

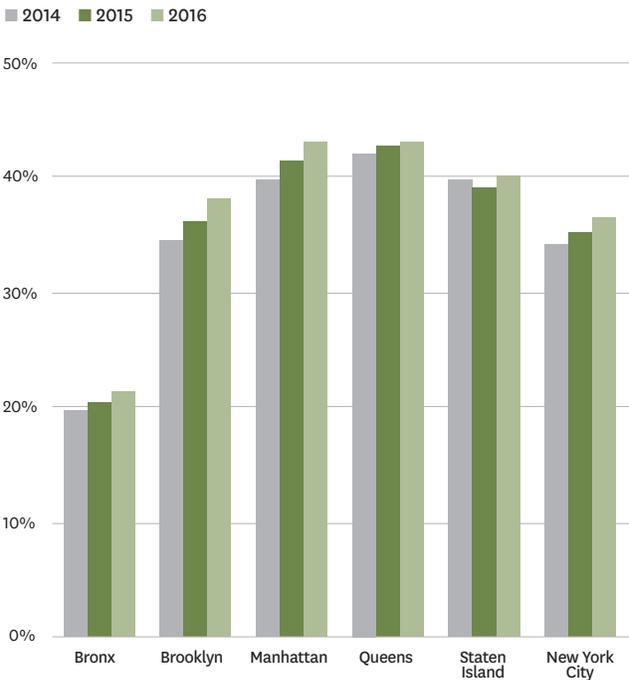
State of Neighborhood Services and Conditions

STATE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES AND CONDITIONS
FINDING #1

Student performance in math improved in all boroughs between 2015 and 2016, though the large disparity between the Bronx and the other boroughs persisted.

Citywide, the math proficiency rate for students in grades three through eight continued to rise in 2016. The highest math proficiency rates were in Queens (43.2%) and Manhattan (43.1%). Brooklyn (38.3%) experienced the largest gain in the share of students performing at grade level, with an increase of two percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The Bronx (21.4%) continues to have the lowest math proficiency rate—only about one in five students performed at grade level in 2016.

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

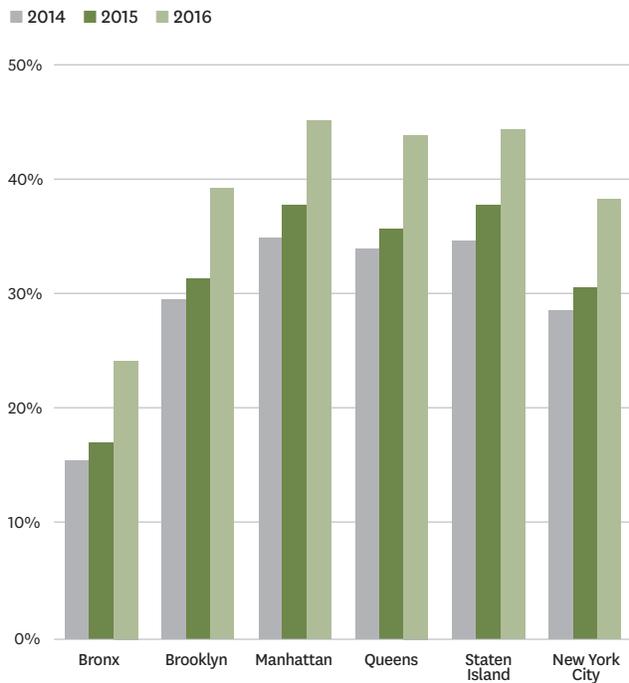


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

Citywide, the share of students performing at grade level in English language arts (ELA) increased by nearly eight percentage points between 2015 and 2016.

Student proficiency in ELA for students in grades three through eight was highest in Manhattan (45.1%), Staten Island (44.4%), and Queens (43.7%). Brooklyn and Queens each had a year-over-year gain of eight percentage points. The Bronx continued to have the lowest ELA proficiency rate, at 24.0 percent, but experienced a similar gain (seven percentage points) in the share of students performing at grade level.

