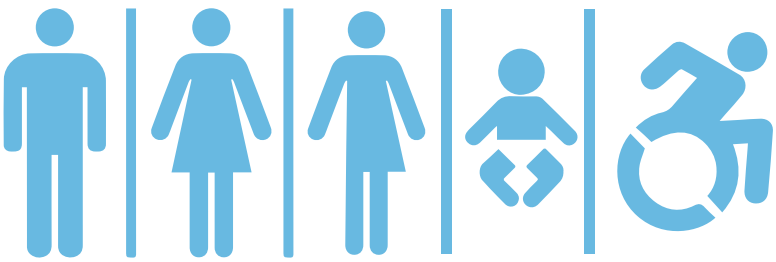
Local Law 114 of 2022: Restroom Report



March 2024

Eric Adams
Mayor

Ydanis Rodriguez
Commissioner

NYC Parks

This page: Public Restroom Building Exterior, Center Knoll Park
Cover: Public Restroom Building Exterior, Rev. Dr. Maggie Howard Park

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Currently, the City or City partners operate 1,066 public restrooms citywide.

Executive Summary

Local Law 114 of 2022 mandates the analysis of public restroom access in New York City using the geographic unit of ZIP code tabulation areas (approximations of ZIP codes).

Currently, the City and City partners operate 1,066 public restrooms citywide, covering 98% of the City's 178 modified ZIP code tabulation areas (ModZCTAs). The report encompasses data from the Department of Parks & Recreation, Department of Transportation, Department of Citywide Administrative Services, Department of City Planning, public libraries (Brooklyn Public Library, New York Public Library, Queens Public Library), and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Additionally, the Department of Parks & Recreation and Department of Transportation identified 151 additional restroom sites – 55 new restrooms in progress and 96 potential sites for new restrooms over 79 ModZCTAs. The report outlines the siting criteria, safety measures, and process for both Parks public restrooms and DOT Automatic Public Toilets (APTs). It also highlights the various challenges such as high capital costs, limited operations funding, crime and safety issues, lengthy approval processes, community opposition, and aging infrastructure requiring reconstruction.

The City remains committed to improving restroom access by creating a more efficient and coordinated approach to address restroom access gaps. The report concludes by outlining models, policies, and initiatives the City is exploring to address the challenges of expanding access to public restrooms in New York City.

Public Restroom Building Exterior, Fairview Park

Introduction

Local Law 114 of 2022 required the Department of Parks & Recreation ("Parks") and the Department of Transportation ("DOT") to produce a report identifying the number of operational public restrooms in New York City, to discuss challenges and opportunities for expanding public restroom access, and to propose locations for new public restrooms.

The City or City partners operate 1,066 public restrooms across the five boroughs, approximately one restroom per 7,820 New Yorkers. The public restrooms are distributed throughout the city, with at least one City-operated public restroom in 98% of NYC's 178 modified ZIP code tabulation areas (ModZCTAs). In addition, there are 55 new public restroom projects in progress across 37 ModZCTAs, and this report includes information on these upcoming new locations. The City has also identified 96 potential unfunded sites for new restrooms across the five boroughs, bringing the total to 151 sites identified within this report across 79 ModZCTAs.

Scope of Report

This report speaks to the criteria, process, and challenges of Parks and DOT. However, these insights are likely to be applicable to other New York City agencies that provide public restrooms. The maps and counts of public restrooms include data from the following additional City agencies:

- **Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS)**
- **Department of City Planning – Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)**
- **Public Library system:**
  - **Brooklyn Public Library**
  - **New York Public Library**
  - **Queens Public Library**
- **Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)/New York City Transit (NYCT)**
  - **Subway stations**
  - **Long Island Railroad stations (within city limits)**
  - **MetroNorth railroad stations (within city limits)**

Public Restroom Building Exterior, Metcalf Playground

This report does not include state or federally owned public restrooms, nor does it capture city/state entities such as Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The report also does not include public restrooms operated by entities such as the New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC), museums, and business improvement districts (BIDS).

Publicly owned and operated restrooms are one of many approaches to providing public restroom access. In the Looking Ahead section of this report, we include possible ideas and approaches that would engage the public and private sector as partners in addressing this citywide issue.

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas

ZIP code tabulation areas (ZCTAs) are geographic representations of the United States Postal Service's (USPS) ZIP codes. ZIP codes are determined by internal processes at USPS and have no standardization for physical size or population: some ZIP codes are composed of a single building, facility, block, or industrial area. Shapes of ZIP codes are not driven by communities or neighborhoods, but by factors that make efficient postal delivery routes, like the locations of post offices and traffic patterns like one-way streets. This report uses modified ZIP code tabulation areas (ModZCTA) developed by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) in 2020. ModZCTAs combine adjacent ZCTAs with populations under 3,000 to create more standardized geographic units. Please see the appendix for DOHMH documentation.

Distributing a public amenity such as public restrooms using a non-standardized geography is not an equitable approach. Even with the slight improvement to standardization that comes from using ModZCTAs, there is still a huge range of area and population sizes between ModZCTAs. Due to this range, it is difficult to compare the number of public restrooms within ModZCTAs – small ModZCTAs by area are likely to be reported as lacking in public restrooms simply because they are small. Furthermore, the need for public restrooms varies: highly dense ModZCTAs may need more public restrooms than ModZCTAs that are composed of single-family dwellings. These typologies of ModZCTA should not be treated the same way.

Additionally, because the ModZCTAs are linked to mail delivery, parks are often outside of ZCTA/ModZCTAs. In these cases, parks are allocated to the 'dummy' ModZCTA 99999. This designation obfuscates the access that these restrooms provide to their surrounding communities/ModZCTAs and further muddles the overall distribution of restrooms across boroughs. A different geographic unit that does not exclude park areas would be a more appropriate unit of analysis.

Public Restrooms in New York City

Operational Restrooms

There are currently 1,066 operational public restrooms operated by City agencies and their partners across the five boroughs. Of these, 943 are open year-round. The remaining 123 are open seasonally. As of January 31, 2024, 98% of the city's 178 ModZCTAs have at least one active City-operated public restroom.

Public Restroom Building Exterior, Sobelsohn Playground

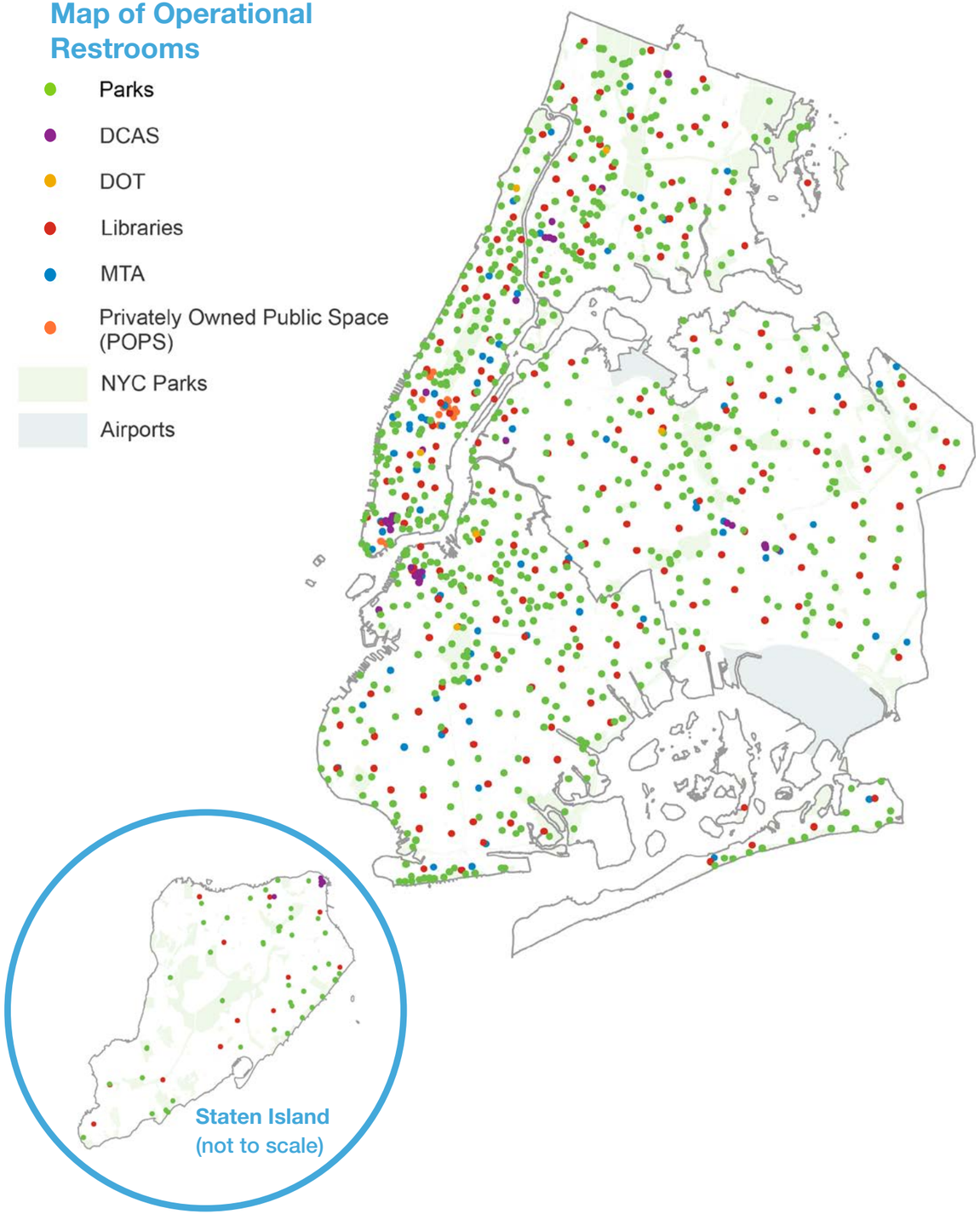
Operational Public Restrooms by Agency

Borough	All Agencies	Parks[1]	DOT[2]	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	POPS
Bronx	**185**	139	1	31	7	7	0
Brooklyn	**293**	206	2	54	9	22	0
Manhattan	**246**	153	2	36	17	24	14
Queens	**278**	195	1	58	6	18	0
Staten Island	**64**	45	0	13	6	0	0
Total	**1,066**	**738**	**6**	**192**	**45**	**71**	**14**

[1]Count includes restrooms operated by NYC Parks, NYC Parks Concessionaires, and partner groups such as Prospect Park Alliance and the Central Park Conservancy.

