

Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 2022

Every Child Healthy, Housed, Educated and Safe



Previous Editions:

Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 1993
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 1995
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 1997
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 1999
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 2000
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 2002
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Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 2015
Keeping Track of New York City's Children: 2017
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Project Staff

Marija Drobnjak, MS
Senior Research Associate for Data Resources

Jack Mullan, MPP
Research Associate

Bijan Kimiagar, PhD
Associate Executive Director for Research

Graphic Design by Michael Bierman

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Cover photo:

Children playing with One World Trade Center in background, lower Manhattan, New York City, Len Holsborg via Alamy.com
Note: We chose this photo as the cover of this edition of *Keeping Track of New York City's Children* in part because it represents a story of New York City's vibrancy and resiliency, in particular the recovery from the attacks of September 11th, 2001. We also acknowledge importantly that this is a photo of an area in lower Manhattan that has one of the highest median household incomes in the city for families with children. Although feature-rich playgrounds such as this may not be available in every community across the city, they should be. Safe and well-maintained parks, playgrounds, and green spaces are part and parcel of essential infrastructure that promotes well-being that all children should have access to.

Chapter photos:

Father taking daughter to school, svetikd via istockphoto.com
Coney Island boardwalk, Joel Carillet via istockphoto.com
A girl holding American football while standing by sister and mother on footpath in city, Cavan Images via stock.adobe.com
Grandfather and granddaughter shopping in market, Cavan for Adobe via stock.adobe.com
New York City, Harlem, Howard Bennett Playground, Jeffrey Isaac Greenberg via Alamy.com
Kids riding bicycles through a farmers market in New York City during the COVID-19 pandemic, Beth Dixson via Alamy.com

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Introduction

For over 76 years, Citizens’ Committee for Children of New York has refined an approach to child advocacy that is rooted in the facts. Through this flagship publication *Keeping Track of New York City’s Children*, we further this mission by informing government officials, philanthropic organizations, local service providers, and New Yorkers at-large about child and family well-being in every community across the city. This data book aims to present facts, shed light on progress gaps and inequities stemming from structural discrimination, and demonstrate the importance of public policy and budget decisions on the lives of New York City’s children and families.

We do this by compiling data across multiple domains of well-being that highlight not just the barriers facing communities, but also the strengths and assets that they possess. We illustrate disparities along demographic and geographic lines to identify gaps in outcomes that are born out of long-standing inequities. And we analyze these data over many years to examine signs of progress and obstacles to change. We publish our findings to further public knowledge as a catalyst for legislative, budgetary, and administrative actions that improve the experiences of New York City’s children and their families.

This new edition of *Keeping Track* arrives in the aftermath of tens of thousands of New Yorkers lost to the deadly coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and during a period of sweeping political transition in New York City—in which more than half of the City Council, four out of five borough presidents, and the administration in City Hall have changed guard.

This moment calls for reflection and imagination as new members of elected office take power. For that reason much of the data presented in the forthcoming chapters and geographic profiles review the years following the city’s last mayoral transition, from 2013 onward.

Within this timeline, this edition places emphasis on the disparate impacts of COVID-19 across New York City and the underlying inequities that both preceded and emerged from the pandemic. In each chapter, we spotlight data that were collected over the course of the pandemic alongside the trends that preceded it, to understand both where we’ve come from and where we are, in order to inform where we want to go.

To start this book, we answer the question “Who are New York City’s children?” and follow with facts about well-being across different areas of children’s lives: Economic Security, Housing and Homelessness, Health and Mental Health, Education, Youth, and Family and Community. We provide data at the community level, from zip codes to school districts, and conclude with Geographic Profiles of the 59 Community Districts, five Boroughs, and New York City as a whole.

Much of the information presented in this book is available online at data.cccnewyork.org, along with hundreds of additional data points on child and family well-being in New York City, in the form of interactive maps, tables, and other tools that make it easier for all New Yorkers to know and share these facts.

The COVID-19 Pandemic: A Period of Loss, Reckoning, and Resilience

The last two years have presented an immense set of challenges to New York City’s children and families. The emergence and spread of COVID-19 in early 2020 placed New York City at the epicenter and frontlines of the nation’s first wave of the pandemic. Over this initial period from March to June 2020, more than a million jobs were displaced, the school system was forced into remote learning, many child care centers were shut down, and other key social and behavioral supports saw sharp drop-offs in access. On April 11, 2020, the point at which the United States surpassed Italy for the highest death toll from COVID-19 globally, the states of New York and New Jersey accounted for more than half of all COVID-19 deaths in the entire country.

The disruption to these systems and tragic loss of thousands of lives has widespread and long-standing effects on families and communities in the city that demand attention and answers from policymakers. CCC estimates that in New York City, **4,700 children under 18 lost a parent or caregiver to COVID-19 from March 2020 through December 2021**. The extent of grief and trauma experienced by children is unprecedented and comes at a time when other adversities and stressors to well-being have escalated for these children and countless others.

In fact, many children from communities that were ‘hardest-hit’ by COVID-19 faced risks to their well-being prior to COVID-19. The pandemic forced a reckoning both locally and nationally on the ways in which social, economic, and political systems created inequitable conditions that left low-income, immigrant, and Black and brown communities more vulnerable to the public health crisis. CCC’s *Child and Family Well-being Index* captures data collected prior to 2020 that illustrate the concentration of barriers to child well-being in specific neighborhoods of the city, and is featured in this book as a reminder of the unequal opportunities and conditions that children and families endured even before COVID-19.

These inequities cut across different areas of children’s lives—from infant and teen health, child care enrollment and educational outcomes, family income and employment stability, housing affordability and conditions, to community safety and much more. The far-reaching and disproportionate impacts of the pandemic have meant that many pre-existing social and economic disparities among children are heightened now and at risk of growing worse in the years to come.

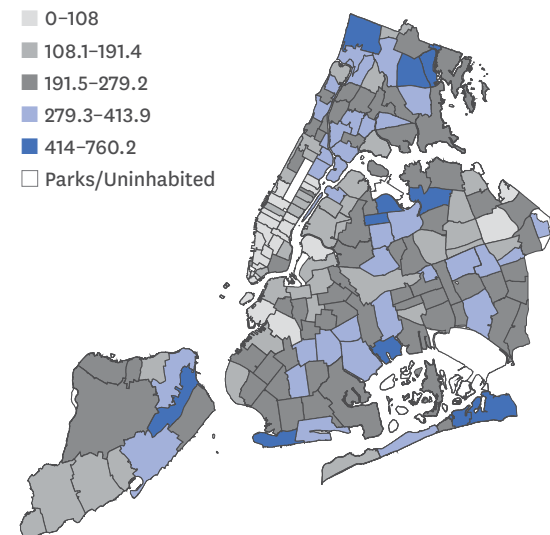
FIGURE 0.1

Estimates of Children Losing a Caregiver to COVID-19, March 2020–December 2021

	Number of children losing a caregiver	Rate of children losing a caregiver (per 100,000 children)
Bronx	1,120	313
Brooklyn	1,560	262
Manhattan	350	149
Queens	1,450	314
Staten Island	250	240
New York City	4,730	270

FIGURE 0.2

COVID-19 Deaths (rate per 100,000 residents) by Zip Code, 2020



BARRIERS TO CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

One in two

households with children reported difficulty meeting their weekly expenses

One in two

youth ages 18 to 24 reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depression

One in three

renter households with children reported being behind on rental payments

One in seven

households with children reported sometimes or often not having enough to eat

One in ten

households with children in school reported zero days of contact with their teachers over the average week

To meet immediate needs and combat long-term setbacks to children's development, it is critical to take stock of the scale and scope of challenges that families have endured.

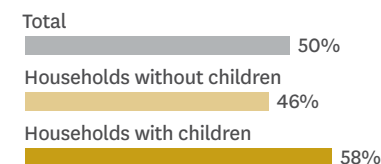
After March 2020, more than half of families with children in the New York metropolitan area reported a loss of employment income—that is, saw wages or hours cut, were furloughed, or lost a job altogether. The prolonged recession for New York City's workforce has had devastating consequences for families' material and food security. From April 2020 to July 2021, **43% of households with children reported it was somewhat or very difficult to meet their usual weekly expenses, and 15% reported that sometimes or often they did not have enough to eat.**

Families' mental and behavioral health has been put under immense stress as well. Over the same period, 34% of household heads with children reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorders—frequently feeling nervous, worrying, disinterested, or hopeless. Among the population 18 and older, **nearly 50% of young adults under 25 reported these symptoms.**

Entering late 2020 and into 2021, the gradual reopening of businesses and availability of COVID-19 vaccines offered glimpses of a recovery. Still, deep-rooted obstacles to progress for New York's families remain in the housing and education systems. From August 2020 to July 2021, **31% of renter households with children reported being behind on their rental payments;** and of those in rental arrears, nearly 40% said that it was somewhat or very likely that they would be evicted from their apartment.

The period of remote and hybrid learning posed tremendous difficulties to students as well. From September 2020 to July 2021, **more than 10% of households with children in school reported that their child had zero days of live contact with a teacher over the average week.** Among households without regular internet access, educational disruptions were even more prevalent, with 23% having reported zero days of live contact.

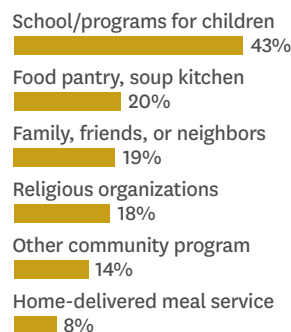
FIGURE 0.3
Share of Households Reporting a Loss of Employment Income, NY Metro Area
(April 23, 2020–March 29, 2021)



Amid this pandemic, New Yorkers have come together to lift each other up in ways small and large across the city. Hundreds of local community organizations served as the frontline response to distribute and organize emergency resources to families in need—delivering Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), groceries, and medicine; donating food, clothing, and household items; connecting neighbors to online benefit programs and making vaccine appointments; and creating spaces for communities to grieve and heal together.

Further, the pandemic has not stopped advocacy. In the face of multiple crises, CCC and our coalition partners worked with elected officials, philanthropic organizations, service providers, and New Yorkers at-large to identify policy solutions and leverage government resources to support New York City’s children and families. Federal stimulus helped avert local and state budget shortfalls and created opportunities for action at the state and local level. In tandem these efforts resulted in new investments and the largest expansion of the social safety net in decades, including programs reaching millions of families through Food Stamps, emergency rental assistance, digital devices and broadband subsidies, unemployment benefits and funding for immigrant families, summer programs for youth, as well as a temporary expansion of the Federal Child Tax Credit.

FIGURE 0.4
Source of Free Meals/Groceries Received
by Households with Children, NY Metro Area
(April 23, 2020–July 5, 2021)



In the following chapters of this book, we identify sources of data that speak to this community building and local resiliency that helped families overcome the hardships of the pandemic. In this edition we also include a standalone section on *Community Resources* for the first time—highlighting the infrastructure and institutions that promote both recovery and the long-term healthy development of children and families.

The challenges of COVID-19 and the crises of social and economic inequality are still here; but with urgent and focused action an equitable recovery is possible. The recovery must be informed by data—this edition of *Keeping Track* aims to chart this path with a focus on New York City’s children.

FUNDING COMMUNITY AND MAKING INVESTMENTS TO BUILD RESILIENCY

3,309,000

NYS children receiving monthly Federal Child Tax Credit payments

750,000

NYC children ages 5 to 17 receiving at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose

335,000

NYC households enrolled in the Emergency Broadband Benefit

198,000

NYC students served through the Summer Rising Program

106,000

payments made to NYC residents through the Excluded Workers Fund

81,000

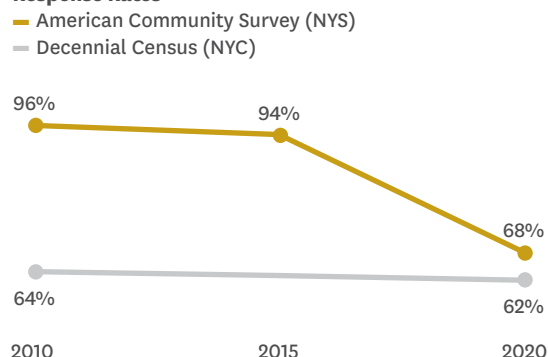
payments made to NYC tenants through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program

Challenges and Opportunities in Data Collection amid A Global Pandemic

The previous edition of *Keeping Track* was published on the eve of the 2020 decennial census and the critical effort to reach a complete count of New York City's children to ensure that federal funding and representation accurately reflects the City's population. The subsequent months of lockdown severely restricted outreach and planning efforts by the Census Bureau and local stakeholders. The operation also suffered from mistrust sown by years of anti-immigrant policies—most notably the failed attempt to include a citizenship question. Despite these challenges, New York City achieved a 61.8% self-response rate and was able to retain all but one of its seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Nevertheless, early analysis suggests an undercount of nearly 225,000 people in New York State, and a net undercount of 5% for children under five in the state.

FIGURE 0.5

American Community Survey and Decennial Census Response Rates



This year's *Keeping Track* draws from a wide array of sources to paint a picture of the varied experiences of New York City's children and families during this period of unprecedented challenges and hardship. To tell this story, we bring together data from a mix of local, state, and federal agencies, including administrative records and longstanding surveys, as well as novel sources that were introduced over the course of the pandemic which offer signs of ongoing and emerging trends in well-being.

Much like with the decennial census, the data collection and reporting for many other products faced complications induced by the pandemic: data collection for the 2020 American Community Survey was disrupted by stay-at-home orders and resulted in substantially lower response rates; student performance metrics were upended by the transition to virtual learning and the suspension of statewide assessment exams; and other indicators, such as domestic violence reporting, may not capture the full extent of incidents due to families' limited touch points with schools and authorities under lockdown. In sum, to paraphrase the Census Bureau, coronavirus infects data, too.

At the same time, the COVID-19 crisis forced innovation, and new data tools were implemented to help keep track of life under the pandemic. Most notably, the Census Bureau launched the Household Pulse Survey, an experimental survey designed to deploy quickly and measure the real-time impacts of the pandemic on households across the nation. This data book relies on the Household Pulse Survey to produce estimates on income and food security, health, behavioral health, housing, education, and other conditions of child and family well-being in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area from April 2020 to July 2021. Findings from this survey are designated with the pulse symbol. 📶

We also make use of new sources of instant reporting from city agencies, from COVID-19 data at the Department of Health to evictions recorded by the Department of Investigations, to give readers a sense of the ups and downs that the city has experienced over the last 24 months. While these data do not tell the entire story, they provide us with key context for understanding the status and progress of New York City's children, and form a basis for informing better public policy for families and their children.

Roadmap to Resiliency: Data Must Inform Our Understanding of Progress and Equity in 2022 and Beyond

As New York City forges ahead from the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection and reporting will be essential for understanding the direction and nature of the recovery for families and children in the months and years to come.

This *Keeping Track* data book offers ample data across different areas of well-being that function as markers of progress and equity before and after the pandemic. Considering the pandemic's unique challenges, some indicators that CCC regularly monitors deserve greater attention as we keep track of progress and equity in 2022 and beyond. The pandemic's challenges have not only exacerbated existing inequities but also have drawn attention to long unaddressed barriers to well-being rooted in racism and systemic discrimination. For these reasons, we look to data that can be disaggregated beyond citywide averages to highlight demographic and geographic disparities that can occur even within overall signs of progress.

To the right we share six examples of such data, each representing a different domain of well-being. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, and instead highlights examples of indicators that complement existing measures and tools, such as CCC's *Child and Family Well-being Index*. With an ongoing examination of data that measure if progress is equitable we can inform budget, legislative and civic action needed to truly establish a New York where every child is healthy, housed, educated and safe.

Join CCC in monitoring progress for New York City's children: visit data.cccnewyork.org to explore these data and hundreds of other indicators of child well-being and community assets.

Labor Force Participation by Gender, Households with Children

See page 14,
Economic Security

Receipt of Housing Subsidies to Prevent Shelter Re-entry for Families with Children

See page 24,
Housing and Homelessness

Progress through Early Intervention Services by Race/Ethnicity

See page 35,
Health and Mental Health

Children Under Five Enrolled in Publicly Funded Early Care and Education System by Age Groups

See page 40,
Education

Opportunity Youth (16 to 24-year-olds neither working nor in school)

See page 52,
Youth

Broadband Internet Access by Income Level

See page 59,
Family and Community

Who Are New York City's Children?

New York City is home to more than 1.7 million children under the age of 18. This represents the largest child population in the nation, including more than half a million children under the age of five.

The city's child population is incredibly diverse: one in twelve was born outside the United States, more than half have at least one immigrant parent, and nearly half of all children live in households headed by a single parent, grandparent, foster parent or other relative. The racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity of the city is apparent in child demographics as well; however, patterns of segregation and isolation persist to a significant extent across neighborhoods.

This chapter shares demographic data on New York City's children. For the first time, estimates are included on children raised by same-sex couples and in 'mixed status' households—where one or more members is undocumented. These families, long overlooked in both data collection and policymaking, may also face barriers to their well-being due to discrimination.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Demographics

Child Population
Race/Ethnicity

Same-sex Couples

Age Groups of Children
Nativity and Citizenship

Mixed Status Households

Household Structure
English Language Proficiency

QUICK FACTS

1.7 million children

live in New York City, more than 20% of the total population

510,000+

children below the age of five are raised in New York City

44% of children

grow up in households headed by a single parent, grandparent, foster parent, or other guardian

Eight community districts

have a child population that is more than 90% Black and Latino

More than half

of all children have at least one immigrant parent

240,000 children

live in households with an undocumented family member

New York City is home to 1.7 million children under 18, which is greater than the total population of many U.S. states.

FIGURE 1.01
Number of Children under 18 (and share of the total population) by Borough, 2020

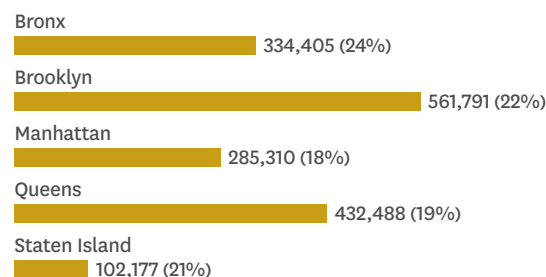
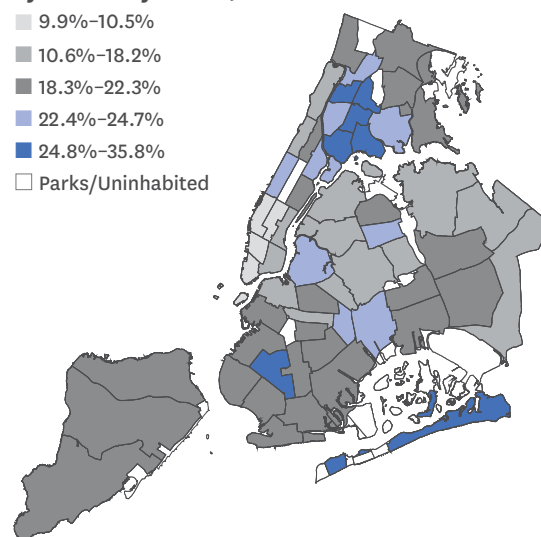


FIGURE 1.02
Children under 18 (as a share of total population) by Community District, 2020



There are more than 510,000 children under the age of five being raised in New York City, making up 30% of the entire child population.

FIGURE 1.03
New York City Children by Age Group, 2020

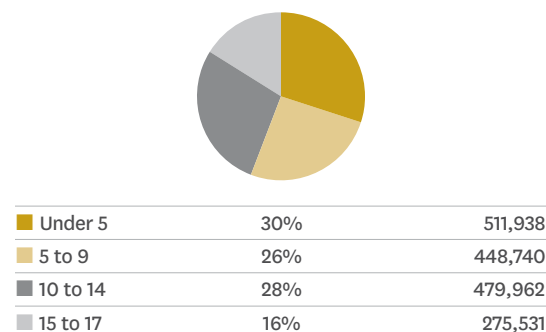
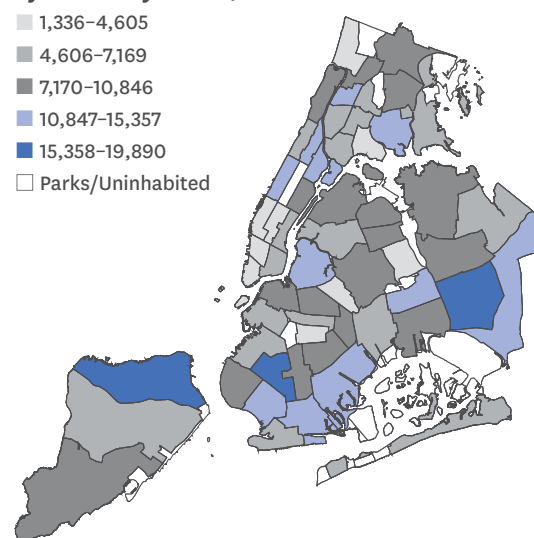
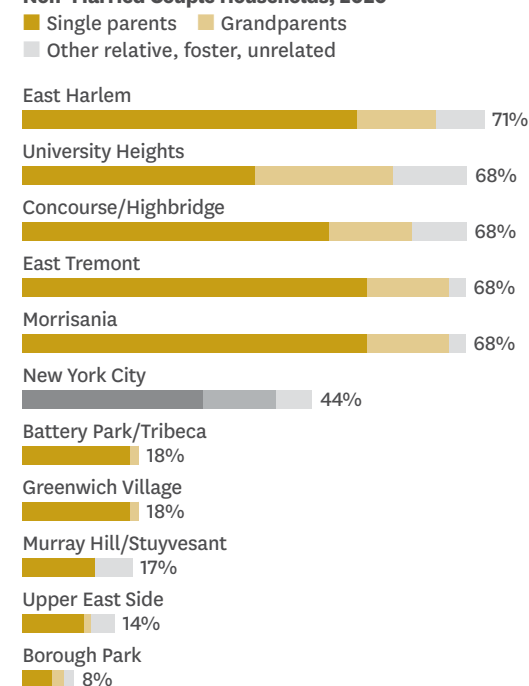


FIGURE 1.04
Population Under Age Five by Community District, 2020



Over half of all children are raised in households headed by married couples; nearly one in three is raised by a single parent. In some communities, more than two-thirds of children live in households headed by single parents, grandparents or other relatives, foster parents, or guardians.

FIGURE 1.05
Community Districts with Highest and Lowest Share of Children under 18 Living in Non-Married Couple Households, 2020

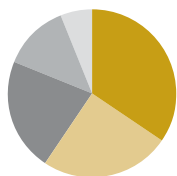


Among households headed by couples, there are approximately 7,800 NYC children under 18 raised by same-sex spouses or partners.

New York City has a racially and ethnically diverse population, but its neighborhoods remain very segregated along lines of race/ethnicity.

FIGURE 1.06

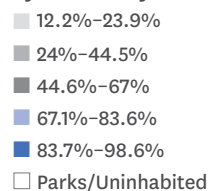
Racial/Ethnic Makeup of Children, 2020



Latino	35%	595,542
White	25%	425,303
Black	22%	374,403
Asian	13%	219,868
Other	6%	101,055

FIGURE 1.07

Share of Black and Latino Children by Community District, 2020

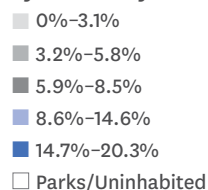


□ Parks/Uninhabited

There are more than 125,000 children who were born outside the United States, and more than 900,000 children with at least one immigrant parent.

FIGURE 1.08

Share of Children Born Outside the U.S. by Community District, 2020



□ Parks/Uninhabited

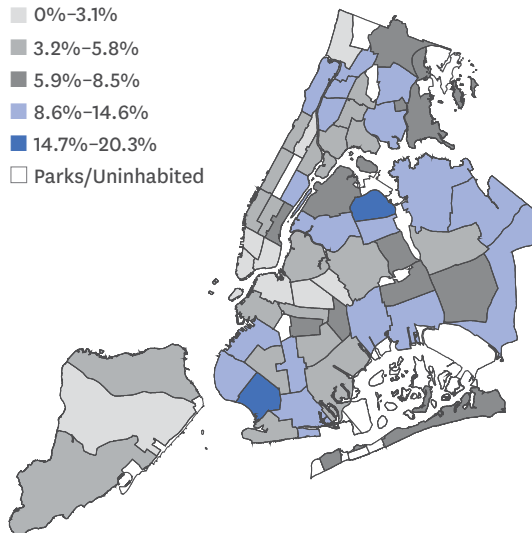
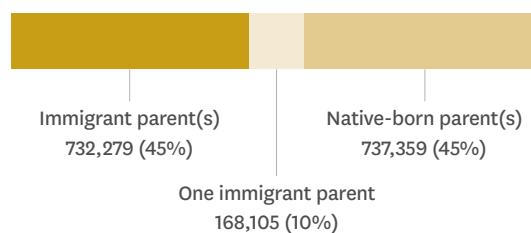


FIGURE 1.09

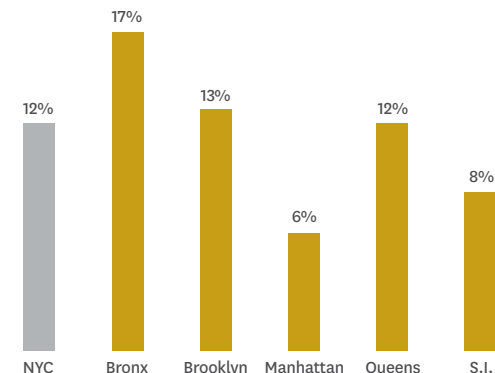
Nativity of Children's Parents, 2020



More than 200,000 children live in linguistically isolated households. These are homes in which no one over the age of 13 speaks English “very well.”

FIGURE 1.10

Share of Children in Linguistically Isolated Households by Borough, 2020



240,000 children under 18 live in mixed status families—or households where at least one member is undocumented.

Among children in mixed status families, 32% are in linguistically isolated households, more than double the citywide average.



Economic Security

From 2010 to 2019, New York City recovered from the Great Recession and saw consistent growth in median income among families with children. Yet data in this chapter reveal that extreme income inequality continued over this period, reproducing high poverty rates particularly for children of color raised by single mothers.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented spike in unemployment and income losses and threatens to set back years of progress in workforce equity. Child care challenges have raised significant labor force barriers for women with children and for frontline workers, and the broader loss of jobs has led to material hardship and food insufficiency for an alarming share of New York's families—disproportionately low-income and Black and Latino families. A recovery for all NYC families will require sustained investments in programs that lift families' income and promote economic mobility in the long-term.

This chapter provides data on the labor market and workforce, income and poverty, as well as safety net programs—from community-based food pantries to new programs like the expanded Federal Child Tax Credit—that have proven indispensable in helping families meet their needs through this pandemic.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Labor Market

Unemployment
Parental Employment
Labor Force Participation
Frontline & Remote Work

Income and Poverty

Household Incomes
Child Poverty
Material Hardship
Food Insufficiency

Income and Food Supports

Food Stamps & Food Pantries
Excluded Workers Fund
Cash Assistance
Federal EITC & CTC Claims

QUICK FACTS

19%

unemployment rate reported in NYC
at the peak of the pandemic

35%

of women aged 25–54
living with children reported being
out of work due to child care

One in five

New Yorkers reported
working from home in 2020

15%

of households with children
reported sometimes or often not
having enough to eat
from 2020 to 2021

2.4 million more

New Yorkers receiving meals
from food pantries from 2019 to 2020

More than half

of households receiving the monthly
Child Tax Credit payments reported
spending the money on food

Labor Market and COVID-19

After an extended period of growth into the late 2010s, the COVID-19 pandemic upended the New York City economy. In the spring of 2020, millions were out of work and left the labor force, and the city continues to lag behind the recovery at the national level.

FIGURE 2.01

Unemployment Rate (quarterly)

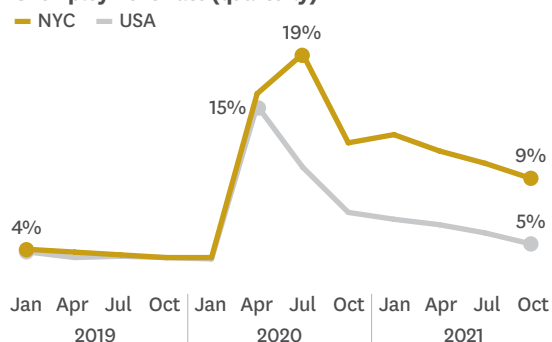
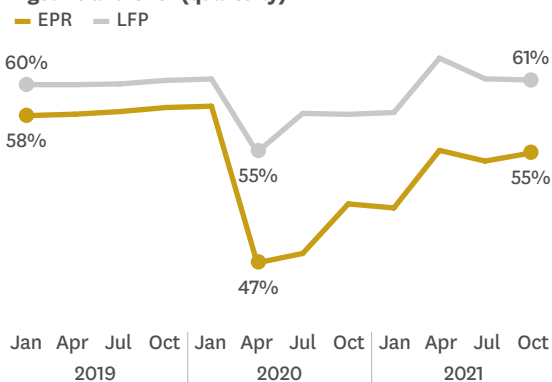


FIGURE 2.02

New York City Employment Population Ratio (EPR) and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP), Aged 16 and Over (quarterly)



From 2019 to 2020, the city's unemployment rate increased threefold. In some areas of the city, this economic disruption left more than half of children in households where neither parent or guardian was working full-time.

FIGURE 2.03

Unemployment Rate by Borough (annual average)

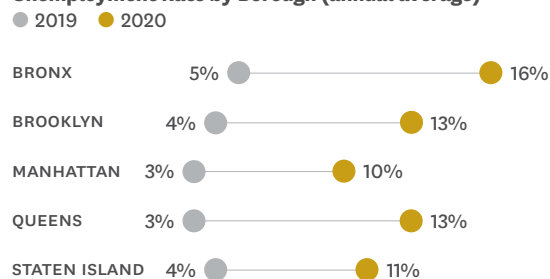
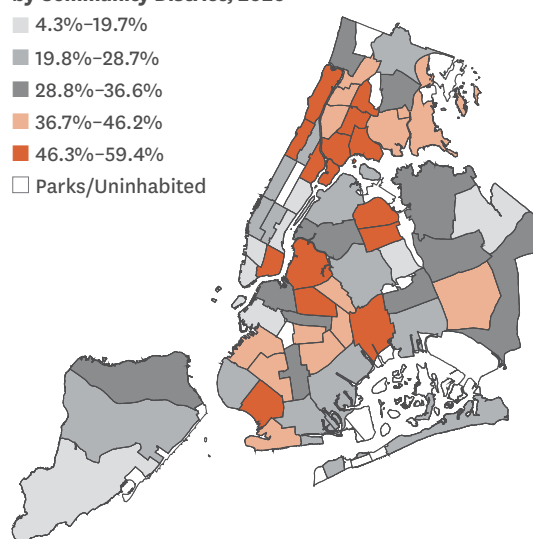


FIGURE 2.04

Parental Employment Instability by Community District, 2020



After decades of progress in gender equity and the labor force, the COVID-19 pandemic has reinstated barriers to employment for many women. Female householders with children reported higher rates of being out of work and were more likely to cite child care as their primary barrier to employment.

FIGURE 2.05

Share of Adults Aged 25 to 54 Living with Children Who Report Not Working in Prior Week, NY Metro Area

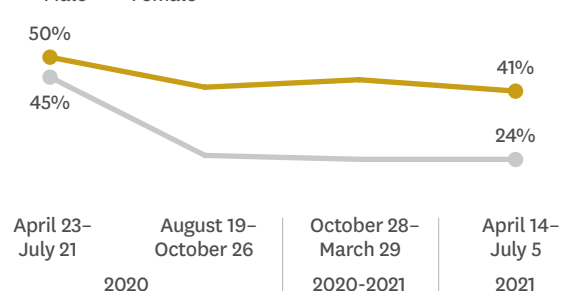
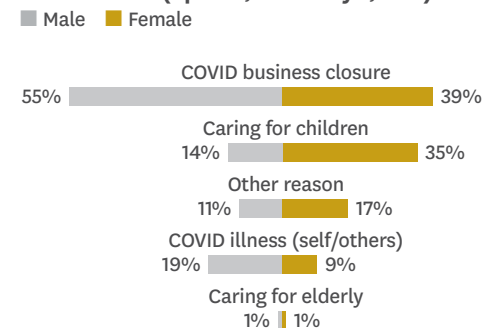


FIGURE 2.06

Out of Work Adults (aged 25–54) Living with Children by Reason for Being Out of Work, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020–July 5, 2021)



Over the first months of the pandemic, nearly half of all adults living with children reported being out of work. Households with children continue to report employment barriers, particularly families of color and with incomes at or below the poverty level.

FIGURE 2.07

Share of Adults (aged 18–64) Who Report Being Out of Work, NY Metro Area

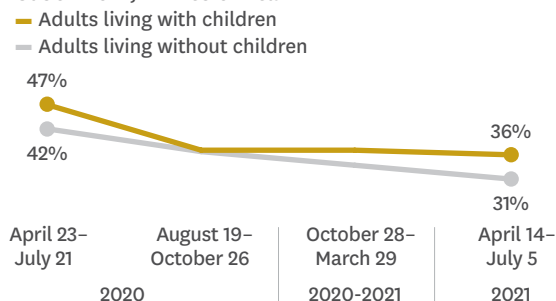
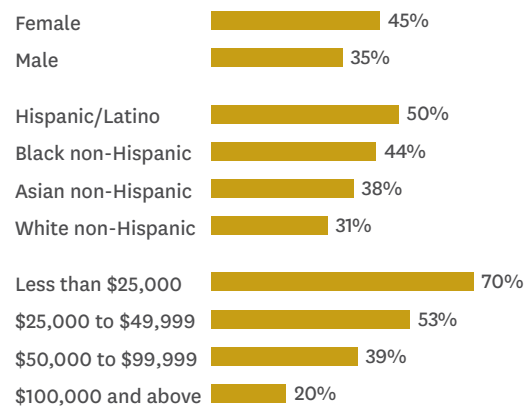


FIGURE 2.08

Average Share of Adults (aged 18–64, living with children) Out of Work, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020–July 5, 2021)



COVID-19 posed immense challenges to the safety and sustainability of the city's working conditions across industries, and gave meaning to the term essential worker. More than one in four city residents worked in frontline industries—healthcare, public transit, delivery and cleaning services, food/drug retail, and social services—while one in five reported working from home in 2020. The duty to perform essential work fell disproportionately to residents of lower-income neighborhoods, where many workers also live with children at home, while the ability to telework from home was more accessible to those in higher-income neighborhoods.

FIGURE 2.09

Share of Residents Working in Frontline Industries by Community District, 2019

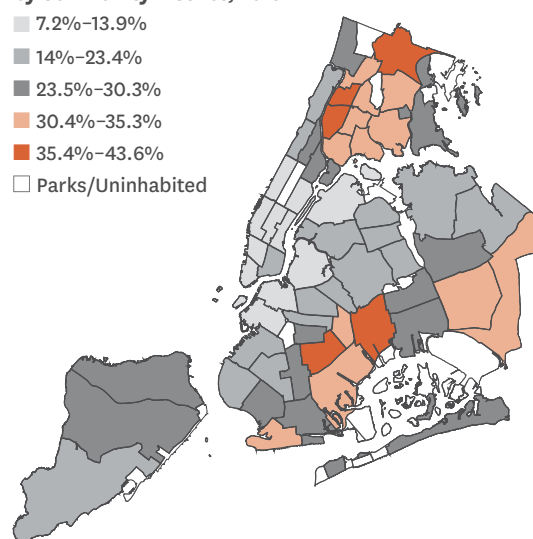


FIGURE 2.10

Share of Residents Working from Home by Community District, 2020

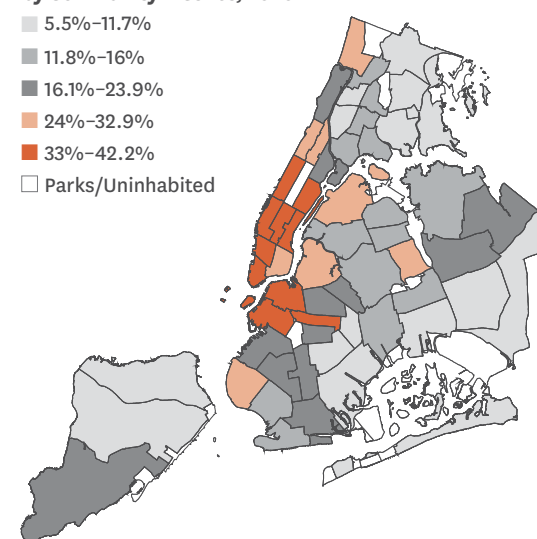
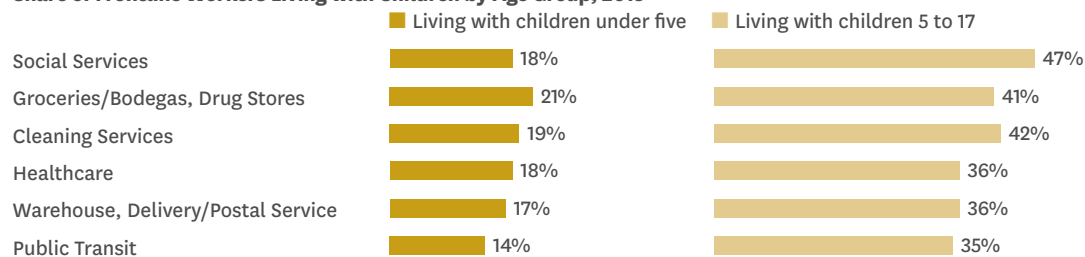


FIGURE 2.11

Share of Frontline Workers Living with Children by Age Group, 2019



Income and Poverty

Prior to 2020, New York City recorded stable income growth during the 2010s. Median income among families with children was \$69,028 in 2019, a 25% increase from 2013.

FIGURE 2.12

Median Household Incomes (in 2019\$)

— All households — Families with children

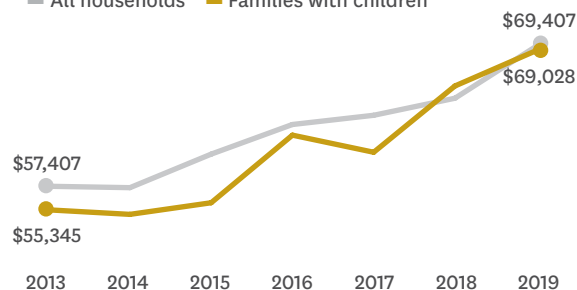
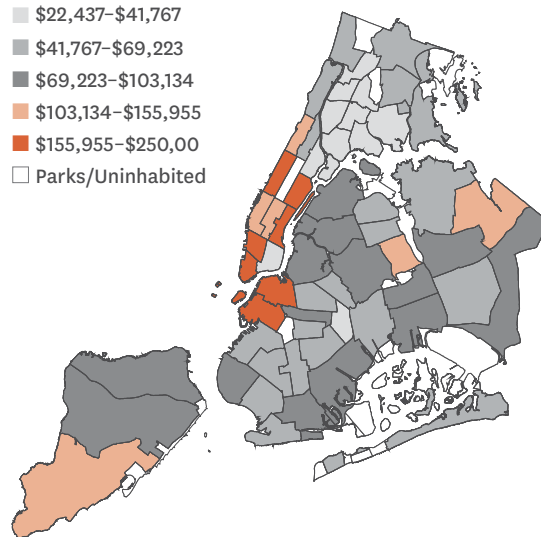


FIGURE 2.13

Median Income for Families with Children by Community District, 2019

■ \$22,437–\$41,767
■ \$41,767–\$69,223
■ \$69,223–\$103,134
■ \$103,134–\$155,955
■ \$155,955–\$250,00
□ Parks/Uninhabited



At the same time, the city's income growth was not evenly distributed. Incomes earned at the 80th percentile grew faster and greater than those earned at the 20th percentile of the income spectrum. In 2019, the labor force remained far less accessible to families earning in the bottom quintile (\$30,304 or less) than those earning in the highest quintile (\$171,725 or higher).

FIGURE 2.14

Changes in Incomes Earned at the 20th Percentile and 80th Percentile (in 2019\$)

— 20th percentile income — 80th percentile income

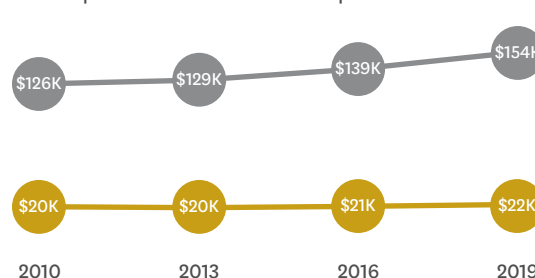
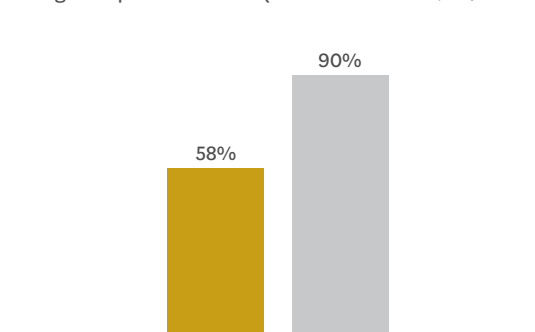


FIGURE 2.15

Labor Force Participation Rates by Family Income Quintile, 2019

■ Lowest quintile families (annual income ≤ \$30,304)
■ Highest quintile families (annual income ≥ \$171,725)



Extreme inequality keeps hundreds of thousands of children living below the Federal Poverty Level. Children raised by single parents, especially Black and Latino children, are more likely to experience poverty. In 2019, the Federal Poverty Level threshold for a family of four was \$25,750.

FIGURE 2.16

Child Poverty Rate by Community District, 2019

■ 0%–6.6%
■ 6.7%–13.6%
■ 13.7%–24.3%
■ 24.4%–37.2%
■ 37.3%–54.1%
□ Parks/Uninhabited

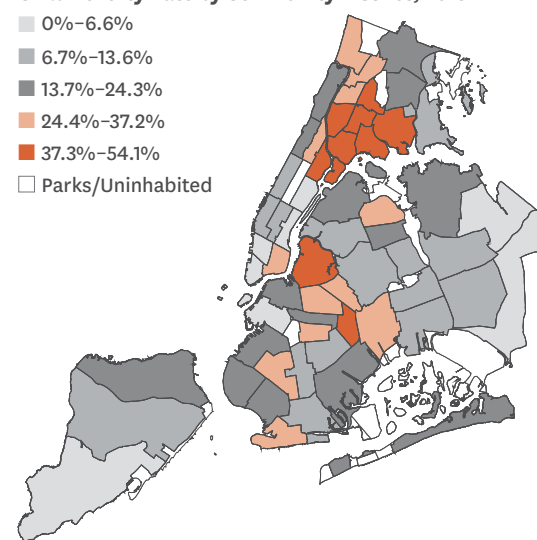
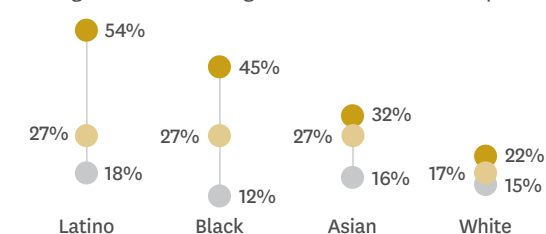


FIGURE 2.17

Child Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Household Type, 2019

● Single mother ● Single father ● Married couple



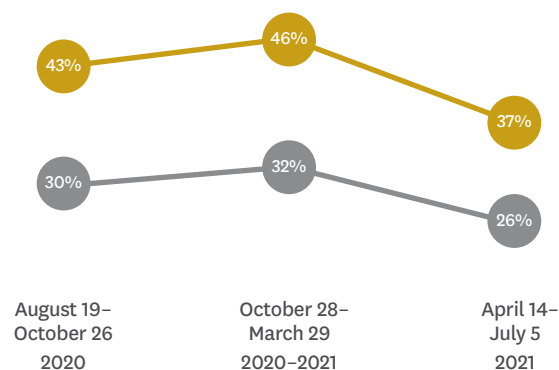
Poverty and COVID-19

From 2020 through 2021, economic insecurities affected a significant share of families in the New York Metro Area. More than two in five households with children reported material hardship—that is, difficulties paying their usual expenses.

FIGURE 2.18

Share of Households Reporting ‘Somewhat’ or ‘Very’ Difficult to Pay for Usual Expenses, NY Metro Area

— Households with children
— Households without children

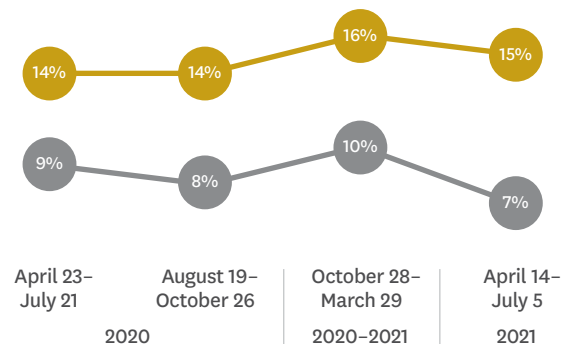


Since April 2020, an alarming share of households with children also report food insufficiency, or sometimes/often not having enough to eat. Roughly one in seven households with children report food insufficiency—double the rate of households without children.

FIGURE 2.19

Share of Households Reporting ‘Sometimes’ or ‘Often’ Not Having Enough to Eat, NY Metro Area

— Households with children
— Households without children

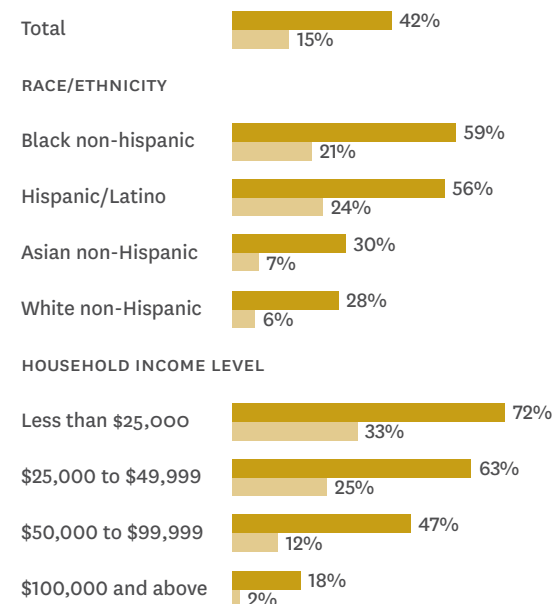


The heightened insecurities caused by the pandemic have reinforced inequities by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status. Families of color and those earning below \$50,000 report significantly higher rates of material hardship and food insufficiency from 2020 to 2021.

FIGURE 2.20

Share of Households with Children Reporting Material Hardship and Food Insufficiency, by Race/Ethnicity and Household Income Level, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to July 5, 2021)

■ Material hardship
■ Food insufficiency



Income and Food Supports

In 2020, nearly 1 million households were enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). This was the first uptick in enrollment since 2012, and may well continue to increase in coming years.

FIGURE 2.21

Food Stamps (SNAP) Recipients

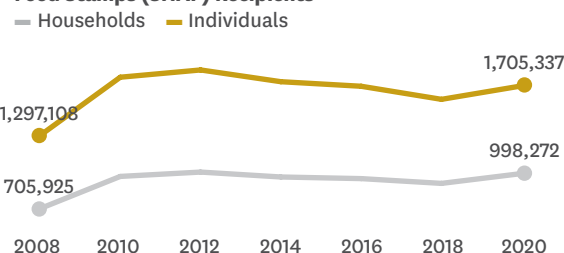
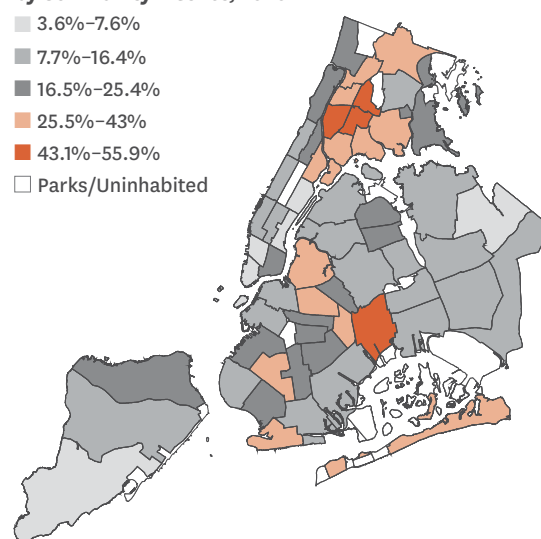


FIGURE 2.22

Individuals on Food Stamps (SNAP) by Community District, 2020



In addition to public programs, millions of New Yorkers turned to community-based supports such as food pantries and soup kitchens in 2020. Among households with children reporting the receipt of free meals/groceries, nearly half went to schools and children's programs for support.

FIGURE 2.23

Number of Unique Individuals Served, NYC Food Pantries (annual average)

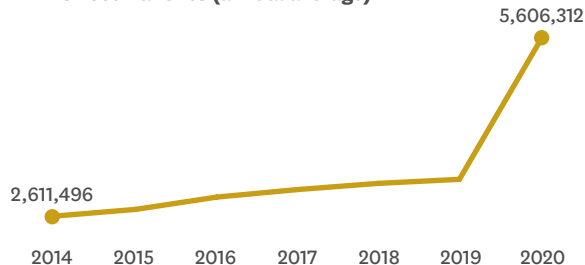
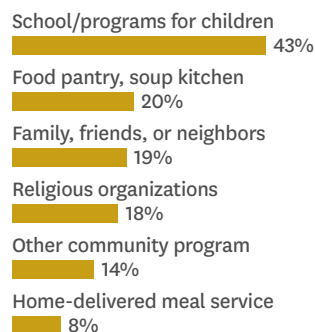


FIGURE 2.24

Source of Meals/Groceries Among Households with Children, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to July 5, 2021)



Due to Federal restrictions imposed on eligibility for entitlement programs and stimulus benefits, many New York families with immigrant household members cannot receive government assistance. The Excluded Workers Fund, passed by the State in April 2021, provided \$1.6 billion in direct assistance to immigrant households that suffered hardship from the pandemic.

FIGURE 2.25

Excluded Workers Fund Program Data, 2021

	Claims approved	Funds dispersed (in million \$)	Funds dispersed as share of NYS
Bronx	21,948	335.8	17%
Brooklyn	26,247	403.1	20%
Manhattan	8,250	126.2	6%
Queens	46,245	711.2	36%
Staten Island	3,421	52.5	3%
New York City	106,111	1,629.9	81%

While the number of adults receiving cash assistance is growing, the enrollment of children has declined by almost 40% since 2002. This is in part because family assistance benefits are restricted over time and make up a diminishing share of cash assistance benefits in total.

FIGURE 2.26

Cash Assistance Recipients (annual average), New York City

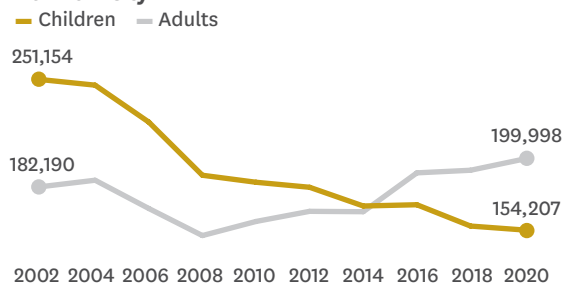
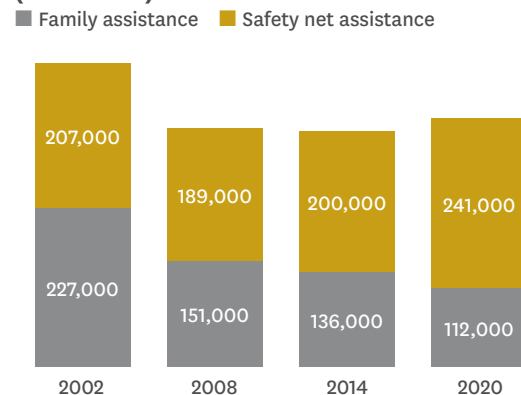


FIGURE 2.27

Cash Assistance Recipients by Assistance Type (in thousands)



In 2021, the temporary expansion of the Federal Child Tax Credit (CTC) provided critical relief to millions of families. In New York State, more than 2 million households claimed an average of \$415 in monthly CTC payments from July to December to support more than 3 million children. These payments went towards clothing, school supplies, utilities, and contributed to significant reductions in food and rental insecurity. The CTC was a key expansion from the American Rescue Plan, however, the CTC was not extended by Congress and families are due to receive one additional payment in 2022.

FIGURE 2.28

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) Claims, New York State

	Total claims	Total payment	Average amount
2020 EITC (annual)	1,500,000	\$3,400,000,000	\$2,284
2021 CTC (July–December)	2,010,000	\$5,007,849,000	\$2,491

FIGURE 2.29

Reported Use of Monthly CTC Payment, NY Metro Area (July 21–October 11, 2021)

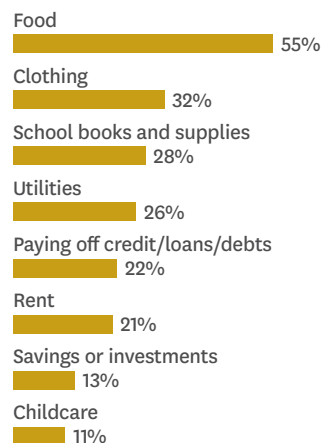
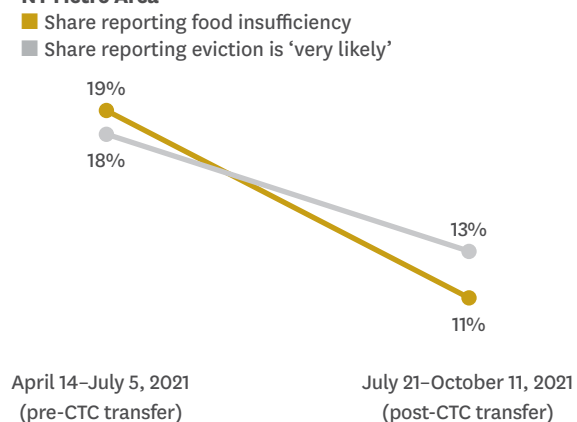


FIGURE 2.30

Reported Food and Housing Insecurity among Households with Children Earning below \$150,000, NY Metro Area





Housing and Homelessness

In the decade preceding the pandemic, New York City’s housing market was failing to meet the needs of low-income families. Housing production skewed towards high-rent developments resulted in excess vacancies in central Manhattan neighborhoods while outer-borough neighborhoods saw increased rates of families in overcrowded conditions. More than 10,000 families with children were living in shelter, in most cases headed by Black and Latina single mothers.

The onset of the pandemic has only increased housing insecurity for many of these same families. With the New York State eviction moratorium now expired and the availability of Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) funding less certain, many New York families face threats to their housing security. In addition to the need for emergency relief, families need sustained help through housing subsidies and affordable housing to secure housing stability in the long term.

This chapter provides an overview of data on housing affordability and access—including the prevalence of discrimination in the housing market—as well as information on housing conditions, family homelessness, and housing security during the pandemic.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Housing Affordability

Housing Units & Vacancy
Severe Rent Burden
Home Ownership
Housing Discrimination

Housing Conditions

Rental Overcrowding
Housing Maintenance
Complaints

Homelessness & Housing Insecurity

Families with Children in Shelter
Shelter Conditions & Re-entries
Evictions
Rental Arrears
ERAP applications

QUICK FACTS

**More than
a quarter**

of New York families reported being behind on rent as of July 2021

**Nearly
one in three**

renter households with children are living in overcrowded units

200,000+

NYC households applied for rental support through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)

115,000+

eviction filings submitted to NYC housing courts since the start of 2020

520 days

the average length of stay for families with children in shelter in FY2021

1%

of families leaving shelter with subsidies return within a year

Housing Affordability

From 2010 to 2020, New York City saw an increase of nearly 250,000 housing units. Many high-rent neighborhoods of Manhattan reported high vacancy rates, while lower-rent areas in the Bronx saw vacancy rates below than the city average.

FIGURE 3.01

Total Housing Units by Borough

2010 2020

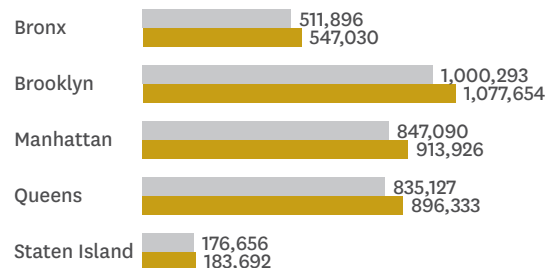
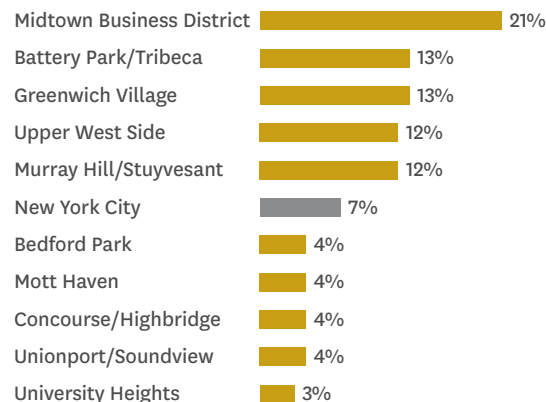


FIGURE 3.02

Community Districts with Highest and Lowest Housing Vacancy Rate, 2020



As the city struggles to meet the demand for affordable housing, tenants in the outer-boroughs and those with lower-incomes are burdened by rental costs. More than half of households living in or near poverty are severely rent burdened (where rent makes up 50% or more of household income).

FIGURE 3.03

Severe Rent Burden by Community District, 2020

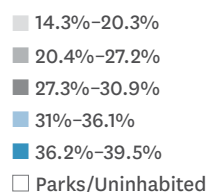
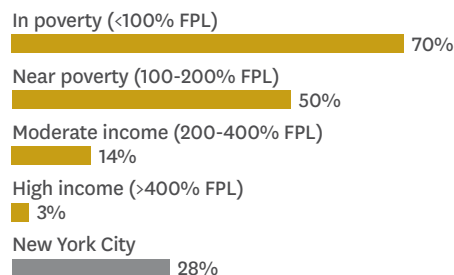


FIGURE 3.04

Severe Rent Burden by Household Income Level, 2020



NYC's housing market continues to perpetuate inequities.

Black and Latino residents receive a far lower share of home purchase loans from regulated banks; and hundreds of reports of discrimination are filed annually on behalf of residents using a housing voucher, or because of their race/gender/disability status.