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

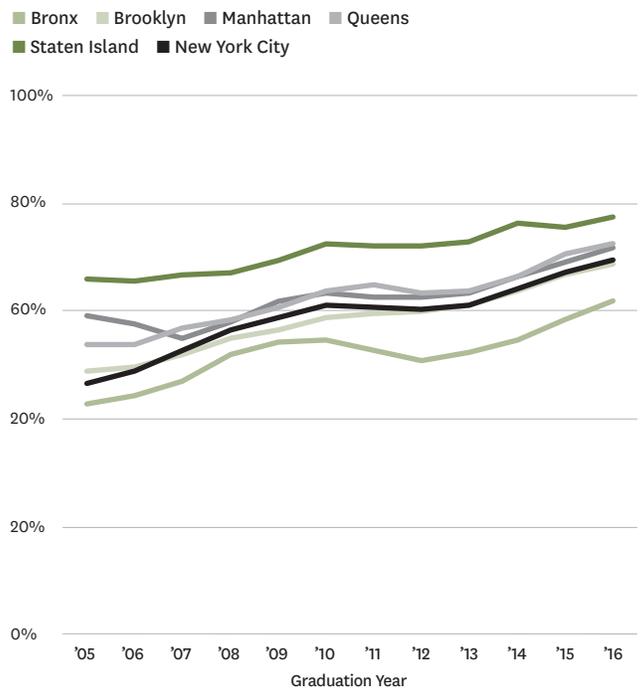


Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

High school graduation rates improved in all five boroughs in 2016.

Citywide, 69.6 percent of the high school Class of 2016 (students entering grade nine in the 2012-2013 school year) graduated by June of their senior year, over 23 percentage points higher than the Class of 2005. Staten Island had the highest graduation rate in 2016, at 77.4 percent, exceeding its previous record of 76.3 percent in 2014. Since 2005, the Bronx has had the lowest graduation rate among the boroughs, though it was 19 percentage points higher in 2016 than in 2005.

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



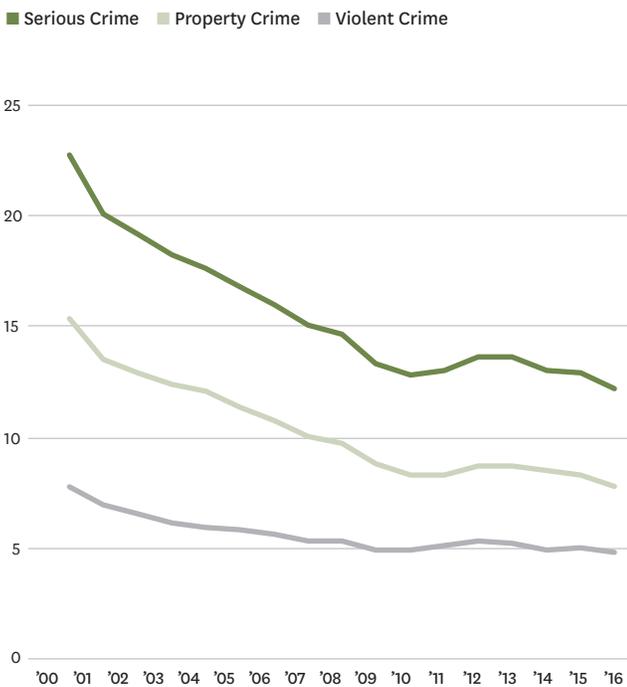
Sources: New York City Department of Education, NYU Furman Center

Note: The cohort consists of all students who first entered ninth grade in a given school year (e.g., the Class of 2016 entered ninth grade in the 2012-2013 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 rates continued to decline citywide in 2016.

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). The serious crime rate declined from 12.9 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2015 to 12.2 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2016. This continues the downward trend from 2000. The decline in the overall serious crime rate between 2000 and 2016 was attributable to reductions in both property and violent crime, which decreased 6.1 percent and 4.3 percent respectively.

