Queens Public Library 2013 – 2023 ACS Analysis

Michael Morello, Delroy Nichols, Angela Furino, Donna Parker, Ruth Maurer, Henry Alonso, Manny Khera

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Introduction

This project provides a comparative analysis of demographic and socioeconomic changes in Queens from 2013 to 2023 using American Community Survey (ACS) data. In partnership with Queens Public Library, the ACS Team analyzed neighborhood-level trends and developed interactive Power BI dashboards to support data-driven planning. The findings offer actionable insights to guide the library's response to the borough's evolving community needs.

Project Background

This research was conducted as part of SOC 381W / DATA 790, an advanced data analytics course at Queens College that partners with organizations in the local community to address real-world challenges through applied data analysis and social research. In collaboration with the Queens Public Library (QPL), students engaged in hands-on work using administrative and public data to produce actionable insights aimed at enhancing library services and outreach.

The primary objective of the project was to conduct a ten-year comparative analysis of Queens using 2013 and 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) data. This analysis focused on understanding changes in demographic, housing, and economic conditions across neighborhoods served by the QPL system. At the request of QPL, students also developed interactive Power BI dashboards to visualize these trends and support data-driven decision-making within the library. Tasks throughout the semester included cleaning and integrating large datasets, performing spatial and statistical analyses, and communicating findings through written reports and dynamic visualizations. Guided by QPL's mission to foster learning, inclusion, and community enrichment, this research contributes directly to the library's strategic planning and operational efforts in an increasingly diverse and dynamic borough.

The research was conducted by a group of students known as the **ACS Team**, whose work focused on analyzing ACS data to track demographic, housing, and economic changes in Queens over a ten-year period. The team brought together individuals with diverse academic and professional backgrounds, including sociology, urban studies, and computer science. This interdisciplinary makeup allowed the team to approach the project from multiple perspectives, integrating technical data analysis with a strong understanding of social context.

Team members contributed a range of skills essential to the success of the project. These included advanced proficiency in data cleaning and transformation, geospatial analysis, statistical modeling, and data visualization using tools such as R, Python, Excel, and Power BI. In addition to technical expertise, members also brought strengths in research writing and strategic thinking. This blend of talents enabled the ACS Team to deliver high-quality, actionable insights tailored to the operational and planning needs of the Queens Public Library.

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Library Background / History

Nicknamed “The World’s Borough,” Queens is New York City’s most diverse borough and is considered one of the world's most ethnically diverse urban areas. Long recognized as a destination for immigrants—drawn in part by open land reminiscent of their home countries—Queens has played a significant role in supporting people from various cultural and socio-economic backgrounds.

As the borough developed, resources that supported social mobility emerged, including libraries. Several neighborhood libraries established in the 1890s became vital centers for accessing information, learning new languages, and building community support. These efforts culminated in the incorporation of the Queens Public Library in 1907.

Since then, the library has operated as a network of branches across the borough, governed by a board of trustees and executive leadership. Its mission emphasizes learning, cultural enrichment, and inclusion. The organization is divided into departments overseeing various functions such as technology infrastructure, circulation, and budget allocation. Funding comes from both government sources and private contributions, allowing the Queens Public Library to sustain its expansive operations and services.

The Queens Public Library offers a wide range of services, including book lending, digital resources, educational workshops, and community programs tailored to the needs of its patrons. A leader in library technology since 1978—when it implemented its first computerized circulation system—the library has continued to evolve with technological advances. In March 1996, it launched its own website, providing online access to essential features such as the library catalog, research databases, and international resources. By 2006, wireless internet access was made available across branches, further expanding digital access for the community.

The library has demonstrated a strong commitment to the global exchange of information and technology, reinforcing its dedication to diversity and cross-cultural collaboration. It has established international partnerships with libraries in Paris, France, Bernal, Argentina, and has been named a Sister Library to both the August Cesarec Library in Zagreb, Croatia, and the Mayakovsky Central City Public Library in St. Petersburg, Russia.

As a cornerstone of public service in Queens, the library continues to serve a rapidly evolving and diverse population. However, to remain relevant and impactful, it must continuously adapt to shifting demographics, economic conditions, and community needs in ways that are both accurate and actionable. This research will offer a comprehensive narrative of Queens’ transformation, delivering key insights to guide the development of future programs and equip the Queens Public Library with the knowledge necessary to fulfill its mission of fostering lifelong learning.

Today, the Queens Public Library system operates through 63 strategically located branches across the borough. Each branch serves as a vital hub, offering not just books and

digital access, but also acting as a center for education, community connection, and cultural exchange. These branches are embedded in the diverse neighborhoods they serve, continually evolving to meet the unique needs of their patrons. As Queens continues to grow and change, the library system remains committed to adapting alongside it—ensuring that its services remain inclusive, relevant, and impactful for all residents.

Data Collection Methods

The primary data sources for this project were the 2013 and 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, published by the U.S. Census Bureau. These datasets provide detailed demographic, housing, and economic information at the census tract level, allowing for a granular analysis of neighborhood-level change across Queens.

The 2023 ACS dataset was provided directly by the Queens Public Library, pre-processed to align with the library's service areas. In contrast, the 2013 ACS dataset was constructed by the research team using raw data downloaded from the Missouri Census Data Center (MCDC), a platform that offers access to historical census and ACS data. The team selected, cleaned, and standardized the 2013 data to ensure consistency in variables, formats, and geographic identifiers (GEOIDs) for comparative analysis.

To integrate both datasets with the library system, the team used a GIS-based shapefile representing Queens Public Library service areas. ACS data was joined to each branch's service area using GEOIDs, enabling comparative demographic profiles over time. Data preparation included restructuring variables, managing missing values, and transforming data types. Tools such as R, Python, and Excel were used extensively to clean, merge, and validate the datasets. This structured and collaborative approach ensured that the data was accurate, consistent, and ready for both analysis and visualization.

Project Limitations

While this project provided valuable insights into demographic and socioeconomic change across Queens, several limitations should be acknowledged. First, although the 2023 ACS dataset was provided directly by the Queens Public Library and already mapped to branch service areas, the 2013 dataset had to be manually constructed and matched. Despite efforts to ensure consistency, minor discrepancies in variable definitions, formatting, and geographic boundaries between the two time points may have introduced some measurement errors.

Second, the analysis relied heavily on census tract-level data as a proxy for library service areas. While this method allowed for a tractable and geographically detailed analysis, library service areas do not always align perfectly with census tracts. As a result, some estimates may not fully capture the nuanced population dynamics of each branch's actual service population.

Additionally, although Power BI was a valuable tool for creating interactive dashboards, it posed certain limitations in handling large datasets and geospatial mapping. The platform struggled with performance issues when rendering complex shapefiles and high-resolution maps, which occasionally limiting the level of geographic detail that could be presented. In some cases, simplifying the shapefiles or filtering the data was necessary to maintain usability and responsiveness. These technical constraints restricted the ability to create fully dynamic and highly granular geographic visualizations within the dashboard environment.

Findings

Growth of the 65 and Older Population in Queens (2013–2023)

Over the past decade, Queens has experienced a noticeable demographic shift toward an aging population. From 2013 to 2023, the borough's population of residents aged 65 and older increased by over 35%, the largest percentage growth among any age group. This is particularly striking given that Queens' overall population declined by approximately 2% during the same period. The expansion of the senior population suggests that Queens is increasingly becoming a borough where older adults are choosing to remain or relocate as they age.

Several neighborhoods experienced exceptionally high growth rates in their senior populations. Notably, Queensboro Hill, Rego Park, and Douglaston saw increases of over 200% in the 65+ age group. These areas are characterized by quieter environments and residential stability, which may appeal to older adults seeking a comfortable and accessible living situation.

While the 65 and older group spans a broad range of life stages—from recently retired individuals to those well into their senior years—the overall trend points clearly to Queens evolving into a more senior-friendly borough. The growth of the senior demographic is important to note as it has important implications for community planning, service delivery, and resource allocation, particularly in the areas of healthcare, accessibility, and community programming.

Public services, including the Queens Public Library system, must be prepared to meet the needs of a growing population of older residents, ensuring that programs, services, and facilities are accessible and relevant to this expanding group.

Increasing Affluence in Queens

In addition to demographic shifts, Queens has experienced significant economic changes between 2013 and 2023. Median household incomes across the borough rose considerably, increasing from $34,812–$96,717 in 2013 to $47,034–$148,766 in 2023. This overall rise in income levels reflects both borough-wide economic growth and shifts in neighborhood-level affluence.

The number of households earning $100,000 or more grew dramatically, with a 71.58% increase over the ten years. Traditional high-income areas in Northeast Queens, such as Bellerose, Glen Oaks, North Hills, and Douglaston, maintained their status; significant income growth was also observed in parts of Western Queens, particularly around Court Square and Long Island City. For example, the Court Square service area experienced a 71.8% increase in households earning $50,000 or more, and Long Island City saw an even larger 86.8% increase.

However, the economic gains were not distributed evenly. While many neighborhoods saw increased affluence, other areas, especially in Southeast Queens, remained relatively stagnant in income growth. This uneven distribution suggests that while Queens is becoming

richer overall, neighborhood disparities are becoming more pronounced. Such shifts signal the need for targeted economic support in areas that are not experiencing the same level of growth while also addressing the challenges that come with gentrification and rising living costs in rapidly developing areas.

Rise of the Hispanic/Latino Population

Queens' total population saw a slight decrease of about 5% between 2013 and 2023, yet the Hispanic and Latino population continued to grow steadily, reinforcing its position as one of the borough's largest and most influential demographic groups. In 2013, the Hispanic population in Queens was estimated at 624,182, and by 2023, it had risen to approximately 650,021. This growth occurred despite the overall decline in borough population, underscoring the resilience and continued expansion of Hispanic communities within Queens.

The growth pattern of the Hispanic population was not concentrated solely in historically Latino neighborhoods. Instead, the data suggest a more dispersed growth pattern, with branches that initially had smaller Hispanic populations in 2013 seeing the most significant relative increases by 2023. This trend points to a broader spread of Hispanic and Latino communities throughout Queens, indicating greater integration into a wider range of neighborhoods.

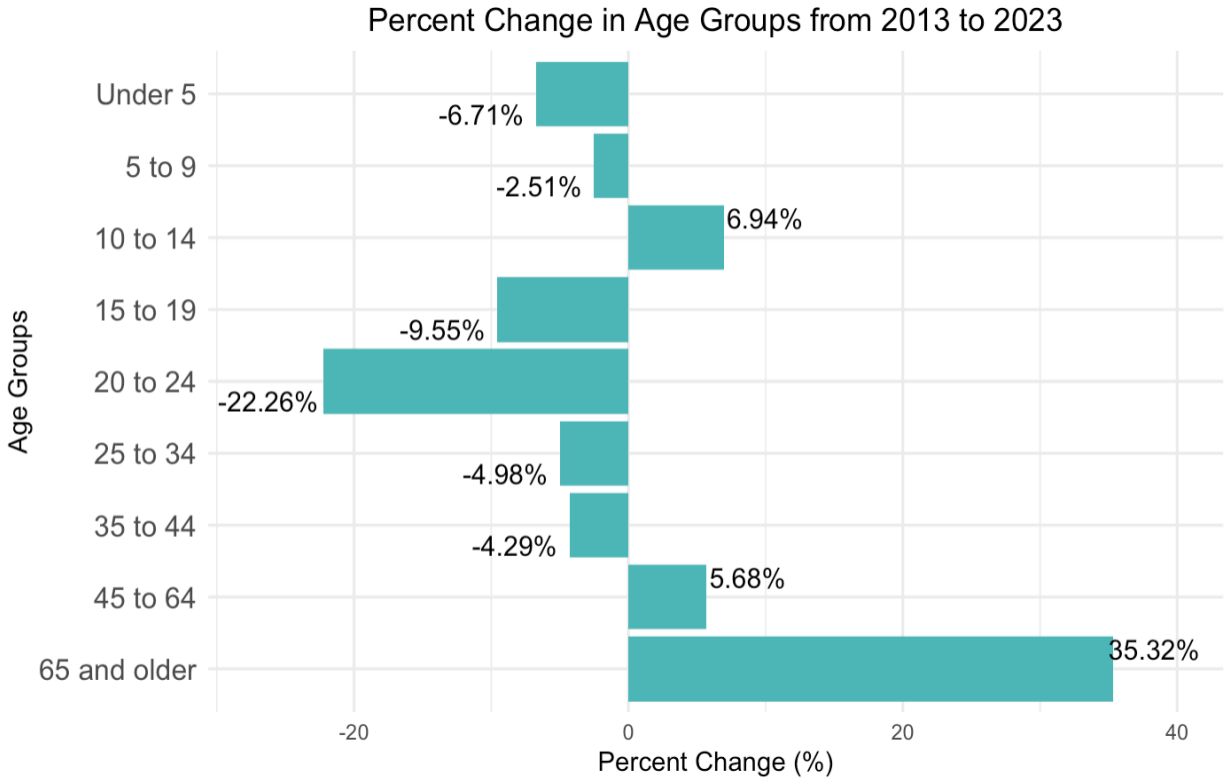
Even with some fluctuations, the Hispanic/Latino share of the borough's population remained steady at around 28%. This demographic stability, combined with modest growth in absolute numbers, highlights the enduring cultural and social influence of the Hispanic community in Queens. For institutions like QPL, this emphasizes the ongoing need for Spanish-language materials, bilingual programming, and culturally relevant services to effectively serve a large and vibrant segment of the borough's residents.

Full Analysis

Age

In 2013, the estimated population of Queens was about 2.3 million. Ten years later, in 2023, the estimated population of Queens was about 2.252 million. Within this period, the population of the borough decreased by about 2%. This shift may reflect changes in the age composition of the borough's residents.

Age distribution has drastically changed across neighborhoods in Queens. There was a general decline across most age groups in all branches from 2013 to 2023. The only age groups that saw an increase were ages 10 to 14, 45 to 64, and 65 and older.



The 65 and older age group saw a 35% increase, which was the largest increase out of all age groups. This age group experienced the most significant growth indicating that Queens is experiencing a clear demographic shift toward an older population.

While the 65 and older age group shows the most significant growth, rising by over 35% between 2013 and 2023, it's important to note that this group spans a much broader age range than the others. The 65+ category encompass several decades of life. This broader span skews the data by capturing a larger and more diverse segment of the population, which may exaggerate the appearance of growth when compared directly to other age groups.

Below is a table showing the exact percent change over the ten-year period for all age categories.

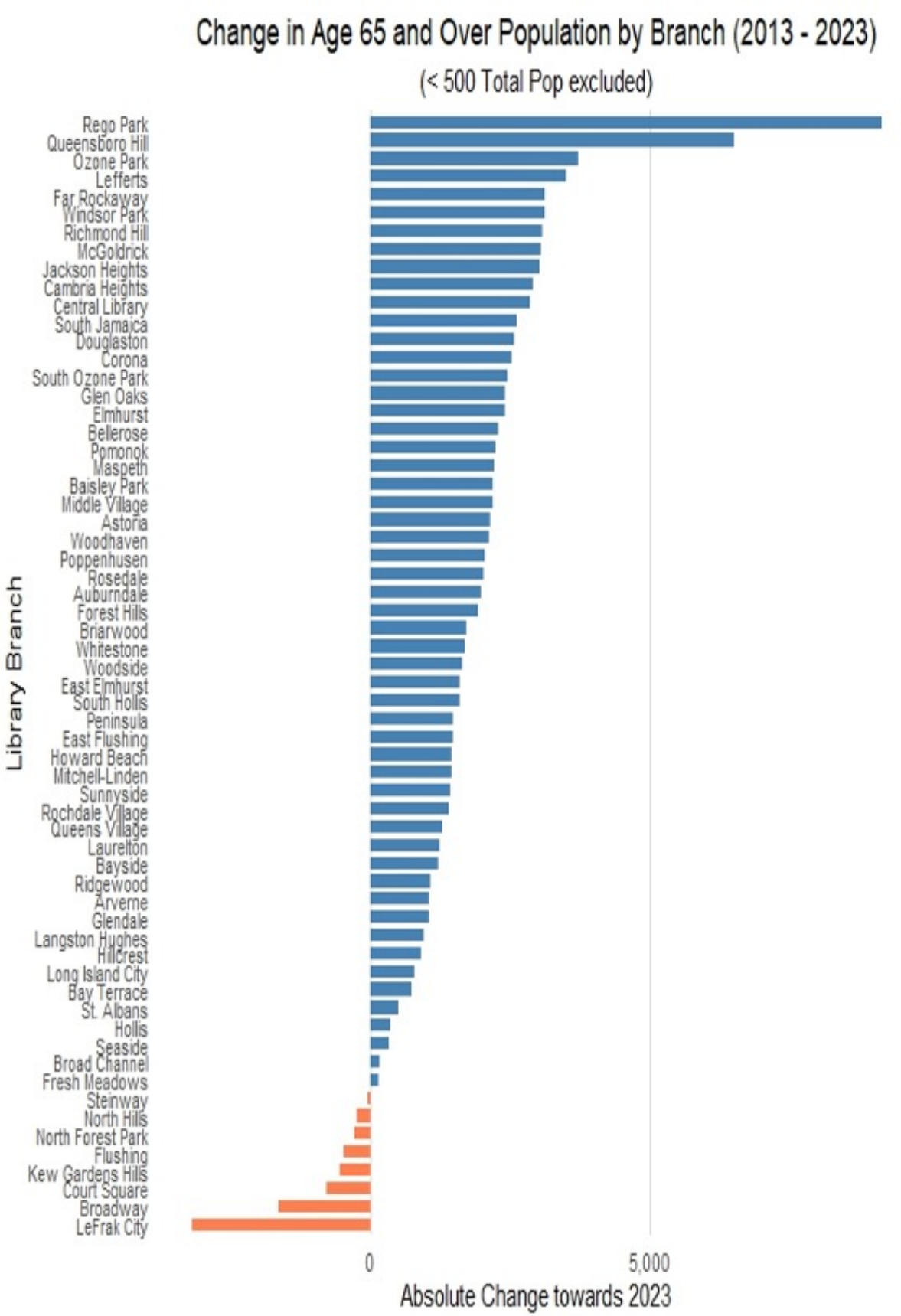
Age Group Percentage Change in Queens (2013-2023)

Age Group	Percent Change
Under 5	-6.71%
5-9	-2.51%
10-14	6.94%
15-19	-9.55%
20-24	-22.26%
25-34	-4.98%
35-44	-4.29%
45-64	5.68%
65 and older	35.32%

The age group with the most significant decline was the 20 to 24 age group (-22.26%). This decline could be due to students being more interested in relocating to college and pursuing

work opportunities. Additionally, the significant rise in the cost of living may make Queens too expensive for this age group, prompting them to move to more affordable neighborhoods.

