

# NYC2000

Results from the 2000 Census

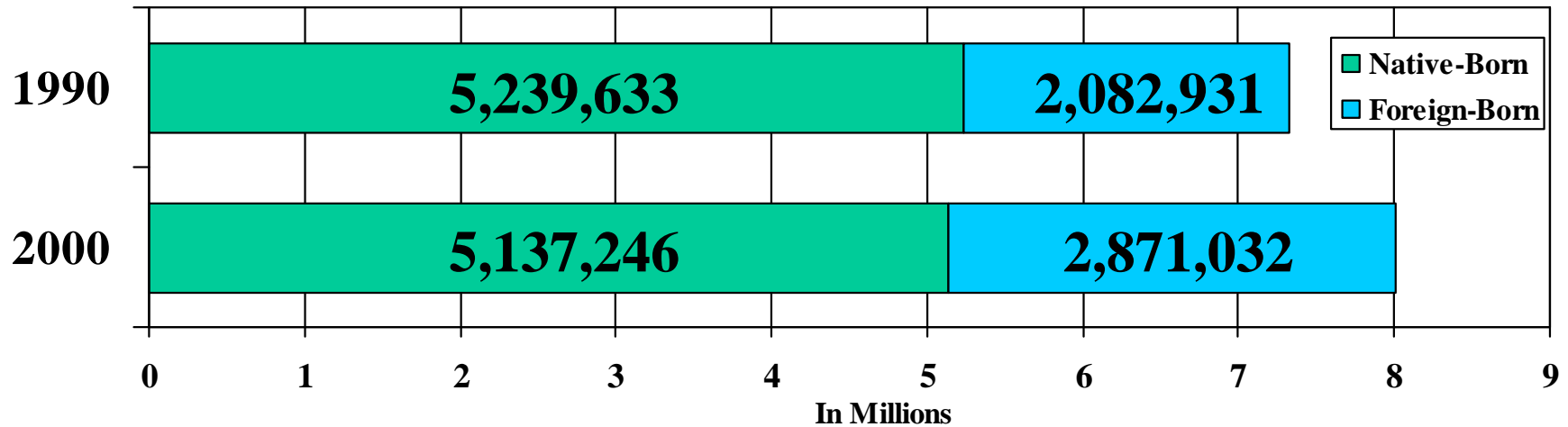
## Socioeconomic Characteristics



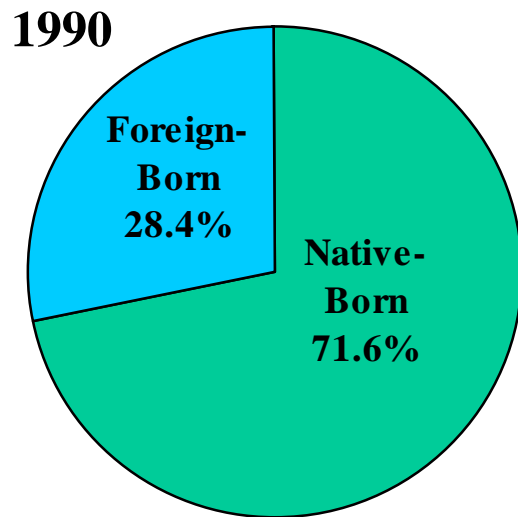
# **Social Characteristics**

- **Nativity**
- **Language**
- **Region of Birth**
- **English Proficiency**
- **Ancestry**
- **Educational Attainment**

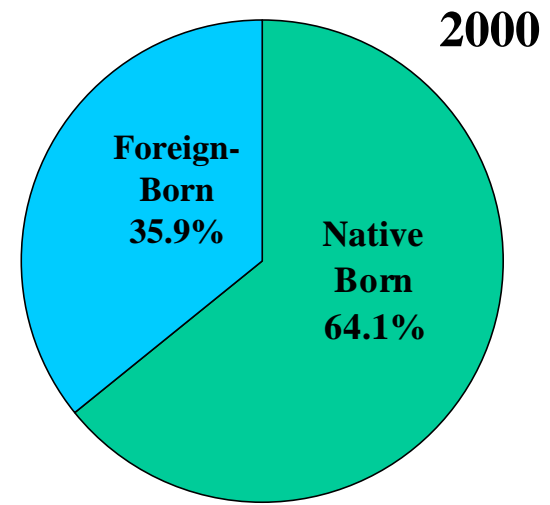
# Total Population by Nativity New York City, 1990 - 2000



