Social Indicators and Equity Report 2019

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Contents

Introduction

The Social Indicators and Equity Report (SIER) provides a statistical portrait of the city – one that shows the economic, social, environmental, and physical health of New Yorkers, disaggregated by factors such as race/ethnicity, gender, location, and income. In addition, it outlines policies and programs designed to address the issues raised in the analysis, including efforts to address existing social and racial inequality measured by the indicators. By compiling and distributing information on the state of social conditions in our communities, this Charter-mandated report serves as a tool to help the City hold itself accountable for responding to the needs of all New Yorkers.

**The eight domains that frame this report are broad categories
that often cut across the responsibilities of many City agencies:**

1. Education
2. Health and Wellbeing
3. Housing
4. Empowered Residents and Neighborhoods
5. Economic Security and Mobility
6. Core Infrastructure and the Environment
7. Personal and Community Safety
8. Diverse and Inclusive Government

The domains involve policies and programs of multiple departments, underscoring that the City must look beyond bureaucratic silos to develop comprehensive approaches to complex challenges. For each domain, a few leading indicators have been selected for inclusion in this report. Chosen in collaboration between the Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity and City agencies, these indicators are designed to track progress over time.

A Note on Language, Labels, and Measurement

The SIER is a living document intended to grow with the experiences and identities of New York City's population. Many of the terms in the SIER that reference identity and historical experience have changed, and will continue to change, with time. Wherever possible, the SIER has standardized these terms for coherence. For example, the terms most often used to refer to racial and ethnic groups in this report are Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latinx, and White. Depending on how data were collected, other racial and ethnic identities are included in select parts of the report. For example, in instances where data for Pacific Islander and Asian New Yorkers were combined during collection, they are reported in an 'Asian/Pacific Islander' category. Additional racial and ethnic categories appear in the full dataset

on OpenData but were not included in the report due to low population sizes and/or unreliable data. The dataset on OpenData includes the entirety of the data received for the SIER.

Much of the data collection in the SIER follows the U.S. Census's methods for quantifying racial and ethnic identity, which, like nearly all demographic research, is not without its flaws. Accounting for the full complexity of New York City residents' experiences and creating easily translatable findings at times required trade-offs. For example, despite conceptual differences between race and ethnicity, people categorized as Hispanic/Latinx are not counted in other racial categories in order to avoid duplicate counting. Regarding gender, data are only disaggregated using a binary definition of gender (female, male). The City acknowledges that this categorization does not capture all New Yorkers' gender identities. The SIER will reflect a broader set of disaggregated data in future reports as agencies collect non-binary gender information.

In addition, data on sexual identity are not currently collected at the individual level for the indicators included in this update. There are efforts underway to remedy this and to help the City better understand potential disparities related to sexual orientation. For example, in 2018, the City Council passed and Mayor de Blasio signed legislation that launched a demographic survey of people applying for selected services from seven City agencies. The voluntary, anonymous survey asks questions regarding age, race, ancestry, veteran status, primary and secondary languages, English proficiency, sexual orientation, and gender identity. This survey is being overseen by the Mayor's Office of Operations and closely coordinated with SIER implementation.

The data and policies in this publication are current as of November 2019. The data in this report are from a range of sources, from New York City and New York State administrative data to U.S. Census data.

Next Steps
This is the final edition of the Social Indicators and Equity Report as it exists in its current form. Beginning in 2020, the SIER will expand its scope in accordance with Executive Order 45 (EO45), also known as the "OneNYC Equity Review." EO45, signed in May 2019, directs the Mayor's Office of Operations, through the Office for Economic Opportunity, to work with City agencies and offices to ensure that equity is an integral consideration in all policymaking and initiatives. It instructs agencies and offices to (1) assess key practices and programs for opportunities to advance equity and (2) develop and implement actions that are intended to produce greater equity in areas relevant to the agency's mission. In addition, it requires participating agencies to report on a set of standard metrics – disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, income, and sexual orientation where available and applicable – to be compiled in the Social Indicators and Equity Report, published annually.

These metrics are:

- Residents served by City programs
- Service locations, including the available demographic characteristics of the areas served by the location points of service delivery
- Diversity in employment and hiring by the agency
- Contract utilization by domain and agency, including Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) distribution
- A description of key internal agency practices designed to ensure equitable service delivery, including any specialized positions, committees, or programs

The five citywide equity metrics will be compiled with the existing 45 indicators in the Social Indicators and Equity Report and on Open Data. In addition to existing as a static document, the contents of Social Indicators and Equity Report will be made available through an interactive digital resource currently in development.

Through the ongoing development of the Social Indicators and Equity Report, the City is supporting a coordinated, Citywide effort to more precisely and comprehensively identify, name, and address social and racial disparity.

1.
Education

1.1 Students Enrolled in Full Day Pre-K

1.2 Academic Achievement: Grades 3 to 8 Proficiency

1.3 Chronic Absenteeism

1.4 Disconnected Youth

1.5 Four-Year High School Graduation Rate

1.6 Four-Year College Readiness

1.7 College Enrollment

1.8 Students Attaining Associate's or Bachelor's Degrees

Policies & Programs

This section includes data on pre-kindergarten enrollment, proficiencies in English language arts (ELA) and math, chronic absenteeism, disconnected youth, high school graduation rates, and college readiness. Several indicators of educational equity are rising. For example, pre-kindergarten enrollment has increased overall and high school graduation and college enrollment are increasing across all boroughs and race/ethnicities. However, disparities persist in the Bronx, for students with learning disabilities, and by race/ethnicity. Several City initiatives are focused on creating a more equitable education system, including supporting disconnected youth and advancing access to college degrees.

Indicators

1.1 Students Enrolled in Full Day Pre-K

The enrollment of students in public pre-kindergarten (pre-k) has remained steady for the past three years. In 2018, nearly 68,000 students were enrolled in free, full-day, high quality pre-kindergarten. The race/ethnicity of enrollees has shifted slightly. The proportion of White students has increased, while the proportion of Black students has decreasd.

Pre-K Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Black
- White
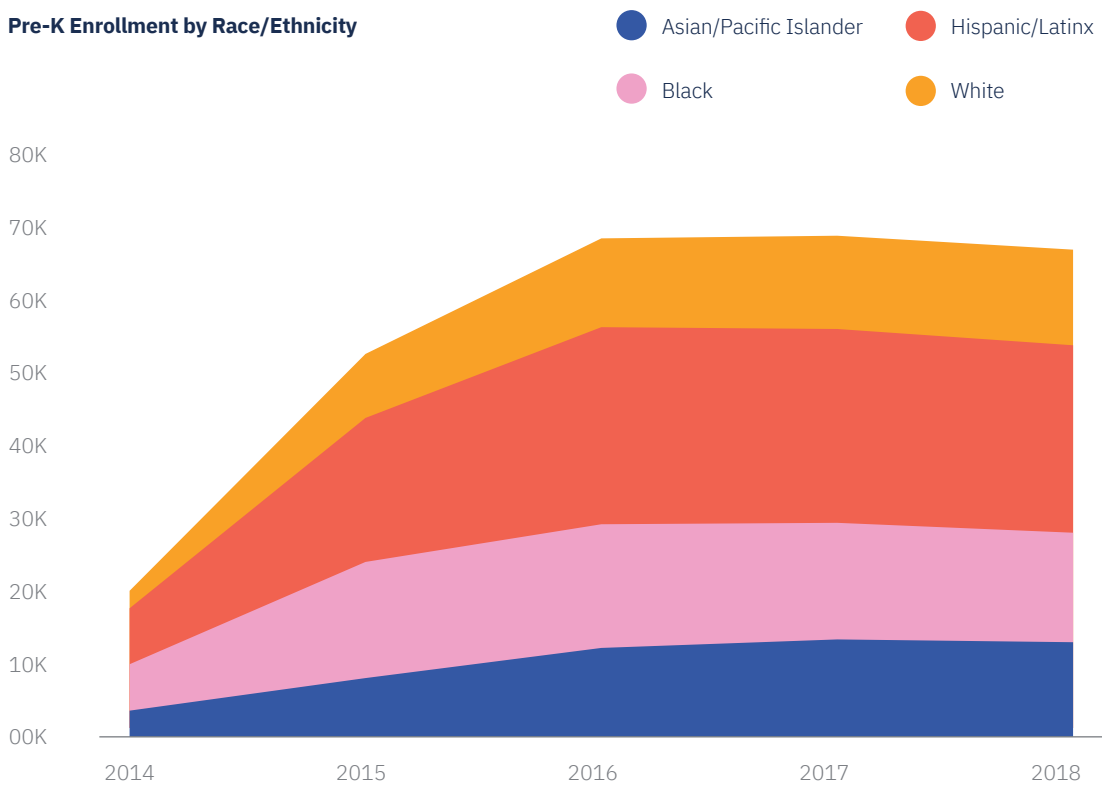
1.2 Academic Achievement: Grades 3 to 8 Proficiency

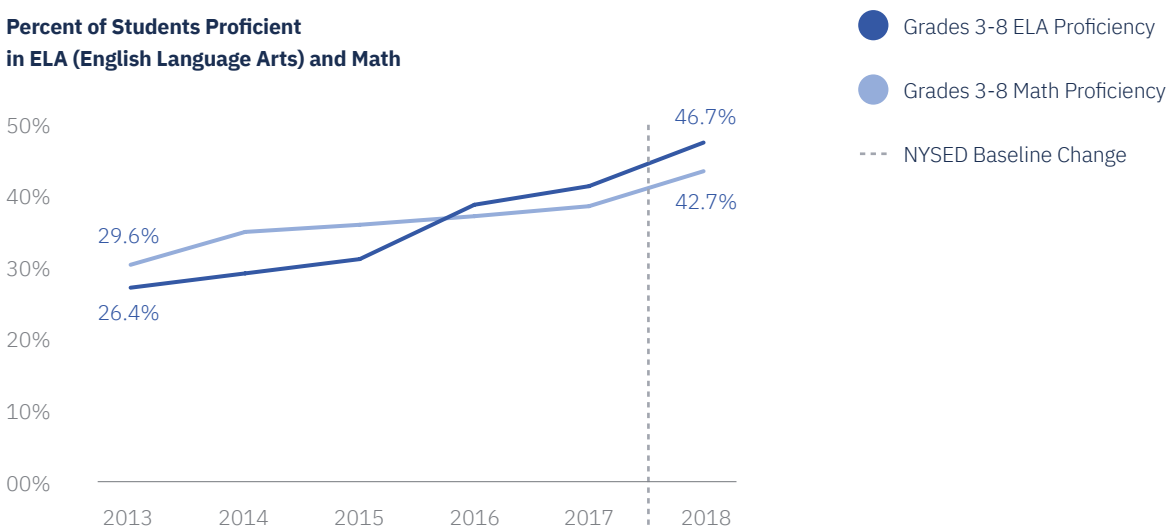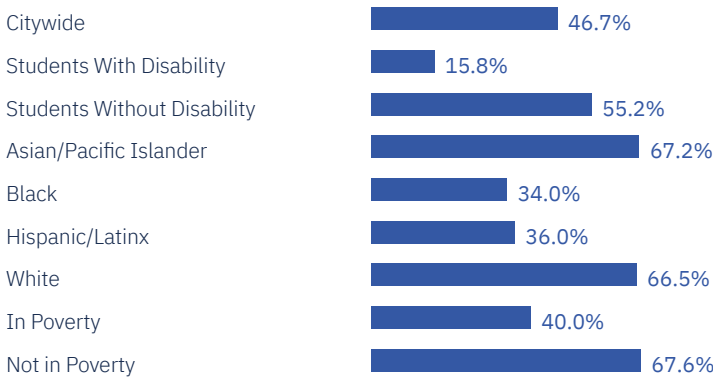Since 2014, citywide proficiencies in English language arts (ELA) and math have climbed steadily. In 2018, the NY State Education Department (NYSED) set a new baseline for proficiency.[1] Students' proficiency on the New York State common core ELA and math tests have increased across race/ethnicity, gender, language, disability,[2] and poverty status. However, disparities remain relatively constant across these categories of identity and experience.

Percent of Students Proficient in ELA (English Language Arts) and Math

● Grades 3-8 ELA Proficiency

● Grades 3-8 Math Proficiency

--- NYSED Baseline Change

Grade 3-8 ELA Proficiency in 2018

Citywide	46.7%
Students With Disability	15.8%
Students Without Disability	55.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	67.2%
Black	34.0%
Hispanic/Latinx	36.0%
White	66.5%
In Poverty	40.0%
Not in Poverty	67.6%

Grade 3-8 Math Proficiency in 2018

Citywide	42.7%
Students With Disability	15.4%
Students Without Disability	50.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	72.2%
Black	25.4%
Hispanic/Latinx	30.3%
White	63.6%
In Poverty	36.3%
Not in Poverty	63.1%
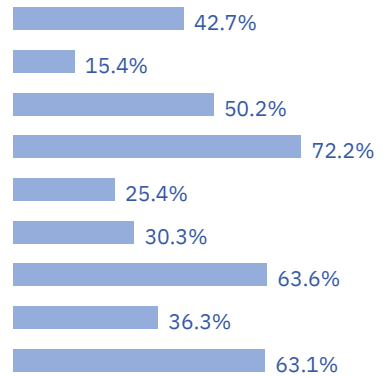
1. NYSED defines proficiency as students who perform at Level 3 (proficient in standards for their grade) or Level 4 (excel in standards for their grade).

2. Students with disabilities are students who meet one of the 13 disability classifications defined by the New York State Education Department, including autism, learning disability, traumatic brain injury, visual impairment, etc. Students with disabilities are equipped with a written Individualized Education Program (IEP) to guide their public education experience.

1.3 Chronic Absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism, or the percent of students who were in attendance less than 90% of their total school days, has remained steady over time, as have the associated disparities along the lines of race, poverty, and gender.

Chronic Absenteeism in 2018

Category	Value
Citywide	26.8%
Female	26.0%
Male	27.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.8%
Black	34.6%
Hispanic/Latinx	32.2%
White	17.8%
In Poverty	30.5%
Not in Poverty	15.6%
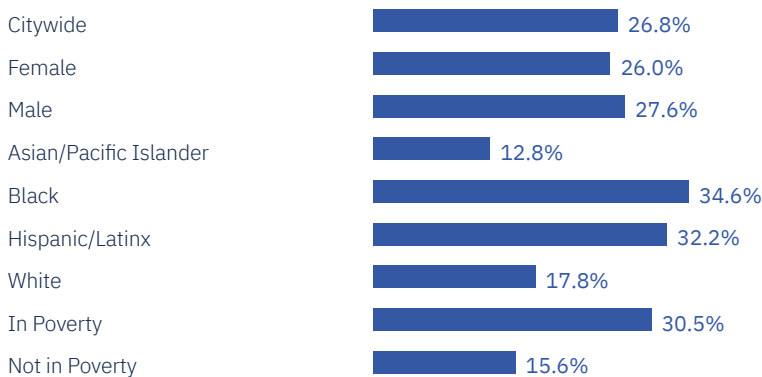
1.4 Disconnected Youth[3]

Disconnected youth are defined as young people ages 16 to 24 who do not work (who are either unemployed or not in the labor force) and are not enrolled in school. Citywide, the percentage of disconnected youth in New York City has decreased steadily. However, the proportion of disconnected youth varies by geography, race, gender, and household income. The largest percentage of disconnected youth, approximately 5-6 percentage points higher than the citywide percentage, is in the Bronx.

Disconnected Youth by Borough
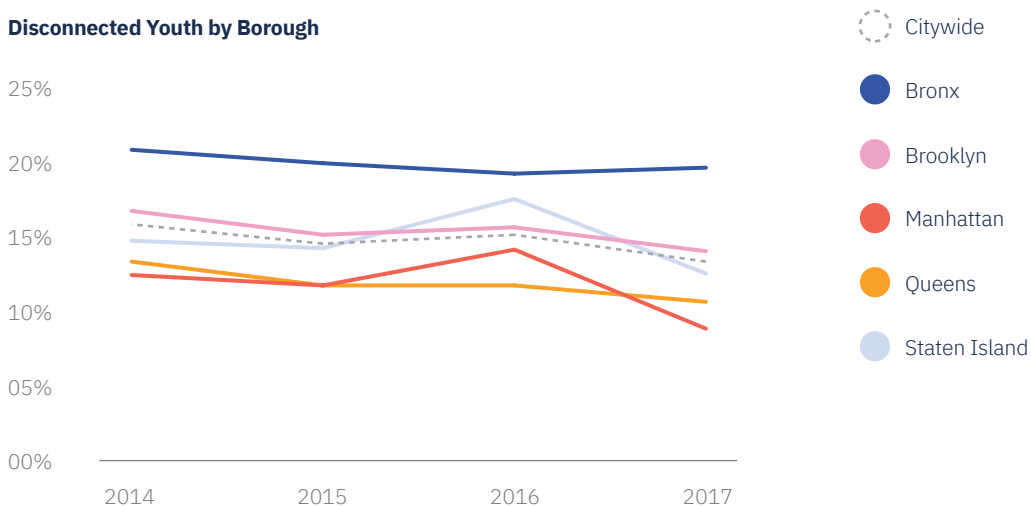
3. This information is sourced from the U.S. Census American Community Survey data. Disconnected youth are also often referred to as opportunity youth or youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET).

Black and Hispanic/Latinx youth are 2.5 times more likely to be out of work and out of school compared to Asian/Pacific Islander and White youth.

**Disconnected Youth
by Race/Ethnicity**

- ● Asian/Pacific Islander
- ● Black
- ● Hispanic/Latinx
- ● White
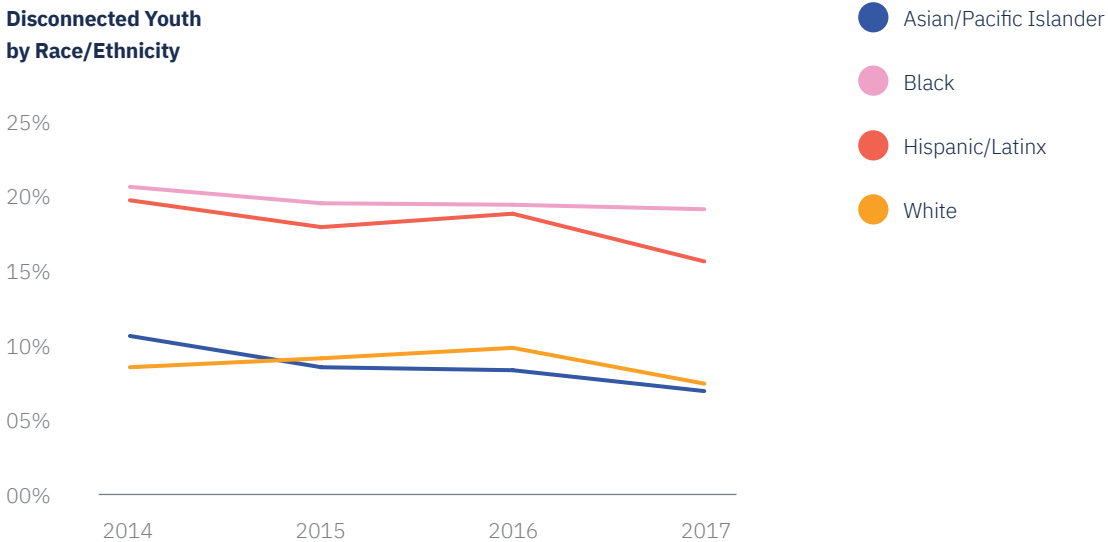
The lowest income young New Yorkers are over 3 times more likely to be out of work and out of school than their highest income peers.

**Disconnected Youth
by Family Income Level in 2017[4]**
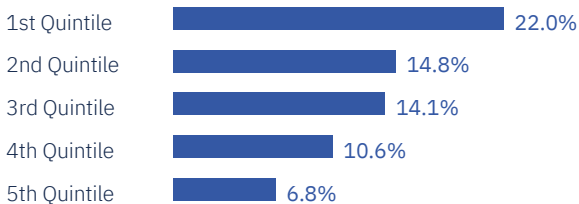
1st Quintile	22.0%
2nd Quintile	14.8%
3rd Quintile	14.1%
4th Quintile	10.6%
5th Quintile	6.8%

1.5 Four-Year High School Graduation Rate

In 2018, the New York City high school graduation rate was 75.9%, which is the highest graduation rate on record. However, rates continue to range for students in different boroughs, and of different race/ethnicities, genders, and disability statuses. The Bronx has a 67.4% graduation rate, the lowest rate of all boroughs.

4. Income quintile ranges for 2017 are: 1st quintile - less than $20,123; 2nd quintile - $20,123 to $45,503; 3rd quintile - $45,504 to $80,894; 4th quintile - $80,895 to $138,532; 5th quintile - greater than $138,532.

**High School Graduation Rates
by Borough**

- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island
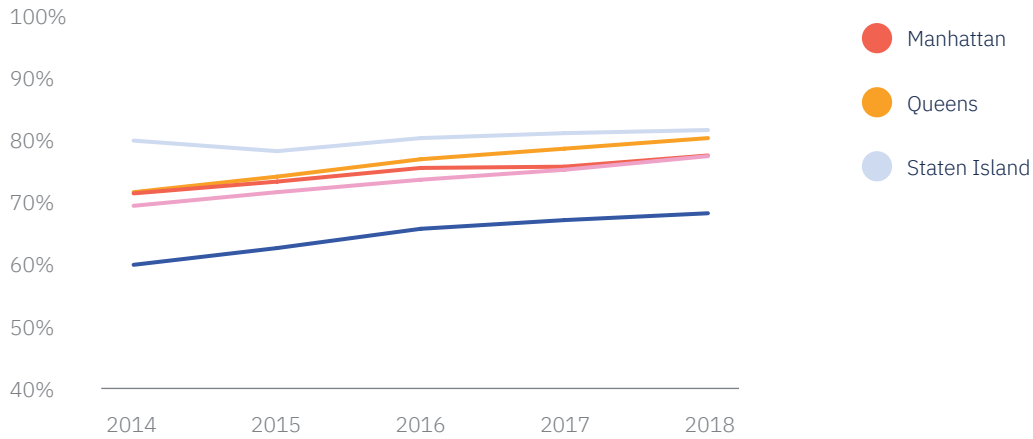
**High School Graduation Rates
by Race/Ethnicity + Gender**

- Asian/Pacific Islander Female
- Asian/Pacific Islander Male
- Black Female
- Black Male
- Hispanic/Latinx Female
- Hispanic/Latinx Male
- White Female
- White Male
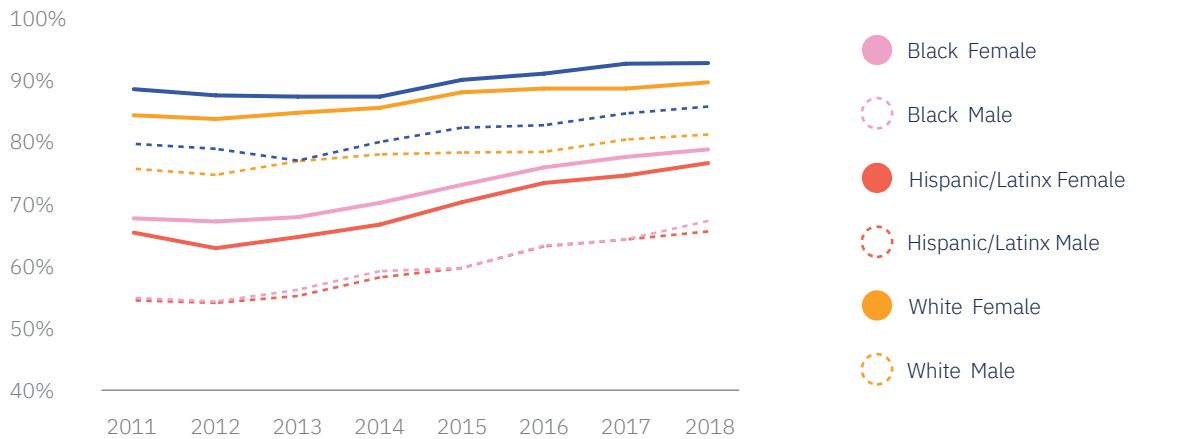
1.6 Four-Year College Readiness

Four-year college readiness is defined as the percentage of a ninth grade cohort that, by
the August after their fourth year in high school, has met the City University of New York's
(CUNY) standards for college readiness in English and mathematics. Students can meet
these standards by reaching certain scores on the Regents, Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT),
American College Testing (ACT), or CUNY Assessment Tests. College readiness rates have
risen steadily over the past decade. Changes to CUNY remediation requirements in 2017
continue to have an impact on the city's college readiness rate.

**Four Year College Readiness Rates
by Race/Ethnicity + Gender**

● Asian/Pacific Islander Female

○ Asian/Pacific Islander Male

● Black Female

○ Black Male

● Hispanic/Latinx Female

○ Hispanic/Latinx Male

● White Female

○ White Male
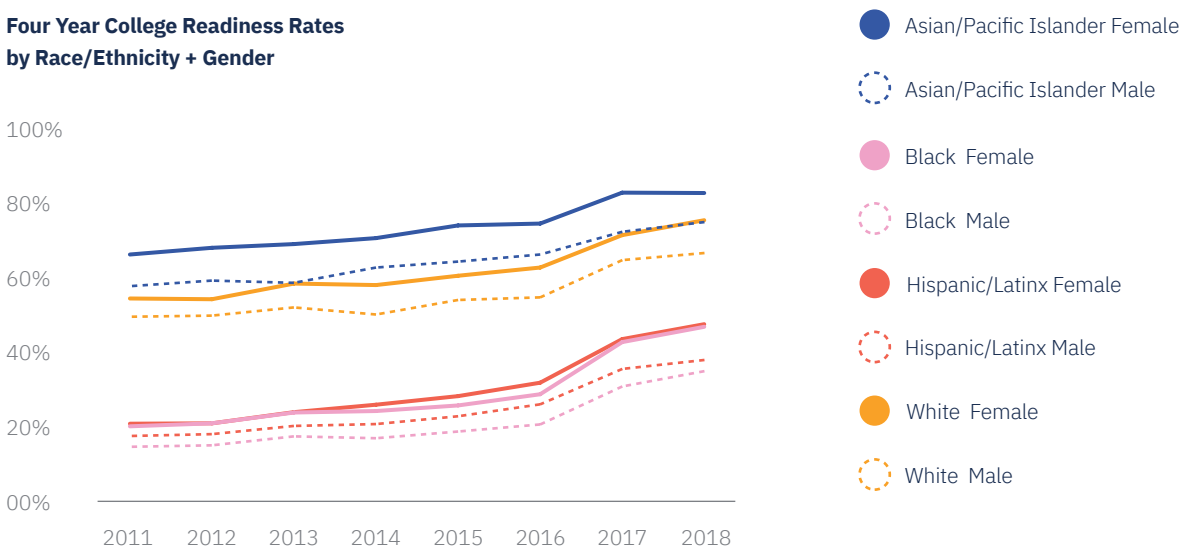
Students with disabilities continue to have lower college readiness rates.

**College Readiness Rates
by Disability Status in 2018**

Students without Disability ████████████ 57.9%

Students with Disability ███ 14.2%
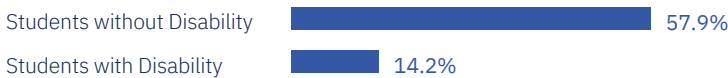
1.7 College Enrollment

College enrollment is measured as the percentage of a cohort who graduated on-time and enrolled in college within six months of graduating. College enrollment rates have risen in the past decade. Over 75% of NYC DOE students who graduate on-time enroll in college within months of high school graduation and, according to GraduateNYC reporting,[5] the city ranks above other comparable urban districts with regard to this metric. However, college enrollment varies for students of different race/ethnicities and genders.

The college enrollment rate for young male New Yorkers continues to lag behind female peers. Black and Hispanic/Latinx students are less likely to graduate on-time and enter college within six months of graduating. However, disparities in college enrollment by race and ethnicity have narrowed in recent years.