[2]Williamsburg Bridge Bus Depot (BK) location will be operational in the coming weeks

Map of Operational Restrooms



Non-Operational Restrooms

There are 93 additional public restrooms that are not currently operational. The reasons for and length of closure vary across agencies. Sixty-five of these restrooms will become operational in the next several years, bringing the total of operational restrooms to 1,131.

For Parks, 35 restrooms are closed due to active repairs or capital reconstruction projects and will be operational in the short to medium term. 23 restrooms require funding for repairs or full reconstructions in order to reopen. Four restrooms are located in structures that are beyond rehabilitation and will have to be demolished and replaced with new structures.

One restroom may be reactivated through a concessions project in the future.

For Libraries, restrooms are primarily closed due to construction or relocation projects. None are permanent closures, and all 23 public restrooms will reopen after the projects are complete.

The MTA closed public subway restrooms due to the COVID-19 pandemic and has since re-opened existing restrooms in phases based on renovation needs. Some remain unopened, and the MTA continues to refurbish and bring these back online.

Non-operational Public Restrooms by Agency

Borough	All Agencies	Parks	Libraries	MTA
Bronx	**13**	8	0	1
Brooklyn	**22**	14	7	1
Manhattan	**24**	16	6	2
Queens	**28**	20	5	3
Staten Island	**5**	5	1	0
Total	**93**	**63**	**23**	**7**

Starlight Park Public Restroom Building

Types of Public Restrooms

The City provides many types of public restrooms. The user experience and ease of access to restrooms varies by type. Some restrooms are located in the midst of the public realm where passersby can happen upon them serendipitously, whereas others require more effort to find and use. For example, some restrooms may require an access fee, are located in buildings without clear restroom signage, or can only be accessed by passing through security. In addition, not all restrooms are ADA compliant— either in terms of the fixtures and dimensions of the restrooms themselves or in terms of entry routes to the restroom – which poses a potential barrier for some users. The table on the following page outlines the different typologies of public restrooms that the City provides.

Types of Public Restrooms

Type	Description	Agency	Picture
Automatic Public Toilet (APT)	A standalone structure that is a part of DOT's Coordinated Street Furniture Franchise. The self-cleaning unit is ADA-accessible and maintained by the franchisee. General operating hours are at least between 8am and 8pm, unless otherwise agreed upon. The units cost up to $0.25 to use.	DOT	
Public Restroom Building	Typically a standalone building located in a park. However, Parks has many typologies of restroom structure, including traditional brick-and-mortar buildings, modular prefabricated buildings, trailers, and restrooms in Parks buildings that are primarily used for other purposes.	Parks	
Concession	A restroom located within a Parks-operated concession. Note: some concessions do require an entrance fee, however restrooms may still be accessed free of charge upon request.	Parks	
Private Building	Public restroom included on ground floor of private development adjacent to Parks space or included in the DCP Privately Owned Public Space (POPS) program.	Parks, DCP, POPS	
Subway Station	Restrooms located inside a subway station. Depending on the location, users may have to pay the $2.90 subway fare for restroom access.	MTA	
Public Building	Restrooms located in a City-owned building that is open to members of the public doing official city business in the building. Restrooms in most public buildings require users to go through security and/or display identification.	DCAS	
Libraries	Restrooms located in a public library. Some of these restrooms may require a key or lock pad code provided at the library's front desk.	Libraries (NYPL, QPL, BPL)	
Pilot – Prefabricated Single Occupancy Restrooms	Prefabricated metal single occupancy restroom.	Pilot: Parks	

Gaps in Public Restroom Access

Public restrooms are widely distributed across the city. As mentioned, NYC currently provides public restroom facilities in 98% (175) of the city's 178 ModZCTAs[2]. Seventy percent (124) of ModZCTAs have four or more public restrooms. Currently, there are only three ModZCTAs that do not have operational City-operated public restrooms:

- **10006: Manhattan, Community Board 1**
- **11239: Brooklyn, Community Board 5**
- **11697: Queens, Community Board 14**

10006 is located in the Financial District in downtown Manhattan. It is very densely developed. There is significant subsurface infrastructure due to the four subway lines that run through the area. The World Trade Center Memorial comprises a large part of the ModZCTA and is under the management of the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation. Within the World Trade Center shopping complex there are several public restrooms. There are no City-owned restrooms in 10006 because there are no Parks properties and not enough clearance on or adjacent to DOT's right-of-way.

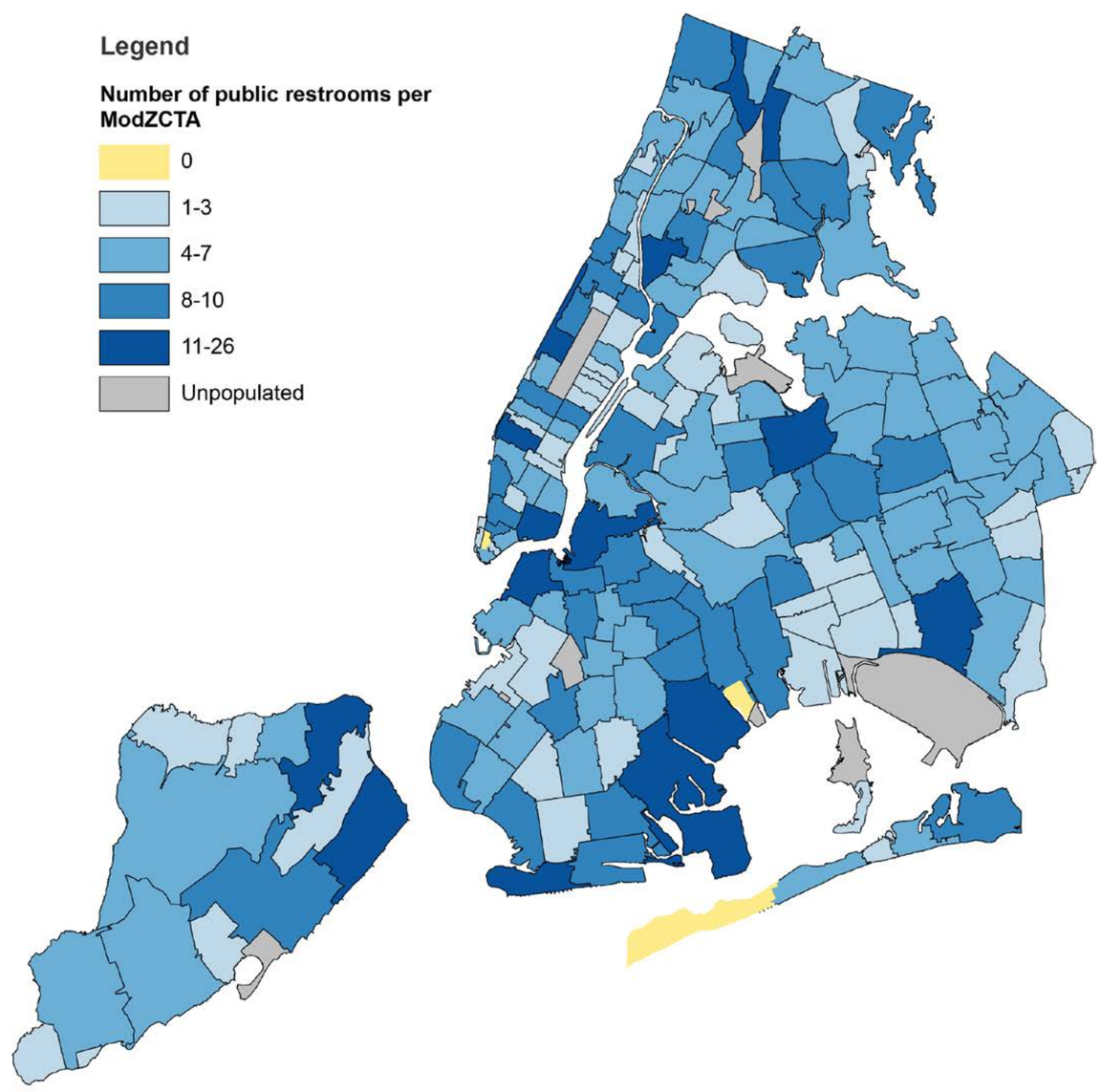
11239 is composed of the Spring Creek Towers/Starrett City development in Brooklyn. This is a primarily residential area with limited commercial and community facilities, making it difficult to site an APT. Much of this ModZCTA is under the jurisdiction of a development corporation and would require cooperation on their end, as well as from residents and business interests in the area. There are few City-owned parks properties in 11239 – the largest is the Fresh Creek Nature Preserve, which is a protected natural area. Additionally, the area is coastal and may have increased environmental sensitivities as a result.

