

APPENDIX A: Data Figures

Introduction

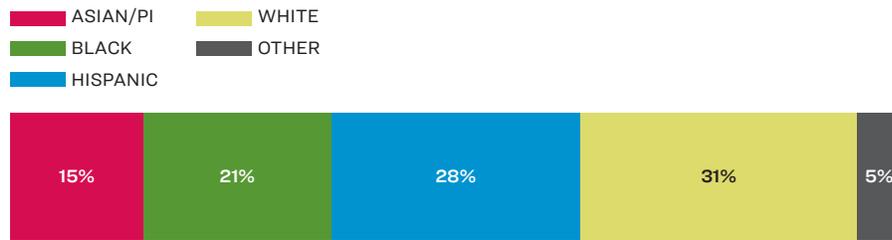
Where We Live 2020 included over 100 data visualizations describing key housing and neighborhood conditions: where New Yorkers live, where school children live, how neighborhoods in New York differ, and how different types of New Yorkers experience housing challenges. Many updated figures appear in Chapter 5 of Where We Live NYC 2025. This appendix provides updated data for all other figures from the original plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 5.21: Composition of New York City by Race and Ethnicity, 2019–2023	5
Figure 5.22: Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, 2022	5
Figure 5.23: Graduation Rate by Race and Ethnicity, 2024.	6
Figure 5.24: Composition of Lower-Income Households by Race and Ethnicity, 2023	6
Figure 5.25: Homeownership by Race and Ethnicity, 2023	7
Figure 5.26: Living in an Overcrowded Home by Race and Ethnicity, 2023.	7
Figure 5.27: Select Violent Felony Crime Rate Exposure by Race and Ethnicity, 2024.	8
Figure 5.28: Composition of NYC Metropolitan Region by Race and Ethnicity, 2019–2023	9
Figure 5.29: Share of White Population by NTA, 2019–2023	10
Figure 5.30: Change in Share of White Population by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	11
Figure 5.31: Share of Hispanic Population by NTA, 2019–2023	12
Figure 5.32: Change in Share of Hispanic Population by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	13
Figure 5.33: Share of Black Population by NTA, 2019–2023	14
Figure 5.34: Change in Share of Black Population by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	15
Figure 5.35: Share of Asian/PI Population by NTA, 2019–2023	16
Figure 5.36: Change in Share of Asian Population by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	17
Figure 5.37: Dissimilarity Index by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	18
Figure 5.38: Isolation Index by NTA, 1990 to 2019–2023	19
Figure 5.39: Changes in Neighborhoods’ Population Diversity, 1990 to 2019–2023	20
Figure 5.40: Neighborhood Proportionality, 2019–2023	21
Figure 5.41: Racial Composition of Neighborhoods by Proportional Diversity, 2019–2023	22
Figure 5.42: Changes in Total Population by Neighborhoods’ Proportional Diversity, 2019–2023	23
Figure 5.43: Changes in Neighborhoods’ Representational Diversity, 1990 to 2019–2023	24
Figure 5.44: Changes in Total Population by Neighborhoods’ Representational Diversity, 1990 to 2019–2023	25
Figure 5.45: Neighborhood Presence, 2019–2023	26
Figure 5.46: Racial Composition of Neighborhoods, by Representational Diversity, 2019–2023	27
Figure 5.47: Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2019–2023	28

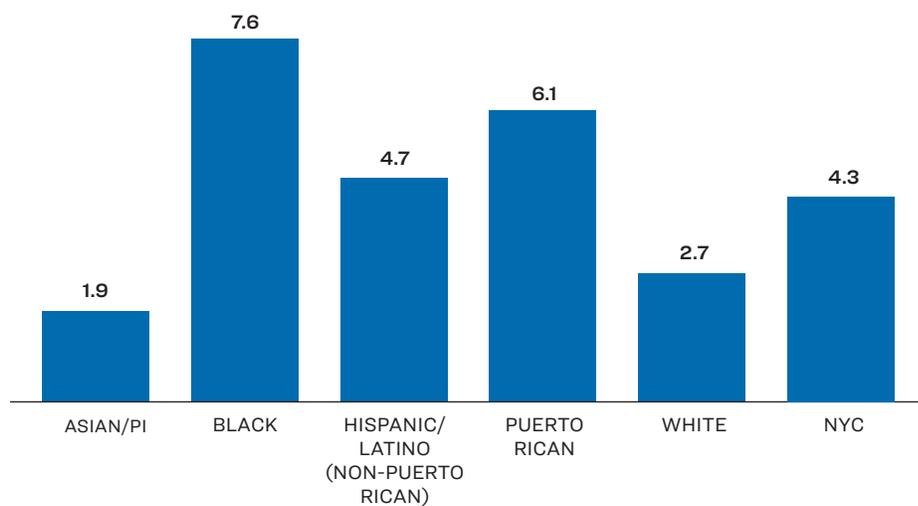
Figure 5.48: Population of Low-Poverty (<10%) and High-Poverty (>40%) Census Tracts by Race and Ethnicity, 2019–2023	29
Figure 5.49: Population of Low-Poverty (<10%) Census Tracts by Race and Ethnicity, 2019–2023	30
Figure 5.50: Population of High-Poverty (>40%) Census Tracts by Race and Ethnicity, 2019–2023	31
Figure 5.51: Top 1–5 Largest Foreign Nationality Groups by Place of Birth, 2019–2023	32
Figure 5.52: Top 6–10 Largest Foreign Nationality Groups by Place of Birth, 2019–2023	33
Figure 5.53: Disability Rate by Census Tract, 2019–2023	34
Figure 5.54: Composition of NYC Public School Students, 2023–2024	35
Figure 5.55: Labor Market Engagement Index by Census Tract, 2019–2023	35
Figure 5.56: Metro-North, Long Island Rail Road, and Proposed Penn Station Access Stations	36
Figure 5.57: Profile of New Yorkers Commuting to Work, 2019–2023	37
Figure 5.58: Life Expectancy at Birth by Community District, 2019	38
Figure 5.59: Infant Mortality by Community District, 2017–2019	39
Figure 5.60: Asthma Emergency Department Visits for Children Ages 5–17, 2023	40
Figure 5.61: Areas Within Walking Distance to a Park, 2024	41
Figure 5.62: Exposure to Violent Crime by NTA	42
Figure 5.63: Jail Incarceration Rate by Community District, 2022	43
Figure 5.64: Share of Population With Credit Score <660 by Borough, 2016 to 2024	44
Figure 5.65: Share of Residents Experiencing Overcrowding by PUMA, 2023	45
Figure 5.66: Race and Ethnicity by Housing Type, 2023	46
Figure 5.67: Household Composition by Housing Type, 2023	47
Figure 5.68: Foreign-Born Status by Housing Type, 2023	48
Figure 5.69: Market-Rate Rental Housing By Share of Occupied Units, 2023	49
Figure 5.70: Rent-Stabilized Rental Housing by PUMA and Share of Occupied Units, 2023	50
Figure 5.71: Owner-Occupied Housing by Share of Occupied Units, 2023	51
Figure 5.72: Share of Renter Households Spending More than 30% of Income On Rent, 2000 to 2023	52
Figure 5.73: New Housing Production by Decade, 1920 to 2024	53
Figure 5.74: Housing Cost by Housing Type, 2023	53
Figure 5.75: Prevalence of Three or More Housing Problems by Housing Type, 2023	54
Figure 5.76: Average Length of Residence in Years by Housing Type, 2023	54
Figure 5.77: Estimated Differences in Housing Quality by Race/Ethnicity Unadjusted, 2023	55

FIGURE 5.21: COMPOSITION OF NEW YORK CITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019–2023



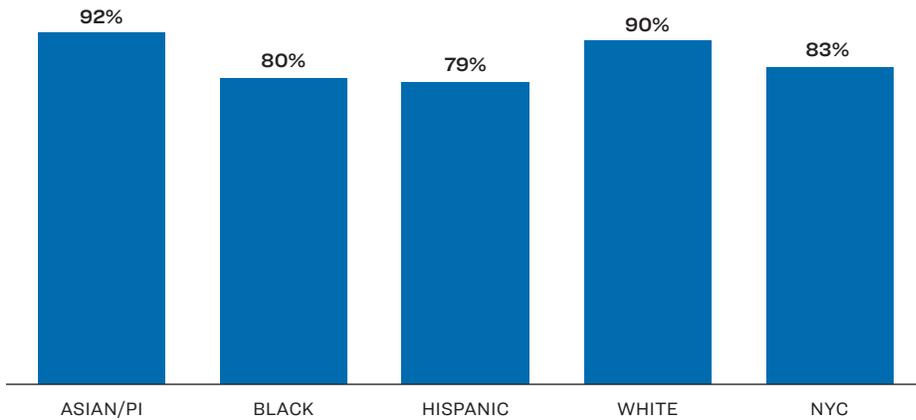
This figure shows the race and ethnicity of New Yorkers as of the 2019-2023 American Community Survey. Out of New York City’s 8.5 million residents, 31% were White, 28% were Hispanic, 21% were Black, and 15% were Asian/PI (Asian/Pacific-Islander), with the remaining 5% indicating another race or multiple races.

FIGURE 5.22: INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2022



This figure illustrates infant mortality by race and ethnicity according to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene’s 2022 Summary of Vital Statistics. Citywide, the infant mortality rate that year was 4.3 per 1,000 live births, with Black New Yorkers having the highest rate (7.6 per 1,000) of any racial or ethnic group and Asian/PI New Yorkers having the lowest rate (2.7 per 1,000).

FIGURE 5.23: GRADUATION RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2024

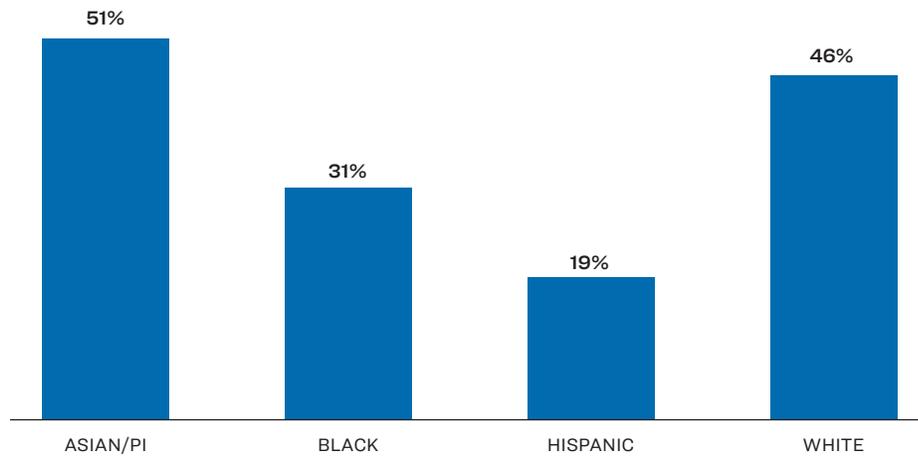


New York City Public Schools’ Class of 2024 graduated at an 83% rate citywide, as shown in this figure which also includes the rates for the major racial/ethnic groups. Asian/PI New Yorkers in the Class of 2024 had the highest graduation rate at 92%, while Hispanic New Yorkers had the lowest rate at 79%.

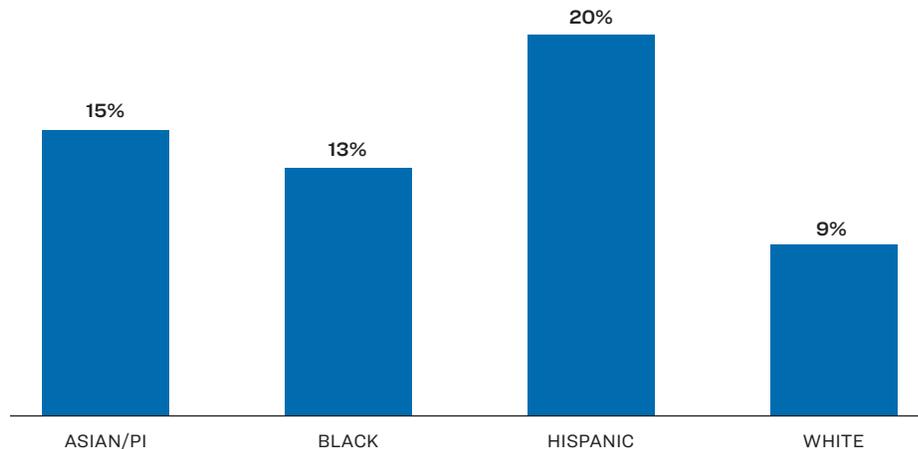
FIGURE 5.24: COMPOSITION OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2023



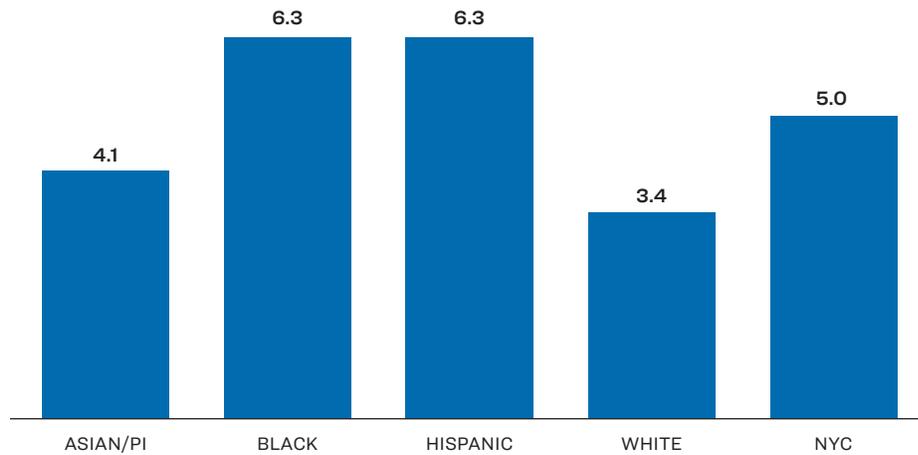
This figure shows the race and ethnicity of New Yorkers who are below 80% of the HUD Income Limit/Area Median Income in 2019-2023 ACS data. Among New Yorkers below this income threshold, 36% were Hispanic, 24% Black, 22% White, and 15% Asian/PI, with the remaining 4% indicating another race or multiple races.

FIGURE 5.25: HOMEOWNERSHIP BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2023

Using 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data, this figure presents the share of each major racial and ethnic group that lives in homes that they own. That share is highest for Asian/PI New Yorkers at 51%, followed by White New Yorkers at 46%. The homeownership rate is 31% for Black New Yorkers, while only 19% of Hispanic New Yorkers own their own homes.

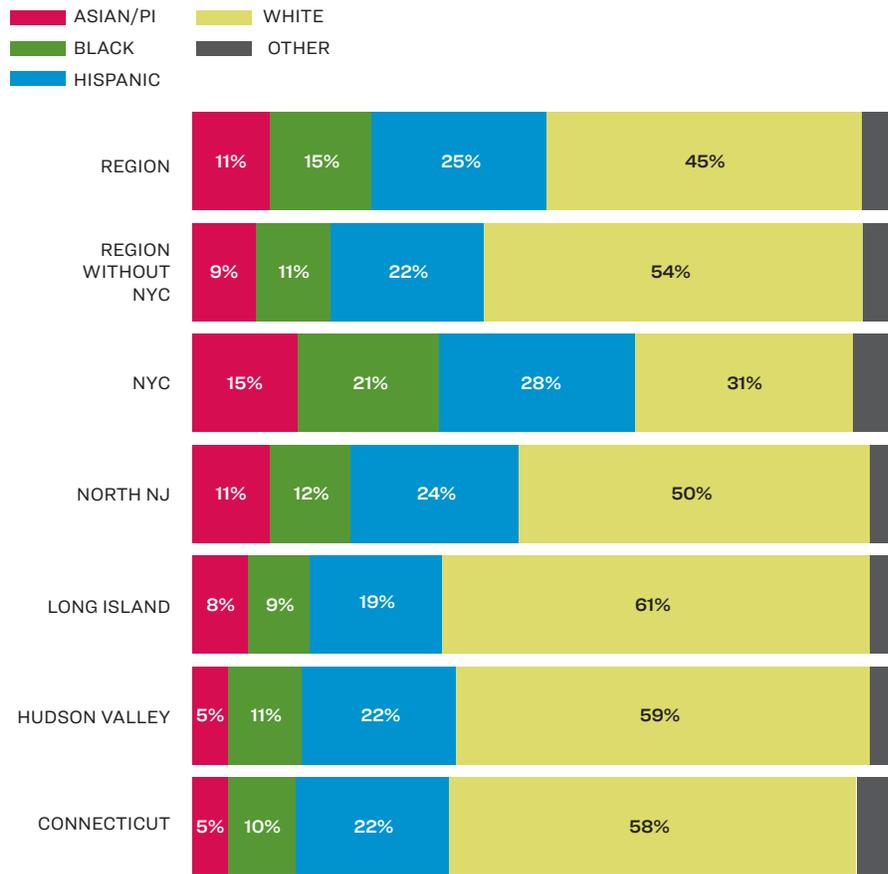
FIGURE 5.26: LIVING IN AN OVERCROWDED HOME BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2023

The NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey defines an overcrowded home as one with more than two people per bedroom or more than two people in a studio. This figure shows the share of each major racial or ethnic group living in an overcrowded home in the 2023 NYCHVS data. Hispanic New Yorkers are most likely to experience overcrowding (20%), followed by Asian/PI New Yorkers (15%), and Black New Yorkers (13%), with White New Yorkers experiencing the lowest rate of overcrowding (9%).

