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your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Mar 12, 2024 - 03:13 AM To pair your Fios TV One device you want to pair it with.2. Press and
hold the Play/Pause and "O" buttons on the remote at the same time.3. Release the buttons when the blue light to stop flashing on the Fios TV Voice Remote. This indicates that the remote is connected, paired, and ready for use. For more detailed instructions and troubleshooting
tips, you can refer to the Verizon Fios TV Remotes User Guide provided with your remote. Source: ... Answer this question We look to ensure that every question is answered by the best people with relevant experience to contribute your
answer to any of these commonly asked questions? If your Verizon Fios remote is not properly paired with your TV, you may not be able to carry out fundamental activities such as turning the power on or off or increasing or decreasing the volume of the TV. To sync your Fios remote, it is usually a brief and straightforward procedure to get the remote
to respond to the TV. Here is a step-by-step guide to syncing your Verizon Fios remote to your TV. Step 1 - Turn on the televisionEnsure the TV set is on before synchronizing the remote control to it. The sync process involves the exchange of signals between the remote and the TV; thus, when the TV is on, the devices can be in proper communication.
Step 2 Determine Your Fios Remote ModelSome of the remote models that Verizon has are Fios TV and Multi-Room DVR. Depending on the model, the sync method may be slightly different. There are some differences in buttons and the general appearance of Fios remotes, which will help to define its model. This will make you stick to the right
procedure. Step 3 Search for the sync buttonTo simplify the synchronization process there is a sync button located on the left side by the small plate which is easily pulled off. For a Multi-Room DVR remote an oval synchronization button is usually located
at the back. Step 4 Press both the sync buttons If you are directly pointing the remote at the TV, then press and hold the sync button for about 2-3 seconds with your thumb. An indicator light will generally blink several times which implies that it is trying to synchronize. Step 5 - Test basic functions With the remote at the TV, press some of
the simplest buttons such as the power button, volume buttons, and channel lineupbuttons to check if they function. As a rule, a successful sync will make it control the TV, so you can immediately understand this. Step 6 Sync again if necessaryIf the buttons do not affect the TV then the devices did not connect as a pair. Go back to step 1 and work
through the steps again at a slower rate. Ensure you press the sync button gently and ensure that the direction of the remote control is facing the TV. Verizon Remote Synchronization Other Tips If you continue having trouble syncing your Fios remote to the TV, there are a few extra tricks that may help. TV Source This should be checked to ensure
the TV accepts and displays from a cable box instead of other inputs like VHS. Examine cables - Ensure that all cables connecting the TV and the cable box components are properly connected from both ends. Weak coupling could cause interference with synchronization. Verify batteries Pop out the battery compartment of the Fios remote to ensure
that the batteries are fresh or newly charged. Some batteries may not deliver powerful signals. Reconnect Disconnect all cable boxes and TV power cables for one minute then reconnect powerful signals. Reconnect Disconnect all cable boxes and TV power cables for one minute then reconnect powerful signals.
to eliminate old pairing associations in it before syncing. Contact Verizon If you are still unable to get the Fios remote to sync, dial the Verizon Support number that is included on your monthly bill and talk to an agent who will help diagnose the problem or send new equipment if required. Applying these troubleshooting techniques when syncing your
telephone can assist address any problems that may be causing a hindered sync connection between the Fios remote and TV box. If you pay some attention to these procedures, signals, and device connections, you should be able to achieve that remote working wirelessly once more in no time. This can in turn allow you to return to enjoying the full
benefits of your Verizon Fios television service. Summary: The Key Steps For Synchronize your Verizon Fios Remote To quickly recap, complete these key steps when you need to synchronize your Verizon Fios remote. 1. Turn the TV on 2. Identify remote model 3. Locate sync button 4. Turn on the TV and hold the sync button with the TV icon facing
it.5. Test remote button functions6. Sync again if unsuccessful With those core steps on how to initiate the sync connection between devices, you can now resynchronize the Fios remote in one or two minutes. Keep it close because you might have to redo it when switching remotes or the connection is intermittent at times. Call (844) 967-4555 to get a
new Verizon Fios Connection now! Read More: What is Verizon Fios Box? How to Restart Verizon Fios Box. How to Restart Verizon Fios Box? How to Restart Verizon Fios B
only be used with the Phillips P144 and Motorola DRC800 remote controls. You can download your user guide below: American cable provider "Verizon FiOS" and "FiOS" redirect here. For more on the service from Frontier Communications, see FiOS from Frontier. For other
uses, see Fios (disambiguation). This article's lead section may be too short to adequately summarize the key points. Please consider expanding the lead to provide an accessible overview of all important aspects of the article. (September 2024) Verizon Fios Verizon
phoneFoundedSeptember22, 2005; 19 years ago(2005-09-22)Keller, Texas, U.S. HeadquartersNew York, U.S. Area servedUnited StatesParentVerizon Fios is a bundled Internet access, telephone, and television service provided by Verizon Communications that operates over a fiber optical
network within the United States. The early stages of Fios began when Bell Atlantic (now Verizon Communications) was testing its video service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service "Stargazer" in 1995. This was the first commercial video on demand (VOD) service, which was testing its video service which was testing its video 
based service. In 1996, VP of Programming Bob Townsend told the Baltimore Sun that Stargazer would be "folded into (Bell Atlantic's) deployment of fiber to the curb."[2]In September 2005, Verizon Communications began offering a fiber optic digital television service, which became available for 9,000 customers in Keller, Texas. Called Fios TV, the
service aimed to replace copper wires with optical fibers.[3] By August 2006, Fios TV was available in parts of seven states.[4]In March 2010, Verizon announced that it was winding down its Fios expansion, concentrating on completing its network in areas that already had Fios franchises but were not deploying to new areas, which included the cities
of Baltimore and Boston, which had not yet secured municipal franchise agreements.[5] Some viewed the halt in expansion as a violation of Verizon has collected revenue to deploy infrastructure upgrades that never occurred.[6]In New Jersey, Verizon collected $15 billion in fees from
customers and tax subsidies in exchange for promising fiber optic broadband for the whole state.[7] The New Jersey state government altered the deal in 2014 to allow Verizon to substitute wireless Internet access to fulfill its promise instead.[8] Critics pointed out that wireless Internet was slower and less reliable.[7]Fios TV is one of three services
offered by Verizon Fios. Fios TV uses QAM technology to deliver signal into a radio frequency signal that can be used on a home's existing coaxial cables, feeding the signal to a set-top box (STB).[9]Fios Internet was the first service
offered under Verizon's Fios brand, and is one of three of the product line's current offerings. The broadband Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11]In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Keller, Texas, in 2004,[10] a year before Fios TV was available.[11] In addition to its TV and Internet service initially launched in Xeller, Texas, Internet service initially launched in Xeller, Texas, Internet service initially launched in Xeller, Texas, Internet service initially launched i
service initially launched in Virginia and Maryland in September 2008 and eventually fully replaced an earlier service, VoiceWing, which Verizon offered from 2004 to early 2009.[12]While Verizon also offers plain old telephone service (POTS), it has been reported in various markets that Verizon physically disconnected the copper lines for copper-line
phone service at the time that Fios was installed.[13]On March 13, 2017, Verizon was sued by the City of New York for numerous violations of its agreements with the city, which required the provider to pass a fiber-optic network in "underground conduit, along above-ground utility poles, or otherwisein front of (or behind) each residential building" in
the city by June 30, 2014,[14] and to provide access to officials in their deployment database within thirty days.[15] In the lawsuit before the New York Supreme Court, The city identified approximately one million households that were not yet served by the network, including a larger number of outstanding requests than those claimed by Verizon,
along with allegations that Verizon refused to install Fios in certain areas, that it routinely failed to make service available to "tens of thousands" of customers within the time it had agreed to, that it required multi-family residential units to enter into bulk purchases or exclusivity deals to receive service promptly or at all, a violation of FCC policy.
[14]According to several property managers, Verizon refused to meet its obligations unless they entered into such deals. One additionally claimed Verizon had doubled their price per apartment unit within two years. City officials found that in the case of 37% of the properties examined, Verizon failed to meet its obligations per the agreement. Critics
argued that such exclusive deals could negatively impact consumers by reducing their choices and hindering the growth of broadband access in the area.[16]In response, Verizon claimed it would reinforce its policies with employees to ensure this would not be an issue moving forward and questioned the investigation's integrity, although the
company was never afforded the opportunity to respond to the allegations.[15]In November 2020, Verizon settled the lawsuit with New York City, whereby the company agreed to bring Fios to 500,000 households in the city. Verizon was required to target its fiber upgrades in low-income areas, including parts of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and
Queens. Verizon also claimed that they would be required to make paid resident service available usually within seven days. In the settlement, Verizon did not admit wrongdoing.[17]On March 10, 2015, at midnight EDT, The Weather channel and its sister network, Weatherscan, were pulled from Verizon Fios after the two parties were unable to come
to terms on a new carriage agreement. The services have respectively been replaced by the AccuWeather Network (which launched on March 13) and a widget provided by Fios featuring forecast content provided by Weatherscan were pulled.
