HIGHLIGHTS FOR NEW YORK CITY FROM THE 2023 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

New York City Department of City Planning, Population Division

January 2025

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Summary

The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) showed improved levels of economic well-being, health insurance coverage, and educational attainment for New York City since 2010.

- The median household income increased from $68,000 in 2010 to $77,000 in 2023, the poverty rate declined (from 20% to 18%), the percent uninsured declined (from 15% to 6%), and the share of New Yorkers with a bachelor's degree or higher increased steadily (from 33% to 43%). The pandemic, however, affected the trajectory of some of these improvements.
- Household incomes improved across race/Hispanic groups since 2010, but have yet to surpass 2019 pre-pandemic levels; each group had a decline in poverty between 2010 and 2019 – all but Black New Yorkers then saw poverty increase between 2019 and 2023; and improvements in health insurance coverage and educational attainment for race/Hispanic groups were generally consistent across this period.

The percent of NYC's resident workers teleworking in 2023 (13%) 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 36% in 2023, 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.

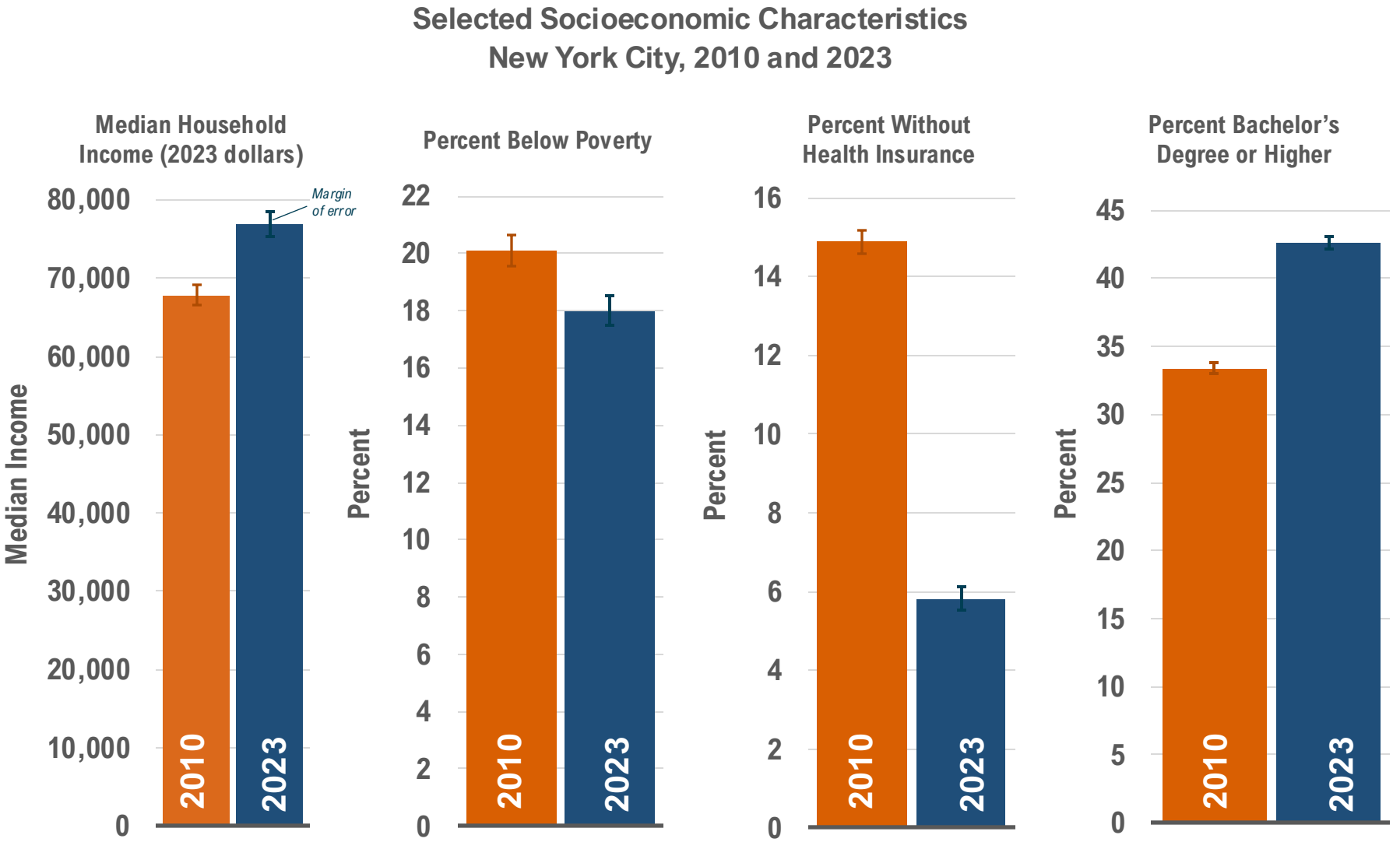
In 2023, the balance of people moving between NYC and elsewhere in the U.S. resulted in a net loss of 120,000 – lower than the pre-pandemic loss of 160,000.

- Net losses to the region returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2023, while net losses to the rest of the country are now smaller than pre-pandemic levels.
- Similar rebounds to pre-pandemic levels were seen across most age, race/Hispanic origin, and income groups. This marked an improvement from 2022, when migration losses for those ages 35-64, Hispanic and Asian New Yorkers, and those in the highest income groups were higher than pre-pandemic averages.

SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS

CHANGES FROM 2010 TO 2023

Indicators of socioeconomic well-being show marked advancement since 2010



- New York City's median household income increased from $68,000 in 2010 to $77,000 in 2023, both in 2023 dollars.
- New York City had a poverty rate of 18% in 2023 – down 2 percentage points since 2010.
- Health insurance coverage improved in New York City, with the percent uninsured declining from 15% in 2010 to 6% 2023.
- While only one-third (33%) of New Yorkers had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2010, the proportion rose to over two-fifths (43%) in 2023.
- As the next slides will show, changes in these four socioeconomic measures are more nuanced, particularly when examined by race/Hispanic origin.

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, 2010 and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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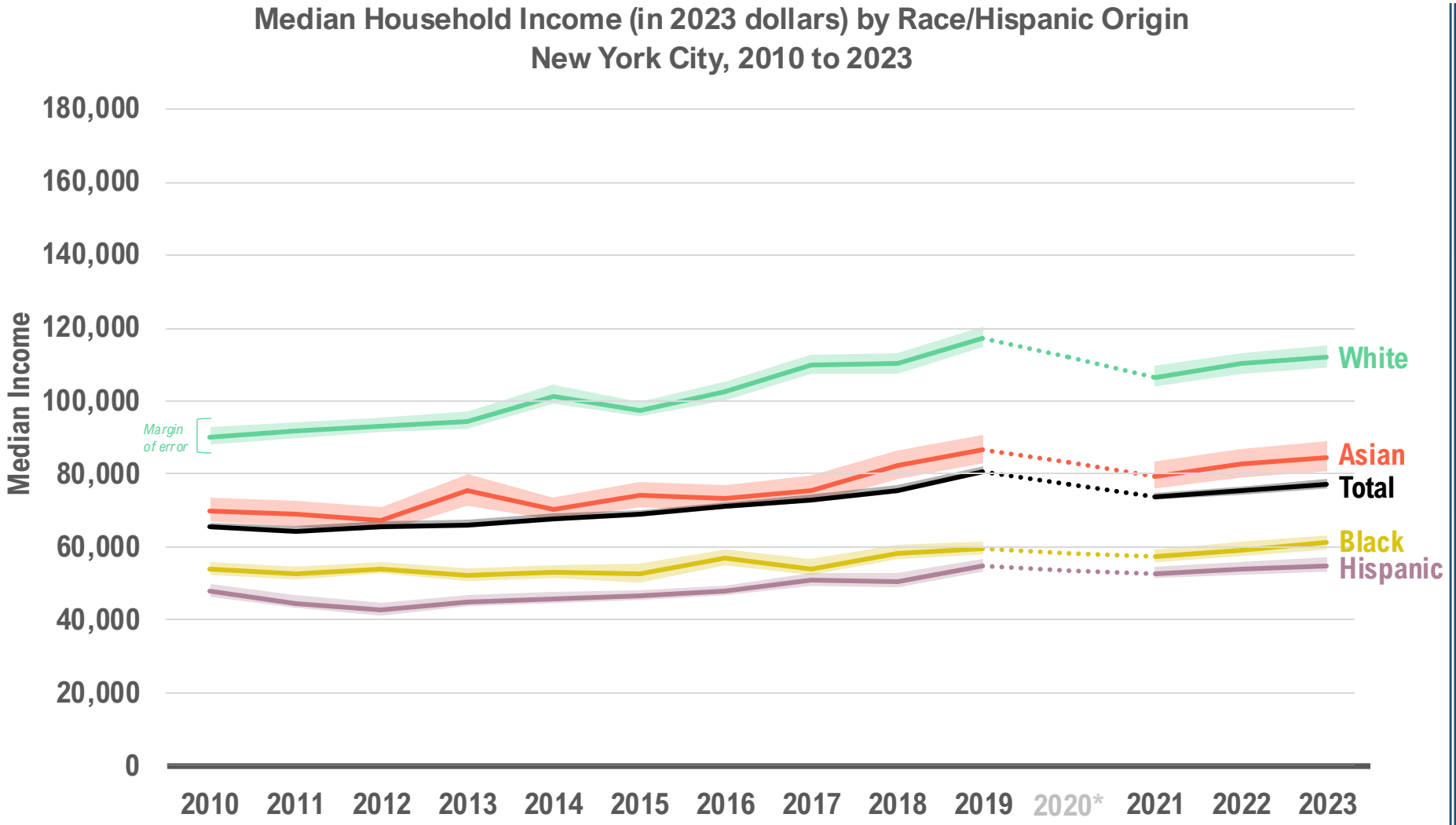
Incomes for all groups in 2023 are yet to surpass their 2019 pre-pandemic levels



- The city's median household income of $77,000 represents a drop from its pre-pandemic peak of $83,000 in 2019, though well above the 2010 figure of $68,000.
- In 2023, White households** had the highest income ($112,000), followed by Asian ($84,000), Black ($61,000), and Hispanic ($55,000) households.
- White households followed the city-wide pattern, with income peaking in 2019 at $121,000 (up $28,000 since 2010), before dropping to $112,000 in 2023.
- For Black, Hispanic, and Asian households, income also peaked in 2019, but was essentially unchanged in 2023.

