EQUALITY INDICATORS

Measuring Change
Toward Greater Equality in New York City

ANNUAL REPORT

2018

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Letter from the Executive Director

Michael Jacobson
Founding Executive Director
Institute for State and Local Governance

I am pleased to share with you our fourth annual Equality Indicators report, measuring New York City's progress toward greater equality.

For the past four years through this report—and through our work generally—we've sought to help share and present data in understandable ways so that communities and leaders can develop effective policies and initiatives to address immediate and long-term issues of inequality. This is especially necessary when addressing inequality—it's difficult, contextual, and deeply embedded across most areas of life. But by using individual, targeted indicators, we can more easily see specific areas where improvements have occurred and where more work needs to be done.

This year, as in past years, our research shows that in New York City, we've seen some areas that have gotten better and some areas that have gotten worse. For example, we saw the greatest improvement in equality in the topics of Arts & Culture, Early Education, Access to Health Care, and Neighborhood. Conversely, we saw negative changes in scores for the topics of Safety & Victimization, Essential Needs and Services, Affordable Housing, and High School Education. Quality of Health Care continues to be the lowest scoring topic (meaning the greatest inequalities) across the entire Equality Indicator framework, while Parks & Recreation had the highest score (most equality) across the entire framework.

Although the data presented in this report shows that the city's progress toward greater equality is mixed, we must remember that achieving greater equality is long-term, incremental work. It's often difficult to see progress being made overall at the macro level. The Equality Indicators work allows us to zoom in to the micro level. With this approach, we enable everyone—individuals, neighborhood residents, community leaders, and policymakers—to see specific areas where improvements can be made and to focus our work and attention to effect real change.

Letter from the Equality Indicators Project Director

Victoria Lawson
Equality Indicators Project Director
Institute for State and Local Governance

As the director of the Equality Indicators project and a lifelong New Yorker, I am pleased to be able to present our fourth Equality Indicators report in New York City. This year, we made progress across all six themes, with an increasing number of indicators reaching or approaching equality and 47 indicators with positive change scores. However, there is still work to be done. Forty three indicators saw negative changes in score, showing that disparities are increasing or remaining largely unchanged. These are areas where we hope to see additional focus in the upcoming years.

This year, beyond working to measure New York City's progress toward greater equality, we worked with five new cities—the first cohort of Equality Indicators cities—to develop their own customized tools. Each tool reflects the unique context of the city and community in which it was developed. And all but one of these cities have now released their first year of data, setting them up to measure progress in the coming years.

Already, we have seen the impact of the work in these cities. In Dallas, we have seen the creation of a new Office of Equity and Human Rights. In Oakland, the Department of Race and Equity and the new Grassroots Racial Equity Task Force are collaborating on an ambitious effort to engage residents of disadvantaged communities and hear their stories about how inequity has impacted them. In Pittsburgh, the City's Community Affairs Bureau is undertaking new data collection to better measure civic engagement among its residents. In St. Louis, the City has forged partnerships across agencies, with regional partners, and with Forward Through Ferguson and other local organizations pushing for racial equity. And in Tulsa, a groundswell of support has led to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and more than 50 activists, community leaders, and elected officials coming together to address a letter to the mayor about racial equality and police reform, which is being followed up by Tulsa City Council's first ever public hearings.

It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with the dedicated individuals in these five cities. We applaud their commitment to work toward improving equality and equity, and we are excited to see all they are able to achieve.

Executive Summary

This month marks the 70th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UDHR proclaims that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights...without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." While progress has been made since 1948, inequalities persist in New York City, in the United States, and around the world. Numerous groups, from racial and ethnic minorities, to immigrants, to individuals with disabilities, face disadvantages across multiple domains. The purpose of the Equality Indicators is to track these disparities over time, and to serve as a catalyst for change where inequalities persist. Each year, we explore whether and where progress is being made, and highlight local policies that aim to address inequality in key areas over time.

We began this project in New York City, which is the focus of this report. However, in partnership with The Rockefeller Foundation and its 100 Resilient Cities initiative, we have worked with local partners to develop and implement tools in five new cities: **Dallas**, **Oakland**, **Pittsburgh**, **St. Louis**, and **Tulsa**. Six cities are now using Equality Indicators tools to track progress and inform policy.

In envisioning the Equality Indicators, we recognized that inequalities exist across numerous areas of life, and that these areas are inextricably linked to one another. In New York City, we chose six foundational domains in which to track progress for those most likely to experience inequalities: **Economy**, **Education**, **Health**, **Housing**, **Justice**, and **Services**. Data are collected from a number of sources ranging from government agencies, to Census surveys, to our own public survey of New Yorkers conducted each year.

The Equality Indicators framework consists of the six **themes** described above, each divided into four ***topics*** consisting of four *indicators*, 96 indicators in total. Each year, we calculate a static score for that year, and then a score measuring change. The static citywide, theme, topic, and indicator scores range from 1 to 100, with the former representing the highest possible inequality and the latter representing the highest possible equality. Scores for each of the 96 individual indicators drive scores at each of the successively higher levels: scores for the four indicators under each topic are averaged to produce the score for that topic; the four topic scores under each theme are averaged to produce the score for that theme; and the six theme scores are averaged to produce a citywide score. Change scores at citywide, theme, topic, and indicator levels are produced by simply subtracting the baseline year's static score from the current year's static score.

In response to changes in the data available to measure them or to enhance the way they are operationalized, we made changes to a number of indicators this year. While some involved only updating data, we discontinued or moved five indicators, while we changed the data source for two. In all cases, if we made a change to this year's indicator, we also changed the prior three years' indicators and their scores; for this reason, the 2015, 2016, and 2017 scores do not precisely map onto what was reported in those years.

We believe the insights our framework offers can be used to guide better public policy, as identifying persistent problem areas provides an opportunity to work on solutions. With this in mind, our work goes a step beyond documenting changes in each domain, to highlighting current policy initiatives that have the potential to effect change in those areas. Of course, the tracking of indicators over time does not allow us to attribute change (or lack of change) to any particular initiatives or policies—this would require extensive evaluation work. With that said, connecting our findings to current initiatives allows us to consider how they can improve outcomes for disadvantaged residents of the city.

More information is contained in the full report and online at nyc.equalityindicators.org, while general project information and links to findings from other cities are available at equalityindicators.org.

2018 NYC EQUALITY SCORE

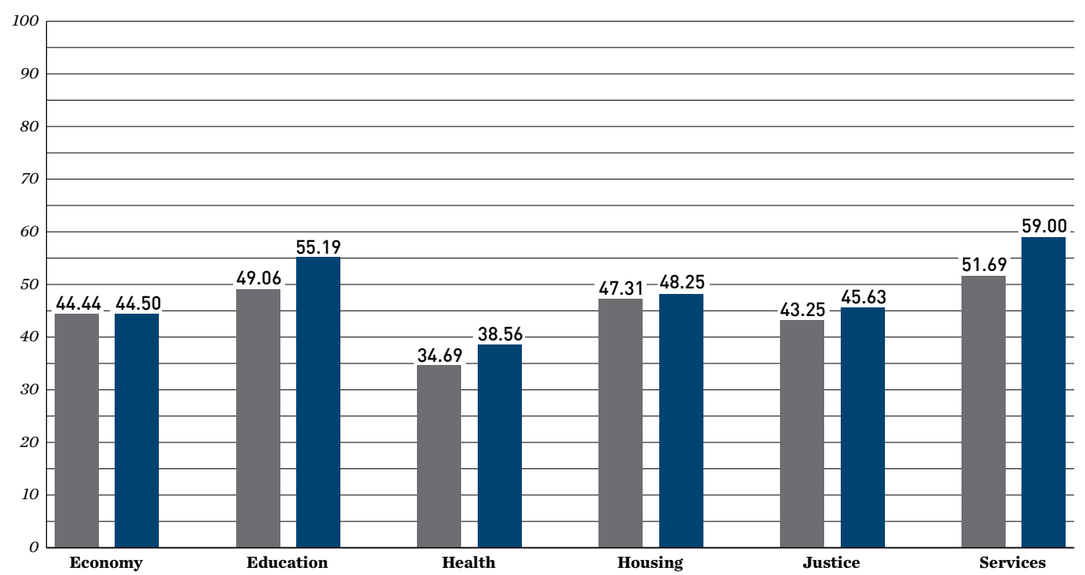
The **2018 NYC Equality Score** was 48.52 out of a possible 100. Generally speaking this score means that overall, the disadvantaged groups represented here continue to be almost twice as likely as those not disadvantaged to experience negative outcomes in fundamental areas of life, as measured by the Equality Indicators.[1] This year's score represents an **increase of +3.45** from the 2015 score of 45.07 (despite a decrease of -0.21 from the 2017 score of 48.73). While this increase is small, many of the inequalities represented here are deeply entrenched, and we expect change to be incremental. It is our hope, however, that over time we will be able to sustain—and hopefully increase—the positive change we see each year.

OTHER KEY FINDINGS: THEME, TOPIC, AND INDICATOR SCORES

2018 THEME SCORES

All six themes saw positive change from baseline. Among them, the largest positive change was found in **Services** (+7.31), followed by **Education** (+6.13), **Health** (+3.88), and **Justice** (+2.38). Though positive, the scores for **Housing** (+0.94) and **Economy** (+0.06) remained largely unchanged. **Services** and **Education** had both the highest static scores and the highest change scores in 2018.

THEME SCORES FROM 2015 TO 2018



[1] The score of 48.52 corresponds with ratios of 1.800-1.824 (see Appendix D).

2018 TOPIC SCORES

Within the 24 topics, change scores ranged from an increase of +27.00 for ***Arts and Culture*** to a decrease of -11.00 for ***Safety and Victimization***. The four highest positive topic changes (increases in equality) were spread across four themes: one from **Services** (***Arts and Culture***: +27.00), one from **Education** (***Early Education***: +18.75), one from **Health** (***Access to Health Care***: +16.00), and one from **Housing** (***Neighborhood***: +13.25). The highest positive topic change in **Justice** was ***Political Power*** (+8.75), and the highest positive topic change in **Economy** was ***Employment*** (+1.75), which was far behind the rest. **Justice** had the biggest negative change score (***Safety and Victimization***: -11.00), and **Services** had the second biggest negative change score (***Essential Needs and Services***: -7.75) despite being the highest scoring theme overall. The next two biggest negative change scores were in **Housing** (***Affordability of Housing***: -7.50) and **Education** (***High School Education***: -5.50), followed by **Health** (***Mortality***: -2.50).

This year, we had two static topic scores that rose above 80: ***Parks and Recreation*** (86.50), which had the highest score, and ***Early Education*** (83.75). These topics scored considerably higher than the rest—the next highest static topic score was ***Arts and Culture*** at 69.25. At the opposite end of the spectrum, two of the topics had extremely low static topic scores, below 30. ***Quality of Health Care*** had the lowest score (22.25), followed by ***Transportation*** (24.50).

TOPIC SCORES FROM 2015 TO 2018

2018 INDICATOR SCORES

At the indicator level, we saw a much wider variation in scores, some with dramatic changes. Change scores range from a high of +61 (*income and child care facilities*) to a low of -36 (*foster care status and child abuse/neglect*). Overall, 23 indicators had change scores of +10 or above, showing the greatest amount of positive change. On the other hand, there were 13 indicators that had change scores at or below -10, showing the greatest amount of negative change.

This year, four indicators had static scores of 100, indicating equality across the groups measured. Two of these were based on location (*location and senior access to the arts* and *location and public library availability*), while one was based on race (*race and representation in government*) and the other on income (*income and child care facilities)*. Four additional indicators had static scores above 90: *location and EMS response times*, *income and access to parks*, *disability and playground accessibility*, and *income and pre-k quality*.

Two indicators had static scores below 10. With a score of 1, the highest amount of inequality as measured by the Equality Indicators, *probation status and unemployment* received the lowest score. While we note that unemployment decreased among those on probation, a number of factors including discrimination faced by those with criminal records contributed to the fact that it remained well below that of the general population. The second lowest static score was for *race and HIV-related deaths*, and we noted a small increase in disparity, although we note that the mortality rate dropped among all racial and ethnic groups.

CONCLUSION

Because inequality is so deeply embedded in the fabric, structure, and history of our society, it is not something that can be solved overnight. With that said, gradual shifts in attitudes and awareness, coupled with policy change and targeted, on-the-ground work, can effect real change over time. As our findings show, we are beginning to see some of these changes, especially in certain areas; and while we cannot say for sure what is driving progress, it is likely that the City's efforts—many of which are outlined in this report—are contributing. But there is still more work to be done. There are still many areas where no progress is being made or where we have seen setbacks. Our goal is to make sure the most vulnerable in our society are not forgotten, and to ensure that we do not lose sight of where they continue to be left behind. Only by continuing to monitor progress will we be able to do so.

Section 1
Introduction

1A:
Purpose of the Equality Indicators and this Report

This month marks the 70th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UDHR proclaims that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights...without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." While progress has been made since 1948, inequalities persist in New York City, in the United States, and around the world. Numerous groups, from racial and ethnic minorities, to immigrants, to individuals with disabilities, face disadvantages across multiple domains. For example, in New York City, blacks are almost seven times as likely as whites to be hospitalized for asthma; women are less than half as likely as men to get degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM); individuals with disabilities are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as those without disabilities; and children are more than twice as likely as adults to be homeless.

The primary purpose of the Equality Indicators is to investigate whether progress is being made toward reducing inequalities on a local level, and to serve as a catalyst for change where inequalities persist. While we cannot attribute any particular change (or lack of change) to specific policies or initiatives—that would require extensive evaluation work—we can use change scores to consider how current initiatives can improve outcomes for disadvantaged residents, and in this report we attempt to connect findings to those initiatives. We began this project in New York City, which is the focus of this report. However, in partnership with The Rockefeller Foundation and its 100 Resilient Cities initiative, we have worked with local partners to develop and implement tools in five new cities: **Dallas**, **Oakland**, **Pittsburgh**, **St. Louis**, and **Tulsa**. Six cities are now using Equality Indicators tools to track progress and inform policy.

In this report, we present our third round of change scores for New York City where we will be able to see how much progress we've made from our baseline in 2015. We first provide background information on the tool, reviewing the development of the indicators and our methodology—including the structure of the tool, data sources, scoring, and an overview of revisions made over the past year. We then present our findings for this year, alongside information about current City initiatives that may have contributed to the changes we saw this year or hope to see in upcoming years.

Findings from New York City are also available online at nyc.equalityindicators.org, while general project information and links to findings from other cities are available at equalityindicators.org.

1B: *Equality Defined*

Our concept of equality is largely informed by the non-discrimination clauses embedded in the UDHR. Drawing on this declaration, "equality" is defined as follows:

Everyone has the *same economic, educational, health, housing, justice, and service outcomes* regardless of race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender, single parenthood, age, immigration status, education, criminal record, place of residence, and other characteristics.

The Equality Indicators focus on *outcomes* rather than *opportunities* based on the recognition that equal opportunities do not always lead to equal outcomes. For example, building a new hospital in a poor neighborhood may increase access to medical care but does not guarantee better public health outcomes for local residents. This definition is clearly aspirational, since achieving equal outcomes in all areas of life for all groups is impossible. Instead, the indicators measure proximity to that utopian state: the closer a city gets to it, the better.

1C: *Focus on Populations Adversely Affected by Inequality*

The purpose of the Equality Indicators is to capture progress toward the betterment of the lives of the subgroups of the NYC population who are mostly likely to experience inequalities on a specific issue. We arrived at these groups and the issues to measure based on a review of the literature and feedback from experts and community groups. These groups include:

1. Children under 18
2. Immigrants
3. Individuals currently in jail or on probation
4. Individuals living in poverty
5. Individuals with a physical or intellectual disability
6. Individuals with less than a high school diploma
7. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer individuals (LGBTQ)
8. Racial and ethnic minorities
9. Religious minorities
10. Seniors over 65
11. Single parents
12. Women

While certainly these are not the only groups experiencing inequalities in New York City, these are the groups represented by specific measures in the Equality Indicators. We note that data—especially data collected annually—are quite limited for a number of disadvantaged populations, which restricted those we were able to include here. In part, this limitation is what motivated us to conduct our own survey (see Sub-section 2C), but more data are needed. Without data, we cannot truly understand the inequalities faced by these groups, and we call for additional, more nuanced data collection in the years to come.

In looking at these groups, most of the individual indicators in the framework compare the most and least disadvantaged populations on a particular issue (i.e., those for whom the gap was widest in the baseline year). For example, we compare the percentage of people with and without a disability who are unemployed, and the percentage of women and men obtaining degrees in STEM disciplines. In this way, the Equality Indicators capture progress (or setbacks) for specific groups in particular areas of life in which they tend to be disadvantaged. We note, however, that this means they may not capture progress—or setbacks—for all groups, and it is in part for this reason that we also include findings for additional relevant groups in this report. That said, it is our hope that cumulative progress for these specific disadvantaged groups across different areas of life will be a sign of increasing equality citywide.

Section 2
Methodology

2A:
Process of Developing the Initial Framework

Our project staff have experience in developing and implementing indicator tools, which was essential in shaping our initial thinking about the structure of the framework, potential sources of data, and types of indicators most likely to be useful. Drawing on this expertise, we engaged in a six-step process to establish our Equality Indicators methodology, develop the framework for the NYC tool, and identify indicators (see Box 1).

We first conducted an extensive review of the literature on disparities and existing indicator systems. In addition to highlighting key disparities faced by multiple groups, a number of relevant tools were identified, both of which informed our methodology and the present set of indicators. In addition, staff thoroughly examined the NYC Mayor's Management Report, Citywide Performance Report, and other sources of City data in order to get a better sense of what data the City is already collecting and from what agencies, as well as to identify potential indicators that could be adapted for use in the framework.

We solicited feedback on our proposed structure for the tool and initial draft framework for New York City from a number of substantive and methodological experts, and received thorough written comments from 16 of them. This feedback was further enriched by valuable suggestions for the NYC tool from more than 100 community groups and individuals who participated in three workshops. The community-engagement process was facilitated by the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies (FPWA), which has almost 300 community-based social service agencies and church-based human service programs in its network. Following the community meetings, the framework and indicators were sent to the Mayor's Office of Operations, which provided feedback on themes, topics, and indicators, and connected us to additional sources of data.

Once revisions had been made based on the feedback, we tested the indicators. More specifically, we assessed the availability and quality of data, and took a hard look at the value of each indicator after data sources had been identified. On the basis of this review, we revised and replaced a number of indicators, either because reliable data were not annually available, or because it was not clear how we would interpret data in future years. For example, we elected not to use crime reports because an increase could either mean that crime was on the rise or that people were more comfortable reporting crime, which have quite different connotations.

BOX 1: STEPS LEADING TO FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

1. **Thorough review of existing indices in the United States and internationally (e.g., Gender Inequality Index, Boston Indicators Project, UN Rule of Law Indicators)**
2. **Exploratory analyses of citywide data sources and reporting mechanisms (e.g., Mayor's Management Report, Citywide Performance Report)**
3. **Written feedback from 16 U.S. and international experts on equality and performance indicators**
4. **Three citywide community meetings, each involving between 40 and 85 individuals from community-based organizations, conducted in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Operations and the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies**
5. **Suggestions from the Mayor's Office of Operations on what to measure and how to access data**
6. **Testing of the indicators to verify their merit and feasibility**

2B: *Structure of the Equality Indicators*

BOX 2: FOUR LEVELS OF INFORMATION

LEVEL 1	1 FRAMEWORK (WITH 6 THEMES)
LEVEL 2	6 THEMES (4 TOPICS PER THEME)
LEVEL 3	24 TOPICS (4 INDICATORS PER TOPIC)
LEVEL 4	96 INDICATORS

Equality Indicators tools measure equality at four different levels— **citywide**, **theme**, ***topic***, and *indicator*. We start with the city level, and then within that level, we look at six overarching **themes**, or domains: (1) **Economy**; (2) **Education**; (3) **Health**; (4) **Housing**; (5) **Justice**; and (6) **Services**. Because these themes are broad, they are divided into narrower ***topics***, four for each theme and 24 in all. For example, the **Economy** theme is divided into ***Poverty***, ***Employment***, ***Income and Benefits***, and ***Business Development***.

Each topic is represented by four *indicators*, specific measures selected to serve as proxies for the broader inequalities within each topic. There are 96 indicators in total, and these are used as the building blocks from which higher-level assessments are made. Of these, 86 compare those most and least likely to be disadvantaged on a particular outcome. For 10 indicators, however, it was not possible to find a comparison group, and we report numbers—expressed as rates or percentages—for one particular group only. For example, for *hate crime victimization* (ind. 68), although disadvantaged populations include racial and religious minorities and LGBTQ populations, it is not apparent what their hate-crime victimization rates should be compared to. Similarly, for *disability and taxi accessibility* (ind. 83), there is no relevant point of comparison.

The illustration on pages 18-19 shows how the indicators are clustered together at different levels. Appendix A lists and defines each of the indicators.

These topics and themes are not exhaustive. While the six themes cover areas of life that are quite commonly characterized by inequality, inequality can manifest in other realms. Moreover, there are many potential indicators for any given topic, such as ***Employment***. To keep the tool manageable in size and possible to implement annually without excessive expense, just a few varied indicators covering different populations likely to be disadvantaged are included. These measures should be viewed as proxies representing larger issues within each theme. Additionally, the indicators themselves are not mutually exclusive. While **Economy**, for example, may influence **Justice** outcomes, the relationship can also be reversed: people with a criminal record typically face greater difficulties finding and maintaining jobs (a measure related to **Economy**). Similar relationships can be easily spotted among other themes and topics, whether **Education**, **Housing**, **Health**, or ***Transportation***.

2C: *Data Sources*

BOX 3: THREE FORMS OF DATA

Administrative data, **provided by government agencies and non-profits**

ISLG public survey data, **collected specifically for this project**

Secondary public survey data, **publicly available from the websites of federal and NYC government or other organizations**

The information for indicators comes from three sources of data as described below and in the boxed text above . The benefit of using multiple data sources is that they enrich one another and offer a fuller picture of the issues measured by the indicators. A full list of data sources can be viewed in Appendix F, and links are also available on our website, nyc.equalityindicators.org.

Administrative data collection involves obtaining data maintained by City, State, and Federal government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and research and academic institutions. Some of these data are publicly available, provided on agency/organization websites, the NYC Open Data Portal, the NYC Mayor's Management Report, or NYC Citywide Performance Reporting. The remainder of the administrative data are provided by agencies or organizations upon request. Administrative data are an essential source of information for the indicators, especially in a place like New York City where the capacity for data collection is markedly better than in other places, and for this reason served as our starting point. However, these data are not typically collected for the purpose of measuring inequality; nor do they always capture people's experiences of inequality or their perceptions. For this reason, it was essential to supplement administrative data with data obtained directly from NYC residents.

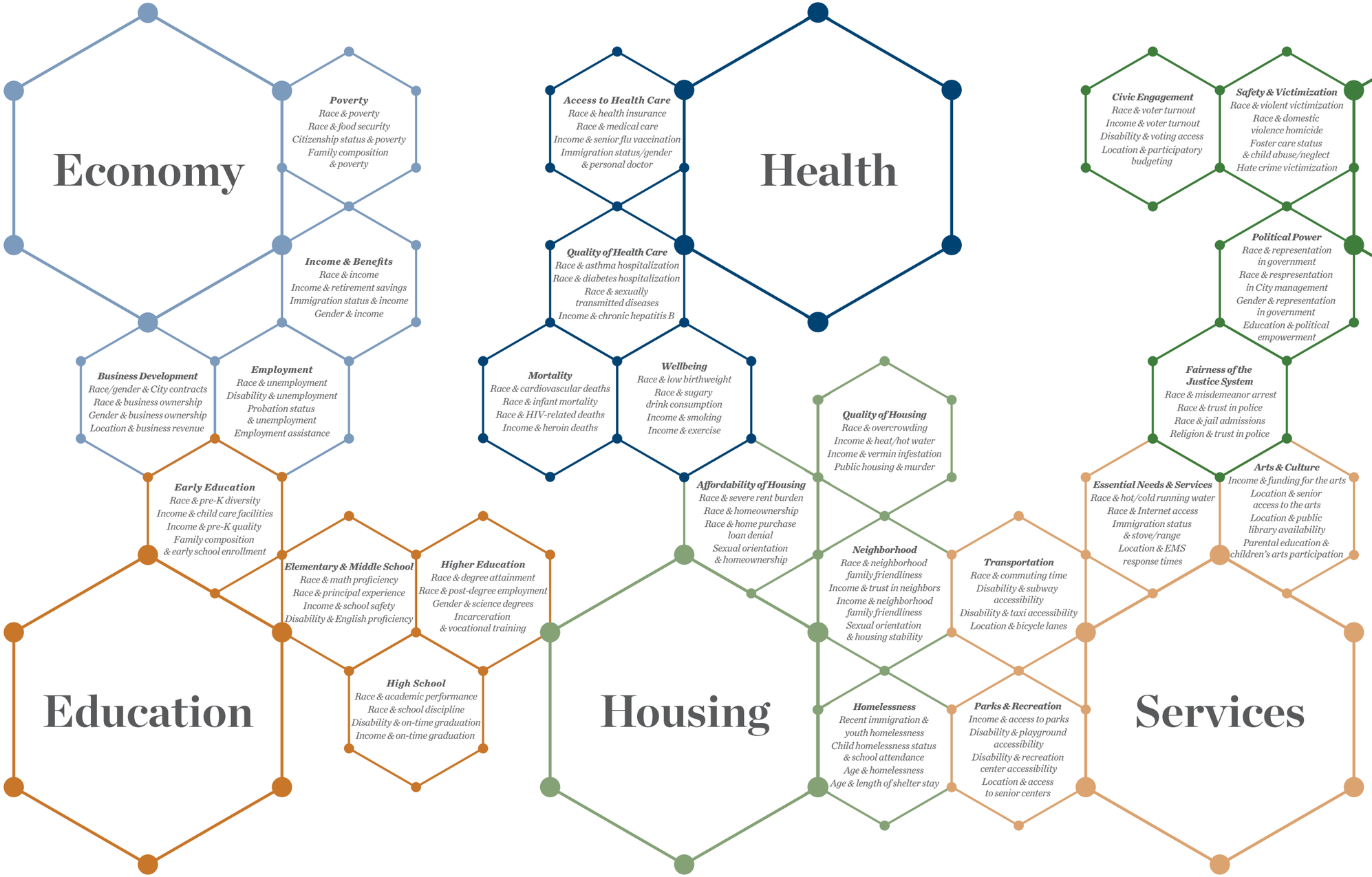
ISLG public survey data are collected as part of an annual survey of approximately 3,000 NYC residents aged 18 and older. The survey is conducted using a multi-modal methodology, which includes automated phone calls to landline telephones, live phone calls to cellular telephones, and in-person interviews; and it consists of a combination of closed-ended and open-ended questions, as well as demographic questions to enable comparisons. The 2018 survey, conducted between September 18 and October 24 for this year's report, included 3,090 adults.[2] The survey questionnaire and additional technical information are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C.

Secondary public survey data collection involves gathering data from annual public surveys currently conducted by government agencies and other organizations. These surveys include the American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, NYC School Survey, and Community Health Survey.

To allow for the tracking of change from ***year to year***, ISLG relies only on annually-collected data to populate the indicators.[3] For 2018 scores, findings reflect the most recent data available as of the beginning of November 2018; for 2017 scores, the most recent data available as of the beginning of November 2017; for 2016 scores, the most recent data available as of October 2016; and for 2015 scores, the most recent data available as of August 2015. The year of the most recent data available varies depending on the sources, however, and due to varying time lags in the release of data from different sources, we have up to a two year lag in reporting for some indicators. So for this year's report, while data for many of these indicators were collected in 2018, in some cases the most recent data available were from 2017 (e.g., arrest data from the New York Police Department, which are reported by calendar year, or 2016 (e.g., hospitalization data from the Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System).

[2] The 2017 survey included 3,177 adults and was conducted from August 5 – August 21, 2017. The 2016 survey included 3,003 adults and was conducted from August 2 – August 18, 2016. The 2015 survey included 3,080 adults and was conducted from July 18 – July 31, 2015

[3] There are four exceptions: *income and voter turnout* and *race and voter turnout*, which are not updated if no citywide elections were held in the previous year, and *recent immigration and youth homelessness* and *race and representation in City management*, both of which are based on data sources that are collected every two years.



Who experiences inequality?

Based on input from experts and community members, we identified a number of vulnerable groups that are likely to experience inequality because of their:

- Age
- Experience with the justice system
- Family composition
- Gender or gender identity
- Immigration status
- Income
- Lack of a high school diploma
- Physical or intellectual disability
- Place of residence
- Race/ethnicity
- Religion
- Sexual orientation

2D: *How Information Is Reported*

BOX 4: WHY SCORE INDICATORS?

Scoring has two important and related benefits. It enables the standardization of data produced in different formats (i.e., ratios, percentages, and rates) and from different modes of data collection (i.e., administrative data and survey data). In turn, that makes it possible to synthesize findings across indicators, topics, and themes to produce higher-level findings, an important feature of our indicators.

Without scoring, the only take-aways from this process would be individual results for the 96 indicators.

The Equality Indicators are designed to be scored in two ways. **Static Scores** capture findings for a given year, and **Change Scores** capture change from the baseline to the most recent year. In addition to these scores, each indicator description includes raw data and narrative summaries useful for contextualizing these quantitative findings (see Sub-sections 3.3 through 3.8 for indicator-level findings).

It is important to note that both static and change scores assess disparities, not overall outcomes. So a high static score does not necessarily mean that outcomes are good, it just means that they are relatively equitable. Similarly, change scores should not be interpreted as showing that conditions overall are improving or worsening; rather, they speak to whether the disparities are increasing or decreasing.

STATIC SCORING

Each of the 96 indicators is scored on a scale from 1 (highest possible inequality) to 100 (highest possible equality). These scores are calculated using one of three possible measures:

Ratios	Percentages	Rates
Used for 86 of the 96 indicators	Used for 9 of the 96 indicators	Used for 1 of the 96 indicators
***Example**: Ratio between the percentages of female and male elected government officials*	***Example**: Percentage of taxis that are not wheelchair accessible*	***Example**: Rate of hate crime victimization citywide*

For the 86 indicators expressed as ratios, an increase in ratio represents increasing disparity and thus corresponds to a decrease in score (see Appendix D, which includes our ratio-to-score conversion table). As mentioned above, two groups—generally the most and least disadvantaged for each issue—are compared to calculate the ratios. Some examples: citizens and non-citizens are compared in their poverty levels (ind. 3); people with and without a disability are compared in terms of on-time graduation from high school (ind. 27); violent victimization rates among blacks and whites are compared to measure racial differences in safety (ind. 65); and the least and most educated residents are compared in terms of their perceived ability to influence government decision making (ind. 76).

For the 9 indicators expressed as percentages (ind. 8, 17, 32, 79, 80, 82, 83, 90, and 91) and the one expressed as a rate (*hate crime victimization*, ind. 68), scores correspond with the actual percentage or rate, simply reversed for those where 0 is the best outcome (e.g., percentage of playgrounds not accessible to children with physical disabilities).

The static score for each topic is merely the average of the scores for the four indicators under that topic. Similarly, the static score for each theme is the average of the four topic scores under that theme. Finally, the average of the scores for each of the six themes produces the citywide score for a given year. These higher-level scores also range from 1 to 100.

SCORING CHANGE

Change scores reflect progress, setbacks, or stasis. These scores capture an increase (positive number), decrease (negative number), or no change (0) in score from the baseline. In this way, positive change scores indicate that progress has been made, a score of zero indicates no change, and negative change scores indicate that instead of progress, we have found regress.

Change scores at each level are calculated by subtracting the baseline year's score from the current year's score. Change scores at each successive level are only produced when all relevant lower-level scores have been produced. This means that a topic-level score will only be produced when all indicators within the topic are scored, a theme-level score will only be produced when all topics in the theme have been scored, and the citywide score will only be produced when all themes have been scored.

