

NYC2000

Results from the 2000 Census

**Demographic/Household
Characteristics &
Asian and Hispanic
Subgroups**

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

New York City Neighborhoods



NYC2000

Results from the 2000 Census

Demographic/Household Characteristics & Asian and Hispanic Subgroups



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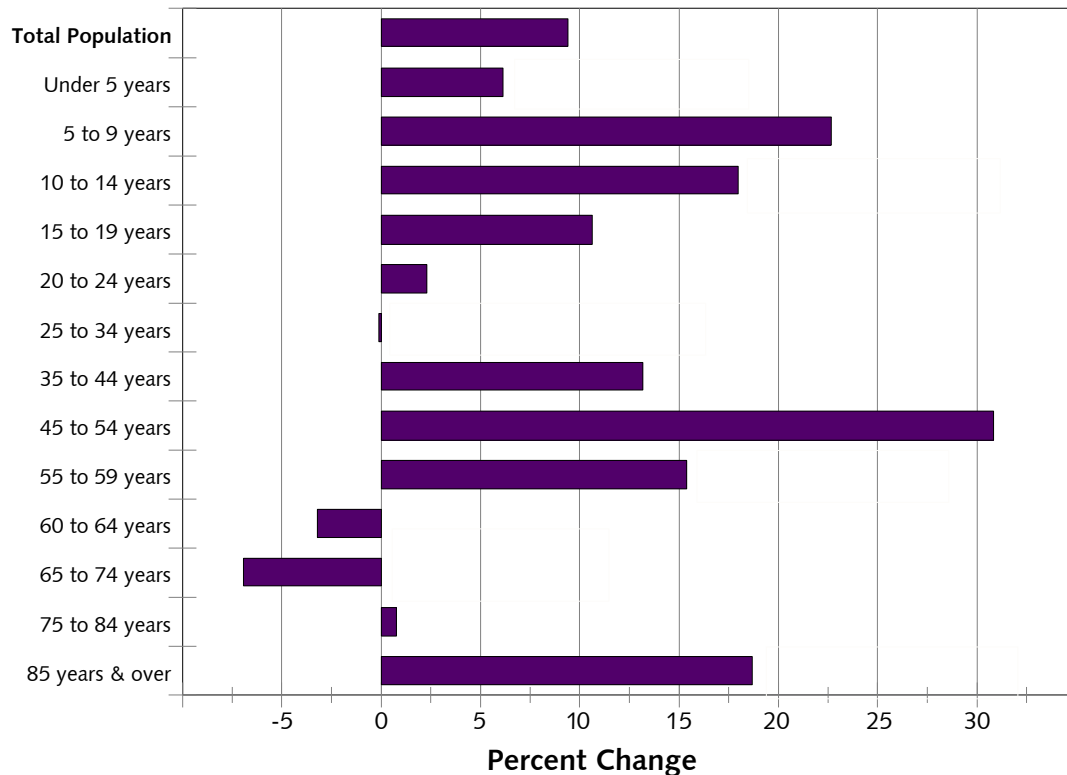
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NYC DCP #02-07

TABLE 1
Population for Selected Age Groups
New York City, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	7,322,564	100.0	8,008,278	100.0	685,714	9.4
Under 5 years	509,740	7.0	540,878	6.8	31,138	6.1
5 to 9 years	457,477	6.2	561,115	7.0	103,638	22.7
10 to 14 years	450,072	6.1	530,816	6.6	80,744	17.9
15 to 19 years	470,786	6.4	520,641	6.5	49,855	10.6
20 to 24 years	576,581	7.9	589,831	7.4	13,250	2.3
25 to 34 years	1,369,410	18.7	1,368,021	17.1	-1,389	-0.1
35 to 44 years	1,116,610	15.2	1,263,280	15.8	146,670	13.1
45 to 54 years	773,842	10.6	1,012,385	12.6	238,543	30.8
55 to 59 years	319,941	4.4	369,105	4.6	49,164	15.4
60 to 64 years	324,788	4.4	314,349	3.9	-10,439	-3.2
65 to 74 years	531,731	7.3	494,794	6.2	-36,937	-6.9
75 to 84 years	319,032	4.4	321,360	4.0	2,328	0.7
85 years & over	102,554	1.4	121,703	1.5	19,149	18.7

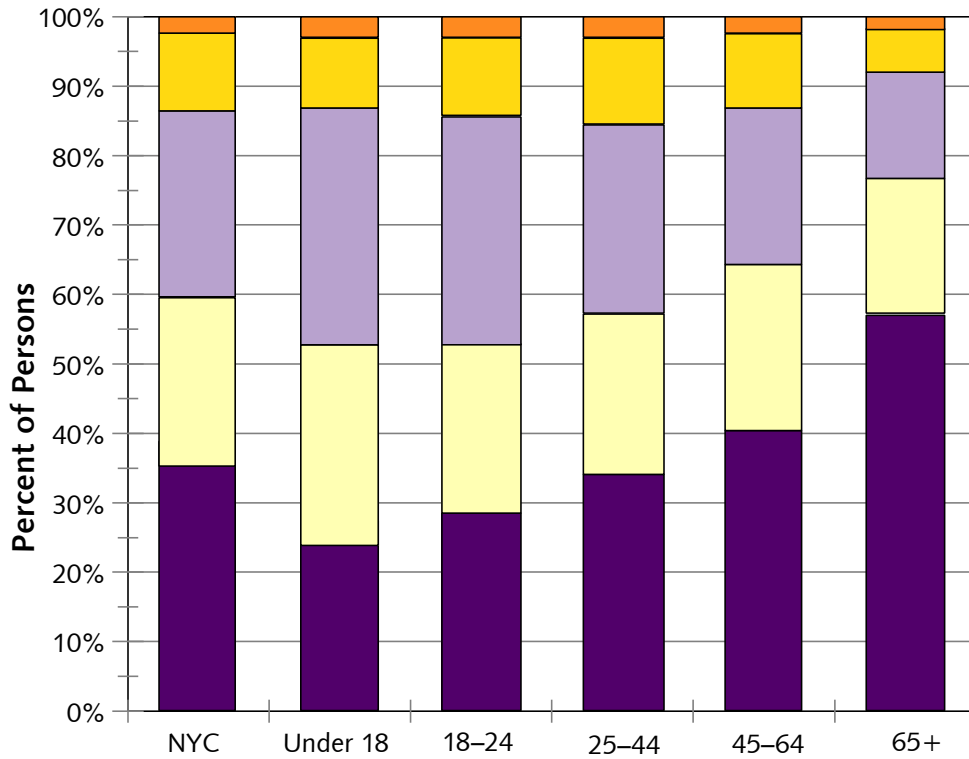
FIGURE 1
Percent Change in Population by Age Group
New York City, 1990–2000



NYC2000 ♦ Age

- ♦ While several demographic forces affect changes in the number of persons in an age group, such shifts are closely related to the size of birth cohorts, that is, the number of persons who share a common period of birth. This can be clearly seen in the decline in the number of persons ages 65 to 74, from 531,700 in 1990, to 494,800 in 2000. Persons in this age group in 2000 were born between the years 1925 to 1934, a period that included the early depression years, when fertility was low. In comparison, persons ages 65 to 74 in 1990 were born between the years 1915 to 1924, when fertility was higher. Thus, it is not surprising that there were fewer persons ages 65 to 74 in 2000, compared to those in 1990, since it was a smaller birth cohort.
- ♦ The increase in the number of children in 2000, under the age of 15, is primarily due to higher fertility in the late 1980s and early 1990s, compared to the 1970s. The 19 percent increase since 1990 in persons 85 and over is largely a result of increased longevity among the very old.
- ♦ Persons who were 35-54 years old in 2000, the “baby-boomers,” showed marked increases in 2000. The number of those ages 45 to 54 years in 2000 (the first wave of the baby boomers, born between 1945 and 1954) were 31 percent higher than those in this age group in 1990 (who were born a decade earlier, which included the tail end of the depression, when fertility was lower). As this initial baby boom cohort ages, a steep rise in the population ages 55 and over can be expected in 2010.
- ♦ Factors such as changes in the level of immigration and out-migration from the city also play important roles in the changing size of age groups. For example, the number of those ages 25 to 34 in 2000 (part of the “baby bust” cohort, born between 1965 and 1980) was nearly the same as 25 to 34 year old baby boomers in 1990, although fewer children were born in the baby bust years. This is related to the immigration in the 1990s of large numbers of people in these age groups. Changes may also be related to improved population coverage in the most recent census, which led to persons being counted in 2000 who may have been missed in 1990. Thus, a change in the number of persons in a particular age group may be related to multiple factors, some of which may not be readily apparent or measurable.

FIGURE 2
Age Groups by Race and Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2000



Race/Hispanic Group:

White, nonhispanic

Black, nonhispanic

Hispanic

Asian and other, nonhispanic

Multiracial, nonhispanic



Median Age: NYC 34.2

40.5

32.6

29.1

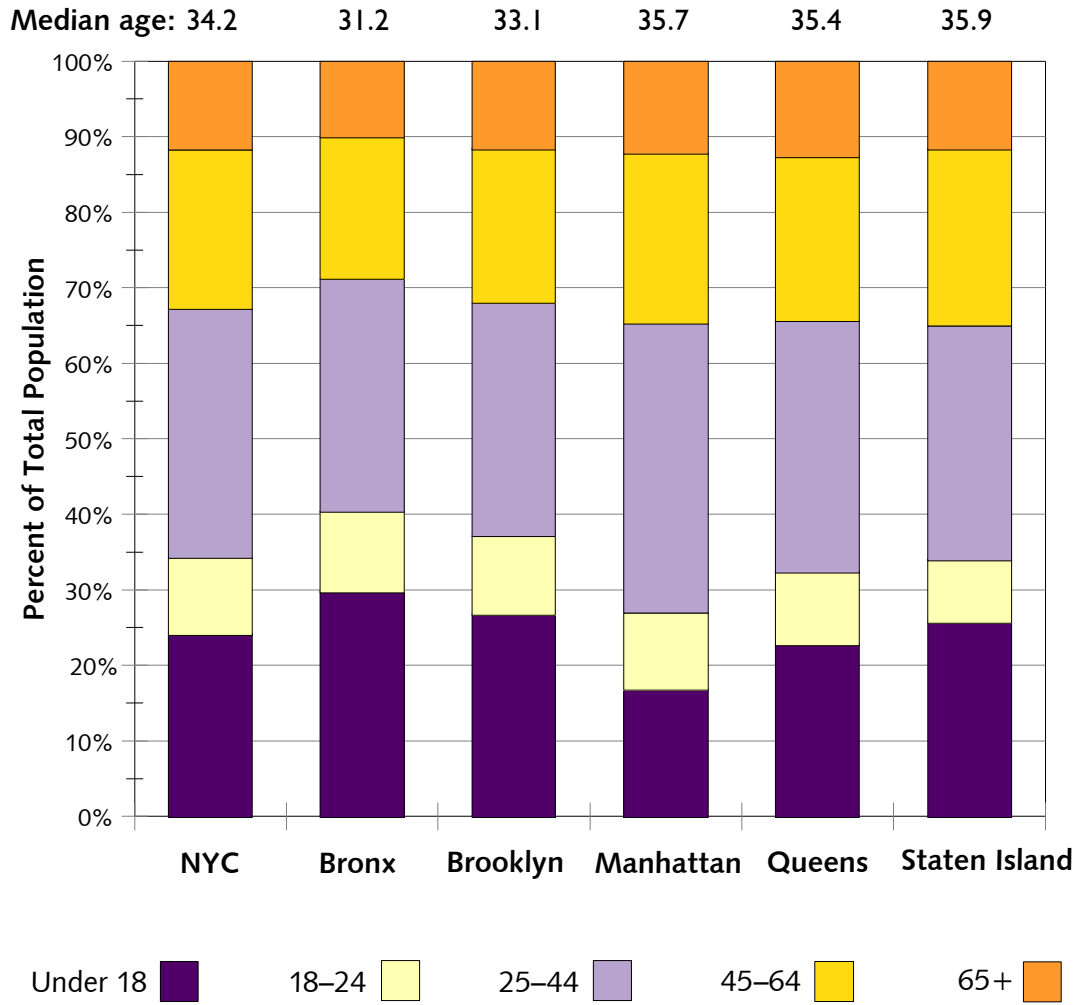
33.2

31.4

NYC2000 ♦ Age by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin

- ♦ Hispanics were the youngest of the major race/Hispanic groups, with a median age of 29.1 years, compared to 34.2 years for the city overall. Hispanics constituted 34 percent of all persons under the age of 18, despite being only 27 percent of the general population. They also made up one-third of those in the age category 18–24 years. In the older age groups, the share of Hispanics declines. Among persons 65 years and older, for example, the share of Hispanics was just 15 percent. The overall Hispanic age distribution was a result of their relatively high fertility, combined with the entry of young Hispanic immigrants.
- ♦ The White nonhispanic population was the oldest of the major race/Hispanic groups, with a median age of 40.5 years. Whites constituted 57 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over, despite being just 35 percent of the overall population. In the younger age groups, the representation of nonhispanic whites declines to a point where they comprise under one-quarter of all persons under 18 years of age.
- ♦ The median age of the black nonhispanic population is 32.6 years, lower than the city median, but higher than the figure for Hispanics. While more youthful than the general population, the black nonhispanic population has a large component of aging native-born persons. The effect of immigrant and second generation Afro-Caribbean residents and, more recently, immigrants from Africa on the overall age profile is not as significant as among Hispanics. However, these trends result in Black nonhispanics being slightly over-represented in the youngest age group and under-represented in the oldest group.
- ♦ Asians have lower than average fertility, and Asian immigrants to New York City tend to be older than most other immigrants. As a result, Asians had a median age of 33.2 years, second only to white nonhispanics. In addition they also have an over-representation among those 25 to 44 years of age.

