ECONOMIC SECURITY
HEALTH
COVID-19
EDUCATION
HOUSING
COMMUNITY SAFETY
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES
COMMUNITY VITALITY
EQUITY

WELL-BEING INDEX

2022 Update

The City of New York
Mayor Eric Adams

Center for Innovation
through Data Intelligence

October 2022

Dear Reader,

The NYC Well-Being Index (WBI) is a project undertaken by the Center for Innovation Through Data Intelligence (CIDI) to help understand the well-being of communities in our city. In a city such as New York, with its wealth of diversity and data, community well-being can be difficult to capture. There exists an abundance of metrics from a myriad of sources, but none gives a holistic set of neighborhood indicators as to what makes communities thrive or fail to flourish. The purpose of the index is to give access to the complex data that provide an overall understanding of well-being throughout all our neighborhoods.

The NYC Well-Being Index is a composite measure with nine equally weighted domains, each made up of indicators. It synthesizes vast amounts of data in order to paint a more holistic picture of quality of life and track differences between and among populations. Providing indicators at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA) level (1) provides an understanding of how neighborhoods compare to one another; (2) helps leaders focus strategies in a specific geographic area; and (3) allows for a more manageable assessment of outcomes.

Well-being is a complex set of physical, mental, emotional, and social health factors. The measures of well-being are continually changing and evolving as we learn more about what impacts our ability to develop and thrive. As such, this 2022 update to the Well-Being Index is not meant to be a comparison to our previous reports, but rather a reflection of the current state of well-being in New York City comprised of the most relevant indicators at this time.

The previous reports included seven domains: Education, Economic Security, Housing, Health, Community Safety, Core Infrastructure & Services, and Community Vitality. This report adds two domains not previously included: COVID-19 and Equity.

CIDI staff Erin Eastwood, Caroline Hugh, Eileen Johns and Jessie Sell, and intern Jamie Hamilton provided the due diligence in conceptualization, data design and quality assurance for this report. Jessie Sell also created the visualizations to produce a user-friendly representation of this wealth of information by each NTA.

We would like to extend our appreciation for the guidance and support of Sheena Wright, Deputy Mayor for Strategic Policy Initiatives, and Mayor Eric Adams, who has made safety and well-being paramount goals for all neighborhoods.

Thank You,

Maryanne Schretzman
Executive Director
Center for Innovation Through Data Intelligence (CIDI)

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HOW TO READ MAPS

UNDERSTANDING STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Throughout this report, we compare local neighborhood averages to the New York City average of all NYC neighborhoods using standard deviation (SD). A SD conveys the spread of a distribution in a dataset. A low standard deviation indicates that the values tend to be close to the mean of the dataset, while a high standard deviation indicates that the values are spread out over a wider range.

For example, the mean on-time high school graduation rate in New York City is 80.9%. The NTA Bay Terrace-Clearview has an on-time high school graduation rate of 96.6% and the NTA Corona has an on-time high school graduation rate of 79.9%. As a result, Bay Terrace-Clearview has a SD of greater than two, because its average is a lot higher than the mean, and Corona has a SD of very close to zero, because its average is close to the mean.

DESCRIPTION OF NTAS

This report is structured at the smallest geographical unit for which reliable data are available – the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA). NTAs were developed by the NYC Department of City Planning (DCP) and are smaller but more representative of actual neighborhoods than the commonly used Community Districts. New York City consists of 197 residential NTAs. In this report, data were collected and analyzed for all 33 indicators across each NTA, then computed in relation to the citywide mean using SDs.

In 2020, the Department of City Planning updated the NTAs to nest within a new geography called Community District Tabulation Areas (CDTAs). The redrawing of NTA lines resulted in an increase in NTAs from 188 to 197 NTAs. The Neighborhood Tabulation Areas now nest within CDTAs and match the geography of NYC Community Districts (CDs). Community Boards and others can now look at NTAs as "subdistricts" of their CDs, which will provide more granular information about what's going on in their communities. These changes are possible due to DCP partnering with the Census Bureau to update census tract boundaries. This process happens every ten years in concert with the decennial census.

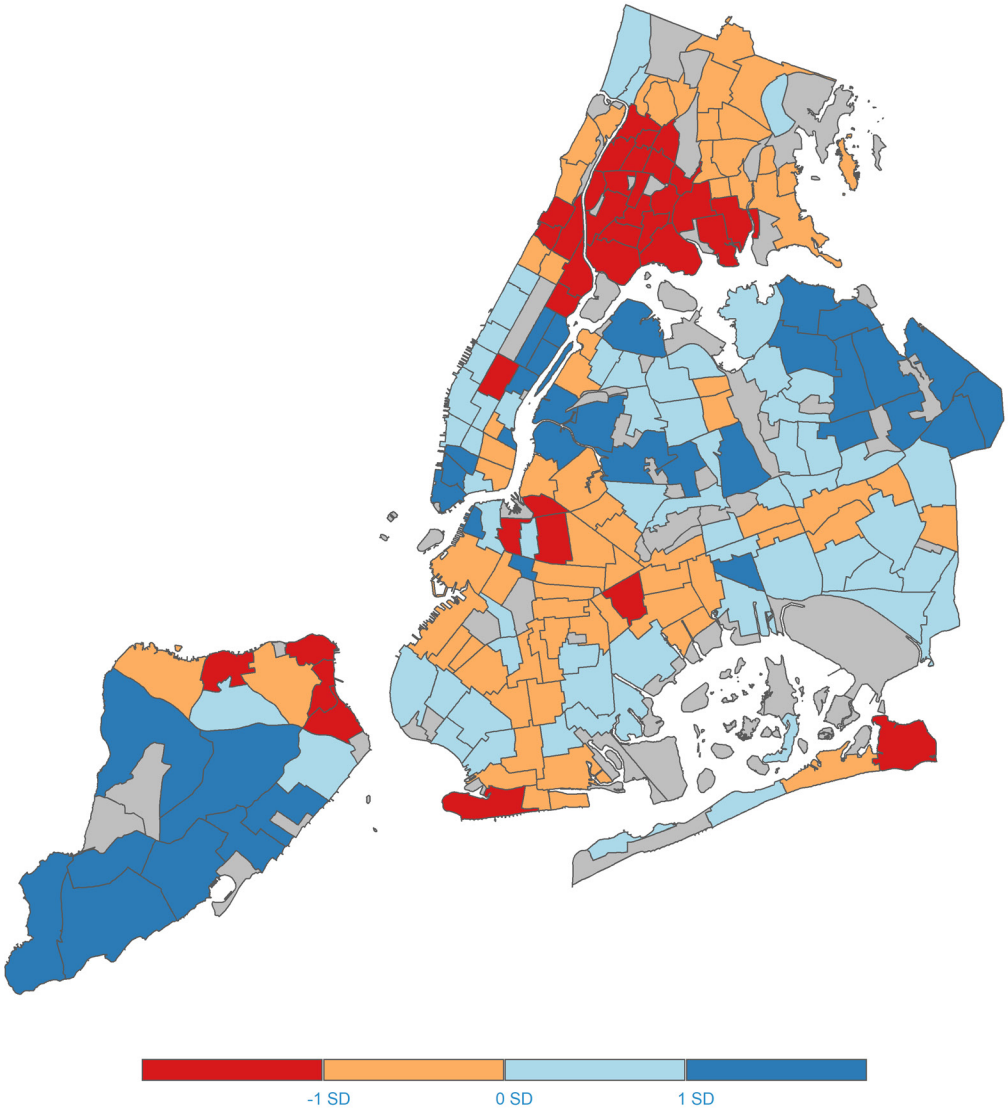
CLASSIFICATION OF NTAS

Each NTA is shaded a particular color based on how many SDs its score is from the mean. For all indicators, dark blue is always the better outcome and red is always the worse one. For example, on the sample map on the next page, a higher rate of on-time high school graduation indicates a better outcome, so the color scale moves from red (lower) to dark blue (higher):

- NTAs that fall more than one SD below the mean are shown in red
- NTAs that are between the mean and one SD below the mean are shown in orange
- NTAs that are between the mean and one SD above the mean are shown in light blue
- NTAs that are more than one SD above the mean are shown in dark blue

Unpopulated areas such as parks, cemeteries, and airports were excluded from the analysis; these areas are shown in light gray. NTAs for which data are unavailable are also marked in light gray.

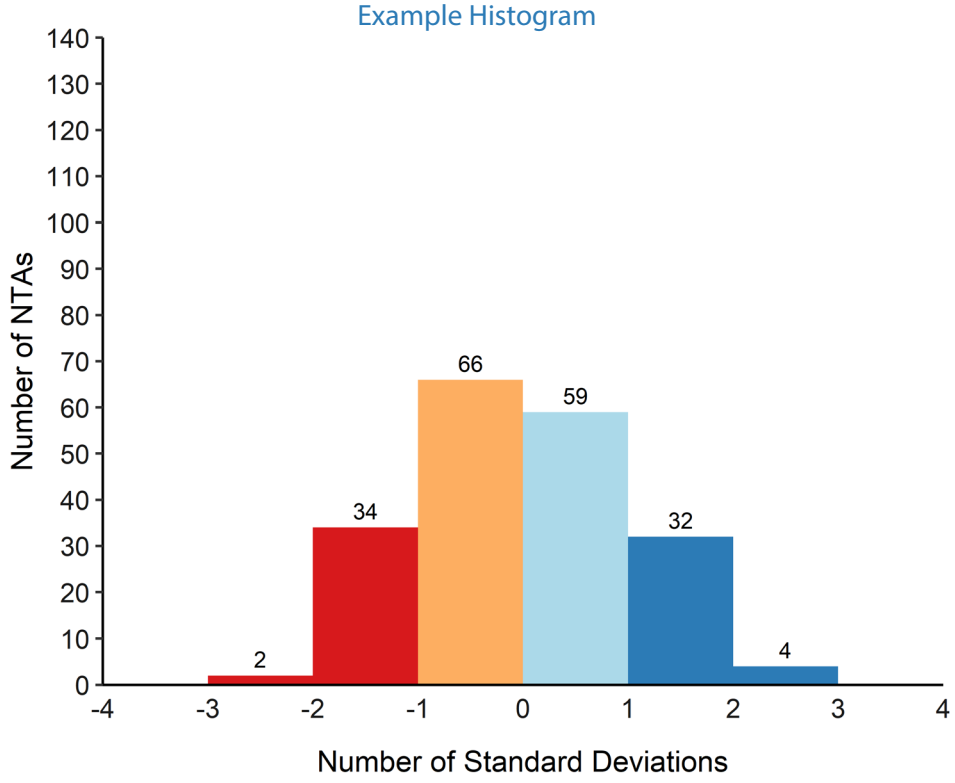
Example Map



HOW TO READ HISTOGRAMS

Histograms depict the frequency of a variable over designated intervals. In this report, the histograms show colored bars representing the number of NTAs that fall into that SD range. The colors are consistent with the maps, with the two shades of blue representing the better outcome, and the orange and red colors representing the worse outcome. SD ranges (such as between -3 and -4 SDs in the example histogram below) that are blank mean that there are no NTAs that fall into that range for this indicator.

Example Histogram



HOW TO READ TABLES

The tables summarize NTAs with the best and worst scores for the respective indicator. The left side of each table shows the five NTAs with the relatively best well-being, domain or indicator scores. These NTAs are also shaded blue on the corresponding maps. The right side of each table shows the five NTAs with the relatively worst scores. These NTAs are shaded in orange and red on the maps.

For indicators where the results are clear numbers (percent, minutes, etc.), the values for the top five and bottom five are included. In the overall domain scores and composite indicators, individual values are not included because the relative comparisons and ranks are the sole focus of those indicators and charts.

NTAs with same scores or values have the same ranking in the highest and lowest NTA tables. For these NTAs, the language "tie" is included.

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF ON-TIME GRADUATION

1. Bay Terrace-Clearview, QN; 96.6%
2. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, QN; 95.2%
3. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 95.0%
4. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 94.9%
5. Auburndale, QN; 94.8%

NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF ON-TIME GRADUATION

197. South Williamsburg, BK; 64.0%
196. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 66.9%
195. Melrose, BX; 67.7%
194. Belmont, BX; 67.8%
193. Coney Island-Sea Gate, BK; 68.0%

CALCULATING INDICATOR, DOMAIN, AND WELL-BEING SCORES

Each indicator is measured in different units (percentages, rates, etc.), therefore it is not possible to aggregate them directly to obtain domain scores. For that reason, the data were normalized before aggregation using the Maximum-Minimum method.

The Maximum-Minimum method normalizes all indicators to an identical range [0-1] by subtracting the minimum value from each data point and dividing the result by the range of the indicator data. The minimum data point receives a normalized score of 0 and the maximum data point a normalized score of 1. To ensure that scores were positively correlated with well-being, indicators negatively related to well-being (e.g., crime, asthma, commute time) were inversed (1-indicator value).

Domain scores were calculated as the mean of all available indicators scores within each domain. The overall well-being score was calculated as the mean of all domain scores.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the core missions of government is to provide an environment that maximizes its citizens' well-being. Historically, governments have used measures such as gross domestic product or per-capita income to determine whether the citizens and communities they serve are thriving. However, these measures do not fully capture the well-being of individuals and communities. There exists an abundance of data from many sources, but none gives a holistic set of neighborhood indicators as to what makes communities thrive or fail to flourish. This report synthesizes these data to present a citywide, neighborhood-based index of well-being.

While there is no single definition of well-being, it can be generally described as feeling good and judging life positively (CDC, 2020). In a city such as New York, with its wealth of diversity and data, community well-being can be difficult to capture; nonetheless, research shows that certain indicators do closely correlate with a community's level of well-being.

The measures of well-being are continually changing and evolving as we learn more about what impacts our ability to develop and thrive. As such, this 2022 update to the Well-Being Index is not meant to be a comparison over time but rather a reflection of the current state of well-being in New York City comprised of the most relevant indicators at this time. This report adds two domains not previously included: COVID-19 and Equity.

Since March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic completely transformed life in New York City. The effects of COVID-19 have been felt across New York City, but not all areas have been equally impacted. From initial research, we know that there are geographic disparities in how the pandemic has affected the well-being of New York City residents. The longer-term effects are still revealing themselves. This report includes COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths from January 2020 to June 2022.

The past two years also highlighted the structural issues behind who is at risk for experiences that reduce well-being, specifically poverty. The indicators in the newly added equity domain (Foreign born population; Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous population; Limited English Proficiency; and Disabled or Elderly population) function as signals for potential inequity. Systemic (and overt) racism, ageism, ableism; structural problems in educational and wealth attainment, problems with the criminal justice system, housing security, and more are at the root of the risk factors. When several of these risk factors appear in the neighborhood, it raises the probability that the neighborhood will experience reduced well-being due to structural issues affecting these populations.

In short, this report looked at 33 indicators across nine domains, as listed on the following page of this report.

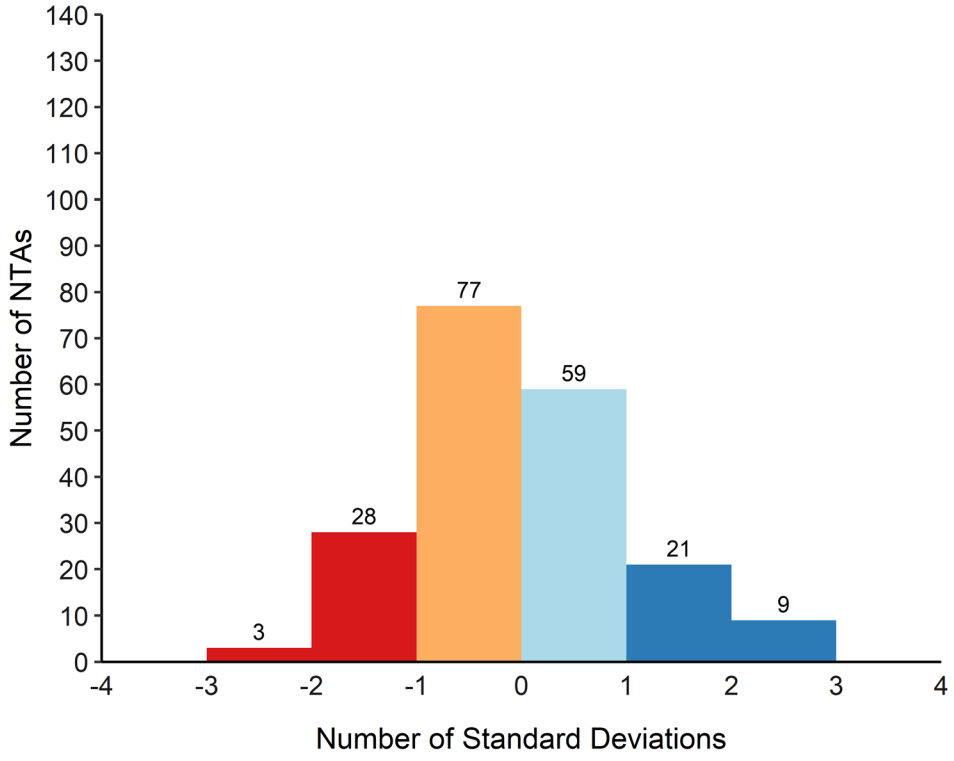
DOMAINS & INDICATORS

DOMAINS	INDICATORS
ECONOMIC SECURITY	Household Income Household Poverty Unemployment Rate
HEALTH	Asthma Health Insurance Pre-Term Births Late or No Prenatal Care Heart Attack Related Deaths Stroke Related Deaths Psychiatric Hospitalizations
COVID-19	COVID-19 Hospitalizations COVID-19 Related Deaths
EDUCATION	Bachelor's Degree and Above Chronic Absenteeism On-Time High School Graduation Rate Preschool Enrollment
HOUSING	Owner Cost Burden Renter Cost Burden Noise Complaints Overcrowded Housing
COMMUNITY SAFETY	Index Crime Rate Pedestrian Injuries Shooting Incidents
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	Commute Time Internet Subscription Reported Potholes
COMMUNITY VITALITY	Voter Participation Department of Correction Admissions Disconnected Youth
EQUITY	Foreign Born Black, Hispanic & Indigenous (BIH) Limited English Language Proficiency Disabled and/or Elderly

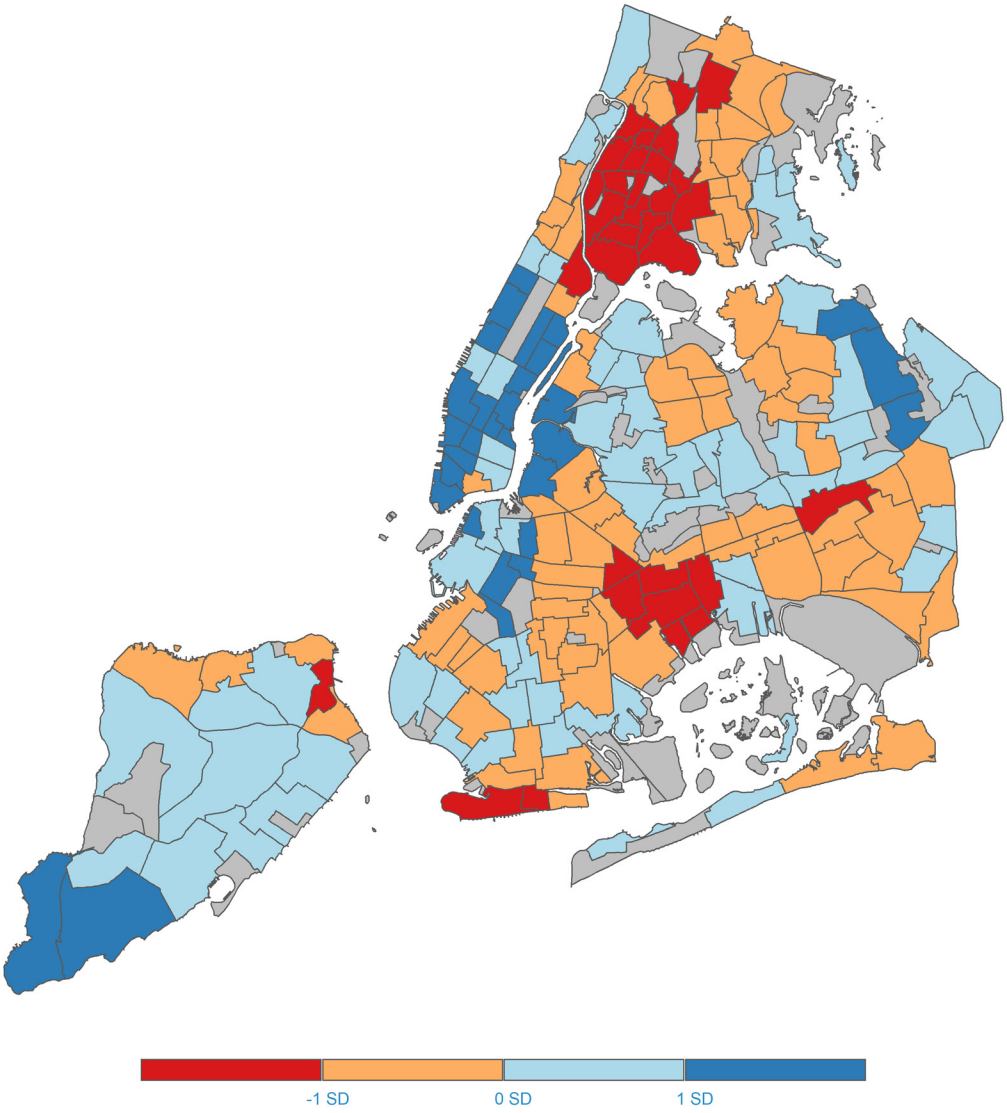
OVERALL WELL-BEING

Map 1 shows the overall well-being of each NTA, synthesizing information from the nine domains. As depicted in the histogram below, the majority of the NTAs are within one standard deviation (SD) of the mean, with 59 NTAs within one SD above the mean and 77 within one SD below the mean. There are also extremes, with a number of NTAs having well-being scores that are quite high and quite low. Nine NTAs were over two SDs above the mean, seven of which were in Manhattan. Three NTAs were over two SDs below the mean, two in Bronx and one in Brooklyn. Thirteen of the 15 NTAs with the highest well-being score were in Manhattan. Thirteen of the 15 NTAs with the lowest well-being score were in the Bronx.

Figure 1: Overall Well-Being



Map 1: Overall Well-Being



NTAs WITH HIGHEST OVERALL WELL-BEING

1. Brooklyn Heights, BK
2. West Village, MN
3. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN
4. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN
5. Greenwich Village, MN

NTAs WITH LOWEST OVERALL WELL-BEING

197. Brownsville, BK
196. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX
195. West Farms, BX
194. Hunts Point, BX
193. Morrisania, BX

DOMAIN: ECONOMIC SECURITY

Economic factors are an important part of measuring well-being. Indicators such as income, poverty, and unemployment are consistently included in well-being indices, including the Canadian Index of Well-Being, the Gallup-Sharecare Index of Well-being, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Better Life Index (OECD, 2020 and Abraham & Buchanan, 2016).

Economic security is described by the International Labor Organization of the United Nations as "basic social security, defined by access to basic needs infrastructure pertaining to health, education, dwelling, information, social protection and work-related security." In this way it can be framed as a distribution of opportunities such that individuals can meet their basic needs and be sure that they will continue to do so in the future.

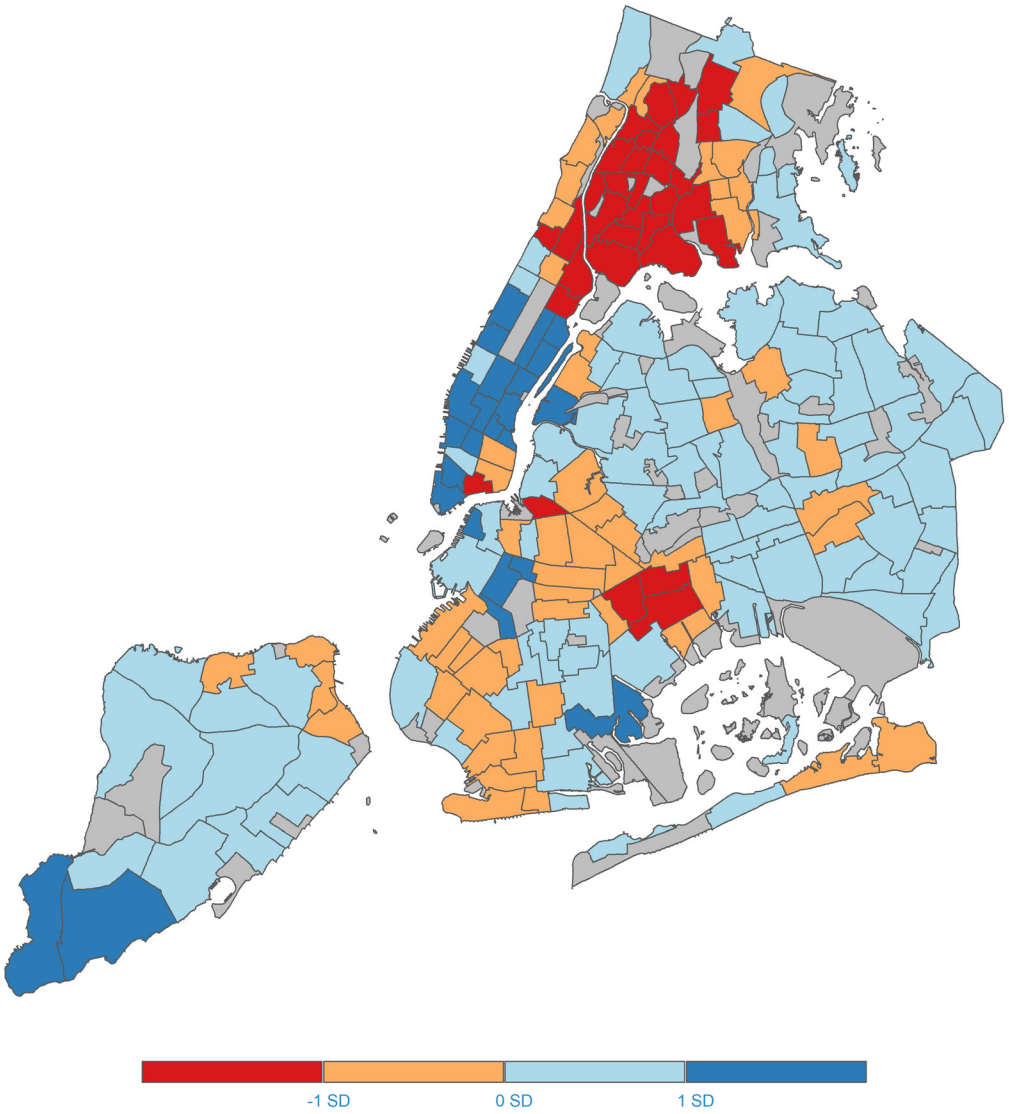
Three economic indicators were included in this report:

1) Household Income
2) Household Poverty
3) Unemployment Rate

Studies show that household income at the individual level is associated with life satisfaction, happiness and positive emotions (Yu & Chen, 2016), and that both experienced and evaluative well-being increase with income (Killingsworth, 2021). Alternatively, household poverty and unemployment negatively impact well-being. Residents of impoverished neighborhoods are at increased risk for mental health conditions (Belle, 2003). Adults living in poverty are five times as likely as those with incomes above 400 percent of the federal poverty level to report being in poor or fair health (Braverman & Egerter, 2008). Poor health, in turn, contributes to reduced income, creating a negative feedback loop sometimes referred to as the health-poverty trap. Unemployment not only results in loss of income but also increases stress and reduces self-esteem due to the loss of the structure of work and stigma associated with unemployment.

Results: The Bronx had the most NTAs with the lowest economic security scores and Manhattan had the most NTAs with the highest economic security scores. Most of the NTAs (70%) had an economic security measure within one standard deviation of the mean. Queens, Staten Island, and Manhattan had relatively higher economic security scores compared to Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Map 2: Economic Security



NTAs WITH MOST ECONOMIC SECURITY

1. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN
2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN
3. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN
4. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN
5. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, MN

NTAs WITH LEAST ECONOMIC SECURITY

197. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX
196. Brownsville, BK
195. West Farms, BX
194. Fordham Heights, BX
193. Belmont, BX

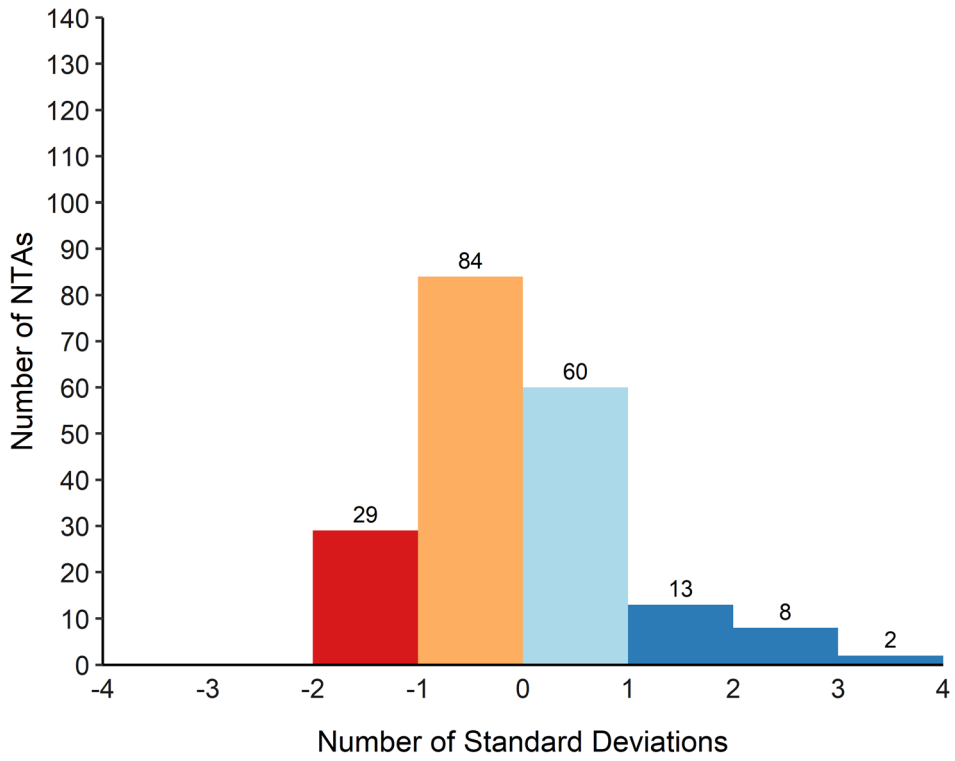
INDICATOR: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Definition: Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars).

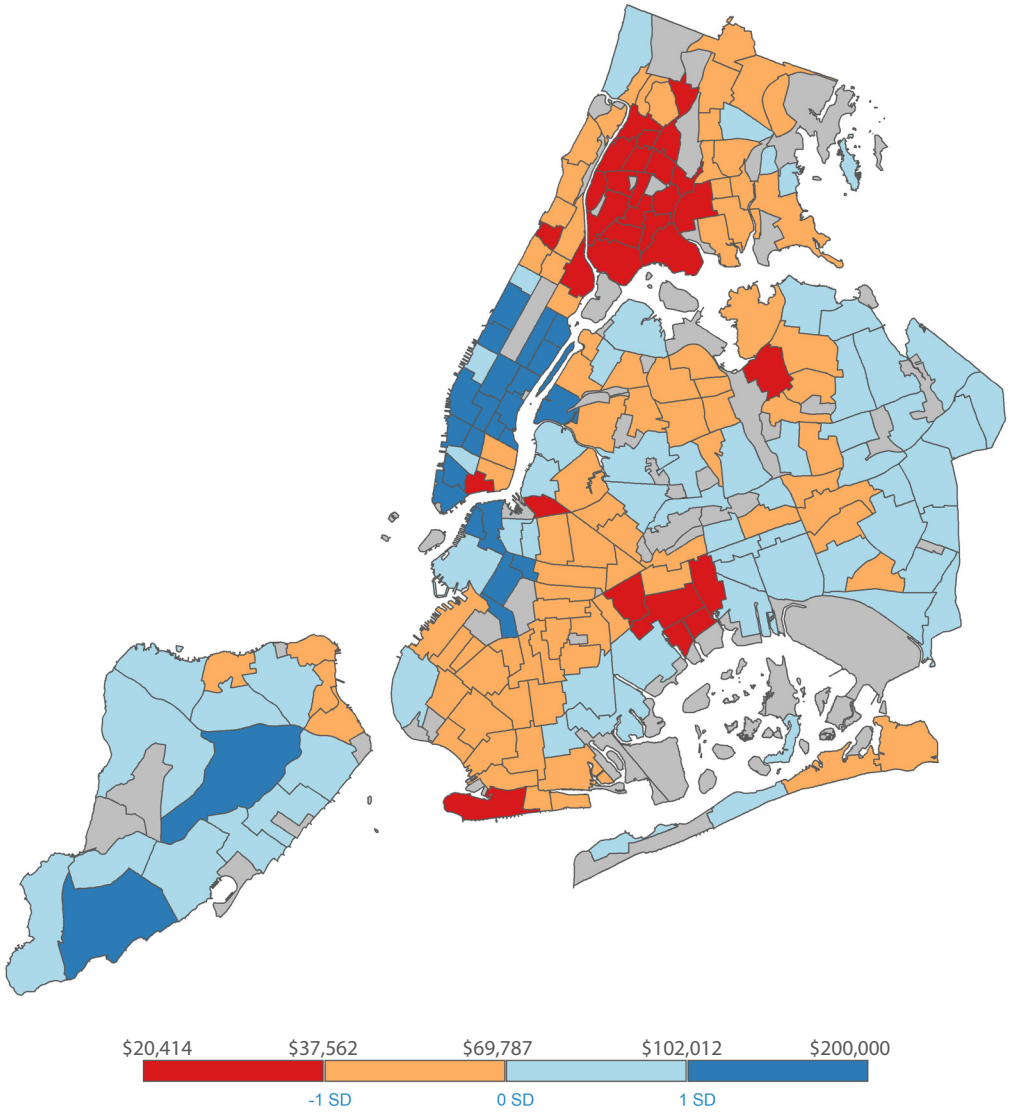
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: Median household income ranged from $20,414 in Brownsville, BK to $200,000 in Tribeca - Civic Center, Manhattan. Most of the NTAs with the highest median income are in Manhattan. The Bronx had the most NTAs with the lowest median income. Seventy-three percent (73%) of the NTAs have median income within 1 standard deviation of the mean – $37,562 - $102,012. The highest incomes were generally in Lower and Central Manhattan, Staten Island and Downtown Brooklyn.

Map 3: Household Income



Map 3: Household Income



NTAs WITH HIGHEST INCOME

1. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; $200,000
2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; $176,770
3. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; $173,609
4. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq, MN; $159,326
5. Park Slope, BK; $148,057

NTAs WITH LOWEST INCOME

197. Brownsville, BK; $20,414
196. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; $22,996
195. West Farms, BX; $24,006
194. Hunts Point, BX; $24,335
193. Tremont, BX; $24,754

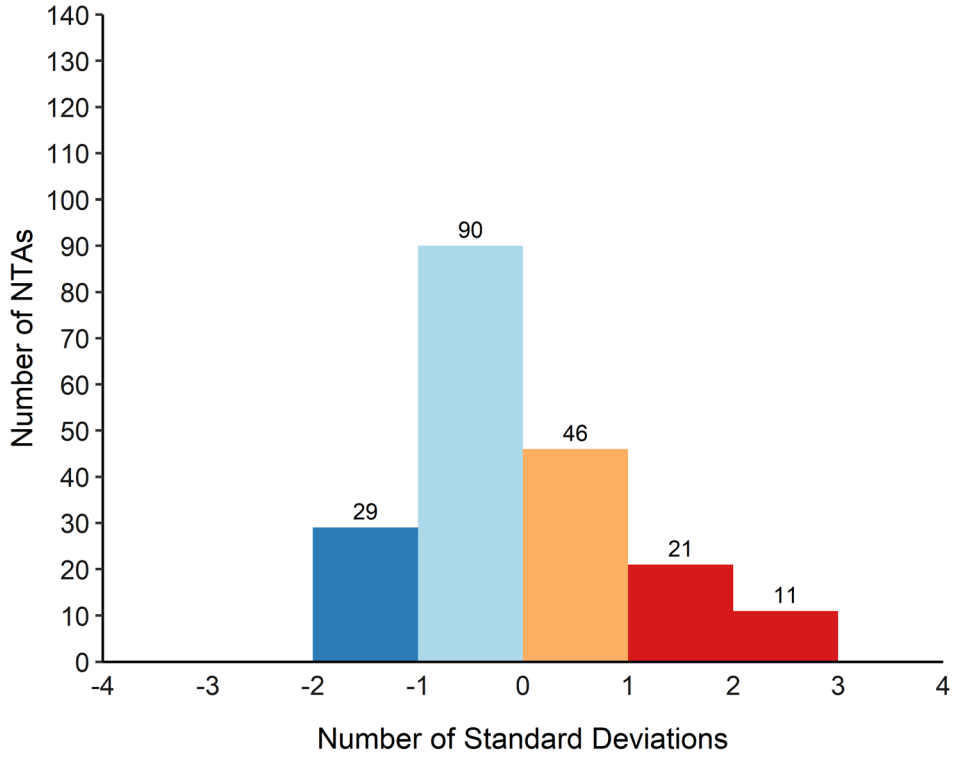
INDICATOR: HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

Definition: Percent of households whose income is below the federal poverty level of $25,750 for a family of four (2019).

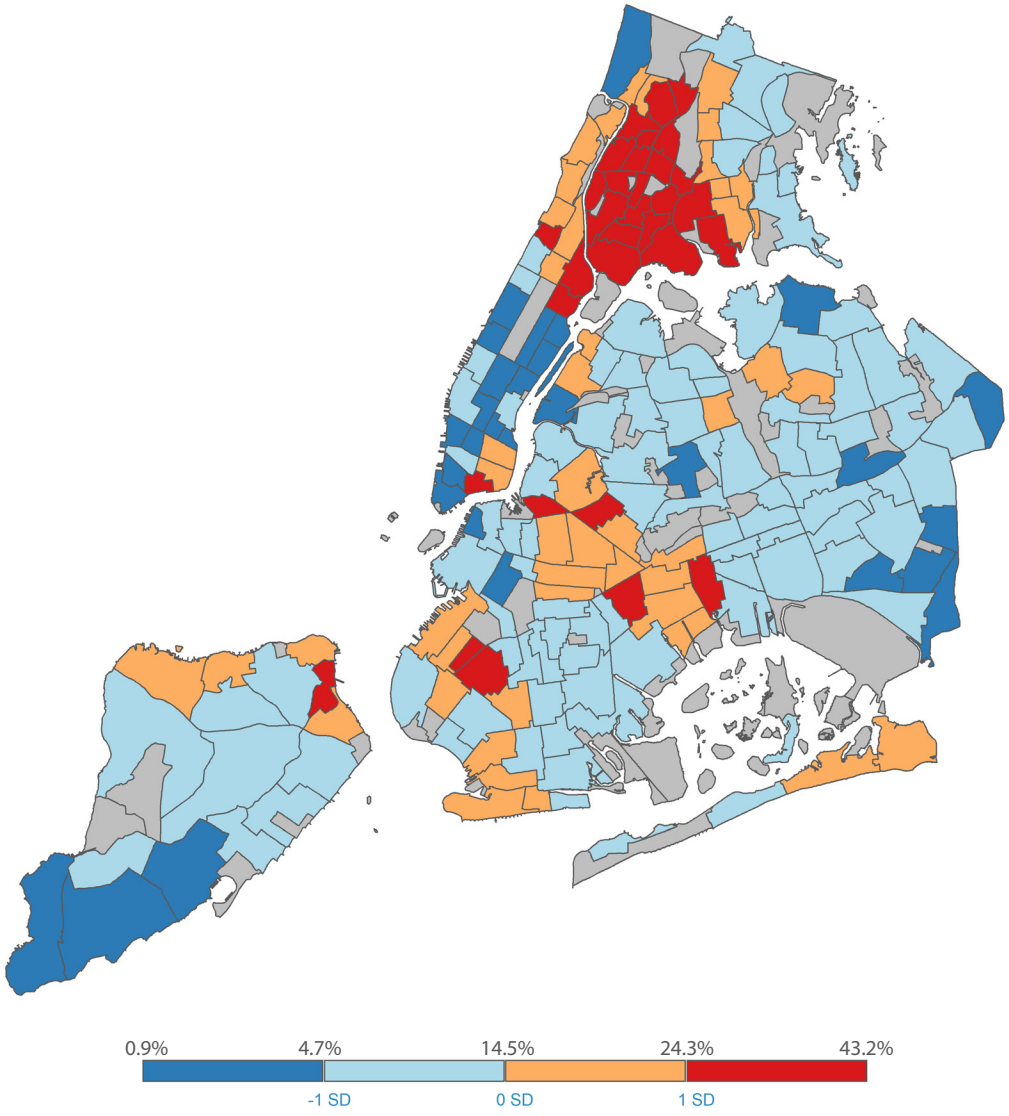
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The household poverty rate ranged from 0.9% in East Midtown - Turtle Bay in Manhattan to 43.2% South Williamsburg in Brooklyn. The Bronx had the most NTAs with high rates of poverty and Manhattan had the most NTAs with the lowest rates of poverty. Many NTAs in Queens, southern Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Staten Island in this indicator have NTAs with relatively lower rates of poverty. The Bronx and northeastern Brooklyn have higher rates of poverty, following the same trend as lower household income in the city.