## Distribution of Population by Nativity 1990 - 2000

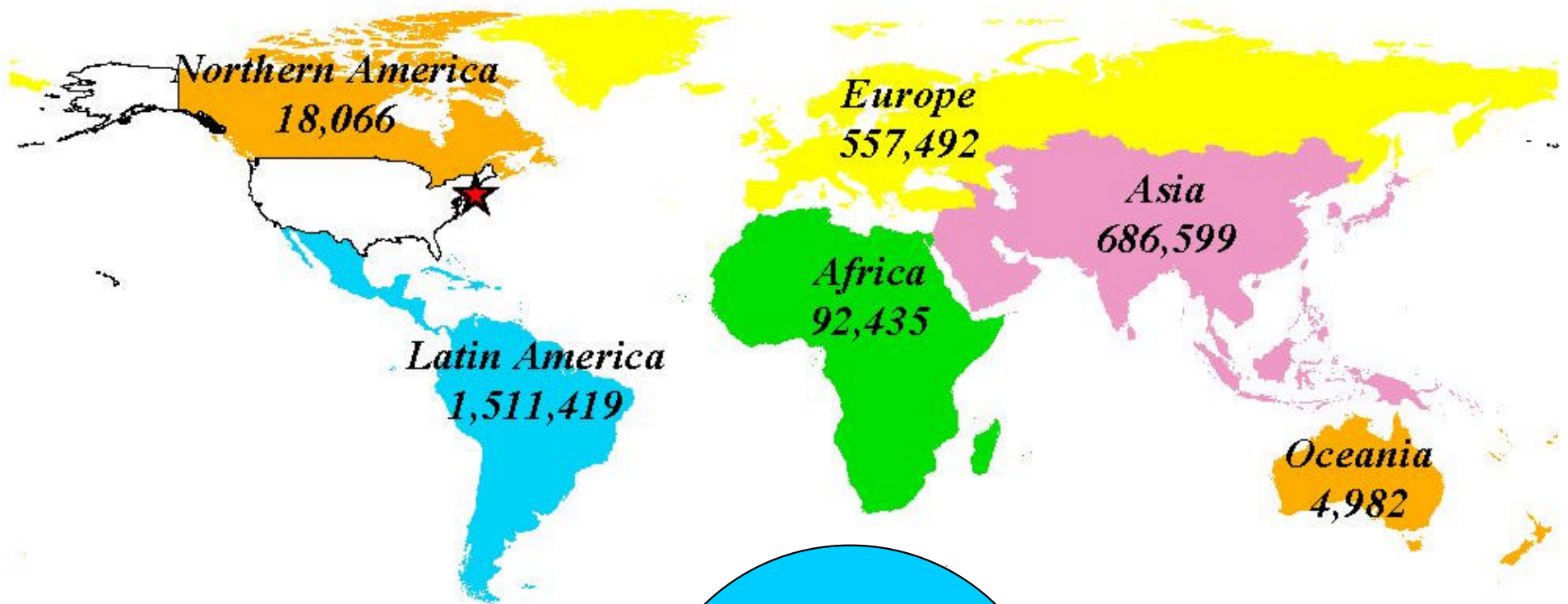


Total Population: 7,322,564

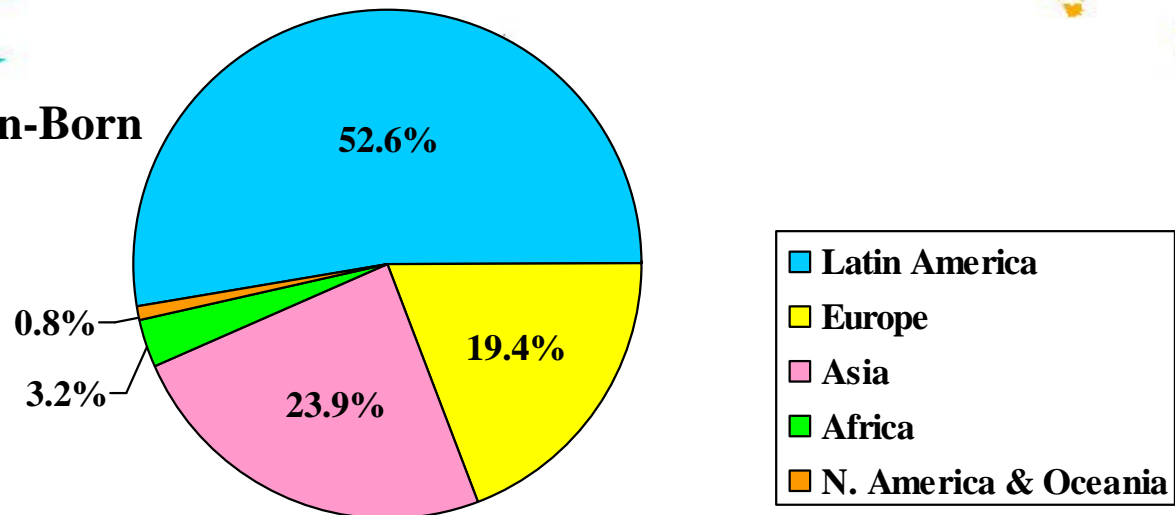


Total Population: 8,008,278

# Region of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population New York City, 2000
















**Distribution of the Foreign-Born  
by Region of Birth, 2000**



**Foreign-Born Population: 2,871,032**

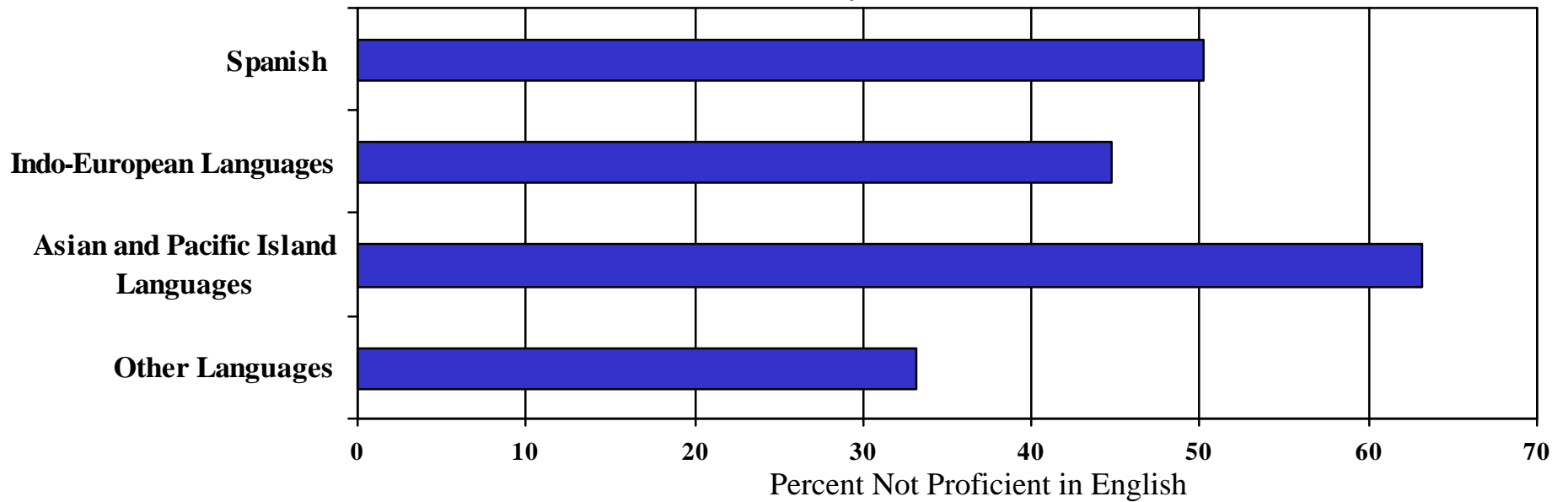
# Major Ancestry Groups

## New York City, 1990 - 2000

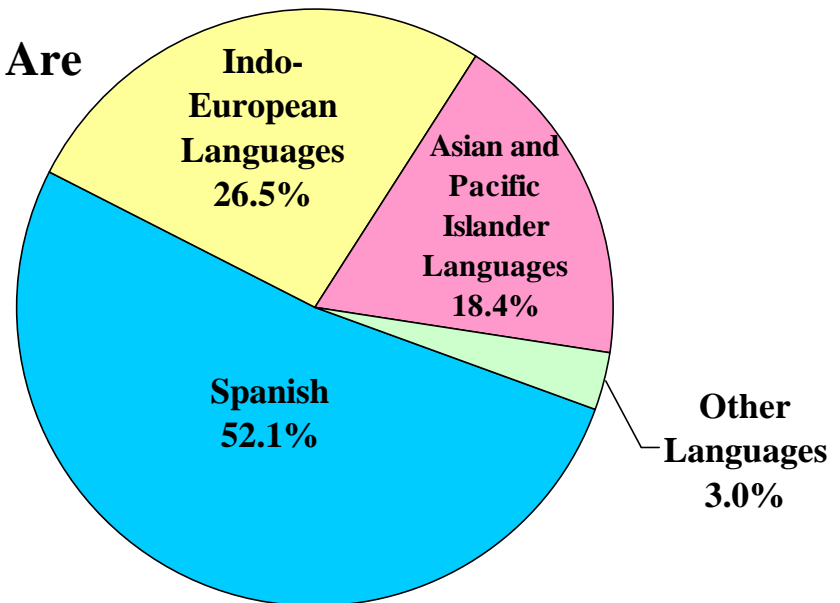
Ancestry Group	1990 Number	2000 Number	Percent Change 1990 - 2000
 Italian	838,780	692,739	-17.4
 West Indian	391,744	549,664	40.3
 Irish	535,846	421,646	-21.3
 German	395,230	255,536	-35.3
 Russian	298,936	243,015	-18.7
 Polish	296,809	213,447	-28.1
 English	172,709	124,821	-27.7
 Sub-Saharan African	53,710	122,425	127.9
 Greek	82,690	80,145	-3.1
 Arab	51,577	70,965	37.6
 Ukrainian	31,861	62,695	96.8
 French	64,231	53,295	-17.0
 Hungarian	75,721	48,879	-35.4

# English Language Proficiency of Speakers of Selected Language Groups

## New York City, 2000

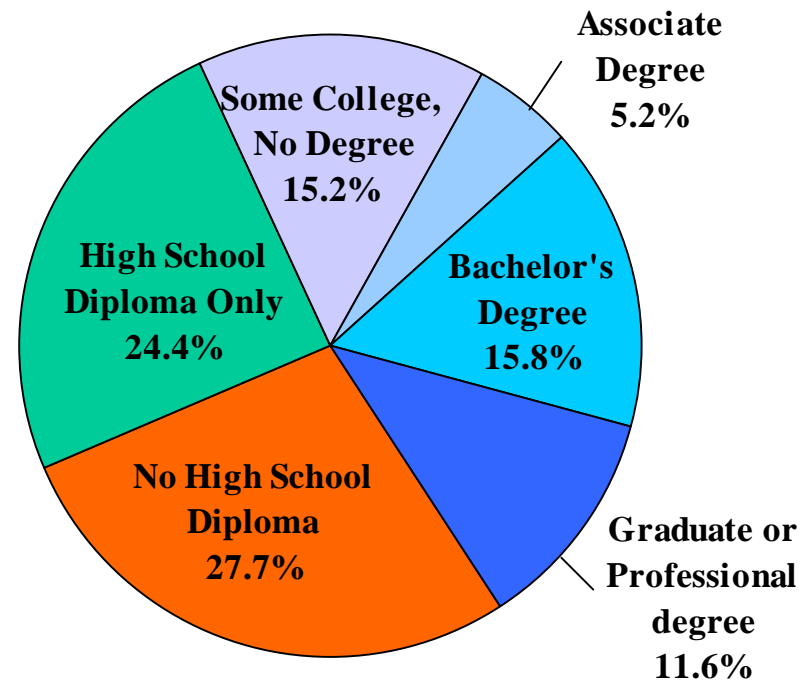


### Native Language of Those Who Are Not Proficient in English, 2000



Persons Not Proficient in English: 1,768,977

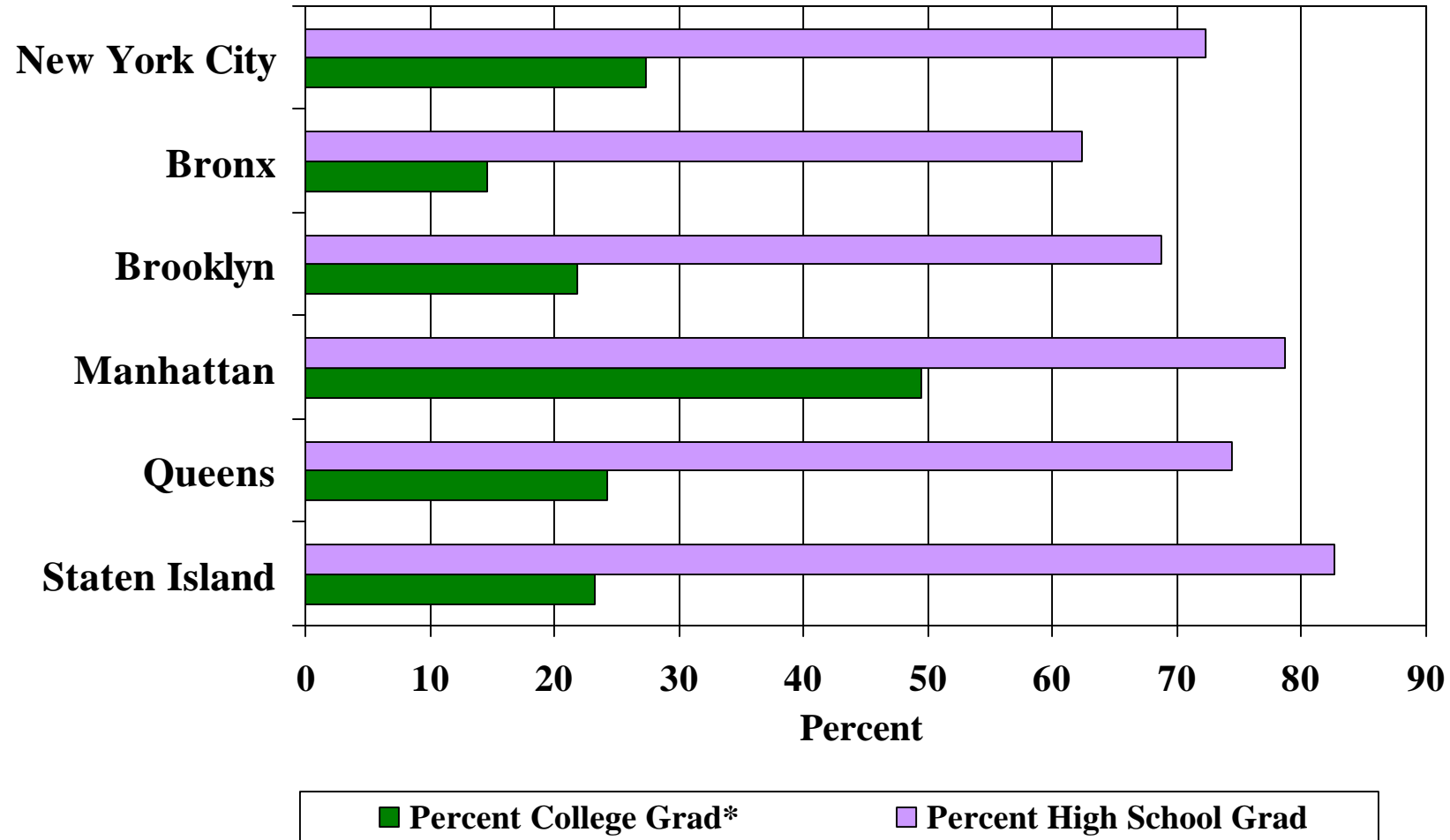
# Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over New York City, 2000



**Population 25 Years and Over: 5,276,946**

	1990	2000	Percent Change 1990 – 2000
<b>Total Population 25 Years and Over</b>	<b>4,884,274</b>	<b>5,276,946</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Not a High school graduate	1,547,147	1,462,690	-5.8
High school graduate or higher	3,337,127	3,814,256	14.3
High school graduate only	1,285,196	1,289,335	0.3
Some college, no degree	704,762	801,572	13.7
Associate degree	224,841	276,516	23.0
Bachelor's degree	631,961	834,558	32.1
Graduate or Professional degree	490,367	612,275	24.9

# Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over New York City and Boroughs, 2000



