NYC2010

RESULTS FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

Population Growth and Race/Hispanic Composition

NYCPLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

Total Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area*
New York City, 2010

Total Population
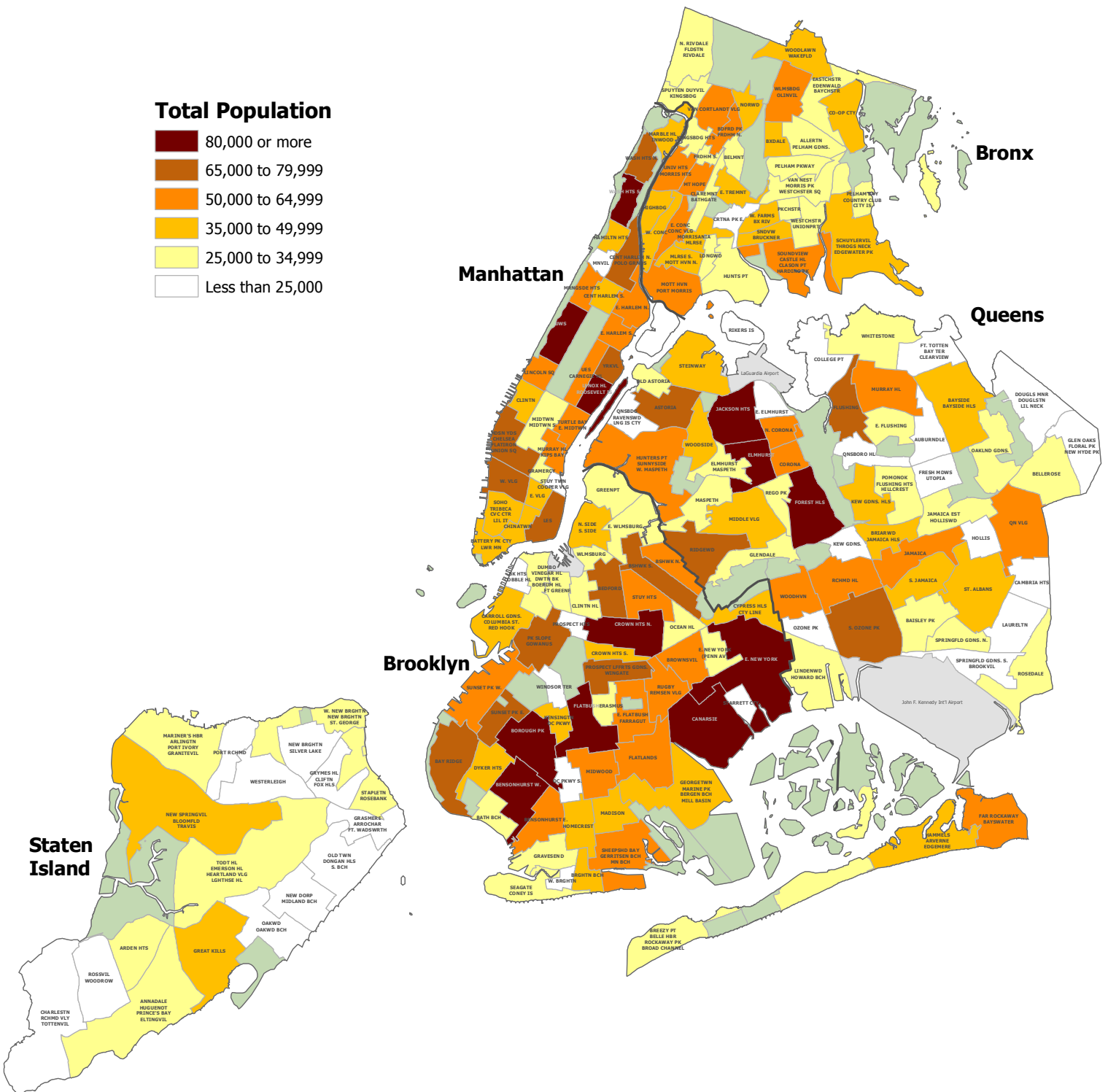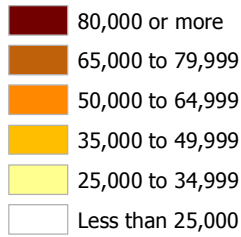
- ■ 80,000 or more
- ■ 65,000 to 79,999
- ■ 50,000 to 64,999
- ■ 35,000 to 49,999
- ■ 25,000 to 34,999
- □ Less than 25,000

Manhattan

Bronx

Queens

Brooklyn

Staten Island

*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that are subsets of New York City's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census Public Law 94-171 Files
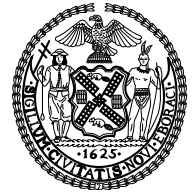Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

NYC2010
RESULTS FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

Population Growth and Race/Hispanic Composition

Population Growth in New York City and Boroughs, New York State, and the U.S. 2000 to 2010

	Total Population					
	2000		**2010**		**Change, 2000-2010**	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
New York City	8,008,278	100.0	8,175,133	100.0	166,855	2.1
Bronx	1,332,650	16.6	1,385,108	16.9	52,458	3.9
Brooklyn	2,465,326	30.8	2,504,700	30.6	39,374	1.6
Manhattan	1,537,195	19.2	1,585,873	19.4	48,678	3.2
Queens	2,229,379	27.8	2,230,722	27.3	1,343	0.1
Staten Island	443,728	5.5	468,730	5.7	25,002	5.6
New York State	18,976,457		19,378,102		401,645	2.1
United States	281,421,906		308,745,538		27,323,632	9.7
NYC's share of New York State's Population	42.2		42.2			
NYC's share of the Nation's Population	2.8		2.6			

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census PL 94-171 Redistricting Files

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Population Growth

- New York City's enumerated population was 8,175,133 persons as of April 1, 2010, the largest enumerated census population in the city's history.