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 2023 dollars.
The Bureau improved the question format, and processing, of race for the 2021 ACS. Caution is advised when comparing 2021, 2022, and 2023 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
**Household income is defined by the race/Hispanic origin of the head of household
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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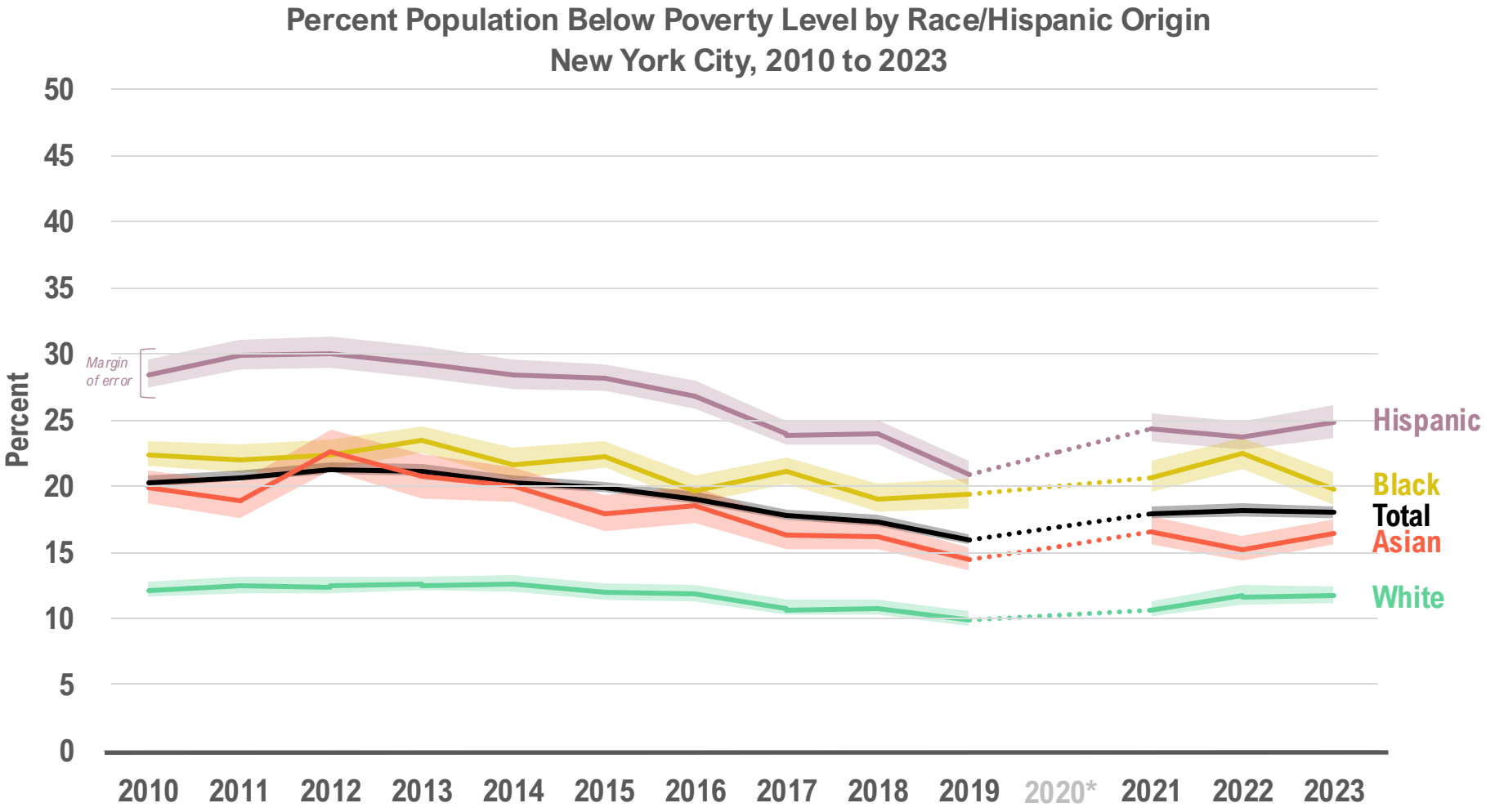
While overall poverty decreased since 2010, changes varied by group and inequalities persist



- Poverty declined in the city between 2010 (20%) and 2019 (16%), before rising to 18% in 2023.
- White New Yorkers had the lowest level of poverty in 2023 (12%), followed by Asian (16%), then Black (20%) and Hispanic (25%) New Yorkers.
- Poverty levels for White residents remained unchanged between 2010 and 2023, while poverty declined for the Hispanic (down 4 percentage points), Black (3 points) and Asian populations (3 points).
- Every group had a decline in poverty between 2010 and 2019 – all but Black New Yorkers then saw poverty increase between 2019 and 2023.

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*2020 American Community Survey data are not available
The Supplemental Poverty Measure which accounts for non-cash income, benefits, and expenses, geographic variation in cost of living, and household composition showed a decline in poverty during the pandemic.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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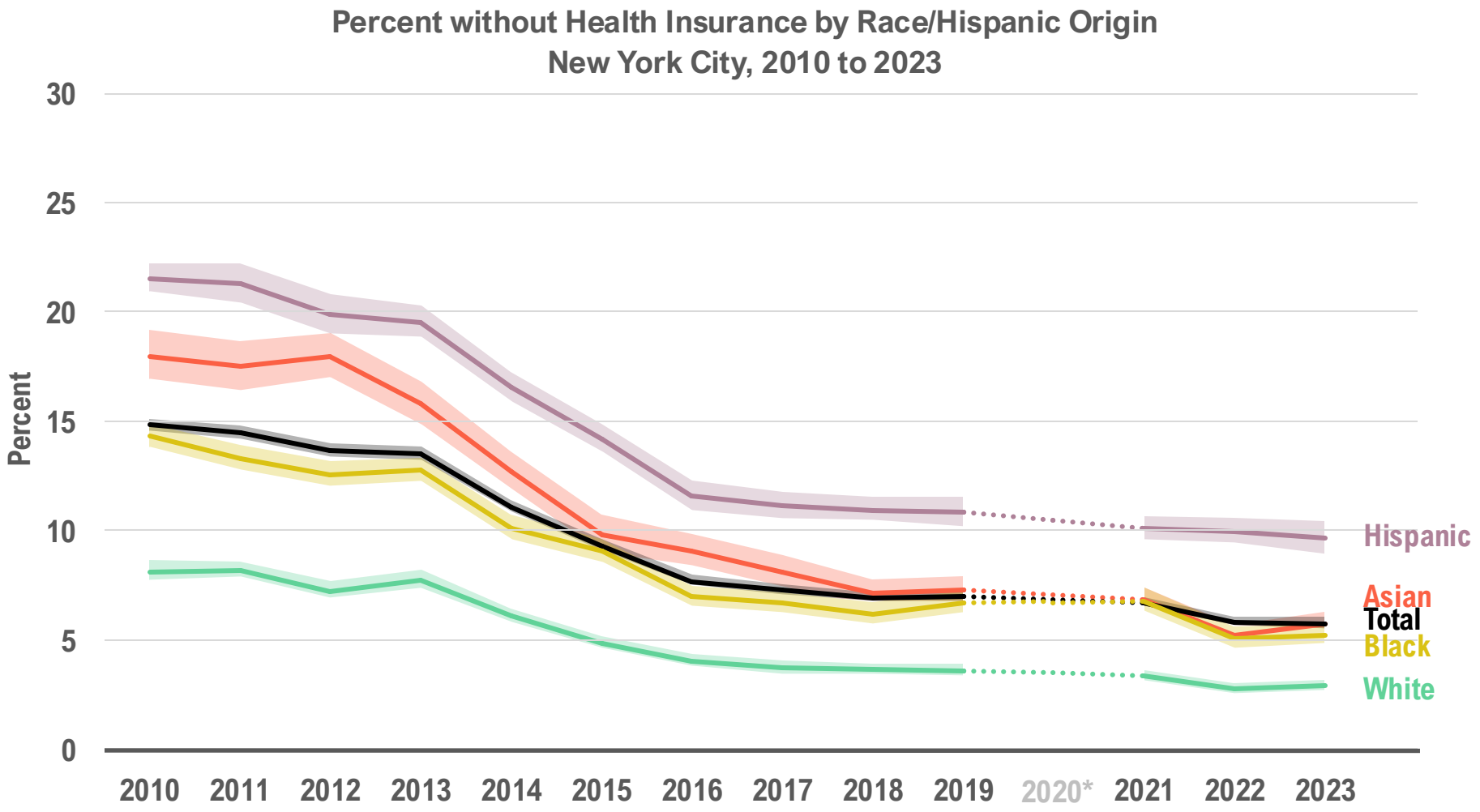
Health insurance coverage improved across all groups, but discrepancies remain



- Health insurance coverage improved in New York City, with the share of the uninsured declining from 15% of the population in 2010 to 6% in 2023.
- The White population had the lowest percent without health insurance (3% in 2023), down 5 percentage points since 2010.
- The Black population followed the overall city trend, with the uninsured dropping 9 percentage points from 2010, to reach 5% in 2023.
- The Asian and Hispanic populations had the largest decreases between 2010 and 2023, both down 12 percentage points.

