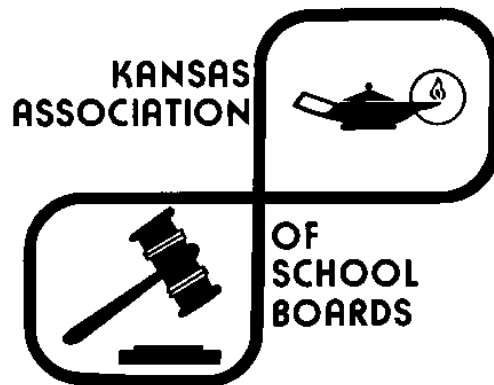


Haysville USD 261

K-12 Enrollment Projection Report



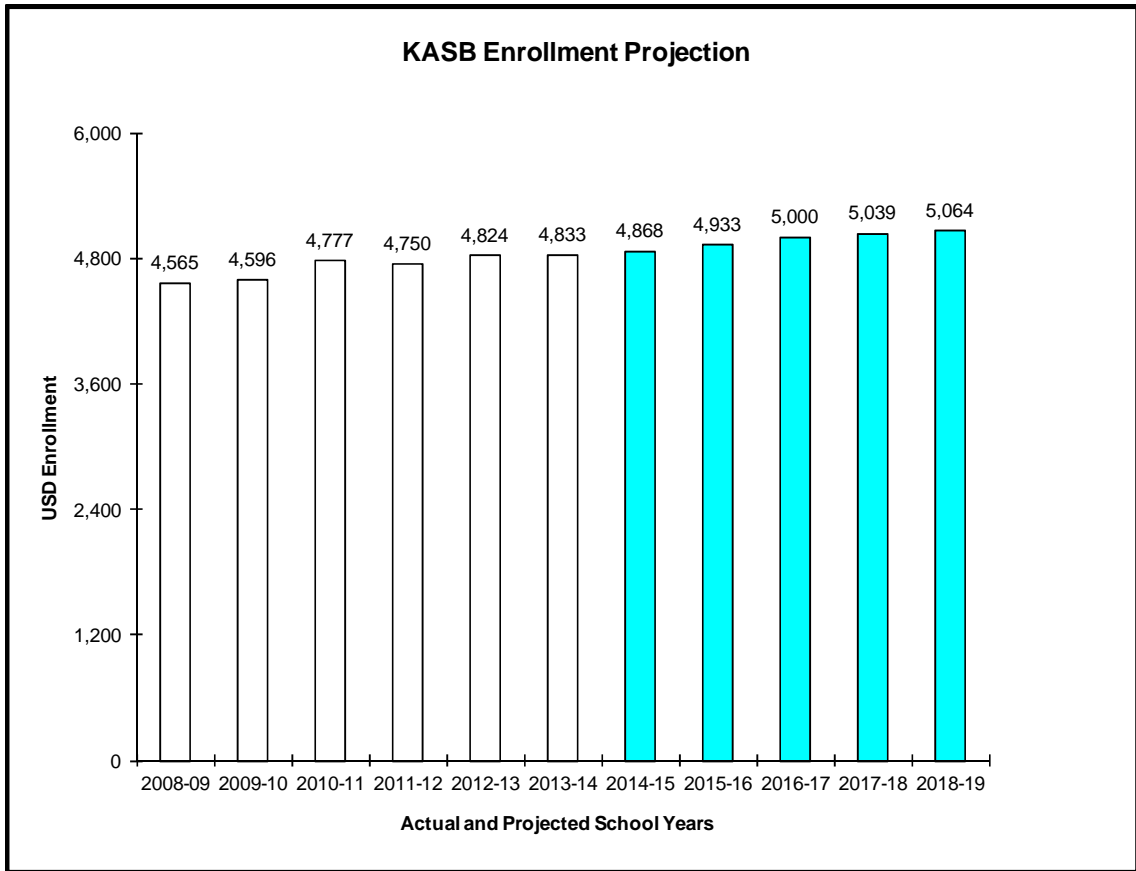
Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

April 8, 2014

K – 12 Enrollment Projection
Haysville USD 261
April 8, 2014
Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

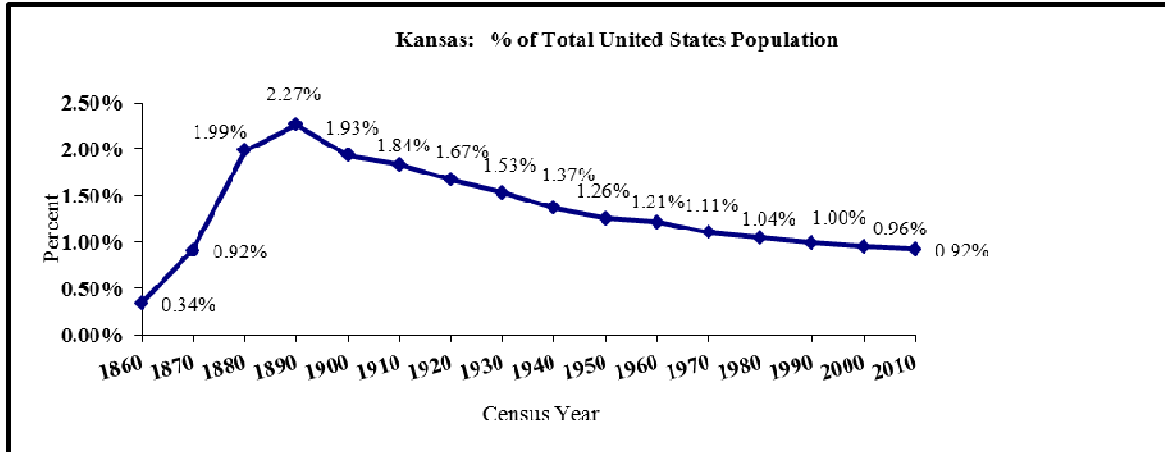
Report Summary

Unlike the vast majority of Kansas' 105 counties, Sedgwick County is growing. Kansans are coming to the county to live, and people from outside Kansas are coming here as well. In another generation, almost half the population of Kansas will reside in just two counties; Sedgwick and Johnson. Steady birth rates also contribute to a projection of growth in total enrollment in the K-12 system of Haysville USD 261. Once the district offers all-day kindergarten, these totals will be even higher. Campus High School has total enrollments, and individual class enrollments, on the immediate horizon which exceed any recent amounts.

