

# State of Neighborhood Services and Conditions

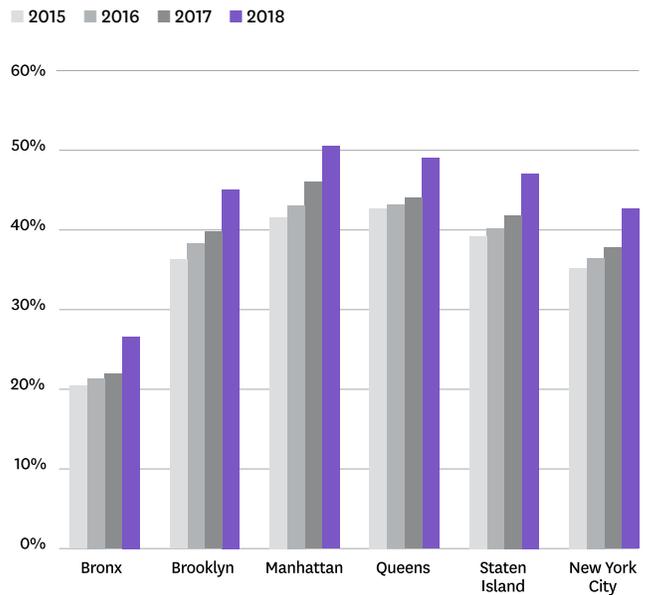
STATE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES AND CONDITIONS  
FINDING #1

PART 1: CITYWIDE ANALYSIS

**Although the Bronx continued to lag behind the other boroughs in student math proficiency, student performance continued to rise in every borough.**

Citywide, the fraction of students in grades three through eight performing at or above grade level in math went up by 4.9 percentage points from 2017 to the 2018 rate of 42.7%; the largest increase since 2015. Every borough saw an increase in math proficiency as well. The highest math proficiency rates in 2018 were in Manhattan (50.5%), followed by Queens (49%), Staten Island (47.1%), and Brooklyn (45.1%). The Bronx had the lowest math proficiency rate in 2018 at 26.6 percent, though it increased by 6.2 percentage points from 2015. Manhattan had the largest increase in percentage points from 2015 to 2018 (8.9 percentage points) while Brooklyn and Staten Island had the largest increases from 2017 to 2018 (5.3 percentage points).

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

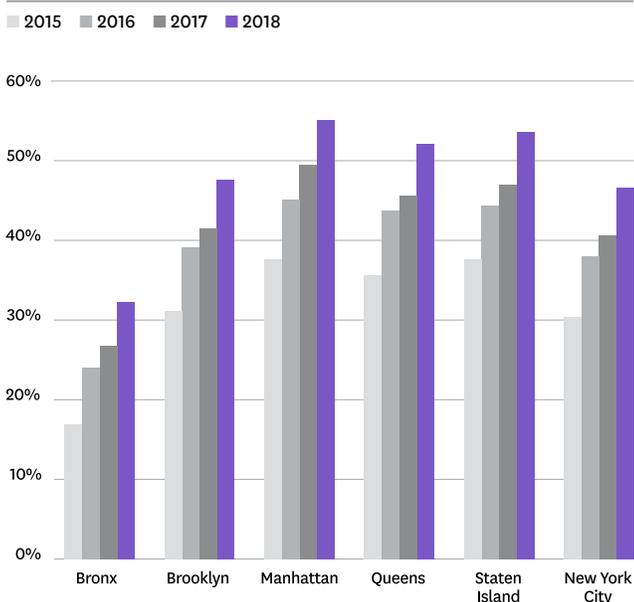


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

**Between 2015 and 2018, the share of students performing at or above grade level in English Language Arts (ELA) increased in every borough by twice as much as the increase in math proficiency.**

The fraction of students in grades three through eight performing at or above grade level in ELA was greater than the fraction performing at or above grade level in math in every borough and citywide. The citywide fraction of students performing at or above grade level in ELA increased by 6.0 percentage points from 2017 to the 2018 rate of 46.6 percent. Every borough saw an increase in ELA proficiency as well. Of the five boroughs, Manhattan ranked first in the share of students performing at grade level in ELA (55.1%), followed by Staten Island (53.6%), Queens (52.1%), and Brooklyn (47.7%). Although the Bronx had the lowest share of students performing at grade level, the share nearly doubled from 17% in 2015 to 32.2% in 2018. Overall, Manhattan had the largest increase in ELA proficiency from 2015 to 2018 (17.5 percentage points) while Staten Island had the largest increase from 2017 to 2018 (6.6 percentage points).

