

The Restaurant Industry in New York City: Tracking the Recovery

Highlights

- New York City's restaurant industry had 23,650 establishments in 2019, provided 317,800 jobs, paid \$10.7 billion in total wages citywide, and made nearly \$27 billion in taxable sales.
- Prior to the pandemic, from 2009 to 2019, jobs in the restaurant industry grew by 61 percent and establishments grew by 44 percent, double the overall rate of growth.
- More than 60 percent of NYC resident restaurant workers were immigrants in 2018, compared to 45 percent across all occupations; in 16 neighborhoods the share was between 70 percent and 90 percent.
- As of 2018, 44 percent of the City's residents working in the restaurant industry were Hispanic and 20 percent were Asian, higher than overall employment shares.
- By August 2020, employment in the restaurant industry was still only 55 percent of its level in February 2020, before the pandemic hit.
- While there are indications that revenues for open restaurants improved since their low point in March 2020, many establishments are still struggling and others remain closed.
- On average, 44 percent of restaurants have used outdoor seating, suggesting reduced operations and closures are significant and may continue if further operational or financial support is not forthcoming.

The restaurant industry is essential to New York City's social and economic fabric. From small, family-owned restaurants and food carts to four-star world-famous establishments, the City abounds with restaurants that offer cuisines from every corner of the globe.

Restaurants lend vitality to each neighborhood and are integral to Manhattan's central business districts and the City's vibrant tourism industry, attracting millions of visitors each year who spend a total of \$46 billion annually. The industry is the second-largest component of tourism spending, behind lodging.¹ Residents and tourists alike are drawn to live in and visit areas with thriving retail corridors anchored by restaurants. The industry contributed about 15 percent of total taxable sales citywide in 2019.

After a decade of job growth that was more than double the rate for local jobs overall, the restaurant industry reached its highest number of establishments and jobs ever in 2019. Despite relatively lower average wages, restaurants provide a steady source of jobs for many residents, particularly Hispanic and Asian minority populations and immigrants.

Since March 2020, the restaurant industry has been hit very hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. Mandatory closures, stay-at-home and social-distancing orders, the onset of a severe economic recession, and travel restrictions have resulted in unprecedented upheaval for the industry.

As a result, many restaurants and bars have closed or significantly reduced their operations. Since these establishments often operate on tight margins in the best of times, there are growing fears that many will be forced to close permanently if financial support is not forthcoming.

Industry Pressure Mounts

As a response to the pressure created by these restrictions and behavioral trends, the City has expanded outdoor dining, capped takeout-app fees, reopened its commercial lease assistance program and extended small business loans. Other jurisdictions facing similar problems as New York City have provided deferrals for tax payments, rent relief and stipends for meals.

On September 9, Governor Cuomo announced that restaurants in New York City would be allowed to open for indoor dining on September 30. Among other requirements, occupancy will be limited to 25 percent of capacity, temperature checks will be required of all guests, contact-tracing information must be left for one member of each party, restaurants must close at midnight and masks must be worn when not seated at a table.

On September 16, the New York City Council passed a bill allowing restaurants to add a temporary COVID-19 recovery charge of up to 10 percent of a patron's bill, excluding orders for takeout and delivery, which the Mayor is expected to sign.

On September 25, the Mayor announced his intention to extend outdoor dining by continuing the Open Restaurants program as well as the Open Streets: Restaurants program, beyond the October 31st deadline and make them year-long and permanent.

Prior to these major changes announced in September, restaurant owners and advocates argued that measures the City had put in place were not sufficient to avoid extensive failures. Estimates of the potential permanent closures of City restaurants and bars over the next six months to a year have generally ranged from one-third to one-half of all establishments that existed before the pandemic. At the high end, that could result in a permanent loss of nearly 12,000 of the City's restaurants and bars, and nearly 159,000 industry jobs, although the opening of new restaurants would mitigate some of these losses. It is unclear what impact the recent government actions will have.

Restaurant Industry Profile

The New York City restaurant industry accounted for about 1 in 12 private sector jobs and establishments citywide in 2019 (8.1 percent of jobs and 8.7 percent of firms). Unless otherwise noted, all data on industry employment by place of work was made available through the New York State Department of Labor Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, nationally, the industry share is higher for jobs (9.5 percent) but lower for establishments (6.6 percent).