FIGURE 3.05

Rates of Home Ownership (2020) and Home Mortgage Purchase Loans (2018–2020) by Race/Ethnicity

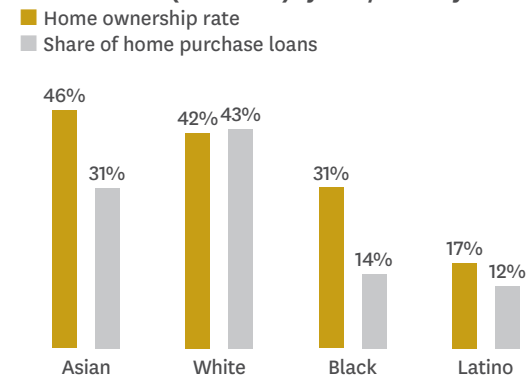
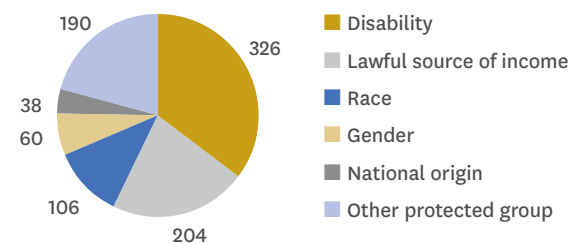


FIGURE 3.06

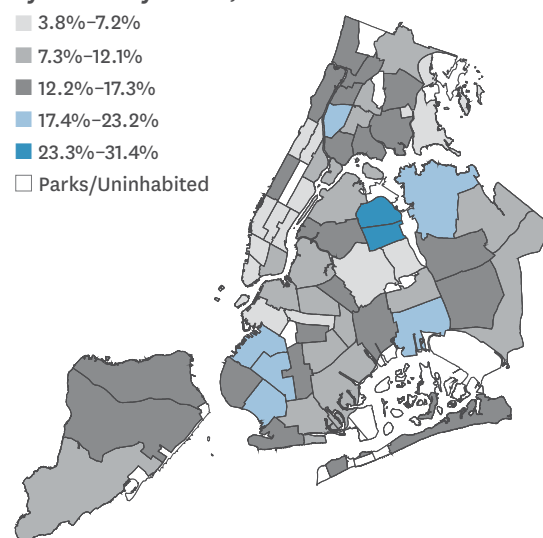
Housing Discrimination Inquiries to the NYC Commission on Human Rights by Protected Group, Fiscal Year 2021



Housing Conditions

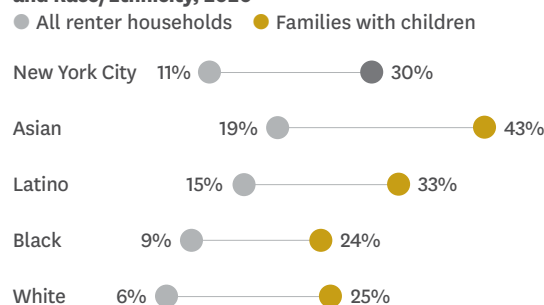
More than one in ten rental households in New York City are overcrowded, housing more than one person per room. In some community districts, more than one in five rental households are overcrowded.

FIGURE 3.07
Overcrowded Rental Housing by Community District, 2020



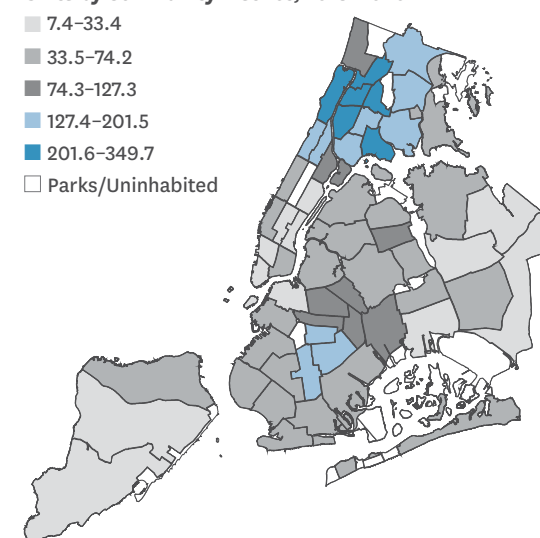
During the pandemic, overcrowded conditions made the tasks of staying inside, social distancing, and remote learning even more challenging for families. Overcrowded housing affects roughly one in three families with children, and is most common among Asian and Latino households.

FIGURE 3.08
Overcrowded Rental Housing by Household Type and Race/Ethnicity, 2020



Tenants in lower-income neighborhoods of the Bronx, Brooklyn, and upper Manhattan are living in housing with a much higher volume of building maintenance complaints. For every 1,000 units of housing, some areas of the city report more than 200 complaints with the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development—from heating and hot water, rodents and pests, to signs of lead paint.

FIGURE 3.09
Housing Maintenance Complaints per 1,000 Housing Units by Community District, 2018–2020



Homelessness

At the end of Fiscal Year 2021, there were approximately 9,800 families with children in shelter. This is roughly the same total at the start of the de Blasio administration, and comes after a peak of 12,800 in 2017. Since the pandemic, the share of families staying in cluster sites or commercial hotels has diminished.

FIGURE 3.10

Average Number of Families with Children in DHS Shelter (per day)

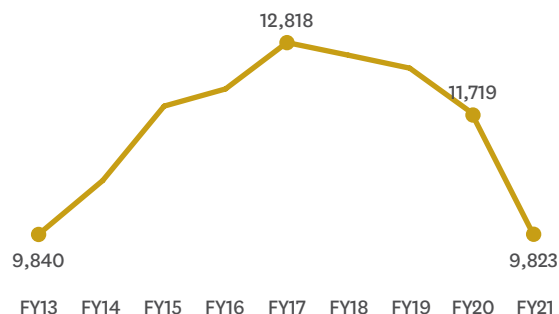
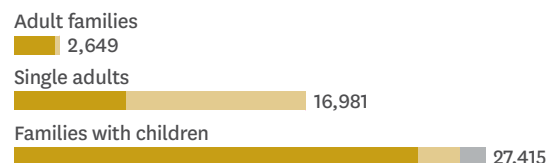


FIGURE 3.11

Individual Census by Shelter Facility Type, June 2021

Shelter Commercial hotel Cluster



Homelessness is a citywide issue, but it has a disproportionate impact on young children and families of color. Among the 30,000 individuals in families with children who live in shelter, 50% are under 14 years old and 94% are Black or Hispanic.

FIGURE 3.12

Age Breakdown of Families with Children Shelter Population, FY 2021

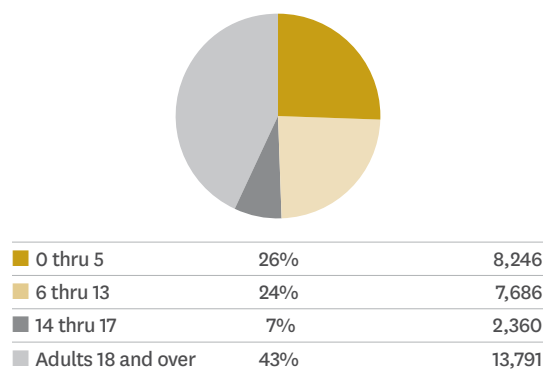
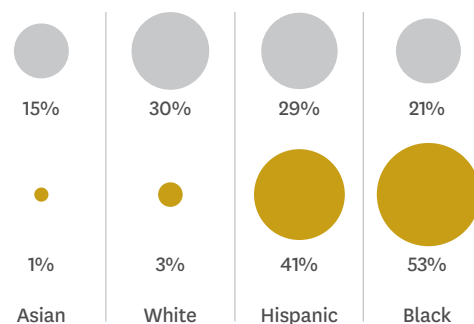


FIGURE 3.13

Race/Ethnicity of Heads of Households

Share of family households in NYC
Share of families with children in shelters



While the number of families in shelter is declining, the average length of stay for those who remain has risen dramatically.

In Fiscal Year 2021, the average family stayed 520 days in shelter—up from 375 days eight years prior. Over the same time, the rate of re-entry has dropped to 4%, as rental subsidies have proven instrumental to maintaining permanent housing.

FIGURE 3.14

Average Length of Stay for Families with Children in Shelter (days)

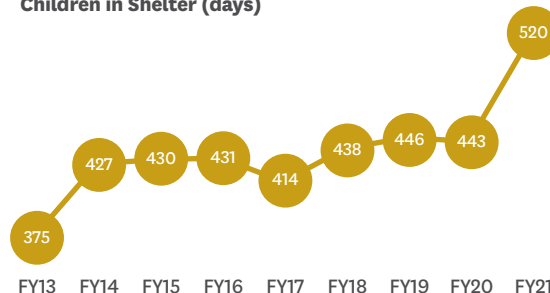
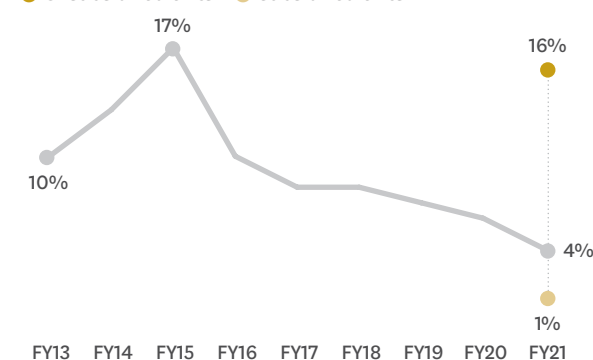


FIGURE 3.15

Re-entries among Families with Children into Shelter, by Exit with/out Subsidies

Families with children
Unsubsidized exits Subsidized exits



Housing Security and COVID-19

New York State established a moratorium on evictions at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a substantial drop in evictions. However, since then 115,000 eviction filings have been submitted to housing courts in NYC, posing risks to the housing security of many tenants as the moratorium expired in 2022.

FIGURE 3.16

Private Eviction Filings and Executed Residential Evictions

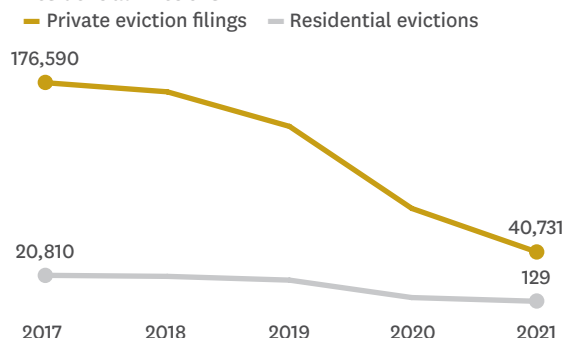


FIGURE 3.17

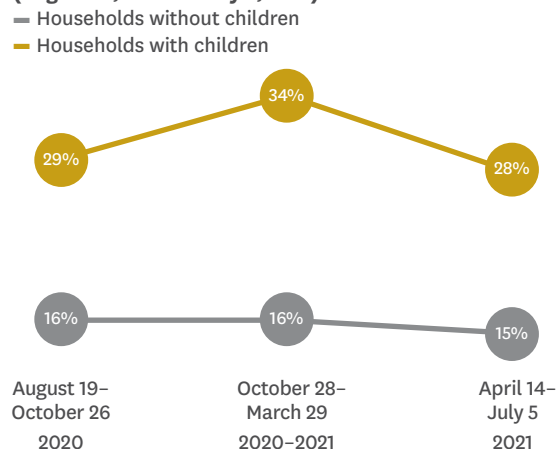
Eviction Filings by Borough, 2020–2021

Bronx	41,062
Brooklyn	30,490
Manhattan	22,034
Queens	19,729
Staten Island	2,393
New York City	115,708

From 2020 to 2021, approximately one in three tenants living with children in the New York Metro Area reported being behind on their rent. This is roughly twice the rate of renters without children. Of these families in rental arrears, a significant share report that they feel it is likely they will be evicted in the coming months.

FIGURE 3.18

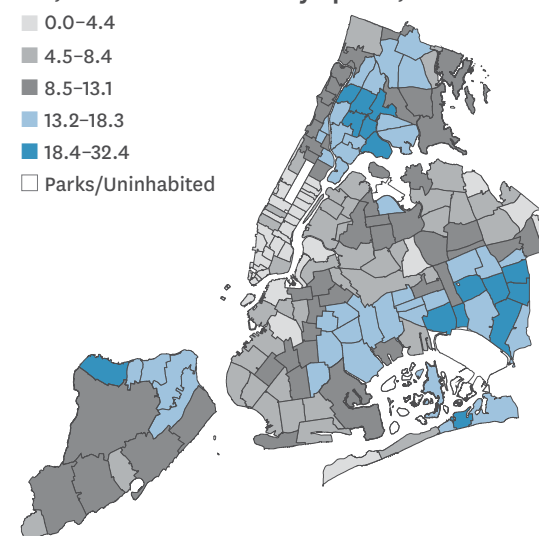
Share of Households Not Caught Up on Rental Payments, NY Metro Area (August 19, 2020 to July 5, 2021)



More than 200,000 NYC tenants applied for rental support through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) in 2021. In some zip codes, more than 20 applications were submitted for every 100,000 tenant households, illustrating the widespread demand for this assistance.

FIGURE 3.19

Rate of ERAP Applications Submitted per 100,000 Renter Households by Zip Code, 2021





Health and Mental Health

The city saw meaningful progress across many indicators of health for children prior to the pandemic, although disparities across race, gender, sexual orientation, and language remained in multiple areas—from infant mortality to behavioral health needs.

The spread and lethality of COVID-19 resulted in widespread illness and loss of life across the city, with a disproportionate effect on caregivers and families in communities of color. The pandemic also disrupted access to a range of health and developmental supports, from Early Intervention services to primary health visits, lead testing and school-based care. To address emergent and long-standing health needs, there must be a focus on initiatives that create a robust continuum of primary and behavioral health care supports for children, adolescents, and their caregivers.

This chapter examines data across this spectrum including: general health status and insurance coverage; infant and maternal health outcomes; children’s exposure to lead and pollution, which can lead to asthma and other chronic illnesses; disability and the Early Intervention program; and mental health.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

General Health

Life Expectancy
COVID-19 Deaths
Self-Rated Health
Preventive Care Visits

Health Insurance

Children without Insurance
Adults without Insurance
Medicaid/CHIP Coverage

Infant & Maternal Health

Infant Health Outcomes
Exclusive Breastfeeding
Maternal Depression
Severe Maternal Morbidity and Mortality

Lead & Asthma

Children Tested for Lead
Children with Elevated BLL
Asthma ED Visits
Air Pollution

Disability & Early Intervention

Children with a Disability
Referrals to EI
EI Authorized Services
EI Progress Statistics
Timeliness of EI Services

Mental Health

Youth Depression & Attempted Suicide
Public Mental Health Services
Contacts to NYC Well
Reported Symptoms of Anxiety & Depression

QUICK FACTS

4,730 children

lost a caregiver to COVID-19

One in three

adults living with children reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depression

100,000+

contacts to the NYC mental health hotline from October to December 2020

Nearly 3,500

fewer children received Early Intervention services in 2021 compared to 2019

24%

of NY Metro Area households report that children missed, delayed, or skipped preventive care because of the pandemic

Non-citizen New Yorkers are

three times more likely

to lack health insurance

The share of children under three not tested for lead exposure has

more than doubled

since 2010

General Health

In the last two decades, the average New Yorkers' life expectancy at birth increased nearly four whole years—to 81.3 years in 2019. However, gains in life expectancy slowed after 2010, with systemic racism driving racial disparities in life expectancy.

FIGURE 4.01

Life Expectancy at Birth (years)

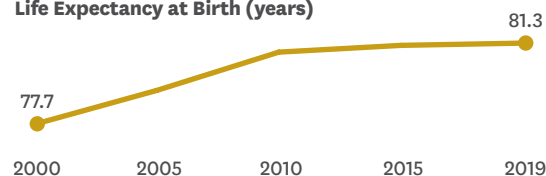
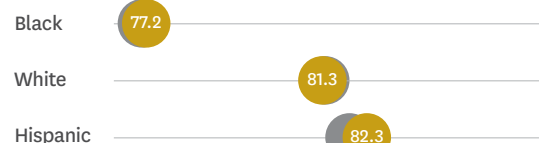


FIGURE 4.02

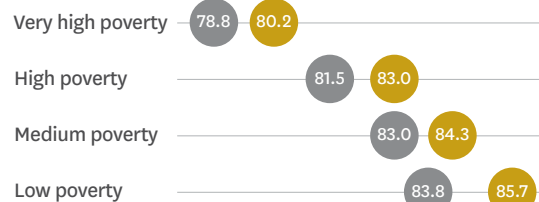
Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity and Neighborhood Poverty Level

■ 2010 ■ 2019

RACE/ETHNICITY



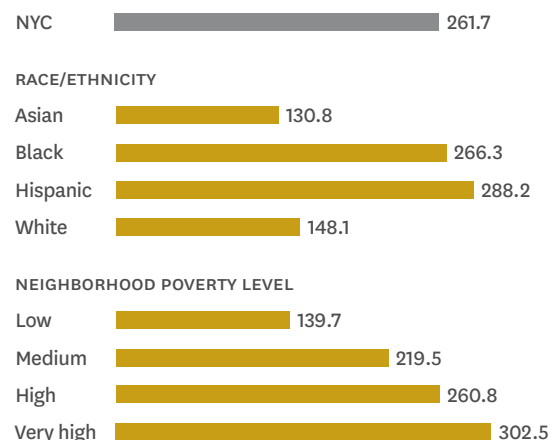
NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY LEVEL



From 2020 through 2021, COVID-19 took the lives of more than 35,000 New Yorkers. The loss of life was most prevalent in neighborhoods that are majority Black and Hispanic. In neighborhoods with very high poverty, the rate of COVID-19 deaths is more than double that in low poverty areas.

FIGURE 4.03

COVID-19 Deaths (per 100,000 residents) by Race/Ethnicity and Neighborhood Poverty Level, 2020

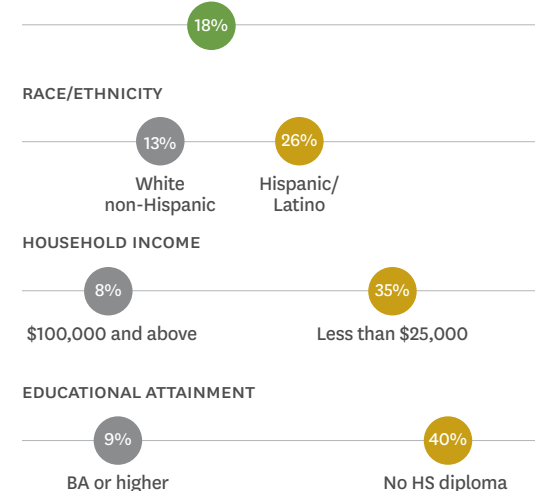


Inequities in self-rated health persisted across racial/ethnic and socio-economic lines during the pandemic. From April to December 2020, the share of adults overall reporting fair or poor health was 18%, but NY Metro Area residents who were Hispanic/Latino, with low incomes, or with no high school diploma reported fair or poor health at much higher rates.

FIGURE 4.04

Share of Adults Reporting Health as 'Fair' or 'Poor', NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to December 21, 2020)

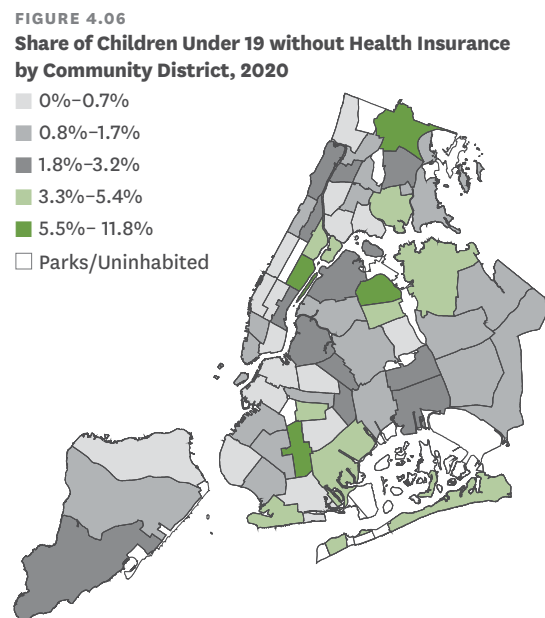
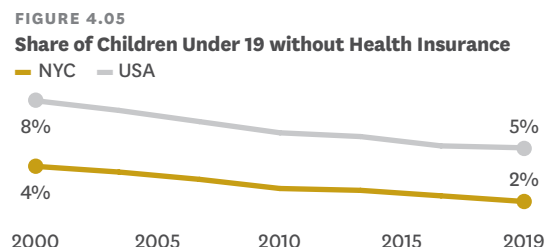
NY METRO AREA



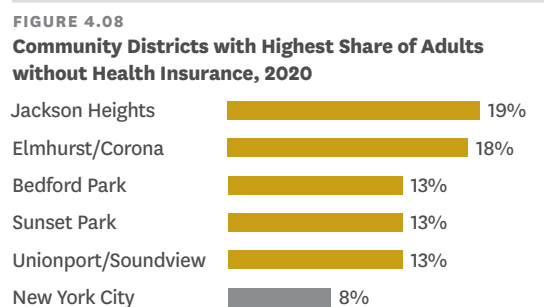
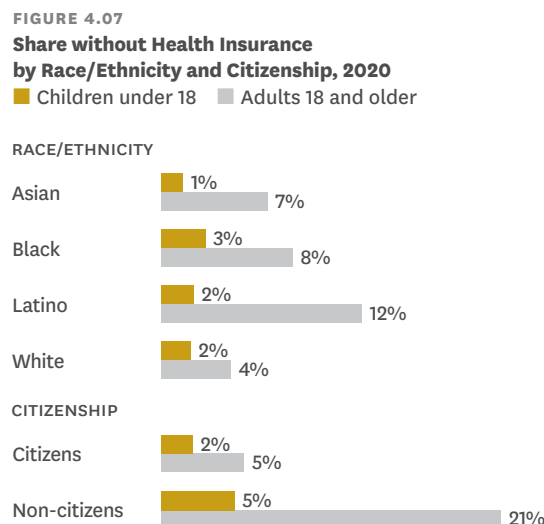
24% of households in the NY Metro Area report that children missed, delayed, or skipped preventive care because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Health Insurance

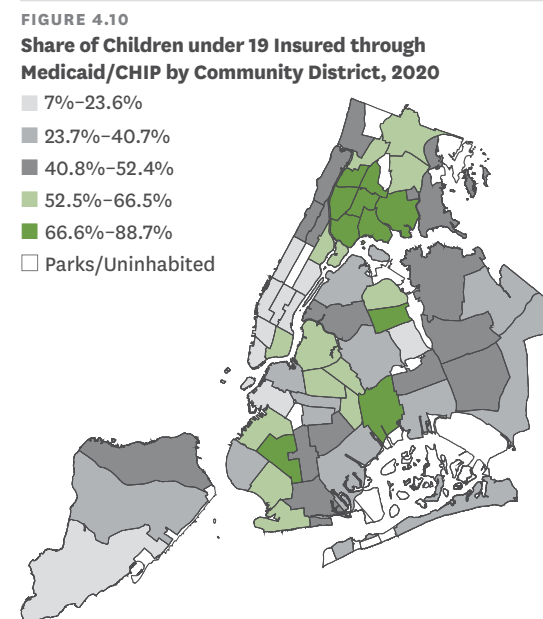
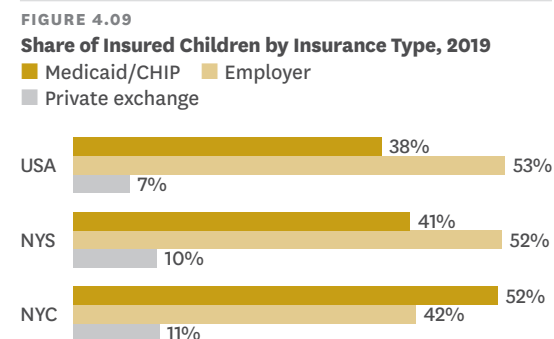
Following the passage of the Affordable Care Act, the share of uninsured children was cut in half. In 2020, 2% of NYC children were uninsured, which is half the national average. Nevertheless, in 2020 approximately 39,000 NYC children (under 19 years) were without health insurance, concentrated in communities like Flushing and the Rockaways in Queens.



570,000 children and adults are uninsured, with a relatively higher uninsured rate among adults (8%) compared to children (2%). Non-white New Yorkers, and particularly non-citizens across all racial/ethnic backgrounds, are more likely to be uninsured. In Jackson Heights and Elmhurst/Corona, Queens the overall uninsured rate is more than double the citywide average.



In NYC, over 900,000 children under 19 are insured through Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—a higher share than the national average. In some communities, these means-tested programs covered more than 75% of children.



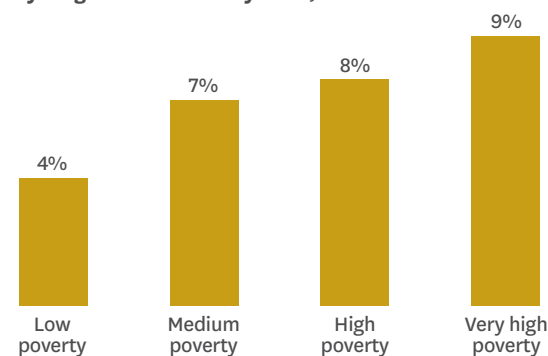
Infant and Maternal Health

Infant and maternal health care continues to fail Black mothers and their children, who face higher rates of late or no prenatal care, preterm births, and babies born at low weight (5.5 pounds or less). These figures are roughly unchanged since 2013 and continue to reflect the lack of resources to mothers, particularly in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty.

FIGURE 4.11
Infant Health Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

	Late or no prenatal care	Preterm births	Low birthweight
Asian	5%	8%	9%
Black	12%	13%	13%
Hispanic	8%	10%	9%
White	3%	7%	6%
Other	7%	10%	10%
NYC	7%	9%	9%

FIGURE 4.12
Late or No Prenatal Care by Neighborhood Poverty Level, 2019



Progress in reducing infant mortalities remains tempered by significant shortcomings in addressing Black infant mortality, which is more than double that of any other racial/ethnic group. Majority-Black community districts continue to report the highest infant mortality rates.

FIGURE 4.13
Infant Mortality Rate by Infant Race Over Time (per 1,000 live births)

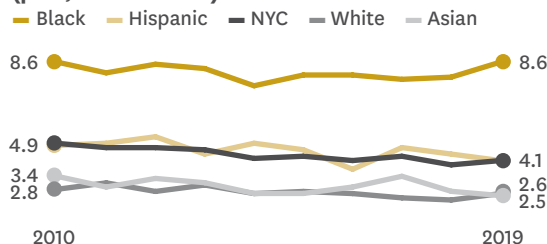
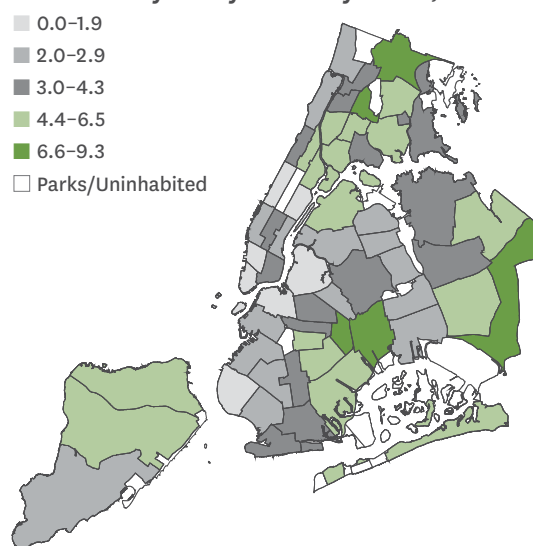


FIGURE 4.14
Infant Mortality Rate by Community District, 2019

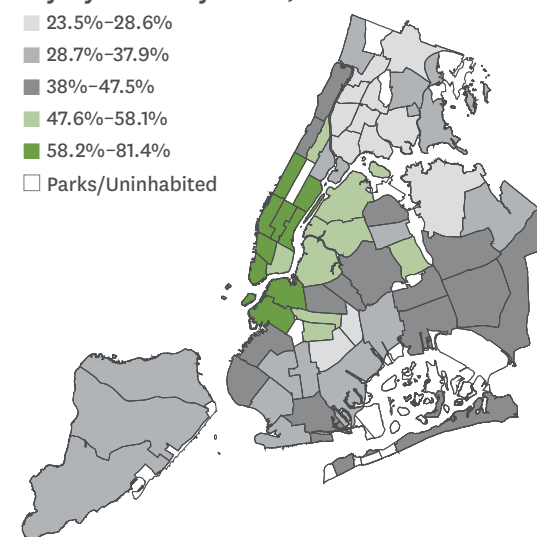


While 90% of mothers initiated breastfeeding, only 42% of babies exclusively breastfed during the first five days of life, with varying trends across neighborhoods. Looking at a threshold of eight weeks, in NYC 34% of all mothers were exclusively breast-feeding, while 74% were practicing some breastfeeding at that time.

FIGURE 4.15
Share of Mothers Breastfeeding

	Year	Data
Initiated breastfeeding	2019	90.4%
Exclusive breastfeeding during first 5 days	2019	43.4%
Any breastfeeding at 8 weeks	2019	74.4%
Exclusive breastfeeding at 8 weeks	2018	34.0%

FIGURE 4.16
Share of Babies Exclusively Breastfed During First Five Days by Community District, 2019

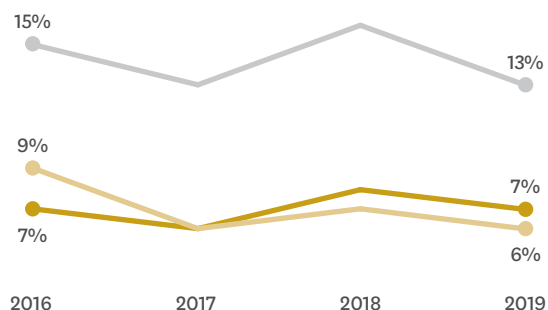


In NYC, 13% of pregnant people reported experiencing depression during the postpartum period, a much higher rate compared to the time before and during pregnancy. Nationally, the rate of depressive disorders recorded during delivery hospitalizations increased from 4.1 diagnoses per 1,000 hospitalizations in 2000 to 28.7 in 2015.

FIGURE 4.17

Maternal Depression in NYC

— Reported depression in the 3 months before pregnancy
— Reported depression during pregnancy
— Reported postpartum depressive symptoms



In 2018, over 3,000 women, or 324 per 10,000 deliveries, suffered life threatening conditions during pregnancy and birth, collectively referred to as severe maternal morbidity (SMM). This is an increase of 33% since 2011. There is a significant disparity in severe maternal morbidity rates experienced by Black women and White women, reflecting long-standing patterns of racism in health care.

FIGURE 4.18

Severe Maternal Morbidity Rate (per 10,000 deliveries)

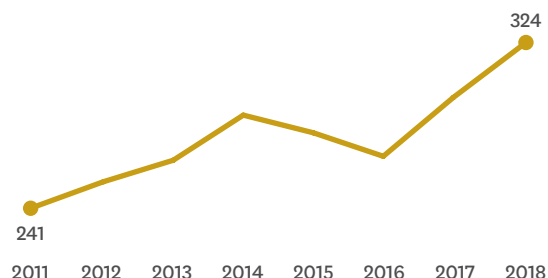
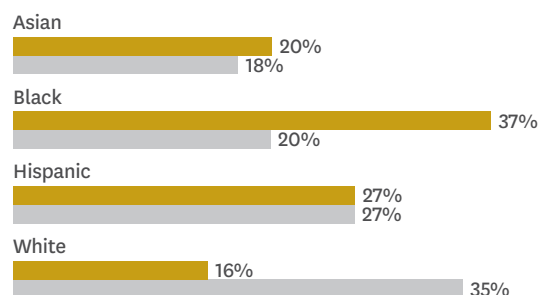


FIGURE 4.19

Share of Live Births and SMM Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

— Percent of SMM cases — Percent of total deliveries



In 2018, 24 mothers died from pregnancy-related causes in NYC—a decline from 39 in 2008. The maternal mortality rate is much higher for Black women, who accounted for only 20% of births in NYC, but 54% of pregnancy-related deaths.

FIGURE 4.20

Number of Maternal Mortalities by Race/Ethnicity

— Asian — Black — Hispanic — White

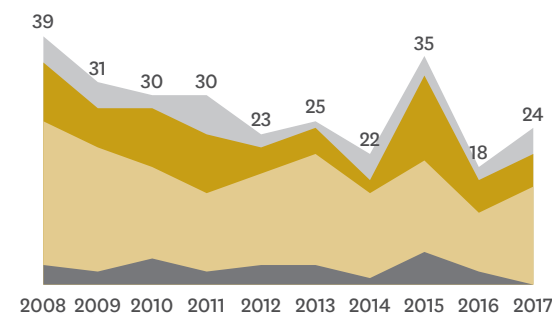
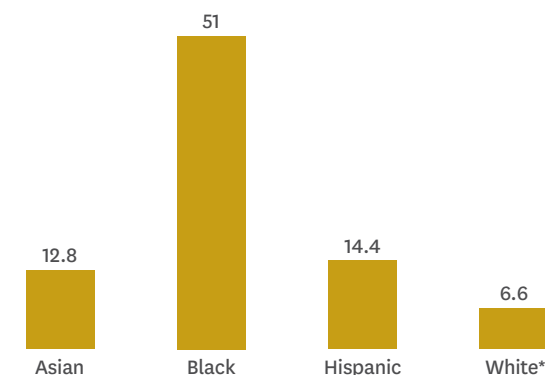


FIGURE 4.21

Pregnancy-related Maternal Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity (per 100,000 live births) Combined 2011–2015



*Rate for White woman is based on fewer than 20 cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Childhood Lead Exposure

Exposure to lead in paint, soil, water, or air can be detrimental for young child's health, causing brain damage, slowed growth, and other learning, behavioral, speech, and hearing problems. In New York State, children are required to be tested for lead exposure twice, at age one and two, yet in 2019 20% of children weren't tested at all and another 22% were tested only once. The share of children who were never tested has more than doubled over the last decade.

FIGURE 4.22
Children Under Three Tested for Lead Exposure, 2019

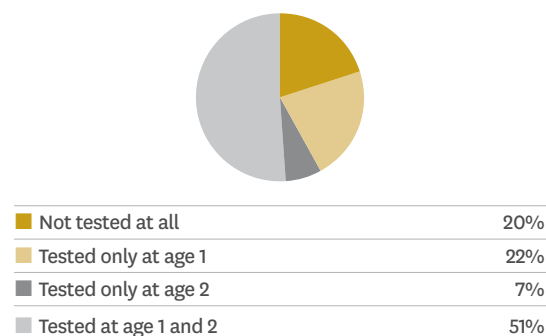
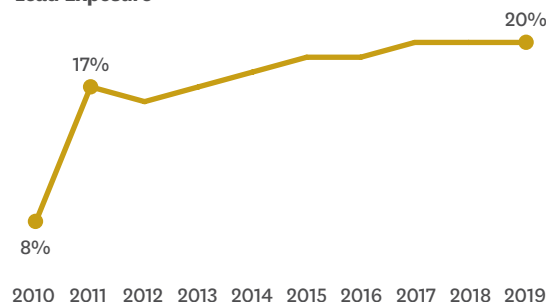


FIGURE 4.23
Share of Children Under Three Not Tested for Lead Exposure



Thanks to Local Law 1, an ambitious lead poisoning prevention law, the number of children under the age six with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5 mcg/dL) declined from around 37,000 during 2005 to just 3,000 in 2019. Among these children, 62% are from high-poverty neighborhoods and 82% are Asian, Black, or Latinx.

FIGURE 4.24
Children Under Six with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (rate per 1,000 tested)

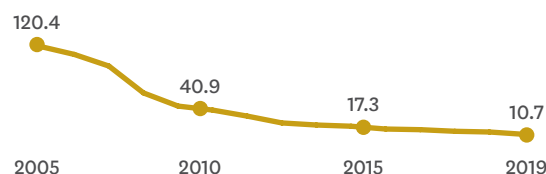
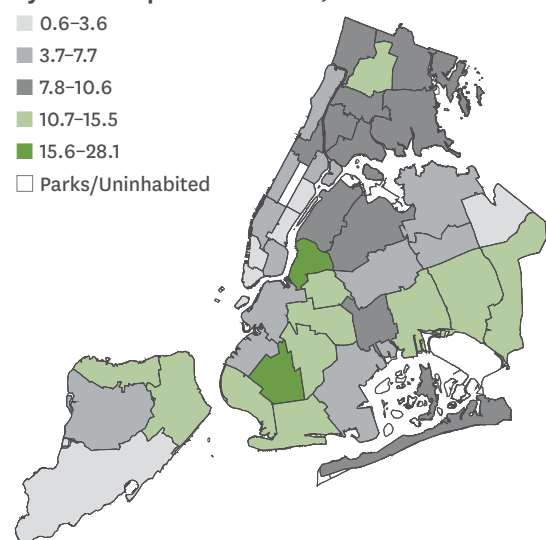


FIGURE 4.25
Children Under Six with Elevated BLL (per 1,000 tested) by United Hospital Fund District, 2019



Children living in private housing experience elevated blood lead level (BLL) at more than twice the rate of children in public housing. Instances of elevated BLL in children cluster in certain buildings. Between 2013 to 2018, 4,500 buildings had two or more children with elevated lead levels. Over the same period, 63% of these buildings went uninspected. There is a lower rate of inspections in Brooklyn and Queens relative to the number of children exposed to lead.

FIGURE 4.26
Children Under Six with Elevated BLL by Housing Type (number and rate per 1,000 tested)

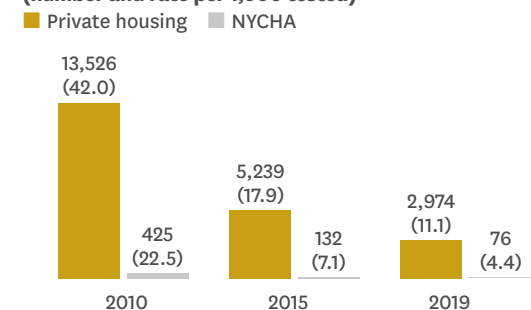


FIGURE 4.27
Child Lead Exposure and Inspections by Borough, 2018

Borough	Children with lead exposure	HPD lead inspections	Inspections per child with lead exposure
Manhattan	1,810	24,313	134
Bronx	5,114	68,923	135
Brooklyn	10,690	46,533	44
Queens	7,682	12,210	16
Staten Island	977	1,537	16

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic illness that can affect both children and adults. Over 2016 to 2018, 112,133 children visited the emergency department due to asthma and 17,990 were hospitalized. Children under five have the highest asthma-related emergency room visits and they are up to three times higher among children in the Bronx.

FIGURE 4.28
Asthma ED Visits and Hospitalization Rates (per 10,000 children) by Age Group, 2016–2018

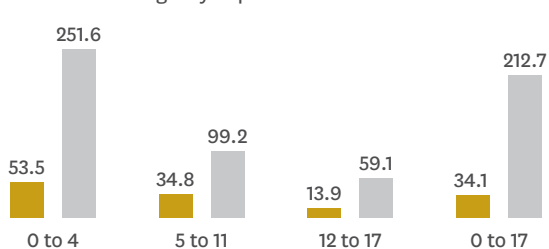
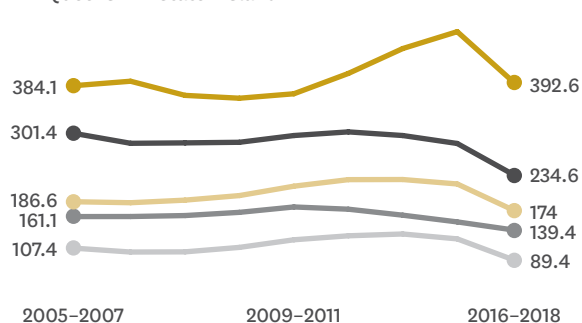


FIGURE 4.29
Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 0 to 17) by Borough



Poverty is highly correlated with asthma prevalence. Disrepair, mold, and pests trigger asthma attacks which is largely a result of disinvestment in neighborhoods of color. While there is progress over time, the highest rates of asthma emergency department visits for children 5 to 17 are concentrated in high poverty neighborhoods.

FIGURE 4.30
Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 5 to 17) by Neighborhood Poverty Level Over Time

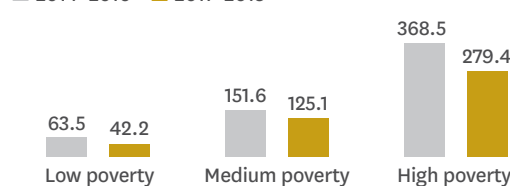
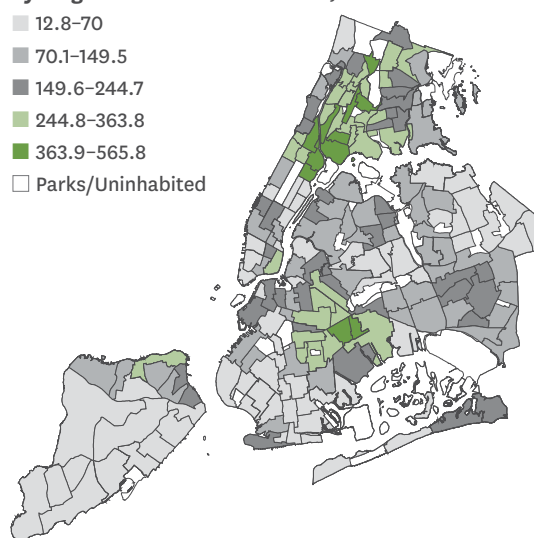


FIGURE 4.31
Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 5 to 17) by Neighborhood Tabulation Area, 2017–2019



Every year, more than 2,000 New Yorkers prematurely die just because of fine particles (PM2.5), the most harmful urban pollutant. Air quality improved significantly, with a threefold decrease in PM2.5 levels between 2001 and 2020. However, some neighborhoods experience greater exposure to air pollution, posing risks to health outcomes.

FIGURE 4.32
Air Pollution from Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Over Time, Annual Average (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

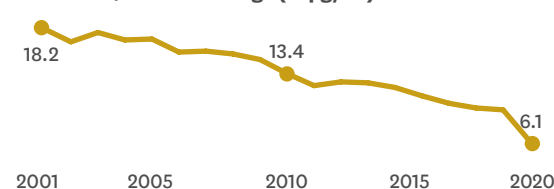
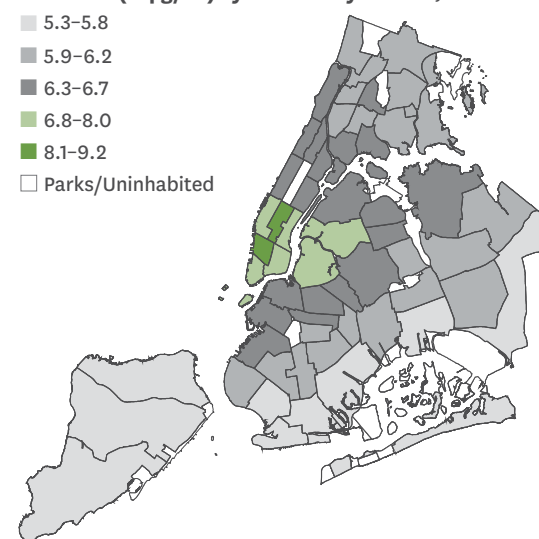


FIGURE 4.33
Air Pollution from Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Emissions (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) by Community District, 2020



Disability and Early Intervention

Several programs are designed to support children with developmental delays and disabilities across different age groups, such as Early Intervention (EI), Preschool Special Education and school-age Special Education.

FIGURE 4.34

Programs for Children with a Disability, Fiscal Year 2021

Program	Ages served	Number of children served
Early Intervention	Children under 3	29,598
Preschool Special Education	Children 3 to 5	25,803
School-age Special Education	Children 5 to 21	269,820

The Early Intervention (EI) Program helps young children, under three years old, who are not learning, playing, growing, talking or walking like other children their age. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Bureau of Early Intervention administers the program, and a network of agencies contract to provide services.

Preschool special education services support children ages three to five with disabilities or delays in development such as learning, speech and language, physical development, social-emotional skills, and other areas. The Department of Education (DOE) administers the program through the Committees on Preschool Special Education (CPSE) and services can be received in public school settings, as well as in contracted programs that partner with the DOE.

School age children with special education and related services must have an Individualized Education Program (IEP), designed for one student to create an opportunity for teachers, parents, school administrators, related services personnel, and students to work together to improve educational results for children with disabilities.

In Fiscal Year 2021 32,000 children under three were referred or re-referred for Early Intervention (EI) services, with Latinx and White children accounting for nearly 70% of all referrals. In 2021, the number of children receiving services across all racial/ethnic groups declined because of the pandemic, but it began to pick up in 2022.

FIGURE 4.35

Referrals to EI by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, FY 2020

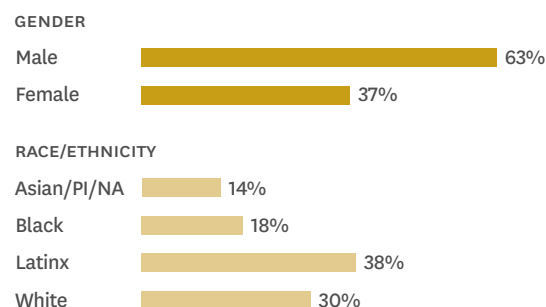
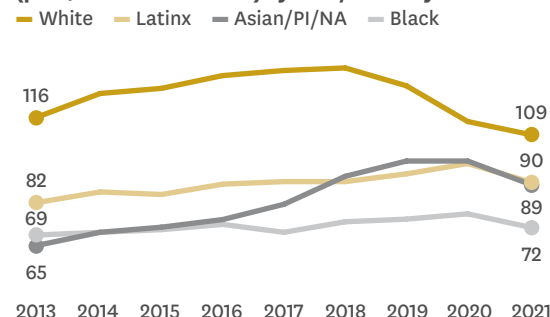


FIGURE 4.36

Children Receiving EI Services (per 1,000 children 0 to 3) by Race/Ethnicity



The most used services are speech-language pathology, special instruction, occupational therapy and Applied Behavior Analysis.

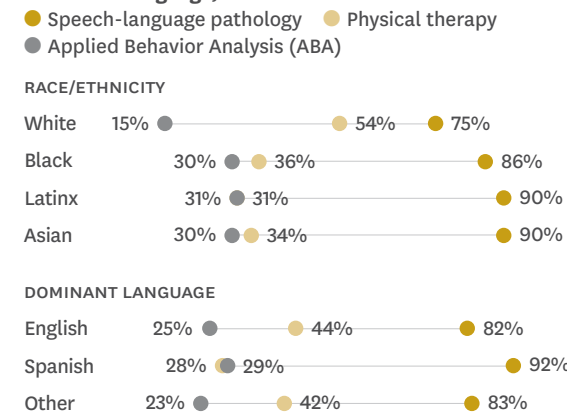
FIGURE 4.37

EI Authorized Services, FY 2020

Services	Share of children
Speech-language pathology	84%
Special instruction	56%
Occupational therapy	50%
Physical therapy	41%
Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)	25%
Transportation services	10%
Social work services	3%
Family training, counseling, home visits or parent support groups	2%

FIGURE 4.38

EI Authorized Services by Race/Ethnicity and Dominant Language, FY 2020

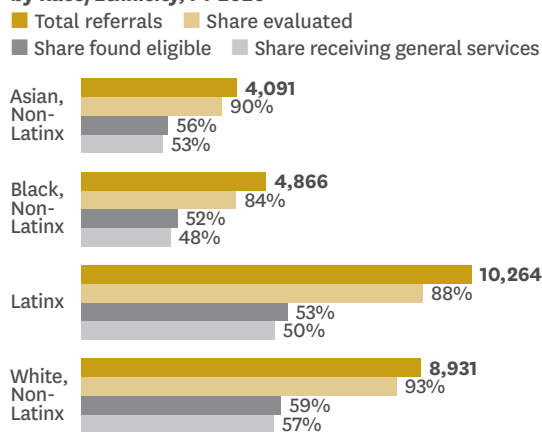


*Of other languages, the top 5 include Russian, Yiddish, Chinese, Bengali, and Arabic.

When comparing progress of new referrals through different stages of the Early Intervention process, White and Asian children have the highest rate of evaluations after being referred for services, and the highest rate of service receipt after being found eligible. Black and Latinx children have the lowest rates of receiving services after being found eligible.

FIGURE 4.39

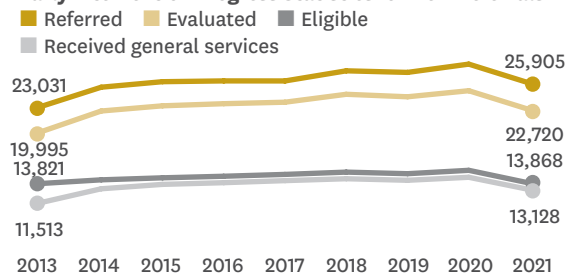
EI Progress Statistics for New Referrals by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020



*Early Intervention progress statistics data should not be compared with other EI indicators. See more in Sources and Notes.

FIGURE 4.40

Early Intervention Progress Statistics for New Referrals



Of the 12,347 initial Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) meetings, 90% were convened within 45 days of referral to the EI Program, as required by federal law. Delays beyond the 45-day window were more common among Black and Latinx children, and in some communities between 20 and 30% of children saw their initial meeting delayed.

FIGURE 4.41

Share of Children with Delayed Initial IFSP Meeting (after 45 days of referral) by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020

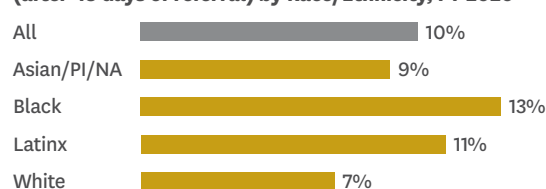
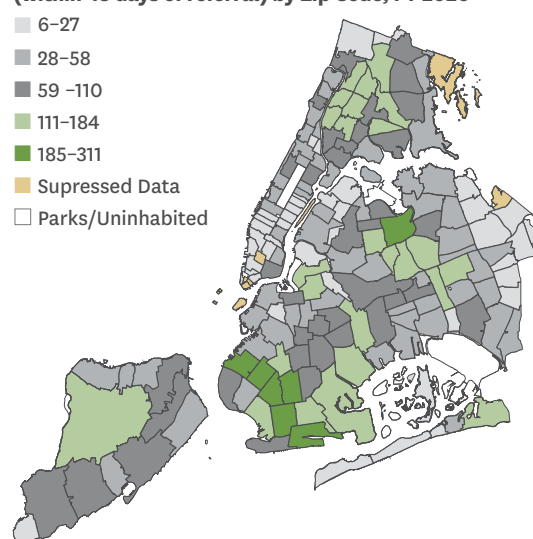


FIGURE 4.42

Number of Children with On-time Initial IFSP Meeting (within 45 days of referral) by Zip Code, FY 2020



Similarly, there is a notable discrepancy with the number of services that children across racial/ethnic groups received within the recommended 30 days from the IFSP meeting. Only 35% of Black children received all services within 30 days, in contrast to 50% of White children.

FIGURE 4.43

EI Services Received within 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020

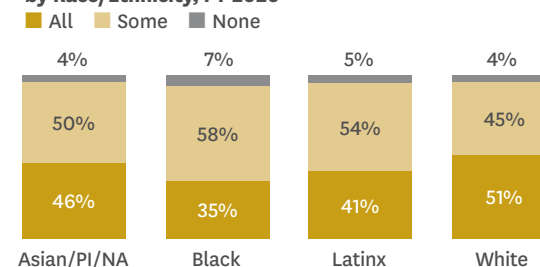
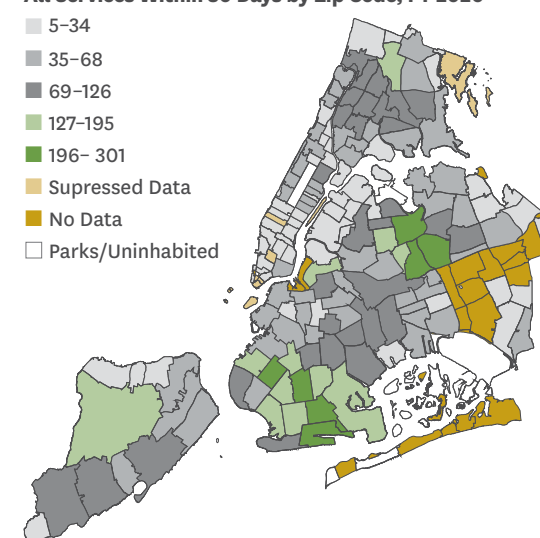


FIGURE 4.44

Number of Children who Received All Services Within 30 Days by Zip Code, FY 2020



Mental Health

A mental health crisis was emerging even prior to the pandemic. Young adults were increasingly reporting symptoms of depression, particularly female and lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth in NYC.

FIGURE 4.45

High School Youth Reporting Depression and Attempted Suicide

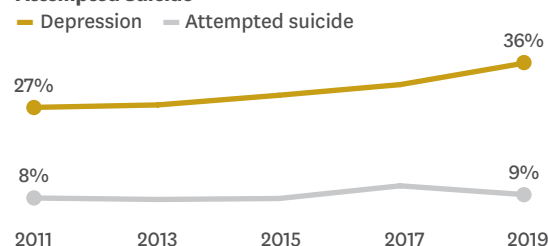
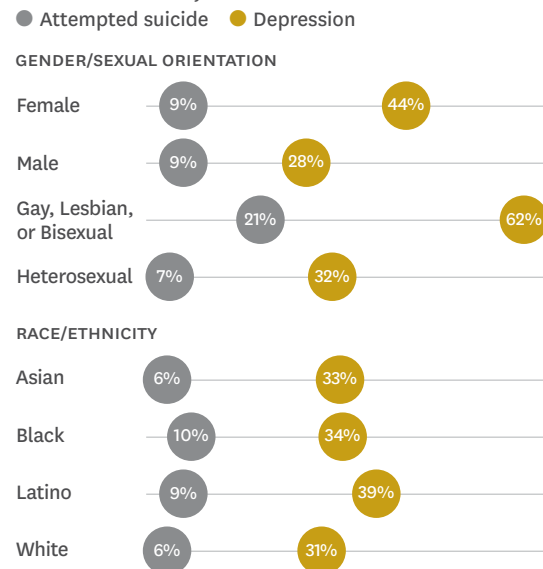


FIGURE 4.46

High School Youth Reporting Depression and Attempted Suicide by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Sexual Orientation, 2019



The number of children accessing public mental health services grew in the Bronx and Brooklyn from 2015 to 2019, while Manhattan saw a drop in children receiving services.

Hispanic children made up nearly half of the population receiving public mental health services in 2019, which are limited to programs licensed or funded by the New York State Office of Mental Health.

FIGURE 4.47

Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services (weekly) by Borough

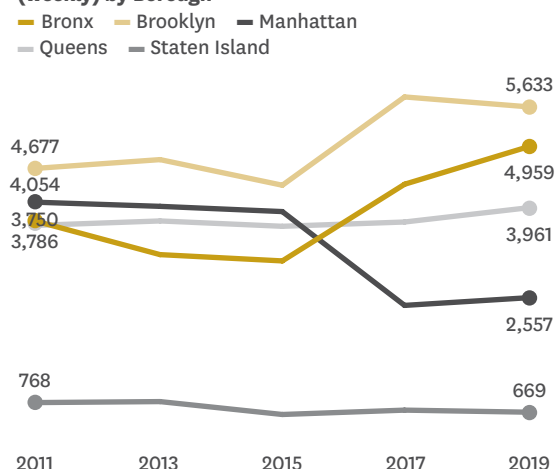
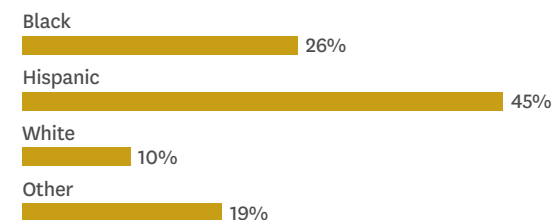


FIGURE 4.48

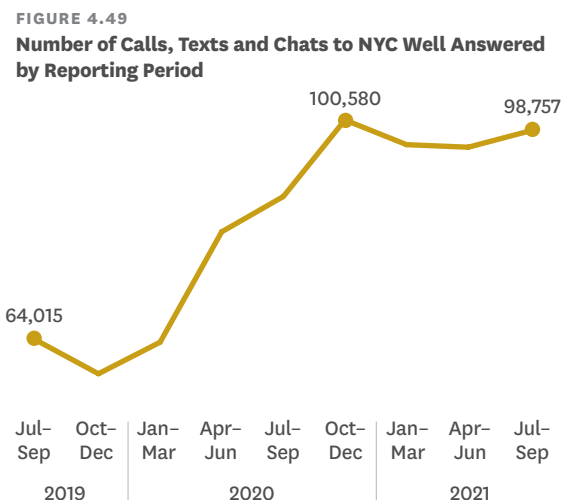
Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services (weekly) by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



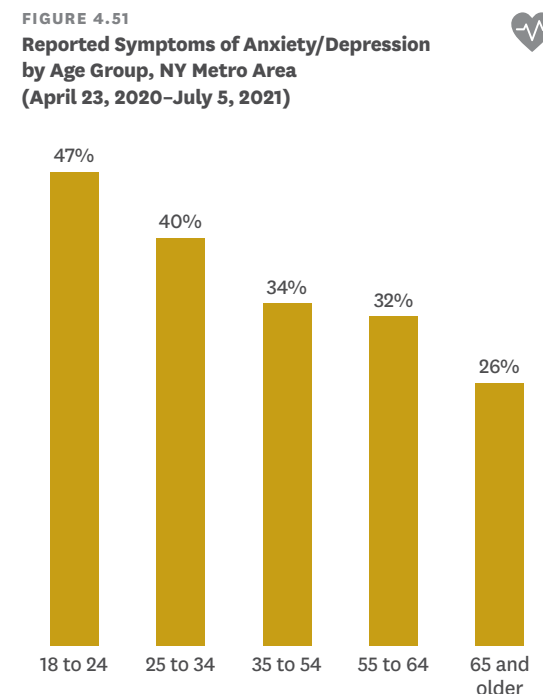
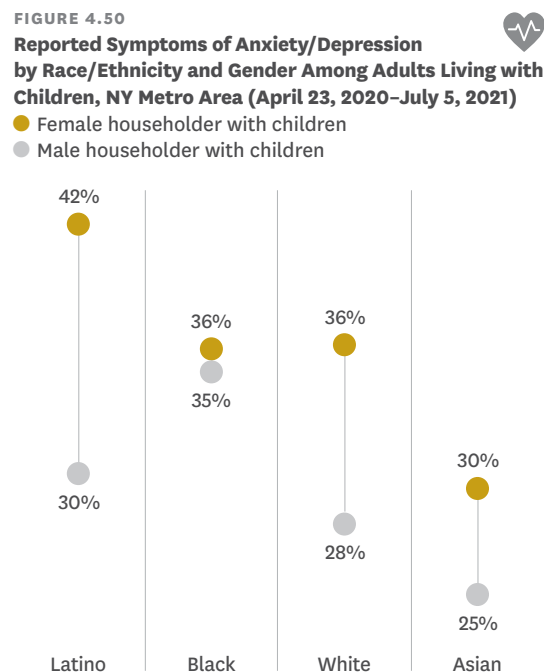
Suicides among 10- to 24-year-olds increased 47% over the last decade. For more data on teen behavioral health, visit the Youth chapter.

