HIGHLIGHTS FOR NEW YORK CITY FROM THE 2022 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

New York City Department of City Planning, Population Division

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NYC PLANNING

Summary

The 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) showed improved levels of educational attainment and economic well-being for New York City since 2010.

- The share of New Yorkers with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased steadily (from 33% in 2010 to 41% in 2022), median household income increased (from $65,000 to $75,000), and the poverty rate declined (from 20% to 18%).
- There were improvements in educational attainment and household income across race/Hispanic groups; the poverty rate decreased for Asian and Hispanic New Yorkers and remained unchanged for the White and Black populations.

The percent of NYC's resident workers teleworking in 2022 (16%) has fallen since 2021 (24%), but remained elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels (5% in 2019).

- Mirroring this telework trend, resident workers who commuted by subway increased from 27% in 2021 to 33% in 2022, but remained lower compared to pre-pandemic levels (43% in 2019).
- Telework was far more common among workers with high levels of educational attainment, who were concentrated in and around the core of Manhattan.
- The proportion of NYC resident workers who teleworked was lower than in many other U.S. cities.

The balance of people moving between NYC and the rest of the U.S. returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022 (with roughly twice as many moving out as moving in), but this recovery was not even across age, race/Hispanic, and income groups.

- Out-migration to the metro region remained elevated in 2022, but the balance of exchanges with the rest of the country returned to pre-pandemic levels.
- While young adults and children, White and Black New Yorkers, and those with higher income largely returned to pre-pandemic migration patterns, older adults, Hispanic and Asian New Yorkers, and those with incomes just above the poverty line did not.

SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS

CHANGES FROM 2010 TO 2022

Educational attainment and economic well-being have improved since 2010

Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics
New York City, 2010 and 2022
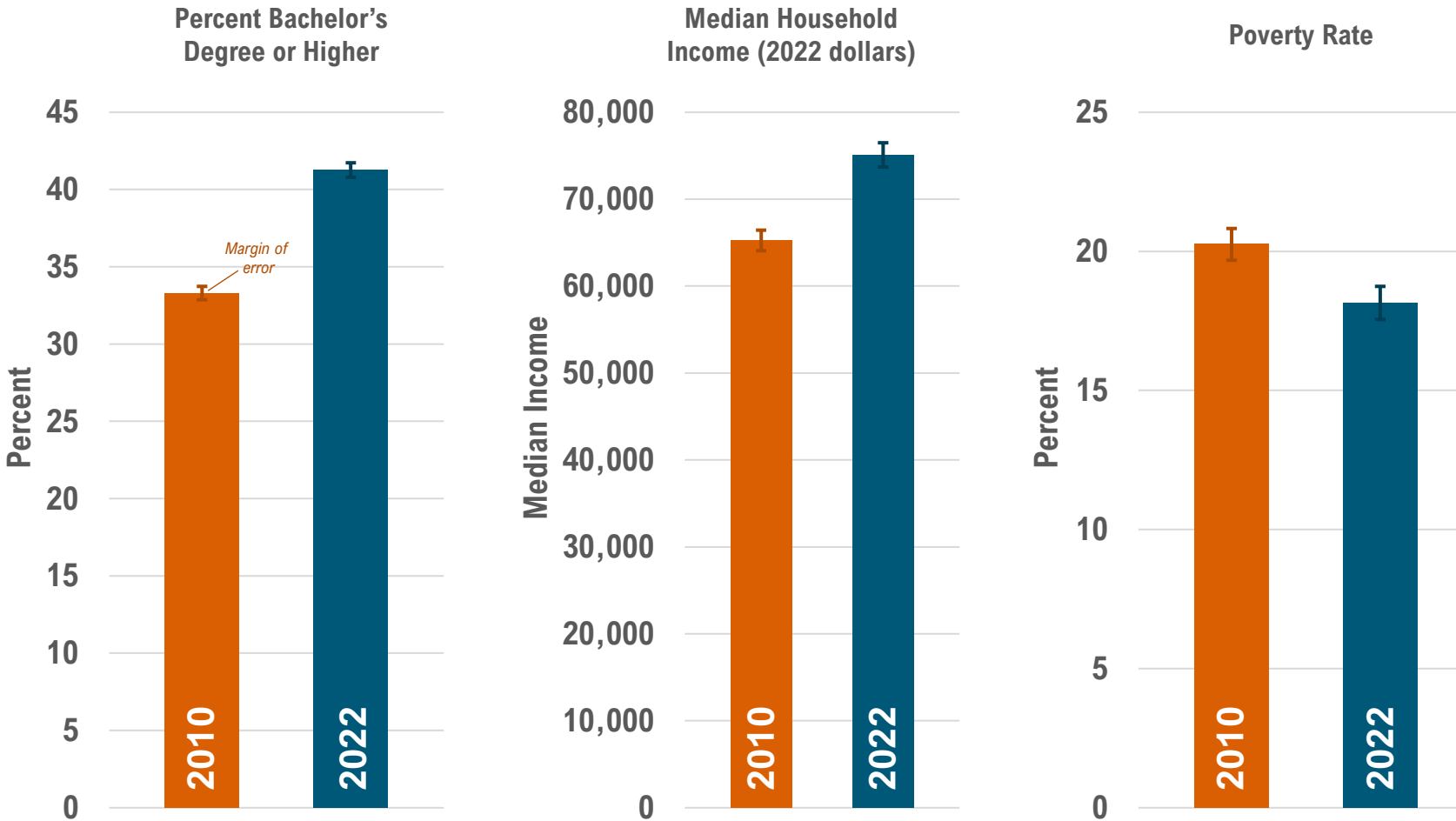
- While only one-third (33%) of New Yorkers had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2010, the proportion rose to over two-fifths (41%) in 2022.

- New York City's median household income increased from $65,000 in 2010 to $75,000 in 2022.

- New York City had a poverty rate of 18% in 2022 – down 2 percentage points since 2010.

- As the next slides will show, changes in these three socioeconomic measures are more nuanced, particularly when examined by race and Hispanic ethnicity.

Educational attainment has increased across all groups, but large disparities remain

**Population 25 years and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2010 to 2022**
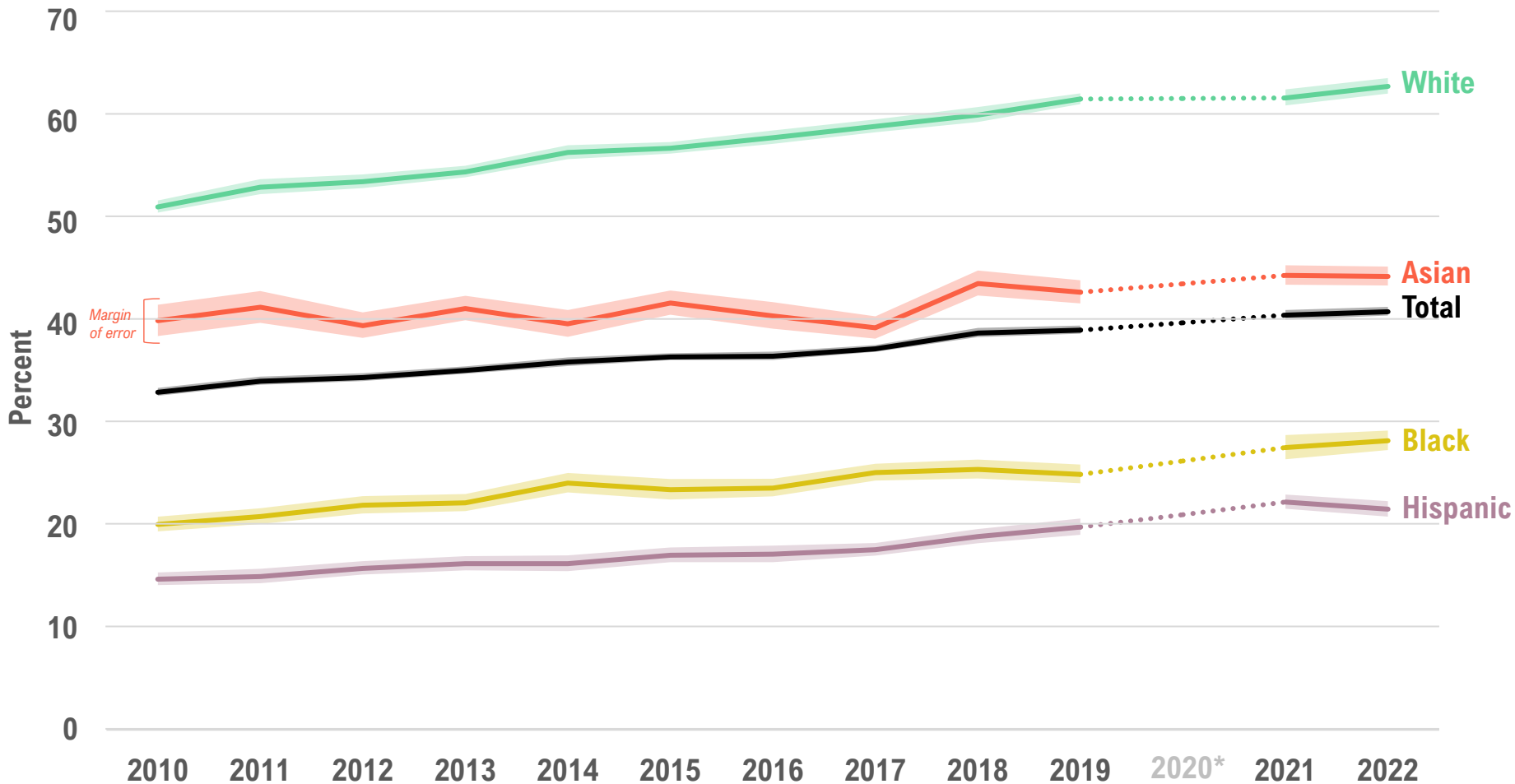
- There was a steady upward trend in educational attainment for all groups between 2010 and 2022, but sizeable differences across groups persisted.

