

NEW YORK STATE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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MARY JO BANE
Commissioner



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LOCAL COMMISSIONERS MEMORANDUM

DSS-4037EL (Rev. 9/89)

Transmittal No: 92 ICM-111

Date: July 22, 1992

Division: Executive Services
and Support

TO: Local District Commissioners

SUBJECT: Release of Additional Census Data

ATTACHMENTS: (1) Census Report No. 2 (on line), (2) State tables from STF 3 (not on line), (3) County tables from STF 3 (not on line), (4) Census Report No. 1 (not on line), (5) State tables from STF 1 (not on line), (6) County tables from STF 1 (not on line)

The Census Bureau has recently released more data for New York State from the 1990 census. This release contains some of the most relevant information for program planning at both the state and local levels, e.g., data on poverty, housing, the ability to speak English, immigration, and labor force experience.

This packet contains Census Report No.2, which presents an analysis of changes in New York State's poverty population between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Appended to the report are 10 pages of tables with this new information: 5 for your county and 5 for New York State.

The Department will release a series of reports presenting census information. Report No.1, which is also attached for your convenience, contained state-level findings on basic demographic characteristics of the population and an overview of census terminology. The tables for your district from the first census release are appended to this report. You may want to retain these reports so that you will have a complete set of census information for your district. Future Census Reports will analyze data from the 1990 census on such topics as housing or labor force preparedness.

If you have any questions regarding these data, please call George Falco, Acting Director of the Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development at (518) 473-7111 or Nancy Dunton at (518) 473-8548.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark Lewis".

Mark Lewis
Deputy Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Mary Jo Bane, Commissioner

Mark Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Executive Services and Support

CENSUS REPORT NO. 2:

POVERTY IN NEW YORK STATE
1979 - 1989

Analysis of Data from the 1980 and 1990
Censuses of Population and Housing:
Summary Tape Files 3A.

Issued: July 1992
Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development

POVERTY IN NEW YORK STATE 1979-1989

Poverty data from the 1990 census were recently released for New York State on Summary Tape File 3 (STF3). This report presents some of the findings on poverty from that data set and compares them to comparable data from the 1980 census.

Poverty data from the 1990 census reflect 1989 economic conditions, not those in 1992. Nevertheless, these data provide an important benchmark for estimating trends in the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the poverty population. Moreover, they are the only data that will be available for small geographic areas (such as counties, cities, or neighborhoods) until data from the year 2000 census are released. Census data are the most reliable data source available for analyzing poverty among specific demographic groups (e.g. different age categories, racial and ethnic populations, or family compositions).

HOW MUCH POVERTY?

In 1989, 2,277,296 (13.0%) New Yorkers lived in families that had incomes below the poverty line. According to the Department's administrative records, 9.7% of New York's population received some form of cash public assistance during 1989.

The 1990 census data show a modest reduction in the amount of poverty in New York State between 1979 and 1989 (poverty data always refer to income received during the previous year). In 1979, 2,298,922 New Yorkers (13.4%) were poor. This amounted to less than a 1% reduction in the number of people in poverty and a 3% reduction in the poverty rate. The decline in poverty reflected the effects of the economic boom during the second half of the 1980s.

Unfortunately, for the Department's planning needs, the data do not portray the effects of the recent, and continuing, recession. An analysis of another data set, the Current Population Survey, shows that between 1989 and 1990, the poverty rate in New York State increased by 1.7 percentage points -- more than four times the amount of the decline that occurred during the 1980s. In 1990, New York City's poverty rates were among the highest ever recorded there. Given the continuing rise in public assistance caseloads, it is reasonable to expect that when the 1991 data are released, they will show another increase in poverty for New York State.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR

The decline in poverty between 1979 and 1989 occurred for many, but not all, demographic groups. Table 1 presents the change in the number of persons and families in poverty between 1979 and 1989. The number of poor may change because the size of the total population changed. To control, or account, for this, poverty rates are presented in Table 2. Poverty rates portray the different chances of being poor that are experienced by various population groups.

Age

Most (53.2%) of the poor were working-age adults. While the number of working-age poor increased during the 1980s, the total population in this age range increased at an even faster pace. Thus, the percentage of working-age adults who were poor (i.e., their poverty rate) declined between 1979 and 1989.

The number of elderly who were poor increased by 12.7% between 1979 and 1989. This was the largest percentage increase among all of the age groups. In fact, the growth in the number of elderly poor exceeded the rate of increase in the total elderly population. As a result, **the poverty rate for the elderly increased during the 1980s.** This was the only age group to experience an increased risk of being in poverty.

The number of New York State children who were poor declined by more than 77,000 during the 1980s. **The child poverty rate fell,** as well. Nevertheless, children remained significantly more likely to be poor than people in other age groups. Children under the age of five continued to have higher poverty rates (20.6%) than children aged five through 17 (18.3%).

Race/Ethnicity

In 1989, approximately half of the poor population was white. (Some of the whites were also Latino.¹) Whites, however, had the lowest poverty rate (8.7%) and were the only racial group to experience a decline both in the number of poor and in the poverty rate during the 1980s.

Except for whites, the number of poor persons in each race/ethnicity category increased between 1979 and 1989. Some of these increases appear quite significant. This was due, at least in part, to the growth in the total population in each of these categories. In fact, total population figures show that the number of African Americans in New York State increased by 19% between 1980 and 1990; Native Americans, Eskimos, and Aleuts increased by 58%; and Asian and Pacific Islanders increased by 123%. The number of Latinos increased by 33%. These increases were not only due to births and immigration, but also to the propensity of persons to identify themselves on census questionnaires as belonging to a particular racial/ethnic category. On the other hand, the number of whites in the total population declined by 4% during the 1980s.

¹The census form asks people to select a racial identification and to report whether or not they are of Hispanic origin (called Latino here). Thus, all individuals will have a racial and a Latino identifier. Poverty data currently available from the census do not allow the merging of these questions so that poverty rates can be reported for non-Latino whites, non-Latino African Americans, Latinos, and others. Thus, in Tables 1 and 2, poverty rates are presented for persons in four racial categories, and for persons who said they were of Latino origin.

The poverty rates for most racial/ethnic groups declined during the 1980s. The African American rate declined the most, by 3.3 percentage points. On the other hand, Asian and Pacific Islanders were the only group for which poverty rates increased during the 1980s (by 1.1 percentage points). However, this group still had the second lowest poverty rate (14.5%). The 1989 poverty rates for African Americans and Native Americans were approximately equal, with one out of four persons living in poverty. This was nearly three times the white poverty rate. Latinos had the highest poverty rate at 30.5%, three and one-half times the white rate.