In this report, the terms "restaurant industry" and "restaurants and bars" include all of the following food and beverage services. Most restaurant employment in the City (77 percent) was in full-service restaurants that offered wait-service dining, and in limited-service restaurants such as fast-food locations, pizzerias and cafes. Bars accounted for another 5 percent of the jobs, and the rest of the industry included establishments such as snack bars, buffets and caterers.

Reflecting increased demand for both full-service dining and takeout services, the net number of restaurants and bars in the City increased by more than 7,000 from 2009 to 2019 to reach 23,650 establishments. This represented a net increase of 44 percent, more than double the rate of growth of businesses citywide (19 percent).

Employment in the industry also grew much faster than total private sector employment. Since 2009, more than 120,000 restaurant jobs were added to reach 317,800 jobs in 2019, a 61 percent increase and double the growth rate for total employment (30 percent).

Most restaurants and bars are small and reflect great diversity. In New York City, 80 percent have fewer than 20 employees (less than 1 percent have 500 or more employees), yet they represent the cuisines of more than 150 different countries.



More than half of the City's restaurant employment in 2019 (192,500 jobs) was located in Manhattan, with another 51,700 jobs in Brooklyn, 49,100 jobs in Queens, 15,900 jobs in the Bronx and 8,500 jobs in Staten Island. The industry had one of the lowest average salaries (\$33,700) among all private sector industries.

The average salary was less than \$28,320 in all boroughs except Manhattan, where it was \$40,200 in the neighborhood with the most establishments and employment.

In Manhattan, most establishments and jobs are in Midtown and Lower Manhattan. The Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown Business District, which includes the New York City Theater District, had the highest restaurant employment among all the City's 55 Census-defined neighborhoods (nearly one in four jobs citywide). Battery Park City/Greenwich Village/Soho had the second-highest restaurant employment.²

Together, these two areas made up nearly 40 percent of the City's restaurant jobs. Restaurants as a share of establishments were highest in Chinatown/Lower East Side, at 20 percent. The restaurants and bars in these areas face special challenges due to the declines in tourism, office employees working on-site, and some residents relocating to second homes outside the City.

According to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, the restaurant industry also contributed nearly \$26.9 billion in taxable sales from March 2019 through February 2020, about 15 percent of total taxable sales during that period, and grew 4.3 percent year over year.

Restaurant Employment in NYC

Citywide, 250,900 residents (both employed and self-employed) held occupations in the restaurant industry, with average annual earnings of \$30,500 in 2018 (the latest year for which this data is available). Additional employees commute from surrounding areas to work in the City's restaurants. All data on restaurants workers by place of residence use the U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2018 one-year estimates, unless otherwise noted.

Among all the City's neighborhoods, Jackson Heights/North Corona had the most residents working in the restaurant industry, Elmhurst/South Corona had the second-highest, and together the two areas accounted for 24,000 restaurant workers, nearly one in 10 citywide (see Appendix A for more detail).

The 10 neighborhoods with the most restaurant workers had 36 percent of the total citywide. In these 10 neighborhoods, restaurant workers also represented a higher share of the working residents (between 7.3 percent and 14.9 percent compared to 6 percent citywide).

Including both immigrants and native-born residents, Hispanics made up the largest share of restaurant workers (44 percent) and a higher share than among all workers (see Figure 1). Asians also represented a higher share of restaurant workers than among all occupations citywide, in contrast to either Whites or Blacks or African Americans.