- The White population had the highest percent with a bachelor's degree or higher (63% in 2022), up 12 percentage points since 2010, which was the largest increase of any group.

- The Asian population ranked second in educational attainment (45% with a bachelor's degree or higher), an increase of 4 percentage points since 2010.

- The share of the Black and Hispanic populations with a bachelor's degree or higher was 29% and 22%, respectively, but this reflected substantial proportionate increases, of 8 percentage points and 7 percentage points, respectively.

Notes: Census ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval.
The Bureau improved the question format, and processing, of race for the 2021 ACS. Caution is advised when comparing 2021 & 2022 ACS race/Hispanic origin data with earlier years.
For conciseness, "White non-Hispanic alone," "Black non-Hispanic alone," and "Asian non-Hispanic alone" are referred to as "White," "Black," and "Asian."
*2020 American Community Survey data are not available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Median Household Income (in 2022 dollars) by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2010 to 2022
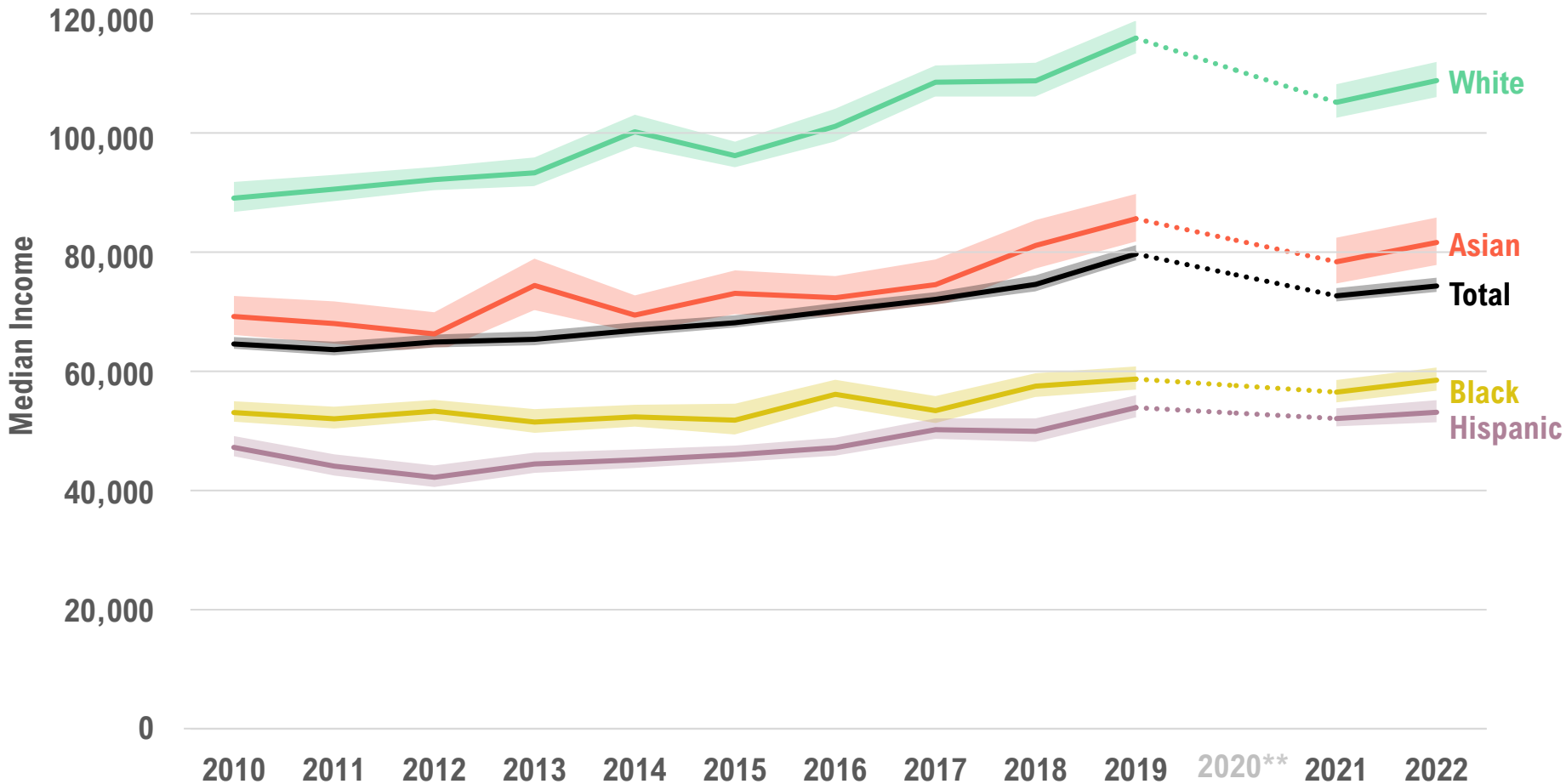
- Median household income for New York City was $81,000 in 2019, up $15,000 from 2010, before declining to $75,000 in 2022.

- White households* had the highest income in 2022 ($110,000), followed by Asian ($83,000), Black ($59,000), and Hispanic ($54,000) households. For each group, these incomes were substantially higher than in 2010.

- White households followed the city-wide pattern, with income peaking in 2019 at $117,000 (up $27,000 since 2010), before dropping in 2022.

- For Black, Hispanic, and Asian households, income peaked in 2019 and stayed essentially flat in 2022.

Notes: Census ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval. Income in 2022 dollars. The Bureau improved the question format, and processing, of race for the 2021 ACS. Caution is advised when comparing 2021 & 2022 ACS race/Hispanic origin data with earlier years. For conciseness, "White non-Hispanic alone," "Black non-Hispanic alone," and "Asian non-Hispanic alone" are referred to as "White," "Black," and "Asian."
*Household income is a household variable and defined by the race/Hispanic origin of the head of household
**2020 American Community Survey data are not available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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While overall poverty decreased since 2010, changes varied by group and inequalities persist

**Poverty Rate by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2010 to 2022**
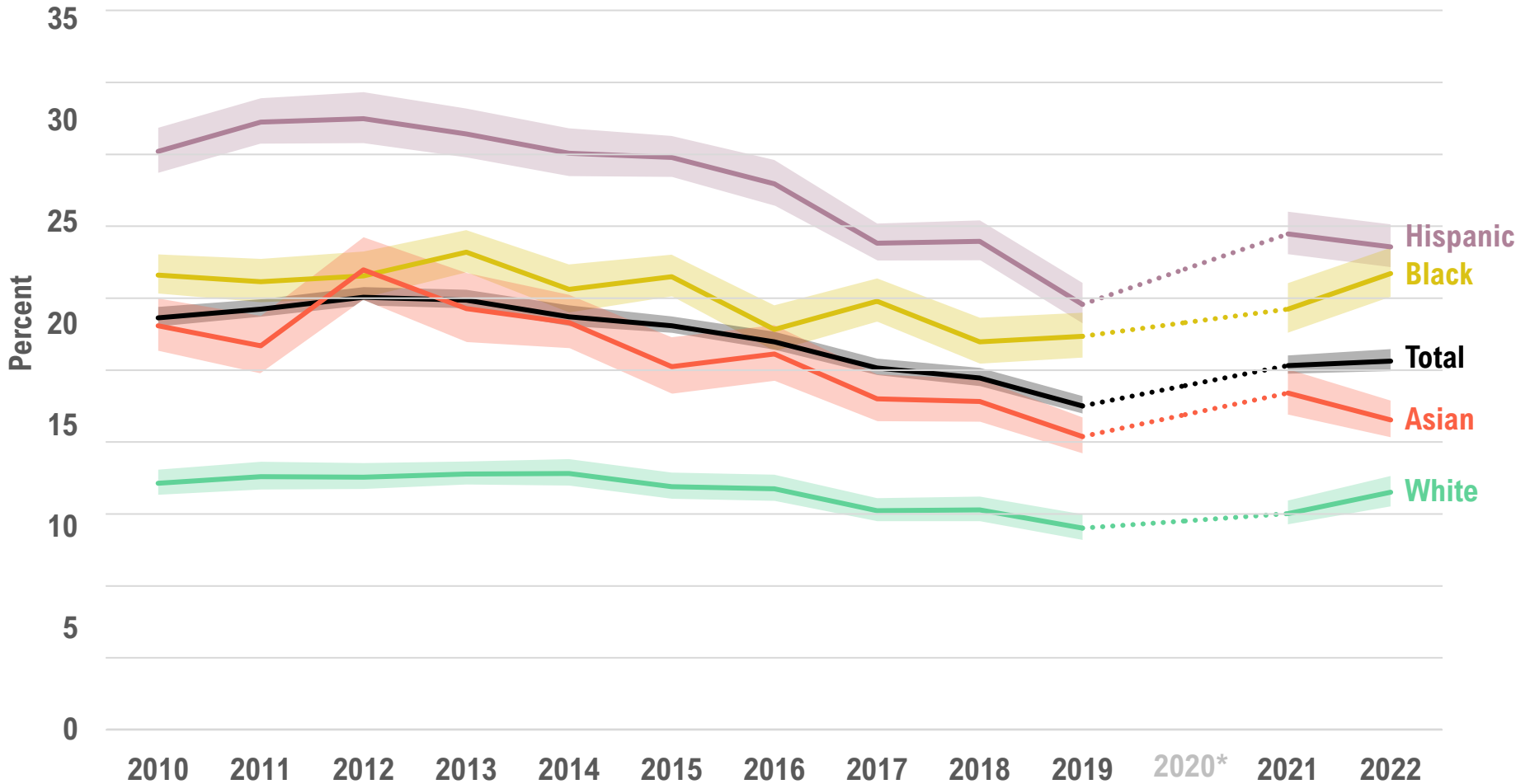
- Poverty in the city fell 4 percentage points between 2010 and 2019, before rising to 18% in 2022.