\*Bachelor's degree or higher



# **Labor Force and Employment**

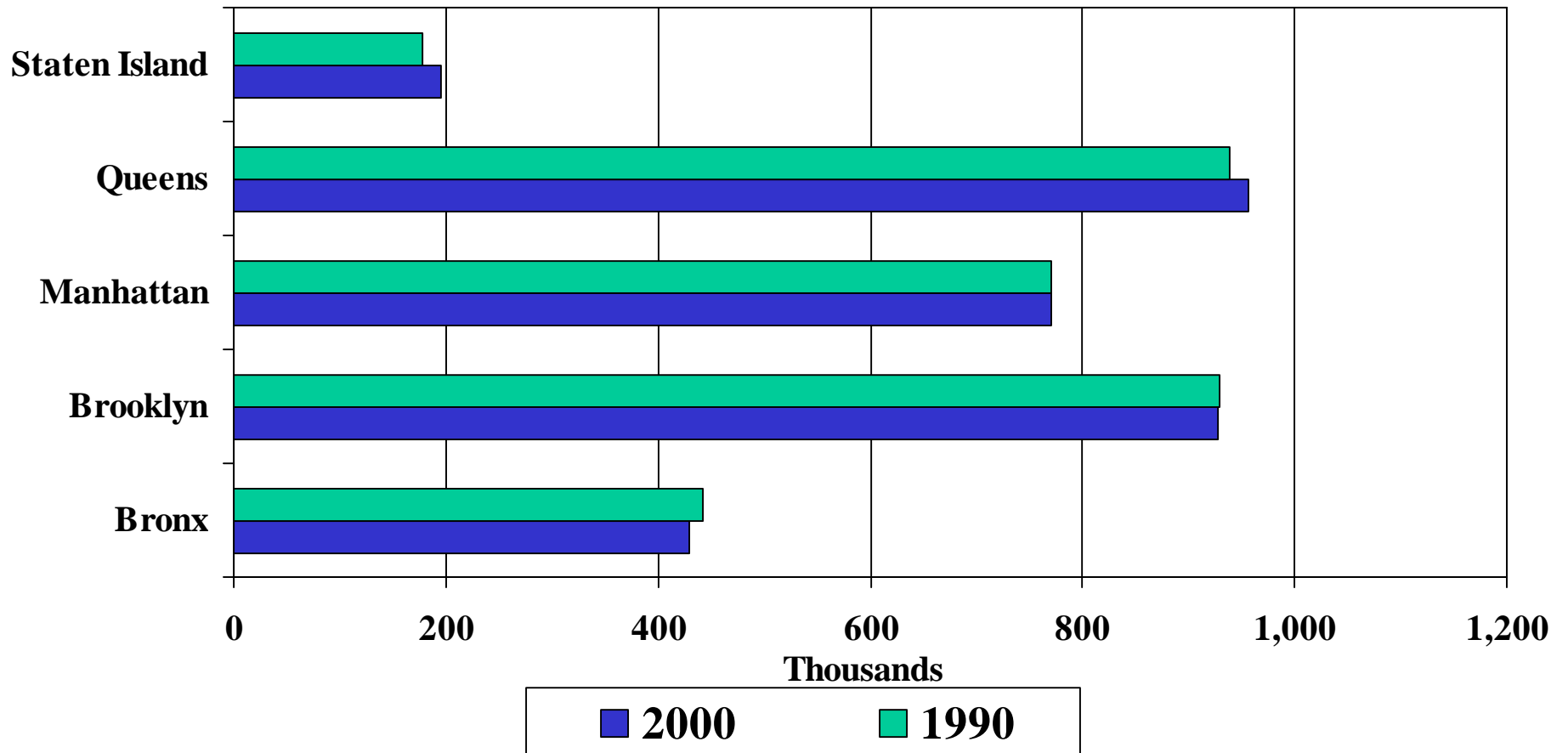
- o Employed Persons

- o Labor Force Participation Rates

- o Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Sex

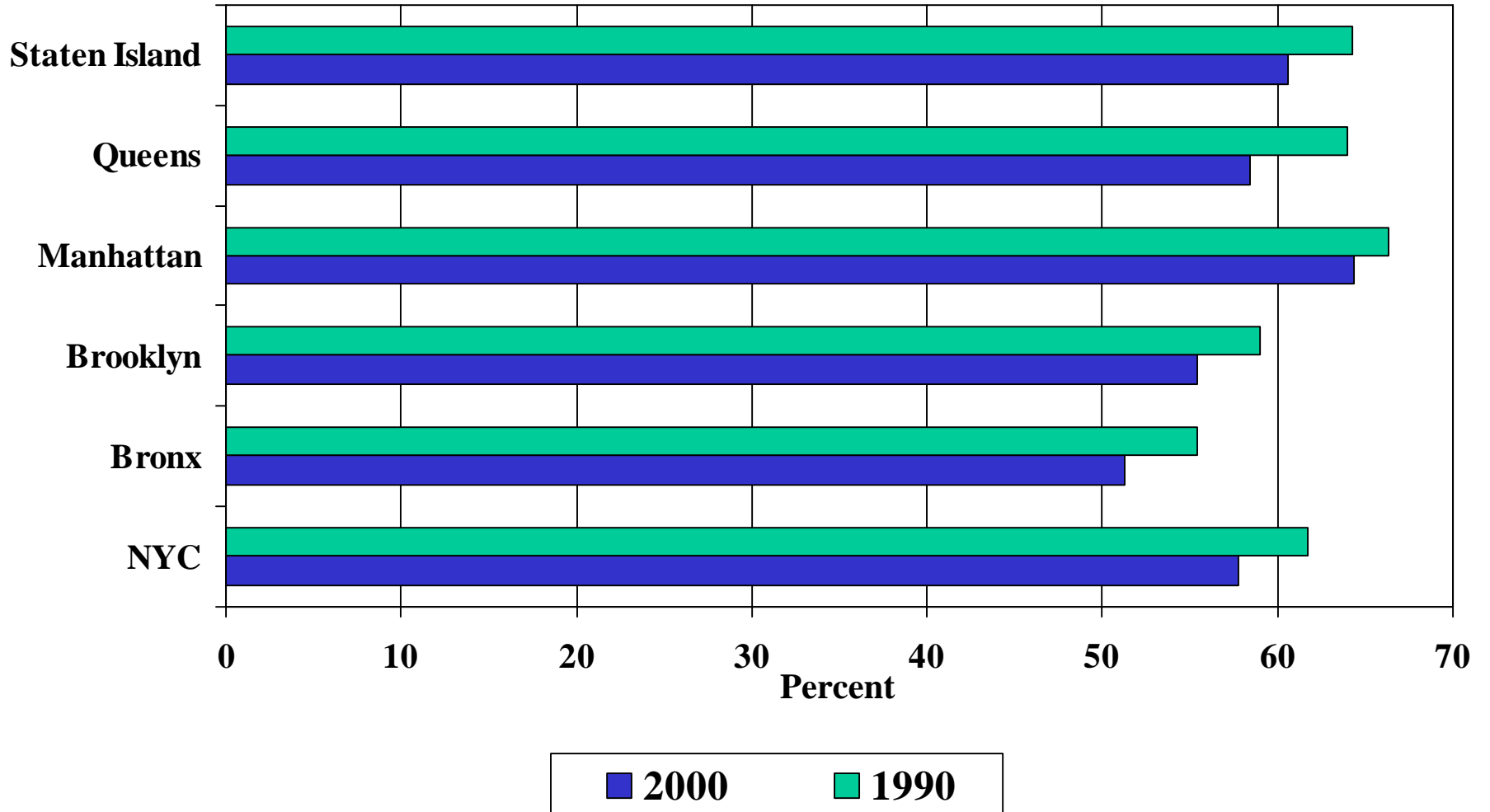
# Employed Persons 16 Years and Over New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000

New York City	
1990	2000
3,257,637	3,277,825



# Percent in the Labor Force - Persons 16 and over

## New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000



# Total and Employed Population 16 Years and Over New York City and Surrounding Counties, 1990 - 2000

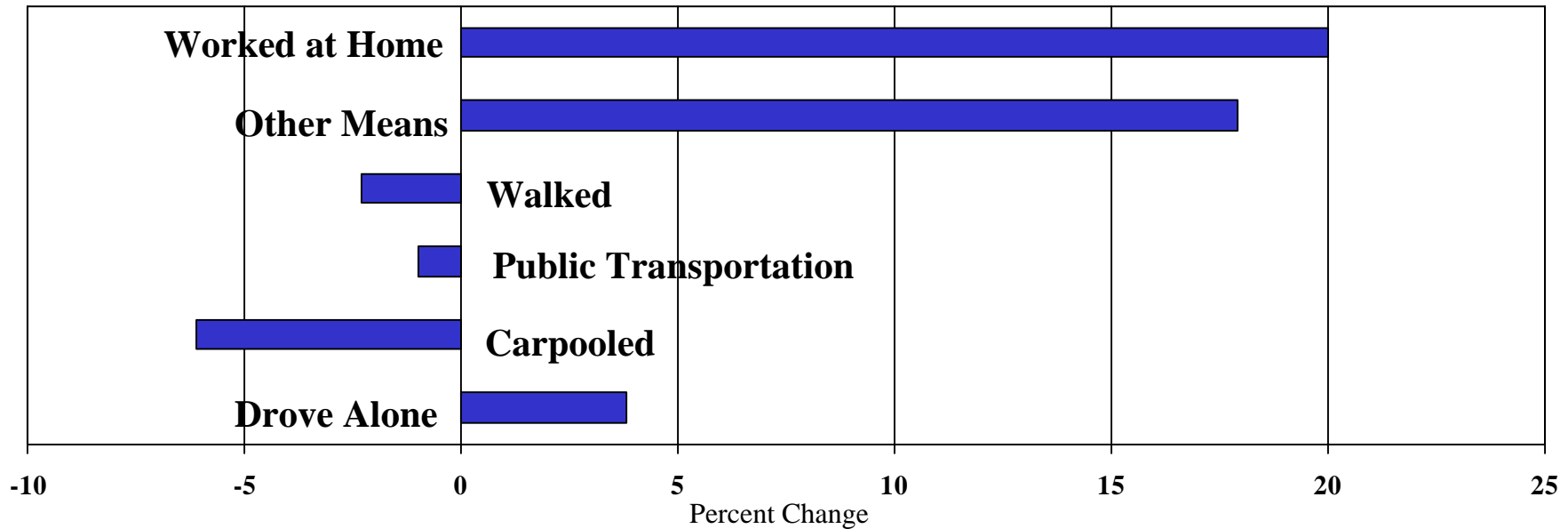
	Population 16 Years and Over			Census Employed		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
<b>New York City</b>	5,817,015	6,279,431	7.9	3,257,637	3,277,825	0.6
<b>Westchester County</b>	706,187	716,252	1.4	445,942	432,600	-3.0
<b>Rockland County</b>	204,380	214,669	5.0	136,170	135,262	-0.7
<b>Nassau County</b>	1,039,774	1,041,416	0.2	661,486	631,188	-4.6
<b>Suffolk County</b>	1,033,464	1,086,848	5.2	665,182	683,062	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,800,820</b>	<b>9,338,616</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5,166,417</b>	<b>5,159,937</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

