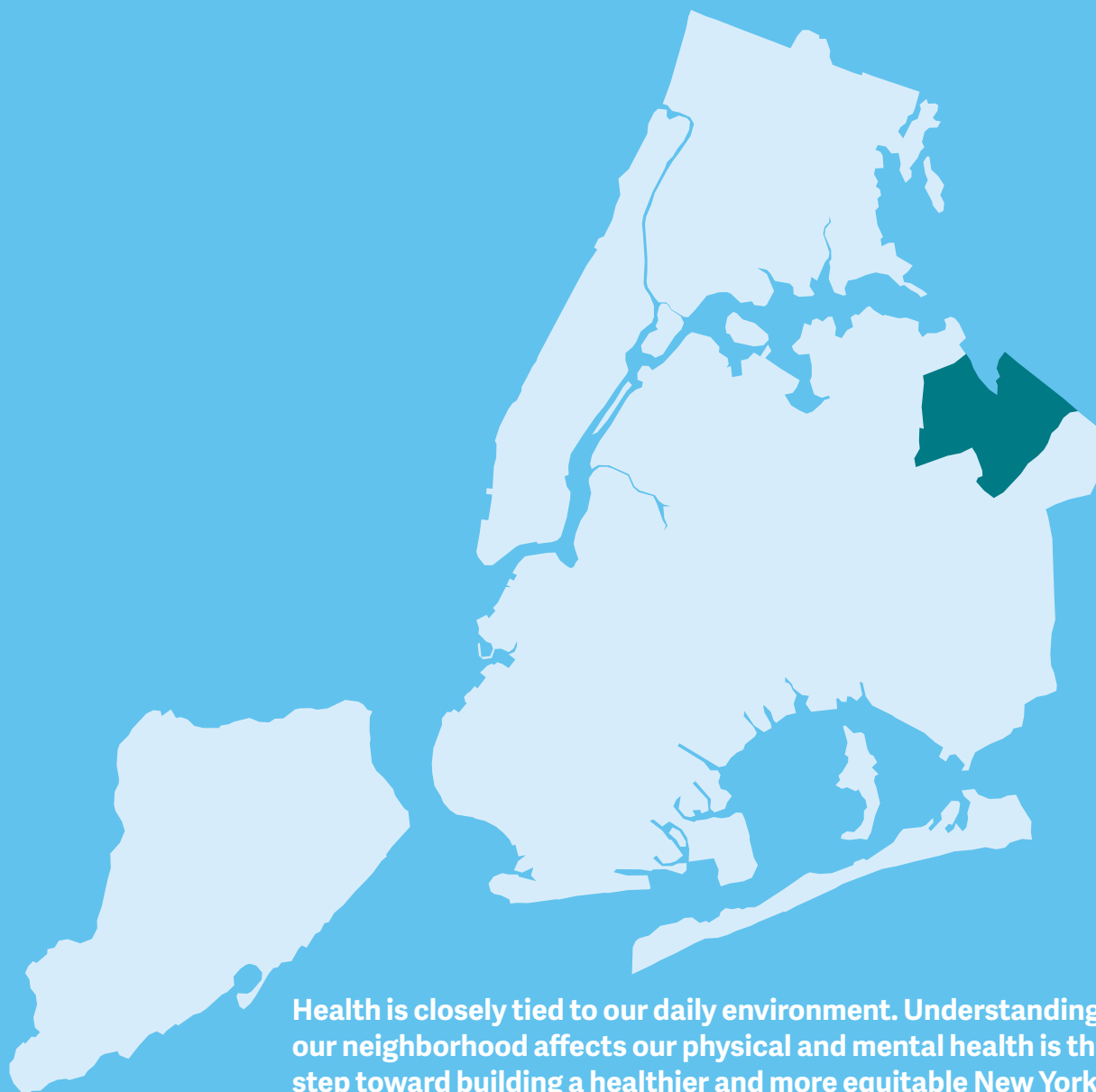


# Bayside and Little Neck

QUEENS  
COMMUNITY  
DISTRICT

11

Including Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Hollis Hills, Little Neck and Oakland Gardens



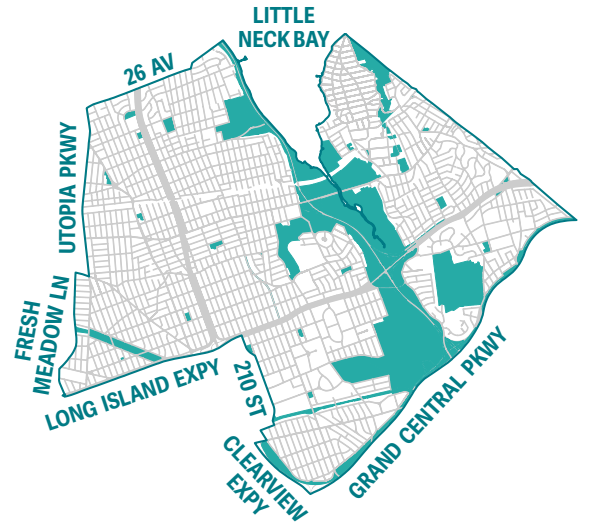
Health is closely tied to our daily environment. Understanding how our neighborhood affects our physical and mental health is the first step toward building a healthier and more equitable New York City.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES 2018

**NYC**  
Health

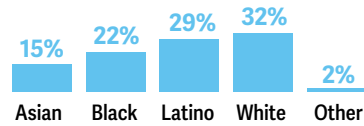


# Who We Are

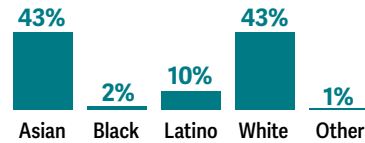


## POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY<sup>^</sup>

### New York City



### Bayside and Little Neck

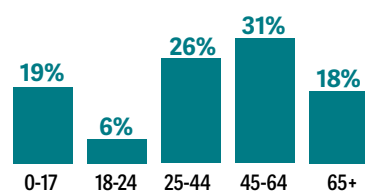
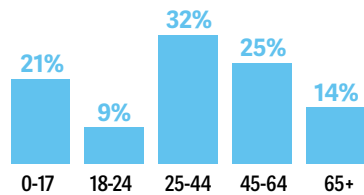


## TOTAL POPULATION

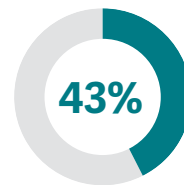
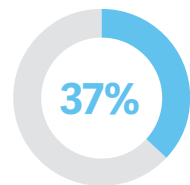
8,537,673

119,628

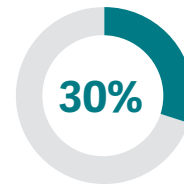
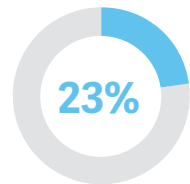
## POPULATION BY AGE



## BORN OUTSIDE THE US



## HAVE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY



<sup>^</sup>White, Black, Asian and Other exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino is Hispanic or Latino of any race.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: Population, Race and Ethnicity and Age: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, 2016; Born Outside the U.S. and English Proficiency: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016



## Note from Oxiris Barbot, Commissioner, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

We are pleased to present the 2018 Community Health Profiles, a look into the health of New York City's (NYC) 59 diverse community districts.

The health of NYC has never been better. Our city's life expectancy is 81.2 years, 2.5 years higher than the national average.

However, not all residents have the same opportunities to lead a healthy life. A ZIP code should not determine a person's health, but that's the reality in so many cities, including our own.

The Community Health Profiles allow us to see how much health can vary by neighborhood. Policies and practices based on a history of racism and discrimination (often referred to as structural racism) have created neighborhoods with high rates of poverty and limited access to resources that promote health. The practice of removing funding or refusing to provide funding to communities of color has caused poor health outcomes to cluster in these communities.

The Community Health Profiles also show how important community resources, and funding to create and sustain these resources, are to health outcomes. For example, supermarkets provide more access to fresh foods than bodegas. However, in some neighborhoods with obesity rates higher than the citywide average, just 5% of food establishments are supermarkets, making it difficult for residents to make healthy choices.

Addressing these inequities may seem like a daunting task, but by working together, we can dismantle the unjust policies and practices that contribute to poor health in our communities. Through Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020), and other New York City Health Department programs, we work with community partners to give every resident the same opportunity for good health.<sup>o</sup> We are making progress, but there is more work to do.

Reducing health inequities requires policymakers, community groups, health professionals, researchers and residents to work together for change at every level. We look forward to working with you to improve the health of our city.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Oxiris Barbot MD". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Oxiris Barbot, MD

<sup>o</sup> Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](https://nyc.gov/health) and search for **TCNY**.

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**NAVIGATING THIS DOCUMENT**

This profile covers all of Queens Community District 11, which includes **Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Hollis Hills, Little Neck and Oakland Gardens**. This is one of 59 community districts in NYC. The community district with the most favorable outcome in NYC for each measure is presented throughout the report. Sometimes this is the highest rate (e.g. physical activity) and sometimes this is the lowest rate (e.g. infant mortality). Some figures include an arrow to help readers understand the direction of the healthier outcome.

This profile uses the following color coding system:

|                         |        |               |                                   |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
|                         |        |               |                                   |
| BAYSIDE AND LITTLE NECK | QUEENS | NEW YORK CITY | LOWEST/HIGHEST COMMUNITY DISTRICT |





# Understanding Health Inequities in New York City

The ability to live a long and healthy life is not equally available to all New Yorkers. A baby born to a family that lives in the Upper East Side will live 11 years longer than a baby born to a family in Brownsville. This inequity is unacceptable.

Resources and opportunities are at the root of good health. These include secure jobs with benefits, well-maintained and affordable housing, safe neighborhoods with clean parks, accessible transportation, healthy and affordable food, and quality education and health care.<sup>1</sup> In NYC, access to these resources and opportunities are not equitably distributed. Neighborhoods with residents of color often have fewer resources.

Since the 1600s—when NYC was established by colonization—racist policies and practices have shaped where New Yorkers live and go to school, what jobs they have and what their neighborhoods look like. Over time, these policies and practices have built on each other to create deep inequity.

For example, in the 1930s the federal government developed a policy known as redlining. As part of this policy, neighborhoods were rated based on the race, ethnicity and national origin of their residents. Neighborhoods that were home to people of color, like Central Harlem and Brownsville, were outlined in red on a map. They were labeled as "hazardous" and no home loans or other investments were approved there. The wealthiest and Whitest neighborhoods in NYC received, and continue to receive, more investment and opportunities for health.<sup>2</sup>

The denial of resources and opportunities that support good health contributes to the differences in life expectancy we see today. Experiencing racism is also a health burden, creating chronic stress that contributes to major causes of death, like diabetes and heart disease.<sup>3</sup>

To better understand the successes and challenges in each of NYC's 59 neighborhoods, the Community Health Profiles present data on a range of measures. These data should be interpreted with an understanding that good health is not only determined by personal choices. Many other factors shape differences in health outcomes, including past and current discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation and other identities. We hope the Community Health Profiles support your efforts in making NYC more equitable for all. For more information on the New York City Health Department programs and services that are closing the gap in health outcomes, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health).

<sup>1</sup>Marmot M, Friel S, Bell R, et al. Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity Through Action on the Social Determinants of Health. *The Lancet*. 2008; 372(9650): 1661–1669.

<sup>2</sup>Undesign the Redline. <http://www.designingthewe.com/undesign-the-redline>. Accessed March 13, 2018.

<sup>3</sup>Krieger N. Embodying inequality: A Review of Concepts, Measures, and Methods for Studying Health Consequences of Discrimination. *International Journal of Health Services*. 1999; 29(2): 295-352.



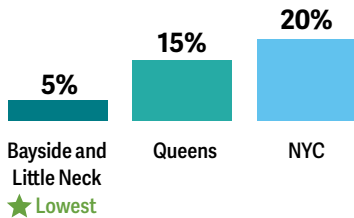
# Social and Economic Conditions

## Education

Higher education levels are associated with better health outcomes. Missing too many days of school can cause students to fall behind and increases their risk of dropping out. **Bayside and Little Neck's** elementary school absenteeism rate is lower than the rate for NYC overall. Almost all high school students in **Bayside and Little Neck** graduate in four years, higher than the citywide rate.

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

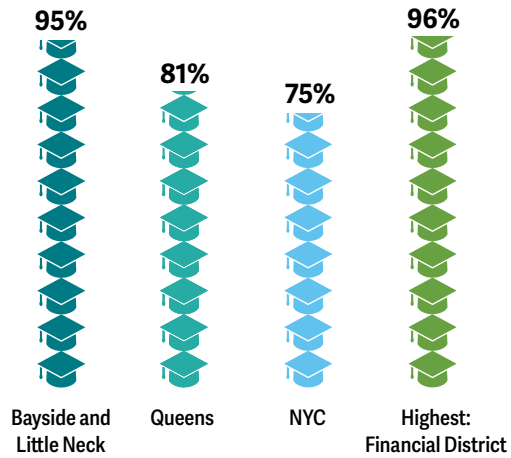
(percent of public school students in grades K through 5 missing 19 or more school days)



Source: NYC Department of Education, 2016-2017

### ON-TIME HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

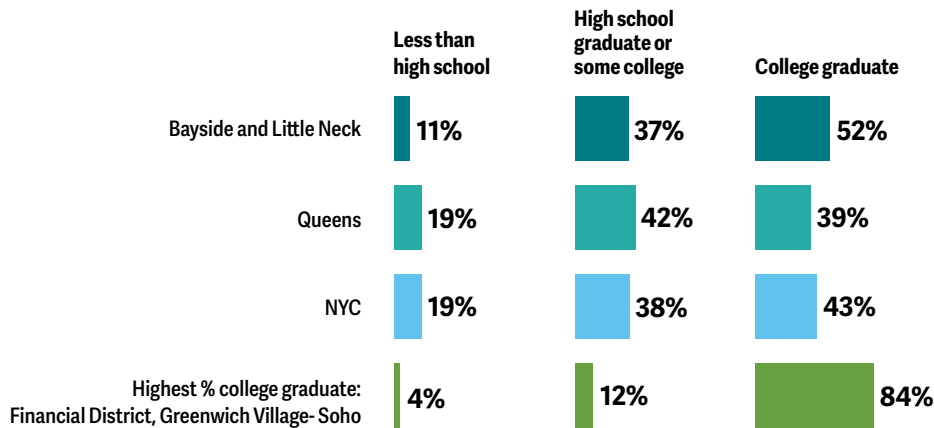
(percent of public school students graduating in four years)



Note: NYC and borough On-time High School Graduation data may differ from rates presented in other published sources. See technical notes in the [public use dataset](#) for more details.

Source: NYC Department of Education, 2017

### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED (percent of adults ages 25 and older)



**Half of adults in Bayside and Little Neck have a college degree. Eleven percent of adults have not completed high school, a rate lower than the citywide rate.**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016



# Social and Economic Conditions

## Economic stress

Living in high-poverty neighborhoods limits healthy options and makes it difficult to access quality health care and resources that promote health. In **Bayside and Little Neck**, 14% of residents live in poverty, compared with 20% of NYC residents. Access to affordable housing and employment opportunities with fair wages and benefits are also closely associated with good health. **Bayside and Little Neck's** unemployment rate is lower than the citywide average of 9%. Rent burdened households pay more than 30% of their income for housing and may have difficulty affording food, clothing, transportation and health care. Forty-six percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** residents are rent burdened, a lower rate than residents citywide. One way to consider the effect of income on health is by comparing death rates among neighborhoods. "Avertable deaths" are those that could have been avoided if each neighborhood had the same death rate as the five wealthiest neighborhoods. **Using this measure, 10% of deaths could have been averted in Bayside and Little Neck.**

### ECONOMIC STRESS

|  | Bayside and Little Neck | Queens     | NYC        | Lowest %                                     |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| <b>Poverty</b><br>(percent of residents)                     | <b>14%</b>              | <b>19%</b> | <b>20%</b> | <b>7%</b><br>Upper East Side                 |
| <b>Unemployment</b><br>(percent of people ages 16 and older) | <b>6%</b>               | <b>8%</b>  | <b>9%</b>  | <b>4%</b><br>Upper East Side                 |
| <b>Rent Burden</b><br>(percent of renter-occupied homes)     | <b>46%</b>              | <b>53%</b> | <b>51%</b> | <b>37%</b><br>Park Slope and Carroll Gardens |

**Many of the factors that affect health happen outside of a doctor's office. This includes access to quality education, jobs and safe spaces to live. Residents in high-poverty neighborhoods often lack these resources.**

Note: Unemployment data may differ from rates presented in other published sources. See technical notes in the [public use dataset](#) for more details.

Sources: Poverty: American Community Survey as augmented by NYC Opportunity, 2012-2016 (community district and NYC), 2016 (borough); Unemployment and Rent Burden: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016; Avertable deaths: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2011-2015

## Is your neighborhood gentrifying?

Gentrification transforms a low-income area into a high-income area through neighborhood redevelopment. It is often defined as changes in the racial and ethnic makeup, education level and average income of a neighborhood's residents, as well as changes in housing and commercial businesses. While development may be beneficial, it is often inequitable, and can lead to displacement of long-time residents and businesses.

Gentrification can be measured in many ways. One measure that is used in NYC is to determine if a low-income neighborhood (those with the lowest 40% of average household income in 1990) saw higher than median rent growth over the past 20 years. Based on this definition, of 24 neighborhoods that were considered low-income in 1990, 17 were considered to be gentrifying. **Bayside and Little Neck** is one of 35 neighborhoods within the highest 60% of average household income in 1990 and was excluded from the measure.

Source: NYU Furman Center, 2015

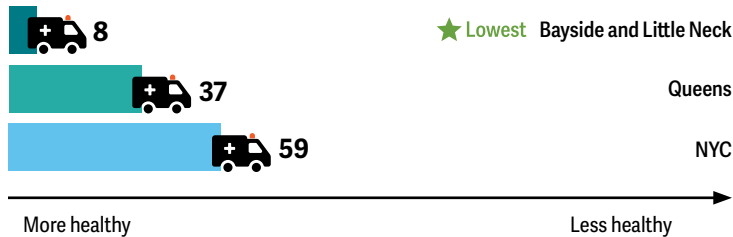


# Social and Economic Conditions

## Violence

Compared with the citywide rate, **Bayside and Little Neck** has a lower rate of assault-related hospitalizations.

### NON-FATAL ASSAULT HOSPITALIZATIONS (per 100,000 people)



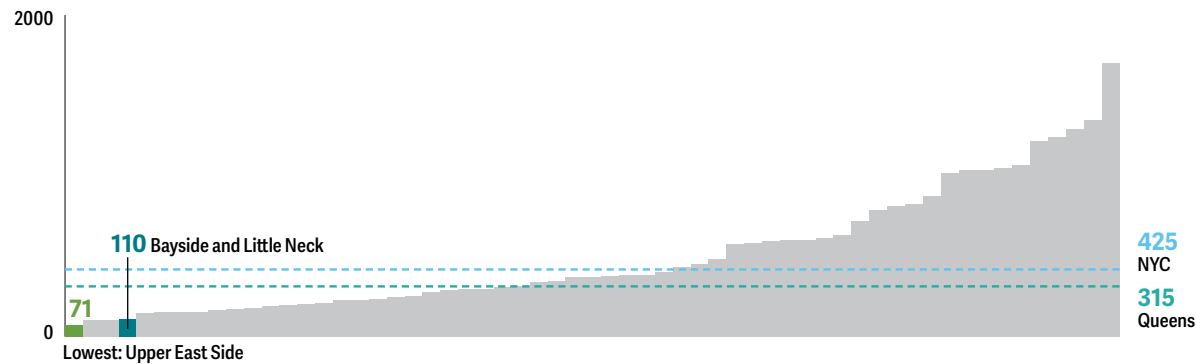
Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012-2014

Hospitalizations related to injuries from assaults capture the consequences of community violence.

## Incarceration

Incarceration takes a toll on individuals, families and communities. Black and Latino New Yorkers experience higher policing compared with non-Latino White New Yorkers. This leads to higher rates of detention, which may include long periods of time spent in jail before trial. People who have been incarcerated are more likely to experience mental and physical health problems. They may also have trouble finding employment and housing and accessing healthy food.

### JAIL INCARCERATION (per 100,000 adults ages 16 and older)

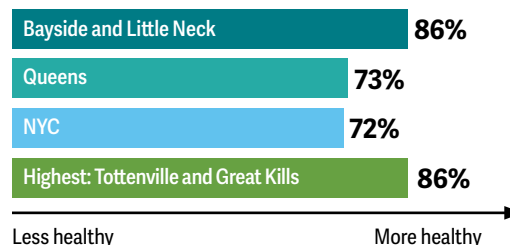


Source: NYC Department of Corrections, 2015-2016

## Helpful neighbors

Strong social connections can have a positive impact on the health of community members. Feeling that our neighbors are willing to help each other is one aspect of community connection. In **Bayside and Little Neck**, 86% of residents think that their neighbors are willing to help one another. This is higher than the rest of the city.

### ADULTS REPORTING THAT THEIR NEIGHBORS ARE WILLING TO HELP ONE ANOTHER (percent of adults)



Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016



# Housing and Neighborhood Conditions

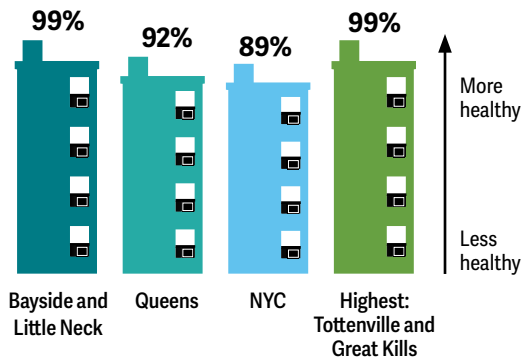
The environment we live in can make it easier or more difficult for New Yorkers to lead healthy lives.

## Air conditioning

Most heat stroke deaths in NYC occur in homes without air conditioning. Almost all households in **Bayside and Little Neck** have working air conditioners.

### AIR CONDITIONING

(percent of households)



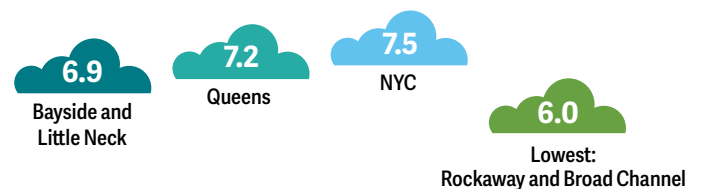
Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014

## Air pollution

Though air quality is improving in NYC in general, it varies by community district. In **Bayside and Little Neck**, levels of the most harmful air pollutant, fine particulate matter (PM2.5), are 6.9 micrograms per cubic meter.

### AIR POLLUTION

(micrograms of fine particulate matter per cubic meter)



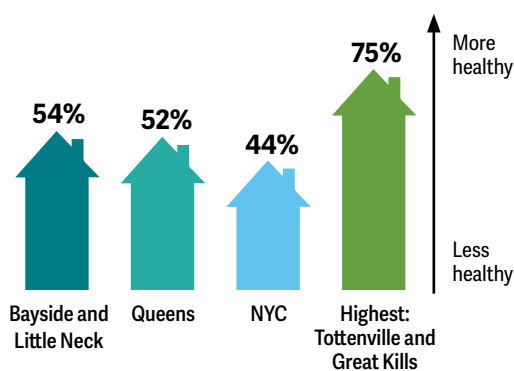
Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Air Survey, 2016

## Housing quality

Every resident has the right to live in housing that is safe and pest-free. Poorly maintained housing is associated with poor health outcomes, including worsened asthma and other respiratory illnesses. In **Bayside and Little Neck**, only 54% of renter-occupied homes are adequately maintained by landlords – free from heating breakdowns, cracks, holes, peeling paint and other defects. Five percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** households report seeing cockroaches, which is a potential asthma trigger.

### HOMES WITHOUT MAINTENANCE DEFECTS

(percent of renter-occupied homes)

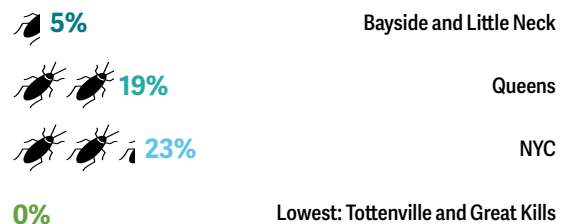


Note: Maintenance defects include water leaks, cracks and holes, inadequate heating, presence of mice or rats, toilet breakdowns or peeling paint.

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014

### HOMES REPORTING COCKROACHES

(percent of households)



Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2014



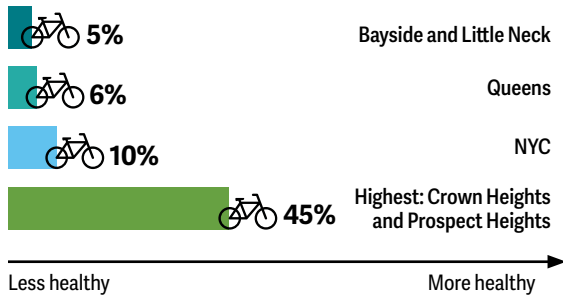
# Housing and Neighborhood Conditions

## Bicycle network coverage

Five percent of roads in **Bayside and Little Neck** have bike lanes, which is lower than NYC overall.

### BICYCLE NETWORK COVERAGE

(percent of streets with bike lanes)



**Access to bike lanes can make it easier and safer to ride a bike more often.**

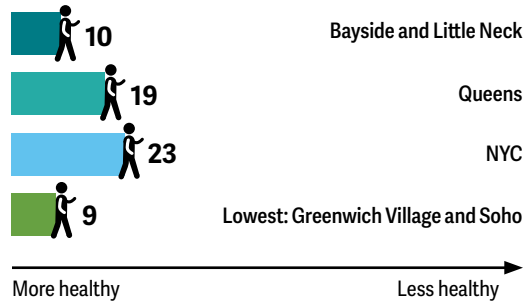
Source: NYC Department of Transportation, 2017

## Pedestrian injury

**Bayside and Little Neck** residents have a lower pedestrian injury hospitalization rate than NYC overall.

### PEDESTRIAN INJURY HOSPITALIZATIONS

(per 100,000 people)



Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012-2014

## Food environment

Bodegas are less likely to have healthy food options than supermarkets. The lowest ratio among NYC community districts is one supermarket for every three bodegas (healthier); the highest is one supermarket for every 57 bodegas (less healthy). **Bayside and Little Neck** is home to no NYC farmers markets, another source of healthy food.

**It is easier to make healthy choices when healthy, affordable food is readily available.**

## SUPERMARKET TO BODEGA RATIO

For every one supermarket in **Bayside and Little Neck**, there are five bodegas.



Source: Farmers Markets: NYC DOHMH Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Tobacco Control, 2017; Supermarket to Bodega Ratio: New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, October 2016



# Maternal and Child Health

## Pregnancy outcomes

In **Bayside and Little Neck**, the rate of expectant mothers receiving late or no prenatal care is lower than the citywide rate. One in 12 births to **Bayside and Little Neck** residents is preterm (three or more weeks before the due date), lower than the citywide rate.

**Access to quality health care is critical to a mother's health before, during and after pregnancy, and to the health of our littlest New Yorkers.**

## LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

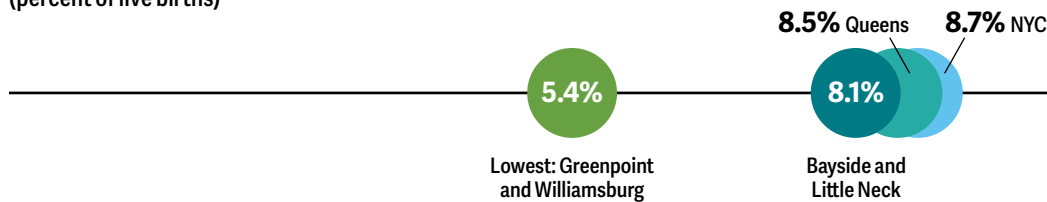
(percent of live births)



Source: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

## PRETERM BIRTHS

(percent of live births)



**Preterm birth is a key driver of infant death.**

Source: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

## Teen pregnancy

Teen pregnancy has declined across NYC; **Bayside and Little Neck's** teen birth rate is 1.9 per 1,000 teen girls.

## TEEN BIRTHS

(per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19)



\*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events.  
Source: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2013-2015



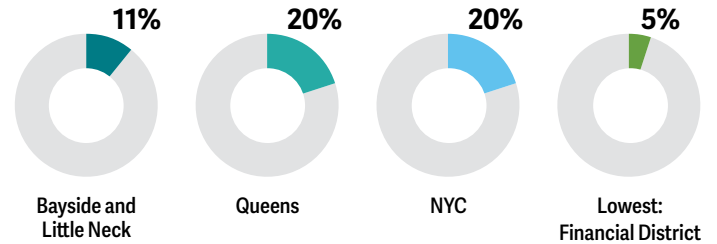
# Maternal and Child Health

## Childhood obesity

One out of nine **Bayside and Little Neck** children in grades K through 8 has obesity. This is lower than the citywide rate of one in five.

## CHILDHOOD OBESITY

(percent of public school children in grades K through 8)



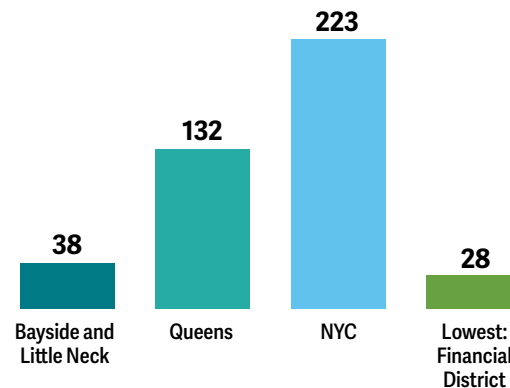
Source: NYC Department of Education, 2016-2017

## Children's emergency department visits

Many childhood asthma emergency department visits could be prevented by reducing the presence of pests, mold, secondhand smoke and other asthma triggers, and by taking daily medication. The asthma emergency department visit rate among children ages 5 to 17 in **Bayside and Little Neck** is less than a quarter of the citywide rate. The TCNY 2020 goal is to have fewer than 210 asthma emergency department visits per 10,000 children across the entire city. <sup>6</sup>

## CHILD ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

(per 10,000 children ages 5 to 17)



Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2015

<sup>6</sup> Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](https://nyc.gov/health) and search for **TCNY**.





# Healthy Living

## Self-reported health

How residents feel about their own health can be a good measure of overall mental and physical health. Eighty-six percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** residents rank their health as "excellent," "very good" or "good," higher than the rest of NYC. The TCNY 2020 goal for the city is at least 82%.<sup>o</sup>

## ADULTS REPORTING THEIR OWN HEALTH AS "EXCELLENT," "VERY GOOD" OR "GOOD" (percent of adults)



Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

## Physical activity, diet and smoking

Seventy-one percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** adults report getting any physical activity in the past 30 days, similar to New Yorkers overall. The percentage of **Bayside and Little Neck** adults who report eating at least one serving of fruits or vegetables in the past day is higher than the citywide average of 87%.

Sugary drink consumption can increase the risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease, cavities, weight gain and obesity. Industry marketing can affect behavior and sugary drinks are heavily marketed to youth and communities of color. While sugary drink consumption has decreased to 23% in NYC, the TCNY 2020 goal is to reduce sugary drink consumption to less than 19% citywide.<sup>o</sup> Seventeen percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** adults drink at least one sugary drink a day.

**Federal guidelines recommend that adults get 150 minutes of moderate exercise each week. People who are physically active are more likely to live longer, healthier lives.**

The adult smoking rate in **Bayside and Little Neck** is similar to the rest of the borough and other parts of NYC. The City is committed to reducing the citywide adult smoking rate to 12% by 2020.<sup>o</sup>

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, DIET AND SMOKING (percent of adults)

|  | Bayside and Little Neck | Queens | NYC | Highest %  |
|--|-------------------------|--------|-----|--|
| Any physical activity in the past 30 days            | 71%                     | 70%    | 73% | 90%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village- Soho |
| At least one serving of fruits or vegetables per day | 94%                     | 89%    | 87% | 96%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village- Soho |
|  | Bayside and Little Neck | Queens | NYC | Lowest %   |
| One or more 12-ounce sugary drinks per day           | 17%                     | 22%    | 23% | 8%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village- Soho  |
| Current smokers                                      | 10%                     | 14%    | 14% | 8%<br>Upper East Side                              |

Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

<sup>o</sup> Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health) and search for **TCNY**.




# Health Care

## Access to health care

Citywide, the percentage of uninsured New Yorkers decreased in the last five years from 20% to 12%. In **Bayside and Little Neck**, 5%\* of adults are uninsured and 3%\* report going without needed medical care in the past 12 months, lower than the rest of NYC. The TCNY 2020 goal is to have less than 9% of New Yorkers going without needed medical care. ▸

**Health insurance can make it easier to get affordable primary care, which can help New Yorkers manage chronic conditions and stay healthy.**

### ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (percent of adults)

|   | Bayside and Little Neck | Queens | NYC | Lowest %                              |
|---|-------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------------------|
|  Adults without health insurance | 5%*                     | 15%    | 12% | 3%*<br>Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay |
| Adults without needed medical care  | 3%*                     | 10%    | 10% | ★<br>Bayside and Little Neck          |

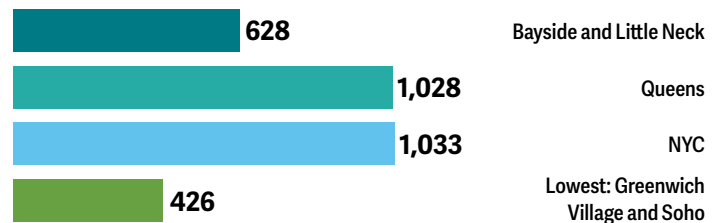
\*Interpret estimate with caution due to small sample size.  
Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

## Avoidable hospitalizations

“Avoidable hospitalizations” are those that could be prevented if adults had access to quality primary care. The rate of avoidable hospitalizations among adults in **Bayside and Little Neck** is lower than the citywide rate.



### AVOIDABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS AMONG ADULTS (per 100,000 adults)

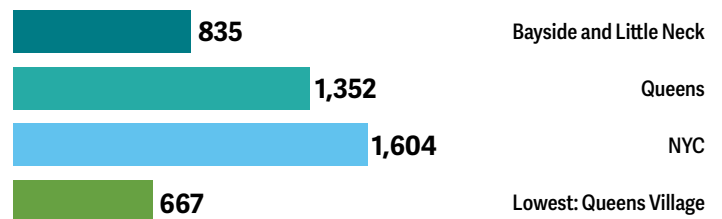


Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2014

## Fall-related hospitalizations

**Bayside and Little Neck's** rate of fall-related hospitalizations among adults ages 65 and older is lower than the citywide average. The TCNY 2020 goal is fewer than 1,410 hospitalizations per 100,000 older adults citywide. ▸

### FALL-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS AMONG OLDER ADULTS (per 100,000 adults ages 65 and older)



Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012-2014

▸ Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health) and search for **TCNY**.



# Health Care

**Influenza (flu) and pneumonia are the third leading causes of death in NYC. Everyone ages 6 months and older should get the flu vaccine every year.**

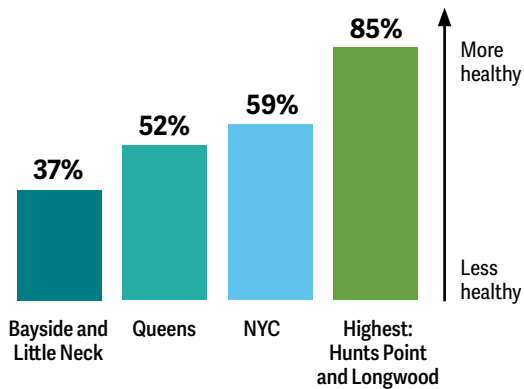
## Vaccinations

The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine protects against cancers caused by HPV. The vaccine is recommended for all children between the ages of 11 and 12. Forty-seven percent of teens ages 13 to 17 in **Bayside and Little Neck** receive all recommended doses of the HPV vaccine. Two out of five **Bayside and Little Neck** adults report getting a flu vaccine in the past 12 months, similar to the rest of NYC.



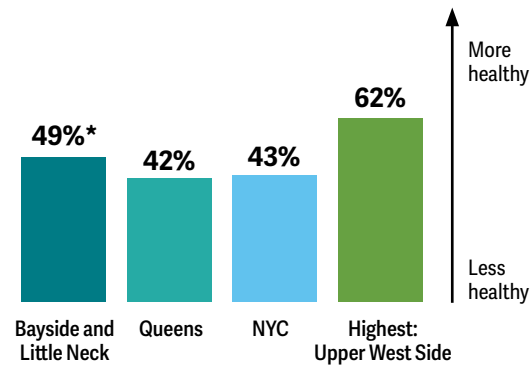
### HPV VACCINATION

(percent of teens ages 13 to 17 who received all recommended doses of the vaccine)



### FLU VACCINATION

(percent of adults)



\*Interpret with caution due to small sample size

Sources: HPV Vaccination: NYC DOHMH, Citywide Immunization Registry, 2017; Flu Vaccination: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016



# Health Outcomes

## Obesity, diabetes and hypertension

**Bayside and Little Neck's** adult obesity rate is 20%, which is similar to the rest of NYC. The TCNY 2020 goal is to reduce the obesity rate to less than 23% citywide. More than 700,000 adult New Yorkers have been told they have diabetes. An additional 164,000 are estimated to have diabetes but not be aware. Seven percent of **Bayside and Little Neck** adults have been diagnosed with diabetes and 26% of adults have been told they have hypertension. The rate of diabetes in this community is lower than the NYC average, while the rate of hypertension is similar.

### OBESITY, DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION (percent of adults)

|              | Bayside and Little Neck | Queens | NYC | Lowest %  |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| Obesity      | 20%                     | 22%    | 24% | 4%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village-Soho  |
| Diabetes     | 7%                      | 11%    | 11% | 3%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village-Soho  |
| Hypertension | 26%                     | 28%    | 28% | 15%<br>Financial District, Greenwich Village-Soho |

**Obesity can lead to diabetes, high blood pressure and other health conditions.**

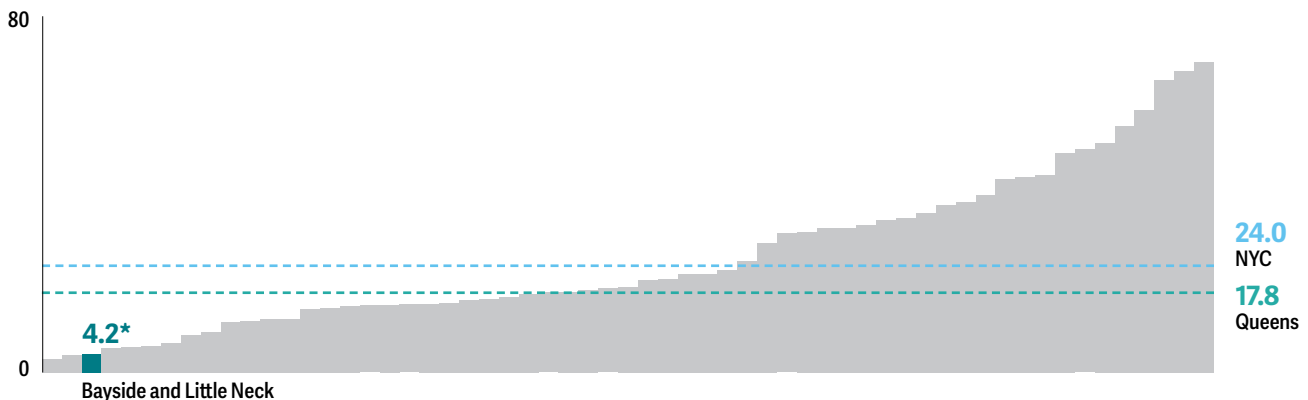
**Hypertension, also known as high blood pressure, is a leading risk factor for heart disease and stroke.**

Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

## New HIV diagnoses

Getting an HIV test is the first step to accessing treatment if you are positive or developing an HIV prevention strategy if you are negative.

### NEW HIV DIAGNOSES (per 100,000 people)



\*Interpret with caution due to small number of events.

Source: NYC DOHMH, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Registry, 2016

Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health) and search for **TCNY**.

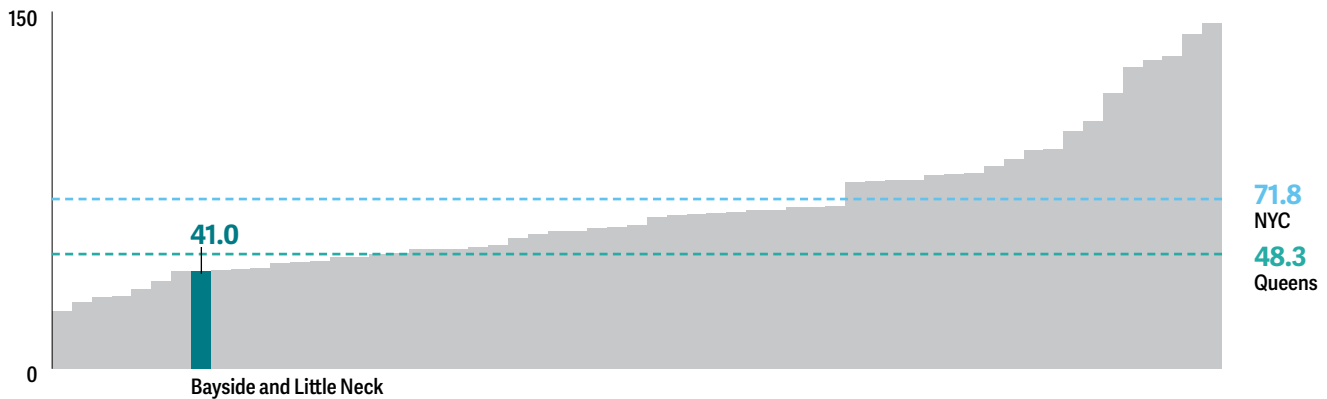


# Health Outcomes

## New hepatitis C reports

Hepatitis C is a virus that damages the liver. New Yorkers born between 1945 and 1965 and people who have ever injected drugs should be tested because hepatitis C can be cured.

### NEW HEPATITIS C REPORTS (per 100,000 people)

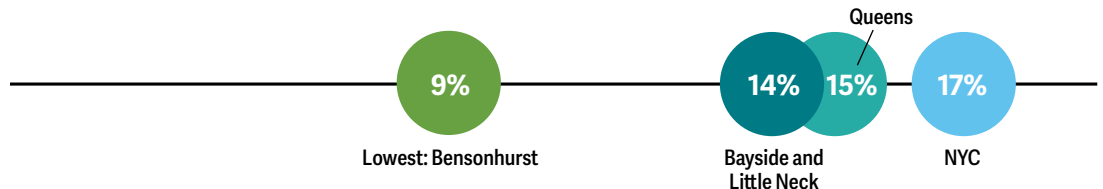


Source: NYC DOHMH, Communicable Disease Surveillance Registry, 2016

## Binge drinking

Binge drinking is linked to high-risk behaviors and chronic health problems. The binge drinking rate in **Bayside and Little Neck** is similar to the rest of NYC. The TCNY 2020 goal is to reduce binge drinking to less than 17% citywide.

### BINGE DRINKING (percent of adults)



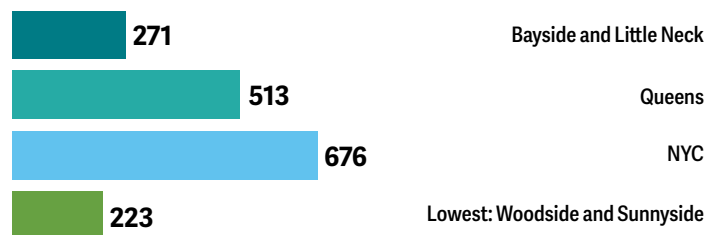
Note: Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days. Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

## Psychiatric hospitalizations

The rate of adult psychiatric hospitalization in **Bayside and Little Neck** is less than half of the citywide rate.

**High psychiatric hospitalization rates likely reflect the challenges residents in underresourced neighborhoods face, including difficulty accessing preventive services and early care, greater exposure to stressors and interruptions in health insurance coverage.**

### PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS (per 100,000 adults)



Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2015

Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health) and search for TCNY.

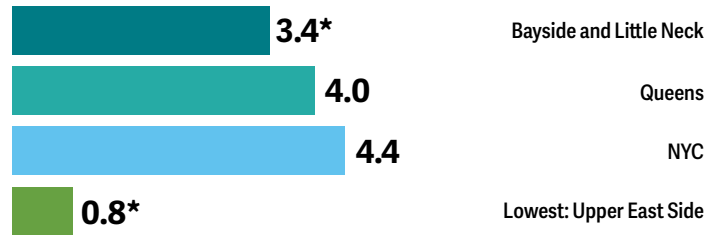


# Health Outcomes

## Infant mortality

NYC's infant mortality rate has declined in recent years. In **Bayside and Little Neck** the infant mortality rate is lower than the citywide rate. The TCNY 2020 goal is a citywide rate of less than 4.4 per 1,000 live births. <sup>o</sup>

## INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)



\*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events.  
Source: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2013-2015

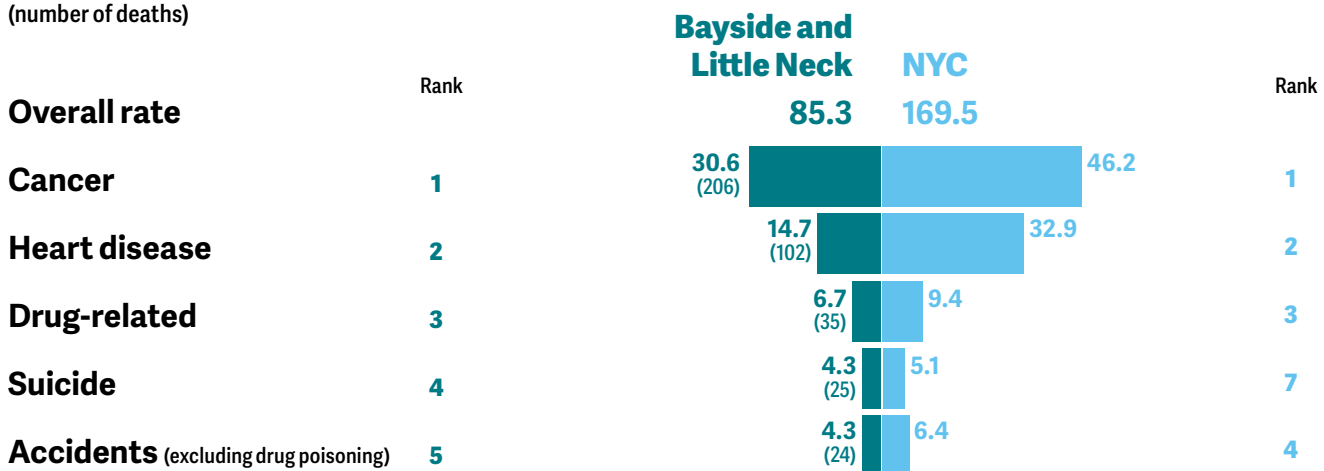
## Premature death

Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of premature death (death before the age of 65) in **Bayside and Little Neck**, similar to the rest of NYC. However, **Bayside and Little Neck** residents die prematurely at a lower rate. Lung cancer, breast cancer (among women) and colorectal cancer are the three leading causes of cancer-related premature death in **Bayside and Little Neck**.

