

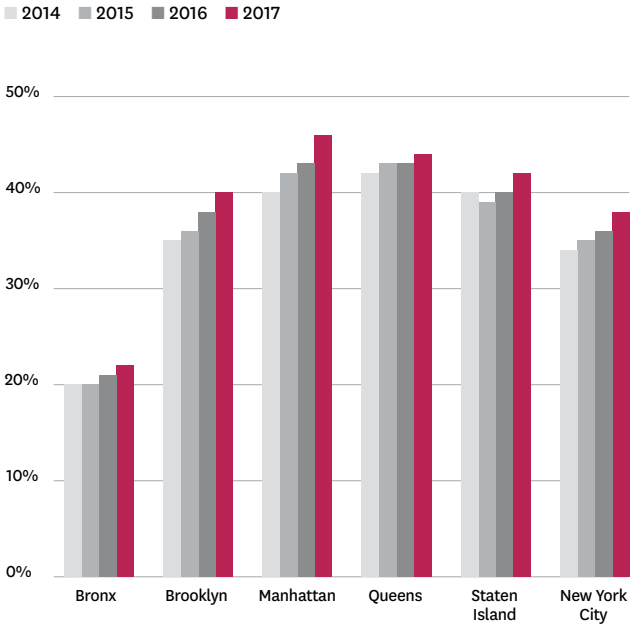
# State of Neighborhood Services and Conditions

STATE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES AND CONDITIONS  
FINDING #1

**For the fourth year in a row, student performance in math rose citywide, with the largest gains in Manhattan.**

In 2017, 37.8 percent of students in grades three through eight performed at or above grade level in math, up by nearly four percentage points since 2014. Of the five boroughs, Manhattan had the highest proficiency rate in 2017 (46.0%) and also experienced the largest increase since 2014 (+6.3 percentage points). Forty-four percent of students performed at grade level in math in Queens, followed by 41.8 percent in Staten Island, and 39.8 percent in Brooklyn. The Bronx had the lowest math proficiency rate in 2017 at 21.9 percent, up by 2.2 percentage points since 2014.

**Figure 1: Share of Students (Grades 3 through 8) Performing at Grade Level in Math by Borough**

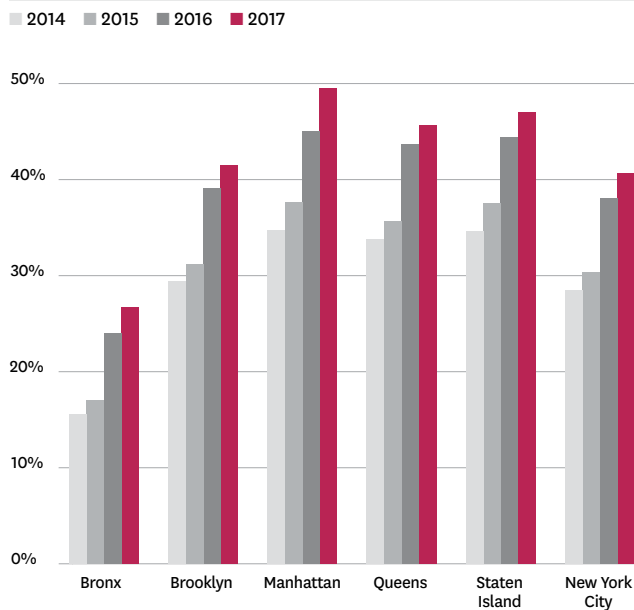


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

## The share of students performing at grade level in English Language Arts (ELA) continued to increase between 2016 and 2017.

Citywide, 40.6 percent of students in grades three through eight performed at or above grade level in ELA in 2017. Nearly half of students in Manhattan (49.5%) were proficient in ELA in 2017, followed by Staten Island (47.1%), Queens (45.7%), Brooklyn (41.5%), and the Bronx (26.7%). Manhattan had the largest year-over-year gain of 4.4 percentage points, while every other borough experienced about a two percentage point increase in the ELA proficiency rate between 2016 and 2017. Since 2014, the share of students performing at grade level in ELA grew by at least 10 percentage points in every borough.