- The city's population grew by 166,855 persons or 2.1 percent over the 2000 count of 8,008,278.

- Staten Island grew by 25,002 people, reaching 468,730 in 2010. This represents a growth rate of 5.6 percent, higher than any other borough.

- The Bronx increased by 3.9 percent over the decade, reaching 1,385,108 in 2010, while Manhattan's population stood at 1,585,873 in 2010, an increase of 3.2 percent.

- Brooklyn's population reached 2,504,700 in 2010, an increase of 39,374 over 2000, or 1.6 percent. While Brooklyn retained its status as the city's most populous borough, growth in the past decade was below the city average.

- Queens had the lowest growth in the city. Its enumerated population of 2,230,722 in 2010 was virtually unchanged from 2000.

- The Department of City Planning believes that the low enumerated growth in Brooklyn and Queens was a result of shortcomings of the census enumeration; it is also inconsistent with administrative data examined by the department.

- New York State's population reached 19,387,102 in 2010, reflecting growth of 2.1 percent, which was identical to that of New York City. As a result, New York City's share of the State's population was unchanged at 42.2 percent.

- The nation's enumerated population climbed from 281,421,906 in 2000 to 308,745,538 in 2010, an increase of 9.7 percent.

Population Change for the 20 Largest Cities in the U.S., 2000 to 2010
Ranked by Population in 2010

Rank	Geographic Area	Total Population		Population Change	
				2000-2010	
Rank	**NYC and *Boroughs***	**2000**	**2010**	**Number**	**Percent**
1	New York, NY*	8,008,278	8,175,133	166,855	2.1
2	Los Angeles, CA*	3,694,820	3,792,621	97,801	2.7
3	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	2,695,598	-200,418	-6.9
	Brooklyn, NY	*2,465,326*	*2,504,700*	39,374	1.6
	*Queens, NY**	*2,229,379*	*2,230,722*	1,343	0.1
4	Houston, TX*	1,953,631	2,099,451	145,820	7.5
	Manhattan, NY	*1,537,195*	*1,585,873*	48,678	3.2
5	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	1,526,006	8,456	0.6
6	Phoenix, AZ*	1,321,045	1,445,632	124,587	9.4
	Bronx, NY	*1,332,650*	*1,385,108*	52,458	3.9
7	San Antonio, TX*	1,144,646	1,327,407	182,761	16.0
8	San Diego, CA*	1,223,400	1,307,402	84,002	6.9
9	Dallas, TX*	1,188,580	1,197,816	9,236	0.8
10	San Jose, CA*	894,943	945,942	50,999	5.7
11	Louisville, KY*†	-	741,096	-	-
12	Jacksonville, FL*	735,617	821,784	86,167	11.7
13	Indianapolis, IN*	781,870	820,445	38,575	4.9
14	San Francisco, CA*	776,733	805,235	28,502	3.7
15	Austin, TX*	656,562	790,390	133,828	20.4
16	Columbus, OH*	711,470	787,033	75,563	10.6
17	Fort Worth, TX*	534,694	741,206	206,512	38.6
18	Charlotte, NC*	540,828	731,424	190,596	35.2
19	Detroit, MI	951,270	713,777	-237,493	-25.0
20	El Paso, TX*	563,662	649,121	85,459	15.2

*Achieved population peak in 2010
† In 2003, Louisville city and Jefferson County combined to form a consolidated government. 2000 population and population change are not available for this geography.

If Staten Island were an independent city, it would be the 35th largest city in the country.

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census PL 94-171 Redistricting Files

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Population Change in the Nation's Largest Cities

- New York City, by far, was the largest city in the nation in 2010 with a population of 8,175,133. Los Angeles, the second largest city, had less than half of New York City's population.

- Cities registering major gains were primarily in the South and West. These included Fort Worth (39 percent growth), Charlotte (35 percent), Austin (20 percent), San Antonio (16 percent), El Paso (15 percent), and Jacksonville (12 percent). These cities, as well as others such as Los Angeles, achieved their population peak in 2010.

- In contrast, many cities in the Northeast and Midwest lost population over the past decade and were well below their population peaks that were mostly attained in 1950. Detroit's population, for example, peaked in 1950 at 1,849,568; its population in the past decade declined from 951,270 in 2000 to 713,777 in 2010. Similarly, Chicago experienced a decline from 2,896,016 in 2000 to 2,695,598 in 2010, both well below its 1950 peak of 3.6 million.

- However, some Northeastern and Midwestern cities saw an increase in their populations. Although well below its population peak of 2.1 million in 1950, Philadelphia experienced a modest increase in its population, from 1,517,550 in 2000 to 1,526,006 in 2010. Rivaling many Southern and Western cities with its population gains, Columbus increased its population 11 percent. Likewise, Indianapolis's population increased from 781,870 in 2000 to 820,445 in 2010. Like other cities experiencing considerable growth, Columbus and Indianapolis achieved their population peak in 2010.