[18][19][20] The Weather Channel offered a less expensive deal to Verizon Fios, which rejected the offer. Verizon cited the wide availability of the Internet and mobile apps for consumers to access weather content any time of day as the reason for dropping TWC and its services.[21][22]The Weather Channel had earlier signed renewal agreements
with major providers that are members of the National Cable Television Cooperative (NCTC), including Time Warner Cable and Cox Communications. While Verizon claimed it was a long-term business decision (instead of a carriage dispute), The Weather Channel launched a campaign to urge viewers to contact Fios about restoring the cable channel
and its services.[23]It was announced on June 19, 2019, that The Weather Channel would return to Fios carriage contract by offering ESPN and ESPN2 as part of a separate sports package under its new "Custom TV" service. ESPN's contract requires the
two networks to be part of the basic service. [25] Verizon and ESPN reached a deal in May 2016. [26] The terms of the deal were not made public. [26] On May 19, 2015, Cablevision started an advertising campaign to take the
case mainstream.[27] The two companies agreed to end the dispute in September 2015.[28] The terms of the deal were not disclosed at the time.[28] Fiber-optic communicationList of multiple-system operators agreed to end the dispute in September 27, 1993). "Bell Atlantic Reaches For The Stars In Hollywood". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on October
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for, like Whats on tonight. You may also find movies by naming your favorite actor, tune to a channel, turn on subtitles, access the Guide and much more! You can control your DVR or VOD playback by saying Fast forward one minute or Rewind thirty seconds. Just remember to hold the button down while speaking and then release. Menu-The Menu
button takes you to the main on-screen menu. From there, use the ring surrounding the OK button on the Fios TV Voice Remote to move between menu options. Guide- The Guide button takes you to choose another view. Navigation ring and
OK/Select- Press the navigation ring segments for up, down left or right and the OK buttons to navigate and make onscreen selections. Using Navigation ring segments to skip video forward or back while using the DVR or watching Video on Demand. Back (arrow) button- Go
 Play/Pause, Rewind and Fast Forward or Rewind buttons to control the following:Live TVVideo On Demand (where allowed)DVR recorded programsTapping the Fast Forward or Rewind jumps you back towards the beginning of shows, and/or forward to the live
 point of currently airing programs. Channel / Page +/-- Use the Channel plus and minus buttons to choose one channel up or down in the guide or to page up or down when viewing the Guide. Last button to record any show that youre
 watching on live TV. It will record back to the moment you started watching that program. With the Fios TV Voice Remote, you can use your voice to tell your Fios TV Voice Remote about 12 inches from your mouth. If held too
closely, your voice may come across distorted and difficult for the Fios TV Voice Remote to understand. Here are a few samples of things you can ask or tell your Fios TV Voice Remote to do: Search "What's on Animal Planet tonight?" I want to watch Property Brothers "Look for comedies starring Jim Carrey" Show me Disney movies "Navigation "Tune
to HGTV""Go to the main menu""Go to the guide""Go to Settings "Turn on talking guide""Go to On Demand""Skip forward 30 seconds" Settings "Turn on talking guide""Turn on descriptive video"
(available for select programs)"Launch my dashboard""Show my Wi-Fi Credentials""Pay My Bill" Pairing your Fios TV Voice Remote Point the Fios TV Voice Remote toward the Fios TV Voice Remote toward the Fios TV Voice Remote Point the Fios TV Voice Remote toward the Fios TV Voice Remote Point the Fios TV Voice R
 Remote, When the blue light stops flashing on the Fios TV Voice Remote for Fios TV Voice Remote is connected, paired and ready for use. Heres a video to help your Fios TV Voice Remote to your Fios TV Voice Remote for Fios
automatically be detected and be controlled by your Fios TV Voice Remote > Program Voice Remote > Program Voice Remote > Remote >
Settings > Voice control > Fios TV Voice Remote > Program Voice Remote > Manual SetupSelect your TV or Receiver Brand and Model and follow the steps, You will see a Success message in the top right of the TV screen when the setup is complete. Most populous city in the United States "NYC" and "New York, New York," redirect here. For other
uses, see New York City (disambiguation); NYC (disambiguation); NY
 BridgeVerrazzano-Narrows BridgeBronx ZooFlagSealWordmarkNicknames: The Big Apple, The City That Never Sleeps, Gotham, [1] and othersInteractive map of New YorkNew York CityLocation within the United StatesCoordinates
 404246N\ 74022W\ /\ 40.71278N\ 74.00611W\ /\ 40.71278; -74.00611W\ /\ 40.71278; -74.00611[2]CountryUnited StatesStateNew YorkConstituent counties (boroughs)Bronx (The Bronx)Kings (Brooklyn)New York (Manhattan)Queens (Queens)Richmond (Staten Island)Settled1624 (401years ago)(1624)Consolidated1898 (127years ago)(1898)Named afterJames, Duke of
 YorkGovernmentTypeStrong mayorcouncilBodyNew York City CouncilMayorEric Adams (D)Area[3]Total472.43sqmi (1,223.59km2)Land300.46sqmi (778.18km2)Water171.97sqmi (445.41km2)Wighestelevation[a]401ft (122m)Lowestelevation[a]401ft (122m)Lowestelevation
 States Density 29,302.7/sqmi\ (11,313.8/km2) Urban [7]19,426,449 Urban (2023) Metro \$2.299 trillion\ (2023) Metro\ (2023) Me
718/347/929, 917FIPS code36-51000GNIS feature ID975772Websitewww.nyc.gov Part of a series onRegions of New YorkDownstate New YorkDownstate New YorkDownstate New YorkHudson Valley (Lower)Upstate New YorkFinger LakesWestern New
YorkAdministrative divisionsCountiesCitiesTownsIndian reservationsVillagesCensus-designated placesPlaces (including hamlets)Timelines of town creationDownstate New YorkVentern New YorkVenter
the United States, located at the southern tip of New York State on one of the world's largest metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan area in the
 United States by both population and urban area. New York is a global center of finance [12] and commerce, culture, technology, [13] entertainment and media, academics, and scientific output, [14] the arts and fashion, and, as home to the headquarters of the United Nations, international diplomacy, [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] With an estimated population in
2024 of 8,478,072[5][6] distributed over 300.46 square miles (778.2km2),[4] the city is the most densely population of Los Angeles, the nation's second-most populous city.[20] With more than 20.1 million people in its metropolitan statistical area[21] and 23.5 million
in its combined statistical area as of 2020, New York City is one of the world's most populous megacities. [22] The city and its metropolitan area are the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York City, [23] making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. In 2021, the city was
 home to nearly 3.1 million residents who were born outside the United States, [20] the largest foreign-born city population in the world. [24] New York City traces its origins to Fort Amsterdam and a trading post founded on Manhattan Island by Dutch colonists around 1624. The settlement was named New Amsterdam in 1626 and was chartered as a
city in 1653. The city came under English control in 1664 and was temporarily renamed New York in November 1674. Following independence from Great Britain, the city was the national capital of the United States from 1785
until 1790.[26] The modern city was formed by the 1898 consolidation of its five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island. Anchored by Wall Street in the Financial District, Manhattan, New York City has been called both the world's premier financial and fintech center[27][28] and the most economically powerful city in
the world.[29] As of 2022[update], the New York metropolitan area is the largest metropolitan area is the largest metropolitan area is the world. Despite having a 24/7 rapid transit system, New York also leads the world in
 urban automobile traffic congestion.[30] The city is home to the world's two largest stock exchanges by market capitalization of their listed companies: the New York City is an established safe haven for global investors.[31] As of 2023[update], New York City is the most expensive city in the world for
expatriates[32] and has by a wide margin the highest residential rents of any city in the nation.[33] Fifth Avenue is the most expensive shopping street in the world.[34] New York City is home, by a significant margin, to the highest number of billionaires of any
city in the world.[37]See also: Nicknames of New York CityIn 1664, New York was named in honor of the Duke of York (later King James is elder brother, King CharlesII, appointed him proprietor of the former territory of New Netherland, including the city of New Amsterdam, when the Kingdom of England seized it from Dutch
control.[39]Main articles: History of New York City and Timeline of New York City (prehistory 1664)In the pre-Columbian era, the area of present-day New York City was
inhabited by Algonquians, including the Lenape. Their homeland, known as Lenapehoking, included the present-day areas of Staten Island, Manhattan, the Bronx, the western portion of Long Island (including Brooklyn and Queens), and the Lower Hudson Valley. [40] The first documented visit into New York Harbor by a European was in 1524 by
explorer Giovanni daVerrazzano.[41] He claimed the area for France and named it Nouvelle Angoulme (New Angoulme).[42] A Spanish expedition, led by the Portuguese captain Estvo Gomes sailing for Emperor CharlesV, arrived in New York Harbor in January 1525 and charted the mouth of the Hudson River, which he named Ro de San Antonic
 ('Saint Anthony's River').[43]In 1609, the English explorer Henry Hudson rediscovered New York Harbor while searching for the Dutch East India Company.[44] He sailed up what the Dutch East India Company.[44] He sailed up what the Dutch East India Company.
 [45]Hudson 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 nonNative American inhabitant of what became New York City was Juan Rodriguez, a merchant from Santo Domingo who arrived in
 Manhattan during the winter of 161314, trapping for pelts and trading with the local population as a representative of the Dutch.[46][47]Main articles: New Amsterdam, rort Amsterdam, centered in what eventually became Lower Manhattan during the winter of 161314, trapping for pelts and trading with the local population as a representative of the Dutch.[46][47]Main articles: New Amsterdam, and New Amsterdam, an
in 1664, the year England took control and renamed it New York permanent European presence near New York Harbor was established in 1624, making New York the 12th-oldest continuously occupied European-established in 1625,
construction was started on a citadel and Fort Amsterdam (New Amsterdam extended from the southern tip of Manhattan Island.[48][49]The colony of New Amsterdam extended from the southern tip of Manhattan to modern-day Wall Street, where a 12-foot (3.7m) wooden stockade was built in 1653 to protect against Native American
and English raids.[50] In 1626, the Dutch Colonial Director-General Peter Minuit, as charged by the Dutch West India Company, purchased the island of Manhattan from the Canarsie, a small Lenape band,[51] for "the value of 60 guilders" [52] (about $900 in 2018).[53] A frequently told but disproved legend claims that Manhattan was purchased for
$24 worth of glass beads.[54][55]Following the purchase, New Amsterdam grew slowly.[25] To attract settlers, the Dutch instituted the patroons ystem in 1628, whereby wealthy Dutchmen (patroons, or patrons) who brought 50 colonists to New Netherland would be awarded land, local political autonomy, and rights to participate in the lucrative fur
trade. This program had little success.[56]Since 1621, the Dutch West India Company had operated as a monopoly in New Netherland, on authority granted by 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).[25][57]In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant began his tenure as the last Director-General of New Netherland. During his tenure as the last Director-General of New Netherland.
