

NYC2000

Results from the 2000 Census

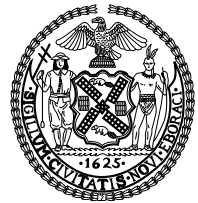
**Population Growth
and Race/Hispanic
Composition**

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

NYC2000

Results from the 2000 Census

Population Growth and Race/Hispanic Composition



The City of New York

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nyc.gov/planning

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Population Growth in New York City, New York State, and the U.S. 1990–2000

	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>		<u>POPULATION CHANGE</u>	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1990–2000</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
New York City	7,322,564	8,008,278	685,714	9.4
□Bronx	1,203,789	1,332,650	128,861	10.7
□Brooklyn	2,300,664	2,465,326	164,662	7.2
□Manhattan	1,487,536	1,537,195	49,659	3.3
□Queens	1,951,598	2,229,379	277,781	14.2
□Staten Island	378,977	443,728	64,751	17.1
New York State	17,990,455	18,976,457	986,002	5.5
□NYC's share of □New York State's □Population	40.7	42.2		
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	32,712,033	13.2

NYC2000 ♦ Population Growth

- ♦ New York City's enumerated population was 8,008,278 persons as of April 1, 2000, the largest enumerated census population in the city's history.
- ♦ The city's population grew by some 685,714 persons or 9.4 percent over the 1990 count of 7,322,564.
- ♦ Staten Island grew by 64,751 people in the 1990s, reaching 443,728 in 2000. This represents a growth rate of 17.1 percent, higher than any other borough.
- ♦ Queens exceeded the 2 million mark for the first time in a census, with a population of 2,229,379 in 2000, a growth of 14.2 percent over 1990. The absolute increase in Queens (277,781) accounted for 41 percent of the growth in the city.
- ♦ The Bronx increased by a higher-than-city average of 10.7 percent over the decade, reaching 1,332,650 in 2000, while Manhattan's population stood at 1,537,195 in 2000, an increase of 3.3 percent.
- ♦ Brooklyn saw its population climb to 2,465,326 in 2000, an increase of 164,662 over 1990, or 7.2 percent. The increase in Brooklyn's population accounted for nearly one-quarter of the growth in the city.
- ♦ New York's growth is a result of both a real increase in the city's population and improved census coverage compared to 1990. The improved coverage is the result of an unprecedented partnership with the Census Bureau. The City of New York provided the Census Bureau with a list of 370,000 addresses that were missing from their address list, which was used to mail census questionnaires and to follow up on non-responding households. As a result, many households that would otherwise have not received a questionnaire were included in the census enumeration.
- ♦ While New York City grew by 9.4 percent in the 1990s, New York State's population increased 5.5 percent to 18,976,457 in 2000.
- ♦ As a result of its higher rate of growth, New York City's share of the State's population increased from 40.7 percent in 1990 to 42.2 percent in 2000.
- ♦ The nation's enumerated population climbed from 248,709,873 in 1990 to 281,421,906 in 2000, an increase of 13.2 percent.

Population Change for the 25 Largest Cities in the U.S., 1990 to 2000 Ranked by Population in 2000

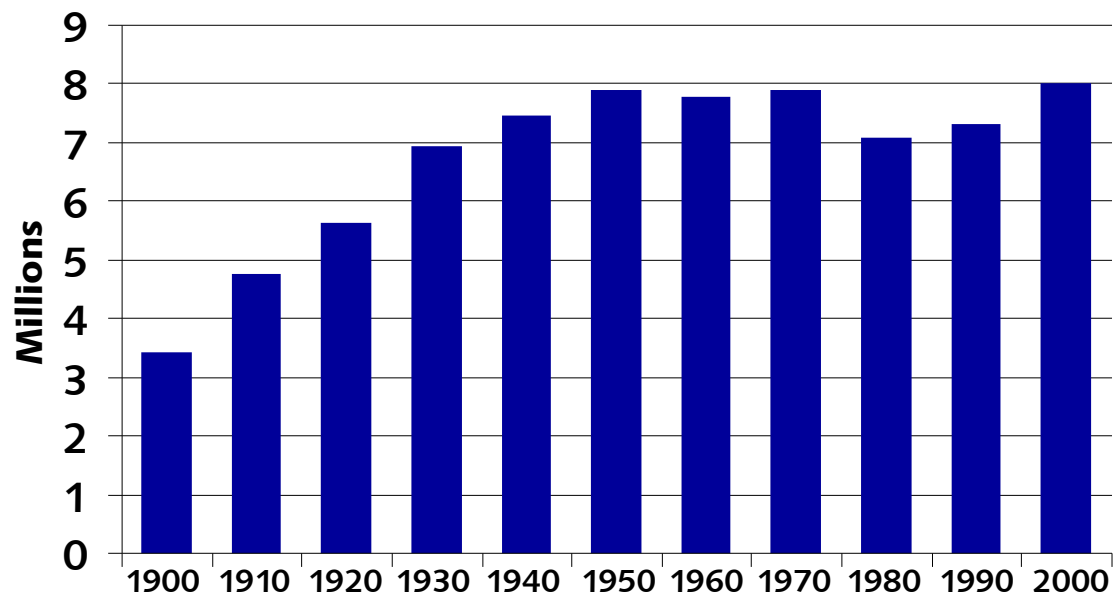
Rank	GEOGRAPHIC AREA City and <i>Borough</i>	TOTAL POPULATION		POPULATION CHANGE 1990-2000	
		1990	2000	Number	Percent
1	New York, NY*	7,322,564	8,008,278	685,714	9.4
2	Los Angeles, CA*	3,485,398	3,694,820	209,422	6.0
3	Chicago, IL	2,783,726	2,896,016	112,290	4.0
	<i>Brooklyn, NY</i>	<i>2,300,664</i>	<i>2,465,326</i>	<i>164,662</i>	<i>7.2</i>
	<i>Queens, NY*</i>	<i>1,951,598</i>	<i>2,229,379</i>	<i>277,781</i>	<i>14.2</i>
4	Houston, TX*	1,630,553	1,953,631	323,078	19.8
	<i>Manhattan, NY</i>	<i>1,487,536</i>	<i>1,537,195</i>	<i>49,659</i>	<i>3.3</i>
5	Philadelphia, PA	1,585,577	1,517,550	(68,027)	-4.3
	<i>Bronx, NY</i>	<i>1,203,789</i>	<i>1,332,650</i>	<i>128,861</i>	<i>10.7</i>
6	Phoenix, AZ*	983,403	1,321,045	337,642	34.3
7	San Diego, CA*	1,110,549	1,223,400	112,851	10.2
8	Dallas, TX*	1,006,877	1,188,580	181,703	18.0
9	San Antonio, TX*	935,933	1,144,646	208,713	22.3
10	Detroit, MI	1,027,974	951,270	(76,704)	-7.5
11	San Jose, CA*	782,248	894,943	112,695	14.4
12	Indianapolis, IN*	741,952	791,926	49,974	6.7
13	San Francisco, CA*	723,959	776,733	52,774	7.3
14	Jacksonville, FL*	635,230	735,617	100,387	15.8
15	Columbus, OH*	632,910	711,470	78,560	12.4
16	Austin, TX*	465,622	656,562	190,940	41.0
17	Baltimore, MD	736,014	651,154	(84,860)	-11.5
18	Memphis, TN*	610,337	650,100	39,763	6.5
19	Milwaukee, WI	628,088	596,974	(31,114)	-5.0
20	Boston, MA	574,283	589,141	14,858	2.6
21	Washington, D.C.	606,900	572,059	(34,841)	-5.7
22	Nashville-Davidson, TN*	510,784	569,891	59,107	11.6
23	El Paso, TX*	515,342	563,662	48,320	9.4
24	Seattle, WA*	516,259	563,374	47,115	9.1
25	Denver, CO*	467,610	554,636	87,026	18.6

*Achieved population peak in 2000

NYC2000 ♦ **Population Change in the Nation's Largest Cities**

- ♦ New York City, by far, was the largest city in the nation in 2000. Los Angeles, the second largest city, had less than half of New York City's population.
- ♦ If the boroughs were considered cities for the purposes of comparison, with the exception of Staten Island, each would rank among the top ten U.S. cities. Brooklyn would be ranked fourth, Queens fifth, Manhattan seventh, and the Bronx ninth. (With the other four boroughs of New York City included on the list, Staten Island would be 40th on the list of the nation's largest cities).
- ♦ Cities registering major gains were primarily in the South and West. These included Austin (41 percent growth), Phoenix (34 percent), San Antonio (22 percent), Houston (20 percent), Denver (19 percent), and Dallas (18 percent). These cities, as well as others such as Los Angeles, achieved their population peak in 2000. It should be noted that the huge increases registered in Phoenix and Austin were in large part related to annexation of adjacent territory that increased the physical size of these cities.
- ♦ In contrast, many cities in the Northeast and Midwest lost population over the past decade and were well below their population peaks that were mostly attained in 1950. Philadelphia, for example, saw its population decline from 1.59 million in 1990 to 1.52 million in 2000, well below its population peak of 2.1 million in 1950. Similarly, Detroit, which had a population of 1.8 million in 1950, saw a loss of 8 percent in the 1990s and slipped under one million in 2000. Baltimore registered a decline of 12 percent in the 1990s to reach 651,000, nearly one-third lower than its 1950 population of 950,000. Unlike these cities, Chicago saw an increase of 4 percent in the 1990s, but its 2000 population of 2.9 million was still well below its 1950 peak of 3.6 million.