11697 is located at the southwestern end of the Rockaway peninsula in Queens. This area is made up of national parks (Jacob Riis Beach and Fort Tilden) and the private residential community of Breezy Point. The national park properties include public restroom facilities. There are no City-owned park properties in this area and no suitable commercial, manufacturing or mixed-use districts to accommodate an APT.

DOT reached out to the community boards and borough presidents located in the three ModZCTAs that currently do not have operational public restrooms to solicit input on where to site a public restroom. Manhattan Community Board 1 responded but the suggested location was outside ModZCTA 10006. Regardless, DOT has added this location as a potential site for an APT.

[2] See appendix for count of operational facilities per ModZCTA

Operational Public Restrooms by MODZCTA



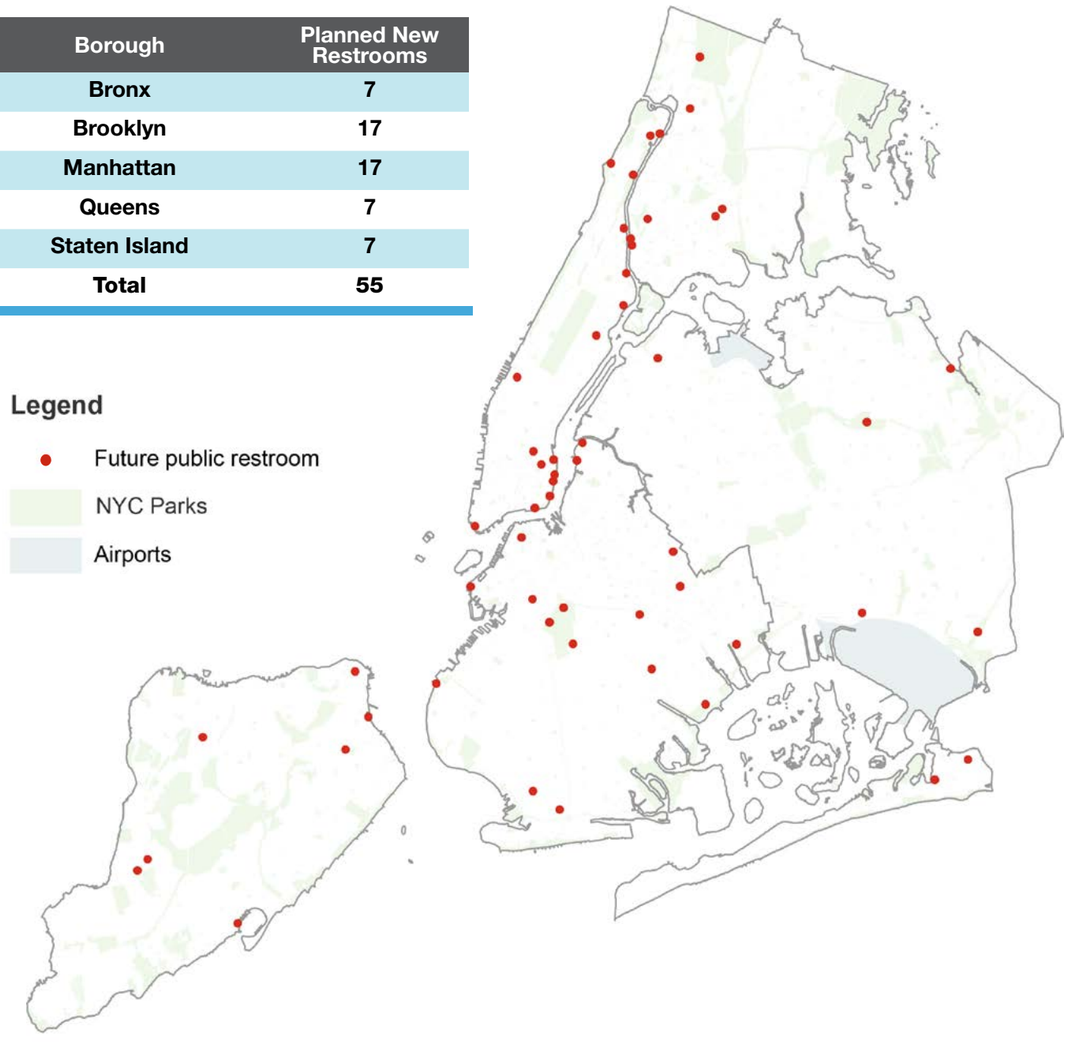
Planned New Restrooms

The City has identified sites for 55 new public restroom projects across the five boroughs. These 55 new restrooms are fully funded and planned to be completed within the next five years.

There are 54 active new public restroom capital projects in development in City parks and one planned APT, spread over 37 ModZCTAs[3] . The report includes a map and a list of all planned restroom locations.

Planned Public Restrooms

Borough	Planned New Restrooms
Bronx	7
Brooklyn	17
Manhattan	17
Queens	7
Staten Island	7
Total	55



[3] As of January 31, 2024.

Planned New Restrooms

Borough	Location	Type	Entity	MODZCTA
Bronx	144th St Park - Lower Concourse Park	Public restroom building	Parks/EDC	10451
	Bronx Point (Phase 2)	Public restroom in private building	Private developer	10451
	Joyce Kilmer Park	Prefabricated modular restroom	Parks	10452
	Daniel Boone Playground	Public restroom building	Parks	10459
	Starlight Park	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10459
	Washington's Walk - Fort Four Playground	Public restroom building	Parks	10468
	Van Cortlandt Park - Parade Ground	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10471
Brooklyn	Cadman Plaza Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11201
	Fidler-Wyckoff House Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11203
	Irving Square Park	Prefabricated modular restroom	Parks	11207
	Gateway Estates Phase II Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11208
	Lincoln Terrace / Arthur S. Somers Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11213
	Washington Park - Old Stone House	Public restroom building	Parks	11215
	American Veterans Memorial Pier	Public restroom building	Parks	11220
	Box Street Park	Public restroom building	Parks/EDC	11222
	WNYC Transmitter Park	Concession building	Parks Concession	11222
	Scarangella Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11223
	West Playground	Public restroom building	Parks	11223
	Valentino Pier	Automated Public Toilet (APT)	DOT/Parks	11231
	Callahan-Kelly Playground	Public restroom building	Parks/MTA	11233
	Canarsie Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11236
	Prospect Park - Shirley Chisholm Welcome Center	Public restroom building	Prospect Park Alliance	99999
	Prospect Park - Tennis House	Public restroom building	Prospect Park Alliance	99999
	Prospect Park - Vale of Cashmere	Public restroom building	Prospect Park Alliance	99999

Planned New Restrooms

Borough	Location	Type	Entity	MODZCTA
Manhattan	East River Park - Track House*	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10002
	Pier 42	Public restroom building	Parks/EDC	10002
	Stuyvesant Square East	Public restroom building	Parks	10003
	The Battery	Public restroom building	The Battery Conservancy	10004
	East River Park - 10th Street Playground*	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10009
	East River Park - Tennis House*	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10009
	Joseph C. Sauer Park	Public restroom in private building	Private developer	10009
	Murphy Brothers Playground	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10009
	Lorraine Hansberry Plaza	Public restroom in private building	Private developer	10019
	Thomas Jefferson Park	Prefabricated modular restroom	Parks	10029
	Fort Washington Park - Discovery Playground	Public restroom building (Modular construction)	Parks	10034
	Monsignor Kett Playground*	Public restroom building	Parks	10034
	North Cove Park (W 207th)	Public restroom in private building	Private developer	10034
	Harlem River Park	Public restroom building	Parks	10035
	Frederick Johnson Playground*	Public restroom building	Parks	10039
	Highbridge Park	Public restroom building	Parks	10039
	Ruppert Park	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	10128
Queens	Hoyt Playground	Prefabricated modular restroom	Parks	11102
	Cross Island Parkway - Waters Edge Drive	Public restroom building	Parks	11360
	Kissena Park - Velodrome	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	11365
	Brookville Park	Public restroom building	Parks/DDC	11413
	Police Officer Edward Byrne Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11420
	Bayswater Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11691
	Nameoke Park	Public restroom building	Parks	11691

Planned New Restrooms

Borough	Location	Type	Entity	MODZCTA
Staten Island	Lt. Lia Playground	Public restroom building	Parks	10301
	Lopez Playground	Public restroom building (Modular construction)	Parks	10304
	Stapleton Waterfront	Public restroom building	Parks/EDC	10305
	Seaside Wildlife Nature Park	Public restroom building	Parks	10308
	Freshkills South Park	Public restroom building	Parks	10312
	Owl Hollow Fields	Public restroom building	Parks	10312
	Father Macris Park	Prefabricated modular restroom	Parks	10314

*New building replacing old facility in full park reconstruction

Potential Locations for New Restrooms

In addition to the 55 planned restrooms, the agencies have identified 96 potentially feasible locations to install new public restrooms across 60 ModZCTAs. These locations were identified by FY25 community board budget requests compiled by the Department of City Planning, as well as known areas of community interest as identified by various agencies.