2018 STATIC SCORES		BASELINE 2015 STATIC SCORES		2018 CHANGE SCORES
2018 STATIC CITY SCORE	−	BASELINE 2015 STATIC CITY SCORE	=	2018 CITY CHANGE SCORE
2018 STATIC THEME SCORE	−	BASELINE 2015 STATIC THEME SCORE	=	2018 THEME CHANGE SCORE
2018 STATIC TOPIC SCORE	−	BASELINE 2015 STATIC TOPIC SCORE	=	2018 TOPIC CHANGE SCORE
2018 STATIC INDICATOR SCORE	−	BASELINE 2015 STATIC INDICATOR SCORE	=	2018 INDICATOR CHANGE SCORE

It should also be noted that because data are provided in multiple formats and often without full datasets, we are unable to consistently perform additional statistical analyses to see whether differences between groups or over time are statistically significant. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution, particularly when they involve these types of differences.

BOX 5: SCORES PRODUCED BY THE EQUALITY INDICATORS

STATIC	CHANGE
Static indicator score	**Indicator change score**
Static topic score	**Topic change score**
Static theme score	**Theme change score**
Static citywide score	**Citywide change score**

2E: *Indicator Revisions for 2017*

In 2018, we revised or replaced several of the indicators due to changes in the data available to measure them or fully discontinued data collection. While some involved updating data, we also made several substantive changes to indicators, including replacement (five indicators), and changes to the source of data (two indicators). In all cases, if we made a change to this year's indicator, we also changed the indicator for the previous three years. So, for example, we changed *location and hospital quality* to *location and EMS response times* and used the revised indicator for 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 (updating the 2015, 2016, and 2017 scores accordingly).

We note that changing these indicators and adjusting their 2015, 2016, and/or 2017 scores means that higher-level scores for 2015, 2016, and 2017 have also changed, including the citywide scores. However, updating the scores for previous years was necessary for them to be comparable to this year's scores and to show change over a three-year period.

The following five indicators were discontinued or moved due to changes in data availability, and replaced with new indicators:

Old Indicator	New Indicator	Rationale for Change
Race & homelessness	*Recent immigration & youth homelessness*	The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Data Dashboard no longer provides updated annual data. As a result, we chose a different data source, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and measured inequality faced by young immigrants who have lived in the United States for six years or less.
Disability & voting access	*Race & representation in City management*	We moved *disability and voting access* from the ***Political Empowerment*** topic to the ***Civic Engagement*** topic, where it replaces *immigration status and volunteering* (see below). To complete the ***Political Empowerment*** topic, we chose to measure racial and ethnic representation among officials and administrators of the City of New York.
Race & public meeting attendance	*Race & voter turnout*	The Census Bureau discontinued the Volunteer Supplement of the Current Population Survey in 2015. As a result, we chose to measure voter turnout by majority race areas of New York City using an existing data source from the CUNY Center for Urban Research.
Immigration status & volunteering	*Disability & voting access*	The Census Bureau discontinued the Volunteer Supplement of the Current Population Survey in 2015. As a result, we replaced this indicator with *disability and voting access* that was previously situated in the ***Political Empowerment*** topic (see above).
Location & hospital quality	*Location & EMS response times*	The Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System discontinued the Inpatient Quality Indicators Composite Measure in 2015. As a result, we chose to measure EMS response times in and outside of Manhattan using data from the Fire Department of New York.
Total: 5		

For another two indicators, we changed the data source used for the indicator. These changes are as follows:

Old Indicator	Change Type	Revision and Rationale for Change
Disability & unemployment	Data source	We changed the data source from the Current Population Survey to the American Community Survey 1-year estimates, which provide more reliable and stable data from year to year.
Age & homelessness	Data source	We changed the data source from the DHS Data Dashboard to the DHS Daily Report because the Data Dashboard is no longer updated annually.
Total: 2		

Finally, we updated 2015, 2016, and/or 2017 data and scores if the original data source corrected or updated their data, or if we were able to improve on our method for analyzing the data. For example, the numbers provided by the NYS Office of Taxation and Finance each year are preliminary and we are able to use the final numbers the following year.

Section 3
Findings

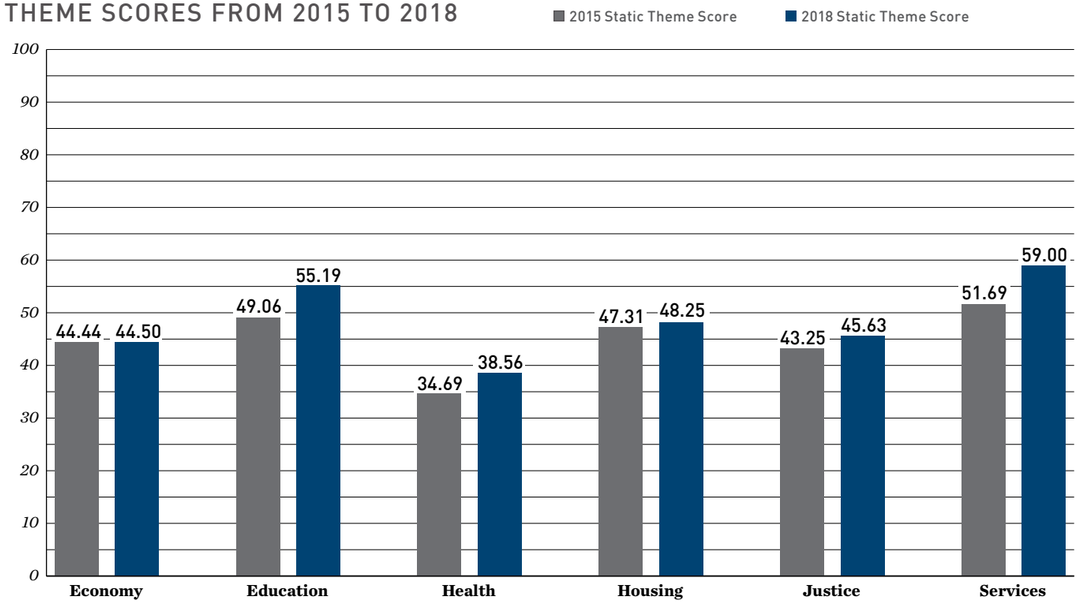
3.1:
Overview of Scores

In this sub-section, we first provide an overview of scores, including the citywide score, changes across themes and topics, and the largest and smallest indicator changes. In subsequent sub-sections, we provide an overview of some of the relevant initiatives related to each theme and to specific indicators. As noted previously, while we cannot draw any conclusions about what is driving change (or lack of change) in any theme, topic, or indicator, looking at these changes in the context of local policy and practice initiatives encourages further thinking about how to advance equality in these domains. Following these initiatives, we provide detailed findings by theme, including not only scores, but the underlying data and information about additional groups.

The **2018 NYC Equality Score** was 48.52 out of a possible 100. This score means that, overall, the disadvantaged groups represented here continue to be almost twice as likely as those not disadvantaged to experience negative outcomes in fundamental areas of life, as measured by the Equality Indicators.[4] This year's score represents an **increase of +3.45** from the 2015 score of 45.07 (despite a decrease of -0.21 from the 2017 score of 48.73). While this increase is small, many of the inequalities represented here are deeply entrenched, and we expect change to be incremental. It is our hope, however, that over time we will be able to sustain—and hopefully increase—the positive change we see each year.

All six themes saw positive change from baseline. Among them, the largest positive change was found in **Services** (+7.31), followed by **Education** (+6.13), **Health** (+3.88), and **Justice** (+2.38). Though positive, the scores for **Housing** (+0.94) and **Economy** (+0.06) remained largely unchanged. **Services** and **Education** had both the highest static scores and the highest change scores in 2018.

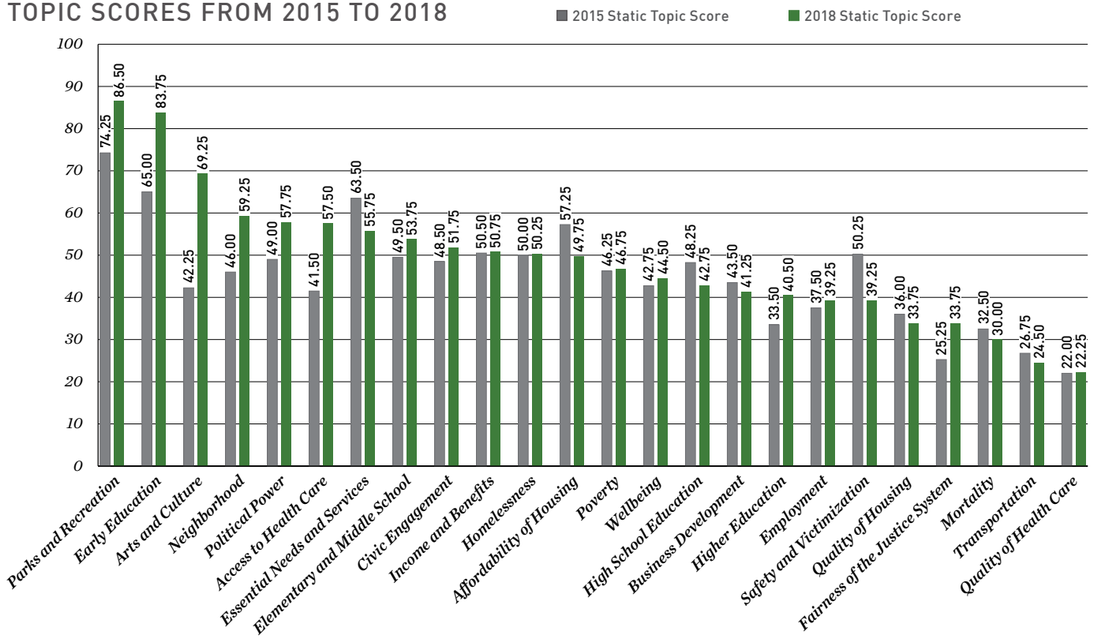
THEME SCORES FROM 2015 TO 2018



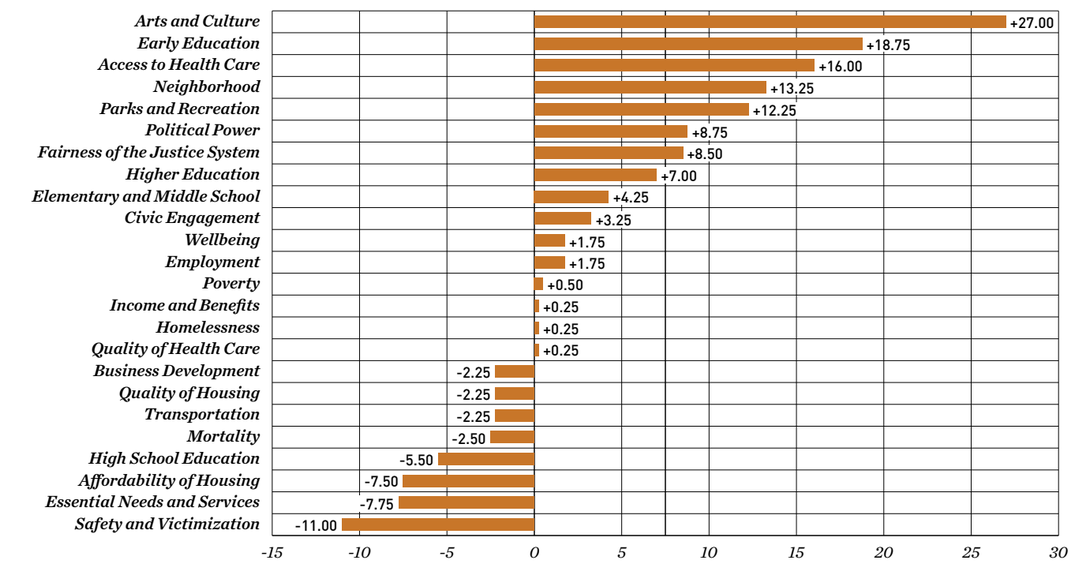
These small numbers mask the greater levels of change at the topic level and even more so at the indicator level. Within the 24 topics, change scores ranged from an increase of +27.00 for ***Arts and Culture*** to a decrease of -11.00 for ***Safety and Victimization***. The four highest positive topic changes (increases in equality) were spread across four themes: one from **Services** (***Arts and Culture***: +27.00), one from **Education** (***Early Education***: +18.75), one from **Health** (***Access to Health Care***: +16.00), and one from

[4] The score of 48.52 corresponds with ratios of 1.800-1.824 (see Appendix D).

TOPIC SCORES FROM 2015 TO 2018



RANKED TOPIC CHANGE SCORES



Housing (***Neighborhood***: +13.25). The highest positive topic change in **Justice** was ***Political Power*** (+8.75), and the highest positive topic change in **Economy** was ***Employment*** (+1.75), which was far behind the rest. **Justice** had the biggest negative change score (***Safety and Victimization***: -11.00), and **Services** has the second biggest negative change score (***Essential Needs and Services***: -7.75) despite being the highest scoring theme overall. The next two biggest negative change scores were in **Housing** (***Affordability of Housing***: -7.50) and **Education** (***High School Education***: -5.50), followed by **Health** (***Mortality***: -2.50).

This year, we had two static topic scores that rose above 80: ***Parks and Recreation*** (86.50), which had the highest score, and ***Early Education*** (83.75). These topics scored considerably higher than the rest—the next highest static topic score was ***Arts and Culture*** at 69.25. At the opposite end of the spectrum, two of the topics had extremely low static topic scores, below 30. ***Quality of Health*** Care had the lowest score (22.25), followed by ***Transportation*** (24.50).

At the indicator level, we saw a much wider variation in scores, some with dramatic changes. Change scores range from a high of +61 (*income and child care facilities*) to a low of -36 (*foster care status and child abuse/neglect*).

Overall, 23 indicators had change scores of +10 or above, showing the greatest amount of positive change. They include:

Ind.18	*Income & child care facilities*	*+61*
Ind.95	*Location & public library availability*	*+60*
Ind.22	*Race & principal experience*	*+37*
Ind.94	*Location & senior access to the arts*	*+35*
Ind.61	*Race & neighborhood family friendliness*	*+34*
Ind.90	*Disability & playground accessibility*	*+29*
Ind.73	*Race & representation in government*	*+28*
Ind.62	*Income & trust in neighbors*	*+26*
Ind.35	*Income & senior flu vaccination*	*+24*
Ind.89	*Income & access to parks*	*+21*
Ind.34	*Race & medical care*	*+19*
Ind.33	*Race & health insurance*	*+18*

Ind.70	*Race & trust in police*	*+18*
Ind.29	*Race & degree attainment*	*+15*
Ind.19	*Income & pre-k quality*	*+13*
Ind.32	*Incarceration & vocational training*	*+13*
Ind.83	*Disability & taxi accessibility*	*+13*
Ind.88	*Location & EMS response times*	*+13*
Ind.52	*Age & length of shelter stay*	*+12*
Ind.57	*Race & overcrowding*	*+12*
Ind.5	*Race & unemployment*	*+10*
Ind.15	*Gender & business ownership*	*+10*
Ind.79	*Disability & voting access*	*+10*

These findings suggest that positive change is being made across a number of areas for several different groups. The disparities that decreased the most included those faced by low-income New Yorkers, by racial and ethnic minorities, by underserved geographic areas, and by individuals with disabilities. Nine of the 39 indicators that look at race (23.1%), five of the 19 that look at income (26.3%), three of the seven that look at location (42.9%), and three of the eight that look at individuals with disabilities (37.5%) had positive change scores of at least 10. In addition, decreases in income-based disparities were found across five of the six themes (**Economy**, **Education**, **Health**, **Housing**, and **Services**), while decreases in racial and ethnic disparities were seen across a different set of five (**Economy**, **Education**, **Health**, **Housing**, and **Justice**).

On the other hand, there were 13 indicators that had change scores at or below -10, showing the greatest amount of negative change. These include:

Ind.67	*Foster care status & child abuse/neglect*	*-36*
Ind.85	*Race and hot/cold running water*	*-26*
Ind.56	*Sexual orientation & homeownership*	*-20*
Ind.81	*Race & commuting time*	*-19*
Ind.24	*Disability & English proficiency*	*-17*
Ind.86	*Race & Internet access*	*-13*
Ind.25	*Race & academic performance*	*-12*
Ind.28	*Income & on-time graduation*	*-12*
Ind.13	*Race/gender & City contracts*	*-11*
Ind.14	*Race & business ownership*	*-10*
Ind.49	*Recent immigration & youth homelessness*	*-10*
Ind.58	*Income & heat/hot water*	*-10*
Ind.59	*Income & vermin infestation*	*-10*

These findings suggest that despite the positive changes seen in some areas, there are also increasing disparities faced by a wide range of groups and across a range of issues. These indicators highlight areas where new initiatives or greater attention may be needed. **Housing** had the highest number (4) of indicators with a change score at or below -10. **Health** was the only theme that did not have an indicator scoring at or below -10, which suggests that some of the City's myriad efforts to address health disparities may be having their desired effect (see Sub-section 3.5).

Additional findings at the theme, topic, and indicator levels are discussed in Sub-sections 3.3 through 3.8 to follow.

3.2: *What Do New Yorkers Identify as the Most Important Inequality Issue?*

In our ISLG public survey—conducted specifically to inform the Equality Indicators—for the past three years respondents have been asked to choose from a list of six options which one they felt was the most important inequality problem in New York City (see Table 1). The top two concerns have remained steady over the past three years: housing or affordable housing, and income inequality or employment. While housing has been the top concern all three years running, the percentage of people identifying it as the biggest issue facing New Yorkers has increased, reaching almost half (45%) this year.

Table 1. 2016, 2017, and 2018 number and percentage of individuals selecting each issue in response to the following question: "If you had to choose, which of the following would you say is the number one most important inequality problem in New York City?"

	2016		2017		2018	
Issue	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Housing/affordable housing	886	29.5%	1,105	34.8%	1,390	45.0%
Income inequality/employment	714	23.8%	592	18.6%	502	16.3%
Racial inequality or racism	439	14.6%	355	11.2%	355	11.5%
Crime or the criminal justice system	402	13.4%	407	12.8%	274	8.9%
Education	403	13.4%	403	12.7%	263	8.5%
Gender inequality	92	3.1%	120	3.8%	38	1.2%
Other/not sure	67	2.2%	194	6.1%	269	8.7%

As in previous years, we also noted some variation by race and ethnicity (see Table 2), with racial inequality and racism cited more frequently among blacks and Asians, crime or the criminal justice system cited more frequently among blacks and Hispanics, and education cited more frequently among whites and Asians. The number one issue was still housing/affordable housing for all groups, which suggests how widespread this issue is in NYC.

Table 2. 2018 percentage of individuals selecting each issue as the number one most important inequality issue by race and ethnicity.

	Race/Ethnicity				
Issue	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian**	**Other**
Housing/affordable housing	37.5%	49.7%	50.7%	42.3%	46.5%
Income inequality/employment	18.2%	10.1%	17.9%	19.7%	7.0%
Racial inequality or racism	8.4%	15.5%	10.4%	15.9%	5.8%
Crime or the criminal justice system	8.7%	11.3%	11.2%	0.2%	9.3%
Education	12.6%	3.6%	6.8%	10.8%	7.0%
Gender inequality	1.2%	2.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%
Other/not sure	13.3%	7.1%	2.5%	11.1%	22.1%

Section 3.3 Economy

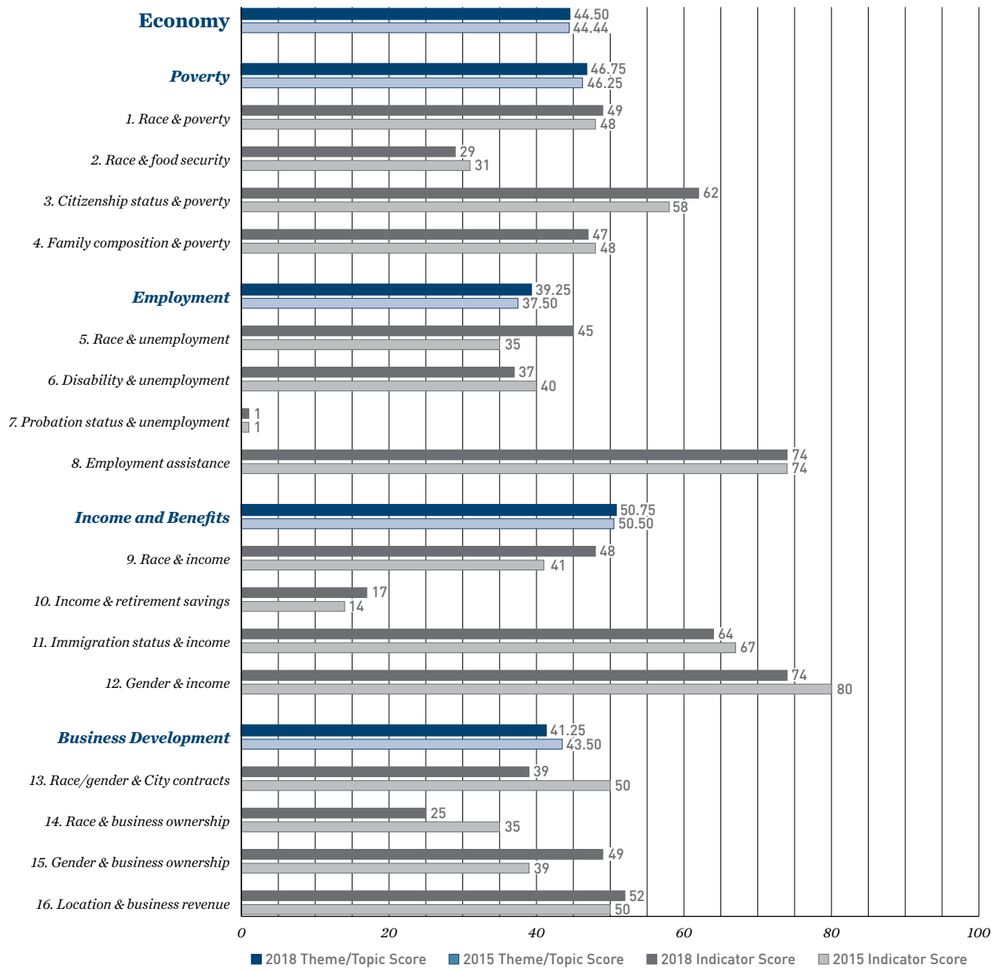
Economy

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+0.06

Disparities in economic outcomes are often top-of-mind in thinking about inequality, and economic inequality continues to be a primary focus of government, the media, and the general public. In the **Economy** theme, we focus on a range of outcomes including the likelihood of living in poverty, income and unemployment, and business ownership and health. Indicators included under this theme explore economic outcomes for a number of disadvantaged groups including racial and ethnic minorities—the focus of six indicators—immigrants (both citizens and non-citizens), and women. We also explore the differential impact of living with a disability, residing in a single-parent household, having a criminal conviction, and living in an outer borough.

There was very little change from baseline in the four topics in Economy, which is reflected in the lack of change at the theme level (+0.06). *Poverty* (+0.50), *Employment* (+1.75), and *Income and Benefits* (+0.25) had negligible positive change, while *Business Development* saw a very slight negative change (-2.25).



Economy, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

New York City's economic initiatives have continued to focus on reducing poverty, improving social services for low-income New Yorkers, raising wages, and creating and connecting New Yorkers to quality jobs. In recent years, New York City's overall poverty rate has decreased slightly, going from 20.6% in 2014 to 19.5% in 2016. However, scores for the *race and poverty* and *family composition and poverty* indicators decreased slightly from 2017 due to an increased poverty rate for Asians and an uneven decrease in poverty rates for single-parent and two-parent households.

For those remaining in poverty, the City has worked to improve the way in which low-income New Yorkers are connected to social services. The Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity and the Mayor's Public Engagement Unit have partnered on an outreach initiative to register more New Yorkers for public benefits, housing, and employment through the new ACCESS NYC web portal, which was launched in March 2017. As of February 2018, ACCESS NYC was available in eleven languages. To speed up the process of applying for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA) launched the SNAP On-Demand program in March 2018. Prior to the program, SNAP applicants had to wait for HRA to contact them after submitting an application. The new program allows SNAP applicants to request an interview after filing their application, speeding up the process and providing applicants with more control, and it will likely result in increased SNAP enrollment.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: RACE & FOOD SECURITY (-2)

The New York City Food Assistance Collaborative, a partnership between the City and several nonprofit organizations, was founded in 2014 to address food insecurity in the 12 NYC neighborhoods determined to have the greatest need for food assistance. With new funding in FY2018, the program was expanded to include six new neighborhoods. This expansion may have an impact on the *race and food security* indicator in future because the program's priority neighborhoods, such as Washington Heights, Sunset Park, and Flushing, are also home to large racial and ethnic minority populations.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: DISABILITY & UNEMPLOYMENT (-3)

The public-private partnership NYC: ATWORK was launched in April 2017 to address unemployment and underemployment among New Yorkers with disabilities. NYC: ATWORK focuses both on building skills among unemployed New Yorkers with disabilities and on business partnerships to connect them to high-growth industry jobs. The program aims to secure and retain employment for 1,500 individuals in its first three years. As the City works toward this goal and retains a focus on improving employment prospects for individuals with disabilities, we may start to see improvement in the *disability and unemployment* indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: PROBATION STATUS & UNEMPLOYMENT (0)

As part of the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety, in 2016 the NYC Department of Probation (DOP) and the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) launched Next STEPS, a mentoring program that connects youth on probation to career services, among other services. In spring 2018, MOCJ and DOP partnered with the nonprofit Center for Employment Opportunities on a pilot project to help a cohort of young adults in the Next STEPS program find permanent job placements. These programs may help to address the inequality faced by those on probation in future years.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: GENDER & INCOME (-6)

In May 2018, First Lady of New York City Chirlane McCray and Deputy Mayor of Housing and Economic Development Alicia Glen launched Women.NYC, an online portal that links women with resources related to equal pay and career advancement. This and other initiatives may help to address the income gender gap in future years.

The City has also worked to tackle poverty head-on by increasing wages across the city. Between June 2017 and June 2018, there was an average wage increase of 2.9% among all NYC workers. This increase is expected to grow in subsequent years as New York City continues on its path to raise the minimum wage to $15 per hour—at the end of 2017, the minimum wage in New York City increased from $10.50 to $12.00 for smaller workplaces (those with ten employees or less), and from $11 to $13 for larger workplaces (those with over ten employees). The City estimates that wage increases helped move 281,000 people out of poverty in 2017, and they expect an additional 519,000 people to move out of poverty by the end of 2018. The minimum wage will finally rise to $15 in New York City at the end of 2019. Ultimately, the City projects that the $15 minimum wage will enable 800,000 New Yorkers to move out of poverty by 2025.

Raising additional individuals out of poverty also necessitates increasing employment and helping workers to develop skills, both of which have also been the focus of City initiatives. In 2018, NYC jobs reached a record high of 4.5 million, with 670,000 new jobs created across all industries between 2017 and 2018. Though jobs in general have increased in New York City, the City recently began specifically focusing on creating good quality jobs within high-growth industries to bring more New Yorkers into the middle class. In 2017, Mayor de Blasio launched the New York Works plan, an initiative aimed at creating 100,000 "good-paying" jobs (those that pay at least $50,000 or have the potential to) over the next ten years. To connect New Yorkers to these jobs, the Career Pathways initiative, operated by the Mayor's Office of Workforce Development (WKDEV), continues to focus on creating a comprehensive citywide workforce development system. A central strategy of the Career Pathways initiative is to build relationships and establish a hiring pipeline within key industries like manufacturing, tech, and healthcare. The HireNYC program is another Career Pathways strategy that connects New Yorkers to jobs generated by City contracts, such as construction projects. More broadly, WKDEV has partnered with the 18 City agencies that provide workforce development programs to coordinate and strengthen their collective operations.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: RACE/GENDER & CITY CONTRACTS (-11)

In January 2018, NYC Comptroller Scott Stringer launched M/WBE University, a yearlong workshop series to help officially certify businesses owned by women and people of color as Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) and help them access City contracts. Meanwhile, the City has expanded its investment in M/WBEs through loan programs, procurement fairs, and other efforts to connect businesses to City contracts. By the end of FY 2017, the City had awarded $6 billion in contracts to M/WBEs, putting it ahead of schedule in reaching its goal of providing $16 billion to M/WBEs by 2025. However, these efforts have not always resulted in more proportional allocation of large contracts to M/WBEs, the focus on this indicator; rather, these contracts are still more likely to be small (≤$100,000). Thus, while the overall percentage of City contracts being awarded to M/WBEs has increased, we have still seen a negative change in this indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: GENDER & BUSINESS OWNERSHIP (+10)

In March 2017, the City expanded its Women Entrepreneur NYC program, which provides mentorship to budding female entrepreneurs across the City. In November 2017, the City launched WE Fund: Crowd, a crowdfunding program for women trying to start their own businesses. In August 2018, the City also launched WE Venture NYC, an initiative to put together a consortium of venture capitalists who are committed to investing in businesses started by women entrepreneurs, particularly in the tech industry. As the City continues to focus on business ownership among women, we may continue to see improvement in this indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: LOCATION & BUSINESS REVENUE (+2)

The NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) continues to operate its Neighborhood 360° program, awarding $8.5 million in multi-year grants since 2016 to six neighborhoods planning to revitalize their commercial districts. In 2017, SBS also launched the Neighborhood Design Lab, an initiative offering free design services to community-based organizations hoping to upgrade neighborhoods' commercial districts and attract more local business. As these programs are distributed throughout the city, they may improve revenue for businesses overall; however, it is less clear whether they would contribute to decreasing disparities between Manhattan and other boroughs.

Poverty

INDICATOR 1:
RACE & POVERTY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Asians and whites living below the poverty line	
Results:	2015: Asian (A): 25.8% White (W): 14.3% **A-to-W ratio = 1.804, score 48**	2018: Asian (A): 24.1% White (W): 13.4% **A-to-W ratio = 1.799, score 49**
More findings:	Asians had the highest NYCgov poverty rate of all racial and ethnic groups in the current year (24.1%), followed closely by Hispanics (23.9%) and blacks (19.2%). Whites had the lowest poverty rate by far (13.4%). The poverty rate decreased for all groups from baseline, but the disparity between Asians and whites remained almost unchanged. In the current year, poverty also varied by borough, with the highest rate in the Bronx (25.0%), followed by Brooklyn (20.5%), Queens (19.2%), Staten Island (16.9%), and Manhattan (13.9%).	
Data sources:	NYC Opportunity *New York City Government Poverty Measure 2005-2016*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Poverty can have pervasive, debilitating effects on adults and children. In the US, whites have a much lower poverty rate than other racial and ethnic groups do. Although blacks have the highest rate of poverty nationwide, Asians and Hispanics have the highest rates in NYC.	

INDICATOR 2:
RACE & FOOD SECURITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites with low or very low food security	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 29.3% White (W): 8.5% **H-to-W ratio = 3.447, score 31**	2018: Hispanic (H): 23.4% White (W): 6.4% **H-to-W ratio = 3.656, score 29**
More findings:	The rate of low or very low food security continued to be highest for Hispanics (23.4%), followed closely by blacks (19.2%). Low or very low food security was least likely among whites (6.4%), while the rate among Asians fell in the middle (11.7%). Rates decreased from baseline for Hispanics (from 29.3%), blacks (from 24.3%), and whites (from 8.5%), but increased for Asians (from 10.7%). When looking specifically at children, Asian children were the most likely to experience low or very low food security (12.4%), followed by black (12.2%), Hispanic (9.9%), and white (8.3%) children. Food security also varied by disability status: 31.2% of individuals with disabilities experienced food insecurity, compared to 11.3% of those without disabilities.	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Food Security Supplement*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Hunger and poor nutrition can have severe consequences for people's health and wellbeing and jeopardizes children's development and learning. In the US, food insecurity is disproportionately high among racial and ethnic minorities, children, the elderly, and in low-income households.	

