



STATEN ISLAND: THEN AND NOW

It's arguable that no other borough has changed as much as Staten Island over the past 20 years. This index of more than 80 charts and graphs provides the first comprehensive analysis of just how the borough has been transformed.

This report was written by Laurel Tumarkin and Jonathan Bowles, and designed by Ahmad Dowla.

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STATEN ISLAND: THEN AND NOW

The past two decades have been a period of almost unprecedented change in New York City. During these 20 years, New York has gone from crime-ridden to the nation's safest large city, a remarkable boom in high-end condos has transformed the skyline, much of the waterfront has been redeveloped, and neighborhoods from Times Square to the Lower East Side have been altered so fundamentally that they are almost unrecognizable to anyone who last visited them in the early 1990s.

But in many ways, no other borough has changed as much as Staten Island.

On the most basic level, Staten Island simply grew the fastest. It far outpaced all of the other boroughs in the rate of population growth between 1990 and 2010. However, the borough's rapid population growth is only the tip of the iceberg. Over the past 20 years, there have been far-reaching changes to nearly every facet of life on Staten Island.

This report takes a close examination of just what has changed. It provides the first comprehensive statistical analysis of the major trends that have shaped Staten Island over these two decades. Some of our statistical findings will be blatantly obvious to any Staten Islander who regularly drives across the borough at rush hour, takes classes at the College of Staten Island or operates a small business. But much of our data will come as a surprise. We hope it will also shed a light on several opportunities and challenges facing the borough over the next decade or two.

Any study of Staten Island's changes over the past two decades must start with its 24 percent increase in population. This was significantly higher than the next fastest growing borough (the Bronx, with a 15 percent gain) and more than triple Manhattan's growth rate.

While the population growth has been relatively evenly spread across the borough, Community District 3 on the island's South Shore experienced both the largest numerical increase (41,745) and rate of growth (33 percent). Community District 1 on the North Shore, the only district to lose population between 1980 and 1990, had a 29 percent increase between 1990 and 2008.

It is an older borough today, with 16,000 more residents over the age of 65 in 2010 than in 1990. It is also significantly more diverse. The share of white non-Hispanic residents has fallen from 80 percent in 1990 to 68 percent in 2010, while the share of residents who are Black, Hispanic and Asian has increased. These trends will likely continue. In 2010, only 52 percent of Staten Islanders under the age of 18 were white non-Hispanics, down from 73 percent in 1990. In addition, the share of foreign born residents jumped from 12 percent to 20 percent between 1990 and 2010.

The added population has supported a slew of new businesses and jobs. Private sector employment on Staten Island increased by 32 percent between 1990 and 2009, compared to a 4 percent gain citywide. The borough's share of all private sector jobs in the city reached its highest level in 2009 (2.83 percent), up from 2.24 percent in 1990. There were twice as many new firms started in 2010 (2,822) as in 1990 (1,413) and the number of self-employed residents grew by 38 percent.

The fastest growing sector on Staten Island during the past decade was accommodation and food services, with a 35 percent increase in jobs, followed by educational services, which grew by 31 percent. A big part of the education growth is due to expansions at local colleges. Enrollment at Wagner College is up 48 percent since 1990. At the College of Staten Island (CSI), enrollment has risen by 32 percent just since 2000.

The health care sector added roughly 3,000 jobs in the past 10 years. It is far and away the borough's job engine; with 27,320 jobs on Staten Island, health care has well over 11,000 jobs more than the next largest sector (retail trade, with 15,953 jobs).

Staten Island's economic landscape has shifted in many ways. Between 1997 and 2007, there was a 121 percent growth in computer systems design services firms and an 86 percent jump in management consulting services companies. Other sectors with strong gains were home health care services (with a 58 percent increase in firms), architectural services (33 percent) and

investigations and security services (29 percent). On the down side, there were 42 percent fewer travel agencies. In retail, there were big increases in electronics and appliance stores (70 percent), full service restaurants (44 percent) and supermarkets and other grocery stores (25 percent) but declines in sporting goods stores (down 50 percent), florists (-41 percent), gas stations (-34 percent) and hardware stores (-24 percent).

And though new development has all but ground to a halt—the number of building permits in 2009 (271 buildings) was actually lower than in 1990 (776 buildings)—the borough's office vacancy rate in 2010 (8.6 percent) was at its lowest point since 2002 and the retail vacancy rate was a slim 2.9 percent, down from 4.5 percent in 2007. And while the 2010 industrial vacancy rate (5.3 percent) was higher than the level from the last five years, it is still about a third of what it was from 2000 to 2003.

Meanwhile, the number of vacant parcels on Staten Island shrunk between 2001 and 2010—commercial by 23 percent and residential by 17 percent.

Another good sign for the local economy is that Staten Islanders have become more highly skilled. While Staten Island currently has a lower share of residents with bachelor's degrees than any borough except the Bronx, the number of Staten Islanders with at least a bachelor's degree has almost doubled since 1990, from 50,953 to 91,031. Importantly, the percentage of Black or African American residents on Staten Island with at least a bachelor's degree has increased from 14.5 percent in 1990 to 22.5 percent in 2009, while the share for Hispanics has gone from 13.6 percent to 16.2 percent.

Not all the changes over the past two decades were positive. Perhaps most noticeably, the explosive population growth led to significantly more vehicles and nightmarish traffic congestion.

Staten Island's 24 percent gain in vehicle registrations between 1992 and 2010 was by far the largest percentage increase of any borough. Only one other borough (Manhattan, with an 11 percent gain) had a double-digit increase in vehicle registrations during this period, while both the Bronx (-10 percent) and Brooklyn (-8 percent) actually saw declines. Staten Island went from being the borough with the fewest registered vehicles in 1990 to having more than both the Bronx and Manhattan by 2010.

Every Staten Island bridge crossing has seen a double-digit increase in daily traffic since 1990, with traffic on the Bayonne Bridge growing by a staggering 64 percent. But while 54 percent of Staten Islanders drive to their jobs (up from 49 percent in 1990), 15,000 more residents took public transit to work in 2009 than in 1990.

The bus ridership increases underscore the need for transit investment. Between 1998 and 2010, 10 local bus routes on Staten Island gained over 100,000 riders. Express bus ridership was up by 55 percent.

Two local bus routes experienced a spike of more than a million riders between 1998 and 2010—the S53 and S79. Not surprisingly, both take riders from Staten Island to Brooklyn, where 30,380 Staten Islanders worked in 2008, up from 25,256 in 1990.

Average commuting times for Staten Islanders are up just eight percent since 1990, but are still higher than any other borough. The modest increase may be due to the fact that the number of Staten Islanders commuting to jobs in Manhattan has barely budged over the past two decades (up by 4 percent), while thousands more residents are staying in Staten Island for work. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of Staten Island residents who work in their own borough increased by 32 percent and those going to Brooklyn or New Jersey increased by 22 percent.

It takes Staten Island residents who drive to work 32.8 minutes, on average, to get to their jobs, which is actually a shorter trip than residents of Brooklyn and Manhattan who drive. It is Staten Islanders who rely on public transportation that have, by far, the longest commutes of anyone in the city (69 minutes vs 54 minutes for those in the Bronx, the borough with the next longest transit commute).

The population boom also unleashed a torrent of new housing development. Between 1990 and 2010, the number of housing units on Staten Island increased by 26 percent, a far larger increase than any other borough. Many Staten Islanders frown upon this burst of housing activity since it was not accompanied by adequate planning or infrastructure investment.

Despite all this, however, one of the greatest legacies of the past two decades on Staten Island—as well as in the other boroughs—has been a dramatic increase in housing prices, suggesting that the supply of housing has not kept pace with demand. After a relatively modest increase of 12 percent from 1990 to 2000, median home prices on Staten Island increased more than 120 percent from 2000 to 2009. The share of homeowners paying more than 35 percent of their income in homeowner costs increased from 18 percent in 1990 to 33 percent in 2009. Similarly, the percentage of Staten Islanders paying more than 35 percent of their income in rent increased from 30 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2009.

Staten Island has a proud history as a launching pad for first-time homeowners, but the rapidly rising housing costs may be making the borough considerably less attractive for young families and singles. Despite the

huge overall population gains over the past two decades, the number of children under age 5 actually declined between 2000 and 2009 and the share of the borough's population under age 5 dropped from 7.4 percent in 1990 to 6.7 percent in 2000 and 6.0 percent in 2009—a sign that fewer families are raising kids on Staten Island.

Similarly, there were roughly 2,000 fewer people between the ages of 20 and 34 in 2009 than in 1990. The share of 20-34 year olds in Staten Island's overall population declined from 25.3 percent in 1990 to 20.4 percent in 2000 and 19.5 percent in 2009.

These are troubling trends, and they are undoubtedly connected to the sharply rising cost of housing and what many local residents view as a declining value for their money due to longer commutes, mounting traffic problems and insufficient transit options. The fact that the average construction cost per residential unit on Staten Island has risen from \$66,203 in 1990 to \$136,407 suggests that future housing development may lag what is needed and that prices may remain high.

The borough also must confront other challenges brought on by the recent recession. At 8.6 percent, the unemployment rate in January 2011 was almost double the rate from January 2008 (4.6 percent). For much of the past two decades Staten Island had the lowest unemployment rate among all five boroughs, but it is now only third lowest, behind Manhattan (7.7 percent) and Queens (8.5 percent). Things may get even worse if, as anticipated, many public sector jobs are axed as to deal with gaping budget gaps. Staten Island is particularly vulnerable since 22 percent of its residents have government jobs, a far higher percentage than any other borough (the Bronx is second, at 18 percent).

In addition, while small businesses have become increasingly critical to the borough's success—the average private sector business on Staten Island has become significantly smaller over the past 10 years, with firm size dropping from 11.4 employees to 10.2 employees between 2000 and 2009—they are still having trouble accessing financing. In 2010, there were fewer loans guaranteed by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) on Staten Island than each of the last seven years.

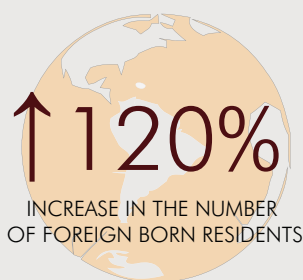
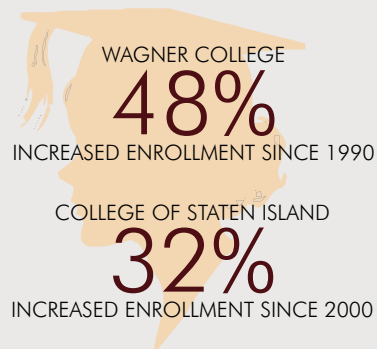
What will the next 20 years bring for Staten Island?

Staten Island will almost certainly continue to add people, the elderly population is expected to increase dramatically and the health care sector will likely expand further. Beyond that, what happens in the next two decades—and whether the borough can address its current challenges and builds on its significant assets—will likely depend on whether local and city officials can plan better for what lies ahead.

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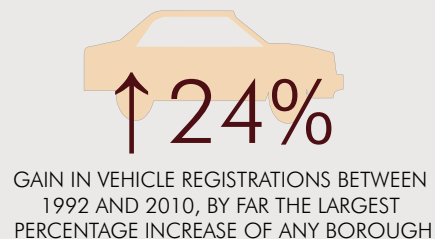
16,000
MORE RESIDENTS OVER THE AGE OF 65



2,000
FEWER RESIDENTS BETWEEN
THE AGES OF 20 AND 34

↓ 19.5%
SHARE OF 20-34 YEAR OLDS IN OVERALL
POPULATION, DOWN FROM 25.3% IN 1990

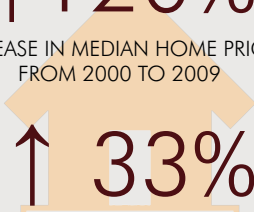
DOUBLE DIGIT
DAILY TRAFFIC INCREASES IN EVERY STATEN
ISLAND BRIDGE CROSSING SINCE 1990



8.6%
STATEN ISLAND'S OFFICE VACANCY RATE IN 2010,
IT'S LOWEST POINT SINCE 2002

↓ 23%
PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN VACANT
COMMERCIAL PARCELS BETWEEN 2001 AND 2010

↑ 120%
INCREASE IN MEDIAN HOME PRICES
FROM 2000 TO 2009



↑ 33%
SHARE OF HOMEOWNERS PAYING MORE
THAN 35% OF THEIR INCOME IN
HOMEOWNER COSTS, UP FROM 18% IN 1990

69 MINUTES
AVERAGE COMMUTE FOR STATEN ISLANDERS
WHO RELY ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION,
LONGEST COMMUTES OF ANYONE IN THE CITY

10
LOCAL BUS ROUTES ON STATEN ISLAND
THAT GAINED OVER 100,000 RIDERS
BETWEEN 1990 AND 2010



27,320
HEALTH CARE JOBS ON STATEN ISLAND,
11,000 MORE THAN THE NEXT LARGEST SECTOR

↑ 32%
SI PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT
INCREASE V.S. 4% CITYWIDE

TWICE
AS MANY NEW FIRMS STARTED
IN 2010 (2,822) AS IN 1990 (1,413)

STATEN ISLAND



THEN & NOW

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COMMUTING

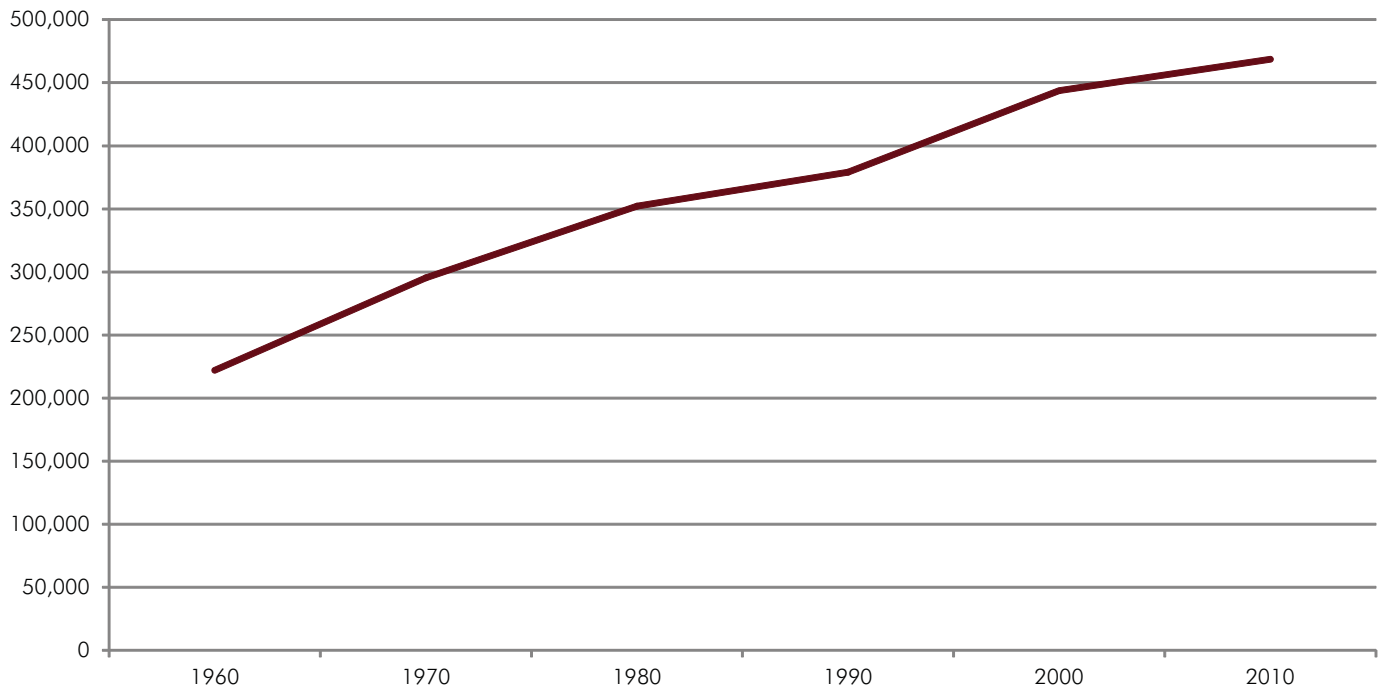
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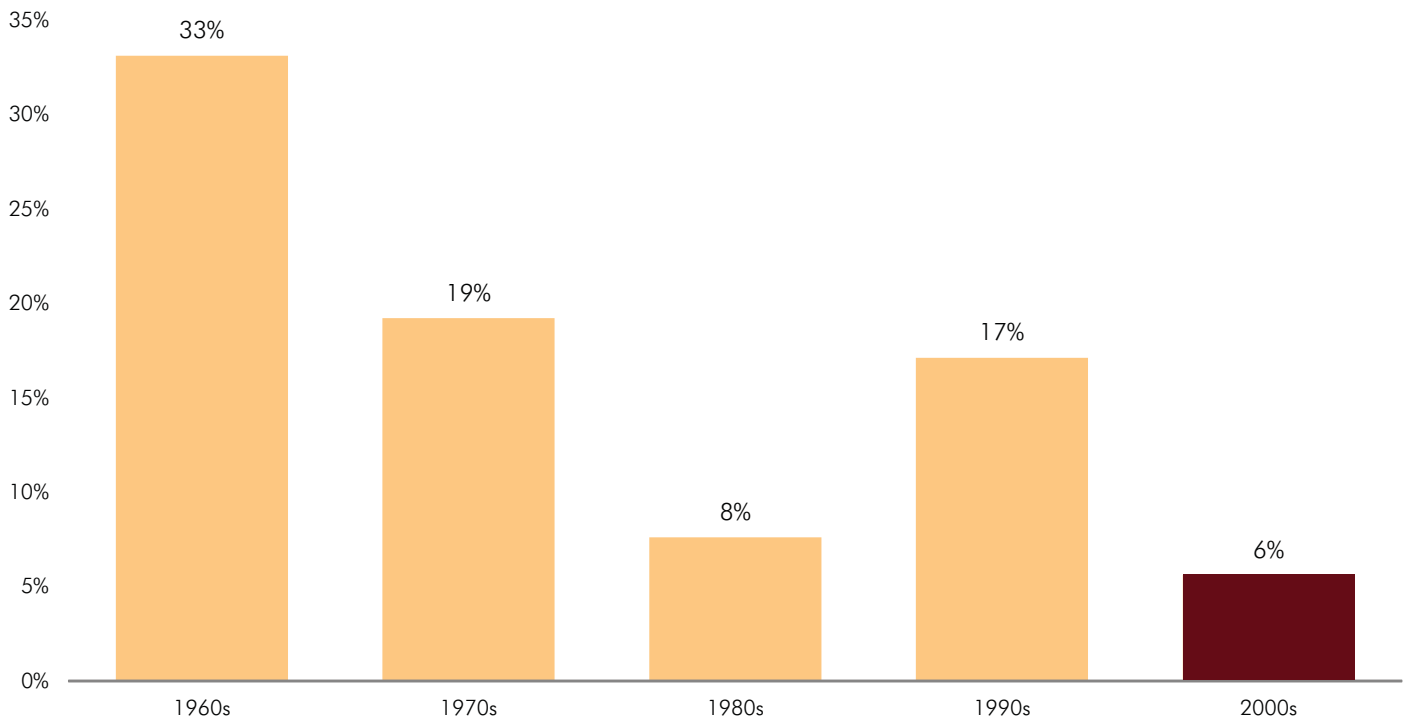
1A. Population Growth on Staten Island