**Figure 2: Share of Students (Grades 3 through 8) Performing at Grade Level in English Language Arts by Borough**

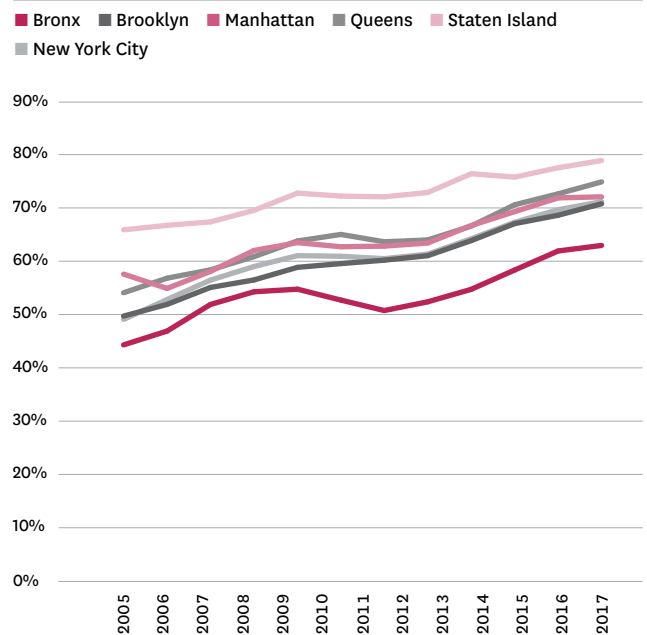


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

## Over 70 percent of the Class of 2017 graduated high school within four years, the highest graduation rate in at least the past decade.

Citywide, 71.1 percent of the Class of 2017—students entering the ninth grade in the 2013-2014 school year—graduated within four years, 18.3 percentage points higher than the Class of 2007. In the Bronx, 62.9 percent of the Class of 2017 graduated within four years, trailing Brooklyn (70.7%), Manhattan (72.0%), Queens (74.8%), and Staten Island (78.8%).

**Figure 3: Four-Year High School Graduation Rates (Measured in June) by Borough**



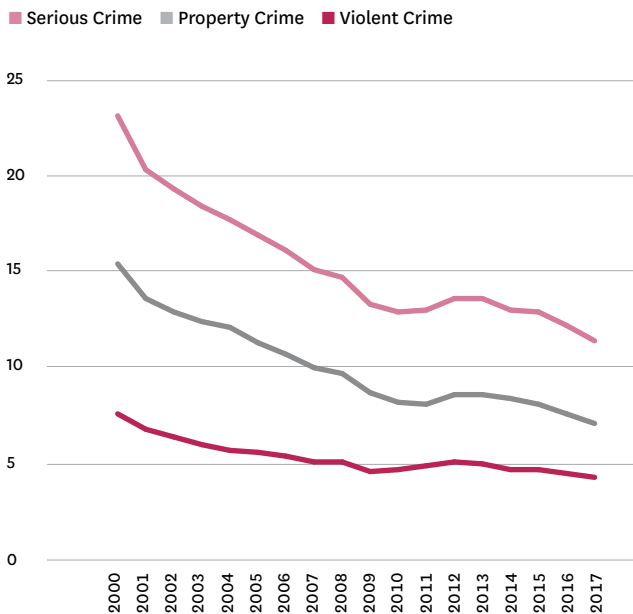
Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

Note: The cohort consists of all students who first entered ninth grade in a given school year (e.g., the Class of 2017 entered ninth grade in the 2013-2014 school year). The graduation rate is the share of matriculated students who graduated in four years. Graduates are defined as those students earning either a Local or Regents diploma and exclude those earning either a special education (IEP) diploma or GED.