Mental Health and COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic introduced further stressors to the existing crisis of mental health. Locally, outreach to the NYC Well mental health hotline increased by over 50% from the end of 2019 through the course of the pandemic.



Among the adult population 18 and older, national estimates of symptoms of anxiety and/or depression increased threefold from 2019 to 2020. In the New York Metro Area, these symptoms were most prevalent among mothers living with children, and present among nearly half of all youth aged 18 to 24. Symptoms of anxiety and/or depression are measured using clinical questions to identify the frequency of feelings such as nervousness, worry, little interest in doing things, and hopelessness.





Education

Over the last decade, the city's early care and education system expanded considerably thanks to investments in Pre-K and 3-K. Gains were also made in student achievement and postsecondary outcomes, in a way that advanced equity across racial/ethnic groups.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a stop to these developments: enrollment in child care and youth services declined, and student engagement and test taking was upended, particularly in communities experiencing economic hardship. A recovery must focus on initiatives that are prioritizing integration of K-12 schools; combatting learning loss; investing in supports for students in temporary housing and in foster care, and students with an IEP; in addition to increasing access to high quality, affordable year-round infant toddler care, Universal Pre-K and 3-K, and after school and summer youth programming.

This chapter shares a comprehensive overview of where the early care and education landscape stands amid the pandemic, highlighting the unmet need for full-day, year-round care and the cost burdens imposed on families. Data in this chapter also address resources for students in temporary housing, integration across neighborhoods and grade levels, after school and summer programming, and postsecondary educational opportunities.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Need for Publicly Funded Care

Children under Five Eligibility & Enrollment
Barriers to Care
Enrollment in Contracted Care

Student Characteristics

School Enrollment
Student & Teacher Demographics
Student Discipline

Subsidized Care

Voucher Utilization
EarlyLearn Enrollment
Subsidized Enrollment

Student Engagement

Contact with Teachers
ELA & Math Test Taking
HS Graduation & Dropout

Pre-K & 3-K

Full-day Enrollment
Settings
Length of Care

After School & Summer

DYCD After School Sites
COMPASS Enrollment
SYEP Participation

Overall Enrollment & Access

Enrollment in Public & Private Programs
Cost Burden
Affordability

Postsecondary Opportunities

Adult Educational Attainment
College Readiness
Vocational Access

QUICK FACTS

91% of infants and 70% of toddlers

are income-eligible for subsidized child care but not enrolled

25%

of households with children reported barriers to accessing child care in 2021

10,000 fewer children

enrolled in full-day, year-round contracted care between 2018 and 2020

For six consecutive school years

the number of students in temporary housing has exceeded 100,000

Just 29% of public schools

are racially/ethnically diverse and 66% of Black and Hispanic students attend predominantly Black and Hispanic schools

One in ten

households with children reported no weekly contact with their students' teacher from 2020 to 2021

Unmet Need for Publicly Funded Early Care and Education

Around 24% of all children under five are enrolled in the publicly funded early care and education system, with disparate enrollment across age groups. Close to 70% of all 4-year-olds are enrolled, due to the expansion of UPK; the city's plan to expand 3-K will build on the existing 28% of 3-year-olds currently served.

FIGURE 5.01
Share of Children Under Five Enrolled in Public System by Age Group, 2020

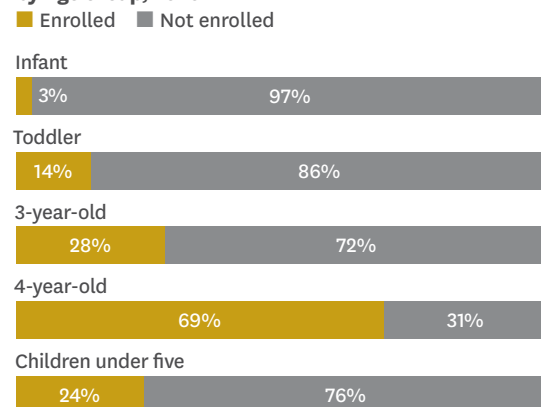
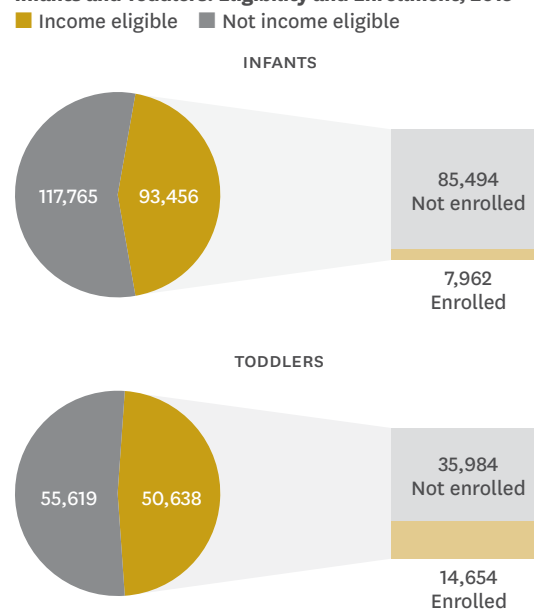


FIGURE 5.02
Children Under Five: Population and Enrollment, 2020

Age group	Child population	Enrolled	Not enrolled
Infant	212,828	6,716	206,112
Toddler	107,476	14,654	92,822
3-year-old	105,778	30,024	75,754
4-year-old	107,391	73,874	33,517

Among income-eligible families, 91% of infants and 70% of toddlers are not enrolled in subsidized child care. Half of the 317,400 infants and toddlers in NYC live in households with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, but only 22,700 (16%) are receiving care through subsidized, publicly funded early education.

FIGURE 5.03
Infants and Toddlers: Eligibility and Enrollment, 2019



In 2021, one in four households with children reported barriers to accessing child care due to closures, unavailability, or unaffordability. Among those reporting these barriers, many caregivers either cut work hours or did not look for a job because they couldn't access child care.

FIGURE 5.04
Households with Children Reporting Barriers to Accessing Child Care by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, NY Metro Area (April 14–July 5, 2021)

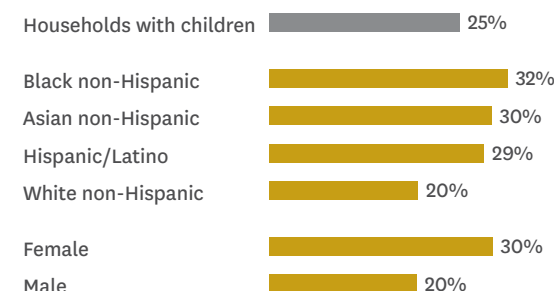
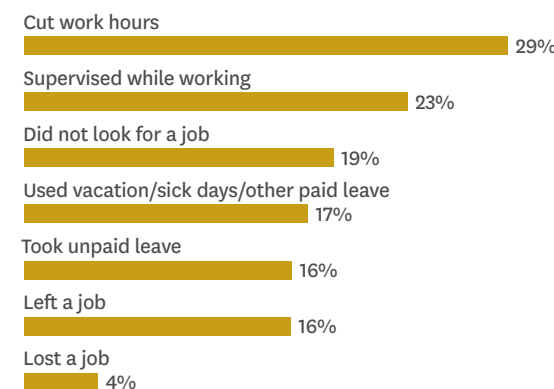


FIGURE 5.05
Impacts of Child Care Barriers Reported by Households with Children, NY Metro Area (April 14–July 5, 2021)



Unmet Need for Publicly Funded Early Care and Education

In 2020, over 127,000 children were enrolled in the publicly funded early care and education system, or less than 1 in 4 children under five citywide. Even in communities with higher enrollment rates, a need for more seats may persist. Over 70% of publicly funded seats are contracted through Universal Pre-K, 3-K and subsidized EarlyLearn programs, while around one third are provided through HRA or ACS vouchers.

FIGURE 5.06

Children Under Five Enrollment Rate in Publicly Funded System (per 1,000 children under 5) by Community District, 2019

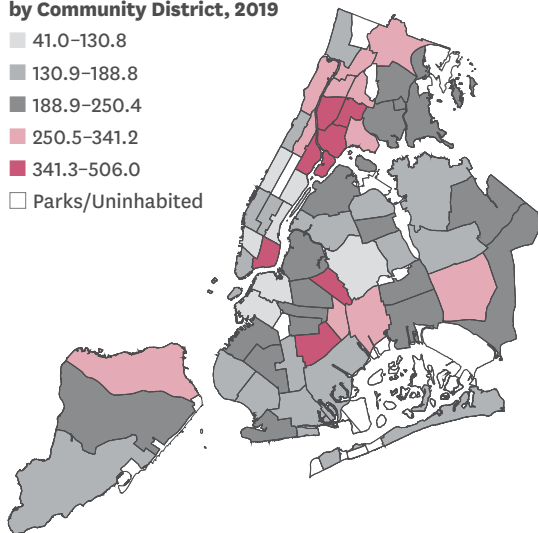
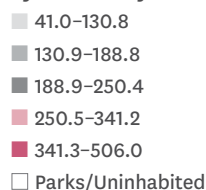
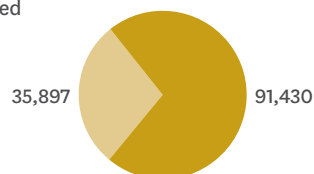
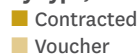


FIGURE 5.07

Children Under Five Enrolled in Publicly Funded System by Type, 2020



Among the 91,000 children in contracted care, around 75% are 4-year-olds, with a steady increase in 3-year-olds due to 3-K expansion, while a minimal share of infants and toddlers is served. Enrollment in schools is increasing, while in centers and family settings it is decreasing.

FIGURE 5.08

Children Under Five in the Contracted System by Age Group

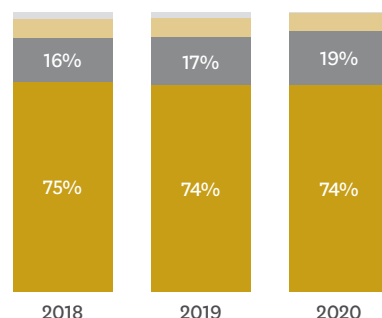
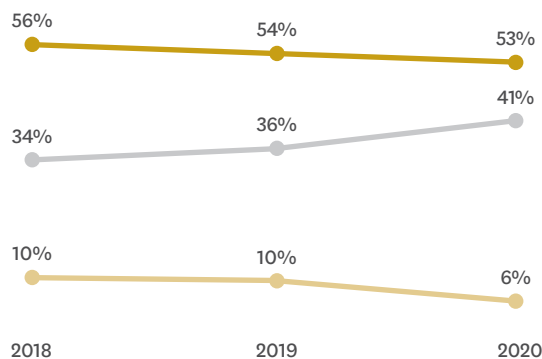


FIGURE 5.09

Children Under Five in the Contracted System by Setting



The contracted system is largely reliant on school day, school year slots, while enrollment in full-day, year-round care was at 25% in 2020 and has declined around 10,000 seats since 2018. In several NYC neighborhoods, less than 10% of contracted seats provide full-day, year-round care.

FIGURE 5.10

Children Under Five in the Contracted System by Length of Care

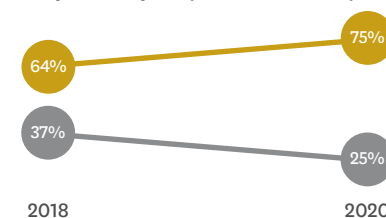
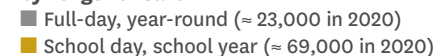
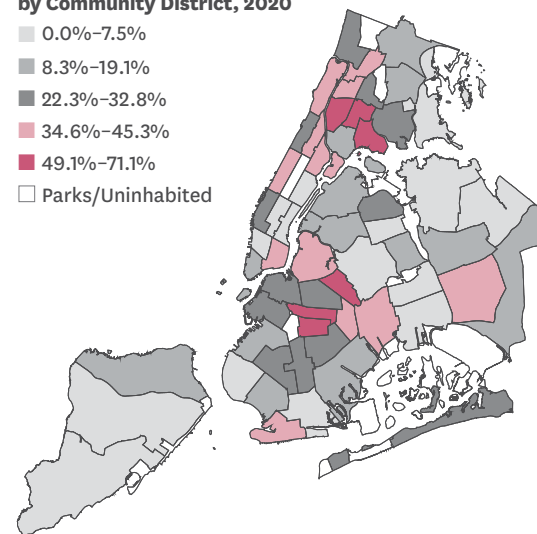
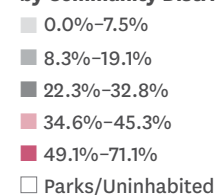


FIGURE 5.11

Children Under Five in Full-Day, Year-Round Care by Community District, 2020



Subsidized Early Care and Education

In 2020, around 65,000 vouchers were utilized for children across all age groups, including nearly 30,000 school-age children who were primarily using vouchers for after school. In 2021 voucher utilization fell due to the pandemic, and since 2013 there has been a notable decrease in the use of vouchers for informal care.

FIGURE 5.12
Voucher Utilization by Age Group, 2020

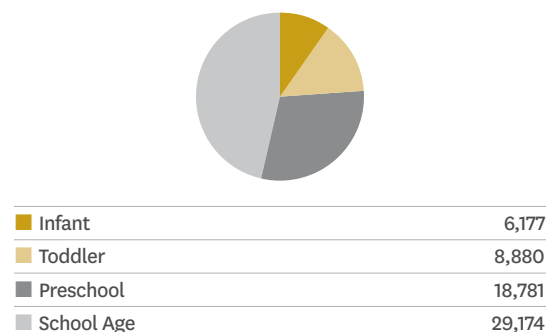
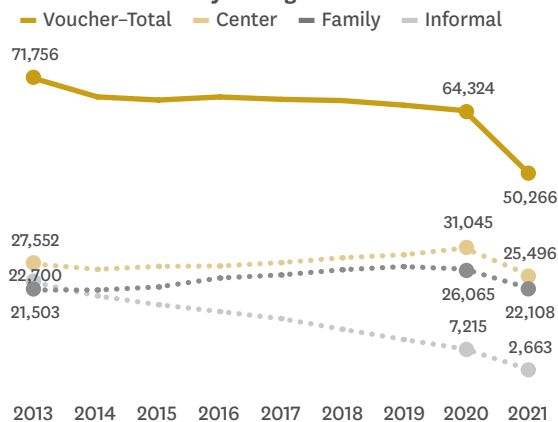


FIGURE 5.13
Voucher Utilization by Setting



The Early Learn portion of the subsidized system served around 23,000 children under five, a majority of whom were preschool age, in 2020 (pre-pandemic). Since 2013 there has been a decrease in Early Learn seats, across centers and family settings, with the pandemic bringing the total down to 18,000.

FIGURE 5.14
Early Learn Enrollment by Age Group, 2020

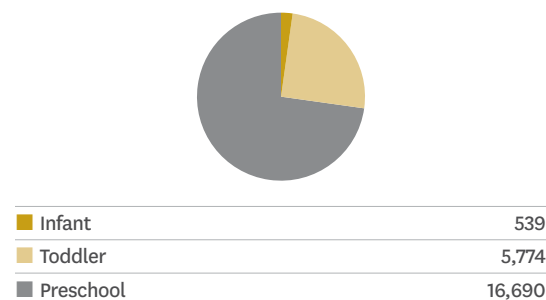
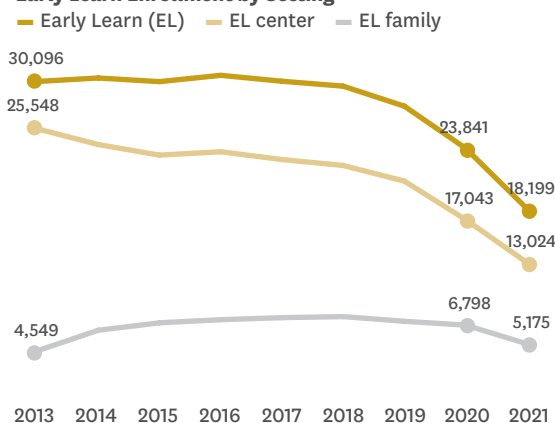


FIGURE 5.15
Early Learn Enrollment by Setting

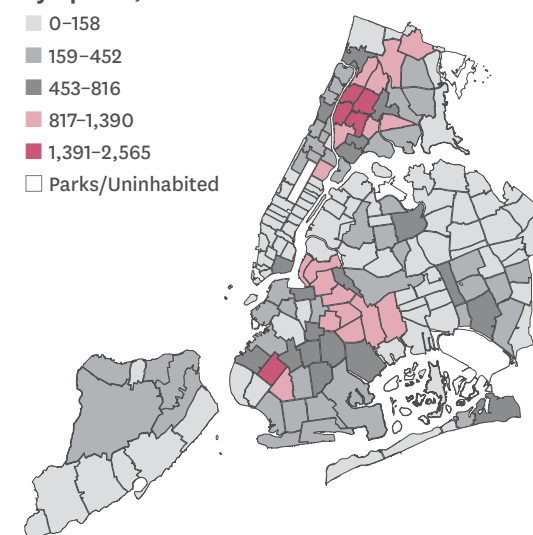


The entire subsidized system, voucher and Early Learn, served close to 59,000 children under five in 2020, mainly in the Bronx and central Brooklyn. Of those, close to 34,000 were in centers, 22,000 in family settings and close to 3,000 in informal care.

FIGURE 5.16
Subsidized Enrollment for Children Under Five by Age Group, 2020

	Voucher	Early Learn	Total
Center	16,103	17,572	33,675
Family	16,879	5,431	22,310
Informal	2,915	–	2,915
Total	35,897	23,003	58,900

FIGURE 5.17
Subsidized Enrollment for Children Under Five by Zip Code, 2020



Pre-K and 3-K

Pre-pandemic, full day Pre-K saw enrollment near 68,000 and 3-K reached 17,500 children. Pre-K enrollment declined 13% from 2020 to 2021, while 3-K declined 12%. Children in universal programs are mainly served in centers, schools, and DOE standalone centers.

FIGURE 5.18

Full Day Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment

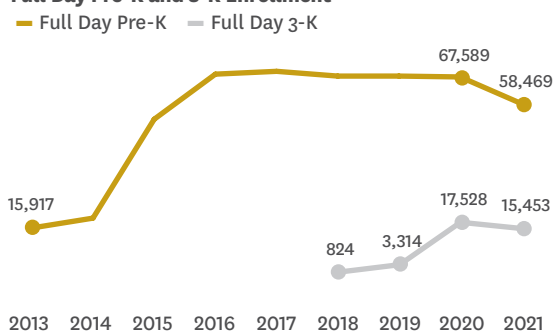


FIGURE 5.19

Full Day Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Setting, SY 2020/21

Setting	Pre-K	3-K
Center	30,446	9,178
Family	503	1,678
School	22,616	3,577
DOE Pre-K center	4,846	1,020
Total	58,411	15,453

Only 13% of 4-year-olds and 36% of 3-year-olds in public Pre-K and 3-K programs received full-day, year-round care in 2020. Further, there has been a subsequent decline in full-day, year-round seats with the expansion of 3-K. School day, school year care is the only option available for close to 90% of 4-year-olds in Pre-K and over 60% of 3-year-olds in 3-K.

School day, school year: 6h 20min/day, 180 days/year.
Full-day, year-round: 8-10h/day, 225 or 260 days/year.

FIGURE 5.20

Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Setting and Length of Care, 2020

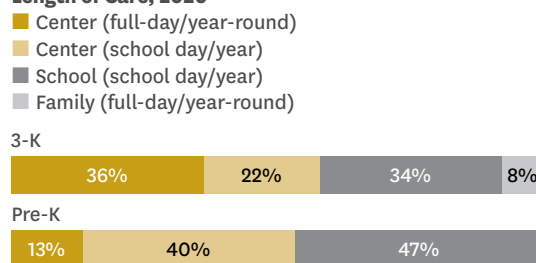
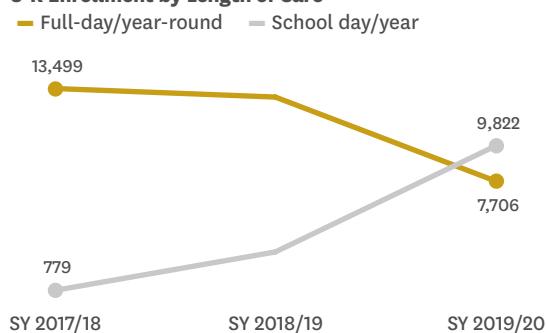


FIGURE 5.21

3-K Enrollment by Length of Care



The roll-out of 3-K began in low-income communities first, including communities with higher share of children who are Black and Hispanic. For this reason, Black and Hispanic children have higher 3-K enrollment rates.

FIGURE 5.22

Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

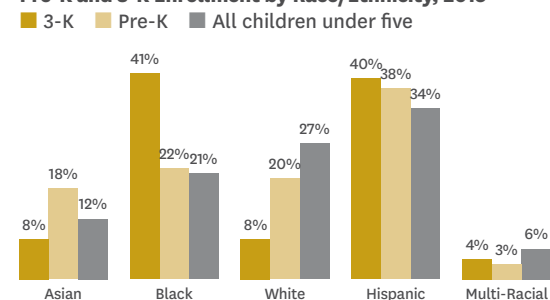
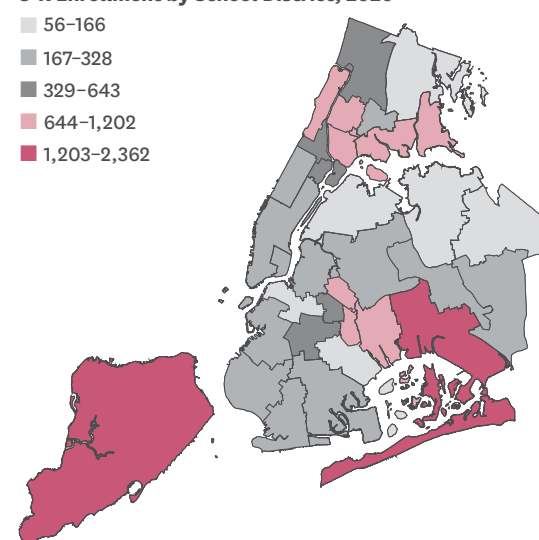


FIGURE 5.23

3-K Enrollment by School District, 2020



Overall Enrollment

The share of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in public and private early care and education was 64% in 2020, with 40% of children enrolled in public and 24% in private programs. Foreign-born children and children of immigrant parents are enrolled at lower rates, at 56% and 57% respectively. A greater reliance on public programs speaks to the need for affordable, low-cost care for families across the income spectrum.

FIGURE 5.24

Early Education Enrollment in Public and Private Programs by Poverty Level, 2020

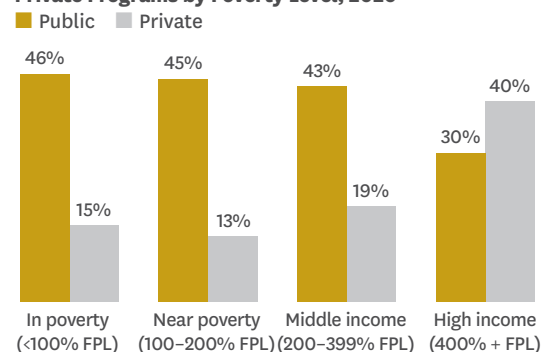
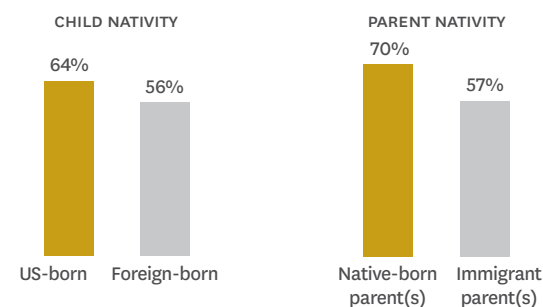


FIGURE 5.25

Early Education Enrollment by Nativity of Children and Parent(s), 2020



Cost Burden and Affordability

Citywide, 31% of median family income would be consumed by the average cost of center-based child care (\$18,746) for infants/toddlers; and 17% consumed by the average cost of home-based child care (\$10,296). Families headed by a single parent would have a much higher cost burden paying for either center-based care (54%) or home-based care (30%).

FIGURE 5.26

Cost Burden by Family Type and Setting, 2018

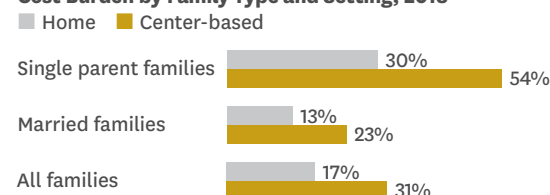
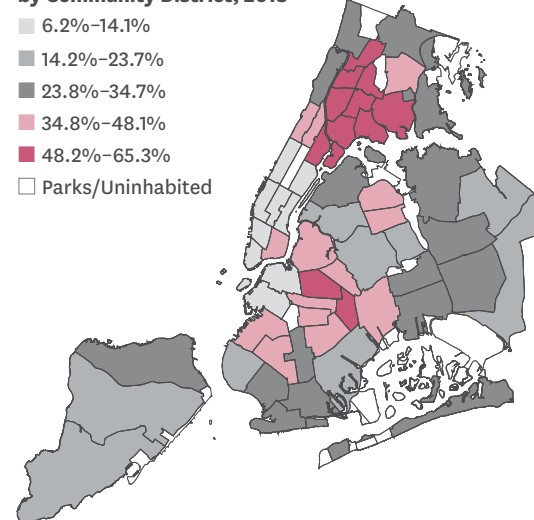


FIGURE 5.27

Cost Burden for All Families by Community District, 2018



93% of families with young children cannot afford center-based care using a federally recommended threshold that costs not exceed 7% of household income. Only 1% of single-parent families can afford center-based care and the costs of care is unaffordable for the majority of families outside of Manhattan.

FIGURE 5.28

Affordability by Family Type and Setting, 2018

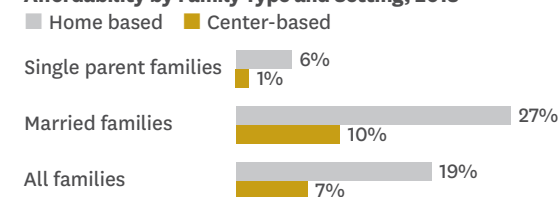
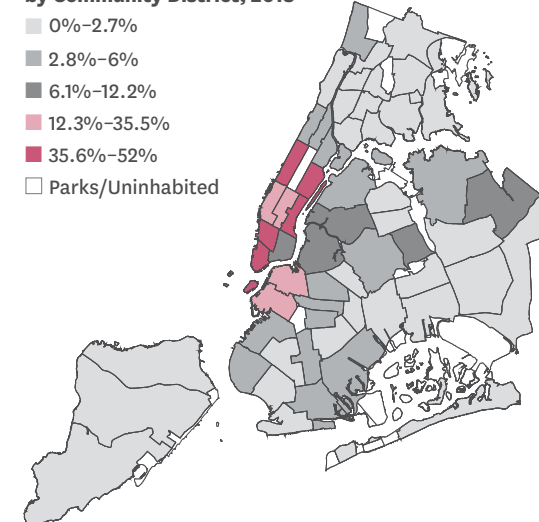


FIGURE 5.29

Affordability for All Families by Community District, 2018



Student Characteristics: All Grades

There are more than 1.3 million students attending NYC schools. Over the last few years, particularly during the pandemic, enrollment has declined in public and private schools. Charter schools—where 90% of students are Black and Hispanic—have seen enrollment continue to grow.

FIGURE 5.30

Pre-K to 12 Enrollment in Public, Private, Charter Schools

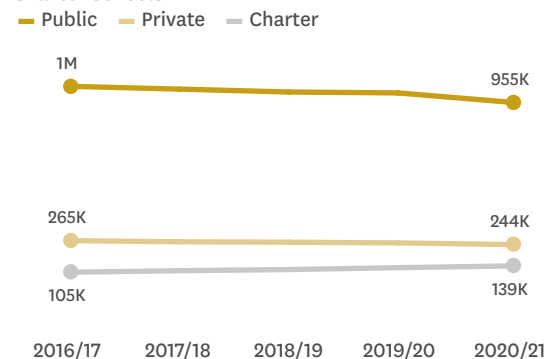


FIGURE 5.31

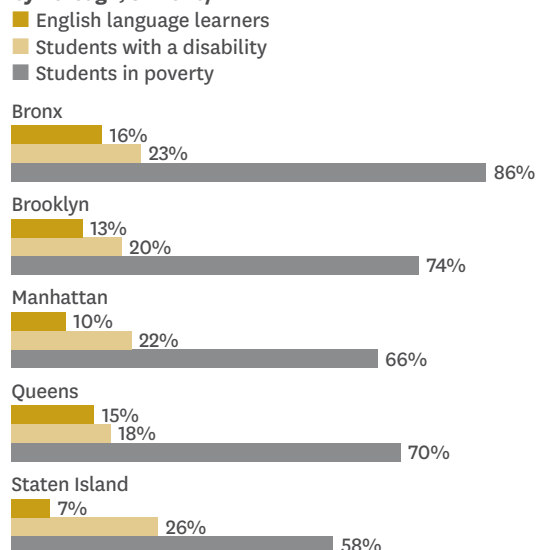
Pre-K to 12 Enrollment in Public, Private, Charter Schools, SY 2020/21

	Public	Private	Charter
Asian	19%	6%	3%
Black	21%	9%	50%
Hispanic	41%	11%	40%
White	16%	70%	4%
Other	3%	5%	2%

One in five students at NYC public schools has a disability; one in eight is an English language learner; and three in four are from families in or near poverty. The Bronx has the highest share of students who are English language learners and students in poverty.

FIGURE 5.32

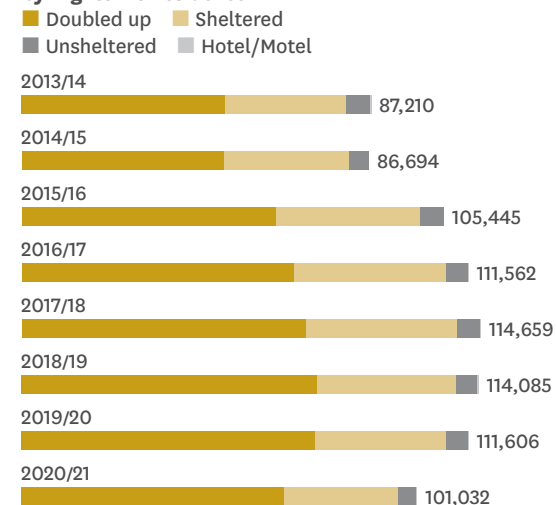
Public School Students with a Disability, English Language Learners, and Students in Poverty by Borough, SY 2020/21



For six consecutive years, more than 100,000 public school students are living in temporary housing. This is up from 87,000 in the 2013/14 school year, driven by an increase in students who are “doubled up”—living jointly with neighbors or relatives due to hardship.

FIGURE 5.33

Students (Public and Charter) in Temporary Housing by Nighttime Residence



School Characteristics/Equity

In NYC public schools, the student body is racially diverse, while staff remain predominantly White. Prior to the pandemic, disciplinary practices were more likely to target Black students than other groups.

The nature of hybrid/remote learning led to a near-elimination of reported disciplinary actions over 2020/21.

FIGURE 5.34
NYC Public School Student and Teacher Racial/Ethnic Composition, SY 2019/20

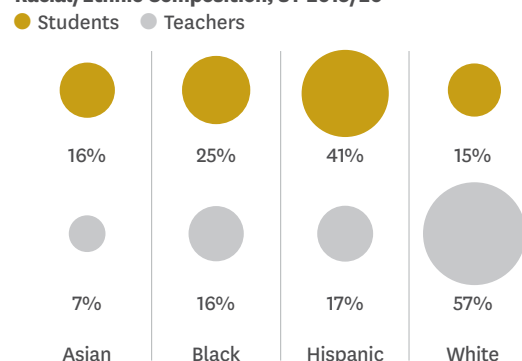
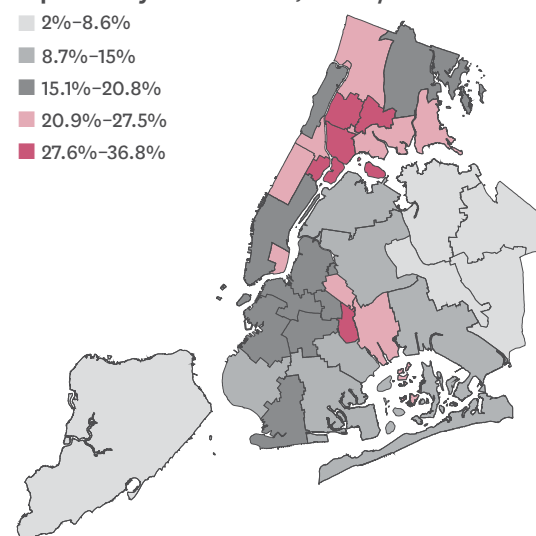


FIGURE 5.35
Disciplinary Actions by Student Race/Ethnicity, SY 2018/19

	Rate of disciplinary actions per 1,000 students
Asian	13.4
Black	69.5
Hispanic	38.7
White	25.1
All students	40.1

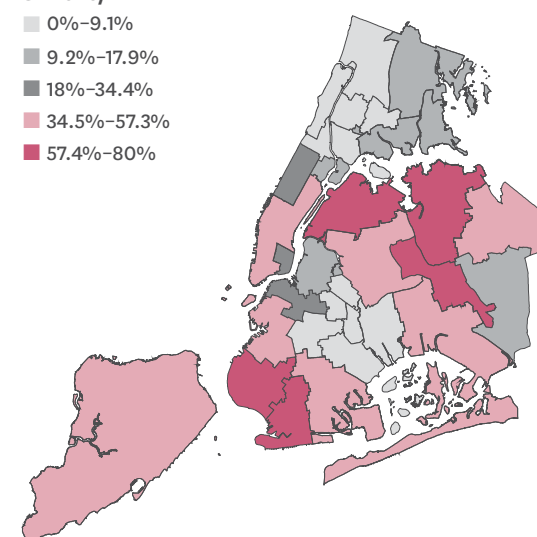
Teachers take on a broad and varied set of responsibilities, and findings generally suggest that more years of teacher experience are associated with improved student achievement. In New York City, teacher experience varies widely by district.

FIGURE 5.36
Share of Teachers with Fewer than Four Years of Experience by School District, SY 2019/20



Learning in racially diverse settings has benefits for students' performance and postsecondary outcomes, as well as social-emotional and civic development. NYC schools are making incremental gains in diversity and integration, but universal access to diverse classrooms remains a distant reality.

FIGURE 5.37
Share of Schools that are Diverse* by School District, SY 2020/21



*A school is classified as 'Diverse' if no one racial/ethnic group exceeds 50% of enrollment and no two groups exceed 80%.

Student Engagement

From March 2020 to June 2021, schools were fully or partially engaged in remote learning. 12% of households report that their children had zero days of live contact with teachers at school. Food and digital inequities compounded educational barriers even further.

FIGURE 5.38

Days of Live Contact with Teachers (by phone/video/in person) Reported by Households with Children, NY Metro Area

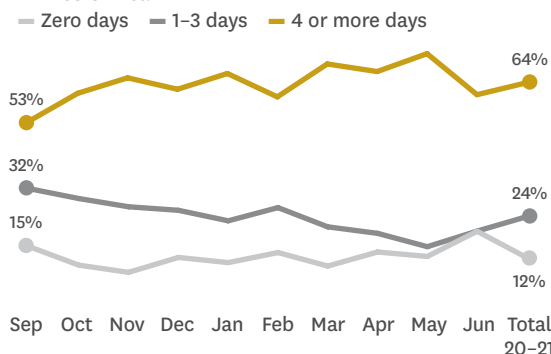
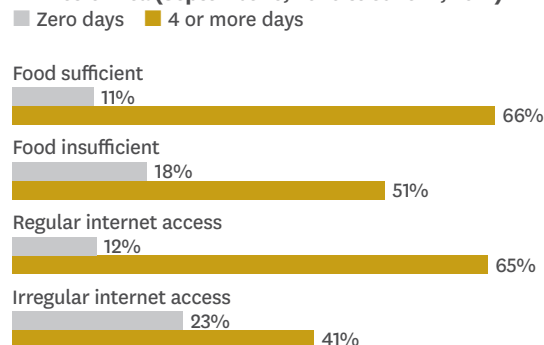


FIGURE 5.39

Days of Live Contact with Teachers Reported by Characteristics of Households with Children, NY Metro Area (September 6, 2020 to June 21, 2021)



In the Spring of 2020, statewide assessment exams were cancelled. In 2021, only one out of five elementary and middle schoolers in NYC took the Reading and Math exams. While there was a substantial drop in test takers in 2021 across the board, some groups participated at a much lower rate.

FIGURE 5.40

Share of Third Through Eighth Graders Taking State Reading and Math Tests, SY 2020/21

	Reading	Math
SY 2020/21 Grades 3-8	22%	20%
Asian	34%	32%
Black	16%	15%
Latino	17%	16%
White	26%	25%
English language learners	18%	18%
English language proficient	22%	21%
Economically disadvantaged	19%	18%
Not economically disadvantaged	28%	26%
Students with disabilities	12%	12%
Students without disabilities	25%	24%
Public charter schools	20%	19%
Traditional public schools	23%	22%

NYC's high school graduation rates continue to climb, as 77% of high schoolers who enrolled in 2016 graduated within four years. Over the last decade, Black and Latino students have seen significant gains in graduation rates.

FIGURE 5.41

Graduation and Dropout Rates

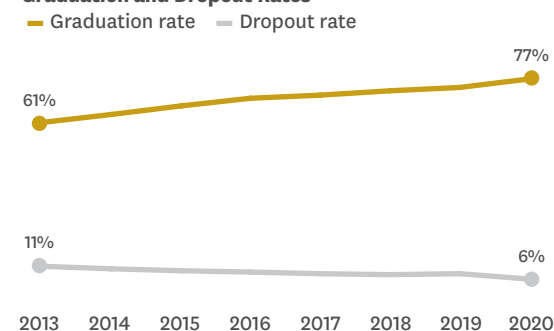
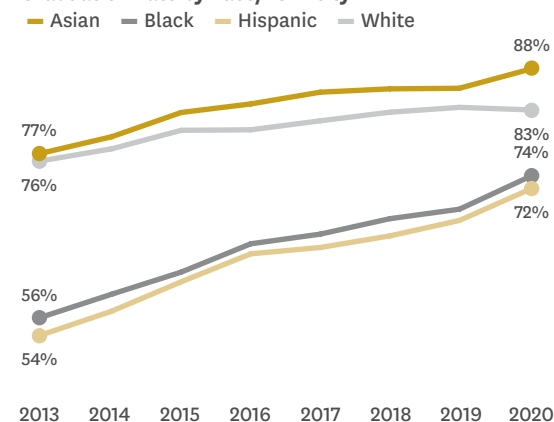


FIGURE 5.42

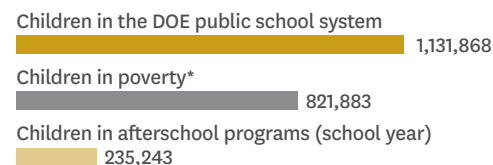
Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity



After School and Summer Programs

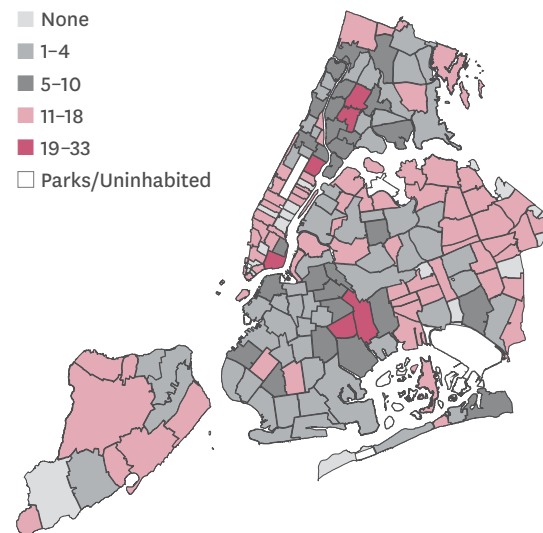
Pre-pandemic, around 20% of children and youth in public schools were reached through the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) after school programs.

FIGURE 5.43
Public School Children in Poverty and Enrolled in DYCD After School Programming, 2020



*Children who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch or HRA benefits according to the DOE

FIGURE 5.44
Number of DYCD After School Sites (COMPASS & SONYC, Cornerstone, Beacon) Aggregated by Zip Code, 2021



Pre-pandemic, total enrollment in DYCD after school programs during the school year was over 235,000 children and youth; this declined by 42% during the pandemic (FY 21) when close to 136,000 were served. COMPASS primarily serves middle school students, due to the growth of SONYC, while the need for serving more elementary students remains.

FIGURE 5.45
Children and Youth Enrolled in DYCD After School Programs by Program Type

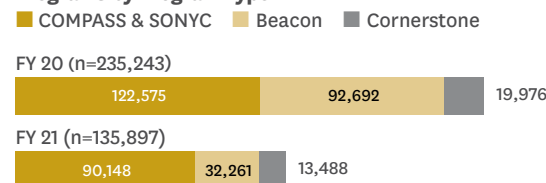
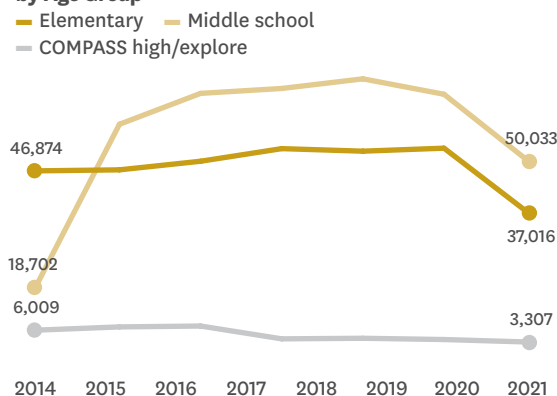
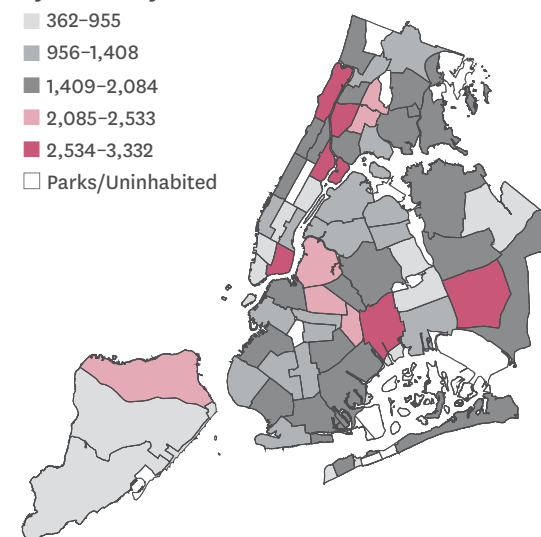


FIGURE 5.46
School Year COMPASS Program Enrollment by Age Group



Over half of the children in all DYCD after school programs are served by COMPASS and SONYC across 950 locations. A majority of children are enrolled in Concourse/Highbridge, Washington Heights, East New York, Jamaica, Lower East Side, and East Harlem.

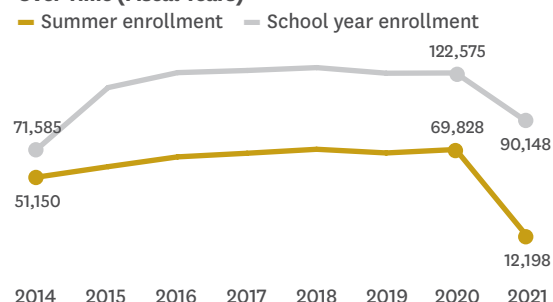
FIGURE 5.47
COMPASS and SONYC Enrollment by Community District, FY 2021



Citywide enrollment for summer after school programs is typically half of the school year enrollment and has increased slightly over time. Pre-pandemic, COMPASS summer enrollment was around 70,000, and during summer 2020 (FY 21) it dropped to around 12,000. During summer 2021, 198,000 children participated in Summer Rising at over 760 sites.

FIGURE 5.48

COMPASS Summer and School Year Enrollment Over Time (Fiscal Years)



Summer Rising 2021 was administered by the Department of Education and Department for Youth and Community Development and designed to address the academic and social-emotional needs of NYC children and to allow them to reconnect with each other and their schools. The program will be offered again during summer 2022.

The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) typically sees participation from 75,000 youth ages 14 to 24. During the summer of 2020, there were around 35,000 youth in the SYEP Summer Bridge program, while in 2021 the enrollment returned to pre-pandemic levels. The majority of youth were enrolled in programs in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx.

FIGURE 5.49

Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) Participation (Calendar Years)

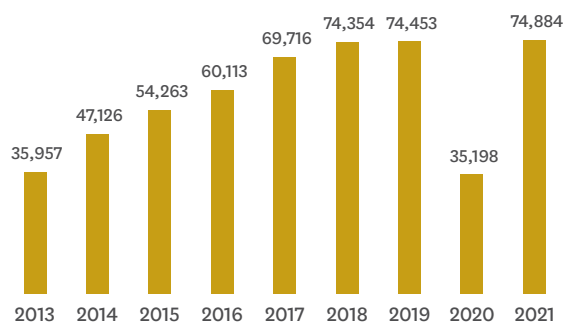
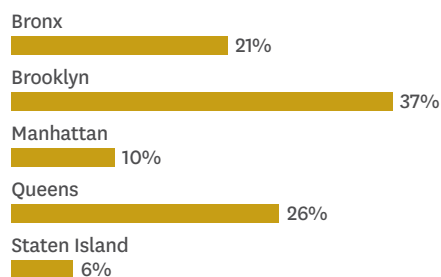


FIGURE 5.50

SYEP Participants by Borough, 2020



Over 60% of SYEP participants are Black and Hispanic and the program primarily serves youth ages 16 to 17.

The total number of worksites increased from around 5,000 in 2010 to 14,500 in 2021, with most coming in the non-profit (44%) and private (42%) sectors and a smaller share (14%) in the public sector.

FIGURE 5.51

SYEP Participants by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

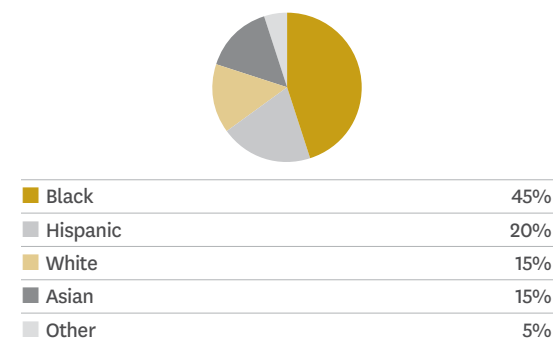
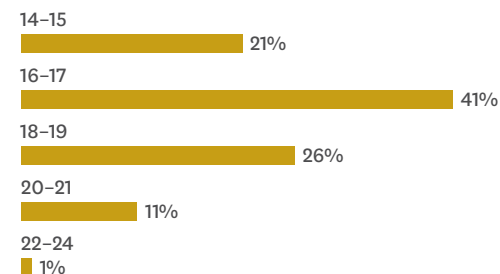


FIGURE 5.52

SYEP Participants by Age Group, 2020

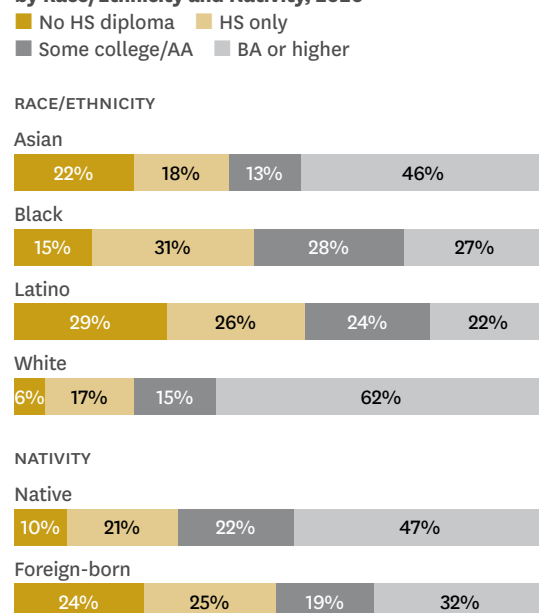


Postsecondary Opportunities

About one in six adults (aged 25 and older) is without a high school degree—down from one in five in 2010. Adults who are Latino and Asian, including immigrants, are more likely to not have completed high school.

FIGURE 5.53

Adult (25 years and older) Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity and Nativity, 2020



The share of 9th graders who are considered *college ready*—meeting CUNY standards for readiness in English and math—by their fourth year in high school is increasing, above all for Black and Latino students. By 2020, two-thirds of this cohort were enrolling in college or other postsecondary programs and a majority remain enrolled through their third semester.

FIGURE 5.54

4-year College Readiness by Race/Ethnicity

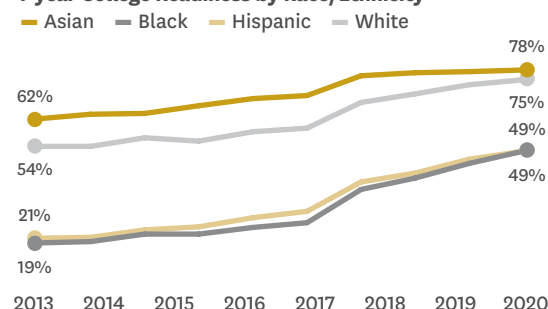
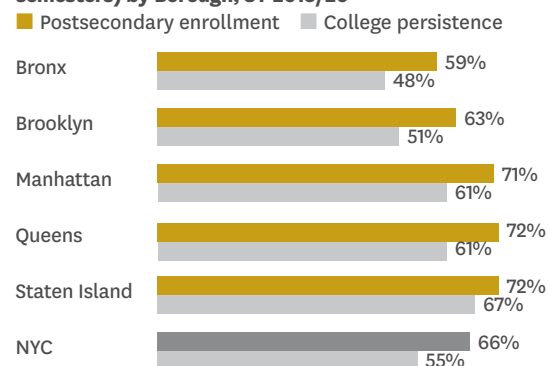


FIGURE 5.55

Postsecondary Enrollment (within six months of graduating) and Persistence (three consecutive semesters) by Borough, SY 2019/20



The New York State Eligible Training Provider List, established in 1998, presents a broad and diverse selection of training choices to support employment goals of individuals, including hundreds of courses offered in New York City. **A large share of trainings apply to the fields of information technology, health care, and administrative work, and many are accessible through Human Resources Administration vouchers.**

FIGURE 5.56

Number of Training Courses Offered in New York City by Occupational Category, 2022

Computer and information technology	99
Healthcare	53
Office and administrative support	51
Transportation and material moving	28
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24
Protective service	22
Media and communication	15
Personal care and service	6
Management	5
Community and social service	4
Sales	4
Architecture and engineering	2
Building and grounds cleaning	2
Food preparation and serving	1

Youth

In the years up until 2020, New York City’s youth employment rates improved, teen pregnancy rates decreased, and Raise the Age legislation was implemented and improved outcomes for 16- and 17-year-olds in the juvenile justice system. Still, these overall gains were not reaching many young people in low-income communities of color.

The barriers to youth opportunities have worsened during the pandemic: a large share of young people have lost jobs or seen cuts to their hours and wages, and the need for mental and behavioral health support has only increased. To help the city’s youth recover, it is critical to connect young people to education and employment opportunities and ensure their behavioral health needs are met.

In this chapter, we track trends among youth such as employment, youth justice, teen pregnancy and births, and behavioral health. Their experiences are critical at this juncture before adulthood—from enrollment into school to obtaining their first job—and youth justice and behavioral health play key roles in facilitating this transition.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Youth Employment & Opportunities

Youth Unemployment
Youth Jobs
Loss of Income
Opportunity Youth

Teen Pregnancy & Birth

Teen Birth Rate
Infant Mortality Rate
Pregnancy & Infant Health

Teen Behavioral Health

Leading Causes of Death
Teen Dating Violence
Teen Substance Use

Youth Justice

Juvenile & Youth Arrests
NYPD Interventions in Schools
Juvenile Placements
Juvenile Detention

QUICK FACTS

The teen birth rate
fell by 50%
in the last decade

30% increase
in the number of suicides among 10- to 24-year-olds between 2010 and 2019

One in five
High school youth identifying as gay, lesbian, or bisexual reported experiencing physical dating violence

Nearly one in four youth
aged 16-24 are out of school and out of work in some community districts

62% of youth
aged 18 to 24 report a loss of employment income since March 2020

More than two-thirds
of NYPD school interventions came in response to students in emotional distress or to address minimal offenses

28 days
the average length of stay in juvenile detention in 2020, up from 17 days in 2019

Youth Employment and Disconnection

From the end of the Great Recession to 2019, young New Yorkers made strides finding employment. However, youth were segregated in the workforce: more than half of teens (16–19) and more than a third of youth (20–24) held jobs in restaurants, hospitality, and retail.

FIGURE 6.01

Unemployment Rates among Teens (16–19) and Youth (20–24)

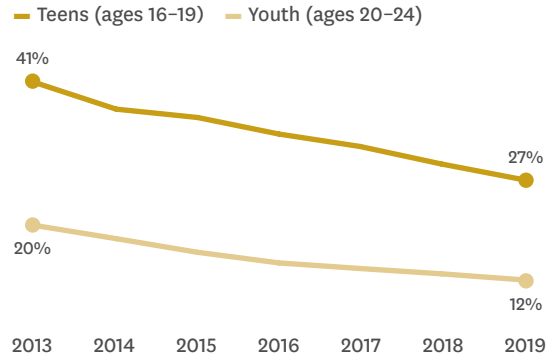
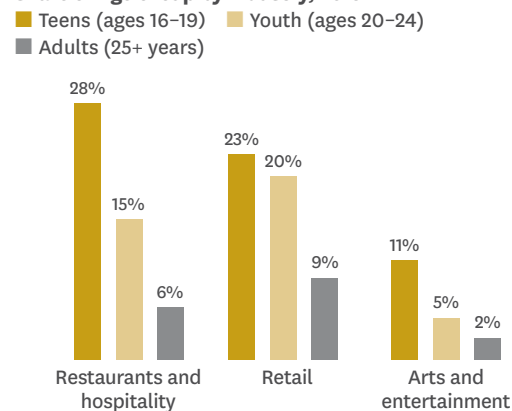


FIGURE 6.02

Share of Age Group by Industry, 2019



When the pandemic forced restrictions and closures in the restaurant and hospitality industries, younger workers were most likely to lose income—particularly youth of color.

FIGURE 6.03

Loss of Employment Income since March 2020 by Age Group, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to March 29, 2021)

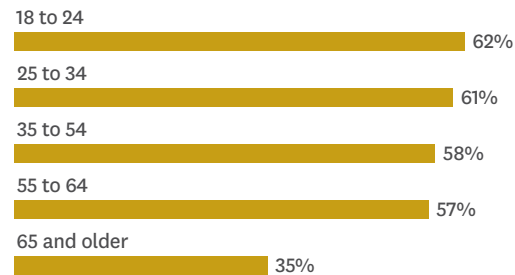
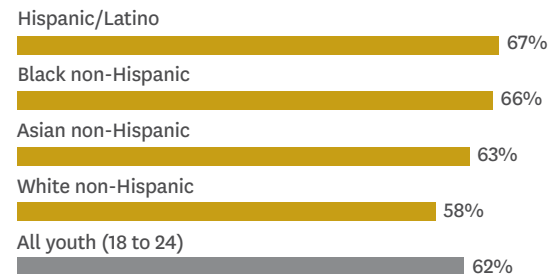


FIGURE 6.04

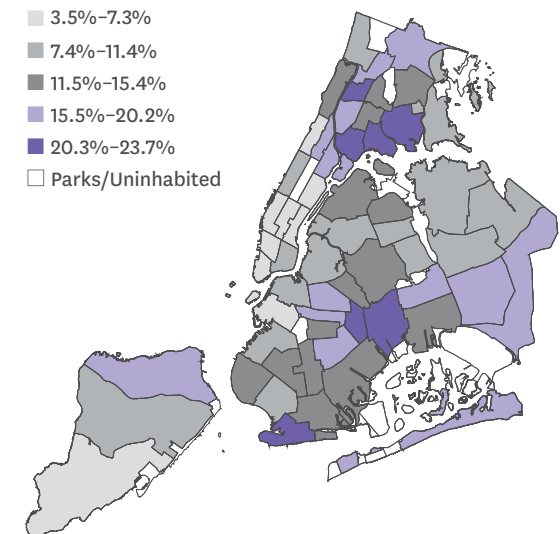
Loss of Employment Income since March 2020 by Race/Ethnicity among Adults 18 to 24, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to March 29, 2021)



The pandemic has resulted in increased barriers in youth access to higher education and the labor market. The share of 16- to 24-year-olds out of school and out of work is likely to climb in the years to come, with areas of the South Bronx and central Brooklyn in need of expanded opportunities for young people.

FIGURE 6.05

Opportunity Youth (16–24-year-olds who are neither in work nor in school) by Community District, 2018–2020 (3-year average)



Teen Pregnancy and Birth

The teen birth rate was nearly cut in half over the last decade, continuing a decline since 2000. This trend holds true across races and ethnicities; and while the birth rate is particularly high among Hispanic teens, racial/ethnic gaps in the teen birth rate are narrowing over time as well.