INDICATOR 3:
CITIZENSHIP STATUS & POVERTY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+4**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of non-citizens and citizens living below the poverty line	
Results:	2015: Non-citizens (NC): 29.5% Citizens (C): 18.9% **NC-to-C ratio = 1.561, score 58**	2018: Non-citizens (NC): 26.5% Citizens (C): 18.0% **NC-to-C ratio = 1.472, score 62**
More findings:	The NYCgov poverty rate for non-citizens (26.5%) was almost 1.5 times higher than the poverty rate for citizens (18.0%), a slightly smaller disparity than in the baseline year, when 29.5% of non-citizens and 18.9% of citizens lived in poverty. In the current year, naturalized citizens were also more likely to live below the poverty line (19.1%), compared to citizens by birth (17.6%). Poverty rates also varied by educational attainment: those with less than a high school diploma were most likely to live in poverty (31.5%), compared to those with a high school diploma (22.9%), some college (16.9%), and a bachelor's degree or higher (8.0%).	
Data sources:	NYC Opportunity *New York City Government Poverty Measure 2005-2016*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Poverty has severe, pervasive effects on people's health, education, employment opportunities, and housing, and on children's development. Nationwide and in NYC, immigrants, particularly those who are not US citizens, have substantially higher levels of poverty than citizens do.	

INDICATOR 4:
FAMILY COMPOSITION & POVERTY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in single-parent and two-parent households living below the poverty line	
Results:	2015: Single-parent households (SP): 29.5% Two-parent households (TP): 16.2% **SP-to-TP ratio = 1.821, score 48**	2018: Single-parent households (SP): 29.2% Two-parent households (TP): 16.0% **SP-to-TP ratio = 1.825, score 47**
More findings:	Almost one in three (29.2%) people in single-parent households lived below the NYCgov poverty line in the current year, compared to 16.0% of those living in dual-parent households. Poverty rates for both groups remained similar to the baseline year, and there was negligible change in the disparity. Poverty was particularly pervasive among children: just under one in four (22.2%) children lived in poverty, compared to 18.3% of individuals aged 18-64, and 20.8% of those 65 and older.	
Data sources:	NYC Opportunity *New York City Government Poverty Measure 2005-2016*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Poverty has damaging short- and long-term effects for children and adults. It affects almost every area of life, from health to education to criminal justice outcomes. Nationwide, people in single-parent households are markedly more likely to live in poverty than those in two-parent households.	

Employment

INDICATOR 5:
RACE & UNEMPLOYMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the unemployment rates for blacks and whites	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 9.7% White (W): 3.5% **B-to-W ratio = 2.771, score 35**	2018: Black (B): 7.2% White (W): 3.8% **B-to-W ratio = 1.895, score 45**
More findings:	The unemployment rate was highest for blacks (7.2%), followed by Hispanics (4.7%). The group with the lowest unemployment rate in the current year was Asians (2.4%), followed by whites (3.8%). Unemployment decreased from the baseline year for blacks (from 9.7%), Hispanics (from 8.1%), and Asians (6.6%), but increased for whites (from 3.5%), contributing to the smaller disparity between blacks and whites in the current year. There were also disparities based on educational attainment: the unemployment rate among those without a high school diploma was 10.1%, compared to 5.2% for those with a high school diploma and 3.1% for those with a bachelor's degree.	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In addition to its importance to individuals' and families' wellbeing, the unemployment rate is a reflection of the labor force and the broader economy. In the US and in NYC, the unemployment rate among blacks is dramatically higher than the rate among whites.	

INDICATOR 6:
DISABILITY & UNEMPLOYMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the unemployment rates for people with and without disabilities	
Results:	2015: With disabilities (WD): 16.0% Without disabilities (WOD): 7.9% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 2.025, score 40**	2018: With disabilities (WD): 14.7% Without disabilities (WOD): 6.0% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 2.450, score 37**
More findings:	The unemployment rate among people with disabilities (14.7%) was higher than the rate among those without disabilities (6.0%). Unemployment decreased from baseline for both groups, but the disparity between the two got slightly worse. Employment status varied by type of disability: 23.6% of individuals with cognitive disabilities were unemployed, compared to 13.7% of those with hearing difficulty, 13.1% of those with vision difficulty, and 12.7% of those with ambulatory difficulty. It is important to note that more than half of people with disabilities (58.8%) were not in the labor force, and not included in these rates, compared to 21.0% of those without disabilities.	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year estimates*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Employment is important to most adults' quality of life and that of their families, and it is one measure of the state of the labor force and the broader economy. Nationally and in NYC, people with a disability have a higher unemployment rate than those without a disability.	

INDICATOR 7:
PROBATION STATUS & UNEMPLOYMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the unemployment rates for probation clients and the general population	
Results:	2015: Probation clients (P): 62.4% General population (GP): 6.2% **P-to-GP ratio = 10.065, score 1**	2018: Probation clients (P): 44.2% General population (GP): 4.0% **P-to-GP ratio = 11.050, score 1**
More findings:	We saw a large decrease in the reported unemployment rate among those on probation, dropping from 62.4% in the baseline year to 44.2% in the current year. While there is reason to believe that unemployment has decreased among people on probation , the magnitude of the change is also driven, in part, by improvements in the process of collecting and reporting employment data at the Department of Probation. Previously, employment data was only collected once during the probation intake process, and last year the Department began regularly updating the employment status of those on probation as they gained employment. However , unemployment for the general population also decreased from baseline, leading to an increase in the disparity between the two groups and a static score remaining at 1.	
Data sources:	Department of Probation *by request* and NYS Bureau of Labor Statistics *website*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	A criminal record often creates numerous barriers to employment, even eliminating eligibility for some jobs. More than 3.9 million adults are on probation in the US, and this population has a substantially higher rate of unemployment than people not under such supervision.	

INDICATOR 8:
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of cash assistance recipients who were no longer employed 180 days after being placed in a job	
Results:	2015: Cash assistance recipients no longer employed: **26.1%, score 74**	2018: Cash assistance recipients no longer employed: **26.2%, score 74**
More findings:	In fiscal year 2018, a total of 593,900 people received cash assistance from HRA and 105,300 received emergency assistance. In addition to monetary benefits, HRA provides employment assistance to current and former recipients of cash assistance. Approximately one quarter (26.2%) of current or former cash assistance recipients were no longer employed 180 days after HRA had helped them to obtain employment, demonstrating a continued lack of employment stability. These numbers have remained almost unchanged from the baseline year.	
Data sources:	Human Resources Administration *Mayor's Management Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Research suggests that programs that offer financial incentives, job coaching, and advice after job placement may improve job retention and earnings. Thus, programs that combine cash assistance with employment services may increase job retention and earnings, and help reduce poverty.	

INDICATOR 9:
RACE & INCOME

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+7**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for Hispanics and whites	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): $30,075 White (W): $59,875 **W-to-H ratio = 1.991, score 41**	2018: Hispanic (H): $38,400 White (W): $70,000 **W-to-H ratio = 1.823, score 48**
More findings:	Hispanics continued to have the lowest median annual income ($38,400), compared to blacks ($40,144), Asians ($44,404), and whites ($70,000). Median income increased from baseline for both Hispanics (from $30,075) and whites (from $59,875), but Hispanics experienced a larger increase, which reduced the disparity between the two groups. Blacks also had a higher median income (up from $35,000 at baseline), while median income dropped for Asians (from $49,002). There were also large racial and ethnic differences in full-time hourly wages: the median hourly wage for whites was $29.26, compared to $19.23 for Asians, $18.27 for blacks, and $17.79 for Hispanics.	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In the US and in NYC, an ongoing gap between the income of whites and both blacks and Hispanics contributes to disparities in poverty rates. Blacks and Hispanics who are full-time workers disproportionately earn poverty-level incomes and also have fewer assets.	

INDICATOR 10:
INCOME & RETIREMENT SAVINGS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and middle income groups who do not have retirement or pension plans	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 78.8% $70-100,000 (M): 12.1% **B-to-M ratio = 6.512, score 14**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 82.6% $70-100,000 (M): 14.2% **B-to-M ratio = 5.817, score 17**
More findings:	Large income-based disparities in retirement savings persisted in the current year: 82.6% of those making less than $30,000 per year indicated that they did not have a retirement or pension plan, compared to 14.2% of those in the middle income group (those making $70-100,000 per year). While there was a slight improvement in the disparity, both groups were less likely to have retirement savings than in the baseline year. There were also racial and ethnic disparities: almost two-thirds of Hispanics (63.0%) and Asians (62.7%) reported not having a retirement or pension plan, compared to 48.6% of blacks and 41.7% of whites.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Retirement and pension plans increase future financial security, and people with higher incomes are more likely to have them than people with lower incomes. Saving for retirement is important for all income groups, but it is especially critical for middle- and low-income individuals.	

INDICATOR 11:
IMMIGRATION STATUS & INCOME

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for foreign-born and US-born individuals	
Results:	2015: Foreign-born (FB): $35,008 US-born (UB): $48,000 **UB-to-FB ratio = 1.371, score 67**	2018: Foreign-born (FB): $40,000 US-born (UB): $57,000 **UB-to-FB ratio = 1.425, score 64**
More findings:	The median personal income of full-time workers born in the US ($57,000) was more than 40% higher than that of foreign-born, full-time workers ($40,000). Incomes for both groups increased from baseline, but they increased more for those born in the US, resulting in a slight increase in the disparity between the two. Among immigrants, those who are naturalized citizens had a higher median income ($42,254) than those who are non-citizens ($35,001). When looking at median hourly wage, US-born workers had the highest wage ($25.00), compared to foreign-born, naturalized citizens ($19.71) and non-citizens ($14.42).	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	People who immigrate to the US have substantially lower incomes than those born in the country, even when they have comparable education and work experience. Although this gap narrows over time as immigrants live and work in the US, it does not disappear.	

INDICATOR 12:
GENDER & INCOME

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-6**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for women and men	
Results:	2015: Women (W): $40,000 Men (M): $44,000 **M-to-W ratio = 1.100, score 80**	2018: Women (W): $45,000 Men (M): $ 55,006 **M-to-W ratio = 1.222, score 74**
More findings:	While median income increased for both genders in the current year, the gender pay gap has widened from the baseline year because men's income increased more than twice as much as women's. As a result, median yearly income for women working full time this year ($45,000) was about 20% less than the median yearly income for men working full time ($55,006). The gender disparity persisted at different levels of educational attainment: among those with less than a high school diploma, men earned $30,000 on average while women earned $26,000, and among those with at least a bachelor's degree, men earned $79,984 while women earned $60,929. There was also a gap in median hourly pay, with men earning an hourly wage of $24.04, compared to $20.00 for women.	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In the US, women earn about 80% of what men do for full-time work, and this is true across most fields and occupations and isn't explained by differences in education. The gap increases with age and is more pronounced for black and Hispanic than for white and Asian women.	

INDICATOR 13:
RACE/GENDER & CITY CONTRACTS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-11**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of small versus large contracts going to minority and women-owned business enterprises	
Results:	2015: Small contracts ≤ $100k (S): 24.0% Large contracts > $1M (L): 13.6% **S-to-L Ratio = 1.765, score 50**	2018: Small contracts ≤ $100k (S): 46.7% Large contracts > $1M (L): 20.9% **S-to-L ratio = 2.234, score 39**
More findings:	Of the 6,829 City-certified MWBEs in fiscal year 2018, 1,396 (20.4%) were awarded City contracts. MWBEs still tend to be awarded smaller contracts: 46.7% of contracts with values less than $100,000 were awarded to MWBEs, compared to 20.9% of contracts with values over one million dollars. The percentages of contracts awarded to MWBEs increased in both categories from the baseline year, when 24.0% of small contracts and 13.6% of large contracts were awarded to MWBEs, but the disparity between the two increased. We note that these data exclude City contracts for goods, because all goods contracts are less than $100,000 dollars in value.	
Data sources:	Mayor's Office of Contract Services *Agency Procurement Indicators Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In the US, women and racial and ethnic minorities face greater challenges to starting and maintaining a business than white men. Minority and women-owned business enterprise certification should increase access to government opportunities, but it may not lead to City contracts.	

INDICATOR 14:
RACE & BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who are business owners	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 1.7% White (W): 4.9% **W-to-B ratio = 2.882, score 35**	2018: Black (B): 1.4% White (W): 6.0% **W-to-B ratio = 4.286, score 25**
More findings:	Blacks remain the racial and ethnic group least likely to be business owners at 1.4%, compared to 2.3% of Hispanics, 4.4% of Asians, and 6.0% of whites. The disparity between blacks and whites increased in the current year due to a decrease in business ownership among blacks (from 1.7% at baseline) and an increase in business ownership among whites (from 4.9%). There were also disparities by marital status: married individuals were more likely to be business owners (5.4%) than those who were divorced (4.2%), widowed (3.9%), separated (2.4%), or never married (2.1%).	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Starting a business fuels economic development and can help alleviate income disparities for racial and ethnic minorities. In the US, blacks and Hispanics own businesses at much lower rates than whites and Asians do, and when they do, their businesses are typically smaller and have less favorable outcomes.	

INDICATOR 15:
GENDER & BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of women and men who are business owners	
Results:	2015: Women (W): 2.1% Men (M): 4.6% **M-to-W ratio = 2.190, score 39**	2018: Women (W): 2.7% Men (M): 4.8% **M-to-W ratio = 1.778, score 49**
More findings:	From baseline to the current year, business ownership rates for both men and women increased and the gender gap narrowed, resulting in a moderate increase in score for this indicator. However, men (4.8%) are still nearly 1.8 times more likely to own businesses than women (2.7%). The business ownership rate also varied across the five boroughs: the business ownership rate was highest among those residing in Manhattan (5.0%) and Staten Island (5.0%), followed by Queens (3.8%), Brooklyn (3.5%), and the Bronx (1.9%).	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Owning a successful business benefits individuals, their families, and communities, and can alleviate income disparities. The number of businesses owned by women has grown in NYC and the US; however, they are still in the minority among business owners, and women business owners face greater challenges than men when accessing capital to grow their businesses.	

INDICATOR 16:
LOCATION & BUSINESS REVENUE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of sales tax collected from businesses located outside and within Manhattan	
Results:	2015: Non-Manhattan (NM): 36.1% Manhattan (M): 63.9% **M-to-NM ratio = 1.770, score 50**	2018: Non-Manhattan (NM): 36.9% Manhattan (M): 63.1% **M-to-NM ratio = 1.710, score 52**
More findings:	Manhattan continues to generate the majority of sales tax collected from the five boroughs (63.1%), generating more than 1.7 times the percentage of sales tax collected from all other boroughs combined (36.9%). This disparity has remained relatively stable from baseline to the current year, with a negligible change in score. Within the outer boroughs, 15.8% of sales tax was collected from Brooklyn, 14.2% was collected from Queens, 4.8% was collected from the Bronx, and 2.0% was collected from Staten Island.	
Data sources:	NYS Department of Taxation and Finance *by request*, 3/2014-2/2015–3/2017-2/2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Business development fuels economic growth by creating new jobs, and successful businesses contribute to employment, self-sufficiency, and prosperity. An increase in the proportion of business taxes paid in given parts of a jurisdiction reflects business development in those areas.	

Section 3.4
Education

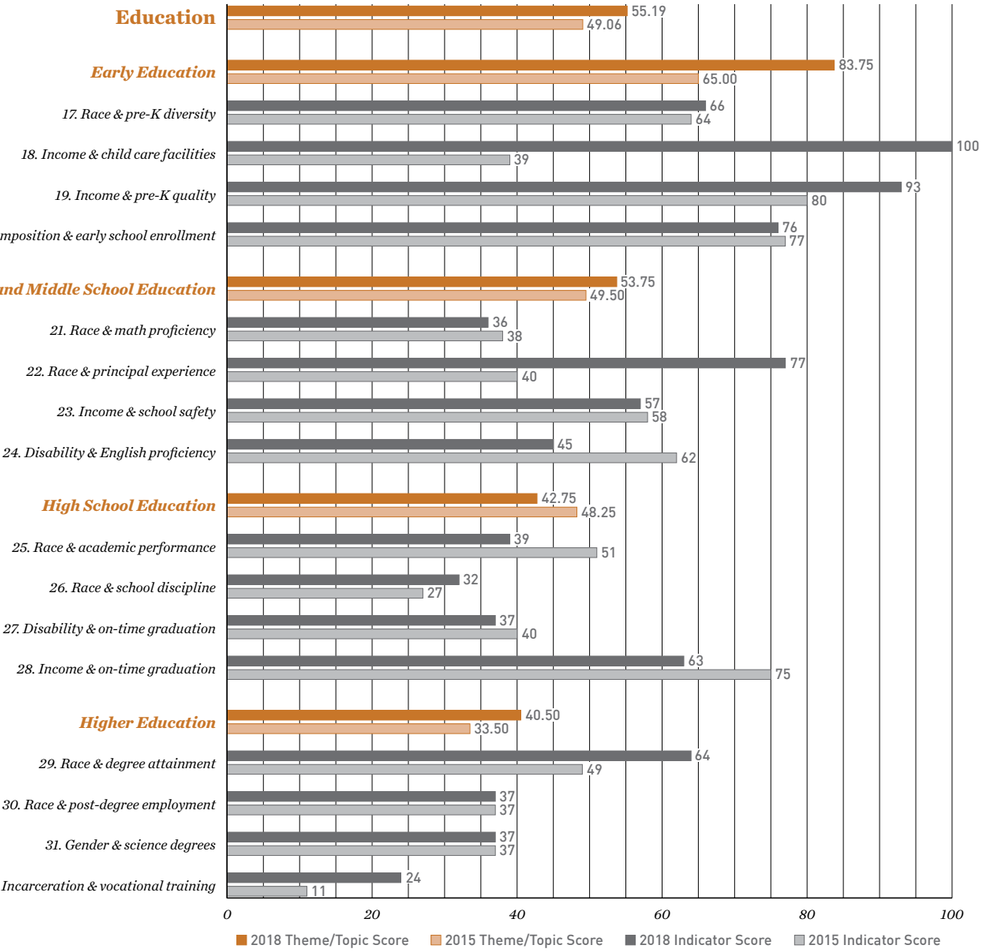
Education

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+6.13

In the United States, education is broken down into discrete phases of learning based on age and development. We used these phases to create our topics: ***Early Education***, ***Elementary and Middle School Education***, ***High School Education***, and ***Higher Education***. Most of the indicators in this theme focus on inequalities faced by racial and ethnic minorities (seven indicators), and people living in poverty or in low-income neighborhoods (four indicators). Other indicators look at other disadvantaged groups including individuals with a disability, women, children of single parents, and individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

Education saw a small positive change from baseline (+6.13). With a moderately large positive change (+18.75), *Early Education* had the theme's highest static topic score (83.75) and the second highest static score in all six themes. *Elementary and Middle School Education* (+4.25) and *Higher Education* (+7.00) also had positive changes, though small, while *High School Education* (-5.50) saw a small negative change from baseline.



Education, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

Over the past four years, accessible and equitable education has been a top priority for the de Blasio administration and the NYC Department of Education (DOE). Universal Pre-K in particular was a primary focus of Mayor de Blasio's initial campaign—recognizing that disparities in education start early, his Pre-K for All initiative has sought to provide every four-year-old in New York City with no-cost full-day pre-K. DOE rolled out the program in fall 2014 and enrolled over 67,800 students in the 2017-2018 school year. Pre-K for All remains one of the de Blasio administration's hallmark initiatives, and it continues to create new avenues to increase access to early education. In fall 2017, DOE piloted 3-K for All to provide free early childhood education to three-year-olds in School Districts 7 and 23, where 96% of public school students are black or Hispanic and 91% of students live in poverty. In the 2018-2019 school year, 3-K expanded to include six additional school districts in low-income neighborhoods across Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. 3-K for All intends to provide all children with the opportunity for a solid start to their education and, at the same time, reduce the cost of childcare for families.

More broadly, DOE's Equity and Excellence for All agenda, launched in June 2017, seeks to eliminate gaps in opportunity for students of all ages and prepare them for future learning. The program's seven initiatives support teachers and students across the city by strengthening education in math, English, and computer science; increasing access to AP courses; fostering partnerships between district and charter schools; and creating pathways to high school graduation and college. The Universal Literacy program, for example, places reading coaches in 305 elementary schools where they can support roughly 75,000 students. Meanwhile, 900 teachers in 357 schools have been trained as part of Algebra for All to improve the quality of math instruction, and 900 teachers across 524 schools have been trained as part of Computer Science for All. At the same time, DOE is working to expand access to and readiness for higher education, with 152 schools offering new AP courses, and all DOE middle schools and 269 high schools increasing their efforts to create a culture encouraging and normalizing attending college through College Access for All.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: RACE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINE (+5)

In July 2016, the Mayor's Leadership Team on School Climate and Discipline published recommendations to reduce punitive school discipline and eliminate disparities in rates of suspensions, arrests, and summonses for students of color and students with disabilities. The Leadership Team recommended, among other strategies, a pilot program to hold students accountable for their actions through school-based interventions, including disciplinary measures and guidance interventions, instead of an arrest or suspension. In response, DOE created the Warning Card program wherein students may receive a Warning Card instead of a summons for marijuana possession and disorderly conduct if the offense occurred on school grounds. DOE piloted the program at 37 schools in the Bronx in fall 2015 and found both a decline in violent crime and a 14% reduction in criminal summonses in schools participating in the pilot. As a result, the city expanded the program to 71 schools citywide in 2017 and to all DOE high schools in fall 2018. This program may have contributed to the decrease in suspension rates among students overall and black students in particular.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: INCOME & ON-TIME GRADUATION (-12), DISABILITY & ON-TIME GRADUATION (-3)

Within the Equity and Excellence for All agenda, Single Shepherd is a targeted initiative that speaks to two indicators within the ***High School Education*** topic. Started in fall 2016, Single Shepherd connects middle and high school students with school counselors or social workers known as "shepherds," each of whom guides approximately 100 students to graduation and helps them with their post-graduation plans. The program serves all 49 middle and high schools in districts 7 and 23, where 91% of students in these districts live in poverty and more than 23% of students have disabilities, compared to 74% and 20% across NYC public schools citywide, respectively. While we have not yet seen improvement in these indicators, it is possible that, if continued, this program could contribute to decreased disparities in future.

In addition to Equity and Excellence for All, DOE continues to strive for diverse and inclusive learning environments across NYC public schools and to provide equal access to educational opportunities regardless of student background, race, or neighborhood. The New York City Council passed the School Diversity Accountability Act in 2015, requiring DOE to prioritize diversity in its decision-making processes, and in 2017 DOE established the Diversity in Our Schools plan. As part of this plan, DOE has set goals to improve representation by race and income in all DOE schools. DOE considers a school's student body to be racially representative if 50-90% of students are black or Hispanic, and economically representative if economic need is within 10 percentage points of the citywide average. The plan includes a specific goal to increase racial diversity at specialized high schools, where 10% of students are black or Hispanic, compared to nearly 70% of the public high school population citywide. DOE also plans to increase representation by making more schools inclusive for English Language Learners and students with disabilities and more effectively meeting their needs. Another part of the plan includes piloting new admissions policies in AY 2018-2019 at more than 75 participating schools that give priority to students who are eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, are English Language Learners, are in the child welfare system, or are impacted by parental incarceration.

While the abovementioned policies serve students across the city, DOE's Community Schools program targets specific schools to improve academic performance and graduation rates while building local partnerships with community-based organizations. Through these partnerships, 245 Community Schools across New York City offer after-school programs, health services, mentorship, and parent programming to provide broad student support. Several Community Schools are also part of the Renewal Schools program, which provides tailored support to specific low-performing elementary, middle, and high schools, many of which serve disadvantaged populations. Through this program, local networks of designated DOE staff work together with community members and neighborhood organizations to help these schools develop and implement plans to address underperformance.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: GENDER & SCIENCE DEGREES (0)

CUNY's Women in Technology and Entrepreneurship in New York (WiTNY) program aims to increase gender equality in the field of technology by providing support to early-career female CUNY students pursuing STEM majors. Towards that end, in 2016 WiTNY created the Summer Guild, an educational program for CUNY women in their first or second year to learn skills across various areas of tech. In 2018, WiTNY began offering the Winternship program, engaging 177 first or second year female CUNY students in a paid three-week internship in January between the fall and spring semesters. This and similar programs may in future help to encourage more women to pursue STEM degrees.

INDICATOR 17:
RACE & PRE-K DIVERSITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+2**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of pre-Ks with more than 75% of their enrollees from one racial or ethnic group	
Results:	2015: Percentage of pre-Ks with more than 75% of its enrollees from one racial or ethnic group: **36.4%, score 64**	2018: Percentage of pre-Ks with more than 75% of its enrollees from one racial or ethnic group: **34.5%, score 66**
More findings:	Over one-third of public pre-Ks (34.5%) had more than 75% of their enrollees from one racial or ethnic group, which was similar to the percentage at baseline (36.4%). However, more than three in four (76.9%) pre-Ks had a racial or ethnic majority of some kind (i.e., more than 50% from one racial or ethnic group). Of those, 30.4% were majority Hispanic, 20.6% were majority black, 15.2% were majority white, and 10.4% were majority Asian. Only 23.1% of pre-Ks had no racial or ethnic majority.	
Data sources:	Department of Education *by request*, AY2014-2015 Department of Education *website*, AY2015-2016–AY2017-2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Diversity among preschool peers can support cognitive and social development and may improve language skills and reduce prejudice. Most children in public pre-Ks in the US are in programs that are segregated economically and often by race or ethnicity.	

INDICATOR 18:
INCOME & CHILD CARE FACILITIES

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+61**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of parents in the bottom and top income groups without a child care center within a 10-minute walk	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 14.3% >$70,000 (T): 6.5% **B-to-T ratio = 2.200, score 39**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 19.8% >$70,000 (T): 36.0% **B-to-T ratio = 0.550, score 100**
More findings:	The percentage of parents that reported there was no child care center within a 10-minute walk of their home was higher among the top income group (36.0%) than the bottom income group (19.8%), a reversal from the baseline year. While likely reflecting some change in perceived access to child care, this change may also have been due, in part, to differences in the number of respondents in each income group between the 2015 and 2018 ISLG public surveys. There were also racial and ethnic disparities, with more than a quarter of Asian (32.6%), Hispanic (30.0%), and white parents (29.9%) indicating there was no child care center within a 10-minute walk, compared to 18.9% of black parents. Additionally, lesbian/gay/bisexual parents were much more likely (52.9%) than heterosexual parents (22.9%) to not have a child care center nearby.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Parents often cite location as one of their priorities when deciding on child care providers, and this may be especially important for those with low income. Having a child care center nearby allows greater flexibility for family members or other trusted adults to drop off or pick up children when parents are at work or school.	

INDICATOR 19:
INCOME & PRE-K QUALITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+13**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the average ECERS-R ratings in pre-Ks in the bottom and top income areas	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 3.97 Top (T): 4.39 **T-to-B ratio = 1.106, score 80**	2018: Bottom (B): 4.14 Top (T): 4.29 **T-to-B ratio = 1.036, score 93**
More findings:	DOE's Early Childhood Environment Rating System-Revised (ECERS-R) rates pre-K programs on a 1-7 scale across six different areas that relate to child development outcomes. The average ECERS-R rating increased slightly from baseline for pre-Ks in the bottom income areas (from 3.97 to 4.14), but decreased slightly in the top income areas (from 4.39 to 4.29). As a result, there was a moderate improvement in the disparity between the two income groups, and both groups had an average rating higher than 3.4 in each year, which is the level shown to be associated with improved child outcomes.	
Data sources:	Department of Education *CLASS and ECERS-R Results by Site*, FY2014–FY2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	The link between the quality of the physical and social environments of pre-K classrooms and young children's learning and development is well-documented. Access to quality pre-K varies by income, with children from low-income families least likely to be in high-quality preschool settings.	

INDICATOR 20:
FAMILY COMPOSITION & EARLY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of 3- and 4-year-olds living with one and two parents who are not enrolled in school	
Results:	2015: Single parent (SP): 43.5% Two parents (TP): 37.1% **SP-to-TP ratio = 1.173, score 77**	2018: Single parent (SP): 38.5% Two parents (TP): 32.5% **SP-to-TP ratio = 1.185, score 76**
More findings:	The percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds not enrolled in school decreased slightly from baseline for children living with one parent (from 43.5% to 38.5%) and children living with two parents (from 37.1% to 32.5%), and there was almost no change in the disparity between the two groups. Three- and 4-year-olds living with single fathers were more likely not to be enrolled in school (46.1%) than those living with single mothers (37.0%) in the current year. There were also disparities by poverty level, with 40.9% of 3- and 4-year-olds living at or below the poverty level and 33.0% of those living above the poverty level not enrolled in school.	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	High-quality early education fosters children's development and educational success and improves families' financial security by freeing up parents to become or remain employed. Early education may be especially important for children with single parents, as it often helps provide them with greater stability.	

INDICATOR 21:
RACE & MATH PROFICIENCY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and Asians in grades 3-8 rated less than proficient on the math Common Core	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 80.9% Asian (A): 33.2% **B-to-A ratio = 2.437, score 38**	2018: Black (B): 74.6% Asian (A): 27.8% **B-to-A ratio = 2.683, score 36**
More findings:	The percentages of students who were not proficient on the math Common Core decreased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups, but there was very little change in the disparity between black and Asian students. Three in four black students were not proficient (down from 80.9% at baseline), compared to 69.7% of Hispanic students (down from 76.3%), 36.4% of white students (down from 43.3%), and 27.8% of Asian students (down from 33.2%). There was also a large disparity by disability status, with 84.6% of students with disabilities not proficient, compared to 49.7% of those without disabilities.	
Data sources:	Department of Education *Math Data File*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Math skills are not only valuable in the context of school, but are needed for everyday calculations and can enhance employment opportunities. Nationwide, Asians have the highest math scores followed by whites, while blacks and Hispanics lag behind.	

INDICATOR 22:
RACE & PRINCIPAL EXPERIENCE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+37**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the median years of principal experience in majority black and majority Asian schools	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 4.00 Asian (A): 8.30 **A-to-B ratio = 2.075, score 40**	2018: Black (B): 5.00 Asian (A): 5.80 **A-to-B ratio = 1.160, score 77**
More findings:	The median years of principal experience was highest in majority Asian schools (5.80), followed by majority Hispanic (5.30), majority white (5.25), and majority black schools (5.00), but the disparity between majority black and majority Asian schools saw a large improvement from baseline. This positive change was due to an increase in median years of principal experience in majority black schools (up from 4.00 at baseline), coupled with a decrease in majority Asian schools (down from 8.30). The median years of principal experience also decreased from baseline in majority Hispanic schools (down from 6.20) and majority white schools (down from 6.05).	
Data sources:	Department of Education *School Quality Report*, AY2013-2014–AY2016-2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Principals with greater experience are more likely to support teachers' sense of self-efficacy and can lead to better student outcomes, such as performance on standardized tests, fewer absences and suspensions, and higher graduation rates. This may be particularly true of experienced principals in schools with a majority-minority student body.	

INDICATOR 23:
INCOME & SCHOOL SAFETY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the average percentages of students in schools located in the bottom and top income areas who do not feel safe in the area outside their school	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 27.3% Top (T): 17.5% **B-to-T ratio = 1.560, score 58**	2018: Bottom (B): 26.3% Top (T): 16.5% **B-to-T ratio = 1.594, score 57**
More findings:	The average percentages of students who reported that they did not feel safe in the area outside their school decreased slightly from the baseline year in both the bottom and top 20% median income census tracts; however, the disparity between the two remained almost unchanged. Schools in low-income areas were also more likely than schools in high-income areas to have students report that they do not feel safe traveling to school (17.4%, compared to 11.4%), in the classroom (10.6%, compared to 8.3%), and in school hallways, bathrooms, locker rooms, and cafeterias (16.8%, compared to 15.3%).	
Data sources:	Department of Education *NYC School Survey*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	School safety can affect both physical and mental health, as well as ability to thrive in school. In the US, parents with lower incomes are more likely than those with higher incomes to report school safety as a serious problem.	