**NYC's premature mortality rate (death before age 65) decreased 19% from 2006 to 2015. However, longstanding disparities persist. People living in high-poverty neighborhoods and Black New Yorkers are dying before age 65 at higher rates.**

## TOP CAUSES OF PREMATURE DEATH

rate of death before age 65 per 100,000 people  
(number of deaths)



Note: NYC rate includes premature deaths among NYC residents only and will differ from other published sources.  
Source: NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2011-2015

<sup>o</sup> Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) is the City's blueprint for giving everyone the chance to live a healthier life. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health) and search for [TCNY](#).



## Notes

### Neighborhood Definitions

The 59 Community Districts (CDs) were established citywide by local law in 1975. For a complete listing of all CDs and their boundaries, visit [communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov](https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov). The CDs correspond to NYC Community Boards, which are local representative bodies. The names of neighborhoods within CDs are not officially designated. The names used in this document are not an exhaustive list of all known neighborhood names within this area.

### Analyses

For most data, 95% confidence intervals were calculated for CD, borough and NYC estimates. If the confidence intervals did not overlap, a significant difference was inferred. This is a conservative measure of statistical difference. For most population-level data, if a CD rate was within 5% of the NYC estimate, the CD was considered similar to NYC, otherwise the CD rate was considered higher or lower than the NYC estimate. For Community Health Survey data, a t-test comparing the CD with the rest of NYC and the rest of the borough was conducted where p-values  $\leq 0.05$  were considered an indication of statistical significance. Report text highlights significant findings but does not include all significant results. The [public use dataset](#) contains additional data.

**For a complete dataset including numbers, rates and confidence intervals, as well as more technical notes on neighborhood definitions, analyses and data sources with complete citations, visit [nyc.gov/health](https://nyc.gov/health) and search for Community Health Profiles or visit [on.nyc.gov/chp](https://on.nyc.gov/chp).**

Most estimates were evaluated for statistical stability. Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE)  $> 30\%$  or with a small sample size or small numbers of events ( $\leq 10$ ) are flagged as follows: "Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events or small sample size."

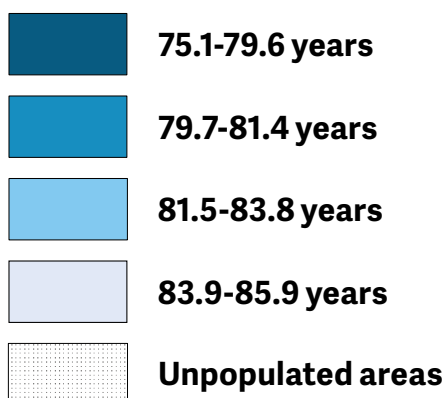
### Acknowledgements

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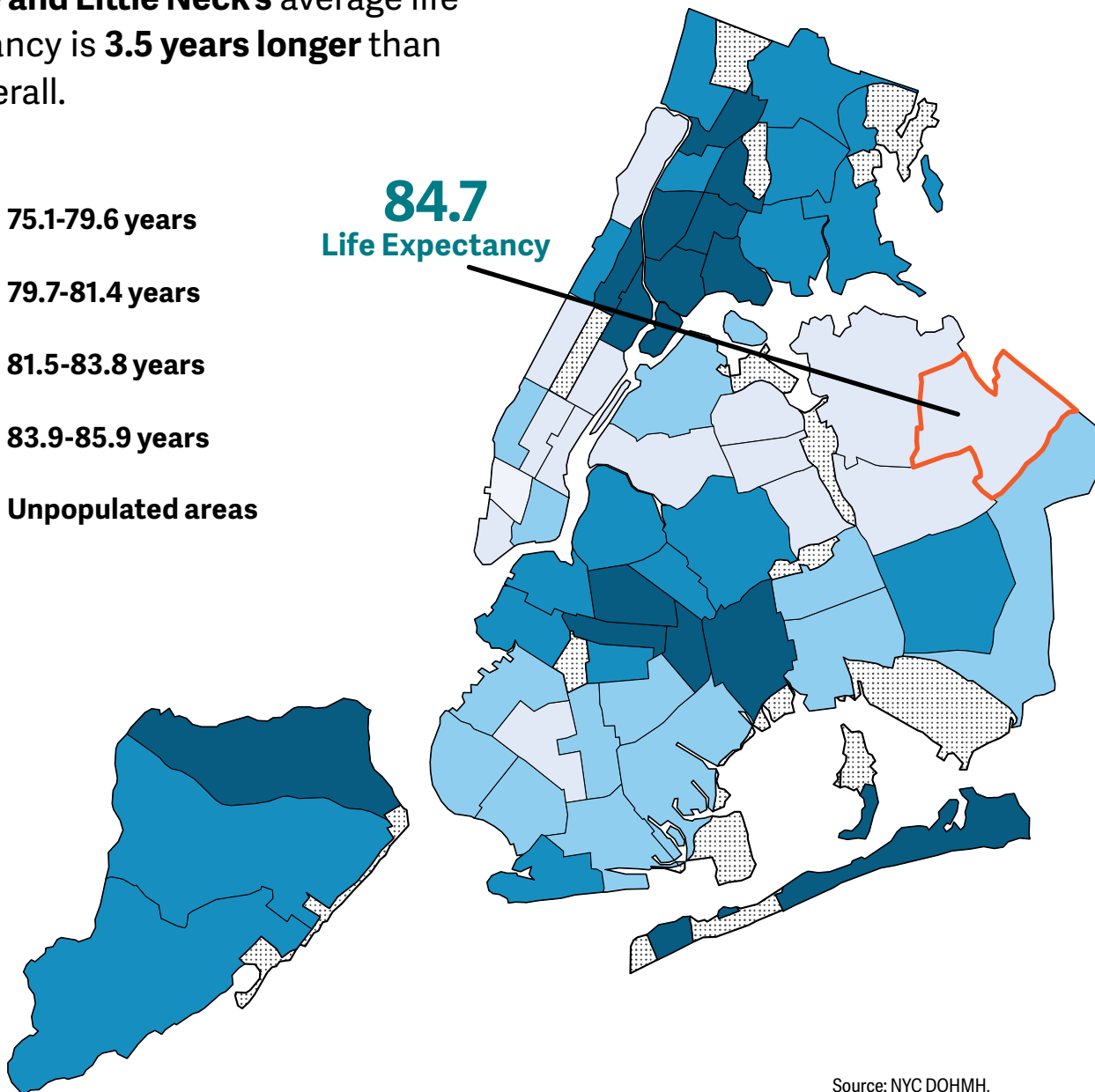


## Life Expectancy by Community District

**Bayside and Little Neck's** average life expectancy is **3.5 years longer** than NYC overall.



**84.7**  
Life Expectancy



Source: NYC DOHMH,  
Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2006-2015

**Want more maps?** Please visit [nyc.gov](http://nyc.gov) and search for **Community Health Profiles Atlas**.

### Contact information:

For reports on the other 58 Community Districts, please visit [nyc.gov](http://nyc.gov) and search for **Community Health Profiles** or email [profiles@health.nyc.gov](mailto:profiles@health.nyc.gov).  
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The NYC Community Health Profiles feature information about 59 neighborhoods in NYC.

**Suggested citation:** Hinterland K, Naidoo M, King L, Lewin V, Myerson G, Noubissi B, Woodward M, Gould LH, Gwynn RC, Barbot O, Bassett MT. Community Health Profiles 2018, Queens Community District 11: Bayside and Little Neck; 2018; 53(59):1-20.



# Bus Timetable

Effective as of September 2, 2018



New York City Transit

# Q31

Local Service



*Between  
Bayside  
and Jamaica*



If you think your bus operator deserves an Apple Award — our special recognition for service, courtesy and professionalism — call 511 and give us the badge or bus number.

**Fares** – MetroCard® is accepted for all MTA New York City trains (including Staten Island Railway - SIR), and, local, Limited-Stop and +SelectBusService buses (at MetroCard fare collection machines). Express buses only accept 7-Day Express Bus Plus MetroCard or Pay-Per-Ride MetroCard. All of our buses and +SelectBusService Coin Fare Collector machines accept exact fare in coins. Dollar bills, pennies, and half-dollar coins are not accepted.

**Free Transfers** – Unlimited Ride MetroCard permits free transfers to all but our express buses (between subway and local bus, local bus and local bus etc.) Pay-Per-Ride MetroCard allows one free transfer of equal or lesser value if you complete your transfer within two hours of the time you pay your full fare with the same MetroCard. If you pay your local bus fare with coins, ask for a free electronic paper transfer to use on another local bus.

**Reduced-Fare Benefits** – You are eligible for reduced-fare benefits if you are at least 65 years of age or have a qualifying disability. Benefits are available (except on peak-hour express buses) with proper identification, including Reduced-Fare MetroCard or Medicare card (*Medicaid cards do not qualify*).

**Children** – The subway, SIR, local, Limited-Stop, and +SelectBusService buses permit up to three children, 44 inches tall and under to ride free when accompanied by an adult paying full fare.

**Terms and Conditions** – Fares and MetroCard use are subject to applicable tariffs and conditions of use.

## Holiday Service 2019

**Weekday service operates on:** Veterans Day.

**Reduced weekday service operates on:** Martin Luther King Day, Good Friday, Columbus Day\*, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve\*, New Years Eve\*.

**Saturday service operates on:** Presidents Day+, Independence Day.

**Sunday service operates on:** New Years Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day

*\*Staten Island buses operate Weekday Service.*

*+Staten Island buses operate reduced Weekday Service.*

*Where applicable, posters on express buses will describe the express bus PM rush hour, "early departure" schedule for the day preceding this holiday or holiday weekend.*

*Information in this timetable is subject to change without notice. Traffic conditions and weather can affect running time.*

## For More Information



**One MTA  
One Number.**

Call 511 and just say MTA to get the information you need.

TTY/TDD users only .....711

**Online:** [www.mta.info](http://www.mta.info)

**IF YOU SEE  
SOMETHING,  
SAY  
SOMETHING.**

**Be suspicious  
of anything  
unattended.**

Tell a cop, an MTA employee or call  
1-888-692-7233  
(1-888-NYC-SAFE).

**Filing a Title VI Complaint** – MTA New York City Transit ("NYC Transit") is committed to providing non-discriminatory service to ensure that no person is excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination in the receipt of its services on the basis of race, color or national origin as protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VI").

To request more information about Title VI or to submit a written complaint if you believe that you have been subjected to discrimination, you may contact NYC Transit's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, 130 Livingston Street, 3rd Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

In addition to your right to file a complaint with NYC Transit, you have the right to file a Title VI complaint with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Office of Civil Rights, Attention: Complaint Team, East Building 5th Floor – TCR, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

*This timetable was printed with environmentally friendly ink on recycled paper.*

**TAOA 19023**

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# Q31 Weekday Service

From Bayside to Jamaica

| Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Jamaica<br>169 St/<br>Hillside Av | Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 6:00                              | 6:10                           | 6:20                                 | 6:36                                 | 6:42                              | 6:53   |
| 6:20                              | 6:30                           | 6:40                                 | 6:56                                 | 7:02                              | 7:13   |
| 6:35                              | 6:45                           | 6:55                                 | 7:11                                 | 7:17                              | 7:28   |
| 6:46                              | 6:56                           | 7:06                                 | 7:22                                 | 7:28                              | 7:39   |
| 6:56                              | 7:06                           | 7:16                                 | 7:32                                 | 7:40                              | 7:53   |
| 7:06                              | 7:16                           | 7:26                                 | 7:43                                 | 7:51                              | 8:04   |
| 7:16                              | 7:26                           | 7:36                                 | 7:52                                 | 8:00                              | 8:13   |
| 7:26                              | 7:36                           | 7:48                                 | 8:04                                 | 8:12                              | 8:25   |
| 7:36                              | 7:47                           | 7:59                                 | 8:15                                 | 8:23                              | 8:36   |
| 7:46                              | 7:57                           | 8:09                                 | 8:25                                 | 8:33                              | 8:46   |
| 7:56                              | 8:07                           | 8:19                                 | 8:35                                 | 8:43                              | 8:56   |
| 8:06                              | 8:17                           | 8:29                                 | 8:45                                 | 8:53                              | 9:06   |
| 8:18                              | 8:29                           | 8:41                                 | 8:57                                 | 9:05                              | 9:18   |
| 8:30                              | 8:41                           | 8:53                                 | 9:08                                 | 9:15                              | 9:28   |
| 8:50                              | 9:01                           | 9:13                                 | 9:28                                 | 9:35                              | 9:48   |
| 9:10                              | 9:21                           | 9:33                                 | 9:48                                 | 9:55                              | 10:08  |
| 9:30                              | 9:41                           | 9:53                                 | 10:08                                | 10:15                             | 10:28  |
| 9:50                              | 10:01                          | 10:13                                | 10:28                                | 10:35                             | 10:48  |
| 10:10                             | 10:21                          | 10:33                                | 10:48                                | 10:55                             | 11:08  |
| 10:30                             | 10:41                          | 10:53                                | 11:08                                | 11:15                             | 11:28  |
| 10:50                             | 11:01                          | 11:13                                | 11:28                                | 11:35                             | 11:48  |
| 11:10                             | 11:21                          | 11:33                                | 11:48                                | 11:55                             | <b>12:08</b>                                   |
| 11:30                             | 11:41                          | 11:53                                | <b>12:08</b>                         | <b>12:15</b>                      | <b>12:28</b>                                   |
| 11:50                             | <b>12:01</b>                   | <b>12:13</b>                         | <b>12:28</b>                         | <b>12:35</b>                      | <b>12:48</b>                                   |
| <b>12:10</b>                      | <b>12:21</b>                   | <b>12:33</b>                         | <b>12:48</b>                         | <b>12:55</b>                      | <b>1:08</b>                                    |
| <b>12:30</b>                      | <b>12:41</b>                   | <b>12:53</b>                         | <b>1:08</b>                          | <b>1:15</b>                       | <b>1:28</b>                                    |
| <b>12:50</b>                      | <b>1:01</b>                    | <b>1:13</b>                          | <b>1:28</b>                          | <b>1:35</b>                       | <b>1:48</b>                                    |
| <b>1:10</b>                       | <b>1:21</b>                    | <b>1:33</b>                          | <b>1:48</b>                          | <b>1:55</b>                       | <b>2:08</b>                                    |
| <b>1:30</b>                       | <b>1:41</b>                    | <b>1:53</b>                          | <b>2:08</b>                          | <b>2:15</b>                       | <b>2:28</b>                                    |
| <b>1:50</b>                       | <b>2:01</b>                    | <b>2:13</b>                          | <b>2:28</b>                          | <b>2:35</b>                       | <b>2:51</b>                                    |
| <b>2:10</b>                       | <b>2:21</b>                    | <b>2:33</b>                          | <b>2:48</b>                          | <b>2:55</b>                       | <b>3:11</b>                                    |
| <b>2:30</b>                       | <b>2:41</b>                    | <b>2:55</b>                          | <b>3:10</b>                          | <b>3:17</b>                       | <b>3:33</b>                                    |
| <b>2:45</b>                       | <b>2:56</b>                    | <b>3:10</b>                          | <b>3:25</b>                          | <b>3:32</b>                       | <b>3:48</b>                                    |
| <b>3:00</b>                       | <b>3:11</b>                    | <b>3:25</b>                          | <b>3:40</b>                          | <b>3:47</b>                       | <b>4:03</b>                                    |
| <b>3:15</b>                       | <b>3:26</b>                    | <b>3:40</b>                          | <b>3:55</b>                          | <b>4:02</b>                       | <b>4:18</b>                                    |
| <b>3:30</b>                       | <b>3:41</b>                    | <b>3:55</b>                          | <b>4:10</b>                          | <b>4:17</b>                       | <b>4:33</b>                                    |
| <b>3:42</b>                       | <b>3:53</b>                    | <b>4:07</b>                          | <b>4:22</b>                          | <b>4:29</b>                       | <b>4:46</b>                                    |
| <b>3:54</b>                       | <b>4:05</b>                    | <b>4:19</b>                          | <b>4:34</b>                          | <b>4:43</b>                       | <b>4:59</b>                                    |
| <b>4:06</b>                       | <b>4:17</b>                    | <b>4:31</b>                          | <b>4:47</b>                          | <b>4:56</b>                       | <b>5:12</b>                                    |
| <b>4:18</b>                       | <b>4:29</b>                    | <b>4:43</b>                          | <b>4:59</b>                          | <b>5:08</b>                       | <b>5:24</b>                                    |
| <b>4:30</b>                       | <b>4:41</b>                    | <b>4:55</b>                          | <b>5:11</b>                          | <b>5:20</b>                       | <b>5:36</b>                                    |
| <b>4:40</b>                       | <b>4:51</b>                    | <b>5:05</b>                          | <b>5:21</b>                          | <b>5:30</b>                       | <b>5:45</b>                                    |
| <b>4:50</b>                       | <b>5:01</b>                    | <b>5:15</b>                          | <b>5:31</b>                          | <b>5:40</b>                       | <b>5:55</b>                                    |
| <b>5:00</b>                       | <b>5:11</b>                    | <b>5:25</b>                          | <b>5:40</b>                          | <b>5:49</b>                       | <b>6:04</b>                                    |
| <b>5:10</b>                       | <b>5:21</b>                    | <b>5:35</b>                          | <b>5:50</b>                          | <b>5:59</b>                       | <b>6:14</b>                                    |
| <b>5:20</b>                       | <b>5:31</b>                    | <b>5:45</b>                          | <b>6:00</b>                          | <b>6:09</b>                       | <b>6:24</b>                                    |
| <b>5:30</b>                       | <b>5:41</b>                    | <b>5:55</b>                          | <b>6:10</b>                          | <b>6:19</b>                       | <b>6:34</b>                                    |
| <b>5:40</b>                       | <b>5:51</b>                    | <b>6:05</b>                          | <b>6:20</b>                          | <b>6:29</b>                       | <b>6:42</b>                                    |
| <b>5:50</b>                       | <b>6:01</b>                    | <b>6:15</b>                          | <b>6:30</b>                          | <b>6:37</b>                       | <b>6:49</b>                                    |
| <b>6:05</b>                       | <b>6:16</b>                    | <b>6:30</b>                          | <b>6:44</b>                          | <b>6:51</b>                       | <b>7:03</b>                                    |
| <b>6:20</b>                       | <b>6:31</b>                    | <b>6:44</b>                          | <b>6:58</b>                          | <b>7:05</b>                       | <b>7:17</b>                                    |
| <b>6:40</b>                       | <b>6:50</b>                    | <b>7:03</b>                          | <b>7:17</b>                          | <b>7:24</b>                       | <b>7:36</b>                                    |
| <b>7:00</b>                       | <b>7:10</b>                    | <b>7:23</b>                          | <b>7:37</b>                          | <b>7:44</b>                       | <b>7:56</b>                                    |
| <b>7:20</b>                       | <b>7:30</b>                    | <b>7:43</b>                          | <b>7:57</b>                          | <b>8:04</b>                       | <b>8:16</b>                                    |
| <b>7:40</b>                       | <b>7:50</b>                    | <b>8:03</b>                          | <b>8:17</b>                          | <b>8:24</b>                       | <b>8:36</b>                                    |
| <b>8:00</b>                       | <b>8:10</b>                    | <b>8:23</b>                          | <b>8:36</b>                          | <b>8:43</b>                       | <b>8:53</b>                                    |
| <b>8:20</b>                       | <b>8:30</b>                    | <b>8:42</b>                          | <b>8:54</b>                          | <b>9:01</b>                       | <b>9:11</b>                                    |
| <b>8:40</b>                       | <b>8:50</b>                    | <b>9:02</b>                          | <b>9:14</b>                          | <b>9:21</b>                       | <b>9:31</b>                                    |
| <b>9:00</b>                       | <b>9:10</b>                    | <b>9:22</b>                          | <b>9:34</b>                          | <b>9:40</b>                       | <b>9:50</b>                                    |
| <b>9:20</b>                       | <b>9:30</b>                    | <b>9:41</b>                          | <b>9:53</b>                          | <b>9:59</b>                       | <b>10:09</b>                                   |
| <b>9:40</b>                       | <b>9:50</b>                    | <b>10:01</b>                         | <b>10:13</b>                         | <b>10:19</b>                      | <b>10:29</b>                                   |
| <b>10:05</b>                      | <b>10:15</b>                   | <b>10:26</b>                         | <b>10:37</b>                         | <b>10:42</b>                      | <b>10:52</b>                                   |
| <b>10:35</b>                      | <b>10:44</b>                   | <b>10:54</b>                         | <b>11:04</b>                         | <b>11:09</b>                      | <b>11:19</b>                                   |
| <b>11:05</b>                      | <b>11:14</b>                   | <b>11:24</b>                         | <b>11:34</b>                         | <b>11:39</b>                      | <b>11:49</b>                                   |
| <b>11:35</b>                      | <b>11:44</b>                   | <b>11:54</b>                         | <b>12:05</b>                         | <b>12:11</b>                      | <b>12:19</b>                                   |

***Bold times denote PM hours.***

# Q31 Weekday Service

From Jamaica to Bayside

| Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd | Jamaica<br>Hillside Av/<br>169 St | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5:40   | 5:51                              | 5:57                                 | 6:09                                 | 6:18                           | 6:24                              |
| 5:55   | 6:06                              | 6:13                                 | 6:24                                 | 6:33                           | 6:40                              |
| 6:08   | 6:20                              | 6:27                                 | 6:39                                 | 6:50                           | 6:57                              |
| 6:18   | 6:30                              | 6:37                                 | 6:50                                 | 7:01                           | 7:08                              |
| 6:28   | 6:40                              | 6:47                                 | 7:00                                 | 7:11                           | 7:18                              |
| 6:38   | 6:51                              | 6:58                                 | 7:11                                 | 7:22                           | 7:29                              |
| 6:47   | 7:00                              | 7:07                                 | 7:20                                 | 7:31                           | 7:38                              |
| 6:56   | 7:09                              | 7:16                                 | 7:29                                 | 7:40                           | 7:47                              |
| 7:04   | 7:17                              | 7:24                                 | 7:37                                 | 7:49                           | 7:56                              |
| 7:12   | 7:25                              | 7:32                                 | 7:46                                 | 7:58                           | 8:05                              |
| 7:19   | 7:32                              | 7:41                                 | 7:55                                 | 8:07                           | 8:14                              |
| 7:26   | 7:40                              | 7:49                                 | 8:03                                 | 8:15                           | 8:22                              |
| 7:33   | 7:48                              | 7:57                                 | 8:11                                 | 8:23                           | 8:30                              |
| 7:40   | 7:55                              | 8:04                                 | 8:18                                 | 8:30                           | 8:37                              |
| 7:47   | 8:02                              | 8:11                                 | 8:25                                 | 8:37                           | 8:44                              |
| 7:54   | 8:09                              | 8:18                                 | 8:32                                 | 8:44                           | 8:51                              |
| 8:02   | 8:17                              | 8:26                                 | 8:40                                 | 8:52                           | 8:59                              |
| 8:10   | 8:25                              | 8:34                                 | 8:48                                 | 9:00                           | 9:08                              |
| 8:18   | 8:33                              | 8:42                                 | 8:56                                 | 9:08                           | 9:16                              |
| 8:26   | 8:41                              | 8:50                                 | 9:04                                 | 9:15                           | 9:23                              |
| 8:34   | 8:49                              | 8:58                                 | 9:12                                 | 9:23                           | 9:31                              |
| 8:42   | 8:57                              | 9:06                                 | 9:19                                 | 9:30                           | 9:37                              |
| 8:52   | 9:06                              | 9:13                                 | 9:26                                 | 9:37                           | 9:44                              |
| 9:02   | 9:16                              | 9:23                                 | 9:36                                 | 9:47                           | 9:54                              |
| 9:17   | 9:31                              | 9:38                                 | 9:51                                 | 10:02                          | 10:09                             |
| 9:32   | 9:44                              | 9:51                                 | 10:04                                | 10:15                          | 10:22                             |
| 9:47   | 9:59                              | 10:06                                | 10:19                                | 10:30                          | 10:37                             |
| 10:05  | 10:17                             | 10:24                                | 10:37                                | 10:48                          | 10:55                             |
| 10:25  | 10:37                             | 10:44                                | 10:57                                | 11:08                          | 11:15                             |
| 10:45  | 10:57                             | 11:04                                | 11:17                                | 11:28                          | 11:35                             |
| 11:05  | 11:17                             | 11:24                                | 11:37                                | 11:48                          | 11:55                             |
| 11:25  | 11:37                             | 11:44                                | 11:57                                | <b>12:08</b>                   | <b>12:16</b>                      |
| 11:45  | 11:57                             | <b>12:04</b>                         | <b>12:17</b>                         | <b>12:29</b>                   | <b>12:37</b>                      |
| <b>12:05</b>                                   | <b>12:18</b>                      | <b>12:25</b>                         | <b>12:38</b>                         | <b>12:50</b>                   | <b>12:58</b>                      |
| <b>12:25</b>                                   | <b>12:38</b>                      | <b>12:45</b>                         | <b>12:58</b>                         | <b>1:10</b>                    | <b>1:18</b>                       |
| <b>12:45</b>                                   | <b>12:58</b>                      | <b>1:05</b>                          | <b>1:20</b>                          | <b>1:32</b>                    | <b>1:40</b>                       |
| <b>1:05</b>                                    | <b>1:20</b>                       | <b>1:28</b>                          | <b>1:43</b>                          | <b>1:55</b>                    | <b>2:03</b>                       |
| <b>1:25</b>                                    | <b>1:40</b>                       | <b>1:48</b>                          | <b>2:03</b>                          | <b>2:15</b>                    | <b>2:23</b>                       |
| <b>1:43</b>                                    | <b>1:58</b>                       | <b>2:06</b>                          | <b>2:21</b>                          | <b>2:33</b>                    | <b>2:41</b>                       |
| <b>1:58</b>                                    | <b>2:13</b>                       | <b>2:21</b>                          | <b>2:36</b>                          | <b>2:48</b>                    | <b>2:56</b>                       |
| <b>2:13</b>                                    | <b>2:28</b>                       | <b>2:36</b>                          | <b>2:51</b>                          | <b>3:03</b>                    | <b>3:11</b>                       |
| <b>2:28</b>                                    | <b>2:43</b>                       | <b>2:51</b>                          | <b>3:06</b>                          | <b>3:18</b>                    | <b>3:26</b>                       |
| <b>2:40</b>                                    | <b>2:55</b>                       | <b>3:03</b>                          | <b>3:18</b>                          | <b>3:30</b>                    | <b>3:38</b>                       |
| <b>2:52</b>                                    | <b>3:07</b>                       | <b>3:15</b>                          | <b>3:30</b>                          | <b>3:42</b>                    | <b>3:50</b>                       |
| <b>3:04</b>                                    | <b>3:19</b>                       | <b>3:27</b>                          | <b>3:42</b>                          | <b>3:54</b>                    | <b>4:02</b>                       |
| <b>3:16</b>                                    | <b>3:31</b>                       | <b>3:39</b>                          | <b>3:54</b>                          | <b>4:06</b>                    | <b>4:14</b>                       |
| <b>3:28</b>                                    | <b>3:43</b>                       | <b>3:51</b>                          | <b>4:06</b>                          | <b>4:18</b>                    | <b>4:26</b>                       |
| <b>3:40</b>                                    | <b>3:55</b>                       | <b>4:03</b>                          | <b>4:18</b>                          | <b>4:30</b>                    | <b>4:38</b>                       |
| <b>3:55</b>                                    | <b>4:10</b>                       | <b>4:18</b>                          | <b>4:33</b>                          | <b>4:45</b>                    | <b>4:53</b>                       |
| <b>4:10</b>                                    | <b>4:25</b>                       | <b>4:33</b>                          | <b>4:48</b>                          | <b>5:00</b>                    | <b>5:08</b>                       |
| <b>4:25</b>                                    | <b>4:40</b>                       | <b>4:48</b>                          | <b>5:03</b>                          | <b>5:15</b>                    | <b>5:23</b>                       |
| <b>4:40</b>                                    | <b>4:55</b>                       | <b>5:03</b>                          | <b>5:18</b>                          | <b>5:30</b>                    | <b>5:38</b>                       |
| <b>4:55</b>                                    | <b>5:10</b>                       | <b>5:18</b>                          | <b>5:33</b>                          | <b>5:45</b>                    | <b>5:53</b>                       |
| <b>5:10</b>                                    | <b>5:25</b>                       | <b>5:33</b>                          | <b>5:48</b>                          | <b>6:00</b>                    | <b>6:08</b>                       |
| <b>5:25</b>                                    | <b>5:40</b>                       | <b>5:48</b>                          | <b>6:03</b>                          | <b>6:15</b>                    | <b>6:23</b>                       |
| <b>5:40</b>                                    | <b>5:55</b>                       | <b>6:03</b>                          | <b>6:18</b>                          | <b>6:30</b>                    | <b>6:37</b>                       |
| <b>5:55</b>                                    | <b>6:10</b>                       | <b>6:18</b>                          | <b>6:33</b>                          | <b>6:44</b>                    | <b>6:51</b>                       |
| <b>6:10</b>                                    | <b>6:25</b>                       | <b>6:33</b>                          | <b>6:47</b>                          | <b>6:58</b>                    | <b>7:05</b>                       |
| <b>6:25</b>                                    | <b>6:40</b>                       | <b>6:48</b>                          | <b>7:02</b>                          | <b>7:13</b>                    | <b>7:20</b>                       |
| <b>6:40</b>                                    | <b>6:54</b>                       | <b>7:02</b>                          | <b>7:16</b>                          | <b>7:27</b>                    | <b>7:34</b>                       |
| <b>7:00</b>                                    | <b>7:14</b>                       | <b>7:22</b>                          | <b>7:36</b>                          | <b>7:47</b>                    | <b>7:54</b>                       |
| <b>7:20</b>                                    | <b>7:34</b>                       | <b>7:41</b>                          | <b>7:54</b>                          | <b>8:05</b>                    | <b>8:12</b>                       |
| <b>7:40</b>                                    | <b>7:51</b>                       | <b>7:58</b>                          | <b>8:11</b>                          | <b>8:22</b>                    | <b>8:29</b>                       |
| <b>8:00</b>                                    | <b>8:11</b>                       | <b>8:18</b>                          | <b>8:31</b>                          | <b>8:42</b>                    | <b>8:49</b>                       |
| <b>8:20</b>                                    | <b>8:31</b>                       | <b>8:38</b>                          | <b>8:51</b>                          | <b>9:02</b>                    | <b>9:10</b>                       |

**Q31 weekday service to Bayside, cont.**

| Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd | Jamaica<br>Hillside Av/<br>169 St | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>8:45</b>                                    | <b>8:56</b>                       | <b>9:03</b>                          | <b>9:15</b>                          | <b>9:24</b>                    | <b>9:32</b>                       |
| <b>9:15</b>                                    | <b>9:25</b>                       | <b>9:31</b>                          | <b>9:43</b>                          | <b>9:52</b>                    | <b>10:00</b>                      |
| <b>9:45</b>                                    | <b>9:55</b>                       | <b>10:01</b>                         | <b>10:13</b>                         | <b>10:22</b>                   | <b>10:28</b>                      |
| <b>10:15</b>                                   | <b>10:24</b>                      | <b>10:30</b>                         | <b>10:42</b>                         | <b>10:51</b>                   | <b>10:57</b>                      |
| <b>10:45</b>                                   | <b>10:54</b>                      | <b>11:00</b>                         | <b>11:11</b>                         | <b>11:19</b>                   | <b>11:24</b>                      |

*Supplemental service is provided on school days between 1:59 PM and 4:43 PM.*

**Q31 Saturday Service**

From Bayside to Jamaica

| Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Jamaica<br>169 St/<br>Hillside Av | Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 9:15                              | 9:23                           | 9:34                                 | 9:44                                 | 9:51                              | 10:03  |
| 9:45                              | 9:53                           | 10:04                                | 10:14                                | 10:21                             | 10:33  |
| 10:15                             | 10:23                          | 10:34                                | 10:46                                | 10:53                             | 11:05  |
| 10:45                             | 10:53                          | 11:05                                | 11:17                                | 11:24                             | 11:36  |
| 11:15                             | 11:23                          | 11:35                                | 11:47                                | 11:54                             | <b>12:06</b>                                   |
| 11:45                             | 11:53                          | <b>12:05</b>                         | <b>12:18</b>                         | <b>12:25</b>                      | <b>12:38</b>                                   |
| <b>12:15</b>                      | <b>12:23</b>                   | <b>12:35</b>                         | <b>12:49</b>                         | <b>12:56</b>                      | <b>1:09</b>                                    |
| <b>12:45</b>                      | <b>12:54</b>                   | <b>1:07</b>                          | <b>1:21</b>                          | <b>1:28</b>                       | <b>1:41</b>                                    |
| <b>1:10</b>                       | <b>1:19</b>                    | <b>1:32</b>                          | <b>1:44</b>                          | <b>1:51</b>                       | <b>2:04</b>                                    |
| <b>1:35</b>                       | <b>1:44</b>                    | <b>1:56</b>                          | <b>2:08</b>                          | <b>2:15</b>                       | <b>2:28</b>                                    |
| <b>1:55</b>                       | <b>2:04</b>                    | <b>2:16</b>                          | <b>2:28</b>                          | <b>2:35</b>                       | <b>2:48</b>                                    |
| <b>2:15</b>                       | <b>2:24</b>                    | <b>2:36</b>                          | <b>2:48</b>                          | <b>2:55</b>                       | <b>3:08</b>                                    |
| <b>2:35</b>                       | <b>2:44</b>                    | <b>2:56</b>                          | <b>3:08</b>                          | <b>3:15</b>                       | <b>3:28</b>                                    |
| <b>2:55</b>                       | <b>3:04</b>                    | <b>3:16</b>                          | <b>3:28</b>                          | <b>3:35</b>                       | <b>3:48</b>                                    |
| <b>3:15</b>                       | <b>3:24</b>                    | <b>3:36</b>                          | <b>3:48</b>                          | <b>3:55</b>                       | <b>4:08</b>                                    |
| <b>3:35</b>                       | <b>3:44</b>                    | <b>3:56</b>                          | <b>4:08</b>                          | <b>4:15</b>                       | <b>4:28</b>                                    |
| <b>3:55</b>                       | <b>4:04</b>                    | <b>4:16</b>                          | <b>4:28</b>                          | <b>4:35</b>                       | <b>4:48</b>                                    |
| <b>4:15</b>                       | <b>4:24</b>                    | <b>4:36</b>                          | <b>4:48</b>                          | <b>4:55</b>                       | <b>5:08</b>                                    |
| <b>4:35</b>                       | <b>4:44</b>                    | <b>4:56</b>                          | <b>5:08</b>                          | <b>5:15</b>                       | <b>5:28</b>                                    |
| <b>4:55</b>                       | <b>5:04</b>                    | <b>5:16</b>                          | <b>5:28</b>                          | <b>5:35</b>                       | <b>5:48</b>                                    |
| <b>5:15</b>                       | <b>5:24</b>                    | <b>5:36</b>                          | <b>5:48</b>                          | <b>5:55</b>                       | <b>6:08</b>                                    |
| <b>5:35</b>                       | <b>5:44</b>                    | <b>5:56</b>                          | <b>6:08</b>                          | <b>6:15</b>                       | <b>6:28</b>                                    |
| <b>6:00</b>                       | <b>6:09</b>                    | <b>6:21</b>                          | <b>6:33</b>                          | <b>6:40</b>                       | <b>6:53</b>                                    |
| <b>6:30</b>                       | <b>6:38</b>                    | <b>6:51</b>                          | <b>7:02</b>                          | <b>7:09</b>                       | <b>7:22</b>                                    |
| <b>7:00</b>                       | <b>7:08</b>                    | <b>7:21</b>                          | <b>7:32</b>                          | <b>7:39</b>                       | <b>7:51</b>                                    |
| <b>7:30</b>                       | <b>7:38</b>                    | <b>7:50</b>                          | <b>8:01</b>                          | <b>8:08</b>                       | <b>8:20</b>                                    |
| <b>8:00</b>                       | <b>8:08</b>                    | <b>8:20</b>                          | <b>8:31</b>                          | <b>8:38</b>                       | <b>8:48</b>                                    |

## Q31 Saturday Service

From Jamaica to Bayside

| Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd | Jamaica<br>Hillside Av/<br>169 St | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8:20   | 8:31                              | 8:38                                 | 8:51                                 | 9:02                           | 9:10                              |
| 8:50   | 9:01                              | 9:08                                 | 9:21                                 | 9:32                           | 9:40                              |
| 9:20   | 9:31                              | 9:38                                 | 9:51                                 | 10:02                          | 10:10                             |
| 9:50   | 10:01                             | 10:08                                | 10:21                                | 10:32                          | 10:40                             |
| 10:20  | 10:31                             | 10:38                                | 10:51                                | 11:02                          | 11:10                             |
| 10:50  | 11:01                             | 11:08                                | 11:21                                | 11:32                          | 11:40                             |
| 11:20  | 11:31                             | 11:38                                | 11:51                                | <b>12:02</b>                   | <b>12:10</b>                      |
| 11:50  | <b>12:01</b>                      | <b>12:08</b>                         | <b>12:21</b>                         | <b>12:32</b>                   | <b>12:40</b>                      |
| <b>12:20</b>                                   | <b>12:31</b>                      | <b>12:38</b>                         | <b>12:51</b>                         | <b>1:03</b>                    | <b>1:11</b>                       |
| <b>12:50</b>                                   | <b>1:03</b>                       | <b>1:10</b>                          | <b>1:23</b>                          | <b>1:35</b>                    | <b>1:43</b>                       |
| <b>1:20</b>                                    | <b>1:33</b>                       | <b>1:40</b>                          | <b>1:53</b>                          | <b>2:05</b>                    | <b>2:13</b>                       |
| <b>1:50</b>                                    | <b>2:03</b>                       | <b>2:10</b>                          | <b>2:23</b>                          | <b>2:35</b>                    | <b>2:43</b>                       |
| <b>2:15</b>                                    | <b>2:28</b>                       | <b>2:35</b>                          | <b>2:48</b>                          | <b>3:00</b>                    | <b>3:07</b>                       |
| <b>2:35</b>                                    | <b>2:48</b>                       | <b>2:55</b>                          | <b>3:08</b>                          | <b>3:19</b>                    | <b>3:26</b>                       |
| <b>2:55</b>                                    | <b>3:07</b>                       | <b>3:14</b>                          | <b>3:27</b>                          | <b>3:38</b>                    | <b>3:45</b>                       |
| <b>3:15</b>                                    | <b>3:26</b>                       | <b>3:33</b>                          | <b>3:46</b>                          | <b>3:57</b>                    | <b>4:04</b>                       |
| <b>3:35</b>                                    | <b>3:46</b>                       | <b>3:53</b>                          | <b>4:06</b>                          | <b>4:17</b>                    | <b>4:24</b>                       |
| <b>3:55</b>                                    | <b>4:06</b>                       | <b>4:13</b>                          | <b>4:26</b>                          | <b>4:37</b>                    | <b>4:44</b>                       |
| <b>4:15</b>                                    | <b>4:26</b>                       | <b>4:33</b>                          | <b>4:46</b>                          | <b>4:57</b>                    | <b>5:04</b>                       |
| <b>4:35</b>                                    | <b>4:46</b>                       | <b>4:53</b>                          | <b>5:06</b>                          | <b>5:17</b>                    | <b>5:24</b>                       |
| <b>5:05</b>                                    | <b>5:16</b>                       | <b>5:23</b>                          | <b>5:36</b>                          | <b>5:47</b>                    | <b>5:54</b>                       |
| <b>5:35</b>                                    | <b>5:46</b>                       | <b>5:53</b>                          | <b>6:06</b>                          | <b>6:17</b>                    | <b>6:24</b>                       |
| <b>6:05</b>                                    | <b>6:16</b>                       | <b>6:23</b>                          | <b>6:36</b>                          | <b>6:47</b>                    | <b>6:54</b>                       |
| <b>6:35</b>                                    | <b>6:46</b>                       | <b>6:53</b>                          | <b>7:06</b>                          | <b>7:17</b>                    | <b>7:24</b>                       |
| <b>7:05</b>                                    | <b>7:16</b>                       | <b>7:23</b>                          | <b>7:36</b>                          | <b>7:47</b>                    | <b>7:54</b>                       |

## Q31 Sunday Service

From Bayside to Jamaica

| Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Jamaica<br>169 St/<br>Hillside Av | Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 10:10                             | 10:19                          | 10:30                                | 10:43                                | 10:50                             | 10:59  |
| 10:40                             | 10:49                          | 11:00                                | 11:13                                | 11:20                             | 11:29  |
| 11:10                             | 11:19                          | 11:30                                | 11:43                                | 11:50                             | 11:59  |
| 11:40                             | 11:49                          | <b>12:00</b>                         | <b>12:13</b>                         | <b>12:20</b>                      | <b>12:32</b>                                   |
| <b>12:10</b>                      | <b>12:19</b>                   | <b>12:30</b>                         | <b>12:43</b>                         | <b>12:50</b>                      | <b>1:02</b>                                    |
| <b>12:40</b>                      | <b>12:49</b>                   | <b>1:00</b>                          | <b>1:13</b>                          | <b>1:20</b>                       | <b>1:32</b>                                    |
| <b>1:10</b>                       | <b>1:19</b>                    | <b>1:30</b>                          | <b>1:43</b>                          | <b>1:50</b>                       | <b>2:02</b>                                    |
| <b>1:40</b>                       | <b>1:49</b>                    | <b>2:00</b>                          | <b>2:13</b>                          | <b>2:20</b>                       | <b>2:32</b>                                    |
| <b>2:10</b>                       | <b>2:19</b>                    | <b>2:30</b>                          | <b>2:43</b>                          | <b>2:50</b>                       | <b>3:02</b>                                    |
| <b>2:40</b>                       | <b>2:49</b>                    | <b>3:00</b>                          | <b>3:13</b>                          | <b>3:20</b>                       | <b>3:32</b>                                    |
| <b>3:10</b>                       | <b>3:19</b>                    | <b>3:30</b>                          | <b>3:43</b>                          | <b>3:50</b>                       | <b>4:02</b>                                    |
| <b>3:40</b>                       | <b>3:49</b>                    | <b>4:00</b>                          | <b>4:13</b>                          | <b>4:20</b>                       | <b>4:32</b>                                    |
| <b>4:10</b>                       | <b>4:19</b>                    | <b>4:30</b>                          | <b>4:43</b>                          | <b>4:50</b>                       | <b>5:02</b>                                    |
| <b>4:40</b>                       | <b>4:49</b>                    | <b>5:00</b>                          | <b>5:13</b>                          | <b>5:20</b>                       | <b>5:32</b>                                    |
| <b>5:10</b>                       | <b>5:19</b>                    | <b>5:30</b>                          | <b>5:43</b>                          | <b>5:50</b>                       | <b>6:02</b>                                    |
| <b>5:40</b>                       | <b>5:49</b>                    | <b>6:00</b>                          | <b>6:13</b>                          | <b>6:20</b>                       | <b>6:32</b>                                    |
| <b>6:10</b>                       | <b>6:19</b>                    | <b>6:30</b>                          | <b>6:41</b>                          | <b>6:48</b>                       | <b>6:59</b>                                    |
| <b>6:40</b>                       | <b>6:49</b>                    | <b>7:00</b>                          | <b>7:11</b>                          | <b>7:18</b>                       | <b>7:29</b>                                    |
| <b>7:10</b>                       | <b>7:19</b>                    | <b>7:30</b>                          | <b>7:41</b>                          | <b>7:48</b>                       | <b>7:59</b>                                    |
| <b>7:40</b>                       | <b>7:49</b>                    | <b>8:00</b>                          | <b>8:11</b>                          | <b>8:18</b>                       | <b>8:29</b>                                    |

