 years and over	2,070	76.8%
21 years and over	2,040	75.6%
62 years and over	163	6.0%
65 years and over	99	3.7%
<b>Male population</b>	1,318	48.9%
Under 5 years	139	5.2%
5 to 9 years	91	3.4%
10 to 14 years	65	2.4%
15 to 19 years	27	1.0%
20 to 24 years	31	1.1%
25 to 29 years	77	2.9%
30 to 34 years	122	4.5%
35 to 39 years	160	5.9%
40 to 44 years	166	6.2%
45 to 49 years	131	4.9%
50 to 54 years	110	4.1%
55 to 59 years	88	3.3%
60 to 64 years	67	2.5%
65 to 69 years	29	1.1%
70 to 74 years	5	0.2%
75 to 79 years	3	0.1%
80 to 84 years	5	0.2%
85 years and over	2	0.1%
Median age (years)	38.3	(X)
16 years and over	1,017	37.7%
18 years and over	1,007	37.3%
21 years and over	990	36.7%

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<b>SEX AND AGE (Continued)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
62 years and over	69	2.6%
65 years and over	44	1.6%
<b>Female population</b>		
	1,379	51.1%
Under 5 years	135	5.0%
5 to 9 years	111	4.1%
10 to 14 years	47	1.7%
15 to 19 years	34	1.3%
20 to 24 years	52	1.9%
25 to 29 years	97	3.6%
30 to 34 years	159	5.9%
35 to 39 years	153	5.7%
40 to 44 years	140	5.2%
45 to 49 years	130	4.8%
50 to 54 years	106	3.9%
55 to 59 years	85	3.2%
60 to 64 years	75	2.8%
65 to 69 years	24	0.9%
70 to 74 years	8	0.3%
75 to 79 years	8	0.3%
80 to 84 years	4	0.1%
85 years and over	11	0.4%
Median age (years)	36.8	(X)
16 years and over	1,077	39.9%
18 years and over	1,063	39.4%
21 years and over	1,050	38.9%
62 years and over	94	3.5%
65 years and over	55	2.0%

<b>RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total population</b>	2,697	100.0%
<b>One Race</b>	2,631	97.6%
White	2,385	88.4%
Black or African American	159	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.3%
Asian	51	1.9%
Asian Indian <sup>‡</sup>	20	0.8%
Chinese <sup>† ‡</sup>	10	0.4%
Filipino <sup>‡</sup>	3	0.1%
Japanese <sup>‡</sup>	4	0.1%
Korean <sup>‡</sup>	11	0.4%
Vietnamese <sup>‡</sup>	7	0.3%
Other Asian <sup>† ‡</sup>	2	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander <sup>† ‡</sup>	0	0.0%
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>	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	29	1.1%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	66	2.4%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.4%
White; Asian	28	1.0%
White; Black or African American	13	0.5%
White; Some Other Race	5	0.2%

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RACE (Continued)	Number	Percent
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i>		
White	2,445	90.7%
Black or African American	175	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	0.7%
Asian	86	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6	0.2%
Some Other Race	38	1.4%

HISPANIC OR LATINO	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,697	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	83	3.1%
Mexican‡	21	0.8%
Puerto Rican‡	8	0.3%
Cuban‡	17	0.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino‡	45	1.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,614	96.9%

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,697	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	83	3.1%
White alone	49	1.8%
Black or African American alone	4	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	19	0.7%
Two or More Races	9	0.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,614	96.9%
White alone	2,336	86.6%
Black or African American alone	155	5.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6	0.2%
Asian alone	50	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	10	0.4%
Two or More Races	57	2.1%

RELATIONSHIP	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	2,697	100.0%
In households	2,653	98.4%
Householder	1,136	42.1%
Spouse	542	20.1%
Child	658	24.4%
Own child under 18 years	616	22.8%
Other relatives	37	1.4%
Under 18 years	7	0.3%
65 years and over†	6	0.2%
Nonrelatives	280	10.4%
Under 18 years	2	0.1%
65 years and over	7	0.3%
Unmarried partner‡	134	5.0%
In group quarters	44	1.6%
Institutionalized population	0	0.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	44	1.6%

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RELATIONSHIP (Continued)	Number	Percent
Male	40	1.5%
Female	4	0.1%

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Number	Percent
<b>Total households</b>	1,136	100.0%
Family households (families)	636	56.0%
With own children under 18 years	373	32.8%
Husband-wife family	542	47.7%
With own children under 18 years	310	27.3%
Male householder, no wife present	23	2.0%
With own children under 18 years	12	1.1%
Female householder, no husband present	71	6.3%
With own children under 18 years	51	4.5%
Nonfamily households	500	44.0%
Householder living alone	324	28.5%
Male	154	13.6%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	11	1.0%
Female	183	16.1%
65 years and over <sup>‡</sup>	27	2.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	378	33.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	90	7.9%
Average household size	2.34	(X)
Average family size	2.94	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	1,225	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,136	92.7%
Vacant housing units	89	7.3%
For rent	32	2.6%
Rented, not occupied	1	0.1%
For sale only	35	2.9%
Sold, not occupied	2	0.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.2%
All other vacants	16	1.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.7	(X)

HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	1,136	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	869	76.5%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	2,110	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.43	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	267	23.5%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	543	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.03	(X)

## Notes:

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

<sup>‡</sup> Based on tract-level data (see Technical Notes).

<sup>∞</sup> 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.

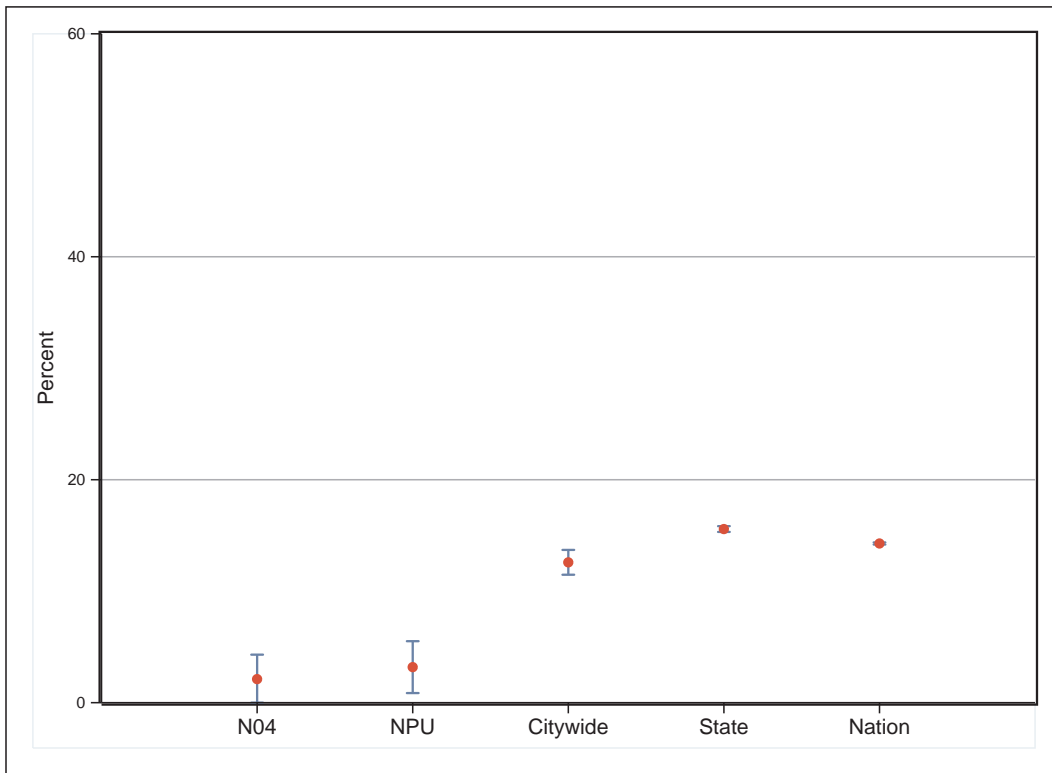
## **Why do you note that certain fields in this report may differ slightly from DP-1 totals?**

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.