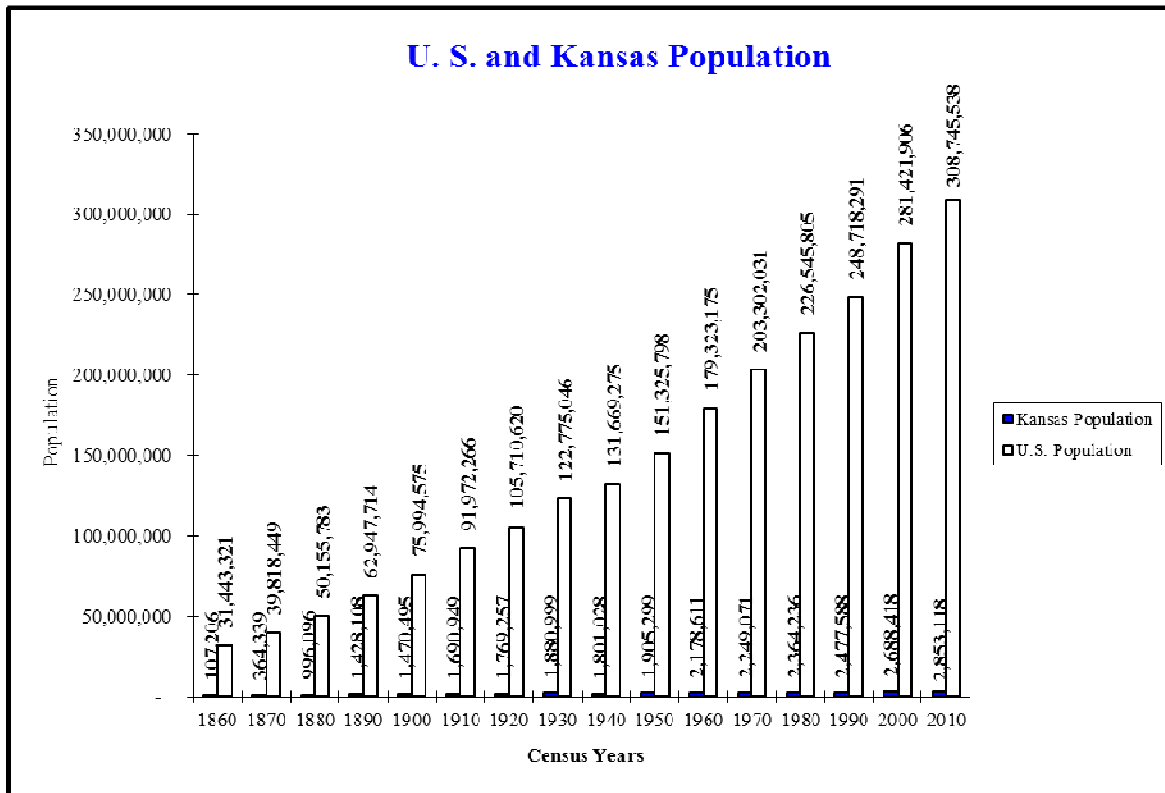


Population Trends in Kansas and in Sedgwick County

The population of Kansas today is the smallest percentage of the total US population that it has been since the earliest days of statehood. We are less than 1% of our country. During the twentieth century, population growth in Kansas has never equaled the rate of growth in the country as a whole.



The population of Kansas has grown each census during the 20th century, except for the 1930s, when total state population declined from 1,880,999 to 1,801,028. In 1890, we were 2.27% of the total US population and today we are less than 1.00%.



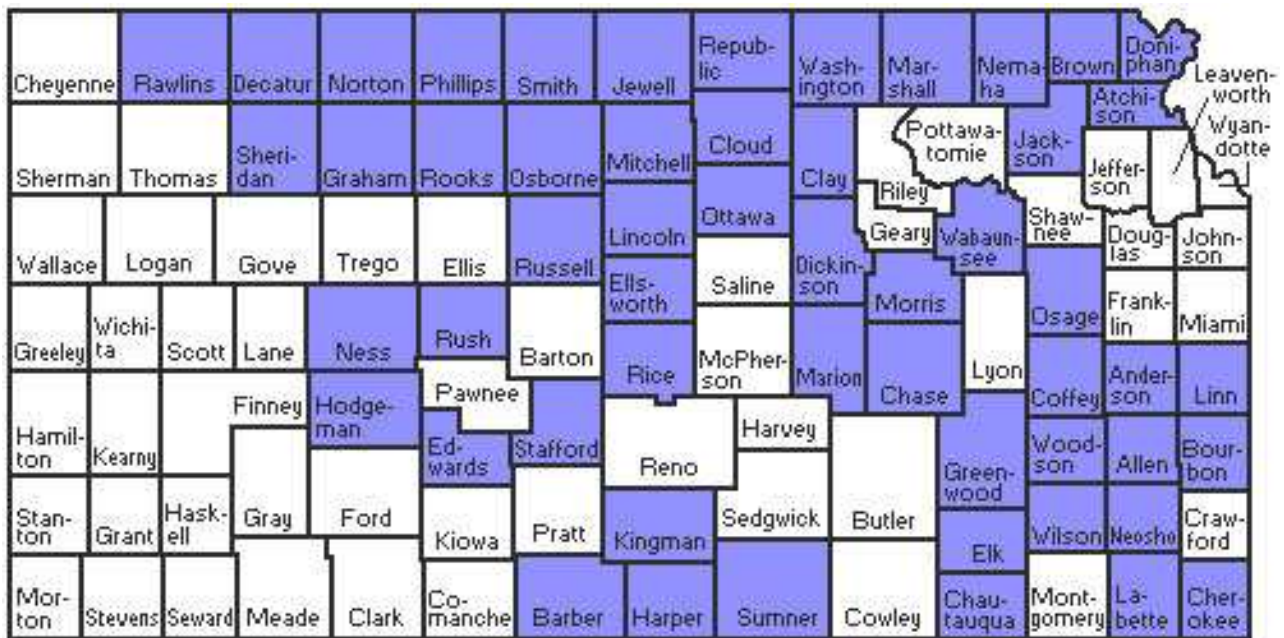
Much of this lack of population growth is, of course, attributable to the rural nature of our state and the changes in the economic condition of rural America. Some of those changes have accelerated during the last half of the century.

Twenty-five (25) Kansas counties grew in population, as did the state as a whole, during the agricultural catastrophe of the 1980s but 80 counties lost population.

The 1990s were better for some areas of Kansas: 48 counties increased in population and 57 lost population. Of those 57 which declined, 12 counties lost more than 10% of their population during that decade.

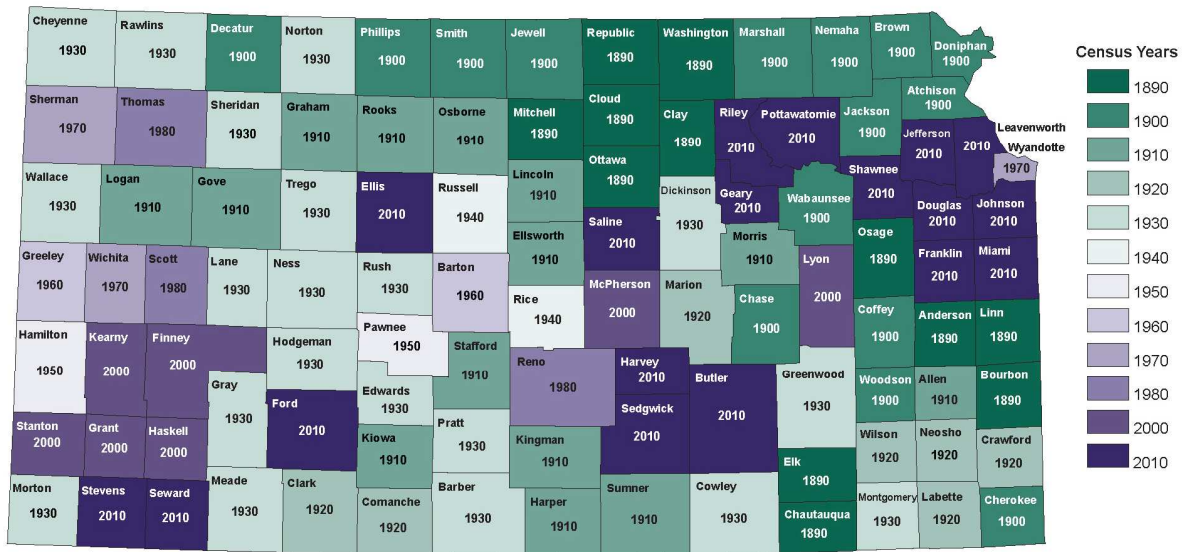
In the ten years between the 2000 census and the 2010 census, only 28 Kansas counties grew in population. Of the 77 which declined, 23 lost more than 10% of their population.