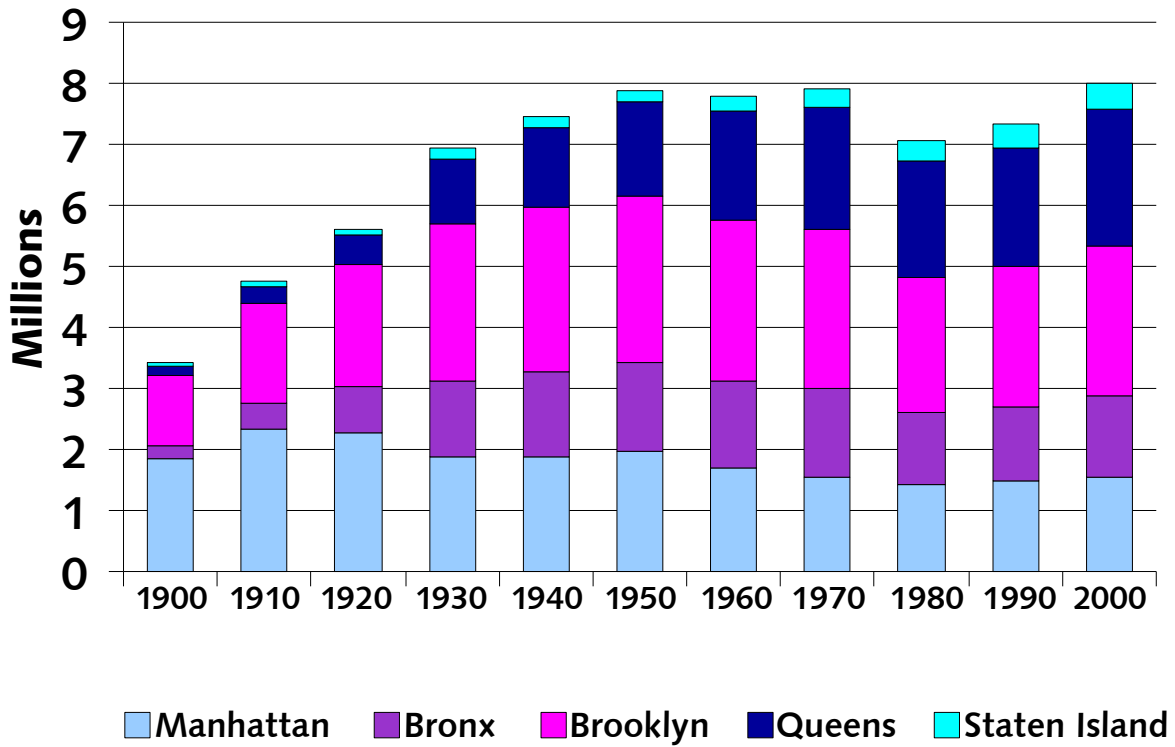
Population of New York City 1900–2000



NYC2000 ♦ Population of New York City, 1900–2000

- ♦ New York's population grew for most of the 20th century. In 1900, two years after the consolidation of the five boroughs of New York, the city's population stood at 3,437,202. Population growth, fueled by immigration, was highest in the very first decade of the 20th century, with the city's population increasing 39 percent, reaching 4,766,883 in 1910. Continued immigration, domestic inflows, and natural increase (births minus deaths) resulted in further increases, with the city's population reaching 6,930,446 in 1930.
- ♦ While immigration tapered off in the 1930s and 1940s, the city continued to grow due to migration from the south and from Puerto Rico. By 1950, the city's population had reached 7,891,957. High baby boom fertility and domestic inflows in the 1950s did not fully counter the large out-migration to the suburbs, and growth dipped during this period. With the enactment of the 1965 Immigration Amendments, immigration to the city increased and the population rebounded by 1970, reaching 7,894,862, the second-largest enumeration ever.
- ♦ The increase in immigration in the 1970s, while substantial, was insufficient to counter the very large domestic outflow. As a result, the city's population declined in the 1970s by more than 10 percent, dropping to 7.1 million in 1980. Lower domestic out-migration in the 1980s, a higher level of immigration, and greater natural increase all resulted in a return to growth, with the city's population enumerated at 7.3 million in 1990. With continued growth in the 1990s, for the first time the city's population crossed the 8 million mark in 2000.

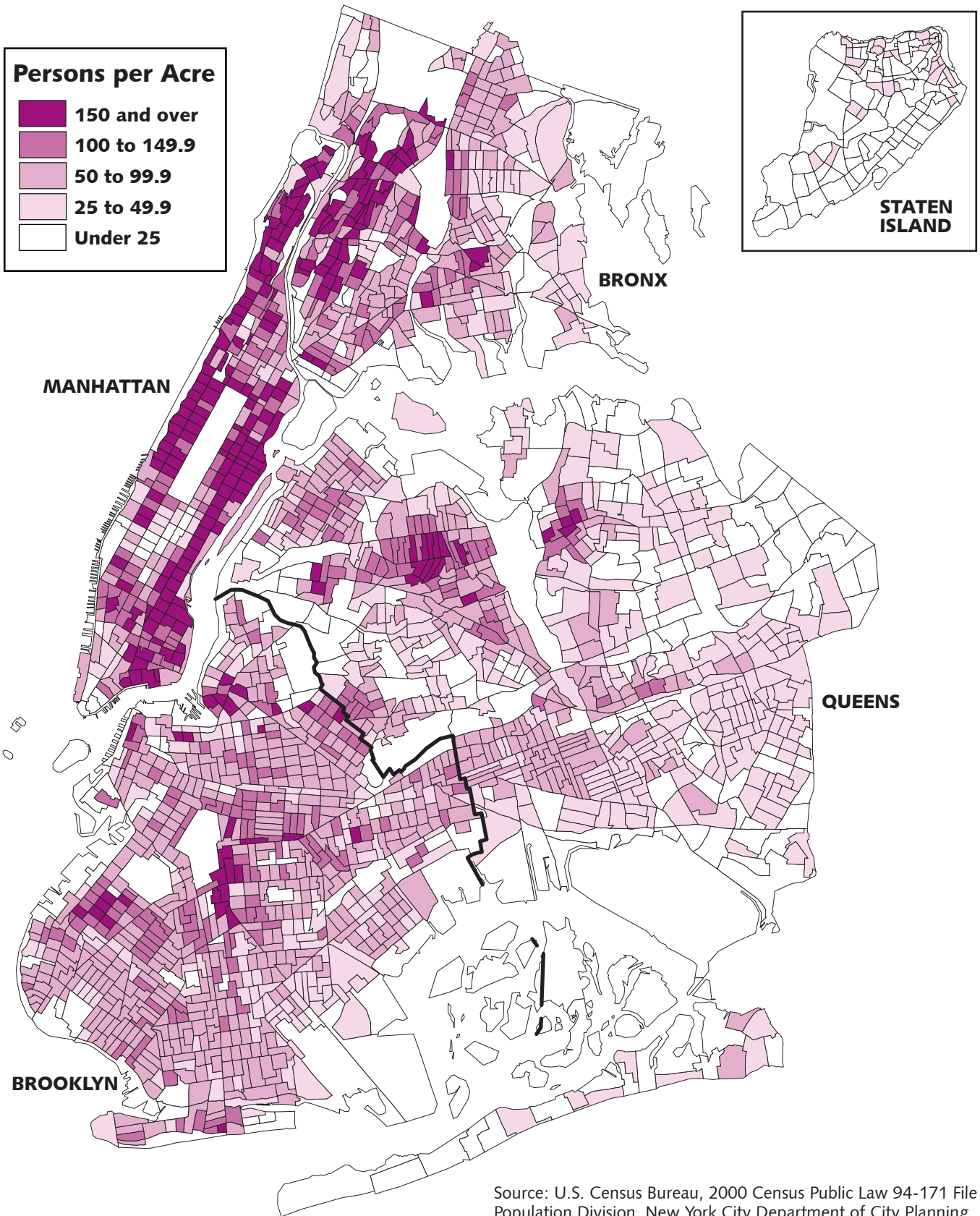
Population by Borough New York City: 1900-2000



NYC2000 ♦ Population by Borough, 1900–2000

- ♦ In 2000, Queens and Staten Island reached their population peaks of 2,229,379 and 443,728, respectively.
- ♦ Manhattan's population peaked in 1910, when it stood at 2,331,542, compared to 1,537,195 in 2000. At the start of the last century, Manhattan accounted for over one-in-two city residents, compared to under one-in-five in 2000.
- ♦ With a population of 2,465,326 in 2000, Brooklyn had more people than any other borough in 2000. The borough's population reached its all-time high in 1950, when it stood at 2,738,175. Throughout the twentieth century, Brooklyn accounted for over 30 percent of the city's population.
- ♦ The Bronx, whose population peaked in 1970 at 1,471,701, experienced dramatic losses in the 1970s. Since then, the population of the borough has rebounded, reaching 1,332,650 in 2000. The Bronx has accounted for over one-in-six New Yorkers since 1930.
- ♦ In recent decades, there has been shift in the city's population from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, to Queens and Staten Island.

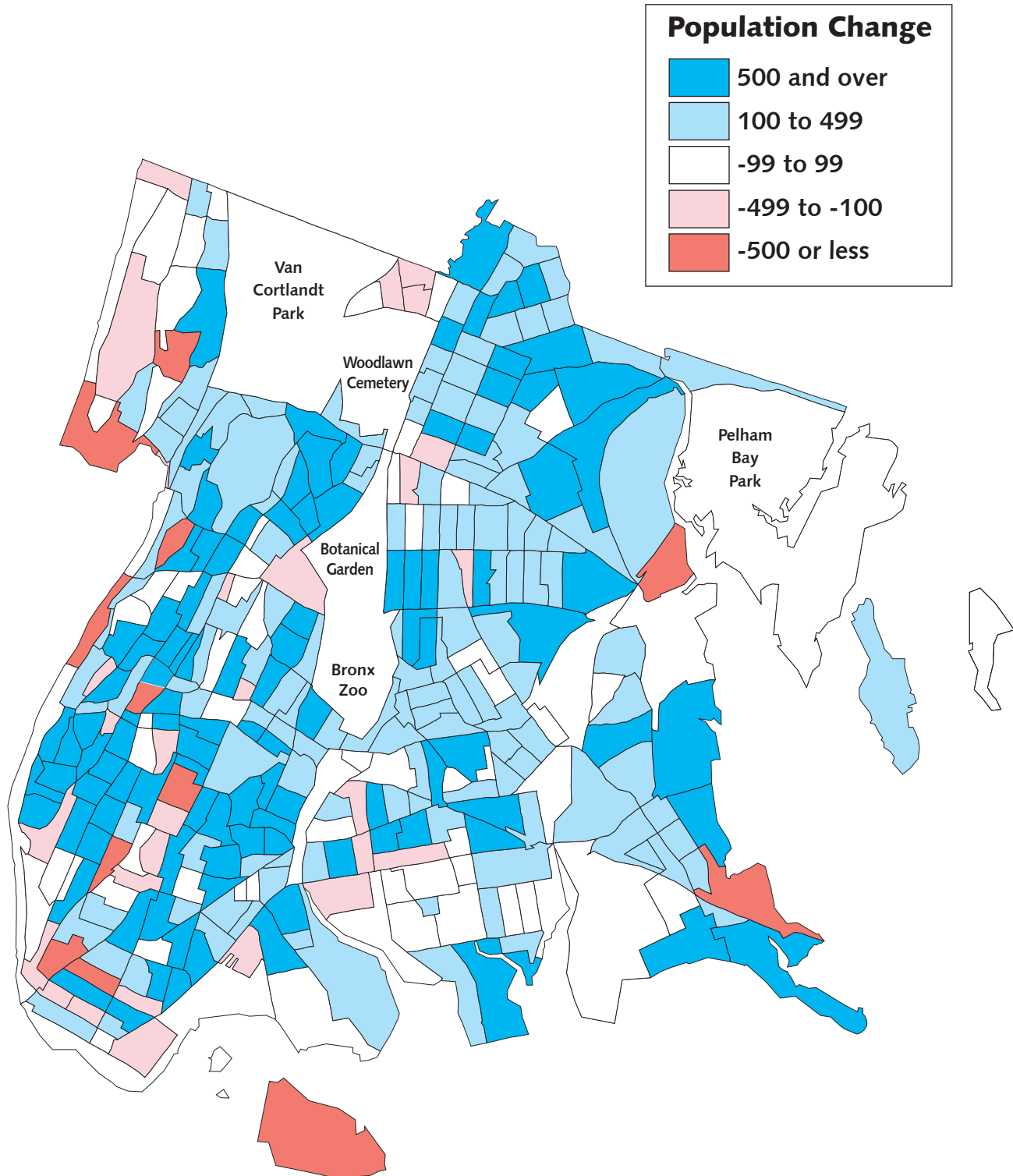
Population Density by Census Tract New York City, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Population Density

- ♦ While the city averaged 41.3 persons per acre in 2000, Manhattan's population density stood at 104.6 persons per acre, the highest of any borough. Manhattan neighborhoods that were among the most dense in the city included the Lower East Side, Chinatown, the East Village, Murray Hill, the Upper East Side, and the Upper West Side through Washington Heights.
- ♦ Brooklyn and the Bronx also had population densities above that of the city, averaging 54.6 and 49.5 persons per acre, respectively. Highly dense neighborhoods in the Bronx were primarily in the western section of the borough and included Bedford Park, Fordham, Morris Heights, University Heights, and Highbridge. In Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Flatbush, and Sunset Park had population densities in excess of 150 persons per acre.
- ♦ The city's lowest density neighborhoods are primarily in Queens and Staten Island, with pockets of low density areas in Brooklyn and the eastern section of the Bronx. Queens neighborhoods with densities under 25 persons per acre included Beechhurst, Little Neck, Glen Oaks, Floral Park, Howard Beach, and Rosedale. The overall population density in Queens was 31.9 persons per acre, though portions of Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Corona, and Downtown Flushing had densities in excess of 150 persons per acre.
- ♦ Staten Island is the least dense borough, with just 11.9 persons per acre. Denser areas of the borough, including neighborhoods such as Tompkinsville, Port Richmond, St. George, Arden Heights, Arlington, Mariners Harbor, and Castleton Corners had population densities of 25 to 50 persons per acre.