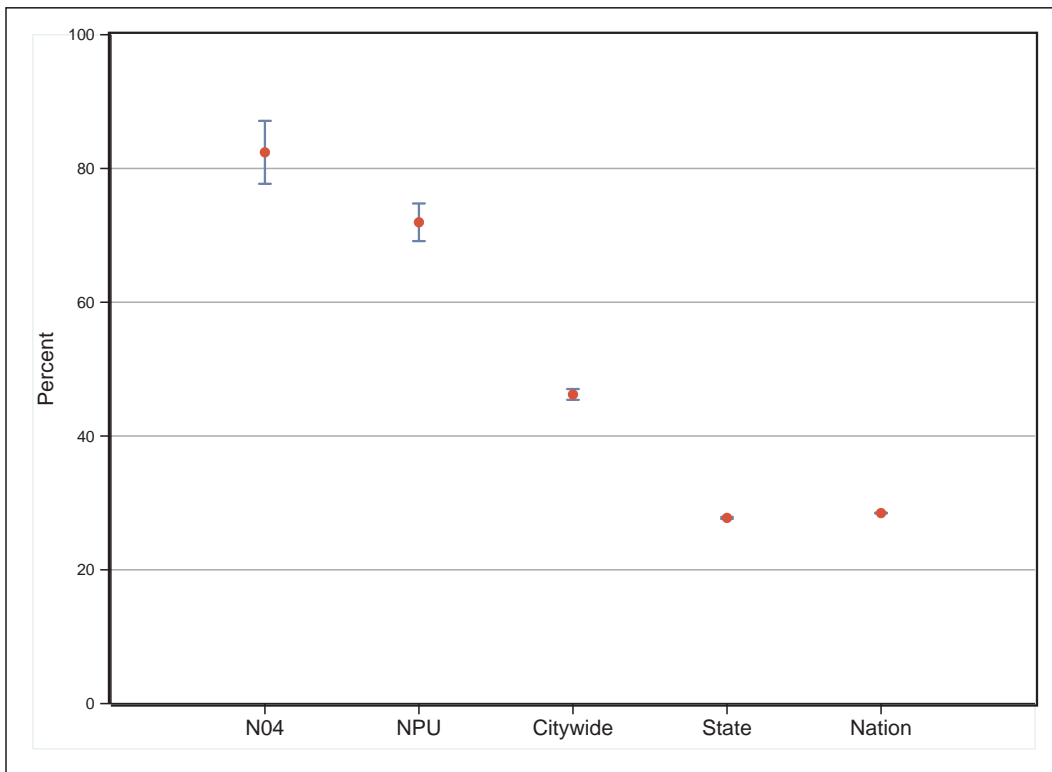
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# ACS 2008-12 Profile