Figure 4: Household Poverty



Map 4: Household Poverty



NTAs WITH LEAST HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

1. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN; 0.9%
2. Greenwich Village, MN; 1.1%
3. LIC-Hunters Point, QN; 1.6%
4. Upper E. Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Isl, MN; 1.7%
5. West Village, MN; 1.9%

NTAs WITH MOST HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

197. South Williamsburg, BK; 43.2%
196. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 42.7%
195. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; 40.3%
194. Hunts Point, BX; 38.5%
193. Fordham Heights, BX; 37.8%

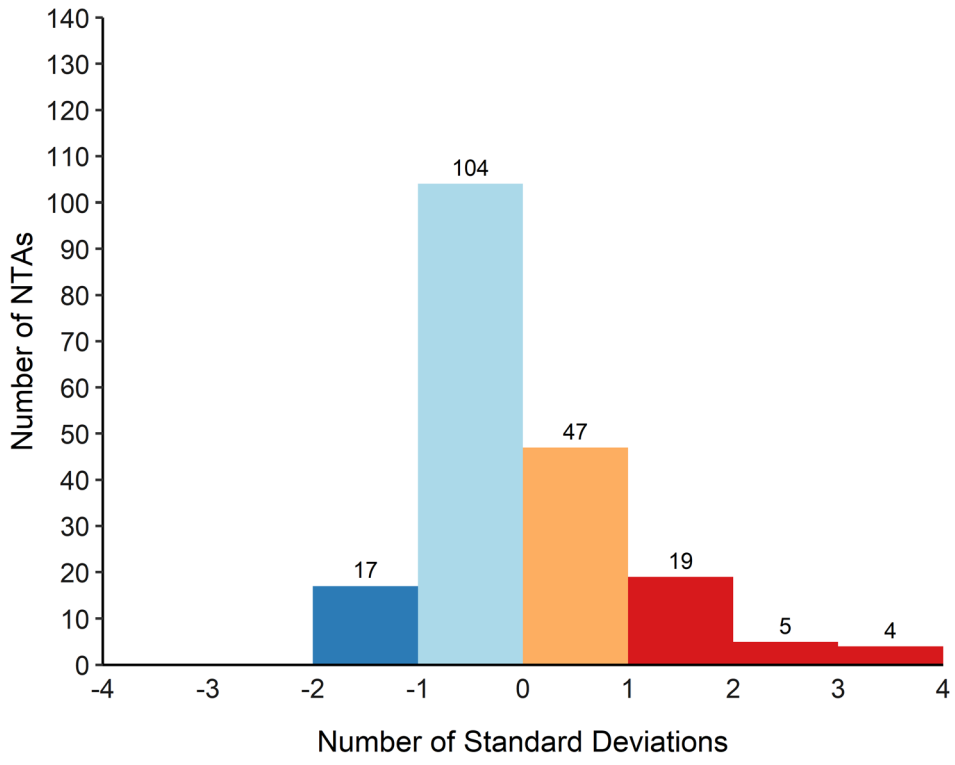
INDICATOR: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Definition: The number of unemployed people, which includes temporary and part-time and those looking for work, divided by the total number of people in the labor force. A person is considered unemployed if they are over 16, do not have a job, are willing and available to work, and have actively sought employment within the past four weeks. The ratio is expressed as a percentage.

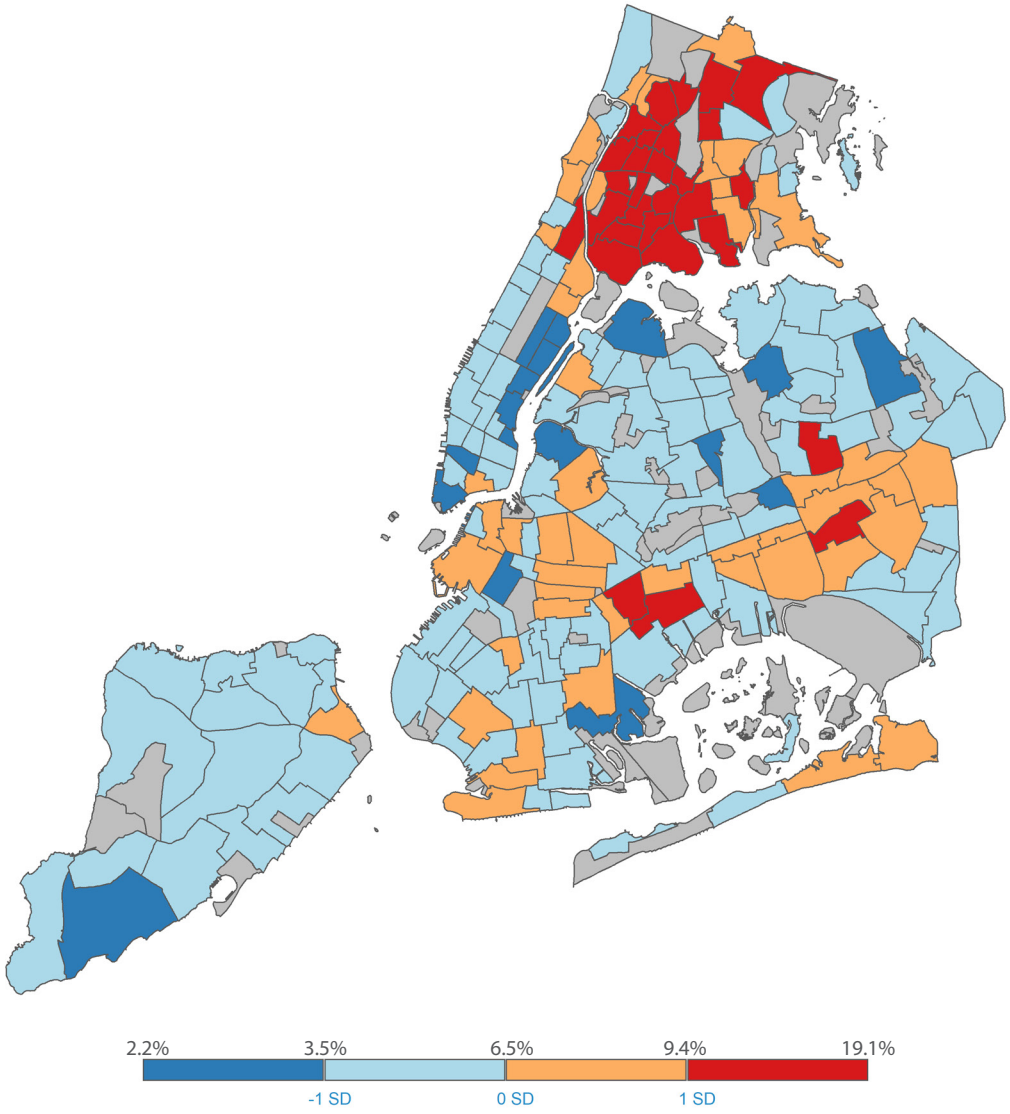
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The rate of unemployment ranged from 2.2% in East Midtown, Manhattan to 19.1% in Brownsville, Brooklyn. The Bronx had the most NTAs with high unemployment. Southern Brooklyn, northern Queens, Staten Island, and the east side of Manhattan all had lower rates of unemployment.

Figure 5: Unemployment Rate



Map 5: Unemployment Rate



NTAs WITH LOWEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN; 2.2%
2. Upper E Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Isl.; 2.3%
3. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Annadale-Hugenont-Pr. Bay-Woodrow, SI; SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Sq MN; 2.5%
5. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Vill., MN; 2.8%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

197. Brownsville, BK; 19.1%
196. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 16.5%
195. (Tie for 2 NTAs) West Farms, BX; Belmont, BX; 16.3%
193. Fordham Heights, BX; 15.9%

DOMAIN: HEALTH

Overall "good health" is interconnected with many other well-being indicators throughout this report. The World Health Organization defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 2022). Health and health equity are determined by the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, play, and age, as well as biological determinants. Health is an inherent individual and social good as well as a vehicle to attain a better life through economic productivity and educational attainment. It is considered a fundamental human right.

For the purposes of this report and given the data available, the health domain focuses on physical and mental health. Research shows that the indicators listed in this specific health domain are linked to short and long-term physical health.

1) Pediatric asthma hospitalizations
2) Health insurance coverage
3) Pre-term births
4) Late or no prenatal care
5) Heart Attack relted deaths
6) Stroke related deaths
7) Psychiatric hospitalizations

Greater well-being is indicated by lower rates of asthma and psychiatric hospitalizations, deaths due to heart attack and stroke, late or no prenatal care, preterm birth and higher rates of health insurance coverage.

Many studies have found a connection between asthma and well-being (Forrest et al, 1997, Goodwin et all, 2007). Additionally, the Institute for Medicine (2019) found that there is a consistent, positive relationship between health insurance coverage and health-related outcomes.

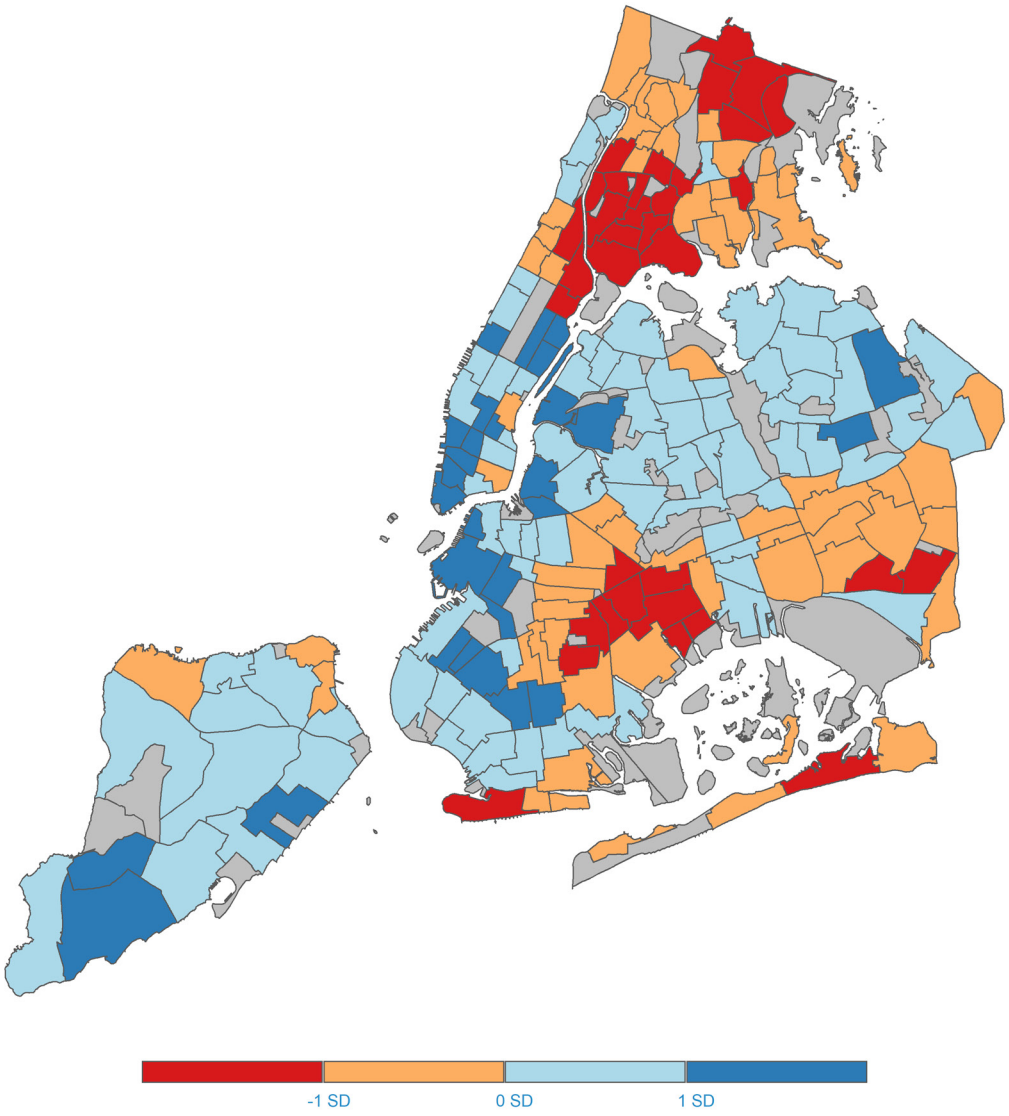
Heart disease and stroke are among the most widespread and costly health problems facing the nation today. On a personal level, families whose members suffer these conditions confront economic instability due to medical costs and loss of wages and an overall decreased standard of living (Million Hearts® Costs & Consequences, 2021).

Receiving prenatal care reduces the risk of complications during pregnancy for the mother or birthing parent and fetus, reduces the risk of health issues for the baby after birth, and ensures that the parent is not inadvertently harming the fetus (National Institutes of Health, 2017). Infants born preterm or with low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, or 5 lbs. 8 oz.) are at higher risk of early death and long-term health and developmental issues than infants born later in pregnancy or at higher birthweights (Behrman & Butler, 2007).

Finally, psychiatric hospitalizations offer a quantifiable measure of mental illness impacting well-being in the most extreme cases. Hospitalizations mark distress and diminished well-being for patients and their caregivers (Weller et al, 2015)."

Results: Three of the five NTAs with the best health score were located in Brooklyn (Borough Park, South Williamsburg, and Windsor Terrace-South Slope). The other two were in Manhhattan (Tribeca - Civic Center and Financial District - Battery Park City). Of the NTAs with the lowest health score, two NTAs were in Brooklyn (Brownsville, Spring Creek - Starrett City) and three were in the Bronx (Hunts Point, Mott Haven-Port Morris, Longwood). The Bronx and eastern Brooklyn had the most NTAs with low health scores.

Map 6: Health



NTAs WITH HIGHEST HEALTH SCORE

1. South Williamsburg, BK
2. Borough Park, BK
3. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN
4. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN
5. Windsor Terrace-South Slope, BK

NTAs WITH LOWEST HEALTH SCORE

197. Brownsville, BK
196. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK
195. Hunts Point, BX
194. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX
193. Longwood, BX

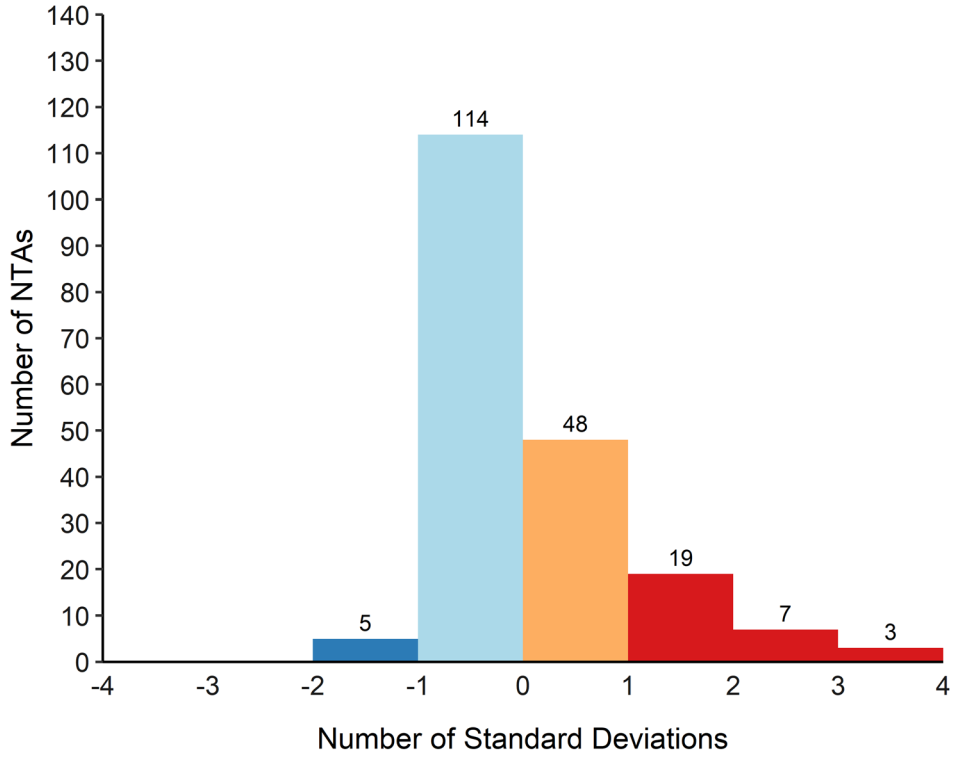
INDICATOR: ASTHMA

Definition: Average annual rate of pediatric (5–17-year-olds) asthma hospitalizations, 2017-2019

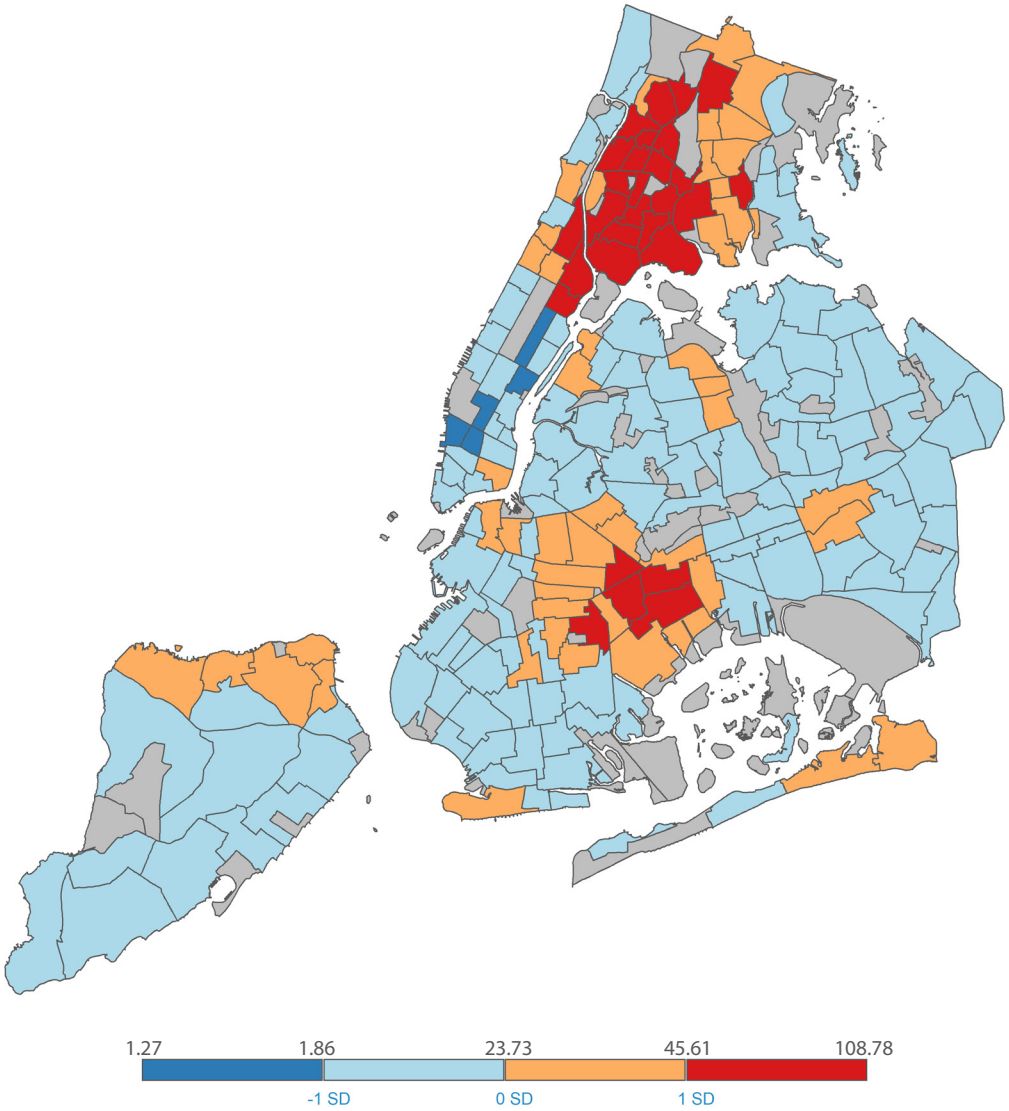
Data Source: Statewide Planning and Research Collaborative System (SPARCS), 2017-2019

Results: The asthma hospitalizations ranged from 1.27 per 1,000 youth in Midtown South - Flatiron - Union Square in Manhattan to 108.8 per 1,000 youth in Mott Haven - Port Morris in the Bronx. The majority of NTAs across the city have rates of asthma hospitalizations that are relatively low, below the mean. The highest rates of asthma hospitalizations of youth are concentrated in the Bronx, Harlem, and eastern Brooklyn (Brownsville and East New York).

Figure 7: Asthma



Map 7: Asthma



NTAs WITH LOWEST ASTHMA

1. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq, MN 1.27
2. West Village, MN; 1.35
3. Greenwich Village, MN; 1.4
4. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN; 1.48
5. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 1.84

NTAs WITH HIGHEST ASTHMA

197. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; 108.78
196. Brownsville, BK; 93.81
195. Tremont, BX; 89.52
194. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 85.41
193. Melrose, BX; 83.49

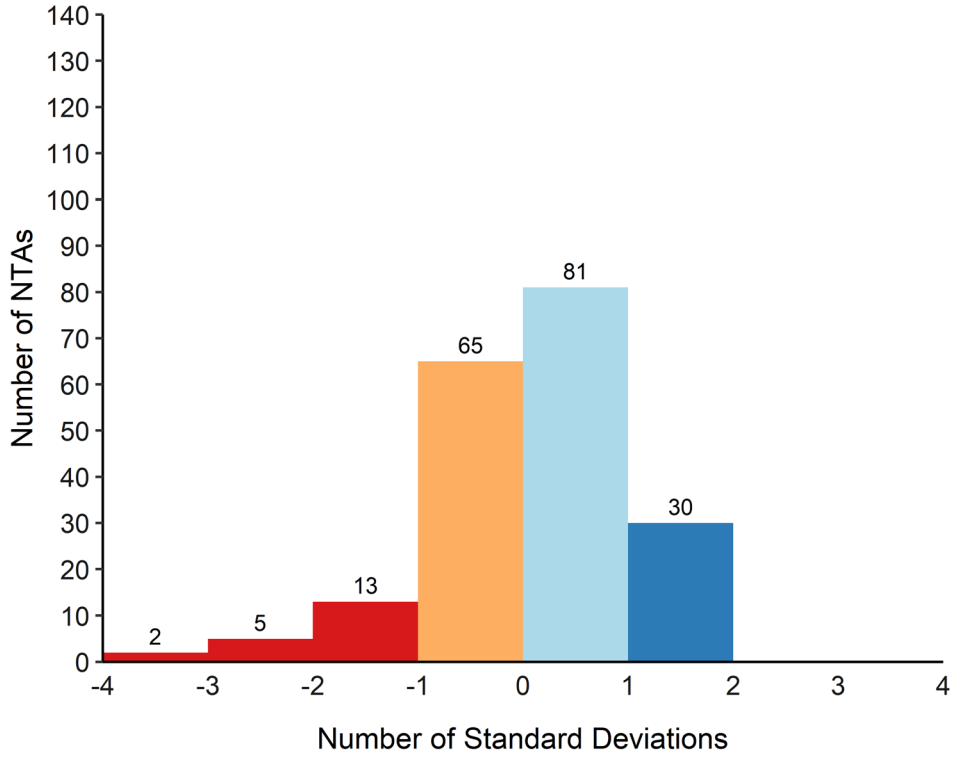
INDICATOR: HEALTH INSURANCE

Definition: Percent of civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance coverage, as a percent of the total civilian non-institutionalized population in the area.

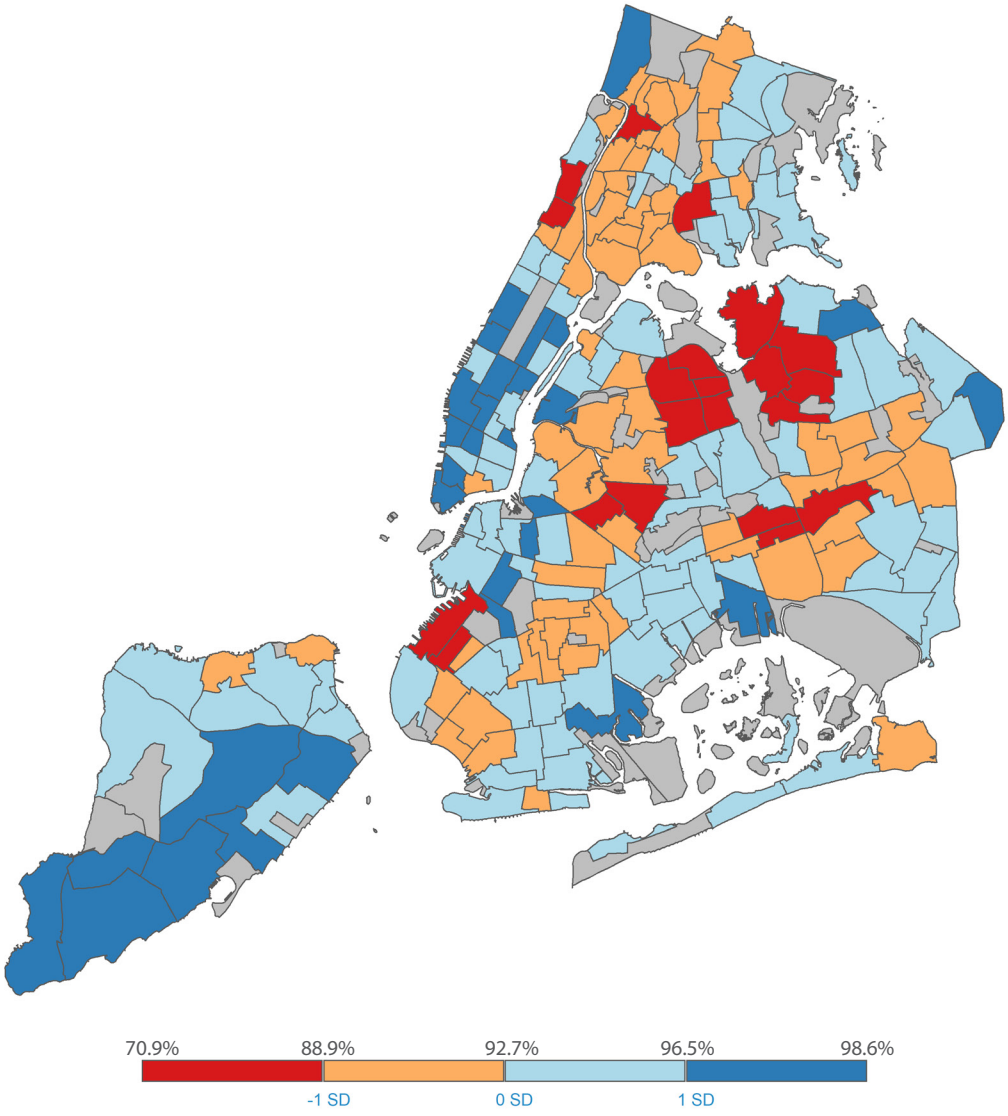
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates, collected at the 2020 NTA level.

Results: Health insurance coverage ranged from 70.9% in North Corona, Queens to 98.6% in Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill. The average percent of the population covered by insurance at the NTA level was 92.7%. The majority of NTAs with low rates of insured population were located in Queens, with a few others in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and northern Manhattan.

Figure 8: Health Insurance



Map 8: Health Insurance



NTAs WITH HIGHEST HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

1. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 98.6%
2. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq., MN; 98.3%
3. Great Kills-Eltingville, SI; 98.1%
4. Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, MN; 98.0%
5. Annadale-Hugenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 98.0%

NTAs WITH LOWEST HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

197. North Corona, QN; 70.9%
196. Flushing-Willets Point, QN; 79.8%
195. Corona, QN; 82.6%
194. East Flushing, QN; 82.6%
193.Queensboro Hill, QN; 82.8%

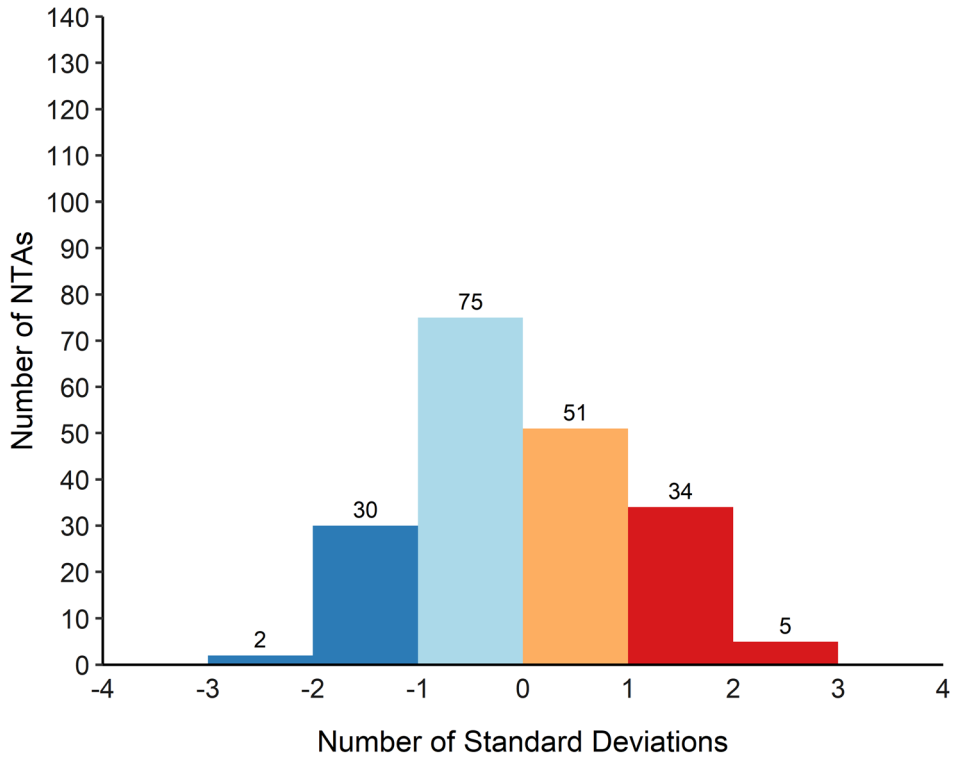
INDICATOR: PRE-TERM BIRTHS

Definition: Percent of births that occur before 37 weeks gestation out of all live births.

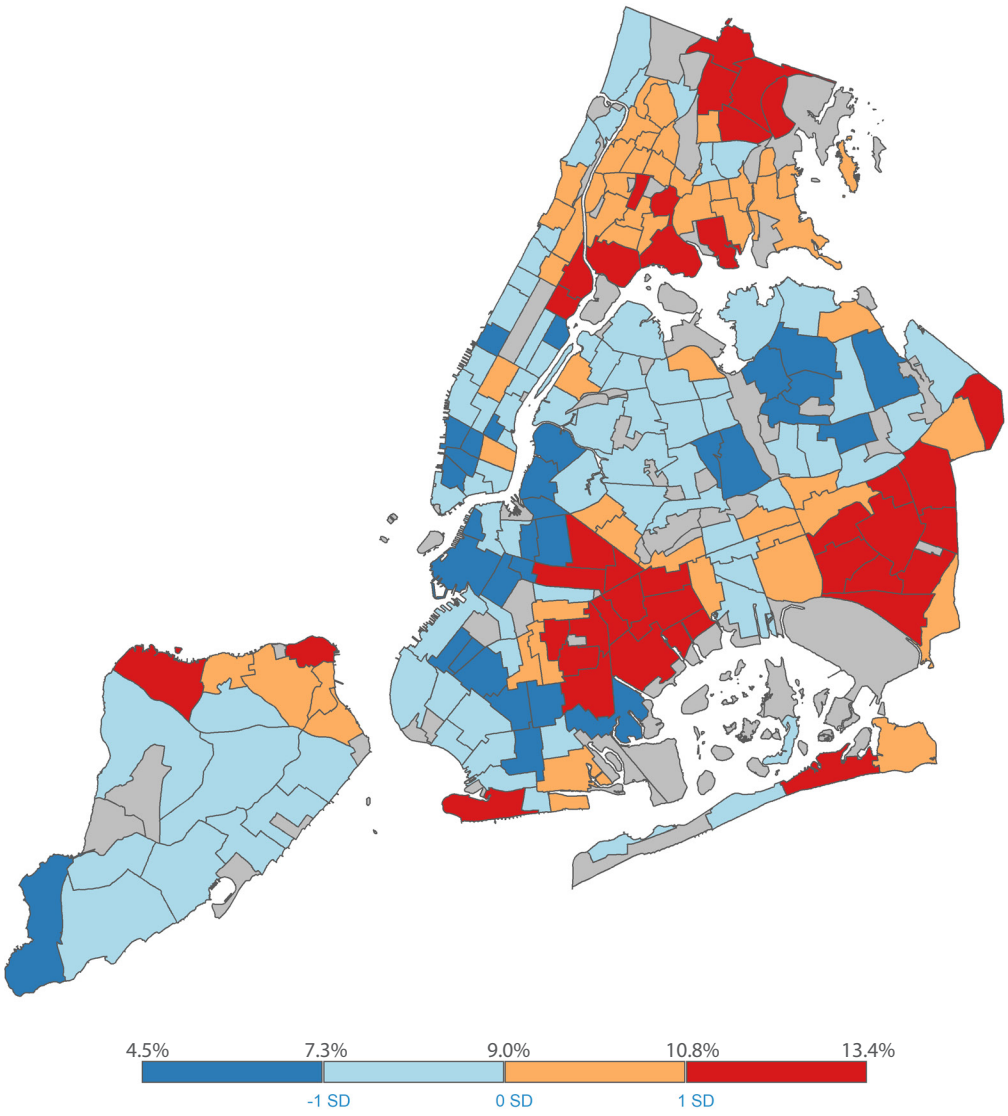
Data Source: DOHMH Office of Vital Statistics, 2015-2019 aggregated to the 2010 NTA level.

Results: The rate of preterm birth ranged from 4.5% in South Williamsburg, Brooklyn to 13.4% in Brownsville, Brooklyn. The highest rates of pre-term birth were seen in eastern Brooklyn (Brownsville, Flatbush, Starrett City, Canarsie), eastern Queens (Rockaway Beach, Cambria Heights), and parts of the Bronx (Soundview - Clason Point, Hunts Point) and Staten Island (Mariner's Harbor - Arlington - Graniteville). The lowest rates of pre-term birth were seen in South Williamsburg, Borough Park, Mapleton, Brooklyn Heights and Williamsburg, all in Brooklyn, and in East Flushing, Queens and Gramercy in Manhattan.

Figure 9: Pre-Term Births



Map 9: Pre-Term Births



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF PRE-TERM BIRTHS

1. South Williamsburg, BK; 4.5%
2. Borough Park, BK; 5.3%
3. Mapleton-Midwood (West), BK; 5.9%
4. (Tie for 2 NTAS) Williamsburg, BK; East Flushing, QN; 6.0%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF PRE-TERM BIRTHS

197. Brownsville, BK; 13.4%
196. East Flatbush-Remsen Village, BK; 13.1%
195. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 12.9%
194. Soundview-Clason Point, BX; 12.8%
193. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville, SI; 12.7%

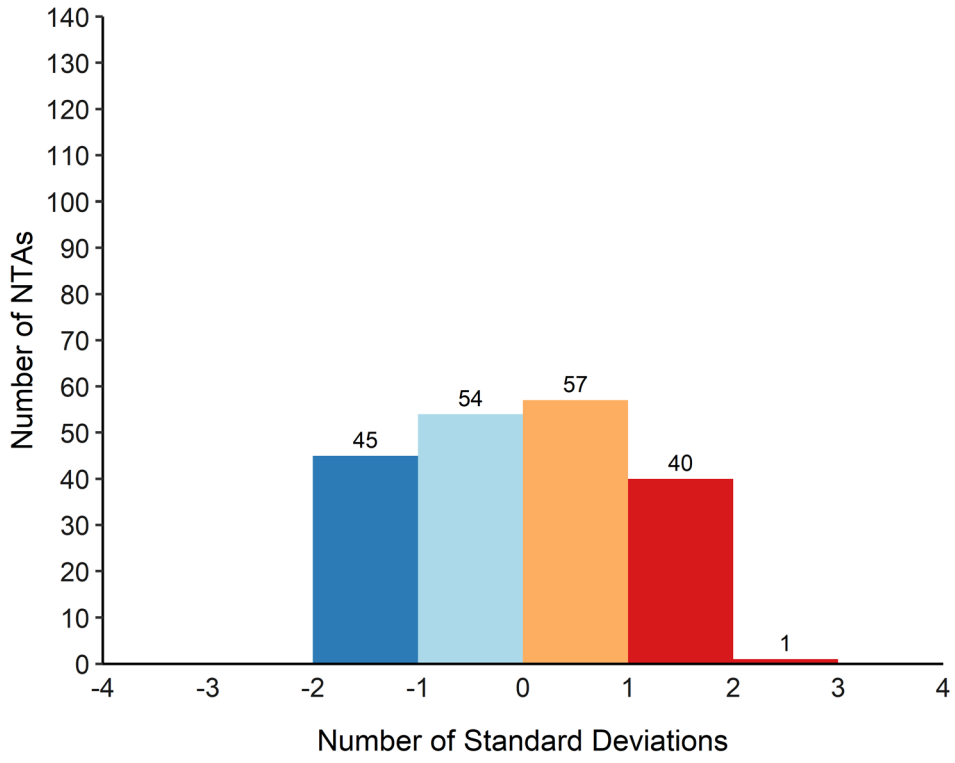
INDICATOR: LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

Definition: The percent of live births with late or no prenatal care. Late prenatal care is defined as having the first prenatal visit during the third trimester of pregnancy.