FIGURE 5.27: SELECT VIOLENT FELONY CRIME RATE EXPOSURE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2024

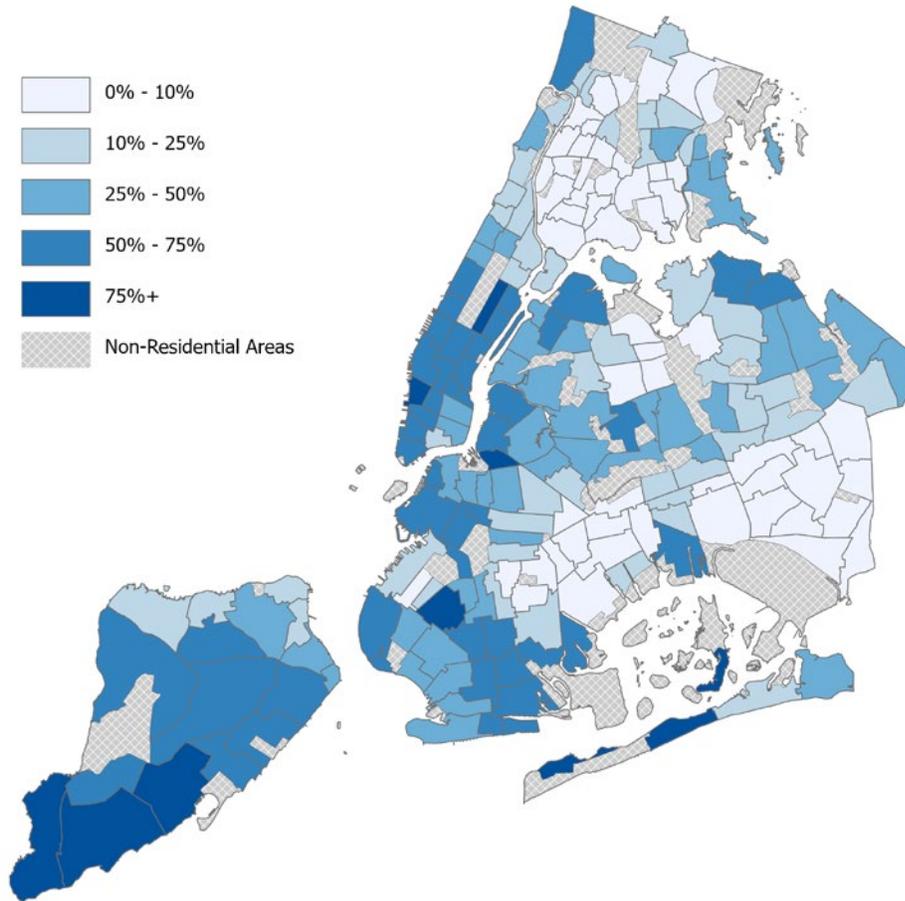
This figure reports the rate at which New Yorkers experienced violent felony crimes such as homicide, robbery, and felony assault based on valid complaint data provided by the NYPD aggregated up to the Neighborhood Tabulation Area level. As of 2024, the overall rate of exposure to such crimes citywide was 5.0 per 1,000 people. Black and Hispanic New Yorkers had the highest likelihood of experiencing these crimes (6.3 per 1,000 people), while White New Yorkers had the lowest (3.4 per 1,000 people).

FIGURE 5.28: COMPOSITION OF NYC METROPOLITAN REGION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019–2023



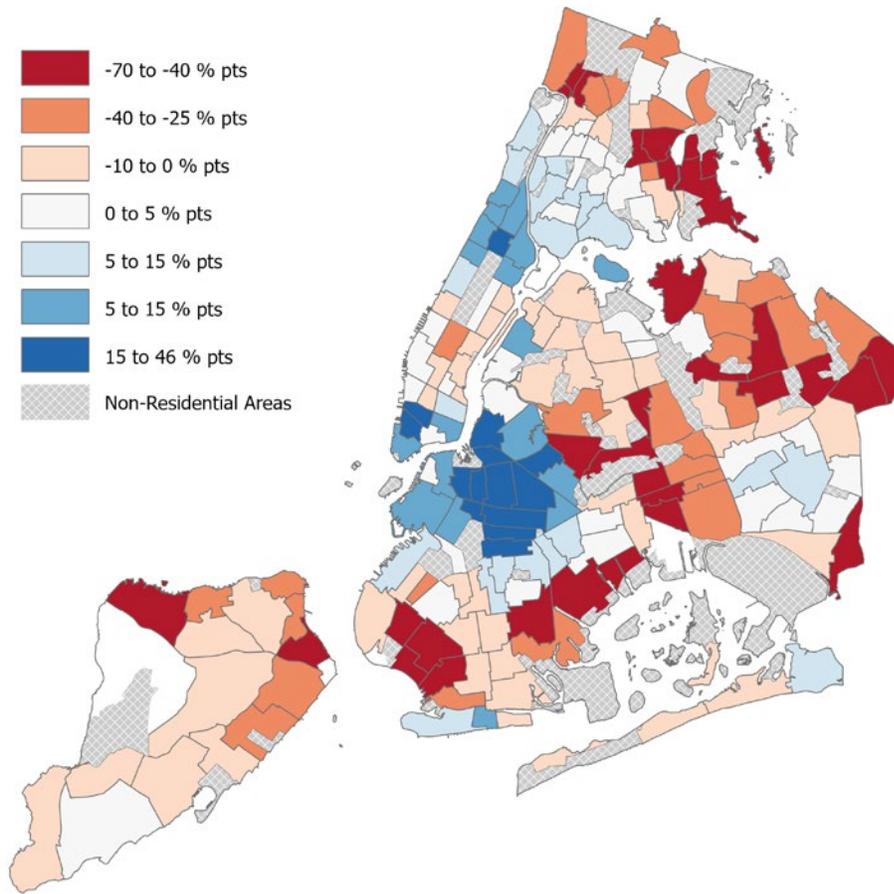
This figure details the demographic breakdown of the NYC Metropolitan region as well as for each sub-region using 2019-2023 ACS data. Region-wide, 45% of residents were White, 25% were Hispanic, 15% were Black, and 11% were Asian/PI, with 4% reporting another race or multiple races. Each sub-region outside of NYC has a larger share of White residents and smaller shares of Asian/PI, Black, and Hispanic residents relative to NYC.

FIGURE 5.29: SHARE OF WHITE POPULATION BY NTA, 2019–2023



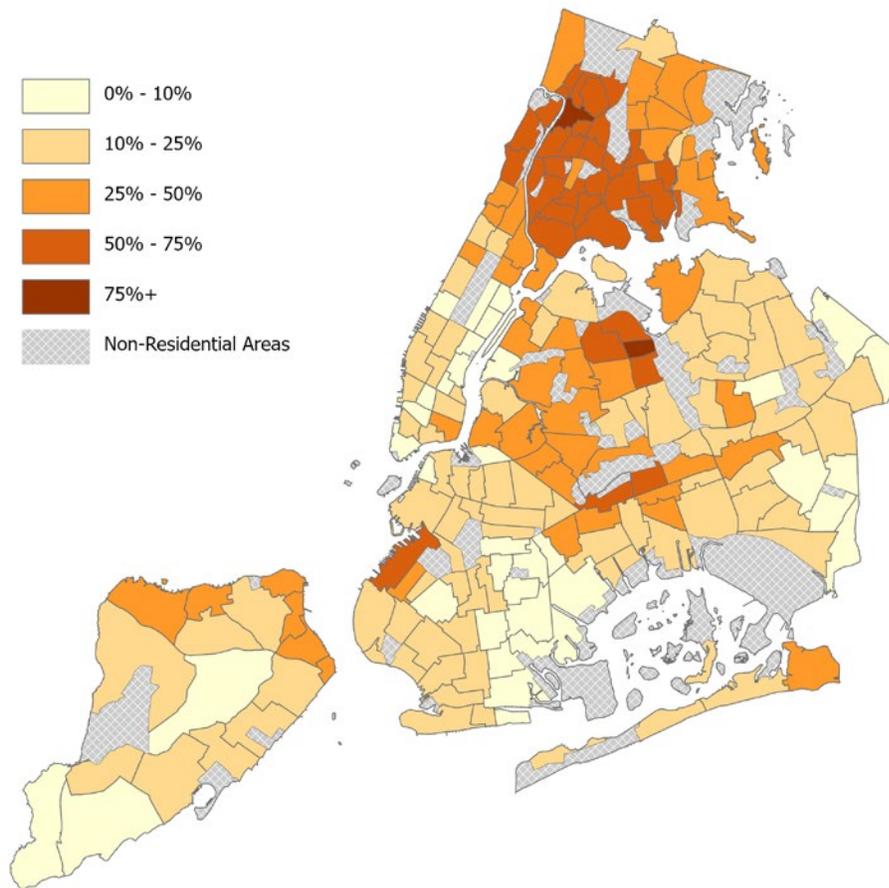
This figure shows the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area's population that was White according to 2019-2023 ACS data. While there were many NTAs where the White share of the population was less than 10%, the neighborhoods with the highest shares were more than 75% White.

FIGURE 5.30: CHANGE IN SHARE OF WHITE POPULATION BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



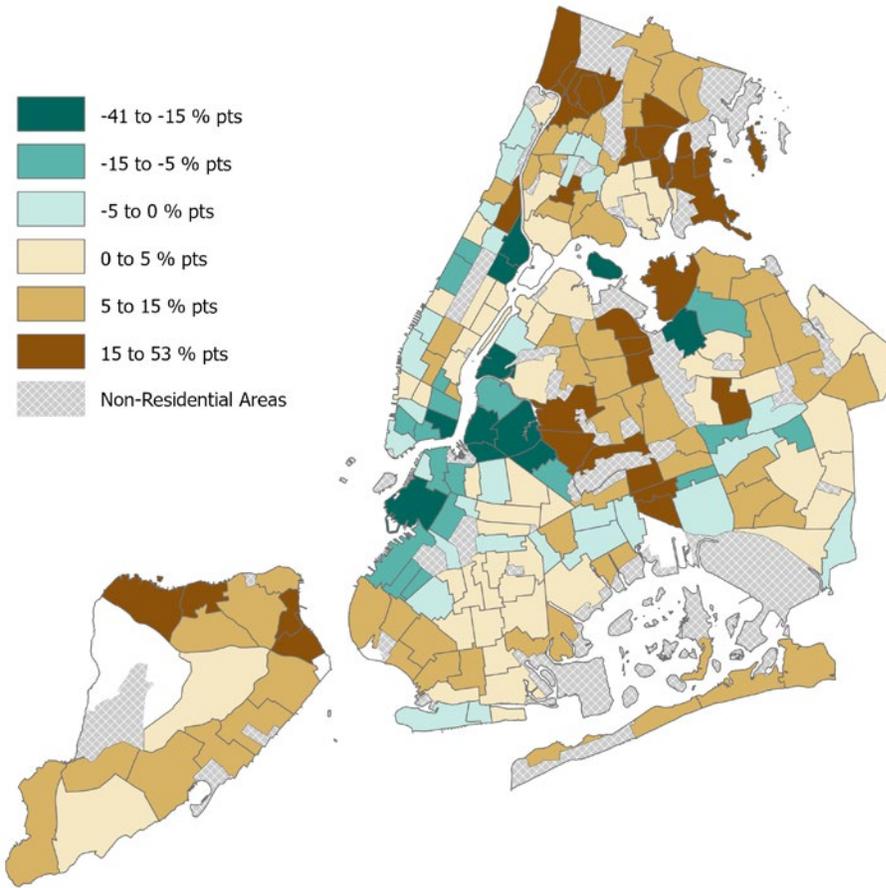
This figure details the shift in the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)'s residents who were White between the 1990 Census and the 2019-2023 ACS. Some neighborhoods saw the White share of their population decrease up to 70%, while others saw increases as large as 46%.

FIGURE 5.31: SHARE OF HISPANIC POPULATION BY NTA, 2019–2023



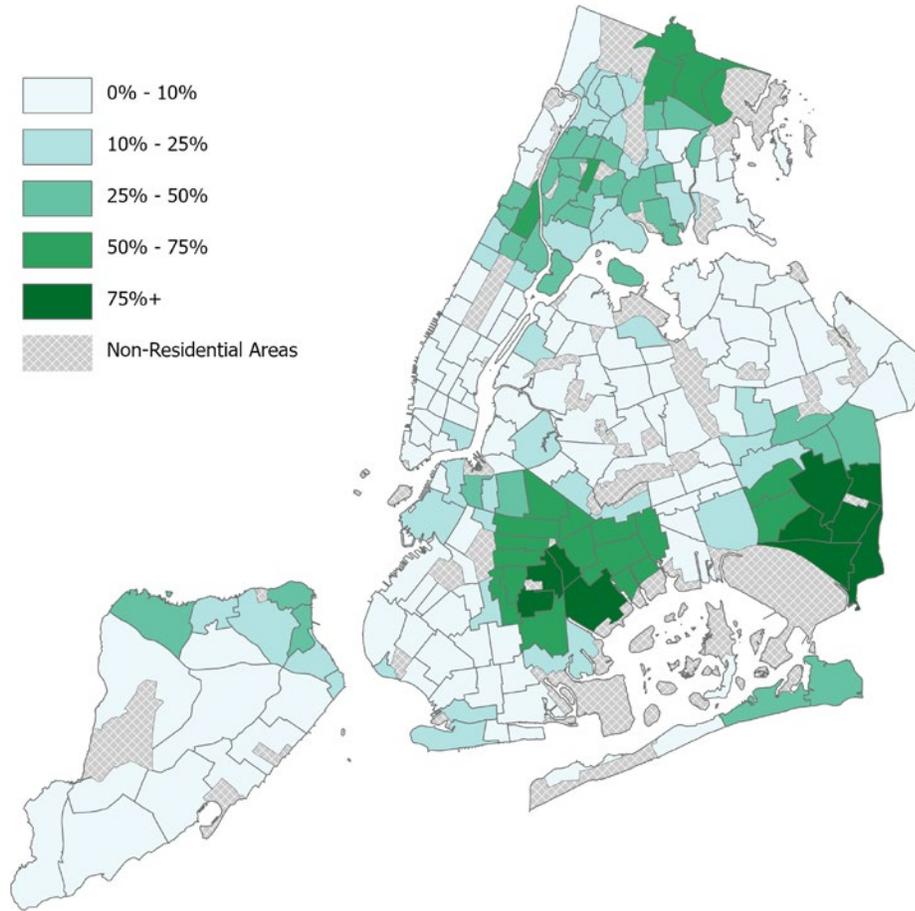
This figure uses 2019-2023 ACS data to show the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)'s population that was Hispanic. There are a number of NTAs where less than 10% of residents are Hispanic, as well as two NTAs where the Hispanic share is greater than 75%.

FIGURE 5.32: CHANGE IN SHARE OF HISPANIC POPULATION BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



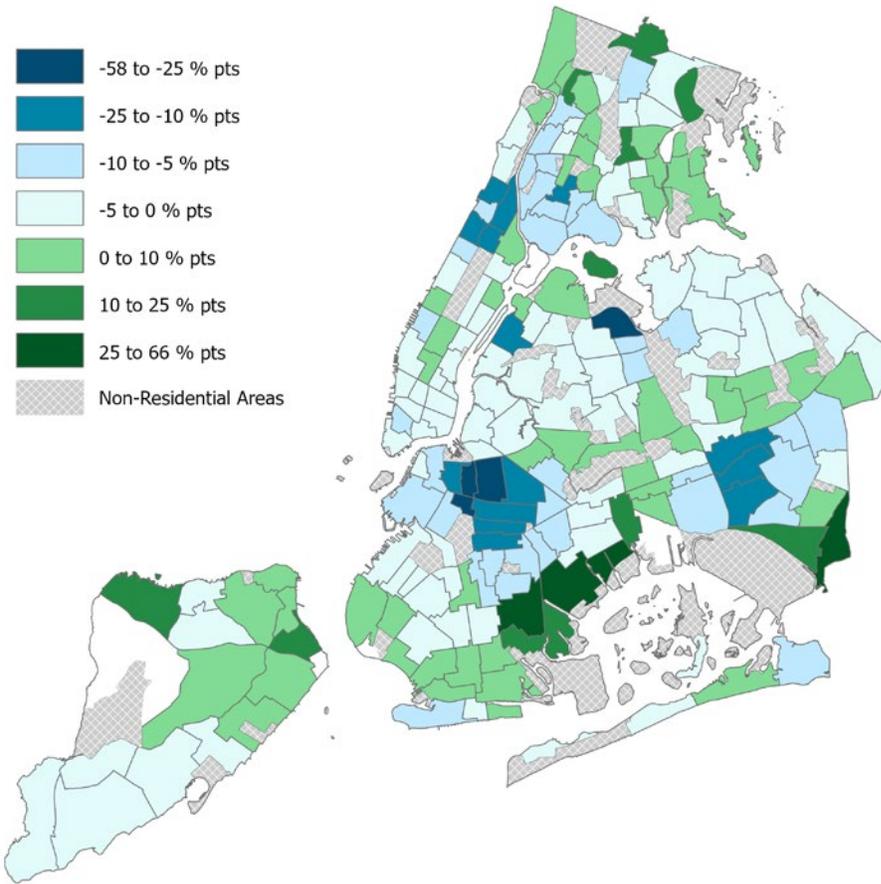
This figure details the shift in the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)'s residents who were Hispanic between the 1990 Census and the 2019-2023 ACS. Neighborhood share change ranged from a 41% decrease to an increase of 53%.