Population Growth, 1960 - 2010



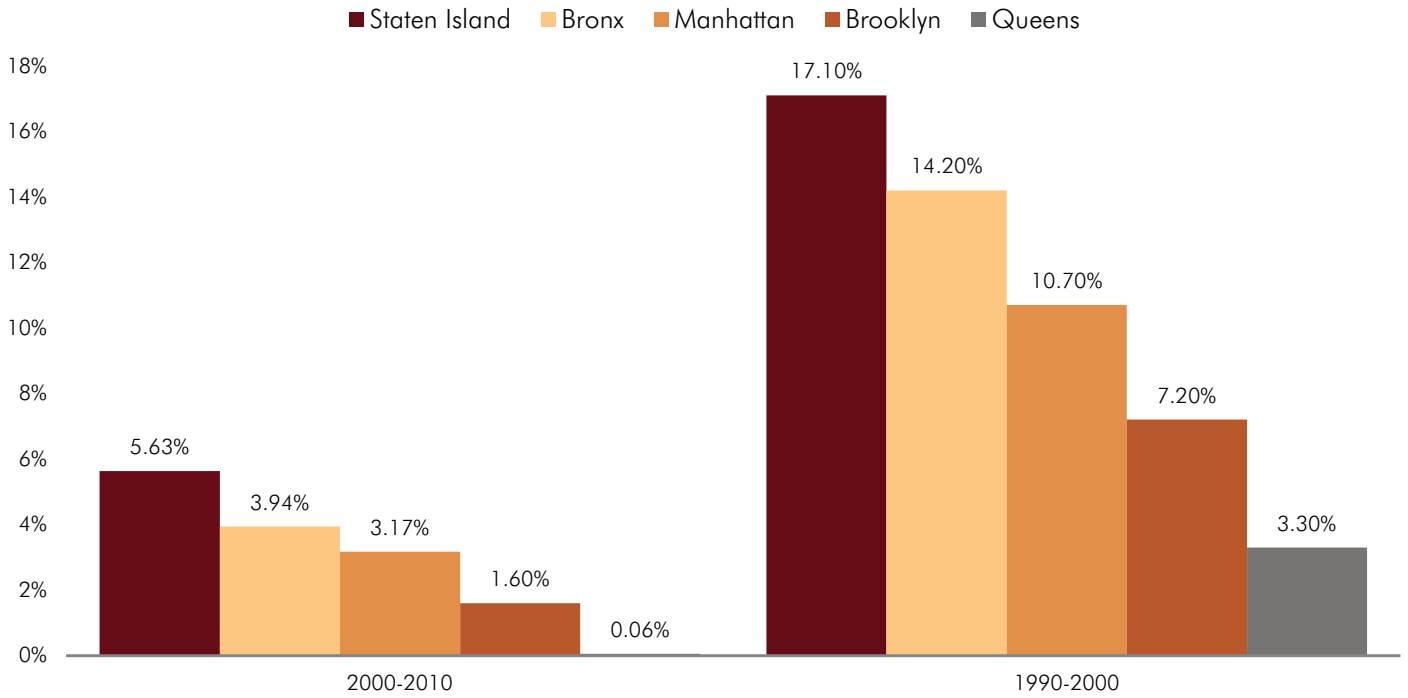
Source: US Census Bureau

Percentage Population Growth by Decade



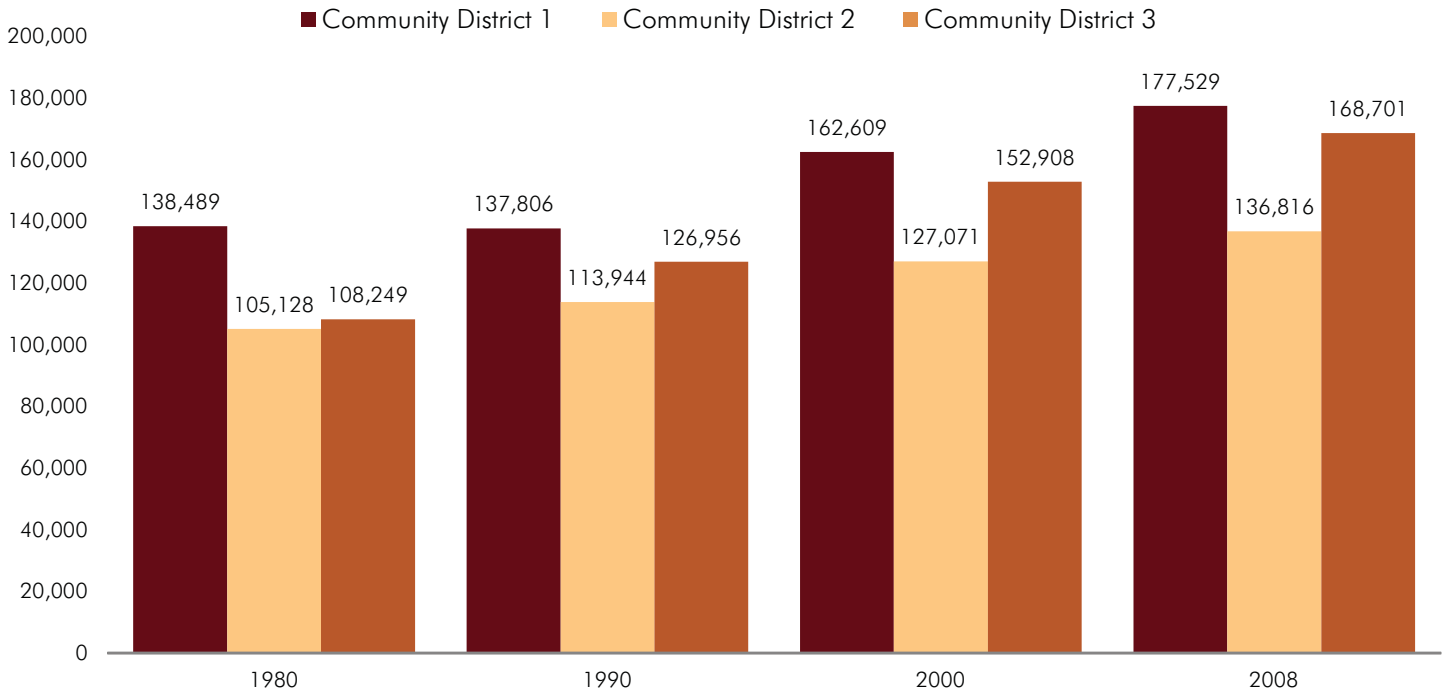
Source: US Census Bureau

Percentage Population Growth By Decade, Staten Island vs Other Boroughs



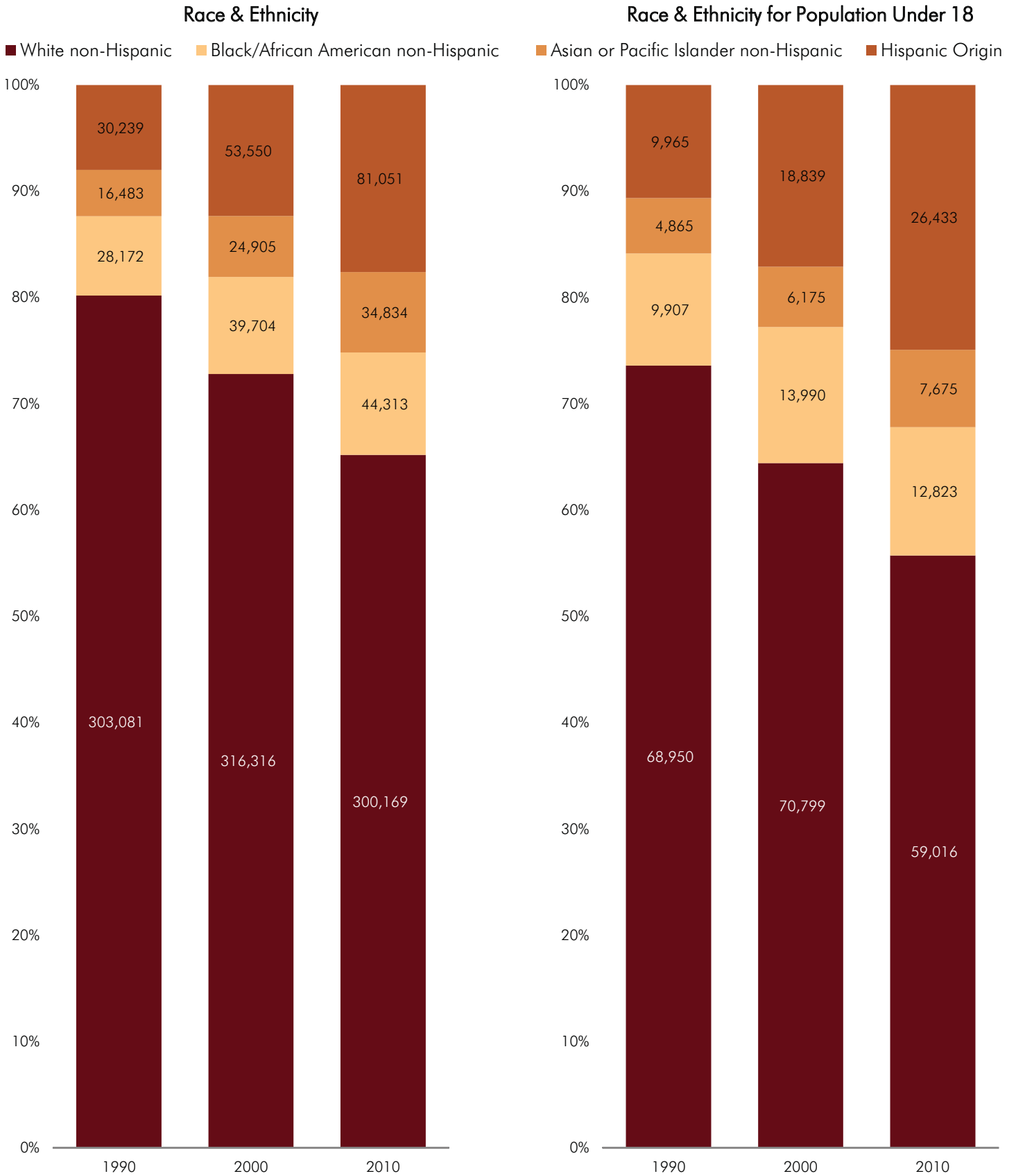
Source: NYC Department of City Planning

Population Growth by Community District



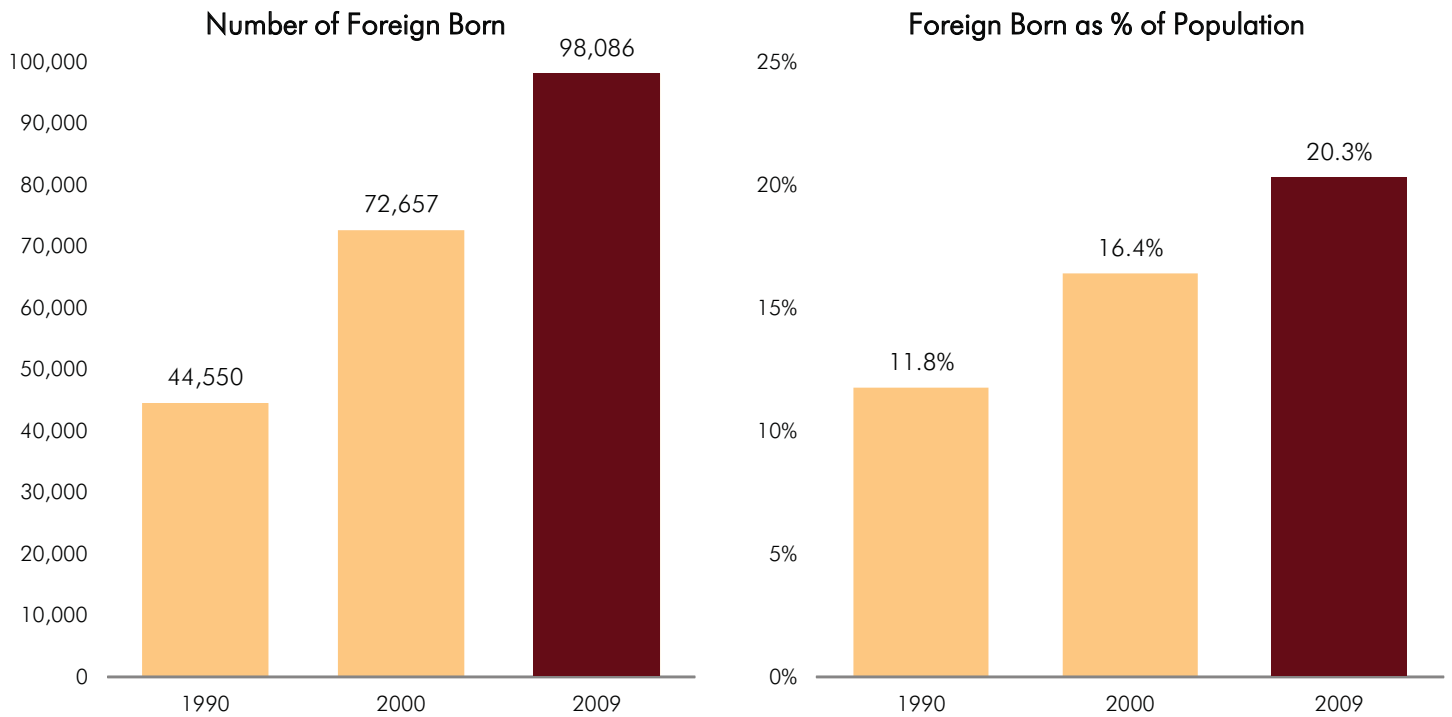
Source: NYC Department of City Planning

1B. Race & Ethnicity on Staten Island, 1990 - 2010



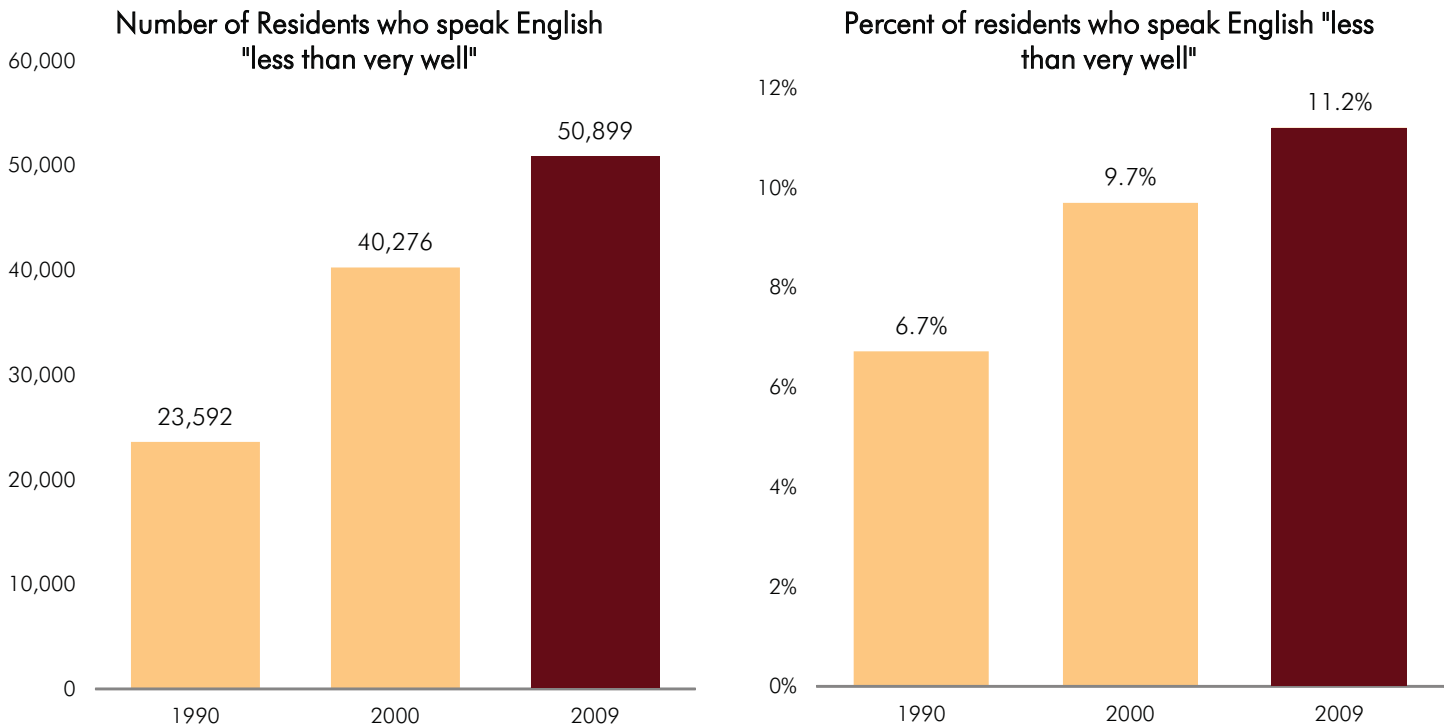
Source: NYC Department of City Planning, U.S. Census Bureau

1C. Number and Percent of Foreign Born Staten Island Residents



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1D. Staten Island Residents who Speak English "Less Than Very Well"



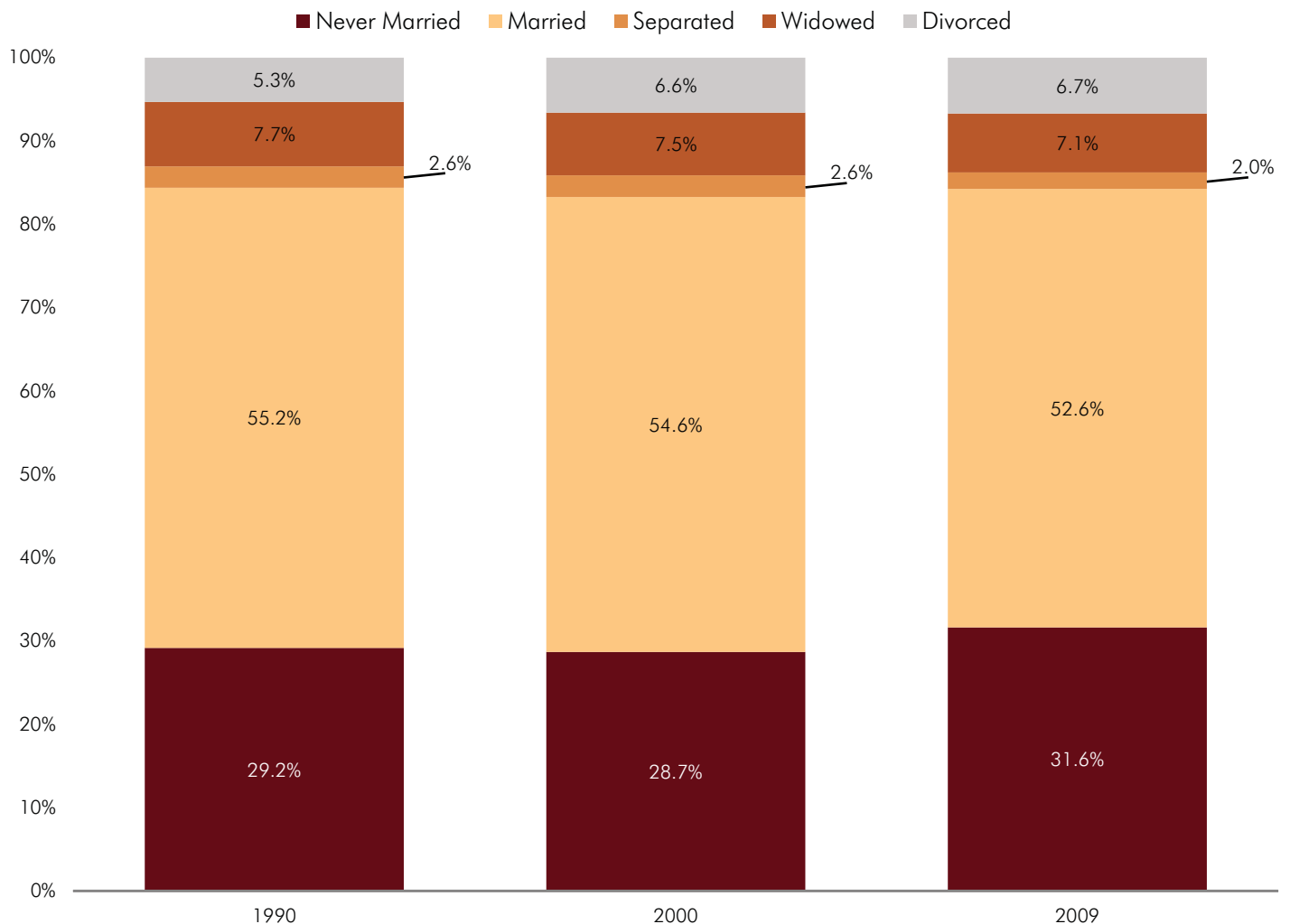
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1E. Top 10 Ancestry Origins for Staten Islanders, by Percent (Among Those Classified)

1990		2000		2009	
Italian	35.2%	Italian	34.3%	Italian	31.7%
Irish	12.8%	Irish	10.6%	Irish	9.4%
German	6.5%	Puerto Rican	6.4%	Puerto Rican	7.6%
Puerto Rican	4.7%	German	2.9%	American	3.3%
Polish	3.5%	Polish	2.6%	Russian	3.2%
Russian	2.3%	American	2.4%	German	2.7%
American	2.0%	Russian	2.2%	Polish	2.7%
English	1.7%	Mexican	1.8%	Mexican	2.7%
Norwegian	1.2%	English	1.0%	Albanian	1.7%
Greek	0.7%	Albanian	0.9%	English	0.9%

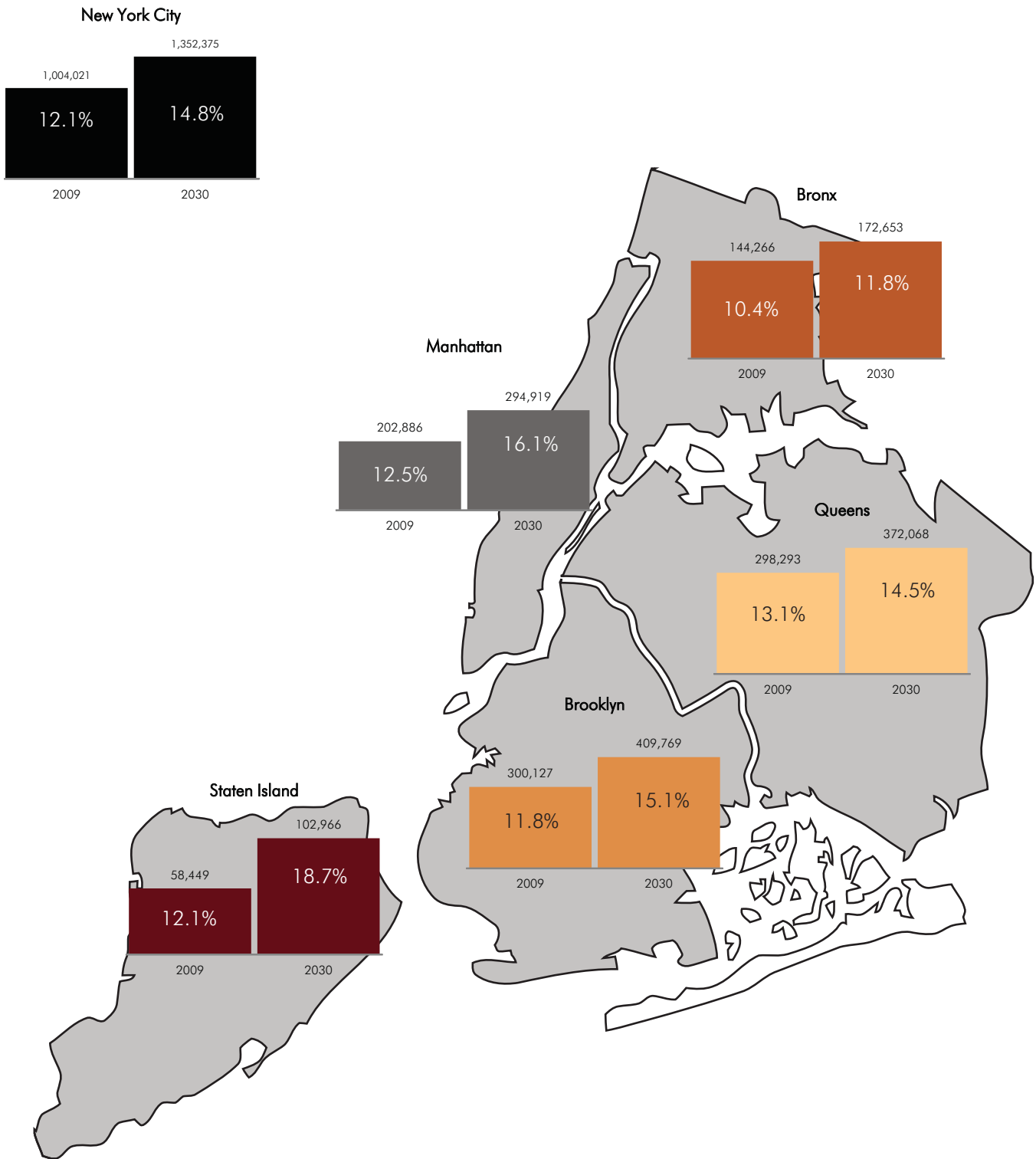
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1F. Percent of Staten Island Population By Marital Status



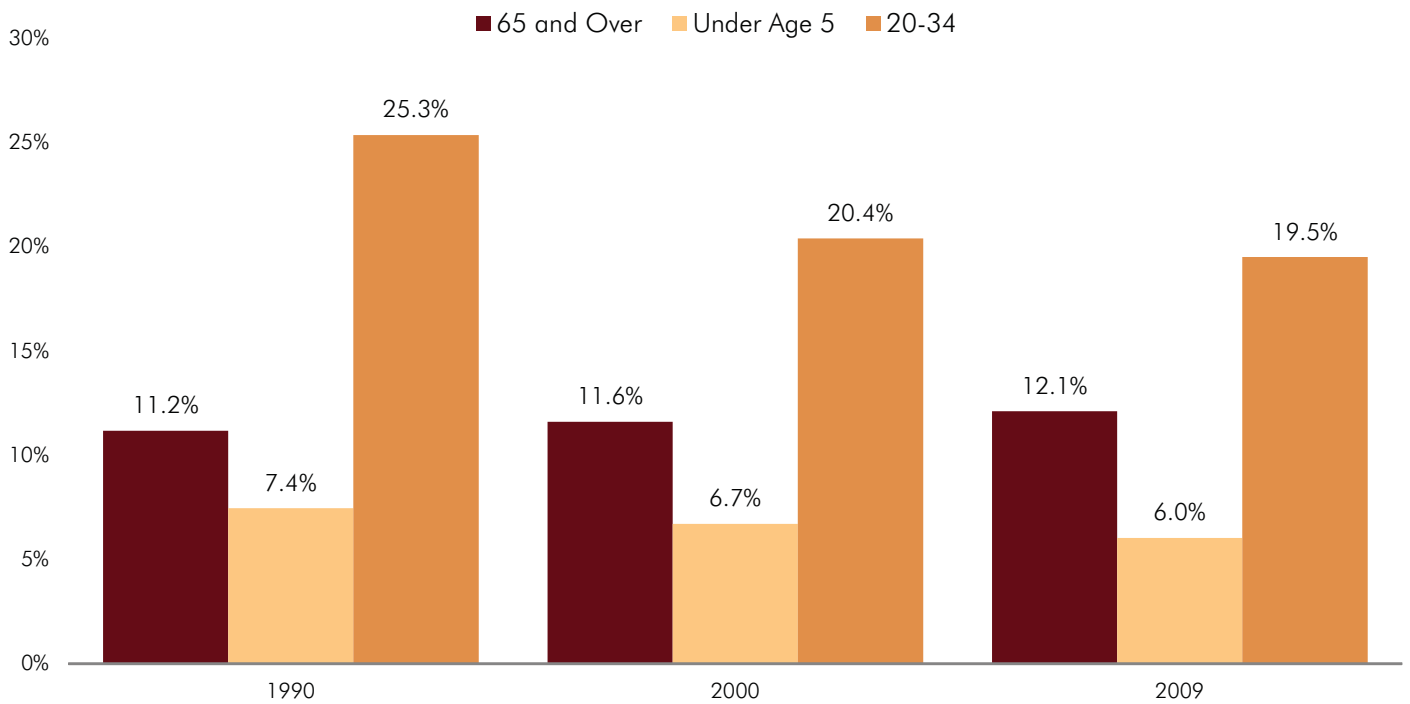
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1G. Population 65 and Over By Borough, 2009 and 2030 (Projected)



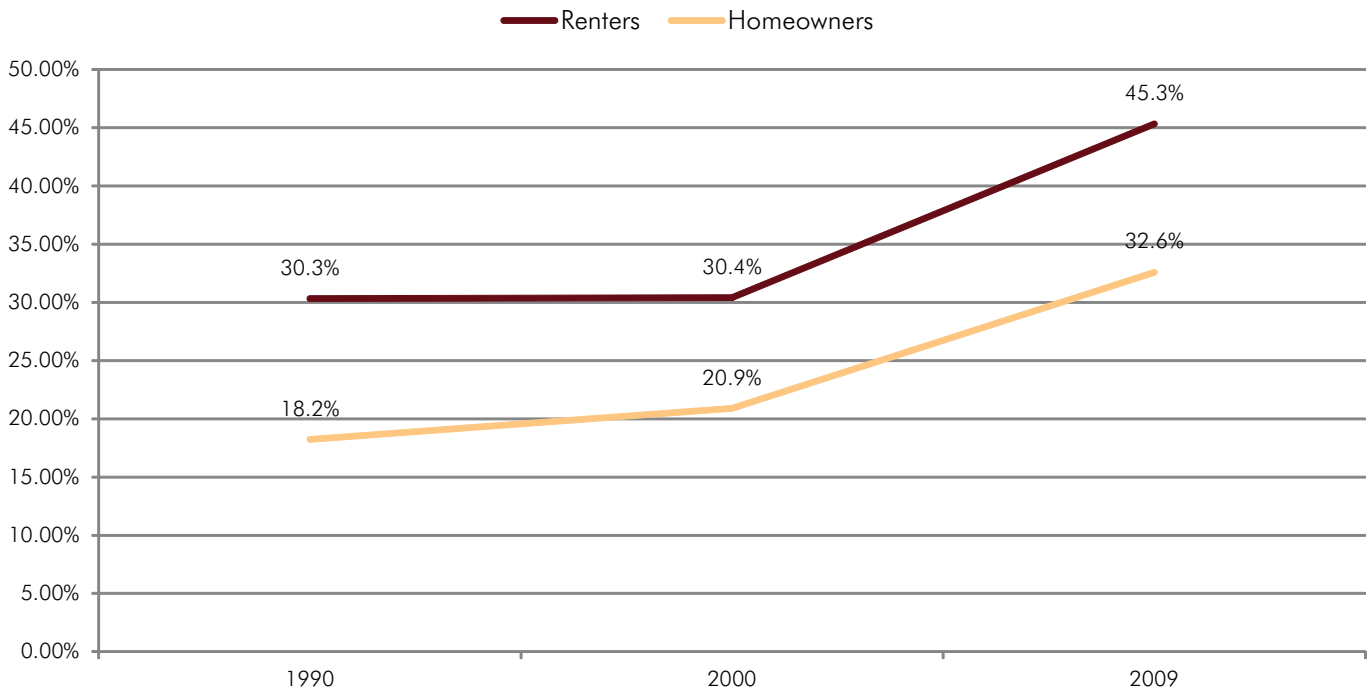
Source: NYC Department of City Planning

1H. Percent of Population by Age Groups on Staten Island



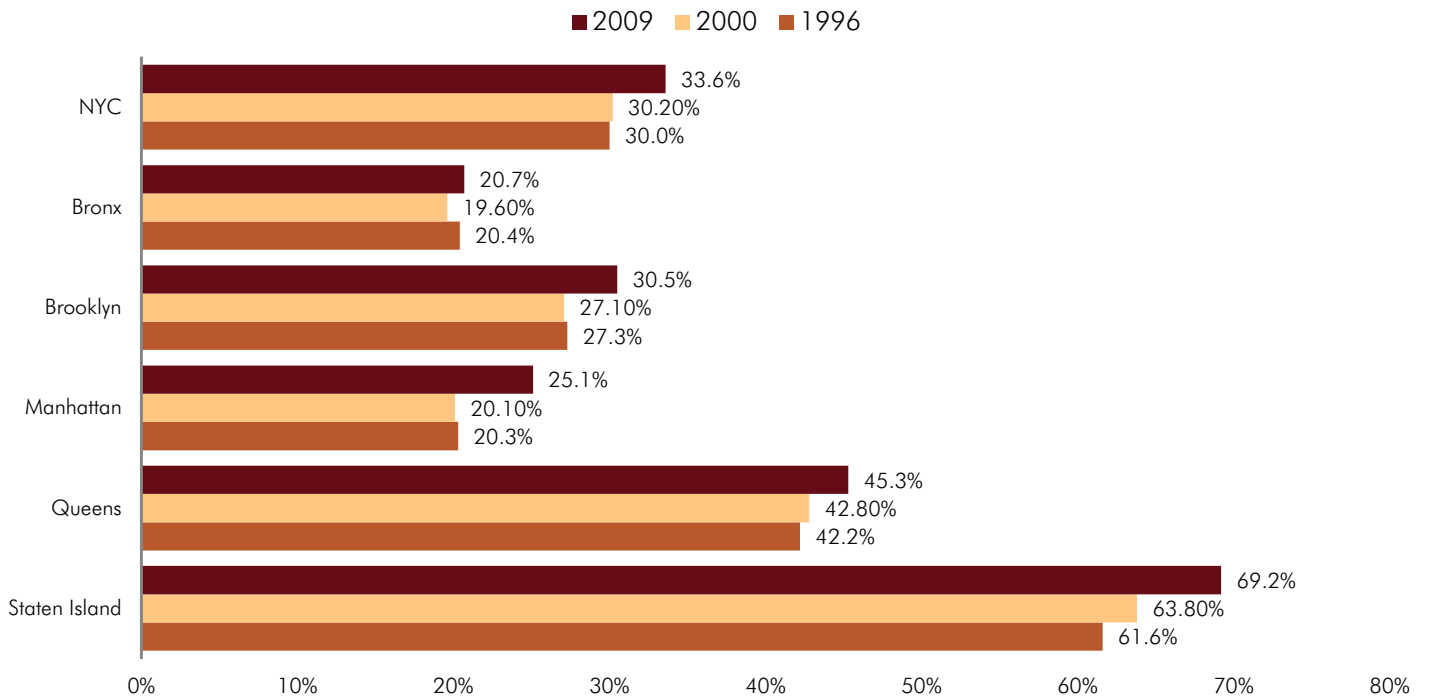
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1I. Percent of Renters and Homeowners on Staten Island Paying More Than 35% of Income in Rent



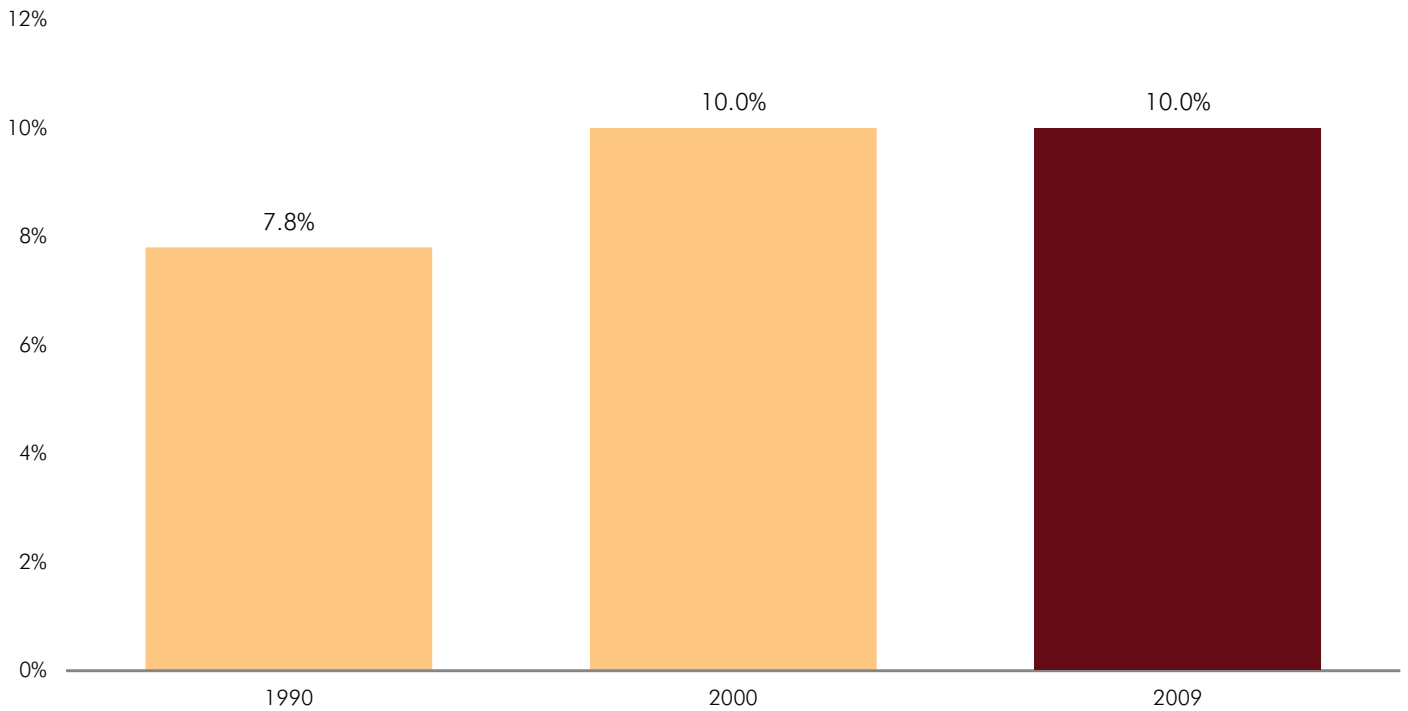
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1J. Home Ownership Rates



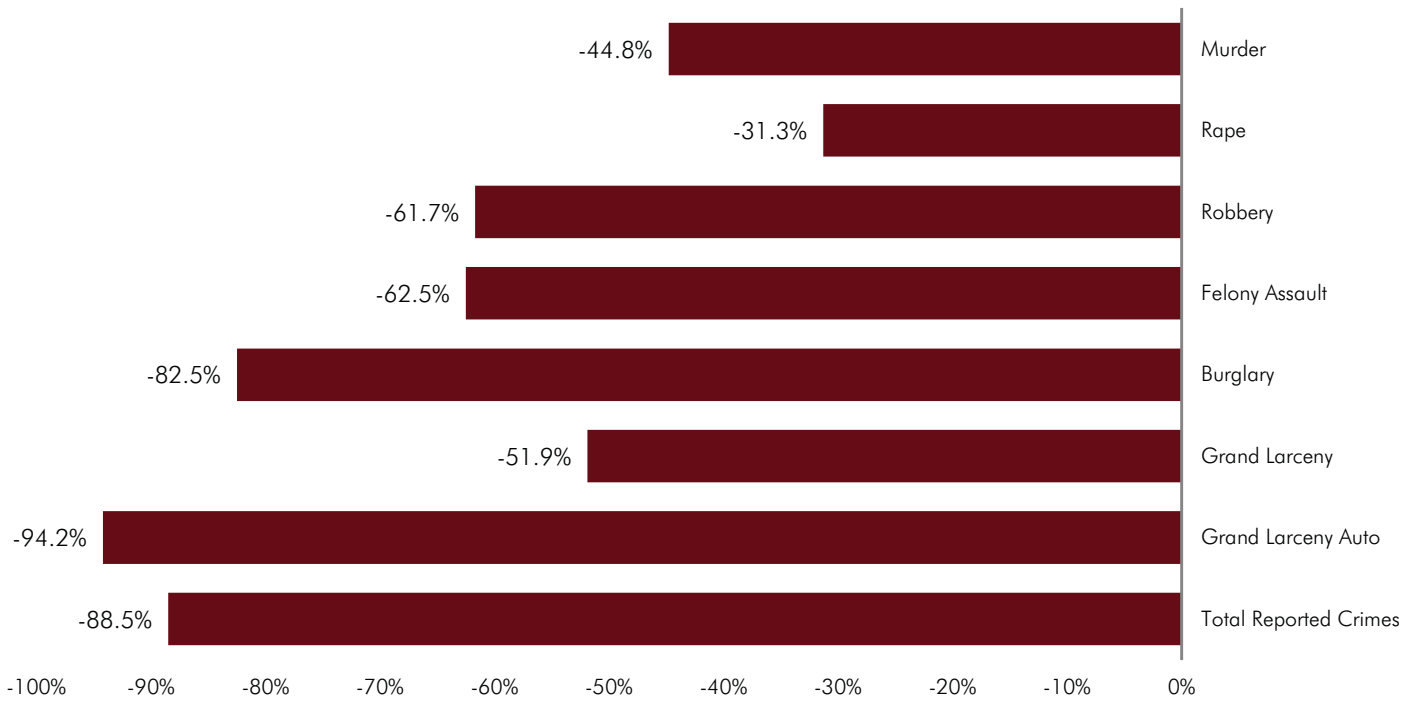
Source: Furman Center, "State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2010," April 2011