INDICATOR 24:
DISABILITY & ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-17**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of students with and without disabilities in grades 3-8 rated less than proficient on the English Language Arts Common Core	
Results:	2015: With disabilities (WD): 93.1% Without disabilities (WOD): 63.2% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 1.473, score 62**	2018: With disabilities (WD): 84.2% Without disabilities (WOD): 44.8% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 1.879, score 45**
More findings:	Students in grades 3-8 with and without disabilities improved their proficiency on the English Language Arts Common Core, but there was a larger disparity between these groups than in the baseline year. Among students with disabilities, 84.2% were less than proficient on the English Language Arts Common Core, compared to 44.8% of students without disabilities. There were also large racial and ethnic differences in proficiency: 66.0% of black and 64.1% of Hispanic students were not proficient in English Language Arts, compared to 33.5% of white and 32.8% of Asian students. When broken down by gender, boys were more likely not to be proficient (59.3%) than girls (47.2%).	
Data sources:	Department of Education *English Language Arts Data File*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	More than 19% of students in NYC public schools are classified as students with disabilities, and students with disabilities often face substantial challenges in learning and at school. In the US, students with disabilities have dramatically lower levels of proficiency in math and reading than those without disabilities.	

High School Education

INDICATOR 25:
RACE & ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-12**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and white high school students not passing the statewide English exam	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 32.1% White (W): 18.5% **H-to-W ratio = 1.735, score 51**	2018: Hispanic (H): 26.8% White (W): 12.3% **H-to-W ratio = 2.179, score 39**
More findings:	The percentages of high school students not passing the statewide English exam decreased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups, but the disparity between Hispanic and white students increased. Hispanic students continued to have the highest failure rate at 26.8%, compared to 25.9% of black, 13.6% of Asian, and 12.3% of white students. There was also a disparity between economically disadvantaged students (24.3%) and students not facing economic disadvantage (16.8%). Additionally, 18.0% of female students did not pass the exam, compared to 26.3% of male students.	
Data sources:	NYS Education Department *NYC Public Schools School Report Card,* AY2013-2014–AY2016-2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	In order to graduate in New York State, most high school students take one of two standardized English tests; a passing score on the Comprehensive English Regents exam is 65 points and above, and the equivalent for the Common Core English Language Arts exam is level three or above. In NYC, Hispanic and black students are least likely to earn a passing score.	

INDICATOR 26:
RACE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+5**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the suspension rates of black and white students	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 9,093.441 (per 100,000) White (W): 2,243.471 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 4.053, score 27**	2018: Black (B): 5,465.791 (per 100,000) White (W): 1,680.771 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 3.252, score 32**
More findings:	Although suspension rates decreased for all racial and ethnic groups, black students continued to be suspended at a higher rate (5,465.791 per 100,000) than Hispanic students (2,946.963) and white students (1,680.771). Black students accounted for almost half (46.9%) of the 35,234 suspensions in the current year, while comprising only 26.5% of the student population. Hispanic students accounted for 38.6% of suspensions and 40.4% of the student population. White students accounted for only 8.1% of suspensions but 14.9% of the student population. Black students were also disproportionately likely to have two or more suspensions or removals (49.9%) than Hispanic (37.7%) and white (7.7%) students.	
Data sources:	New York Civil Liberties Union *Suspension Data Fact Sheet,* AY2013-2014–AY2016-2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	School suspensions can disrupt learning and exacerbate other challenges to thriving in school. Students who have been suspended are more likely to be held back a grade level and drop out of school than other students their age. Suspensions disproportionately affect black and Hispanic children, and may increase the likelihood of arrest or incarceration.	

INDICATOR 27:
DISABILITY & ON-TIME GRADUATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of students with and without disabilities not graduating from high school in four years	
Results:	2015: With disabilities (WD): 63.4% Without disabilities (WOD): 30.6% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 2.072, score 40**	2018: With disabilities (WD): 56.6% Without disabilities (WOD): 22.9% **WD-to-WOD ratio = 2.472, score 37**
More findings:	The rate of students not graduating in four years decreased from baseline for both students with disabilities (from 63.4% to 56.6%) and those without disabilities (from 30.6% to 22.9%), while there was a small increase in the disparity between the two groups. There were also disparities by race and ethnicity with 35.3 % of Hispanic students, 33.5% of black students, 18.8% of white students, and 15.0% of Asian students not graduating on time.	
Data sources:	Department of Education *Graduation Results,* June 2014–June 2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Numerous barriers may keep students with disabilities from performing well academically and graduating. Students with disabilities are more likely to be held back a grade, often because of behavioral problems, and are more likely than other students in their age group to drop out of school.	

INDICATOR 28:
INCOME & ON-TIME GRADUATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-12**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of 18-year-olds living below and above the poverty level who have a high school diploma or higher	
Results:	2015: Below poverty level (BPL): 51.1% Above poverty level (APL): 61.4% **APL-to-BPL ratio = 1.202, score 75**	2018: Below poverty level (BPL): 43.0% Above poverty level (APL): 62.4% **APL-to-BPL ratio = 1.451, score 63**
More findings:	Among 18-year-olds living at or below the poverty level, 43.0% had a high school diploma, compared to 62.4% of those living above the poverty level. Percentages decreased from baseline for 18-year olds living in poverty (from 51.1%), while they increased slightly for those not living in poverty (from 61.4%), resulting in a larger disparity between the two groups. On-time graduation also differed by citizenship status: among 18-year-olds who were not US citizens, 54.8% had a high school diploma, compared to 63.7% of 18-year-old citizens.	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS,* 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	A high school diploma is important for future economic stability. Without one, an individual's lifetime earnings drop substantially compared with those with a diploma, as does the likelihood of better health outcomes and higher life satisfaction. In NYC, there is a very strong correlation between the child poverty rate and graduation rate in a neighborhood.	

INDICATOR 29:
RACE & DEGREE ATTAINMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+15**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who do not have a bachelor's degree	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 63.3% White (W): 35.3% **H-to-W ratio = 1.793, score 49**	2018: Hispanic (H): 63.9% White (W): 44.5% **H-to-W ratio = 1.436, score 64**
More findings:	Overall, 55.0% of respondents did not have a bachelor's degree or higher; of these, 6.9% did not have a high school diploma. Hispanics were the most likely not to have a bachelor's degree (63.9%), followed closely by blacks (62.5%). Whites were the least likely to lack a bachelor's degree (44.5%), followed closely by Asians (46.9%). While the percentages were similar to baseline for Hispanics and blacks, they increased for Asians and whites, contributing to the decreased disparity between Hispanics and whites in the current year. Looking at disability status, 69.9% of respondents with a disability did not have a bachelor's degree, compared to 50.9% of those without a disability.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	A college degree generates benefits that are educational, vocational, and personal, and may lead to more employment opportunities, greater income, better benefits, and more stability. Hispanics in the US are less likely to have a bachelor's degree, which may hamper their economic prospects.	

INDICATOR 30:
RACE & POST-DEGREE EMPLOYMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of recent Asian and white graduates who are unemployed	
Results:	2015: Asian (A): 11.2% White (W): 4.4% **A-to-W ratio = 2.545, score 37**	2018: Asian (A): 7.7% White (W): 3.1% **A-to-W ratio = 2.484, score 37**
More findings:	The percentage of recent graduates (defined as individuals 21-25 with a bachelor's degree or higher) who are unemployed decreased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups, and the disparity between Asians and whites remained the same. In the current year, 7.7% of Asian recent graduates were unemployed, down from 11.2% at baseline. Among Hispanic recent graduates, 5.5% were unemployed in the current year (down from 8.9% at baseline), while 4.9% of black recent graduates were unemployed (down from 10.6% at baseline). White recent graduates also saw an improvement in unemployment from 4.4% at baseline to 3.1% in the current year.	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	A college degree may lead to more employment opportunities, greater income, and more stability. In NYC, racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than whites to be unemployed even when they have similar levels of educational attainment.	

INDICATOR 31:
GENDER & SCIENCE DEGREES

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of female and male CUNY degree recipients whose degrees are in STEM fields	
Results:	2015: Women (W): 7.4% Men (M): 18.9% **M-to-W ratio = 2.554, score 37**	2018: Women (W): 9.2% Men (M): 23.5% **M-to-W ratio = 2.554, score 37**
More findings:	While the percentages of CUNY graduates receiving STEM degrees increased from baseline for both men and women, men continued to be much more likely to receive a STEM degree (23.5%) than women (9.2%) and the disparity between the two groups remained the same. Among those receiving STEM degrees, women were the most likely to get their degrees in science disciplines (60.4%) followed distantly by technology (21.1%), while men were most likely to get them in technology (54.0%) followed by science (23.5%). There were also disparities by race and ethnicity, with 23.2% of Asian students and 10.6% of Hispanic students receiving STEM degrees. Notably, black students were slightly more likely to receive STEM degrees (14.5 %) than white students (12.6%).	
Data sources:	CUNY Office of Institutional Research and Assessment *website*, AY2013-2014–AY2016-2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	In recent years, job growth in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields has dramatically exceeded other job growth in the US. Women obtain STEM degrees at a disproportionately lower rate than men, and though they constitute roughly half of the nation's workforce, they hold fewer than one in four STEM jobs.	

INDICATOR 32:
INCARCERATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+13**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of the average daily jail population not attending vocational training	
Results:	2015: Percentage not attending vocational training: **89.5%, score 11**	2018: Percentage not attending vocational training: **76.6%, score 24**
More findings:	The average daily jail population was 8,896, and the average daily number of participants in reentry and hard skills training programs was 2,079, or 23.4%. While the vast majority of jail inmates did not attend vocational or related reentry programming (76.6%), the percentage not attending decreased from baseline (89.5%), indicating more involvement. Of those participating in vocational and related reentry programs, 50.0% were involved in the Individual Corrections Achievement Network program (I-CAN), 24.9% were involved in the SMART program, 9.7% participated in Literacy/GED classes, and 9.0% were involved in Workforce Development training.	
Data sources:	Department of Correction *by request,* FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Roughly half of the people incarcerated in US jails and prisons lack a high school diploma or its equivalent, and they disproportionately lack job skills. Educational and vocational programs in correctional settings can help reduce recidivism and may improve the likelihood that people will find future employment.	

Section 3.5 Health

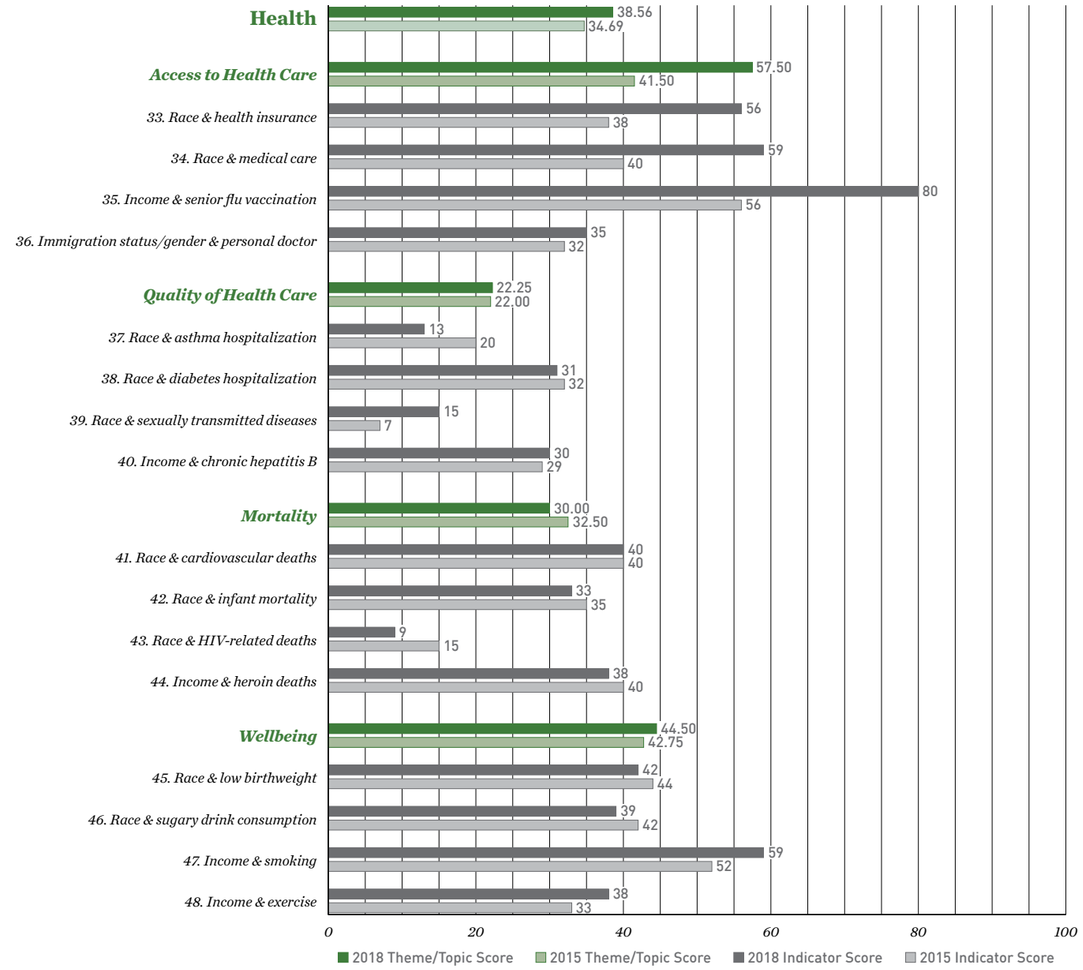
Health

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+3.88

Inequalities in health receive little attention in the media and public discourse, yet our findings show that there are dramatic inequalities in this area. Our indicators examine disparities not only in whether people receive care, but whether the care they receive is effective, and in their general health and wellbeing. Prior research has revealed sizable racial and ethnic disparities in health care, and 10 indicators compare racial and ethnic groups. Our remaining six indicators in the theme examine disparities based on income and immigration status.

Health demonstrated some positive change from baseline (+3.88) but, consistent with the baseline, it had the lowest static score among all six themes (38.56). At the topic level, *Quality of Health Care* (0.25) and *Wellbeing* (+1.75) had negligible change, and *Quality of Health Care* continues to be the lowest scoring topic in the framework with a static score of 22.25. *Mortality* saw a slight negative change (-2.50), while *Access to Health Care* topic showed improvement (+16.00).



Health, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

The public health field has long recognized the importance of addressing disparities, and this mission has continued to be a priority for NYC government over the past few years. The NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) in particular has made tackling disparities a critical part of their work, launching the Center for Health Equity (CHE) in 2014. DOHMH works to address inequalities by increasing access to care, improving quality of care, reducing poor health outcomes, and encouraging healthy behaviors.

More broadly, the City has spearheaded several cross-agency initiatives targeting critical public health issues facing New Yorkers. For example, the City has taken aim at the opioid epidemic with HealingNYC, launched in 2016 and expanded by $22 million in March 2018 with the goal of saving up to 400 more lives by 2022. One of the key components of HealingNYC is the distribution of naloxone, an overdose-reversing medication. From 2015 to 2018, the City identified 720 pharmacies at which naloxone would be available without a prescription, but a 2018 investigation by the New York Times found that the medication was available at only one-third of those pharmacies. This investigation has prompted DOHMH to contact the pharmacies to ensure that they are providing naloxone prescription-free, and it is now sending representatives to additional pharmacies to expand distribution. DOHMH is also working to increase access to naloxone in the Bronx, which contains three of the five neighborhoods with the highest rates of overdose. In February 2018, Lincoln Hospital became the first NYC public hospital to serve as a naloxone distribution center, and the Tremont Neighborhood Health Action Center began offering trainings on how to recognize an overdose and administer naloxone. Also in February, St. Barnabas Hospital became the fifth site of the Relay program, which serves patients who have had an opioid overdose in the past and have a high risk of a fatal overdose in the future.

In addition to combatting overdose deaths, HealingNYC is pushing for greater use of medication-assisted addiction treatment by increasing access to buprenorphine. In July 2018, the Buprenorphine Nurse Care Manager program was expanded from 14 to 26 community health centers to provide the medication to uninsured and underinsured patients. In August 2018, DOHMH announced that buprenorphine will now be offered in six emergency departments around the city.

The City also continues to focus on reducing smoking, including increasing the price of cigarettes to $13 per pack in June 2018, the highest price in the country. The same month, DOHMH released an anti-smoking ad campaign in partnership with the Charles B. Wang Community Health Center to target Chinese male smokers. Earlier in the year, City Councilmember Peter Koo introduced legislation, currently under review, to ban New Yorkers from smoking while walking. And, as of October 2018, young people under 21 years of age will not be allowed to enter hookah establishments, which are now also required to have a permit to sell hookah.

In addition to their anti-smoking campaign, DOHMH launched numerous other public health campaigns in 2017 and 2018. Like the previous one, some targeted specific groups, including two promoting the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), the HIV prevention medication, among women and Latino New Yorkers. Notably, the Latino campaign was the first to be released entirely in Spanish. Other campaigns focused on certain neighborhoods, including a campaign to educate parents about child asthma, which DOHMH released in Upper Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: INCOME & SMOKING (+7)

A recent mandate from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development required that all public housing developments ban smoking. In response, a new smoke-free policy went into effect in NYCHA properties on July 30, 2018, which may affect smoking rates among the low-income New Yorkers who live in these buildings. In response to concerns that this new policy would punish NYCHA residents rather than help them quit smoking, NYCHA is collaborating with DOHMH to incorporate outreach, education, and other resources into the Smoke-Free NYCHA program. If successful, these may be associated with further reductions in income-based disparities in smoking in future years.

DOHMH often emphasizes place-based public health initiatives, recognizing geographic disparities in health outcomes such as chronic diseases. In many cases, these geographic disparities are driven by economic or racial and ethnic inequalities. One such initiative, the Harlem Health Advocacy Partners program, was launched in 2015 to train public housing residents to become community health workers and health advocates. The program focuses on five New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments in East and Central Harlem, neighborhoods with high rates of chronic diseases including diabetes, asthma, and heart disease, providing resources such as health screenings and workshops, nutrition and cooking classes, senior services, and art therapy. In March 2018, CHE announced that the program had reached more than 3,000 residents in 2016 and 2017. The trained community health workers had conducted an estimated 2,500 one-on-one coaching sessions, and more than 90% of participants had made progress toward their health goals after six months; while the health advocates had helped NYCHA residents save an estimated $200,000 by assisting them with billing errors, insurance coverage disputes, and other cost-related issues.

Several other place-based initiatives have focused on Harlem, the South Bronx, and North and Central Brooklyn, all areas with high rates of obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. For example, Art in the Parks: Active Open Space, launched by DOHMH and the Department of Parks and Recreation in December 2017, installed eight public art installations meant to encourage physical activity in parks in these neighborhoods. In addition, DOHMH is partnering with pharmacies in these neighborhoods to install free blood pressure kiosks in an effort to help New Yorkers check and monitor their health. These neighborhoods have high incidence of high blood pressure, which contributes to heart disease and stroke. Finally, in East Harlem, a mural and art exhibit was opened in August 2018 to educate the public about sugar-sweetened beverages, a key contributor to high rates of diabetes, and encourage more New Yorkers to drink water.

DOHMH has also focused on expanding insurance access for the uninsured and underinsured population through its GetCoveredNYC Program, which helps New Yorkers enroll through the Affordable Care Act. In 2017, the Trump administration allowed only six weeks for Americans to enroll, but in New York State, the enrollment period was three months, from November 2017 through January 2018. Shortly thereafter, DOHMH partnered with Walgreens to provide vouchers for flu vaccinations for New Yorkers who are uninsured or underinsured. This initiative is being launched in 11 pharmacies in areas that have low vaccination rates and low levels of insurance coverage.

Finally, DOHMH continues to strive for equity in maternal and infant health. Disparities in infant mortality were part of the impetus for creating CHE, and DOHMH has continued to keep these efforts front and center. Most recently, this has included a $1.8 million initiative to address racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health, particularly severe maternal morbidity.

Access to Health Care

INDICATOR 33:
RACE & HEALTH INSURANCE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+18**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who do not have health insurance	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 13.2% White (W): 5.7% **H-to-W ratio = 2.316, score 38**	2018: Hispanic (H): 8.7% White (W): 5.4% **H-to-W ratio = 1.611, score 56**
More findings:	Hispanics were the most likely not to have health insurance (8.7%), followed by blacks (6.3%). Asians were the least likely to be uninsured at 4.9%, while 5.4% of whites lacked health insurance. Uninsurance rates were lower for every racial and ethnic group compared to the baseline year, and the relatively large decrease in uninsurance among Hispanic New Yorkers contributed to the improvement in the disparity between Hispanics and whites. There were also inequalities by immigration and citizenship status: while 4.6% of New Yorkers born in the US did not have health insurance, 9.4% of immigrants were uninsured. Among immigrants, those that were naturalized citizens had an uninsurance rate of 5.0%, while 15.4% of non-citizens were uninsured.	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Lack of insurance and the high costs of medical care can prevent people from receiving needed treatment. Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than whites to be uninsured and to have less access to medical care, with disparities particularly pronounced for Hispanics.	

INDICATOR 34:
RACE & MEDICAL CARE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+19**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who did not receive medical care they needed in the past year	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 13.7% White (W): 6.6% **H-to-W ratio = 2.076, score 40**	2018: Hispanic (H): 12.4% White (W): 8.1% **H-to-W ratio = 1.531, score 59**
More findings:	Hispanics and blacks were more likely to not have received needed medical care than whites (12.4%, 11.6%, and 8.1% respectively), as was the case in the baseline year. Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, 10.3% did not receive needed medical care, which was not statistically significantly different from the percentage among whites. A non-significant numerical decrease in percentage among Hispanics and a non-significant numerical increase in percentage among whites led to a moderate improvement in the score from baseline. The type of health insurance individuals had also affected the likelihood of not receiving medical care: 8.3% of those with private insurance did not receive care, compared to 12.1% of those with Medicaid and 19.2% of those who were uninsured.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Barriers to receiving needed medical care include lack of access to health facilities and services, and lack of language and cultural competence among healthcare providers. In the US, Hispanics and blacks are more likely not to have a regular source of medical care compared to whites.	

INDICATOR 35:
INCOME & SENIOR FLU VACCINATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+24**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the influenza non-vaccination rates for people aged 65 and older in the bottom and top income groups	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 40.8% Top (T): 25.3% **B-to-T ratio = 1.613, score 56**	2018: Bottom (B): 33.1% Top (T): 29.6% **B-to-T ratio = 1.118, score 80**
More findings:	While there were slight differences in senior flu vaccination rates across income groups (33.1% of those living at <100% of the FPL and 29.6% of those living at ≥ 600% of the FPL did not receive a flu vaccination), none of these differences were significant. While we did see improvement in the score, it was based on a non-significant numerical decrease in percentage for the bottom income group (from 40.8% at baseline) and a non-significant numerical increase in percentage for the top income group (from 25.3% at baseline). Looking at race and ethnicity, black seniors were more likely to be unvaccinated (45.0%) than white seniors (33.5%), Asian/Pacific Islander seniors (32.4%), and Hispanic seniors (24.5%).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Influenza is a serious contagious disease that can lead to hospitalization and even death, especially among people aged 65 and older. Yearly vaccination can protect against many forms of the flu, and among seniors, vaccination rates are lower among people with lower incomes.	

INDICATOR 36:
IMMIGRATION STATUS/GENDER & PERSONAL DOCTOR

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of foreign-born men and US-born women without a personal doctor or health care provider	
Results:	2015: Foreign-born men (FBM): 26.3% US-born women (UBW): 8.1% **FBM-to-UBW ratio = 3.247, score 32**	2018: Foreign-born men (FBM): 26.4% US-born women (UBW): 9.5% **FBM-to-UBW ratio = 2.779, score 35**
More findings:	When looking at a combination of gender and immigration status, foreign-born men were the most likely to report not having a regular doctor (26.4%), and US-born women were the least likely (9.5%). Among foreign-born women, 14.5% did not have a regular doctor, and among US-born men 12.1% did not have a regular doctor. While the percentage among foreign-born men was almost identical to the baseline year, the small, non-significant numerical increase in the percentage among US-born women compared to the baseline year (8.1%) contributed to a slight improvement in the score. In the current year, Hispanics were more likely to report not having a regular doctor (23.4%), compared to Asians/Pacific Islanders (15.0%), blacks (11.7%), and whites (11.6%).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	People who have a regular doctor typically receive higher quality care and are less likely to be hospitalized for preventable conditions. Immigrants are less likely to have a regular doctor, and so are men regardless of their immigration status.	

INDICATOR 37:
RACE & ASTHMA HOSPITALIZATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-7**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' hospitalization rates due to asthma	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 476.328 (per 100,000) White (W): 91.744 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 5.192, score 20**	2018: Black (B): 289.918 (per 100,000) White (W): 42.210 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 6.868, score 13**
More findings:	Blacks were almost seven times as likely as whites to be hospitalized due to asthma (289.918 per 100,000, compared to 42.210), while Hispanics were more than four times as likely (176.852). Rates decreased for all groups from the baseline year, but a larger decrease among whites (from 91.744 at baseline) than among blacks (from 476.328 at baseline) contributed to a larger disparity between the two groups in the current year. Women were more likely to be hospitalized due to asthma (186.485) than men (152.957) in the current year. The likelihood of being admitted through the emergency room was similar for blacks (98.1%), Hispanics (97.9%), and whites (96.9%), as was the average length of stay (3.0 days for whites, 2.7 days for Hispanics, and 2.6 days for blacks).	
Data sources:	Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System *Hospital Inpatient Discharges*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Large disparities among racial and ethnic groups exist in asthma rates and control of the condition, and hospitalization may be required when it is not adequately managed through treatment and preventive care. Blacks have the highest asthma rates and are most likely to be hospitalized for the disease.	

INDICATOR 38:
RACE & DIABETES HOSPITALIZATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' hospitalization rates due to diabetes	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 420.605 (per 100,000) White (W): 130.771 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 3.216, score 32**	2018: Black (B): 353.421 (per 100,000) White (W): 105.119 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 3.362, score 31**
More findings:	Blacks had the highest diabetes hospitalization rate (353.421 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (153.992) and whites (105.119). Rates decreased for all racial and ethnic groups from baseline, and the disparity between blacks and whites remained largely the same. In the current year, Hispanics and blacks were similarly likely to be admitted through the emergency room (96.2% and 96.1%, respectively), and slightly more likely than whites (90.4%). However, blacks and Hispanics had slightly shorter lengths of stay (5.7 days), compared to whites (6.1 days).	
Data sources:	Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System *Hospital Inpatient Discharges*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Diabetes is the seventh-leading cause of death in the US, and uncontrolled diabetes often leads to avoidable hospitalizations. Blacks are more likely to be hospitalized, in addition to having higher costs related to their hospitalization.	

INDICATOR 39:
RACE & SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+8**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and Asians' chlamydia rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 774.27 (per 100,000) Asian (A): 92.24 (per 100,000) **B-to-A ratio = 8.394, score 7**	2018: Black (B): 721.30 (per 100,000) Asian (A): 111.63 (per 100,000) **B-to-A ratio = 6.462, score 15**
More findings:	There were large racial and ethnic differences in STD rates, with blacks more than six times as likely to be diagnosed with chlamydia (721.30 per 100,000) as Asians (111.63). The rate for Hispanics was also high (458.40), while the rate for whites was the second lowest (160.15). Blacks also had the highest rate of gonorrhea (311.74), compared to Hispanics (168.69), whites (123.08), and Asians (38.03). Chlamydia rates have increased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups, except for blacks, which contributed to the small improvement in the indicator. Gonorrhea rates have increased from baseline for all groups.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Although chlamydia is preventable and easily cured, if left untreated this STD can cause infertility and chronic pelvic pain, as well as potentially fatal ectopic pregnancies. Blacks have been shown to have higher rates of chlamydia and some other STDs than Asians.	

INDICATOR 40:
INCOME & CHRONIC HEPATITIS B

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the rates of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis B in the highest and lowest poverty areas	
Results:	2015: Very high poverty area (VHP): 114.7 (per 100,000) Low poverty area (LP): 30.6 (per 100,000) **VHP -to-LP ratio = 3.748, score 29**	2018: Very high poverty area (VHP): 114.6 (per 100,000) Low poverty area (LP): 32.4 (per 100,000) **VHP -to-LP ratio = 3.537, score 30**
More findings:	The rate of people newly reported with chronic hepatitis B was positively correlated with neighborhood poverty. Residents of very high poverty areas (≥30% of people living below the FPL) had the highest new chronic hepatitis B rate (114.6 per 100,000), compared to residents of high poverty areas (103.3), medium poverty areas (62.5), and low poverty areas (32.4) where <10% live below the FPL. When broken down by borough, Brooklyn residents had the highest new chronic hepatitis B rate (91.6), followed by Queens (86.4), the Bronx (74.7), Manhattan (52.7), and Staten Island (38.6).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Communicable Disease EpiQuery*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Hepatitis B is a preventable and treatable disease, but left untreated it can cause liver damage or failure, or death. The rates of hepatitis B infection are much higher among individuals born in foreign countries, and these populations are more likely to live in neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty.	

INDICATOR 41:
RACE & CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and Asians' heart disease mortality rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 216.7 (per 100,000) Asian (A): 100.9 (per 100,000) **B-to-A ratio = 2.148, score 40**	2018: Black (B): 210.9 (per 100,000) Asian (A): 99.1 (per 100,000) **B-to-A ratio = 2.128, score 40**
More findings:	Blacks had the highest heart disease mortality rate (210.9 per 100,000), followed by whites (194.0). Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest rate (99.1), while the rate for Hispanics fell in the middle (143.9). Rates for all groups were similar to rates at baseline, and the disparity between blacks and Asians remained unchanged. Men had a higher rate of heart disease mortality (220.9) than women (146.6), and when combined with race and ethnicity, black men had the highest rate (271.1) while Asian/Pacific Islander women had the lowest (82.6). There were also inequalities by borough: Staten Island residents had the highest rate (222.7), compared to the Bronx (188.7), Brooklyn (188.4), Queens (153.4), and Manhattan (134.7).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Vital Statistics EpiQuery*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death globally as well as in the US. In the US, disparities in CVD-related death rates across racial and ethnic groups are large, and blacks in particular are at increased risk of CVD-related mortality.	

INDICATOR 42:
RACE & INFANT MORTALITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the infant mortality rates for black and white mothers	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 8.3 (per 1,000 live births) White (W): 3.0 (per 1,000 live births) **B-to-W ratio = 2.767, score 35**	2018: Black (B): 8.0 (per 1,000 live births) White (W): 2.6 (per 1,000 live births) **B-to-W ratio = 3.077, score 33**
More findings:	There were considerable racial and ethnic disparities in infant mortality rates with black infants three times more likely to die in infancy (8.0 per 1,000 live births) than white infants (2.6). Infant mortality is also much higher among black babies than Asian/Pacific Islander (2.9), Puerto Rican (3.4), and other Hispanic (3.8) babies. Infants of US-born mothers had a higher mortality rate (4.1) than those of foreign-born mothers (3.4), although infant mortality rates differed by maternal birthplace (7.2 among mothers from Trinidad and Tobago, 7.0 among those from Haiti, and 6.8 among those from Jamaica). There were also differences by maternal education level: infants born to mothers with less than a bachelor's degree had a rate of 4.5, compared to 2.4 for those whose mothers had a bachelor's degree or above.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Vital Statistics EpiQuery*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Infant mortality refers to babies who die before their first birthday, and this rate may reflect the general state of a country's health and wellbeing. In the US, the infant mortality rate is highest among babies born to black mothers.	