# Q31 Sunday Service

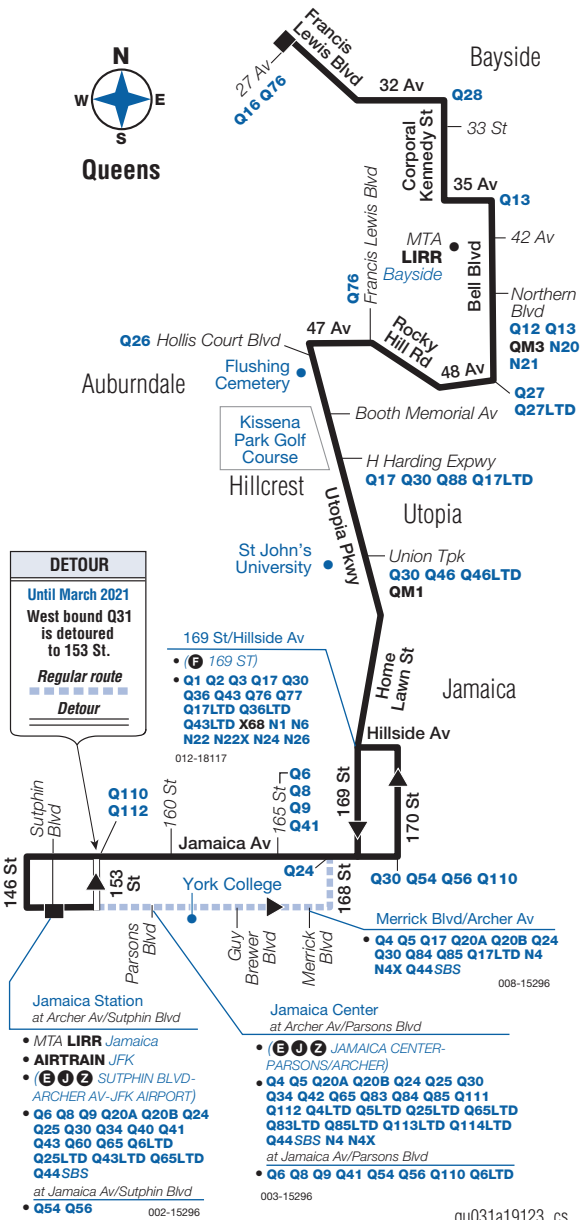
From Jamaica to Bayside

| Jamaica LIRR Sta<br>Archer Av/<br>Sutphin Blvd | Jamaica<br>Hillside Av/<br>169 St | Utopia<br>Utopia Pkwy/<br>Union Tpke | Auburndale<br>47 Av/<br>F Lewis Blvd | Bayside<br>35 Av/<br>Bell Blvd | Bayside<br>F Lewis Blvd/<br>27 Av |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9:10   | 9:22                              | 9:30                                 | 9:43                                 | 9:53                           | 10:00                             |
| 9:40   | 9:52                              | 10:00                                | 10:13                                | 10:23                          | 10:30                             |
| 10:10  | 10:22                             | 10:30                                | 10:43                                | 10:53                          | 11:00                             |
| 10:40  | 10:52                             | 11:00                                | 11:13                                | 11:23                          | 11:30                             |
| 11:10  | 11:22                             | 11:30                                | 11:43                                | 11:53                          | 12:00                             |
| 11:40  | 11:52                             | 12:00                                | 12:13                                | 12:23                          | 12:30                             |
| 12:10  | 12:22                             | 12:30                                | 12:43                                | 12:53                          | 1:00                              |
| 12:40  | 12:54                             | 1:02                                 | 1:15                                 | 1:25                           | 1:32                              |
| 1:10   | 1:24                              | 1:32                                 | 1:45                                 | 1:56                           | 2:04                              |
| 1:40   | 1:54                              | 2:02                                 | 2:15                                 | 2:26                           | 2:34                              |
| 2:10   | 2:24                              | 2:32                                 | 2:45                                 | 2:55                           | 3:02                              |
| 2:40   | 2:54                              | 3:02                                 | 3:15                                 | 3:25                           | 3:32                              |
| 3:10   | 3:24                              | 3:32                                 | 3:45                                 | 3:55                           | 4:02                              |
| 3:40   | 3:54                              | 4:02                                 | 4:15                                 | 4:25                           | 4:32                              |
| 4:10   | 4:24                              | 4:32                                 | 4:45                                 | 4:55                           | 5:02                              |
| 4:40   | 4:54                              | 5:02                                 | 5:15                                 | 5:25                           | 5:32                              |
| 5:10   | 5:24                              | 5:32                                 | 5:45                                 | 5:55                           | 6:01                              |
| 5:40   | 5:53                              | 6:01                                 | 6:14                                 | 6:24                           | 6:30                              |
| 6:10   | 6:23                              | 6:31                                 | 6:43                                 | 6:53                           | 7:00                              |
| 6:40   | 6:52                              | 6:59                                 | 7:11                                 | 7:21                           | 7:28                              |

qu031-CS-D8-9/2/2018-518466-518478-518490-464-nw-Req-18-080197



## Queens



## Q31 MAP LEGEND

**Local/Limited/SBS Bus Transfers:** shown in bold blue type.  
**Express Bus Transfers:** shown in bold black type.

- Terminal
- (F) STATION NAME) Subway Connection
- MTA **LIRR** Railroad Station
- Point of Interest

For Accessible subway stations, travel directions and other information:

Call 511 or visit [www.mta.info](http://www.mta.info)





## Landmarks

## Police and crime

## Fire safety

## Health

## Post offices and ZIP Codes

## Recreation

## Education

### Schools

### Libraries

## Transportation

## In popular culture

## Notable people

## References

## External links

## Economics

• Median income     \$95,114

Time zone             UTC−5 (EST)

• Summer (DST)     UTC−4 (EDT)

ZIP Codes             11360, 11361, 11364

Area codes            718, 347, 929, and 917

# History

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Bayside's history dates back to 2000 B.C. when the Matinecock Native American tribe first settled there.<sup>[9]</sup> Around 1637, the Dutch West India Company encouraged Dutch farmers to settle on land grants in New Amsterdam, which was the name of New York then.<sup>[9]</sup> William Lawrence, of England, built the first permanent building, a stone farmhouse, when he settled Bayside in 1644.<sup>[9]</sup> Twenty years later, England took control of New Amsterdam, renamed it the Province of New York, and English people began settling the area.<sup>[9]</sup> When Queens County was officially established in 1683, the Town of Flushing was one of the original five towns of Queens County, and today's Bayside was within the Town of Flushing. During the American Revolutionary War, whaleboatmen from Connecticut raided the Bayside–Little Neck area, and Town of Flushing was occupied by the British military.<sup>[9]</sup>



Bayside Yacht Club on Little Neck Bay, 1917

The first known written occurrence of the name Bayside was in a deed dated 1798, written as Bay Side.<sup>[9]</sup>

During the 19th century, Bayside was primarily farmland, where wealthy people from Manhattan would visit it as a rural resort.<sup>[9]</sup> The Bayside House, owned by Joseph Crocheron, was well-known for its clambakes.<sup>[9]</sup> The Bayside House burned down in 1906, but Crocheron's name lives on as the namesake of the 45-acre (18 ha) Crocheron Park.<sup>[9]</sup>

Bayside was the site of a murder by Peter Hains, a prominent army officer, abetted by his brother, sea novelist Thornton Jenkins Hains, who gunned down prominent editor William Annis at his yacht club in 1908. The so-called "Regatta Murder" led to a widely publicized trial at the Flushing County Courthouse. Peter Hains was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years at Sing Sing, while Thornton Hains was acquitted.<sup>[10]</sup>

During the 1920s and 1930s, there were several movie studios in Astoria, and movie stars such as Rudolph Valentino, Gloria Swanson, Norma Talmadge, W.C. Fields, and Charlie Chaplin lived in Bayside, some in posh homes.<sup>[9]</sup> Former heavyweight boxing champion James J. (Gentleman Jim) Corbett lived in Bayside

from 1902 to 1933, on a street that is named after him.<sup>[9]</sup> When rumors ran rampant through the acting community that Bayside would be the location of a new movie and production studio, many actors purchased homes in anticipation of an easy commute to the studio. However, this rumored studio never materialized. When Hollywood emerged as the capital of the movie industry during the 1920s, many actors left Bayside to pursue careers in California.<sup>[11]</sup>

After the end of World War II, residential development of Bayside increased dramatically, particularly because of its station on the Long Island Rail Road's Port Washington Branch, where a commuter could ride one train straight to Manhattan without requiring a transfer at Jamaica station.<sup>[9]</sup>

Bayside remains one of the safest and wealthiest neighborhoods in Queens.<sup>[9]</sup> However, Bayside has been the setting to several organized crime incidents. Michael Pappadio of Bayside managed the Lucchese crime family's interests in the Garment District of Manhattan, in secrecy from his wife. In 1989, upon a falling out with his superiors, he was murdered at a bagel shop in South Ozone Park.<sup>[12]</sup> His wife reported Michael as missing, and three years later she learned about his death and his life in organized crime from the FBI.<sup>[13][14]</sup> In April 2002, Gambino crime family associate Darren D'Amico was shot in the leg outside a restaurant in Bayside; his suspected shooter was Bonanno crime family associate Randolph Pizzolo.<sup>[15][16][17]</sup>

## Location and boundaries

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Bayside is bordered by the Long Island Sound to the north and the Little Neck Bay to the northeast. To the east of Bayside is the Cross Island Parkway. To the west is Francis Lewis Boulevard and Auburndale, and to the northwest is Utopia Parkway. Bayside ends somewhere north of the Long Island Expressway, although Oakland Gardens and Hollis Hills are usually considered parts of Bayside.



Throgs Neck Bridge between the Bronx and Queens

### Bayside Gables

Bayside Gables is a privately owned gated community located near the Bay Terrace shopping center and the Little Neck Bay. Homes in this community can sell for as high as \$4 million.<sup>[18]</sup>

### Bayside Hills

Bayside Hills is a subdivision of Bayside's south side, bordered by 48th Avenue to the north, the Long Island Expressway to the south, 211th Street to the west, and Springfield Boulevard on the east. The homes in Bayside Hills, many of which were built by Gross Morto, are generally more upscale and have higher property values.<sup>[19]</sup>

Bayside Hills is known for its thirty-three street malls and accents, especially the gatehouse at Bell Boulevard and 48th Avenue, gateposts on 48th Avenue from 216th Street, and Bayside Hills Street Clock at 50th Avenue and 215th Street.<sup>[20]</sup> The Victorian style street clock sits upon the Leo Green Clock Mall, dedicated to the local civic activist. Further east, Captain William C Dermody Triangle Park (48 Avenue and 216 Street) memorializes Dermody's abolitionism and service in the Civil War, leading him to be mortally wounded at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.<sup>[21]</sup> Much of the public green space is maintained by the NYC Parks Department and the Bayside Hills Civic Association.

The zip code 11364 is shared with Oakland Gardens.

## Bay Terrace



Aerial view of Bay Terrace, with the Throgs Neck Bridge crossing the East River to the Bronx in the north

Bay Terrace is an affluent neighborhood<sup>[22]</sup> often considered part of the larger area of Bayside. The area encompasses gated cooperative/condominium developments such as the Bay Club and Baybridge Condominium. Other cooperative/condominium developments include the Towers at Waters Edge, the Kennedy Street Quad, the Bayside Townhouse Condominiums, Bay Country Owners, Bell Owners and others. The gated estate community of the "Bayside Gables" is also located within the Bay Terrace neighborhood, being the site of some of the only single family homes in the area.<sup>[23]</sup> Bay Terrace overlooks the East River and the approaches to the Throgs Neck Bridge from the Clearview

Expressway and Cross Island Parkway. The neighborhood is bounded on the west by the Clearview Expressway, on the south by 26th Avenue and 28th Avenue, and to the east and north by the Little Neck Bay and Little Bay.<sup>[24]</sup> The civic organization serving Bay Terrace is the Bay Terrace Community Alliance (BTCA).<sup>[25]</sup> Bay Terrace has the ZIP Code 11360.

## Oakland Gardens



Bell Boulevard & 77th Avenue

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Map of Oakland Gardens

Oakland Gardens is a middle class neighborhood in the southern part of Bayside, bounded to the north by the Long Island Expressway, to the east by Alley Pond Park, to the south by Union Turnpike, and to the west by Cunningham Park.<sup>[26]</sup> Bayside proper is to the north, and Queens Village and Bellerose are to the south and southeast, respectively.<sup>[27]</sup> Fredrick Newbold Lawrence built a mansion in the area in 1847 called "The Oaks", and the neighborhood's name probably derives from that estate.<sup>[26]</sup> Many people refer to Oakland Gardens as "southern Bayside". Its Median income is \$54,031.

## Demographics

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Local data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (based on samples from 2005 to 2009) shows that the demographics of Bayside changes significantly from area to area. For example, the pocket bordered by the Clearview Expressway to the west, Northern Boulevard to the north, Bell Boulevard to the east, and 48th Avenue to the south has a plurality (40%) of Asians, while 31% are Hispanic, 19% black and 13% white. Other areas are majority white, mostly inhabited by those of Italian, Greek, and Irish descent.<sup>[28]</sup>

## 2010 Census

Based on data from the 2010 United States Census, the population of Bayside-Bayside Hills was 43,808, a decrease of 563 (1.3%) from the 44,371 counted in 2000. Covering an area of 1,857.24 acres (751.60 ha), the neighborhood had a population density of 23.6 inhabitants per acre (15,100/sq mi; 5,800/km<sup>2</sup>).<sup>[2]</sup>

The racial makeup of the neighborhood was 46.9% (20,550) White, 2.6% (1,160) African American, 0.1% (24) Native American, 37.3% (16,324) Asian, 0.0% (7) Pacific Islander, 0.3% (112) from other races, and 1.3% (565) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 11.6% (5,066) of the population.<sup>[29]</sup>

The entirety of Community Board 11, which comprises Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, had 119,628 inhabitants as of NYC Health's 2018 Community Health Profile, with an average life expectancy of 84.7 years.<sup>[30]:2,20</sup> This is higher than the median life expectancy of 81.2 for all New York City neighborhoods.<sup>[31]:53 (PDF p. 84)[32]</sup> Most inhabitants are youth and middle-aged adults: 19% are between the ages of between 0–17, 26% between 25–44, and 31% between 45–64. The ratio of college-aged and elderly residents was lower, at 6% and 18% respectively.<sup>[30]:2</sup>

As of 2017, the median household income in Community Board 11 was \$70,155.<sup>[33]</sup> In 2018, an estimated 14% of Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck residents lived in poverty, compared to 19% in all of Queens and 20% in all of New York City. One in seventeen residents (6%) were unemployed, compared to 8% in Queens and 9% in New York City. Rent burden, or the percentage of residents who have difficulty paying their rent, is 49% in Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, lower than the boroughwide and citywide rates of 53% and 51% respectively. Based on this calculation, as of 2018, Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck are considered to be high-income relative to the rest of the city and not gentrifying.<sup>[30]:7</sup>

## 2000 Census

As of the 2000 Census, White people made up 65.6% of Bayside's population. Italian Americans, Irish Americans, and Greek Americans were the largest ethnic groups representing 17.6, 12.4, and 7.3% of the population respectively. German Americans made up 6.7% of the population while Polish Americans were 3.5% of the populace. In addition, there is a large Asian American population as well. Around the mid-1990s, a significant number of Korean families began moving into the area. As of the 2000 Census, Asian Americans made up a significant 22.7% of the neighborhood's population, most of whom were Korean Americans, who made up 10.4% of the population and Chinese Americans, who made up 9.2% of the populace. There is a small African American community representing 4.5% of Bayside's population. American Indians made up a mere 0.2% of the neighborhood's population. Pacific Islander Americans were almost nonexistent in the neighborhood as there were only seven individuals of this ethnic group residing in Bayside at the 2000 Census. Multiracial individuals made up 3.2% of the population. Hispanics or Latinos made up 11.8% of Bayside's population with a small Puerto Rican population representing 2.6% of the neighborhood's population. In terms of nativity, 65.6% of the populace was native and 34.4% was foreign-born. In terms of language, 52.9% of the population aged 5 years and over spoke only the English language at home with the remaining 47.1% speaking a language other than English. Due to the large Hispanic community, 10.4% of Bayside's population spoke the Spanish language at home. Also, due to a large community of foreign-born European Americans, 15.2% speak an Indo-European language other than Spanish at home. And in part of the significant Asian American community, 20.7% of the population speak an Asian language at home. The northern part of Bayside, including Bay Terrace, has a large concentration of European Americans, particularly people of Italian heritage. The southern and eastern portions of Bayside have a more ethnically diverse population.



Bayside contains 11,439 housing units. The majority of Bayside's residents are part of family households representing 67.0% of all households with an average household size of 2.59. The median age of Bayside's residents is 38.3 years and 15.0% of residents are over 65 years of age. 83.8% of residents age 25 and over have at least graduated from high school, while 35.0% have a bachelor's degree or higher, making Bayside a more educated community than other American communities.<sup>[34][35]</sup>

## Landmarks

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- Lawrence Cemetery – 216th Street & 42nd Avenue.<sup>[36]</sup>
- Fort Totten, New York – A fort built during the Civil War to guard the north entrance to New York Harbor, along with Fort Schuyler in the Bronx, in 1862.
- Straiton-Storm Cigar Factory – Built c. 1872, the factory was the largest cigar manufacturer in America. The three-story wood frame building was of the French Second Empire style. After a large warehouse fire in late 1976, the factory was refurbished to its original state.<sup>[37]</sup>
- All Saints Episcopal Church – Built in 1892 as one of the first churches constructed in Bayside, the building contains examples of Louis Comfort Tiffany's work.<sup>[38]</sup>
- Cornell-Appleton house at 214–33 33rd Road. Archibald Cornell's wife inherited the 100-acre (0.40 km<sup>2</sup>) farm from her father more than 160 years ago. This twelve-room house is thought to be one of the oldest in Bayside. With past and continuing research, it has been traced back to 1852. In 1905, the house was sold to Edward Dale Appleton, of the Appleton Publishing Company. Mrs. Appleton and her sister were passengers aboard the RMS Titanic when it hit an iceberg and sank. Both women were rescued by the ship Carpathia. This is the second-oldest home in Queens.<sup>[39]</sup>
- Corbett House, 221-04 Corbett Road, the home of world champion boxer "Gentleman Jim" Corbett from 1902 until his death in 1933, and of his widow Vera until her death in 1959.<sup>[40]</sup>
- 38–39 214th Place, home of Charles Johnson Post (1873–1956), a government official, artist, and political cartoonist whose posthumously published *The Little War of Private Post* (1960) is one of the classic accounts of the Spanish–American War of 1898.
- 35–25 223rd Street, home of actor W.C. Fields.<sup>[41]</sup>
- "Authors House", an attached two-family house with the double addresses of 46–02 215th Street and 214-30 46th Avenue, which has been the home of more authors than any other building in Bayside.
- Gloria Swanson's home, 216-07 40th Avenue, was the home of the silent film actress.
- Rudolph Valentino's home, 201-10 Cross Island Parkway, was where Valentino, an Italian actor, sex symbol, and early pop icon, lived. It was also once home to Fiorello LaGuardia, the mayor of New York City from 1934–1945. In 1993, the building was converted into a two-floor restaurant/banquet hall named Cafe on the Green. The eatery shut down in January 2009 when the city Parks Department forced out the former operators amid reports of mob ties and sloppy finances. The site's new concessionaire, Friendship Restaurant Group, began a \$4 million renovation project February 1, 2009. The new restaurant, Valentino's on the Green, opened on September 8, 2010.<sup>[42]</sup>



Shrine of Our Lady of La Salette

## Police and crime

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Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck are patrolled by the 111th Precinct of the NYPD, located at 45-06 215th Street.<sup>[7]</sup> The 111th Precinct ranked 8th safest out of 69 patrol areas for per-capita crime in 2010.<sup>[43]</sup> As of 2018, with a non-fatal assault rate of 8 per 100,000 people, Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck's rate of violent crimes per capita is the lowest of any area in New York City. The incarceration rate of 110 per 100,000 people is lower than that of the city as a whole.<sup>[30]:8</sup>

The 111th Precinct has a lower crime rate than in the 1990s, with crimes across all categories having decreased by 88.6% between 1990 and 2018. The precinct reported 0 murders, 7 rapes, 35 robberies, 74 felony assaults, 163 burglaries, 361 grand larcenies, and 37 grand larcenies auto in 2018.<sup>[44]</sup>

## Fire safety

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Bayside contains two New York City Fire Department (FDNY) fire stations.<sup>[45]</sup> Engine Company 306 is located at 40-18 214th Place,<sup>[46]</sup> while Engine Co. 326/Ladder Co. 160/Battalion 53 is located at 64-04 Springfield Boulevard.<sup>[47]</sup>

The FDNY EMS Training Academy is located in Bay Terrace at Fort Totten. The site also contains a museum of FDNY EMS history.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Health

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As of 2018, preterm births and births to teenage mothers are less common in Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck than in other places citywide. In Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, there were 81 preterm births per 1,000 live births (compared to 87 per 1,000 citywide), and 1.9 births to teenage mothers per 1,000 live births (compared to 19.3 per 1,000 citywide).<sup>[30]:11</sup> Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck have a low population of residents who are uninsured. In 2018, this population of uninsured residents was estimated to be 5%, lower than the citywide rate of 12%, though this was based on a small sample size.<sup>[30]:14</sup>

The concentration of fine particulate matter, the deadliest type of air pollutant, in Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck is 0.0069 milligrams per cubic metre ( $6.9 \times 10^{-9}$  oz/cu ft), less than the city average.<sup>[30]:9</sup> Ten percent of Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck residents are smokers, which is lower than the city average of 14% of residents being smokers.<sup>[30]:13</sup> In Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, 20% of residents are obese, 7% are diabetic, and 26% have high blood pressure—compared to the citywide averages of 22%, 8%, and 23% respectively.<sup>[30]:16</sup> In addition, 11% of children are obese, compared to the citywide average of 20%.<sup>[30]:12</sup>

Ninety-four percent of residents eat some fruits and vegetables every day, which is more than the city's average of 87%. In 2018, 86% of residents described their health as "good," "very good," or "excellent," higher than the city's average of 78%.<sup>[30]:13</sup> For every supermarket in Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, there are 5 bodegas.<sup>[30]:10</sup>

The nearest major hospital is Long Island Jewish Medical Center in Glen Oaks.<sup>[49]</sup>

## Post offices and ZIP Codes

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Bayside is covered by multiple ZIP Codes. From north to south, they are 11360 north of 32nd Avenue; 11361 between 32nd and 48th Avenues; 11364 between 48th Avenue and Union Turnpike; and 11427 south of Union Turnpike.<sup>[50]</sup> The United States Post Office operates four post offices nearby:

- Bay Terrace Station – 212-71 26th Avenue<sup>[51]</sup>
- Bayside Station – 212-71 26th Avenue<sup>[52]</sup>
- Bayside Annex – 212-71 26th Avenue<sup>[53]</sup>
- Oakland Gardens Station – 61-43 Springfield Boulevard<sup>[54]</sup>

## Recreation

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- Alley Pond Park
- Little Bay Park
- Crocheron Park
- Cunningham Park
- Throgs Neck Park
- John Golden Park
- Raymond O'Connor Field
- Marie Curie Park
- Fort Totten<sup>[55]</sup>
- Bay Terrace Playground<sup>[56]</sup>
- Oakland Lake



Little Bay Park

## Education

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Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck generally have a higher rate of college-educated residents than the rest of the city as of 2018. The majority (52%) of residents age 25 and older have a college education or higher, while 11% have less than a high school education and 37% are high school graduates or have some college education. By contrast, 39% of Queens residents and 43% of city residents have a college education or higher.<sup>[30]:6</sup> The percentage of Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck students excelling in math rose from 70% in 2000 to 88% in 2011, though reading achievement stayed at around 73% during the same time period.<sup>[57]</sup>



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Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck's rate of elementary school student absenteeism is less than the rest of New York City. In Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck, 5% of elementary school students missed twenty or more days per school year, the lowest in the city and lower than the citywide average of 20%.<sup>[31]:24 (PDF p. 55)</sup><sup>[30]:6</sup> Additionally, 95% of high school students in Bayside and Douglaston–Little Neck graduate on time, more than the citywide average of 75%.<sup>[30]:6</sup>

## Schools

Bayside is home to Queensborough Community College, a branch of the City University of New York (CUNY) system.<sup>[58]</sup> The college is located on a 37-acre site that was formerly the Oakland Golf Club.<sup>[59]</sup>

Bayside is part of the New York City Department of Education's district 26, the highest performing school district for grades K-9 in all of New York City. The district includes 20 elementary schools and 5 middle schools.<sup>[60]</sup> District 25 also serves part of the neighborhood.



Bayside is home to a number of New York City Public Schools:

- [Bayside High School](#)<sup>[61]</sup>
- [Benjamin N. Cardozo High School](#)<sup>[62]</sup>
- [PS 203 Oakland Gardens](#)<sup>[63]</sup>
- [PS 213 Oakland Gardens](#)
- [PS 31 The Bayside School](#)
- [PS 41 The Crocheron School](#)
- [PS 46 The Alley Pond School](#)
- [PS 169](#)<sup>[64]</sup>
- [PS 159](#)<sup>[65]</sup>
- [PS 162 \(New York\) John Golden](#)
- [PS 205 Alexander Graham Bell Elementary School](#)
- [IS 25](#)<sup>[66]</sup>
- [JHS 194](#)<sup>[67]</sup>
- [MS 74 Intermediate School Junior High School on Oceania Street](#)
- [MS 158 Marie Curie Middle School](#)
- [MS 294 Bell Academy](#)<sup>[68]</sup>

Parochial schools include:

- [Lutheran School of Flushing & Bayside](#) (Lutheran school)
- [St. Robert Bellarmine School](#) (Catholic school)
- [Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament School](#) (Catholic school)
- [Sacred Heart School](#) (Catholic school)

## Libraries

The [Queens Public Library](#) operates three branches in Bayside:

- [The Bay Terrace branch](#) at 18-36 Bell Boulevard<sup>[69]</sup>
- [The Bayside branch](#) at 214-20 Northern Boulevard<sup>[70]</sup>
- [The Windsor Park branch](#) at 79-50 Bell Boulevard<sup>[71]</sup>

## Transportation

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Bayside's highways include the [Clearview Expressway \(I-295\)](#) and the [Long Island Expressway \(I-495\)](#), as well as the [Cross Island Parkway](#). The north end of the [Brooklyn-Queens Greenway](#) is in Little Bay Park, under the [Throgs Neck Bridge](#) approaches, with convenient connection to the [Utopia Parkway](#) bicycle lane. It lies between Cross Island Parkway and Little Neck Bay, connecting Bayside to [Douglaston](#) and [Alley Pond Park](#), and to central Queens and [Coney Island](#). [Francis Lewis Boulevard](#) is a major street notorious for [drag racing](#), which resulted in several fatalities to drivers and pedestrians over the years.<sup>[72]</sup>

Bayside is connected to [Manhattan](#), northern Queens and [Long Island](#) by the [Bayside station](#), one of a few express stations on the [Long Island Rail Road's Port Washington Branch](#). The [New York City Subway's 7](#) and [<7>](#) trains serves nearby [Flushing at Flushing–Main Street station](#).<sup>[73]</sup> [New York City Bus's Q12, Q13,](#)

Q16, Q27, Q28, Q30, Q31, Q46, Q76 and Q88 local routes, and QM2, QM3, QM5, QM6, QM20, QM35 and QM36 express routes.<sup>[74]</sup> The Nassau Inter-County Express' n20G route also serves Bayside.

After the MTA began extending the 7 and <7> trains of the IRT Flushing Line westward into Manhattan in 2007, the 2012 fiscal year Community District Needs of Queens report suggests extending the line eastward from Flushing–Main Street in order to relieve congestion in Downtown Flushing.<sup>[75]</sup> Early plans for the line was to have it end in Bayside at Bell Boulevard near Northern Boulevard.<sup>[76]</sup>

## In popular culture

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- The starring characters of the HBO series *Entourage* are originally from Bayside.
- The character George Costanza from the TV series *Seinfeld* mentions in the episode "The Strike" that his family was from Bayside (until they were driven out because of their belief in Festivus).
- The movie *Sally of the Sawdust* (1925) was filmed in Bayside.<sup>[77]</sup>
- Bayside is featured in a 1997 episode of *NYPD Blue* titled "Taillight's Last Gleaming". NYPD Lieutenant Arthur Fancy is pulled over driving through Bayside with his wife, by two NYPD officers assigned to a Bayside precinct, for reasons that appear to be racially motivated. Fancy then has the senior officer transferred out of his predominantly white precinct in Bayside to a predominantly black precinct in Brooklyn North as punishment.
- The movie *Frequency* is set in Bayside. Dennis Quaid's character brags that he is from "Bayside, born and raised!"<sup>[78]</sup>
- The character Adrian Cronauer played by Robin Williams in the movie *Good Morning, Vietnam* is from Bayside, Queens. When asked "What are Queens?", Cronauer responds: "Tall thin men who like show tunes."
- The movie *Pride and Glory* had several scenes filmed in Bayside, including the family dinner set in Edward Norton's father's house.
- An episode of *The White Shadow* was in part filmed in Bayside. They used Bayside High School, the Bell Blvd. bridge over the Long Island Railroad and the front of De Rolf's Stationery Store for some dialogue scenes.
- The opening scene in the 1997 movie *The Devil's Advocate* was filmed at Pier 25A, a seafood restaurant in Bayside.
- The driveby murder scene where Philip Seymour Hoffman and his brother rob their parents' jewelry store (Alicia's Jewelers in Bay Terrace) and accidentally kill them is filmed in Bay Terrace (in the 2007 film *Before the Devil Knows You're Dead*).
- In the 2013 movie *The Wolf of Wall Street*, Jordan Belfort lives in Bayside after the firm he worked at in Manhattan shut down.

## Notable people

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- Peggy Adler (born 1942), author & illustrator of children's books; investigative researcher; Police Commissioner.
- Rolf Armstrong (1889–1960), painter<sup>[79]</sup>
- Adam Leitman Bailey (born 1970), real estate attorney.<sup>[80]</sup>
- John Barrymore (1882–1942), actor<sup>[81]</sup>
- Jordan Belfort (born 1962), Wall Street stockbroker who was convicted on fraud charges and whose life story was featured in *The Wolf of Wall Street*<sup>[82]</sup>
- Irving Berlin (1888–1989), composer and lyricist<sup>[83]</sup>
- Patti Ann Browne (born 1965), anchor and reporter

- [Maria Calegari](#) (born 1957), ballet dancer<sup>[84]</sup>
- [Michael Chang](#) (born 1972), tennis player<sup>[83]</sup>
- [Charlie Chaplin](#) (1889–1977), actor<sup>[85]</sup>
- [Robert Coates](#) (1897–1973), *New Yorker* writer and coiner of term "abstract expressionism."
- [Evan Conti](#) (born 1993), American-Israeli basketball player in Israel for [Hapoel Be'er Sheva B.C.](#), and basketball coach.<sup>[86]</sup>
- [Jim Corbett](#) (1866–1933), boxer, lived here from 1902 until his death in 1933<sup>[87]</sup>
- [Joseph Cornell](#) (1903–1972), artist<sup>[88]</sup>
- [Frank Costello](#) (1891–1973), prominent gangster, known as the "prime minister of the underworld"
- [Jon Daniels](#) (born 1977), [General Manager](#) of the [Texas Rangers](#)<sup>[89]</sup>
- [Marie Dressler](#) (1868–1934), Academy Award-winning actress who played "Tugboat Annie"
- [Richard Dreyfuss](#) (born 1947), actor<sup>[90]</sup>
- [Howard R. Driggs](#) (1873–1963) historian of the [Pony Express](#) and the [Oregon Trail](#)<sup>[91]</sup>
- [Perry Farrell](#) (born 1959), frontman of [Jane's Addiction](#)
- [W. C. Fields](#) (1880–1946), comedian/actor<sup>[81][85][92]</sup>
- [John T. Flynn](#) (1882–1964), author, journalist, and leader of the [America First Committee](#)<sup>[93]</sup>
- [Danny Frisella](#) (1946–1977) former pitcher for the [New York Mets](#) who lived here while playing in '71 and '72.
- [Mark Gastineau](#) (born 1956), [defensive end](#) who played for the [New York Jets](#).<sup>[94]</sup>
- [Charles Ghigna](#) (born 1946), poet and children's author known as "Father Goose," born in [Bayside](#)<sup>[95]</sup>
- [Jim Gilligan](#) (born 1946), [Lamar University](#) baseball coach with over 1,230 career wins<sup>[96]</sup>
- [John Golden](#) (1874–1955), Broadway producer, playwright and lyricist<sup>[97]</sup>
- [Stephen Jay Gould](#) (1941–2002), evolutionary biologist<sup>[98]</sup>
- [Clay M. Greene](#) (1850-1933), playwright<sup>[99]</sup>
- [Joseph R. Grismer](#) (1849-1922), actor<sup>[99]</sup>
- [George Grosz](#) (1893–1959), German-American artist.<sup>[100]</sup>
- [Mohammad Salman Hamdani](#) (1977–2001), New York City Police Department cadet and EMT who died assisting victims of the [September 11 attacks](#) in New York<sup>[101][102]</sup>
- [Scott Ian](#) (born 1963), musician, best known as the rhythm guitarist, backing and additional lead vocalist of [Anthrax](#)<sup>[103]</sup>
- [Ron Jeremy](#) (born 1953), pornographic actor, director<sup>[104]</sup>
- Judge [Thomas Jones](#) (1731–1792), colonial politician
- [Mike Jorgensen](#) (born 1948), New York Mets first baseman<sup>[105]</sup>
- [Buster Keaton](#) (1895–1966), comedian/actor
- [Robert E. Kramek](#) (1939–2016), U.S. Coast Guard Commandant<sup>[106]</sup>
- [Helmy Kresa](#) (1904-1991), [songwriter](#) and the principal [arranger](#) and [orchestrator](#) for [Irving Berlin](#).<sup>[107]</sup>
- [Richard Larson](#) (born 1943), [operations researcher](#) and educator, who has been a faculty member at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#).<sup>[108]</sup>
- [Steve Lawrence](#) (born 1935) and [Eydie Gorme](#) (1928–2013), popular singers
- [Dan Lilker](#) (born 1964), musician<sup>[109]</sup>
- [Veronica Lueken](#) (1923–1995), Marian visionary<sup>[110]</sup>

- Bernard Madoff (born 1938), imprisoned financial figure<sup>[111]</sup>
- Arvind Mahankali (born 2000), 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee champion<sup>[112]</sup>
- Walter G. McGahan (1902-1981), lawyer and politician who served in the New York State Senate in the 1950s.<sup>[113]</sup>
- Richard Milner, historian of science and a singer who stars in the musical 'Charles Darwin: Live & in Concert.'<sup>[98]</sup>
- Paul Newman (1925–2008), actor<sup>[83]</sup>
- David Nolan (born 1946), historian and author of *Fifty Feet in Paradise*
- Anthony Raneri (born 1982), frontman of Bayside
- Donald L. Pilling (1943–2008), former Vice Chief of Naval Operations.<sup>[114]</sup>
- José Reyes (born 1983), former shortstop for the New York Mets<sup>[115][116]</sup>
- Nolan Ryan (born 1947), pitcher, lived here while playing for the New York Mets<sup>[117]</sup>
- Tom Seaver (1944–2020), pitcher best known for playing with the New York Mets, who was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame<sup>[118]</sup>
- Butch Seewagen (born 1946), former professional tennis player.<sup>[119]</sup>
- Abe Simon (1913–1969), boxer and actor<sup>[120]</sup>
- Matt Striker (born 1974), WWE wrestler
- Fred Stone (1873–1959), actor<sup>[121]</sup>
- Ken Strong (1906–1979), New York Giants running back and kicker, member of Football Hall of Fame<sup>[122]</sup>
- Gloria Swanson (1899–1983), actress<sup>[81][85]</sup>
- Norma Talmadge (1894–1957), actress<sup>[81][85]</sup>
- Clark Terry (1920–2015), Hall of Fame musician<sup>[123]</sup>
- Neil Turbin (born 1963), thrash metal vocalist known for being the first full-time vocalist for the band Anthrax and current lead vocalist and songwriter of the heavy metal band DeathRiders.<sup>[124]</sup>
- Rudolph Valentino (1895–1926), actor<sup>[85]</sup>
- Dave Valle (born 1960), MLB player for the Seattle Mariners, Boston Red Sox, Milwaukee Brewers and the Texas Rangers<sup>[125]</sup>
- Reginald VelJohnson, (born 1952), actor
- Edward Villella (born 1936), ballet dancer<sup>[126]</sup>
- Christopher Walken (born 1943), actor<sup>[127]</sup>
- Pearl White (1889–1938), actress, star of "The Perils of Pauline"
- Robert Wilder (1901–1974), author of *Flamingo Road* and other books and screenplays

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- 

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bayside,\\_Queens&oldid=1042233943](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bayside,_Queens&oldid=1042233943)"

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# Queens

**Queens** is a borough of New York City, coextensive with **Queens County**, in the U.S. state of New York. It is the largest borough of New York City in area and is adjacent to the borough of Brooklyn at the western end of Long Island,<sup>[5]</sup> with Nassau County to the east. Queens also shares water borders with the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island (via the Rockaways).

Queens is the second-largest in population of the five New York City boroughs with a population of 2,405,464 as of the 2020 census.<sup>[3]</sup> If each borough were ranked as a city, Queens would rank as the fourth-most-populous in the U.S., after Los Angeles, Chicago, and Brooklyn. Approximately 47 percent of the residents of Queens are foreign-born.<sup>[6]</sup> Queens County also is the second-most-populous county in New York State, behind Kings County. Queens is the most linguistically diverse place on Earth and is one of the most ethnically diverse counties in the United States.<sup>[7][8][9]</sup>

Queens was established in 1683 as one of the original 12 counties of the Province of New York. The settlement was presumably named for the English Queen Catherine of Braganza (1638–1705).<sup>[10][11]</sup> From 1683 to 1899, the County of Queens included what is now Nassau County. Queens became a borough during the consolidation of New York City in 1898, combining the separate towns of Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and western Hempstead.<sup>[12]</sup> With the exception of Hempstead, all are today considered neighborhoods of Queens.




Queens has the most diversified economy of the five boroughs of New York City.<sup>[13]</sup> It is home to two of New York City's airports: John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport. Landmarks in Queens which support its economy include Flushing Meadows–Corona Park; Citi Field, home to the New York Mets baseball team; the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center, site of the U.S. Open tennis tournament; Kaufman Astoria Studios; Silvercup Studios; and the Aqueduct Racetrack. Flushing is undergoing rapid gentrification with investment by Chinese transnational entities,<sup>[14]</sup> while Long Island City is undergoing gentrification secondary to its proximity across the East River from Manhattan.

The borough has diverse housing, ranging from high-rise apartment buildings in some areas of western and central Queens, such as Ozone Park, Jackson Heights, Flushing, Astoria, and Long Island City, to neighborhoods with many low-rise structures in the eastern part of the borough.<sup>[15][16]</sup>


## Queens

Queens County, New York


**Borough and county**


Clockwise from top: Long Island City, Queensboro Bridge, Unisphere in Flushing Meadows–Corona Park, Addisleigh Park Historic District



Flag



Seal



Interactive map outlining Queens

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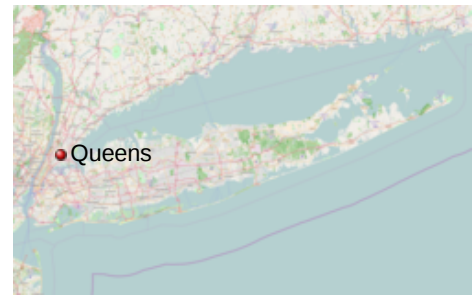
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Interactive map outlining Queens

Coordinates: 40°45′N 73°52′W﻿ / ﻿40.750°N 73.867°W﻿ / 40.750; -73.867

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Country</b>                            | <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United States   |
| <b>State</b>                              | <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> New York  |
| <b>County</b>                             | Queens (coterminous)  |
| <b>City</b>                               | New York City   |
| <b>Settled</b>                            | 1683  |
| <b>Named for</b>                          | Catherine of Braganza   |
| <b>Government</b>                         |   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Type</b>              | Borough (New York City)   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Borough President</b> | Donovan Richards (D)<br>— <i>(Borough of Queens)</i>  |
| <span> </span> • <b>District Attorney</b> | Melinda Katz (D)<br>— <i>(Queens County)</i>  |
| <b>Area</b>                               |   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Total</b>             | 178 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi (460 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> )                                       |
| <span> </span> • <b>Land</b>              | 109 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi (280 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> )                                       |
| <span> </span> • <b>Water</b>             | 70 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi (200 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> ) <span> </span> 39%                     |
| <b>Highest elevation</b> <sup>[1]</sup>   | 258.2 <span> </span> ft (78.7 <span> </span> m)   |
| <b>Population</b> (2020) <sup>[3]</sup>   |   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Total</b>             | 2,405,464   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Density</b>           | 22,124.5/sq <span> </span> mi (8,542.3/km <sup>2</sup> )  |
| <span> </span> • <b>Demonym</b>           | Queensite <sup>[2]</sup>  |
| <b>ZIP Code prefixes</b>                  | 110--, 111--, 113--, 114--, 116--   |
| <b>Area codes</b>                         | 718/347/929 and 917   |
| <b>GDP (2018)</b>                         | US\$93.3 billion <sup>[4]</sup>   |
| <b>Website</b>                            | <u>Official Website of the Queens Borough President</u> ( <a href="http://queensbp.org/">http://queensbp.org/</a> ) |

# History

## Colonial and post-colonial history

The first European settlement in the region were the Dutch, who established the colony of New Netherland. The first settlements were established in 1635 followed by further settlement at Maspeth in 1642 (ultimately unsuccessful),<sup>[17]</sup> and Vlissingen (now Flushing) in 1645.<sup>[18]</sup> Other early settlements included Newtown (now Elmhurst) in 1652 and Jamaica in 1655. However, these towns were mostly inhabited by English settlers from New England via eastern Long





Catherine of Braganza,  
Queen of England

Island (Suffolk County) who were subject to Dutch law.<sup>[19]</sup> After the capture of the colony by the English and its subsequent renaming as *New York* in 1664, the area (and all of Long Island) became known as Yorkshire.<sup>[20]:xi–xii</sup>

The Flushing Remonstrance signed by colonists in 1657 is considered a precursor to the United States Constitution's provision on freedom of religion in the Bill of Rights. The signers protested the Dutch colonial authorities' persecution of Quakers in what is today the borough of Queens.

Originally, Queens County included the adjacent area now comprising Nassau County. It was an original county of New York State, one of twelve created on November 1, 1683.<sup>[20]:121–122</sup> The county is assumed to have been named after Catherine of Braganza, since she was queen of England at the time (she was Portugal's royal princess Catarina, daughter of King John IV of Portugal).<sup>[11][10]</sup> The county was founded alongside Kings County (Brooklyn), which was named after her husband, King Charles II), and Richmond County (Staten Island), named after his illegitimate son, the 1st Duke of Richmond.<sup>[21][22][23]</sup> However, the namesake is disputed. While Catherine's title seems the most likely namesake, no historical evidence of official declaration has been found.<sup>[24]</sup> On October 7, 1691, all counties in the Colony of New York were redefined. Queens gained North and South Brother Islands as well as Huletts Island (today known as Rikers Island).<sup>[20]:268</sup> On December 3, 1768, Queens gained other islands in Long Island Sound that were not already assigned to a county but that did not abut on Westchester County (today's Bronx County).<sup>[20]:1062–1063</sup>

Queens played a minor role in the American Revolution, as compared to Brooklyn, where the Battle of Long Island was largely fought. Queens, like the rest of what became New York City and Long Island, remained under British occupation after the Battle of Long Island in 1776 and was occupied throughout most of the rest of the Revolutionary War. Under the Quartering Act, British soldiers used, as barracks, the public inns and uninhabited buildings belonging to Queens residents. Even though many residents opposed unannounced quartering, they supported the British crown. The quartering of soldiers in private homes, except in times of war, was banned by the Third Amendment to the United States Constitution. Nathan Hale was captured by the British on the shore of Flushing Bay and hanged in Manhattan.

From 1683 until 1784, Queens County consisted of five towns: Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Newtown, and Oyster Bay. On April 6, 1784, a sixth town, the Town of North Hempstead, was formed through secession by the northern portions of the Town of Hempstead.<sup>[25][26]</sup> The seat of the county government was located first in Jamaica,<sup>[27]</sup> but the courthouse was torn down by the British during the American Revolution to use the materials to build barracks.<sup>[28]</sup> After the war, various buildings in Jamaica temporarily served as courthouse and jail until a new building was erected about 1787 (and later completed) in an area near Mineola (now in Nassau County) known then as Clowesville.<sup>[29][30][31][32]</sup>

The 1850 United States census was the first in which the population of the three western towns exceeded that of the three eastern towns that are now part of Nassau County. Concerns were raised about the condition and distance of the old courthouse, and several sites were in contention for the construction of a new one.<sup>[33]</sup>

In 1870, Long Island City split from the Town of Newtown, incorporating itself as a city, consisting of what had been the village of Astoria and some unincorporated areas within the town of Newtown. Around 1874, the seat of county government was moved to Long Island City from Mineola.<sup>[34][35][36][37]</sup>

On March 1, 1860, the eastern border between Queens County (later Nassau County) and Suffolk County was redefined with no discernible change.<sup>[38]</sup> On June 8, 1881, North Brother Island was transferred to New York County.<sup>[39]</sup> On May 8, 1884, Rikers Island was transferred to New York County.<sup>[40]</sup>

In 1886, Lloyd's Neck, which was then part of the town of Oyster Bay and had earlier been known as Queens Village, was set off and separated from Queens County and annexed to the town of Huntington in Suffolk County.<sup>[41][42][43]</sup> On April 16, 1964, South Brother Island was transferred to Bronx County.<sup>[44]</sup>

## Incorporation as borough

The New York City borough of Queens was authorized on May 4, 1897, by a vote of the New York State Legislature after an 1894 referendum on consolidation.<sup>[45]</sup> The eastern 280 square miles (730 km<sup>2</sup>) of Queens that became Nassau County was partitioned on January 1, 1899.<sup>[46]</sup> Queens Borough was established on January 1, 1898.<sup>[47][48][31]</sup>



Queens Boulevard, looking east from Van Dam Street, in 1920. The newly built IRT Flushing Line is in the boulevard's median.

"The city of Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the county of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean" was annexed to New York City,<sup>[12]</sup> dissolving all former municipal governments (Long Island City, the county government, all towns, and all villages) within the new borough.<sup>[49]</sup> The areas of Queens County that were not part of the consolidation plan,<sup>[36][50][51][52][53][54][55]</sup> consisting of the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, and the major remaining portion of the Town of Hempstead, remained part of Queens County until they seceded to form the new Nassau County on January 1, 1899. At this point, the boundaries of Queens County and the Borough of Queens became coterminous. With consolidation, Jamaica once again became the county seat, though county offices now extend to nearby Kew Gardens also.<sup>[56]</sup>

In 1899, New York City conducted a land survey to determine the exact border of Queens between the Rockaways and Lawrence. This proved difficult because the border was defined as "middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island" (now called Long Beach Island), and that particular channel had closed up by 1899. The surveyors had to determine where the channel had been when the consolidation law was written in 1894. The surveyors did so in part by speaking with local fishermen and oystermen who knew the area well.<sup>[55]</sup>

From 1905 to 1908 the Long Island Rail Road in Queens became electrified. Transportation to and from Manhattan, previously by ferry or via bridges in Brooklyn, opened up with the Queensboro Bridge finished in 1909, and with railway tunnels under the East River in 1910. From 1915 onward, much of Queens was connected to the New York City Subway system.<sup>[29][57]</sup> With the 1915 construction of the Steinway Tunnel carrying the IRT Flushing Line between Queens and Manhattan, and the robust expansion of the use of the automobile, the population of Queens more than doubled in the 1920s, from 469,042 in 1920 to 1,079,129 in 1930.<sup>[58]</sup>

In later years, Queens was the site of the 1939 New York World's Fair and the 1964 New York World's Fair. LaGuardia Airport, in northern Queens, opened in 1939. Idlewild Airport, in southern Queens and now called JFK Airport, opened in 1948. In one of several notable incidents, TWA Flight 800 took off from the airport on July 17, 1996. In another, American Airlines Flight 587 took off from the latter airport on November 12, 2001, but ended up crashing in Queens' Belle Harbor area, killing 265 people. In late October 2012, much of Queens' Breezy Point area was destroyed by a massive six-alarm fire caused by Hurricane Sandy.



