## Projected Population Change by Neighborhood New York City, 2000-2010




STATEN
ISLAND

## Neighborhood Population Projections, 2010

The changes depicted in the 2000 to 2010 map use a neighborhood template that is described below. The map is a preview of likely changes at the neighborhood level, given patterns apparent in current data.

The box depicts the basic steps employed in the creation of the projected change from 2000 to 2010. The projections were created using what is referred to as a housing-unit method. We start with the housing unit count from the 2000 Census (left side of the chart). Then, a count of housing units added from new construction and from building alterations is added, less units removed through demolitions. This is current as of the end of 2006. For the 2007 to 2010 period, a count of housing units added is created from permits that are in the pipeline, which are likely to result in new units by 2010. The end result is a count of housing units in 2010.

In order to create a population from the housing unit total (right side of the chart), an occupancy rate is applied to the total housing units, which results in a number of occupied housing units in 2010. An estimate of average household size was derived for $2010^{1}$ and applied to the number of occupied units, yielding the population in households. Then, the population in facilities and other group quarters arrangements ${ }^{2}$ is added to the household population, yielding total population.

All calculations were done at the neighborhood level and then summed to totals that approximate those from the independently derived projections for the five boroughs. ${ }^{3}$ The neighborhood projections are not meant to be exact, but instead offer a likely range of change given current information and that from the recent past. Any changes in the final years of the projection period could alter the outcomes presented here.

## The Designation of Neighborhood Areas

PLANYC 2030 highlights the dynamic and diverse nature of New York City as an impetus for growth. Presenting data just for New York City, its five boroughs, or even its 59 community districts fails to capture the heterogeneity that is the essence of our city. Therefore, it was necessary for us to create a template of 188 geographic areas that we call neighborhoods.

Neighborhoods were created using three main criteria:

1. Neighborhoods are subdivisions of Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAS). PUMAS are approximations of Community Districts, developed for use with the Census Bureau’s Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). The Census Bureau requires that each PUMA be composed of whole census tracts and have at least 100,000 persons. There are 55 PUMAS that approximate the city's 59 community districts;
2. Neighborhoods were created using whole census tracts as building blocks and were not permitted to cross PUMA boundaries;
3. Neighborhoods usually exceed a minimal population threshold, which is capable of serving as a base for doing population estimates and projections work.

Given these limitations, it is important to recognize that neither the neighborhood names nor the neighborhood areas themselves are intended to be definitive in nature. The template used in PLANYC 2030 is just one of many templates that could be developed to depict the neighborhoods of New York.


| Net New |
| :--- |
| Construction |
| 2000 to 2006 |
|  |

Added Units Due
to Alterations of Existing
Buildings, 2000 to 2006
$+$

| Permits in the |
| :--- |
| Pipeline that |
| are likely to |
| result in New |
| Housing, 2006 |
| to 2010 |
| $=$ |

Total Housing Units, 2010

## Total Housing

Units, 2010
Units, 2010
X

Occupancy rate

Occupied
Housing Units, 2010
=
$\mathbf{x}$

Estimated
Average
Household Size, 2010
=

## Population in

Households, 2010

> Population in Group Quarters, 2010
$=$

## Total Population 2010

[^0]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ An analysis of the determinants of average household size was conducted for each of the city's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAS), which are approximations of Community Districts, to determine the best predictors of change. This model was then used to project a change in household size for each PUMA in 2010 and these results were applied to neighborhoods within PUMAS.
    ${ }^{2}$ The population in facilities and other group quarters arrangements was held constant from the 2000 Census.
    ${ }^{3}$ For more information on the independent cohort-component projections, see:
    http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popproj.shtml .