Family Composition

In 1989, 10.0% of all New York State families (or 454,872 families) were living below the poverty line, down from 10.8% in 1979. **The number of families in poverty declined for all types of families between 1979 and 1989.**² The number of poor families with children declined by a larger percentage (7.0%) than the number of poor families without children (1.5%). The number of poor families maintained by a male declined by 12.7%, while the number of poor families maintained by a single female declined by just 0.6%.

In 1989, approximately 80% of all poor families contained children; 42% contained children under the age of five. Sixty percent of all poor families were maintained by single females, while 40% were maintained by males.

The risk of being in poverty, or poverty rates, also declined for all family types. However, poverty rates declined about three times as fast for male householders (-35.5%) as for single female householders (-12.0%).

In 1989, families with children were nearly four times more likely to be poor (15.8%) than families without children (4.2%). Families with children under the age of five were the most likely to be poor (19.2%). Families maintained by a single female were about six times more likely to be poor (30.1%) than families maintained by a male (5.1%). **The highest likelihood of poverty was found among families with young children maintained by a single female: 57.2% were poor.**

² Families can be categorized according to a number of dimensions. Tables 1 and 2 present information for families with and without children under the age of 18, and, for those with children, for families with children under the age of five. Poverty figures are also presented for families maintained by females without a spouse present and by males, regardless of whether there was a spouse present. Thus, according to this categorization, female householders with children are single mothers, while male householders with children may be either married or single.

THE VERY POOR AND THE NEAR POOR

Some of the 2.3 million poor persons in New York State in 1989 were living in families with incomes far below the poverty threshold. While 13.0% of the state's population was below the poverty line, 6.3% (or 1.1 million persons) had incomes below 50% of the poverty line (see Table 2). This meant that their families had total annual incomes of less than \$4,718 for three-person families and of less than \$6,046 for four-person families.

Another 3.6% of the state's population (636,381 persons) had incomes between 100% and 124% of the poverty threshold. These families are in substantial jeopardy of falling below the poverty line due to a small disruption in income or the addition of another family member. Some of these families may be eligible for public assistance programs, due to income disregards.

In 1989, nearly 5 million persons, or one-quarter of the state's population, were living in families with incomes below 185% of the poverty threshold. Many of these families were potentially eligible for a variety of publicly-funded programs, including AFDC, school lunch, and WIC.

According to the 1990 census, 602,196 households in New York State reported having received some form of cash public assistance in 1989. On average, these households had \$4,469 in public assistance income. This amount had declined since 1979, when households with public assistance income received an average of \$5,052 (in 1989 dollars).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY

The poverty population is distributed quite unevenly throughout the state. Tables 4 and 5 present the numbers and percentages of people in poverty for each county in the state for 1979 and 1989. Changes in the numbers of poor persons reflect changes in population size or composition, while changes in poverty rates signify changes in the relative risk of being poor.

In 1989, 61% of the state's poor population lived in New York City. Another 5% lived on Long Island and more than 15% lived in the counties containing the central cities of upstate's metropolitan areas, such as Erie and Monroe counties. Thus, **altogether, more than 80% of the state's poor lived in very urban settings.** Nevertheless, there were significant pockets of poverty in the state's rural areas.

Counties experiencing the greatest increase in the number of poor persons during the 1980s included: the Bronx (+18,766), Monroe (+11,736), and Erie (+9,949). Niagara county (+3,516), Broome county (3,459), Onondaga county (+3,402), and Tompkins county (+3,369) also had sizeable increases in poverty populations.

Several counties experienced substantial declines in poverty populations between 1979 and 1989. These counties included: Suffolk (-20,698), Kings (-15,943), and Nassau (-15,057). New York/Manhattan also experienced a large decrease in its poor population (-7,957).

As was the case in 1979, **the state's highest 1989 poverty rate was in the Bronx (28.7%)**. Four other counties had poverty rates at or near the 20% level: Kings/Brooklyn (22.7%), St. Lawrence (20.8%), New York/Manhattan (20.5%), and Tompkins (18.9%). Four of the next five poorest counties were along the Southern Tier: Allegany (14.8%), Cattaraugus (14.0%), Chautauqua (13.8%), and Steuben (13.5%). The remaining county among the top ten poorest counties was Otsego (13.9%).

On the other hand, **five of the ten least poor counties were in New York City's suburban ring**: Putnam (3.6%), Nassau (3.7%), Suffolk (4.7%), Rockland (6.4%), and Westchester (6.8%). The tenth-ranking least poor county was Richmond/Staten Island (7.8%). Two more counties in the least poor ten were in the Hudson Valley: Dutchess (5.4%) and Saratoga (5.9%). The last two of the ten counties with the lowest poverty rates were Genesee (7.3%) and Ontario (7.4%).

Of the state's 62 counties, 40 experienced declines in poverty rates during the 1980s, while 22 had increases. Counties with the biggest declines generally had quite moderate poverty rates in 1979. The five counties with the biggest declines in poverty rates were: Hamilton, Madison, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington. Four of these counties are contiguous. There were also notable declines in poverty in Cortland, Dutchess, Green, Nassau, and Ulster counties.

The biggest increases in poverty rates during the decade occurred along the western edge of the state (Chautauqua, Erie, and Niagara counties). There were also large increases in Monroe, Tompkins, and Broome counties, and in Seneca and St. Lawrence counties. **None of the major increases in poverty rates occurred in the Hudson Valley or New York City metropolitan areas.**

DISCUSSION

While the state as a whole experienced a modest decline in poverty between 1979 and 1989, specific subpopulations and geographic areas showed the greatest improvements in poverty rates. These groups included young children and their families, families maintained by male householders, and African American persons. Geographically, some of the greatest reductions in poverty rates occurred in the Glens Falls and southern Hudson Valley areas.

Despite the overall trend toward improvement in the poverty situation, some subpopulations showed increases in the odds of being poor. These groups included the elderly and Asian and Pacific Islanders. Areas of the state showing increases in poverty rates were concentrated along the western edge of the state and the Southern Tier.