In FY25 budget requests, 28 of 59 community boards requested a new public restroom facility. When accounting for budget requests for the renovation of existing facilities, this number rose to 37 community boards, suggesting that upgrades to present city restrooms are also an important factor to consider. Over a third of community boards (22) did not mention public restrooms in their budget requests.

Please note that this is a list of desired locations vetted for conceptual feasibility. Further investigation is needed at each site in order to determine whether the specific conditions are feasible from an engineering and construction standpoint. APT sites are subject to further engineering review by JCDecaux in addition to approvals from five reviewing entities (starting with the Community Board for the district of the proposed APT.) Furthermore, the APTs are the only potential locations that have been capitally or operationally funded. Capital and expense funding must be sought for each Parks location.

Potential New Restroom Locations

Borough	Park	Entity	ModZCTA
Bronx	Railroad Park	Parks	10451
	Highbridge Park	Parks	10452
	Grant Park	Parks	10456
	Concrete Plant Park	Parks	10459
	Monsignor Raul Del Valle Square	Parks	10459
	Mapes Park	Parks	10460
	Hunts Point Riverside Park	Parks	10474
	Julio Carballo Fields	Parks	10474
	Hart Island	Parks	99999
	Walter Gladwin Park	Parks	99999
Brooklyn	Bushwick Inlet Park	Parks	11211
	Gowanus waterfront former salt lot	Parks	11215
	Gowanus Green	Parks	11231
	Columbus Park*	DOT/Parks	11201
	513 Flatbush Ave	DOT	11225
	Caton Ave and Linden Blvd Triangle	DOT	11226
	Prospect Park SW and 16th Street*	DOT/Parks	99999
	Fort Greene Park	Parks	11201
	Marcy Playground	Parks	11206
	Grace Playground	Parks	11207
	Lion's Pride Playground	Parks	11207
	Nehemiah Park	Parks	11212
	Powell and Houston Playgrounds	Parks	11212
	Van Dyke Playground	Parks	11212
	Bensonhurst Park	Parks	11214
	Coney Island Boat Basin	Parks	11214
	John Hancock Playground	Parks	11216
	Coney Island Beach Boardwalk	Parks	11224
	Jacob Joffe Fields	Parks	11234
	Marine Park	Parks	11234
	Homecrest Playground	Parks	11235
	Canarsie Park	Parks	11236
	Prospect Park–Vanderbilt Playground	Parks	99999

Potential New Restroom Locations

Borough	Park	Entity	ModZCTA
Manhattan	Penn South Playground	Parks	10001
	Allen Street Malls	Parks	10002
	Sara D. Roosevelt Park	Parks	10002
	Bellevue South Park	Parks	10016
	West Harlem Piers	Parks	10027
	Peter Minuit Playground	Parks	10029
	Playground 103 CIII	Parks	10029
	Broadway Malls	Parks	10032
	Inwood Hill Park	Parks	10034
	Harlem River Park - 127th Street	Parks	10035
	Wagner Playground	Parks	10035
	Fort Tryon Park	Parks	10040
	Riverside Park South - 61st	Parks	10069
	Riverside Park South - 66th	Parks	10069
	Municipal Plaza*	DOT	10007
	High Line Park /23rd St	DOT	10011
	Mary O'Connor Playground	DOT/Parks	10017
	12th Ave/125th St*	DOT	10027
	Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Blvd/ 125th St*	DOT/New York State Office of General Services	10027
	Brooklyn Bridge South/Park Row	DOT	10038

Potential New Restroom Locations

Borough	Park	Entity	ModZCTA
Queens	Astoria Park	Parks	11102
	Whitey Ford Field	Parks	11102
	Sean's Place	Parks	11103
	Ravenswood Playground	Parks	11106
	Flushing Meadows Corona Park - Ballfields	Parks	11367
	Flushing Meadows Corona Park - Flushing Bay Promenade	Parks	11368
	Louis C. Moser Playground	Parks	11370
	Juniper Valley Park	Parks	11379
	Benninger Playground	Parks	11385
	Highland Park	Parks	11385
	Highland Park - Ridgewood Reservoir	Parks	11385
	Queensway	Parks	11385
	Starr Playground	Parks	11385
	Uncle Vito F. Maranzano Glendale Playground	Parks	11385
	Police Officer Edward Byrne Park	Parks	11420
	Alley Pond Park	Parks	11427
	South Rochdale Playground	Parks	11434
	Rockaway Community Park	Parks	11691
	Thursby Basin Park	Parks	11692
	Neponsit	Parks	11694
	Downtown Far Rockaway/ Mott Ave and Beach 20th St*	DOT	11691

Potential New Restroom Locations

Borough	Park	Entity	ModZCTA
Staten Island	Goodhue Park	Parks	10301
	North Shore Esplanade	Parks	10301
	Silver Lake Park	Parks	10301
	Skyline Playground	Parks	10301
	Northerleigh Park	Parks	10302
	Mariners Marsh Park	Parks	10303
	Naples Playground	Parks	10304
	Tappen Park	Parks	10304
	Brookfield Park	Parks	10306
	Conference House Park	Parks	10307
	Aesop Park	Parks	10309
	Lemon Creek Park	Parks	10309
	Long Pond Park	Parks	10309
	Clove Lakes Park	Parks	10310
	Heritage Park	Parks	10310
	Arden Woods	Parks	10312
	Blue Heron Park	Parks	10312
	Wolfe's Pond Park	Parks	10312
	Blood Root Valley	Parks	10314
	Westerleigh Park	Parks	10314
	Willowbrook Park	Parks	10314
	Willowbrook Parkway	Parks	10314

* Indicates DOT Franchisee JCDecaux reviewed for engineering feasibility with an incomplete approval process

Public Restroom Building Exterior, Freshkills Park

Parks Public Restrooms

Siting Criteria

Parks has several different types of restroom structure, each of which is suited to different conditions, and each of which has different cost implications. The following considerations determine which structure is most appropriate for a given location and which locations may not be feasible.

Utilities

- Bringing utilities (water, sewer, and electricity) to new public restroom locations includes many logistical challenges and is expensive.
- New utility runs and connections require coordination with other entities, primarily the Department of Environmental Protection and ConEdison (ConEd).

Elevation / Floodplain

- The city building code includes regulations relating to all buildings within the floodplain. Complying with flood regulations creates additional challenges and cost to ensuring accessibility (such as inclusion of ramping/grading when required to meet the elevation required by the building code).
- Local Laws (including LL100 of 2013) amended the building code to require the elevation of mechanical systems and utilities to increased heights above design flood elevations.
- To achieve the elevations, grading the site up to the restroom door is preferred over ramping where possible. Ramping is more complex and less user-friendly. Grading obviates the need for both stairs and ramps and provides better aesthetics.
- Tidal areas create additional complexity.

Tree Canopy / Removals

- Trees bring health and resiliency benefits to parks and the people in them – from shade that reduces the urban heat island effect to stormwater absorption that reduces flooding. The public health benefits of trees increase with the age and size of the tree, meaning it takes years for several smaller trees to reach the same impact as a larger established tree. All trees require root zones to remain healthy and continue to thrive. For these reasons, protecting existing tree canopy may preclude a potential location from selection for a new facility.
- Tree impacts are site-specific, requiring an arborist to evaluate each site for potential impacts from the structure's footprint and any corresponding utility work.

Public Restroom Building, Arrochar Playground

- Per the Rules of the City of New York, any tree that is removed must be replaced, which adds additional complexity and cost to the project. Newer trees are less valuable than older, established trees and this shift is accounted for when considering tree removal.

Interagency Coordination on Shared/Close Proximity Property:

- Public restroom projects often require coordination with other agencies due to proximity of their property or infrastructure – both above ground and subsurface.
- Parks regularly works with the Department of Education (DOE), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), NYC DOT, and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). For example, MTA and DEP often have subsurface infrastructure or access corridors that prevent Parks from running utilities or siting buildings.
- There are other types of regulatory protections – including protected wetlands – that preclude or significantly complicate constructing a public restroom building.

Soil conditions/groundwater conditions

- Soil and groundwater conditions are unknown until a geotechnical report is completed. Certain soil and groundwater conditions require more expensive structural and/or foundation work. This includes the need for piles instead of a shallow foundation or needing structural fill.

Proximity to programmed spaces

- Proximity to programmed spaces such as ballfields and playgrounds is preferred for both convenience and safety. Higher foot traffic can help to improve safety conditions.
- Public restroom buildings should be oriented with visible sightlines to improve safety and visibility when entering and exiting.
- When new restrooms are sited at playgrounds, they should be separated from the play elements so adults unaccompanied by children can use the facilities without interfering with the play area.