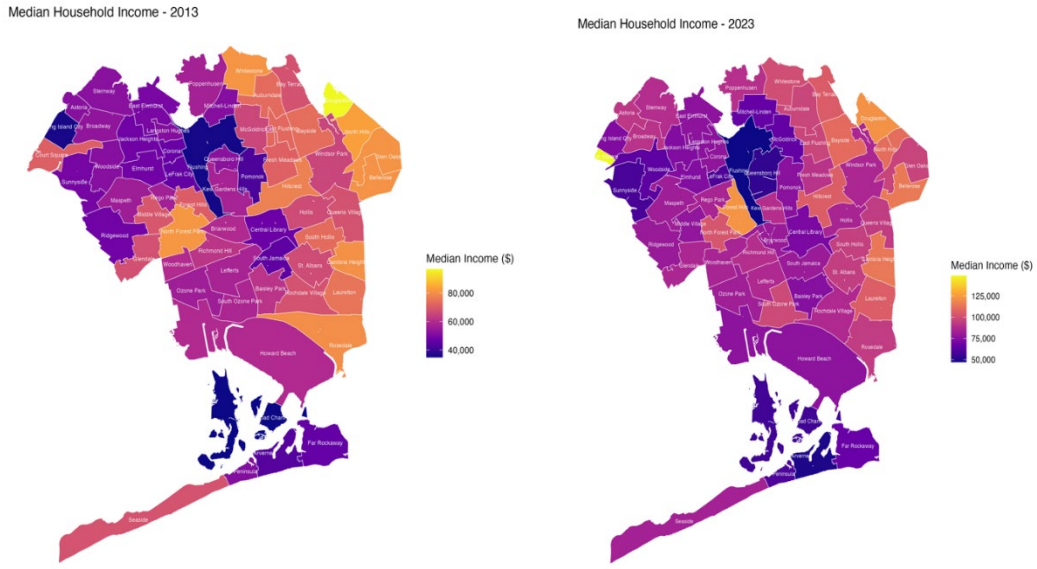
Of all the branches, Queensboro Hill, Rego Park, and Douglaston saw the largest increase in growth for the 65 and older age group between 2013 and 2023 with each increasing over 200%. These neighborhoods are appealing to the older population and have quieter environments that allow them to thrive.


Change in Age 65 and Over Population by Branch (2013 - 2023)
(< 500 Total Pop excluded)
Library Branch
Rego Park
Queensboro Hill
Ozone Park
Lefferts
Far Rockaway
Windsor Park
Richmond Hill
McGoldrick
Jackson Heights
Cambria Heights
Central Library
South Jamaica
Douglaston
Corona
South Ozone Park
Glen Oaks
Elmhurst
Bellerose
Pomonok
Maspeth
Baisley Park
Middle Village
Astoria
Woodhaven
Poppenhusen
Rosedale
Auburndale
Forest Hills
Briarwood
Whitestone
Woodside
East Elmhurst
South Hollis
Peninsula
East Flushing
Howard Beach
Mitchell-Linden
Sunnyside
Rochdale Village
Queens Village
Laurelton
Bayside
Ridgewood
Arverne
Glendale
Langston Hughes
Hillcrest
Long Island City
Bay Terrace
St. Albans
Hollis
Seaside
Broad Channel
Fresh Meadows
Steinway
North Hills
North Forest Park
Flushing
Kew Gardens Hills
Court Square
Broadway
LeFrak City
0
5,000
Absolute Change towards 2023

Across all neighborhoods, Rego Park has seen the most drastic changes across all age categories. Between 2013 and 2023, every age group in Rego Park experienced growth, with no decline in any category; highlighting it as one of Queens's most rapidly and broadly evolving neighborhoods. This indicates a mixture of children, families, young professionals, and the elderly within this neighborhood/branch. Among all age groups in Rego Park, the 15 to 19 age group saw the largest increase.

LeFrak City happened to see the most drastic declines across all age categories from 2013 to 2023. Economic shifts, such as rent increases in this neighborhood has made it much more difficult for families to afford homes and or rent in Lefrak City. Because of this, people are moving out and raising their families elsewhere.

Income



The above maps show the shifts in median income in Queens between 2013 (Left) and 2023 (Right). The heat index scale measures the range of incomes.

Analyzing shifts in median household income between 2013 and 2023 is key to understanding the spatial dynamics of economic change in Queens. The choropleth maps show median household income, aggregated by library service area.

Shown in the map above, on the left is 2013. In 2013, incomes ranged from $34,812 to $96,717. Northeast Queens—neighborhoods like Bellerose, Glen Oaks, North Hills, and Douglaston—had the highest concentrations, while Flushing, Long Island City, and Broad Channel had the lowest, especially in Western Queens (shown in purple).

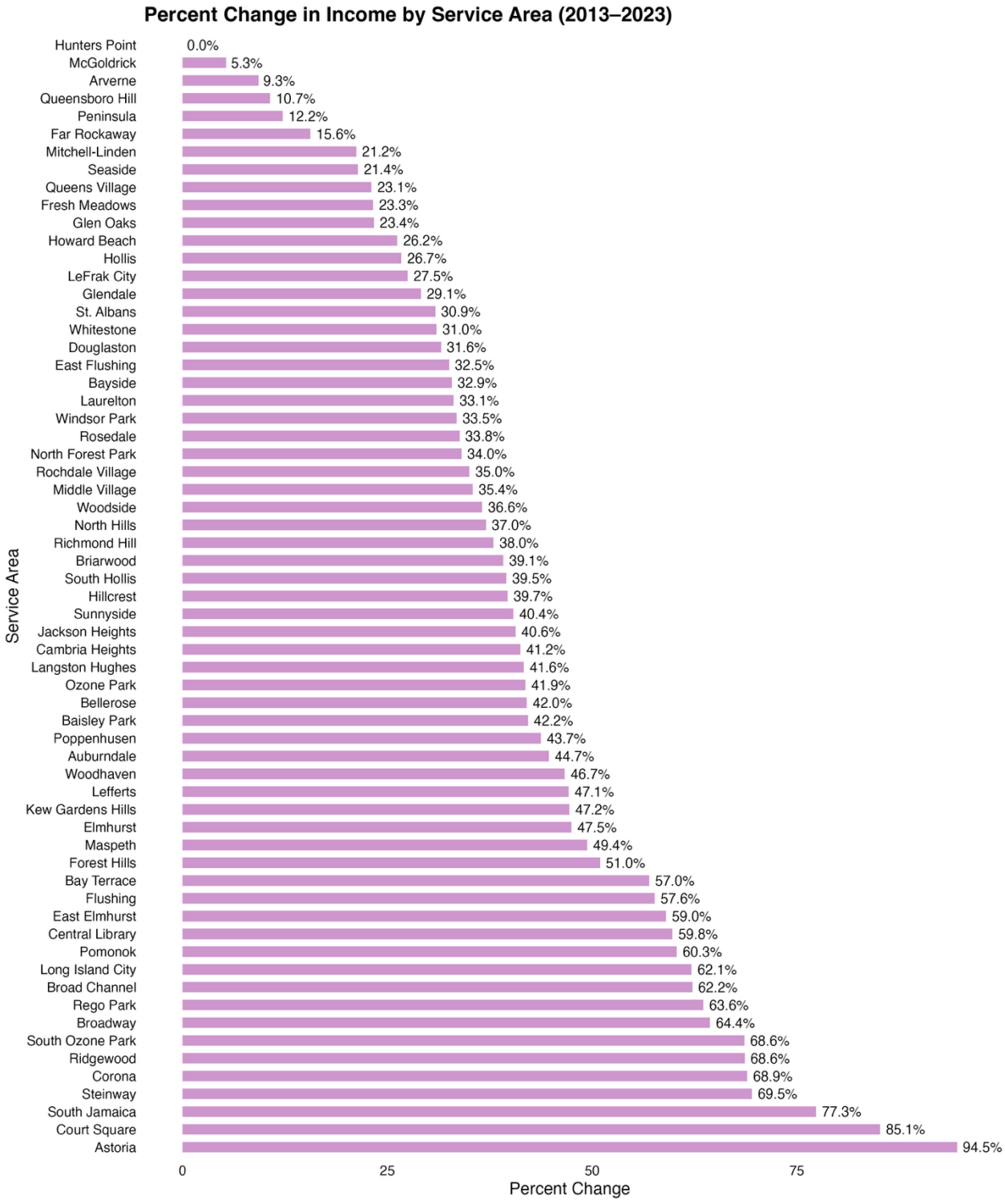
By 2023, shown in the map on the right, the range widened to $47,034–$148,766. Though the maximum income rose, many areas in Northeast Queens experienced declines. More neighborhoods shifted into the low-to-middle income range, including those that were once the most affluent. Meanwhile, some areas in Western Queens saw notable gains. These spatial variations show the limits of borough-wide averages and the importance of a more localized, service-area-level analysis.

Comparing the two maps reveals income stagnation or decline in some areas, pointing to growing economic disparities. Southeast Queens, for example, saw little change or worsening income levels, while other regions grew wealthier. These uneven trends highlight the need for tailored economic policies that reflect neighborhood-level realities.

The bar chart shown on the next page gives a detailed perspective of income percent change, highlighting the extent to which economic stratification exists between service areas in Queens. A notable trend that occurs is that areas that had higher income in 2013 had the lowest rate of percent change, while areas that had substantially lower income (West and Central Queens) exhibited the highest rates of percent change. To develop this further:

- Astoria, Ridgewood, and Corona located in Western Queens all had percentage increases exceeding 68%. This significant growth is possibly driven by effects of rising gentrification and changes in population demographics.
- Maspeth, East Elmhurst and Central Library were not the absolute lowest income service areas in 2013, exhibiting growth rates ranging from 49% to 59%.

The consistent pattern of proportional income growth in areas that start with low median income indicates a potentially significant economic uplift in these communities over the decade. While Northeast Queens saw slower growth, these findings suggest a potential narrowing of the income gap across the borough.



Variable: INCOME_100K_AND_UP

Mean in 2013: 285.66
Mean in 2023: 490.14
Absolute Change: 204.48
Percent Change: 71.58 %

Variable: INCOME_50K_TO_99999
Mean in 2013: 363.65
Mean in 2023: 311.62
Absolute Change: -52.02
Percent Change: -14.31 %

Variable: INCOME_25K_TO_49999
Mean in 2013: 260.27
Mean in 2023: 176.18
Absolute Change: -84.08
Percent Change: -32.31 %

Variable: INCOME_LESS_THAN_24999
Mean in 2013: 254.3
Mean in 2023: 164.44
Absolute Change: -89.86
Percent Change: -35.34 %

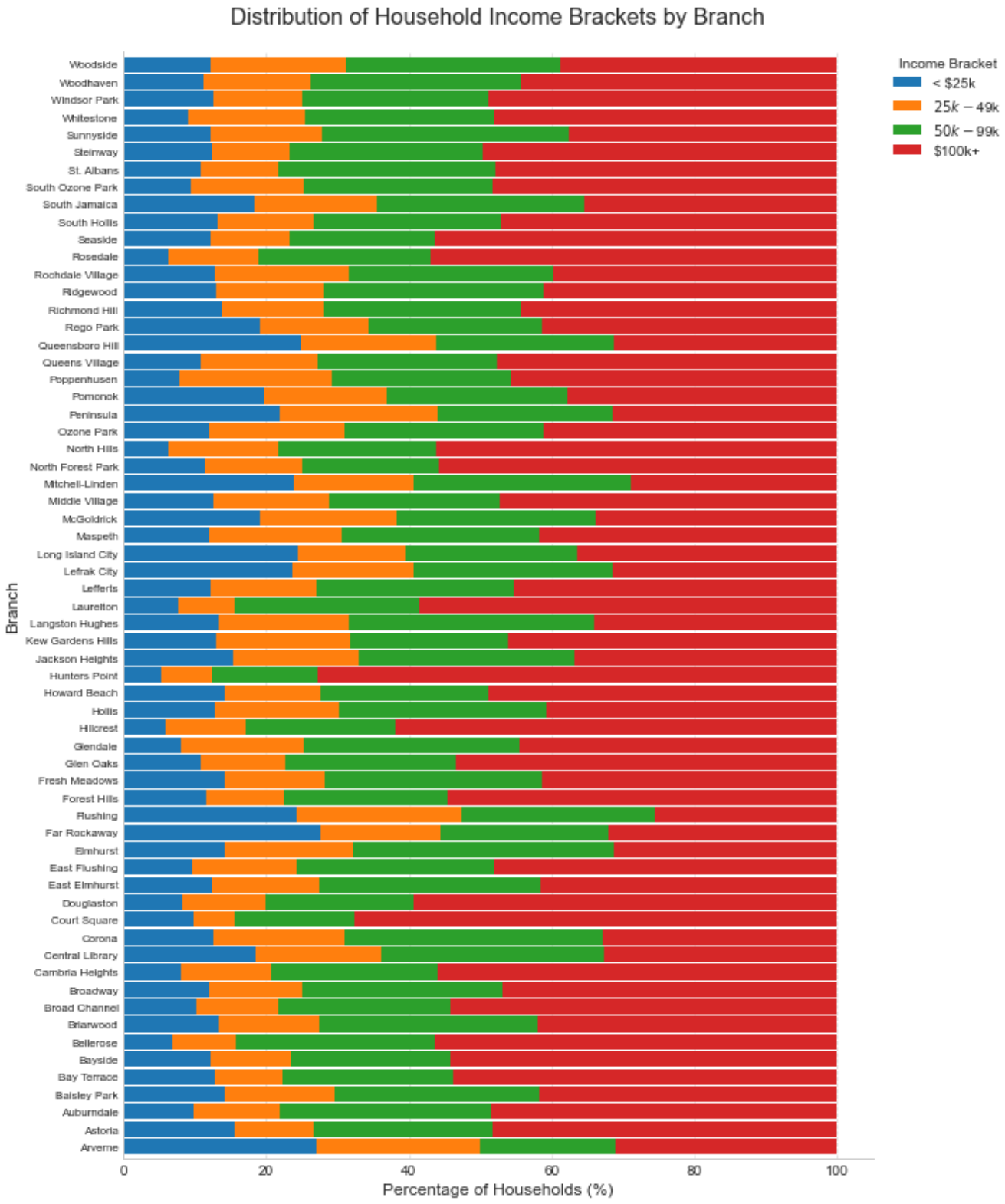
The data summary above reveals significant shifts in the distribution of household income across Queens between 2013 and 2023. These shifts indicate a trend towards both increased affluence and growing income disparity within the borough.

A notable finding is the substantial increase in the number of high-income households. The mean number of households earning $100,000 and higher had an absolute change of 204.48 and a percentage change of 71.58%. This significant growth suggests that a larger proportion of households in Queens now fall into the highest income bracket.

However, this increase in high-income households is accompanied by a decline in the number of households in lower and middle-income brackets. The mean number of households earning $50,000 to $99,999 decreased from 363.65 to 311.62. This represents an absolute change

of -52.02 and a percentage change of -14.31%. Similarly, the mean number of households earning $25,000 to $49,999 decreased from 260. to 176.18. This is an absolute change of -84.08 and a percentage change of -32.31%. The most significant decline occurred in the lowest income bracket, with the mean number of households earning less than $24,999 decreasing from 254.3 to 164.44. This represents an absolute change of -89.86 and a percentage change of -35.34%.

These trends indicate a polarization of income distribution in Queens. While the number of high-income households has increased substantially, the number of households in lower and middle-income brackets has decreased. This suggests a widening gap between the wealthy and the less wealthy, which has significant implications for the services and resources needed by the Queens Public Library.



The stacked bar chart above offers a granular insight by visualizing the share of households in four income brackets for each library service area:

- Under $24,999 (blue)
- $25,000–$49,999 (orange)
- $50,000–$99,999 (green)
- $100,000+ (red)

It reveals how those shifts manifest differently across specific QPL service areas. It's essential to analyze these neighborhood-level variations to understand the diverse needs of the communities QPL serves and to inform targeted resource allocation.

By comparing the relative sizes of these colored segments within each bar, we can quickly grasp the income distribution profile of a given library service area. Analyzing these distributions reveals distinct patterns that suggest tailored approaches to library services are necessary.

Key Observations and Implications:

- **High-Income Dominance**
  Branches like Court Square, Hunters Point, North Forest Park, and Cambria Heights show large proportions of $100K+ households. These areas may benefit from services geared toward professional development, continuing education, and tech-based learning.
- **Low-Income Concentration**
  Far Rockaway and Arverne have large populations earning under $25K, highlighting the need for resources focused on economic support, literacy, and workforce development.
- **Income Polarization**
  Long Island City shows a split—many households fall into both the lowest and highest income brackets. This mix calls for a broad range of services, from basic job assistance to specialized professional tools.
- **Lower to Middle Income Focus**
  Flushing shows consistent concentrations in the under $50K range, suggesting a continued need for educational and economic resources.