FIGURE 6.06

Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19)

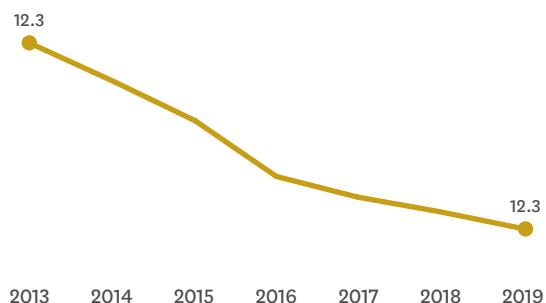
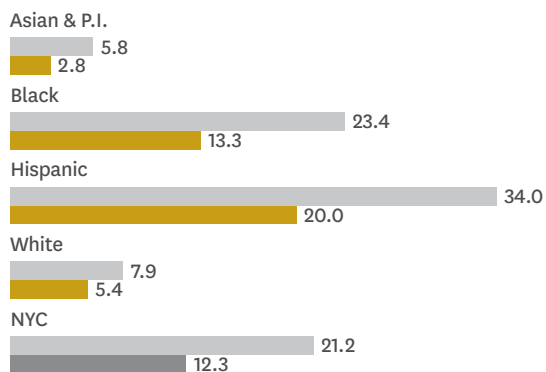


FIGURE 6.07

Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity

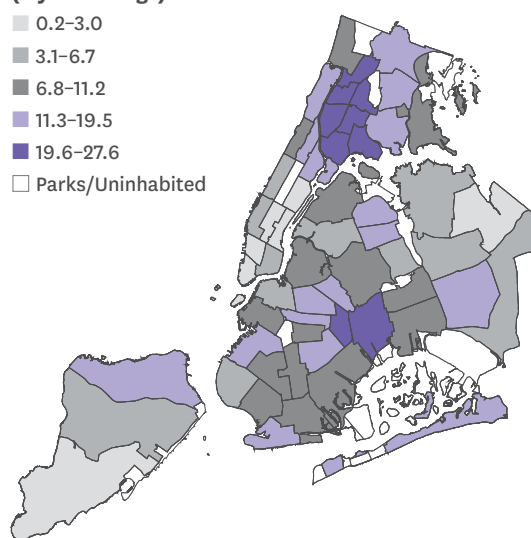
■ 2013 ■ 2019



In 2019 there were 12 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19. In Mott Haven and Hunts Point, the rate was roughly double the citywide rate, while in Battery Park and Greenwich Village the teen birth rate was less than one.

FIGURE 6.08

Teen Birth Rate by Community District, 2017-2019 (3-year average)



Teenagers who are pregnant face poorer health outcomes for themselves and their infants. The infant mortality rate among teen births can fluctuate but was 50% higher than the general rate in 2019. Pregnant teens are less likely to receive prenatal care and their babies are more likely to be born prior to 37 weeks or low birthweight.

FIGURE 6.09

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)

■ Teen births ■ All births

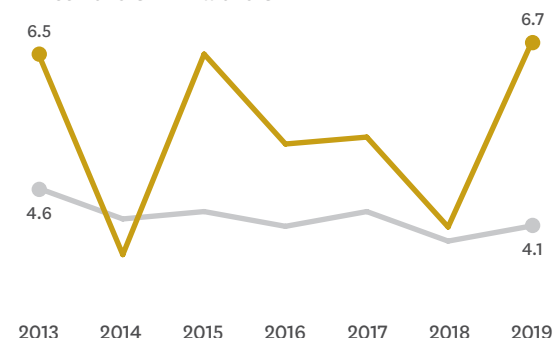
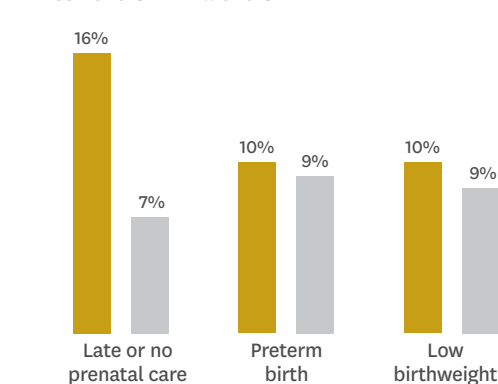


FIGURE 6.10

Pregnancy and Infant Health Outcomes, 2019

■ Teen births ■ All births



Teen Behavioral Health

Fewer 10- to 24-year-olds in New York City suffered premature deaths in 2019 than in 2010, due in part to far fewer homicides. Still, more than a quarter of Black youth deaths were from homicide, and suicides increased 47% among all 10- to 24-year-olds.

FIGURE 6.11

Causes of Death among 10- to 24-Year-Olds

■ Homicide ■ Accidents ■ Cancer
■ Suicide ■ Congenital anomalies

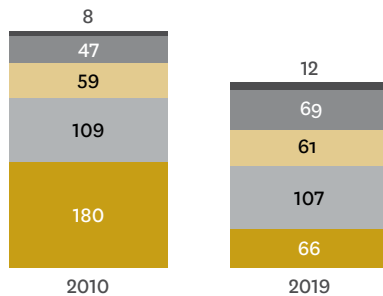
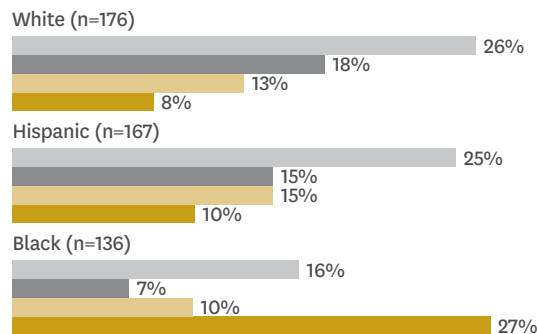


FIGURE 6.12

Leading Causes of Death among 10- to 24-Year-Olds by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

■ Accidents ■ Suicide ■ Cancer ■ Homicide

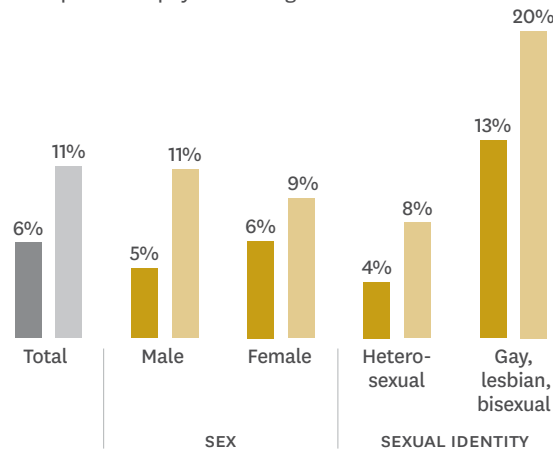


Approximately 10,000 high school students reported having experienced physical or sexual dating violence in 2019, a decrease from prior years. Estimates of physical and sexual dating violence are higher among youth identifying as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; national data on trans and nonbinary youth also point to alarming rates of having experienced dating violence.

FIGURE 6.13

Reported Incidence of Dating Violence for High School-Aged Youth by Gender and Sexual Identity, 2019

■ Experienced sexual dating violence
■ Experienced physical dating violence



Over the last two decades, teen alcohol and cigarette use fell precipitously. In recent years, a growing share of middle and high schoolers report the use of e-cigarettes or vapes. Reported use of marijuana stayed consistently around 18 percent.

FIGURE 6.14

Substance Use in the Past 30 Days for High School-Aged Youth

■ Drank alcohol in the past 30 days
■ Used marijuana in the past 30 days

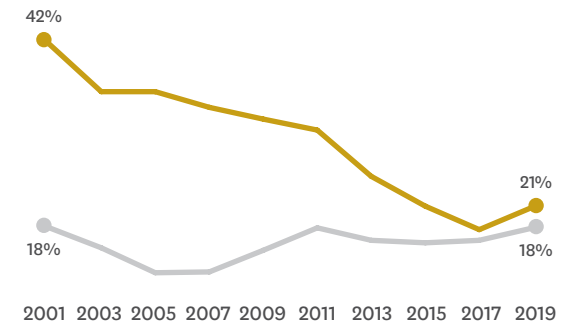
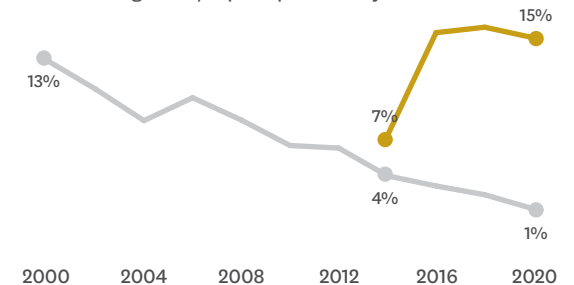


FIGURE 6.15

Substance Use in the Past 30 Days for Middle and High School-Aged Youth

■ Smoked cigarette in past 30 days
■ Used e-cigarette/vape in past 30 days



Youth Justice

Arrests of children under 16 and of 16- to 17-year-olds are falling substantially. Since 2010, arrests of children in these two age groups dropped by nearly 75%. Data beyond 2018 are not reported.

FIGURE 6.16
Arrests of Children Under 16 Years Old

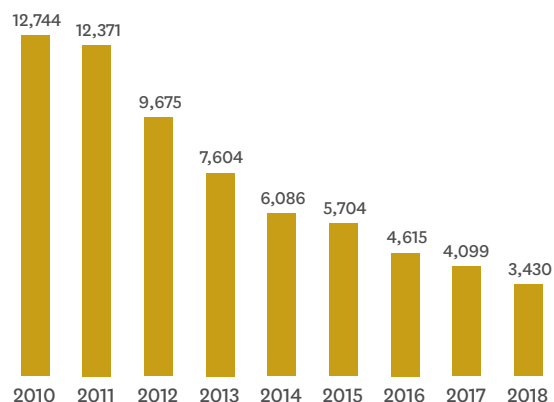
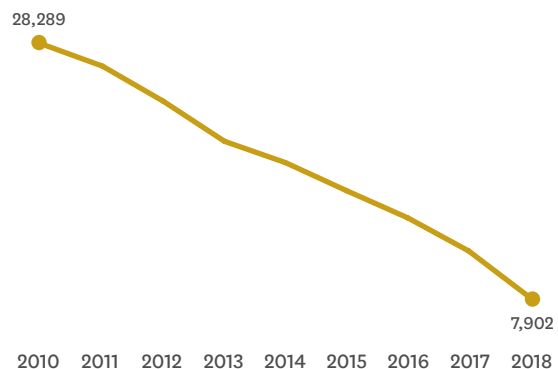


FIGURE 6.17
Arrests of 16- and 17-Year-Olds



In recent years NYC students experienced increased discipline from NYPD safety agents, until the pandemic disrupted in-person learning. Two-thirds of NYPD interventions came in response to students in emotional distress or to address minimal offenses that led to school mitigation.

FIGURE 6.18
Reported NYPD Interventions in Schools

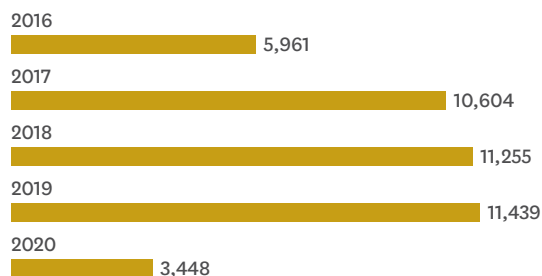
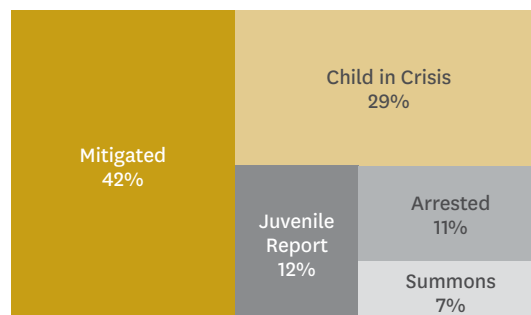


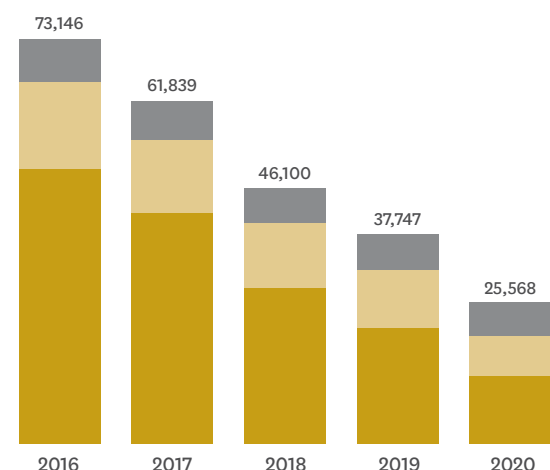
FIGURE 6.19
NYPD Interventions in Schools by Type, 2016–2020 average



Note: No NYPD interventions resulted in Persons In Needs of Supervision(PINS)/Warrant issued.

Arrests of youth ages 18 to 24 declined by two-thirds from 2016 to 2020. Arrests for violent felonies comprised less than a quarter of all youth arrests in 2020.

FIGURE 6.20
Arrests of 18- to 24-Year-Olds by Offense Type



With the implementation of Raise the Age legislation, about three in four Adolescent Offenders (AOs) have their cases removed to family court where they are processed as juveniles. Of the 2,386 arrests reported from October 2018 to March 2020, the district attorney declined to prosecute 21% and less than one percent resulted in a conviction.

FIGURE 6.21
Number of Adolescent Offenders Removed to Family Court, October 2018 to June 2019
■ Not removed/pending ■ Removed

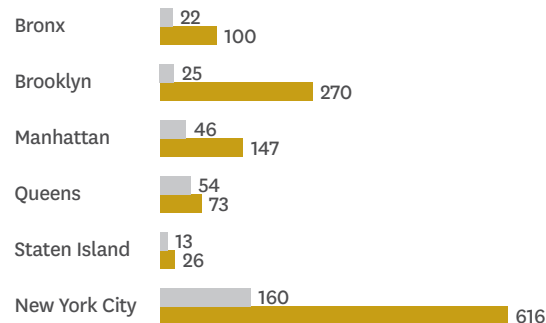
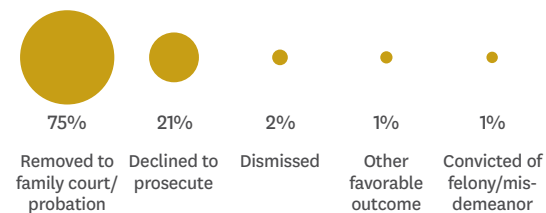


FIGURE 6.22
Case Disposition for Juvenile Delinquents, October 2018 to March 2020



The number of children and youth admitted to juvenile detention is rapidly declining and fell below 1,000 in 2020. More than half of these children are from the Bronx and Brooklyn.

FIGURE 6.23
Juvenile Delinquent and Juvenile Offender Admissions to Detention
— Juvenile delinquent (JD) — Juvenile offender (JO)

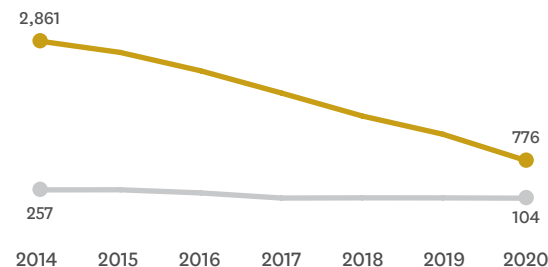
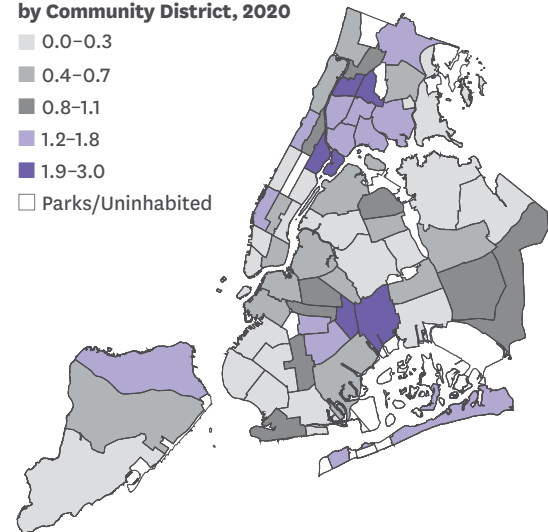


FIGURE 6.24
Admissions to Juvenile Detention (rate per 1,000 children 5 to 17 years old) by Community District, 2020
■ 0.0–0.3 ■ 0.4–0.7 ■ 0.8–1.1 ■ 1.2–1.8 ■ 1.9–3.0 ■ Parks/Uninhabited



Despite the sharp decline in admissions, the average length of stay increased in 2020, up to 28 days. Those admitted to detention are predominantly male and Black, and mostly above the age of 15.

FIGURE 6.25
Average Length of Stay (days) in Juvenile Detention

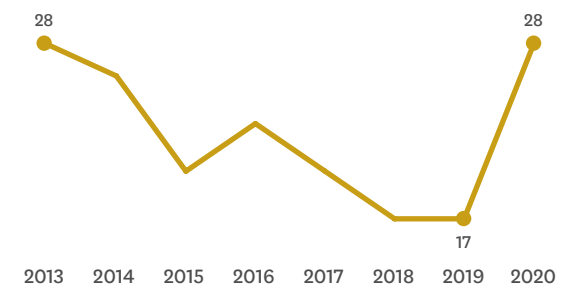
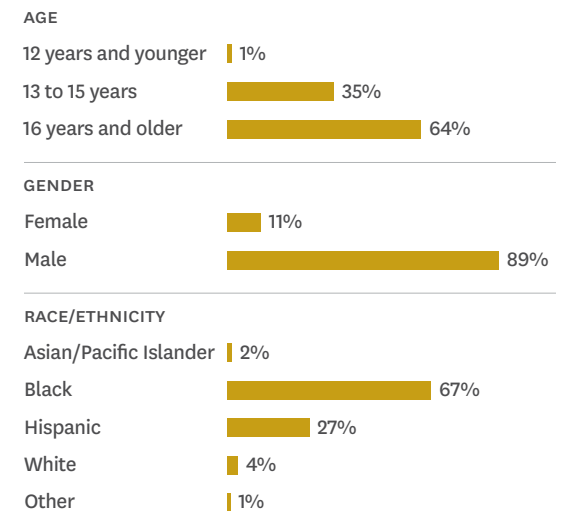


FIGURE 6.26
Demographics of Youth Admitted to Secure Detention, Fiscal Year 2021



Family and Community

In the years preceding the pandemic, New York City communities were increasingly safe and supportive, with high levels of community trust, declining rates of violence, and fewer children entering foster care. All the while, too many areas of the city continued to face greater barriers to connectivity and security.

The waves of destabilization stemming from the pandemic have challenged the city's community fabric and shed light on how basic infrastructure shapes safety and community. The last two years have reinforced the importance of digital, financial, and health equity, as well as access to green space and opportunities for civic engagement.

In this chapter, we look at several indicators related to civic life and community connectivity, including household internet access. We also look at data on community safety and policing, family stability, child welfare, and the built environment that shapes community life.

CHAPTER TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Civic & Community Life

Voter Turnout
Adult Non-citizen Population
Community Trust

Community Connectivity

Internet Access
Emergency Broadband Benefit
Unbanked Households

Community Safety & Policing

Reported Felonies
Reports of Stop-Question-Frisk
FADO Complaints
Criminal Justice System Involvement

Domestic Violence

Domestic Incident Reports
Domestic Felony Assaults
Domestic Rapes

Child Welfare

Abuse and Neglect Investigations
Preventive Services
Foster Care Population
Foster Care Placements
Discharges from Foster Care

Built Environment

Heat Stress Deaths
Heat Vulnerability Index
Winter Air Pollution
Tree Canopy Coverage
Pedestrian & Cyclist Safety

QUICK FACTS

Three in four

adult New Yorkers agree that their neighbors are willing to help one another

29% of low-income households

lacked internet access in 2020

15% increase

in calls to the NYC domestic violence hotline from 2019 to 2020

13,500 fewer

investigations into child abuse and neglect during the pandemic

More than 70%

of allegations of child abuse involve neglect, in many cases factors relating to poverty

More than 100 New Yorkers

died of heat stress between 2010 and 2019, nearly half of whom were Black

22% of NYC land

is covered by tree canopy, an increase of 2% in the last decade

Civic and Community Life

While voter turnout was relatively high in the 2018 and 2020 federal election years, the 2021 municipal election saw historically low engagement. At the end of 2021, the New York City Council passed legislation to give eligible non-citizen residents the right to vote in municipal elections, opening avenues to electoral participation for immigrant New Yorkers.

FIGURE 7.01

Voter Turnout by Community District, 2020 General Election

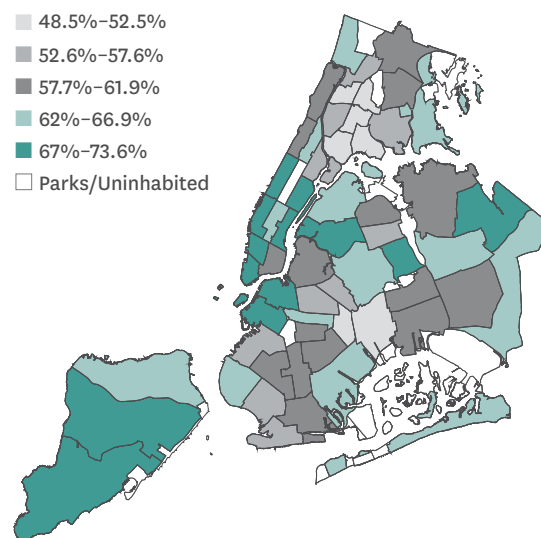


FIGURE 7.02

Community Districts with Highest Share of Adults Who are Non-Citizens, 2019

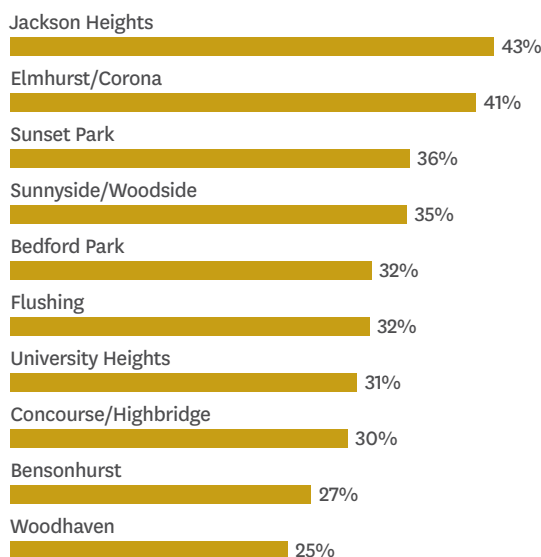
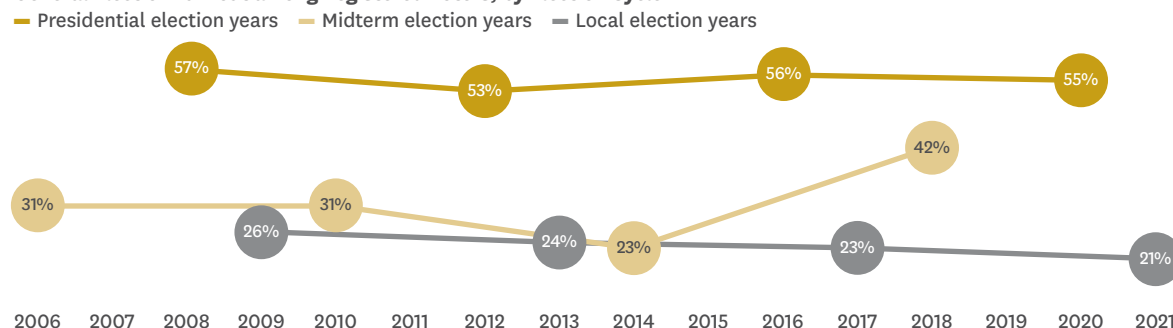


FIGURE 7.03

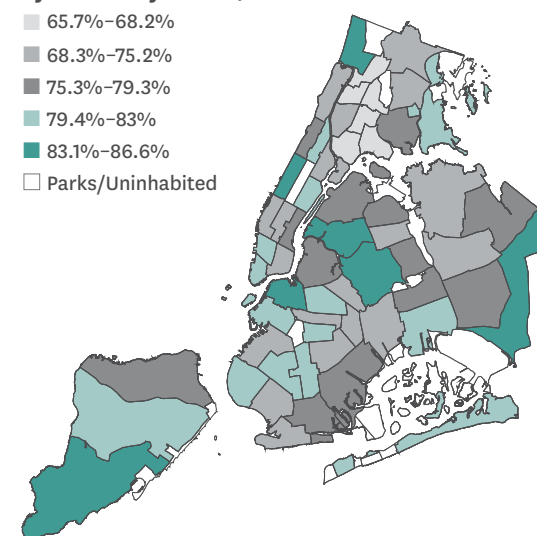
General Election Turnout among Registered Voters, by Election Cycle



New Yorkers relied on their neighbors in order to address many of the challenges brought by the pandemic. Prior to 2020, levels of community trust were fairly high across community districts—with as many as 85% of adults in some areas reporting that their neighbors are willing to help one another.

FIGURE 7.04

Share of Adults Who Agree that People in Their Neighborhood are Willing to Help Their Neighbors by Community District, 2017–18



Community Connectivity

When lockdowns on in-person activities took effect in 2020, the internet became an essential medium for accessing services and staying connected with loved ones. One in ten NYC households reported no internet access, and among low-income households nearly one in three lacked internet.

FIGURE 7.05

Share of Households without Internet Access by Income Level, 2020

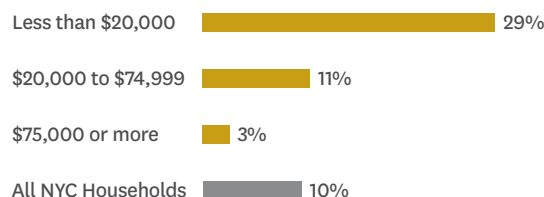
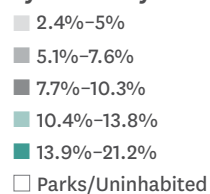


FIGURE 7.06

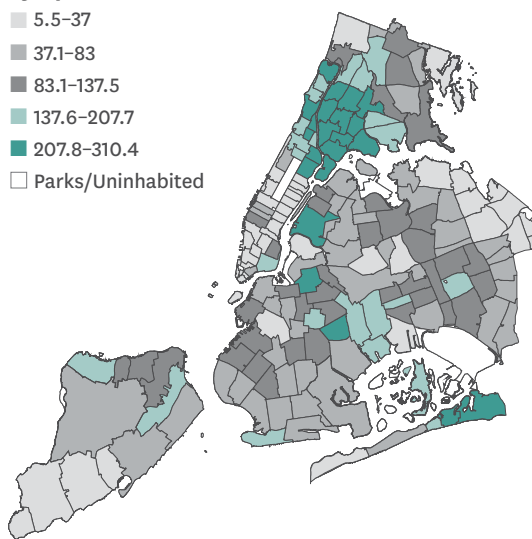
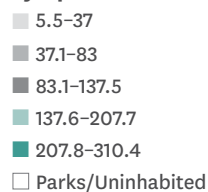
Share of Households without Internet Access by Community District, 2020



In 2021, nearly 350,000 NYC households enrolled in the Emergency Broadband Benefit (EBB) program, a Federal subsidy that covers the cost of broadband service for low-income households. Program data reveal that the highest rates of enrollment occurred in areas of the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan where internet access was relatively lower prior to 2021.

FIGURE 7.07

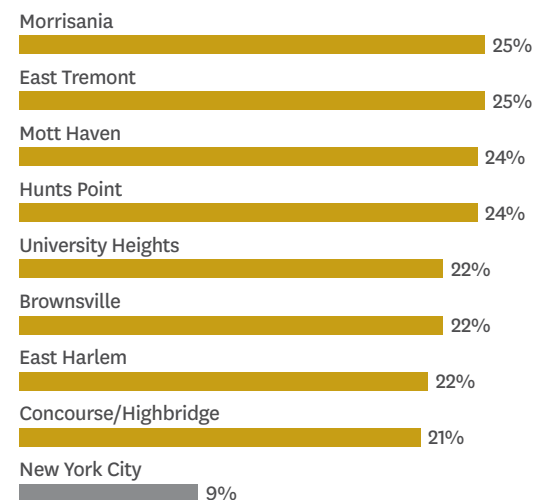
Rate of Households Enrolled in the Emergency Broadband Benefit Program (per 1,000 Households) by Zip Code, 2021



In 2019, one in ten NYC households was unbanked—without a checking or savings account. In some districts of the Bronx and Brooklyn, the unbanked rate is double the citywide rate.

FIGURE 7.08

Community Districts with Highest Share of Households that are Unbanked, 2019



Since its inception in 2015, more than 1.4 million New Yorkers have received an ID NYC card—a municipal identification program that has increased access to public benefits, and financial and cultural institutions in New York City.

Community Safety and Policing

Since the end of the Great Recession, the number of felonies reported to NYPD has dropped by 20 percent. Still, communities' exposure to violence is disproportionate across the city, as the violent felony rate in the Bronx was four times the rate in Staten Island.

FIGURE 7.09

Reported Felony Crimes

— Violent felonies — Non-violent felonies

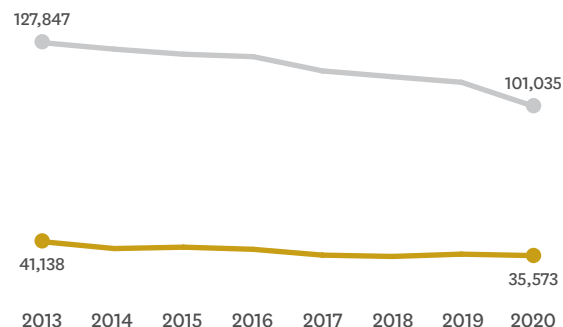
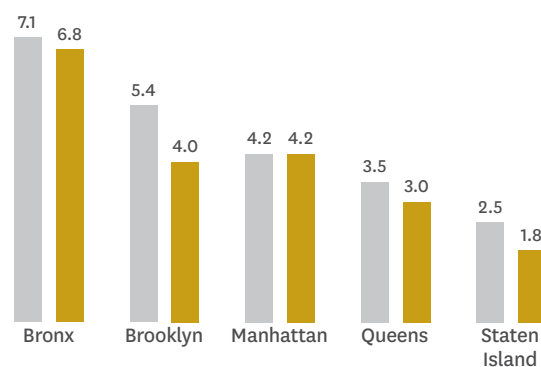


FIGURE 7.10

Violent Felonies (per 1,000 residents) by Borough

■ 2013 ■ 2020



Over the last decade, the NYPD practice of stop-question-frisk has declined dramatically, and complaints of police misconduct involving force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, and offensive language (“FADO”) have fallen. Still, these practices continue to disproportionately target communities of color, with 90% of stops involving Black and Latinx New Yorkers and a higher rate of complaints occurring in the Bronx.

FIGURE 7.11

NYPD Reports of Stop-Question-Frisk

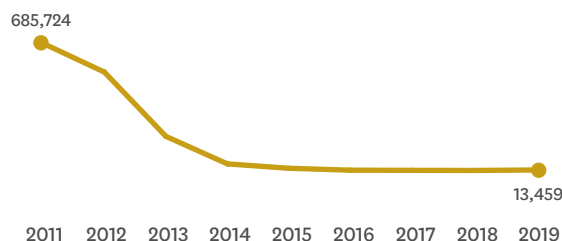
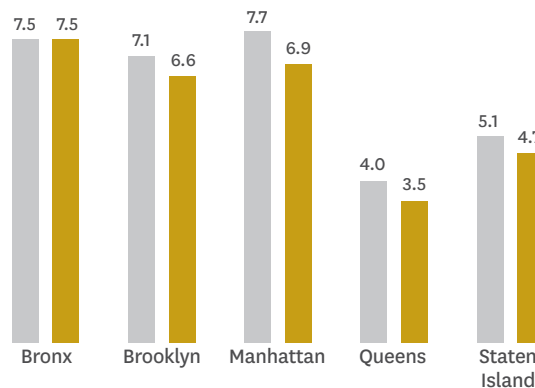


FIGURE 7.12

FADO Complaints (per 10,000 residents) by Borough

■ 2013 ■ 2019

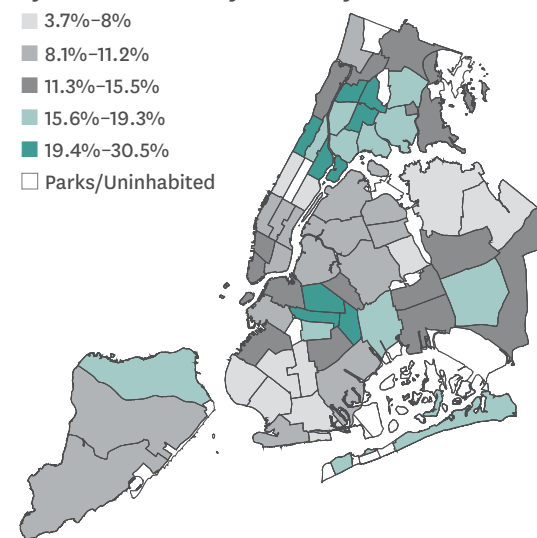


In New York City, 835,000 adults reported that an immediate family member spent time in a juvenile or adult correctional facility, jail, prison, or detention center or was under probation or parole supervision. This is most prevalent in majority-Black communities of central Brooklyn, upper Manhattan, and the South Bronx.

FIGURE 7.13

Share of Adults Reporting Familial Criminal Justice System Involvement by Community District, 2017–18

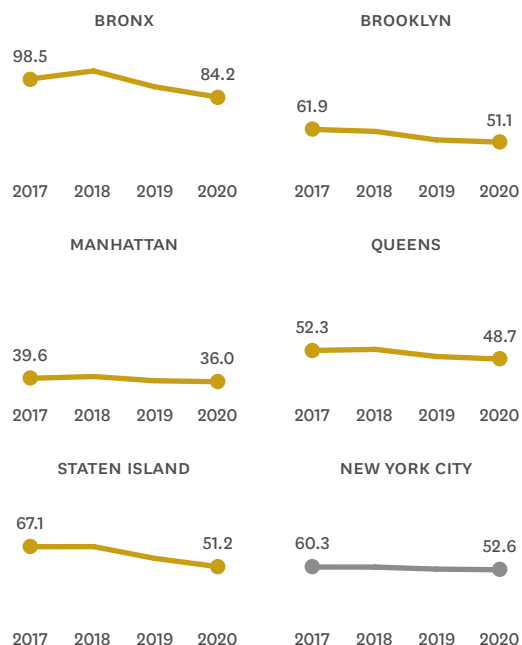
■ 3.7%–8%
■ 8.1%–11.2%
■ 11.3%–15.5%
■ 15.6%–19.3%
■ 19.4%–30.5%
□ Parks/Uninhabited



Domestic Violence

In 2019 and 2020, domestic incident reports filed with NYPD declined across all five boroughs. At the same time, calls to the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline increased by 15% from 2019–2020.

FIGURE 7.14
Domestic Incident Reports (per 1,000 households)
by Borough



In 2020, the rate of domestic violence incident reports was highest in Morrisania, East New York, and Brownsville, where the rates were more than 10 times the lowest community district. Among domestic incident reports, domestic felony assaults, and domestic rapes, violence is more frequently reported between intimate partners than between family members, such as parents and children or siblings.

FIGURE 7.15
Domestic Incident Reports (rate per 1,000 households)
by Community District, 2020

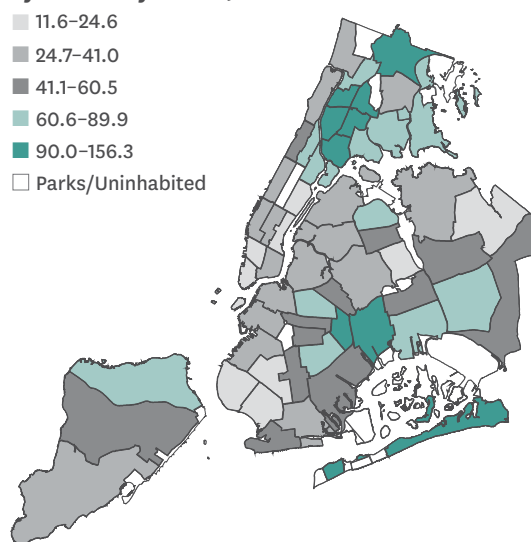
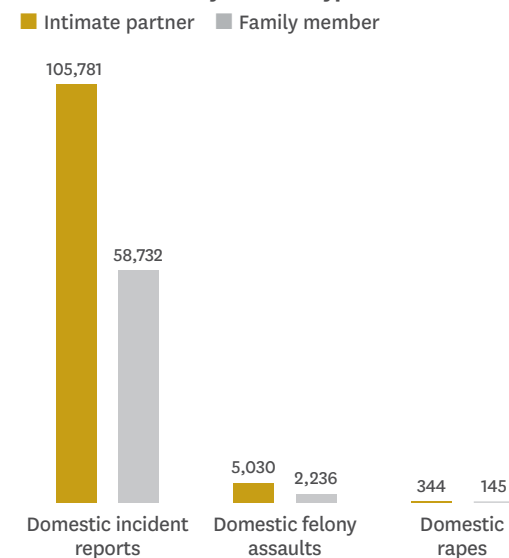


FIGURE 7.16
Domestic Violence by Offender Type, 2020



Child Welfare

2020 saw a steep drop in the total number of child abuse and neglect investigations and children involved in investigations.

The rate of children involved dropped by more than 20% in 2020, although the same patterns of involvement by community district persist.

FIGURE 7.17

Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations and Children in Investigations

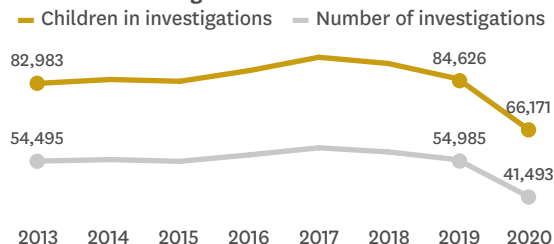
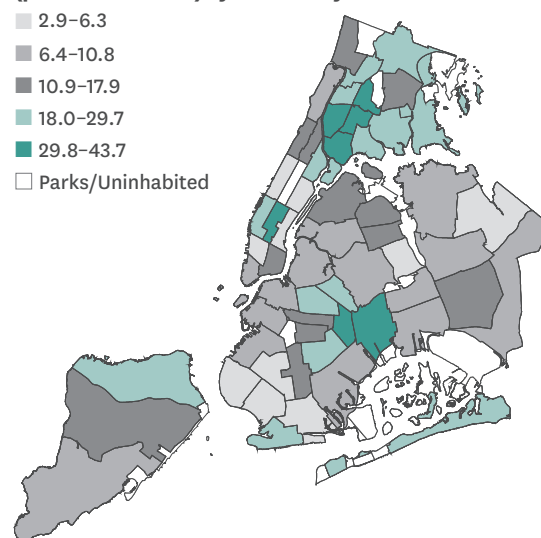


FIGURE 7.18

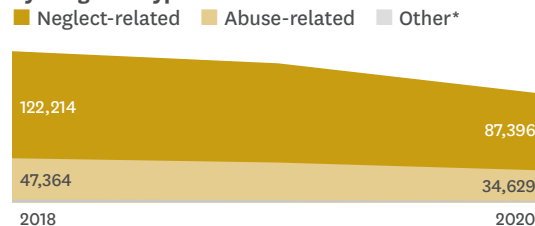
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children) by Community District, 2020



Neglect makes up 70% of all allegations cited, which mainly relates to inadequate food, clothing, shelter—all highly connected to poverty. Black and Latino children experience over 80% of all investigations and Black children are vastly overrepresented in investigations.

FIGURE 7.19

Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations by Allegation Type

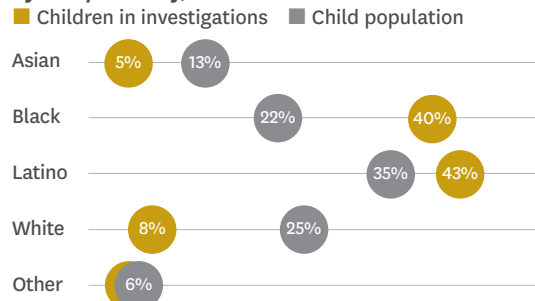


Type of Neglect		Type of Abuse	
Other neglect**	76,083	Physical abuse	12,094
Educational neglect	6,842	Substance abuse	18,243
Lack of medical care	4,471	Sexual abuse	3,154
		Psychological abuse	1,138

See Sources and Notes for *Other and **Other Neglect.

FIGURE 7.20

Children in Investigations and Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



There was a sharp decline in access to preventive services during the pandemic, as nearly 12,000 fewer children received these services in 2020. The Administration for Children's Services is responsible for seven out of every ten referrals to preventive services.

FIGURE 7.21

Children Receiving Preventive Services and New Preventive Service Cases

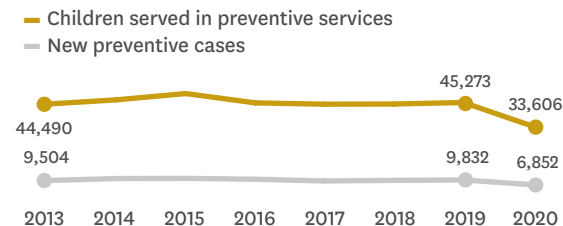
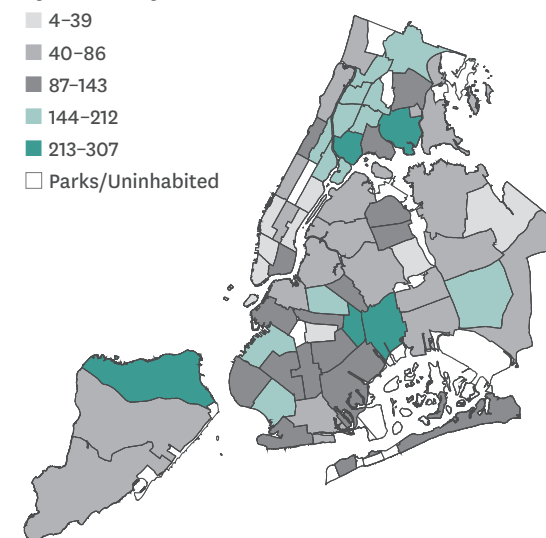


FIGURE 7.22

New Child Welfare Preventive cases by Community District, 2020



Since 2013, the number of children in foster care decreased by 33%, at 7,787 in 2020. While the population remained stable through the first year of the pandemic, placements fell. Family court (Article 10) accounts for the large majority (91%) of foster care placements. There was an increase in the share of infants placed in foster care between 2019 and 2020.

FIGURE 7.23

Foster Care Population and Placements

■ Foster care population ■ Foster care placements

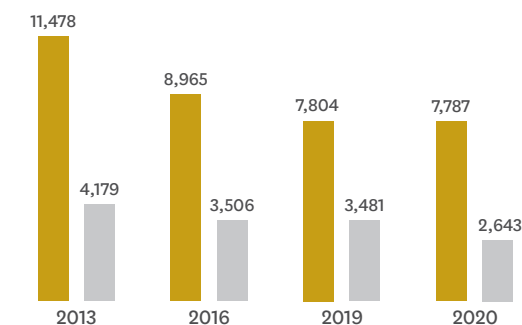
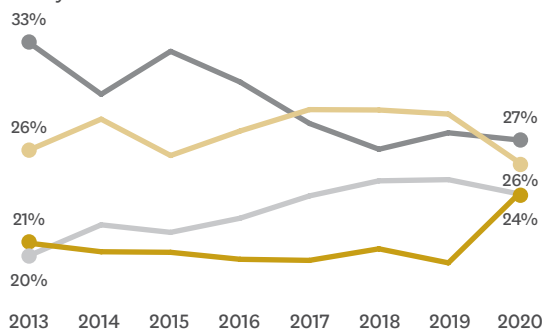


FIGURE 7.24

Children Placed in Foster Care by Age Group

■ Less than 1 year ■ 1 to 5 years
■ 12 years and older ■ 6 to 11 years



As Black children are disproportionately involved in investigations, they are also over-represented in the foster care population. All children under two tend to leave foster care within one year, compared to less than half of other age groups. Over one quarter of children 6 to 17 stay in foster care more than three years.

FIGURE 7.25

Foster Care Population and Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

■ Children in investigations ■ Child population

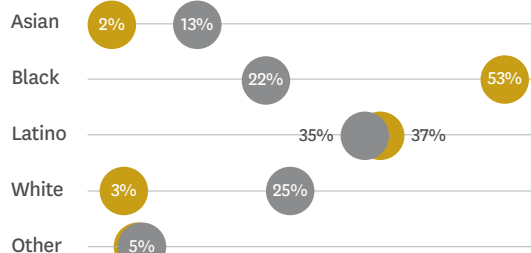
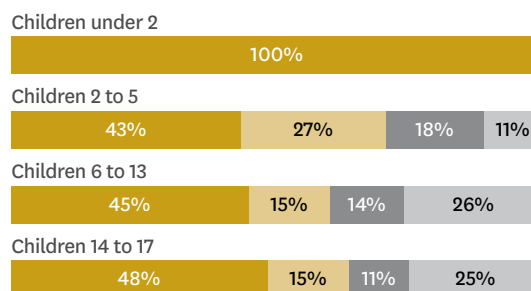


FIGURE 7.26

Children in Foster Care by Age and Length of Care, 2020

■ < 1 year ■ 1-2 years ■ 2-3 years ■ > 3 years



Kinship makes up an increasing share of foster care placements since 2013.

Over the last three years, less than half of the foster care population was staying in foster boarding homes. Fewer children were discharged from foster care 2020–2021 (2,818) compared to previous years (on average 4,500 children).

FIGURE 7.27

Foster Care Placements by Level of Care

■ Foster boarding home ■ Kinship ■ Residential

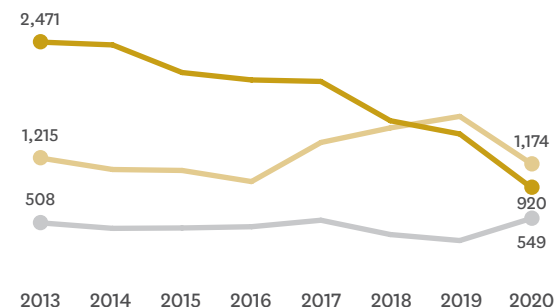
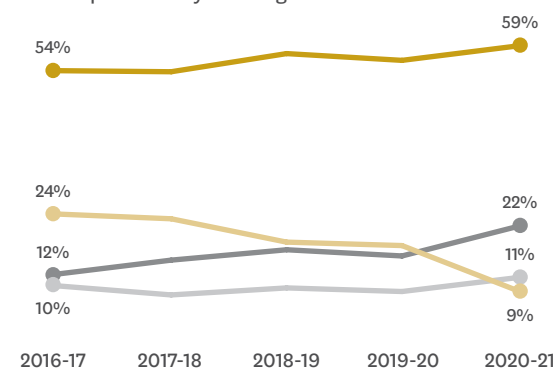


FIGURE 7.28

Discharges from Foster Care by Type

■ Reunification ■ Adoption ■ Non-permanency discharges ■ KinGAP



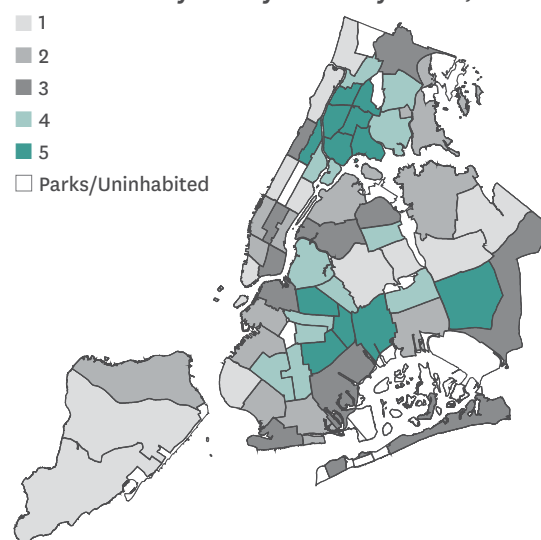
Built Environment

NYC reported 102 heat stress deaths to residents from 2010 to 2019. These deaths occurred disproportionately among Black residents and those in high poverty neighborhoods. The Heat Vulnerability Index (1 = lowest, 5 = highest) attempts to capture different environmental and social factors associated with increased heat risks.

FIGURE 7.29
Heat Stress Deaths, 2010–2019

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Rate per 1 million residents
Non-Hispanic White	33	1
Non-Hispanic Black	44	2.3
Hispanic	19	0.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	0.4
Other/Unknown	1	0.7

FIGURE 7.30
Heat Vulnerability Index by Community District, 2018



Air pollution, especially the fine particles (PM_{2.5}), detrimentally affects health and quality of life; fortunately over the last decade NYC's air quality has improved across all neighborhoods regardless of building density. Despite citywide efforts, many areas are still lacking in tree canopy.

FIGURE 7.31
Wintertime Concentrations of PM_{2.5} (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) by Neighborhood Building Density

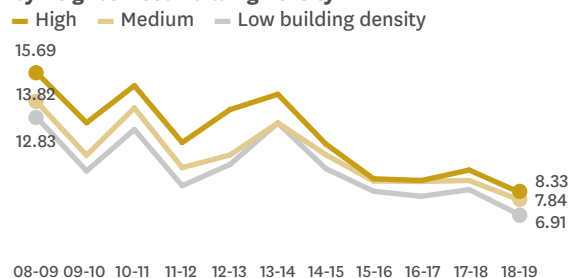
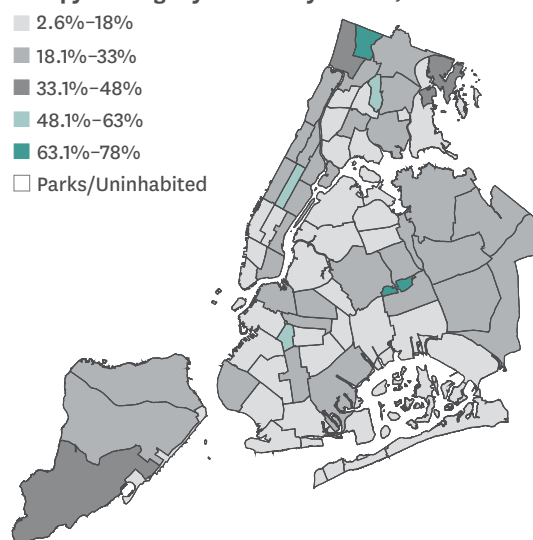


FIGURE 7.32
Canopy Coverage by Community District, 2017



2020 saw a significant decline in motor vehicle accidents due to reduced car use during the pandemic. However, progress remains necessary as more than 7,000 pedestrians and 5,000 cyclists were killed or injured in motor vehicle accidents in 2021.

FIGURE 7.33
Pedestrians and Cyclists Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents

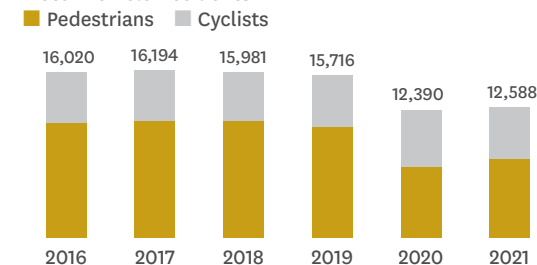
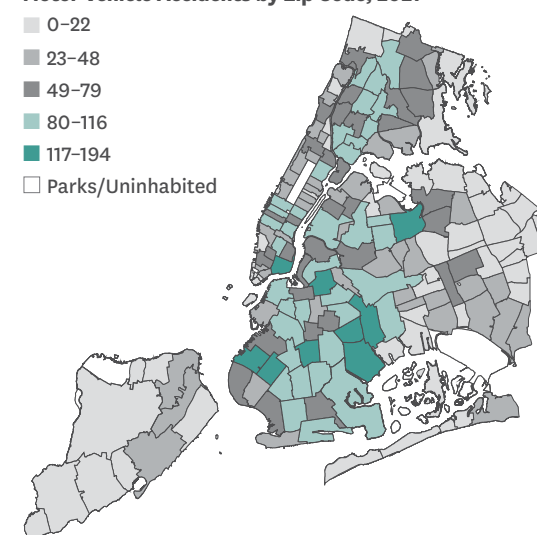


FIGURE 7.34
Pedestrians and Cyclists Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Zip Code, 2021





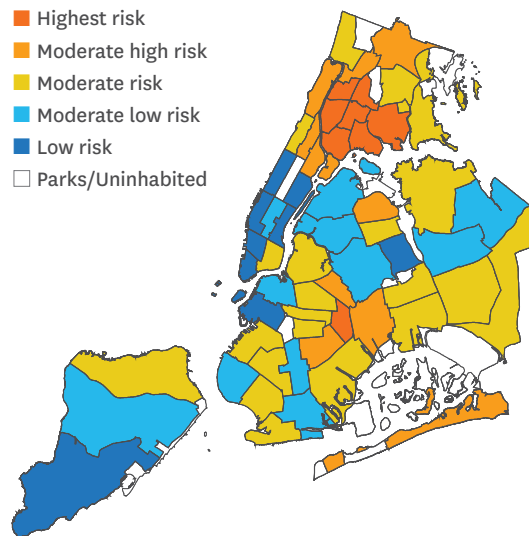
Tracking Barriers to Child and Family Well-Being Across 59 Community Districts

Each year, CCC analyzes where community-level risks to child and family well-being concentrate across the 59 Community Districts in New York City.

We analyze 18 indicators across six domains of child and family well-being: Economic Security, Housing, Health, Education, Youth, and Family and Community. Based on the composite picture of these indicators, Community Districts are ranked from 1 (highest risk) to 59 (lowest risk) in each domain and overall, and placed into one of five categories which connote the degree of barriers to well-being: highest risk, moderate high risk, moderate risk, moderate low risk, and lowest risk. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, CCC's well-being index offers a starting point for identifying the conditions and inequalities across communities that have since been exposed by the disparate effects of the public health crisis.

The results from CCC's 2019 overall index are mapped on the right and featured on the following page. The index includes all data for the 2019 year for consistency; the following section, *Geographic Profiles*, features these indicators for the 2020 year. An interactive map for the 2019 index is available online at: data.cccnewyork.org/riskranking.

FIGURE 8.01
Child and Family Well-being Index, 2019



Domains and Indicators of Child and Family Well-being

Economic Security

- Child Poverty Rate
- Median Income for Families with Children
- Parental Employment Instability

Housing

- Severe Rent Burden
- Rental Overcrowding
- Students in Temporary Housing

Health

- Infant Mortality Rate
- Low Birthweight Babies
- Children without Health Insurance

Education

- Early Education Enrollment
- Elementary and Middle School Reading and Math Test Pass Rate
- High School Graduation Rate

Youth

- Teen Birth Rate
- Teen Idleness
- Youth Unemployment

Family and Community

- Children in Single-Parent Families
- Adults without a High School Degree
- Violent Felony Rate

The 2019 index captures data from the year preceding the COVID-19 pandemic, and the culmination of a recovery period in New York City following the Great Recession. Across multiple areas of child and family well-being, the city recorded measurable gains in 2019 compared to the start of the decade: increases in families' incomes, improvements in infant health, more children enrolled in health insurance and early education programs, higher youth employment, and a lower violent felony rate. At the same time, within these citywide developments CCC's well-being index uncovers both welcome and worrisome trends at the neighborhood level.

Notably, **the index highlights how geographic inequalities shape the risks and opportunities facing children based on where they are growing up.** Over the last decade, barriers to child and family well-being remain concentrated in the same areas of the South Bronx and Brownsville, Brooklyn. Meanwhile, central and lower Manhattan continue report relatively fewer barriers from year to year. The population of children in communities where there are fewer barriers to well-being are majority White, and children in communities where there are the greatest barriers are majority Latino, and one-third are Black. These racial/ethnic disparities are not inherent differences between groups, but stem from disinvestment and discrimination over decades.

At the same time, **the index reveals how progress and obstacles can emerge in very short time at the local level.** From 2010 to 2019, several districts in Queens and Brooklyn

had ranks that trended toward fewer barriers to well-being, which may also correspond to better living conditions, as well as gentrification. On the other hand, families in areas like Unionport/Soundview in the Bronx and Flushing in Queens have experienced relatively greater barriers to well-being since 2010.

The *Geographic Profiles* section provides a detailed look at indicators of well-being for children and families in New York City, the five boroughs, and all 59 community districts.

FIGURE 8.02
Racial/Ethnic Composition of Community Districts by Category of Risk, 2019

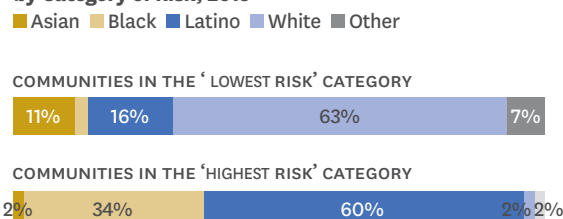


FIGURE 8.03
Community Districts in the 'Highest Risk' and 'Lowest Risk' Categories, 2010–2019

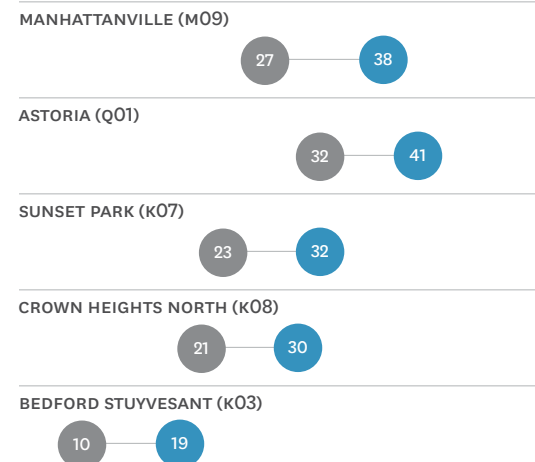
Community District	Overall Index Ranking	
	2010	2019
Hunts Point (B02)	1	1
Mott Haven (B01)	2	2
Brownsville (K16)	3	5
East Tremont (B06)	4	4
Morrisania (B03)	5	3
Upper West Side (M07)	55	52
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant (M06)	56	59
Greenwich Village (M02)	57	56
Battery Park/Tribeca (M01)	58	58
Upper East Side (M08)	59	57

FIGURE 8.04
Community Districts by Change in Overall Index Ranking, 2010–2019

Communities Trending Toward Lower Risk

● 2010 ● 2019

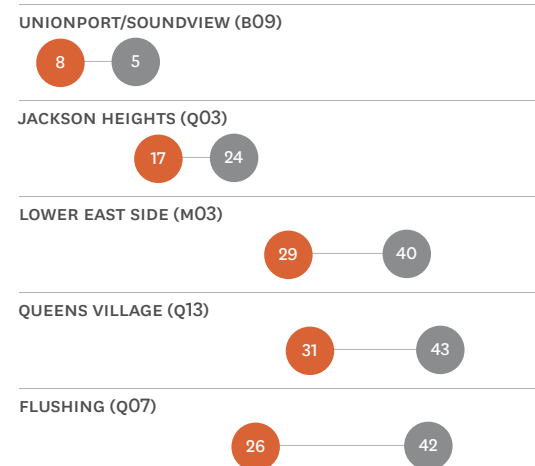
Highest Risk (1) Lowest Risk (59)



Communities Trending Toward Higher Risk

● 2010 ● 2019

Highest Risk (1) Lowest Risk (59)



Tracking Community Resources Available to Children and Families Across 59 Community Districts

CCC collects data on resources across 59 Community Districts in New York City to understand community access to and availability of services.