FIGURE 5.33: SHARE OF BLACK POPULATION BY NTA, 2019–2023



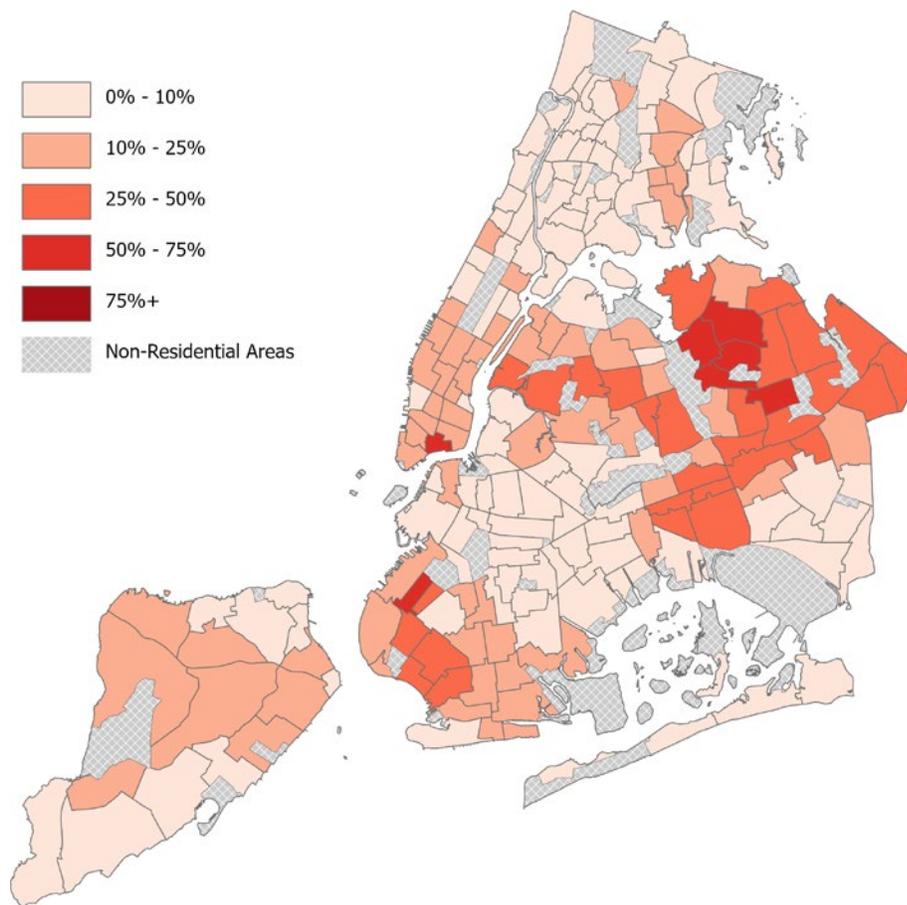
This figure shows the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)'s population that was Black according to 2019-2023 ACS data. Black New Yorkers comprise less than 10% of many NTAs, there are also a number of NTAs in Brooklyn and Queens where more than 75% of residents were Black.

FIGURE 5.34: CHANGE IN SHARE OF BLACK POPULATION BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



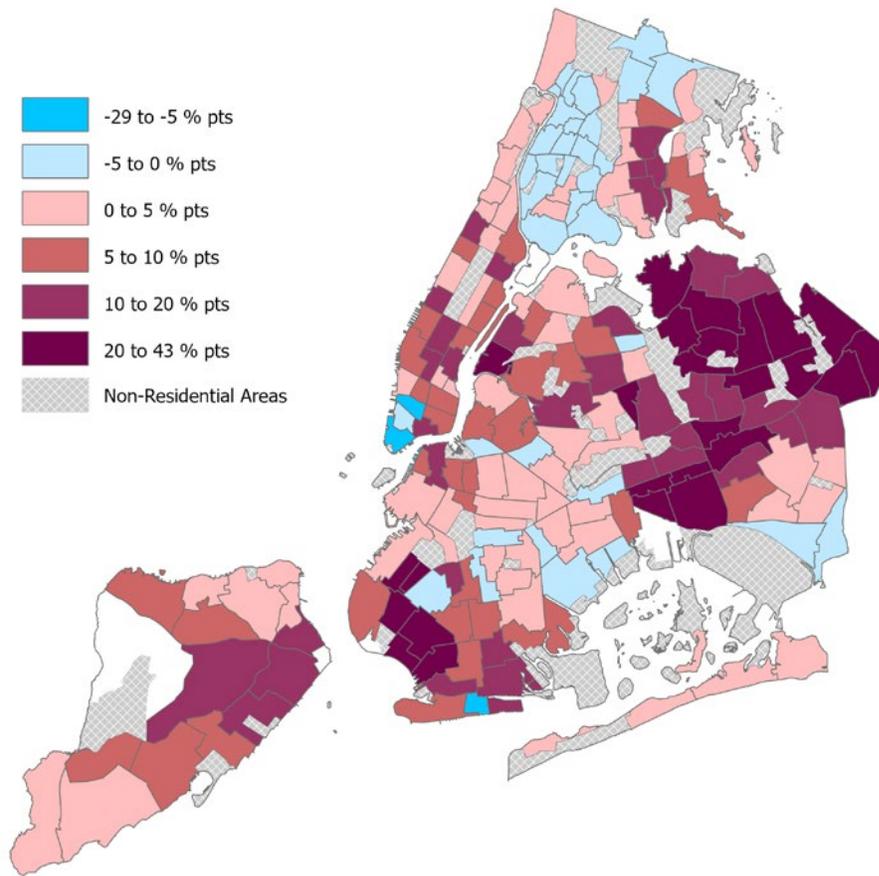
This figure details the shift in the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)’s residents who were Black between the 1990 Census and the 2019-2023 ACS. There were declines in NTA-level shares of Black residents of up to 58% in this time period in some NTAs, although there were also increases of up to 66% in the share of Black residents in others.

FIGURE 5.35: SHARE OF ASIAN/PI POPULATION BY NTA, 2019–2023



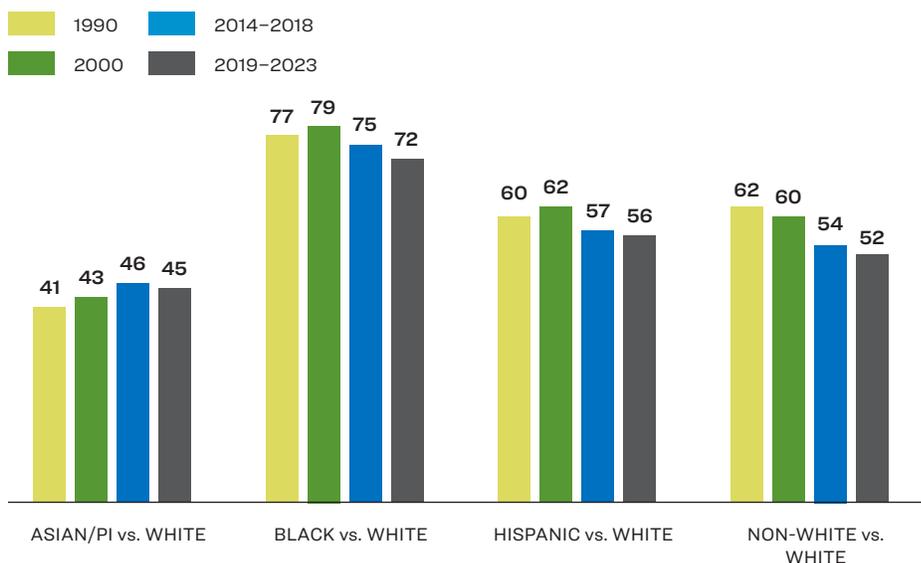
This figure shows the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)'s population that was Asian/PI according to 2019-2023 ACS data. Asian/PI New Yorkers comprise a majority of a number of NTAs in Queens, as well as in the NTA that includes Manhattan's Chinatown and several NTAs in South Brooklyn.

FIGURE 5.36: CHANGE IN SHARE OF ASIAN POPULATION BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



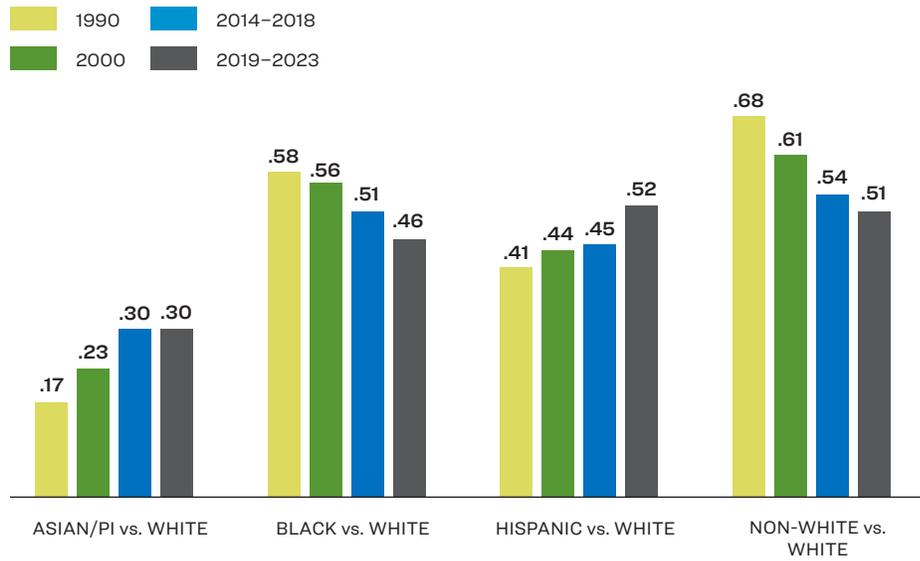
This figure details the shift in the share of each Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)’s residents who were Asian/PI between the 1990 Census and the 2019-2023 ACS. While there were declines of up to 29% in some NTAs and broader declines in Asian/PI population share across the Bronx, many Queens NTAs saw increasing shares of Asian/PI residents, with increases of up to 43%.

FIGURE 5.37: DISSIMILARITY INDEX BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



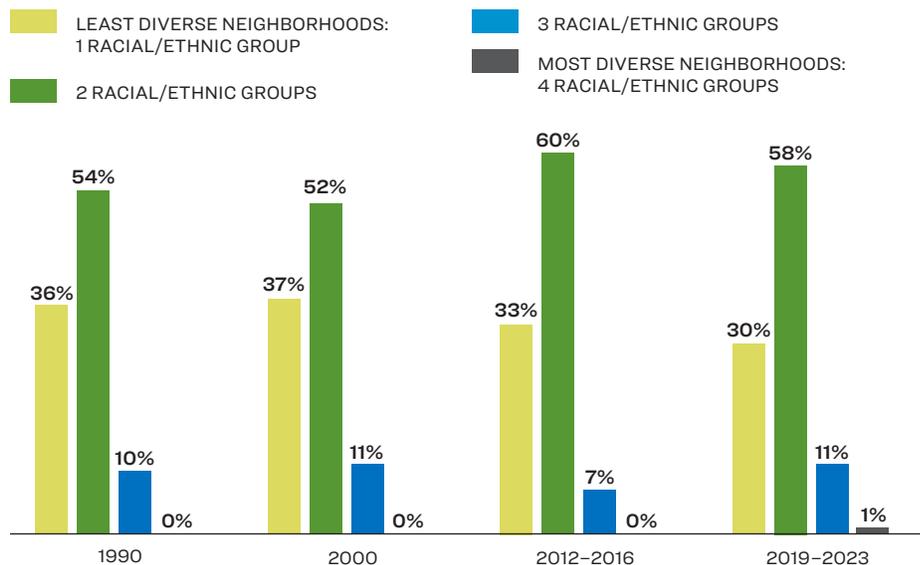
The dissimilarity index is a tool to assess the extent to which different racial or ethnic groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area. The index produces a score ranging from 0, which represents perfect isolation, to 100, indicating complete segregation, for each Neighborhood Tabulation Area based on the share of either group that would have to move in order for the neighborhood’s population shares to mirror NYC’s. This figure aggregates the dissimilarity index citywide comparing Asian/PI, Black, Hispanic, and all non-White New Yorkers to White New Yorkers, with index values for each comparison shown for the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses along with 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.38: ISOLATION INDEX BY NTA, 1990 TO 2019–2023



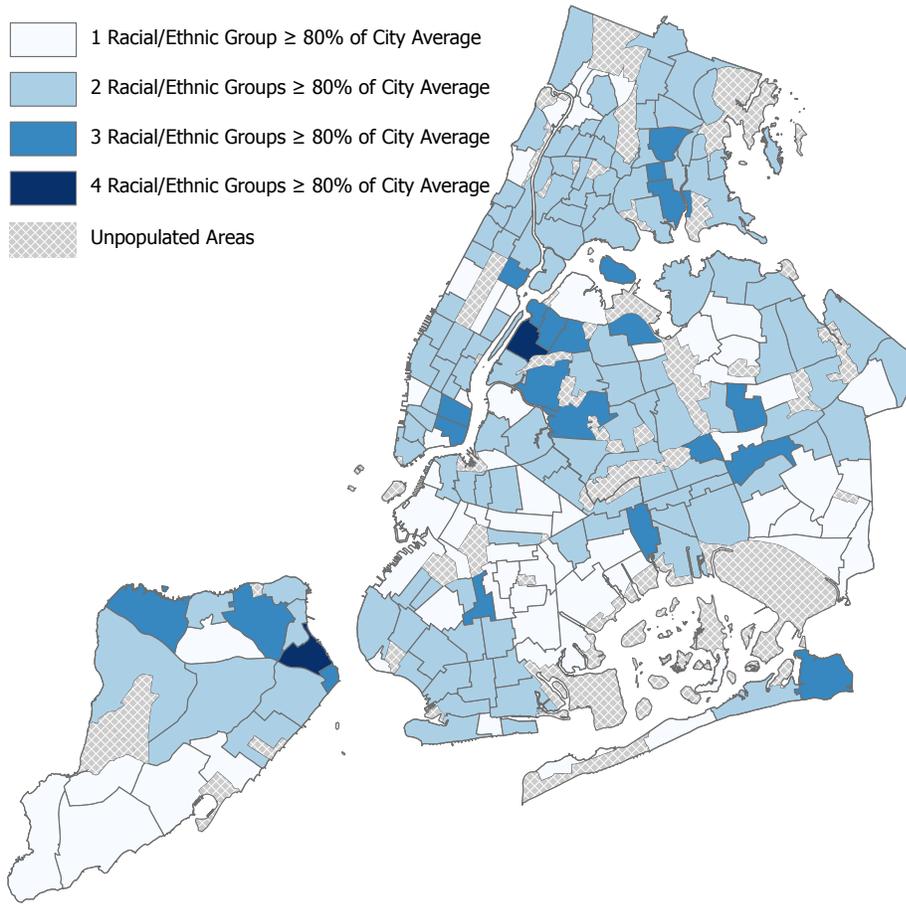
The isolation index is a measure of the extent to which members of a racial or ethnic group are exposed to members of that same group in the Neighborhood Tabulation Area, with values ranging from 0 to 1 and higher values indicating higher shares of same-group populations. This figure shows aggregated isolation index values for Asian/PI, Black, Hispanic, and White New Yorkers citywide, shown for the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses along with 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.39: CHANGES IN NEIGHBORHOODS’ POPULATION DIVERSITY, 1990 TO 2019–2023



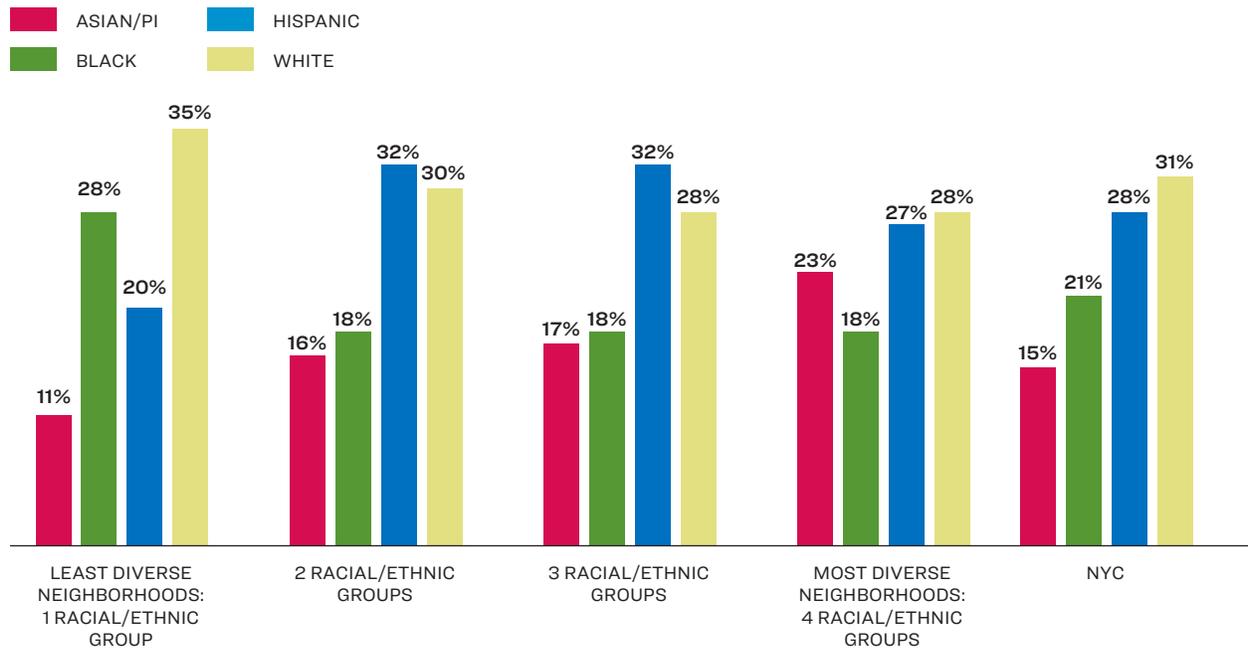
This figure shows changes over time in Neighborhood Tabulation Areas’ proportional diversity as measured by how many of the four major racial or ethnic groups (Asian/PI, Black, Hispanic, and White) have a population share of at least 80% of their citywide share. The share of NTAs in each category is reported based on the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses as well as 2012-2016 and 2019-2023 ACS data. Prior to the 2019-2023 ACS data, no NTA had all four racial or ethnic groups represented at 80% or more of their citywide share.