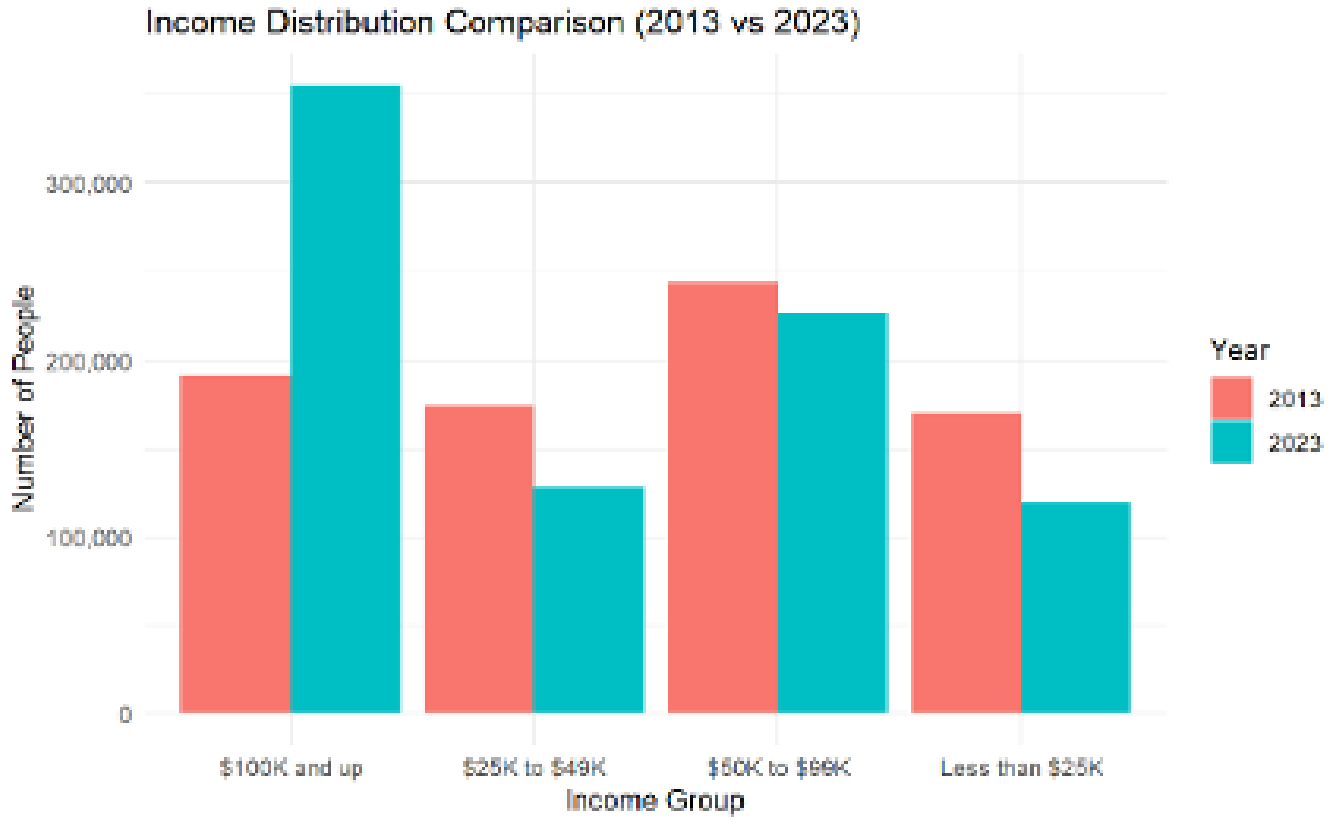
The stacked bar chart effectively illustrates the socioeconomic diversity across Queens and the corresponding need for QPL to adopt tailored service approaches. It underscores that a one-size-fits-all model will not adequately address the varied needs of the communities served by different library branches. Tailored services—reflecting each branch's local economic conditions—are essential for meeting the needs of their communities.

It is important to note that understanding the cultural and linguistic diversity within each service area requires additional demographic data. Factors such as race, ethnicity, language

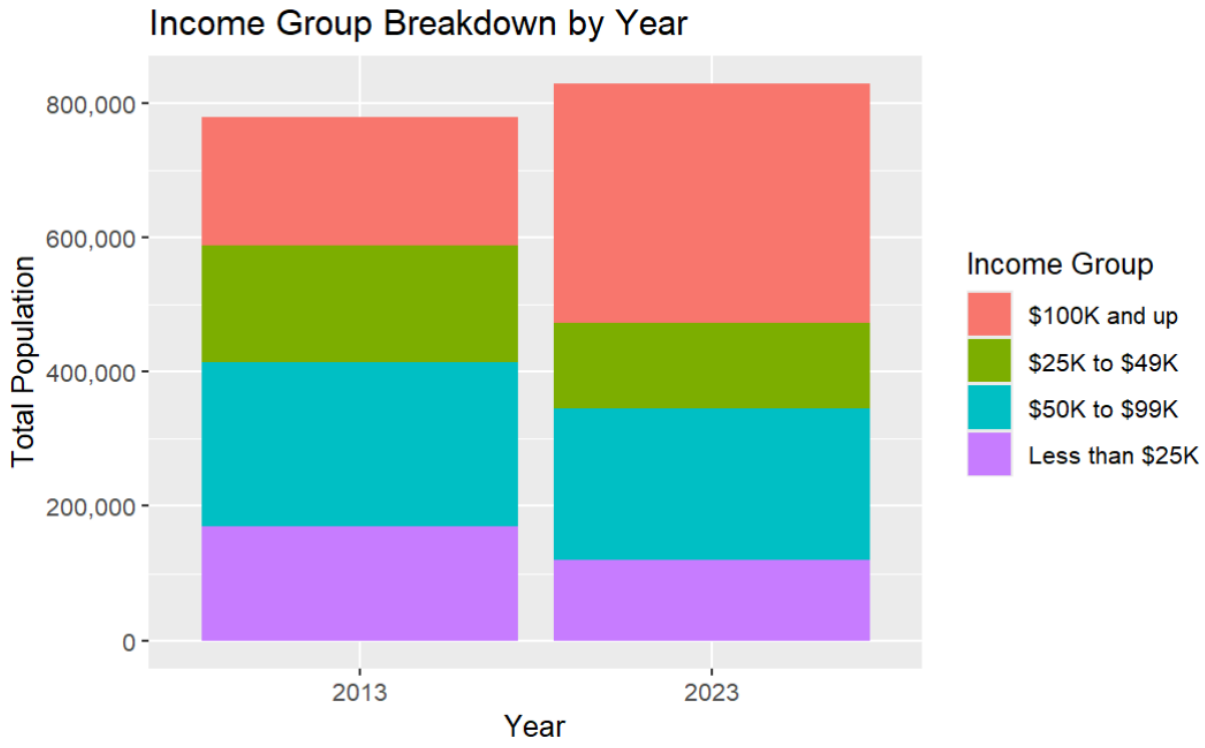
spoken, and age distribution will significantly influence the specific cultural and linguistic resources needed at each branch. Therefore, while income provides a vital layer of understanding for economic resource allocation, it is essential to integrate comprehensive demographic data to effectively address the full spectrum of community needs, including cultural and linguistic ones.

Housing

Building on the income analysis, understanding housing trends in Queens is another important variable for QPL's planning. Housing is another variable important for QPL to be analyzing. Housing stability and affordability are closely tied to income distribution, and shifts in homeownership patterns reveal deeper socioeconomic changes over time. This analysis is intended to shed light on the shifts in income levels, the correlation between income and homeownership, and any notable changes in the housing market over the 10-year period.

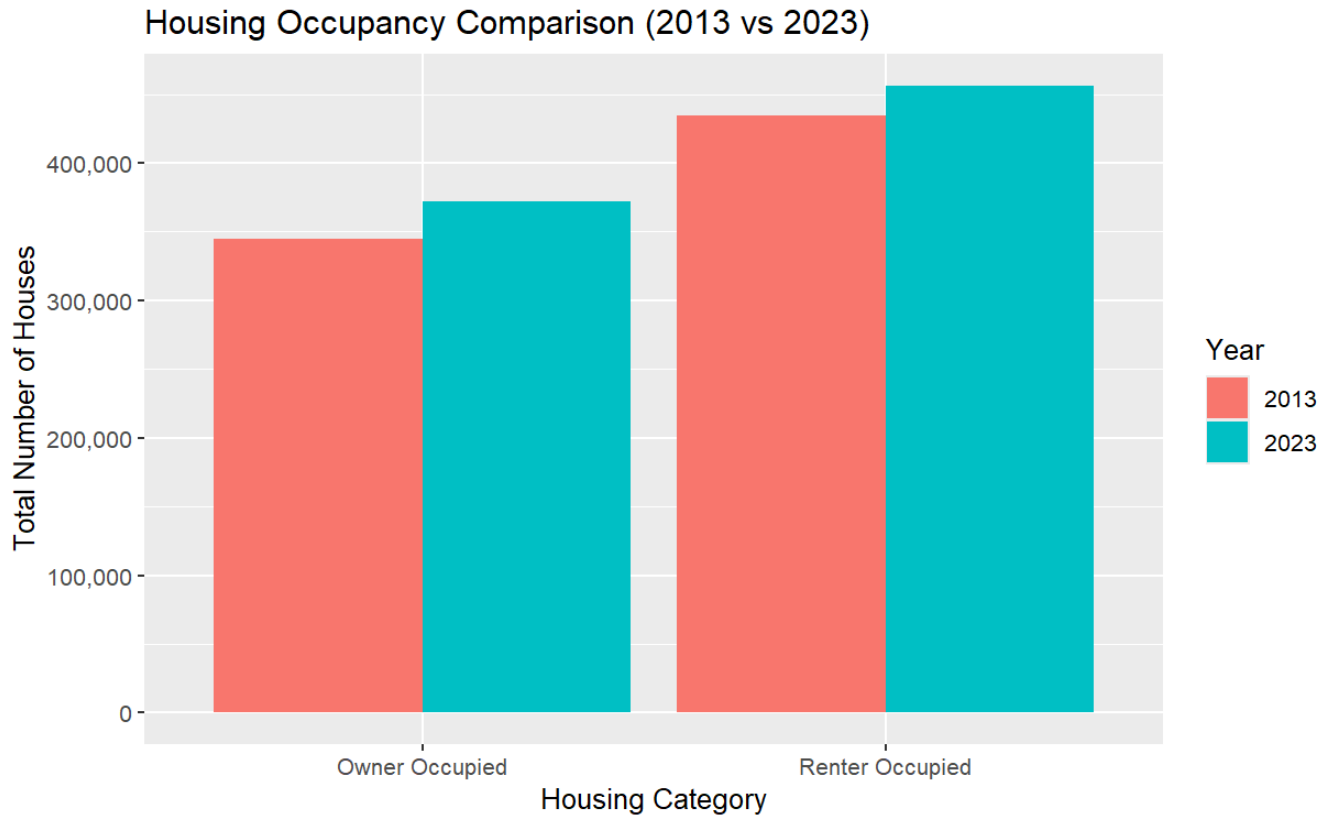


The bar chart above illustrates the total number of individuals in each income group across both years (2013 in red, 2023 in blue). A major shift is seen in the rise of individuals earning $100K and above by 2023, while the lower income brackets—particularly those earning under $50K—have shrunk in size. This change aligns with earlier observations of an increasingly affluent population in some areas of Queens.



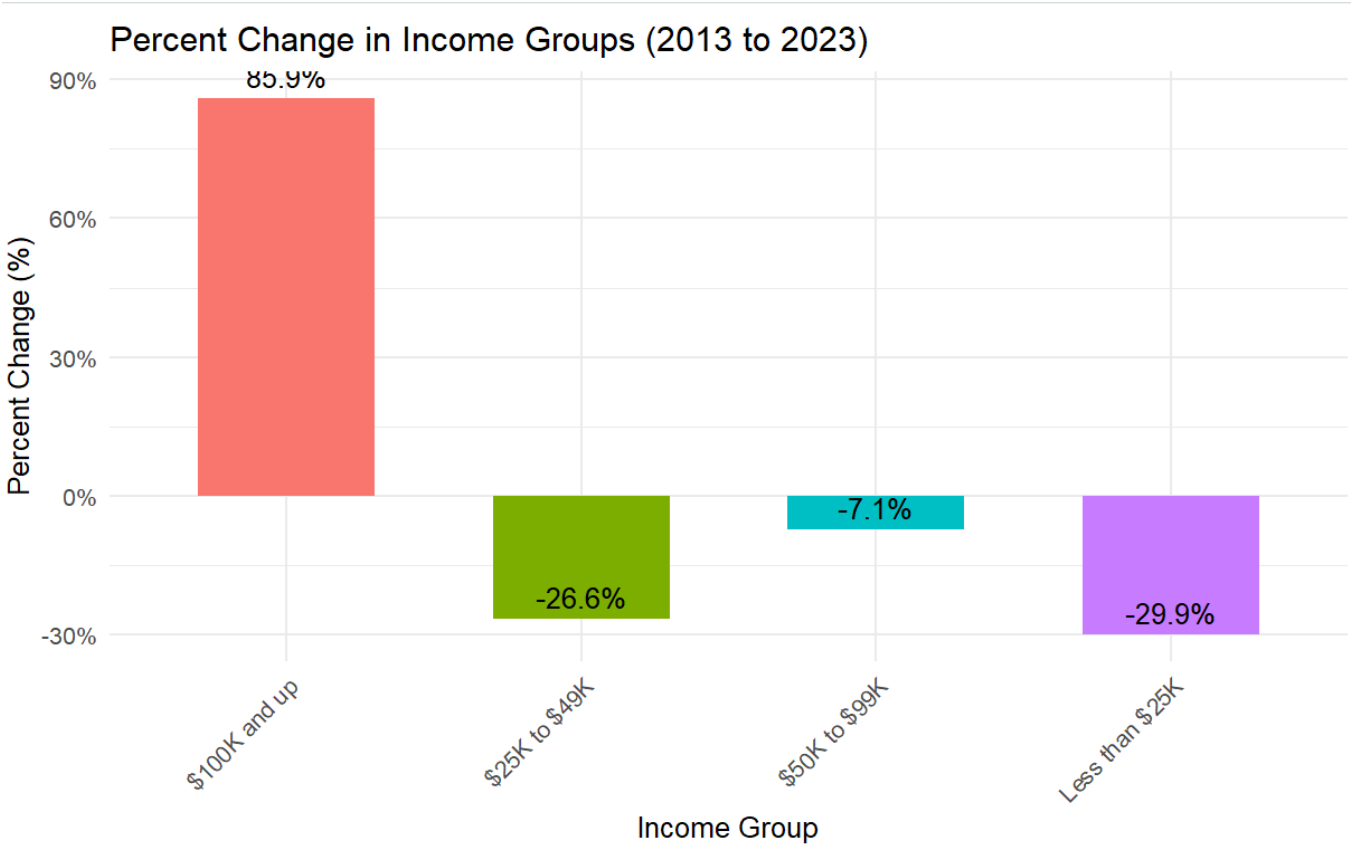
This stacked bar chart shows a more detailed representation of how income groups have evolved. It confirms that the $100K+ category has grown substantially, while middle-income groups have remained more stable, and lower-income groups have declined.

Housing occupancy patterns mirror these economic shifts. The housing bar chart below, comparing 2013 and 2023 shows a notable increase in renters, indicating growing demand for rental housing across the borough. This may reflect both rising property values and an affordability gap for prospective homeowners.



The percent change chart below further highlights how income shifts are influencing housing dynamics:

- $100K and up: +85.9% increase
- $25K–$49K: −26.6% decrease
- $50K–$99K: −7.1% decrease
- Less than $25K: −29.9% decrease



These findings point to:

- Rising high-income households: Likely driven by job market changes, gentrification, or population shifts favoring higher earners.
- Shrinking lower-income segments: Possibly due to increased cost of living, displacement, wage stagnation, or economic pressures pushing people out of lower-income categories.

- Possible widening income gap: The sharp rise in high-income households alongside declines in lower-income groups suggests growing income inequality and potential economic polarization, as fewer people remain in the middle-income brackets.

These trends suggest growing economic polarization across Queens. QPL branches serving predominantly renter-heavy, lower-income populations may need to expand access to financial literacy resources, workforce development, housing support services, and technology. Meanwhile, areas with rising high-income populations may benefit from more advanced programming and professional development tools.

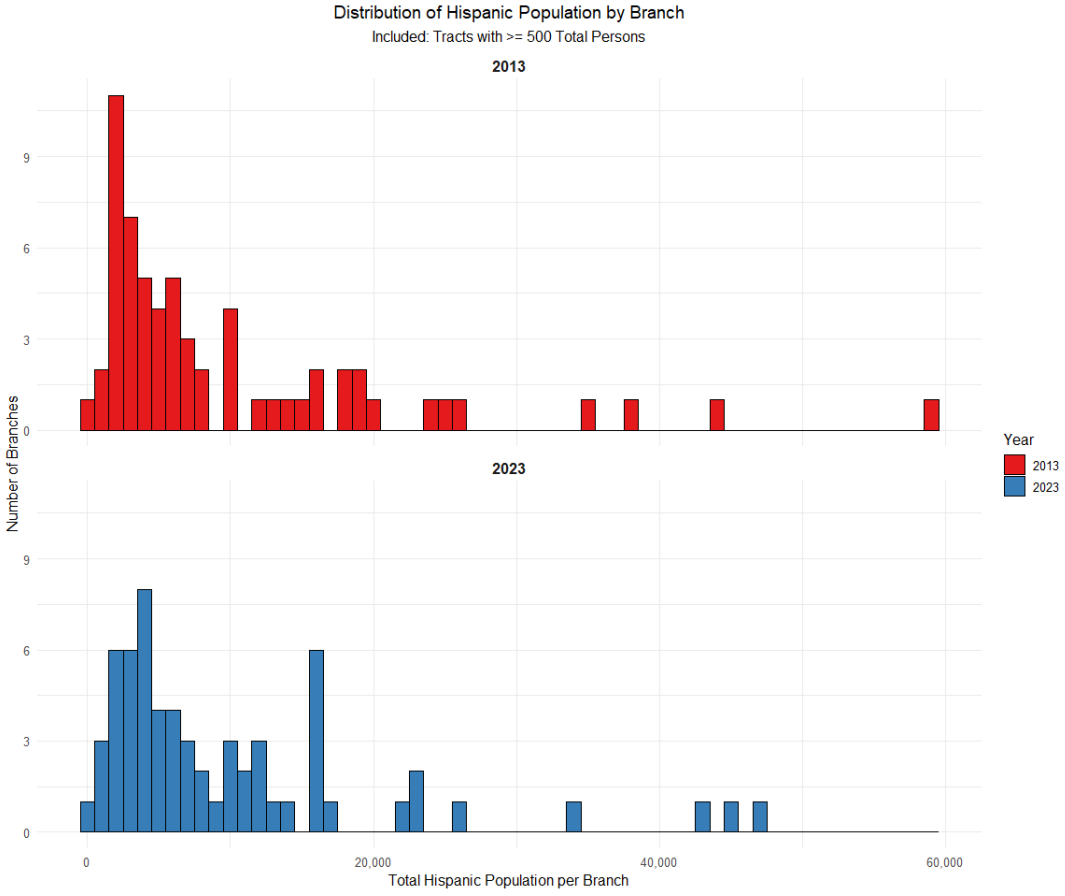
To effectively meet these changing needs, QPL must continue to integrate these variables to ensure all branches and library goers have services tailored to their needs.