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*2020 American Community Survey data are not available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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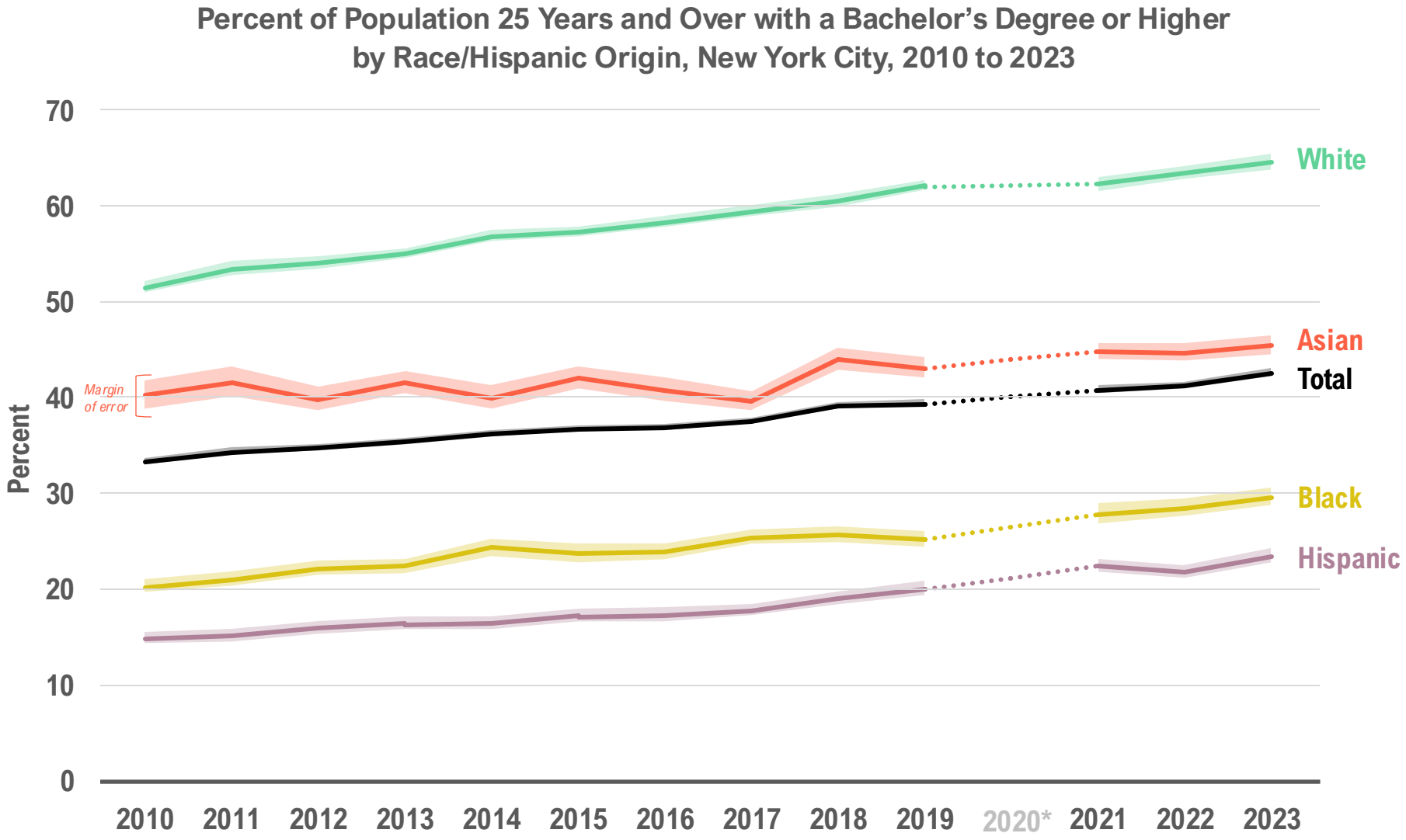
Educational attainment has increased across all groups, but large disparities remain



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*2020 American Community Survey data are not available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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- There was a steady upward trend in educational attainment for all groups between 2010 and 2023, but sizeable differences across groups persisted.
- The White population had the highest percent with a bachelor's degree or higher (65% in 2023), up 13 percentage points since 2010, which was the largest increase of any group.
- The Asian population ranked second in educational attainment (46% with a bachelor's degree or higher), an increase of 5 percentage points since 2010.
- The share of the Black and Hispanic populations with a bachelor's degree or higher was 30% and 23%, respectively, but this reflected substantial proportionate increases, of 9 percentage points for both groups.

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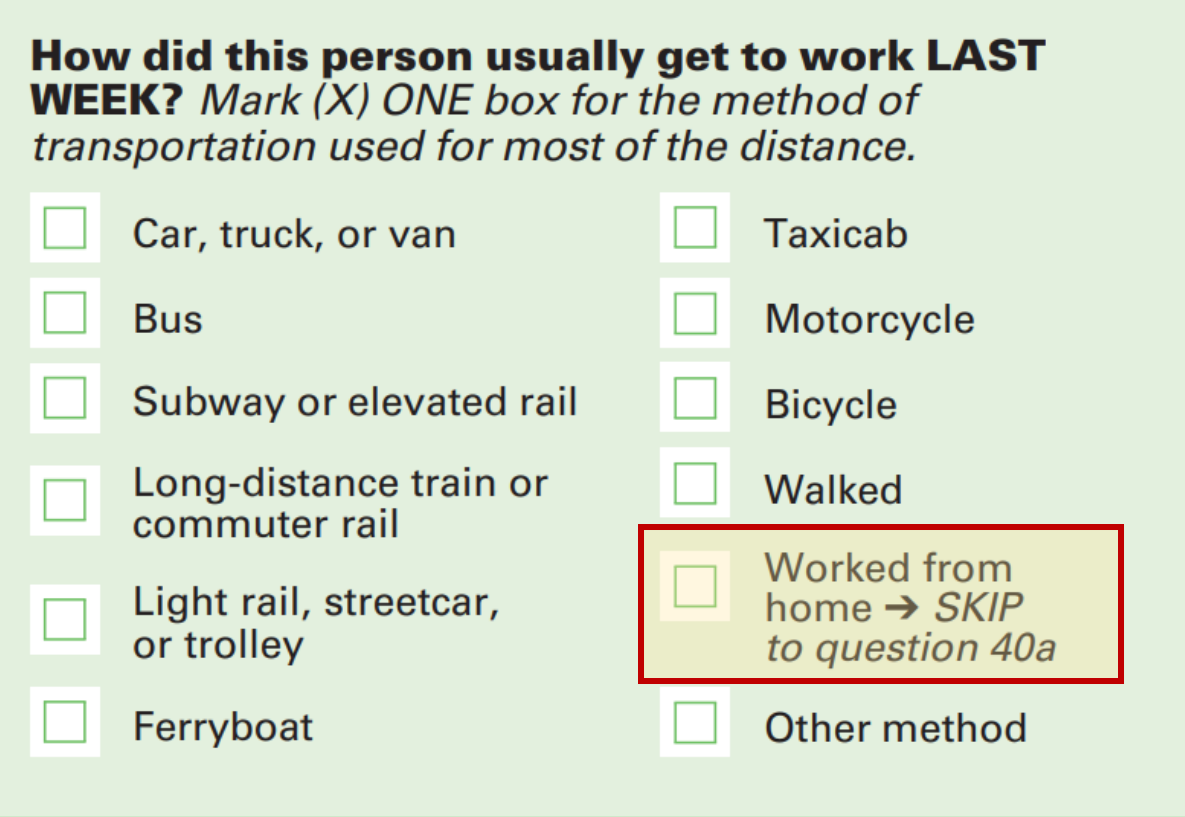
TRENDS IN REMOTE WORK

CHANGES FROM 2019 TO 2023

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey-Summary File
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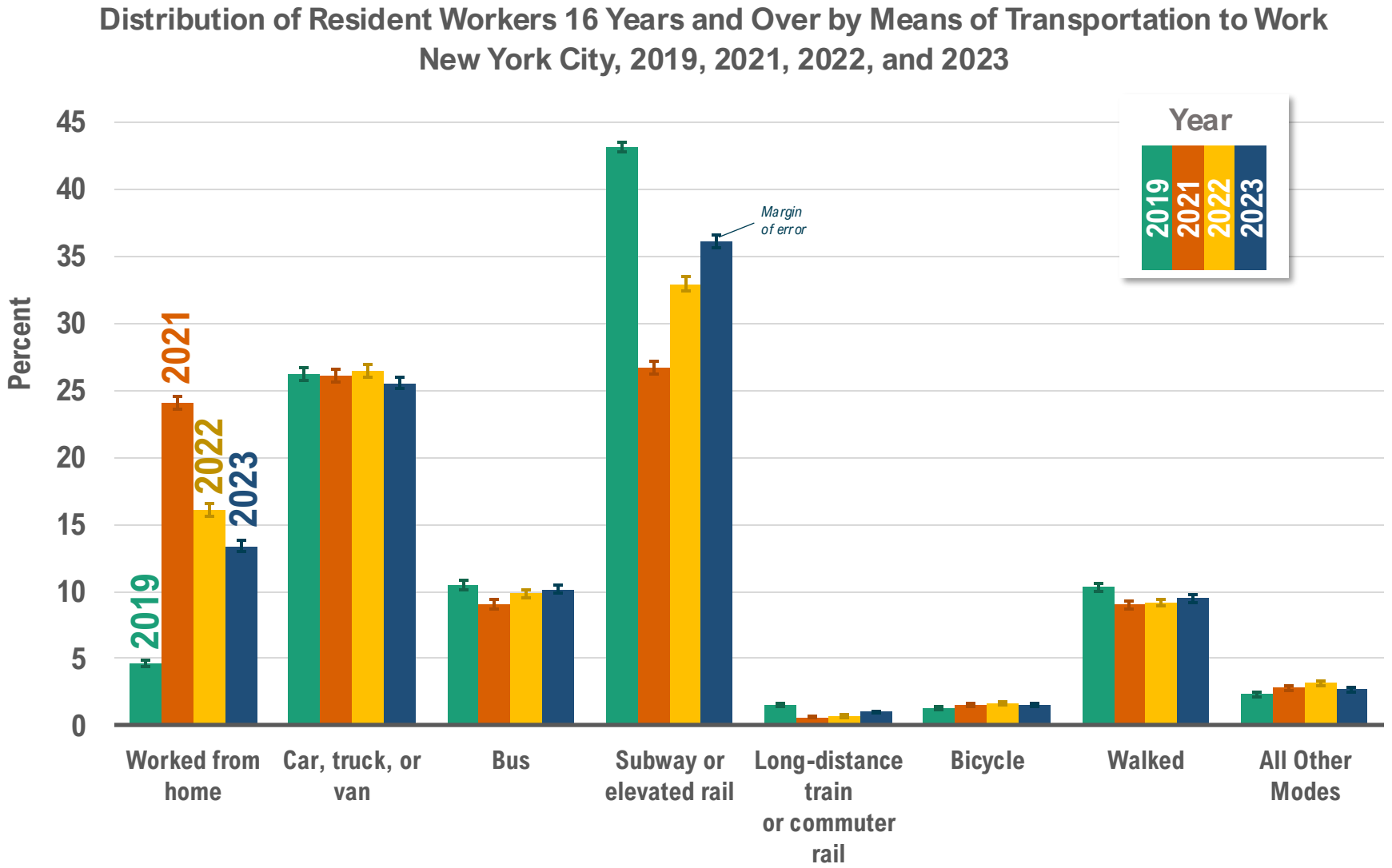
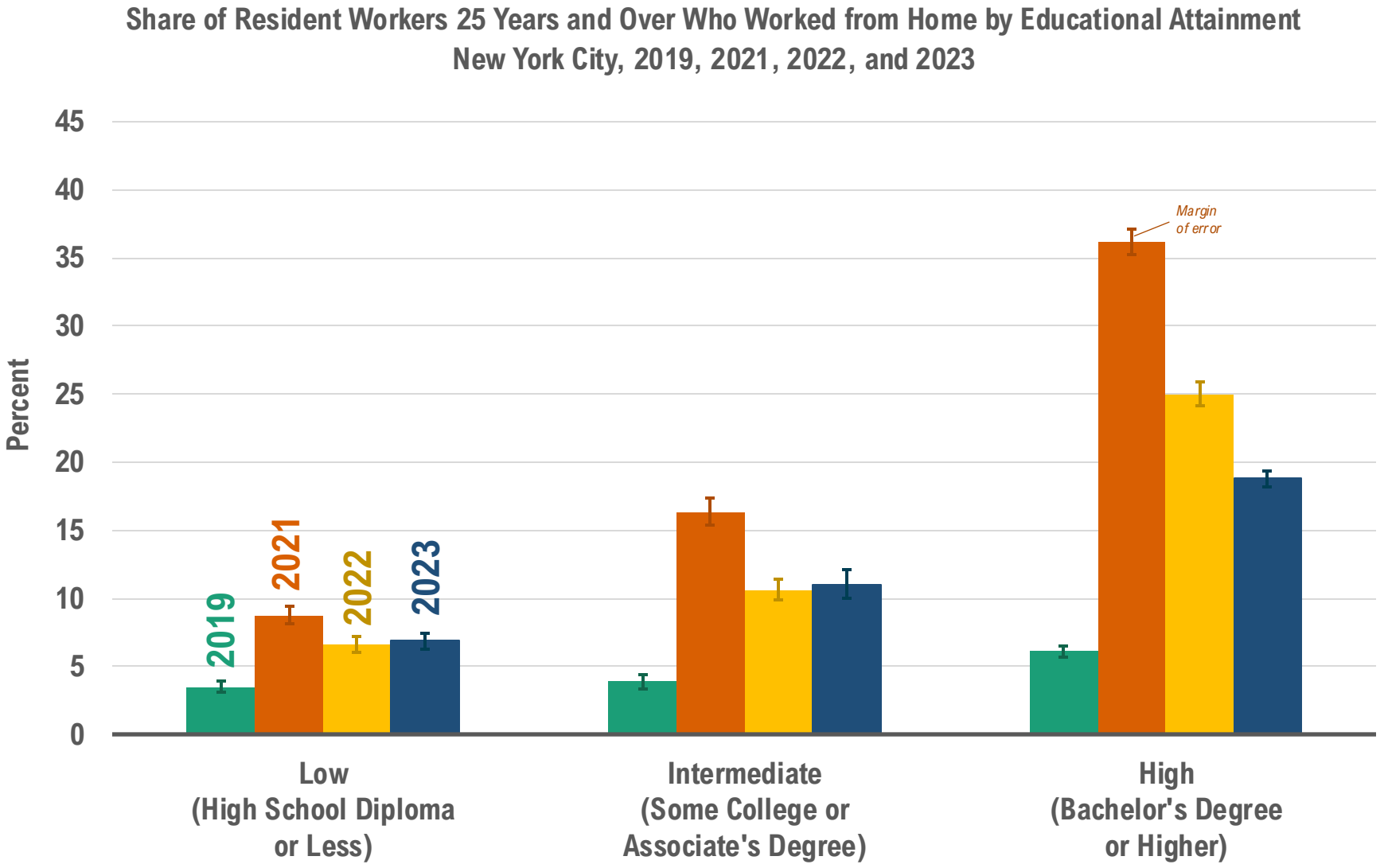
While still elevated, remote work has diminished, leading to resurgent subway commuting