Looking south from the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City, this photo was published in 1920 by the Queens Chamber of Commerce to illustrate the borough's "numerous attractive industrial plants."<sup>[59]</sup>

## Geography

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Queens is located on the far western portion of geographic Long Island and includes a few smaller islands, most of which are in Jamaica Bay, forming part of the Gateway National Recreation Area, which in turn is one of the National Parks of New York Harbor.<sup>[60]</sup> According to the United States Census Bureau, Queens County has a total area of 178 square miles (460 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 109 square miles (280 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 70 square miles (180 km<sup>2</sup>) (39%) is water.<sup>[61]</sup>



Location of Queens (red) within New York City (remainder white)

Brooklyn, the only other New York City borough on geographic Long Island, lies just south and west of Queens, with Newtown Creek, an estuary that flows into the East River, forming part of the border. To the west and north is the East River, across which is Manhattan to the west and The Bronx to the north. Nassau County is east of Queens on Long Island. Staten Island is southwest of Brooklyn, and shares only a 3-mile-long water border (in the Outer Bay) with Queens. North of Queens are Flushing Bay and the Flushing River, connecting to the East River. The East River opens into Long Island Sound. The midsection of Queens is crossed by the Long Island straddling terminal moraine created by the Wisconsin Glacier. The Rockaway Peninsula, the southernmost part of all of Queens, sits between Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, featuring 7 miles (11 km) of beaches.<sup>[62][63][64]</sup>

## Climate

Under the Köppen climate classification, using the 32 °F (0 °C) coldest month (January) isotherm, Queens and the rest of New York City have a humid subtropical climate (Cfa) with partial shielding from the Appalachian Mountains and moderating influences from the Atlantic Ocean. Queens receives precipitation throughout the year, with an average of 44.8 inches (114 cm) per year. In an average year, there will be 44 days with either moderate or heavy rain.<sup>[65]</sup>



NASA Landsat satellite image of Long Island and surrounding areas

An average winter will have 22 days with some snowfall, of which 9 days have at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) of snowfall.<sup>[65]</sup> Summer is typically hot, humid, and wet. An average year will have 17 days with a high temperature of 90 °F (32 °C) or warmer.<sup>[65]</sup> In an average year, there are 14 days on which the temperature does not go above 32 °F (0 °C) all day.<sup>[65]</sup> Spring and autumn can vary from chilly to very warm.

The highest temperature ever recorded at LaGuardia Airport was 107 °F (42 °C) on July 3, 1966.<sup>[66][65]</sup> The highest temperature ever recorded at John F. Kennedy International Airport was 104 °F (40 °C), also on July 3, 1966.<sup>[66][67]</sup> LaGuardia Airport's record-low temperature was −7 °F (−22 °C) on February 15, 1943, the effect of which was exacerbated by a shortage of heating oil and coal.<sup>[65][68]</sup> John F. Kennedy International Airport's record-low temperature was −2 °F (−19 °C), on February 8, 1963, and January 21, 1985.<sup>[67][69][70]</sup> On January 24, 2016, 30.5 inches (77 cm) of snow fell, which is the record in Queens.<sup>[71]</sup>

Tornadoes are generally rare; the most recent tornado, an EF0, touched down in College Point on August 3, 2018, causing minor damage.<sup>[72]</sup> Before that, there was a tornado in Breezy Point on September 8, 2012, which damaged the roofs of some homes,<sup>[73]</sup> and an EF1 tornado in Flushing on September 26, 2010.<sup>[74]</sup>

**Climate data for LaGuardia Airport, New York (1991–2020 normals,<sup>[a]</sup> extremes 1939–present)**

| Month   | Jan         | Feb         | Mar        | Apr         | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Aug         | Sep         | Oct         | Nov         | Dec        | Year          |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| <b>Record high °F (°C)</b>                      | 72 (22)     | 79 (26)     | 86 (30)    | 94 (34)     | 97 (36)     | 101 (38)    | 107 (42)    | 104 (40)    | 102 (39)    | 95 (35)     | 83 (28)     | 75 (24)    | 107 (42)      |
| <b>Mean maximum °F (°C)</b>                     | 60 (16)     | 60 (16)     | 69 (21)    | 82 (28)     | 89 (32)     | 94 (34)     | 98 (37)     | 95 (35)     | 90 (32)     | 81 (27)     | 71 (22)     | 63 (17)    | 99 (37)       |
| <b>Average high °F (°C)</b>                     | 40.2 (4.6)  | 42.7 (5.9)  | 49.9 (9.9) | 61.3 (16.3) | 71.8 (22.1) | 81.1 (27.3) | 86.4 (30.2) | 84.5 (29.2) | 77.2 (25.1) | 66.0 (18.9) | 55.0 (12.8) | 45.4 (7.4) | 63.5 (17.5)   |
| <b>Daily mean °F (°C)</b>                       | 34.4 (1.3)  | 36.3 (2.4)  | 43.1 (6.2) | 53.6 (12.0) | 63.7 (17.6) | 73.4 (23.0) | 79.2 (26.2) | 77.7 (25.4) | 70.8 (21.6) | 59.6 (15.3) | 49.1 (9.5)  | 40.0 (4.4) | 56.7 (13.7)   |
| <b>Average low °F (°C)</b>                      | 28.6 (−1.9) | 29.9 (−1.2) | 36.2 (2.3) | 46.0 (7.8)  | 55.7 (13.2) | 65.7 (18.7) | 71.9 (22.2) | 71.0 (21.7) | 64.4 (18.0) | 53.3 (11.8) | 43.2 (6.2)  | 34.7 (1.5) | 50.1 (10.1)   |
| <b>Mean minimum °F (°C)</b>                     | 11 (−12)    | 14 (−10)    | 21 (−6)    | 34 (1)      | 46 (8)      | 54 (12)     | 64 (18)     | 63 (17)     | 53 (12)     | 41 (5)      | 30 (−1)     | 19 (−7)    | 9 (−13)       |
| <b>Record low °F (°C)</b>                       | −3 (−19)    | −7 (−22)    | 7 (−14)    | 22 (−6)     | 36 (2)      | 46 (8)      | 56 (13)     | 51 (11)     | 42 (6)      | 30 (−1)     | 17 (−8)     | −2 (−19)   | −7 (−22)      |
| <b>Average precipitation inches (mm)</b>        | 3.25 (83)   | 2.93 (74)   | 4.01 (102) | 3.85 (98)   | 3.58 (91)   | 4.03 (102)  | 4.30 (109)  | 4.41 (112)  | 3.88 (99)   | 3.81 (97)   | 3.15 (80)   | 4.08 (104) | 45.28 (1,150) |
| <b>Average snowfall inches (cm)</b>             | 8.6 (22)    | 9.8 (25)    | 5.4 (14)   | 0.4 (1.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.1 (0.25)  | 0.3 (0.76)  | 5.2 (13)   | 29.8 (76)     |
| <b>Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 inch)</b> | 10.3        | 10.2        | 10.9       | 11.2        | 11.6        | 10.7        | 9.7         | 9.5         | 8.3         | 9.0         | 8.8         | 11.5       | 121.7         |
| <b>Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 inch)</b>          | 4.4         | 3.7         | 2.6        | 0.2         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.2         | 2.7        | 13.8          |
| <b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>            | 61.0        | 60.2        | 59.5       | 59.3        | 63.8        | 64.6        | 64.7        | 67.0        | 67.2        | 65.2        | 64.2        | 63.5       | 63.4          |

Source: NOAA (relative humidity 1961–1990)<sup>[75][76][77]</sup>

| Climate data for JFK Airport, New York (1991–2020 normals, <sup>[a]</sup> extremes 1948–present) |                |                |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |               |                  |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Month  | Jan            | Feb            | Mar           | Apr            | May            | Jun            | Jul            | Aug            | Sep            | Oct            | Nov            | Dec           | Year             |
| <b>Record high</b><br>°F (°C)  | 71<br>(22)     | 71<br>(22)     | 85<br>(29)    | 90<br>(32)     | 99<br>(37)     | 99<br>(37)     | 104<br>(40)    | 101<br>(38)    | 98<br>(37)     | 95<br>(35)     | 77<br>(25)     | 75<br>(24)    | 104<br>(40)      |
| <b>Mean maximum</b><br>°F (°C)   | 58<br>(14)     | 58<br>(14)     | 68<br>(20)    | 78<br>(26)     | 86<br>(30)     | 92<br>(33)     | 95<br>(35)     | 92<br>(33)     | 88<br>(31)     | 80<br>(27)     | 69<br>(21)     | 61<br>(16)    | 97<br>(36)       |
| <b>Average high</b><br>°F (°C)   | 39.5<br>(4.2)  | 41.7<br>(5.4)  | 48.7<br>(9.3) | 58.8<br>(14.9) | 68.4<br>(20.2) | 78.0<br>(25.6) | 83.6<br>(28.7) | 82.2<br>(27.9) | 75.8<br>(24.3) | 64.7<br>(18.2) | 53.8<br>(12.1) | 44.5<br>(6.9) | 61.6<br>(16.4)   |
| <b>Daily mean</b><br>°F (°C)   | 32.8<br>(0.4)  | 34.5<br>(1.4)  | 41.1<br>(5.1) | 50.9<br>(10.5) | 60.5<br>(15.8) | 70.2<br>(21.2) | 76.1<br>(24.5) | 75.0<br>(23.9) | 68.4<br>(20.2) | 57.2<br>(14.0) | 46.8<br>(8.2)  | 38.3<br>(3.5) | 54.3<br>(12.4)   |
| <b>Average low</b><br>°F (°C)  | 26.2<br>(−3.2) | 27.4<br>(−2.6) | 33.6<br>(0.9) | 42.9<br>(6.1)  | 52.5<br>(11.4) | 62.4<br>(16.9) | 68.7<br>(20.4) | 67.8<br>(19.9) | 61.0<br>(16.1) | 49.8<br>(9.9)  | 39.8<br>(4.3)  | 32.0<br>(0.0) | 47.0<br>(8.3)    |
| <b>Mean minimum</b><br>°F (°C)   | 10<br>(−12)    | 13<br>(−11)    | 20<br>(−7)    | 33<br>(1)      | 43<br>(6)      | 53<br>(12)     | 62<br>(17)     | 60<br>(16)     | 50<br>(10)     | 38<br>(3)      | 27<br>(−3)     | 19<br>(−7)    | 8<br>(−13)       |
| <b>Record low</b><br>°F (°C)   | −2<br>(−19)    | −2<br>(−19)    | 7<br>(−14)    | 20<br>(−7)     | 34<br>(1)      | 45<br>(7)      | 55<br>(13)     | 46<br>(8)      | 40<br>(4)      | 30<br>(−1)     | 15<br>(−9)     | 2<br>(−17)    | −2<br>(−19)      |
| <b>Average precipitation</b><br>inches (mm)  | 3.23<br>(82)   | 2.76<br>(70)   | 3.94<br>(100) | 3.55<br>(90)   | 3.66<br>(93)   | 3.85<br>(98)   | 3.86<br>(98)   | 4.11<br>(104)  | 3.58<br>(91)   | 3.72<br>(94)   | 3.07<br>(78)   | 3.96<br>(101) | 43.29<br>(1,100) |
| <b>Average snowfall</b><br>inches (cm)   | 7.5<br>(19)    | 8.6<br>(22)    | 4.3<br>(11)   | 0.6<br>(1.5)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.0<br>(0.0)   | 0.4<br>(1.0)   | 4.5<br>(11)   | 25.9<br>(66)     |
| <b>Average precipitation days</b><br>(≥ 0.01 inch)   | 10.7           | 9.8            | 10.8          | 11.4           | 11.8           | 10.6           | 9.4            | 9.0            | 8.2            | 9.4            | 8.9            | 11.2          | 121.2            |
| <b>Average snowy days</b><br>(≥ 0.1 in)  | 4.6            | 3.8            | 2.5           | 0.3            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.2            | 2.6           | 14.0             |
| <b>Average relative humidity</b><br>(%)  | 64.9           | 64.4           | 63.4          | 64.1           | 69.5           | 71.5           | 71.4           | 71.7           | 71.9           | 69.1           | 67.9           | 66.3          | 68.0             |

Source: NOAA (relative humidity 1961–1990)<sup>[75][78][79]</sup>

## Neighborhoods

Four United States Postal Service postal zones serve Queens, based roughly on those serving the towns in existence at the consolidation of the five boroughs into New York City: Long Island City (ZIP codes starting with 111), Jamaica (114), Flushing (113), and Far Rockaway (116). Also, the Floral Park post office (110), based in Nassau County, serves a small part of northeastern Queens. Each of these main post offices has neighborhood stations with individual ZIP codes, and unlike the other boroughs, these station names are often used in addressing letters. These ZIP codes do not always reflect traditional neighborhood names and boundaries; "East Elmhurst", for example, was largely coined by the USPS and is not an official community. Most neighborhoods have no solid boundaries. The Forest Hills and Rego Park neighborhoods, for instance, overlap.



A typical residential street in Jackson Heights



Residents of Queens often closely identify with their neighborhood rather than with the borough or city. The borough is a patchwork of dozens of unique neighborhoods, each with its own distinct identity:



Long Island City, a neighborhood in western Queens



Forest Hills Gardens

1. Flushing, one of the largest neighborhoods in Queens, has a large and growing Asian community. The community consists of Chinese, Koreans, and South Asians. Asians have now expanded eastward along the Northern Boulevard axis through Murray Hill, Whitestone, Bayside, Douglaston–Little Neck, and eventually into adjacent Nassau County.<sup>[80][81]</sup> These neighborhoods historically contained Italian Americans and Greeks, as well as Latino Americans. The busy intersection of Main Street, Kissena Boulevard, and 41st Avenue defines the center of Downtown Flushing and the Flushing Chinatown (法拉盛華埠), known as the "Chinese Times Square" or the "Chinese Manhattan".<sup>[82][83]</sup> The segment of Main Street between Kissena Boulevard and Roosevelt Avenue, punctuated by the Long Island Rail Road trestle overpass, represents the cultural heart of the Flushing Chinatown. Housing over 25,000 individuals born in China alone, Flushing has become home to one of the largest Chinatowns, representing the largest Chinese population of any U.S. municipality other than New York City in total.<sup>[84]</sup>
2. Howard Beach, Whitestone, and Middle Village are home to large Italian American populations.
3. Ozone Park and South Ozone Park have large Italian, Hispanic, and Guyanese populations.
4. Rockaway Beach has a large Irish American population.
5. Astoria, in the northwest, is traditionally home to one of the largest Greek populations outside Greece. It also has large Spanish American and Italian American communities, and is home to a growing population of immigrants from the Middle East, South Asia, the Balkans as well as young professionals from Manhattan. Nearby Long Island City is a major commercial center and the home to Queensbridge, the largest housing project in North America.
6. Maspeth and Ridgewood are home to many Eastern European immigrants such as Romanian, Polish, Serbian, Albanian, and other Slavic populations. Ridgewood also has a large Hispanic population.
7. Jackson Heights and Elmhurst make up a conglomeration of Hispanic, Asian, Tibetan, and South Asian communities. Jackson Heights is also known as "Little Colombia" thanks to the gastronomical and demographic impact of Colombian people.<sup>[85]</sup>
8. Woodside is home to a large Filipino American community and has a "Little Manila" as well a large Irish American population. Many Filipino Americans live in Hollis and Queens Village.
9. Richmond Hill, in the south, is often thought of as "Little Guyana" for its large Guyanese community,<sup>[86]</sup> as well as Punjab Avenue (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਐਵੇਨਿਊ), or Little Punjab, for its high concentration of Punjabi people.
10. Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and Kew Gardens Hills have traditionally large Jewish populations (historically from Germany and Eastern Europe; though more recent immigrants are from Israel, Iran, and the former Soviet Union). These neighborhoods are also known for large and growing Asian communities, mainly immigrants from China.

11. Jamaica Estates, Jamaica Hills, Hillcrest, Fresh Meadows, and Hollis Hills are also populated with many people of Jewish background. Many Asian families reside in parts of Fresh Meadows as well.
12. Jamaica is home to large African American, Caribbean, and Central American populations. There are also middle-class African American and Caribbean neighborhoods such as Saint Albans, Queens Village, Cambria Heights, Springfield Gardens, Rosedale, Laurelton, and Briarwood along east and southeast Queens.
13. Bellerose and Floral Park, originally home to many Irish Americans, is home to a growing South Asian population, predominantly Indian Americans.
14. Corona and Corona Heights, once considered the "Little Italy" of Queens, was a predominantly Italian community with a strong African American community in the northern portion of Corona and adjacent East Elmhurst. From the 1920s through the 1960s, Corona remained a close-knit neighborhood. Corona today has the highest concentration of Latinos of any Queens neighborhood, with an increasing Chinese American population, located between Elmhurst and Flushing.<sup>[87]</sup>

## Demographics

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| Historical population |           |        |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Census                | Pop.      | %±     |
| <b>1790</b>           | 16,014    | —      |
| <b>1800</b>           | 16,916    | 5.6%   |
| <b>1810</b>           | 19,336    | 14.3%  |
| <b>1820</b>           | 21,519    | 11.3%  |
| <b>1830</b>           | 22,460    | 4.4%   |
| <b>1840</b>           | 30,324    | 35.0%  |
| <b>1850</b>           | 36,833    | 21.5%  |
| <b>1860</b>           | 57,391    | 55.8%  |
| <b>1870</b>           | 73,803    | 28.6%  |
| <b>1880</b>           | 90,574    | 22.7%  |
| <b>1890</b>           | 128,059   | 41.4%  |
| <b>1900</b>           | 152,999   | 19.5%  |
| <b>1910</b>           | 284,041   | 85.6%  |
| <b>1920</b>           | 469,042   | 65.1%  |
| <b>1930</b>           | 1,079,129 | 130.1% |
| <b>1940</b>           | 1,297,634 | 20.2%  |
| <b>1950</b>           | 1,550,849 | 19.5%  |
| <b>1960</b>           | 1,809,578 | 16.7%  |
| <b>1970</b>           | 1,986,473 | 9.8%   |
| <b>1980</b>           | 1,891,325 | -4.8%  |
| <b>1990</b>           | 1,951,598 | 3.2%   |

| New York City's five boroughs |               |                      |                             |                     |                  |                                 |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction                  |               | Population           | GDP                         | Land area           |                  | Density                         |                                 |
| <i>Borough</i>                | <i>County</i> | <i>Census (2020)</i> | <i>billions (2012 US\$)</i> | <i>square miles</i> | <i>square km</i> | <i>persons / mi<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>persons / km<sup>2</sup></i> |
| <b>The Bronx</b>              | Bronx         | 1,472,654            | \$ 42.695                   | 42.2                | 109.3            | 34,920                          | 13,482                          |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>               | Kings         | 2,736,074            | \$ 91.559                   | 69.4                | 179.7            | 39,438                          | 15,227                          |
| <b>Manhattan</b>              | New York      | 1,694,251            | \$ 600.244                  | 22.7                | 58.8             | 74,781                          | 28,872                          |
| <b>Queens</b>                 | <b>Queens</b> | <b>2,405,464</b>     | <b>\$ 93.310</b>            | <b>108.7</b>        | <b>281.5</b>     | <b>22,125</b>                   | <b>8,542</b>                    |
| <b>Staten Island</b>          | Richmond      | 495,747              | \$ 14.514                   | 57.5                | 148.9            | 8,618                           | 3,327                           |
| <b>City of New York</b>       |               | <b>8,804,190</b>     | <b>\$ 842.343</b>           | <b>302.64</b>       | <b>783.83</b>    | <b>29,095</b>                   | <b>11,234</b>                   |
| State of New York             |               | 20,215,751           | \$ 1,731.910                | 47,126.40           | 122,056.82       | 429                             | 166                             |

Sources:<sup>[91][92][93][94]</sup> and see individual borough articles

| Racial composition               | 2020 <sup>[95]</sup> | 2018 <sup>[96][6]</sup> | 2010 <sup>[97]</sup> | 1990 <sup>[98]</sup> | 1970 <sup>[98]</sup> | 1950 <sup>[98]</sup> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| White                            | 25.8%                | 47.9%                   | 39.7%                | 57.9%                | 85.3%                | 96.5%                |
| —Non-Hispanic                    | 22.8%                | 25.0%                   | 27.6%                | 48.0%                | n/a                  | n/a                  |
| Black or African American        | 16.8%                | 20.7%                   | 19.1%                | 21.7%                | 13.0%                | 3.3%                 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 27.8%                | 28.1%                   | 27.5%                | 19.5%                | 7.7% <sup>[99]</sup> | n/a                  |
| Asian                            | 27.5%                | 26.8%                   | 22.9%                | 12.2%                | 1.1%                 | 0.1%                 |

At the 2020 census, 2,405,464 people lived in Queens. In 2018's American Community Survey, the population of Queens was estimated by the United States Census Bureau to have increased to 2,278,906, a rise of 2.2%. Queens' estimated population represented 27.1% of New York City's population of 8,398,748; 29.6% of Long Island's population of 7,701,172; and 11.7% of New York State's population of 19,542,209. The 2019 estimates reported a decline to 2,253,858.<sup>[96]</sup>"2019 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates Program" (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Queens%20borough,%20Queens%20County,%20New%20York%20demographics&tid=ACSDP1Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=false>). *data.census.gov*. Retrieved February 9, 2021.</ref> In 2018, there were 865,878 housing units, and 777,904 households, 2.97 persons per household, and a median value of \$481,300. There was an owner-occupancy rate of 44.5%.<sup>[96]</sup> In the 2010 United States census, Queens recorded a population of 2,230,722. There were 780,117 households enumerated, with an average of 2.82 persons per household. The population density was 20,465.3 inhabitants per square mile (7,966.9/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 835,127 housing units at an average density of 7,661.7 per square mile (2,982.6/km<sup>2</sup>).

The racial makeup of the county in 2010 was 39.7% White, 19.1% Black or African American, 0.7% Native American, 22.9% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 12.9% from other races, and 4.5% from two or more races. A total of 27.5% of the population were Hispanic or Latin American of any race. The non-Hispanic white population was 27.6%.<sup>[97]</sup> In 2019, non-Hispanic whites made up an estimated 24.4% of the population, and Blacks or African Americans were 17.3%.<sup>[96]</sup> The largest minority groups for the borough were Hispanic and Latin Americans (28.2%), and Asians (26.0%).

In Queens, residents consisted of 6.2% under 5, 13.9% 6-18, 64.2% 19–64, and 15.7% over 65. Females made up 51.5% of the population. An estimated 47.5% of residents are foreign-born in 2018. The per capita income was \$28,814, and the median household income was \$62,008. In 2018, 12.2% of residents lived below the poverty line.



The Elmhurst Chinatown (艾姆赫斯特唐人街) at the corner of Broadway and Dongan Avenue



Street scene in Astoria, a largely Greek-American neighborhood



The New York City Department of City Planning was alarmed by the negligible reported increase in population between 2000 and 2010. Areas with high proportions of immigrants and undocumented aliens are traditionally undercounted for a variety of reasons, often based on a mistrust of government officials or an unwillingness to be identified. In many cases, counts of vacant apartment units did not match data from local surveys and reports from property owners.<sup>[100]</sup>

## Ethnic groups

According to a 2001 Claritas study, Queens was the most diverse county in the United States among counties of 100,000+ population.<sup>[101]</sup> A 2014 analysis by *The Atlantic* found Queens County to be the 3rd most racially diverse county-equivalent in the United States—behind Aleutians West Census Area and Aleutians East Borough in Alaska—as well as the most diverse county in New York.<sup>[8]</sup> Meanwhile, a 2017 study by Axios found that, although numerous smaller counties in the United States had higher rates of diversity, Queens was the United States' most diverse populous county.<sup>[9]</sup>

In Queens, approximately 48.5% of the population was foreign born as of 2010. Within the foreign born population, 49.5% were born in Latin America, 33.5% in Asia, 14.8% in Europe, 1.8% in Africa, and 0.4% in North America. Roughly 2.1% of the population was born in Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, or abroad to American parents. In addition, 51.2% of the population was born in the United States. Approximately 44.2% of the population over 5 years of age speak English at home; 23.8% speak Spanish at home. Also, 16.8% of the populace speak other Indo-European languages at home. Another 13.5% speak a non-Indo-European Asian language or language of the Pacific Islands at home.<sup>[102]</sup>

Among the Asian population in 2010, people of Chinese ethnicity made up the largest ethnic group at 10.2% of Queens' population, with about 237,484 people; the other East and Southeast Asian groups are: Koreans (2.9%), Filipinos (1.7%), Japanese (0.3%), Thais (0.2%), Vietnamese (0.2%), and Indonesians and Burmese both make up 0.1% of the population.<sup>[103]</sup> People of South Asian descent made up 7.8% of Queens' population: Indians (5.3%), Bangladeshi (1.5%), Pakistanis (0.7%), and Nepali (0.2%).<sup>[103]</sup> In 2019, Chinese Americans remained the largest Asian ethnicity (10.9%) followed by Asian Indians (5.7%).<sup>[96]</sup> Asian Indians had estimated population of 144,896 in 2014 (6.24% of the 2014 borough population),<sup>[104]</sup> as well as Pakistani Americans, who numbered at 15,604.<sup>[105]</sup> Queens has the second largest Sikh population in the nation after California.<sup>[106]</sup>



Little India in Jackson Heights

Among the Hispanic or Latin American population, Puerto Ricans made up the largest ethnic group at 4.6%, next to Mexicans, who made up 4.2% of the population, and Dominicans at 3.9%. Central Americans made up 2.4% and are mostly Salvadorans. South Americans constitute 9.6% of Queens's population, mainly of Ecuadorian (4.4%) and Colombian descent (4.2%).<sup>[103]</sup> The 2019 American Community Survey estimated Mexicans and Puerto Ricans were equally the largest groups (4.5% each) in Queens, and Cuban Americans were the third largest single group. Other Hispanic and Latinos collectively made up 18.9% of the population.<sup>[96]</sup> The Hispanic or Latino population increased by 61% to 597,773 between 1990 and 2006 and now accounts for over 26.5% of the borough's population.



Ridgewood is home to a large Puerto Rican community

Queens has the largest Colombian population in the city, accounting for over 35.6% of the city's total Colombian population, for a total of 145,956 in 2019;<sup>[85]</sup> it also has the largest Ecuadorian population in the city, accounting for 62.2% of the city's total Ecuadorian population, for a total of 101,339. Queens has the largest Peruvian population in the city, accounting for 69.9% of the city's total Peruvian population, for a total of 30,825. Queens has the largest Salvadoran population in the city, accounting for 50.7% of the city for a total population of 25,235. The Mexican population in Queens has increased 45.7% since 2011 to 71,283, the second-highest in the city, after Brooklyn.<sup>[107]</sup>

Queens is also home to 49.6% of the city's Asian population. Among the five boroughs, Queens has the largest population of Chinese, Indian, Korean, Filipino, Bangladeshi and Pakistani Americans. Queens has the largest Asian American population by county outside the Western United States; according to the 2006 American Community Survey, Queens ranks fifth among US counties with 477,772 (21.18%) Asian Americans, behind Los Angeles County, California, Honolulu County, Hawaii, Santa Clara County, California, and Orange County, California.

Some main European ancestries in Queens as of 2000 include: Italian (8.4%), Irish (5.5%), German (3.5%), Polish (2.7%), Russian (2.3%), and Greek (2.0%). Of the European American population, Queens has the third largest Bosnian population in the United States behind only St. Louis and Chicago, numbering more than 15,000.<sup>[108]</sup>

The *Jewish Community Study of New York 2011*, sponsored by the UJA-Federation of New York, found that about 9% of Queens residents were Jews.<sup>[109]</sup> In 2011, there were about 198,000 Jews in Queens, making it home to about 13% of all people in Jewish households in the eight-county area consisting of the Five Boroughs and Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties.<sup>[109]</sup> Russian-speaking Jews make up 28% of the Jewish population in Queens, the largest in any of the eight counties.<sup>[110]</sup>

In Queens, the Black and African American population earns more than non-Hispanic whites on average.<sup>[111]</sup> Many of these Blacks and African Americans live in quiet, middle-class suburban neighborhoods near the Nassau County border, such as Laurelton and Cambria Heights which have large black populations whose family income is higher than average. The migration of European Americans from parts of Queens has been long ongoing with departures from Ozone Park, Woodhaven, Bellerose, Floral Park, and Flushing (most of the outgoing population has been replaced with Asian Americans). Neighborhoods such as Whitestone, College Point, North Flushing, Auburndale, Bayside, Middle Village, and Douglaston–Little Neck have not had a substantial exodus of white residents, but have seen an increase of Asian population, mostly Chinese and Korean. Queens has experienced a real estate boom making most of its neighborhoods desirable for people who want to reside near Manhattan but in a less urban setting.

## Languages

According to the office of the New York State Comptroller in 2000, 138 languages are spoken in the borough.<sup>[112]</sup> Another survey, in 2010, by the Modern Language Association, found that – of those over the age of five residing in Queens – 56.16% spoke a language other than English in the home.

|                 | 1  | 2              | 3              | 4                    | 5             | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9            | 10                   | 11          |
|-----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| <b>Language</b> | <u>English</u>   | <u>Spanish</u> | <u>Chinese</u> | <u>Various Indic</u> | <u>Korean</u> | <u>Russian</u> | <u>Italian</u> | <u>Tagalog</u> | <u>Greek</u> | <u>French Creole</u> | <u>Poli</u> |
| <b>Ages 5+</b>  | 905,890  | 493,462        | 166,570        | 71,054               | 56,701        | 34,596         | 32,268         | 31,922         | 31,651       | 27,345               | 24,1        |
| <b>%</b>        | 43.84  | 23.88          | 8.06           | 3.44                 | 2.74          | 1.67           | 1.56           | 1.54           | 1.53         | 1.32                 | 1.          |
| <b>Source</b> → | MLA Language Map Data Center → "Queens" ( <a href="https://apps.mla.org/map_data">https://apps.mla.org/map_data</a> ). <u>Modern Language Association</u> . 21 |                |                |                      |               |                |                |                |              |                      |             |

## Religion

In 2010 statistics, the largest religious group in Queens was the Diocese of Brooklyn, with 677,520 Roman Catholics worshipping at 100 parishes, followed by an estimated 81,456 Muslims with 57 congregations, 80,000 Orthodox Jews with 110 congregations, 33,325 non-denominational Christian adherents with 129 congregations, 28,085 AME Methodists with 14 congregations, 24,250 Greek Orthodox with 6 congregations, 16,775 Hindus with 18 congregations, 13,989 AoG Pentecostals with 64 congregations, 13,507 Seventh-day Adventists with 45 congregations, and 12,957 Mahayana Buddhists with 26 congregations. Altogether, 49.4% of the population was claimed as members by religious congregations, although members of historically African American denominations were underrepresented due to incomplete information.<sup>[113]</sup> In 2014, Queens had 738 religious organizations, the thirteenth most out of all U.S. counties.<sup>[114]</sup>

## Culture

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Queens has been the center of the punk rock movement, particularly in New York; Ramones originated out of Forest Hills,<sup>[115]</sup> it has also been the home of such notable artists as Tony Bennett, Francis Ford Coppola, Paul Simon, and Robert Mapplethorpe.

Queens Poet Laureates (generally, 3-year appointments):

- 1997–2001: Stephen Stepanchev (inaugural Poet Laureate)
- 2001–2004: Hal Sirowitz (born 1949)
- 2004–2007: Ishle Yi Park
- 2007–2010: Julio Marzan
- 2010–2014: Paolo Javier
- 2015–2019: Maria Lisella<sup>[116]</sup>

Queens has notably fostered African American culture, with establishments such as The Afrikan Poetry Theatre and the Black Spectrum Theater Company catering specifically to African Americans in Queens.<sup>[117][118]</sup> In the 1940s, Queens was an important center of jazz; such jazz luminaries as Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, and Ella Fitzgerald took up residence in Queens, seeking refuge from the segregation they found elsewhere in New York.<sup>[119]</sup> Additionally, many notable hip-hop acts hail from Queens, including Nas, Run-D.M.C., Kool G Rap, A Tribe Called Quest, LL Cool J, MC Shan, Mobb Deep, 50 Cent, Nicki Minaj, Tony Yayo, Tragedy Khadafi, N.O.R.E., Capone (rapper), Ja Rule, Heems of Das Racist and Action Bronson.

Queens hosts various museums and cultural institutions that serve its diverse communities. They range from the historical (such as the John Bowne House) to the scientific (such as the New York Hall of Science), from conventional art galleries (such as the Noguchi Museum) to unique graffiti exhibits (such as 5 Pointz). Queens's cultural institutions include, but are not limited to:

- 5 Pointz
- Afrikan Poetry Theatre
- Bowne House
- Flushing Town Hall
- King Manor
- MoMA PS1
- Museum of the Moving Image
- Noguchi Museum
- New York Hall of Science
- Queens Botanical Garden
- Queens Museum of Art
- SculptureCenter
- Hindu Temple Society of North America
- Jamaica Center for Arts and Learning

The travel magazine Lonely Planet also named Queens the top destination in the country for 2015 for its cultural and culinary diversity.<sup>[120]</sup> Stating that Queens is "quickly becoming its hippest" but that "most travelers haven't clued in... yet,"<sup>[121]</sup> the Lonely Planet stated that "nowhere is the image of New York as the global melting pot truer than Queens."<sup>[122]</sup>

## Food



2018 Queens Pride Parade: Caribbean Equality Project at top, and the ensuing Multicultural Festival below



Rocket Thrower (1963) at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park

The cuisine available in Queens reflects its vast cultural diversity.<sup>[123]</sup> The cuisine of a particular neighborhood often represents its demographics; for example, Astoria hosts many Greek restaurants, in keeping with its traditionally Greek population.<sup>[124]</sup> Jackson Heights is known for its prominent Indian cuisine and also many Latin American eateries.<sup>[125]</sup>

The Queens Night Market in Flushing Meadows–Corona Park, operating on Sundays from April to October starting in 2015, contains samples of food from dozens of countries.<sup>[126]</sup>

## Economy

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Queens has the second-largest economy of New York City's five boroughs, following Manhattan. In 2004, Queens had 15.2% (440,310) of all private-sector jobs in New York City and 8.8% of private-sector wages. In 2012, private-sector employment increased to 486,160.<sup>[127]</sup> Queens has the most diversified economy of the five boroughs, with occupations spread relatively evenly across the health care, retail trade, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and film and television production sectors, such that no single sector is overwhelmingly dominant.<sup>[13]</sup>

The diversification in Queens' economy is reflected in a large amount of employment in the export-oriented portions of its economy—such as transportation, manufacturing, and business services—that serve customers outside the region. This accounts for more than 27% of all Queens jobs and offers an average salary of \$43,727, 14% greater than that of jobs in the locally oriented sector.



JetBlue headquarters in Queens



Long Island City is one of New York City's fastest-growing neighborhoods.<sup>[128]</sup>

12% each.<sup>[127]</sup> The manufacturing and construction industries in Queens are among the largest of the city and accounted for nearly 17% of the borough's private sector jobs in 2004. Comprising almost 17% of the jobs in Queens is the information, financial activities, and business and professional services sectors in 2004.

As of 2003, Queens had almost 40,000 business establishments. Small businesses act as an important part of the borough's economic vitality with two-thirds of all businesses employing between one and four people.

Several large companies have their headquarters in Queens, including watchmaker Bulova, based in East Elmhurst; internationally renowned piano manufacturer Steinway & Sons in Astoria; Glacéau, the makers of Vitamin Water, headquartered in Whitestone; and JetBlue Airways, an airline based in Long Island City.

Long Island City is a major manufacturing and back-office center. Flushing is a major commercial hub for Chinese American and Korean American businesses, while Jamaica is the major civic and transportation hub for the borough.

## Sports

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Arthur Ashe Stadium interior, US Open 2014

Citi Field is a 41,922-seat stadium opened in April 2009 in Flushing Meadows–Corona Park that is the home ballpark of the New York Mets of Major League Baseball.<sup>[129]</sup> Shea Stadium, the former home of the Mets and the New York Jets of the National Football League, as well as the temporary home of the New York Yankees and the New York Giants Football Team stood where Citi Field's parking lot is now



Citi Field, the home of the New York Mets, 2010

located, operating from 1964 to 2008.<sup>[130]</sup>

The U.S. Open tennis tournament has been played since 1978 at the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center, located just south of Citi Field.<sup>[131]</sup> With a capacity of 23,771, Arthur Ashe Stadium is the biggest tennis stadium in the world.<sup>[132]</sup> The U.S. Open was formerly played at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills.<sup>[133]</sup> South Ozone Park is the home of Aqueduct Racetrack, operated by the New York Racing Association and offers Thoroughbred horse-racing from late October/early November through April.<sup>[134]</sup> Belmont Park Racetrack is mostly in Nassau County, New York however a section of the property including the Belmont Park station on the Long Island Rail Road is in Queens.

## Government

Party affiliation of Queens registered voters

| Party          | 2005   | 2004  | 2003  | 2002  | 2001  | 2000  | 1999  | 1998  | 1997  | 1996  |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Democratic     | 62.94% | 62.52 | 62.85 | 62.79 | 62.99 | 62.52 | 62.30 | 62.27 | 62.28 | 62.33 |
| Republican     | 14.60% | 14.66 | 14.97 | 15.04 | 15.28 | 15.69 | 16.47 | 16.74 | 16.93 | 17.20 |
| Other          | 3.88%  | 3.93  | 3.94  | 3.86  | 3.37  | 3.30  | 3.10  | 3.20  | 3.02  | 2.78  |
| No affiliation | 18.58% | 18.89 | 18.24 | 18.31 | 18.36 | 18.49 | 18.13 | 17.79 | 17.77 | 17.69 |

Since New York City's consolidation in 1898, Queens has been governed by the New York City Charter that provides for a strong mayor–council system. The centralized New York City government is responsible for public education, correctional institutions, public safety, recreational facilities, sanitation, water supply, and welfare services in Queens. The Queens Library is governed by a 19-member Board of Trustees, appointed by the Mayor of New York City and the Borough President of Queens.

Since 1990 the Borough President has acted as an advocate for the borough at the mayoral agencies, the City Council, the New York state government, and corporations. Queens' Borough President is Melinda Katz, elected in November 2013 as a Democrat with 80.3% of the vote. Queens Borough Hall is the seat of government and is located in Kew Gardens.

The Democratic Party holds most public offices. Sixty-three percent of registered Queens voters are Democrats. Local party platforms center on affordable housing, education, and economic development. Controversial political issues in Queens include development, noise, and the cost of housing.

Each of the city's five counties has its criminal court system and District Attorney, the chief public prosecutor who is directly elected by popular vote. Richard A. Brown, who ran on both the Republican and Democratic Party tickets, was the District Attorney of Queens County from 1991 to 2018. The new DA as of January 2020 is Melinda Katz.<sup>[139]</sup> Queens has 12 seats on the New York City Council, the second-largest number among the five boroughs. It is divided into 14 community districts, each served by a local Community Board. Community Boards are representative bodies that field complaints and serve as advocates for residents.



The Queens County Courthouse was built in 1938 and houses the borough's Supreme Court, Surrogate Court and County Clerk.<sup>[138]</sup>

United States presidential election results for Queens<sup>[135][136][137]</sup>

| Year        | Republican |               | Democratic |               | Third party |        |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
|             | No.        | %             | No.        | %             | No.         | %      |
| <b>2020</b> | 212,665    | 26.92%        | 569,038    | <b>72.03%</b> | 8,278       | 1.05%  |
| <b>2016</b> | 149,341    | 21.76%        | 517,220    | <b>75.35%</b> | 19,832      | 2.89%  |
| <b>2012</b> | 118,589    | 19.92%        | 470,732    | <b>79.08%</b> | 5,924       | 1.00%  |
| <b>2008</b> | 155,221    | 24.25%        | 480,692    | <b>75.09%</b> | 4,224       | 0.66%  |
| <b>2004</b> | 165,954    | 27.41%        | 433,835    | <b>71.66%</b> | 5,603       | 0.93%  |
| <b>2000</b> | 122,052    | 21.95%        | 416,967    | <b>75.00%</b> | 16,972      | 3.05%  |
| <b>1996</b> | 107,650    | 21.05%        | 372,925    | <b>72.94%</b> | 30,721      | 6.01%  |
| <b>1992</b> | 157,561    | 28.34%        | 349,520    | <b>62.87%</b> | 48,875      | 8.79%  |
| <b>1988</b> | 217,049    | 39.70%        | 325,147    | <b>59.47%</b> | 4,533       | 0.83%  |
| <b>1984</b> | 285,477    | 46.38%        | 328,379    | <b>53.34%</b> | 1,722       | 0.28%  |
| <b>1980</b> | 251,333    | 44.81%        | 269,147    | <b>47.98%</b> | 40,443      | 7.21%  |
| <b>1976</b> | 244,396    | 38.95%        | 379,907    | <b>60.54%</b> | 3,200       | 0.51%  |
| <b>1972</b> | 426,015    | <b>56.34%</b> | 328,316    | 43.42%        | 1,756       | 0.23%  |
| <b>1968</b> | 306,620    | 40.03%        | 410,546    | <b>53.60%</b> | 48,746      | 6.36%  |
| <b>1964</b> | 274,351    | 33.59%        | 541,418    | <b>66.28%</b> | 1,059       | 0.13%  |
| <b>1960</b> | 367,688    | 45.07%        | 446,348    | <b>54.71%</b> | 1,863       | 0.23%  |
| <b>1956</b> | 466,057    | <b>59.39%</b> | 318,723    | 40.61%        | 0           | 0.00%  |
| <b>1952</b> | 450,610    | <b>57.11%</b> | 331,217    | 41.98%        | 7,194       | 0.91%  |
| <b>1948</b> | 323,459    | <b>50.58%</b> | 268,742    | 42.02%        | 47,342      | 7.40%  |
| <b>1944</b> | 365,365    | <b>55.33%</b> | 292,940    | 44.36%        | 2,071       | 0.31%  |
| <b>1940</b> | 323,406    | <b>52.68%</b> | 288,024    | 46.91%        | 2,524       | 0.41%  |
| <b>1936</b> | 162,797    | 33.02%        | 320,053    | <b>64.92%</b> | 10,159      | 2.06%  |
| <b>1932</b> | 136,641    | 34.32%        | 244,740    | <b>61.47%</b> | 16,760      | 4.21%  |
| <b>1928</b> | 158,505    | 45.87%        | 184,640    | <b>53.43%</b> | 2,411       | 0.70%  |
| <b>1924</b> | 100,793    | <b>53.57%</b> | 58,402     | 31.04%        | 28,974      | 15.40% |
| <b>1920</b> | 94,360     | <b>68.71%</b> | 35,296     | 25.70%        | 7,668       | 5.58%  |
| <b>1916</b> | 34,670     | <b>50.54%</b> | 31,350     | 45.70%        | 2,575       | 3.75%  |
| <b>1912</b> | 9,201      | 16.49%        | 28,076     | <b>50.32%</b> | 18,521      | 33.19% |
| <b>1908</b> | 19,420     | 44.13%        | 20,342     | <b>46.22%</b> | 4,246       | 9.65%  |
| <b>1904</b> | 14,096     | 41.44%        | 18,151     | <b>53.36%</b> | 1,770       | 5.20%  |
| <b>1900</b> | 12,323     | 43.94%        | 14,747     | <b>52.58%</b> | 976         | 3.48%  |
| <b>1896</b> | 18,694     | <b>58.03%</b> | 11,980     | 37.19%        | 1,539       | 4.78%  |

Although Queens is heavily Democratic, it is considered a swing county in New York politics. Republican political candidates who do well in Queens usually win citywide or statewide elections. Republicans such as former Mayors Rudolph Giuliani and Michael Bloomberg won majorities in Queens. Republican State Senator Serphin Maltese represented a district in central and southern Queens for twenty years until his defeat in 2008 by Democratic City Councilman Joseph Addabbo, Jr. In 2002, Queens voted against incumbent Republican Governor of New York George Pataki in favor of his Democratic opponent, Carl McCall by a slim margin.<sup>[140]</sup>

On the national level, Queens has not voted for a Republican candidate in a presidential election since 1972, when Queens voters chose Richard Nixon over George McGovern. Since the 1996 presidential election, Democratic presidential candidates have received over 70% of the popular vote in Queens.<sup>[141]</sup> Since the election of Donald Trump, Queens has become known in the United States for its surge in progressive politics and grassroots campaigning.<sup>[142]</sup>

### Representatives in Congress

In 2018, seven Democrats represented Queens in the United States House of Representatives.<sup>[143]</sup>

- Thomas Suozzi (first elected in 2016) represents New York's 3rd congressional district, which covers the northeast Queens neighborhoods of Little Neck,

|   |             |        |        |        |               |       |       |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Whitestone, Glen Oaks, and Floral Park. The district also covers the North Shore of Nassau County. <sup>[143]</sup> | <b>1892</b> | 11,704 | 41.71% | 15,195 | <b>54.15%</b> | 1,161 | 4.14% |
|   | <b>1888</b> | 11,017 | 45.95% | 12,683 | <b>52.90%</b> | 275   | 1.15% |
|   | <b>1884</b> | 8,445  | 43.80% | 10,367 | <b>53.76%</b> | 471   | 2.44% |

- Gregory Meeks (first elected in 1998) represents New York's 5th congressional district, which covers the entire Rockaway Peninsula as well as the southeast Queens neighborhoods of Broad Channel, Cambria Heights, Hollis, Jamaica, Laurelton, Queens Village, Rosedale, Saint Albans, Springfield Gardens, and South Ozone Park. The district also includes John F. Kennedy International Airport.<sup>[143]</sup>
- Grace Meng (first elected in 2012) represents New York's 6th congressional district, which includes the central and eastern Queens neighborhoods of Auburndale, Bayside, Elmhurst, Flushing, Forest Hills, Glendale, Kew Gardens, Maspeth, Middle Village, Murray Hill, and Rego Park.<sup>[143]</sup>
- Nydia Velázquez (first elected in 1992) represents New York's 7th congressional district, which includes the southwest Queens neighborhoods of Maspeth, Ridgewood, and Woodhaven. The district also covers central and western Brooklyn and the Lower East Side of Manhattan.<sup>[143]</sup>
- Hakeem Jeffries (first elected in 2012) represents New York's 8th congressional district, which includes the southwest Queens neighborhoods of Ozone Park and Howard Beach. The district also covers central and southern Brooklyn.<sup>[143]</sup>
- Carolyn Maloney (first elected in 1992) represents New York's 12th congressional district, which includes the western Queens neighborhoods of Astoria, Long Island City, Sunnyside, and Maspeth. The district also covers the East Side of Manhattan.<sup>[143]</sup>
- Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (first elected in 2018) represents New York's 14th congressional district, which includes the northwest Queens neighborhoods of Astoria, College Point, Corona, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Woodside, and Elmhurst. The district also covers the East Bronx.<sup>[143]</sup>

## Education

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### Elementary and secondary education

Elementary and secondary school education in Queens is provided by a vast number of public and private institutions. Public schools in the borough are managed by the New York City Department of Education, the largest public school system in the United States. Most private schools are affiliated with or identify themselves with the Roman Catholic or Jewish religious communities. Townsend Harris High School is a Queens public magnet high school for the humanities consistently ranked as among the top 100 high schools in the United States. One of the nine Specialized High Schools in New York City is located in Queens. Located in the York College, City University of New York Campus in Jamaica, the Queens High School for the Sciences at York College, which emphasizes both science and mathematics, ranks as one of the best high schools in both the state and the country. It is one of the smallest Specialized High Schools that requires an entrance exam, the Specialized High Schools Admissions Test. The school has a student body of around 400 students.