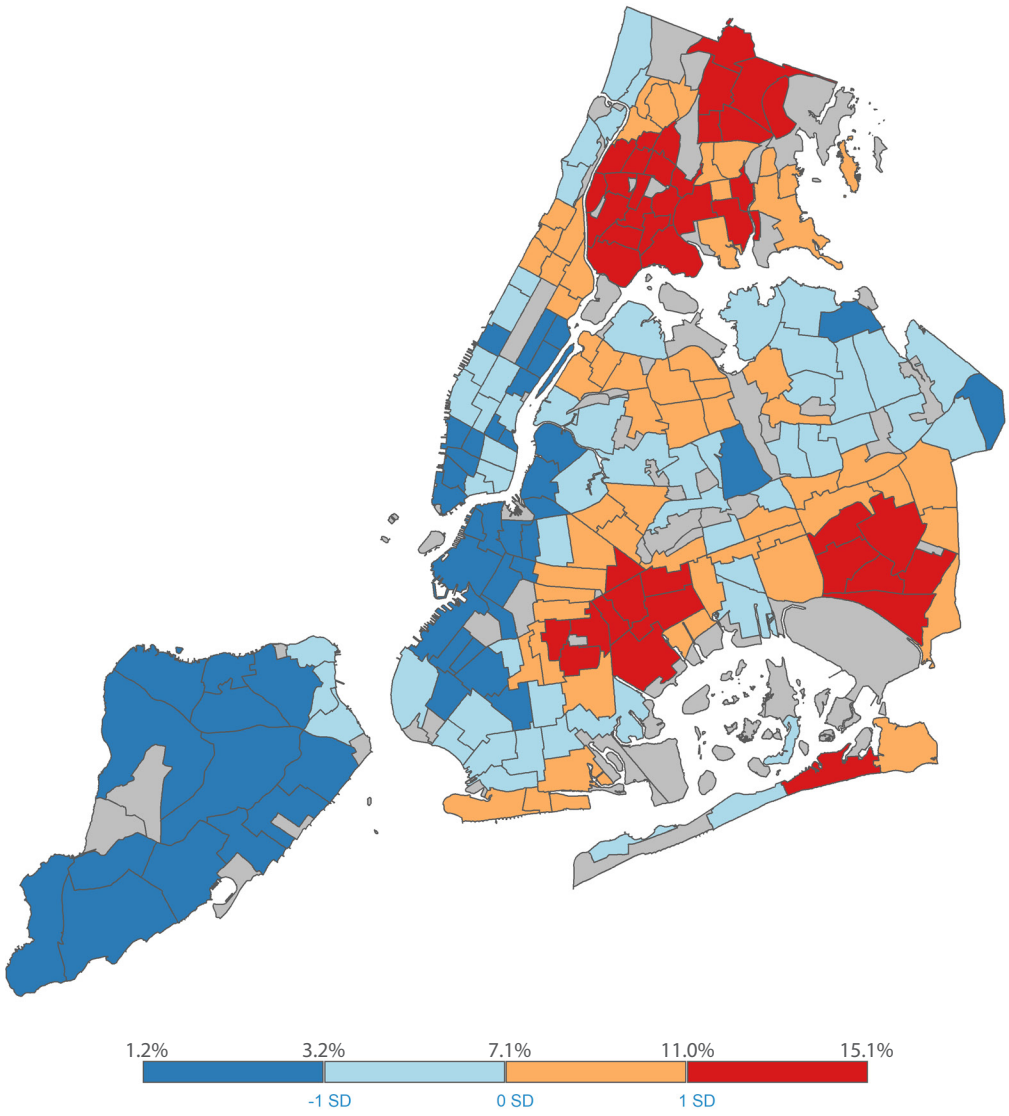
Data Source: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Vital Statistics, 5-year (2015-2019) aggregate percent at 2010 NTA level

Results: The percent of women or birthing parents who received late or no prenatal care ranged from 1.19% in Great Kills - Eltingville, Staten Island to 15.1% in Williamsbridge - Olinville in the Bronx. Staten Island, southern Brooklyn, and lower Manhattan had the most NTAs with low rates of late or no prenatal care. The Bronx, central and eastern Brooklyn, and eastern parts of Queens had the highest rates of late or no prenatal care.

Figure 10: Late or No Prenatal Care



Map 10: Late or No Prenatal Care



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

1. Great Kills-Eltingville, SI; 1.2%
2. Upper E. Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Is., MN; 1.3%
3. Tottenville-Charleston, SI; 1.3%
4. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr.'s Bay-Woodrow, SI; 1.4%
5. Borough Park, BK; 1.5%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

197. Williamsbridge-Olinville, BX; 15.1%
196. Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester, BX; 14.8%
195. Wakefield-Woodlawn, BX; 14.8%
194. Hunts Point, BX; 14.2%
193. Longwood, BX; 14.0%

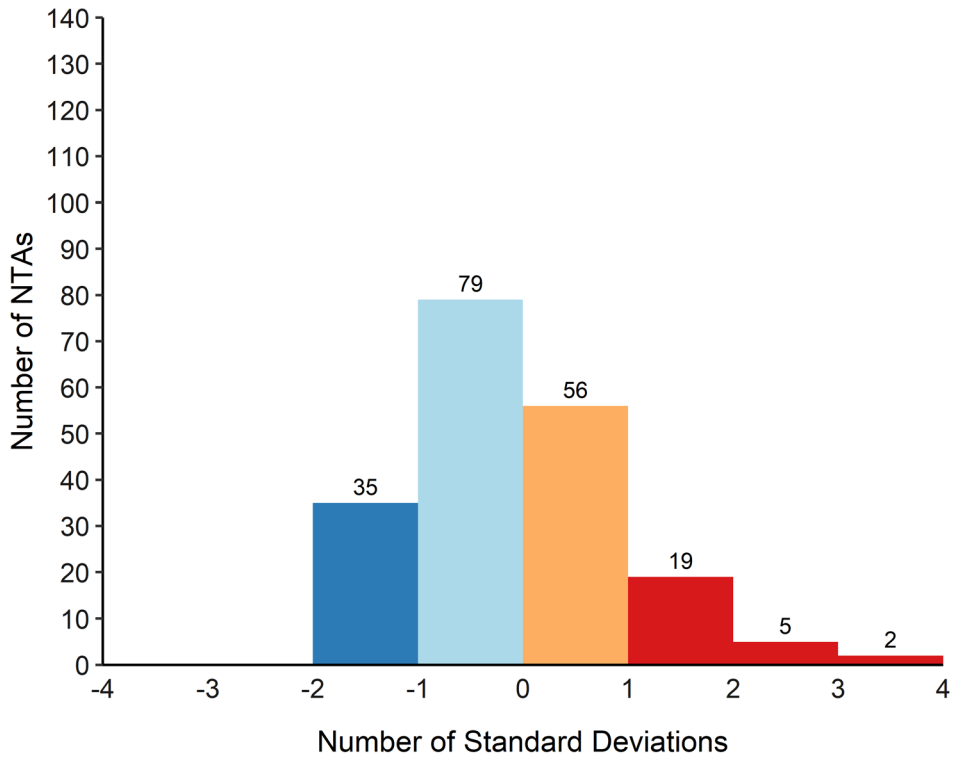
INDICATOR: HEART ATTACK RELATED DEATHS

Definition: Average annual rate of deaths attributed to heart attack, 2015-2019.

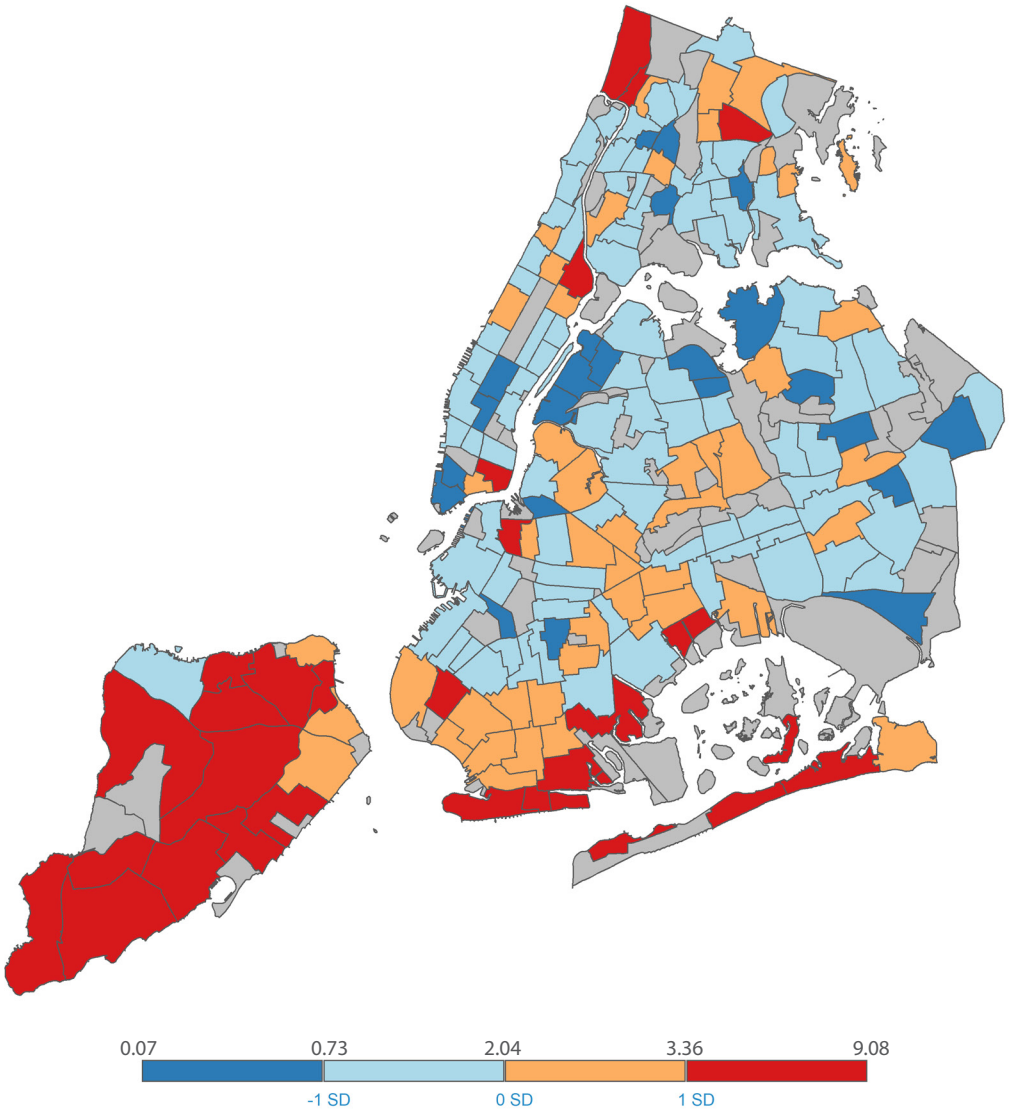
Data Source: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Vital Statistics, 5-year average rates by 2010 NTA.

Results: Deaths from heart attacks ranged from 0.07 per 100,0000 individuals in Springfield Gardens (South) - Brookville, Queens to 9.1 per 100,0000 in Riverdale - Spuyten Duyvil, Bronx. The citywide average rate was 2 deaths per 100,000 individuals. Many NTAs with higher rates of deaths from heart attacks were located in Staten Island, with others in southern Brooklyn, southern Queens and northwestern Bronx.

Figure 11: Heart Attack Related Deaths



Map 11: Heart Attack Related Deaths



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF HEART ATTACK DEATHS

1. Springfield Gardens (South)-Brookville, QN; 0.07
2. North Corona, QN; 0.10
3. Windsor Terrace-South Slope, BK; 0.12
4. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 0.13
5. Bellerose, QN; 0.15

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF HEART ATTACK DEATHS

197. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX; 9.1
196. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor Heights, SI; 6.3
195. New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis, SI; 5.7
194. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere, QN; 4.9

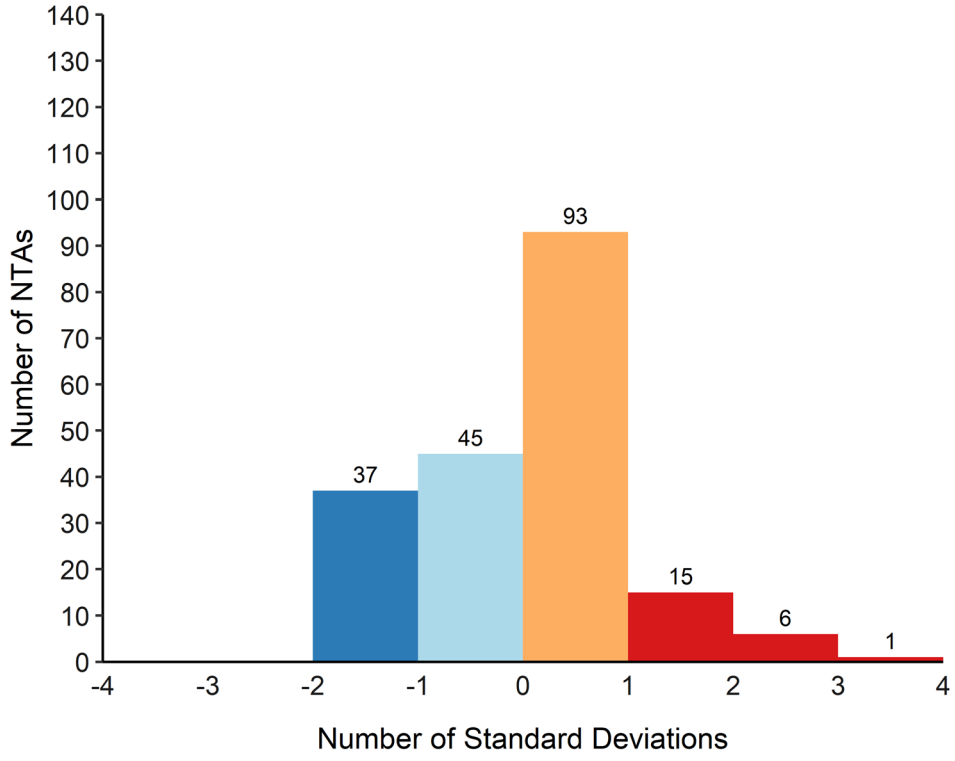
INDICATOR: STROKE RELATED DEATHS

Definition: Average annual rate of deaths attributed to stroke, 2015-2019.

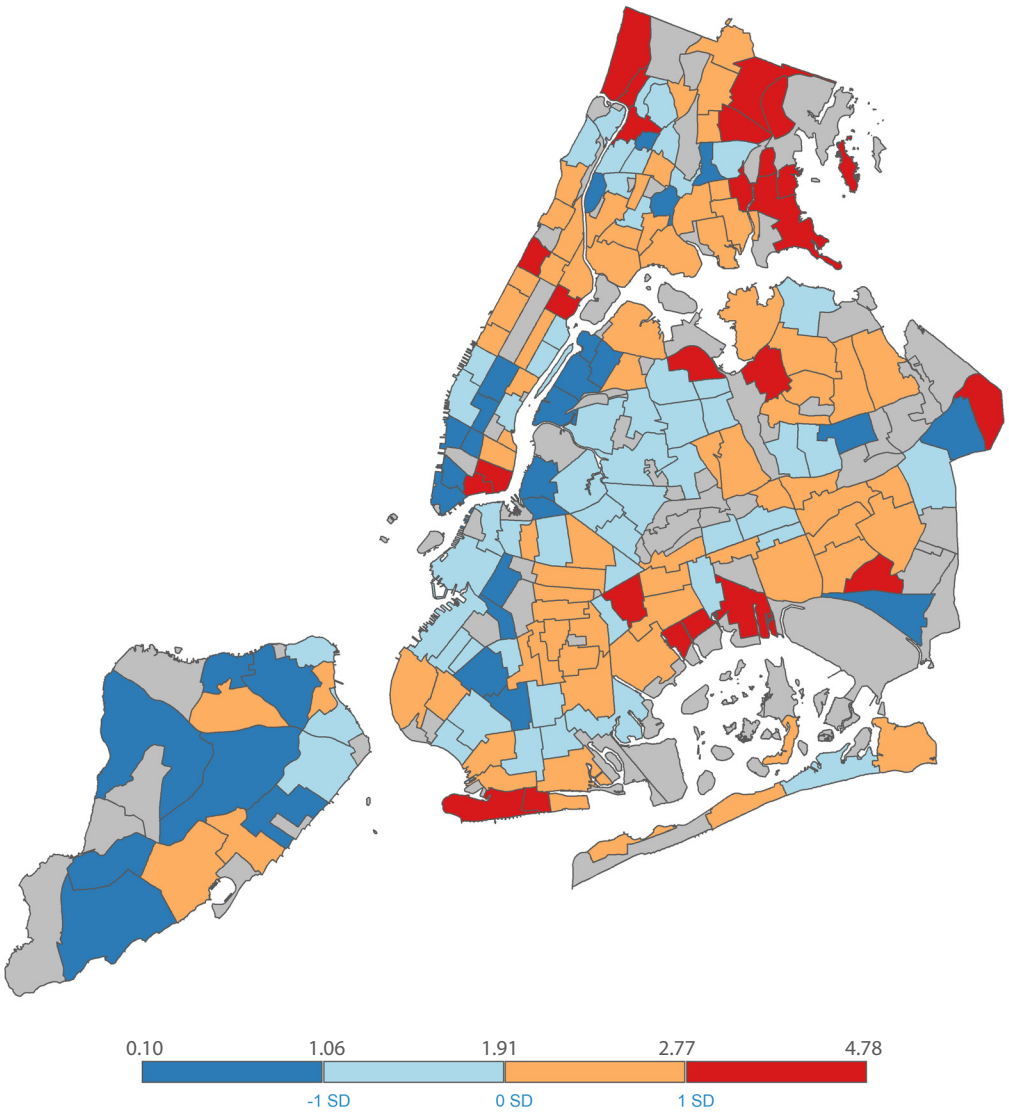
Data Source: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Vital Statistics, 5-year average rates by 2010 NTA.

Results: Deaths from stroke ranged from 0.10 per 100,000 individuals in Springfield Gardens (South) - Brookville, Queens to 4.8 per 100,000 individuals in Spring Creek - Starrett City in Brooklyn. The citywide average rate of death from stroke was 1.9 per 100,000 individuals. Lower Manhattan, Staten Island, parts of Queens and southern Brooklyn all had relatively low rates of deaths from stroke. The Bronx had several NTAs with high rates of deaths from stroke. Other NTAs with high rates were interspersed throughout the city.

Figure 12: Stroke Related Deaths



Map 12: Stroke Related Deaths



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF DEATH BY STROKE

1. Springfield Gardens (South)-Brookville, QN; 0.10
2. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 0.13
3. Windsor Terrace-South Slope, BK; 0.16
4. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 0.24
5. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; 0.27

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF

197. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 4.8
196. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville, BX; 4.3
195. Pelham Gardens, BX; 4.1
194. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX; 4.0
193. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, QN; 3.9

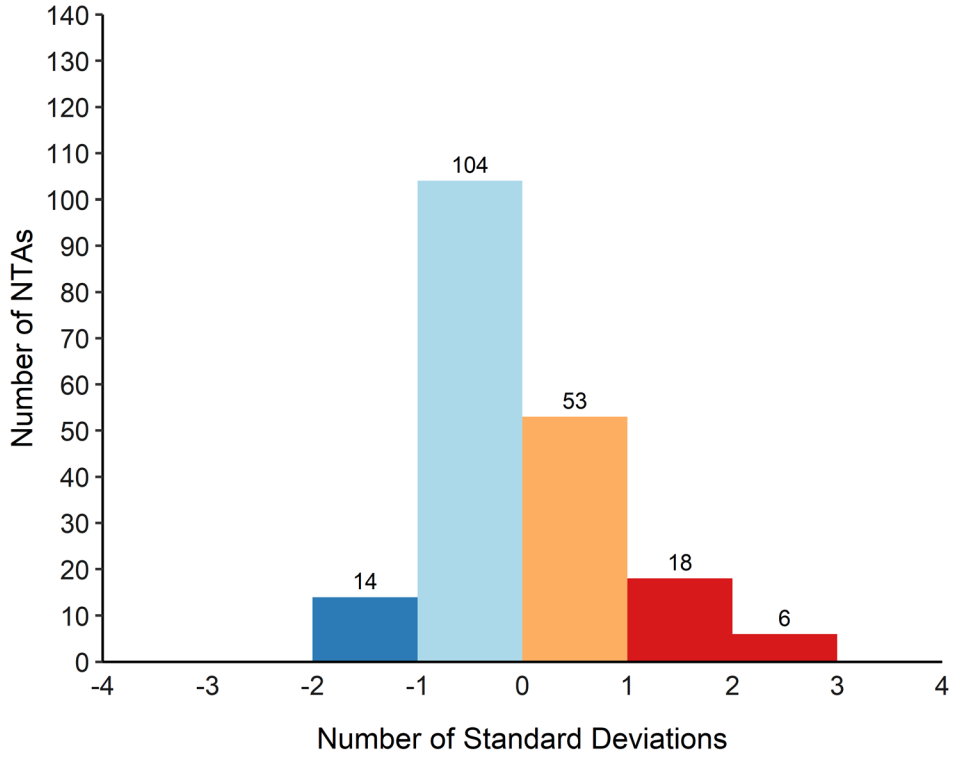
INDICATOR: PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS

Definition: The rate of adult (18+) psychiatric hospitalizations per 100,000 population.

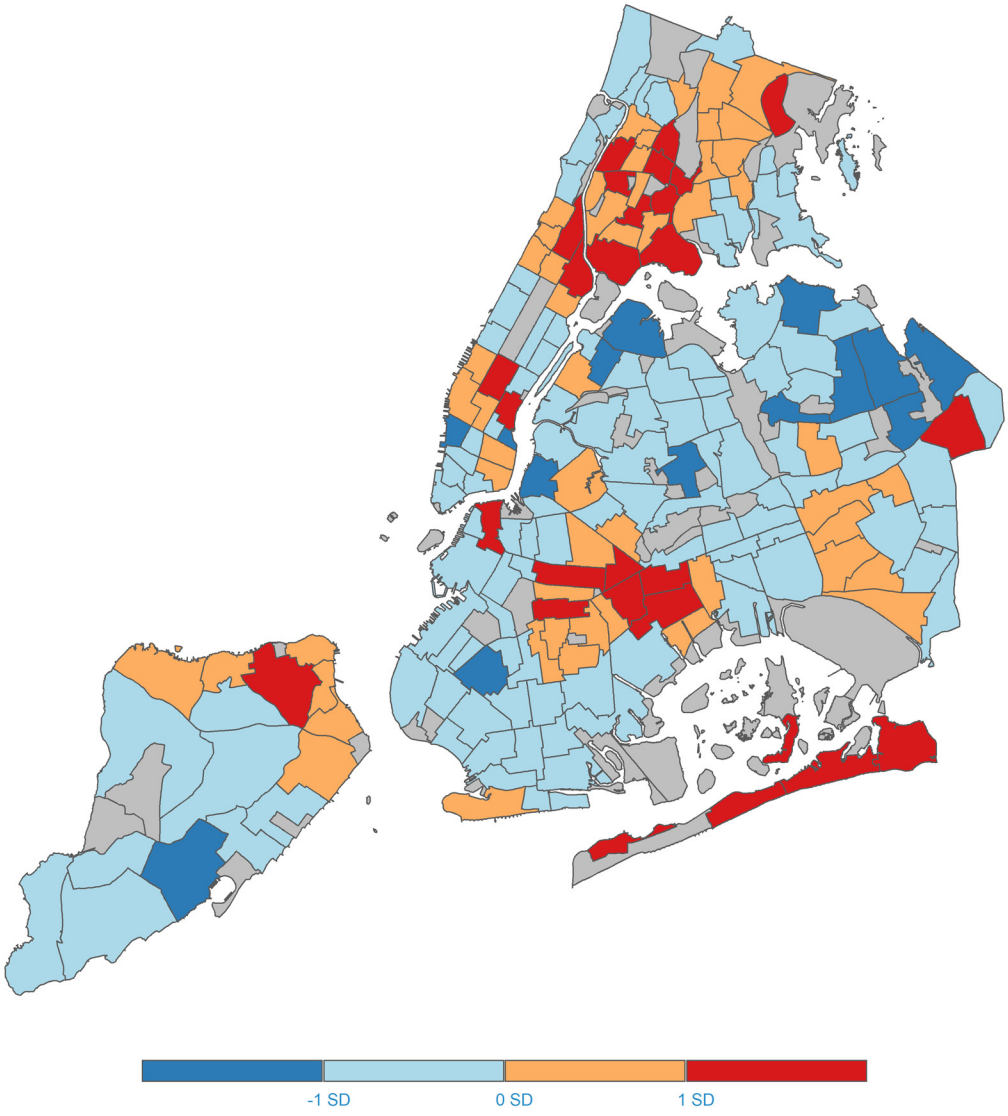
Data Source: Statewide Planning and Research Collaborative System (SPARCS), 2018.

Results: The rate of psychiatric hospitalizations ranged from 11 per 100,000 in Douglaston - Little Neck, Queens to 232 per 100,000 in Murray Hill - Kips Bay, Manhattan. The average rate of psychiatric hospitalizations for the city was 58 per 100,000 people. The Bronx, central Brooklyn, the Rockaways, and parts of Manhattan had NTAs with the highest rates of hospitalizations.

Figure 13: Psychiatric Hospitalizations



Map 13: Psychiatric Hospitalizations



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF PSYCH. HOSPITALIZATIONS

1. Douglaston - Little Neck, QN; 11.41
2. Queensboro Hill; QN; 14.88
3. Stuyvesant Town - Peter Cooper Vill., MN; 19.25
4. Auburndale, QN; 19.30
5. Bayside, QN; 20.35

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF PSYCH. HOSPITALIZATIONS

197. Murray Hill - Kips Bay, MN; 232.34
196. Ocean Hill, BK; 198.07
195. Midtown - Times Square, MN; 153.07
194. Morrisania, BX; 148.67
193. Bellerose, QN; 145.06

DOMAIN: COVID-19

The breadth of the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in NYC cannot be understated. While the long-term health, social, and economic effects of the pandemic are still unfolding, much like the acute effects, the long-term effects will likely not be felt equally across the city. Neighborhoods with a high proportion of Black, elderly, and poor residents continue to suffer the highest rates of severe COVID-19, requiring hospitalization and/or resulting in death (Zhong et al, 2022), and are most at risk of long COVID (Kingery et al, 2022).

Each wave of the pandemic had varying effects across neighborhoods in NYC, with different populations bearing the brunt of infections at different times (NYC DOHMH Covid Website). However, neighborhoods with high infection rates were not always the neighborhoods experiencing the most severe infections. During the Omicron Wave in NYC, Black New Yorkers were hospitalized at double the rate of White New Yorkers (https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/covid/black-hospitalizations-omicron-wave.pdf). The disparity in disease severity is due in part to underlying structural racism, resulting in Black and Hispanic New Yorkers experiencing higher rates of comorbidities, having less access to high-quality affordable healthcare, and working in public-facing jobs with the inability to social distance (Thompson, 2020).

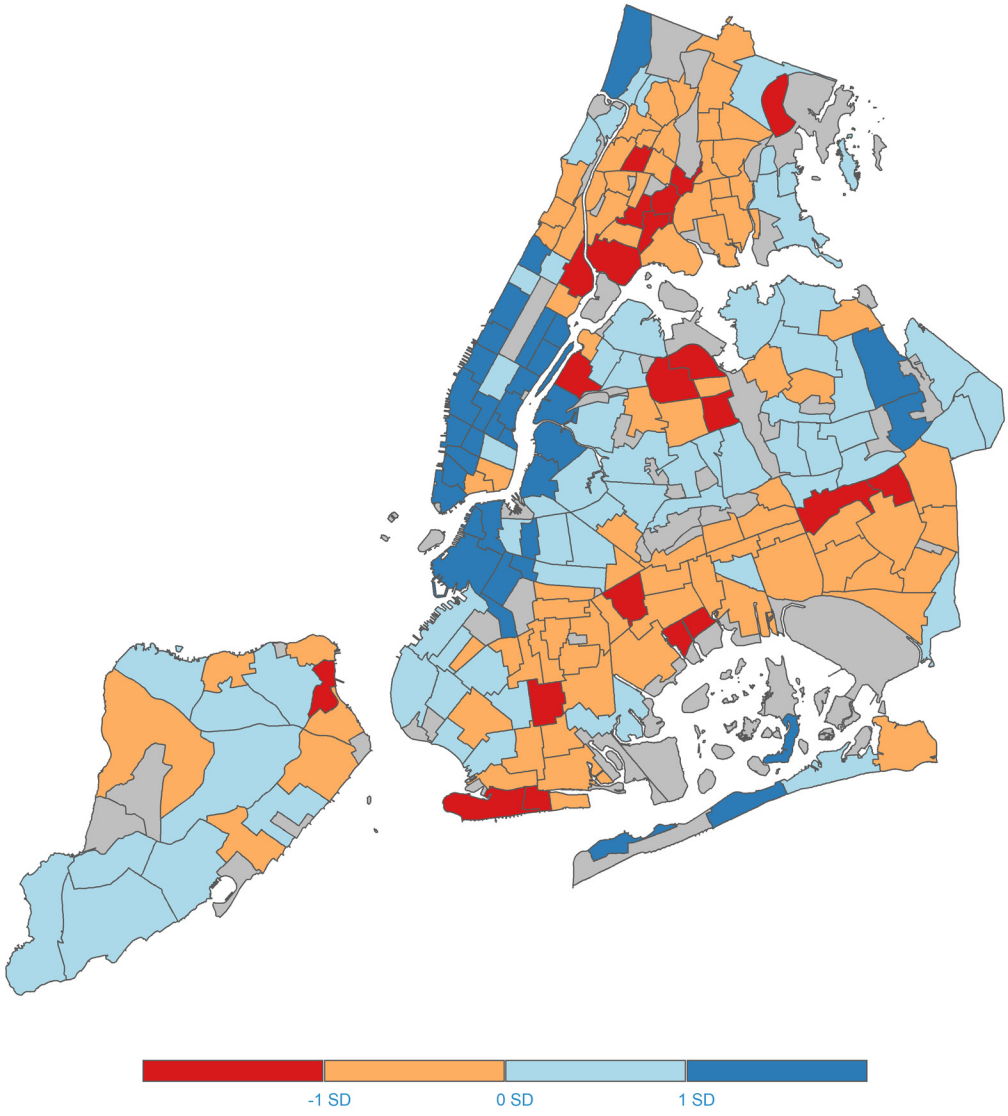
To discern which neighborhoods were most severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic between January 2020 and June 2022, we looked at overall rates of:

1) COVID-19 related hospitalizations
2) COVID-19 related deaths

Definitions of hospitalizations and deaths are supplied on the DOHMH's COVID-19 website (https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page).

Results: COVID-19 scores ranged from the lowest score (most impacted by COVID-19) in Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brooklyn to the highest score (least impacted by COVID-19) in Financial District - Battery Park City, Manhattan. Four out of the five NTAs with the lowest composite COVID-19 score were in Brooklyn: Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brighton Beach, Coney Island - Sea Gate, Brownsville. The fifth NTA was East Elmhurst in Queens. The five NTAs with the highest COVID-19 scores were in Manhattan (Financial District - Battery Park City, West Village, Greenwich Village) and Brooklyn (Park Slope, Brooklyn Heights). Many NTAs with high COVD-19 scores were in Manhattan.

Map14: COVID-19



NTAs LEAST SEVERELY IMPACTED BY COVID-19

1. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN
2. Park Slope, BK
3. West Village, MN
4. Greenwich Village, MN
5. Brooklyn Heights, BK

NTAs MOST SEVERELY IMPACTED BY COVID-19

197. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK
196. Brighton Beach, BK
195. Coney Island-Sea Gate, BK
194. Brownsville, BK
193. East Elmhurst, QN

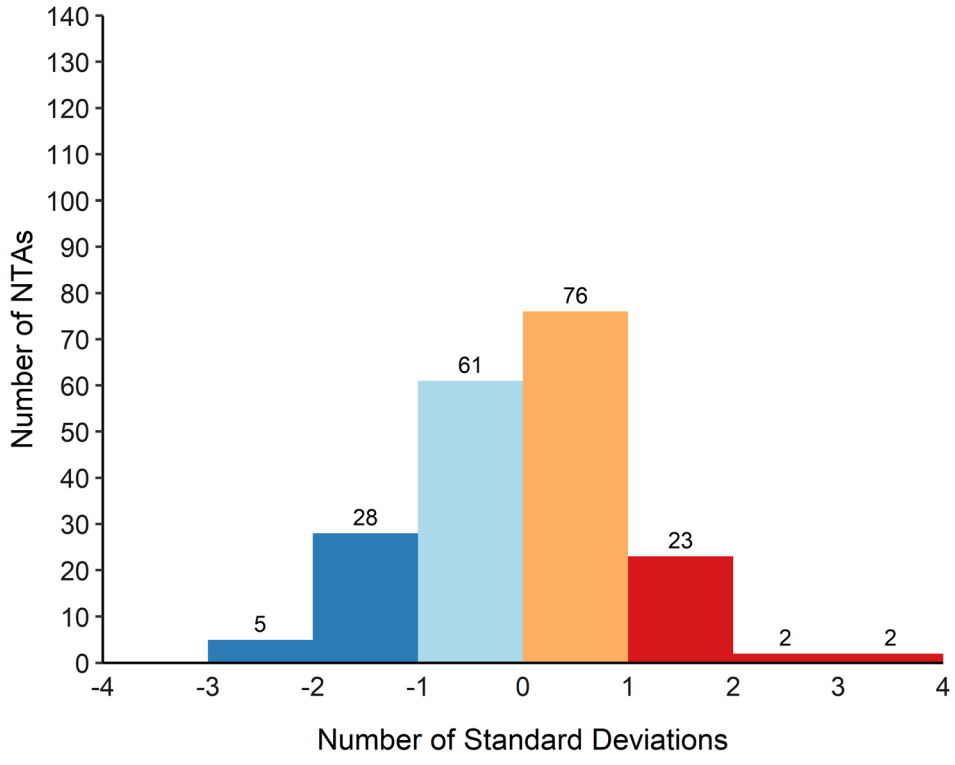
INDICATOR: COVID-19-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS

Definition: Cumulative rate of COVID-19 hospitalizations from January 2020 through June 2022, per 100,000 population.

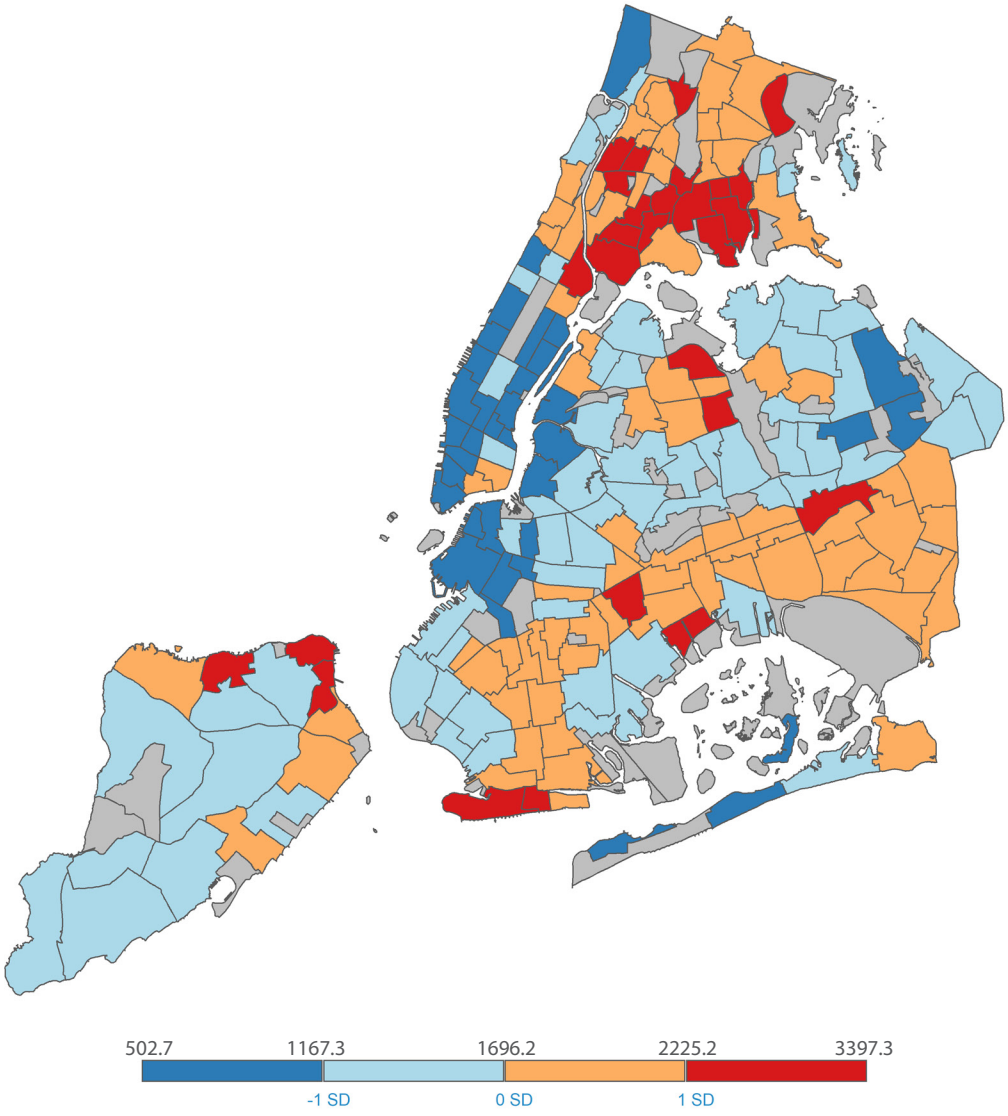
Data Source: Quarterly COVID-19 hospitalization rates from January 2020 through June 2022, aggregated to the NTA level, and provided by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Results: The number of COVID-19 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents ranged from 502.7 in Park Slope, Brooklyn to 3,397.3 in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn. Four of the five NTAs with the highest rates of hospitalizations were located in Brooklyn (Brighton Beach, Spring Creek - Starrett City, Coney Island - Sea Gate, Brownsville) and the fifth was located in the Bronx (Mott Haven - Port Morris). The Bronx had many NTAs with high rates of hospitalizations compared to other boroughs.

Figure 14: COVID-19 Hospitalizations



Map 15: COVID-19 Hospitalizations



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATIONS

1. Park Slope, BK; 502.7
2. Brooklyn Heights, BK; 513.5
3. West Village, MN; 551.1
4. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 553.1
5. Greenwich Village, MN; 556.1

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATIONS

197. Brighton Beach, BK; 3397.3
196. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 3292.3
195. Coney Island-Sea Gate, BK; 2921.1
194. Brownsville, BK; 2860.1
193. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; 2678.6

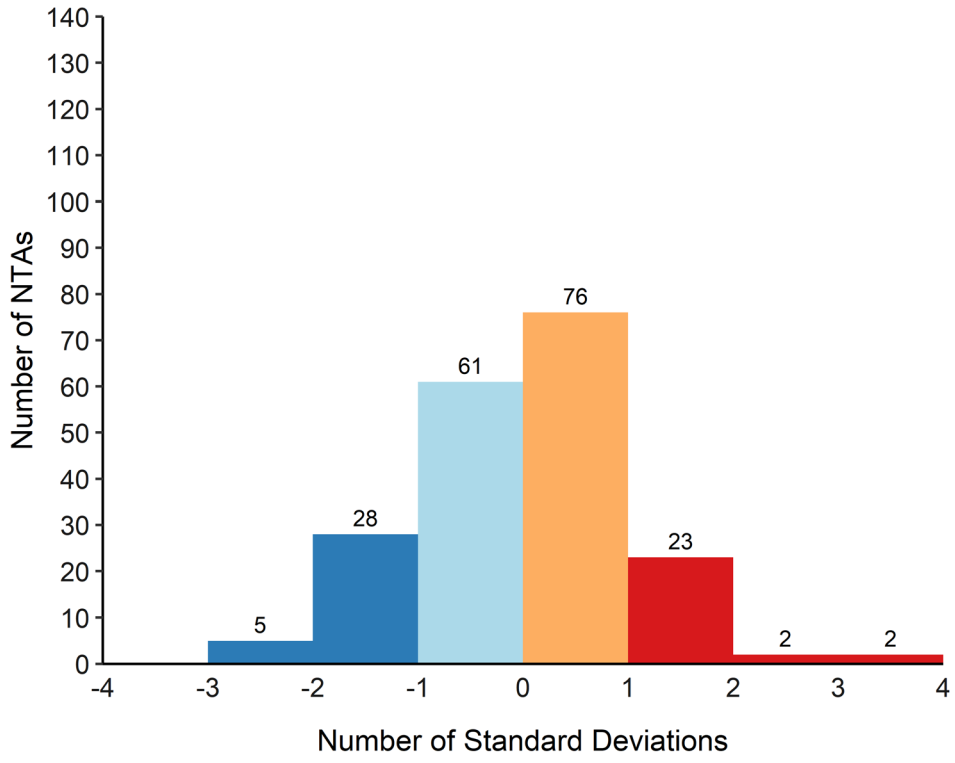
INDICATOR: COVID-19-RELATED DEATHS

Definition: Cumulative rate of confirmed and probable COVID-19 deaths from January 2020 through June 2022, per 100,000 population. A confirmed death is a death that followed a positive molecular test and was not related to external causes, such as a gunshot wound or drug overdose. A probable death is when the cause of death on the death certificate is COVID-19 or similar, but a positive molecular test is not on record. Further detail on the definitions can be found at: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-glossary.page.