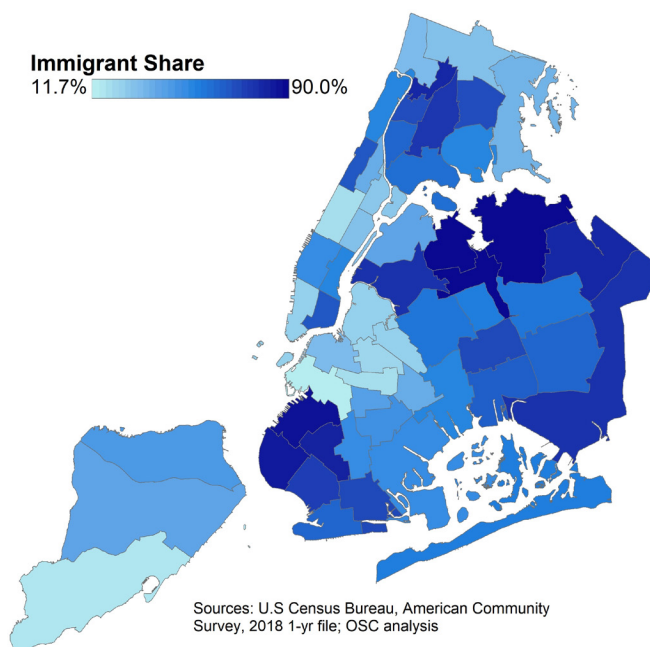
FIGURE 1
Share of Workers by Race and Ethnicity

Race / Ethnicity	Restaurant Workers	All NYC Workers
Hispanic	44%	27%
White	21%	35%
Asian	20%	15%
Black or African American	13%	20%
Other	2%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018 1-yr file; OSC analysis

More than 60 percent of residents working in the restaurant industry citywide were immigrants in 2018, compared to 45 percent among all occupations. In 16 of the City's 55 Census-defined neighborhoods, immigrants made up 70 percent or more of the residents working in restaurant occupations, with the highest share rising to 90 percent in Elmhurst/South Corona (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2
Immigrants as Share of Residents Working in Restaurant Industry

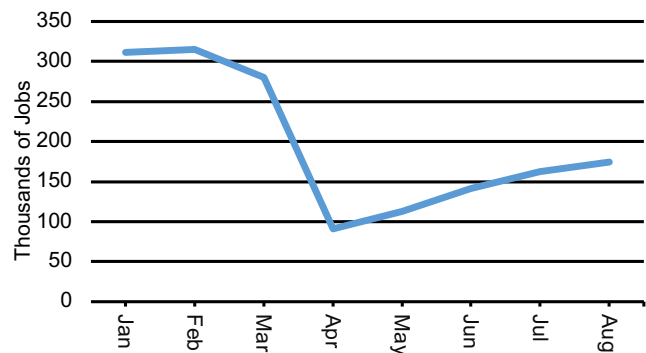


These data suggest restaurant closures and lost restaurant employment are likely to have a disproportionate impact on immigrant workers, on Hispanic or Asian workers, and on the neighborhoods where a large number of restaurant workers live.

COVID-19 Impact: Then and Now

In February 2020, more than 315,000 people were working in New York City's restaurant industry (see Figure 3). In March 2020, New York City became the epicenter of the pandemic in the nation, causing unprecedented effects, and by April, restaurant employment had dropped to 91,000 jobs as severe restrictions were imposed on business practices. As rules loosened and outdoor dining was permitted, employment rose, reaching 174,000 jobs in August.

FIGURE 3
New York City Restaurant Employment 2020



Sources: NYS Department of Labor; OSC analysis

Restaurants that remained open during stay-at-home orders experienced substantial declines in revenues. Womply, a software services company which tracks credit card transactions from hundreds of millions of cardholders, estimates that average daily revenues at these establishments began to decline on March 10 and reached their steepest drop on March 22, when they fell by 81 percent compared to a year earlier. Revenues at the City's bars had even steeper declines, falling by 94 percent on March 22 and, again, by 94 percent on April 26. Taxable sales for the industry, as reported by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, fell by 71 percent during March, April and May compared to one year earlier.

Since the pandemic began, many restaurants have explored new business models in order to generate revenues. Some establishments that had not offered takeout and delivery began those services. Others operated as specialty food markets offering items not available at local stores. Still others sold do-it-yourself kits with menu items such as pizza and tacos, or offered gourmet meals requiring minimal preparation. With outside financial support to cover costs, some restaurants became food banks.

Another strategy involved obtaining permits for safe outside dining. On June 19, 2020, the City started the Open Restaurants program, which issued special sidewalk and roadway permits. At the end of June, the City expanded its Open Streets program (which closed off streets to vehicle traffic) to allow restaurants that participated in the Open Restaurants program to set up tables in the traffic-free streets. Throughout the summer, new locations and additional hours were added to the Open Streets: Restaurants program. While the programs were slated to end in the fall, the Mayor intends to make them year-long and permanent.

