

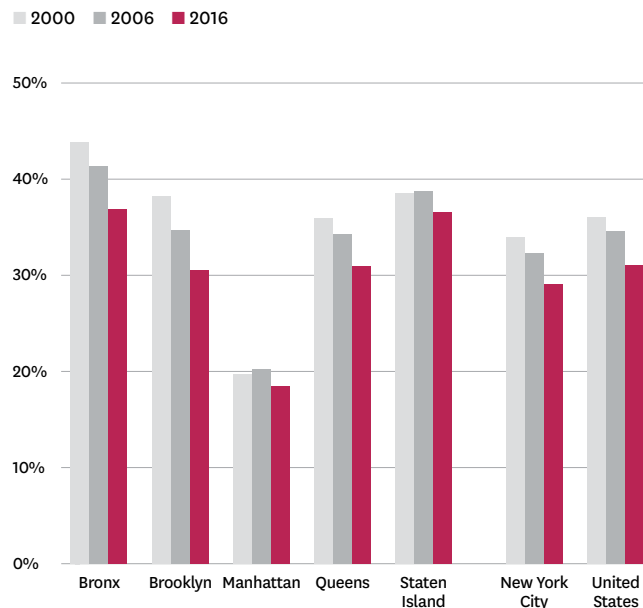
# The State of New Yorkers

THE STATE OF NEW YORKERS  
FINDING #1

## The share of households with children declined from 34 percent to 29 percent between 2000 and 2016.

The decline in the share of households with children between 2000 and 2016 citywide was the same as the decline nationwide (-4.9 percentage points), though New York City had a lower share of households with children in 2016 (29.1%) than the nation as a whole (31.1%). Brooklyn experienced the largest decline in the share of households with children between 2000 and 2016, falling by 7.6 percentage points, followed by the Bronx (-6.9 percentage points), and Queens (-4.9 percentage points). Staten Island's share of households with children dropped by 1.9 percentage points between 2000 and 2016, while Manhattan—the borough with the lowest share of households with children—experienced a decline of 1.2 percentage points in the share of households with children between 2000 and 2016.

Figure 1: Share of Households with Children by Borough

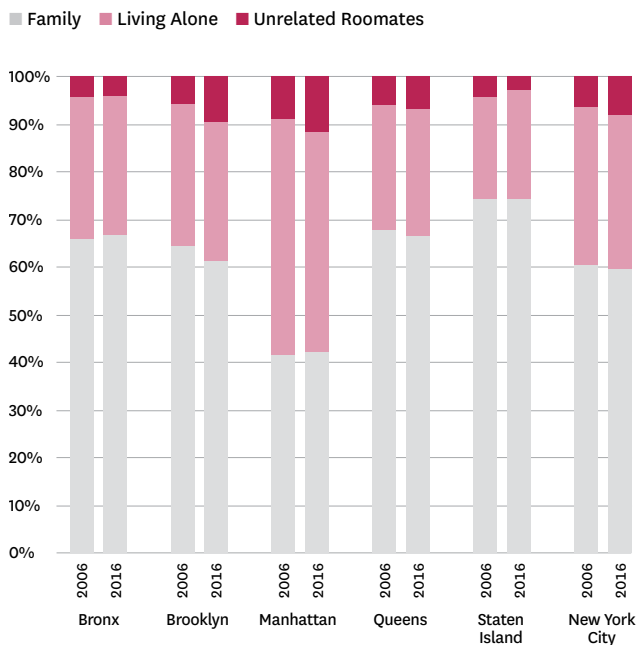


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2006, 2016), NYU Furman Center

## Households consisting of unrelated roommates increased in Brooklyn and Manhattan between 2006 and 2016.

In 2016, households consisting of family members—defined as residents related by birth, marriage, or adoption—made up 59.4 percent of New York City households. Family households made up the majority of households in every borough except Manhattan in 2016. Nearly a third of New York City households in 2016 consisted of individuals living alone. Between 2006 and 2016, the share of households made up of unrelated roommates increased from 6.4 percent to 8.2 percent citywide, with the largest gains in Brooklyn (+3.6 percentage points), and Manhattan (+2.6 percentage points) over that time period.