# Employed Population Using Census and Administrative Data

## New York City and Surrounding Counties, 1990 - 2000

	Census Employed			Payroll Jobs & Self-Employed		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
<b>New York City</b>	3,257,637	3,277,825	0.6	3,892,066	4,175,621	7.3
<b>Westchester County</b>	445,942	432,600	-3.0	475,508	498,431	4.8
<b>Rockland County</b>	136,170	135,262	-0.7	119,848	130,474	8.9
<b>Nassau County</b>	661,486	631,188	-4.6	704,317	732,565	4.0
<b>Suffolk County</b>	665,182	683,062	2.7	602,650	699,223	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,166,417</b>	<b>5,159,937</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>5,794,389</b>	<b>6,236,314</b>	<b>7.6</b>

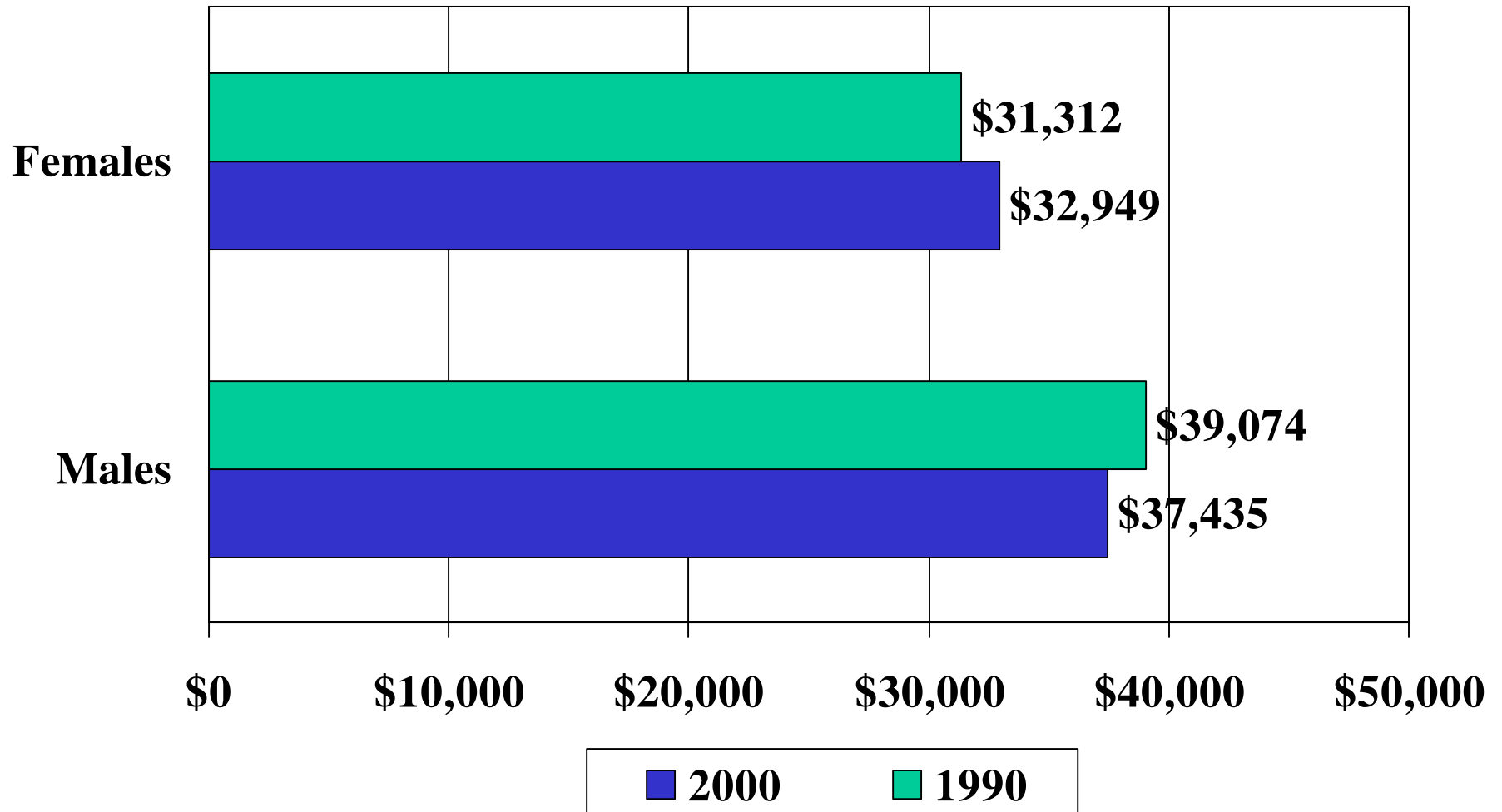
## Percent Change in Mode of Transportation New York City, 1990 - 2000



## Annual Ridership on Subway, Bus and Commuter Railroad

	1990	2000	Percent Change
MTA Subway	1,028,308,000	1,300,378,913	26.5
MTA Bus	467,559,000	698,898,863	49.5
Long Island Railroad	72,359,000	85,339,520	17.9
MetroNorth Railroad	57,641,000	71,847,145	24.6