FIGURE 3
Population by Age
New York City and Boroughs, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Age Distribution by Borough

- ♦ The Bronx had the youngest population, on average, of any borough, with a median age of just 31.2 years, a full 3 years younger than the city median of 34.2 years. Close to 30 percent of the population was under age 18, well above 24 percent for the city overall.
- ♦ The median age in Manhattan was 35.7 years. Just 17 percent of the borough's population was under 18 years of age, despite high levels of Hispanic fertility in northern Manhattan. Persons in the age group of 25 to 44 years accounted for 38 percent of Manhattan's population, more than any other borough.
- ♦ While not nearly as youthful, on average, as the Bronx, Brooklyn had a median age (33.1 years) only slightly under the city median. Twenty seven percent of its population was under the age of 18, second only to the Bronx.
- ♦ Queens had the highest share of persons 65 years and over of any borough (13 percent), and a median age (35.4 years) that was higher than that of the city overall.
- ♦ Staten Island's median age was 35.9 years, the highest in the city. While its share of persons 65 years and over was almost the same as the city average, the borough had a larger share than average of those in the 45-64 age group.

FIGURE 4
Households by Type
New York City and United States, 2000

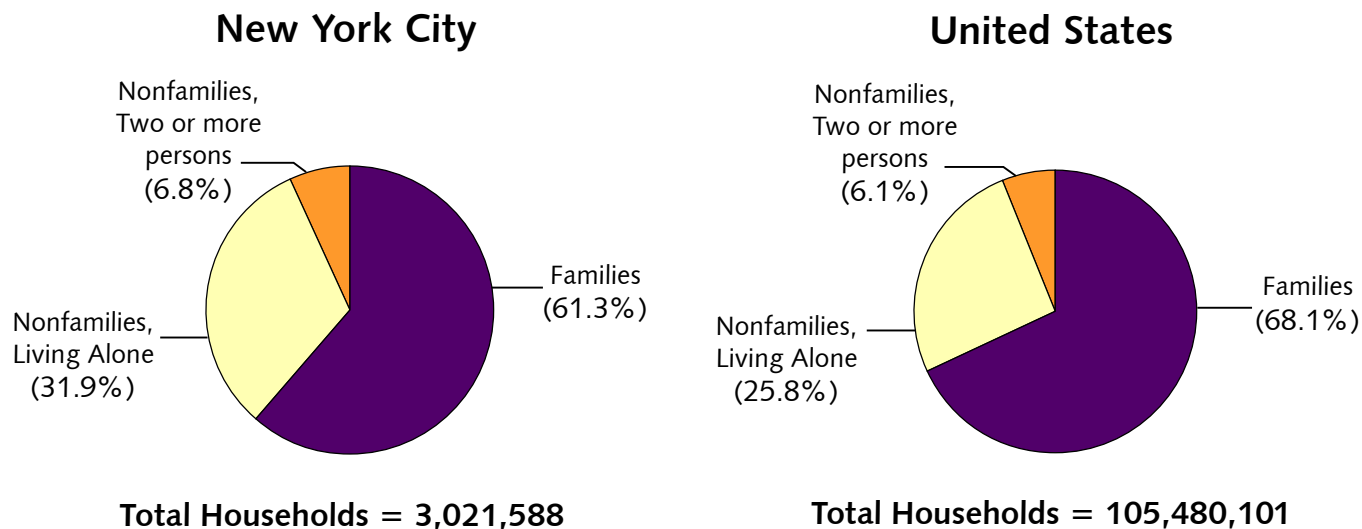


TABLE 4
Family and Nonfamily Households
New York City, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change, 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	2,819,401		3,021,588		202,187	7.2
Families	1,734,908	100.0	1,853,223	100.0	118,315	6.8
Married couple	1,098,418	63.3	1,124,305	60.7	25,887	2.4
Female headed	507,459	29.2	576,354	31.1	68,895	13.6
Male headed	129,031	7.4	152,564	8.2	23,533	18.2
Nonfamilies	1,084,493	100.0	1,168,365	100.0	83,872	7.7
Living Alone	927,651	85.5	962,624	82.4	34,973	3.8
Two or more persons	156,842	14.5	205,741	17.6	48,899	31.2

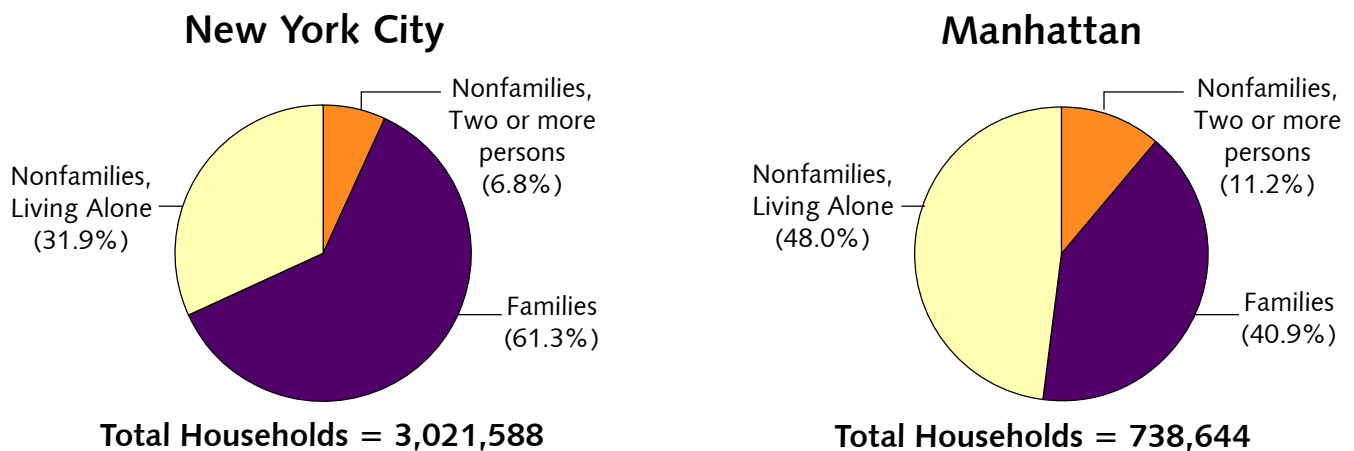
NYC2000 ♦ Household and Family Type

- ♦ Of the over 3 million households in New York City, 61 percent were comprised of families (where there was someone related by blood, marriage or adoption to the household head), compared to 68 percent nationally. Nonfamilies (where no one was related to the household head) accounted for 39 percent of households in the city, the majority of which were single person households.
- ♦ In 2000, six of every ten families were married couples in New York City, down slightly from 63 percent in 1990. (Nationally, over three-quarters of all families were married couples in 2000.)
- ♦ Among families, those headed by a female without a spouse grew by 14 percent between 1990 and 2000. As a result, the female-headed share of all families during this period increased from 29 percent to 31 percent. (For the U.S., 18 percent of all families in 2000 were headed by a female with no spouse.)
- ♦ Male-headed families saw the highest growth, increasing by 18 percent. Their numbers are small, however, and their share of all families increased only slightly, from seven to eight percent.
- ♦ Over eight in ten nonfamily households consisted of persons living alone (962,600). The single-person share of nonfamily households is down from 86 percent in 1990.

TABLE 5
Family and Nonfamily Households
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

	NYC	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3,021,588	463,212	880,727	738,644	782,664	156,341
Families (Number)	1,853,223	315,090	584,120	301,970	537,991	114,052
Married couple	1,124,305	145,537	339,957	186,023	366,876	85,912
Female headed	576,354	140,620	195,988	92,994	125,089	21,663
Male headed	152,564	28,933	48,175	22,953	46,026	6,477
Families (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married couple	60.7	46.2	58.2	61.6	68.2	75.3
Female headed	31.1	44.6	33.6	30.8	23.3	19.0
Male headed	8.2	9.2	8.2	7.6	8.6	5.7
Nonfamilies (Number)	1,168,365	148,122	296,607	436,674	244,673	42,289
Living Alone	962,624	126,802	245,143	354,336	200,011	36,332
Two or more persons	205,741	21,320	51,464	82,338	44,662	5,957
Nonfamilies (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living Alone	82.4	85.6	82.6	81.1	81.7	85.9
Two or more persons	17.6	14.4	17.4	18.9	18.3	14.1

FIGURE 5
Households by Type
New York City and Manhattan, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Household and Family Type by Borough

- ♦ Married-couples no longer constituted a majority of all families in the Bronx, with the married-couple share of all families declining to 46 percent in 2000. This was a reflection of a higher-than-average increase in the number of female-headed families over the decade; these families constituted 45 percent of all families in the borough, up from 41 percent in 1990.
- ♦ Brooklyn had the second highest share of female-headed families (34 percent). Married couples comprised 58 percent of all families in the borough.
- ♦ Among families in Manhattan, the share of married couple, female-headed and male-headed families largely mirrored that of the city overall. However, Manhattan stands out in that families comprised a minority (41 percent) of all households in the borough, and were outnumbered by single person households (48 percent).
- ♦ Queens had a higher share of family households (69 percent) than the city (61 percent). Among family households, there was a greater percentage of married-couple families (68 percent) and a smaller percentage of female-headed families (23 percent) than the city.
- ♦ Among families in Staten Island, three-quarters were married-couples, the highest of any borough, and the share of female-headed families (19 percent) was the lowest of any borough.

TABLE 6
Average Household Size and Family Size
New York City and Boroughs, 1990 and 2000

	Average Household Size			Average Family Size		
	1990	2000	Change 1990–2000	1990	2000	Change 1990–2000
New York City	2.54	2.59	0.05	3.27	3.32	0.05
Bronx	2.74	2.78	0.04	3.35	3.37	0.02
Brooklyn	2.74	2.75	0.01	3.40	3.41	0.01
Manhattan	1.99	2.00	0.01	2.99	2.99	0.00
Queens	2.67	2.81	0.14	3.25	3.39	0.14
Staten Island	2.85	2.78	-0.07	3.33	3.31	-0.02

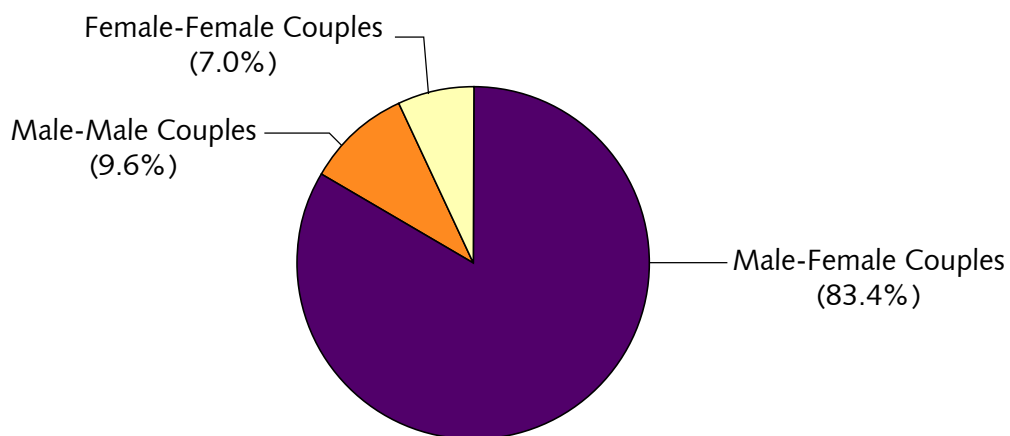
NYC2000 ♦ **Average Household and Family Size for New York City and Boroughs**

- ♦ The average household size increased from 2.54 in 1990 to 2.59 in 2000, while the average family size rose from 3.27 to 3.32 in this period.
- ♦ This citywide increase in average household size was mostly a result of a very large increase in Queens, where the average household size rose from 2.67 to 2.81, an increase of .14 persons. No other borough came close to this increase. (Especially noteworthy was a 28 percent increase in the number of seven person households in Queens between 1990 and 2000.) This increase is partly due to the growth in the number of larger immigrant households, and to the increased capacity of the 2000 Census to capture larger households and the additional family members within.
- ♦ While there was little change in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan, the average household and family size in Staten Island actually decreased, from 2.85 in 1990 to 2.78 in 2000.
- ♦ The average household size in Manhattan was the smallest of any borough (2.00 persons), compared to the citywide average of 2.59 persons, and to the Queens average of 2.81 persons. The small size of Manhattan households was reflected in the fact that almost one-half of all households consisted of persons living alone.