### Postsecondary institutions

- LaGuardia Community College, part of the City University of New York (CUNY), is known as "The World's Community College" for its diverse international student body representing more than 150 countries and speaking over 100 languages. The college has been named a National Institution of Excellence by the Policy Center on the First Year of College. In a 2003 benchmark survey, in the Large Community College category (8,000–14,999 students), LaGuardia was one of three community colleges ranked number one, nationally.<sup>[144]</sup> The college hosts the LaGuardia and Wagner Archives.
- Queens College is one of the elite colleges in the CUNY system. Established in 1937 to offer a strong liberal arts education to the residents of the borough, Queens College has over 16,000 students including more than 12,000 undergraduates and over 4,000 graduate students. Students from 120 different countries speaking 66 different languages are enrolled at the school, which is located in Flushing. Queens College is also the host of CUNY's law school. The Queens College Campus is

also the home of [Townsend Harris High School](#) and the [Queens College School for Math, Science, and Technology \(PS/IS 499\)](#).

- [Queensborough Community College](#), originally part of the [State University of New York](#), is in Bayside and is now part of CUNY. It prepares students to attend senior colleges mainly in the CUNY system.
- [St. John's University](#) is a private, coeducational Roman Catholic university founded in 1870 by the [Vincentian Fathers](#). With over 19,000 students, St. John's is known for its pharmacy, business and law programs as well as its men's basketball and soccer teams.
- [Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology](#) is a private, cutting edge, degree-granting institution located across the Grand Central Parkway from LaGuardia Airport. Its presence underscores the importance of aviation to the Queens economy.
- [York College](#) is one of CUNY's leading general-purpose liberal arts colleges, granting bachelor's degrees in more than 40 fields, as well as a combined BS/MS degree in Occupational Therapy. Noted for its Health Sciences Programs York College is also home to the Northeast Regional Office of the [Food and Drug Administration](#).



[LaGuardia Community College](#) in [Long Island City, Queens](#)



[Queens College](#) is part of the [City University of New York](#).

## Queens Public Library

The [Queens Public Library](#) is the public library system for the borough and one of three library systems serving New York City. Dating back to the foundation of the first Queens library in Flushing in 1858, the Queens Public Library is one of the largest public library systems in the United States. Separate from the [New York Public Library](#), it is composed of 63 branches throughout the borough. In the fiscal year 2001, the Library achieved a circulation of 16.8 million. The Library has maintained the highest circulation of any city library in the country since 1985 and the highest circulation of any library in the nation since 1987. The Library maintains collections in many languages, including Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Russian, Haitian Creole, Polish, and six Indic languages, as well as smaller collections in 19 other languages.



A branch of the [Queens Public Library](#) in [Flushing](#)

## Transportation

According to 2011–2015 [ACS](#) Microdata, 38% of Queens households did not own a car; the citywide rate is 55%.<sup>[145]</sup>

### Vehicles for hire

As of 2019, the city had about 80,000 for-hire vehicles, of which, two-thirds were [ride-hail](#) – [Uber](#), [Lyft](#), [Via](#), and [Junoo](#).<sup>[146]</sup> Until the [Covid-19 pandemic](#), the ride-hail car offered a [ride-share](#) option. There are about 13,500 traditional taxis (yellow cabs with [medallions](#)) in the city, 7,676 [boro taxis](#), 38,791 black cars, 21,932 livery cars, 288 commuter vans, and 2,206 paratransit vehicles.

### Roundtrip car sharing

Zipcar, and others, entered New York City market in 2002 offering [roundtrip car sharing](#) from private locations, mostly from parking garages. In 2018, the city partnered with the roundtrip car share companies, led by Zipcar, to launch the nation's largest on-street car-sharing program with the greatest [take-up](#) in [The Bronx](#) and in Queens –



Jackson Heights, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway.<sup>[147][148][149][150][151]</sup> In 2020, during beginning throes of the COVID-19 pandemic, Enterprise CarShare suspended service in New York City. Among the traditional car rental locations in Queens, both international airports harbor larger fleets, conveniently close to Queens residents.

## Micromobility

Citi Bike – a docked-bike and e-bike sharing company had, as of July 2019, 169,000 annual subscribers. In 2021, the Department of Transportation and Citi Bike announced that, as part of its Phase 3 expansion, it was doubling its service area to 70 square miles and tripling the number of bikes to 40,000. The expansion includes 52 new docking stations in Astoria, as well as new stations in Sunnyside and Woodside.<sup>[152]</sup>

Non-docked e-moped service was launched in the city by Revel in 2019. Companies such as Bird, Lime, VeoRide introduced non-docked e-scooter-sharing in 2021.<sup>[153]</sup>

## Airports

| Airline Revenue Passengers at Queens Airports  |            |               |       |            |
|--|------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| 2019 → pre-COVID-19 pandemic   |            |               |       |            |
|  | Domestic   | International | Rank* | Total      |
| JFK  | 28,233,791 | 34,317,281    | 1     | 62,551,072 |
| LGA  | 28,875,041 | 2,209,853     |       | 31,084,894 |
| Total  | 57,108,832 | 36,527,134    |       | 93,635,966 |
| 2020 → mid-COVID-19 pandemic   |            |               |       |            |
| JFK  | 8,267,666  | 8,362,976     | 1     | 16,630,642 |
| LGA  | 7,853,368  | 391,824       |       | 8,245,192  |
| Total  | 16,121,034 | 8,754,800     |       | 24,875,834 |
| *National rank for international passengers (enplanements + deplanements) <sup>[154][155][156]</sup> |            |               |       |            |



John F. Kennedy Airport in Queens, the busiest international air passenger gateway to the United States

Queens has crucial importance in international and interstate air traffic, with two of the New York metropolitan area's three major airports located there. John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic, served 62.6 million passengers (enplanements + deplanements) – 34.3 million of which were international, ranking it the busiest airport in the United States by international passenger traffic. In response to the

COVID-19 pandemic, the United States imposed travel restrictions, first, in January 2020, on travelers from China and, in the following months, on travelers from other countries. 2020 annual passenger traffic at JFK dropped to 16.6 million (-73.4%) – 8.4 million (-73.4%) of which were international, still ranking it the busiest airport in the United States by international passenger traffic.<sup>[154][155][156]</sup>

JFK is owned by the City of New York and managed, since 1947, by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The airport's runways and six terminals cover an area of 4,930 acres (2,000 ha) on Jamaica Bay in southeastern Queens.<sup>[157]</sup> The airport's original official name was New York International Airport, although it was commonly known as Idlewild, with the name changed to Kennedy in December 1963 to honor the assassination of John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963.<sup>[158]</sup>

LaGuardia Airport is located in East Elmhurst, in northern Queens, on Flushing Bay. Originally opened in 1939, the airport's two runways and four terminals cover 680 acres (280 ha), serving 28.4 million passengers in 2015.<sup>[160]</sup> In 2014, citing outdated conditions in the airport's terminals, Vice President Joe Biden compared LaGuardia Airport to a "third world country".<sup>[161]</sup> In 2015, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey began a \$4 billion project to renovate LaGuardia Airport's terminals and entryways. The project is expected to be complete by 2021.<sup>[159]</sup>

## Public transportation

### Subways

The MTA, New York City's 24-hour subway system, has 472 stations, more than any other metro system in the world – 81 of those stations on seven main lines are in Queens. The subway system has almost twice as many miles of track as any other North American system – (i) 665 mi (1,070 km) revenue length (the opposite of "revenue" track would be non-revenue track or dead mileage), (ii) 850 mi (1,368 km) total length, and (iii) 248 mi (399 km) route length. Queens has 42 mi (68 km) miles of route length – 15 mi (24 km) underground, 20 mi (32 km) elevated, 7 mi (11 km) other.<sup>[162]</sup> The A train – from 207th Street in Manhattan to Far Rockaway in Queens – is the longest line, more than 31 miles.<sup>[162]</sup> The subway system transports triple the number of people than the next five largest American cities – Chicago, Washington, Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia combined.

The A, G, J/Z, and M routes connect Queens to Brooklyn without going through Manhattan first. The F, M, N, and R trains connect Queens and Brooklyn via Manhattan, while the E, W, and 7/<7> trains connect Queens to Manhattan only. Trains on the M service go through Queens twice in the same trip; both of its full-length terminals, in Middle Village and Forest Hills, are in Queens.<sup>[163]</sup>

### Long Island Rail Road

The LIRR, also part of the MTA, operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including holidays – carrying an average of 301,000 customers a day (80 million a year, adjusting downward for weekends) on about 735 scheduled trains.<sup>[164]</sup> It is the busiest commuter rail hub in the United States. Most of its branches originate or terminate at Penn Station. All but one of its branches (the Port Washington Branch) pass through Jamaica. The New York City area served by the LIRR is called the City Terminal Zone. Within that zone, Queens has stations in Long Island City, Hunterspoint Avenue (in Long Island City), Bayside, Forest Hills, Flushing, Woodside, and Kew Gardens – 22 Queens stations, in all. There are also several stations where LIRR passengers can transfer to the subway.

Sunnyside Yard is used to store Amtrak intercity and NJ Transit commuter trains from Penn Station in Manhattan. The US\$11.1 billion East Side Access project, which will bring LIRR trains to Grand Central Terminal in Manhattan, is under construction and is scheduled to open in 2022; this project will create a new train tunnel beneath the East River, connecting Long Island City in Queens with the East Side of Manhattan.<sup>[165][166]</sup>

### JFK AirTrain

The elevated AirTrain people mover system connects JFK International Airport to the New York City Subway and the Long Island Rail Road along the Van Wyck Expressway;<sup>[167]</sup> a separate AirTrain system is planned alongside the Grand Central Parkway to connect LaGuardia Airport to these transit systems.<sup>[168][169]</sup> Plans were announced in July 2015 to entirely rebuild LaGuardia Airport itself in a multibillion-dollar project to replace its aging facilities, and this project would accommodate the new AirTrain connection.<sup>[159]</sup>

### MTA buses



A multibillion-dollar reconstruction of LaGuardia Airport was announced in July 2015.<sup>[159]</sup>



46th Street – Bliss Street subway station



Flushing – Main Street LIRR station

2019 bus ridership, citywide, on the MTA system, was 2.2 million per average weekday – about 678 million for the year. In Queens, the Q58 and Q44 Select Bus Service were the seventh and tenth, respectively, citywide, busiest local lines in 2019.<sup>[170]</sup> In addition to regular bus lines serving LaGuardia Airport, the MTA offers two Select Bus Services, regular fare, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The M60 – terminals A, B, C, D – to and from Manhattan via Grand Central Parkway and the Triborough Bridge – in Harlem, along 125th Street (with a stop at the 125th Street Metro-North station), ending in Morningside Heights on the Upper West Side, a few blocks south of Columbia University. The Q70 – terminals B, C, D – through Queens, ending in Woodside at 61st Street and Roosevelt Avenue. Overall, about 100 local bus routes operate within Queens, and another 20 express routes shuttle commuters between Queens and Manhattan, under the MTA New York City Bus and MTA Bus brands.<sup>[171]</sup>

## Proposed streetcar

A streetcar line connecting Queens with Brooklyn was proposed by the city in February 2016.<sup>[172][173]</sup> The planned timeline calls for service to begin around 2024.<sup>[174]</sup>

## Water transit



Newtown Creek with the Midtown Manhattan skyline in the background.

New York Water Taxi operates service across the East River from Hunters Point in Long Island City to Manhattan at 34th Street and south to Pier 11 at Wall Street. In 2007, limited weekday service was begun between Breezy Point, the westernmost point in the Rockaways, to Pier 11 via the Brooklyn Army Terminal. Summertime weekend service provides service from Lower Manhattan and southwest Brooklyn to the peninsula's Gateway beaches.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy on October 29, 2012, ferry operator SeaStreak began running a city-subsidized ferry service between a makeshift ferry slip at

Beach 108th Street and Beach Channel Drive in Rockaway Park and piers in Manhattan and Brooklyn.<sup>[175]</sup> The service was extended multiple times.<sup>[176]</sup> finally ending on October 31, 2014.<sup>[177]</sup>

In February 2015, Mayor Bill de Blasio announced that the city government would begin a citywide ferry service called NYC Ferry to extend ferry transportation to communities in the city that have been traditionally underserved by public transit.<sup>[178][179]</sup> The ferry opened in May 2017,<sup>[180][181]</sup> with the Queens neighborhoods of Rockaway and Astoria served by their eponymous routes. A third route, the East River Ferry, serves Hunter's Point South.<sup>[182]</sup>

## Roads

### Highways

Queens is traversed by three trunk east–west highways. The Long Island Expressway (Interstate 495) runs from the Queens Midtown Tunnel on the west through the borough to Nassau County on the east. The Grand Central Parkway, whose western terminus is the Triborough Bridge, extends east to the Queens/Nassau border, where its name changed to the Northern State Parkway. The Belt Parkway begins at the Gowanus Expressway in Brooklyn, and extends east into Queens, past Aqueduct Racetrack and JFK Airport. On its eastern end at the Queens/Nassau border, it splits into the Southern State Parkway which continues east, and the Cross Island Parkway which turns north.<sup>[183]</sup>



Air Train JFK path above the Van Wyck Expressway

There are also several major north–south highways in Queens, including the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (Interstate 278), the Van Wyck Expressway (Interstate 678), the Clearview Expressway (Interstate 295), and the Cross Island Parkway.<sup>[183]</sup>

Queens has six state highways that run west–east largely on surface roads. From north to south, they are New York State Route 25A (Northern Boulevard), New York State Route 25B (Hillside Avenue), New York State Route 25 (Queens Boulevard, Hillside Avenue, and Braddock Avenue), New York State Route 24 (Hempstead Avenue), and New York State Route 27 (Conduit Avenue). The only state highway that primarily uses an expressway is New York State Route 878, which uses the Nassau Expressway in southern Queens.<sup>[183]</sup>

## Streets

The streets of Queens are laid out in a semi-grid system, with a numerical system of street names (similar to Manhattan and the Bronx). Nearly all roadways oriented north–south are "Streets", while east–west roadways are "Avenues", beginning with the number 1 in the west for Streets and the north for Avenues. In some parts of the borough, several consecutive streets may share numbers (for instance, 72nd Street followed by 72nd Place and 72nd Lane, or 52nd Avenue followed by 52nd Road, 52nd Drive, and 52nd Court), often confusing non-residents.<sup>[184]</sup> Also, incongruous alignments of street grids, unusual street paths due to geography, or other circumstances often lead to the skipping of numbers (for instance, on Ditmars Boulevard, 70th Street is followed by Hazen Street which is followed by 49th Street). Numbered roads tend to be residential, although numbered commercial streets are not rare. A fair number of streets that were country roads in the 18th and 19th centuries (especially major thoroughfares such as Northern Boulevard, Queens Boulevard, Hillside Avenue, and Jamaica Avenue) carry names rather than numbers, typically though not uniformly called "Boulevards" or "Parkways".



Standard cross-street signs for a single-named Boulevard and a co-named Avenue, in Queens

Queens house numbering was designed to provide convenience in locating the address itself; the first half of a number in a Queens address refers to the nearest cross street, the second half refers to the house or lot number from where the street begins from that cross street, followed by the name of the street itself. For example, to find an address in Queens, 14-01 120th Street, one could ascertain from the address structure itself that the listed address is at the intersection of 14th Avenue and 120th Street and that the address must be closest to 14th Avenue rather than 15th Avenue, as it is the first lot on the block. This pattern doesn't stop when a street is named, assuming that there is an existing numbered cross-street. For example, Queens College is situated at 65–30 Kissena Boulevard, and is so named because the cross-street closest to the entrance is 65th Avenue.<sup>[184]</sup>

Many of the village street grids of Queens had only worded names, some were numbered according to local numbering schemes, and some had a mix of words and numbers. In the early 1920s, a "Philadelphia Plan" was instituted to overlay one numbered system upon the whole borough. The Topographical Bureau, Borough of Queens, worked out the details. Subway stations were only partly renamed, and some, including those along the IRT Flushing Line (7 and <7> trains), now share dual names after the original street names.<sup>[185]</sup> In 2012, some numbered streets in the Douglaston Hill Historic District were renamed to their original names, with 43rd Avenue becoming Pine Street.<sup>[186]</sup>

The Rockaway Peninsula does not follow the same system as the rest of the borough and has its own numbering system. Streets are numbered in ascending order heading west from near the Nassau County border, and are prefixed with the word "Beach." Streets at the easternmost end, however, are nearly all named. Bayswater, which is on Jamaica Bay, has its numbered streets prefixed with the word "Bay" rather than "Beach". Another deviation from the norm is Broad Channel; it maintains the north–south numbering progression but uses only the suffix "Road," as well as the prefixes "West" and "East," depending on location relative to Cross Bay Boulevard, the neighborhood's major through street. Broad Channel's streets were a continuation of the mainland Queens grid in the 1950s; formerly the highest-numbered avenue in Queens was 208th Avenue rather than today's 165th Avenue in Howard Beach & Hamilton Beach. The other exception is the neighborhood of Ridgewood, which for the most part shares a grid and house numbering system with the Brooklyn neighborhood of Bushwick. The grid runs east–west from the LIRR Bay



Ridge Branch right-of-way to Flushing Avenue; and north–south from Forest Avenue in Ridgewood to Bushwick Avenue in Brooklyn before adjusting to meet up with the Bedford-Stuyvesant grid at Broadway. All streets on the grid have names.

## Bridges and tunnels

Queens is connected to the Bronx by the Bronx–Whitestone Bridge, the Throgs Neck Bridge, the Triborough Bridge (also known as the Robert F. Kennedy Bridge), and the Hell Gate Bridge. Queens is connected to Manhattan Island by the Triborough Bridge, the Queensboro Bridge, and the Queens–Midtown Tunnel, as well as to Roosevelt Island by the Roosevelt Island Bridge.

While most of the Queens/Brooklyn border is on land, the Kosciuszko Bridge crosses the Newtown Creek connecting Maspeth to Greenpoint, Brooklyn. The Pulaski Bridge connects McGuinness Boulevard in Greenpoint to 11th Street, Jackson Avenue, and Hunters Point Avenue in Long Island City. The J. J. Byrne Memorial Bridge (a.k.a. Greenpoint Avenue Bridge) connects the sections of Greenpoint Avenue in Greenpoint and Long Island City. A lesser bridge connects Grand Avenue in Queens to Grand Street in Brooklyn.



The Triborough Bridge connects Queens with Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Cross Bay Veterans Memorial Bridge, built in 1939, traverses Jamaica Bay to connect the Rockaway Peninsula to Broad Channel and the rest of Queens.<sup>[187]</sup> Constructed in 1937, the Marine Parkway–Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge links Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn's longest thoroughfare, with Jacob Riis Park and the western end of the Peninsula.<sup>[188]</sup> Both crossings were built and continue to be operated by what is now known as MTA Bridges and Tunnels. The IND Rockaway Line parallels the Cross Bay, has a mid-bay station at Broad Channel which is just a short walk from the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, now part of Gateway National Recreation Area and a major stop on the Atlantic Flyway.

## Notable people

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Many public figures have grown up or lived in Queens.<sup>[189]</sup> Musicians raised in the borough include Nas, LL Cool J, The Ramones, A Tribe Called Quest, Mobb Deep, Onyx, Ja Rule, 50 Cent, Lloyd Banks, Tony Yayo, Run–D.M.C., Nicki Minaj, Lil Tecca, Rich The Kid, Action Bronson, Nadia Ali<sup>[190]</sup> and Tony Bennett.<sup>[191]</sup> Jazz greats Louis Armstrong and Norman Mapp both resided in Corona, as well as rock duo Simon & Garfunkel<sup>[192]</sup> and guitarists Scott Ian and Johnny Ramone.<sup>[193]</sup> K-pop rapper Mark Lee from the boy group NCT grew up in Queens before moving to Canada. Madonna, from 1979 to 1980, lived in Corona as a member of the band Breakfast Club.<sup>[194]</sup> Actors such as Adrien Brody,<sup>[195]</sup> Zoe Saldana, Lucy Liu,<sup>[196]</sup> John Leguizamo, Susan Sarandon, and Idina Menzel<sup>[197]</sup> were born or raised in Queens. Actress Mae West also lived in Queens.<sup>[198]</sup> Writers from Queens include John Guare (*The House of Blue Leaves*) and Laura Z. Hobson (*Gentleman's Agreement*). Mafia boss John Gotti lived in Queens for many years.<sup>[199]</sup> Richard Feynman, a scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, was born in Queens and grew up in Far Rockaway. Lee "Q" O'Denat, founder of WorldStarHipHop was from Hollis, Queens.

Donald Trump, a businessman who became the 45th President of the United States, was born in Jamaica Hospital Medical Center and raised at 81-15 Wareham Place in Jamaica Estates, later moving to Midland Parkway.<sup>[200][201][202]</sup> He was preceded in the White House by former First Ladies Nancy Reagan, who lived in Flushing as a child.<sup>[203]</sup> Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President, lived at Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay from the mid-1880s until he died;<sup>[204]</sup> the area was considered part of Queens until the formation of neighboring Nassau County in 1899. Queens has also been home to athletes such as professional basketball player Rafer Alston<sup>[205]</sup> Basketball players Kareem Abdul-Jabbar<sup>[b][206]</sup> and Metta World Peace<sup>[c][207]</sup> were both born in Queens, as was Olympic athlete Bob Beamon.<sup>[208]</sup> Tennis star John McEnroe<sup>[209]</sup> was born in Douglaston. Hall of Fame baseball pitcher Whitey Ford grew up in Astoria.<sup>[210]</sup> Journalist Marie Colvin was a native of Queens.

## In popular culture

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Queens has also served as a setting for various fictional characters, one of the more famous being Peter Parker / Spider-Man from Marvel Comics. He grew up in Forest Hills with his Aunt May and Uncle Ben.

## The Cemetery Belt

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Several large cemeteries in Queens – St. Michaels, Luthern, Calvary, Cypress Hill, Mt. Olivet and Mt. Zion – together with several in Brooklyn are collectively known as The Cemetery Belt. Calvary, by itself – with about 3 million burials – has the largest number of interments of any cemetery in the United States.

## See also

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- List of tallest buildings in Queens
- National Register of Historic Places listings in Queens County, New York
- Queens directories

## Notes

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- a. Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- b. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was born Lew Alcindor (né Ferdinand Lewis Alcindor, Jr.).
- c. Born Ron Artest.

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Highest natural elevations in each borough (data varies):

  - a. The Bronx: Riverdale, Fieldston on Grosvenor Avenue: 284 feet (86.6 m) (no plaque).
  - b. Manhattan: Washington Heights, James Gordon Bennett Park at West 183rd Street & Fort Washington Avenue: 265.05 feet (80.8 m) (plaque).
  - c. Queens: Glen Oaks at North Shore Towers: 258.2 feet (78.7 m) (no plaque).
  - d. Brooklyn: Green-Wood Cemetery at Battle Hill: 220 feet (67.1 m) (no plaque).
  - e. Staten Island: Todt Hill: 412 feet (125.6 m) (no plaque), sometimes chronicled as the highest point on the Eastern Seaboard, south of Maine, all the way to the bottom of Florida.
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"The three developers have stressed in public hearings that they are not outsiders to Flushing, which is 69% Asian. 'They've been here, they live here, they work here, they've invested here,' said Ross Moskowitz, an attorney for the developers at a different public hearing in February ... Tangram Tower, a luxury mixed-use development built by F&T. Last year, prices for two-bedroom apartments started at \$1.15m ... The influx of transnational capital and rise of luxury developments in Flushing has displaced longtime immigrant residents and small business owners, as well as disrupted its cultural and culinary landscape. These changes follow the familiar script of gentrification, but with a change of actors: it is Chinese American developers and wealthy Chinese immigrants who are gentrifying this working-class neighborhood, which is majority Chinese."
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This map shows the boundaries of the former towns and the former city within the present Borough of Queens.

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"The increase in area and population that New-York will acquire if consolidation becomes a fact will become evident by a glance at the following table ... "

|                                | Area<br>in<br>square<br>miles | Pop-<br>ulation |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| New York City                  | 38.85                         | 1,801,739       |
| Kings County                   | 66.39                         | 992,364         |
| Richmond County                | 57.19                         | 53,452          |
| Westchester County             | 20.24                         | 18,182          |
| Queens County:                 |                               |                 |
| Flushing                       | 29.65                         | 19,803          |
| *Part of the town of Hempstead | 17.86                         | 17,756          |
| Jamaica                        | 33.50                         | 14,441          |
| Long Island City               | 7.14                          | 30,506          |
| Newtown                        | 21.32                         | 17,549          |
| Jamaica Bay                    | 25.63                         | ....            |
| Total area                     | 317.77                        | 2,965,792       |
| *Estimated                     |                               |                 |

"The townships in Queens County that are to be included in the Greater New-York have not been heard from yet ... "

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The Harley J. Spiller collection is composed of some 10,000 items – menus, business cards, restaurant matchbooks, and a variety of objects related to Chinese cookery. The majority of the menus document Chinese cuisine of restaurants in New York State. The collection, however, also includes other menus from the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

The Queens collection features single sheet and trifold menus – table placement and takeout – for Chinese (Cantonese, Hong Kong American, Hunan, Mandarin, Szechuan), Filipino, Japanese, Malaysian, Korean, Indonesian, Nepalese, Singaporean, Taiwanese, Thai, Vietnamese, Bangladeshi, Indian, Middle Eastern, Mughlai, Tibetan, Pakistan, Turkish, Brazilian, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Peruvian, Caribbean, Italian, French, Spanish, American, Mediterranean, and various Seafood cuisine.

Menus are from (in alphabetical order) Astoria, Bayside (including Oakland Gardens), College Point, Corona, Elmhurst, Flushing, Forest Hills, Fresh Meadows, Glendale, Jackson Heights, Jamaica, Little Neck, Long Island City, Maspeth, Middle Village, Rego Park, Ridgewood, Riverdale (in The Bronx), Rockaway, Rockaway Park, Sunnyside, and Woodside.

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"Moving the home of the US Open in 1978 across the borough of Queens, from the serene surroundings of Forest Hills to the 46.5 cement acres [188,000 m<sup>2</sup>; 2,030,000 sq ft; 18.8 ha] of Flushing Meadows, further expanded the US Open's ability to deliver world-class tennis and star-studded entertainment to the masses. Indeed, the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center (the world's largest public tennis facility when not hosting tournament tennis) and its centerpiece, Arthur Ashe Stadium (the world's largest tennis stadium), have enabled the US Open to become the world's best-attended annual sporting event, with nearly three-quarters of a million fans on-site each year."
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# Boroughs of New York City

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New York City is composed of five boroughs: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island. Each borough is coextensive with a respective county of New York State, making New York City one of the U.S. municipalities in multiple counties. The boroughs of Queens and the Bronx are also Queens County and Bronx County. The other three counties are named differently from their boroughs: Manhattan is New York County, Brooklyn is Kings County, and Staten Island is Richmond County.

All five boroughs came into existence with the creation of modern New York City in 1898, when New York County, Kings County, part of Queens County, and Richmond County were consolidated within one municipal government under a new city charter. All former municipalities within the newly consolidated city were eliminated.

New York City was originally confined to Manhattan Island and the smaller surrounding islands that formed New York County. As the city grew northward, it began annexing areas on the mainland, absorbing territory from Westchester County into New York County in 1874 (West Bronx) and 1895 (East Bronx). During the 1898 consolidation, this territory was organized as the Borough of the Bronx, though still part of New York County. In 1914, Bronx County was split off from New York County so that each borough was then coterminous with a county.

When the western part of Queens County was consolidated with New York City in 1898, that area became the Borough of Queens. In 1899, the remaining eastern section of Queens County was split off to form Nassau County, thereafter making the borough and county of Queens coextensive with each other.



1. The Bronx (Bronx County)
2. Brooklyn (Kings County)
3. Manhattan (New York County)
4. Queens (Queens County)
5. Staten Island (Richmond County)

**Note:** JFK and LGA airports are both part of Queens.

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### See also

## Terminology

The term *borough* was adopted in 1898 to describe a form of governmental administration for each of the five fundamental constituent parts of the newly consolidated city. Under the 1898 City Charter adopted by the New York State Legislature, a borough is a municipal corporation that is created when a county is merged with populated areas within it.<sup>[1]</sup> The limited powers of the boroughs are inferior to the authority of the government of New York City, contrasting significantly with the powers of boroughs as that term is used in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where a borough is an independent level of government, as well as with borough forms used in other states and in Greater London.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Background

| New York City's <u>five boroughs</u>                                 |               |                      |                             |                     |                  |                                 |                                 |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction   |               | Population           | GDP                         | Land area           |                  | Density                         |                                 |
| <i>Borough</i>   | <i>County</i> | <i>Census (2020)</i> | <i>billions (2012 US\$)</i> | <i>square miles</i> | <i>square km</i> | <i>persons / mi<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>persons / km<sup>2</sup></i> |
| <b><u>The Bronx</u></b>  | Bronx         | 1,472,654            | \$ 42.695                   | 42.2                | 109.3            | 34,920                          | 13,482                          |
| <b><u>Brooklyn</u></b>   | Kings         | 2,736,074            | \$ 91.559                   | 69.4                | 179.7            | 39,438                          | 15,227                          |
| <b><u>Manhattan</u></b>  | New York      | 1,694,251            | \$ 600.244                  | 22.7                | 58.8             | 74,781                          | 28,872                          |
| <b><u>Queens</u></b>   | Queens        | 2,405,464            | \$ 93.310                   | 108.7               | 281.5            | 22,125                          | 8,542                           |
| <b><u>Staten Island</u></b>  | Richmond      | 495,747              | \$ 14.514                   | 57.5                | 148.9            | 8,618                           | 3,327                           |
| <b><u>City of New York</u></b>                                       |               | <b>8,804,190</b>     | <b>\$ 842.343</b>           | <b>302.64</b>       | <b>783.83</b>    | <b>29,095</b>                   | <b>11,234</b>                   |
| <u>State of New York</u>   |               | 20,215,751           | \$ 1,731.910                | 47,126.40           | 122,056.82       | 429                             | 166                             |
| Sources: <sup>[3][4][5][6]</sup> and see individual borough articles |               |                      |                             |                     |                  |                                 |                                 |

New York City is often referred to collectively as the **five boroughs**, which can unambiguously refer to the city proper as a whole, avoiding confusion with any particular borough or with the Greater New York metropolitan area. The term is also used by politicians to counter a frequent focus on Manhattan and thereby to place all five boroughs on equal footing. In the same vein, the term *outer boroughs* refers to all of the boroughs excluding Manhattan, even though the geographic center of the city is along the Brooklyn–Queens border.

## Changes

All five boroughs were created in 1898 during consolidation, when the city's current boundaries were established.

The Bronx originally included parts of New York County outside of Manhattan that had previously been ceded by neighboring Westchester County in two stages; in 1874 (southern Yonkers, and the towns of Kingsbridge, West Farms, and Morrisania) and then following a referendum in 1894 (towns of Westchester,



Williamsbridge, and the southern portion of Eastchester). Ultimately in 1914, the present-day separate Bronx County became the last county to be created in the State of New York.

The borough of Queens consists of what formerly was only the western part of a then-larger Queens County. In 1899, the three eastern towns of Queens County that had not joined the city the year before—the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay—formally seceded from Queens County to form the new Nassau County.<sup>[7]</sup>

The borough of Staten Island, concurrent with Richmond County, was officially the borough of Richmond until the name was changed in 1975 to reflect its common appellation, while leaving the name of the county unchanged.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Description of the boroughs

There are hundreds of distinct neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs of New York City, many with a definable history and character to call their own.

- **Manhattan** (New York County) is the geographically smallest and most densely populated borough; is the symbol of New York City, as home to most of the city's skyscrapers and prominent landmarks, including Times Square and Central Park; and may be locally known simply as *The City*.<sup>[11][12]</sup> Manhattan's (New York County's) population density of 72,033 people per square mile (27,812/km<sup>2</sup>) in 2015 makes it the highest of any county in the United States and higher than the density of any individual U.S. city.<sup>[13]</sup> Manhattan is the cultural, administrative, and financial center of New York City and contains the headquarters of many major multinational corporations, the United Nations Headquarters, Wall Street, and a number of important universities. Manhattan is often described by Americans as the cultural, financial, media, and entertainment capital of the world.<sup>[14][15][16][17][18]</sup>

Most of the borough is situated on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River. Several small islands are also part of the borough of Manhattan, including Randall's Island, Wards Island, and Roosevelt Island in the East River, and Governors Island to the south in New York Harbor; Liberty Island, on which the Statue of Liberty stands, is a Manhattan exclave. Manhattan Island is loosely divided into Lower, Midtown, and Uptown regions. Uptown Manhattan is divided by Central Park into the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side, and above the park is Harlem. The borough also includes a small neighborhood on the United States mainland, called Marble Hill. Marble Hill was originally part of Manhattan Island, but is now contiguous with the Bronx after having been severed from Manhattan Island by the construction of the Harlem River Ship Canal south of the



The current 5 boroughs of Greater New York as they appeared in 1814. Bronx was in Westchester County, Queens County included modern Nassau County, Kings County had 6 towns, one of which was Brooklyn, and New York City is shown by hatching in lower Manhattan.



Chinatown in Manhattan, the most densely populated borough of New York City, with a higher density than any individual American city.



Landmark 19th-century brownstones in the Greenpoint Historic District of Brooklyn, New York City's most populous borough.



neighborhood, and having been connected to the mainland by the subsequent filling in of the Harlem River's original path to the neighborhood's north. New York City's remaining four boroughs are collectively referred to as the outer boroughs.

- **Brooklyn** (Kings County), on the western tip of Long Island, is the city's most populous borough. Brooklyn is known for its cultural, social, and ethnic diversity, an independent art scene, distinct neighborhoods, and a distinctive architectural heritage. Downtown Brooklyn is the largest central core neighborhood in the outer boroughs. The borough has a long beachfront shoreline including Coney Island, established in the 1870s as one of the earliest amusement grounds in the country.<sup>[19]</sup> Marine Park<sup>[20]</sup> and Prospect Park are the two largest parks in Brooklyn. Since 2010, Brooklyn has evolved into a thriving hub of entrepreneurship and high technology startup firms,<sup>[21][22]</sup> and of postmodern art<sup>[23]</sup> and design.<sup>[22]</sup>
- **Queens** (Queens County), on Long Island north and east of Brooklyn, is geographically the largest borough, the most ethnically diverse county in the United States,<sup>[24]</sup> as well as the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world.<sup>[9][10]</sup> Historically a collection of small towns and villages founded by the Dutch, the borough has since developed both commercial and residential prominence. Downtown Flushing has become one of the busiest central core neighborhoods in the outer boroughs. Queens is the site of Citi Field, the baseball stadium of the New York Mets, and hosts the annual U.S. Open tennis tournament at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. Additionally, two of the three busiest airports serving the New York metropolitan area, John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport, are located in Queens. (The third is Newark Liberty International Airport in Newark, New Jersey.)
- **The Bronx** (Bronx County) is New York City's northernmost borough and the only New York City borough that is part of the United States mainland, aside from Marble Hill, Manhattan. It is the location of Yankee Stadium, the baseball stadium of the New York Yankees, and home to the largest cooperatively owned housing complex in the United States, Co-op City.<sup>[25]</sup> It is also home to the Bronx Zoo, the world's largest metropolitan zoo,<sup>[26]</sup> which covers 265 acres (107 ha) and houses over 6,000 animals.<sup>[27]</sup> Directly to the zoo's north is the New York Botanical Garden, a botanical garden and National Historic Landmark. Pelham Bay Park is the largest park in New York City, at 2,772 acres (1,122 ha).<sup>[20]</sup>
- **Staten Island** (Richmond County) is the most suburban in character of the five boroughs. Staten Island is connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge and to Manhattan by way of the Staten Island Ferry, a free commuter ferry and popular tourist attraction which provides unobstructed views of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and Lower Manhattan. In



The Unisphere in Queens, the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world.<sup>[9][10]</sup>



The Bronx, the northernmost borough of New York City and the only borough situated on the United States mainland.



Borough Hall in the St. George neighborhood of Staten Island, the most suburban borough of New York City.

central Staten Island, the Staten Island Greenbelt spans approximately 2,500 acres (10 km<sup>2</sup>), including 28 miles (45 km) of walking trails and one of the last undisturbed forests in the city.<sup>[28]</sup> Designated in 1984 to protect the island's natural lands, the Greenbelt comprises seven city parks.

## Governance

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Since 1914, each of New York City's five boroughs has been coextensive with a county of New York State – unlike most U.S. cities, which lie within a single county or extend partially into another county, constitute a county in themselves, or are completely separate and independent of any county.

Each borough is represented by a borough president. Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island each have a Borough Hall with limited administrative functions. The Manhattan Borough President's office is situated in the Manhattan Municipal Building. The Bronx Borough President's office used to be in its own Bronx Borough Hall but has been in the Bronx County Courthouse for decades. Since the abolition of the Board of Estimate in 1990 (due to a 1989 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court<sup>[29]</sup>), the borough presidents have minimal executive powers, and there is no legislative function within a borough. Executive functions in New York City are the responsibility of the Mayor of New York City, while legislative functions reside with the New York City Council. The borough presidents primarily act as spokesmen, advocates, and ceremonial leaders for their boroughs, have budgets from which they can allocate relatively modest sums of money to community organizations and projects, and appoint the members of the 59 largely advisory community boards in the city's various neighborhoods. The Brooklyn and Queens borough presidents also appoint trustees to the local public library systems in those boroughs.

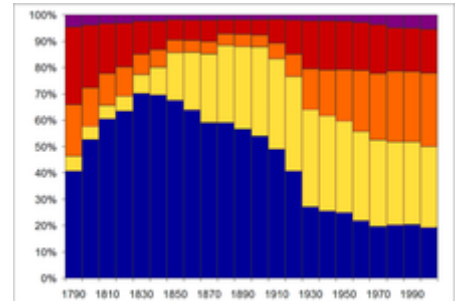
Being coextensive with an individual county, each borough also elects a district attorney, as does every other county of New York State. While the district attorneys of Manhattan and Brooklyn are popularly referred to as "Manhattan D.A. Cyrus Vance, Jr.", or "Brooklyn D.A. Kenneth P. Thompson" by the media, they are technically and legally the district attorneys of New York County and Kings County, respectively. The same goes for Staten Island. There is no such distinction made for the district attorneys of the other two counties, Queens and the Bronx, since these boroughs share the respective counties' names. Because the five district attorneys are, technically speaking, state officials (since the counties are considered to be arms of the state government), rather than officials of the city government, they are not subject to the term limitations that govern other New York City officials such as the mayor, the New York City Public Advocate, members of the city council, or the borough presidents. Some civil court judges also are elected on a borough-wide basis, although they generally are eligible to serve throughout the city.

In some document collections the boroughs used to be designated with a one-letter abbreviation: K for Brooklyn; M for Manhattan; Q for Queens; R for Staten Island, Richmond county; X for the Bronx.<sup>[30]</sup>

## Sixth borough

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The term **sixth borough** is used to describe any of a number of places that have been metaphorically called a part of New York City because of their geographic location, demographics (they include large numbers of former New Yorkers), special affiliation, or cosmopolitan character. They have included adjacent cities and



The percentage of New York City population residing in each borough (from bottom to top): **1. Manhattan**, **2. Brooklyn**, **3. Queens**, **4. The Bronx**, and **5. Staten Island**. Populations before 1898 are for the areas now enclosed in the present boroughs.

counties in the New York metropolitan area as well as in other states, U.S. territories, and foreign countries.<sup>[31][32][33]</sup> In 2011, New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg referred to the city's waterfront and waterways as a composite sixth borough during presentations of planned rehabilitation projects along the city's shoreline,<sup>[34][35][36][37][38][39]</sup> including Governor's Island in the Upper New York Bay.<sup>[40]</sup> The Hudson Waterfront in the U.S. state of New Jersey lies opposite Manhattan on the Hudson River, and during the Dutch colonial era, was under the jurisdiction of New Amsterdam and known as Bergen. Jersey City and Hoboken in Hudson County, New Jersey, are sometimes referred to as the sixth borough, given their proximity and connections by rapid transit PATH trains.<sup>[41][42][43][44]</sup> Fort Lee, New Jersey, in Bergen County, opposite Upper Manhattan and connected by the George Washington Bridge, has also been called the sixth borough.<sup>[45][46][47][48]</sup>

## See also

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- Flags of New York City
- List of counties in New York

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# New York City

**New York**, often called **New York City** to distinguish it from New York State, or **NYC** for short, is the most populous city in the United States. With a 2020 population of 8,804,190 distributed over 300.46 square miles (778.2 km<sup>2</sup>), New York City is also the most densely populated major city in the United States. Located at the southern tip of the State of New York, the city is the center of the New York metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan area in the world by urban area.<sup>[9]</sup> With over 20 million people in its metropolitan statistical area and 23,582,649 in its combined statistical area as of 2020, New York is one of the world's most populous megacities. New York City has been described as the cultural, financial, and media capital of the world, significantly influencing commerce, entertainment, research, technology, education, politics, tourism, dining, art, fashion, and sports, and is the most photographed city in the world.<sup>[10]</sup> Home to the headquarters of the United Nations, New York is an important center for international diplomacy,<sup>[11][12]</sup> and has sometimes been called the capital of the world.<sup>[13][14]</sup>

Situated on one of the world's largest natural harbors, New York City is composed of five boroughs, each of which is coextensive with a respective county of the State of New York. The five boroughs—Brooklyn (Kings County), Queens (Queens County), Manhattan (New York County), the Bronx (Bronx County), and Staten Island (Richmond County)—were created when local governments were consolidated into a single municipal entity in 1898.<sup>[15]</sup> The city and its metropolitan area constitute the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York,<sup>[16]</sup> making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. New York is home to more than 3.2 million residents born outside the United States, the largest foreign-born population of any city in the world as of 2016.<sup>[17][18]</sup> As of 2019, the New York metropolitan area is estimated to produce a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of \$2.0 trillion. If the New York metropolitan area were a sovereign state, it would have the eighth-largest economy in the world. New York is home to the highest number of billionaires of any city in the world.<sup>[19]</sup>

New York City traces its origins to a trading post founded on the southern tip of Manhattan Island by Dutch colonists in approximately 1624. The settlement was named New Amsterdam (Dutch: *Nieuw Amsterdam*) in 1626 and was chartered as a city in 1653. The city came under English control in 1664 and was renamed New York after King Charles II of England granted the lands to his brother, the Duke of York.<sup>[20][21]</sup> The city was regained by the Dutch in July 1673 and was renamed New Orange for one year and three months; the city has been continuously named New York since November 1674. New York City was the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790,<sup>[22]</sup> and has been the largest U.S. city since 1790. The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to the U.S. by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and is a symbol of the U.S. and its ideals of

## New York

### City



From top, left to right: Lower Manhattan; Central Park; the Unisphere; the Brooklyn Bridge; Grand Central Terminal; the Statue of Liberty; the United Nations Headquarters; and rowhouses in Brooklyn



Flag



Seal

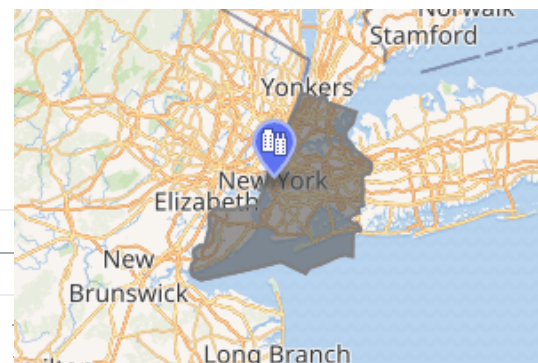
**NYC**

Wordmark

Nicknames: *The Big Apple*, *The City That Never Sleeps*, *Gotham*, and others

liberty and peace.<sup>[23]</sup> In the 21st century, New York has emerged as a global node of creativity, entrepreneurship,<sup>[24]</sup> and environmental sustainability,<sup>[25][26]</sup> and as a symbol of freedom and cultural diversity.<sup>[27]</sup> In 2019, New York was voted the greatest city in the world per a survey of over 30,000 people from 48 cities worldwide, citing its cultural diversity.<sup>[28]</sup>

Many districts and monuments in New York City are major landmarks, including three of the world's ten most visited tourist attractions in 2013.<sup>[29]</sup> A record 66.6 million tourists visited New York City in 2019. Times Square is the brightly illuminated hub of the Broadway Theater District,<sup>[30]</sup> one of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections,<sup>[29][31]</sup> and a major center of the world's entertainment industry.<sup>[32]</sup> Many of the city's landmarks, skyscrapers, and parks are known around the world, as is the city's fast pace,<sup>[33][34][35]</sup> spawning the term *New York minute*.<sup>[36]</sup> The Empire State Building has become the global standard of reference to describe the height and length of other structures.<sup>[37][38][39]</sup> Manhattan's real estate market is among the most expensive in the world.<sup>[40][41]</sup> Providing continuous 24/7 service and contributing to the nickname *The City That Never Sleeps*, the New York City Subway is the largest single-operator rapid transit system worldwide, with 472 rail stations. The city has over 120 colleges and universities, including Columbia University, New York University, Rockefeller University, and the City University of New York system, which is the largest urban public university system in the United States. Anchored by Wall Street in the Financial District of Lower Manhattan, New York City has been called both the world's leading financial center and the most financially powerful city in the world, and is home to the world's two largest stock exchanges by total market capitalization, the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ.<sup>[42][43]</sup>



**Constituent counties (boroughs)**  
 Bronx (The Bronx)  
 Kings (Brooklyn)  
 New York (Manhattan)  
 Queens (Queens)  
 Richmond (Staten Island)

**Historic colonies**  
 New Netherland  
 Province of New York

**Settled**  
 1624 (approx)

**Consolidated**  
 1898

**Named for**  
 James, Duke of York

**Government**  
 • **Type** Strong mayor–council  
 • **Body** New York City Council  
 • **Mayor** Bill de Blasio (D)

**Area**<sup>[2]</sup>  
 • **Total** 472.43 sq mi (1,223.59 km<sup>2</sup>)  
 • **Land** 300.46 sq mi (778.19 km<sup>2</sup>)  
 • **Water** 171.97 sq mi (445.40 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Elevation**<sup>[3]</sup>  
 33 ft (10 m)

**Population** (2020)<sup>[4]</sup>  
 • **Total** 8,804,190  
 • **Rank** 1st in the United States  
 1st in New York  
 • **Density** 29,302.37/sq mi (11,313.68/km<sup>2</sup>)  
 • **Metro**<sup>[5]</sup> 23,582,649 (1st)

**Demonym(s)**  
 New Yorker

**Time zone**  
 UTC−05:00 (EST)

• **Summer (DST)** UTC−04:00 (EDT)

**ZIP Codes**  
 100xx–104xx, 11004–05, 111xx–114xx, 116xx

**Area code(s)**  
 212/646/332, 718/347/929, 917

**FIPS code**  
 36-51000

**GNIS feature ID**  
 975772

**Major airports**  
 JFK Airport  
 Newark Liberty Airport  
 LaGuardia Airport  
 Long Island MacArthur Airport  
 Westchester County Airport  
 Stewart Airport

**Commuter rail**  
 Long Island Rail Road, Metro-North Railroad, NJ Transit

**Rapid transit**  
 New York City Subway, Staten Island Railway,

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|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>GDP (City, 2019)</b>              | <u>PATH</u><br>\$884 billion <sup>[6]</sup> (1st)  |
| <b>GMP (Metro, 2020)</b>             | \$1.67 trillion <sup>[7]</sup> (1st)   |
| <b>Largest borough by area</b>       | <u>Queens</u> (109 square miles or 280 square kilometres)  |
| <b>Largest borough by population</b> | <u>Brooklyn</u> (2019 est. 2,559,903) <sup>[8]</sup>   |
| <b>Largest borough by GDP (2019)</b> | <u>Manhattan</u> (\$635.3 billion) <sup>[6]</sup>  |
| <b>Website</b>                       | <u>nyc.gov</u> ( <a href="https://www.nyc.gov/">https://www.nyc.gov/</a> )   |
| <b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b>    |  |
| <b>Official name</b>                 | Statue of Liberty; The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright   |
| <b>Type</b>                          | Cultural   |
| <b>Criteria</b>                      | i, ii, vi  |
| <b>Designated</b>                    | 1984, 2019 (8th, 43rd sessions)  |
| <b>Reference no.</b>                 | [4] ( <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/307">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/307</a> ); [5] ( <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1496">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1496</a> ) |
| <b>State Party</b>                   | United States  |
| <b>Region</b>                        | Europe and North America   |

## **Etymology**

In 1664, the city was named in honor of the Duke of York, who would become King James II of England.<sup>[44]</sup> James's elder brother, King Charles II, appointed the Duke proprietor of the former territory of New Netherland, including the city of New Amsterdam, when England seized it from the Dutch.<sup>[45]</sup>

## History

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### Early history

In the precolonial era, the area of present-day New York City was inhabited by Algonquian Native Americans, including the Lenape. Their homeland, known as Lenapehoking, included Staten Island, Manhattan, the Bronx, the western portion of Long Island (including the areas that would later become the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens), and the Lower Hudson Valley.<sup>[46]</sup>

The first documented visit into New York Harbor by a European was in 1524 by Italian Giovanni da Verrazzano, an explorer from Florence in the service of the French crown.<sup>[47]</sup> He claimed the area for France and named it *Nouvelle Angoulême* (New Angoulême).<sup>[48]</sup> A Spanish expedition, led by the Portuguese captain Estêvão Gomes sailing for Emperor Charles V, arrived in New York Harbor in January 1525 and charted the mouth of the Hudson River, which he named *Río de San Antonio* (Saint Anthony's River). The Padrón Real of 1527, the first scientific map to show the East Coast of North America continuously, was informed by Gomes' expedition and labeled the northeastern United States as *Tierra de Esteban Gómez* in his honor.<sup>[49]</sup>

In 1609, the English explorer Henry Hudson rediscovered New York Harbor while searching for the Northwest Passage to the Orient for the Dutch East India Company.<sup>[50]</sup> He proceeded to sail up what the Dutch would name the North River (now the Hudson River), named first by Hudson as the *Mauritius* after Maurice, Prince of Orange. Hudson's first mate described the harbor as "a very good Harbour for all windes" and the river as "a mile broad" and "full of fish".<sup>[51]</sup> Hudson sailed roughly 150 miles (240 km) north,<sup>[52]</sup> past the site of the present-day New York State capital city of Albany, in the belief that it might be an oceanic tributary before the river became too shallow to continue.<sup>[51]</sup> He made a ten-day exploration of the area and claimed the region for the Dutch East India Company. In 1614, the area between Cape Cod and Delaware Bay was claimed by the Netherlands and called *Nieuw-Nederland* (New Netherland).