Fifty-four Kansas counties (54 of 105 or 51.4percent) have less population in the Census of 2010 than they did in the Census of 1900. Those counties appear in the map below.



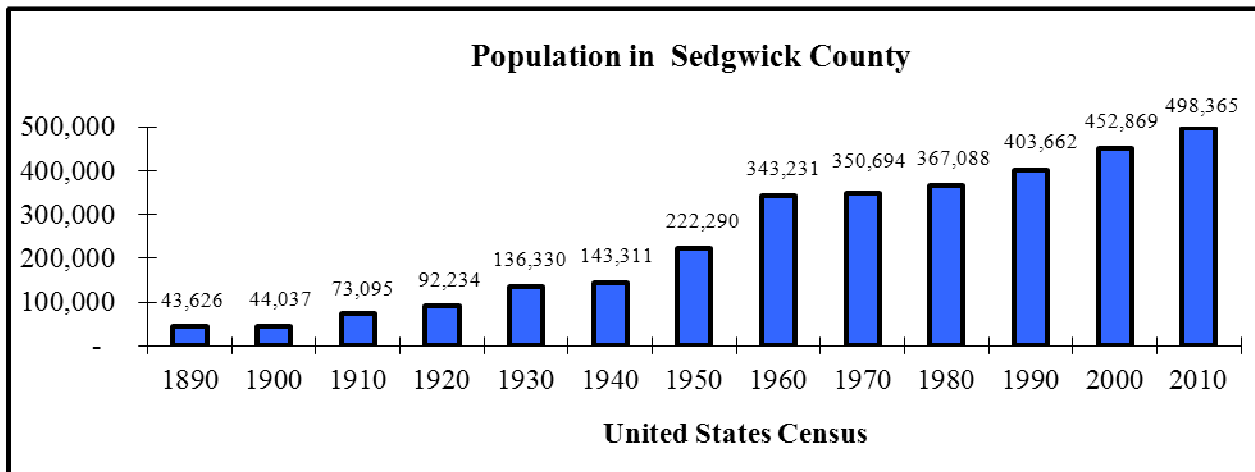
As was previously mentioned, the kind of population trend illustrated above affects over half of the counties in Kansas. The “de-population” of the Great Plains is a continuing phenomenon. The Kansas map below illustrates when each county reached its peak population. Much of Kansas was at peak population at least two, sometimes three, generations ago.

Census Year of Maximum Population by Kansas County 1890-2010

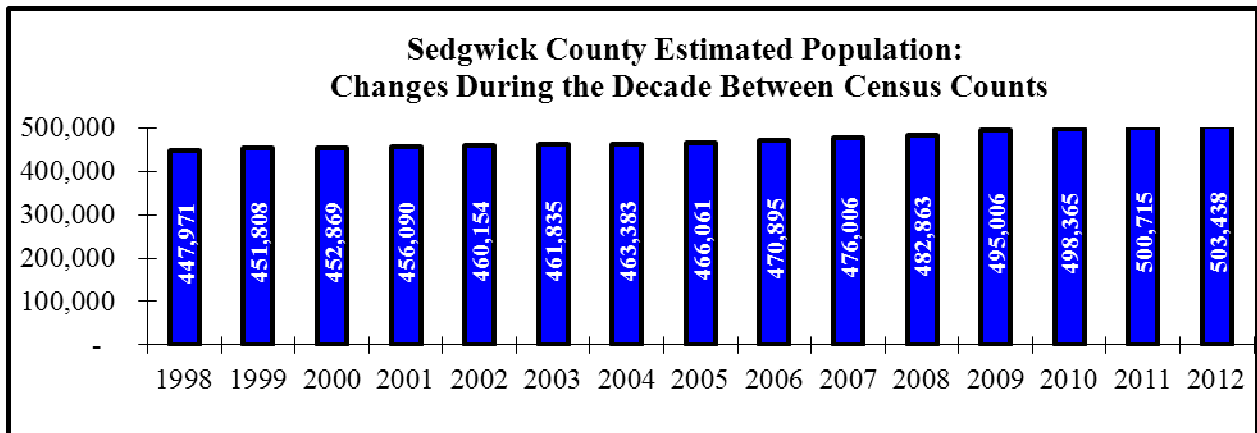


Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research; data from U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census.

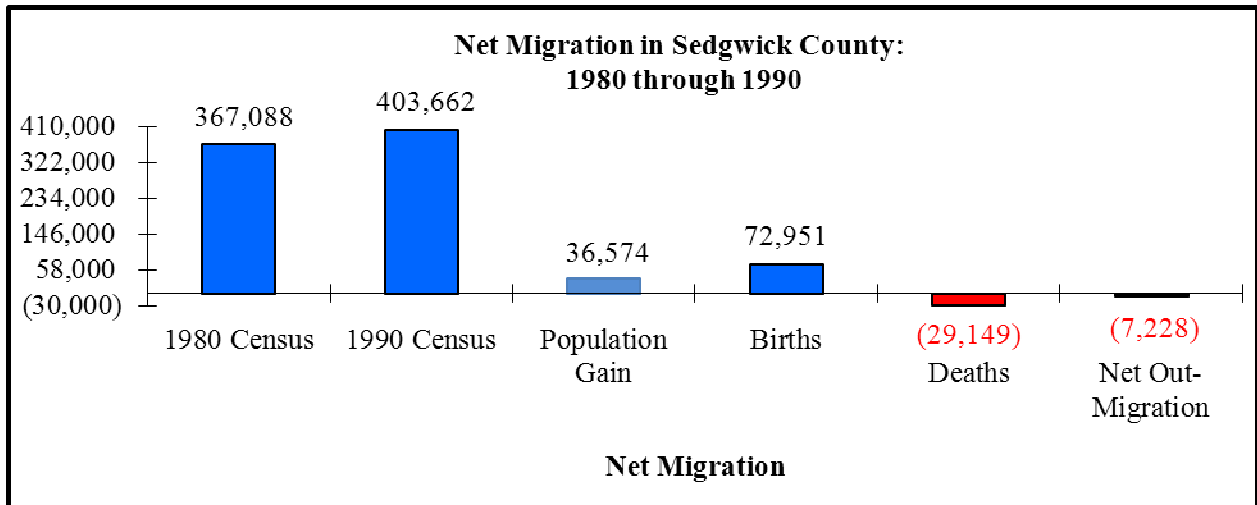
Sedgwick County has grown at rates exceeding the remainder of the state, during much of the 20th century. The most dramatic growth occurred in the 19 years between the attack on Pearl Harbor and the election of John F. Kennedy as President, when the county more than doubled in size.