FIGURE 5.40: NEIGHBORHOOD PROPORTIONALITY, 2019–2023



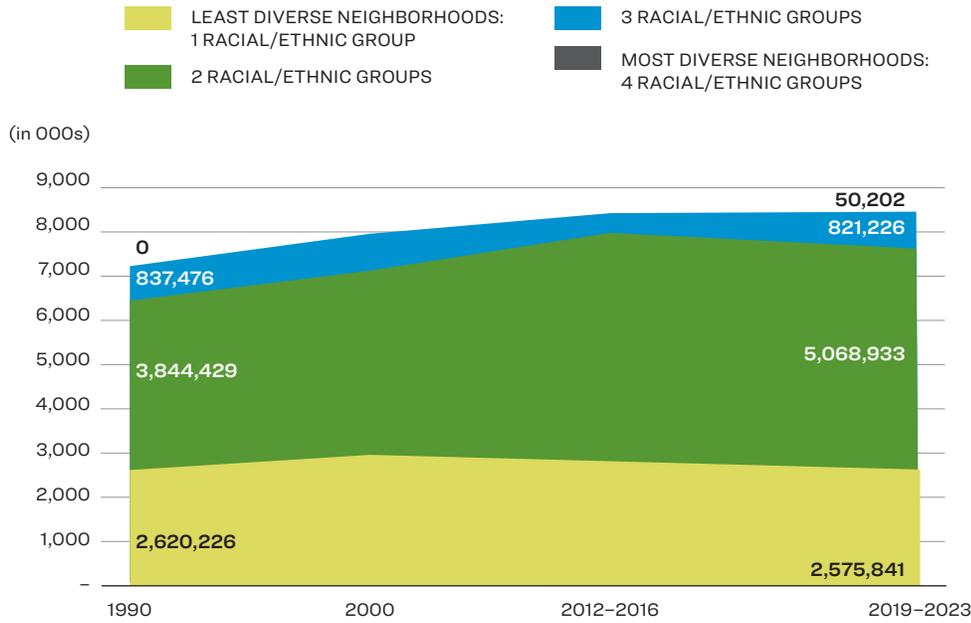
This figure maps how many of the four major racial or ethnic groups that have a population share of at least 80% of their citywide share by Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA). These data are based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates. There are just two NTAs where all four major racial/ethnic groups are proportionally represented.

FIGURE 5.41: RACIAL COMPOSITION OF NEIGHBORHOODS BY PROPORTIONAL DIVERSITY, 2019–2023



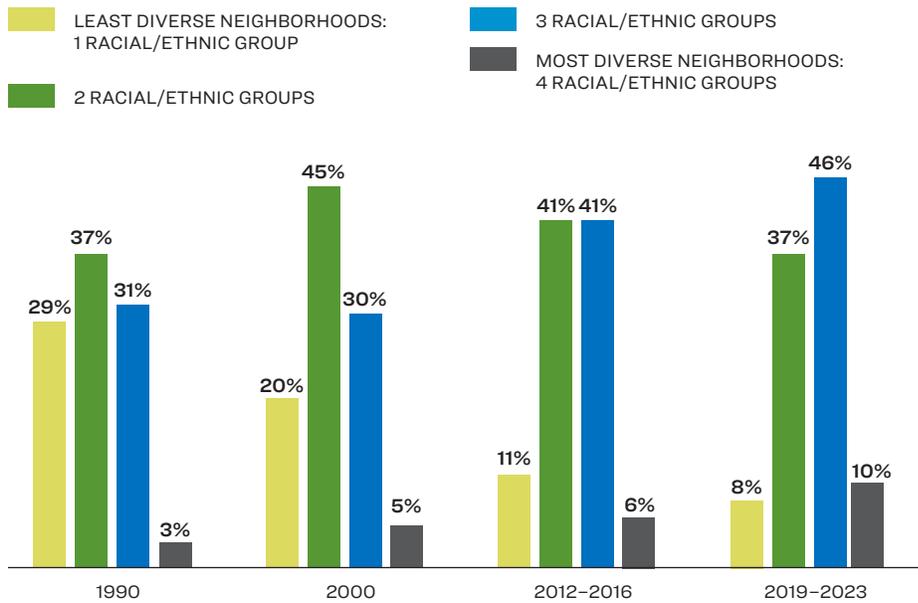
This figure details the demographics of the city’s Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) based on the number of the city’s racial and ethnic groups that have a population share of at least 80% of their citywide share in the neighborhood, along with NYC’s demographics citywide for comparison. The data shown are drawn from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.42: CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOODS' PROPORTIONAL DIVERSITY, 2019–2023



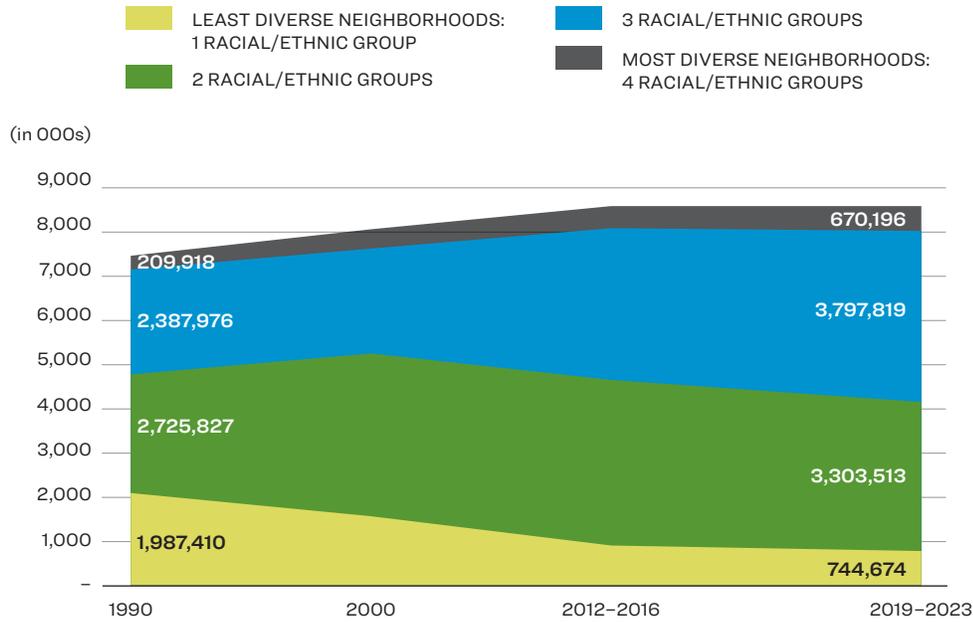
Using the categorization of neighborhoods by the number of racial or ethnic groups proportionally represented relative to NYC as a whole, this figure shows how the total population of all neighborhoods in each category has changed over time. Population counts are based on the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses as well as 2012–2016 and 2019–2023 ACS data.

FIGURE 5.43: CHANGES IN NEIGHBORHOODS' REPRESENTATIONAL DIVERSITY, 1990 TO 2019–2023



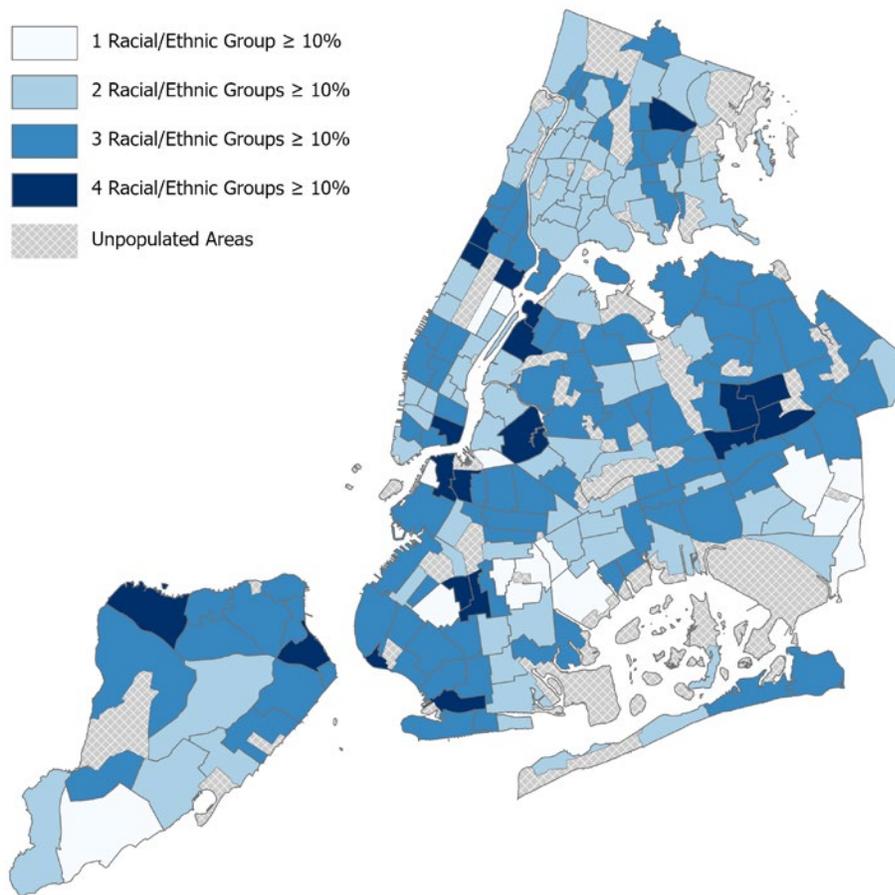
This figure shows changes over time in Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) representational diversity, an alternative measure of diversity based on how many of the four major racial or ethnic groups (Asian/PI, Black, Hispanic, and White) have a population share of at least 10%. The share of NTAs in each category is reported based on the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses as well as 2012–2016 and 2019–2023 ACS data.

FIGURE 5.44: CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOODS’ REPRESENTATIONAL DIVERSITY, 1990 TO 2019–2023



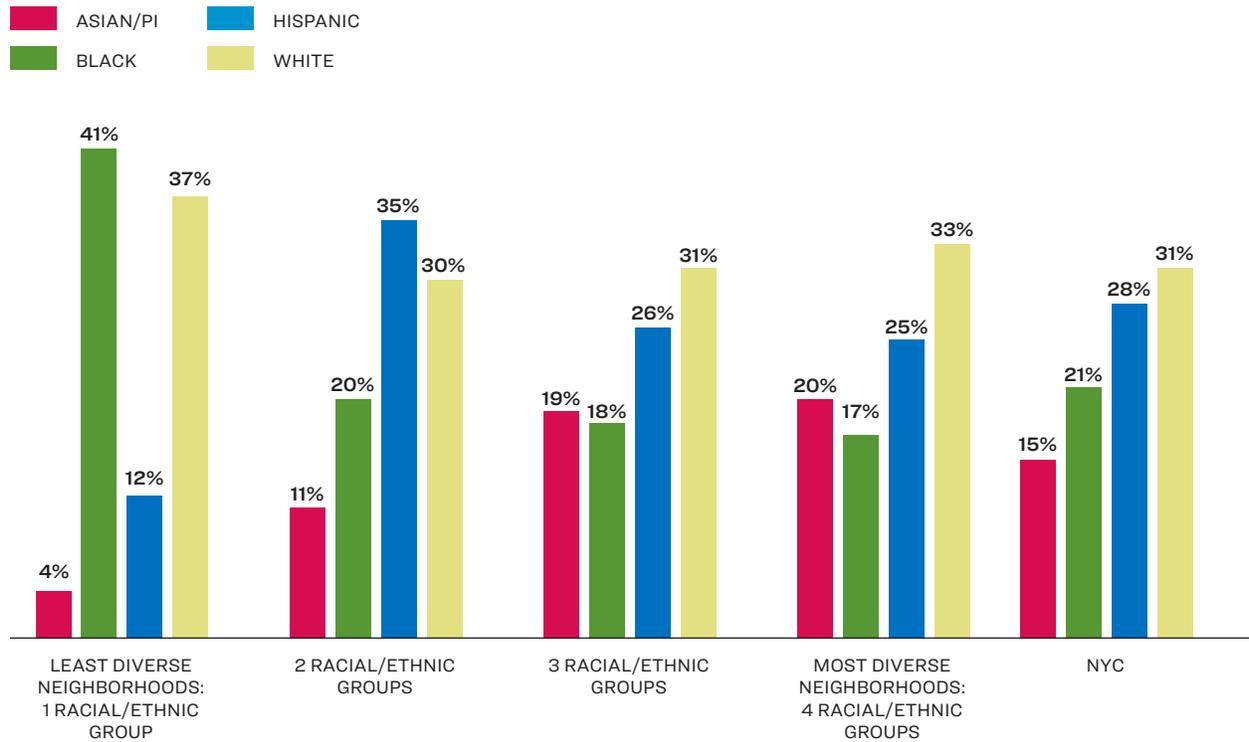
Using the categorization of neighborhoods by the number of racial or ethnic groups comprising at least 10% of a neighborhood’s population, this figure shows how the total population of all neighborhoods in each category has changed over time. Population counts are based on the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses as well as 2012-2016 and 2019-2023 ACS data.

FIGURE 5.45: NEIGHBORHOOD PRESENCE, 2019–2023



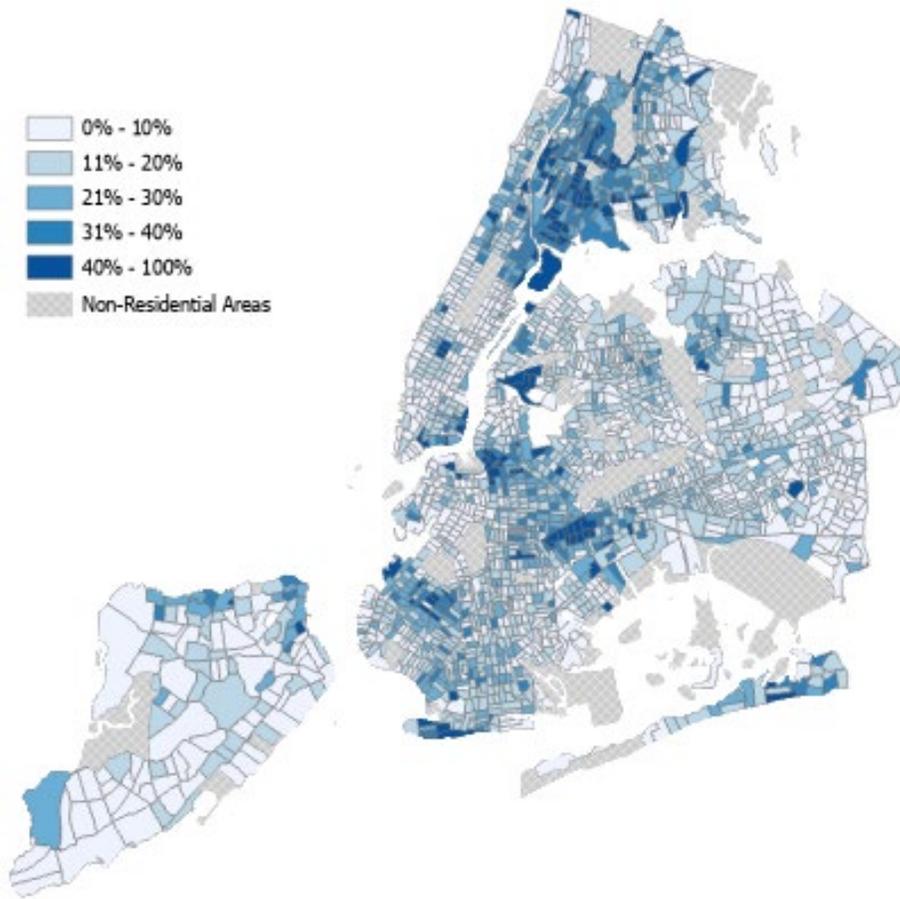
This figure maps the number of the four major racial or ethnic groups that have a population share of at least 10% by Neighborhood Tabulation Area. These data are based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.46: RACIAL COMPOSITION OF NEIGHBORHOODS, BY REPRESENTATIONAL DIVERSITY, 2019–2023



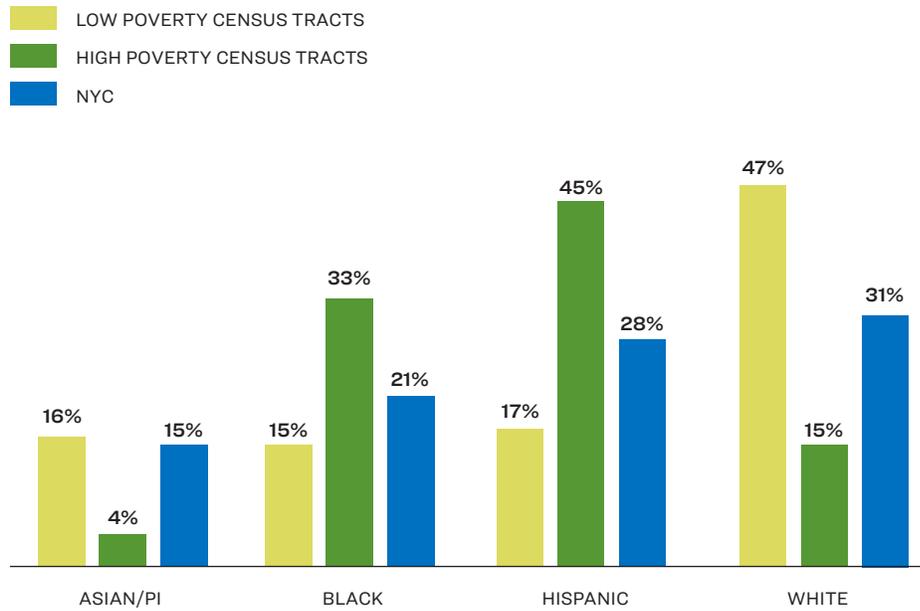
This figure details the demographics of the city’s Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) based on the number of the city’s racial and ethnic groups that have a population share of at least 10% in that NTA, along with NYC’s demographics citywide for comparison. The data shown are drawn from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.47: POVERTY RATE BY CENSUS TRACT, 2019–2023