Race

Queens borough is widely recognized as one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse places globally. This diversity has grown over the past decade and continues to shape how QPL delivers services to its communities.

The borough's demographic trajectory clearly indicates that QPL – will and has – faced an increasingly complex service environment. As demographic changes unfold, QPL must remain responsive—adapting collections, staffing, outreach, and programming to reflect the evolving cultural and linguistic needs of its patrons. Ensuring equitable access across all communities' hinges on understanding these shifts at the branch level.

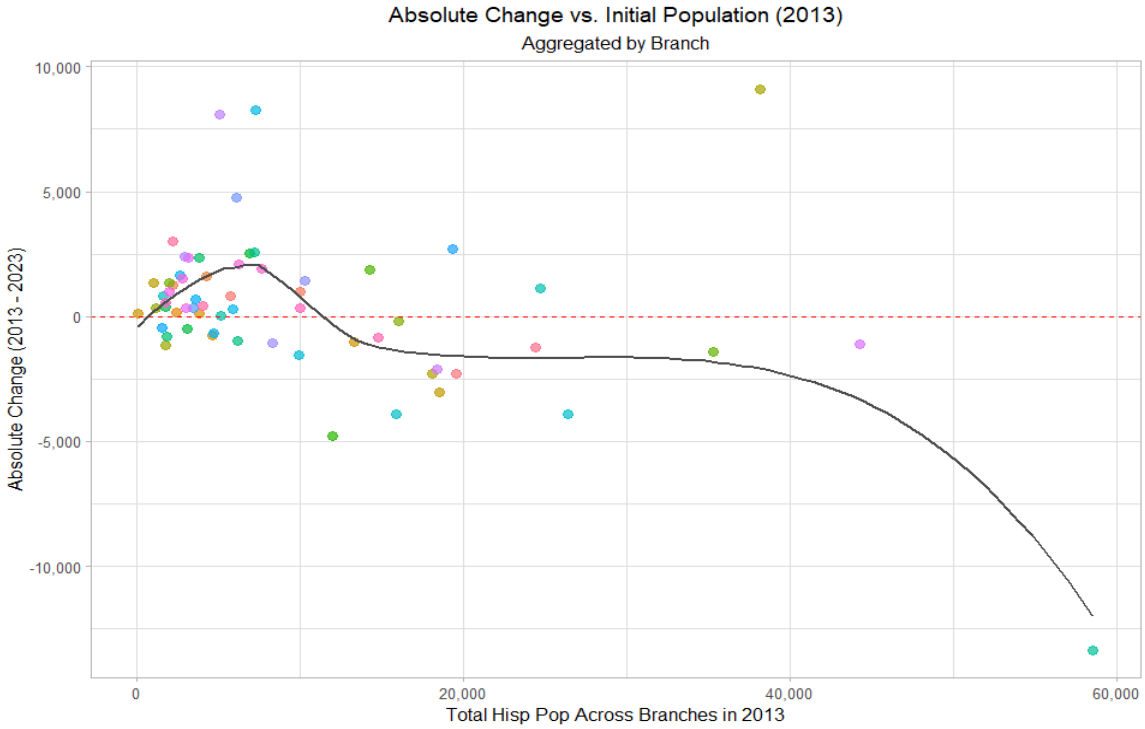
Using longitudinal ACS data from 2013 and 2023, several notable trends in racial and ethnic composition emerge regarding the Hispanic population dynamics across the branch service areas.



The histogram above reveals minimal shifts in the distribution. There's a slight rightward shift, suggesting a broader dispersal of Hispanic populations across Queens—not limited to traditionally dense areas. Furthermore, the distribution may have widened, suggesting greater variation between branches.

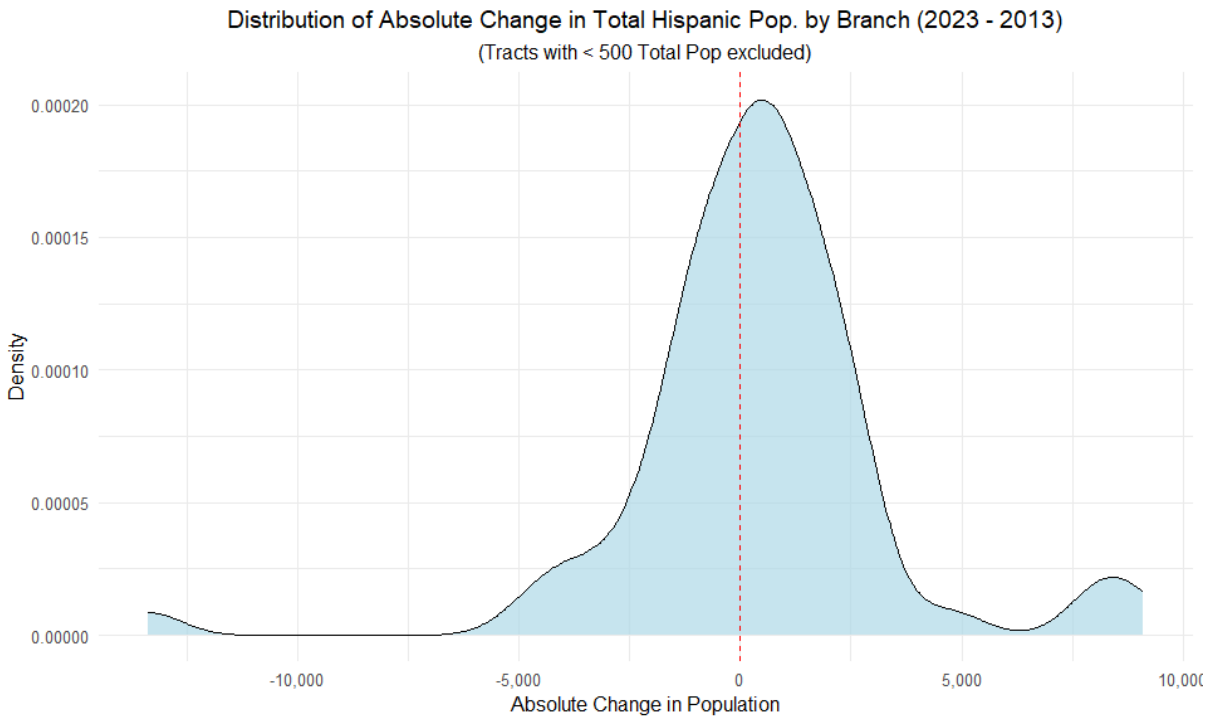
Through the lens of absolute change, Queens has undergone significant changes. While the overall median population per branch declined from 3,525 in 2013 to 3,330 in 2023 (excluding tracts with fewer than 500 residents), the median number of Hispanic residents per branch rose from 590 to 623. This indicates that even as total populations fell in some areas, the Hispanic population continues to grow.

Across Queens, the Hispanic population increased from approximately 624,182 in 2013 to 650,021 in 2023, a growth of about 4%, despite the borough's overall population decreasing by around 5%. This suggests that Hispanic communities remain a vital and expanding presence in Queens.



The plot above strongly suggests that branches starting with lower median Hispanic populations in 2013 tended to experience higher absolute (or percentage) growth, potentially indicating dispersal or growth in new areas. On the other hand, branches with initially very high populations didn’t see much stabilization and mostly declined.

The density plot below, showing the absolute population changes, reinforces these insights by highlighting both widespread moderate increases and substantial outliers. Here we can see that the distribution is centered slightly above zero, confirming a general trend of population increase, but with a significant tail indicating several branches experienced substantial gains or losses.

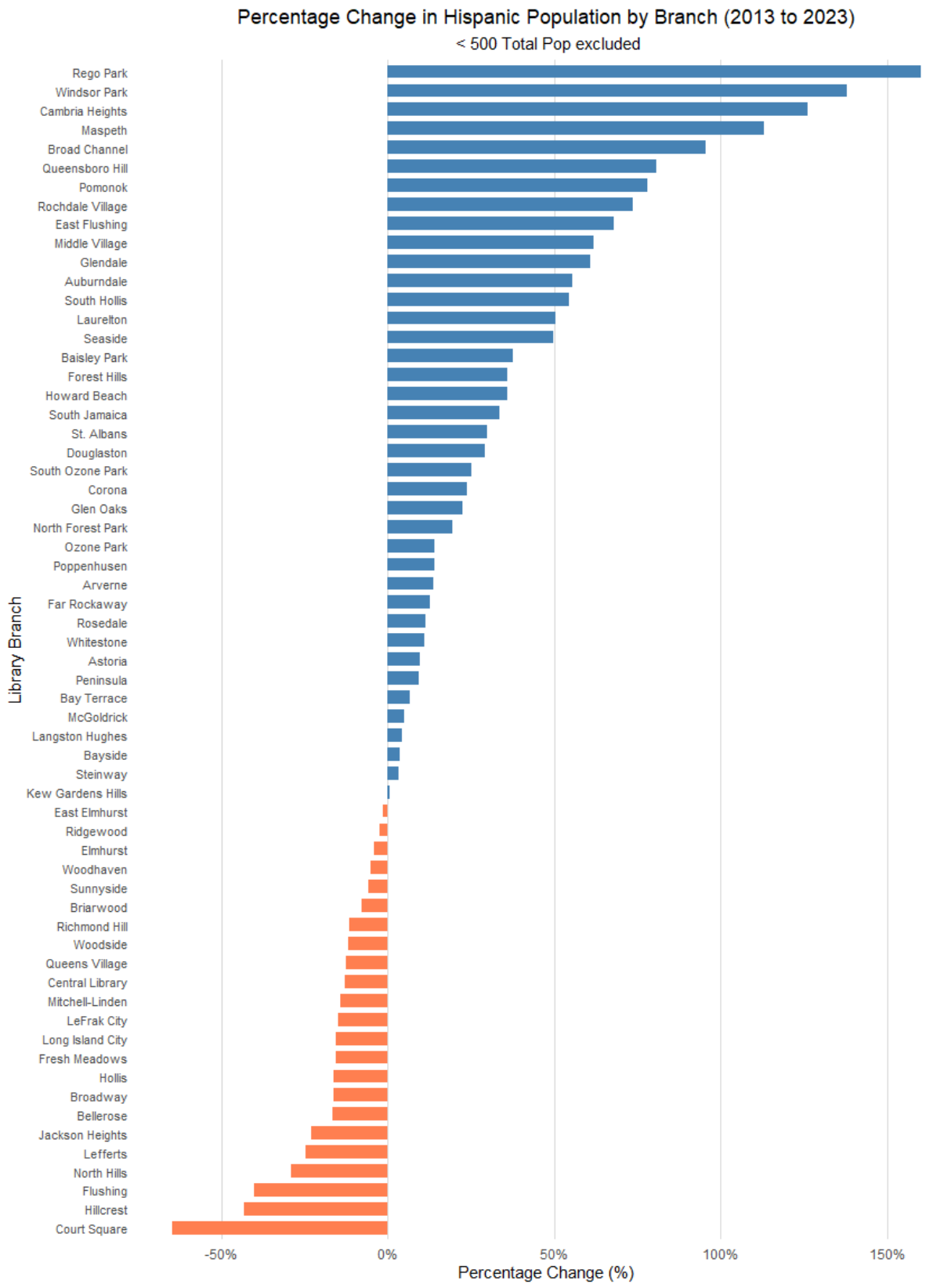


By 2023, significant demographic changes had further reshaped Queens while maintaining its hyper-diversity. Data from the 2013 and 2023 ACS indicate:

- Asian (Non-Hispanic) populations grew significantly, now representing approximately 26–27.5% of Queens' population. This group saw the largest percentage point gain, becoming comparable to or possibly surpassing the Hispanic population in some areas.
- Hispanic/Latino residents remain a cornerstone demographic, holding steady at around 28% of the total population.

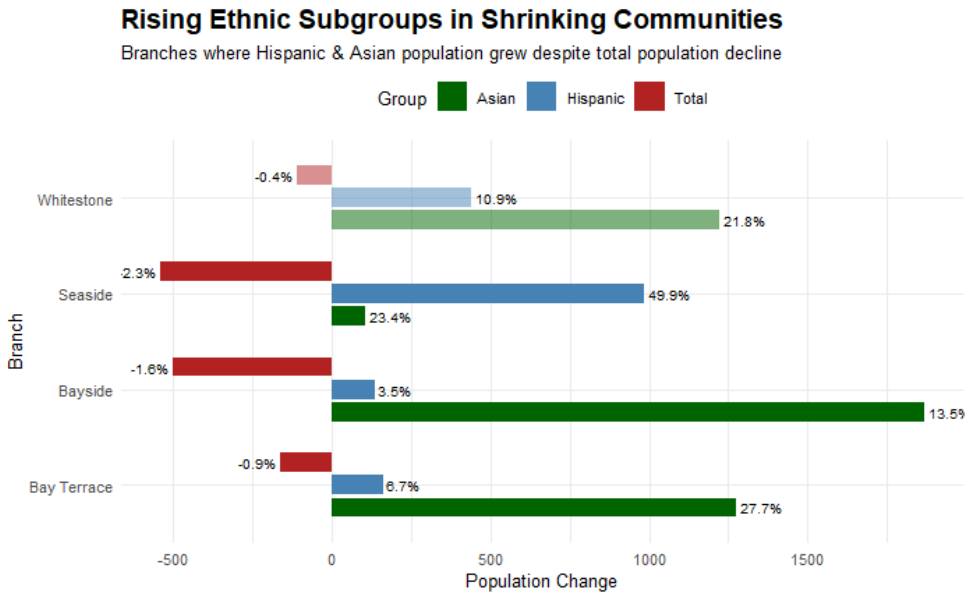
The overall racial diversity index for Queens remained exceptionally high (around 0.76-0.77), confirming its status as a place with a broad mix of populations. The foreign-born percentage also remained high, near 47%. The primary dynamic reshaping the borough's racial composition during this decade was the significant growth of the Asian population, alongside a reduction in the non-Hispanic White share, while the large Hispanic population remained a cornerstone demographic.

When examining percentage changes in Hispanic populations by branch, a clear narrative emerges whereby branches with growing Hispanic communities must strategically enhance their Spanish-language collections, culturally relevant programming, ESL classes, and citizenship preparation resources. Conversely, branches seeing population declines might reallocate resources towards emerging demographic groups or reassess community engagement strategies to stabilize service utilization.

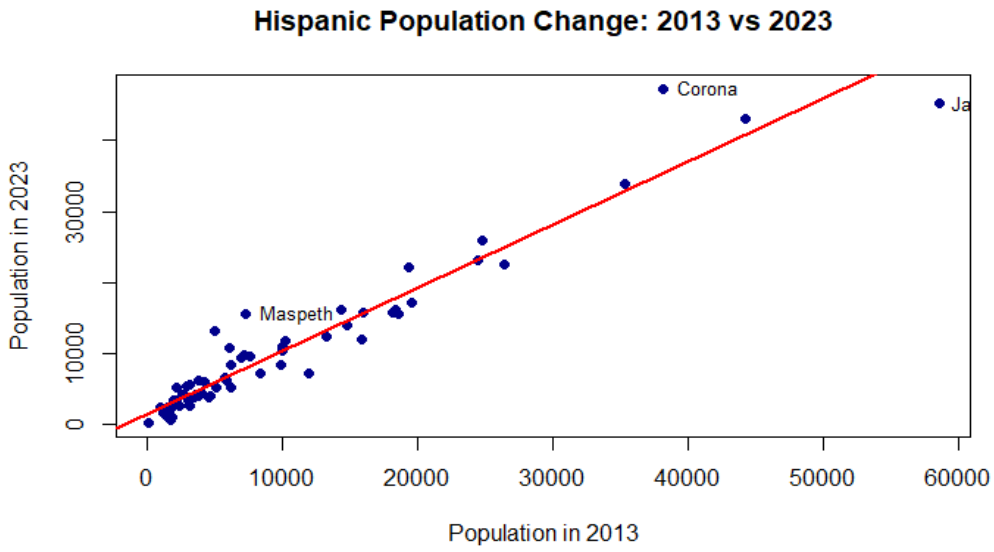

Percentage Change in Hispanic Population by Branch (2013 to 2023)
< 500 Total Pop excluded
Library Branch
Rego Park
Windsor Park
Cambria Heights
Maspeth
Broad Channel
Queensboro Hill
Pomonok
Rochdale Village
East Flushing
Middle Village
Glendale
Auburndale
South Hollis
Laurelton
Seaside
Baisley Park
Forest Hills
Howard Beach
South Jamaica
St. Albans
Douglaston
South Ozone Park
Corona
Glen Oaks
North Forest Park
Ozone Park
Poppenhusen
Arverne
Far Rockaway
Rosedale
Whitestone
Astoria
Peninsula
Bay Terrace
McGoldrick
Langston Hughes
Bayside
Steinway
Kew Gardens Hills
East Elmhurst
Ridgewood
Elmhurst
Woodhaven
Sunnyside
Briarwood
Richmond Hill
Woodside
Queens Village
Central Library
Mitchell-Linden
LeFrak City
Long Island City
Fresh Meadows
Hollis
Broadway
Bellerose
Jackson Heights
Lefferts
North Hills
Flushing
Hillcrest
Court Square
-50%
0%
50%
100%
150%
Percentage Change (%)

The bar graph showing concurrent rises in Hispanic and Asian populations within declining areas signifies a critical need for dual-language and culturally nuanced services. These branches serve increasingly multilingual and multicultural populations despite an overall decline in community numbers, underscoring QPL's strategic imperative to diversify language services and cultural programming.

