

# The State of New Yorkers

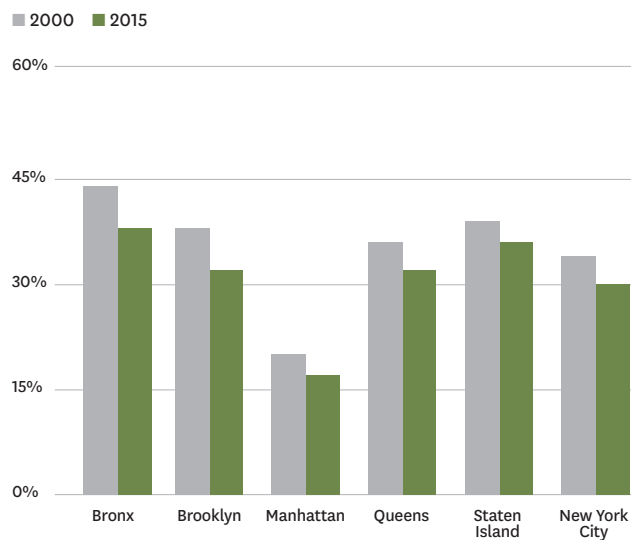
THE STATE OF NEW YORKERS

FINDING #1

**Between 2000 and 2015, the share of households with children declined citywide from 34 percent to just below 30 percent.**

The Bronx and Brooklyn experienced the largest declines in the share of households with children between 2000 and 2015 (falling by 5.9 percentage points and 6.2 percentage points, respectively). During the same time period, the share of households in Queens with children decreased 3.6 percentage points, while the share in Manhattan fell by 2.8 percentage points. Staten Island had the smallest decline, with only a 2.1 percentage point drop in the share of households with children between 2000 and 2015.

**Figure 1: Share of Households with Children by Borough**



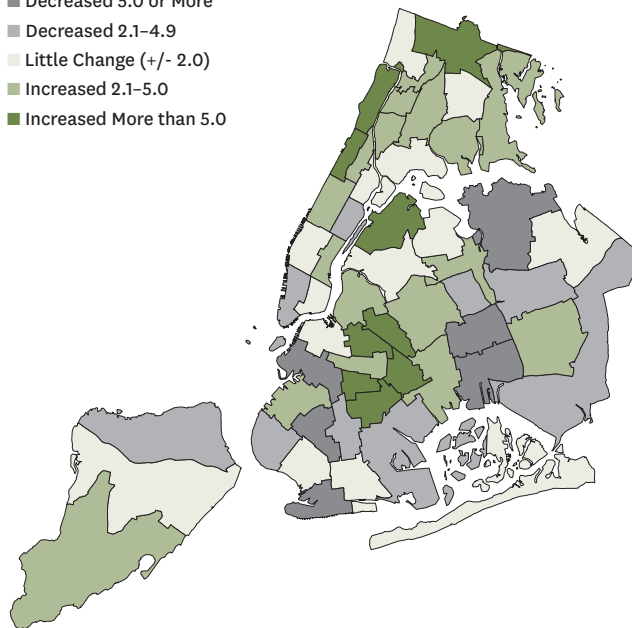
Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2015), NYU Furman Center

### Some neighborhoods experienced a large increase in the share of households comprised of individuals living alone or with unrelated roommates between 2005 and 2015.

Citywide, the non-family share of households (those with individuals living alone or with unrelated roommates) remained about the same in 2005 (39.2%) and 2015 (40.4%). However, as Figure 2 shows, there was significant neighborhood variation. Between 2005 and 2015, the non-family share of households increased by 10.9 percentage points in Morningside Heights, 10.4 percentage points in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and 12.9 percentage points in South Crown Heights.