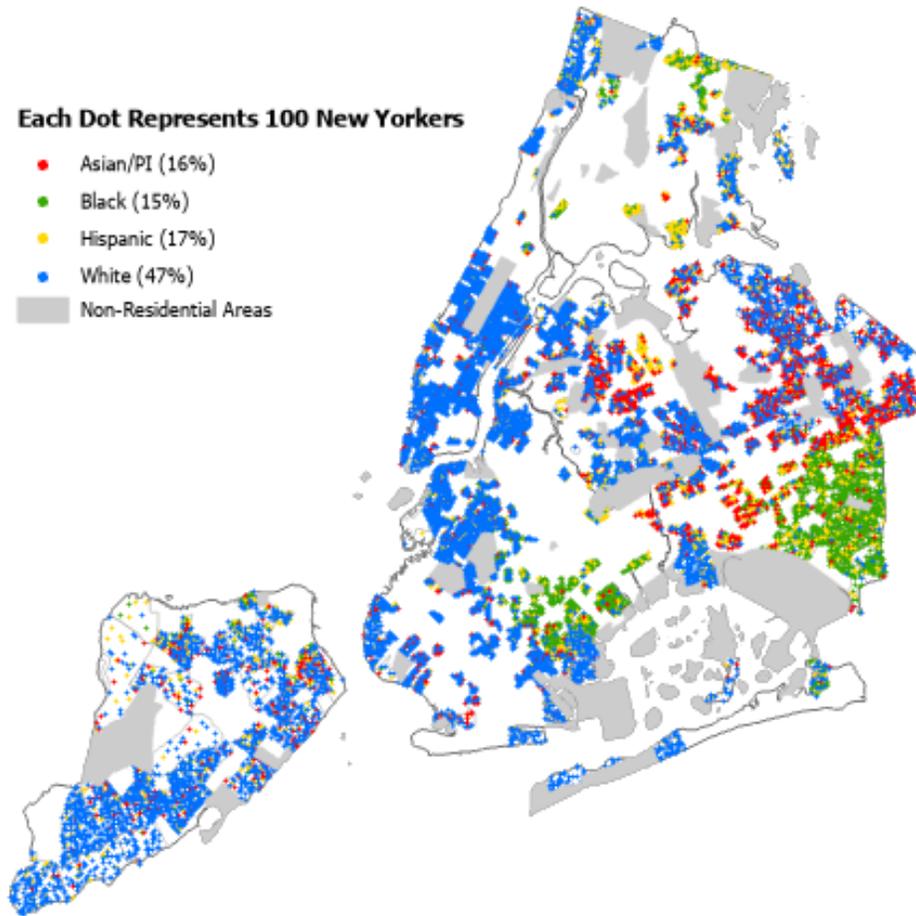
This figure shows the share of each census tract’s population living below the federal poverty line. The darkest blue tracts are those with a poverty rate greater than 40%, while tracts with a poverty rate below 10% are shown in the lightest blue. Data are drawn from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.48: POPULATION OF LOW-POVERTY (<10%) AND HIGH-POVERTY (>40%) CENSUS TRACTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019–2023



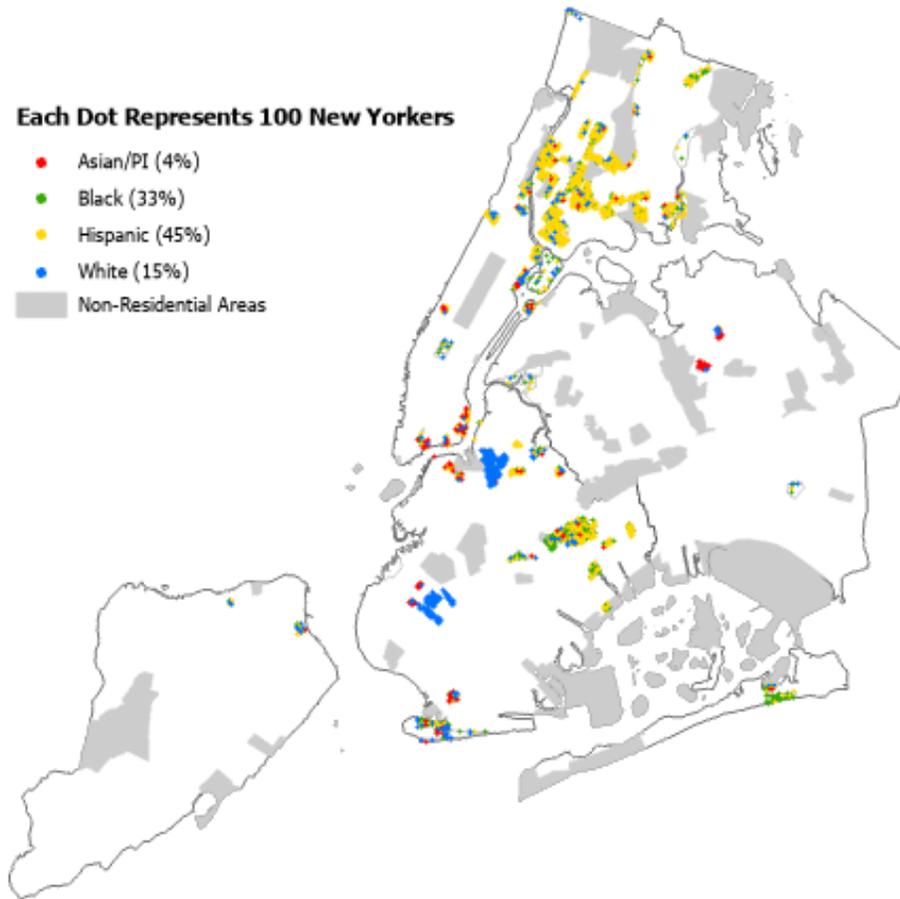
This figure shows the shares of New Yorkers in each of the major racial and ethnic groups who are living in low-poverty census tracts, those with a poverty rate below 10%, or high-poverty tracts, where the poverty rate is above 40%. Population counts and poverty rates are based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.49: POPULATION OF LOW-POVERTY (<10%) CENSUS TRACTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019–2023



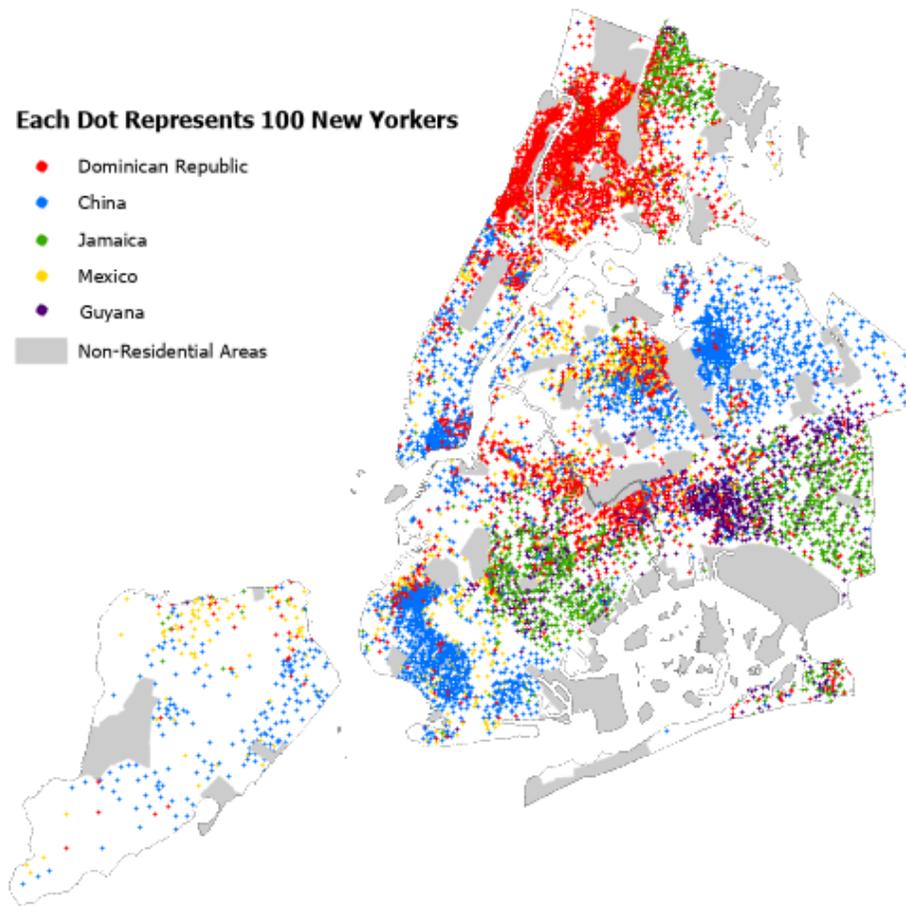
This figure maps the racial and ethnic demographics of the low-poverty census tracts where less than 10% of the population live below the poverty line. Each dot represents 100 New Yorkers of a given racial or ethnic group, with population and poverty data drawn from 2019–2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.50: POPULATION OF HIGH-POVERTY (>40%) CENSUS TRACTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019–2023



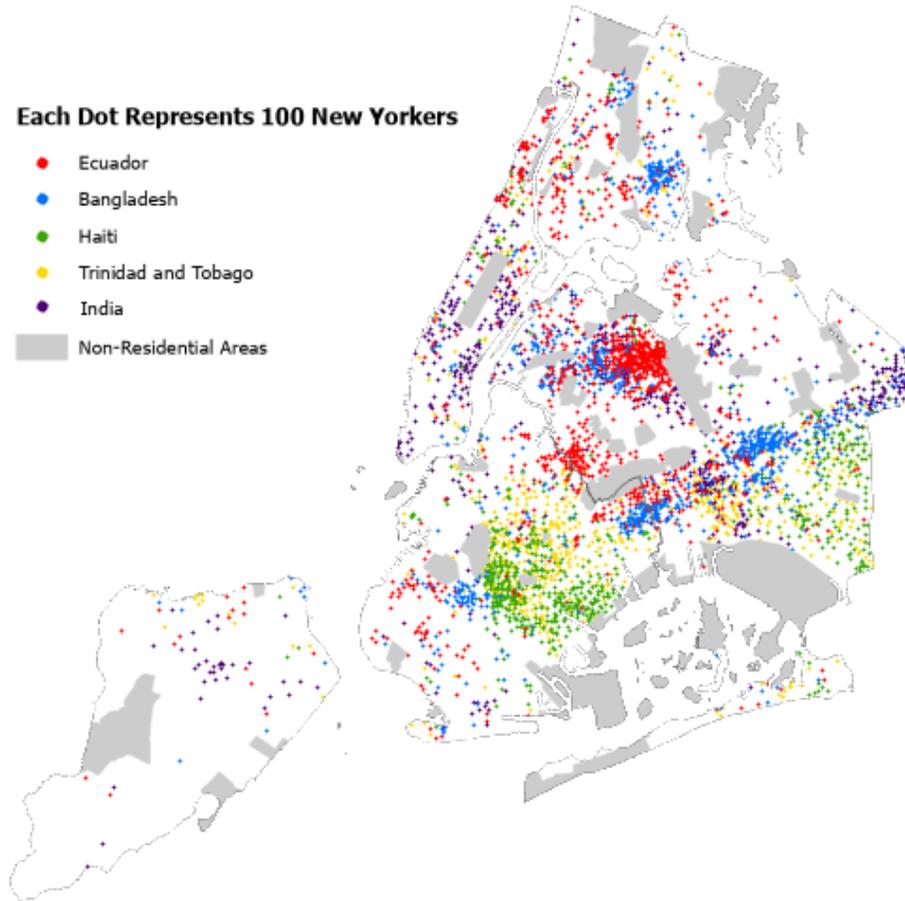
This figure maps the racial and ethnic demographics of the high-poverty census tracts where more than 40% of the population live below the poverty line. Each dot represents 100 New Yorkers of a given racial or ethnic group, with population and poverty data drawn from 2019–2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.51: TOP 1–5 LARGEST FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2019–2023



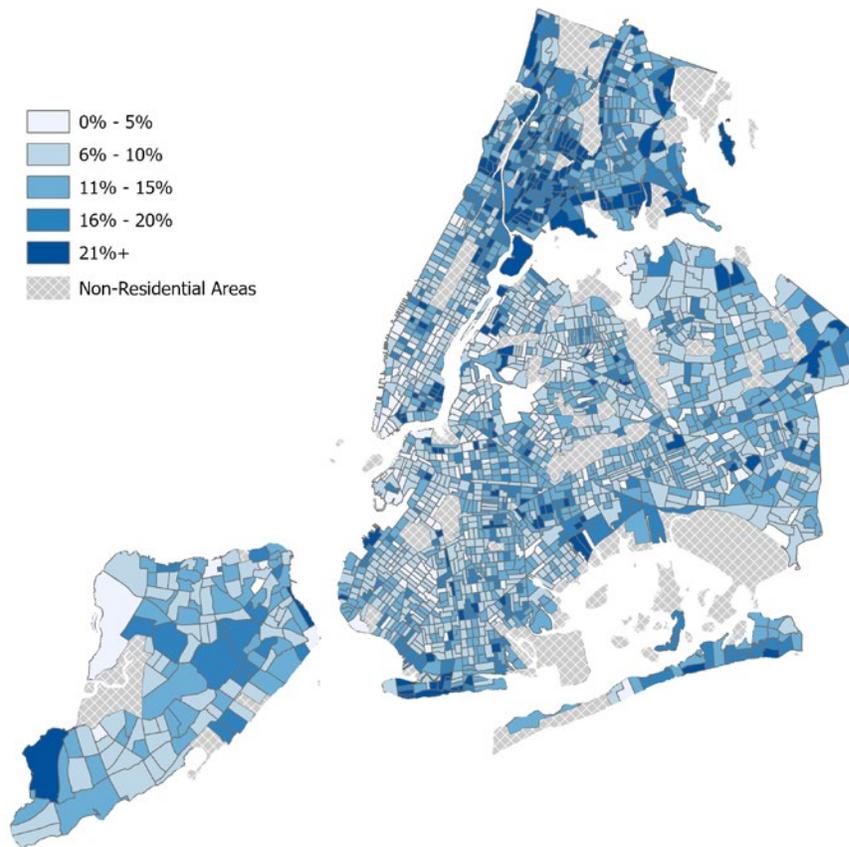
This figure shows where New Yorkers from the five largest foreign nationality groups live throughout the city. The five nations represented in this map are the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Mexico, and Guyana. Each dot represents 100 New Yorkers, with population data taken from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.52: TOP 6–10 LARGEST FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2019–2023



This figure shows where New Yorkers from the sixth through tenth largest foreign nationality groups live throughout the city. The five nations represented in this map are Ecuador, Bangladesh, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and India. Each dot represents 100 New Yorkers, with population data taken from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.53: DISABILITY RATE BY CENSUS TRACT, 2019–2023



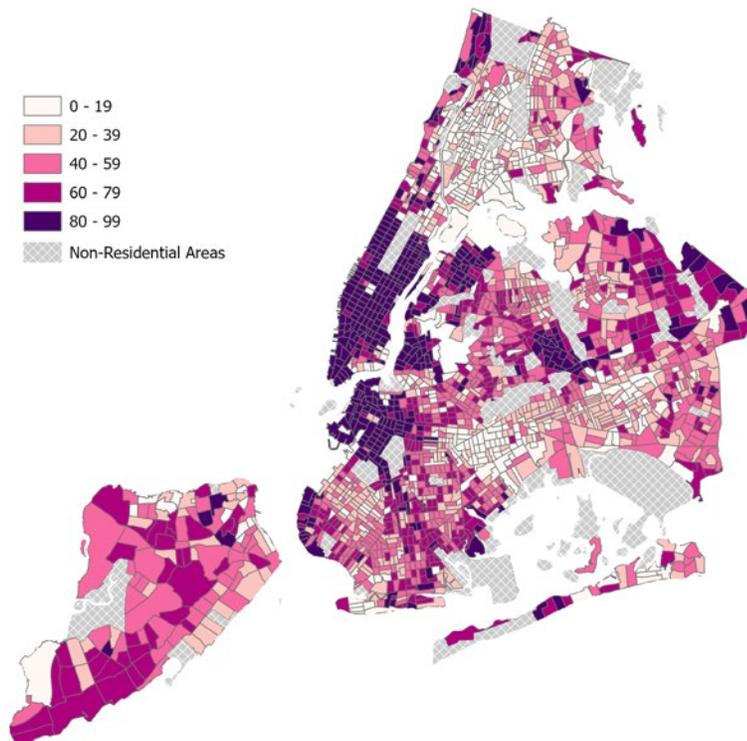
This map details the share of New Yorkers who report living with a disability in 2019-2023 ACS data at the census tract-level. Tracts with the highest concentration of New Yorkers with disabilities (>20%) are shown in dark blue, while those with fewer than 5% of the population reporting living with a disability shown in the lightest blue.