# Median Earnings of Full Time Workers New York City - 1989 and 1999

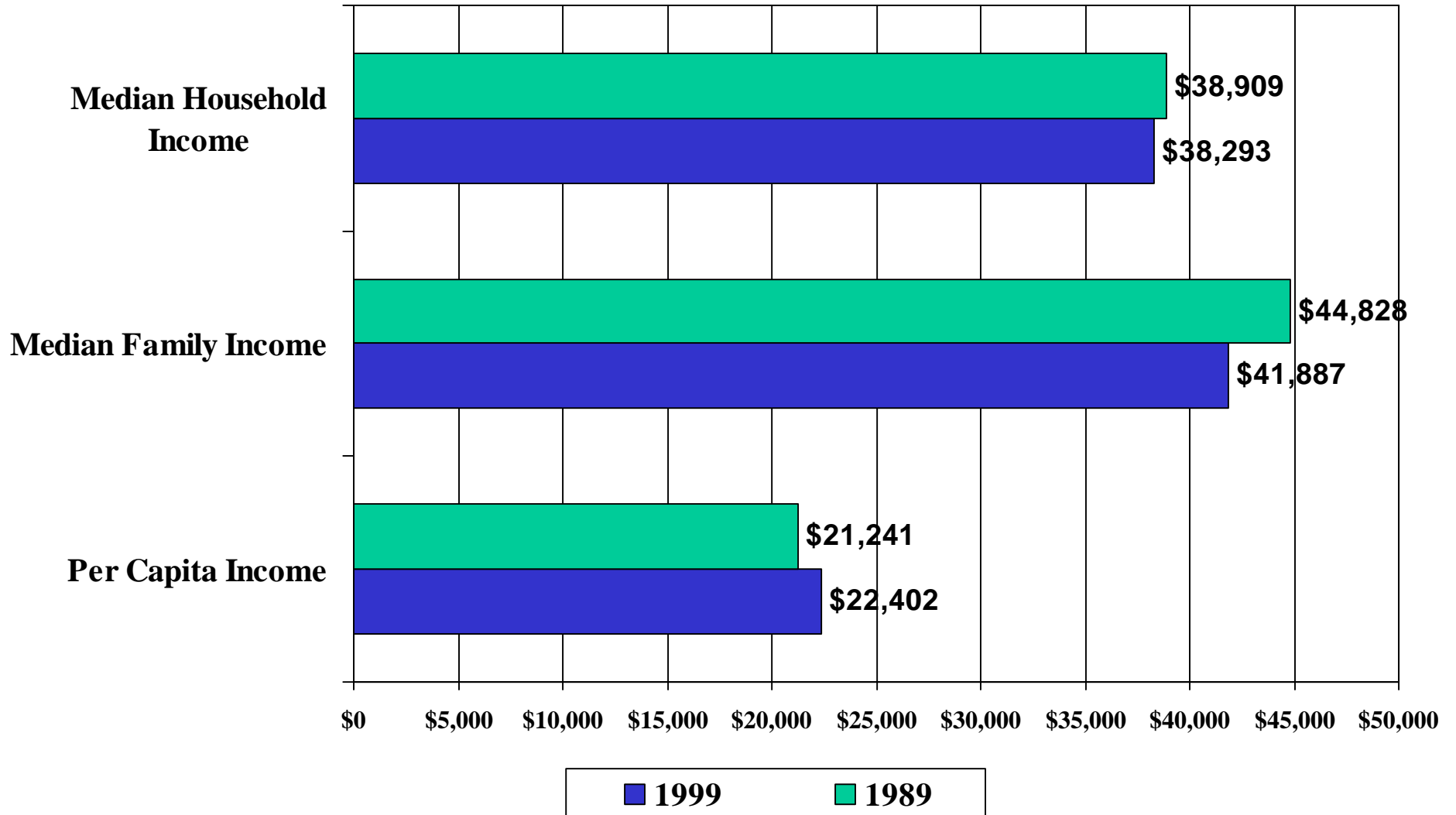


# **Income and Poverty**

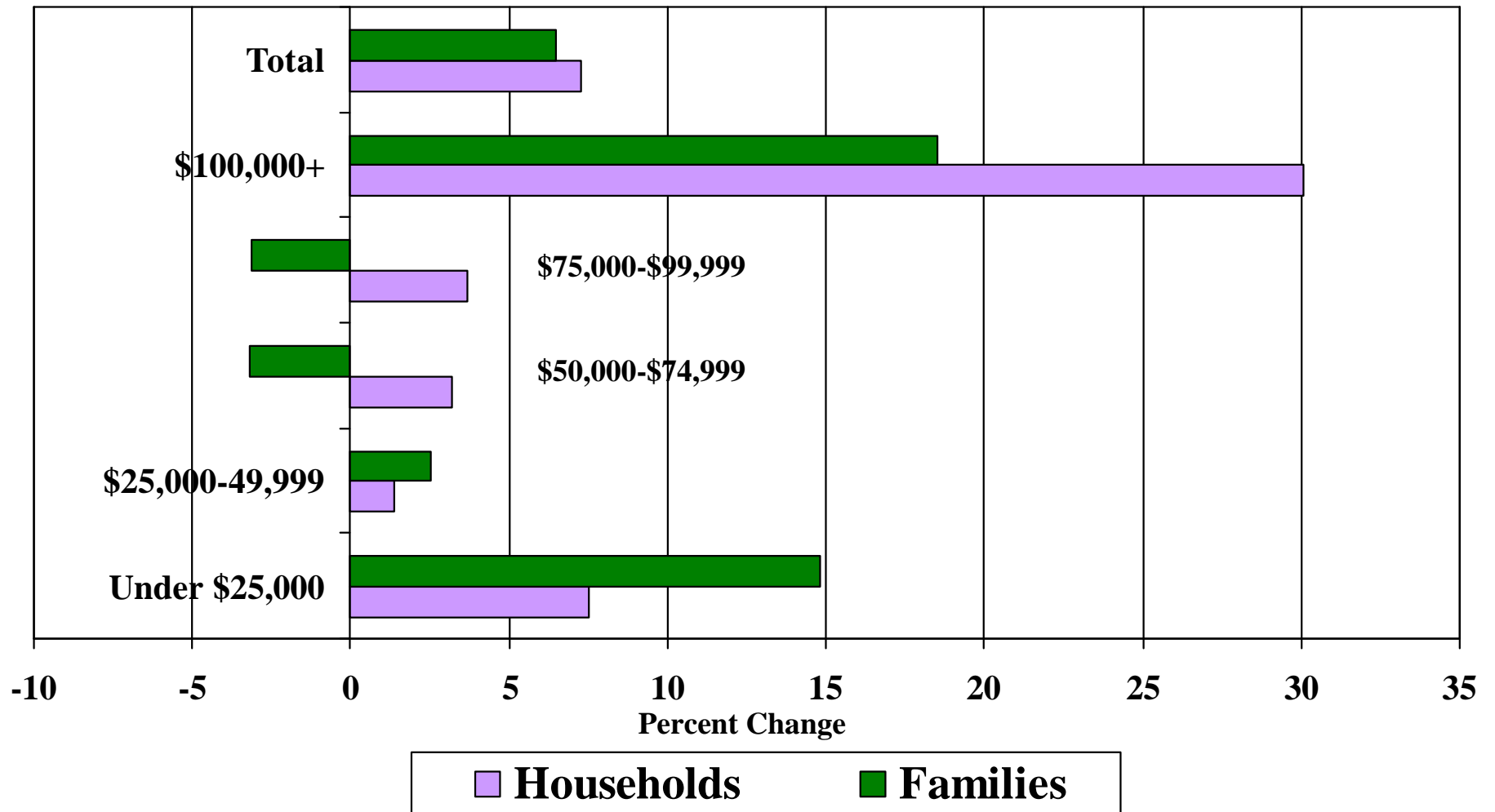
- **Household Income**
- **Family Income**
- **Per Capita Income**
- **Persons Below the Poverty Line**
- **Families Below the Poverty Line**
- **Poverty by Family Type**



