

2020 CENSUS

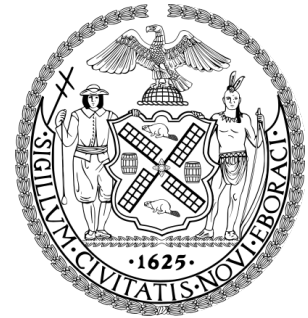
RESULTS FOR NEW YORK CITY

KEY POPULATION & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



2020 CENSUS RESULTS FOR NEW YORK CITY

KEY POPULATION & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



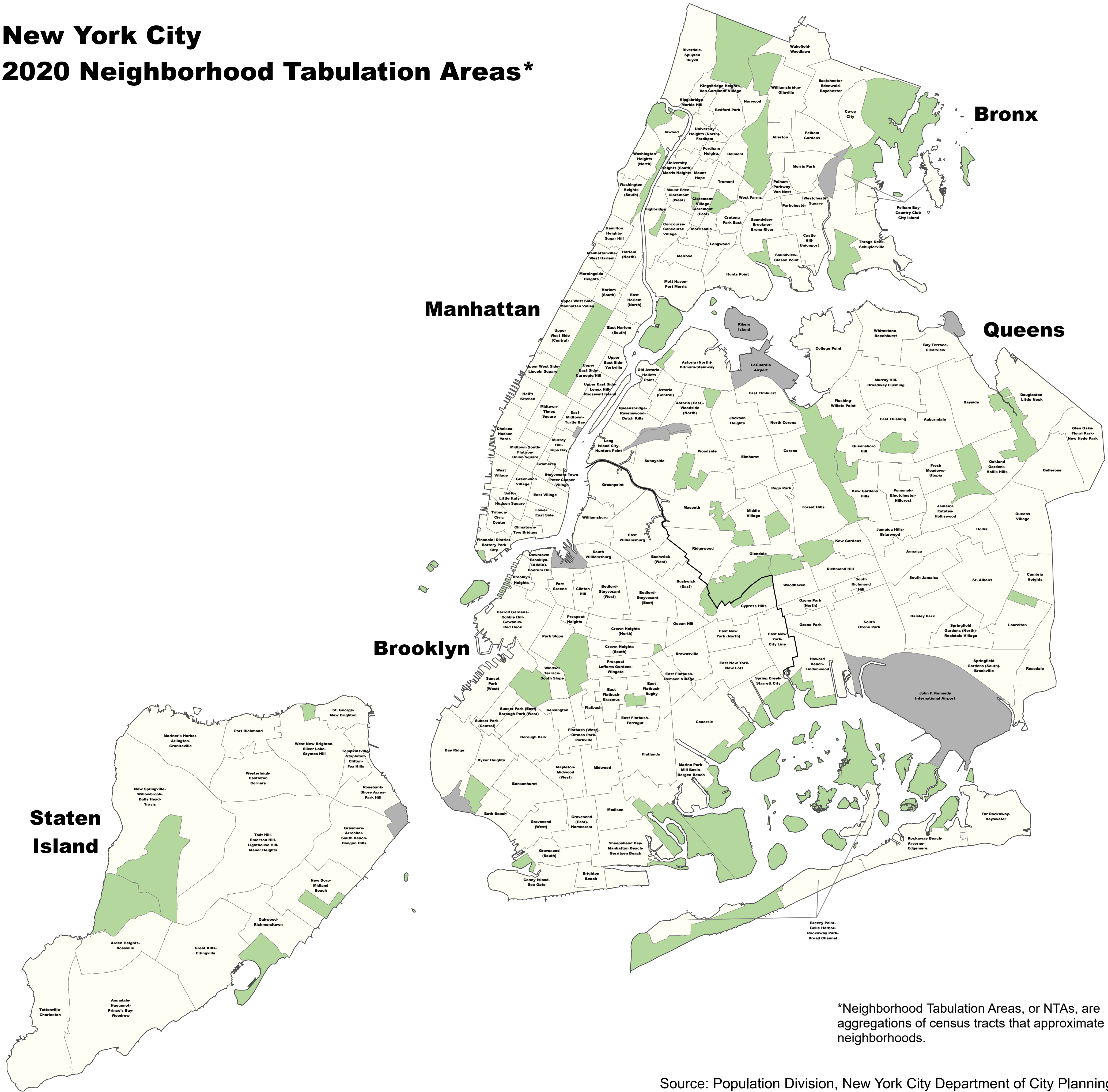
The City of New York
Bill de Blasio, *Mayor*

Department of City Planning
Marisa Lago, *Director*

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August 2021

New York City 2020 Neighborhood Tabulation Areas*



*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas, or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that approximate neighborhoods.

Source: Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

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Decennial Census Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data

Each decade, to allow for states and local governments to redraw voting districts, the Census Bureau releases key results from the decennial census, called the Census (Public Law 94-171) Redistricting Data Summary Files. These files provide a subset of the data produced by the census including population, race and Hispanic origin, population age 18 and over, as well as total and vacant housing units. The PL 94-171 redistricting data are the first decennial census data released at the local level, and this report presents 2020 Census results for New York City, its boroughs, and its neighborhoods. In addition to results from the 2020 Census, the following tables and figures give results from the 2010 Census and change over the decade. Together, the 2010 and 2020 data provide information on population growth and changes in the racial/Hispanic origin composition within New York City.

Statement on Data Accuracy

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau is legally bound to protect the privacy of individuals participating in the decennial census. To adhere to the law and to avoid the disclosure of information about individual respondents, the Census Bureau has historically applied a host of techniques, such as top- and bottom-coding, imputation, table- and cell-suppression, and data swapping. The Census Bureau is employing a new technique with the 2020 Census, referred to as the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS), based on differential privacy. With this approach, the Census Bureau “infuses noise” systematically across census data and sets a quantified disclosure risk, referred to as the Privacy Loss Budget (PLB).

While the new DAS approach may diminish the risk of disclosure concerns, it comes at a cost to data accuracy. Consequently, 2020 Census data users should be aware that all sub-state counts, except for housing units (which are unaffected by the DAS), may be adjusted to protect the privacy of Census participants and may be subject to reduced accuracy. Because DAS noise infusion is randomized, it is impossible for data users to know the degree to which any individual statistic is altered. However, it is possible to say that in general the relative size of errors decreases as counts increase. Consequently, data users should have greater confidence in the accuracy of the data as counts get larger. Further, an evaluation of a Privacy-Protected Microdata File (PPMF), treated with a Disclosure Avoidance System like the one applied to 2020 redistricting data, showed that counts of 300 or more rarely have sizable errors (error beyond +/- 10% of the count). Therefore, while data users need to be cognizant of data accuracy limitations, they should have confidence in conclusions based on sizable counts, which are relatively unaffected by the Census Bureau’s latest disclosure avoidance method.

A Note on Neighborhoods

In this report, our neighborhood-level analyses use 2020 Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) as a unit of analysis. NTAs are aggregations of census tracts that approximate neighborhoods, with each having a population sizable enough to ensure confidence in the results. Throughout this text, the term “neighborhoods” is used synonymously with NTAs. For more information on 2020 NTAs, and changes from 2010, see [2020 Census Reconfiguration of Statistical Geographies](#).

A Note on 2020 Census Data Quality

It is important to note that the 2020 Census was conducted under unique circumstances and employed new methods of data collection and processing. Census Day was April 1, 2020, and the COVID pandemic greatly affected New York City's outreach efforts, as well as Census Bureau field operations. The 2020 Census also featured new methods, including internet response and differential privacy. While 2020 state-level metrics, released by the Census Bureau this April, suggest data quality was comparable to that of the 2010 Census, sub-state data quality metrics are not yet available. As further metrics become available, the NYC Department of City Planning will continue to evaluate the quality of NYC's census results.

Key Takeaways

- New York City's enumerated population was 8,804,190 as of April 1, 2020, a record high. The city grew by 629,057 people or 7.7 percent – a faster pace of growth than that of New York State and the country.
- New York City now comprises 43.6 percent of the State's population, up from 42.2 percent in 2010.
- Brooklyn continued to be the largest borough with 2,736,074 residents, just 2,100 shy of its 1950 population peak. Queens, the second largest borough, reached a new population peak of 2,405,464, while Manhattan's population increased to 1,694,251. The Bronx achieved a new high of 1,472,654 residents, surpassing its 1970 population peak, and Staten Island's population of 495,747 also represented a new peak.
- Neighborhoods with the highest growth included Long Island City-Hunters Point (up 198 percent), Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (67 percent), and Williamsburg (41 percent). These neighborhoods had large numbers of newly constructed housing units during the 2010s. Inwood and Washington Heights (South) were the only two neighborhoods in the city that saw substantial declines, of 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively.
- Among the four major racial/Hispanic groups, the Asian population grew at the fastest rate (33.6 percent) over the decade, and other groups saw below average growth or declines. The Hispanic population grew by 6.6 percent, while the number of Black residents declined by 4.5 percent and the White population fell marginally, by 0.1 percent. In absolute terms, the Asian population increased by 345,383, accounting for more than one-half of the city's population growth.
- The White population remained the largest group, comprising 30.9 percent of the population, followed by the Hispanic (28.3 percent), Black (20.2 percent), and Asian (15.6 percent) populations.
- While the overall population of New York City grew, the population under 18 years old declined by nearly 28,000, a reflection of declining births and an aging population. Those identifying as Hispanic comprised the largest share of the under 18 population.

**Population Growth
New York City and Boroughs, New York State, and the U.S., 2010 to 2020**

	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City	8,175,133	100.0	8,804,190	100.0	629,057	7.7
Bronx	1,385,108	16.9	1,472,654	16.7	87,546	6.3
Brooklyn	2,504,700	30.6	2,736,074	31.1	231,374	9.2
Manhattan	1,585,873	19.4	1,694,251	19.2	108,378	6.8
Queens	2,230,722	27.3	2,405,464	27.3	174,742	7.8
Staten Island	468,730	5.7	495,747	5.6	27,017	5.8
New York State	19,378,102		20,201,249		823,147	4.2
NYC share of NYS	42.2		43.6			
United States	308,745,538		331,449,281		22,703,743	7.4
NYC share of US	2.6		2.7			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Population Growth

- New York City's enumerated population was 8,804,190 as of April 1, 2020, a record high. The city grew by 7.7 percent (629,057 people), a faster pace of growth than that of the country.
- Brooklyn grew at the fastest rate, 9.2 percent, adding 231,374 people since 2010, and attaining a population of 2,736,074 in 2020. It continued to be the most populous borough.
- The Bronx surpassed its 1970 peak, reaching a record population of 1,472,654. It grew 6.3 percent or by 87,546 people since 2010.
- Queens reached a new record population of 2,405,464 in 2020. It added 174,742 people over the decade, a gain of 7.8 percent.
- The population of Manhattan was 1,694,251 in 2020, an increase of 108,378 or 6.8 percent since 2010.
- Staten Island grew at the slowest pace, 5.8 percent, adding 27,017 people over the decade. Its population was enumerated at 495,747 in 2020.
- New York State's population increased by 4.2 percent, reaching 20,201,249 in 2020. New York City accounted for more than three-quarters of New York State's population growth since 2010. Given New York City's higher rate of growth, it comprised 43.6 percent of the State's population, up from 42.2 percent in 2010.
- The population of the United States increased by 7.4 percent, or 22,703,743, reaching a total population of 331,449,281 in 2020. One out of every 38 people in the United States lived in New York City.

Population Change
20 Largest Cities* in the U.S. (Ranked by Population in 2020), 2010 to 2020

2020 Rank	Geographic Area NYC and <i>Boroughs</i>	Total Population		Population Change	
		2010	2020	Number	Percent
1	New York, NY*	8,175,133	8,804,190	629,057	7.7
2	Los Angeles, CA*	3,792,621	3,898,747	106,126	2.8
3	Chicago, IL	2,695,598	2,746,388	50,790	1.9
	<i>Brooklyn</i>	2,504,700	2,736,074	231,374	9.2
	<i>Queens*</i>	2,230,722	2,405,464	174,742	7.8
4	Houston, TX*	2,099,451	2,304,580	205,129	9.8
	<i>Manhattan</i>	1,585,873	1,694,251	108,378	6.8
5	Phoenix, AZ*	1,445,632	1,608,139	162,507	11.2
6	Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	1,603,797	77,791	5.1
	<i>Bronx*</i>	1,385,108	1,472,654	87,546	6.3
7	San Antonio, TX*	1,327,407	1,434,625	107,218	8.1
8	San Diego, CA*	1,307,402	1,386,932	79,530	6.1
9	Dallas, TX*	1,197,816	1,304,379	106,563	8.9
10	San Jose, CA*	945,942	1,013,240	67,298	7.1
11	Austin, TX*	790,390	961,855	171,465	21.7
12	Jacksonville, FL*	821,784	949,611	127,827	15.6
13	Fort Worth, TX*	741,206	918,915	177,709	24.0
14	Columbus, OH*	787,033	905,748	118,715	15.1
15	Indianapolis, IN*	820,445	887,642	67,197	8.2
16	Charlotte, NC*	731,424	874,579	143,155	19.6
17	San Francisco, CA*	805,235	873,965	68,730	8.5
18	Seattle, WA*	608,660	737,015	128,355	21.1
19	Denver, CO*	600,158	715,522	115,364	19.2
20	Washington, D.C.	601,723	689,545	87,822	14.6
37	Atlanta, GA*	420,003	498,715	78,712	18.7
	<i>Staten Island*</i>	468,730	495,747	27,017	5.8
38	Omaha, NE*	408,958	486,051	77,093	18.9

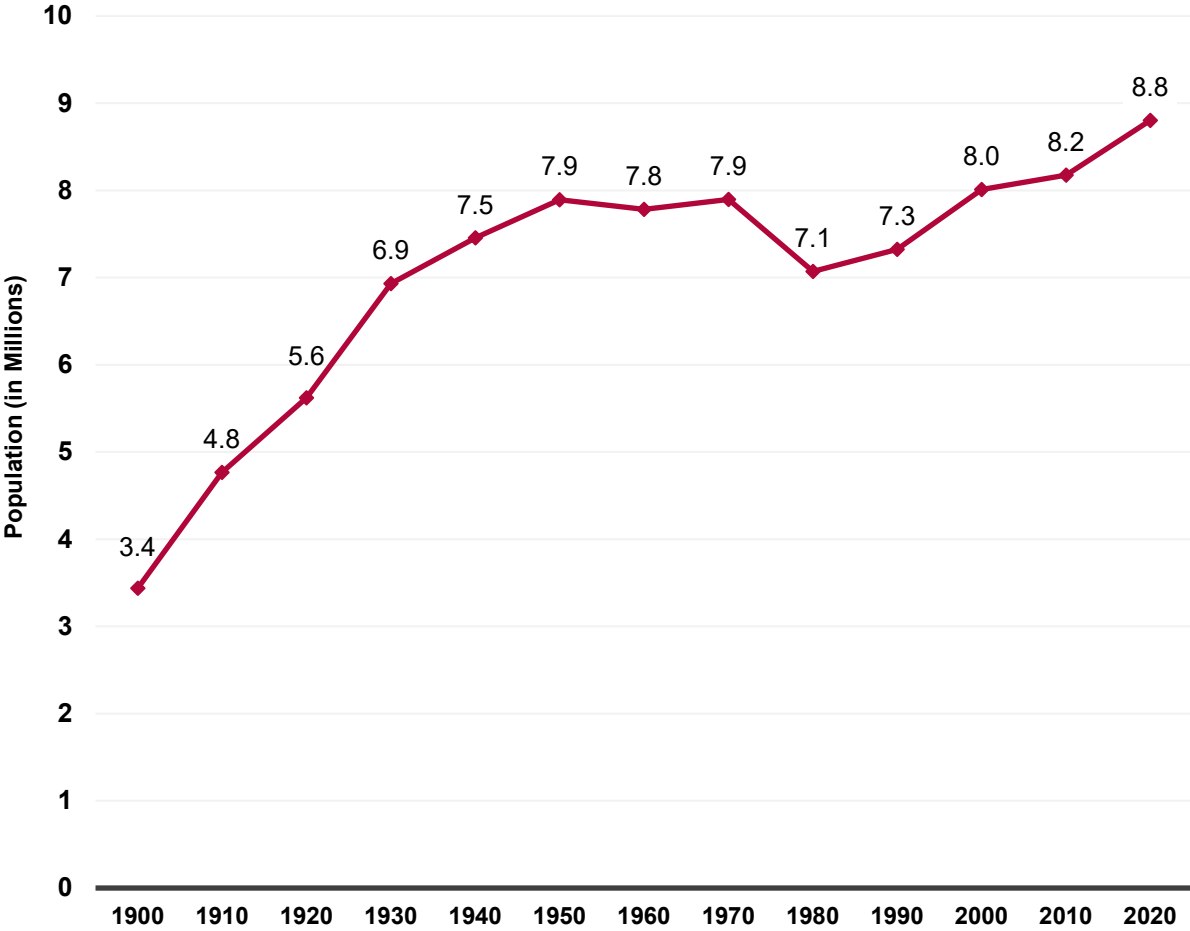
* Populations are for “places” as defined by the Census Bureau in 2010 and 2020. Cities with an asterisk achieved population peak in 2020.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Population Change in the Largest Cities

- New York City remained the largest city in the United States, with more than twice the population of the second largest city, Los Angeles.
- Among the 20 largest cities in the United States, those with the fastest growth rates were in the Sun Belt and the West. The top five cities by growth rate were Fort Worth (24.0 percent), Austin (21.7 percent), Seattle (21.1), Charlotte (19.6), and Denver (19.2).
- New York City's growth rate of 7.7 percent was comparable to major Sun Belt cities like San Antonio (8.1 percent) and Dallas (8.9 percent). The second largest city in the Northeast, Philadelphia, grew relatively slowly by comparison (5.1 percent).
- In the Midwest, the population of the country's third largest city, Chicago, grew by 1.9 percent, while both Columbus and Indianapolis had higher growth rates (15.1 and 8.2 percent, respectively).
- Individually, New York City's boroughs would rank among the largest cities in the country. Brooklyn and Queens would each be the fourth largest, after Chicago. Manhattan would rank fifth after Houston, and the Bronx would be the seventh largest, after Philadelphia. Staten Island would rank 38th, after Atlanta.