FIGURE 5.54: COMPOSITION OF NYC PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2023–2024



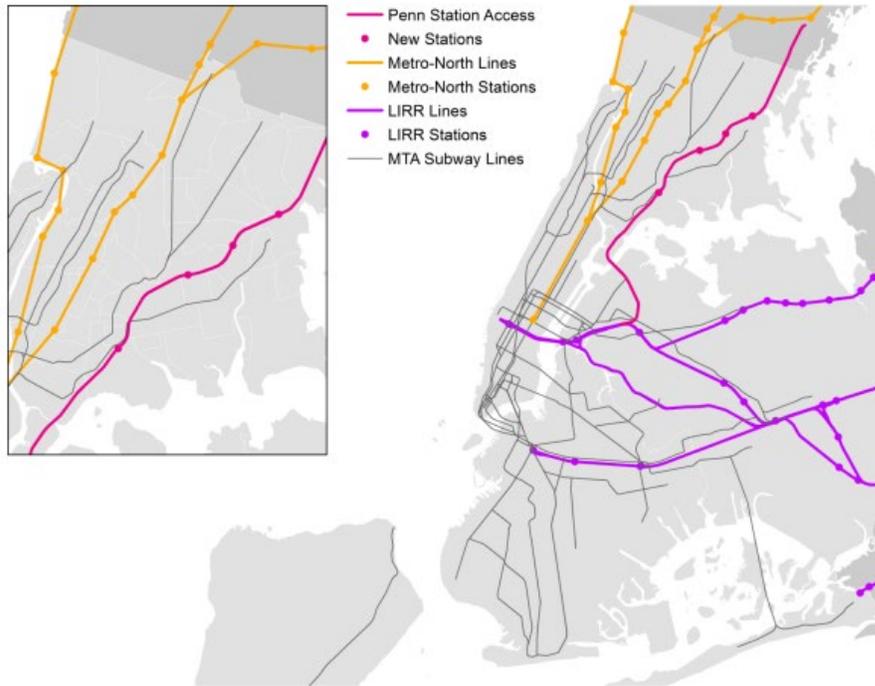
Using data from the New York City Public Schools’ Demographic Snapshot, this figure shows the racial and ethnic demographics of NYC public school students for the 2023-2024 school year. During that academic year, 42% of NYC public school students were Hispanic, 20% were Black, 19% were Asian/PI, and 16% were White.

FIGURE 5.55: LABOR MARKET ENGAGEMENT INDEX BY CENSUS TRACT, 2019–2023



The Labor Market Engagement Index is a measure calculated by HUD to represent the extent of human capital and labor engagement in a neighborhood. Using 2019-2023 ACS data on unemployment rates, labor force participation rates, and share of residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher, HUD assigns each census tract a 0 to 100 score, with higher scores indicating a higher degree of labor market engagement, shown here in dark purple.

FIGURE 5.56: METRO-NORTH, LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD, AND PROPOSED PENN STATION ACCESS STATIONS



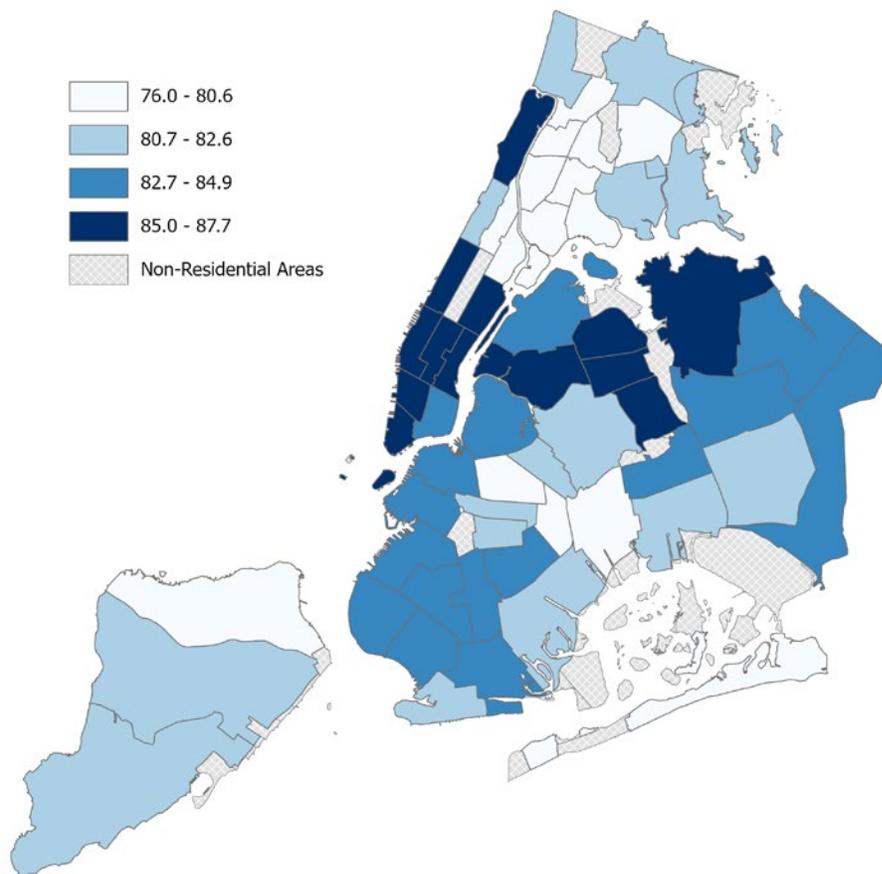
This figure shows the NYC’s Metro-North, LIRR, and Penn Station Access stations along with their corresponding commuter lines and MTA subway lines included for additional context. The four new stations being added through Penn Station Access, intended to increase commuter rail connectivity within NYC, will all be built as accessible stations to ensure New Yorkers with disabilities will be able to access commuter rail.

FIGURE 5.57: PROFILE OF NEW YORKERS COMMUTING TO WORK, 2019–2023

	BUS COMMUTERS	SUBWAY COMMUTERS	ALL NEW YORKERS
Median Income (of employed)	\$39,761	\$56,949	\$58,650
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (age 25+)	32%	52%	51%
Parent (age 16+) with children at Home	31%	25%	29%
Foreign Born	56%	47%	47%
Person of Color	81%	69%	65%
Work in Healthcare, Hospitality, Retail, Food Services, or cultural industries	42%	30%	31%

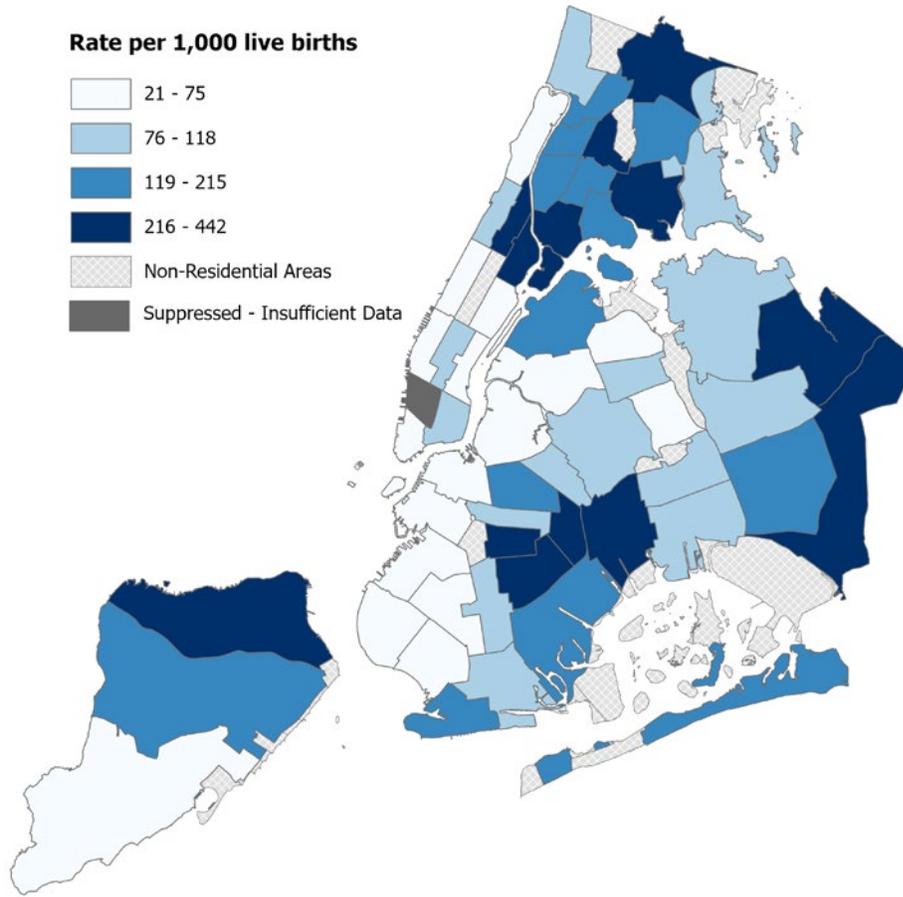
This figure provides information on New Yorkers whose primary mode of transit to work is the bus or the subway, the two most common commuting modes, as well as on all New Yorkers as a point of comparison. Data on income, educational attainment, household composition, foreign born status, race/ethnicity, and occupation are drawn from 2019-2023 ACS estimates.

FIGURE 5.58: LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COMMUNITY DISTRICT, 2019



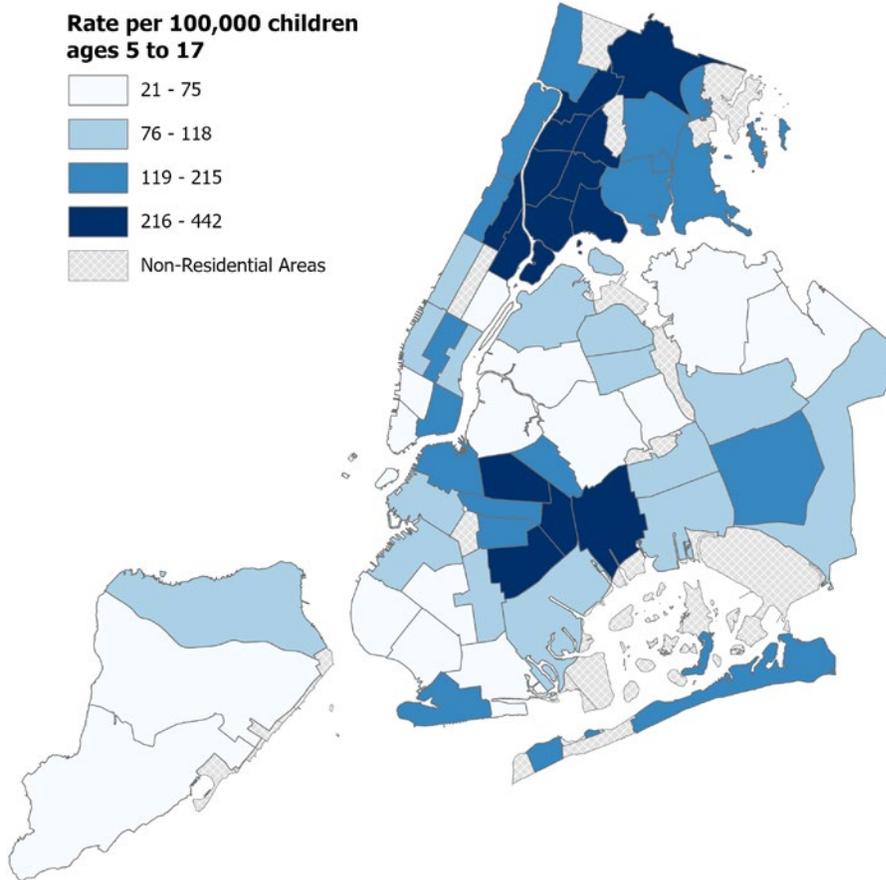
This figure details the average life expectancy at birth for residents of each of NYC’s community districts. These data are shared by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in the 2022 version of their Community Health Profiles and draw on 2019 data from the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

FIGURE 5.59: INFANT MORTALITY BY COMMUNITY DISTRICT, 2017–2019



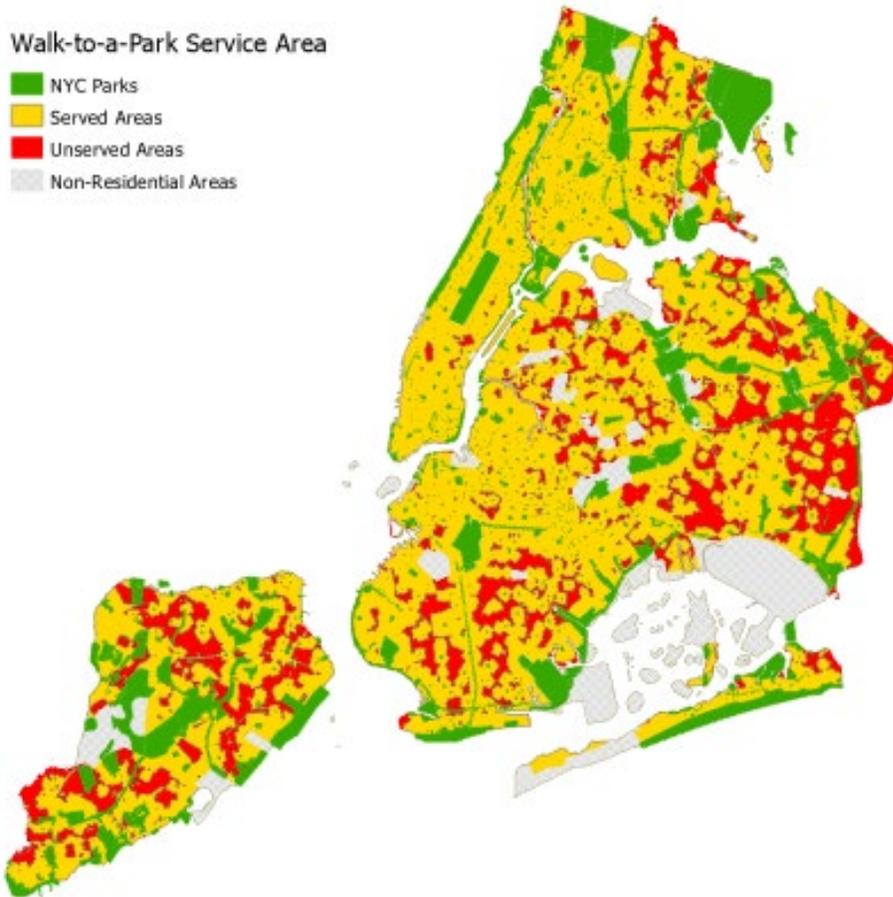
This figure shows the rate of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1,000 live births by community district. These data are based on 2017-2019 Bureau of Vital Statistics data and shared as part of the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene’s 2022 Community Health Profiles.

FIGURE 5.60: ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FOR CHILDREN AGES 5–17, 2023



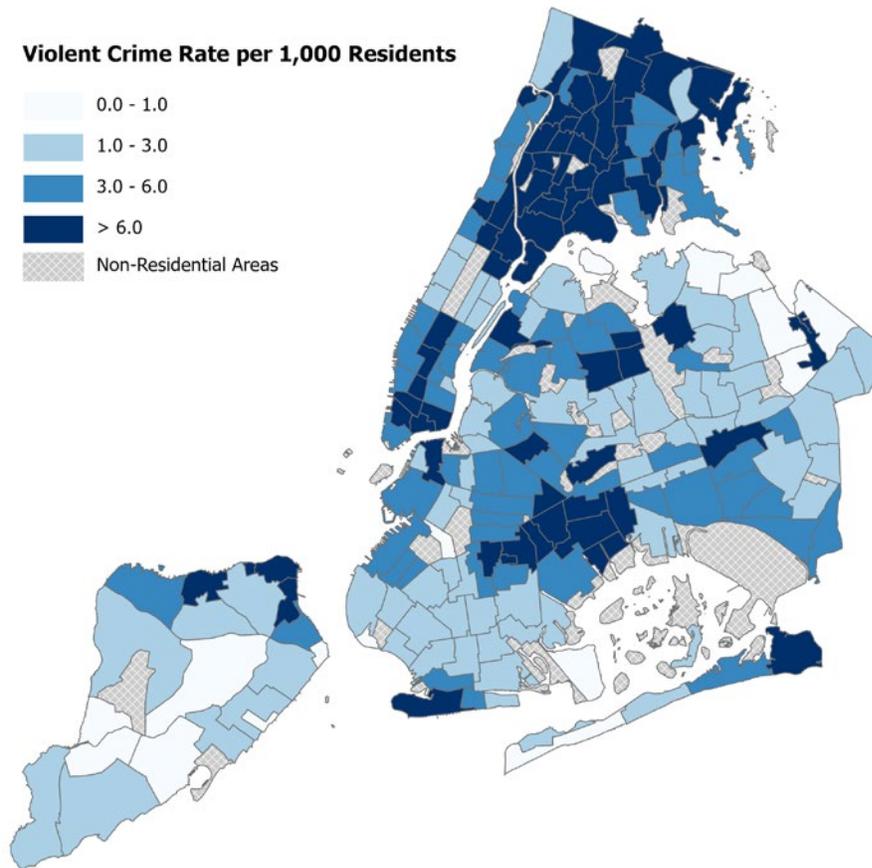
This figure maps the rate of emergency department visits for asthma per 100,000 children ages 5-17. These data are drawn from the New York State Department of Health’s Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, which was most recently updated in May 2022, and were shared through the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene’s 2022 Community Health Profiles.