### Percent without a High School Diploma or GED

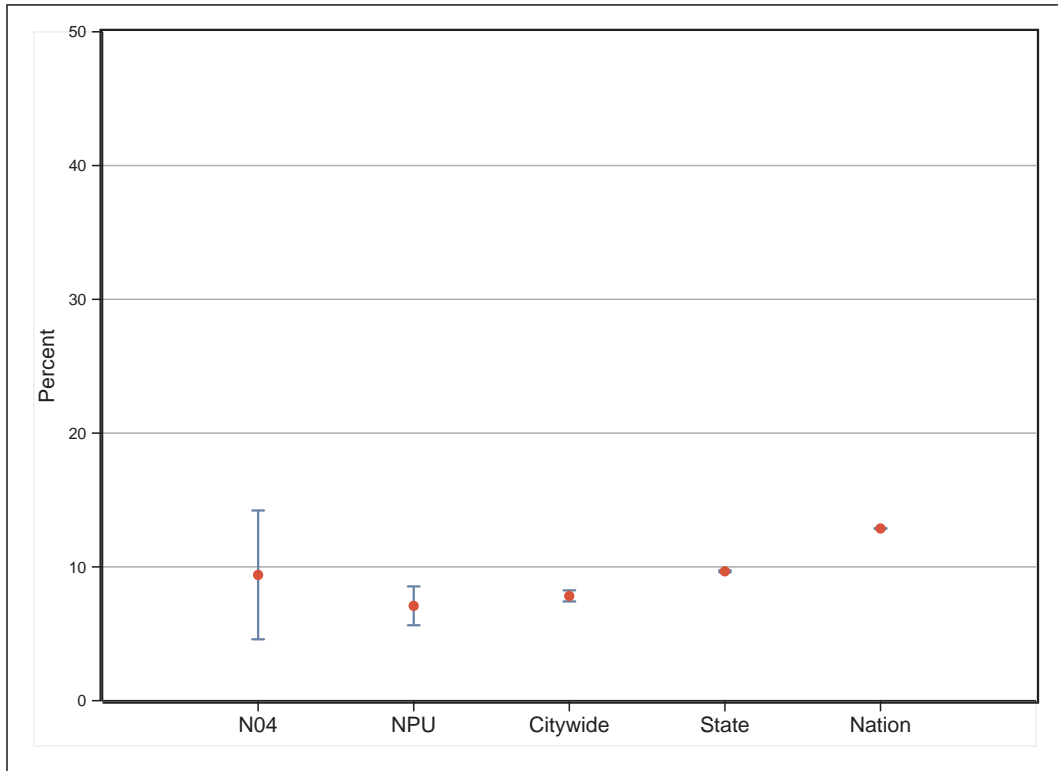


### Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

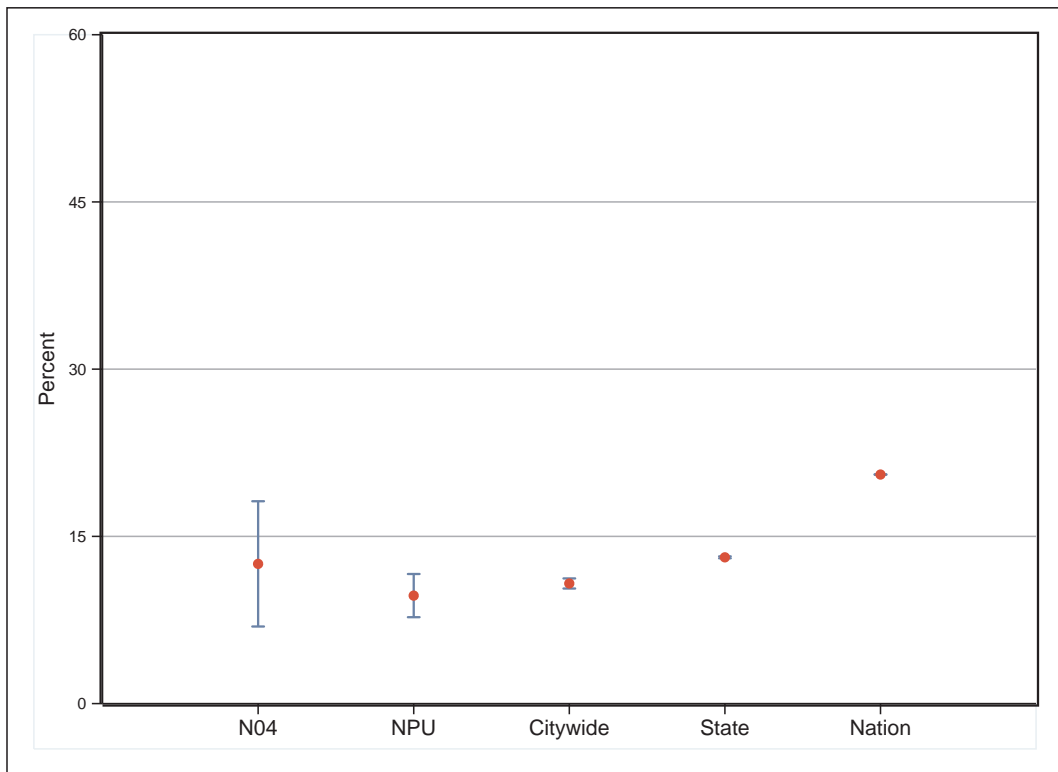


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Foreign-Born

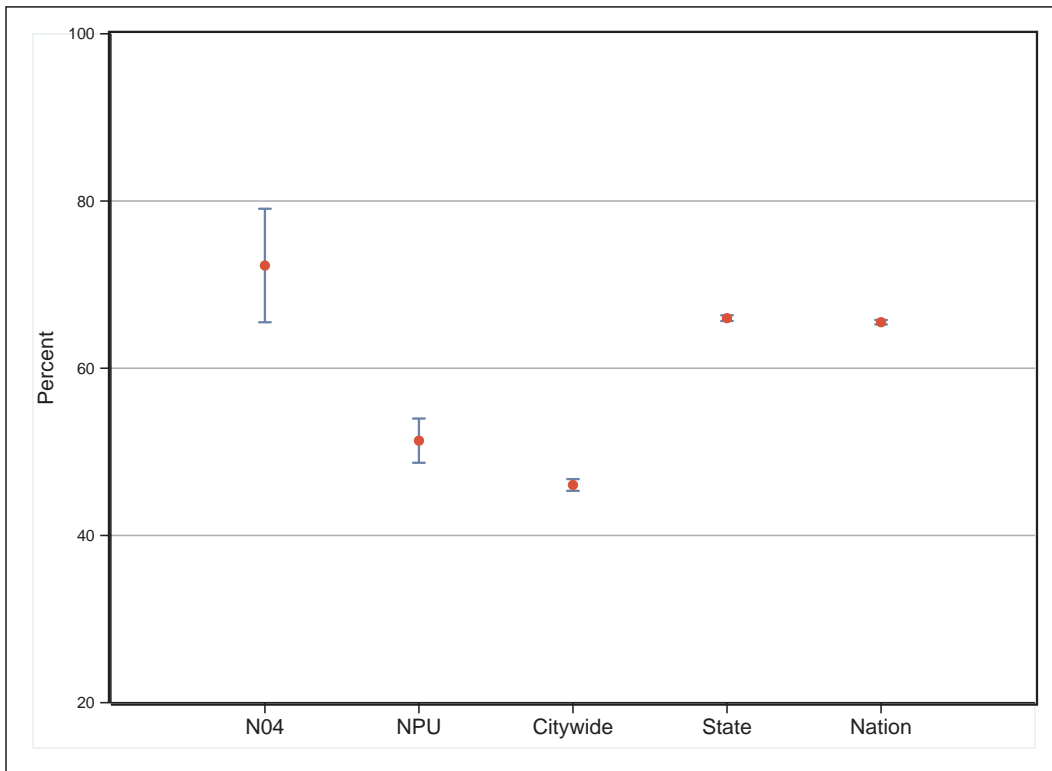


### Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home

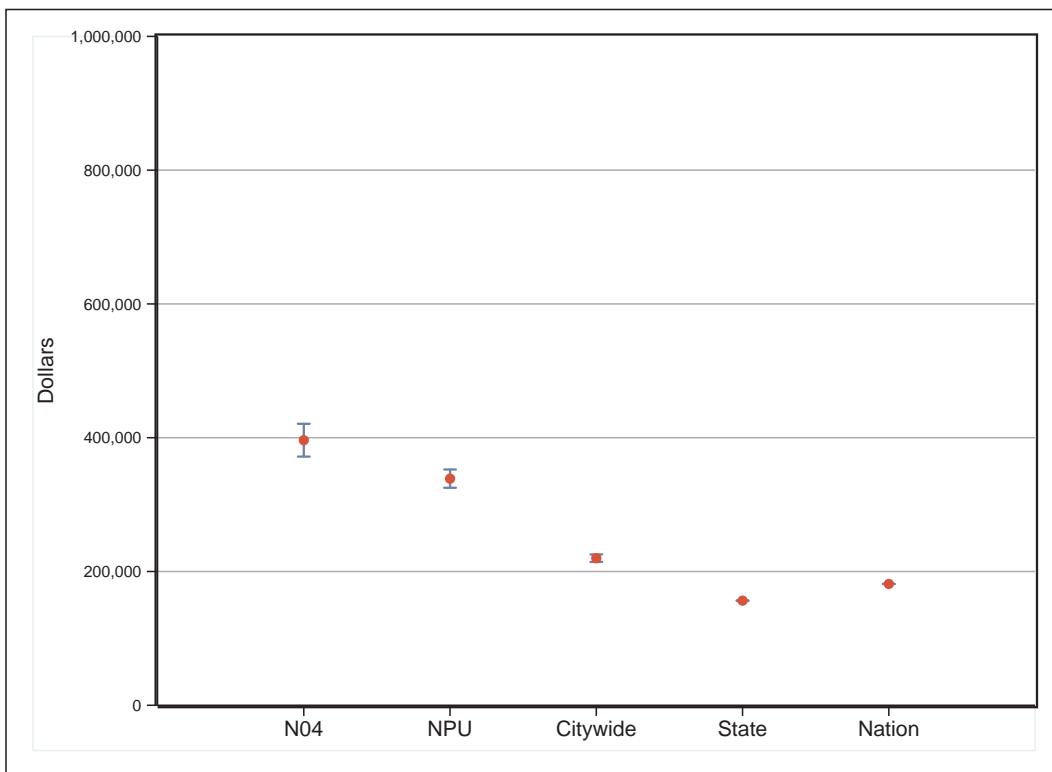


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Percent Owner-Occupied

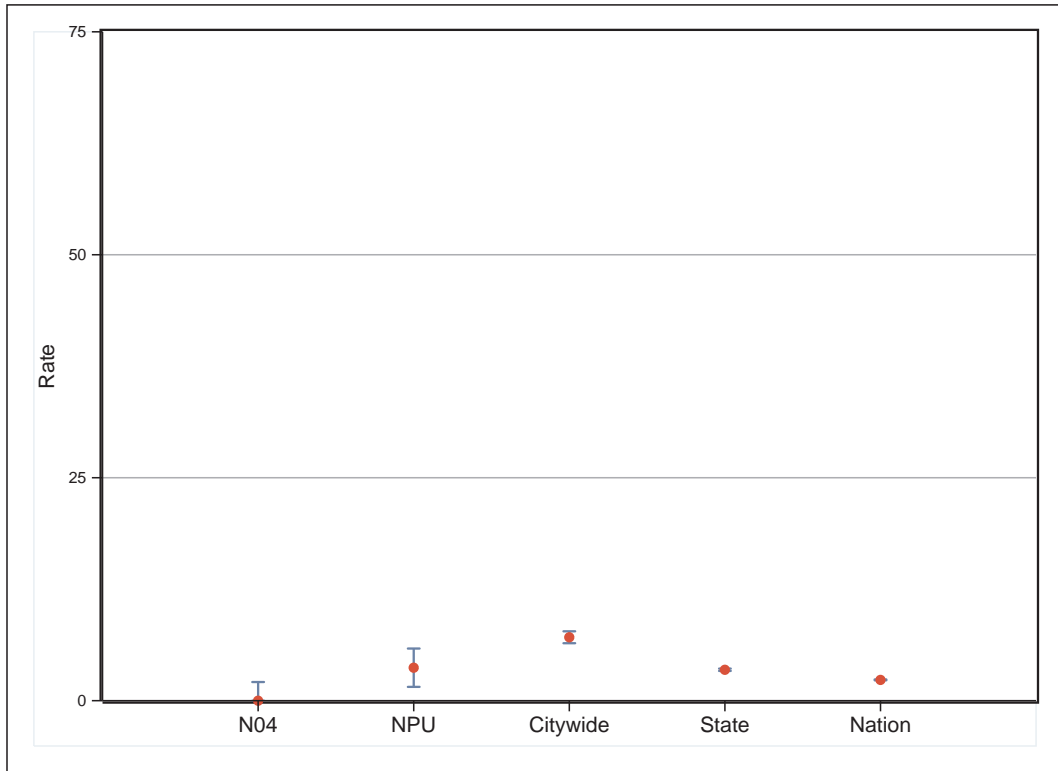


### Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

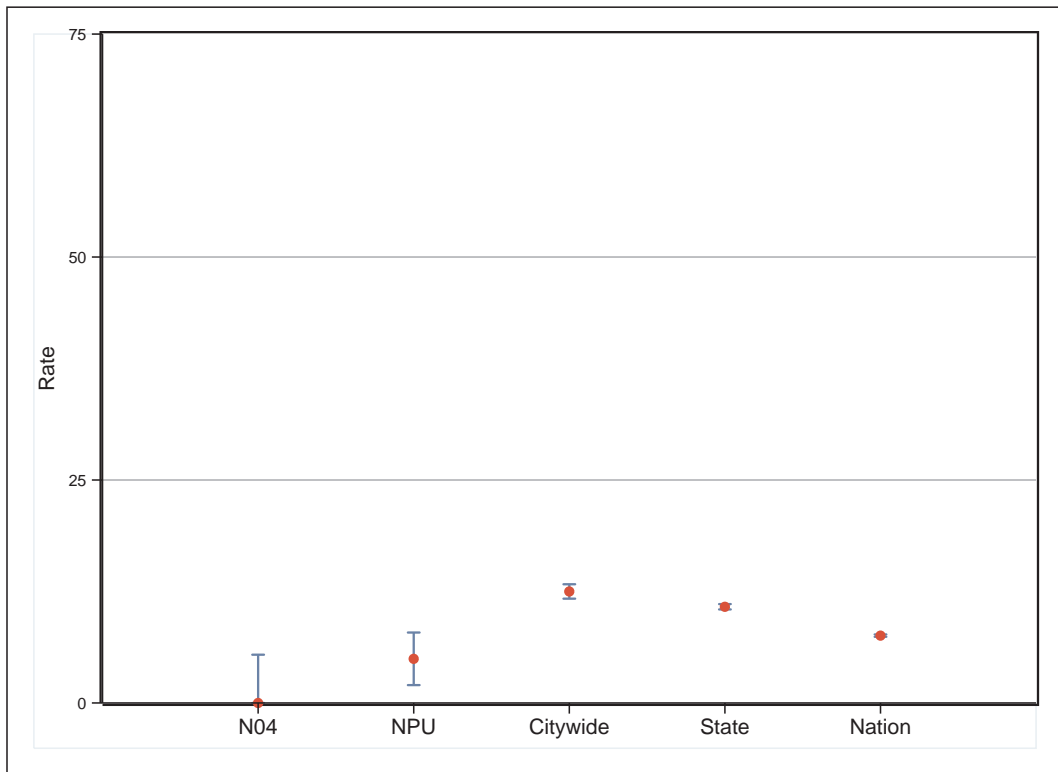


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### Homeowner Vacancy Rate

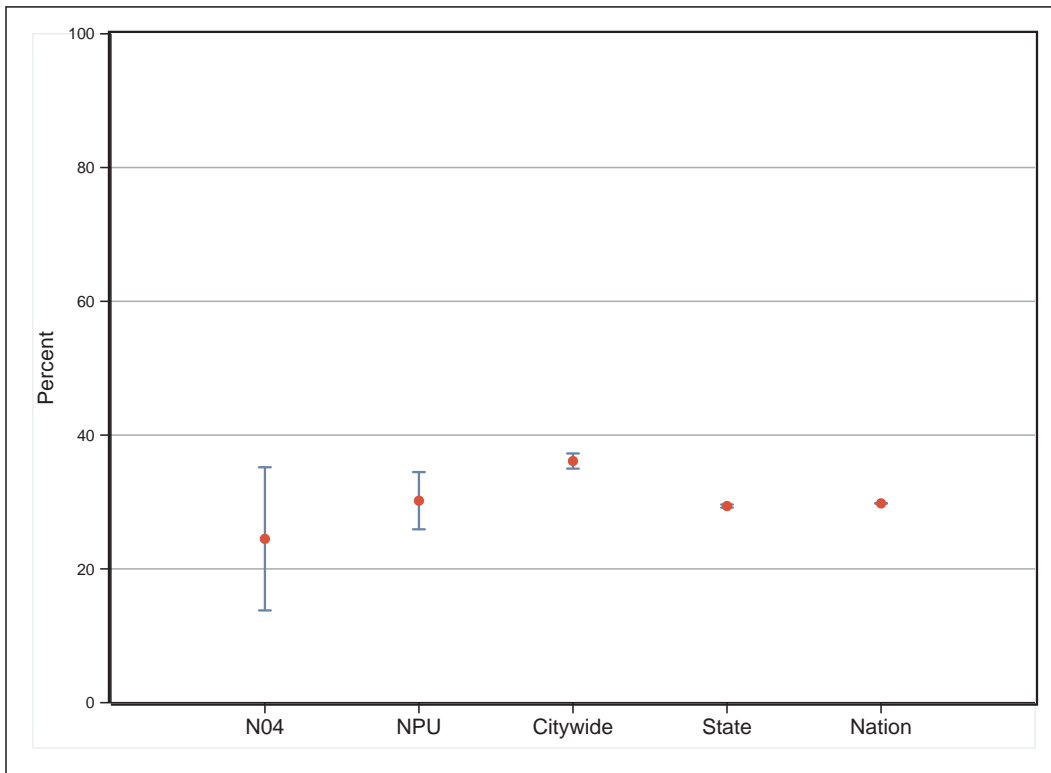


### Rental Vacancy Rate

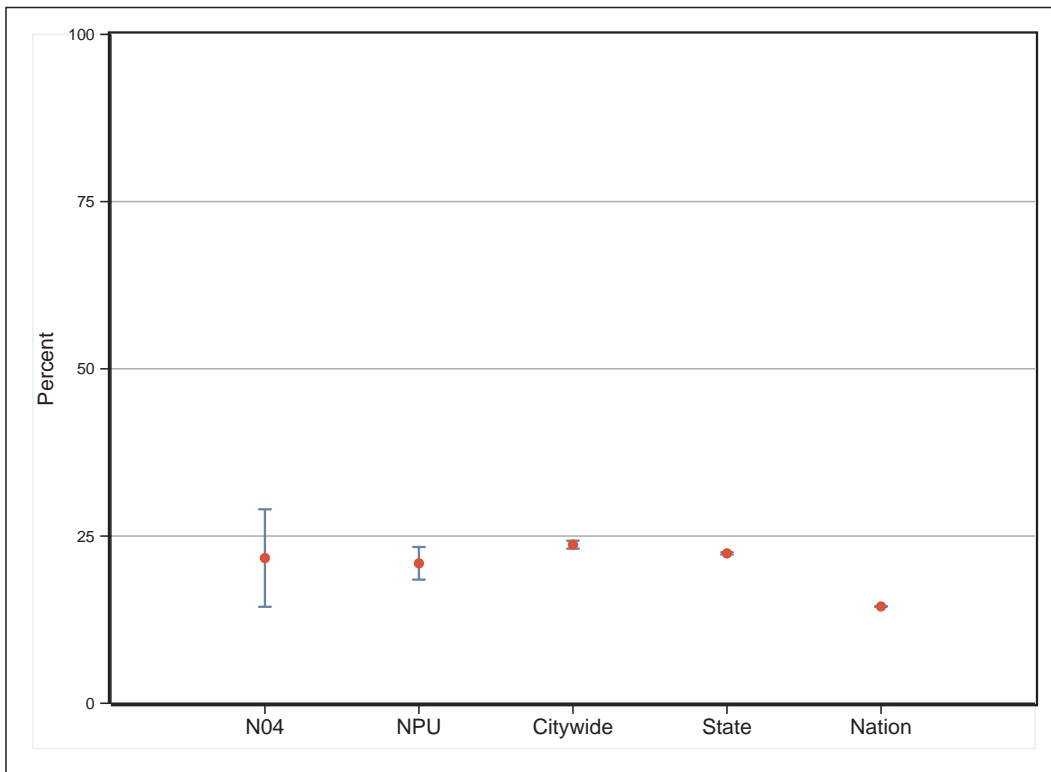


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

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

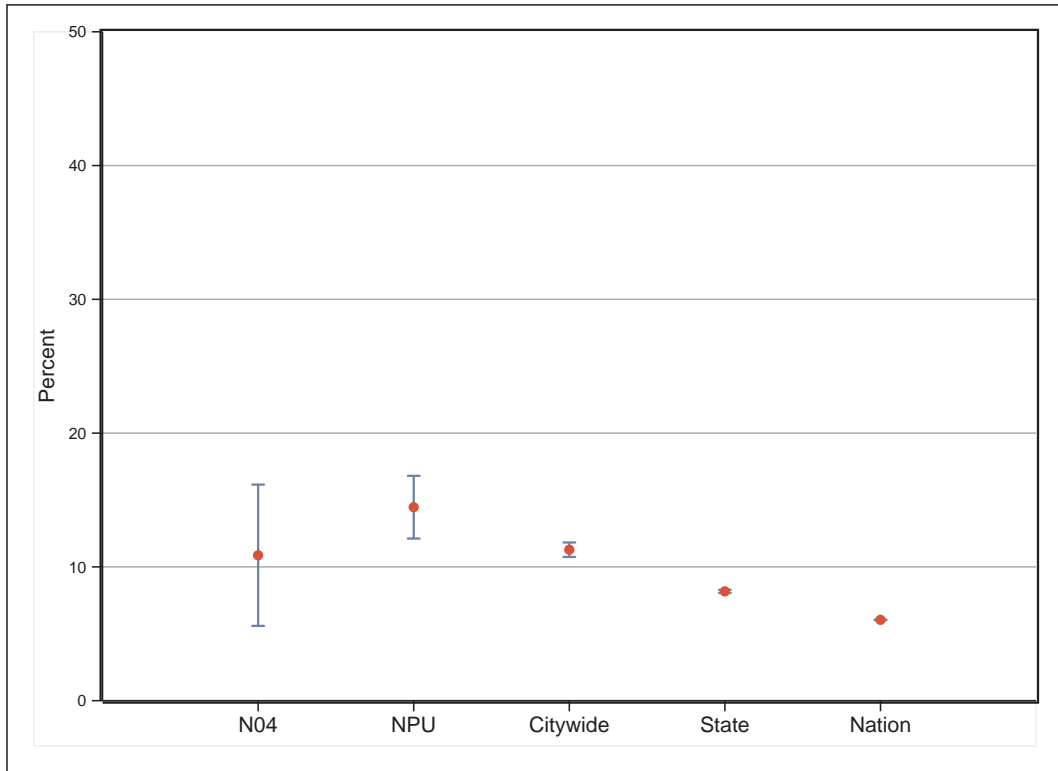


**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 2000**

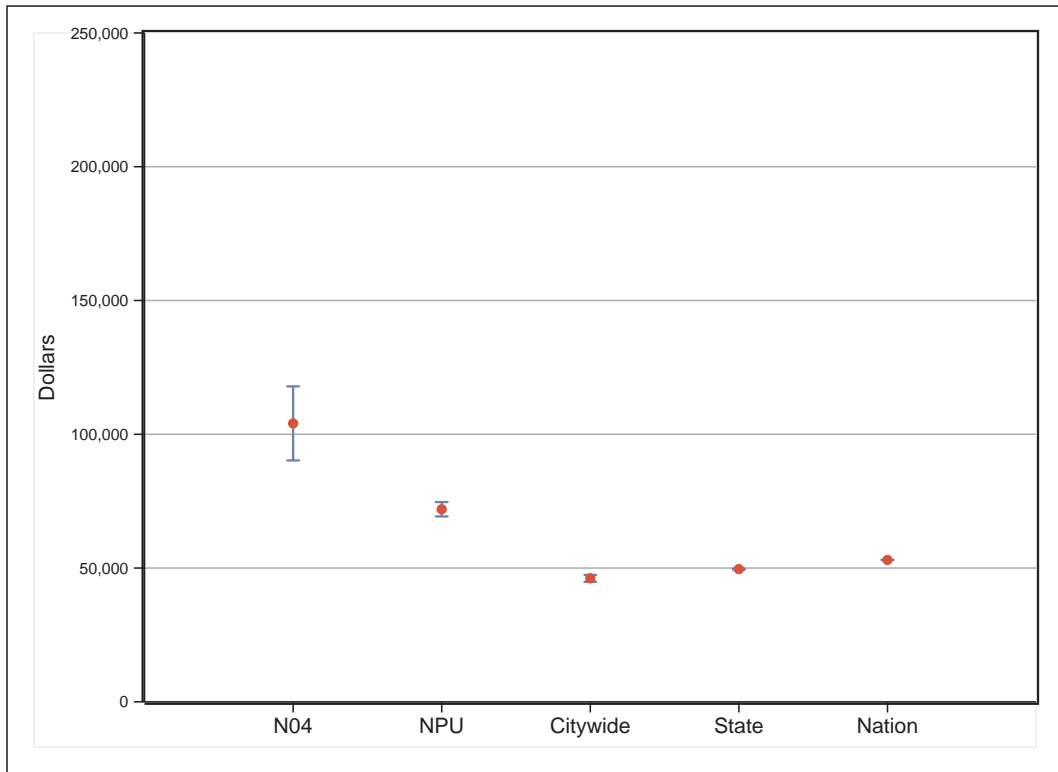


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

**Percent of Persons Living outside Home County 1 Year Earlier**

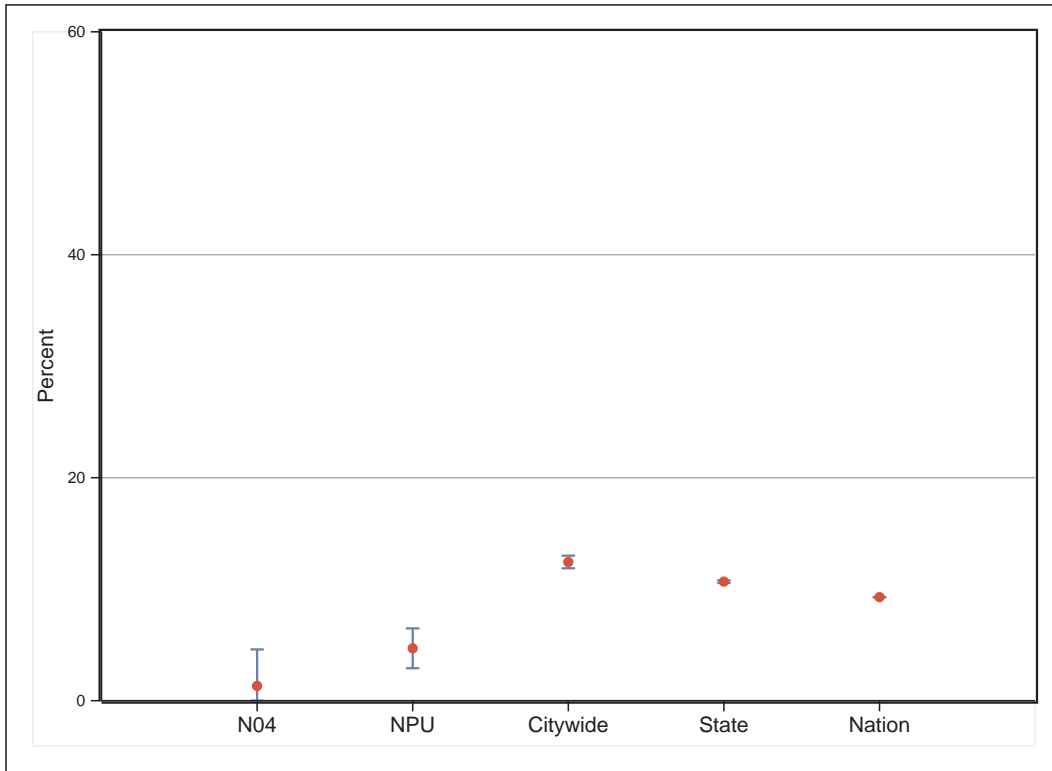


**Median Household Income**

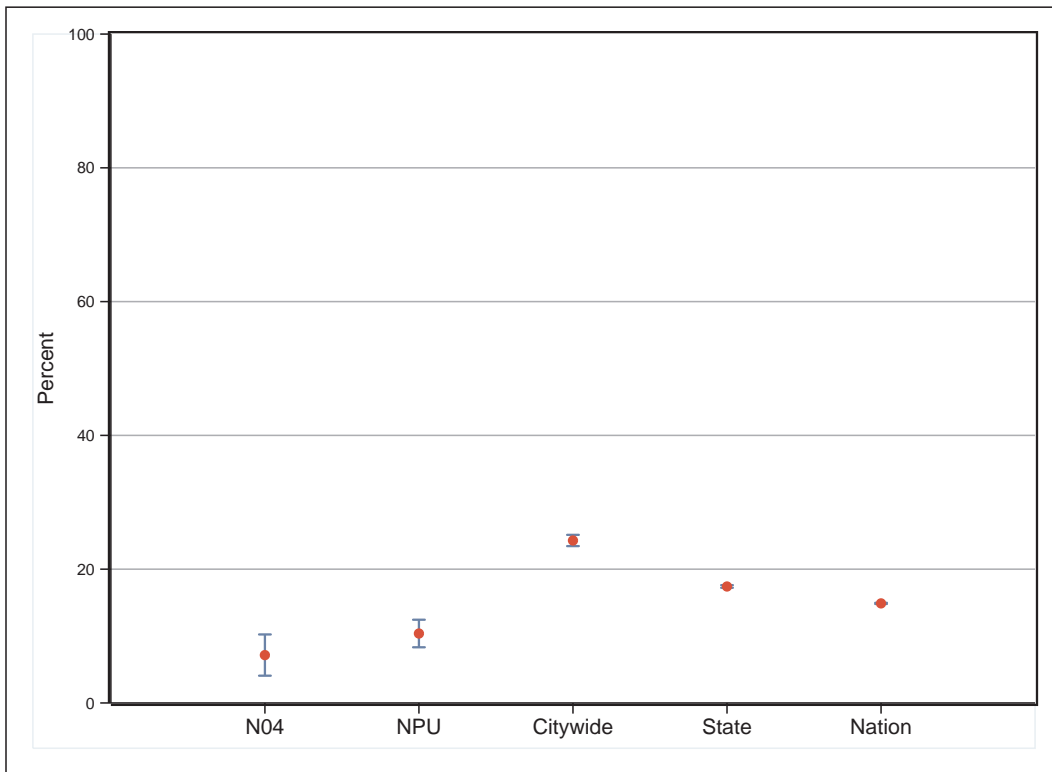


Note: Bars represent the margin of error around each estimated value.

### 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
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Family households (families)	642	±122	55.0%	±7.7
With own children under 18 years	382	±110	32.8%	±8.4
Married-couple family	565	±111	48.4%	±7.2
With own children under 18 years	322	±92	27.6%	±7.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
With own children under 18 years	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	77	±59	6.6%	±5.0
With own children under 18 years	60	±57	5.1%	±4.9
Nonfamily households	525	±135	45.0%	±10.0
Householder living alone	335	±109	28.7%	±8.5