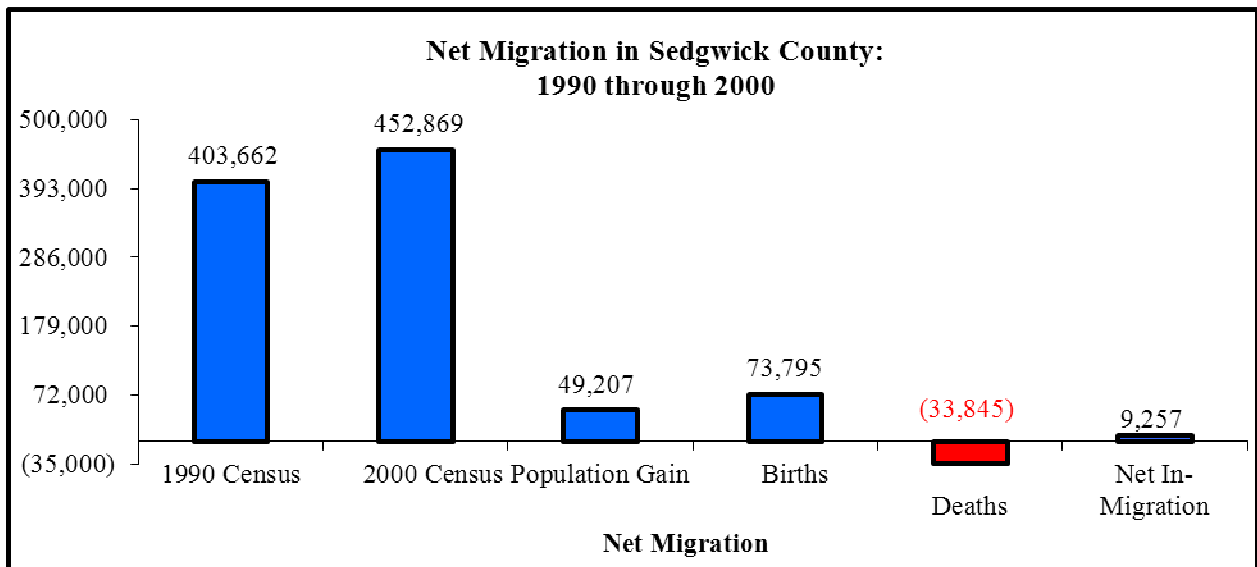
For the past several years, population has continued to grow but at a smaller rate of increase than during World War II and the “baby boom” years of the post-war era. The aircraft industry in this area and especially the construction of the B-29 in Sedgwick County are the most important reasons for this growth.



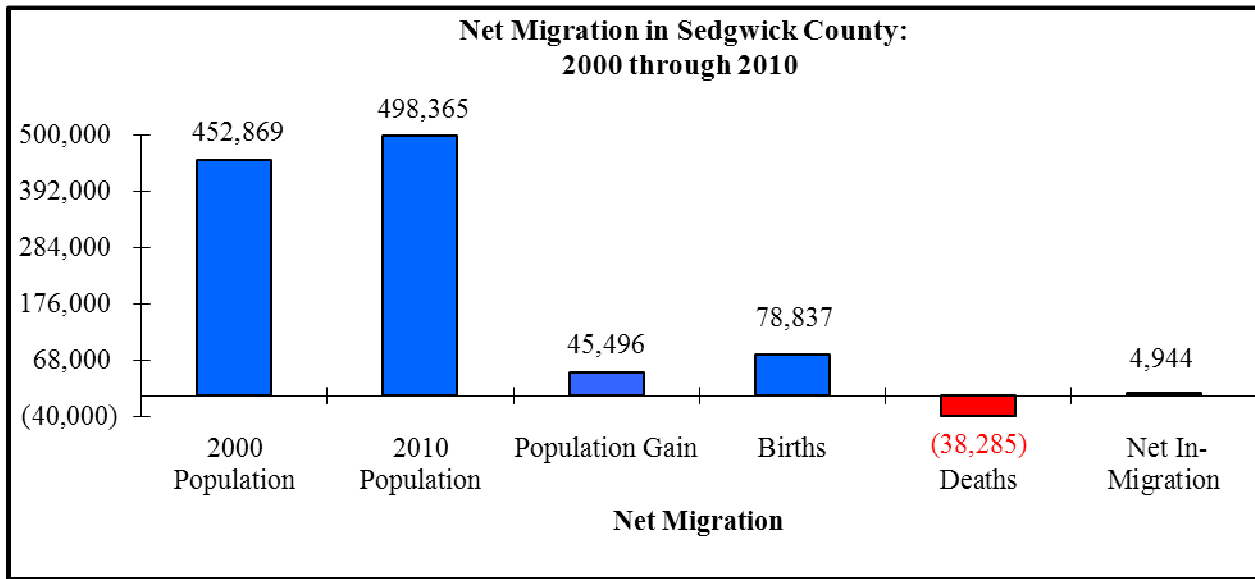
Population gain during the 1980s happened in spite of net out-migration of people from the county. More children were born during the decade than deaths were recorded, but total population grew by less than that factor alone. More people moved out of the county than moved in. The net effect of all these influences on population is called a “net out-migration”. In Sedgwick County during the 1980s a total of 72,951 resident live births were recorded (birth certificates issued for children born to parents listing a Sedgwick County address, regardless of where the birth occurred) and 29,149 deaths were reported (death certificates issued for persons residing in Sedgwick County, regardless of where the death occurred). With equal numbers of people moving in and out this should have increased county population by 43,802 residents instead of the population gain reported in the 1990 federal census of 36,571 persons. This means that the net effect of people moving away was -7,228. The following table displays this data:



By the 1990s, a major factor in Kansas population was the growth in Hispanic Kansans, and to the extent that this increase in numbers in Segwick County represented people who were not born here, then net in-migration of population was happening. Population grew from 1990 to 2000 by 49,207 persons, but the excess of births over deaths was only 39,950, so 9,257 more people moved into Segwick County during the decade than moved out.

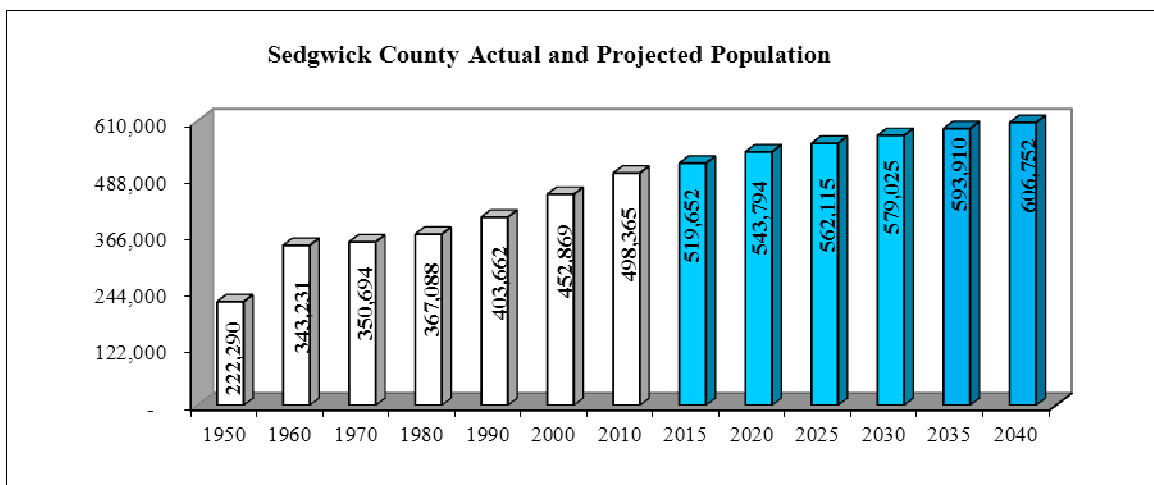


The trend of greater population gain than the excess of births over deaths continued in the decade between 2000 and 2010. Unlike the vast majority of Kansas counties, people want to live in Sedgwick County.



Projection of Future Population Change

Population projections for Kansas, by county, are prepared by the US Census bureau and by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research at Wichita State University.¹ These projections show an optimistic 13.5% growth in total state population from 2000 to 2040, much of that attributable to a projected 21.7% growth forecast for the state's second largest county; Sedgwick. Johnson County is forecast to be over 850,000 in population, a 56.3% growth rate. By 2040 those two counties will be home to 45% of Kansas' population. In the 2010 census, those two counties included 37% of Kansas' population. In the 2000 Census, those two counties included 34% of Kansas' population.