- If the boroughs were considered cities for the purposes of comparison, with the exception of Staten Island, each would rank among the top ten U.S. cities. Brooklyn would be ranked fourth, Queens fifth, Manhattan seventh, and the Bronx tenth.
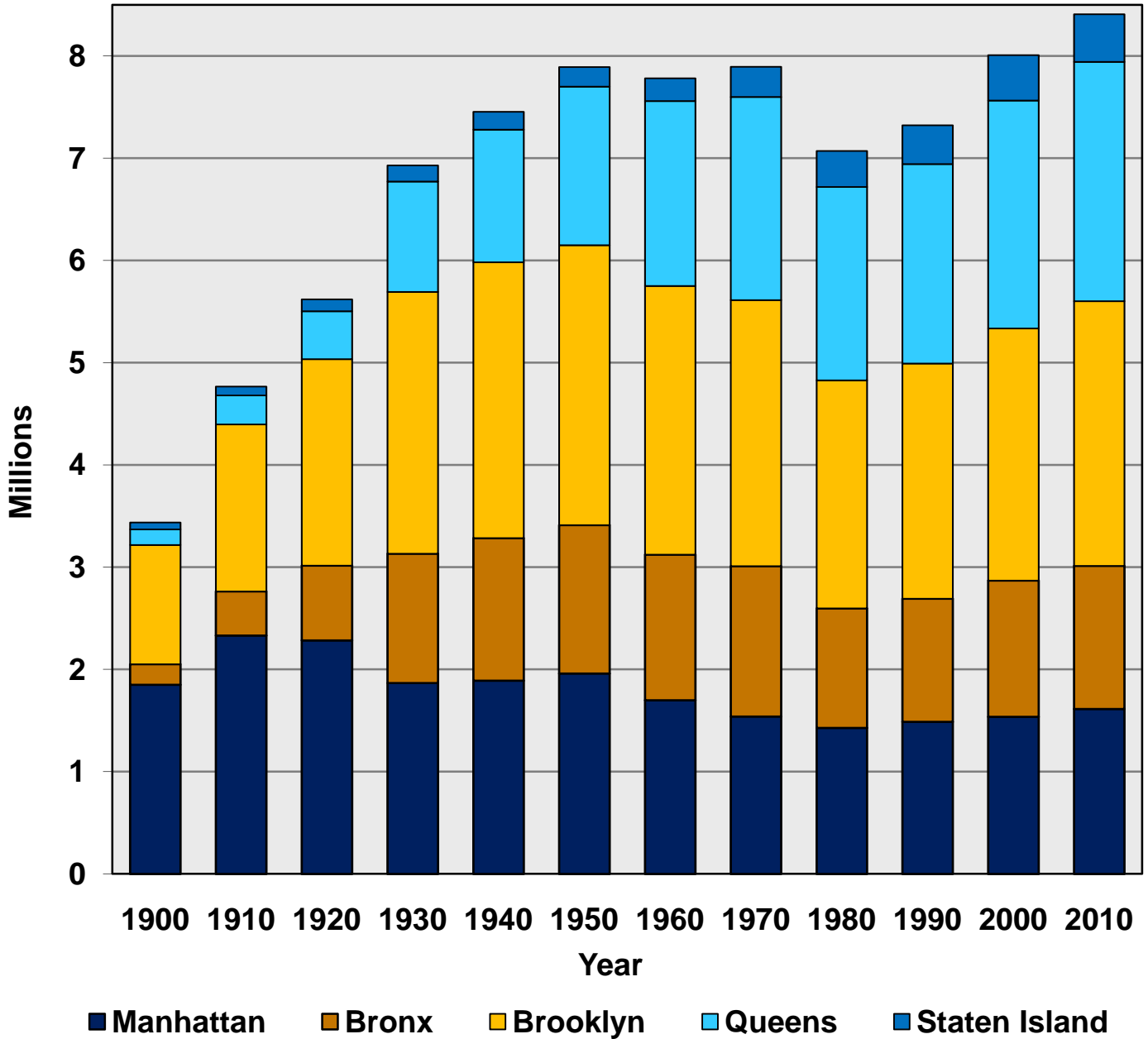
Population of New York City, 1900 – 2010
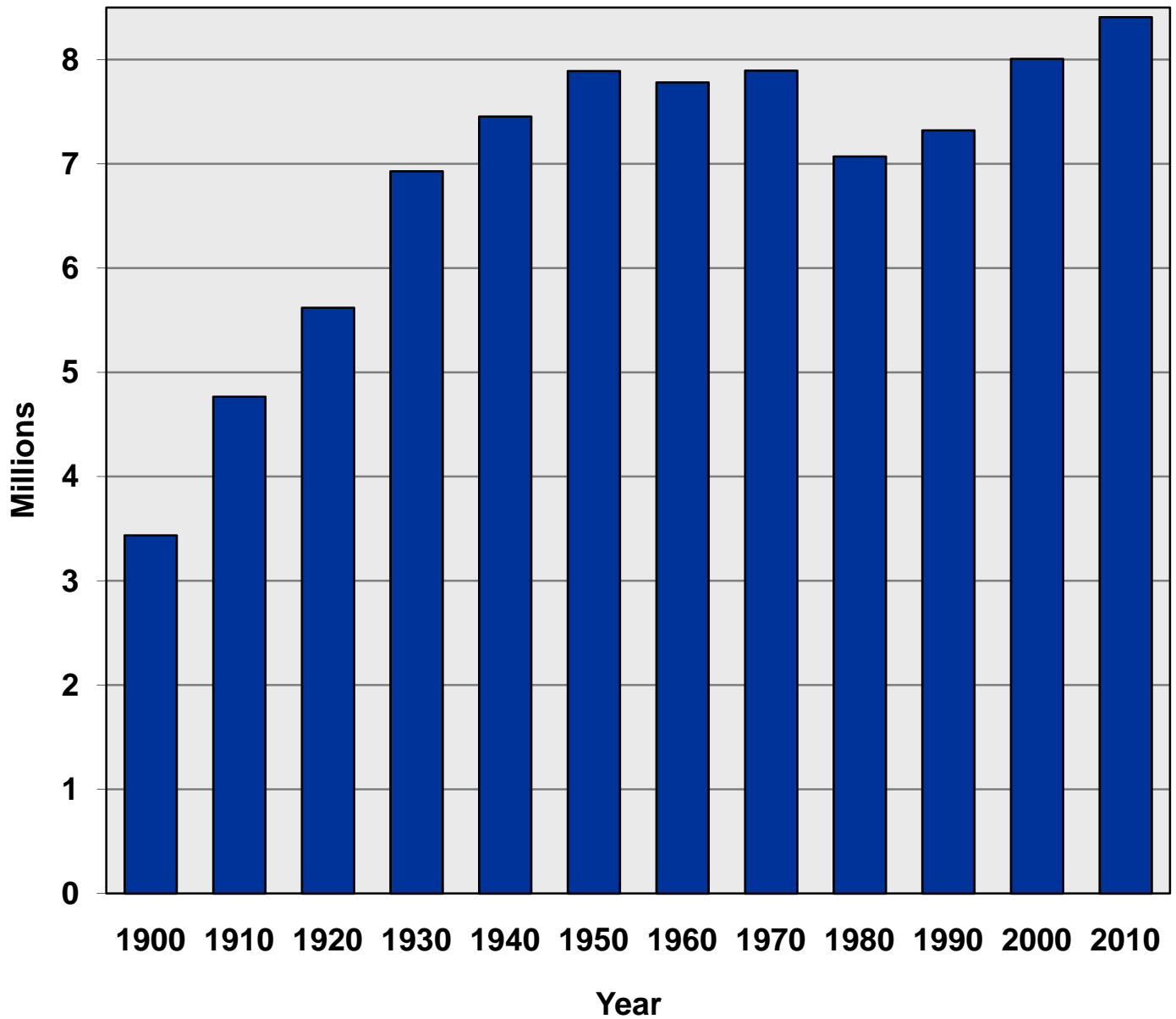
Source: US Census Bureau