65 years and over	18	±20	1.5%	±1.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	391	±103	33.5%	±7.7
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	57	±36	4.9%	±3.0
Average household size	2.39	±0.40	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.13	±0.70	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population in households</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>±303</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Householder	1,142	±153	40.9%	±3.2
Spouse	583	±94	20.9%	±2.5
Child	765	±195	27.4%	±6.3
Other relatives	14	±37	0.5%	±1.3
Nonrelatives	285	±133	10.2%	±4.6
Unmarried partner	118	±60	4.2%	±2.1
MARITAL STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>±205</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	336	±126	31.3%	±10.1
Now married, except separated	593	±96	55.2%	±13.8
Separated	75	±66	7.0%	±6.0
Widowed	0	±18	0.0%	±1.7
Divorced	86	±72	8.0%	±6.5
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>±153</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Never married	368	±126	35.9%	±11.1
Now married, except separated	576	±95	56.1%	±3.9
Separated	9	±19	0.9%	±1.9
Widowed	17	±18	1.7%	±1.8
Divorced	61	±35	5.9%	±3.3
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>32</b>	<b>±30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	8	±17	25.6%	±44.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women	24	±47	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	41	±37	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	.	±.	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	47	±61	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	35	±53	(X)	(X)

<b>GRANDPARENTS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>±12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Responsible for grandchildren	7	±12	100.0%	±0.0
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	±16	0.0%	±235.2
1 or 2 years	7	±12	100.0%	±0.0
3 or 4 years	0	±11	0.0%	±166.3
5 or more years	0	±11	0.0%	±166.3
<b>Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>±12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Who are female	7	±12	100.0%	±0.0