**Figure 2: Percentage Point Change in the Non-Family Household Share by Sub-Borough Area, 2005 to 2015**

- Decreased 5.0 or More
- Decreased 2.1-4.9
- Little Change (+/- 2.0)
- Increased 2.1-5.0
- Increased More than 5.0

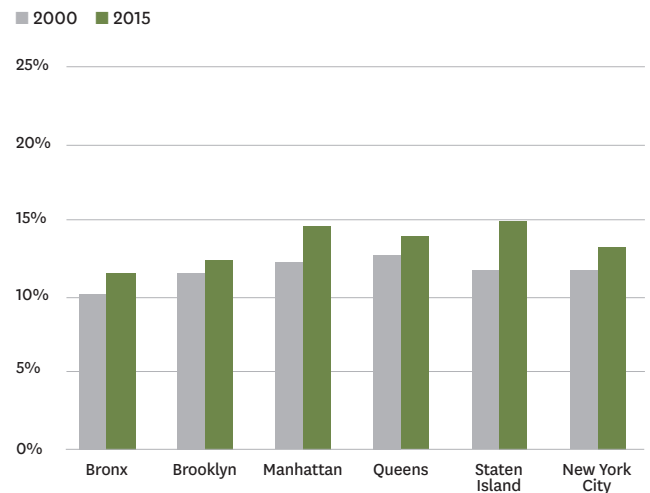


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

### The share of the population aged 65 or older grew between 2000 and 2015 most dramatically in Manhattan and Staten Island.

Citywide, the senior share of the population grew from 11.7 percent to 13.2 percent between 2000 and 2015. The largest increases were in Staten Island, where the share of the population aged 65 or older increased from 11.6 percent in 2000 to 15.0 percent in 2015, and in Manhattan, where the senior share increased from 12.2 percent in 2000 to 14.6 percent in 2015. In the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn, the senior share of the population increased by about one percentage point between 2000 and 2015.

**Figure 3: Share of Population Aged 65 or Older by Borough**

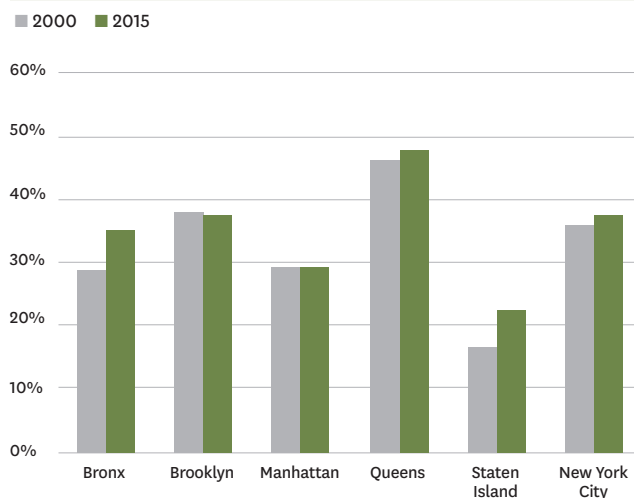


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2015), NYU Furman Center

### The foreign-born share of the population increased in the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island between 2000 and 2015.

The share of New Yorkers who were foreign-born increased slightly between 2000 and 2015, from 35.9 percent to 37.6 percent. While the foreign-born share in Brooklyn and Manhattan remained almost constant between 2000 and 2015, it increased by 1.8 percentage points in Queens, 5.9 percentage points in Staten Island, and 6.3 percentage points in the Bronx.

Figure 4: Share of Population that was Foreign-Born by Borough

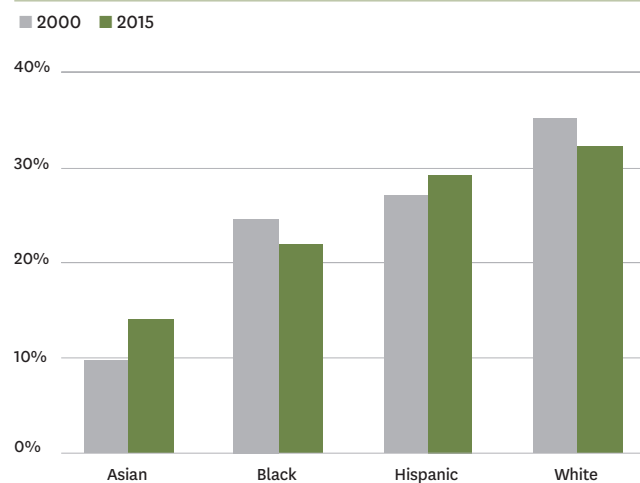


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2015), NYU Furman Center

### Since 2000, the New York City population has become more Asian and Hispanic.

The share of New Yorkers identifying as Asian grew from just under 10 percent in 2000 to 14.0 percent in 2015, a 4.3 percentage point increase. During that same period, the share of New Yorkers identifying as Hispanic (of any race) rose from 27.0 percent to 29.1 percent, a 2.1 percentage point increase. Between 2000 and 2015, the black and white shares of the population declined by 2.5 percentage points and 2.9 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 5: Share of Population by Race and Ethnicity, New York City