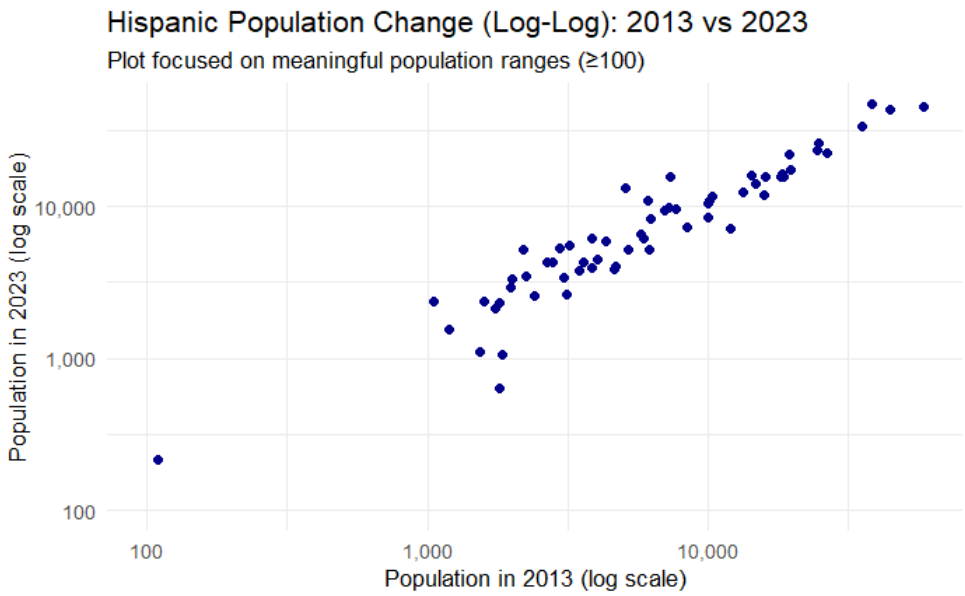
In some areas, while the overall population declined, both Hispanic and Asian subgroups grew — highlighting shifting community dynamics.



In fact, 29 of the 63 QPL branches saw increases in both Hispanic and Asian populations despite declines in total population.



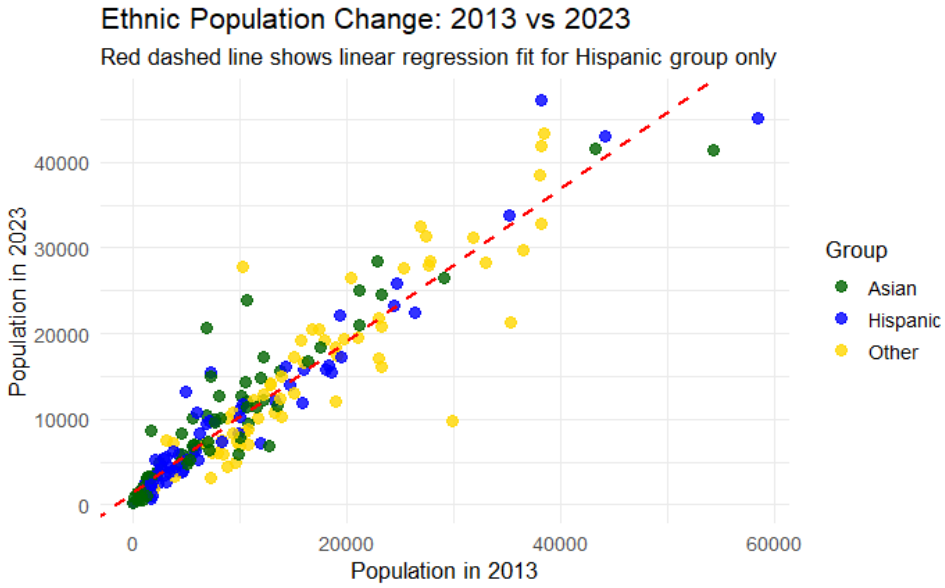
To get a better look at what's happening at the beginning of the regression line, we applied the log function to the findings. The scatterplot comparing Hispanic populations by branch in 2013 and 2023 illustrate that while large, established Hispanic communities have slightly declined, mid-sized communities are consistently growing. This trend, evident both in standard and log-scale scatterplots, underscores QPL's need to proactively engage these moderately-sized, dynamically growing Hispanic populations that previously may not have been as prominent in-service planning.



Branch	Hispanic Population 2013	Hispanic Population 2023	Percent Change	Model Deviation	Prediction Status
Corona	38,194	47,290	23.8%	11,841.5	Over
Jackson Heights	58,522	45,161	-22.8%	-8,356.6	Under
Maspeth	7,300	15,556	113.1%	7,568.4	Over
Rego Park	5,048	13,132	160.1%	7,146.1	Over
Flushing	11,976	7,191	-40%	-4,953.0	Under

These demographic shifts undoubtedly had significant implications for QPL. The substantial growth in residents of Asian descent likely translated into increased demand for library materials, digital resources, and programs in various Asian languages (such as Mandarin,

Cantonese, Korean, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, and Tagalog) and reflecting diverse Asian cultures. As just one example, this is certainly a strong enough reason for QPL to strategically expand collections and tailor outreach efforts to effectively serve these growing communities, encompassing immigrants from East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.



The color-coded scatterplot that includes "Other," Asian, and Hispanic populations offers additional strategic clarity. It illustrates the nuanced interplay among different demographic groups within individual branch service areas, indicating that QPL must adopt intersectional strategies that address diverse yet interconnected community needs.

Simultaneously, the continued large size of the Hispanic/Latino community could mean a sustained high demand for Spanish-language resources, ESL classes, citizenship preparation, and culturally relevant programming. The slight decline in the non-Hispanic Black population share did not diminish the need for resources and programs relevant to Black communities. At the same time, the changing composition of the non-Hispanic white population might have also influenced service needs.

Branch	Group	Population 2013	Population 2023	Percent Change	Residual
Corona	Hispanic	38,194	47,290	23.8%	11,234.7
Jackson Heights	Hispanic	58,522	45,161	-22.8%	-5,765.0
LeFrak City	Hispanic	26,431	22,527	-14.8%	-4,923.2
Woodhaven	Hispanic	24,415	23,197	-5%	-2,778.5
Ridgewood	Hispanic	44,238	43,128	-2.5%	2,651.3

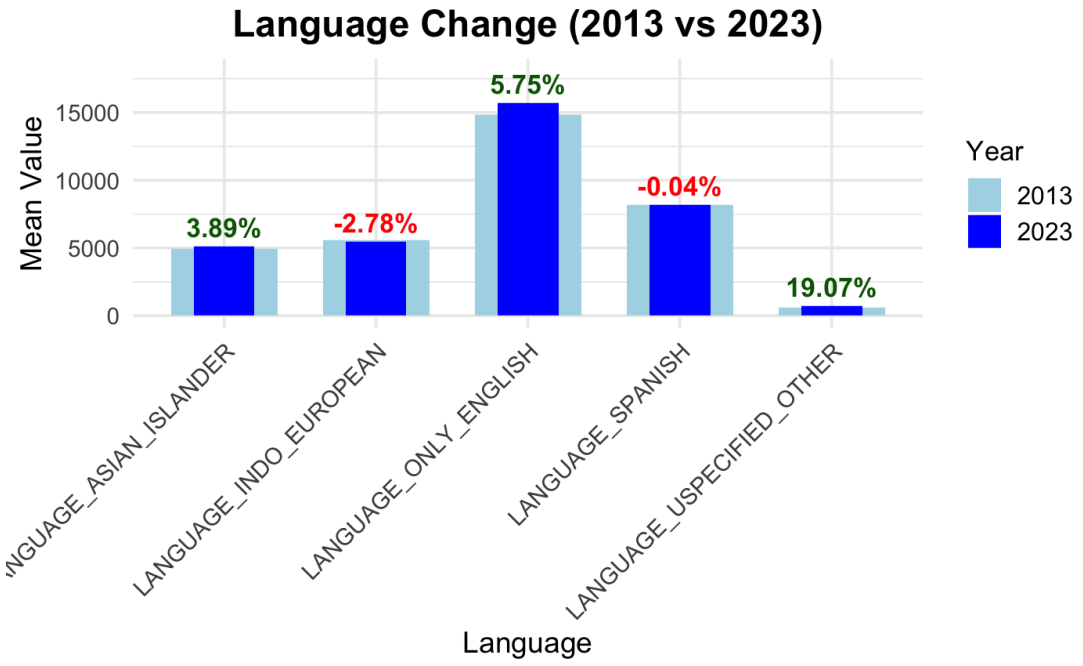
Elmhurst	Asian	43,306	41,602	-3.9%	4,486.4
Flushing	Asian	54,326	41,396	-23.8%	-2,519.2
Jackson Heights	Asian	29,194	26,441	-9.4%	-1,967.2
LeFrak City	Other	29,923	9,753	-67.4%	-18,560.0
Lefferts	Other	35,385	21,335	-39.7%	-11,272.6
Far Rockaway	Other	38,440	43,370	12.8%	8,360.3
Rochdale Village	Other	38,283	41,886	9.4%	6,999.8
South Jamaica	Other	26,949	32,483	20.5%	6,508.4

Effectively serving Queens requires QPL to navigate this evolving landscape with an equity lens. Emphasizing the need to continuously update community needs assessments, adjustments to collection development policies, diversification of staffing to include multilingual employees, and targeted marketing and outreach strategies.

Language

The diversity of Queens is reflected in the many different languages spoken across the borough, shaped by its rich mix of cultures and ethnicities. Between 2013 and 2023, the borough has also seen an increase in the percentage of immigrants, further reinforcing its multilingual character. Changes in the languages spoken signal not only demographic shifts but also evolving cultural dynamics within communities.

The visualization below compares language statistics from 2013 and 2023. The light blue portion of each bar represents the 2013 baseline, while the darker blue section reflects the updated 2023 value. Percent change is also labeled above each bar to highlight increases and decreases clearly.



This visual highlights not only how language patterns have evolved over the past decade but also points to future challenges and opportunities. As Queens becomes even more linguistically complex, public services, schools, libraries, and community organizations must adapt to ensure accessibility for all residents. Languages that grew significantly, such as English and Unspecified Other, may shape future demands for multilingual programs.

The English Only category saw the most significant increase at +5.75%, with an average absolute increase of 854 individuals per service area. This growth likely reflects both an influx of English-speaking residents and generational language shifts among immigrant families, where second-generation individuals may speak English more fluently than their parents. Despite the borough's diversity, English remains the dominant language in public spaces, workplaces, and

schools. This sustained growth reinforces the continued importance of English-language services, especially in education and workforce development.

The Spanish category experienced a minimal decrease of 0.04%, translating to about 3 fewer Spanish speakers per service area on average. Given Queens' strong and stable Hispanic population, this small change suggests overall language maintenance. The slight decline may reflect growing bilingualism, with many Spanish-speaking residents also fluent in English. Spanish remains a crucial and enduring component of the borough. Continued bilingual initiatives in Spanish and English remain highly relevant for reaching residents effectively.

The Asian and Pacific Islander languages category increased by 3.89%, representing an average gain of 191 speakers per service area. This growth aligns with the observed increase in the borough's Asian population (+5.12% in the race category) and suggests greater visibility and influence of Asian cultures in Queens. The rising demand for services in languages such as Mandarin, Korean, Bengali, Tagalog, and others highlights the need for expanded translation, culturally relevant programming, and multilingual staff across branches and schools.

In contrast, Indo-European languages saw a decline of 2.78%, or approximately 155 fewer speakers per service area. This shift may reflect changes in immigration patterns, with newer waves of residents bringing in different linguistic backgrounds and potentially replacing older language groups. Understanding which specific Indo-European languages are in decline could help preserve cultural heritage and support older immigrant communities through targeted programming.

Finally, the Unspecified Other category experienced a significant increase of 19.07%, with an absolute growth of around 114 individuals per service area. This points to a growing number of languages that fall outside the traditional classification system—often spoken by smaller or recently arrived immigrant communities. As more languages emerge and are spoken by those who live in Queens, it highlights the need for further research into emerging linguistic communities, flexible translation services, and cultural outreach.

Variable: LANGUAGE_ONLY_ENGLISH
Mean in 2013: 14856.34
Mean in 2023: 15710.11
Absolute Change: 853.77
Percent Change: 5.75 %

Variable: LANGUAGE_SPANISH
Mean in 2013: 8210.08

Mean in 2023: 8207.13
Absolute Change: -2.95
Percent Change: -0.04 %

Variable: LANGUAGE_ASIAN_ISLANDER
Mean in 2013: 4922.63
Mean in 2023: 5114.08
Absolute Change: 191.45
Percent Change: 3.89 %

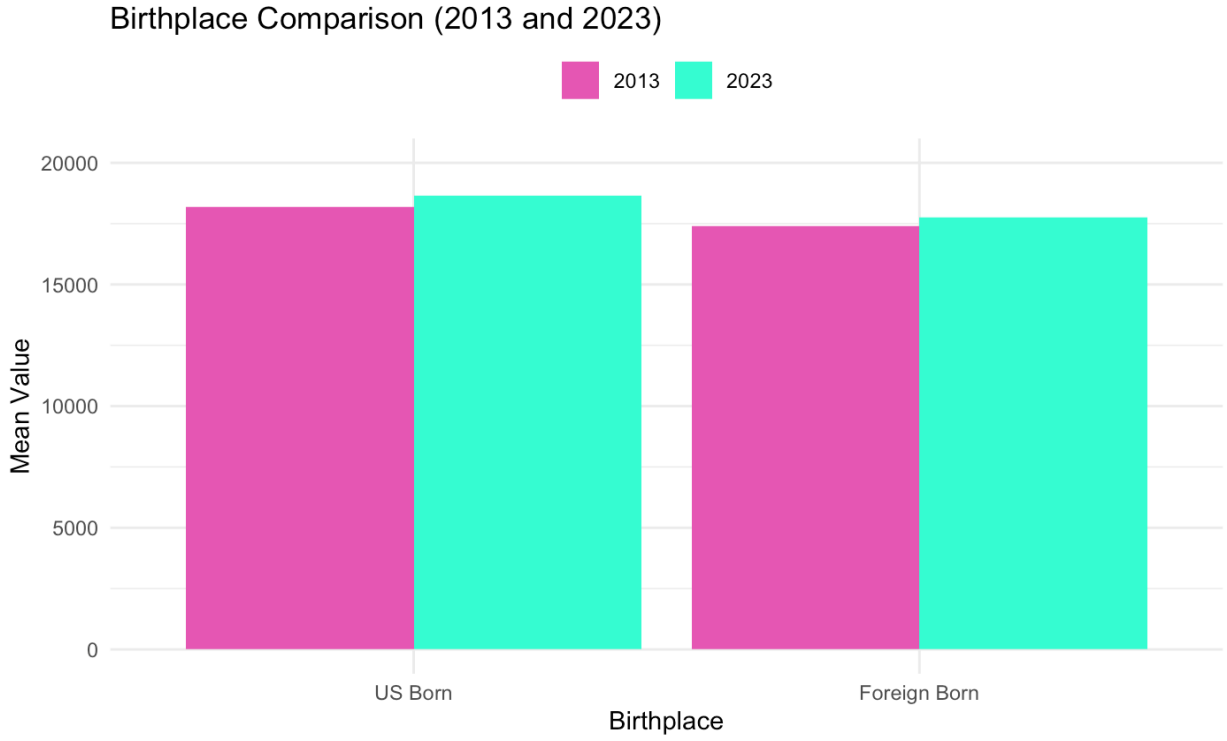
Variable: LANGUAGE_INDO_EUROPEAN
Mean in 2013: 5593.1
Mean in 2023: 5437.73
Absolute Change: -155.37
Percent Change: -2.78 %

Variable: LANGUAGE_USPECIFIED_OTHER
Mean in 2013: 595.16
Mean in 2023: 708.68
Absolute Change: 113.52
Percent Change: 19.07 %

Place of Birth

Place of Birth is represented by two variables: if you were born in the US (birthplace_us_born), and if you are foreign born (birthplace_foreign_born). As one of the most diverse regions in the country, Queens is home to a significant immigrant population alongside a growing number of U.S.-born residents. When comparing the data, it indicates that both groups experienced modest growth—highlighting Queens' continued appeal as both a destination for immigrants and a place where families choose to stay and grow.

The bar graph below visualizes these changes. Green bars represent 2013 values, while pink bars represent 2023 values for both U.S.-born and foreign-born residents. The increases are relatively small—just over 2% for each group—but they underscore a slow and steady demographic shift occurring across QPL service areas.



Variable: BIRTHPLACE_US_BORN
Mean in 2013: 18187.26
Mean in 2023: 18645.32
Absolute Change: 458.06
Percent Change: 2.52 %

Variable: BIRTHPLACE_FOREIGN_BORN
Mean in 2013: 17395.35

Mean in 2023: 17754.85

Absolute Change: 359.5

Percent Change: 2.07 %

The US born population in Queens increased by 2.52%. This increase can be due to those who are a part of the second-generation population staying within the borough and starting families of their own. Their continued presence reflects the borough's ability to retain residents who feel rooted in their communities.

Meanwhile, the foreign-born population also rose by 2.07%, reaffirming Queens' role as a gateway for immigrants from around the world. The borough's multicultural neighborhoods provide newcomers with familiarity, cultural support, and access to opportunities. Immigrants are often drawn to Queens knowing they'll find people who speak their language, share similar traditions, and provide a sense of belonging in an otherwise unfamiliar environment.

Despite economic pressures such as increasing housing costs, Queens remains a top destination for both established families and new arrivals. The combined absolute increase—an average of 458 more U.S.-born and 359 more foreign-born individuals per service area—suggests continued population renewal through both immigration and local family formation.