- White New Yorkers had the lowest level of poverty in 2022 (12%), followed by Asian (15%), then Black (23%) and Hispanic (24%) New Yorkers.

- Every group had a decline in poverty between 2010 and 2019, but then saw poverty increase between 2019 and 2022.

- Poverty levels for White and Black residents remained unchanged between 2010 and 2022, while poverty declined by 5 percentage points for both the Hispanic and Asian populations.

Notes: Census ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval.
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*2020 American Community Survey data are not available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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TRENDS IN REMOTE WORK
CHANGES FROM 2019 TO 2022

For the ACS, remote work encompasses those who __primarily__ worked from home

American Community Survey (ACS) Journey to Work Question

How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *Mark (X) ONE box for the method of transportation used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus
- ☐ Subway or elevated rail
- ☐ Long-distance train or commuter rail
- ☐ Light rail, streetcar, or trolley
- ☐ Ferryboat

- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked from home ➔ *SKIP to question 40a*
- ☐ Other method

- While "worked from home" is reported on the ACS questionnaire, it does not capture the nuance of hybrid schedules.

- The ACS asks about commute mode and provides a checkbox for "worked from home." Consequently, ACS results only encompass those who __primarily__ worked from home the week prior to being surveyed.

Distribution of Resident Workers 16 Years and Over by Means of Transportation to Work New York City, 2019, 2021, and 2022
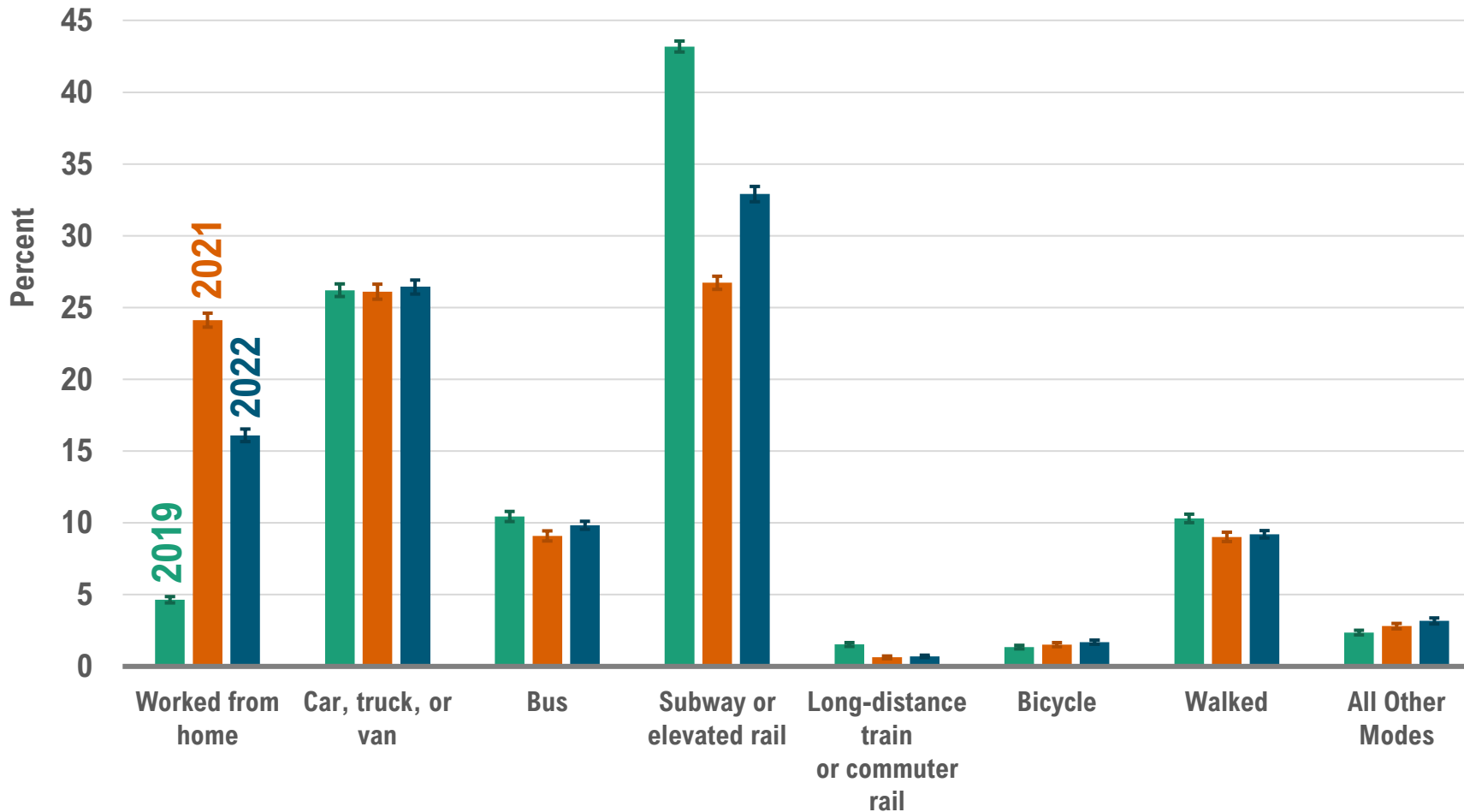
- The share of New York City's resident workers who primarily worked from home in 2022 (16%) has declined from a high of 24% in 2021, though it remained significantly higher compared to pre-pandemic levels (5% in 2019).

- Conversely, the share who commuted by subway or elevated rail in 2022 (33%) has increased from its 2021 low of 27%, but remained significantly below its pre-pandemic level (43% in 2019).

Note: ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019, 2021, 2022 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

**Distribution of Resident Workers 25 Years and Over Who Worked From Home by Educational Attainment
New York City, 2019, 2021, and 2022**
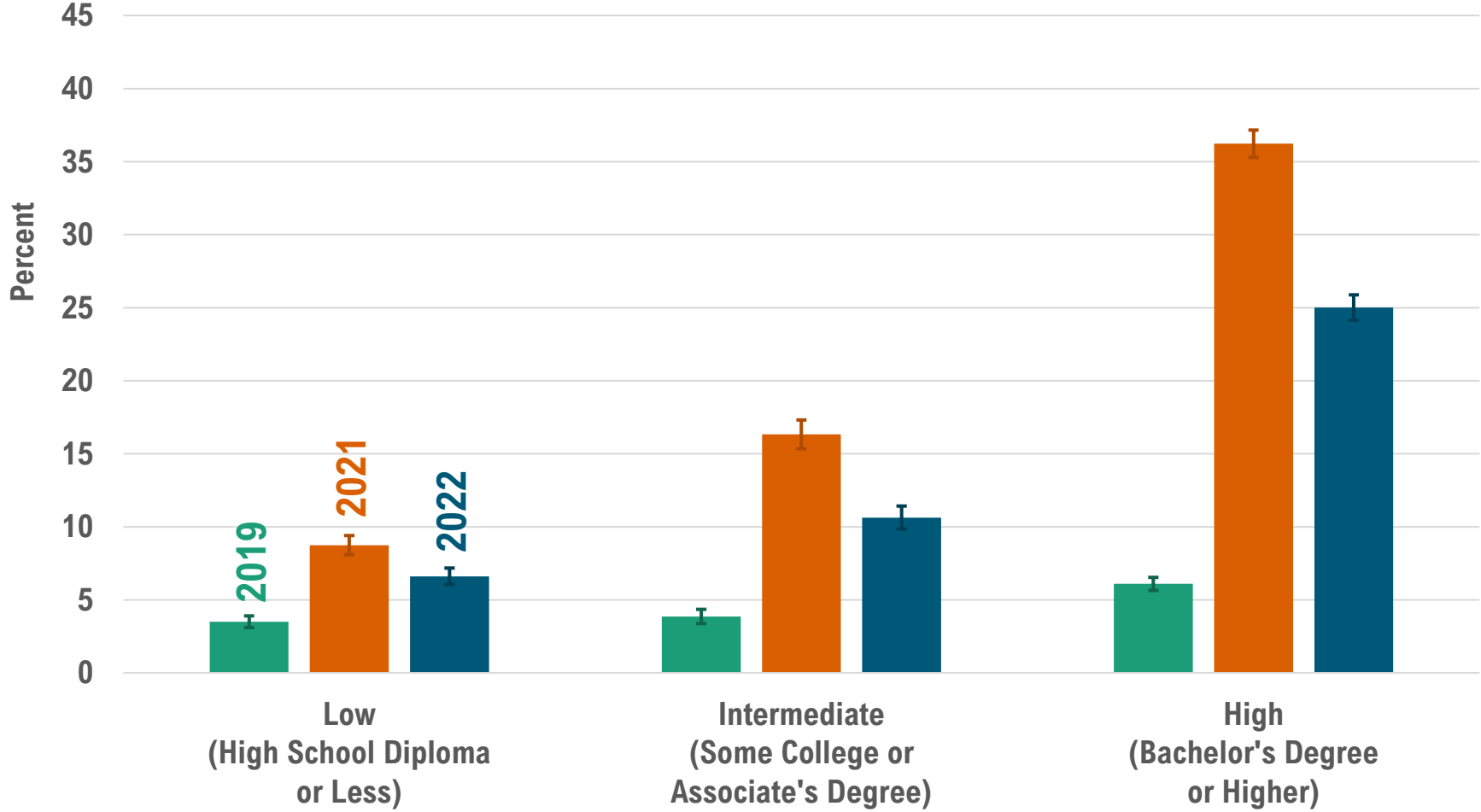
- Remote work was far more common for resident workers with high levels of educational attainment. In 2022, for example, 25% of resident workers with high levels of educational attainment worked remotely, compared to 11% for those with intermediate education levels, and 7% for those with low levels of education.