1K. Percent of All Staten Island Residents Below the Poverty Level



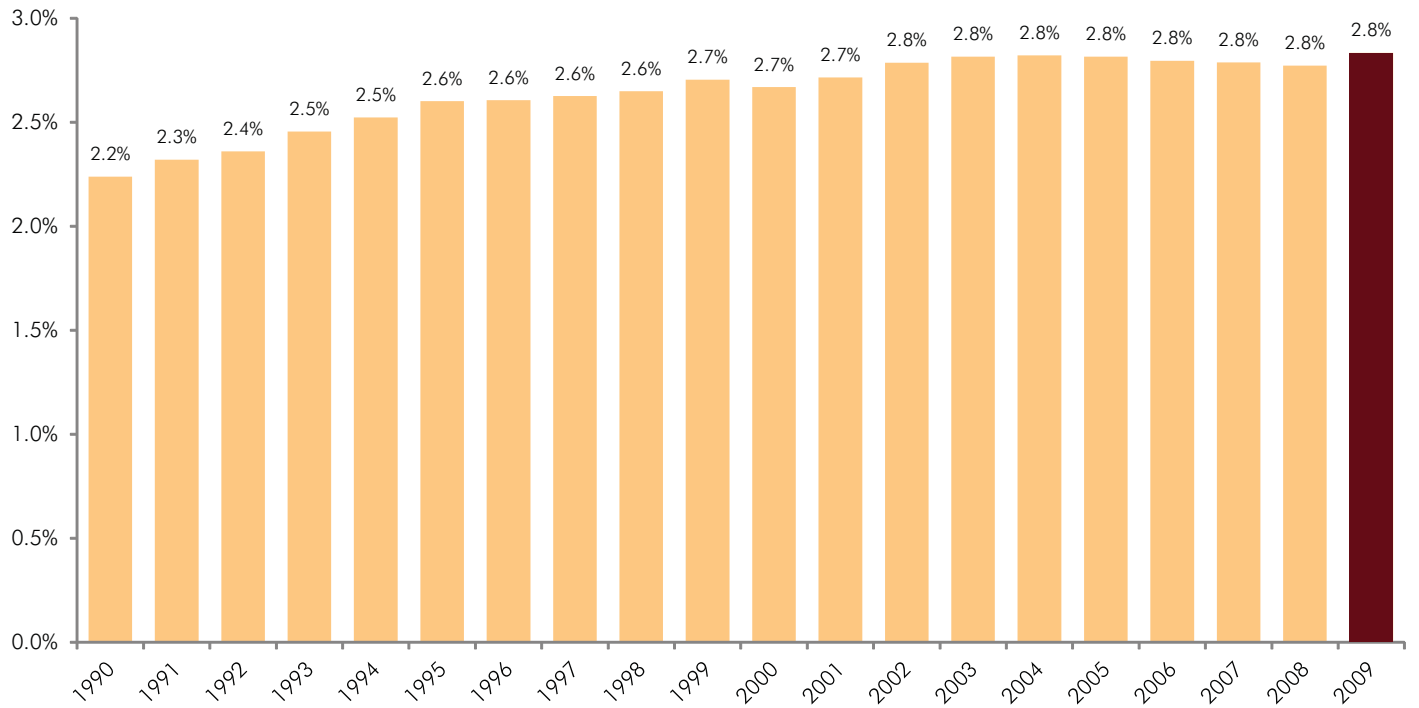
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1L. Reported Crime in Staten Island, Change 1990-2008



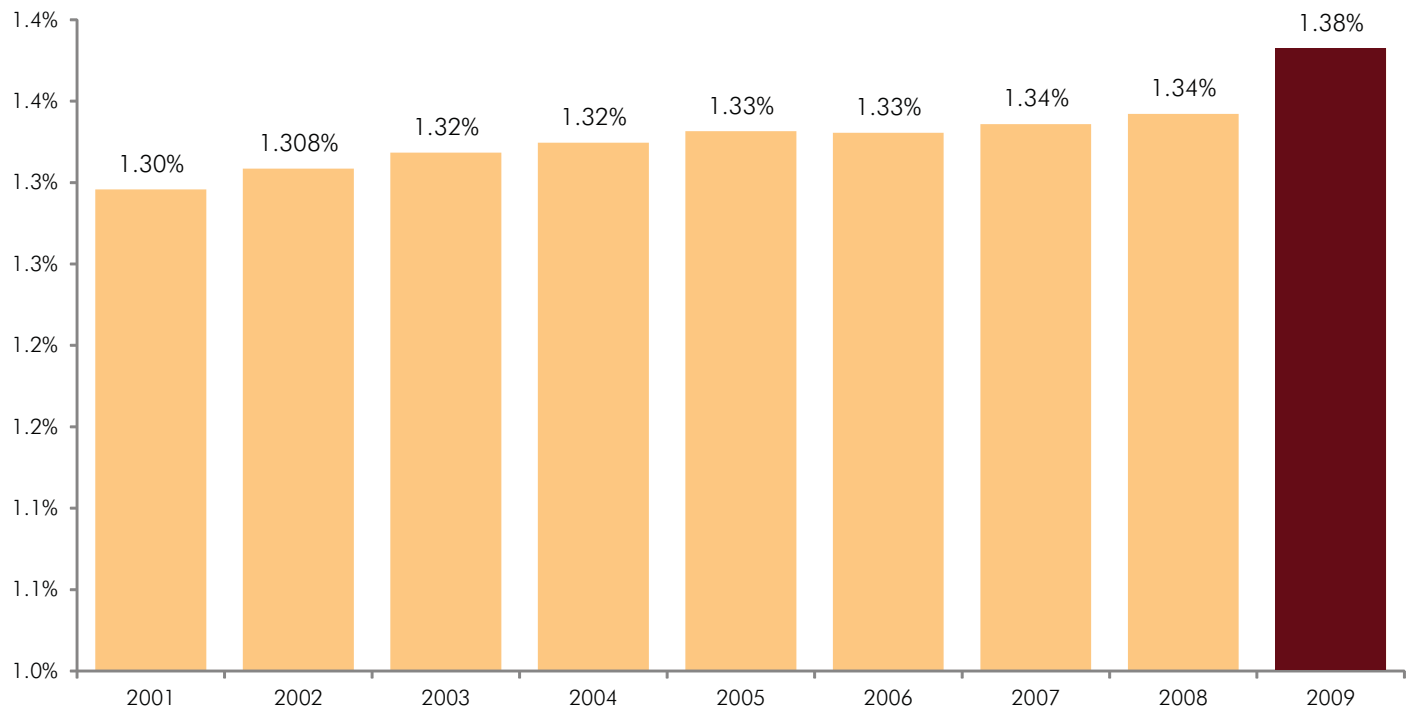
Source: NYPD CompStat; NYC EDC, "Staten Island Update," September 2010

2A. Staten Island's Share of NYC Private Sector Jobs



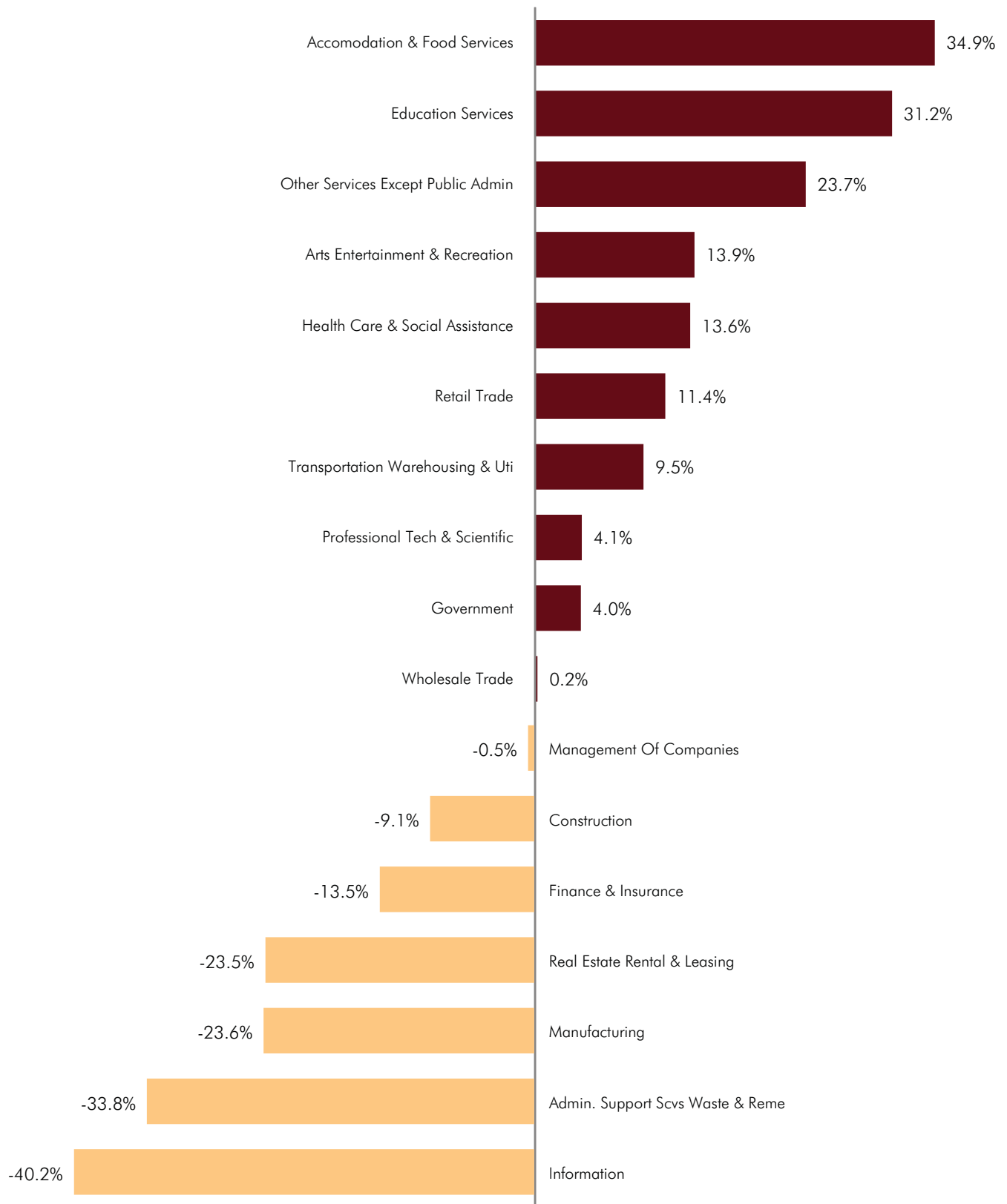
Source: NYS Department of Labor

2B. Staten Island's Share of Region's Jobs



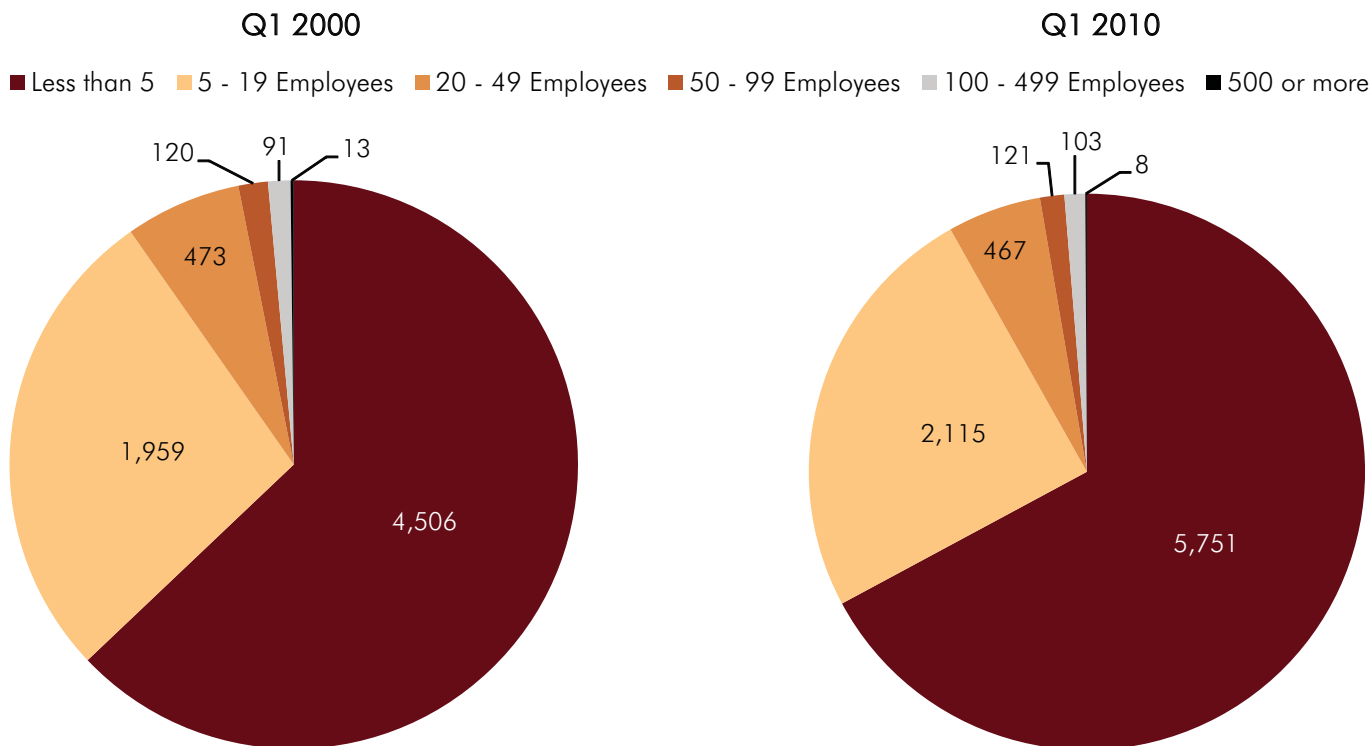
Source: NYS Department of Labor, Data measures 17-county metro region, including 5 boroughs of NYC plus Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Union, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester counties.

2C. Fastest Growing Jobs on Staten Island, 2010 vs. 2000



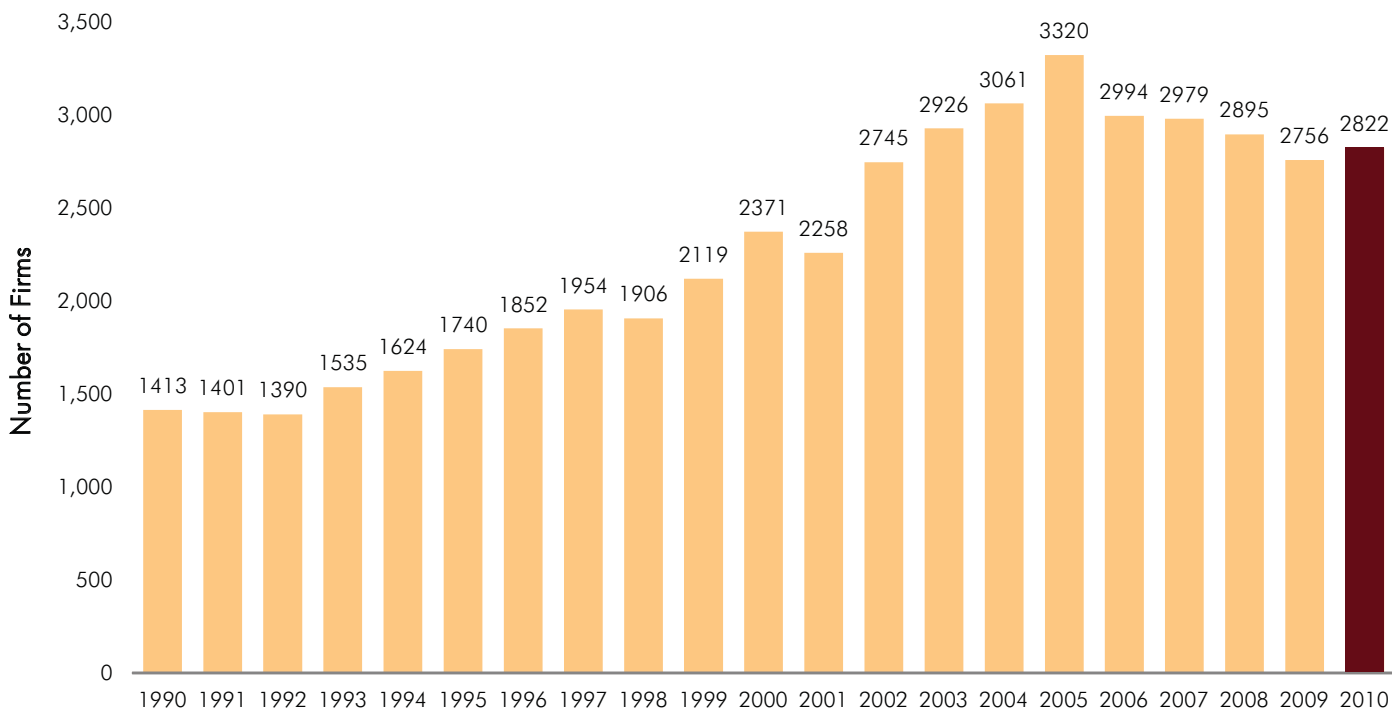
Source: NYS Department of Labor, Data is from Q1&Q2 2010 vs. Q1&Q2 2000.

2D. Average Size of Staten Island Firms, 2000-2010



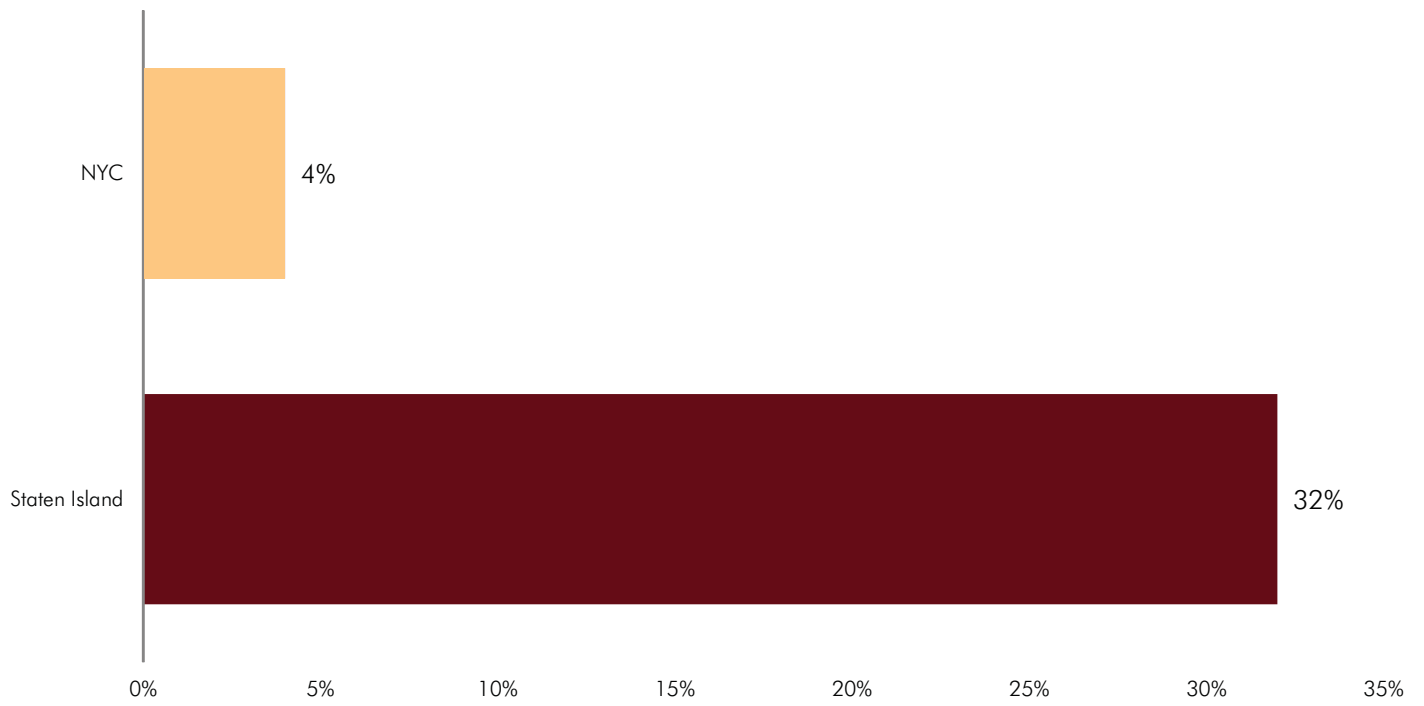
Source: NYS Department of Labor

2E. Number of New Firms Started on Staten Island



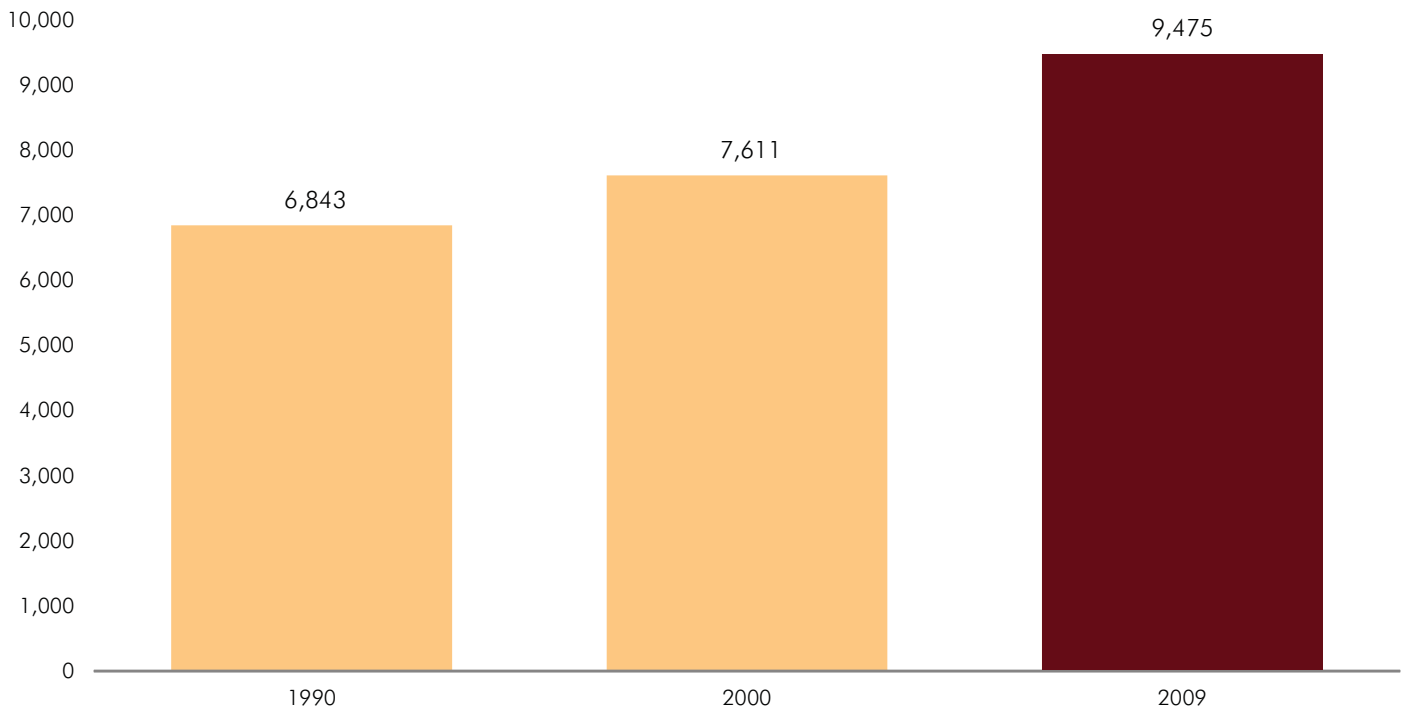
Source: NYS Department of State, Division of Corporations, State Records and Uniform Commercial Code

2F. Private Sector Job Growth, 1990 - 2009 -- Staten Island vs NYC



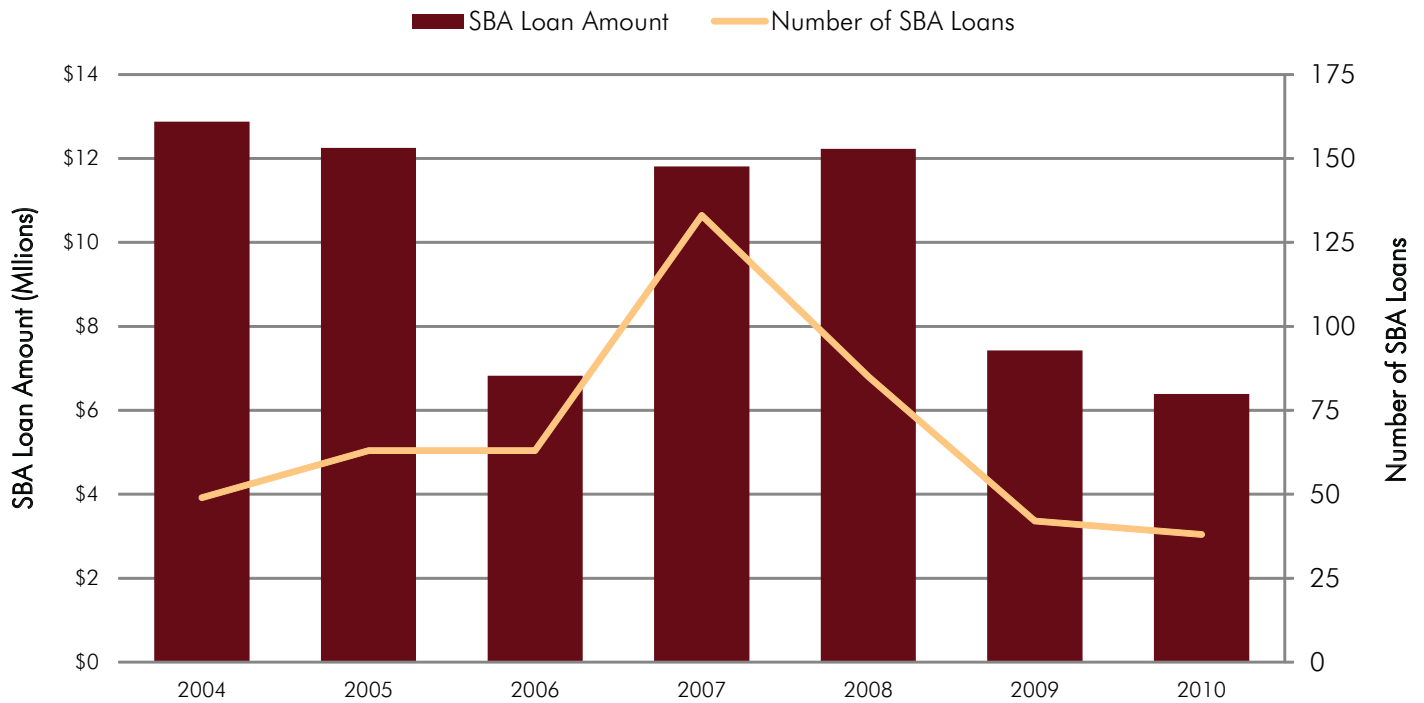
Source: NYS Department of Labor

2G. Number of Self Employed



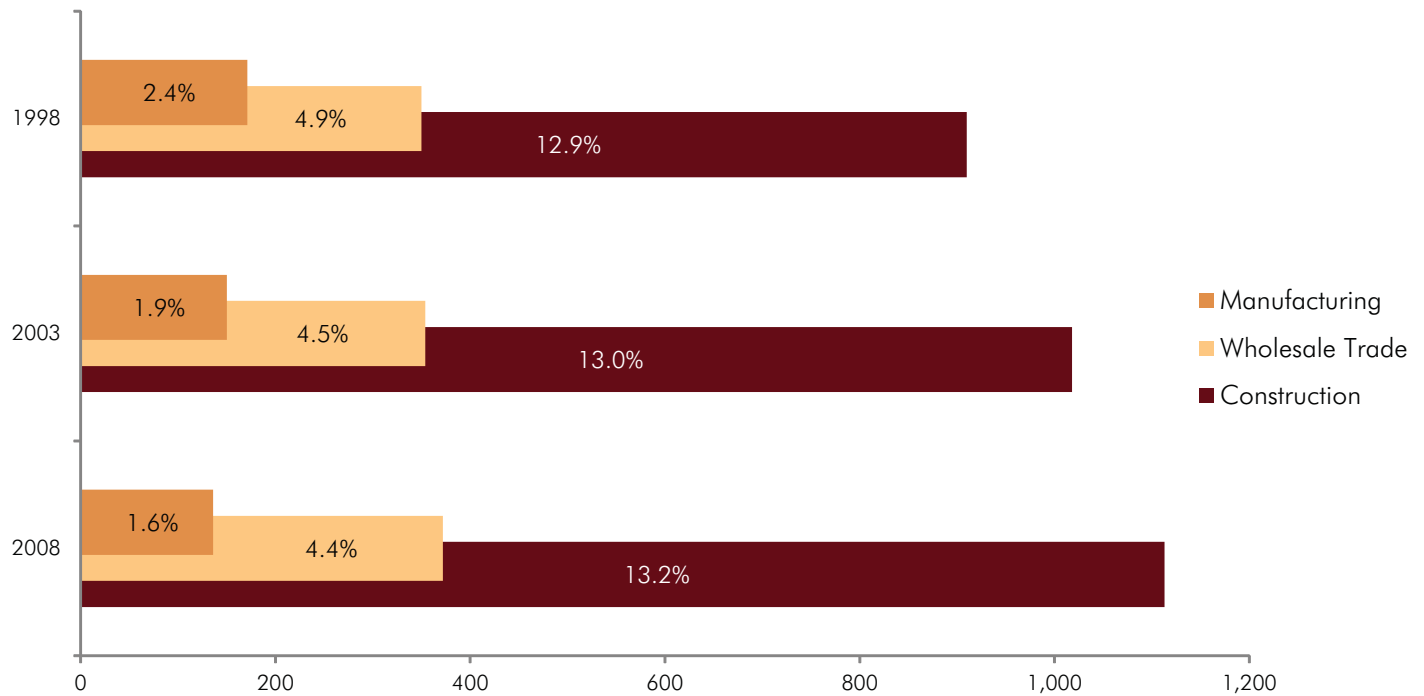
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