INDICATOR 43:
RACE & HIV-RELATED DEATHS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-6**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' HIV-related death rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 14.8 (per 100,000) White (W): 2.3 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 6.435, score 15**	2018: Black (B): 11.0 (per 100,000) White (W): 1.4 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 7.857, score 9**
More findings:	There were 432 HIV-related deaths in NYC in the current year. The HIV-related mortality rate was almost eight times higher among blacks (11.0 per 100,000) than whites (1.4), and more than twice as high as the rate for Hispanics (5.2). Rates decreased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups, but whites saw more improvement (from 2.3 in the baseline year) than blacks (from 14.8 at baseline), contributing to an increased disparity between the two groups. In the current year, men were more likely than women to die from HIV (6.9 compared to 2.8), and the poorest neighborhoods had a much higher rate (12.1) than the wealthiest neighborhoods (1.7).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Vital Statistics EpiQuery*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	HIV infection leads to the weakening of the immune system and eventually to AIDS, which can be fatal. Although it is preventable, HIV currently has no cure. In the US, blacks and Hispanics have a disproportionately high rate of HIV infection and HIV-related death.	

INDICATOR 44:
INCOME & HEROIN DEATHS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the rates of heroin overdose deaths in the highest and lowest neighborhood poverty areas	
Results:	2015: Very high poverty area (VHP): 10.4 (per 100,000) Low poverty area (LP): 4.9 (per 100,000) **VHP -to-LP ratio = 2.122, score 40**	2018: Very high poverty area (VHP): 17.7 (per 100,000) Low poverty area (LP): 7.5 (per 100,000) **VHP -to-LP ratio = 2.360, score 38**
More findings:	There were 1,487 drug overdose deaths in NYC in the current year, with 771 (52%) involving heroin. The heroin-related death rate in the city's poorest areas (≥30% living below the federal poverty level) was more than two times higher than the rate in its most affluent areas (<10% living below the federal poverty level), with rates of 17.7 per 100,000 and 7.5, respectively. Rates increased from baseline across all neighborhood poverty areas. When broken down by borough, rates remained highest in the Bronx (17.7) and Staten Island (16.0), while rates were considerably lower in Brooklyn (8.6), Manhattan (8.1), and Queens (6.6). There were also racial and ethnic disparities, with whites (14.3) and Hispanics (13.0) at greater risk than blacks (10.6).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Epi Data Tables, Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in NYC 2000-2017,* 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Heroin overdoses are often fatal, and deaths related to this opiate drug have increased greatly in the US in recent years. Deaths due to heroin overdose in NYC are consistently highest in poor neighborhoods.	

INDICATOR 45:
RACE & LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of black and white children born with low birthweight	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 12.6% White (W): 6.6% **B-to-W ratio = 1.909, score 44**	2018: Black (B): 12.2% White (W): 6.2% **B-to-W ratio = 1.968, score 42**
More findings:	The percentage of infants born with low birthweight, meaning they weigh less than 2,500 grams, was highest for black infants (12.2%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander (8.4%), Hispanic (8.0%), and white (6.2%) infants. The percentages decreased slightly from baseline for both black and white infants (from 12.6% and 6.6%, respectively), and the disparity between the two groups was similar. A higher percentage of preterm birth (<37 weeks) among black women (12.2%) compared to white women (7.3%) may have contributed to the disparity in low birthweight. Looking at nativity, 8.6% of US-born women had low birthweight babies, compared to 7.9% of foreign-born women.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Vital Statistics EpiQuery*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Low birthweight can lead to health and developmental complications and even death, in addition to other serious health-related consequences later in life. In the US, black mothers are more likely than mothers from other racial or ethnic groups to deliver low birthweight babies.	

INDICATOR 46:
RACE & SUGARY DRINK CONSUMPTION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who consume one or more sugary drinks a day	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 30.0% White (W): 15.2% **H-to-W ratio = 1.974, score 42**	2018: Hispanic (H): 28.9% White (W): 13.2% **H-to-W ratio = 2.189, score 39**
More findings:	Among all New Yorkers, 22.9% reported consuming at least one sugary drink a day in the past year. When broken down by race and ethnicity, blacks had the highest percentage of sugary drink consumption (35.0%), followed by Hispanics (28.9%), Asians/Pacific Islanders (16.3%), and whites (13.2%), though the difference between Asians/Pacific Islanders and whites was not significant. Whites and Hispanics saw small decreases from baseline, while blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders saw small increases, though only the increase among blacks was significant. Differences by household poverty level were not significant in the current year.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Consumption of sugary drinks contributes to obesity in the US and can increase the risk of weight gain, type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and gout. Nationwide, blacks and Hispanics report consuming more sugar-sweetened beverages on average than people from other racial or ethnic groups.	

INDICATOR 47:
INCOME & SMOKING

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+7**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who smoke	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 15.8% Top (T): 9.2% **B-to-T ratio = 1.717, score 52**	2018: Bottom (B): 15.0% Top (T): 9.8% **B-to-T ratio = 1.531, score 59**
More findings:	Citywide, 13.5% of New Yorkers were current smokers in the current year, similar to the baseline year (14.0%). There was a significant difference by poverty level, with 15.0% of individuals in the lowest income group (<100% of the FPL) and 9.8% of individuals in the highest income group (≥600% of the FPL) reporting that they were current smokers. While we saw some improvement in the score, it was based on a small, non-significant numerical decrease in percentage for the bottom income group and a small, non-significant numerical increase for the top income group. Looking at educational attainment, individuals with a bachelor's degree were less likely to smoke (9.3%) than those with less than a bachelor's degree (15.8%).	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of death in the US. It greatly increases the risk of lung cancer, coronary heart disease, and stroke, in addition to a host of other health problems. Nationwide, adults who live in poverty are more likely to smoke than those with higher incomes.	

INDICATOR 48:
INCOME & EXERCISE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+5**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who do not exercise	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 32.0% Top (T): 10.2% **B-to-T ratio = 3.137, score 33**	2018: Bottom (B): 33.0% Top (T): 13.6% **B-to-T ratio = 2.426, score 38**
More findings:	One in four New Yorkers (25.5%) reported no exercise in the past 30 days. Individuals living at the highest poverty level (<100% of the FPL) were the most likely to not exercise (33.0%), followed by 30.7% at high (100 - <200% of the FPL), 26.0% at medium (200 - <400% of the FPL), 21.7% at low (400 - <600% of the FPL), and 13.6% at the lowest poverty level (≥600% of the FPL), though the difference between those at the highest and second-highest poverty levels was not significant. A small but significant increase among those in the top income group (from 10.2% at baseline) contributed to a small improvement in the score. There was also a difference by educational attainment, with 29.3% of those without a bachelor's degree and 18.1% of those with a bachelor's degree reporting they did not exercise.	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *Community Health Survey by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Regular physical activity has a number of health benefits including reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, colon and breast cancer, and depression. People with low income are less likely to exercise and disproportionately likely to have health problems related to physical inactivity.	

Section 3.6 Housing

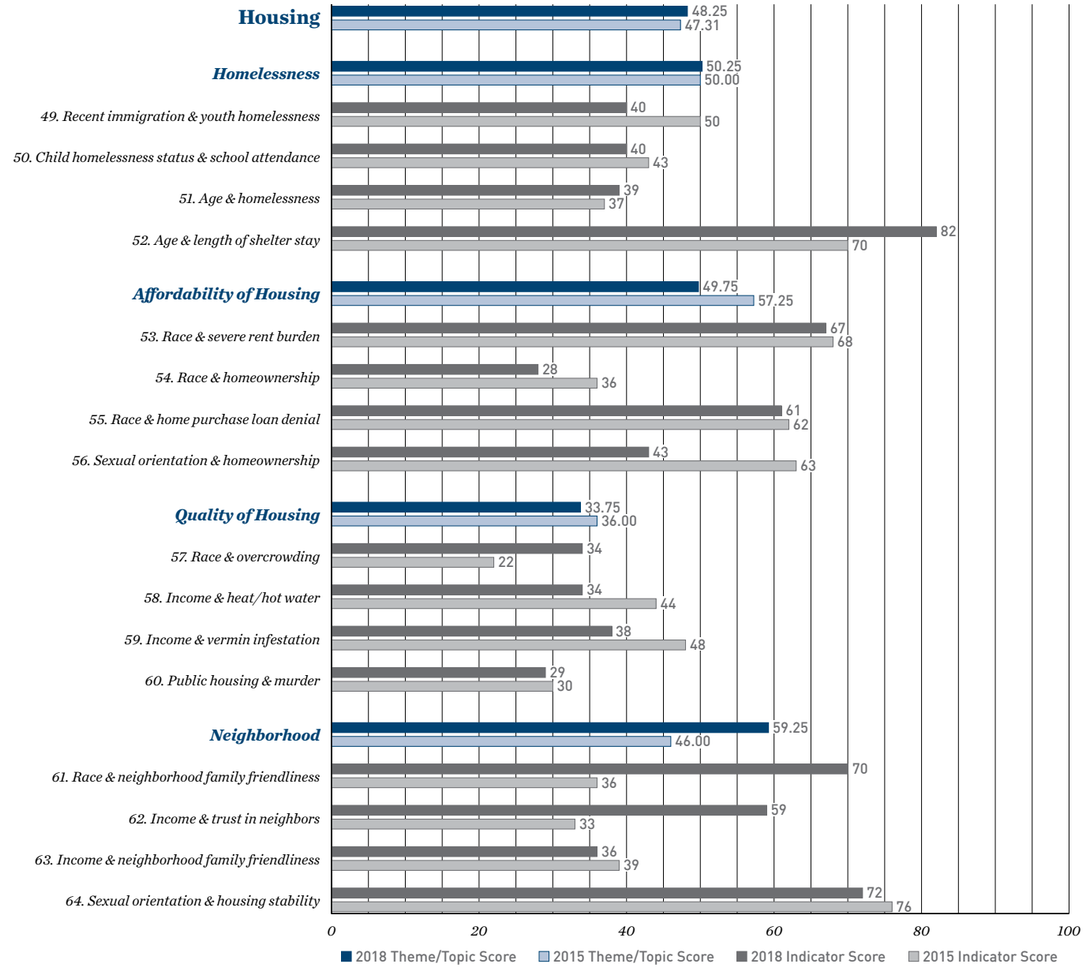
Housing

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+0.94

The ongoing affordability crisis in NYC has meant that housing is one of the most contentious issues in the city, and it has remained a major focus of the current Mayoral administration. Our indicators within this theme examine whether housing is accessible, affordable, high quality, and safe for all city residents and focus on several specific disadvantaged groups, including racial and ethnic minorities, low-income individuals, children, lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB) individuals, New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) residents, and immigrants.

The Housing theme score remained almost unchanged from baseline (+0.94), driven by a small negative change in *Affordability* (-7.50), which was balanced out by a moderate positive change in *Neighborhood* (+13.25). *Homelessness* (+0.25) and *Quality of Housing* (-2.25) both had negligible change from baseline.



Housing, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

The housing affordability and homelessness crises in New York City are deeply interrelated and continue to accelerate, and we saw increased disparities in affordability as well. From 2005 to 2017, over 425,000 low-rent apartments disappeared from the City's inventory due to rent increases. At the end of 2017, the average number of people using homeless shelters in NYC was at an all-time high of 63,495, and a record high of 129,803 unique individuals (including 45,242 children) spent at least one night in a shelter during 2017. Over 110,000 students in NYC public schools were homeless at some point in 2017. As a result, the City has made combatting these crises a priority, working to create and preserve affordable homes, help tenants avoid eviction, and connect those without homes to housing.

In October 2017, Mayor de Blasio launched Housing New York 2.0, an update to the 2014 Housing New York plan to construct and preserve a record number of affordable homes across the city. The updated initiative continues existing programs like Mandatory Inclusionary Housing and rental assistance, and it also includes a suite of new programs aimed at increasing and maintaining housing affordability. Mayor de Blasio recently announced that in 2017, the City financed a record-breaking 32,116 affordable housing units through the Housing New York programs. Sixty percent of all financed homes are reserved for families making less than $47,000 per year. The City also financed 2,264 homes specifically for the homeless in 2017.

Along with financing, the City has focused on identifying land on which to develop affordable homes. In August 2017, Local Initiatives Support Corporation NYC, the City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), and the Mayor's Community Affairs Unit announced the roll out of the New York Land Opportunity Program, which helps nonprofit organizations essentially become affordable housing developers by connecting them with funding and other resources. In December 2017, City Council passed the Housing Not Warehousing Act, a piece of legislation that requires the City to regularly collect and analyze data on vacant properties and lots in areas zoned for residential use with the aim of facilitating the development of more affordable housing. HPD is then required to report these findings as well as information about potential redevelopment of vacant lots and properties.

The City also continues to explore non-traditional approaches to affordable development—in 2017, the City provided $1.65 million in funds to support existing community land trusts (CLTs) and create the Interboro CLT, NYC's first citywide CLT. Interboro plans to use this funding to create 250 affordable units in the coming years. At the end of 2017, City Council passed legislation that officially codifies CLTs into City law and allows the City to enter into regulatory agreements with CLTs.

As the City continues to create and preserve affordable homes, it has also been focusing on best practices for designing quality homes. In May 2018, the NYC Public Design Commission released a set of design guidelines called Designing New York: Quality Affordable Housing, which provides guidance on designing quality, innovative, and safe affordable housing. The guidelines include considerations around siting, use of materials, and low-cost or cost-neutral design improvements that are responsive to local contexts.

In addition to creating and preserving affordable housing, the City has expanded efforts to protect vulnerable tenants and help them remain in their homes. In 2017, over 23,000 households facing eviction received tenant legal services from the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA), three times the number of households that were served in 2014. To connect even more tenants to housing-related resources, in January 2018 the City launched the New York Housing Portal, which provides guidance on finding legal services to fight eviction and harassment, filing housing complaints, or applying for affordable housing. To address tenant harassment, in late 2017 the City enacted "Certification of No Harassment" legislation, which requires building owners to prove they do not have a history of tenant harassment before they are granted permits to demolish or significantly alter their buildings. In July 2018, Mayor de Blasio also announced the development of a new Tenant Anti-Harassment Unit at the City, which will connect tenants to legal services and information related to the use of construction as a form of tenant harassment. In certain cases, landlords have used construction harassment as an eviction method by reducing quality of life within a building to the point where tenants "voluntarily" move out.

To address displacement specifically, the City announced in January 2018 that a Predatory Equity bill has become law. Through this bill, HPD will create a "speculation watch list" that includes properties where tenants are at particularly high risk of displacement. The City will then monitor those buildings and provide targeted support to tenants who may face eviction.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: AGE & HOMELESSNESS (+2)

In June 2018, the Mayor's Office launched the Youth Homelessness Taskforce, a group made up of City agencies, nonprofits, and youth leaders working on a strategic plan to end youth homelessness in New York City. The strategic planning process will involve six months of community engagement with the city's most vulnerable youth. The Taskforce will coordinate with the existing Interagency Homelessness Accountability Council, a body created in 2016 that oversees interagency collaboration around addressing homelessness, and may contribute to future improvement in the *age and homelessness* indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: RACE & HOMEOWNERSHIP (-8), RACE & HOME PURCHASE LOAN DENIAL (-1), SEXUAL ORIENTATION & HOMEOWNERSHIP (-20)

In March 2018, HPD launched Where We Live NYC, a fair housing planning initiative that will investigate the root causes of disparities in housing access and residential segregation, including discrimination experienced by people renting, buying, or financing homes. Specifically, the aim is to develop policy solutions to fight displacement and discrimination experienced by communities of color, as well as those who experience discrimination according to their sexual orientation, citizenship, religion, disability status, and other characteristics. These policy solutions are critical to addressing the persistent disparities faced by racial and ethnic minorities and LGB individuals, as reflected in our indicators.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: INCOME & HEAT/HOT WATER (-10)

In May 2018, Councilmember Ritchie Torres introduced an updated bill that would require landlords with a history of temperature violations to install temperature reporting sensors in their units to hold them accountable and better inform future legislation. Specifically, Torres would like to see the installation of sensors created by Heat Seek, a nonprofit tech startup created through the New York City Big Apps competition. Turning off the heat has been cited as a key strategy of landlords hoping to forcibly evict low-income tenants living in rent-stabilized apartments. City officials hope that this bill will help protect low-income tenants from losing access to essential services in their homes, and if passed, it may contribute to reduced disparities in the *income and heat/hot water* indicator in future years.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: INCOME & VERMIN INFESTATION (-10)

The Asthma-Free Homes bill was introduced in 2014 and passed by NYC City Council in December 2017. The bill makes landlords responsible for mitigating indoor asthma allergens and pests in residential dwellings. Buildings in low-income areas are more likely than other buildings to have asthma triggers like mold, cockroaches, and rodents, and the residents of those buildings have relatively limited power to compel their landlords to address these issues. The goal for the Asthma-Free Homes bill is to provide a mechanism to keep landlords accountable. As this bill is implemented, it is possible that it will be associated with improvement in the *income and vermin infestation* indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: PUBLIC HOUSING & MURDER (-1)

Since 2014, the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice has been operating the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety (MAP) to reduce crime around 15 public housing developments across New York City. The initiative invests resources in infrastructure upgrades, employment and social support programs, and creating more vibrant public spaces around these developments. Since the launch of MAP, participating developments have seen a greater reduction in violent crime (down by 11%) than developments citywide (down by 7%). This improvement is reflected in the lower NYCHA murder rate in the *public housing and murder* indicator, though a similar reduction in non-NYCHA murder rates means the inequality has remained relatively unchanged.

Homelessness

INDICATOR 49:
RECENT IMMIGRATION & YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of recent immigrant students and other students who lost or could not afford housing in the past 30 days	
Results:	2015: Recent immigrant students (RI): 5.6% Other students (O): 3.2% **RI-to-O ratio = 1.750, score 50**	2017:* Recent immigrant students (RI): 8.9% Other students (O): 4.2% **RI-to-O ratio = 2.119, score 40**
More findings:	In the most recent *NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, 8.9% of NYC public school students living in the United States for six years or less reported losing or not being able to afford housing within the past 30 days. This rate was over twice that of NYC students who had lived in the country for seven or more years (4.2%). This disparity is greater than at baseline, resulting in a moderate decrease in score for this indicator. The most recent survey also found that 10.8% of students identifying as gay or lesbian lost or could not afford housing within the past 30 days, compared to 4.2% of students identifying as heterosexual or straight. **Data are collected every two years for this indicator.*	
Data sources:	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene *NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, 2015 & 2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Lack of stable, affordable housing has many negative effects on the health and wellbeing of students. Recent immigrant youth may experience less housing stability than youth who were born in the US or have lived in the country for a longer period of time.	

INDICATOR 50:
CHILD HOMELESSNESS STATUS & SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the absenteeism rates for homeless and non-homeless children	
Results:	2015: Children in shelters (CS): 16.1% General population (GP): 8.3% **CS-to-GP ratio = 1.940, score 43**	2018: Children in shelters (CS): 17.7% General population (GP): 8.6% **CS-to-GP ratio = 2.058, score 40**
More findings:	The average daily absenteeism rate among children residing in shelters (17.7%) was more than double that of children in the general population (8.6%). This disparity was slightly larger than at baseline, when the rate among homeless children was 16.1% and the general population absenteeism rate was 8.3%. The percentage of families placed in the shelter system based on their youngest child's school address decreased from the baseline year, from 52.9% to 49.8%, which could account for greater difficulty in getting to school and increased absenteeism.	
Data sources:	Department of Homeless Services *Mayor's Management Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Homeless children are more likely to have cognitive and mental health problems than those who have stable housing, and to miss school or drop out. Homeless children in the US miss substantially more days of school than their peers who have housing, in large part because of family transience.	

INDICATOR 51:
AGE & HOMELESSNESS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the shelter use rates for children and adults	
Results:	2015: Children (C): 1,302.093 (per 100,000) Adults (A): 508.300 (per 100,000) **C-to-A ratio = 2.562, score 37**	2018: Children (C): 1,265.015 (per 100,000) Adults (A): 559.439 (per 100,000) **C-to-A ratio = 2.261, score 39**
More findings:	Across the shelter system, the rate of shelter use for children (1,265.015 per 100,000) was over twice that of adults (559.439). The rate for children decreased by 37.078 from baseline, but the rate increased by 51.139 for adults, resulting in negligible change in the disparity.	
Data sources:	Department of Homeless Services *Daily Report*, 10/20/2015–10/20/2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Homelessness is destabilizing for children and adults and can have detrimental short- and long-term effects. Children are a large proportion of NYC shelter users and are more likely to have cognitive, social, and behavioral problems than their peers in stable housing.	

INDICATOR 52:
AGE & LENGTH OF SHELTER STAY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+12**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the average length of stay in shelters for families with children and single adults	
Results:	2015: Families with children (F): 430 days Single adults (S): 329 days **F-to-S ratio = 1.307, score 70**	2018: Families with children (F): 438 days Single adults (S): 401 days **F-to-S ratio = 1.092, score 82**
More findings:	In 2018, the average length of stay in shelters for families with children increased to 438 days from 430 days at baseline, and the average length of stay for single adults increased from 329 to 401. These changes resulted in a smaller disparity between the two groups and a moderate positive change in score. There was a large disparity in shelter return rates between families who had been placed in subsidized housing and those who had been placed in unsubsidized housing: 1.5% of families with children placed in subsidized housing returned to the shelter system within a year, compared to 20.4% of families placed in unsubsidized housing.	
Data sources:	Department of Homeless Services *Mayor's Management Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Conditions and regulations in shelters may interrupt family routines and infringe on the privacy of children and parents. These challenges, exacerbated by the stressors of poverty, are physically and mentally taxing. Over the long term, these stressors also erode the number and quality of relationships family members are able to maintain.	

INDICATOR 53:
RACE & SEVERE RENT BURDEN

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Asian and white renters who spend more than 50% of their income on rent	
Results:	2015: Asian (A): 32.3% White (W): 23.8% **A-to-W ratio = 1.357, score 68**	2018: Asian (A): 27.7% White (W): 20.1% **A-to-W ratio = 1.378, score 67**
More findings:	Severe rent burden refers to spending more than 50% of household income on rent. Hispanics (28.5%) and Asians (27.7%) were the most likely to be severely rent burdened, followed by blacks (27.6%) and whites (20.1%), and there was negligible change in the disparity between Asians and whites from baseline. Severe rent burden also varied according to disability and citizenship status: people with a disability were more likely to be severely rent burdened (35.7%), compared to people without a disability (24.7%), and people born outside the US were more likely to be severely rent burdened (26.6%) than those born in the US (25.5%), although the difference was small.	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	In the US, more than 8.5 million people face severe rent burden, which means they spend more than half of their income on rent. In NYC, almost three in 10 renters are severely rent burdened, and this disproportionately affects Hispanics and Asians.	

INDICATOR 54:
RACE & HOMEOWNERSHIP

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-8**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who are homeowners	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 15.0% White (W): 40.2% **W-to-H ratio = 2.680, score 36**	2018: Hispanic (H): 10.9% White (W): 41.9% **W-to-H ratio = 3.844, score 28**
More findings:	Whites were the most likely to be homeowners at 41.9%, followed closely by Asians at 41.1%. Hispanics (10.9%) remained the least likely. Homeownership among blacks (30.3%) was higher than among Hispanics, but lower than among Asians and whites. Homeownership rates also varied by educational attainment and nativity. Individuals with less than a high school diploma were less likely to be homeowners (23.8%) than those with a high school diploma (30.9%). Among those with some college experience, 34.5% owned a home, while those with a bachelor's degree and above (37.9%) were the most likely to be homeowners. People born in the US (33.6%) were more likely to own a home than those born outside the US (26.9%).	
Data sources:	Current Population Survey *Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In addition to its economic benefits, homeownership affects health, education, community involvement, and neighborhood stability. In the US and in NYC, whites have historically been more likely to own homes than racial and ethnic minorities.	

INDICATOR 55:
RACE & HOME PURCHASE LOAN DENIAL

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the home purchase loan denial rates for black and white applicants	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 20.0% White (W): 13.6% **B-to-W ratio = 1.471, score 62**	2018: Black (B): 15.9% White (W): 10.7% **B-to-W ratio = 1.486, score 61**
More findings:	A higher number of whites (20,736) than blacks (4,342) applied for home purchase loans, yet the denial rate was higher for black applicants (15.9%) than it was for white applicants (10.7%); the rate for Hispanics (13.4%) and Asians (12.0%) fell between the two. The denial rate decreased somewhat across all racial groups from baseline, and there was negligible change in the disparity. Residents in Queens and Brooklyn had the smallest disparities in denial rates between black and white applicants (12.7% vs. 11.8%, and 17.4% vs. 12.1%, respectively). The greatest inequalities were found in Manhattan (21.1% vs. 9.1% for blacks and whites, respectively), Staten Island (15.9% vs. 8.8%), and the Bronx (18.3% vs. 11.8%).	
Data sources:	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council *Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Homeownership has a host of benefits to individuals, families, and communities. Racial and ethnic minorities in the US are disproportionately likely to be denied home-mortgage loans, with denial rates among blacks and Hispanics more than twice those of whites.	

INDICATOR 56:
SEXUAL ORIENTATION & HOMEOWNERSHIP

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-20**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of lesbian/gay/bisexual and heterosexual individuals who are homeowners	
Results:	2015: Lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB): 26.8% Heterosexual (Non-LGB): 38.7% **Non-LGB-to-LGB ratio = 1.444, score 63**	2018: Lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB): 16.9% Heterosexual (Non-LGB): 32.8% **Non-LBG-to-LGB ratio = 1.941, score 43**
More findings:	People who identified as heterosexual were more likely to be homeowners (32.8%) than people who identified as LGB (16.9%). The rates for both groups decreased from baseline (38.7% and 26.8%, respectively), but there was a greater decrease in homeownership among LBG individuals, widening the disparity and resulting in a large decrease in score. Homeownership rates varied by family structure as well: single parents were less likely to be homeowners (20.1%) than those in two-parent households (40.7%). There were also differences based on criminal record: people with a criminal record were less likely to be homeowners (23.0%) than people without a record (31.2%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Homeownership affects quality of life, including improved health and education and increased civic participation and neighborhood stability. Gay and lesbian couples are less likely to be homeowners than married heterosexual couples are, although they are more likely than unmarried heterosexual couples are.	

INDICATOR 57:
RACE & OVERCROWDING

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+12**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and white renter households that have more than 1.5 people per room	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 6.6% White (W): 1.4% **H-to-W ratio = 4.714, score 22**	2018: Hispanic (H): 5.8% White (W): 2.0% **H-to-W ratio = 2.900, score 34**
More findings:	Households were considered severely overcrowded when they had more than 1.5 residents per room. By this measure, 4.6% of renter households were severely overcrowded. The severe overcrowding rate for Hispanics decreased from 6.6% at baseline to 5.8%, while the rate for whites increased from 1.4% to 2.0%, resulting in moderate change in the disparity. The severe overcrowding rate for Asians was greater than for Hispanics (6.0%) in the current year, while blacks fell between the other racial groups with a rate of 3.0%.	
Data sources:	NYU Furman Center *State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods in 2017*, 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Overcrowding reflects economic disparities and can affect mental health and child development and increase the transmission of infectious disease. In the US, the rate of overcrowding is disproportionately high among racial and ethnic minorities, particularly Hispanics.	

INDICATOR 58:
INCOME & HEAT/HOT WATER

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who have had problems with heat or hot water in the past year	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 24.0% >$150,000 (T): 12.5% **B-to-T ratio = 1.920, score 44**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 41.1% >$150,000 (T): 13.8% **B-to-T ratio = 2.978, score 34**
More findings:	The percentage of people making less than $30,000 per year who reported having had a problem with their heat or hot water (41.1%) greatly increased from baseline (24.0%). The rate increased only slightly for people making more than $150,000 per year (from 12.5% to 13.8%), resulting in a moderate increase in the disparity between the two groups. The likelihood of having heat or hot water problems varied by race and ethnicity as well: Hispanics (33.5%) and blacks (33.8%) were more likely to report having had a problem than whites (13.5%) and Asians (10.6%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	In addition to increasing health risks, insufficient heat or hot water can affect mental health as well as children's development and academic performance. People with lower incomes are more likely to have low-quality housing and problems with heat or hot water than people with higher incomes.	

INDICATOR 59:
INCOME & VERMIN INFESTATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-10**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who have had problems with vermin in the past year	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 43.8% >$150,000 (T): 24.1% **B-to-T ratio = 1.817, score 48**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 68.8% >$150,000 (T): 29.0% **B-to-T ratio = 2.372, score 38**
More findings:	The disparity for vermin infestation according to income persists: over two thirds (68.8%) of those making less than $30,000 a year reported having had a problem with vermin, compared to 29.0% of those making more than $150,000. Although rates increased for both the bottom and top income groups, those making less than $30,000 saw a much larger increase, resulting in a widening disparity compared to baseline and a moderate decrease in score. The likelihood of vermin infestation varies by race as well: Hispanics (64.2%), Asians (52.9%), and blacks (48.2%) were more likely to have had problems with vermin than whites (38.7%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Insects and rodents are often present in poor-quality housing, which affects residents' health and wellbeing and is more common among people with lower income than those with higher income. Vermin are also associated with asthma and allergies, and can transmit disease.	

INDICATOR 60:
PUBLIC HOUSING & MURDER

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the murder rates in NYCHA housing developments and in the rest of NYC	
Results:	2015: NYCHA: 12.379 (per 100,000) NYC: 3.499 (per 100,000) **NYCHA-to-NYC ratio = 3.538, score 30**	2018: NYCHA: 11.217 (per 100,000) NYC: 3.013 (per 100,000) **NYCHA-to-NYC ratio = 3.723, score 29**
More findings:	There was negligible change in the disparity in murder rates within and outside of NYCHA housing developments from the baseline year. In total, 15.1% of murders citywide occurred within NYCHA developments, and the murder rate within NYCHA (11.217 per 100,000) remained more than three times the rate in the rest of NYC (3.013). Regarding shooting incidents, 19.8% of shootings were located within NYCHA, and the shooting rate within NYCHA (39.770 per 100,000) was over 5 times higher than the rate outside of NYCHA (7.691 per 100,000).	
Data sources:	New York Police Department *by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Violent crime affects more than just victims; exposure to violence has serious mental and even physical repercussions. Violent crime in US public housing developments occurs more than in otherwise similar urban areas, and in NYC the murder rate is higher in public housing than it is in the remainder of the city.	

INDICATOR 61:
RACE & NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY FRIENDLINESS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+34**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who think their neighborhood is not a good place to raise a family	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 30.5% White (W): 11.6% **B-to-W ratio = 2.629, score 36**	2018: Black (B): 25.9% White (W): 19.9% **B-to-W ratio = 1.302, score 70**
More findings:	The disparity between blacks and whites who think their neighborhood is not a good place to raise a family decreased considerably from baseline. The rate for blacks decreased from 30.5% to 25.9%, while the rate for whites increased from 11.6% to 19.9%. Among all racial groups, Hispanics were most likely to feel their neighborhood was not a good place to raise a family (37.7%) and Asians were the least likely (19.2%). Across the five boroughs, residents of the Bronx were most likely to disagree that their neighborhood was family friendly (42.7%), followed by residents of Brooklyn (29.2%), Manhattan (28.4%), Queens (16.5%), and Staten Island (16.0%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	A neighborhood's family friendliness can have a positive impact on a family's functioning and resiliency. Furthermore, the social cohesion of a neighborhood, which is closely related to family friendliness, is associated with better mental wellbeing and self-reported physical health.	

INDICATOR 62:
INCOME & TRUST IN NEIGHBORS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+26**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who think their neighbors are not willing to help one another	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 32.5% >$150,000 (T): 10.4% **B-to-T ratio = 3.125, score 33**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 36.3% >$150,000 (T): 23.8% **B-to-T ratio = 1.525, score 59**
More findings:	Respondents in the lowest income group reported lower levels of trust in their neighbors than respondents in the highest income group: 36.3% of those with incomes below $30,000, compared to 23.8% of those making more than $150,000, felt their neighbors were not willing to help each other. Though rates for both the bottom and top income groups have increased from baseline (from 32.5% and 10.4%, respectively), the rate for the top income group has increased considerably more, resulting in a much smaller disparity and a large positive change in score. Trust in neighbors also varied by race: 32.6% of Hispanics, 27.2% of Asians, 28.2% of blacks, and 24.1% of whites reported that they did not think their neighbors were willing to help one another.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Trust among neighbors reflects social cohesion, which is more often found in high-income than low-income neighborhoods. Stronger relationships within a community are associated with better physical and mental health and with lower levels of violence and crime.	