**Population
New York City, 1900 to 2020**

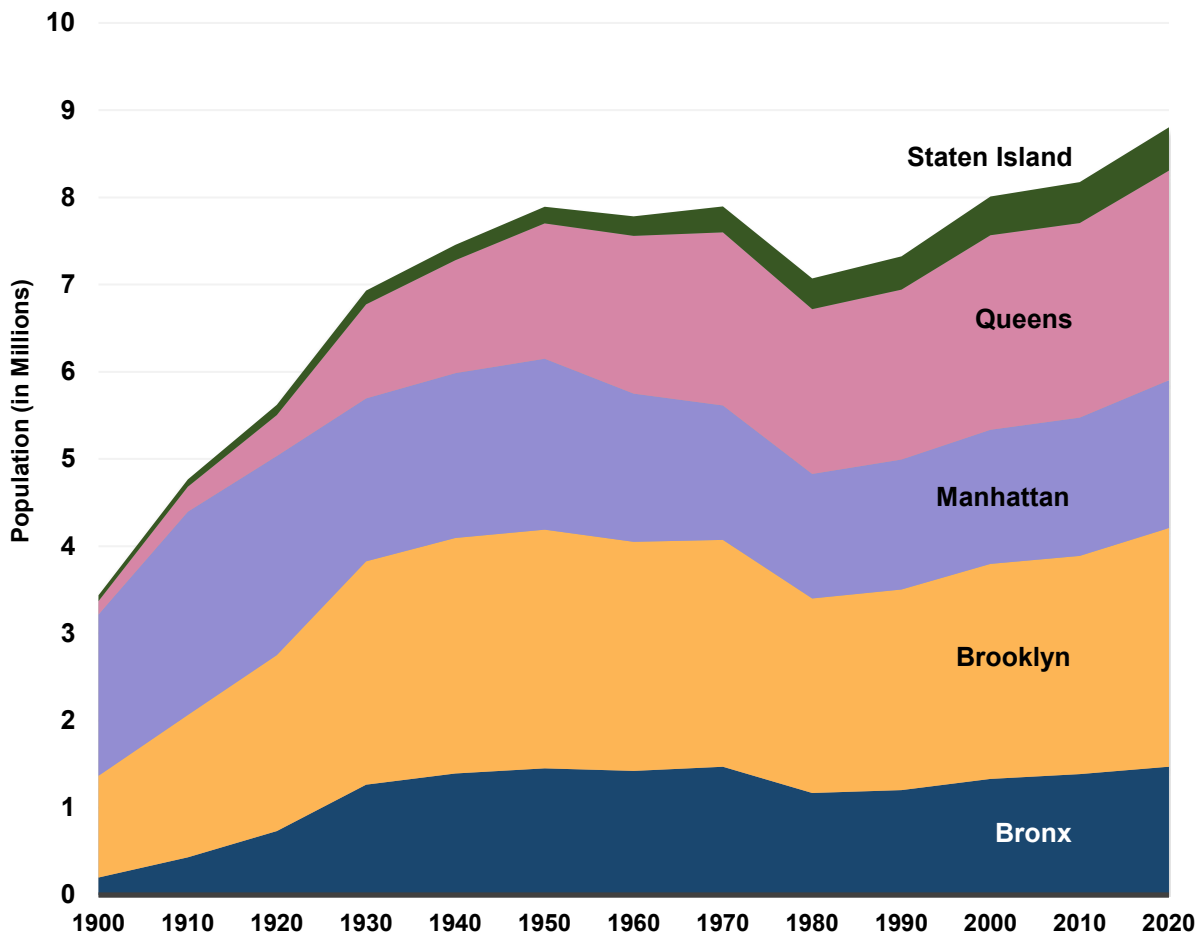


Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Population of New York City, 1900 to 2020

- New York City's population grew rapidly in the first few decades of the 20th century, more than doubling between 1900 and 1930 from 3.4 million to 6.9 million. This period experienced high levels of immigration, domestic in-migration, and natural increase (births minus deaths).
- The population continued to grow, though more slowly, in the 1930s and 1940s, rising to just short of 7.9 million in 1950. Population growth during this period was in large part due to domestic migration from the South and from Puerto Rico, as immigration slowed.
- In the middle of the 20th century, the city's population growth stalled. The city experienced a small population decline in the 1950s, as large domestic outflows to newly formed suburbs were only partially offset by domestic in-migration and high natural increase from the baby boom. In the 1960s, international immigration began to increase again after an overhaul of the country's immigration laws in 1965, and the city returned to modest growth, marginally surpassing the 1950 population.
- In the 1970s, growing immigration was insufficient to offset large domestic outflows, leading to substantial population losses. The population stood at approximately 7.1 million in 1980, only slightly higher than the population a half century earlier. The population rebounded in the 1980s as natural increase grew, immigration increased, and domestic outflows slowed.
- By 2000, New York City reached a record population of 8.0 million, which was surpassed in 2010, and again in 2020, reaching 8,804,190.

Population New York City Boroughs, 1900 to 2020

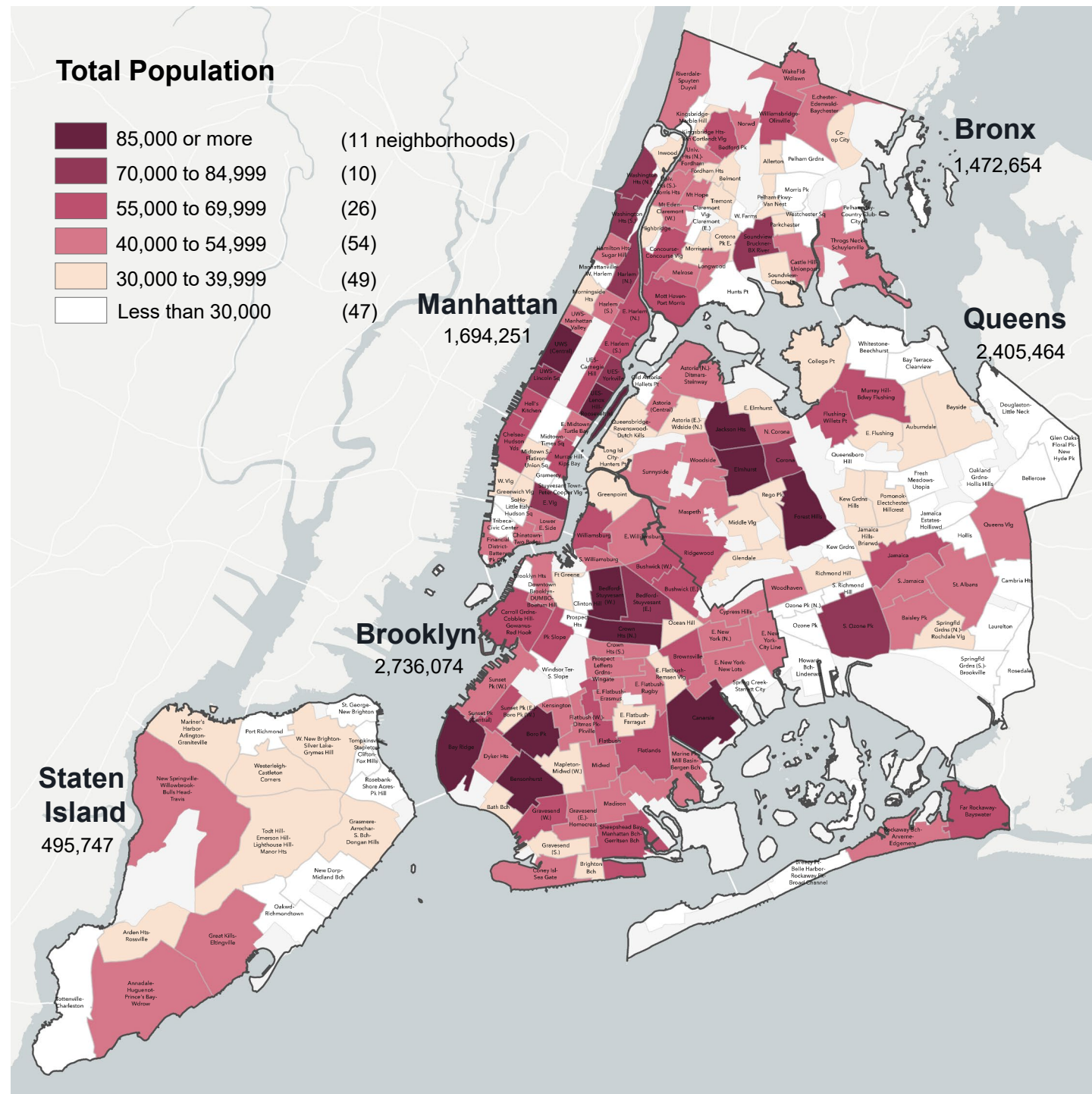


Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

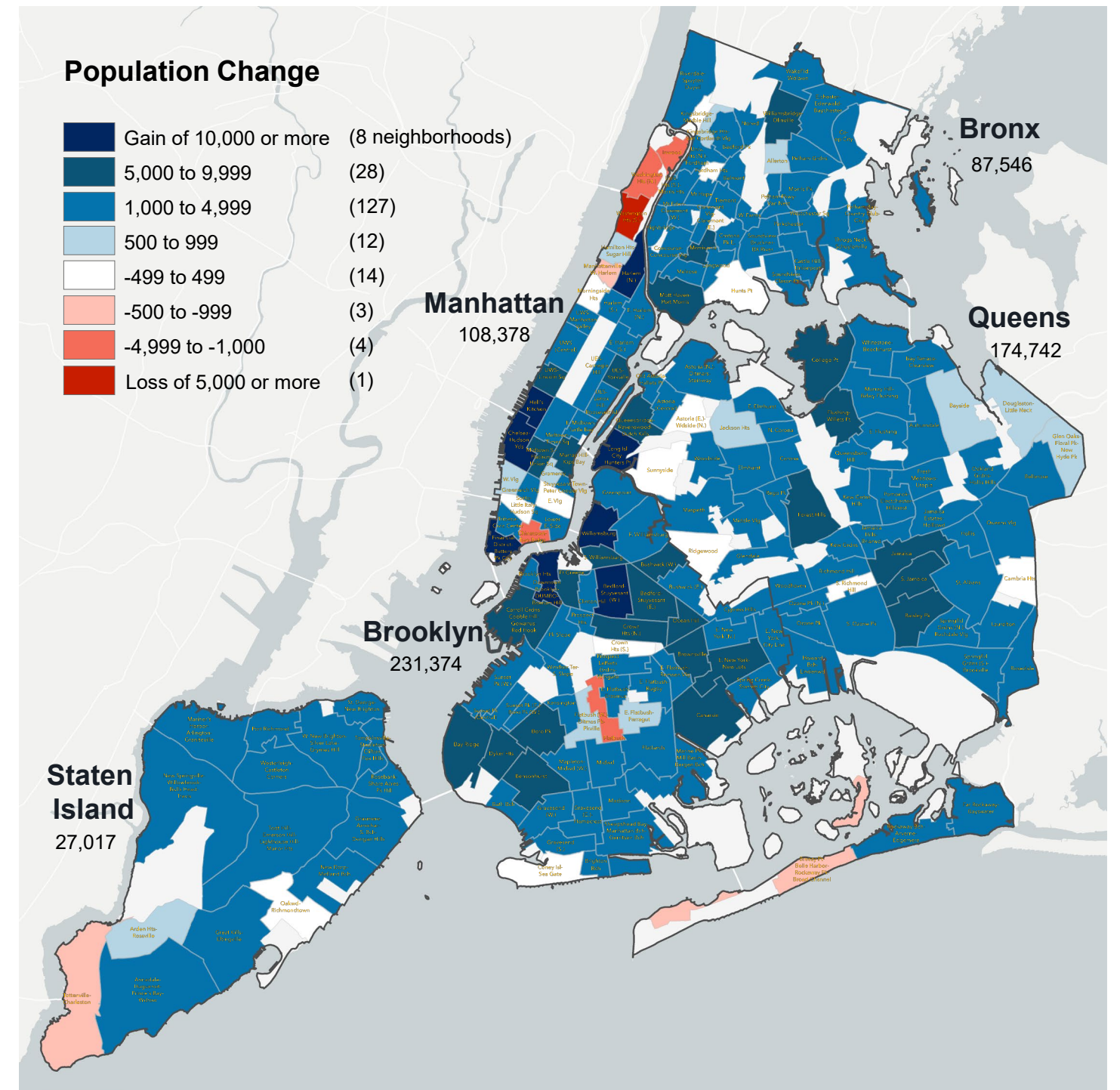
Population by Borough, 1900 to 2020

- The Bronx achieved a new record population in 2020 with 1,472,654 residents, surpassing its 1970 peak of 1,471,701. The borough experienced large population losses in the 1970s, returned to growth in the 1980s, and has grown each decade since. Approximately one-in-six New Yorkers lived in the Bronx in 2020.
- Since the consolidation of New York City in 1898, Queens has grown in every decade except for the 1970s, reaching a new population peak in 2020 of 2,405,464. More than one-in-four New Yorkers lived in Queens in 2020.
- Staten Island also achieved a record high population in 2020, with a population of 495,747, accounting for approximately one-in-eighteen New Yorkers.
- The most populous borough since 1930, Brooklyn's population peaked at 2,738,175 in 1950, then declined through 1980 to about 2.2 million. Since then, the population has increased, reaching 2,736,074, just 2,100 shy of its population peak. A little under one-third of New Yorkers lived in Brooklyn in 2020.
- Manhattan, which accounted for more than half of New Yorkers in 1900, reached its population peak in 1910 at about 2.3 million. It then experienced population declines in most decades of the 20th century until 1980, when the borough's population was enumerated at around 1.4 million. Since then, the population has increased, reaching 1,694,251 in 2020, now accounting for approximately one-in-five New Yorkers.

Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



Population Change NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



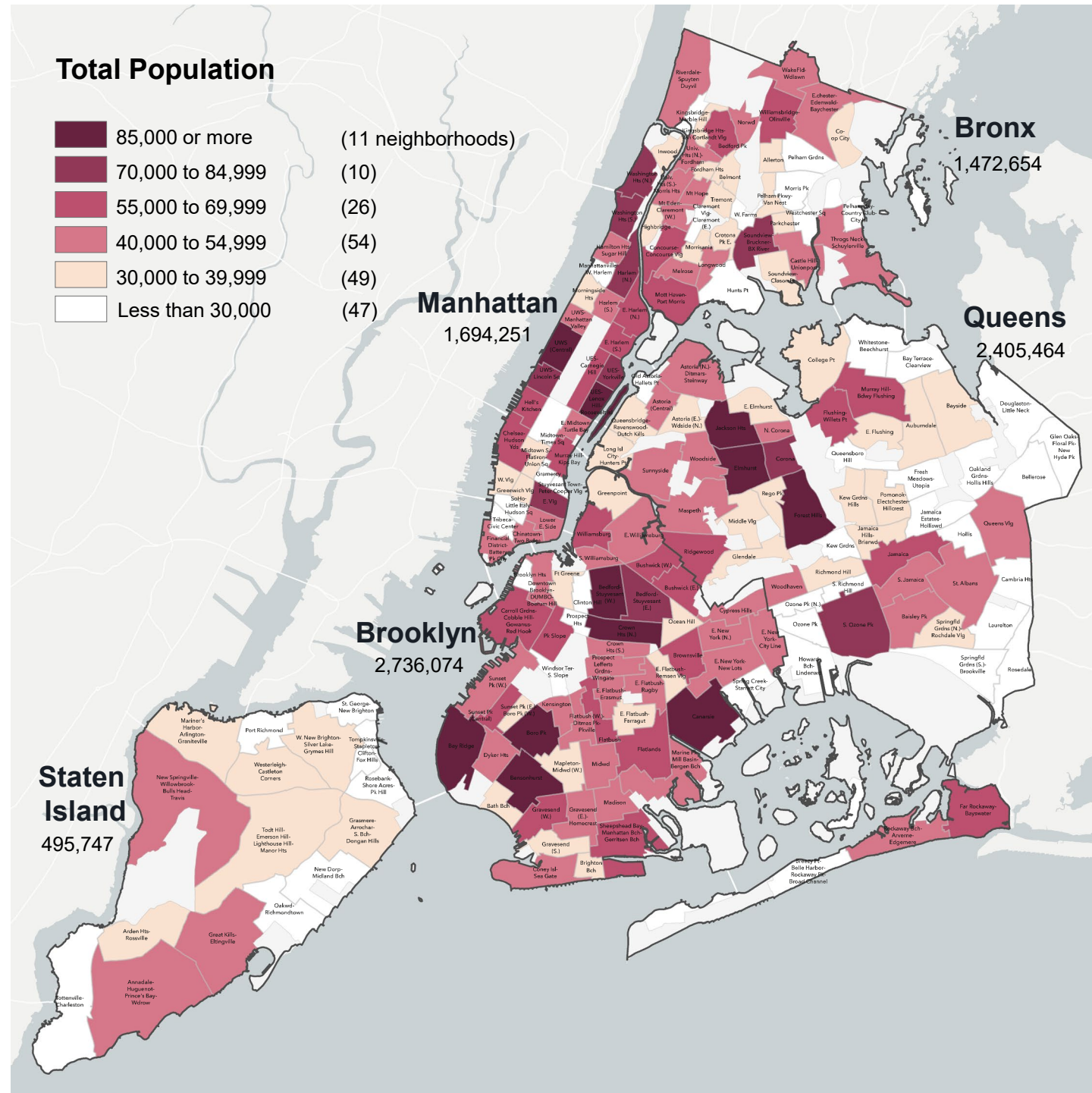
*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas, or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that approximate neighborhoods. For more information on 2020 NTAs, and changes from 2010, see [2020 Census Reconfiguration of Statistical Geographies](#).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

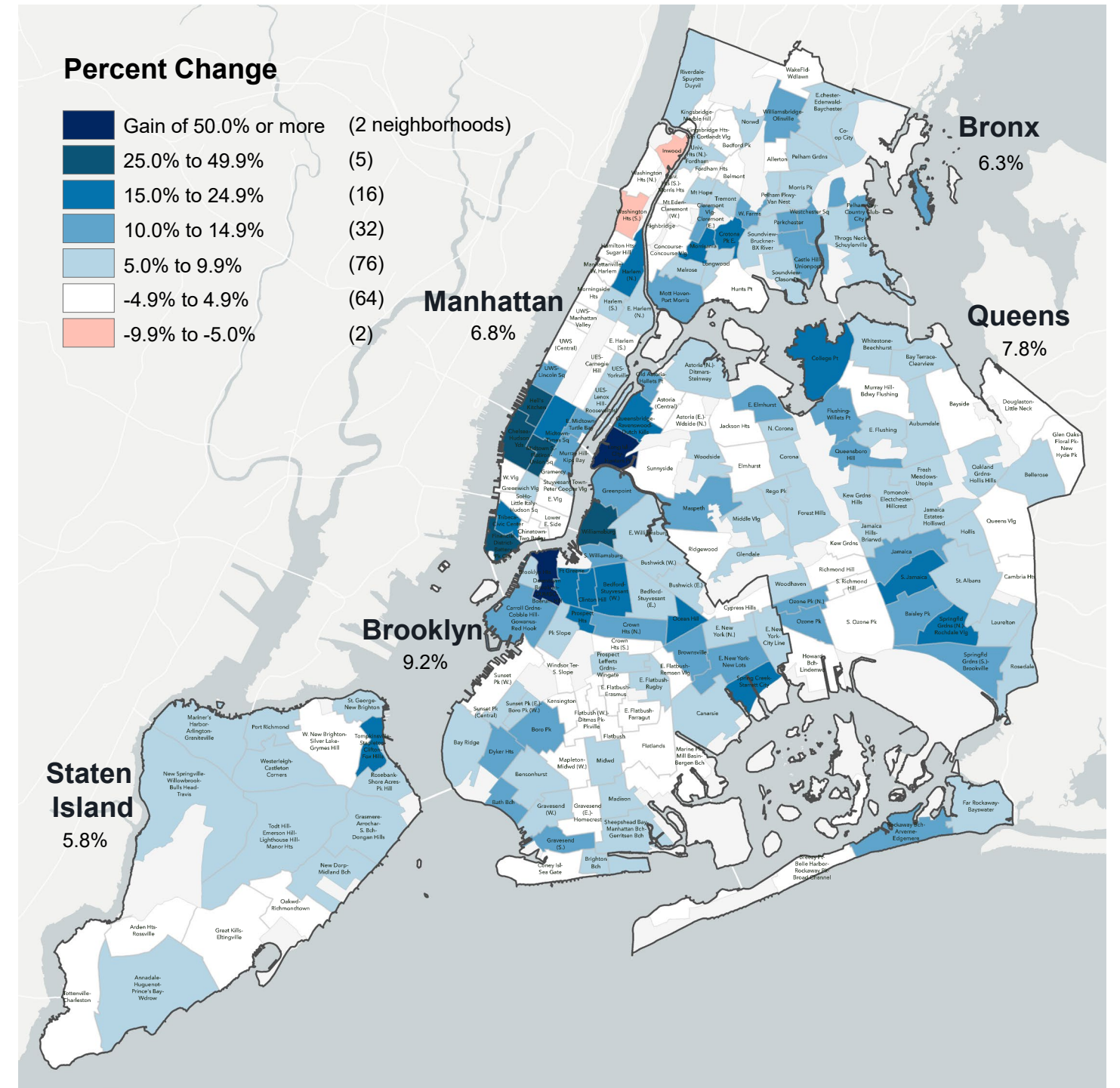
Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- Brooklyn's population grew by 231,374 between 2010 and 2020, with growth occurring in almost every corner of the borough. Growth was especially strong along the East River waterfront in Williamsburg and Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill, with each increasing by more than 16,000 residents. Further inland, Bedford-Stuyvesant (East and West) taken together experienced a pronounced increase of over 21,000 residents, while sizable increases also occurred in nearby Fort Greene and Crown Heights (North). Borough Park and Bensonhurst led a cluster of southwestern Brooklyn neighborhoods with substantial growth, each gaining over 8,000 residents. In the eastern part of the borough, Canarsie, Ocean Hill, and Brownsville stood out with increases of around 6,000 residents each. The only Brooklyn neighborhood to experience a notable population loss was Flatbush, with a decline of around 1,400.
- In Queens, the largest population increase occurred in Long Island City-Hunters Point, where many new housing units were completed over the decade, resulting in a population increase of 21,400 – the neighborhood nearly tripled in size since 2010. Nearby, Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills saw a population increase of just under 6,000 people. In the southeastern portion of the borough, Jamaica, South Jamaica, and Baisley Park all saw substantial growth. These neighborhoods were joined by Flushing-Willets Point, College Point, and Forest Hills, all of which had population gains of 5,000 or more.
- Manhattan's neighborhoods saw a mix of dramatic population increases, moderate growth, and even some significant declines. The Upper Manhattan neighborhoods of Washington Heights (North and South) and Inwood saw the most substantial population declines of all neighborhoods throughout the city, with Washington Heights (South) in particular losing 5,400 residents. Chinatown-Two Bridges also saw a notable decline, losing 1,500 people. Several neighborhoods with substantial levels of new construction led the borough in population growth, including Chelsea-Hudson Yards, Hell's Kitchen, and the Financial District-Battery Park, each with a gain of over 13,000 residents. Harlem (North), the Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, and Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square were not far behind, each with a gain of at least 7,000 residents.
- In the Bronx, the population increased throughout most of the borough, leading to a record high overall population. The growth was led by Mott Haven-Port Morris and Morrisania in the south, and Williamsbridge-Olinville in the north, each of which gained over 5,000 residents.
- Staten Island's population grew in almost all of its neighborhoods, with the largest increases in New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis (3,600) and Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills (2,800).

Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



Percent Change in Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas, or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that approximate neighborhoods. For more information on 2020 NTAs, and changes from 2010, see [2020 Census Reconfiguration of Statistical Geographies](#).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Percent Change in Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- While the city overall grew by 7.7 percent, there were a number of neighborhoods that saw substantially higher growth. These included Long Island City-Hunters Point (198 percent), Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (67 percent), and Williamsburg (41 percent). These neighborhoods had large numbers of newly constructed housing units during the 2010s.
- Nearly a third of the neighborhoods across the city grew by 10 percent or more.
- Only 2 out of 197 residential neighborhoods saw population declines of 5 percent or more: Inwood (-5 percent) and Washington Heights (South) (-7 percent).
- Brooklyn, which grew the fastest during the decade (9.2 percent) had substantial gains in the northwest and eastern portions of the borough. Growth was highest in Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (67 percent) and Williamsburg (41 percent), with significant gains in a cluster of neighborhoods stretching from Carroll Gardens-Cobble Hill-Gowanus-Red Hook (10 percent) east to Ocean Hill (19 percent).
- Queens, which increased overall by 7.8 percent, had the highest growth in Long Island City-Hunters Point (198 percent) and in Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills (22 percent). Population gains also occurred in the southeastern portion of the borough, especially in South Jamaica (20 percent) and Springfield Gardens (North)-Rochdale Village (15 percent).
- Neighborhoods experiencing growth in Manhattan were mostly in the southern half of the borough, with the largest increases in the Financial District-Battery Park City (33 percent), Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square (30 percent), Hell's Kitchen (30 percent), and Chelsea-Hudson Yards (26 percent). The only neighborhoods in the city with a population decline of 5 percent or more were in Manhattan: Inwood and Washington Heights (South).
- The Bronx grew by 6.3 percent over the decade, with the largest increases in Morrisania (22 percent) and Crotona Park East (15 percent).
- Staten Island grew the slowest, 5.8 percent over the decade. The neighborhood with the fastest growth rate in the borough was Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills (18 percent), followed by Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill (10 percent).

**Population by Race/Hispanic Origin*
New York City, 2010 and 2020**

	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	8,175,133	100.0	8,804,190	100.0	629,057	7.7
Not Hispanic						
White	2,722,904	33.3	2,719,856	30.9	-3,048	-0.1
Black	1,861,295	22.8	1,776,891	20.2	-84,404	-4.5
Asian	1,028,119	12.6	1,373,502	15.6	345,383	33.6
Some Other Race	78,063	1.0	143,632	1.6	65,569	84.0
Two or More Races	148,676	1.8	299,959	3.4	151,283	101.8
Hispanic	2,336,076	28.6	2,490,350	28.3	154,274	6.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

***A Note on Race/Hispanic Origin in Census Data**

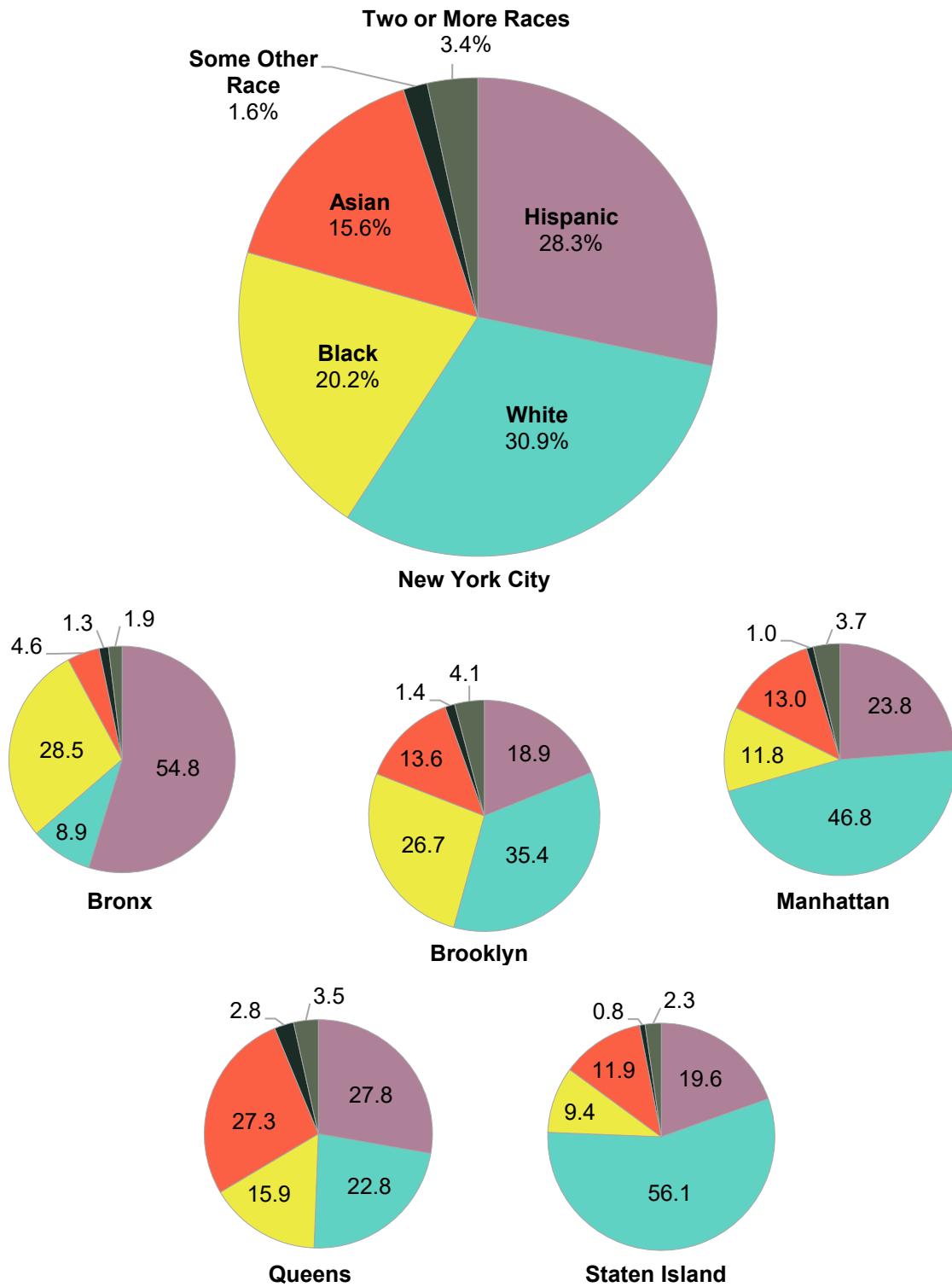
Race and Hispanic origin are asked as two separate questions on the census form. Data from these questions are used to create mutually exclusive race/Hispanic origin categories. Those who report Hispanic origin are included in the “Hispanic” population, regardless of race reported. (DCP acknowledges that there are other terms (e.g., Latinx) people of Latin American origin or descent use to self-identify. DCP uses “Hispanic” in order to maintain consistency with data provided and terminology used by the U.S. Census Bureau.) For all non-Hispanic groups, each category includes those who report one race alone, except for “two or more races,” which includes those reporting more than once race. When discussing race and Hispanic origin, the categories “White non-Hispanic,” “Black or African American non-Hispanic,” “Asian non-Hispanic,” “some other race non-Hispanic,” and “two or more races non-Hispanic” will be written as “White,” “Black,” “Asian,” “some other race,” and “two or more races” for the sake of succinctness.