5. The State of College Readiness and Degree Completion, 2016.

**College Enrollment
by Race/Ethnicity**

● Asian/Pacific Islander

● Black

● Hispanic/Latinx

● White
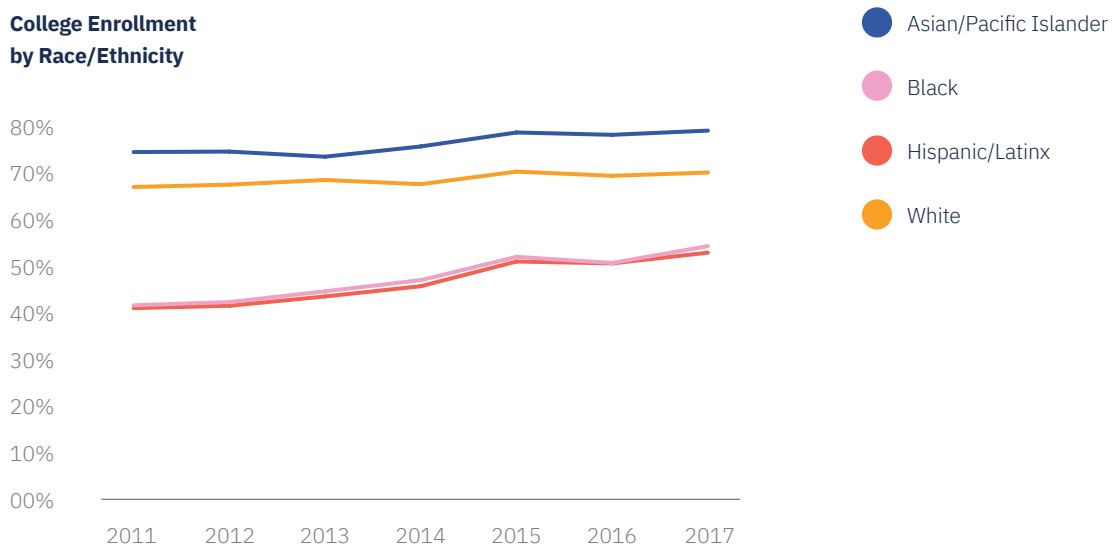
Students with disabilities and English language learners[6] continue to have disproportionately low college enrollment.

**College Enrollment Rates
by Disability Status in 2018**

Students without Disability — 64.0%

Students with Disability — 32.4%

**College Enrollment Rates
by English Language Proficiency in 2018**

English Language Proficient — 62.5%

English Language Learner — 17.8%

6. English language learners are students whose home language is not English and whose results on the NY State Identification Test for English Language Learners indicate they need support learning English.

1.8 Students Attaining Associate's or Bachelor's Degrees

The percentage of high school graduates who enrolled in and graduated from college with an Associate's or Bachelor's degree within six years has increased slightly, with disparities aligning with those of college enrollment.

**Degree Attainment by Race/Ethnicity + Gender
for 2009 Public High School Graduates**
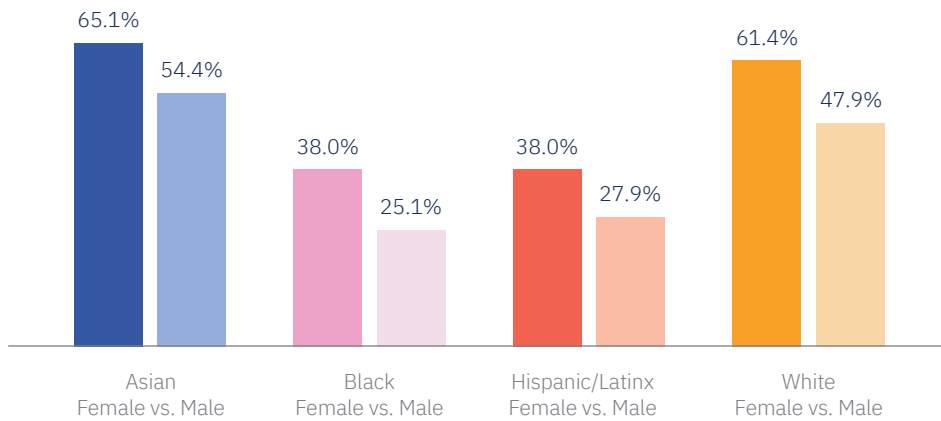
Policies & Programs

3-K for All

In 2017, the city announced a plan to bring free, full-day early childhood education to every three-year-old. Greater investment in Pre-K programs can help narrow the disparities between students early in life and mitigate the impact of disparities in future life and work prospects.[7] In 2018, the program aimed to open 1,800 free, full-day, high-quality seats in District 7 (South Bronx) and District 23 (Brownsville). Starting in the 2018-2019 school year, the City has expanded to additional school districts each year: District 5 (Harlem) and District 16 (Bedford-Stuyvesant) in 2018-2019, District 6 (Washington Heights/Inwood) in 2019-2020, and District 12 (Central Bronx) in 2020-2021. The program is now in 12 districts and will serve approximately 20,000 three-year-olds this year.

CUNY Accelerated Study in Associate Programs (ASAP)

CUNY ASAP provides financial support, personalized advisement, tutoring, and other supports for associate degree students at CUNY colleges. The three-year graduation rate for ASAP graduates is 53.4%. External evaluation of the first five cohorts also shows that ASAP narrowed existing graduation gaps for Black and Hispanic men.[8]

NYC Men Teach

In 2015, the City announced a $16 million program to recruit and train 1,000 men of color to become NYC public school teachers over the next three years. While male students of color make up 43% of NYC's public school demographic, only 8.3% of public school teachers are Black, Latino, or Asian men. NYC Men Teach builds on research showing that student performance improves when students have teachers who look like them.

Bronx Plan

The Bronx Plan, a collaborative effort between the DOE and UFT, is adding resources at historically underserved schools to increase teacher retention, reduce teacher vacancies and teacher turnover, and create the conditions for collaborative, empowered school communities. Approximately 24,000 students in the Bronx, Central Brooklyn, and the Rockaways are attending the 60 schools benefiting from the Bronx Plan. There are approximately 360 staff in "hard-to-staff" licenses at these schools, and schools are

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7. Garcia, Emma and Elaine Weiss. "Education inequalities at the school starting gate." Economic Policy Institute. September 27, 2017. https://www.epi.org/publication/education-inequalities-at-the-school-starting-gate/.

8. http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/asap/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2019/03/ASAP-Fast-Facts_February-2019.pdf

entering the year fully staffed with 99 percent of positions filled. Staff in "hard-to-staff" licenses will receive a $7,200 salary differential during the 2019-2020 school year.

All Bronx Plan schools also had at least one completed summer renovation project, and 213 total projects have been completed. Fifty-seven out of the 60 Bronx Plan schools received interior renovations, and 39 schools had classroom enhancements, as part of the continued effort to make improvements that will most impact students and improve school environments. Other work completed in the first cohort of the Bronx Plan included upgrades to bathrooms, gyms, hallways, libraries, stairwells, and building exteriors.

At all Bronx Plan "Collaborative Schools," teachers and principals are working together with other community stakeholders, creating specific solutions tailored to the needs of their school communities to increase student achievement. Projects and initiatives vary for each of the 50 Collaborative Schools, and are being developed by school-based teams starting this fall; schools will be eligible for a grant to complete their project in addition to a differential for teachers in "hard-to-staff" license areas and facilities improvements.

Diversifying Specialized High Schools

Only 10 percent of specialized high school students are Black or Latinx, despite making up 70 percent of the City's overall student population. The Mayor and the Chancellor announced a plan to address this by expanding the existing Discovery program (which was designed to increase enrollment of students in specialized high schools from high-poverty schools) and eliminating the use of the single-admissions test over three years. Based on modeling of this policy over time, 45 percent of offers would go to Black and Latinx students, compared to 9 percent currently; 62 percent of offers would go to female students, compared to 44 percent currently; and four times more offers would go to Bronx residents.

Disconnected Youth Task Force

Started in early 2019, the Task Force is an interagency effort that will work to examine obstacles that prevent disconnected youth from enrolling in school or being employed, the education and skills employers require, and the policies and programs that affect disconnected youth.

AP for All

Approximately 226,000 students attended high schools with at least five Advanced Placement classes in 2018-19, up from 160,000 students before AP for All started; the number is expected to increase further this year. The AP for All initiative is expanding to 279 high schools this year, including 99 that offered no AP courses before the initiative. In

the first two years of the initiative, the number of students at an AP for All school taking at least one AP exam increased 92.1 percent, and the number of students passing at least one AP exam increased 64.9 percent.

AP for All already met its initial benchmark of 75 percent of high school students having access to at least five AP classes in Fall 2018, and is on track to meet its goal of ensuring that all NYC high school students have access to at least five AP classes by Fall 2021.

In 2018-19, high schools participating in the initiative offered a total of 2,674 AP courses, with about 25 percent of those courses (625) open for the first time last year.

Computer Science for All (CS4All)
Approximately 160,000 students received Computer Science (CS) education in 2018-19, a 72 percent increase since the 2016-17 school year; the number is expected to increase further this year.

To date, CS4All has trained approximately 1,900 teachers across 800 schools in all five boroughs. In the first two years of the initiative, the number of NYC students who took an AP Computer Science exam has quadrupled – 5,190 students compared to only 1,137 students in 2016. NYC had a higher percentage of female, Black, and Latinx students taking an AP Computer Science exam in 2018 than nationwide figures.

Restorative Justice and Social-Emotional Learning
Through a partnership with Sanford Harmony, the fastest growing Pre-K-6 social emotional learning program in the country, all elementary schools now have access to social-emotional learning curriculum, and all middle and high schools will be trained in restorative justice practices over three years.

2.
Health and Well-Being

Premature adult and infant mortality rates in NYC have been trending downward for many years. Despite the city's improving health overall, disparities by race/ethnicity, income, and geography have persisted.
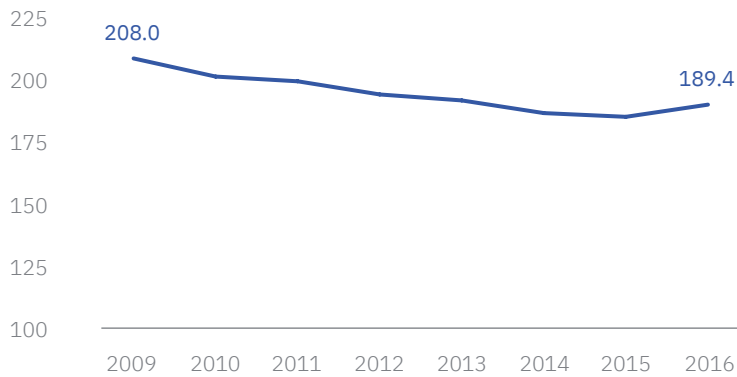
Indicators[9]

2.1 Premature Mortality Rate

Premature mortality rates have declined over the past decade; however, disparities exist, including by race/ethnicity. In 2016, the premature mortality rate of Black New Yorkers (281.3) was 1.5 times the rate of White New Yorkers (184.0 per 100,000).

Citywide Premature Mortality Rate

Deaths Under the Age of 65,
per 100,000

Premature Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity in 2016

Deaths Under the Age of 65,
per 100,000
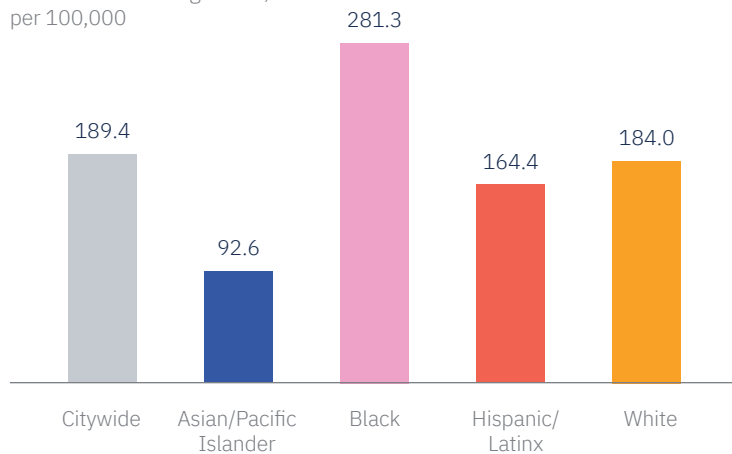
9.   This edition of the Social Indicators and Equity Report does not include the indicator 'percent adults with serious psychological distress who received mental health treatment' because a new NYC Community Health Survey has not been released since the previous Social Indicators and Equity Report.

Premature Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Deaths Under the Age of 65,
per 100,000
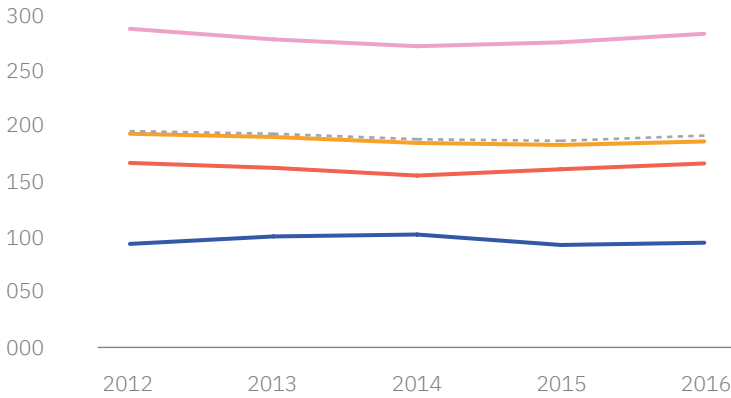
Legend:
- Citywide
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- White

Neighborhood of residence in NYC continues to be associated with premature mortality rates. The rate of premature mortality is more than double among residents of neighborhoods with 30% to 100% of households in poverty compared with residents in neighborhoods with less than 10% of households in poverty.

Premature Mortality Rates by Neighborhood Poverty Level in 2016

Deaths Under the Age of 65,
per 100,000

<10%	10 to <20%	20 to <30%	30 to 100%
115.0	142.7	173.1	262.5
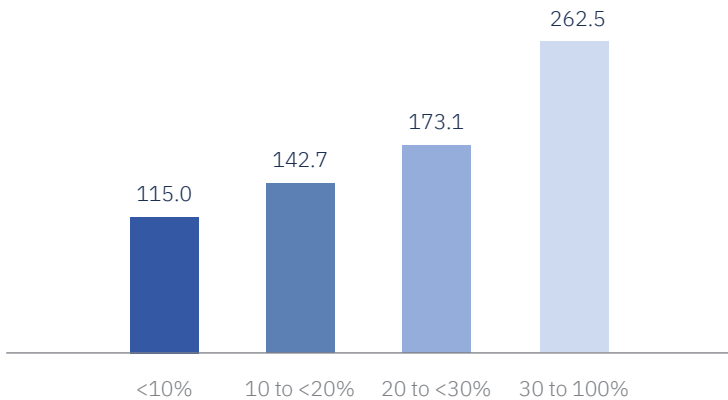
2.2 Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rates have declined over the past decade. The 2016 rate was 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, a 24% decline since 2007 when it was 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, disparities persist, particularly by race/ethnicity. In 2016, the infant mortality rate among Black New Yorkers who gave birth was more than triple that of White New Yorkers who gave birth.

In addition, place matters: infant mortality rates are correlated with the nativity status (U.S. born vs. foreign born) and neighborhood of residence of the person giving birth.

Citywide Infant Mortality Rate

Rate of Deaths Under 1 Year of Age,
per 1,000 Live Births
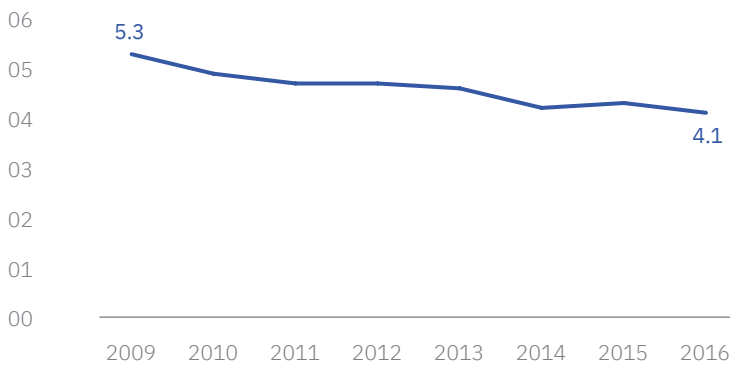
Infant Mortality Rates by Birthing Parent's Race/Ethnicity

Rate of Deaths Under 1 Year of Age,
per 1,000 Live Births

- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Puerto Rican
- White
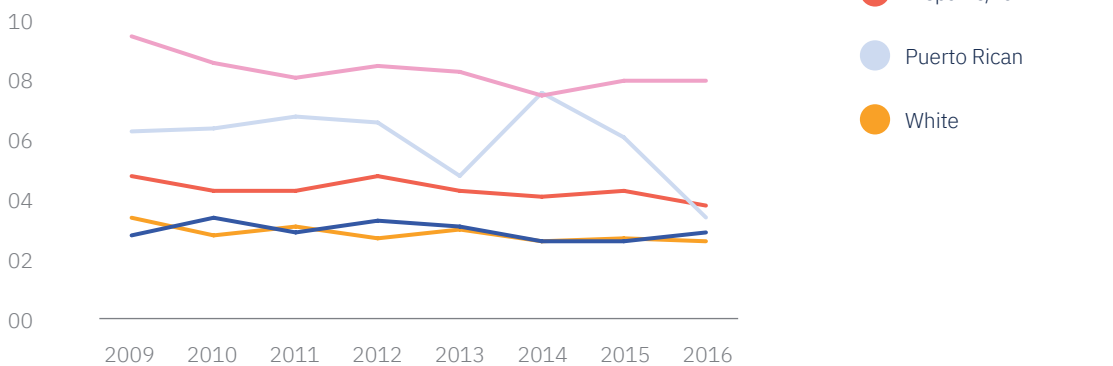
Infant Mortality Rates by Birthing Parent's Neighborhood Poverty in 2016

Rate of Deaths Under 1 Year of Age,
per 1,000 Live Births

<10%	10 to <20%	20 to <30%	30 to 100%
2.3	4.0	3.9	4.3
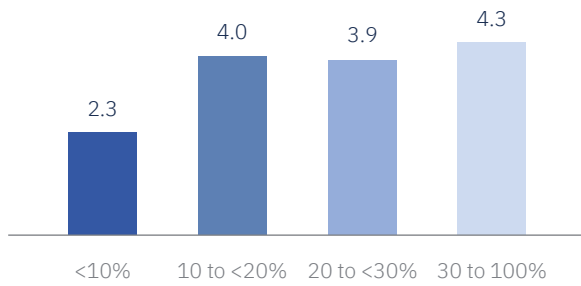
Infant Mortality Rates by Birthing Parent's Nativity in 2016

Rate of Deaths Under 1 Year of Age,
per 1,000 Live Births

US Born[10]	Foreign Born
4.1	3.4
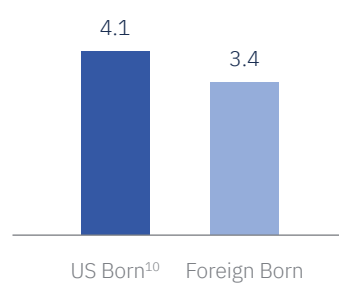
Infant Mortality Rates by Birthing Parent's Borough in 2016

Rate of Deaths Under 1 Year of Age,
per 1,000 Live Births

Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
4.4	3.6	2.8	4.1	3.0
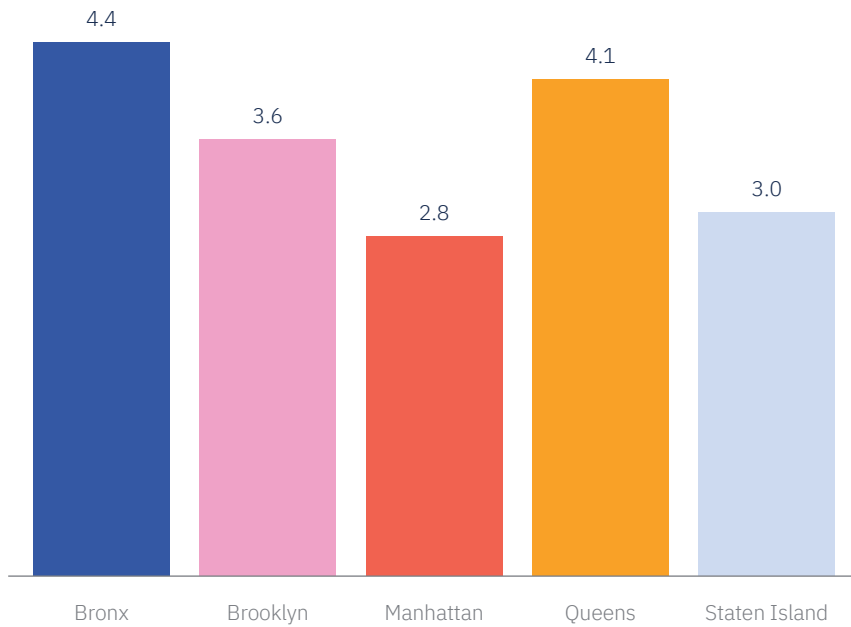
10. US Born includes Puerto Rico and other US Territories

Policies & Programs

Improving Healthcare Access for All New Yorkers

In January 2019, Mayor de Blasio announced the guaranteed care initiative to enroll New Yorkers in health insurance, strengthen NYC's public health insurance option (MetroPlus), and guarantee anyone ineligible for insurance—including undocumented New Yorkers—direct access to NYC Health + Hospitals' (H+H) physicians, pharmacies, and mental health and substance use services.

MetroPlus provides health insurance that connects insurance-eligible New Yorkers to a network of providers and serves as an affordable—and sometimes free—high-quality option for people on Medicaid and Medicare, as well as those purchasing insurance on the New York State of Health Marketplace. The City will connect more independent workers, City vendors, and City workers to MetroPlus. The City has also committed to improving the quality of the MetroPlus customer experience through enhanced access to clinical care, mental health services, and wellness rewards.

NYC Care, which launched in August 2019 in the Bronx, will connect hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who are ineligible for health insurance to receive reliable care over the next several years. Once the program is fully implemented by the end of 2020, anyone will be able to access comprehensive care across H+H's more than 70 locations. NYC Care is open to anyone who does not have an affordable insurance option and will be priced on a sliding scale, to ensure affordability. NYC Care provides a primary care doctor and access to specialty care, prescription drugs, mental health services, hospitalization, and more.

Improving Maternal Health

The NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is committed to reducing maternal mortality by applying an equity framework and sexual and reproductive justice lens in its response to the problem, considering both clinical and social determinants of health. In 2017, DOHMH created a multidisciplinary expert group to review every maternal death in NYC to better understand the clinical and social conditions that lead to the death. The Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Review Committee includes physicians from different specialties as well as midwives, doulas, community representatives, first responders and health system researchers. Participants use their unique perspectives to review every maternal death in NYC, beginning with deaths that occurred in 2016, and then provide

actionable recommendations to avoid future deaths at the patient, community, provider, hospital and systems levels.

In summer 2018, DOHMH launched the Maternal Hospital Quality Improvement Network across public and private maternity hospitals, aimed at developing hospital-specific recommendations to reduce the racial/ethnic disparities in the number of life-threatening pregnancy-related complications—also called severe maternal morbidity—during and after childbirth. Working in neighborhoods with the highest rates of complications, hospitals will review severe maternal morbidity data to identify opportunities for quality improvement. They will collaborate with DOHMH (1) to address implicit bias within a framework of trauma- and resilience-informed care, and (2) to implement the NYC Standards of Respectful Care at Birth, which were developed by DOHMH in partnership with the Sexual and Reproductive Justice Community Engagement Group.

HealingNYC

HealingNYC is NYC's initiative to reverse the opioid overdose epidemic. A recent program expansion has: increased distribution of naloxone kits; increased the number of trainings on how to use the overdose reversal drug; expanded Relay, the City's initiative to provide people who have experienced a nonfatal overdose with overdose prevention education and referrals to resources and treatment; and established Health Engagement and Assessment Teams (HEAT), which send behavioral health professionals and peer workers to provide health, behavioral health, social, and other support services/resources to people referred by the community and first responder agencies.

In addition, the City will focus new resources and increase support in communities with the highest rates of overdose, such as the South Bronx. The City's South Bronx Action Plan increases innovative programs to directly connect people who use drugs (PWUD) to care and services; expands community partnerships and support groups to increase points of connection with PWUD; increases awareness about both the dangers of fentanyl and the availability of medications for addiction treatment; and increases syringe clean up.

Improving Heart Health

Though heart disease and stroke affect New Yorkers of all races and ethnicities across the socioeconomic spectrum, residents with lower income and people of color are disproportionately affected. As part of the OneNYC goal to reduce premature mortality by 25% by 2040, the City will continue to advance programs to promote heart health among New Yorkers by tackling two of the major risk factors of heart disease: hypertension (high blood pressure) and diabetes.

One main area will be improving treatment adherence through the development and maintenance of integrated, community-based solutions that promote healthy lifestyles and environments, with attention to those with limited resources and in collaboration with various partners. Where possible, the Health Department will work in collaboration with NYC Health + Hospitals.

Third Gender Category on Birth Certificates

In January 2019, New York City started issuing birth certificates with a non-binary gender marker and began to allow individuals to self-attest their gender identity. The new process was made possible through concurrent actions by the Board of Health and City Council. Collecting this type of information will help provide a better portrait of who is in New York City, potentially guiding future policy decisions.

Improved Healthcare Access for LGBQ and TGNC New Yorkers

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer (LGBQ), and especially transgender and gender non-conforming (TGNC) New Yorkers continue to experience discrimination and stigma when accessing healthcare services. To address these concerns, the City and NYC Health + Hospitals have invested in an LGBTQ Community Outreach and Engagement Initiative that includes LGBTQ Community Outreach Workers who help connect patients to care citywide, increase access to affirming providers, and address issues related to patient experience through education and trainings.

3.
Housing

This section includes indicators related to the City's private and public housing systems and to the city's population of people who are homeless and housing insecure. Notices of foreclosure have steadily decreased over the past five years, while rental housing vacancy rates and severe rent burden have increased. Availability of NYCHA public housing units and Section 8 vouchers have decreased in recent years, as have the number of families on the waiting lists for both programs. The number of people staying in the City's shelter system, and the length of time people spend in shelters have also increased.

Indicators

3.1 Notices of Foreclosure Rate

The citywide foreclosure rate has been gradually declining. The citywide rate in 2018 was 9.7 mortgage foreclosure actions initiated per 1,000 households, defined as properties and condominiums for one to four families. The notices of foreclosure rate has declined in every borough since 2013, when the citywide rate was 18.6 per 1,000 households. As the economy has improved, the notices of foreclosure rate has declined. The citywide rate is now approaching pre-recession numbers.

Notices of Foreclosure Rates

Per 1,000 Households
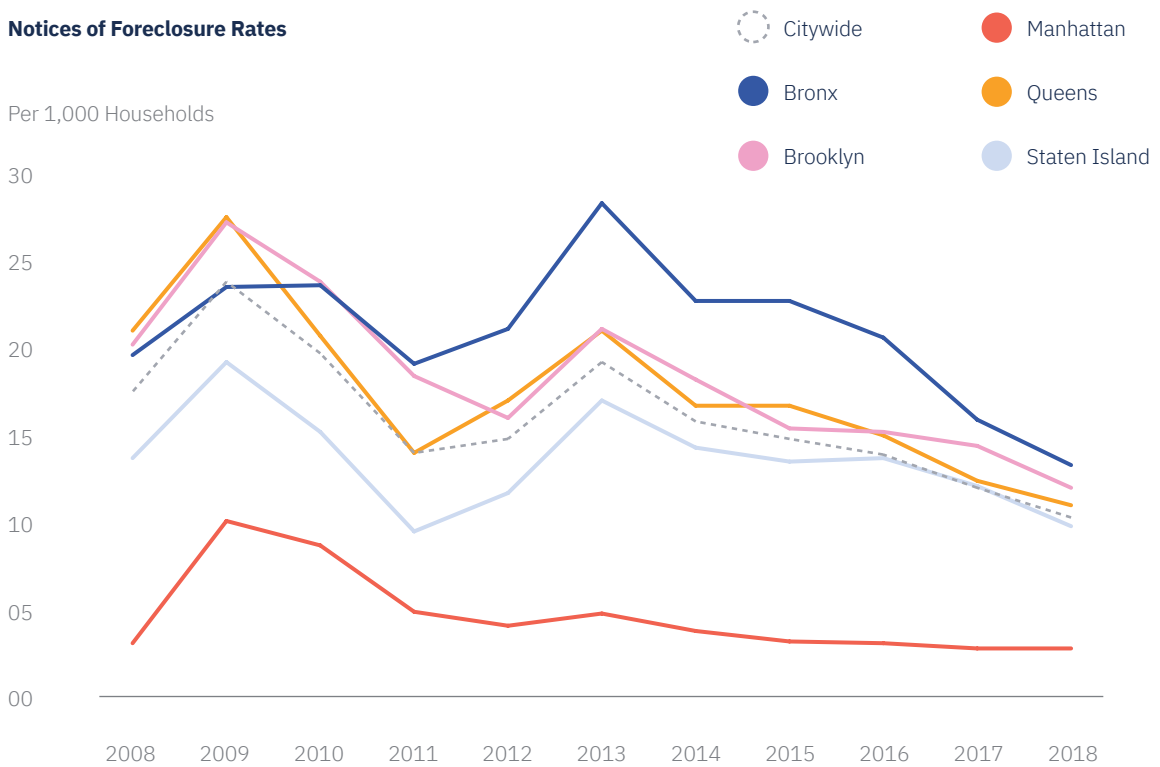
The rate of foreclosure notices has been decreasing across the five boroughs since 2013, and Manhattan continues to have the lowest notices of foreclosure rate of all boroughs. The disparities between most boroughs have narrowed in recent years, but Manhattan's notices of foreclosure rate has remained, on average, 4.9 times lower than the citywide rate between 2013 and 2018.