2H. Number of SBA Loans and Amount



Source: US Small Business Administration

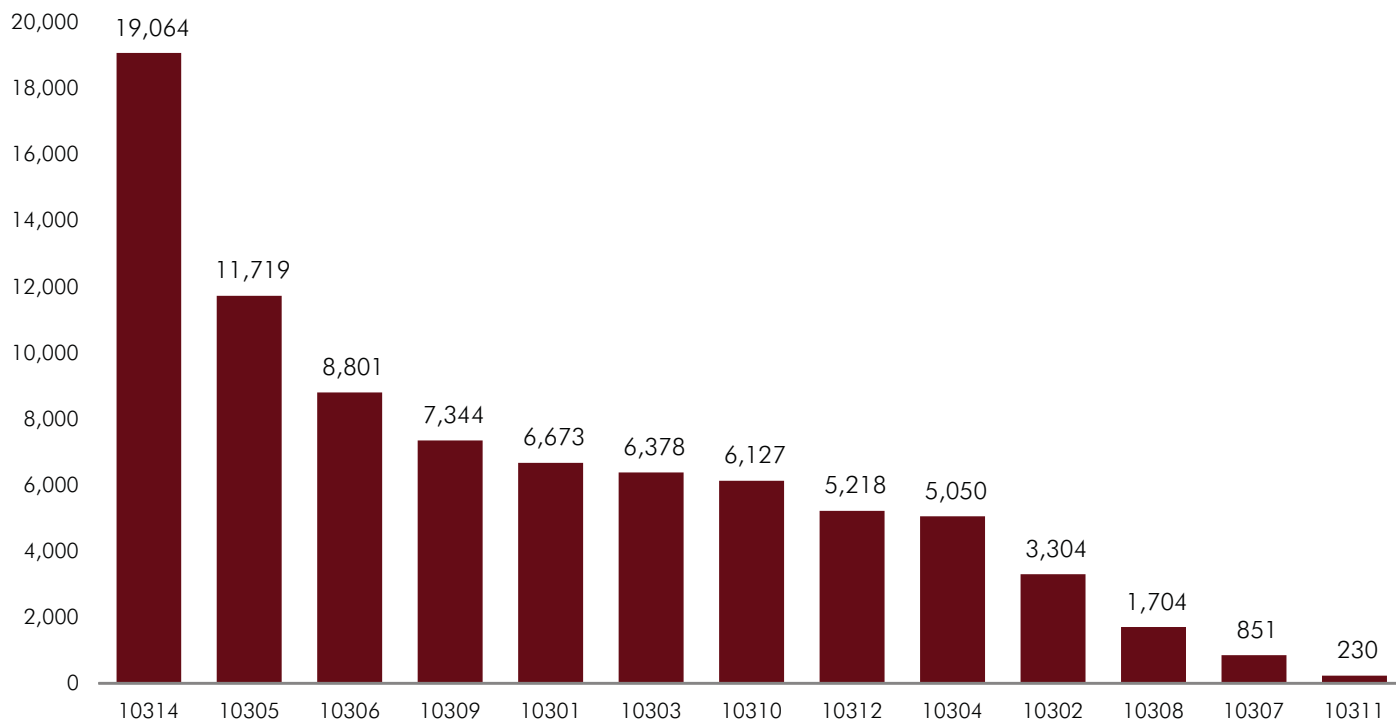
2I. Number and Percentage of Construction, Manufacturing, & Wholesale Trade Businesses



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

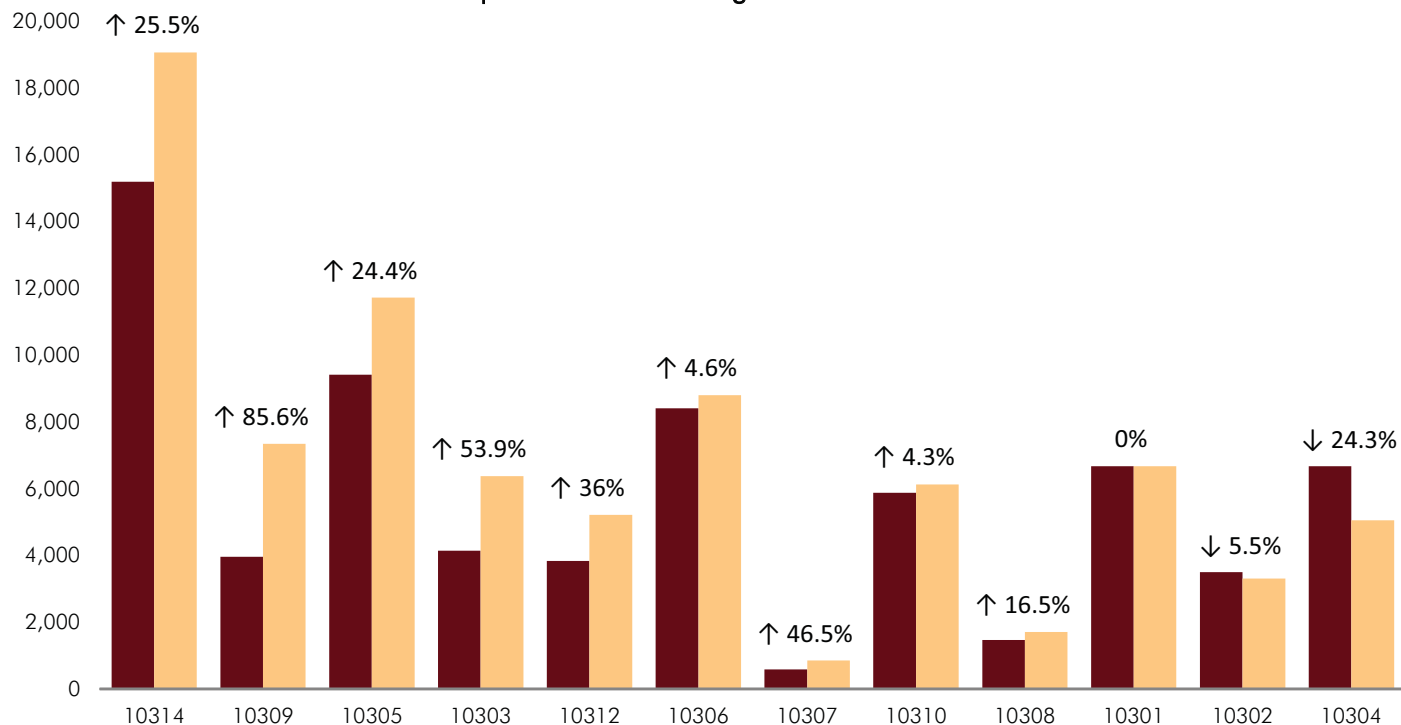
2J. Jobs by Zip Code

Staten Island Zip Codes with the Most Jobs, 1Q 2010



Source: NYS Department of Labor

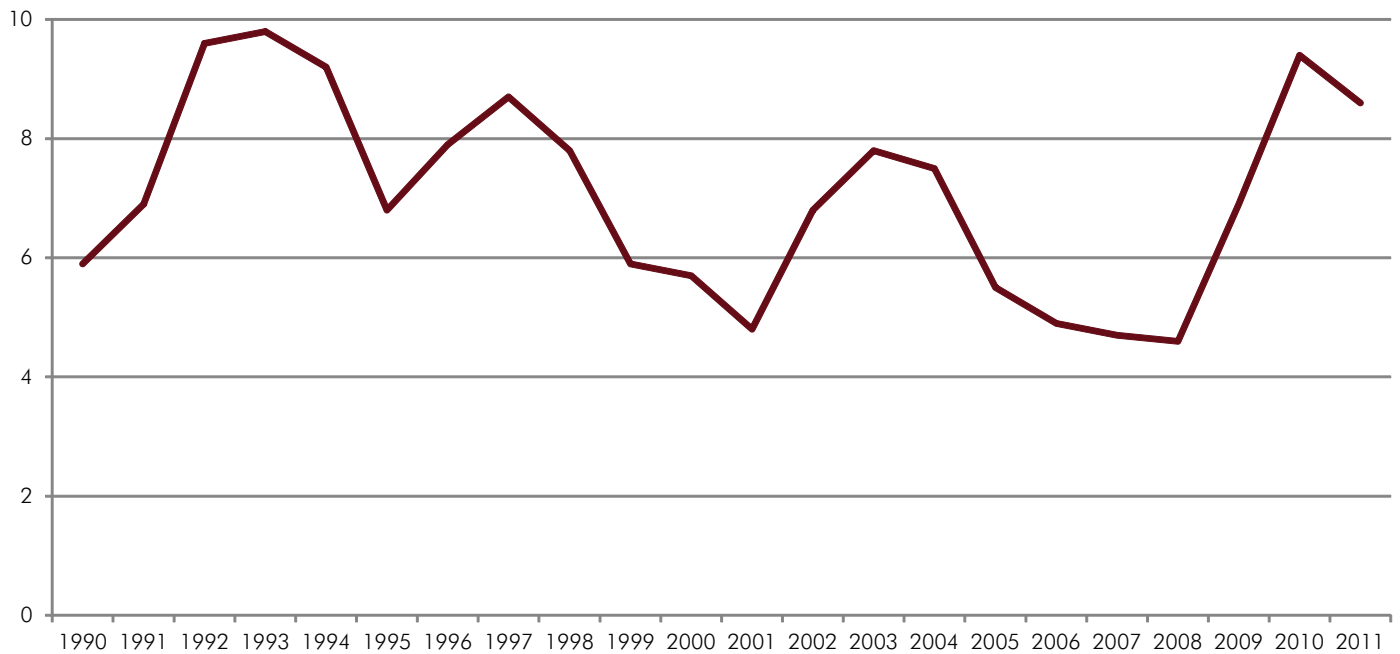
Staten Island Zip Codes with the Largest Increase in Jobs 1997-2010



Source: NYS Department of Labor

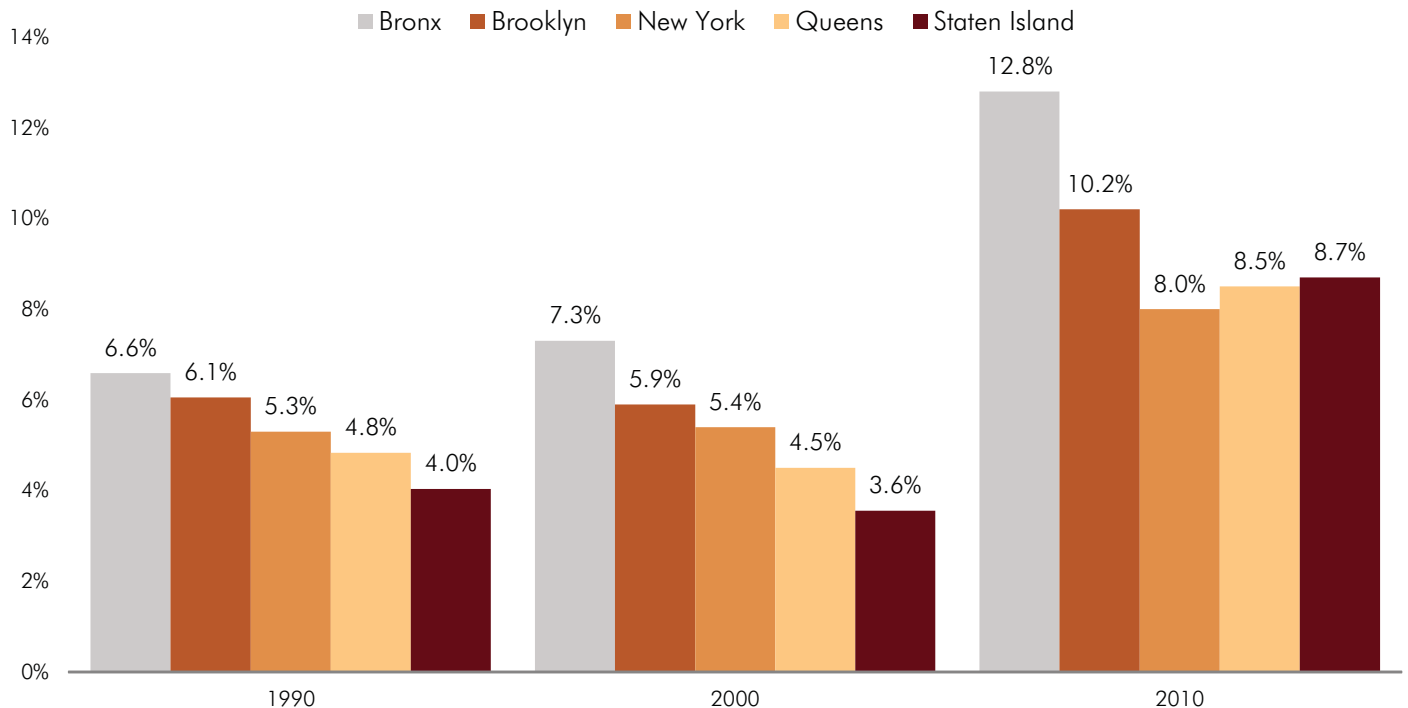
2K. Unemployment Rate on Staten Island and Other Boroughs

Staten Island Unemployment Rate, 1990 - 2011



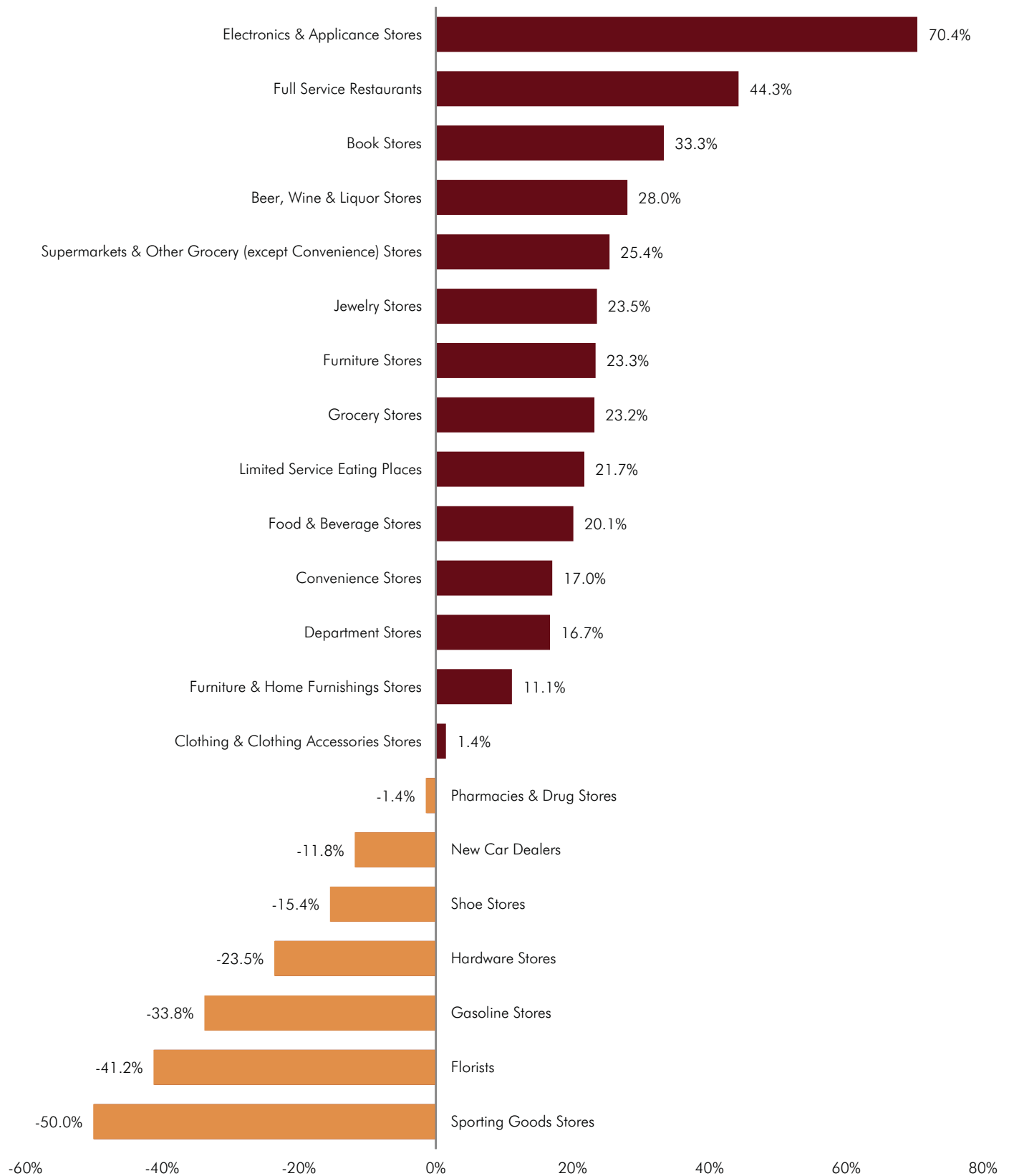
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Data is for January of each year and is not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rate by Borough



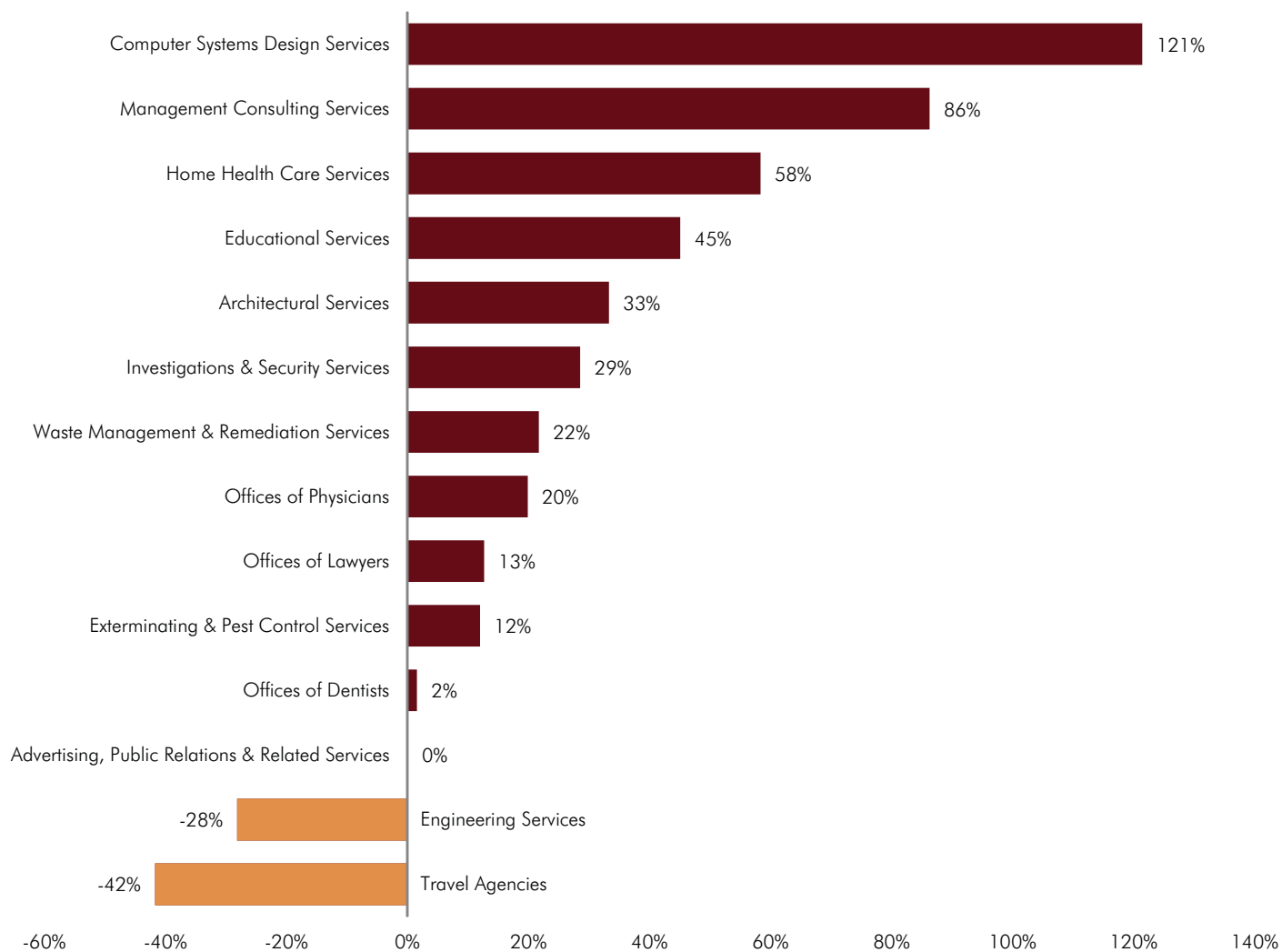
Source: US Bureau of the Census (1990 & 2000 Data); NYS Department of Labor (2010 Data)

2L. Percentage Change in the Number of Retail & Dining Establishments on Staten Island, 1997 to 2007



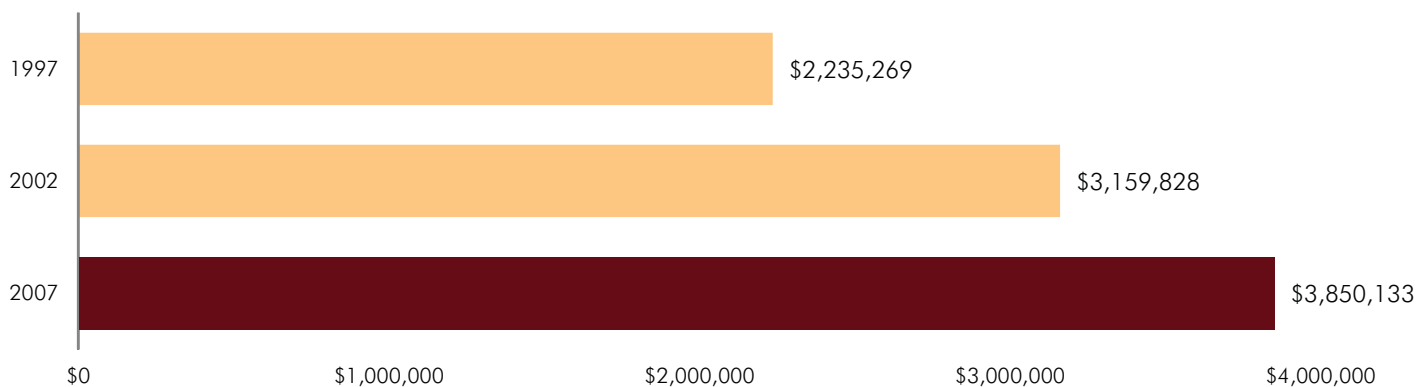
Source: U.S. Economic Census, 1997, 2002 & 2007

2M. Percentage Change in the Number of Services Businesses on Staten Island



Source: U.S. Economic Census, 1997, 2002 & 2007

2N. Staten Island Retail Sales (in 000s)



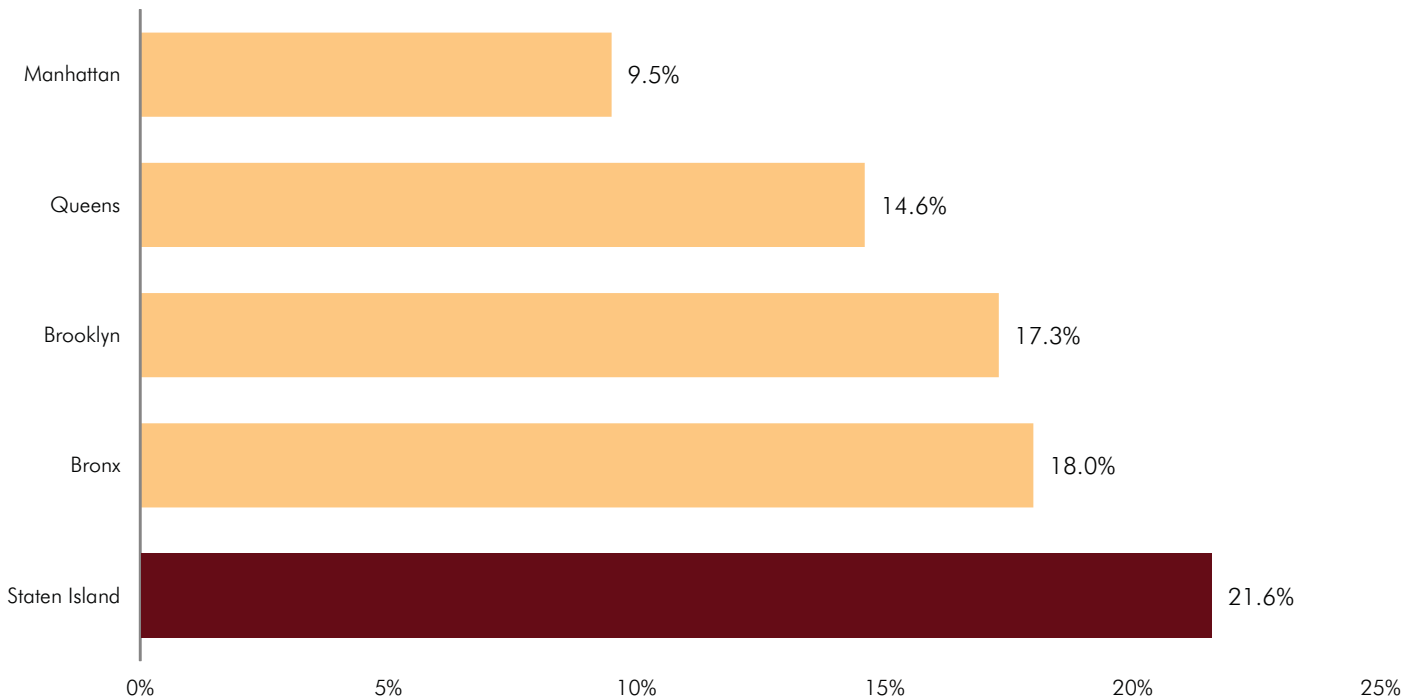
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

20. Percent of Staten Island Residents Employed by Industry Sector, 2009

Industry Sector	Percentage
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	26.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	12.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10.6%
Retail trade	9.5%
Public administration	7.7%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7.4%
Construction	7.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6.1%
Other services, except public administration	4.3%
Manufacturing	3.3%
Information	2.6%
Wholesale trade	2.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

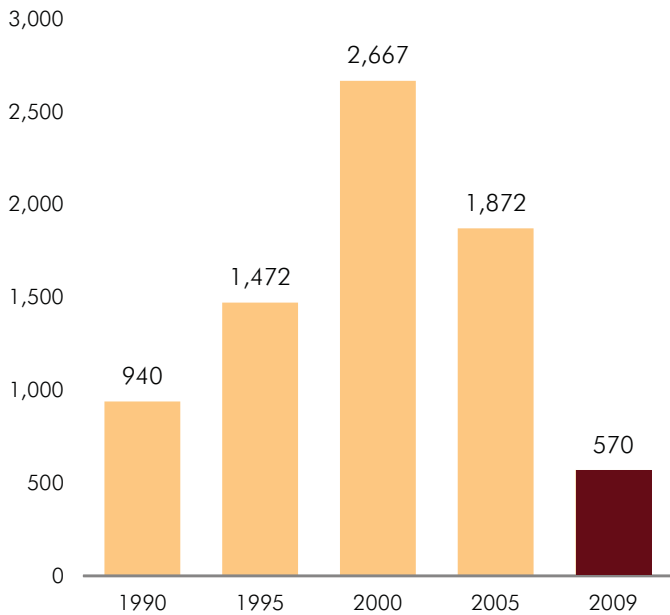
2P. Percentage of Population Working for Government, 2009



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

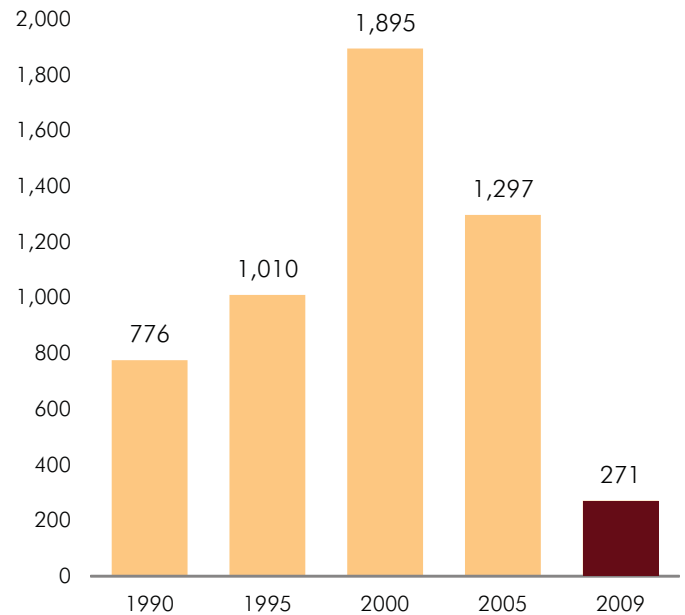
3A. Building Permits on Staten Island

Total Building Permits 1990-2009, Number of Units



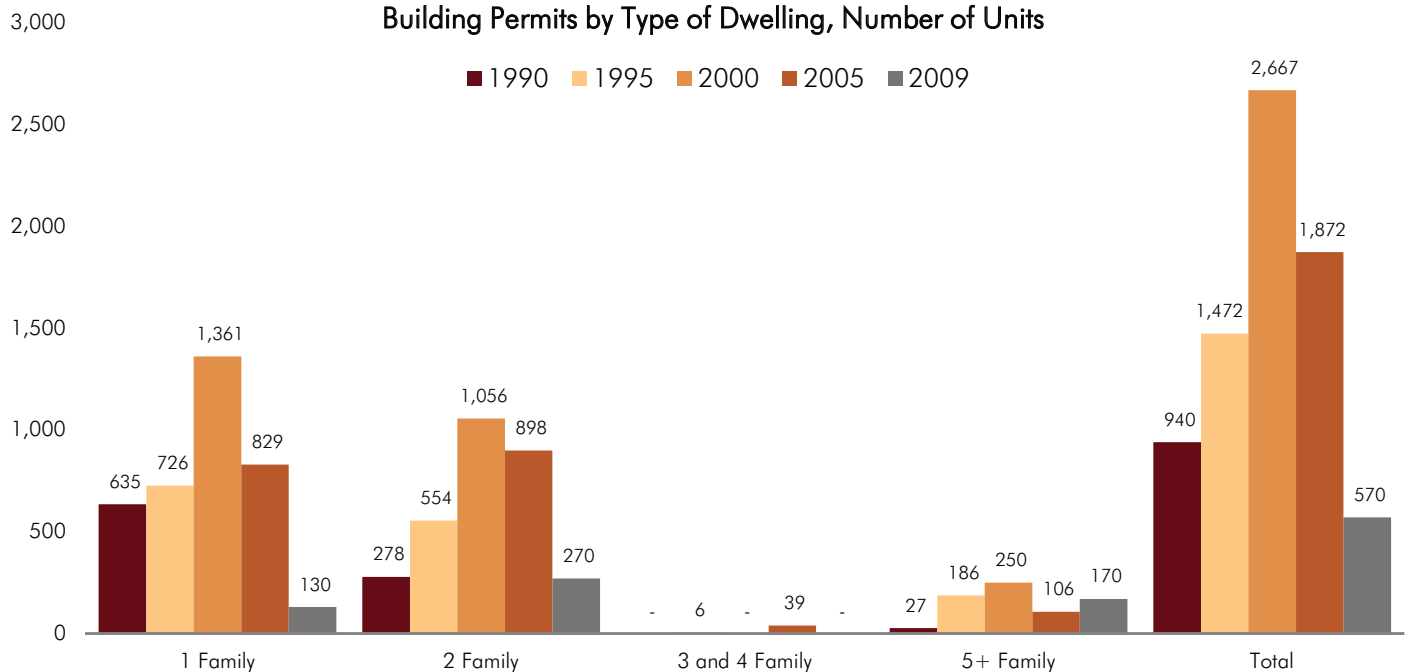
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total Building Permits 1990-2009, Number of Buildings