 however, he 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 from establishing houses of worship.[60]Main articles: Province of New York and History of New York City (16651783)The Fall of New Amsterdam, painting
by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, depicting the Conquest of New NetherlandFort George and New York with British warships, c.1731In 1664, unable to summon any significant resistance, Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to English troops, led by Colonel Richard Nicolls, without bloodshed.[60][61] The terms of the surrender permitted Dutch
residents to remain in the colony and allowed for religious freedom.[62]In 1667, during negotiations leading to the Treaty of Breda after the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the victorious Dutch decided to keep the nascent plantation colony of what is now Suriname, which they had gained from the English,[63] and in return the English kept New
Amsterdam. The settlement was promptly renamed "New York" after the Duke of York (the future King James II and VII).[64] The duke gave part of the colony to proprietors George Carteret and John Berkeley.[65]On August 24, 1673, during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, Anthony Colve of the Dutch navy seized New York at the behest of Cornelis
Evertsen the Youngest and rechristened it "New Orange" after WilliamIII, the Prince of Orange.[66] The Dutch soon returned the island to England under the Treaty of Westminster of November 1674.[67][68]Several intertribal wars among the Native Americans and epidemics brought on by contact with the Europeans caused sizeable population
 losses for the Lenape between 1660 and 1670.[69] By 1700, the Lenape population had diminished to 200.[70] New York experienced several yellow fever epidemics in the 18th century, losing ten percent of its population in 1702 alone.[71][72]In the early 18th century, New York grew in importance as a trading port while as a part of the colony of
New York.[73] It became a center of slavery, with 42% of households enslaving Africans by 1730.[74] Most were domestic slaves; others were hired out as labor. Slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally tied to New York's economy through the labor of slavery became integrally the labor of s
construction in Foley Square in the 1990s, the African Burying Ground was discovered; the cemetery included 10,000 to 20,000 graves of colonial-era Africans, some enslaved and some free. [75] 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 freedom of the press in North America. [76] In 1754, Columbia University was founded. [77] Further information: American Revolutionary War, which took place in Brooklyn on August 27, 1776 The Stamp Act Congress met in New York in October 1765, as
the Sons of Liberty organization emerged in the city and skirmished over the next ten years with British troops stationed there.[78] The Battle of Long Island, the largest battle of the American Revolutionary War, was fought in August 1776 within modern-day Brooklyn.[79] A British rout of the Continental Army at the Battle of Fort Washington in
November 1776 eliminated the last American stronghold in Manhattan, causing George Washington and his forces to retreat across the Hudson River to New Jersey, pursued by British forces.[80][81]After the battle, in which the American stronghold in Manhattan, causing George Washington and his forces to retreat across the Hudson River to New Jersey, pursued by British forces.[80][81]After the battle, in which the American stronghold in Manhattan, causing George Washington and his forces.
The city was a haven for Loyalist refugees and escaped slaves who joined the British forces evacuated New York at the close of the war in 1783,
they transported thousands of freedmen for resettlement in Nova Scotia, England, and the Caribbean.[85]The 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.[86] Shortly after the British
 occupation began, the Great Fire of New York destroyed nearly 500 buildings, about a quarter of the structures in the city, including Trinity Church.[87][88]Main article: History of New York destroyed nearly 500 buildings, about a quarter of the structures in the city, including Trinity Church.[87][88]Main article: History of New York City (17841854)A portrait of the first inauguration of George Washington in 1789In January 1785, the assembly of the Confederation made New
York City the national capital.[89] New York was the last capital of the United States under the Constitution.[90] As the capital, New York City hosted the inauguration of the first President, George Washington, and the first Congress, at Federal Hall on Wall Street. Congress drafted the Bill of Rights
there.[90] The Supreme Court held its first organizational sessions in New York in 1790. In 1790, for the first time, New York City surpassed Philadelphia as the nation's largest city. At the end of 1790, the national capital was moved to Philadelphia as the national sessions in New York in 1790. In 1790. In 1790, for the first time, New York City surpassed Philadelphia as the nation's largest city. At the end of 1790, the national sessions in New York City surpassed Philadelphia as the nation's largest city. At the end of 1790, the national sessions in New York City surpassed Philadelphia as the nation's largest city.
19th century, New York City's population grew from 60,000 to 3.43million.[93] Under New York State's gradual emancipation 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.[94][95] A significant free Black population gradually developed in Manhattan, made
 up of former slaves who had been freed by their masters after the American Revolutionary War, as well as escaped slaves. The New York Manumission Society worked for abolished in the state.[97] Free Blacks struggled
 with discrimination and interracial abolitionist activism continued. New York City's population jumped from 123,706 in 1820 (10,886 of whom were Black). [98] Broadway, which follows the Native American Wecquaesgeek Trail through Manhattan, 1840 [99] Also 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. [100] 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.[101] Local politics became dominated by Irish and German immigrants.[102] In 1831, New York
 University was founded.[103] 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. Members of the business elite lobbied for the establishment of Central Park
 which in 1857 became the first landscaped park in an American city.[104]The Great Irish Famine brought a large influx of Irish immigrants, of whom more than 200,000 were living in New York by 1860, representing over a quarter of the city's population.[105] Extensive immigration from the German provinces meant that Germans comprised another
25% of New York's population by 1860.[106][107]Main articles: New York City in the American Civil War and History of New York City (18551897)Departure of the 7th New York City in the defense of Washington, D.C., April 19, 1861Democratic 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 on the aldermen to declare independence from Albany and the United States after the South seceded, but his proposal was not acted on [96] Anger at new military conscription laws during the American Civil War (18611865), which spared wealthier men who could afford to hire a
 substitute, led to the Draft Riots of 1863, whose most visible participants were ethnic Irish working class. [96] The draft riots deteriorated into attacks on New York's elite, followed by attacks on Black people for work. Rioters burned the Colored Orphan Asylum to
the ground.[106] At least 120 people were killed.[108] Eleven Black men were lynched over five days, and the riots forced hundreds of Blacks to flee. The Black population in Manhattan fell below 10,000 by 1865. The White working class had established dominance.[106][108] It was one of the worst incidents of civil unrest in American history.
[109]Main articles: History of New York City (18981945) and History of New York City (
20th centuries, and is a symbol of the United States and American ideals of liberty and peace.[110][111]In 1898, the City of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city), the County of New York was formed with the consolidation of Brooklyn (until then a separate city).
[112] The opening of the New York City Subway in 1904, first built as separate private systems, helped bind the new city together. [113] Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the city became a world center for industry, commerce, and communication. [114] In 1904, the steamship General Slocum caught fire in the East River, killing 1,021
people.[115] In 1911, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, the city's worst industrial disaster, killed 146 garment workers and spurred the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and major improvements in factory safety standards.[116] A construction worker atop the Empire State Building during its construction in 1930. The
 Chrysler Building is visible to the right. New York's non-White population was 36,620 in 1890.[117] New York City was a prime destination in the early 20th century for Blacks during the Great Migration from the American South, and by 1916, New York City had the largest urban African diaspora in North America.[118] The Harlem Renaissance of
 literary and cultural life flourished during the era of Prohibition.[119] The larger economic boom generated construction of skyscrapers competing in height.[120]New York City became the most populous urbanized area in the world in the early 1930s, becoming the
 first megacity.[121] 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.[122]Returning World War II veterans created a post-war economic boom and the development of large housing tracts in eastern Queens and Nassau County, 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 displacement of Paris as the center of the art world.[123]Main articles: History of New York City
folks around" during the Stonewall riots. The transgender community in New York City played a significant role in fighting for LGBT equality.[133]October 1975 New York Daily News front page on President Ford's refusal to help the city avert bankruptcyIn the 1970s, job losses due to industrial restructuring caused New York City to suffer from
economic problems and rising crime rates.[134] Growing fiscal deficits in 1975 led the city to appeal to the federal government for financial aid; President Gerald Ford gave a speech denying the request, which was paraphrased on the front page of the New York Daily News as "FORD TO CITY: DROP DEAD".[135] The Municipal Assistance
Corporation was formed and granted oversight authority over the city's finances.[136] While a resurgence in the financial industry greatly improved the city's economic health in the 1980s, New York City's population exceeded 8 million for the
first time in the 2000 census;[138] further records were set in the 2010 and 2020 censuses.[139] Important new economic sectors, such as Silicon Alley, emerged.[140]The World Trade Center, in Lower Manhattan, during the September 11 attacks in 2001The year 2000 was celebrated with fanfare in Times Square.[141] 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.[142] Two of the four hijacked airliners were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, resulting in the collapse of both buildings and the deaths of 2,753 people, including 343 first responders from the New York City Fire
 Department and 71 law enforcement officers.[143]The area was rebuilt with a new World Trade Center, the National September 11 Memorial and Museum, and other new buildings and infrastructure,[144] including the World Trade Center transportation Hub, the city's third-largest hub.[145] The new One World Trade Center is the tallest
skyscraper in the Western Hemisphere[146] and the world's seventh-tallest building by pinnacle height, with its spire reaching a symbolic 1,776 feet (541.3m), a reference to the year of American independence.[147][148][149]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. [150] New York City was heavily impacted by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, including flooding that led to the days-long shutdown of the subway system. [151] and flooding of all East River subway tunnels and of all road tunnels
entering Manhattan except the Lincoln Tunnel.[152] The New York Stock Exchange closed for two days due to weather for the first time since the Great Blizzard of 1888.[153] At least 43 people died in New York City as a result of Sandy, and the economic losses in New York City were estimated to be roughly $19 billion.[154] The disaster spawned
long-term efforts towards infrastructural projects to counter climate change and rising seas, with $15billion in federal funding received through 2022 towards infrastructural projects to counter climate change and rising seas, with $15billion in federal funding received through 2022 towards those resiliency efforts.[157] With its population density and extensive exposure to global travelers, the city
rapidly replaced Wuhan, China as the global epicenter of the pandemic during the city's healthcare infrastructure. [158] Through March 2023, New York City recorded more than 80,000 deaths from COVID-19-related complications. [160] Main articles: Geography of New York City and Geography of New York New Jersey
Harbor EstuaryAerial view of the New York City metropolitan area with Manhattan at its centerNew York City lies in the northeastern United States, in southeastern New York City metropolitan area with Manhattan at its centerNew York City lies in the northeastern United States, in southeastern New York City metropolitan area with Manhattan at its centerNew York City lies in the northeastern United States, in southeastern United States, in southeastern New York City metropolitan area with Manhattan at its centerNew York City lies in the northeastern United States, in southeastern Unite
the Atlantic Ocean, has helped the city become a significant trading port. Most of the city is built on the three islands of Long Island, Manhattan, and Staten Island. 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. [161] 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 left bedrock at a relatively shallow depth, providing a solid foundation for most of Manhattan's skyscrapers.[162]The Hudson River flows through the Hudson River flows the
an estuary.[163] The Hudson River separates the city from New Jersey. The East Rivera tidal straitflows from Long Island. The Harlem River, another tidal strait between the East and Hudson rivers, separates the Bronx. The Bronx. The Bronx River, which flows through the
Bronx and Westchester County, is the only entirely freshwater river in the city's land has been altered substantially by human intervention, with considerable land reclamation is most prominent in Lower Manhattan, with developments such as Battery Park City
in the 1970s and 1980s.[165] Some of the natural relief in topography has been evened out, especially in Manhattan.[166] The city is land and 165.841sqmi (429.53km2) of the city is water.[167][168] The highest point in the city is Todt Hill on Staten Island, which, at
409.8 feet (124.9m) above sea level, is the highest point on the eastern seaboard south of Maine.[169] The summit of the ridge is mostly covered in woodlands as part of the Staten Island Greenbelt.[170]Main articles: Boroughs of New York City and Neighborhoods in New York City and Neighborhoods 
York City is sometimes referred to collectively as the Five Boroughs.[171] Each borough is coextensive with a respective county of New York City one of the U.S. municipalities in multiple counties. Manhattan (New York City one of the U.S. municipalities in multiple counties.)