TABLE 7
Living Arrangements in Households:
Relationship to the Head of the Household
New York City, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL POPULATION	7,322,564	100.0	8,008,278	100.0	685,714	9.4
Population in households	7,154,691	97.7	7,825,848	97.7	671,157	9.4
Head of Household (Householder)	2,819,401	38.5	3,021,588	37.7	202,187	7.2
Spouse of householder	1,098,418	15.0	1,124,305	14.0	25,887	2.4
Child of householder	2,230,434	30.5	2,410,420	30.1	179,986	8.1
Other relatives of householder	617,171	8.4	768,620	9.6	151,449	24.5
Nonrelatives of householder	389,267	5.3	500,915	6.3	111,648	28.7
Roomer, boarder, foster child	76,894	1.1	108,870	1.4	31,976	41.6
Roomer or boarder	–	–	92,206	1.2	–	–
Foster child	–	–	16,664	0.2	–	–
Housemate or Roomate	146,812	2.0	158,179	2.0	11,367	7.7
Unmarried Partner	104,020	1.4	155,721	1.9	51,701	49.7
Other nonrelatives	61,541	0.8	78,145	1.0	16,604	27.0
In group quarters	167,873	2.3	182,430	2.3	14,557	8.7
Institutionalized	83,333	1.1	75,870	0.9	-7,463	-9.0

FIGURE 7
Unmarried Couples by Type
New York City, 2000

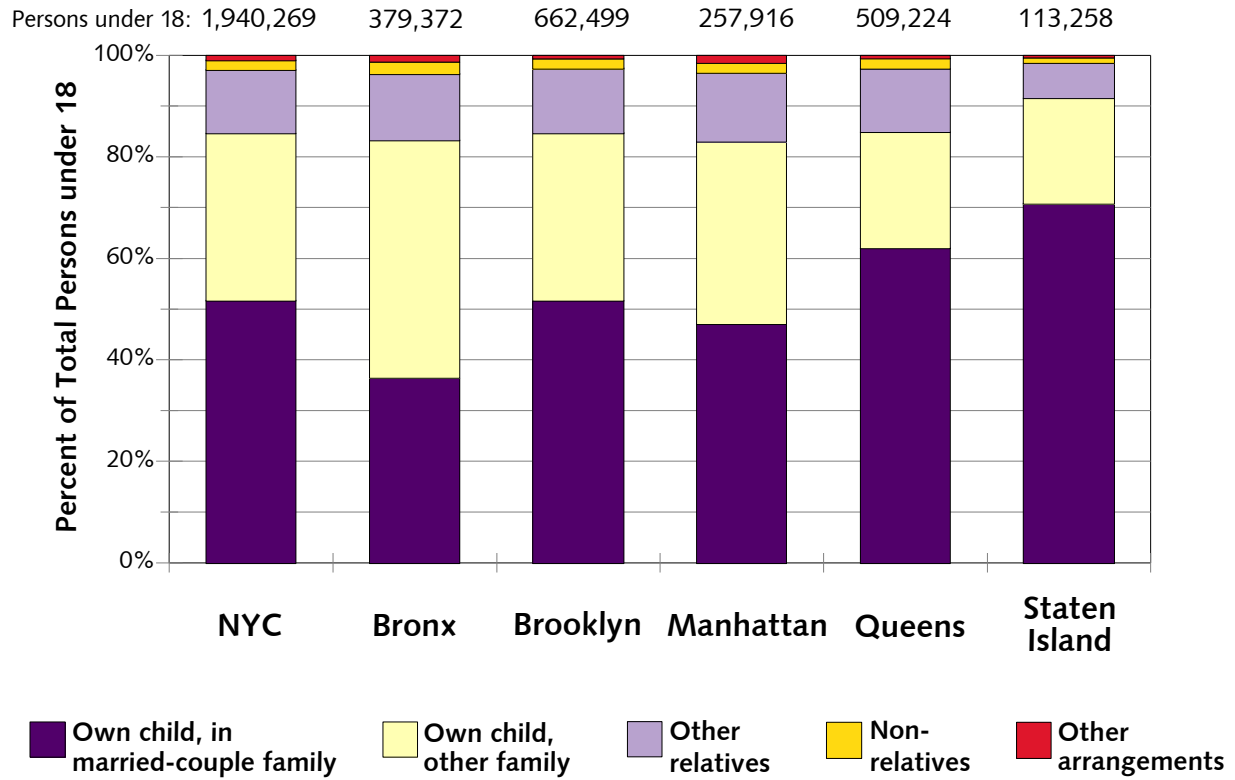


Total = 155,721 couples

NYC2000 ♦ Living Arrangements in New York City Households

- ♦ Persons in New York City households in 2000 overwhelmingly comprised (82 percent) householders and their spouses and children, virtually unchanged from the previous decade. The remaining 18 percent of the persons in the household were either “other relatives” (such as brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles and grandparents, etc.) or “nonrelatives” (anyone not related to the householder).
- ♦ The number of “other relatives” increased by 25 percent, from 617,200 in 1990 to 768,600 in 2000. “Other relatives” comprised 10 percent of all persons in households in 2000.
- ♦ While a relatively small group, the number of nonrelatives increased by 29 percent between 1990 and 2000, to just over one-half million persons. Their share of all household members increased slightly, from five to six percent over the decade. Housemates/roommates and unmarried partners together comprised a majority of nonrelatives in 2000.
- ♦ Unmarried partners total 155,700 and made up two percent of all persons in households. Among householders and their unmarried partners, 83 percent were a man and woman living together, 10 percent were both male, and seven percent were both female.

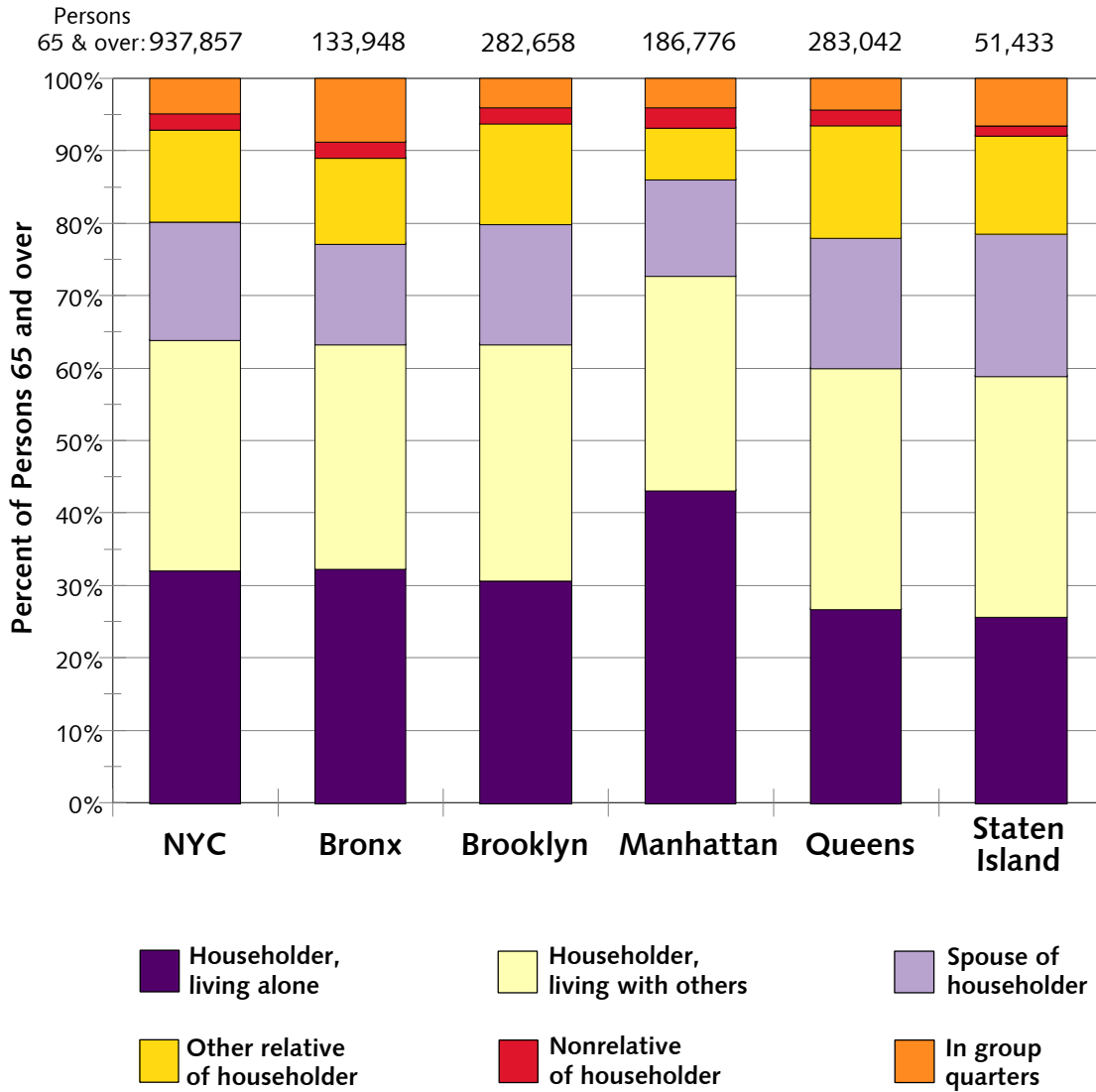
FIGURE 8
Living Arrangements of Persons under 18
New York City and Boroughs, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Living Arrangements of Persons under 18

- ♦ Citywide, a little more than one-half of all persons under 18 years of age lived in married-couple families. Another one-third lived in other types of families, including single parent families. Thirteen percent of all children lived as “other relatives” of the householder—these include those living in households headed by a grandparent, aunt, uncle or other extended kin.
- ♦ The Bronx differed significantly from the city and other boroughs in the type of households in which children lived. While over half of the city’s children lived in married-couple families, only 36 percent did so in the Bronx. In fact, more children in the Bronx lived in single parent families (47 percent) than in married couple families. Queens and Staten Island had the majority of children living in married-couple families (62 percent and 71 percent respectively).

FIGURE 9
Living Arrangements of Persons 65 and over
New York City and Boroughs, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Living Arrangements of Persons 65 Years and Over

- ♦ Approximately one-third of persons 65 years and over lived alone. This pattern was reflected in all of the boroughs, with the exception of Manhattan, where 43 percent lived alone.
- ♦ An additional one-third of the elderly population headed a household that contained at least one other person, usually a family member. Another 16 percent of the elderly lived in a household where they were the spouse of the householder, and 13 percent had some other familial tie with the head of the household.
- ♦ Just over two percent of the elderly population lived in households where they were not related to the head of the household.
- ♦ The population 65 and older in group quarters largely reflects the presence of senior citizen facilities in each of the five boroughs. Only about five percent citywide lived in such facilities in 2000.

TABLE 10
Total Housing Units and Occupancy Status
New York City and Boroughs, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Housing Units	2,992,169	100.0	3,200,912	100.0	208,743	7.0
Bronx	440,955	14.7	490,659	15.3	49,704	11.3
Brooklyn	873,671	29.2	930,866	29.1	57,195	6.5
Manhattan	785,127	26.2	798,144	24.9	13,017	1.7
Queens	752,690	25.2	817,250	25.5	64,560	8.6
Staten Island	139,726	4.7	163,993	5.1	24,267	17.4
Total Housing Units	2,992,169	100.0	3,200,912	100.0	208,743	7.0
Occupied Housing Units	2,819,401	94.2	3,021,588	94.4	202,187	7.2
Vacant Housing Units	172,768	5.8	179,324	5.6	6,556	3.8

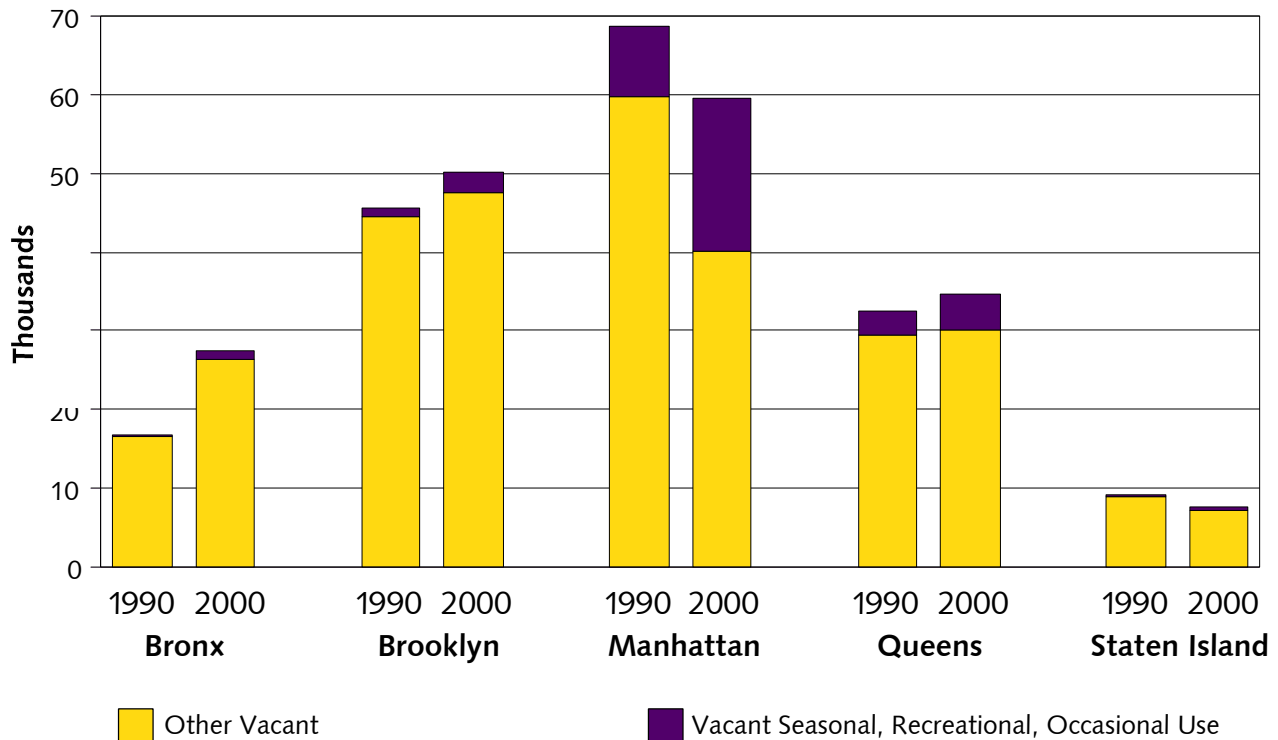
NYC2000 ♦ **Total Number of Housing Units**

- ♦ The 2000 Census enumerated 3,200,900 housing units in New York City, an increase of 208,700 units, or seven percent since 1990. Staten Island and the Bronx had the largest increases, 17 and 11 percent, respectively. The highest absolute increases were in Queens (64,600 units) and in Brooklyn (57,200 units). Growth in the number of reported housing units was lowest in Manhattan, under two percent or 13,000 units.
- ♦ Some of the city's increase in housing units can be attributed to improved census-taking methods in 2000, rather than to actual increases in the housing stock over the last decade. Some units that were added to the census count may have actually existed in 1990, but were not captured in the 1990 enumeration because of address list or related deficiencies that were corrected by the Census Bureau only in 2000. The Department is currently evaluating the effects of improved coverage on reported changes in the city's housing stock over the 1990–2000 period and the results will be available in a forthcoming report.
- ♦ Of the total housing units city-wide in 2000, 3,021,600 or 94 percent were occupied, while 179,300 or six percent were vacant. During the decade, vacant units in the city increased by four percent, compared to a seven percent increase in occupied units. Thus, the large increase in housing units citywide, much of which can be attributed to the city's address list work, yielded a disproportionate number of occupied units, as opposed to vacant housing units.