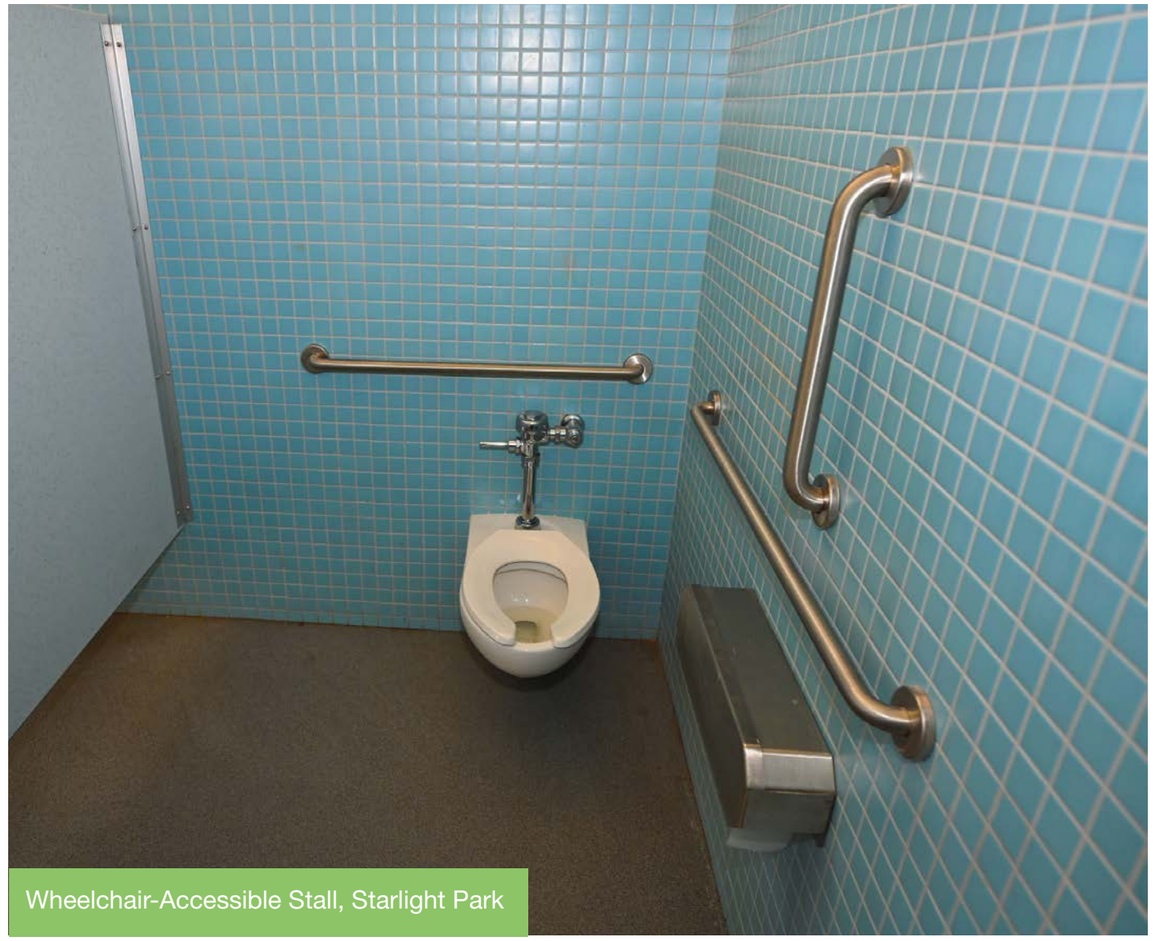
Storage space

- Each public restroom must include a storage space for maintenance supplies and equipment. If a storage space is not possible within the building, an external storage locker must be provided.

ADA Compliance

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) sets accessibility standards for features in public restrooms. These include standards for fixtures (such as toilets, grab bars, sinks, toilet paper dispensers, dryers) as well as technical specifications for the building (such as door widths, stall widths, turning radii, and threshold height).

All new and fully reconstructed Parks public restroom facilities meet ADA standards. However, many park restrooms were constructed in the 20th century before the ADA and the development of modern ADA standards. In addition to building new restroom buildings, Parks also reconstructs existing public restrooms to comply with ADA, modern building codes, and current energy-efficiency standards. For example, where possible, gas heating systems are replaced with electric heat. In some cases, due to funding or other constraints only a limited reconstruction is possible, and these may not meet all ADA standards.



Wheelchair-Accessible Stall, Starlight Park

Safety Measures

Safety measures in Parks public restrooms include:

Lighting:

- **Exterior lighting is provided around the entire public restroom building.**

Windows:

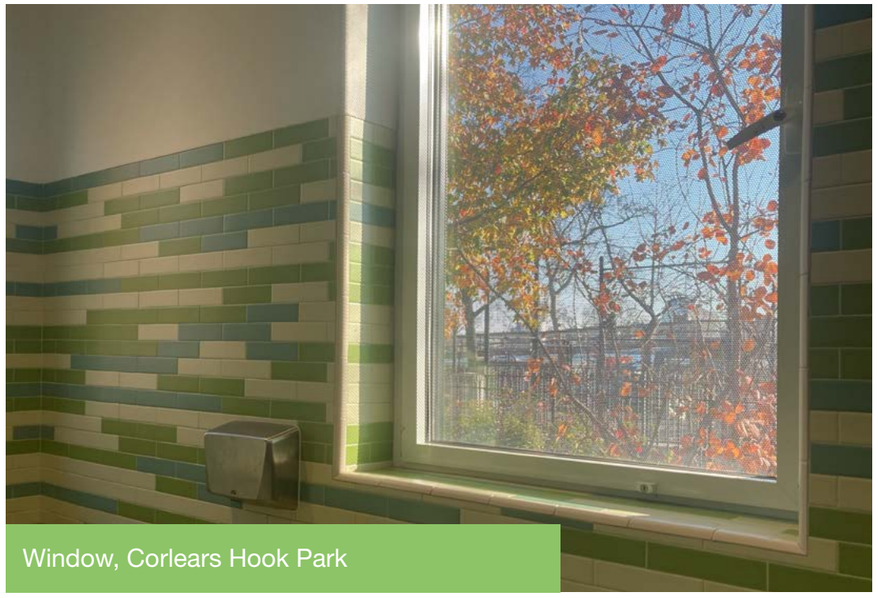
- **Translucent windows are used to allow for better daylight, sightlines, and feeling of safety within the building, while still allowing for privacy.**
- **Windows include fixed security screens.**

Stall design:

- **Parks generally does not provide single stall restrooms (e.g. a private lockable room that includes sink and toilet) and instead uses the format of multiple stalls with sinks provided outside of the stalls. This layout is used to facilitate emergency access and to prevent non-restroom activities such as crime and the use of the space as living quarters.**

Securable exterior doors:

- **All public restroom facilities include a lockable exterior door to prevent people from entering when the facility is closed.**



Window, Corlears Hook Park

Process

The process for restroom projects includes several phases: pre-design, design, procurement, and construction.

Pre-Design: After the need for a restroom is identified and a tentative site is selected, a cost estimate is developed. Parks seeks funding based on the cost estimate from the city capital budget through the annual new needs budget request process with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), from elected official discretionary funding, or through grants. Fully funded projects are prioritized and placed in a queue on an annual basis, after which Parks begins design.

Design: The design phase begins with a scope meeting to obtain input from key stakeholders including elected officials, community boards, and members of the public. The Parks Architecture division prepares a schematic design which must be approved by the community board, and Public Design Commission and/or Landmarks Preservation Commission. After design approvals are received, construction and contract documents are prepared. Detailed internal reviews take place at every stage of design development. Designs are also reviewed and approved by external parties including utility companies and other agencies with neighboring infrastructure. The design team applies for any required city, state, or federal permits. The design phase typically takes 10-16 months.

Procurement: Parks competitively bids and awards projects to qualified contractors. Parks follows applicable procurement processes and rules, including New York City's Procurement Policy Board rules, as well as policies and procedures implemented by the Mayor's Office of Contract Services. The procurement phase begins with internal reviews to determine procurement method and set Minority and/or Women-owned Business Enterprise (M/WBE) participation goals. Next, Parks Legal and the New York City Law Department must review and approve contract documents. Upon approval, the contract is released for bids and contractors submit proposals. Parks reviews the proposals and selects the lowest responsible and responsive bidder. Authorization from OMB is needed to proceed, after which the contract is awarded and goes through the Comptroller registration process. The procurement phase typically takes 9-12 months.

Construction: After a contractor is selected and onboarded, construction typically takes 12-18 months. Parks employees observe the construction and complete a final use inspection prior to opening the site to the public.

Challenges

Competing Capital Needs

- Parks has limited baseline funding for state-of-good-repair projects, so public restrooms compete with other critical needs. The median age of Parks public restroom buildings is 67 years, with the structures having generally been built in the mid-20th century. Although Parks is able to prolong the lifespan of public restroom buildings with maintenance and repairs, building elements eventually require capital reconstruction. Capital reconstruction costs are high, especially when bringing old buildings into compliance with modern building codes, ADA accessibility, and energy-efficient systems.