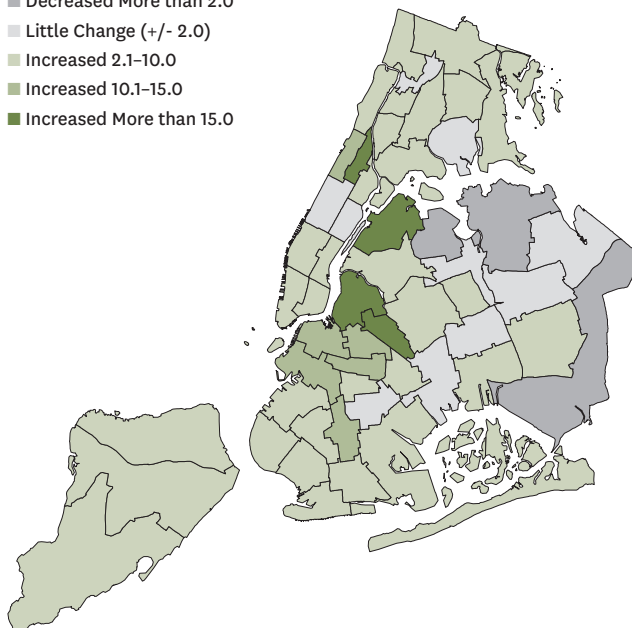
Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2015), NYU Furman Center  
Note: The Hispanic population may be of any race, while we define the Asian, black, and white populations as being non-Hispanic.

**The majority of neighborhoods experienced an increase in the share of the population that is college-educated between 2005 and 2015, but some neighborhoods experienced a decline.**

Citywide, the share of New Yorkers who are college-educated increased from 32.0 percent in 2005 to 36.8 percent in 2015. This increase in the college-educated share, however, was not evenly distributed across neighborhoods. Neighborhoods in northern and eastern Queens saw the largest decreases in share of college-educated residents, including Jackson Heights (-2.1 percentage points), Flushing/Whitestone (-4.4 percentage points), and Queens Village (-4.4 percentage points). The neighborhood with the largest increase in the college-educated share between 2005 and 2015 was Williamsburg/Greenpoint, at 23 percentage points.

**Figure 6: Percentage Point Change in the Share of Population Aged 25 or Older with a College Degree by Sub-Borough Area, 2005 to 2015**

- Decreased More than 2.0
- Little Change (+/- 2.0)
- Increased 2.1-10.0
- Increased 10.1-15.0
- Increased More than 15.0

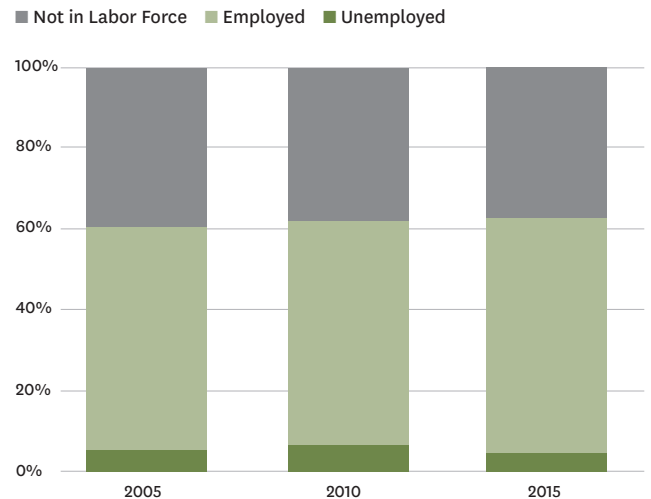


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

**A larger share of New Yorkers were employed in 2015 than in 2005, before the recession.**

Citywide, the share of New Yorkers aged 16 or older employed in 2015 was 2.4 percentage points higher than it had been in 2005. In that same period, the share of population not participating in the labor force decreased by 1.9 percentage points. Similarly, unemployment as a share of the working age population in 2015 was down 2.2 percentage points from 2010 and 0.4 percentage points from pre-recession figures in 2005.