The notices of foreclosure rate is higher in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty. Brownsville, Brooklyn had the highest notices of foreclosure rate in 2018, at 30.7 per 1,000 households.

**Notice of Foreclosure Rate
by Community District in 2018**

Per 1,000 Households

- ◯ 1.3-3
- 3-6.4
- 6.4-13
- 13-20
- 20-30.7
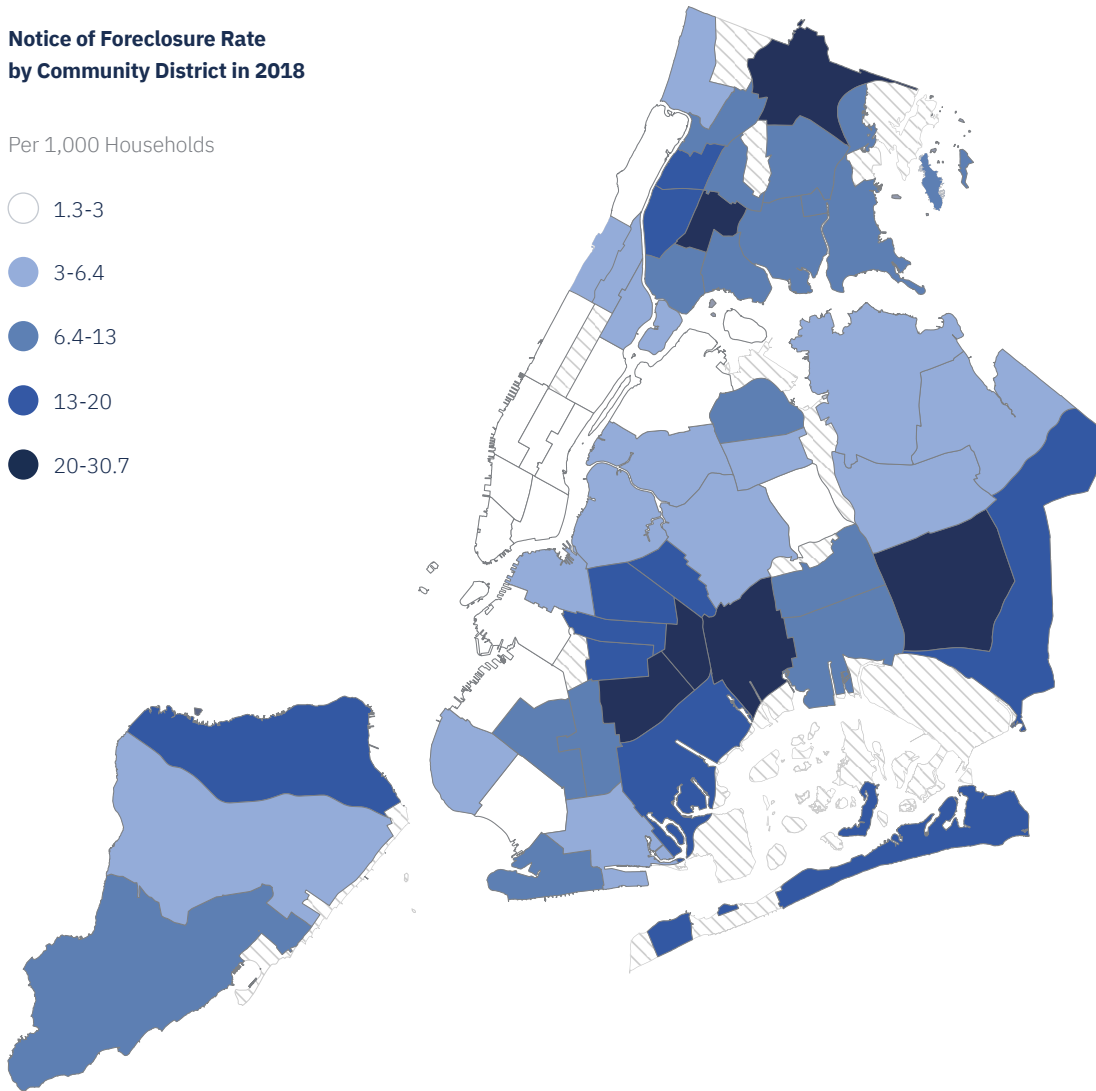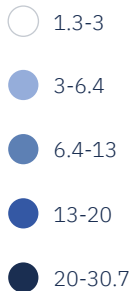
3.2 Serious Housing Code Violations

In 2018, the City issued approximately 54 serious housing code violations per 1,000 privately owned rental units.[11] In 2018, and in every year of housing code violations data in the Social Indicators and Equity Report,[12] the Bronx had the highest rate of serious housing code violations, at 91.9 violations per 1,000 privately owned rental units. Queens and Staten Island have historically had the lowest rates of serious housing code violations.

Serious Housing Code Violations in 2018

Per 1,000 Privately Owned
Rental Units

| Citywide | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | Staten Island |
| 53.5 | 91.9 | 60.8 | 44.3 | 22.5 | 30.5 |
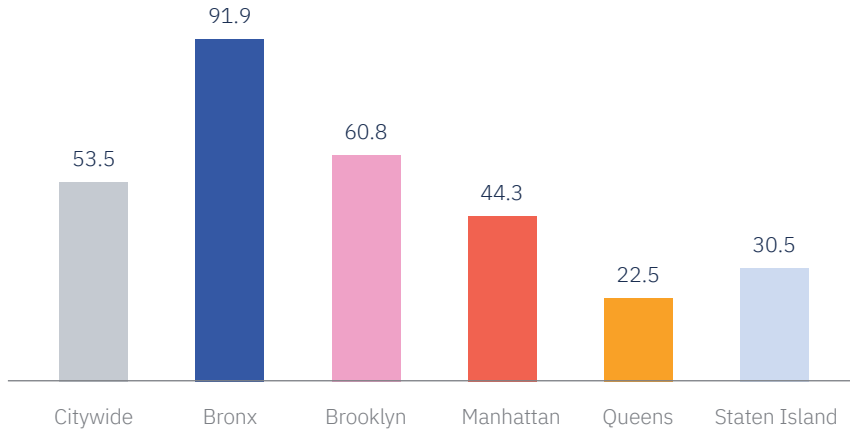
By community district, neighborhoods in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan with concentrated poverty tend to have higher rates of serious housing code violations. In 2018, Fordham/University Heights in the Bronx had the highest rate of serious housing code violations, at 122.5 violations per 1,000 households.

**Serious Housing Code Violations
by Community District in 2018**

Per 1,000 Privately Owned
Rental Units

3-16

16-30

30-52

52-83

83-123
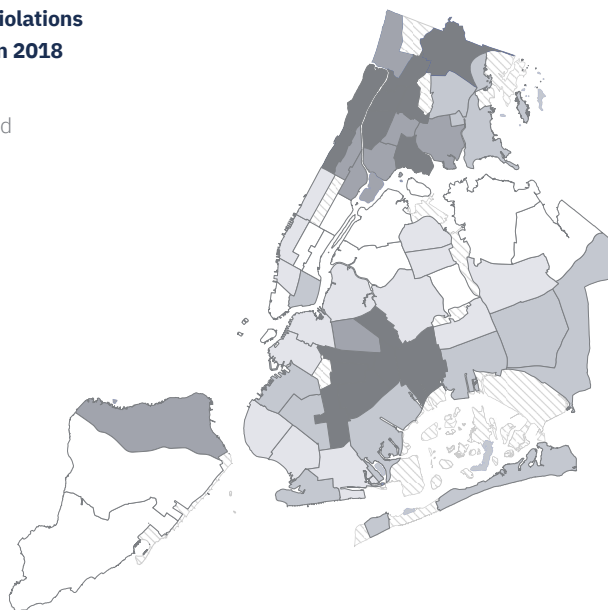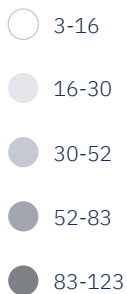
11. Class C, or immediately hazardous, violations include inadequate fire exits, rodents, lead-based paint, and/or lack of heat, hot water, electricity, or gas. An owner has 24 hours to correct a C violation and five days to certify the correction to remove the violation. If the owner fails to comply with emergency C violations such as lack of heat or hot water, the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development initiates corrective action through its Emergency Repair Program.

12. This edition of the Social Indicators and Equity Report includes 15 years of data on Serious Housing Code Violations, from 2004 to 2018.

3.3 Rental Housing Vacancy Rate

Vacancy rates are indicators of supply and demand factors in the housing market. Low vacancy rates signify housing shortages that can inflate housing prices. Since the 1960s, New York City has continued to have a net rental vacancy rate of less than 5 percent—the legal definition of a housing emergency.

However, between 2008 and 2017, the citywide vacancy rate for rental housing has steadily increased from 2.9% to 3.6%.[13] Manhattan has seen a large increase in its vacancy rate – from 2.7% to 4.7% – between 2008 and 2017. Simultaneously, Staten Island has experienced a significant decline in its vacancy rate, from a high of 6.7% in 2011 to 3.7% in 2017.

**Rental Housing Vacancy Rates
by Borough**

Citywide

Bronx

Brooklyn

Manhattan

Queens

Staten Island

	2008	2011	2014	2017

**Rental Housing Vacancy Rates
by Monthly Rent in 2017**

Less than $800	$800 to $999	$1000 to $1499	$1500 to $1999	$2000 or More
1.2%	2.1%	2.5%	4.1%	7.4%

**Rental Housing Vacancy Rates
by Unit Type in 2017**

Rent Stabilized	Private Non-Regulated	All Other Rental Units
2.1%	6.1%	0.9%
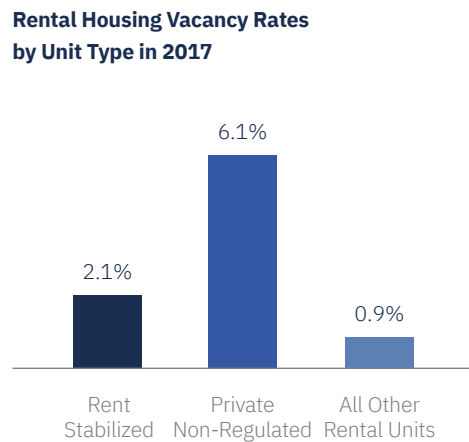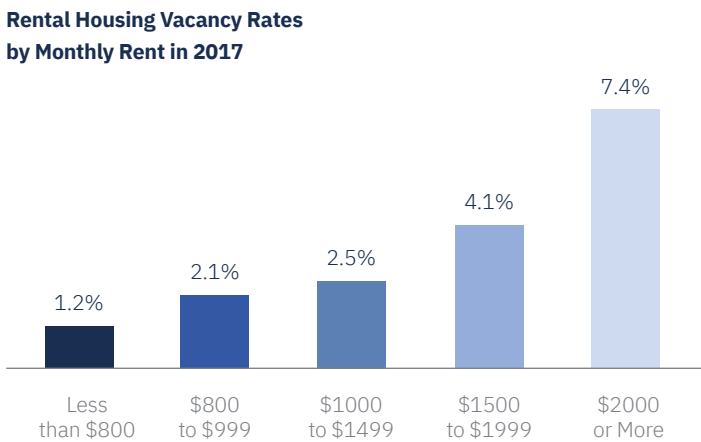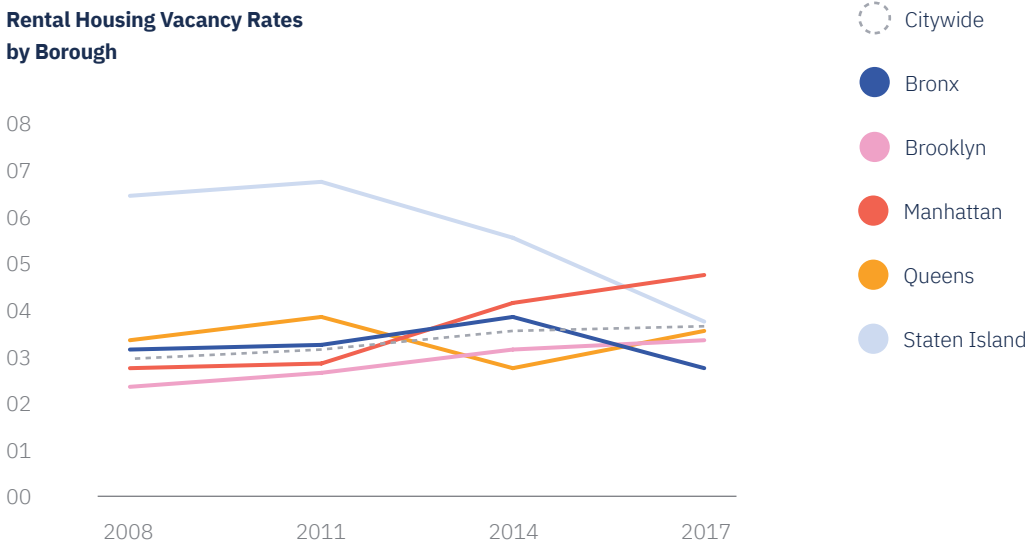
13.   The rental housing vacancy rate is from the U.S. Census Bureau's NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, which is conducted every three years.

Vacancy rates are highest for private, non-regulated units and for units with higher monthly rent. Over time, vacancy rates have decreased for rent stabailized units and have either decreased or remained steady for units being rented for less than $2,000 a month. The vacancy rate for private, non-regulated units has increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2011 to 2017, and the vacancy rate for units with a monthly rent of $2,000 or more has increased by 3.2 percentage porints from 2011 to 2017.

3.4 Severely Rent-Burdened Households

Households that are severely rent-burdened are defined as renter-occupied households where the gross rent (rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs) is at least 50% of a household's monthly pre-tax income.[14]

**Severely Rent-Burdened
Households Citywide**
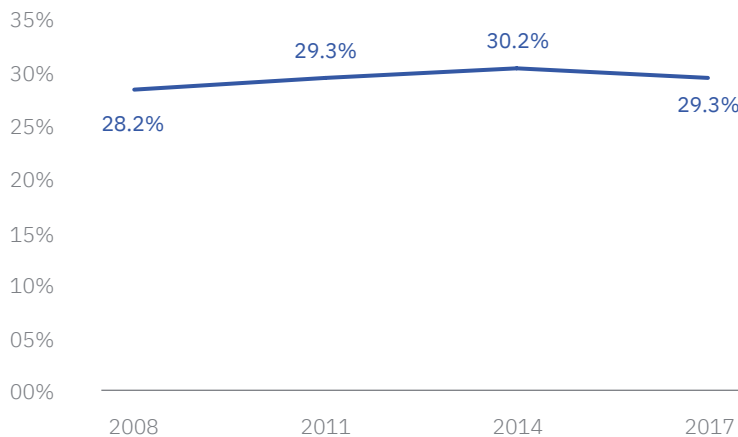
In New York City, the percentage of households that are severely rent-burdened has remained at approximately 30% for the past 10 years. The percent of households that are severely rent-burdened has increased by 1.1 percentage points since 2008.

By borough, the Bronx has historically had the highest rates of severe rent burden, and in 2017, 33.6% of Bronx residents were paying at least 50% of their pre-tax income on their gross rent. Manhattan had the lowest rate of rent burden at 26% of residents.

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14. People living in public housing or those renting with the use of a voucher are excluded from the severely rent-burdened indicator.

Severely Rent-Burdened Households by Borough in 2017

| 33.6% | 30.1% | 26.0% | 28.9% | 30.4% |
| Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | Staten Island |
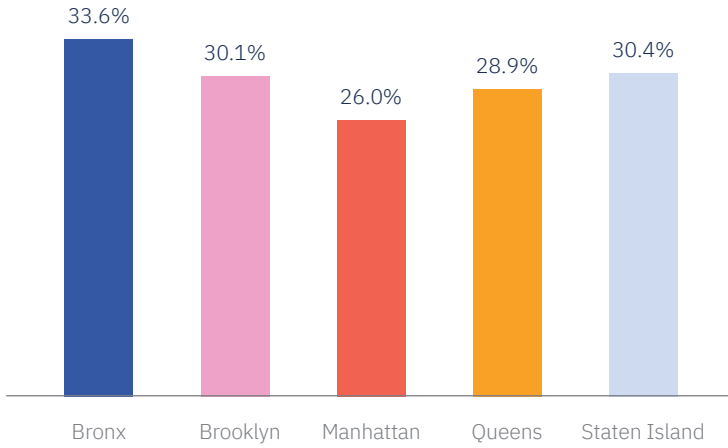
3.5 NYCHA New Admissions

In 2018, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) admitted 3,348 families into the NYCHA public housing program. The number of families admitted to NYCHA housing has steadily declined since 2014, from a high of 5,913 families that year. Longer preparation time for vacant apartments has been identified as a primary driver of the decrease in public housing admissions. Public housing unit conversions to the Section 8 program through the PACT initiative have also contributed to the lower admissions rate. In 2018, 80% of families admitted to NYCHA public housing had a female head of household. The majority of heads of household admitted to NYCHA public housing identified as either Black or Hispanic/Latinx, which aligns with historic trends.

NYCHA New Admissions Citywide
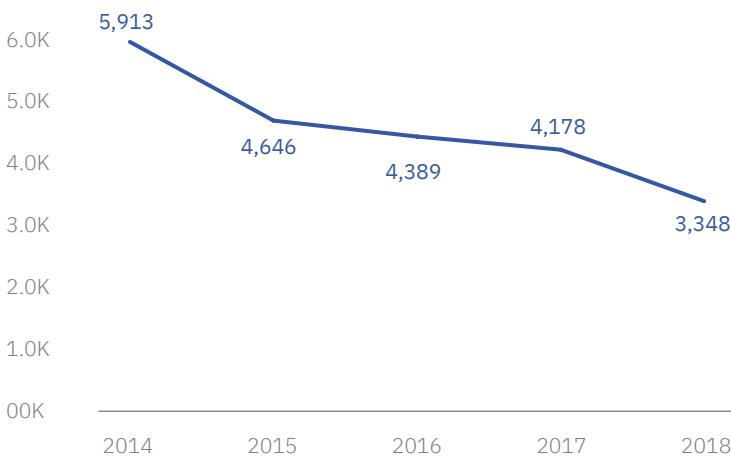
**Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Household Heads
Admitted to NYCHA Public Housing in 2018**

20%

80%

- Female
- Male

1%

4%

7%

47%

41%

- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- White
- Other

x
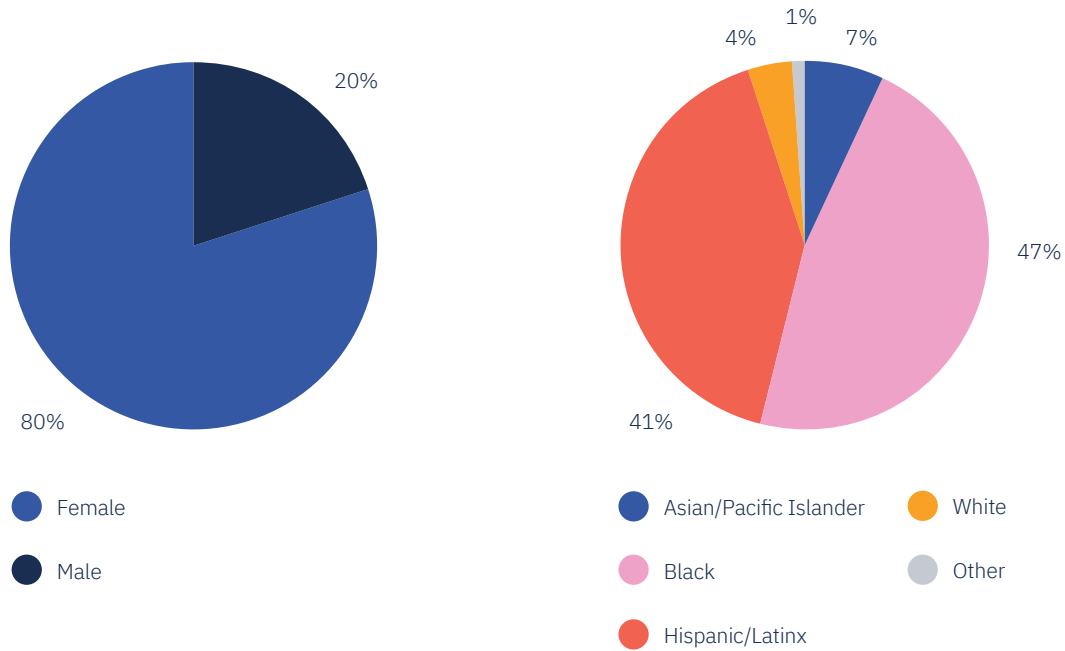
New admissions for NYCHA's Section 8 decreased citywide from 3,031 families in 2017 to 2,066 families in 2018. NYCHA Section 8 is a rental subsidy that allows families to pay a proportionate amount of their income toward their rent. As with admissions to NYCHA public housing, the majority of heads of household admitted to Section 8 identify as female (57%).

Section 8 New Admissions Citywide

4.0K
3.5K
3.0K
2.5K
2.0K
1.5K
1.0K
0.5K
00K

3,031

1,853

2,158

2,066

727

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018
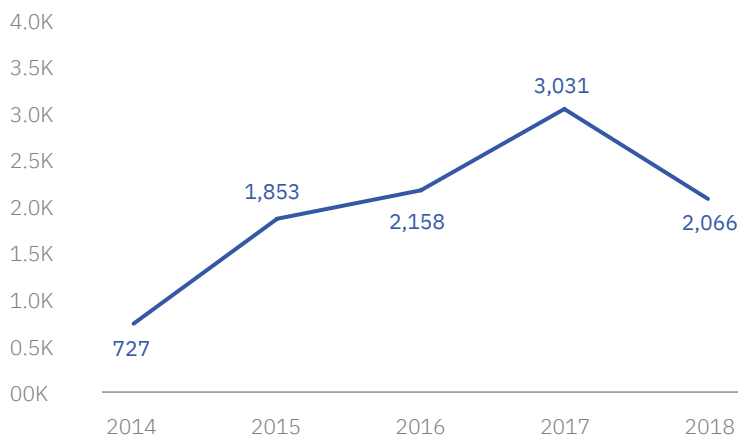
**Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Household Heads
Admitted to NYCHA's Section 8 in 2018**

43%

57%

- Female
- Male

1%

4%

14%

33%

48%

- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- White
- Other
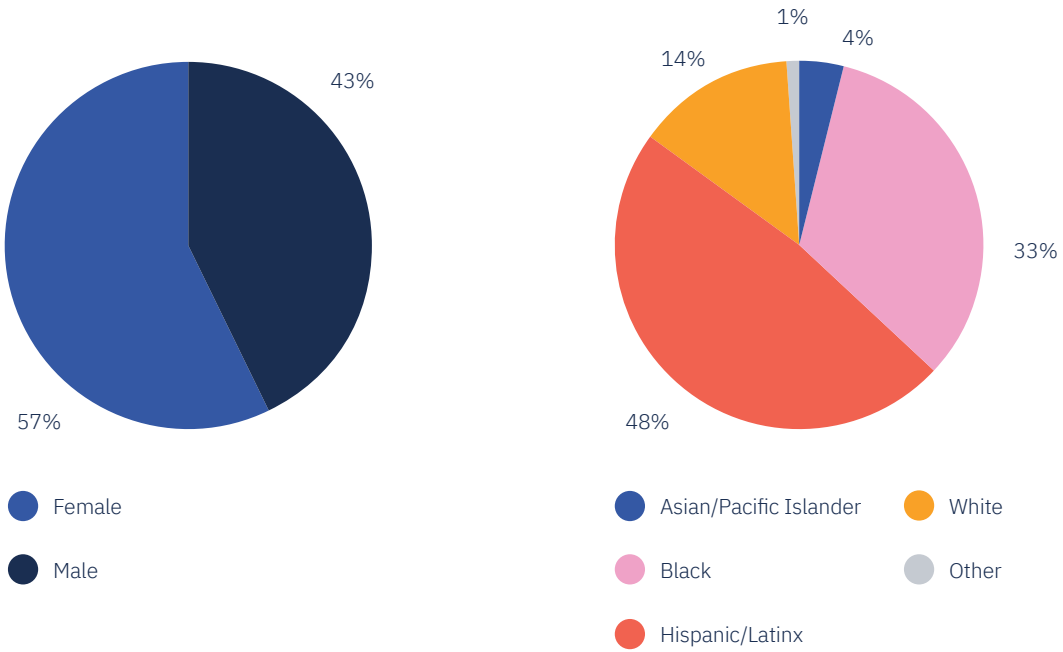
3.6 Families on Public Housing and Section 8 Waiting Lists

In 2018, almost 179,500 families were on the public housing waiting list, a decrease from over 220,000 families the previous year. Families on the Section 8 waiting list also decreased in 2018 by almost 7,500 to 140,973.

**Families on the Public Housing
and Section 8 Waiting Lists**

- Public Housing Wait List
- Section 8 Wait List

300K

255,600   245,970
250K
                                179,446
200K

151,079   147,967   140,973
150K

100K

050K

000K

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018
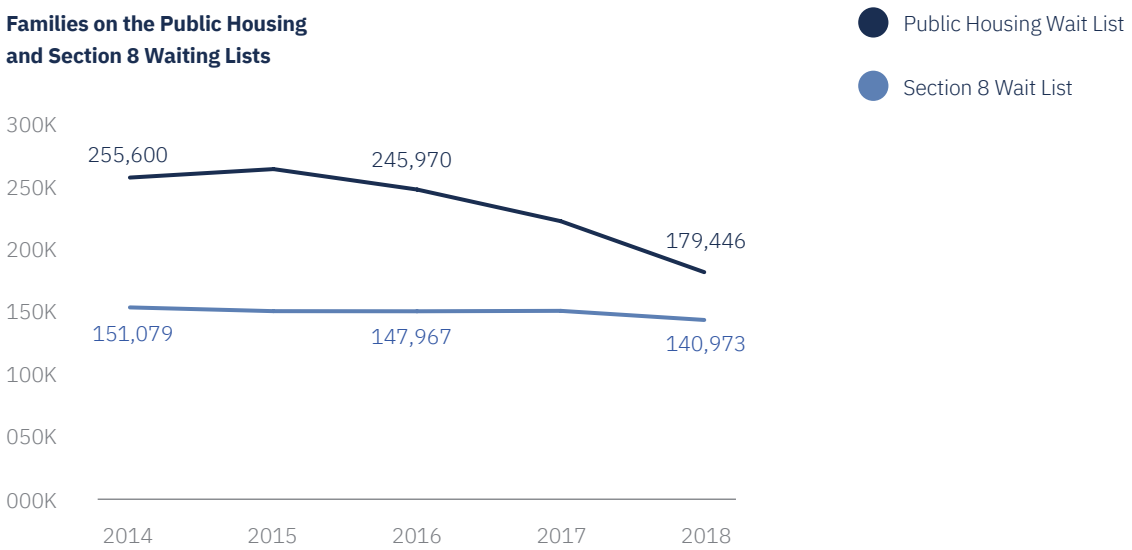
3.7 Homeless: Average Daily Census

The number of people living in the City's shelter system has remained flat in the past two years, with less than a 1% change from FY2017 to FY2019. Since FY2015, the number has increased by 5%.[15] The majority of the shelter population is composed of individuals in families with children. More than one third of all people in shelter are under age 18. That said, the number of individuals in families with children in shelter has declined since 2015, while the number of single adults and individuals in adult families has increased. Black and Hispanic/Latinx families accounted for 94% of families with children in the shelter system in 2018.