Figure 2: Households by Family Type



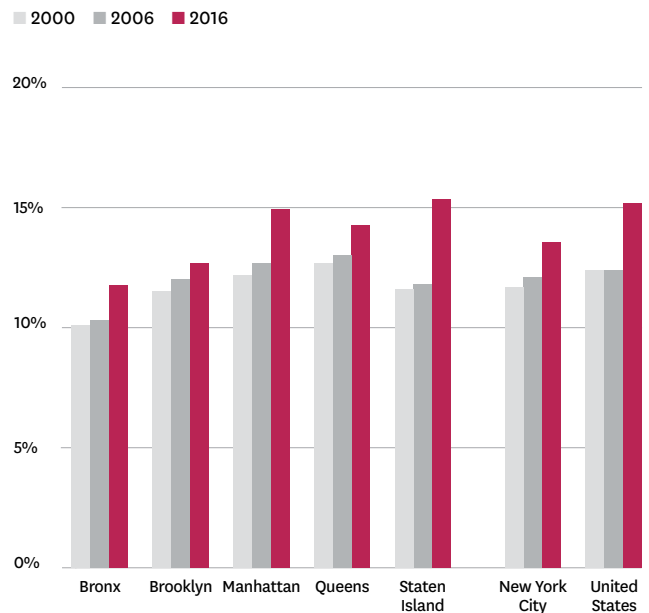
Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

Note: Family households are defined as households comprised of individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption living together. Non-family households are broken down into two subcategories: unrelated roommate households, which are households in which two or more people live together who are not related by marriage, birth, or adoption; and households in which the householder was living alone.

## Between 2006 and 2016, the share of the population aged 65 or older grew most in Manhattan and Staten Island.

The share of New Yorkers aged 65 or older grew by 1.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2016, about half as much as the senior share grew nationwide during that period (+2.8 percentage points). The largest increases in the senior share of the population between 2006 and 2016 were in Staten Island, where the senior share grew by 3.6 percentage points, and in Manhattan, where it grew by 2.2 percentage points. In the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn, the senior share of the population grew between 2006 and 2016 by 1.4, 1.3, and 0.7 percentage points, respectively.

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

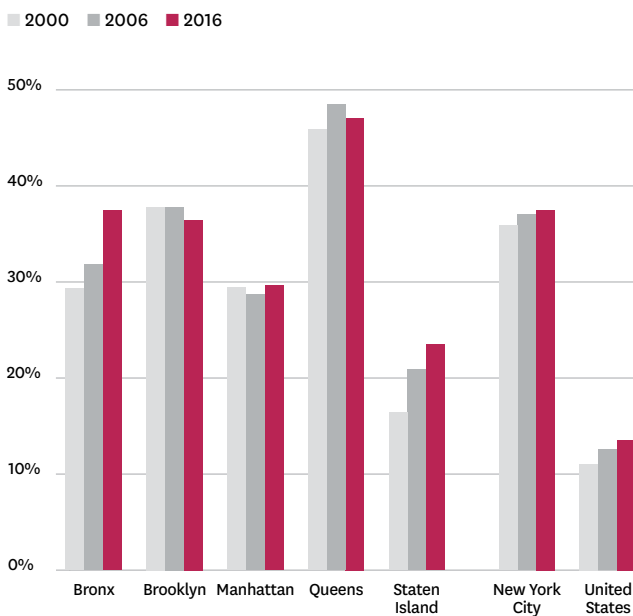


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2006, 2016), NYU Furman Center

**Between 2000 and 2016, the foreign-born share of the population increased in the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.**

The share of New Yorkers who were born outside of the United States increased slightly citywide between 2000 (35.9%) and 2016 (37.5%). Brooklyn experienced a slight decrease in the foreign-born share over that time period (from 37.8% in 2000 to 36.4% in 2016), while the Bronx and Staten Island experienced the largest increases (increasing 8.1 and 7.1 percentage points between 2000 and 2016, respectively).