More recent analyses of New York State's poverty populations can be conducted using successive Current Population Surveys. Such analyses are underway and will be available shortly. Moreover, the Department is investigating the feasibility of generating annual estimates of poverty populations for counties, since the next information for those areas will not be available until after the turn of the century.

TABLE 1
SELECTED POVERTY POPULATIONS
New York State
1979 - 1989

	1979	1989	Change	% Change
All Persons	2,298,922	2,277,296	-21,626	-0.9%
<u>Age</u>				
<5	252,287	251,862	-425	-0.2
5-17	624,641	547,669	-76,972	-12.3
<18	876,928	799,531	-77,397	-8.8
18-64	1,186,164	1,211,902	25,738	2.2
65+	235,830	265,863	30,033	12.7
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
White	1,284,523	1,136,871	147,652	-11.5
African American	662,779	685,113	22,334	3.4
Native American	10,542	13,404	2,862	27.1
Asian/Pac. Isl.	43,412	97,718	54,306	125.1
Latino	540,909	638,530	97,621	18.0
Families	483,340	454,872	-28,468	-5.9%
Without Children	96,161	94,710	-1,451	-1.5
With Children	387,179	360,162	-27,017	-7.0
With Children <5	189,909	189,066	-843	-0.4
<u>Male Householder</u>	209,924	183,191	-26,733	-12.7
With Children	139,386	120,122	-19,264	-13.8
With Children <5	n.a.	65,008		
<u>Female Householder</u>	273,416	271,681	-1,735	-0.6
With Children	247,793	240,040	-7,753	-3.1
With Children <5	n.a.	124,058		

Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

TABLE 2

SELECTED POVERTY RATES
New York State
1979 - 1989

	1979	1989	Change	% Change
Persons	13.4%	13.0%	-0.4	-3.0%
<u>Age</u>				
<5	22.6	20.6	-1.9	-8.4
5-17	17.9	18.3	0.4	2.2
<18	19.0	18.6	-0.4	-2.1
18-64	11.3	11.0	-0.3	-2.7
65+	11.6	11.9	0.3	2.6
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
White	9.4	8.7	-0.7	-7.4
African American	28.3	25.0	-3.3	-11.7
Native American	24.6	23.5	-1.1	-4.5
Asian/Pac. Isl.	13.4	14.5	1.1	8.2
Latino	33.1	30.5	-2.6	-7.6
Families	10.8	10.0	-0.8	-7.4%
Without Children	4.6	4.2	-0.4	-8.7
With Children	16.4	15.8	-0.6	-3.7
With Children <5	21.4	19.2	-2.2	-10.3
<u>Male Householder</u>	7.9	5.1	-2.8	-35.5
With Children	7.6	7.0	-0.6	-7.9
With Children <5	n.a.	8.5		
<u>Female Householder</u>	34.2	30.1	-4.1	-12.0
With Children	47.8	43.4	-4.4	-9.2
With Children <5	n.a.	57.2		

Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

TABLE 3

RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL
New York State - Persons
1989

Ratio	Number	Percent	Cummulative Percent
<.50	1,109,501	6.3%	6.3%
.50 - .74	558,722	3.2	9.5
.75 - .99	609,073	3.5	13.0
1.00 - 1.24	636,381	3.6	16.6
1.25 - 1.49	599,131	3.4	20.9
1.50 - 1.75	685,424	3.9	23.9
1.75 - 1.84	260,155	1.5	25.4
1.85 - 1.99	411,856	2.4	27.8
2.00+	12,611,519	72.1	99.9
Total	17,481,762	100.0	100.0

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 3A.

TABLE 4
PERSONS IN POVERTY
BY COUNTY
New York State
1979 - 1989

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
New York State	2,298,922	2,277,296	-21,626	-0.9%
New York City	1,391,181	1,384,994	-6,187	-0.4
Albany	27,972	27,031	-941	-3.4
Allegany	7,030	6,726	-304	-4.3
Bronx	315,371	334,137	18,766	6.0
Broome	18,071	21,530	3,459	19.1
Cattaraugus	11,156	11,394	238	2.1
Cayuga	8,645	7,932	-713	-8.2
Chautauqua	15,911	18,818	2,907	18.3
Chemung	10,354	10,247	-107	-1.0
Chenango	5,984	5,942	-42	-0.7
Clinton	9,743	10,294	551	5.7
Columbia	6,108	5,835	-273	-4.5
Cortland	6,651	5,810	-841	-12.6
Delaware	6,303	5,768	-535	-8.5
Dutchess	16,801	12,997	-3,804	-22.6
Erie	105,664	115,613	9,949	9.4
Essex	4,760	4,263	-497	-10.4
Franklin	7,224	7,354	130	1.8
Fulton	6,397	6,889	492	7.7
Genesee	5,346	4,300	-1,046	-19.6
Green	4,656	4,081	-575	-12.3
Hamilton	650	450	-200	-30.8
Herkimer	8,512	8,453	-59	-0.7
Jefferson	11,924	12,252	328	2.8
Kings	530,106	514,163	-15,943	-3.0
Lewis	3,256	3,495	239	7.3
Livingston	5,310	4,826	-484	-9.1
Madison	7,532	5,872	-1,660	-22.0
Monroe	59,998	71,734	11,736	19.6
Montgomery	5,545	5,990	445	8.0
Nassau	62,249	47,192	-15,057	-24.2
New York	305,575	297,617	-7,958	-2.6
Niagra	19,760	23,276	3,516	17.8
Oneida	26,714	28,203	1,489	5.6
Onondaga	43,060	46,462	3,402	7.9
Ontario	6,768	6,784	16	0.2
Orange	24,867	27,471	2,604	10.5
Orleans	3,707	3,821	114	3.1
Oswego	13,335	13,614	279	2.1
Otsego	8,228	7,758	-470	-5.7
Putnam	3,169	3,045	-124	-3.9
Queens	212,558	210,057	-2,501	-1.2

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
Rensselaer	16,326	13,779	-2,547	-15.6
Richmond	28,371	29,020	649	2.3
Rockland	15,671	16,532	861	5.5
St. Lawrence	17,945	17,414	-531	-3.0
Saratoga	12,058	10,509	-1,549	-12.8
Schenectady	12,733	12,134	-599	-4.7
Schoharie	3,626	3,415	-211	-5.8
Schuyler	1,833	2,026	193	10.5
Seneca	2,694	3,383	689	25.6
Steuben	11,867	13,087	1,220	10.3
Suffolk	82,087	61,389	-20,698	-25.2
Sullivan	9,447	8,805	-642	-6.8
Tioga	4,296	4,823	527	12.3
Tompkins	12,846	15,688	3,369	26.2
Ulster	17,053	13,450	-3,603	-21.1
Warren	6,820	5,307	-1,513	-22.2
Washington	6,574	5,333	-1,241	-18.9
Wayne	7,281	7,273	-8	-0.1
Westchester	59,896	58,164	-1,732	-2.9
Wyoming	3,534	3,300	-234	-6.6
Yates	2,994	2,969	-25	-0.8