- Across all levels of education, the share of resident workers who worked from home in 2022 was lower than the highs of 2021, but remain well above 2019 pre-pandemic levels.

Note: ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019, 2021, 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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Remote work remained elevated across occupations, with great variability by sector

Distribution of Resident Workers 16 Years and Over Who Worked From Home by Occupation
(Ranked by 2022 Percent Workers Who Worked From Home)
New York City, 2019, 2021, and 2022
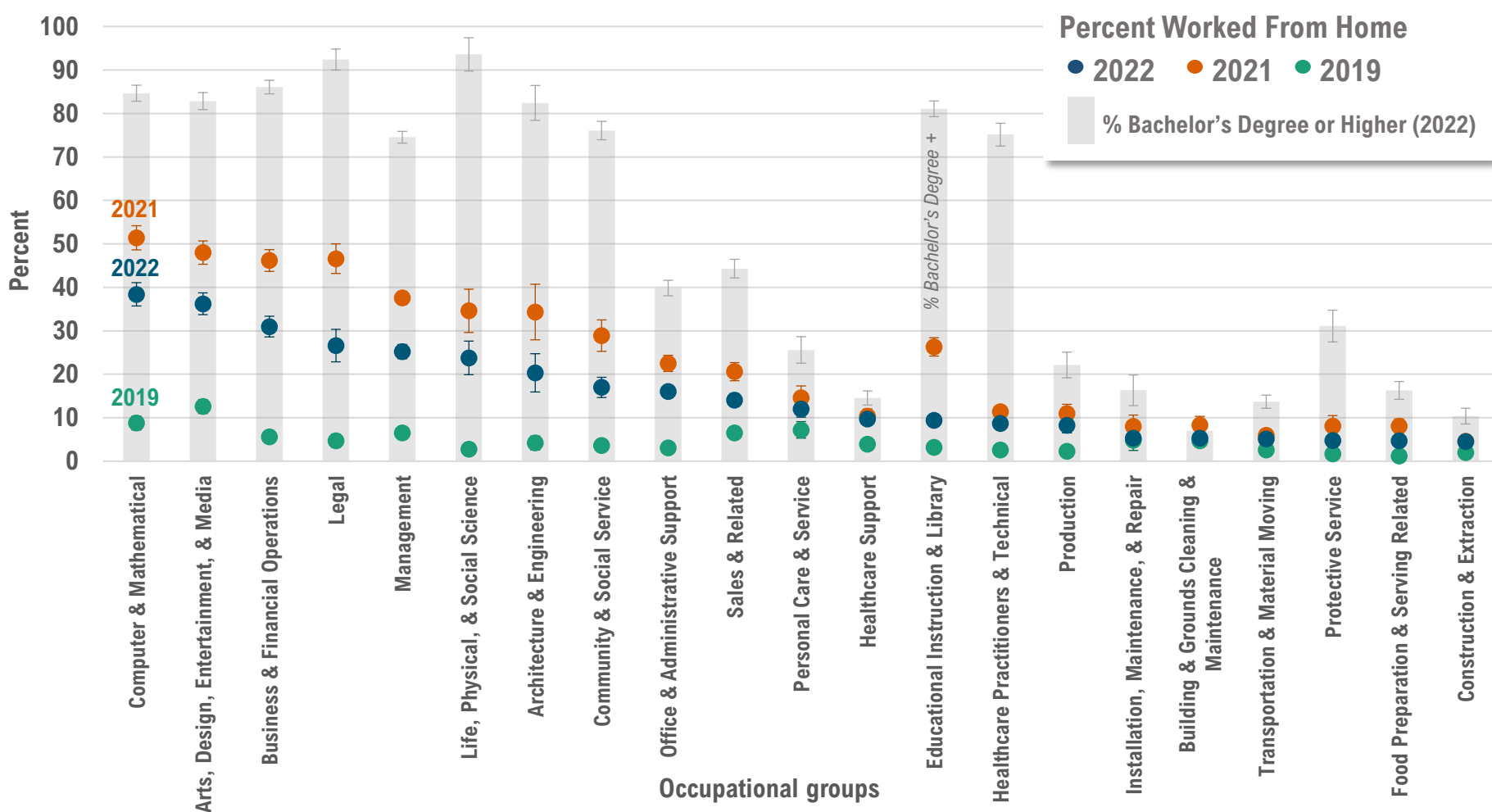
- Between 2019 and 2022, remote work increased for all occupational groups.

- Occupations with high levels of education (75% or more workers with a bachelor's degree or higher) were more likely to work remotely (20% or more in 2022).

- The exception was Educational Instruction & Library and Healthcare Practitioners & Technical occupations where workers were highly educated (81% and 75%, respectively), but less likely to telework in 2022 (9% for both sectors).

Resident workers who worked from home were concentrated in and around Manhattan's core

- A high share of resident workers who primarily worked from home resided in and around Manhattan.

- While only about 16% of the city's resident workers worked from home, a quarter of Manhattan's resident workers worked from home.

- In a swath of areas, from Park Slope, Downtown Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, in Brooklyn, through Lower Manhattan, and north to the Upper East and West Sides, 20% or more of resident workers worked from home.

Resident Workers 16 Years and Over Who Primarily Worked from Home New York City and Boroughs, 2022
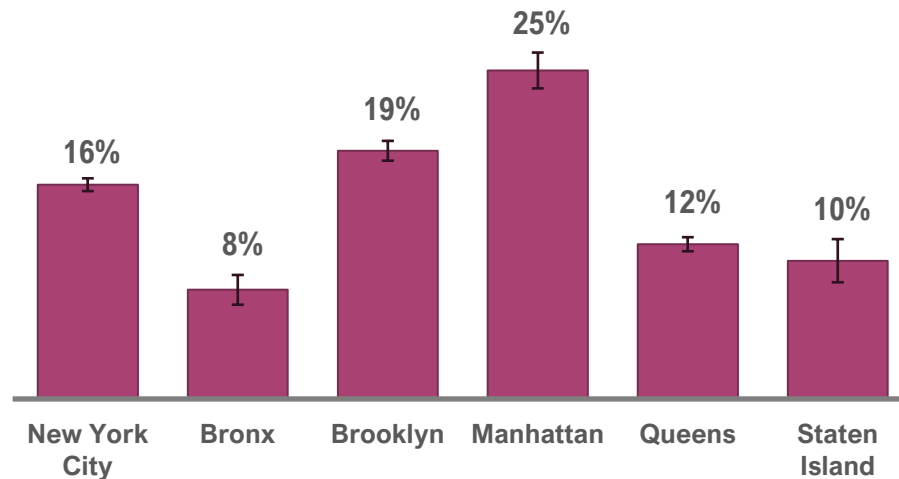
Percent worked from home

■	25.0 or more	(9 PUMAs)
■	15.0 to 24.9	(16)
□	Under 15.0	(30)