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Population of New York City, 1900-2010

- New York's population grew for most of the 20th century. In 1900, two years after the consolidation of the five boroughs of New York, the city's population stood at 3,437,202. Population growth, fueled by immigration, was highest in the very first decade of the 20th century, with the city's population increasing 39 percent, reaching 4,766,883 in 1910. Continued immigration, domestic inflows, and natural increase (births minus deaths) resulted in further increases, with the city's population reaching 6,930,446 in 1930.

- While immigration tapered off in the 1930s and 1940s, the city continued to grow due to migration from the South and from Puerto Rico. By 1950, the city's population had reached 7,891,957. High baby boom fertility and domestic inflows in the 1950s did not fully counter the large out-migration to the suburbs, and growth dipped during this period. With the enactment of the 1965 Immigration Amendments, immigration to the city increased and the population rebounded by 1970, reaching 7,894,862, the second-largest enumeration ever.

- The increase in immigration in the 1970s, while substantial, was insufficient to counter the very large domestic outflow. As a result, the city's population declined in the 1970s by more than 10 percent, dropping to 7.1 million in 1980. Lower domestic out-migration in the 1980s, a higher level of immigration, and greater natural increase all resulted in a return to growth, with the city's population enumerated at 7.3 million in 1990. With continued growth in the 1990s, for the first time the city's population crossed the 8 million mark in 2000 and reached nearly 8.2 million in 2010.

Population of New York City Boroughs, 1900 – 2010

Millions (y-axis)

Year (x-axis): 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

Legend: ■ Manhattan ■ Bronx ■ Brooklyn ■ Queens ■ Staten Island
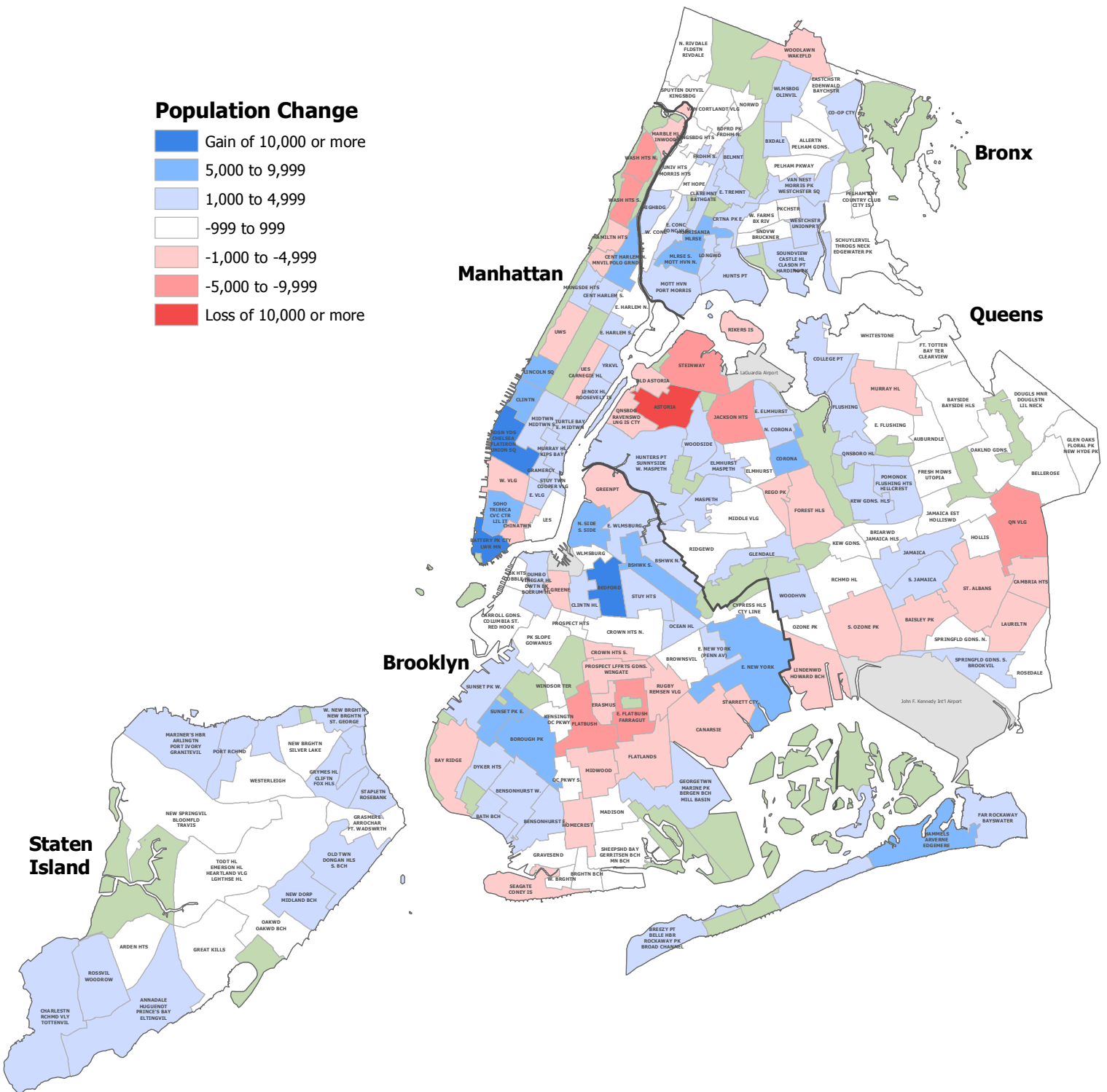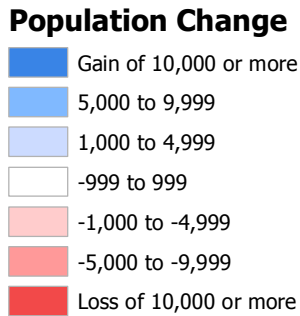
Source: US Census Bureau