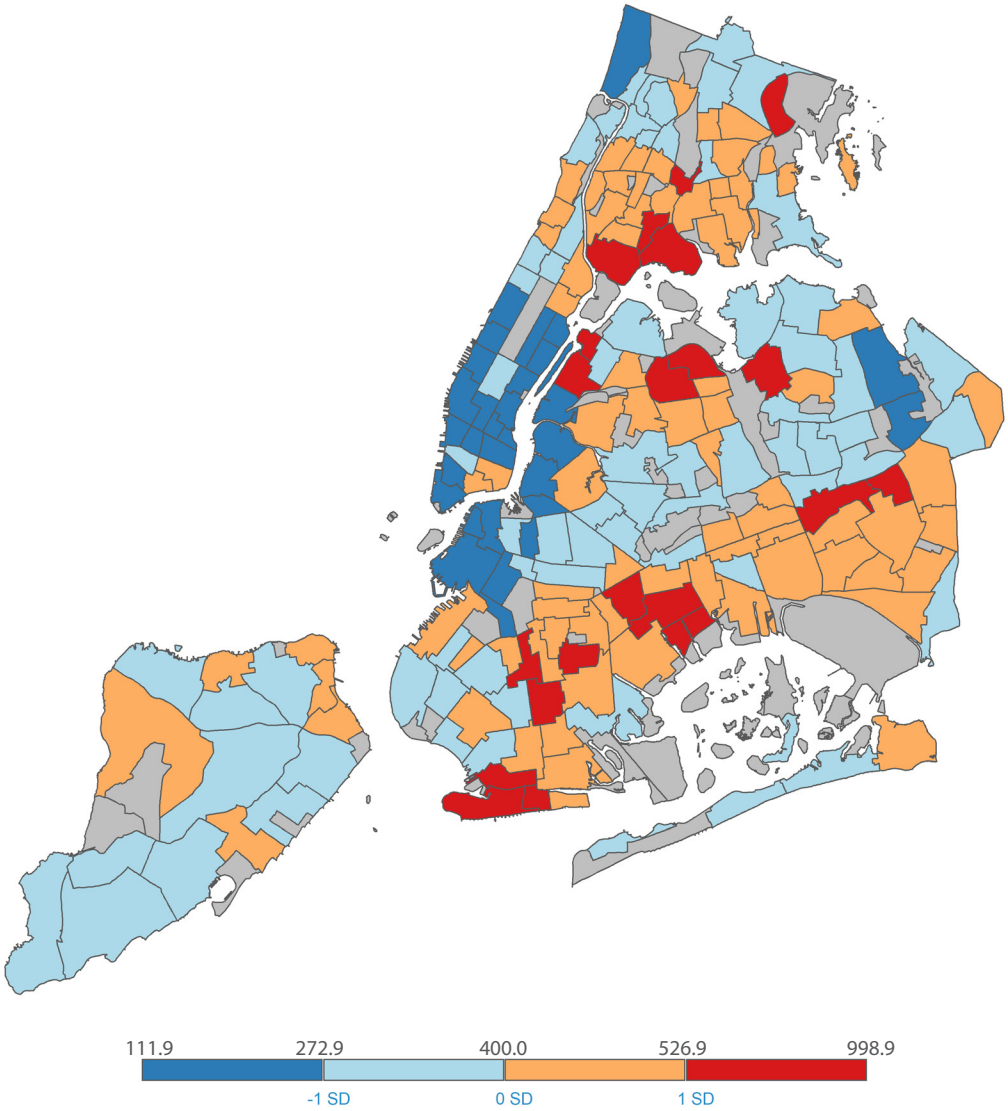
Data Source: Quarterly COVID-19 death rates from January 2020 through June 2022, aggregated to the NTA level, and provided by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Results: The number of COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 residents ranges from 111.9 in Financial District -Battery Park City, Manhattan to 998.9 in Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brooklyn. The five NTAs with the highest death rates were the same as hospitalizations with four of the five being in Brooklyn (Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brighton Beach, Coney Island - Sea Gate, Brownsville) and one in Queens (East Elmhurst). Manhattan had the most NTAs with low rates of COVID deaths. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx had NTAs with the highest rates of COVID deaths.

Figure 15: COVID-19 Deaths



Map 16: COVID-19 Deaths



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF COVID-19 DEATHS

1. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 111.9
2. Upper E. Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Is., MN; 136.4
3. Park Slope, BK; 137.6
4. West Village, MN; 153.6
5. Greenwich Village, MN; 161.5

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF COVID-19 DEATHS

197. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 998.9
196. Brighton Beach, BK; 892.7
195. Coney Island, Sea Gate, BK; 746.3
194. Brownsville, BK; 692.1
193. East Elmhurst, QN; 677.0

DOMAIN: EDUCATION

Education is highly predictive of positive life outcomes, with higher education leading to higher rates of gainful, meaningful employment and more positive attitudes and physical well-being (Economic and Social Research Council, 2014). Negative educational outcomes are correlated with negative life outcomes, such as lower levels of happiness (Kirkcaldy, Furnham & Siefen, 2004) and higher levels of imprisonment (DeBaun & Roc, 2013). Numerous studies since the 1970s have demonstrated large differences in mortality by education in the United States.

Four education indicators were included:

1) Bachelor's degree or above
2) Chronic absenteeism
3) On-time high school graduation rate
4) Preschool enrollment

Higher numbers for all indicators, except chronic absenteeism indicate greater well-being. Each of these indicators contributes to the overall picture of education in New York City.

In terms of average lifetime earnings, a bachelor's degree is worth about $2.8 million; college graduates earn 84 percent more than what high school graduates earn (Carnevale et al., 2011).

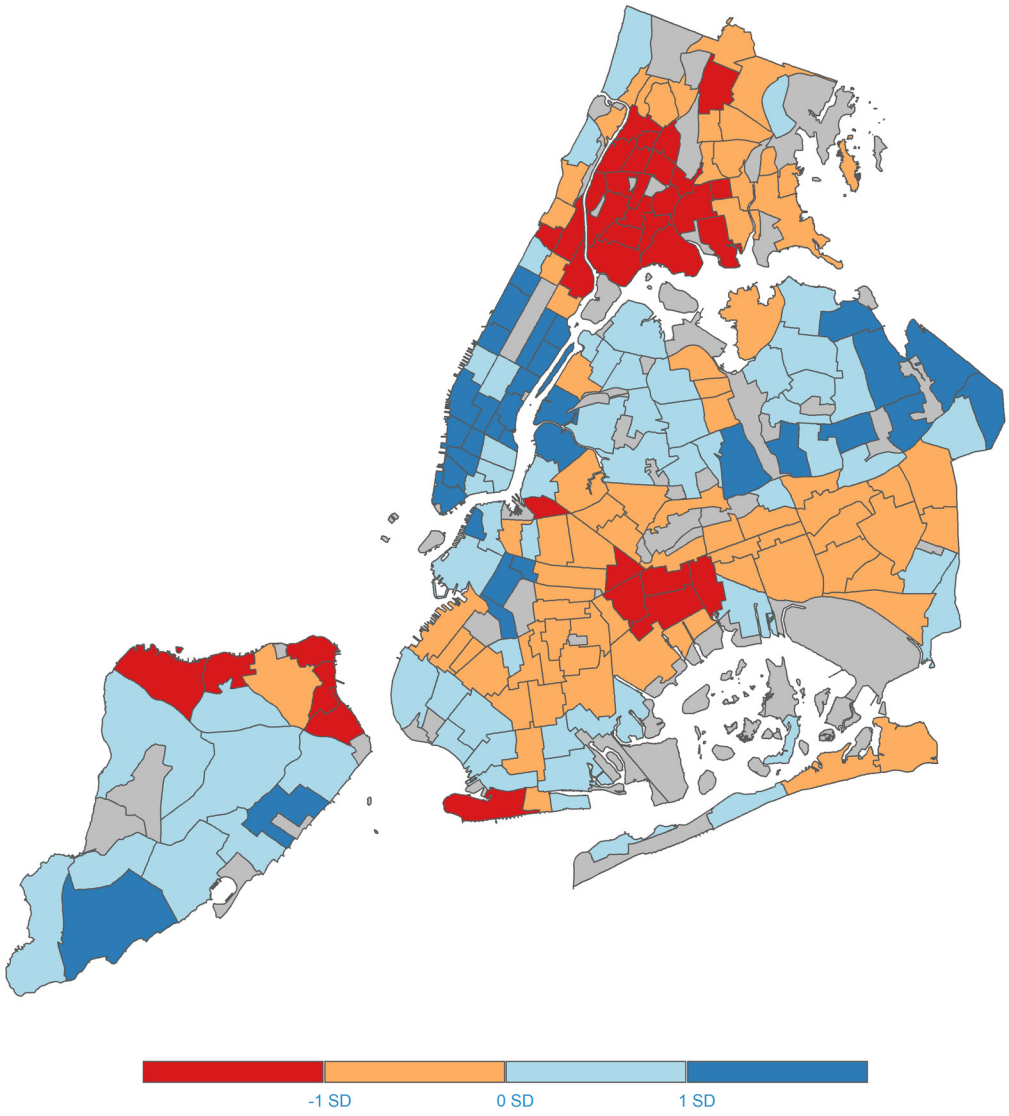
School attendance is highly linked to academic achievement, and low rates of attendance are suggestive of challenges that may prevent students from attending school (Roby, 2003). School is not only where students learn the building blocks required for academic achievement, but also where they learn to socialize with their peers. By missing school often, students miss crucial developmental opportunities.

According to the US Department of Education, irregular attendance can be a better predictor of whether students will drop out of school before graduation than test scores. In addition to achieving higher earnings, finishing more years of high school, and especially earning a high school diploma, decreases the risk of premature death (Hummer & Lariscy, 2011).

Preschool enrollment is linked to positive educational outcomes through middle school, including improved math achievement and enrollment in honors courses (Gormley, Phillips & Anderson, 2018).

Results: The education scores ranged from the lowest in South Williamsburg in Brooklyn to the highest in the Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill in Manhattan. Many of the NTAs with the highest education scores were in mid and lower Manhattan and northeastern Queens. The Bronx and eastern and central Brooklyn had the most NTAs with lower education scores.

Map 17: Education



NTAs WITH HIGHEST EDUCATION SCORE

1. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN
2. Brooklyn Heights, BK
3. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN
4. West Village, MN
5. Upper East Side-Yorkville, MN

NTAs WITH LOWEST EDUCATION SCORE

197. South Williamsburg, BK
196. West Farms, BX
195. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX
194. Belmont, BX
193. Morrisania, BX

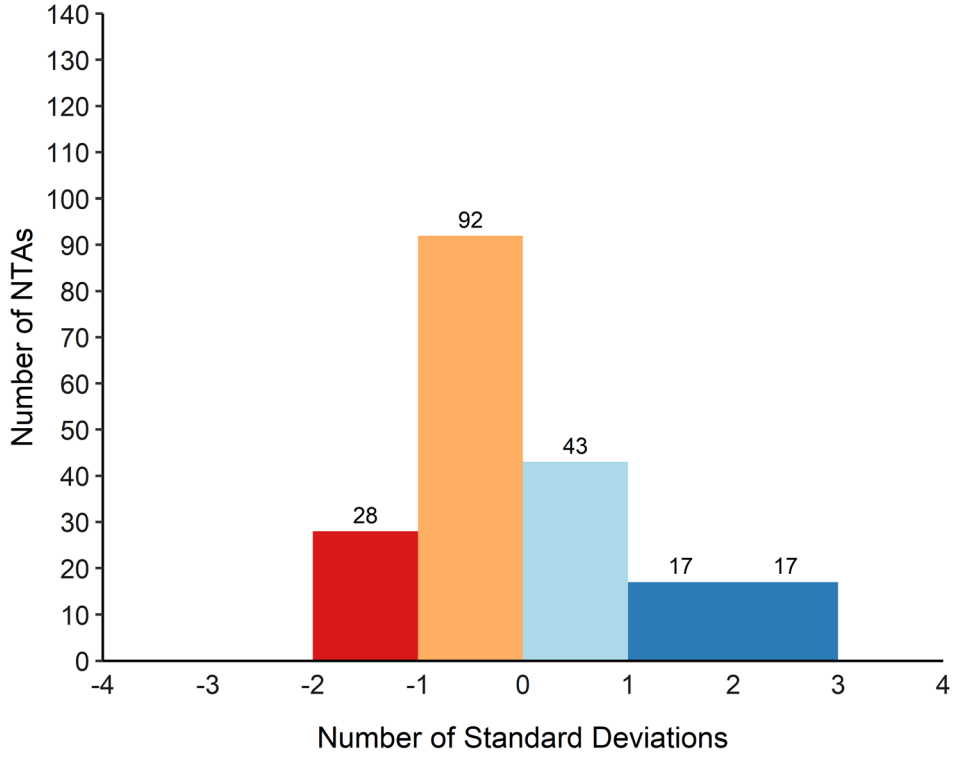
INDICATOR: BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND ABOVE

Definition: Percent of population 25 years old or older with a bachelor's degree or higher

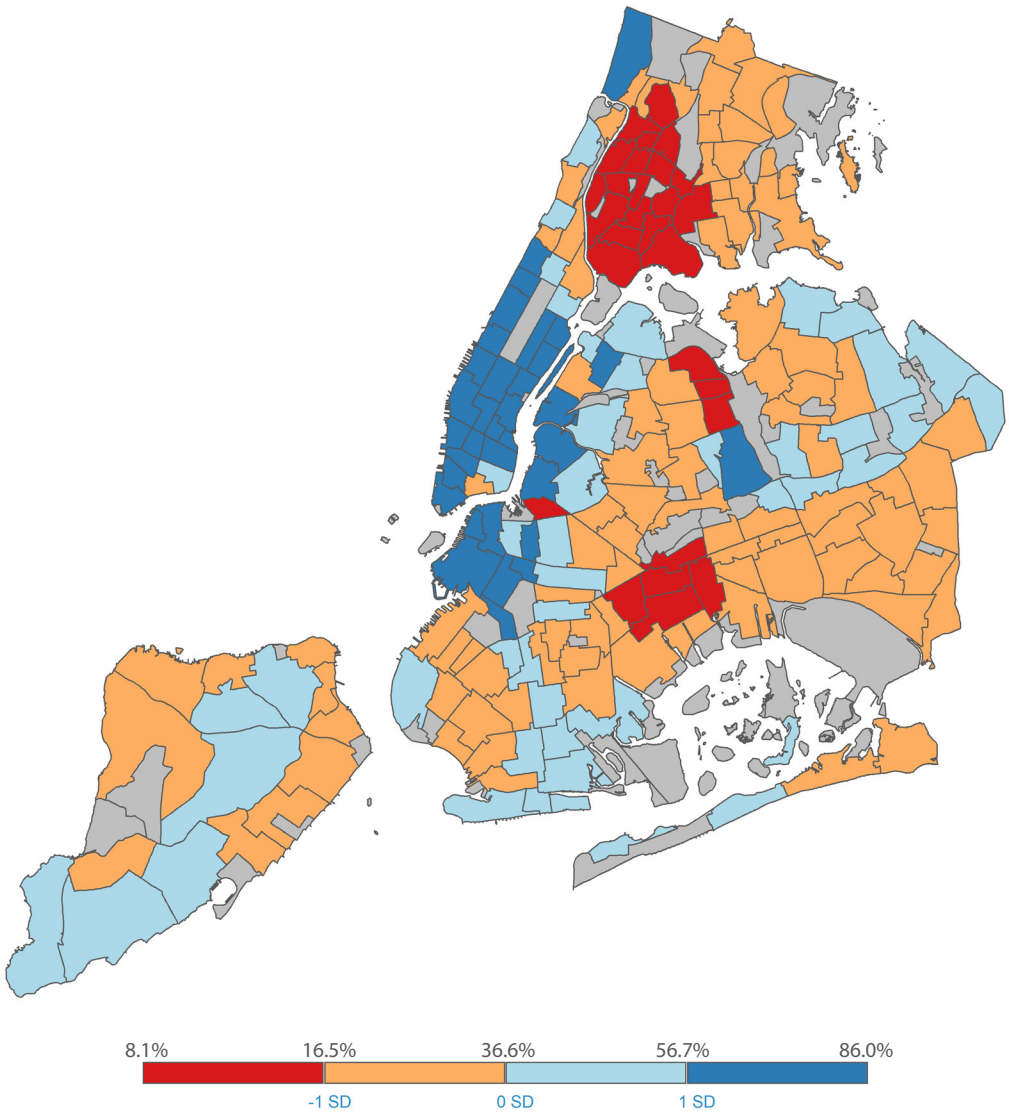
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The percent of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher ranged from a minimum of 8.1% in North Corona, Queens to 86% in the Upper East Side - Carnegie Hill in Manhattan. The average rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher for the city was 36.6%. The five NTAs with the highest rates of bachelor's degree or higher were all located in Manhattan: Upper East Side - Carnegie Hill, Midtown South - Flatiron - Union Sq, Greenwich Village, Financial District - Battery Park City, and Gramercy. The five NTAs with the lowest rates of a bachelor's degree or higher were in Queens (North Corona) and the Bronx (Fordham Heights, Mott Haven - Port Morris, Claremont Village - Claremont (East), West Farms). Nearly all NTAs in the Bronx had rates of bachelor's degree rates lower than the city average, except for Riverdale - Spuyten Duyvil.

Figure 16: Bachelor's Degree and Above



Map 18 Bachelor's Degree and Above



NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES +

1. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 86.0%
2. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq, MN; 85.9%
3. Greenwich Village, MN; 85.5%
4. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 84.8%
5. Gramercy, MN; 84.1%

NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES +

197. North Corona, QN; 8.1%
196. Fordham Heights, BX; 9.2%
195. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; 10.5%
194. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 10.6%
193. West Farm, BX;10.7%

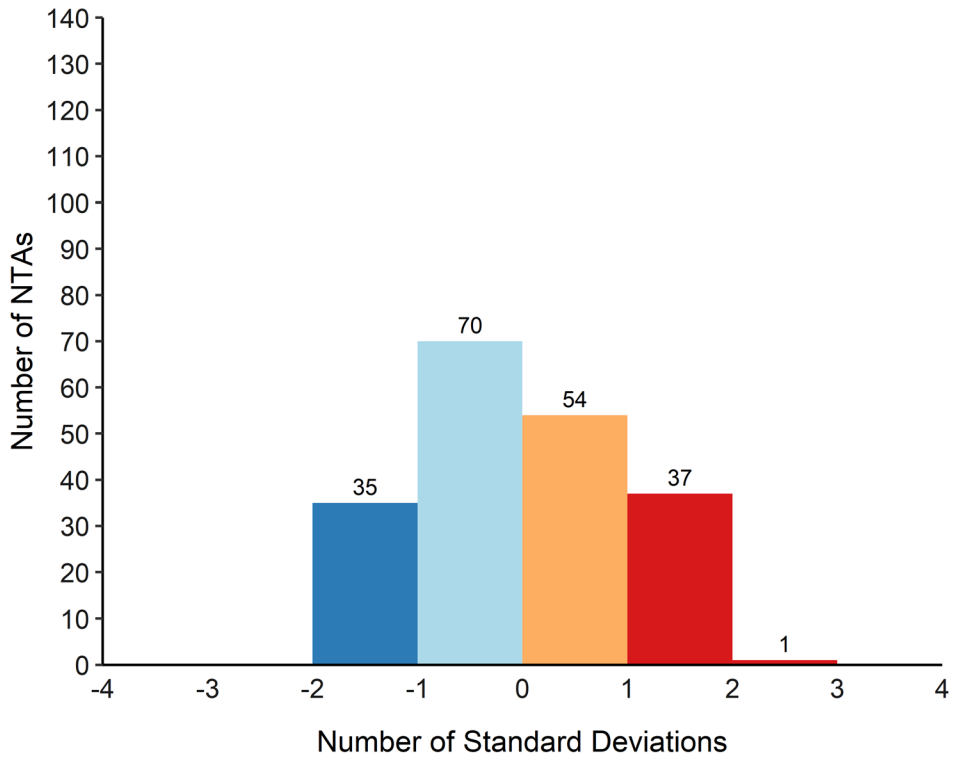
INDICATOR: CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Definition: Percent of students with an attendance rate lower than 90% in 2019-2020 school year (data captured through March 13, 2020, when schools began remote learning due to COVID-19 pandemic)

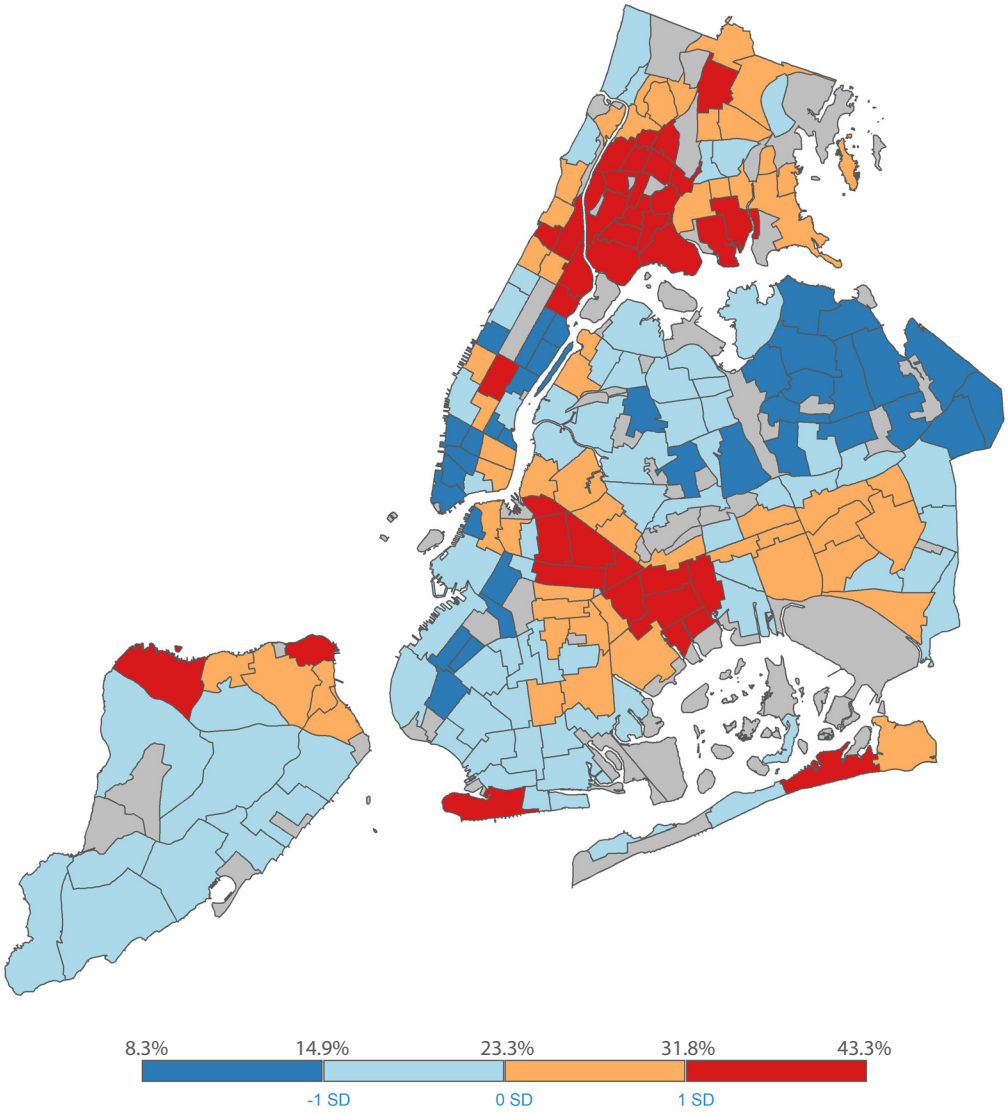
Data Source: New York City Department of Education, provided at the 2010 NTA level

Results: Chronic absenteeism in the city ranged from a high of 43.3% in Brownsville in Brooklyn to a low of 8.3% in Douglaston - Little Neck in Queens. The average rate of absenteeism for the city was 23.3%. Most of the NTAs with the highest rates of absenteeism were located in Harlem (Manhattan), the Bronx and eastern Brooklyn, with pockets of high rates in Queens and Staten Island. Queens and Manhattan had the most NTAs with low rates of chronic absenteeism.

Figure 17: Chronic Absenteeism



Map 19: Chronic Absenteeism



NTAs WITH LOWEST CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

1. Douglaston-Little Neck, QN; 8.3%
2. Bellerose, QN; 8.6%
3. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 9.0%
4. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills, QN; 9.1%
5. SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square, MN; 9.3%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

197. Brownsville, BK; 43.3%
196. Manhattanville-West Harlem, MN; 39.3%
195. Soundview-Clason Point, BX; 38.6%
194. East New York-New Lots, BK; 38.3%
193. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere, QN; 38.3%

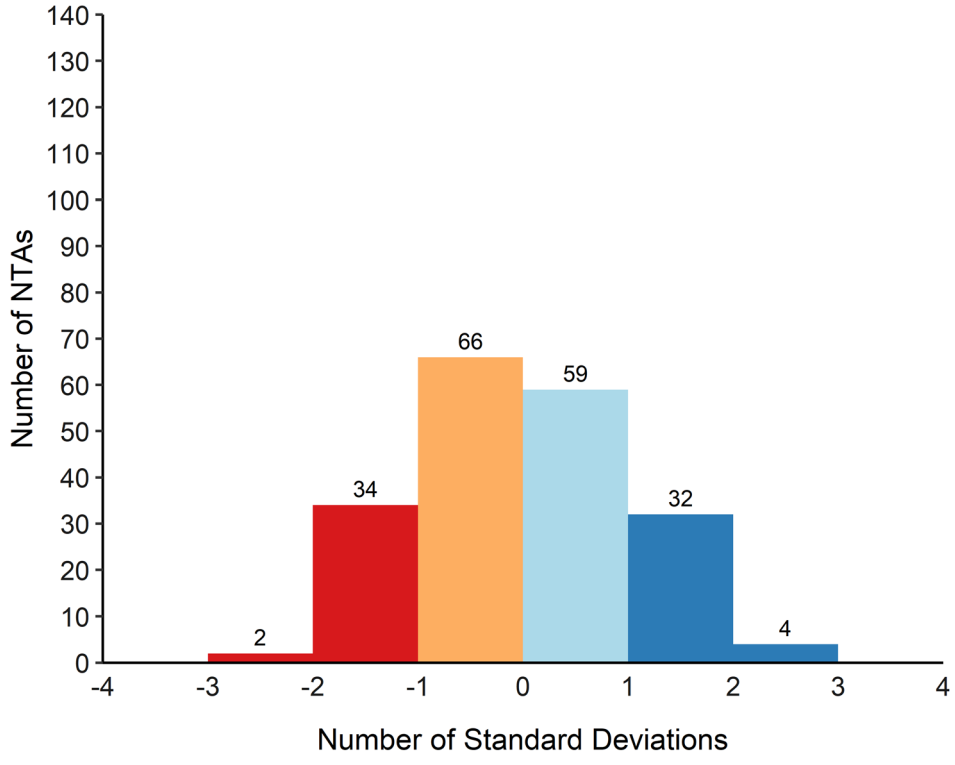
INDICATOR: ON-TIME HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Definition: Percent of students who entered ninth grade in 2016 and graduated with a diploma within four years (2020), as a percentage of the total cohort in the geographic area who entered ninth grade in 2016.

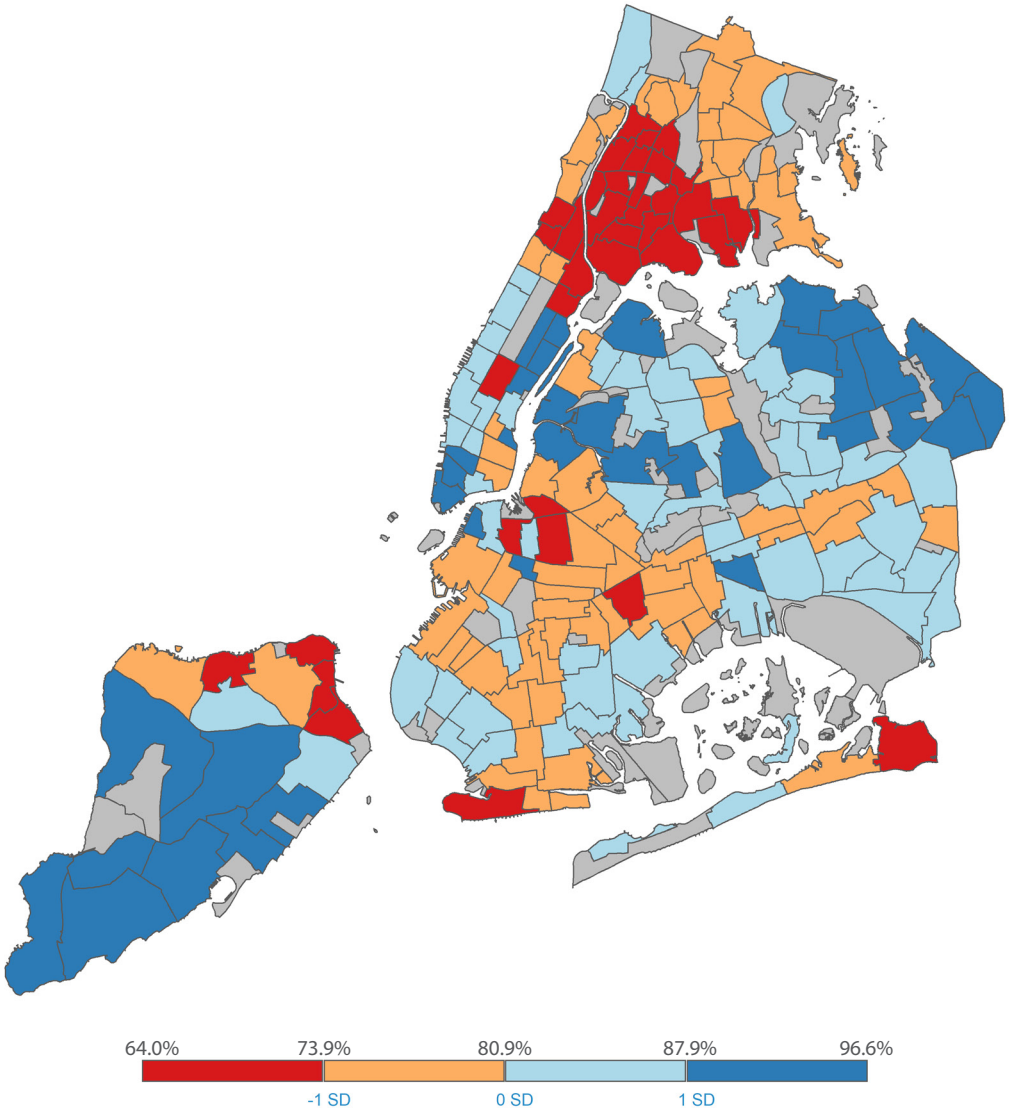
Data Source: New York City Department of Education, provided at the 2010 NTA level.

Results: On-time high school graduation ranged from a minimum of 64% in South Williamsburg, Brooklyn to a maximum of 96.6% in Bay Terrace - Clearview, Queens. The citywide average rate of on-time high school graduation was 81%. Queens and Staten Island had NTAs with the highest rates of on-time graduation. The Bronx had the most NTAs with the lowest on-time high school graduation rates.

Figure 18: On-Time Graduation



Map 20: On-Time Graduation



NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF ON-TIME GRADUATION

1. Bay Terrace-Clearview, QN; 96.6%
2. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, QN; 95.2%
3. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 95.0%
4. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 94.9%
5. Auburndale, QN; 94.8%

NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF ON-TIME GRADUATION

197. South Williamsburg, BK; 64.0%
196. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 66.9%
195. Melrose, BX; 67.7%
194. Belmont, BX; 67.8%
193. Coney Island-Sea Gate, BK; 68.0%

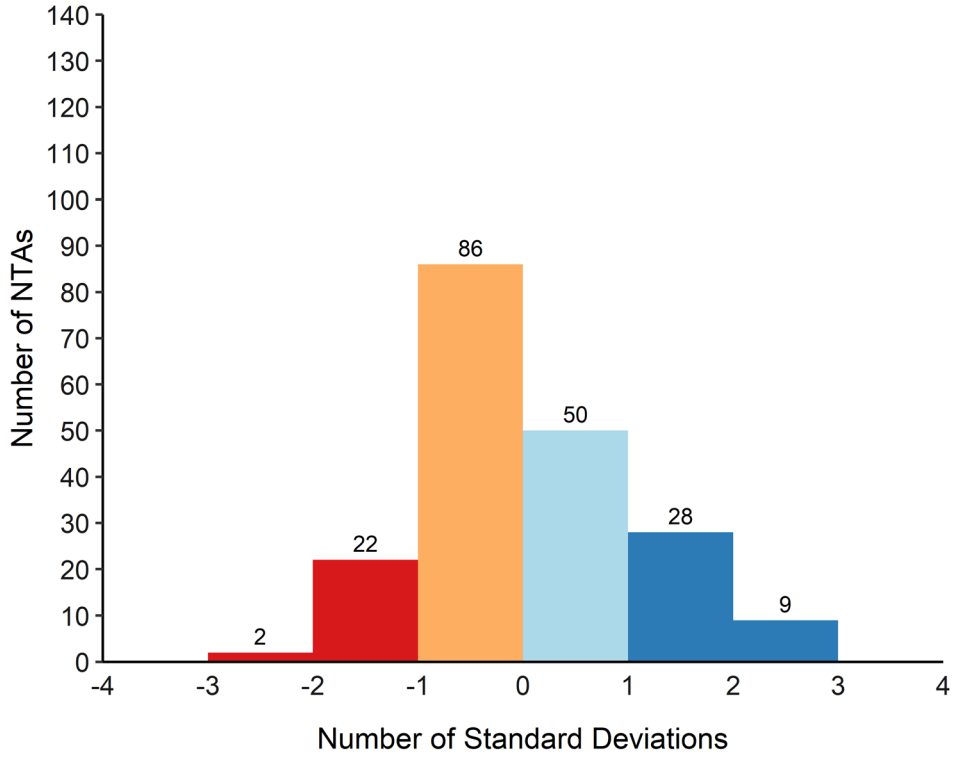
INDICATOR: PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Definition: Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or pre-school.

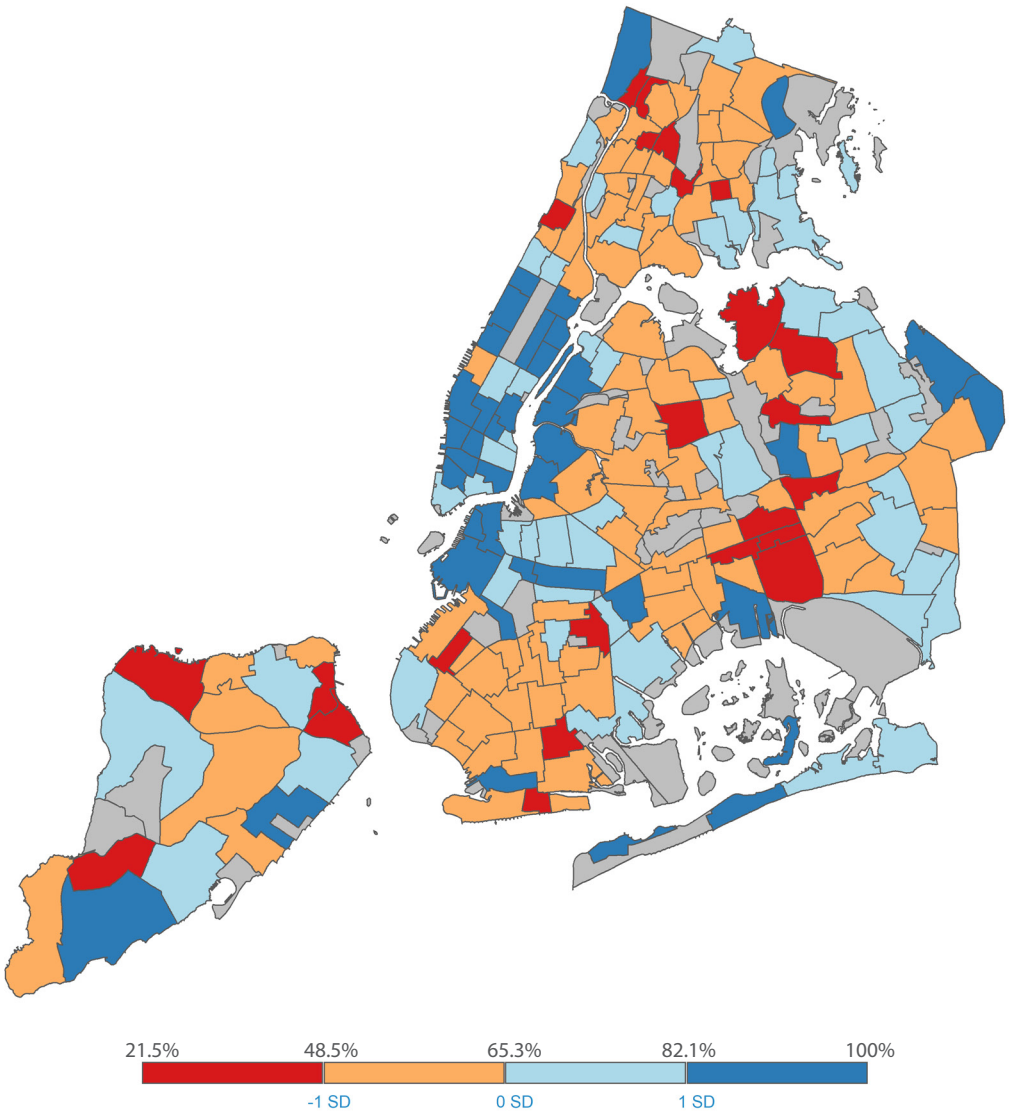
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: Enrollment in pre-school ranged from 21.5% in Parkchester in the Bronx to 100% in nine NTAs across the city, seven of which were located in Manhattan. The other two were in Brooklyn and the Bronx. The average pre-school enrollment for the city was 65.3%. Pre-school enrollment rates are varied and interspersed throughout the city, as compared to other educational outcomes which tend to be concentrated in specific parts of the city.

Figure 19: Preschool Enrollment



Map 21: Preschool Enrollment



NTAs WITH HIGHEST PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

1. (9 NTAs tied for 1st with 100% enrollment) Gramercy, MN; Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, MN; Upper West Side (Central), MN; Co-op City, BX; Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, MN; West Village, MN; Upper East Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island, MN; Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; Douglaston-Little Neck, QN

NTAs WITH LOWEST PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

197. Parkchester, BX; 21.5%
196. College Point, QN; 26.1%
195. Brighton Beach, BK; 33.7%
194. Queensboro Hill, QN; 34.0%
193. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills, SI; 35.6%

DOMAIN: HOUSING

Access to safe and affordable housing is a fundamental human need. Housing availability and access is an increasingly important issue in New York City. Overcrowding has been linked to both physical illness and psychological distress (Solari & Mare, 2012). Severely cost-burdened renters are 23 percent more likely than those with less severe burden to face difficulty purchasing food (The State of the Nation's Housing, 2017).

According to the most recent NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, while the overall vacancy rate has increased from 3.6% in 2017 to 4.6% in 2021, the city has lost low-cost housing units. Between 2017 and 2021, the city lost 96,000 units with rents less than $1,500. At the same time, the city gained 107,000 units with rents of $2,300 or higher (2021 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey Selected Initial Findings).