CCC complements its index of barriers to well-being with an overview of the resources available in each Community District. These resources offer an asset-based approach to well-being that includes local supports for children and their families. These data are hosted online and can be explored further via an interactive map at data.cccnewyork.org/assetmapping.

A summary of the types of community resources available is listed in the right column of this page.

There are many resources that children and families need to thrive, regardless of their socio-economic status and where they live: public transportation, banks, fresh food retail, medical clinics, green space, cultural institutions, and libraries. The following page shows how certain communities are under-resourced by analyzing the population ratio per assets such as banks/credit unions, large food retail, and medical facilities. In the aggregate, there are notable disparities in access by geography that demand greater financial and health resources for communities where tens of thousands of residents are dependent on just one institution for support.

Defining Community Resources

When referring to resources or assets in a community, CCC defines them as the institutions, programs, and infrastructure that support children and families. The community assets that we map and feature in this data book are not an exhaustive list. We collect publicly available data based on conversations with residents, service providers, and staff at city and state agencies. In most cases, these assets have some connection to the public sector, through either a contract with a local or state agency or government regulation.

In the subsequent section *Geographic Profiles* we invite readers to take a more granular look at the presence or absence of resources by Community District. Each profile page features a map with points representing banks and credit unions, large food retail, hospitals, public libraries, playgrounds, and parks. These resources, taken as a whole, constitute key infrastructure to which all New York City communities must have access.

Community Resources

Economic Security

Banks

Public Transportation

Workforce Development Programs

Financial Empowerment Centers

Housing

Housing Support Services

NYCHA and Supportive Housing

Drop-in Centers

Health

Food and Nutrition Assistance

Food Retail

Health and Mental Health Facilities

Open Recreational Space

Education

Subsidized Child Care

Universal Pre-K and 3-K

Continuing Education

Public Schools

Youth

After School Programs

(COMPASS & SONYC, Beacon, Cornerstone)

Family & Community

ACS Preventive Services

Cultural Institutions

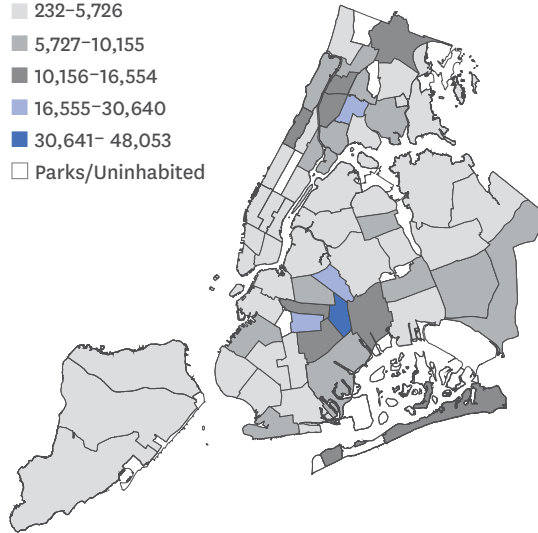
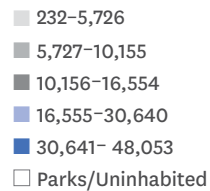
Public Digital Resources

Banks and Credit Unions

There are 1,500 banks and 72 credit unions across the city, offering an essential means of accessing financial services and building wealth. Citywide, there are 4,105 adults per one bank/credit union, but in the Bronx there are more than 8,000 adults per bank, including more than 30,000 per bank in Morrisania. In Brownsville, Brooklyn around 48,000 adults rely on one bank and other central Brooklyn communities are underserved as well. In several of these neighborhoods, there are more credit unions available to meet residents' needs.

FIGURE 8.05

Ratio of Adults per Bank/Credit Union by Community District



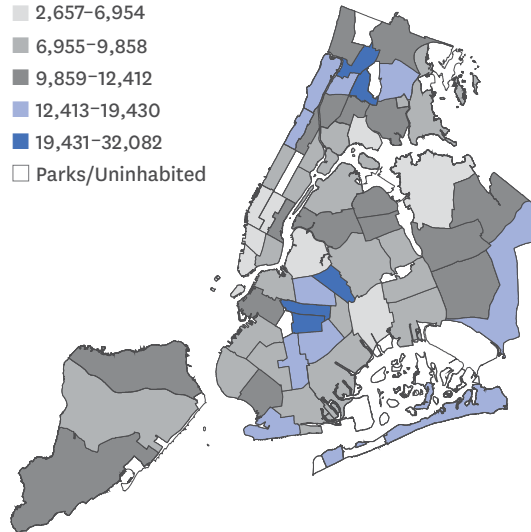
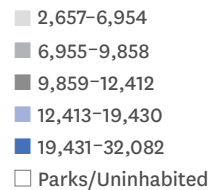
Large Food Retail

There are 840 large food retailers in New York City, each occupying 10,000 square feet or more. This comes out to nearly 10,000 residents per one store citywide; ratios are similar across the boroughs but in central Brooklyn, northern Manhattan and Bronx communities between 20,000 to 30,000 residents could rely on one large food retailer.

Large food retailers are considered here as they tend to offer a wide variety of produce including fresh fruits and vegetables, although this does not capture establishments which also carry fresh produce and other culturally appropriate food such as bodegas, produce carts, farmers markets, etc.

FIGURE 8.06

Ratio of Residents per Large Food Retail by Community District



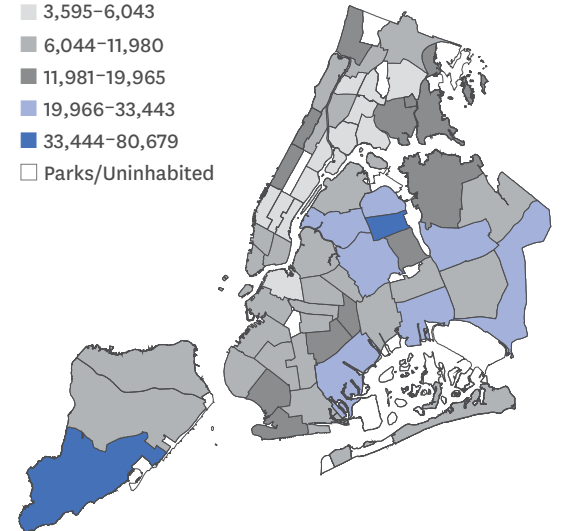
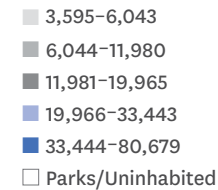
Medical Facilities

There are over 60 hospitals, around 230 diagnostic and treatment centers, and close to 600 health clinics in New York City. The Bronx and Manhattan have smaller population ratios than the citywide rate of 9,000 residents per facility, while in some Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn neighborhoods between 30,000 and 80,000 residents rely on a single medical facility.

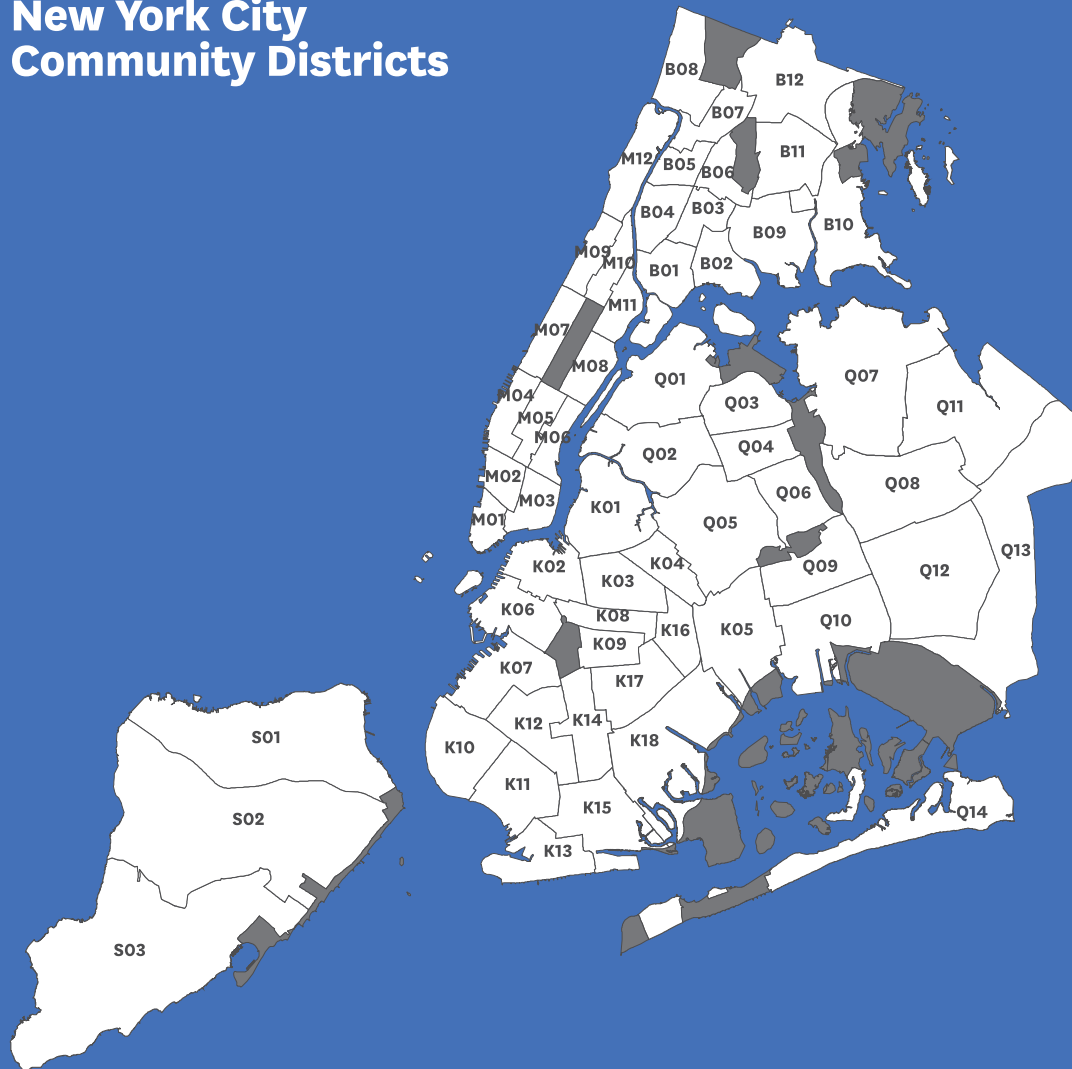
This map gauges the presence or absence across neighborhoods, although residents may sometimes or often access medical services outside their own community district.

FIGURE 8.07

Ratio of Residents per Medical Facility by Community District



New York City Community Districts



Bronx

Mott Haven	B01
Hunts Point	B02
Morrisania	B03
Concourse/Highbridge	B04
University Heights	B05
East Tremont	B06
Bedford Park	B07
Riverdale	B08
Unionport/Soundview	B09
Throgs Neck	B10
Pelham Parkway	B11
Williamsbridge	B12

Brooklyn

Williamsburg/Greenpoint	K01
Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	K02
Bedford Stuyvesant	K03
Bushwick	K04
East New York	K05
Park Slope	K06
Sunset Park	K07
Crown Heights North	K08
Crown Heights South	K09
Bay Ridge	K10
Bensonhurst	K11
Borough Park	K12
Coney Island	K13
Flatbush/Midwood	K14
Sheepshead Bay	K15
Brownsville	K16
East Flatbush	K17
Canarsie	K18

Manhattan

Battery Park/Tribeca	M01
Greenwich Village	M02
Lower East Side	M03
Chelsea/Clinton	M04
Midtown Business District	M05
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant	M06
Upper West Side	M07
Upper East Side	M08
Manhattanville	M09
Central Harlem	M10
East Harlem	M11
Washington Heights	M12

Queens

Astoria	Q01
Sunnyside/Woodside	Q02
Jackson Heights	Q03
Elmhurst/Corona	Q04
Ridgewood/Glendale	Q05
Rego Park/Forest Hills	Q06
Flushing	Q07
Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	Q08
Woodhaven	Q09
Howard Beach	Q10
Bayside	Q11
Jamaica/St. Albans	Q12
Queens Village	Q13
The Rockaways	Q14

Staten Island

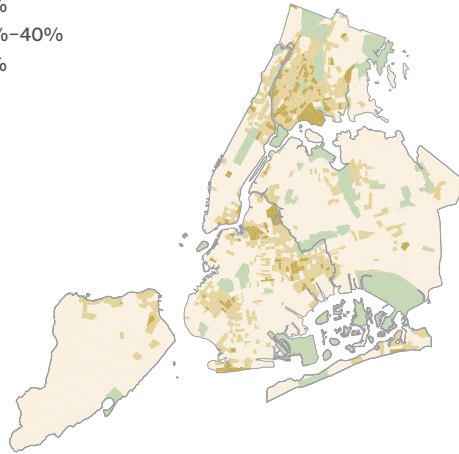
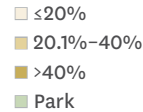
St. George	S01
South Beach	S02
Tottenville	S03

Geographic Profiles

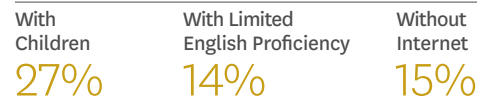
New York City

New York City

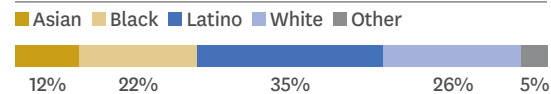
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

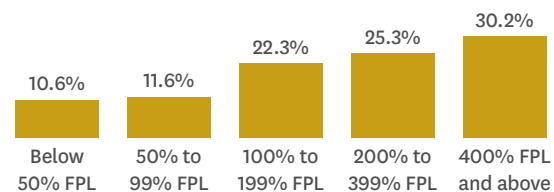


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Demographics					
Total Population	8,491,079	8,537,673	8,398,748	8,336,817	8,282,476
Child Population	1,796,800	1,799,754	1,739,256	1,715,077	1,716,171
Young Children (<5 years)	567,142	554,789	535,068	521,255	511,938
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	948,974	963,712	936,858	928,118	928,702
Teenagers (15–17 years)	280,684	281,253	267,330	265,704	275,531
Youth Population (18–24 years)	819,963	773,121	710,747	692,638	712,665
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	20.9%	18.9%	17.3%	16.0%	16.4%
Child Poverty Rate	29.6%	26.6%	23.8%	22.2%	21.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$54,957	\$61,766	\$65,992	\$69,028	\$76,568
Parental Employment Instability	33.6%	31.7%	32.0%	29.8%	36.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	28.6%	27.7%	26.7%	24.8%	28.3%
Rental Overcrowding	10.8%	11.3%	10.6%	10.5%	12.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	8.4%	9.3%	10.1%	10.1%	9.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%	8.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.8%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	53.2%	53.3%	52.4%	51.8%	50.2%
Children without Health Insurance	3.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	59.5%	61.0%	62.7%	63.6%	63.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	28.4%	38.0%	46.7%	47.4%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	34.2%	36.4%	42.7%	45.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	64.2%	70.0%	72.7%	73.9%	76.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	57.0%	62.0%	65.0%	66.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	19.4	14.8	13.1	10.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	7.0%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	6.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.2%	14.7%	13.1%	12.3%	14.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	16.4%	14.9%	13.7%	13.0%	14.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.9
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	46.9	48.7	51.9	49.3	38.6
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	32.9%	31.7%	30.4%	29.8%	27.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	19.5%	18.5%	17.3%	16.8%	16.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1

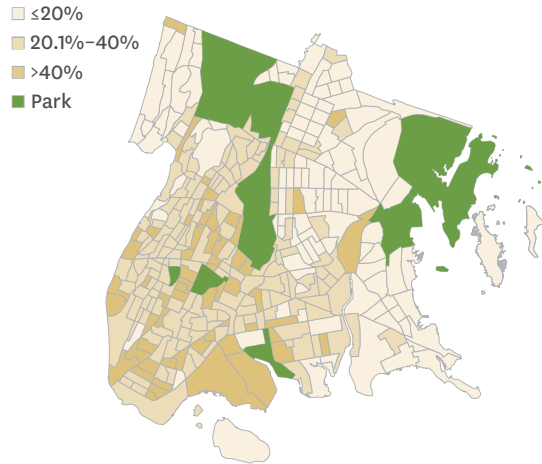
*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx

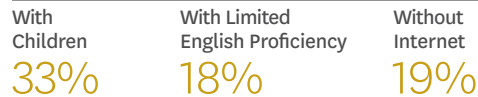
Bronx



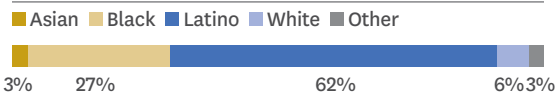
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

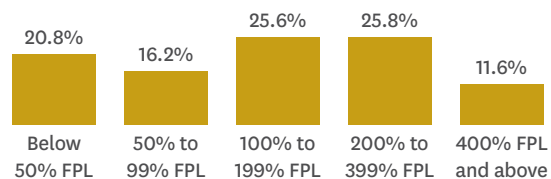


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Demographics					
Total Population	1,438,159	1,455,720	1,432,132	1,418,207	1,391,025
Child Population	366,734	368,321	355,049	348,063	334,405
Young Children (<5 years)	108,697	107,412	102,764	100,047	95,029
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	198,826	200,631	195,031	191,936	179,536
Teenagers (15–17 years)	59,211	60,278	57,254	56,080	59,840
Youth Population (18–24 years)	164,388	156,130	142,692	137,331	122,787
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	31.6%	28.7%	27.4%	26.4%	25.4%
Child Poverty Rate	43.3%	40.1%	38.1%	37.1%	31.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$33,743	\$38,974	\$39,496	\$41,129	\$49,301
Parental Employment Instability	43.5%	39.0%	45.5%	42.8%	41.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.7%	31.9%	33.0%	31.6%	33.6%
Rental Overcrowding	12.4%	15.1%	14.1%	13.2%	13.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	14.7%	15.9%	16.7%	16.8%	16.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.3%	9.4%	10.0%	10.2%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.2%	11.0%	11.6%	13.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	69.0%	68.6%	70.3%	68.6%	68.7%
Children without Health Insurance	3.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	49.7%	51.0%	55.9%	58.7%	58.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	15.5%	24.0%	32.3%	33.4%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	19.7%	21.4%	26.6%	30.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	54.7%	62.0%	63.5%	66.3%	71.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	51.0%	56.0%	58.0%	59.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	27.9	21.2	19.7	18.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.1%	8.1%	7.1%	7.4%	7.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	24.6%	19.6%	19.1%	18.8%	19.0%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	21.3%	19.7%	18.8%	18.4%	18.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	66.8	70.8	74.5	72.0	58.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	51.9%	50.0%	49.0%	47.9%	41.8%
Adults without a High School Degree	29.5%	28.0%	26.7%	25.6%	25.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.8

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx Community District 1

B01

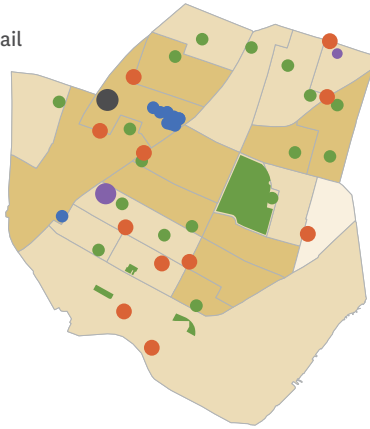
Mott Haven

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **32%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **22%**
 Without Internet: **23%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		2
Economic Security	●		1
Housing		●	12
Health	●		5
Education	●		6
Youth	●		1
Family & Community	●		1

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	106,394	105,915	104,393	93,458	109,711
Child Population	31,107	30,177	29,069	23,265	29,935
Young Children (<5 years)	9,402	8,209	7,701	5,962	7,090
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	16,772	16,396	16,407	13,171	17,146
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,933	5,559	4,960	4,132	5,699
Youth Population (18–24 years)	13,573	13,292	11,182	9,759	10,263
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	45.0%	36.9%	37.7%	39.6%	34.6%
Child Poverty Rate	54.0%	47.0%	47.2%	54.1%	38.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$25,889	\$31,306	\$30,641	\$22,437	\$34,813
Parental Employment Instability	51.8%	42.8%	59.0%	55.2%	47.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	32.8%	32.4%	33.0%	31.3%	39.1%
Rental Overcrowding	12.3%	13.9%	14.0%	11.0%	15.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	17.9%	17.9%	17.6%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	4.6	5.7	6.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.1%	9.6%	10.1%	11.2%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.4%	11.8%	11.0%	15.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	76.8%	75.3%	82.2%	79.1%	77.2%
Children without Health Insurance	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.7%	0.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	51.2%	52.4%	58.7%	59.8%	63.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	10.1%	20.1%	29.6%	31.9%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	13.8%	16.4%	24.2%	26.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	49.1%	57.0%	60.0%	64.9%	68.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	52.0%	58.0%	62.0%	62.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	38.0	32.7	28.3	27.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	20.4%	18.7%	14.3%	12.7%	10.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	19.1%	17.7%	18.1%	22.3%	22.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	32.7%	29.0%	27.0%	25.3%	23.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	5.6	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	77.3	83.4	98.4	121.6	70.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.1	3.6	4.4	5.6	4.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	61.5%	58.5%	57.7%	56.7%	55.3%
Adults without a High School Degree	40.4%	36.9%	33.7%	29.8%	35.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	8.2	11.9	11.2	12.5	10.3

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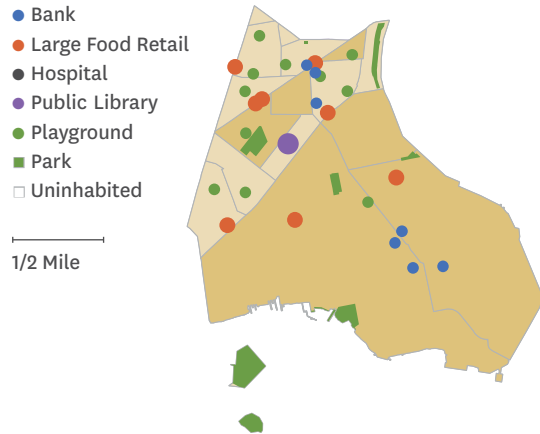
Bronx Community District 2

B02

Hunts Point

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%



Share of Households, 2019



Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		1
Economic Security	●		1
Housing	●		7
Health		●	12
Education	●		1
Youth	●		2
Family & Community	●		4

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	60,753	60,357	59,610	53,366	62,646
Child Population	17,763	17,196	16,599	13,285	17,093
Young Children (<5 years)	5,369	4,678	4,398	3,404	4,049
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	9,577	9,363	9,369	7,521	9,790
Teenagers (15–17 years)	2,817	3,168	2,833	2,360	3,254
Youth Population (18–24 years)	7,751	7,596	6,385	5,573	5,860
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	45.0%	36.9%	37.7%	39.6%	34.6%
Child Poverty Rate	54.0%	47.0%	47.2%	54.1%	38.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$25,889	\$31,306	\$30,641	\$22,437	\$34,813
Parental Employment Instability	51.8%	42.8%	59.0%	55.2%	47.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	32.8%	32.4%	33.0%	31.3%	39.1%
Rental Overcrowding	12.3%	13.9%	14.0%	11.0%	15.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	23.0%	22.2%	20.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	2.7	2.1	4.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.8%	10.2%	10.0%	10.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	15.2%	13.4%	15.3%	14.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	76.8%	75.3%	82.2%	79.1%	77.2%
Children without Health Insurance	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.7%	0.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	51.2%	52.4%	58.7%	59.8%	63.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	9.6%	15.9%	22.5%	23.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	13.2%	14.4%	21.0%	23.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	33.8%	33.8%	35.0%	41.7%	48.1%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	52.0%	50.0%	57.0%	58.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	40.8	31.9	24.3	25.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	20.4%	18.7%	14.3%	12.7%	10.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	19.1%	17.7%	18.1%	22.3%	22.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	32.7%	29.0%	27.0%	25.3%	23.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	6.4	4.8	1.5	2.2	1.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	88.2	84.8	89.1	102.6	52.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	6.4	4.2	4.3	3.3	1.9
Children in Single-Parent Families	61.5%	58.5%	57.7%	56.7%	55.3%
Adults without a High School Degree	40.4%	36.9%	33.7%	29.8%	35.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	10.2	9.4	7.2	8.3	7.8

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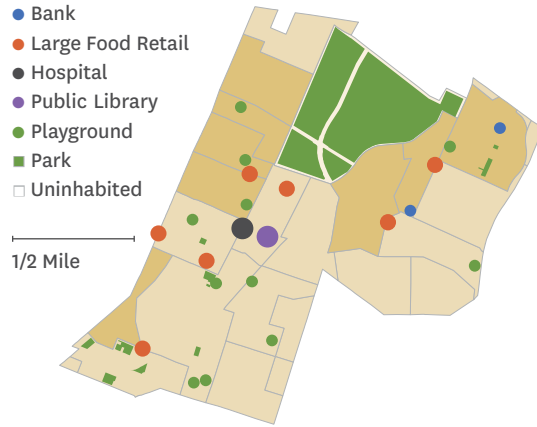
Bronx Community District 3

B03

Morrisania

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 36%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 22%
 Without Internet: 23%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		3
Economic Security	●		3
Housing	●		5
Health		●	11
Education	●		3
Youth	●		4
Family & Community	●		2

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	84,271	85,448	85,841	84,606	81,380
Child Population	24,095	23,361	23,338	23,326	22,071
Young Children (<5 years)	6,781	7,488	6,737	7,414	5,271
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,143	12,141	12,485	12,616	13,077
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,171	3,738	4,116	3,297	3,724
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,996	11,598	11,035	11,089	8,647
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	44.2%	36.3%	37.7%	40.3%	35.6%
Child Poverty Rate	54.9%	46.9%	50.7%	50.2%	45.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$23,135	\$29,871	\$26,560	\$27,471	\$36,121
Parental Employment Instability	51.7%	39.0%	53.2%	53.8%	47.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	34.9%	33.0%	35.7%	38.7%	36.1%
Rental Overcrowding	10.7%	14.6%	12.3%	11.0%	10.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	19.1%	19.0%	18.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.0	–
Low Birthweight Babies	11.4%	10.7%	11.4%	10.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	14.0%	12.4%	11.0%	16.7%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	81.3%	80.8%	78.8%	77.8%	75.3%
Children without Health Insurance	2.9%	0.5%	2.6%	3.3%	1.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	46.8%	45.9%	51.9%	56.6%	52.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	11.6%	19.0%	27.5%	29.6%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	15.6%	16.5%	22.1%	25.5%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	59.8%	66.9%	65.0%	65.9%	71.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	49.0%	55.0%	57.0%	54.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	40.4	30.0	22.9	23.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.5%	4.4%	10.3%	12.1%	9.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	31.8%	25.6%	24.8%	20.7%	14.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	21.0%	19.8%	20.8%	19.7%	15.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.1	1.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	91.6	101.5	112.5	104.8	90.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.1	4.2	6.6	5.4	4.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	59.8%	59.5%	58.6%	58.0%	52.8%
Adults without a High School Degree	38.0%	32.5%	31.8%	32.4%	31.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	8.4	9.5	8.5	9.4	10.8

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Bronx Community District 4

B04

Concourse/Highbridge

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 41%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 22%
 Without Internet: 22%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		7
Economic Security	●		9
Housing	●		1
Health		●	17
Education	●		4
Youth		●	15
Family & Community	●		6

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	141,467	151,835	136,636	140,906	104,250
Child Population	40,690	44,352	35,457	42,164	24,845
Young Children (<5 years)	10,859	10,658	8,726	12,191	6,262
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	23,238	25,693	20,010	23,832	14,630
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,593	8,001	6,721	6,141	3,953
Youth Population (18–24 years)	17,376	15,551	13,269	12,727	10,242
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	37.3%	34.9%	32.4%	32.4%	28.3%
Child Poverty Rate	45.7%	45.7%	44.9%	41.0%	33.1%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$29,869	\$32,625	\$33,508	\$36,914	\$43,264
Parental Employment Instability	45.3%	46.4%	56.7%	40.7%	43.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	37.6%	33.6%	35.0%	36.3%	34.6%
Rental Overcrowding	15.6%	20.7%	18.7%	20.6%	20.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	21.9%	21.7%	21.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	3.4	5.2	5.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.5%	9.5%	8.6%	9.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.6%	13.2%	12.4%	13.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	76.0%	78.1%	75.7%	79.8%	69.8%
Children without Health Insurance	5.0%	1.7%	1.6%	2.3%	0.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	48.0%	44.3%	49.2%	50.3%	52.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	12.4%	21.9%	32.1%	32.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	16.6%	19.4%	29.5%	31.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	56.0%	67.2%	67.0%	71.4%	77.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	56.0%	58.0%	60.0%	66.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	39.9	29.6	24.8	22.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.6%	7.9%	3.9%	1.3%	5.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	22.6%	18.9%	18.0%	17.3%	16.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	22.7%	19.5%	16.7%	15.3%	17.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	75.8	71.5	88.6	69.5	96.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.6	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	51.7%	51.9%	51.2%	49.8%	46.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	37.0%	35.2%	31.7%	27.7%	30.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	8.2	7.7	7.7	8.9	11.7

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Bronx Community District 5

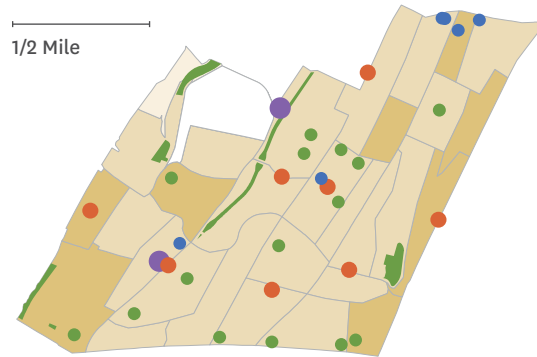
B05

University Heights

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **39%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **25%**
 Without Internet: **20%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		6
Economic Security	●		12
Housing	●		2
Health		●	18
Education		●	24
Youth	●		3
Family & Community	●		5

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	132,850	135,115	139,732	138,209	137,535
Child Population	36,864	36,975	40,907	38,884	36,650
Young Children (<5 years)	12,416	10,096	12,482	11,080	13,224
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	18,114	20,680	22,222	21,041	16,983
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,334	6,199	6,203	6,763	6,443
Youth Population (18–24 years)	17,404	15,259	17,387	13,682	11,641
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	45.4%	41.1%	36.4%	31.4%	27.6%
Child Poverty Rate	59.8%	56.9%	50.9%	37.2%	31.9%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$21,022	\$22,059	\$25,027	\$38,093	\$40,246
Parental Employment Instability	50.4%	50.6%	57.7%	42.1%	44.6%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	42.5%	39.3%	36.2%	31.8%	33.6%
Rental Overcrowding	17.2%	17.4%	15.7%	17.4%	14.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	23.3%	23.5%	23.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.4%	9.6%	10.3%	8.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.8%	10.0%	13.1%	12.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	82.1%	79.9%	80.8%	75.4%	88.7%
Children without Health Insurance	3.2%	1.6%	1.4%	3.9%	2.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	49.1%	52.1%	54.6%	59.1%	53.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	10.8%	20.1%	27.7%	29.0%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	14.9%	17.0%	21.9%	25.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	81.8%	84.1%	82.0%	88.6%	87.7%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	67.0%	64.0%	63.0%	51.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	38.9	29.9	25.1	23.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.3%	11.5%	7.2%	7.0%	9.5%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	19.3%	18.7%	26.9%	28.5%	24.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	19.6%	21.5%	23.1%	23.7%	23.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	71.0	78.5	67.8	66.6	48.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	3.8	2.7	3.5	2.8	1.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	58.4%	56.9%	57.1%	55.1%	35.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	36.0%	34.3%	36.8%	31.0%	31.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	6.6	7.6	6.5	7.0	7.0

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx Community District 6

B06

East Tremont

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **36%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **22%**
 Without Internet: **23%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		4
Economic Security	●		3
Housing	●		6
Health	●		3
Education	●		7
Youth	●		5
Family & Community	●		3

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	87,976	89,292	89,615	88,324	84,957
Child Population	25,154	24,412	24,364	24,352	23,042
Young Children (<5 years)	7,079	7,825	7,034	7,739	5,502
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,720	12,675	13,034	13,171	13,651
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,355	3,906	4,296	3,441	3,888
Youth Population (18–24 years)	12,524	12,104	11,521	11,576	9,027
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	44.2%	36.3%	37.7%	40.3%	35.6%
Child Poverty Rate	54.9%	46.9%	50.7%	50.2%	45.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$23,135	\$29,871	\$26,560	\$27,471	\$36,121
Parental Employment Instability	51.7%	39.0%	53.2%	53.8%	47.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	34.9%	33.0%	35.7%	38.7%	36.1%
Rental Overcrowding	10.7%	14.6%	12.3%	11.0%	10.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	17.8%	17.0%	17.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	4.1	7.0	8.4	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.2%	9.4%	10.0%	10.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.6%	10.2%	11.2%	15.5%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	81.3%	80.8%	80.8%	77.8%	75.3%
Children without Health Insurance	2.9%	0.5%	1.4%	3.3%	1.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	46.8%	45.9%	51.9%	56.6%	52.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	15.6%	22.0%	31.2%	32.2%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	18.7%	18.8%	22.8%	26.5%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	56.7%	66.7%	69.0%	68.4%	73.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	47.0%	59.0%	59.0%	61.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	35.5	26.8	23.5	22.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.5%	4.4%	10.3%	12.1%	9.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	31.8%	25.6%	24.8%	20.7%	14.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	21.0%	19.8%	20.8%	19.7%	15.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.3	5.5	1.9	3.1	2.1
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	102.1	114.2	98.8	100.3	79.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	3.0	3.7	4.3	5.5	4.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	59.8%	59.5%	58.6%	58.0%	52.8%
Adults without a High School Degree	38.0%	32.5%	31.8%	32.4%	31.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	9.9	8.7	7.6	7.7	8.9

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx Community District 7

B07

Bedford Park

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

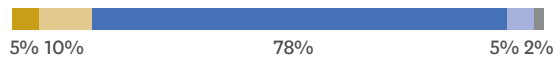


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **35%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **26%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		9
Economic Security		●	16
Housing	●		3
Health		●	23
Education		●	20
Youth		●	12
Family & Community	●		8

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	135,893	138,899	133,784	151,684	131,872
Child Population	36,123	36,917	33,111	40,251	32,623
Young Children (<5 years)	12,219	11,468	8,681	10,725	9,518
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	19,285	19,106	19,063	24,312	18,594
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,619	6,343	5,367	5,214	4,511
Youth Population (18–24 years)	14,380	14,882	13,872	14,318	10,737
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	31.5%	31.0%	27.8%	22.6%	27.9%
Child Poverty Rate	43.0%	43.1%	38.7%	30.8%	31.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$32,680	\$36,400	\$34,960	\$40,863	\$55,539
Parental Employment Instability	39.4%	43.8%	41.2%	38.5%	41.8%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	34.1%	33.1%	35.1%	31.1%	34.3%
Rental Overcrowding	15.6%	22.4%	19.3%	20.4%	17.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	17.8%	17.6%	17.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.4%	9.0%	9.3%	9.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	11.6%	8.8%	10.1%	9.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	73.2%	81.0%	78.6%	70.5%	66.5%
Children without Health Insurance	2.5%	1.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	43.6%	42.8%	48.2%	54.3%	56.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	16.9%	24.8%	32.1%	34.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	25.3%	25.8%	28.7%	32.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	65.8%	70.9%	81.0%	83.9%	87.8%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	52.0%	56.0%	61.0%	58.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	31.9	26.4	20.8	20.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	11.5%	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	22.0%	22.8%	16.8%	17.0%	16.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	23.2%	20.3%	18.9%	16.8%	16.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.0
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	56.1	60.4	61.2	46.6	43.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	49.6%	47.0%	48.0%	46.2%	34.0%
Adults without a High School Degree	32.9%	33.3%	27.5%	31.7%	30.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	7.2	7.5	6.6	5.9	6.3

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Bronx Community District 8

B08

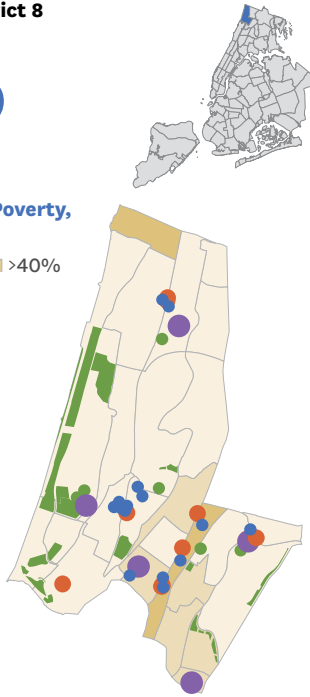
Riverdale

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

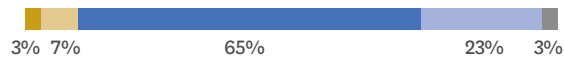


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **25%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **18%**
 Without Internet: **14%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	28
Economic Security	●		22
Housing	●		15
Health		●	47
Education	●		22
Youth		●	34
Family & Community	●		28

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	106,737	108,865	119,846	104,149	90,811
Child Population	23,361	20,826	27,078	21,402	17,990
Young Children (<5 years)	8,698	8,120	9,197	6,729	4,492
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	11,963	10,527	14,342	12,095	7,583
Teenagers (15–17 years)	2,700	2,179	3,539	2,578	5,915
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,448	9,958	9,244	9,025	6,495
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	22.5%	17.8%	18.8%	16.5%	14.7%
Child Poverty Rate	31.8%	23.8%	27.9%	27.4%	21.0%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$49,515	\$64,707	\$54,819	\$67,656	\$75,461
Parental Employment Instability	40.6%	17.7%	32.4%	30.6%	30.9%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.5%	30.8%	29.2%	27.8%	32.5%
Rental Overcrowding	12.0%	8.7%	13.7%	12.0%	13.8%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	14.5%	14.4%	14.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	4.3	2.9	2.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.4%	8.6%	6.9%	7.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5.6%	5.4%	7.9%	9.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	52.1%	41.0%	54.2%	54.6%	49.0%
Children without Health Insurance	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	69.6%	71.6%	65.6%	58.9%	61.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	26.6%	38.2%	45.6%	45.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	29.9%	35.1%	37.6%	41.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.8%	74.4%	72.0%	74.6%	77.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	63.0%	69.0%	70.0%	74.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	15.5	11.5	7.9	7.8	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.0%	2.9%	2.1%	2.8%	1.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	24.8%	17.1%	17.6%	15.6%	24.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	12.2%	11.4%	10.0%	10.9%	11.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	25.3	34.7	32.3	33.7	31.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	39.7%	39.4%	37.7%	34.8%	44.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	16.9%	18.9%	18.6%	18.9%	14.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7

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Bronx Community District 9

B09

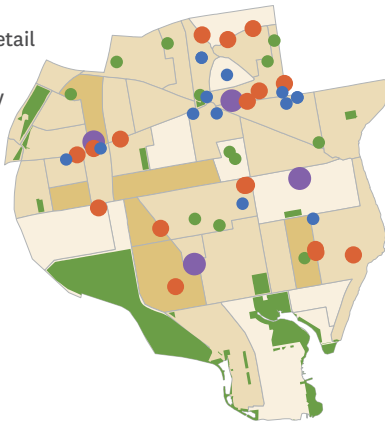
Unionport/Soundview

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **30%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **16%**
 Without Internet: **19%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		8
Economic Security	●		6
Housing	●		13
Health	●		15
Education	●		5
Youth	●		7
Family & Community	●		10

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	190,126	193,240	182,874	178,339	186,926
Child Population	44,069	50,810	43,743	42,664	45,356
Young Children (<5 years)	13,330	13,984	13,394	10,738	15,357
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	23,180	30,047	24,469	22,843	22,700
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,559	6,779	5,880	9,083	7,299
Youth Population (18–24 years)	21,199	21,669	17,986	16,948	18,065
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	29.8%	28.0%	25.0%	26.6%	25.0%
Child Poverty Rate	47.0%	37.1%	36.1%	45.4%	33.0%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$36,857	\$44,163	\$44,458	\$41,767	\$58,357
Parental Employment Instability	49.0%	34.8%	39.9%	50.5%	41.1%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.3%	30.9%	30.2%	30.1%	29.2%
Rental Overcrowding	10.9%	15.2%	13.2%	10.5%	15.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	15.5%	15.4%	15.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.2%	9.7%	9.7%	10.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.2%	11.1%	10.5%	12.6%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	73.6%	63.5%	69.9%	73.7%	70.5%
Children without Health Insurance	2.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	5.4%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	42.0%	45.4%	53.3%	59.0%	57.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	16.9%	24.1%	34.1%	35.2%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	20.5%	20.6%	28.7%	33.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	50.7%	54.9%	57.0%	61.1%	71.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	42.0%	44.0%	46.0%	53.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	28.9	24.0	20.8	19.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.0%	6.2%	7.4%	10.5%	10.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	29.2%	19.2%	16.9%	17.5%	22.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	22.6%	21.7%	19.7%	21.8%	23.3%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	66.4	56.9	70.8	71.0	57.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.8	1.6	3.2	2.9	2.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	53.6%	48.5%	45.7%	47.4%	41.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	30.3%	29.2%	25.0%	24.3%	25.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	6.4	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.8

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

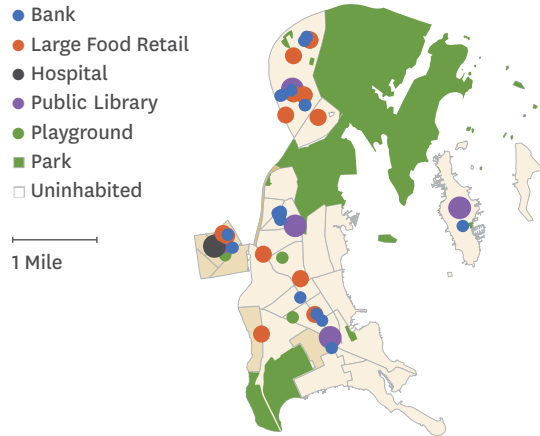
Bronx Community District 10

B10

Throgs Neck

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

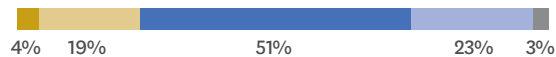


Share of Households, 2019



Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			36
Economic Security			31
Housing			46
Health			14
Education			36
Youth			47
Family & Community			19

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	121,209	111,431	119,071	110,883	97,779
Child Population	24,860	22,244	23,195	17,747	19,268
Young Children (<5 years)	6,910	6,315	6,892	4,437	5,663
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,218	12,283	12,522	9,649	9,580
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,732	3,646	3,781	3,661	4,025
Youth Population (18–24 years)	10,447	8,831	8,519	9,282	7,439
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	11.0%	14.7%	12.7%	12.9%	18.6%
Child Poverty Rate	15.4%	25.6%	10.8%	13.6%	27.6%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$64,579	\$64,319	\$62,738	\$61,417	\$75,461
Parental Employment Instability	20.1%	36.2%	26.1%	27.2%	41.6%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	20.3%	20.6%	22.6%	21.0%	24.7%
Rental Overcrowding	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	4.2%	5.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	8.5%	8.1%	8.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.2%	9.5%	10.0%	11.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.7%	8.4%	10.0%	11.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	41.0%	44.2%	48.5%	44.8%	50.0%
Children without Health Insurance	4.7%	1.2%	0.5%	2.6%	1.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	55.9%	54.0%	70.5%	71.4%	77.2%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	30.0%	40.2%	48.6%	48.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	34.3%	36.2%	40.4%	44.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	56.7%	61.9%	72.0%	71.1%	76.8%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	48.0%	54.0%	57.0%	61.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	15.5	11.9	9.5	8.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.7%	5.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	25.8%	19.7%	18.2%	13.6%	12.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.4%	13.6%	11.6%	10.1%	8.2%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	37.9	45.9	49.5	61.8	45.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	40.9%	40.6%	39.6%	39.9%	33.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	17.3%	15.2%	17.6%	20.1%	13.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx Community District 11

B11

Pelham Parkway

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

● Bank

● Large Food Retail

● Hospital

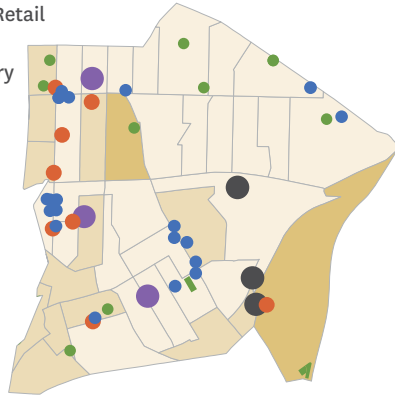
● Public Library

● Playground

■ Park

□ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children

29%

With Limited English Proficiency

13%

Without Internet

12%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		21
Economic Security	●		25
Housing	●		27
Health	●		19
Education		●	30
Youth	●		13
Family & Community	●		23

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	135,839	124,632	124,931	125,155	161,048
Child Population	31,507	27,814	27,042	26,482	34,924
Young Children (<5 years)	7,508	8,805	7,633	8,285	10,199
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	18,257	13,582	14,714	13,816	18,408
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,742	5,427	4,695	4,381	6,317
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,006	10,525	9,704	10,510	13,290
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	20.2%	19.6%	18.5%	14.6%	20.3%
Child Poverty Rate	30.6%	27.7%	25.3%	19.0%	23.9%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$47,251	\$48,923	\$56,486	\$53,222	\$62,381
Parental Employment Instability	29.5%	28.4%	26.6%	27.2%	33.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	29.7%	25.0%	31.0%	27.2%	33.6%
Rental Overcrowding	11.4%	12.9%	12.1%	10.3%	14.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	10.4%	10.8%	10.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	7.8	3.4	4.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.4%	8.4%	10.6%	11.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	11.0%	9.4%	12.2%	11.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	54.7%	56.3%	53.7%	50.8%	58.6%
Children without Health Insurance	3.6%	3.2%	4.2%	1.4%	2.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	50.6%	59.0%	64.0%	66.9%	62.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	20.0%	29.6%	37.5%	37.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	25.3%	27.9%	32.2%	34.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.5%	73.0%	78.0%	78.3%	86.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	55.0%	61.0%	61.0%	63.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20.8	18.3	15.7	15.3	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.0%	4.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	28.7%	15.7%	19.7%	18.7%	15.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	18.1%	13.2%	16.2%	15.5%	13.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	38.0	48.7	47.7	47.8	28.5
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	38.7%	36.6%	36.3%	34.6%	31.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	22.8%	22.4%	20.4%	19.1%	19.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Bronx Community District 12

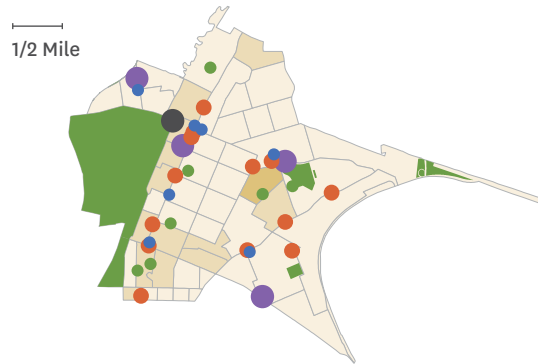
B12

Williamsbridge

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 35%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 8%
 Without Internet: 19%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		11
Economic Security		●	20
Housing		●	17
Health	●		6
Education	●		8
Youth		●	19
Family & Community		●	15

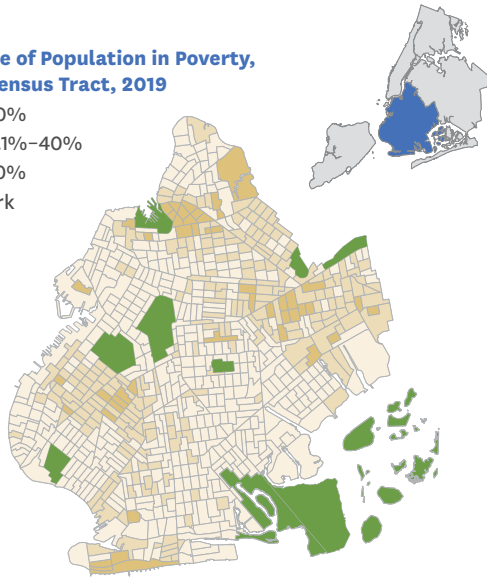
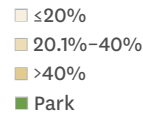
Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	134,644	150,691	135,799	149,128	142,110
Child Population	31,141	33,237	31,146	34,241	30,608
Young Children (<5 years)	8,126	9,766	9,889	11,343	8,402
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	17,359	18,138	16,394	17,869	17,394
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,656	5,333	4,863	5,029	4,812
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,284	14,865	12,588	12,842	11,081
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	18.9%	17.6%	19.4%	17.1%	13.8%
Child Poverty Rate	25.2%	27.7%	24.2%	24.3%	15.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$47,353	\$51,755	\$62,638	\$55,352	\$80,492
Parental Employment Instability	39.4%	36.5%	41.0%	41.5%	27.9%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	35.1%	32.4%	36.3%	31.4%	30.9%
Rental Overcrowding	8.5%	9.8%	12.1%	8.9%	8.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	14.1%	14.0%	13.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	6.2	5.7	7.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.8%	9.3%	13.1%	12.4%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	15.5%	15.4%	14.7%	15.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	51.0%	54.5%	55.2%	49.2%	55.4%
Children without Health Insurance	4.8%	1.5%	2.4%	1.2%	6.6%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	53.7%	56.8%	54.6%	58.3%	55.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	14.9%	23.0%	32.5%	32.6%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	19.6%	18.9%	25.2%	27.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	65.7%	66.8%	65.0%	71.4%	77.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	49.0%	49.0%	52.0%	52.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	25.1	22.2	17.8	16.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	8.1%	8.0%	5.4%	7.9%	10.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	21.5%	15.9%	12.2%	11.4%	19.8%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	16.7%	15.2%	12.6%	13.9%	18.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.5	1.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	75.8	79.7	87.9	72.4	65.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	48.7%	45.1%	42.6%	40.0%	32.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	19.8%	19.3%	22.5%	18.7%	20.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	7.3	7.1	7.9	6.9	7.1

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Brooklyn

Brooklyn

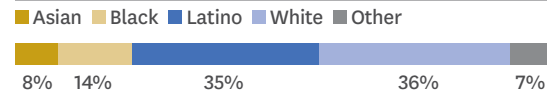
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

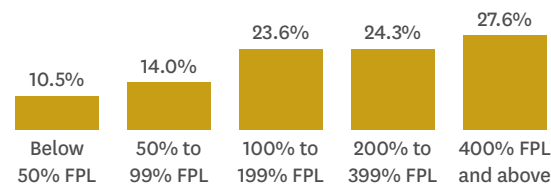


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Demographics					
Total Population	2,621,793	2,629,150	2,582,830	2,559,903	2,554,178
Child Population	611,198	609,386	588,823	580,130	561,791
Young Children (<5 years)	199,112	194,313	187,096	182,787	165,815
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	319,538	323,228	314,729	311,165	306,102
Teenagers (15–17 years)	92,548	91,845	86,998	86,178	89,874
Youth Population (18–24 years)	246,937	228,226	208,684	202,230	217,554
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	23.4%	20.6%	19.0%	17.7%	18.3%
Child Poverty Rate	33.1%	28.4%	26.0%	24.5%	24.0%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$50,622	\$59,554	\$62,942	\$66,936	\$71,437
Parental Employment Instability	35.4%	30.2%	35.6%	31.8%	38.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.7%	29.4%	27.3%	25.0%	27.6%
Rental Overcrowding	12.8%	12.2%	10.5%	11.8%	12.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	7.9%	8.4%	9.1%	9.2%	8.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.4%	7.7%	7.8%	7.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.0%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	56.8%	57.2%	57.0%	57.5%	53.4%
Children without Health Insurance	3.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	64.5%	66.5%	67.0%	74.4%	68.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	29.4%	39.1%	47.7%	48.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	34.7%	38.3%	45.1%	48.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	63.8%	69.2%	73.0%	73.1%	75.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	56.0%	59.0%	62.0%	63.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20.2	15.2	13.1	12.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	7.5%	6.6%	6.9%	7.7%	7.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.8%	14.3%	11.6%	10.5%	12.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	17.7%	15.5%	14.1%	14.1%	14.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	37.2	39.7	40.6	37.2	30.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	29.6%	28.3%	27.0%	26.5%	23.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	20.0%	18.7%	16.6%	16.2%	15.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0

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Brooklyn Community District 1

K01

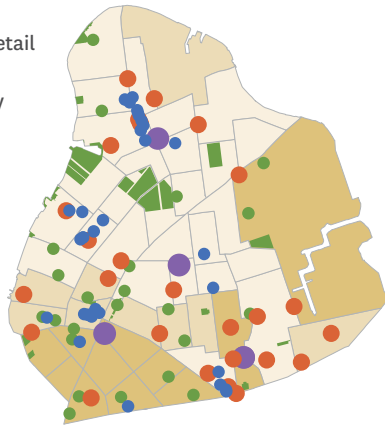
Williamsburg/Greenpoint

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **21%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **10%**
 Without Internet: **16%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			39
Economic Security	●		7
Housing		●	43
Health		●	54
Education		●	51
Youth	●		28
Family & Community		●	41

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	154,713	166,361	162,381	151,308	146,895
Child Population	32,155	36,863	38,955	30,152	34,430
Young Children (<5 years)	13,366	12,863	15,145	11,519	12,708
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,888	18,687	18,663	14,739	17,929
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,901	5,313	5,147	3,894	3,793
Youth Population (18–24 years)	13,181	14,747	11,199	11,280	13,963
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	23.1%	20.9%	23.7%	20.1%	19.6%
Child Poverty Rate	43.5%	35.0%	40.9%	45.2%	33.9%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$45,419	\$58,072	\$56,023	\$74,327	\$72,946
Parental Employment Instability	41.9%	31.6%	54.7%	57.6%	47.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.0%	26.1%	23.6%	18.4%	18.4%
Rental Overcrowding	9.1%	10.5%	8.2%	9.3%	12.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	9.5%	9.7%	10.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.2%	6.2%	4.6%	6.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.9%	2.4%	3.3%	2.7%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	62.2%	65.8%	68.0%	67.0%	65.9%
Children without Health Insurance	2.9%	1.8%	0.5%	1.3%	2.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	79.8%	87.5%	87.6%	89.4%	88.6%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	28.1%	37.1%	45.0%	47.2%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	29.8%	31.5%	38.6%	43.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	63.8%	74.2%	81.0%	80.9%	80.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	52.0%	57.0%	62.0%	61.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18.3	14.3	11.2	11.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.3%	6.7%	13.7%	11.3%	8.3%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	11.9%	13.9%	10.8%	3.2%	4.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.7%	13.1%	14.9%	10.4%	11.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	22.4	19.9	25.3	25.6	20.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	16.5%	14.7%	14.0%	15.1%	18.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	16.9%	16.7%	17.5%	15.5%	12.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7

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Brooklyn Community District 2

K02

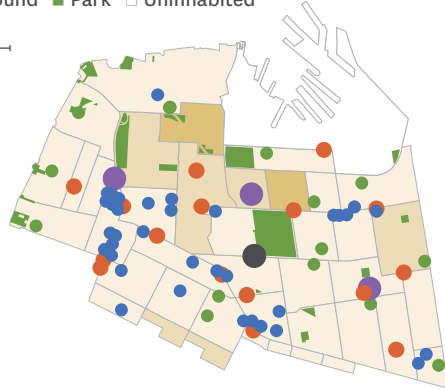
Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 22%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 4%
 Without Internet: 10%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	48
Economic Security		●	48
Housing		●	47
Health		●	59
Education		●	49
Youth		●	45
Family & Community		●	37

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	139,070	143,328	145,843	133,346	144,034
Child Population	26,153	24,376	28,258	23,889	25,275
Young Children (<5 years)	10,309	7,569	9,506	9,979	9,069
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	12,579	12,622	15,179	11,758	13,189
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,265	4,185	3,573	2,152	3,017
Youth Population (18–24 years)	13,315	11,988	12,083	10,035	14,176
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	19.4%	15.5%	15.9%	13.8%	20.0%
Child Poverty Rate	28.0%	16.6%	17.6%	15.6%	30.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$121,553	\$121,349	\$166,660	\$190,541	\$98,603
Parental Employment Instability	30.0%	20.0%	27.9%	29.4%	36.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	17.8%	16.0%	22.6%	18.2%	22.7%
Rental Overcrowding	8.1%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	10.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	38.7%	33.5%	32.8%	29.9%	40.7%
Children without Health Insurance	3.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	74.5%	76.4%	75.6%	75.3%	76.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	33.0%	46.8%	55.4%	56.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	33.2%	40.0%	48.1%	49.5%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	82.7%	86.8%	87.0%	86.9%	90.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	65.0%	65.0%	68.0%	70.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13.4	11.2	6.7	5.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.6%	5.4%	6.3%	2.1%	7.1%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.2%	17.2%	12.7%	14.7%	15.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.0%	13.2%	10.7%	8.6%	9.3%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	24.2	23.3	22.2	25.2	19.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	27.0%	26.4%	26.1%	26.3%	18.3%
Adults without a High School Degree	10.9%	9.3%	8.6%	9.3%	8.0%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.4