The first non-Native American inhabitant of what would eventually become New York City was Juan Rodriguez (transliterated to Dutch as *Jan Rodrigues*), a merchant from Santo Domingo. Born in Santo Domingo of Portuguese and African descent, he arrived in Manhattan during the winter of 1613–14, trapping for pelts and trading with the local population as a representative of the Dutch. Broadway, from 159th Street to 218th Street in Upper Manhattan, is named Juan Rodriguez Way in his honor.<sup>[53][54]</sup>

### Dutch rule

A permanent European presence near New York Harbor began in 1624—making New York the 12th oldest continuously occupied European-established settlement in the continental United States<sup>[55]</sup>—with the founding of a Dutch fur trading settlement on Governors Island. In 1625, construction was started on a citadel and Fort Amsterdam, later called *Nieuw Amsterdam* (New Amsterdam), on present-day Manhattan Island.<sup>[56][57]</sup> The colony of New Amsterdam was centered on what would later be known as Lower Manhattan. It extended from the lower tip of Manhattan to modern day Wall Street, where a 12-foot wooden stockade was built in 1653 to protect against Native American and British raids.<sup>[58]</sup> In 1626, the Dutch colonial Director-General Peter Minuit, acting as charged by the Dutch West India Company, purchased the island of Manhattan from the *Canarsie*, a small Lenape band,<sup>[59]</sup> for "the value of 60 guilders"<sup>[60]</sup> (about \$900 in 2018).<sup>[61]</sup> A disproved legend claims that Manhattan was purchased for \$24 worth of glass beads.<sup>[62][63]</sup>



New Amsterdam, centered in the eventual Lower Manhattan, in 1664, the year England took control and renamed it "New York".

Following the purchase, New Amsterdam grew slowly.<sup>[21]</sup> To attract settlers, the Dutch instituted the patroon system in 1628, whereby wealthy Dutchmen (*patroons*, or patrons) who brought 50 colonists to New Netherland would be awarded swaths of land, along with local political autonomy and rights to participate in the lucrative fur trade. This



program had little success.<sup>[64]</sup>

Since 1621, the Dutch West India Company had operated as a monopoly in New Netherland, on authority granted by the Dutch States General. In 1639–1640, in an effort to bolster economic growth, the Dutch West India Company relinquished its monopoly over the fur trade, leading to growth in the production and trade of food, timber, tobacco, and slaves (particularly with the Dutch West Indies).<sup>[21][65]</sup>

In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant began his tenure as the last Director-General of New Netherland. During his tenure, the population of New Netherland grew from 2,000 to 8,000.<sup>[66][67]</sup> Stuyvesant has been credited with improving law and order in the colony; however, he also earned a reputation as a despotic leader. He instituted regulations on liquor sales, attempted to assert control over the Dutch Reformed Church, and blocked other religious groups (including Quakers, Jews, and Lutherans) from establishing houses of worship.<sup>[68]</sup> The Dutch West India Company would eventually attempt to ease tensions between Stuyvesant and residents of New Amsterdam.<sup>[69]</sup>

## English rule

In 1664, unable to summon any significant resistance, Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to English troops, led by Colonel Richard Nicolls, without bloodshed.<sup>[68][69]</sup> The terms of the surrender permitted Dutch residents to remain in the colony and allowed for religious freedom.<sup>[70]</sup> In 1667, during negotiations leading to the Treaty of Breda after the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the Dutch decided to keep the nascent plantation colony of what is now Suriname (on the northern South America coast) they had gained from the English; and in return, the English kept New Amsterdam. The fledgling settlement was promptly renamed "New York" after the Duke of York (the future King James II and VII), who would eventually be deposed in the Glorious Revolution.<sup>[71]</sup> After the founding, the duke gave part of the colony to proprietors George Carteret and John Berkeley. Fort Orange, 150 miles (240 km) north on the Hudson River, was renamed Albany after James's Scottish title.<sup>[72]</sup> The transfer was confirmed in 1667 by the Treaty of Breda, which concluded the Second Anglo-Dutch War.<sup>[73]</sup>



Fort George and the City of New York c. 1731. Royal Navy ships of the line are seen guarding what would become New York Harbor.

On August 24, 1673, during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, Dutch captain Anthony Colve seized the colony of New York from the English at the behest of Cornelis Evertsen the Youngest and rechristened it "New Orange" after William III, the Prince of Orange.<sup>[74]</sup> The Dutch would soon return the island to England under the Treaty of Westminster of November 1674.<sup>[75][76]</sup>

Several intertribal wars among the Native Americans and some epidemics brought on by contact with the Europeans caused sizeable population losses for the Lenape between the years 1660 and 1670.<sup>[77]</sup> By 1700, the Lenape population had diminished to 200.<sup>[78]</sup> New York experienced several yellow fever epidemics in the 18th century, losing ten percent of its population to the disease in 1702 alone.<sup>[79][80]</sup>

## Province of New York

New York grew in importance as a trading port while as a part of the colony of New York in the early 1700s.<sup>[81]</sup> It also became a center of slavery, with 42% of households holding slaves by 1730, the highest percentage outside Charleston, South Carolina.<sup>[82]</sup> Most slaveholders held a few or several domestic slaves, but others hired them out to work at labor. Slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slaves throughout the port, and the banks and shipping tied to the American South. Discovery of the African Burying Ground in the 1990s, during construction of a new federal courthouse near Foley Square, revealed that tens of thousands of Africans had been buried in the area in the colonial period.<sup>[83]</sup>



Columbia University was founded by royal charter in 1754 under the name of King's College.

The 1735 trial and acquittal in Manhattan of John Peter Zenger, who had been accused of seditious libel after criticizing colonial governor William Cosby, helped to establish the freedom of the press in North America.<sup>[84]</sup> In 1754, Columbia University was founded under charter by King George II as King's College in Lower Manhattan.<sup>[85]</sup>

## American Revolution

The Stamp Act Congress met in New York in October 1765, as the Sons of Liberty, organized in the city, skirmished over the next ten years with British troops stationed there.<sup>[86]</sup> The Battle of Long Island, the largest battle of the American Revolutionary War, was fought in August 1776 within the modern-day borough of Brooklyn.<sup>[87]</sup> After the battle, in which the Americans were defeated, the British made the city their military and political base of operations in North America. The city was a haven for Loyalist refugees and escaped slaves who joined the British lines for freedom newly promised by the Crown for all fighters. As many as 10,000 escaped slaves crowded into the city during the British occupation. When the British forces evacuated at the close of the war in 1783, they transported 3,000 freedmen for resettlement in Nova Scotia.<sup>[88]</sup> They resettled other freedmen in England and the Caribbean.



The Battle of Long Island, the largest battle of the American Revolution, took place in Brooklyn in 1776.

The only attempt at a peaceful solution to the war took place at the Conference House on Staten Island between American delegates, including Benjamin Franklin, and British general Lord Howe on September 11, 1776. Shortly after the British occupation began, the Great Fire of New York occurred, a large conflagration on the West Side of Lower Manhattan, which destroyed about a quarter of the buildings in the city, including Trinity Church.<sup>[89]</sup>

In 1785, the assembly of the Congress of the Confederation made New York City the national capital shortly after the war. New York was the last capital of the U.S. under the Articles of Confederation and the first capital under the Constitution of the United States. New York City as the U.S. capital hosted several events of national scope in 1789—the first President of the United States, George Washington, was inaugurated; the first United States Congress and the

Supreme Court of the United States each assembled for the first time; and the United States Bill of Rights was drafted, all at Federal Hall on Wall Street.<sup>[90]</sup> By 1790, New York had surpassed Philadelphia to become the largest city in the United States, but by the end of that year, pursuant to the Residence Act, the national capital was moved to Philadelphia.<sup>[91][92]</sup>

## Nineteenth century



Broadway follows the Native American Wickquasgeck Trail through Manhattan.<sup>[93]</sup>

Over the course of the nineteenth century, New York City's population grew from 60,000 to 3.43 million.<sup>[94]</sup> Under New York State's abolition act of 1799, children of slave mothers were to be eventually liberated but to be held in indentured servitude until their mid-to-late twenties.<sup>[95][96]</sup> Together with slaves freed by their masters after the Revolutionary War and escaped slaves, a significant free-Black population gradually developed in Manhattan. Under such influential United States founders as Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, the New York Manumission Society worked for abolition and established the African Free School to educate Black children.<sup>[97]</sup> It was not until 1827 that slavery was completely abolished in the state, and free Blacks struggled afterward with discrimination. New York interracial abolitionist activism continued; among its leaders were graduates of the African Free School. New York city's population jumped from 123,706 in 1820 to 312,710 by 1840, 16,000 of whom were

Black.<sup>[98][99]</sup>

In the 19th century, the city was transformed by both commercial and residential development relating to its status as a national and international trading center, as well as by European immigration, respectively.<sup>[100]</sup> The city adopted the Commissioners' Plan of 1811, which expanded the city street grid to encompass almost all of Manhattan. The 1825 completion of the Erie Canal through central New York connected the Atlantic port to the agricultural markets and commodities of the North American interior via the Hudson River and the Great Lakes.<sup>[101]</sup> Local politics became dominated by Tammany Hall, a political machine supported by Irish and German immigrants.<sup>[102]</sup>

Several prominent American literary figures lived in New York during the 1830s and 1840s, including William Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving, Herman Melville, Rufus Wilmot Griswold, John Keese, Nathaniel Parker Willis, and Edgar Allan Poe. Public-minded members of the contemporaneous business elite lobbied for the establishment of Central Park, which in 1857 became the first landscaped park in an American city.

The Great Irish Famine brought a large influx of Irish immigrants; more than 200,000 were living in New York by 1860, upwards of a quarter of the city's population.<sup>[103]</sup> There was also extensive immigration from the German provinces, where revolutions had disrupted societies, and Germans comprised another 25% of New York's population by 1860.<sup>[104]</sup>

Democratic Party candidates were consistently elected to local office, increasing the city's ties to the South and its dominant party. In 1861, Mayor Fernando Wood called upon the aldermen to declare independence from Albany and the United States after the South seceded, but his proposal was not acted on.<sup>[97]</sup> Anger at new military conscription laws during the American Civil War (1861–1865), which spared wealthier men who could afford to pay a \$300 (equivalent to \$6,306 in 2020) commutation fee to hire a substitute,<sup>[105]</sup> led to the Draft Riots of 1863, whose most visible participants were ethnic Irish working class.<sup>[97]</sup>

The draft riots deteriorated into attacks on New York's elite, followed by attacks on Black New Yorkers and their property after fierce competition for a decade between Irish immigrants and Black people for work. Rioters burned the Colored Orphan Asylum to the ground, with more than 200 children escaping harm due to efforts of the New York Police Department, which was mainly made up of Irish immigrants.<sup>[104]</sup> At least 120 people were killed.<sup>[106]</sup> Eleven Black men were lynched over five days, and the riots forced hundreds of Blacks to flee the city for Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and New Jersey. The Black population in Manhattan fell below 10,000 by 1865, which it had last been in 1820. The White working class had established dominance.<sup>[104][106]</sup> Violence by longshoremen against Black men was especially fierce in the docks area.<sup>[104]</sup> It was one of the worst incidents of civil unrest in American history.<sup>[107]</sup>



The current 5 boroughs of Greater New York as they appeared in 1814. Bronx was in Westchester County, Queens County included modern Nassau County, Kings County had 6 towns, one of which was Brooklyn, New York City is shown by hatching in southern New York County on the island of Manhattan, and Richmond County on Staten Island.

## Modern history



A construction worker atop the Empire State Building as it was being built in 1930. The Chrysler Building is behind him.

In 1898, the modern City of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York (which then included parts of the Bronx), the County of Richmond, and the western portion of the County of Queens.<sup>[108]</sup> The opening of the subway in 1904, first built as separate private systems, helped bind the new city together.<sup>[109]</sup> Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the city became a world center for industry, commerce, and communication.<sup>[110]</sup>

In 1904, the steamship *General Slocum* caught fire in the East River, killing 1,021 people on board.<sup>[111]</sup> In 1911, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, the city's worst industrial disaster, took the lives of 146 garment workers and spurred the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and major improvements in factory safety standards.<sup>[112]</sup>

New York's non-White population was 36,620 in 1890.<sup>[113]</sup> New York City was a prime destination in the early twentieth century for African Americans during the Great Migration from the American South, and by 1916, New York City had become home to the largest urban African diaspora in North America.<sup>[114]</sup> The Harlem Renaissance of literary and cultural life flourished during the era of Prohibition.<sup>[115]</sup> The larger economic boom generated construction of skyscrapers competing in height and creating an identifiable skyline.

New York became the most populous urbanized area in the world in the early-1920s, overtaking London. The metropolitan area surpassed the 10 million mark in the early-1930s, becoming the first megacity in human history.<sup>[116]</sup> The difficult years of the Great Depression saw the election of reformer Fiorello La Guardia as mayor and the fall of Tammany Hall after eighty years of political dominance.<sup>[117]</sup>

Returning World War II veterans created a post-war economic boom and the development of large housing tracts in eastern Queens and Nassau County as well as similar suburban areas in New Jersey. New York emerged from the war unscathed as the leading city of the world, with Wall Street leading America's place as the world's dominant economic



power. The United Nations Headquarters was completed in 1952, solidifying New York's global geopolitical influence, and the rise of abstract expressionism in the city precipitated New York's displacement of Paris as the center of the art world.<sup>[118]</sup>



The Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village, a designated U.S. National Historic Landmark and National Monument, as the site of the June 1969 Stonewall riots and the cradle of the modern gay rights movement.<sup>[119][120][121]</sup>

The Stonewall riots were a series of spontaneous, violent demonstrations by members of the gay community against a police raid that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Lower Manhattan.<sup>[122]</sup>

They are widely considered to constitute the single most important event leading to the gay liberation movement<sup>[119][123][124][125]</sup> and the modern fight for LGBT rights.<sup>[126][127]</sup> Wayne R. Dynes, author of the Encyclopedia of Homosexuality, wrote that drag queens were the only "transgender folks around" during the June 1969 Stonewall riots. The transgender community in New York City played a significant role in fighting for LGBT equality during the period of the Stonewall riots and thereafter.<sup>[128]</sup>



Manhattan's Little Italy, Lower East Side, circa 1900.

In the 1970s, job losses due to industrial restructuring caused New York City to suffer from economic problems and rising crime rates.<sup>[129]</sup> While a resurgence in the financial industry greatly improved the city's economic health in the 1980s, New York's crime rate continued to increase through that decade and into the beginning of the 1990s.<sup>[130]</sup> By the mid 1990s, crime rates started to drop dramatically due to revised police strategies, improving economic opportunities, gentrification, and new residents, both American transplants and new immigrants from Asia and Latin America. Important new sectors, such as Silicon Alley, emerged in the city's economy.<sup>[131]</sup> New York's population reached all-time highs in the 2000 census and then again in the 2010 census.

New York City suffered the bulk of the economic damage and largest loss of human life in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks.<sup>[132]</sup> Two of the four airliners hijacked that day were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, destroying them and killing 2,192 civilians, 343 firefighters, and 71 law enforcement officers. The North Tower became the tallest building ever to be destroyed anywhere then or subsequently.<sup>[133]</sup>



United Airlines Flight 175 hits the South Tower of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The area was rebuilt with a new One World Trade Center, a 9/11 memorial and museum, and other new buildings and infrastructure.<sup>[134]</sup> The World Trade Center PATH station, which had opened on July 19, 1909 as the Hudson Terminal, was also destroyed in the attacks. A temporary station was built and opened on November 23, 2003. An 800,000-square-foot (74,000 m<sup>2</sup>) permanent rail station designed by Santiago Calatrava, the World Trade Center Transportation Hub, the city's third-largest hub, was completed in 2016.<sup>[135]</sup> The new One World Trade Center is the tallest skyscraper in the Western Hemisphere<sup>[136]</sup> and the sixth-tallest building in the world by pinnacle height, with its spire reaching a symbolic 1,776 feet (541.3 m) in reference to the year of U.S. independence.<sup>[137][138][139][140]</sup>

The Occupy Wall Street protests in Zuccotti Park in the Financial District of Lower Manhattan began on September 17, 2011, receiving global attention and popularizing the Occupy movement against social and economic inequality worldwide.<sup>[141]</sup>

In March 2020, the first case of COVID-19 in the city was confirmed in Manhattan.<sup>[142]</sup> The city rapidly replaced Wuhan, China to become the global epicenter of the pandemic during the early phase, before the infection became widespread across the world and the rest of the nation. As of March 2021, New York City had recorded over 30,000 deaths from COVID-19-related complications.

## Geography

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During the Wisconsin glaciation, 75,000 to 11,000 years ago, the New York City area was situated at the edge of a large ice sheet over 2,000 feet (610 m) in depth.<sup>[143]</sup> The erosive forward movement of the ice (and its subsequent retreat) contributed to the separation of what is now Long Island and Staten Island. That action also left bedrock at a relatively shallow depth, providing a solid foundation for most of Manhattan's skyscrapers.<sup>[144]</sup>

New York City is situated in the northeastern United States, in southeastern New York State, approximately halfway between Washington, D.C. and Boston. The location at the mouth of the Hudson River, which feeds into a naturally sheltered harbor and then into the Atlantic Ocean, has helped the city grow in significance as a trading port. Most of New York City is built on the three islands of Long Island, Manhattan, and Staten Island.

The Hudson River flows through the Hudson Valley into New York Bay. Between New York City and Troy, New York, the river is an estuary.<sup>[145]</sup> The Hudson River separates the city from the U.S. state of New Jersey. The East River—a tidal strait—flows from Long Island Sound and separates the Bronx and Manhattan from Long Island. The Harlem River, another tidal strait between the East and Hudson rivers, separates most of Manhattan from the Bronx. The Bronx River, which flows through the Bronx and Westchester County, is the only entirely freshwater river in the city.<sup>[146]</sup>

The city's land has been altered substantially by human intervention, with considerable land reclamation along the waterfronts since Dutch colonial times; reclamation is most prominent in Lower Manhattan, with developments such as Battery Park City in the 1970s and 1980s.<sup>[147]</sup> Some of the natural relief in topography has been evened out, especially in Manhattan.<sup>[148]</sup>

The city's total area is 468.484 square miles (1,213.37 km<sup>2</sup>); 302.643 sq mi (783.84 km<sup>2</sup>) of the city is land and 165.841 sq mi (429.53 km<sup>2</sup>) of this is water.<sup>[149][150]</sup> The highest point in the city is Todt Hill on Staten Island, which, at 409.8 feet (124.9 m) above sea level, is the highest point on the eastern seaboard south of Maine.<sup>[151]</sup> The summit of the ridge is mostly covered in woodlands as part of the Staten Island Greenbelt.<sup>[152]</sup>

## Boroughs



The core of the New York City metropolitan area, with Manhattan Island at its center.



1. Manhattan
2. Brooklyn
3. Queens
4. The Bronx
5. Staten Island

| New York City's <u>five boroughs</u>   |               |                      |                             |                     |                  |                                 |                                 |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction   |               | Population           | GDP                         | Land area           |                  | Density                         |                                 |
| <i>Borough</i>   | <i>County</i> | <i>Census (2020)</i> | <i>billions (2012 US\$)</i> | <i>square miles</i> | <i>square km</i> | <i>persons / mi<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>persons / km<sup>2</sup></i> |
| <b><u>The Bronx</u></b>  | Bronx         | 1,472,654            | \$ 42.695                   | 42.2                | 109.3            | 34,920                          | 13,482                          |
| <b><u>Brooklyn</u></b>   | Kings         | 2,736,074            | \$ 91.559                   | 69.4                | 179.7            | 39,438                          | 15,227                          |
| <b><u>Manhattan</u></b>  | New York      | 1,694,251            | \$ 600.244                  | 22.7                | 58.8             | 74,781                          | 28,872                          |
| <b><u>Queens</u></b>   | Queens        | 2,405,464            | \$ 93.310                   | 108.7               | 281.5            | 22,125                          | 8,542                           |
| <b><u>Staten Island</u></b>  | Richmond      | 495,747              | \$ 14.514                   | 57.5                | 148.9            | 8,618                           | 3,327                           |
| <b><u>City of New York</u></b>   |               | <b>8,804,190</b>     | <b>\$ 842.343</b>           | <b>302.64</b>       | <b>783.83</b>    | <b>29,095</b>                   | <b>11,234</b>                   |
| <u>State of New York</u>   |               | 20,215,751           | \$ 1,731.910                | 47,126.40           | 122,056.82       | 429                             | 166                             |
| Sources: <sup>[153][154][155][156]</sup> and see individual borough articles |               |                      |                             |                     |                  |                                 |                                 |

New York City is sometimes referred to collectively as the *Five Boroughs*.<sup>[157]</sup> Each borough is coextensive with a respective county of New York State, making New York City one of the U.S. municipalities in multiple counties. There are hundreds of distinct neighborhoods throughout the boroughs, many with a definable history and character.

If the boroughs were each independent cities, four of the boroughs (Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx) would be among the ten most populous cities in the United States (Staten Island would be ranked 37th as of 2020); these same boroughs are coterminous with the four most densely populated counties in the United States: New York (Manhattan), Kings (Brooklyn), Bronx, and Queens.

## Manhattan

Manhattan (New York County) is the geographically smallest and most densely populated borough. It is home to Central Park and most of the city's skyscrapers, and is sometimes locally known as *The City*.<sup>[158]</sup> Manhattan's population density of 72,033 people per square mile (27,812/km<sup>2</sup>) in 2015 makes it the highest of any county in the United States and higher than the density of any individual American city.<sup>[159]</sup>



Lower and Midtown Manhattan, as seen by a SkySat satellite in 2017

Manhattan is the cultural, administrative, and financial center of New York City and contains the headquarters of many major multinational corporations, the United Nations Headquarters, Wall Street, and a number of important universities. The borough of Manhattan is often described as the financial and cultural center of the world.<sup>[160][161]</sup>

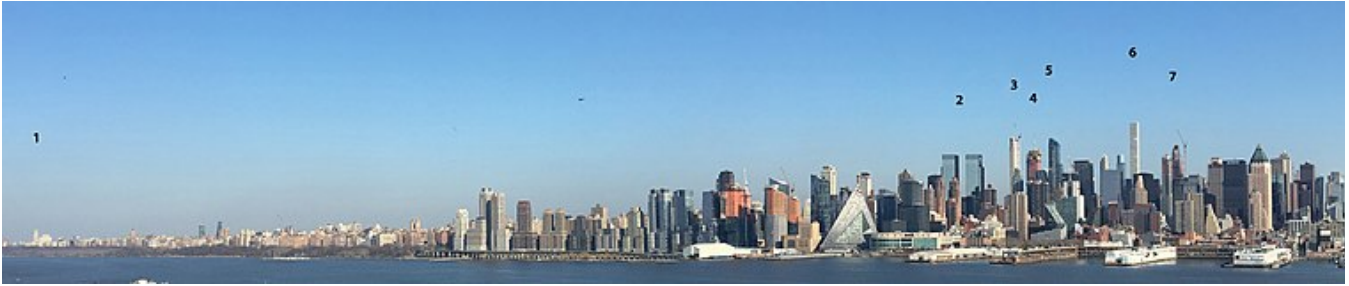
Most of the borough is situated on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River. Several small islands also compose part of the borough of Manhattan, including Randall's Island, Wards Island, and Roosevelt Island in the East River, and Governors Island and Liberty Island to the south in New York Harbor.

Manhattan Island is loosely divided into the Lower, Midtown, and Uptown regions. Uptown Manhattan is divided by Central Park into the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side, and above the park is Harlem, bordering the Bronx (Bronx County).

Harlem was predominantly occupied by Jewish and Italian Americans in the 19th century until the Great Migration. It was the center of the Harlem Renaissance.

The borough of Manhattan also includes a small neighborhood on the mainland, called Marble Hill, which is contiguous with the Bronx. New York City's remaining four boroughs are collectively referred to as the *Outer Boroughs*.





Ten mile (16km) Manhattan skyline panorama from 120th Street to the Battery, taken in February 2018 from across the Hudson River in Weehawken, New Jersey.

1 Riverside Church · 2 Time Warner Center · 3 220 Central Park South · 4 Central Park Tower · 5 One57 · 6 432 Park Avenue · 7 53W53 · 8 Chrysler Building · 9 Bank of America Tower · 10 Conde Nast Building · 11 The New York Times Building · 12 Empire State Building · 13 Manhattan West · 14 a: 55 Hudson Yards, 14b: 35 Hudson Yards, 14c: 10 Hudson Yards, 14d: 15 Hudson Yards · 15 56 Leonard Street · 16 8 Spruce Street · 17 Woolworth Building · 18 70 Pine Street · 19 30 Park Place · 20 40 Wall Street · 21 Three World Trade Center · 22 Four World Trade Center · 23 One World Trade Center

## Brooklyn

Brooklyn (Kings County), on the western tip of Long Island, is the city's most populous borough. Brooklyn is known for its cultural, social, and ethnic diversity, an independent art scene, distinct neighborhoods, and a distinctive architectural heritage. Downtown Brooklyn is the largest central core neighborhood in the Outer Boroughs. The borough has a long beachfront shoreline including Coney Island, established in the 1870s as one of the earliest amusement grounds in the U.S.<sup>[162]</sup> Marine Park and Prospect Park are the two largest parks in Brooklyn.<sup>[163]</sup> Since 2010, Brooklyn has evolved into a thriving hub of entrepreneurship and high technology startup firms,<sup>[164][165]</sup> and of postmodern art and design.<sup>[165][166]</sup>



Downtown Brooklyn skyline from Governors Island in September 2016.

## Queens

Queens (Queens County), on Long Island north and east of Brooklyn, is geographically the largest borough, the most ethnically diverse county in the United States,<sup>[167]</sup> and the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world.<sup>[168][169]</sup> Historically a collection of small towns and villages founded by the Dutch, the borough has since developed both commercial and residential prominence. Downtown Flushing has become one of the busiest central core neighborhoods in the outer boroughs. Queens is the site of Citi Field, the baseball stadium of the New York Mets, and hosts the annual U.S. Open tennis tournament at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. Additionally, two of the three busiest airports serving the New York metropolitan area, John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport, are located in Queens. The third is Newark Liberty International Airport in Newark, New Jersey.

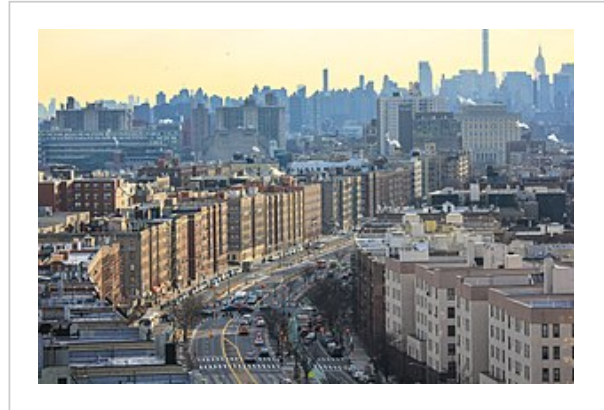
## The Bronx

The Bronx (Bronx County) is New York City's northernmost borough and the only New York City borough that lies mainly on the mainland United States. It is the location of Yankee Stadium, the baseball park of the New York Yankees, and home to the largest cooperatively owned housing complex in the United States, Co-op City.<sup>[170]</sup> It is also home to the

Bronx Zoo, the world's largest metropolitan zoo,<sup>[171]</sup> which spans 265 acres (1.07 km<sup>2</sup>) and houses more than 6,000 animals.<sup>[172]</sup> The Bronx is also the birthplace of hip hop music and culture.<sup>[173]</sup> Pelham Bay Park is the largest park in New York City, at 2,772 acres (1,122 ha).<sup>[174]</sup>

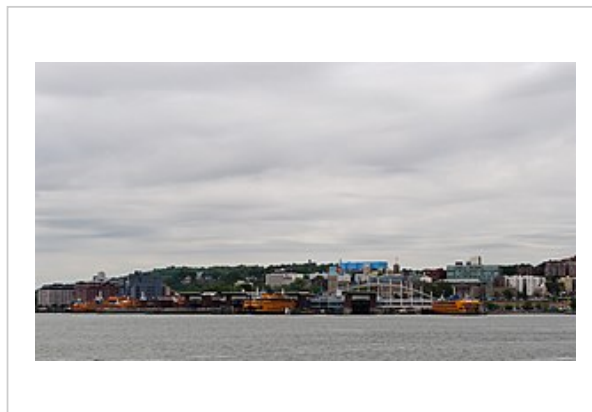
## Staten Island

Staten Island (Richmond County) is the most suburban in character of the five boroughs. Staten Island is connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, and to Manhattan by way of the free Staten Island Ferry, a daily commuter ferry which provides unobstructed views of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and Lower Manhattan. In central Staten Island, the Staten Island Greenbelt spans approximately 2,500 acres (10 km<sup>2</sup>), including 28 miles (45 km) of walking trails and one of the last undisturbed forests in the city.<sup>[175]</sup> Designated in 1984 to protect the island's natural lands, the Greenbelt comprises seven city parks.



The growing skyline of Long Island City, Queens (background),<sup>[176]</sup> facing the East River and Manhattan in May 2017

The Grand Concourse in the Bronx, foreground, with Manhattan in the background in February 2018



St. George, Staten Island as seen from the Staten Island Ferry, the world's busiest passenger-only ferry system, shuttling passengers between Manhattan and Staten Island

## Architecture

New York has architecturally noteworthy buildings in a wide range of styles and from distinct time periods, from the Dutch Colonial Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House in Brooklyn, the oldest section of which dates to 1656, to the modern One World Trade Center, the skyscraper at Ground Zero in Lower Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost.<sup>[177]</sup>



Clockwise, from upper left: The Empire State Building is a solitary icon of New York, defined by its setbacks, Art Deco details, and spire as the world's tallest building from 1931 to 1970; the Chrysler Building, built in 1930, is also a Manhattan icon in the Art Deco style, with ornamental hubcaps and its spire; Modernist architecture juxtaposed with Gothic Revival architecture in Midtown Manhattan; and landmark 19th-century rowhouses, including brownstones, on tree-lined Kent Street in the Greenpoint Historic District, Brooklyn.

Manhattan's skyline, with its many skyscrapers, is universally recognized, and the city has been home to several of the tallest buildings in the world. As of 2019, New York City had 6,455 high-rise buildings, the third most in the world after Hong Kong and Seoul.<sup>[178]</sup> Of these, as of 2011, 550 completed structures were at least 330 feet (100 m) high, with more than fifty completed skyscrapers taller than 656 feet (200 m). These include the Woolworth Building, an early example of Gothic Revival architecture in skyscraper design, built with massively scaled Gothic detailing; completed in 1913, for 17 years it was the world's tallest building.<sup>[179]</sup>

The 1916 Zoning Resolution required setbacks in new buildings and restricted towers to a percentage of the lot size, to allow sunlight to reach the streets below.<sup>[180]</sup> The Art Deco style of the Chrysler Building (1930) and Empire State Building (1931), with their tapered tops and steel spires, reflected the zoning requirements. The buildings have distinctive ornamentation, such as the eagles at the corners of the 61st floor on the Chrysler Building, and are considered some of the finest examples of the Art Deco style.<sup>[181]</sup> A highly influential example of the international style in the United States is the Seagram Building (1957), distinctive for its façade using visible bronze-toned I-beams to evoke the building's structure. The Condé Nast Building (2000) is a prominent example of green design in American skyscrapers<sup>[182]</sup> and has received an award from the American Institute of Architects and AIA New York State for its design.

The character of New York's large residential districts is often defined by the elegant brownstone rowhouses and townhouses and shabby tenements that were built during a period of rapid expansion from 1870 to 1930.<sup>[183]</sup> In contrast, New York City also has neighborhoods that are less densely populated and feature free-standing dwellings. In neighborhoods such as Riverdale (in the Bronx), Ditmas Park (in Brooklyn), and Douglaston (in Queens), large single-family homes are common in various architectural styles such as Tudor Revival and Victorian.<sup>[184][185][186]</sup>

Stone and brick became the city's building materials of choice after the construction of wood-frame houses was limited in the aftermath of the Great Fire of 1835.<sup>[187]</sup> A distinctive feature of many of the city's buildings is the roof-mounted wooden water tower. In the 1800s, the city required their installation on buildings higher than six stories to prevent the need for excessively high water pressures at lower elevations, which could break municipal water pipes.<sup>[188]</sup> Garden apartments became popular during the 1920s in outlying areas, such as Jackson Heights.<sup>[189]</sup>

According to the United States Geological Survey, an updated analysis of seismic hazard in July 2014 revealed a "slightly lower hazard for tall buildings" in New York City than previously assessed. Scientists estimated this lessened risk based upon a lower likelihood than previously thought of slow shaking near the city, which would be more likely to cause damage to taller structures from an earthquake in the vicinity of the city.<sup>[190]</sup>

## Climate



Under the Köppen climate classification, using the 0 °C (32 °F) isotherm, New York City features a humid subtropical climate (Cfa), and is thus the northernmost major city on the North American continent with this categorization. The suburbs to the immediate north and west lie in the transitional zone between humid subtropical and humid continental climates (Dfa).<sup>[191][192]</sup> By the Trewartha classification, the city is defined as having an oceanic climate (Do).<sup>[193][194]</sup> Annually, the city averages 234 days with at least some sunshine.<sup>[195]</sup> The city lies in the USDA 7b plant hardiness zone.<sup>[196]</sup>

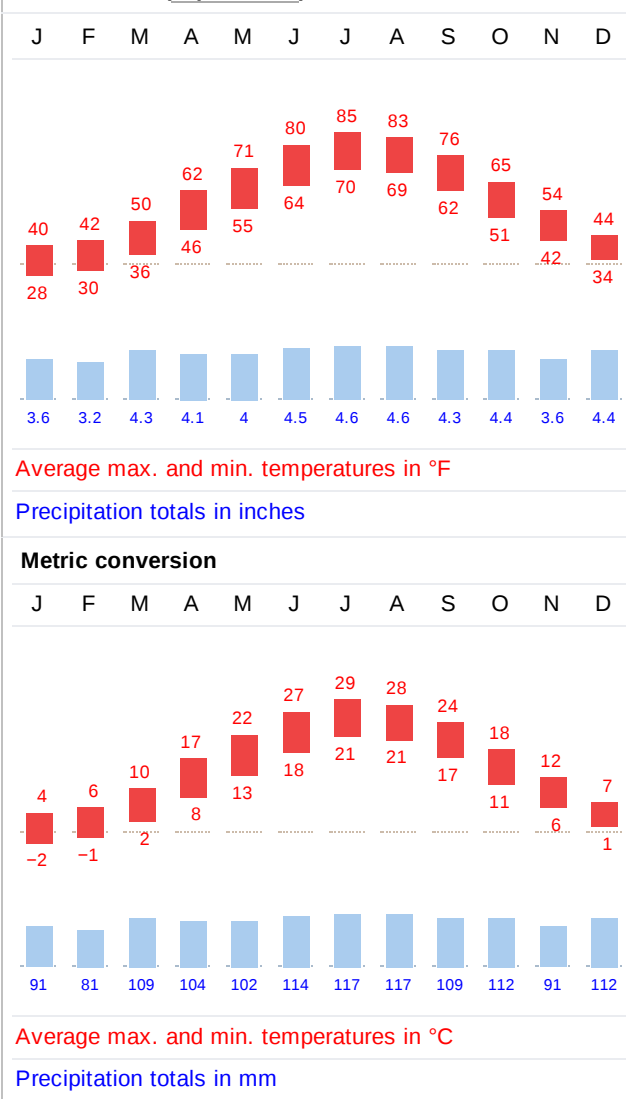
Winters are chilly and damp, and prevailing wind patterns that blow sea breezes offshore temper the moderating effects of the Atlantic Ocean; yet the Atlantic and the partial shielding from colder air by the Appalachian Mountains keep the city warmer in the winter than inland North American cities at similar or lesser latitudes such as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. The daily mean temperature in January, the area's coldest month, is 33.7 °F (0.9 °C).<sup>[197]</sup> Temperatures usually drop to 10 °F (−12 °C) several times per winter,<sup>[198]</sup> yet can also reach 60 °F (16 °C) for several days even in the coldest winter month. Spring and autumn are unpredictable and can range from cool to warm, although they are usually mild with low humidity. Summers are typically hot and humid, with a daily mean temperature of 77.5 °F (25.3 °C) in July.<sup>[197]</sup>

Nighttime temperatures are often enhanced due to the urban heat island effect. Daytime temperatures exceed 90 °F (32 °C) on average of 17 days each summer and in some years exceed 100 °F (38 °C), although this is a rare achievement, last occurring on July 18, 2012.<sup>[199]</sup> Similarly, readings of 0 °F (−18 °C) are also extremely rare, last occurring on February 14, 2016.<sup>[200]</sup> Extreme temperatures have ranged from −15 °F (−26 °C), recorded on February 9, 1934, up to 106 °F (41 °C) on July 9, 1936;<sup>[197]</sup> the coldest recorded wind chill was −37 °F (−38 °C) on the same day as the all-time record low.<sup>[201]</sup> The record cold daily maximum was 2 °F (−17 °C) on December 30, 1917, while, conversely, the record warm daily minimum was 87 °F (31 °C), on July 2, 1903.<sup>[199]</sup> The average water temperature of the nearby Atlantic Ocean ranges from 39.7 °F (4.3 °C) in February to 74.1 °F (23.4 °C) in August.<sup>[202]</sup>

The city receives 49.5 inches (1,260 mm) of precipitation annually, which is relatively evenly spread throughout the year. Average winter snowfall between 1991 and 2020 has been 29.8 inches (76 cm); this varies considerably between years. Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.<sup>[203]</sup> Hurricane Sandy brought a destructive storm surge to New York City on the evening of October 29, 2012, flooding numerous streets, tunnels, and subway lines in Lower Manhattan and other areas of the city and cutting off electricity in many parts of the city and its suburbs.<sup>[204]</sup> The storm and its profound impacts have prompted the discussion of constructing seawalls and other coastal barriers around the shorelines of the city and the metropolitan area to minimize the risk of destructive consequences from another such event in the future.<sup>[205][206]</sup>

The coldest month on record is January 1857, with a mean temperature of 19.6 °F (−6.9 °C) whereas the warmest months on record are July 1825 and July 1999, both with a mean temperature of 81.4 °F (27.4 °C).<sup>[207]</sup> The warmest years on record are 2012 and 2020, both with mean temperatures of 57.1 °F (13.9 °C). The coldest year is 1836, with a mean temperature of 47.3 °F (8.5 °C).<sup>[207][208]</sup> The driest month on record is June 1949, with 0.02 inches (0.51 mm) of rainfall. The wettest month was August 2011, with 18.95 inches (481 mm) of rainfall. The driest year on record is 1965, with 26.09 inches (663 mm) of rainfall. The wettest year was 1983, with 80.56 inches (2,046 mm) of rainfall.<sup>[209]</sup> The

#### Climate chart (explanation)



*Central Park in Winter* by Raymond Speers, in *Munsey's Magazine*, February 1900



snowiest month on record is February 2010, with 36.9 inches (94 cm) of snowfall. The snowiest season (*Jul–Jun*) on record is 1995–1996, with 75.6 inches (192 cm) of snowfall. The least snowy season was 1972–1973, with 2.3 inches (5.8 cm) of snowfall.<sup>[210]</sup> The earliest seasonal trace of snowfall occurred on October 10, in both 1979 and 1925. The latest seasonal trace of snowfall occurred on May 9, in both 2020 and 1977.<sup>[211]</sup>

**Climate data for New York (Belvedere Castle, Central Park), 1991–2020 normals,<sup>[a]</sup> extremes  
1869–present<sup>[b]</sup>**

| Month   | Jan         | Feb          | Mar         | Apr         | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Aug         | Sep         | Oct         | Nov         | Dec         | Year          |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Record high °F (°C)</b>                    | 72 (22)     | 78 (26)      | 86 (30)     | 96 (36)     | 99 (37)     | 101 (38)    | 106 (41)    | 104 (40)    | 102 (39)    | 94 (34)     | 84 (29)     | 75 (24)     | 106 (41)      |
| <b>Mean maximum °F (°C)</b>                   | 60.4 (15.8) | 60.7 (15.9)  | 70.3 (21.3) | 82.9 (28.3) | 88.5 (31.4) | 92.1 (33.4) | 95.7 (35.4) | 93.4 (34.1) | 89.0 (31.7) | 79.7 (26.5) | 70.7 (21.5) | 62.9 (17.2) | 97.0 (36.1)   |
| <b>Average high °F (°C)</b>                   | 39.5 (4.2)  | 42.2 (5.7)   | 49.9 (9.9)  | 61.8 (16.6) | 71.4 (21.9) | 79.7 (26.5) | 84.9 (29.4) | 83.3 (28.5) | 76.2 (24.6) | 64.5 (18.1) | 54.0 (12.2) | 44.3 (6.8)  | 62.6 (17.0)   |
| <b>Daily mean °F (°C)</b>                     | 33.7 (0.9)  | 35.9 (2.2)   | 42.8 (6.0)  | 53.7 (12.1) | 63.2 (17.3) | 72.0 (22.2) | 77.5 (25.3) | 76.1 (24.5) | 69.2 (20.7) | 57.9 (14.4) | 48.0 (8.9)  | 39.1 (3.9)  | 55.8 (13.2)   |
| <b>Average low °F (°C)</b>                    | 27.9 (−2.3) | 29.5 (−1.4)  | 35.8 (2.1)  | 45.5 (7.5)  | 55.0 (12.8) | 64.4 (18.0) | 70.1 (21.2) | 68.9 (20.5) | 62.3 (16.8) | 51.4 (10.8) | 42.0 (5.6)  | 33.8 (1.0)  | 48.9 (9.4)    |
| <b>Mean minimum °F (°C)</b>                   | 9.8 (−12.3) | 12.7 (−10.7) | 19.7 (−6.8) | 32.8 (0.4)  | 43.9 (6.6)  | 52.7 (11.5) | 61.8 (16.6) | 60.3 (15.7) | 50.2 (10.1) | 38.4 (3.6)  | 27.7 (−2.4) | 18.0 (−7.8) | 7.7 (−13.5)   |
| <b>Record low °F (°C)</b>                     | −6 (−21)    | −15 (−26)    | 3 (−16)     | 12 (−11)    | 32 (0)      | 44 (7)      | 52 (11)     | 50 (10)     | 39 (4)      | 28 (−2)     | 5 (−15)     | −13 (−25)   | −15 (−26)     |
| <b>Average precipitation inches (mm)</b>      | 3.64 (92)   | 3.19 (81)    | 4.29 (109)  | 4.09 (104)  | 3.96 (101)  | 4.54 (115)  | 4.60 (117)  | 4.56 (116)  | 4.31 (109)  | 4.38 (111)  | 3.58 (91)   | 4.38 (111)  | 49.52 (1,258) |
| <b>Average snowfall inches (cm)</b>           | 8.8 (22)    | 10.1 (26)    | 5.0 (13)    | 0.4 (1.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.0 (0.0)   | 0.1 (0.25)  | 0.5 (1.3)   | 4.9 (12)    | 29.8 (76)     |
| <b>Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)</b> | 10.8        | 10.0         | 11.1        | 11.4        | 11.5        | 11.2        | 10.5        | 10.0        | 8.8         | 9.5         | 9.2         | 11.4        | 125.4         |
| <b>Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)</b>          | 3.7         | 3.2          | 2.0         | 0.2         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.0         | 0.2         | 2.1         | 11.4          |
| <b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>          | 61.5        | 60.2         | 58.5        | 55.3        | 62.7        | 65.2        | 64.2        | 66.0        | 67.8        | 65.6        | 64.6        | 64.1        | 63.0          |
| <b>Average dew point °F (°C)</b>              | 18.0 (−7.8) | 19.0 (−7.2)  | 25.9 (−3.4) | 34.0 (1.1)  | 47.3 (8.5)  | 57.4 (14.1) | 61.9 (16.6) | 62.1 (16.7) | 55.6 (13.1) | 44.1 (6.7)  | 34.0 (1.1)  | 24.6 (−4.1) | 40.3 (4.6)    |
| <b>Mean monthly sunshine hours</b>            | 162.7       | 163.1        | 212.5       | 225.6       | 256.6       | 257.3       | 268.2       | 268.2       | 219.3       | 211.2       | 151.0       | 139.0       | 2,534.7       |
| <b>Percent possible sunshine</b>              | 54          | 55           | 57          | 57          | 57          | 57          | 59          | 63          | 59          | 61          | 51          | 48          | 57            |
| <b>Average ultraviolet index</b>              | 2           | 3            | 4           | 6           | 7           | 8           | 8           | 8           | 6           | 4           | 2           | 1           | 5             |

Source 1: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 1961–1990; dew point 1965–1984)<sup>[199][213][195][214]</sup>

Source 2: Weather Atlas<sup>[215]</sup>

See [Climate of New York City](#) for additional climate information from the outer boroughs.

| Climate data for New York              |               |               |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |               |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Month                                  | Jan           | Feb           | Mar           | Apr           | May            | Jun            | Jul            | Aug            | Sep            | Oct            | Nov            | Dec           | Year           |
| <b>Average sea temperature °F (°C)</b> | 41.7<br>(5.4) | 39.7<br>(4.3) | 40.2<br>(4.5) | 45.1<br>(7.3) | 52.5<br>(11.4) | 64.5<br>(18.1) | 72.1<br>(22.3) | 74.1<br>(23.4) | 70.1<br>(21.2) | 63.0<br>(17.2) | 54.3<br>(12.4) | 47.2<br>(8.4) | 55.4<br>(13.0) |
| Source: Weather Atlas <sup>[215]</sup> |               |               |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |               |                |

See or edit [raw graph data](#).