INDICATOR 63:
INCOME & NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY FRIENDLINESS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who think their neighborhood is not a good place to raise a family	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 32.1% >$150,000 (T): 14.5% **B-to-T ratio = 2.214, score 39**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 35.2% >$150,000 (T): 13.0% **B-to-T ratio = 2.708, score 36**
More findings:	The percentage of people who disagree that their neighborhood is a good place to raise a family increased for people making less than $30,000 (from 32.1% to 35.2%), but decreased for people making more than $150,000 (from 14.5% to 13.0%), resulting in a larger disparity and a slight decrease in score. Perceptions of family friendliness also varied by religion: Jewish residents were least likely to report disagreement that their neighborhood was family friendly (10.0%), while Muslims (42.3%), Atheists (34.6%), Catholics (25.6%), those with other religious beliefs (29.1%), and Protestants (18.6%) were considerably more likely to disagree.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	A neighborhood's family friendliness can have a positive impact on a family's functioning and resiliency. Furthermore, the social cohesion of a neighborhood, which is closely related to family friendliness, is associated with better mental wellbeing and self-reported physical health.	

INDICATOR 64:
SEXUAL ORIENTATION & HOUSING STABILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-4**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the mean years spent at their current address for lesbian/gay/bisexual and heterosexual individuals	
Results:	2015: Lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB): 5.38 Heterosexual (Non-LGB): 6.36 **Non-LGB-to-LGB ratio = 1.182, score 76**	2018: Lesbian/gay/bisexual (LGB): 11.37 Heterosexual (Non-LGB): 14.54 **Non-LGB-to-LGB ratio = 1.279, score 72**
More findings:	This year, there was a small increase from the baseline year in the disparity between the average number of years that people who identified as heterosexual (14.54) and people identifying as LGB (11.37) had lived at their current address. However, the mean years increased for both groups from baseline. Among racial and ethnic groups, whites had the longest average tenure (15.07), which was only slightly longer than blacks (14.92), followed by Hispanics (13.98) and Asians (10.49).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Housing stability, reflected in part by longevity in a home, contributes to family wellbeing and neighborhood social cohesion. In the US, gay and lesbian couples may have shorter housing tenures than their heterosexual counterparts.	

Section 3.7 Justice

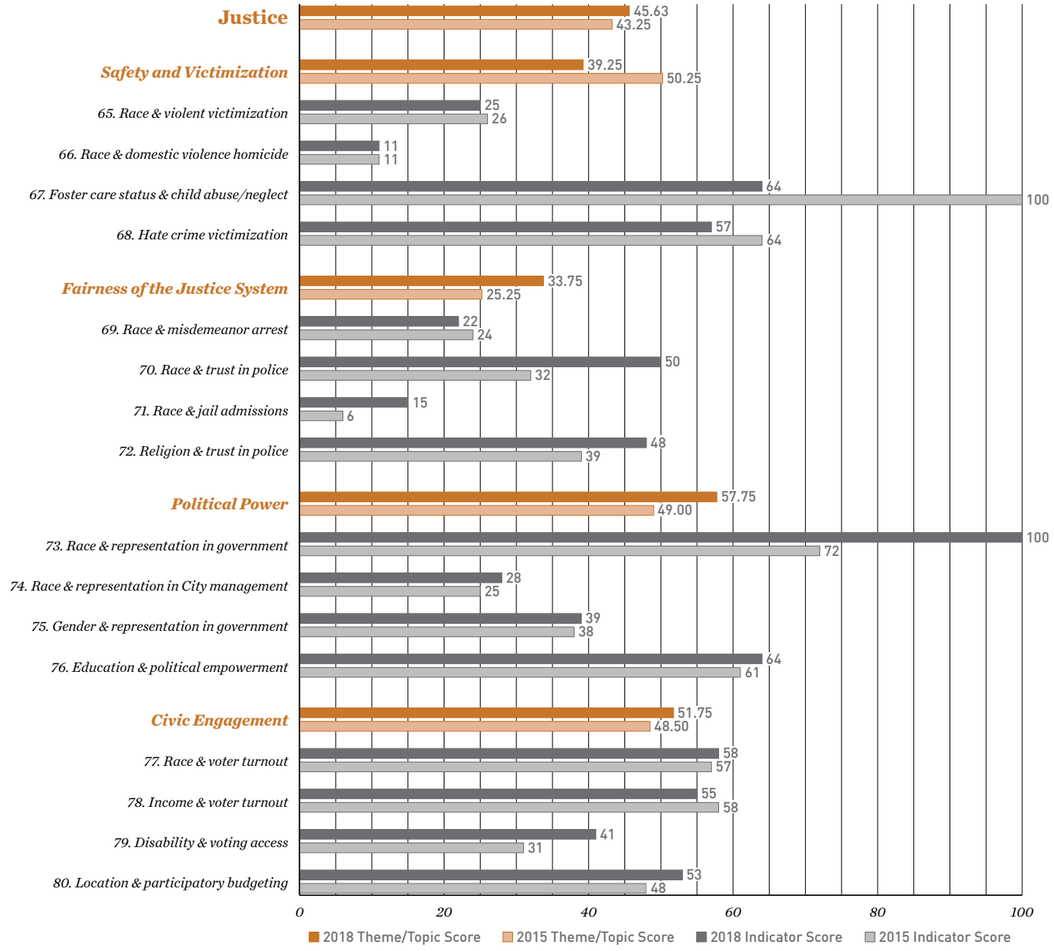
Justice

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+2.38

The indicators within the **Justice** theme explore disparities in public safety and the criminal justice system, while also identifying the opportunities and barriers New Yorkers experience when participating in civil society and local government. Eight indicators within this theme examine racial and ethnic disparities, while the remaining eight examine issues that adversely affect women, children, people with disabilities, people living in low-income areas, religious minorities, or people with less than a high school diploma.

The Justice theme showed a very slight improvement from baseline (+2.38) due to positive change in three of the four topics in this theme. *Fairness of the Justice System* (+8.50), *Political Power* (+8.75), and *Civic Engagement* (+3.25) all showed small positive changes from baseline. *Safety and Victimization*, however, saw negative change (-11.00).



Justice, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

In New York City, and across the country, the public has become increasingly concerned with the fairness of the criminal justice system as well as whether elected officials are representing its interests, and these concerns are reflected in many of New York City's policy priorities. From a criminal justice perspective, many recent changes to New York City's policing, prosecution, and violence prevention practices are part of a larger effort to reduce disparities and improve both public safety and community trust in the justice system; in line with these efforts, we have seen some improvement in ***Fairness of the Justice System***. In terms of political representation, there has been a groundswell of encouragement for women to run for elected office. Finally, both the City and State have made efforts to further safeguard the right to vote for all, regardless of income, race, or disability status.

Both police and prosecutors have enacted policies aimed at reducing unnecessary criminal justice involvement and decreasing disparities in recent years. As of August 2018, with a few exceptions, the New York Police Department (NYPD) no longer arrests individuals for public transit fare evasion (i.e., turnstile jumping) unless they have outstanding warrants or are on parole; all others will receive a summons with a fine rather than an arrest. In September 2018, the NYPD also changed its practices to arrest fewer people for smoking or possessing marijuana in public. However, there are a range of exceptions that allow for the arrest of individuals with prior justice involvement (e.g., outstanding warrants, parole or probation status); since communities of color are disproportionately involved in the criminal justice system, it is possible that the new policy may continue to perpetuate racial disparities in marijuana-related arrests.

Along with the NYPD, prosecutors have also begun changing how they handle low-level offenses in order to reduce unnecessary justice involvement and increase trust in the criminal justice system. In 2018, both the Brooklyn and Manhattan District Attorneys (DAs) announced their intentions to decline to prosecute misdemeanor marijuana cases, citing racially-disparate outcomes and the fact that charges do little to increase public safety; in keeping with these policies, each dismissed over 3,000 open marijuana warrants later that year. In addition, in January 2018 Brooklyn DA Eric Gonzalez launched the Justice 2020 initiative aimed at increasing fairness and strengthening community trust in the justice system while maintaining public safety. In line with the goals of this initiative, later in the year DA Gonzalez hosted the sixth Begin Again event, an initiative initially launched in 2014 that provides legal counsel to individuals with open summons warrants for low-level offenses—many of whom are black and Hispanic—and enables them to resolve them. DA Gonzalez also launched Project CLEAR (Collaborative Legal Engagement Assistance Response) the following month to provide treatment for individuals with substance-use disorders and allow them to avoid prosecution. The program initially started in Brooklyn neighborhoods with high overdose rates and was expanded to the entire borough in October 2018.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: DISABILITY & VOTING ACCESS (+10)

According to the Center for Independence of the Disabled New York (CIDNY), voting access for people with disabilities improved in New York City in 2017, as reflected in this indicator. In response to past lawsuits over a lack of wheelchair ramps and other accommodations for people with disabilities at polling sites, the NYC Board of Elections removed physical barriers and relocated polling places as needed. While the NYC Board of Elections reports that 99% of all polling sites are now barrier free, it acknowledges that there continue to be problems at some locations. CIDNY reported that only 40.7% of sites they surveyed were barrier-free in 2017.

The NYPD has also stepped up its efforts to improve its relationship with the community in recent years through its Neighborhood Policing initiative, which is currently operating in 67 precincts and will be rolled out in every precinct by 2019. Neighborhood Policing tactics include assigning the same officers to the same geographic areas, allocating specific hours for officers to engage socially with the communities they patrol, and designating two Neighborhood Coordination Officers (NCOs) to each area to build trust with the community and advise their fellow officers. In May 2017, the NYPD announced a new facet of Neighborhood Policing, the Build the Block campaign, where NCOs host neighborhood safety meetings with the people they serve to identify public safety concerns and discuss solutions. The meetings are opportunities to encourage accountability and collaborative problem solving, and have the potential to strengthen trust between community members and officers. The NYPD Police Foundation funded a public engagement campaign in 2018 to publicize the Build the Block website to help ensure that community members are kept informed about local meetings with their neighborhood police officers and to encourage participation.

In addition to changes to policing and prosecution, the City has also made efforts to reduce domestic violence victimization through prevention and service provision. A September 2018 mayoral executive order renamed the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence as the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV) and launched an advisory committee to review individual case-level data of domestic and gender-based violence fatalities and develop recommendations for legislation. In February 2018, the City launched NYC HOPE, a web portal with resources and information about how to recognize abuse, get help, or support someone experiencing domestic violence. ENDGBV is also collaborating with nonprofit organizations such as DayOne to expand existing healthy relationship education to more students through the Early Relationship Abuse Prevention Program.

Beyond the criminal justice system, the City has continued to focus on improving other critical facets of governance, including political representation. Among these endeavors are specific efforts aimed at reducing the gender disparity in public office and seeing more women represented in politics. In 2017, female elected officials in New York City created the 21 in '21 initiative to help elect a minimum of 21 women to City Council by 2021, which would raise the percentage of female Councilmembers from 22% to 41%. While this goal would reduce the gender imbalance to an all-time low, it still falls short of equitable representation; as our *gender and representation in government* indicator shows, women continue to be underrepresented in local government. The same is true nationwide, where women remain vastly underrepresented among political candidates and elected officials, and female candidates often experience barriers to building financial support for their campaigns. However, a record number of women were mobilized to run for office following the 2016 election, resulting in a record-breaking total of 100 women in the House of Representatives. While we note that this still represents only 23% of seats—similar to the local numbers—continued targeted support for women running for office may continue to increase gender equity at the local, state, and federal levels.

Equitable political power and representation requires that voting be accessible for all who are eligible. To that end, a bill proposing early voting passed in the New York State Assembly in April 2018. If the bill passes, it could benefit individuals with limited work schedule flexibility, a characteristic of many low-wage jobs, or any other constraints that could make voting on Election Day difficult. The NYC Campaign Finance Board's Vote Better NY campaign supports early voting along with other proposals that would make voting more accessible, including automatic and same-day voter registration, no-excuse absentee voting, pre-registration options for 16- and 17-year-olds, and a preclearance requirement that protects against race-based voter discrimination.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: LOCATION & PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING (+5)

On Election Day 2018, New Yorkers voted to create a fifteen-member Civic Engagement Commission that will launch a citywide mayoral participatory budgeting program by July 2020. This may eventually result in the extension of participatory budgeting across all Council districts and further improvement in this indicator; currently, participatory budgeting is active in only 27 of 51 districts.

INDICATOR 65:
RACE & VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' violent crime victimization rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 753.838 (per 100,000) White (W): 179.986 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 4.188, score 26**	2018: Black (B): 698.184 (per 100,000) White (W): 159.291 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 4.383, score 25**
More findings:	Racial and ethnic disparities in violent victimization rates were sizeable and persistent, with blacks (698.184 per 100,000) more than four times more likely to be victims of violent crimes, which include murder, rape, robbery, and felonious assault, than whites (159.291). The rates for Hispanics (464.243) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (265.805) were also much higher than the rate for whites. Rates decreased for all racial and ethnic groups from the baseline year, when the rate was 753.838 for black, 496.323 for Hispanic, 274.088 for Asian, and 179.986 for white New Yorkers.	
Data sources:	New York Police Department *Year End Enforcement Report*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Victims of violent crimes may experience trauma or physical injury, as well as problems in relationships, health, finances, work or school, and other areas of their lives. In the US, blacks and Hispanics are the victims of violent crime at higher rates than whites.	

INDICATOR 66:
RACE & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **0**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' family-related homicide rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 1.859 (per 100,000) White (W): 0.256 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 7.262, score 11**	2018: Black (B): 1.651 (per 100,000) White (W): 0.221 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 7.471, score 11**
More findings:	The total number of family-related homicides was 63 in both the baseline and the current years, and more than half of these homicides involved an intimate partner (37 at baseline and 38 in the current year). Blacks continued to be much more likely to be victims of family-related homicides (1.651 per 100,000) than Hispanics (0.804), Asians (0.502), and whites (0.221). When broken down by borough, Staten Island had the highest victimization rate (1.891), followed by the Bronx (1.580), Brooklyn (0.494), Manhattan (0.487), and Queens (0.429).	
Data sources:	NYC Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee *2017 Annual Report,* 2013–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Violence by intimate partners and other family members is a serious problem in the US and beyond, and can cause serious injury and even death. Nationally, blacks are much more likely than whites to be victims of domestic violence, including violence leading to homicide.	

INDICATOR 67:
FOSTER CARE STATUS & CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-36**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the child abuse and neglect rates for children in and out of family foster care	
Results:	2015: In care (IC): 4.0 (per 100,000 days) Out of care (OC): 4.8 (per 100,000 days) **IC-to-OC ratio = 0.833, score 100**	2018: In care (IC): 7.6 (per 100,000 days) Out of care (OC): 5.3 (per 100,000 days)* **IC-to-OC ratio = 1.434, score 64**
More findings:	There were 8,732 children in foster care in the current year. Children in family foster care were somewhat more likely than children in the community to experience abuse and/or neglect this year, with 7.6 incidents per 100,000 days in family foster care, compared to 5.3 for children out of foster care during the previous year. The disparity between the two groups flipped from the baseline year, when children in the foster care system were less likely to experience abuse and/or neglect (4.0, compared to 4.8 for children out of foster care). **Updated out-of-care data were not provided by the time of final collection, so the out-of-care data here reflect last year's findings.*	
Data sources:	Administration for Children's Services *by request*, FY2015–FY2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Child abuse and neglect have serious, lasting, and even fatal consequences, with hundreds of thousands of victims annually in the US. Maltreatment can lead to foster-care placement, though children in foster care are more likely than those out of foster care to be victimized.	

INDICATOR 68:
HATE CRIME VICTIMIZATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-7**

Indicator defined:	Rate of hate crime victimization citywide	
Results:	2015: 308 Hate Crimes **Rate: 36.273 (per 1,000,000), score 64**	2017:* 369 Hate Crimes **Rate: 43.220 (per 1,000,000), score 57**
More findings:	There were 369 hate crimes committed in NYC, compared to 308 citywide in the baseline year. The number of reported hate crimes was highest in Brooklyn (139), followed by Manhattan (127) and Queens (70), while there were fewer hate crimes reported in the Bronx (22) and Staten Island (11). Across New York State, religiously-motivated hate crimes were most common (52.0%), followed by anti-race/ethnicity/national origin hate crimes (25.6%) and anti-LGBT hate crimes (20.6%). Within religiously-motivated hate crimes, anti-Jewish hate crimes were most common, accounting for 40.5% of all reported hate crimes. Within race and ethnicity, anti-black hate crimes have their own category and accounted for one-eighth (12.5%) of the total hate crimes. Anti-gender (0.8%), anti-age (0.8%), and anti-disability (0.2%) crimes accounted for the remainder of hate crimes. **Updated data were not available at the time of final collection, so the data here reflect last year's findings.*	
Data sources:	NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services *Hate Crime in New York State Annual Report,* 2014–2016	
Rationale for this indicator:	Hate crimes are motivated by bias against characteristics of the victim such as race or sexual orientation. These acts are considered especially pernicious because they not only harm victims, but send a message of intolerance and intimidation to the group to which they belong.	

INDICATOR 69:
RACE & MISDEMEANOR ARREST

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-2**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' misdemeanor arrest rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 1,765.054 (per 100,000) White (W): 392.873 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 4.493, score 24**	2018: Black (B): 1,581.966 (per 100,000) White (W): 332.886 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 4.752, score 22**
More findings:	Substantial racial and ethnic disparities persist in misdemeanor arrests. Blacks had the highest misdemeanor arrest rates (1,581.966 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (896.311). Asians were the least likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor (304.397), followed by whites (332.886). Rates decreased for all racial and ethnic groups from the baseline year, when the rate was 1,765.054 for blacks, 1,075.299 for Hispanics, 392.873 for whites, and 356.279 for Asians. The disparity between blacks and white remained almost unchanged from baseline.	
Data sources:	New York Police Department *Year End Enforcement Report*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Regardless of innocence or guilt, a misdemeanor arrest can have considerable negative repercussions, including loss of employment, child custody, and housing. In the US, blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately arrested for misdemeanors, for which police have greater discretion in responding than they do for felonies.	

INDICATOR 70:
RACE & TRUST IN POLICE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+18**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who would not be comfortable asking the police for help	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 26.4% White (W): 8.1% **B-to-W ratio = 3.259, score 32**	2018: Black (B): 25.9% White (W): 14.7% **B-to-W ratio = 1.762, score 50**
More findings:	Black respondents were the most likely to report that they would not be comfortable asking the police for help (25.9%), followed closely by Asian (25.2%) and Hispanic (23.1%) respondents. Among white respondents, 14.7% reported distrust in police in the current year, up from 8.1% at baseline. This increase, combined with very little change among black respondents (down slightly from 26.4% at baseline) contributed to a smaller disparity between the two groups. The percentage among Hispanics also decreased from baseline (from 20.2%), while the percentage among Asians increased (from 14.5%). There were also differences by sexual orientation: individuals who identified as LGB (29.8%) were considerably more likely to feel uncomfortable seeking help from the police than individuals identifying as heterosexual (19.8%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	If people are not comfortable asking the police for help, it suggests a fundamental distrust of law enforcement that weakens police legitimacy and jeopardizes public safety. In the US, racial and ethnic minorities are less likely to trust law enforcement than whites.	

INDICATOR 71:
RACE & JAIL ADMISSIONS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+9**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between blacks' and whites' jail admissions rates	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 2,067.319 (per 100,000) White (W): 241.442 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 8.562, score 6**	2018: Black (B): 1,582.232 (per 100,000) White (W): 247.680 (per 100,000) **B-to-W ratio = 6.388, score 15**
More findings:	The disparity in jail admissions rates for black and white New Yorkers had a small decrease from the baseline year, but blacks were still more than six times more likely to be admitted to NYC jails (1,582.232 per 100,000) than whites (247.680). Asians had the lowest jail admission rate (88.914), while the rate for Hispanics was not reported in the current year. The rate for blacks decreased from the baseline year (2,067.319) and decreased slightly for whites (from 241.442) and Asians (from 94.916). Looking at gender, men were far more likely to be admitted to jail than women: in the current year, 50,831 (90.9%) admissions were men while 5,071 (9.1%) were women.	
Data sources:	Department of Correction *by request*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Incarceration has serious negative consequences for individuals, families, and communities. Although the majority of people in the US are white, most people in the country's jails and prisons are racial or ethnic minorities, and blacks have the highest jail admission and incarceration rates.	

INDICATOR 72:
RELIGION & TRUST IN POLICE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+9**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Muslim and Jewish individuals who would not be comfortable asking the police for help	
Results:	2015: Muslim (M): 19.0% Jewish (J): 8.8% **M-to-J ratio = 2.159, score 39**	2018: Muslim (M): 25.5% Jewish (J): 14.0% **M-to-J ratio = 1.821, score 48**
More findings:	Trust in police differed among religious groups, with 25.5% of Muslim respondents reporting that they would not be comfortable asking the police for help, compared to 14.0% of Jewish respondents. Percentages increased for both groups from the baseline year, when 19.0% of Muslim and 8.8% of Jewish respondents reported distrust in police. Protestants also experienced an increase in distrust in police from baseline (17.3%, up from 16.5%), as did atheists (32.5%, up from 20.2%). Catholics, on the other hand, saw a decrease in distrust in police (14.3%, down from 15.1%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Since the 2001 terror attacks, the NYPD, City government officials, and federal law enforcement have made numerous efforts to build relationships with the Muslim community. However, studies suggest that trust in police among Muslim-Americans has remained limited locally and nationally.	

INDICATOR 73:
RACE & REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+28**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who think the government is not racially and ethnically diverse	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 36.1% White (W): 28.4% **B-to-W ratio = 1.271, score 72**	2018: Black (B): 40.7% White (W): 41.9% **B-to-W ratio = 0.971, score 100**
More findings:	The percentages of respondents who think the government does not reflect the diversity of the NYC population increased from baseline for all racial and ethnic groups. In the current year, whites became the group most likely to report a lack of diversity in government (41.9%), compared to blacks (40.7%), contributing to a large positive change score and flipping the disparity between the two groups. While this change does not reflect improvement in racial and ethnic representation in government, it perhaps reflects an increase in awareness of the lack of diversity among all groups, particularly white New Yorkers. High percentages of Asians (39.6%) and Hispanics (36.4%) also did not think the government is diverse.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	The US is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. It is important that the government reflect this diversity and that people see their own group represented. However, most elected officials nationwide are white, while racial and ethnic minorities are underrepresented.	

INDICATOR 74:
RACE & REPRESENTATION IN CITY MANAGEMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the rates of proportional representation of Hispanics and whites in City management positions	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 0.437 White (W): 1.890 **W-to-H ratio = 4.325, score 25**	2017:* Hispanic (H): 0.469 White (W): 1.817 **W-to-H ratio = 3.874, score 28**
More findings:	Among public employees in management positions, including officials and administrators, 57.6% were white, while 19.3% were black, 13.7% were Hispanic, and 9.2% were Asian/Pacific Islander. In comparison, 31.7% of the NYC population was white, 29.2% was Hispanic, 21.8% was black, and 14.4% was Asian. Whites were overrepresented in City management positions (1.817), compared to blacks (0.885), Asians (0.638), and Hispanics (0.469). Rates of representation were similar to the baseline year, when the rate was 1.890 for whites, 0.823 for blacks, 0.592 for Asians, and 0.437 for Hispanics, although there was a slight decrease in the disparity between Hispanics and whites. **Data are collected every two years for this indicator.*	
Data sources:	NYC Opportunity *Social Indicators Report*, 2015 & 2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Public employees in management positions are responsible for the decisions that impact the operation of government agencies and, in turn, affect the lives of residents. City management that reflects the diversity of the population may be able to better serve the needs of different communities.	

INDICATOR 75:
GENDER & REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of female and male elected government officials	
Results:	2015: Female (F): 29.5% Male (M): 70.5% **M-to-F ratio = 2.390, score 38**	2018: Female (F): 30.7% Male (M): 69.3% **M-to-F ratio = 2.257, score 39**
More findings:	There was only negligible change in the gender disparity among elected officials since our baseline review. Out of 166 elected local government officials, only 30.7% were women, while 69.3% were men. These officials include the Mayor, Comptroller, Public Advocate, City Council members, Assembly members, district attorneys, borough presidents, State Senators, and US Representatives from NYC congressional districts. The disparity was more pronounced at the city level, where less than one in four (23.4%) elected officials was female, compared to more than one in three (36.0%) representatives in the New York State Legislature.	
Data sources:	ISLG *review of public websites*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Women make up about half of the US population but are typically a minority in its legislative institutions. While gender diversity in legislatures improves citizens' perception of those organizations' legitimacy, men hold a substantially larger share of elected offices nationally than women.	

INDICATOR 76:
EDUCATION & POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the perceived inability to influence government decision making for people with the lowest and highest educational levels	
Results:	2015: Less than HS diploma (LE): 70.6% Professional degree (HE): 47.2% **LE-to-HE ratio = 1.496, score 61**	2018: Less than HS diploma (LE): 76.5% Professional degree (HE): 53.8% **LE-to-HE ratio = 1.422, score 64**
More findings:	Of those with less than a high school diploma, 76.5% agreed that they don't have any say about what the government does, compared to 53.8% of those with a professional/graduate degree; agreement was 68.9% among those with a high school diploma and 56.9% among those with a 4-year college degree. The percentages increased for all educational attainment groups, and there was a slight improvement in the disparity between those with the lowest and highest education levels. There were also income-based disparities: 75.3% of those making less than $30,000, compared to 42.5% of those making more than $150,000, felt they did not have a say.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	For a democracy to function well, its citizens must feel that they have a voice. In the racially, culturally, and economically diverse society we live in, education is a common thread that brings diverse groups together and allows them to form more informed opinions about political processes in the city and nationally.	

INDICATOR 77:
RACE & VOTER TURNOUT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+1**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the voter turnout rates in majority Asian and majority white areas	
Results:	2015: Asian (A): 19.1% White (W): 30.2% **W-to-A ratio = 1.581, score 57**	2018: Asian (A): 19.5% White (W): 30.4% **W-to-A ratio = 1.559, score 58**
More findings:	Citywide, 25.2% of registered voters cast a ballot in the 2017 election. Voter turnout was highest in majority white census tracts (30.4%), followed by majority black census tracts (25.6%), majority Asian census tracts (19.5%), and majority Hispanic census tracts (18.0%). In census tracts with no racial or ethnic majority, the voter turnout rate was 23.9%. Voter turnout was similar in the current year compared to the baseline for majority white (30.2% at baseline), majority black (25.2%), and majority Asian areas (19.1%), but decreased slightly for majority Hispanic areas (from 19.6% at baseline), which surpassed majority Asian census tracts as the areas with the lowest turnout rate.	
Data sources:	CUNY Center for Urban Research *by request*, 2014, 2016 & 2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Voting is a fundamental right of US citizens and helps to ensure that the needs of disadvantaged groups are understood and addressed by elected officials. Voter turnout tends to be lower among racial and ethnic minorities, especially Asian Americans, than among whites.	

INDICATOR 78:
INCOME & VOTER TURNOUT

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the voter turnout rates in the bottom and top income areas	
Results:	2015: Bottom income (B): 20.5% Top income (T): 31.9% **T-to-B ratio = 1.556, score 58**	2018: Bottom income (B): 19.1% Top income (T): 31.5% **T-to-B ratio = 1.649, score 55**
More findings:	Differences in voting patterns in poor versus rich areas persisted in the current year: 19.1% of registered voters in the bottom 20% median income census tracts voted in the 2017 election, compared to 31.5% of those in the top 20%. Among registered voters living in middle income census tracts, 25.0% voted. Voter turnout rates were similar in the baseline year, when 20.5% of registered voters in the bottom income areas, 24.8% of those in the middle income areas, and 31.9% of those in the top income areas voted.	
Data sources:	CUNY Center for Urban Research *by request*, 2014, 2016 & 2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Voting is the primary route through which citizens make their voices heard in government, and low turnout rates decrease political influence among disadvantaged groups. Nationally, people with lower incomes are less likely to vote than those with higher incomes.	

INDICATOR 79:
DISABILITY & VOTING ACCESS

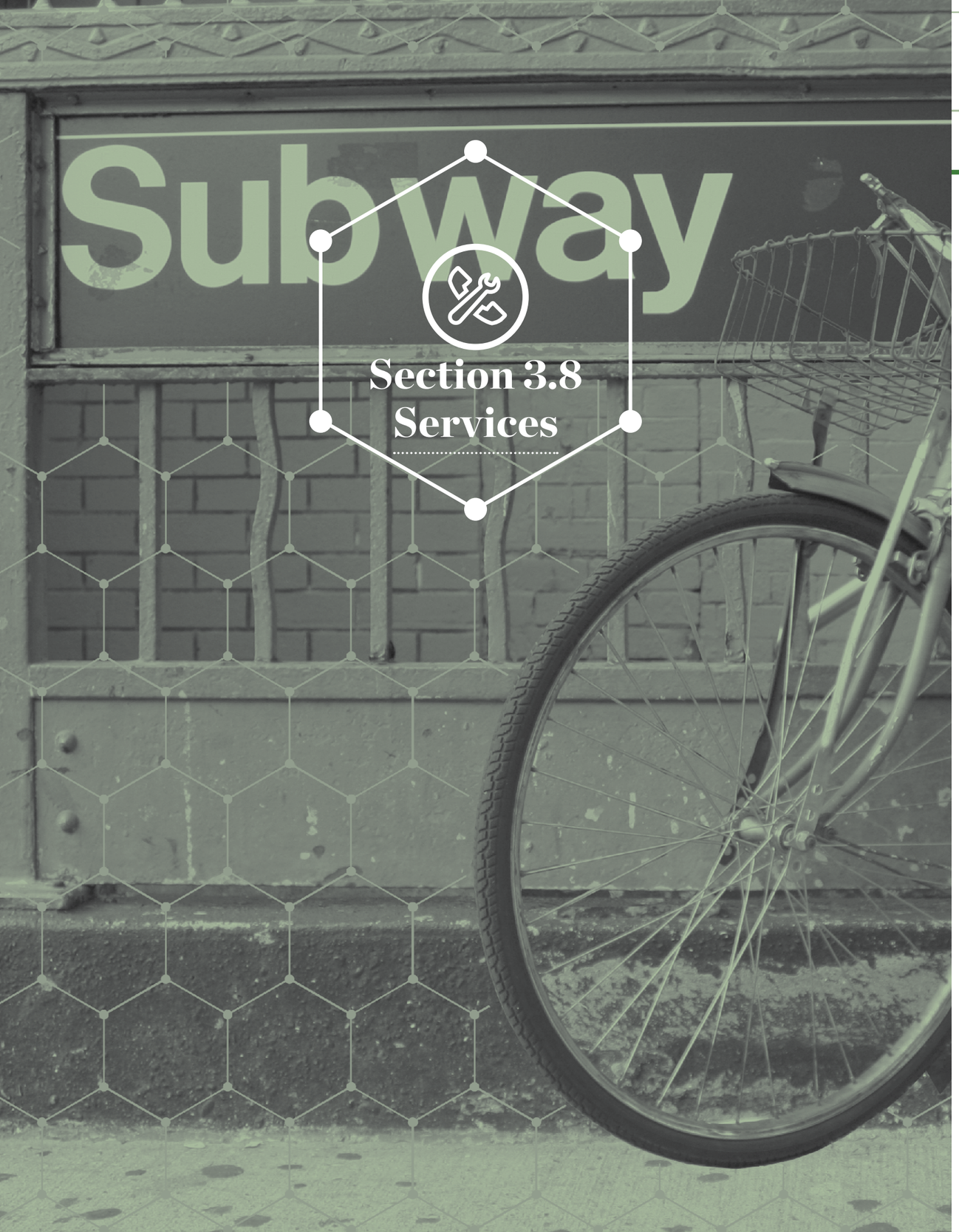
CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+10**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of polling sites in the most recent election with barriers to accessibility	
Results:	2015: 43 of 62 sites surveyed had barriers **Sites with barriers: 69.4%, score 31**	2018: 35 of 59 sites surveyed had barriers **Sites with barriers: 59.3%, score 41**
More findings:	Of the 59 poll sites surveyed by the Center for Independence of the Disabled New York in 2017, 35 (59.3%) had barriers to accessibility, including inadequate ramps (11.9%), inadequate signage (20.3%), narrow entryways/pathways (32.2%), and insufficient space to access ballot marking devices (15.3%). Only 24 sites (40.7%) had no barriers. There was a moderate improvement in site accessibility from the baseline year, when 69.4% of sites had barriers.	
Data sources:	Center for Independence of the Disabled New York *Poll Site Survey*, 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	People with disabilities have lower rates of voter registration than people without disabilities. Registered voters who have disabilities also have lower rates of turnout for elections. Some of that low turnout is associated with challenges reaching polling places as well as barriers at those sites.	