Change in Total Population by Census Tract Bronx, 1990 to 2000

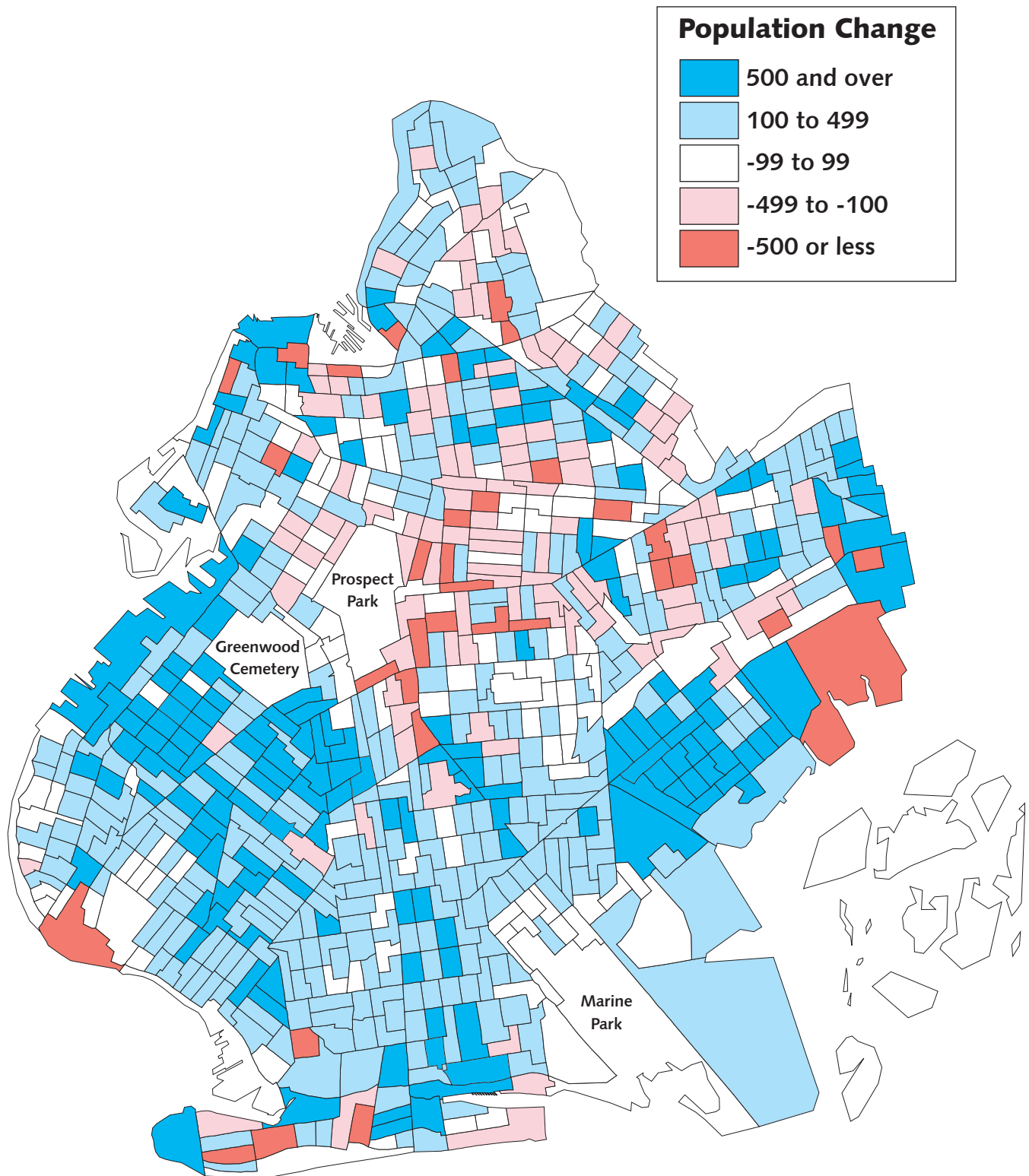


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ **Bronx Population Change**

- ♦ The Bronx saw above-average growth in its enumerated population, increasing by 10.7 percent in the 1990s to reach 1,332,650 in 2000. In comparison, the overall city increase was 9.4 percent.
- ♦ The largest increases in enumerated population occurred in the neighborhoods of Baychester, Parkchester, Throgs Neck, Norwood/Bedford Park, Morris Heights, Highbridge, the Concourse, Mount Hope, Hunts Point, and Morrisania.
- ♦ Edgewater Park and southern portions of Co-op City experienced significant population decreases. Riverdale, Woodlawn, Melrose, Port Morris, and Rikers Island experienced small decreases in population.

Change in Total Population by Census Tract Brooklyn, 1990 to 2000

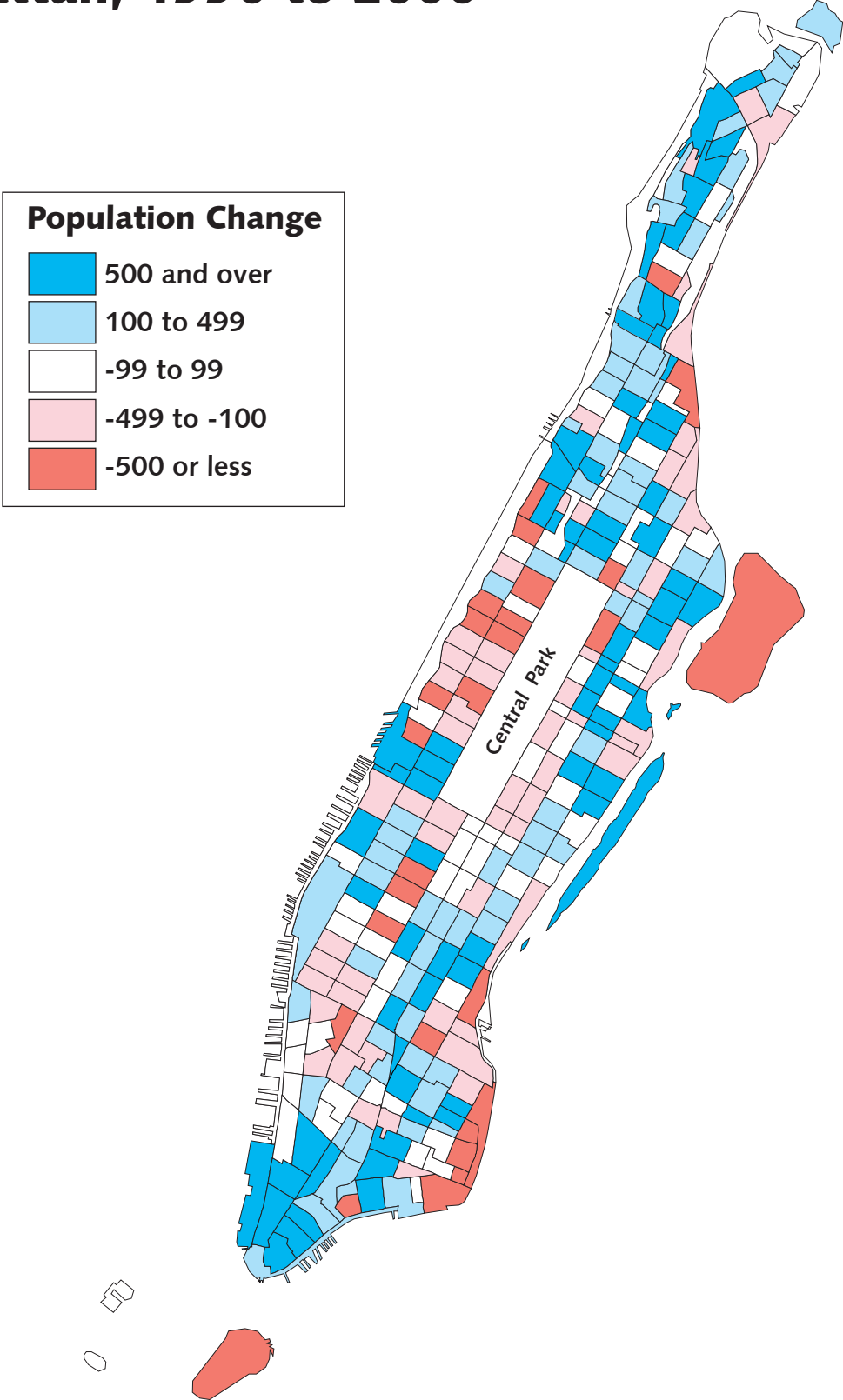


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ Brooklyn Population Change

- ♦ Brooklyn, the most populous borough, increased from 2,300,664 in 1990 to 2,465,326 in 2000, a gain of 164,662 enumerated residents, or 7.2 percent.
- ♦ Neighborhoods of growth included Brooklyn Heights, Sunset Park, Borough Park, Kensington, Canarsie, Georgetown, Starrett City, Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, and City Line, all showing major increases in enumerated residents.
- ♦ Neighborhoods that lost population were Crown Heights, Brownsville, East Williamsburg, and Fort Hamilton.
- ♦ Small population gains in enumerated residents occurred in Greenpoint, North Side, Gravesend, Ocean Parkway, Bath Beach, and Bensonhurst.

