NYC 2000
Results from the 2000 Census

Socioeconomic Characteristics

New York City Department of City Planning
Population Division
Social Characteristics

- Nativity
- Region of Birth
- Ancestry

- Language
- English Proficiency
- Educational Attainment
Total Population by Nativity
New York City, 1990 - 2000

1990
- Native-Born: 5,239,633
- Foreign-Born: 2,082,931

2000
- Native-Born: 5,137,246
- Foreign-Born: 2,871,032

Total Population: 7,322,564
Total Population: 8,008,278

Distribution of Population by Nativity
1990 - 2000

1990
- Native-Born: 71.6%
- Foreign-Born: 28.4%

2000
- Native-Born: 64.1%
- Foreign-Born: 35.9%
Region of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population
New York City, 2000

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

- Latin America: 1,511,419
- Northern America: 18,066
- Europe: 557,492
- Asia: 686,599
- Africa: 92,435
- Oceania: 4,982

Foreign-Born Population: 2,871,032
# Major Ancestry Groups
## New York City, 1990 - 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>838,780</td>
<td>692,739</td>
<td>-17.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Indian</td>
<td>391,744</td>
<td>549,664</td>
<td>40.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>535,846</td>
<td>421,646</td>
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<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>395,230</td>
<td>255,536</td>
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<td>Polish</td>
<td>296,809</td>
<td>213,447</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>172,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan African</td>
<td>53,710</td>
<td>122,425</td>
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<td>82,690</td>
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<td>96.8</td>
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<td>French</td>
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<td>53,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>75,721</td>
<td>48,879</td>
<td>-35.4</td>
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English Language Proficiency of Speakers of Selected Language Groups
New York City, 2000

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

- Spanish: 52.1%
- Indo-European Languages: 26.5%
- Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: 18.4%
- Other Languages: 3.0%

Persons Not Proficient in English: 1,768,977
# Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over New York City, 2000

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population 25 Years and Over</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4,884,274</td>
<td>5,276,946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not a High school graduate</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
<td>1,547,147</td>
<td>1,462,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school graduate or higher</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>3,337,127</td>
<td>3,814,256</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school graduate only</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1,285,196</td>
<td>1,289,335</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>704,762</td>
<td>801,572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate degree</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>224,841</td>
<td>276,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>631,961</td>
<td>834,558</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduate or Professional degree</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>490,367</td>
<td>612,275</td>
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Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

Percent College Grad*

- New York City
- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island

Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

*Bachelor’s degree or higher
Labor Force and Employment

- Employed Persons

- Labor Force Participation Rates

- Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Sex
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over
New York City and Boroughs, 1990 - 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
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</tbody>
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New York City
1990: 3,257,637
2000: 3,277,825
# Total and Employed Population 16 Years and Over

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population 16 Years and Over</th>
<th>Census Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Census Employed</th>
<th>Payroll Jobs &amp; Self-Employed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New York City</strong></td>
<td>3,257,637</td>
<td>3,277,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Westchester County</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suffolk County</strong></td>
<td>665,182</td>
<td>683,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,166,417</td>
<td>5,159,937</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Percent Change in Mode of Transportation
New York City, 1990 - 2000

Annual Ridership on Subway, Bus and Commuter Railroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTA Subway</td>
<td>1,028,308,000</td>
<td>1,300,378,913</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTA Bus</td>
<td>467,559,000</td>
<td>698,898,863</td>
<td>49.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Island Railroad</td>
<td>72,359,000</td>
<td>85,339,520</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetroNorth Railroad</td>
<td>57,641,000</td>
<td>71,847,145</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median Earnings of Full Time Workers
New York City - 1989 and 1999

- Females
  - 1990: $31,312
  - 2000: $32,949
- Males
  - 1990: $39,074
  - 2000: $37,435
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

Median Household Income
- 1999: $38,293
- 1989: $38,909

Median Family Income
- 1999: $41,887
- 1989: $44,828

Per Capita Income
- 1999: $22,402
- 1989: $21,241
Percent Change in Households and Families For Selected Income Classes
New York City, 1989 - 1999

-10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

-10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

Households
Families

Percent Change

Total
$100,000+
$75,000-$99,999
$50,000-$74,999
$25,000-49,999
Under $25,000
Median Household Income
New York City and Boroughs, 1989 – 1999

- New York City
- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island

1989
1999
Per Capita Income
New York City and Boroughs, 1989 – 1999

[Bar chart showing per capita income for New York City and boroughs from 1989 to 1999. The chart compares income in 1989 (light green) and 1999 (dark blue). Manhattans income increases significantly compared to other boroughs.]
# Census and Administrative Data on Income

New York City and Boroughs, 1989 - 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>U.S. Census Per Capita Income</th>
<th>B.E.A. Per Capita Personal Income</th>
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<td>New York City</td>
<td>$21,241</td>
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<td>Bronx</td>
<td>$13,744</td>
<td>$13,959</td>
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<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>$16,162</td>
<td>$16,775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>$36,350</td>
<td>$42,922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>$20,024</td>
<td>$19,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>$22,841</td>
<td>$23,905</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Percent Below Poverty Level - Selected Age Groups
New York City, 1990 - 2000

Total population
Persons 65 years and over
Persons 18 to 64 years
Persons under 18

Age Distribution of Persons Below Poverty, 2000

18 to 64 years 56.1%
Under 18 years 34.3%
65 years and over 9.6%

Persons in Poverty: 1,668,938
Percent Below Poverty Level by Family Type
New York City, 1990 - 2000

Distribution of Families in Poverty, 2000

- With No Children*: 22.9%
- With Children*: 77.1%

* 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 with Gross Rent over 35% of Household Income in 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

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>U.S. Census</th>
<th>ES 202</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>2,918,183</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* in 1989 dollars

### Per Capita Income

Bureau of Economic Analysis & U.S. Census

1979 - 1989

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>U.S. Census</th>
<th>B.E.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>$12,190</td>
<td>$16,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>$8,955</td>
<td>$10,535</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>$9,642</td>
<td>$12,388</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>$18,074</td>
<td>$27,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>$12,652</td>
<td>$15,348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>$12,697</td>
<td>$17,507</td>
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* in 1989 dollars
## Selected Comparisons Using Census and Administrative Data
### New York City, 1990 - 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Census</th>
<th>Administrative Data</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Self Employment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Median Housing Value</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>181,294</td>
<td>188,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$243,441</td>
<td>$211,900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.