Source: 1989 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

TABLE 5
POVERTY RATES - PERSONS
BY COUNTY
New York State
1979 - 1989

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
New York State	13.4%	13.0%	-0.4	-3.0%
New York City	20.0	19.3	-0.7	-3.5
Albany	10.2	9.7	-0.5	-4.9
Allegany	15.0	14.8	-0.2	-1.3
Bronx	27.6	28.7	1.1	4.0
Broome	8.8	10.5	1.7	19.3
Cattaraugus	13.5	14.0	0.5	3.7
Cayuga	11.3	10.2	-1.1	-9.7
Chautauqua	11.2	13.8	2.6	23.2
Chemung	11.0	11.4	0.4	3.6
Chenango	12.3	11.7	-0.6	-4.9
Clinton	13.3	13.2	-0.1	-0.1
Columbia	10.5	9.6	-0.9	-8.6
Cortland	14.7	12.7	-2.0	-13.6
Delaware	14.1	12.8	-1.3	-9.2
Dutchess	7.3	5.4	-1.9	-26.0
Erie	10.6	12.2	1.6	15.1
Essex	13.4	12.3	-1.1	-8.2
Franklin	16.7	17.1	0.4	2.4
Fulton	11.8	13.0	1.2	10.4
Genesee	9.1	7.3	-1.8	-19.8
Green	11.7	9.7	-2.0	-17.1
Hamilton	13.0	8.7	-4.3	-33.1
Herkimer	12.9	13.1	0.2	1.6
Jefferson	13.7	11.8	-1.9	-13.9
Kings	24.0	22.7	-1.3	-5.4
Lewis	13.2	13.3	0.1	0.1
Livingston	10.1	8.5	-1.6	-15.8
Madison	12.4	9.2	-3.2	-25.8
Monroe	8.8	10.4	1.6	18.2
Montgomery	10.5	11.8	1.3	12.4
Nassau	4.8	3.7	-1.1	-22.9
New York	21.8	20.5	-1.3	-6.0
Niagra	8.8	10.7	1.9	21.6
Oneida	11.0	11.9	0.9	8.2
Onondaga	9.6	10.3	0.7	9.1
Ontario	7.9	7.4	-0.5	-6.3
Orange	10.0	9.3	-0.7	-7.0
Orleans	9.8	9.7	-0.1	-1.0
Oswego	12.3	11.7	-0.6	-4.9
Otsego	15.3	13.9	-1.4	-9.2
Putnam	4.1	3.6	-0.5	-12.2
Queens	11.4	10.9	-0.5	-4.4

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
Rensselaer	11.2	9.3	-1.9	-17.0
Richmond	8.2	7.8	-0.4	-4.9
Rockland	6.2	6.4	0.2	3.2
St. Lawrence	17.2	20.8	3.6	20.9
Saratoga	8.0	5.9	-2.1	-26.3
Schenectady	8.7	8.3	-0.4	-4.6
Schoharie	13.3	11.5	-1.8	-13.5
Schuyler	10.6	11.2	0.6	5.7
Seneca	8.5	10.4	1.9	22.4
Steuben	12.2	13.5	1.3	10.7
Suffolk	6.6	4.7	-1.9	-25.8
Sullivan	15.1	13.4	-1.7	-11.3
Tioga	8.7	9.3	0.6	6.9
Tompkins	17.0	18.9	1.9	11.2
Ulster	11.2	8.6	-3.2	-28.6
Warren	12.7	9.6	-2.9	-23.2
Washington	12.5	9.6	-2.9	-23.6
Wayne	8.8	8.3	-0.5	-5.7
Westchester	7.1	6.8	-0.3	-4.2
Wyoming	9.4	8.5	-0.9	-9.6
Yates	14.4	13.4	-1.0	-6.9

Source: 1989 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING -- SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 -- SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
 PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DATA CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT -- 4/92

AREANAME: NEW YORK

PLACE: TRACT/BNA: BG:

P117/119/120 POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED)									
FAMILIES			PERSONS			AT OR ABOVE POVERTY		BELOW POVERTY	
HOUSEHOLDS			AGE			15204466		2277296	
\$	0	4,999	200234	0-4	971223			251862	
\$	5,000	9,999	629440	5	191517			51443	
\$	10,000	12,499	271735	6-11	1103716			268281	
\$	12,500	14,999	223668	12-17	1115069			227945	
\$	15,000	17,499	226098	18-24	1425713			295469	
\$	17,500	19,999	237341	25-34	2726574			360923	
\$	20,000	22,499	280874	35-44	2432463			259665	
\$	22,500	24,999	224870	45-54	1779075			152457	
\$	25,000	27,499	268006	55-59	739330			65596	
\$	27,500	29,999	215401	60-64	744564			77732	
\$	30,000	32,499	275007	65-74	772456			132979	
\$	32,500	34,999	195281	75+				132884	
\$	35,000	37,499	236067						
\$	37,500	39,999	182177						
\$	40,000	42,499	230686						
\$	42,500	44,999	161849						
\$	45,000	47,499	143094						
\$	47,500	49,999	119129						
\$	50,000	54,999	310607						
\$	55,000	59,999	244328						
\$	60,000	74,999	553986						
\$	75,000	99,999	454648						
\$100,000	-	124,999	199529						
\$125,000	-	149,999	85609						
\$150,000	-	OR MORE	164317						
MEDIAN			\$32,965						
MEAN			\$44,121						
P82/83/84/85 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
WHITE			AMER IND/ESK/ALEUT			HISPANIC		ORIGIN	
\$	0	4,999	219029	2074	13935	OTHER		45105	
\$	5,000	9,999	445111	2297	13760	47521		97902	
\$	10,000	14,999	373527	2206	14361	27354		59143	
\$	15,000	24,999	748220	4019	29609	52585		114040	
\$	25,000	34,999	744013	2884	28251	40798		94874	
\$	35,000	49,999	931201	2934	33679	37879		93474	
\$	50,000	74,999	925617	1999	36049	26026		70777	
\$	75,000	99,999	391166	608	15174	6633		21629	
\$	100,000	OR MORE	404791	358	17646	2897		13029	
MEAN			\$47,542	\$28,329	\$47,166	\$24,793		\$28,609	
P89 THROUGH P105 HOUSEHOLDS AND MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY INCOME SOURCE									
HOUSEHOLDS			MEAN INCOME			HOUSEHOLDS		MEAN INCOME	
WITH WAGE OR SALARY			\$43,900			WITH RETIREMENT		\$7,678	
NO WAGE OR SALARY						NO RETIREMENT			
WITH NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT			\$26,363			WITH OTHER TYPES		\$8,121	
NO NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT						NO OTHER TYPES			
WITH FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT			\$10,080			WITH EARNINGS		\$4,469	
NO FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT						NO EARNINGS			
MEAN			\$6575333			HOUSEHOLDS		MEAN INCOME	
						1058012		\$8,704	
						5576422		\$4,463	
						6017902		\$46,275	
						5224832			
						1409602			