TABLE 11
Vacant Units in New York City and Boroughs
1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City	172,768	100.0	179,324	100.0	6,556	3.8
Bronx	16,843	9.7	27,447	15.3	10,604	63.0
Brooklyn	45,472	26.3	50,139	28.0	4,667	10.3
Manhattan	68,705	39.8	59,500	33.2	-9,205	-13.4
Queens	32,541	18.8	34,586	19.3	2,045	6.3
Staten Island	9,207	5.3	7,652	4.3	-1,555	-16.9

FIGURE 11
Total Vacant Housing Units by Type
New York City and Boroughs, 2000



NYC2000 ♦ Vacant Housing Units

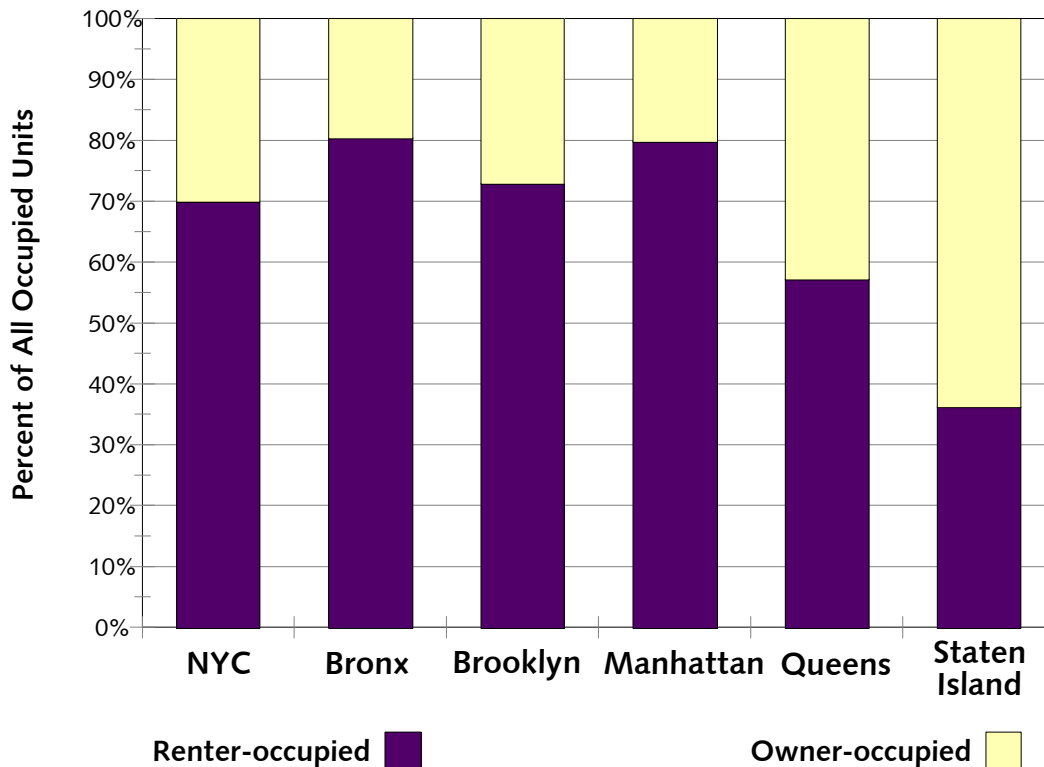
- ♦ While the overall number of vacant housing units grew by four percent between 1990 and 2000, there were big differences by borough. Vacant units increased by 63 percent (10,600 units) in the Bronx, by 10 percent (4,700) in Brooklyn and by six percent (2,000 units) in Queens. In contrast, the number of vacant units declined in by 17 percent in Staten Island and by 13 percent in Manhattan.
- ♦ Despite the decline in vacant units in Manhattan, the borough had more vacant units than any other (59,500 units). Vacant units can be subdivided into:
 - 1) those vacant for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use, and
 - 2) “other” vacant units (units available for rent or sale).
- ♦ The decline in the total number of vacant units in Manhattan was primarily due to the drop in “other” vacant units. The number of vacant units for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use more than doubled, from 9,000 in 1990 to 19,500 in 2000. Some of this may be due to the increased proclivity of Manhattan residents to report other addresses, outside of the borough, as their “usual residence.”

TABLE 12
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units
New York City and Boroughs, 1990 and 2000

	1990			2000			1990–2000		
	Occupied Housing Units			Occupied Housing Units			Percent Change		
	TOTAL	OWNER OCCUPIED	RENTER OCCUPIED	TOTAL	OWNER OCCUPIED	RENTER OCCUPIED	TOTAL	OWNER OCCUPIED	RENTER OCCUPIED
New York City	2,819,401	807,378	2,012,023	3,021,588	912,296	2,109,292	7.2	13.0	4.8
Bronx	424,112	75,842	348,270	463,212	90,687	372,525	9.2	19.6	7.0
Brooklyn	828,199	214,788	613,411	880,727	238,367	642,360	6.3	11.0	4.7
Manhattan	716,422	128,037	588,385	738,644	148,732	589,912	3.1	16.2	0.3
Queens	720,149	305,573	414,576	782,664	334,815	447,849	8.7	9.6	8.0
Staten Island	130,519	83,138	47,381	156,341	99,695	56,646	19.8	19.9	19.6

FIGURE 12
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

Occupied Units: 3,021,588 463,212 880,727 738,644 782,664 156,341



NYC2000 ♦ Tenure of Occupied Housing Units

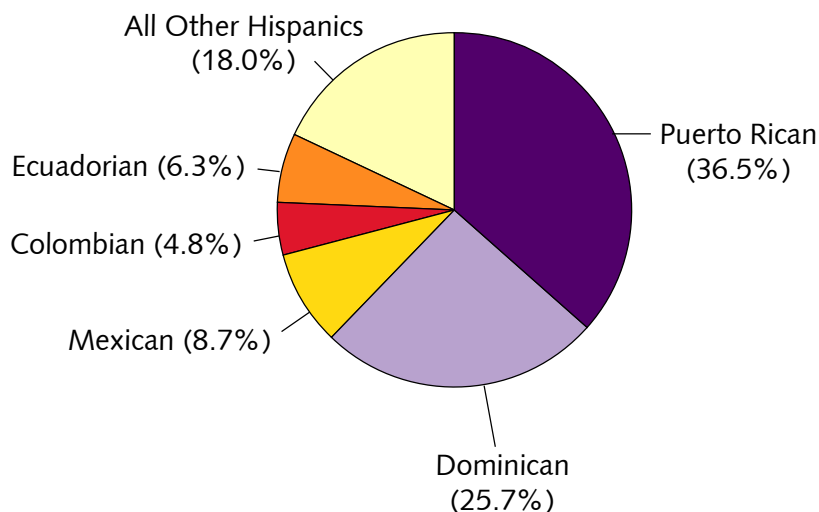
- ♦ The total number of occupied units rose from 2.82 million units in 1990 to 3.02 million units in 2000, an increase of seven percent. Staten Island saw the largest increase in occupied units (20 percent), while Manhattan's three percent increase was the smallest.
- ♦ Of the 3,021,600 occupied housing units in New York City, 70 percent (2.1 million units) were renter occupied. Renters occupied 80 percent of housing units in the Bronx and Manhattan, 73 percent in Brooklyn, 57 percent in Queens, and 36 percent in Staten Island.
- ♦ Between 1990 and 2000, owner occupied units in New York City grew from 807,400 to 912,300, a 13 percent increase. While Staten Island showed the largest growth (20 percent), the Bronx and Manhattan, boroughs with the highest proportion of renters, also had big increases in owner-occupancy. The Bronx experienced a near 20 percent increase in the number of owner-occupied housing units, while Manhattan's increase was 16 percent.
- ♦ While the increase in owner-occupied households in Queens and Brooklyn was below the city average, they had the largest stock of owner-occupied housing units in the city, 334,800 units and 238,400 units, respectively.

TABLE 13
Decennial Census Counts of Major Hispanic Subgroups
New York City, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Hispanic	1,783,511	100.0	2,160,554	100.0	377,043	21.1
Puerto Rican	896,763	50.3	789,172	36.5	-107,591	-12.0
Dominican	332,713	18.7	406,806	18.8	74,093	22.3
Mexican	61,722	3.5	186,872	8.6	125,150	202.8
Colombian	84,454	4.7	77,154	3.6	-7,300	-8.6
Ecuadorian	78,444	4.4	101,005	4.7	22,561	28.8
All Other Hispanics	329,415	18.5	599,545	27.7	270,130	82.0

Source: 1990 Census Summary Tape Files 1 and 3
2000 Census Summary File 1

FIGURE 13
Preliminary DCP Estimates of Major Hispanic Subgroups
New York City, 2000



Source: Population Division, Department of City Planning Estimates

NYC2000 ♦ Hispanic Subgroups in New York City

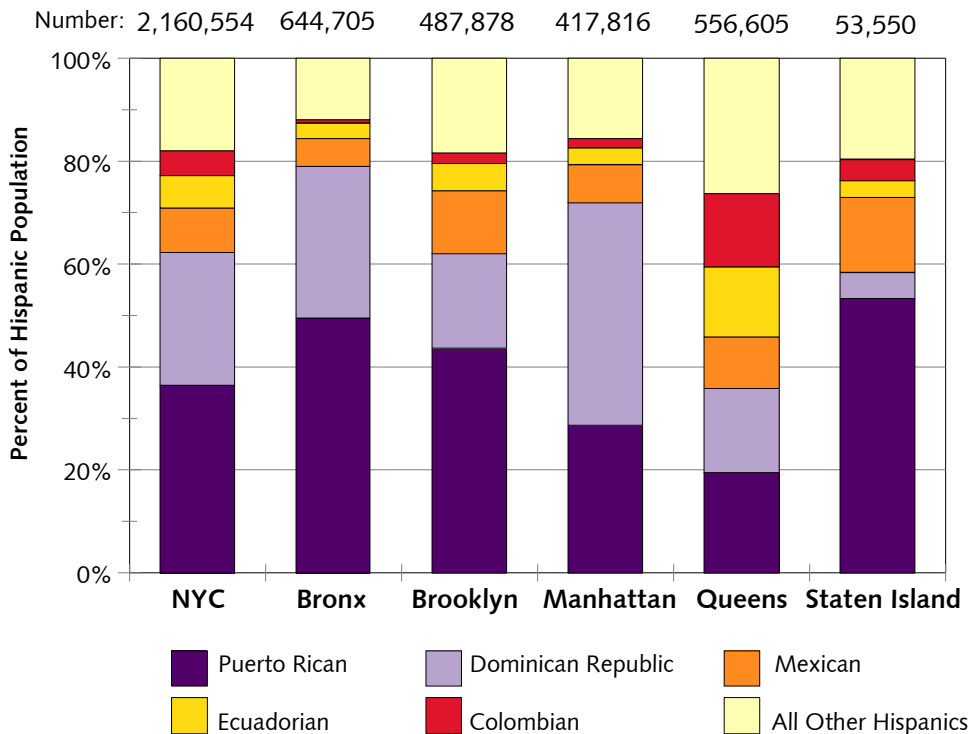
- ♦ The Hispanic population has become more diverse since 1990, reflecting heavy immigration from Latin America in the 1990s, and large flows of domestic in-migrants of Mexican origin.
- ♦ Puerto Ricans are still the largest Hispanic subgroup in New York City, but they no longer constitute a majority. About 37 percent of all Hispanics were Puerto Rican in 2000, down from 50 percent in 1990. A decline in Puerto Rican births, and substantial net out-migration from the city, contributed to a 12 percent decline in Puerto Ricans between 1990 and 2000, from 896,800 to 789,200.
- ♦ The Mexican population in the city more than tripled, from 61,700 in 1990 to 186,900 in 2000. This was primarily due to large domestic inflows of Mexicans, and an increasing number of births to Mexican women. Mexicans were the third largest Hispanic group in the city, comprising nine percent of all Hispanics in 2000, compared to only four percent in 1990.
- ♦ In 2000, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Cubans had separate boxes on the census questionnaire, where they could check-off their subgroup. Members of other Hispanic subgroups, such as Dominicans, Ecuadorians and Colombians, had to check-off a box labeled “Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” and write-in their subgroup. Many found this confusing and wrote in responses such as “Hispanic” or “Latino” that could not be associated with a specific subgroup. In the 1990 census, while the same four choices were presented, the last box read “other Spanish/Hispanic,” with text that read: “Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.” Preliminary analysis indicates that this change in question wording produced a shift in the propensity of “other Hispanics” to write-in their subgroup, with the number of unspecified Hispanics rising dramatically from 1990 to 2000.
- ♦ As a result, the 2000 census subgroup counts for those who were asked to “write-in” their responses were very low. The Department of City Planning has produced its own preliminary estimates of the population of major Hispanic subgroups in 2000 by using an algorithm to allocate “other Hispanics” to specific subgroups. These estimates show that Dominicans account for over one-quarter of the Hispanic population, making them the second largest Hispanic group in the city. Ecuadorians and Colombians were the fourth and fifth largest Hispanic subgroups, comprising six and five percent, respectively, of all Hispanics. When the Census Bureau releases data on the ancestry and birthplace of “other Hispanics” in 2003, the Department will release final estimates that will supersede these preliminary subgroup estimates.