As of the first week of September, a total of 43 percent of restaurants and bars citywide had received sidewalk and/or roadway seating permits.³ This included 50 percent of establishments in Manhattan, and more than 40 percent each of those in Brooklyn and Queens. The ratio of establishments in the Bronx and Staten Island were lowest at 30 percent and 20 percent respectively.

Viewed by neighborhoods, five of the 10 with the highest numbers of restaurants receiving permits under the program were in Manhattan, with the remainder in Brooklyn and Queens (see Figure 4). Half of the neighborhoods among those with the 10 fewest permits issued were located in the Bronx.

In terms of the share of establishments that received permits for outdoor seating under the program, three Manhattan neighborhoods (Washington Heights/Inwood/Marble Hill, Upper East Side, and Chinatown Lower East Side) were among the 10 highest, while three Bronx neighborhoods (Morris Heights/Fordham South/Mount Hope, Co-op City/Pelham Bay/Schuylerville and Wakefield/Williamsbridge/Woodlawn) were among the 10 lowest.

FIGURE 4
Neighborhoods with 10 Highest and Lowest Numbers of Permits for Outdoor Seating, Issued June 19 to September 10, 2020

Neighborhood	Approved for Outdoor Seating	Approvals as Share of All Area Restaurants
Batt. Park City/Greenwich Vlg./Soho	1,089	54.9
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown Bus. Dist.	1,047	41.4
Chinatown/Lower East Side	887	58.5
Murray Hill/Gramercy/Stuy. Town	634	44.1
Greenpoint/Williamsburg	562	62.2
Upper East Side	458	58.6
Astoria/Long Island City	396	66.8
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	375	49.5
Upper West Side/West Side	342	55.1
Sunnyside/Woodside	334	57.7
Castle Hill/Clason Pt./Parkchester	36	28.3
Far Rockaway/Breezy Pt./Brd. Channel	31	21.7
Belmont/Crotona Park East/E. Tremont	30	22.9
Co-op City/Pelham Bay/Schuylerville	28	18.4
Crown Hts. S./Prspct. Lefferts/Wingate	28	26.7
Wakefield/Williamsbridge/Woodlawn	20	17.7
East Flatbush/Farragut/Rugby	19	18.8
Morris Hts./Fordham S./Mount Hope	15	18.3
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	8	8.4
Brighton Beach/Coney Island	5	8.2
New York City	10,501	43

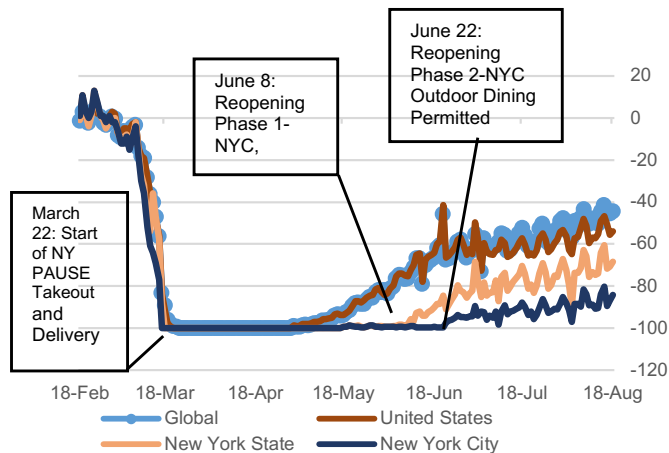
Note: Permits are compared to 2018 firm data from County Business Patterns (see footnote 2).

Sources: NYC Dept. of Transportation, U.S. Census Bureau; County Business Patterns 2018; OSC analysis

As a result of changed business practices and reopening, credit card payments at open restaurants increased according to Womply, and by the second half of August, averaged only 12.4 percent below a year earlier. While there was also improvement in revenues at bars, the decline remained larger (down 23 percent).

While the Womply data shows a rebound for open restaurants, Open Table data shows reservations have been slow to recover in the City, most likely because indoor dining has not yet been implemented and closures remain higher among “fine-dining” establishments (see Figure 5). As an example, of 15 Michelin two- and three-Bib Gourmand restaurants, only two are allowing reservations for outdoor dining. Five of the 15 remain closed, and the remaining eight are operating for takeout and delivery only. As of August 18, Open Table reservations were more than 80 percent lower than a year earlier, and much lower than globally, nationally or statewide.