1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING -- SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 -- SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DATA CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT -- 4/92

PAGE 3 OF 5

AREANAME: NEW YORK

TRACT/BNA:

PLACE:

MCD:

COUNTY:

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P70/71/72 LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX AND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER)										P78 OCCUPATION (UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16+)									
MALE					FEMALE					HISPANIC ORIGIN					SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					EXEC. ADMIN.				
LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					& MANAGERIAL				
IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY				
CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					TECHNICAL, SALES, &				
EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT				
UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					TECHNICIANS & REL SUPP				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					SALES				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					ADMIN SUPP, INC CLERICAL				
LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					SERVICE OCCUPATIONS				
IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD				
CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					PROTECTIVE SERVICE				
EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					SERVICE, EXC PROT.				
UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					AND HOUSEHOLD				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					FARMING, FORESTRY, & FISHING				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					PREC PROD. CRAFT, & REPAIR				
LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS				
IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					MACHINE OPER, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS				
CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					TRANS & MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIP CLEANERS, HELPERS, & LABORERS				
EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					P77 INDUSTRY				
UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					(UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16+)				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHERIES				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					MINING				
LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					CONSTRUCTION				
IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					MANUFACTURING				
CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					NONDURABLE GOODS				
EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					DURABLE GOODS				
UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					TRANSPORTATION				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					COMMUNICATIONS & OTHER				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					PUBLIC UTILITIES				
LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					LABOR FORCE					WHOLESALE TRADE				
IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					RETAIL TRADE				
CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					CIVILIAN					FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE				
EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					EMPLOYED					SERVICES				
UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					BUSINESS & REPAIR				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE					PERSONAL				
TOTAL					TOTAL					TOTAL					ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION				
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IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					IN ARMED FORCES					HEALTH				
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PAGE 5 OF 5

H1/2/3 HOUSING UNITS			H8 THROUGH H12 TENURE BY RACE AND			H70 PLUMBING FACILITIES BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
TOTAL	7226891		HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1062865		(UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS)						
100 PERCENT COUNT	7226891		TOTAL	6639322	OWNER	3466277	RENTER	3173045	
H30 HOUSE HEATING FUEL			TOTAL			COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES			
UTILITY GAS	3033958		WHITE	5191913		3119937	2071976	1, DETACHED	
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS	159380		BLACK	945330		232515	712815	1, ATTACHED	
ELECTRICITY	567513		NAT AMER	19634		7183	12451		
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC	2629898		ASIAN/					3 - 4	
COAL OR COKE	13265		PAC ISL	198132		74082	124050	5 - 9	
WOOD	132404		OTHER	284313		32560	251753	10 - 19	
SOLAR ENERGY	1926							20 - 49	
OTHER FUEL	67315		HISPANIC					50 OR MORE	
NO FUEL USED	33663		ORIGIN	642239		105678	536561	MOBILE HOME	
								OTHER	
H25 YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			H71 PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER			H43/44 GROSS RENT			
1989 TO MARCH 1990	78848		ROOM BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$ 0 - 99			
1985 TO 1988	321086		(UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS)			\$ 100 - 149			
1980 TO 1984	278465		COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES			\$ 150 - 199			
1970 TO 1979	861496		1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS			\$ 200 - 249			
1960 TO 1969	1097623		1940 - MARCH 1990			\$ 250 - 299			
1950 TO 1959	1187957		1939 OR EARLIER			\$ 300 - 349			
1940 TO 1949	822840		1.01 OR MORE PERSONS			\$ 350 - 399			
1939 OR EARLIER	2578576		1940 - MARCH 1990			\$ 400 - 449			
MEDIAN YEAR	1952		1939 OR EARLIER			\$ 450 - 499			
H5 URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING UNITS			LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES			H52/53 MORTGAGE STATUS			
URBAN	5997495		1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS			AND SELECTED MONTHLY			
IN URBANIZED AREA	5565856		1940 - MARCH 1990			OWNER COSTS			
IN OTHER URBAN AREA	431639		1939 OR EARLIER			(UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED			
RURAL	1229396		1.01 OR MORE PERSONS			OWNER OCCUPIED			
FARM	26780		1940 - MARCH 1990			HOUSING UNITS)			
NONFARM	1202616		1939 OR EARLIER			WITH A MORTGAGE			
H31/32/33 BEDROOMS			H23 SOURCE OF WATER						
TOTAL	---	OCCUPIED UNITS--	VACANT						
UNITS	OWNER	RENTER	UNITS	PUBLIC SYSTEM OR			H24 SEWAGE DISPOSAL		
NONE	326228	27958	260344	PRIVATE COMPANY			PUBLIC SEWER		
1	1526551	191620	1201019	133912			SEPTIC TANK		
2	1932610	635211	1109490	187909			OR CESSPOOL		
3	2238082	1589782	491856	156444			OTHER MEANS		
4	909785	773288	84767	51730					
5 OR MORE	293635	248418	25569	19648					
H50 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			H23 SOURCE OF WATER			H24 SEWAGE DISPOSAL			
INCOME IN 1989 (UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS)			PUBLIC SYSTEM OR			PUBLIC SEWER			
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME-----			PRIVATE COMPANY			SEPTIC TANK			
INCOME	0-19%	20-24%	25-29%	30-34%	35+%	COMPUTED	1 PERSON	1788656	
LESS THAN \$10,000	13668	24373	52204	41376	570173	101517	2 PERSONS	1938056	
\$10,000 - 19,999	53629	57990	84690	86024	311824	18508	3 PERSONS	1126431	
\$20,000 - 34,999	250683	176523	133546	78152	117566	19847	4 PERSONS	983769	
\$35,000 - 49,999	294427	78512	38715	19567	20528	10373	5 PERSONS	485043	
\$50,000 OR MORE	413469	44432	18554	7994	1026	10684	6 PERSONS	184832	
TOTAL UNITS	1025876	381830	327709	233113	1021117	160929	7 OR MORE PERSONS	127647	
						TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			
						6634434			
						NOT MORTGAGED			
						\$ 0 - 99			
						\$ 100 - 149			
						\$ 150 - 199			
						\$ 200 - 249			
						\$ 250 - 299			
						\$ 300 - 349			
						\$ 350 - 399			
						\$ 400 OR MORE			
						MEDIAN			
						\$323			
						MEAN			
						\$37			