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

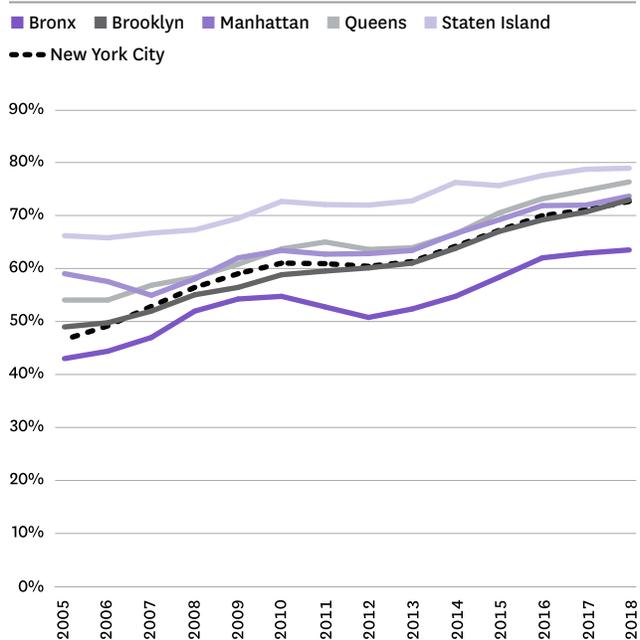


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

**High school graduation rates continued to improve in all five boroughs with over 72 percent of the high school class of 2018 graduating within four years.**

Citywide, 72.7 percent of the Class of 2018—students entering the ninth grade in the 2014-2015 school year—graduated within four years, 1.6 percentage points higher than last year (the Class of 2017) and 16.3 percentage points higher than ten years ago (the Class of 2008). In the Bronx, 63.5 percent of the Class of 2018 graduated within four years, trailing Brooklyn (73.0%), Manhattan (73.7%), Queens (76.4%), and Staten Island (79.0%).

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



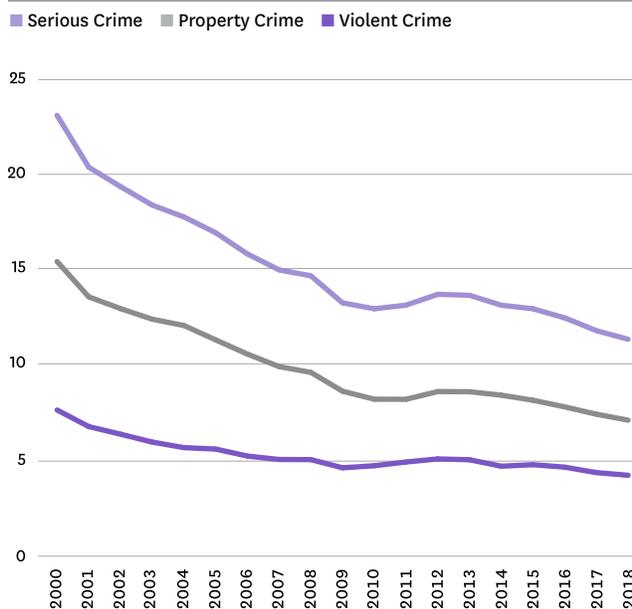
Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

Note: The cohort consists of all students who first entered ninth grade in a given school year (e.g., the Class of 2018 entered ninth grade in the 2014-2015 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.