# Median Income by Household and Family Type New York City, 1989 - 1999

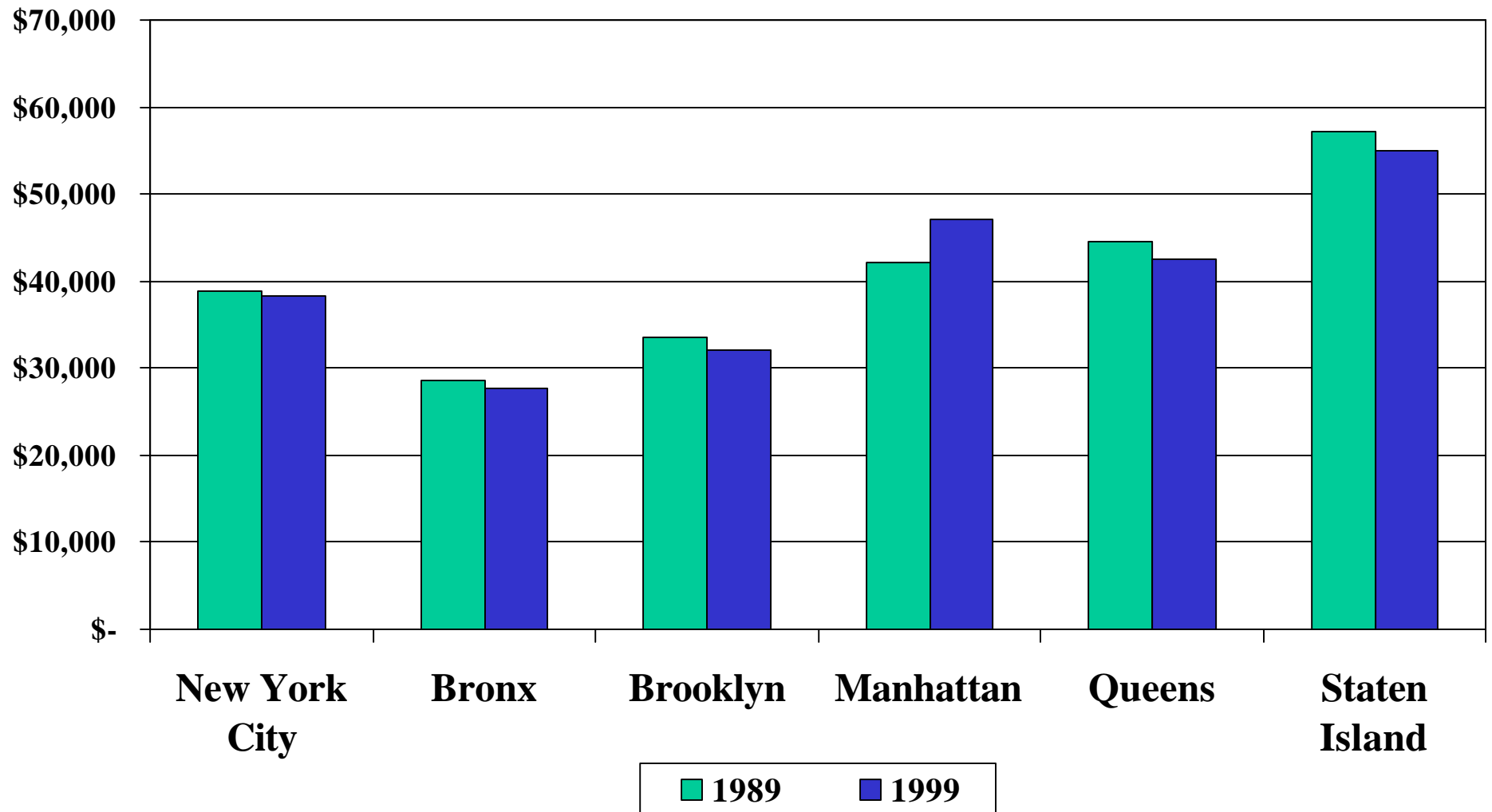


# Percent Change in Households and Families For Selected Income Classes New York City, 1989 - 1999



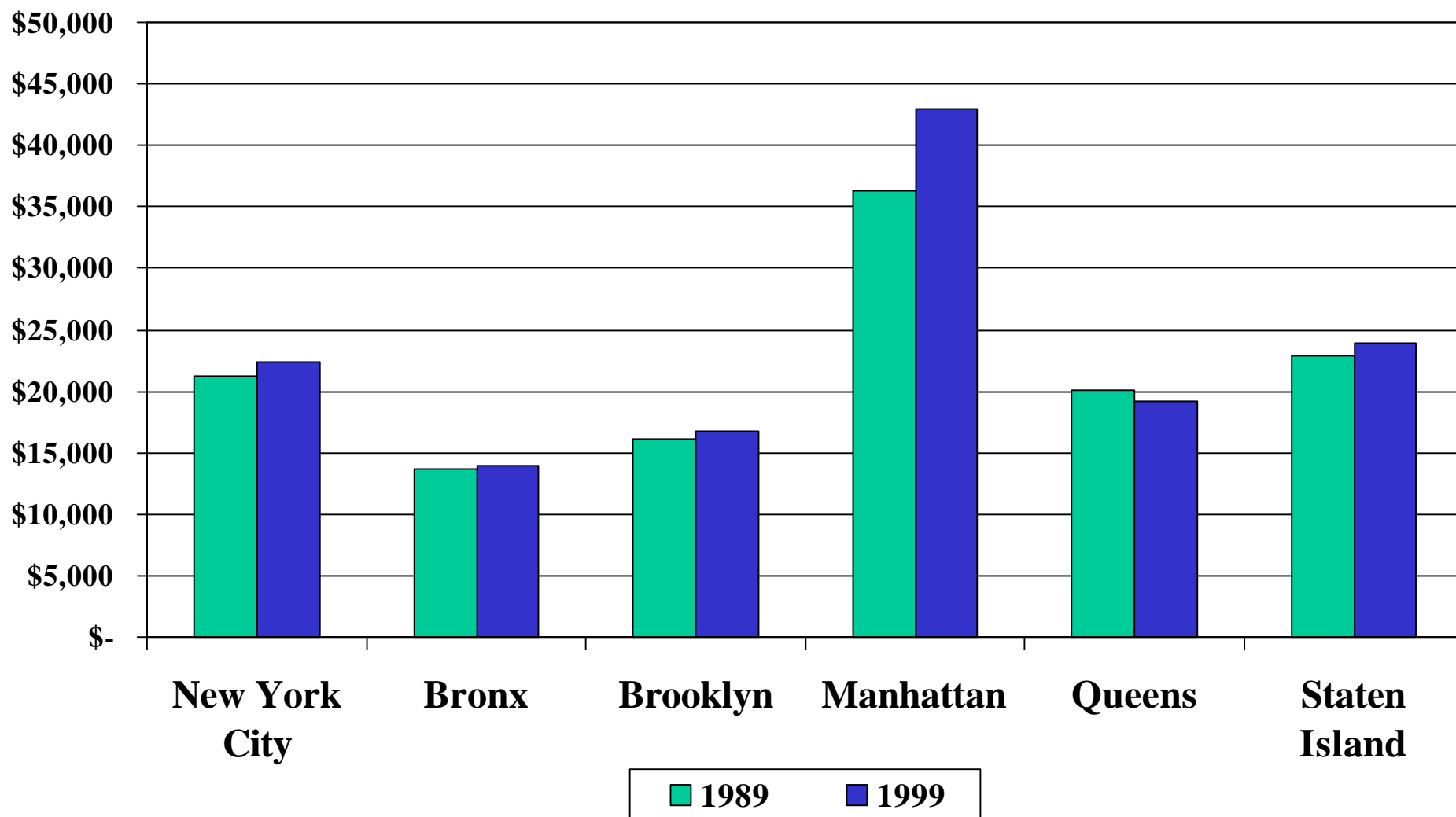
# Median Household Income

## New York City and Boroughs, 1989 – 1999



# Per Capita Income

## New York City and Boroughs, 1989 – 1999



# Census and Administrative Data on Income

## New York City and Boroughs, 1989 - 1999

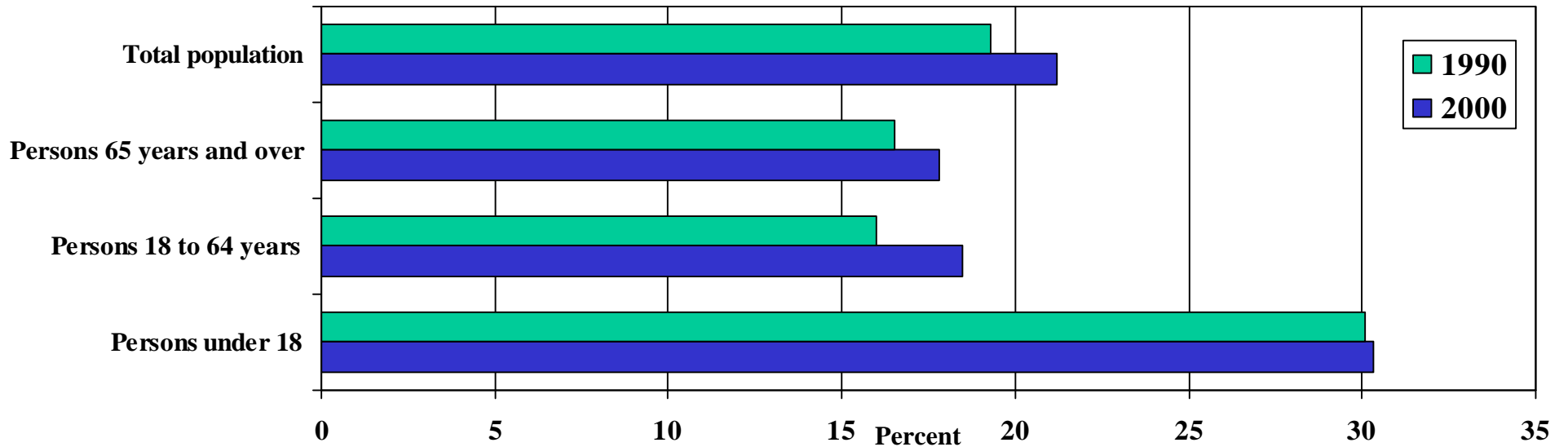
### U.S. Census Per Capita Income

### B.E.A. Per Capita Personal Income

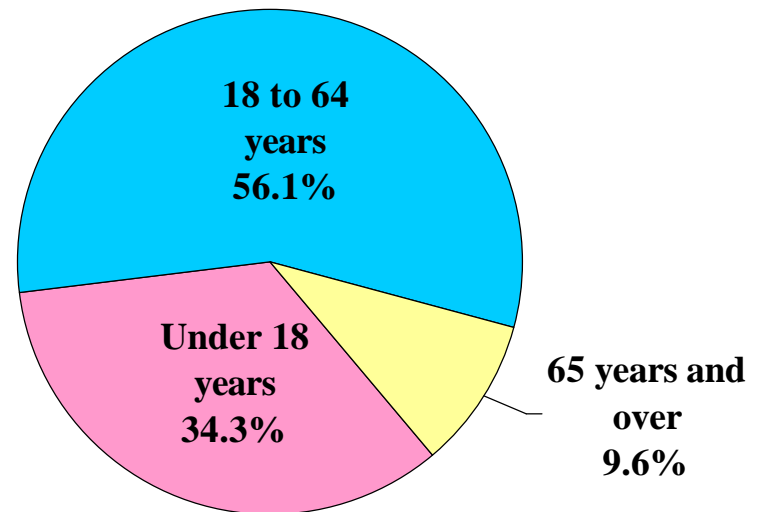
	1989	1999	Percent Change	1989	1999	Percent Change
<b>New York City</b>	\$21,241	\$22,402	5.5	\$30,307	\$37,463	23.6
<b>Bronx</b>	\$13,744	\$13,959	1.6	\$18,474	\$20,319	10.0
<b>Brooklyn</b>	\$16,162	\$16,775	3.8	\$21,517	\$24,596	14.3
<b>Manhattan</b>	\$36,350	\$42,922	18.1	\$55,940	\$81,665	46.0
<b>Queens</b>	\$20,024	\$19,222	-4.0	\$27,342	\$29,095	6.4
<b>Staten Island</b>	\$22,841	\$23,905	4.7	\$28,263	\$31,639	11.9

# Percent Below Poverty Level - Selected Age Groups

## New York City, 1990 - 2000



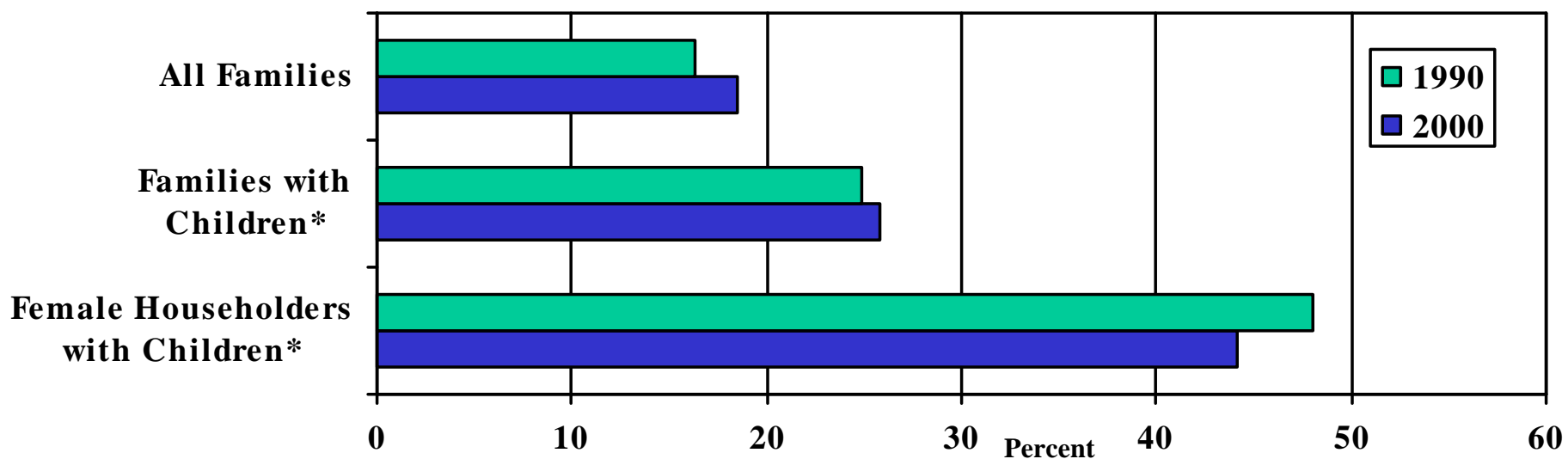
**Age Distribution of Persons Below Poverty, 2000**