**For the fourth year in a row, serious crime rates declined citywide in 2017.**

The New York City Police Department tracks major felonies, or serious crimes, including violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, felony assault, and robbery) and property crime (burglary, grand larceny, and car theft). In 2017, the serious crime rate declined to 11.4 crimes per 1,000 residents, down from 12.2 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2016. This continues the downward trend in the serious crime rate since 2000. Both types of serious crime decreased year-over-year between 2016 and 2017: property crimes decreased to 7.1 crimes per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 6.8 percent, and violent crimes decreased to 4.3 crimes per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 4.8 percent.

**Figure 4: Serious Crime Rate (per 1,000 Residents) by Major Type, New York City**

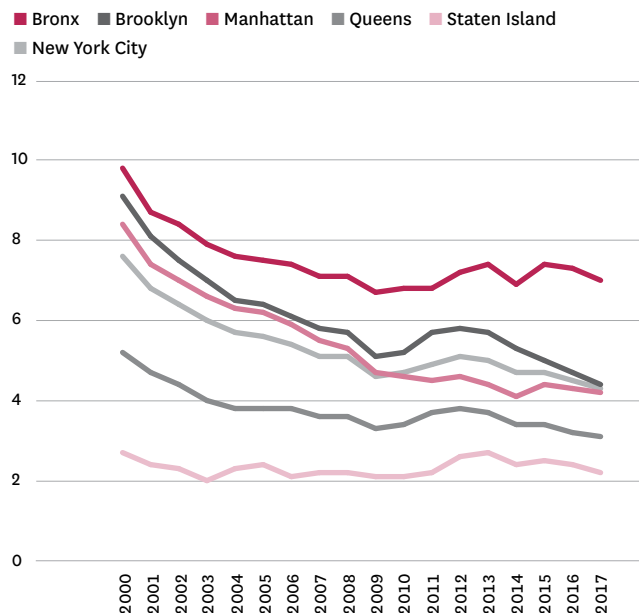


Sources: New York City Police Department via NYC Open Data, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

**For the second year in a row, serious violent crime fell in all five boroughs between 2016 and 2017.**

The largest decline in the serious violent crime rate between 2016 and 2017 was in Staten Island (-8.9%), followed by Brooklyn (-6.2%), the Bronx (-4.7%), Queens (-3.7%), and Manhattan (-2.5%). The relatively high reduction in the serious crime rate in the Bronx was an improvement compared to the more modest (-0.9%) decrease between 2015 and 2016. Citywide, the serious violent crime rate fell to its lowest level since at least 2000 (4.3 crimes per 1,000 residents), a decrease of 4.8 percent over the previous year.

**Figure 5: Serious Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000 Residents) by Borough**

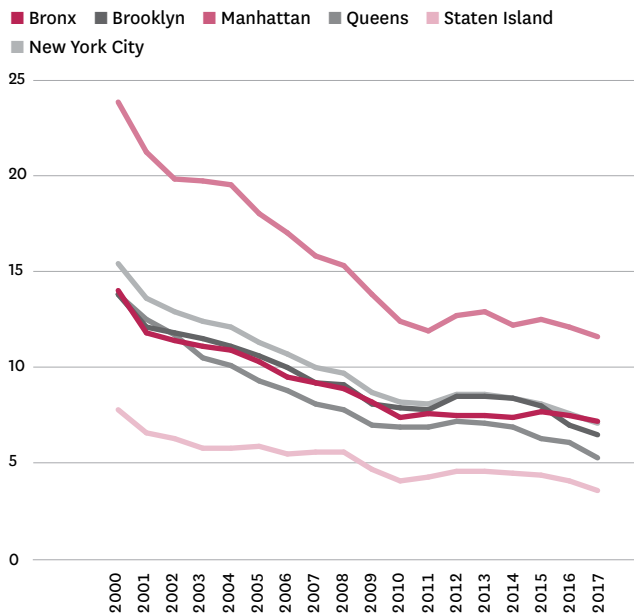


Sources: New York City Police Department via NYC Open Data, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

## The rate of serious property crime fell in all five boroughs between 2016 and 2017, with double digit decreases in Queens and Staten Island.

