

NYC CHILDREN & FAMILIES 2019

STATISTICS FROM THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU'S 2019 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

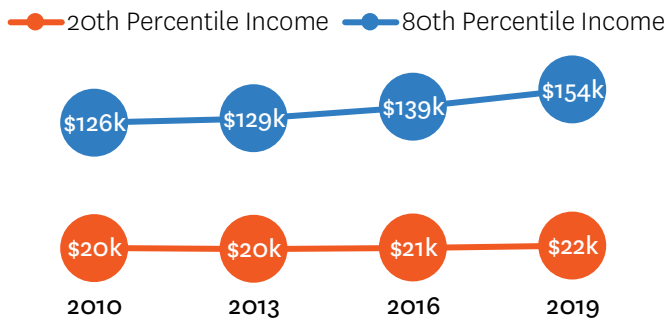


Every September, the Census Bureau releases annual data from the American Community Survey, a survey of millions of households across the country. This year CCC analyzes the 2019 figures to show how rising **economic inequality created a number of vulnerable conditions for children in low-income households** – risks which COVID-19 has exposed.

Median incomes grew in 2019 – but income growth for the bottom quintile households remains slower than the growth observed among the richest households. Comparing incomes in 2010 and 2019 (adjusted for inflation), the increase at the bottom was less than half the rate of income growth at the top.

NYC Household Income	2010	2019	Change '10 - '19
Median (50 th Percentile)	\$57,277	\$69,407	+ 21%
20 th Percentile	\$20,407	\$22,389	+ 10%
80 th Percentile	\$126,110	\$153,841	+ 22%

Income inequality is on the rise in NYC

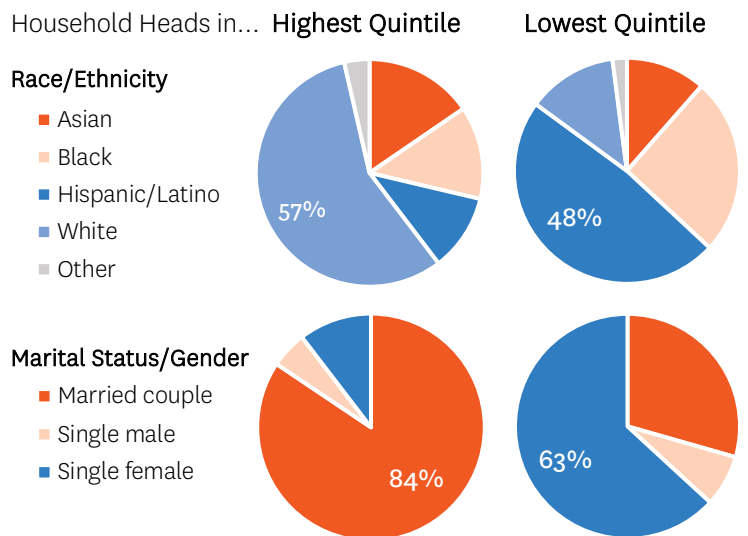


Since 2010, income gains have not been distributed evenly in NYC. Households earning at the 20th percentile have experienced only modest increases in annual income, up to \$22,000 in 2019, while the 80th percentile earners have seen much greater proportional income growth, taking in \$154,000 last year. The consequences of rising inequality hit families of color and single mothers hardest, exacerbating deep vulnerabilities for children from low-income households.

Visit data.cccnewyork.org to explore data on income inequality and hundreds of other indicators on the well-being of NYC families.

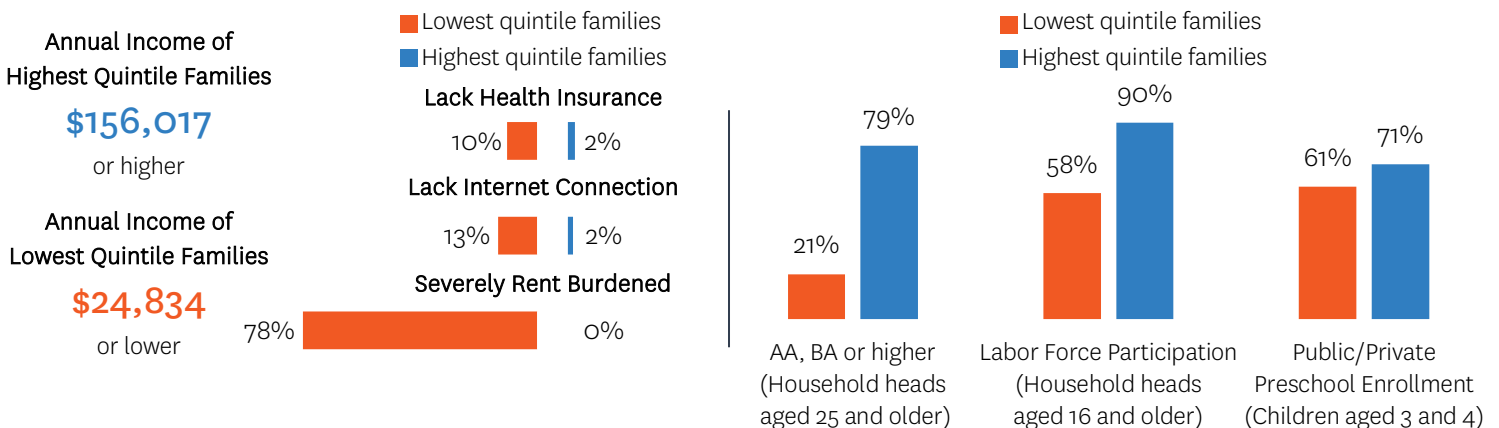
Families with children in the lowest income quintile look very different than those at the top

As the gap between New York's rich and poor widens, the racialized and gendered nature of economic inequality is made even more apparent. Among families with children in the lowest quintile, almost three-quarters of households are Black or Hispanic/Latino and two-thirds are headed by a single woman.