## Serious crime declined citywide in 2018 for the sixth year in a row.

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 2018, the serious crime rate declined to 11.3 crimes per 1,000 residents, down 3.8 percent from 11.8 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2017. This is the sixth year in a row that serious crimes have declined citywide and continues the downward trend in serious crimes since 2000. Violent and property crime each decreased between 2017 and 2018: property crimes citywide fell 4.2 percent to 7.1 crimes per 1,000 residents and violent crimes citywide fell 3.2 percent to 4.2 crimes per 1,000 residents. The proportion of each crime type remained stable between 2017 and 2018 with property crimes making up around 63 percent of serious crimes and violent crimes making up 37 percent.

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

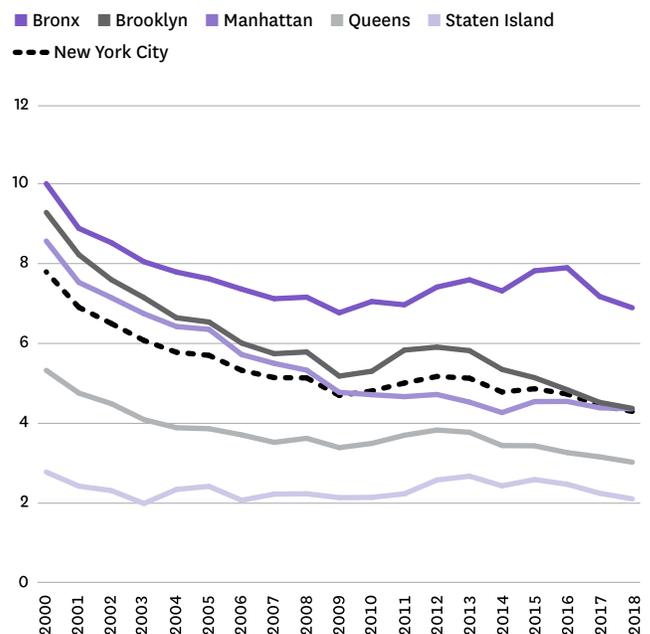


Sources: New York City Police Department via, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

## For the second year in a row, serious violent crime fell in all five boroughs between 2017 and 2018.

Serious violent crimes include major felonies such as murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, felony assault, and robbery. Citywide, the serious violent crime rate is at its lowest level since at least 2000 (4.23 crimes per 1,000 residents) and the serious violent crime rate in each borough is down from 2017. The largest decline in serious violent crime rate between 2017 and 2018 occurred in Staten Island (-6.1%), followed by Queens (-4.1%), the Bronx (-3.9%), Brooklyn (-3.3%), and Manhattan (-0.6%). Though the Bronx remains the borough with the highest serious violent crime rate, declines over the last two years reversed an increase between 2014 and 2016 and the rate is now at its lowest level since 2009.

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

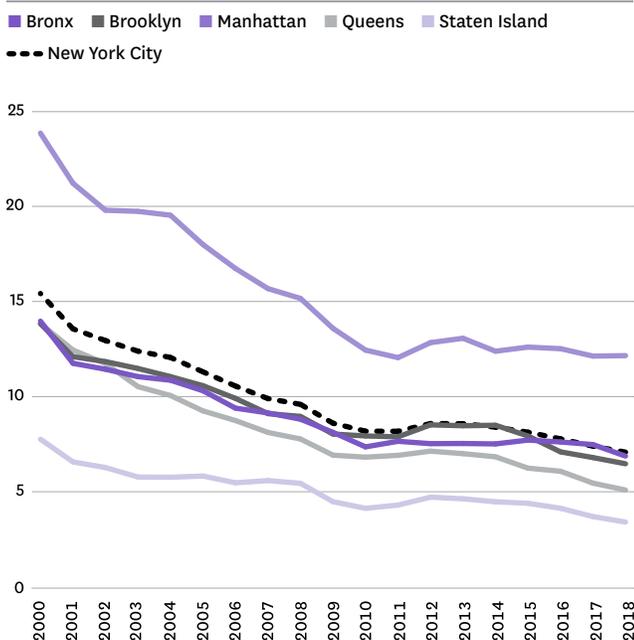


Sources: New York City Police Department, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