INDICATOR 80:
LOCATION & PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+5**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of city council districts not engaged in participatory budgeting	
Results:	2015: Districts with participatory budgeting: 24 Districts without participatory budgeting: 27 **Districts without PB: 52.9%, score 48**	2018: Districts with participatory budgeting: 27 Districts without participatory budgeting: 20 **Districts without PB: 47.1%, score 53**
More findings:	During the 2017-18 participatory budgeting cycle (Cycle 7), 27 out of 51 city council districts engaged in participatory budgeting, decreasing the percentage of non-participating council districts from 52.9% at baseline to 47.1% in the current year. The number of people who participated increased considerably from 51,362 to 99,250, and allocated funds across participating districts increased from $32 million to $37 million.	
Data sources:	New York City Council *Participatory Budgeting website*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Participatory budgeting allows community members to decide how to spend government funds, and typically engages a more diverse body of participants than the general election does. As of the 2017-2018 budgeting cycle, almost half of NYC council districts did not allow participatory budgeting.	



Section 3.8 Services

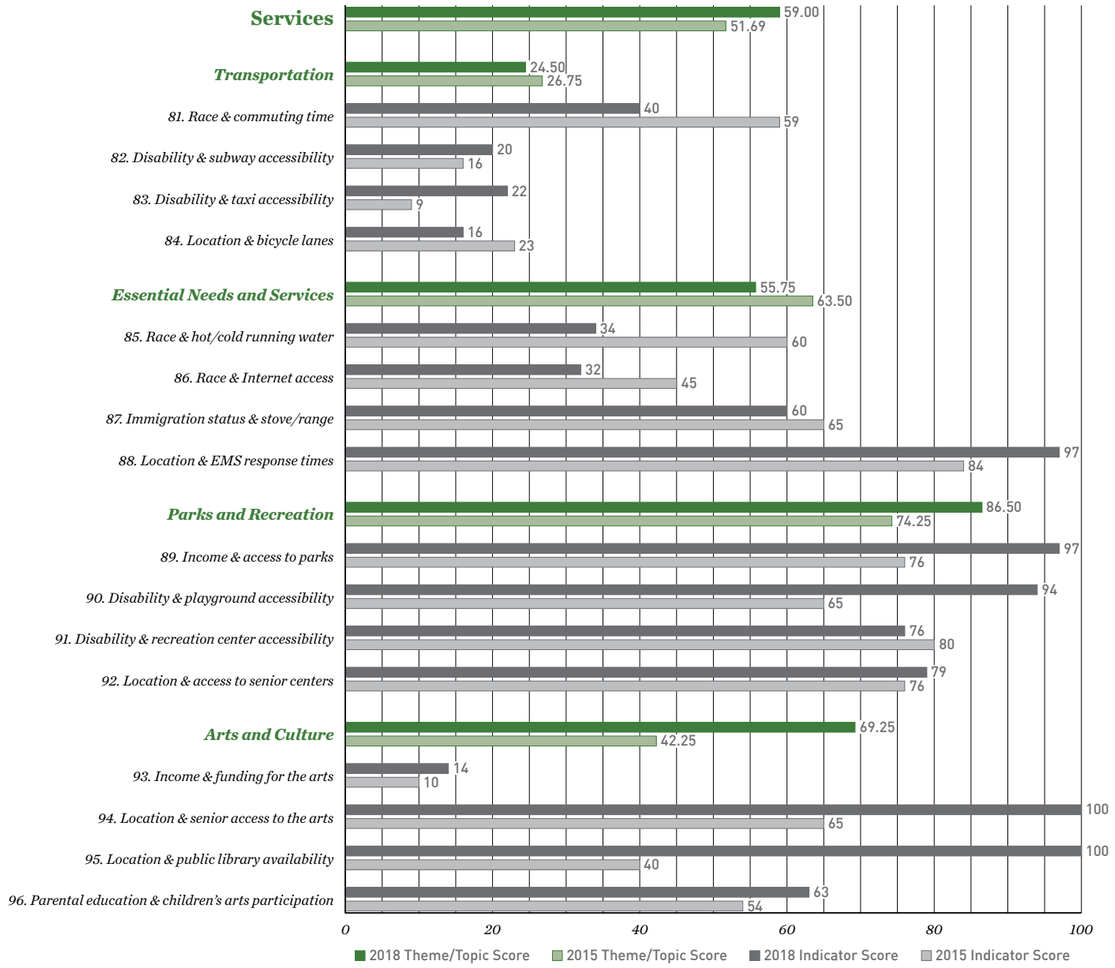
Services

CHANGE FROM BASELINE

+7.31

Services includes a wide range of services that meet the basic needs of NYC residents and that improve their quality of life. Location is the most prominent marker of inequality in this theme, with five of the sixteen indicators measuring disparities according to location, while other indicators assess inequalities according to race and ethnicity, disability status, income, immigration status, and parental education.

The overall positive change from baseline in this theme (+7.31) was driven by the large positive change in the *Arts and Culture* topic (+27.00) and moderate positive change in the *Parks and Recreation* topic (+12.25), which has the highest static score of all topics in the framework (86.50). *Essential Needs and Services* saw a small negative change from baseline (-7.75), while *Transportation* had negligible change (-2.25) and continues to be one of the lowest scoring topics in the framework with a static score of 24.50.



Services, *cont.*

In talking about themes, in addition to reporting scores, we provide context around local policy initiatives that aim to advance equality within the themes, topics, and indicators. As noted previously, we cannot draw conclusions about the impacts of these initiatives on the specific outcomes for any given indicator, but we hope to encourage dialogue and further thinking around policy approaches that could have an impact in this domain.

Equitable access to public services—such as public transportation, City parks and playgrounds, cultural offerings, and emergency services—has remained a policy priority in New York City over the past two years. In particular, two topics within the **Services** theme have recently seen large-scale policy development: ***Transportation*** and ***Arts and Culture***. In 2017 and 2018, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) released several long-term plans to address critical issues in subway and bus service, and the NYC Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) recently released the first comprehensive cultural plan for New York City. In addition, smaller initiatives are helping to improve access to services for New Yorkers in the outer boroughs and for those with disabilities.

Problems with the NYC subway have been a major issue in recent years. While affecting all riders, they have been shown to have a particularly large impact on those living in low-income neighborhoods, many of whom must travel long distances for work and for whom alternate transportation modes may not be available. Governor Cuomo declared a state of emergency in July 2017, and the MTA has released a series of plans as a result. The first of these, the Subway Action Plan, was announced a few weeks after the state of emergency was declared with the goal of stabilizing, improving, and eventually modernizing the 113-year old transit system, while the Bus Plan was launched in April 2018. The Fast Forward Plan combines aspects of the Subway Action Plan and the Bus Plan, and sets specific 5- and 10-year goals, including installing state-of-the art signal systems along select subway lines, introducing new subway cars and buses, and making more subway stations accessible for New Yorkers with disabilities. The accessibility initiatives of the Fast Forward Plan will be led by Alex Elegudin, MTA's first senior advisor for systemwide accessibility, who was hired in June 2018 to coordinate efforts to improve accessibility across the transit system. While the Fast Forward Plan is still unfunded (and funding will require negotiation between Mayor de Blasio and Governor Cuomo), the MTA has begun to hold public hearings about the plan.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: DISABILITY & SUBWAY ACCESSIBILITY (+4)

In April 2018, the MTA Board approved a $300 million capital plan to improve stations, including $200 million for accessibility improvements. The Board has also continued its renovations of select subway stations, including the installation of elevators, contributing to some positive change in the *disability and subway accessibility* indicator. While these are important steps toward the MTA's goal of making 100 "key" stations accessible by 2020, disability advocates are critical of other MTA investments like the Enhanced Stations Initiative, which do not include funding for elevators.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: DISABILITY & TAXI ACCESSIBILITY (+13)

The NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) has continued its efforts to make taxis accessible to more New Yorkers, including its January 2018 announcement that the Accessible Dispatch Program, which arranges rides in wheelchair-accessible taxis, will expand outside of Manhattan to serve all five boroughs. In May 2018, the TLC also announced that the Taxi Improvement Fund, which provides a financial incentive to drivers of accessible taxis, will increase the amount drivers receive per ride from $0.50 to $1.00. This increase will hopefully encourage more drivers to drive accessible taxis, which have lower gas mileage and are therefore more expensive to operate. The MTA is also working to connect individuals with disabilities to taxis through a new, first-of-its-kind smartphone app currently being tested that would allow Paratransit customers to hail accessible taxis on demand. These new initiatives may spur further improvement in the *disability and taxi accessibility* indicator, which has seen positive change from baseline as the TLC made more yellow taxis wheelchair accessible in FY2018.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: LOCATION & BICYCLE LANES (-7)

Every year, the Department of Transportation (DOT) expands its network of bicycle lanes, and the end of 2017 marked the largest expansion of protected bicycle lanes (25 miles) in one year. Also in 2017, the DOT released the Safer Cycling study, which reported key findings about bicycle ridership and cyclist fatalities. The study identified bicycle districts in Brooklyn and Queens that were high priority for expansion due to their high numbers of cyclist fatalities and low levels of existing bicycle lane coverage. One of DOT's goals is to create or enhance 75 miles of bicycles lanes in these districts by 2022. As DOT works toward this goal, we may see reduced disparities in the location of bicycle lanes, which are still more concentrated in Manhattan.

To improve access to arts and culture in New York City, DCLA released the City's first cultural plan, CreateNYC, in July 2017, with an additional $6.45 million in funding announced the following December. CreateNYC aims to increase access to arts and culture for all New Yorkers, but also to address disparities faced by certain populations and neighborhoods. For example, the Disability Forward Fund will provide $640,000 to 22 organizations that engage both artists and participants with disabilities in cultural programming. The first group of grantees was announced in August 2018. CreateNYC has also committed to funding more organizations in low-income neighborhoods; providing long-term, affordable workspaces for artists; increasing language access in DCLA communications; supporting artists from underrepresented groups; and promoting City engagement with the cultural community.

In addition to the CreateNYC initiatives described above, the City recently announced two other improvements in access to arts and culture for NYC public school students and New Yorkers of all ages and income levels. First, in January 2018, the Department of Education (DOE) announced that the number of certified arts teachers in public schools was the highest in 2016-2017 that it had been in the last 12 years. DOE hired 377 full-time certified arts teachers between the 2013-2014 and 2016-2017 school years, and saw an increase in arts programming specifically among students with disabilities, pre-Kindergarten students, and middle school students. Second, in July 2018, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library, and the Queens Public Library launched Culture Pass, which allows New Yorkers with library cards to visit more than 30 cultural institutions for free. Participating institutions are spread throughout the five boroughs, increasing access to arts and culture citywide.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: LOCATION & EMS RESPONSE TIMES (+13)

The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) has implemented several new programs to improve EMS response times in the Bronx, which may have contributed to the positive change from baseline in this indicator. In Summer 2016, the FDNY began piloting the new "fly car" fleet, which is a group of 10 SUVs with a paramedic on board that respond to emergencies before ambulances arrive. The FDNY also introduced a group of 10 additional ambulances that are equipped to provide basic life support and are manned by emergency medical technicians, rather than paramedics, that will be dispatched to the areas with the highest call volume. In May 2017, the City announced a $30 million investment for a new EMS facility, the continuation of the fly car program, and funding for EMS vehicles in the Bronx. This investment is particularly important for the borough after the bankruptcy of TransCare, which was a private ambulance provider that served the Bronx and Manhattan.

RELEVANT INITIATIVE: DISABILITY & PLAYGROUND ACCESSIBILITY (+29)

The Department of Parks and Recreation (NYC Parks) has continued its renovations of playgrounds, some of which include ADA accessible equipment. It also continues to construct new playgrounds, ensuring that children of all abilities can enjoy them. It is important to note that the large positive change score for the disability and playground accessibility indicator is due in part to these recent efforts, but also to more accurate data collection on the accessibility of existing playgrounds. As NYC Parks continues to improve its methods for inspecting and rating playgrounds, and as the department works toward its goal of 100% accessibility, we will likely see even greater positive change in this indicator.

RELEVANT INITIATIVES: LOCATION & SENIOR ACCESS TO THE ARTS (+35), LOCATION & PUBLIC LIBRARY AVAILABILITY (+60)

As noted in previous years' reports, two indicators in the **Services** theme have seen large positive change and achieved perfect scores of 100 due to recent policy decisions. The expansion of DCLA's SU-CASA program placed more artists in senior centers in the outer boroughs, balancing out the inequality we measure between Manhattan and non-Manhattan. In addition, the Queens and Brooklyn Public Library branches are all open at least six days a week, matching the availability of the New York Public Library branches.

INDICATOR 81:
RACE & COMMUTING TIME

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-19**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites whose commute to work is an hour or more	
Results:	2015: Blacks (B): 21.1% Whites (W): 13.8% **B-to-W ratio = 1.529, score 59**	2018: Blacks (B): 25.9% Whites (W): 12.6% **B-to-W ratio = 2.056, score 40**
More findings:	Black New Yorkers were the most likely to have commutes over one hour (25.9%), followed by Asians (19.4%), Hispanics (18.5%), and whites (12.6%). The percentage for blacks increased slightly from baseline, while the percentage for whites decreased, contributing to the moderate increase in inequality between the two groups. There was also a disparity between New Yorkers with disabilities (23.6%) and those without (17.8%). When broken down by borough, Bronx residents were the most likely to have a one hour commute or longer (29.4%), compared to 24.3% of Brooklyn, 20.8% of Staten Island, 14.5% of Queens, and 5.4% of Manhattan residents.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Long commutes have been linked to compromised physical and mental health and lower life satisfaction. In the US, racial and ethnic minorities, lower-wage and lower-skill workers, and people who live in high-poverty communities typically have longer commutes.	

INDICATOR 82:
DISABILITY & SUBWAY ACCESSIBILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+4**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of subway stations that are not wheelchair accessible	
Results:	2015: Number of stations in NYC subway and Staten Island Railway: 491 Number that are wheelchair accessible: 78 **Percentage that are not wheelchair accessible: 84.1%, score 16**	2018: Number of stations in NYC subway and Staten Island Railway: 493 Number that are wheelchair accessible: 98 **Percentage that are not wheelchair accessible: 80.1%, score 20**
More findings:	As of October 5, 2018, 80.1% of subway and Staten Island Railway stations were not accessible to people in wheelchairs, the same percentage as the previous year and slightly lower than baseline (84.1%). Only 98 stations in the NYC subway system and 5 Staten Island Railroad stations were wheelchair accessible. Thirteen stations are usually accessible but were inaccessible at the time of data collection due to construction or repairs. An additional two stations are only accessible on weekdays and were counted as not accessible in this analysis.	
Data sources:	Metropolitan Transportation Authority *website*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Reliable transportation is critical to the independence, quality of life, and livelihood of people with physical disabilities. Barriers to public transportation are far too common, and in NYC an overwhelming majority of subway stations are not wheelchair accessible.	

INDICATOR 83:
DISABILITY & TAXI ACCESSIBILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+13**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of taxis that are not wheelchair accessible	
Results:	2015: Percentage of yellow taxis that were not wheelchair accessible: 95.8% Percentage of Boro taxis that were not wheelchair accessible: 82.5% **Percentage of taxis that are not wheelchair accessible: 91.2%, score 9**	2018: Percentage of yellow taxis that were not wheelchair accessible: 81.9% Percentage of Boro taxis that were not wheelchair accessible: 67.0% **Percentage of taxis that are not wheelchair accessible: 78.2%, score 22**
More findings:	The percentage of NYC taxis that are not wheelchair accessible decreased from the baseline year (78.2%, down from 91.2%), but the majority of taxis remain inaccessible. In the current year, 2,466 of 13,587 yellow taxis were wheelchair accessible, or 18.1%. The percentage of Boro taxis that are accessible increased from baseline (33.0%, up from 17.5%), as did the number of accessible Boro taxis (1,487, up from 1,240). However, the total number of Boro taxis that serve Upper Manhattan and the outer boroughs dropped substantially from 7,077 in the baseline year to 4,505 in the current year.	
Data sources:	Taxi and Limousine Commission *Mayor's Management Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Access to adequate transportation has major implications for people's quality of life. Taxis are important to the mobility of people with physical disabilities, especially where public transit systems have barriers to accessibility. In NYC, only a small percentage of taxis are wheelchair accessible.	

INDICATOR 84:
LOCATION & BICYCLE LANES

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-7**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of non-Manhattan and Manhattan census tracts without bicycle lanes	
Results:	2015: Non-Manhattan (NM): 51.4% Manhattan (M): 11.1% **NM-to-M ratio = 4.631, score 23**	2018: Non-Manhattan (NM): 41.5% Manhattan (M): 6.9% **NM-to-M ratio = 6.014, 16**
More findings:	Both Manhattan and the outer boroughs saw a decrease in the percentage of census tracts without bicycle lanes, but the disparity between the two increased. In Manhattan, 6.9% of census tracts did not have bicycle lanes (down from 11.1% in the baseline year), and 41.5% of census tracts in the outer boroughs did not have bicycle lanes (down from 51.4%). When looking only at on-street bicycle lanes, which are important for safety and commuting, 87.8% of census tracts in Manhattan had on-street bicycle lanes, compared to 55.1% of census tracts outside of Manhattan.	
Data sources:	Department of Transportation *Bike Routes*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Biking is a good source of exercise and has both environmental and health benefits. Designated bike lanes on roadways can improve safety for cyclists and pedestrians. In NYC, most bicycle lanes are concentrated in higher-income areas, with the greatest concentration in Manhattan.	

INDICATOR 85:
RACE & HOT/COLD RUNNING WATER

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-26**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and Asian households that do not have hot and cold running water at home	
Results:	2015: Hispanic (H): 0.378% Asian (A): 0.250% **H-to-A ratio = 1.512, score 60**	2018: Hispanic (H): 0.372% Asian (A): 0.122% **H-to-A ratio = 3.049, score 34**
More findings:	In the current year, Hispanics remained the racial and ethnic group most likely to not have hot and cold running water (0.372%), followed by Blacks (0.327%). Asians (0.122%) and whites (0.170%) were the two groups least likely to lack this essential service. The percentages were similar to the baseline year for Hispanics and blacks (0.378% and 0.322%, respectively), while the percentages for Asians and whites decreased from baseline (0.250% and 0.323%, respectively). There were also income-based disparities in the current year: individuals living at or below the poverty level were more likely to not have hot and cold running water (0.512%) than those living above the poverty level (0.197%).	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS,* 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	A lack of safe drinking water and water for washing are two primary features of substandard housing, and can contribute to the spread of infectious disease. Water supply type has also been connected to mortality from heart disease. In the US, blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live in poor-quality housing.	

INDICATOR 86:
RACE & INTERNET ACCESS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-13**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and Asians who do not have high-speed Internet at home	
Results:	2015: Black (B): 21.2% Asian (A): 11.3% **B-to-A ratio = 1.876, score 45**	2018: Black (B): 13.5% Asian (A): 4.1% **B-to-A ratio = 3.293, score 32**
More findings:	While the percentage of people without high-speed Internet at home decreased from baseline for both blacks (from 21.2% to 13.5%) and Asians (from 11.3% to 4.1%), the disparity between the two groups increased. The percentage of whites without access also decreased from baseline (from 16.3% to 7.1%), but the percentage of Hispanics increased and was the highest of all racial and ethnic groups in the current year (19.3%, up from 18.5%). Access also varied by income: 18.3% of those making less than $30,000 did not have high-speed Internet, compared to 2.3% of those making more than $150,000.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Internet access not only provides information but contributes to employment opportunities, education, social interaction, and personal development. In the US, blacks and Hispanics, and people residing in low-income households are less likely to have high-speed Internet than whites or those with higher incomes.	

INDICATOR 87:
IMMIGRATION STATUS & STOVE/RANGE

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-5**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of foreign-born and US-born households that do not have a stove or range at home	
Results:	2015: Foreign-born (FB): 0.721% US-born (US): 0.509% **FB-to-US ratio = 1.417, score 65**	2018: Foreign-born (FB): 0.671% US-born (US): 0.443% **FB-to-US ratio = 1.515, score 60**
More findings:	Immigrant households (0.671%) were more likely than those of US-born New Yorkers (0.443%) not to have a stove or range. In the current year, both groups saw decreases from baseline when 0.721% of foreign-born households and 0.509% of US-born households did not have a stove or range at home. Among immigrant households, lack of access was higher among non-citizens (0.794%) than among naturalized citizens (0.577%). When broken down by race and ethnicity, Asian households were much more likely to lack a stove or range (0.979%), compared to black households (0.573%), Hispanic households (0.442%), and white households (0.407%).	
Data sources:	American Community Survey *1-year PUMS,* 2014–2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	The ability to cook at home allows individuals and families greater control over their diet and helps them to manage their food budgets. Households without a stove or range have fewer options for home cooking, which may reduce options for healthy eating and time spent with family.	

INDICATOR 88:
LOCATION & EMS RESPONSE TIMES

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+13**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the average EMS incident response times to life-threatening medical emergencies outside and within Manhattan	
Results:	2015: Non-Manhattan (NM): 418.424 seconds Manhattan (M): 386.053 seconds **NM-to-M ratio = 1.084, score 84**	2018: Non-Manhattan (NM): 405.898 seconds Manhattan (M): 399.118 seconds **NM-to-M ratio = 1.017, score 97**
More findings:	EMS incident response times in the outer boroughs decreased from baseline (from 418.424 seconds to 405.898) but increased in Manhattan (from 386.053 to 399.118). In the current year, Staten Island had the shortest average response time (379.787 seconds), followed by Manhattan, the Bronx (405.568), Queens (407.826), and Brooklyn (408.970). The disparity between Manhattan and the outer boroughs has decreased, and the average response time citywide has gone down from 410.490 seconds at baseline to 404.211 in the current year.	
Data sources:	Fire Department of New York *EMS Incident Dispatch Data*, 2014-2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Emergency Medical Service (EMS) teams respond to many different kinds of emergencies, including those that are life-threatening such as cardiac arrest, choking, and difficulty breathing. Short response times to these emergencies are essential for residents' safety and can help save lives.	

INDICATOR 89:
INCOME & ACCESS TO PARKS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+21**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of residents in the bottom and top income groups who do not live within a 5-minute walk of a park	
Results:	2015: <$30,000 (B): 19.4% >$150,000 (T): 16.2% **B-to-T ratio = 1.198, score 76**	2018: <$30,000 (B): 26.7% >$150,000 (T): 26.2% **B-to-T ratio = 1.019, score 97**
More findings:	Individuals in both the top and bottom income groups were more likely to report lack of access to parks in the current year, but the income-based disparity saw a large improvement from baseline. While likely reflecting some change in perceived access to parks, this change may also have been due, in part, to differences in the number of respondents in each income group between the 2015 and 2018 ISLG public surveys. Among people with an annual income below $30,000, 26.7% reported that they did not live within a 5-minute walk of a park (up from 19.4% at baseline), compared to 26.2% of those with an annual income above $150,000 (up from 16.2%). There were also disparities by borough, with 43.6% of Staten Island residents reporting lack of park access, compared to 28.3% of Queens, 22.5% of Brooklyn, 19.5% of Bronx, and 11.3% of Manhattan residents.	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Access to parks and their services has economic, health, environmental, and social benefits. People who have park access exercise more, which affects physical and mental health. In the US, people with lower income have less access to parks.	

INDICATOR 90:
DISABILITY & PLAYGROUND ACCESSIBILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+29**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of playgrounds not accessible to children with physical disabilities	
Results:	2015: 450 out of 1,256 playgrounds not accessible **Percentage of playgrounds not accessible: 35.8%, score 65**	2018: 86 out of 1,253 playgrounds not accessible **Percentage of playgrounds not accessible: 6.9%, score 94**
More findings:	In the current year, 86 out of 1,253 playgrounds citywide (6.9%) were not accessible to children with disabilities, while 1,167 were fully or partially accessible (93.1%), a large improvement from the baseline year when 35.8% of playgrounds were not accessible. Playground accessibility also improved in all five boroughs. In the current year, 10.5% of Bronx playgrounds, 7.0% of Staten Island playgrounds, 6.5% of Queens playgrounds, 6.1% of Brooklyn playgrounds, and 4.9% of Manhattan playgrounds were not accessible. The increased level of accessibility is due, in part, to recent efforts by the Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) to inspect playgrounds and update the accessibility data available on the Parks website.	
Data sources:	Department of Parks and Recreation *website*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Play is critical to a child's social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development, and playgrounds provide affordable, meaningful opportunities for physical and social activity. Many playgrounds have limited accessibility and often isolate children who have a disability.	

INDICATOR 91:
DISABILITY & RECREATION CENTER ACCESSIBILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **-4**

Indicator defined:	Percentage of City recreation centers not accessible to individuals with physical disabilities	
Results:	2015: 10 out of 49 City recreation centers not accessible **City recreation centers not accessible to people with physical disabilities: 20.4%, score 80**	2018: 12 out of 50 City recreation centers not accessible **City recreation centers not accessible to people with physical disabilities: 24.0%, score 76**
More findings:	Recreation centers include NYC Parks' standard recreation centers, as well as field houses, which offer more limited facilities and programming, and community centers, which are operated by community-based organizations through an agreement with NYC Parks. Citywide, 12 out of 50 City recreation centers (24.0%) were not accessible to individuals with a physical disability, while 38 recreation centers (76.0%) were fully accessible. Both the total number of recreation centers and the number that are inaccessible increased from the baseline year, when 10 out of 49 City recreation centers (20.4%) were not accessible. In the current year, four out of 10 facilities in the Bronx, one out of seven in Brooklyn, one out of 15 in Manhattan, three out of 11 in Queens, and three out of seven in Staten Island were inaccessible.	
Data sources:	Department of Parks and Recreation *website*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Recreation benefits individuals and communities, resulting in better health and stronger neighborhoods and providing a free or low-cost way to take part in games, sports, and other activities. People with disabilities may be excluded from the benefits some recreation centers provide due to inaccessibility.	

INDICATOR 92:
LOCATION & ACCESS TO SENIOR CENTERS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+3**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the numbers of senior centers per 100,000 people aged 75 and older outside and within Manhattan	
Results:	2015: Non-Manhattan (NM): 49.593 Manhattan (M): 59.185 **M-to-NM ratio = 1.193, score 76**	2018: Non-Manhattan (NM): 46.756 Manhattan (M): 52.599 **M-to-NM ratio = 1.125, score 79**
More findings:	The number of senior centers per 100,000 people aged 75 and older decreased from baseline both in Manhattan (52.599, down from 59.185), and outside Manhattan (46.756, down from 49.593), but the disparity between the two improved slightly. Among the outer boroughs, the Bronx had the highest rate of senior centers (61.357), followed by Brooklyn (52.855), Staten Island (36.202), and Queens (35.269). The average daily attendance rate for senior centers (including social clubs) was highest in Manhattan (122 participants), followed by Queens (117), Staten Island (96), Brooklyn (93), and the Bronx (80).	
Data sources:	Department for the Aging *by request*, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Senior centers play an important role in the lives of many older adults, particularly those with lower incomes and fewer independent resources. Senior centers provide services, activities, and sometimes meals, and proximity to one is associated with ease of access and frequency of participation.	

INDICATOR 93:
INCOME & FUNDING FOR THE ARTS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+4**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of organizations receiving City funding for the arts that are located in the bottom and top income areas	
Results:	2015: Bottom (B): 7.3% Top (T): 55.2% **T-to-B ratio = 7.562, score 10**	2018: Bottom (B): 8.4% Top (T): 55.8% **T-to-B ratio = 6.643, score 14**
More findings:	The NYC Department of Cultural Affairs awarded $36,761,433 to 879 arts organizations in the current year. Among organizations with physical mailing addresses (e.g., no PO boxes) located in census tracts with available income data, 71 (8.4%) were located in the bottom 20% median income census tracts, while 471 (55.8%) were located in the top 20%. These results show slight improvement from baseline, when 7.3% of funded organizations were in the bottom 20% census tracts and 55.2% were in the top 20%. In the current year, the majority of funded organizations were located in Manhattan (62.8%), followed distantly by Brooklyn (23.2%), Queens (7.7%), the Bronx (4.1%), and Staten Island (2.2%).	
Data sources:	Department of Cultural Affairs *DCLA Programs Funding*, FY2014–FY2017	
Rationale for this indicator:	Access to the arts improves people's quality of life, fosters children's development, and benefits communities in numerous ways. Racial and ethnic minorities report that at times they don't attend cultural events and establishments because they cannot get there easily, yet funding tends to be concentrated in wealthy areas.	

INDICATOR 94:
LOCATION & SENIOR ACCESS TO THE ARTS

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+35**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the numbers of artist placements per 100,000 people aged 75 and older outside and within Manhattan	
Results:	2015: Non-Manhattan (NM): 9.446 Manhattan (M): 13.364 **M-to-NM ratio = 1.415, score 65**	2018: Non-Manhattan (NM): 36.076 Manhattan (M): 29.221 **M-to-NM ratio = 0.810, score 100**
More findings:	The Department for the Aging has a program to place artists in senior centers throughout NYC, currently called SU-CASA (which evolved from Seniors Partnering with Artists Citywide). From baseline, the number of artist placements in Manhattan rose from 14 to 35, while outside Manhattan it rose from 36 to 152. Accordingly, the placement rate per 100,000 people 75 and older within Manhattan rose from 13.364 in the baseline year to 29.221 in the current year, while the placement rate outside Manhattan rose from 9.446 to 36.076, a higher rate than within Manhattan. Among non-Manhattan boroughs, the placement rate was 32.911 in Staten Island, 33.986 in Queens, 37.385 in Brooklyn, and 38.818 in the Bronx.	
Data sources:	Department of Cultural Affairs *website*, 2015 Department for the Aging *by request*, 2016-2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Mental and physical activity and socialization are key to adults maintaining cognitive functioning as they age. For older adults, participating in arts activities can provide opportunities for all three, and having a dedicated artist-in-residence can increase the likelihood of participation in the arts.	

INDICATOR 95:
LOCATION & PUBLIC LIBRARY AVAILABILITY

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+60**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of New York Public Library and non-NYPL branches open six days a week	
Results:	2015: NYPL (N): 100.0% Non-NYPL (NN): 48.4% **N-to-NN ratio = 2.066, score 40**	2018: NYPL (N): 100% Non-NYPL (NN): 100% **N-to-NN ratio = 1.000, score 100**
More findings:	Currently, all branches of the NYPL, the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL), and the Queens Borough Public Library (QPL) are open at least six days a week. In the baseline year, 100% of NYPL branches were open at least six days a week, while 65% of BPL branches and 33% of QPL branches were open at least six days a week. Some disparities remain, however: in the current year, the average weekly scheduled open hours were highest for NYPL branches (50.0), followed by BPL branches (49.3) and QPL branches (46.0). Very few libraries are open seven days a week: 8% of NYPL branches, 8% of BPL branches, 3% of QPL branches, and 25% of NYPL research libraries are open daily.	
Data sources:	Public Libraries *Mayor's Management Report*, FY2015–FY2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Most people in the US say they or someone in their household has used a public library not only for books and DVDs, but to use the Internet, computers, and printers. Public funding for libraries is necessary to sustain or increase operating hours, which in turn support increases in visitation and circulation.	