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Mary Jo Bane, Commissioner

Mark Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Executive Services and Support

CENSUS REPORT NO. 1:

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEW YORK STATE
1980 - 1990
and
CENSUS OVERVIEW

Analysis of Data from the 1980 and 1990
Censuses of Population and Housing:
Summary Tape Files 1A.

Issued: February 1992
Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development

SELECTED 1990 CENSUS DATA

Data from the 1990 decennial census will be vital to the administration and planning of social services programs in New York State. Indeed, the census is the only source of local-level data for several critical indicators of social well-being, such as the number of persons in poverty.

This packet of information contains some of the first data available from the 1990 census for your county. Four tables are enclosed, along with a summary of state-level findings. Additionally, the packet includes some background information on the census and a schedule for future releases of census data.

The attached tables were produced by the department and by the New York State Data Center in the Department of Economic Development. In addition to the data for your county, information for the state as a whole is included. The first two tables provide information on demographic characteristics and family composition for both 1980 and 1990. For your convenience, the amount of change over the decade has been calculated for your county, for the state, and for several other comparison areas. The third table contains more detailed 1990 data for your county. The same information is presented in the fourth table for the state as a whole.

FINDINGS FROM THE 100% DATA

- o New York State's population grew slowly (2.5%) during the 1980s. New York City grew faster (3.5%) than the rest of the state (1.7%). Very rural areas, however, had the fastest rate of population growth (5.3%).
- o While 52% of the state's population was female, the male population increased faster (3.4%) than the female population (1.6%).
- o During the 1980s, the state's non-Hispanic white population declined (-5.7%), while the black (11.8%), Hispanic (33.3%), and other races (93.1%) populations grew substantially. Nevertheless, the state's population remains predominantly white (69%).
- o Although the number of households in New York State grew by 4.7%, the number of families remained essentially stable.
- o The growth in households was concentrated in nonfamily households (13.3%), those units containing a single individual or two or more individuals who were not related by blood, marriage, or adoption. The number of families grew at a faster rate in rural areas than in urban areas.
- o Half of all family households contained children. Most (70%) of the families with children were married couple families. One quarter were families maintained by single mothers and 5% were families maintained by single fathers. Nevertheless, the number of single father households nearly doubled over the course of the decade while the number of married couple families with children actually declined.

- o The number of families maintained by single mothers continued to grow during the 1980s, but the rate of increase slowed substantially from the rapid pace set during the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1990, these families increased by just 16.6%, compared with a growth rate of 71% during the 1970s.
- o The average family size in New York State was 3.22 persons. When all households, including nonfamily households, were considered, the average household size was 2.63 persons.
- o In 1990, the median, or "average," value of an owner-occupied housing unit in New York State was \$131,600. The median contract rent (excluding any additional cost for utilities and fuels) was \$428 per month.
- o According to the 1990 census, there were 7,226,891 housing units in New York State. Nearly half (48%) of these housing units were owner-occupied and 44% were renter occupied. Eight percent of all units were vacant.
- o Over half a million New Yorkers were living in group quarters in 1990. The two most common group quarters settings were college dormitories and nursing homes.
- o Over 43,000 persons were counted as being homeless. The census count of the homeless includes only those individuals found in shelters or visible on the street during the night of March 20, 1990.

OVERVIEW OF THE CENSUS

Every 10 years the Census Bureau enumerates all of the people and housing units in the United States. The information gathered by the census provides a snapshot of the population, including its socioeconomic and housing characteristics. Census data are used in planning, distributing funds, and making programmatic decisions.

Census forms are mailed to most households in the U.S. for individuals to complete and mail back. Thus, the census is a do-it-yourself count. A core set of questions are asked of all households -- called the 100% data. Approximately 17% of all households receive an additional set of questions -- the sample data.

The Census Bureau goes to great lengths to assure the confidentiality of the reports that it receives. In no instance will information be released that could identify specific individuals.

CENSUS GEOGRAPHY

Tabulations are prepared for a variety of geographic units. Much of the 100% data will be available for areas as small as blocks. Sample data are not reliable for blocks, so tabulations from those data are presented for block groups, census tracts, and larger geographic units. The geographic units for which data are potentially available include:

United States

States, including Puerto Rico

Counties

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs). Legal subdivisions of counties, called towns or townships in many states.

Incorporated places (cities, villages, etc.)

American Indian reservations

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). One or more counties which include a large population nucleus and nearby communities that have a high degree of interaction.

Urbanized Areas (UAs). A central city and surrounding urban fringe that together have a population of 50,000 or more with a population density exceeding 1,000 people/square mile.

Urban/Rural. Urban includes all persons living in urbanized areas and places of more than 2,500, while rural includes all others.

Census Tracts. Small locally defined statistical areas in metropolitan areas, generally with a population of 4,000.

Block Numbering Areas (BNAs). Groups of blocks in areas without census tracts.

Block groups. Groupings of blocks within census tracts and BNAs.

Blocks

DATA CONTENT

The data items that were collected are presented in Table 1. The questions were similar to those asked in 1980, both because they continue to provide important information about the population and because it is desirable to be able to assess change over the decade.