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

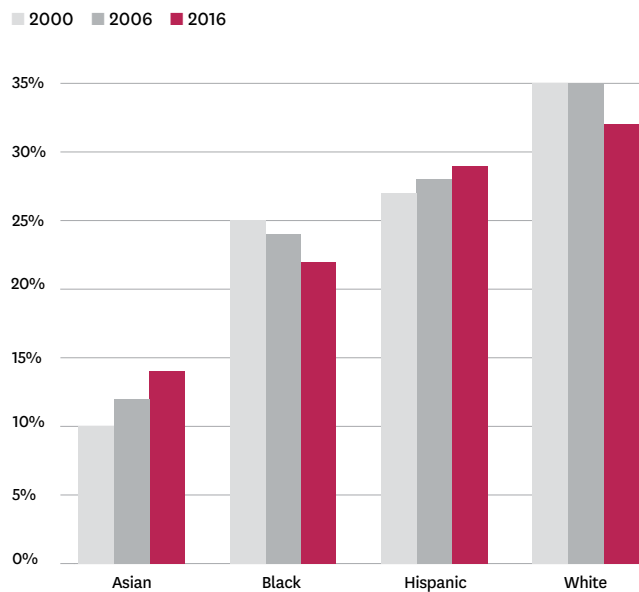


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2006, 2016), NYU Furman Center

**Between 2000 and 2016, the share of New Yorkers identifying as Asian and Hispanic increased, while the share identifying as black or white decreased.**

The share of New Yorkers identifying as Asian grew by 4.3 percentage points between 2000 and 2016, from 9.7 to 14.0 percent, and the share of New Yorkers identifying as Hispanic (of any race) grew by 2.2 percentage points, from 27.0 to 29.2 percent. The black and white shares of the population both declined between 2000 and 2016, by 2.5 percentage points and 3.2 percentage points respectively.

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



Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2006, 2016), NYU Furman Center

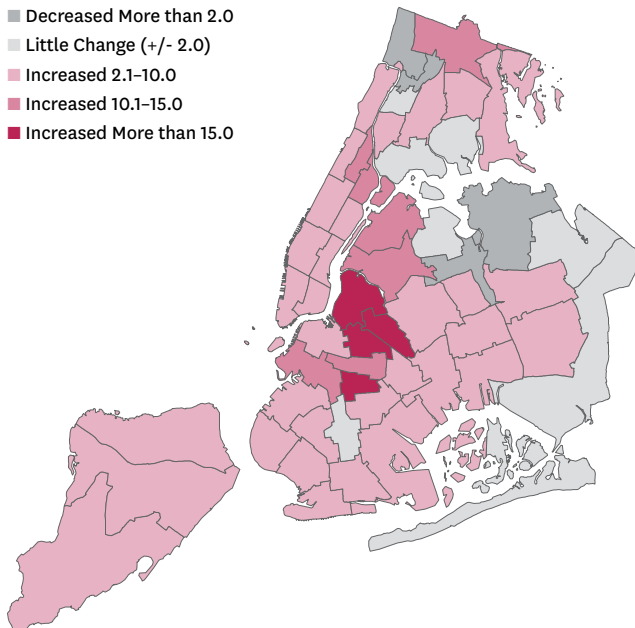
Note: The Hispanic population may be of any race, while we define the Asian, black, and white populations as being non-Hispanic.