Four indicators comprise the housing section of this report:

1) Owner cost burden
2) Rent cost burden
3) Noise complaints
4) Overcrowding

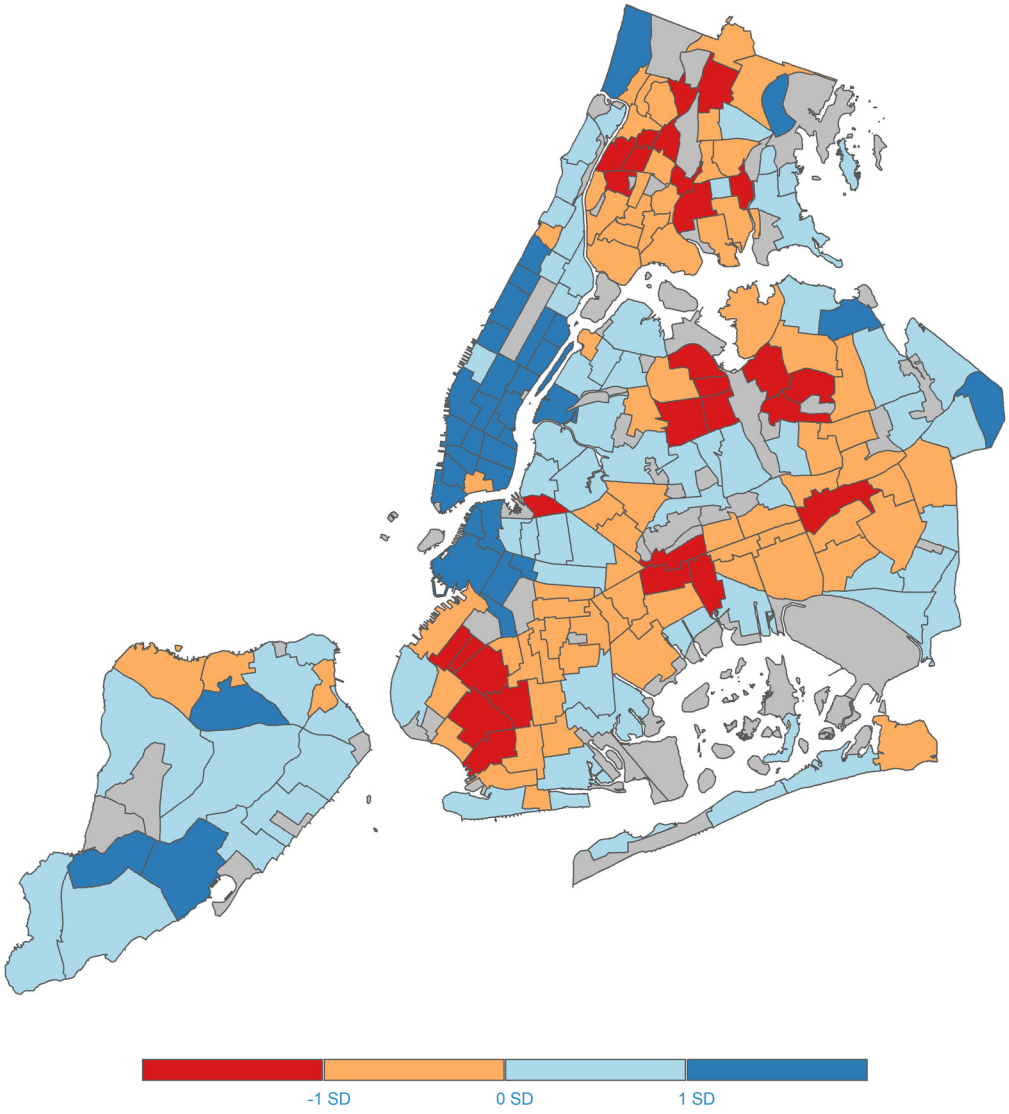
The 30% of income threshold is used by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to determine if a household is "cost-burdened" by their housing costs. Those above this threshold "may have difficulty affording necessities" (EDGE PD&R, 2019) including medical care, food, transportation, and childcare (MAP, 2017). Additionally, low Income families with difficulty paying their rent, mortgage and/or their utility bills are less likely to have a usual source of medical care and more likely to postpone needed treatment than those who live in more-affordable housing (Harkness and Newman, 2005).

Studies have shown that overcrowding has a negative effect on health and academic achievement and reinforces the intergenerational transmission of social inequity (Solari, 2012). Overcrowded housing also impacts well-being, as it can prevent inhabitants from having personal space and can lead to inadequate sleep (Solari, 2012).

Neighborhood noise also affects health and well-being. One study found that 10 decibels more daytime neighborhood noise is associated with 36 percent higher odds of mild cognitive impairment and 30 percent higher odds of Alzheimer's disease (Weuve et al, 2021).

Results: Three of the five NTAs with the best housing score were located in Manhattan (Midtown South -Flatiron - Union Sq, Upper West Side - Lincoln Square, and West Village). The other two were in Brooklyn (Park Slope and Brooklyn Heights). Of the NTAs with the lowest housing score, three NTAs were in Brooklyn (Borough Park, South Williamsburg, and Sunset Park (East) - Borough Park (West)), one was in the Bronx (Fordham Heights), and one was in Queens (North Corona). Manhattan had the most NTAs with high housing scores.

Map 22: Housing



NTAs WITH HIGHEST HOUSING SCORE

1. Park Slope, BK
2. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, MN
3. Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, MN
4. West Village, MN
5. Brooklyn Heights, BK

NTAs WITH LOWEST HOUSING SCORE

197. Borough Park, BK
196. North Corona, QN
195. South Williamsburg, BK
194. Fordham Heights, BX
193. Sunset Park (East)-Borough Park (West), BK

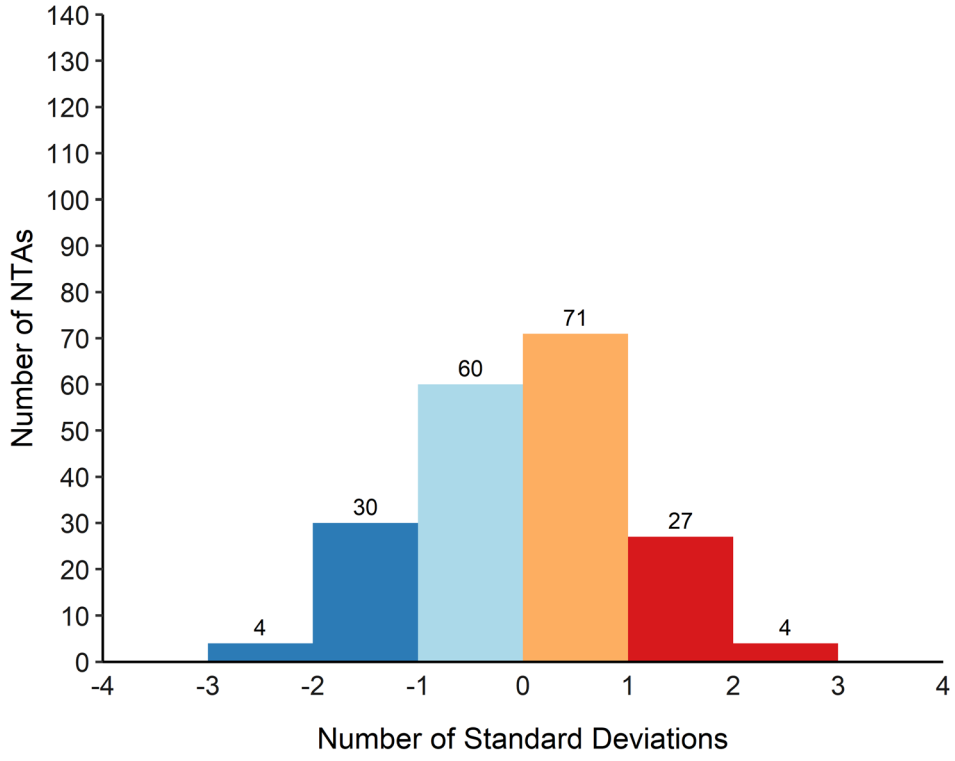
INDICATOR: OWNER COST BURDEN

Definition: Percent of households with mortgages whose monthly cost of owning is more than 30% of the household income.

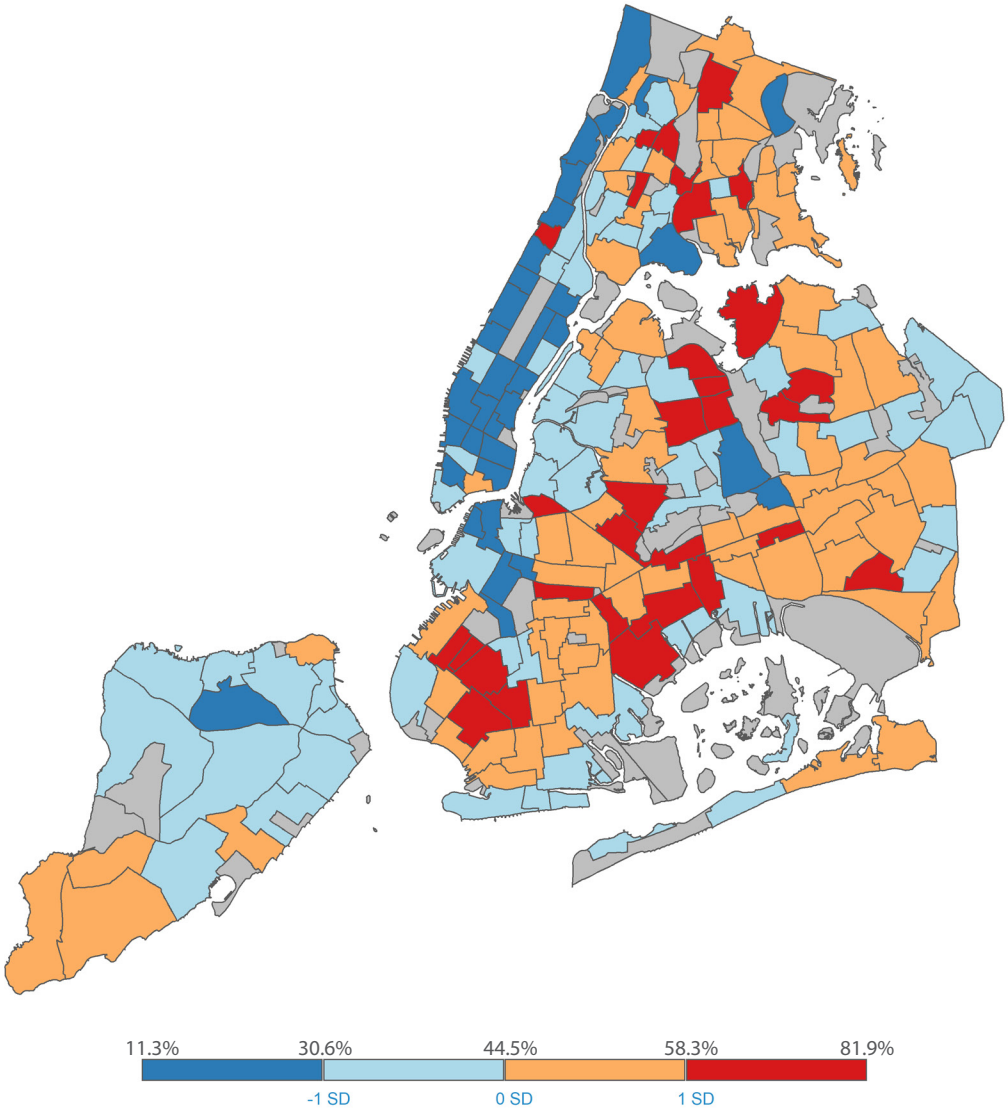
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates, collected at the census tract level.

Results: Housing cost burden rates ranged from 11.3% in Morningside Heights, Manhattan to 81.9% in Fordham Heights, Bronx. Households in upper Manhattan and parts of the Bronx and Brooklyn had some of the lowest burden of housing ownership cost (Morningside Heights, MN; Inwood, MN; Co-op City, BX; Washington Heights (North), MN; Prospect Heights, BK). Meanwhile, households in Fordham Heights and Belmont in the Bronx shoulder the highest housing ownership cost burden, with at least 75% of households using more than 30% of their income on home ownership costs. West Farms and Claremont Village in the Bronx and Borough Park in Brooklyn also had high housing ownership cost burdens.

Figure 20: Owner Cost Burden



Map 23: Owner Cost Burden



NTAs WITH LOWEST OWNER COST BURDEN

1. Morningside Heights, MN; 11.3%
2. Inwood, MN; 12.6%
3. Co-op City, BX; 14.8%
4. Washington Heights (North), MN; 15.8%
5. Prospect Heights, BK; 17.4%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST OWNER COST BURDEN

197. Fordham Heights, BX; 81.9%
196. Belmont, BX; 75.4%
195. West Farms, BX; 73.8%
194. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 72.7%
193. Borough Park, BK; 71.1%

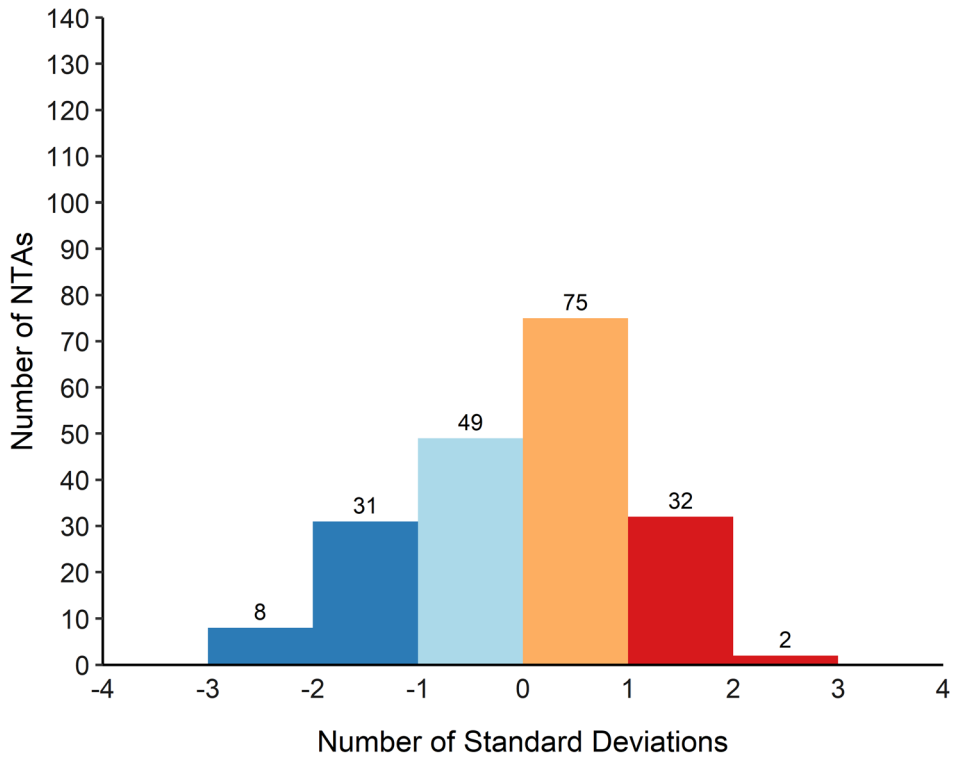
INDICATOR: RENT COST BURDEN

Definition: Percent of households spending 30% or more on household income on rent and utilities.

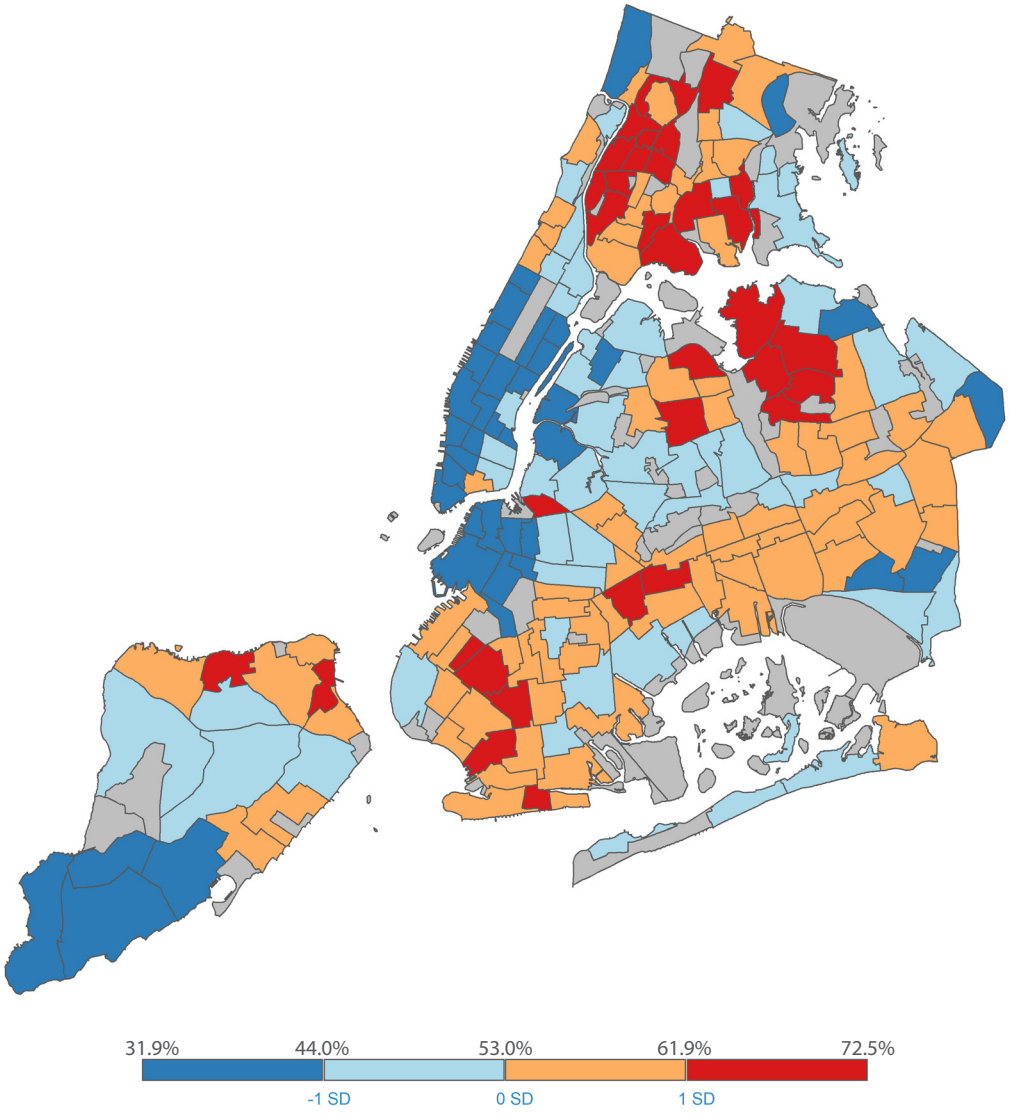
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates, collected at the census tract level.

Results: The top five NTAs with the highest cost burden for renters were located in Brooklyn (Borough Park, Brownsville), Queens (East Elmhurst and Flushing-Willets Point) and Staten Island (Port Richmond), though the Bronx and northern Queens had the most NTAs with the highest cost burden for renters in the city. Central and lower Manhattan had the most NTAs with low rental cost burden. The top five NTAs with the lowest cost burden were located in Manhattan (Financial District - Battery Park City, Tribeca - Civic Center, and Upper West Side - Lincoln Square), Brooklyn (Park Slope), and Staten Island (Arden Heights - Rossville).

Figure 21: Rent Cost Burden



Map 24: Rent Cost Burden



NTAs WITH LOWEST RENT COST BURDEN

1. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 31.9%
2. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 32.3%
3. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; 33.3%
4. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Park Slope, BK; Upper West Side-Lincoln Square, MN, 33.4%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RENT COST BURDEN

197. Borough Park, BK; 72.5%
196. East Elmhurst, QN; 71.7%
195. Flushing-Willets Point, QN; 69.8%
194. Port Richmond, SI; 68.7%
193. Brownsville, BK; 68.1%

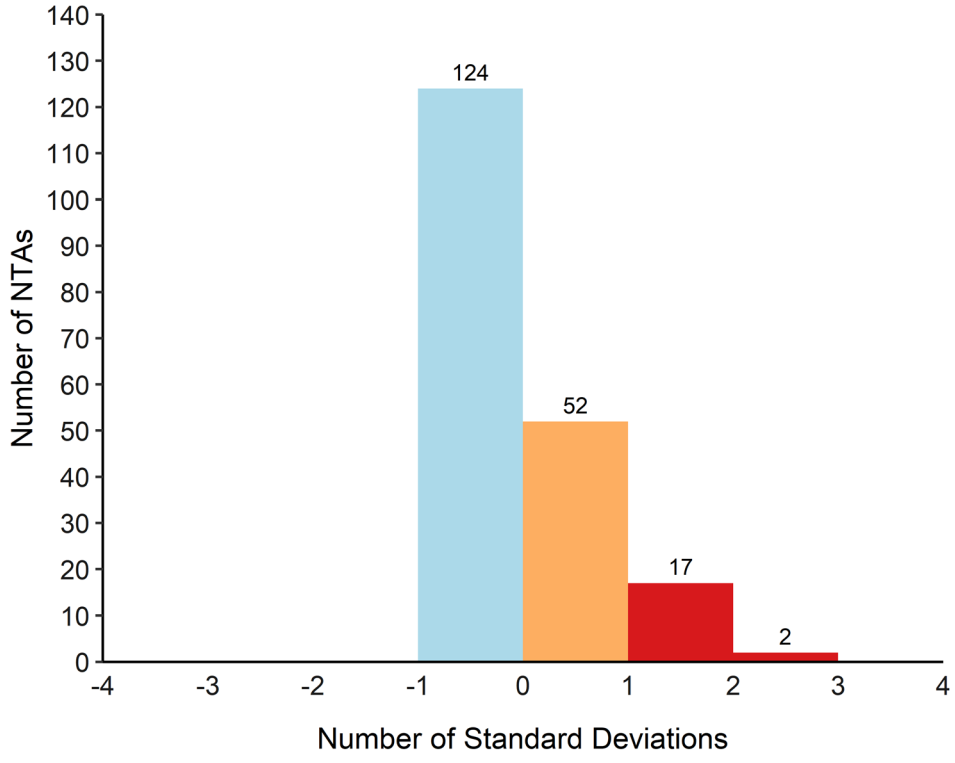
INDICATOR: NOISE COMPLAINTS

Definition: Number of noise complaints reported to NYC's complaint line 311 per 1,000 residents.

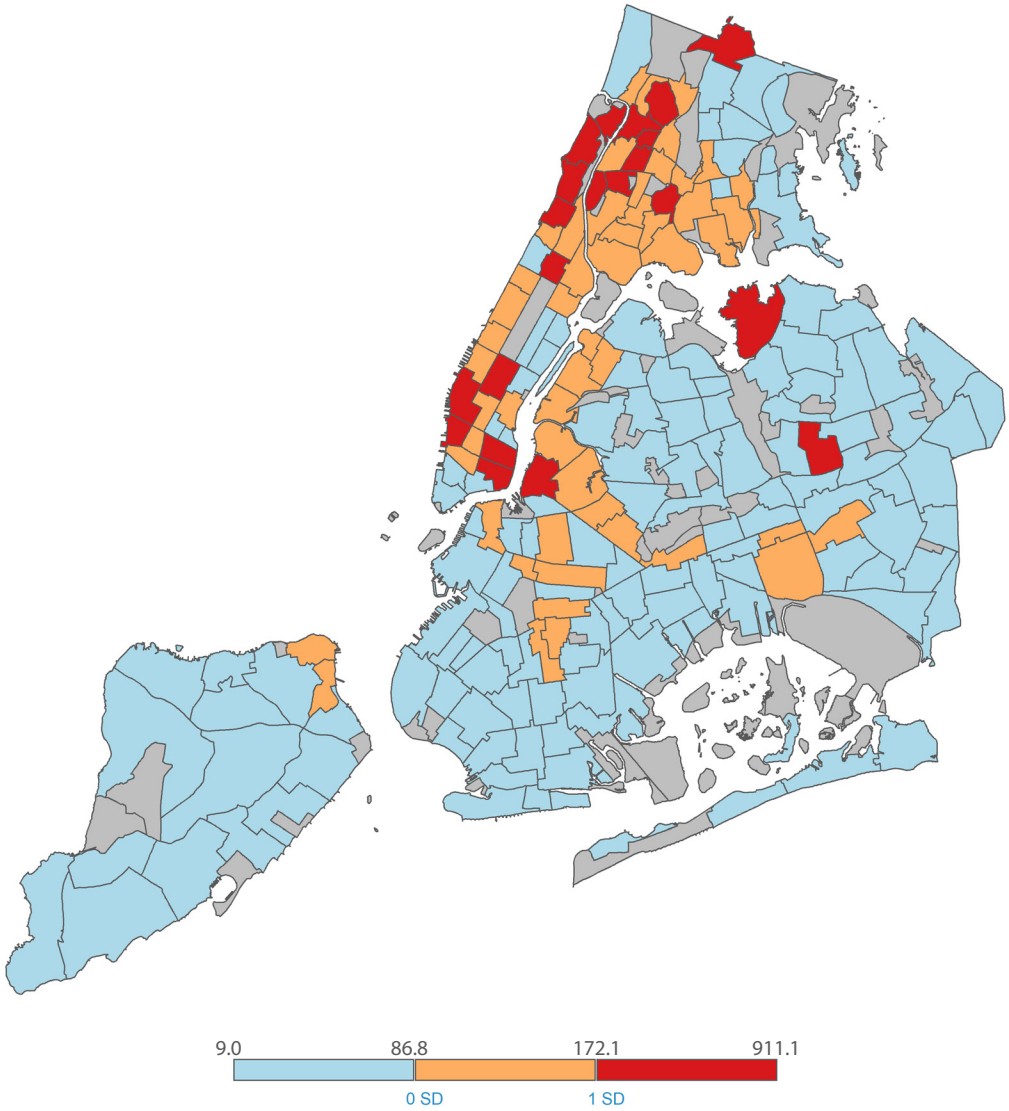
Data Source: 311 complaints 2021 from NYC Open Data, obtained at the complaint level

Results: Most NTAs in the city have very low reports of noise complaints as seen by the strong left skew in the histogram below. The five NTAs with the highest number of noise complaints were Wakefield -Woodlawn (Bronx), Pomonok - Electchester - Hillcrest (Queens), Inwood (Manhattan), Hamilton Heights - Sugar Hill (Manhattan), and Chelsea - Hudson Yards (Manhattan). The five NTAs with the lowest number of noise complaints were Co-op City (Bronx), South Williamsburg (Brooklyn), Borough Park (Brooklyn), Douglaston - Little Neck (Queens) and Great Kills - Eltingville (Staten Island).

Figure 22: Noise Complaints



Map 25: Noise Complaints



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF NOISE COMPLAINTS

1.Co-op City, BX; 9.0
2. South Williamsburg, BK; 11.2
3. Borough Park, BK; 13.7
4. Douglaston-Little Neck, QN; 14.5
5. Great Kills-Eltingville, SI; 17.4

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF NOISE COMPLAINTS

197. Wakefield-Woodlawn, BX; 911.1
196. Pomonok-Electchester-Hillcrest, QN; 461.0
195. Inwood, MN; 295.4
194. Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill, MN; 274.6
193. Chelsea-Hudson Yards, MN; 239.6

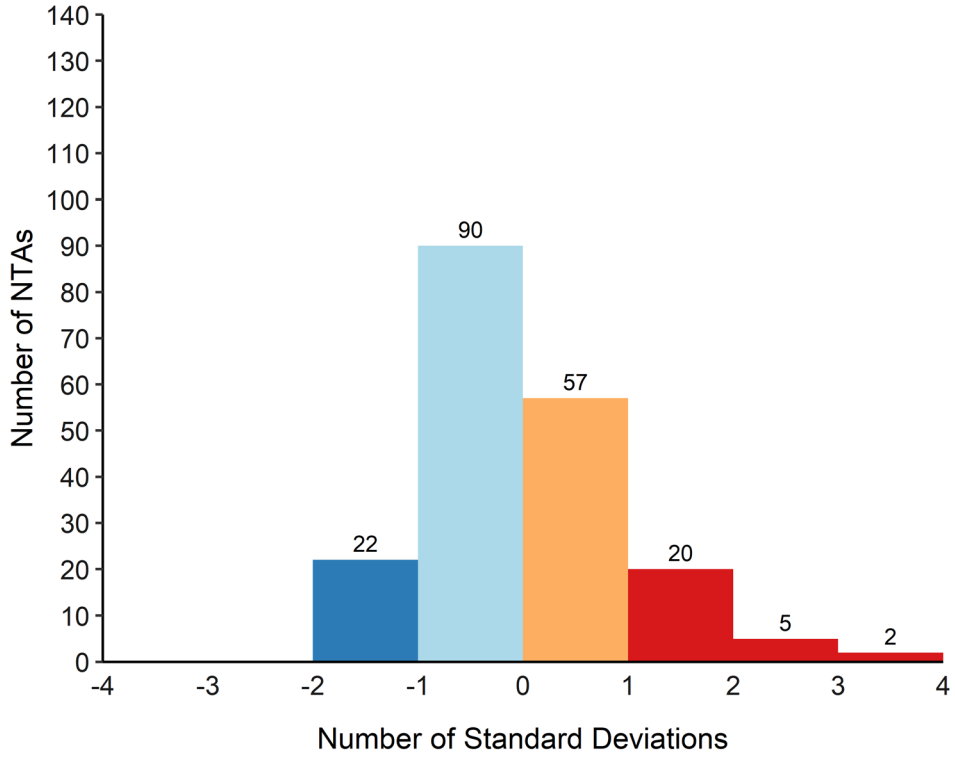
INDICATOR: OVERCROWDED HOUSING

Definition: The percent of households with more than 1 occupant per room.

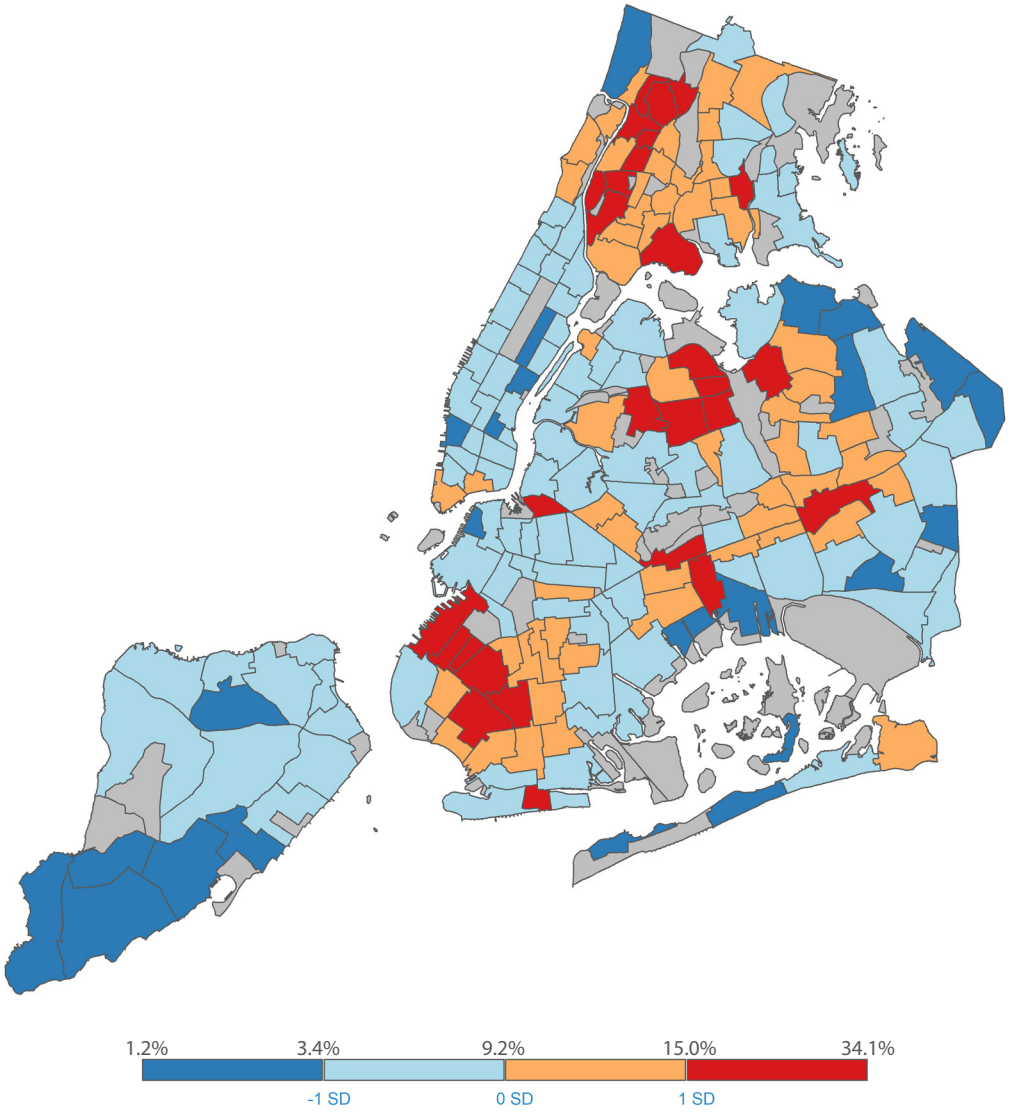
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates, collected at the census tract level.

Results: The NTA with the highest rate of overcrowded housing was North Corona, Queens at 34%. The other top four NTAs were in Brooklyn: South Williamsburg, Sunset Park (Central), Borough Park, and Sunset Park (East) - Borough Park (West). Three of the top five NTAs with the lowest rates of overcrowding were in Staten Island (Annadale-Huguenot - Prince's Bay - Woodrow, Oakwood -Richmondtown, and Arden Heights - Rossville), all 1.5% or below. The other two NTAs with lowest rates of overcrowding were Upper East Side - Carnegie Hill in Manhattan and Bay Terrace - Clearview in Queens.

Figure 23: Overcrowded Housing



Map 26: Overcrowded Housing



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF OVERCROWDING

1. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 1.2%
2. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; Oakwood-Richmondtown, SI; 1.5%
3. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Bay Terrace-Clearview, SI; Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 1.5%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF OVERCROWDING

197. North Corona,QN; 34.1%
196. South Williamsburg, BK; 30.4%
195. Sunset Park (Central); 26.7%
194. Borough Park, BK; 26.5%
193. Sunset Park (East)-Borough Park (West), BK; 25.9%

DOMAIN: COMMUNITY SAFETY

Community safety reflects not only violence in neighborhoods and homes, but also injuries caused unintentionally through accidents. The chronic stress associated with living in unsafe neighborhoods can harm health and accelerate aging. Unsafe neighborhoods can cause anxiety, depression, and stress, and are linked to higher rates of pre-term births and low birthweight babies, even after adjusting for income.

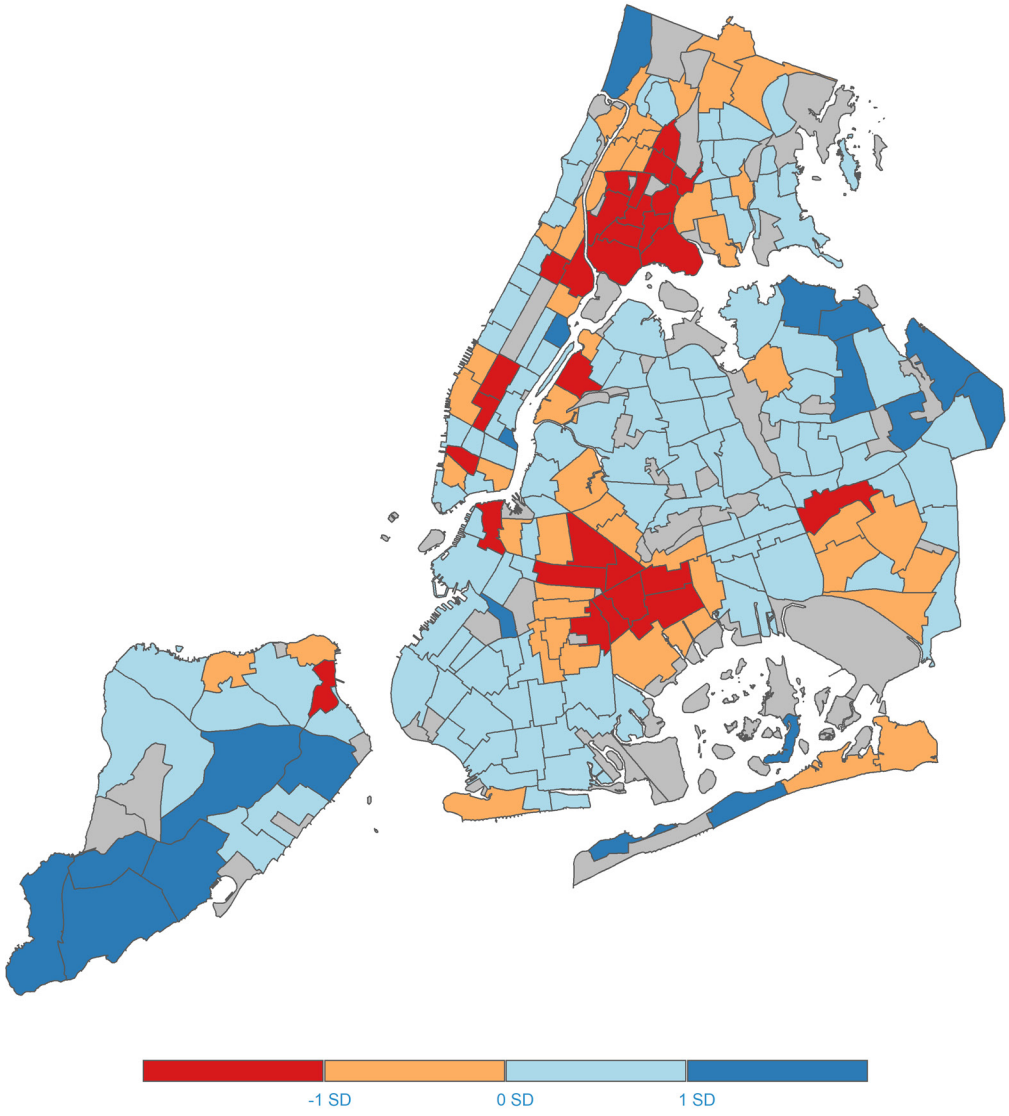
This domain is comprised of three indicators:

1) Index crime rate
2) Pedestrian injuries
3) Shooting incidents

Fear of violence can keep people indoors, away from neighbors, exercise, and healthy foods. One study found that people who perceive their environment to be less safe from crime may also have higher body mass index scores and higher levels of obesity due to reduced physical activity (Brown et al, 2014).

Results: Community Safety ranged from the lowest score in Midtown - Times Square to the highest in Stuyvesant Town - Peter Cooper Village in Manhattan. Outside of Midtown, the NTAs with the lowest community safety scores were located in the Bronx and central and eastern Brooklyn. Much of Queens, southern Brooklyn and Staten Island had higher community safety scores.

Map 27: Community Safety



NTAs WITH HIGHEST SAFETY SCORE

1. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI
2. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN
3. Bay Terrace-Clearview, QN
4. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills, QN
5. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow, SI

NTAs WITH LOWEST SAFETY SCORE

197. Midtown-Times Square, MN
196. Brownsville, BK
195. Bedford-Stuyvesant (East), BK
194. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX
193. Crown Heights (North), BK

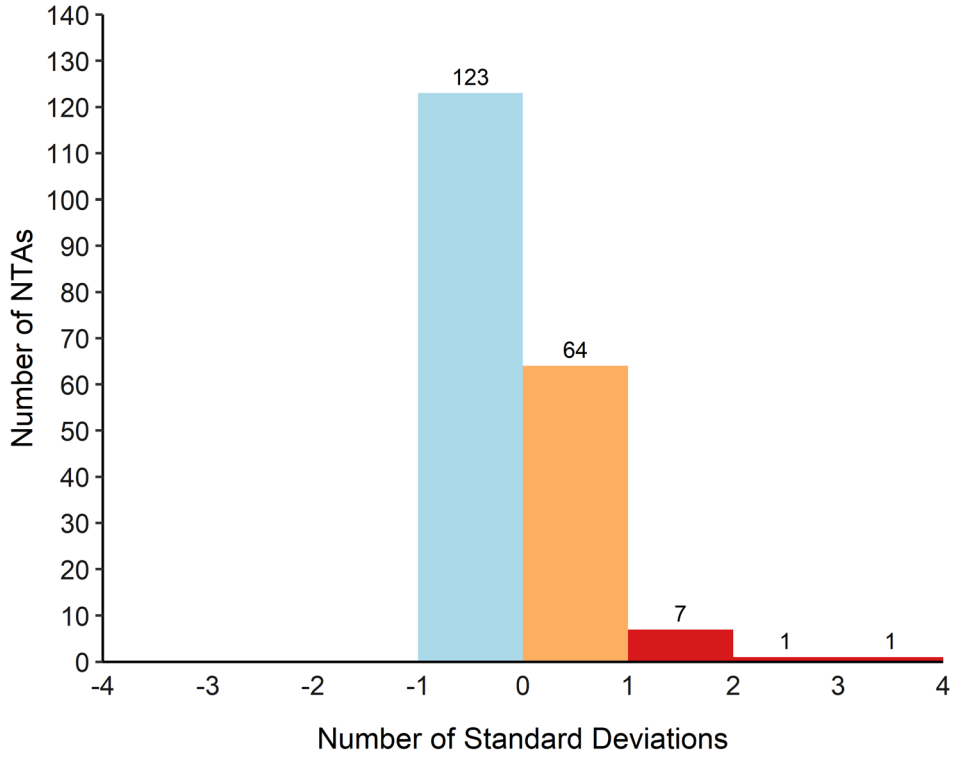
INDICATOR: INDEX CRIME RATE

Definition: Total number of seven major crimes per 100,000 residents. Major crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny of a vehicle.