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 3

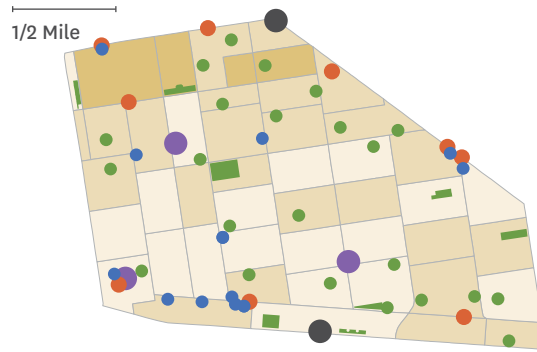
K03

Bedford Stuyvesant

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

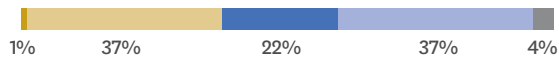


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **26%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **4%**
 Without Internet: **21%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		19
Economic Security	●		14
Housing		●	33
Health		●	33
Education	●		15
Youth	●		14
Family & Community	●		18

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	133,235	148,237	155,117	144,306	142,793
Child Population	30,534	34,979	40,787	31,370	30,852
Young Children (<5 years)	10,406	12,955	12,632	10,799	8,300
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,108	17,585	22,196	15,941	16,202
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,020	4,439	5,959	4,630	6,350
Youth Population (18–24 years)	16,994	15,291	14,187	13,688	12,485
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	30.3%	26.7%	27.0%	23.0%	28.0%
Child Poverty Rate	44.2%	36.2%	40.8%	30.6%	49.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$34,281	\$43,244	\$46,155	\$45,782	\$50,710
Parental Employment Instability	35.9%	40.8%	38.0%	40.3%	58.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	29.2%	28.2%	27.8%	20.4%	30.6%
Rental Overcrowding	8.1%	9.6%	7.3%	6.3%	8.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	16.4%	16.0%	15.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	8.8%	9.2%	8.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.9%	6.7%	5.7%	5.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	64.5%	69.3%	67.2%	59.5%	61.5%
Children without Health Insurance	0.7%	2.2%	3.6%	1.3%	0.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	69.5%	73.7%	75.2%	77.8%	84.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	17.4%	26.2%	35.4%	37.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	16.1%	21.5%	30.7%	33.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	45.1%	48.2%	56.0%	54.3%	61.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	44.0%	57.0%	61.0%	60.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	30.3	22.4	16.7	15.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	7.1%	9.1%	7.7%	10.6%	10.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	22.4%	13.4%	9.2%	9.2%	13.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	23.1%	19.5%	14.7%	15.9%	18.5%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	5.4	3.1	1.2	2.4	1.1
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	76.8	62.3	53.9	58.7	46.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	5.4	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	36.1%	34.8%	32.8%	31.6%	31.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	22.9%	17.0%	14.7%	14.7%	15.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	10.3	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.3

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 4

K04

Bushwick

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

Share of Households, 2019

With Children **24%**
With Limited English Proficiency **13%**
Without Internet **15%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other

2% 11% 80% 4% 3%

Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		13
Economic Security	●		8
Housing	●		18
Health	●		21
Education	●		18
Youth	●		20
Family & Community	●		14

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	137,368	139,306	121,188	127,550	110,737
Child Population	29,083	27,579	20,687	20,666	16,988
Young Children (<5 years)	8,695	7,580	6,493	4,761	4,420
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	15,907	15,241	11,127	12,516	9,538
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,481	4,758	3,067	3,389	3,030
Youth Population (18–24 years)	20,008	17,801	15,764	14,869	16,065
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	27.1%	28.7%	24.0%	20.7%	23.0%
Child Poverty Rate	37.7%	43.5%	38.8%	36.7%	35.1%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$36,216	\$37,237	\$36,114	\$56,129	\$67,714
Parental Employment Instability	34.9%	48.8%	43.3%	53.6%	46.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	29.9%	32.2%	30.0%	27.4%	25.7%
Rental Overcrowding	12.6%	9.3%	6.6%	9.7%	14.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	16.0%	16.3%	16.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	3.4	1.4	2.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	8.7%	8.4%	7.3%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.3%	7.4%	6.9%	8.8%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	57.6%	71.2%	67.3%	69.9%	60.2%
Children without Health Insurance	5.9%	3.4%	6.0%	5.5%	3.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	57.9%	59.2%	67.2%	69.0%	74.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	19.2%	28.5%	37.4%	36.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	21.9%	21.5%	31.1%	32.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	50.4%	65.1%	67.0%	66.4%	77.2%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	55.0%	57.0%	58.0%	54.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	36.0	25.7	18.6	17.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.9%	2.0%	4.6%	10.7%	12.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.3%	9.4%	5.6%	5.6%	10.8%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.7%	11.6%	12.2%	13.1%	14.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	51.6	50.6	54.2	51.7	47.7
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	46.0%	42.4%	44.4%	41.7%	31.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	33.3%	26.1%	22.7%	22.4%	20.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4

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Brooklyn Community District 5

K05

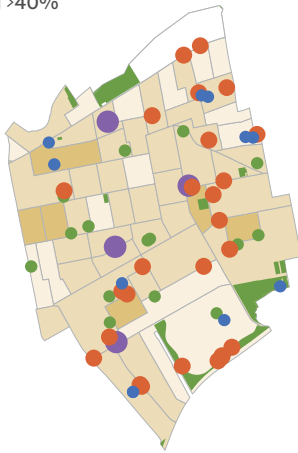
East New York

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 41%
With Limited English Proficiency: 10%
Without Internet: 15%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		10
Economic Security		●	19
Housing	●		11
Health	●		7
Education		●	25
Youth	●		8
Family & Community	●		11

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	155,863	160,769	171,170	180,811	124,383
Child Population	39,315	41,304	44,559	48,148	29,962
Young Children (<5 years)	11,301	12,460	14,256	14,618	7,169
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	20,533	22,756	24,761	26,863	17,475
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,481	6,088	5,542	6,667	5,318
Youth Population (18–24 years)	17,418	14,235	16,413	17,810	7,905
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	28.7%	29.1%	21.7%	23.3%	21.6%
Child Poverty Rate	36.1%	41.0%	23.8%	31.6%	25.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$35,362	\$39,080	\$47,295	\$46,386	\$48,396
Parental Employment Instability	37.3%	40.1%	32.0%	34.5%	52.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	29.6%	30.2%	29.4%	27.2%	28.5%
Rental Overcrowding	14.5%	14.6%	16.6%	17.4%	13.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	15.0%	14.9%	15.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	6.2	6.9	7.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.1%	10.8%	11.0%	11.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	10.5%	11.1%	11.4%	8.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	60.3%	63.7%	73.7%	79.3%	77.9%
Children without Health Insurance	2.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	0.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	55.3%	57.6%	63.3%	67.7%	65.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	16.9%	24.1%	31.4%	32.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	19.4%	18.9%	25.5%	29.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	51.8%	63.6%	71.0%	78.4%	82.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	41.0%	49.0%	51.0%	55.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	32.0	27.1	22.8	21.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.9%	8.8%	5.8%	11.3%	10.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.7%	9.5%	13.3%	12.8%	16.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	22.6%	22.6%	19.3%	21.7%	23.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	5.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	86.7	90.9	78.2	64.2	82.6
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	5.6	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	50.4%	47.9%	43.9%	43.8%	36.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	22.9%	21.7%	17.6%	15.9%	21.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	11.3	9.9	9.1	9.0	12.1

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Brooklyn Community District 6

K06

Park Slope

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

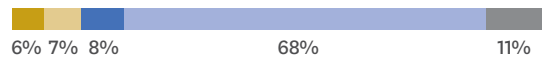


Share of Households, 2019

With Children **34%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **3%**
 Without Internet **7%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	55
Economic Security		●	54
Housing		●	56
Health		●	53
Education		●	54
Youth	●		46
Family & Community		●	54

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	125,062	114,007	116,351	114,043	110,573
Child Population	26,524	26,900	24,305	25,654	23,253
Young Children (<5 years)	9,549	9,780	8,959	8,595	6,892
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,758	13,671	11,044	12,992	14,014
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,217	3,449	4,302	4,067	2,347
Youth Population (18–24 years)	5,996	6,289	4,354	4,608	3,052
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	9.1%	10.6%	12.3%	7.6%	6.3%
Child Poverty Rate	8.0%	10.0%	10.7%	6.6%	2.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$178,142	\$178,840	\$182,628	\$203,243	\$191,168
Parental Employment Instability	17.5%	30.3%	19.9%	13.1%	13.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	16.3%	20.1%	17.8%	13.5%	14.3%
Rental Overcrowding	7.5%	6.4%	4.2%	5.7%	5.0%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.2%	5.4%	6.2%	6.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	12.3%	22.4%	13.3%	12.7%	17.2%
Children without Health Insurance	0.8%	3.2%	2.9%	0.9%	0.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	76.8%	78.5%	76.0%	75.8%	75.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	54.3%	63.3%	69.7%	70.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	53.5%	61.5%	66.8%	68.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	62.1%	74.3%	75.0%	79.4%	79.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	61.0%	62.0%	64.0%	72.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	20.9	16.5	8.0	9.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.7%	3.8%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.7%	16.9%	17.0%	11.3%	6.8%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	13.6%	13.3%	11.7%	5.6%	4.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	17.5	17.6	23.5	20.3	18.5
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	19.5%	17.8%	16.0%	18.2%	16.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	7.6%	8.9%	6.0%	5.4%	6.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.5

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 7

KO7

Sunset Park

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

Share of Households, 2019

With Children **36%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **33%**
 Without Internet **17%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other

35% 2% 40% 19% 4%

Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			32
Economic Security			24
Housing			16
Health			58
Education			34
Youth			26
Family & Community			22

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	152,685	149,399	132,875	130,783	125,224
Child Population	36,152	35,171	34,456	30,728	27,332
Young Children (<5 years)	12,871	12,514	11,116	8,152	6,827
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	18,874	18,570	18,850	17,633	16,349
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,407	4,087	4,490	4,943	4,156
Youth Population (18–24 years)	14,323	10,222	8,065	8,512	7,095
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	27.6%	25.8%	17.1%	18.1%	20.0%
Child Poverty Rate	36.8%	37.6%	20.9%	23.4%	26.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$45,904	\$48,084	\$57,957	\$58,391	\$70,330
Parental Employment Instability	29.5%	37.1%	43.1%	25.3%	41.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	34.7%	31.0%	26.4%	22.6%	32.8%
Rental Overcrowding	25.7%	23.0%	20.5%	23.4%	19.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.6%	7.0%	6.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.1%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3.4%	3.3%	2.1%	2.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	69.4%	69.4%	63.8%	67.6%	65.9%
Children without Health Insurance	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	55.0%	55.9%	55.3%	54.0%	56.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	29.2%	39.3%	47.2%	48.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	38.6%	43.2%	48.0%	48.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	76.2%	74.1%	86.0%	84.4%	92.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	72.0%	75.0%	78.0%	76.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	32.1	26.1	19.6	17.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.2%	7.5%	8.8%	5.8%	5.4%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	13.6%	11.1%	10.7%	7.9%	8.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	12.9%	14.7%	14.7%	12.7%	10.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	23.7	28.2	26.1	30.9	24.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	24.8%	22.0%	19.0%	18.6%	23.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	36.6%	42.8%	32.5%	31.0%	32.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.1

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 8

K08

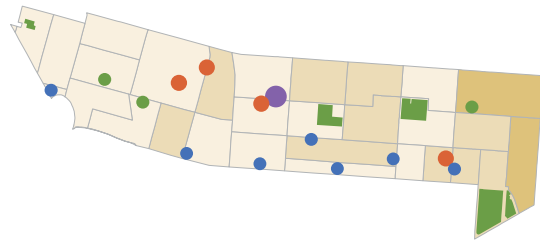
Crown Heights North

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
 ● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 22%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 3%
 Without Internet: 14%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			30
Economic Security			26
Housing			37
Health			34
Education			43
Youth			9
Family & Community			30

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	126,747	134,788	136,367	128,327	105,912
Child Population	28,129	24,235	27,705	21,898	18,598
Young Children (<5 years)	10,225	6,493	9,396	8,014	6,253
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,567	12,961	14,918	10,720	10,280
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,337	4,781	3,391	3,164	2,065
Youth Population (18–24 years)	12,833	12,500	11,680	11,390	7,116
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	24.6%	22.7%	19.0%	15.9%	19.2%
Child Poverty Rate	30.8%	27.4%	24.4%	19.2%	18.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$45,168	\$54,000	\$71,444	\$88,351	\$77,775
Parental Employment Instability	38.3%	34.0%	34.6%	34.3%	30.9%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	28.2%	29.9%	24.4%	21.0%	23.9%
Rental Overcrowding	8.4%	5.2%	4.9%	6.0%	5.8%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	13.3%	13.1%	12.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	4.9	4.4	3.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.6%	9.7%	11.3%	7.8%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.7%	7.7%	7.3%	4.6%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	54.1%	57.0%	47.4%	44.2%	39.0%
Children without Health Insurance	5.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	66.6%	75.6%	76.4%	82.3%	84.2%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	21.2%	30.1%	46.0%	48.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	22.1%	27.9%	38.2%	44.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	62.3%	65.5%	72.0%	71.0%	74.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	61.0%	69.0%	62.0%	56.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	29.8	19.9	14.9	15.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.0%	8.6%	14.1%	16.3%	12.4%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.9%	16.4%	6.9%	8.7%	13.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	21.5%	19.2%	19.7%	17.0%	16.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.1
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	40.0	50.8	41.8	43.8	41.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	47.7%	44.9%	43.3%	40.9%	35.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	13.3%	15.1%	15.4%	11.1%	11.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.6	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.3

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 9

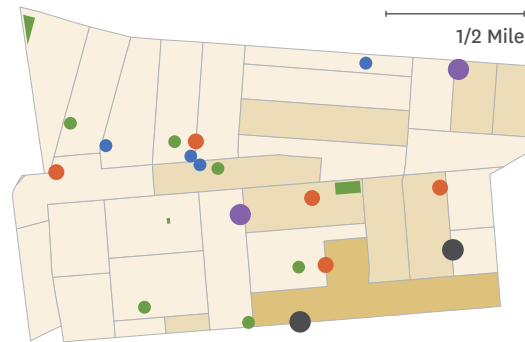
K09

Crown Heights South

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

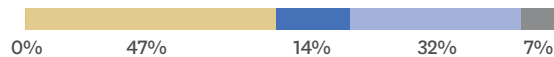


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **22%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **2%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			24
Economic Security			18
Housing			30
Health			26
Education			16
Youth			38
Family & Community			31

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	109,337	110,382	111,448	106,258	86,858
Child Population	23,806	24,954	21,466	19,952	16,665
Young Children (<5 years)	7,429	6,503	6,195	6,534	4,404
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	12,797	14,168	10,215	9,930	8,947
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,580	4,283	5,056	3,488	3,314
Youth Population (18–24 years)	12,506	7,420	9,159	8,031	9,698
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	21.9%	18.3%	15.3%	17.9%	16.2%
Child Poverty Rate	28.2%	23.0%	21.3%	30.1%	19.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$45,625	\$60,391	\$54,916	\$60,688	\$50,609
Parental Employment Instability	27.7%	26.0%	39.0%	40.3%	40.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	34.2%	29.7%	25.9%	23.6%	27.2%
Rental Overcrowding	10.0%	11.6%	8.1%	8.7%	12.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	12.0%	12.3%	11.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	3.8	5.9	6.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.7%	6.1%	8.3%	7.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.0%	8.5%	7.3%	7.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	53.9%	57.2%	56.9%	56.2%	33.1%
Children without Health Insurance	2.5%	0.9%	2.4%	1.7%	3.6%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	78.1%	66.7%	63.0%	60.0%	63.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	21.5%	32.5%	42.9%	42.4%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	18.7%	26.4%	31.7%	35.2%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.5%	73.7%	80.0%	71.7%	77.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	62.0%	60.0%	63.0%	64.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	16.2	12.1	8.3	9.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	7.2%	7.4%	4.1%	5.2%	4.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	24.3%	14.7%	10.3%	9.4%	15.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	18.6%	15.0%	12.4%	11.8%	14.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	32.0	30.7	37.3	34.1	36.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3
Children in Single-Parent Families	33.4%	31.3%	34.0%	34.0%	34.3%
Adults without a High School Degree	15.2%	12.6%	12.1%	11.1%	12.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.2

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Brooklyn Community District 10

K10

Bay Ridge

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children **27%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **17%**
 Without Internet **11%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	46
Economic Security		●	41
Housing		●	38
Health		●	44
Education		●	45
Youth		●	49
Family & Community		●	47

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	128,545	118,804	125,200	121,925	145,442
Child Population	27,529	22,916	27,316	24,740	29,309
Young Children (<5 years)	8,711	6,645	9,350	6,566	8,316
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,650	12,427	14,392	13,181	16,414
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,168	3,844	3,574	4,993	4,579
Youth Population (18–24 years)	9,374	10,050	9,061	8,242	12,995
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	21.8%	15.0%	15.9%	14.2%	13.1%
Child Poverty Rate	29.5%	22.2%	21.3%	16.7%	13.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$71,153	\$71,550	\$98,995	\$91,935	\$109,067
Parental Employment Instability	23.1%	23.3%	23.9%	14.0%	27.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.5%	30.5%	27.9%	27.1%	26.7%
Rental Overcrowding	17.7%	15.8%	13.3%	10.3%	14.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.5%	3.6%	3.6%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%	8.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	4.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	50.2%	48.7%	41.5%	44.9%	35.1%
Children without Health Insurance	3.6%	1.3%	3.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	63.5%	68.9%	67.5%	64.0%	64.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	52.1%	60.3%	67.8%	69.2%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	64.1%	64.5%	69.8%	73.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	67.5%	74.9%	78.0%	78.0%	79.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	68.0%	65.0%	74.0%	74.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12.2	10.5	7.7	6.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.2%	4.6%	3.6%	3.8%	6.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.1%	19.3%	10.9%	8.6%	10.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.0%	12.2%	11.8%	11.3%	13.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	17.7	25.8	20.4	20.2	13.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	15.7%	15.1%	15.2%	13.9%	13.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	19.8%	18.7%	16.5%	15.9%	14.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4

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Brooklyn Community District 11

K11

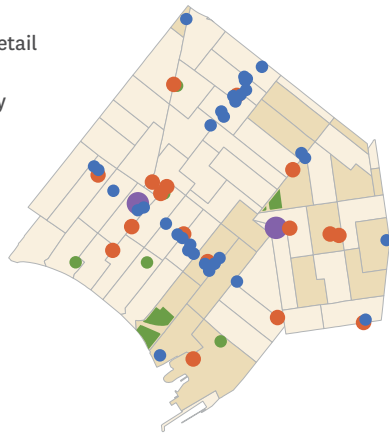
Bensonhurst

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

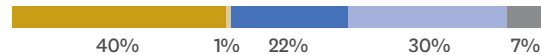


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **34%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **33%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	33
Economic Security		●	27
Housing	●		20
Health		●	37
Education		●	33
Youth		●	36
Family & Community		●	32

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	187,637	189,426	186,850	186,959	210,721
Child Population	39,308	40,545	39,929	40,330	45,447
Young Children (<5 years)	11,954	15,458	12,303	13,299	11,590
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	21,573	19,717	22,461	21,187	25,603
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,781	5,370	5,165	5,844	8,254
Youth Population (18–24 years)	14,325	13,838	14,188	13,539	17,699
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	19.6%	15.2%	20.0%	14.6%	17.3%
Child Poverty Rate	25.7%	18.4%	30.1%	17.3%	23.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$54,529	\$56,461	\$58,750	\$59,268	\$52,320
Parental Employment Instability	28.3%	27.4%	29.5%	28.2%	50.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.0%	30.5%	33.2%	30.0%	39.0%
Rental Overcrowding	17.3%	16.7%	17.1%	18.6%	23.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.5%	7.5%	7.7%	6.8%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.5%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	61.3%	56.6%	59.2%	57.0%	55.9%
Children without Health Insurance	3.5%	3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	0.8%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	54.9%	55.3%	56.3%	55.4%	57.2%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	38.0%	46.2%	56.5%	56.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	52.0%	52.2%	58.5%	60.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.2%	71.1%	76.0%	74.4%	75.8%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	64.0%	67.0%	65.0%	71.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13.3	10.7	9.3	9.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.3%	2.6%	4.1%	3.1%	1.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	22.3%	13.0%	13.0%	13.4%	13.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.2%	9.8%	10.9%	9.8%	9.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	19.7	21.3	23.8	21.8	15.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Children in Single-Parent Families	15.4%	18.5%	19.8%	20.1%	20.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	27.8%	24.7%	25.6%	25.0%	24.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.2

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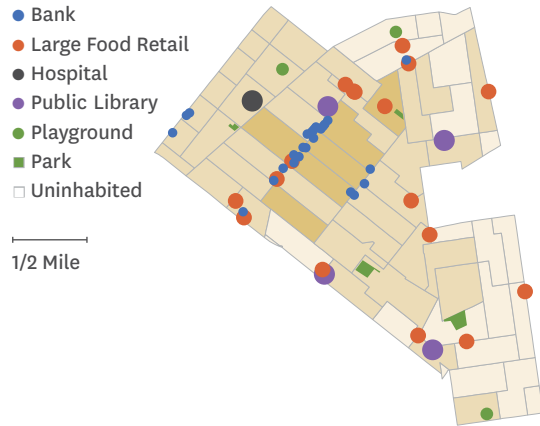
Brooklyn Community District 12

K12

Borough Park

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

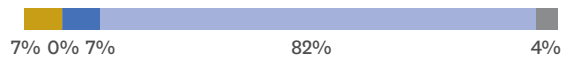


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 44%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 22%
 Without Internet: 33%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			23
Economic Security			15
Housing			4
Health			52
Education			29
Youth			22
Family & Community			46

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	170,011	151,250	138,570	153,470	176,301
Child Population	63,583	56,527	50,224	57,939	63,183
Young Children (<5 years)	20,870	20,533	16,213	19,136	18,032
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	35,081	28,812	26,984	31,939	34,128
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,632	7,182	7,027	6,864	11,023
Youth Population (18–24 years)	14,718	13,561	13,449	12,474	17,408
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	32.7%	31.7%	27.8%	26.8%	27.3%
Child Poverty Rate	44.8%	44.5%	37.9%	37.1%	32.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$44,944	\$43,272	\$48,462	\$51,587	\$54,332
Parental Employment Instability	40.2%	50.8%	49.3%	34.8%	41.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	40.9%	45.7%	40.7%	37.4%	33.5%
Rental Overcrowding	27.0%	26.1%	24.7%	24.2%	22.0%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.2%	7.2%	7.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%	5.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	73.9%	74.7%	74.7%	74.3%	75.4%
Children without Health Insurance	1.2%	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	70.3%	69.7%	71.5%	69.8%	72.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	28.6%	39.3%	50.6%	52.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	44.0%	48.1%	55.2%	58.5%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	51.6%	56.3%	59.0%	58.8%	61.7%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	67.0%	65.0%	69.0%	71.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18.6	17.8	13.4	11.2	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	11.1%	7.7%	8.1%	7.7%	6.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	9.8%	7.5%	10.7%	12.8%	16.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	17.3%	12.7%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	10.6	13.4	14.3	12.4	9.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	6.2%	4.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	24.3%	22.1%	19.0%	21.2%	22.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 13

K13

Coney Island

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

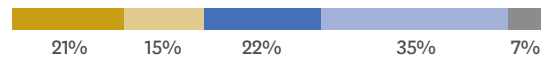


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **25%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **49%**
 Without Internet: **22%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		22
Economic Security	●		17
Housing		●	28
Health		●	30
Education		●	32
Youth	●		11
Family & Community		●	29

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	110,727	116,847	113,339	115,277	117,050
Child Population	22,532	22,434	22,791	23,020	23,112
Young Children (<5 years)	6,489	5,927	5,908	7,051	6,769
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,139	13,185	12,158	12,263	12,304
Teenagers (15–17 years)	2,904	3,322	4,725	3,706	4,039
Youth Population (18–24 years)	9,225	8,945	5,944	7,710	11,917
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	32.6%	21.9%	28.9%	25.6%	19.8%
Child Poverty Rate	44.8%	28.6%	37.6%	30.2%	22.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$37,965	\$54,363	\$44,806	\$50,855	\$67,412
Parental Employment Instability	51.5%	43.1%	39.4%	39.3%	43.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.6%	28.7%	29.4%	28.2%	29.3%
Rental Overcrowding	12.5%	10.9%	10.8%	11.6%	16.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	4.7	3.6	4.0	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.8%	6.7%	9.7%	8.2%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.9%	9.3%	8.7%	9.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	71.3%	53.3%	70.0%	61.4%	66.1%
Children without Health Insurance	5.6%	2.0%	3.7%	1.9%	4.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	59.3%	60.4%	59.7%	57.5%	45.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	41.5%	50.4%	55.8%	56.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	46.1%	47.8%	52.9%	55.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	66.7%	65.6%	74.0%	73.4%	75.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	57.0%	58.0%	61.0%	63.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	22.5	19.8	16.8	15.8	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	6.1%	8.4%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.6%	14.9%	14.8%	20.7%	21.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	12.9%	10.0%	12.8%	19.4%	20.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	45.0	54.5	54.1	51.3	42.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.9
Children in Single-Parent Families	26.5%	30.6%	32.9%	30.4%	23.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	21.3%	14.8%	17.0%	18.6%	15.1%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 14

K14

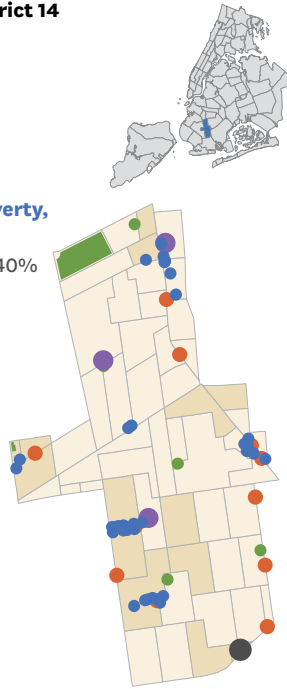
Flatbush/Midwood

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

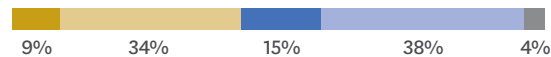


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **34%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **16%**
 Without Internet: **19%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	40
Economic Security		●	45
Housing	●		19
Health		●	36
Education		●	44
Youth		●	41
Family & Community		●	43

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	180,723	163,620	154,833	156,866	130,944
Child Population	45,883	44,698	34,701	43,610	28,850
Young Children (<5 years)	16,095	12,836	10,931	13,061	10,846
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	22,059	26,080	18,731	24,039	14,802
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,729	5,782	5,039	6,510	3,202
Youth Population (18–24 years)	17,490	16,300	15,638	10,339	8,846
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	20.8%	21.2%	14.4%	12.0%	14.7%
Child Poverty Rate	25.8%	27.9%	16.2%	7.9%	16.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$60,092	\$55,102	\$71,985	\$68,911	\$66,205
Parental Employment Instability	40.9%	40.9%	28.8%	14.0%	31.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	32.2%	33.8%	27.9%	26.0%	26.0%
Rental Overcrowding	18.3%	18.7%	13.4%	17.8%	12.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	10.2%	9.0%	8.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.5%	8.6%	8.4%	8.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.8%	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	57.7%	63.3%	61.1%	58.9%	44.6%
Children without Health Insurance	5.3%	4.1%	2.2%	1.4%	11.8%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	55.3%	61.4%	68.1%	68.5%	66.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	29.2%	39.5%	44.7%	48.9%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	35.9%	37.1%	42.0%	47.2%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	79.7%	80.9%	83.0%	84.8%	88.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	59.0%	61.0%	68.0%	71.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18.9	16.3	12.2	9.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.3%	9.9%	7.1%	5.4%	5.1%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	24.1%	18.6%	12.9%	8.1%	5.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	20.7%	15.9%	13.3%	12.2%	12.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	27.0	30.3	34.8	24.2	27.7
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	22.6%	22.3%	22.5%	21.2%	24.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	20.9%	20.2%	15.0%	13.6%	13.0%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.9

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Brooklyn Community District 15

K15

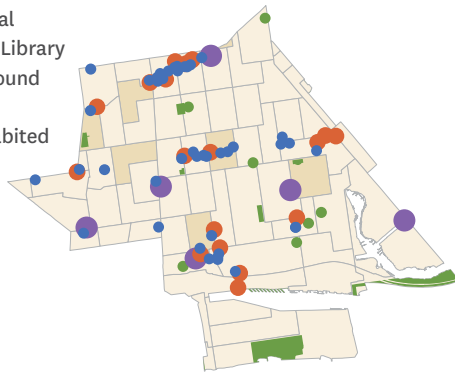
Sheepshead Bay

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children **29%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **31%**
 Without Internet **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	43
Economic Security		●	44
Housing	●		32
Health		●	39
Education		●	37
Youth	●		31
Family & Community		●	49

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	137,815	159,017	158,213	147,401	177,069
Child Population	26,740	34,105	32,789	34,590	39,564
Young Children (<5 years)	8,545	11,510	9,304	10,906	12,913
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,868	17,890	18,539	19,036	20,216
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,327	4,705	4,946	4,648	6,435
Youth Population (18–24 years)	9,727	11,960	11,572	10,205	11,210
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	17.9%	16.2%	14.5%	11.6%	13.7%
Child Poverty Rate	25.1%	20.4%	15.7%	12.2%	11.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$64,130	\$76,043	\$81,558	\$80,477	\$71,638
Parental Employment Instability	22.5%	18.6%	18.6%	14.4%	23.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	31.7%	28.5%	29.8%	26.4%	29.7%
Rental Overcrowding	12.0%	13.0%	9.1%	12.7%	11.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2.1	2.7	3.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%	7.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	4.4%	5.7%	5.2%	6.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	45.0%	44.4%	43.1%	45.4%	41.5%
Children without Health Insurance	3.3%	3.2%	4.1%	1.6%	0.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	56.0%	56.3%	52.7%	55.5%	60.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	46.3%	56.6%	61.8%	61.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	56.9%	57.9%	60.3%	62.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	64.9%	74.5%	78.0%	76.0%	84.2%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	77.0%	66.0%	79.0%	76.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12.5	11.5	8.2	7.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.6%	3.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.8%	22.4%	17.4%	11.6%	13.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.2%	14.5%	14.6%	14.5%	14.2%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	27.4	23.2	26.6	22.3	17.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	17.8%	17.4%	16.1%	15.7%	19.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	15.1%	16.2%	13.4%	11.7%	11.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0

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Brooklyn Community District 16

K16

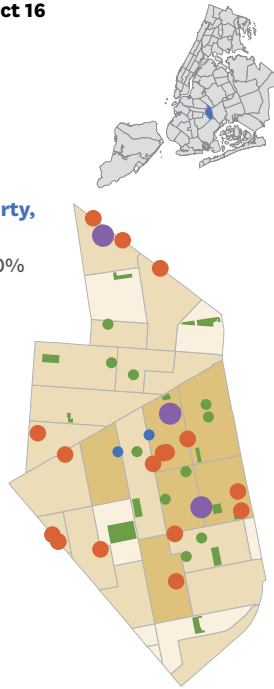
Brownsville

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **30%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **5%**
 Without Internet: **23%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		5
Economic Security	●		5
Housing	●		9
Health	●		10
Education	●		2
Youth	●		6
Family & Community	●		9

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	123,772	109,658	122,128	128,369	100,487
Child Population	36,921	25,736	27,577	32,263	24,791
Young Children (<5 years)	11,253	7,581	9,582	10,733	8,645
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	20,564	12,806	14,837	17,438	11,919
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,104	5,349	3,158	4,092	4,227
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,590	10,580	9,244	13,123	9,101
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	38.6%	33.2%	27.8%	34.3%	29.9%
Child Poverty Rate	52.8%	38.0%	35.7%	47.4%	32.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$24,114	\$41,083	\$34,394	\$28,585	\$55,338
Parental Employment Instability	56.9%	41.9%	44.5%	55.2%	44.9%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	39.5%	34.6%	32.3%	37.4%	24.4%
Rental Overcrowding	7.2%	5.6%	6.0%	7.1%	11.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	19.2%	18.8%	18.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.1	5.4	6.3	7.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	11.6%	13.2%	11.7%	12.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.5%	13.2%	13.7%	11.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	69.5%	66.4%	74.2%	75.8%	60.2%
Children without Health Insurance	6.4%	3.4%	0.6%	0.7%	2.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	58.4%	61.9%	58.9%	67.5%	63.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	14.5%	21.0%	28.8%	29.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	15.9%	16.3%	22.3%	26.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	36.4%	39.3%	49.0%	47.2%	49.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	51.0%	45.0%	54.0%	60.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	34.0	30.4	25.8	23.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	12.8%	8.0%	7.5%	12.2%	11.5%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	26.4%	16.6%	17.6%	16.5%	16.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	25.2%	22.1%	18.6%	22.2%	23.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.8	5.3	3.4	2.2	2.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	72.6	108.8	107.0	80.1	84.6
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	5.7	6.6	6.3	4.0	5.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	61.3%	58.2%	54.8%	55.2%	34.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	24.2%	26.1%	22.2%	23.9%	21.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.7	8.4

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Brooklyn Community District 17

K17

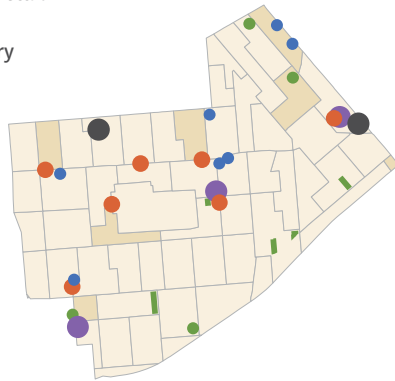
East Flatbush

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

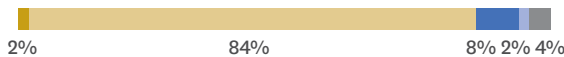


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **32%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **5%**
 Without Internet: **17%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		16
Economic Security		●	35
Housing		●	22
Health	●		4
Education	●		14
Youth	●		16
Family & Community	●		20

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	137,526	145,860	135,931	136,009	141,389
Child Population	28,982	36,160	25,662	28,793	27,698
Young Children (<5 years)	7,454	10,382	6,714	7,830	7,767
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	15,634	19,912	14,381	16,111	16,315
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,894	5,866	4,567	4,852	3,616
Youth Population (18–24 years)	12,844	13,660	11,898	11,824	10,931
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	19.2%	14.9%	10.2%	9.9%	16.0%
Child Poverty Rate	25.6%	20.4%	15.2%	11.0%	25.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$46,875	\$48,229	\$61,449	\$67,436	\$78,983
Parental Employment Instability	39.4%	29.0%	35.3%	26.4%	41.1%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.1%	31.4%	23.8%	26.8%	35.3%
Rental Overcrowding	7.8%	10.6%	9.1%	10.2%	10.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	14.0%	13.3%	13.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	8.5	5.6	5.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	11.1%	9.9%	11.5%	11.8%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	14.0%	13.3%	12.4%	12.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	52.9%	57.1%	44.0%	46.9%	51.6%
Children without Health Insurance	4.2%	1.8%	3.0%	2.8%	0.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	65.1%	61.3%	60.9%	65.6%	69.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	22.7%	33.4%	41.9%	42.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	22.7%	26.0%	33.7%	37.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	59.8%	62.4%	67.0%	63.7%	71.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	64.0%	47.0%	56.0%	62.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	22.3	19.5	16.4	15.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	13.6%	8.1%	7.2%	10.3%	10.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	21.2%	16.1%	9.4%	8.7%	11.0%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	23.4%	19.8%	14.7%	15.5%	17.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.5	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	67.2	57.2	73.2	60.2	49.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	43.4%	43.4%	42.8%	41.4%	36.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	13.9%	13.3%	13.1%	14.1%	11.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.3	5.8

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Brooklyn Community District 18

K18

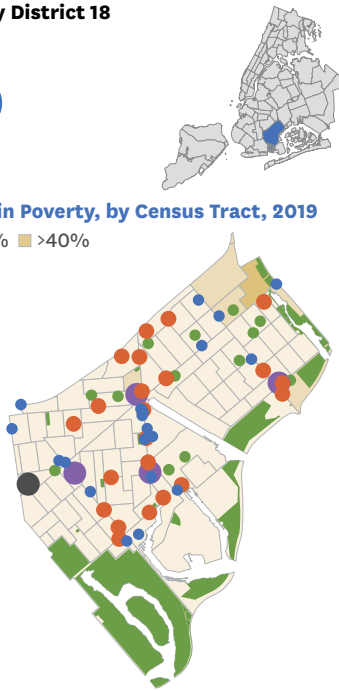
Canarsie

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 31%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 6%
 Without Internet: 9%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other

5% 59% 11% 21% 4%

Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	34
Economic Security		●	32
Housing		●	39
Health	●		25
Education	●		21
Youth		●	30
Family & Community		●	39

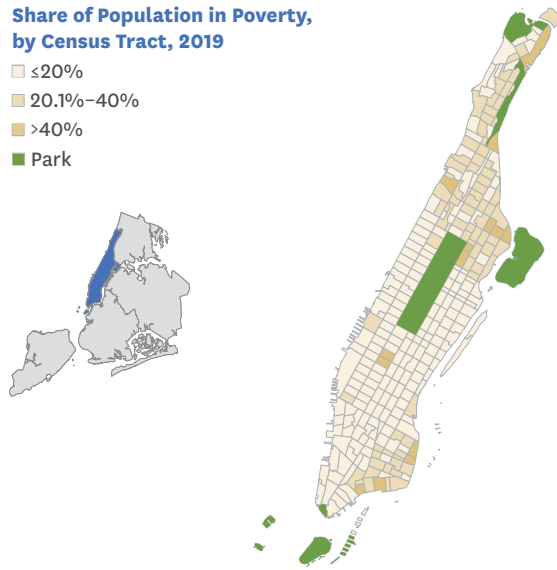
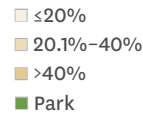
Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	210,957	208,091	195,026	196,895	257,366
Child Population	47,869	49,904	46,656	42,388	56,482
Young Children (<5 years)	13,590	14,724	13,093	11,234	14,895
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	25,959	26,138	25,293	22,879	30,478
Teenagers (15–17 years)	8,320	9,042	8,270	8,275	11,109
Youth Population (18–24 years)	21,070	18,839	14,786	14,551	25,892
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	12.9%	9.1%	9.6%	10.6%	11.0%
Child Poverty Rate	21.1%	11.4%	12.9%	17.2%	12.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$70,876	\$87,454	\$84,520	\$90,463	\$104,639
Parental Employment Instability	32.0%	26.1%	31.4%	29.9%	21.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	28.8%	25.3%	21.6%	20.8%	30.9%
Rental Overcrowding	8.2%	11.2%	8.9%	10.0%	9.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.6%	10.3%	10.2%	10.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	10.6%	10.5%	8.5%	8.8%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	42.0%	36.4%	42.1%	45.3%	40.6%
Children without Health Insurance	2.0%	2.9%	4.3%	0.4%	3.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	71.5%	76.9%	71.0%	70.7%	64.6%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	27.4%	36.6%	44.1%	44.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	30.1%	31.0%	39.5%	41.2%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	57.0%	61.4%	58.0%	60.4%	64.1%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	51.0%	56.0%	52.0%	59.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	11.5	10.1	8.4	8.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.0%	7.6%	6.0%	6.2%	6.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	22.9%	15.7%	13.8%	13.2%	13.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.6%	15.3%	12.7%	12.2%	13.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.6
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	29.1	33.1	35.8	39.3	23.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	29.9%	29.3%	28.1%	28.6%	32.3%
Adults without a High School Degree	13.8%	11.2%	11.0%	12.1%	11.2%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.2

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan

Manhattan

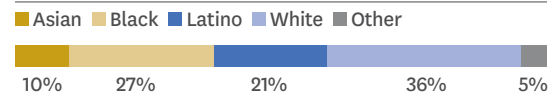
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

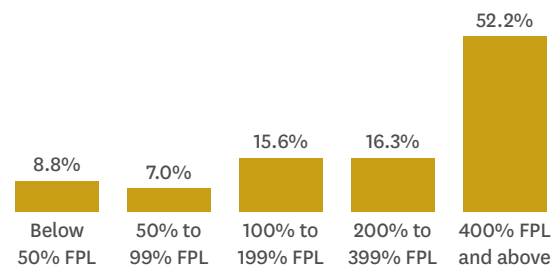


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Demographics					
Total Population	1,636,268	1,643,734	1,628,701	1,628,706	1,616,532
Child Population	240,583	240,736	232,979	231,871	285,310
Young Children (<5 years)	85,026	80,875	76,770	76,131	84,146
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	120,767	125,077	122,674	122,109	153,964
Teenagers (15–17 years)	34,790	34,784	33,535	33,631	47,200
Youth Population (18–24 years)	157,010	152,197	145,884	145,284	155,053
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	17.6%	17.3%	15.5%	14.0%	16.9%
Child Poverty Rate	22.2%	23.1%	18.9%	15.8%	20.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$107,308	\$117,948	\$116,619	\$140,841	\$87,434
Parental Employment Instability	30.9%	34.6%	29.6%	23.6%	36.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	20.8%	22.1%	21.8%	20.0%	26.3%
Rental Overcrowding	6.1%	7.3%	6.6%	5.8%	9.0%
Students in Temporary Housing	10.1%	10.3%	11.4%	11.2%	10.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2.8	2.1	2.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.2%	7.9%	8.2%	7.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5.4%	4.8%	4.5%	5.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	37.7%	40.4%	35.6%	31.5%	37.9%
Children without Health Insurance	1.9%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	68.5%	70.8%	75.3%	68.2%	72.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	34.8%	45.1%	55.2%	56.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	39.8%	43.1%	50.5%	53.9%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	66.6%	71.9%	73.7%	75.3%	77.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	63.0%	68.0%	71.0%	71.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12.2	8.6	7.6	7.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	3.1%	3.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	14.3%	12.2%	9.9%	8.4%	10.5%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	12.2%	12.4%	10.3%	8.1%	9.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.5	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	34.9	39.1	43.9	45.2	28.5
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.3
Children in Single-Parent Families	32.0%	31.3%	29.5%	29.7%	30.0%
Adults without a High School Degree	13.2%	12.8%	12.3%	12.2%	13.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 1

M01

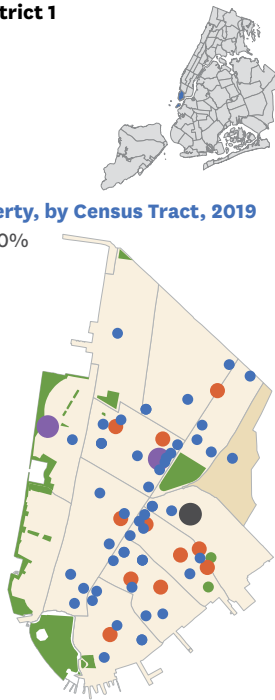
Battery Park/Tribeca

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **15%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **3%**
 Without Internet: **5%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	58
Economic Security		●	56
Housing		●	59
Health		●	50
Education		●	59
Youth		●	58
Family & Community		●	55

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	64,576	61,736	61,376	66,438	55,861
Child Population	7,627	8,553	7,834	9,008	5,528
Young Children (<5 years)	3,441	3,691	2,792	3,293	1,577
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	3,488	4,078	4,147	4,282	2,946
Teenagers (15–17 years)	698	783	894	1,432	1,004
Youth Population (18–24 years)	5,520	6,103	6,641	7,499	6,423
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.0%	8.0%	6.6%	6.1%	5.6%
Child Poverty Rate	4.6%	4.8%	0.8%	3.8%	3.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$227,248	\$241,541	\$254,530	\$250,001	\$211,593
Parental Employment Instability	17.1%	6.4%	5.9%	12.3%	18.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	18.2%	17.6%	15.6%	12.6%	17.5%
Rental Overcrowding	5.4%	7.0%	4.4%	6.2%	5.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	6.8%	5.9%	5.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	7.1%	11.2%	4.4%	8.0%	7.2%
Children without Health Insurance	1.9%	2.6%	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	79.4%	81.3%	87.0%	85.3%	85.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	57.6%	70.3%	78.7%	77.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	66.3%	70.1%	78.1%	78.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	76.8%	82.6%	89.0%	90.2%	92.7%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	60.0%	64.0%	71.0%	75.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	8.3%	7.1%	3.3%	3.5%	4.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	4.2%	4.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.5%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	11.7	16.1	19.9	16.1	21.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	11.6%	12.0%	13.1%	14.4%	16.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	2.9%	2.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.3

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Manhattan Community District 2

M02

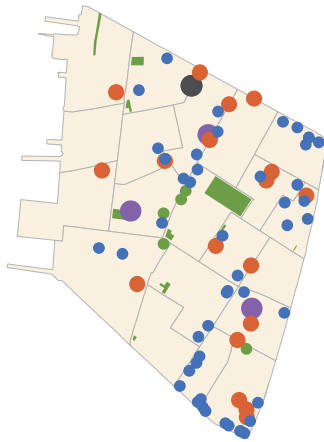
Greenwich Village

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **15%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **3%**
 Without Internet: **5%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	56
Economic Security		●	56
Housing		●	57
Health		●	57
Education		●	52
Youth		●	57
Family & Community		●	53

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	95,327	91,077	90,603	98,076	82,463
Child Population	11,260	12,619	11,564	13,298	8,160
Young Children (<5 years)	5,080	5,444	4,122	4,862	2,329
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	5,150	6,021	6,123	6,322	4,349
Teenagers (15–17 years)	1,030	1,155	1,320	2,115	1,483
Youth Population (18–24 years)	8,149	9,011	9,803	11,069	9,482
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.0%	8.0%	6.6%	6.1%	5.6%
Child Poverty Rate	4.6%	4.8%	0.8%	3.8%	3.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$227,248	\$241,541	\$254,530	\$250,001	\$211,593
Parental Employment Instability	17.1%	6.4%	5.9%	12.3%	18.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	18.2%	17.6%	15.6%	12.6%	17.5%
Rental Overcrowding	5.4%	7.0%	4.4%	6.2%	5.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.9%	6.7%	5.8%	6.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	1.8%	1.6%	3.0%	2.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	7.1%	11.2%	4.4%	8.0%	7.2%
Children without Health Insurance	1.9%	2.6%	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	79.4%	81.3%	87.0%	85.3%	85.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	64.3%	76.7%	78.5%	73.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	78.2%	81.7%	81.4%	76.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	50.7%	62.9%	64.0%	61.9%	64.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	75.0%	63.0%	68.0%	66.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	8.3%	7.1%	3.3%	3.5%	4.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	4.2%	4.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.5%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	7.4	7.6	9.5	6.2	8.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	11.6%	12.0%	13.1%	14.4%	16.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	2.9%	2.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.1	5.0

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Manhattan Community District 3

M03

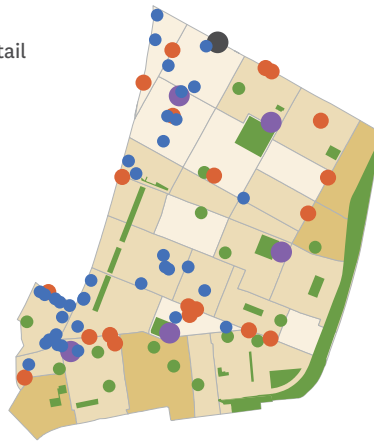
Lower East Side

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile

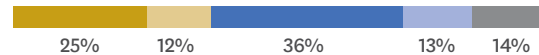


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **12%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **23%**
 Without Internet: **23%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			29
Economic Security			11
Housing			34
Health			29
Education			48
Youth			51
Family & Community			12

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	152,453	159,296	155,408	167,128	184,138
Child Population	16,425	17,277	17,274	17,980	32,896
Young Children (<5 years)	4,278	4,783	4,475	4,967	5,769
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	8,128	9,904	10,496	9,892	22,415
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,019	2,590	2,303	3,121	4,712
Youth Population (18–24 years)	16,349	15,581	18,709	18,223	20,661
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	21.8%	25.5%	30.0%	24.0%	31.5%
Child Poverty Rate	31.4%	25.4%	49.7%	35.7%	52.6%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$52,414	\$48,483	\$40,604	\$38,510	\$39,944
Parental Employment Instability	46.3%	37.8%	51.2%	45.0%	59.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	17.8%	22.0%	22.8%	22.8%	26.9%
Rental Overcrowding	5.4%	7.8%	5.3%	7.3%	10.0%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	12.8%	11.8%	11.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.0%	6.8%	10.4%	9.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	4.1%	4.0%	4.7%	5.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	49.6%	56.8%	59.5%	47.8%	64.7%
Children without Health Insurance	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	71.5%	76.1%	88.0%	82.7%	74.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	40.0%	48.3%	58.3%	59.4%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	51.3%	53.3%	58.9%	60.5%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	60.6%	68.9%	72.0%	72.4%	73.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	63.0%	73.0%	73.0%	78.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12.6	8.8	6.3	5.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.7%	5.1%	4.8%	2.6%	2.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	18.0%	11.1%	9.7%	7.7%	6.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.1%	11.5%	13.3%	8.8%	8.5%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.6	2.6	1.6	2.6	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	68.9	73.9	73.5	70.5	32.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.2	1.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	39.2%	38.3%	39.6%	40.7%	57.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	25.0%	26.6%	24.6%	28.8%	27.6%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.2

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Manhattan Community District 4

M04

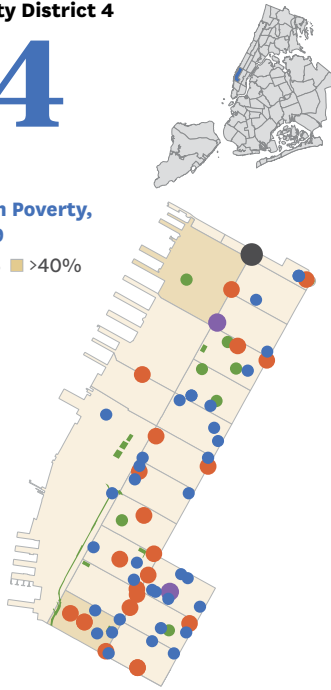
Chelsea/Clinton

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **9%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **6%**
 Without Internet: **10%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	51
Economic Security		●	52
Housing		●	52
Health		●	49
Education		●	46
Youth		●	54
Family & Community	●		40

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	99,599	93,405	110,265	111,490	91,140
Child Population	8,439	7,624	11,114	9,476	9,536
Young Children (<5 years)	4,041	3,088	2,479	3,533	2,668
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	3,458	3,576	6,924	4,947	5,077
Teenagers (15–17 years)	941	963	1,711	996	1,790
Youth Population (18–24 years)	8,780	9,259	9,090	8,600	8,667
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	13.0%	12.7%	11.1%	11.1%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate	21.4%	4.5%	8.5%	9.4%	10.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$146,266	\$175,583	\$195,548	\$155,955	\$151,425
Parental Employment Instability	33.5%	11.7%	13.0%	9.7%	26.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	18.8%	20.3%	21.0%	13.9%	20.3%
Rental Overcrowding	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%	5.1%	3.8%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	10.1%	9.1%	9.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	2.3	1.3	2.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.4%	9.8%	6.8%	8.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	31.2%	11.6%	23.8%	13.6%	22.7%
Children without Health Insurance	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	68.3%	70.2%	82.1%	69.7%	64.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	59.3%	63.1%	67.3%	68.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	62.2%	61.1%	62.4%	64.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	71.3%	77.8%	77.0%	77.7%	81.2%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	64.0%	68.0%	70.0%	70.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	10.5	9.5	6.9	6.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.0%	9.7%	4.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	6.3%	7.7%	6.2%	5.7%	6.8%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	6.3%	7.9%	6.0%	3.6%	4.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	41.9	52.2	46.6	56.1	44.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	24.5%	26.9%	29.5%	26.8%	28.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	6.6%	4.3%	4.8%	6.9%	3.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.7

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 5

M05

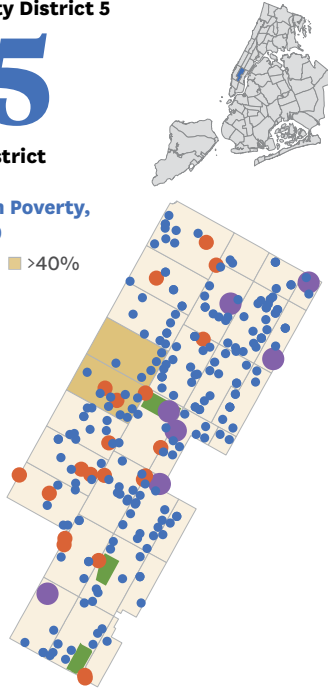
Midtown Business District

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **9%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **6%**
 Without Internet: **10%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	49
Economic Security		●	52
Housing		●	53
Health	●		38
Education		●	50
Youth		●	55
Family & Community	●		27

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	49,848	46,842	55,187	55,800	45,615
Child Population	4,224	3,823	5,562	4,743	4,772
Young Children (<5 years)	2,022	1,548	1,240	1,768	1,336
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	1,730	1,789	3,466	2,476	2,541
Teenagers (15–17 years)	471	483	856	499	896
Youth Population (18–24 years)	4,394	4,633	4,550	4,304	4,337
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	13.0%	12.7%	11.1%	11.1%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate	21.4%	4.5%	8.5%	9.4%	10.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$146,266	\$175,583	\$195,548	\$155,955	\$151,425
Parental Employment Instability	33.5%	11.7%	13.0%	9.7%	26.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	18.8%	20.3%	21.0%	13.9%	20.3%
Rental Overcrowding	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%	5.1%	3.8%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	8.1%	6.9%	6.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	1.8	1.8	3.4	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.8%	7.0%	10.1%	8.8%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%	4.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	31.2%	11.6%	23.8%	13.6%	22.7%
Children without Health Insurance	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	68.3%	70.2%	82.1%	69.7%	64.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	54.5%	73.1%	79.2%	80.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	65.4%	71.4%	77.7%	74.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	70.6%	71.1%	75.0%	73.8%	83.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	69.0%	71.0%	73.0%	73.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	4.5	2.7	1.8	3.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.0%	9.7%	4.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	6.3%	7.7%	6.2%	5.7%	6.8%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	6.3%	7.9%	6.0%	3.6%	4.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	38.4	42.9	96.2	107.3	84.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.0	4.7	4.5	7.6	7.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	24.5%	26.9%	29.5%	26.8%	28.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	6.6%	4.3%	4.8%	6.9%	3.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	10.2	12.5	9.3	9.8	13.1

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 6

M06

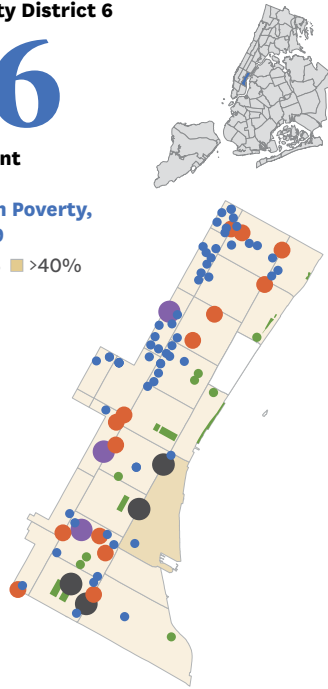
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **11%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **2%**
 Without Internet: **4%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	59
Economic Security		●	59
Housing		●	58
Health	●		51
Education		●	58
Youth		●	59
Family & Community		●	57

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	143,349	141,162	143,582	148,482	107,970
Child Population	10,714	15,024	13,186	13,828	17,257
Young Children (<5 years)	4,641	6,677	5,399	5,101	4,855
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	4,888	6,860	6,507	7,772	11,476
Teenagers (15–17 years)	1,185	1,487	1,280	955	926
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,595	14,876	15,907	15,139	11,652
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	10.2%	7.1%	7.9%	6.5%	8.0%
Child Poverty Rate	2.3%	1.8%	4.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$217,991	\$231,144	\$229,061	\$247,577	\$212,599
Parental Employment Instability	10.2%	5.5%	17.4%	0.0%	4.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	17.2%	23.6%	20.5%	11.6%	27.2%
Rental Overcrowding	2.6%	5.1%	3.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.5%	6.9%	6.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.5%	7.1%	8.3%	6.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	3.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	3.4%	10.4%	8.1%	6.2%	7.0%
Children without Health Insurance	0.0%	4.0%	7.5%	0.4%	2.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	83.0%	87.4%	81.2%	85.3%	84.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	62.8%	72.0%	78.5%	81.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	69.2%	69.7%	74.4%	79.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	64.9%	71.7%	73.0%	75.8%	79.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	58.0%	70.0%	72.0%	72.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	0.1%	1.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	11.8%	7.1%	3.4%	3.4%	4.5%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	6.6%	7.4%	5.2%	4.8%	5.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	12.6	12.4	15.7	15.8	9.3
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	19.9%	21.5%	13.8%	11.9%	11.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	2.0%	4.1%	2.7%	3.3%	2.6%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.7

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 7

M07

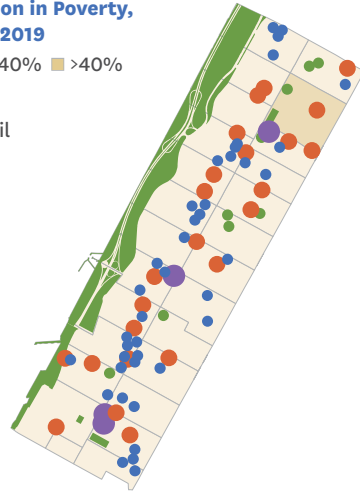
Upper West Side

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile

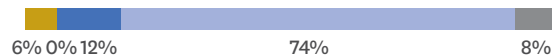


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **18%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **4%**
 Without Internet: **8%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	52
Economic Security		●	55
Housing		●	51
Health		●	43
Education		●	57
Youth	●		33
Family & Community		●	52