TABLE 14
Decennial Census Counts of Major Hispanic Subgroups
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

	NYC	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Total Hispanic (Number)	2,160,554	644,705	487,878	417,816	556,605	53,550
Puerto Rican	789,172	319,240	213,025	119,718	108,661	28,528
Dominican Republic	406,806	133,087	65,694	136,283	69,875	1,867
Mexican	186,872	34,377	58,825	30,391	55,481	7,798
Ecuadorian	101,005	12,888	18,951	10,291	57,716	1,159
Colombian	77,154	3,050	6,969	5,368	60,298	1,469
All Other Hispanics	599,545	142,063	124,414	115,765	204,574	12,729
Total Hispanic (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rican	36.5	49.5	43.7	28.7	19.5	53.3
Dominican Republic	18.8	20.6	13.5	32.6	12.6	3.5
Mexican	8.6	5.3	12.1	7.3	10.0	14.6
Ecuadorian	4.7	2.0	3.9	2.5	10.4	2.2
Colombian	3.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	10.8	2.7
All Other Hispanics	27.7	22.0	25.5	27.7	36.8	23.8

Source: 2000 Census Summary File 1

FIGURE 14
Preliminary DCP Estimates of Major Hispanic Subgroups
New York City and Boroughs, 2000



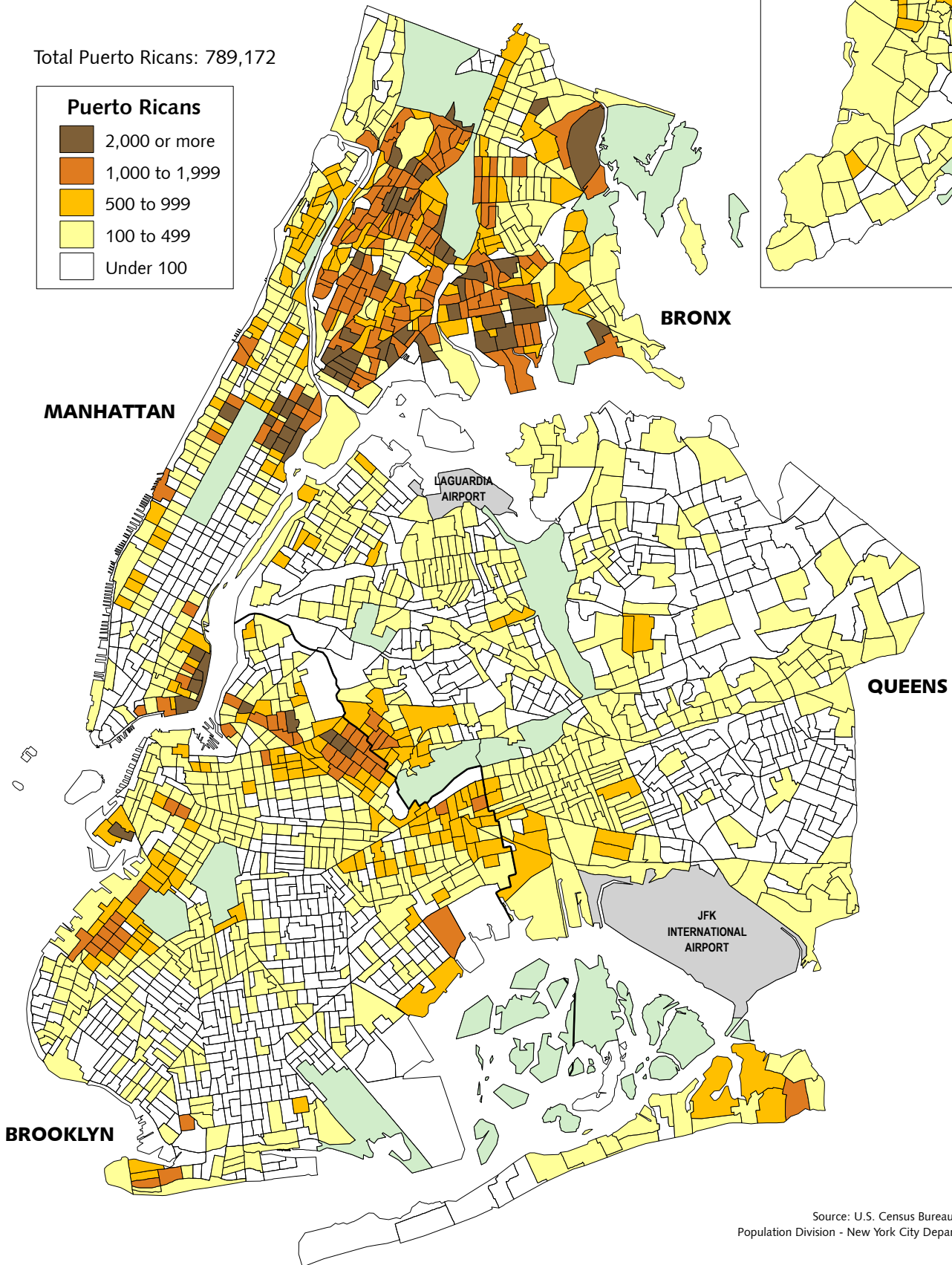
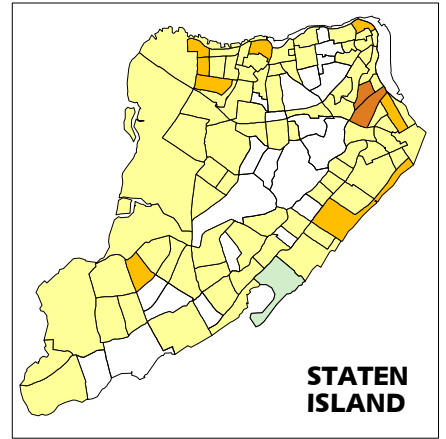
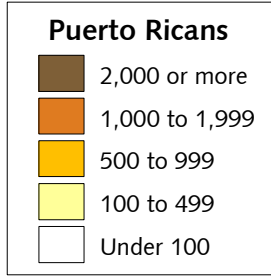
Source: Population Division, Department of City Planning Estimates

NYC2000 ♦ Hispanic Subgroups by Borough

- ♦ The table on the opposite page gives the enumerated population for Hispanic subgroups, for each of the five boroughs. As mentioned earlier, the count for Puerto Ricans and Mexicans (who “checked-off” their group on the census questionnaire), was far more accurate than those for Dominicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians, who had to “write-in” their particular group. The chart provides the borough share of Puerto Ricans and Mexicans, as well as Department of City Planning preliminary estimates of the share of Dominicans, Ecuadorians and Colombians.
- ♦ The Bronx had the largest number of Hispanics (644,700), and Puerto Ricans accounted for one-half of Hispanics in the borough. Dominicans were estimated to be nearly 30 percent of the Hispanic population of the Bronx, a result of sustained immigration and the inflow from Washington Heights, across the Harlem River. Thus, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans together accounted for nearly eight-in-ten Hispanics in the Bronx.
- ♦ Puerto Ricans were also the largest group in Brooklyn, comprising 44 percent of the borough’s 487,900 Hispanics, while Dominicans accounted for an estimated 19 percent. Brooklyn has the largest concentration of Mexicans in the city, accounting for close to 12 percent of all Hispanics in the borough.
- ♦ The 2000 census marked the first time when Dominicans edged out Puerto Ricans to become the largest Hispanic group in Manhattan. Dominicans accounted for 43 percent of Manhattan’s Hispanics in 2000, compared to a 29 percent share for Puerto Ricans.
- ♦ Queens has the most varied Hispanic mix of any borough, with no single group accounting for more than one-fifth of the Hispanic population. Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Colombians, and Ecuadorians each had a substantial presence. Mexicans, in particular, nearly quadrupled in size in the 1990s, and now account for one-in-ten Hispanics in the borough.
- ♦ Staten Island’s Hispanic population, while relatively small (53,600, or less than three percent of the city’s total Hispanic population), is majority Puerto Rican. However, the growing Mexican presence now accounts for 15 percent of Hispanics in the borough.

FIGURE 15 Number of Puerto Ricans by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Total Puerto Ricans: 789,172



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

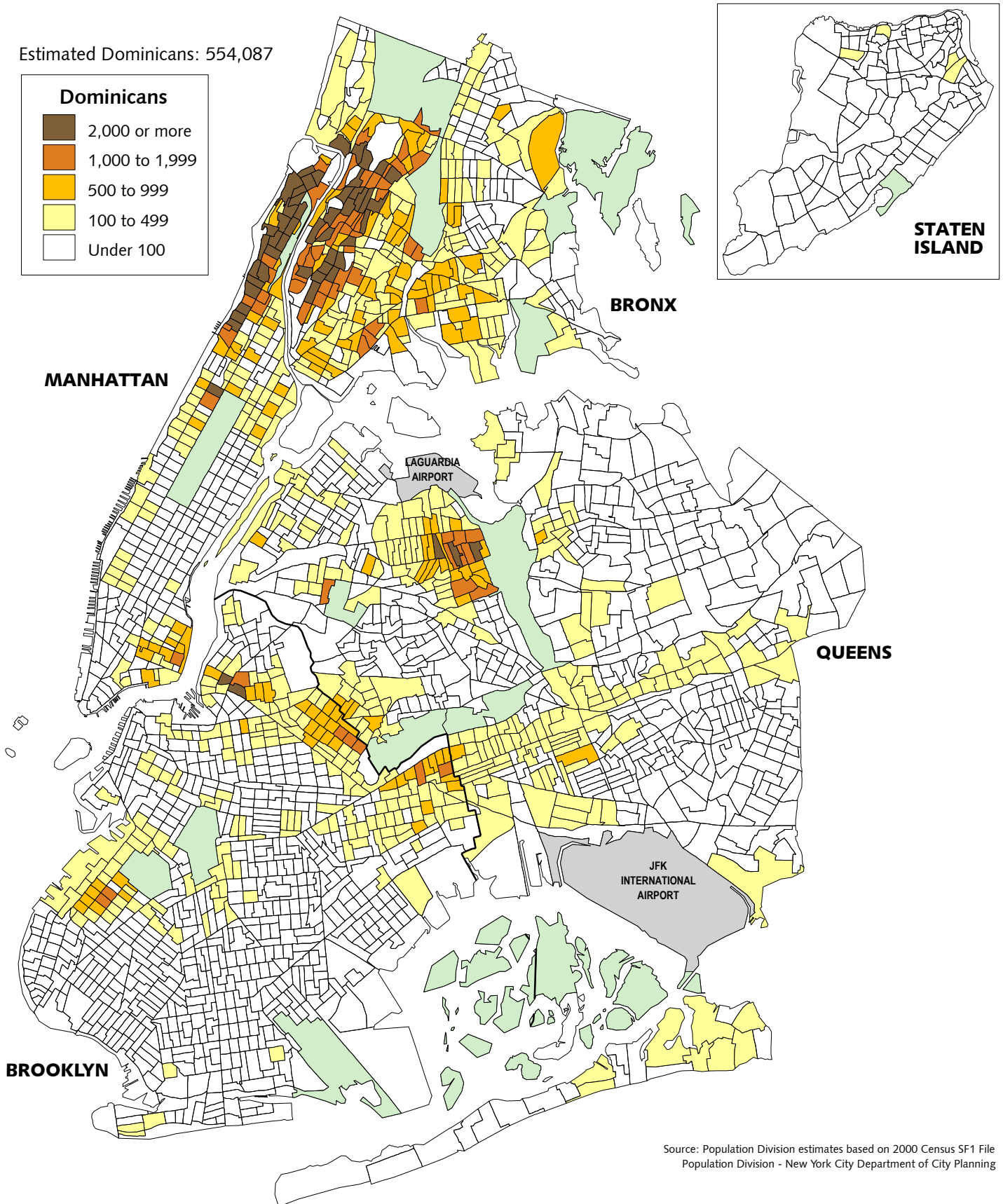
NYC2000 ♦ **Puerto Rican Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ♦ Puerto Ricans make up the largest Hispanic group in the city, numbering 789,200. Approximately forty percent lived in the Bronx, in neighborhoods such as Co-op City, Soundview, Parkchester, Mott Haven, Melrose, Longwood, East Tremont, Port Morris, University Heights, Morris Heights, Fordham, and Bedford Park.
- ♦ In Brooklyn, major Puerto Rican concentrations were found in Williamsburg, East Williamsburg, Bushwick, and Sunset Park.
- ♦ In Manhattan, census tracts encompassing East Harlem and the Lower East Side were home to concentrations of over 2,000 Puerto Ricans.
- ♦ Puerto Rican settlements were also found in Fox Hills, Stapleton, and Midland Beach in Staten Island.

FIGURE 16

Estimate of Dominicans by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Estimated Dominicans: 554,087



Source: Population Division estimates based on 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