Notes: ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval. There is less than a 10% that chance any given geography in this map is misclassified due to sampling error.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning
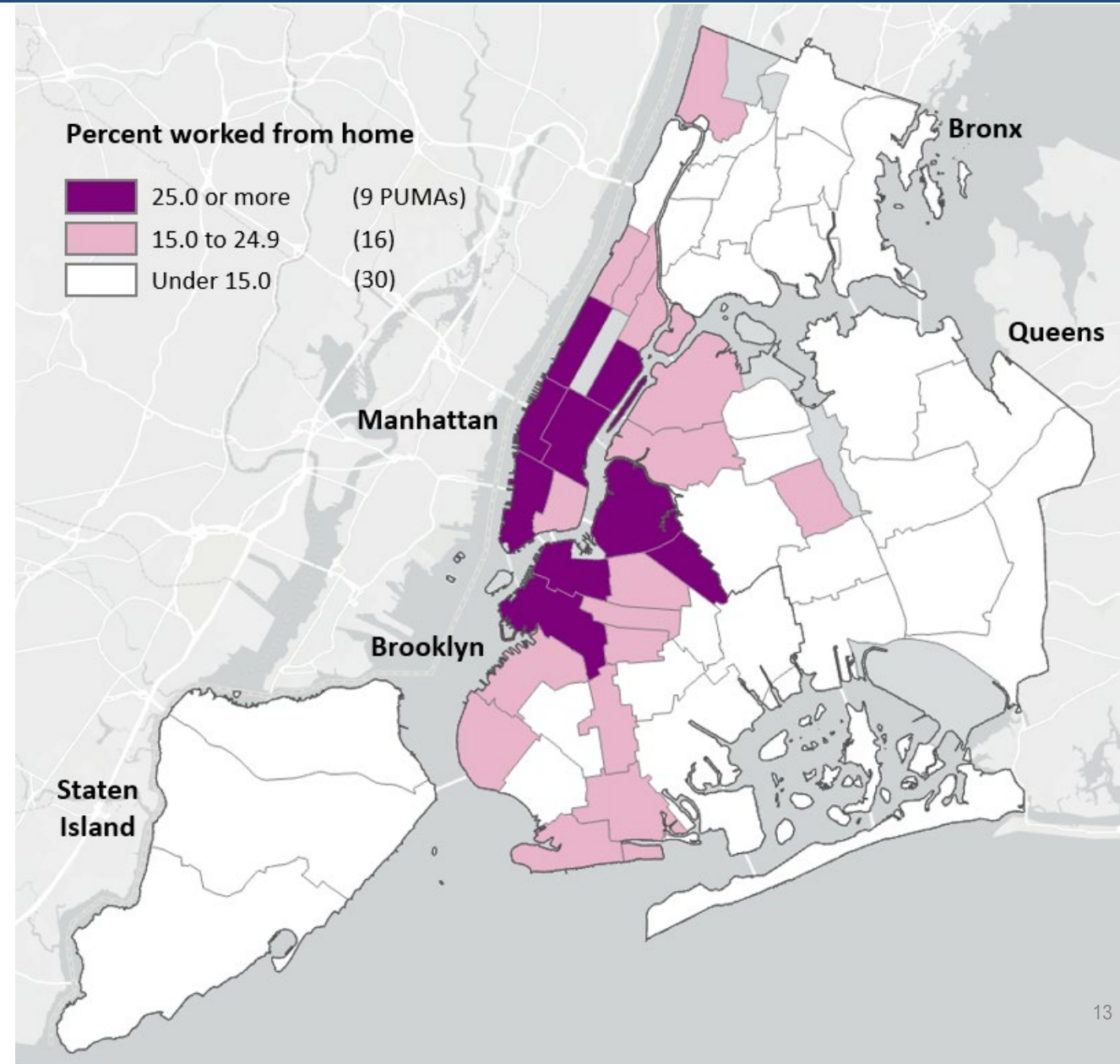
Subsections of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens had high concentrations of remote workers

Resident Workers 16 Years and Over Who Primarily Worked from Home
New York City by PUMA, 2022
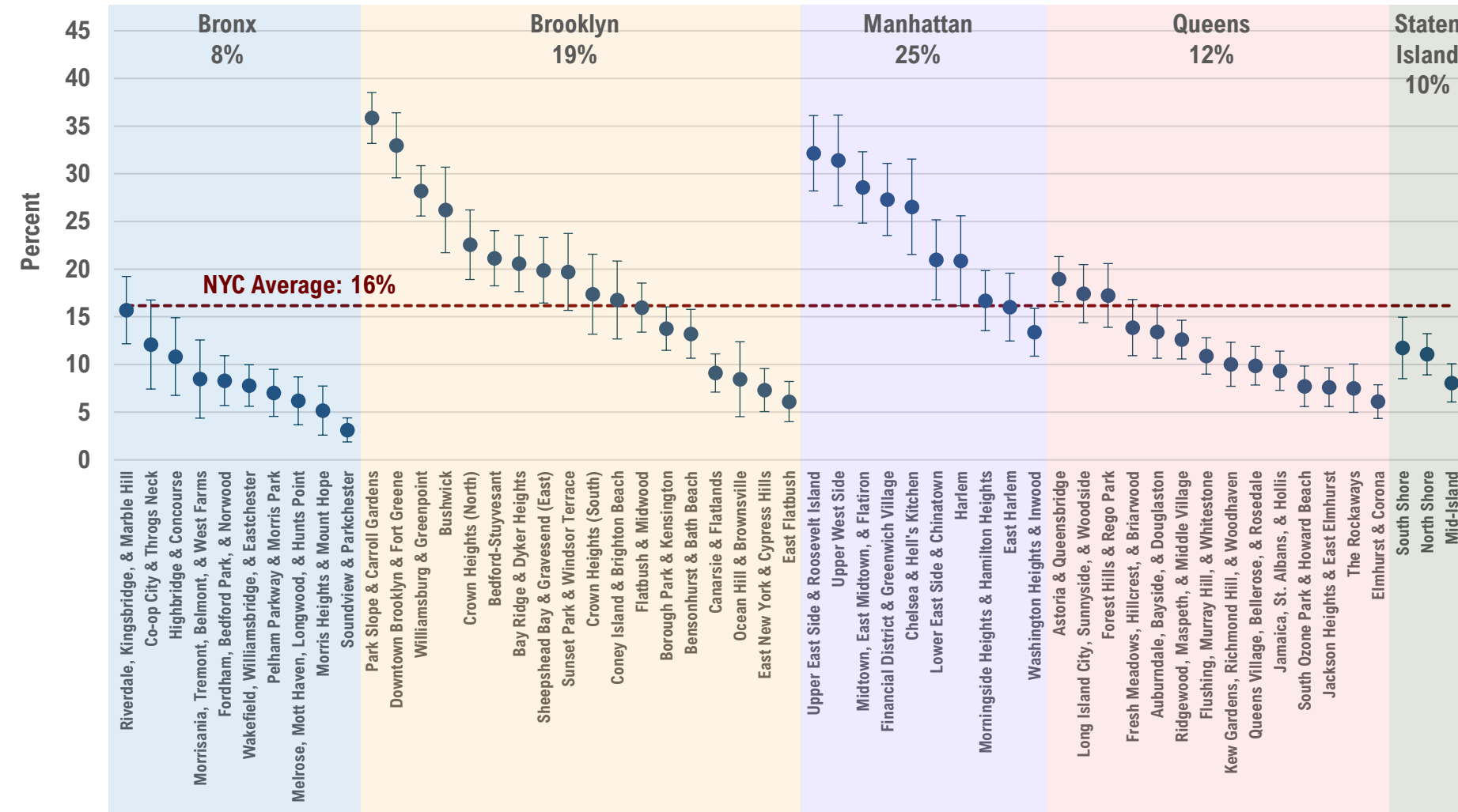
- Certain subsections of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens were distinguished by high shares of resident workers who worked from home.

- In Queens, Astoria, Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside, and Forest Hills each exceeded the city average of 16% in 2021.

- In Brooklyn, Park Slope, Downtown Brooklyn, Williamsburg & Greenpoint, and Bushwick each had over 25% working from home.

- The Upper East and West Sides each had over 30% of workers working from home. All but three sections of Manhattan – Morningside Heights, East Harlem, and Washington Heights – were well above the city average.

- All sections of the Bronx and Staten Island were below the city average.

Share of Resident Workers 16 Years and Over Who Primarily Worked From Home
(Ranked by 2022 Percent Workers Who Worked From Home)
25 Largest U.S. Cities, 2019, 2021, and 2022

Percent Worked From Home
● 2022   ● 2021   ● 2019

░ % Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2022)

Y-axis: Percent — 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70

X-axis (25 Largest U.S. Cities): Seattle, WA; Washington DC; San Francisco, CA; Charlotte, NC; Austin, TX; Denver, CO; Nashville, TN [1]; Chicago, IL; Boston, MA; San Diego, CA; San Jose, CA; Phoenix, AZ; Los Angeles, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Columbus, OH; Jacksonville, FL; Dallas, TX; New York, NY; Forth Worth, TX; United States; Indianapolis, IN [2]; San Antonio, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Houston, TX; Oklahoma, OK; El Paso, TX

- Most major cities, including New York, experienced a decline in telework between 2021 and 2022, but remote work remained well above pre-pandemic levels (2019).

- Seattle, Washington D.C., San Francisco, Charlotte, and Austin led major cities in share working remotely, all with over 30% in 2022.

- There was a strong correlation between a city's share working from home and a highly educated workforce – almost all top remote work cities had at least 60% of their workforce with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2022 (Charlotte was the exception, with 49%).

Notes: ACS data are derived from a survey and are subject to sampling error. In this report, sampling error is represented by margins of error at the 90% confidence interval.
[1] Nashville-Davidson metropolitan government (balance), TN; 2019 ACS data not available for this geography
[2] Indianapolis city (balance), IN
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Summary File
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MIGRATION TRENDS

CHANGES FROM PRE-PANDEMIC TO 2022

Movement Into and Out of NYC

- Movers can be separated into those moving to and from the rest of the U.S. (**domestic**) and those moving to and from other countries (**international**).

- The difference between the number of people moving in and out is the **net flow**, indicating the balance of movement into and out of NYC.

- More people move out of NYC than in, on average, each year. This pattern has been ongoing for decades, including in periods of population growth and population decrease. In NYC more births than deaths each year offsets net migration losses.

- For a broader picture of population change in the 2020s, see New York City Current Population Estimates and Trends (March 2023).