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Population by Borough, 1900-2010

- In 2010, Queens and Staten Island reached their population peaks of 2,230,722 and 468,730, respectively.

- Manhattan's population peaked in 1910, when it stood at 2,331,542, compared to 1,585,873 in 2010. At the start of the last century, Manhattan accounted for over one-in-two city residents, compared to under one-in-five in 2010.

- With a population of 2,504,700 in 2010, Brooklyn had more people than any other borough. The borough's population reached its all-time high in 1950, when it stood at 2,738,175. Throughout the past century, Brooklyn accounted for over 30 percent of the city's population.

- The Bronx, whose population peaked in 1970 at 1,471,701, experienced dramatic losses in the 1970s. Since then, the population of the borough has rebounded, reaching 1,385,108 in 2010. The Bronx has accounted for over one-in-six New Yorkers since 1930.

Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area*
New York City, 2000 to 2010

Population Change

- Gain of 10,000 or more
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 1,000 to 4,999
- -999 to 999
- -1,000 to -4,999
- -5,000 to -9,999
- Loss of 10,000 or more

Manhattan

Bronx

Queens

Brooklyn

Staten Island

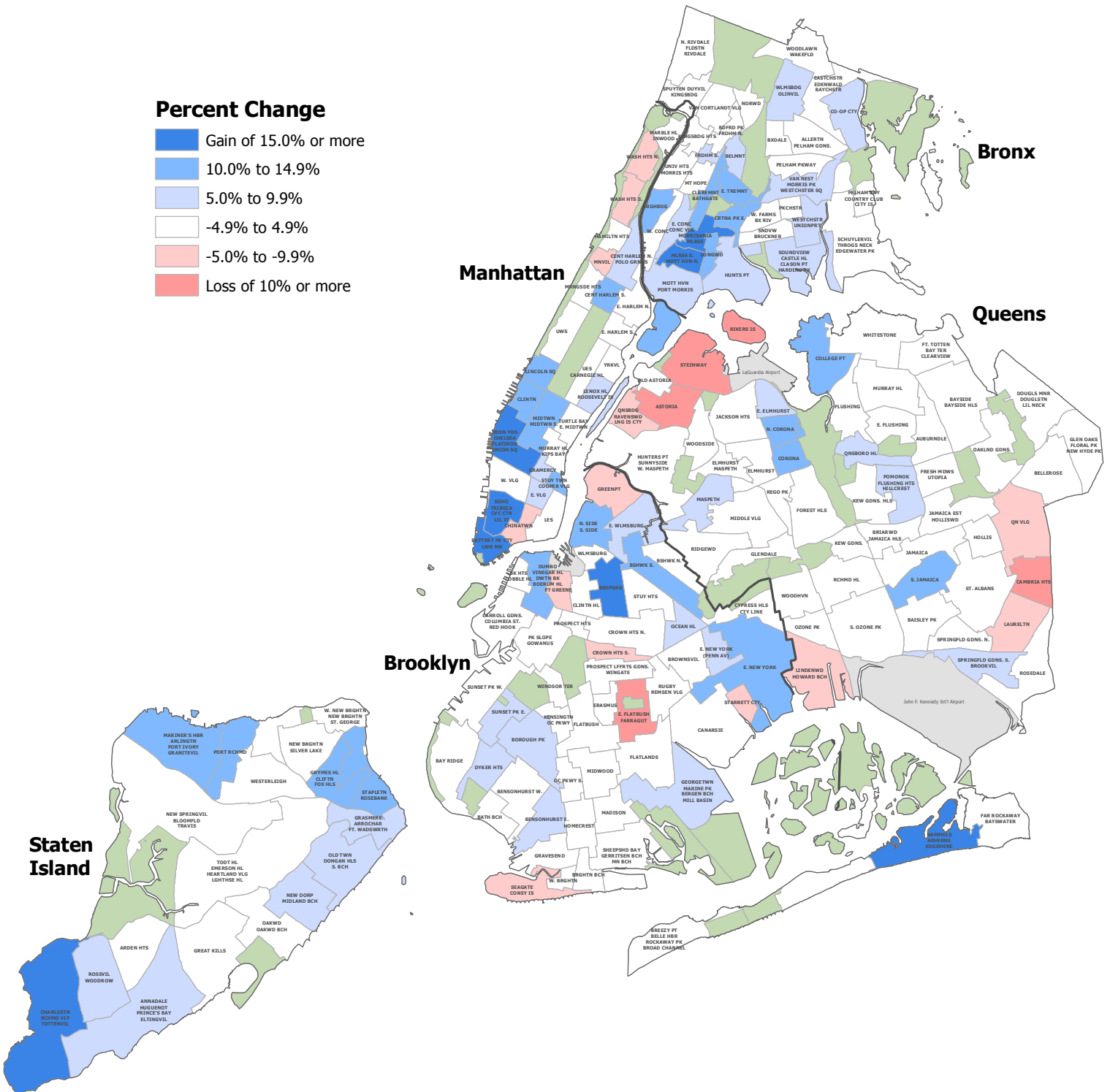*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that are subsets of New York City's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census Public Law 94-171 Files
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