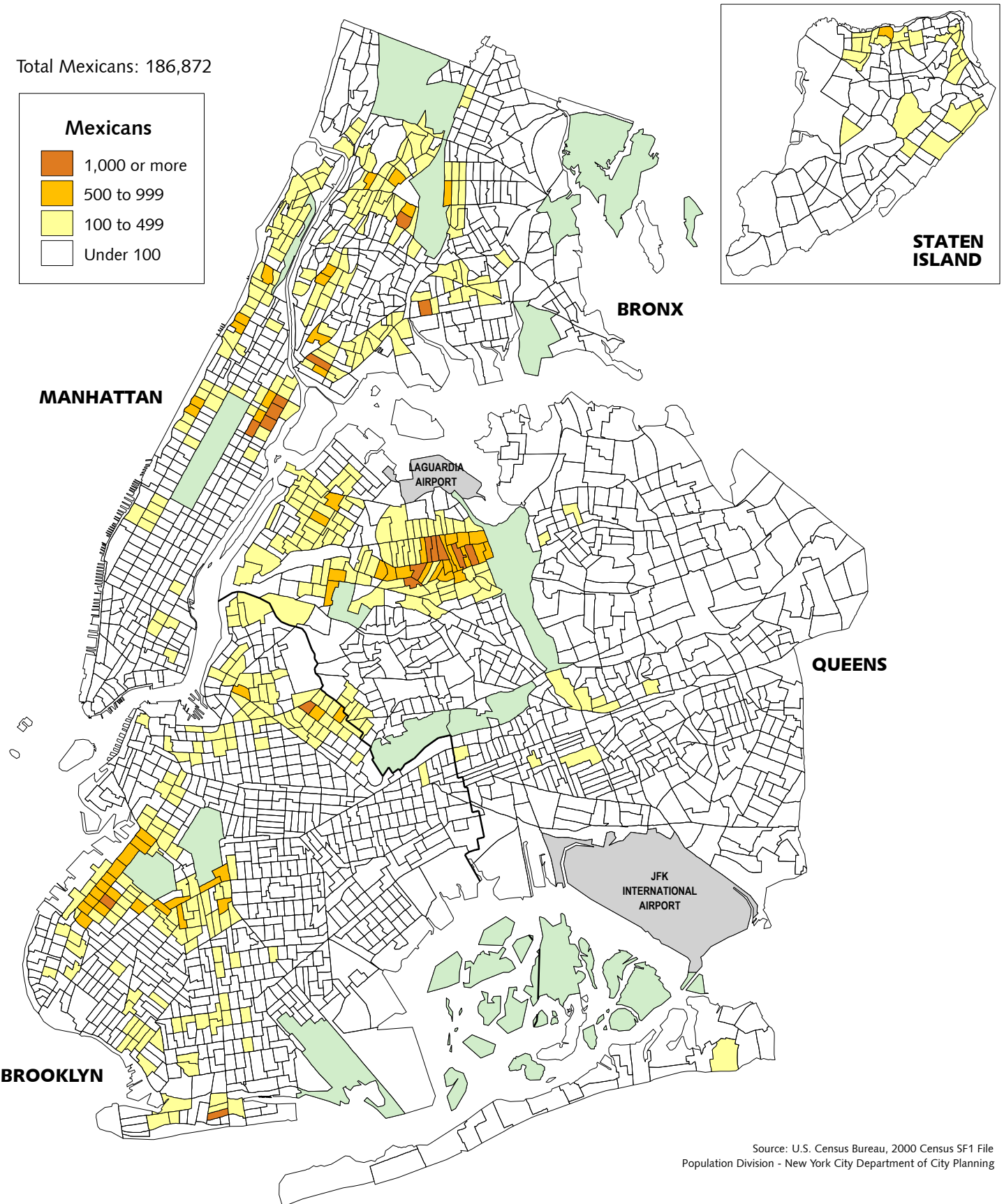
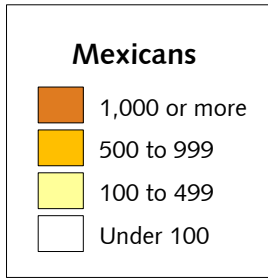
NYC2000 ✦ **Dominican Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Dominicans were the second largest Hispanic group in the city, totaling an estimated 554,100 or one-quarter of all Hispanics. Manhattan and the Bronx were home to nearly two-thirds of Dominicans in the city.
- ✦ In Manhattan, Washington Heights and Inwood were the neighborhoods with the largest Dominican presence. Dominican concentrations in the Bronx could be found in Morris Heights, Highbridge, University Heights, Morris Heights, the Concourse, Fordham, Bedford Park, and Marble Hill.
- ✦ Significant Dominican concentrations were also found in Williamsburg, Bushwick, Sunset Park, and Cypress Hills in Brooklyn, and Corona in Queens.

FIGURE 17

Number of Mexicans by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Total Mexicans: 186,872



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

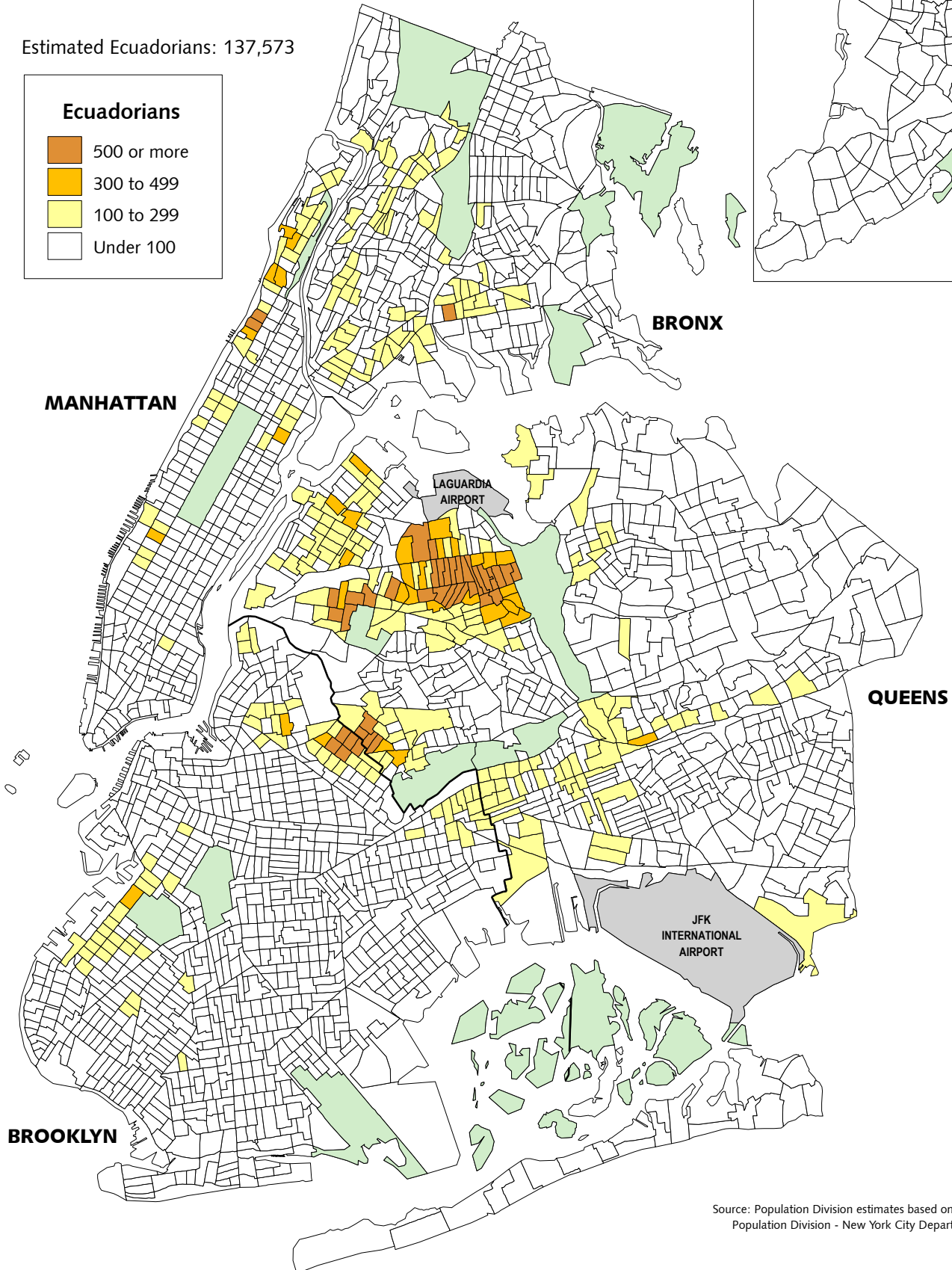
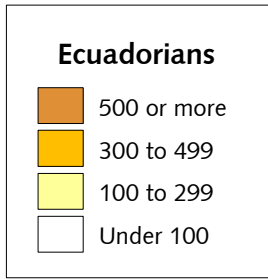
NYC2000 ✦ **Mexican Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Brooklyn had the largest concentration of Mexicans, especially in Sunset Park and Bushwick.
- ✦ Elmhurst, North Corona, and Jackson Heights were major Mexican neighborhoods of settlement in Queens, while East Harlem in Manhattan also had a strong Mexican presence.
- ✦ Smaller concentrations were also apparent in the Bronx neighborhoods of Fordham, Belmont, Port Morris, Mott Haven, Soundview, and along the Concourse.

FIGURE 18

Estimate of Ecuadorians by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Estimated Ecuadorians: 137,573



Source: Population Division estimates based on 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Ecuadorian Neighborhood Concentrations**

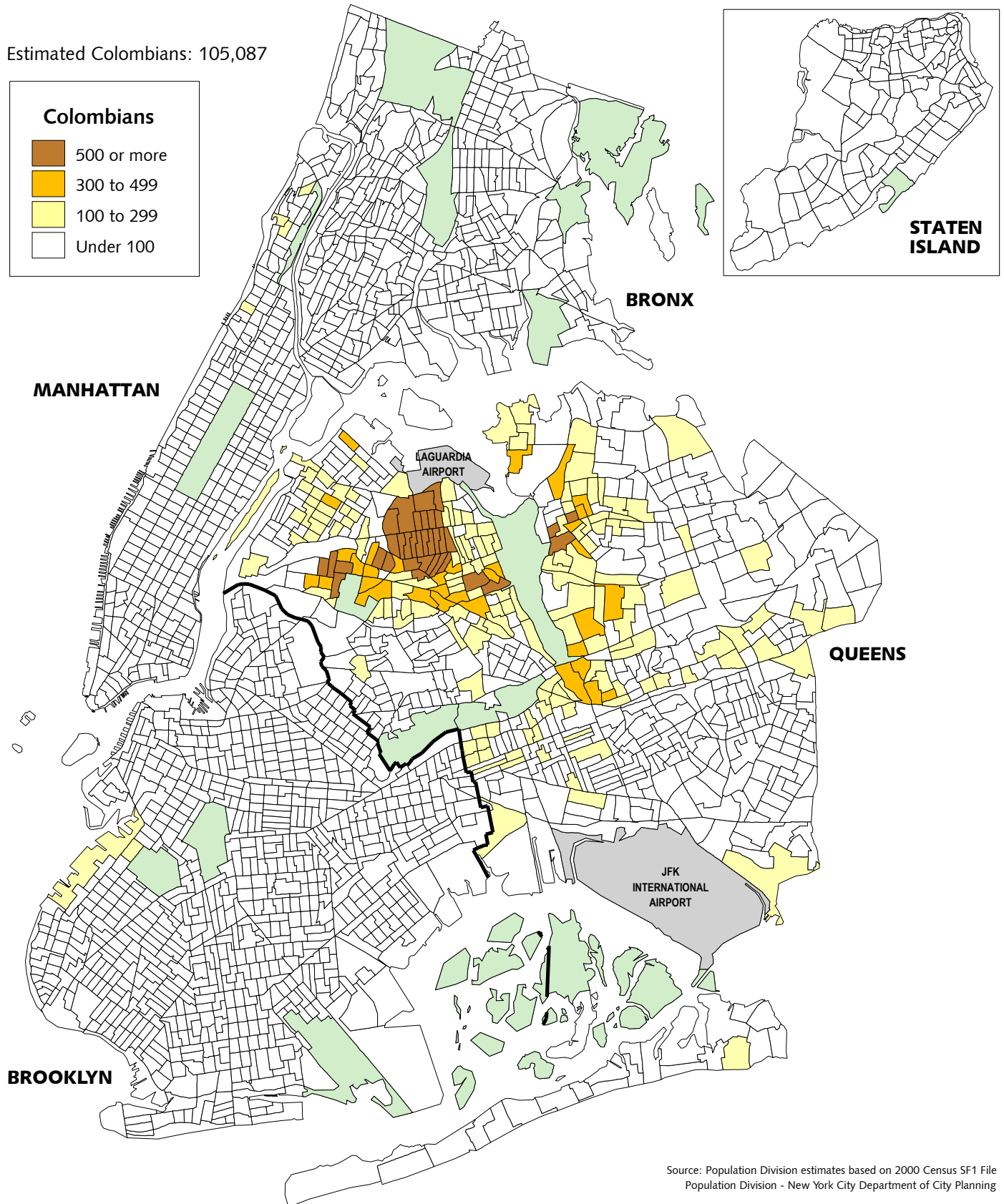
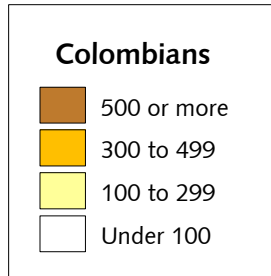
- ✦ More than half of New York City's estimated 137,600 Ecuadorians lived in Queens, in neighborhoods such as Sunnyside, Woodside, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Corona, and Ridgewood.
- ✦ Ecuadorian concentrations were also found in Bushwick and Sunset Park in Brooklyn, and Washington Heights in Manhattan.

FIGURE 19

Estimate of Colombians by Census Tract

New York City, 2000

Estimated Colombians: 105,087



Source: Population Division estimates based on 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Colombian Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Over three-quarters of the estimated Colombian population of 105,100 lived in Queens. Large Colombian concentrations were evident in Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, South Corona, Woodside, Sunnyside, and Downtown Flushing.