Change in Total Population by Census Tract Manhattan, 1990 to 2000

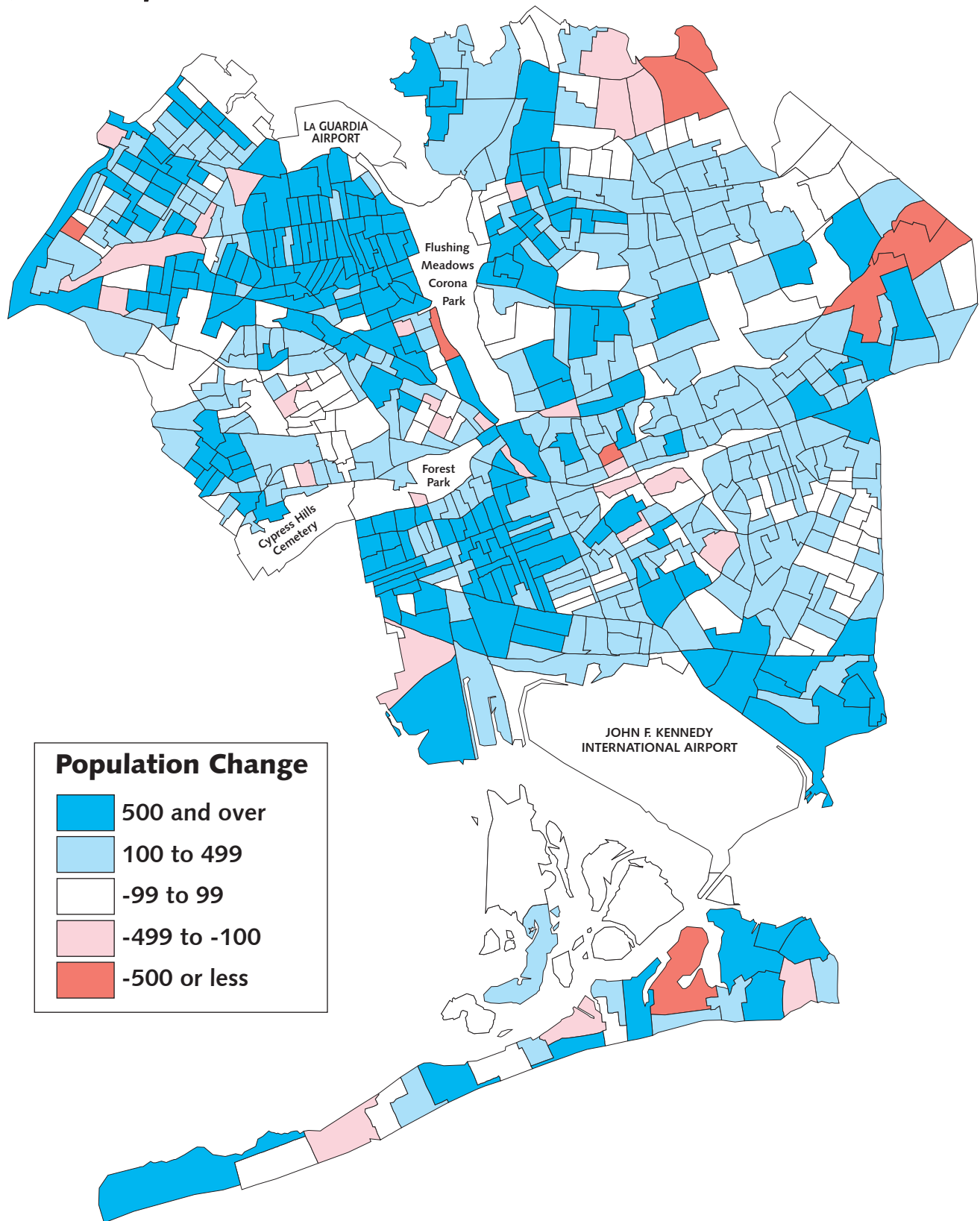


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ Manhattan Population Change

- ♦ Manhattan's growth in enumerated population of 3.3 percent was the smallest of any borough. Its 2000 population stood at 1,537,195.
- ♦ The largest gains in enumerated population were evident in Washington Heights, East Harlem, Lincoln Square, Tribeca, the Financial district, Battery Park City, and Roosevelt Island. Smaller increases occurred in Marble Hill, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville, Clinton, and the East Village.
- ♦ Neighborhoods that saw a decline in the enumerated population included the Upper West Side, portions of the Upper East Side, Stuyvesant Town, sections of the Lower East Side, Wards Island, and Governors Island.

Change in Total Population by Census Tract Queens, 1990 to 2000

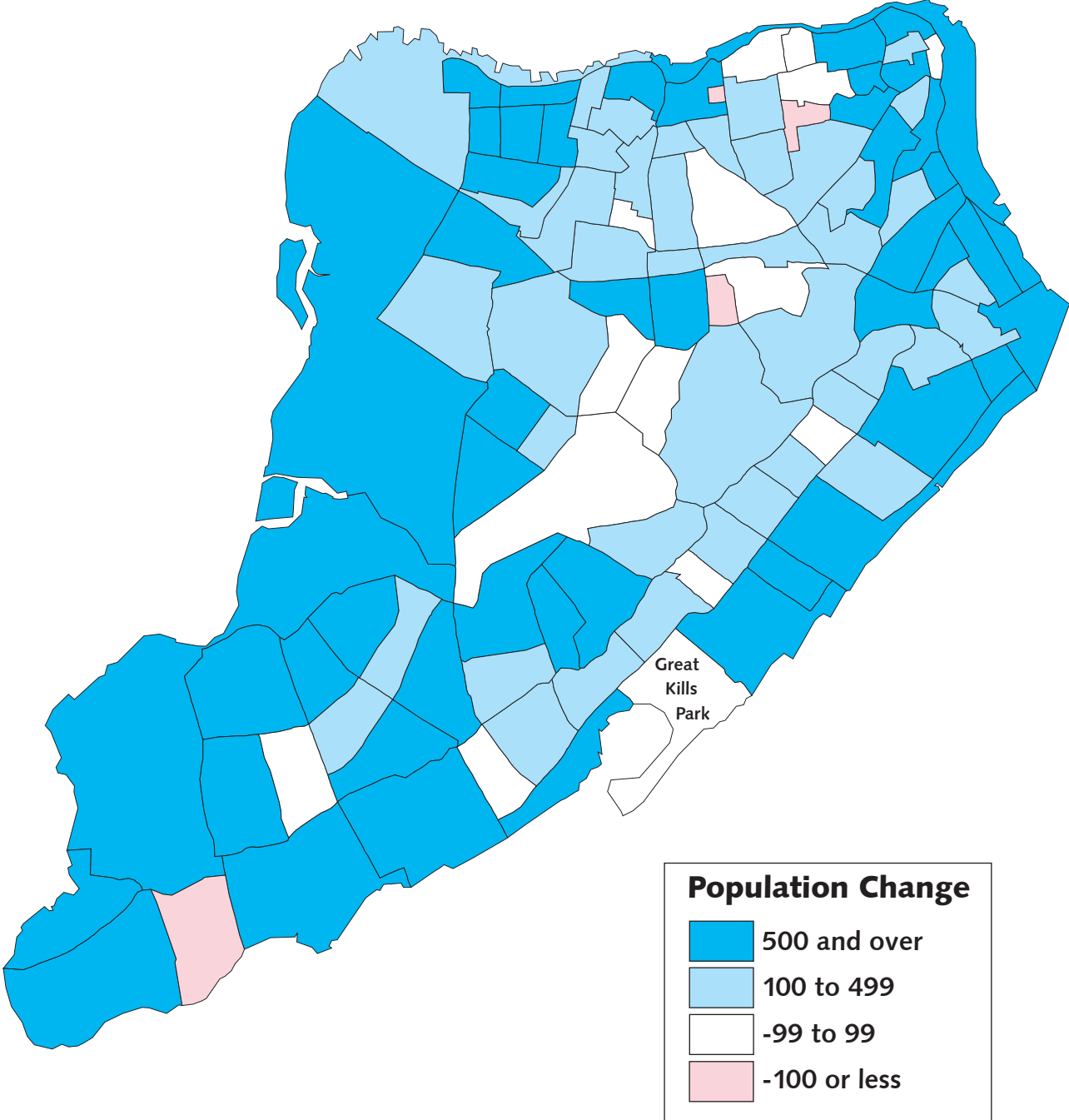


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ **Queens Population Change**

- ♦ Queens experienced the largest absolute gain in enumerated population in the 1990s, increasing by 277,781 (14 percent) to reach 2,229,379 in 2000.
- ♦ Most of the growth in enumerated residents occurred in Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights, Ridgewood, Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Queensboro Hill, Fresh Meadows, Rosedale, Queens Village, Springfield Gardens, and Far Rockaway. There were smaller increases in Astoria and Bayside.
- ♦ Beechhurst and Lindenwood showed small declines in population, while losses were more significant in Glen Oaks and Bay Terrace.

Change in Total Population by Census Tract Staten Island, 1990 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ **Staten Island Population Change**

- ♦ Staten Island's population of 443,728 in 2000 reflected the largest growth (17.1 percent) in enumerated population of any borough, nearly twice the city average.
- ♦ Nearly every neighborhood experienced growth in enumerated residents. Increases were largest in Charleston, Tottenville, Annadale, Rossville, Fox Hills, Park Hill, Princes Bay, Huguenot, Greenridge, Bloomfield, South Beach, and Port Richmond. Smaller increases were evident in New Brighton, St. George, Richmond Town, Westerleigh, Todt Hill, New Dorp, and New Springville.

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin New York City and Boroughs, 1990 and 2000