FIGURE 5
Year-over-Year Changes in Open Table Reservations



Sources: OpenTable; OSC analysis



Decreased revenues are pressuring restaurants struggling to pay their bills. The NYC Hospitality Alliance reported that 87 percent of the City’s restaurants would not be able to pay all or part of their August rents, worse than in July (83 percent) but on par with May (87 percent). New York State’s moratorium on commercial foreclosures and evictions is scheduled to end October 20. Tenants and borrowers will face accumulated obligations which will likely worsen closures.

Womply also provides estimates of closures, although given its methodology, some restaurants may be only temporarily closed and others may still be operating through delivery apps. The company estimates that as of September 23, about one-third of the City’s restaurants and more than one-half of its bars have closed compared to those operating pre-pandemic.

Various estimates project that during the next six months to a year, one-third to one-half of the City’s restaurants and bars that existed prior to the pandemic may close permanently. If one-third of them close, the City would lose nearly 8,000 establishments in the industry, and 106,000 jobs. If the closures rose to 50 percent, nearly 12,000 restaurants and bars would shutter and almost 159,000 jobs would be lost.



Paycheck Protection Program

To ease the COVID-19 impact, the federal government provided forgivable loans through the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) to small businesses with fewer than 500 employees. Citywide, the restaurant industry's share of loans approved (9 percent) was lower than its share of all small businesses (10 percent). While the industry made up 8 percent of all private sector employment however, it made up a higher share of the jobs targeted for retention (11 percent). With the closure of the PPP on August 8, the federal government is not currently providing significant financial support for these small businesses.

The number of PPP loans approved for the New York City area varied by borough, as did the jobs targeted for retention and the share of establishments in the restaurant industry that received loans (see Figure 6).⁴

FIGURE 6
PPP Loans to Restaurants and Job Retention Targets
as Shares of Restaurant Establishments and Jobs

Borough	Loans	Job Targets	Loans as Share of Borough Restaurants	Job Targets as Share of Restaurant Jobs
Bronx	721	5,419	39.6	34.0
Brooklyn	2,473	21,594	43.0	42.8
Manhattan	4,481	94,915	45.0	50.8
Queens	2,246	19,554	42.9	43.6
Staten Island	443	5,119	51.5	60.0
Grand Total	10,364	146,601	43.8	47.8

Note: For restaurants with less than 500 employees.

Sources: Small Business Administration; NYS Department of Labor, QCEW 2019; OSC analysis