Average Daily Population in Shelter

Number of Individuals

● Adult Families
● Families with Children
● Single Adults

**Average Monthly Population of Families
with Children in Shelters by Race/Ethnicity**

Number of Individuals

● Asian/Pacific Islander
● Black
● Hispanic/Latinx
● White

15. For Adult Families and Families with Children, this indicator measures the average number of families in shelter each day during the year. For Single Adults, this indicator measures the average number of single adults in shelter each day during the year, excluding clients in Safe Haven and Veteran's short-term housing.

Average Monthly Population in Shelters by Age Group in 2018

Under 18:
- 0-5 Years
- 6-13 Years
- 14-17 Years

18 and over:
- 18-29 Years
- 30-44 Years
- 45-64 Years
- 65 and Over
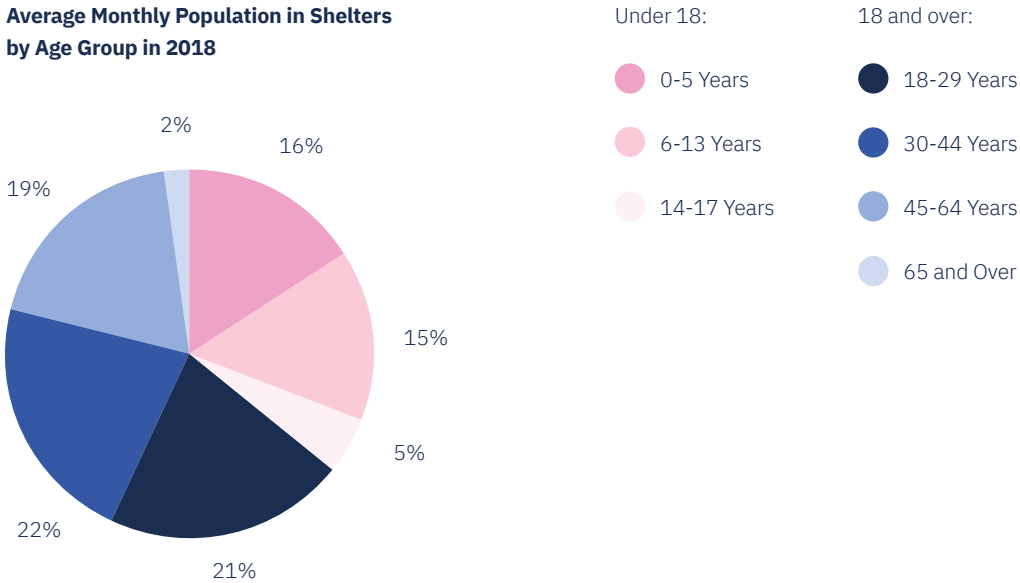
Since 2015, length of stay in shelter has been increasing. In 2018, the average shelter stay was 438 days for families with children and 561 days for adult families. For single adults, length of stay is calculated as total days in shelter during the prior four years; the average in 2018 was 401 days.

Average Number of Days Spent in Shelter by Household Type

- Adult Families
- Families with Children
- Single Adults
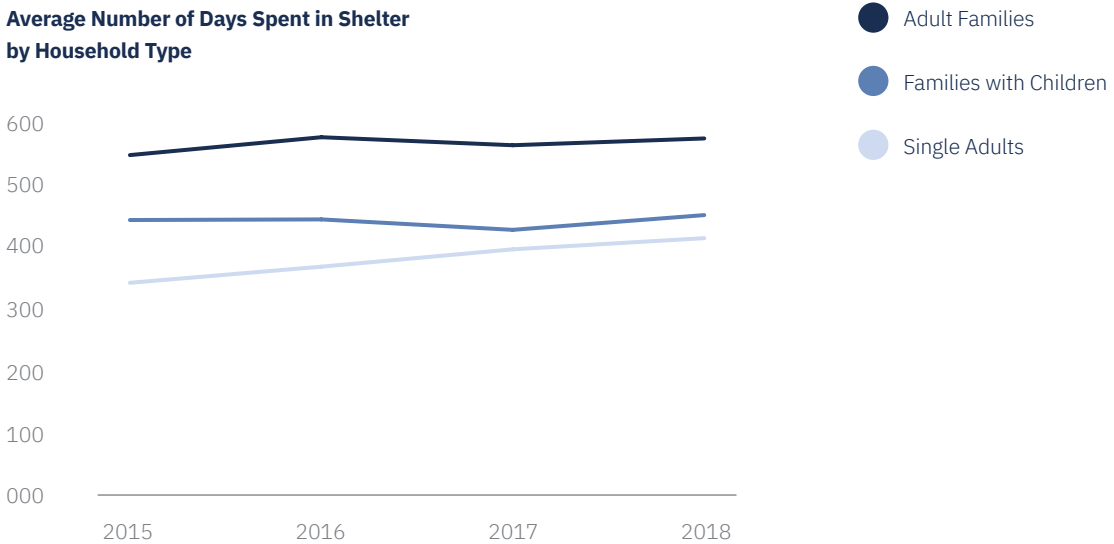
Policies & Programs

Where We Live NYC

Where We Live NYC is an inclusive, comprehensive, and collaborative process for planning how to fight discrimination, confront segregation, and take action to advance opportunity for all. It is inspired by the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued in 2015. As part of this process, the City undertook extensive analysis and invited wide public participation to better understand how fair housing challenges like segregation, discrimination, and lack of access to thriving neighborhoods impact New Yorkers' lives and how the City can eliminate barriers that currently impede fair housing. The project includes several key components:

- A Fair Housing Stakeholder Group of more than 150 advocates, service providers, housing developers, researchers, and community leaders who were invited to participate in each part of the Where We Live NYC process, from understanding existing conditions to drafting goals and strategies.
- Community Conversations to learn directly from more than 700 residents across the five boroughs through 62 focus-group-style conversations in 15 different languages, hosted in partnership with community-based organizations.
- Public participation through a set of interactive online tools and public events that encourage all New Yorkers to get involved in the fair housing planning process by sharing input online, participating in Where We Live NYC events, hosting a conversation in their own community, and learning more about fair housing rights, data, and history.
- Data analysis to deepen the City's understanding of fair housing issues, using publicly available sources as well as administrative data from city agencies and other government partners.
- Government partnerships to evaluate existing policies and initiatives and to design new policy solutions that are both impactful and feasible.

This collaborative approach was designed to ensure that the voices of residents and community leaders directly inform the City's analysis, planning, and creation of goals and strategies to address barriers to fair housing. More information is available at https://wherewelive.cityofnewyork.us/.

NYCHA 2.0

Considering the multibillion-dollar decline in federal Section 9 funding and massive repair needs across its portfolio, NYCHA must pursue innovative ways to fund the building and apartment upgrades that residents deserve. Launched in December 2018, NYCHA 2.0 is the Authority's strategic roadmap; it is a comprehensive, 10-year plan to address $24 billion in vital repairs that NYCHA's buildings desperately need. NYCHA 2.0 will deliver complete apartment renovations for 175,000 residents, fund essential capital repairs across the rest of NYCHA's portfolio and launch aggressive new repair strategies to tackle high-priority areas that impact residents' quality of life. NYCHA 2.0 includes the following programs:

> *PACT to Preserve*
> Announced in November 2018, NYCHA is addressing $12.8 billion in overdue repairs in 62,000 apartments – a third of its units and home to approximately 140,000 New Yorkers – through public-private partnerships as part of its Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) initiative, which includes the federal Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.
>
> All 62,000 apartments will be converted to Section 8 funding and remain permanently affordable. Section 8 funding provides a more stable flow of federal subsidy and allows NYCHA and its development partners to raise external financing to address a development's capital repair needs. Quality private managers will maintain and operate the buildings. Residents will maintain their rights as NYCHA residents, pay rent limited to 30 percent of their income, and remain in their buildings during the renovations, which will include new kitchens, bathrooms, windows, elevators, boilers, and roofs and improved common areas. RAD partnerships also deliver valuable social services from 25 nonprofit partners to residents. All 62,000 PACT renovations will be completed on a rolling basis – about 7,500 per year – by the year 2028. NYCHA will select sites for the PACT program that have the highest capital needs and operating challenges.
>
> About $236 million in renovations have already been completed at the 1,395 apartments at Ocean Bay (Bayside) in the Rockaways, and approximately 14,000 additional units are in the process of pre-development or are under construction for comprehensive capital repairs. That includes:
>
> • Over $270 million in major upgrades – from new kitchens and bathrooms, to new piping, facades, elevators, lobbies, and landscaping – is in progress at 2,500 apartments in the Bronx, home to more than 6,000 New Yorkers.
> • Over $210 million in major upgrades to begin the summer of 2019 at 1,315

apartments in Brooklyn, home to more than 2,700 New Yorkers.
• PACT conversion of developments totaling 2,625 apartments in Brooklyn is expected to be completed by the end of 2019, and in Manhattan, developments totaling 1,718 apartments in expected to be completed in 2020.
• RFEIs for an additional 5,908 apartments were released in 2019 with PACT conversion planned for 2020 or 2021.

Build to Preserve

With the "Build to Preserve" program, NYCHA will use a new model to build on its underused land, dedicating 100 percent of the proceeds to make repairs first at the surrounding development (any remaining funds will be invested in repairs at other NYCHA developments in the neighborhood). Build to Preserve is expected to fund approximately $2 billion in capital repairs across approximately 10,000 NYCHA apartments. New buildings will be subject to Mandatory Inclusionary Housing levels of affordability and will increase the city's permanently affordable housing supply. NYCHA has selected developers for two Build to Preserve sites: Holmes Towers and Wyckoff Gardens, expected to raise $62 million in total.

Transfer to Preserve

For the first time, NYCHA will tap into its extensive unused development rights, known as "air rights." By transferring only a portion of the Authority's approximately 80 million square feet of air rights, NYCHA expects to generate $1 billion in capital repairs for adjacent apartments. The first deal is expected to be completed by the fall of 2019 at Ingersoll Houses.

Fix to Preserve

"Fix to Preserve" builds on ongoing improvements to operations and maintenance at NYCHA to improve residents' quality of life. Through the "Fix to Preserve" initiatives, NYCHA will reduce the frequency and duration of heat and elevator outages; reduce the pest population and respond to pest complaints more quickly; identify, remediate, and abate lead hazards; and accelerate the remediation of mold and prevent its recurrence.

Commitments to Build New 100% Affordable Housing

New York City is confronting an affordable housing crisis, and New Yorkers have called for more affordable housing. In support of Mayor de Blasio's plan to build and preserve 300,000 affordable apartments by 2026, NYCHA has pledged to provide underused land (such as parking lots and storage spaces) for the creation of 11,000 new, affordable apartments for both families and seniors – more than 3,000 of which are already in the pipeline.

Since 2015, construction has begun on nine 100 percent affordable housing buildings on NYCHA land. Most recently, construction has begun on a new 152-unit building at Betances Houses in the Bronx for low-income seniors, including many who were formerly homeless.

Many of these buildings will include community facilities and neighborhood retail that will serve new and current residents. For instance, the new affordable housing at Ingersoll Houses will feature a new ground-floor senior center operated by Services and Advocacy for LGBT Elders (SAGE) that will provide supportive services for seniors. The development at Mill Brook Houses will bring a new senior center that includes a commercial kitchen, large dining room, community space, and activity rooms for programming for seniors.

Housing New York 2.0

Housing New York 2.0 commits to increasing the number of affordable homes for New Yorkers to 25,000 per year. This goal will be achieved by creating more homes for seniors, working with nonprofits to build a firewall against displacement in fast-changing neighborhoods, protecting affordability in Mitchell-Lama buildings, expanding affordable homeownership programs, unlocking the potential of vacant lots, and capitalizing on advances in technology and innovative design to expand the use of modular building and micro-units.

Mayor's Office to Protect Tenants

Launched in 2019, the Mayor's Office to Protect Tenants will lead the City's anti-harassment and outreach initiatives across multiple agencies, utilize data to focus efforts, and coordinate with advocates. The Office is also expanding efforts to protect tenants through the Tenant Anti-Harassment Unit housed at the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, and the launch of data-driven tools such as the Speculation Watch List and Certification of No Harassment program.

Certification of No Harassment (CONH)

CONH requires covered building owners seeking to demolish or make significant alterations to their building to prove they have not engaged in harassment before they can get the permits they need from the NYC Department of Buildings. It also includes legislation to combat predatory equity practices.

Tenant Protection Laws

In 2019, lawmakers in Albany made changes to New York State rent laws to protect renters. The new laws add regulations for security deposits, require 30-day notice of rent increases exceeding 5%, limit application fees to $20, set penalties for unlawful evictions, and require housing courts to consider how eviction would affect tenants' health and well-being. In addition, the new rent laws strengthened protections for New Yorkers living in rent stabilized apartments.

CityFHEPS

CityFHEPS is a rental assistance supplement program to help individuals and families find and keep an apartment, a room, or single room occupancy unit. CityFHEPS consolidates seven subsidies into a single program, designed to simplify and streamline the process for all New Yorkers, including landlords and brokers.

Tenant's Right to Counsel

New York City has dramatically expanded investments in free legal assistance for tenants facing eviction or displacement since the start of the de Blasio Administration, and in 2017 Mayor de Blasio signed the nation's first "tenant's right to counsel" law, ensuring that all New York City tenants facing eviction in court would have access to legal assistance. Since the start of the Administration in 2014, residential evictions have declined by approximately one-third, and the rate of legal representation for tenants facing eviction in Housing Court has grown from 1% in 2013 to 32% in 2019.

4.
Empowered Residents and Neighborhoods

4.1 Voter Registration

4.2 New York City Households with Home Broadband Adoption

Policies & Programs

This section includes data on voter registration and home broadband adoption. New York City voter registration trends reflect national trends, with increases in general election years and declines in mid-term election years. Registration varies by borough and by age group, with the greatest increase in recent years among New Yorkers aged 18-25. The percentage of households with broadband internet adoption varies by borough, race/ethnicity, and most dramatically, by income.

Indicators

4.1 Voter Registration

Voter Registration includes the number of registered voters, the population eligible to vote, and percent of eligible voters registered to vote.[16]

The number of registered voters in New York City varies by year, typically increasing for presidential election years. The general trend is relatively steady, with the number of registered voters reaching a high in 2016 of over 3.5 million registered.

The percent of eligible voters who are registered to vote declined to 63.7% in 2016 from 66.0% in 2012.

Number of Registered Voters in NYC

4.5M			
4.0M		3.56M	
3.5M	3.32M		
3.0M			3.21M
2.5M	2.97M		
2.0M			
1.5M			
1.0M			
0.5M			
0.0M			
	2012	2014	2016	2018
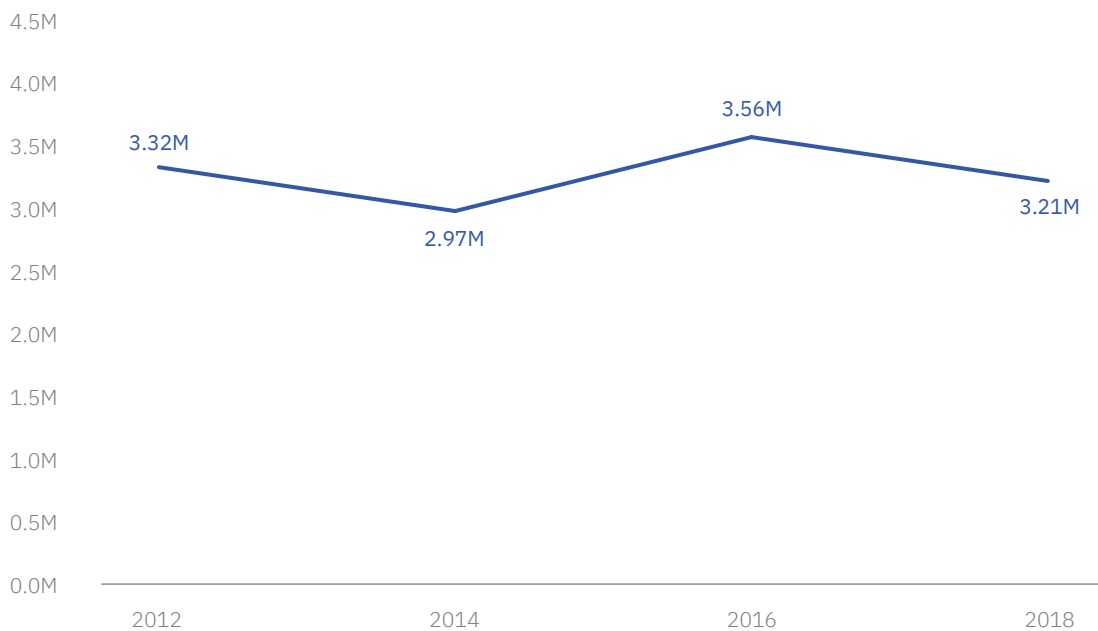
16.   The data in this section come from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement. Voting and registration data discussed below are self-reported.

Percent of Eligble Voters Registered to Vote
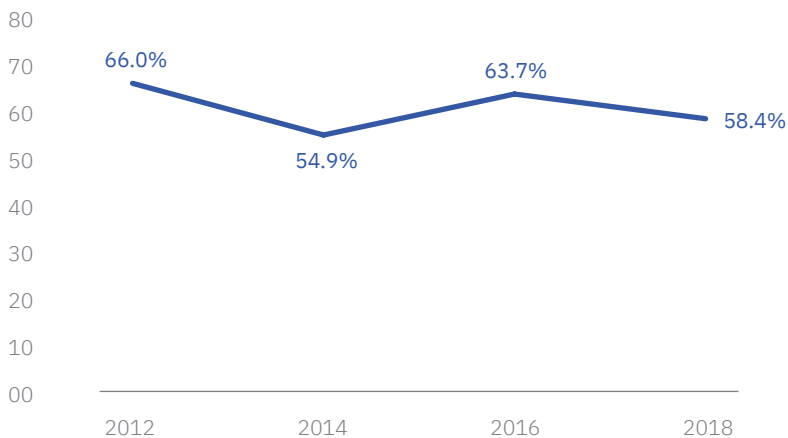
**Percent of Eligible Voters Registered to Vote
by Borough in 2016**
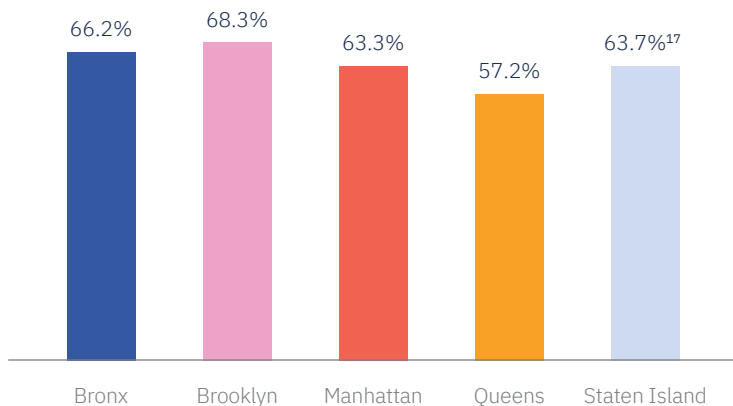
Voter registration varies between the boroughs. In 2016, Brooklyn had the highest rate of voter registration, while Queens had the lowest.[18]

Voter registration among Black and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers has declined from 2012 to 2016, while registration among White New Yorkers increased during the same period. Voter registration was highest among Asian New Yorkers in the mid-term election years,

17. Values for Staten Island should be interpreted with caution, as the sample size used to create this estimation was relatively small.

18. Data from 2016 are used here and elsewhere in the chapter because it is the most recent presidential election year, which tend to have higher registration rates than other years.

which contradicts the general trend of higher registration rates during presidential election years. As with the citywide rate, the declines in voter registration from 2016 to 2018 are smaller than the decline from 2012 to 2014 for all listed racial and ethnic groups.

**Percent of Eligible Voters Registered to Vote
by Race/Ethnicity**

● Asian

● Black

● Hispanic/Latinx

● White
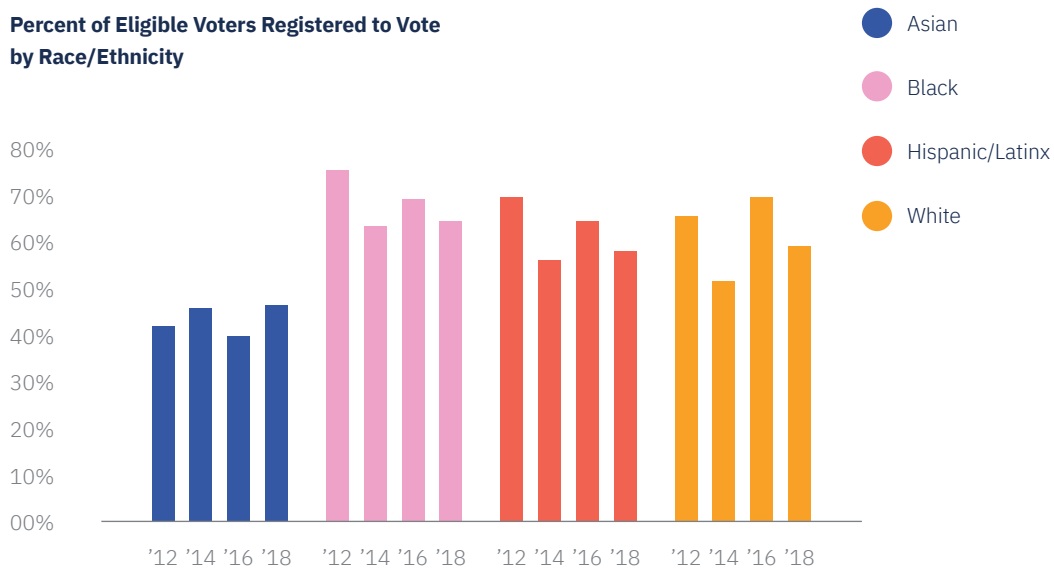
In line with national trends, older New Yorkers have higher voter registration rates than younger New Yorkers. However, the 18-25 age bracket was the only one to see an increase in voter registration from 2012 to 2016, growing by 5.9 percentage points.

**Percent of Eligible Voters Registered to Vote
by Age Group**

	2012	2014	2016	2018
18 to 25	51.4%	41.7%	57.3%	50.2%
26 to 35	65.2%	49.4%	64.0%	56.6%
36 to 45	70.8%	59.8%	62.5%	61.0%
46 to 55	63.7%	55.0%	61.5%	61.7%
56 to 65	71.8%	67.1%	65.9%	55.7%
66 and Older	74.7%	58.4%	68.9%	62.5%

4.2 New York City Households with Home Broadband Adoption

Regarding internet access, the percent of New Yorkers with internet access of some kind has increased marginally over the last five years. However, as our reliance on broadband technology has increased, the percentage of New Yorkers with the kind of connectivity needed for economic and social inclusion has dropped. Moreover, disparities across geography, race/ethnicity, income, age, and other demographic traits persist.

In prior versions of the Social Indicators and Equity Report, the City used the percentage of households with an internet subscription of any kind as its key indicator of internet access. Beginning in 2016, the American Community Survey (ACS) included a new breakdown of types of internet service, including among them "broadband (high speed) internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL service installed in this household." Accordingly, in 2018, the City began using responses to this particular ACS question as its overall key indicator of success for its universal broadband program, because the City's goal is a certain quality of connection for all New Yorkers, not just any connection.

**Households with Home Broadband Adoption
by Borough in 2018**

71.0%	60.8%	70.4%	77.7%	71.3%	72.3%
Citywide	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
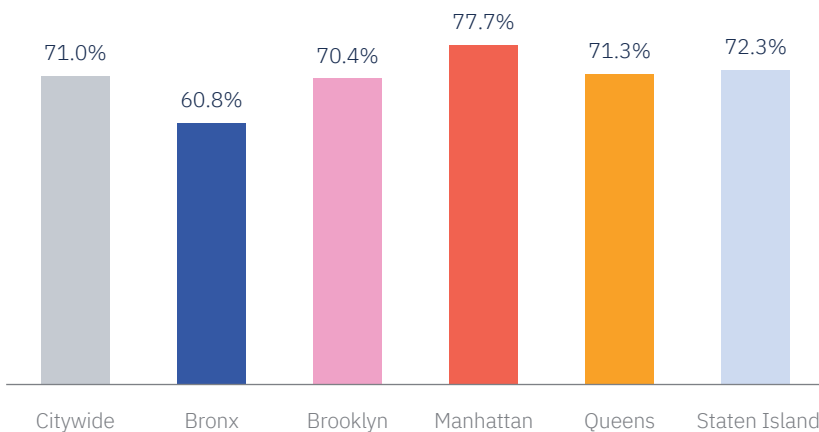
Citywide, approximately 71% of households in New York City have broadband access. At the borough-level, Manhattan residents have the highest access (77.7%), while residents of the Bronx have the lowest (60.8%).

Disparities in access to broadband also exist by race/ethnicity and by income. Most significantly, of the 10% of households with the lowest income ($0-$6,338), less than 50% have access to broadband. Of the 10% of households with the highest income (more than $143,743), almost 90% have access to broadband.

**Individuals with Home Broadband Adoption
by Race/Ethnicity in 2018**

78.2%	70.1%	68.3%	80.0%
Asian	Black	Hispanic/Latinx	White
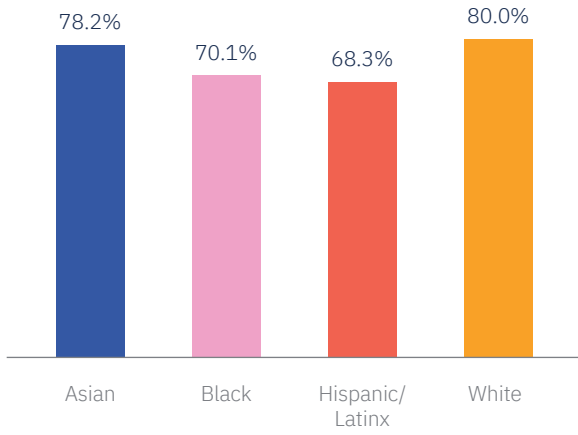
**Households with Home Broadband Adoption
by Income in 2018**

49.8%	67.9%	89.4%
≤10th Percentile	10th to 90th Percentile	≥90th Percentile
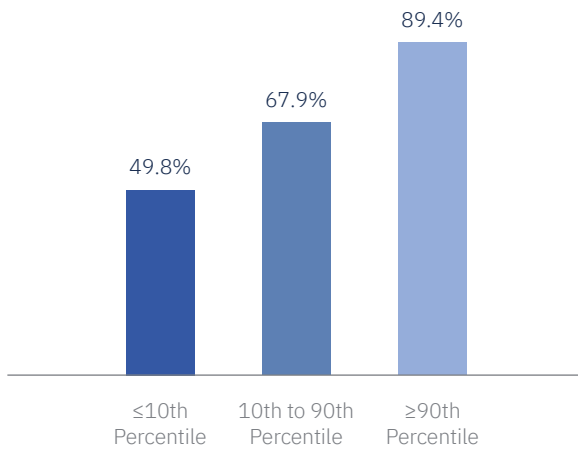
Policies & Programs

Democracy NYC

In 2018, Mayor de Blasio announced the creation of DemocracyNYC, an innovative plan to strengthen democracy locally and nationally by engaging more people in civic life. Under the Chief Democracy Officer, the office focuses on three goals:

- To register new people to vote and increase voter turnout in local, state, and federal elections and primaries, especially in hard-to-reach communities and for special populations;
- To advocate for policy and legislation to make it easier for all New Yorkers to vote; and
- To increase civic engagement and encourage New Yorkers to run for office.

To date, Democracy NYC has registered 25,000 student voters, assisted voter registrations on Rikers Island, released a Video Voter Guide for people who are Deaf and hard of hearing, and successfully advocated to have more interpreters at polling sites.

Civic Engagement Commission

In November 2018, New York City voters approved three ballot initiatives proposed by the 2018 Charter Revision Commission, which included the establishment of the NYC Civic Engagement Commission. The Commission will:

- Run a citywide participatory budgeting program open to all New Yorkers regardless of their citizenship status, with guidance from a participatory budgeting advisory committee;
- Partner with community-based organizations and civic leaders, increase awareness of City services, and assist New York City agencies in developing civic engagement initiatives;
- Develop a plan to consider the language access needs of limited English proficient New Yorkers with regards to the Commission's programs and services and provide language interpreters at poll sites by the 2020 general election, with advice from a language assistance advisory committee; and
- Provide assistance to community boards.