- The share of New York City's resident workers who primarily worked from home in 2023 (13%) 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 2023 (36%) 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, and 2023 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Remote work remained elevated across all levels of education, but there were steep declines for the most educated



- Remote work was far more common for resident workers with high levels of educational attainment. In 2023, 19% 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.
- Remote work for those with high levels of educational attainment declined from 25% in 2022 to 19% in 2023, while those with intermediate and low levels remained the same.
- Across all levels of education, the share of resident workers who worked from home in 2023 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, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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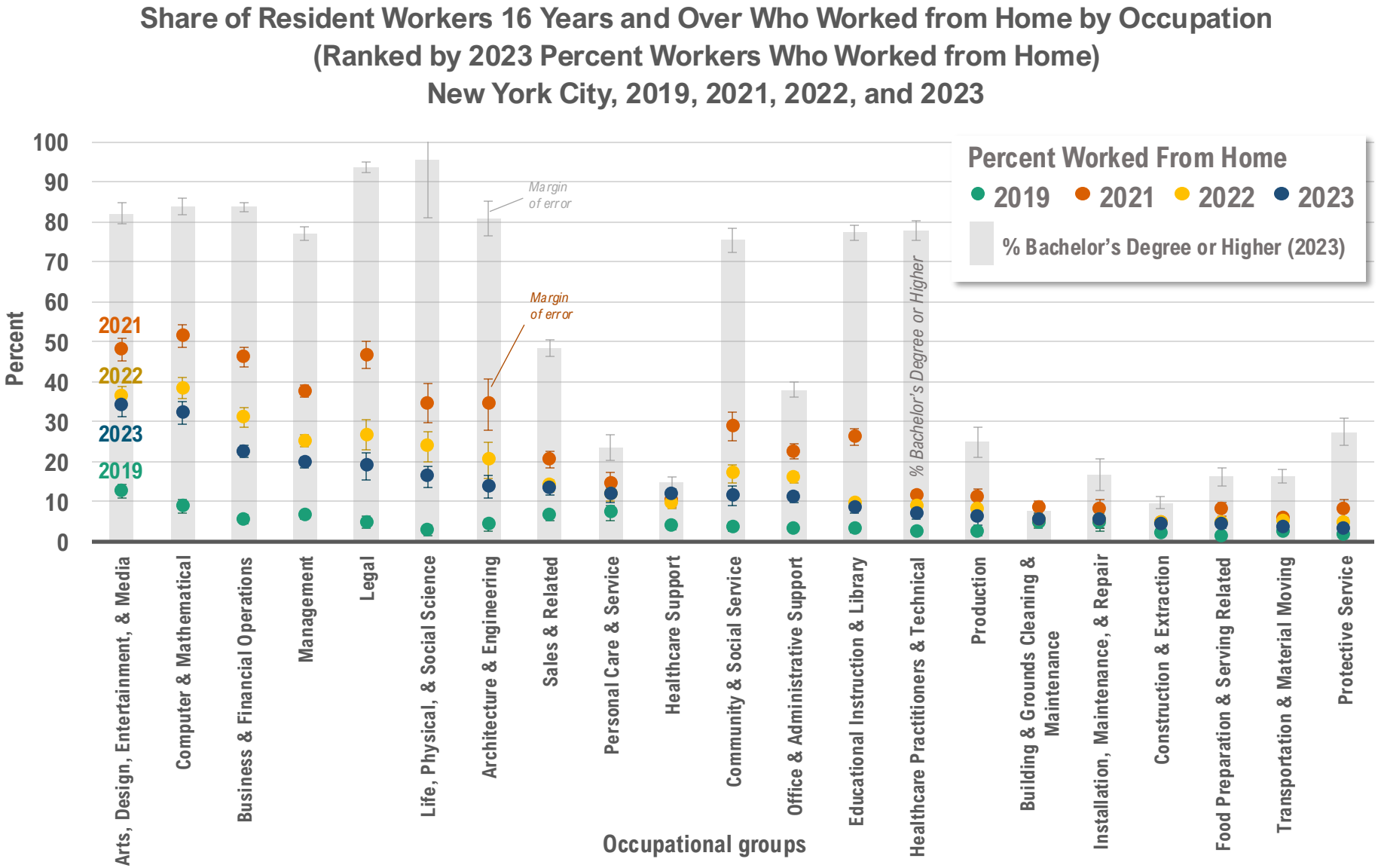
Remote work remained elevated across occupations, with great variability by sector



- Across occupational groups, remote work peaked in 2021 and have generally declined through 2023, but remain higher than pre-pandemic levels.
- While occupations with the highest levels of education (75% or more workers with a bachelor's degree or higher) were more likely to experience remote work in 2023, they also saw the steepest declines since 2022.

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, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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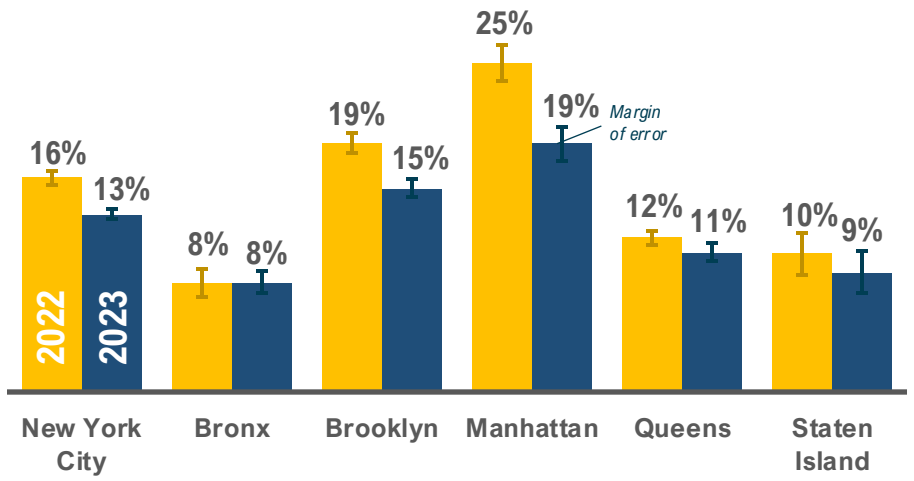
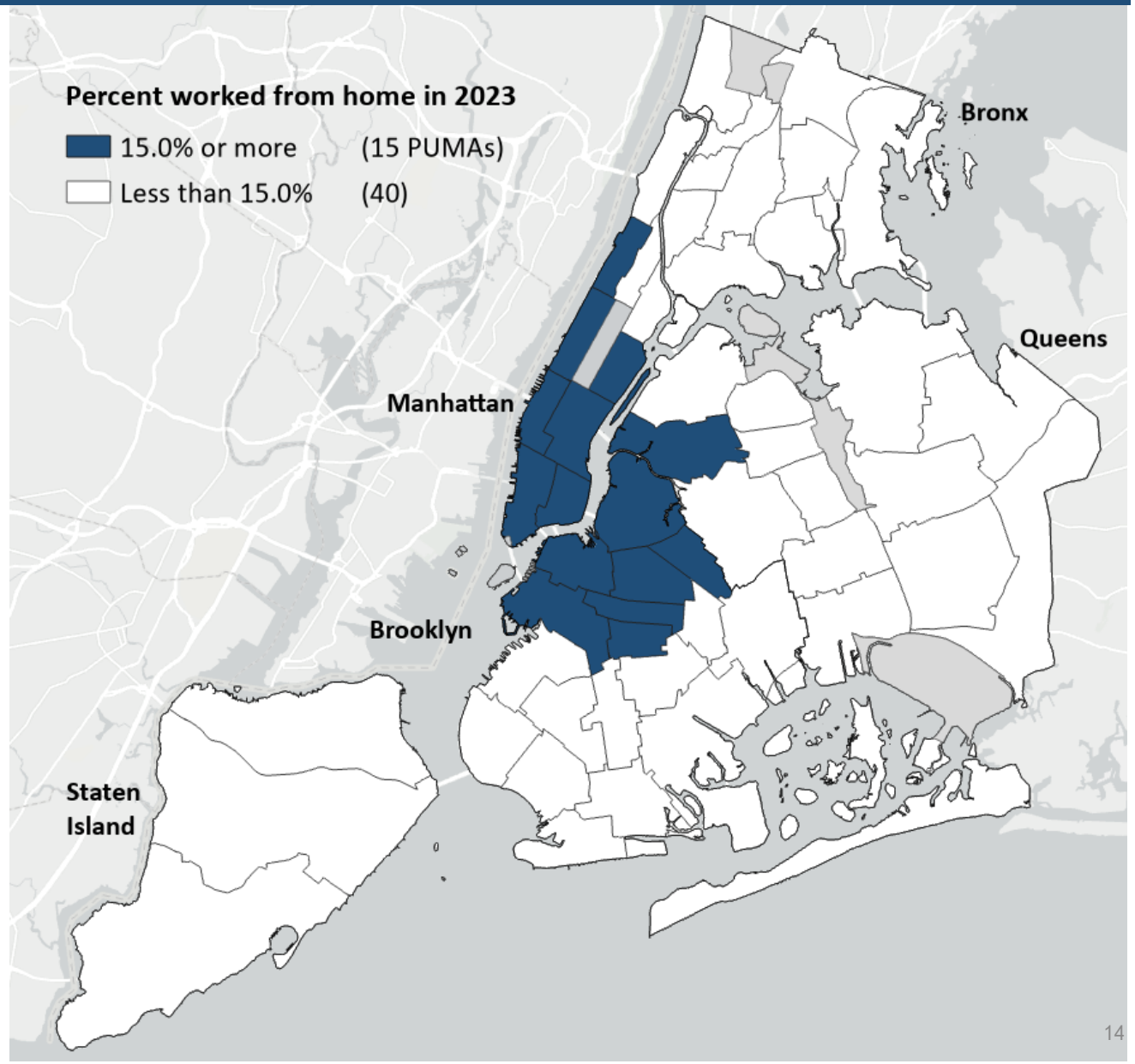
Resident workers who worked from home were concentrated in and around Manhattan's core