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Population Change by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- Among the boroughs, the Bronx experienced the largest absolute gain in population (52,458) between 2000 and 2010. Morrisania-Melrose and Melrose South-Mott Haven North in South Central Bronx registered the greatest gain of residents (8,100 and 6,000 respectively), followed by East Tremont (4,100). These three neighborhoods accounted for 30 percent of the population growth in the Bronx. In contrast, Woodlawn-Wakefield experienced a decline of 1,100, residents.

- Manhattan gained 48,678 between 2000 and 2010. Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan (19,600) and the adjoining neighborhood of SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic-Center-Little Italy (6,000) together accounted for over one-half of this increase. On the other hand, substantial losses were experienced by Washington Heights South (9,200), Washington Heights North (6,300), and Chinatown (4,500).

- Staten Island's population grew by 25,000 between 2000 and 2010. Virtually every neighborhood on Staten Island increased with Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville experiencing the largest gain in residents (4,980).

- As noted earlier, minimal growth in Brooklyn and in Queens was likely a result of shortcomings of the census enumeration and is inconsistent with administrative data examined by the department. Brooklyn gained just 39,374 residents between 2000 and 2010. Bedford accounted for 11,500 of this increase, followed by East New York (8,700) and Sunset Park East (6,190). The greatest loss of enumerated residents in Brooklyn was concentrated in Central Brooklyn with East Flatbush-Farragut and Flatbush each losing over 5,000 residents.

- Losses in Queens were particularly high in immigrant neighborhoods such as Astoria, which suffered the greatest population loss in the city – it lost over 10,000 residents. The adjacent neighborhoods of Steinway and Jackson Heights also lost significant numbers of persons (6,100 and 5,200 respectively). In contrast, the population of both Corona and Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere increased by over 5,000, followed closely by North Corona, which gained 4,900 persons.

Percent Change in Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area*
New York City, 2000 to 2010

Percent Change

- Gain of 15.0% or more
- 10.0% to 14.9%
- 5.0% to 9.9%
- -4.9% to 4.9%
- -5.0% to -9.9%
- Loss of 10% or more

Bronx

Manhattan

Queens

Brooklyn

Staten Island

*Neighborhood Tabulation Areas or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that are subsets of New York City's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods.

Percent Change in Population by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

- The Bronx grew by 3.9 percent between 2000 and 2010, compared to 2.1 percent in the city overall. Population growth was concentrated in the southern sections of the borough. Morrisania-Melrose experienced the greatest increase (27 percent), followed by Melrose South-Mott Haven North (18 percent). The adjacent neighborhoods of Longwood, Crotona Park East, Highbridge, East Tremont, and Claremont-Bathgate also experienced growth of 10 percent or more. Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester, Woodlawn-Wakefield, Kingsbridge Heights, and Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island all experienced small declines in population (about two percent each).

- Manhattan's overall growth was 3.2 percent, but many neighborhoods in the southern section of the borough showed substantially higher increases. Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan almost doubled its population over the decade. Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flat Iron-Union Square also grew rapidly (26 percent), followed by SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy, Clinton, Lincoln Square, Central Harlem South, Midtown-Midtown South, and Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village (each growing over 10 percent). On the other end of the spectrum, Washington Heights (north and south) and Chinatown each declined by eight percent or more.

- Staten Island's growth of 5.6 percent was more than twice the city average, with nearly every neighborhood experiencing growth. Increases were largest in Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville (27 percent), followed by Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills and Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville (each 13 percent).

- There was minimal growth in Brooklyn and in Queens. As noted earlier the low growth was a result of shortcomings of the census enumeration and is inconsistent with administrative data examined by the department. Brooklyn's population increase was only 1.6 percent. Neighborhoods with higher growth were primarily around the perimeter. Bedford saw the largest increase (19 percent), followed by North Side-South-Side (14 percent).   Other neighborhoods with a population increase of over 10 percent included DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill, Bushwick South, and East New York. East Flatbush-Farragut saw the largest decline (down 10 percent), while Starrett City, Greenpoint, and Fort Greene were each down about eight percent.

- Population losses of 10 percent or higher in Queens occurred in immigrant neighborhoods of Astoria and Steinway, and in Cambria Heights. Growing neighborhoods included Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere (17 percent) and College Point (13 percent), Corona, South Jamaica, and North Corona (each up about 10 percent).