most of the city's skyscrapers, and is sometimes locally known as The City.[172] 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 is often described as the financial and cultural center of the world.[174][175]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 neighborhoods, and a distinctive architectural heritage.
in the 1870s as one of the earliest amusement grounds in the United States[176] Marine Park and Prospect Park are the two largest parks in Brooklyn has evolved into a thriving hub of entrepreneurship and high technology startup firms, [178][179] and of postmodern art and design. [179][180] Brooklyn is also home to Fort
Hamilton, the U.S. military's only active duty installation within New York City,[181] aside from Coast Guard operations. The facility was established in 1825 on the site of a battery used during the American Revolution, and it is one of American Revolution Revo
geographically the largest borough, the most ethnically diverse county in the United States, [183] and the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world. [184] [185] Queens is the site of the Citi Field, home of the New York Mets, and hosts the annual US Open tennis tournament at the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center in Flushing
MeadowsCorona Park, with plans to build Etihad Park, a soccer-specific stadium for New York City's northernmost borough
and the only one that is mostly on the U.S. mainland. It is the location of Yankee Stadium, the baseball park of the New York Yankees, and home to the Bronx Zoo, the world's largest metropolitan zoo,[189] which spans 265 acres (1.07km2) and houses
more than 6,000 animals.[190] The Bronx is the birthplace of hip hop music and its associated culture.[191] Pelham Bay Park is the largest park in New York City, at 2,772 acres (1,122ha).[192] Staten Island (Richmond County) is the most suburban in character of the five boroughs. It is connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, and to
Manhattan by way of the free Staten Island Ferry. In central Staten Island Greenbelt spans approximately 2,500 acres (10km2), including 28 miles (45km) of walking trails and one of the last undisturbed forests in the city.[193] Designated in 1984 to protect the island's natural lands, the Greenbelt comprises seven city parks. Main
article: Climate of New York City New YorkClimate chart (explanation)JFMAMJJASOND3.640283.242304.350364.16246471554.580644.685704.683694.376624.465513.654424.44434 Average max. and min. temperatures in F Precipitation totals in inchesSource: "New York City Weatherbox NOAA"Metric
conversion]FMAM]JASOND924281611091021041781012213115271811729211162921109251711118119112611171 Average max. and min. temperatures in C Precipitation totals in mmUnder the Kppen climate classification, New York City has a humid subtropical climate (Cfa), and is the northernmost major city on the North American continent
with this categorization. The suburbs to the immediate north and west are in the transitional zone between humid subtropical and humid continental climates (Dfa).[194][195] The city receives an average of 49.5 inches (1,260mm) of precipitation annually, which is relatively evenly spread throughout the year. New York averages over 2,500 hours of
sunshine annually.[196]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.[197] The daily mean temperature in January, the area's coldest month, is 33.3F (0.7C).[198] Temperatures usually drop to 10F (12C) 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 77.5F (25.3C) in July.[198]Nighttime temperatures are 9.5F (5.3C) degrees higher for the average city resident due to the urban heat island effect, caused by paved streets and tall buildings.[200] Daytime temperatures exceed 90F (32C) on average of 17
days each summer and in some years exceed 100F (38C), although this is a rare occurrence, last noted on July 18, 2012.[201][202][203][204] Similarly, readings of 0F (18C) are extremely rare, last occurring on February 14, 2016.[205] Extreme temperatures have ranged from 106F (41C), recorded on July 9, 1936, down to 15F (26C) on February 9,
1934;[198] the coldest recorded wind chill was 37F (38C) on the same day as the all-time record low. [206] Average winter snowfall between 1991 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 29.8 inches (76cm); this varies considerably between 491 and 2020 was 291 and 2020 was 291
(31C), on July 2, 1903.[201] The average water temperature of the nearby Atlantic Ocean ranges from 39.7F (4.3C) in February to 74.1F (23.4C) in August.[207]Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes and tropical storms are rare in the New York area.[208] Hurricanes area.[208] Hurricanes area.
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 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.[155]vteClimate data for New York (Belvedere Castle, Central Park), 19912020 normals,[c] extremes 1869present[d]MonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high F
(C)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)\\ Mean\ maximum\ F\ (C)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)\\ Mean\ daily\ maximum\ F\ (C)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)99.7(26.5)97.0(36.1)\\ Mean\ daily\ maximum\ F\ (C)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)99.7(26.5)99.0(36.1)\\ Mean\ daily\ maximum\ F\ (C)60.4(15.8)60.7(15.9)90.7(21.5)99.0(36.1)\\ Mean\ daily\ maximum\ F\ (C)60.4(15.8)90.7(21.5)90.7(21.5)90.7(
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sunshine 5455757575759635961514857 Average ultraviolet index 2346788864215 Source 1: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 19611990; dew point 19651984) [201][202][203] Source 2: Weather Atlas [204] See Climate of New York City for additional climate information from the outer boroughs. Main articles: New York City Department of Parks and
Recreation and List of New York City parksThe Statue of Liberty, freedom, and opportunity[110]The Pond and Midtown Manhattan as seen from Gapstow Bridge in Central ParkThe 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 2023 ParkScore ranking, the Trust for Public Land reported that the park system in New York City was the tenth-best park system among the most populous U.S. cities,
citing the city's park acreage, investment in parks and that 99% of residents are within 12 mile (0.80km) of a park.[211]Gateway National Recreation Area contains over 9,000 acres (36km2) of salt marsh, wetlands, islands, and water, including
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most of Jamaica Bay and the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. Also in Queens, the park includes a significant portion of the western Rockaway Peninsula, most notably Jacob Riis Park and Fort Tilden.[213] In Staten Island, it includes Fort Wadsworth, with historic pre-Civil War era Battery Weed and Fort Tompkins, and Great Kills Park.[214]The Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island Immigration Museum are managed by the National Monument. Historic sites under federal management on Manhattan Island include Stonewall National Monument; Castle Clinton National

Monument; Federal Hall National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial; Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Ground National Memorial (Grant's Tomb); African Burial Grant's Tombol (Grant's Tombol

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the climate crisis.[222]As an oceanic port city, New York City is vulnerable to long-term manifestations of global warming like sea level rise exacerbated by land subsidence.[223] Climate change has spawned the development of a significant climate resiliency and environmental sustainability economy in the city. New York City has focused on
 reducing its environmental impact and carbon footprint. [224] Mass transit use is the highest in the country. New York's high rate of public transit use, more than 610,000 daily cycling trips as of 2022 [update], [225] and many pedestrian commuters make it the most energy-efficient major city in the United States. [226] 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%.[227] In both 2015, Walk Score named New York the most walkable American city.[231] Citibank sponsored public bicycles for the
city's bike-share project, which became known as Citi Bike, in 2013.[232] 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.[233] The New York City drinking water supply is extracted from the protected Catskill Mountains watershed.[234] 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 water treatment. [235] The city's municipal water system is the nation's largest, moving more than 1 billion U.S. gallons (3.8 billion liters) of water daily
from a watershed covering 1,900 square miles (4,900km2)[236][237]According to the 2016 World Health Organization Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution Database, [238] the annual average concentration in New York City's air of particulate matter measuring 2.5micrometers or less (PM2.5) was 7.0micrograms per cubic meter, or 3.0micrograms
 within the recommended limit of the WHO Air Quality Guidelines for the annual mean PM2.5.[239] The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, in partnership with Queens College, conducts the New York City and
Demographic history of New York CityHistorical populationYearPop.% 16984,937\ 17125,840+18.3\%\ 17237,248+24.1\%\ 173710,664+47.1\%\ 174611,717+9.9\%\ 175613,046+11.3\%\ 177121,863+67.6\%\ 179033,131+51.5\%\ 180060,515+82.7\%\ 181096,373+59.3\%\ 1820123,706+28.4\%\ 1830202,589+63.8\%\ 1840312,710+54.4\%\ 1850515,547+64.9\%
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20108,175,133+2.1% 20208,804,190+7.7% 2024 est.8,478,0723.7%[e]New York City is the most populous city in the United States,[244] with 8,804,190 residents as of the 2020 census, its highest decennial count ever, incorporating more immigration into the city than outmigration since the 2010 census.[4][245][246] More than twice as many
people live in New York City as in Los Angeles, the second-most populous American city. [247] The city's population in 2020 was 35.9% White, 22.7% Black, 14.6% Asian, 10.5% Mixed, 0.7% Native American and 0.1% Pacific Islander; 28.4% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. [4] Between 2010 and 2020, New York City gained 629,000
residents, more than the total gains over the same decade of the next four largest American cities (Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix) combined. [248] The city's population density of 27,744.1 inhabitants per square mile (10,712.1/km2) makes it the densest of any American municipality with a population above 100,000. [173]
Manhattan's population density is 70,450.8 inhabitants per square mile (27,201.2/km2), the highest of any county in the United States.[173]Based on data from the 2020 census, New York City comprises about 43.6% of the state's population of 20,202,320,[4] and about 39% of the population of the New York metropolitan area.[250] The majority of
New York City residents in 2020 (5,141,539 or 58.4%) were living in Brooklyn or Queens, the two boroughs on Long Island. [251] As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, [23][252][253][254] and the New York City metropolitan statistical area has 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. [255] Nearly seven times as many young professionals applied for jobs in New York City in 2023 as compared to 2019, making New York the most popular
 destination for recent college graduates.[256]Main articles: Race and ethnicity in New York City and New York City ethnic enclaves according to 2022 estimates from the American (6.9%), Puerto Rican (6.9%), Italian (5.5%), Mexican (4.4%), Irish
(4.4%), Asian Indian (3.1%), German (2.9%), Jamaican (2.4%), Ecuadorian (2.3%), English (2.1%), Polish (1.1%), and Korean (1.1%), [15][16]Historical demographics 2020[258]2010[257]1990[259]1970[259]1940[259]White (non-
 Hispanic) 30.9\% 33.3\% 43.4\% 64.0\% 92.1\% Hispanic) 0.2\% 2.8\% 28.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 2.8\% 28.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 22.8\% 28.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 2.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 22.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 22.8\% 21.1\% 6.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 21.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 21.1\% Asian and Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) 20.2\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1\% 21.1
American Community Survey data from 2018 to 2022, approximately 36.3% of the city's population is foreign born (compared to 13.7% nationwide),[4] and 40% of all children are born to mothers who are immigrants.[260] Throughout its history, New York has been a major port of entry for immigrants.[261][262] No single country or region of origin
dominates.[261] Queens has the largest Asian American and Andean populations in the United States, and is also the most ethnically diverse urban area in the world.[263][185]New York City ethnic enclavesLittle Fuzhou, ManhattanLittle Italy, ManhattanLittle Russia, BrooklynLittle India, QueensThe metropolitan area has the largest
Asian Indian population in the Western Hemisphere; the largest Russian American, 264] Italian American, and African American, Puerto Rican American, Puerto Rican American, Puerto Rican American, and South American, Puerto Rican American, Puerto Rican American, and South American, 264] Italian American, Puerto Rican American, Puerto Rican American, and South American, Puerto Rican American American American Ame
Guyana, Peru, and Brazil, are the top source countries from South America for immigrants to the New York City region; the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean; Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, and South Africa from Africa; and El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America. [265] New
York contains the highest total Asian population of any U.S. city proper. [266] Asian Americans in New York City, according to the 2010 census, number more than 1.2 million, [4] greater than the combined totals of San Francisco and Los Angeles. [267] New York has the largest Chinese population of any city outside Asia, [268] Manhattan's Chinatown
is the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, [269] and Queens is home to the largest Tibetan population outside Asia. [270] Arab Americans number over 160,000 in New York City, [271] with the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, [269] and Queens is home to the largest Tibetan population outside Asia. [270] Arab Americans number over 160,000 in New York City, [271] with the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, [269] and Queens is home to the largest Tibetan population outside Asia.