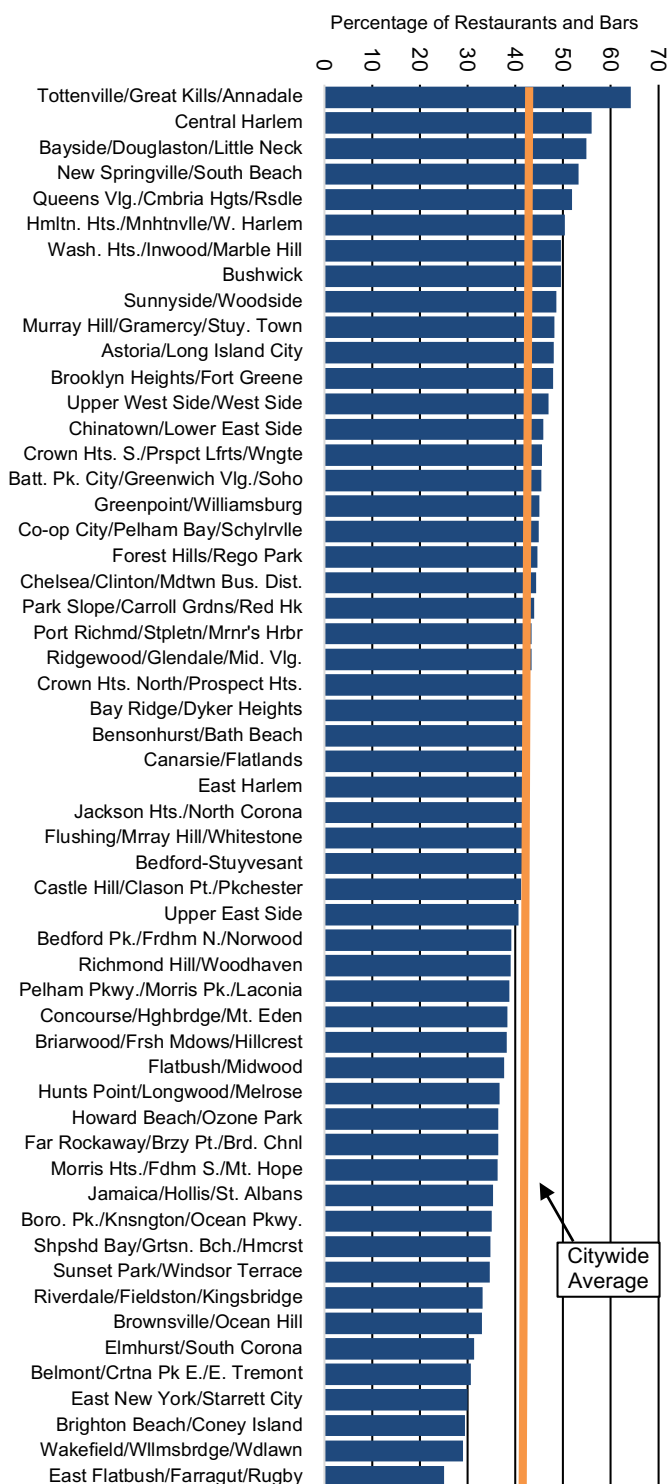
Compared to the numbers of restaurants in each borough, Staten Island and Manhattan received the highest share of loans and job retention targets, while the Bronx received the lowest. In terms of overall totals Manhattan received 43 percent of all loans approved to restaurants, and accounted for 65 percent of all jobs targeted for retention for that sector.

At a neighborhood level, there was significant variation in the totals and shares of approved PPP loans compared to the number of restaurants and bars in each area (see Figure 7). Generally, wealthier neighborhoods saw higher uptake of PPP loans as a share of total restaurants and bars. Only one neighborhood in the Bronx, Co-op City/Pelham Bay/Schuylerville, was included among the top 25 neighborhoods based on PPP loans as a share of total restaurants.

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FIGURE 7
Share of Restaurants and Bars that Received PPP Loans (By neighborhood)



Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration; U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns 2018; OSC analysis

Restaurants: Key to the Future

Restaurants are one of the keys that make New York City a world-class metropolis. Restaurants are essential to defining what New York City and its neighborhoods are, from a tourist and international business destination to the City's rich cultural identity and immigrant communities. These businesses are a vital element that helps draw concentrations of retail and arts and entertainment to thrive in the City, and imbue neighborhoods with character and individuality. They also provide a launching pad for entrepreneurs and immigrants looking to achieve the promise that New York offers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected this sector to an unprecedented extent and in ways that have never been seen before. It has impacted individuals' jobs and income, business owners, restaurant patrons and neighborhoods. New York City and State must continue to provide clarity and support to ensure the industry remains healthy and is able to carry out its integral role in the City's economy and within its many communities. For its part, the federal government should provide new stimulus targeting the sector to sustain operations and help local economies mitigate transmission risk.

A key driver of New York State's recent success in keeping case rates down (while reopening) is its clear parameters for the phased reopening, and closure where necessary. These parameters are backed by data that is available to policymakers and the public to use to make informed decisions. Reopening has also been aided through defined protocols that can be easily followed by individuals and businesses.

These same lessons hold for indoor dining in New York City. Guidance that follows from general success in reopening food and drink establishments across the state should, where needed, be refined for the unique challenges that New York City's density can pose, and should be provided to owners in a manner that is easy to follow and adhere to. The guidance should also change as public health conditions allow. Recent reopening guidelines for 25 percent of indoor dining capacity provide a step forward in this direction and can and should be enhanced based on feedback from businesses. New York City should also continue to leverage innovative programs to support new or developing operating models where possible, including outdoor dining, commercial lease assistance, and support for takeout and delivery operations.