Staten Island continued to have the lowest property crime rate in 2017, at 3.6 crimes per 1,000 residents, and experienced the largest decrease in property crime between 2016 and 2017 (-13.3%). Queens had a similarly large decrease in property crime year-over-year (-13.2%). Manhattan continued to have the highest rate of property crimes at 11.6 crimes per 1,000 residents but experienced a decrease in property crime between 2016 and 2017, falling 4.0 percent from a rate of 12.1 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2016. Citywide, the rate of serious property crime continued to decrease in 2017, falling from 7.6 crimes per 1,000 residents to 7.1 crimes per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 6.8 percent.

**Figure 6: Serious Property Crime Rate (per 1,000 Residents) by Borough**

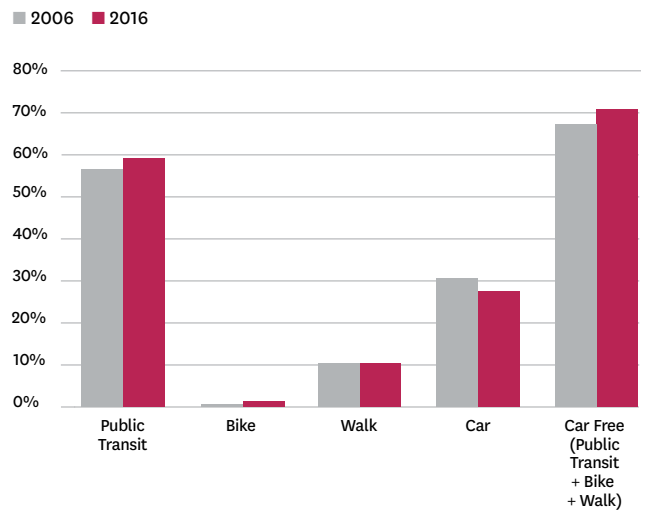


Sources: New York City Police Department via NYC Open Data, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

## Over 70 percent of New Yorkers commuting to work took some form of public transit.

In 2016, 59.2 percent of New Yorkers who commuted to work used public transit (including subways and trains), 1.3 percent biked to work, and about 10 percent walked. The share of commuters who drove to work declined by 3 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.

**Figure 7: Means of Traveling to Work (Share of Commuting Workers), New York City**



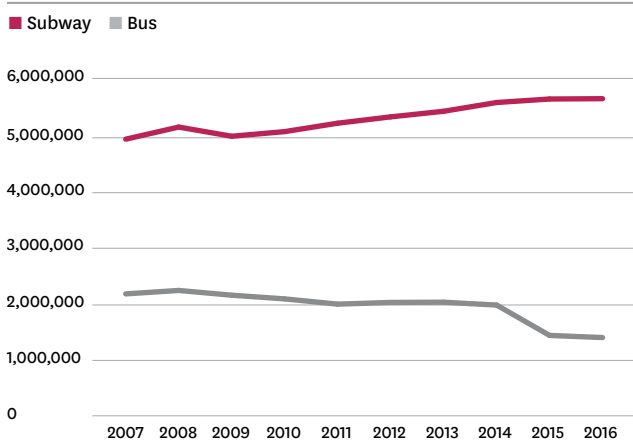
Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

Note: Public transit does not include livery or taxi transportation.

**Average weekday subway ridership reached a high of 5.65 million in 2016, but the year-over-year change in ridership was the lowest in five years.**

After six years of steadily increasing average weekday subway ridership, subway ridership remained flat between 2015 and 2016. Still, in 2016, there were nearly 615,000 more weekday subway rides on average than in 2007. Bus ridership was down 1.6 percent—about 32,000 rides—between 2015 and 2016, and down nearly 25 percent since 2007.

**Figure 8: Average Weekday Ridership on Metropolitan Transportation Authority, New York City**



Sources: Metropolitan Transportation Authority, NYU Furman Center

Note: Riders who transfer between buses and subways on the same trip are counted twice, once for each mode.