Queensbridge Connected

In 2016, the City launched the Queensbridge Connected program, which brings broadband to the residents of the New York City Housing Authority's Queensbridge Houses in Long Island City, the largest public housing development in the United States. The development's nearly 7,000 residents have access to free, high-speed Wi-Fi service in their apartments, and in common areas throughout the property. The City has also established an on-site customer service office, as well as two on-site public computer centers for digital literacy training and support: a "Tech Lab" operated by the Queens Public Library, and a senior center-based lab housed within the Jacob Riis Settlement House. To date, approximately 90% of households at the Queensbridge Houses have enrolled to access the Wi-Fi service.

ConnectHome

Between 2016 and 2019, the City delivered the ConnectHome program to over 5,000 Bronx families with children living in public housing. A partnership between the City, the New York City Housing Authority, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, and T-Mobile, the program provided participants a free tablet and mobile internet service for two years.

LinkNYC

Since 2015, the City has more than tripled the number of free public Wi-Fi access points available to New Yorkers across the city. This increase is almost entirely due to the implementation of the LinkNYC program, the largest, fastest municipal Wi-Fi system in the world. Over 5 million people have used LinkNYC since it was launched in 2015.

5.
Economic Security and Mobility

This section includes data on the number of jobs, unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, and the poverty rate. New York City has experienced robust job growth accompanied with decreases in its unemployment rate. For the first time, the unemployment rate in each borough is under half of its post-recession high and the citywide rate is the lowest on record. However, unemployment continues to be disproportionately high among Black and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers, particularly for men. Between 2013 and 2017, the number of New Yorkers in poverty has decreased by 1.7% according to the NYCgov Poverty Measure[19] (official poverty rates have declined even further). However, disparities by race, gender, educational attainment, citizenship status, and family composition persist. The City's initiatives for economic security and mobility that prioritize inclusive economic growth are targeting the unequal distribution of incomes and the racial wealth gap.
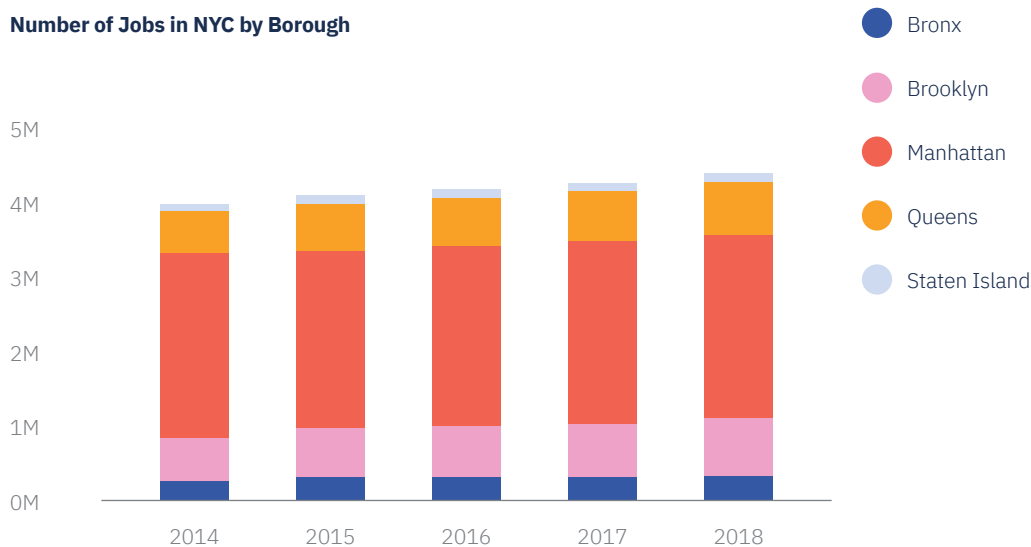
Indicators

5.1 Jobs in the City

From 3.97 million in 2014 to 4.38 million in 2018, the number of jobs in the city has increased steadily. Since 2014, both Brooklyn and the Bronx have seen the largest percentage increases in number of jobs.

Number of Jobs in NYC by Borough

- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island

(Stacked bar chart showing number of jobs in NYC by borough for years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, with y-axis scaled from 0M to 5M.)

5.2 Unemployment Rate

The percentage of unemployed adults aged 16 years or older who are actively seeking employment has steadily declined for the past several years to 4.1% in 2018. This is the lowest unemployment rate on record for New York City. The Bronx and Brooklyn continue to have the highest unemployment rates, at 5.7% and 4.2% respectively.

The 2017 unemployment rate data, stratified by race/ethnicity and gender, demonstrate higher rates of unemployment among Black and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers, in particular for Black males at 11.4%.[20]

20. Unemployment rate data disaggregated by race/ethnicity and gender were only available through 2017.

Unemployment Rate by Borough

Legend:
- Citywide
- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island

Y-axis values: 15%, 12%, 9%, 6%, 3%, 0%

Starting values (2009):
- 12% (Bronx)
- 9.9% (Brooklyn)
- 9.3% (Citywide)
- 8.4% (Manhattan)
- 8.4% (Queens)
- 8.2% (Staten Island)

Ending values (2018):
- 5.7% (Bronx)
- 4.2% (Brooklyn)
- 4.1% (Staten Island)
- 4.1% (Citywide)
- 3.7% (Manhattan)
- 3.6% (Queens)

X-axis: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018
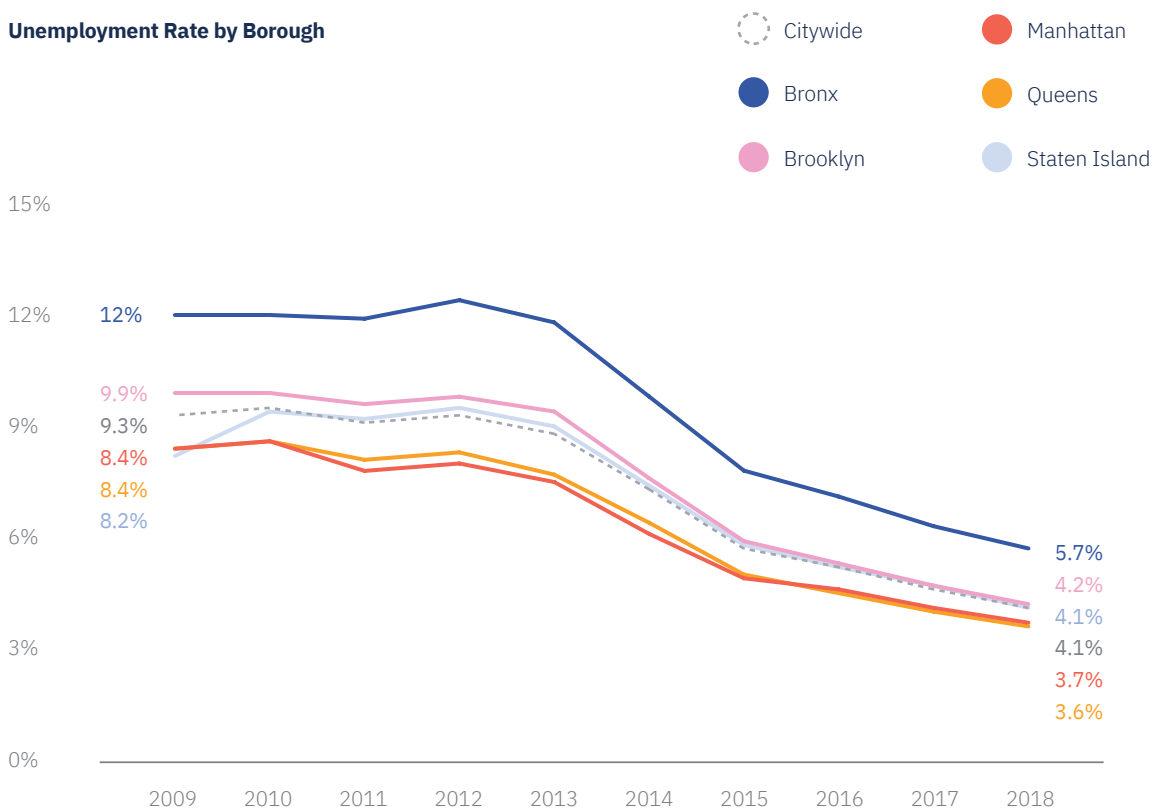
**Unemployment Rate
by Race/Ethnicity + Gender in 2017**

Group	Female	Male
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.4%	4.1%
Black	7.7%	11.4%
Hispanic/Latinx	7.2%	8.3%
White	4.0%	4.4%

64
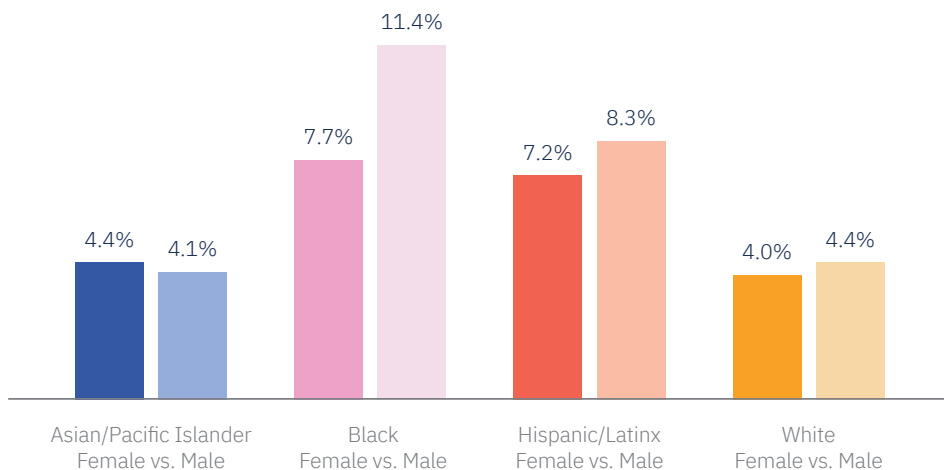
5.3 Labor Force Participation Rate

The city's labor force participation rate is the percentage of New Yorkers aged 16 and older who are employed or looking for work. In 2018, the participation rate was 60.9% compared to 61.2% in 2017. In 2017, the male labor force participation rate was 70.9% compared to a 59.6% female labor force participation rate.[21]

**Labor Force Participation Rates
by Gender in 2017**
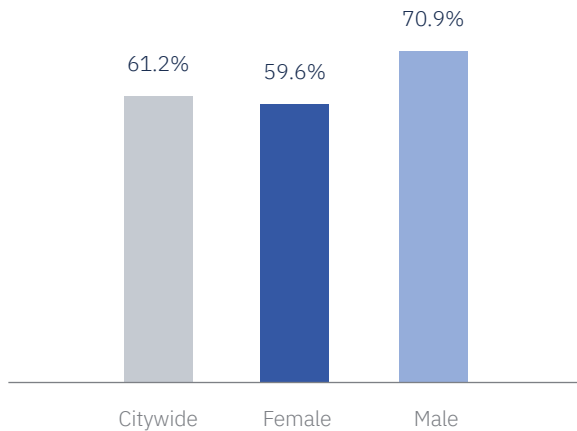
5.4 Income Distribution (50:10 and 90:50 Ratios)

Between 2012 and 2017, income at the at the 10th percentile rose by 15%, income at the 50th percentile rose by 10.4%, and income at the 90th percentile rose by 12.2% (all adjusted for inflation). Despite increasing incomes for people across the wealth spectrum, income gaps remain. Based on 2017 tax return data supplied by the NYC Department of Finance, New Yorkers in the 90th percentile (or within the top 10% of the income distribution) were earning at least 22.7 times more than New Yorkers at the 10th percentile (or within the bottom 10% of the income distribution). This income disparity is a slight decrease from 2016 when the tax filers at the 90th percentile made 23.5 times more than tax filers at the 10th percentile.

21.   Demographic disaggregation for labor force participation rate was only available through 2017.

Median Income by Percentile in 2017

$143,743

$36,198

$6,338

10th
Percentile   50th
Percentile   90th
Percentile
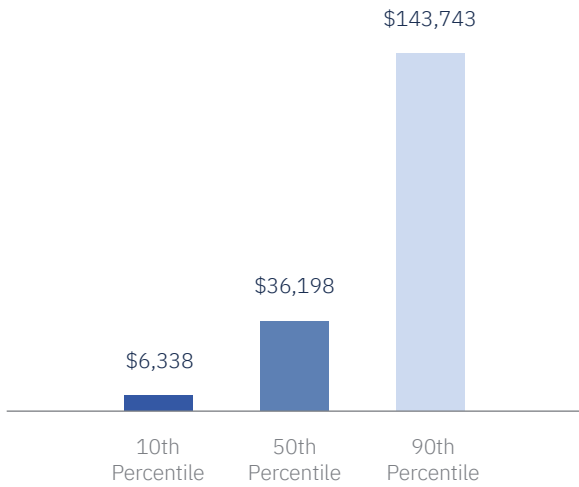
5.5 NYCgov Poverty Rate: Number of New Yorkers in Poverty

The citywide NYCgov poverty rate fell from 20.7% in 2013 to 19% in 2017, a 1.7 percentage point decline.[22] The groups whose poverty rates decreased from 2013 to 2017 include Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, and White New Yorkers, people with a high school degree, and non-citizens.

NYCgov Citywide Poverty Rate

25%

20.7%   20.6%   19.0%

20%
               19.9%   19.2%

15%

10%

05%

00%

2013   2014   2015   2016   2017
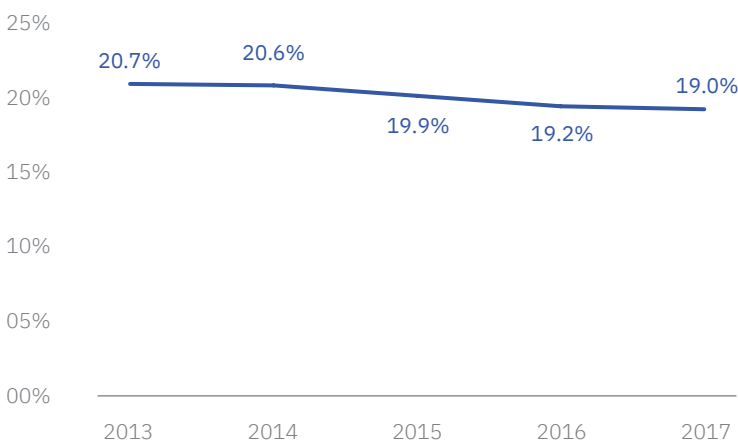
22.   A statistically significant difference with 90% confidence.

Although the NYCgov poverty rate has declined for all racial groups, the extent of decline has varied. The greatest decline was experienced by Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers at 2.5 percentage points, while Black New Yorkers experienced the sm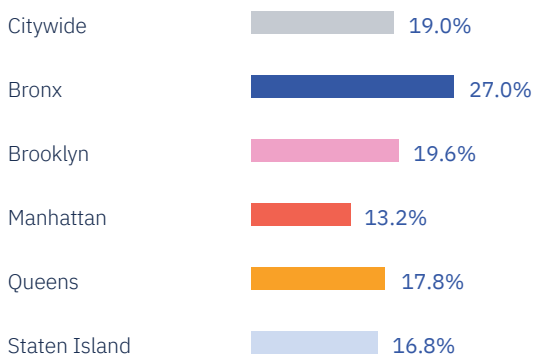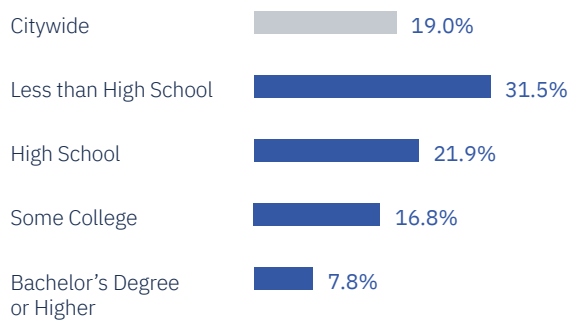allest decline at 0.7 percentage points. Asian and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers have had the highest poverty rates for each year the NYCgov poverty rate has been published. Poverty rates are higher for women compared to men among Black, Hispanic/Latinx, and White New Yorkers.

**NYCgov Poverty Rate
by Borough in 2017**

Citywide	19.0%
Bronx	27.0%
Brooklyn	19.6%
Manhattan	13.2%
Queens	17.8%
Staten Island	16.8%

**NYCgov Poverty Rate
by Educational Attainment in 2017**

Citywide	19.0%
Less than High School	31.5%
High School	21.9%
Some College	16.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	7.8%

**NYCgov Poverty Rate
by Citizenship Status in 2017**

Citywide	19.0%
Not a Citizen	25.2%
Naturalized Citizen	18.3%
Citizen by Birth	17.6%
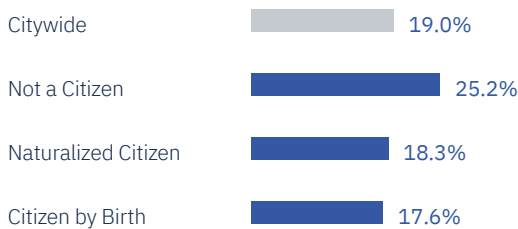
**NYCgov Poverty Rate by Work Experience
in the Past 12 Months in 2017**

Citywide	19.0%
No Work	38.6%
Some Work	21.3%
Full-Time, Year-Round	7.1%
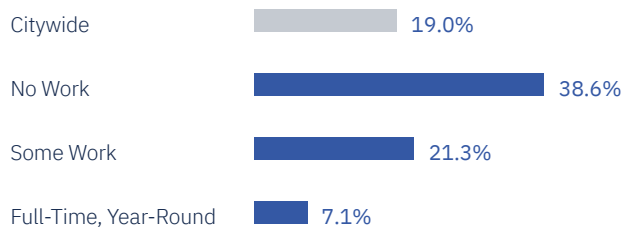
NYCgov Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity

● Asian   ● Hispanic/Latinx

● Black   ● White

2013: 25.8% 21.1% 24.9% 14.3%
2014: 26.6% 21.3% 24.6% 13.7%
2015: 23.4% 21.2% 24.6% 13.3%

2016: 24.2% 18.6% 23.7% 13.3%
2017: 23.8% 20.4% 22.4% 12.6%

5.6 NYCgov Near Poverty Rate: Number of New Yorkers with Resources Up to 150 Percent of the NYCgov Poverty Threshold

The near poverty rate is the percentage of people living at 150 percent of the poverty level or below. From 2013 to 2017, the near poverty rate fell from 45.9% to 43.1%: a 2.8 percentage point decline. By geography, the near poverty rate follows similar trends as the poverty rate, and is highest in the Bronx and Brooklyn, and lowest in Manhattan.

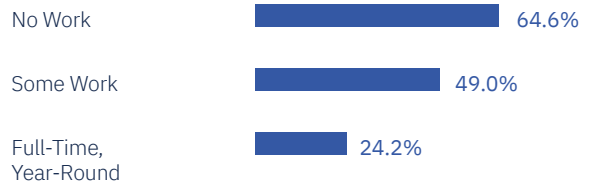**NYCgov Poverty Rate and Near Poverty Rate
Citywide and by Borough in 2017**

● Poverty Rate

● Near Poverty Rate

	Poverty Rate	Near Poverty Rate
Citywide	19.0%	43.1%
Bronx	27.0%	57.8%
Brooklyn	19.6%	45.0%
Manhattan	13.2%	31.3%
Queens	17.8%	41.5%
Staten Island	16.8%	34.9%

**NYCgov Near Poverty Rate
by Citizenship Status in 2017**

Not a Citizen	56.6%
Naturalized Citizen	41.6%
Citizen by Birth	40.0%
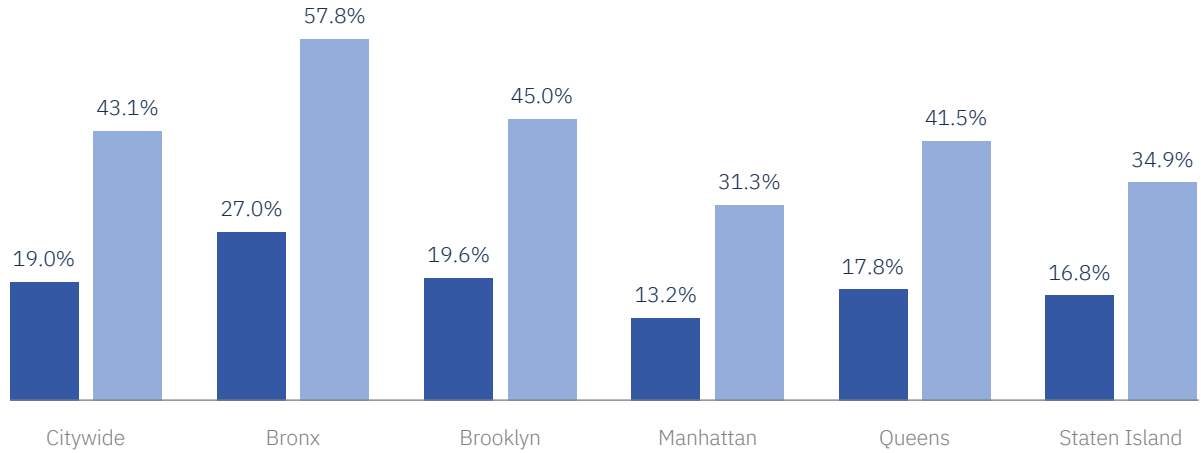
**NYCgov Near Poverty Rate
by Employment Status in 2017**

No Work	64.6%
Some Work	49.0%
Full-Time, Year-Round	24.2%

**NYCgov Near Poverty Rate
by Educational Attainment in 2017**

Less than High School	64.7%
High School	51.3%
Some College	40.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	17.9%

69
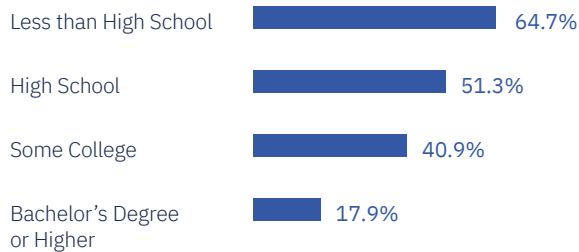
5.7 SNAP Recipients

The number of SNAP recipients declined in all five boroughs from 2017 to 2018. Viewed by age and race/ethnicity, the SNAP caseload fell fo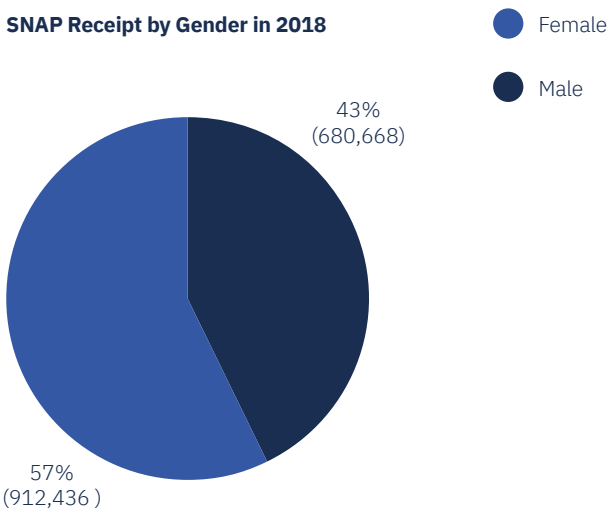r all categories except seniors (age 65 and older) and people who identify as multiracial (this could reflect shifts in how SNAP clients identify). Analyses suggest this drop in SNAP participation could be due to eligible immigrant families' fears of potential immigration consequences and other relevant rules changes at the federal level.

SNAP Recipients by Race/Ethnicity

- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Native American
- White
- Multiracial
- Unknown
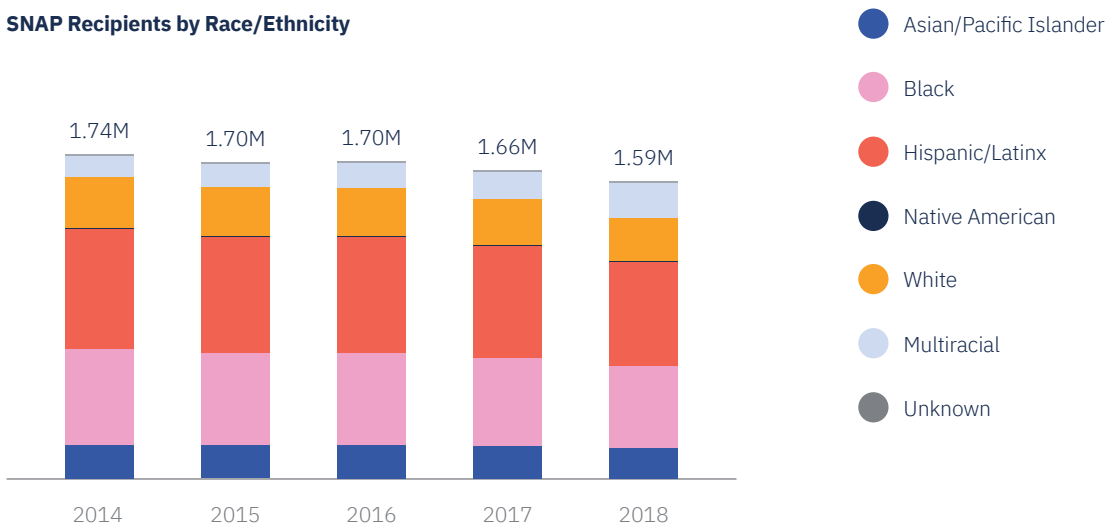
Women represented 57% of SNAP recipients.

SNAP Receipt by Gender in 2018

- Female
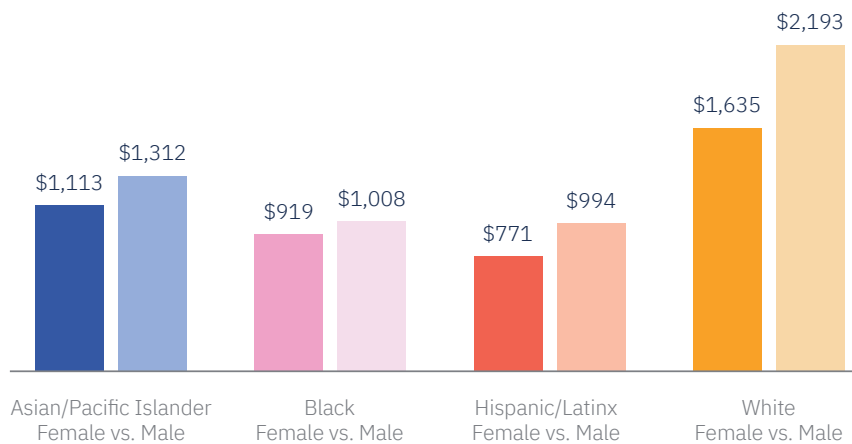- Male

43%
(680,668)

57%
(912,436)

5.8 Average Earnings

Between 2017 and 2018, the average hourly earnings increased by 3%, from $35.14/ hour to $36.23/hour.

Disparities in average weekly earnings exist by race/ethnicity, gender, and borough. In 2017, the most recent year of data available, White men and women had the highest weekly earnings of any group, with average weekly earnings of $2,193 and $1,635, respectively. Hispanic/Latinx and Black women had the lowest average weekly earnings, at $771 and $919, respectively. From 2016 to 2017, the largest increases in average weekly earnings were experienced by Hispanic/Latinx men at 14.88%, White women at 6.87%, and Asian women at 6.86%.

Average Weekly Earnings
by Race/Ethnicity + Gender in 2017

Asian/Pacific Islander Female vs. Male: $1,113 / $1,312
Black Female vs. Male: $919 / $1,008
Hispanic/Latinx Female vs. Male: $771 / $994
White Female vs. Male: $1,635 / $2,193

Policies & Programs

ONENYC 2050's Inclusive Economy Goals

ONENYC 2050 lays out a plan for NYC to grow and diversify its economy to create opportunity for all, safeguard the American dream, and address the racial wealth gap. The strategic document released in May 2019 notes goals such as:

- Grow the economy with good-paying jobs and prepare New Yorkers to fill them by leveraging private-sector growth and the City's own investments in technical assistance and workforce developments.
- Expand the voice, ownership, and decision-making power of workers by awarding $20 billion to minority/women owned business enterprises (M/WBEs) by 2025.
- Reduce poverty and increase economic mobility by aggressively enforcing fair wages and working conditions and guaranteeing access to lifeline benefits.