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	192,374	189,492	191,222	179,682	145,079
Child Population	29,138	23,465	31,006	26,147	35,662
Young Children (<5 years)	10,771	8,275	11,983	9,310	14,295
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,459	12,195	14,924	13,859	15,752
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,908	2,995	4,099	2,978	5,615
Youth Population (18–24 years)	10,346	8,812	9,149	8,460	9,428
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.4%	10.4%	8.5%	8.7%	11.6%
Child Poverty Rate	2.9%	7.2%	5.2%	9.3%	12.7%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$267,667	\$247,182	\$254,530	\$250,001	\$160,984
Parental Employment Instability	13.2%	19.4%	24.6%	19.3%	28.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	16.8%	23.3%	18.8%	18.1%	26.9%
Rental Overcrowding	2.2%	2.6%	6.1%	5.3%	12.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.6%	6.2%	6.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.4	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.4%	8.1%	6.7%	5.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	4.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	11.5%	10.1%	9.7%	18.4%	23.6%
Children without Health Insurance	0.7%	0.3%	3.6%	4.1%	0.6%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	89.2%	88.3%	89.2%	91.2%	86.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	51.9%	64.1%	72.2%	71.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	55.3%	59.6%	64.9%	68.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	72.4%	74.6%	73.0%	76.8%	81.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	63.0%	68.0%	69.0%	67.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	8.6	6.5	4.6	4.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	0.2%	3.6%	3.8%	7.5%	5.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	8.1%	8.4%	10.3%	12.4%	12.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	3.2%	11.3%	9.4%	11.3%	10.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	22.8	32.7	26.8	37.2	17.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	17.6%	15.8%	18.5%	18.9%	17.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	4.3%	3.9%	5.8%	4.7%	6.2%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.0

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Manhattan Community District 8

M08

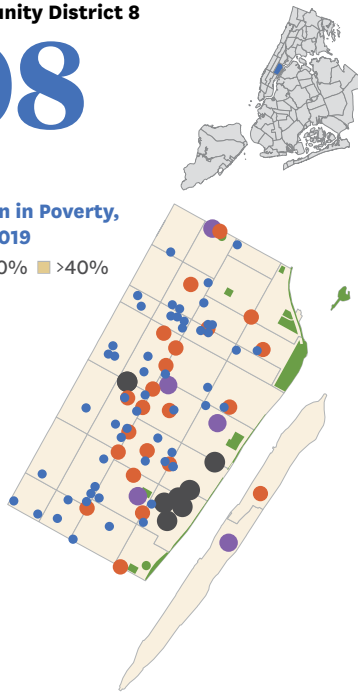
Upper East Side

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 19%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 3%
 Without Internet: 5%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	57
Economic Security		●	58
Housing		●	54
Health		●	55
Education		●	56
Youth		●	56
Family & Community		●	59

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	221,898	219,004	204,469	216,874	163,358
Child Population	36,084	31,242	26,927	36,275	31,141
Young Children (<5 years)	14,412	10,694	10,779	13,426	10,044
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	17,791	15,681	13,178	16,806	16,803
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,881	4,867	2,970	6,043	4,294
Youth Population (18–24 years)	8,937	10,866	10,551	11,255	10,092
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.1%	6.5%	5.4%	5.8%	6.9%
Child Poverty Rate	6.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	5.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$239,257	\$241,114	\$254,530	\$250,001	\$161,507
Parental Employment Instability	13.3%	5.5%	7.0%	10.8%	14.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	16.3%	20.8%	16.5%	18.1%	28.3%
Rental Overcrowding	3.9%	5.9%	4.8%	4.5%	7.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	6.4%	7.1%	6.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	3.9%	3.9%	5.5%	2.2%	12.4%
Children without Health Insurance	5.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	6.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	76.5%	83.2%	85.6%	78.6%	76.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	58.7%	72.8%	83.4%	82.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	66.2%	74.2%	82.3%	81.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	79.5%	79.0%	81.0%	79.6%	82.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	69.0%	65.0%	69.0%	69.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	3.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	4.9%	10.2%	9.2%	4.3%	3.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	7.5%	7.0%	8.4%	5.4%	6.5%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	8.5	9.1	13.3	10.0	9.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Children in Single-Parent Families	12.9%	13.3%	12.1%	12.1%	9.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	2.9%	3.1%	2.0%	2.4%	4.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.1

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Manhattan Community District 9

M09

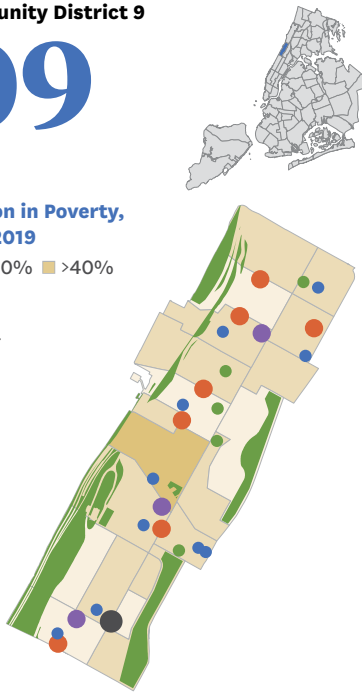
Manhattanville

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **18%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **14%**
 Without Internet: **14%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	38
Economic Security		●	42
Housing	●		31
Health		●	42
Education	●		28
Youth		●	43
Family & Community	●		26

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	130,739	125,195	145,440	132,837	142,114
Child Population	22,159	20,072	22,889	17,334	22,575
Young Children (<5 years)	5,598	5,633	6,641	5,743	5,295
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	12,729	11,297	12,523	9,284	12,211
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,832	3,142	3,725	2,307	5,069
Youth Population (18–24 years)	25,019	21,727	23,260	21,718	22,444
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	25.9%	27.5%	20.0%	19.6%	28.1%
Child Poverty Rate	27.7%	36.5%	18.8%	15.5%	31.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$69,525	\$67,884	\$66,199	\$112,317	\$64,394
Parental Employment Instability	41.7%	43.2%	38.5%	20.2%	50.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	27.8%	28.4%	27.9%	24.0%	37.7%
Rental Overcrowding	6.3%	8.1%	11.4%	5.9%	5.5%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	13.8%	14.0%	14.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.5%	6.8%	7.8%	7.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	10.6%	8.9%	7.2%	10.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	55.2%	57.2%	49.9%	48.1%	42.9%
Children without Health Insurance	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	58.9%	57.9%	54.3%	54.0%	64.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	23.5%	31.2%	42.4%	44.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	24.8%	27.0%	37.2%	43.2%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	76.1%	77.4%	82.0%	85.0%	82.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	75.0%	70.0%	77.0%	76.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	12.0	9.3	10.5	10.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.9%	5.2%	6.4%	3.7%	2.3%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	13.2%	10.0%	10.2%	8.8%	6.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.7%	10.3%	8.8%	7.6%	6.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	40.3	53.5	40.7	55.2	31.7
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	39.5%	39.2%	33.2%	31.4%	31.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	21.3%	19.3%	17.6%	18.4%	19.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.7

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Manhattan Community District 10

M10

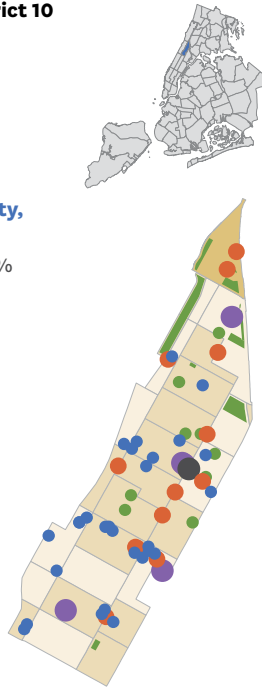
Central Harlem

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **23%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **9%**
 Without Internet: **17%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		15
Economic Security	●		13
Housing	●		21
Health	●		22
Education	●		23
Youth	●		17
Family & Community	●		13

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	132,027	143,487	146,309	136,351	179,656
Child Population	26,623	28,703	30,990	28,233	39,473
Young Children (<5 years)	9,512	11,021	10,090	9,117	13,153
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,553	14,159	16,189	14,508	20,765
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,558	3,523	4,711	4,608	5,555
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,743	13,204	11,165	10,896	11,951
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	29.2%	27.2%	25.1%	20.1%	14.5%
Child Poverty Rate	35.4%	42.6%	30.7%	26.4%	12.9%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$44,221	\$47,786	\$60,121	\$51,599	\$83,007
Parental Employment Instability	42.9%	53.6%	46.1%	47.8%	28.1%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	26.9%	21.2%	22.9%	26.5%	19.8%
Rental Overcrowding	5.5%	9.0%	7.8%	4.3%	6.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	19.4%	19.4%	18.6%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.1%	9.5%	10.7%	9.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.2%	12.1%	10.3%	10.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	56.3%	61.5%	54.0%	52.9%	44.2%
Children without Health Insurance	2.9%	2.2%	0.3%	1.2%	2.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	59.9%	62.0%	67.9%	75.3%	67.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	13.5%	20.5%	25.3%	27.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	12.8%	13.2%	18.0%	20.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	58.3%	67.2%	74.0%	73.1%	81.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	57.0%	64.0%	71.0%	69.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	25.1	19.9	17.0	17.8	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.2%	8.4%	6.0%	5.2%	11.1%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.9%	19.7%	19.0%	14.5%	22.0%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	24.5%	24.3%	19.4%	13.4%	17.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	5.2	3.9	1.9	3.6	0.8
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	61.2	64.1	60.1	66.0	37.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.7	3.3	2.9	3.7	1.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	47.8%	49.3%	47.0%	48.6%	27.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	18.8%	16.8%	20.3%	13.9%	7.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	7.1	7.1	6.2	7.5	5.3

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 11

M11

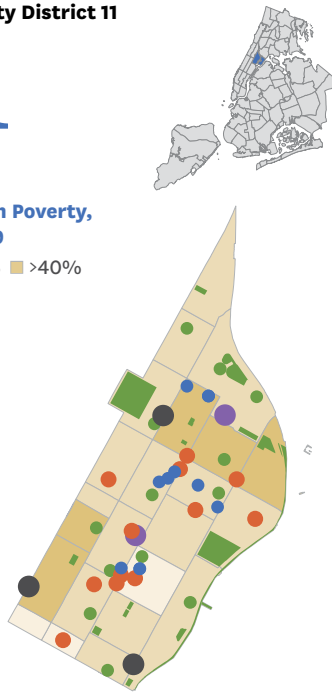
East Harlem

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **19%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **12%**
 Without Internet: **26%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		12
Economic Security	●		10
Housing		●	26
Health	●		9
Education		●	35
Youth		●	25
Family & Community	●		7

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	129,713	134,279	110,800	111,452	150,703
Child Population	26,299	28,356	17,860	19,836	35,612
Young Children (<5 years)	6,727	6,948	5,697	5,789	12,362
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,969	15,631	8,792	10,794	17,921
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,603	5,777	3,371	3,253	5,329
Youth Population (18–24 years)	16,394	14,895	9,020	12,382	10,942
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	36.3%	32.3%	31.1%	34.0%	26.3%
Child Poverty Rate	48.4%	47.0%	40.4%	42.0%	27.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$39,771	\$30,353	\$37,863	\$34,242	\$45,579
Parental Employment Instability	49.3%	60.9%	50.6%	38.2%	48.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	22.8%	17.7%	26.5%	29.2%	30.2%
Rental Overcrowding	8.5%	8.8%	6.7%	5.5%	11.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	15.6%	13.9%	13.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	9.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.8%	9.9%	7.8%	9.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	65.9%	69.1%	63.0%	55.7%	55.1%
Children without Health Insurance	0.9%	2.1%	2.5%	3.6%	3.7%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	63.5%	62.3%	59.5%	62.8%	65.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	23.0%	32.8%	42.1%	42.9%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	27.2%	28.6%	35.2%	37.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	73.7%	75.5%	82.0%	82.3%	80.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	66.0%	71.0%	73.0%	72.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26.8	21.1	15.6	14.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.4%	5.0%	6.0%	3.8%	7.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	12.0%	12.2%	13.0%	14.4%	14.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.1%	16.1%	14.7%	12.6%	19.8%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.4	2.8	4.3	4.8	2.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	70.0	68.2	123.6	119.7	52.6
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	5.0	5.0	7.4	6.4	1.9
Children in Single-Parent Families	54.0%	51.7%	51.3%	51.8%	51.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	28.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.5%	21.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	8.3	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.7

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Manhattan Community District 12

M12

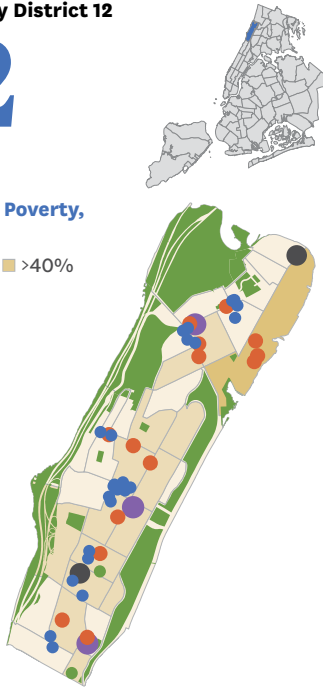
Washington Heights

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/4 Mile

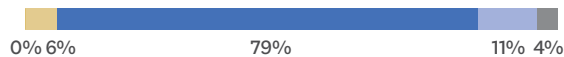


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 26%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 23%
 Without Internet: 17%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

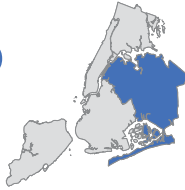
Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		18
Economic Security		●	28
Housing	●		14
Health		●	27
Education	●		10
Youth		●	21
Family & Community	●		16

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	224,365	238,759	214,040	204,096	268,435
Child Population	41,591	43,978	36,773	35,713	42,698
Young Children (<5 years)	14,503	13,073	11,073	9,222	10,463
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	21,424	23,886	19,405	21,167	21,708
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,664	7,019	6,295	5,324	10,527
Youth Population (18–24 years)	25,784	23,230	18,039	15,739	28,974
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	24.3%	22.2%	18.4%	15.5%	20.9%
Child Poverty Rate	31.6%	32.3%	27.6%	17.4%	27.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$46,258	\$41,183	\$57,604	\$51,839	\$77,071
Parental Employment Instability	38.9%	34.4%	34.8%	25.1%	53.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	29.5%	27.0%	27.9%	26.4%	29.9%
Rental Overcrowding	16.1%	14.6%	11.7%	9.6%	17.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	17.7%	18.5%	18.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	4.2	3.3	2.4	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.0%	7.7%	7.9%	8.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.8%	5.6%	5.4%	6.8%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	66.2%	68.1%	62.7%	56.8%	52.1%
Children without Health Insurance	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	3.6%	2.1%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	51.4%	57.2%	62.3%	58.4%	56.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	16.1%	26.6%	36.7%	38.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	21.9%	24.0%	32.5%	37.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	59.9%	62.6%	70.0%	69.9%	76.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	50.0%	57.0%	62.0%	62.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26.4	19.6	16.3	16.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.8%	7.9%	7.6%	4.4%	6.0%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	28.5%	20.5%	17.3%	15.0%	26.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	19.0%	18.2%	13.3%	11.6%	14.9%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.4
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	26.7	28.2	33.9	33.5	21.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	39.9%	37.7%	32.6%	34.1%	30.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	29.9%	27.2%	24.6%	25.0%	25.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.0

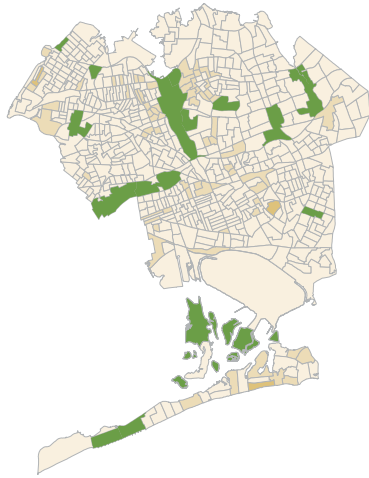
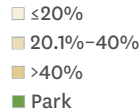
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Queens

Queens



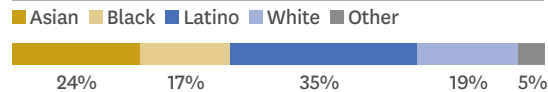
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

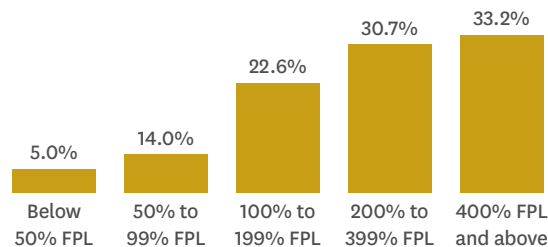


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Demographics					
Total Population	2,321,580	2,333,054	2,278,906	2,253,858	2,245,392
Child Population	472,946	476,409	458,368	451,327	432,488
Young Children (<5 years)	146,634	145,309	141,025	136,858	132,507
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	250,664	255,414	246,200	243,229	236,088
Teenagers (15–17 years)	75,648	75,686	71,143	71,240	63,893
Youth Population (18–24 years)	208,044	195,366	173,996	168,832	178,373
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	15.2%	13.2%	11.5%	10.8%	9.8%
Child Poverty Rate	20.3%	17.4%	14.5%	13.4%	11.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$61,605	\$69,067	\$71,828	\$75,501	\$90,352
Parental Employment Instability	25.1%	24.7%	21.1%	22.3%	33.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.6%	28.6%	26.2%	25.1%	26.2%
Rental Overcrowding	12.6%	12.2%	13.2%	12.7%	14.7%
Students in Temporary Housing	4.5%	5.6%	6.5%	6.8%	7.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.1%	8.2%	7.5%	7.9%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	48.8%	48.0%	46.6%	46.6%	43.7%
Children without Health Insurance	4.2%	2.6%	3.6%	2.5%	2.4%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	57.1%	56.8%	56.9%	56.7%	56.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	33.7%	43.7%	52.1%	52.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	42.0%	43.2%	49.0%	51.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	66.5%	73.2%	76.4%	77.3%	80.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	64.0%	67.0%	71.0%	72.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	15.3	12.0	10.3	8.8	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	6.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	16.0%	13.8%	13.6%	12.8%	16.0%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.3%	11.9%	11.3%	11.3%	13.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	30.6	31.7	36.8	35.5	27.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	24.9%	24.2%	23.1%	22.4%	20.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	19.6%	18.4%	17.5%	17.0%	16.2%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

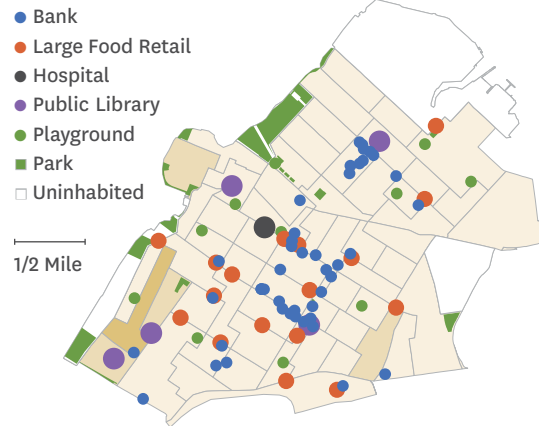
Queens Community District 1

Q01

Astoria

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **17%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **12%**
 Without Internet: **11%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	41
Economic Security		●	33
Housing		●	49
Health		●	28
Education		●	38
Youth		●	35
Family & Community		●	36

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	182,860	171,988	160,871	166,069	182,660
Child Population	25,432	25,196	22,844	24,107	26,291
Young Children (<5 years)	7,916	8,125	7,232	9,237	10,454
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,632	14,126	12,030	12,240	13,433
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,884	2,945	3,582	2,630	2,404
Youth Population (18–24 years)	16,925	14,498	11,721	11,273	13,814
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	17.1%	13.8%	13.9%	11.6%	8.9%
Child Poverty Rate	31.0%	17.4%	20.6%	17.1%	6.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$44,793	\$59,222	\$68,493	\$75,972	\$90,553
Parental Employment Instability	37.3%	26.0%	23.9%	22.4%	26.8%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	23.2%	21.1%	21.6%	17.3%	17.8%
Rental Overcrowding	6.5%	7.3%	7.9%	6.6%	9.5%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	5.0	6.0	4.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	9.2%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	10.5%	7.3%	7.4%	6.5%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	62.8%	54.4%	47.3%	46.6%	35.2%
Children without Health Insurance	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	2.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	60.0%	60.3%	62.1%	60.0%	60.3%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	34.8%	47.4%	58.4%	58.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	39.9%	43.8%	52.3%	54.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	66.6%	74.2%	79.0%	77.6%	85.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	71.0%	70.0%	75.0%	76.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	16.9	12.6	10.8	10.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.5%	5.1%	6.6%	6.1%	5.5%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	13.5%	15.3%	14.0%	8.3%	15.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	14.8%	12.3%	13.4%	11.7%	13.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	40.2	41.2	54.8	44.6	33.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.9	1.1
Children in Single-Parent Families	25.5%	26.0%	26.7%	25.6%	15.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	16.9%	14.3%	11.8%	11.5%	11.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.3

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 2

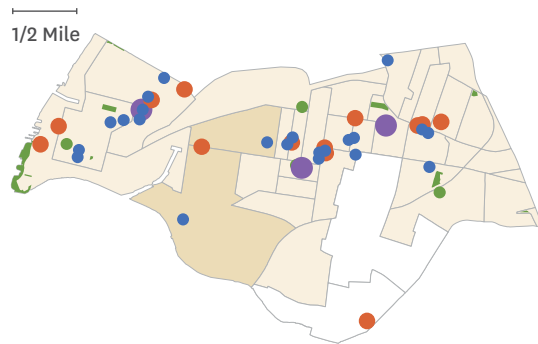
Q02

Sunnyside/Woodside

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **24%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **20%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	45
Economic Security		●	46
Housing	●		35
Health		●	48
Education		●	41
Youth		●	37
Family & Community		●	45

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	150,100	135,767	137,490	136,058	114,264
Child Population	27,521	20,862	24,564	25,026	18,285
Young Children (<5 years)	8,924	7,759	8,564	8,603	5,919
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	15,295	10,035	11,831	12,411	9,858
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,302	3,068	4,169	4,012	2,508
Youth Population (18–24 years)	11,821	8,872	8,408	6,959	6,124
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	15.8%	10.1%	7.8%	9.2%	9.4%
Child Poverty Rate	21.1%	14.3%	8.9%	7.6%	14.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$51,024	\$65,457	\$68,359	\$79,362	\$101,319
Parental Employment Instability	16.8%	24.4%	9.6%	16.8%	36.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	26.8%	21.6%	21.1%	19.4%	20.0%
Rental Overcrowding	17.1%	10.7%	14.6%	14.3%	13.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.0%	6.8%	7.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	3.1	2.8	2.1	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%	7.4%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5.8%	6.5%	4.8%	6.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	56.1%	52.5%	49.5%	53.2%	42.3%
Children without Health Insurance	4.8%	2.3%	3.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	59.9%	59.1%	54.0%	53.8%	53.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	37.7%	47.2%	59.1%	58.6%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	50.1%	48.1%	57.2%	59.1%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	80.2%	84.9%	86.0%	87.1%	90.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	70.0%	76.0%	80.0%	79.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18.3	11.5	7.1	6.2	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	1.8%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	5.1%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	11.9%	10.8%	9.5%	11.2%	18.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.3%	9.0%	7.7%	8.4%	8.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	16.9	27.3	24.1	22.8	26.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	20.3%	20.0%	18.7%	18.7%	20.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	23.4%	17.8%	15.7%	14.7%	13.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.4

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 3

Q03

Jackson Heights

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

● Bank ● Large Food Retail ● Hospital ● Public Library
● Playground ■ Park □ Uninhabited

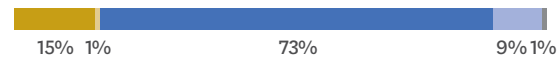


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 32%
With Limited English Proficiency: 33%
Without Internet: 17%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		17
Economic Security		●	21
Housing	●		8
Health		●	31
Education	●		17
Youth		●	24
Family & Community	●		21

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	182,354	166,144	181,787	175,275	129,828
Child Population	40,111	36,922	40,360	36,069	28,060
Young Children (<5 years)	12,552	11,670	13,736	9,450	9,450
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	20,944	20,098	20,968	20,479	15,035
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,615	5,154	5,656	6,140	3,575
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,468	13,469	12,869	14,431	8,341
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	17.1%	15.5%	13.4%	15.0%	13.6%
Child Poverty Rate	21.6%	21.1%	19.5%	28.2%	19.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$46,581	\$48,041	\$51,609	\$51,864	\$81,699
Parental Employment Instability	24.7%	26.8%	18.2%	33.6%	54.0%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	33.2%	36.4%	27.3%	30.6%	32.1%
Rental Overcrowding	20.4%	21.9%	25.7%	25.8%	31.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	8.0%	7.6%	8.3%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	4.6	2.6	2.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	7.2%	7.1%	8.4%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.3%	8.8%	5.7%	9.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	67.3%	70.0%	67.2%	67.3%	62.1%
Children without Health Insurance	3.4%	3.2%	4.1%	2.6%	6.4%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	54.2%	51.8%	50.6%	47.8%	45.2%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	26.6%	37.9%	49.2%	48.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	36.7%	39.0%	46.4%	49.8%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.3%	–	–	–	–
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	67.0%	74.0%	87.0%	93.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	30.8	25.5	20.8	19.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.8%	2.4%	4.6%	4.2%	7.1%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	7.7%	7.6%	5.4%	9.9%	11.5%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.2%	10.5%	8.2%	10.6%	14.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	31.0	35.3	39.0	38.2	38.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	31.6%	32.2%	29.4%	27.5%	31.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	31.7%	27.8%	26.1%	26.9%	26.3%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.5	4.3

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 4

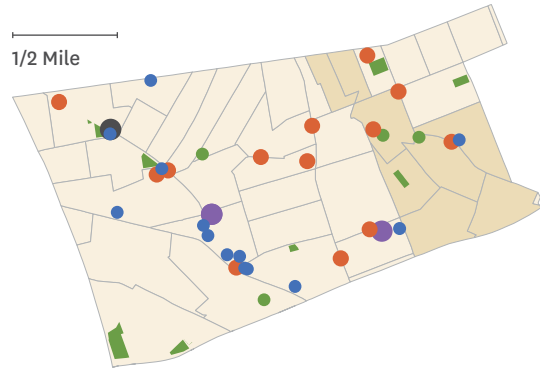
Q04

Elmhurst/Corona

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

● Bank ● Large Food Retail ● Hospital ● Public Library
● Playground ■ Park □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 39%
With Limited English Proficiency: 32%
Without Internet: 17%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			27
Economic Security			34
Housing			10
Health			41
Education			9
Youth			48
Family & Community			24

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	154,740	141,167	150,131	156,074	131,121
Child Population	35,858	33,265	35,525	34,745	31,470
Young Children (<5 years)	10,661	11,927	10,291	10,551	8,943
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	20,116	17,024	18,830	19,231	18,333
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,081	4,314	6,404	4,963	4,194
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,807	10,758	13,121	12,894	8,833
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	20.6%	19.3%	12.9%	10.2%	14.7%
Child Poverty Rate	28.8%	21.7%	17.3%	14.6%	21.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$40,341	\$42,915	\$46,146	\$58,182	\$50,307
Parental Employment Instability	35.9%	29.3%	21.2%	20.3%	51.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	35.5%	37.2%	28.9%	25.5%	37.8%
Rental Overcrowding	27.9%	24.0%	25.3%	23.7%	30.5%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	9.3%	10.9%	12.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	7.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.2%	8.9%	8.0%	8.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	66.2%	77.6%	77.1%	74.6%	70.6%
Children without Health Insurance	3.6%	2.2%	5.1%	1.1%	3.8%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	47.6%	50.4%	48.7%	50.5%	50.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	27.4%	35.6%	41.8%	40.9%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	39.7%	36.5%	39.8%	40.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	58.8%	70.3%	71.0%	72.4%	73.7%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	56.0%	56.0%	65.0%	62.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	26.7	22.1	15.3	13.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.5%	3.9%	3.1%	2.1%	4.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	14.1%	13.1%	10.0%	4.8%	8.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	18.6%	13.9%	12.1%	8.5%	10.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	29.8	32.5	34.0	35.4	28.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	33.0%	29.9%	25.4%	25.2%	30.5%
Adults without a High School Degree	30.1%	26.9%	27.2%	24.7%	26.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.4

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Queens Community District 5

Q05

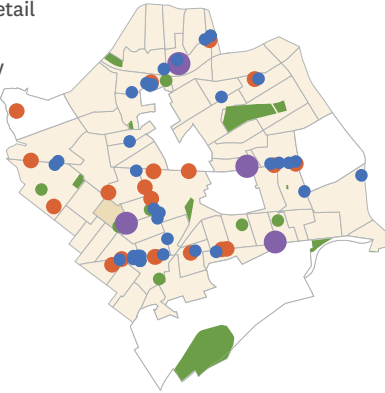
Ridgewood/Glendale

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20% ■ 20.1%–40% ■ >40%

● Bank
● Large Food Retail
● Hospital
● Public Library
● Playground
■ Park
□ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children **29%**
With Limited English Proficiency **12%**
Without Internet **12%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian ■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	44
Economic Security		●	40
Housing		●	45
Health		●	45
Education	●		27
Youth		●	39
Family & Community		●	42

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	168,488	192,600	186,441	165,895	192,965
Child Population	34,193	40,569	40,985	36,120	32,852
Young Children (<5 years)	10,536	10,951	11,949	10,857	10,455
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	17,539	22,861	23,683	19,257	16,541
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,118	6,757	5,353	6,006	5,856
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,979	16,248	13,782	13,306	18,382
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	13.4%	9.1%	9.8%	8.4%	10.2%
Child Poverty Rate	20.4%	11.6%	12.1%	9.8%	13.4%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$76,026	\$82,679	\$84,624	\$75,686	\$95,584
Parental Employment Instability	23.8%	15.5%	18.5%	19.6%	23.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	26.9%	23.5%	22.1%	23.4%	24.7%
Rental Overcrowding	7.2%	9.1%	8.8%	6.7%	6.5%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	6.1%	5.8%	5.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	6.5%	6.1%	6.6%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.6%	6.6%	7.8%	8.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	43.3%	40.0%	41.7%	42.5%	39.9%
Children without Health Insurance	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	45.2%	51.5%	57.0%	56.4%	58.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	35.1%	46.1%	53.9%	53.8%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	42.4%	46.6%	48.3%	53.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	51.5%	74.2%	74.0%	72.2%	77.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	60.0%	62.0%	65.0%	67.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	19.7	14.7	10.5	10.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	10.9%	6.5%	4.1%	4.2%	6.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	16.3%	13.8%	12.0%	10.0%	9.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.4%	12.8%	14.1%	13.4%	12.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	27.7	21.8	23.7	22.8	21.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	28.0%	26.3%	24.4%	22.8%	28.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	16.1%	13.9%	15.6%	13.7%	15.9%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4

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Queens Community District 6

Q06

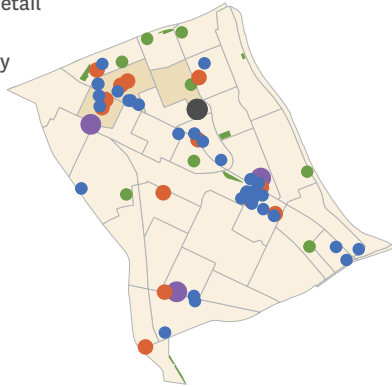
Rego Park/Forest Hills

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile



Share of Households, 2019

With Children **23%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **20%**
 Without Internet **11%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	53
Economic Security		●	51
Housing	●		44
Health		●	56
Education		●	55
Youth		●	50
Family & Community		●	56

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	107,893	111,730	118,105	105,586	93,631
Child Population	16,796	17,746	16,697	19,533	16,003
Young Children (<5 years)	6,473	6,108	6,681	7,293	4,605
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	8,312	8,832	8,238	10,009	9,193
Teenagers (15–17 years)	2,011	2,806	1,778	2,231	2,205
Youth Population (18–24 years)	5,621	5,453	5,272	3,328	2,698
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	11.2%	13.1%	8.1%	11.1%	8.2%
Child Poverty Rate	6.4%	13.4%	10.9%	9.3%	10.5%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$117,444	\$122,017	\$129,849	\$134,289	\$117,719
Parental Employment Instability	14.3%	18.3%	8.3%	5.5%	17.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	23.6%	30.3%	24.9%	25.7%	22.3%
Rental Overcrowding	7.7%	11.9%	11.6%	8.7%	6.4%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.7%	6.7%	7.7%	5.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3.1%	3.0%	3.6%	2.7%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	19.7%	27.3%	18.5%	24.0%	16.0%
Children without Health Insurance	5.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	65.3%	71.9%	77.9%	77.8%	68.5%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	46.3%	55.6%	62.6%	62.2%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	55.2%	55.7%	62.0%	66.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	82.9%	86.1%	88.0%	84.2%	89.5%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	72.0%	74.0%	79.0%	81.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.1	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	11.1%	7.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	11.5%	23.0%	11.5%	12.0%	19.1%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.0%	11.8%	9.3%	9.0%	9.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	16.3	16.9	19.9	16.5	15.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3
Children in Single-Parent Families	18.4%	16.4%	15.8%	15.9%	15.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	5.6%	7.0%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 7

Q07

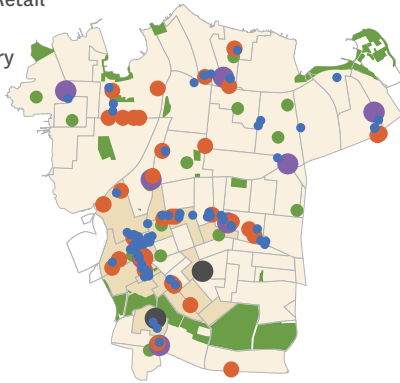
Flushing

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
● Large Food Retail
● Hospital
● Public Library
● Playground
■ Park
□ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

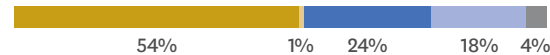


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **26%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **39%**
 Without Internet: **22%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			26
Economic Security			29
Housing			23
Health			13
Education			19
Youth			40
Family & Community			38

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	256,742	245,864	239,000	239,869	195,536
Child Population	44,097	43,798	43,166	43,445	35,645
Young Children (<5 years)	13,637	13,234	12,577	13,718	9,921
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	22,749	23,108	24,298	23,330	19,435
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,711	7,456	6,291	6,397	6,289
Youth Population (18–24 years)	21,642	15,832	15,001	14,087	14,023
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	18.8%	15.9%	14.3%	14.8%	12.6%
Child Poverty Rate	19.4%	17.3%	15.0%	18.1%	15.2%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$60,229	\$53,183	\$61,676	\$62,011	\$76,870
Parental Employment Instability	20.0%	23.7%	26.7%	23.8%	36.6%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	36.5%	38.0%	36.3%	35.2%	34.4%
Rental Overcrowding	15.5%	15.9%	12.9%	11.1%	18.9%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	6.1%	5.7%	5.9%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	–
Low Birthweight Babies	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	7.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.6%	7.6%	5.6%	5.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	40.6%	39.7%	37.8%	41.3%	48.6%
Children without Health Insurance	7.5%	6.0%	6.6%	6.0%	4.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	53.6%	48.4%	45.6%	49.2%	53.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	42.9%	53.8%	61.9%	60.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	60.2%	62.7%	67.8%	68.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	51.7%	54.4%	60.0%	63.8%	71.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	57.0%	63.0%	68.0%	69.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	8.5	7.7	6.9	6.2	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.9%	1.6%	2.7%	4.2%	4.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	16.7%	11.2%	12.4%	13.2%	17.7%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.8%	8.9%	6.9%	8.2%	9.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	16.7	18.9	22.2	23.0	21.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	16.5%	16.3%	14.8%	15.5%	11.9%
Adults without a High School Degree	20.7%	25.3%	24.4%	21.9%	22.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 8

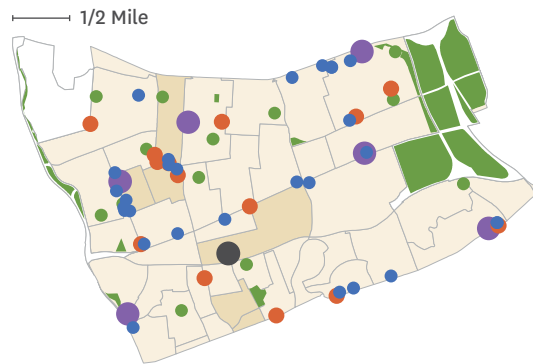
Q08

Fresh Meadows/Briarwood

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **33%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **17%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	42
Economic Security		●	47
Housing	●		29
Health	●		24
Education		●	40
Youth		●	42
Family & Community		●	48

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	159,330	166,115	164,615	168,471	122,039
Child Population	31,610	35,311	34,900	39,283	24,621
Young Children (<5 years)	10,396	11,874	12,647	13,337	8,126
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	15,898	18,360	18,186	18,959	14,414
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,316	5,077	4,067	6,987	2,081
Youth Population (18–24 years)	15,870	17,051	18,199	15,441	11,309
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	14.4%	13.4%	13.0%	11.5%	11.6%
Child Poverty Rate	16.0%	16.9%	15.9%	10.5%	9.6%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$61,219	\$64,559	\$70,407	\$76,256	\$75,361
Parental Employment Instability	17.6%	18.6%	22.2%	11.9%	32.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	35.6%	27.4%	32.2%	25.5%	28.9%
Rental Overcrowding	12.3%	11.5%	10.4%	15.0%	14.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.4%	7.9%	9.1%	9.1%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	6.3%	7.2%	6.7%	6.6%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	41.1%	45.9%	39.0%	35.1%	46.8%
Children without Health Insurance	3.9%	0.6%	1.2%	2.5%	0.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	58.0%	60.2%	60.3%	58.1%	54.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	41.7%	53.2%	60.5%	59.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	51.0%	53.8%	58.5%	59.6%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	73.1%	77.6%	78.0%	80.6%	80.6%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	74.0%	74.0%	75.0%	80.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	7.5	5.9	4.7	4.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	6.4%	5.1%	2.7%	2.6%	4.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.2%	8.5%	14.6%	16.3%	18.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.1%	10.5%	10.1%	10.1%	10.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	21.1	23.2	25.7	23.0	25.1
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	14.4%	14.1%	15.6%	15.1%	11.8%
Adults without a High School Degree	13.6%	13.2%	12.2%	13.1%	13.9%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2

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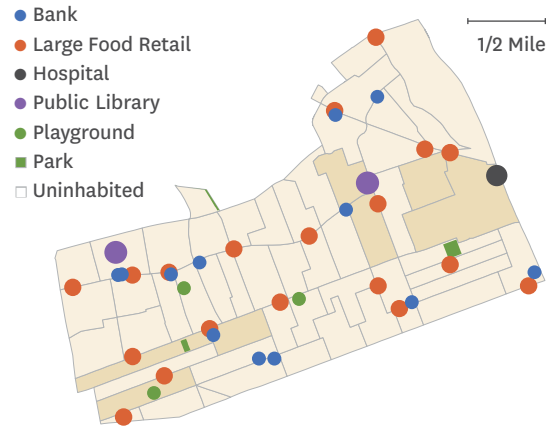
Queens Community District 9

Q09

Woodhaven

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **32%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **13%**
 Without Internet: **9%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	37
Economic Security		●	38
Housing		●	36
Health		●	32
Education	●		11
Youth		●	29
Family & Community		●	34

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	151,202	164,094	139,079	143,756	177,080
Child Population	35,257	35,493	29,186	28,048	37,137
Young Children (<5 years)	11,371	10,585	9,515	9,414	12,089
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	18,005	18,200	14,536	13,153	19,553
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,881	6,708	5,135	5,481	5,495
Youth Population (18–24 years)	16,460	17,914	12,181	13,805	17,019
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	14.5%	13.4%	12.5%	10.1%	6.9%
Child Poverty Rate	20.0%	17.5%	16.0%	11.5%	8.6%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$61,249	\$71,569	\$72,798	\$91,903	\$88,541
Parental Employment Instability	26.5%	22.1%	24.7%	22.2%	34.3%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	30.7%	29.5%	31.7%	23.3%	26.3%
Rental Overcrowding	11.0%	12.2%	11.8%	11.8%	12.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	5.4%	5.6%	5.1%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.1%	9.3%	10.0%	10.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	7.7%	8.0%	7.3%	10.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	58.9%	47.2%	47.2%	47.5%	52.4%
Children without Health Insurance	2.4%	4.2%	3.8%	0.9%	2.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	47.4%	46.1%	46.6%	45.6%	53.1%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	31.7%	41.2%	47.5%	50.4%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	43.3%	42.8%	47.2%	50.3%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	61.8%	69.5%	77.0%	74.0%	78.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	58.0%	70.0%	72.0%	70.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	18.6	14.4	12.0	11.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.3%	7.4%	8.3%	5.8%	12.6%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	12.7%	14.4%	12.5%	11.2%	10.6%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	12.9%	13.1%	14.4%	13.4%	17.2%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	28.6	31.8	41.4	38.4	19.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8
Children in Single-Parent Families	23.0%	22.2%	23.5%	22.4%	17.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	22.9%	23.9%	20.8%	19.8%	19.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1

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Queens Community District 10

Q10

Howard Beach

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank

● Large Food Retail

● Hospital

● Public Library

● Playground

■ Park

□ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

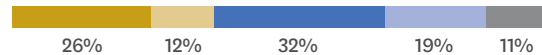


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **31%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **5%**
 Without Internet: **9%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	35
Economic Security		●	37
Housing		●	40
Health	●		16
Education		●	31
Youth		●	32
Family & Community		●	35

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	134,827	135,422	128,937	118,568	141,472
Child Population	32,444	28,365	23,453	20,483	29,252
Young Children (<5 years)	9,349	6,960	5,657	5,893	9,581
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	17,495	16,406	13,337	12,311	15,336
Teenagers (15–17 years)	5,600	4,999	4,459	2,279	4,335
Youth Population (18–24 years)	12,628	14,422	10,642	9,795	11,668
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	15.8%	13.9%	8.7%	7.5%	9.5%
Child Poverty Rate	23.6%	16.6%	10.2%	8.7%	8.6%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$70,288	\$76,972	\$78,580	\$77,002	\$96,590
Parental Employment Instability	26.0%	27.3%	26.4%	29.2%	26.1%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	38.5%	34.0%	25.0%	30.0%	23.7%
Rental Overcrowding	10.6%	8.8%	9.0%	6.6%	22.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	4.7%	4.4%	4.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	5.5	4.7	2.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.9%	11.6%	10.7%	10.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8.3%	9.0%	8.3%	9.3%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	45.4%	43.2%	44.6%	31.8%	33.5%
Children without Health Insurance	4.2%	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%	2.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	50.8%	51.4%	49.5%	54.3%	61.6%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	31.0%	41.6%	52.4%	51.9%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	37.7%	37.9%	46.4%	48.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	57.2%	65.5%	74.0%	80.8%	81.7%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	54.0%	60.0%	64.0%	64.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	15.7	12.1	9.3	9.4	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	3.0%	5.1%	3.8%	5.3%	7.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	21.7%	21.0%	21.2%	12.1%	17.5%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.2%	12.6%	10.3%	10.2%	14.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	26.0	27.1	41.4	45.9	23.2
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6
Children in Single-Parent Families	22.6%	23.1%	21.9%	20.0%	14.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	24.4%	22.6%	20.7%	16.9%	15.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2

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Queens Community District 11

Q11

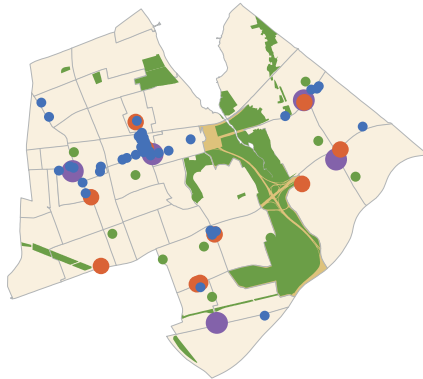
Bayside

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

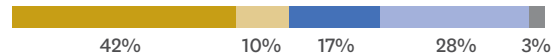


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **25%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **18%**
 Without Internet: **11%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	50
Economic Security		●	50
Housing		●	50
Health	●		35
Education		●	53
Youth		●	52
Family & Community		●	51

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	120,996	117,381	115,744	114,562	119,495
Child Population	24,380	24,004	20,444	20,652	21,011
Young Children (<5 years)	7,121	6,394	5,570	4,265	5,428
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,702	13,403	10,965	13,193	12,006
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,557	4,207	3,909	3,194	3,577
Youth Population (18–24 years)	7,547	7,233	6,490	7,157	7,877
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.0%	7.6%	6.1%	6.4%	5.2%
Child Poverty Rate	9.9%	9.7%	5.5%	3.4%	5.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$94,233	\$107,657	\$106,161	\$120,639	\$132,007
Parental Employment Instability	22.1%	18.9%	18.6%	15.3%	18.6%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	25.1%	20.5%	22.8%	21.2%	27.9%
Rental Overcrowding	6.0%	5.5%	7.1%	6.8%	8.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	1.9	4.7	6.4	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	5.7%	6.9%	5.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5.3%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	15.9%	20.7%	28.2%	16.0%	27.4%
Children without Health Insurance	4.0%	2.2%	9.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	67.4%	64.5%	60.5%	62.2%	60.0%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	59.6%	66.6%	73.7%	74.7%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	73.2%	72.7%	75.8%	76.2%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	82.7%	86.9%	87.0%	88.7%	92.1%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	78.0%	85.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	3.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.2%	7.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.9%	5.5%	8.8%	12.5%	10.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	8.4%	5.1%	4.7%	6.7%	9.7%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	10.7	11.7	14.4	16.1	12.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	11.5%	11.7%	15.0%	13.3%	13.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	8.8%	12.4%	12.5%	13.1%	11.7%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 12

Q12

Jamaica/St. Albans

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1/2 Mile

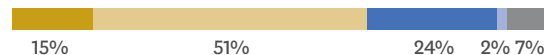


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 37%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 8%
 Without Internet: 11%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		20
Economic Security		●	36
Housing		●	24
Health	●		8
Education	●		13
Youth		●	23
Family & Community		●	25

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	251,002	243,300	241,539	241,275	312,113
Child Population	60,959	54,690	54,132	53,821	65,416
Young Children (<5 years)	19,090	14,008	14,265	15,071	19,890
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	31,214	32,227	29,747	30,573	32,913
Teenagers (15–17 years)	10,655	8,455	10,120	8,177	12,613
Youth Population (18–24 years)	25,641	22,477	20,957	21,098	31,201
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	15.1%	11.2%	13.1%	10.6%	9.1%
Child Poverty Rate	18.9%	15.7%	15.9%	13.2%	8.3%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$61,022	\$68,646	\$67,289	\$69,223	\$88,541
Parental Employment Instability	31.0%	23.9%	29.6%	23.9%	38.9%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	35.4%	29.3%	28.6%	23.1%	26.6%
Rental Overcrowding	10.8%	11.3%	13.3%	14.2%	14.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	10.9%	11.3%	11.2%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	6.1	6.0	5.2	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.7%	12.3%	12.3%	11.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	12.2%	12.5%	12.2%	12.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	53.1%	50.4%	51.7%	52.6%	47.7%
Children without Health Insurance	5.7%	2.3%	1.6%	2.7%	1.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	65.4%	62.4%	64.7%	62.0%	55.6%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	20.2%	28.6%	36.8%	38.0%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	23.0%	22.5%	29.7%	32.9%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	58.0%	63.8%	68.0%	70.8%	74.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	58.0%	64.0%	65.0%	65.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	23.4	20.2	17.2	15.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.4%	4.2%	5.0%	4.0%	8.3%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	25.9%	16.1%	12.6%	14.0%	19.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	17.6%	16.7%	12.9%	11.6%	16.6%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.1
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	47.6	52.4	58.4	54.8	32.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	32.1%	31.4%	30.3%	29.8%	25.1%
Adults without a High School Degree	18.7%	17.0%	17.9%	17.0%	18.4%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.3

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Queens Community District 13

Q13

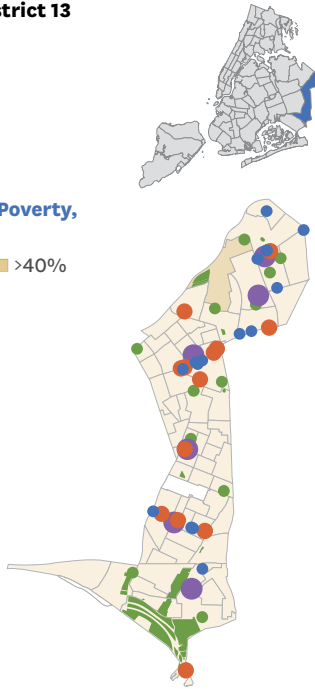
Queens Village

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

- Bank
- Large Food Retail
- Hospital
- Public Library
- Playground
- Park
- Uninhabited

1 Mile

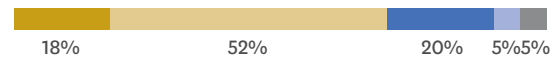


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **32%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **5%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		31
Economic Security		●	43
Housing		●	42
Health	●		1
Education		●	39
Youth		●	27
Family & Community		●	44

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	193,102	214,163	187,761	200,660	233,315
Child Population	37,214	42,332	37,048	38,180	39,781
Young Children (<5 years)	9,581	13,124	12,992	8,525	11,477
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	21,457	21,364	18,339	22,034	22,316
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,176	7,844	5,717	7,621	5,988
Youth Population (18–24 years)	18,242	20,322	14,723	15,389	18,947
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	8.7%	8.3%	7.1%	5.5%	7.6%
Child Poverty Rate	14.0%	15.4%	6.0%	4.5%	10.1%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$86,779	\$88,917	\$99,164	\$103,134	\$115,707
Parental Employment Instability	21.2%	27.5%	18.2%	29.4%	30.1%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	31.4%	28.8%	24.2%	27.2%	30.5%
Rental Overcrowding	6.6%	6.7%	10.2%	6.3%	8.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	5.6	8.1	9.3	–
Low Birthweight Babies	10.2%	12.6%	10.6%	11.7%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	9.0%	9.9%	8.9%	7.8%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	32.9%	34.1%	34.6%	32.8%	30.6%
Children without Health Insurance	3.6%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	1.0%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	58.4%	60.3%	60.2%	62.9%	60.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	32.3%	43.4%	50.7%	51.1%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	35.4%	36.3%	41.4%	44.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	59.9%	73.4%	81.0%	82.9%	86.3%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	51.0%	53.0%	67.0%	69.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	10.7	8.6	7.7	6.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	16.1%	13.0%	16.7%	19.2%	19.5%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	13.7%	11.3%	12.1%	13.2%	17.1%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	35.6	32.2	37.5	38.7	25.4
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	24.1%	23.3%	20.7%	20.1%	19.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	12.9%	12.4%	12.4%	13.9%	9.6%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.6

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Queens Community District 14

Q14

The Rockaways

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1 Mile

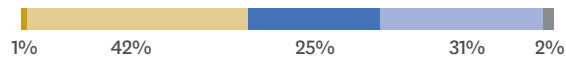


Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 33%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 11%
 Without Internet: 16%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall	●		14
Economic Security		●	23
Housing		●	25
Health	●		2
Education		●	26
Youth	●		10
Family & Community		●	17

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	107,944	127,381	127,676	121,740	99,873
Child Population	27,074	37,856	35,064	31,815	26,664
Young Children (<5 years)	9,027	12,590	9,349	10,644	6,169
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	14,306	19,370	21,212	16,049	17,722
Teenagers (15–17 years)	3,741	5,896	4,503	5,122	2,773
Youth Population (18–24 years)	8,393	10,817	10,760	9,869	8,137
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	19.7%	22.8%	16.4%	18.1%	12.6%
Child Poverty Rate	28.1%	30.8%	22.2%	23.2%	11.0%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$58,479	\$62,157	\$75,161	\$60,043	\$83,410
Parental Employment Instability	24.9%	39.5%	16.7%	29.7%	28.4%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	31.1%	27.0%	16.4%	28.8%	25.4%
Rental Overcrowding	7.2%	9.2%	9.2%	11.4%	14.1%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	8.5%	8.9%	8.5%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	5.2	4.4	4.7	–
Low Birthweight Babies	9.6%	8.5%	9.1%	10.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	9.7%	9.6%	9.5%	9.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	58.0%	57.7%	43.2%	63.2%	35.4%
Children without Health Insurance	3.1%	1.4%	6.4%	5.5%	5.1%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	67.9%	64.6%	67.2%	64.0%	64.9%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	26.2%	33.6%	40.3%	42.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	25.3%	24.4%	33.1%	36.9%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	69.8%	73.7%	78.0%	75.4%	80.1%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	46.0%	58.0%	60.0%	57.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	22.9	19.0	18.5	18.5	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	9.2%	1.7%	4.0%	4.1%	7.4%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.2%	20.2%	26.7%	23.9%	27.9%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	17.8%	12.8%	17.4%	19.1%	20.2%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.6	1.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	63.8	49.8	59.1	61.3	57.0
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.0	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.5
Children in Single-Parent Families	37.0%	34.7%	32.4%	32.8%	23.4%
Adults without a High School Degree	25.3%	22.0%	16.2%	20.6%	13.2%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	5.8	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.2

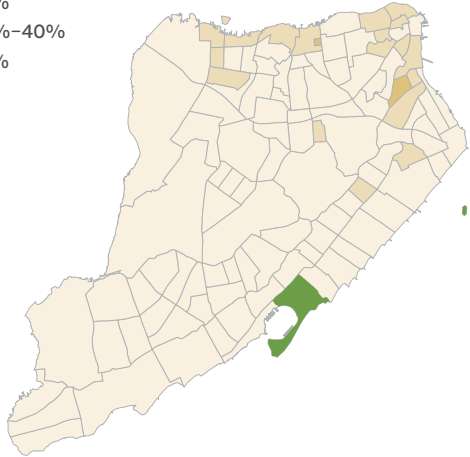
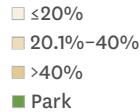
*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Staten Island

Staten Island



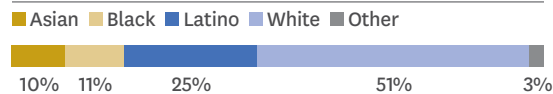
Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019



Share of Households, 2019

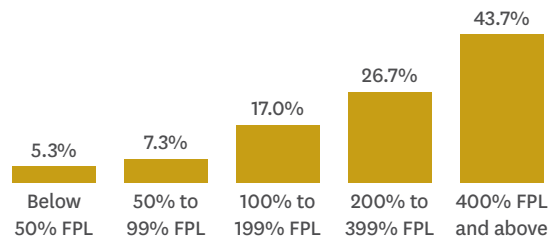


Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019



Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

100% = \$25,750 for a Family of Four



Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020 *
Demographics					
Total Population	473,279	476,015	476,179	476,143	475,349
Child Population	105,339	104,902	104,037	103,686	102,177
Young Children (<5 years)	27,673	26,880	27,413	25,432	34,441
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	59,179	59,362	58,224	59,679	53,012
Teenagers (15–17 years)	18,487	18,660	18,400	18,575	14,724
Youth Population (18–24 years)	43,584	41,202	39,491	38,961	38,898
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	14.5%	13.2%	11.4%	8.3%	10.5%
Child Poverty Rate	21.5%	19.1%	14.1%	12.5%	16.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$84,745	\$100,268	\$102,806	\$104,641	\$110,676
Parental Employment Instability	34.2%	26.1%	19.2%	21.6%	25.2%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	32.4%	29.6%	26.0%	20.9%	31.2%
Rental Overcrowding	9.5%	8.7%	7.9%	8.2%	12.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	3.8%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	3.7%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.8%	7.4%	8.3%	7.4%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	33.0%	31.0%	29.3%	31.9%	34.8%
Children without Health Insurance	3.4%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%	1.3%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	52.8%	56.9%	56.1%	59.0%	58.7%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	34.7%	44.4%	53.6%	53.3%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	39.8%	40.2%	47.1%	50.0%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	76.3%	77.6%	79.0%	81.1%	83.0%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	63.0%	66.0%	74.0%	72.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	13.3	8.9	8.7	8.0	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	5.3%	6.8%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	16.0%	11.9%	9.4%	10.3%	12.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	15.0%	15.1%	14.7%	12.1%	12.0%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	39.1	44.4	50.8	45.3	38.8
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	2.1	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.0
Children in Single-Parent Families	23.0%	22.7%	21.1%	19.2%	26.2%
Adults without a High School Degree	11.8%	11.4%	12.3%	11.0%	9.5%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Staten Island Community District 1

S01

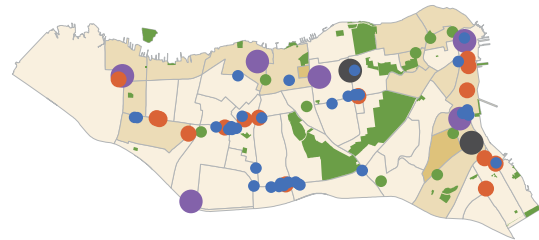
St. George

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited

1 Mile

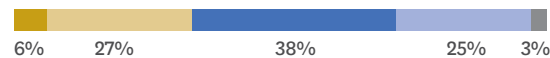


Share of Households, 2019

With Children **28%**
 With Limited English Proficiency **5%**
 Without Internet **21%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall			25
Economic Security			30
Housing			41
Health			20
Education			12
Youth			18
Family & Community			33

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	176,338	174,943	174,606	176,195	201,162
Child Population	41,952	41,396	38,102	39,736	44,639
Young Children (<5 years)	12,101	9,695	11,271	9,129	18,886
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	23,056	23,846	19,620	24,681	19,554
Teenagers (15–17 years)	6,795	7,855	7,211	5,926	6,199
Youth Population (18–24 years)	19,274	17,563	16,438	16,938	15,834
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	22.5%	21.0%	17.0%	13.0%	13.4%
Child Poverty Rate	35.1%	33.2%	19.7%	19.7%	22.8%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$69,168	\$71,343	\$88,751	\$81,392	\$82,504
Parental Employment Instability	43.5%	34.5%	27.5%	26.9%	31.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	35.6%	31.8%	28.3%	21.2%	26.8%
Rental Overcrowding	11.2%	10.2%	8.1%	10.3%	13.3%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	7.9%	7.3%	7.0%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	8.9%	8.8%	10.4%	9.0%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	2.5%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	46.2%	47.6%	41.2%	49.1%	47.3%
Children without Health Insurance	3.2%	2.2%	4.4%	2.2%	0.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	44.8%	51.8%	56.0%	58.5%	57.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	23.4%	31.4%	40.5%	40.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	25.3%	25.6%	32.6%	35.4%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	68.7%	63.0%	67.0%	70.5%	71.4%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	44.0%	50.0%	53.0%	50.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	24.7	20.0	16.1	15.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	8.0%	10.3%	10.4%	8.4%	8.9%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.8%	9.4%	7.3%	11.2%	13.4%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	21.4%	17.0%	16.9%	16.2%	16.4%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	4.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	1.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	64.6	73.9	93.4	77.2	57.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	4.2	5.0	4.0	3.7	1.7
Children in Single-Parent Families	33.7%	32.9%	30.8%	28.6%	32.7%
Adults without a High School Degree	15.4%	16.7%	17.9%	14.6%	9.9%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.8

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Staten Island Community District 2

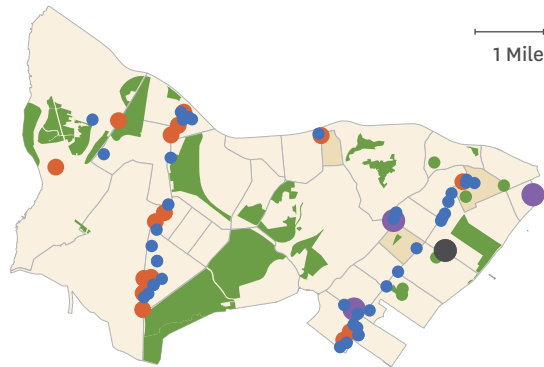
S02

South Beach

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: 32%
 With Limited English Proficiency: 8%
 Without Internet: 13%

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	47
Economic Security		●	39
Housing		●	48
Health		●	40
Education		●	42
Youth		●	44
Family & Community		●	50

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	126,200	142,815	137,973	138,590	123,457
Child Population	24,330	31,159	33,178	29,119	24,625
Young Children (<5 years)	6,415	8,915	7,874	7,523	5,912
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	13,373	16,982	20,276	16,206	14,302
Teenagers (15–17 years)	4,542	5,262	5,028	5,390	4,411
Youth Population (18–24 years)	9,863	11,853	8,874	9,704	10,191
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	9.1%	12.0%	9.3%	7.2%	10.6%
Child Poverty Rate	9.8%	14.4%	12.9%	10.2%	15.2%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$88,924	\$117,205	\$103,791	\$81,748	\$122,650
Parental Employment Instability	22.4%	19.8%	13.1%	20.8%	21.5%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	26.3%	31.3%	25.9%	22.5%	35.2%
Rental Overcrowding	7.4%	10.4%	10.6%	6.8%	12.6%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2.8	5.2	4.8	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	5.5%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	2.3%	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	28.3%	23.7%	26.4%	29.9%	29.4%
Children without Health Insurance	3.9%	1.8%	3.1%	2.1%	1.2%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	63.1%	66.6%	54.4%	57.7%	63.8%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	36.7%	47.3%	56.4%	55.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	44.0%	43.3%	48.8%	50.7%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	82.4%	85.5%	88.0%	88.2%	89.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	72.0%	73.0%	83.0%	81.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	8.0	6.8	5.1	4.6	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	4.3%	2.2%	5.0%	7.2%	6.7%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	17.1%	15.5%	8.3%	8.4%	15.3%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	9.6%	12.9%	14.5%	11.4%	11.3%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	29.8	27.4	28.1	29.5	30.7
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.3
Children in Single-Parent Families	19.3%	18.9%	16.3%	14.1%	25.8%
Adults without a High School Degree	12.1%	11.0%	12.4%	12.9%	9.8%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Staten Island Community District 3

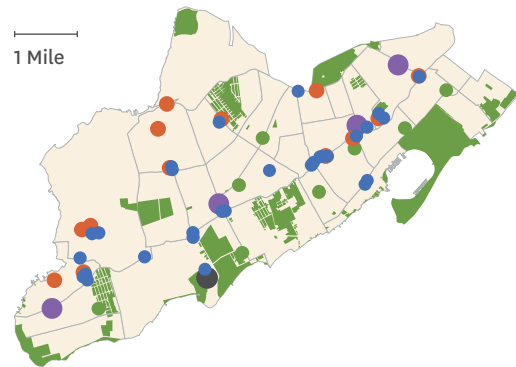
S03

Tottenville

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract, 2019

■ ≤20%
 ■ 20.1%–40%
 ■ >40%

● Bank
 ● Large Food Retail
 ● Hospital
 ● Public Library
● Playground
 ■ Park
 □ Uninhabited



Share of Households, 2019

With Children: **33%**
 With Limited English Proficiency: **4%**
 Without Internet: **13%**

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2019

■ Asian
 ■ Black
 ■ Latino
 ■ White
 ■ Other



Child & Family Well-Being Index, 2019

Indicator	< Highest Risk (1)	Lowest Risk (59) >	Rank
Overall		●	54
Economic Security		●	49
Housing		●	55
Health		●	46
Education		●	47
Youth		●	53
Family & Community		●	58

Indicator	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020*
Demographics					
Total Population	170,741	158,257	163,600	161,358	150,730
Child Population	39,057	32,347	32,757	34,831	32,913
Young Children (<5 years)	9,157	8,270	8,268	8,780	9,643
School-Age Children (5–14 years)	22,750	18,534	18,328	18,792	19,156
Teenagers (15–17 years)	7,150	5,543	6,161	7,259	4,114
Youth Population (18–24 years)	14,447	11,786	14,179	12,319	12,873
Economic Security					
Poverty Rate	10.3%	5.9%	7.4%	4.1%	6.5%
Child Poverty Rate	14.1%	5.6%	9.0%	6.4%	9.9%
Median Income for Families with Children	\$97,828	\$114,913	\$112,006	\$122,406	\$126,775
Parental Employment Instability	31.5%	21.4%	15.7%	16.3%	19.7%
Housing					
Severely Rent Burdened Households	32.8%	22.3%	20.2%	18.3%	39.5%
Rental Overcrowding	8.3%	2.8%	3.8%	4.3%	10.2%
Students in Temporary Housing	–	–	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Health					
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	–
Low Birthweight Babies	7.1%	5.7%	6.6%	6.9%	–
Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	–
Children Covered by Medicaid	21.9%	16.7%	18.6%	13.5%	22.1%
Children without Health Insurance	3.2%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	2.9%
Education					
3- and 4-year-olds Enrolled in Early Education	58.3%	56.8%	57.4%	60.7%	56.4%
3–8 Graders Passing Reading Tests	45.0%	56.4%	66.0%	65.5%	–
3–8 Graders Passing Math Tests	52.1%	54.3%	61.9%	64.9%	–
High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)	83.6%	85.8%	89.0%	90.9%	95.9%
Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)	–	65.0%	67.0%	74.0%	78.0%
Youth					
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15–19)	3.9	3.1	2.2	1.9	–
Teen Idleness (16–19 years)	2.7%	6.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Youth Unemployment (20–24 years)	15.3%	12.4%	13.2%	10.8%	9.2%
Opportunity Youth (16–24 years)	11.1%	14.6%	11.9%	7.3%	7.3%
Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Family & Community					
Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)	17.6	23.1	24.4	22.1	18.9
Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4
Children in Single-Parent Families	12.8%	13.8%	14.3%	13.0%	17.6%
Adults without a High School Degree	8.0%	6.5%	6.4%	5.5%	8.6%
Violent Felony Rate (per 1,000 residents)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8

*The 2020 column includes population estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey. Due to disruptions and biases in data collection over 2020, the Census Bureau qualifies these estimates as “experimental” and advises against comparing with data from prior years.