**Although all five boroughs saw their college-educated share of the population rise between 2006 and 2016, five community districts experienced a decline.**

The share of New Yorkers with a college degree increased 4.9 percentage points between 2006 (32.1%) and 2016 (37.0%). The largest increase between 2006 and 2016 was in Brooklyn (which added 8.5 percentage points), whereas the Bronx only saw a two percentage point increase over that period. Sub-borough areas (roughly equivalent to community districts) experienced greater variation in share of residents with a college degree. In Bedford-Stuyvesant, for example, the share of residents with a college degree increased 19.3 percentage points between 2006 and 2016, while several sub-borough areas in Queens experienced a decline, including Jackson Heights (declining 0.7 percentage points), Elmhurst/Corona (-2.7 percentage points), and Flushing/Whitestone (-4.2 percentage points).

**Figure 6: Percentage Point Change in the Share of Population Aged 25 or Older with a College Degree by Sub-Borough Area, 2006 to 2016**

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

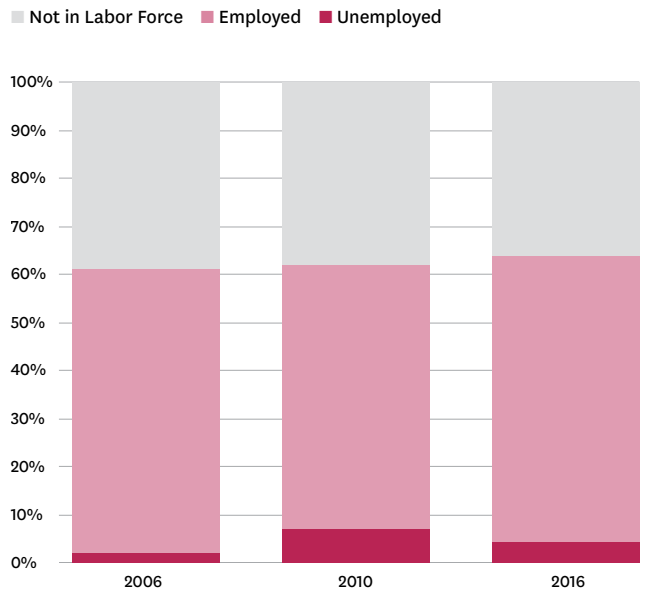


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

**More New Yorkers were in the labor force and employed in 2016, surpassing pre-recession levels.**

Citywide, 63.8 percent of New Yorkers aged 16 or older were in the labor force (both employed and unemployed and looking for work) in 2016, up from 59.3 percent in 2006 prior to the Great Recession. Nationwide, labor force participation was 63.1 percent in 2016, similar to levels in New York City, but still below pre-recession levels (65.0% in 2006). The unemployed share of New Yorkers fell to 4.3 percent in 2016 (compared to 4.0% nationwide), down from 6.9 percent in 2010, but higher than the unemployed share in 2006 (2.0%).

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

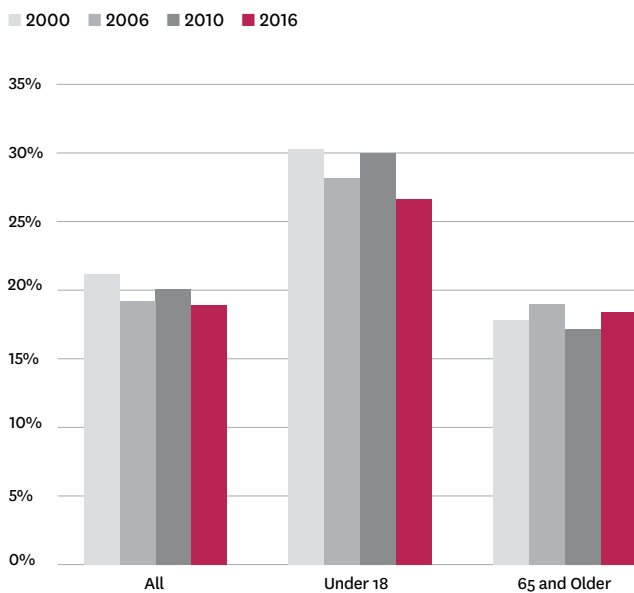


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

## The poverty rate declined among children but increased for seniors between 2010 and 2016.

In 2016, approximately 19 percent of New Yorkers lived below the poverty line, higher than the nationwide poverty rate of 14 percent. The share of New York City children in poverty stayed relatively constant between 2000 and 2010, and declined by 3.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2016. The share of New Yorkers aged 65 or older in poverty declined slightly between 2000 and 2010, but rose by just over a percentage point between 2010 and 2016.