NYC Unity Works

Launched in October 2019, Unity Works will engage young adults 16-24, who are currently homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness, to facilitate their attainment of basic work skills credentials, the High School Equivalency (HSE), advanced training opportunities, social and emotional trauma-informed mental health support, and meaningful connections to short and long-term career opportunities. This will culminate in their enrollment in higher education and/or advanced workforce training with direct, facilitated connection to long term LGBTQI affirming employment opportunities. Key program elements include:

- *Access to two years of service delivery with one additional follow-up year*. This term of service acknowledges the significant barriers many LGBTQI young people experience in attaining necessary education of opportunities and skills.
- *Key staffing positions aimed at ensuring their success holistically,* including: job developers, case navigators, outreach support, workforce facilitation, educational support and mental health services. These staff will work together to help youth develop career/education plans, make connections to jobs and postsecondary programs, and learn workforce

skills and credentials necessary to obtain meaningful employment—
with direct connection to long-term employment.

• *Opportunities to enroll in advanced training certification programs*,
with a specific focus on training and job opportunities in high-growth
industry areas that LGBTQI young people themselves have expressed
interest in exploring, including media, the arts, and human and social
services, in addition to more traditional pathways.

Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

In September 2016, Mayor de Blasio established the Mayor's Office of Minority and
Women-owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) to increase contracting opportunities
and participation among racial/ethnic and gender groups who are underrepresented
in City contracting. The M/WBE office is responsible for oversight, policy, interagency
coordination, and accountability of the City's M/WBE program, and serves as a one-stop
shop for M/WBEs interested in doing business with the City and its agencies. Achievements
of the M/WBE program include:

• In FY2019, the City awarded over $1 billion to M/WBEs under Local
Law 1. In doing so, the City awarded 24% of its contracts to M/WBEs,
a tripling of the initial 8% M/WBE utilization in four years. Certification
has more than doubled from 3,670 to over 9,000 firms, achieving the
Mayor's goal of 9,000 certified M/WBEs by FY2019.
• In June 2019, the NY State legislature passed S6418A/A8407, which
raised the agency discretionary spending limit for goods, services, and
construction purchased from M/WBEs to $500K for all City agencies.
The bill also establishes a Mentorship Program for the Department
of Design and Construction and permits City agencies to use a firm's
status as an M/WBE, EBE or a small business as criterion to include
these businesses on Pre-Qualified Lists.
• M/WBE work has expanded to include Strategic Business
Development and New Economy Initiatives to address the racial
wealth gap by tapping into the economic power of entrepreneurs,
workers, and communities. This includes programs and policies to
increase shared ownership models and grow minority-, women-, and
employee-owned businesses.

ACCESS HRA

The ACCESS HRA website and mobile app allow New Yorkers receiving public assistance
to manage their benefits without having to visit a Human Resources Administration (HRA)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Center or Job Center. With the ACCESS HRA website and the mobile app, New Yorkers can apply and recertify for SNAP, request additional emergency needs, submit required documents, access enotices and other case information, submit case changes including updated contact information, and receive "push notifications" on their smartphones and tablets. These new tools give clients more freedom to interact with HRA in the way that works best for them, and help HRA ensure that clients do not miss important deadlines and continue to receive the benefits they qualify for.

6.
# Core Infrastructure and the Environment

Core infrastructure and the environment includes five indicators: mean travel time to work, fine particulate matter in the air, curbside and containerized diversion rate, New Yorkers living within walking distance of a park, and open space ratio. The city has seen improvements in its air quality and diversion rates from landfills, and a majority of New Yorkers live within walking distance of a park. However, travel times have been increasing for New Yorkers since 2010, and disparities persist along racial/ethnic lines.

Indicators

6.1 Mean Travel Time to Work

Mean travel time to work has been increasing since 2010. In 2017, the most recent year of available data, the mean travel time to work for the average New Yorker was 42.1 minutes. New Yorkers living in the Bronx and Staten Island had the longest travel times, spending an average of 46.6 and 46.3 minutes traveling to work, respectively. Manhattan residents had the shortest travel time, taking an average of 32.9 minutes to get to work.

**Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes by Borough**
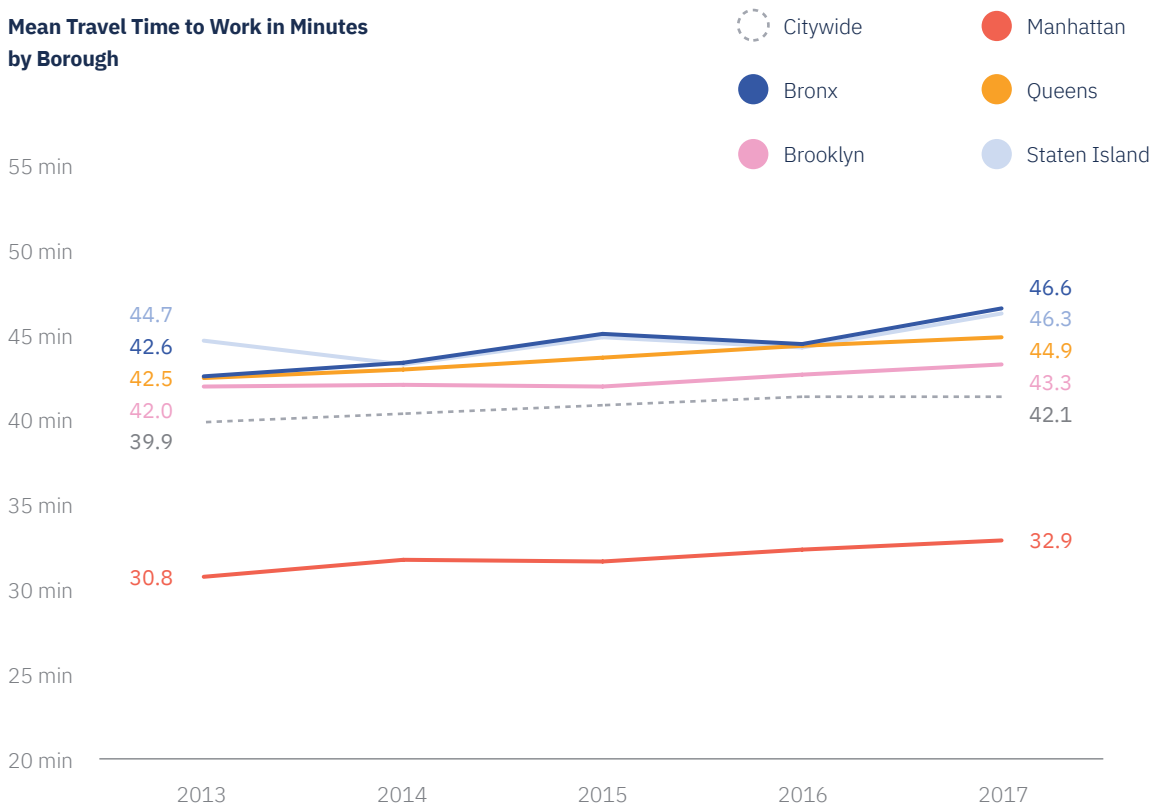
The time it takes to travel to work varies by race/ethnicity. In 2017, White New Yorkers had the shortest commute, at an average of 37.9 minutes, and Black New Yorkers had the longest commute, at an average of 47.4 minutes. New Yorkers who identified as Asian, Hispanic/Latinx, or another race spent more than 42 minutes traveling to work, on average.

**Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes
by Race/Ethnicity in 2017**
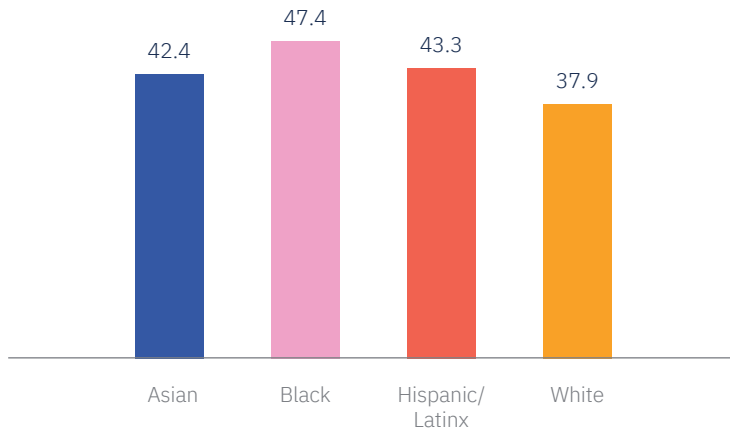
Household income did not have a strong relationship to travel time to work. Residents whose income is in the bottom 20% of earnings spent an average of 41.6 minutes traveling to work, while residents with incomes in the top 20% of earnings spent an average of 40.2 minutes traveling to work.

**Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes
by Income in 2017[23]**
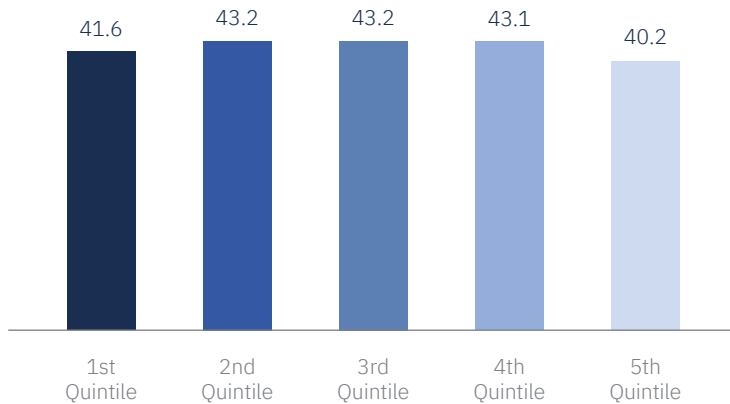

23. Income quintile ranges for 2017 are: 1st quintile - less than $20,123; 2nd quintile - $20,123 to $45,503; 3rd quintile - $45,504 to $80,894; 4th quintile - $80,895 to $138,532; 5th quintile - greater than $138,532.

6.2 Fine Particulate Matter

Fine particulate matter, also referred to as PM2.5, is an air pollutant that is less than 2.5 microns in diameter, which is smaller than a red blood cell. PM2.5 is the most harmful urban air pollutant, small enough to penetrate deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream, resulting in adverse respiratory and cardiovascular health outcomes. PM2.5 can exacerbate or trigger chronic conditions, such as asthma. PM2.5 can come from many sources, including motor vehicles, airplanes, buildings, and power plants, and can be formed in the atmosphere from other pollutants. New York City's PM2.5 levels have been decreasing since 2011, and in 2017 hit an all-time low for the city and every borough.

**Concentration of Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)
in NYC**

Mcg per Cubic Meter of Air
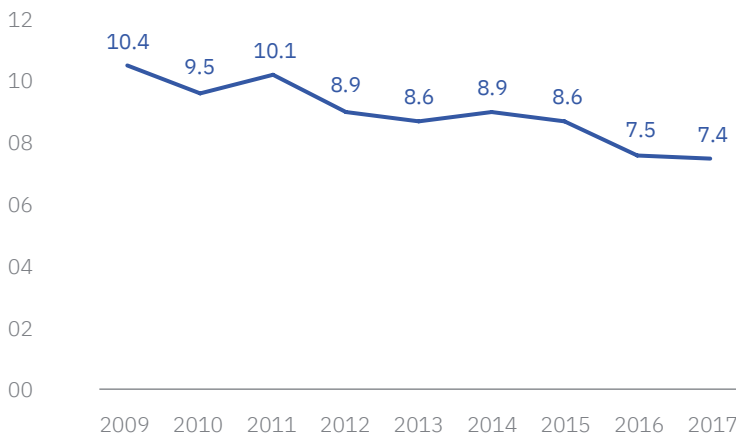
**Concentrations of Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)
by Borough**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Citywide	8.9	8.6	7.5	7.4
Bronx	9.3	9.2	7.8	7.7
Brookyln	9.1	8.7	7.8	7.5
Manhattan	10.8	10.2	9.0	8.7
Queens	8.6	8.3	7.2	7.2
Staten Island	8.4	7.7	6.8	6.8

In 2017, Manhattan had the highest levels of fine particulate matter at 8.7 micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic meter of air. Staten Island had the lowest concentration of PM2.5, at 6.8 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

Since monitoring began in 2009 in New York City, there has been a decrease in levels of fine particulate matter. However, levels continue to be higher in industrial areas, as well as areas of higher traffic and building density. Mid-Manhattan has the highest concentrations of PM2.5, with the three community districts between 14th and 59th streets having the three highest concentrations of fine particulate matter in New York City. Greenpoint/Williamsburg and the Financial District have the fourth and fifth highest concentrations of fine particulate matter, respectively.

Fine Particular Matter (PM2.5) Levels by Community District in 2017

6.3-7.1

7.1-7.8

7.8-8.5

8.5-9.8

9.8-10.9
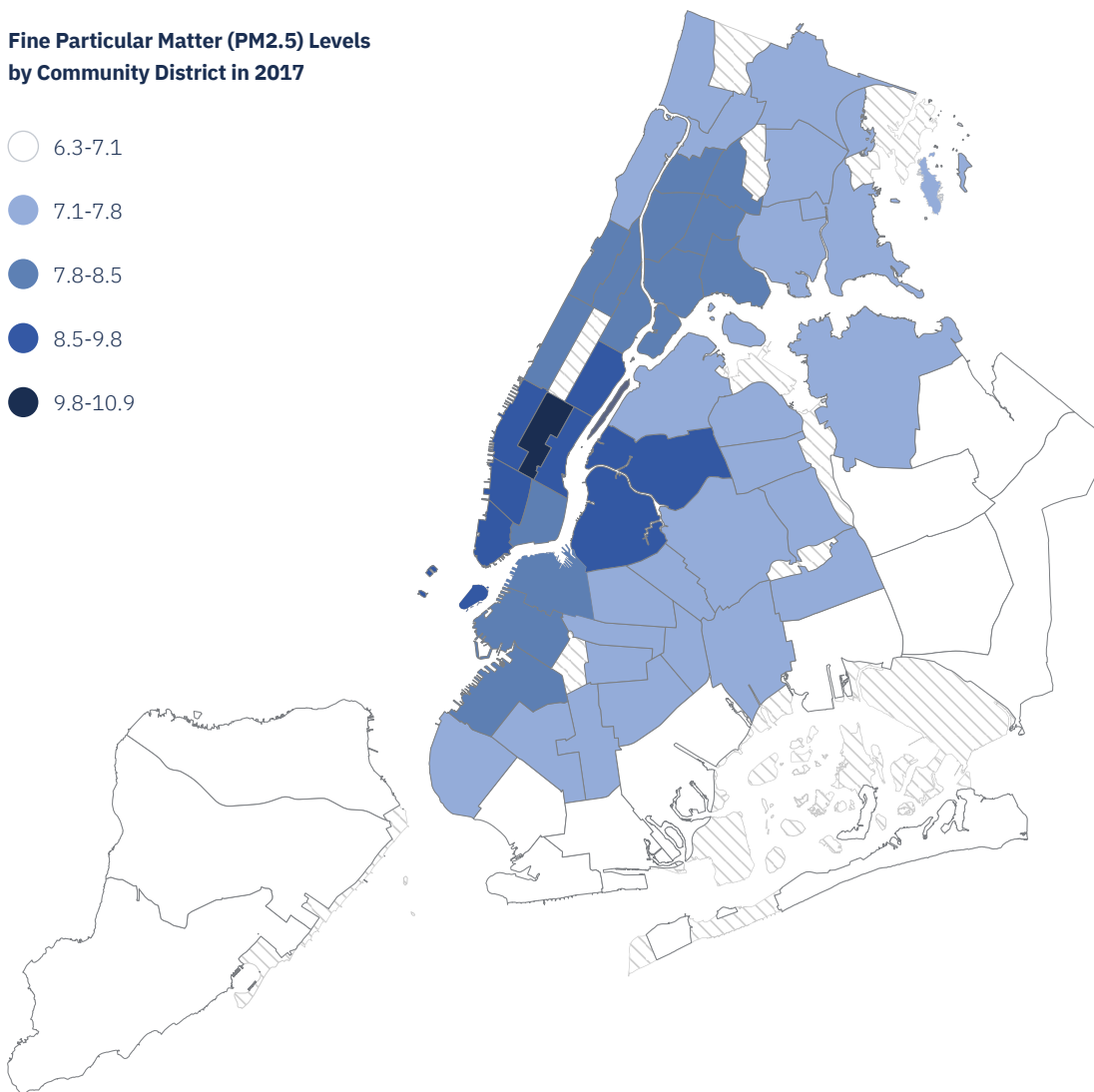
6.3 Curbside and Containerized Diversion Rate

Diversion rate is defined as the percentage of waste materials diverted from landfills and incineration to be recycled, composted, or reused. The citywide diversion rate has increased steadily from 15.1% in 2013 to 18% in 2018.

Citywide Curbside and Containerized Diversion Rate
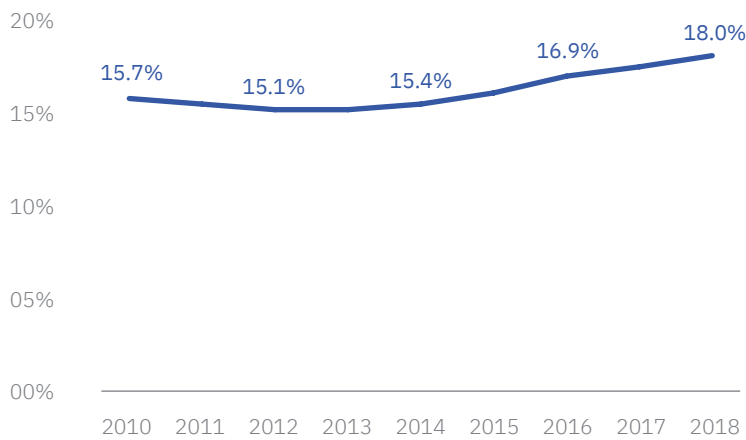
While the citywide diversion rate has increased across the city, the diversion rate varies by community. Community districts with historically low diversion rates have seen the greatest improvements since 2012.

Diversion Rate by Community District in 2017

0-12.1%

12.1-17%

17-21.2%

21.2-24.4%

24.4-29.5%
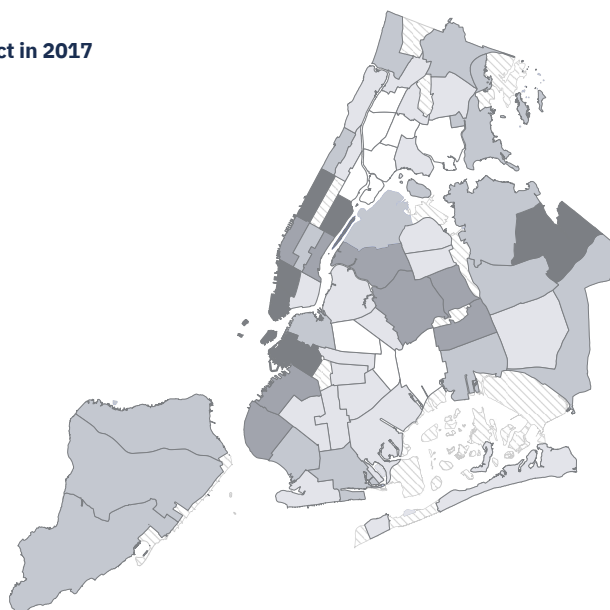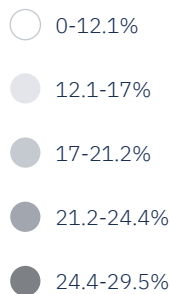
6.4 New Yorkers Living Within Walking Distance of a Park

This indicator measures the percent of New Yorkers who live within a quarter-mile of a small park (under six acres) or within a half-mile of a larger park (over six acres). In New York City, 81.7% of residents live within walking distance of a park. By borough, the percent of residents who live within walking distance of a park varies. Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn have higher rates of access to parks than the citywide average, while Queens and Staten Island have lower than average rates of access.

Percent of New Yorkers Living Within Walking Distance of a Park by Borough in 2018

81.7%	87.6%	82.3%	97.9%	70.2%	64.7%
Citywide	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
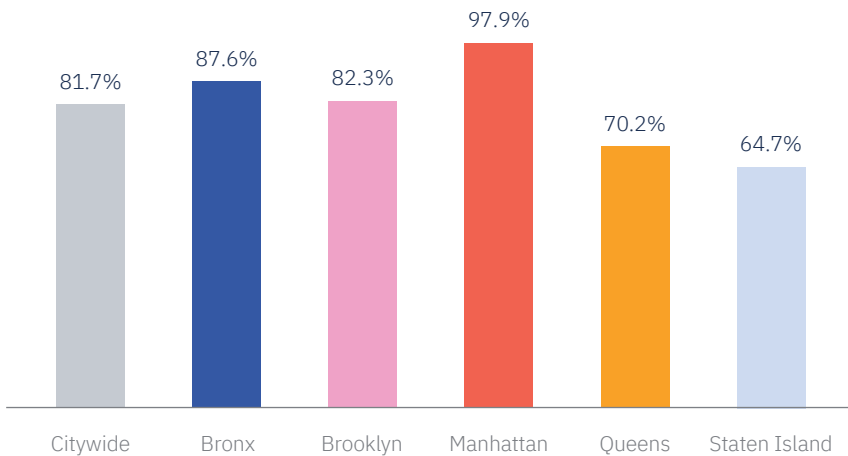
Percent of New Yorkers Living Within Walking Distance of a Park by Race/Ethnicity in 2018

|				
81.7%	77.6%	80.3%	85.7%	81.2%
Citywide	Asian	Black	Hispanic/ Latinx	White
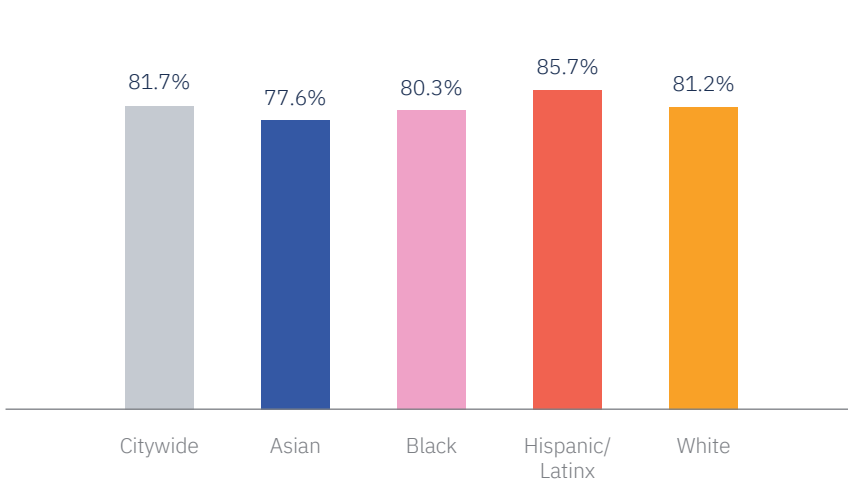
The difference in access to parks by race and ethnicity is smaller than the difference by borough. Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers have higher-than-average rates of living within walking distance of a park than non-Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers, while Asian New Yorkers have lower-than-average rates.

6.5 Open Space Ratio

The Open Space Ratio is defined as the acres of publicly accessible open space per 1,000 residents. Staten Island has the highest open space ratio, with 19.42 acres of publicly accessible open space per 1,000 residents. Manhattan has the lowest open space ratio, at 1.98 acres per 1,000 residents. The difference between the boroughs is due to variations in population density.

Open Space Ratio by Borough in 2018

Acres of Publicly Accessible Open Space
per 1,000 Residents

Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
4.82	2.52	1.98	4.11	19.42
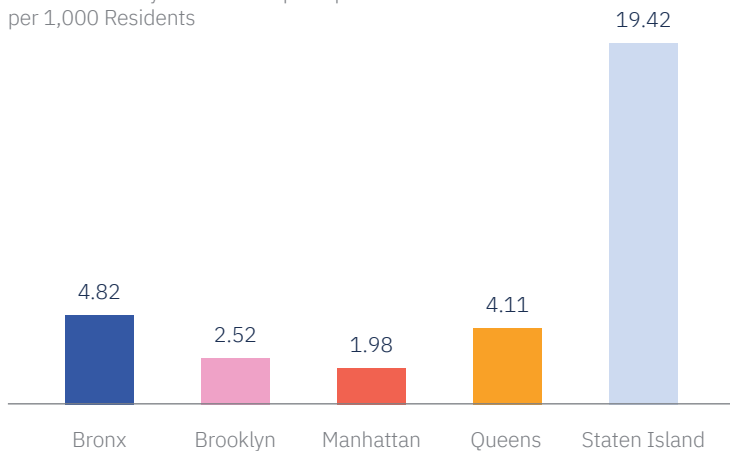
Policies & Programs

2015-2019 Capital Program

Through the 2015-2019 Capital Program, in which the City has invested nearly $2.7 billion, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) will maintain its commitment to providing safe and reliable service by continuously improving capital assets and funding projects based on the following priorities:

- *Renew:* Protecting the safety, reliability, and quality of existing service by replacing trains, buses, and subway cars, and renewing track, signals, yards, depots, bridges, and stations.
- *Enhance:* Making service improvements such as increasing Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility; upgrading next train arrival information; and introducing Help Points, a communications system that puts riders in touch with MTA personnel.
- *Expand:* Extending the MTA's reach through projects such as the Second Avenue Subway, Long Island Rail Road Expansion, and access to Penn Station for Metro-North riders.

These projects will ease crowding, accommodate and create growth, and deliver better and more resilient service. The approved Amendment to the 2015-2019 MTA Capital Program will renew, enhance, and expand the transportation network with a $33.3 billion investment.

Select Bus Service

The Select Bus Service (SBS) network provides a complementary service to the subway system by connecting neighborhoods to subway stations and major destinations. To improve reliability and service along these high ridership corridors, a combination of tools are implemented, including off-board fare payment, bus lanes, traffic signal priority, and longer spacing between stops. SBS is delivering an improved bus service to growing communities in the five boroughs, particularly for trips not well served by the subway. To date, there are 20 SBS routes in operation along 17 corridors, and SBS routes are 27% faster than local/limited routes. SBS has shortened travel times and improved service for its 300,000 daily riders.

Better Buses Action Plan

New York City Department of Transportation (DOT), with MTA, is committed to working together to improve bus service citywide, ensuring New Yorkers have bus service they can depend on any time of day. The Better Buses Action Plan is focused on improving bus speeds citywide by 25% by the end of 2020 and reversing downward bus ridership trends. This will be done through a combination of DOT's transit street design treatments such as bus lanes and transit signal priority, New York Police Department's increased enforcement of bus lanes, and service management initiatives and bus network redesigns by MTA, the city's transit operator.

Fair Fares

Launched in January 2019 in partnership with the City Council, Fair Fares NYC helps low-income New Yorkers manage their transportation costs, allowing them to receive a 50% discount on subway and eligible bus fares using the Fair Fares NYC MetroCard. The first phase made Fair Fares available to certain eligible New Yorkers receiving cash assistance and/or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. In Fall 2019, the City expanded the program to certain students enrolled at the City University of New York, veteran students and NYCHA residents who meet the program's eligibility criteria. In January 2020, the City will launch an open enrollment process for all eligible New Yorkers at or below the Federal Poverty Level who don't have discounted transportation from the MTA or the City. Those who were previously enrolled in the program and are still eligible will be given an opportunity to recertify and receive the benefit again. All other eligible applicants will be able to apply through an online platform.

NYC Ferry

The City is making significant improvements in ferry service, which is particularly important for waterfront neighborhoods that are a greater distance from subways and buses. Efforts include the Citywide Ferry Service, which is building on the existing East River Ferry service, is increasing the number of landings from nine to 21, and is currently operating six year-round routes. NYC Ferry routes offer direct transit connections between Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Manhattan, and shorten commutes for thousands of New Yorkers. At $2.75 per trip, it costs the same as the subway. A 30-day unlimited ferry pass is priced similarly to the 30-day unlimited MetroCard. A route connecting Staten Island to Battery Park City and Midtown West is underway and will launch in 2020, and a route connecting Coney Island to Bay Ridge and Pier 11 is set to launch in 2021.