- Public restroom buildings may not attract the same level of elected official discretionary funding interest than other competing community projects, such as playgrounds, ballfields, or natural area improvements.

Capital Costs and Planning

- Capital costs are high for new public restroom buildings. The average cost for a prototypical brick-and-mortar public restroom building is $3,570,000 (FY24). New York City is the most expensive city in the country for construction. Although public restroom buildings have a small footprint, they require multiple skilled tradespeople (electricians, plumbers, carpenters, masons), resulting in high per-square-foot costs. Construction material, equipment and labor costs have increased significantly in recent years. Public review processes also add to the time and cost it takes to complete a new public restroom building.

- New utility runs and connections are expensive, and costs are difficult to estimate consistently in advance across sites due to unique site conditions, such as distance of the building from the connections in the street, depth of existing utility infrastructure lines and corresponding excavation needed, proximity to trees and critical root zones, proximity to underground subway infrastructure, etc. Average costs for new utility runs typically range from $500,000 to $800,000 but can reach several million for more complex or remote projects.

- For electrical service, ConEd charges additional fees for every electrical service entry into a park beyond the first. If the restroom is not sited close to existing electrical service, there will be increased cost for a long electrical utility run from the first connection or additional fees for a second connection.

- For sewer service, planning out connections is challenging because utility maps do not always provide adequate detail indicating if existing infrastructure can support new sewer connections. For example, a new sewer line cannot tie into existing sewer lines over a certain size, or into CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow) lines.

- For water service, although many parks have existing water service for landscape use, many of these pipes are located close to the ground surface and are turned off during the winter to prevent freezing, meaning even parks with existing water service may require new utility runs for a new public restroom.

Public Restrooms, Central Park

Crime and Safety

- Crime and safety are issues in many public restrooms. As elements of the public realm that offer privacy, restrooms are occasionally attractive to illicit activities. These activities can make it unsafe for Parks employees to work in the space, and for members of the public to use the facilities.
- In rare cases, public restrooms in parks have become hotspots for crime and must be closed for several months until Parks and NYPD determine it is safe to reopen the facility.

High Usage and Vandalism

- Parks public restroom facilities experience extremely high and sustained use. Parks selects fixtures and building elements based on durability, however regular wear-and-tear as well as vandalism causes fixtures to be frequently damaged. Vandalism is a frequent occurrence. Restrooms temporarily close to the public for repairs as required.

Limited Hours

- Parks restrooms are open during daytime hours that vary by season, generally aligned with daylight. Standard hours are 8am-4pm with hours extended until at least 7pm in the peak season from mid-May to September.
- Many Parks remain open (sometimes until 1 a.m.) after the restrooms close, creating a window when park users might need to use the restroom when it is unavailable.
- Parks restrooms must be closed overnight for safety purposes, and they must be manually closed by staff. In 2023, Parks was able to extend the hours of restrooms located in 62 parks that were staffed with a ‘second shift’ in the afternoons and evenings from Thursday through Monday during peak season. Instead of closing at the end of the primary shift, second shift workers kept restrooms open until the end of their shift. Second shift hours vary depending on operational need but generally extend until 9pm.
- Not all locations are eligible for longer opening hours. It may not be feasible or safe to extend the hours of public restrooms that have been used for illicit activities.

Seasonality

- Some restrooms close seasonally, typically because the infrastructure serving the building is not able to function during cold weather (e.g. lack of heating).

Community Opposition

- Public support for Parks restrooms projects is generally high and many communities want public restrooms in their parks. However, some communities oppose the siting of public restrooms in nearby parks due to concerns over maintenance and fear that the availability of a restroom facility may attract criminal behavior.

Public Restroom Building Interior, Hudson River Greenway

1

2

3

4

5

This page: various interiors of public restrooms in parks and playgounds:

1.) Abraham Lincoln Playground

2.) Starlight Park,
Men's Public Restroom

3.) Starlight Park,
Women's Public Restroom

4.) Starlight Park, Baby Changing Facility

5.) Fariview Park

Temporary Automatic Public Toilet Installation, Brooklyn

DOT's Automatic Public Toilet (APT)

Siting Criteria

DOT's Coordinated Street Furniture Franchise ("CSFF") agreement ("franchise agreement") with JCDecaux includes up to 40 Automatic Public Toilets ("APTs") to be installed citywide. Of the 40, six have been installed and one is in the pipeline. The APTs are installed and maintained by the franchisee at no cost to the City. In exchange, the franchisee can recoup APT costs by selling advertisement space and charging a nominal fee (up to $0.25) to use the APT. The APTs were designed by Grimshaw Architects to coordinate the simple and modern look of the bus shelters, newsstands and bike parking structures. Similar to other coordinated street furniture, APTs have siting criteria that include street design guidelines, circulation, minimum underground clearance, zoning/land use, and jurisdiction.

DOT receives APT site recommendations from the public (generally through 311) and has requested recommendations from Council Members, Borough Presidents, Community Boards, and Business Improvement Districts. When DOT receives a request for a potential APT site, the agency must analyze the site to determine if it meets the criteria set forth in the franchise agreement. Within 60 days of the request, JCDecaux must conduct an engineering feasibility review. If a site passes this review, DOT will start the approval process as required in the franchise agreement, including mayor and speaker approvals as required by the authorizing resolution. In addition to finding a space that meets the necessary clearance and structural footprint (including access for wheelchairs), the site must have access to water, sewer, and electrical service. In addition, assessments must be made based on public convenience, enhancement of commercial and tourist areas, sites recommended by Parks, geographic distribution, sidewalk activity, and the presence of other franchise structures on the sidewalk.

Siting Criteria

- The footprint of the APT is 6 feet 7 inches by 11 feet and must allow a minimum clear path of 8 feet in width in front of the APT and 5 feet on all other sides. All APTs must allow a straight unobstructed path of at least 1.5 feet between the APT and the curb. Minimum distances for siting APTs are:
  - 15 feet from entrances to houses of worship, elevator lobbies for buildings with 16 or more stories, hotel lobbies, banks and ATMs, theaters and box offices
  - 10 feet from fire hydrants and standpipes
  - 5 feet from tree trunks and canopies
  - 3 feet from streetlights and traffic signal poles
  - 2 feet from ventilation, street signs and cellar doors

Physical Siting

- APTs are permitted in the following areas:
  - Wide streets only in commercial, manufacturing or mixed-use districts as defined in Section 12-10 of the New York City Zoning Resolution
  - Sidewalks or plazas adjacent to property owned or leased by a government agency or public authority or under the jurisdiction of the Economic Development Corporation
  - Traffic islands or public places bounded on all sides by mapped streets under the jurisdiction of DOT
  - On or adjacent to park property or playgrounds, subject to the approval of Parks.
- APTs cannot be located under bridges or elevated tracks.
- Additional considerations when identifying APT sites include sightlines, vaults and utilities.
- APTs cannot interfere with pedestrian or motorist sightlines necessary for traffic safety.
- The presence of street and sidewalk vaults prevents the siting of an APT because they are often unable to be moved and belong to service providers.
- APT installation must be within 150 feet of a power supply and within reasonable distance to water and sewer connections necessary for operation.

Approval Process

- Once a proposed site meets the criteria as listed above, the proposed location must go through an approval process that requires five approval letters starting with the community board. Once the community board approves of the APT location, approvals are needed from the Council Member, Public Design Commission (PDC), Speaker of the Council, and Mayor. The APT siting can only move ahead with all five approvals.
- Other stakeholders may have input in APT locations including the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), and building owners including public entities such as New York State.

ADA Compliance

All APTs must be accessible to people with disabilities in accordance with the franchise agreement. The franchisee is required to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and any additional federal, state, and local laws relating to accessibility for people with disabilities. The current APT structure is wheelchair-accessible and also meets at-grade sidewalk requirements per DOT standards.

APT Features

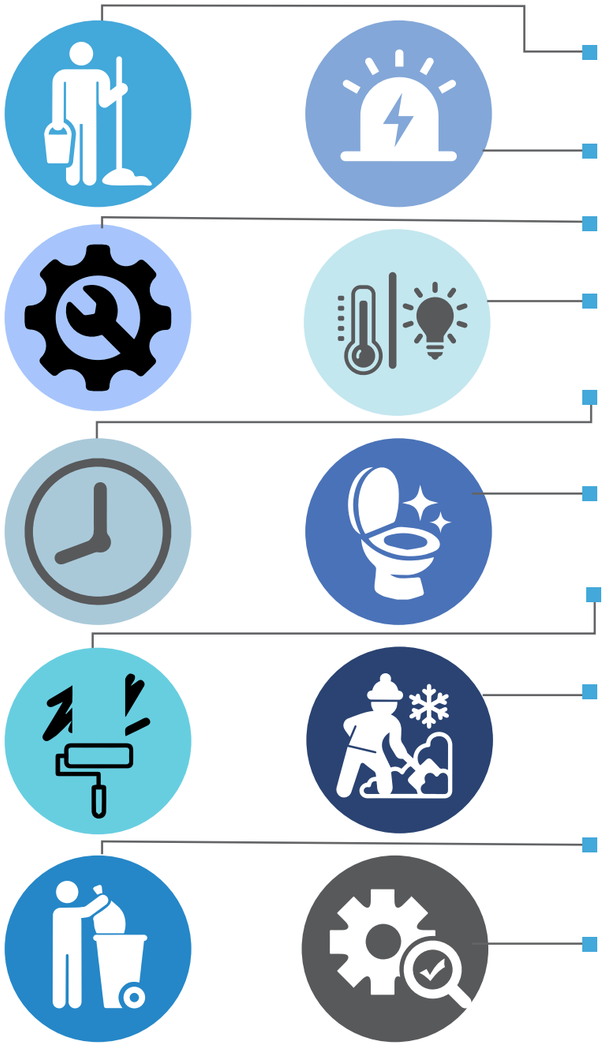
Each APT unit must contain: a toilet, a handwashing station that provides soap and warm water, toilet tissue and seat cover dispensers, and a paper towel dispenser or hand dryer. Heating, ventilation, and lighting, including emergency lighting are required. The unit must be designed with the ability to fully and automatically self-clean, deodorize, and disinfect the floor, seat, and bowl after every use. All APT units must have a self-activated warning system that instantly communicates significant maintenance needs and operational problems to an operations center. APT units must provide external indicators informing potential users whether the unit is available for use.