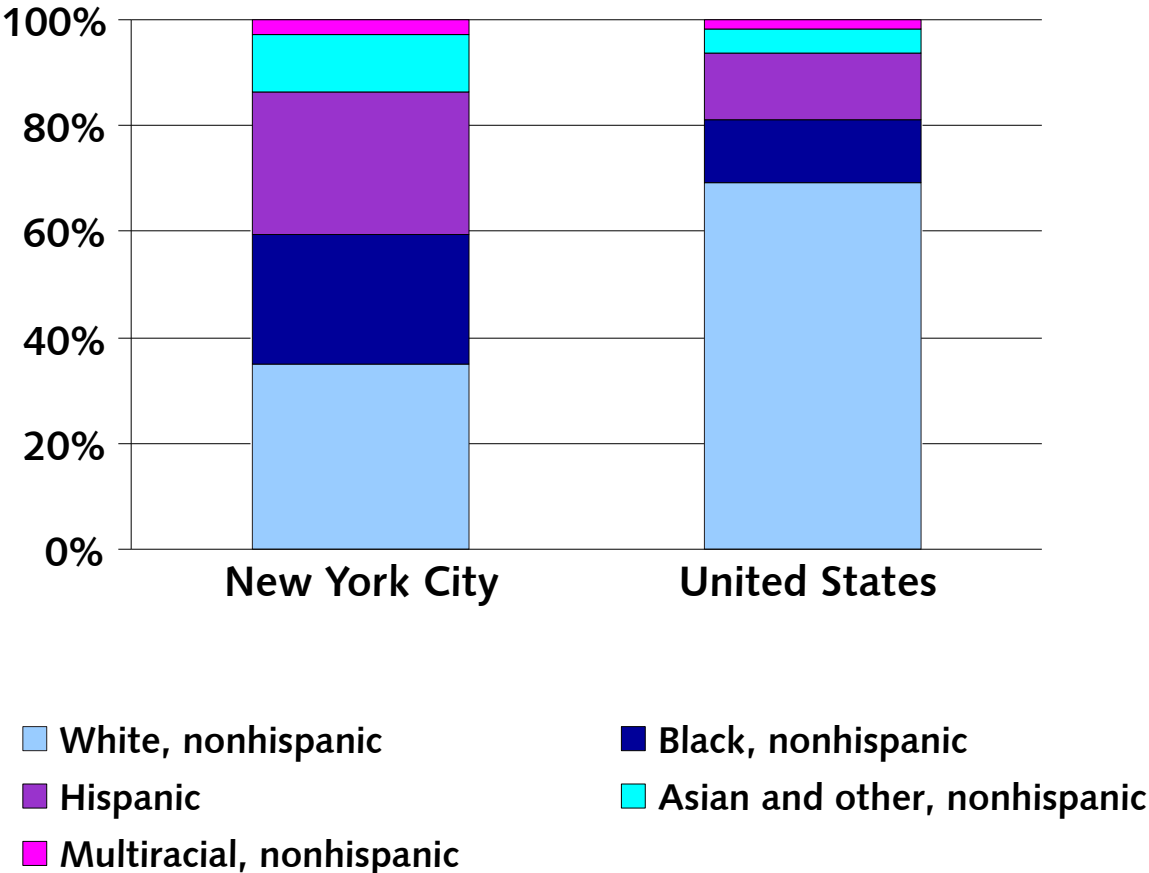
Total Population	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City	7,322,564	100.0	8,008,278	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	3,163,125	43.2	2,801,267	35.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,847,049	25.2	1,962,154	24.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	489,851	6.7	783,058	9.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	17,871	0.2	17,321	0.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	21,157	0.3	58,775	0.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	225,149	2.8
Hispanic Origin	1,783,511	24.4	2,160,554	27.0
Bronx	1,203,789	100.0	1,332,650	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	272,503	22.6	193,651	14.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	369,113	30.7	416,338	31.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	31,210	2.6	39,032	2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	3,445	0.3	3,488	0.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	4,407	0.4	8,227	0.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	27,209	2.0
Hispanic Origin	523,111	43.5	644,705	48.4
Brooklyn	2,300,664	100.0	2,465,326	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	923,229	40.1	854,532	34.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	797,802	34.7	848,583	34.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	106,022	4.6	185,094	7.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	5,416	0.2	4,494	0.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	5,784	0.3	16,057	0.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	68,688	2.8
Hispanic Origin	462,411	20.1	487,878	19.8
Manhattan	1,487,536	100.0	1,537,195	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	726,755	48.9	703,873	45.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	261,120	17.6	234,698	15.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	106,306	7.1	143,863	9.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	2,793	0.2	2,465	0.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	3,932	0.3	5,536	0.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	28,944	1.9
Hispanic Origin	386,630	26.0	417,816	27.2
Queens	1,951,598	100.0	2,229,379	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	937,557	48.0	732,895	32.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	390,842	20.0	422,831	19.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	229,830	11.8	390,164	17.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	5,606	0.3	6,275	0.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	6,643	0.3	28,098	1.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	92,511	4.1
Hispanic Origin	381,120	19.5	556,605	25.0
Staten Island	378,977	100.0	443,728	100.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	303,081	80.0	316,316	71.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	28,172	7.4	39,704	8.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	16,483	4.3	24,905	5.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	611	0.2	599	0.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	391	0.1	857	0.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	7,797	1.8
Hispanic Origin	30,239	8.0	53,550	12.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File and 1990 STF1
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ Race/Hispanic Origin by Borough

- ♦ The race and ethnic categories used in the decennial census are established by the federal government to facilitate compliance with laws related to civil rights, equal employment opportunity, and other anti-discrimination mandates. The broad categories used in the Census include people of various backgrounds who may differ in important respects.
- ♦ In 2000, 27 percent of city residents identified themselves as Hispanic, compared to 24 percent in 1990. The share of Hispanics increased most in Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island.
- ♦ To acknowledge the increasing number of Americans of multiracial backgrounds, census respondents were permitted to check more than one race in 2000, and nearly three percent of nonhispanics listed themselves as multiracial.
- ♦ As a result of the new multiracial category in 2000, the racial distribution of nonhispanics is not strictly comparable in 1990 and 2000. However, due to the small size of the multiracial population, a comparison of nonhispanic groups at both time points gives one a general idea of the changing share of these groups. In the city overall, the share of white nonhispanics declined from 43 percent in 1990 to 35 percent in 2000; this decline was mirrored in each of the five boroughs.
- ♦ Black nonhispanics comprised one-quarter of the city's population in 2000, essentially unchanged since 1990. Black nonhispanics experienced an absolute decline in Manhattan, with their share of the borough population declining from nearly 18 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000.
- ♦ Asians and Pacific Islander nonhispanics increased from seven percent in 1990 to nearly ten percent in 2000. The greatest increase was in Queens, where they comprised nearly 18 percent of the population in 2000, up from 12 percent in 1990.

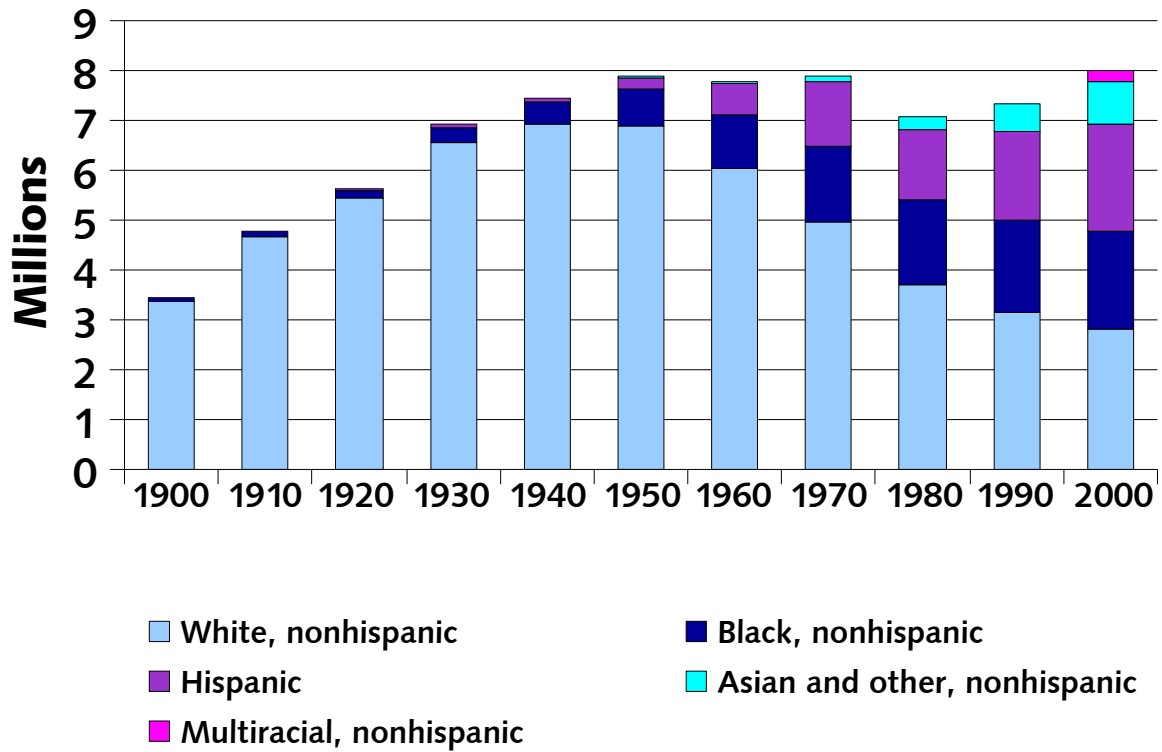
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City and the United States: 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Race/Hispanic Origin: New York City and United States

- ♦ New York City is more racially and ethnically diverse than the nation as a whole. While nonhispanic whites comprised a large majority in the U.S. (69 percent), no one group comprised a majority in New York City. White nonhispanics remained the largest racial/Hispanic group in the city, but accounted for just 35 percent of the city's population.
- ♦ The proportion of Hispanics, black nonhispanics, and Asian and other nonhispanics in the city's population was approximately twice that of the U.S. as a whole. Hispanics comprised 27 percent of the city's population, but under 13 percent of the U.S. population. Similarly, the share of black nonhispanics (25 percent) and Asian and other nonhispanics (10 percent) in New York City was double the share in the overall U.S. population.
- ♦ A higher percentage of New Yorkers identified themselves as multiracial nonhispanic (2.8 percent) than in the nation (1.6 percent).

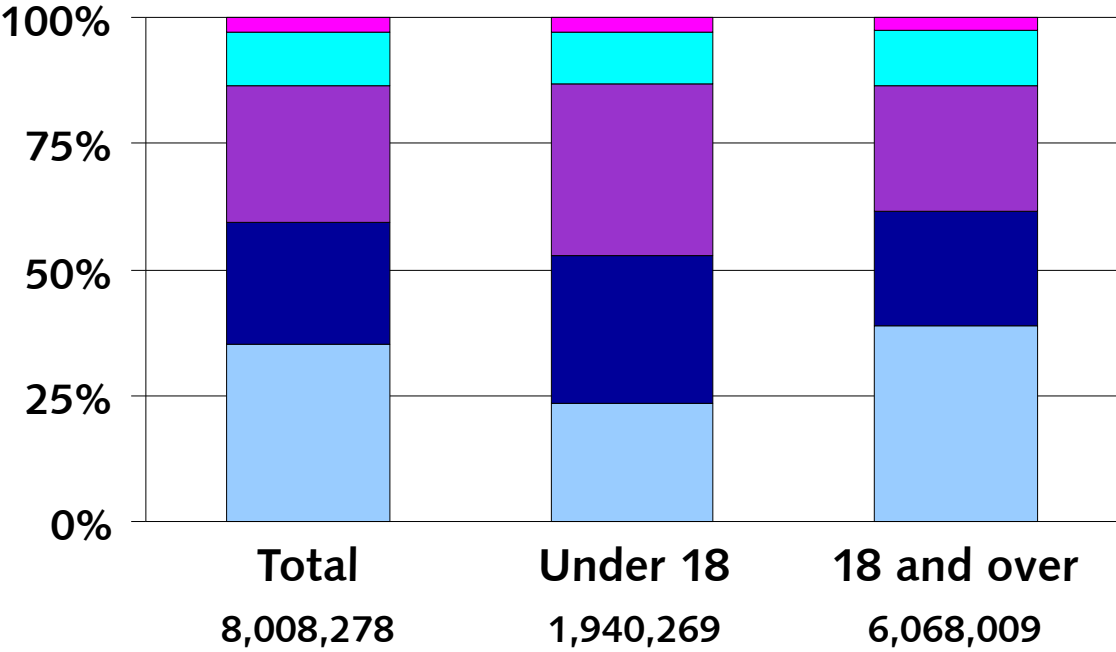
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City: 1900–2000