**Figure 7: Population Aged 16 or Older by Labor Force Status, New York City**

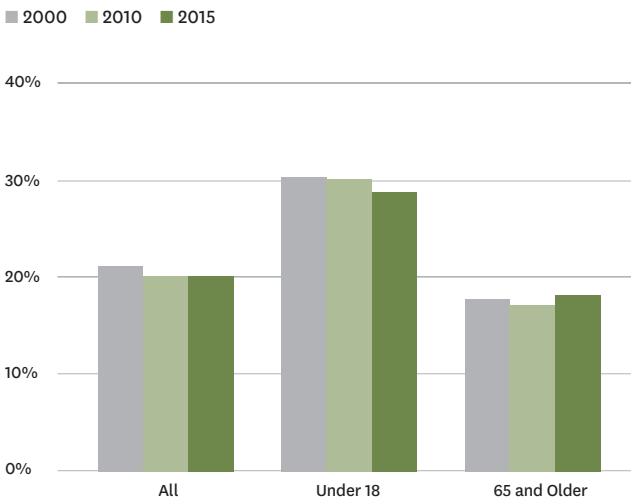


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

**Between 2010 and 2015 the poverty rate declined among children, but increased for seniors.**

One in five New Yorkers lived below the poverty line in 2015, nearly the same rate as in 2000. The share of children in poverty stayed about constant between 2000 and 2010, but declined 1.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2015. The share of New Yorkers aged 65 or older in poverty declined slightly between 2000 and 2010, but increased between 2010 and 2015 to a rate above the 2000 level.

Figure 8: Poverty Rate by Age, New York City

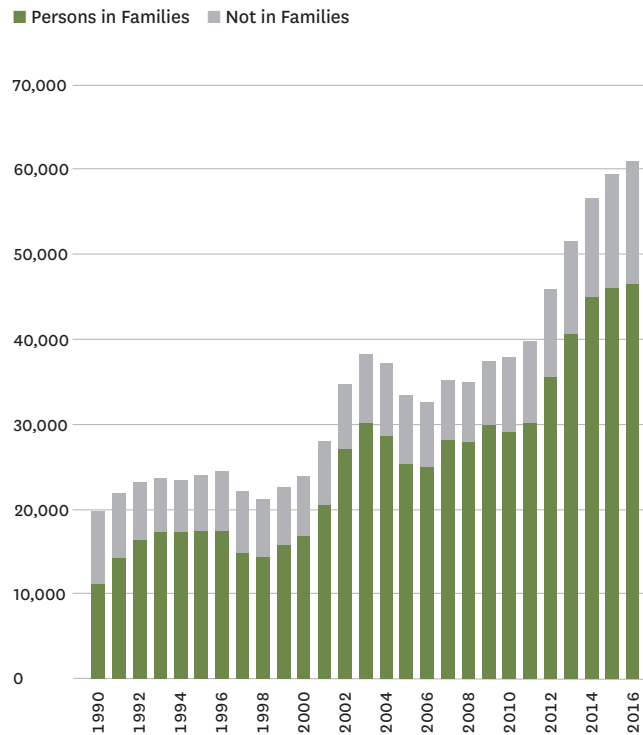


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2010, 2015), NYU Furman Center

**The number of New Yorkers living in homeless shelters almost doubled between 2006 and 2016, growing by 87 percent.**

The average monthly homeless shelter population—approximately 61,000 people in 2016—grew by about two percent, or nearly 1,500 people, between 2015 and 2016. However, the growth in the homeless shelter population between 2015 and 2016 was the lowest year-over-year increase since 2011.

Figure 9: Average Monthly Homeless Shelter Population by Family Status, New York City



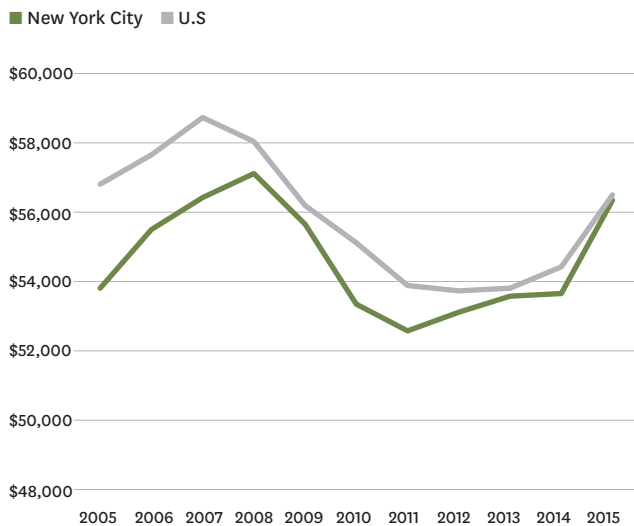
Sources: New York City Department of Homeless Services, NYU Furman Center  
Note: This indicator measures the number of individuals staying in a shelter operated by the New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and does not include the street homeless population or the number of people staying in non-DHS operated shelters.