In addition, the availability of loan and grant funds, both directly from the City and through the facilitation of State and federal grants, should support bridging the economic-activity gap faced by establishments, particularly in the City's hardest hit areas. Outreach targeted to smaller businesses, including the restaurant industry, has improved loan receipt according to PPP data on the timing of loan distribution. New York City and local community organizations can help facilitate access to these programs so that establishments facing a prolonged impact on revenues receive badly needed funds to remain solvent until the public health risks subside and economic activity normalizes.

¹ Based on results for New York State as a whole.

² Neighborhoods, in this report, refer to the 55 U.S. Census-defined PUMAs for New York City. For 2019 job and firm data, the neighborhoods match the geographic PUMA boundaries. For data reported by ZIP Code, e.g., outdoor dining permits and PPP info, data was allocated to neighborhoods using a crosswalk between ZIP Codes and PUMAs (referred to as "PUMAs by ZIP Code" in the footnotes). For comparability purposes, firm data by ZIP Code was drawn from the 2018 County Business Patterns (CBP).

³ Establishments are drawn from 2018 CBP data (see footnote 2.)

⁴ PPP data is by ZIP Code. The neighborhoods here are "PUMAs by ZIP Code," and the firm data uses 2018 CBP (see footnote 2).

APPENDIX A

Restaurant Work Force by Neighborhood of Residence and Establishments by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Restaurant Workers	Share of Work Force	Share of Neighborhood Restaurant Workers					Restaurants and Bars	
			Immigrant	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	White	Black or African American	Number	Share of All Businesses
Jackson Heights/N. Corona	12,371	12.7	88.7	88.3	5.8	5.3	0.6	446	13.5
Elmhurst/S. Corona	11,625	14.9	90.0	75.5	22.3	0.8	0.0	239	11.0
Washington Heights/Inwood/Marble Hill	10,753	9.9	52.9	77.0	0.9	17.6	3.0	345	10.8
Flushing/Murray Hill/Whitestone	9,975	9.2	88.0	15.0	76.6	7.4	0.0	871	9.4
Sunnyside/Woodside	8,662	11.4	77.5	51.2	31.5	16.5	0.0	514	9.7
Bensonhurst/Bath Beach	8,227	9.3	73.7	25.9	47.5	24.7	0.0	351	8.1
Hamilton Heights/Manhattanville/W. Harlem	7,980	10.6	66.0	53.4	1.6	18.0	23.5	265	12.1
Sunset Park/Windsor Terrace	7,777	12.2	84.9	29.2	60.8	9.3	0.0	519	11.3
Bedford Park/Fordham N./Norwood	7,005	11.5	79.3	82.2	9.2	0.0	8.5	151	9.7
Astoria/Long Island City	6,929	7.3	44.8	19.7	13.7	62.3	4.3	651	11.9
Hunts Point/Longwood/Melrose	6,890	12.3	61.5	92.1	0.9	0.0	7.1	250	8.5
Bushwick	6,241	9.3	27.4	30.6	7.9	42.5	16.7	354	15.2
Briarwood/Fresh Meadows/Hillcrest	5,863	7.3	59.5	30.0	39.0	15.8	10.5	251	9.1
Castle Hill/Clason Point/Parkchester	5,249	6.8	53.0	49.8	19.5	0.0	29.2	204	11.8
Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	5,082	8.7	82.6	48.4	23.0	24.6	4.0	334	10.3
Morris Heights/Fordham S./Mount Hope	4,998	9.0	70.4	77.5	0.4	0.0	22.1	137	9.9
Chinatown/Lower East Side	4,977	6.5	66.0	9.9	56.1	32.2	1.8	1,251	20.2
Jamaica/Hollis/St. Albans	4,918	4.3	63.3	35.7	19.6	0.0	42.2	318	9.7