Visualizations Appendices

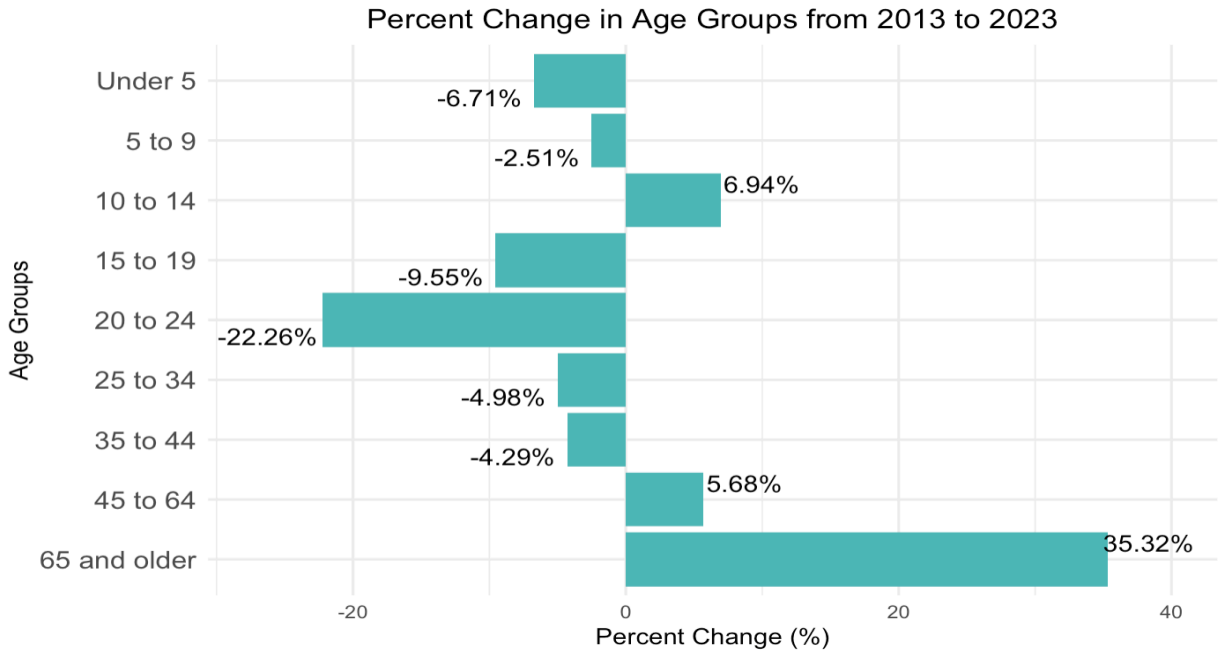


Figure: Percent Change in Age Groups From 2013 to 2023

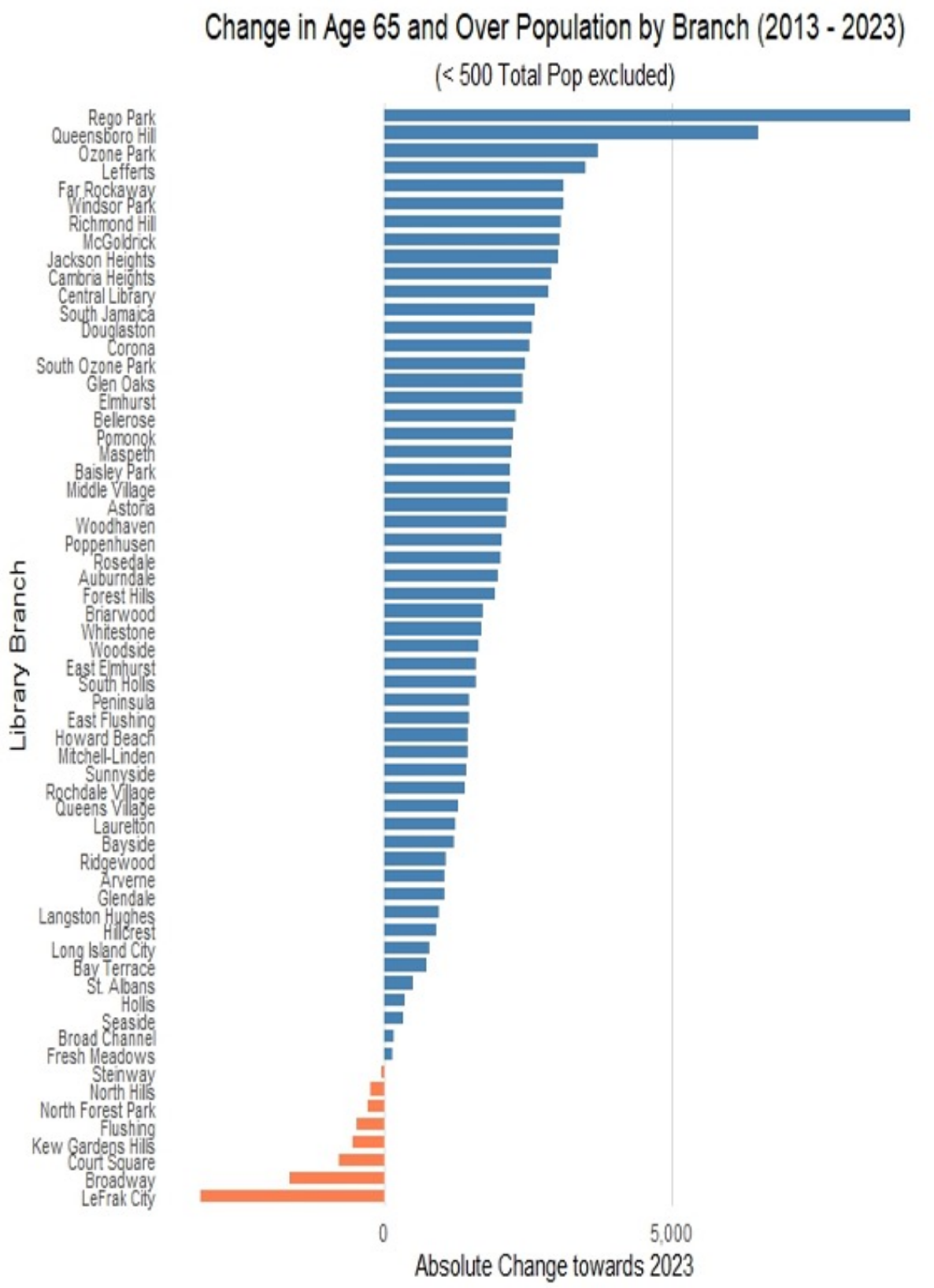


Figure: Change in Age 65 and Over Population by Branch (2013 – 2023)

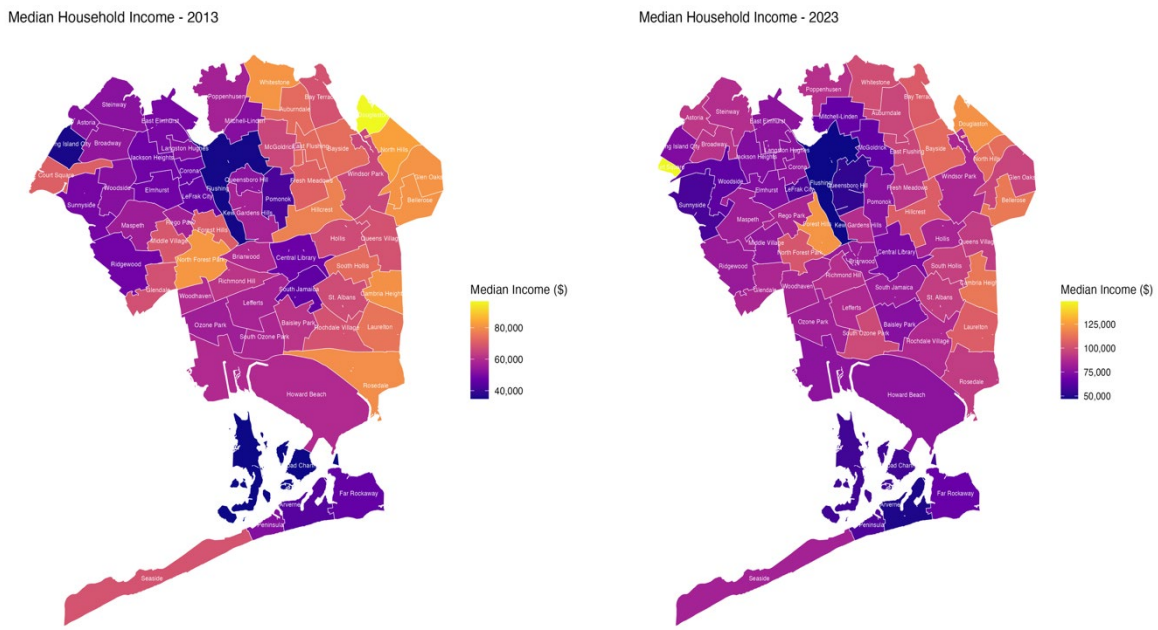


Figure: Choropleth Map of Percent Change of Income Between 2013 and 2023.

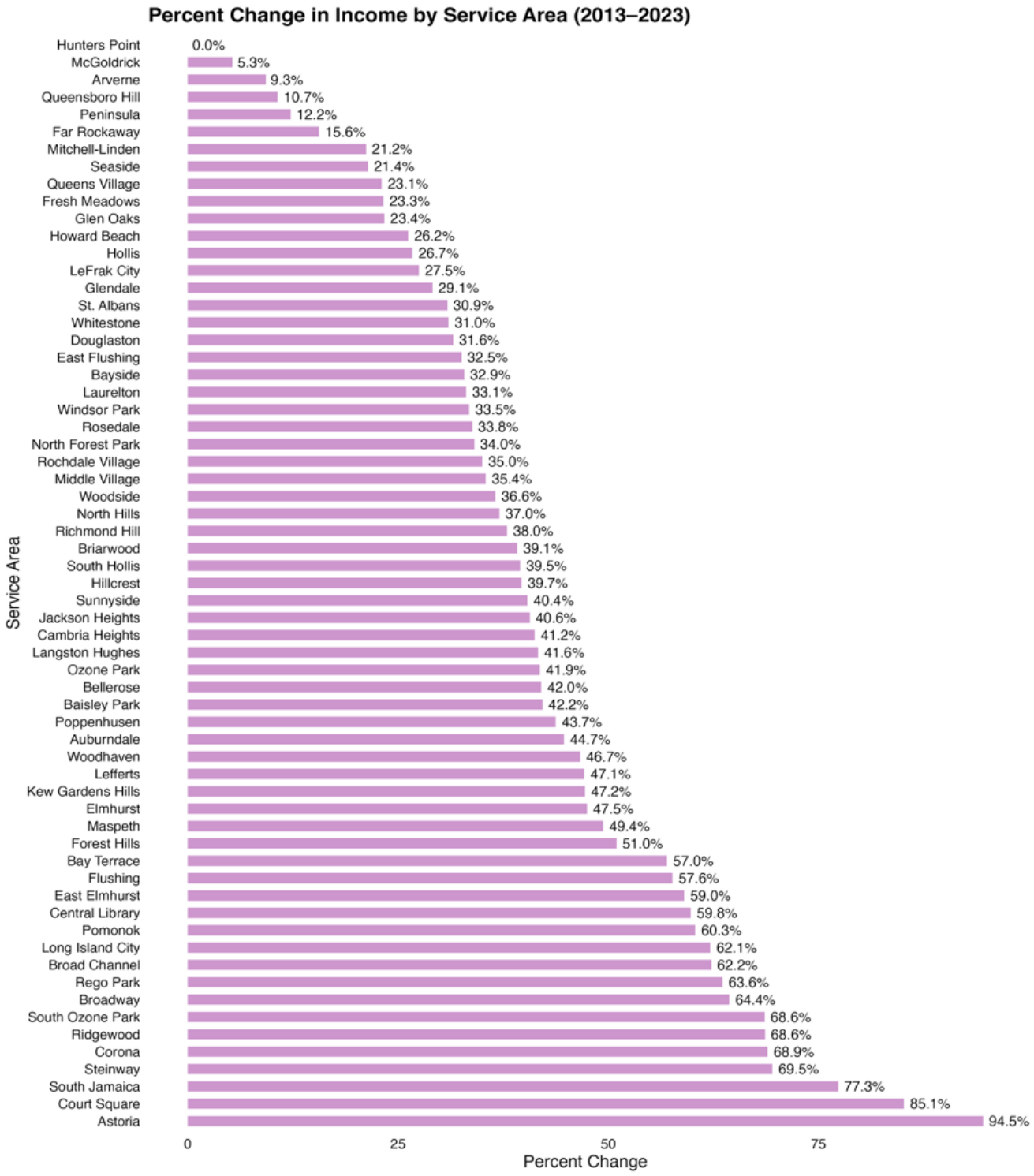


Figure: 2013-2023 Percentage Change in QPL Service Area

Figure: Income Distribution (2013-2023)

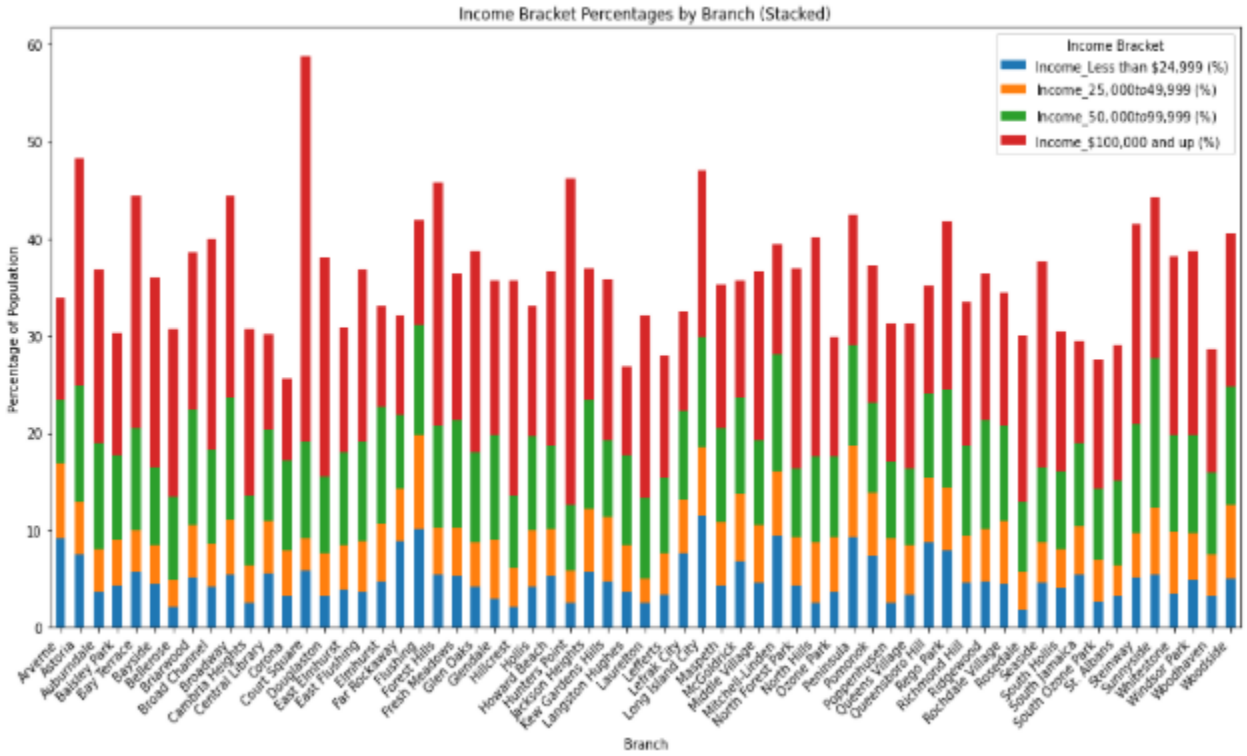


Figure: QPL Branch Service Area Income Brackets

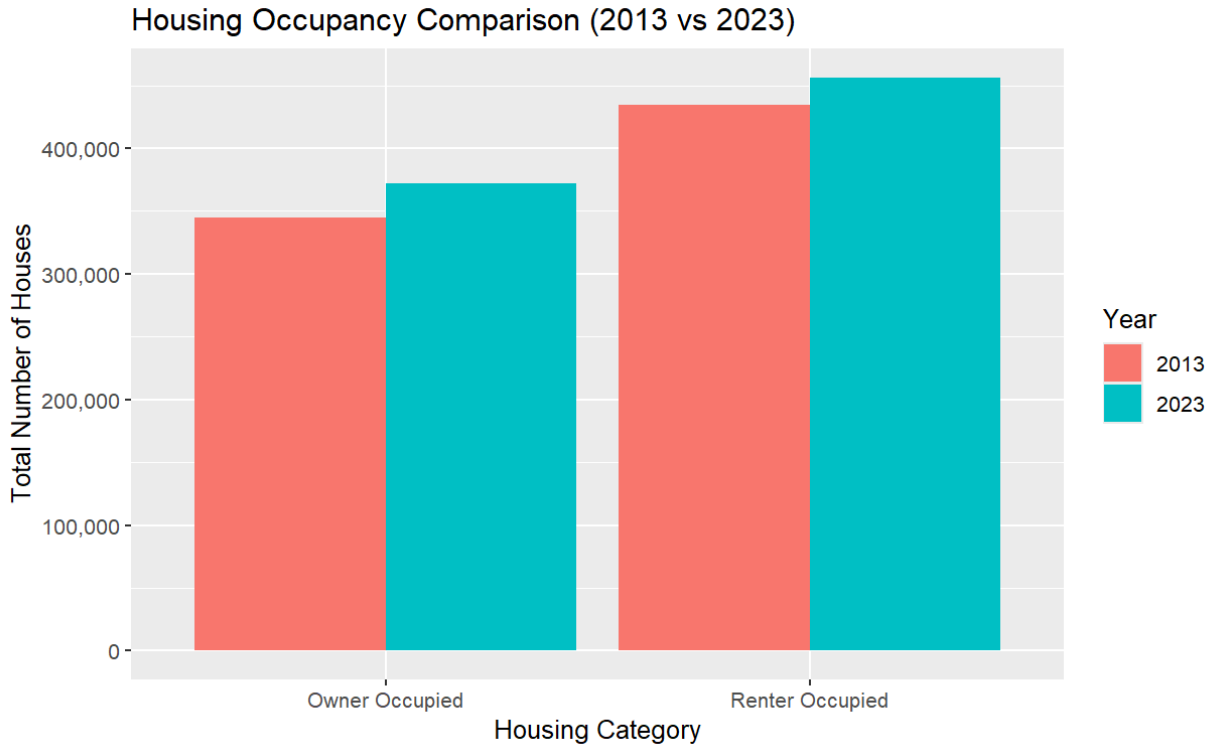


Figure: Housing Tenure (2013-2023)