JCDecaux is currently re-designing the APT to incorporate state-of-the-art technology. While the exterior will remain the same as the original design, the new model features upgrades to the internal mechanical systems, technology features, exterior user panel, and adds an exterior water fountain. As part of this new design process, the franchisee has reached out to DOT to discuss accessibility features that will cover a larger protected class under the ADA. This conversation is currently ongoing.

Automatic Public Toilet, Madison Square Park

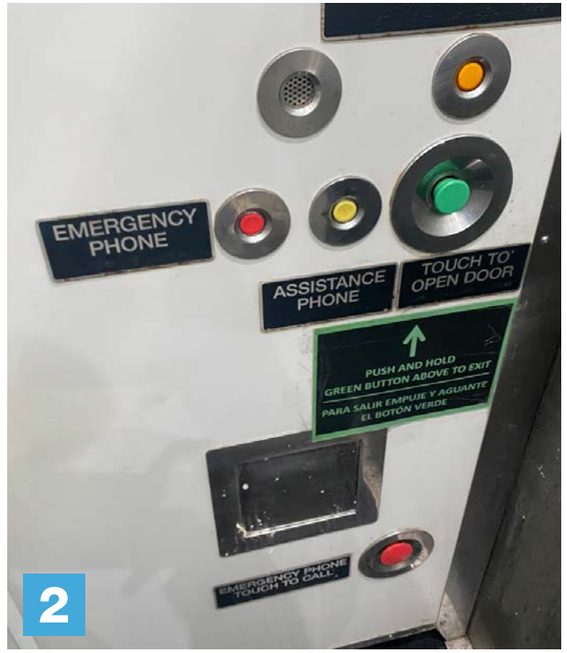
Routine Maintenance

The CSFF Franchisee, JCDecaux, must provide daily cleaning of the APTs when open for public use (at minimum from 8am - 8pm). The franchisee is responsible for locking the APT at the end of each day. Franchisees are responsible for all APT maintenance including:



- Daily visits to each unit to ensure that all systems are clean, functioning properly, and all dispensers are full.
- Responding immediately to the APT's self-activating maintenance and operation warning system.
- Promptly performing necessary repairs to ensure public safety.
- Ensuring comfortable interior temperature, ventilation, and illumination when APT is in operation.
- Keeping APT open least between 8am and 8pm, unless an extended schedule is decided by the DOT.
- The unit must be able to automatically self-clean, deodorize and disinfect the floor, seat, and bowl after every use.
- Inspecting, cleaning, and removing graffiti from the structures on at least two nonconsecutive days each week.
- Removing snow and ice, including clearing a three-foot access path for wheelchairs and spreading salt, or preferably, a noncorrosive de-icer to ensure the sidewalk adjacent to APTs remains in its original condition.
- Collecting refuse or recyclables from any trash receptacles incorporated within or on APTs on a daily basis or more often, as needed.
- Updating the monitoring and in-unit hardware and software.

Automatic Public Toilet, Corona Plaza



Photos:

1.) Automatic Public Toilet (APT) exterior, Corona Plaza.

2.) Interior panel of APT.

3.) ATP modular toilet in self-cleaning interior

4.) Automatic Public Toilet (APT) exterior, Fordham Plaza.

5.) Interior details, APT.

Challenges

Siting Challenges

APTs are difficult to site due to their size, siting criteria, and subsurface needs. At least 130 sites did not meet the siting criteria and/or were rejected in the approval process during the current franchise. Specific siting issues include the APT's large footprint, heavy structure, underground clearance requirements, utility connections, and minimum sidewalk clearances. In addition, it is difficult to identify sites in a mixed-use environment within dense urban areas.

Approval Process

Given the extensive approval requirements, APT sites may be rejected during the approval process by any of the five reviewing entities. For example, the Public Design Commission (PDC) may reject an APT site adjacent to a historic building or neighborhood due to its modern aesthetics. A Community Board may reject a site due to quality-of-life concerns. A Council Member may reject a site on behalf of constituents who are opposed to it.

Under the "Potential Locations" section, DOT provided a list of 11 potential sites for APT installation. Some of those sites have gone through stages of approval but have been held up at some point in the process. A few of the sites listed still need to go through further engineering review for feasibility prior to beginning the five-stage approval process.

DOT hopes that future APT reviews will be smoother due to an increased awareness of the need for public restrooms. DOT anticipates that JCDecaux's APT redesign – including newly improved features such as internal pumps – will increase the rate of site approval.

User Experience

Many users are not familiar with how APTs work, especially the self-cleaning automation. After a user exits, the door must close for a 90-second self-cleaning cycle. Often, another user waiting to use the APT does not allow the door to close to initiate the cleaning cycle. If a new user enters before it is cleaned, the APT stops the cycle through sensors that detect the presence of someone inside of the APT and the doors will remain open until a JCDecaux maintenance operator arrives on site to reset the APT. The new APT design, which includes a simplified user panel on the front of the APT, will improve this user experience.

APT Closures due to Maintenance

Since APTs do not have on-site attendants, the public restroom cannot be utilized when waiting for a maintenance operator to arrive to reset the APT or replenish restroom supplies.

Public Restroom Building, Gulick Park

Looking Ahead

As outlined in this report, the siting and installing of public restrooms is costly, time consuming, and difficult given siting criteria and an extensive approval process. Despite these challenges, the City has successfully planned and funded the installation of 55 new restrooms and has identified sites for 96 potential new restrooms, spanning across a total of 79 ModZCTAs.

But we know there is more to be done, and the City remains committed to identifying ways to creatively address challenges to greater public restrooms access. On the next page are some of the ways the City is moving the needle on this issue. **In addition to their 54 projects in development, Parks is addressing the City's timely and expensive capital process to build more restrooms in less time by:**

- **Piloting a prefabricated single occupancy restroom in each borough. These simple prefabricated structures could be deployed in areas that cannot accommodate full buildings.**
- **Using modular construction techniques to reduce capital costs.**
- **Engaging in public-private partnerships to incorporate the construction of public restrooms into new buildings adjacent to parks.**

DOT is also looking to address difficulties created by extensive siting criteria and address the need for meaningful community engagement by:

- **Engaging with Council Members and Community Boards to site new locations for the remaining 13 APTs, in addition to 20 new APTs as part of the extension of the franchise agreement.**
- **Collaborating with JCDecaux to redesign the APT to incorporate state-of-the-art technology, including upgrades to the internal mechanical systems, an exterior user panel, an exterior water fountain, and accessibility improvements.**
- **Working with JCDecaux and other City agencies to internally vet potential sites for APT deployment prior to the start of the lengthy approval process.**

It is important to note that no single agency has the mandate to increase public restroom access across the City. While Parks, DOT, the MTA, and the library system have worked hard within their own spheres to increase access, there needs to be broader coordination across agencies and the private sector to ensure that the City is taking a comprehensive and efficient approach to addressing access gaps.

To build upon existing efforts, the Chief Public Realm Officer will convene a 'Loo York City' interagency working group to coordinate between agencies, advance the existing pipeline of restrooms now in development, and generate new policies that expand restroom access within a constrained fiscal environment. The 'Loo York City' working group will also leverage data to determine a more equitable unit of analysis, other than ModZCTAs, to measure gaps in restroom access across the city and prioritize building new restrooms in the communities that need them most.

Indeed, increasing the number of new City-operated public restrooms is just one approach toward increasing restroom access, citywide. The 'Loo York City' working group will also explore international models – experimenting with programs that leverage the city's existing restroom network, such as those found within commercial establishments. The United Kingdom's Community Toilet Program and Germany's Die Nette Toilette ('The Nice Toilet') provide a small payment or tax advantage to establishments that open their restrooms to the public at no cost. These programs are a win-win: shown to increase both foot traffic and revenues at participating businesses while providing increased access to restroom facilities at a lower cost for participating municipalities.

We encourage City Council Members to send us locations in their districts that fit the siting criteria outlined in the report, so the City can vet these locations and potentially add them to the list for future restroom sites. Please send any potential locations to **dmops@cityhall.nyc.gov** for review.