- A high share of resident workers who primarily worked from home resided in and around Manhattan.
- 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 and over to Long Island City in Queens, 15% or more of resident workers worked from home in 2023.
- The percent of resident workers who primarily worked from home in NYC declined between 2022 and 2023, most notably in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Resident Workers 16 Years and Over Who Primarily Worked from Home
New York City and Boroughs, 2022 and 2023





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 and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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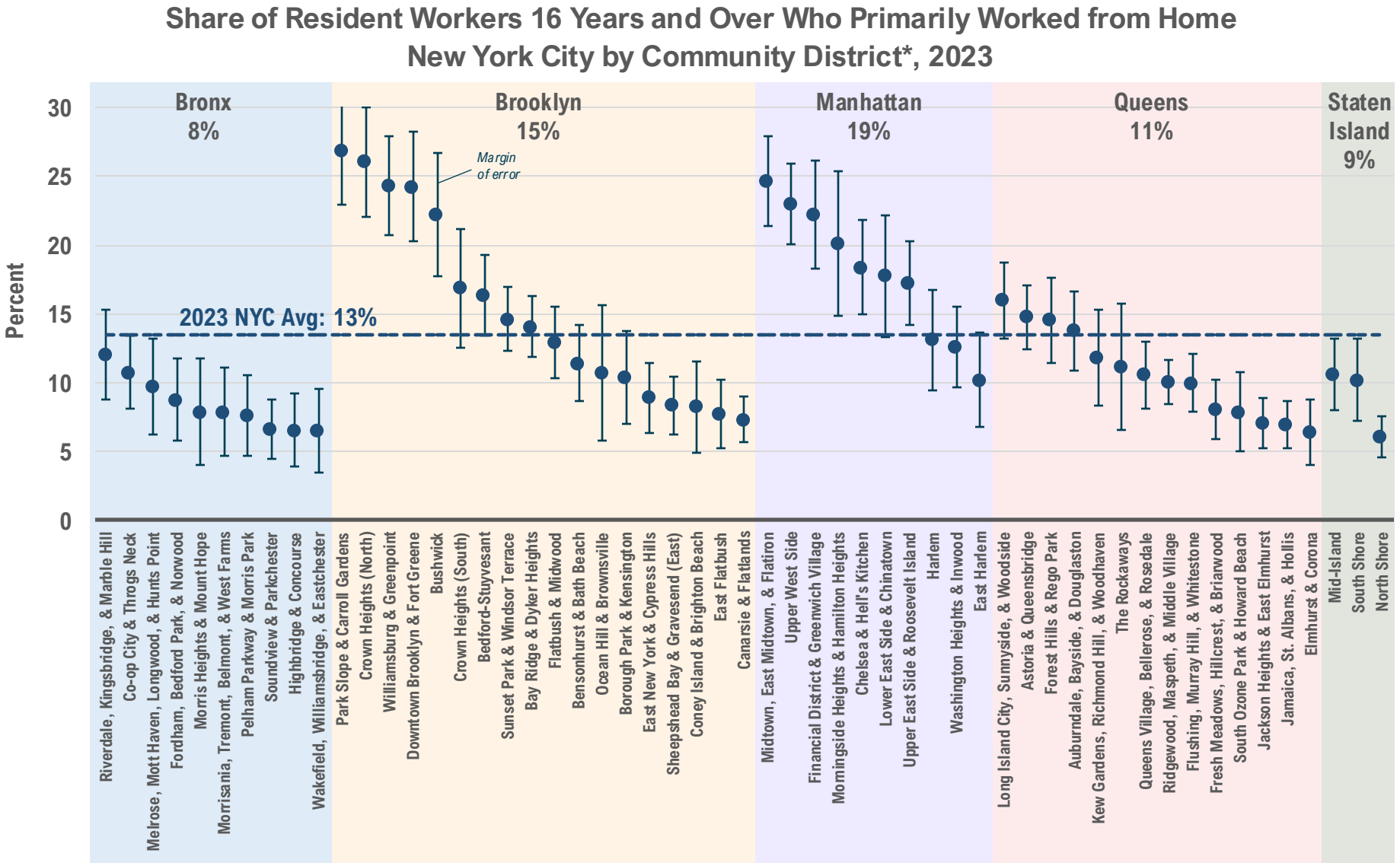
Subsections of Brooklyn and Manhattan had high concentrations of remote workers



- In Brooklyn, Park Slope, Crown Heights (North), Williamsburg & Greenpoint, Downtown Brooklyn, and Bushwick each had over 20% working from home.
- East Midtown & Flatiron, Upper West Side, and Financial District & Greenwich Village each had over 20% of workers working from home. All but three sections of Manhattan – Harlem, Washington Heights, and East Harlem – were well above the city average.
- In Queens, neighborhoods were around the city average of 13% or lower, while nearly all sections of the Bronx and Staten Island were below the city average.

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.
*Data are shown for PUMAs, which are approximations of Community Districts
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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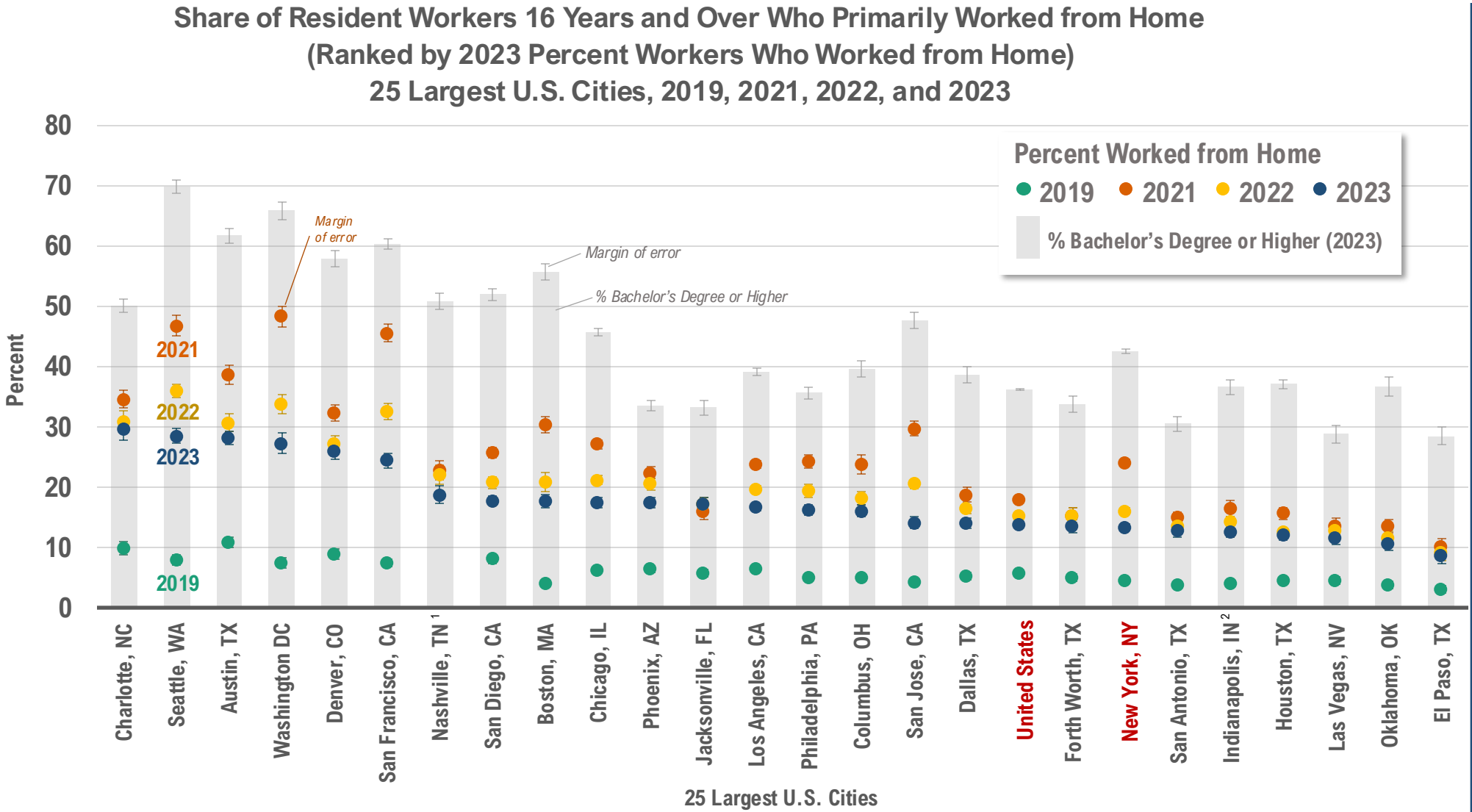
Remote work in New York City remained elevated, but was unexceptional compared to other U.S. cities



- Charlotte, Seattle, Austin, Washington D.C., and Denver led major cities in share working remotely, all with over 25% in 2023, compared to just 13% in New York.
- Most major cities, including New York, experienced a decline in telework between 2022 and 2023, but remote work remained well above pre-pandemic levels (2019).
- There was a correlation between a city's share working from home educational attainment–cities with the highest share of remote work in 2023 generally had at least one-half of their workforce with a bachelor's degree or higher.