Migration Flows
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022
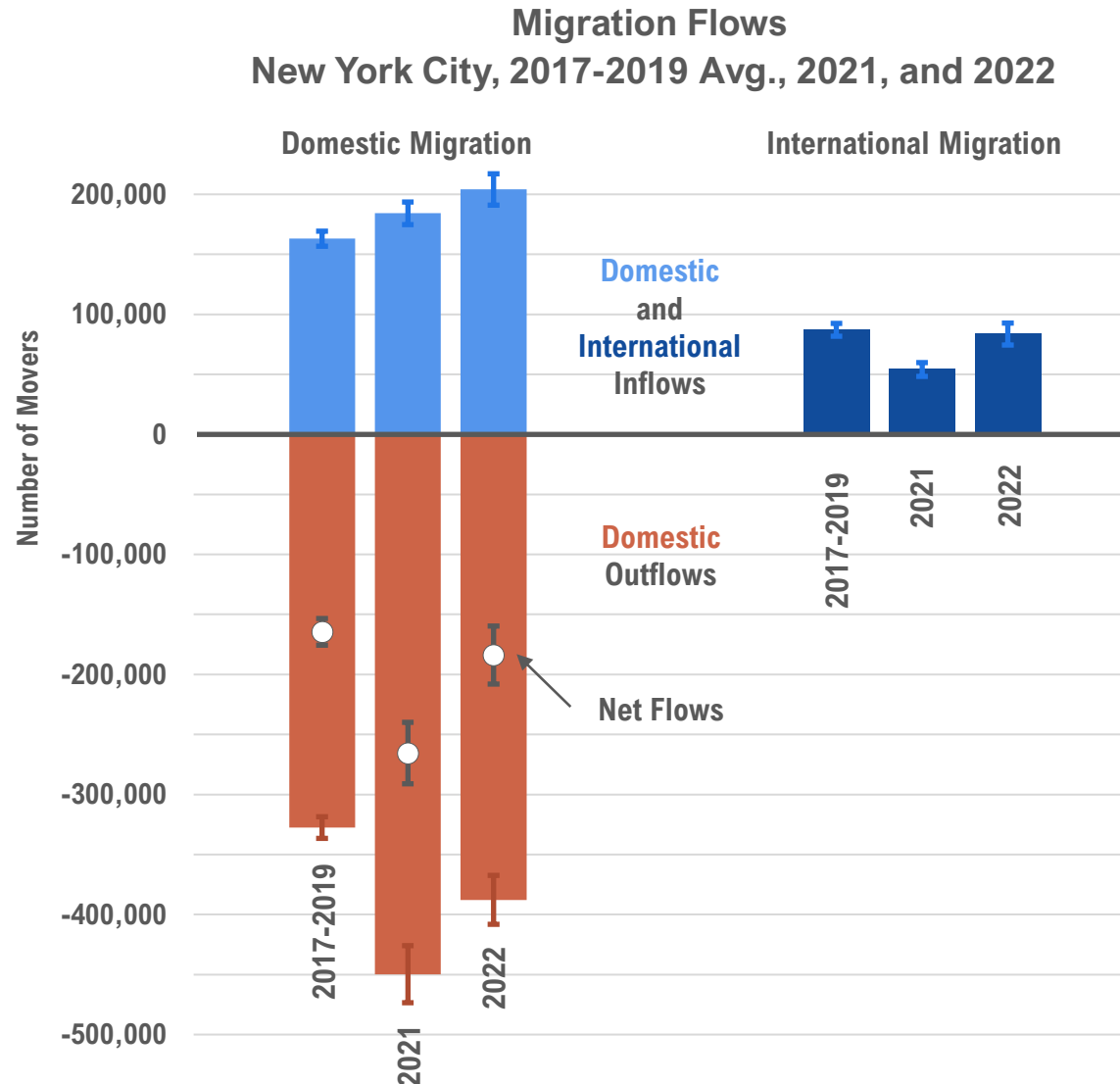
- Net domestic outflows returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, after increasing during the beginning of the pandemic.

- Net flows are the balance of inflows and outflows. The rebound in net domestic outflows was the result of both larger inflows and larger outflows in 2022 than in the years leading up to the pandemic.

- The overall rebound in net domestic migration was driven by movers to/from outside the metro region, and the flows of young adults, White non-Hispanic New Yorkers, and those with higher levels of income.

- International inflows also rebounded to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, after a drop in 2021. (International outflows and net international flows are unavailable from the ACS.)

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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Distribution of Migration Status for the Population 1 Year of Age and Older
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022

Percent of population moving into or staying in NYC over the past year

Percent of population moving out over the past year

	2017-2019	2021	2022
Lived in NYC 1 year ago	97.0	97.2	96.5
International inflows	1.0	0.6	1.0
Domestic inflows	2.0	2.2	2.5
Domestic outflows	-3.9	-5.2	-4.6
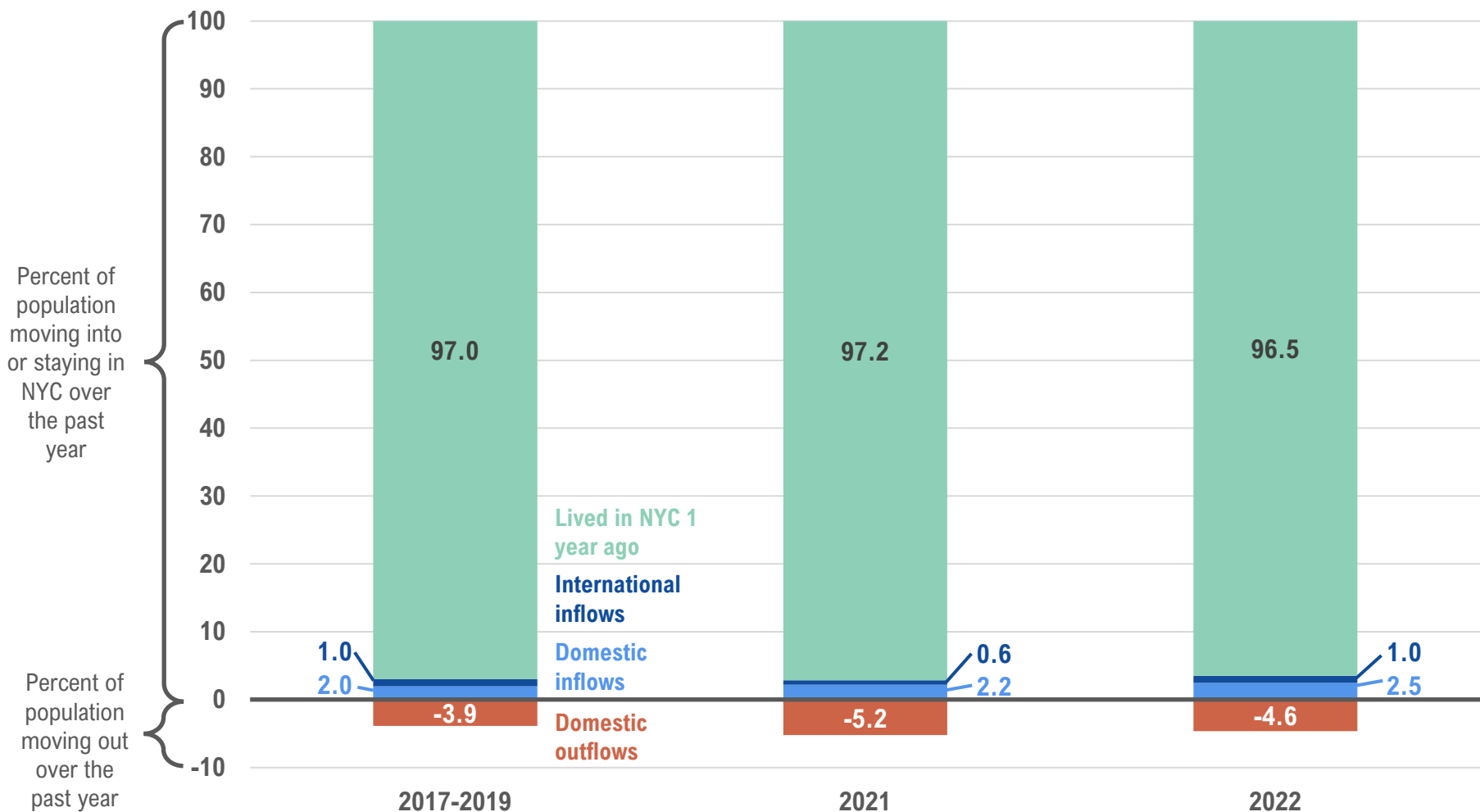
- Migration flows into and out of NYC represent a small percentage of the population each year, but sum up to a substantial population churn over a decade.

- Given the small proportion of residents who are recent arrivals in any given year, even groups with the largest migration flows have relatively small impacts on changes in NYC's population each year.

- Furthermore, migration is only one component of population change – each year, there are more births than deaths in NYC, offsetting annual net migration losses.

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC. International inflows are captured in the ACS, however data on international outflows are not collected.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Migration losses to the metro region were larger than pre-pandemic, but rebounded for the rest of the U.S.