Who are married	7	±12	100.0%	±0.0

<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>±206</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Nursery school, preschool	109	±48	15.3%	±5.1
Kindergarten	111	±76	15.6%	±9.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	285	±126	40.1%	±13.4
High school (grades 9-12)	47	±48	6.6%	±6.4
College or graduate school	160	±76	22.5%	±8.5

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>±256</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 9th grade	0	±52	0.0%	±2.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	41	±54	2.1%	±2.8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	55	±47	2.8%	±2.4
Some college, no degree	186	±89	9.6%	±4.4
Associate's degree	59	±39	3.0%	±2.0
Bachelor's degree	775	±159	40.0%	±6.3
Graduate or professional degree	821	±166	42.4%	±6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.9%	±2.2	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	82.4%	±4.7	(X)	(X)

<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>±270</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Civilian veterans	117	±82	5.6%	±3.9

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	72	±57	2.6%	±2.0
<b>Under 18 years</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>±192</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	26	±35	3.7%	±4.8
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	33	±37	1.6%	±1.8
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>±40</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With a disability	13	±25	18.7%	±34.8

RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 1 year and over</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Same house	2,265	±253	81.2%	±2.2
Different house in the U.S.	526	±273	18.8%	±9.6
Same county	223	±228	8.0%	±8.1
Different county	303	±151	10.9%	±5.3
Same state	237	±138	8.5%	±4.9
Different state	66	±60	2.4%	±2.1
Abroad	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Native	2,555	±326	92.6%	±17.9