 Asians, primarily Uzbek Americans, are a rapidly growing segment of the city's non-Hispanic White population.[273] The metropolitan area is home to 20% of the nation's Indian Americans and at least twenty Little India enclaves, and 15% of all Korean Americans and four Koreatowns.[274]New York City has the largest European and non-Hispanic
 white population of any American city, numbering 2.7 million in 2012.[275] The European diaspora residing in the city is very diverse and many European ethnic groups have formed enclaves. [276][277][278] With 960,000 Jewish inhabitants as of 2023, New York City is home to the highest Jewish population of any city in the world, [279] and its
 metropolitan area concentrated over 2 million Jews as of 2021, the second largest Jewish population worldwide after the Tel Aviv metropolitan area in Israel. [280] In the borough of Brooklyn, an estimated one in four residents was Jewish as of 2018. [281] Main articles: LGBTQ culture in New York City, Transgender culture of New York City, Same-sex
marriage in New York, and NYC Pride MarchFurther information: New York City Drag March, Queens Pride Parade, List of LGBT people from New York City has been described as the gay capital of the world and the central node of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) sociopolitical
ecosystem, and is home to one of the world's largest LGBT populations and the most prominent. [282] The New York metropolitan area is home to about 570,000 self-identifying gay and bisexual people, the largest in the country. [283] [284] Same-sex sexual activity between consenting adults has been legal in New York since 1980's New York v. Onofre
case, which invalidated the state's sodomy law.[285] Same-sex marriage in New York was legalized on June 24, 2011, and were authorized to take place on July 23, 2011.[286]The NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pride parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest parade in the world.[287]The annual NYC Pride March is the largest pa
Manhattan; the parade is the largest pride parade in the world, attracting tens of thousands of participants and millions of sidewalk spectators each June. [287][288] The annual Queens Pride Parade is the largest international functions of sidewalk spectators each June. [287][288] The annual Queens Pride Parade is the largest pride parade in the world, attracting tens of thousands of participants and millions of sidewalk spectators each June. [287][288] The annual Queens Pride Parade is the largest international parade in the world.
 Pride celebration in history, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Stonewall uprising, with 150,000 participants and five million spectators attending in Manhattan alone. [290] New York City is home to the largest transgender population in the world, estimated at more than 50,000 in 2018, concentrated in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens;
 however, until the June 1969 Stonewall riots, this community had felt marginalized and neglected by the gay community. [289][133] Brooklyn Liberation March, the largest transgender-rights demonstration in LGBT 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. [291][292]Further information: St. Patrick's Cathedral (Midtown Manhattan), Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree, History of the Jews in New York City, Jewish arrival in New Amsterdam, Islam in New York City, Hindu Temple Society of North America, Mahayana Buddhism North
America, and Falun GongNotable religious buildings in New York CityLeft to right from the top: The Temple Emanu-El; St. Patrick's Cathedral; Islamic Cultural Center of New York; and Hindu Temple Society of North AmericaChristianity is the largest religion (59% adherent) in New York City, [293] which is home to the highest number of churches of
any city in the world.[18] Catholicism is the largest Christian denomination (33%), followed by Protestantism (23%), and other Christian denominations (3%). The Latin Catholic population is primarily served by the Roman Catholic population is p
throughout the city. Evangelical Protestantism is the largest branch of Protestantism in the city (9%), followed by Mainline Protestantism is the second-largest religion practiced in New York City.[279] Nearly half of
the city's Jews live in Brooklyn. [295] [296] 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. [297] 22.3% of American Muslims live in New York City, with 1.5 million Muslims in the
greater New York metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan Muslim population in the Western Hemisphere [298] and the most ethnically diverse Muslim population of any city in the world. [299] Powers Street Mosque in Brooklyn is one of the oldest continuously operating mosques in the United States, and represents the first Islamic organization in
both the city and the state.[300][301]Following these three largest religious groups in New York City are Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, and 4% were self-identified atheists.[302]Main article: Economy of New York CityMidtown
Manhattan is the world's largest central business district.[303]Lower Manhattan, including Wall Street, the world's principal financial center, the tallest skyscraper in the United StatesNew York is the
 world's largest metropolitan economy, with a gross metropolitan product estimated at US$2.16 trillion in 2022.[9][10] New York is a center for worldwide banking and finance, health care, and life sciences, [305] medical technology and research, retailing, world trade, transportation, tourism, real estate, new media, traditional media, advertising,
legal services, accountancy, insurance, and the arts in the United States; while Silicon Alley, metonymous for New York and New Jersey is a major economic engine, benefitting post-Panamax from the expansion of the Panama Canal. [306][307][308]Many Fortune 500 corporations
are headquartered in New York City,[309] as are a large number of multinational corporations. New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital, business, and tourists.[310][311] New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital, business, and tourists.[310][311] New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital, business, and tourists.[310][311] New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital, business, and tourists.[310][311] New York City has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe in attracting capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe capital has been ranked first among cities across the globe ca
city's fashion industry provides approximately 180,000 employees with $11billion in annual wages.[313]Significant other economic sectors include universities and non-profit institutions. Manufacturing declined over the 20th century but still accounts for significant 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, although revival efforts were employed in the industry continues to be metonymized as Seventh Avenue.[315] In
2017, the city had 205,592 employer firms, of which 22.0% were owned by women, 31.3% were minority-owned and 2.7% were owned by veterans.[4]In 2022, the gross domestic product of New York City has a degree of income
disparity, as indicated by its Gini coefficient of 0.55 as of 2022.[316][317] In November 2023, the city had total employment of over 4.75million of which more than a quarter were in education and health services.[318] Manhattan, which accounted for more than half of the city's jobs, had an average weekly wage of $2,590 in the second quarter of
2023, ranking fourth-highest among the nation's 360 largest counties.[319] New York City is one of the relatively few American cities levying an income tax (about 3%) on its residents;[320][321][322] despite this tax levy, New York City in 2024 was home by a significant margin to the highest number of billionaires of any city in the world, with a total
of 110.[35]Main articles: Wall Street and Financial District, ManhattanThe New York Stock Exchange per total market capitalization of its listed companies. [323][324]New York City's most important economic sector lies in its role as a comprehensive financial center, metonymously known as Wall Street. Lower
Manhattan is home to the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq, 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.[323][324] In fiscal year 201314, Wall Street's securities industry
generated 19% of New York State's tax revenue.[325]New York City remains the largest global center for trading in public 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. [326]:3435 New York is the principal commercial banking center of the United States. [328] making New York City the largest office market in the world, [330][331]
 while Midtown Manhattan, with 400million square feet (37.2million m2) in 2018,[329] is the largest central business district in the world.[332]Further information: Tech:NYC, Tech companies in New York City, Biotech companies in New York City, Biotech companies in New York City, and Silicon AlleyThe Flatiron District is the cradle of Silicon Alley, initially metonymous for the New York City, and Silicon AlleyThe Flatiron District is the cradle of Silicon AlleyThe Flatiron District is the Companies of Silicon AlleyThe Flatiron Distric
York metropolitan region's high tech nology hub.[13][333] Silicon Alley, once a metonym for the sphere encompassing the metropolitan region's high technology hub.[13][333] Silicon Alley, once a metonym for the sphere encompassing the metropolitan region's high technology industries, [34] is no longer a relevant moniker as the city's tech environment has expanded dramatically both in
location and in scope since at least 2003, when tech business appeared in more places in Manhattan and in other boroughs, and not much silicon was involved.[334][335] New York City's current tech sphere encompasses the array of applications involving universal applications of artificial intelligence (AI),[336][337] broadband internet,[338] new
media, financial technology (fintech) and cryptocurrency, biotechnology, game design, and other fields within information technology that are supported by its entrepreneurship ecosystem and venture capital investments. Technology that are supported by its entrepreneurship ecosystem and venture capital investments.
technology sector has been claiming a greater share of New York City's economy since 2010.[339] 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.[340]New York City's AI sector raised US$483.6 million in venture capital investment in 2022.[341] In 2023, New York unveiled the first comprehensive initiative to create both a framework of rules and a chatbot to regulate the use of AI within the sphere
of city government.[342]The biotechnology sector is growing in New York City, based on 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 Technology to build a $2billion
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.[343][344]Fifth Avenue in Midtown Manhattan is the most expensive shopping street in the world. [34] Fifth Avenue in Midtown Manhattan is the most expensive shopping street in the world.