TABLE 20
Major Asian Subgroups
New York City, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change, 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Asian Only	509,955	100.0	787,047	100.0	277,092	54.3
Chinese	238,919	46.9	361,531	45.9	122,612	51.3
Asian Indian	94,590	18.5	170,899	21.7	76,309	80.7
Korean	69,718	13.7	86,473	11.0	16,755	24.0
Filipino	43,229	8.5	54,993	7.0	11,764	27.2
Pakistani	13,501	2.6	24,099	3.1	10,598	78.5
All Other	49,998	9.8	89,052	11.3	39,054	78.1

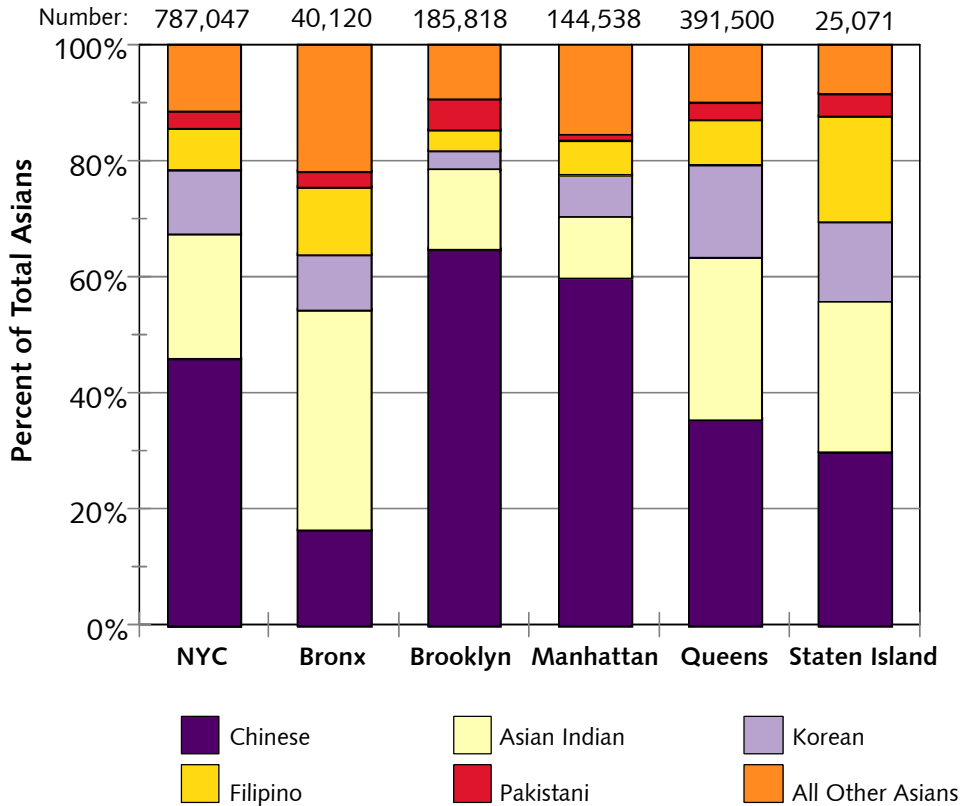
NYC2000 ♦ **Asian Subgroups in New York City**

- ♦ Asians saw the largest growth (54 percent) of any racial group, increasing from 510,000 in 1990 to 787,000 in 2000.
- ♦ The Chinese increased at about the same rate as the Asian population overall, from 239,000 in 1990 to 361,500 in the year 2000. They continued to be the largest Asian subgroup, comprising 46 percent of the total Asian population.
- ♦ Asian Indians, the second largest Asian subgroup, increased 81 percent, from 94,600 in 1990 to 170,900 in 2000. They accounted for more than one-in-five Asians in 2000. It is important to keep in mind that this increase reflects not only growing immigration from the Indian subcontinent, but also flows of those of Asian Indian descent from Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.
- ♦ Koreans and Filipinos were the third and fourth largest Asian subgroups, comprising 11 percent and seven percent, respectively, of the Asian population. However, this reflected a small drop in their share, compared to 1990, as both groups failed to keep pace with the total Asian increase
- ♦ The number of Pakistanis grew from 13,500 in 1990 to 24,100 in 2000. This 79 percent increase was largely due to heavy immigration from Pakistan, an increasingly important source of immigrants to New York City.

TABLE 21
Major Asian Subgroups
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

	NYC	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Total Asian Only	787,047	40,120	185,818	144,538	391,500	25,071
Chinese	361,531	6,585	120,662	86,974	139,820	7,490
Asian Indian	170,899	15,258	25,404	14,630	109,114	6,493
Korean	86,473	3,845	6,210	10,848	62,130	3,440
Filipino	54,993	4,695	6,534	8,654	30,520	4,590
Pakistani	24,099	1,042	9,903	952	11,210	992
All Other Asians	89,052	8,695	17,105	22,480	38,706	2,066

FIGURE 21
Major Asian Subgroups
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

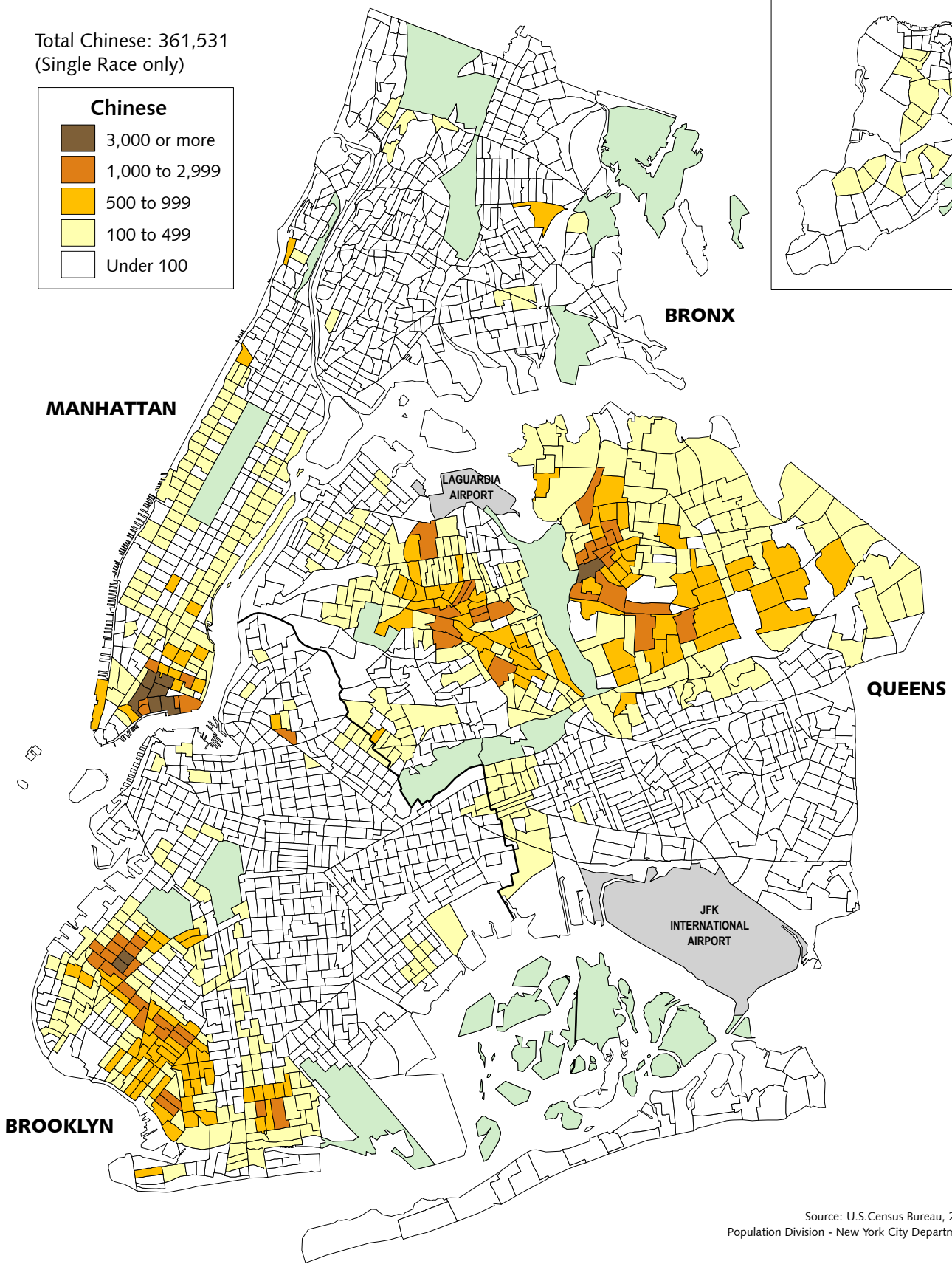
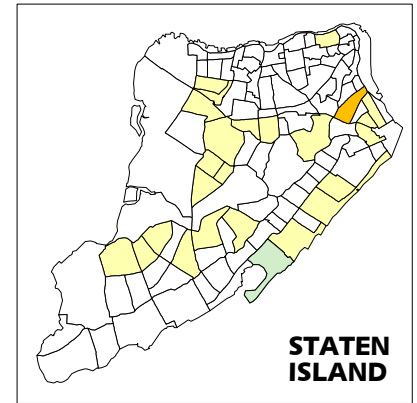
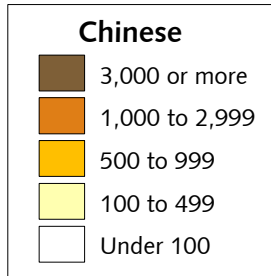


NYC2000 ♦ Asian Subgroups by Borough

- ♦ Queens was home to 391,500 Asians, or one-half of all Asians in the city. As might be expected from its race and ethnic profile, no one subgroup dominates the Asian population of Queens. The largest subgroup was Chinese (36 percent), with Asian Indians (28 percent) and Koreans (16 percent) comprising the second and third largest subgroups, respectively.
- ♦ In Brooklyn, the Chinese accounted for almost two-thirds of the 185,800 Asians in 2000, the largest share of any borough. The next largest groups, Asian Indians and Pakistanis, accounted for just 14 percent and five percent of Asians, respectively.
- ♦ In Manhattan, the Chinese are 60 percent of the borough's 144,500 Asians. Asian Indians and Japanese each account for 10 percent of the Asian population in the borough.
- ♦ The Asian population of the Bronx is relatively small (40,100 or just five percent of the total Asian population in the city). The largest subgroup is Asian Indian, at 38 percent of the total Asian population. The Chinese and Filipinos make up another 16 and 12 percent, respectively. The large "other Asian" sub-group includes a substantial Vietnamese population totaling 3,000, or nearly eight percent of the borough's Asians in 2000.
- ♦ Asians numbered 25,100 in Staten Island, and the Chinese (30 percent) and Asian Indians (26 percent) accounted for over one-half of the Asian population in the borough.

FIGURE 22
Number of Chinese by Census Tract
New York City, 2000

Total Chinese: 361,531
 (Single Race only)



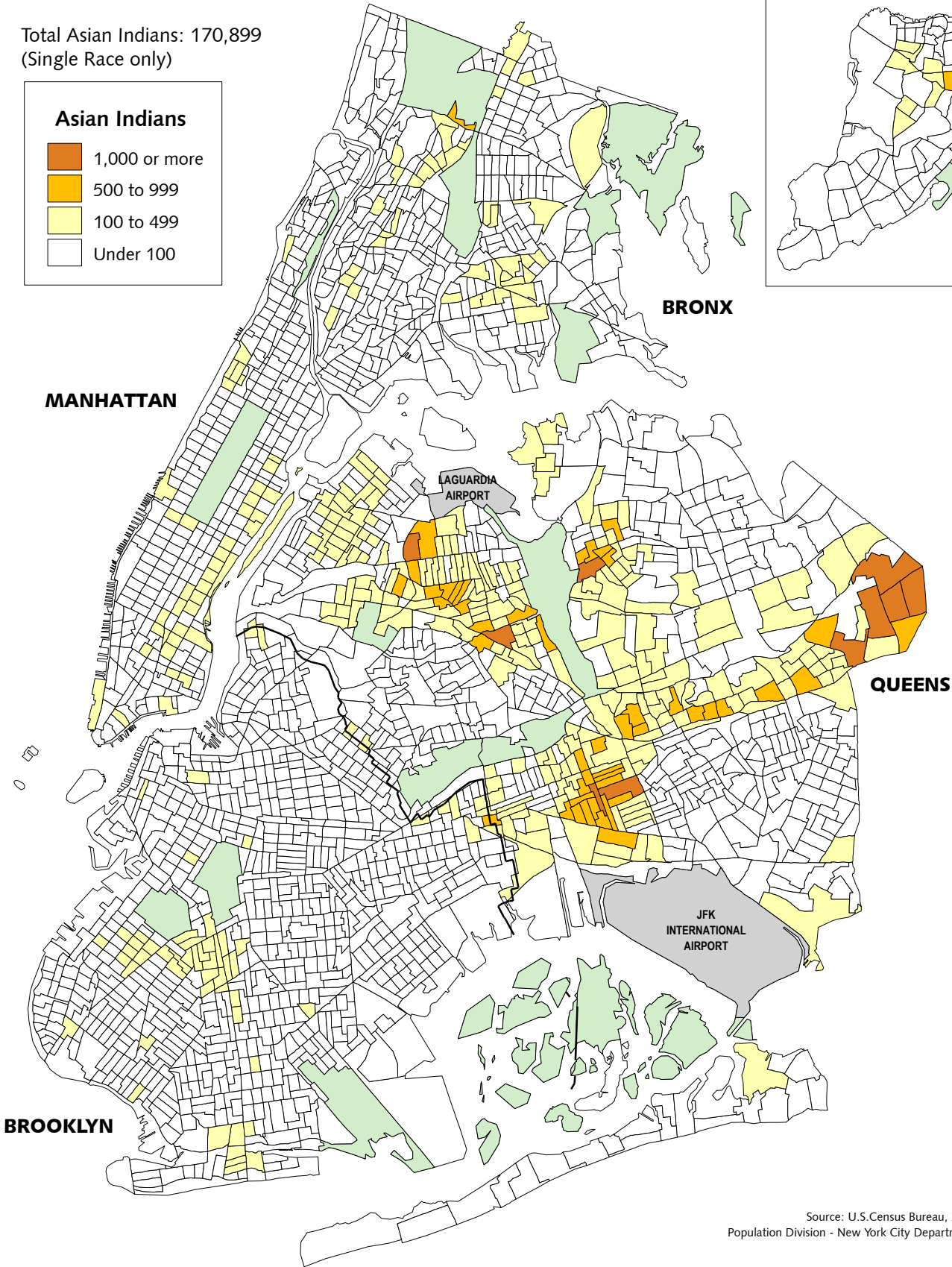
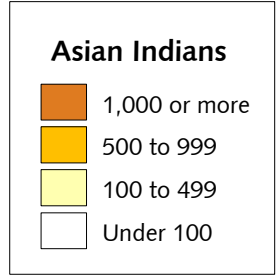
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
 Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Chinese Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Chinese concentrations were greatest in the city's three Chinatowns: the original in Lower Manhattan; Flushing, Queens; and Sunset Park, Brooklyn.
- ✦ Other concentrations existed in Dyker Heights, Bensonhurst, and Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn, and the Queens neighborhoods of Queensboro Hill, Kew Gardens, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights.