Domestic Migration by Origin/Destination
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022
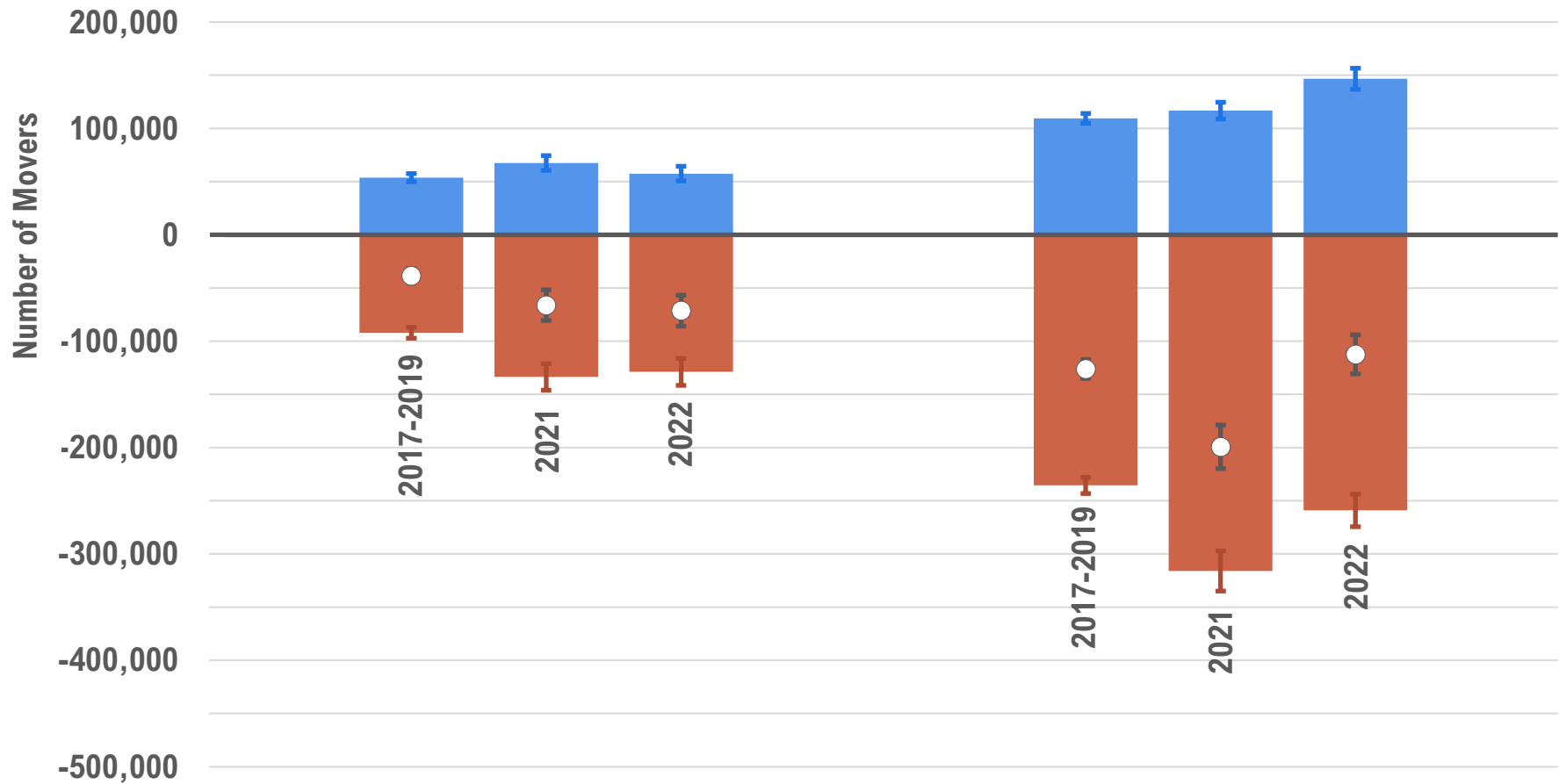
- Net outflows to the region were relatively unchanged in 2022 compared to 2021, and remained elevated compared to the years leading up to the pandemic.

- Net outflows to the rest of the U.S. rebounded to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, a substantial reduction relative to 2021.

- Exchanges with areas outside the metro region drove overall domestic migration patterns, given the larger number of movers.

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC. The metro region comprises 23 counties (NY & NJ) and 5 planning regions (CT) surrounding NYC.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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Domestic migration patterns rebounded for young adults and children, but not older adults

Domestic Migration by Age Group
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022
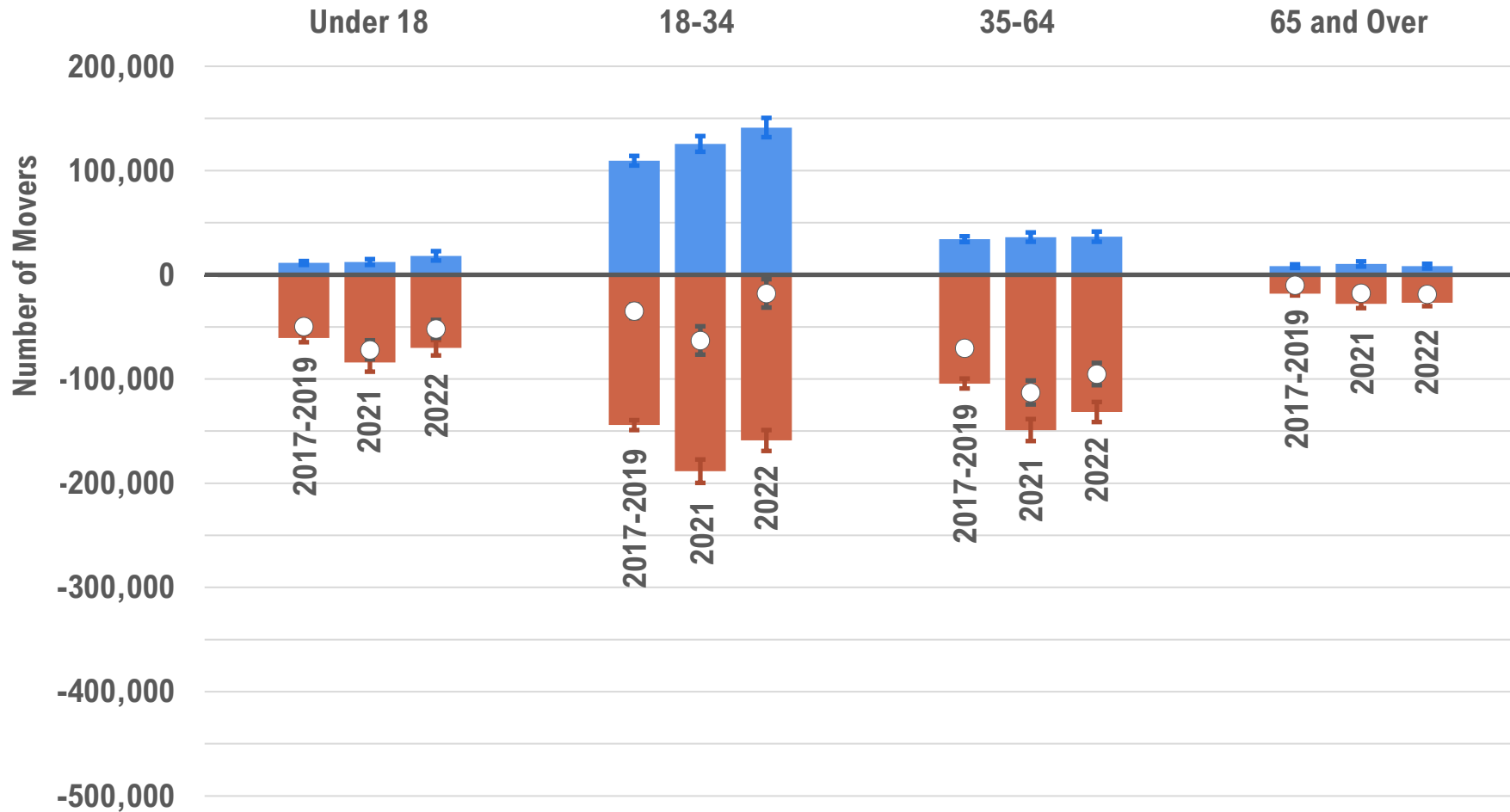
- Inflows of young adults ages 18 to 34 were higher in 2022 than they were in 2021 and in the years leading up to the pandemic.

- Net outflows for young adults were smaller in 2022 than before the pandemic.

- For those ages 35-64, net outflows in 2022 were smaller than in 2021, though still substantially larger than in the years leading up to the pandemic.

- Migration flows for the youngest and oldest New Yorkers were relatively small.

- The large flows for young adults relative to other age groups drove overall migration patterns.