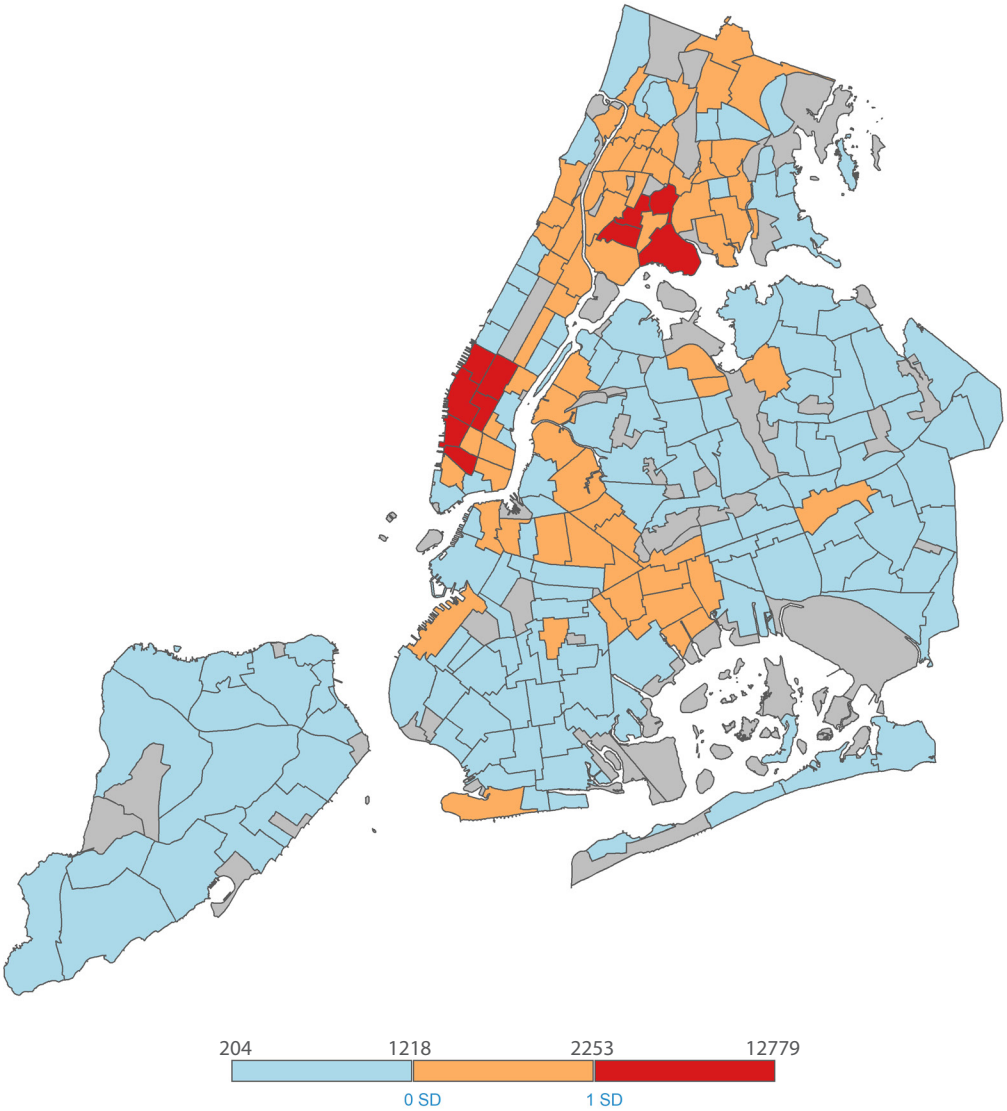
Data Source: Index Crime, New York Police Department (NYPD) through NYC Open Data, 2021, collected at the individual crime level.

Results: The index crime rate ranged from 204 felonies per 100,000 residents in Arden Heights - Rossville, Staten Island to 12,779 felonies per 100,000 residents in Midtown - Times Square. The majority of NTAs had crime rates below the mean. Most NTAs with high crime rates in Manhattan are in high traffic areas which see hundreds of thousands of tourists and commuters pass through every day. As the crime rate is calculated based on number of residents of these areas, not the number of people that pass through the neighborhoods each day, the resulting crime rate looks disproportionately large. Outside of these highly trafficked areas, the Bronx had the NTAs with the highest crime rate. East New York and Starrett City in Brooklyn also had high rates of crime.

Figure 24: Index Crime Rate



Map 28: Index Crime Rate



NTAs WITH LOWEST INDEX CRIME RATE

1. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 204
2. Great Kills-Eltingville, SI; 271
3. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 278
4. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN; 300
5. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners, SI; 359

NTAs WITH HIGHEST INDEX CRIME RATE

197. Midtown-Times Square, MN; 12779
196. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, MN; 4657
195. SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square, MN; 3495
194. West Village, MN; 2747
193. Hunts Point, BX; 2624

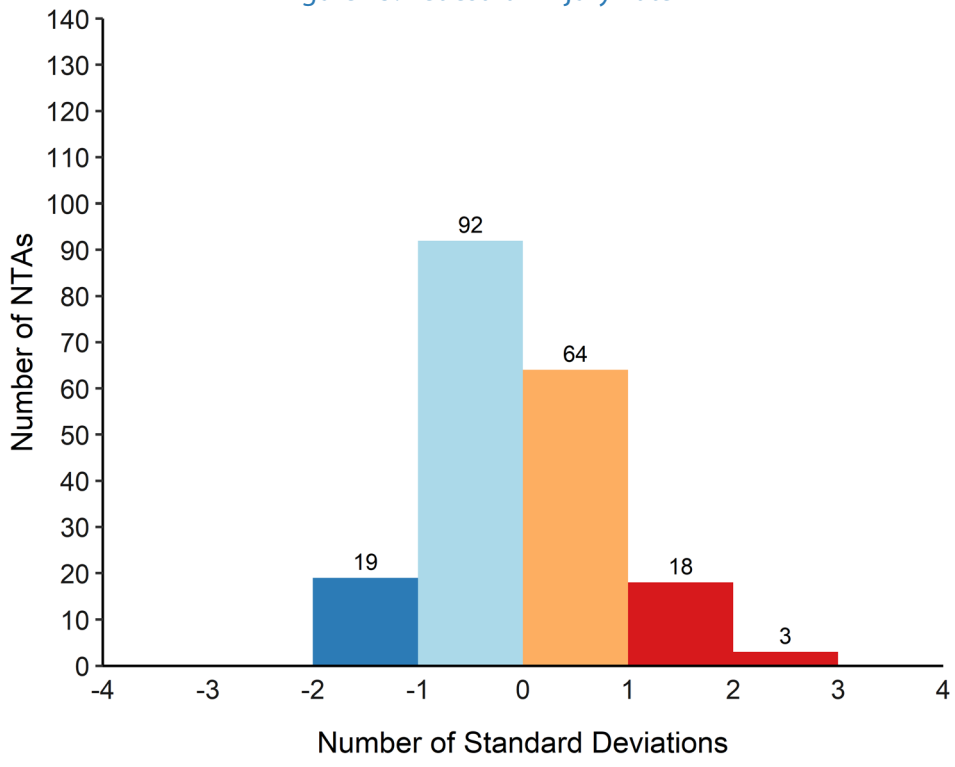
INDICATOR: PEDESTRIAN INJURIES

Definition: The number of motor vehicle collisions in which at least 1 pedestrian was injured per 1,000 residents, 2021.

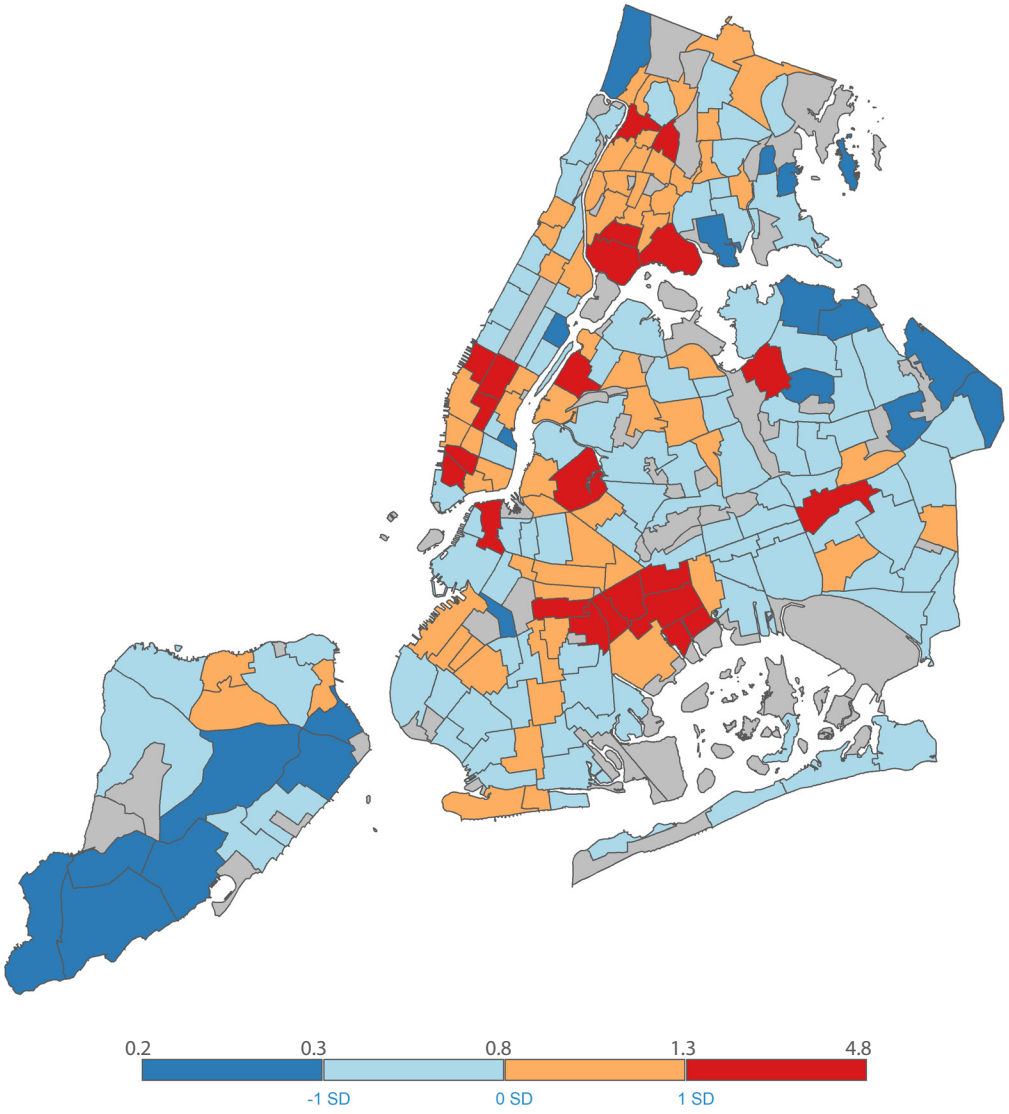
Data Source: Motor Vehicle Collisions, New York City Police Department (NYPD) through NYC Open Data, 2021, collected at the collision level.

Results: The number of pedestrians injured per year per 1,000 residents ranged from 0.16 in Oakland Gardens - Hollis Hills, Queens, and in Arden Heights - Rossville, Staten Island, to 4.8 in Midtown - Times Square, Manhattan. The average rate citywide was 0.8 per 1,000 residents. Four of the five highest rates for pedestrian injuries were in Manhattan.

Figure 25: Pedestrian Injury Rate



Map 29: Pedestrian Injury Rate



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF PEDESTRIAN INJURIES

1. (Tie for 2 NTAs). Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills, QN; Arden Heights-Rossville, SI;.16
2. (Tie for 2 NTAs). Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN; Bay Terrace-Clearview, QN;.18
3. (Tie for 3 NTAs). Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill, QN; Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX; Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills, SI; .22

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF PEDESTRIAN INJURIES

197. Midtown-Times Square, MN; 4.8
196. Soho-Little Italy-Hudson Sq, MN; 2.1
195. Jamaica, QN; 1.8
194. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square, MN; 1.8
193. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; 1.7

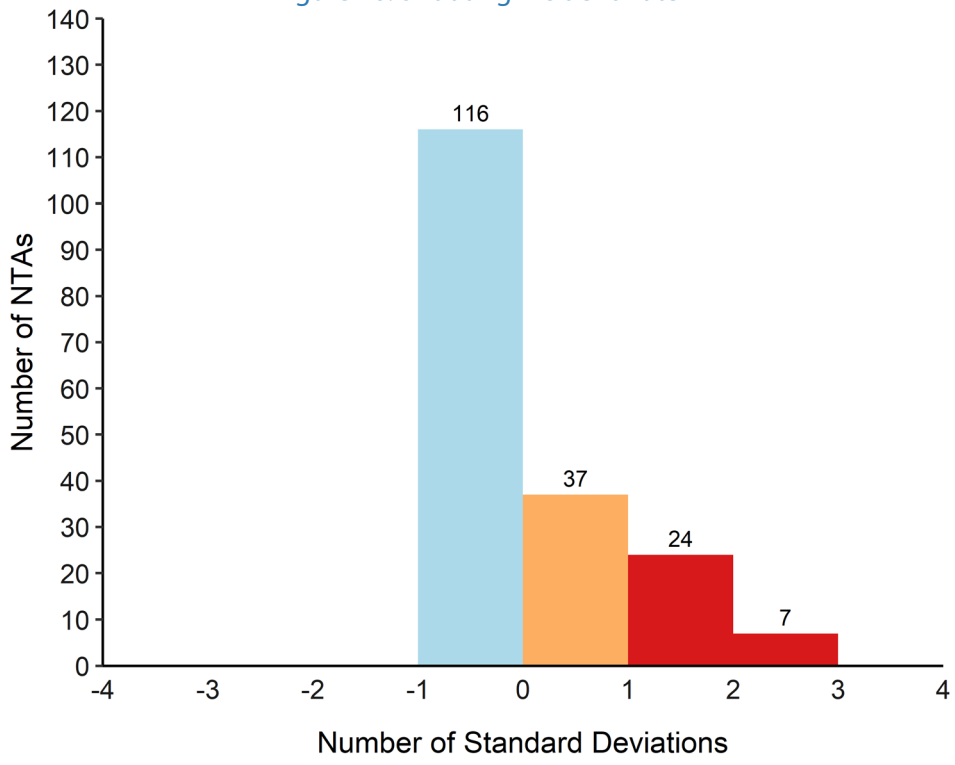
INDICATOR: SHOOTING INCIDENTS

Definition: Number of shooting incidents per 100,000 residents.

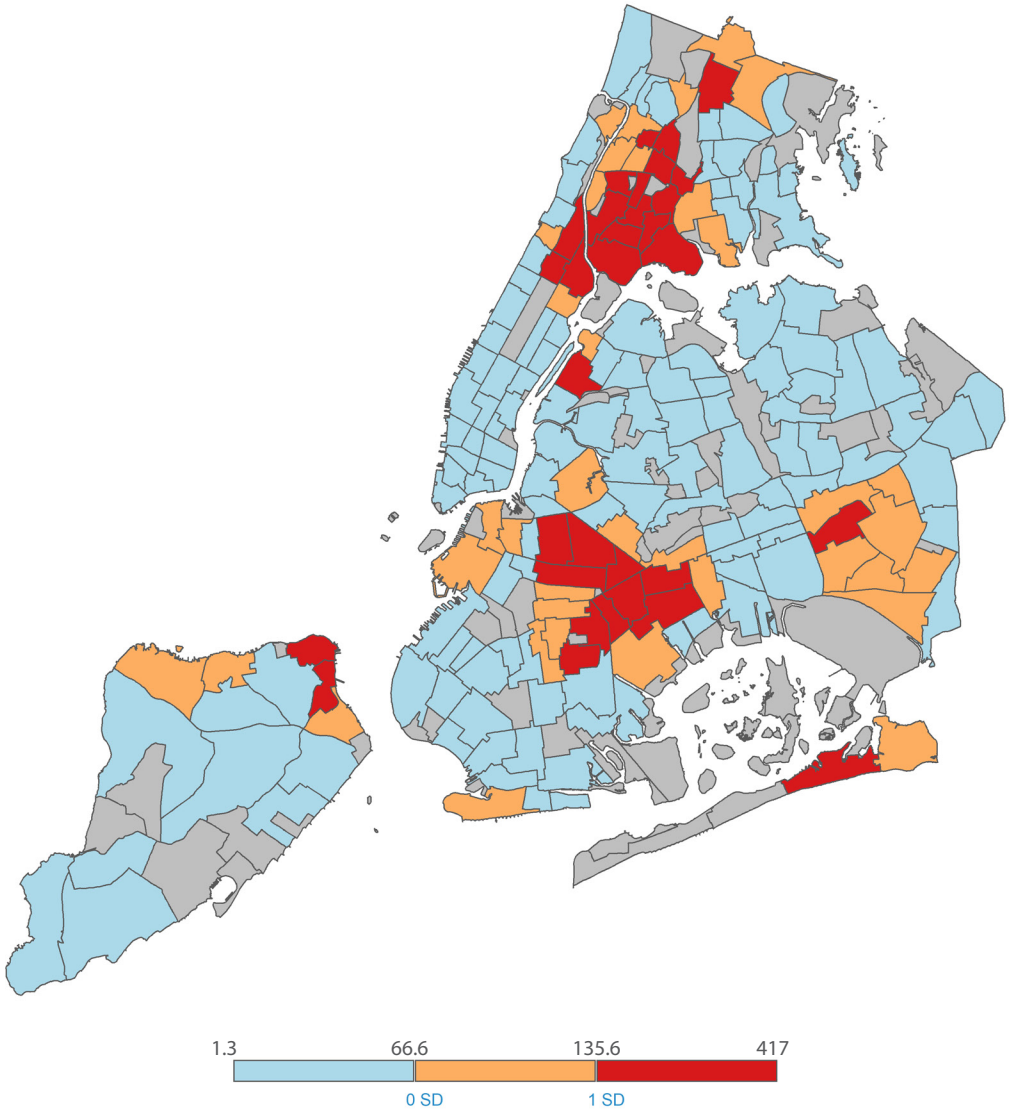
Data Source: New York City Police Department (NYPD) through NYC Open Data, 2021, collected at the ZIP Code Level.

Results: The number of shooting incidents ranged from 1.3 per 100,000 individuals in Borough Park, Brooklyn to 417 per 100,000 individuals in Brownsville, Brooklyn. The average rate of shooting incidents within an NTA was 67 per 100,000 individuals. The majority of NTAs in the city had shooting incidents below the average. Central and eastern Brooklyn and the southern Bronx had the highest number of shooting incidents.

Figure 26: Shooting Incident Rate



Map 30: Shooting Incident Rate



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF SHOOTING INCIDENTS

1. Borough Park, BK; 1.3
2. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN; 2.5
3. Kensington, BK; 2.6
4. Middle Village, QN; 2.8
5. Bayside, QN; 2.9

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF SHOOTING INCIDENTS

197. Brownsville, BK; 417
196. Ocean Hill, BK; 236
195. East New York-New Lots, BK; 230
194. East New York (North), BK; 223
193. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX; 213

DOMAIN: CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

The mobility of residents via their ability to access both private and public forms of transportation and infrastructure reflects social and economic well-being. New York City is unique in its low rates of car ownership, with the city reporting that only 45% of households own cars, which is nearly half of the national rate (NYC EDC, 2018). This makes New Yorkers especially dependent on the public transportation infrastructure provided by the government.

Three indicators were included in the Core Infrastructure and Services domain:

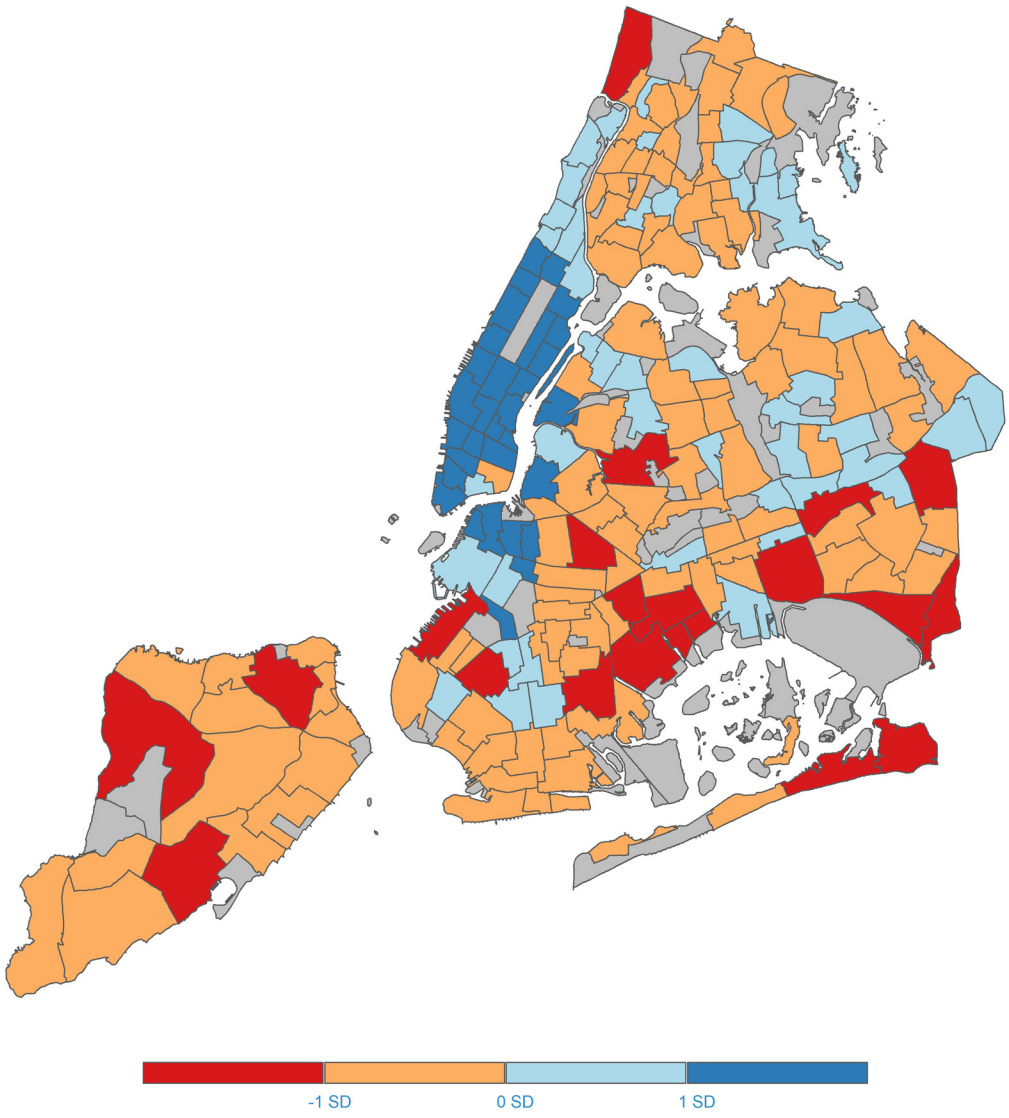
1) Average commute time
2) Internet subscription
3) Reported potholes

Lower commute times, higher internet subscription rates, and a lower number of potholes complaints all indicate greater well-being. Each of these indicators contributes to the overall picture of infrastructure in New York City.

Studies show that longer commutes lead to decreased job satisfaction and increased risk of mental health issues, while shorter commutes have the opposite effect. Those who use public transportation report the lowest commute satisfaction of all other modes of commuting (Chatterjee et al, 2017). Research has also illustrated the social benefits associated with internet access, such as frequency of contact with neighbors, available financial social support, and greater use of social amenities and shops. Internet users were also less likely to report feeling lonely and had higher mental well-being scores (Kearns and Whitley, 2019). The number of potholes on the street are indicative of general street conditions of a neighborhood, which impact car and bicycle safety.

Results: Core Infrastructure scores was lowest in Sunset Park (West), Brooklyn and highest in Greenwich Village. The 10 NTAs with the highest infrastructure scores were all located in Manhattan. The 5 NTAs with the highest score were Greenwich Village, Gramercy, West Village, Midtown South - Flatiron - Union Square, and Tribeca - Civic Center. The 5 NTAs with the lowest infrastructure scores were Sunset Park (West) in Brooklyn, South Ozone Park and Queens Village in Queens, Great Kills - Eltingville in Staten Island and Riverdale - Spuyten Duyvil in the Bronx.

Map 31: Core Infrastructure



NTAs WITH HIGHEST CORE INFRASTRUCTURE SCORE

1. Greenwich Village, MN
2. Gramercy, MN
3. West Village, MN
4. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq, MN
5. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN

NTAs WITH LOWEST CORE INFRASTRUCTURE SCORE

197. Sunset Park (West), BK
196. South Ozone Park, BK
195. Queens Village, QN
194. Great Kills-Eltingville, QN
193. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX

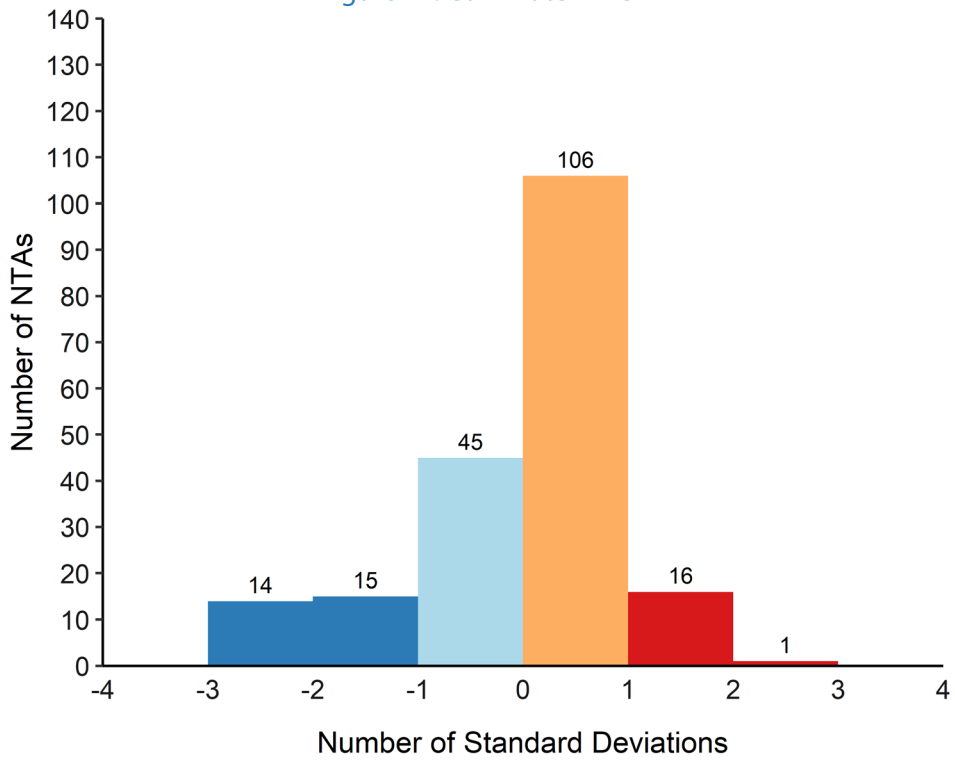
INDICATOR: COMMUTE TIME

Definition: The average travel time, in minutes, for workers aged 16 and over who did not work at home to reach their place of work.

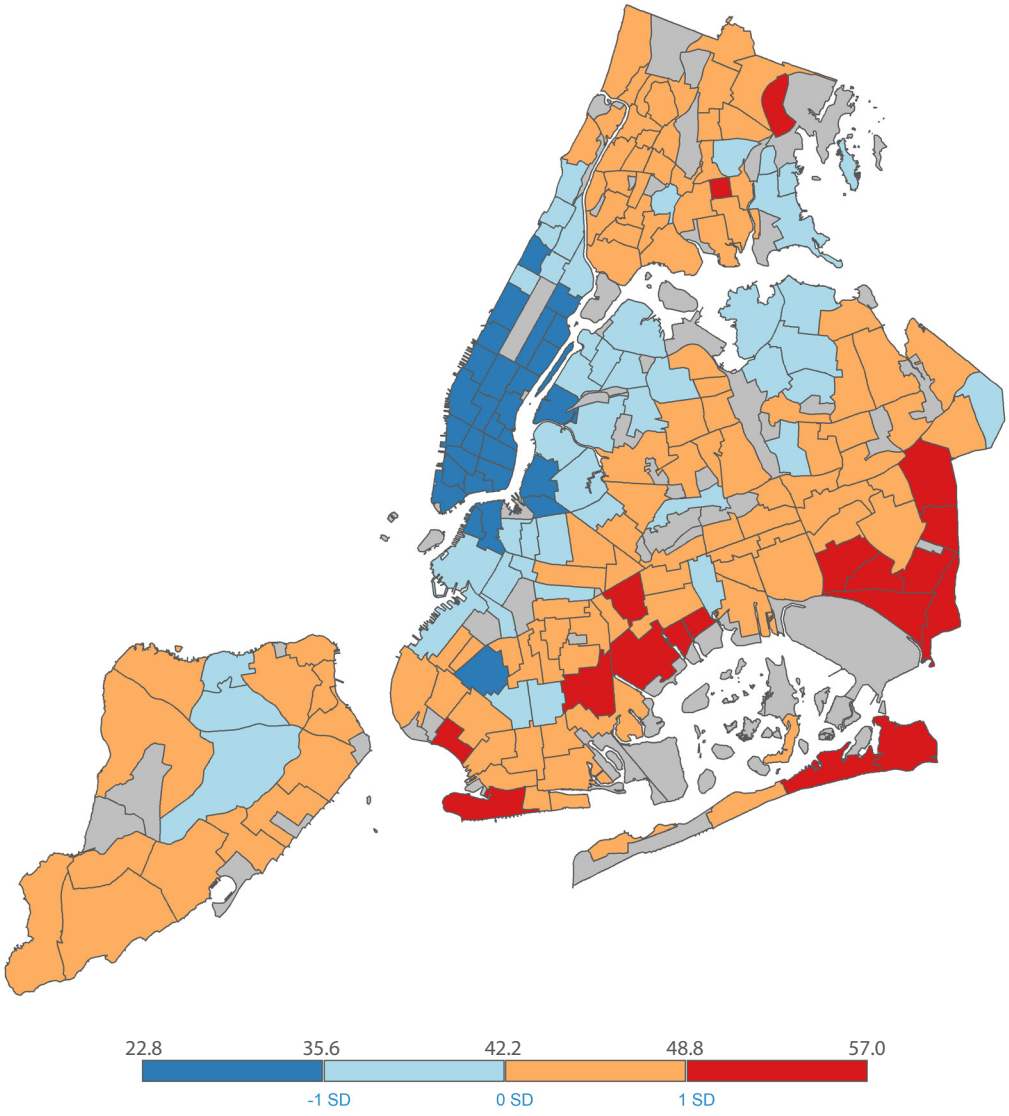
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: Average commute time ranged from 23 minutes in Greenwich Village, Manhattan and South Williamsburg, Brooklyn to 57 minutes in Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brooklyn. The average commute time for the city was 42 minutes. The five NTAs with the longest commute time were located in Brooklyn (Spring Creek - Starrett City), Queens (Rockaway Beach - Arverne - Edgemore, Rosedale) and the Bronx (Parkchester, Co-op City). The five NTAs with the shortest commute time were all in Manhattan (Greenwich Village, Midtown - Times Square, Midtown South - Flatiron - Union Square, Tribeca - Civic Center) with the exception of South Williamsburg in Brooklyn. Generally speaking, the further away from lower and mid-Manhattan the NTA, the longer the commute.

Figure 27: Commute Time



Map 32: Commute Time



NTAs WITH SHORTEST COMMUTE

1. (Tie for 2 NTAs). Greenwich Village, MN; South Williamsburg, BK; 23 min
2. Midtown-Times Sq, MN; 24 min
3. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Sq., MN; 25 min
4. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; 26 min

NTAs WITH LONGEST COMMUTE

197. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 57 min
196. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere, QN; 54 min
195. (Tie for 2 NTAs). Rosedale, QN; Parkchester, BX; 52 min
194 .Co-op City, BX; 51 min

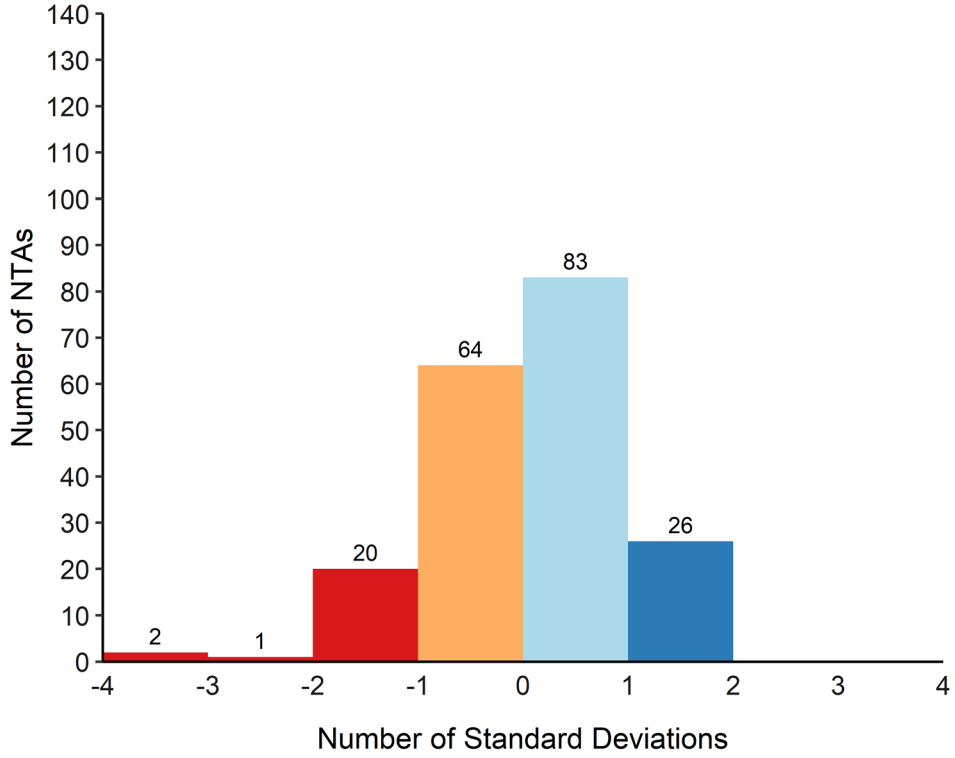
INDICATOR: INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

Definition: The percent of households with a broadband internet subscription.

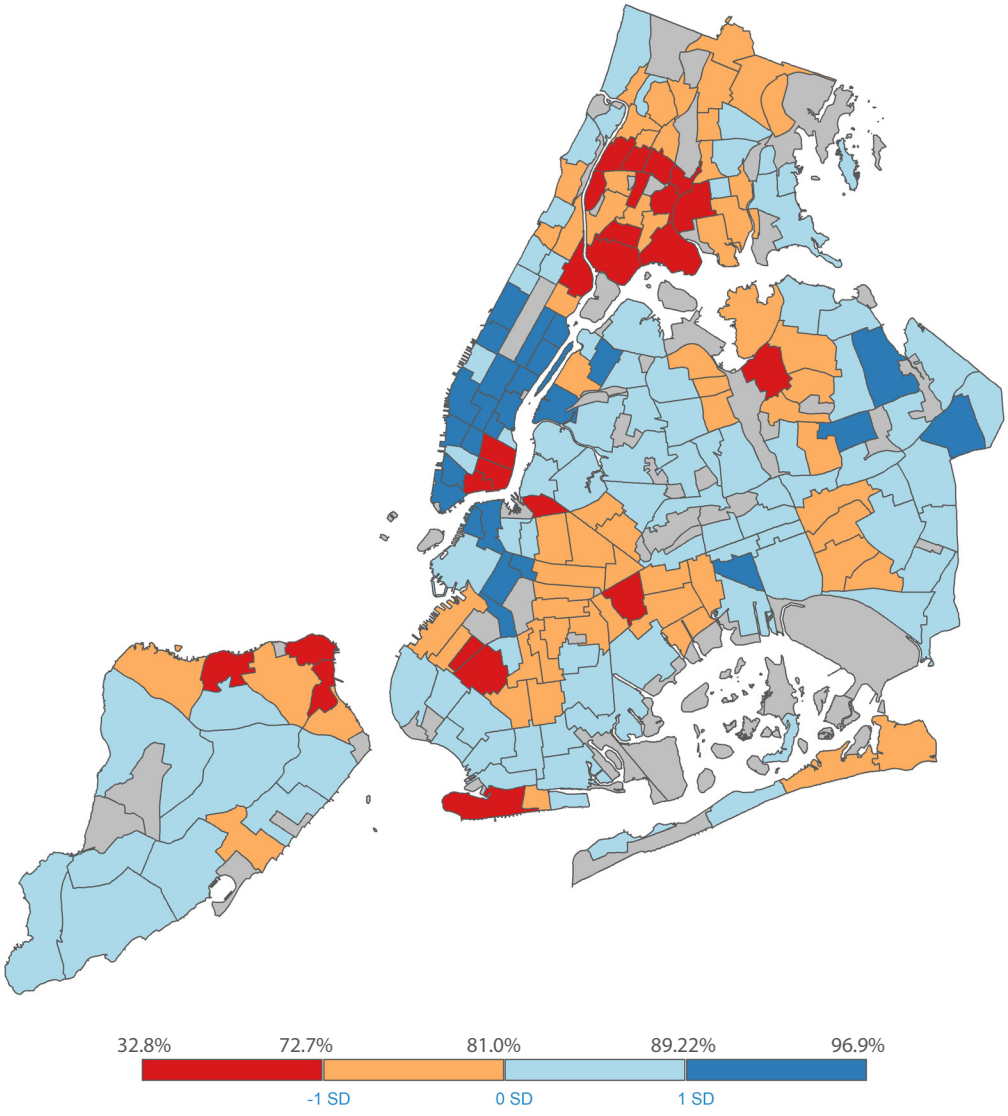
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The percent of households with a broadband internet subscription ranged from 33% in South Williamsburg, Brooklyn to 97% in Long Island City - Hunters Point, Queens. The citywide average for broadband access was 81%. The NTAs with the lowest rates of broadband subscription were South Williamsburg and Borough Park in Brooklyn, Chinatown - Two Bridges and Lower East Side in Manhattan, and Tompkinsville - Stapleton - Clifton - Fox Hills in Staten Island. In addition to Long Island City - Hunters Point in Queens, the NTAs with the highest rates of broadband access were in Manhattan: Financial District - Battery Park City, Upper East Side - Carnegie Hill, Gramercy, and the West Village.