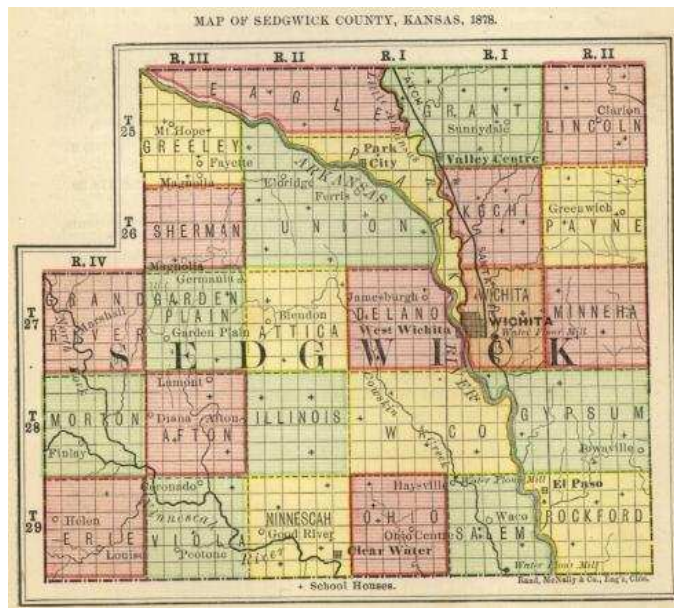


¹ Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, <http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=CEDBR&p=/Data/Demo/>

	2000 population	2012 Population	2040 Population
Johnson	16.8%	19.4%	26.3%
Sedgwick	16.8%	17.5%	18.7%
Shawnee	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%
Wyandotte	5.9%	5.5%	4.6%
Douglas	3.7%	3.9%	4.7%
rest of state*	50.5%	47.5%	39.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*100
Counties

It may seem a board of education can do little to stem a tide of net out-migration in a community, or to increase net in-migration. Economic forces appear out of your control. However, access to education and health care, at acceptable levels of quality and quantity, are the two key elements for population mobility in rural counties in Kansas. Policy makers should keep those factors foremost in their minds as they ponder the question of just who wants to live in Kansas, especially in our non-urban counties, and how can we get them to want to live here?²



² Note: All of the population information, estimates and projections in this section come from materials published by the US Bureau of the Census, and reported in the "Kansas Statistical Abstract 2012" 47th Edition, September 2013 by the Institute for Policy and Social Research, The University of Kansas.

Resident Live Births, by Month

The following table shows resident live births by month for the years covered in this enrollment projection study. The data is presented in “years” (September through the following August) corresponding to the eligibility age for attending first grade. The first six years of this data is then compared to actual first grade enrollments in order to develop a relationship. Each year results in a ratio; put another way, what percent of the children born to county residents actually enrolled in first grade in the district? Those six ratios are averaged and that “mean ratio” is used with the last five years of birth data to predict first grade enrollments in the years projected by this report.

Sedgwick County

	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-
	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
September	646	656	628	673	708	705	662	723	682	711	673
October	645	656	683	654	623	700	757	694	721	657	632
November	578	595	584	629	620	620	692	619	636	625	619
December	646	626	644	693	645	691	675	728	712	706	626
January	596	644	642	630	615	693	677	705	678	603	614
February	586	582	568	576	549	608	690	678	598	625	616
March	651	605	675	663	646	708	650	693	669	642	636
April	637	625	658	585	623	622	630	625	693	657	607
May	624	630	623	672	653	679	670	665	658	609	659
June	623	655	621	642	677	693	694	731	668	709	630
July	660	645	646	670	686	741	725	723	691	701	713
August	652	643	675	712	762	714	762	722	704	719	753
Total	7,544	7,562	7,647	7,799	7,807	8,174	8,284	8,306	8,110	7,964	7,778

The births listed here are resident live births; they do not include children born in the county to parents from elsewhere in the state, and they do include any children born elsewhere—even in another state perhaps—whose parents listed a home address in Sedgwick County. For example: children born in Newton perhaps, but whose parents reside in Valley Center, are included here; children born in Wichita whose parents actually reside in Andover, are not included here. This data is prepared from official birth certificate information obtained from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The department goes to great pains to reconcile birth certificate information with the home address listed for the parents, even exchanging information with similar agencies charged with health statistics recording in other states. Unfortunately, the data cannot be presented below the county level; for example, school district boundaries cannot be recognized by the data collection system. Postal zip codes could be used, but these boundaries frequently change in metropolitan areas, are not consistent over time, and do not match school district boundaries either.

Actual First Grade Enrollments Compared to Resident Live Births

The first step of this enrollment projection technique is to develop a mathematical relationship between actual resident live births and first grade enrollments seven years later when those children have reached six years of age or more. Total resident live births from the previous table divided by the actual recorded first grade enrollments for the years when those children would have normally entered first grade and a ratio, expressed as a decimal number, is determined. That ratio is calculated for each year of six years, and then is averaged for the entire period. This process is shown below:

Process for projecting first grade enrollment				
Birth Years	Total Births	Ratio of 1st grade enrollment to births	Actual First Grade Enrollment	School Years
2001-02	7,544	4.4%	332	2008-09
2002-03	7,562	4.2%	316	2009-10
2003-04	7,647	4.5%	343	2010-11
2004-05	7,799	4.9%	379	2011-12
2005-06	7,807	4.5%	350	2012-13
2006-07	8,174	4.6%	372	2013-14
Average Ratio		4.5%		

The above “average ratio” is then multiplied by total resident live births for the county for the last five years for which data is available, in order to arrive at projected first grade enrollments for the next five years, upon which this enrollment projection is based. The following table shows how this average ratio is used:

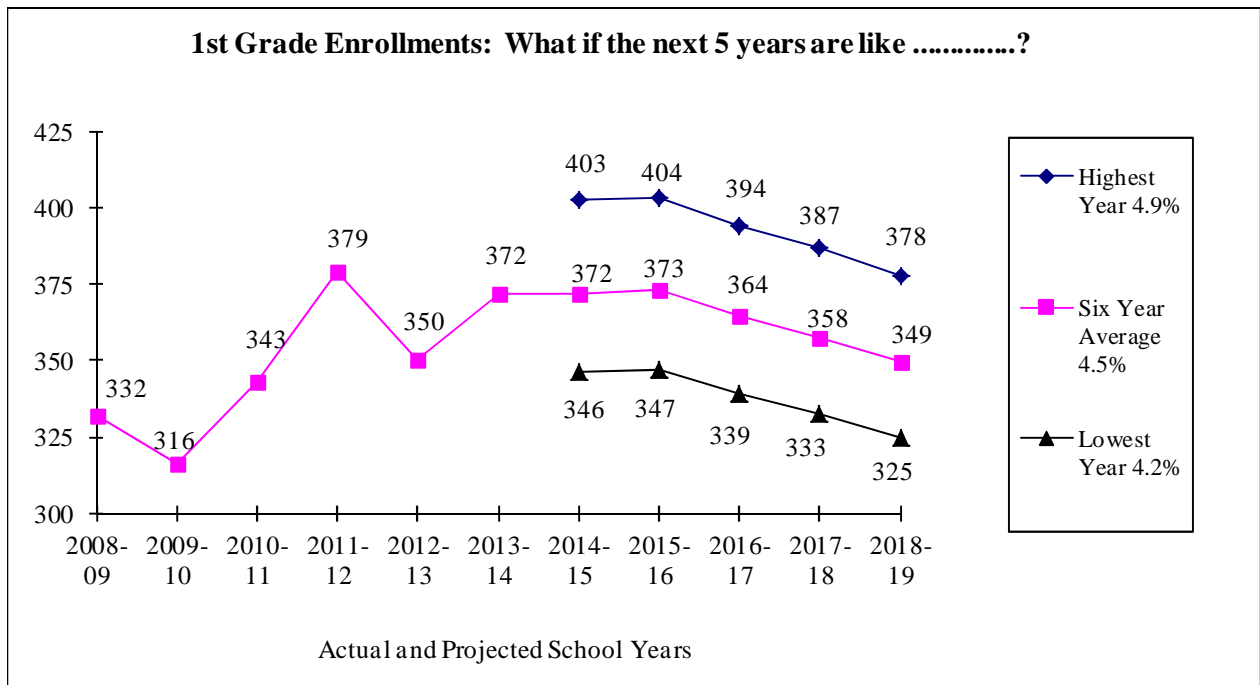
Birth Years	Total Births	Average Ratio	Projected First Grade Enrollment	School Years
2007-08	8,284	4.5%	372	2014-15
2008-09	8,306	4.5%	373	2015-16
2009-10	8,110	4.5%	364	2016-17
2010-11	7,964	4.5%	358	2017-18
2011-12	7,778	4.5%	349	2018-19