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2000 and 2010

	2000		2010		Change, 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	8,008,278	100.0	8,175,133	100.0	166,855	2.1
White nonhispanic	2,801,267	35.0	2,722,904	33.3	-78,363	-2.8
Black/African American nonhispanic	1,962,154	24.5	1,861,295	22.8	-100,859	-5.1
Asian nonhispanic	780,229	9.7	1,028,119	12.6	247,890	31.8
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	17,321	0.2	17,427	0.2	106	0.6
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	2,829	0.0	2,795	0.0	-34	-1.2
Some Other Race nonhispanic	58,775	0.7	57,841	0.7	-934	-1.6
Two or More Races nonhispanic	225,149	2.8	148,676	1.8	-76,473	-34.0
Hispanic Origin	2,160,554	27.0	2,336,076	28.6	175,522	8.1

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census PL 94-171 Redistricting Files

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Race and Hispanic Origin for New York City

- The race and ethnic categories used in the decennial census are established by the federal government to facilitate compliance with laws related to civil rights, equal employment opportunity, and other anti-discrimination mandates. The broad categories used in the Census include people of various backgrounds who may differ in important respects.

- Asian nonhispanics saw the highest growth in the city (31.8 percent) between 2000 and 2010, with their population crossing the 1 million mark for the first time in 2010. Asians now account for 12.6 percent of the city's population.

- The Hispanic population grew by 8.1 percent in the past decade, reaching 2,336,076 in 2010. Hispanics now account for 28.6 percent of the city's population.

- While Asians and Hispanics saw a big increase in their numbers, the black nonhispanic population of the city declined by 5.1 percent, to 1,861,295 in 2010. Black nonhispanics now account for 22.8 percent of the city's population.

- White nonhispanics remained the largest group, with a population of 2,722,904 in 2010, or one-third of the city's population. However, this represented a decline of 2.8 percent decline from 2000.

- In 2000, the population of nonhispanics of two or more races was erroneously tabulated in New York. This population declined by 34 percent between 2000 and 2010, which was likely an artifact of the overstated multiracial population in 2000.

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
New York City Boroughs, 2000 and 2010

	2000		2010		Change, 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bronx						
Total Population	1,332,650	100.0	1,385,108	100.0	52,458	3.9
White nonhispanic	193,651	14.5	151,209	10.9	-42,442	-21.9
Black/African American nonhispanic	416,338	31.2	416,695	30.1	357	0.1
Asian nonhispanic	38,558	2.9	47,335	3.4	8,777	22.8
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	3,488	0.3	3,460	0.2	-28	-0.8
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	474	0.0	398	0.0	-76	-16.0
Some Other Race nonhispanic	8,227	0.6	8,636	0.6	409	5.0
Two or More Races nonhispanic	27,209	2.0	15,962	1.2	-11,247	-41.3
Hispanic Origin	644,705	48.4	741,413	53.5	96,708	15.0
Brooklyn						
Total Population	2,465,326	100.0	2,504,700	100.0	39,374	1.6
White nonhispanic	854,532	34.7	893,306	35.7	38,774	4.5
Black/African American nonhispanic	848,583	34.4	799,066	31.9	-49,517	-5.8
Asian nonhispanic	184,291	7.5	260,129	10.4	75,838	41.2
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	4,494	0.2	4,638	0.2	144	3.2
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	803	0.0	633	0.0	-170	-21.2
Some Other Race nonhispanic	16,057	0.7	10,633	0.4	-5,424	-33.8
Two or More Races nonhispanic	68,688	2.8	40,010	1.6	-28,678	-41.8
Hispanic Origin	487,878	19.8	496,285	19.8	8,407	1.7
Manhattan						
Total Population	1,537,195	100.0	1,585,873	100.0	48,678	3.2
White nonhispanic	703,873	45.8	761,493	48.0	57,620	8.2
Black/African American nonhispanic	234,698	15.3	205,340	12.9	-29,358	-12.5
Asian nonhispanic	143,291	9.3	177,624	11.2	34,333	24.0
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	2,465	0.2	2,144	0.1	-321	-13.0
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	572	0.0	533	0.0	-39	-6.8
Some Other Race nonhispanic	5,536	0.4	5,205	0.3	-331	-6.0
Two or More Races nonhispanic	28,944	1.9	29,957	1.9	1,013	3.5
Hispanic Origin	417,816	27.2	403,577	25.4	-14,239	-3.4
Queens						
Total Population	2,229,379	100.0	2,230,722	100.0	1,343	0.1
White nonhispanic	732,895	32.9	616,727	27.6	-116,168	-15.9
Black/African American nonhispanic	422,831	19.0	395,881	17.7	-26,950	-6.4
Asian nonhispanic	389,303	17.5	508,334	22.8	119,031	30.6
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	6,275	0.3	6,490	0.3	215	3.4
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	861	0.0	1,094	0.0	233	27.1
Some Other Race nonhispanic	28,098	1.3	32,339	1.4	4,241	15.1
Two or More Races nonhispanic	92,511	4.1	56,107	2.5	-36,404	-39.4
Hispanic Origin	556,605	25.0	613,750	27.5	57,145	10.3
Staten Island						
Total Population	443,728	100.0	468,730	100.0	25,002	5.6
White nonhispanic	316,316	71.3	300,169	64.0	-16,147	-5.1
Black/African American nonhispanic	39,704	8.9	44,313	9.5	4,609	11.6
Asian nonhispanic	24,786	5.6	34,697	7.4	9,911	40.0
American Indian & Alaska Native nonhisp	599	0.1	695	0.1	96	16.0
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander nonhisp	119	0.0	137	0.0	18	15.1
Some Other Race nonhispanic	857	0.2	1,028	0.2	171	20.0
Two or More Races nonhispanic	7,797	1.8	6,640	1.4	-1,157	-14.8
Hispanic Origin	53,550	12.1	81,051	17.3	27,501	51.4

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census PL 94-171 Redistricting Files

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Race and Hispanic Origin for New York City Boroughs

- Each of New York City's boroughs has a unique racial/Hispanic distribution. In the Bronx, Hispanics accounted for over one-half (53.5 percent) of the borough's population in 2010, followed by black nonhispanics (30.1 percent) and white nonhispanics (10.9 percent). White nonhispanics experienced their largest decline in the Bronx, falling 21.9 percent, compared to their overall decline in the city of under three percent.