Figure 28: Internet Subscription



Map 33: Internet Subscription



NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

1. Long Island City-Hunters Point, QN; 96.9%
2. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 95.7%
3. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 94.1%
4. Gramercy, MN; 94.1%
5. West Village, MN; 93.9%

NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

197. South Williamsburg, BK; 32.8%
196. Borough Park, BK; 48.3%
195. Chinatown-Two Bridges, MN; 55.1%
194. Lower East Side, MN; 61.2%
193. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills, SI; 65.2%

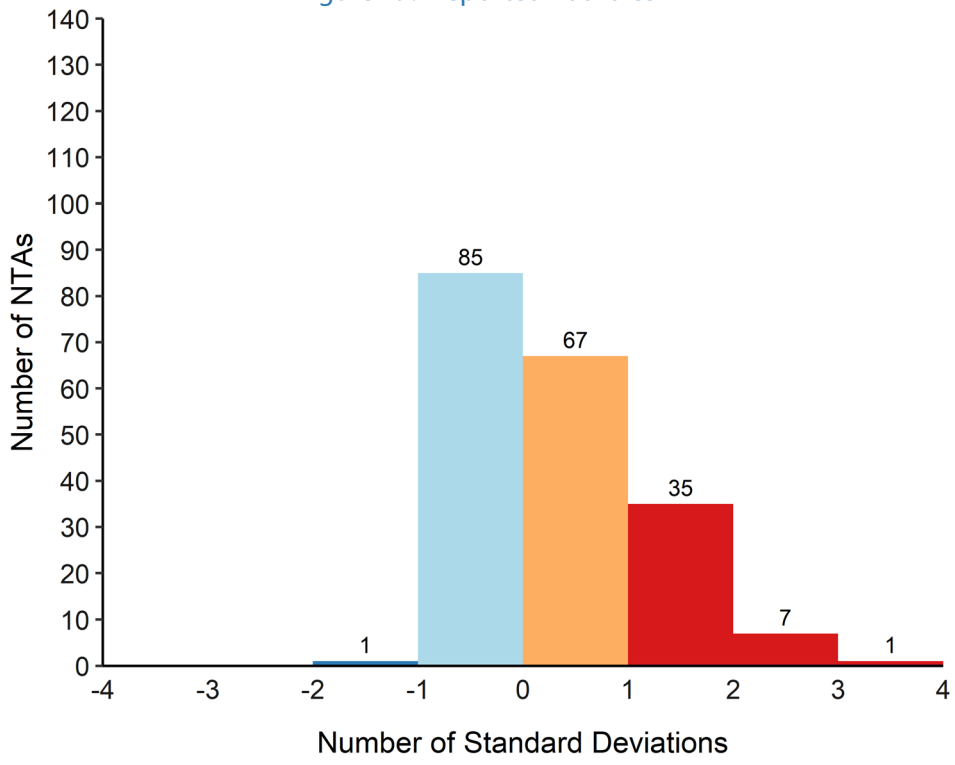
INDICATOR: REPORTED POTHOLES

Definition: Number of complaints about potholes reported to NYC's complaint line 311, per 1,000 residents.

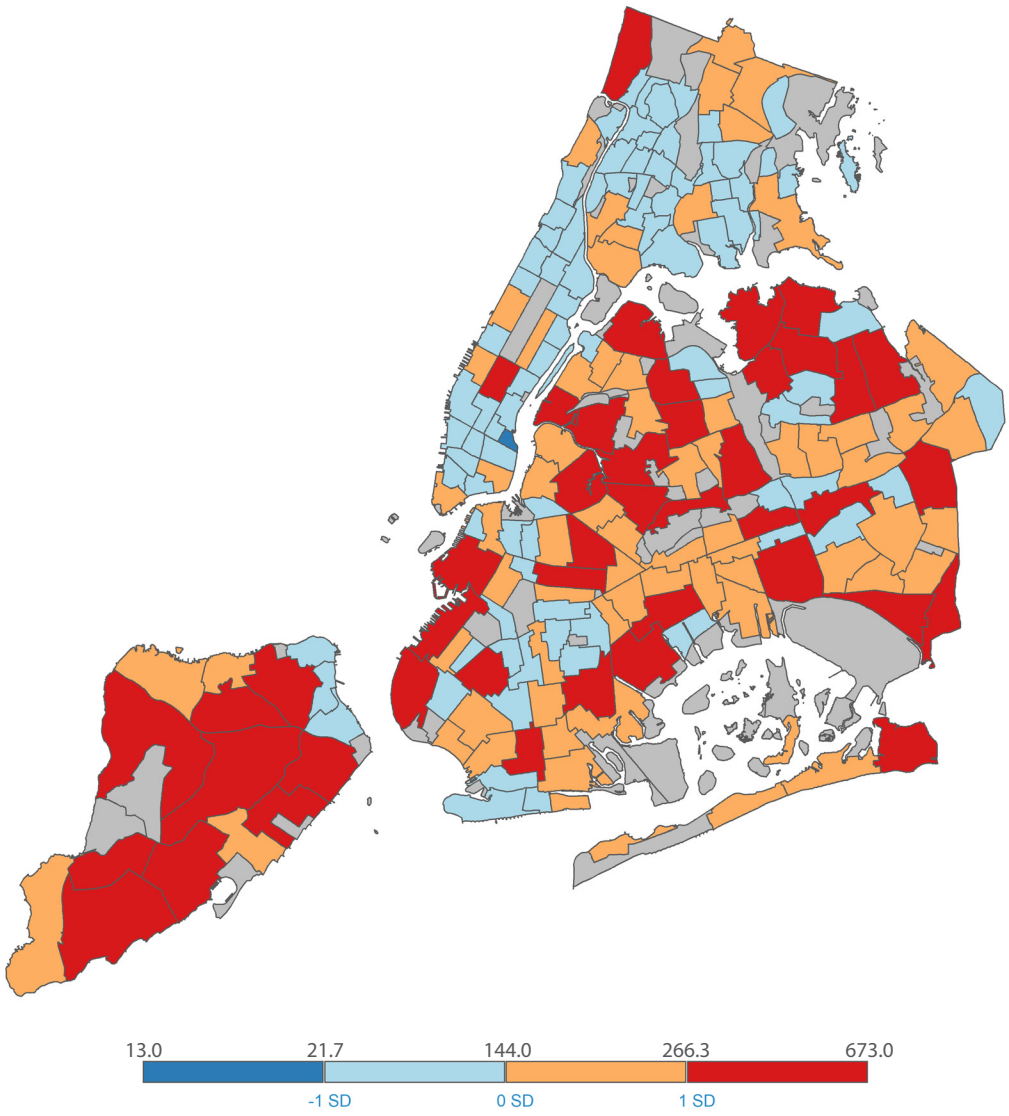
Data Source: 311 pothole complaints 2021, obtained at the complaint level

Results: Complaints about potholes ranged from 13 per 1,000 residents in Stuyvesant Town - Peter Cooper Village, Manhattan to 673 per 1,000 residents in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. The citywide average number of pothole complaints per 1,000 residents was 144. Staten Island, Brooklyn and Queens all had numerous NTAs with high rates of pothole complaints.

Figure 29: Reported Potholes



Map 34: Reported Potholes



NTAs WITH FEWEST NUMBER OF REPORTED POTHOLES

1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN; 13
2. Fordham Heights, BX; 41
3. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 46
4. Morrissania, BX; 60
5. Brighton Beach, BK; 60

NTAs WITH MOST NUMBER OF REPORTED POTHOLES

197. Sunset Park (West), BK; 673
196. South Ozone Park, BK; 611
195. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX; 495
194. Great Kills-Eltingville, SI; 480
193. Queens Village, QN; 470

DOMAIN: COMMUNITY VITALITY

Research has shown that social relationships and community engagement can directly impact mental and physical health as well as mortality rate (Umberson & Montez, 2010). Stress is commonly known to negatively impact physical and mental health, and social interaction and community engagement can lessen stress (Mayo Clinic, 2019), acting as a "stress-buffer" (Thoits, 2011). This domain was included to gauge residents' connections to each other and the community.

This domain is comprised of three indicators:

1) Voter participation score
2) Department of Correction Admissions
3) Disconnected Youth

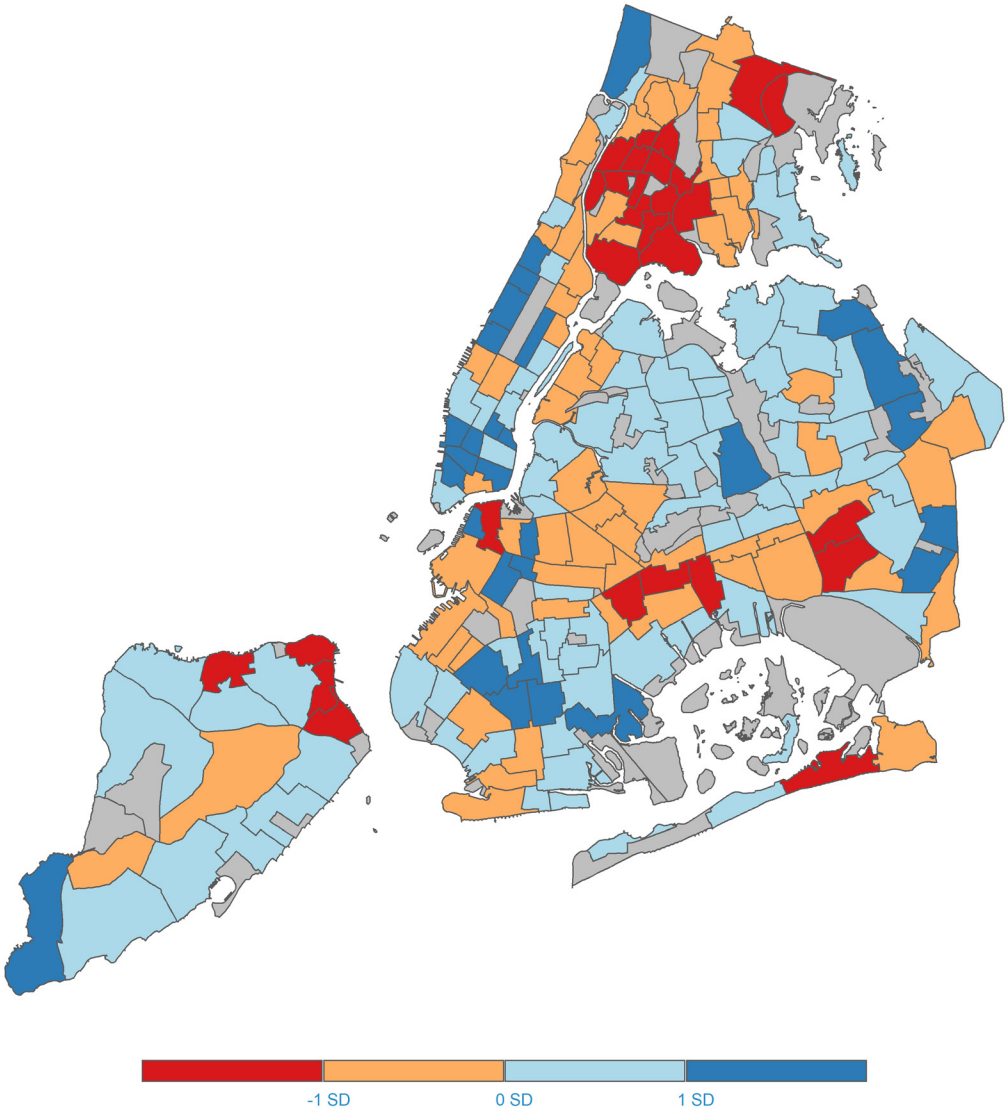
A study conducted by researchers at Pennsylvania State University found that voter turnout rate was a good measure of community vitality, noting that voting, and political participation in general, can reflect community activism as well as interest in the well-being and success of a community (Grigsby, 2001).

Incarceration greatly impacts community vitality. It is one of the key factors included when measuring community loss (Abramovitz & Albrect, 2013). Because incarceration affects parents and working-age adults, the loss of these individuals to incarceration can exact an economic toll and disrupt social ties within their communities (Gifford, 2019). Additionally, research indicates that individuals who live in neighborhoods with high jail admission rates are more likely to meet criteria for major depressive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder than those who live in neighborhoods with low admission rates. This indicates that incarceration may exert collateral damage on the mental health of individuals living in high-incarceration neighborhoods—the public health impact of mass incarceration may extend beyond those who are incarcerated (Hatzenbuehler et al., 2015).

The extent of disconnected youth is one indicator of a community's health. It has been added as a key health indicator to other indices (Measure of America, University of Wisconsin County Health Rankings). On average, after about 14 years, youth who stay connected to school or work earn about $31,000 more than their disconnected peers. They are also 45 percent likelier to own a home, 42 percent likelier to be employed, and 52 percent likelier to report good or excellent health (Lewis & Gluskin, 2018).

Results: Community vitality ranged from a score of 24 in Tompkinsville - Stapleton - Clifton-Fox Hills, Staten Island to 99 in Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village. Many NTAs with lower community vitality scores were located in central Brooklyn and the Bronx. Much of Queens, southern Brooklyn, parts of Manhattan and Staten Island had higher community vitality scores.

Map 35: Community Vitality



NTAs WITH HIGHEST COMMUNITY VITALITY SCORE

1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN
2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN
3. (Tie for 2 NTAs) Upper West Side (Central), MN; Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX
4. Park Slope, BK

NTAs WITH LOWEST COMMUNITY VITALITY SCORE

197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills, SI
196. Hunts Point, BX
195. Morrisania, BX
194. Fordham Heights, BX
193. Mott Haven-Port Morris, BX

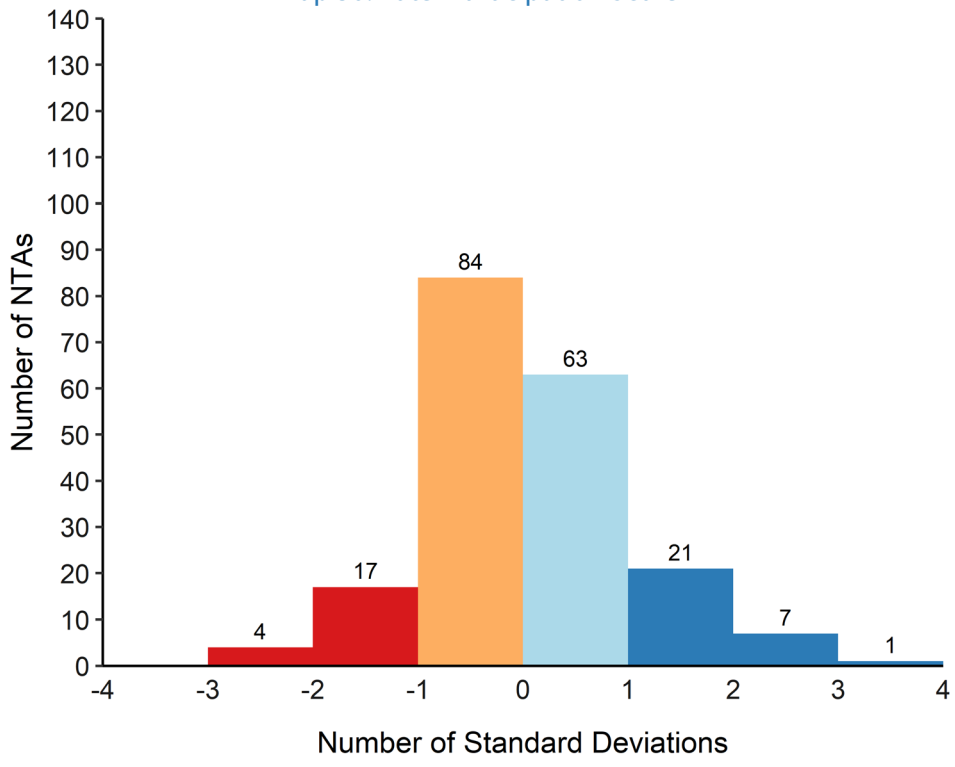
INDICATOR: VOTER PARTICIPATION SCORE

Definition: The mean voter participation score, calculated as the number of elections in which a voter participated out of the number of elections for which a voter was eligible to vote, among all voters registered between 2008 and 2018.

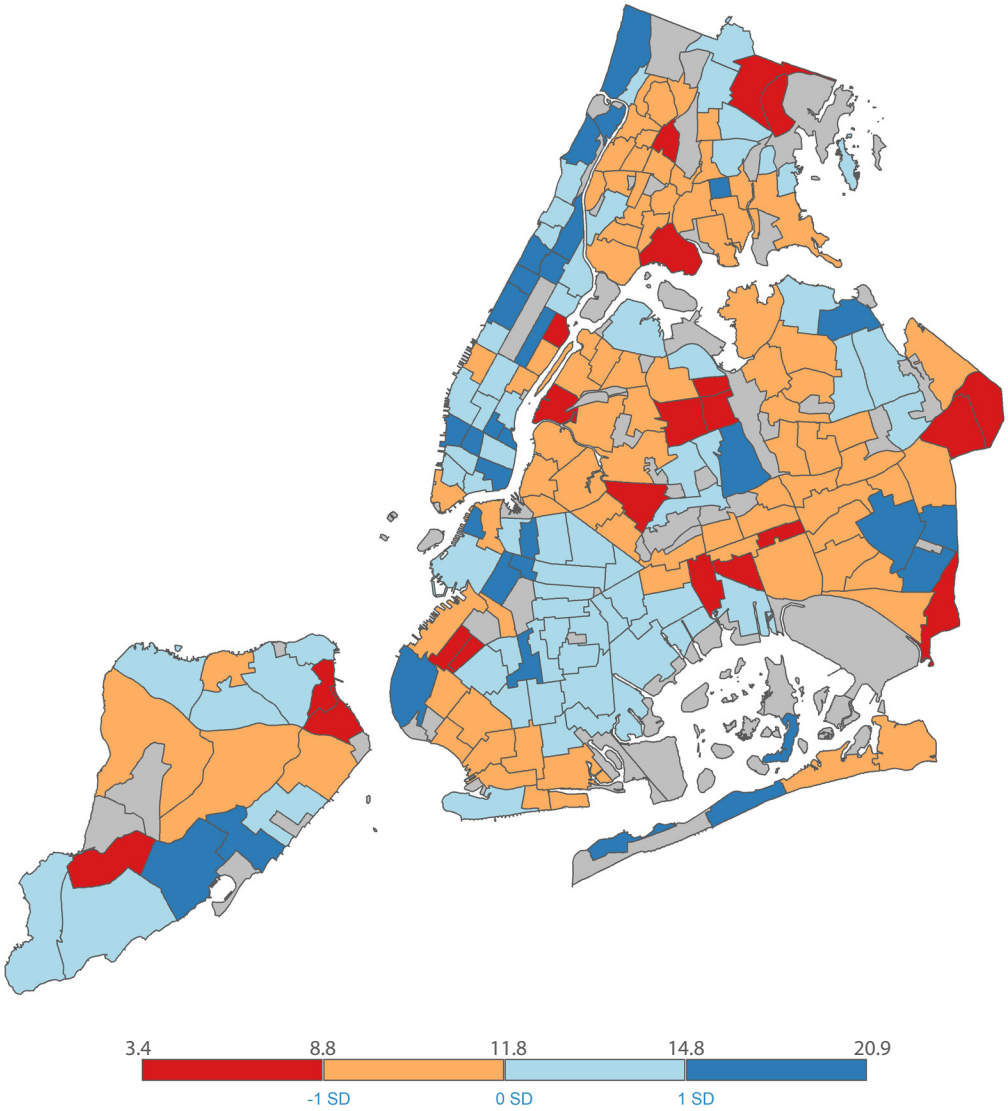
Data Source: NYC Campaign Finance Board 2008-2018, through Open Data, collected at the voter level.

Results: The voter participation score ranged from 3.4 in Co-op City, Bronx to 20.9 in Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, Manhattan. The citywide average voter participation score was 11.8. While Manhattan, on average, had higher voter participation scores, varied voter participation scores were dispersed throughout the city.

Map 30: Voter Participation Score



Map 36: Voter Participation Score



NTAs WITH HIGHEST VOTER PARTICIPATION SCORE

1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN; 20.9
2. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil, BX; 19.6
3. Upper West Side (Central), MN; 19.1
4. Brooklyn Heights, BK; 19.1
5. Upper West Side-Manhattan Valley, MN; 18.9

NTAs WITH LOWEST VOTER PARTICIPATION SCORE

197. Co-op City, BX; 3.4
196. Long Island City-Hunters Point, QN; 3.5
195. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill, SI; 5.2
194. Hunts Point, BX; 5.6
193. Sunset Park (East)-Borough Park (West), BK; 5.9

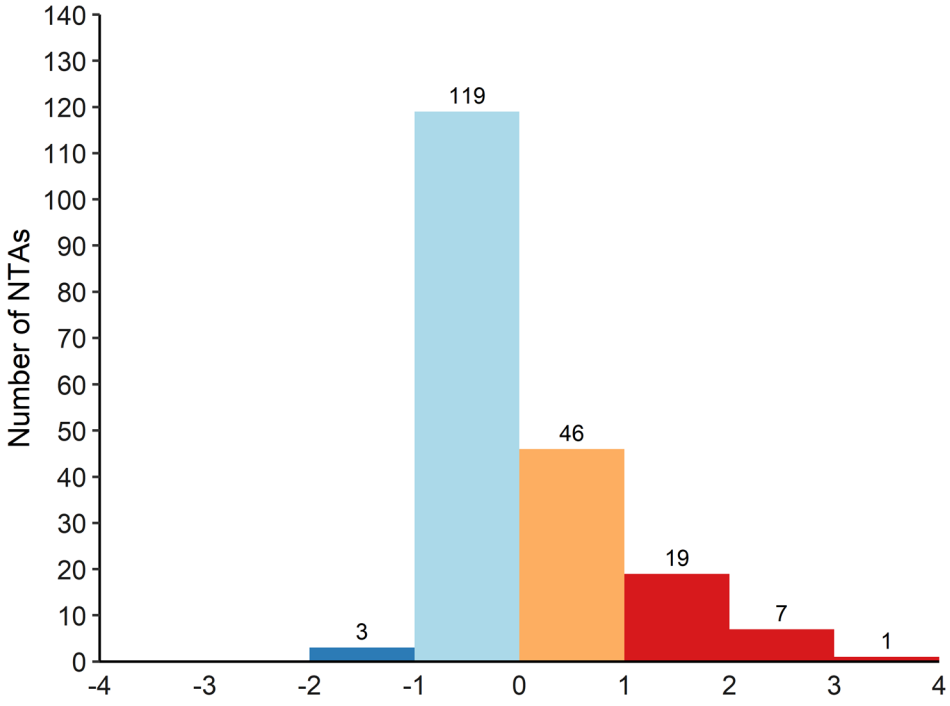
INDICATOR: DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION ADMISSIONS

Definition: The number of persons per 1,000 admitted to a NYC Department of Correction (DOC) facility in 2021. For persons admitted multiple times, the address of their first admission is used to geocode to NTA.

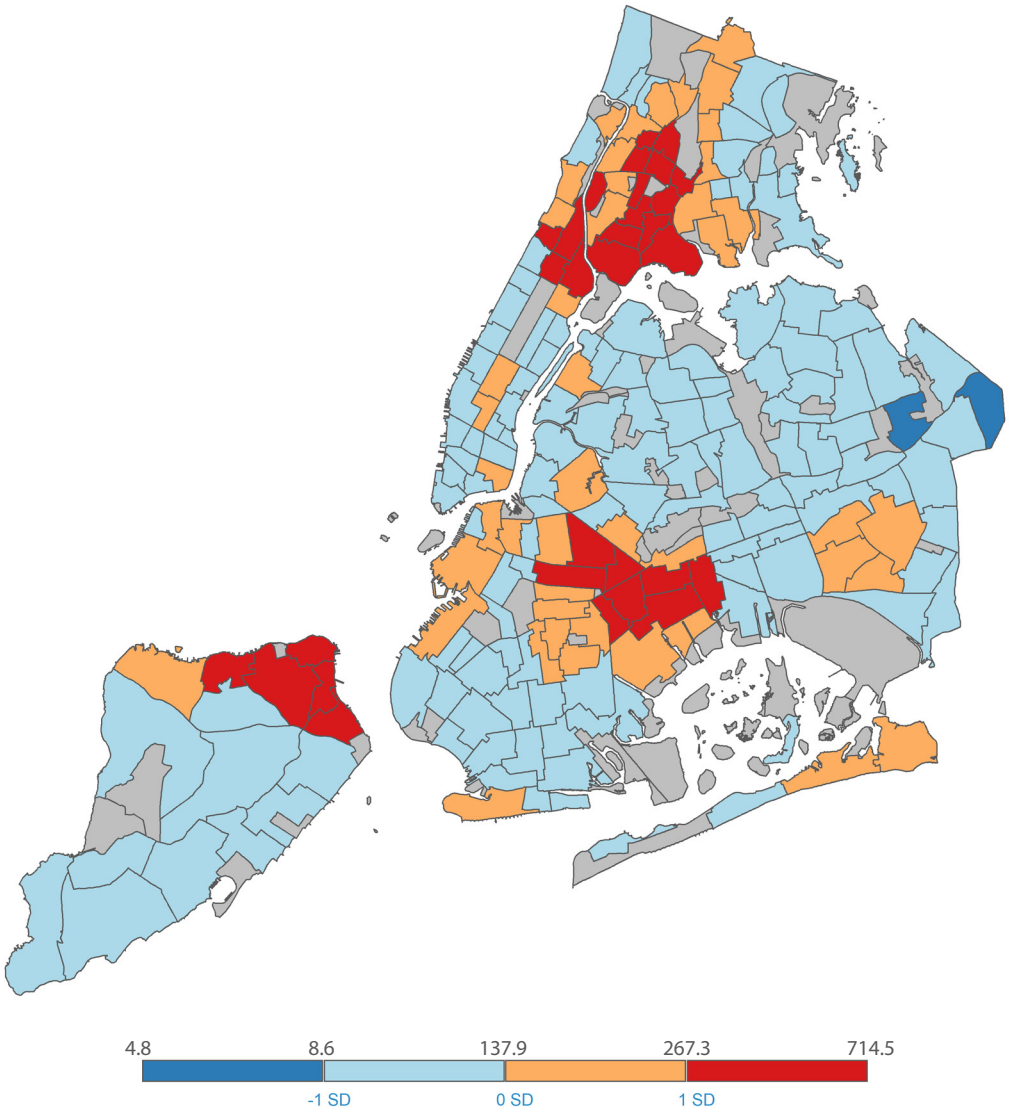
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction, 2021, collected at the individual level.

Results: The rate of admissions to DOC custody ranged from 4.8 individuals per 1,000 in Glen Oaks - Floral Park- New Hyde Park, Queens to 714 people per 1,000 in Tompkinsville - Stapleton - Clifton - Fox Hills, Staten Island. The average rate of incarceration by NTA in the city was 137.9 individuals per 1,000. Most of the NTAs in the city had DOC admission rates below the mean. Northern Staten Island, Harlem, the southern Bronx, and central Brooklyn had the highest rates of DOC admissions.

Figure 31: Department of Correction Admissions



Map 37: Department of Correction Admissions



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF DOC ADMISSIONS

1. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, QN; 4.8
2. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills, QN; 5.0
3. Whitestone-Beechhurst, QN; 8.9
4. Douglaston-Little Neck, QN; 9.4
5. Brooklyn Heights, BK; 10.1

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF DOC ADMISSIONS

197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills, SI; 714.5
196. St. George-New Brighton, SI; 656.0
195. Brownsville, BK; 616.6
194. Morrisania, BX; 475.1
193. Hunts Point, BX; 467.2

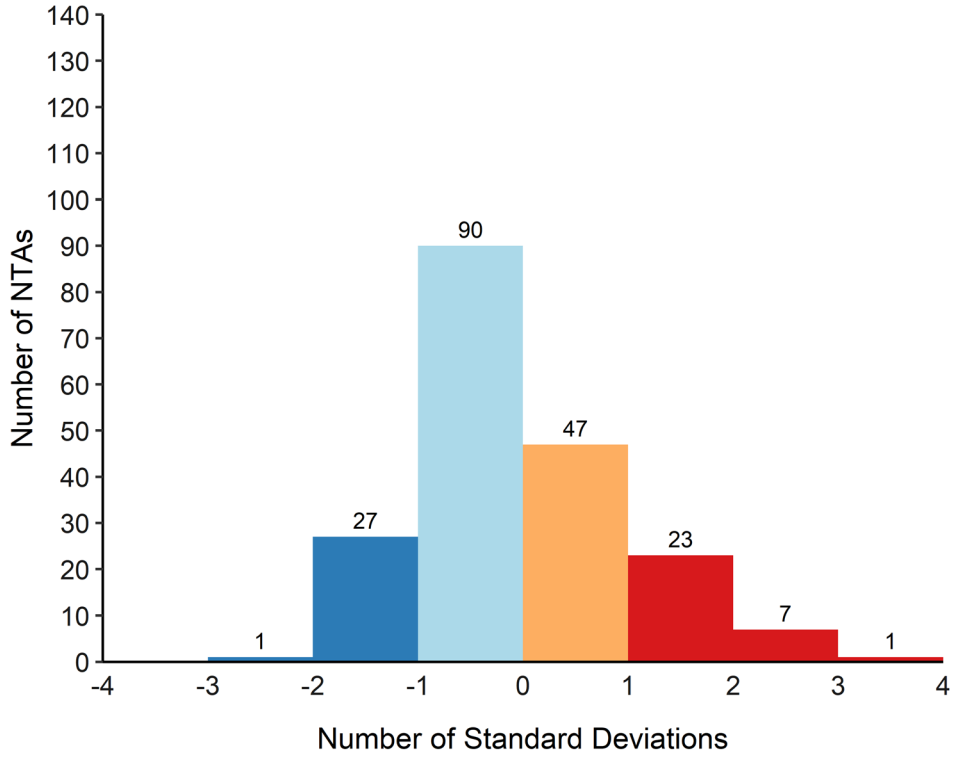
INDICATOR: DISCONNECTED YOUTH

Definition: The percent of youth aged 16-24, who are neither employed nor a full-time student.

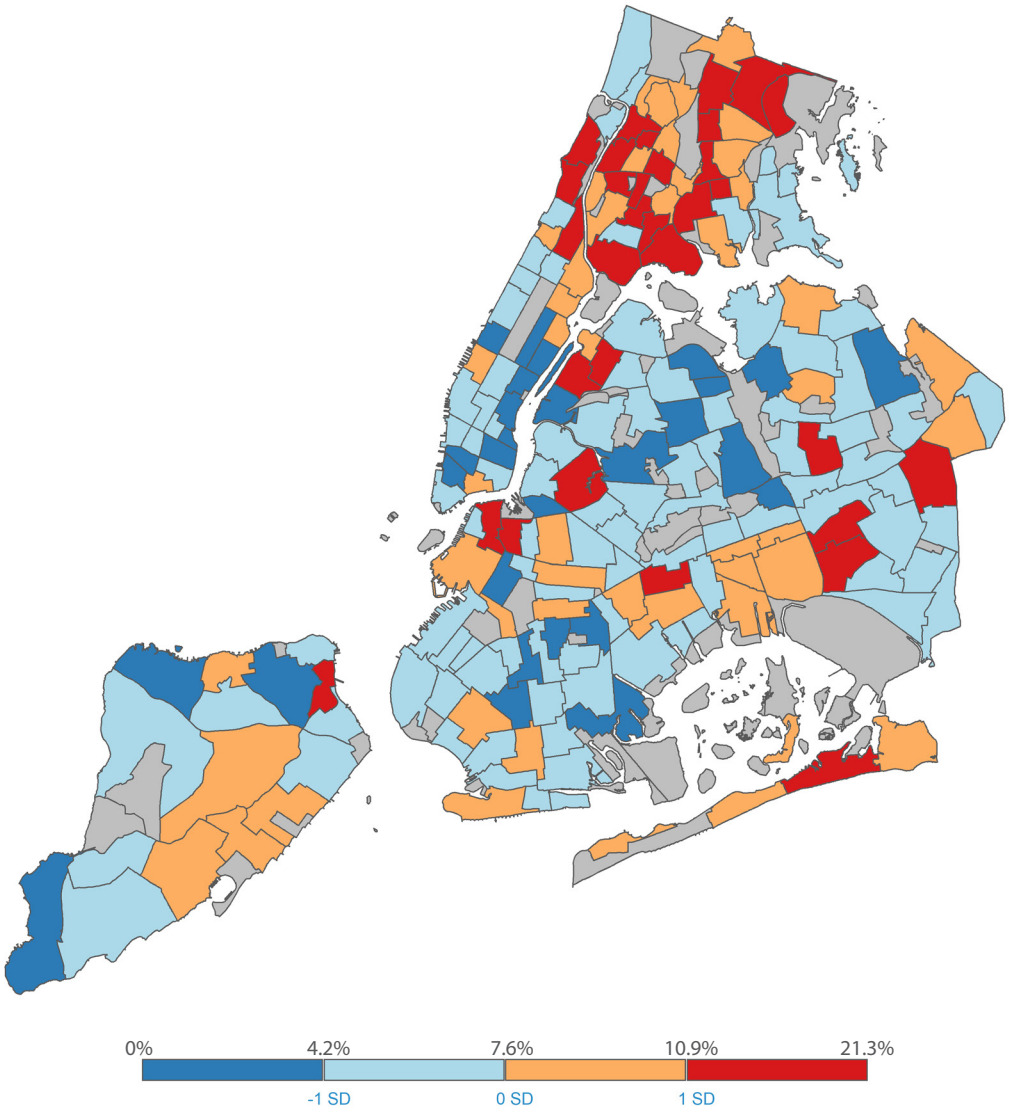
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The percent of disconnected youth ranged from 0% in Stuyvesant Town - Peter Cooper Village, Manhattan to 21% in Fordham Heights, Bronx. Four out of the five NTAs with the lowest percent of disconnected youth were in Manhattan (Stuyvesant Town - Peter Cooper Village, Upper East Side -Carnegie Hill, Tribeca - Civic Center, Murray Hill - Kips Bay) and one was in Staten Island (Tottenville -Charleston). Three out of the five NTAs with the highest percent of disconnected youth were in the Bronx (Fordham Heights, Morrisania, Hunts Point), one was in Manhattan (Washington Heights (North)) and one was in Brooklyn (Downtown Brooklyn - DUMBO - Boerum Hill).

Figure 32: Disconnected Youth



Map 38: Disconnected Youth



NTAs WITH LOWEST RATE OF DISCONNECTED YOUTH

1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, MN; 0%
2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 1.4%
3. Tottenville-Charleston, SI; 2.0%
4. Tribeca-Civic Center, MN; 2.4%
5. Murray Hill-Kips Bay, MN; 2.5%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST RATE OF DISCONNECTED YOUTH

197. Fordham Heights, BX; 21.3%
196. Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill, BK; 18.5%
195. Morrisania, BX; 16.9%
194. Washington Heights (North), MN; 16.2%
193. Hunts Point, BX; 15.4%

DOMAIN: EQUITY

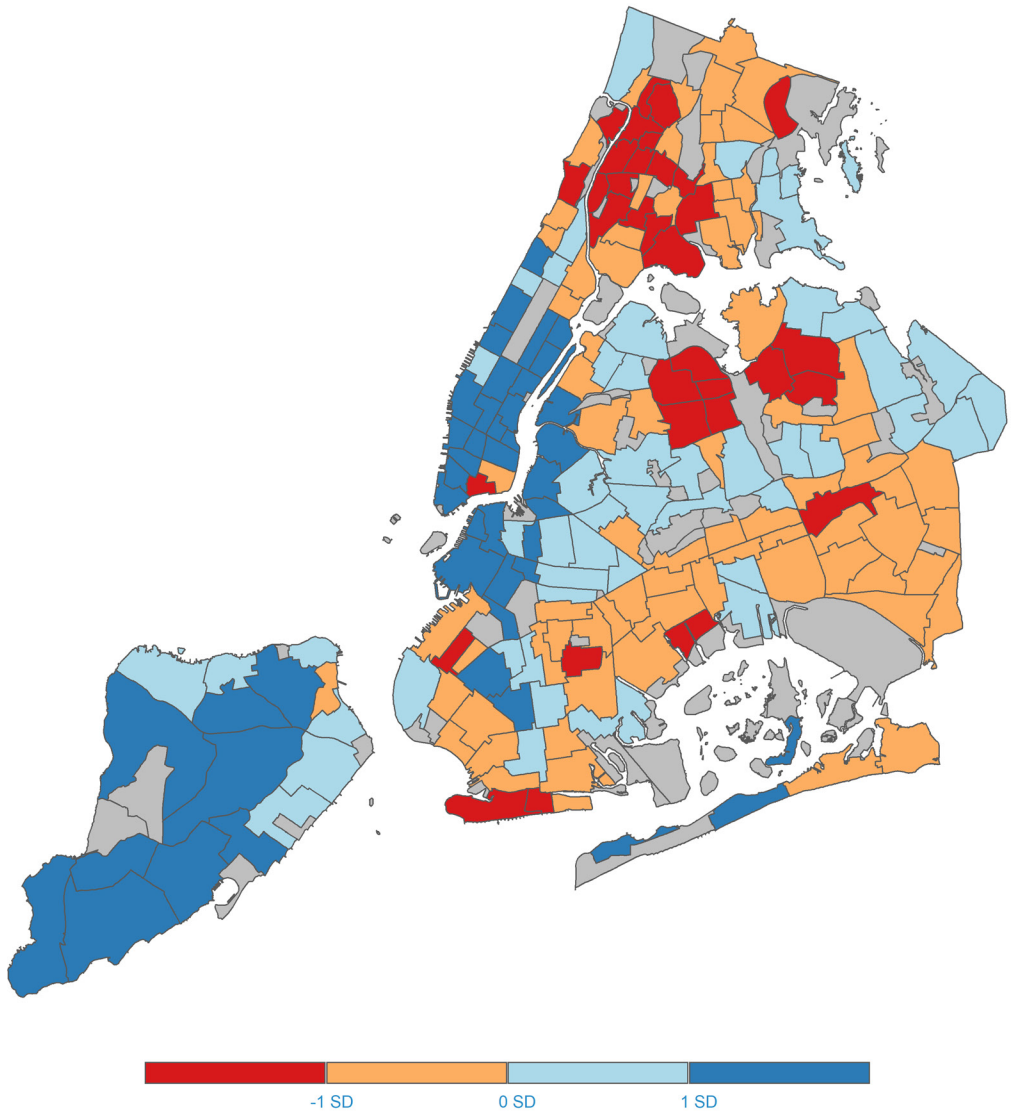
This domain functions as composite risk score for the probability of being in poverty or needing social services. The indicators below were selected because they are some of the risk factors that continually show up in NYC community district poverty rates measured by the New York City Mayor's Office of Opportunity (NYC Government Poverty Measure, 2019). These indicators reflect the enormous structural issues across many areas of our society that affect who is at risk for poverty. Systemic (and overt) racism, ageism, ableism; structural problems in educational and wealth attainment, problems with the criminal justice system, housing security, and more are at the root of the indicators below.

The domain is comprised of four indicators:

1) Foreign-born
2) Black, Hispanic, & Indigenous
3) Limited English Proficiency
4) Disabled and/or Elderly (65+)

Results: Equity scores ranged from a low in North Corona, Queens to a high in Financial District - Battery Park City, Manhattan. NTAs with the highest equity scores were in Manhattan, Staten Island and parts of northern and downtown Brooklyn. Most NTAs with the lowest equity scores were located in the Bronx and parts of Queens.

Map 39: Equity



NTAs WITH HIGHEST EQUITY SCORE

1. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN
2. Park Slope, BK
3. Gramercy, MN
4. Tottenville-Charleston, SI
5. West Village, MN

NTAs WITH LOWEST EQUITY SCORE

197. North Corona, QN
196. Brighton Beach, BK
195. Corona, QN
194. Flushing-Willets Point, QN
193. Chinatown-Two Bridges, MN

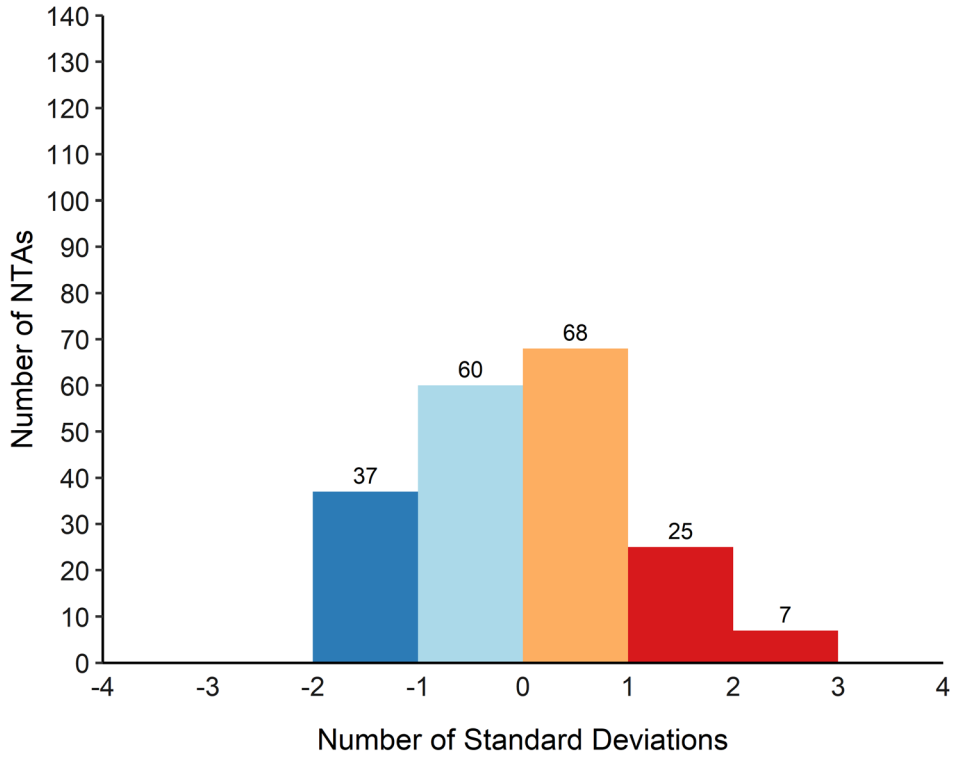
INDICATOR: FOREIGN-BORN

Definition: Percent of total population that was born in a foreign country.