This forecasting technique relies on first grade enrollments as a starting point, so overstating or understating those enrollments could present problems. On the above table it appears that the “market share” of children born to Sedgwick County parents who enrolled in first grade in the district has varied somewhat over the past six years. The highest ratio of first grade enrollments to previous resident live

births is 4.9% (Fall 2011); the lowest is 4.2% (Fall 2009) and the mean or average is 4.5% for the six years.

The average of 4.5% of resident live births results in the projected first grade enrollments above. Using the lowest annual rate of 4.2% and the highest annual rate of 4.9% we can calculate the possible range within which foreseeable first grade enrollments will fall over the next five years.

Put another way, we can answer the question; “What will first grade enrollments be if the future is more like the lowest year, of the six years, than it is the average?” And, “What will first grade enrollments be if the future is more like the highest year, of the six years, than it is the average?”



For purposes of this projection we will use the six year average, but the Board should keep in mind that this may not represent the total potential for first grade enrollments. If first grade enrollments actually exceed this projection, it is not likely that future first grades will exceed 400 students.

These first grade enrollments, for the five school years beginning with 2014-15, form the basis for the total enrollment projections for the district. The rest of the students involved in the five year enrollment projection are located somewhere other than first grade, and the projections of their total numbers are arrived at using a “co-hort survival technique” which is explained more fully in the next section of the report.

Co-hort Survival Ratios; Calculations of Grade-to-Grade Retention

This enrollment forecasting technique relies on what statisticians call a “co-hort survival” method. The theory behind this type of projection is that relationships exist between the transition points in public school enrollment; students leave one grade and progress to another. If more students are enrolled in one grade one year than were enrolled in the previous grade the previous year, then students must have moved into the district. If the reverse is happening, if fewer students enroll, then students must be either moving out of the district or dropping out of public school.

The actual headcount enrollments for the district for the previous six years were analyzed and a “survival ratio” was calculated for each grade for each year. Then the ratios for each grade were averaged over the six year period. That average, or “mean ratio”, is then used to calculate the projected enrollments beyond first grade for the following five years.

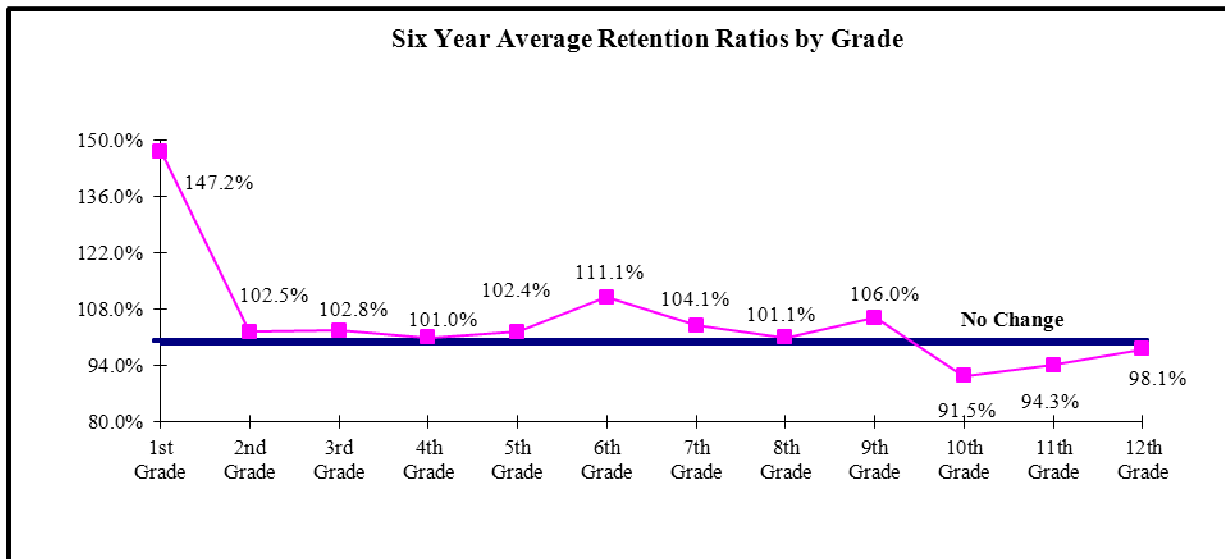
The table below shows the actual headcount enrollments for the district for the past six years, and the ratios calculated for each grade each year, as well as the average or “mean ratio” for the six years:

	2008- 09	ratio	2009- 10	ratio	2010- 11	ratio	2011- 12	ratio	2012- 13	ratio	2013- 14	Average Ratio
Kindergarten	163		173		203		186		206		196	
1st grade	1-K ratio	51.4%	316	50.4%	343	53.6%	379	53.1%	350	55.4%	372	52.8%
2nd grade	1-2 ratio	103.6%	344	100.3%	317	97.7%	335	104.7%	397	106.0%	371	102.5%
3rd grade	2-3 ratio	98.8%	335	105.8%	364	106.9%	339	103.0%	345	99.2%	394	102.8%
4th grade	3-4 ratio	96.9%	349	109.9%	368	101.4%	369	100.0%	339	96.8%	334	101.0%
5th grade	4-5 ratio	101.6%	376	105.7%	369	103.5%	381	101.9%	376	99.1%	336	102.4%
6th grade	5-6 ratio	113.5%	387	117.0%	440	105.1%	388	110.5%	421	109.3%	411	111.1%
7th grade	6-7 ratio	105.6%	395	104.9%	406	98.0%	431	108.8%	422	103.3%	435	104.1%
8th grade	7-8 ratio	103.8%	408	100.8%	398	98.5%	400	101.4%	437	100.9%	426	101.1%
9th grade	8-9 ratio	109.7%	406	108.1%	441	109.5%	436	103.5%	414	99.1%	433	106.0%
10th grade	9-10 ratio	94.6%	387	94.3%	383	88.2%	389	89.7%	391	90.8%	376	91.5%
11th grade	10-11 ratio	92.5%	371	96.9%	375	90.1%	345	99.7%	388	92.1%	360	94.3%
12th grade	11-12 ratio	93.6%	349	99.7%	370	99.2%	372	98.0%	338	100.3%	389	98.1%
Total Enrollment	4,565		4,596		4,777		4,750		4,824		4,833	

As the above results are analyzed, keep in mind that a retention ratio greater than 100% means that more students enrolled in a grade than were enrolled in the next lowest grade the previous year. A “mean ratio” for the entire six year period of greater than 100% means that some substantial movement into the district is occurring, and a ratio of less than 100% means just the opposite.