Extreme inequality results in vast gaps in resources and outcomes

Differences between families at the top and bottom of the economic ladder reveal how extreme inequality produces economic, health, housing, education, and digital inequities – posing immense challenges to the well-being of children in low-income households.



Note: Income estimates are adjusted in 2019 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U-RS. Descriptive statistics use data from the American Community Survey's Public Use Microdata Sample, 2018 1-year estimates (3-year averages were used to estimate the share of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school). All estimates reported are within a maximum of 3 percentage points margin of error at the 90% confidence level.

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Indicator	NYC	Change from 2018 ¹	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Population data							
Total Population	8,336,817	-0.7%	1,418,207	2,559,903	1,628,706	2,253,858	476,143
Children under 18 years	1,715,077	-1.4%	348,063	580,130	231,871	451,327	103,686
<i>% of total population</i>	20.6%	-0.1	24.5%	22.7%	14.2%	20.0%	21.8%
Teens 15-17 years	265,704	-0.6%	56,080	86,178	33,631	71,240	18,575
<i>% of child population</i>	15.5%	+0.1	16.1%	14.9%	14.5%	15.8%	17.9%
Children 5-14 years	928,118	-0.9%	191,936	311,165	122,109	243,229	59,679
<i>% of child population</i>	54.1%	+0.2	55.1%	53.6%	52.7%	53.9%	57.6%
Children under 5 years	521,255	-2.6%	100,047	182,787	76,131	136,858	25,432
<i>% of child population</i>	30.4%	-0.4	28.7%	31.5%	32.8%	30.3%	24.5%
Characteristics of Children							
By Gender							
% Male	51.1%	+0.2	51.1%	51.2%	50.5%	51.3%	51.4%
% Female	48.9%	-0.2	48.9%	48.8%	49.5%	48.7%	48.6%
By Race/ethnicity							
% Asian	12.1%	+0.3	3.3%	10.3%	8.3%	23.6%	10.2%
% Black	26.1%	+0.7	38.5%	30.3%	17.9%	18.6%	12.0%
% Latino	35.1%	-0.4	61.7%	21.2%	34.7%	34.9%	25.4%
% White, non-Hispanic	26.4%	-0.5	5.5%	36.5%	35.7%	19.1%	50.7%
% Foreign Born	7.5%	0.0	9.0%	6.0%	5.8%	10.0%	3.5%
% in Married Couple Families	55.0%	-0.8	32.1%	58.8%	59.7%	62.4%	67.8%
% in Male-Householder Families	5.3%	+0.3	7.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	3.3%
% in Female-Householder Families	24.3%	+0.6	41.3%	22.5%	24.6%	15.2%	17.0%
% in Grandparent Headed Households	9.5%	+0.1	12.5%	8.6%	8.1%	9.4%	7.9%
% Covered by Health Insurance	98.0%	+0.5	97.7%	98.5%	98.0%	97.5%	98.1%
% Covered by Medicaid	51.8%	-0.6	68.6%	57.5%	31.5%	46.6%	31.9%
Economic & Housing Conditions							
Total Poverty Rate	16.0%	-1.2	26.4%	17.7%	14.0%	10.8%	8.3%
Child Poverty Rate	22.2%	-1.6	37.1%	24.5%	15.8%	13.4%	12.5%
Share of Households with Children Receiving SNAP	24.2%	-1.9	41.7%	26.3%	16.1%	15.9%	11.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	-0.5	9.1%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.9%	+0.4	59.2%	63.8%	68.2%	64.2%	61.5%
Median Household Income	\$69,407	+6.9%	\$41,432	\$66,937	\$93,651	\$73,696	\$89,821
– Families with Children	\$69,028	+4.6%	\$41,129	\$66,936	\$140,841	\$75,501	\$104,641
Median Contract Rent	\$1,385	+1.7%	\$1,122	\$1,389	\$1,679	\$1,558	\$1,170
Median Rent Burden	30.1	-1.3	35.2	30.2	26.1	30.3	29.5
Share of Households with Severe Rent Burden (>50%)	24.8%	-1.8	31.6%	25.0%	20.0%	25.1%	20.9%
Homeownership Rate	31.9%	-0.9	18.9%	29.8%	23.3%	44.1%	65.7%
Overcrowded Rental Housing	10.5%	-0.1	13.2%	11.8%	5.8%	12.7%	8.1%

Sources & Notes: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2018 and 2019. Year-to-year comparisons of dollar amounts use constant 2019 dollars, using the Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS). The race/ethnicity categories of black and Asian are not disaggregated by Latino ethnicity, so double counting may occur.

¹ Changes for data presented as raw numbers are percentage increases or decreases; changes for data presented as percentages are percentage point increases or decreases.