Table 1
CENSUS CONTENT

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household Relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of Units in Structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure--owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social Characteristics:
Education -- enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship
Ancestry, Year of entry to U.S.
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability, work and transportation

Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water, method of
sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic Characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Poverty status in 1989
Year last worked

1990 CENSUS RELEASE SCHEDULE

Census data are released on a variety of media: printed reports, computer tapes, microfiche, on-line data systems, laser (compact) discs, and flexible diskettes for microcomputers. In general, 100% data are released before sample data and computer tapes are released several months before printed reports. Computer tapes are also released three to four weeks before laser discs (CD-ROMs) are released.

Most data products contain predefined sets of tables for fixed geographic areas. Only the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) tape differs from this format.

Tape Products

The first data released from the 1990 census were 100% population counts by age and race and Hispanic origin and housing counts, used in Congressional reapportionment and in local legislative redistricting. This tape file (P.L. 94-171) was released in February 1991.

The next data to be released were the 100% items (age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, household relationships, value of home or monthly rent paid, and number of rooms in unit). This tape, Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) will be released in four files, differing in terms of geographic coverage. To date, STF 1A, containing information for states and subsetting geographic units down to the block group level, and STF 1B, including data for blocks, have been released for New York State.

STF 2 contains 100% information on the same topics covered by STF 1, but the tabulations contain greater detail. In particular, all tabulations are shown for the total population and for specific racial and Hispanic origin portions of the population. STF 2 has also been released.

STF 3 will provide the first release of the sample, or long-form questionnaire, information (education, ancestry, language, disability, occupation, income and poverty, year moved into residence, number of bedrooms, etc.). STF 3 will also be released in a series of files covering different geographies. STF 3A will contain data for States and subsetting geographies down to the block group level. It is scheduled for release this March.

STF 4 will contain sample population and housing data in more detail than in STF 3, with tables for racial, Hispanic origin, and possibly selected ancestry population groups. STF 4A, scheduled for release in late 1992, will provide data for census tracts (or block numbering areas) in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and for counties and places in the remainder of the state. STF 4B, also due for release in late 1992, will provide data for the State, urban and rural areas, counties, and Minor Civil Divisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

The PUMS file, to be released in 1993, contains a sample of individuals with all of their demographic, economic, social, and housing characteristics. Individual records on the PUMS are identified by number; all names and addresses have been deleted. This tape is used primarily by researchers to answer detailed questions. The smallest unit of geography on the PUMS is the county group, or smaller area, containing at least 100,000 individuals.

Printed Reports

Three series of printed reports will be issued from the 1990 census. These series will be titled 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population, and 1990 Census of Housing. Drawn from the data on the census tapes, each of these series will have reports containing 100% data and reports containing sample data. Altogether, these three series will include 30 individual reports. In addition, 40 subject reports on specific population and housing topics will be prepared.

To date, one printed report has been released for New York State: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. This report contains some of the 100% data found on STF 1A for the state, counties, minor civil divisions, and places. It can be obtained through the Government Printing Office.

Access

The department will provide relevant information from the 1990 census to you, as it becomes available.

CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: 1980 AND 1990

*** NEW YORK STATE ***

				COMPARISON AREAS					
		COUNTY		NY STATE	NY CITY	ROS	ROS URBAN	RURAL	VERY RURAL
		1980	1990	% CHANGE	% CHANGE	% CHANGE	% CHANGE	% CHANGE	% CHANGE
TOTAL PERSONS		17,558,072	17,990,455	2.5	2.5	3.5	1.7	.6	4.4
SEX:	MALES	8,338,747	8,625,673	3.4	3.4	5.0	2.4	1.1	5.5
	FEMALES	9,219,325	9,364,782	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.1	.1	3.3
RACE:	WHITE	13,211,516	12,460,189	-5.7	-5.7	-14.6	-2.2	-4.3	2.3
	BLACK	2,298,672	2,569,126	11.8	11.8	9.0	19.5	16.7	49.2
	HISPANIC	1,660,901	2,214,026	33.3	33.3	26.8	69.2	67.2	82.9
	OTHER	386,983	747,114	93.1	93.1	97.7	82.7	90.3	54.4
AGE:	UNDER 1	238,031	216,075	-9.2	-9.2	-15.1	-4.9	-2.8	-9.3
	1 TO 2	447,733	541,479	20.9	20.9	21.8	20.4	23.0	14.6
	3 TO 5	662,025	743,139	12.3	12.3	10.9	13.1	11.7	16.4
	6 TO 9	959,795	933,077	-2.8	-2.8	.6	-4.8	-7.2	.6
	10 TO 13	1,106,837	919,928	-16.9	-16.9	-8.7	-21.5	-24.5	-14.2
	14 TO 17	1,274,424	905,851	-28.9	-28.9	-21.8	-32.9	-34.8	-28.4
	18 TO 21	1,253,675	1,118,755	-10.8	-10.8	-7.0	-12.9	-14.9	-8.7
	22 TO 29	2,316,869	1,290,819	-44.3	-44.3	-45.9	-43.1	-43.5	-41.9
	30 TO 44	3,412,284	4,298,256	26.0	26.0	26.4	25.6	23.2	31.9
	45 TO 59	2,885,516	2,725,777	-5.5	-5.5	-4.5	-6.2	-8.5	-.2
	60 TO 64	845,362	825,110	-2.4	-2.4	7.1	1.0	2.7	-3.3
	65 TO 74	1,293,032	1,348,279	4.3	4.3	-6.7	12.9	15.5	7.2
	75 TO 84	672,046	767,270	14.2	14.2	5.6	21.1	21.8	19.7
	85 & OLDER	190,443	248,173	30.3	30.3	36.0	26.6	28.9	21.8

THE COMPARISON COLUMN HEADINGS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

NY STATE -- NY CITY AND THE 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES
 NY CITY -- THE 5 COUNTIES/BOROUGHES OF NY CITY (BRONX, KINGS, NY CITY, QUEENS, & RICHMOND)
 ROS -- 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES OUTSIDE OF NY CITY
 ROS URBAN -- REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A TOTAL 1990 POPULATION EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 200,000
 RURAL -- REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A 1990 POPULATION BELOW 200,000
 VERY RURAL -- RURAL ROS COUNTIES IN WHICH AT LEAST 70% OF THE 1980 POPULATION RESIDED IN RURAL CENSUS TRACTS