INDICATOR 96:
PARENTAL EDUCATION & CHILDREN'S ARTS PARTICIPATION

CHANGE FROM BASELINE: **+9**

Indicator defined:	Ratio between the percentages of children whose parents have the least and most education who do not participate in arts activities	
Results:	2015: Less than a high school diploma (LE): 41.9% Professional degree (HE): 25.3% **LE-to-HE ratio = 1.656, score 54**	2018: Less than a high school diploma (LE): 36.7% Professional degree (HE): 25.4% **LE-to-HE ratio = 1.445, score 63**
More findings:	The percentage of parents with less than a high school diploma who report that their children do not participate in arts activities in or out of school decreased from baseline (from 41.9% to 36.7%), but remained higher than the percentage of parents with a professional or graduate degree (25.4%, relatively unchanged from baseline). These findings are likely related to income-based disparities in the current year: 30.9% of parents making less than $30,000 reported a lack of arts activities for their children, compared to 13.0% of those making more than $150,000. There were also disparities by immigrant status: non-participation rates were higher for children of foreign-born parents (31.3%) compared to US-born parents (18.8%).	
Data sources:	ISLG Public Survey, 2015–2018	
Rationale for this indicator:	Arts programs and education can enhance children's academic, intellectual, social, behavioral, and emotional development. In the US, higher educational attainment may lead to more participation in the arts, and children whose parents had arts education are more likely to participate in arts activities.	

Appendix A:
List of Indicators and Definitions

Economy

POVERTY

#	Name	Definition
Ind.1	*Race & poverty*	Ratio between the percentages of Asians and whites living below the poverty line
Ind.2	*Race & food security*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites with low or very low food security
Ind.3	*Citizenship status & poverty*	Ratio between the percentages of non-citizens and citizens living below the poverty line
Ind.4	*Family composition & poverty*	Ratio between the percentages of people in single-parent and two-parent households living below the poverty line

EMPLOYMENT

#	Name	Definition
Ind.5	*Race & unemployment*	Ratio between the unemployment rates for blacks and whites
Ind.6	*Disability & unemployment*	Ratio between the unemployment rates for people with and without disabilities
Ind.7	*Probation status & unemployment*	Ratio between the unemployment rates for probation clients and the general population
Ind.8	*Employment assistance*	Percentage of cash assistance recipients who were no longer employed 180 days after being placed in a job

INCOME AND BENEFITS

#	Name	Definition
Ind.9	*Race & income*	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for Hispanics and whites
Ind.10	*Income & retirement savings*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and middle income groups who do not have retirement or pension plans
Ind.11	*Immigration status & income*	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for foreign-born and US-born individuals
Ind.12	*Gender & income*	Ratio between the median yearly personal incomes for women and men

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

#	Name	Definition
Ind.13	*Race/gender & City contracts*	Ratio between the percentages of small versus large contracts going to minority and women-owned business enterprises
Ind.14	*Race & business ownership*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who are business owners
Ind.15	*Gender & business ownership*	Ratio between the percentages of women and men who are business owners
Ind.16	*Location & business revenue*	Ratio between the percentages of sales tax collected from businesses located outside and within Manhattan

Education

EARLY EDUCATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.17	*Race & pre-K diversity*	Percentage of pre-Ks with more than 75% of their enrollees from one racial or ethnic group
Ind.18	*Income & child care facilities*	Ratio between the percentages of parents in the bottom and top income groups without a child care center within a 10-minute walk
Ind.19	*Income & pre-K quality*	Ratio between the average ECERS -R ratings in pre-Ks in the bottom and top income areas
Ind.20	*Family composition & early school enrollment*	Ratio between the percentages of 3- and 4-year-olds living with one and two parents who are not enrolled in school

ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.21	*Race & math proficiency*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and Asians in grades 3-8 rated less than proficient on the math Common Core
Ind.22	*Race & principal experience*	Ratio between the median years of principal experience in majority black and majority Asian schools
Ind.23	*Income & school safety*	Ratio between the average percentages of students in schools located in the bottom and top income areas who do not feel safe in the area outside their school
Ind.24	*Disability & English proficiency*	Ratio between the percentages of students with and without disabilities in grades 3-8 rated less than proficient on the English Language Arts Common Core

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.25	*Race & academic performance*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and white high school students not passing the statewide English exam
Ind.26	*Race & school discipline*	Ratio between the suspension rates of black and white students
Ind.27	*Disability & on-time graduation*	Ratio between the percentages of students with and without disabilities not graduating from high school in four years
Ind.28	*Income & on-time graduation*	Ratio between the percentages of 18-year-olds living below and above the poverty level who have a high school diploma or higher

HIGHER EDUCATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.29	*Race & degree attainment*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who do not have a bachelor's degree
Ind.30	*Race & post-degree employment*	Ratio between the percentages of recent Asian and white graduates who are unemployed
Ind.31	*Gender & science degrees*	Ratio between the percentages of female and male CUNY degree recipients whose degrees are in STEM fields
Ind.32	*Incarceration & vocational training*	Percentage of the average daily jail population not attending vocational training

Health

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

#	Name	Definition
Ind.33	*Race & health insurance*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who do not have health insurance
Ind.34	*Race & medical care*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who did not receive medical care they needed in the past year
Ind.35	*Income & senior flu vaccination*	Ratio between the influenza non-vaccination rates for people aged 65 and older in the bottom and top income groups
Ind.36	*Immigration status/gender & personal doctor*	Ratio between the percentages of foreign-born men and US-born women without a personal doctor or health care provider

QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

#	Name	Definition
Ind.37	*Race & asthma hospitalization*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' hospitalization rates due to asthma
Ind.38	*Race & diabetes hospitalization*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' hospitalization rates due to diabetes
Ind.39	*Race & sexually transmitted diseases*	Ratio between blacks' and Asians' chlamydia rates
Ind.40	*Income & chronic hepatitis B*	Ratio between the rates of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis B in the highest and lowest poverty areas

MORTALITY

#	Name	Definition
Ind.41	*Race & cardiovascular deaths*	Ratio between blacks' and Asians' heart disease mortality rates
Ind.42	*Race & infant mortality*	Ratio between the infant mortality rates for black and white mothers
Ind.43	*Race & HIV-related deaths*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' HIV-related death rates
Ind.44	*Income & heroin deaths*	Ratio between the rates of heroin overdose deaths in the highest and lowest neighborhood poverty areas

WELLBEING

#	Name	Definition
Ind.45	*Race & low birthweight*	Ratio between the percentages of black and white children born with low birthweight
Ind.46	*Race & sugary drink consumption*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who consume one or more sugary drinks a day
Ind.47	*Income & smoking*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who smoke
Ind.48	*Income & exercise*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who do not exercise

Housing

HOMELESSNESS

#	Name	Definition
Ind.49	*Recent immigration & youth homelessness*	Ratio between the percentages of recent immigrant students and other students who lost or could not afford housing in the past 30 days
Ind.50	*Child homelessness status & school attendance*	Ratio between the absenteeism rates for homeless and non-homeless children
Ind.51	*Age & homelessness*	Ratio between the shelter use rates for children and adults
Ind.52	*Age & length of shelter stay*	Ratio between the average length of stay in shelters for families with children and single adults

AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING

#	Name	Definition
Ind.53	*Race & severe rent burden*	Ratio between the percentages of Asian and white renters who spend more than 50% of their income on rent
Ind.54	*Race & homeownership*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanics and whites who are homeowners
Ind.55	*Race & home purchase loan denial*	Ratio between the home purchase loan denial rates for black and white applicants
Ind.56	*Sexual orientation & homeownership*	Ratio between the percentages of lesbian/gay/bisexual and heterosexual individuals who are homeowners

QUALITY OF HOUSING

#	Name	Definition
Ind.57	*Race & overcrowding*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and white renter households that have more than 1.5 people per room
Ind.58	*Income & heat/hot water*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who have had problems with heat or hot water in the past year
Ind.59	*Income & vermin infestation*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who have had problems with vermin in the past year
Ind.60	*Public housing & murder*	Ratio between the murder rates in NYCHA housing developments and in the rest of NYC

NEIGHBORHOOD

#	Name	Definition
Ind.61	*Race & neighborhood family friendliness*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who think their neighborhood is not a good place to raise a family
Ind.62	*Income & trust in neighbors*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who think their neighbors are not willing to help one another
Ind.63	*Income & neighborhood family friendliness*	Ratio between the percentages of people in the bottom and top income groups who think their neighborhood is not a good place to raise a family
Ind.64	*Sexual orientation & housing stability*	Ratio between the mean years spent at their current address for lesbian/gay/bisexual and heterosexual individuals

Justice

SAFETY AND VICTIMIZATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.65	*Race & violent victimization*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' violent crime victimization rates
Ind.66	*Race & domestic violence homicide*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' family-related homicide rates
Ind.67	*Foster care status & child abuse/ neglect*	Ratio between the child abuse and neglect rates for children in and out of family foster care
Ind.68	*Hate crime victimization*	Rate of hate crime victimization citywide

FAIRNESS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

#	Name	Definition
Ind.69	*Race & misdemeanor arrest*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' misdemeanor arrest rates
Ind.70	*Race & trust in police*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who would not be comfortable asking the police for help
Ind.71	*Race & jail admissions*	Ratio between blacks' and whites' jail admissions rates
Ind.72	*Religion & trust in police*	Ratio between the percentages of Muslim and Jewish individuals who would not be comfortable asking the police for help

POLITICAL POWER

#	Name	Definition
Ind.73	*Race & representation in government*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites who think the government is not racially and ethnically diverse
Ind.74	*Race & representation in City management*	Ratio between the rates of proportional representation of Hispanics and whites in City management positions
Ind.75	*Gender & representation in government*	Ratio between the percentages of female and male elected government officials
Ind.76	*Education & political empowerment*	Ratio between the perceived inability to influence government decision making for people with the lowest and highest educational levels

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

#	Name	Definition
Ind.77	*Race & voter turnout*	Ratio between the voter turnout rates in majority Asian and majority white areas
Ind.78	*Income & voter turnout*	Ratio between the voter turnout rates in the bottom and top income areas
Ind.79	*Disability & voting access*	Percentage of polling sites in the most recent election with barriers to accessibility
Ind.80	*Location & participatory budgeting*	Percentage of city council districts not engaged in participatory budgeting

Services

TRANSPORTATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.81	*Race & commuting time*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and whites whose commute to work is an hour or more
Ind.82	*Disability & subway accessibility*	Percentage of subway stations that are not wheelchair accessible
Ind.83	*Disability & taxi accessibility*	Percentage of taxis that are not wheelchair accessible
Ind.84	*Location & bicycle lanes*	Ratio between the percentages of non-Manhattan and Manhattan census tracts without bicycle lanes

ESSENTIAL NEEDS AND SERVICES

#	Name	Definition
Ind.85	*Race & hot/cold running water*	Ratio between the percentages of Hispanic and Asian households that do not have hot and cold running water at home
Ind.86	*Race & Internet access*	Ratio between the percentages of blacks and Asians who do not have high-speed Internet at home
Ind.87	*Immigration status & stove/ range*	Ratio between the percentages of foreign-born and US-born households that do not have a stove or range at home
Ind.88	*Location & EMS response times*	Ratio between the average EMS incident response times to life-threatening medical emergencies outside and within Manhattan

PARKS AND RECREATION

#	Name	Definition
Ind.89	*Income & access to parks*	Ratio between the percentages of residents in the bottom and top income groups who do not live within a 5-minute walk of a park
Ind.90	*Disability & playground accessibility*	Percentage of playgrounds not accessible to children with physical disabilities
Ind.91	*Disability & recreation center accessibility*	Percentage of City recreation centers not accessible to individuals with physical disabilities
Ind.92	*Location & access to senior centers*	Ratio between the numbers of senior centers per 100,000 people aged 75 and older outside and within Manhattan

ARTS AND CULTURE

#	Name	Definition
Ind.93	*Income & funding for the arts*	Ratio between the percentages of organizations receiving City funding for the arts that are located in the bottom and top income areas
Ind.94	*Location & senior access to the arts*	Ratio between the numbers of artist placements per 100,000 people aged 75 and older outside and within Manhattan
Ind.95	*Location & public library availability*	Ratio between the percentages of New York Public Library and non-NYPL branches open six days a week
Ind.96	*Parental education & children's arts participation*	Ratio between the percentages of children whose parents have the least and most education who do not participate in arts activities

Appendix B:
ISLG Public Survey 2018 Technical Notes

THE MARGIN OF ERROR FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE IS +/- 1.76%.

The margin of error by borough is as follows:

• The Bronx +/- 4.28%

• Brooklyn +/-3.18%

• Manhattan +/- 4.03%

• Queens +/- 3.36%

• Staten Island +/- 7.45%

The completion rate for the surveys fielded by IVR calls was 1.8%.

The completion rate for surveys fielded by live calls was 1.1%.

The completion rate for the in-person intercept surveys is unknown as respondent candidates who were either approached to participate in the survey, but chose not to do so, or did not qualify to participate were not enumerated.

Appendix C:
ISLG Public Survey Questionnaire

Hi, this is _____ calling with a few quick questions regarding some current topics in New York City for survey research purposes only.

S.1. Do you live in New York City?

1. Yes
2. No

Great. Now, I am going to read you a few statements and, for each one, I am going to ask you whether you agree or disagree.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know/unsure

1. The government of New York City represents the racial and ethnic diversity of the population of New York City.

2. If I were in trouble, I would feel comfortable asking a police officer for help.

3. My neighborhood is a good place to raise a family.

4. People in my neighborhood are willing to help one another.

5. People like me don't have any say about what the government does.

6. In a few words, what is the number one most important inequality problem in New York City right now?

7. If you had to choose, which of the following would you say is the number one most important inequality problem in New York City?

1. Housing or affordable housing
2. Income inequality or employment
3. Education
4. Crime or the criminal justice system
5. Racial inequality or racism
6. Gender inequality
7. Don't know/unsure

Moving on, I am going to ask you a few questions about your housing situation.

8. How many years have you lived at your current address?

9. Do you rent or own your home?

1. Rent
2. Own
3. Don't know/unsure/refused

10. Do you have high-speed Internet in your home?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

11. During the past 12 months, have you had a problem with your heat or hot water?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

Continued on next pages

12. [If yes] Did you report the problem?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

13. During the past 12 months, have you had any problems with vermin such as rats, mice or cockroaches?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

14. [If yes] Did you report the problem?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

15. If you had an emergency where you needed $1,000 where would you turn? A loan from a bank, personal savings, a credit card, a pawn shop, your friends or family, or somewhere else?

1. Loan from a bank/credit union
2. Personal savings
3. Credit card
4. Pawn shop
5. Friends and/or family
6. Other (please specify)
7. Don't know/unsure

16. In the past 12 months, what financial products and services have you used? A check casher, a pawn shop, a rent-to-own store, a refund anticipation check, an auto title loan, a prepaid card, a payday loan, an online loan? Please indicate all that apply.

1. Check casher
2. Pawn shop
3. Rent-to-own store
4. Refund anticipation check
5. Auto title loan
6. Prepaid card
7. Payday loan
8. Online loan
9. None of the above
10. Don't know/unsure

We are almost done. For the final section of the survey, I am going to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes only.

17. What is your age?

18. And, again for statistical purposes only, please tell me your race?

1. White/Caucasian
2. Black/African-American
3. Hispanic/Latino
4. Asian/Asian-American
5. Other
6. Don't know/unsure/refused

19. Do you consider yourself a Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure/refused

20. What is the last grade that you completed in school?

1. Some high school or less
2. High school
3. Technical or vocational school
4. Graduated 4-year college
5. Graduated professional degree (such as Masters or higher)
6. Don't know/unsure/refused

21. What is your religious background?

1. Protestant
2. Catholic
3. Jewish
4. Muslim
5. Something else
6. None/atheist
7. Don't know/unsure/refused

22. Were you born in the United States?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

23. And again, for statistical purposes, do you personally identify as heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual or something else?

1. Heterosexual
2. Gay
3. Lesbian
4. Bisexual
5. Something else
6. Don't know/unsure/refused

24. What is your current employment status? Are you employed full time, employed part time, currently unemployed but looking for work, currently unemployed but not looking for work, retired, or are disabled and unable to work.

1. Full time
2. Part time
3. Unemployed, looking
4. Unemployed, not looking
5. Retired
6. Disabled, unable to work
7. Don't know/unsure

Continued on next pages

25. [If employed] How long is your average commute from home to work?

1. 15 minutes or less
2. 15-30 minutes
3. 30-45 minutes
4. 45 minutes to 1 hour
5. 1 hour or longer
6. Don't know/unsure

26. [If employed] What is your total annual individual income before taxes?

1. 15,000 or less
2. 15,000-30,000
3. 30,000-50,000
4. 50,000-70,000
5. 70,000-100,000
6. 100,000-150,000
7. 150,000 or more
8. Don't know/unsure/refused

27. What is your total annual household income before taxes?

1. 15,000 or less
2. 15,000-30,000
3. 30,000-50,000
4. 50,000-70,000
5. 70,000-100,000
6. 100,000-150,000
7. 150,000 or more
8. Don't know/unsure/refused

28. Do you have a retirement or pension plan?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

29. How many children under the age of 18 do you have?

30. [If have children] Do the children live at home with you?

1. Yes, all do
2. Yes, some do
3. No

31. [If have children] Are you a single parent?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure/refused

32. [If have children] As far as you know, is there a child-care center within a ten-minute walk from your home?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

33. [If have children] Does your child/do your children participate in arts activities at school or outside of school?

1. Yes, at school
2. Yes, outside of school
3. Both
4. No
5. Don't know/unsure/refused

34. Do you live within a five-minute walk of a park?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

35. Do you have a physical disability?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure/refused

36. Do you have an intellectual disability?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure/refused

37. Have you ever been convicted of a crime?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/unsure

38. In which borough do you live?

1. Bronx
2. Manhattan
3. Brooklyn
4. Queens
5. Staten Island
6. Don't know/unsure/refused

39. What is your gender?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other

40. Do you identify as transgender, or a different gender than what you were assigned at birth?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Refused

Thank you for your time.

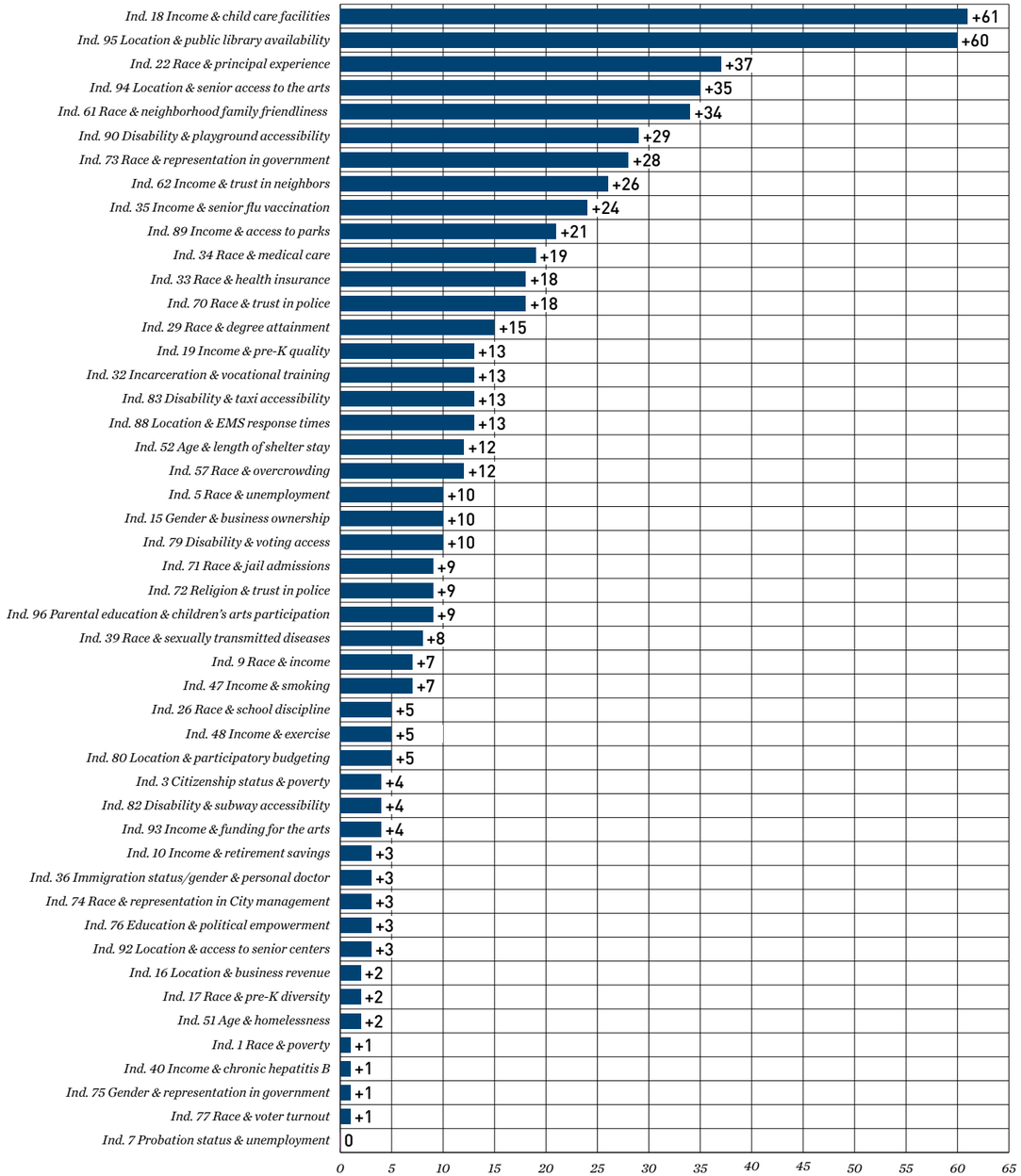
(The survey was conducted in English, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish. The questionnaires in Chinese, Russian, and Spanish are available from the authors.)

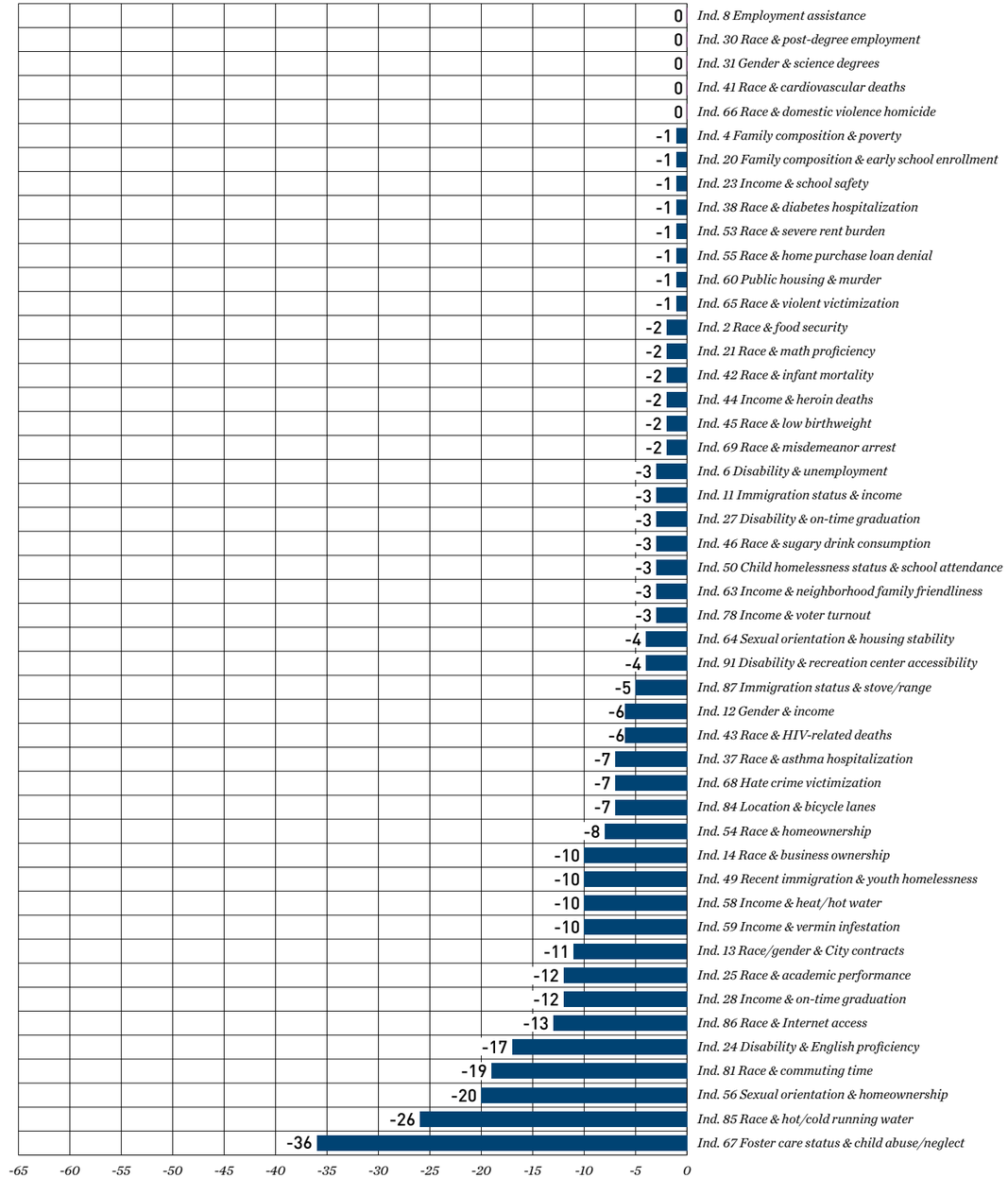
Appendix D:
Ratio-to-Score Conversion Table

SCORE RANGE	RATIO FROM	RATIO TO	INCREASE BY
100	1.000	1.004	n/a
99	1.005	1.009	+0.005
98	1.010	1.014	+0.005
97	1.015	1.019	+0.005
96	1.020	1.024	+0.005
95	1.025	1.029	+0.005
94	1.030	1.034	+0.005
93	1.035	1.039	+0.005
92	1.040	1.044	+0.005
91	1.045	1.049	+0.005
90	1.050	1.054	+0.005
89	1.055	1.059	+0.005
88	1.060	1.064	+0.005
87	1.065	1.069	+0.005
86	1.070	1.074	+0.005
85	1.075	1.079	+0.005
84	1.080	1.084	+0.005
83	1.085	1.089	+0.005
82	1.090	1.094	+0.005
81	1.095	1.099	+0.005
80	1.100	1.119	+0.020
79	1.120	1.139	+0.020
78	1.140	1.159	+0.020
77	1.160	1.179	+0.020
76	1.180	1.199	+0.020
75	1.200	1.219	+0.020
74	1.220	1.239	+0.020
73	1.240	1.259	+0.020
72	1.260	1.279	+0.020
71	1.280	1.299	+0.020
70	1.300	1.319	+0.020
69	1.320	1.339	+0.020
68	1.340	1.359	+0.020
67	1.360	1.379	+0.020
66	1.380	1.399	+0.020
65	1.400	1.419	+0.020
64	1.420	1.439	+0.020
63	1.440	1.459	+0.020
62	1.460	1.479	+0.020
61	1.480	1.499	+0.020
60	1.500	1.524	+0.025
59	1.525	1.549	+0.025
58	1.550	1.574	+0.025
57	1.575	1.599	+0.025
56	1.600	1.624	+0.025
55	1.625	1.649	+0.025
54	1.650	1.674	+0.025
53	1.675	1.699	+0.025
52	1.700	1.724	+0.025
51	1.725	1.749	+0.025

SCORE RANGE	RATIO FROM	RATIO TO	INCREASE BY
50	1.750	1.774	+0.025
49	1.775	1.799	+0.025
48	1.800	1.824	+0.025
47	1.825	1.849	+0.025
46	1.850	1.874	+0.025
45	1.875	1.899	+0.025
44	1.900	1.924	+0.025
43	1.925	1.949	+0.025
42	1.950	1.974	+0.025
41	1.975	1.999	+0.025
40	2.000	2.149	+0.150
39	2.150	2.299	+0.150
38	2.300	2.449	+0.150
37	2.450	2.599	+0.150
36	2.600	2.749	+0.150
35	2.750	2.899	+0.150
34	2.900	3.049	+0.150
33	3.050	3.199	+0.150
32	3.200	3.349	+0.150
31	3.350	3.499	+0.150
30	3.500	3.649	+0.150
29	3.650	3.799	+0.150
28	3.800	3.949	+0.150
27	3.950	4.099	+0.150
26	4.100	4.249	+0.150
25	4.250	4.399	+0.150
24	4.400	4.549	+0.150
23	4.550	4.699	+0.150
22	4.700	4.849	+0.150
21	4.850	4.999	+0.150
20	5.000	5.249	+0.250
19	5.250	5.499	+0.250
18	5.500	5.749	+0.250
17	5.750	5.999	+0.250
16	6.000	6.249	+0.250
15	6.250	6.499	+0.250
14	6.500	6.749	+0.250
13	6.750	6.999	+0.250
12	7.000	7.249	+0.250
11	7.250	7.499	+0.250
10	7.500	7.749	+0.250
9	7.750	7.999	+0.250
8	8.000	8.249	+0.250
7	8.250	8.499	+0.250
6	8.500	8.749	+0.250
5	8.750	8.999	+0.250
4	9.000	9.249	+0.250
3	9.250	9.499	+0.250
2	9.500	9.749	+0.250
1	9.750	9.999	+0.250

Appendix E:
Ranked Indicator Change Scores





Appendix F:
Secondary Data Sources

Administration for Children's Services (by request)

American Community Survey, 1-year estimates*

American Community Survey, 1-year PUMS*

Center for Independence of the Disabled New York, Poll Site Survey

City University of New York Center for Urban Research (by request)

City University of New York Office of Institutional Research and Assessment website

Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*

Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement*

Current Population Survey, Volunteer Supplement*

Department for the Aging (by request)

Department of Correction (by request)

Department of Cultural Affairs website

Department of Cultural Affairs, DCLA Programs Funding

Department of Education website

Department of Education, CLASS and ECERS-R Results by Site

Department of Education, English Language Arts Data File

Department of Education, Graduation Results

Department of Education, Math Data File

Department of Education, NYC School Survey

Department of Education, School Quality Report

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (by request)

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Communicable Disease EpiQuery

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey (by request)

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Epi Data Tables, Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in NYC, 2000-2017

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics EpiQuery, Infant Mortality

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics EpiQuery, Mortality

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics EpiQuery, Natality

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Department of Homeless Services, Daily Report

Department of Parks and Recreation website

Department of Probation (by request)

Department of Transportation, Bike Routes

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data

Fire Department of New York, Emergency Medical Service Incident Dispatch Data

Institute for State and Local Governance, Public Survey

Mayor's Management Report

Mayor's Office of Contract Services, Agency Procurement Indicators Report

Metropolitan Transportation Authority website

New York City Council, Participatory Budgeting website

New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee, Annual Report

New York City Opportunity, New York City Government Poverty Measure, 2005-2016

New York City Opportunity, Social Indicators Report

New York Civil Liberties Union, Suspension Data Fact Sheet

New York Police Department (by request)

New York Police Department, Year End Enforcement Report

New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics website

New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (by request)

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Hate Crime in New York State Annual Report

New York State Education Department, NYC Public Schools - School Report Card

New York University Furman Center, State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods

Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, Hospital Inpatient Discharges

*Census data from the American Community Survey and Current Population Survey can be obtained from American FactFinder and DataFerrett.

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