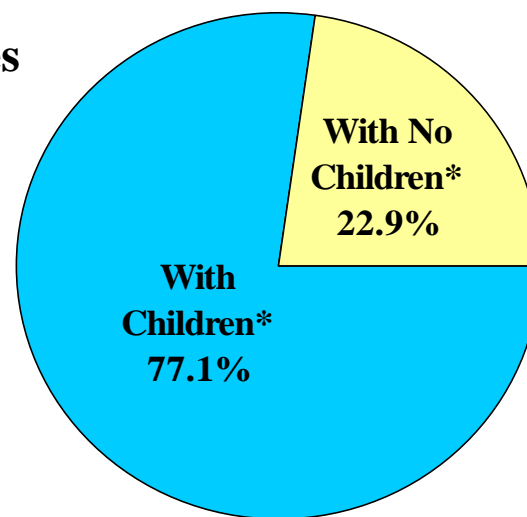
**Persons in Poverty: 1,668,938**

# Percent Below Poverty Level by Family Type

## New York City, 1990 - 2000



**Distribution of Families in Poverty, 2000**

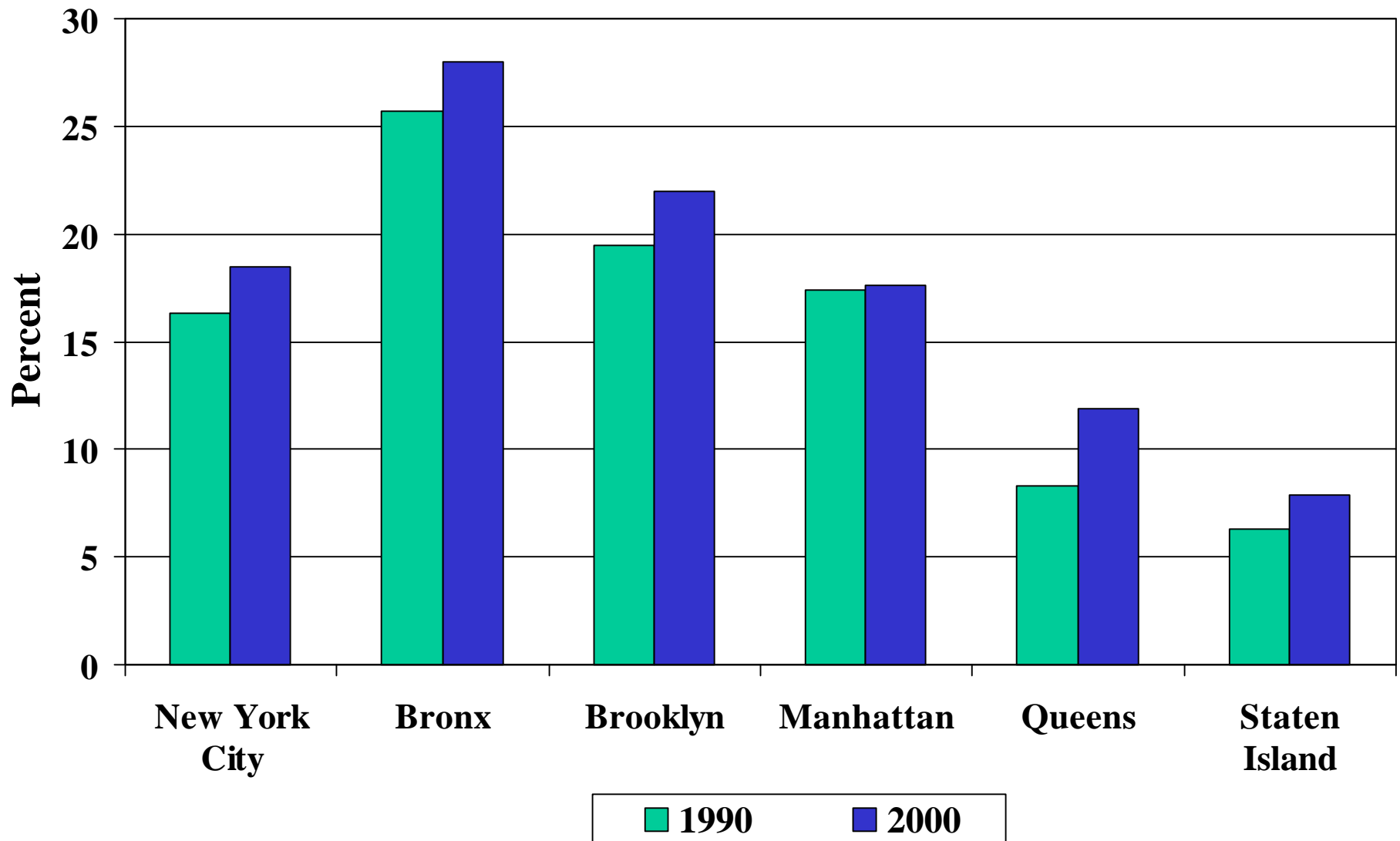


\* Related Children Under 18 Years

**Families in Poverty: 345,834**

# Percent of Families in Poverty

## New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000

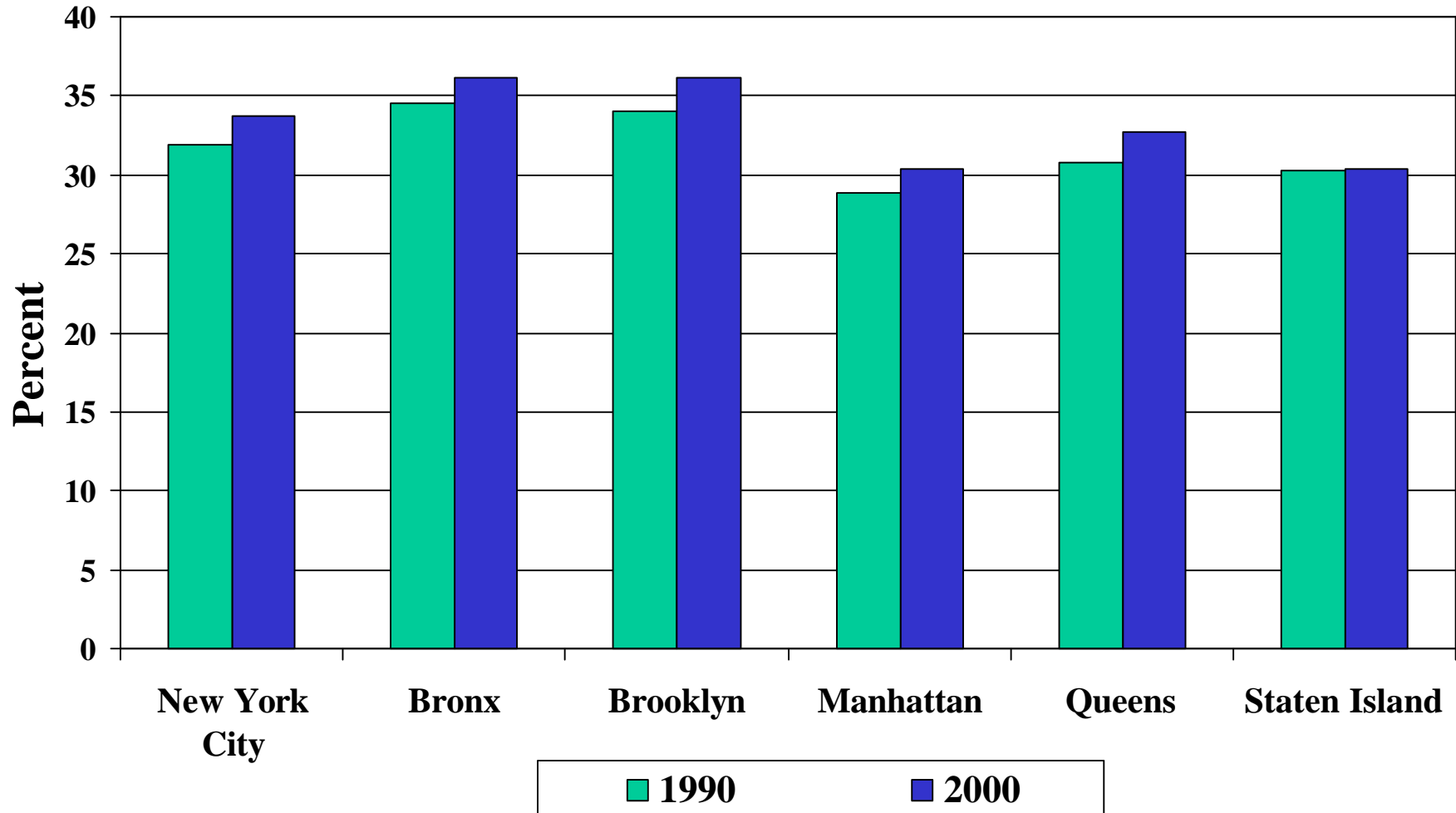




# **Other Key Social/Economic Indicators**

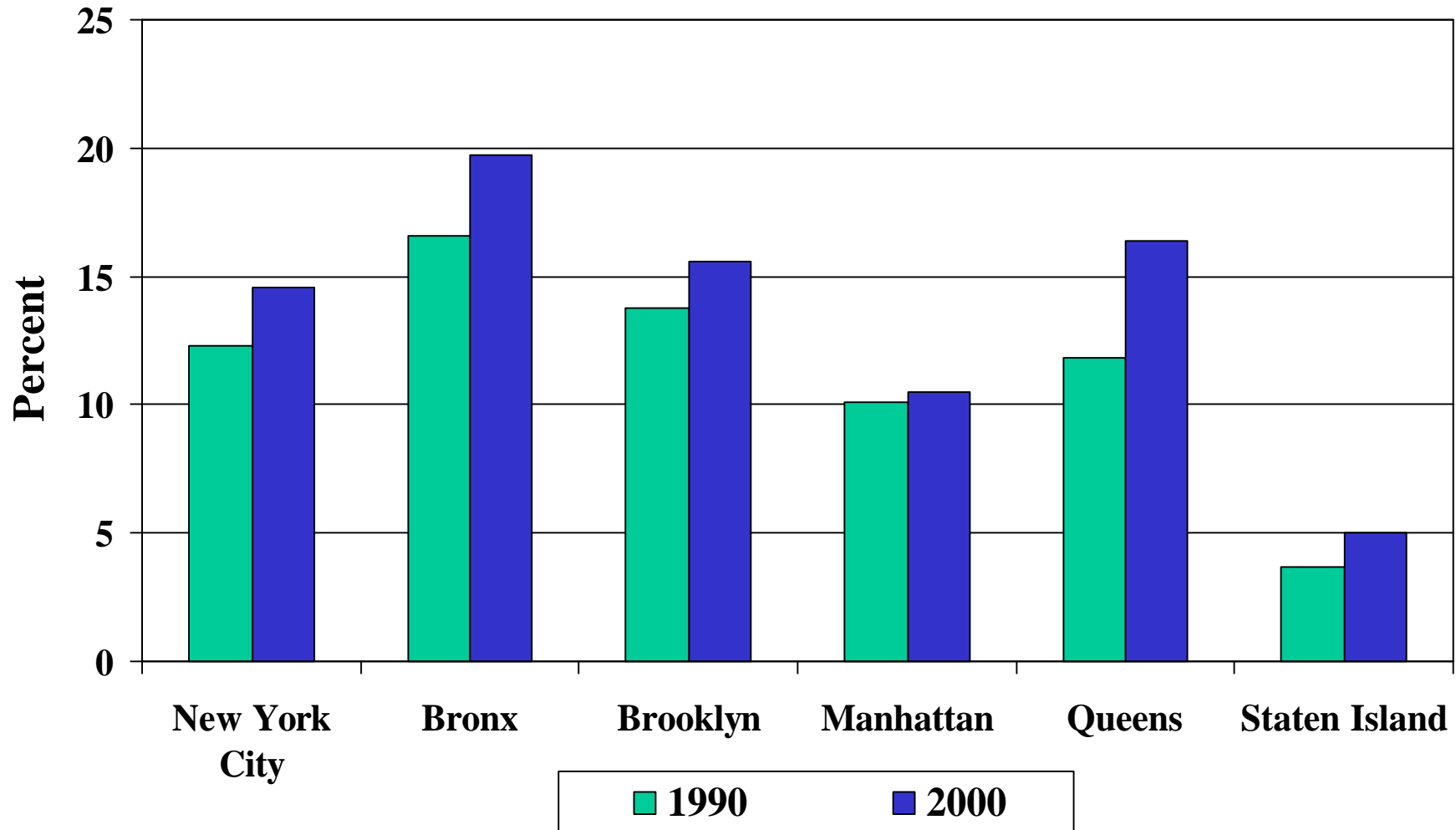
- **Percent of Income for Rent**
- **Persons Per Room (Overcrowding)**
- **Residential Mobility/In-migration**

# Percent of Households with Gross Rent over 35% of Household Income New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000