Domestic migration patterns rebounded for White, Black residents, but not for Hispanic, Asian residents

Domestic Migration by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022
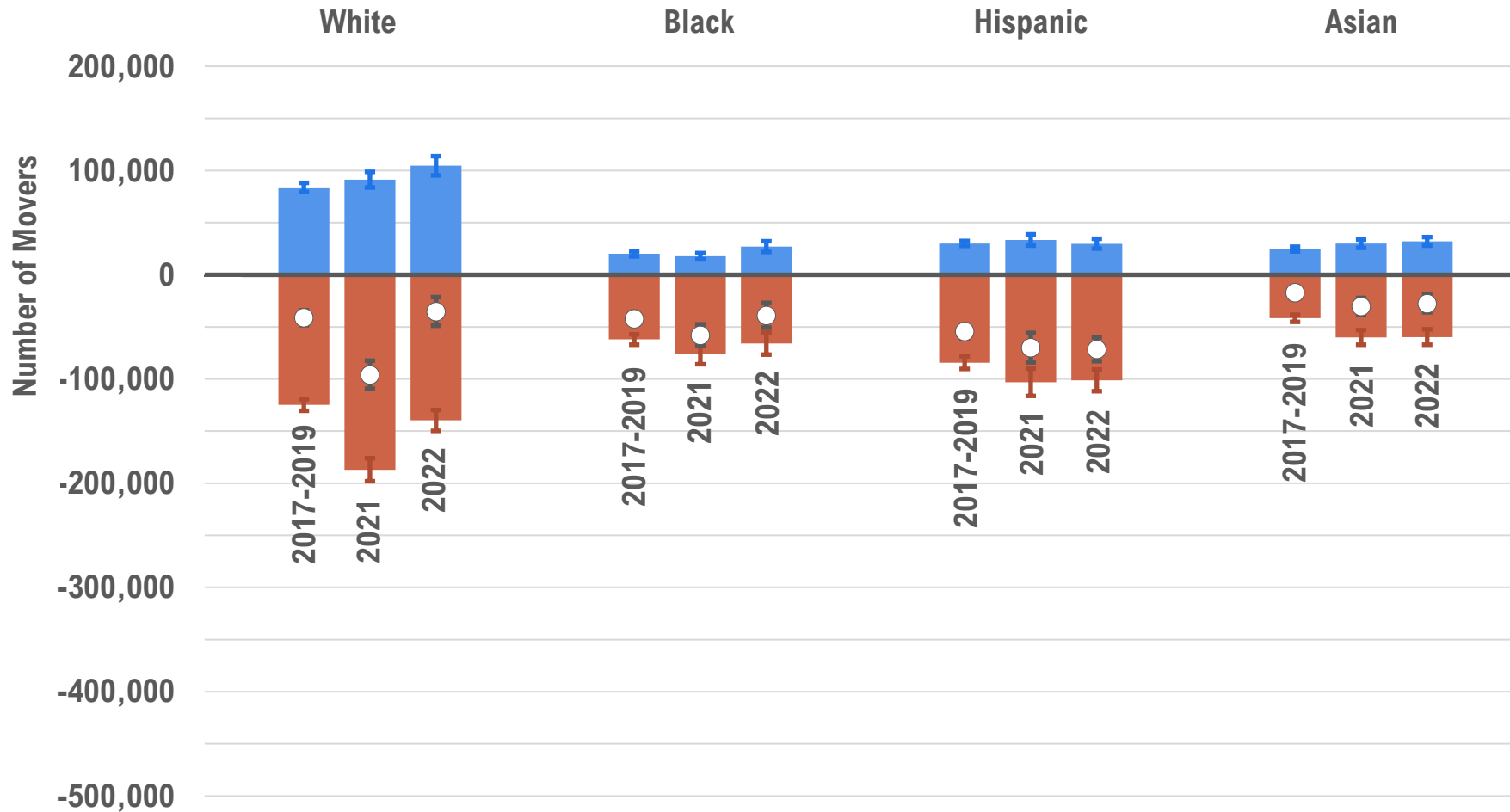
- The largest volume of inflows and outflows continued to be for White New Yorkers. Inflows increased in 2022 relative to pre-pandemic volumes, while outflows were somewhat larger in 2022 than pre-pandemic. Together, net flows rebounded to pre-pandemic volumes in 2022.

- Similarly, net flows for Black New Yorkers rebounded to pre-pandemic volumes, due to larger inflows and outflows in line with pre-pandemic levels.

- In 2022, Hispanic and Asian New Yorkers experienced net outflows on par with 2021, though larger than before the pandemic.

Notes: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC. For conciseness, "White non-Hispanic alone," "Black non-Hispanic alone," and "Asian non-Hispanic alone" are referred to as "White," "Black," and "Asian."
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

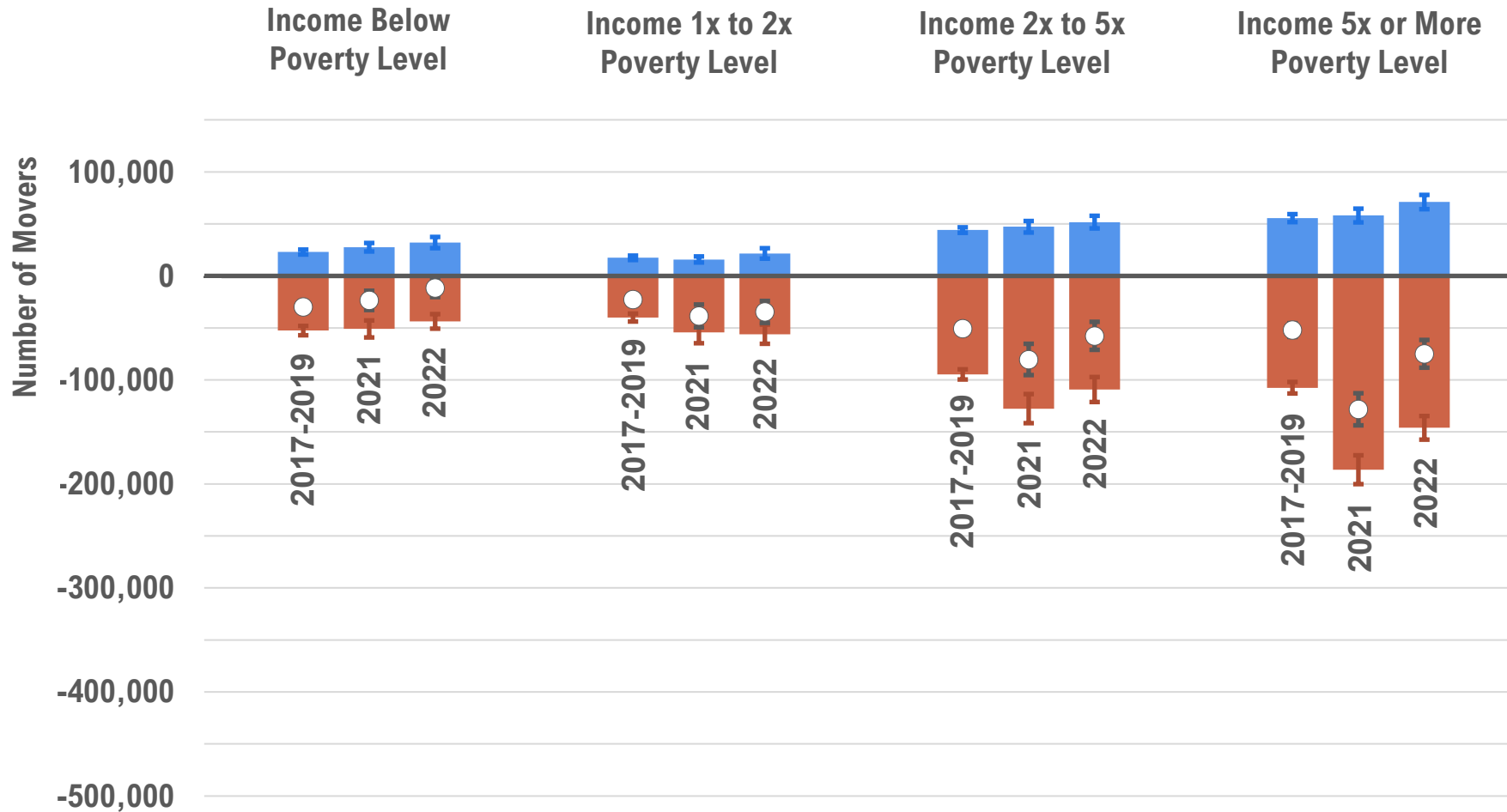# Domestic migration patterns varied by household income level*

Domestic Migration by Ratio of Income to Poverty
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022

- The largest volume of inflows and outflows continued to be among those with higher household income levels. Net outflows fully rebounded for those with household income levels 2x to 5x the poverty level, and partially rebounded for those with income at least 5x the poverty level.

- For those just above the poverty line, in 2022 net outflows remained elevated at 2021 levels, higher than before the pandemic.

- For those below the poverty line, net outflows were smaller in 2022 than before the pandemic.

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC. *Income level refers to the ratio of income to the poverty line, or the multiple of income to the poverty line.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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The Covid-19 pandemic had limited impact on proportions of inflows and outflows for most groups

Distribution of Domestic Migrants by Selected Characteristics
New York City, 2017-2019 Avg., 2021, and 2022

Outflows / Inflows

Migration by… Origin/Destination

	Outflows Metro Region	Rest of U.S.	Inflows Metro Region	Rest of U.S.
2017-2019	28%	72	33%	67
2021	30	70	37	63
2022	33	67	28	72

Age Group

	Under 18	18 to 34	35 to 64	65+	Under 18	18 to 34	35 to 64	65+
2017-2019	19	44	32	6	7	67	21	5
2021	19	42	33	6	7	68	20	6
2022	18	41	34	7	9	69	18	4

Race/Ethnicity*

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2017-2019	38	19	26	13	51	12	18	15
2021	42	17	23	13	50	10	18	16
2022	36	17	26	15	51	13	15	16

Ratio of Income to Poverty**

	Less than 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5+	Less than 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5+
2017-2019	18	14	32	36	16	12	31	40
2021	12	13	30	44	19	11	32	39
2022	12	16	31	41	18	12	29	40

Percent of Domestic Outflows / Percent of Domestic Inflows

- The pandemic had limited impacts on the distributions by age group and by race/ethnicity, despite changes in the total number of in-movers and out-movers.

- However, in 2022 the proportion of outflows to the metro region vs. the rest of the U.S. were somewhat larger than before the pandemic, and the proportion of inflows from the rest of the U.S. vs. the metro region were somewhat larger.

- While the distribution of inflows by household income level were roughly the same before the pandemic and post-2020, in 2022 those below the poverty line comprised a smaller proportion of outflows than before the pandemic, and those with the highest incomes comprised a larger share.

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