- White nonhispanics (35.7 percent) and black nonhispanics (31.9 percent) together comprised over two-thirds of Brooklyn's population, while Hispanics accounted for 19.8 percent. However, Asian nonhispanics were the fastest growing group in the borough increasing by 41.2 percent during the decade, while white nonhispanics increased in Brooklyn even as their numbers declined citywide.

- Queens continues to be the most diverse borough in the city, with a substantial representation of every group. White nonhispanics and Hispanics each accounted for 28 percent of that borough's population in 2010, followed by Asian nonhispanics (22.8 percent) and black nonhispanics (17.7 percent). Although the population in Queens was essentially unchanged during the decade, there were significant changes for race and Hispanic groups: The number of white nonhispanics declined by 15.9 percent, while Asians increased 30.6 percent.

- Staten Island continues to be the only borough with a clear white majority, but the share of white nonhispanics dropped from 71 percent in 2000 to just 64.0 percent in 2010. Staten Island was the only borough that showed a substantial increase in the number of black nonhispanics (11.6 percent) and an above-average increase in Hispanics (51.4 percent).

- White nonhispanics also had a substantial representation in Manhattan where they comprised 48.0 percent of the population in 2010, up from 45.8 percent in 2000. Manhattan had the greatest increase in number of white nonhispanics (8.2 percent, compared to an overall 2.8 percent decline in the city) and the largest decrease in black nonhispanics (down 12.5 percent, compared to 5.1 percent overall). And while the city overall experienced an increase in the number of Hispanics (8.1 percent), the number of Hispanics in Manhattan declined by 3.4 percent.

- Brooklyn and Manhattan were the only two boroughs that saw an increase in the number of white nonhispanics, while Staten Island was the only borough with a meaningful increase in black nonhispanics. Hispanics grew in each borough, with the exception of Manhattan, while each borough in the city saw an increase in Asians.

Total Housing Units
New York City and Boroughs, 2000 and 2010

	Total Housing Units					
	2000		2010		Change, 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City	3,200,912	100.0	3,371,062	100.0	170,150	5.3
Bronx	490,659	15.3	511,896	15.2	21,237	4.3
Brooklyn	930,866	29.1	1,000,293	29.7	69,427	7.5
Manhattan	798,144	24.9	847,090	25.1	48,946	6.1
Queens	817,250	25.5	835,127	24.8	17,877	2.2
Staten Island	163,993	5.1	176,656	5.2	12,663	7.7

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census PL 94-171 Redistricting Files

Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning (March 2011)

Total Housing Units

- The 2010 Census enumerated 3,371,062 housing units in New York City, an increase of 170,150 units, or 5.3 percent since 2000. The largest increase was in Staten Island (7.7 percent), followed by Brooklyn (7.5 percent), and in Manhattan (6.1 percent). The increase in housing units was below average in the Bronx (4.3 percent) and in Queens (2.2 percent).

- The highest absolute increases were in Brooklyn (69,427 units) and in Manhattan (48,946 units).

- While we cannot separately quantify exactly how much of the increase in housing units in the city occurred as a result of newly constructed buildings versus the subdivision of existing housing units, we know through our administrative data on housing units (i. e., permits and certificates of occupancy) that new construction played a major role in what is a substantial increase in the city's housing stock.

Total Housing Units and Vacancy Status
New York City and Boroughs, 2000 and 2010

	2000			2010			Change in Vacant Units, 2000-2010	
	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Percent Vacant	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Percent Vacant	Number	Percent
New York City	3,200,912	179,324	5.6	3,371,062	261,278	7.8	81,954	45.7
Bronx	490,659	27,447	5.6	511,896	28,447	5.6	1,000	3.6
Brooklyn	930,866	50,139	5.4	1,000,293	83,437	8.3	33,298	66.4
Manhattan	798,144	59,500	7.5	847,090	83,244	9.8	23,744	39.9
Queens	817,250	34,586	4.2	835,127	55,010	6.6	20,424	59.1
Staten Island	163,993	7,652	4.7	176,656	11,140	6.3	3,488	45.6

Vacant Housing Units

- The city had 261,278 housing units that were vacant as of April 1, 2010, compared to 179,324 in 2000, an increase of 45.7 percent. The percentage of all housing units determined to be vacant increased from 5.6 percent in 2000 to 7.8 percent in 2010.

- While the overall number of vacant housing units grew by 81,954 or 45.7 percent between 2000 and 2010, there were big differences by borough. Vacant units increased by 66.4 percent (33,298 units) in Brooklyn and by 59.1 percent (20,424) in Queens, and by 45.6 percent (3,488 units) in Staten Island. In contrast, the number of vacant units increased by 3.6 percent (1,000 units) in the Bronx.

- Housing units can be vacant for several reasons, including those that are available for rent or sale but not yet occupied and units that are occupied only seasonally or are for occasional use (where according to Census Bureau residency rules people live "most of the time in another place"). It is important to keep in mind that places with large numbers of newly constructed units, built later in the decade, are more likely to experience jumps in the level of vacancies.