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

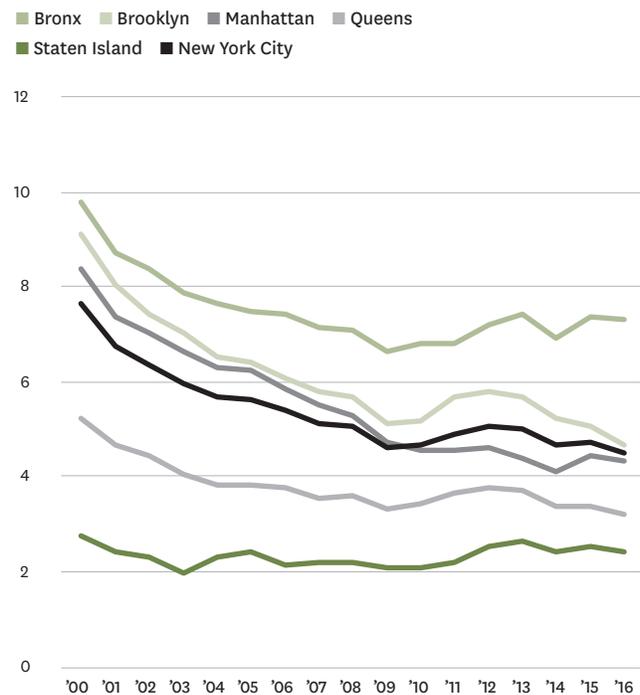


Sources: New York City Police Department, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

The serious violent crime rate fell in all five boroughs between 2015 and 2016, after increasing during the previous year in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island.

The largest decline in the serious violent crime rate was in Brooklyn (-7.3%), followed by Queens (-5.8%) and Staten Island (-5.5%). The Bronx had a more modest reduction in the serious violent crime rate, falling 0.9 percent in 2016. This slight reduction, however, was an improvement compared to the 6.5 percent increase in serious violent crime the Bronx experienced the previous year. Overall, the serious violent crime rate for New York City fell 4.3 percent to its lowest rate (4.5 serious violent crimes per 1,000 residents) since 2000.

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

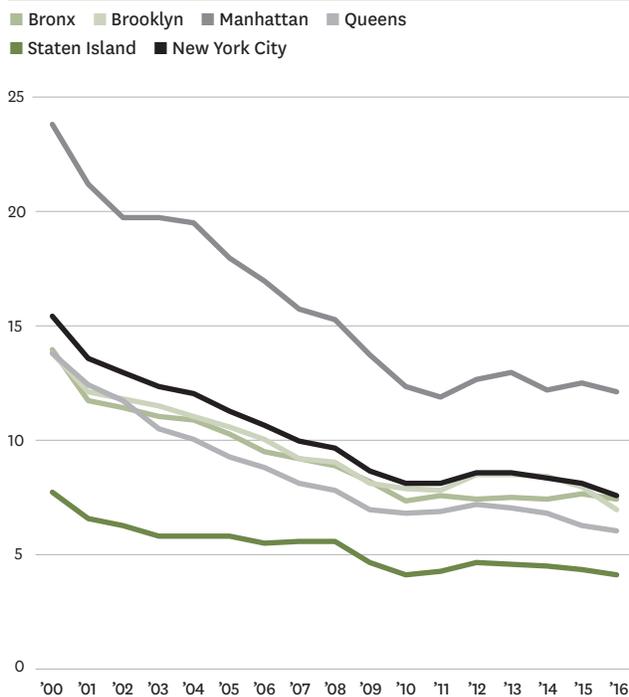


Sources: New York City Police Department, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

The rate of serious property crime fell in all five boroughs, with a double digit decrease in Brooklyn.

Citywide, the rate of serious property crime continued its downward trend in 2016. Staten Island had the lowest property crime rate in 2016, at 4.1 serious property crimes per 1,000 residents, while Manhattan had the highest rate, at 12.1. Brooklyn saw the largest year-over-year drop in the serious property crime rate, which fell by 12.6 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. After the rate of serious property crime increased between 2014 and 2015, both Manhattan and the Bronx had declines between 2015 and 2016, falling 2.9 percent and 2.6 percent respectively, offsetting the increases the year before.