Race and Hispanic origin categories are set by the federal government to inform enforcement of civil rights and equal employment opportunity laws, in addition to other anti-discrimination mandates. It is important to note that there is significant diversity within each of the broad race and Hispanic origin categories reported by the Census Bureau.

Race/Hispanic Origin for New York City

- Among racial/Hispanic groups, the Asian population grew at the fastest rate (33.6 percent) over the decade to reach 1,373,502 in 2020. In absolute terms, the Asian population increased by 345,383, accounting for more than one-half of the city's population growth. There was a concomitant increase in the Asian share of the city's population, growing 3 percentage points over the decade, to 15.6 percent in 2020.
- The Hispanic population grew by 154,274 people (6.6 percent) to 2,490,350. Given their below average growth, the share of the Hispanic population declined slightly, to 28.3 percent in 2020, compared to their 28.6 percent share in 2010.
- The Black population declined by 84,404 people (-4.5 percent) to 1,776,891 in 2020. Black New Yorkers accounted for just over one-fifth (20.2 percent) of the population in 2020, down 2.6 percentage points since 2010.
- The White population was enumerated at 2,719,856 in 2020 and remained the largest group in the city. Over the decade, the White population declined marginally by 3,048 people (-0.1 percent), with their share dropping from 33.3 percent to 30.9 percent.
- While accounting for a relatively small share of the population of New York City, the population identifying as two or more races increased by 101.8 percent, or 151,283 people, to 299,959 in 2020.

**Percent of Population by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City and Boroughs, 2020**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Percent of Population by Race/Hispanic Origin for New York City and Boroughs

- Two boroughs had a majority racial/Hispanic group: the Bronx, with 54.8 percent of the population identifying as Hispanic, and Staten Island, with 56.1 percent of the population identifying as White. Manhattan and Brooklyn each had a White plurality, and in Queens no one group predominated.
- While Hispanic Bronxites comprised a majority in the borough, Black residents were the second largest group, with a 28.5 percent share of the borough population, and White residents accounted for 8.9 percent.
- White residents accounted for 56.1 percent of the population of Staten Island. Hispanic residents were the second largest group (19.6 percent), followed by the Asian (11.9 percent) and Black (9.4 percent) populations.
- In Manhattan, the White population was a near majority, with 46.8 percent. The Hispanic population was the second largest (23.8 percent), followed by the Asian (13.0 percent) and Black (11.8 percent) populations.
- The White population constituted a plurality of Brooklyn's residents, with 35.4 percent, followed by Black residents, with 26.7 percent. The Hispanic population comprised 18.9 percent and the Asian population 13.6 percent of the borough.
- In Queens, no one group predominated, with the Hispanic population accounting for 27.8 percent, followed by the Asian (27.3 percent), White (22.8 percent), and Black (15.9 percent) populations.

Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City Boroughs, 2010 and 2020

Bronx	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,385,108	100.0	1,472,654	100.0	87,546	6.3
Not Hispanic						
White	151,209	10.9	130,796	8.9	-20,413	-13.5
Black	416,695	30.1	419,393	28.5	2,698	0.6
Asian	47,335	3.4	67,766	4.6	20,431	43.2
Some Other Race	12,494	0.9	19,866	1.3	7,372	59.0
Two or More Races	15,962	1.2	28,370	1.9	12,408	77.7
Hispanic	741,413	53.5	806,463	54.8	65,050	8.8

Brooklyn						
Total Population	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,504,700	100.0	2,736,074	100.0	231,374	9.2
Not Hispanic						
White	893,306	35.7	968,427	35.4	75,121	8.4
Black	799,066	31.9	729,696	26.7	-69,370	-8.7
Asian	260,129	10.4	370,776	13.6	110,647	42.5
Some Other Race	15,904	0.6	37,579	1.4	21,675	136.3
Two or More Races	40,010	1.6	113,170	4.1	73,160	182.9
Hispanic	496,285	19.8	516,426	18.9	20,141	4.1

Manhattan						
Total Population	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,585,873	100.0	1,694,251	100.0	108,378	6.8
Not Hispanic						
White	761,493	48.0	793,294	46.8	31,801	4.2
Black	205,340	12.9	199,592	11.8	-5,748	-2.8
Asian	177,624	11.2	219,624	13.0	42,000	23.6
Some Other Race	7,882	0.5	16,112	1.0	8,230	104.4
Two or More Races	29,957	1.9	62,989	3.7	33,032	110.3
Hispanic	403,577	25.4	402,640	23.8	-937	-0.2

Queens						
Total Population	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,230,722	100.0	2,405,464	100.0	174,742	7.8
Not Hispanic						
White	616,727	27.6	549,358	22.8	-67,369	-10.9
Black	395,881	17.7	381,375	15.9	-14,506	-3.7
Asian	508,334	22.8	656,583	27.3	148,249	29.2
Some Other Race	39,923	1.8	66,175	2.8	26,252	65.8
Two or More Races	56,107	2.5	84,112	3.5	28,005	49.9
Hispanic	613,750	27.5	667,861	27.8	54,111	8.8

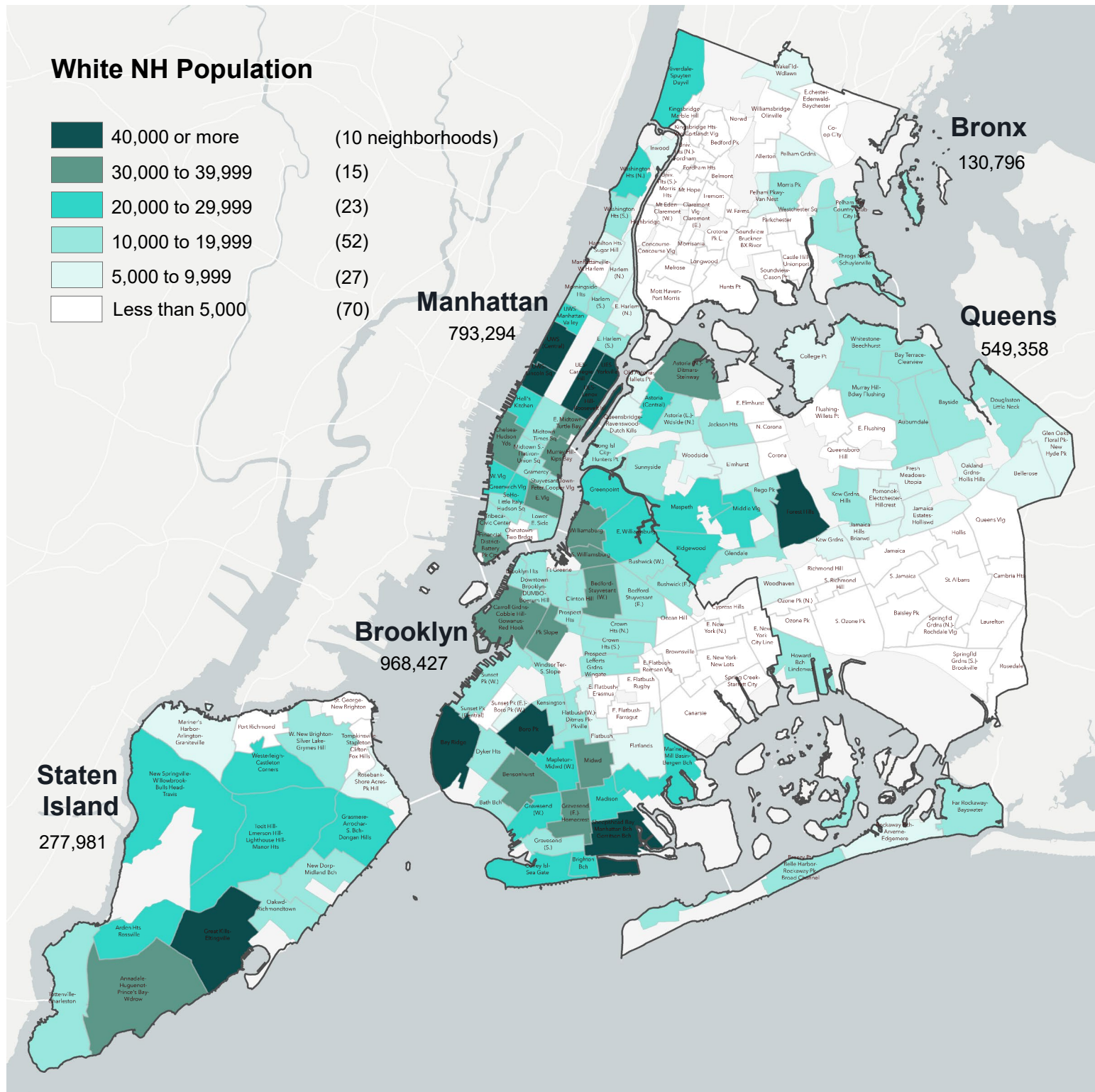
Staten Island						
Total Population	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	468,730	100.0	495,747	100.0	27,017	5.8
Not Hispanic						
White	300,169	64.0	277,981	56.1	-22,188	-7.4
Black	44,313	9.5	46,835	9.4	2,522	5.7
Asian	34,697	7.4	58,753	11.9	24,056	69.3
Some Other Race	1,860	0.4	3,900	0.8	2,040	109.7
Two or More Races	6,640	1.4	11,318	2.3	4,678	70.5
Hispanic	81,051	17.3	96,960	19.6	15,909	19.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Population Change by Race/Hispanic Origin for New York City and Boroughs

- Among the four largest groups, the Asian population grew the fastest in Staten Island, increasing by 69.3 percent over the decade, and surpassed the size of the borough's Black population, which grew by 5.7 percent. The Hispanic population in Staten Island grew by 19.6 percent, and the White population declined by 7.4 percent.
- In the Bronx, the Asian population had the highest growth rate (though from a small population base), with a 43.2 percent increase, while the Hispanic population grew by 8.8 percent. Despite overall declines in the Black population citywide, the Bronx experienced a small increase of 0.6 percent over the decade. The White population experienced the largest decline of any borough, at 13.5 percent.
- Queens experienced declines in the White (-10.9 percent) and Black (-3.7 percent) populations between 2010 and 2020, while the Asian (29.2 percent) and Hispanic (8.8 percent) populations increased. The rankings of racial/Hispanic groups changed over the decade as well. In 2010, the White population was the largest group, closely followed by the Hispanic population. By 2020, the Hispanic population was the largest group, closely followed by the Asian population; White and Black residents rounded out the top four.
- The Black and Hispanic populations experienced declines in Manhattan, decreasing by 2.8 and 0.2 percent, respectively. Despite population losses citywide, the White population increased by 4.2 percent in Manhattan. The Asian population also increased, by 23.6 percent.
- The Asian population increased in Brooklyn by 42.5 percent, the White population had an 8.4 percent increase, while the Hispanic population grew by 4.1 percent. While the Black population declined in the city overall, the largest loss by number and by percent was in Brooklyn (-8.7 percent).
- Over the course of the decade, all five boroughs had increases in the Asian population, the only major group with consistent growth across the boroughs. The Hispanic population grew in four of the five boroughs, with a decline only in Manhattan. The Black population increased in Staten Island and the Bronx, despite overall population decline. Similarly, the White population increased in Brooklyn and in Manhattan, despite a citywide decline.

White Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



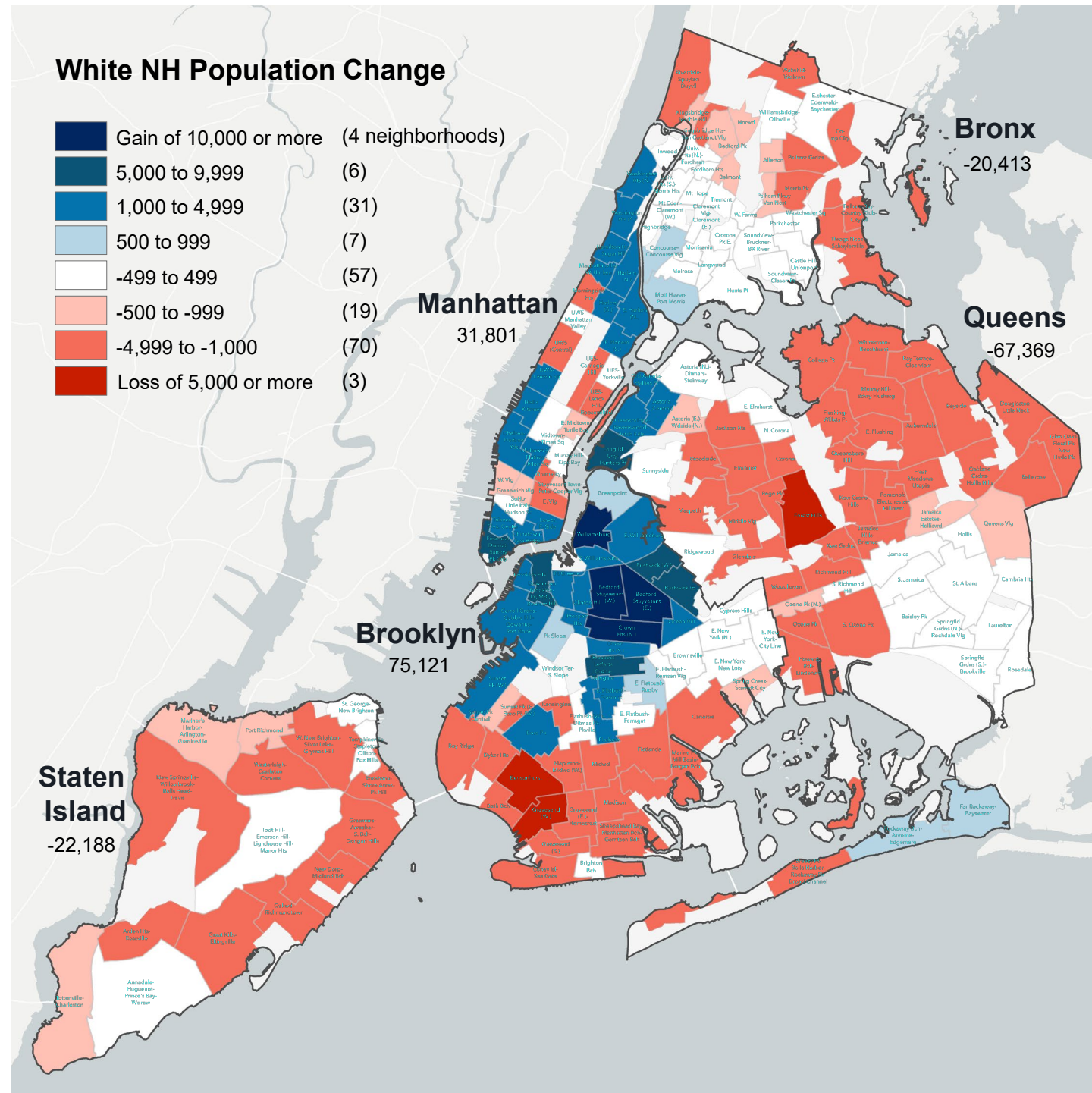
*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas, or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that approximate neighborhoods. For more information on 2020 NTAs, and changes from 2010, see [2020 Census Reconfiguration of Statistical Geographies](#).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