**Aside from Manhattan, which had a slight increase in serious property crimes, all of the other boroughs continued a three year decline.**

Serious property crimes include major felonies such as burglary, grand larceny, and car theft. Citywide, the serious property crime rate is at its lowest level since at least 2000 (7.11 crimes per 1,000 residents). The serious property crime rate fell between 2017 and 2018 in all boroughs except for Manhattan, which reversed a two year decline with a slight increase of 0.2 percent. The largest decline in serious property crime rate over this time period occurred in the Bronx (-8.0%), followed by Staten Island (-7.6%), Queens (-6.6%), and Brooklyn (-4.7%).

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

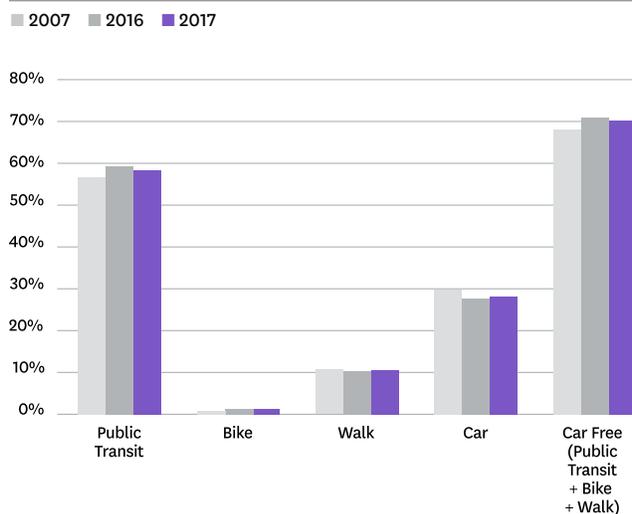


Sources: New York City Police Department, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

**In 2017, 70 percent of New Yorkers commuting to work took some form of car-free transportation, though this share is lower than it was in 2016.**

Though the share of New Yorkers commuting to work car-free (by public transit, biking, or walking) in 2017 is 2.0 percentage points higher than the share in 2007, it is 0.7 percentage points lower than the share in 2016. Between 2016 and 2017, the share of commuters taking public transportation declined 0.9 percentage points while the share of commuters walking increased 0.2 percentage points and the share of commuter driving increased 0.5 percentage points. The share of commuters biking to work nearly doubled between 2007 and 2017, though it remained stable between 2016 and 2017.

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



Sources: American Community Survey, NYU Furman Center

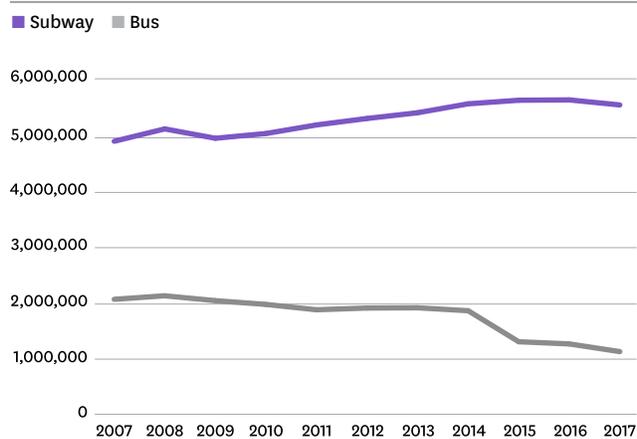
Note: Public transit does not include livery or taxi transportation.

STATE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES AND CONDITIONS  
**FINDING #8**

**Average weekday ridership for both subway and bus declined in 2017 with bus ridership falling even faster than subway ridership.**

In 2017, the average weekday subway ridership dropped for the first time in the past seven years with a decrease of 1.3 percent from 2016 to just over 5.5 million. The average weekday bus ridership continued to decline, falling 5.6 percent from 2016 to just under 2 million in 2017. Since 2007, the combined average weekday ridership of subway and bus has decreased by 3.1 percent, or 236,817 rides.

**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.