Expanding Bike Paths

Since the adoption of Vision Zero in 2014, New York City has increased the miles of bicycle lanes by a quarter from 911 to 1,243, including 83 miles of protected lanes. DOT has added an average of 62 miles of bicycle lanes a year for the last three years, the largest increase in the country. This includes an average of 20 additional miles of protected bicycle lanes each year, creating a network of 480 protected lane miles. According to DOT's Cycling in the City report, 24% of adult New Yorkers, nearly 1.6 million people, ride a bike; on a typical day there are nearly half a million cycling trips made in NYC (an increase of 55% between 2012 and 2017).

Citi Bike

Citi Bike, the largest bike share system in the country, grew by 8% in 2018. DOT and Lyft, Citi Bike's parent company, plan to double its current footprint and triple its fleet by 2023. There have been 82 million Citi Bike trips since 2013, and the system has a record of 85,000 trips per day, with an average of more than 70,000 trips on fair-weather business days. To expand access to bike shares, Lyft will invest $100 million to improve and strengthen the system – which includes doubling Citi Bike's service area and tripling the number of bikes in the next five years, making it one of the largest bike share systems in the world. Lyft will continue to expand Citi Bike's transportation equity efforts, including expanded investment in the $5 monthly bike share memberships available to all SNAP recipients and NYCHA residents.

14th Street Busway

In Fall 2019, the MTA, in partnership with DOT, launched a pilot program along 14th Street in Manhattan. The program, Transit & Truck Priority, only permits buses and trucks on 14st Street between 3rd and 9th Avenues from 6AM-10PM every day of the week.

New York City's Roadmap to 80×50

In 2014, the City's 80×50 policies had an interim target of reducing emissions by 40% by 2030 (40×30). New York City's Roadmap to 80×50, released in 2016, is a comprehensive report that assesses what will be necessary to reach that goal. These efforts will have important co-benefits, including reducing emissions from harmful air pollutants. Fossil fuels burned in buildings in NYC for heat and hot water are the leading source of greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 42% of the citywide total. The new initiatives will compel owners to meet fossil fuel caps—requiring deeper upgrades to boilers, water heaters, roofs, and windows on an accelerated 2030 timeframe—with sharp penalties for failure to comply.

NYC Climate Mobilization Act, 2019

In April 2019, the New York City Council passed a law to cap carbon emissions from large buildings, which will limit fossil fuel use and result in significant PM2.5 emissions reductions.

Zero Waste Schools

The Zero Waste Schools program, which aims to divert all recyclable and compostable waste in participating schools, has now reached more than 60,000 students at 120 schools. Now in its third year, the Zero Waste Schools online portal, which features zero waste curricula and other resources for teachers, has grown to include over 740 schools, or 40% of all DOE schools. The Zero Waste Schools program offers an opportunity to educate our youngest generation and encourage proper recycling habits at home and for life.

Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training Program

In 2019, The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) launched the Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training program to help building maintenance staff run outstanding recycling programs. Through a combination of classroom instruction, field trips and practical activities, participants learn proper recycling procedures, develop skills to troubleshoot common recycling issues, and leave the course ready to share what they have learned and teach residents.

Electronic Waste and Textiles

With each year, more New Yorkers are making use of DSNY's e-waste recycling programs, including SAFE events, convenient curbside collection and ecycleNYC, to help keep electronics out of landfills. DSNY has expanded curbside e-waste collection to Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, and the ecycleNYC program now serves 35 percent of the City's large apartment buildings.

Environmental Ambassador Program

DSNY has collaborated with GrowNYC to develop the Environmental Ambassador program to grow recycling advocacy within the NYC Housing Authority community. Residents who become ambassadors are volunteer community experts on recycling who help their neighbors learn about the City's recycling program.

Community Parks Initiative

Through the Community Parks Initiative (CPI), NYC Parks is investing over $300 million to redesign and reconstruct 67 historically underinvested neighborhood parks in densely

populated, growing neighborhoods with above average levels of poverty. As of early 2018, 15 CPI parks have reopened to the public while the remaining parks will be completed at a staggered rate through 2021. In addition to capital reconstructions, CPI has used expense funds to enhance public programs; improve park maintenance, enhancing sports, fitness, and arts programming in neighborhood parks; and support a dedicated outreach staff to cultivate New Yorkers as community stewards and advocates of their public spaces.

Anchor Parks

Anchor Parks is a mayoral initiative to invest $150 million into five destination parks throughout the city: Saint Mary's Park in the South Bronx, Highbridge Park in Manhattan, Betsy Head Park in Brooklyn, Astoria Park in Queens, and Freshkills Park on Staten Island. Each park was chosen based on historical underinvestment, broad open space, neighborhood impact, and its potential for new park improvements. Construction is anticipated to be completed on most parks in 2020, and on Freshkills Park in 2022. Improvements including soccer fields, comfort stations, running tracks, and hiking trails will benefit the over 750,000 New Yorkers who live within walking distance of the five parks.

Schoolyards to Playgrounds

The Schoolyards to Playgrounds initiative began with PlaNYC in 2007 as an initiative to allow public-use at existing Department of Education (DOE) facilities and improve access to open spaces. Schoolyards to Playgrounds are schoolyards on DOE property that are open to the public to use as public open space during the hours that school is not in session. Hundreds of schoolyards have been renovated and opened to the public during non-school hours through the Schoolyards to Playgrounds program. NYC Parks works with DOE, the School Construction Authority and the nonprofit Trust for Public Land to improve many of the schoolyards through capital improvements, including play equipment, painted sports surfaces, trees, and benches.

Walk to a Park

The Walk to a Park initiative focuses on increasing access to parks and open spaces, concentrating on areas of the city that are under-resourced and where residents are living further than a walk to a park. The initiative's target is get 85 percent of New Yorkers living within walking distance of a park by 2030. NYC Parks is exploring multiple approaches to reach this target by forming partnerships and coordinating with public and private institutions to improve access to existing open space and acquiring land for new parks.

7.
Personal and Community Safety

This section contains data on violent crimes, individuals involved with the NYC Probation and Correction Departments, and traffic fatalities, all of which continue to drop citywide. Despite unprecedented improvements across the five boroughs, disparities persist by race and ethnicity, geography, and gender. While crime is decreasing, Black and male New Yorkers continue to be victims of violent crime at higher rates than other groups. Similarly, people supervised by the Department of Probation continue to be disproportionately Black and/or male. Though the number of people in corrections facilities has declined, Black and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers spend, on average, 19 more days in corrections facilities than White or Asian/Pacific Islander New Yorkers. Regarding traffic fatalities, rates are declining citywide and in almost every borough aside from Queens, and men continue to be more than two times as likely to be the victim of a fatal traffic incident.

Indicators

7.1 Reported Violent Crime

Citywide reports of violent crime continue to decrease steadily.[24] In 2017, the reported violent crime rate was 4.0 crimes per 1,000 residents. The Bronx, which continued to have the highest reported rate of violent crime, also had the greatest decrease in reported violent crime incidents from 2016 to 2017, falling from 7.5 incidents per 1,000 residents to 6.5 incidents per 1,000 residents.

**Reported Violent Crime Incidents
by Borough**

Citywide   Manhattan

Bronx   Queens

Brooklyn   Staten Island

Per 1,000 Residents
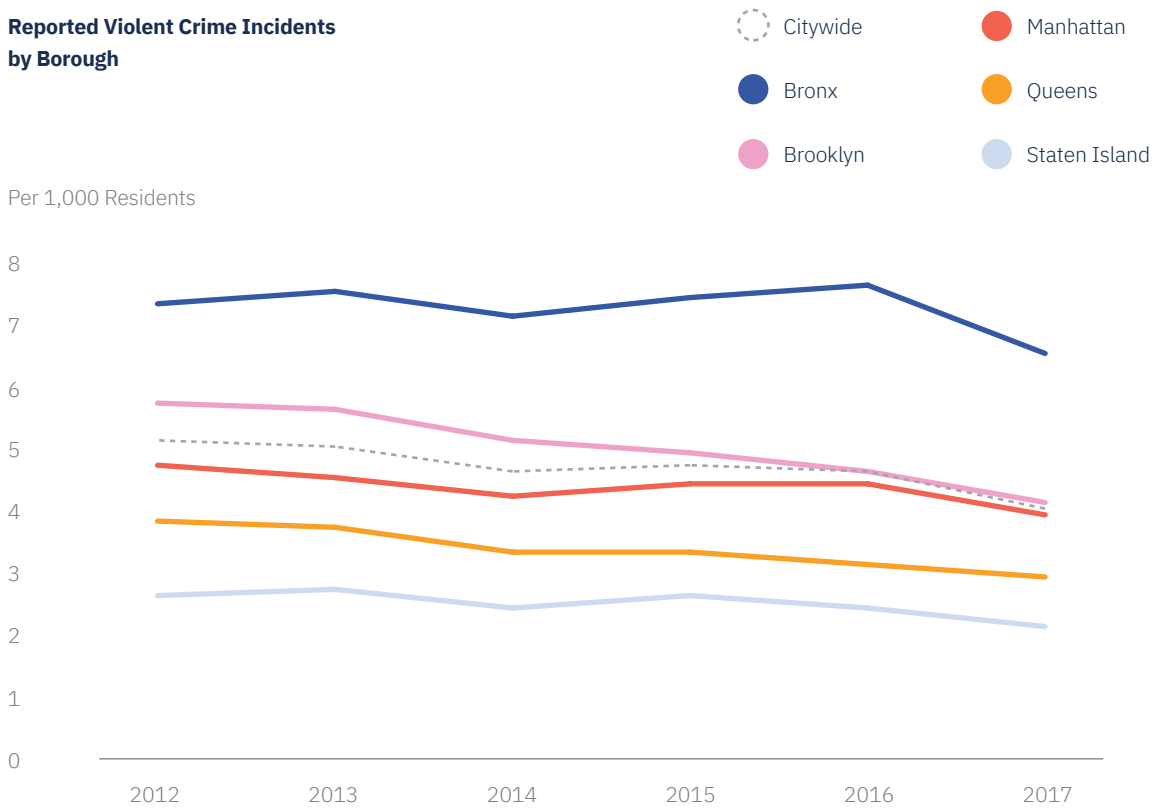
24. Violent crime includes four offenses: murder, rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Shootings are not included in the crime index.

Though reports of violent crime have decreased, disparities persist. In 2017, Black, Hispanic/Latinx, and Asian/Pacific Islander New Yorkers were respectively 4.3, 2.8, and 1.6 times more likely to be victims of reported violent crime than White New Yorkers. In 2017, men were 1.7 times more likely to be a victim of reported violent crime than women.
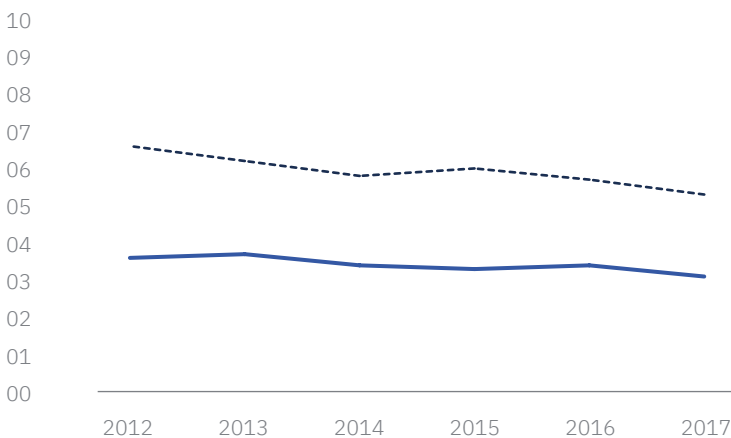
Victims of Reported Violent Crime by Race/Ethnicity

Per 1,000 Residents
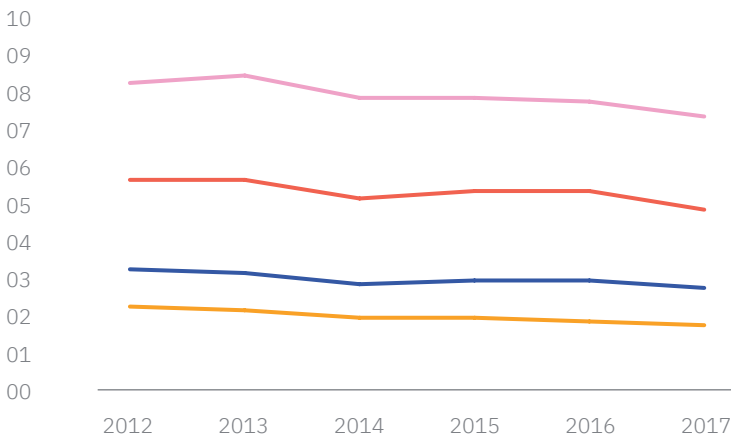
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- White

**Victims of Reported Violent Crime by Gender**

Per 1,000 Residents

- Female
- Male

7.2 Reported Violent Victimization of Youth

The rate of reported violence against people 16 to 24 years old has steadily decreased. From 2016 to 2017, the citywide rate of reported violence against youth decreased by 9%. Similarly, reported violent victimization of youth has decreased in each of the five boroughs. The rate of reported youth victimization has historically been and currently is over double that of the citywide violent crime rate. In 2017, 9.1 of 1,000 young people were the victims of a reported violent crime.
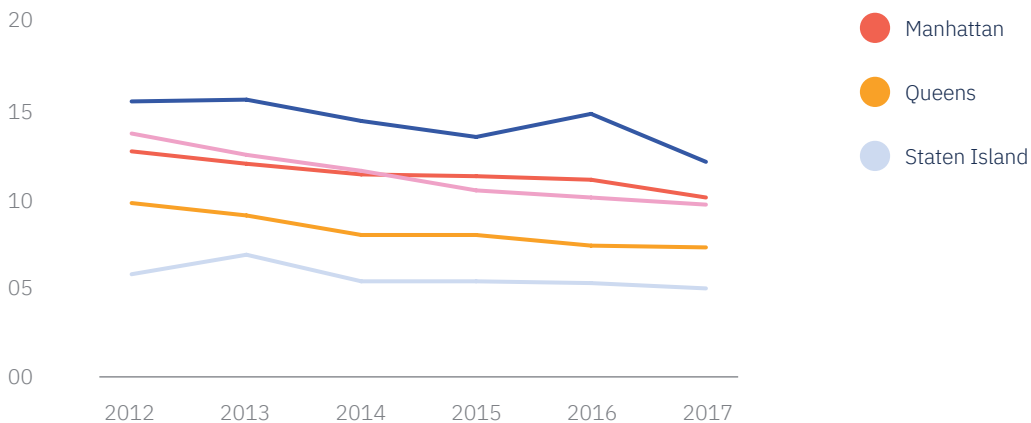
Reported Violent Victimization of Youth Citywide

Per 1,000 Aged 16-24
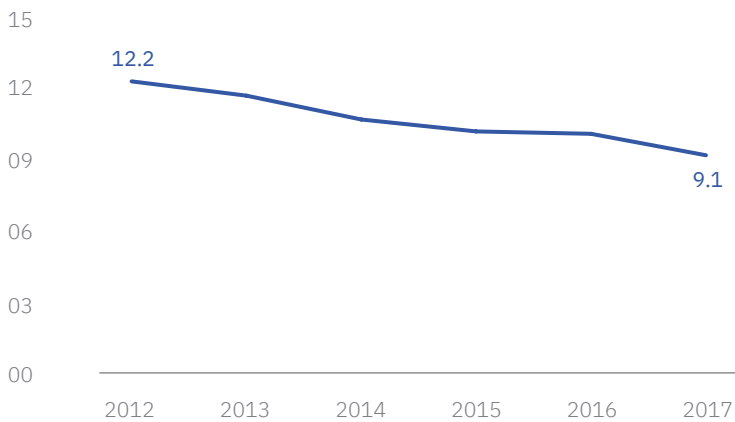
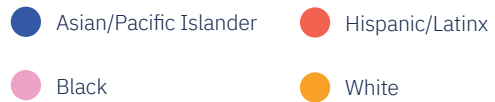**Reported Violent Victimization of Youth by Borough**

Per 1,000 Aged 16-24

- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island

While reported violent victimization of youth has decreased, disparities persist by race and ethnicity. Young Black people are most likely to be the victims of violent crimes, with 15.5 per 1,000 (approximately 1.6%) reporting having been the victim of a violent crime. Between 2012 and 2017, the reported violent victimization rate of Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic/Latinx youth decreased by approximately 20%. The reported violent victimization rate for White youth decreased by 43% in the same period.

As with reported violent crime among the general population, young men are more likely to be the victims of a violent crime. Violent victimization of young men and women has decreased steadily, although at different rates. From 2012 to 2017, the reported violent victimization rate for young men decreased by approximately 29%, while the reported violent victimization rate for young women decreased by 17% in the same period.

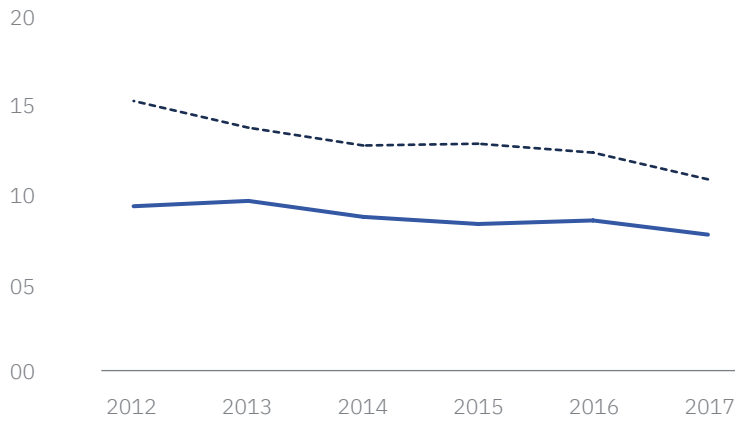**Reported Violent Victimization of Youth by Race/Ethnicity**

Asian/Pacific Islander   Hispanic/Latinx

Black   White
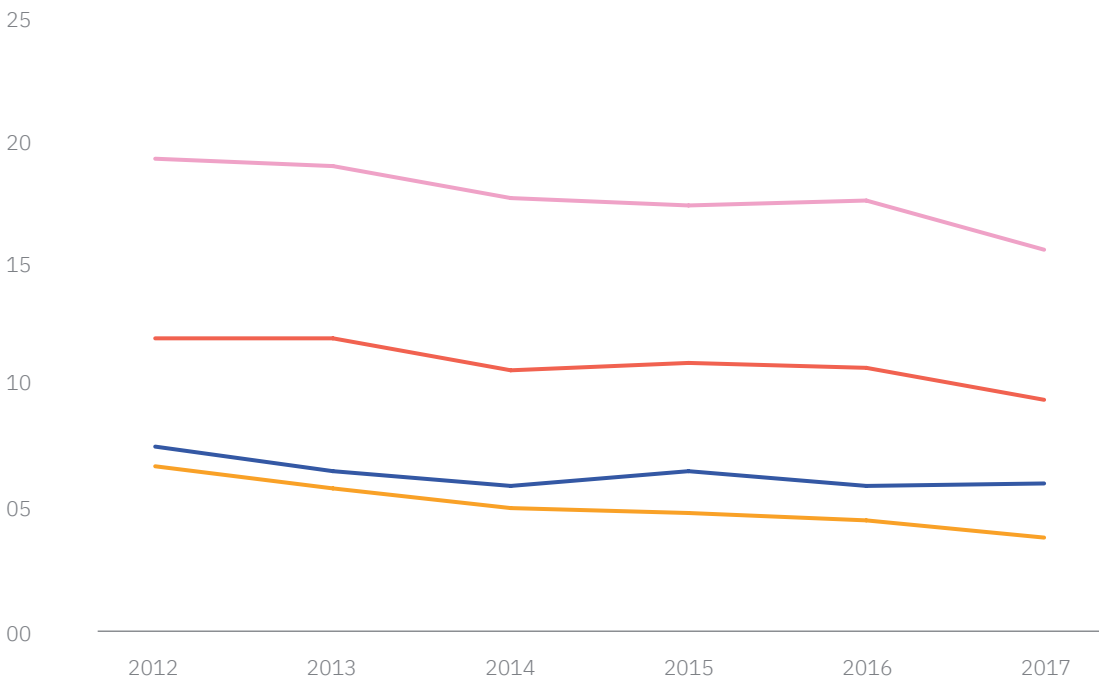
Per 1,000 Aged 16-24

Reported Violent Victimization of Youth by Gender

Female

Male

Per 1,000 Aged 16-24

20

15

10

05

00

2012　2013　2014　2015　2016　2017
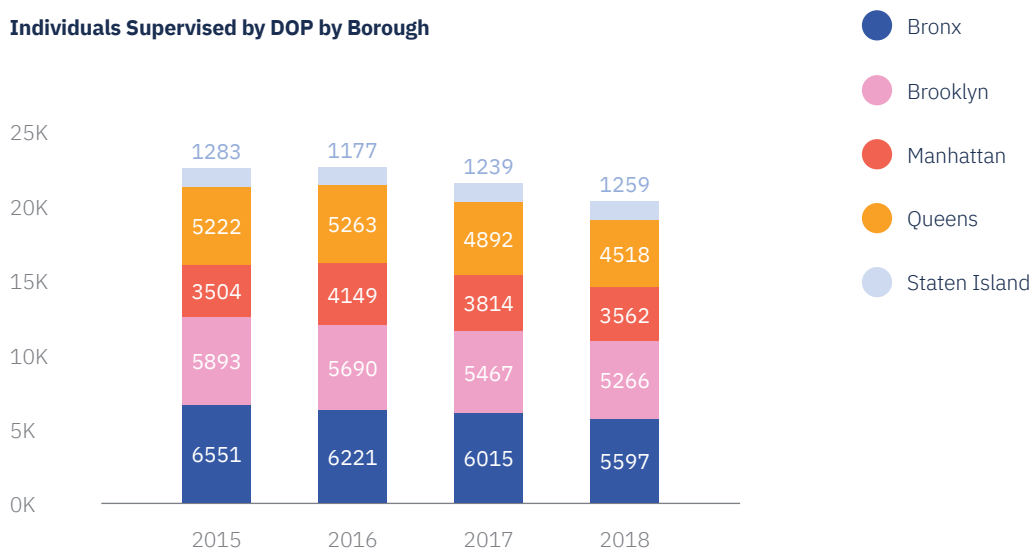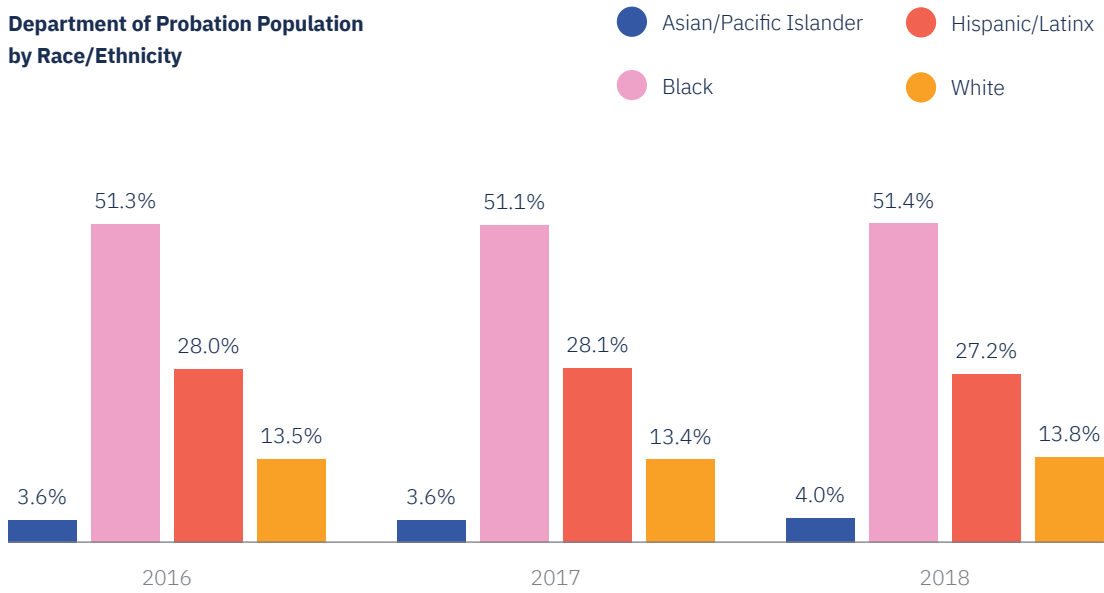
7.3 Department of Probation Population

As crime has declined in New York City, the number of individuals supervised by the Department of Probation has decreased in every borough, with most individuals on probation continuing to reside in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. Racial disparities remain steady in the probation population as they do at nearly every point in the criminal justice system, with Black individuals composing the majority of the probation population. Men are the majority of the individuals supervised by the Department of Probation, at 82.6% of probation population.

Individuals Supervised by DOP by Borough

Bronx

Brooklyn

Manhattan

Queens

Staten Island

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Staten Island	1283	1177	1239	1259
Queens	5222	5263	4892	4518
Manhattan	3504	4149	3814	3562
Brooklyn	5893	5690	5467	5266
Bronx	6551	6221	6015	5597

25K

20K

15K

10K

5K

0K

**Department of Probation Population
by Race/Ethnicity**

● Asian/Pacific Islander   ● Hispanic/Latinx

● Black   ● White

51.3%   51.1%   51.4%

28.0%   28.1%   27.2%

13.5%   13.4%   13.8%

3.6%   3.6%   4.0%

2016   2017   2018

**NYC Department of Probation Population
by Gender in 2018**

● Female

● Male

17.4%

82.6%
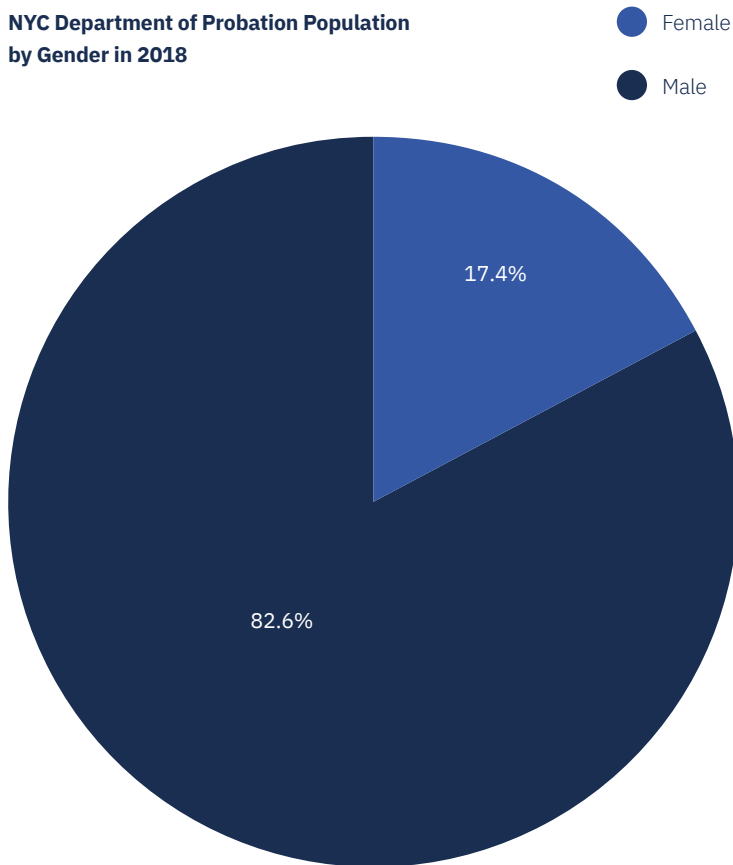
7.4 Admissions to Department of Correction

In 2017, the City issued a 10-year plan to make a smaller, safer, and fairer jail system. As the number of people in custody of the Department of Correction for low-level offenses declines, the average length of stay has increased. Black and Hispanic/Latinx New Yorkers spent an average of 71 days in jail compared to 52 days for White and Asian New Yorkers in 2018.