Because kindergarten enrollment is less certain, first grade enrollment is used as the basis of this technique and kindergarten “survival ratios” are calculated backwards. That is, the relationship analyzed is that of actual first grade enrollment with actual kindergarten enrollment the **previous** year. Therefore, if the K-1 survival ratio is greater than 100%, then more children were in kindergarten than later enrolled in first grade. If the K-1 ratio is less than 100%, then fewer children were in kindergarten than later enrolled in first grade.

Sometimes it is helpful to graphically illustrate how many grade-to-grade retention ratios are more or less than 100%, as a way of showing just how many grades are gaining or losing enrollment. For purposes of this graph we have reversed the K-1st grade ratio to conform to the other grades.



Keep in mind the above ratios and the projections which flow from them represent only the traditional grades K-12.

Projected Enrollment

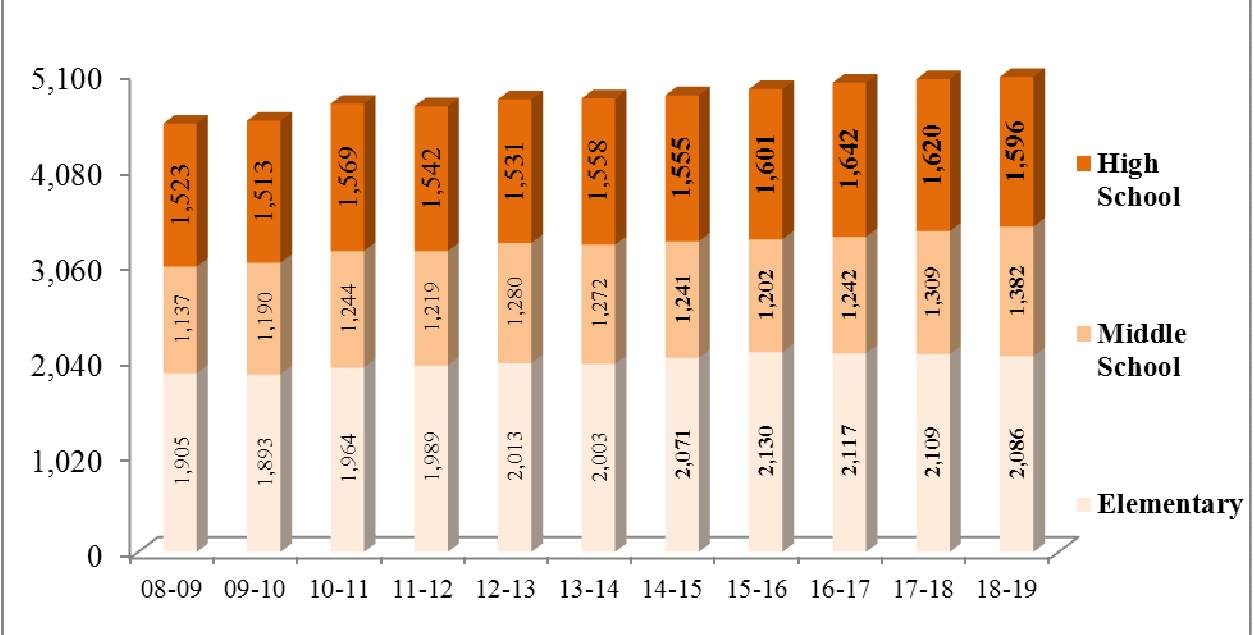
The mean ratios calculated for each grade in the district are multiplied by the enrollments for the last actual year of data to determine the grade totals for next year. Then those multiplications are repeated four more times, each year using the same average ratios determined earlier. The grade totals thereby derived are then totaled for the district, and those totals are displayed on the graph which began this report.

The following table shows the projected enrollment figures for each year, for each grade:

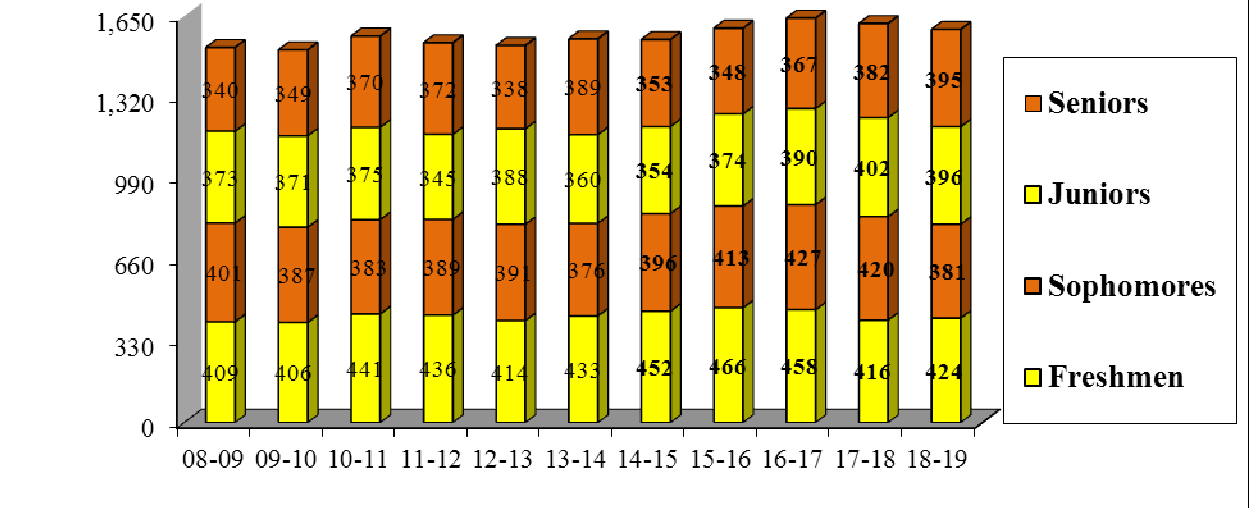
	Average Ratio	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kindergarten		197	192	189	184	184
1-K ratio	52.8%					
1st grade		372	373	364	358	349
1-2 ratio	102.5%					
2nd grade		381	381	382	373	367
2-3 ratio	102.8%					
3rd grade		381	392	392	393	384
3-4 ratio	101.0%					
4th grade		398	385	396	396	397
4-5 ratio	102.4%					
5th grade		342	407	394	405	405
5-6 ratio	111.1%					
6th grade		373	380	453	438	450
6-7 ratio	104.1%					
7th grade		428	389	396	471	456
7-8 ratio	101.1%					
8th grade		440	433	393	400	476
8-9 ratio	106.0%					
9th grade		452	466	458	416	424
9-10 ratio	91.5%					
10th grade		396	413	427	420	381
10-11 ratio	94.3%					
11th grade		354	374	390	402	396
11-12 ratio	98.1%					
12th grade		353	348	367	382	395
Total Enrollment		4,868	4,933	5,000	5,039	5,064

Dividing these projections by building levels shows how the steady growth in Sedgwick County will slowly increase the enrollment in Haysville USD 261. Some of the largest classes ever at Campus High School are on the immediate horizon.