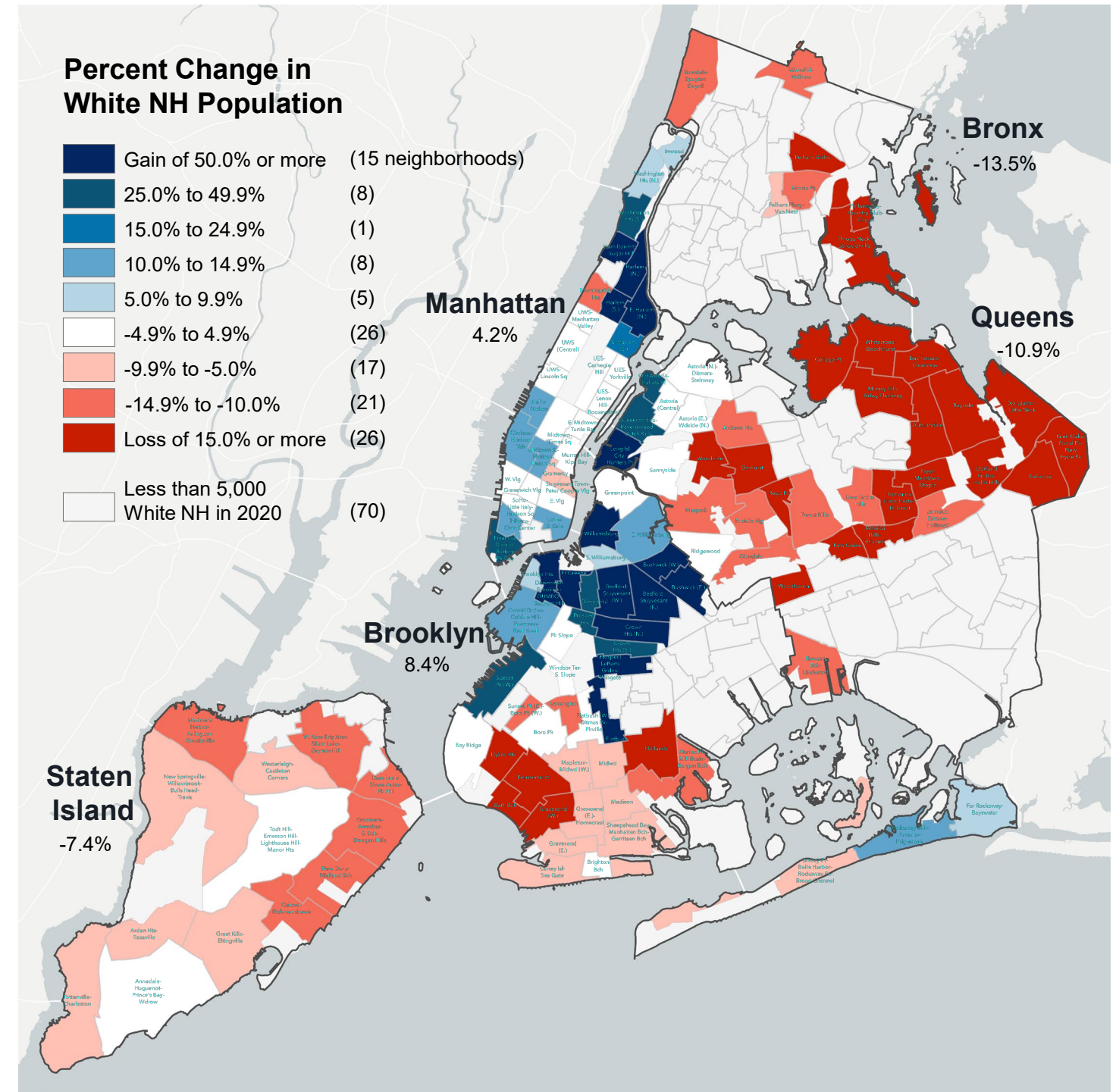
White Non-Hispanic Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- Brooklyn, the largest borough by population, was home to the largest White population, nearing one million. Manhattan had the second largest number of White residents, with just under 800,000, followed by Queens (549,358), Staten Island (277,981), and the Bronx (130,796). The largest concentrations in the city were in the Brooklyn neighborhoods of Borough Park and Bay Ridge, as well as in Manhattan on the Upper East and Upper West Sides.
- The White population in Brooklyn was largest in the southern and northwestern sections of the borough. The largest populations were in Borough Park (70,200) and Bay Ridge (51,400), with smaller numbers in Sheepshead Bay-Manhattan Beach-Gerritsen Beach (41,300), South Williamsburg (39,700), Park Slope (38,700), and Williamsburg (36,700).
- Manhattan's White population was concentrated on the Upper West Side (Central) (69,800), the Upper East Side-Yorkville (59,600), the Upper East Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island (59,200), and the Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill (51,600). Smaller concentrations were also in Chelsea-Hudson Yards (38,800), Murray Hill-Kips Bay (38,000), the East Village (34,900), the Financial District-Battery Park City (32,500), and East Midtown-Turtle Bay (32,200).
- Forest Hills (41,600) was home to the largest number of White residents in Queens, followed by Astoria (North)-Ditmars-Steinway (31,500) and Astoria (Central) (27,300) in northwest Queens, and in Ridgewood (26,800) and Middle Village (21,000).
- White residents were largely dispersed across Staten Island, with smaller populations in the northernmost neighborhoods. The largest White population was in Great Kills-Eltingville (43,600).
- In the Bronx, one-fifth of the borough's White population lived in Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil (26,700); other main areas of residence were Throgs Neck-Schuylerville (16,100), Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island (13,200), and Morris Park (10,600).

White Non-Hispanic Population Change NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



Percent Change in the White Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



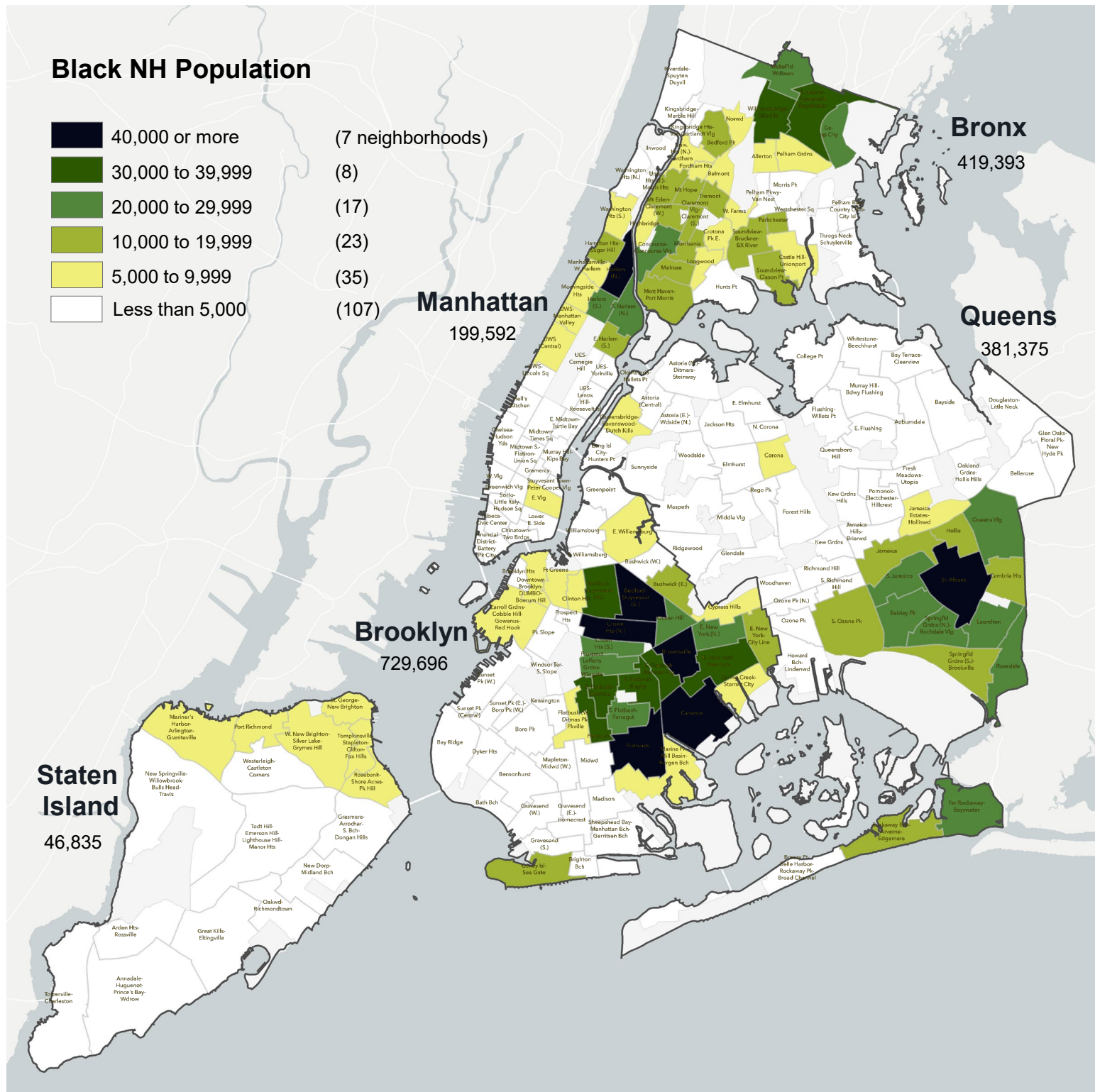
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
 Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

White Non-Hispanic Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The White population has been declining for several decades and continued this pattern with a slight decline of 3,048 citywide from 2010 to 2020. The White population declined in Queens (-67,369), Staten Island (-22,188), and the Bronx (-20,413), and increased in Brooklyn (75,121) and Manhattan (31,801).
- The largest neighborhood increases in the city occurred in central and northwestern Brooklyn in Bedford-Stuyvesant (West and East) (18,200 and 11,900, respectively), Williamsburg (12,700), and Crown Heights (North) (11,700). Smaller, but notable increases occurred in Bushwick (West and East) and in neighborhoods along the East River waterfront. Population declines occurred across southern Brooklyn.
- Increases occurred in neighborhoods scattered across Manhattan, with the largest population growth in the Financial District-Battery Park City (6,600) and Harlem (North and South) (4,600 and 4,100, respectively). Declines occurred in a handful of neighborhoods, with the largest in Morningside Heights (-2,700), the Upper West Side (Central) (-2,500), and the Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill (-2,100).
- In Queens, many neighborhoods in the northeast and central portions of the borough experienced declines. In contrast, the northwestern neighborhoods of Long Island City-Hunters Point (8,300), Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills (2,200), Old Astoria-Halletts Point (1,700), and Astoria (Central) (1,300) experienced increases.
- Notable declines in the White population in the Bronx occurred in Throgs Neck-Schuylerville (-4,200), Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island (-3,300), and Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil (-3,200).
- All neighborhoods in Staten Island experienced declines, the largest occurring in Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills (-2,900), Great Kills-Eltingville (-2,700), and New Dorp-Midland Beach (-2,500).
- On a percentage basis, growth rates were highest in neighborhoods with a smaller White population in 2010; Bedford-Stuyvesant (East) (445 percent), Bushwick (East) (351 percent), Crown Heights (North) (166 percent), Bedford-Stuyvesant (West) (137 percent), Bushwick (West) (134 percent), and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate (105 percent) all experienced at least a doubling of the population. In Manhattan, Harlem (North) (113 percent) also experienced more than a doubling.
- The largest percentage decreases were in the Bronx and in eastern Queens. The White population in Co-op City declined by 43 percent, in Queensboro Hill by 39 percent, and in East Flushing by 38 percent.
- In a number of neighborhoods an increase in the White population was accompanied by a decline in the size of other groups. However, in areas with the largest additions to the housing supply, White population increases were accompanied by stable or increasing populations of other groups.