 all New York City property was assessed at US$1.479trillion for the 2017 fiscal year, an increase of 6.1% from the previous year. Of the total market value, single family homes accounted for $765billion (51.7%); and commercial properties were valued at $317billion (21.4%)
[345][346] Fifth Avenue in Midtown Manhattan commands the highest retail rents in the world, at $2,000 per square foot ($22,000/m2) in 2023.[347]New York City has one of the highest costs of living in the world, which is exacerbated by the city's housing shortage.[348][349] In 2023, one-bedroom apartments in Manhattan rented at a median
monthly price of US$4,443.[350] The median house price city-wide is over $1 million as of 2023.[351] With 33,000 units available in 2023 among the city's 2.3 million rentable apartments, the vacancy rate was 1.4%, the lowest level since 1968 and a rate that is indicative of a shortage of available units, especially among those with rents below a
 monthly rental of $1,650, where less than 1% of units were available.[352] Perennially high demand has pushed median monthly one-bedroom apartment rents in New York City to over US$4,000 and two-bedroom rents to over $5,000, the highest in the United States by a significant margin.[33]Main article: Tourism in New York CityTimes Square is
one of the world's leading tourist attractions with 50million tourists annually.[219]Tourism is a vital industry for New York City, and New York City, and New York City, and New York City Tourism tourists, with as many as 66.6million
visitors to the city per year, including as many as 13.5million international visitors, with the highest numbers from the United Kingdom, Canada, Brazil, and China.[354] Multiple sources have called New York the most photographed city in the world.[355][356][357] 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,[358] and later to promote New York State as well. The trademarked logo is owned by New York City are major landmarks, including three of the world's ten-most-visited touris
attractions in 2023.[360] A record 66.6million tourists visited New York City in 2019, bringing in $47.4billion in tourism revenue. Visitor numbers dropped by two-thirds in 2020 during the pandemic, rebounding to 63.3million in 2023.[354][361] Major landmarks in New York City include the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Statue of Liberty, the
 Empire State Building, and Central Park. [362] Times Square is the brightly illuminated hub of the Broadway Theater District, [363] and a major center of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections. [219] According to The Broadway League, shows on Broadway
sold approximately US$1.54billion worth of tickets in both the 20232024 seasons. Both seasons featured theater attendance of approximately 12.3 million each.[365]Main article: Media in New York CityFurther information: New Yorkers in journalismRockefeller Center, one of Manhattan's leading media and entertainment hubsTheater attendance of approximately 12.3 million each.[365]Main article: Media in New York CityFurther information: New Yorkers in journalismRockefeller Center, one of Manhattan's leading media and entertainment hubsTheater attendance of approximately 12.3 million each.[365]Main article: Media in New York CityFurther information: New York CityFurther information: New York CityFurther information in New York CityFurther in New York CityFurther in New York CityFurther in New York CityFurther in New Y
headquarters of the New York Times Company, publisher of The New York TimesNew York City has been described as the entertainment[18][366] and digital media capital of the world. [368] It is a center for the advertising, music, newspaper, digital media, and publishing industries and is the largest media market in North America. [369] Many
of the world's largest media conglomerates are based in the city, including Warner Bros. Discovery, the Thomson Reuters Corporation, AOL, Fox Corporation, and Paramount Global. Seven of the world's top eight global
advertising agency networks have their headquarters in New York.[370] More than 200 newspapers and 350 consumer magazines have an office in the city,[371] and the publishing industry employs about 11,500 people, with an economic impact of $9.2billion.[372] The two national daily newspapers with the largest daily circulations in the United
 States are published in New York: The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times broadsheets. [373] With 132 awards through 2022, The Times has won the most Pulitzer Prizes for journalism [374] and is considered the U.S. media's newspaper of record. [375] Tabloid newspapers in the city include the New York Daily News, which was founded in
 1919 by Joseph Medill Patterson, [376] and the New York Post, founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton. [377][378] As of 2019 [update], New York City was the second-largest center for filmmaking and television production in the United States, producing about 200 feature films annually. The industry employed more than 100,000 people in 2019,
generating $12.2 billion in wages and a total economic impact of $64.1 billion.[379] By volume, New York is a major center for non-commercial educational media. NYC Media is the official public radio, television, and
 online media network and broadcasting service of New York City, [381] and has produced several original Emmy Award-winning shows covering music and culture in city neighborhood Network, founded in 1971. [382] WNET is the
city's major public television station and produces a third of national Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) television programming.[383] WNYC, a public radio station owned by the city until 1997,[384] has the largest public radio audience in the United States.[385]Main article: Culture of New York CitySolomon R. Guggenheim Museum seen from Fifth
AvenueNew York City is frequently the setting for novels, movies, and television programs and has been described as the cultural movements, including the Harlem Renaissance in literature and visual art;[390][391] abstract expressionism (known as the New York
 School) in painting; and hip-hop,[191][392] punk,[393] hardcore,[394] salsa, freestyle, Tin Pan Alley, certain forms of jazz,[395] and (along with Philadelphia) disco in music. New York City is its fast pace,[398][399][400] which
Out's global poll of urban residents.[403] Further information: Broadway, and off-Broadway, and off-Br
 have gotten their big break working in New York productions. [406] 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, [407] sometimes referred to as "The Great White Way". [408] [409] [410] Forty-one venues mostly in Midtown Manhattan's
 Theatre District, each with at least 500 seats, are classified as Broadway theatres.[411] The 201819 Broadway theatre season set records with total attendance of 14.8million and gross revenue of $1.83billion[412] Recovering from closures forced by the COVID-19 pandemic, 202223 revenues rebounded to $1.58billion with total attendance of
12.3million.[413][414] The Tony Awards recognizes excellence in live Broadway theatre and are presented at an annual ceremony in Manhattan.[415]Main articles: New York City English and New York dialect, alternatively known as
 Brooklynese or New Yorkese. It has been considered one of the most recognizable accents within American English, [416] The traditional New York area speech pattern is known for its rapid delivery, and its accent is characterized as non-rhotic so that the sound [] does not appear at the end of a syllable or immediately before a consonant, therefore
the pronunciation of the city name as "New York City dialect is 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, [417] and the traditional form of this speech pattern is no longer as prevalent. [417] Mair
article: Architecture of New York CityFurther information: List of buildings, sites, and monuments in New York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York has architecturally noteworthy buildings in New York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York has architecturally noteworthy buildings in New York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York has architecturally noteworthy buildings in New York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District, BrooklynNew York CityRow houses in Crown Heights North Historic District Distri
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. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and the most expensive office tower in the world by construction cost. [418] Manhattan and 
of the city,[419][420][421] and the city has been home to several of the tallest buildings in the world. As of 2019[update], 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.[423] 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.[424]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. [425][426][427] Nine-mile (14km) high-resolution panorama of Manhattan's West Side,
 from 115th Street to The Battery, taken from Weehawken, New Jersey, on March 26, 2020. The Chrysler Building is blocked by One Vanderbilt. Further information: List of museums and cultural institutions in New York City and Music of New York City The Lincoln Center: David H. Koch Theater (left), home of the NY City Ballet; Metropolitan Opera
 House (center), home of the Metropolitan Opera; and David Geffen Hall (right), home of the NY PhilharmonicMetropolitan Museum of Art, the largest art museum in the AmericasLincoln 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 concerts in Central Park. [428] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. [429] The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment funds the Arts. [429] The city government funds the Arts. [429] The ci
Museum Mile is the name for a section of Fifth Avenue running from 82nd to 105th streets on the Upper East Side of Manhattan,[430] in the upper portion of Carnegie Hill.[431]Nine museums occupy this section of Fifth Avenue, including the Guggenheim, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Neue Galerie New York, the Jewish Museum, and The Africa
Center, making it one of the densest displays of high culture in the world.[432] In addition to other programming, the museums and increase visitation.[433] Many of the world's most lucrative art auctions are held in New York City.[434][435]The
Metropolitan Museum of Art is the largest art museum in the Americas. In 2022, it welcomed 3.2 million visitors, ranking it the third-most visited museum in the country, and eighth-most visited art museum in the world. [436] Its permanent collection contains more than two million works across 17 curatorial departments, [437] and includes works of
art from classical antiquity and ancient Egypt; paintings and sculptures from nearly all the European masters; and an extensive holdings of African, Asian, Oceanian, Byzantine, and Islamic art.[438]Main articles: Cuisine of New York City, List of restaurants in New York City, and
List of Michelin starred restaurants in New York CityNew York City's food culture includes an array of international cuisines influenced by the city's long immigrant history. Central and Eastern European immigrants, especially Jewish immigrants from those regions, brought New York-style bagels, cheesecake, hot dogs
knishes, and delicatessens (delis) to the city. Italian immigrants brought New York-style pizza and Italian cuisine into the city, while Jewish immigrants brought pastrami[439] and corned beef,[440] 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[441] 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.[442] The New York
City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene assigns letter grades to the city's restaurants in the city, up from 24,865 in 2017.[444] The Queens Night Market in Flushing MeadowsCorona Park attracts more than ten thousand people nightly to sample food from more than
85 countries.[288] Further information: New York Fashion Week and Met GalaHaute couture fashion models walk the runway during NYFWNew York Fashion Week (NYFW) is a high-profile semiannual event featuring models
 displaying the latest wardrobes created by fashion designers worldwide in advance of these fashions proceeding to the marketplace. [446] NYFW sets the tone for the global fashion district encompasses roughly 30 city blocks in Midtown Manhattan, [448] clustered around a stretch of Seventh Avenue nicknamed
 Fashion Avenue.[449] New York's fashion calendar also includes Couture Fashion Week to showcase haute couture styles.[450] The Met Gala is often described as "Fashion's biggest night".[451]Further information: List of parades in New York City is well
 known for its street parades, the majority 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, [452] beginning alongside Central Park and proceeding southward to the flagship Macy's Herald