## Parks

The city of New York has a complex park system, with various lands operated by the [National Park Service](#), the [New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation](#), and the [New York City Department of Parks and Recreation](#). In its 2018 ParkScore ranking, The Trust for Public Land reported that the park system in New York City was the ninth-best park system among the fifty most populous U.S. cities.<sup>[216]</sup> ParkScore ranks urban park systems by a formula that analyzes median park size, park acres as percent of city area, the percent of city residents within a half-mile of a park, spending of park services per resident, and the number of playgrounds per 10,000 residents.



[Flushing Meadows–Corona Park](#) was used in both the [1939](#) and [1964 New York World's Fair](#), with the [Unisphere](#) as the centerpiece of the latter and which remains today.

## National parks

[Gateway National Recreation Area](#) contains over 26,000 acres (110 km<sup>2</sup>) in total, most of it surrounded by New York City,<sup>[217]</sup> including the [Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge](#). In Brooklyn and Queens, the park contains over 9,000 acres (36 km<sup>2</sup>) of salt marsh, wetlands, islands, and water, including most of [Jamaica Bay](#). Also in Queens, the park includes a significant portion of the western [Rockaway Peninsula](#), most notably [Jacob Riis Park](#) and [Fort Tilden](#). In Staten Island, [Gateway National Recreation Area](#) includes [Fort Wadsworth](#), with historic pre-Civil War era [Battery Weed](#) and [Fort Tompkins](#), and [Great Kills Park](#), with beaches, trails, and a [marina](#).



The [Statue of Liberty](#) on [Liberty Island](#) in [New York Harbor](#) is a symbol of the United States and its ideals of freedom, democracy, and opportunity.<sup>[23]</sup>

The [Statue of Liberty National Monument](#) and [Ellis Island Immigration Museum](#) are managed by the National Park Service and are in both the states of New York and [New Jersey](#). They are joined in the harbor by [Governors Island National Monument](#), in New York. Historic sites under federal management on Manhattan Island include [Castle Clinton National Monument](#); [Federal Hall National Memorial](#); [Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site](#); [General Grant National Memorial](#) ("Grant's Tomb"); [African Burial Ground National Monument](#); and [Hamilton Grange National Memorial](#). Hundreds of private properties are listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) or as a [National Historic Landmark](#) such as, for example, the [Stonewall Inn](#), part of the [Stonewall National Monument](#) in [Greenwich Village](#), as the catalyst of the modern [gay rights movement](#).<sup>[123][124][125][126][127]</sup>

## State parks

There are seven state parks within the confines of New York City. Some of them include:

- The [Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve](#) is a natural area that includes extensive riding trails.
- [Riverbank State Park](#) is a 28-acre (11 ha) facility that rises 69 feet (21 m) over the Hudson River.<sup>[218]</sup>
- [Marsha P. Johnson State Park](#) is a state park in Brooklyn and Manhattan that borders the East River that was renamed in honor of Marsha P. Johnson.<sup>[219]</sup>

## City parks

New York City has over 28,000 acres (110 km<sup>2</sup>) of municipal parkland and 14 miles (23 km) of public beaches.<sup>[220]</sup> The largest municipal park in the city is Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, with 2,772 acres (1,122 ha).<sup>[174][221]</sup>

- Central Park, an 843-acre (3.41 km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>[174]</sup> park in middle-upper Manhattan, is the most visited urban park in the United States and one of the most filmed locations in the world, with 40 million visitors in 2013.<sup>[222]</sup> The park has a wide range of attractions; there are several lakes and ponds, two ice-skating rinks, the Central Park Zoo, the Central Park Conservatory Garden, and the 106-acre (0.43 km<sup>2</sup>) Jackie Onassis Reservoir.<sup>[223]</sup> Indoor attractions include Belvedere Castle with its nature center, the Swedish Cottage Marionette Theater, and the historic Carousel. On October 23, 2012, hedge fund manager John A. Paulson announced a \$100 million gift to the Central Park Conservancy, the largest ever monetary donation to New York City's park system.<sup>[224]</sup>
- Washington Square Park is a prominent landmark in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Lower Manhattan. The Washington Square Arch at the northern gateway to the park is an iconic symbol of both New York University and Greenwich Village.
- Prospect Park in Brooklyn has a 90-acre (36 ha) meadow, a lake, and extensive woodlands. Within the park is the historic Battle Pass, prominent in the Battle of Long Island.<sup>[225]</sup>
- Flushing Meadows–Corona Park in Queens, with its 897 acres (363 ha) making it the city's fourth largest park,<sup>[226]</sup> was the setting for the 1939 World's Fair and the 1964 World's Fair<sup>[227]</sup> and is host to the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center and the annual U.S. Open Tennis Championships tournament.<sup>[228]</sup>
- Over a fifth of the Bronx's area, 7,000 acres (28 km<sup>2</sup>), is given over to open space and parks, including Pelham Bay Park, Van Cortlandt Park, the Bronx Zoo, and the New York Botanical Gardens.<sup>[229]</sup>
- In Staten Island, the Conference House Park contains the historic Conference House, site of the only attempt of a peaceful resolution to the American Revolution which was conducted in September 1775, attended by Benjamin Franklin representing the Americans and Lord Howe representing the British Crown.<sup>[230]</sup> The historic Burial Ridge, the largest Native American burial ground within New York City, is within the park.<sup>[231]</sup>



View of The Pond and Midtown Manhattan from the Gapstow Bridge in Central Park, one of the world's most visited tourist attractions, in 2019



California sea lions play at the Bronx Zoo, the world's largest metropolitan zoo.<sup>[171]</sup>

## Military installations

Brooklyn is home to Fort Hamilton, the U.S. military's only active duty installation within New York City,<sup>[232]</sup> aside from Coast Guard operations. The facility was established in 1825 on the site of a small battery utilized during the American Revolution, and it is one of America's longest serving military forts.<sup>[233]</sup> Today, Fort Hamilton serves as the headquarters of the North Atlantic Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and for the New York City Recruiting Battalion. It also houses the 1179th Transportation Brigade, the 722nd Aeromedical Staging Squadron, and a military entrance processing station. Other formerly active military reservations still utilized for National Guard and military training or reserve operations in the city include Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island and Fort Totten in Queens.

## Demographics

---

| City compared to State & U.S.     |           |            |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 2010 Census <sup>[234][235]</sup> | NY City   | NY State   | U.S.        |
| Total population                  | 8,175,133 | 19,378,102 | 308,745,538 |
| Population change, 2000 to 2010   | +2.1%     | +2.1%      | +9.7%       |
| Population density (people/sqmi)  | 27,012.5  | 411.2      | 87.4        |
| Median household income (2015)    | \$53,373  | \$59,269   | \$53,889    |
| Bachelor's degree or higher       | 35.7%     | 34.2%      | 29.8%       |
| Foreign born                      | 37.2%     | 22.5%      | 13.2%       |
| White (non-Hispanic)              | 33.3%     | 65.7%      | 72.4%       |
| Black                             | 25.5%     | 15.9%      | 12.6%       |
| Hispanic (any race)               | 28.6%     | 17.6%      | 16.3%       |
| Asian                             | 12.7%     | 7.3%       | 4.8%        |

| Racial composition               | 2020 <sup>[236]</sup> | 2010 <sup>[234]</sup> | 1990 <sup>[237]</sup> | 1970 <sup>[237]</sup> | 1940 <sup>[237]</sup> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| White                            | 34.1%                 | 44.0%                 | 52.3%                 | 76.6%                 | 93.7%                 |
| —Non-Hispanic White              | 30.9%                 | 33.3%                 | 43.4%                 | 64.0%                 | 92.1%                 |
| Black or African American        | 22.1%                 | 25.5%                 | 28.8%                 | 21.1%                 | 6.1%                  |
| Asian and Pacific Islander       | 15.8%                 | 12.8%                 | 7.0%                  | 1.2%                  | 0.2%                  |
| Native American                  | 1.0%                  | 0.7%                  | 0.4%                  | 0.1%                  | N/A                   |
| Some other race                  | 17.0%                 | 13.0%                 | 11.6%                 | 0.9%                  | N/A                   |
| Two or more races                | 10.1%                 | 4.0%                  | N/A                   | N/A                   | N/A                   |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 28.3%                 | 28.6%                 | 23.7%                 | 15.2%                 | 1.6%                  |

New York City is the most populous city in the United States,<sup>[246]</sup> with 8,804,190 residents <sup>[4]</sup> incorporating more immigration into the city than outmigration since the 2010 United States census.<sup>[247][248]</sup> More than twice as many people live in New York City as compared to Los Angeles, the second-most populous U.S. city,<sup>[246]</sup> and within a smaller area. New York City gained more residents between 2010 and 2020 (629,000) than any other U.S. city, and a greater amount than the total sum of the gains over the same decade of the next four largest U.S. cities, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix, Arizona combined.<sup>[249][250]</sup> New York City's population is about 44% of New York State's population,<sup>[251]</sup> and about 39% of the population of the New York metropolitan area.<sup>[252]</sup> The majority of New York City residents (5,141,538, or 58.4%) were living on Long Island in 2020, in Brooklyn or Queens.<sup>[253]</sup>

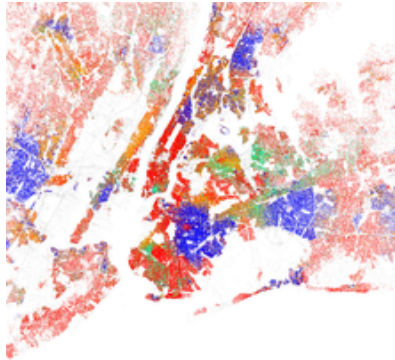
| Historical population |           |         |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Year                  | Pop.      | ±%      |
| <b>1698</b>           | 4,937     | —       |
| <b>1712</b>           | 5,840     | +18.3%  |
| <b>1723</b>           | 7,248     | +24.1%  |
| <b>1737</b>           | 10,664    | +47.1%  |
| <b>1746</b>           | 11,717    | +9.9%   |
| <b>1756</b>           | 13,046    | +11.3%  |
| <b>1771</b>           | 21,863    | +67.6%  |
| <b>1790</b>           | 49,401    | +126.0% |
| <b>1800</b>           | 79,216    | +60.4%  |
| <b>1810</b>           | 119,734   | +51.1%  |
| <b>1820</b>           | 152,056   | +27.0%  |
| <b>1830</b>           | 242,278   | +59.3%  |
| <b>1840</b>           | 391,114   | +61.4%  |
| <b>1850</b>           | 696,115   | +78.0%  |
| <b>1860</b>           | 1,174,779 | +68.8%  |
| <b>1870</b>           | 1,478,103 | +25.8%  |
| <b>1880</b>           | 1,911,698 | +29.3%  |
| <b>1890</b>           | 2,507,414 | +31.2%  |
| <b>1900</b>           | 3,437,202 | +37.1%  |
| <b>1910</b>           | 4,766,883 | +38.7%  |
| <b>1920</b>           | 5,620,048 | +17.9%  |
| <b>1930</b>           | 6,930,446 | +23.3%  |
| <b>1940</b>           | 7,454,995 | +7.6%   |
| <b>1950</b>           | 7,891,957 | +5.9%   |

## Population density

In 2017, the city had an estimated population density of 28,491 inhabitants per square mile (11,000/km<sup>2</sup>), rendering it the nation's most densely populated of all municipalities (of more than 100,000), with several small cities (of fewer than 100,000) in adjacent Hudson County, New Jersey having greater density, as per the 2010 census.<sup>[254]</sup> Geographically co-extensive with New York County, the borough of Manhattan's 2017 population density of 72,918 inhabitants per square mile (28,154/km<sup>2</sup>) makes it the highest of any county in the United States and higher than the density of any individual American city.<sup>[255][256][257][258]</sup> The next three densest counties in the United States, placing second through fourth, are also New York boroughs: Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens respectively.<sup>[259]</sup>



## Race and ethnicity



A map of racial distribution in New York, 2010 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people: **White**, **Black**, **Asian**, **Hispanic** or **Other** (yellow).

The city's population in 2020 was 34.1% White (30.9% non-Hispanic White), 22.1% Black or African American, 1% Native American or Alaska Native, and 15.8% Asian.<sup>[236]</sup>

Hispanics or Latinos of any race represented 28.3% of the population. Multiracial Americans (i.e. those who identify as "two or more races") constituted the fastest-growing segment of the city's population between 2010 and 2020 (rising from 4.0% to 10.1% of the city's population, a 172.2% increase), while the non-Hispanic White and Black

|             |           |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| <b>1960</b> | 7,781,984 | -1.4%  |
| <b>1970</b> | 7,894,862 | +1.5%  |
| <b>1980</b> | 7,071,639 | -10.4% |
| <b>1990</b> | 7,322,564 | +3.5%  |
| <b>2000</b> | 8,008,278 | +9.4%  |
| <b>2010</b> | 8,175,133 | +2.1%  |
| <b>2020</b> | 8,804,190 | +7.7%  |

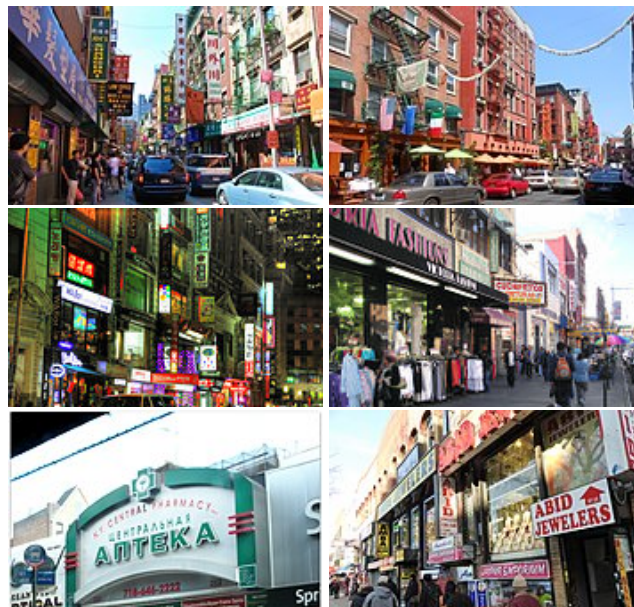
Note: Census figures (1790–2010) cover the present area of all five boroughs, before and after the 1898 consolidation. For New York City itself before annexing part of the Bronx in 1874, see [Manhattan#Demographics](#).<sup>[238]</sup>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census;<sup>[239]</sup> 1698–1771<sup>[240]</sup> 1790–1890<sup>[238][241]</sup> 1900–1990<sup>[242]</sup> 2000–2010<sup>[243][244][245]</sup> 2010–2020<sup>[4]</sup>

populations declined (16.6% and 6.9% respectively). Throughout its history, New York has been a major port of entry for immigrants into the United States.

More than 12 million European immigrants were received at Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924.<sup>[260]</sup> The term "melting pot" was first coined to describe densely populated immigrant neighborhoods on the Lower East Side. By 1900, Germans constituted the largest immigrant group, followed by the Irish, Jews, and Italians.<sup>[261]</sup> In 1940, Whites represented 92% of the city's population.<sup>[237]</sup>

Approximately 37% of the city's population is foreign born, and more than half of all children are born to mothers who are immigrants as of 2013.<sup>[262][263]</sup> In New York, no single country or region of origin dominates.<sup>[262]</sup> The ten largest sources of foreign-born individuals in the city as of 2011 were the Dominican Republic, China, Mexico, Guyana, Jamaica, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Russia, and Trinidad and Tobago,<sup>[264]</sup> while the Bangladeshi-born immigrant population has become one of the fastest growing in the city, counting over 74,000 by 2011.<sup>[17][265]</sup>



Clockwise, from upper left: the Manhattan Chinatown; Lower Manhattan's Little Italy; Upper Manhattan's Spanish Harlem; Little India, Queens; Brooklyn's Little Russia; Midtown Manhattan's Koreatown

Asian Americans in New York City, according to the 2010 census, number more than one million, greater than the combined totals of San Francisco and Los Angeles.<sup>[266]</sup> New York contains the highest total Asian population of any U.S. city proper.<sup>[267]</sup> The New York City borough of Queens is home to the state's largest Asian American population and the largest Andean (Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and Bolivian) populations in the United States, and is also the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world.<sup>[168][169]</sup>



The Chinese population constitutes the fastest-growing nationality in New York State; multiple satellites of the original Manhattan Chinatown, in Brooklyn, and around Flushing, Queens, are thriving as traditionally urban enclaves—while also expanding rapidly eastward into suburban Nassau County<sup>[268]</sup> on Long Island,<sup>[269]</sup> as the New York metropolitan region and New York State have become the top destinations for new Chinese immigrants, respectively, and large-scale Chinese immigration continues into New York City and surrounding areas,<sup>[270][271][272][273][274][275]</sup> with the largest metropolitan Chinese diaspora outside Asia,<sup>[17][276]</sup> including an estimated 812,410 individuals in 2015.<sup>[277]</sup>

In 2012, 6.3% of New York City was of Chinese ethnicity, with nearly three-fourths living in either Queens or Brooklyn, geographically on Long Island.<sup>[278]</sup> A community numbering 20,000 Korean-Chinese (*Chaoxianzu* or *Joseonjok*) is centered in Flushing, Queens, while New York City is also home to the largest Tibetan population outside China, India, and Nepal, also centered in Queens.<sup>[279]</sup> Koreans made up 1.2% of the city's population, and Japanese 0.3%. Filipinos were the largest Southeast Asian ethnic group at 0.8%, followed by Vietnamese, who made up 0.2% of New York City's population in 2010. Indians are the largest South Asian group, comprising 2.4% of the city's population, with Bangladeshis and Pakistanis at 0.7% and 0.5%, respectively.<sup>[280]</sup> Queens is the preferred borough of settlement for Asian Indians, Koreans, Filipinos and Malaysians,<sup>[281][270]</sup> and other Southeast Asians;<sup>[282]</sup> while Brooklyn is receiving large numbers of both West Indian and Asian Indian immigrants.

New York City has the largest European and non-Hispanic White population of any American city. At 2.7 million in 2012, New York's non-Hispanic White population is larger than the non-Hispanic White populations of Los Angeles (1.1 million), Chicago (865,000), and Houston (550,000) combined.<sup>[283]</sup> The non-Hispanic White population was 6.6 million in 1940.<sup>[284]</sup> The non-Hispanic White population has begun to increase since 2010.<sup>[285]</sup>

The European diaspora residing in the city is very diverse. According to 2012 Census estimates, there were roughly 560,000 Italian Americans, 385,000 Irish Americans, 253,000 German Americans, 223,000 Russian Americans, 201,000 Polish Americans, and 137,000 English Americans. Additionally, Greek and French Americans numbered 65,000 each, with those of Hungarian descent estimated at 60,000 people. Ukrainian and Scottish Americans numbered 55,000 and 35,000, respectively. People identifying ancestry from Spain numbered 30,838 total in 2010.<sup>[286]</sup>

People of Norwegian and Swedish descent both stood at about 20,000 each, while people of Czech, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh descent all numbered between 12,000 and 14,000.<sup>[287]</sup> Arab Americans number over 160,000 in New York City,<sup>[288]</sup> with the highest concentration in Brooklyn. Central Asians, primarily Uzbek Americans, are a rapidly growing segment of the city's non-Hispanic White population, enumerating over 30,000, and including more than half of all Central Asian immigrants to the United States,<sup>[289]</sup> most settling in Queens or Brooklyn. Albanian Americans are most highly concentrated in the Bronx.<sup>[290]</sup>

The wider New York City metropolitan statistical area, with more than twenty million people, about fifty percent more than second-place Los Angeles,<sup>[291]</sup> is also ethnically diverse,<sup>[292]</sup> with the largest foreign-born population of any metropolitan region in the world. The New York region continues to be by far the leading metropolitan gateway for legal immigrants admitted into the United States, substantially exceeding the combined totals of Los Angeles and Miami.<sup>[270]</sup> It is home to the largest Jewish and Israeli communities outside Israel, with the Jewish population in the region numbering over 1.5 million in 2012 and including many diverse Jewish sects, predominantly from around the Middle East and Eastern Europe, and including a rapidly growing Orthodox Jewish population, the largest outside Israel.<sup>[279]</sup>

The metropolitan area is also home to 20% of the nation's Indian Americans and at least 20 Little India enclaves, and 15% of all Korean Americans and four Koreatowns;<sup>[293]</sup> the largest Asian Indian population in the Western Hemisphere; the largest Russian American,<sup>[271]</sup> Italian American, and African American populations; the largest Dominican American, Puerto Rican American, and South American<sup>[271]</sup> and second-largest overall Hispanic population in the United States, numbering 4.8 million;<sup>[286]</sup> and includes multiple established Chinatowns within New York City alone.<sup>[294]</sup>

Ecuador, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, and Brazil were the top source countries from South America for legal immigrants to the New York City region in 2013; the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean; Egypt, Ghana, and Nigeria from Africa; and El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America.<sup>[295]</sup> Amidst a resurgence of Puerto Rican migration to New York City, this population had increased to approximately 1.3 million in the metropolitan area as of 2013.

Since 2010, Little Australia has emerged and is growing rapidly, representing the Australasian presence in Nolita, Manhattan.<sup>[296][297][298][299]</sup> In 2011, there were an estimated 20,000 Australian residents of New York City, nearly quadruple the 5,537 in 2005.<sup>[300][301]</sup> Qantas Airways of Australia and Air New Zealand have been exploring the possibilities of long-haul flights from New York to Sydney and Auckland, respectively, which would both rank among

the longest non-stop flights in the world.<sup>[302][303]</sup> A Little Sri Lanka has developed in the Tompkinsville neighborhood of Staten Island.<sup>[304]</sup> Le Petit Sénégal, or Little Senegal, is based in Harlem. Richmond Hill, Queens is often thought of as "Little Guyana" for its large Guyanese community,<sup>[305]</sup> as well as Punjab Avenue (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਐਵੇਨਿਊ), or Little Punjab, for its high concentration of Punjabi people. Little Poland is expanding rapidly in Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

## Sexual orientation and gender identity



Clockwise, from upper left: Philippine-born Geena Rocero introducing International Transgender Day of Visibility; Caribbean NYC-LGBTQ Equality Project; the 2015 Manhattan LGBT Pride March, the world's largest;<sup>[28][306]</sup> and the Multicultural Festival at the 2018 Queens Pride Parade.

The New York metropolitan area is home to about 570,000 self-identifying gay and bisexual people, the largest in the United States and one of the world's largest.<sup>[307][308]</sup> Same-sex marriages in New York were legalized on June 24, 2011 and were authorized to take place on July 23, 2011.<sup>[309]</sup> Charles Kaiser, author of *The Gay Metropolis: The Landmark History of Gay Life in America*, wrote that in the era after World War II, "New York City became the literal gay metropolis for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from within and without the United States: the place they chose to learn how to live openly, honestly and without shame."<sup>[310]</sup>

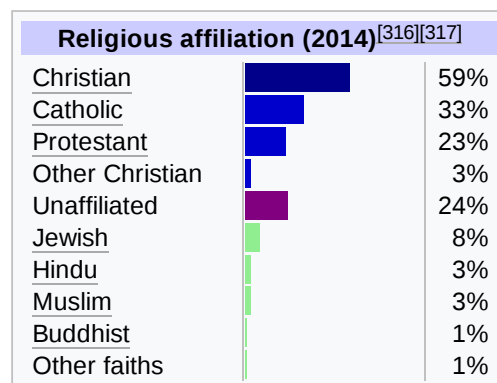
The annual New York City Pride March (or gay pride parade) traverses southward down Fifth Avenue and ends at Greenwich Village in Lower Manhattan; the parade rivals the Sao Paulo Gay Pride Parade as the largest pride parade in the world, attracting tens of thousands of participants and millions of sidewalk spectators each June.<sup>[311][28]</sup> The annual Queens Pride Parade is held in Jackson Heights and is accompanied by the ensuing Multicultural Parade.<sup>[312]</sup>

Stonewall 50 – WorldPride NYC 2019 was the largest international Pride celebration in history, produced by Heritage of Pride and enhanced through a partnership with the I ♥ NY program's LGBT division, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Stonewall uprising, with 150,000 participants and five million spectators attending in Manhattan alone.<sup>[313]</sup> New York City is also home to the largest transgender population in the world, estimated at more than 50,000 in 2018, concentrated in Manhattan and Queens; however, until the June 1969 Stonewall riots, this community had felt marginalized and neglected by the gay community.<sup>[312][128]</sup> Brooklyn Liberation March, the largest transgender-rights demonstration in LGBTQ history, took place on June 14, 2020 stretching from Grand Army Plaza to Fort Greene, Brooklyn, focused on supporting Black transgender lives, drawing an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 participants.<sup>[314][315]</sup>

## Religion

### Christianity

Largely a result of Western European missionary work and colonialism, Christianity is the largest religion in New York City.<sup>[316]</sup> Roman Catholicism is the largest Christian denomination (33%), followed by Protestantism (23%), and other Christians (3%). The Roman Catholic population are primarily served by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York and Diocese of Brooklyn. Eastern Catholics are divided into numerous jurisdictions throughout the city. Evangelical Protestantism is the largest branch of Protestantism in the city (9%), followed by Mainline



Protestantism (8%), while the converse is usually true for other cities and metropolitan areas.<sup>[317]</sup> In Evangelicalism, Baptists are the largest group; in Mainline Protestantism, Reformed Protestants compose the largest subset. The majority of historically African American churches are affiliated with the National Baptist Convention (USA) and Progressive National Baptist Convention. The Church of God in Christ is one of the largest predominantly Black Pentecostal denominations in the area. Approximately 1% of the population was Mormon. The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America and other Orthodox Christians (mainstream and independent) were the largest Eastern Christian groups. The American Orthodox Catholic Church (initially led by Aftimios Ofiesh) was founded in New York City in 1927.

## **Judaism**

Judaism, with approximately 1.1 million adherents,<sup>[318][319]</sup> more than half of whom live in Brooklyn, is the second largest religion and represents the largest metropolitan Jewish population outside Tel Aviv, Israel.<sup>[320][321]</sup> The ethnoreligious population makes up 18.4% of the city and its religious demographic makes up 8%.<sup>[322]</sup> The first recorded Jewish settler was Jacob Barsimson, who arrived in August 1654 on a passport from the Dutch West India Company.<sup>[323]</sup> Following the assassination of Alexander II of Russia, for which many blamed "the Jews", the 36 years beginning in 1881 experienced the largest wave of Jewish immigration to the United States.<sup>[324]</sup> In 2012, the largest Jewish denominations were Orthodox, Haredi, and Conservative Judaism.<sup>[325]</sup> Reform Jewish communities are prevalent through the area. Congregation Emanu-El of New York in Manhattan is the largest Reform synagogue in the world.

## **Islam**

Islam ranks as the third largest religion in New York City, following Christianity and Judaism, with estimates ranging between 600,000 and 1,000,000 observers of Islam, including 10% of the city's public school children.<sup>[326]</sup> Approximately 22.3% of American Muslims live in New York City, with 1.5 million Muslims in the greater New York metropolitan area representing the largest metropolitan Muslim population in the Western Hemisphere.<sup>[327]</sup> Powers Street Mosque in Brooklyn is one of the oldest continuously operating mosques in the U.S., and the first Islamic organization in the city and state.<sup>[328][329]</sup>

## **Hinduism and other religious affiliations**

Following these three largest religious groups in New York City are Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Zoroastrianism, and a variety of other religions, as well as atheism. In 2014, 24% of New Yorkers self-identified with no organized religious affiliation; a little over 3% of New Yorkers were atheist.<sup>[316]</sup>

Religious affiliations in New York City



The landmark Neo-Gothic Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Cathedral, Midtown Manhattan.



Ultra-Orthodox Jewish residents in Brooklyn. Brooklyn has the largest Jewish community in the United States, with approximately 600,000 individuals.<sup>[320]</sup>



The Islamic Cultural Center of New York in Upper Manhattan, the first mosque built in New York City.



Ganesh Temple in Flushing, Queens, the oldest Hindu temple in the U.S.



Mahayana Buddhist Temple in Chinatown, Manhattan.



A significant proportion of New Yorkers hold atheistic views, promoted on this electronic billboard in Times Square.

## Wealth and income disparity

New York City, like other large cities, has a high degree of income disparity, as indicated by its Gini coefficient of 0.55 as of 2017.<sup>[330]</sup> In the first quarter of 2014, the average weekly wage in New York County (Manhattan) was \$2,749, representing the highest total among large counties in the United States.<sup>[331]</sup> As of 2017, New York City was home to the highest number of billionaires of any city in the world at 103,<sup>[332]</sup> including former Mayor Michael Bloomberg.<sup>[333]</sup> New York also had the highest density of millionaires per capita among major U.S. cities in 2014, at 4.6% of residents.<sup>[334]</sup> New York City is one of the relatively few American cities levying an income tax (about 3%) on its residents.<sup>[335][336][337]</sup> As of 2018, there were 78,676 homeless people in New York City.<sup>[338]</sup>

## Economy

New York City is a global hub of business and commerce, as a center for banking and finance, retailing, world trade, transportation, tourism, real estate, new media, traditional media, advertising, legal services, accountancy, insurance, theater, fashion, and the arts in the United States; while Silicon Alley, metonymous for New York's broad-spectrum high technology sphere, continues to expand. The Port of

| Top publicly traded companies in New York City     |                               |    |
|--|-------------------------------|----|
| (ranked by 2015 revenues) with City and U.S. ranks |                               |    |
| NYC  | corporation                   | US |
| 1  | <u>Verizon Communications</u> | 13 |
| 2  | <u>JPMorgan Chase</u>         | 23 |
| 3  | <u>Citigroup</u>              | 29 |
| 4  | <u>MetLife</u>                | 40 |

New York and New Jersey is also a major economic engine, handling record cargo volume in 2017, over 6.7 million TEUs.<sup>[340]</sup>

Many Fortune 500 corporations are headquartered in New York City,<sup>[341]</sup> as are a large number of multinational corporations. One out of ten private sector jobs in the city is with a foreign company.<sup>[342]</sup> New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital, business, and tourists.<sup>[343][344]</sup> New York City's role as the top global center for the advertising industry is metonymously reflected as "Madison Avenue".<sup>[345]</sup> The city's fashion industry provides approximately 180,000 employees with \$11 billion in annual wages.<sup>[346]</sup>

|  |                                |    |
|--|--------------------------------|----|
| 5  | American International Group   | 49 |
| 6  | Pfizer (pharmaceuticals)       | 55 |
| 7  | New York Life                  | 61 |
| 8  | Goldman Sachs                  | 74 |
| 9  | Morgan Stanley                 | 78 |
| 10   | TIAA (Teachers Ins. & Annuity) | 82 |
| 11   | INTL FCStone                   | 83 |
| 12   | American Express               | 85 |
| Every firm's revenue exceeded \$30 billion             |                                |    |
| Financial services firms in green                      |                                |    |
| Full table at <a href="#">Economy of New York City</a> |                                |    |
| Source: Fortune 500 <sup>[339]</sup>                   |                                |    |

Other important sectors include medical research and technology, non-profit institutions, and universities. Manufacturing accounts for a significant but declining share of employment. The city's apparel and garment industry, historically centered on the Garment District in Manhattan, peaked in 1950, when more than 323,000 workers were employed in the industry in New York. In 2015, fewer than 23,000 New York City residents were employed in the manufacture of garments, accessories, and finished textiles, although efforts to revive the industry were underway.<sup>[347]</sup> Food processing is a \$5 billion industry that employs more than 19,000 residents.

Chocolate is New York City's leading specialty-food export, with up to \$234 million worth of exports each year.<sup>[348]</sup> Entrepreneurs were forming a "Chocolate District" in Brooklyn as of 2014,<sup>[349]</sup> while Godiva, one of the world's largest chocolatiers, continues to be headquartered in Manhattan.<sup>[350]</sup>

## Wall Street

New York City's most important economic sector lies in its role as the headquarters for the U.S. financial industry, metonymously known as *Wall Street*. The city's securities industry, enumerating 163,400 jobs in August 2013, continues to form the largest segment of the city's financial sector and an important economic engine, accounting in 2012 for 5.0 percent of the city's private sector jobs, 8.5 percent (\$3.8 billion) of its tax revenue, and 22 percent of the city's total wages, including an average salary of \$360,700.<sup>[354]</sup> Many large financial companies are headquartered in New York City, and the city is also home to a burgeoning number of financial startup companies.

Lower Manhattan is home to the New York Stock Exchange, at 11 Wall Street, and the NASDAQ, at 165 Broadway, representing the world's largest and second largest stock exchanges, respectively, when measured both by overall average daily trading volume and by total market capitalization of their listed companies in 2013.<sup>[355][356]</sup> Investment banking fees on Wall Street totaled approximately \$40 billion in 2012,<sup>[357]</sup> while in 2013, senior New York City bank officers who manage risk and compliance functions earned as much as \$324,000 annually.<sup>[358]</sup> In fiscal year 2013–14, Wall Street's securities industry generated 19% of New York State's tax revenue.<sup>[359]</sup>

New York City remains the largest global center for trading in public equity and debt capital markets, driven in part by the size and financial development of the U.S. economy.<sup>[360]:31–32[361]</sup> New York also leads in hedge fund management; private equity; and the monetary volume of mergers and acquisitions. Several investment banks and investment managers headquartered in Manhattan are important participants in other global financial centers.<sup>[360]:34–35</sup> New York is also the principal commercial banking center of the United States.<sup>[362]</sup>

Many of the world's largest media conglomerates are also based in the city. Manhattan contained over 500 million square feet (46.5 million m<sup>2</sup>) of office space in 2018,<sup>[363]</sup> making it the largest office market in the United States,<sup>[364]</sup> while Midtown Manhattan, with 400 million square feet (37.2 million m<sup>2</sup>) in 2018,<sup>[363]</sup> is the largest central business district in the world.<sup>[365]</sup>



The New York Stock Exchange, by a significant margin the world's largest stock exchange per market capitalization of its listed companies,<sup>[351][352]</sup> at US\$23.1 trillion as of April 2018.<sup>[353]</sup> Pictured is the exchange's building on Wall Street.



## Tech and biotech

Silicon Alley, centered in New York, has evolved into a metonym for the sphere encompassing the metropolitan region's high technology industries<sup>[366]</sup> involving the internet, new media, financial technology (*fintech*) and cryptocurrency, telecommunications, digital media, software development, biotechnology, game design, and other fields within information technology that are supported by its entrepreneurship ecosystem and venture capital investments.

High technology startup companies and employment are growing in New York City and the region. The technology sector has been claiming a greater share of New York City's economy since 2010.<sup>[367]</sup> Tech:NYC, founded in 2016, is a non-profit organization which represents New York City's technology industry with government, civic institutions, in business, and in the media, and whose primary goals are to further augment New York's substantial tech talent base and to advocate for policies that will nurture tech companies to grow in the city.<sup>[368]</sup>

The biotechnology sector is also growing in New York City, based upon the city's strength in academic scientific research and public and commercial financial support. On December 19, 2011, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg announced his choice of Cornell University and Technion-Israel Institute of Technology to build a \$2 billion graduate school of applied sciences called Cornell Tech on Roosevelt Island with the goal of transforming New York City into the world's premier technology capital.<sup>[369][370]</sup> By mid-2014, Accelerator, a biotech investment firm, had raised more than \$30 million from investors, including Eli Lilly and Company, Pfizer, and Johnson & Johnson, for initial funding to create biotechnology startups at the Alexandria Center for Life Science, which encompasses more than 700,000 square feet (65,000 m<sup>2</sup>) on East 29th Street and promotes collaboration among scientists and entrepreneurs at the center and with nearby academic, medical, and research institutions. The New York City Economic Development Corporation's Early Stage Life Sciences Funding Initiative and venture capital partners, including Celgene, General Electric Ventures, and Eli Lilly, committed a minimum of \$100 million to help launch 15 to 20 ventures in life sciences and biotechnology.<sup>[371]</sup>

## Real estate

Real estate is a major force in the city's economy, as the total value of all New York City property was assessed at US\$1.072 trillion for the 2017 fiscal year, an increase of 10.6% from the previous year, with 89% of the increase coming from market effects.<sup>[372]</sup> The Time Warner Center is the property with the highest-listed market value in the city, at \$1.1 billion in 2006.<sup>[372]</sup> New York City is home to some of the nation's—and the world's—most valuable real estate. 450 Park Avenue was sold on July 2, 2007 for \$510 million, about \$1,589 per square foot (\$17,104/m<sup>2</sup>), breaking the barely month-old record for an American office building of \$1,476 per square foot (\$15,887/m<sup>2</sup>) set in the June 2007 sale of 660 Madison Avenue.<sup>[373]</sup>

In 2014, Manhattan was home to six of the top ten ZIP codes in the United States by median housing price.<sup>[374]</sup> Fifth Avenue in Midtown Manhattan commands the highest retail rents in the world, at \$3,000 per square foot (\$32,000/m<sup>2</sup>) in 2017.<sup>[375]</sup> In 2019, the most expensive home sale ever in the United States achieved completion in Manhattan, at a selling price of \$238 million, for a 24,000 square feet (2,200 m<sup>2</sup>) penthouse apartment overlooking Central Park.<sup>[376]</sup>



The Time Warner Center as viewed from Central Park West

## Tourism

Tourism is a vital industry for New York City, which has witnessed a growing combined volume of international and domestic tourists, receiving an eighth consecutive annual record of approximately 62.8 million visitors in 2017.<sup>[377]</sup> Tourism had generated an all-time high \$61.3 billion in overall economic impact for New York City in 2014,<sup>[377]</sup> pending 2015 statistics. Approximately 12 million visitors to New York City were from outside the United States, with the highest numbers from the United Kingdom, Canada, Brazil, and China.

I Love New York (stylized I ♥ NY) is both a logo and a song that are the basis of an advertising campaign and have been used since 1977 to promote tourism in New York City,<sup>[378]</sup> and later to promote New York State as well. The trademarked logo, owned by New York State Empire State Development,<sup>[379]</sup> appears in souvenir shops and brochures





Times Square is the hub of the Broadway theater district and a media center. It also has one of the highest annual attendance rates of any tourist attraction in the world, estimated at 50 million.<sup>[29]</sup>

throughout the city and state, some licensed, many not. The song is the state song of New York.

Major tourist destinations in Manhattan include Times Square; Broadway theater productions; the Empire State Building; the Statue of Liberty; Ellis Island; the United Nations Headquarters; the World Trade Center (including the National September 11 Museum and One World Trade Center); museums such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art; green spaces such as Central Park and Washington Square Park; the Stonewall Inn; Rockefeller Center; ethnic enclaves



The *I Love New York* logo, designed by Milton Glaser in 1977

including the Manhattan Chinatown, Koreatown, Curry Hill, Harlem, Spanish Harlem, Little Italy, and Little Australia; luxury shopping along Fifth and Madison Avenues; and events such as the Halloween Parade in Greenwich Village; the Brooklyn Bridge (shared with Brooklyn); the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade; the lighting of the Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree; the St. Patrick's Day parade; seasonal activities such as ice skating in Central Park in the wintertime; the Tribeca Film Festival; and free performances in Central Park at Summerstage.<sup>[380]</sup>

Points of interest in the boroughs outside Manhattan include numerous ethnic enclaves; Flushing Meadows-Corona Park and the Unisphere in Queens; the Bronx Zoo; Coney Island, Brooklyn; and the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. Manhattan was on track to have an estimated 90,000 hotel rooms at the end of 2014, a 10% increase from 2013.<sup>[381]</sup> In October 2014, the Anbang Insurance Group, based in China, purchased the Waldorf Astoria New York for \$1.95 billion, making it the world's most expensive hotel ever sold.<sup>[382]</sup>

## Media and entertainment

New York City has been described as the media capital of the world.<sup>[383][384]</sup> The city is a prominent location for the American entertainment industry, with many films, television series, books, and other media being set there.<sup>[385]</sup> As of 2012, New York City was the second largest center for filmmaking and television production in the United States, producing about 200 feature films annually, employing 130,000 individuals. The filmed entertainment industry has been growing in New York, contributing nearly \$9 billion to the New York City economy alone as of 2015.<sup>[386]</sup> By volume, New York is the world leader in independent film production—one-third of all American independent films are produced there.<sup>[387][388]</sup> The Association of Independent Commercial Producers is also based in New York.<sup>[389]</sup> In the first five months of 2014 alone, location filming for television pilots in New York City exceeded the record production levels for all of 2013,<sup>[390]</sup> with New York surpassing Los Angeles as the top North American city for the same distinction during the 2013–2014 cycle.<sup>[391]</sup>



Rockefeller Center is home to NBC Studios.

New York City is also a center for the advertising, music, newspaper, digital media, and publishing industries and is also the largest media market in North America.<sup>[392]</sup> Some of the city's media conglomerates and institutions include Time Warner, the Thomson Reuters Corporation, the Associated Press, Bloomberg L.P., the News Corporation, The New York Times Company, NBCUniversal, the Hearst Corporation, AOL, and Viacom. Seven of the world's top eight global advertising agency networks have their headquarters in New York.<sup>[393]</sup> Two of the top three record labels' headquarters are in New York: Sony Music Entertainment and Warner Music Group. Universal Music Group also has offices in New York. New media enterprises are contributing an increasingly important component to the city's central role in the media sphere.

More than 200 newspapers and 350 consumer magazines have an office in the city,<sup>[388]</sup> and the publishing industry employs about 25,000 people.<sup>[394]</sup> Two of the three national daily newspapers with the largest circulations in the United States are published in New York: The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, which has won the most Pulitzer Prizes for journalism and is considered the U.S. media's "newspaper of record".<sup>[395]</sup> Tabloid newspapers in the city include The New York Daily News, which was founded in 1919 by Joseph Medill Patterson,<sup>[396]</sup> and The New York Post,

founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton.<sup>[397]</sup> The city also has a comprehensive ethnic press, with 270 newspapers and magazines published in more than 40 languages.<sup>[398]</sup> *El Diario La Prensa* is New York's largest Spanish-language daily and the oldest in the nation.<sup>[399]</sup> *The New York Amsterdam News*, published in Harlem, is a prominent African American newspaper. *The Village Voice*, historically the largest alternative newspaper in the United States, announced in 2017 that it would cease publication of its print edition and convert to a fully digital venture.<sup>[400]</sup> The television and radio industry developed in New York and is a significant employer in the city's economy. The three major American broadcast networks are all headquartered in New York: ABC, CBS, and NBC. Many cable networks are based in the city as well, including CNN, MSNBC, MTV, Fox News, HBO, Showtime, Bravo, Food Network, AMC, and Comedy Central. News 12 Networks operated News 12 The Bronx and News 12 Brooklyn. The City of New York operates a public broadcast service, NYC Media,<sup>[401]</sup> which has produced several original Emmy Award-winning shows covering music and culture in city neighborhoods and city government. WBAI, with news and information programming, is one of the few socialist radio stations operating in the United States.