Black Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



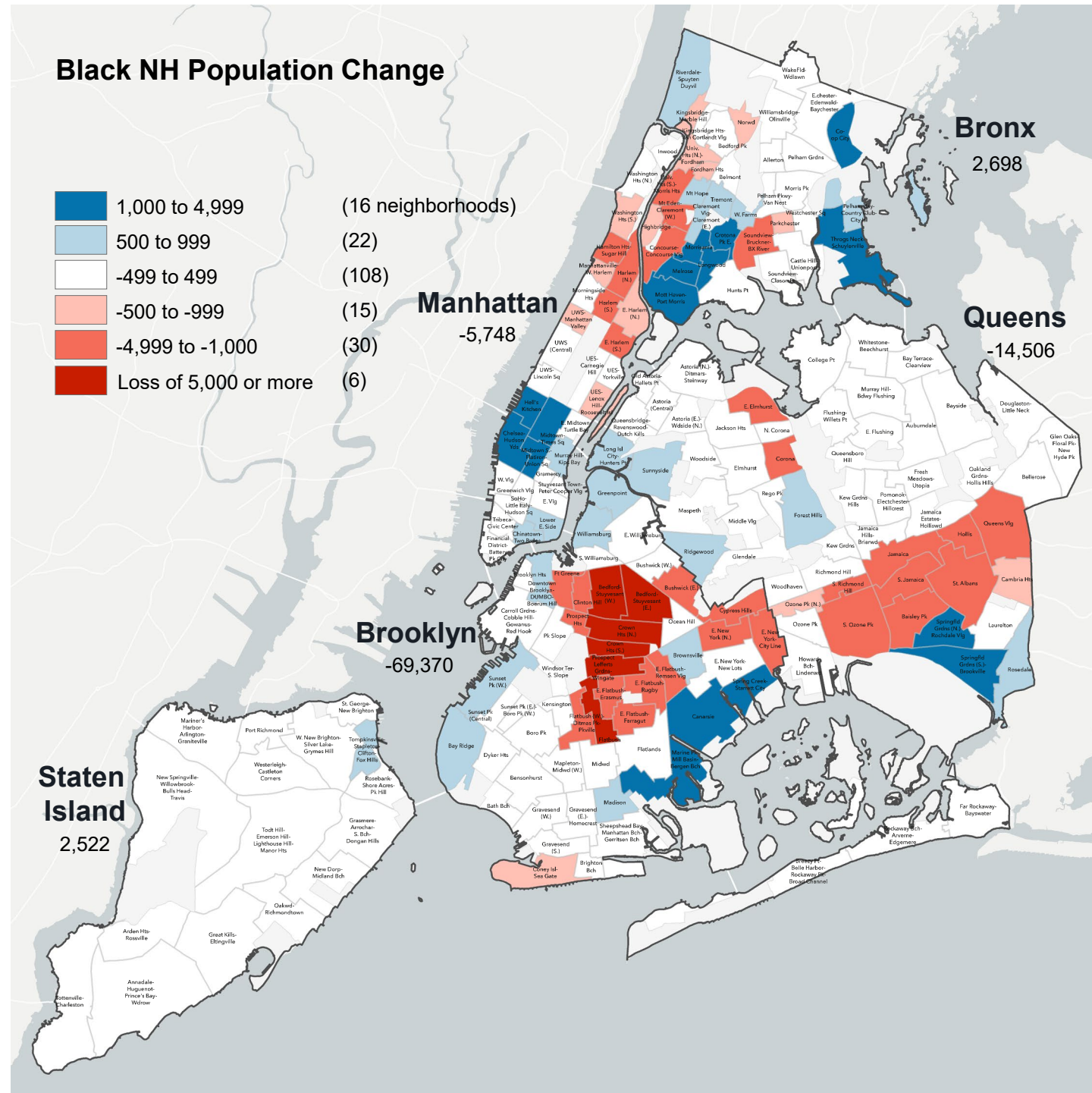
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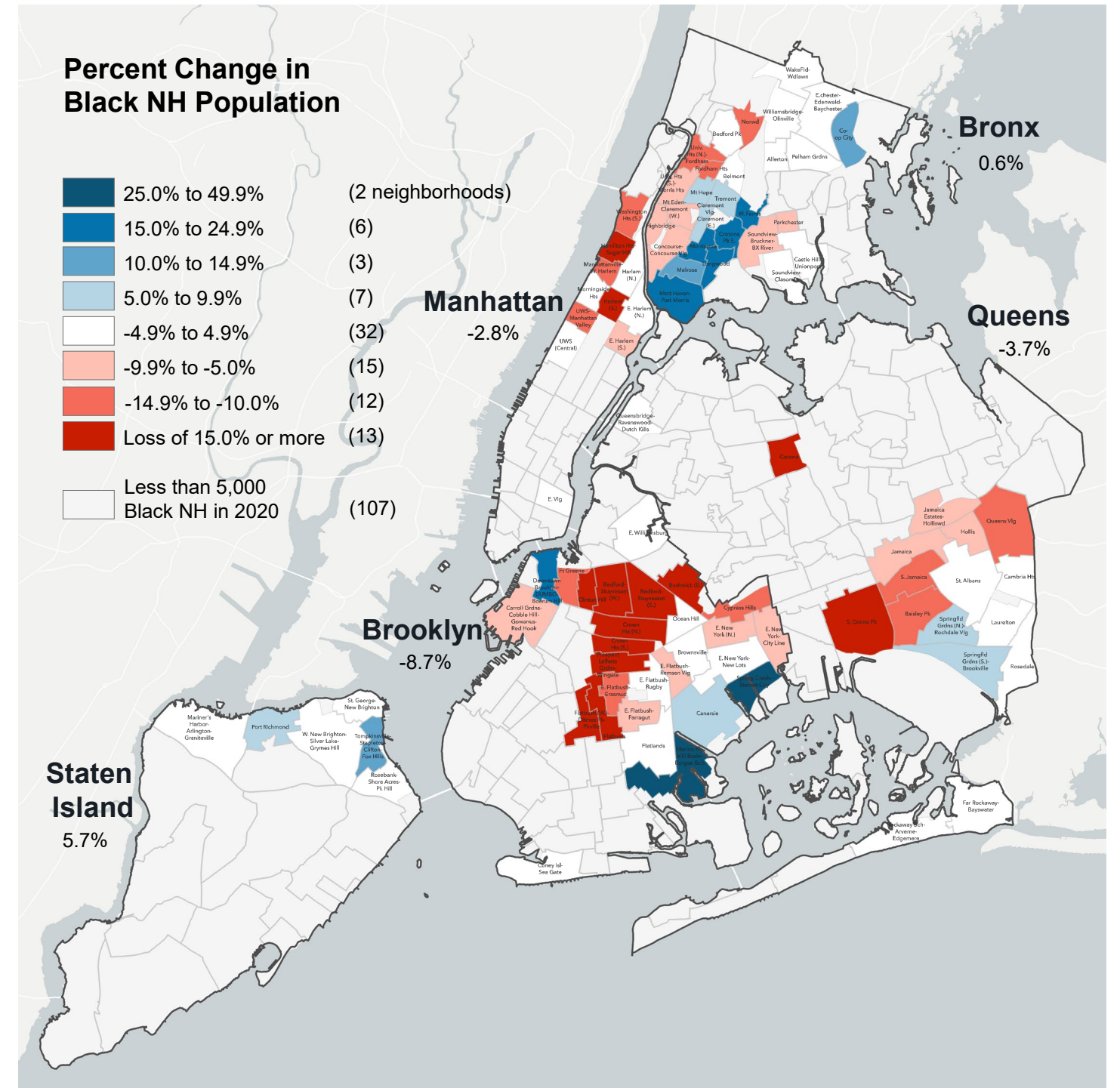
Black Non-Hispanic Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- Brooklyn had the largest Black population in the city (729,696), followed by the Bronx (419,393), and Queens (381,375). The Black population in New York City was largely concentrated in central and eastern Brooklyn, southeast Queens, and to a lesser extent in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx.
- The largest concentrations of the Black population in Brooklyn were in the central and eastern portions of the borough. Canarsie (71,600) had the largest number of Black residents of all neighborhoods in New York City. Bedford-Stuyvesant (East) (45,600), Crown Heights (North) (45,200), Flatlands (43,100), and Brownsville (41,700) also had sizable Black populations, along with many adjacent neighborhoods.
- In Queens, St. Albans (40,700) was home to the largest Black population, along with smaller concentrations in the surrounding neighborhoods of Springfield Gardens (North)-Rochdale Village (26,700) and Baisley Park (25,900). A smaller number of Black residents lived in Far Rockaway-Bayswater (24,200).
- Neighborhoods in Manhattan with the largest number of Black residents were in the Upper Manhattan neighborhoods of Harlem (North) (47,300), East Harlem (North) (21,500), and Harlem (South) (20,300).
- The northern Bronx neighborhoods of Williamsbridge-Olinville (37,000), Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester (35,100), and Wakefield-Woodlawn (25,300) were home to the largest Black populations in the Bronx. The remainder of the population was diffused across the central and southern portions of the borough.
- Staten Island's relatively small Black population was mostly concentrated in the northernmost neighborhoods of the borough, from Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville (9,900) to Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill (5,600).

Black Non-Hispanic Population Change NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



Percent Change in the Black Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



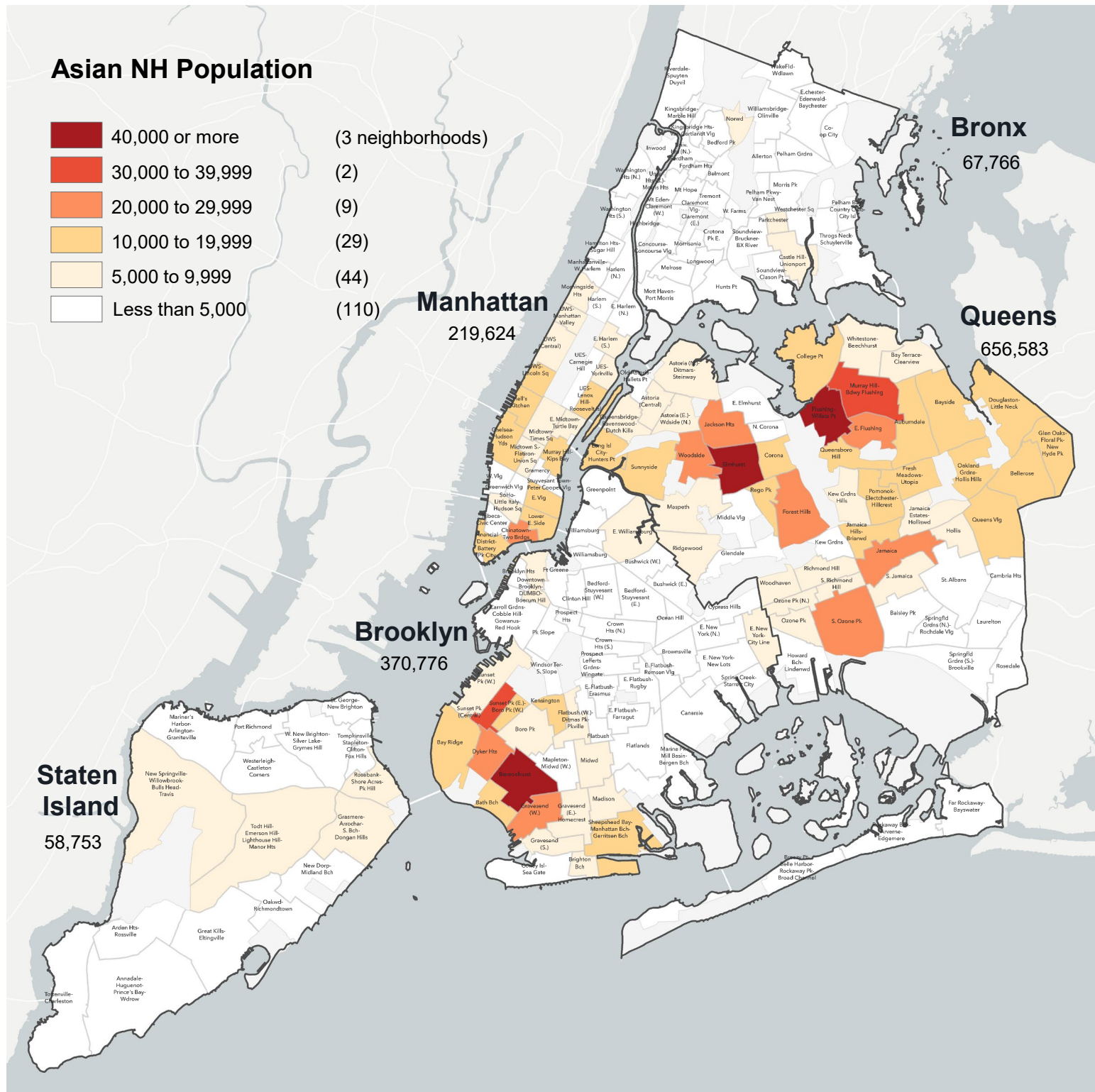
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 Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Black Non-Hispanic Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The decline in the Black population in the 2010s (-84,404) was lower than the decrease in the first decade of the century (-100,859). The largest decreases between 2010 and 2020 occurred in Brooklyn (-69,370), with smaller declines in Queens (-14,506) and Manhattan (-5,748). The Black population increased in the Bronx (2,698) and Staten Island (2,522).
- In Brooklyn, the largest declines occurred in the central portion of the borough in Crown Heights (North) (-12,000) and Bedford-Stuyvesant (East and West) (-11,500 and -10,500, respectively), along with the surrounding neighborhoods. The Black population increased in the easternmost neighborhoods in the borough in Canarsie (3,800), Spring Creek-Starrett City (2,600), and Marine Park-Mill Basin-Bergen Beach (1,300), as well as in Williamsburg (900) and Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (800).
- In Manhattan the largest declines were in Harlem (South and North) (-3,900 and -1,300, respectively) and in Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill (-2,700), with smaller declines in adjacent neighborhoods. The largest increases in excess of 1,000 were in Midtown neighborhoods: Midtown-Times Square, Chelsea-Hudson Yards, Hell's Kitchen, and Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, with smaller increases in Chinatown-Two Bridges (800) and the Lower East Side (600).
- Neighborhoods in southeast Queens with the largest declines in the Black population included South Ozone Park (-3,900), Baisley Park (-3,400), South Jamaica (-3,300), and Queens Village (-2,600), though Springfield Gardens (North)-Rochdale Village (1,300), Springfield Gardens (South)-Brookville (1,100), and Rosedale (700) experienced population growth. Ridgewood (700) and Long Island City-Hunters Point (600) also experienced population growth.
- The Bronx experienced slight growth in the number of Black residents, with notable increases in Morrisania (2,700), Mott Haven-Port Morris (2,500) and Co-op City (2,300) offsetting large declines in Soundview-Bruckner-Bronx River (-1,700), Concourse-Concourse Village (-1,600), and University Heights (South)-Morris Heights (-1,400).
- Staten Island had a small increase in the Black residents; only Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills (600) experienced notable population growth.
- On a percentage basis, among neighborhoods with at least 5,000 Black residents, population declines were generally greatest in north and central Brooklyn: Bushwick (East), Bedford-Stuyvesant (East and West), Crown Heights (North and South), Clinton Hill, and Flatbush all had population declines of 20 percent or more. The only neighborhood outside of Brooklyn to experience declines of at least 20 percent was Corona (-22 percent) in Queens.
- Neighborhoods with at least 5,000 Black residents experiencing the largest growth by percent were in eastern Brooklyn and central Bronx, with the highest growth in Spring Creek-Starrett City (35 percent) and Marine Park-Mill Basin-Bergen Beach (27 percent) in Brooklyn, and Morrisania (22 percent) and West Farms (20 percent) in the Bronx.

Asian Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



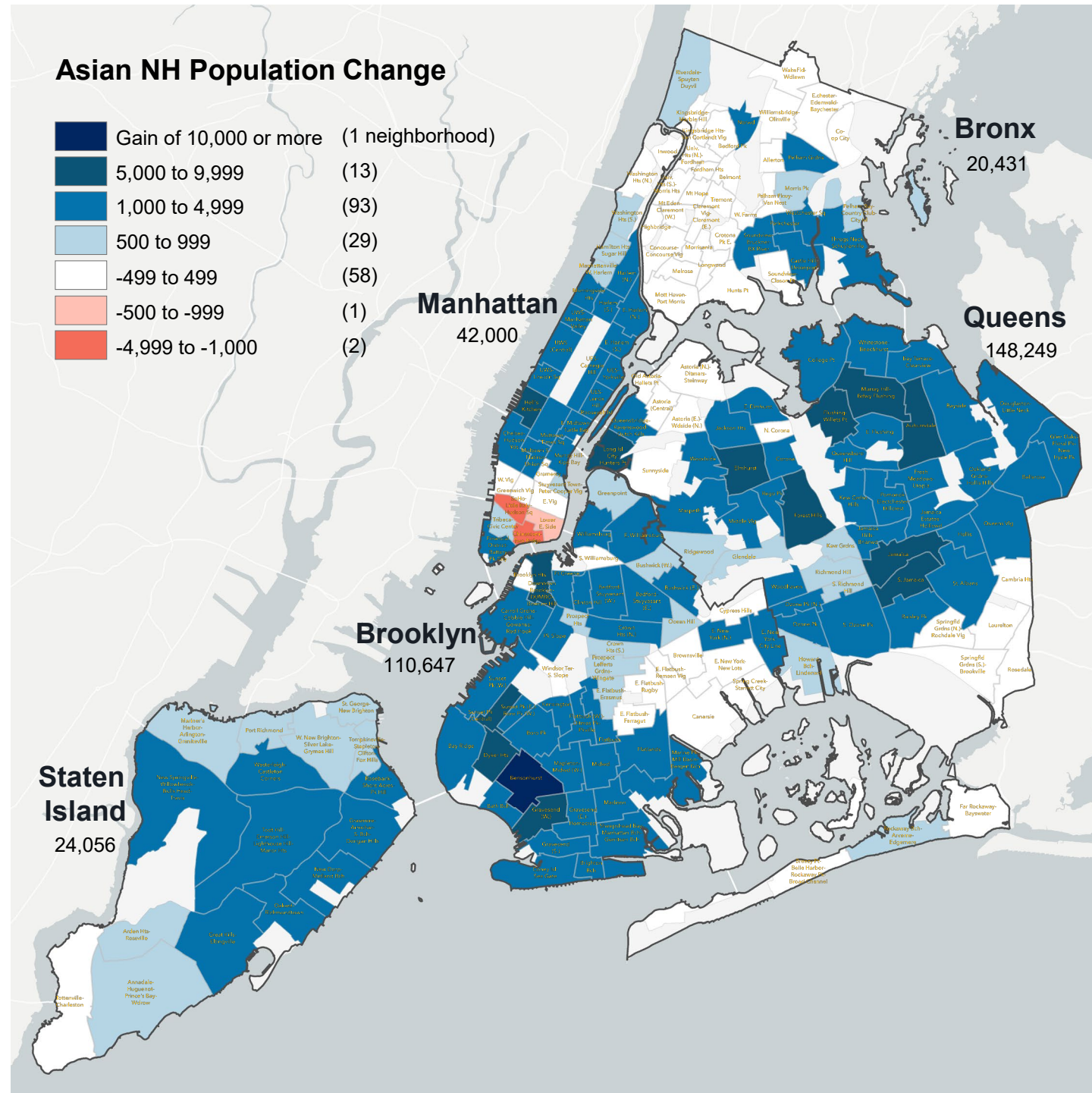
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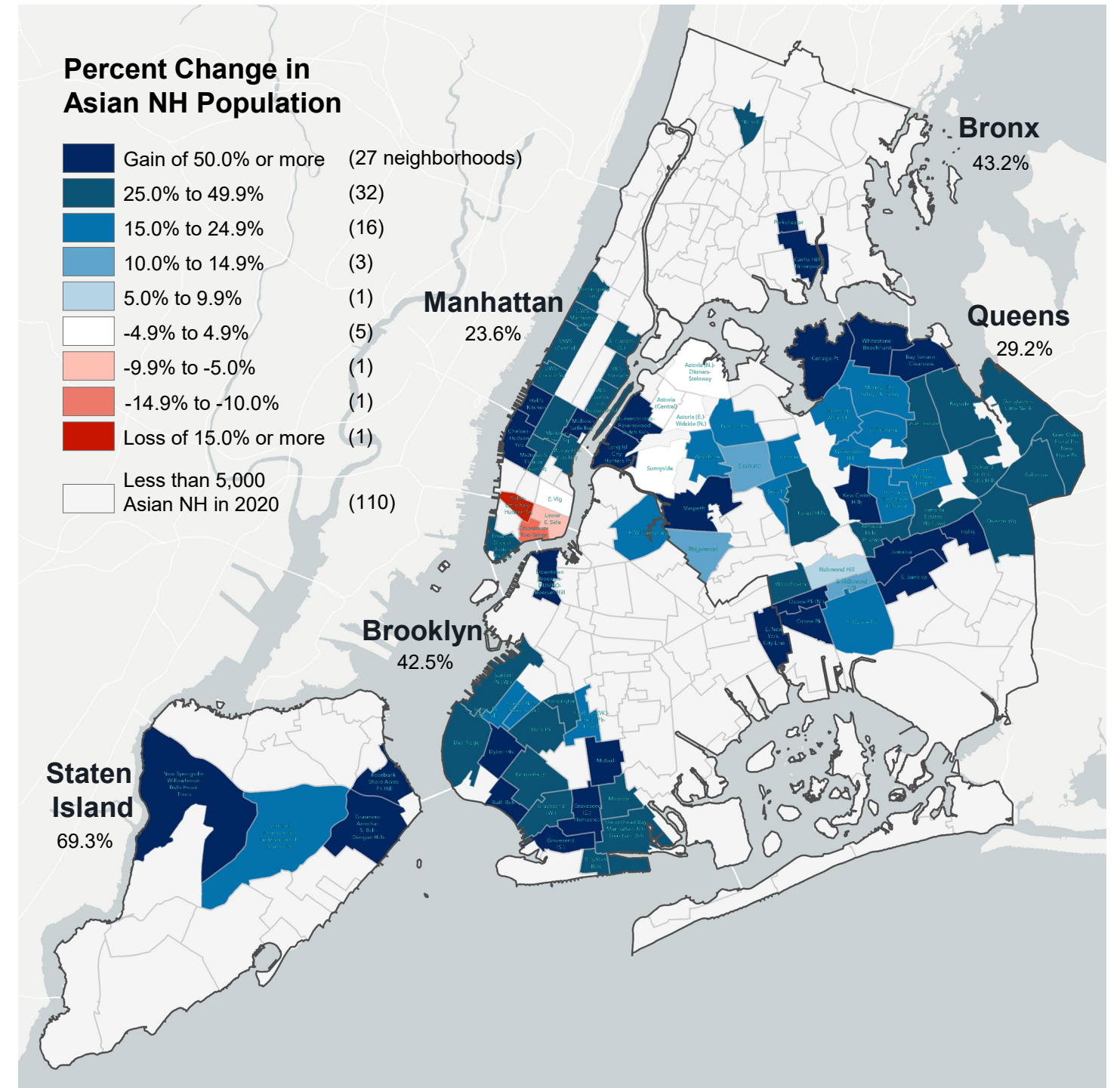
Asian Non-Hispanic Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The borough with the largest Asian population was Queens (656,583), with the biggest concentrations in Elmhurst and Flushing-Willets Point. Brooklyn (370,776) had the second largest Asian population in the city, primarily concentrated in the southern portion of the borough.
- Many neighborhoods across Queens had Asian populations of 10,000 or more. Asian New Yorkers were concentrated in Elmhurst (55,800) and Flushing-Willets Point (54,200), along with their adjacent neighborhoods of Murray Hill-Broadway Flushing (34,800) and Jackson Heights (27,600).
- In Brooklyn, the Asian population was largely concentrated in the southern Brooklyn neighborhoods of Bensonhurst (46,000), Sunset Park (Central) (31,400), and Gravesend (West) (26,700).
- There was a small concentration of Asian residents in Chinatown-Two Bridges (27,200), with the rest of the Asian population diffused across Lower Manhattan, Midtown, and the Upper East and Upper West Sides.
- Parkchester (8,600), Castle Hill-Unionport (7,200), and Norwood (6,000) had the largest Asian populations in the Bronx.
- In Staten Island, the largest Asian populations were in New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis (8,400), Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills (6,500), and Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor Heights (6,500).