 Square store; [453] the parade is viewed on telecasts worldwide and draws millions of spectators in person. [452] Other notable parades including the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Annual New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade in October, and numerous parades commemorating the Octobe
the independence days of many nations. Ticker-tape parades celebrating championships won by sports teams as well as other accomplishments march northward along the Canyon of Heroes on Broadway from Bowling Green to City Hall Park in Lower Manhattan. Main articles: Sports in the New York metropolitan area and Traditional games of New
York CityThe US Open Tennis Championships in Flushing MeadowsCorona Park, has been home to the New York Yankees and New York City FC. Barclays Center, home to the Brooklyn Nets of the NBA and the New York
 Liberty of the WNBAMadison Square Garden, home to the New York Knicks of the NBA and New York Knicks of the NHLNew York City is home to the headquarters of the National Hockey League, [457] and Major League Soccer. [458] New York City is home to the National Hockey League, [457] and Major League Soccer. [458] New York City is home to the New York City is home to
City hosted the 1984 Summer Paralympics [459] and the 1998 Goodwill Games. [460] New York City's bid to host to more than 40 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 in 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, [463] which hosted Super Bowl XLVIII in 2014. [464] The city's two Major League Baseball teams are the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Mets, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New York Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New Yankees, who play at 47,400-seat Citi Field in Queens and the New Yankees, which was a field in Q
season, called the Subway Series.[466] The Yankees have won an MLB-record 27 championships,[467] while the Mets have won the World Series twice.[468] The city was once home to the Brooklyn Dodgers (now the Los Angeles Dodgers), who won the World Series once,[469] and the New York Giants (now the San Francisco Giants), who won the
 World Series five times. Both teams moved to California in 1958.[470] There is one Minor League Baseball team in the city, the Mets-affiliated Brooklyn Cyclones, [471] and the city gained a club in the independent Atlantic League when the Staten Island FerryHawks began play in 2022.[472]The city's National Basketball Association teams are the
 New York Knicks, who play at Madison Square Garden, and the Brooklyn Nets, who play at the Barclays Center. The New York Liberty is the city's Women's National Invitation Tournament, was held in New York in 1938 and remains in the city.[473]The
 metropolitan area is home to three National Hockey League teams. The New York Rangers, one of the league's Original Six, play at Madison Square Garden in Elmont, New York, but played in Brooklyn's Barclays Center from 2015 to 2020. The New
Jersey Devils play at Prudential Center in nearby Newark, New Jersey. New York City is represented by New York Red Bulls, who play their home games at Sports Illustrated Stadium in nearby Harrison, New Jersey. [475] NJ/NY Gotham FC in the
 National Women's Soccer League plays their home games in Sports Illustrated Stadium. Brooklyn FC is a professional soccer club based in that borough, fielding a women's team in the first-division USL Championship in 2025.[476] New York was a host city for the 1994 FIFA
 World Cup, with matches being played at Giants Stadium in neighboring East Rutherford, New Jersey.[477] New York City will be one of eleven host cities for the 2026 FIFA World Cup, with the final set to be played at MetLife Stadium.[478][479]The annual US Open is one of four Grand Slam tennis tournaments and is held at the National Tennis
Center in Flushing MeadowsCorona Park.[480] The New York City Marathon, which courses through all five boroughs, is the world's largest running marathon, with 51,402 finishers in 2023, who came from all 50 states and 148 nations.[481] The Millrose Games is an annual track and field meet held at the Fort Washington Avenue Armory, whose
featured event is the Wanamaker Mile.[482] Boxing is a prominent part of the city's sporting scene, with events like the New York Columbia UniversityNew York City has the largest education in New York City's sporting scene, with events like the New York Columbia UniversityNew York City has the largest education in New York Columbia UniversityNew York City has the largest education in New York City has the lar
The city's educational infrastructure spans primary education, secondary education, higher education, and research. The New York City Department of Education, is the largest public school system in the United States, serving about 1.1 million students in approximately 1,800 separate primary
and secondary schools, including charter schools, including charter schools, as of 20172018.[484] There are approximately 900 additional privately run secular and religious schools.[485] The Stephen A. Schwarzman Headquarters Building of the New York Public Library The New York Public Library (NYPL) has the largest collection of any public library system in the United
States.[486] Queens is served by the Queens Brooklyn. [486]More than a million students, the highest number of any city in the United States, [487] are enrolled in New York City's more than 120 higher education institutions
 with more than half a million in the City University of New York (CUNY) system alone as of 2020[update].[488] According to Academic Ranking of World Universities, New York City has, on average, the best higher education institutions of any global city.[489]The public CUNY system comprises 25 institutions across all five boroughs. The public State
 University of New York (SUNY) system's campuses in New York City include SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University, Fashion Institute of Technology, SUNY Maritime College, and SUNY College of Optometry. New York City is home to such notable private universities as Adelphi University, Barnard College, Columbia University, Cooper Union,
 Fordham University, New York University, New York University, New York Institute of Technology, Rockefeller University remain in the world, [490] while some of the world's most prestigious institutions like Princeton University and Yale University remain in the
New York metropolitan area. Much of the sciences and the life sciences are ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New York metropolitan area ranked first by share of published articles in life sciences. [492] New
physicians were practicing in New York City. [493] There are 127 Nobel laureates with roots in local institutions as of 2004[update]. [494] Main articles: Health and Mental HygieneNew York-Presbyterian Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health and Mental HygieneNew York-Presbyterian Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Department of Health + Hospitals, and New York City Departmen
 University, is the largest hospital and largest private employer in New York City and one of the world's busiest hospitals.[495]New York City is a center for healthcare and medical training, with employment of over 750,000 in the city's health care sector.[496][497] Private hospitals in New York City include the Hospital for Special Surgery, Lenox Hil
 Hospital, Long Island Jewish Medical Center, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Mount Sinai Hospital, NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital, and NYU Langone Health. [498] Medical Schools include SUNY Downstate College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine, Touro College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine, Touro College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine, Touro College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine, Touro College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine, Touro College of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine in Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine in the Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and CUNY School of Medicine in the Brooklyn, Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Brooklyn College of Medicine in the Brooklyn College of Medicine in the Brooklyn College of Medicine in the Brooklyn
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network of outpatient clinics.[500][501] As of 2021[update], HHC is the largest American municipal healthcare system with $10.9 billion in annual revenues.[503] HHC operates eleven acute-care hospitals, four skilled nursing facilities, six diagnostic and
treatment centers, and more than 70 community-based primary care sites, serving primarily the city's poor and working-class residents. [504] HHC's MetroPlus Health Plan is one of New York City's largest providers of government-sponsored health insurance, enrolling 670,000 city residents as of June 2022. [506] HHC's facilities annually provides
service to millions of New Yorkers, interpreted in more than 190 languages. [507] The best-known hospital in the United States, established in 1736. [508] Bellevue is the designated hospital for treatment of the president and other world leaders should they require care while in New
York City.[509]The city banned smoking in most parts of restaurants in 1995 and prohibited smoking in bars, restaurants and places of public employment in 2003.[510] Pharmacies are banned from selling smoked and vaped products in New York State.[511]New York City enforces a right-to-shelter law guaranteeing shelter to anyone who needs it,
regardless of their immigration, socioeconomic, or housing status, which entails providing adequate shelter and food.[512] As a result, while New York has the highest total homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significantly lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city, representing a significant lower percentage of outdoor homeless population of American cities, only 5% were unsheltered by the city of the cit
of 2023, there were 92,824 homeless people sleeping nightly in the shelter system. [514] Main articles: New York City Police Department, New York City Police Departm
largest municipal fire department in the United States Finest. [515] Members of the NYPD are frequently referred to by politicians, the media, and their own police cars by the nickname, New York's Finest. [516] The city saw a spike
in crime in the 1970s through 1990s.[517] Crime overall has trended downward in New York City since the 1990s;[518] violent crime decreased more than 75% from 1993 to 2005, and continued decreasing during periods when the nation as a whole saw increases.[519] The NYPD's stop-and-frisk program was declared unconstitutional in 2013 as a
 "policy of indirect racial profiling" of Black and Mixed residents, [520] although claims of disparate impact continued in subsequent years. [521] The stop-and-frisk program ended. [522] [523] The city set a record high of 2,245
 murders in 1990 and hit a near-70-year record low of 289 in 2018.[524] The number of murders and the rate of 3.3 per 100,000 residents in 2023, a decline of 12% from the previous year.[526][527] New York City had one of the lowest homicide rates among the ten largest
U.S. cities at 5.5 per 100,000 residents in 2021.[528]New York City has stricter gun laws than most other cities in the United States license to own any firearm is required, and the NY SAFE Act of 2013 banned assault weapons. New York State had the fifth-lowest gun death rate of the states in 2020.[529]Organized crime has long been associated
with New York City, beginning with the Forty Thieves and the Roach Guards in the Five Points neighborhood, which ultimately evolved into Chinatown, Manhattan. The 20th century saw a rise in the Mafia, dominated by the Five Families, as well as in gangs, including the Black Spades
[530] The Mafia and gang presence has declined in the city in the 21st century.[531][532]The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) provides fire protection, technical rescue, primary response to biological, chemical, and radioactive hazards, and emergency medical services. FDNY 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 responds to fires that occur in the New York City Subway. [533] Secluded bridges and tunnels, as well as large parks and wooded areas that can give rise to brush fires, also present challenges. The FDNY is
headquartered at 9 MetroTech Center in Downtown Brooklyn,[534] and the FDNY Fire Academy is on Randalls Island.[535]Main article: Transportation in New York CityPort Authority Bus Terminal, the world's busiest bus station, at Eighth Avenue and 42nd Street[536][537]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 country, and two-thirds of the nation's rail riders live in the New York City metropolitan area. [538] The New York City bus system serves the most passengers of any city in the nation: In 2022, MTA New York City bus system serves the most passengers of any city in the nation in the largest in North America.