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FINDING #10

### Citywide, median household income increased five percent between 2014 and 2015, the largest year-over-year increase in a decade.

Real median household income in New York City increased by 5.1 percent between 2014 and 2015, outpacing national median household income, which grew 3.8 percent over the same time period. Citywide, median household income in 2015 almost recovered to its peak in 2008 and was higher than pre-recession median household income in 2005 and 2006.

Figure 10: Inflation-Adjusted Median Household Income (2016\$)



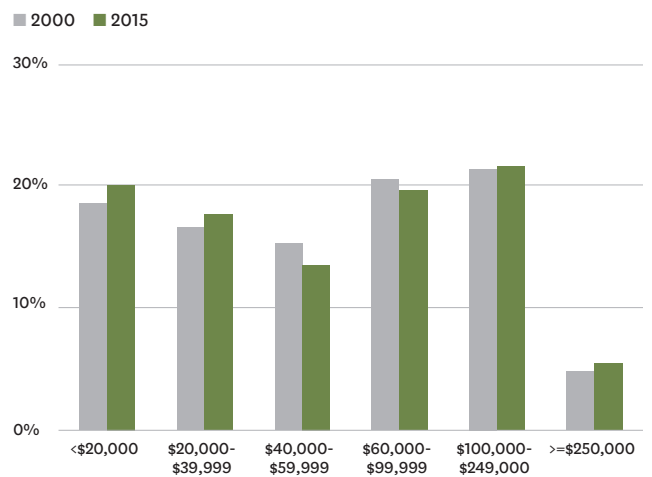
Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

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FINDING #11

### The share of households earning between \$40,000 and \$100,000 declined between 2000 and 2015.

The share of households in New York City earning less than \$40,000 annually grew by nearly three percentage points between 2000 and 2015 and the share of New York City households earning more than \$100,000 increased by about one percentage point. The moderate- and middle-income share of households—those earning \$40,000 to \$100,000—declined from about 36 percent of all households in 2000 to 33 percent in 2015.

Figure 11: Household Income Distribution, New York City (2016\$)

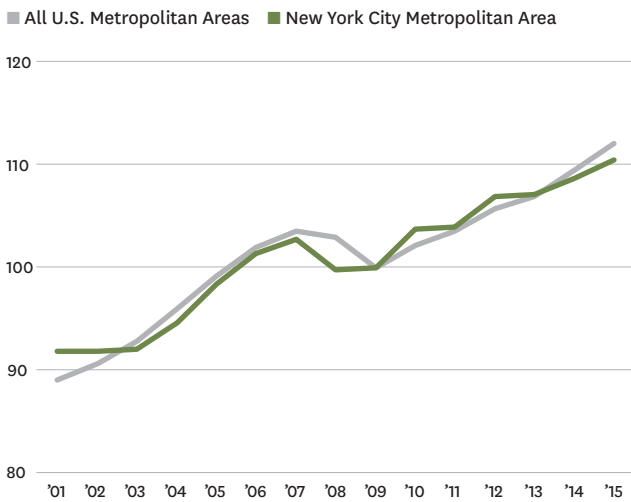


Sources: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, NYU Furman Center

### The New York City region's economy continued to grow between 2014 and 2015 but lagged behind growth in metropolitan areas nationwide.

Between 2009 and 2015, gross domestic product (GDP)—the value of all final goods and services produced—grew by 12 percent in metropolitan areas nationwide, while New York City's metropolitan area GDP grew by about 10.5 percent. From 2014 to 2015, GDP grew by 1.7 percent in the New York City metropolitan area compared to 2.5 percent in metropolitan areas nationwide.

Figure 12: Index of Real Gross Domestic Product (Index=100 in 2009)



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, NYU Furman Center