Born in United States	2,523	±317	91.4%	±17.5
State of residence	1,059	±242	38.4%	±6.8
Different state	1,464	±204	53.0%	±10.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	32	±30	1.2%	±1.1
Foreign born	260	±138	9.4%	±4.8

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Foreign-born population</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>±138</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	146	±104	56.4%	±26.7
Not a U.S. citizen	113	±76	43.6%	±17.6

YEAR OF ENTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population born outside the United States</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>±141</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Native</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>±34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±34.8
Entered before 2010	32	±32	100.0%	±142.0
<b>Foreign born</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>±138</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Entered 2010 or later	0	±11	0.0%	±4.4
Entered before 2010	260	±115	100.0%	±69.2

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>260</b>	<b>±138</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Europe	69	±51	26.7%	±13.7
Asia	63	±74	24.4%	±25.3
Africa	0	±11	0.0%	±4.4
Oceania	0	±11	0.0%	±4.4
Latin America	107	±102	41.3%	±32.4
Northern America	20	±25	7.6%	±8.8

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>±383</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>(X)</b>
English only	2,159	±307	87.5%	±18.4
Language other than English	309	±147	12.5%	±5.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	21	±111	0.8%	±4.5
Spanish	78	±75	3.2%	±3.0
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±55	0.0%	±2.2
Other Indo-European languages	198	±117	8.0%	±4.6
Speak English less than 'very well'	10	±55	0.4%	±2.2
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	26	±35	1.1%	±1.4
Speak English less than 'very well'	11	±56	0.4%	±2.3
Other languages	8	±28	0.3%	±1.1
Speak English less than 'very well'	0	±55	0.0%	±2.2