Sources and Notes

Sources and Notes

The *Keeping Track* data book strives to include the most up-to-date and detailed information on New York City's children with complete transparency and integrity. As noted in the Introduction chapter, the COVID-19 pandemic raised immense challenges in data collection and reporting, which required innovation and new tools for gathering information to accurately capture this tumultuous period. To adapt to these challenges, the U.S. Census Bureau made two notable changes in its repertoire of surveys.

First, to address lower response rates to the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) the Census Bureau introduced a unique weighting methodology, distinct from prior years. The population estimates from the 2020 ACS are therefore qualified as 'experimental' and should not be compared with data from 2019 and earlier years. Throughout this book, 2020 ACS data are reported as standalone estimates, and are highlighted in the Geographic Profiles to consider on their own rather than in juxtaposition to prior years.

Secondly, in April 2020 the Census Bureau launched an experimental product, the Household Pulse Survey, to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 on well-being across the United States. Unlike the American Community Survey, which summarizes information over annual periods, the Household Pulse Survey (HPS) reports out information on a bi-weekly basis, e.g. April 14-26, 2021. In reporting HPS estimates

throughout this book, CCC often combines these periods to measure averages over multiple months. HPS data are available for the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area—a region of 20 million residents including surrounding counties outside the five boroughs—and should be interpreted with caution when comparing with ACS data on New York City alone.

CCC produced estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey using the public microdata files at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/microdata.html> and findings from the Household Pulse Survey were gathered using the public use files at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/datasets.html>.

For all data coming from the Census Bureau, CCC breaks down racial/ethnic categories into the following groups:

Asian = Asian alone

Black = Black or African American alone

Latino = Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish of any race

White = White alone

Other = American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Two or More or Other Race alone

Data which present racial/ethnic breakdowns from other administrative sources (DOHMH, DOE, etc.) stay true to the descriptive terms used in the original source. All racial/ethnic categories are capitalized when used in this book.

Introduction

Figure 0.1: Estimates of Children Losing a Caregiver to COVID-19, March 2020–December 2021

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CCC's analysis combines data from the following sources:

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Figure 0.2: COVID-19 deaths (rate per 100,000 residents) by Zip Code, 2020

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Box, page 5: Barriers to Child and Family Well-being During the COVID-19 Pandemic

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020–2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 0.3: Share of Households Reporting a Loss of Employment Income, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020–March 29, 2021)

Ibid.

Figure 0.4: Source of Free Meals/Groceries Received by Households with Children, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020–July 5, 2021)

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Box, page 6: Finding Community and Making Investments to Build Resiliency

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Who Are New York City's Children?

Figure 1.01: Number of Children under 18 (and share of total population) by Borough, 2020
CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 1.02: Children under 18 (as a share of total population) by Community District, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.03: New York City Children by Age Group, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.04: Population Under Age Five by Community District, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.05: Community Districts with Highest and Lowest Share of Children under 18 Living in Non-Married Couple Households, 2020
Ibid.

Box, page 10: Households Headed by Same-Sex Spouses or Partners
CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 1.06: Racial/Ethnic Makeup of Children, 2020
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Figure 1.07: Share of Black and Latino Children by Community District, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.08: Share of Children Born Outside the U.S. by Community District, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.09: Nativity of Children's Parents, 2020
Ibid.

Figure 1.10: Share of Children in Linguistically Isolated Households by Borough, 2020
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Box, page 11: Children under 18 in Mixed Status Households

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample as augmented by NYC Opportunity. Retrieved from the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/immigrants/downloads/pdf/MOIA-Annual-Report-for-2020.pdf>.

Economic Security

Figure 2.01: Unemployment Rate (quarterly)
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Figure 2.02: New York City Employment Population Ratio (EPR) and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP), Aged 16 and Over (quarterly)
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The employment population ratio represents the proportion of the population aged 16 and over that are currently employed. The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population aged 16 and older that are in the labor force. Individuals who are currently employed and who are actively seeking employment (within the last four weeks) are considered to be in the labor force.

Figure 2.03: Unemployment Rate by Borough (annual average)

New York State Department of Labor. (2020). Labor Data Overview. Retrieved from: <https://dol.ny.gov/labor-data>.

Figure 2.04: Parental Employment Instability by Community District, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 2.05: Share of Adults Aged 25 to 54 Living with Children Who Report Not Working in Prior Week, NY Metro Area

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 2.06: Out of Work Adults (aged 25-54) Living with Children by Reason for Being Out of Work, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020-July 5, 2021)
Ibid.

Figure 2.07: Share of Adults (aged 18-64) Who Report Being Out of Work, NY Metro Area
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Figure 2.08: Average Share of Adults (aged 18-64, living with children) Out of Work, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020-July 5, 2021)
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Figure 2.09: Share of Residents Working in Frontline Industries by Community District, 2019
CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

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Figure 2.11: Share of Frontline Workers Living with Children by Age Group, 2019
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Figure 2.12: Median Household Incomes (in 2019\$)
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Figure 2.15: Labor Force Participation Rates by Family Income Quintile, 2019
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Figure 2.16: Child Poverty Rate by Community District, 2019
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Figure 2.17: Child Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Household Type, 2019
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Figure 2.18: Share of Households Reporting 'Somewhat' or 'Very' Difficult to Pay for Usual Expenses, NY Metro Area
CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 2.19: Share of Households Reporting 'Sometimes' or 'Often' Not Having Enough to Eat, NY Metro Area
Ibid.

Figure 2.20: Share of Households with Children Reporting Material Hardship and Food Insufficiency, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to July 5, 2021)
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Figure 2.21: Food Stamp (SNAP) Recipients
New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. (2008-2020). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Caseloads and Expenditures: Beginning 2002. Retrieved from: <https://data.ny.gov/>.

Figure 2.22: Individuals on Food Stamps (SNAP) by Community District, 2020
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Figure 2.24: Source of Meals/Groceries Among Households with Children, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to July 5, 2021)
CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 2.25: Excluded Workers Fund Program Data, 2021
New York State Department of Labor. (2021). Excluded Workers Fund Data. Retrieved from: <https://dol.ny.gov/excluded-workers-fund-data>.

Figure 2.26: Cash Assistance Recipients (annual average), New York City
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Figure 2.27: Cash Assistance Recipients by Assistance Type (in thousands)
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Figure 2.28: Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) Claims, New York State
Internal Revenue Service. (2021). Statistics for Tax Returns with the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Retrieved on January 10, 2022 from: <https://www.etc.irs.gov/etc-central/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-the-earned-income>.

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Figure 2.29: Reported Use of Monthly CTC Payment, NY Metro Area (July 21-October 11, 2021)

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Figure 2.30: Reported Food and Housing Insecurity among Households with Children Earning below \$150,000, NY Metro Area

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Housing

Figure 3.01: Total Housing Units by Borough

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Figure 3.02: Community Districts with Highest and Lowest Housing Vacancy Rate, 2020

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Figure 3.03: Severe Rent Burden by Community District, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 3.04: Severe Rent Burden by Household Income Level, 2020

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Figure 3.05: Rates of Home Ownership (2020) and Home Mortgage Purchase Loans (2018-2020) by Race/Ethnicity

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

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Figure 3.07: Overcrowded Rental Housing by Community District, 2020

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Figure 3.08: Overcrowded Rental Housing by Household Type and Race/Ethnicity, 2020

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Figure 3.09: Housing Maintenance Complaints per 1,000 Housing Units by Community District, 2018-2020

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Figure 3.10: Average Number of Families with Children in DHS Shelter (per day)

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Figure 3.12: Age Breakdown of Families with Children Shelter Population, FY 2021

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Figure 3.13: Race/Ethnicity of Heads of Households

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

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Figure 3.14: Average Length of Stay for Families with Children in Shelter (days)

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Figure 3.15: Re-entries among Families with Children into DHS Shelter, by Exit with/out Subsidies

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Figure 3.16: Private Eviction Filings and Executed Residential Evictions

New York City Department of Investigations. (2017-2021). Evictions. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Evictions/6z8x-wfk4>.

Figure 3.17: Eviction Filings by Borough, 2020-2021

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Figure 3.18: Share of Households Not Caught Up on Rental Payments, NY Metro Area

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CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 3.19: Rate of ERAP Applications Submitted per 100,000 Renter Households by Zip Code, 2021

New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. (2021). Emergency Rental Assistance Program Reports. Retrieved from: <https://otda.ny.gov/programs/emergency-rental-assistance/program-reports.asp>.

CCC Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-year Experimental Estimates.

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Figure 4.01: Life Expectancy at Birth (years)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2000-2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

Figure 4.02: Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity and Neighborhood Poverty Level

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2010, 2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

Neighborhood poverty is defined as the percent of respondents with incomes below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level by census tract, as follows: Very high = 30% or more of people; High = 20 to 30% of people; Medium = 10 to 20% of people; Low = Less than 10%.

Figure 4.03: COVID-19 Deaths (per 100,000 residents) by Race/Ethnicity and Neighborhood Poverty Level, 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2020). COVID-19 Data. Retrieved from: <https://github.com/nychealth/coronavirus-data>.

Neighborhood poverty definition is same as in Figure 4.02.

Figure 4.04: Share of Adults Reporting Health as 'Fair' or 'Poor', NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to December 21, 2020)

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Box, page 28: Missed Preventive Care for Children, New York Metro Area

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 4.05: Share of Children Under 19 without Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau. (2013-2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table C27001.

Figure 4.06: Share of Children Under 19 without Health Insurance by Community District, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 4.07: Share without Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity and Citizenship, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 4.08: Community Districts with Highest Share of Adults without Health Insurance, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 4.09: Share of Insured Children by Insurance Type, 2019

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table B27010.

Figure 4.10: Children Under 19 Insured through Medicaid/CHIP by Community District, 2020

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Figure 4.11: Infant Health Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

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Figure 4.12: Late or No Prenatal Care by Neighborhood Poverty Level, 2019

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Neighborhood poverty definition is same as in Figure 4.02.

Figure 4.13: Infant Mortality Rate by Infant Race/Ethnicity Over Time (per 1,000 live births)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2010-2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

Figure 4.14: Infant Mortality Rate by Community District, 2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

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Figure 4.15: Share of Mothers Breastfeeding

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Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2016-2018). Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/Pregnancy-Risk-Assessment-Monitoring-System-PRAMS-/rqgf-94xs>.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

Figure 4.16: Share of Babies Exclusively Breastfed During First Five Days by Community District, 2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-publications/periodic-publications.page>.

Figure 4.17: Maternal Depression in NYC

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016-2019). Prevalence of Selected Maternal and Child Health Indicators for New York City, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/prams/prams-data/2019-selected-mch-indicators.html>.

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New York State Health Foundation. (2020). Testimony on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity in New York City, Figure 1. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://nyshealthfoundation.org/2020/12/09/nyshealth-testimony-on-maternal-mortality-and-morbidity-in-new-york-city/>.

Figure 4.19: Share of Live Births and SMM Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

SMM Cases by Race/Ethnicity: New York State Health Foundation. (2020). Testimony on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity in New York City, Figure 3. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://nyshealthfoundation.org/2020/12/09/nyshealth-testimony-on-maternal-mortality-and-morbidity-in-new-york-city/>.

Live Births by Race/Ethnicity: New York State Health Foundation. (2020). Report “Complications of Childbirth: Racial & Ethnic Disparities in Severe Maternal Morbidity in New York State”, Table 11. Retrieved from: <https://nyshealthfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/severe-maternal-morbidity.pdf>.

Figure 4.20: Number of Maternal Mortalities by Race/Ethnicity

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Epiquery: NYC Interactive Health Data System-Death/Mortality Data (2008-2017); Retrieved from: <https://a816-health.nyc.gov/hdi/epiquery/visualizations?Page-Type=tsi&PopulationSource=Death&Topic=8&Subtopic=49&Indicator=Maternal%20Causes&Year=2015>.

Figure 4.21: Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births) by Race/Ethnicity, Combined 2011-2015

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2020). *Pregnancy-Associated Mortality*

in New York City, 2011-2015. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/ms/pregnancy-associated-mortality-report-2011-2015.pdf>.

Figure 4.22: Children Under Three Tested for Lead Exposure, 2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2021). Report to the New York City Council on Progress in Preventing Elevated Blood Lead Levels in New York City. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/lead/lead-rep-cc-annual-20.pdf>.

Figure 4.23: Share of Children Under Three Not Tested for Lead Exposure

New York City Comptroller. (2019). Investigation into Child Lead Exposure. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/new-york-city-comptroller-scott-stringers-investigation-into-child-lead-exposure/>.

Figure 4.24: Children Under 6 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (rate per 1,000 tested)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2021). Report to the New York City Council on Progress in Preventing Elevated Blood Lead Levels in New York City. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/lead/lead-rep-cc-annual-20.pdf>.

Figure 4.25: Children Under Six with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (per 1,000 tested) by United Hospital Fund District, 2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2018). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Childhood Lead Exposure. Retrieved from: <https://a816doh-besp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2184,4466a0,14,Summarize>.

Figure 4.26: Children Under Six with Elevated BLL by Housing Type (number and rate per 1,000 tested)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2021). Report to the New York City Council on Progress in Preventing Elevated Blood Lead Levels in New York City. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/lead/lead-rep-cc-annual-20.pdf>.

Figure 4.27: Child Lead Exposure and Inspections by Borough, 2018

New York City Comptroller. (2019). Investigation into Child Lead Exposure. Retrieved on February 17, 2022 from: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/new-york-city-comptroller-scott-stringers-investigation-into-child-lead-exposure/>.

Figure 4.28: Asthma ED Visits and Hospitalization Rates (per 10,000 children) by Age Group, 2016-2018

New York State Department of Health. (2016-2018). The New York State Asthma Data Dashboard, County Trend Data. Retrieved from: https://webbi1.health.ny.gov/SASStoredProcess/guest?_program=/EBI/PHIG/apps/asthma_dashboard/ad_dashboard&p=exp.

Figure 4.29: Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 0 to 17) by Borough

New York State Department of Health. (2005-2018). The New York State Asthma Data Dashboard, County Trend Data. Retrieved from: https://webbi1.health.ny.gov/SASStoredProcess/guest?_program=/EBI/PHIG/apps/asthma_dashboard/ad_dashboard&p=exp.

Figure 4.30: Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 5 to 17) by Neighborhood Poverty Level Over Time

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2014-2019). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Asthma. Retrieved from: <https://a816dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2383,4466a0,11,Disparities,Average%20Annual%20Rate,years=2014-2016;2017-2019,dataLink=Neighborhood%20Poverty>.

Neighborhoods are ranked according to the percent of people whose annual income falls below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, according to the American Community Survey. Rankings are then divided into three approximately equal groupings of low, medium and high poverty.

Figure 4.31: Asthma ED Visits (per 10,000 children 5 to 17) by Neighborhood Tabulation Area, 2017-2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2017-2019). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Asthma. Retrieved from: <https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2383,4466a0,11,Summarize>.

Figure 4.32: Air Pollution from Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Over Time, Annual Average (in µg/m³)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2020). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Air Quality. Retrieved from: <https://a816dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=57,719b87,122,ChartOverTime,Citywide,Annual%20Average>.

Figure 4.33: Air Pollution from Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Emissions (in µg/m³) by Community District, 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2020). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Air Quality. Retrieved from: <https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2023,719b87,122,Summarize>.

Figure 4.34: Programs for Children with a Disability, Fiscal Year 2021

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (FY 2021). Local Early Intervention Coordinating Council (LEICC) Report. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/dataset/NYC-Early-Intervention-s-Local-Early-Intervention-/brud-mdtt>.

City of New York. (Fiscal Year 2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Special Education Preschool and School-Age include children in public and non-public schools.

Figure 4.35: Referrals to EI by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data.

Figure 4.36: Children Receiving EI Services (per 1,000 children 0 to 3) by Race/Ethnicity

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (FY 2013-2021). Local Early Intervention Coordinating Council (LEICC) Report. Retrieved from NYC Open Data:

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/dataset/NYC-Early-Intervention-s-Local-Early-Intervention-/brud-mdtt>.

Figure 4.37: EI Authorized Services, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data.

Figure 4.38: EI Authorized Services by Race/Ethnicity and Dominant Language, FY 2020

Ibid.

Figure 4.39: EI Progress Statistics for New Referrals by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (FY 2021). Local Early Intervention Coordinating Council (LEICC) Report. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/dataset/NYC-Early-Intervention-s-Local-Early-Intervention-/brud-mdtt>.

General services do not include assistive technology, service coordination, evaluation, transportation and respite.

Early Intervention progress statistics demonstrate retention in the EI Program and analysis is cohort-based, starting with a child's first referral, and following them through the end of their participation in EI. For each racial/ethnic group, they identify off children referred, what percentage receive an evaluation; what percentage are eligible; what percentage receive services.

Figure 4.40: Early Intervention Progress Statistics for New Referrals

Ibid.

Figure 4.41: Share of Children with Delayed Initial IFSP Meeting (after 45 days of referral) by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

The Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) is a written plan that identifies the EI services the child and family will receive. Federal law requires that the initial IFSP meeting (during which the IFSP is developed) must be convened within 45 calendar days of the date the child is referred to the EI Program.

Figure 4.42: Number of Children with On-time Initial IFSP Meeting (within 45 days of referral) by Zip Code, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 4.43: EI Services Received within 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data.

Federal law requires that children receive the EI services authorized in their IFSP within 30 days of the meeting.

Figure 4.44: Number of Children who Received All Services Within 30 Days by Zip Code, FY 2020

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Early Intervention. (2021). City Council Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 4.45: High School Youth Reporting Depression and Attempted Suicide

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2011-2019). High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm>.

Figure 4.46: High School Youth Reporting Depression and Attempted Suicide by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Sexual Orientation, 2019

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2019). High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm>.

Figure 4.47: Children Receiving Mental Health Services (weekly) by Borough

New York State Office of Mental Health. (2011-2019). Patient Characteristic Survey. Retrieved from NYS Open Data: <https://data.ny.gov/Human-Services/Patient-Characteristics-Survey-PCS-2017/8itk-gcdy>.

Figure 4.48: Children Receiving Mental Health Services (weekly) by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

New York State Office of Mental Health. (2019). Patient Characteristic Survey. Retrieved from NYS Open Data: <https://data.ny.gov/Human-Services/Patient-Characteristics-Survey-PCS-2017/8itk-gcdy>.

Figure 4.49: Number of Calls, Texts and Chats to NYC Well Answered by Reporting Period

Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health. (2021). Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health Program Reach and Selected Outcomes. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/Mayor-s-Office-of-Community-Mental-Health-Program-/s8tx-673w>.

Figure 4.50: Reported Symptoms of Anxiety/Depression by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Among Adults Living with Children, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020-July 5, 2021)

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 4.51: Reported Symptoms of Anxiety/Depression by Age Group, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020-July 5, 2021)

Ibid.

Education

Figure 5.01: Share of Children Under Five Enrolled in Public System by Age Group, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data.

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (February 2020). Voucher Utilization Child Care Data. Unpublished. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 5.02: Children Under Five: Population and Enrollment, 2020

Ibid.

Figure 5.03: Infants and Toddlers: Eligibility and Enrollment, 2019

CCC's analysis of New York City Administration for Children's Services. (March 2019). Child Care Data. Unpublished data.

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2018-19). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/information-and-data-overview>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.04: Households with Children Reporting Barriers to Accessing Child Care by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, NY Metro Area (April 14-July 5, 2021)

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 5.05: Impacts of Child Care Barriers Reported by Households with Children, NY Metro Area (April 14-July 5, 2021)

Ibid.

Figure 5.06: Children Under Five Enrollment Rate in Publicly Funded System (per 1,000 children under 5) by Community District, 2019

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data.

New York City Administration for Children's Services (March 2019). Child Care Data. Unpublished data. New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2018-19). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.07: Children Under Five Enrolled in Publicly Funded System by Type, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data.

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (February 2020). Voucher Utilization Child Care Data. Unpublished.

Families eligible for vouchers are either receiving Cash Assistance from the Human Resources Administration (HRA) or have an Administration for Children's Services (ACS) issued voucher.

Figure 5.08: Children Under Five in the Contracted System by Age Group

CCC's analysis of New York City Administration for Children's Services. (March 2018, March 2019, February 2020). Child Care Data. Unpublished data.

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2017-18, 2018-19). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.09: Children Under Five in the Contracted System by Setting

Ibid.

Center: Community-based centers contracted within Early Learn and NYC Head Start (during 2019-2020 transitioned from the Administration for Children's Services to the Department of Education); centers that contract with the Department of Education to provide Pre-K and 3-K for All. Family: Licensed family child care within Early Learn (during 2019-2020 transitioned from the Administration for Children's Services to the Department of Education). School: District Schools including public, charter, special education schools, and standalone Pre-K Centers.

Figure 5.10: Children Under Five the in Contracted System by Length of Care

Data for 2018: CCC's analysis of New York City Administration for Children's Services. (March 2018). Child Care Data. Unpublished data. New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2017-18). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Data for 2020: New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.11: Children Under Five in Full-Day, Year-Round Care by Community District, 2020

Ibid.

Figure 5.12: Voucher Utilization by Age Group, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Administration for Children's Services. (February 2020). Voucher Utilization Child Care Data. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.13: Voucher Utilization by Setting

City of New York. (FY 2013-2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Figure 5.14: Early Learn Enrollment by Age Group, 2020

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.15: Early Learn Enrollment by Setting

City of New York. (FY 2013-2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Figure 5.16: Subsidized Enrollment for Children Under 5 by Age Group, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data.

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (February 2020). Voucher Utilization Child Care Data. Unpublished. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.17: Subsidized Enrollment for Children Under 5 by Zip Code, 2020

Ibid.

Figure 5.18: Full Day Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment

Data for Pre-K: City of New York. (FY 2013-2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Data for 3-K: New York City Department of Education. (School Year, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2020-2021). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Figure 5.19: Full Day Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Setting, SY 2020/21

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2020-2021). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Figure 5.20: Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Setting and Length of Care, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data. Available at: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.21: 3-K Enrollment by Length of Care

Ibid.

Figure 5.22: Pre-K and 3-K Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2018-19). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Figure 5.23: 3-K Enrollment by School District, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Enrollment and Capacity in Contracted Early Care and Education Sites. Unpublished data.

Figure 5.24: Early Education Enrollment in Public and Private Programs by Poverty Level, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 5.25: Early Education Enrollment by Nativity of Children and Parent(s), 2020

Ibid.

Figure 5.26, 5.27, 5.28 and 5.29: Cost Burden and Affordability by Family Type and Setting; by Community District, 2018

CCC's Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau (2014-2018). American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

NYS Office of Children and Family Services. (2019). Child Care Market Rates. Retrieved from: https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/policies/external/ocfs_2019/.

Child care cost burden refers to the median cost of infant/toddler child care as a percentage of median household income in the past year for families with children under five. Child care affordability data represents families with children under five who pay less than 7% of their annual income on the estimated cost of child care. The 7% threshold is based on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Child Care and Development Fund benchmark. For more information see: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data>.

Figure 5.30: Pre-K to 12 Enrollment in Public, Private, Charter Schools

Data for public and charter schools: New York City Department of Education. (School Years 2016-17 to 2020-21). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/information-and-data-overview>.

Data for private schools: New York State Department of Education. (School Years 2016-17 to 2020-21). Non-Public Enrollment by District of Residence. Retrieved from: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/nonpublic/>.

Figure 5.31: Pre-K to 12 Enrollment in Public, Private, Charter Schools, SY 2020/21

Ibid.

Figure 5.32: Public School Students with a Disability, English Language Learners, and Students in Poverty by Borough, SY 2020/21

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2020-21). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/information-and-data-overview>.

Figure 5.33: Students (Public and Charter) in Temporary Housing by Nighttime Residence

Student Information Repository System. (School Years 2013-14 to 2020-21). Data on Student Homelessness in New York State. Retrieved from: <https://nysteachs.org/topic-resource/data-on-student-homelessness-nys/>.

Doubled-up refers to those children and youth sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason. Hotel/motel refers to children and youth living in motels or hotels due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations. Shelter refers to those children and youth placed in a shelter, which can be a stand-alone facility, such as a family shelter or runaway and homeless youth shelter, or a hotel/motel placement through the city's shelter system. Unsheltered refers to living in situations such as cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailers, abandoned buildings, and substandard housing.

Figure 5.34: NYC Public School Student and Teacher Racial/Ethnic Composition, SY 2019/20

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/information-and-data-overview>.

CCC's Analysis of NYC Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). Report on School Based Staff Demographics. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/government-reports/report-on-school-based-staff-demographics>.

Figure 5.35: Disciplinary Actions by Student Race/Ethnicity, SY 2018/19

NYC Department of Education. (School Year 2018-19). Suspension Reports on Student Discipline. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/government-reports/suspension-reports>.

Figure 5.36: Share of Teachers with Fewer than Four Years of Experience by School District, SY 2019/20

New York State Education Department. (School Year 2019-20). New York State Report Cards Database. Retrieved from: <https://data.nysed.gov/downloads.php>.

Figure 5.37: Share of Schools that are Diverse* by School District, SY 2020/21

CCC Analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2020-21). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Diversity refers to the racial/ethnic makeup of students at schools within a specific geography, using the DOE's categories of Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, and Multiple Race Categories Not Represented. A school is considered diverse if no one racial/ethnic group exceeds 50 percent and no two groups exceed 80 percent of its school enrollment.

Figure 5.38: Days of Live Contact with Teachers (by phone/video/in person) Reported by Households with Children, NY Metro Area

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 5.39: Days of Live Contact with Teachers Reported by Characteristics of Households with Children, NY Metro Area (September 6, 2020 to June 21, 2021)

Ibid.

Figure 5.40: Share of Third Through Eighth Graders Taking State Reading and Math Tests, SY 2020/21

New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2020-21). New York City Results ELA & Math Data Files by Grade. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/test-results>.

For the 2020-21 school year, the exams were optional, and only 21% of students in grades 3-8 took the Math exam. For this reason, CCC publishes the percent

testing for SY 2020-21, and due to the substantially smaller share of students tested, results should not be compared with prior years.

Figure 5.41: Graduation and Dropout Rates

New York City Department of Education. (School Years 2013-14 to 2019-20). Graduation Outcomes. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/academics/graduation-results>

Figure 5.42: Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Ibid.

Figure 5.43: Public School Children in Poverty and Enrolled in DYCD After School Programming, 2020

Data for public school students and those in poverty: New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2020-2021). Demographic Snapshot. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>.

Data for enrollment in DYCD programs: New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (Fiscal Year 2020). DYCD Program Sites. Unpublished data.

Figure 5.44: Number of DYCD After School Sites (COMPASS & CONYC, Cornerstone, Beacon) Aggregated by Zip Code, 2021

CCC's analysis of New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (Fiscal Year 2021). DYCD Program Sites. Unpublished data.

Figure 5.45: Children and Youth Enrolled in DYCD After School Programs by Program Type

City of New York. (Fiscal Years 2020, 2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Figure 5.46: School Year COMPASS Program Enrollment by Age Group

For years 2014-2018: New York City Independent Budget Office. (April 2019). "Big Rise In After-School Programs for Elementary and Middle School Students." Retrieved from: <https://ibo.nyc.ny.us/iboreports/compass-fb-table-2019.pdf>

For years 2019-2021: New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (Fiscal Years 2020-2021). DYCD Program Sites. Unpublished data.

Figure 5.47: COMPASS and SONYC Enrollment by Community District, FY 2021

New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (Fiscal Year 2021). DYCD Program Sites. Unpublished data.

Figure 5.48: COMPASS Summer and School Year Enrollment Over Time (Fiscal Years)

For years 2014-2018: New York City Independent Budget Office. (April 2019). “Big Rise In After-School Programs for Elementary and Middle School Students.” Retrieved from: <https://ibo.nyc.ny.us/iboreports/compass-fb-table-2019.pdf>.

For years 2019-2021: City of New York. (Fiscal Years 2019, 2020, 2021). Mayor’s Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Figure 5.49: Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) Participation (Calendar Years)

New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (2021). Summer Youth Employment Program Annual Summary. Retrieved from: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dycd/downloads/pdf/SYEP_2021_Annual_Summary.pdf.

Figure 5.50, 5.51, and 5.52: SYEP Participants by Borough, Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, 2020

New York City Department for Youth and Community Development. (2020). SYEP Summer Bridge Annual Summary. Retrieved from: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dycd/downloads/pdf/2020SYEP_Summer_Bridge_Annual_Summary_12_22.pdf.

Figure 5.53: Adult (25 years and older) Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity and Nativity, 2020

CCC’s analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 5.54: 4-year College Readiness by Race/Ethnicity

NYC Mayor’s Office of Economic Opportunity Analysis of NYC Department of Education (School Years 2013-14 to 2019-20). Four-Year College Readiness by Race/Ethnicity. Retrieved from Equity NYC <https://equity.nyc.gov/outcomes/education/four-year-college-readiness>.

Four-Year College Readiness measures the percentage of a 9th-grade cohort who, by August after their 4th year in high school, have met CUNY’s standards for college readiness in English and mathematics.

Figure 5.55: Postsecondary Enrollment (within six months of graduating) and Persistence (three consecutive semesters) by Borough, SY 2019/20

CCC’s analysis of New York City Department of Education. (School Year 2019-20). School Quality Report Results for High Schools. Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/school-quality-reports-and-resources/school-quality-report-citywide-data>.

Figure 5.56: Number of Training Courses Offered in New York City by Occupational Category, 2022

New York City Department of Small Business Services (SBS). (2022). Vocational Courses/Training Provider Listing. Retrieved from the NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Business/Courses-Training-Provider-Listing/fgq8-am2v>.

Youth

Figure 6.01: Unemployment Rates among Teens (16-19) and Youth (20-24)

U.S. Census Bureau. (2013-2019 combined for 3-year averages). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 6.02: Share of Age Group by Industry, 2019

CCC’s analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 6.03: Loss of Employment Income since March 2020 by Age Group, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to March 29, 2021)

CCC’s analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020-2021). Household Pulse Survey. Public Use Files data.

Figure 6.04: Loss of Employment Income since March 2020 by Race/Ethnicity among Adults 18 to 24, NY Metro Area (April 23, 2020 to March 29, 2021)
Ibid.

Figure 6.05: Opportunity Youth (16-24-year-olds who are neither in work nor in school) by Community District, 2018-2020 (3-year average)

CCC’s analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2018-2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 6.06: Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2013-2016). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/vital-statistics-data.page>.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2017-2019). Unpublished data.

Figure 6.07: Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2013, 2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/vital-statistics-data.page>.

Figure 6.08: Teen Birth Rate by Community District, 2017-2019 (3-year average)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/vital-statistics-data.page>.

Vital Statistics combines three years of data to provide live births for teenage mothers by community district (for example 2019 = 2017, 2018, and 2019). Borough and city totals represent data for one year.

Figure 6.09: Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2013-2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Infant Mortality. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/vital-statistics-data.page>.

Figure 6.10: Pregnancy and Infant Health Outcomes, 2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. (2019). Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/vital-statistics-data.page>.

Figure 6.11: Causes of Death among 10- to 24-Year-Olds

New York State Department of Health. (2019). Vital Statistics of New York State, Table 34C. Retrieved from: https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2019/.

Figure 6.12: Leading Causes of Death among 10- to 24-Year-Olds by Race/Ethnicity, 2019
Ibid.

Figure 6.13: Reported Incidence of Dating Violence for High School-Aged Youth by Gender and Sexual Identity, 2019

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Retrieved from: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

Figure 6.14: Substance Use in the Past 30 Days for High School-Aged Youth
Ibid.

Figure 6.15: Substance Use in the Past 30 Days for Middle and High School-Aged Youth

New York State Department of Health. (2000-2020). Youth Tobacco Survey: Beginning 2000. Retrieved from NYS Open Data: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Youth-Tobacco-Survey-Beginning-2000/pbq7-ddg9>.

Figure 6.16: Arrests of Children Under 16 Years Old

New York State's Division of Criminal Justice Services. (2014-2018). Arrests Involving 16-17 Year Olds by County and Region. Retrieved from: <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/stats.htm>.

Figure 6.17: Arrests of 16- and 17-Year-Olds
Ibid.

Figure 6.18: Reported NYPD Interventions in Schools
CCC's Analysis of New York City Police Department. (2016-2020). School Safety Data, SSA Reports by School. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/school-safety.page>.

Figure 6.19: NYPD Interventions in Schools by Type, 2016-2020 average
Ibid.

Figure 6.20: Arrests of 18- to 24-Year-Olds by Offense Type

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. (2016-2020). Criminal Justice Population Demographics, Adult Arrest Demographics by County and Region. Retrieved from: <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/stats.htm>.

Figure 6.21: Number of Adolescent Offenders Removed to Family Court, October 2018 to June 2019

New York City Office of Criminal Justice. (October 2019). "Raise the Age in New York City: Trends over the past five years and the first nine months of Raise the Age implementation." Retrieved from: <https://criminaljustice.cityofnewyork.us/reports/raise-the-age-in-new-york-city/>.

Figure 6.22: Case Disposition for Juvenile Delinquents, October 2018 to March 2020

New York State Raise the Age Implementation Task Force. (2020). New York State Raise the Age Implementation Task Force: Final Report. Retrieved from: https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/FINAL_Report_Raise_the_Age_Task_Force_122220.pdf.

Figure 6.23: Juvenile Delinquent and Juvenile Offender Admissions to Detention

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. (2014-2020). County Juvenile Justice Profiles. Retrieved from: <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/jj-profiles.htm>.

New York State's Raise the Age Law created a Youth Part of Criminal Court to handle felony arrests involving adolescent offenders (AO), 16- or 17-year-olds and arrests involving juvenile offenders (JO) 13-, 14- and 15-year-olds arrested for certain serious felony crimes. These cases either remain in Youth Part or are transferred to (also referred to as removed to) probation intake or Family Court, where they are treated as juvenile delinquency cases.

Figure 6.24: Admissions to Juvenile Detention (rate per 1,000 children 5 to 17 years old) by Community District, 2020

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2020). Detention Admissions by Home Borough/CD. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

Figure 6.25: Average Length of Stay (days) in Juvenile Detention

New York State Office of Children and Family Services. (2021). Juvenile Justice Detention Stat Sheet. Retrieved from: <https://ocfs.ny.gov/reports/detention/stats/nyc/NYC-Detention-Stats-2020-Year.pdf>.

Figure 6.26: Demographics of Youth Admitted to Secure Detention, Fiscal Year 2021
Ibid.

Family and Community

Figure 7.01: Voter Turnout by Community District, 2020 General Election

New York City Campaign Finance Board. (2020). Voter Analysis Report: 2020-2021. Retrieved from: <https://www.nycfb.info/media/reports/voter-analysis-report-2020-2021/>.

Figure 7.02: Community Districts with Highest Share of Adults Who are Non-Citizens, 2019

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7.03: General Election Turnout among Registered Voters, by Election Cycle

CCC's analysis of New York City Board of Elections. (2006-2021). Election Results Summary data. Retrieved from: <https://vote.nyc/page/election-results-summary>.

New York City Board of Elections. (2006-2021). Enrollment by County. Retrieved from: <https://www.elections.ny.gov/EnrollmentCounty.html>.

Figure 7.04: Share of Adults Who Agree that People in Their Neighborhood are Willing to Help Their Neighbors by Community District, 2017-18

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2017-18). Community Health Survey. Unpublished data.

Figure 7.05: Share of Households without Internet Access by Income Level, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7.06: Share of Households without Internet Access by Community District, 2020

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7.07: Rate of Households Enrolled in the Emergency Broadband Benefit Program (per 1,000 Households) by Zip Code, 2021

United States Federal Communications Commission, Universal Service Administrative Co. (2021). Emergency Broadband Benefit Program Enrollments and Claims Tracker. Retrieved from: <https://www.usac.org/about/emergency-broadband-benefit-program/emergency-broadband-benefit-program-enrollments-and-claims-tracker/>.

CCC's Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-year Experimental Estimates.

Figure 7.08: Community Districts with Highest Share of Households that are Unbanked, 2019

New York City Department of Consumer and Worker Protection. (2021). Unbanked data. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dca/downloads/xlsx/UnbankedNYC-2019-Data-Set.xlsx>.

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City of New York. (Fiscal Year 2021). Mayor's Management Report. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>.

Figure 7.09: Reported Felony Crimes

New York City Police Department. (2013-2020). Historic Complaint Data. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Complaint-Data-Historic/qgea-i56i/data>.

Figure 7.10: Violent Felonies (per 1,000 residents) by Borough

Ibid.

Figure 7.11: NYPD Reports of Stop-Question-Frisk

New York City Police Department. (2011-2019). Stop, Question and Frisk Data. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/stop-frisk.page>.

Figure 7.12: FADO Complaints (per 10,000 residents) by Borough

New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board. (2013, 2019). Complaint Data. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ccrb/policy/data-transparency-initiative.page>.

Figure 7.13: Share of Adults Reporting Familial Criminal Justice System Involvement by Community District, 2017-18

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2017-18). Community Health Survey. Unpublished data.

Figure 7.14: Domestic Incident Reports (per 1,000 households) by Borough

NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence. (2017-2020). Community Board Snapshots. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/press-resources/community-board-snapshots.page>.

Figure 7.15: Domestic Incident Reports (rate per 1,000 households) by Community District, 2020

NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence. (2020). Community Board Snapshots. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/press-resources/community-board-snapshots.page>.

Figure 7.16: Domestic Violence by Offender Type, 2020

Ibid.

Figure 7.17: Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations and Children in Investigations

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2013-2020). CONNECTIONS data. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

Figure 7.18: Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children) by Community District, 2020

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2020). CONNECTIONS data. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

Figure 7.19: Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations by Allegation Type

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2018-2020). Unpublished Connections Data.

**Other: defined as abandonment, inappropriate custodial conduct.*

*** Other neglect: defined as inadequate guardianship, inadequate food, clothing, shelter, lack of supervision, malnutrition, failure to thrive, swelling, dislocations, sprains.*

Figure 7.20: Children in Investigations and Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2020). CONNECTIONS data. Unpublished data.

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7.21: Children Receiving Preventive Services and New Preventive Service Cases

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2013-2020). PROMIS Data. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Preventive-New-Cases/a2ju-qb9a>.

Figure 7.22: New Child Welfare Preventive Cases by Community District, 2020

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2020). PROMIS Data. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Preventive-New-Cases/a2ju-qb9a>.

Figure 7.23: Foster Care Population and Placements

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2013-2020). Foster Care Placements by Community District. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Foster-Care-Placements-by-Community-District-CD-/xg3x-h3g7>.

Figure 7.24: Children Placed in Foster Care by Age Group

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2013-2020). Unpublished CCRS Data.

Figure 7.25: Foster Care Population and Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2020). Unpublished CCRS Data.

CCC's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 7.26: Children in Foster Care by Age and Length of Care, 2020

CCC's analysis of New York State Office of Children and Family Services. (2020). Monitoring and Analysis Profiles with Selected Trend Data. Retrieved from: <https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/reports/maps/counties/New%20York%20City.pdf>

Figure 7.27: Foster Care Placements by Level of Care

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Division of Policy, Planning, and Measurement. (2013-2020). Unpublished CCRS Data.

Figure 7.28: Discharges from Foster Care by Type

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2016-2021). Monthly Flash Indicators. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

Figure 7.29: Heat Stress Deaths, 2010-2019

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2021). 2021 New York City Heat-Related Mortality Report. Retrieved from: <https://nyccas.cityofnewyork.us/nyccas2021v9/report/1>.

Figure 7.30: Heat Vulnerability Index by Community District, 2018

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2018). NYC Tracking Program: Environment and Health Data Portal. Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI). Retrieved from: <https://a816-doh-besp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2191,719b87,107,Summarize>.

The NYC Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI) was developed by researchers at the NYC Health Department and Columbia University, using a statistical model. It is a measure of how the risk of heat-related illness or death differs across neighborhoods. Neighborhood risk factors that increase heat vulnerability in NYC are: less home air conditioning, less green space, hotter surface temperatures, and more residents who are low-income or non-Latinx Black. To learn more: https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/EPHTPDF/HVI_FAQ.pdf.

Figure 7.31: Wintertime Concentrations of PM2.5 (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) by Neighborhood Building Density

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. New York City Community Air Survey (NYCCAS). Tracking Changes in New York City's Sources of Air Pollution. Retrieved from: <https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/Closerlook/aq-cooking/index.html>.

Figure 7.32: Canopy Coverage by Community District, 2017

The Nature Conservancy. (2021). The State of the Urban Forest in New York City. Retrieved from: <https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/photos/TheStateoftheNYCUrbanForest.pdf>.

Figure 7.33: Pedestrians and Cyclists Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents

New York City Police Department. (2016-2021). NYPD Motor Vehicle Collisions. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Motor-Vehicle-Collisions/h9gi-nx95>.

Figure 7.34: Pedestrians and Cyclists Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Zip Code, 2021

New York City Police Department. (2021). NYPD Motor Vehicle Collisions. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Motor-Vehicle-Collisions/h9gi-nx95>.

Tracking Barriers and Resources Across 59 Community Districts

Figure 8.01: Child and Family Well-being Index, 2019

Citizens' Committee for Children. (2022). Child & Family Well-being Index: 2019. Retrieved from: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/riskranking>.

Figure 8.02: Racial/Ethnic Composition of Community Districts by Category of Risk, 2019

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Figure 8.03: Community Districts in the 'Highest Risk' and 'Lowest Risk' Categories, 2010-2019

Citizens' Committee for Children. (2022). Child & Family Well-being Index: 2010, 2019. Retrieved from: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/riskranking>.

Figure 8.04: Community Districts by Change in Overall Index Ranking, 2010-2019

Ibid.

Figure 8.05: Ratio of Adults per Bank/Credit Union by Community District, 2019

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). (December 2021). Institutions and Locations: Current Locations for All Institutions. Retrieved from: https://www5.fdic.gov/idasp/advSearch_warpedownload_all.asp?intTab=1.

National Credit Union Administration. (January 2022). Credit Union Locator. Retrieved from: <https://mapping.ncua.gov/>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/>.

Figure 8.06: Ratio of Residents per Large Food Retail by Community District, 2019

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. (September 2021). Retail Food Stores. Retrieved from: <https://data.ny.gov/Economic-Development/Retail-Food-Stores/9a8c-vfzj>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/>.

Figure 8.07: Ratio of Residents per Medical Facility by Community District, 2019

New York State Department of Health. (January 2022). Health Facility General Information-Hospitals, Diagnosis and Treatment Centers, and Clinics. Retrieved from: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Health-Facility-General-Information/vn5v-hh5r>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/>.

Geographic Profile Pages: Sources and Definitions

Charts and Maps

Due to challenges with the 2020 American Community Survey, all charts and maps in the geographic profiles use Census Bureau data collected in 2019.

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Summary Table S1701.

Maps show the share of individuals living below the Federal Poverty Level (\$25,750 annual income for a family of four—two adults, two children) by Census Tract for 2015-2019 (5-year estimate).

Assets Overlaid with the Share of Population in Poverty Map.

Bank: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). (December 2021). Institutions and Locations: Current Locations for All Institutions. Retrieved from: https://www5.fdic.gov/idasp/advSearch_warpedownload_all.asp?intTab=1.

Credit Union: National Credit Union Administration. (January 2022). Credit Union Locator. Retrieved from: <https://mapping.ncua.gov/>.

Hospital: New York State Department of Health. (January 2022). Health Facility General Information Retrieved from: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Health-Facility-General-Information/vn5v-hh5r>.

Public Library: Mayor's Office of the Chief Technology Officer (MOCTO). (June 2020). Citywide Public Computer Centers – Public Libraries. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Citywide-Public-Computer-Centers/cuzb-dmcd>

Playground and Park: Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). (2022). Parks Properties. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Recreation/Parks-Properties/enfh-gkve>

Parks include Nature Areas; Flagship/Large Parks; Community Parks; Neighborhood Parks; Historic House Parks; Recreation Field/Courts; Waterfront Facilities.

Playgrounds include Neighborhood Playgrounds and Jointly Operated Playgrounds.

Share of Households with Children

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table B11005.

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. A household with children includes households with a child under 18 years old.

Share of Households with Limited English Proficiency

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table S1602.

A “limited English-speaking household” is one in which no member 14 years and over speaks only English or speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” These households are considered “linguistically isolated.” A “limited English-speaking individual” is one over the age of 5 years who speaks a language other than English and speaks English less than “very well.”

Share of Households without Internet

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table S2801.

Households with no internet access. Internet access includes dial-up, broadband, and cellular data plans.

Child Racial/Ethnic Composition

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Racial/ethnic groups are defined as follows: White = non-Latino White alone; Black = non-Latino Black alone; Asian = non-Latino Asian or Pacific Islander alone; Latino = Latino of any race; Other = all other groups that are not Latino.

City and Borough Profiles

Children by Federal Poverty Level, 2019

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table S1701.

In 2019, the Federal Poverty Level was \$25,750 for a family of four (two adults, two children). In terms of annual household income, this means: Below 50 percent = below \$12,875; 50 to 99 percent = \$12,875 to \$25,749; 100 to 199 percent = \$25,750 to \$51,499; 200 to 399 percent = \$51,500 to \$102,999; and 400 percent and above = \$103,000 and above.

Community District Profiles

Child & Family Well-being Index, 2019

Citizens' Committee for Children. (2019). *Keeping Track Online Database: Child and Family Well-being Index*. Retrieved from: <https://data.cccnewyork.org/riskranking/>.

Indicators Tables

Demographics

Total Population, Child Population, Child Population by Age Groups, Youth Population

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table DP05.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

Population estimates of individuals by age groups.

Economic Conditions

Poverty Rate, Child Poverty Rate

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table S1701.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of the total population and of children under 18 years of age who live in households earning less than 100% of the federal poverty level. In 2018, the federal poverty level was defined as \$25,100 for a family of two adults and two children.

Median Income for Families with Children

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table S1903.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The median income in the last 12 months for families with children. Dollar amounts for all years adjusted to constant 2019 dollars using the Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS). Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series.htm>.

Some of the median incomes reported by the Census have been "top-coded" into the highest standard deviation category. For years 2015 through 2019, the top-coded amount for household income was \$250,000 (in current year dollars).

Parental Employment Instability

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of children living in households in which neither the householder nor a spouse worked full-time in the last year.

Housing**Severely Rent Burdened Households**

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table B25070.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of renter households that spend 50% or more of their income on rent.

Rental Overcrowding

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table B25014.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of occupied rental housing units with more than one person per room.

Students in Temporary Housing

CCC analysis of New York City Department of Education, Students in Temporary Housing Reports. Retrieved from <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/government-reports/students-in-temporary-housing-reports>.

The percent of all students enrolled in public schools (including charter schools) living in temporary housing, which includes students who are living unsheltered, in hotels/motels, in shelters, and doubled up. Community District estimates include school level estimates for charter schools, for which some values are suppressed and have been replaced with 3 to most accurately reflect borough and citywide aggregates.

Health**Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/vital-statistics/vital-statistics-summary.page>.

The number of infants who die before the age of one per 1,000 live births. Due to small numbers of events in some geographies, 3-year averages are used at Community District level.

Low Birthweight Babies

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/vital-statistics/vital-statistics-summary.page>.

The share of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Summary of Vital Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/vital-statistics/vital-statistics-summary.page>.

The share of mothers who received no prenatal care or did not receive prenatal care until the third trimester of their pregnancy.

Children Covered by Medicaid

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table C27007.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of children under 18 whose health insurance coverage is through Medicaid or another public means-tested program.

Children without Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table B27001.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of children under 18 years who do not have health insurance coverage. In 2017, the American Community Survey changed the age categories for their health insurance tables from children below 18 to children below 19, to better align with the current health insurance landscape. Comparing data between previous years should be done with caution.

Education**3- and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Early Education**

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey combined 5-year averages. Public Use Microdata Sample.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 5-Year Experimental average. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of 3- and 4-year-olds who are enrolled in early education, including public and private pre-school, nursery school, kindergarten, or other early education programs.

3-8 Graders Passing Reading and Math Tests

New York City Department of Education. New York State Common Core English Language Arts (ELA) & Mathematics Tests Grades 3 – 8, New York City Results ELA and Math Data Files by Grade. Retrieved from: <http://schools.nyc.gov/Accountability/data/TestResults/ELAandMathTestResults>.

The share of third through eighth graders who scored level three or level four on state reading and math tests. In 2018, NYSED rescaled the Math and ELA exams to account for a change in test administration from 3 days to 2 days. Therefore, 2018 and 2019 results cannot be compared to prior years.

High School Graduation Rate (within 4 years)

New York City Department of Education. Graduation Results. Retrieved from <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/graduation-results>.

The share of public school students who graduated within four years (as of June).

Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (within 6 months)

CCC analysis of New York City Department of Education. School Quality Reports. Retrieved from <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/school-quality-reports-and-resources/school-quality-report-citywide-data>.

The postsecondary enrollment rate shows the percentage of students who graduated and enrolled in a two- or four-year college, vocational program, approved apprenticeship or public service within 6 months of their scheduled graduation date. CCC's analysis represents the average postsecondary enrollment rate from all high schools (public and charter).

Youth

Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Summary of Vital Statistics. Pregnancy Outcomes. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/vital-statistics/vital-statistics-summary.page>.

The number of babies born to teenage girls (aged 15 to 19) per 1,000 teenage girls. Due to small numbers of events in some geographies, 3-year averages are used at Community District level.

Teen Idleness (16-19 years)

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey combined 3-Year averages. Public Use Microdata Sample.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 3-Year Experimental average. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of teenagers (aged 16 to 19) who are not school and not in the labor force. Due to small sample sizes, 3-year averages are used at Community District level.

Youth Unemployment Rate (20-24 years)

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey combined 3-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 3-Year Experimental average. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of youth (aged 20 to 24) actively seeking employment who are unemployed. Due to small sample sizes, 3-year averages are used at Community District level.

Opportunity Youth (16-24 years)

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey combined 3-Year Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 3-Year Experimental average. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of 16-24-year-olds who are not in school and not working. Due to small sample sizes, 3-year averages are used at Community District level.

Juvenile Detention Admissions (per 1,000 children over 5)

New York City Administration for Children's Services. (2014, 2016). Unpublished data.

New York City Administration of Children's Services. (2018, 2019, 2020). Detention Admissions by Home Borough/CD. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

The number of children admitted to juvenile detention facilities per 1,000 children over 5 years.

Family and Community

Children in Abuse and Neglect Investigations (per 1,000 children)

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Abuse/Neglect Reports. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>.

The number of children involved in investigations of abuse or neglect by community district of residence.

Foster Care Placements (per 1,000 children)

New York City Administration for Children's Services, Planning and Measurement, Management and Outcome Reporting Unit, Foster Care Placements by Community District. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Foster-Care-Placements-by-Community-District-CD-/xg3x-h3g7>.

The number of children placed into foster care per 1,000 children.

Children in Single-Parent Families

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Summary Table B09002 and B09018.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of children living in households headed by a single parent.

Adults without a High School Degree

U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Summary Table C15002.

CCC analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 1-Year Experimental Estimates. Public Use Microdata Sample.

The share of adults aged 25 and older who have less than a high school diploma, GED or equivalent degree.

Violent Felonies (per 1,000 residents)

New York City Police Department. Historic Complaint Data. Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Complaint-Data-Historic/qgea-i56i/data>.

The number of violent felonies reported per 1,000 residents. Violent felony crime includes murder, robbery, rape and felony assault. Crimes are reported by location by the New York City Police Department and CCC aggregated these data to community district boundaries. For this reason, only reports with location data were included, which excludes rape data as the NYPD does not provide geocoded locations for rape and sex crime offenses to further protect victim identities.

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to make the city a better place for children.

Our advocacy combines public policy research
and data analysis with citizen action.

We cast light on issues, educate the public,
engage allies, and identify and promote
practical solutions to ensure that every
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Citizens' Committee for
Children of New York, Inc.
14 Wall Street, Suite 4E
New York, NY 10005
(212) 673-1800
data.cccnewyork.org