**Average Daily Population
in DOC Facilities**
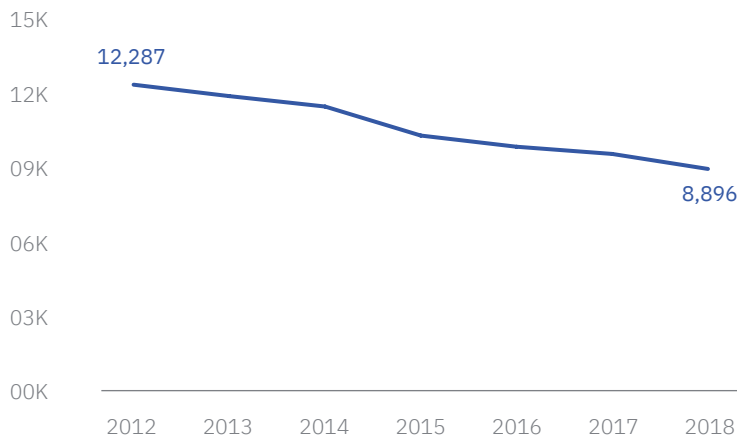
**Average Length of Stay in DOC Facilities
by Race/Ethnicity**
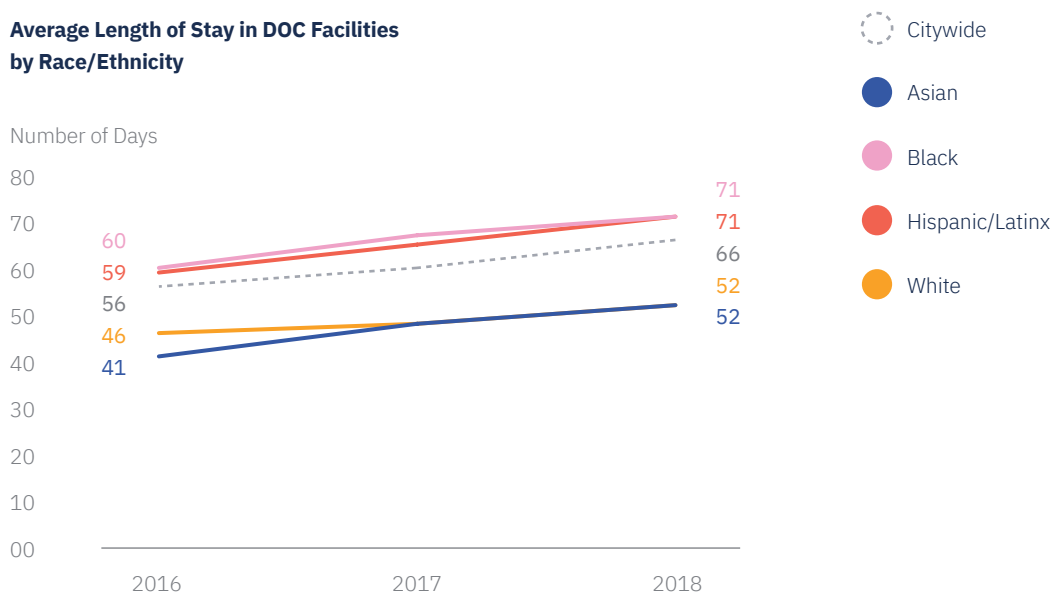
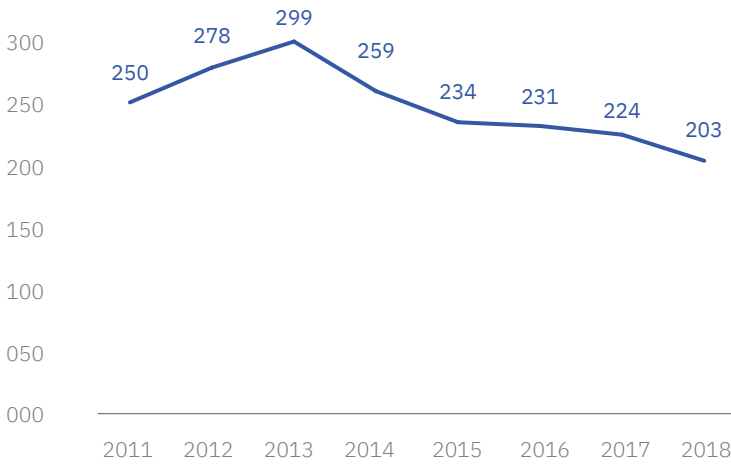## 7.5 Traffic Fatalities

Traffic fatalities have decreased to a record low from 2013 to 2018. In 2018, 203 New Yorkers lost their lives as a result of a traffic crash.

Traffic Fatalities Citywide

Traffic Fatalities by Borough

Legend:
- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island
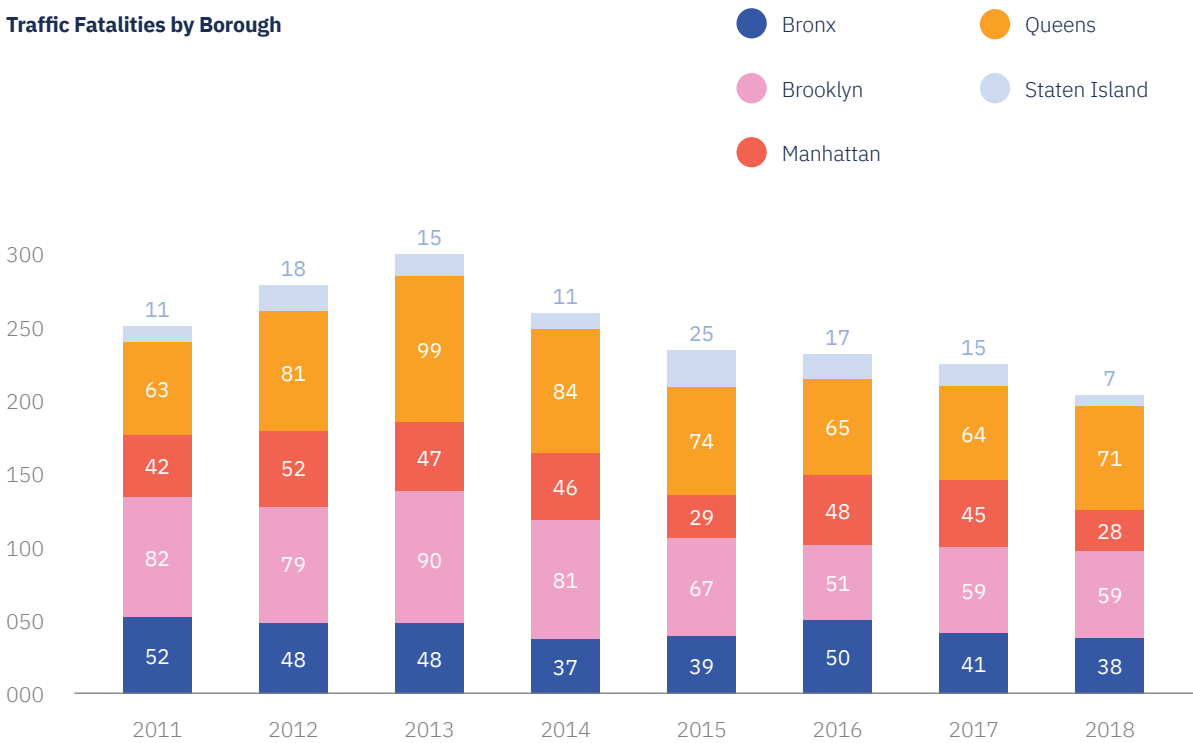
Men are disproportionately the victims of traffic fatalities, at about double the rate of women.

Traffic Fatalities by Gender

● Female

● Male

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	174	197	212	182	142	155	173	141
Female	76	81	87	77	92	76	51	62

Policies & Programs

Neighborhood Policing

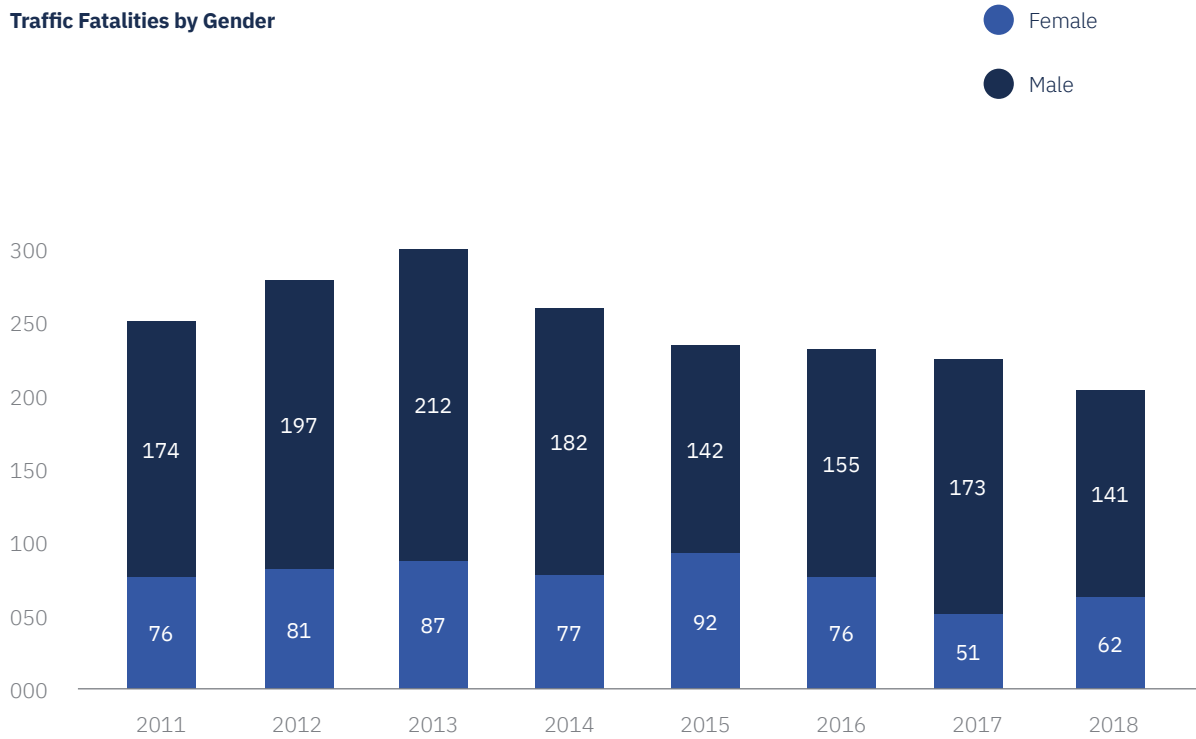Neighborhood Policing is a comprehensive crime-fighting strategy built on improved communication and collaboration between local police officers and community residents. In recent years, the Patrol Services Bureau has systematically reorganized its patrol methods to achieve the goal of establishing Neighborhood Policing in every precinct, citywide, by 2019.

Smaller, Safer, Fairer

The City is taking steps toward eventually closing Rikers Island and replacing it with a smaller network of more humane and modern facilities. Smaller, Safer, Fairer: A Roadmap to Closing Rikers Island lays out a strategy for doing this. The goal is a correctional system that is:

- *Smaller:* The City aims to reduce the number of people in jail to no more than 3,300.
- *Safer:* The City will ensure that those who work and those who are incarcerated in City jails have safe and humane facilities as quickly as possible.
- *Fairer:* The City will improve the culture of City jails by increasing support and opportunity for corrections officers and those in custody. The City has already invested $90 million in professional development for correction officers and educational, vocation, and recreational programming for incarcerated people to increase post-release opportunity and reduce recidivism

Bail Reform

In 2019, New York State passed criminal justice reforms that will transform New York's bail system, further reducing the number of people held in jail prior to their trial. Specifically, cash bail will be eliminated for misdemeanors and non-violent felonies, alongside a new requirement that police officers must issue desk appearance tickets to most people charged with misdemeanors and Class E felonies, rather than making a custodial arrest. Together, these reforms will ensure the majority of cases where people are charged, but not yet convicted of a crime, will remain out of jail before their day in court.

Vision Zero

In 2014, the City launched the Vision Zero Action Plan with the goal of reducing citywide traffic fatalities and severe injuries to zero. The City has implemented a wide array of measures under the program to make the streets safer and reduce fatalities, including:

- Lowering the default citywide speed limit from 30 to 25 MPH;
- Increasing enforcement and penalties for moving violations, including speeding and failing to yield to pedestrians;
- Redesigning streets and intersections to improve safety; and
- Expanding public education about precautions that can save lives.

In 2019 DOT released an update to the Borough Pedestrian Safety Plans, which targets the next wave of priority streets and intersections the City will make safer for pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers. Using borough crash data, DOT created heat maps to identify locations with the highest density of pedestrian fatalities and severe injuries. By the end of 2019, the City will change traffic signals on all the newly added corridors to discourage speeding, and give pedestrians exclusive crossing time (leading pedestrian intervals) at 300 intersections to prevent crashes.

Green Wave Cycling Plan

The Green Wave Cycling Plan is a multi-prong, multi-agency approach to curtail bike injuries and fatalities at a time when cycling popularity is on the rise. This plan represents a commitment to a dramatic increase in the cycling infrastructure DOT will be implementing citywide. This commitment includes the hiring of 80 new employees, representing a nearly 75% increase in DOT staff who support bike lane infrastructure, as part of a commitment of $58.4 million over the next five years. Green Wave includes:

- Building 30 miles of protected bicycle lane annually (up from 10 PBLs annually);
- Building 75 miles of bicycle infrastructure in 10 Bicycle Priority Districts (7 in Brooklyn, 3 in Queens) by 2022;
- Implementing new design standards based on national & international best practices to enhance safety at intersections;
- Expanding Off-Hour Deliveries Program as well as Residential Loading Zones to reduce conflicts between trucks and cyclists; and
- Developing sound policies to address new mobility modes such as e-bikes and e-scooters.

8.
Diverse and Inclusive Government

8.1 Diversity of Public Employees: Total Workforce

8.2 Diversity of Public Employees: Officials and Administrators

8.3 Diversity of Public Employees: New Hires

Policies & Programs

New York City's government workforce is among the most diverse in the country. Self-identified racial or ethnic minorities and women comprise 62% and 59% of the workforce, respectively. Despite relative racial diversity in the City workforce as a whole, people of color continue to be underrepresented in positions of leadership. In addition, women are significantly underrepresented in fire and police supervisor positions.
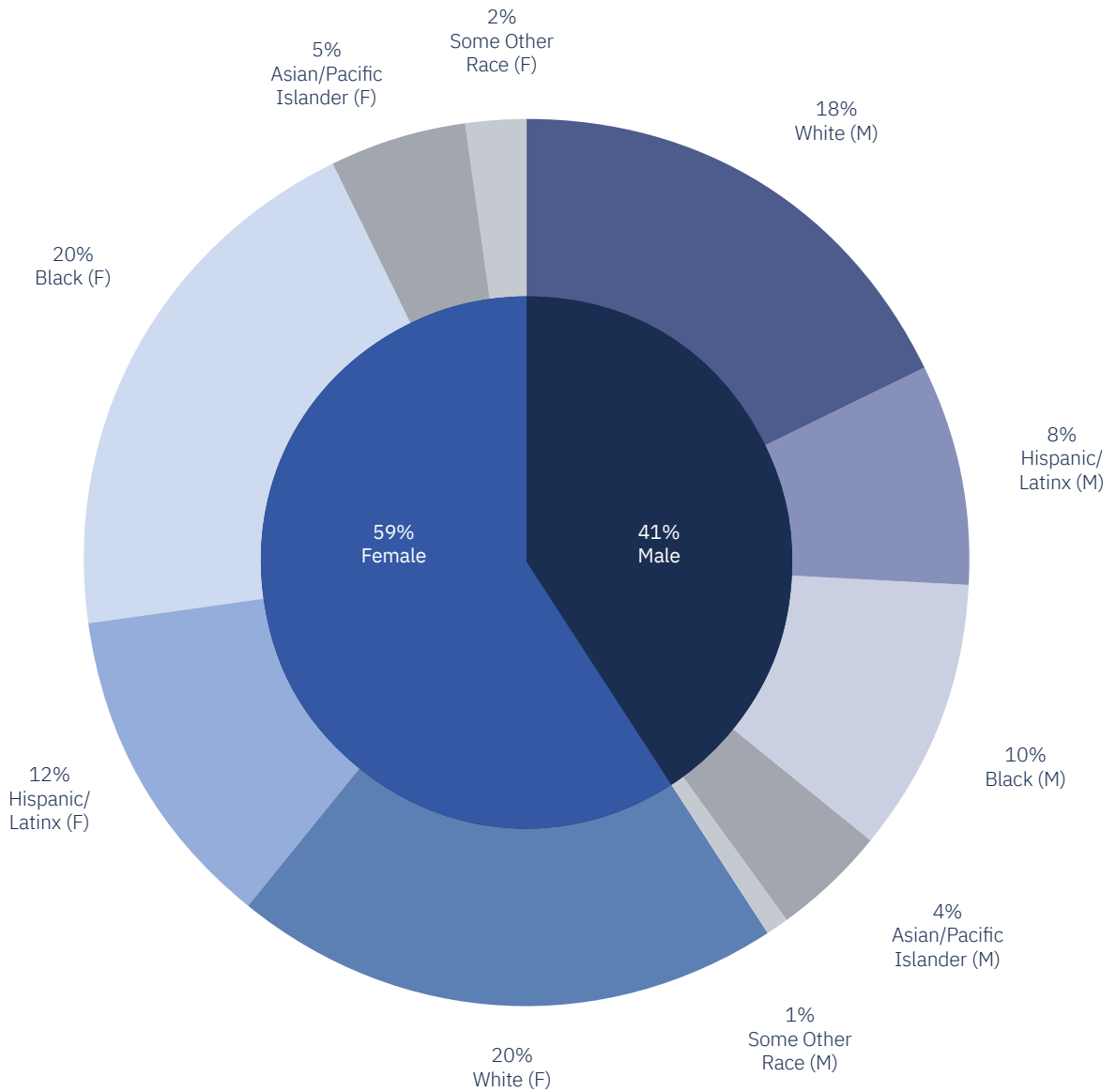
Though this edition of the Social Indicators and Equity Report only accounts for male and female City employees, New York City's Automated Personnel System recently added a non-binary gender option to its system in Fiscal 2019. Therefore, in future years, this report will include reporting on employees who identify as neither female nor male.

Indicators

8.1 Diversity of Public Employees: Total Workforce

New York City's government workforce is among the most diverse in the country. People of color and women comprise 62% and 59% of the workforce, respectively.

Gender and Race
of the Total Workforce in 2017

2%
Some Other Race (F)

5%
Asian/Pacific Islander (F)

18%
White (M)

20%
Black (F)

8%
Hispanic/ Latinx (M)

59%
Female

41%
Male

10%
Black (M)

12%
Hispanic/ Latinx (F)

4%
Asian/Pacific Islander (M)

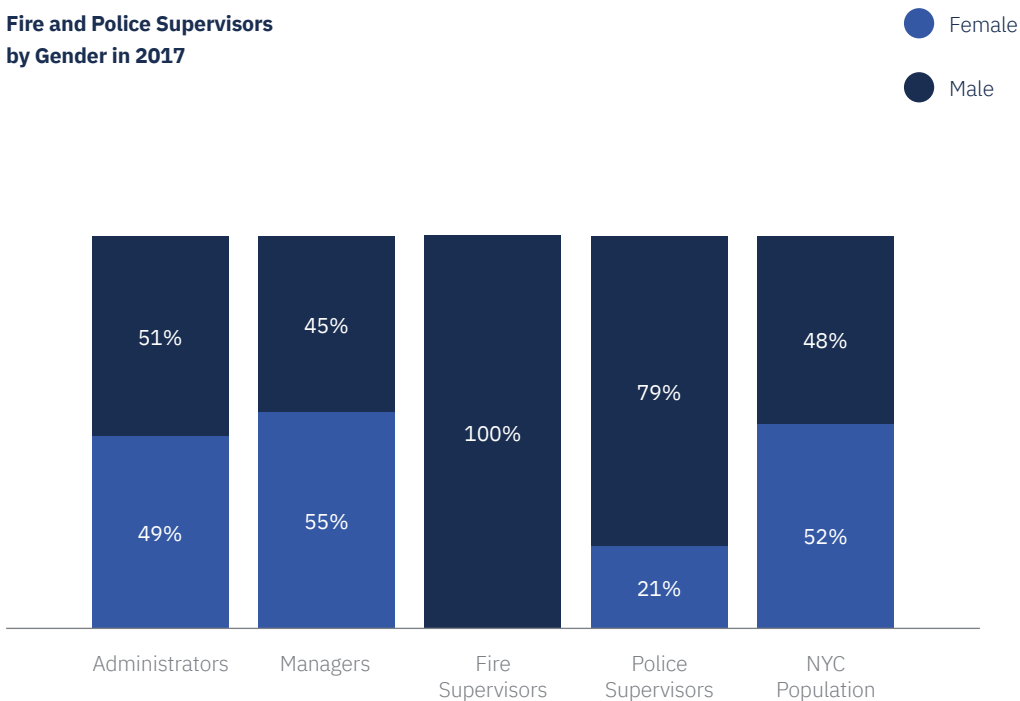1%
Some Other Race (M)

20%
White (F)

8.2 Diversity of Public Employees: Officials and Administrators

Despite relative racial diversity in the City workforce as a whole, people of color continue to be underrepresented in positions of leadership. In addition, women are underrepresented in fire and police supervisor positions.

**Officals and Administrators
by Race/Ethnicity in 2017**

- ● Asian-Pacific Islander
- ● Black
- ● Hispanic/Latinx
- ● White
- ● Some Other Race

	Administrators	Managers	Fire Supervisors	Police Supervisors	NYC Population
White	54%	48%	93%	52%	32%
Hispanic/Latinx	14%	15%	4%	20%	29%
Black	23%	25%		21%	22%
Asian-Pacific Islander	6%	10%		6%	15%
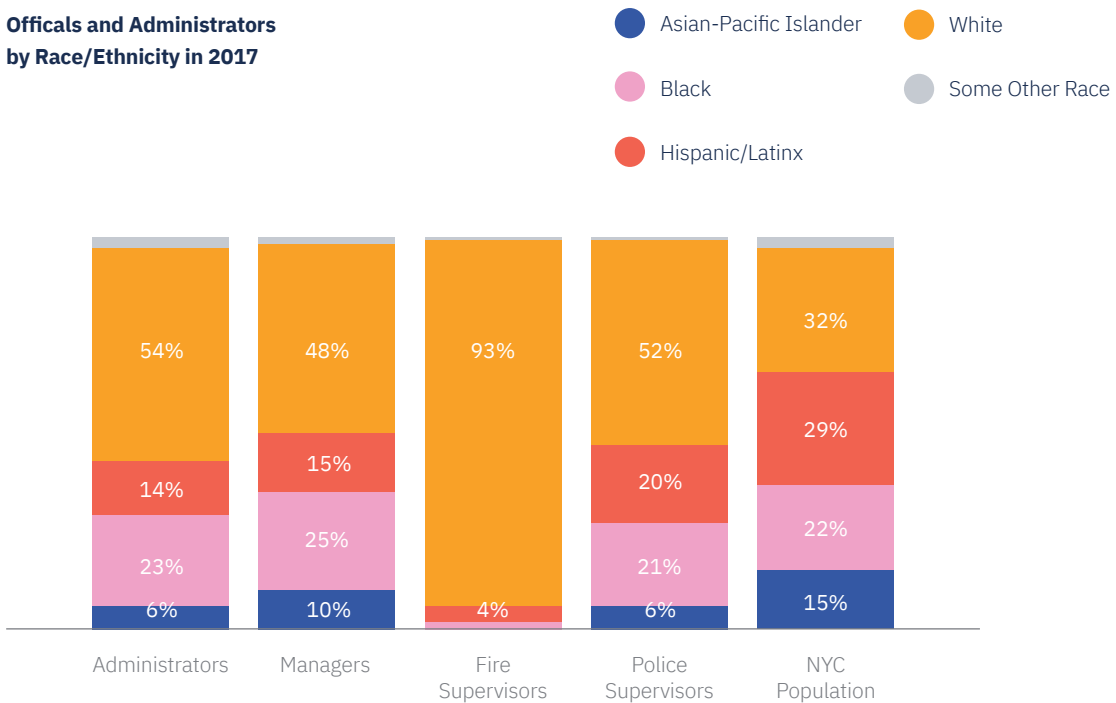
**Fire and Police Supervisors
by Gender in 2017**

- ● Female
- ● Male

|	Administrators	Managers	Fire Supervisors	Police Supervisors	NYC Population
Male	51%	45%	100%	79%	48%
Female	49%	55%		21%	52%

8.3 Diversity of Public Employees: New Hires

In 2017, the gender and racial composition of new hires aligned with total workforce averages, with slightly higher proportions of employees who identify as women, Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, and "some other race."
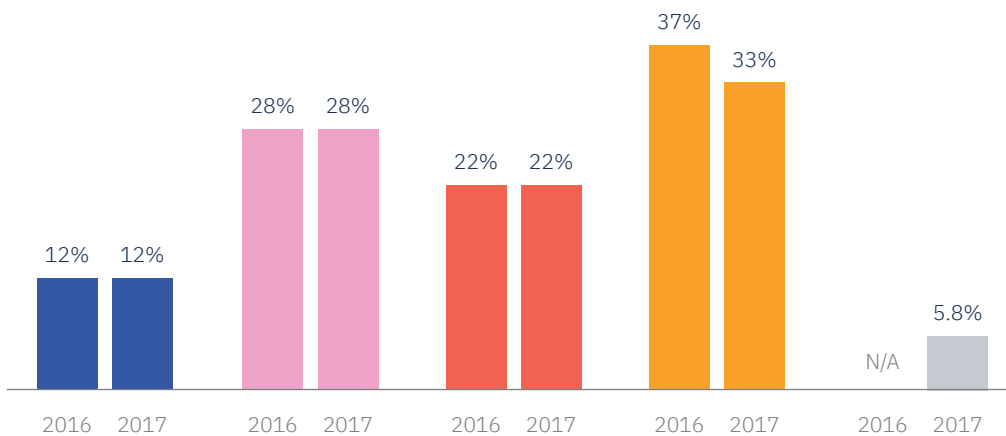
New Hires by Gender

● Female

● Male
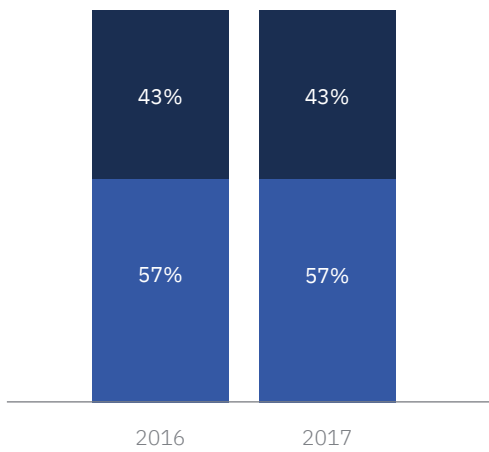
New Hires by Race/Ethnicity

● Asian/Pacific Islander   ● White

● Black   ● Some Other Race

● Hispanic/Latinx

Policies & Programs

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) continues to work toward greater diversity at all levels of City government, especially in job categories where women and people of color have been historically underrepresented. The following DCAS offices play key roles in this work:

- The mission of the Office of Citywide Equity and Inclusion (OCEI) is to foster the City of New York's emergence as an innovative and global leader in equitable, diverse and inclusive employment practices. The OCEI is responsible for the development and enforcement of the City's EEO Policy and other EEO-related policies and provided best practice guidance impacting the workforce across over 80 agencies (mayoral or non-mayoral). OCEI develops and collaborates on solutions and strategies that fulfill the City's EEO mandates and equity and inclusion initiatives and supports, on a citywide scale, strategic leadership initiatives and institutional infrastructures that promote workforce equity, diversity and inclusion. Such initiatives drive the development, engagement, advancement and retention of a diverse and inclusive workforce, creating a productive, inclusive workplace environment where every employee feels needed and valued. OCEI also guides city agencies as they establish their own DE&I strategies through the charter-mandated annual Diversity & EEO plans that set forth objectives and best practices to implement EEO policies, promote equitable workforce practices, engaging and respectful workplace environments, and relevant inclusive outreach to all the communities served by the City.

- The Office of Citywide Recruitment (OCR) is a unit within OCEI. The OCR's mission is to create a workforce pipeline for the City of New York by educating the public about the civil service process and the numerous career opportunities available in City government. A great deal of emphasis is placed on reaching groups that are underserved and underrepresented in City government. To achieve this objective, OCR participates in career fairs, resource fairs, information sessions, employment panels and other related recruitment events.

• The Bureau of Strategic Planning provides Agency Heads, senior leadership, and Agency Personnel Officers with data, information, tools, and technical support needed to conduct strategic workforce analyses. The Bureau produces the annual workforce report and aims to use data-driven analytics to aid agencies in their workforce planning efforts, such as allowing agencies to compare their agency demographics and hiring/separation trends against Citywide benchmarks and similar agencies to identify areas for improvement.