Actual and Projected Enrollment by Building Level: Haysville USD 261



Haysville USD 261 High School Grades: Actual and Projected Enrollment by Class



Conclusion

Cohort survival ratios are used frequently as an enrollment forecasting technique because they offer both a short term and a long term perspective. We have chosen to use an average of six years of (cohort survival ratios) information about Haysville USD 261. We could have used only the most recent year, or two. Because migration patterns and attrition (retention ratios more than 100% in the elementary grades and less than 100% in the 10th grade) are factors influencing enrollment change in this district, and because migration patterns can change relatively quickly, the possibility exists that these projections understate what will be actual elementary enrollment.

No single enrollment forecast can answer all questions or always be precisely accurate. This caution is not intended to reduce the Board's confidence in this method. With the kind of migration patterns and birth rate data affecting this district, a cohort survival ratio appears ideally suited to forecast changes in total enrollment of the district. However, this report should become only part of a total planning effort, and not the sole factor upon which resource allocation decisions are made.

Appendix

The remainder of this report consists of a table of 2010 Census data about Sedgwick County and the school district. This information may be useful for reference as the Board of Education continues to examine the future population and enrollment questions facing the district.



Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010**Geographic area: Sedgwick County**[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	498,365	100.0			
			HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	64,636	13.0
Male	246,042	49.4	Mexican	54,621	11.0
Female	252,323	50.6	Puerto Rican	1,927	0.4
			Cuban	498	0.1
Under 5 years	39,302	7.9	Other Hispanic or Latino	7,590	1.5
5 to 9 years	37,627	7.6	Not Hispanic or Latino	433,729	87.0
10 to 14 years	36,558	7.3	White alone	348,434	69.9
15 to 19 years	35,231	7.1			
20 to 24 years	34,847	7.0	RELATIONSHIP		
25 to 34 years	70,319	14.1	Total population	498,365	100.0
35 to 44 years	61,661	12.4	In households	491,113	98.5
45 to 54 years	70,411	14.1	Householder	193,502	38.8
55 to 59 years	30,969	6.2	Spouse	92,989	18.7
60 to 64 years	24,471	4.9	Child	153,631	30.8
65 to 74 years	29,289	5.9	Own child under 18 years	121,106	24.3
75 to 84 years	19,389	3.9	Other relatives	26,299	5.3
85 years and over	8,291	1.7	Under 18 years	11,651	2.3
Median age (years)	34.2	(X)	Nonrelatives	24,692	5.0
			Unmarried partner	11,600	2.3
18 years and over	362,989	72.8	In group quarters	7,252	1.5
Male	177,065	35.5	Institutionalized population	4,051	0.8
Female	185,924	37.3	Noninstitutionalized population	3,201	0.6
21 years and over	343,030	68.8			
62 years and over	70,847	14.2	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
65 years and over	56,969	11.4	Total households	193,502	100.0
Male	24,488	4.9	Family households (families)	126,896	65.6
Female	32,481	6.5	With own children under 18 years	61,183	31.6
			Married-couple family	92,989	48.1
RACE			With own children under 18 years	40,543	21.0
One race	478,487	96.0	Female householder, no husband present	23,926	12.4
White	380,482	76.3	With own children under 18 years	14,926	7.7
Black or African American	46,167	9.3	Nonfamily households	66,606	34.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	5,739	1.2	Householder living alone	55,518	28.7
Asian	20,385	4.1	Householder 65 years and over	17,113	8.8

			over		
Asian Indian	1,937	0.4			
Chinese	1,596	0.3	Households with individuals under 18 years	67,321	34.8
Filipino	1,300	0.3	Households with individuals 65 and over	41,346	21.4
Japanese	287	0.1			
Korean	624	0.1	Average household size	2.54	(X)
Vietnamese	9,408	1.9	Average family size	3.15	(X)
Other Asian ¹	5,233	1.1			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	412	0.1	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian	99	0.0	Total housing units	211,593	100.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	84	0.0	Occupied housing units	193,502	91.5
Samoa	46	0.0	Vacant housing units	18,091	8.5
Other Pacific Islander ²	183	0.0	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	633	0.3
Some other race	25,302	5.1			
Two or more races	19,878	4.0	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.2	(X)
			Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.6	(X)
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:³</i>					
			HOUSING TENURE		
White	397,945	79.9	Occupied housing units	193,502	100.0
Black or African American	54,767	11.0	Owner-occupied housing units	126,535	65.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	12,642	2.5	Renter-occupied housing units	66,967	34.6
Asian	24,223	4.9			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	911	0.2	Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.67	
Some other race	29,302	5.9	Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.29	

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population

and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010
Geographic area: Haysville Unified School District 261, Kansas

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	22,670	100.0			
			HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,329	5.9
Male	11,130	49.1	Mexican	1,057	4.7
Female	11,540	50.9	Puerto Rican	59	0.3
			Cuban	12	0.1
Under 5 years	1,696	7.5	Other Hispanic or Latino	201	0.9
5 to 9 years	1,780	7.9	Not Hispanic or Latino	21,341	94.1
10 to 14 years	1,960	8.6	White alone	19,396	85.6
15 to 19 years	1,782	7.9			
20 to 24 years	1,244	5.5	RELATIONSHIP		
25 to 34 years	2,913	12.8	Total population	22,670	100.0
35 to 44 years	3,070	13.5	In households	22,570	99.6
45 to 54 years	3,301	14.6	Householder	8,023	35.4
55 to 59 years	1,337	5.9	Spouse	4,688	20.7
60 to 64 years	1,107	4.9	Child	7,443	32.8
65 to 74 years	1,373	6.1	Own child under 18 years	5,692	25.1
75 to 84 years	850	3.7	Other relatives	1,421	6.3
85 years and over	257	1.1	Under 18 years	737	3.3
Median age (years)	34.9	(X)	Nonrelatives	995	4.4
			Unmarried partner	533	2.4
18 years and over	16,095	71.0	In group quarters	100	0.4
Male	7,835	34.6	Institutionalized population	100	0.4
Female	8,260	36.4	Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
21 years and over	15,189	67.0			
62 years and over	3,145	13.9	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
65 years and over	2,480	10.9	Total households	8,023	100.0
Male	1,108	4.9	Family households (families)	6,151	76.7
Female	1,372	6.1	With own children under 18 years	2,958	36.9
			Married-couple family	4,688	58.4
RACE			With own children under 18 years	2,059	25.7
One race	21,901	96.6	Female householder, no husband present	966	12.0
White	20,112	88.7	With own children under 18 years	594	7.4
Black or African American	301	1.3	Nonfamily households	1,872	23.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	245	1.1	Householder living alone	1,535	19.1

Asian	850	3.7	Householder 65 years and over	591	7.4
Asian Indian	31	0.1			
Chinese	45	0.2	Households with individuals under 18 years	3,355	41.8
Filipino	40	0.2	Households with individuals 65 and over	1,744	21.7
Japanese	10	0.0			
Korean	13	0.1	Average household size	2.81	(X)
Vietnamese	313	1.4	Average family size	3.20	(X)
Other Asian ¹	398	1.8			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.0	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian	2	0.0	Total housing units	8,508	100.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	1	0.0	Occupied housing units	8,023	94.3
Samoan	0	0.0	Vacant housing units	485	5.7
Other Pacific Islander ²	6	0.0	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	13	0.2
Some other race	384	1.7			
Two or more races	769	3.4	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.3	(X)
			Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.9	(X)
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:³</i>			HOUSING TENURE		
White	20,826	91.9	Occupied housing units	8,023	100.0
Black or African American	489	2.2	Owner-occupied housing units	6,498	81.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	582	2.6	Renter-occupied housing units	1,525	19.0
Asian	1,017	4.5			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	24	0.1	Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.81	
Some other race	526	2.3	Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.82	

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population

and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