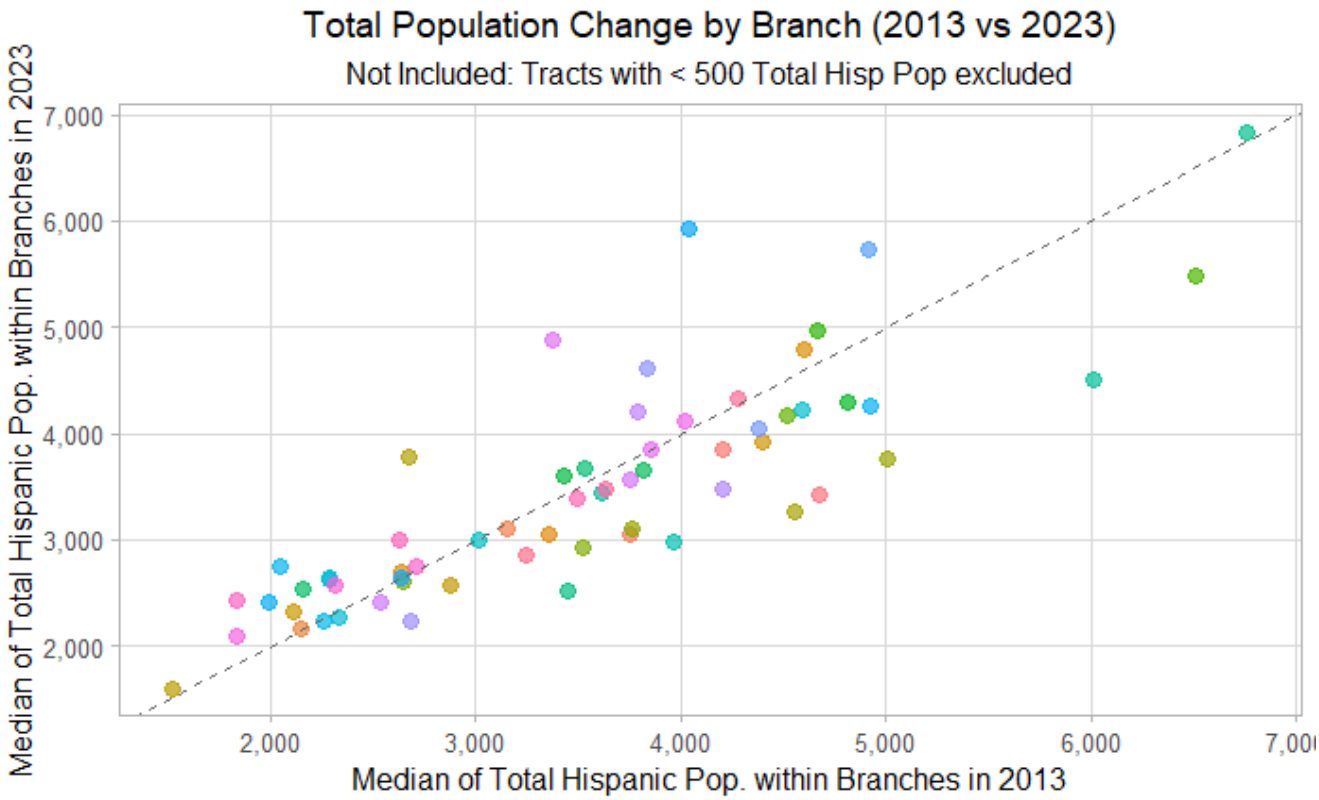


Figure: Scatterplot of QPL Branch Service Area Total Hispanic Population (2013-2023)

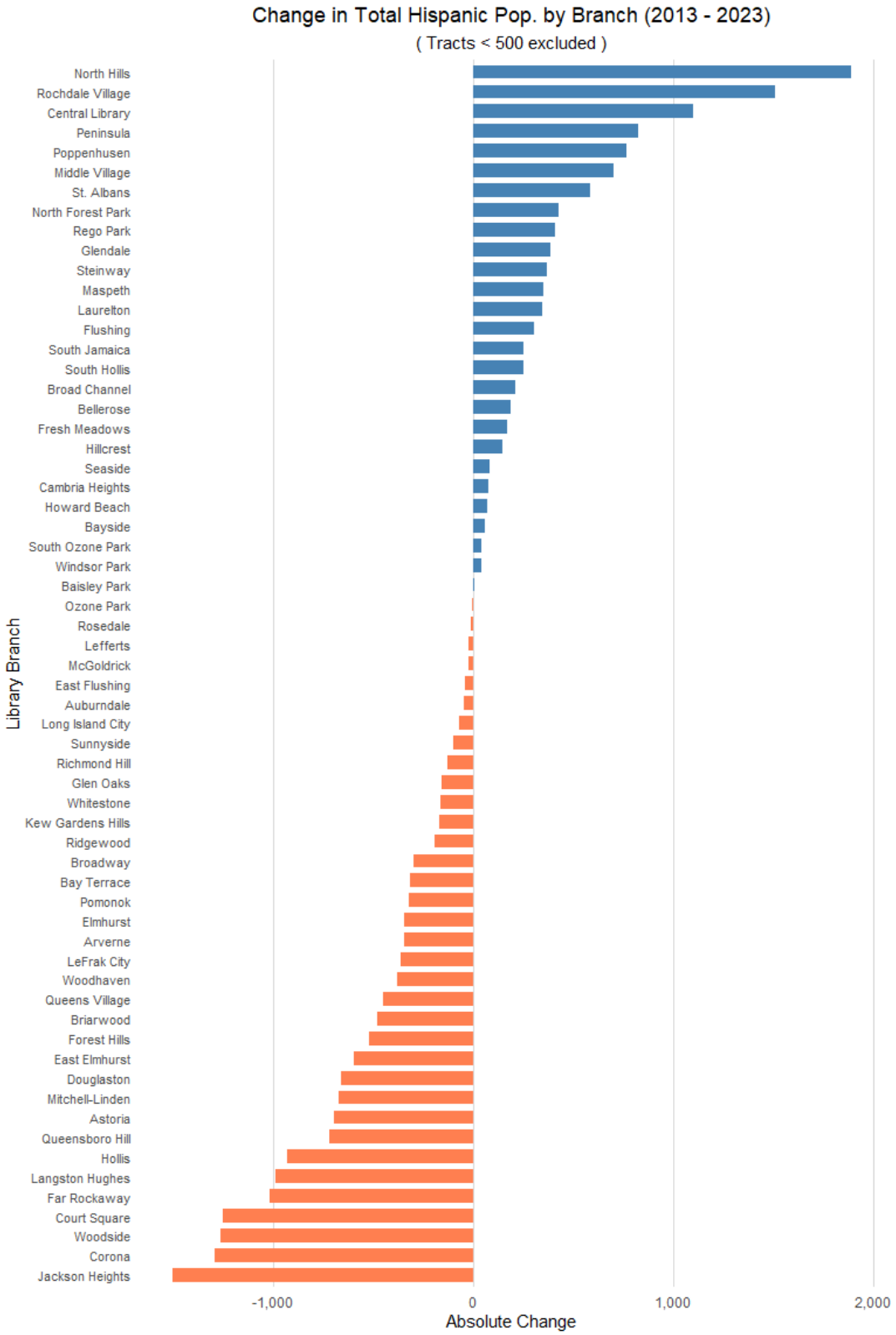
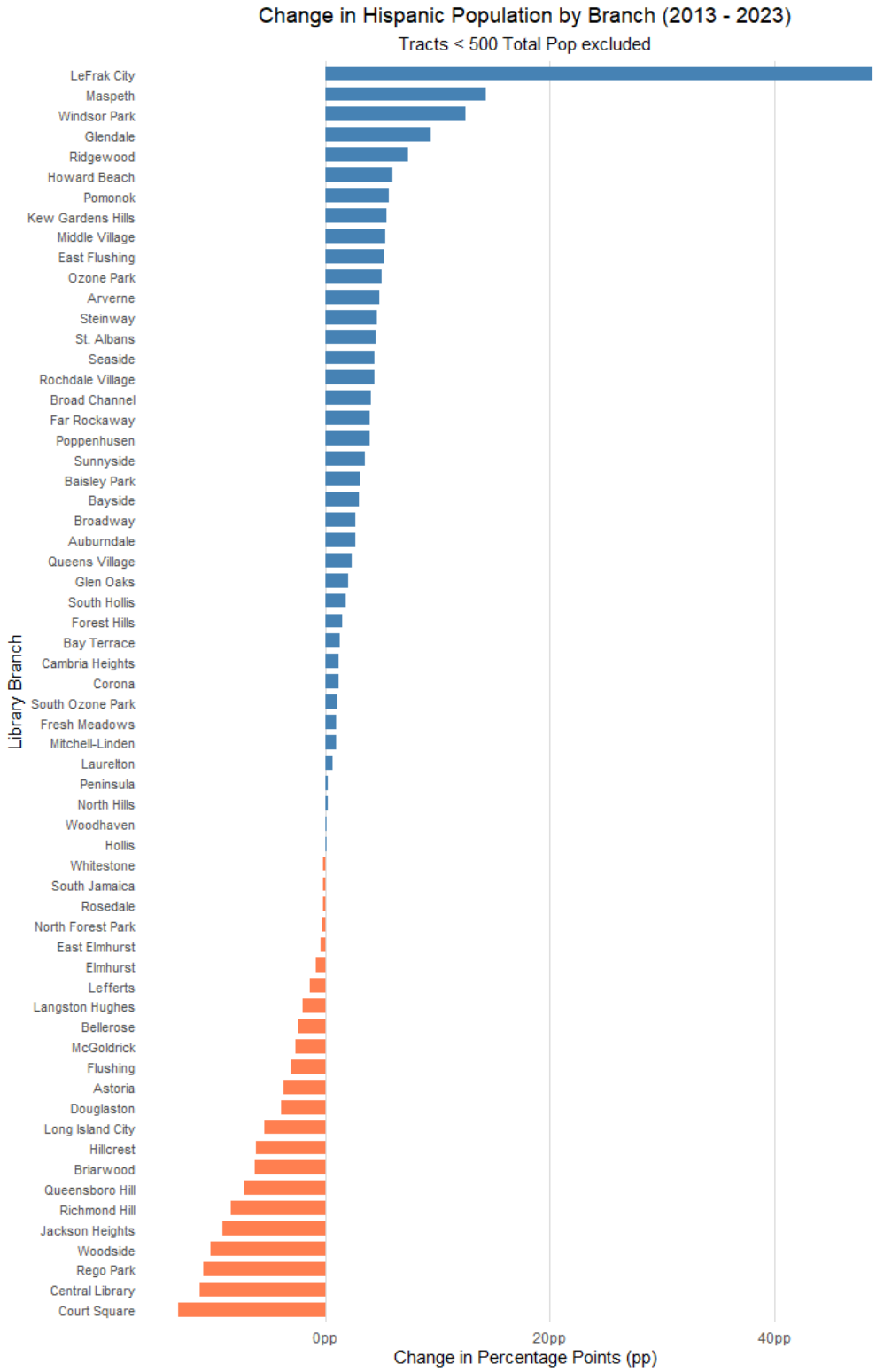


Figure: Absolute Change of QPL Branch Service Area Total Hispanic Population (2013-2023)


Change in Hispanic Population by Branch (2013 - 2023)
Tracts < 500 Total Pop excluded
Library Branch
LeFrak City
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Howard Beach
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Baisley Park
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Corona
South Ozone Park
Fresh Meadows
Mitchell-Linden
Laurelton
Peninsula
North Hills
Woodhaven
Hollis
Whitestone
South Jamaica
Rosedale
North Forest Park
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Elmhurst
Lefferts
Langston Hughes
Bellerose
McGoldrick
Flushing
Astoria
Douglaston
Long Island City
Hillcrest
Briarwood
Queensboro Hill
Richmond Hill
Jackson Heights
Woodside
Rego Park
Central Library
Court Square
0pp
20pp
40pp
Change in Percentage Points (pp)

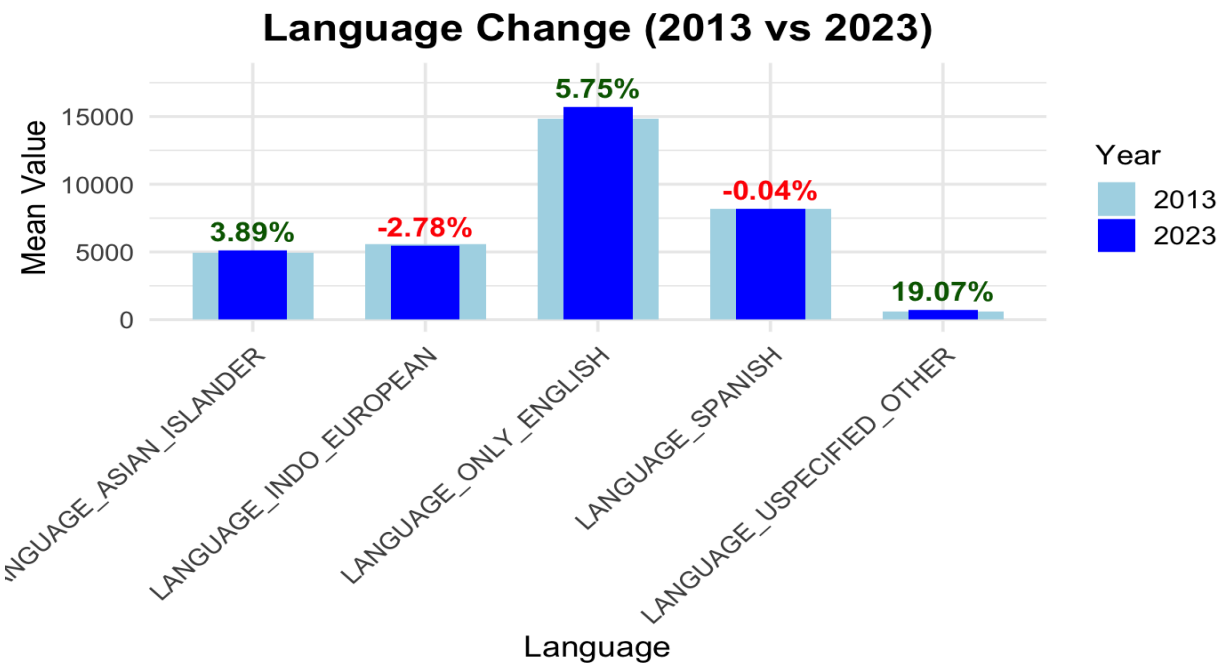

Figure: Language Change (2013 vs 2023)

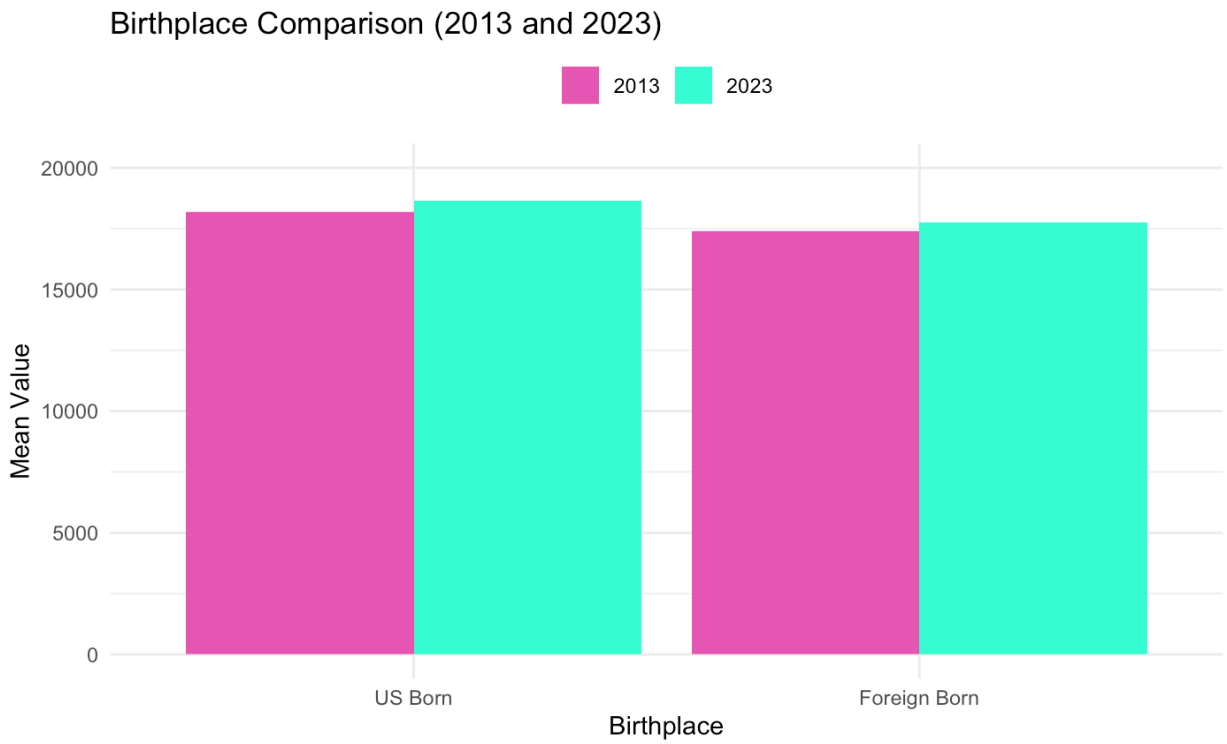

Figure: Birthplace Comparison (2013 and 2023)

Key Data Tables

The below table displays median household income change across all branches from 2013 to 2023, along with income change and percentage change.