# Percent of Households that are Overcrowded\*

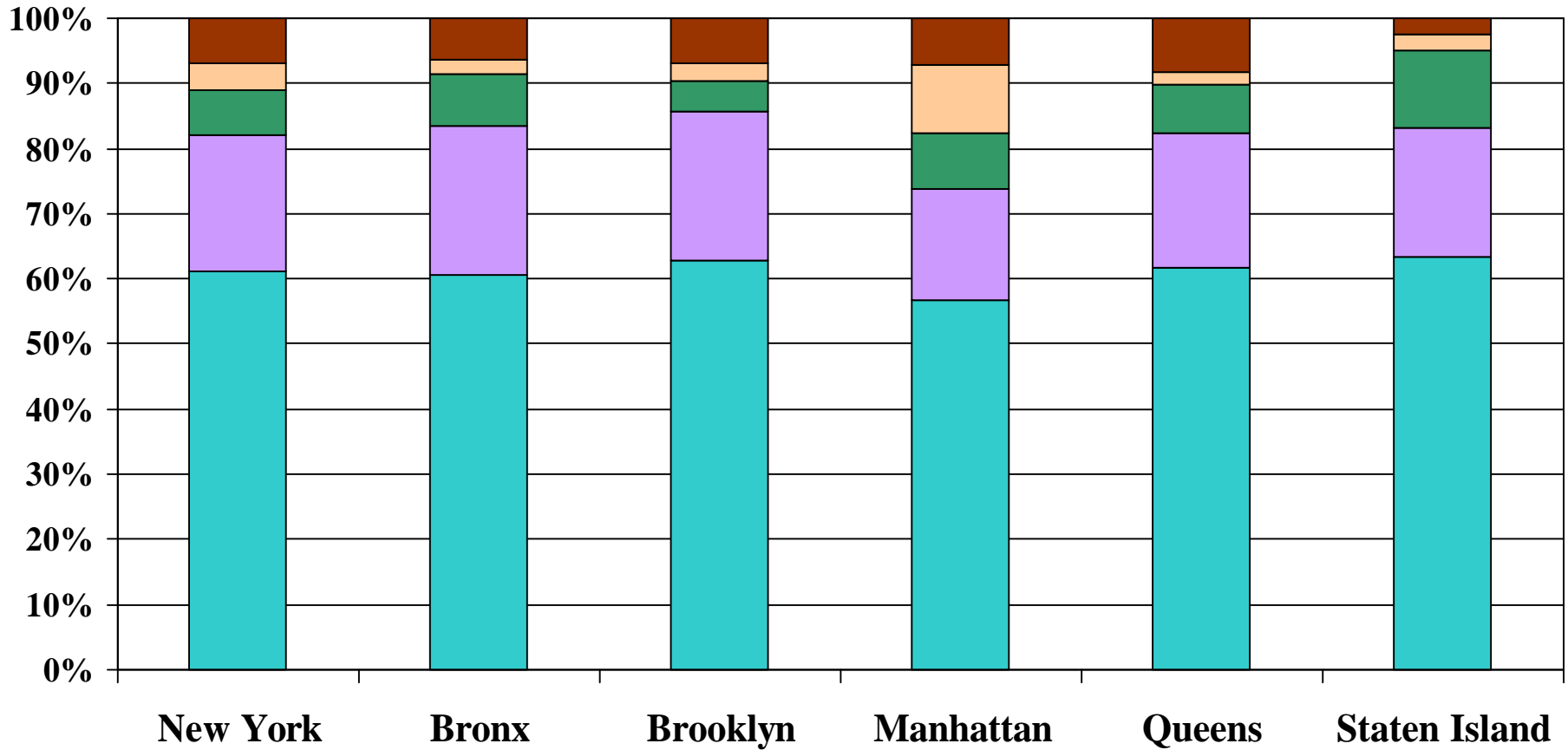
## New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000



\* More than One Occupant per Room

# Residential Mobility

## New York City and Boroughs, 2000



City

- Lived elsewhere in 1995
- Lived in a different house in another state in 1995
- Lived in a different county in New York State in 1995
- Lived in a different house in the same county in 1995
- Same house

**Employed Persons 16 Years and Over**  
**New York State Department of Labor & U.S. Census**  
**1980 - 1990**

	U.S. Census				ES 202		
	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980 - 1990		1980	1990	Percent Change 1980 - 1990
New York City	2,918,183	3,257,637	11.6	New York City	3,241,051	3,492,209	7.7

**Per Capita Income**  
**Bureau of Economic Analysis & U.S. Census**  
**1979 - 1989**

	U.S. Census				B.E.A.		
	1979*	1989	Percent Change 1979 - 1989		1979*	1989	Percent Change 1979 - 1989
New York City	\$12,190	\$16,281	33.6	New York City	\$17,409	\$23,242	33.5
Bronx	\$8,955	\$10,535	17.6	Bronx	\$12,071	\$14,167	17.4
Brooklyn	\$9,642	\$12,388	28.5	Brooklyn	\$13,204	\$16,501	25.0
Manhattan	\$18,074	\$27,862	54.2	Manhattan	\$28,978	\$42,899	48.0
Queens	\$12,652	\$15,348	21.3	Queens	\$16,599	\$20,968	26.3
Staten Island	\$12,697	\$17,507	37.9	Staten Island	\$16,192	\$21,674	33.9
* in 1989 dollars							

# Selected Comparisons Using Census and Administrative Data New York City, 1990 - 2000

	Census			Administrative Data		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
<b>Self Employment</b>	181,294	188,054	3.7	399,858	569,643	42.5
<b>Median Housing Value</b>	\$243,441	\$211,900	-13.0	--	--	--

## **OVERALL RESULTS**

- New York City's efforts in the 2000 Census helped enumerate a record population of more than 8 million people. Through an unprecedented city, state and federal effort, the 2000 Census did more than any other census in the modern era to capture hard-to-enumerate groups.
- The data from the 2000 Census long-form, being released by the Census Bureau, confirm many long-term trends: a larger and more diverse population, with an increasing share of the foreign-born; increases in the population who speak a language other than English at home and of those who are not proficient in English; and a declining share of residents with European ancestry who are being succeeded by new groups from the Caribbean, Asia, South America and Africa. At the same time, there have been real increases in educational attainment – those with a high school and college degree.
- Other Census data, however, run contrary to the portrait presented by administrative data. Foremost among these is the Census finding that there is no significant change in the number of employed persons in the city. With the increase of 686,000 in the enumerated population, this necessarily results in a decline in labor force participation. In contrast, administrative data from the New York State Department of Labor for New York City and adjacent counties show major increases in the employed population. The reported stagnation in the number of workers influences other parts of the city's economic profile, according to the Census, affecting data on income, occupations, and poverty levels.
- Disparities in Census and administrative data may be a function of the increased enumeration in 2000, especially those of hard-to-enumerate populations. These disparities may also be related to the reluctance of many respondents to divulge information they may consider sensitive.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2000 CENSUS**

### **Foreign-Born Population**

- The foreign-born population increased from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000, a new peak. Thus, both the city, with over 8 million residents, and the foreign-born population reached new highs in 2000. The native-born population, however, declined two percent, to 5.1 million in 2000.
- The *share* of the foreign born also increased, to 35.9 percent of the city's population in 2000, up from 28.4 percent in 1990. However, the peak share attained by the foreign-born in the preceding century was in 1910, when they comprised 40.8 percent of the city's population, which then stood at 4.8 million.
- Of the city's foreign-born, over one-third lived in Queens, and another one-third in Brooklyn. Manhattan and the Bronx were home to 16 percent and 13 percent of the foreign-born, respectively, while 3 percent lived in Staten Island.

### **Region of Birth of Foreign-Born**

- Those born in Latin America numbered over 1.5 million and comprised 53 percent of the foreign-born population. The Asian-born were the second largest group (687,000), constituting 24 percent

of the foreign-born, while those born in Europe totaled 557,000 accounting for 19 percent of the foreign-born population. The African-born nearly doubled in size to 92,000 in 2000, but accounted for just 3 percent of the foreign-born population.

### **Ancestry of New York City Residents**

- Most European ancestry groups saw a decline in population. Those of Italian ancestry, for example, dropped 17 percent in the last decade, but remained the largest ancestry group, numbering 690,000 or nearly nine percent of the city's population. Those of Irish ancestry dropped by one-fifth, totaling 422,000 in 2000.
- The population of those with West Indian ancestry grew from 392,000 in 1990 to 550,000 in 2000, an increase of 40 percent, and were the second largest ancestry group in the City. Those of Sub-Saharan African ancestry more than doubled in size to reach 122,000 in 2000.

### **English Language Proficiency**

- Of the population 5 years and over, 48 percent spoke a language other than English at home, compared to 41 percent in 1990. Nearly one-half of those who speak a language other than English at home are not proficient in English.

### **Labor Force and Earnings**

- The number of employed persons reported in the Census remained about the same in 2000 as in 1990, a pattern that is replicated over the five boroughs. There were 3,278,000 employed persons in the city in 2000, compared with 3,258,000 persons in 1990.
- Given the 8 percent increase in persons 16 years of age and over and stagnation in employment, labor force participation declined from 62 to 58 percent in the city; there were declines in each borough.
- Data on persons covered by unemployment insurance from the New York State Department of Labor and the Bureau of Economic Analysis indicate that between 1990 and 2000 the number of jobs (including the self-employed) increased by more than 7 percent
- Median Earnings (sum of wage and salary and self-employment income) for year-round full-time workers rose 5 percent for women but declined 4 percent for men, adjusted for inflation. Median earnings stood at \$32,900 for women and \$37,400 for men.

### **Income and Poverty**

- After adjusting for inflation, median household income for New York City declined by about 2 percent in the 1990s, with family income down \$3,000 or almost 7 percent.
- Both households and families grew in number, in the range of 7 percent. When change in numbers of households is examined by income category, the sharpest gains occurred in the highest and lowest part of the income distribution, which is indicative of increasing income disparities among city residents.
- Median household income was up over the decade in Manhattan, but the same or down in the other boroughs.



- Per capita income in the Census was up 6 percent in the city. This is consistent with the large increase in households with incomes over \$100,000 per year, since this average is sensitive to the extremes in the income distribution (unlike the medians). In contrast to the small gains reported by the Census, however, per capita income as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis was up 24 percent in the city over the past decade. All boroughs experienced significant increases, especially Manhattan.
- Poverty increased throughout the city according to the Census; however, the groups that historically have the highest poverty levels (children under 18 and female heads with no spouses and with children) showed no change and a decline, respectively. This implies that poverty increased among married-couple families.

### **Rent Paid**

- The median gross rent paid, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$637 in 1990 to \$705 in 2000. Over one-third of householders pay 35 percent or more of household income in rent, according to the Census.

### **Overcrowding**

- Nearly 15 percent of households in 2000 were overcrowded (defined as having more than one person per room), compared to just over 12 percent in 1990.

### **Residential Mobility**

- Four percent of city residents in 2000 were living in a different state in 1995, and seven percent were living in a different country. A total of 39 percent of city residents in 2000 were living in a different house in 1995.
- Most New Yorkers who resided in a different state in 1995 lived in Manhattan in 2000

### **Enumeration Issues Affecting Comparisons of the Data Over Time**

- As a result of improved housing unit coverage, the 2000 Census enumeration added a substantial group of family households to the enumeration, some composed of immigrants, at or near the poverty line. It is likely that many of these poor families were present but not enumerated in 1990, so changes reported in the Census may not compare equivalent population groups.
- Americans, both native- and foreign-born have become increasingly reluctant to respond to the long-form Census, which is the source of detailed socioeconomic data. Although the rate of response on the short-form was similar between 1990 and 2000, the level of response to the Census long-form declined significantly. This reluctance is manifested not only in mailing back questionnaires, but in responding accurately to sensitive questions, such as employment and income.
- Recognizing this problem, the Census Bureau plans to replace the decennial long form with the American Community Survey. This survey will be conducted monthly, on a sample of the population, and will employ professional enumerators to follow-up nonrespondents. Initial results from test sites of the American Community Survey indicate that on many measures, the quality of data is far superior to that of the Census.