NYC2000 ♦ Race/Hispanic Origin, 1900–2000

- ♦ New York's population was overwhelmingly white nonhispanic in the first decades of the 20th century, largely as a result of European immigration. As recently as 1940, white nonhispanics of various ethnicities numbered 6.9 million, accounting for over 90 percent of the city's population. Changes in patterns of migration and immigration have altered the racial and ethnic character of the city. By 2000, while white nonhispanics remained the largest group, they numbered 2.8 million, accounting for just 35 percent of the population.
- ♦ The black nonhispanic population in the city increased throughout the 20th century. The black nonhispanic presence first grew as a result of small numbers of Afro-Caribbean immigrants and African American migrants from the south during the first two decades of the 20th century. It was not until the 1930s, however, that black nonhispanic flows from the southern states surged, resulting in notable increases in black nonhispanic residents. While domestic black nonhispanic flows largely abated by 1970, a resurgence of Caribbean immigration continued to spur black nonhispanic population increase. By 2000, black nonhispanics numbered 1.96 million, accounting for nearly one-in-four New Yorkers, with the newest group of black nonhispanic residents immigrating from sub-Saharan Africa.
- ♦ The Hispanic population grew primarily as a result of migration from the island of Puerto Rico in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Since then, Hispanic growth has been largely a function of immigration from the Caribbean and South America, and high Hispanic fertility. In the 1990s, Hispanic growth has been supplemented by the migration of Mexicans from western and southwestern states. In 2000, the Hispanic population totaled 2.16 million, or 27 percent of the city's population.
- ♦ The share of Asian and other nonhispanics has increased dramatically in recent decades, primarily a result of immigration. Asian and other nonhispanics, who were under two percent of the city's population in 1970, comprised nearly 10 percent of the city's population of eight million in 2000.
- ♦ For the first time in 2000, those with multiple racial backgrounds were enumerated. The multiracial nonhispanic population totaled 225,000 accounting for just under three percent of the city's population.
- ♦ New York has evolved into a city of unprecedented diversity, with no one racial/ethnic group dominating the city's demographic landscape in 2000.

Population by Race/Hispanic Origin and Age New York City: 2000

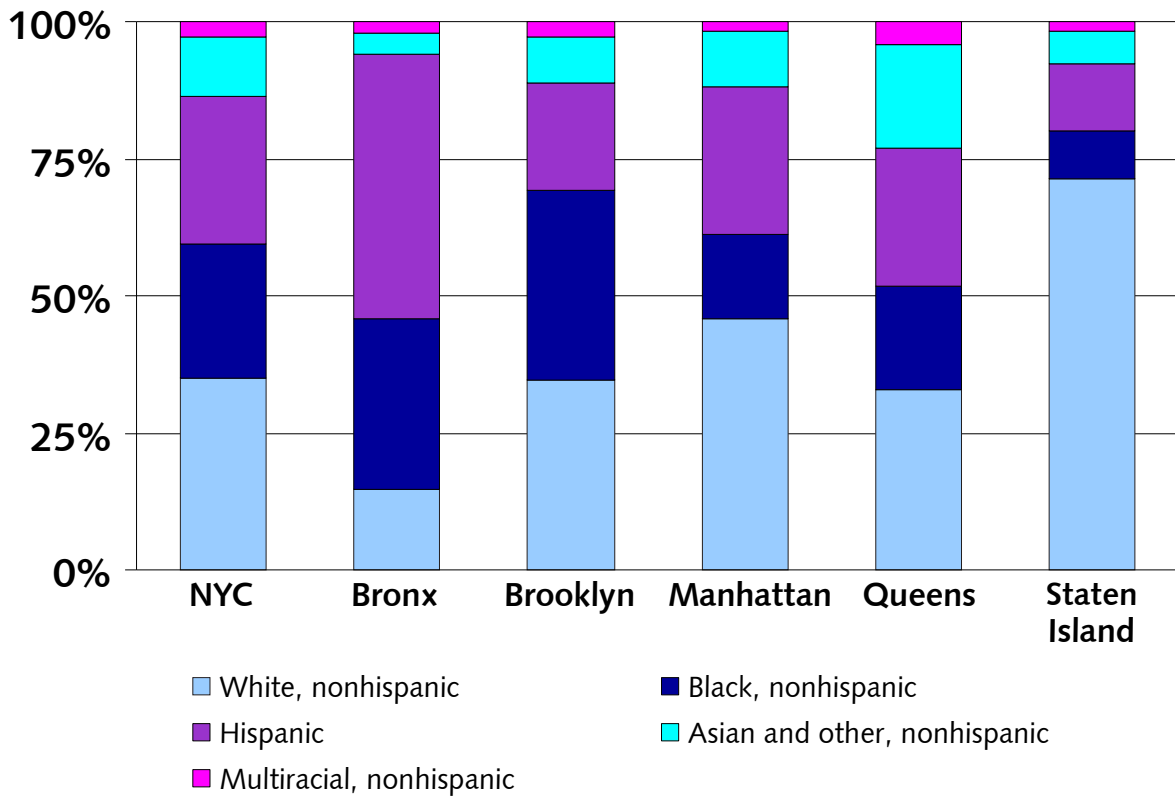


- White, nonhispanic
- Black, nonhispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian and other, nonhispanic
- Multiracial, nonhispanic

NYC2000 ♦ **Race/Hispanic Origin by Age**

- ♦ The city's diversity is particularly evident among children under the age of 18. Hispanics and black nonhispanics, with their higher fertility, comprise a large share of this population. Hispanics are the largest component of the under 18 group, comprising over one-third of this population, compared to one-quarter of the adult population, ages 18 and over. Similarly, black nonhispanics constitute 29 percent of all children, but just 23 percent of the adult population.
- ♦ In contrast, due to their lower fertility and higher median age, white nonhispanics comprise less than one-quarter of all children, compared to 39 percent of adults. Similarly, the Asian and other nonhispanic share of children (10 percent) is slightly lower than their share of the adult population (11 percent), indicative of lower-than-average fertility.
- ♦ Children are slightly more likely to be multiracial nonhispanic (3.1 percent) than the adult population (2.7 percent).

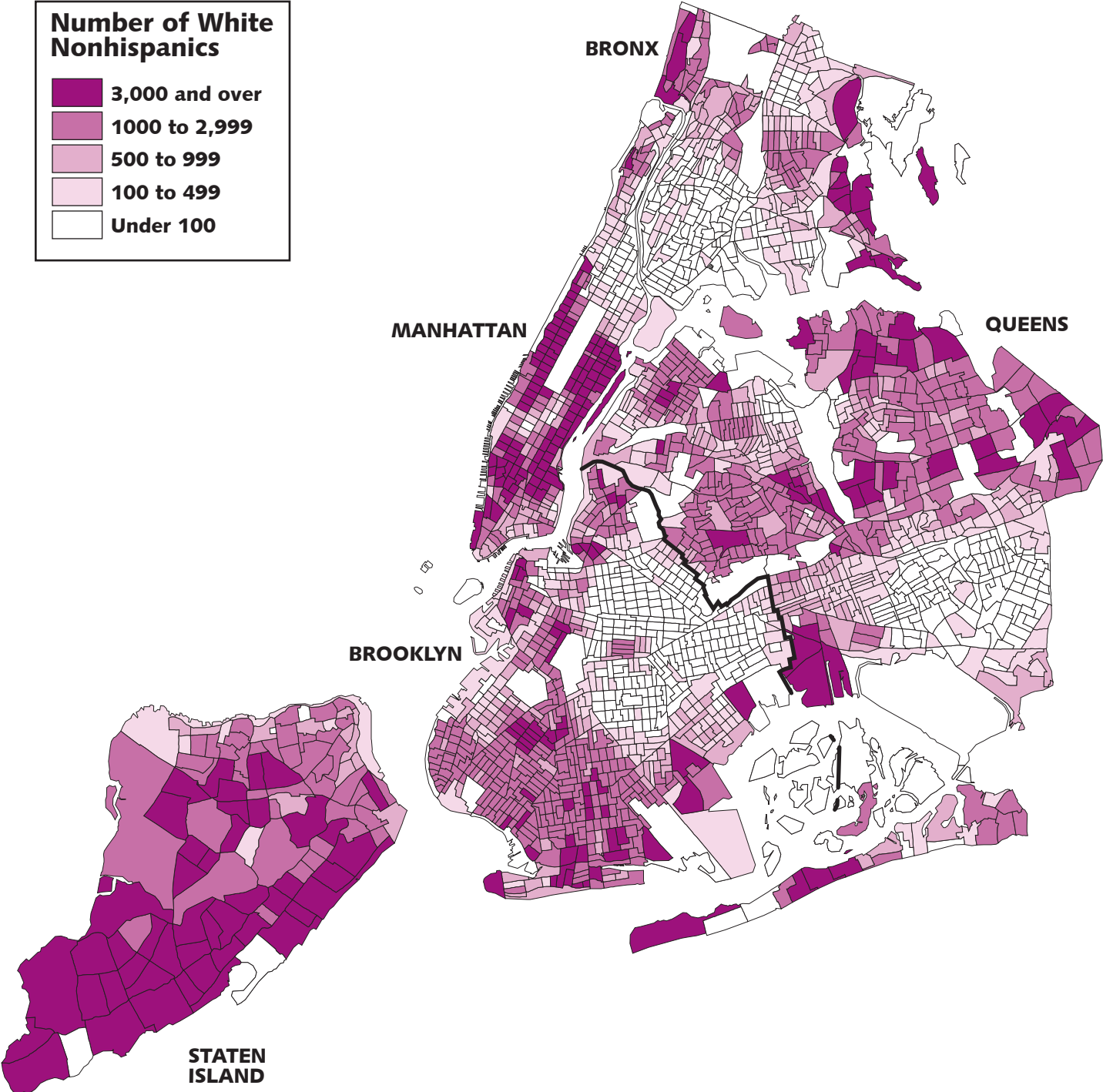
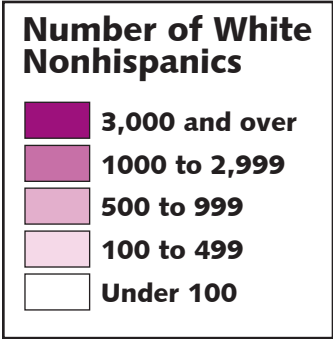
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City and Boroughs: 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Race/Hispanic Origin by Borough

- ♦ Each of New York City's boroughs had a unique racial/Hispanic distribution. In the Bronx, Hispanics accounted for nearly one-half of the borough's population. Black nonhispanics, the next largest group comprised 31 percent, and white nonhispanics were 15 percent. The substantial Hispanic presence includes the more established Puerto Rican population, Dominican immigrants who arrived in large numbers in the 1970s and 1980s, and myriad other Hispanic groups, ranging from Mexicans to a variety of Central and South American populations.
- ♦ White nonhispanics and black nonhispanics each comprised over one-third of Brooklyn's population, while Hispanics accounted for 20 percent. Brooklyn continues to be home to the largest African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations in the city. Over four-in-ten black nonhispanics in the city reside in Brooklyn.
- ♦ Queens was the most diverse borough, with a substantial representation of every group. The diverse makeup of Queens is evident by the higher than average share of multiracial nonhispanic persons (4.1 percent for Queens, versus 2.8 percent for the city) and Asian and other nonhispanics (17.5 percent for Queens, compared to 9.8 percent for the city).
- ♦ Staten Island is the only borough where one group comprised a distinct majority, with white nonhispanics accounting for 71 percent of the population.
- ♦ White nonhispanics also had a substantial representation in Manhattan where they comprised 46 percent of the population. Hispanics accounted for 27 percent of the borough, while black nonhispanics and Asian and other nonhispanics comprised 15 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