Asian Non-Hispanic Population Change NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



Percent Change in the Asian Non-Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



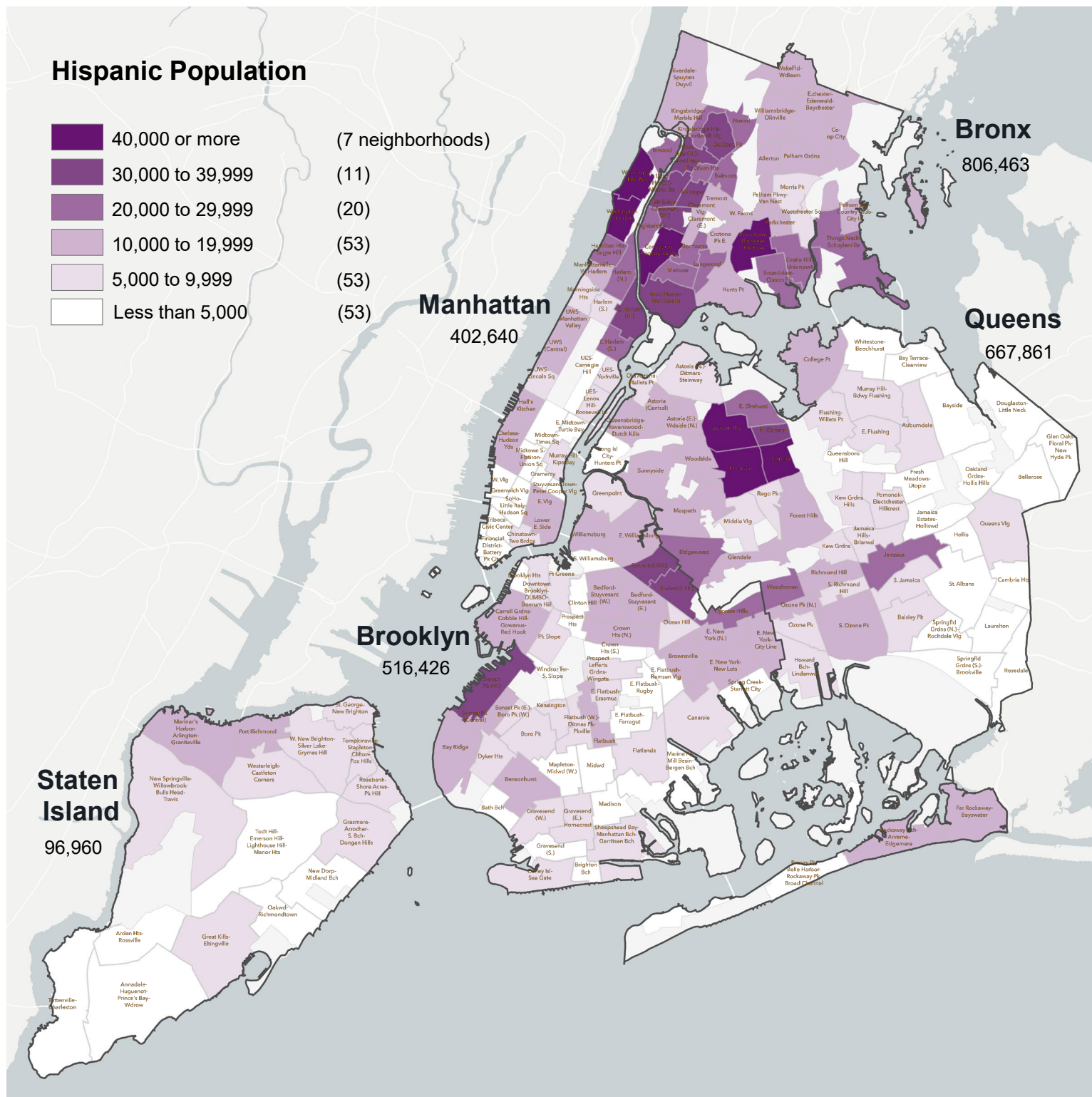
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
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Asian Non-Hispanic Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The Asian population increased by 345,383 people over the decade, with population growth in all five boroughs and nearly every neighborhood in the city. Only three neighborhoods had declines of 500 people or more: Chinatown-Two Bridges, SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square in Manhattan, and the Lower East Side.
- Queens continued to have the largest Asian population in the city, increasing by nearly 150,000. Notable population growth occurred in most neighborhoods in Queens, except for the southeasternmost neighborhoods. The largest growth occurred in Flushing-Willets Point (9,500), Long Island City-Hunters Point (8,900), Jamaica (8,000), and Elmhurst (7,100).
- In Brooklyn, the Asian population grew by 110,647. Increases were greatest in the southern portion of the borough, with the largest population growth in Bensonhurst (11,700), Dyker Heights (7,800), and Gravesend (West) (7,000). A notable increase also occurred in Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (5,100).
- Population growth occurred in most neighborhoods in Manhattan, with the largest increase in Hell's Kitchen (5,100). Chinatown-Two Bridges (-4,600), SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square (-1,200), and the Lower East Side (-700) were the only neighborhoods in the city that experienced notable declines in the Asian population.
- The largest increases in the Bronx occurred in Parkchester (4,800) and Castle Hill-Unionport (3,600).
- All neighborhoods in Staten Island experienced increases in the Asian population, with the largest increases Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills (3,400), and New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis (3,400).
- On a percentage basis, notable increases occurred in neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs. Five neighborhoods with at least 5,000 Asian residents experienced a doubling or more: Long Island City-Hunters Point (431 percent) and South Jamaica (269 percent) in Queens, Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (205 percent) in Brooklyn, Parkchester (130 percent) in the Bronx, and Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills (109 percent) in Staten Island.
- Three neighborhoods with Asian populations of 5,000 or more experienced notable declines on a percentage basis: SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square (-17 percent), Chinatown-Two Bridges (-14 percent), and the Lower East Side (-6 percent).

Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2020



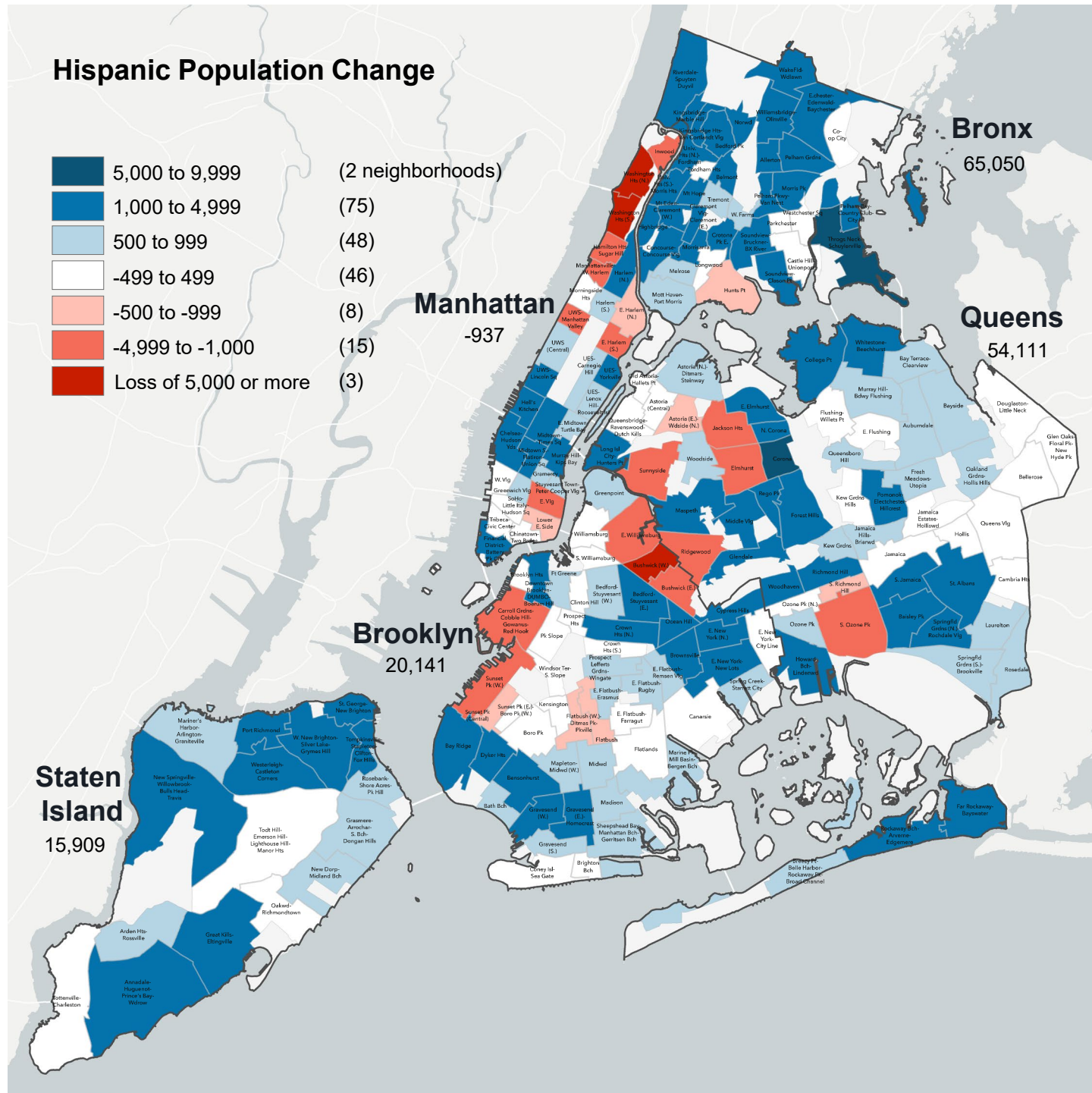
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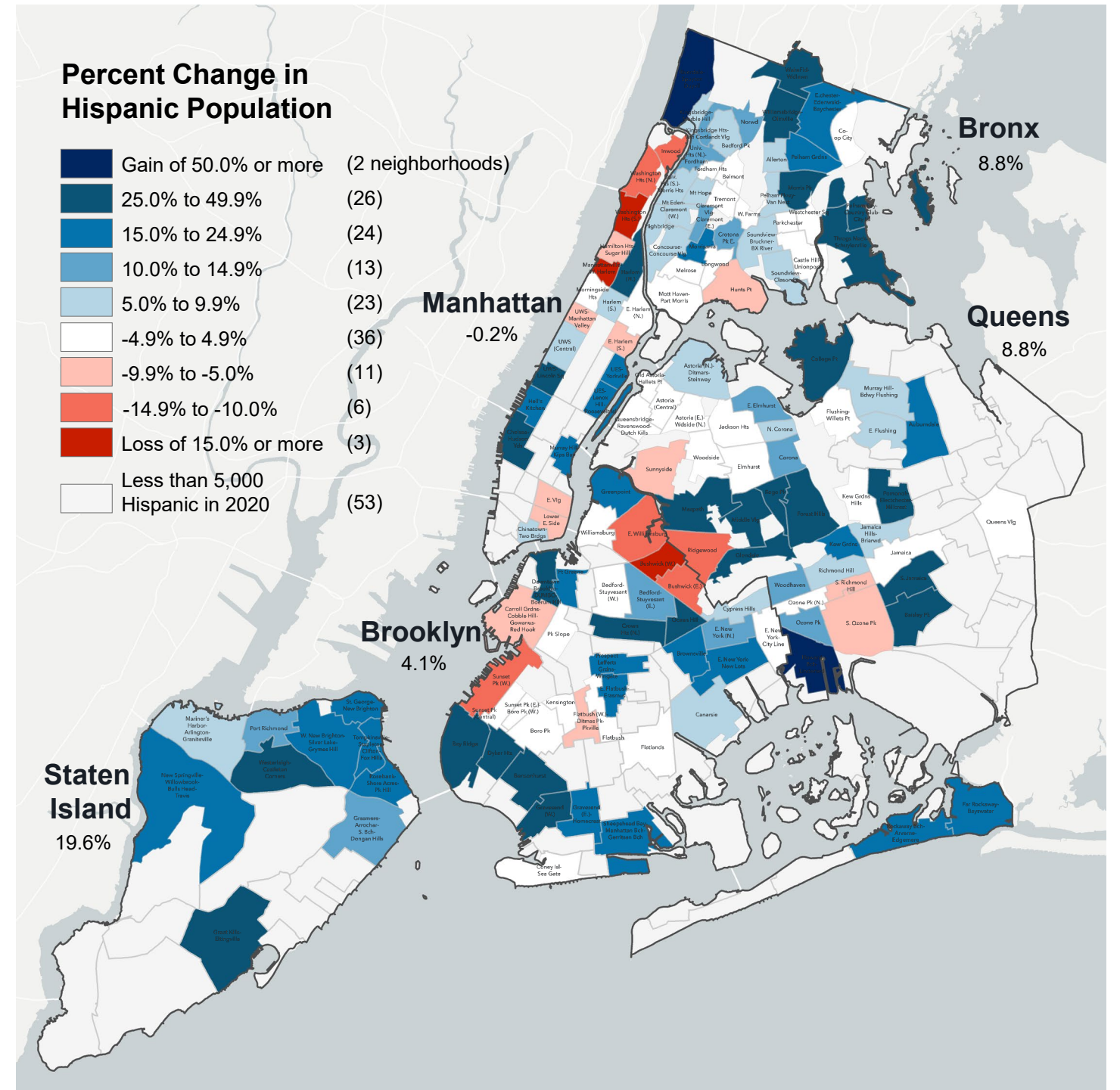
Hispanic Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- Although the Bronx had the largest Hispanic population (806,463), followed by Queens (667,861), Brooklyn (516,426), and Manhattan (402,640), the largest neighborhood concentrations of Hispanic residents were in the adjacent Queens neighborhoods of Jackson Heights, Corona, and Elmhurst. The Upper Manhattan neighborhoods of Washington Heights (South and North) were also home to among the largest Hispanic populations in the city.
- Soundview-Bruckner-Bronx River (46,200) and Concourse-Concourse Village (41,800) had the largest number of Hispanic residents in the Bronx. Almost all neighborhoods in the Bronx had sizable Hispanic populations of at least 10,000 or more.
- In Queens, the largest concentration of Hispanic residents was in the adjoining neighborhoods of Jackson Heights (54,300), Corona (51,500), and Elmhurst (42,600), with smaller populations across northwest and central Queens.
- The largest Hispanic populations in Brooklyn were in the northwestern Brooklyn neighborhoods of Bushwick (West and East) (31,100 and 30,600, respectively) and East Williamsburg (18,300), the eastern Brooklyn neighborhood of Cypress Hills (29,400), and the southwestern neighborhood of Sunset Park (Central) (18,200).
- Several neighborhoods in Upper Manhattan were home to sizable Hispanic populations, including Washington Heights (South and North) (48,400 and 43,800, respectively), East Harlem (North and South) (30,600, and 25,700, respectively), as well as Inwood (25,000), Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill (23,000), and Harlem (North) (21,000).
- In Staten Island, the Hispanic population was concentrated mostly in northern and western neighborhoods of the borough, with the largest number of Hispanic residents in Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville (11,900).