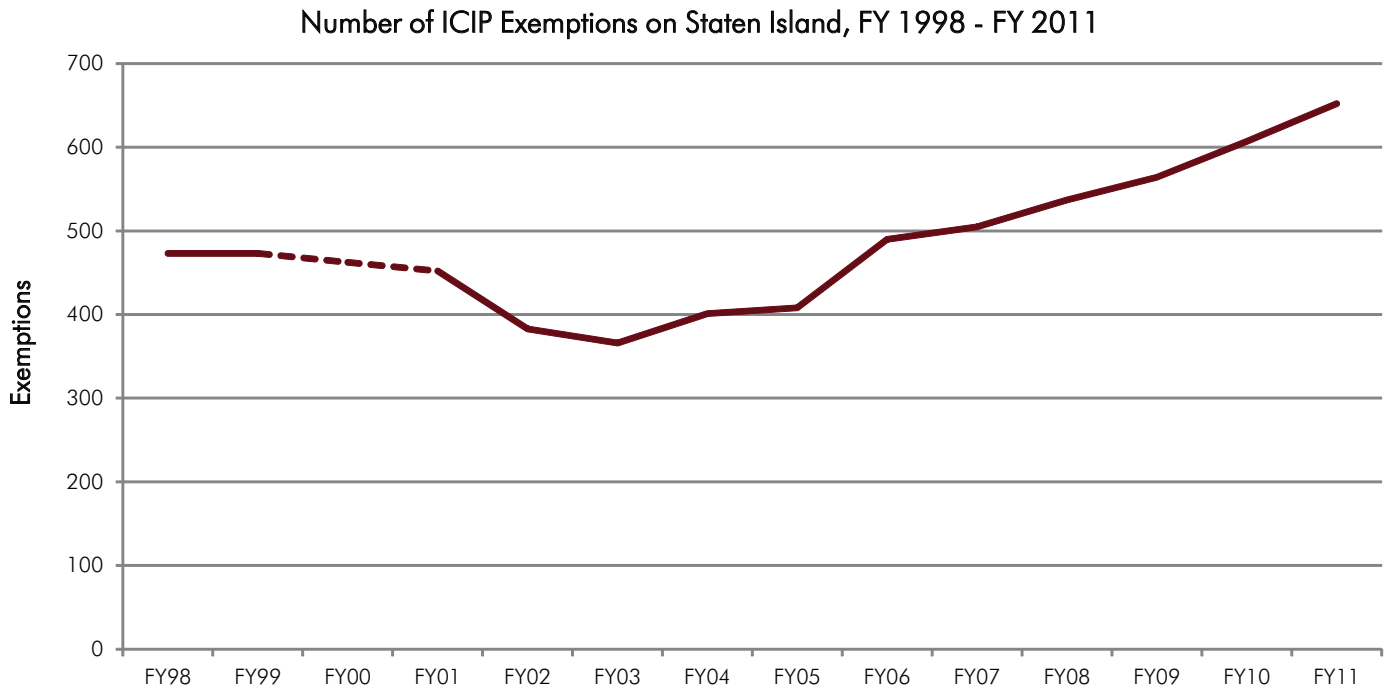
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Building Permits by Type of Dwelling, Number of Units



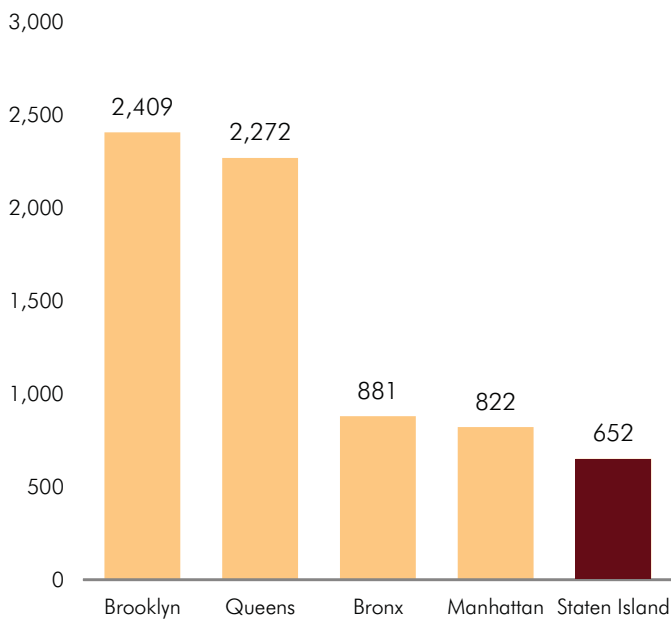
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3B. Number of ICIP Exemptions Granted on Staten Island (1998 - 2011)



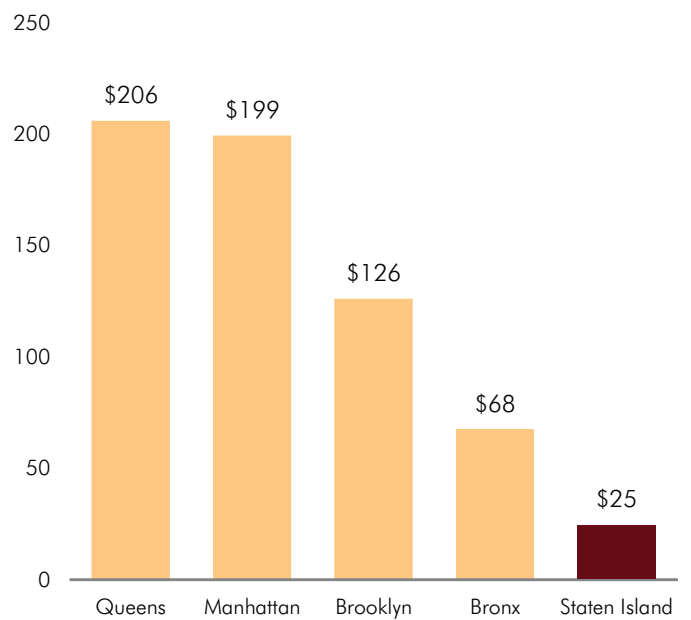
NYC Dept. of Finance, Office of Tax Policy, Annual Report on Tax Expenditures (Reports for FY 98 through FY 11) (FY 2000 report not available)

Number of ICIP Exemptions by Borough, FY 2011



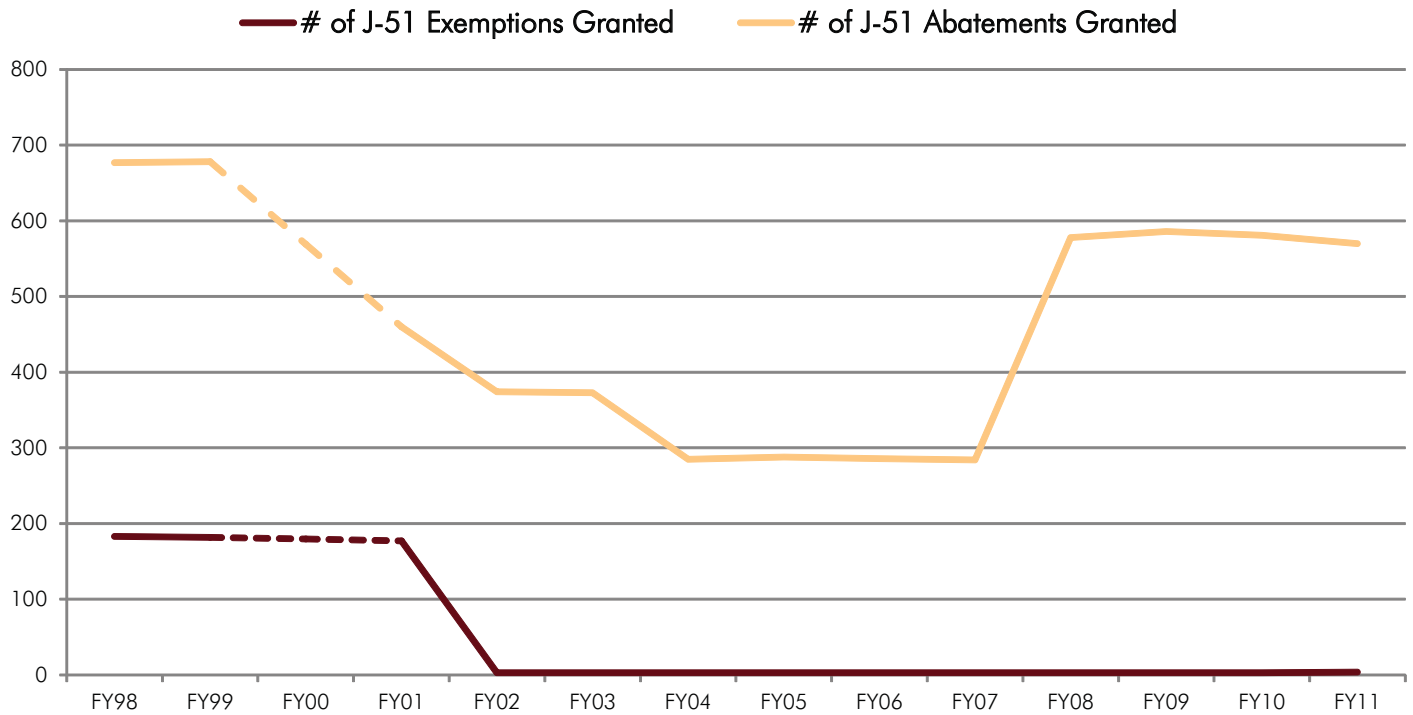
Source: NYC Dept. of Finance, Office of Tax Policy, Annual Report on Tax Expenditures

Value of ICIP Exemptions by Borough, FY 2011 (in Millions)

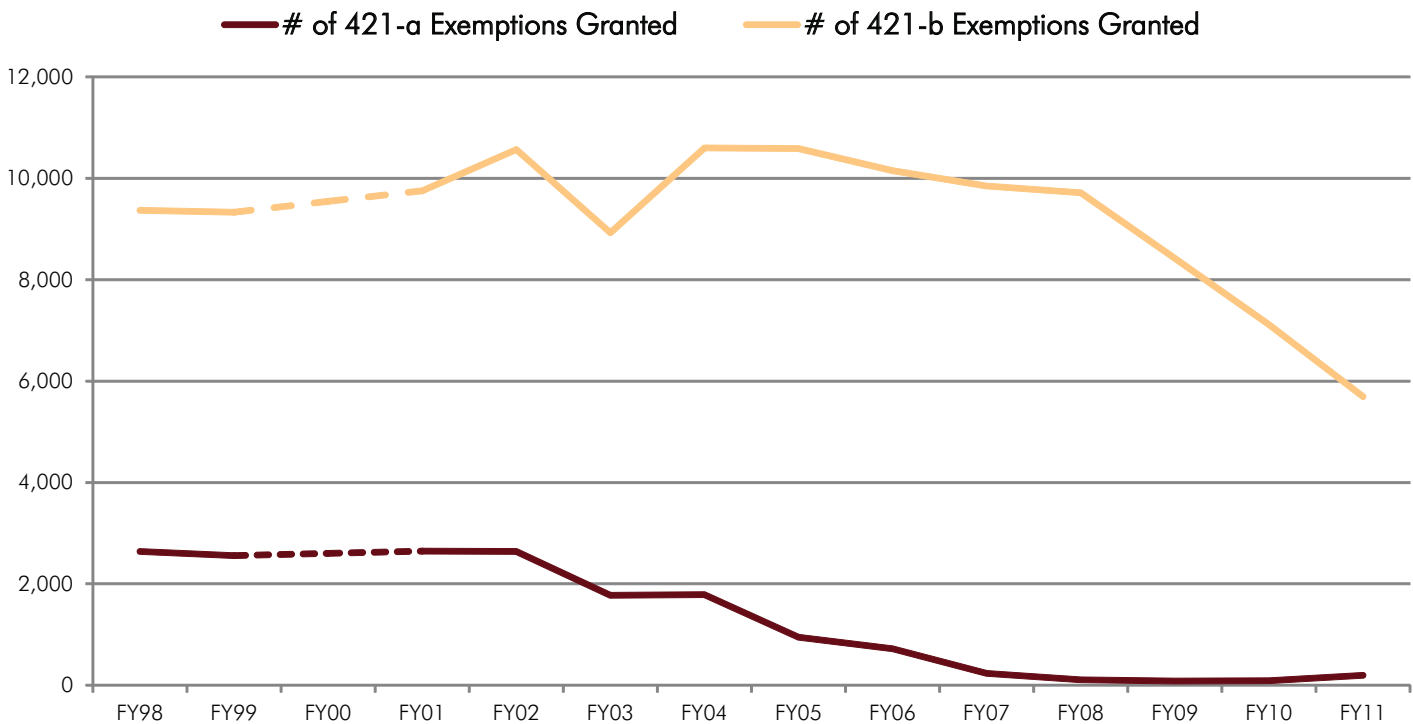


Source: NYC Dept. of Finance, Office of Tax Policy, Annual Report on Tax Expenditures

3C. Number of 421-a, 421-b, and J-51 Exemptions/Abatements Granted on Staten Island (Fiscal Years 1998 - 2011)



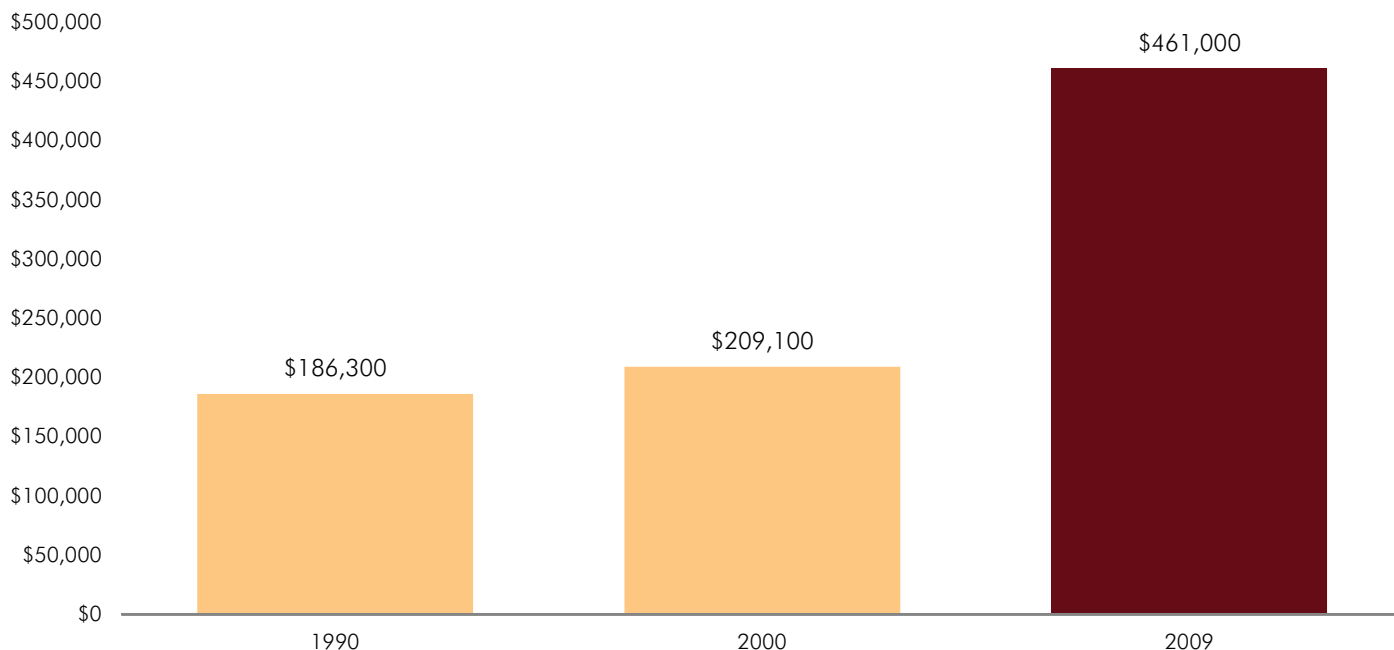
Source: NYC Dept. of Finance, Office of Tax Policy, Annual Report on Tax Expenditures (Reports for FY 98 through FY 11) (Data for FY 2000 not available)



Source: NYC Dept. of Finance, Office of Tax Policy, Annual Report on Tax Expenditures (Reports for FY 98 through FY 11) (Data for FY 2000 not available)

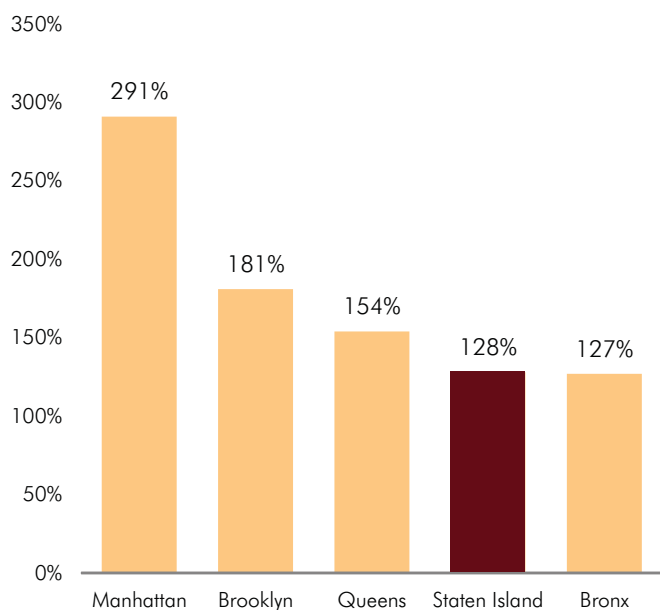
3D. Median Home Prices & Median Home Sales

Median Value of Owner Occupied Homes, 1990 - 2009



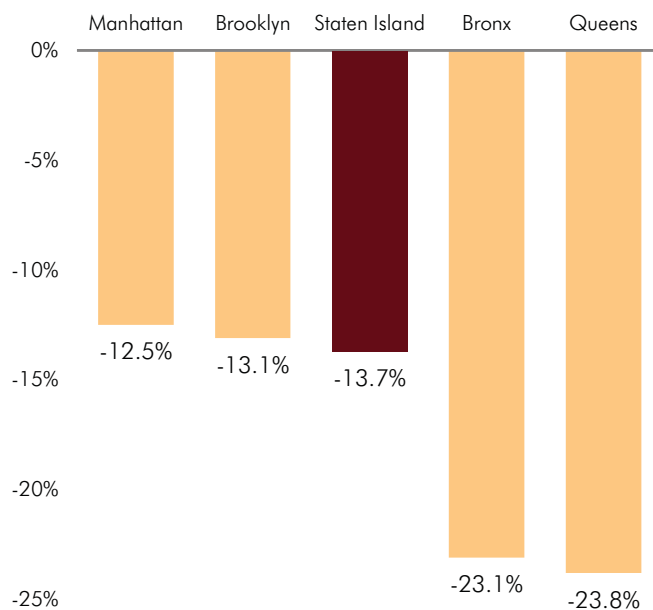
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Percentage Increase in Median Sales Prices for Single Family Homes, 1996 to 2009



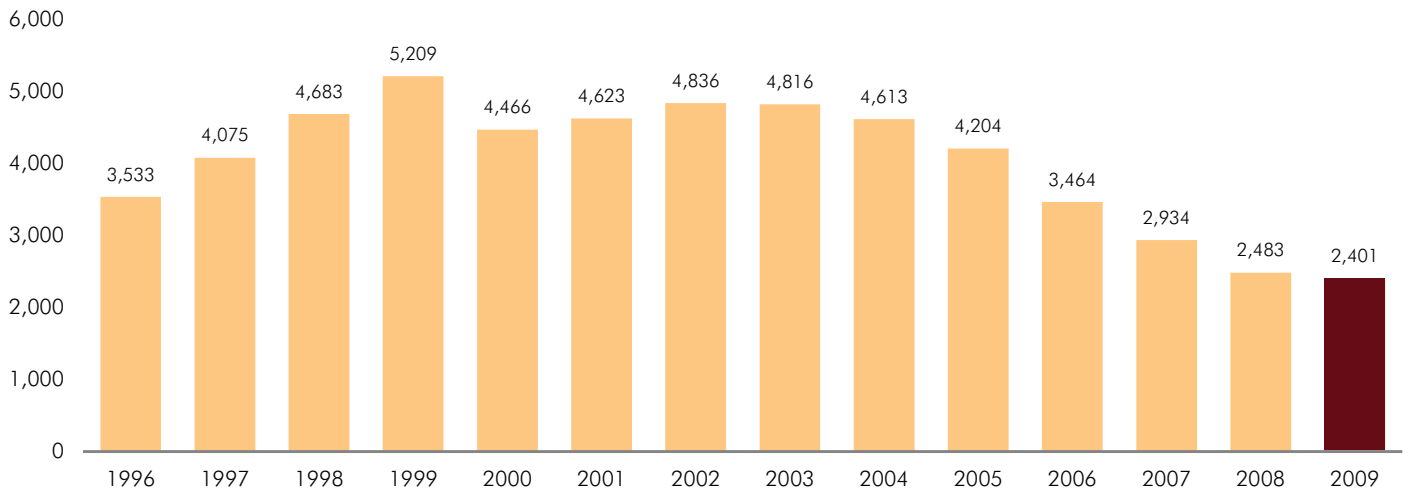
Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

Percentage Drop in Median Sales Prices Since Peak for Single Family Homes



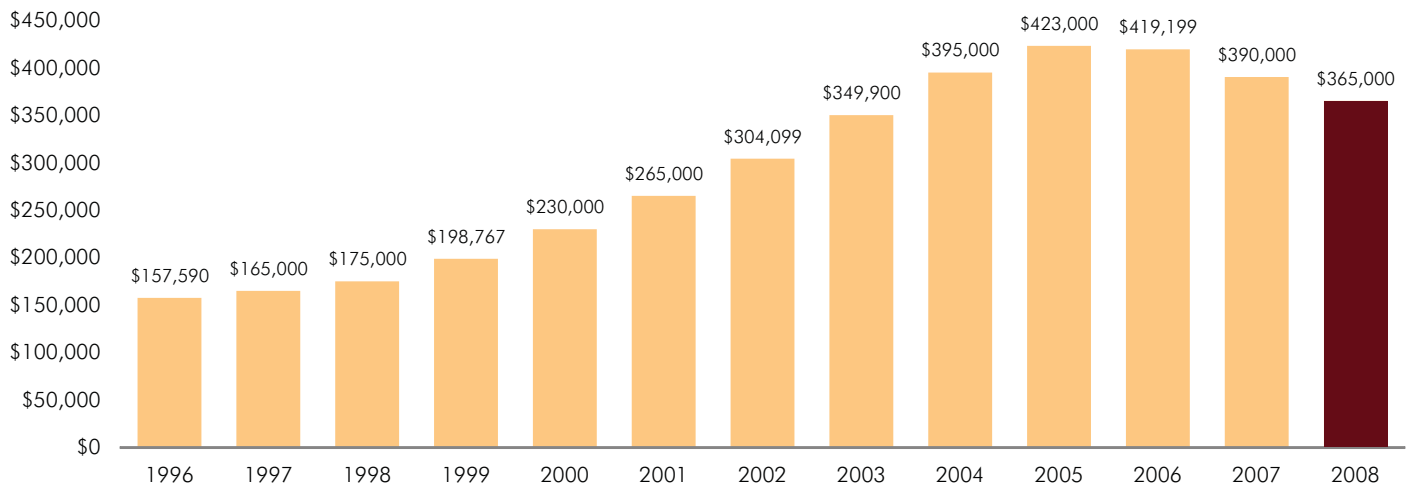
Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

Number of Single Family Home Sales on Staten Island, 1996 - 2009



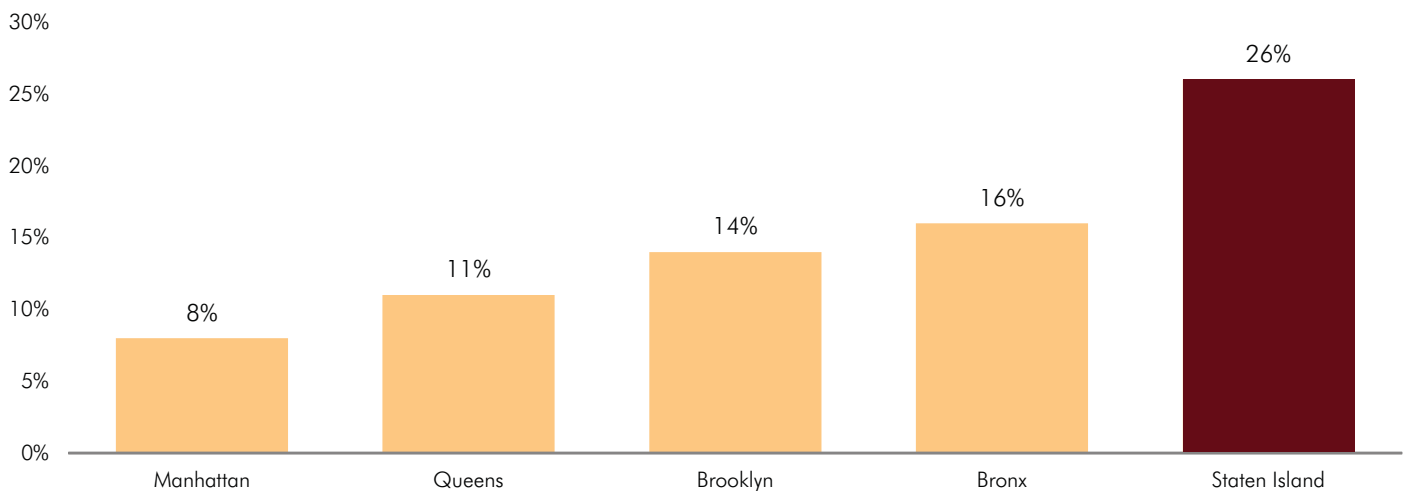
Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

Median Sales Prices for Single Family Homes on Staten Island, 1996 - 2009



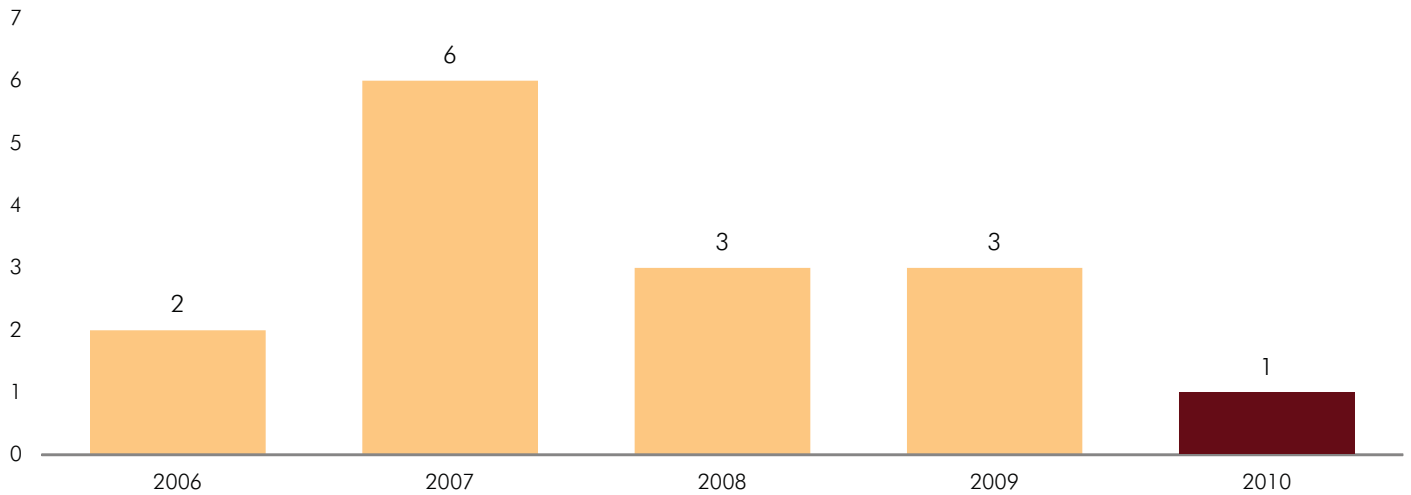
Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

Growth in Total Housing Units, 1990-2010



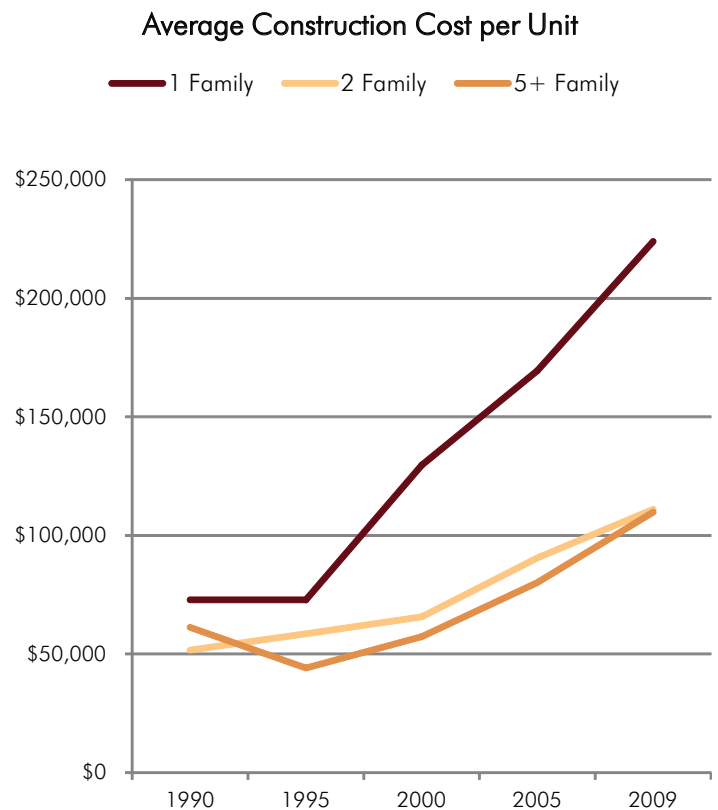
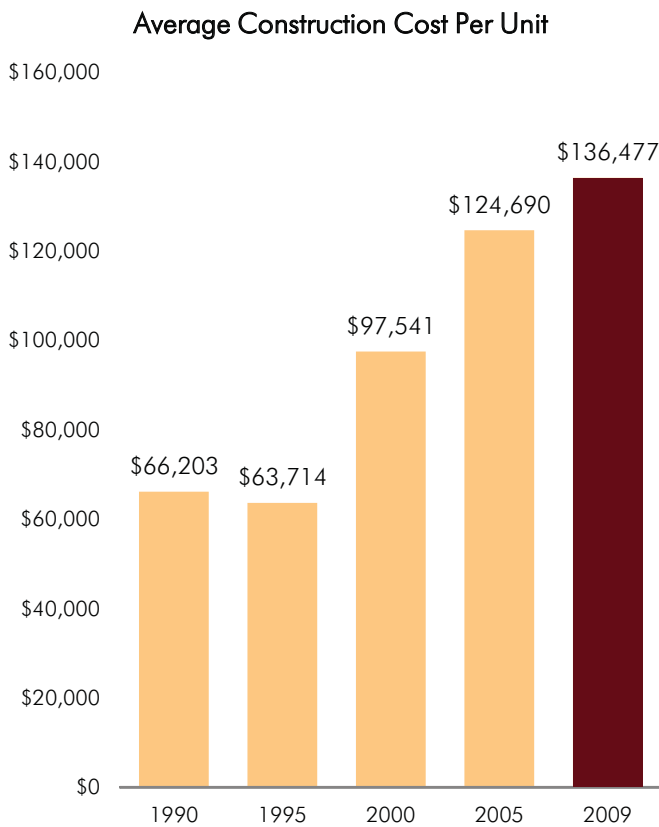
Source: NYC Department of City Planning

3E. Number of LEED Registered Buildings on Staten Island By Year



Source: U.S. Green Building Council. Data, which excludes homes and confidential projects, shows buildings that have registered for LEED certification. As of March 4, 2011, 4 buildings on Staten Island are LEED certified.