Figure 8: Poverty Rate by Age, New York City

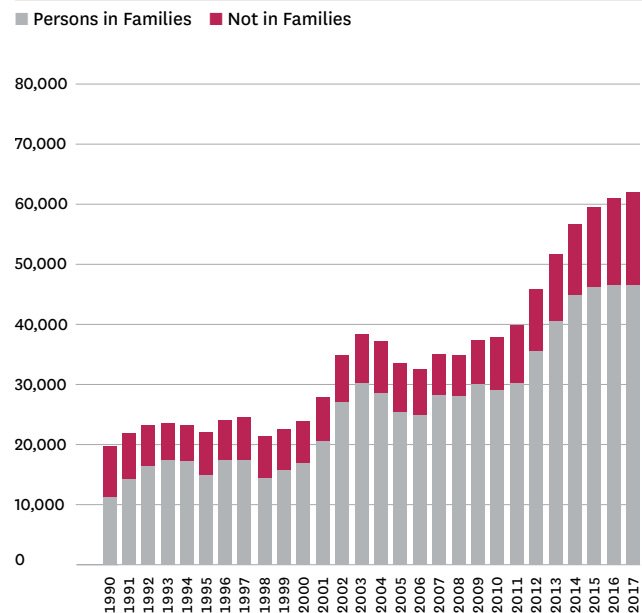


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2006, 2010, 2016), NYU Furman Center

## The number of New Yorkers in homeless shelters increased 77 percent between 2007 and 2017, though year-over-year growth has slowed.

Between 2016 and 2017, the average monthly homeless shelter population increased about two percent citywide, the smallest year-over-year increase since 2010. Despite the slowed growth, an average of 62,000 New Yorkers (including 23,655 children) per month stayed in a city homeless shelter in 2017, up 76.5 percent since 2007. The number of single individuals (“not in families”) in homeless shelters increased by eight percent between 2016 and 2017.

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



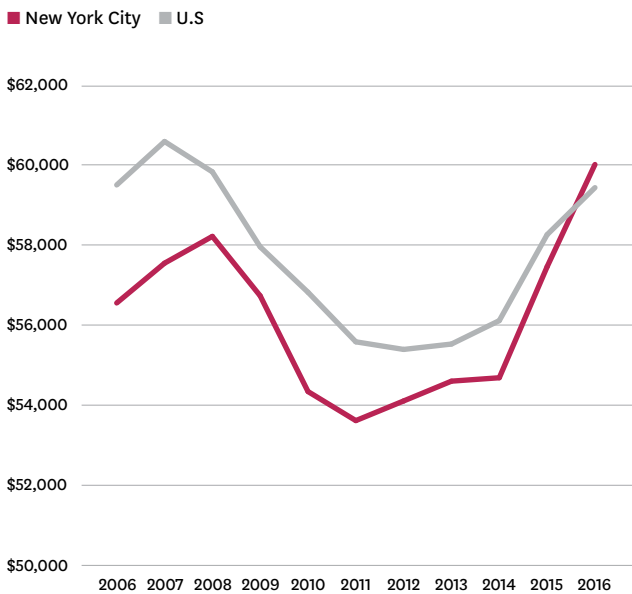
Sources: Coalition for the Homeless, New York City Department of Homeless Services, NYU Furman Center

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.

**Between 2015 and 2016, real median household income increased by more than four percentage points citywide, and reached its highest level in over a decade.**

Real median household income citywide was about \$60,000 in 2016 (in 2017 dollars), up 4.4 percent since 2015, more than double the national rate of increase over the same time period. Median household income in 2016 was at its highest level since at least 2006.