Appendix

Public Restroom Building Exterior, Freshkills Park

Number of Restrooms per MODZCTA

Borough	MODZCTA	TOTAL	Parks	DOT	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)
All	99999	40	39	1	0	0	0	0
Bronx	10474	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx	10475	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10453	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10460	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
Bronx	10468	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10470	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10452	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
Bronx	10472	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
Bronx	10454	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10457	6	3	0	2	1	0	0
Bronx	10459	6	5	0	0	0	1	0
Bronx	10465	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10466	6	3	0	2	1	0	0
Bronx	10455	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx	10463	7	5	0	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10469	7	6	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10461	8	5	0	2	0	1	0
Bronx	10473	8	6	0	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10456	9	6	0	2	1	0	0
Bronx	10458	9	6	1	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10462	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10464	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
Bronx	10471	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Bronx	10451	13	9	0	0	4	0	0
Bronx	10467	17	13	0	2	0	2	0
Brooklyn	11239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11204	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11210	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11232	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11215	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11223	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11237	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11219	4	1	0	2	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11228	4	3	0	1	0	0	0

Borough	MODZCTA	TOTAL	Parks	DOT	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	POPS
Brooklyn	11203	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11226	5	1	0	2	0	2	0
Brooklyn	11230	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11231	5	4	0	0	1	0	0
Brooklyn	11213	6	4	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11216	6	4	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11217	7	4	0	1	0	2	0
Brooklyn	11220	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11222	7	6	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11225	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11205	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11212	8	5	0	3	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11207	9	6	0	3	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11209	9	6	0	2	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11214	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11218	9	6	0	2	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11221	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11235	9	5	0	2	0	2	0
Brooklyn	11238	9	6	0	2	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11206	10	8	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11208	10	8	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11229	10	5	0	4	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11233	10	7	0	2	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11211	12	10	1	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11234	14	11	0	3	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11236	15	13	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	11224	17	15	0	1	0	1	0
Brooklyn	11201	26	14	0	3	8	1	0
Manhattan	10006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10005	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manhattan	10018	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manhattan	10044	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10069	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10280	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10012	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10016	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Manhattan	10021	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Manhattan	10026	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10028	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manhattan	10040	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10065	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

Borough	MODZCTA	TOTAL	Parks	DOT	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	POPS
Manhattan	10010	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Manhattan	10029	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10030	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10037	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10039	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10075	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Manhattan	10282	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10004	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
Manhattan	10009	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10033	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	10023	5	1	0	2	0	0	2
Manhattan	10036	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
Manhattan	10003	6	4	0	1	0	1	0
Manhattan	10011	6	3	0	2	0	1	0
Manhattan	10032	6	4	0	1	0	1	0
Manhattan	10017	7	3	0	0	0	1	3
Manhattan	10034	7	6	0	0	0	1	0
Manhattan	10038	7	4	0	0	1	1	1
Manhattan	10128	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
Manhattan	10027	8	5	0	2	0	1	0
Manhattan	10031	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10035	8	6	0	0	1	1	0
Manhattan	10013	9	4	0	0	5	0	0
Manhattan	10014	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10025	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Manhattan	10007	10	0	0	1	7	2	0
Manhattan	10019	10	5	0	2	1	1	1
Manhattan	10022	10	1	0	2	0	1	6
Manhattan	10001	11	7	0	0	0	4	0
Manhattan	10024	11	10	0	1	0	0	0
Manhattan	10002	15	11	0	2	1	1	0
Queens	11697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11103	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11104	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11109	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11370	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11428	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11429	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11436	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11004	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11106	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11419	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

Borough	MODZCTA	TOTAL	Parks	DOT	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	POPS
Queens	11420	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11422	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Queens	11105	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11379	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11414	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11416	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11417	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11418	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11693	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11356	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11358	4	1	0	2	0	1	0
Queens	11363	4	1	0	1	0	2	0
Queens	11366	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11372	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11412	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11415	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Queens	11423	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11426	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11427	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11433	4	2	0	1	0	1	0
Queens	11692	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11357	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11361	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
Queens	11369	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11374	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11377	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11378	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11411	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11432	5	2	0	1	1	1	0
Queens	11435	5	1	0	1	2	1	0
Queens	11102	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11364	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11413	6	5	0	0	0	1	0
Queens	11694	6	4	0	1	0	1	0
Queens	11354	7	4	0	2	0	1	0
Queens	11355	7	5	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11360	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	11362	7	6	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11385	7	5	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11367	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11373	8	6	0	1	0	1	0

Borough	MODZCTA	TOTAL	Parks	DOT	Libraries	DCAS	MTA	POPS
Queens	11421	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
Queens	11365	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11375	9	5	0	2	0	2	0
Queens	11691	9	7	0	1	0	1	0
Queens	11101	10	6	0	2	1	1	0
Queens	11434	11	9	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	11368	15	13	1	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10302	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Staten Island	10303	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10307	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10308	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10304	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Staten Island	10309	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10310	5	3	0	1	1	0	0
Staten Island	10312	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10314	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10306	8	6	0	2	0	0	0
Staten Island	10305	11	10	0	1	0	0	0
Staten Island	10301	13	7	0	1	5	0	0

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Modified ZIP Code Tabulation Area Documentation

Modified 2010 ZCTA shapefile

Created: May 12, 2020

Last Updated: Never

Open Data Coordinator: Kemi Eguaze, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

What's In This Dataset?

This shapefile is a resource to be used for data provided by the geographic aggregation named modified ZIP code tabulation area (ModZCTA).

It can be challenging to map data that are reported by ZIP code. A ZIP code does not actually refer to an area. It refers to a collection of points that make up a mail delivery route, which sometimes changes. Furthermore, there are some buildings that have their own ZIP code and some non-residential areas with ZIP codes.

To deal with some of the challenges of ZIP codes, ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) solidify ZIP codes into units of area. Often, data reported by ZIP code are actually mapped by ZCTA. The ZCTA geography was developed by the US Census.

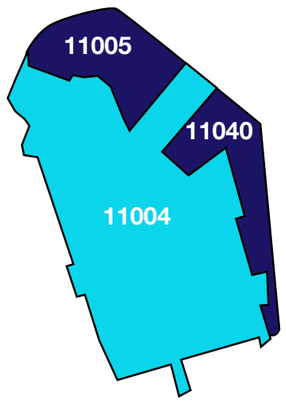
DOHMH sometimes reports data by modified ZCTA(ModZCTA), which combines ZCTAs with populations less than 3000 to improve stability of estimates.

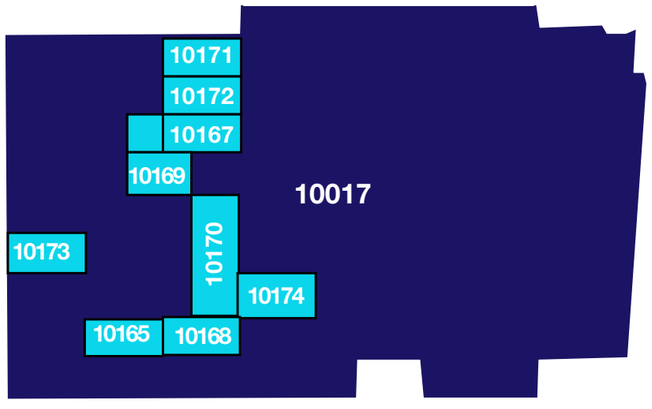
ZCTA with smaller populations are assigned to the adjacent ZCTA with a larger population: ZCTA 11005 and 11040 have much of their population within Nassau County with only a small portion residing in Queens County. These two ZCTAs are absorbed into the more populated ZCTA 11004.

Modified ZIP Code Area Assignement

ZCTA only

Both ZCTA and MODZCTA





Interior ZCTA with smaller populations are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA: Block level ZCTAs 10165 through 10177, which include the Berkley College Campus and Grand Central Station, are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA 10017.

The data dictionary for this shapefile includes an additional sheet for further reference: 'ZCTA to ModZCTA (crosswalk)', which is a crosswalk showing to which ModZCTA a ZIP code belongs. This shapefile's 'label' field contains comma-delimited lists of populated zip codes that correspond with each ModZCTA area for ease of reference.

This shapefile can be used together with the "Emergency Department Visits and Admissions for Influenza-like Illness and/or Pneumonia" dataset, which uses ModZCTA resolution. This dataset can be found at https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/Emergency-Department-Visits-and-Admissions-for-Inf/2nwg-uqyg.

Who Manages This Data?

Gretchen Culp with the Bureau of Epidemiology Services at DOHMH.

Get Started With This Data:

These data can be used to:

- Map datasets aggregated to the modified ZCTA geography using a wide variety of Geographic information systems and statistical software packages including QGIS, ArcGIS, R, and many others.

Columns (Fields, Attributes):

ModZCTA: Modified ZIP Code tabulation area (ZCTA). Use this field for data joins.

Label: Contains a comma-delimited list of all known populated zip codes corresponding to the modified ZCTA geometry

ZCTA: Contains the Census ZCTAs that were combined to form the ModZCTA area, as a comma-delimited list.

pop_est: DOHMH population estimate for each ModZCTA, aggregated from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year population estimates for each ZCTA.

Eric Adams
Mayor

Ydanis Rodriguez
Commissioner