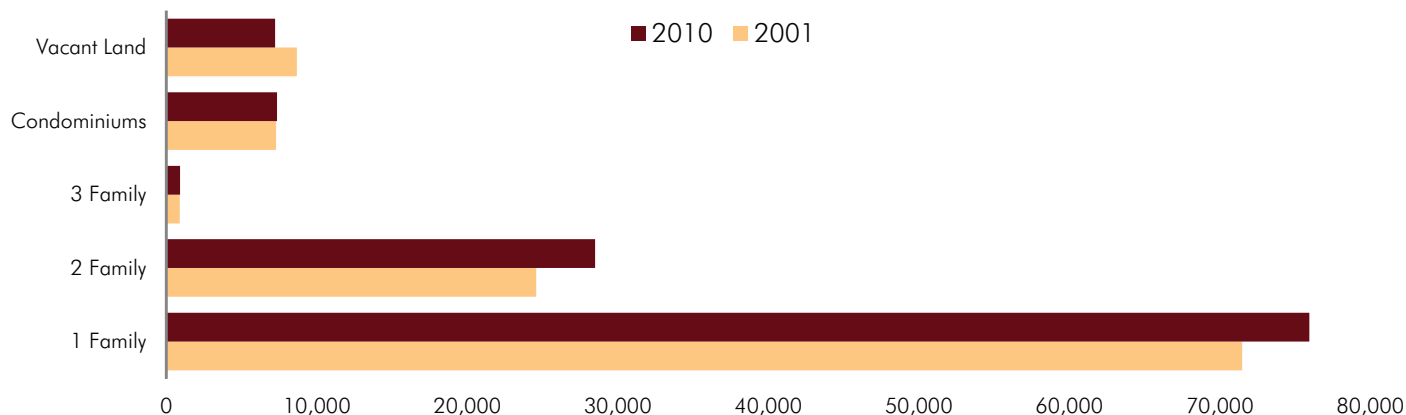
3F. Housing Construction Cost



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

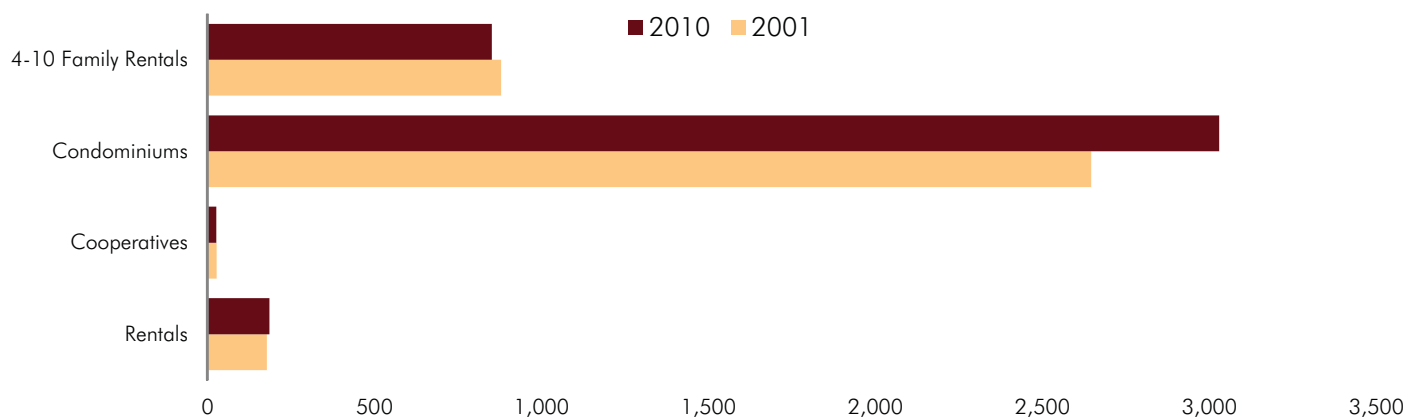
3G. Staten Island Real Estate Landscape, 2001 vs 2010

Change in Residential Properties 2001 - 2010 -- Class 1 Taxable Parcels



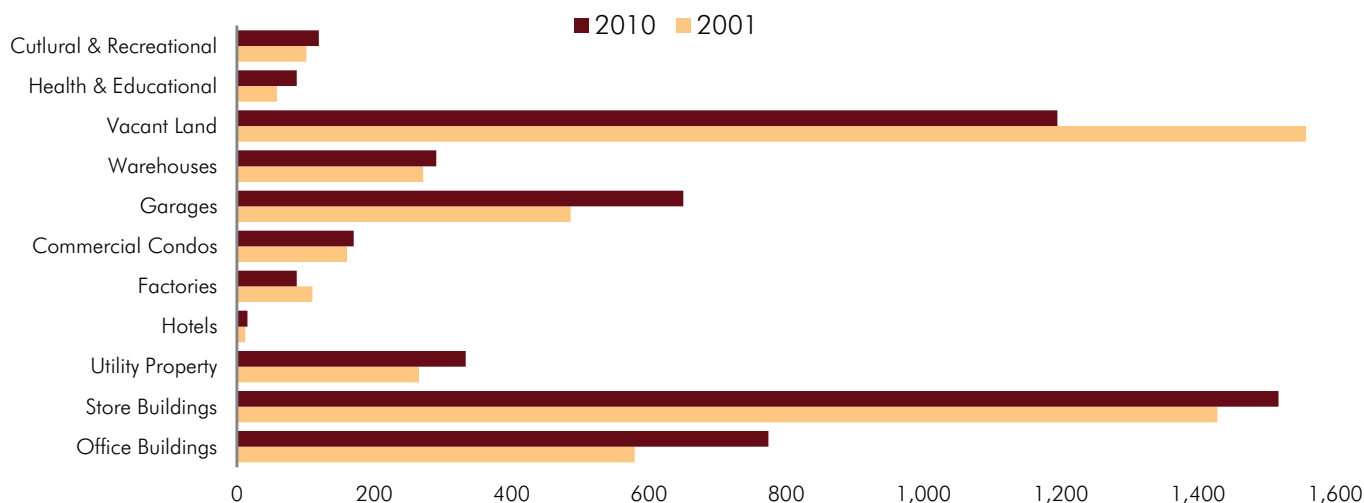
Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

Change in Residential Properties 2001 - 2010 -- Class 2 Taxable Parcels



Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

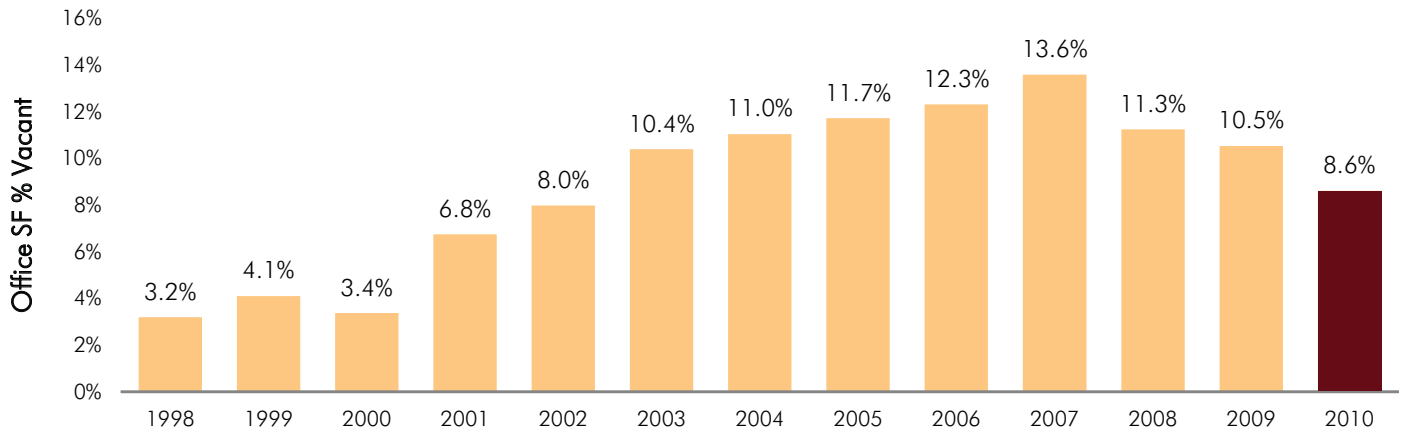
Change in Commercial Properties 2001 - 2010 -- Class 4 Taxable Parcels



Source: NYC Department of Finance, Annual Report on the NYC Property Tax, Fiscal Year 2010

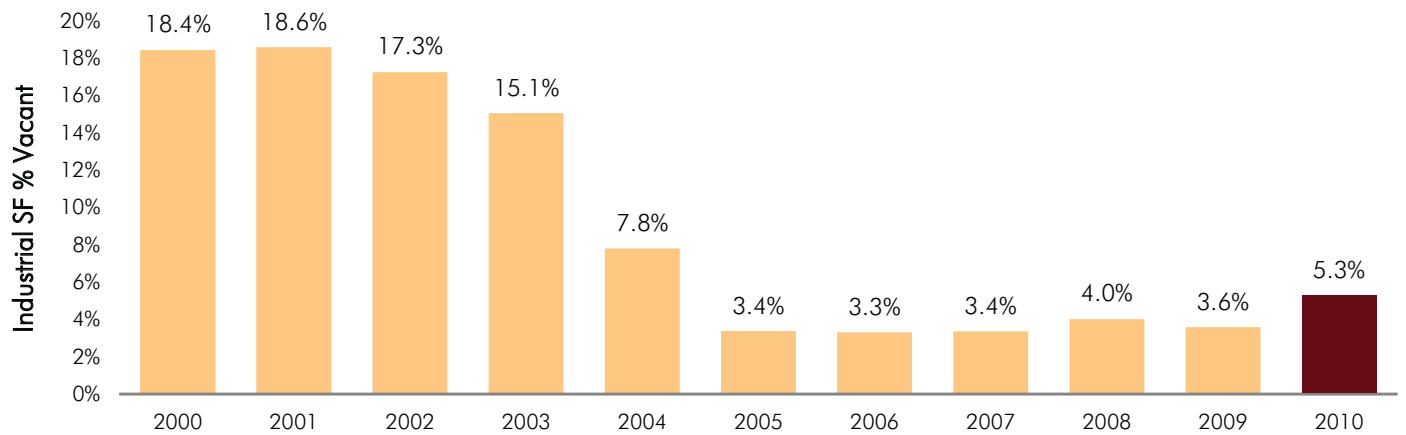
3H. Office, Industrial and Retail Vacancy Rate

Staten Island Office Vacancy Rate



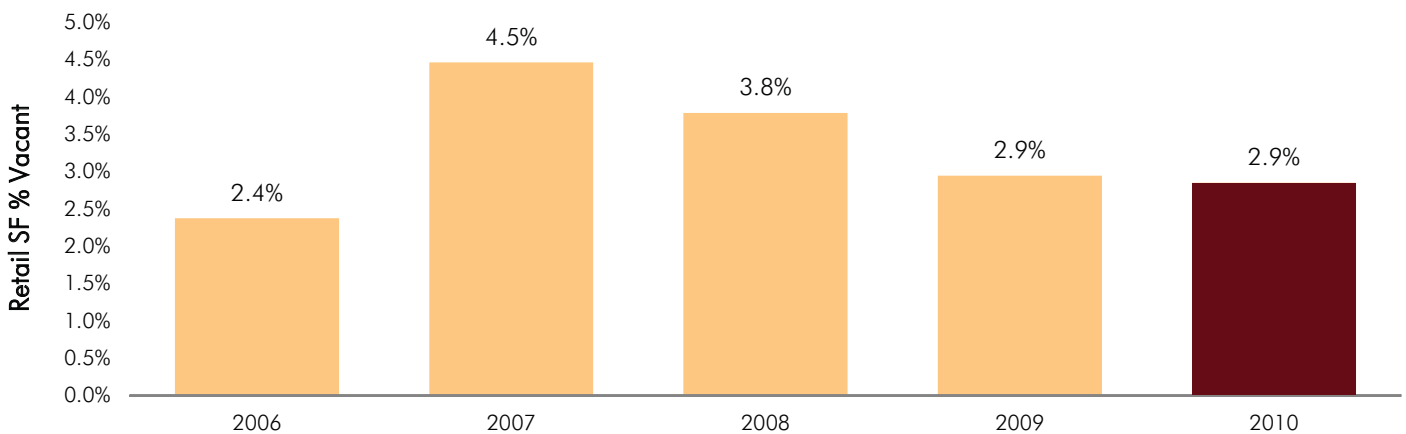
Source: CoStar, provided by NYC Economic Development Corporation and Cassidy Turley Commercial Real Estate Services

Staten Island Industrial Vacancy Rate



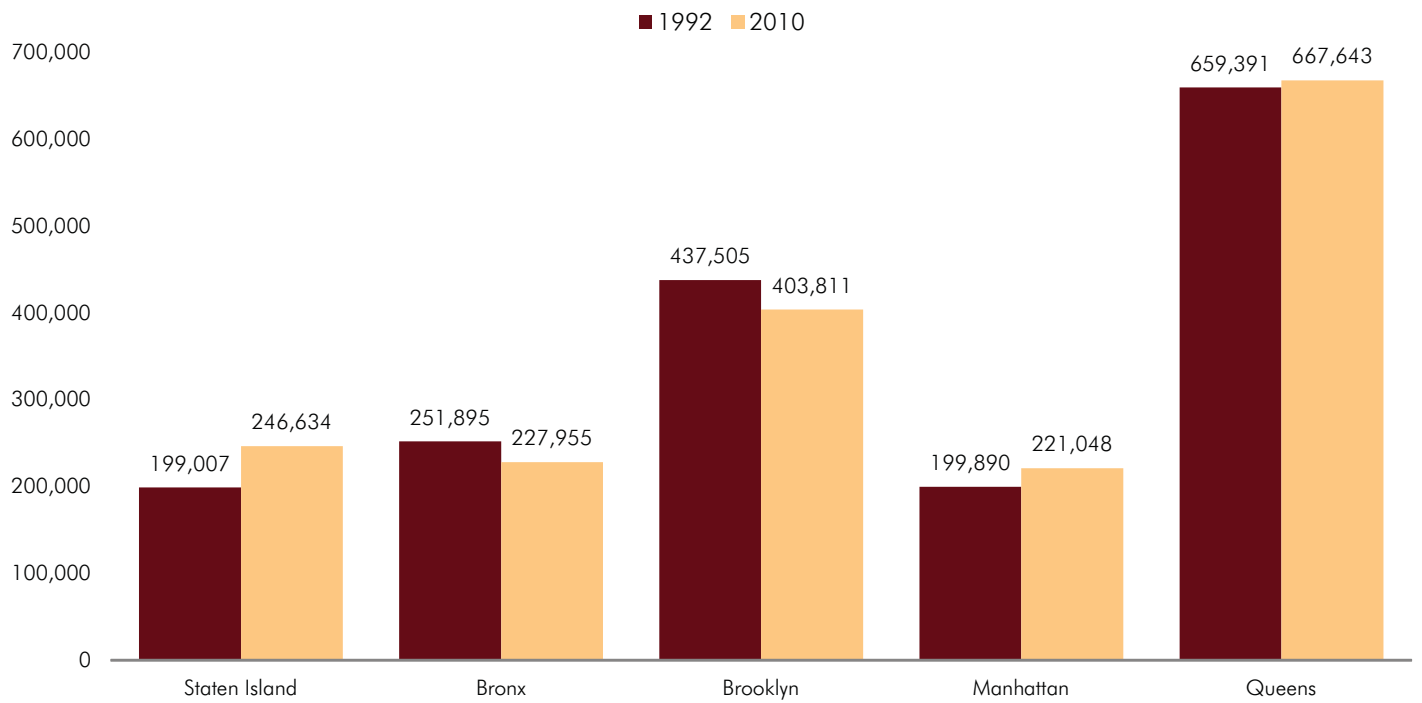
Source: CoStar, provided by NYC Economic Development Corporation and Cassidy Turley Commercial Real Estate Services

Staten Island Retail Vacancy Rate



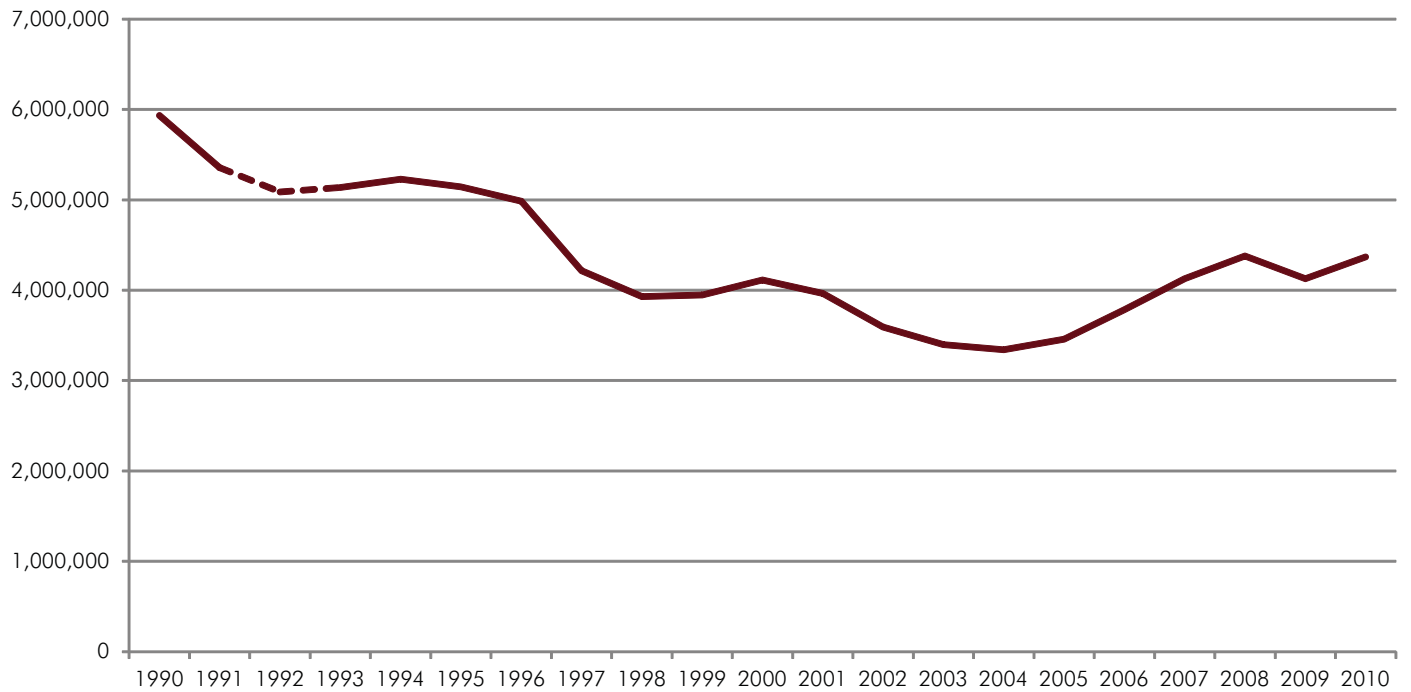
Source: CoStar, provided by NYC Economic Development Corporation and Cassidy Turley Commercial Real Estate Services

4A. Number of Vehicle Registrations on Staten Island



Source: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles. Note: includes only Standard Series (passenger) vehicles.

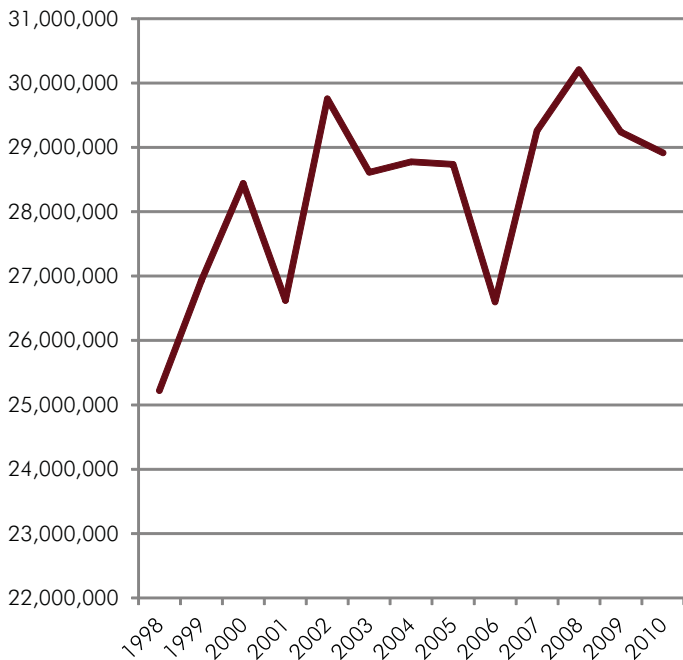
4B. Ridership on Staten Island Railway



Source: MTA New York City Transit

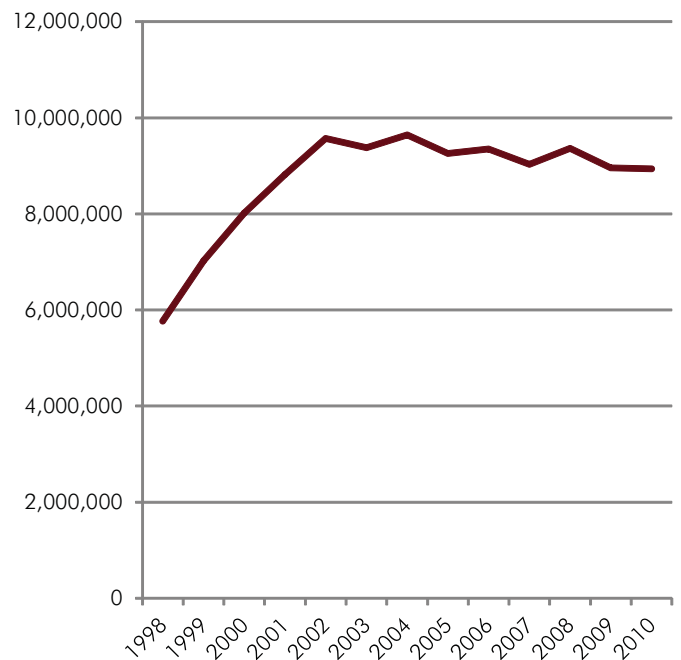
4C. Ridership on Staten Island Buses and Express Buses

Staten Island Local Bus Ridership, 1998-2010



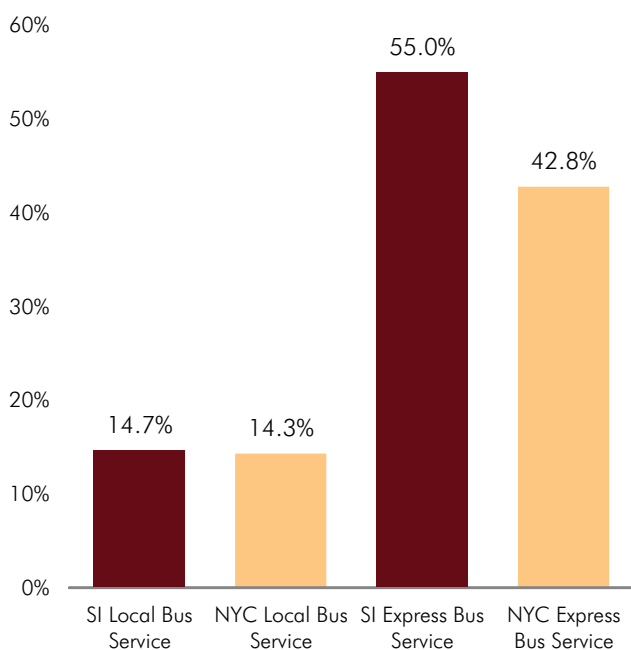
Source: MTA New York City Transit. Includes two new local routes (S89 and S93) that were added since 1998.

Staten Island Express Bus Ridership, 1998-2010



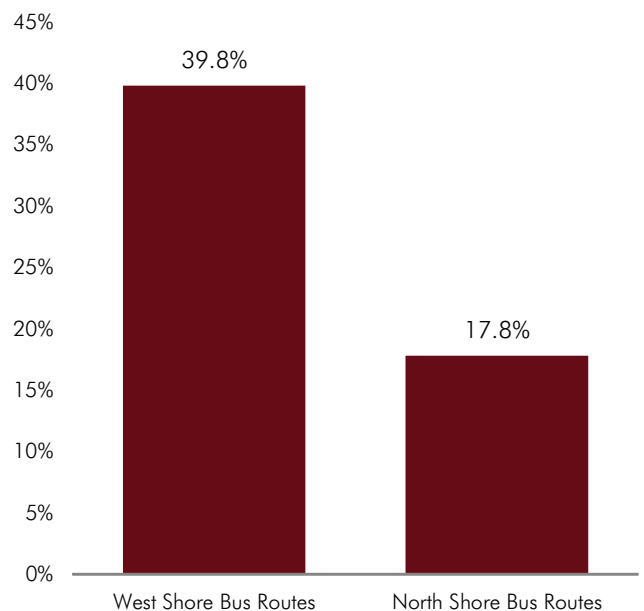
Source: MTA New York City Transit. Includes two new express routes (X22 and X30) that were added in 2001.

Percentage Change in Staten Island Local and Express Bus Ridership, 1998-2010



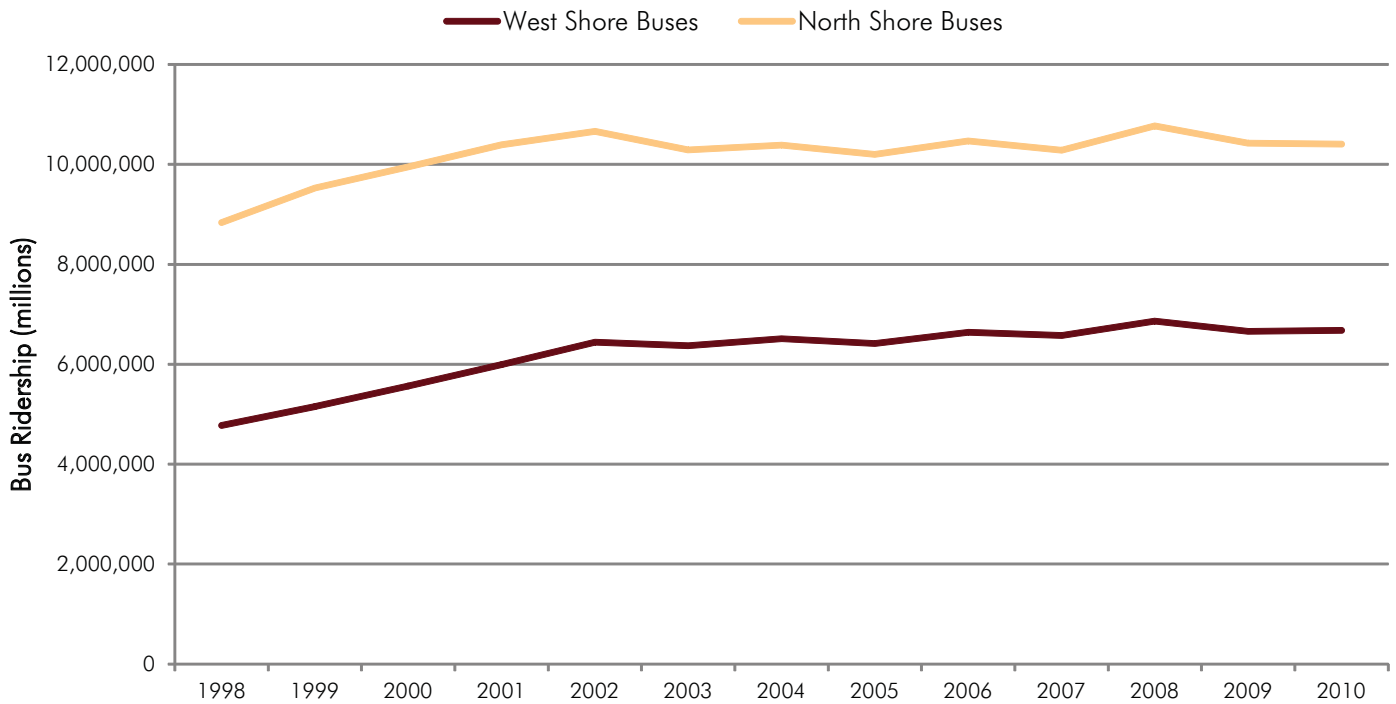
Source: MTA New York City Transit. Figures do not include additional riders from when the MTA took over several private bus companies in 2006.