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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Summary File
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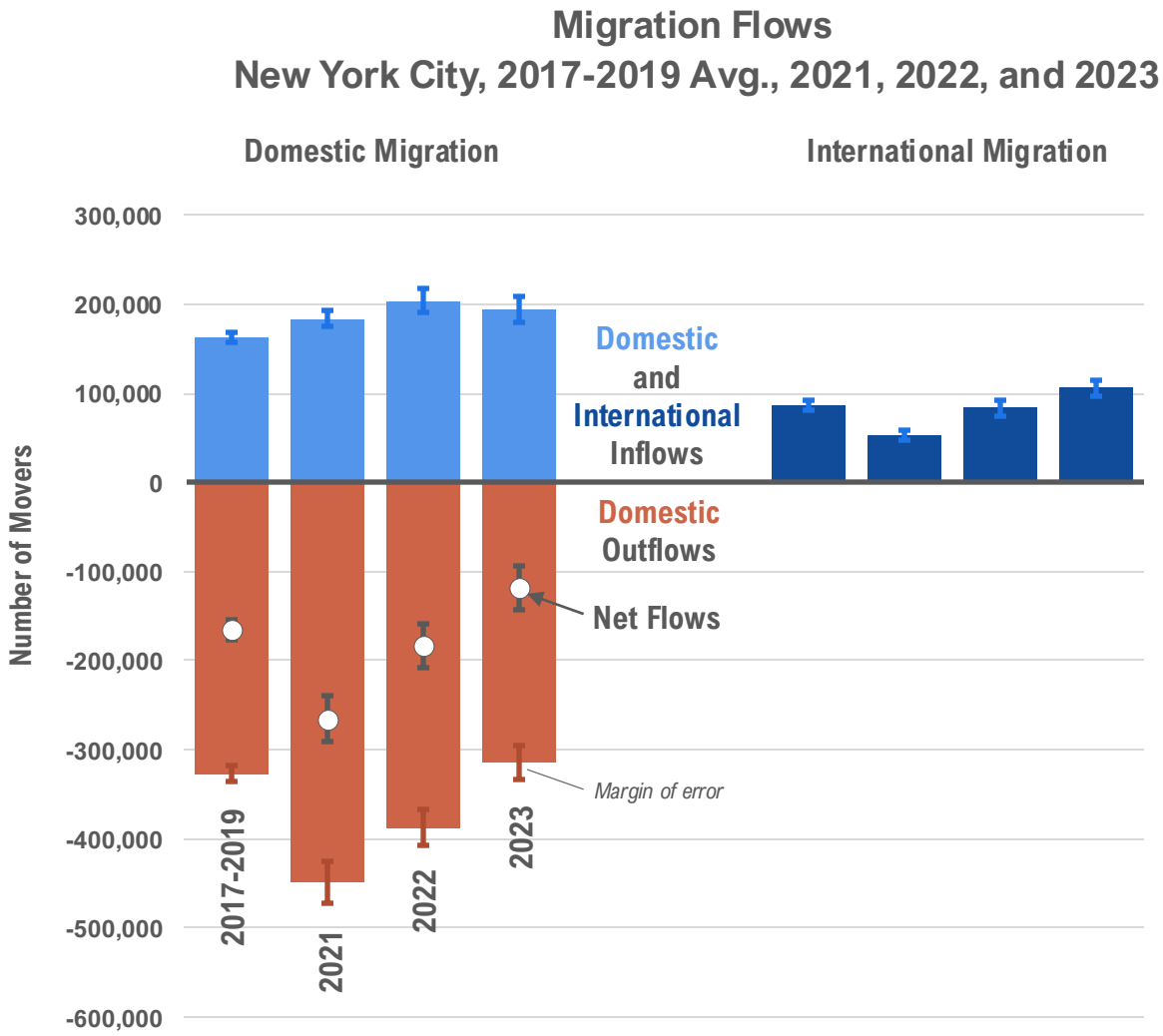
MIGRATION TRENDS

CHANGES FROM PRE-PANDEMIC TO 2023

Overall migration patterns largely returned to pre-pandemic norms

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 (June 2024).



- Elevated net domestic outflows immediately following the pandemic are now significantly lower than pre-pandemic levels.
- Net domestic flows, which are the balance of inflows and outflows, were smaller in 2023 compared to 2022 because of reduced out-migration.
- Diminished net domestic losses in 2023 were the result of declining outflows across most age, race/Hispanic, and income groups, as well as to the region and beyond.
- International inflows were up in 2023 compared to 2022 and pre-pandemic levels. (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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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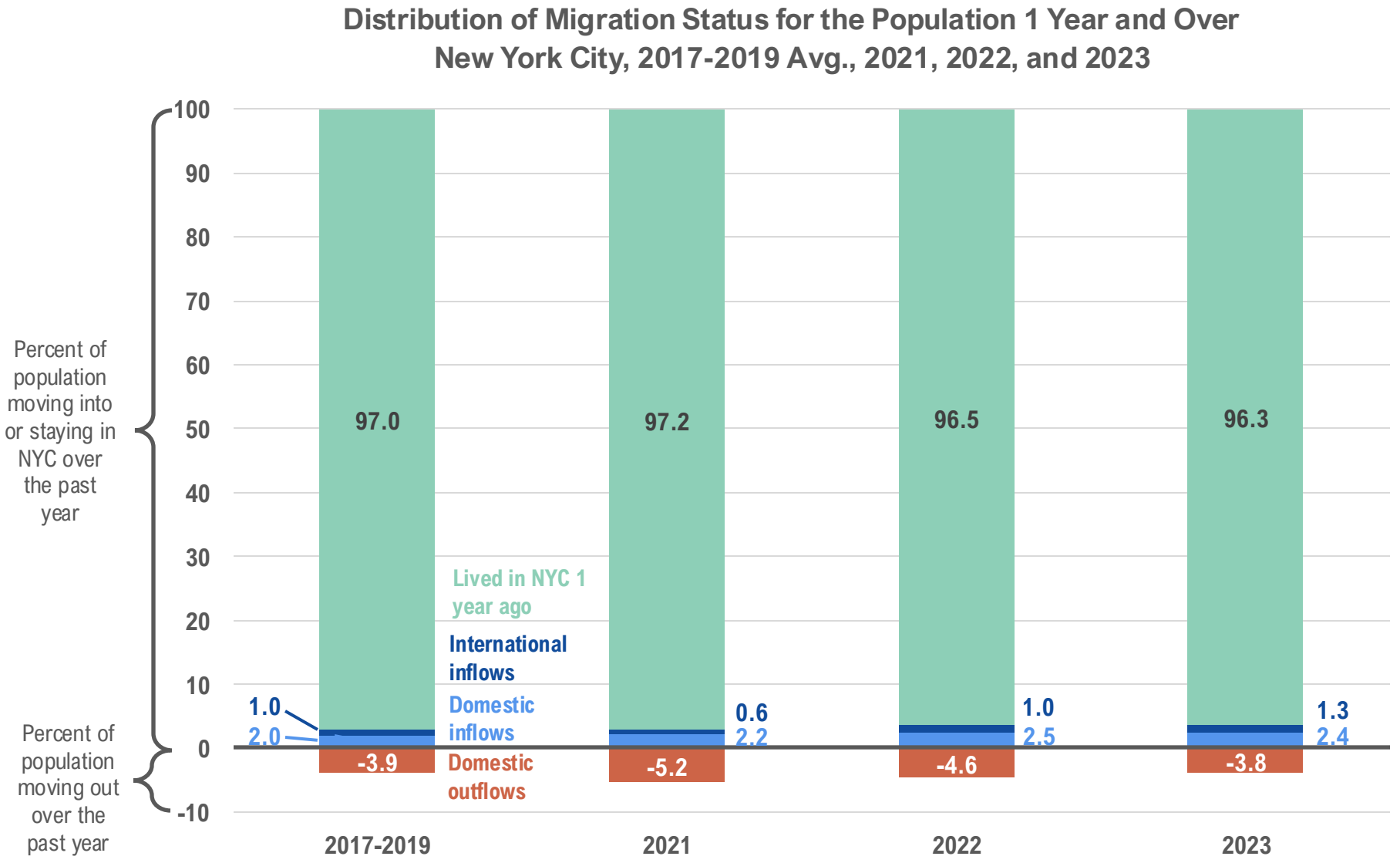
Annual migration flows are small relative to the NYC population