FIGURE 5.61: AREAS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE TO A PARK, 2024



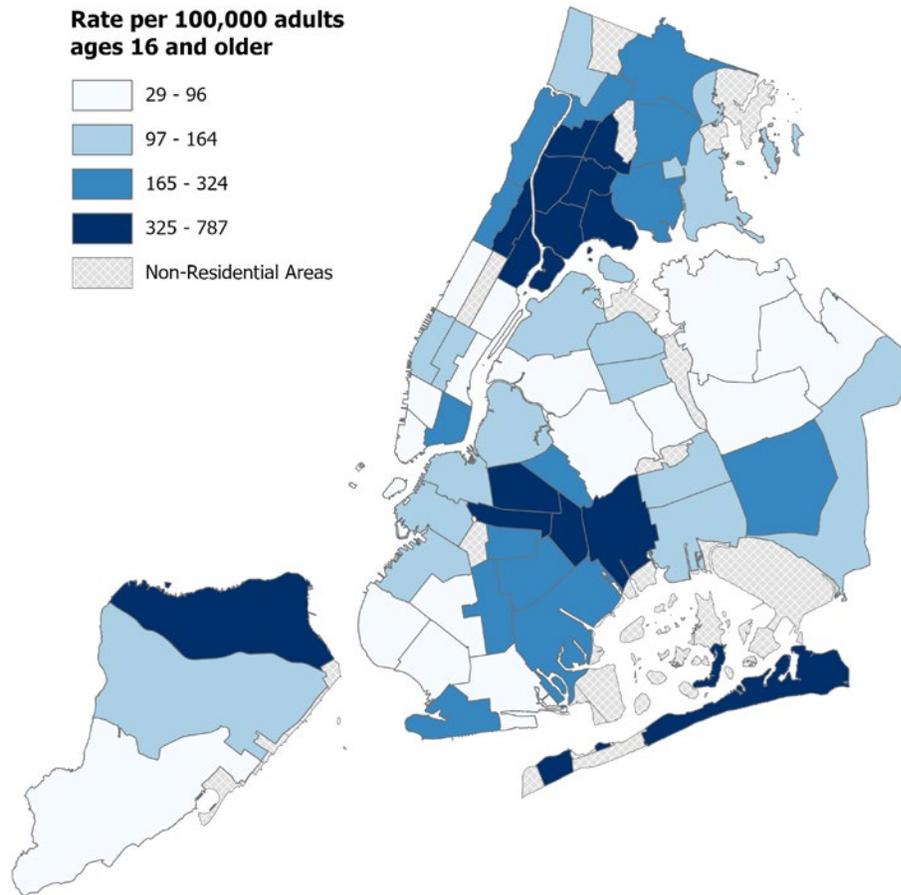
This figure illustrates the parts of NYC where residents are within walking distance to a park. Walking distance is defined as within a quarter mile of a small park or sitting area or within a half mile of a larger park. Parks are defined as all publicly accessible open space in NYC, inclusive of plazas. These data were last updated by NYC Parks in November 2024.

FIGURE 5.62: EXPOSURE TO VIOLENT CRIME BY NTA

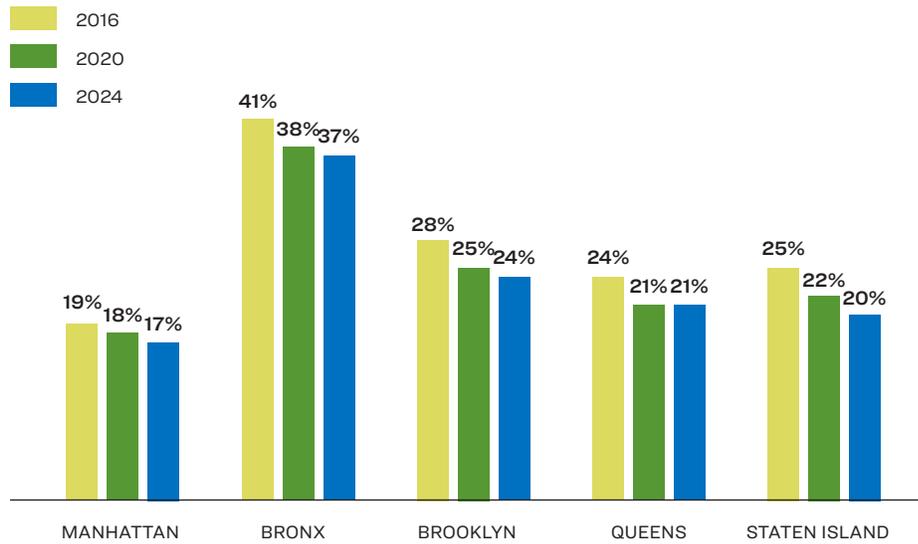


This figure shows the Neighborhood Tabulation Area-level rate of exposure to violent crime, as measured by valid homicide, robbery, and felony assault complaints reported to the NYPD per 1,000 residents. These data use 2024 crime reports and 2019-2023 ACS population data aggregated up from census tract-level data.

FIGURE 5.63: JAIL INCARCERATION RATE BY COMMUNITY DISTRICT, 2022

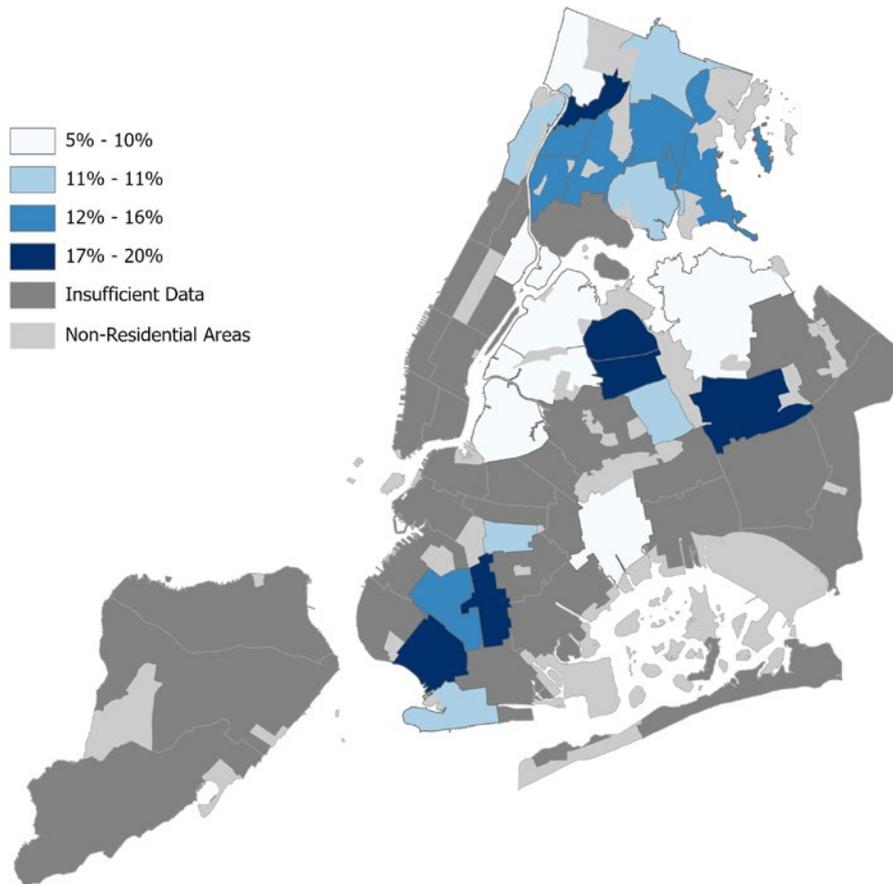


This figure details community district-level rates of incarceration, as measured by the number of admissions to local jails per 100,000 adults ages 16 or older. These data are provided by the NYC Department of Corrections and were last updated in September 2021 and were shared by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene as part of their 2022 Community Health Profiles.

FIGURE 5.64: SHARE OF POPULATION WITH CREDIT SCORE <660 BY BOROUGH, 2016 TO 2024

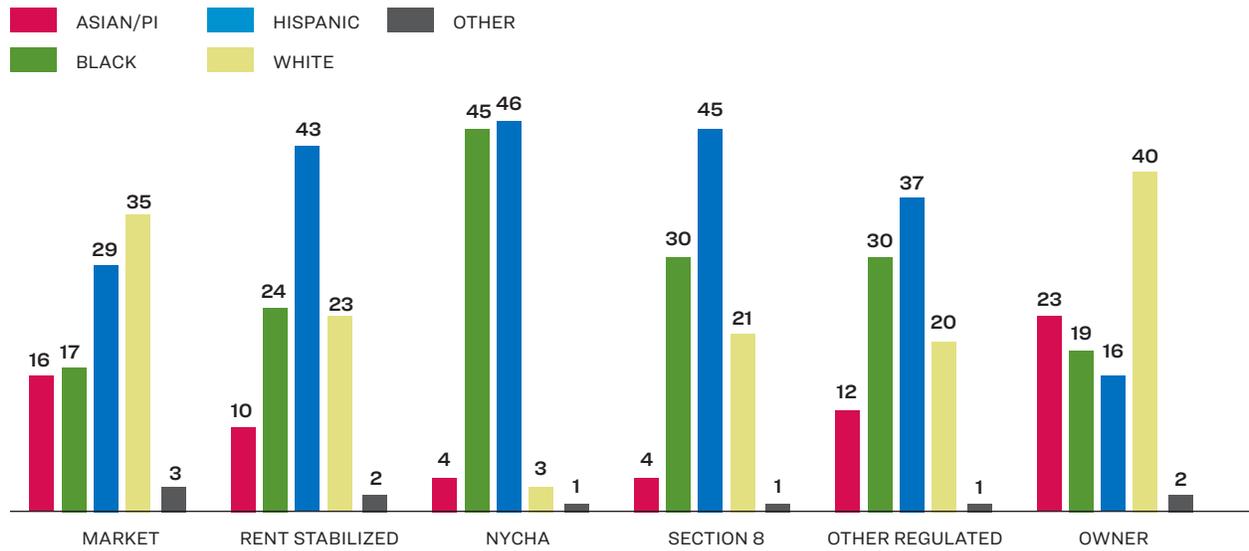
This figure shows the share of each borough’s residents whose credit score was less than 660, according to Equifax data. Shares are reported for the years 2016, 2020, and 2024. In 2024, the borough with the highest share of residents with a sub-660 credit score was the Bronx (37%), while Manhattan had the lowest share (17%). All five boroughs saw a decrease in this rate between 2020 and 2024.

FIGURE 5.65: SHARE OF RESIDENTS EXPERIENCING OVERCROWDING BY PUMA, 2023



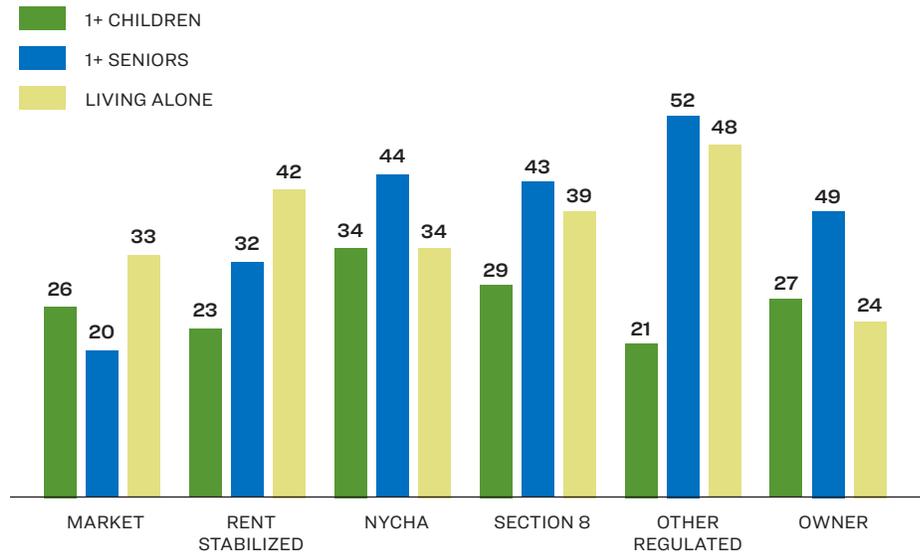
This figure maps the share of residents experiencing overcrowding using 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS) data and Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), or non-overlapping statistical geographic areas that partition an entity (e.g., New York City) into geographic areas containing no fewer than 100,000 people. The NYCHVS defines overcrowding as more than two people per bedroom living in a household or more than two people living in a studio. This share ranges from a low of 4% to a high of 20% of residents. Many PUMAs do not have reported data due to issues with sample size and the statistical reliability of estimates in these areas.

FIGURE 5.66: RACE AND ETHNICITY BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



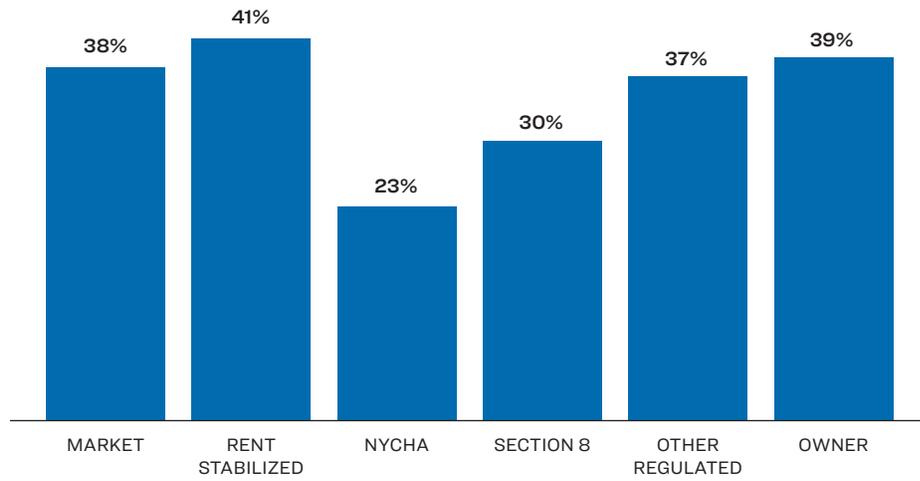
This figure uses 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data to report on the racial and ethnic demographics of those living in different types of housing. Each bar represents the percentage of that housing type with a head of household of each race/ethnicity group. The city’s housing stock is broken out into market-rate, rent stabilized, NYCHA public housing, Section 8, other regulated (which also includes rent controlled), and owner-occupied. Hispanic New Yorkers are the plurality group in all housing types except for market rate rental housing and owner-occupied housing, where White New Yorkers are a plurality.

FIGURE 5.67: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



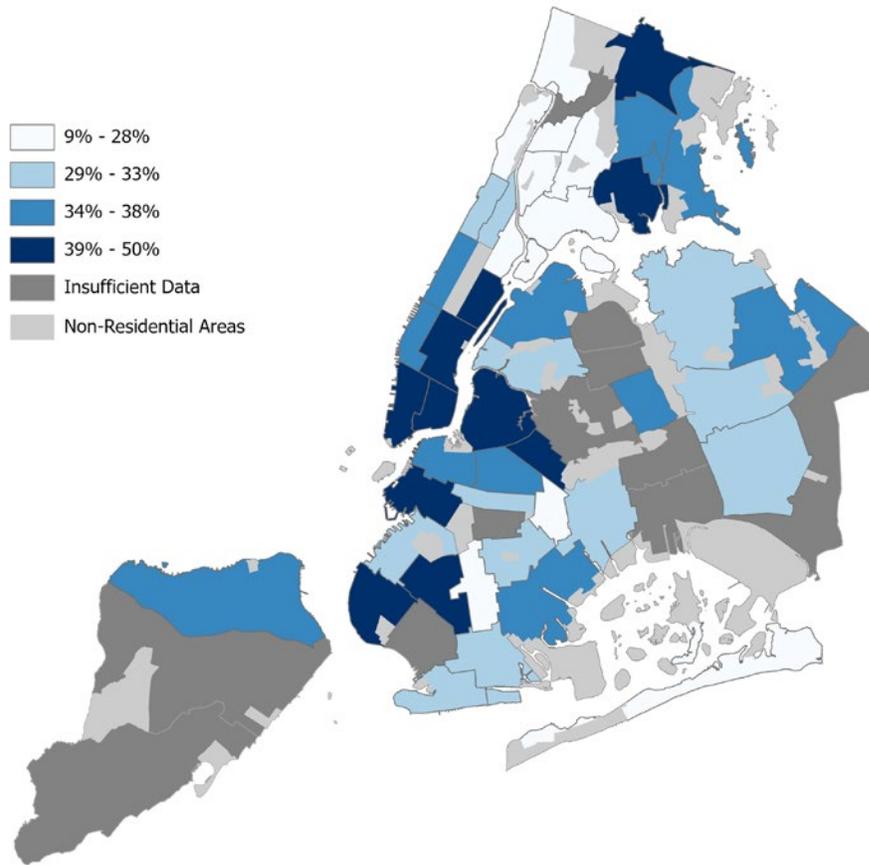
This figure shows the share of residents in each housing type that fall into three categories in terms of their household composition: having one or more children in the household, having one or more seniors (age 62+) in the household, and individuals living alone. The share of households with children ranges from 21% in Section 8 housing to 34% in NYCHA public housing. The share of households with seniors is lowest at 20% in market-rate rental housing and highest in other regulated housing (52%). Owner-occupied housing has the lowest share of single-adult households (24%), while other regulated housing has the highest share (48%).