Times Square Studios, home of Good Morning America

New York is also a major center for non-commercial educational media. The oldest public-access television channel in the United States is the Manhattan Neighborhood Network, founded in 1971.<sup>[402]</sup> WNET is the city's major public television station and a primary source of national Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) television programming. WNYC, a public radio station owned by the city until 1997, has the largest public radio audience in the United States.<sup>[403]</sup>

## Education

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### Primary and secondary education

The New York City Public Schools system, managed by the New York City Department of Education, is the largest public school system in the United States, serving about 1.1 million students in more than 1,700 separate primary and secondary schools.<sup>[404]</sup> The city's public school system includes nine specialized high schools to serve academically and artistically gifted students. The city government pays the Pelham Public Schools to educate a very small, detached section of the Bronx.<sup>[405]</sup>

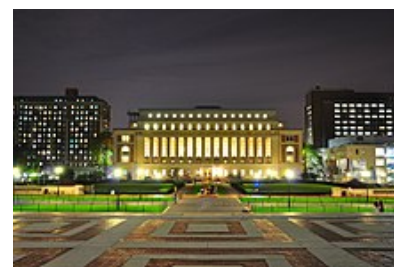
The New York City Charter School Center assists the setup of new charter schools.<sup>[406]</sup> There are approximately 900 additional privately run secular and religious schools in the city.<sup>[407]</sup>

### Higher education and research

More than 600,000 students are enrolled in New York City's more than 120 higher education institutions, the highest number of any city in the world, with more than half a million in the City University of New York (CUNY) system alone as of 2020, including both degree and professional programs.<sup>[409]</sup> According to Academic Ranking of World Universities, New York City has, on average, the best higher education institutions of any global city.<sup>[410]</sup>

The public CUNY system is one of the largest universities in the nation, comprising 24 institutions across all five boroughs: senior colleges, community colleges, and other graduate/professional schools. The public State University of New York (SUNY) system includes campuses in New York City, including: Downstate Health Sciences University, Fashion Institute of Technology, Maritime College, and the College of Optometry.

New York City is home to such notable private universities as Barnard College, Columbia University, Cooper Union, Fordham University, New York University, New York Institute of Technology, Rockefeller University, and Yeshiva University; several of these universities are ranked among the top universities in the world.<sup>[411][412]</sup>



Butler Library at Columbia University, described as one of the most beautiful college libraries in the United States<sup>[408]</sup>

The city also hosts other smaller private colleges and universities, including many religious and special-purpose institutions, such as: St. John's University, The Juilliard School, Manhattan College, The College of Mount Saint Vincent, Parsons School of Design, The New School, Pratt Institute, New York Film Academy, The School of Visual Arts, The King's College, and Wagner College.



The Washington Square Arch, an unofficial icon of both New York University (NYU) and its Greenwich Village neighborhood

Much of the scientific research in the city is done in medicine and the life sciences. New York City has the most postgraduate life sciences degrees awarded annually in the United States, with 127 Nobel laureates having roots in local institutions as of 2005;<sup>[413]</sup> while in 2012, 43,523 licensed physicians were practicing in New York City.<sup>[414]</sup> Major biomedical research institutions include Memorial Sloan–Kettering Cancer Center, Rockefeller University, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and Weill Cornell Medical College, being joined by the Cornell University/Technion-Israel Institute of Technology venture on Roosevelt Island. The graduates of SUNY Maritime College in the Bronx earned the highest average annual salary of any university graduates in the United States, \$144,000 as of 2017.<sup>[415]</sup>

## Human resources

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### Public health

The New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) operates the public hospitals and clinics in New York City. A public benefit corporation with \$6.7 billion in annual revenues, HHC is the largest municipal healthcare system in the United States serving 1.4 million patients, including more than 475,000 uninsured city residents.<sup>[417]</sup> HHC was created in 1969 by the New York State Legislature as a public benefit corporation (Chapter 1016 of the Laws 1969).<sup>[418]</sup> HHC operates 11 acute care hospitals, five nursing homes, six diagnostic and treatment centers, and more than 70 community-based primary care sites, serving primarily the poor and working class. HHC's MetroPlus Health Plan is one of the New York area's largest providers of government-sponsored health insurance and is the plan of choice for nearly half million New Yorkers.<sup>[419]</sup>



New York-Presbyterian Hospital, affiliated with Columbia University and Cornell University, the largest hospital and largest private employer in New York City and one of the world's busiest.<sup>[416]</sup>

HHC's facilities annually provide millions of New Yorkers services interpreted in more than 190 languages.<sup>[420]</sup> The most well-known hospital in the HHC system is Bellevue Hospital, the oldest public hospital in the United States. Bellevue is the designated hospital for treatment of the President of the United States and other world leaders if they become sick or injured while in New York City.<sup>[421]</sup> The president of HHC is Ramanathan Raju, MD, a surgeon and former CEO of the Cook County health system in Illinois.<sup>[422]</sup> In August 2017, Mayor Bill de Blasio signed legislation outlawing pharmacies from selling cigarettes once their existing licenses to do so expired, beginning in 2018.<sup>[423]</sup>

### Public safety

#### Police and law enforcement

The New York Police Department (NYPD) has been the largest police force in the United States by a significant margin, with more than 35,000 sworn officers.<sup>[424]</sup> Members of the NYPD are frequently referred to by politicians, the media, and their own police cars by the nickname, *New York's Finest*.



The New York Police Department (NYPD) is the largest police force in the United States.

Crime has continued an overall downward trend in New York City since the 1990s.<sup>[425]</sup> In 2012, the NYPD came under scrutiny for its use of a stop-and-frisk program,<sup>[426][427][428]</sup> which has undergone several policy revisions since then. In 2014, New York City had the third lowest murder rate among the largest



U.S. cities,<sup>[429]</sup> having become significantly safer after a spike in crime in the 1970s through 1990s.<sup>[430]</sup> Violent crime in New York City decreased more than 75% from 1993 to 2005, and continued decreasing during periods when the nation as a whole saw increases.<sup>[431]</sup> By 2002, New York City was ranked 197th in crime among the 216 U.S. cities with populations greater than 100,000.<sup>[431]</sup> In 1992, the city recorded 2,245 murders.<sup>[432]</sup> In 2005, the homicide rate was at its lowest level since 1966,<sup>[433]</sup> and in 2009, the city recorded fewer than 461 homicides for the first time ever since crime statistics were first published in 1963.<sup>[432]</sup> In 2017, 60.1% of violent crime suspects were Black, 29.6% Hispanic, 6.5% White, 3.6% Asian and 0.2% American Indian.<sup>[434]</sup> New York City experienced 292 homicides in 2017.<sup>[435]</sup>



Police officers of New York Police Department (NYPD)

Sociologists and criminologists have not reached consensus on the explanation for the dramatic decrease in the city's crime rate. Some attribute the phenomenon to new tactics used by the NYPD,<sup>[436]</sup> including its use of CompStat and the broken windows theory.<sup>[437]</sup> Others cite the end of the crack epidemic and demographic changes,<sup>[438]</sup> including from immigration.<sup>[439]</sup> Another theory is that widespread exposure to lead pollution from automobile exhaust, which can lower intelligence and increase aggression levels, incited the initial crime wave in the mid-20th century, most acutely affecting heavily trafficked cities like New York. A strong correlation was found demonstrating that violent crime rates in New York and other big cities began to fall after lead was removed from American gasoline in the 1970s.<sup>[440]</sup> Another theory cited to explain New York City's falling homicide rate is the inverse correlation between the number of murders and the increasingly wet climate in the city.<sup>[441]</sup>

Organized crime has long been associated with New York City, beginning with the Forty Thieves and the Roach Guards in the Five Points in the 1820s. The 20th century saw a rise in the Mafia, dominated by the Five Families, as well as in gangs, including the Black Spades.<sup>[442]</sup> The Mafia and gang presence has declined in the city in the 21st century.<sup>[443][444]</sup>

## Firefighting

The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) provides fire protection, technical rescue, primary response to biological, chemical, and radioactive hazards, and emergency medical services for the five boroughs of New York City. The FDNY is the largest municipal fire department in the United States and the second largest in the world after the Tokyo Fire Department. The FDNY employs approximately 11,080 uniformed firefighters and more than 3,300 uniformed EMTs and paramedics. The FDNY's motto is *New York's Bravest*.



The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) is the largest municipal fire department in the United States.

The fire department faces multifaceted firefighting challenges in many ways unique to New York. In addition to responding to building types that range from wood-frame single family homes to high-rise structures, the FDNY also responds to fires that occur in the New York City Subway.<sup>[445]</sup> Secluded bridges and tunnels, as well as large parks and wooded areas that can give rise to brush fires, also present challenges.

The FDNY headquarters is located at 9 MetroTech Center in Downtown Brooklyn,<sup>[446]</sup> and the FDNY Fire Academy is located on Randalls Island.<sup>[447]</sup> There are three Bureau of Fire Communications alarm offices which receive and dispatch alarms to appropriate units. One office, at 11 Metrotech Center in Brooklyn, houses Manhattan/Citywide, Brooklyn, and Staten Island Fire Communications; the Bronx and Queens offices are in separate buildings.

## Public library system

The New York Public Library (NYPL), which has the largest collection of any public library system in the United States, serves Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island.<sup>[448]</sup> Queens is served by the Queens Borough Public Library (QPL), the nation's second largest public library system, while the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) serves Brooklyn.<sup>[448]</sup>

In 2013, the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Public Library announced that they would merge their technical services departments into a new department called BookOps. This proposed merger anticipated a savings of \$2 million for the Brooklyn Public Library and \$1.5 million for the New York Public Library. Although not currently part of the merger,

it is expected that the Queens Public Library will eventually share some resources with the other city libraries.<sup>[449][450]</sup>



The Stephen A. Schwarzman Headquarters Building of the New York Public Library, at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street

## Culture and contemporary life

New York City has been described as the cultural capital of the world by New York's Baruch College.<sup>[451]</sup> A book containing a series of essays titled *New York, Culture Capital of the World, 1940–1965* has also been published as showcased by the National Library of Australia.<sup>[452]</sup> In describing New York, author Tom Wolfe said, "Culture just seems to be in the air, like part of the weather."<sup>[453]</sup>

Numerous major American cultural movements began in the city, such as the Harlem Renaissance, which established the African-American literary canon in the United States.<sup>[454][455]</sup> The city became the center of stand-up comedy in the early 20th century, jazz<sup>[456]</sup> in the 1940s, abstract expressionism in the 1950s, and the birthplace of hip hop in the 1970s.<sup>[457]</sup> The city's punk<sup>[458]</sup> and hardcore<sup>[459]</sup> scenes were influential in the 1970s and 1980s. New York has long had a flourishing scene for Jewish American literature.

The city is the birthplace of many cultural movements, including the Harlem Renaissance in literature and visual art; abstract expressionism (also known as the New York School) in painting; and hip hop,<sup>[173]</sup> punk, salsa, freestyle, Tin Pan Alley, certain forms of jazz, and (along with Philadelphia) disco in music. New York City has been considered the dance capital of the world.<sup>[460][461]</sup> The city is also frequently the setting for novels, movies (see List of films set in New York City), and television programs. New York Fashion Week is one of the world's preeminent fashion events and is afforded extensive coverage by the media.<sup>[462][463]</sup> New York has also frequently been ranked the top fashion capital of the world on the annual list compiled by the Global Language Monitor.<sup>[464]</sup>

## Pace

One of the most common traits attributed to New York City is its fast pace,<sup>[33]</sup> which spawned the term *New York minute*.<sup>[36]</sup> Journalist Walt Whitman characterized New York's streets as being traversed by "hurrying, feverish, electric crowds".<sup>[35]</sup>



The fast-paced streets of New York City

## Arts

New York City has more than 2,000 arts and cultural organizations and more than 500 art galleries.<sup>[465]</sup> The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts.<sup>[465]</sup> Wealthy business magnates in the 19th century built a network of major cultural institutions, such as Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which have become internationally renowned. The advent of electric lighting led to elaborate theater productions, and in the 1880s, New York City theaters on Broadway and along 42nd Street began featuring a new stage form that became known as the Broadway musical. Strongly influenced by the city's immigrants, productions such as those of Harrigan and Hart, George M. Cohan, and others used song in narratives that often reflected themes of hope and ambition. New York City itself is the subject or background of many plays and musicals.

## Performing arts

Broadway theatre is one of the premier forms of English-language theatre in the world, named after Broadway, the major thoroughfare that crosses Times Square,<sup>[466]</sup> also sometimes referred to as "The Great White Way".<sup>[467][468][469]</sup> Forty-one venues in Midtown Manhattan's Theatre District, each with at least 500 seats, are classified as Broadway theatres. According to The Broadway League, Broadway shows sold approximately \$1.27 billion worth of tickets in the 2013–

2014 season, an 11.4% increase from \$1.139 billion in the 2012–2013 season. Attendance in 2013–2014 stood at 12.21 million, representing a 5.5% increase from the 2012–2013 season's 11.57 million.<sup>[470]</sup> Performance artists displaying diverse skills are ubiquitous on the streets of Manhattan.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, anchoring Lincoln Square on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, is home to numerous influential arts organizations, including the Metropolitan Opera, New York City Opera, New York Philharmonic, and New York City Ballet, as well as the Vivian Beaumont Theater, the Juilliard School, Jazz at Lincoln Center, and Alice Tully Hall. The Lee Strasberg Theatre and Film Institute is in Union Square, and Tisch School of the Arts is based at New York University, while Central Park SummerStage presents free music concerts in Central Park.<sup>[471]</sup>



Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts

## Visual arts

New York City is home to hundreds of cultural institutions and historic sites. Museum Mile is the name for a section of Fifth Avenue running from 82nd to 105th streets on the Upper East Side of Manhattan,<sup>[473]</sup> in an area sometimes called Upper Carnegie Hill.<sup>[474]</sup> The Mile, which contains one of the densest displays of culture in the world, is actually three blocks longer than one mile (1.6 km). Ten museums occupy the length of this section of Fifth Avenue.<sup>[475]</sup> The tenth museum, the Museum for African Art, joined the ensemble in 2009, although its museum at 110th Street, the first new museum constructed on the Mile since the Guggenheim in 1959,<sup>[476]</sup> opened in late 2012. In addition to other programming, the museums collaborate for the annual Museum Mile Festival, held each year in June, to promote the museums and increase visitation.<sup>[477]</sup> Many of the world's most lucrative art auctions are held in New York City.<sup>[478][479]</sup>



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, part of Museum Mile, is one of the largest museums in the world.<sup>[472]</sup>

## Cuisine

New York City's food culture includes an array of international cuisines influenced by the city's immigrant history. Central and Eastern European immigrants, especially Jewish immigrants from those regions, brought bagels, cheesecake, hot dogs, knishes, and delicatessens (or delis) to the city. Italian immigrants brought New York-style pizza and Italian cuisine into the city, while Jewish immigrants and Irish immigrants brought pastrami<sup>[481]</sup> and corned beef<sup>[482]</sup> respectively. Chinese and other Asian restaurants, sandwich joints, trattorias, diners, and coffeehouses are ubiquitous throughout the city. Some 4,000 mobile food vendors licensed by the city, many immigrant-owned, have made Middle Eastern foods such as falafel and kebabs<sup>[483]</sup> examples of modern New York street food. The city is home to "nearly one thousand of the finest and most diverse haute cuisine restaurants in the world", according to Michelin.<sup>[484]</sup> The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene assigns letter grades to the city's restaurants based upon their inspection results.<sup>[485]</sup> As of 2019, there were 27,043 restaurants in the city, up from 24,865 in 2017.<sup>[486]</sup> The Queens Night Market in Flushing Meadows–Corona Park attracts more than ten thousand people nightly to sample food from more than 85 countries.<sup>[487]</sup>



Smorgasburg opened in 2011 as an open-air food market and is part of the Brooklyn Flea.<sup>[480]</sup>

## Parades

New York City is well known for its street parades, which celebrate a broad array of themes, including holidays, nationalities, human rights, and major league sports team championship victories. The majority of parades are held in Manhattan. The primary orientation of the annual street parades is typically from north to south, marching along major avenues. The annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade is the world's largest parade,<sup>[488]</sup> beginning alongside Central Park and processing southward to the flagship Macy's Herald Square store,<sup>[489]</sup> the parade is viewed on telecasts worldwide and draws millions of spectators in person.<sup>[488]</sup> Other notable parades including the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in March, the LGBT Pride March in June, the Greenwich Village Halloween Parade in October, and numerous





Clockwise, from upper left: the annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, the world's largest parade;<sup>[488]</sup> the annual Halloween Parade in Greenwich Village; the annual Philippine Independence Day Parade; and the ticker-tape parade for the Apollo 11 astronauts

parades commemorating the independence days of many nations. Ticker-tape parades celebrating championships won by sports teams as well as other heroic accomplishments march northward along the Canyon of Heroes on Broadway from Bowling Green to City Hall Park in Lower Manhattan.

## Accent and dialect

The New York area is home to a distinctive regional speech pattern called the New York dialect, alternatively known as Brooklynese or New Yorkese. It has generally been considered one of the most recognizable accents within American English.<sup>[490]</sup>

The traditional New York area accent is characterized as non-rhotic, so that the sound [ɹ] does not appear at the end of a syllable or immediately before a consonant; therefore the pronunciation of the city name as "New Yawk."<sup>[491]</sup> There is no [ɹ] in words like *park* [pɑək] or [pɒək] (with vowel backed and diphthongized due to the low-back chain shift), *butter* [bʌtə], or *here* [hiə]. In another feature called the low back chain shift, the [ɔ] vowel sound of words like *talk*, *law*, *cross*, *chocolate*, and *coffee* and the often homophonous [ɔr] in *core* and *more* are tensed and usually raised more than in General American English. In the most old-fashioned and extreme versions of the New York dialect, the vowel sounds of words like "girl" and of words like "oil" became a diphthong [ɜɪ]. This is often misperceived by speakers of other accents as a reversal of the *er* and *oy* sounds, so that *girl* is pronounced "goil" and *oil* is pronounced "erl"; this leads to the caricature of New Yorkers saying things like "Joizey" (Jersey), "Toidy-Toid Street" (33rd St.) and "terlet" (toilet).<sup>[491]</sup> The character Archie Bunker from the 1970s television sitcom All in the Family was an example of having used this pattern of speech.

The classic version of the New York City dialect is generally centered on middle and working-class New Yorkers. The influx of non-European immigrants in recent decades has led to changes in this distinctive dialect,<sup>[491]</sup> and the traditional form of this speech pattern is no longer as prevalent among general New Yorkers as it has been in the past.<sup>[491]</sup>

## Sports

New York City is home to the headquarters of the National Football League,<sup>[493]</sup> Major League Baseball,<sup>[494]</sup> the National Basketball Association,<sup>[495]</sup> the National Hockey League,<sup>[496]</sup> and Major League Soccer.<sup>[497]</sup> The New York metropolitan area hosts the most sports teams in the four major North American professional sports leagues with nine, one more than Los Angeles, and has 11 top-level professional sports teams if Major League Soccer is included, also one more than Los Angeles. Participation in professional sports in the city predates all professional leagues, and the city has been continuously hosting professional sports since the birth of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1882.

The city has played host to more than forty major professional teams in the five sports and their respective competing leagues. Four of the ten most expensive stadiums ever built worldwide (MetLife Stadium, the new Yankee Stadium, Madison Square Garden, and Citi Field) are located in the New York metropolitan area.<sup>[498]</sup> Madison Square Garden, its predecessor, the original Yankee Stadium and Ebbets Field, are sporting venues located in New York City, the latter two having been commemorated on U.S. postage stamps. New York was the first of eight American cities to have won titles

in all four major leagues (MLB, NHL, NFL and NBA), having done so following the Knicks' 1970 title. In 1972, it became the first city to win titles in five sports when the Cosmos won the NASL final.

New York has been described as the "Capital of Baseball".<sup>[499]</sup> There have been 35 Major League Baseball World Series and 73 pennants won by New York teams. It is one of only five metro areas (Los Angeles, Chicago, Baltimore–Washington, and the San Francisco Bay Area being the others) to have two baseball teams. Additionally, there have been 14 World Series in which two New York City teams played each other, known as a Subway Series and occurring most recently in 2000. No other metropolitan area has had this happen more than once (Chicago in 1906, St. Louis in 1944, and the San Francisco Bay Area in 1989).

The city's two Major League Baseball teams are the New York Mets, who play at Citi Field in Queens,<sup>[500]</sup> and the New York Yankees, who play at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx. These teams compete in six games of interleague play every regular season that has also come to be called the Subway Series. The Yankees have won a record 27 championships,<sup>[501]</sup> while the Mets have won the World Series twice.<sup>[502]</sup> The city also was once home to the Brooklyn Dodgers (now the Los Angeles Dodgers), who won the World Series once,<sup>[503]</sup> and the New York Giants (now the San Francisco Giants), who won the World Series five times. Both teams moved to California in 1958.<sup>[504]</sup> There is also one Minor League Baseball team in the city, the Mets-affiliated Brooklyn Cyclones,<sup>[505]</sup> and the city will gain a club in the independent Atlantic League when the Staten Island FerryHawks begin play in 2022.<sup>[506]</sup>

The city is represented in the National Football League by the New York Giants and the New York Jets, although both teams play their home games at MetLife Stadium in nearby East Rutherford, New Jersey,<sup>[507]</sup> which hosted Super Bowl XLVIII in 2014.<sup>[508]</sup>

The metropolitan area is home to three National Hockey League teams. The New York Rangers, the traditional representative of the city itself and one of the league's Original Six, play at Madison Square Garden in Manhattan. The New York Islanders, traditionally representing Nassau and Suffolk Counties of Long Island, play in UBS Arena in Elmont, New York, and played in Brooklyn's Barclays Center from 2015-2020. The New Jersey Devils play at Prudential Center in nearby Newark, New Jersey and traditionally represent the counties of neighboring New Jersey which are coextensive with the boundaries of the New York metropolitan area and media market.

The city's National Basketball Association teams are the Brooklyn Nets (previously known as the New York Nets and New Jersey Nets as they moved around the metropolitan area) and the New York Knicks, while the New York Liberty is the city's Women's National Basketball Association team. The first national college-level basketball championship, the National Invitation Tournament, was held in New York in 1938 and remains in the city.<sup>[509]</sup> The city is well known for its links to basketball, which is played in nearly every park in the city by local youth, many of whom have gone on to play for major college programs and in the NBA.

In soccer, New York City is represented by New York City FC of Major League Soccer, who play their home games at Yankee Stadium<sup>[510]</sup> and the New York Red Bulls, who play their home games at Red Bull Arena in nearby Harrison, New Jersey.<sup>[511]</sup> NJ/NY Gotham FC also plays their home games in Red Bull Arena, representing the metropolitan area in the National Women's Soccer League. Historically, the city is known for the New York Cosmos, the highly successful former professional soccer team which was the American home of Pelé. A new version of the New York Cosmos was formed in 2010, and most recently played in the third-division National Independent Soccer Association before going on hiatus in January 2021.

The annual United States Open Tennis Championships is one of the world's four Grand Slam tennis tournaments and is held at the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, Queens.<sup>[512]</sup> The New York City Marathon, which courses through all five boroughs, is the world's largest running marathon,<sup>[492]</sup> with 51,394 finishers in 2016<sup>[513]</sup>



The New York Marathon is the largest marathon in the world.<sup>[492]</sup>



The U.S. Open Tennis Championships are held every August and September in Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, Queens.



Citi Field, also in Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, has been home to the New York Mets since 2009.

and 98,247 applicants for the 2017 race.<sup>[492]</sup> The Millrose Games is an annual track and field meet whose featured event is the Wanamaker Mile. Boxing is also a prominent part of the city's sporting scene, with events like the Amateur Boxing Golden Gloves being held at Madison Square Garden each year.<sup>[514]</sup> The city is also considered the host of the Belmont Stakes, the last, longest and oldest of horse racing's Triple Crown races, held just over the city's border at Belmont Park on the first or second Sunday of June. The city also hosted the 1932 U.S. Open golf tournament and the 1930 and 1939 PGA Championships, and has been host city for both events several times, most notably for nearby Winged Foot Golf Club. The Gaelic games are played in Riverdale, Bronx at Gaelic Park, home to the New York GAA, the only North American team to compete at the senior inter-county level.

## Environment

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Environmental issues in New York City are affected by the city's size, density, abundant public transportation infrastructure, and location at the mouth of the Hudson River. For example, it is both one of the country's biggest sources of pollution, and has the lowest per-capita greenhouse gas emissions rate and electricity usage.

### Environmental impact reduction

New York City has focused on reducing its environmental impact and carbon footprint.<sup>[516]</sup> Mass transit use in New York City is the highest in the United States. Also, by 2010, the city had 3,715 hybrid taxis and other clean diesel vehicles, representing around 28% of New York's taxi fleet in service, the most of any city in North America.<sup>[517]</sup> New York City is the host of Climate Week NYC, the largest Climate Week to take place globally and regarded as major annual climate summit.



As of 2012, the city had about 6,000 hybrid taxis (shown) in service, the largest number of any city in North America.<sup>[515]</sup>

New York's high rate of public transit use, more than 200,000 daily cyclists as of 2014,<sup>[518]</sup> and many pedestrian commuters make it the most energy-efficient major city in the United States.<sup>[519]</sup> Walk and bicycle modes of travel account for 21% of all modes for trips in the city; nationally the rate for metro regions is about 8%.<sup>[520]</sup> In both its 2011 and 2015 rankings, Walk Score named New York City the most walkable large city in the United States,<sup>[521][522][523]</sup> and in 2018, Stacker ranked New York the most walkable U.S. city.<sup>[524]</sup> Citibank sponsored the introduction of 10,000 public bicycles for the city's bike-share project in the summer of 2013.<sup>[525]</sup> New York City's numerical "in-season cycling indicator" of bicycling in the city had hit an all-time high of 437 when measured in 2014.<sup>[526]</sup>

The city government was a petitioner in the landmark Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency Supreme Court case forcing the EPA to regulate greenhouse gases as pollutants. The city is a leader in the construction of energy-efficient green office buildings, including the Hearst Tower among others.<sup>[182]</sup> Mayor Bill de Blasio has committed to an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2014 and 2050 to reduce the city's contributions to climate change, beginning with a comprehensive "Green Buildings" plan.<sup>[516]</sup>

### Water purity and availability

New York City is supplied with drinking water by the protected Catskill Mountains watershed.<sup>[527]</sup> As a result of the watershed's integrity and undisturbed natural water filtration system, New York is one of only four major cities in the United States the majority of whose drinking water is pure enough not to require purification by water treatment plants.<sup>[528]</sup> The city's municipal water system is the largest in the United States, moving over one billion gallons of water per day.<sup>[529]</sup> The Croton Watershed north of the city is undergoing construction of a \$3.2 billion water purification plant to augment New York City's water supply by an estimated 290 million gallons daily, representing a greater than 20% addition to the city's current availability of water.<sup>[530]</sup> The ongoing expansion of New York City Water Tunnel No. 3, an integral part of the New York City water supply system, is the largest capital construction project in the city's history,<sup>[531]</sup> with segments serving Manhattan and the Bronx completed, and with segments serving Brooklyn and Queens planned for construction in 2020.<sup>[532]</sup> In 2018, New York City announced a \$1 billion investment to protect the integrity of its water system and to maintain the purity of its unfiltered water supply.<sup>[529]</sup>



## Air quality

According to the 2016 World Health Organization Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution Database,<sup>[533]</sup> the annual average concentration in New York City's air of particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrometers or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) was 7.0 micrograms per cubic meter, or 3.0 micrograms below the recommended limit of the WHO Air Quality Guidelines for the annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub>.<sup>[534]</sup> The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, in partnership with Queens College, conducts the New York Community Air Survey to measure pollutants at about 150 locations.<sup>[535]</sup>

## Environmental revitalization

Newtown Creek, a 3.5-mile (6-kilometer) long estuary that forms part of the border between the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, has been designated a Superfund site for environmental clean-up and remediation of the waterway's recreational and economic resources for many communities.<sup>[536]</sup> One of the most heavily used bodies of water in the Port of New York and New Jersey, it had been one of the most contaminated industrial sites in the country,<sup>[537]</sup> containing years of discarded toxins, an estimated 30 million US gallons (110,000 m<sup>3</sup>) of spilled oil, including the Greenpoint oil spill, raw sewage from New York City's sewer system,<sup>[537]</sup> and other accumulation.

## Government and politics

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### Government

New York City has been a metropolitan municipality with a Strong mayor–council form of government<sup>[538]</sup> since its consolidation in 1898. In New York City, the city government is responsible for public education, correctional institutions, public safety, recreational facilities, sanitation, water supply, and welfare services.

The mayor and council members are elected to four-year terms. The City Council is a unicameral body consisting of 51 council members whose districts are defined by geographic population boundaries.<sup>[539]</sup> Each term for the mayor and council members lasts four years and has a two consecutive-term limit,<sup>[540]</sup> which is reset after a four-year break. The *New York City Administrative Code*, the *New York City Rules*, and the *City Record* are the code of local laws, compilation of regulations, and official journal, respectively.<sup>[541][542]</sup>



New York City Hall is the oldest City Hall in the United States that still houses its original governmental functions.



The New York County Courthouse houses the New York Supreme Court and other offices.

Each borough is coextensive with a judicial district of the state Unified Court System, of which the Criminal Court and the Civil Court are the local courts, while the New York Supreme Court conducts major trials and appeals. Manhattan hosts the First Department of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division while Brooklyn hosts the Second Department. There are also several extrajudicial administrative courts, which are executive agencies and not part of the state Unified Court System.

Uniquely among major American cities, New York is divided between, and is host to the main branches of, two different U.S. district courts: the District Court for the Southern District of New York, whose main courthouse is on Foley Square near City Hall in Manhattan and whose jurisdiction includes Manhattan and the Bronx; and the District Court for the Eastern District of New York, whose main courthouse is in Brooklyn and whose jurisdiction includes Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second

Circuit and U.S. Court of International Trade are also based in New York, also on Foley Square in Manhattan.

### Politics

The present mayor is Bill de Blasio, the first Democrat since 1993.<sup>[543]</sup> He was elected in 2013 with over 73% of the vote, and assumed office on January 1, 2014. In 2017, he won reelection to a second term, with 65.2% of the vote.<sup>[544]</sup>

The Democratic Party holds the majority of public offices. As of April 2016, 69% of registered voters in the city are Democrats and 10% are Republicans.<sup>[545]</sup> New York City has not been carried by a Republican in a statewide or presidential election since President Calvin Coolidge won the five boroughs in 1924. In 2012, Democrat Barack Obama became the first presidential candidate of any party to receive more than 80% of the overall vote in New York City, sweeping all five boroughs. Party platforms center on affordable housing, education, and economic development, and labor politics are of importance in the city. Thirteen out of 27 U.S. congressional districts in the State of New York include portions of New York City.<sup>[546]</sup>

New York is one of the most important sources of political fundraising in the United States. At least four of the top five ZIP Codes in the nation for political contributions were in Manhattan for the 2004, 2006, and 2008 elections. The top ZIP Code, 10021 on the Upper East Side, generated the most money for the 2004 presidential campaigns of George W. Bush and John Kerry.<sup>[547]</sup> The city has a strong imbalance of payments with the national and state governments. It receives 83 cents in services for every \$1 it sends to the federal government in taxes (or annually sends \$11.4 billion more than it receives back). City residents and businesses also sent an additional \$4.1 billion in the 2009–2010 fiscal year to the state of New York than the city received in return.<sup>[548]</sup>



Bill de Blasio, the current and 109th Mayor of New York City

## Transportation

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New York City's comprehensive transportation system is both complex and extensive.

### Rapid transit

Mass transit in New York City, most of which runs 24 hours a day, accounts for one in every three users of mass transit in the United States, and two-thirds of the nation's rail riders live in the New York City metropolitan area.<sup>[549][550]</sup>

### Rail

The iconic New York City Subway system is the largest rapid transit system in the world when measured by stations in operation, with 472, and by length of routes. Nearly all of New York's subway system is open 24 hours a day, in contrast to the overnight shutdown common to systems in most cities, including Hong Kong,<sup>[551][552]</sup> London, Paris, Seoul,<sup>[553][554]</sup> and Tokyo. The New York City Subway is also the busiest metropolitan rail transit system in the Western Hemisphere, with 1.76 billion passenger rides in 2015,<sup>[555]</sup> while Grand Central Terminal, also referred to as "Grand Central Station", is the world's largest railway station by number of train platforms.



New York City is home to the two busiest train stations in the U.S., including Grand Central Terminal.

Public transport is essential in New York City. 54.6% of New Yorkers commuted to work in 2005 using mass transit.<sup>[556]</sup> This is in contrast to the rest of the United States, where 91% of commuters travel in automobiles to their workplace.<sup>[557]</sup> According to the New York City Comptroller, workers in the New York City area spend an average of 6 hours and 18 minutes getting to work each week, the longest commute time in the nation among large cities.<sup>[558]</sup> New York is the only U.S. city in which a majority (52%) of households do not have a car; only 22% of Manhattanites own a car.<sup>[559]</sup> Due to their high usage of mass transit, New Yorkers spend less of their household income on transportation than the national average, saving \$19 billion annually on transportation compared to other urban Americans.<sup>[560]</sup>

New York City's commuter rail network is the largest in North America.<sup>[549]</sup> The rail network, connecting New York City to its suburbs, consists of the Long Island Rail Road, Metro-North Railroad, and New Jersey Transit. The combined systems converge at Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station and contain more than 250 stations and 20 rail



The New York City Subway is the world's largest rapid transit system by number of stations.

lines.<sup>[549]</sup> In Queens, the elevated AirTrain people mover system connects 24 hours a day JFK International Airport to the New York City Subway and the Long Island Rail Road; a separate AirTrain system is planned alongside the Grand Central Parkway to connect LaGuardia Airport to these transit systems.<sup>[561][562]</sup> For intercity rail, New York City is served by Amtrak, whose busiest station by a significant margin is Pennsylvania Station on the West Side of Manhattan, from which Amtrak provides connections to Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. along the Northeast Corridor, and long-distance train service to other North American cities.<sup>[563]</sup>

The Staten Island Railway rapid transit system solely serves Staten Island, operating 24 hours a day. The Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH train) links Midtown and Lower Manhattan to northeastern New Jersey, primarily Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark. Like the New York City Subway, the PATH operates 24 hours a day; meaning three of the six rapid transit systems in the world which operate on 24-hour schedules are wholly or partly in New York (the others are a portion of the Chicago 'L', the PATCO Speedline serving Philadelphia, and the Copenhagen Metro).

Multibillion-dollar heavy rail transit projects under construction in New York City include the Second Avenue Subway, and the East Side Access project.<sup>[564]</sup>

## Buses

New York City's public bus fleet runs 24/7 and is the largest in North America.<sup>[566]</sup> The Port Authority Bus Terminal, the main intercity bus terminal of the city, serves 7,000 buses and 200,000 commuters daily, making it the busiest bus station in the world.<sup>[565]</sup>



The Port Authority Bus Terminal, the world's busiest bus station, at 8th Avenue and 42nd Street.<sup>[565]</sup>

## Air

New York's airspace is the busiest in the United States and one of the world's busiest air transportation corridors. The three busiest airports in the New York metropolitan area include John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark Liberty International Airport, and LaGuardia Airport; 130.5 million travelers used these three airports in 2016, and the city's airspace is the busiest in the nation.<sup>[567]</sup> JFK and Newark Liberty were the busiest and fourth busiest U.S. gateways for international air passengers, respectively, in 2012; as of 2011, JFK was the busiest airport for international passengers in North America.<sup>[568]</sup>



John F. Kennedy Airport in Queens, the busiest international air passenger gateway to the United States

Plans have advanced to expand passenger volume at a fourth airport, Stewart International Airport near Newburgh, New York, by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.<sup>[569]</sup> Plans were announced in July 2015 to entirely rebuild LaGuardia Airport in a multibillion-dollar project to replace its aging facilities.<sup>[570]</sup> Other commercial airports in or serving the New York metropolitan area include Long Island MacArthur Airport, Trenton–Mercer Airport and Westchester County Airport. The primary general aviation airport serving the area is Teterboro Airport.

## Ferries

The Staten Island Ferry is the world's busiest ferry route, carrying more than 23 million passengers from July 2015 through June 2016 on the 5.2-mile (8.4 km) route between Staten Island and Lower Manhattan and running 24 hours a day.<sup>[571]</sup> Other ferry systems shuttle commuters between Manhattan and other locales within the city and the metropolitan area.

NYC Ferry, a NYCEDC initiative with routes planned to travel to all five boroughs, was launched in 2017, with second graders choosing the names of the ferries.<sup>[572]</sup> Meanwhile, Seastreak ferry announced construction of a 600-passenger high-speed luxury ferry in September 2016, to shuttle riders between the Jersey Shore and Manhattan, anticipated to start service in 2017; this would be the largest vessel in its class.<sup>[573]</sup>



## Taxis, vehicles for hire, and trams

Other features of the city's transportation infrastructure encompass 13,587 yellow taxicabs,<sup>[574]</sup> other vehicle for hire companies;<sup>[575][576]</sup> and the Roosevelt Island Tramway, an aerial tramway that transports commuters between Roosevelt Island and Manhattan Island.

## Streets and highways

Despite New York's heavy reliance on its vast public transit system, streets are a defining feature of the city. The Commissioners' Plan of 1811 greatly influenced the city's physical development. Several of the city's streets and avenues, including Broadway,<sup>[577]</sup> Wall Street,<sup>[578]</sup> Madison Avenue,<sup>[345]</sup> and Seventh Avenue are also used as metonyms for national industries there: the theater, finance, advertising, and fashion organizations, respectively.

New York City also has an extensive web of freeways and parkways, which link the city's boroughs to each other and to North Jersey, Westchester County, Long Island, and southwestern Connecticut through various bridges and tunnels. Because these highways serve millions of outer borough and suburban residents who commute into Manhattan, it is quite common for motorists to be stranded for hours in traffic congestion that are a daily occurrence, particularly during rush hour.<sup>[579][580]</sup> Congestion pricing in New York City will go into effect in 2022 at the earliest.<sup>[581][582][583]</sup>

New York City is also known for its rules regarding turning at red lights. Unlike the rest of the United States, New York State prohibits right or left turns on red in cities with a population greater than one million, to reduce traffic collisions and increase pedestrian safety. In New York City, therefore, all turns at red lights are illegal unless a sign permitting such maneuvers is present.<sup>[584]</sup>

## River crossings



The George Washington Bridge, connecting Upper Manhattan (background) from Fort Lee, New Jersey across the Hudson River, is the world's busiest motor vehicle bridge.<sup>[585][586]</sup>

New York City is located on one of the world's largest natural harbors,<sup>[587]</sup> and the boroughs of Manhattan and Staten Island are primarily coterminous with islands of the same names, while Queens and Brooklyn are located at the west end of the larger Long Island, and the Bronx is located on New York State's mainland. This situation of boroughs separated by water led to the development of an extensive infrastructure of bridges and tunnels.

The George Washington Bridge is the world's busiest motor vehicle bridge,<sup>[585][586]</sup> connecting Manhattan to Bergen County, New Jersey. The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the Americas and one of the world's longest.<sup>[588][589]</sup> The Brooklyn Bridge is an icon of the city itself. The towers of the Brooklyn Bridge are built of limestone, granite, and Rosendale cement, and their architectural style is neo-Gothic, with characteristic pointed arches above the passageways through the stone towers. This bridge was also the longest suspension bridge in the world from its opening until 1903, and is the first steel-wire suspension bridge. The Queensboro Bridge is an important piece of cantilever architecture. The Manhattan Bridge, opened in 1909, is

considered to be the forerunner of modern suspension bridges, and its design served as the model for many of the long-span suspension bridges around the world; the Manhattan Bridge, Throgs Neck Bridge, Triborough Bridge, and Verrazano-Narrows Bridge are all examples of Structural Expressionism.<sup>[590][591]</sup>



The Staten Island Ferry shuttles commuters between Manhattan and Staten Island.



Yellow medallion taxicabs are widely recognized icons of the city



8th Avenue, looking northward ("uptown"). Most streets and avenues in Manhattan's grid plan incorporate a one-way traffic configuration.

Manhattan Island is linked to New York City's outer boroughs and New Jersey by several tunnels as well. The Lincoln Tunnel, which carries 120,000 vehicles a day under the Hudson River between New Jersey and Midtown Manhattan, is the busiest vehicular tunnel in the world.<sup>[592]</sup> The tunnel was built instead of a bridge to allow unfettered passage of large passenger and cargo ships that sailed through New York Harbor and up the Hudson River to Manhattan's piers. The Holland Tunnel, connecting Lower Manhattan to Jersey City, New Jersey, was the world's first mechanically ventilated vehicular tunnel when it opened in 1927.<sup>[593][594]</sup> The Queens-Midtown Tunnel, built to relieve congestion on the bridges connecting Manhattan with Queens and Brooklyn, was the largest non-federal project in its time when it was completed in 1940.<sup>[595]</sup> President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first person to drive through it.<sup>[596]</sup> The Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel (officially known as the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel) runs underneath Battery Park and connects the Financial District at the southern tip of Manhattan to Red Hook in Brooklyn.

## Cycling network

Cycling in New York City is associated with mixed cycling conditions that include urban density, relatively flat terrain, congested roadways with "stop-and-go" traffic, and many pedestrians. The city's large cycling population includes utility cyclists, such as delivery and messenger services; cycling clubs for recreational cyclists; and increasingly commuters.<sup>[597]</sup> Cycling is increasingly popular in New York City; in 2017 there were approximately 450,000 daily bike trips, compared with 170,000 daily bike trips in 2005.<sup>[598]</sup> As of 2017, New York City had 1,333 miles (2,145 km) of bike lanes, compared to 513 miles (826 km) of bike lanes in 2006.<sup>[598]</sup> As of 2019, there are 126 miles (203 km) of segregated or "protected" bike lanes citywide.<sup>[599]</sup>

New York City has taken actions to restrict the usage of e-bikes.

## Notable people

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## Global outreach

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In 2006, the Sister City Program of the City of New York, Inc. was restructured and renamed *New York City Global Partners*. Through this program, New York City has expanded its international outreach to a network of cities worldwide, promoting the exchange of ideas and innovation between their citizenry and policymakers. New York's *historic sister cities* are denoted below by the year they joined New York City's partnership network.<sup>[600]</sup>



"NO MOTOR VEHICLES E-BIKES E-SCOOTERS" sign posted on the Hudson River Greenway in New York City

## New York City Global Partners network

### Africa

- [Accra](#), Ghana
- [Addis Ababa](#), Ethiopia
- [Cairo](#), Egypt (1982)
- [Cape Town](#), South Africa
- [Lagos](#), Nigeria
- [Libreville](#), Gabon
- [Johannesburg](#), South Africa (2003)
- [Nairobi](#), Kenya

### Asia (East)

- [Bangkok](#), Thailand
- [Beijing](#), China (1980)
- [Biên Hòa](#), Vietnam
- [Changwon](#), South Korea
- [Chongqing](#), China<sup>[601]</sup>
- [Guangzhou](#), China
- [Ho Chi Minh City](#), Vietnam
- [Hong Kong](#), China
- [Jakarta](#), Indonesia
- [Kuala Lumpur](#), Malaysia<sup>[602]</sup>
- [Manila](#), Philippines
- [Seoul](#), South Korea
- [Shanghai](#), China
- [Shenyang](#), China
- [Singapore](#), Singapore
- [Taipei](#), Taiwan
- [Tokyo](#), Japan (1960)

### (South)

- [Bangalore](#), India
- [Delhi](#), India
- [Dhaka](#), Bangladesh
- [Karachi](#), Pakistan
- [Mumbai](#), India

### (West)

- [Dubai](#), United Arab Emirates
- [Istanbul](#), Turkey (transcontinental)
- [Jerusalem](#), Israel (1993)
- [Tel Aviv](#), Israel<sup>[603]</sup>

### Australia

- [Melbourne](#), Australia
- [Sydney](#)

### Europe (Central)

- [Berlin](#), Germany
- [Budapest](#), Hungary (1992)
- [Düsseldorf](#), Germany
- [Geneva](#), Switzerland
- [Hamburg](#), Germany
- [Heidelberg](#), Germany
- [Munich](#), Germany
- [Prague](#), Czech Republic
- [Vienna](#), Austria
- [Warsaw](#), Poland

### (East)

- [Kyiv](#), Ukraine
- [Moscow](#), Russia
- [St. Petersburg](#), Russia

### (North)

- [Copenhagen](#), Denmark
- [Helsinki](#), Finland
- [Oslo](#), Norway
- [Stockholm](#), Sweden

### (South)

- [Barcelona](#), Spain
- [Bucharest](#), Romania
- [Istanbul](#), Turkey (transcontinental)
- [Lisbon](#), Portugal
- [Madrid](#), Spain (1982)
- [Milan](#), Italy
- [Pristina](#), Kosovo
- [Rome](#), Italy (1992)

### (West)

- [Amsterdam](#), Netherlands
- [Antwerp](#), Belgium
- [Belfast](#), United Kingdom
- [Brussels](#), Belgium
- [Dublin](#), Ireland
- [Edinburgh](#), United Kingdom
- [Glasgow](#), United Kingdom
- [London](#), United Kingdom (2001)
- [Luxembourg City](#), Luxembourg
- [Lyon](#), France
- [Paris](#), France
- [Rotterdam](#), Netherlands
- [The Hague](#), Netherlands

### North America (Canada)

- [Calgary](#), Alberta, Canada
- [Edmonton](#), Alberta, Canada
- [Montreal](#), Quebec, Canada
- [Ottawa](#), Ontario, Canada
- [Quebec City](#), Quebec, Canada
- [Toronto](#), Ontario, Canada
- [Vancouver](#), British Columbia, Canada
- [Victoria](#), British Columbia, Canada
- [Winnipeg](#), Manitoba, Canada

### (Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean)

- [Cuernavaca](#), Morales, Mexico
- [Mexico City](#), Distrito Federal, Mexico
- [Monterrey](#), Nuevo León, Mexico
- [Panama City](#), Panama
- [Santo Domingo](#), Dominican Republic (1983)

### (United States)

- [Baltimore](#), Maryland, United States
- [Boston](#), Massachusetts, United States
- [Chicago](#), Illinois, United States
- [Los Angeles](#), California, United States
- [Philadelphia](#), Pennsylvania, United States

### South America

- [Bogotá](#), Colombia
- [Brasília](#), Brazil (2004)
- [Buenos Aires](#), Argentina
- [Caracas](#), Venezuela
- [Córdoba](#), Argentina
- [Curitiba](#), Brazil
- [Lima](#), Peru
- [Medellín](#), Colombia
- [Rio de Janeiro](#), Brazil
- [Santiago](#), Chile
- [São Paulo](#), Brazil

## See also

- [Outline of New York City](#)

## Notes

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- a. Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- b. Official weather observations for Central Park were conducted at the Arsenal at Fifth Avenue and 64th Street from 1869 to 1919, and at Belvedere Castle since 1919.<sup>[212]</sup>

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## Further reading

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## External links

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- Official website (<http://www.nyc.gov/>)
- NYC Go (<http://www.nycgo.com/>), official tourism website of New York City
- New York City ([https://curlie.org/Regional/North\\_America/United\\_States/New\\_York/Localities/N/New\\_York\\_City](https://curlie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/New_York/Localities/N/New_York_City)) at Curlie
-  Geographic data related to [New York City](https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/175905) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/175905>) at OpenStreetMap.
- Collections (<http://collections.mcny.org/>), 145,000 NYC photographs at the [Museum of the City of New York](#)
- "The New New York Skyline" (<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/new-york-city-skyline-tallest-midtown-manhattan>). *National Geographic*. November 2015. (Interactive.)

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