Percentage Change in Bus Ridership, 1998-2010, North Shore and West Shore Routes



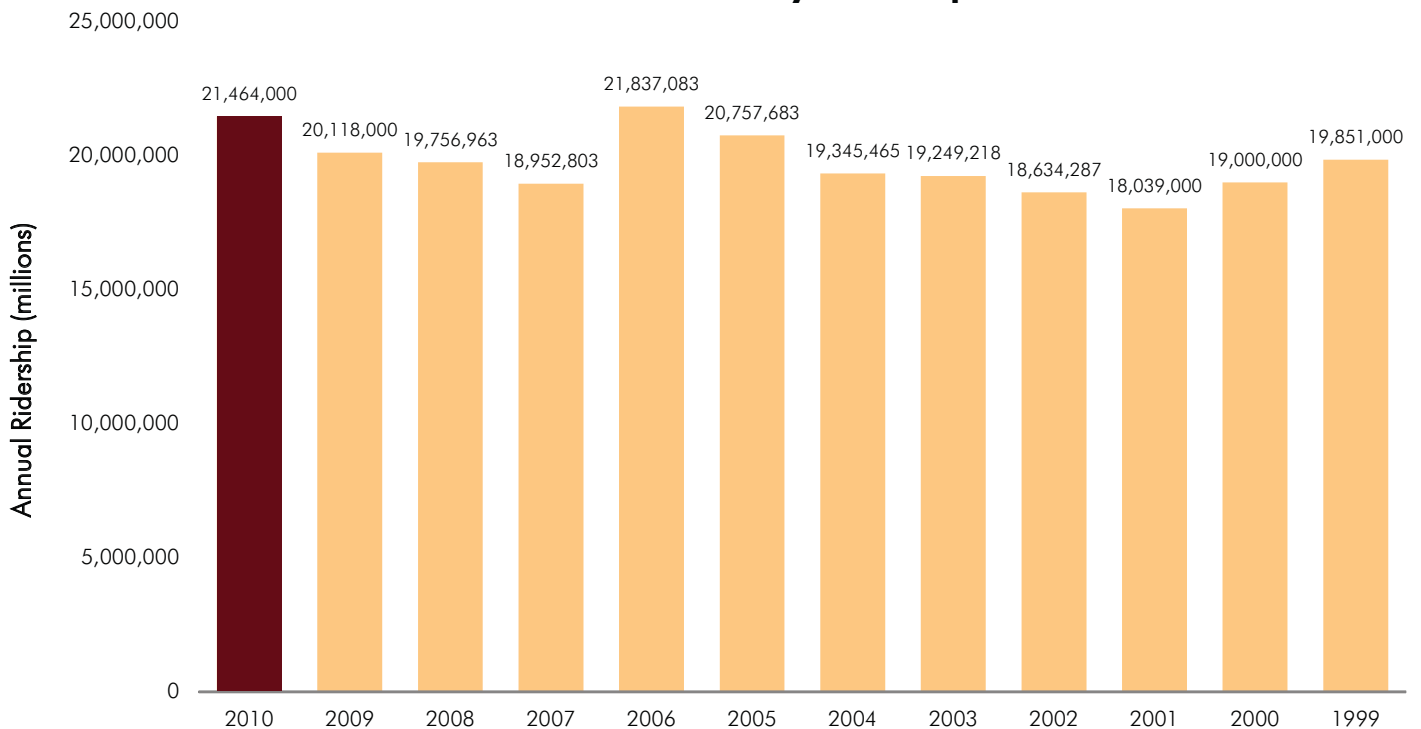
Source: MTA New York City Transit. West Shore routes includes: X22, S74, S84, S55, S56, X19, X23, X24, X17, S46, S96. North Shore routes include S40, S90, S48, S98, S46, S96, X30, X12, X42, X10, X14, S44, S94, S89. Grouping of routes by SIEDC.

4D. Mass Transit Use Along the West and North Shores



Source: MTA New York City Transit. West Shore routes includes: X22, S74, S84, S55, S56, X19, X23, X24, X17, S46, S96. North Shore routes include S40, S90, S48, S98, S46, S96, X30, X12, X42, X10, X14, S44, S94, S89. Grouping of routes by SIEDC.

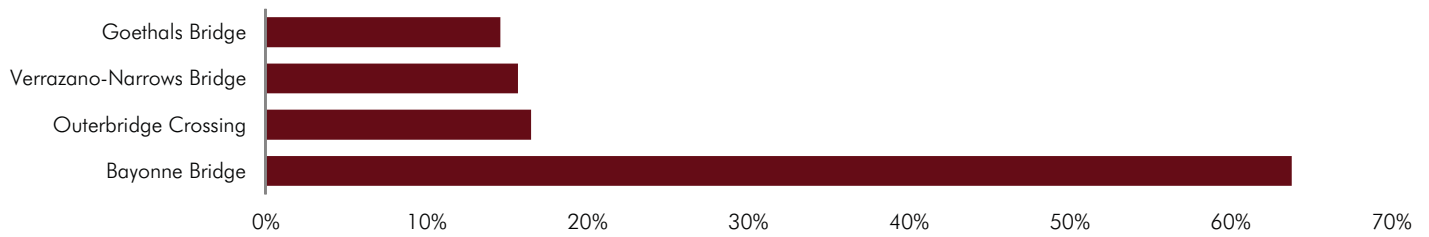
4E. Staten Island Ferry Ridership



Source: NYC Mayor's Office of Operations, Mayor's Management Reports (FY1999 - FY2010)

4F. Staten Island Bridges

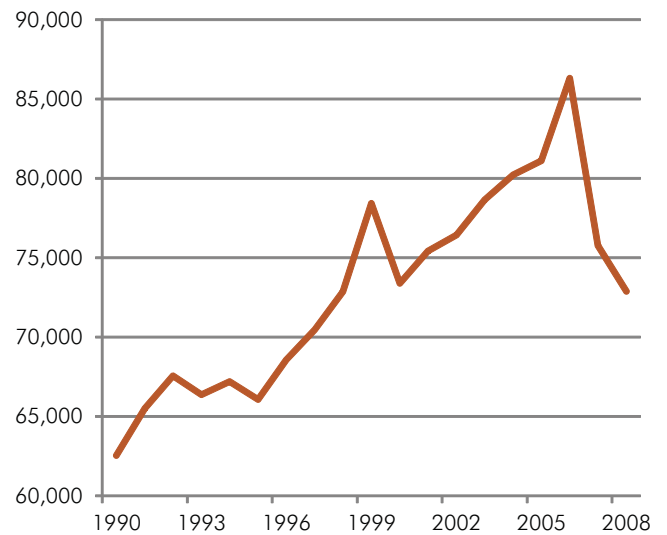
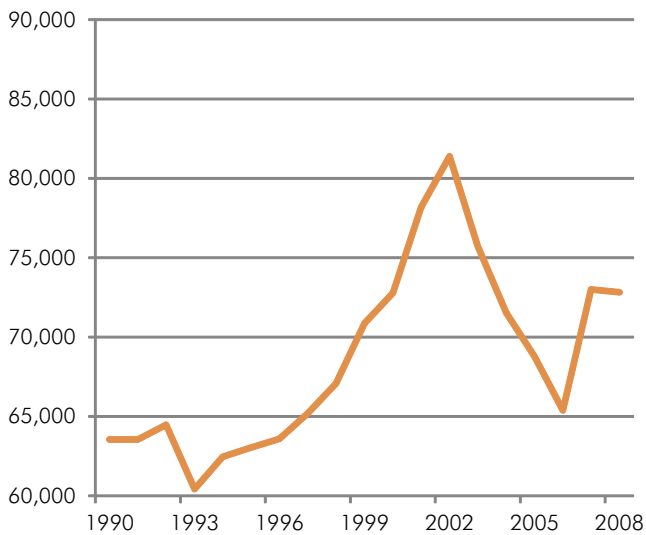
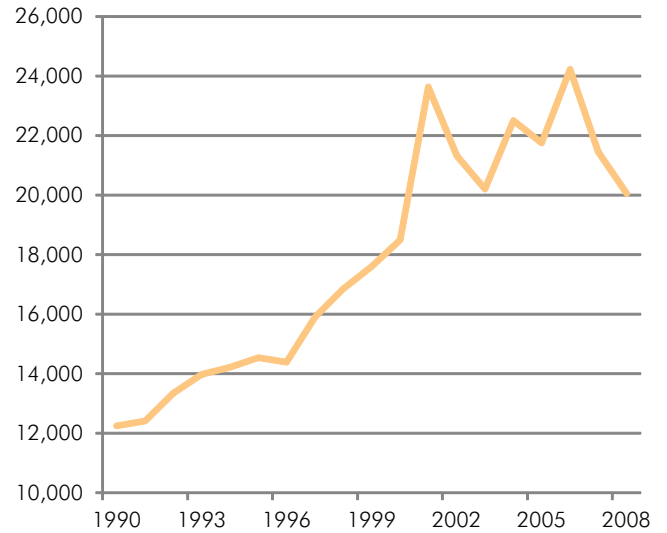
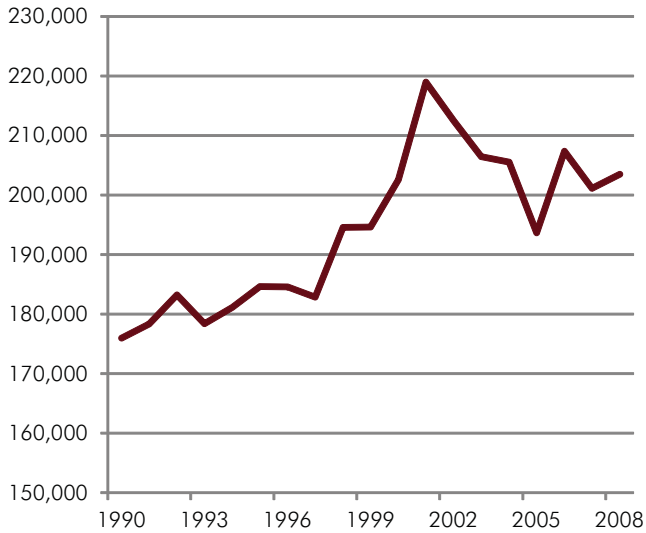
Staten Island Bridges -- Percentage Increase in Average Daily Traffic Volumes 1990 - 2008



Source: NYC Department of Transportation, "New York Bridge Traffic Volumes 2008," March 2010

Staten Island Bridges - Average Daily Traffic Volumes 1990 - 2008

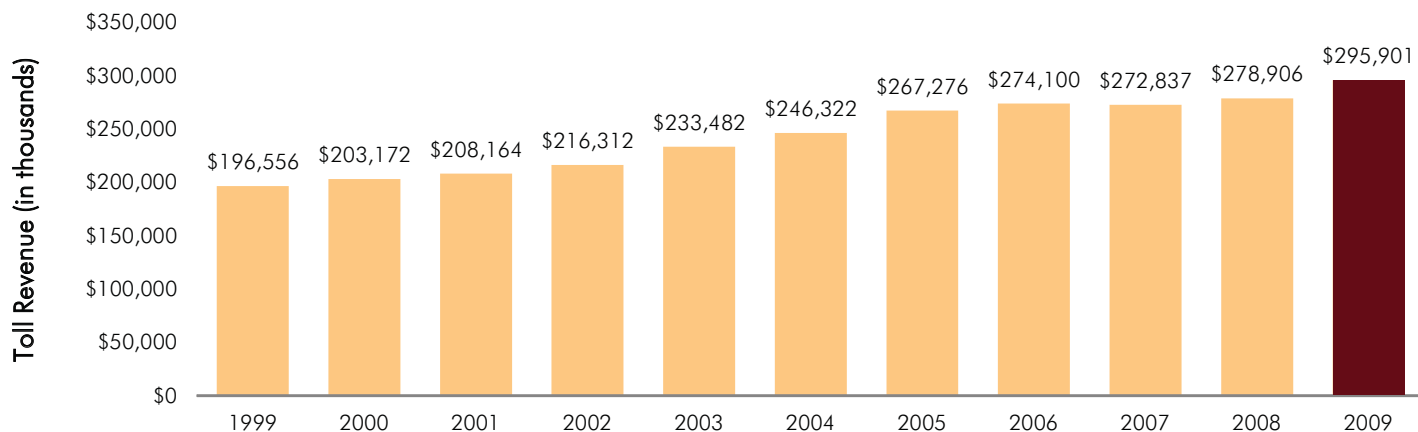
— Verrazano-Narrows Bridge — Bayonne Bridge — Goethals Bridge — Outerbridge Crossing



Source: NYC Department of Transportation, "New York Bridge Traffic Volumes 2008," March 2010

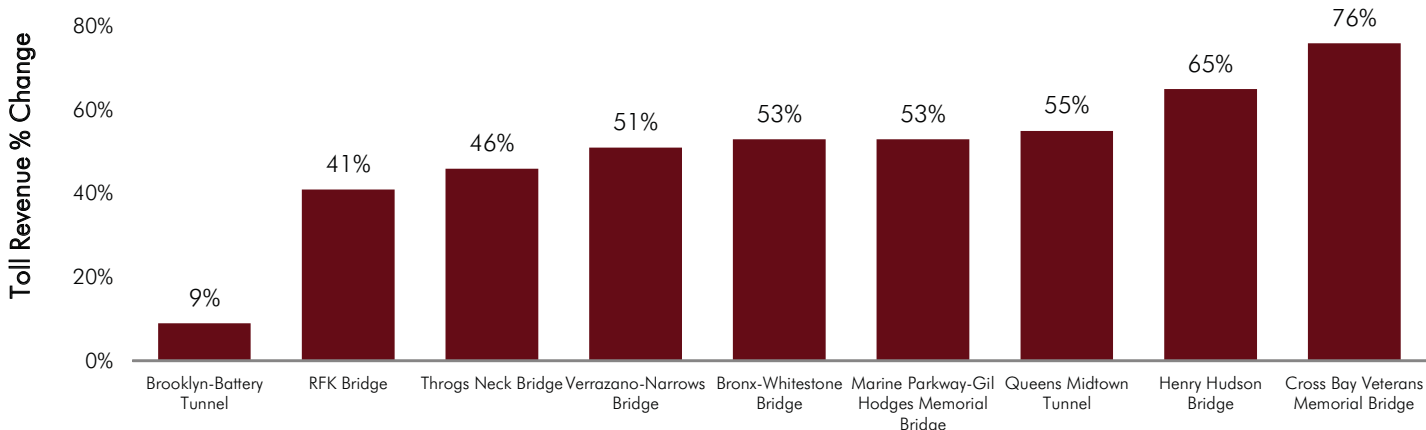
4G. Bridge and Tunnel Toll Revenue

Verrazano-Narrows Bridge -- Annual Toll-Paying Revenue, 1999 to 2009



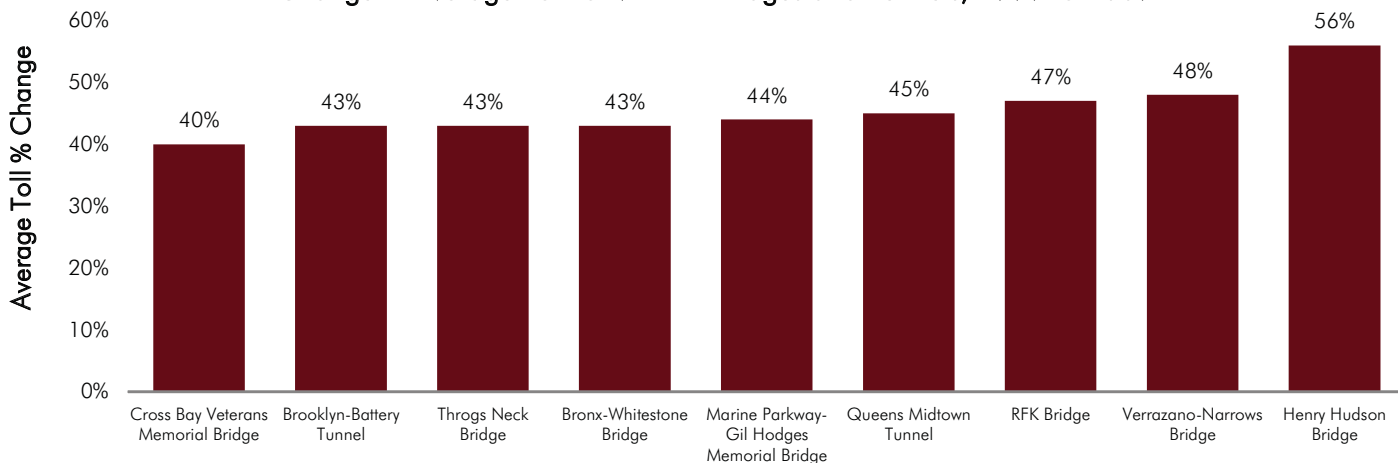
Source: "History and Projection of Traffic, Toll Revenues and Expenses," Prepared for the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority by URS, April 30, 2010.

Change in Toll Revenue for 9 TBTA Bridges and Tunnels, 1999 to 2009



Source: "History and Projection of Traffic, Toll Revenues and Expenses," Prepared for the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority by URS, April 30, 2010.

Change in Average Toll for 9 TBTA Bridges and Tunnels, 1999 to 2009

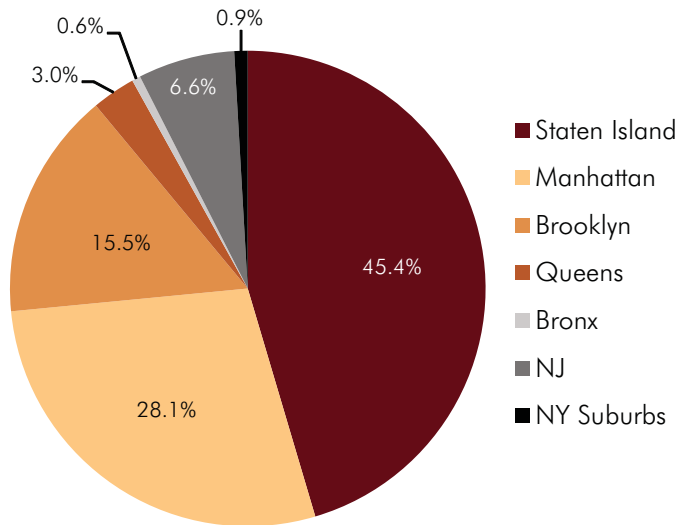
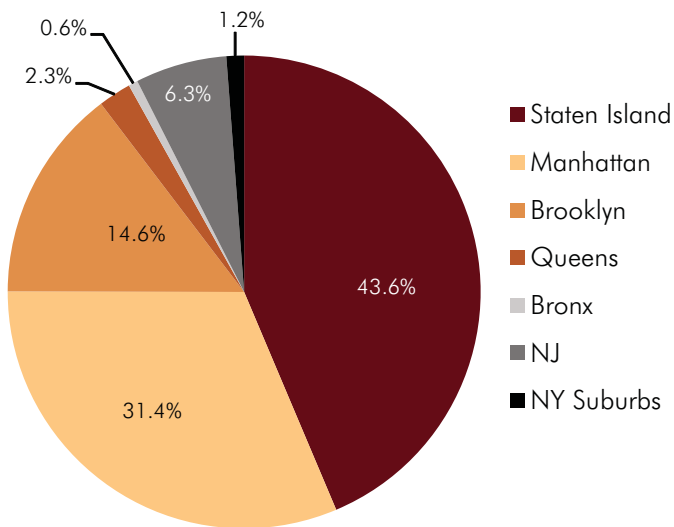


Source: "History and Projection of Traffic, Toll Revenues and Expenses," Prepared for the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority by URS, April 30, 2010.

5A. Commuting Flows of Staten Islanders

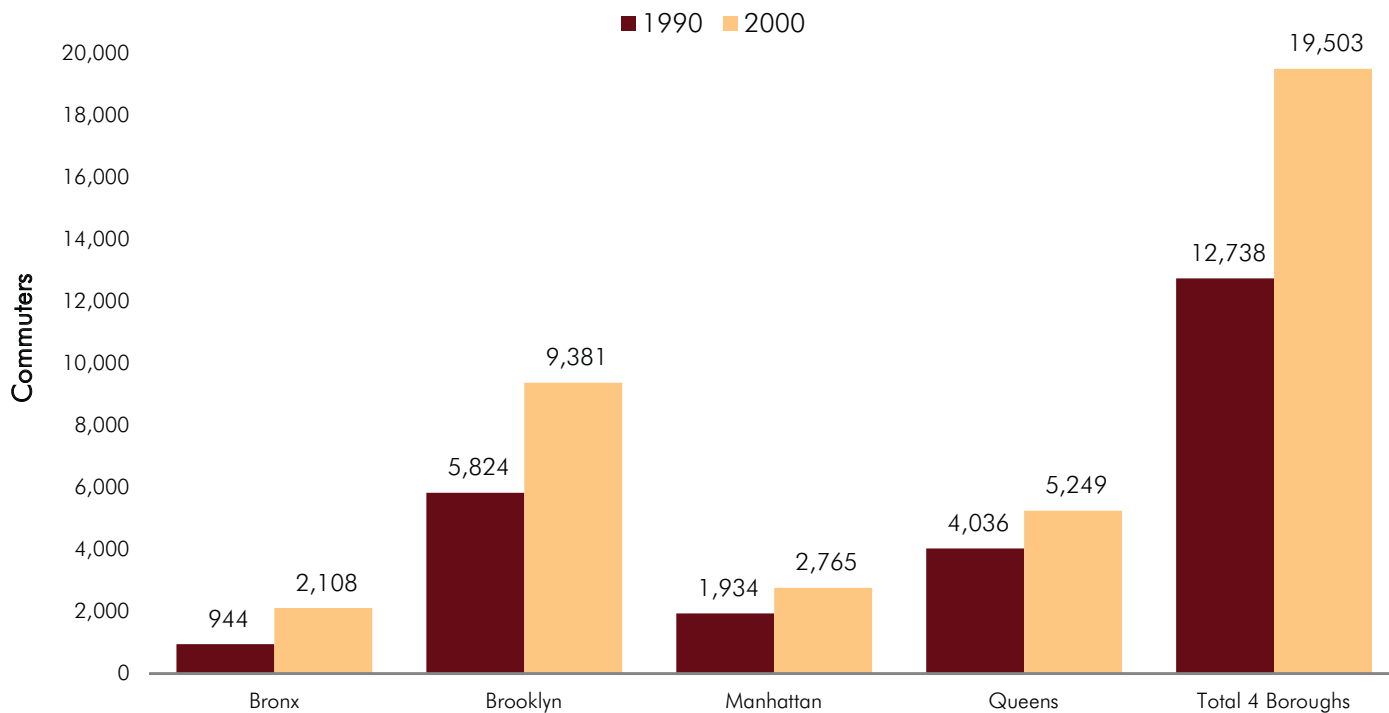
Where Staten Islanders Work -- 1990

Where Staten Islanders Work -- 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

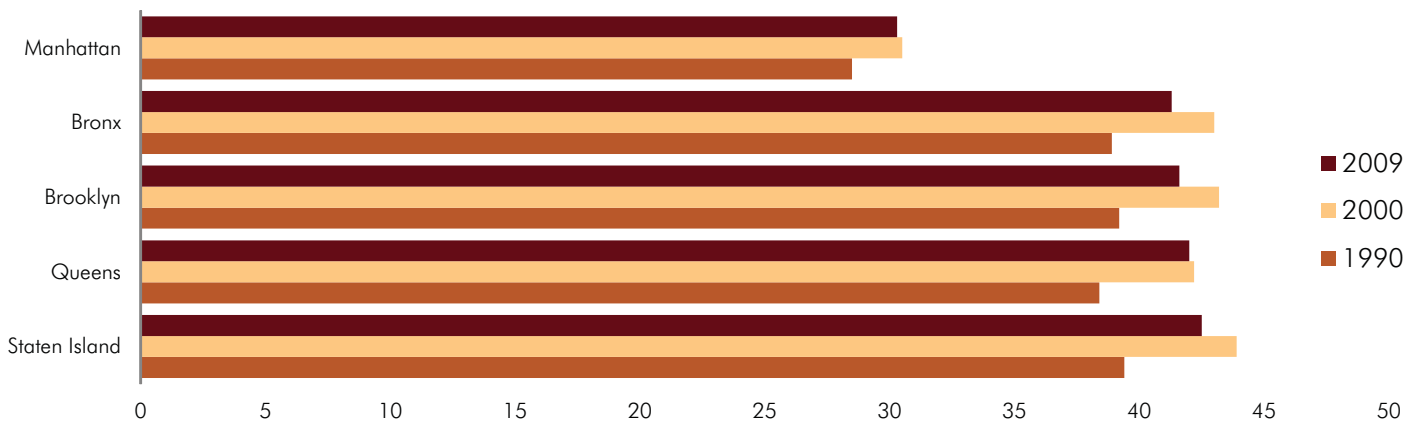
5B. Commuting from Residence in Boroughs to Workplace in Staten Island, 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

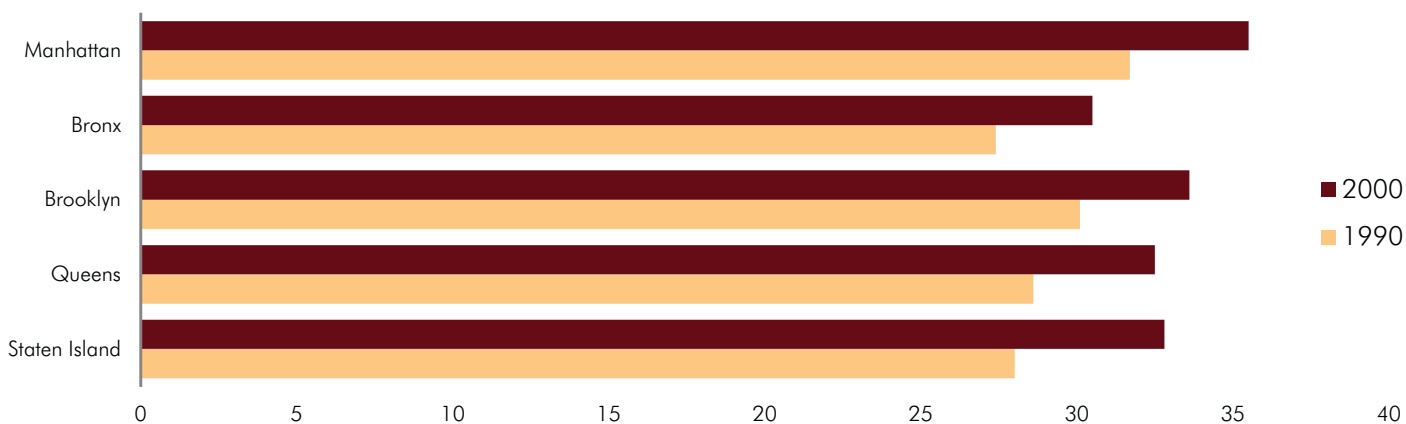
5C. Mean Commute Times

Mean Commute Times (in Minutes)



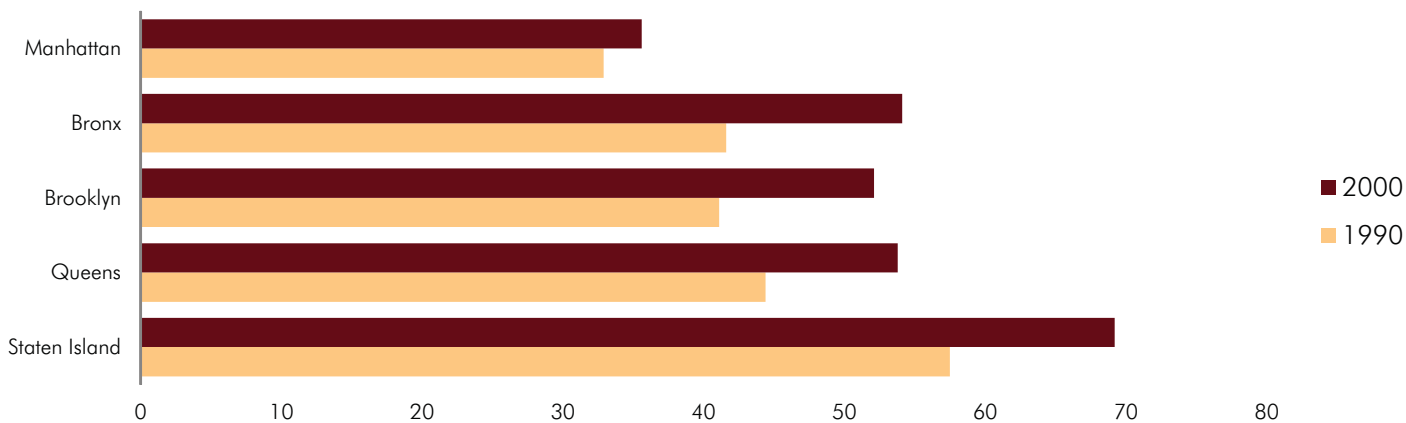
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mean Commute Times for Driving Alone, 1990 - 2000 (in Minutes)



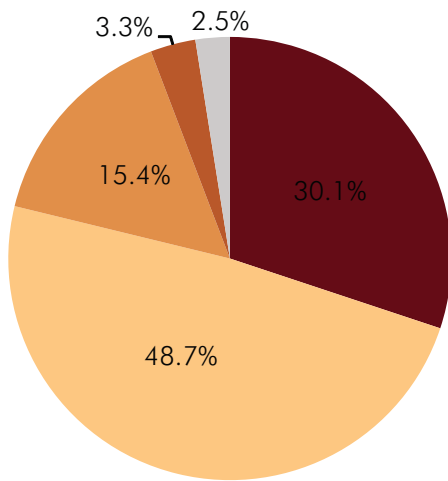
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mean Commute Times for Taking Public Transit, 1990 - 2000 (in Minutes)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