ANCESTRY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
American	121	±74	4.4%	±2.6
Arab	4	±8	0.1%	±0.3
Czech	11	±20	0.4%	±0.7
Danish	7	±13	0.2%	±0.5
Dutch	85	±55	3.1%	±1.9
English	503	±136	18.2%	±4.1
French (except Basque)	198	±102	7.2%	±3.5
French Canadian	8	±16	0.3%	±0.6
German	381	±175	13.8%	±6.0
Greek	17	±33	0.6%	±1.2
Hungarian	32	±38	1.1%	±1.4
Irish	498	±181	18.0%	±6.0
Italian	155	±99	5.6%	±3.5
Lithuanian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Norwegian	11	±21	0.4%	±0.8
Polish	53	±58	1.9%	±2.1
Portuguese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Russian	23	±31	0.8%	±1.1
Scotch-Irish	59	±49	2.1%	±1.7
Scottish	180	±100	6.5%	±3.5
Slovak	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Subsaharan African	35	±42	1.3%	±1.5
Swedish	8	±16	0.3%	±0.6
Swiss	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Ukrainian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Welsh	5	±9	0.2%	±0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	8	±15	0.3%	±0.5

## Selected Economic Characteristics

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>±166</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	1,831	±240	87.3%	±9.1
Civilian labor force	1,822	±238	86.8%	±9.0
Employed	1,798	±238	85.7%	±9.1
Unemployed	24	±60	1.2%	±2.8
Armed Forces	9	±52	0.4%	±2.5
Not in labor force	267	±97	12.7%	±4.5
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>±238</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Percent Unemployed	1.3%	±3.3	(X)	(X)
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>±119</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force	850	±164	82.4%	±12.8
Civilian labor force	850	±164	82.4%	±12.8
Employed	835	±165	81.0%	±13.0
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>±104</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	295	±109	79.4%	±18.9
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>±172</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>(X)</b>
All parents in family in labor force	168	±74	56.9%	±41.6

<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>±154</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	1,221	±154	68.5%	±6.3
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	107	±66	6.0%	±3.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	134	±68	7.5%	±3.7
Walked	38	±47	2.2%	±2.6
Other means	44	±34	2.5%	±1.9
Worked at home	238	±97	13.4%	±5.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.9	±2.0	(X)	(X)

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>±238</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Management, business, science, arts occupations	1,411	±218	78.5%	±6.3
Service occupations	83	±54	4.6%	±3.0
Sales and office occupations	215	±88	11.9%	±4.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	27	±35	1.5%	±2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	25	±28	1.4%	±1.5

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>±238</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	9	±26	0.5%	±1.5
Construction	11	±28	0.6%	±1.5
Manufacturing	104	±49	5.8%	±2.6
Wholesale trade	7	±26	0.4%	±1.4
Retail trade	97	±66	5.4%	±3.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	9	±26	0.5%	±1.5
Information	97	±72	5.4%	±3.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	126	±74	7.0%	±4.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	470	±131	26.1%	±6.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	520	±129	28.9%	±6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	121	±74	6.7%	±4.0
Other services, except public administration	69	±47	3.8%	±2.5
Public administration	122	±79	6.8%	±4.3

<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>±238</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Private wage and salary workers	1,297	±195	72.1%	±5.1
Government workers	275	±100	15.3%	±5.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	188	±104	10.4%	±5.6
Unpaid family workers	0	±26	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>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	±21	0.9%	±1.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	±43	4.3%	±3.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	73	±51	6.2%	±4.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	±69	5.3%	±5.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	251	±99	21.5%	±8.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	117	±57	10.0%	±4.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	154	±68	13.2%	±5.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	186	±70	15.9%	±5.7
\$200,000 or more	265	±77	22.7%	±5.9
Median household income (dollars)	104,062	±13,841	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	145,703	±22,629	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>±153</b>	<b>96.0%</b>	<b>±4.1</b>
Mean earnings (dollars)	139,071	±14,914	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>±33</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>±2.7</b>
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,794	±2,226	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>±38</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>±3.2</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars)	27,652	±31,140	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±18</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>±1.6</b>
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±18</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>±1.6</b>
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	.	±.	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>±11</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>±1.0</b>
<b>Families</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>±122</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$10,000	0	±18	0.0%	±2.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	±18	0.0%	±2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	±28	1.7%	±4.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	±26	1.4%	±4.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	0	±32	0.0%	±5.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	129	±81	20.1%	±12.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	81	±45	12.6%	±6.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	124	±64	19.3%	±9.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	87	±44	13.5%	±6.3
\$200,000 or more	202	±66	31.4%	±8.3
Median family income (dollars)	122,434	±25,127	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	167,911	±19,238	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	62,264	±8,807	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	68,380	±9,492	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	115,297	±47,001	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	61,344	±4,372	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	76,763	±11,205	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	65,385	±7,176	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>±302</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>(X)</b>
With health insurance coverage	2,695	±255	96.0%	±13.8
With private health insurance	2,557	±223	91.2%	±12.6
With public coverage	230	±157	8.2%	±5.5
No health insurance coverage	111	±69	4.0%	±2.4
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>±192</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No health insurance coverage	0	±16	0.0%	±2.2
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>±230</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>(X)</b>
In labor force:	1,808	±165	1,808	(X)
Employed:	1,784	±163	1,784	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,724	±164	96.6%	±2.5
With private health insurance	1,711	±165	95.9%	±2.9
With public coverage	20	±24	1.1%	±1.4
No health insurance coverage	60	±47	3.4%	±2.6
Unemployed:	24	±25	24	(X)
With health insurance coverage	8	±14	31.3%	±47.4
With private health insurance	8	±14	31.3%	±47.4
With public coverage	0	±11	0.0%	±46.8
No health insurance coverage	17	±22	68.8%	±54.3
Not in labor force:	207	±81	207	(X)
With health insurance coverage	173	±74	83.6%	±14.5
With private health insurance	149	±69	72.3%	±18.2
With public coverage	39	±30	19.0%	±12.7
No health insurance coverage	34	±31	16.4%	±13.7

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	3.1%	±3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	5.1%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	13.0%	±20.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	1.9%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	3.4%	±6.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	9.8%	±17.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	11.7%	±23.0	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	13.0%	±25.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	21.9%	±35.7	(X)	(X)
All people	7.2%	±3.1	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	6.6%	±5.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	6.6%	±5.1	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	10.9%	±14.3	(X)	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	4.0%	±8.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	7.4%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	7.6%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	0.0%	±32.9	(X)	(X)
Related people in families	4.6%	±5.3	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	13.1%	±5.3	(X)	(X)

## Selected Housing Characteristics

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>±149</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Occupied housing units	1,167	±151	92.8%	±4.8
Vacant housing units	90	±71	7.2%	±5.6
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0	±2.1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	0.0	±5.4	(X)	(X)

UNITS IN STRUCTURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>±149</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1-unit, detached	772	±112	61.4%	±5.1
1-unit, attached	186	±98	14.8%	±7.6
2 units	77	±47	6.1%	±3.7
3 or 4 units	45	±45	3.6%	±3.5
5 to 9 units	81	±77	6.4%	±6.1
10 to 19 units	16	±21	1.3%	±1.7
20 or more units	49	±43	3.9%	±3.4
Mobile home	0	±18	0.0%	±1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	32	±53	2.5%	±4.2

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>±149</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Built 2010 or later	37	±53	2.9%	±4.2
Built 2000 to 2009	236	±82	18.8%	±6.1
Built 1990 to 1999	93	±58	7.4%	±4.5
Built 1980 to 1989	68	±40	5.4%	±3.1
Built 1970 to 1979	32	±53	2.5%	±4.2
Built 1960 to 1969	44	±36	3.5%	±2.8
Built 1950 to 1959	83	±68	6.6%	±5.4
Built 1940 to 1949	145	±63	11.5%	±4.8
Built 1939 or earlier	520	±134	41.4%	±9.5

ROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>±149</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1 room	0	±18	0.0%	±1.5
2 rooms	8	±18	0.6%	±1.5
3 rooms	129	±76	10.2%	±5.9
4 rooms	116	±66	9.2%	±5.1
5 rooms	254	±96	20.2%	±7.2
6 rooms	249	±97	19.8%	±7.4
7 rooms	189	±85	15.0%	±6.5
8 rooms	111	±66	8.8%	±5.2
9 rooms or more	202	±67	16.0%	±5.0
Median rooms	6.5	±0.3	(X)	(X)

BEDROOMS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>±149</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No bedroom	0	±18	0.0%	±1.5
1 bedroom	126	±77	10.0%	±6.0
2 bedrooms	382	±110	30.4%	±8.0
3 bedrooms	483	±133	38.4%	±9.5
4 bedrooms	225	±75	17.9%	±5.6
5 or more bedrooms	42	±29	3.3%	±2.2

HOUSING TENURE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Owner-occupied	844	±135	72.3%	±6.8
Renter-occupied	324	±114	27.7%	±9.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.59	±0.22	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.69	±0.13	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Moved in 2010 or later	169	±88	14.5%	±7.3
Moved in 2000 to 2009	675	±156	57.8%	±11.1
Moved in 1990 to 1999	209	±78	17.9%	±6.2
Moved in 1980 to 1989	65	±45	5.6%	±3.8
Moved in 1970 to 1979	42	±39	3.6%	±3.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	8	±26	0.7%	±2.2

VEHICLES AVAILABLE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
No vehicles available	46	±47	3.9%	±4.0
1 vehicle available	451	±144	38.7%	±11.3
2 vehicles available	581	±116	49.8%	±7.5
3 or more vehicles available	89	±61	7.6%	±5.1

HOUSE HEATING FUEL	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Utility gas	942	±144	80.7%	±6.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Electricity	225	±94	19.3%	±7.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Coal or coke	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Wood	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Solar energy	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
Other fuel	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6
No fuel used	0	±18	0.0%	±1.6

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±1.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	±11	0.0%	±1.0
No telephone service available	0	±26	0.0%	±2.2

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>±151</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(X)</b>
1.00 or less	1,167	±186	100.0%	±9.3
1.01 to 1.50	0	±26	0.0%	±2.2
1.51 or more	0	±37	0.0%	±3.1

VALUE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$50,000	0	±52	0.0%	±6.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	±41	0.0%	±4.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	±26	0.0%	±3.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	±25	0.9%	±3.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	169	±79	20.0%	±8.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	438	±116	51.9%	±11.0
\$500,000 to \$999,999	212	±72	25.1%	±7.5
\$1,000,000 or more	17	±28	2.0%	±3.3
Median (dollars)	396,289	±24,500	(X)	(X)

MORTGAGE STATUS	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Owner-occupied units</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>±135</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	755	±136	89.5%	±7.5
Housing units without a mortgage	89	±49	10.5%	±5.6

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>±136</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$300	0	±26	0.0%	±3.4
\$300 to \$499	0	±26	0.0%	±3.4
\$500 to \$699	8	±25	1.1%	±3.4
\$700 to \$999	15	±38	2.0%	±5.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31	±31	4.1%	±4.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999	125	±61	16.5%	±7.5
\$2,000 or more	576	±139	76.3%	±12.2
Median (dollars)	2,576	±114	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>±49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$100	0	±18	0.0%	±20.7
\$100 to \$199	0	±26	0.0%	±29.3
\$200 to \$299	0	±26	0.0%	±29.3
\$300 to \$399	0	±26	0.0%	±29.3
\$400 or more	89	±52	100.0%	±19.2
Median (dollars)	659	±71	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE 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>755</b>	<b>±152</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 20.0 percent	372	±96	49.2%	±8.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	78	±42	10.3%	±5.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	108	±61	14.3%	±7.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	40	±33	5.3%	±4.2
35.0 percent or more	158	±86	20.9%	±10.6
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>±70</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 10.0 percent	80	±47	89.9%	±88.4
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±20.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±20.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±20.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	±18	0.0%	±20.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	9	±20	10.1%	±20.9
35.0 percent or more	0	±32	0.0%	±35.8
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>±114</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than \$200	0	±32	0.0%	±9.8
\$200 to \$299	0	±26	0.0%	±8.0
\$300 to \$499	0	±37	0.0%	±11.4
\$500 to \$749	0	±41	0.0%	±12.7
\$750 to \$999	211	±112	65.1%	±25.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	73	±44	22.6%	±10.9
\$1,500 or more	40	±38	12.3%	±10.9
Median (dollars)	1,122	±105	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	0	±18	(X)	(X)

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>±130</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Less than 15.0 percent	8	±25	2.5%	±7.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	105	±84	32.4%	±22.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	54	±38	16.7%	±9.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	70	±62	21.6%	±17.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	36	±42	11.1%	±12.2
35.0 percent or more	51	±47	15.8%	±13.2
Not computed	0	±18	(X)	(X)

### Selected Demographic Characteristics

SEX AND AGE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,381	±236	50.0%	±4.6
Female	1,380	±269	50.0%	±6.5
Under 5 years	292	±90	10.6%	±2.9
5 to 9 years	243	±95	8.8%	±3.2
10 to 14 years	124	±112	4.5%	±4.0
15 to 19 years	18	±39	0.6%	±1.4
20 to 24 years	148	±90	5.3%	±3.1
25 to 34 years	405	±130	14.7%	±4.2
35 to 44 years	585	±128	21.2%	±3.5
45 to 54 years	587	±165	21.3%	±5.1
55 to 59 years	204	±72	7.4%	±2.4
60 to 64 years	88	±49	3.2%	±1.7
65 to 74 years	50	±51	1.8%	±1.8
75 to 84 years	0	±37	0.0%	±1.3
85 years and over	17	±26	0.6%	±0.9
Median age (years)	37.1	±1.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	2,094	±285	75.8%	±15.1
21 years and over	2,080	±283	75.3%	±15.0
62 years and over	107	±76	3.9%	±2.7
65 years and over	67	±68	2.4%	±2.4
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>±285</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	1,067	±207	51.0%	±7.1
Female	1,026	±196	49.0%	±6.5
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>±68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Male	31	±49	46.3%	±56.5
Female	36	±47	53.7%	±43.5

RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
One race	2,704	±401	97.9%	±3.1
Two or more races	57	±46	2.1%	±1.6
One race	2,704	±401	97.9%	±3.1
White	2,251	±304	81.5%	±16.1
Black or African American	337	±287	12.2%	±10.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Navajo tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Sioux tribal grouping	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Asian	94	±78	3.4%	±2.8
Asian Indian	29	±52	1.1%	±1.9
Chinese	0	±16	0.0%	±0.6
Filipino	21	±31	0.8%	±1.1
Japanese	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Korean	28	±29	1.0%	±1.0
Vietnamese	16	±19	0.6%	±0.7
Other Asian	0	±37	0.0%	±1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Native Hawaiian	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Samoan	0	±11	0.0%	±0.4
Other Pacific Islander	0	±30	0.0%	±1.1
Some other race	56	±69	2.0%	±2.5
Two or more races	57	±46	2.1%	±1.6
White and Black or African American	11	±22	0.4%	±0.8
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
White and Asian	38	±42	1.4%	±1.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</b>				
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
White	2,308	±296	83.6%	±16.2
Black or African American	348	±292	12.6%	±10.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Asian	106	±74	3.8%	±2.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8	±18	0.3%	±0.7
Some other race	56	±69	2.0%	±2.5

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>±400</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	153	±104	5.5%	±3.7
Mexican	9	±16	0.3%	±0.6
Puerto Rican	10	±16	0.4%	±0.6
Cuban	23	±27	0.8%	±1.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	111	±91	4.0%	±3.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,656	±395	96.2%	±3.3
White alone	2,202	±307	79.8%	±16.0
Black or African American alone	337	±287	12.2%	±10.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Asian alone	60	±46	2.2%	±1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Some other race alone	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two or more races	57	±46	2.1%	±1.6
Two races including Some other race	0	±18	0.0%	±0.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	57	±46	2.1%	±1.6

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

Continued on next page...

<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