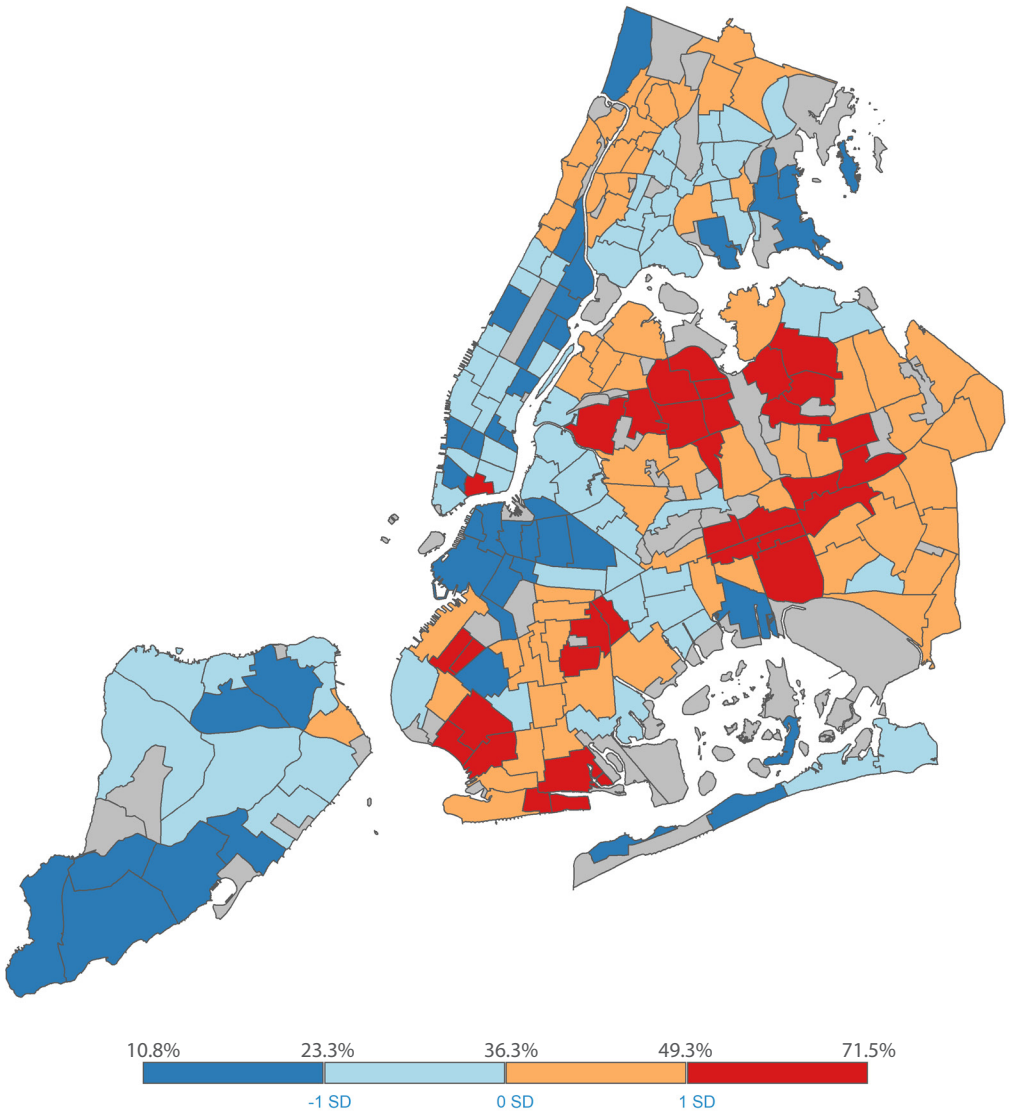
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The percent of foreign-born individuals ranged from 10.8% in South Williamsburg, Brooklyn to 71.5% in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn. After Brighton Beach, the four other NTAs with the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals were in Queens (Flushing-Willets Point, Elmhurst, South Richmond Hill, and East Flushing). The NTAs with the lowest rates of foreign-born individuals were in Brooklyn (Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights), Staten Island (Tottenville - Charleston, Arden Heights - Rossville), and Queens (Breezy Point - Belle Harbor - Rockaway Park - Broad Channel). The average percent of foreign- born individuals by NTA in the city was 36.3%.

Figure 33: Foreign-Born Population



Map 40: Foreign-Born Population



NTAs WITH LOWEST % OF FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS

1. South Williamsburg, BK; 10.8%
2. Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel, QN; 11.6%
3. Tottenville-Charleston, SI; 12.0%
4. Arden Heights-Rossville, SI; 14.8%
5. Brooklyn Heights, BK 14.9%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST % OF FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS

197. Brighton Beach, BK; 71.5%
196. Flushing-Willets Point, QN; 71.4%
195. Elmhurst, QN; 67.5%
194. South Richmond Hill, QN; 65.9%
193. East Flushing, QN; 64.6%

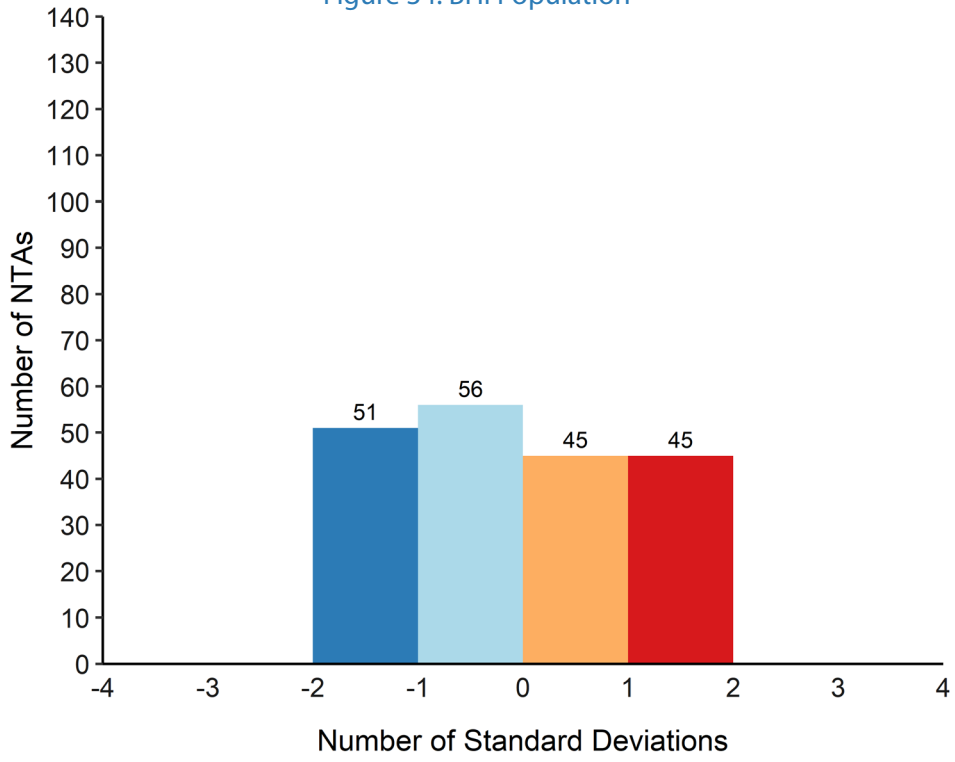
INDICATOR: BLACK, HISPANIC OR INDIGENOUS (BHI)

Definition: The percent of the population that is either Black, Hispanic, or Indigenous. This does not include those that identify as multiple races or ethnicities.

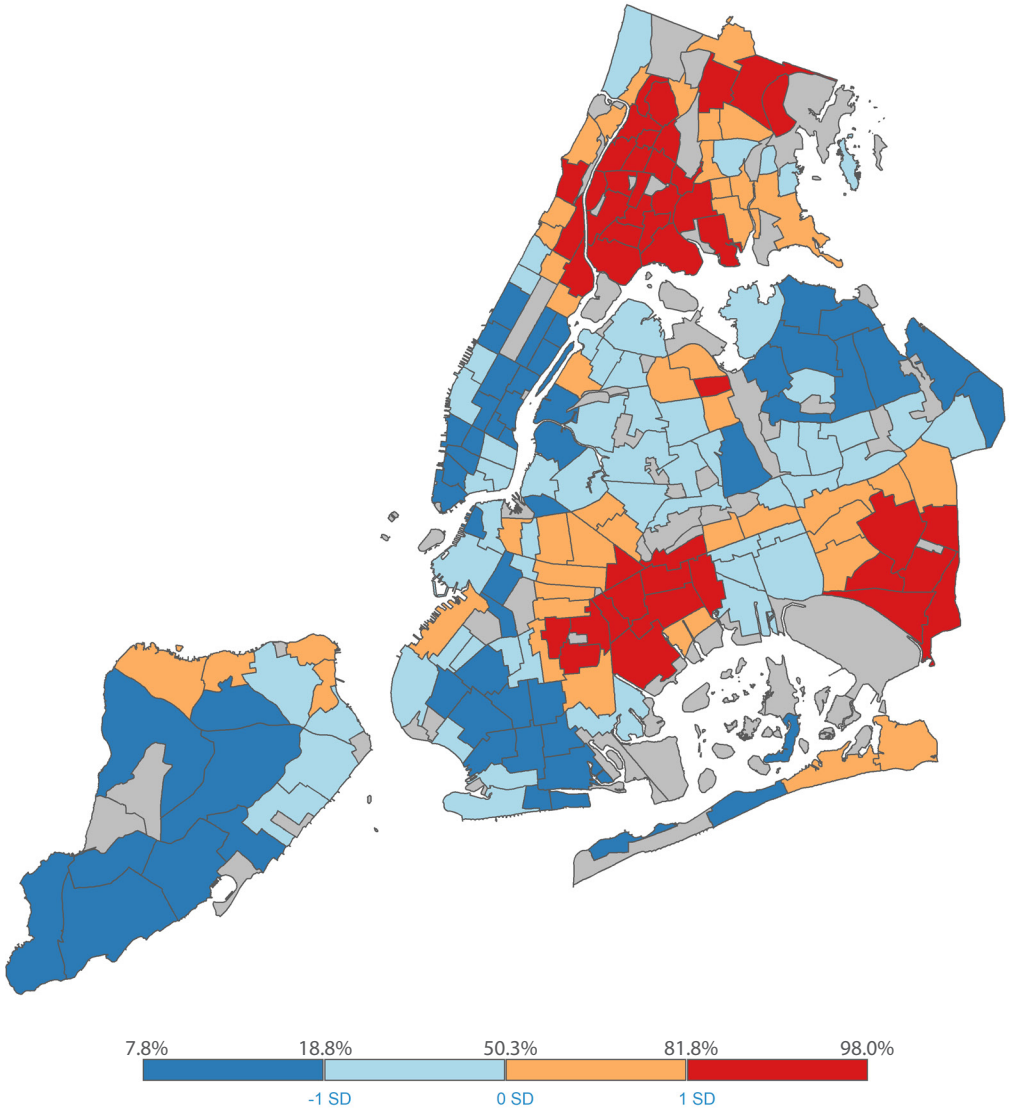
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The rate of Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous individuals ranged from 7.8% in Upper East Side -Carnegie Hill to 98% in Hunts Point, Bronx. The citywide average rate was 50%. NTAs with the highest rates of Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous individuals were seen in the Bronx, eastern Queens, and eastern Brooklyn. Low rates were seen in mid and lower Manhattan, northern Queens, Staten Island, and southern Brooklyn.

Figure 34: BHI Population



Map 41: BHI Population



NTAs WITH LOWEST % OF BHI RESIDENTS

1. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 7.8%
2. East Midtown-Turtle Bay, MN; 8.1%
3. West Village, MN; 8.3%
4. Annadale-Huguenot-Pr's Bay-Woodrow, SI; 8.5%
5. Greenwich Village, MN; 9.0%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST % OF BHI RESIDENTS

197. Hunts Point, BX; 98.0%
196. Tremont, BX; 97.9%
195. Claremont Village-Claremont (East), BX; 97.6%
194. Crotona Park East, BX; 97.5%
193. Cambria Heights, QN; 97.0%

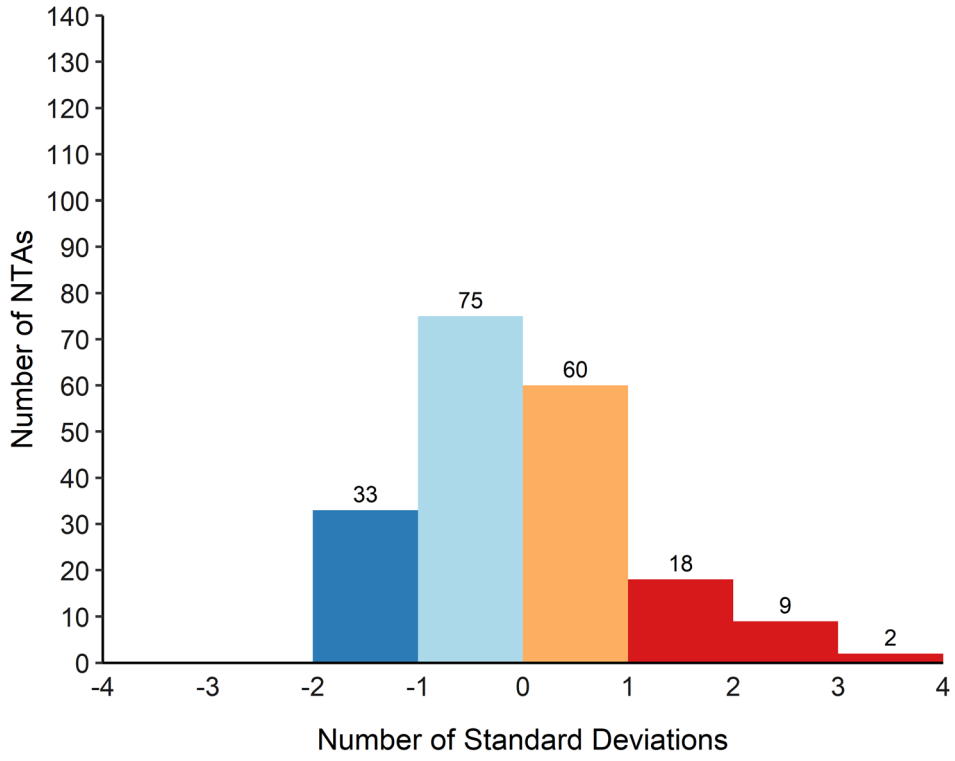
INDICATOR: LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Definition: The percent of population 5 years and older who speak English less than "very well".

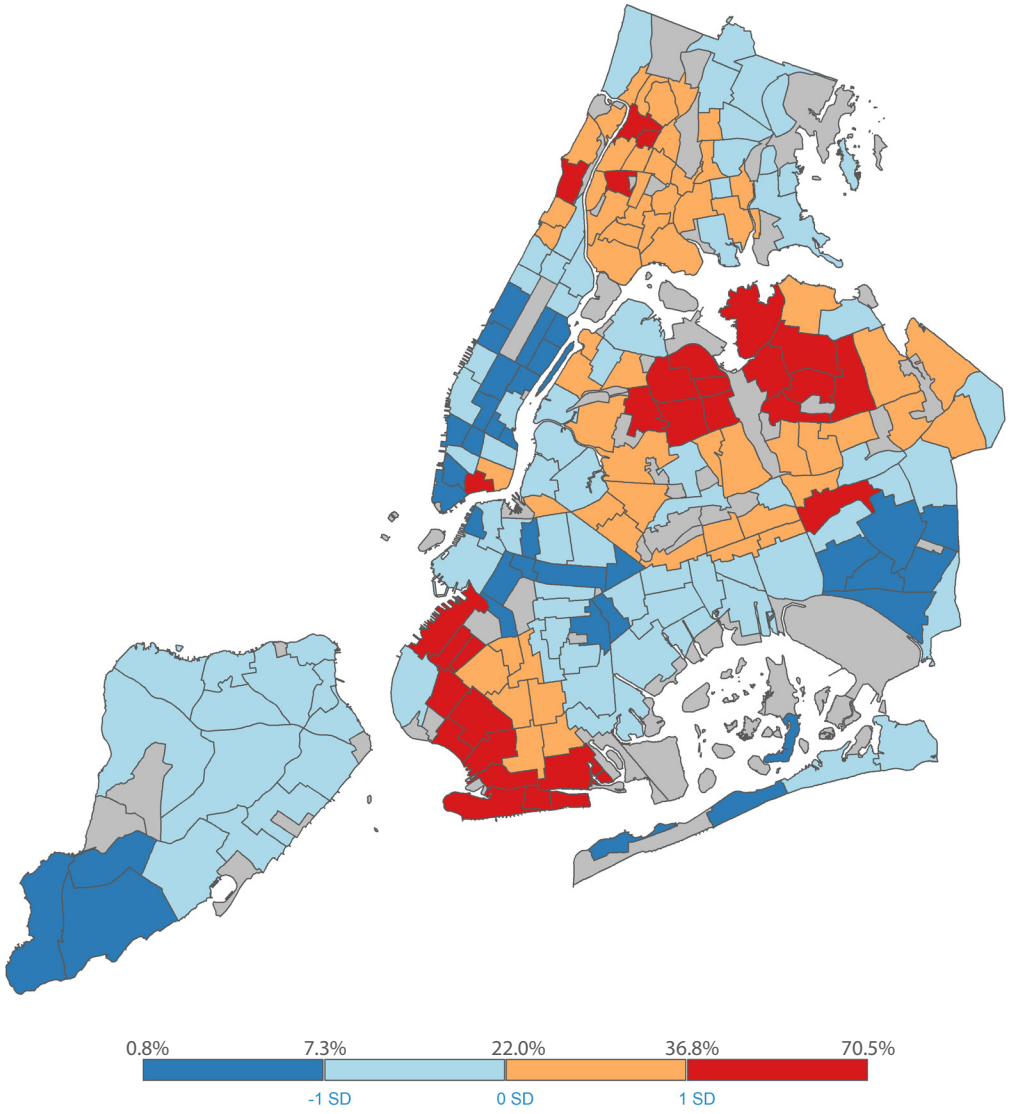
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The rates of individuals with limited English proficiency ranged from 0.8% in the West Village, Manhattan to almost 70.5% in Flushing-Willets Point, Queens. The citywide average for limited English proficiency was 22%. NTAs with low rates of limited English proficiency were in Manhattan, Staten Island, eastern Queens, and downtown Brooklyn. High rates were seen in southern Brooklyn, northern Queens, and parts of the Bronx.

Figure 35: Limited English Proficiency



Map 42: Limited English Proficiency



NTAs WITH LOWEST % OF LEP POPULATION

1. West Village, MN; 0.8%
2. Greenwich Village, MN; 2.8%
3. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 3.0%
4. Park Slope, BK;3.1%
5. Gramercy, MN; 3.6%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST % OF LEP POPULATION

197. Flushing-Willets Point, QN; 70.5%
196. Sunset Park (Central), BK; 66.7%
195. Brighton Beach, BK; 63.5%
194. East Flushing, QN; 60.9%
193. North Corona, QN; 60.7%

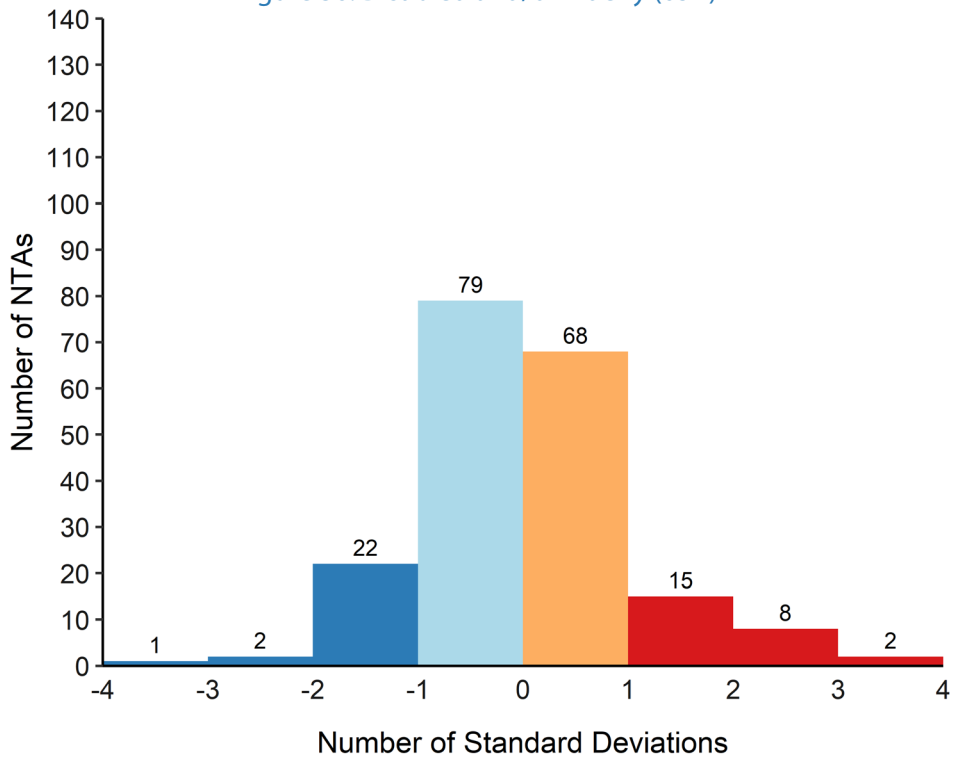
INDICATOR: DISABLED AND/OR ELDERLY (65+)

Definition: Percent of civilian population 65 years and older and/or has a disability (hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory or self-care difficulty).

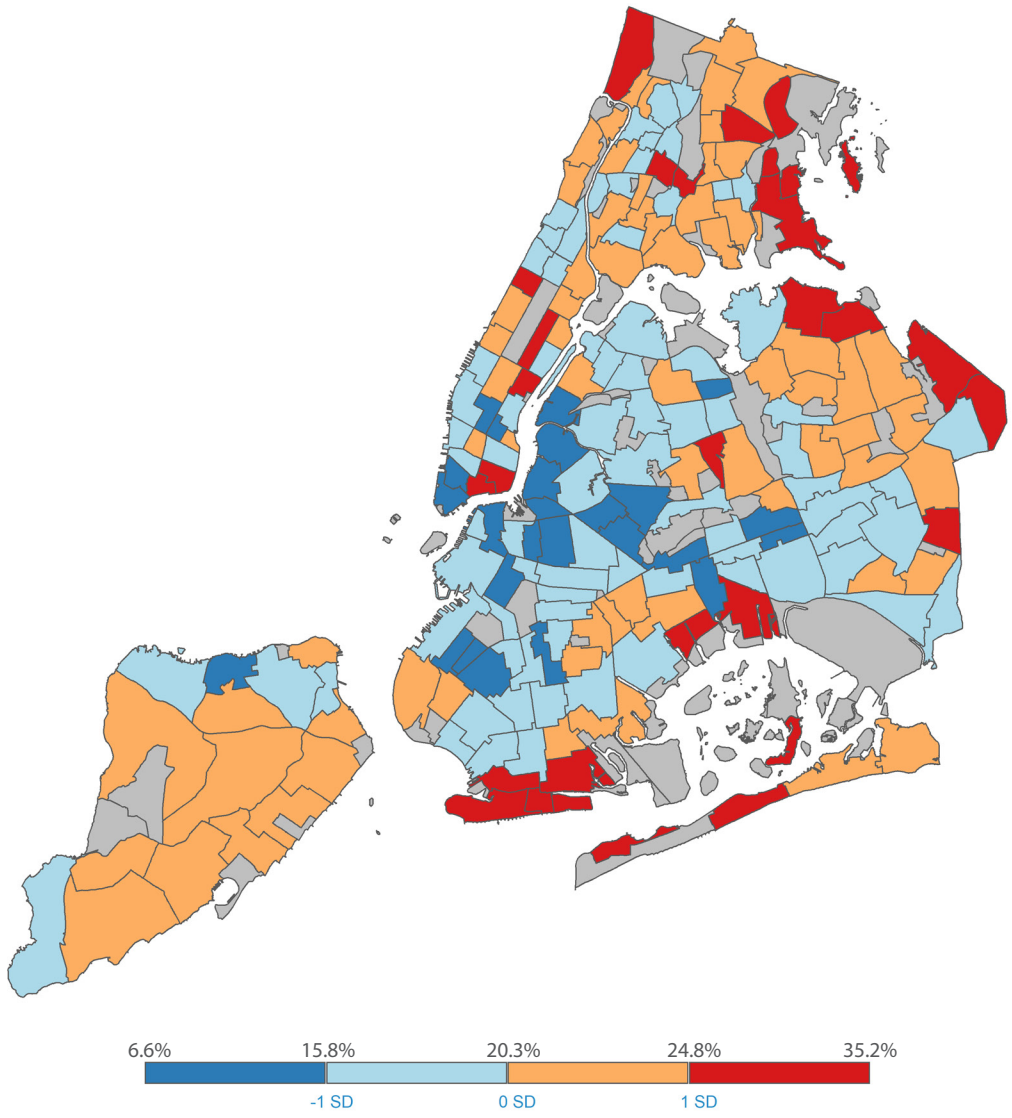
Data Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019 five-year estimates collected at the census tract level.

Results: The rate of disabled or elderly individuals ranged from 6.6% in Long Island City - Hunters Point, Queens to 35.2% in Spring Creek - Starrett City, Brooklyn. The citywide average rate of disabled or elderly individuals was 20.3%. Various rates of elderly or disabled individuals were interspersed in pockets throughout the city.

Figure 36: Disabled and/or Elderly (65+)



Map 43: Disabled and/or Elderly (65+)



NTAs WITH LOWEST % OF DISABLED/ELDERLY POPULATION

1. Long Island City-Hunters Point, QN; 6.6%
2. Financial District-Battery Park City, MN; 9.0%
3. South Williamsburg, BK; 10.8%
4. Ridgewood, QN; 11.8%
5. North Corona, QN; 12.0%

NTAs WITH HIGHEST % OF DISABLED/ELDERLY POPULATION

197. Spring Creek-Starrett City, BK; 35.2%
196. Coney Island-Sea Gate, BK; 34.9%
195. Co-op City, BX; 32.8%
194. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, MN; 32.3%
193. Chinatown-Two Bridges, MN; 32.1%

TOP AND BOTTOM RANKED NTAS BY DOMAIN AND BOROUGH

	TOP 5 NTAs	BOTTOM 5 NTAs
OVERALL	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	2. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	196. West Farms
	3. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	195. Hunts Point
	4. Morris Park	194. Morrisania
	5. Pelham Gardens	193. Fordham Heights
ECONOMIC SECURITY	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. Claremont Village-Claremont (East)
	2. Pelham Gardens	196. West Farms
	3. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	195. Fordham Heights
	4. Co-op City	194. Belmont
	5. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	193. Mott Haven-Port Morris
HEALTH	1. Pelham Parkway-Van Nest	197. Hunts Point
	2. Kingsbridge-Marble Hill	196. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	3. Parkchester	195. Longwood
	4. Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village	194. Pelham Gardens
	5. Morris Park	193. Tremont
COVID-19	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. West Farms
	2. Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	196. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	3. Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village	195. Co-op City
	4. Kingsbridge-Marble Hill	194. Morrisania
	5. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	193. Longwood
EDUCATION	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. West Farms
	2. Co-op City	196. Claremont Village-Claremont (East)
	3. Morris Park	195. Belmont
	4. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	194. Morrisania
	5. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	193. Hunts Point
HOUSING	1. Co-op City	197. Fordham Heights
	2. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	196. Belmont
	3. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	195. Westchester Square
	4. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	194. Mount Eden-Claremont (West)
	5. Pelham Gardens	193. West Farms
COMMUNITY SAFETY	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	2. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	196. Hunts Point
	3. Parkchester	195. Melrose
	4. Co-op City	194. Morrisania
	5. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	193. West Farms
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	1. Morris Park	197. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil
	2. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	196. Wakefield-Woodlawn
	3. Fordham Heights	195. Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester
	4. Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village	194. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	5. Pelham Gardens	193. Co-op City
COMMUNITY VITALITY	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. Hunts Point
	2. Kingsbridge-Marble Hill	196. Morrisania
	3. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	195. Fordham Heights
	4. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	194. Mott Haven-Port Morris
	5. Pelham Gardens	193. Claremont Village-Claremont (East)
EQUITY	1. Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	197. Concourse-Concourse Village
	2. Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	196. Mount Eden-Claremont (West)
	3. Morris Park	195. Mount Hope
	4. Throgs Neck-Schuylerville	194. University Heights (North)-Fordham
	5. Parkchester	193. Fordham Heights

TOP 5 NTAs	BOTTOM 5 NTAs	
1. Brooklyn Heights	197. Brownsville	
2. Park Slope	196. East New York-New Lots	
3. Prospect Heights	195. East New York (North)	OVERALL
4. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	194. Spring Creek-Starrett City	
5. Clinton Hill	193. Coney Island-Sea Gate	
1. Park Slope	197. Brownsville	
2. Brooklyn Heights	196. South Williamsburg	ECONOMIC SECURITY
3. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	195. East New York-New Lots	
4. Prospect Heights	194. East New York (North)	
5. Marine Park-Mill Basin-Bergen Beach	193. Coney Island-Sea Gate	
1. South Williamsburg	197. Brownsville	
2. Borough Park	196. Spring Creek-Starrett City	
3. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	195. Ocean Hill	HEALTH
4. Mapleton-Midwood (West)	194. East New York (North)	
5. Williamsburg	193. East New York-New Lots	
1. Park Slope	197. Spring Creek-Starrett City	
2. Brooklyn Heights	196. Brighton Beach	
3. Greenpoint	195. Coney Island-Sea Gate	COVID-19
4. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	194. Brownsville	
5. Williamsburg	193. Midwood	
1. Brooklyn Heights	197. South Williamsburg	
2. Prospect Heights	196. East New York (North)	
3. Greenpoint	195. Brownsville	EDUCATION
4. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	194. East New York-New Lots	
5. Park Slope	193. East New York-City Line	
1. Park Slope	197. Borough Park	
2. Brooklyn Heights	196. South Williamsburg	
3. Prospect Heights	195. Sunset Park (East)-Borough Park (West)	HOUSING
4. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	194. Sunset Park (Central)	
5. Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill	193. East New York-City Line	
1. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	197. Brownsville	
2. Marine Park-Mill Basin-Bergen Beach	196. East New York-New Lots	
3. Bay Ridge	195. East New York (North)	COMMUNITY SAFETY
4. Bensonhurst	194. Ocean Hill	
5. Gravesend (West)	193. East Flatbush-Remsen Village	
1. Brooklyn Heights	197. Sunset Park (West)	
2. Prospect Heights	196. Borough Park	CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES
3. Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill	195. Flatlands	
4. Fort Greene	194. Spring Creek-Starrett City	
5. Clinton Hill	193. Canarsie	
1. Park Slope	197. Brownsville	
2. Brooklyn Heights	196. Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill	
3. Prospect Heights	195. East New York (North)	COMMUNITY VITALITY
4. Clinton Hill	194. East New York-City Line	
5. Flatbush (West)-Ditmas Park-Parkville	193. East New York-New Lots	
1. Park Slope	197. Brighton Beach	
2. Brooklyn Heights	196. Coney Island-Sea Gate	
3. Windsor Terrace-South Slope	195. Spring Creek-Starrett City	EQUITY
4. South Williamsburg	194. East Flatbush-Farragut	
5. Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill	193. Sunset Park (Central)	

	TOP 5 NTAs	BOTTOM 5 NTAs
OVERALL	1. West Village	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. Tribeca-Civic Center	196. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	3. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village	195. Harlem (North)
	4. Greenwich Village	194. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	5. Financial District-Battery Park City	193. Washington Heights (South)
ECONOMIC SECURITY	1. Tribeca-Civic Center	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	196. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	3. Financial District-Battery Park City	195. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	4. East Midtown-Turtle Bay	194. Harlem (North)
	5. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square	193. East Harlem (South)
HEALTH	1. Tribeca-Civic Center	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. Financial District-Battery Park City	196. East Harlem (South)
	3. West Village	195. Harlem (North)
	4. Greenwich Village	194. Lower East Side
	5. Gramercy	193. Harlem (South)
COVID-19	1. Financial District-Battery Park City	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. West Village	196. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	3. Greenwich Village	195. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	4. Upper East Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	194. Washington Heights (South)
	5. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square	193. East Harlem (South)
EDUCATION	1. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. Tribeca-Civic Center	196. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	3. West Village	195. Harlem (North)
	4. Upper East Side-Yorkville	194. Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill
	5. Upper East Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	193. Washington Heights (South)
HOUSING	1. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square	197. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	2. Upper West Side-Lincoln Square	196. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	3. West Village	195. East Harlem (North)
	4. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	194. Washington Heights (South)
	5. Tribeca-Civic Center	193. Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill
COMMUNITY SAFETY	1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village	197. Midtown-Times Square
	2. Upper East Side-Yorkville	196. East Harlem (North)
	3. Upper East Side-Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	195. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square
	4. Upper West Side (Central)	194. Harlem (South)
	5. Gramercy	193. SoHo-Little Italy-Hudson Square
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	1. Greenwich Village	197. Lower East Side
	2. Gramercy	196. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	3. West Village	195. East Harlem (North)
	4. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square	194. Washington Heights (South)
	5. Tribeca-Civic Center	193. Washington Heights (North)
COMMUNITY VITALITY	1. Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village	197. East Harlem (North)
	2. Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	196. Manhattanville-West Harlem
	3. Upper West Side (Central)	195. Harlem (North)
	4. Greenwich Village	194. Hell's Kitchen
	5. Upper West Side-Manhattan Valley	193. Upper East Side-Yorkville
EQUITY	1. Financial District-Battery Park City	197. Chinatown-Two Bridges
	2. Gramercy	196. Washington Heights (South)
	3. West Village	195. Inwood
	4. Midtown South-Flatiron-Union Square	194. Washington Heights (North)
	5. Tribeca-Civic Center	193. Manhattanville-West Harlem

TOP 5 NTAs	BOTTOM 5 NTAs	
1. Long Island City-Hunters Point	197. Jamaica	
2. Bay Terrace-Clearview	196. South Jamaica	
3. Bayside	195. East Elmhurst	OVERALL
4. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills	194. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	
5. Breezy Pt-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Pk-Broad Ch.	193. Corona	
1. Long Island City-Hunters Point	197. South Jamaica	
2. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	196. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	ECONOMIC SECURITY
3. Cambria Heights	195. Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills	
4. Douglaston-Little Neck	194. Pomonok-Electchester-Hillcrest	
5. Bayside	193. Far Rockaway-Bayswater	
1. Fresh Meadows-Utopia	197. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	
2. Long Island City-Hunters Point	196. Laurelton	
3. Bayside	195. Springfield Gardens (N)-Rochdale Village	HEALTH
4. Sunnyside	194. South Jamaica	
5. East Flushing	193. Baisley Park	
1. Long Island City-Hunters Point	197. East Elmhurst	
2. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills	196. Jamaica	
3. Breezy Pt-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Pk-Broad Ch.	195. Hollis	COVID-19
4. Bayside	194. Jackson Heights	
5. Astoria (Central)	193. Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills	
1. Douglaston-Little Neck	197. South Jamaica	
2. Long Island City-Hunters Point	196. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	
3. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	195. Jamaica	EDUCATION
4. Bay Terrace-Clearview	194. South Richmond Hill	
5. Forest Hills	193. Richmond Hill	
1. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	197. North Corona	
2. Long Island City-Hunters Point	196. East Elmhurst	
3. Bay Terrace-Clearview	195. Corona	HOUSING
4. Forest Hills	194. Jamaica	
5. Breezy Pt-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Pk-Broad Ch.	193. Elmhurst	
1. Bay Terrace-Clearview	197. Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills	
2. Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills	196. Jamaica	COMMUNITY SAFETY
3. Whitestone-Beechhurst	195. South Jamaica	
4. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	194. Springfield Gardens (South)-Brookville	
5. Douglaston-Little Neck	193. Baisley Park	
1. Long Island City-Hunters Point	197. South Ozone Park	
2. Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	196. Queens Village	CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES
3. Bay Terrace-Clearview	195. Far Rockaway-Bayswater	
4. Old Astoria-Hallets Point	194. Springfield Gardens (South)-Brookville	
5. Astoria (Central)	193. Jamaica	
1. Forest Hills	197. Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	
2. Bay Terrace-Clearview	196. South Jamaica	
3. Cambria Heights	195. Baisley Park	COMMUNITY VITALITY
4. Laurelton	194. Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills	
5. Bayside	193. Pomonok-Electchester-Hillcrest	
1. Long Island City-Hunters Point	197. North Corona	
2. Breezy Pt-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Pk-Broad Ch.	196. Corona	
3. Astoria (Central)	195. Flushing-Willets Point	EQUITY
4. Howard Beach-Lindenwood	194. East Flushing	
5. Astoria (North)-Ditmars-Steinway	193. Jackson Heights	

	TOP 5 NTAs	BOTTOM 5 NTAs
OVERALL	1. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Tottenville-Charleston	196. St. George-New Brighton
	3. Great Kills-Eltingville	195. Port Richmond
	4. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	194. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	5. Arden Heights-Rossville	193. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
ECONOMIC SECURITY	1. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Tottenville-Charleston	196. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	3. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	195. St. George-New Brighton
	4. Great Kills-Eltingville	194. Port Richmond
	5. Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor H.	193. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
HEALTH	1. Arden Heights-Rossville	197. St. George-New Brighton
	2. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	196. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
	3. New Dorp-Midland Beach	195. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	4. Tottenville-Charleston	194. Port Richmond
	5. Great Kills-Eltingville	193. West New Brighton-Silver Lake-Grymes Hill
COVID-19	1. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. West New Brighton-Silver Lake-Grymes Hill	196. St. George-New Brighton
	3. Arden Heights-Rossville	195. Port Richmond
	4. Tottenville-Charleston	194. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	5. New Dorp-Midland Beach	193. Oakwood-Richmondtown
EDUCATION	1. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. New Dorp-Midland Beach	196. St. George-New Brighton
	3. Great Kills-Eltingville	195. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
	4. Tottenville-Charleston	194. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	5. Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor H	193. Port Richmond
HOUSING	1. Arden Heights-Rossville	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Great Kills-Eltingville	196. Port Richmond
	3. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	195. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
	4. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	194. St. George-New Brighton
	5. Tottenville-Charleston	193. Oakwood-Richmondtown
COMMUNITY SAFETY	1. Arden Heights-Rossville	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	196. St. George-New Brighton
	3. Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor H	195. Port Richmond
	4. Great Kills-Eltingville	194. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville
	5. Tottenville-Charleston	193. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	1. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	197. Great Kills-Eltingville
	2. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville	196. West New Brighton-Silver Lake-Grymes Hill
	3. Oakwood-Richmondtown	195. New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head
	4. Tottenville-Charleston	194. Arden Heights-Rossville
	5. Port Richmond	193. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow
COMMUNITY VITALITY	1. Tottenville-Charleston	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	196. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	3. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	195. Port Richmond
	4. Great Kills-Eltingville	194. St. George-New Brighton
	5. Oakwood-Richmondtown	193. Arden Heights-Rossville
EQUITY	1. Tottenville-Charleston	197. Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton-Fox Hills
	2. Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	196. Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill
	3. Arden Heights-Rossville	195. St. George-New Brighton
	4. Great Kills-Eltingville	194. Port Richmond
	5. Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	193. Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Graniteville

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