White Nonhispanics by Census Tract New York City, 2000

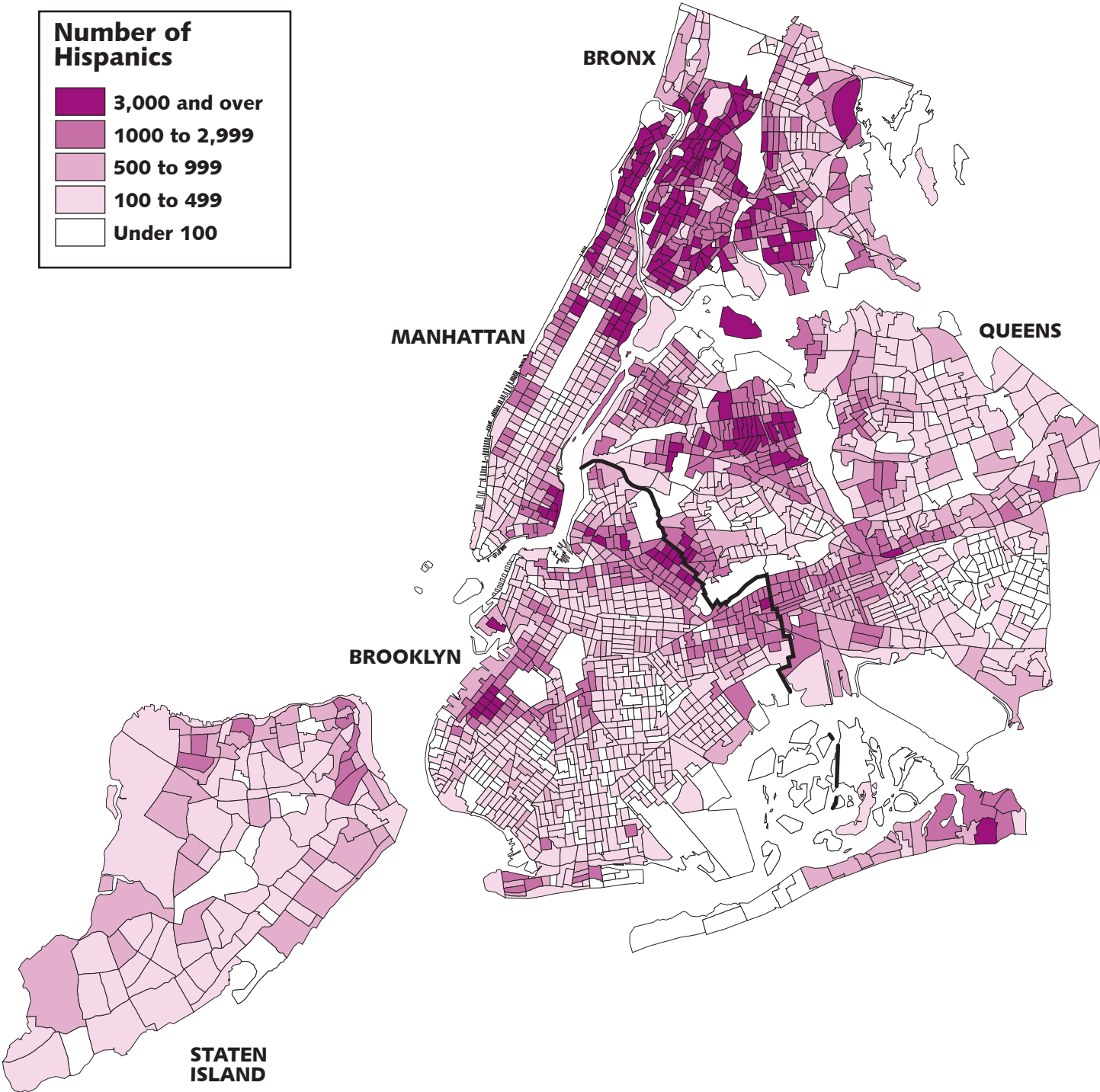
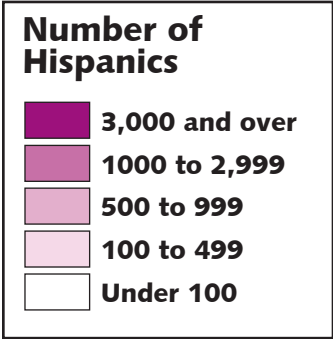


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ White Nonhispanic Neighborhood Concentrations

- ♦ The largest number of white nonhispanics resided in Brooklyn and Queens. Brooklyn neighborhoods with large concentrations of white nonhispanics included Homecrest/West Brighton, Georgetown/Mill Island, Borough Park, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, Carroll Gardens, Park Slope, and Greenpoint. Similar concentrations were evident in the Queens neighborhoods of Bay Terrace/Beechhurst, Howard Beach/Lindenwood, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens Hills, Little Neck, Douglaston, Belle Harbor, and Breezy Point.
- ♦ In Manhattan, white nonhispanics numbered approximately 704,000 and were located primarily on the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side, Greenwich Village, the East Village, Battery Park City/Tribeca, Murray Hill, and Lenox Hill.
- ♦ In Staten Island, the largest white nonhispanic concentrations were evident in Arden Heights, Bay Terrace, South Richmond, Heartland Village, and New Dorp/Midland Beach.
- ♦ The Bronx neighborhoods of Country Club, Riverdale, Co-op City, Pelham Bay, Throgs Neck, and City Island were home to most of the white nonhispanic population in the borough.

Hispanics by Census Tract New York City, 2000

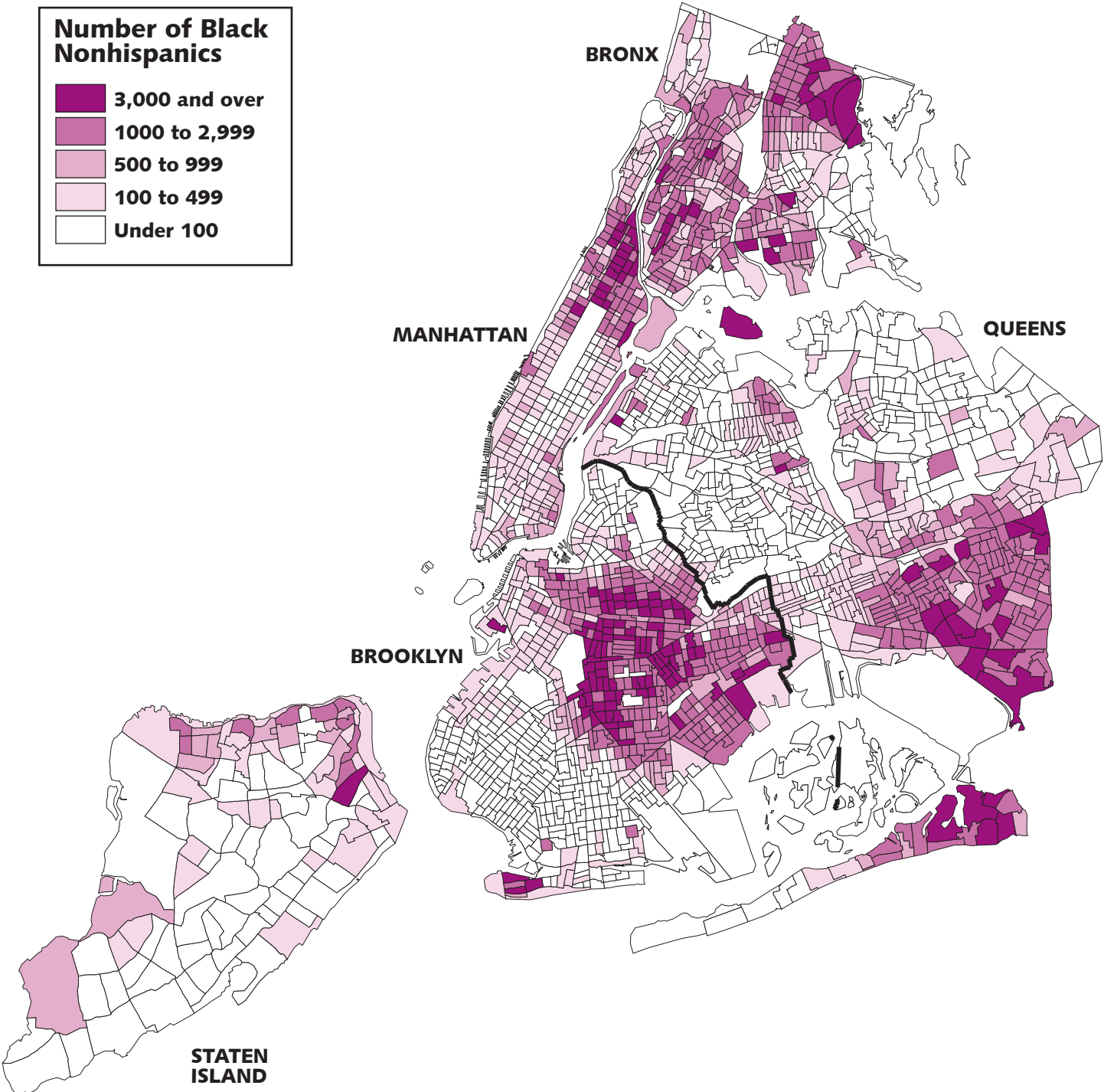
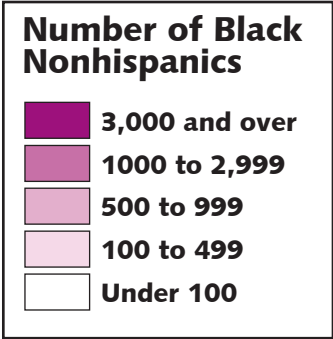


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ **Hispanic Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ♦ While Hispanics are found in almost every neighborhood in the city, the greatest number of them live in the Bronx, particularly in Soundview, University Heights, Fordham, Bedford Park, Morris Heights, and Co-op City.
- ♦ In Queens, Corona, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Woodside, and Ridgewood had large concentrations of Hispanics.
- ♦ The greatest concentrations of Hispanics in Brooklyn were found in Williamsburg, Bushwick, Sunset Park, Cypress Hills, and City Line.
- ♦ In Manhattan, there was a heavy Hispanic presence in Washington Heights, Inwood, East Harlem, the Lower East Side, Manhattan Valley, and Marble Hill.
- ♦ In Staten Island, St. George, Stapleton, Fox Hills, Park Hill, Port Richmond, and Mariners Harbor had a substantial Hispanic presence.