- 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.
- In 2023, for example, domestic and international inflows totaled 3.7 percent of the population, while domestic outflows were 3.8 percent, resulting in net outflows that were a tiny share of the overall population.
- Furthermore, migration is only one component of population change – each year, there are more births than deaths in NYC, which have historically fully offset 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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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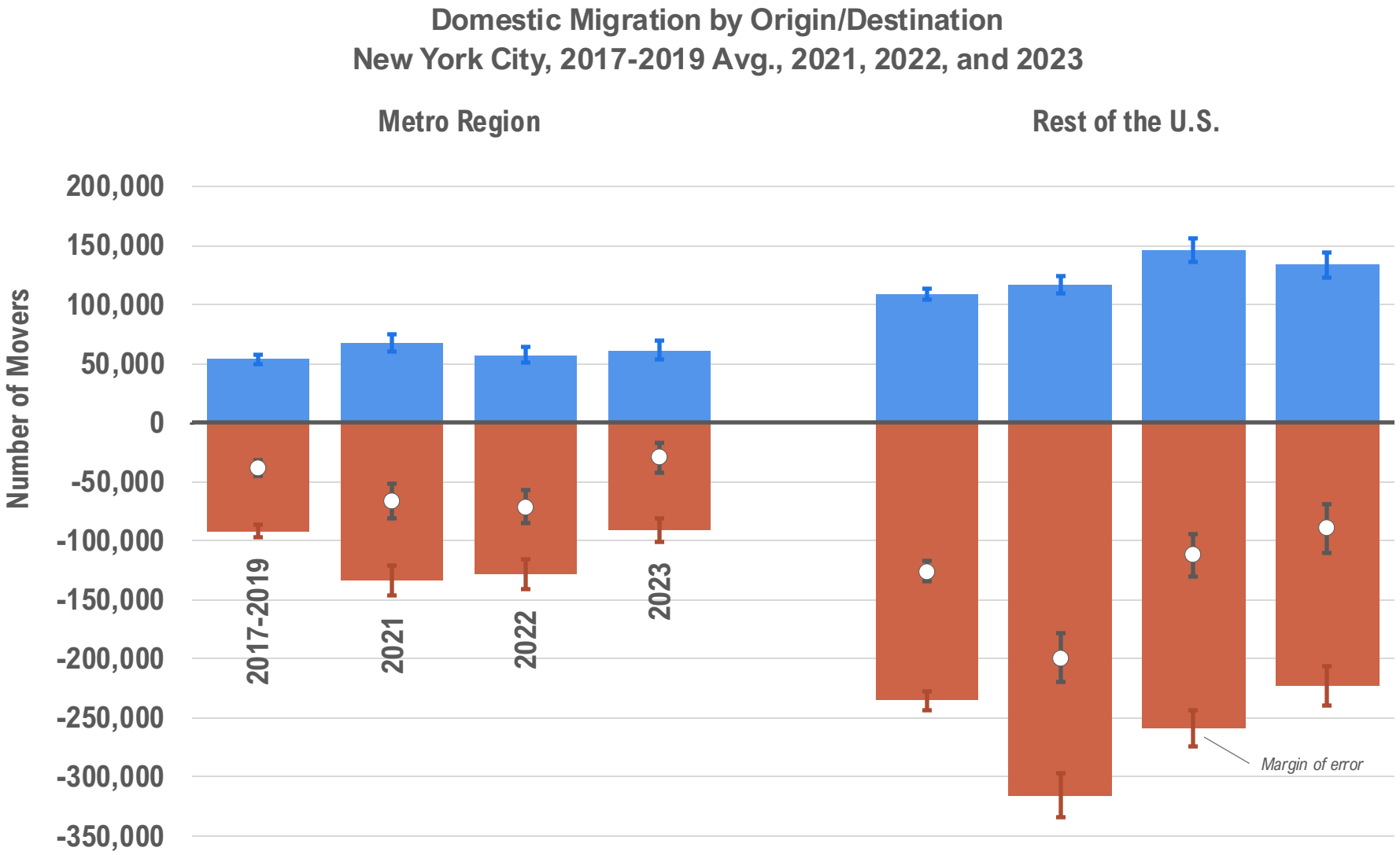
Net losses to the region rebounded to pre-pandemic levels, while losses to the rest of the U.S. are below pre-pandemic levels



- In 2023, net outflows to the metro region were smaller compared to 2022, returning to pre-pandemic levels.
- The smaller net outflow to the region resulted from a consistent inflow of people and a decrease in the number leaving.
- In 2023, net outflows to the rest of the U.S were similar to 2022 levels, but were smaller compared to pre-pandemic norms.
- 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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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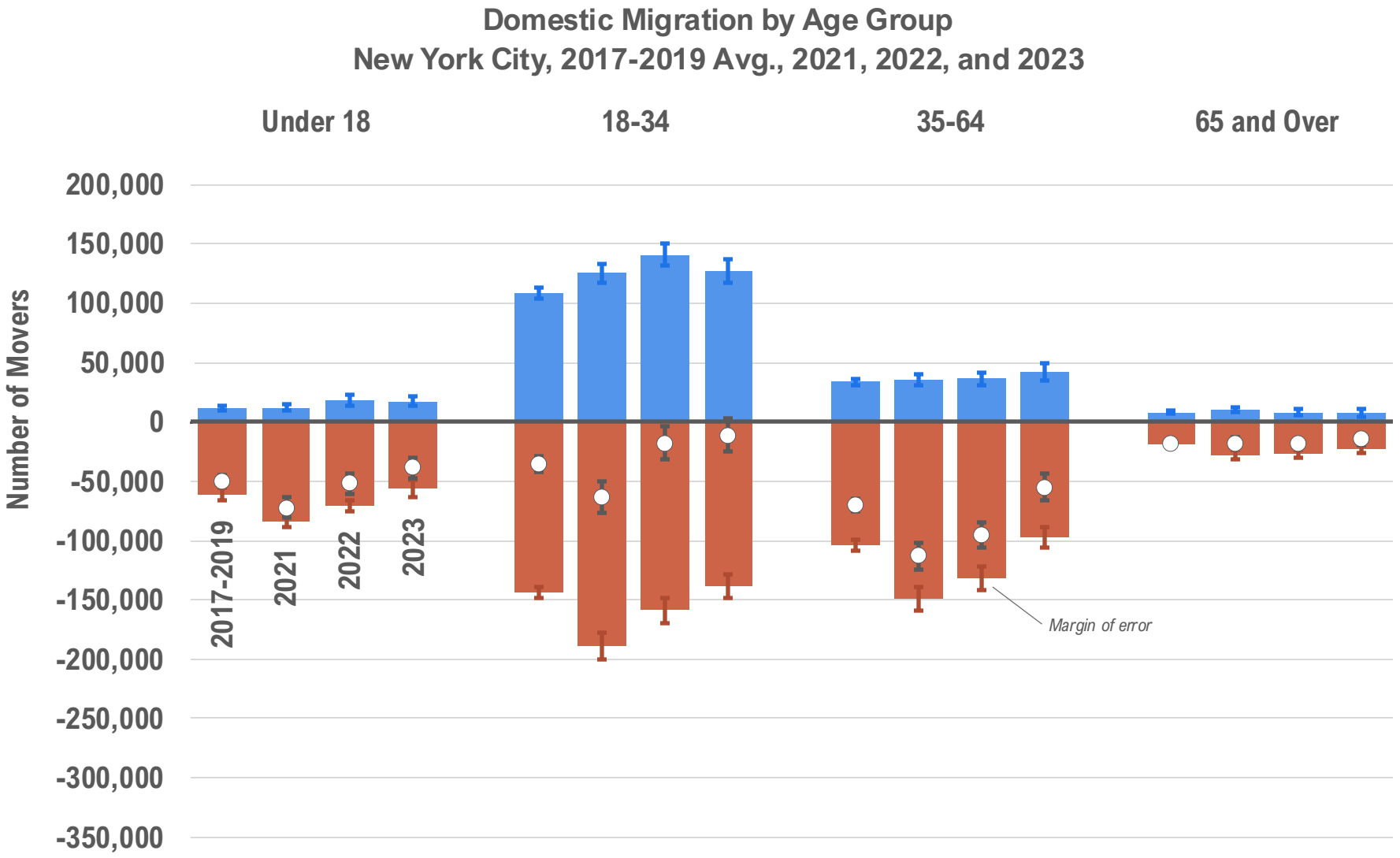
Domestic migration patterns recently rebounded to pre-pandemic levels for working-age adults



- For those ages 35-64, net outflows in 2023 were smaller than in 2022, and are now even lower than pre-pandemic levels.
- Net outflows among young adults ages 18 to 34 remained unchanged in 2023, and remain lower than their pre-pandemic average.
- 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.

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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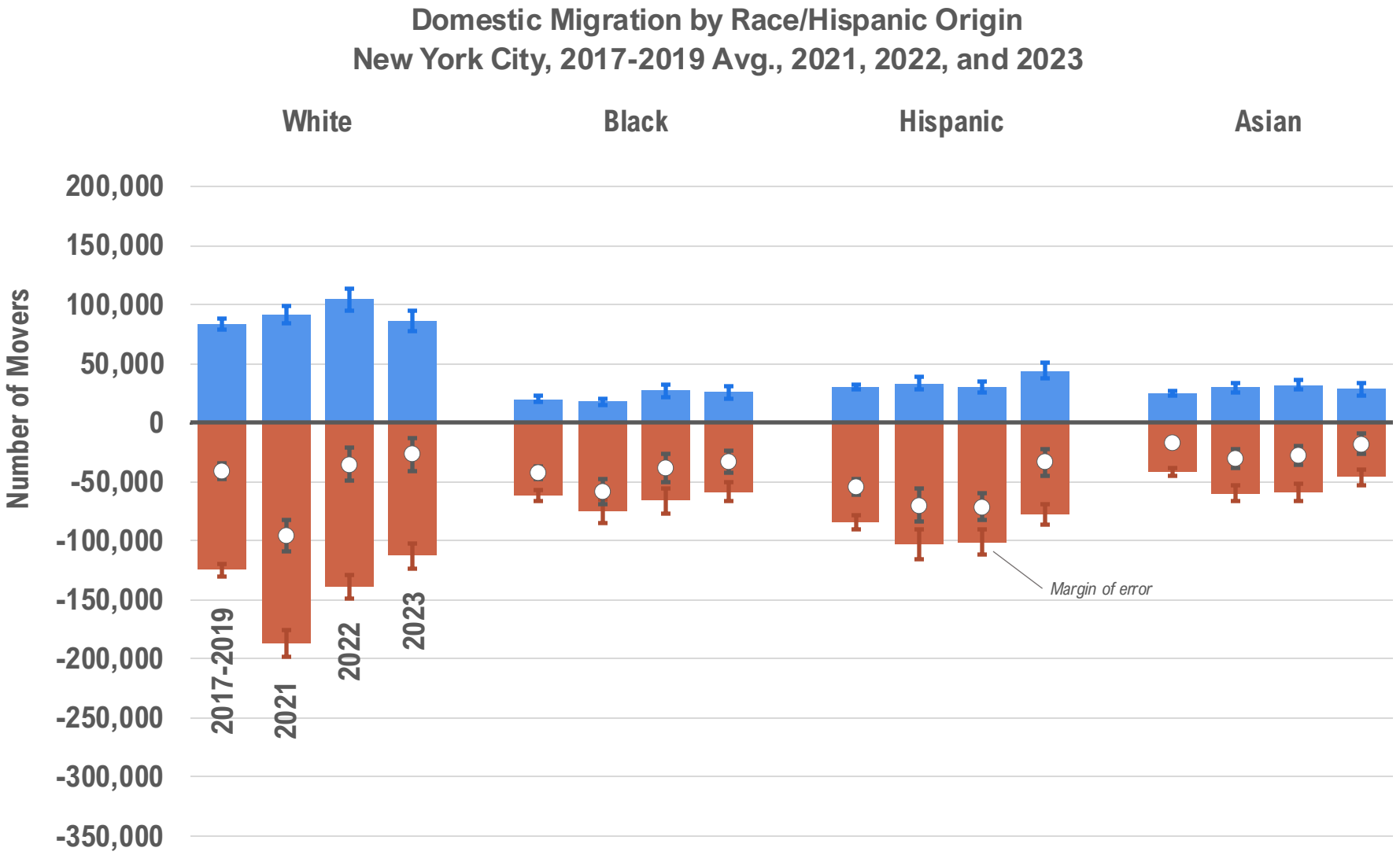
Domestic migration patterns recently rebounded for Hispanic and Asian residents



- Compared to high net outflows during the pandemic, all racial groups have rebounded to pre-pandemic levels. This rebound, or return to smaller net outflows, was most pronounced for White New Yorkers.
- In 2023, net outflows for Hispanic and Asian New Yorkers rebounded to pre-pandemic levels, following a rebound among White and Black New Yorkers in 2022.