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS: 1980 AND 1990

*** NEW YORK STATE ***

	COUNTY			COMPARISON AREAS					
	1980	1990	% CHANGE	NY STATE % CHANGE	NY CITY % CHANGE	ROS % CHANGE	ROS URBAN % CHANGE	RURAL % CHANGE	VERY RURAL % CHANGE
TOTAL FAMILIES	4,468,031	4,489,312	.5	.5	-2.0	2.1	.8	5.2	6.5
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	6,345,951	6,639,322	4.6	4.6	1.0	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE:									
MARRIED-COUPLE HH									
WITH CHILDREN	1,731,768	1,563,272	-9.7	-9.7	-8.6	-10.3	-12.0	-6.2	-5.4
NO CHILDREN	1,764,848	1,752,573	-.7	-.7	-12.2	6.4	5.5	8.8	10.0
MALE-HEADED HH									
WITH CHILDREN	56,405	108,382	92.1	92.1	109.5	78.7	72.7	88.8	93.0
NO CHILDREN	115,225	145,819	26.6	26.6	26.8	26.3	30.4	15.9	15.6
FEMALE-HEADED HH									
WITH CHILDREN	473,089	561,613	18.7	18.7	14.7	24.5	19.5	38.0	43.1
NO CHILDREN	115,225	357,653	9.5	9.5	5.3	14.5	17.2	6.4	8.8
NON-FAMILY HH	1,877,920	2,150,010	14.5	14.5	6.2	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.3

THE COMPARISON COLUMN HEADINGS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

NY STATE -- NY CITY AND THE 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES
 NY CITY -- THE 5 COUNTIES/BOROUGHES OF NY CITY (BRONX, KINGS, NY CITY, QUEENS, & RICHMOND)
 ROS -- 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES OUTSIDE OF NY CITY
 ROS URBAN -- REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A TOTAL 1990 POPULATION EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 200,000
 RURAL -- REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A 1990 POPULATION BELOW 200,000
 VERY RURAL -- RURAL ROS COUNTIES IN WHICH AT LEAST 70% OF THE 1980 POPULATION RESIDED IN RURAL CENSUS TRACTS

ALL (518) 474-6005
BG/BLOCK

P1/4 PERSONS BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE				P5/11/12 PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX				H23/4/B/C VALUE OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS				H1/3/5 TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			
				TOTAL											
TOTAL				17990455	UNDER 1	216075	MALE	110680	FEMALE	105395	LESS THAN \$15,000	15321	OWNER OCCUPIED	366443	
URBANIZED AREA				0	1 AND 2	541479		277774		263705	\$15,000 TO 19,999	12636	RENTER OCCUPIED	317488	
OTHER URBAN				0	3 AND 4	498210		243916		19862	\$20,000 TO 24,999	19862			
RURAL				0	5	244929		125160		119769	\$25,000 TO 29,999	25462	VACANT:		
NOT SPECIFIED				17990455	6	236934		120367		114547	\$30,000 TO 34,999	34891	FOR RENT	16373	
P2 FAMILIES				4498312	7 TO 9	698143		357539		306046	\$35,000 TO 39,999	30651	FOR SALE ONLY	6818	
P3 HOUSEHOLDS				6639322	10 TO 14	1140177		582620		557557	\$40,000 TO 44,999	48628	RENTED OR SOLD,		
					15 TO 17	685602		351103		336499	\$45,000 TO 49,999	48166	NOT OCCUPIED	4496	
					18 AND 19	546525		275658		268867	\$50,000 TO 59,999	113789	OCCASIONAL USE	21262	
P7 RACE					20	294541		149510		145031	\$60,000 TO 74,999	222783	FOR MIGRANT WORKERS	81	
WHITE				13385255	21	279689		140761		136928	\$75,000 TO 99,999	337805	OTHER VACANT	9726	
BLACK				2859055	22 TO 24	834669		415458		419211	\$100,000 TO 124,999	219708			
AMER. INDIAN				60855	25 TO 29	1564617		774559		790058	\$125,000 TO 149,999	211921			
ESKIMO				756	30 TO 34	1573571		775543		798026	\$150,000 TO 174,999	232183			
ALEUT				1042	35 TO 39	1426461		698556		727905	\$175,000 TO 199,999	206809			
CHINESE				284144	40 TO 44	1296224		625529		672695	\$200,000 TO 249,999	247833			
FILIPINO				62259	45 TO 49	1042317		496475		545842	\$250,000 TO 299,999	133164			
JAPANESE				35281	50 TO 54	871603		413813		457790	\$300,000 TO 399,999	111905			
ASIAN INDIAN				140985	55 TO 59	811857		325319		429538	\$400,000 TO 499,999	43911			
KOREAN				95648	60 AND 61	335402		155359		180043	\$500,000 OR MORE	61978			
VIETNAMESE				15555	62 TO 64	489708		224151		263557		\$76,200			
CAMBODIAN				3646	65 TO 69	755342		331502		423840		\$131,600			
HMONG				165	70 TO 74	592937		244199		348738		\$200,400			
LAOTIAN				3253	75 TO 79	461880		174121		287759					
THAI				6230	80 TO 84	305390		101650		205740					
OTHER ASIAN				42137	85+	248173		66953		181220					
HAWAIIAN				1496											
SAMOAN				586	TOTAL	17990455		8625673		9366782					
TONGAN				30											
OTHER POLYNESIAN				62	P16 HOUSEHOLD TYPE										
GUAMANIAN				1803											
OTHER MICRONESIAN				72											
MELANESIAN				65	FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS										
OTHER PACIFIC ISL				343	MARRIED COUPLE	1752573		1563272							
OTHER RACE				989734	MALE HOUSEHOLDER,										
					NO WIFE PRESENT	145819		108382							
P9 HISPANIC ORIGIN					FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,										
					NO HUSBAND PRESENT	357653		561613							
MEXICAN				93244											
PUERTO RICAN				1086601	NON FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS										
CUBAN				74345	MALE HOUSEHOLDER	906943									
OTHER HISPANIC				959836	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1243067									
P8/10 HISPANIC ORIGIN BY RACE															
NONHISPANIC					HISPANIC										
WHITE				12460189		925066									
BLACK				2569126		289929									
NATIVE AMERICAN				50540		12111									
ASIAN/PAC ISL				666843		26917									
OTHER RACE				29731		960003									
					ALL OCCUPIED UNITS	2.63									
					OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	2.86									
					RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	2.38									
TOTAL				15776429	2214026										