Black Nonhispanics by Census Tract New York City, 2000

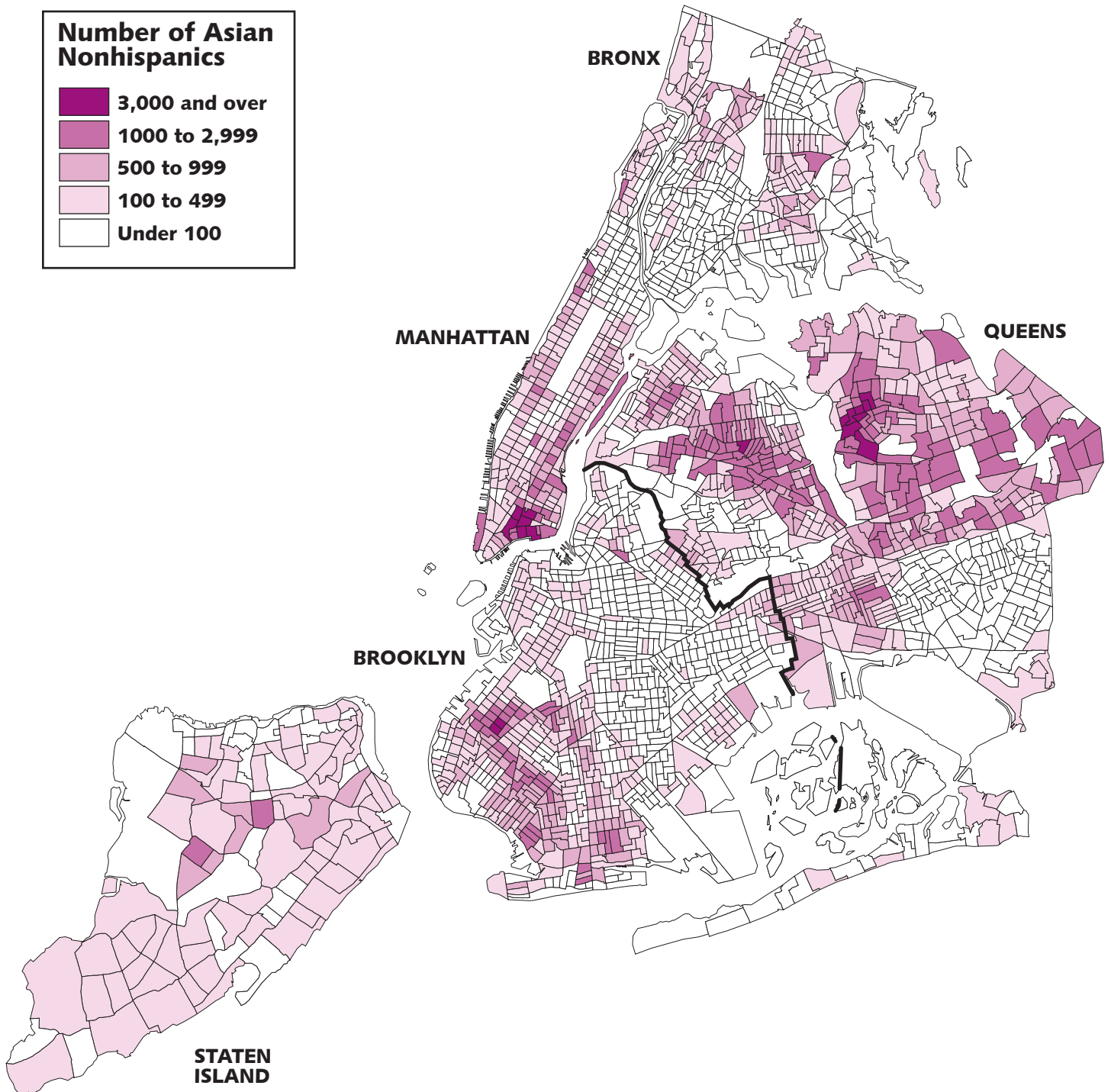
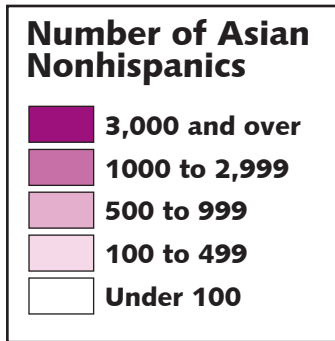


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ Black Nonhispanic Neighborhood Concentrations

- ♦ The city's black nonhispanic population resided largely in central Brooklyn, southeastern Queens, the north and west Bronx, and northern Manhattan.
- ♦ Major concentrations in Brooklyn were evident in Bedford Stuyvesant, Crown Heights, Flatbush, East Flatbush, and to a lesser extent in Brownsville, East New York, Canarsie, Flatlands, and Coney Island.
- ♦ In Queens, census tracts encompassing Rochdale, South Jamaica, Queens Village, Springfield Gardens, Edgemere/Arverne, Far Rockaway, and Lefrak City were home to concentrations of 3000 and over.
- ♦ In Manhattan, Central Harlem, Hamilton Heights, East Harlem, Manhattanville, and Manhattan Valley were major areas of concentration.
- ♦ Co-op City, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, Parkchester, Soundview, Claremont, and the Concourse in the Bronx, and Park Hill/Fox Hills, Stapleton, Mariners Harbor, Port Richmond, St. George, and New Brighton in Staten Island had substantial black nonhispanic concentrations.

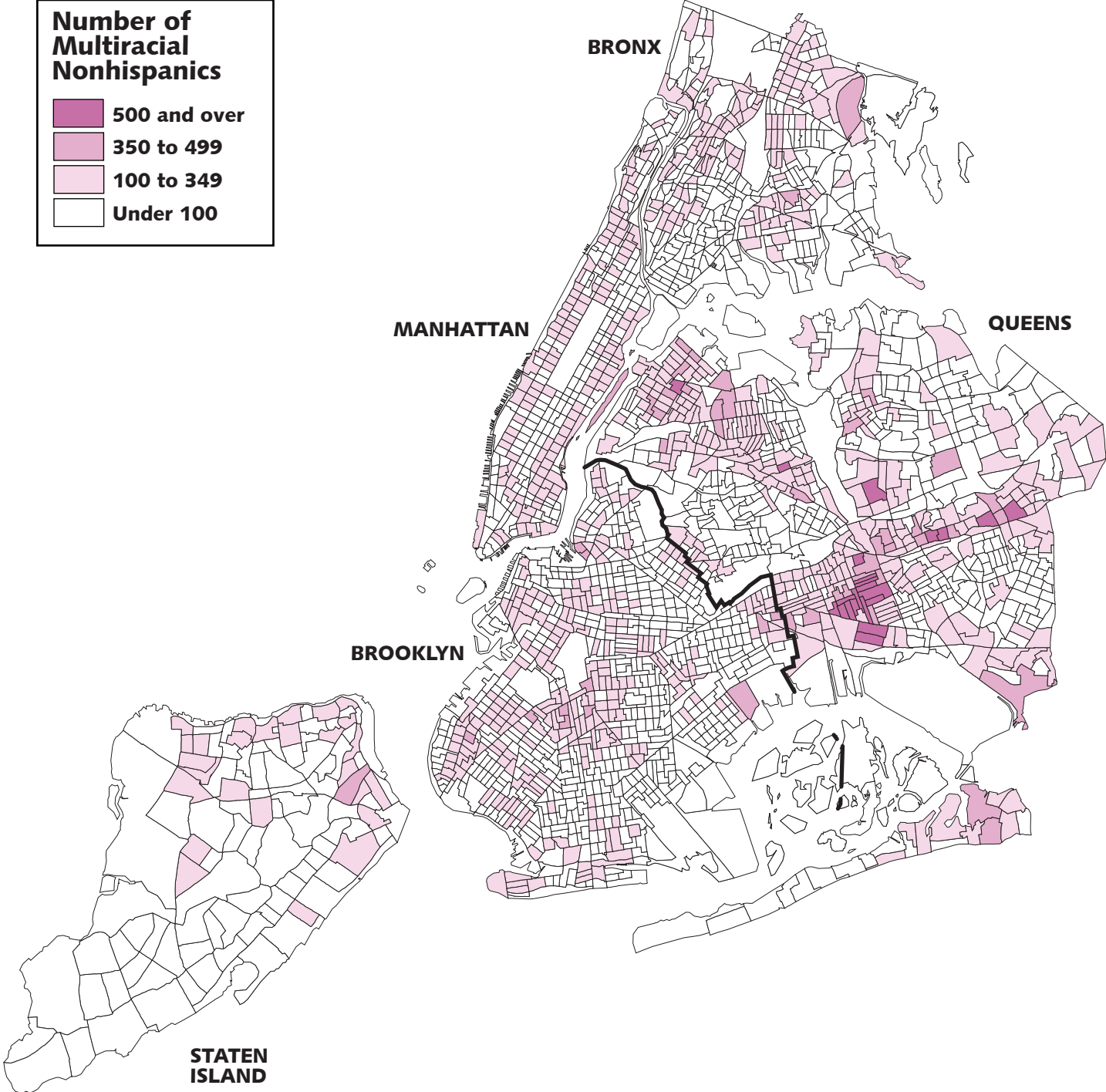
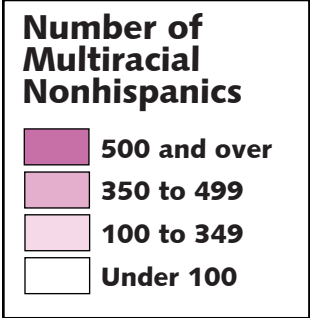
Asian Nonhispanics by Census Tract New York City, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ **Asian Nonhispanic Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ♦ Approximately one-half of the city's Asian nonhispanic population lived in Queens. Neighborhoods with a heavy Asian nonhispanic presence included Downtown Flushing, Murray Hill, Elmhurst, and Queensboro Hill.
- ♦ In Brooklyn, Sunset Park, Sheepshead Bay, and Bensonhurst had a substantial Asian nonhispanic presence, as did Chinatown and the Lower East Side in Manhattan.
- ♦ There was a notable Asian nonhispanic presence in Heartland Village and Castleton Corners in Staten Island.

Multiracial Nonhispanics by Census Tract New York City, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ♦ Multiracial Nonhispanic Neighborhood Concentrations

- ♦ The largest concentrations of multiracial nonhispanics were in the Queens neighborhoods of Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, areas with a heavy immigrant component.

SPECIAL NOTE:

Changes in population counts between 1990 and 2000 may not reflect actual changes that occurred in neighborhoods over the past decade because of what may be major shifts in population coverage. A shift in population coverage refers to a change in population from one census to the next that results from using different methods to enumerate the population. Improvements in population coverage occurred in 2000 as a result of an improved address list and better outreach. Thus, some of the increase in neighborhoods is attributable to residents who were counted in 2000, but were missed in 1990. The Department of City Planning is using a variety of data sources to estimate the portion of change between 1990 and 2000 that is related to improved coverage.

Despite improved coverage, New York City still experienced a net undercount of its population. Through the use of a post-census survey conducted by the Census Bureau, known as the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey, the U.S. Census Monitoring Board reported that the net undercount was about 140,000 persons or 1.7 percent of the population. This was down from 1990, when the undercount was 245,000 or 2.3 percent of the population.

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