Hispanic Population Change NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



Percent Change in the Hispanic Population NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Areas,* 2010 to 2020



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 Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Hispanic Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The Hispanic population increased citywide by just over 150,000 people, with the largest growth in the Bronx (65,050), followed by Queens (54,111), Brooklyn (20,141), and Staten Island (15,909), with a small decline in Manhattan (-937).
- In southern Brooklyn, Bensonhurst (4,500) and Bay Ridge (3,700) experienced the largest increases, with population growth in adjacent neighborhoods as well. In central and eastern Brooklyn, notable growth occurred in Crown Heights (North) (2,500), Brownsville (2,300), and East New York (North) (2,000). Along the East River waterfront, Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill (1,200) and Greenpoint (900) experienced increases. In contrast, the northern Brooklyn neighborhoods of Bushwick (West and East) (-7,400 and -4,600, respectively) and East Williamsburg (-2,000) experienced declines, as did the western Brooklyn neighborhood of Sunset Park (West) (-3,700).
- The Bronx continued to be home to the largest number of Hispanic residents in New York City. Most neighborhoods experienced increases, with the largest in Throgs Neck-Schuylerville (5,500), Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil (4,400), and Williamsbridge-Olinville (4,400).
- There were notable increases in the Hispanic population across Queens, particularly in the central and southeast portions of the borough. Neighborhoods with the largest population growth were Corona (5,100), College Point (4,100), and Maspeth (3,500). Long Island City (2,000) in western Queens also experienced an increase, and there were smaller increases in neighborhoods across eastern Queens. Notable declines occurred in Ridgewood (-3,300), as well as in Jackson Heights (-2,200) and Elmhurst (-1,300).
- Manhattan was the only borough to experience an overall decline in the Hispanic population. Washington Heights (South and North) (-9,400 and -5,200, respectively) and Inwood (-3,000) experienced the largest declines, with most other neighborhoods in Upper Manhattan experiencing smaller declines. Increases occurred in Harlem (North) (4,500), Chelsea-Hudson Yards (2,900), and Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square (2,300).
- All neighborhoods in Staten Island experienced growth in the Hispanic population, with the largest increases in West New Brighton-Silver Lake-Grymes Hill (1,800) and Great Kills-Eltingville (1,500).
- On a percentage basis, the highest growth rates in neighborhoods with at least 5,000 Hispanic residents occurred in the Bronx and Queens. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil (59 percent) and Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island (50 percent) in the Bronx, and Howard Beach-Lindenwood (56 percent) and Baisley Park (48 percent) in Queens had the largest percentage increases.
- The largest percentage declines among neighborhoods with a Hispanic population of 5,000 or more were in the Brooklyn neighborhoods of Bushwick (West and East) (-19 and -13 percent, respectively), and the Upper Manhattan neighborhoods of Manhattanville-West Harlem (-17 percent) and Washington Heights (South) (-16 percent).

**Population by Age Group
New York City and Boroughs, 2010 and 2020**

NYC	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	8,175,133	100.0	8,804,190	100.0	629,057	7.7
Under 18	1,768,111	21.6	1,740,142	19.8	-27,969	-1.6

Bronx

Total Population	1,385,108	100.0	1,472,654	100.0	87,546	6.3
Under 18	368,196	26.6	349,579	23.7	-18,617	-5.1

Brooklyn

Total Population	2,504,700	100.0	2,736,074	100.0	231,374	9.2
Under 18	594,378	23.7	595,703	21.8	1,325	0.2

Manhattan

Total Population	1,585,873	100.0	1,694,251	100.0	108,378	6.8
Under 18	234,435	14.8	232,511	13.7	-1,924	-0.8

Queens

Total Population	2,230,722	100.0	2,405,464	100.0	174,742	7.8
Under 18	461,901	20.7	455,995	19.0	-5,906	-1.3

Staten Island

Total Population	468,730	100.0	495,747	100.0	27,017	5.8
Under 18	109,201	23.3	106,354	21.5	-2,847	-2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Population by Age Group for New York City

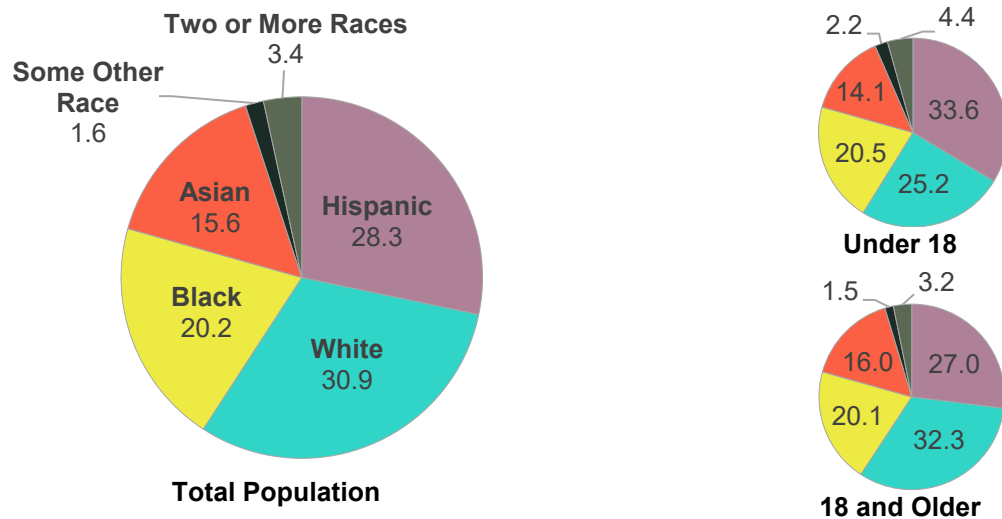
- While the overall population of New York City grew by 7.7 percent, the population under 18 years old declined (-1.6 percent) by 27,969, a reflection of declining births and an aging population.
- The percentage decline among those under 18 was the highest in the Bronx (-5.1 percent), followed by Staten Island (-2.6 percent). Declines in the population under 18 were smaller in Queens (-1.3 percent) and Manhattan (-0.8 percent), while Brooklyn had a marginal increase (0.2 percent).
- A little under a quarter of the population in the Bronx was under 18 years old in 2020, compared with 21.8 percent in Brooklyn, 21.5 percent in Staten Island, 19.0 percent in Queens, and 13.7 percent in Manhattan. The share of the population under 18 declined in all five boroughs.

Race/Hispanic Origin by Age Group New York City, 2010 and 2020

	2010		2020		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic						
Total Population	2,722,904	100.0	2,719,856	100.0	-3,048	-0.1
Under 18	438,485	16.1	439,065	16.1	580	0.1
Black, Non-Hispanic						
Total Population	1,861,295	100.0	1,776,891	100.0	-84,404	-4.5
Under 18	441,237	23.7	356,874	20.1	-84,363	-19.1
Asian, Non-Hispanic						
Total Population	1,028,119	100.0	1,373,502	100.0	345,383	33.6
Under 18	195,834	19.0	245,271	17.9	49,437	25.2
Some Other Race, NH						
Total Population	78,063	100.0	143,632	100.0	65,569	84.0
Under 18	22,288	28.6	38,267	26.6	15,979	71.7
Two or More Races, NH						
Total Population	148,676	100.0	299,959	100.0	151,283	101.8
Under 18	43,395	29.2	75,719	25.2	32,324	74.5
Hispanic						
Total Population	2,336,076	100.0	2,490,350	100.0	154,274	6.6
Under 18	626,872	26.8	584,946	23.5	-41,926	-6.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Age Group by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Race/Hispanic Origin by Age Group

- Despite a decline in the White population overall, the population under 18 years old increased by 0.1 percent. Those under 18 made up 16.1 percent of the White population in 2020, the lowest percentage among any racial/Hispanic group.
- The under 18 Asian population also increased, by 25.2 percent, a smaller increase than the Asian population overall, which grew 33.6 percent. Those under 18 made up 17.9 percent of the Asian population in 2020, a drop from 19.0 percent in 2010.
- The Black population under 18 decreased 19.1 percent, the largest drop of any group. Those under 18 comprised 20.1 percent of the Black population in 2020, a decline from 23.7 percent in 2010.
- In contrast to an overall increase in the Hispanic population of 6.6 percent, the Hispanic population under 18 declined 6.7 percent. A little under one-quarter of the Hispanic population was under 18 in 2020, a decrease from 26.8 percent in 2010.
- The under 18 population of two or more races increased by 74.5 percent over the decade, the largest increase of any racial/Hispanic group. More than a quarter of those identifying as two or more races were under 18.

Age Group by Race/Hispanic Origin

- The racial/Hispanic origin composition of the population under 18 vis-à-vis the population ages 18 and over shows that the Hispanic and Black populations had a larger share among children than among adults. The Hispanic population, for example, composed 33.6 percent of the population under 18, but just 27.0 percent of the population ages 18 and over; the corresponding shares for the Black population were 20.5 and 20.1 percent, respectively. In contrast, the White and Asian populations each had a smaller share among children than among their adults. The White population, for example, composed just over one-quarter of children, but nearly one-third of the population 18 and over. The corresponding shares for the Asian population were 14.1 and 16.0 percent, respectively.

Housing Units by Occupancy Status New York City and Boroughs, 2010 and 2020

	2010				2020			
	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Percent Vacant	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Percent Vacant
New York City	3,371,062	3,109,784	261,278	7.8	3,618,635	3,370,448	248,187	6.9
Bronx	511,896	483,449	28,447	5.6	547,030	522,450	24,580	4.5
Brooklyn	1,000,293	916,856	83,437	8.3	1,077,654	1,009,804	67,850	6.3
Manhattan	847,090	763,846	83,244	9.8	913,926	817,782	96,144	10.5
Queens	835,127	780,117	55,010	6.6	896,333	847,210	49,123	5.5
Staten Island	176,656	165,516	11,140	6.3	183,692	173,202	10,490	5.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Housing Units by Occupancy Status New York City and Boroughs, 2010 to 2020

	Numeric Change			Percent Change		
	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Total	Occupied	Vacant
New York City	247,573	260,664	-13,091	7.3	8.4	-5.0
Bronx	35,134	39,001	-3,867	6.9	8.1	-13.6
Brooklyn	77,361	92,948	-15,587	7.7	10.1	-18.7
Manhattan	66,836	53,936	12,900	7.9	7.1	15.5
Queens	61,206	67,093	-5,887	7.3	8.6	-10.7
Staten Island	7,036	7,686	-650	4.0	4.6	-5.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Note: Units are considered vacant for a range of reasons, including those that are available for sale or rent, as well as those occupied seasonally or occasionally, such as those used for business purposes. Also, units constructed close to the census enumeration date are more likely to be vacant, since they had only recently become available for occupancy.

Housing Units

- The top tier of the table on the left presents the total number of housing units, occupied units, and vacant units in 2010 and 2020, as well as the percent of units that were vacant at both time points. The second tier presents the numeric and percent change in the count of total, occupied, and vacant units.
- The count of enumerated housing units increased citywide by 247,573, or 7.3 percent, to 3,618,635 units. Increases occurred in all five boroughs. The largest numeric increase was in Brooklyn, with 77,361 additional housing units since 2010, a growth rate of 7.7 percent. The fastest increase was in Manhattan, with 7.9 percent growth in housing units, an increase of 66,836 units. The smallest and slowest increase was in Staten Island, with 7,036 additional housing units since 2010, an increase of 4.0 percent.
- Vacant units accounted for 6.9 percent of New York City's housing stock in 2020. The percent vacant varied by borough, with the largest percent vacant in Manhattan (10.5 percent) and the smallest in the Bronx (4.5 percent). In Brooklyn, 6.3 percent of units were vacant, along with 5.7 percent in Staten Island, and 5.5 percent in Queens.
- The 6.9 percent of units that were vacant in 2020 represented a decline from 7.8 percent in 2010. Each borough showed a decline, with the exception of Manhattan, which saw the percent of units that were vacant increase from 9.8 percent to 10.5 percent. Increases in vacant units were especially notable in sections of Manhattan with a large number of newly constructed units, such as Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, Murray Hill-Kips Bay, Midtown-Times Square, Hell's Kitchen, and Chinatown-Two Bridges.
- Given increase in total units and the decline in vacancy in the city, occupied units grew at a faster rate than the overall change in housing units. While the overall number of units increased by 7.3 percent between 2010 and 2020, occupied units grew by 8.4 percent, or 260,664 units during this period.

A Note on City Planning's Work to Improve the 2020 Census Address List

The decennial census count of the population is ultimately a count of people in housing units. If a housing unit is not on the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF) — the list of addresses used as a basis for conducting the decennial census — that unit is not mailed a census questionnaire and is unlikely to be enumerated.

New York City's Department of City Planning laid the foundation for a successful 2020 Census count by adding over a quarter million missing housing units to the MAF. This was done through the Local Update of Census Addresses and New Construction programs. This effort ensured that all households had the chance to be enumerated. For more information on this work, see [Laying the Foundation for an Accurate 2020 Census in NYC](#).

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