5D. How Staten Islanders Get to Work, 1990, 2000 & 2009

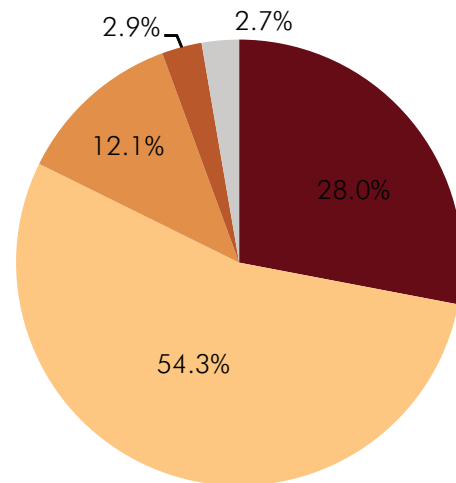


1990

- Public Transportation
- Private Transportation
- Carpool
- Foot
- Other

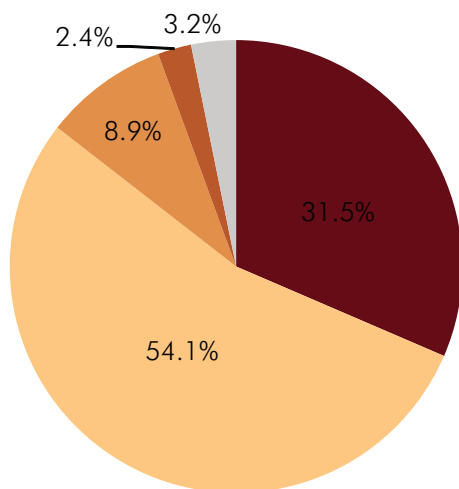
2000

- Public Transportation
- Private Transportation
- Carpool
- Foot
- Other



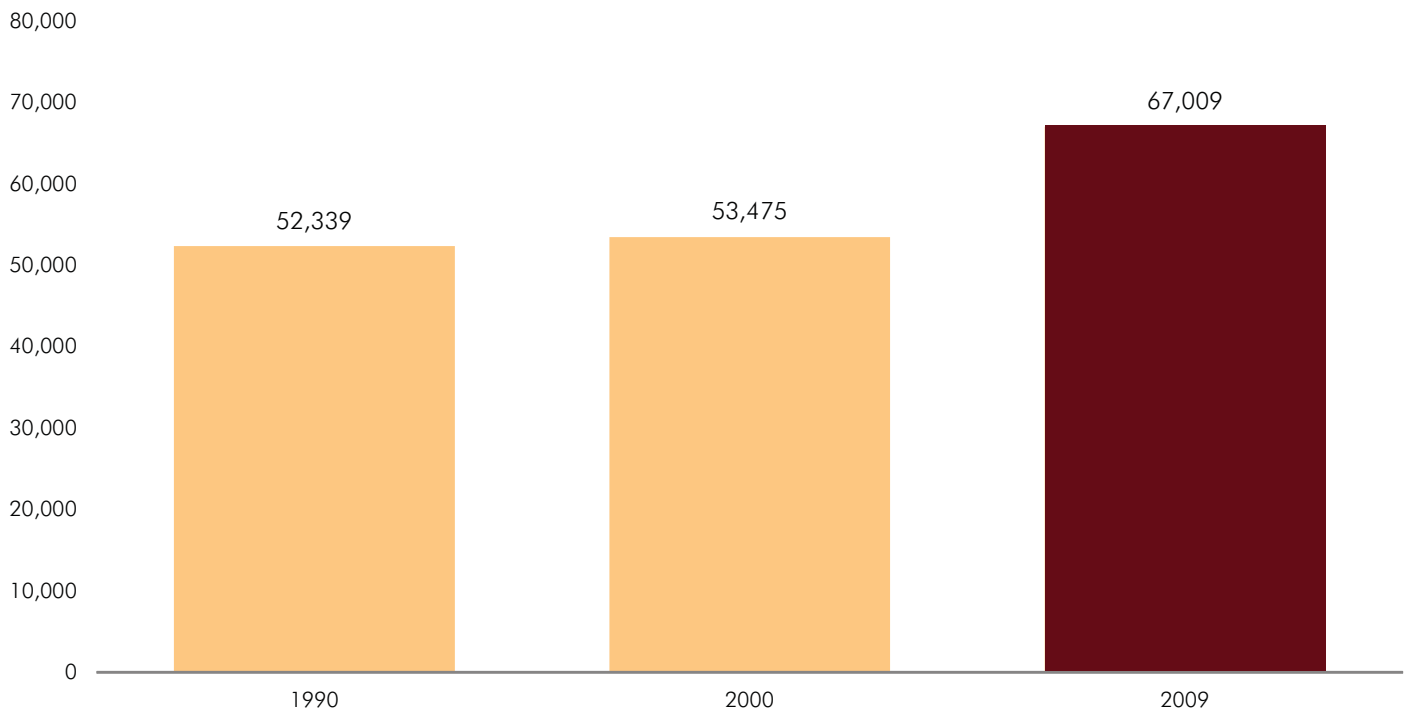
2009

- Public Transportation
- Private Transportation
- Carpool
- Foot
- Other



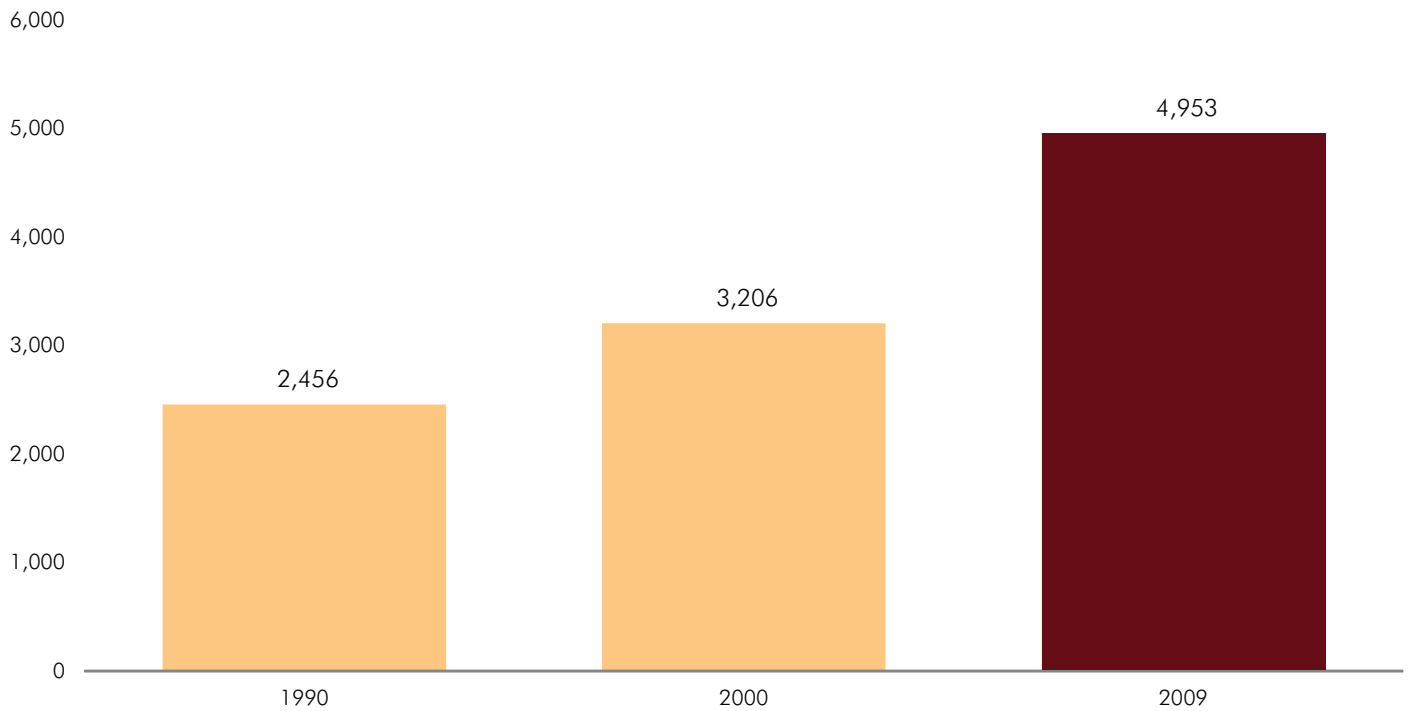
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

5E. Staten Islanders Using Public Transportation to Get to Work



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

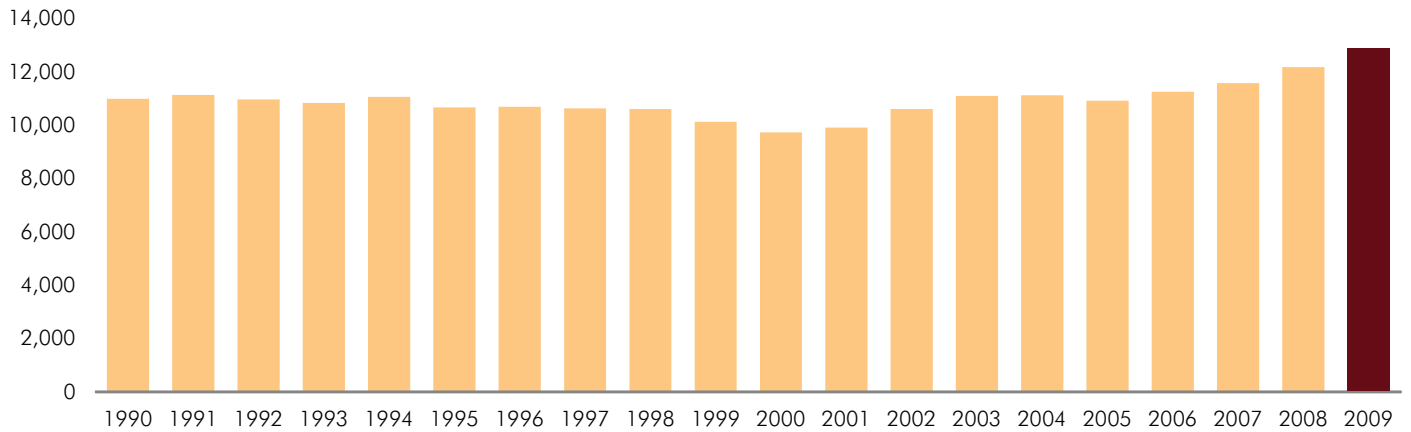
5F. Number of Staten Islanders Working at Home



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

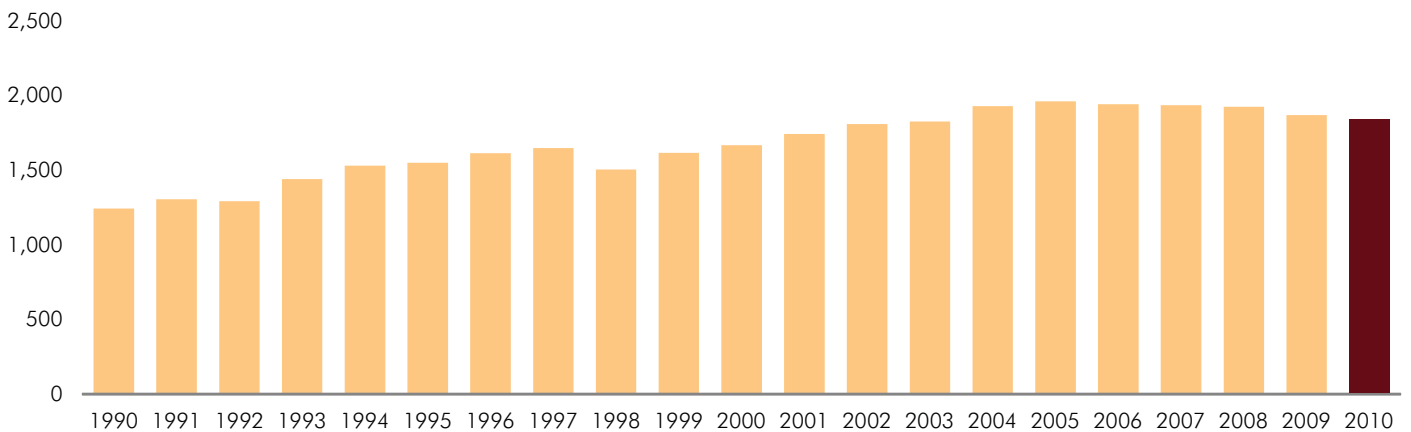
6A. Enrollment Trends at Staten Island's Colleges and Universities

CUNY College of Staten Island



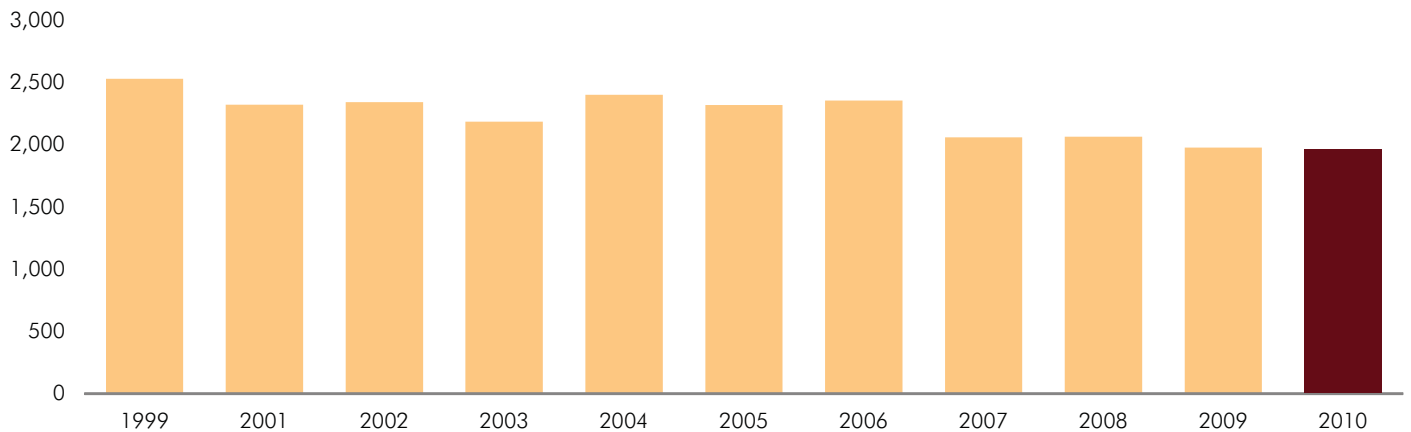
Source: CUNY - CSI, Office of Institutional Research and Assessment

Wagner College



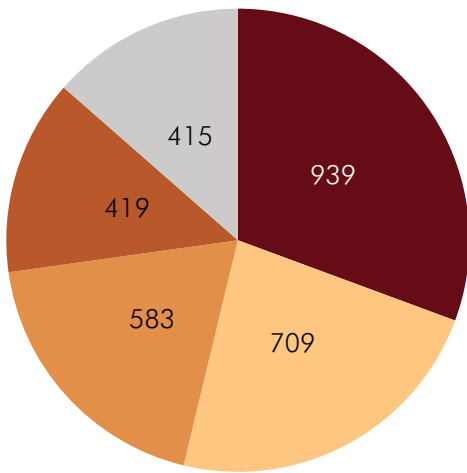
Source: Wagner College, Office of Institutional Research

St. John's University, SI Campus



Source: St. John's University, Office of Institutional Research, Fact Book, Fall 2009

6B. Most Popular Majors - Most Recent Period Available (Fall 2009 - Spring 2011)

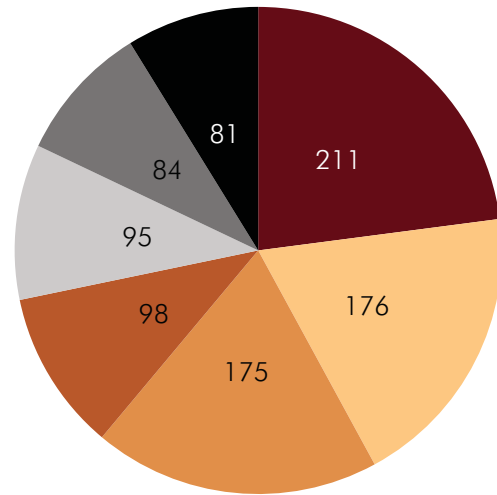


Most Popular Baccalaureate Degree Programs at CSI -- Fall 2010

- Business
- Psychology
- Science, Letters and Society
- Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work
- Biology

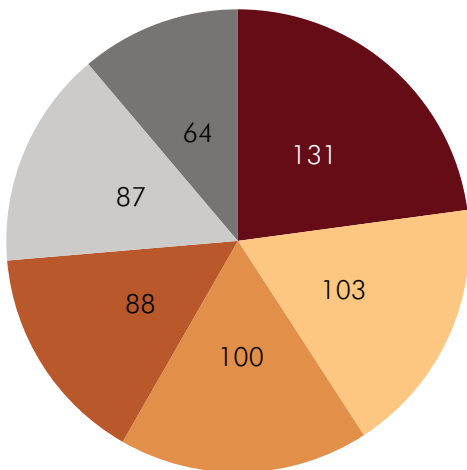
Most Popular Undergraduate Majors at Wagner College -- Spring 2011

- Business
- Nursing
- Visual/Performing Arts
- Arts Administration
- Psychology
- Physician Assistant
- Education



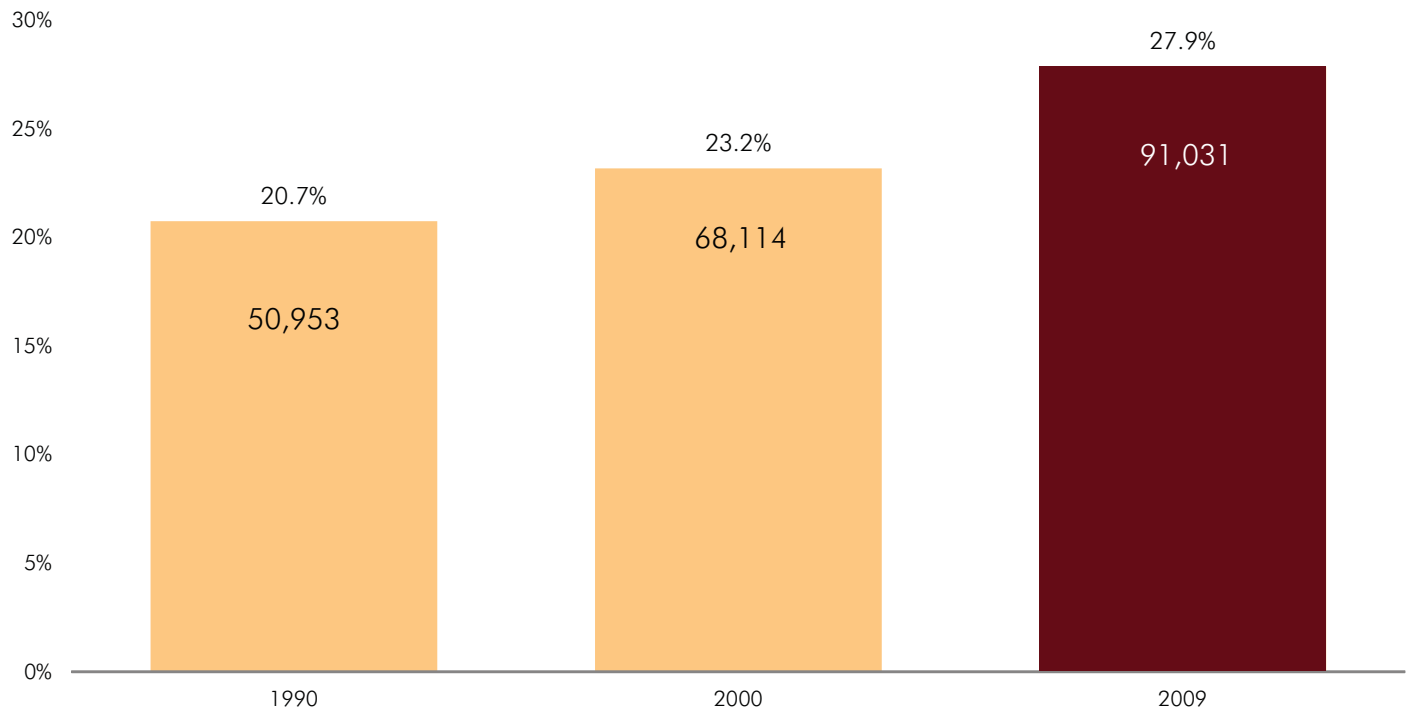
Most Popular Majors at St. John's University -- Fall 2009

- Accounting
- Education Pre-K-6/Childhood
- Psychology
- Legal Studies
- Criminal Justice
- Speech



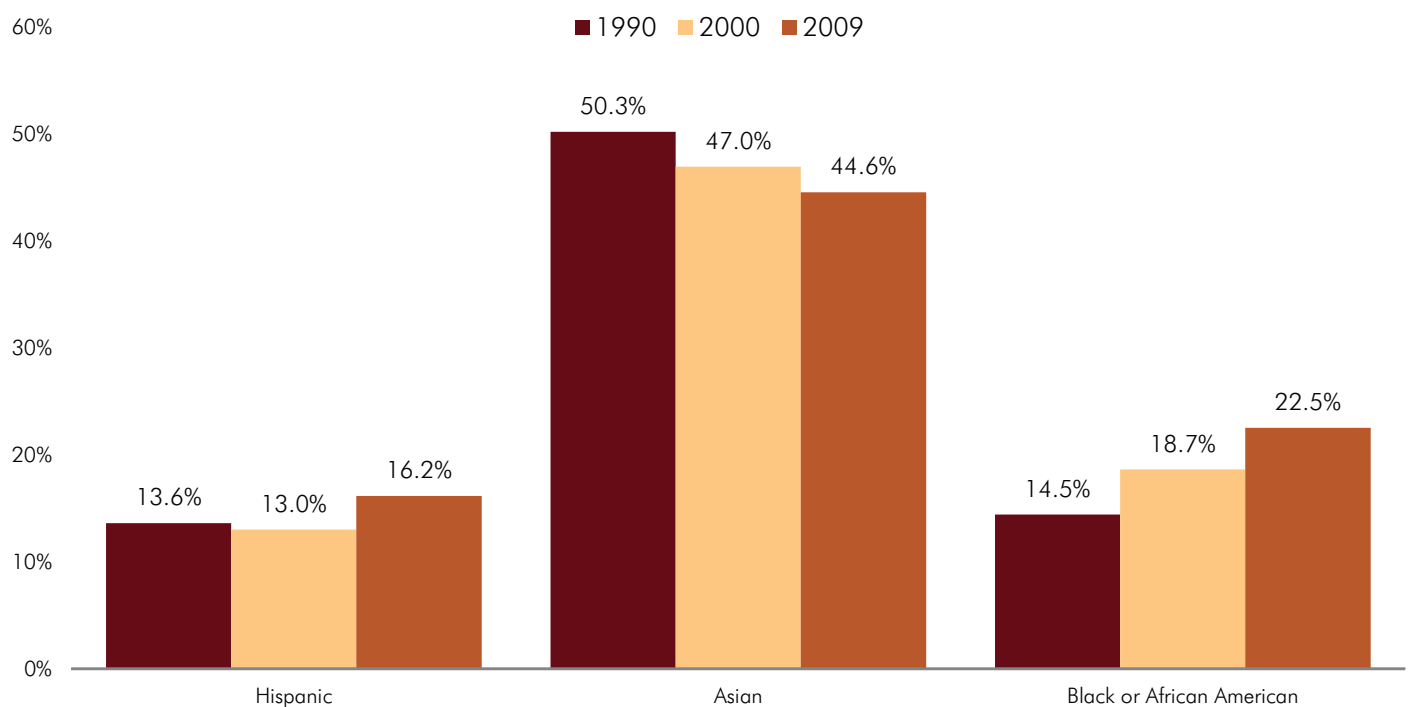
Source: CUNY - CSI, Office of Institutional Research and Assessment; Wagner College, Office of Institutional Research; St. John's University, Office of Institutional Research, Fact Book

6C. Number and Percent of Staten Island Residents with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher (25 Years and Older)



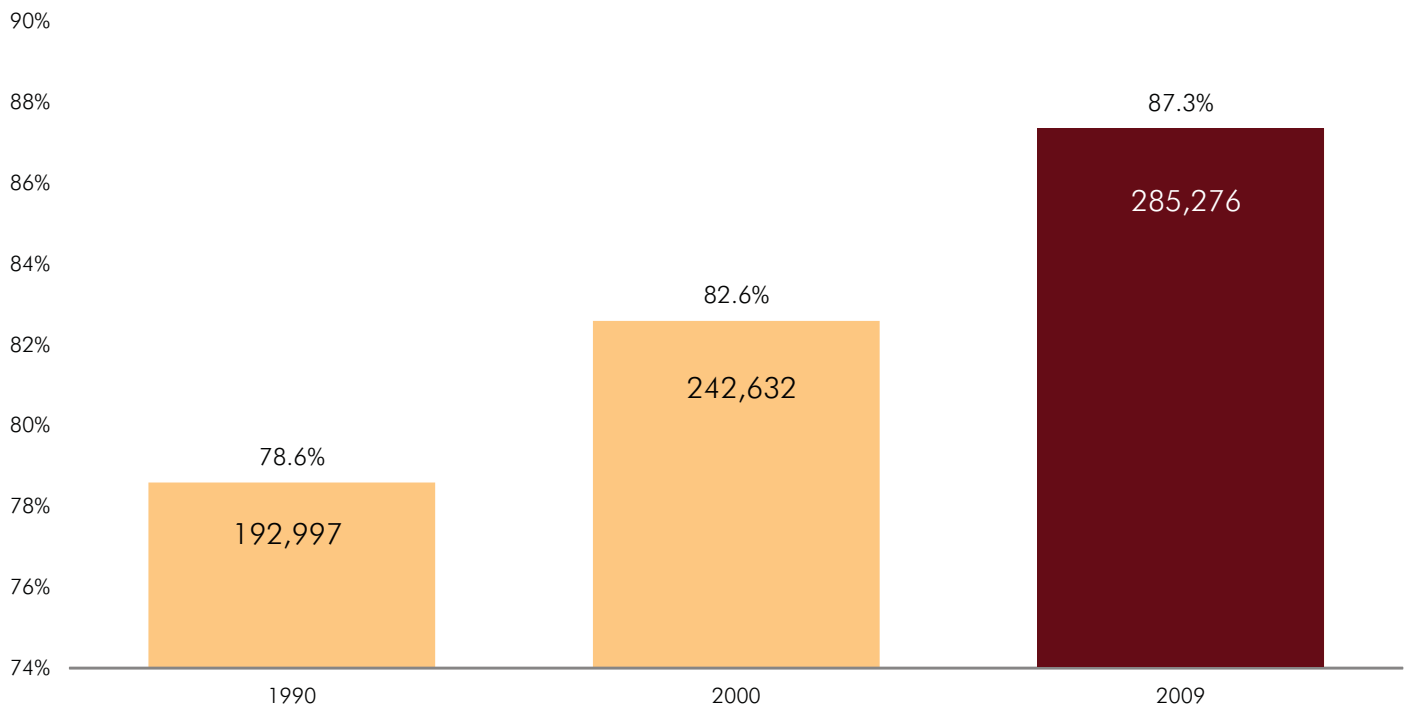
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

6D. Percent of Staten Island Hispanics, Asians, African Americans with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



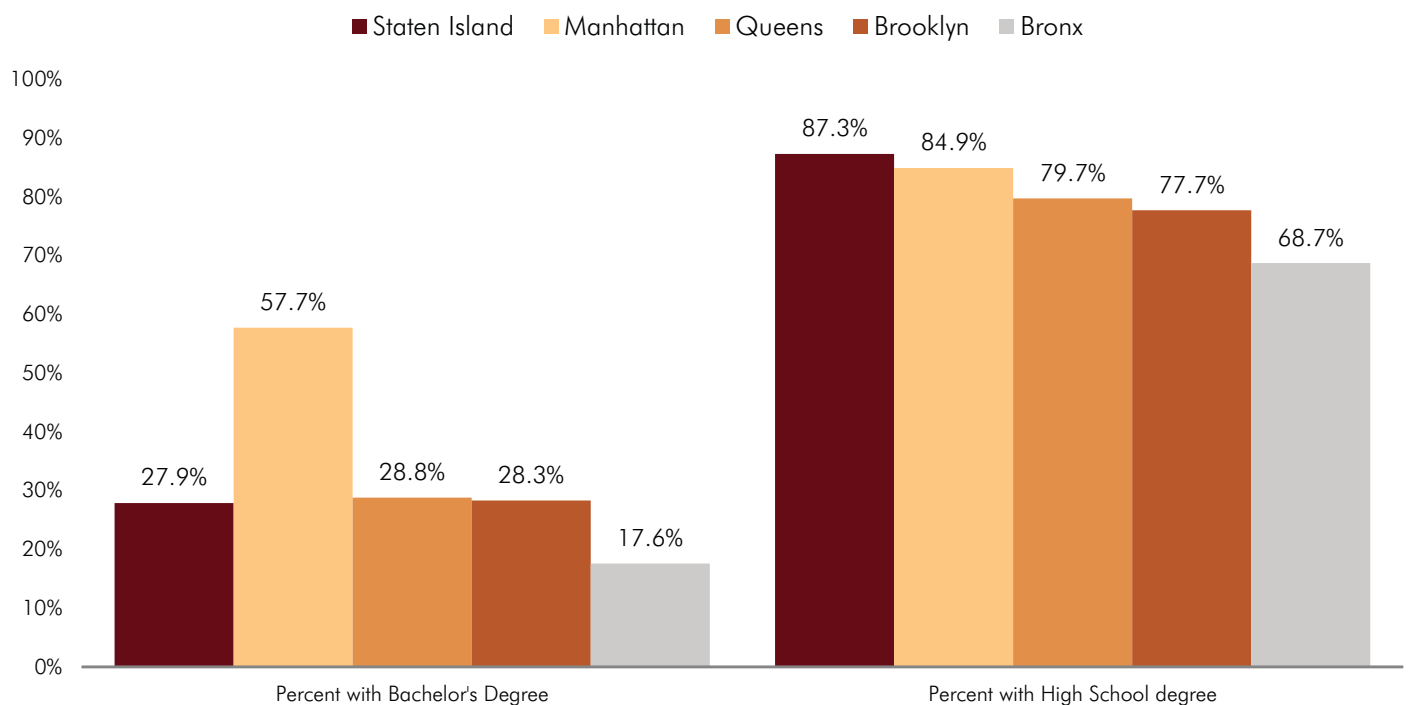
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

6E. Percent of Staten Island Residents with a High School Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

6F. Share of Residents with Bachelor's & High School Degrees, 2009 Staten Island vs Other Boroughs



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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