Ridgewood/Glendale/Middle Village	4,807	5.3	58.4	47.8	5.2	47.0	0.0	349	8.9
Port Richmond/Stapleton/Mariner's Harbor	4,797	6.2	47.2	68.5	11.5	18.3	1.7	329	10.0
Flatbush/Midwood	4,606	6.2	52.7	27.1	10.4	36.3	24.8	227	6.8
Concourse/Highbridge/Mount Eden	4,498	7.6	63.5	48.3	12.2	5.7	33.8	168	10.3
Crown Hgts S./Prospect Lefferts/Wingate	4,357	7.5	47.0	17.4	0.0	17.1	65.5	160	10.5
Sheepshead Bay/Gerritsen Beach/Homcrest	4,267	5.9	72.1	34.0	32.2	22.1	2.5	329	6.6
Bedford-Stuyvesant	4,199	5.8	22.9	23.2	10.2	37.5	17.1	261	12.3
Central Harlem	4,167	6.2	43.5	24.7	17.9	31.0	26.4	256	11.9
Belmont/Crotona Park East/East Tremont	4,122	6.5	75.6	69.5	0.0	8.3	22.1	204	10.5
East New York/Starrett City	4,074	5.6	52.9	61.9	1.2	6.3	25.2	187	10.4
Richmond Hill/Woodhaven	3,967	5.6	71.0	49.3	30.4	9.5	3.4	246	9.1
Riverdale/Fieldston/Kingsbridge	3,930	7.2	40.0	61.0	5.2	24.6	9.1	201	11.0
New Springville/S. Beach	3,652	6.0	44.2	23.1	25.4	51.4	0.0	268	7.8
Canarsie/Flatlands	3,617	4.0	52.7	13.9	12.6	10.9	58.6	212	6.9
East Harlem	3,576	7.4	31.0	40.9	8.1	28.8	22.3	250	12.8
Wakefield/Williamsbridge/Woodlawn	3,222	5.5	33.8	20.4	6.5	1.1	53.2	164	10.8
East Flatbush/Farragut/Rugby	3,206	4.6	52.1	15.3	1.5	4.4	78.8	142	9.4
Howard Beach/Ozone Park	3,134	5.1	64.3	32.6	34.7	14.8	5.6	199	10.3
Greenpoint/Williamsburg	3,114	3.5	26.8	10.2	4.5	85.3	0.0	789	11.3
Murray Hill/Gramercy/Stuyvesant Town	3,032	3.2	52.9	5.9	31.4	62.7	0.0	1,151	6.6
Queens Village/Cambria Heights/Rosedale	2,917	3.2	76.9	27.5	23.0	7.9	41.5	235	8.4
Crown Heights N./Prospect Heights	2,864	4.0	15.9	7.0	2.4	49.9	37.8	329	13.8
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown Business District	2,755	2.6	52.5	33.5	10.2	48.4	0.0	2,661	5.9
Co-op City/Pelham Bay/Schuylerville	2,625	5.0	42.9	41.7	12.0	31.2	15.2	194	12.5
Forest Hills/Rego Park	2,586	4.2	54.5	52.1	7.0	29.9	0.0	261	7.6
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	2,581	3.1	40.4	21.6	31.8	33.2	13.4	633	9.4
Borough Park/Kensington/Ocean Parkway	2,456	4.7	80.7	19.3	57.8	13.0	0.0	221	3.9
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens/Red Hook	2,315	3.5	11.7	19.0	11.4	35.4	34.3	550	11.0
Far Rockaway/Breezy Point/Broad Channel	2,254	4.2	53.8	68.5	0.0	10.8	20.7	127	10.1
Pelham Parkway/Morris Park/Laonia	2,077	3.5	70.0	45.5	28.5	4.5	21.5	190	8.9
Battery Park City/Greenwich Village/Soho	1,986	2.0	25.9	9.4	16.6	54.9	0.9	1,981	8.5
Brighton Beach/Coney Island	1,907	4.5	63.8	43.4	10.4	28.4	0.0	156	6.1
Upper East Side	1,804	1.5	33.6	33.6	16.7	49.7	0.0	725	5.5
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	1,774	3.6	43.2	27.5	9.0	6.5	57.0	113	9.8
Tottenville/Great Kills/Annadale	1,449	1.9	14.5	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.0	255	8.6
Upper West Side/West Side	1,403	1.3	16.4	12.0	0.0	72.1	15.9	498	5.7
Bayside/Douglaston/Little Neck	1,308	2.3	79.5	10.9	66.4	17.0	0.0	291	9.0
NYC	250,927	6.1	60.8	43.9	19.7	20.7	13.4	23,650	8.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018 1-yr file; NYS Department of Labor, QCEW 2019; OSC analysis

Prepared by the Office of the State Deputy Comptroller for the City of New York

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