Branch	Median_Income_2013	Median_Income_2023	Income_Change	Percent_Change
Arverne	$44,821	$48,980	$4,159	9.3%
Astoria	$49,960	$97,195	$47,235	94.5%
Auburndale	$66,764	$96,626	$29,862	44.7%
Baisley Park	$61,208	$87,021	$25,813	42.2%
Bay Terrace	$78,819	$123,730	$44,911	57.0%
Bayside	$75,966	$100,929	$24,963	32.9%
Bellerose	$81,063	$115,125	$34,062	42.0%
Briarwood	$60,145	$83,693	$23,548	39.2%
Broad Channel	$34,812	$56,474	$21,662	62.2%
Broadway	$55,504	$91,240	$35,736	64.4%
Cambria Heights	$78,542	$110,922	$32,380	41.2%
Central Library	$44,356	$70,882	$26,526	59.8%
Corona	$46,728	$78,942	$32,214	68.9%
Court Square	$80,355	$148,766	$68,411	85.1%
Douglaston	$96,717	$127,232	$30,515	31.6%
East Elmhurst	$51,875	$82,496	$30,621	59.0%
East Flushing	$71,292	$94,488	$23,196	32.5%
Elmhurst	$49,818	$73,466	$23,648	47.5%
Far Rockaway	$46,250	$53,469	$7,219	15.6%
Flushing	$35,400	$55,800	$20,400	57.6%
Forest Hills	$74,402	$112,326	$37,924	51.0%
Fresh Meadows	$71,279	$87,864	$16,585	23.3%
Glen Oaks	$81,701	$100,797	$19,096	23.4%
Glendale	$65,375	$84,398	$19,023	29.1%
Hillcrest	$86,719	$121,131	$34,412	39.7%
Hollis	$65,313	$82,750	$17,437	26.7%
Howard Beach	$65,984	$83,278	$17,294	26.2%
Hunters Point	NA	$128,641	NA	NA
Jackson Heights	$49,359	$69,425	$20,066	40.7%
Kew Gardens Hills	$59,356	$87,375	$28,019	47.2%
Langston Hughes	$52,259	$74,027	$21,768	41.7%
Laurelton	$84,520	$112,500	$27,980	33.1%
LeFrak City	$49,608	$63,247	$13,639	27.5%
Lefferts	$57,163	$84,109	$26,946	47.1%
Long Island City	$41,553	$67,375	$25,822	62.1%
Maspeth	$59,967	$89,583	$29,616	49.4%
McGoldrick	$58,253	$61,359	$3,106	5.3%
Middle Village	$67,892	$91,940	$24,048	35.4%
Mitchell-Linden	$49,893	$60,470	$10,577	21.2%
North Forest Park	$85,786	$115,000	$29,214	34.1%
North Hills	$80,992	$110,992	$30,000	37.0%
Ozone Park	$57,746	$81,912	$24,166	41.8%
Peninsula	$50,602	$56,784	$6,182	12.2%
Pomonok	$52,956	$84,904	$31,948	60.3%
Poppenhusen	$61,983	$89,088	$27,105	43.7%
Queens Village	$75,313	$92,679	$17,366	23.1%
Queensboro Hill	$52,978	$58,646	$5,668	10.7%
Rego Park	$54,450	$89,065	$34,615	63.6%
Richmond Hill	$60,736	$83,792	$23,056	38.0%
Ridgewood	$49,296	$83,125	$33,829	68.6%
Rochdale Village	$67,604	$91,284	$23,680	35.0%
Rosedale	$79,081	$105,822	$26,741	33.8%
Seaside	$84,272	$102,324	$18,052	21.4%
South Hollis	$72,314	$100,900	$28,586	39.5%
South Jamaica	$45,224	$80,197	$34,973	77.3%
South Ozone Park	$58,125	$97,988	$39,863	68.6%
St. Albans	$71,496	$93,563	$22,067	30.9%
Steinway	$56,928	$96,500	$39,572	69.5%
Sunnyside	$53,160	$74,625	$21,465	40.4%
Whitestone	$77,723	$101,816	$24,093	31.0%
Windsor Park	$70,125	$93,596	$23,471	33.5%
Woodhaven	$59,000	$86,532	$27,532	46.7%
Woodside	$53,235	$72,708	$19,473	36.6%
Total	**$3,882,116**	**$5,603,913**	**$1,721,797**	**44.4%**

The below table displays branch populations of 65 and older for the years 2013 and 2023. Also shown is the difference in residents 65 and older between these years along with the percentage change of population 65 and older.

Branch	Age_65_and_Older_2013	Age_65_and_Older_2023	Difference in Residents	Percent_Change
Arverne	2533	3587	1054	41.6%
Astoria	3595	5742	2147	59.7%
Auburndale	4285	6251	1966	45.9%
Baisley Park	3687	5874	2187	59.3%
Bay Terrace	4743	5485	742	15.6%
Bayside	4471	5695	1224	27.4%
Bellerose	3286	5573	2287	69.6%
Briarwood	5000	6721	1721	34.4%
Broad Channel	301	474	173	57.5%
Broadway	7956	6331	-1625	-20.4%
Cambria Heights	3756	6664	2908	77.4%
Central Library	7236	10084	2848	39.4%
Corona	2724	5246	2522	92.6%
Court Square	858	93	-765	-89.2%
Douglaston	1096	3655	2559	233.5%
East Elmhurst	3391	4996	1605	47.3%
East Flushing	2952	4430	1478	50.1%
Elmhurst	9142	11544	2402	26.3%
Far Rockaway	7014	10138	3124	44.5%
Flushing	12318	11807	-511	-4.1%
Forest Hills	9197	11139	1942	21.1%
Fresh Meadows	3857	4015	158	4.1%
Glen Oaks	4903	7319	2416	49.3%
Glendale	1671	2703	1032	61.8%
Hillcrest	2880	3764	884	30.7%
Hollis	5889	6262	373	6.3%
Howard Beach	6601	8069	1468	22.2%
Hunters Point	NA	1319	NA	NA
Jackson Heights	11690	14704	3014	25.8%
Kew Gardens Hills	5112	4576	-536	-10.5%
Langston Hughes	1723	2686	963	55.9%
Laurelton	4358	5608	1250	28.7%
LeFrak City	9969	6800	-3169	-31.8%
Lefferts	6477	9974	3497	54.0%
Long Island City	3436	4238	802	23.3%
Maspeth	6037	8261	2224	36.8%
McGoldrick	5363	8397	3034	56.6%
Middle Village	3330	5510	2180	65.5%
Mitchell-Linden	5223	6671	1448	27.7%
North Forest Park	4249	3920	-329	-7.7%
North Hills	3388	3163	-225	-6.6%
Ozone Park	4611	8324	3713	80.5%
Peninsula	1458	2938	1480	101.5%
Pomonok	4182	6425	2243	53.6%
Poppenhusen	3947	6006	2059	52.2%
Queens Village	5283	6576	1293	24.5%
Queensboro Hill	2193	8680	6487	295.8%
Rego Park	3625	12747	9122	251.6%
Richmond Hill	4299	7364	3065	71.3%
Ridgewood	8677	9753	1076	12.4%
Rochdale Village	5821	7241	1420	24.4%
Rosedale	3749	5772	2023	54.0%
Seaside	4780	5120	340	7.1%
South Hollis	4245	5832	1587	37.4%
South Jamaica	3662	6270	2608	71.2%
South Ozone Park	3936	6395	2459	62.5%
St. Albans	4323	4810	487	11.3%
Steinway	6331	6282	-49	-0.8%
Sunnyside	3808	5315	1507	39.6%
Whitestone	5612	7315	1703	30.3%
Windsor Park	4325	7459	3134	72.5%
Woodhaven	3384	5507	2123	62.7%
Woodside	6511	8161	1650	25.3%
Total	**294459**	**399780**	**105321**	**35.8%**

The below table displays the median age of each branch's population in the years 2013 and 2023, along with the difference in median age between years and percentage change in median age.

Branch	Median_Age_2013	Median_Age_2023	Difference in Median Age	Percent_Change
Arverne	32.94	30.70	-2.24	-6.8%
Astoria	32.63	35.18	2.55	7.8%
Auburndale	46.15	46.60	0.45	1.0%
Baisley Park	35.13	36.46	1.33	3.8%
Bay Terrace	36.88	40.85	3.97	10.8%
Bayside	41.45	43.63	2.18	5.3%
Bellerose	39.84	44.76	4.92	12.3%
Briarwood	38.00	36.13	-1.87	-4.9%
Broad Channel	22.45	24.95	2.50	11.1%
Broadway	33.34	35.74	2.40	7.2%
Cambria Heights	44.23	45.89	1.66	3.8%
Central Library	35.32	35.59	0.27	0.8%
Corona	30.74	34.35	3.61	11.7%
Court Square	26.52	31.70	5.18	19.5%
Douglaston	43.65	49.55	5.90	13.5%
East Elmhurst	32.20	37.57	5.37	16.7%
East Flushing	41.39	43.79	2.40	5.8%
Elmhurst	36.39	39.11	2.72	7.5%
Far Rockaway	31.28	35.92	4.64	14.8%
Flushing	42.23	40.38	-1.85	-4.4%
Forest Hills	40.82	44.75	3.93	9.6%
Fresh Meadows	42.73	45.15	2.42	5.7%
Glen Oaks	49.80	54.92	5.12	10.3%
Glendale	37.90	40.83	2.93	7.7%
Hillcrest	40.86	38.83	-2.03	-5.0%
Hollis	42.15	45.67	3.52	8.4%
Howard Beach	36.55	31.11	-5.44	-14.9%
Hunters Point	NA	32.47	NA	NA
Jackson Heights	36.88	42.67	5.79	15.7%
Kew Gardens Hills	32.36	35.73	3.37	10.4%
Langston Hughes	29.54	34.13	4.59	15.5%
Laurelton	38.76	40.43	1.67	4.3%
LeFrak City	38.78	39.29	0.51	1.3%
Lefferts	35.84	42.15	6.31	17.6%
Long Island City	32.76	33.49	0.73	2.2%
Maspeth	37.51	41.78	4.27	11.4%
McGoldrick	40.23	43.55	3.32	8.3%
Middle Village	39.60	38.09	-1.51	-3.8%
Mitchell-Linden	41.86	48.95	7.09	16.9%
North Forest Park	45.32	38.57	-6.75	-14.9%
North Hills	45.88	51.15	5.27	11.5%
Ozone Park	33.19	38.04	4.85	14.6%
Peninsula	37.83	44.23	6.40	16.9%
Pomonok	34.48	38.57	4.09	11.9%
Poppenhusen	39.33	41.70	2.37	6.0%
Queens Village	39.31	46.78	7.47	19.0%
Queensboro Hill	37.97	41.07	3.10	8.2%
Rego Park	42.11	43.45	1.34	3.2%
Richmond Hill	33.83	40.28	6.45	19.1%
Ridgewood	33.92	34.86	0.94	2.8%
Rochdale Village	35.82	40.44	4.62	12.9%
Rosedale	34.16	33.41	-0.75	-2.2%
Seaside	45.41	30.58	-14.83	-32.7%
South Hollis	39.11	40.44	1.33	3.4%
South Jamaica	33.44	37.17	3.73	11.2%
South Ozone Park	36.85	39.37	2.52	6.8%
St. Albans	41.69	42.24	0.55	1.3%
Steinway	31.73	32.74	1.01	3.2%
Sunnyside	33.32	34.25	0.93	2.8%
Whitestone	42.60	49.13	6.53	15.3%
Windsor Park	44.31	44.45	0.14	0.3%
Woodhaven	35.28	37.54	2.26	6.4%
Woodside	34.12	35.14	1.02	3.0%
Average	**37.60**	**39.70**	**2.20**	**6.3%**

The below table displays the Hispanic and Latino population of each branch in the years 2013 and 2023 along with the population change and percentage change.

Branch	Hispanic_or_Latino_2013	Hispanic_or_Latino_2023	Difference in Residents	Percent_Change
Arverne	5773	27433	21660	375.2%
Astoria	10045	38553	28508	283.8%
Auburndale	2233	27806	25573	1 145.2%
Baisley Park	4311	41154	36843	854.6%
Bay Terrace	2416	18666	16250	672.6%
Bayside	3836	30466	26630	694.2%
Bellerose	4641	25169	20528	442.3%
Briarwood	13312	44258	30946	232.5%
Broad Channel	110	2323	2213	2 011.8%
Broadway	18569	54752	36183	194.9%
Cambria Heights	1053	30044	28991	2 753.2%
Central Library	18121	64738	46617	257.3%
Corona	38194	56492	18298	47.9%
Court Square	1801	7508	5707	316.9%
Douglaston	1193	13715	12522	1 049.6%
East Elmhurst	16037	28033	11996	74.8%
East Flushing	2003	21256	19253	961.2%
Elmhurst	35310	81358	46048	130.4%
Far Rockaway	14311	62772	48461	338.6%
Flushing	11980	53542	41562	346.9%
Forest Hills	6956	55100	48144	692.1%
Fresh Meadows	3126	20276	17150	548.6%
Glen Oaks	1746	20911	19165	1 097.7%
Glendale	3893	17202	13309	341.9%
Hillcrest	1851	15678	13827	747.0%
Hollis	6188	29465	23277	376.2%
Howard Beach	7208	34714	27506	381.6%
Hunters Point	NA	20922	NA	NA
Jackson Heights	58522	89943	31421	53.7%
Kew Gardens Hills	5184	28182	22998	443.6%
Langston Hughes	24745	32312	7567	30.6%
Laurelton	1592	30691	29099	1 827.8%
LeFrak City	26431	39101	12670	47.9%
Lefferts	15861	57880	42019	264.9%
Long Island City	9930	31631	21701	218.5%
Maspeth	7300	49100	41800	572.6%
McGoldrick	5904	38321	32417	549.1%
Middle Village	2661	22941	20280	762.1%
Mitchell-Linden	4698	26931	22233	473.2%
North Forest Park	3610	19510	15900	440.4%
North Hills	1538	11859	10321	671.1%
Ozone Park	19376	54603	35227	181.8%
Peninsula	3467	15026	11559	333.4%
Pomonok	6090	35204	29114	478.1%
Poppenhusen	10277	29335	19058	185.4%
Queens Village	8353	31328	22975	275.1%
Queensboro Hill	2955	36733	33778	1 143.1%
Rego Park	5048	61696	56648	1 122.2%
Richmond Hill	18378	44860	26482	144.1%
Ridgewood	44238	88994	44756	101.2%
Rochdale Village	3206	48752	45546	1 420.6%
Rosedale	3061	37229	34168	1 116.2%
Seaside	1970	23016	21046	1 068.3%
South Hollis	2781	35875	33094	1 190.0%
South Jamaica	6244	49409	43165	691.3%
South Ozone Park	7662	43977	36315	474.0%
St. Albans	1888	31893	30005	1 589.2%
Steinway	10036	46884	36848	367.2%
Sunnyside	14784	38936	24152	163.4%
Whitestone	4023	28685	24662	613.0%
Windsor Park	2196	32547	30351	1 382.1%
Woodhaven	24415	41182	16767	68.7%
Woodside	19541	51252	31711	162.3%
Total	**624182**	**2330124**	**1705942**	**273.3%**

The below table displays the Non-Hispanic or Latino population for each branch for the years 2013 and 2023, along with the difference in population and percentage change.

Branch	Non_Hispanic_or_Latino_2013	Non_Hispanic_or_Latino_2023	Difference in Residents	Percent_Change
Arverne	16610	20862	4252	25.6%
Astoria	23790	27532	3742	15.7%
Auburndale	18559	24335	5776	31.1%
Baisley Park	29884	35215	5331	17.8%
Bay Terrace	16411	16088	-323	-2.0%
Bayside	27132	26495	-637	-2.3%
Bellerose	20571	21302	731	3.6%
Briarwood	28183	31961	3778	13.4%
Broad Channel	2005	2108	103	5.1%
Broadway	47365	39217	-8148	-17.2%
Cambria Heights	20956	27662	6706	32.0%
Central Library	39679	48915	9236	23.3%
Corona	7671	9202	1531	20.0%
Court Square	9554	6869	-2685	-28.1%
Douglaston	6327	12173	5846	92.4%
East Elmhurst	11407	12204	797	7.0%
East Flushing	15314	17891	2577	16.8%
Elmhurst	51816	47476	-4340	-8.4%
Far Rockaway	39877	46611	6734	16.9%
Flushing	64039	46351	-17688	-27.6%
Forest Hills	45360	45632	272	0.6%
Fresh Meadows	21635	17637	-3998	-18.5%
Glen Oaks	18545	18774	229	1.2%
Glendale	9185	11028	1843	20.1%
Hillcrest	16315	14622	-1693	-10.4%
Hollis	31281	24272	-7009	-22.4%
Howard Beach	24425	24919	494	2.0%
Hunters Point	NA	18807	NA	NA
Jackson Heights	48233	44782	-3451	-7.2%
Kew Gardens Hills	33034	22956	-10078	-30.5%
Langston Hughes	5375	6451	1076	20.0%
Laurelton	26022	28297	2275	8.7%
LeFrak City	42651	16574	-26077	-61.1%
Lefferts	58694	45922	-12772	-21.8%
Long Island City	18531	23237	4706	25.4%
Maspeth	31440	33544	2104	6.7%
McGoldrick	32044	32112	68	0.2%
Middle Village	17038	18635	1597	9.4%
Mitchell-Linden	23868	22891	-977	-4.1%
North Forest Park	19116	15198	-3918	-20.5%
North Hills	16133	10765	-5368	-33.3%
Ozone Park	30522	32506	1984	6.5%
Peninsula	10332	11230	898	8.7%
Pomonok	22117	24356	2239	10.1%
Poppenhusen	18031	17621	-410	-2.3%
Queens Village	33374	24028	-9346	-28.0%
Queensboro Hill	13949	31392	17443	125.0%
Rego Park	17182	48564	31382	182.6%
Richmond Hill	26777	28615	1838	6.9%
Ridgewood	45270	45862	592	1.3%
Rochdale Village	38695	43180	4485	11.6%
Rosedale	39553	33815	-5738	-14.5%
Seaside	21593	20063	-1530	-7.1%
South Hollis	29568	31580	2012	6.8%
South Jamaica	28752	41067	12315	42.8%
South Ozone Park	27178	34389	7211	26.5%
St. Albans	28905	29455	550	1.9%
Steinway	37249	36519	-730	-2.0%
Sunnyside	23080	24759	1679	7.3%
Whitestone	24771	24222	-549	-2.2%
Windsor Park	25739	27332	1593	6.2%
Woodhaven	17200	17985	785	4.6%
Woodside	36306	33989	-2317	-6.4%
Total	**1632218**	**1680053**	**47835**	**2.9%**