Manhattan Community District 2

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
							Percentage
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Point
AGE							
Total population	90,016	100.00	92,445	100.00	2,429	2.7	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	7,936	8.8	8,587	9.3	651	8.2	0.5
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	90,016	100.0	92,445	100.0	2,429	2.7	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	5,593	6.2	7,303	7.9	1,710	30.6	1.7
White non-Hispanic	67,769	75.3	65,968	71.4	-1,801	-2.7	-3.9
Black non-Hispanic	1,650	1.8	2,271	2.5	621	37.6	0.7
Asian non-Hispanic	12,493	13.9	11,922	12.9	-571	-4.6	-1.0
Some other race, non-Hispanic	401	0.4	828	0.9	427	106.5	0.5
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	2,110	2.3	4,153	4.5	2,043	96.8	2.2
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total houing units	56,211	100.0	58,418	100.0	2,207	3.9	0.0
Occupied housing units	50,759	90.3	50,806	87.0	47	0.1	-3.3
Vacant housing units	5,452	9.7	7,612	13.0	2,160	39.6	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Statement on Data Accuracy

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau is legally bound to protect the privacy of individuals participating in the decennial census. To adhere to the law and to avoid the disclosure of information about individual respondents, the Census Bureau has historically applied a host of techniques, such as top- and bottom-coding, imputation, table- and cell-suppression, and data swapping. The Census Bureau is employing a new technique with the 2020 Census, referred to as the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS), based on differential privacy. With this approach, the Census Bureau "infuses noise" systematically across census data and sets a quantified disclosure risk, referred to as the Privacy Loss Budget (PLB).

While the new DAS approach may diminish the risk of disclosure concerns, it comes at a cost to data accuracy. Consequently, 2020 Census data users should be aware that all sub-state counts, except for housing units (which are unaffected by the DAS), may be adjusted to protect the privacy of Census participants and may be subject to reduced accuracy. Because DAS noise infusion is randomized, it is impossible for data users to know the degree to which any individual statistic is altered. However, it is possible to say that in general the relative size of errors decreases as counts increase. Consequently, data users should have greater confidence in the accuracy of the data as counts get larger. Further, an evaluation of a Privacy-Protected Microdata File (PPMF), treated with a Disclosure Avoidance System like the one applied to 2020 redistricting data, showed that counts of 300 or more rarely have sizable errors (error beyond +/- 10% of the count). Therefore, while data users need to be cognizant of data accuracy limitations, they should have confidence in conclusions based on sizable counts, which are relatively unaffected by the Census Bureau's latest disclosure avoidance method.