FIGURE 5.68: FOREIGN-BORN STATUS BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



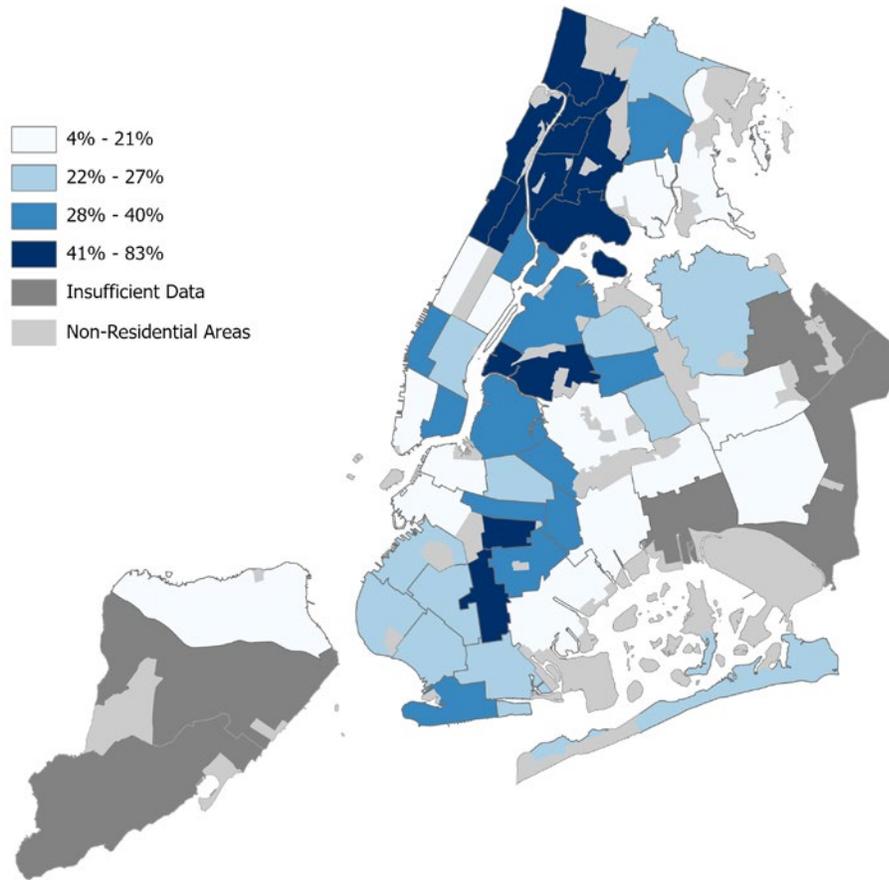
This figure shows the share of residents in each housing type that were born outside of the United States. This share ranges from 23% in NYCHA public housing to 41% in rent stabilized housing. These data are drawn from the 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey.

FIGURE 5.69: MARKET-RATE RENTAL HOUSING BY PUMA AND SHARE OF OCCUPIED UNITS, 2023



This figure shows the share of each PUMA's occupied housing units that are classified as market-rate rental housing, ranging from a low of 9% of units to a high of 50%. Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are non-overlapping, statistical geographic areas that partition an entity (e.g., New York City) into geographic areas containing no fewer than 100,000 people each. These data are taken from the 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey. Several PUMAs do not have data reported due to issues with sample sizes the statistical reliability of estimates in these areas.

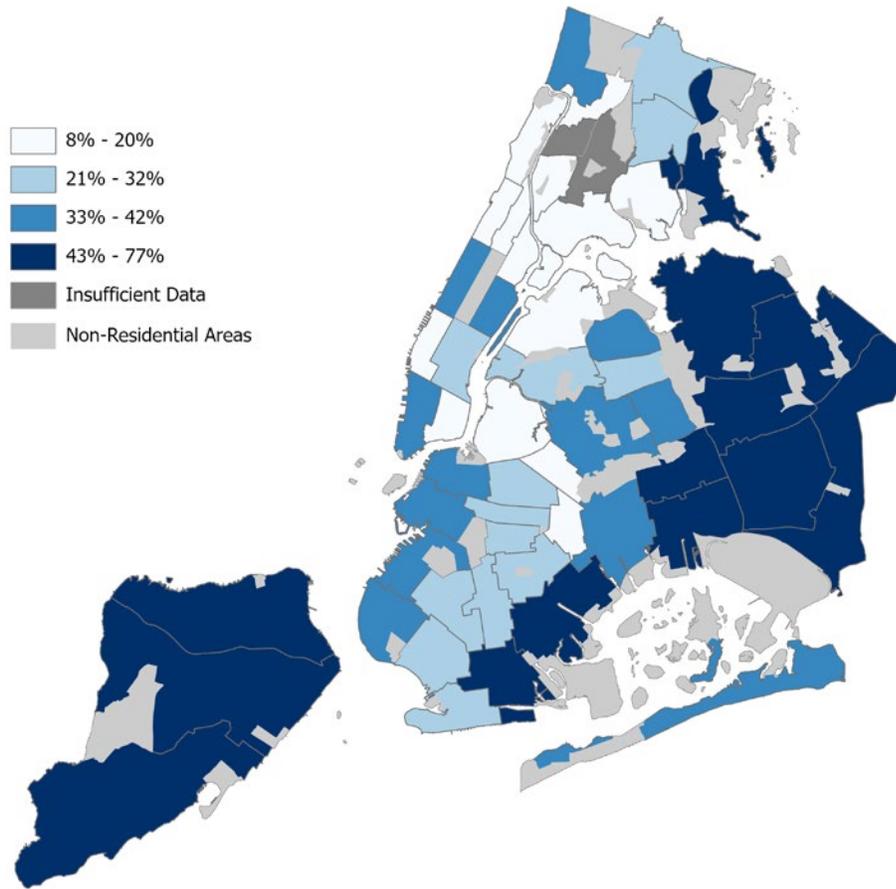
FIGURE 5.70: RENT-STABILIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY PUMA AND SHARE OF OCCUPIED UNITS, 2023



This figure shows the share of each PUMA's occupied housing units that are classified as rent-stabilized rental housing, which ranges from 4% of units to more than 80% in the PUMA with the highest share. Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are non-overlapping, statistical geographic areas that partition an entity (e.g., New York City) into geographic areas containing no fewer than 100,000 people each.

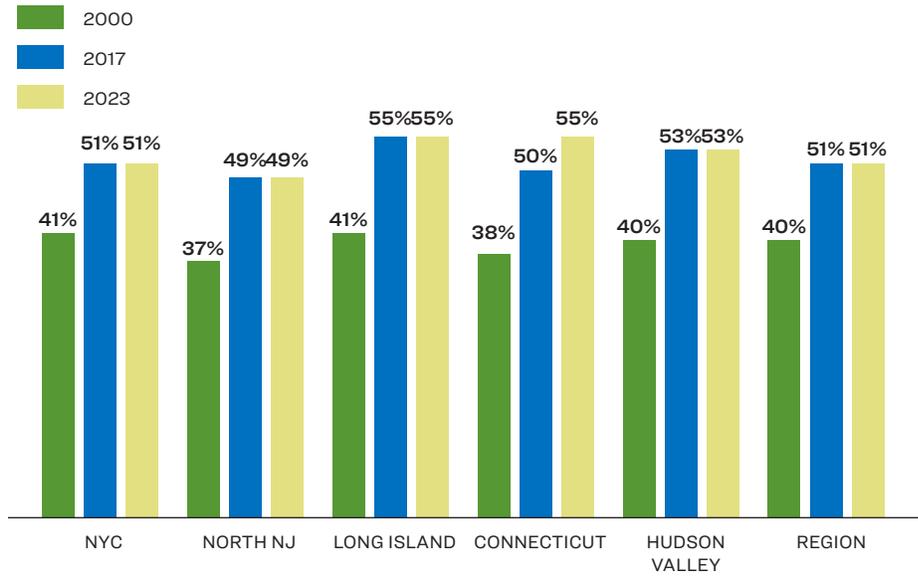
These data are taken from the 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey. Several PUMAs do not have data reported due to issues with sample sizes the statistical reliability of estimates in these areas.

FIGURE 5.71: OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING BY SHARE OF OCCUPIED UNITS, 2023



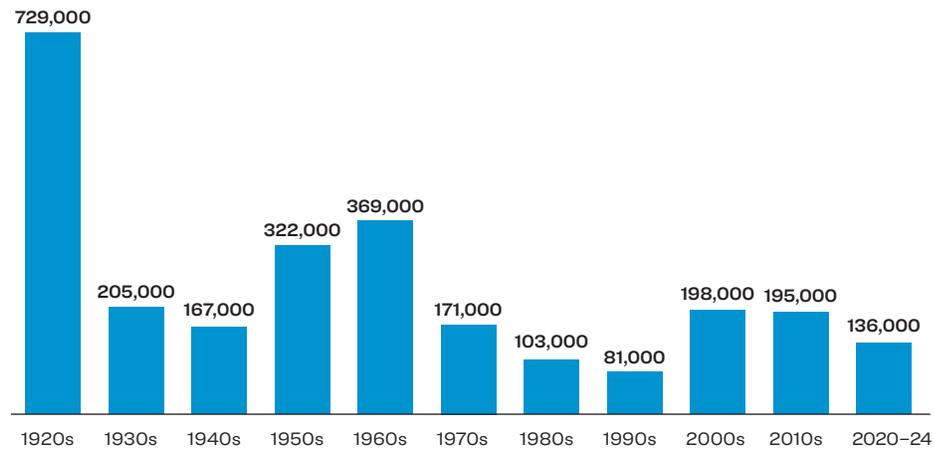
This figure shows the share of each PUMA's occupied housing units that are classified as owner-occupied, with shares reaching up to 77% of units. Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are non-overlapping, statistical geographic areas that partition entity (e.g., New York City) into geographic areas containing no fewer than 100,000 people each. These data are taken from the 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey. Two PUMAs do not have data reported due to issues with sample sizes the statistical reliability of estimates in these areas.

FIGURE 5.72: SHARE OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN 30% OF INCOME ON RENT, 2000 TO 2023



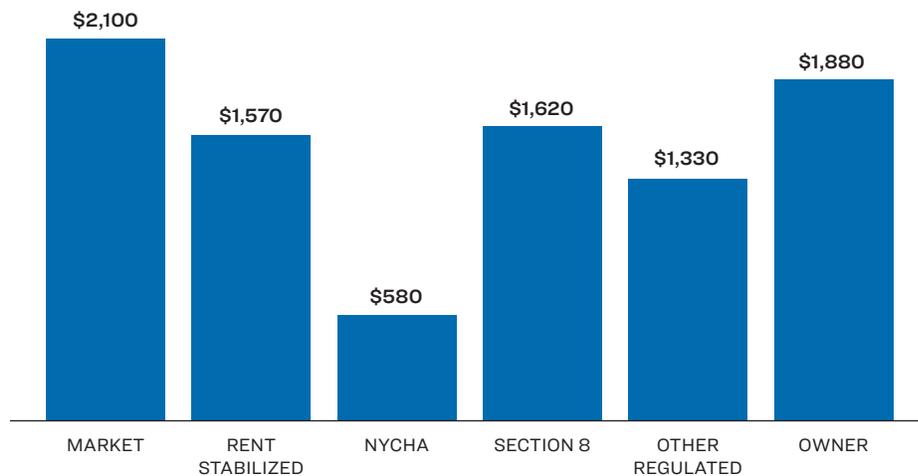
This figure shows the share of renter households in each of the NYC metropolitan area’s sub-regions who spent more than 30% of their gross monthly income on rent. Data are shown for 2000, drawing on the decennial census, as well as 2012-2017 and 2019-2023 ACS data. Citywide, this share remained at 51% between 2017 and 2023.

FIGURE 5.73: NEW HOUSING PRODUCTION BY DECADE, 1920 TO 2024



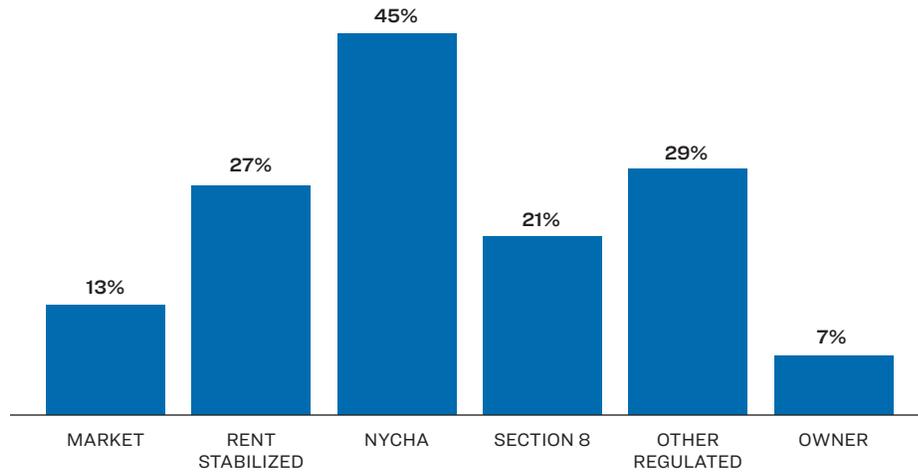
With data provided by the NYC Department of City Planning, this figure shows the number of completed new housing units in NYC in each decade, as well as for the first half of the 2020s (2020-2024). The 136,000 units built between 2020 and 2024 indicate a faster pace of production relative to the 2000s and 2010s, each of which saw just under 200,000 new units built.

FIGURE 5.74: HOUSING COST BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



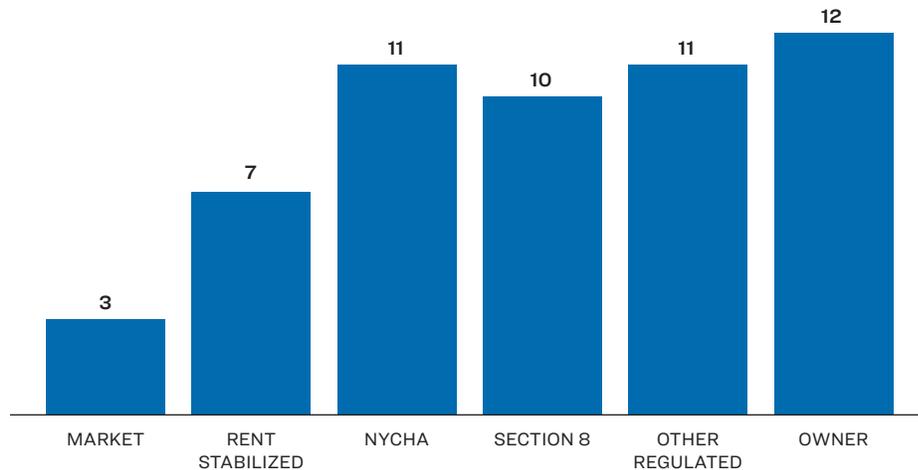
This figure uses 2023 NYC Housing Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS) data to show the median monthly housing costs for New Yorkers living in different types of housing. These data look at all occupied housing units in New York City, across unit sizes and household types. For owner-occupied housing this includes the cost of the mortgage, taxes, insurance, utilities, and maintenance fees in co-ops and condos. For rentals it includes rent and utilities. These data are drawn from the 2023 NYCHVS. Monthly costs are lowest for NYCHA households (\$580) and highest for households in market rate rentals (\$2,100).

FIGURE 5.75: PREVALENCE OF THREE OR MORE HOUSING PROBLEMS BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



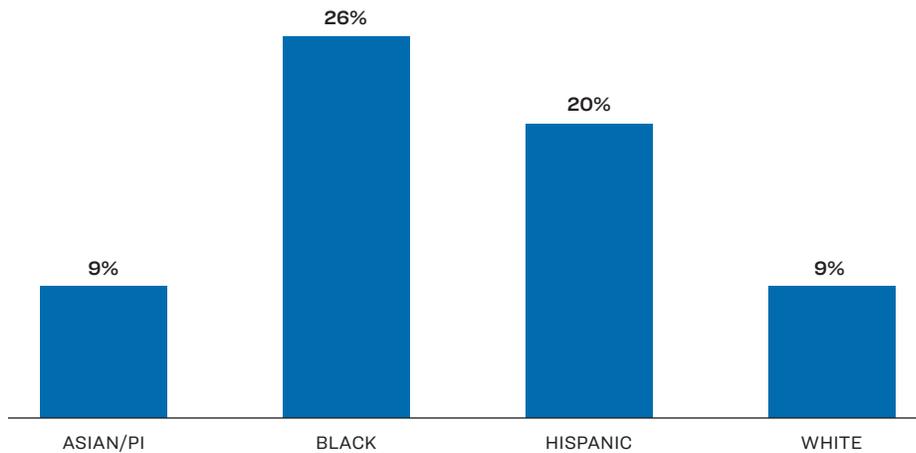
This figure draws on 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data to provide the share of residents living in housing experiencing three or more housing problems by housing type. Housing difficulties include heating breakdowns, insufficient heat, leaks, rodents in the unit or building, toilets not working, holes in walls or floors, large sections of peeling paint or broken plaster. NYCHA households were the most likely to experience three or more housing problems (45%), while those living in owner-occupied housing were the least (7%).

FIGURE 5.76: AVERAGE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN YEARS BY HOUSING TYPE, 2023



This figure uses 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data to show the average number of years for New Yorkers residing in different types of housing. Market rate rental housing had the shortest average tenure at 3 years, while owner-occupied housing had the highest (12 years), followed closely by NYCHA and other regulated housing (11 years).

FIGURE 5.77: ESTIMATED DIFFERENCES IN HOUSING QUALITY BY RACE/ETHNICITY UNADJUSTED, 2023



This figure shows the share of New Yorkers in each major racial and ethnic group who lived in housing with three or more housing problems in 2023 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data. Asian/PI and White New Yorkers were least likely to live in such housing (9%), while Black New Yorkers had the highest likelihood (26%).