 Transit's buses served 483.5 million trips, while MTA Regional Bus Operations handled 100.3 million trips.[541]The Port Authority Bus Terminal is the city's main intercity bus terminal and the world's busiest bus station, serving 250,000 passengers on 7,000 buses each workday in a building opened in 1950 that was designed to accommodate 60,000
daily passengers. A 2021 plan announced by the Port Authority announced plans for a new terminal that would feature a glass atrium at a new main entrance on 41st Street. [543][544] Main article: New York City SubwayNew York City is
 home to the two busiest train stations in the United States, Grand Central Terminal (pictured) and Penn Stations. The New York City Subway, 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 most subway system in the Western Hemisphere, [546] with 1.70billion passenger rides in 2019. [547] Public transport is widely used in New York
City. 54.6% of New Yorkers commuted to work in 2005 using mass transit. [548] This is in contrast to the rest of the country, where 91% of commuters travel in automobiles to their workplace. [549] According to the New York City area spend an average of 6hours and 18 minutes getting to work each week
the longest commute time in the nation among large cities. [550] New York is the only American city in which a majority (52%) of households do not have a car; only 22% of Manhattanites own a car. [551] Due to their high usage of mass transit, New Yorkers spend less of their household income on transportation than the national average, saving
$19billion annually on transportation compared to other urban Americans.[552]New York City's commuter rail network, consists of the Long Island Rail Road, Metro-North Railroad, and New Jersey Transit. The combined systems converge at Grand
Central Terminal and New York Penn Station and contain more than 250 stations and 20 rail lines. [538] The elevated AirTrain JFK in Queens connects JFK International Airport to the New York City Subway and the Long Island Rail Road. [553] For inter-city rail, New York City is served by Amtrak, whose busiest station by a significant margin is Penn
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. [554] The Staten Island Railway rapid transit system solely serves Staten Island, operating 24 hours a day, with access to
Manhattan from the St. George Terminal via the Staten Island Ferry. [555] The PATH train links Midtown and Lower Manhattan with Hoboken Terminal and Newark Penn Station in New Jersey, and then those stations with the World Trade Center Oculus across the Hudson River. [556] Like the New York City Subway, the PATH operates 24 hours a
day, meaning three of the five American rapid transit systems which operate on 24-hour schedules are wholly or partly in New York. [557] Grand Central Terminal is the world's largest train station by number of rail platforms and acres occupied. [558] Multibillion-dollar heavy rail transit projects under construction in New York.
 Avenue Subway, [559] Main article: Aviation in the New York metropolitan area John F. Kennedy Airport in QueensNew York's airspace is the busiest airports in the New York metropolitan area are John F. Kennedy International Airport (with 55.3 million passengers).
Newark Liberty International Airport (43.6million); 127.9million travelers used these three airports in 2022.[560] JFK and Newark Liberty were the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] As of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international air passengers, respectively, in 2023.[561] as of 2011[update], JFK was the busiest airport for international airpo
passengers in North America.[562]Described in 2014 by then-Vice President Joe Biden as the kind of airport travelers would see in "some third world country", LaGuardia Airport has undergone an $8billion project with federal and state support that has replaced its aging facilities with modern terminals and roadways.[563][564][565][566] Plans have
advanced to expand passenger volume at a fourth airport, New York, by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. [567] Other commercial airport and Westchester County Airport. The
primary general aviation airport serving the area is Teterboro Airport. Main articles: Staten Island Ferry, NYC Ferry, Taxis of New York City, and Roosevelt Island Ferry is the world's busiest ferry, carrying more than 23million passengers
from July 2015 through June 2016 on a 5.2-mile (8.4km) route between Manhattan and the metropolitan area. NYC Ferry, a NYCEDC initiative with routes planned to travel to all five boroughs, was
launched in 2017.[570]Identified by their color and taxi medallion, the city's 13,587 yellow taxicabs are the only vehicles allowed to pick up riders making street hails in Upper Manhattan and the four outer boroughs.[571] Long dominated by yellow taxis, high-volume for
hire vehicles from Uber and Lyft have provided the most trips in the city since December 2016, when the for-hire vehicles and cabs each had about 10.5 million trips. By October 2023, the 78,000 vehicles-for-hire combined for 20.3 million trips were in yellow taxis. [573][574] The Roosevelt Island Tramway, an aerial tramway that
began operation in 1976,[575] transports 2million passengers per year the 3,140 feet (960m) between Roosevelt Island and 59th Street and Second Avenue on Manhattan Island.[576]Main article: Cycling in New York City City Bike bike share service, which started in May 2013New York City has mixed cycling conditions which 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; recreational cycling clubs; and an increasing number of commuters. Cycling is increasingly popular in New York City; in 2022 there were approximately 61,200
people who commuted daily using a bicycle and 610,000 daily bike trips, both nearly doubling over the previous decade.[225] As of 2022[update], New York City had 1,525 miles (2,454km) of bike lanes, including 644 miles (1,036km) of segregated or "protected" bike lanes citywide.[225] Tourists observing Manhattanhenge on 42nd Street on July 12,
2016Streets are also a defining feature of the city. New York has been found to lead the world in urban automobile traffic congestion. [30] The Commissioners' Plan of 1811 greatly influenced its physical development. New York City 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 bridges and tunnels. Because these highways serve millions of outer borough and suburban residents who commute into Manhattan, it is common for motorists to be stranded for hours in dense traffic congestion that is a daily occurrence, particularly during rush hour. [577]
[578] Congestion pricing in New York City was activated in January 2025, applying to most motor vehicular traffic using the area of Manhattan south of 60th Street, in an effort to encourage commuters to use rapid transit instead.
one million, to reduce collisions and increase pedestrian safety. In New York City, therefore, all turns on red lights are illegal unless a sign permitting such maneuvers is present. [580] Further information: List of bridges and tunnels in New York City and Commissioners' Plan of 1811 The Manhattan Bridge and Brooklyn Bridge on the East River The
boroughs of Manhattan and Staten Island are located on islands with the same names, while Queens and tronklyn are at the west end of the larger Long Island, and the Bronx is on New York State's mainland. Manhattan Island is linked to the outer boroughs and to New Jersey by an extensive network of bridges and tunnels. The 14-lane George
Washington Bridge, connecting Manhattan to New Jersey across the Hudson River, is the world's busiest motor vehicle bridge, spanning the Narrows Bridge, spanning the Narrows Bridge, spanning the Narrows Bridge, with its
stone neo-Gothic suspension towers, is an icon of the city; opened in 1883, it was the longest cantilever span in North America" from 1909 to 1917.[587] The Manhattan Bridge, opened in 1909, "is considered to
be the forerunner of modern suspension bridges", and its design "served as the model for the major long-span suspension bridges" of the early 20th century. [588] The Throgs Neck Bridge connect Queens, and the Bronx. Lincoln Tunnel 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. [589] 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 is piers. The
Holland Tunnel, connecting Lower Manhattan to Jersey, was the first mechanically ventilated vehicular tunnel when it opened in 1927.[590][591] The QueensMidtown 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.[592] The BrooklynBattery Tunnel (officially the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel) is the longest continuous underwater vehicular tunnel in North America and runs underwater vehicular tunnel in North Amer
Elections in New York CityNew York CityNew York City HallNew York City HallNew York City is a metropolitan municipality with a strong mayorcouncil form of government is responsible for public education, correctional institutions, public safety,
recreational facilities, sanitation, water supply, and welfare services. The City Council members whose districts are defined by geographic population boundaries. [595] Each term for the mayor and council members whose districts are defined by geographic population boundaries.
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. [597] [598] 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 several extrajudicial administrative courts, which are executive agencies and not part of the state Unified Court System. New York City is divided between, and is
host to the main branches of, two different U.S. district courts: the District of New York, whose main courthouse is in Brooklyn and whose
jurisdiction includes Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.[600] The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and U.S. Court of International Trade are also based on Foley Square.[601][602] The Democratic Party holds the
majority of public offices. As of November 2023, 67% of active registered voters in the city are Democrats and 10.2% are Republican candidate since 1924, and no Republican candidate for statewide office has won all five boroughs since the city was incorporated in 1898. In
redistricting following the 2020 census, 14 of New York's 26 congressional districts include portions of New York City, [605] New York City is a significant source of political fundraising. [606] 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 $11.4billion more than it receives back). City residents and businesses also sent an additional $4.1billion in the 20092010 fiscal year to the state than the city received in return.[607]Main article: List of sister cities of New York CityIn 2006, the sister city program[608] was restructured as New York City Global
Partners. New York's historic sister cities are denoted below by the year they joined New York City's partnership network. [609]New York City Global Partners network. [609]New York City's partnership network. [609]New York City Global Partners network. [609]New York City's partnership network. [609]New York City Global Partnership network. [609]New Yor
China (1980)Changwon, South KoreaChongqing, China[610]Guangzhou, ChinaHong Kong, ChinaSeoul, South KoreaShanghai, ChinaShenyang, ChinaTaipei, TaiwanTokyo, Japan (1960)(South)Bangalore, IndiaDhaka, BangladeshKarachi, PakistanMumbai, India(Southeast)Bangkok, ThailandBin Ha, VietnamHo Chi Minh City, VietnamJakarta,
IndonesiaKuala Lumpur, Malaysia[611]Manila, PhilippinesSingapore(West)Dubai, United Arab EmiratesIstanbul, Turkey (transcontinental)Jerusalem, Israel (1993)Tel Aviv, Israel[612]AustraliaSydney, AustraliaSydney, AustraliaEurope(Central)Berlin, GermanyBudapest, Hungary (1992)Dsseldorf, GermanyGeneva, SwitzerlandHamburg,
GermanyHeidelberg, GermanyMunich, GermanyPrague, Czech RepublicVienna, AustriaWarsaw, Poland(East)Kyiv, UkraineMoscow, RussiaSt. Petersburg, Russia(North)Copenhagen, DenmarkHelsinki, FinlandOslo, NorwayStockholm, SpainBucharest, RomaniaIstanbul, Turkey (transcontinental)Lisbon, PortugalMadrid, Spain
(1982)Milan, ItalyPristina, KosovoRome, Italy (1992)(West)Amsterdam, NetherlandsAntwerp, BelgiumBelfast, United KingdomBrussels, BelgiumDublin, IrelandEdinburgh, IrelandEdinb
NetherlandsNorth America(Canada)Calgary, Alberta, CanadaEdmonton, Alberta, CanadaEdmonton, Alberta, CanadaUnternavaca, CanadaUn
Morales, MexicoMexico City, MexicoMonterrey, Nuevo Len, MexicoPanama City, PanamaSanto Dominican Republic (1983) (United StatesBoston, Massachusetts, United StatesBoston, United StatesBoston, Massachusetts, United StatesBoston, Uni
AmericaBogot, ColombiaBraslia, Brazil (2004)Buenos Aires, ArgentinaCaracas, VenezuelaCrdoba, ArgentinaCuritiba, BrazilLima, PeruMedelln, ColombiaBraslia, BrazilSantiago, ChileSo Paulo, BrazilMain article: List of people from New York CityIndex of New York CityInde
City is Todt Hill. To distinguish it from the state of New York 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 Official weather observations for Central Park were conducted at the Arsenal at Fifth
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imagine the trials to which they would be exposed; but at length they discover to their sorrow, and very natural discontent, that the foul steerage of some ocean-tossed ship is to form the filthy receptacle of persons, crowded too with hordes of human beings, with scarcely space enough to contain the half of themcertainly not more than the quarter of
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