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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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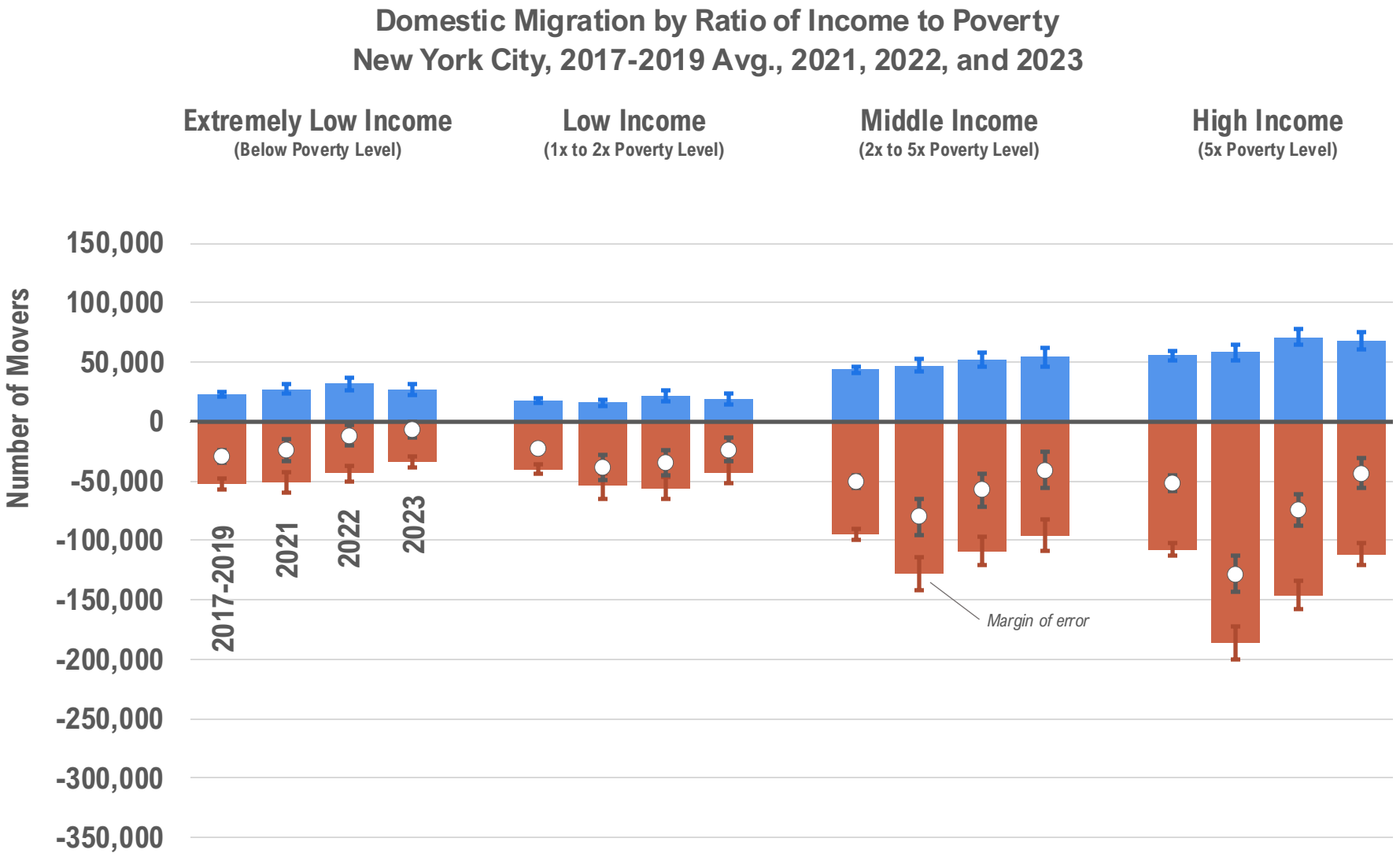
Domestic migration patterns returned to pre-pandemic levels for NYC's higher income New Yorkers



- Net outflows fully rebounded for high income New Yorkers, after a partial rebound in 2022. A full rebound occurred for middle income New Yorkers in 2022 and was sustained in 2023.
- After two years of elevated net outflows for low-income New Yorkers, 2023 saw reduced net outflows, similar to pre-pandemic levels.
- Continuing the recent trend among those with extremely low incomes, there were smaller net outflows in 2023 compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Note: Domestic flows include those to and from the 50 states and DC.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
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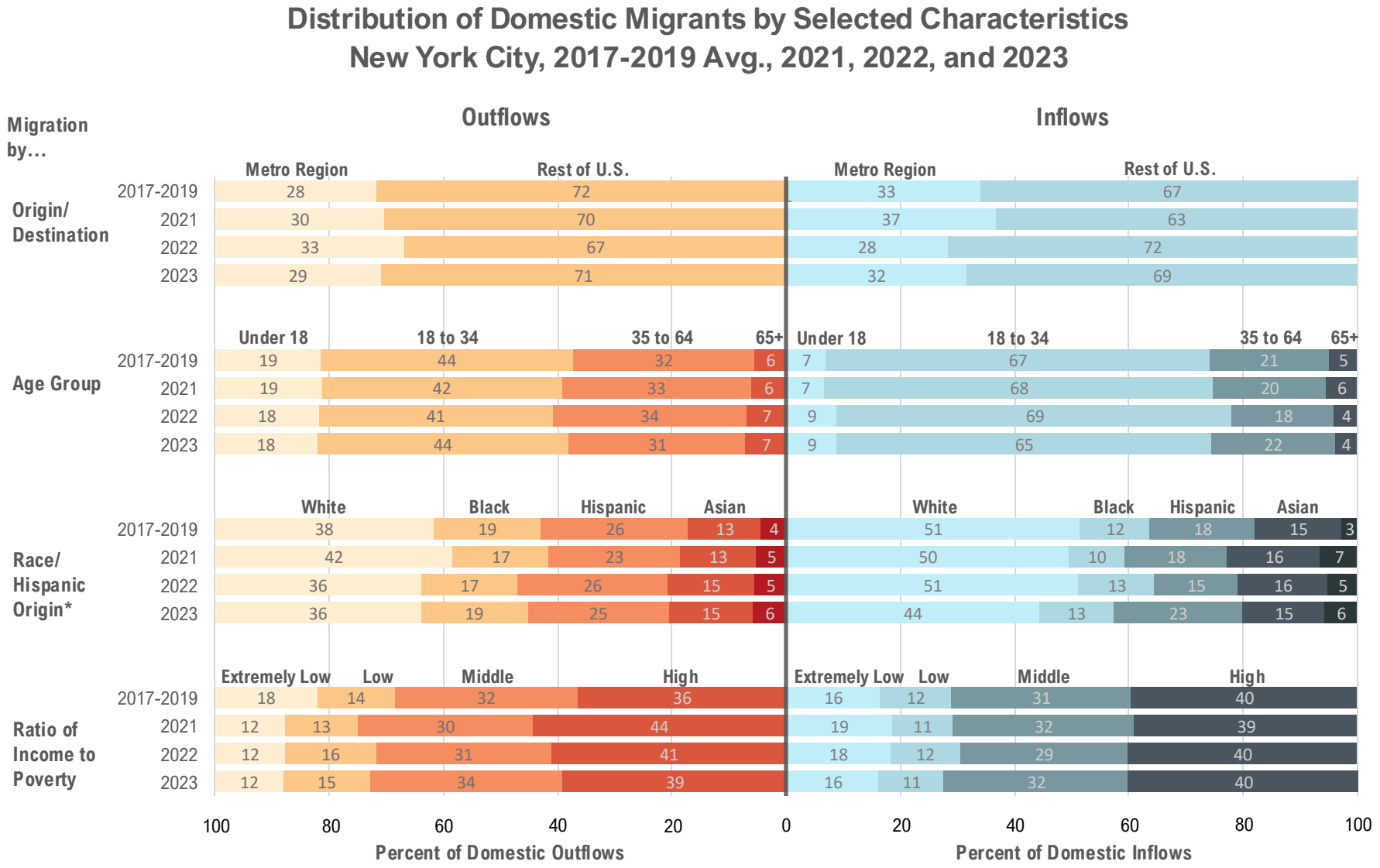
Most distributions of inflows and outflows were unchanged from pre-pandemic norms



- The share of migrant outflows by income shifted compared with pre-pandemic norms. Low-income New Yorkers comprised a smaller proportion, whereas middle-and-high-income households made up a larger share of those moving out.
- Though White New Yorkers made up the largest number of in-migrants, in 2023 they comprised a smaller proportion of total inflows. At the same time, the proportion of Hispanic inflows grew.
- The distribution of inflows and outflows to/from the metro region and rest of the United States realigned to pre-pandemic norms.
- The distribution of migrant inflows and outflows by age remained in line with pre-pandemic trends.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Domestic flows include those to/from the 50 states and DC. *Some other race, non-Hispanic and two or more races, non-Hispanic not labelled on chart. 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, 2022, and 2023 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample; Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

NYC Department of City Planning

Daniel Garodnick, Director
Edith Hsu-Chen, Executive Director

Strategic Planning

Laura Smith, Deputy Executive Director

Population Division

Joel Alvarez, Director
Arun Peter Lobo, Chief Demographer
Eric Ketcham, Senior Demographic Scientist (Lead)
Erica Maurer, Senior Demographic Analyst (Lead)
Jessica Miller, Associate Demographic Scientist
Charles Christonikos, Geographic Analyst
Donnise Hurley
Stephen Wolkwitz

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