**Figure 10: Inflation-Adjusted Median Household Income (2017\$)**

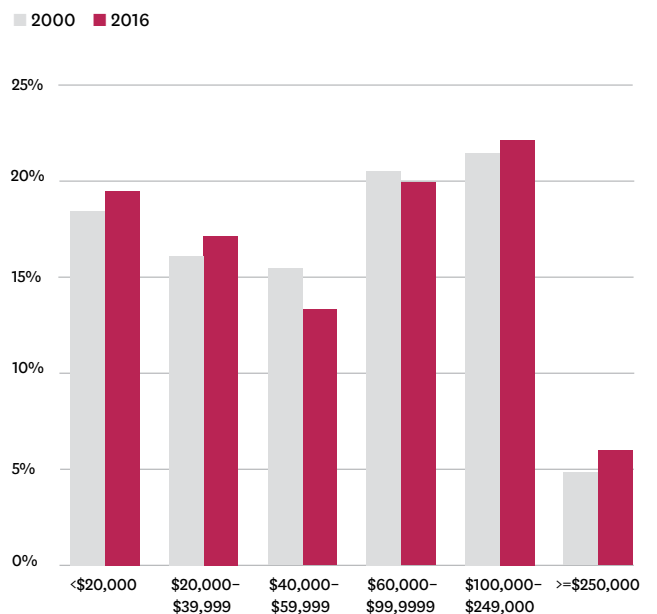


Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

**New York City households were more concentrated at the lower and higher ends of the income distribution in 2016.**

In 2016, 36.6 percent of households earned less than \$40,000 in the previous year, compared to 34.4 percent of households in 2000. The share of households earning more than \$100,000 in the previous year increased by about 2 percentage points between 2000 (26.3%) and 2016 (28.1%). The share of New Yorker households earning between \$40,000 and \$100,000 decreased by about 3 percentage points between 2000 and 2016.

**Figure 11: Household Income Distribution, New York City (2017\$)**

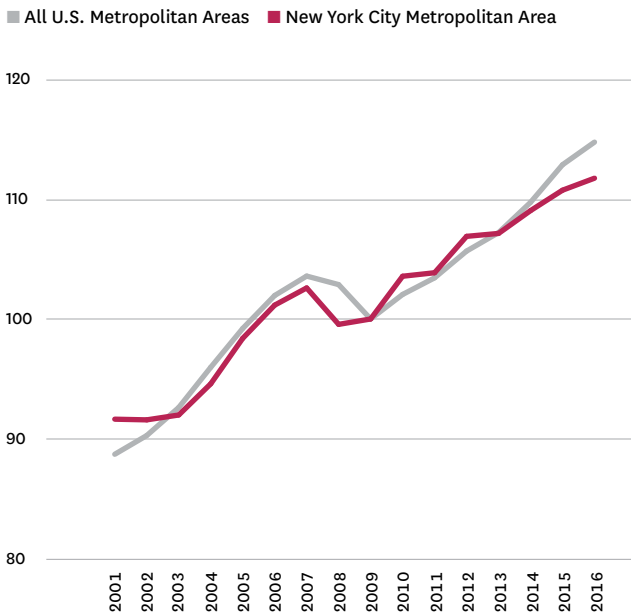


Sources: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, NYU Furman Center

### The New York City metropolitan area's economy continued to grow between 2015 and 2016, although it grew at half the rate of metropolitan areas nationwide.

Between 2015 and 2016, gross domestic product (GDP) in the New York City metropolitan area increased just under one percent (0.9%), about half the rate of growth in metropolitan areas nationwide (1.7%). New York City's regional economy grew faster than metropolitan areas nationwide between 2009 and 2012. Since 2012, however, New York City metropolitan area's growth of 4.5 percent was outpaced by an increase of 8.6 percent among metropolitan areas nationwide.

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



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, NYU Furman Center