FIGURE 23
Number of Asian Indians by Census Tract
New York City, 2000

Total Asian Indians: 170,899
 (Single Race only)



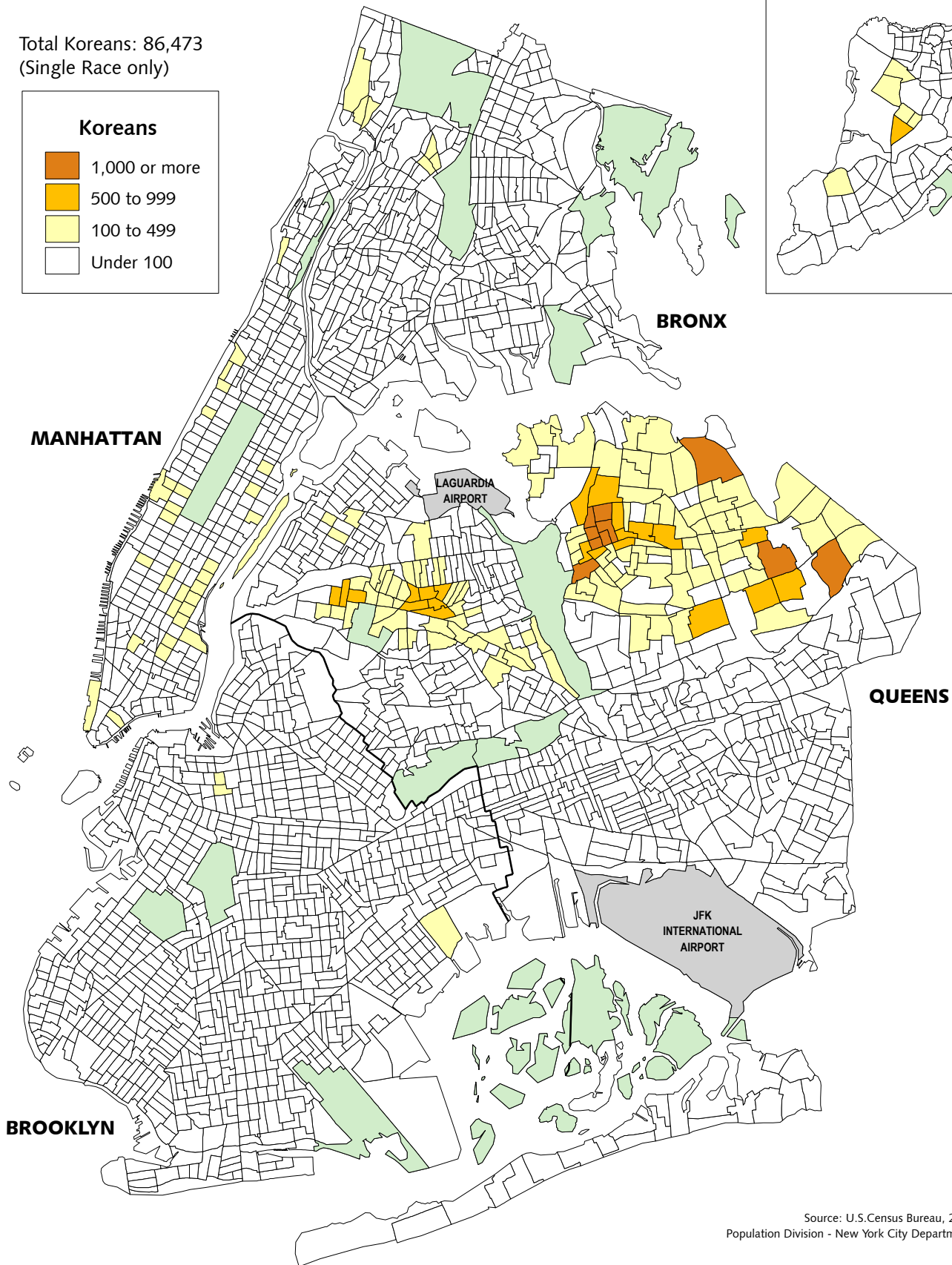
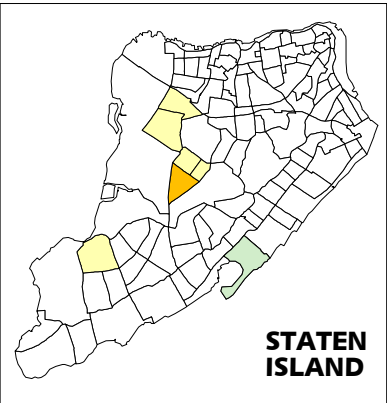
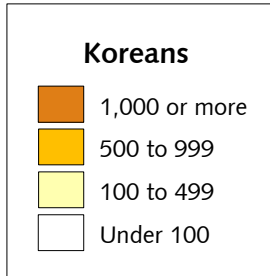
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
 Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Asian Indian Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Nearly two-thirds of the Asian Indian population lived in Queens. Neighborhoods with a large Asian Indian presence included Glen Oaks, Downtown Flushing, Floral Park, Richmond Hill/ South Richmond Hill, Rego Park, Bellerose, and Jackson Heights. New Springville in Staten Island also had a significant Asian Indian presence.
- ✦ Richmond Hill and its environs was the primary area of settlement of Guyanese immigrants of Asian Indian descent.

FIGURE 24 Number of Koreans by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Total Koreans: 86,473
(Single Race only)



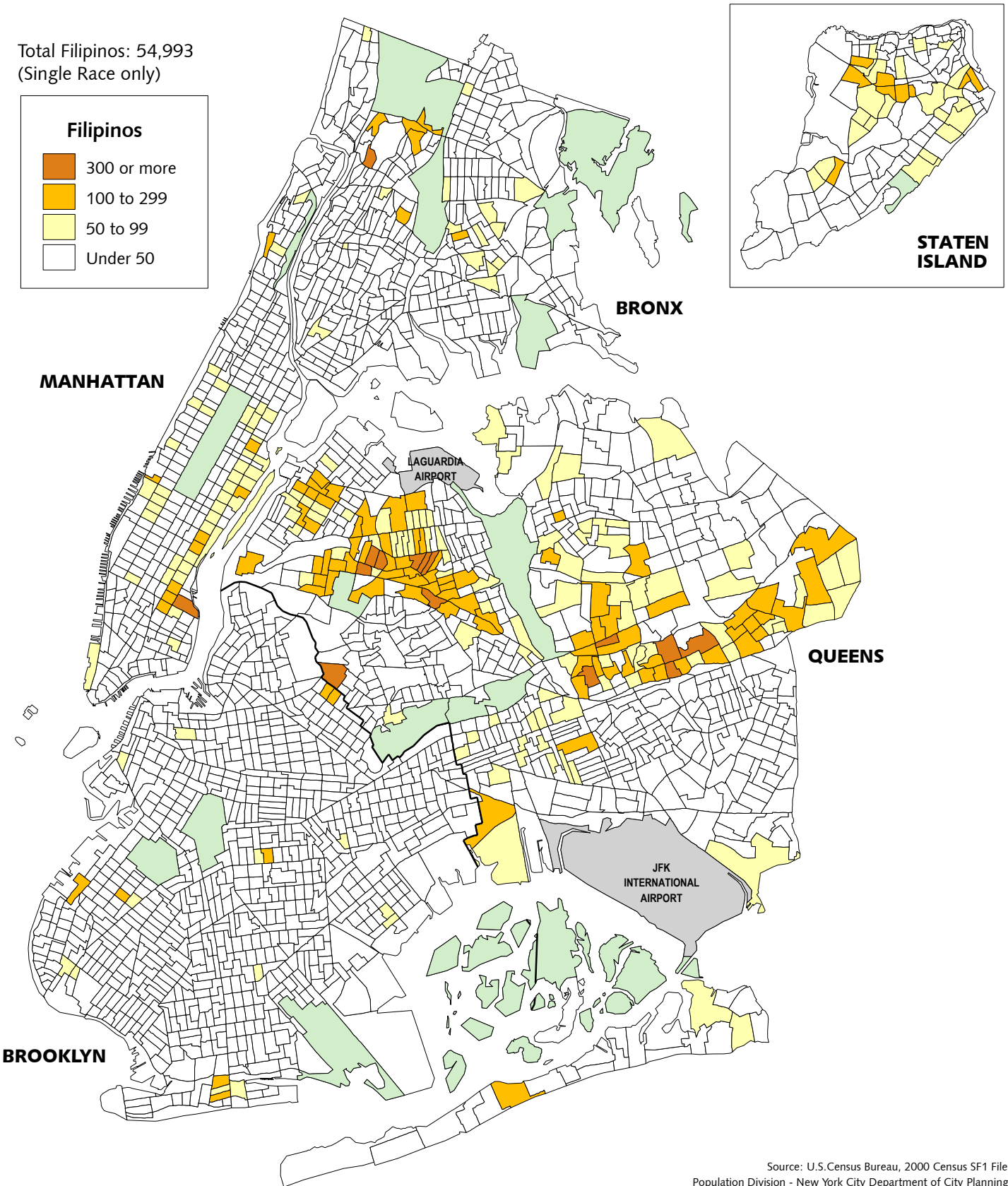
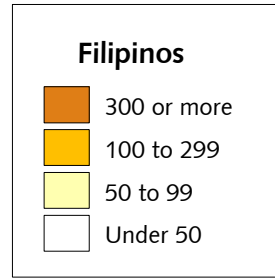
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Korean Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Over seventy percent of all Koreans live in Queens, in neighborhoods such as Flushing, Bay Terrace, Murray Hill, Bayside, and Douglaston. Smaller concentrations were found in Sunnyside and Woodside.

FIGURE 25 Number of Filipinos by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Total Filipinos: 54,993
(Single Race only)

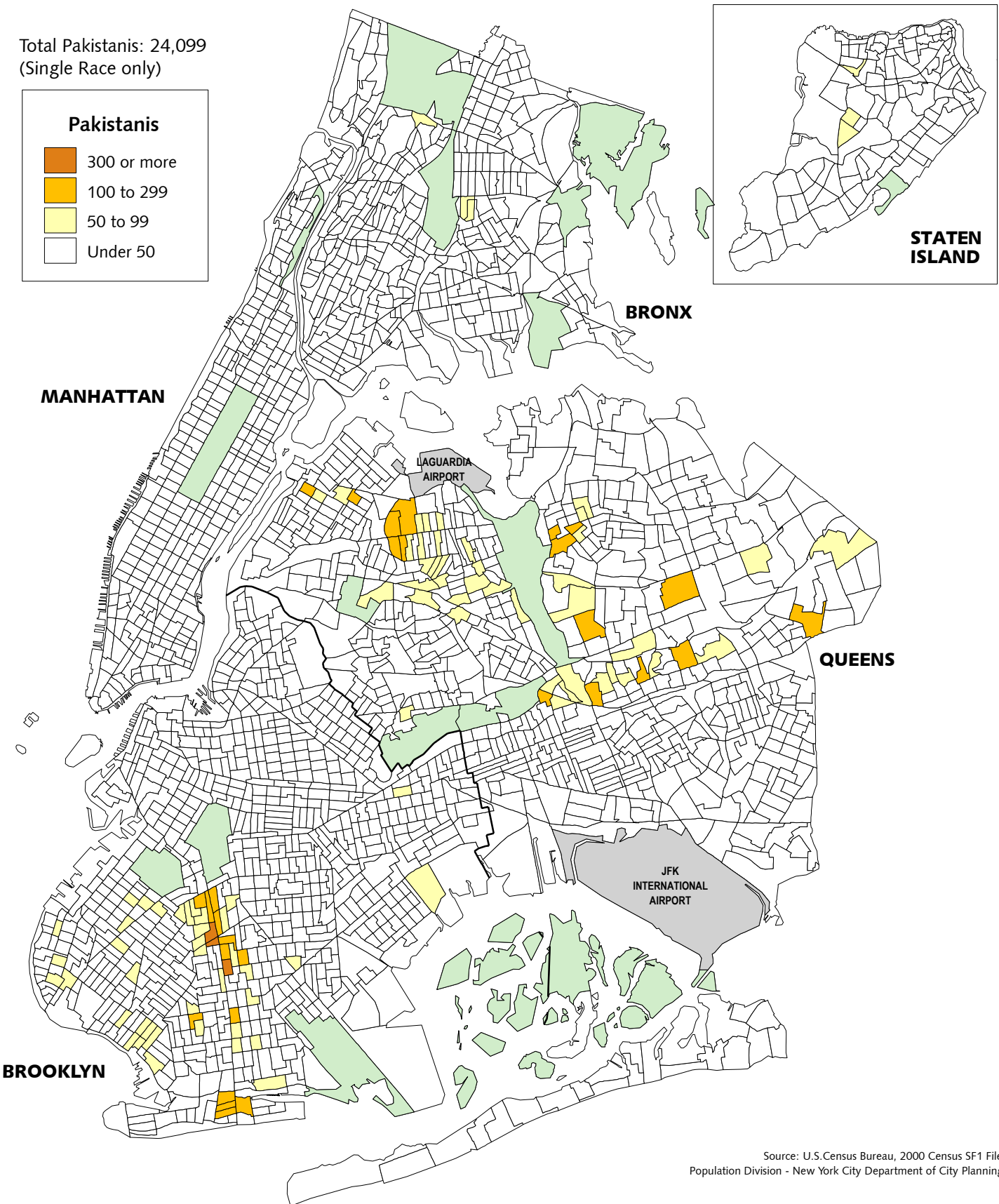
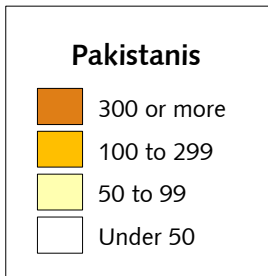


NYC2000 ✦ **Filipino Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Over one-half of the 55,000 Filipinos in New York City lived in Queens. Neighborhoods with a substantial Filipino presence were centered around Queens Boulevard, and included Sunnyside, Woodside, Elmhurst, Rego Park, Forest Hills, Ridgewood, Holliswood, Jamaica Estates, and Briarwood.
- ✦ Smaller Filipino concentrations were present in the East Village in Manhattan, University Heights and Bedford Park in the Bronx, and New Springville in Staten Island.

FIGURE 26 Number of Pakistanis by Census Tract New York City, 2000

Total Pakistanis: 24,099
(Single Race only)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2000 ✦ **Pakistani Neighborhood Concentrations**

- ✦ Queens was home to 47 percent of Pakistanis in the city, and another 41 percent lived in Brooklyn.
- ✦ Neighborhoods of concentrations included Fresh Meadows and Jackson Heights in Queens, and Midwood, and Brighton Beach in Brooklyn.

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