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

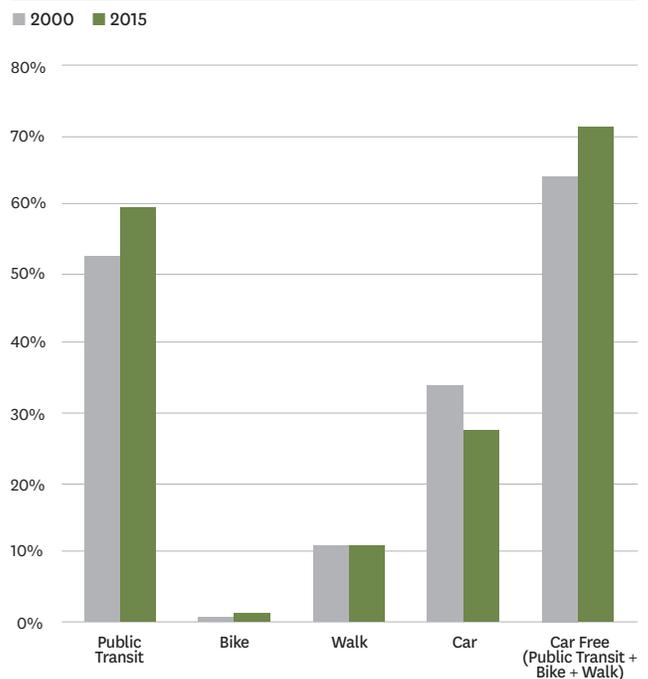


Sources: New York City Police Department, U.S. Census, NYU Furman Center

Almost three-quarters of New Yorkers now commute to work without a car, up from less than two-thirds in 2000.

About 71 percent of New Yorkers who commuted to work did so without a car in 2015, up from just under 64 percent in 2000. The share commuting on public transit or with a bike increased over that time period. Though the least common way to commute was by bike, the rate more than doubled between 2000 and 2015, from half a percent of New York City commuters in 2000 to 1.2 percent in 2015.

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

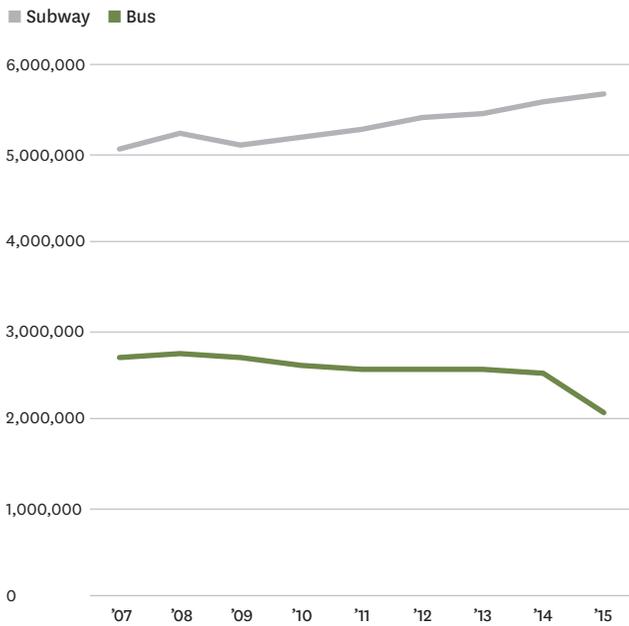


Sources: U.S. Census (2000), American Community Survey (2015), NYU Furman Center

Bus ridership dropped significantly in 2015 while subway ridership remained steady.

Average weekday bus ridership has steadily declined since 2008. Between 2014 and 2015, ridership declined by 18 percent—about 460,000 rides—to just over two million average weekday rides. Subway weekday ridership grew consistently between 2010 and 2015, and increased by about 50,000 average weekday rides (1%) between 2014 and 2015.

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.