Livability Index

A comparison of the Quality of Life across NYC's Community Districts to help Community Boards better serve their residents

Manhattan Community Board 1May 2017

Acknowledgements

I, Jahnavi Aluri, would like to thank everyone who made this report possible. First and foremost, I want to extend my gratitude to the Manhattan Community Board 1 Staff for their guidance, patience, support, and good humor:

- Diana Switaj, Director of Planning and Land Use
- Michael Levine, Planning Consultant
- Lucy Acevedo, Community Coordinator
- Noah Pfefferblit, District Manager

This project would not have been possible without the vision of the Manhattan Community Board 1 Officers and Members. I would especially like to thank the Chairperson for championing this study and for his encouragement:

• Anthony Notaro, Chairperson

Finally, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Fund for the City of New York (FCNY) for developing the Community Planning Fellowship Program.

Abstract

This study identifies the factors that affect Quality of Life of residents in NYC neighborhoods and measures this Quality of Life on a scale, and compares the Quality of Life across different NYC neighborhoods through the Livability Index to help Community Boards better serve their residents by improving service delivery to address those issues that have been identified through this comparison.

Author: Jahnavi Aluri, FCNY Fellow 2016-2017 from Columbia University GSAPP

Prepared for Manhattan Community Board 1, September 2016-June 2017

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Introduction

Background

(n.) liv`a·bil'i·ty

- 1. Suitability for human living
- 2. The quality of life, usually in an urban setting, where the accessibility to needs and services (built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability, educational opportunity, cultural and recreation possibilities) contributes to overall wellbeing.

Livability is the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life—including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities.

Livability describes the diverse aspects of society, surroundings, and shared experiences that shape a community. It focuses on the human experience and is specific to place and time. It includes economic, spatial, and social components that together define our today's communities. As such, it is best defined by the state, region, or community, and is best measured at a scale where consensus can be found. There is not one definitive description of what livability is and what it is not.

Perspectives on livability vary by geography, such as from resident to resident, community to community, and region to region. In addition, what is considered livable varies based on industry and responsibility, such as from agency to agency or industry to industry. The challenge is to find a definition of livability suited to the context.

Some well-established examples of this definition are-

- "Livability means being able to take your kids to school, go to work, see a doctor, drop by the grocery or post office, go out to dinner and a movie, and play with your kids in a park, all without having to get in your car." Secretary Ray LaHood, USDOT (1)
- "Livable communities are places where transportation, housing, and commercial development investments have been coordinated so that people have access to adequate, affordable, and environmentally sustainable travel options." USDOT Strategic Plan (2)
- "Livability is best defined at the local level. Broadly speaking, a livable community recognizes its own unique identity and places a high value on the planning processes that help manage growth and change to maintain and enhance its community character." American Institute of Architects (3)
- "A livable community is one that has affordable and appropriate housing, supportive community features and services, and adequate mobility options, which together facilitate personal independence and the engagement of residents in civic and social life." American Association of Retired Persons (4)

"Livability is about providing people, including seniors and those who cannot afford to drive everywhere, better choices about how to travel throughout their regions. It is about encouraging growth in historic small town Main Streets across America and a high quality of life with ample green space, biking or walking paths, and shopping, restaurants, or health care located nearby and easily accessible." Transportation for America (5)

"Livability in transportation is about leveraging the quality, location, and type of transportation facilities and services available to help achieve broader community goals such as access to a variety of jobs, community services, affordable housing, quality schools, and safe streets."

Federal Highway Administration (6)

Quality of life can be defined as the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group, "the things that are needed for a good quality of life." Quality of life (QOL) is the general well-being of individuals and societies, outlining negative and positive features of life. As a concept, it observes life satisfaction, including everything from physical health, family, education, employment, wealth, religious beliefs, finance and the environment. It is a broad concept that encompasses a number of different dimensions. It encompasses both objective factors (e.g. material resources, health, work status, living conditions) and the subjective perception one has of them. The latter depends significantly on citizens' priorities and needs. Measuring quality of life for different populations and geographies in a comparable manner is a complex task, and a scoreboard of indicators covering a number of relevant dimensions is needed for this purpose. "Quality of life" is a subjective term. Numbers tell part of the story, but citizens often have an intuitive sense of whether conditions in a city are improving or declining. Recent polls indicate New Yorkers are deeply dissatisfied with the direction of the city, with voters across the spectrum expressing concerns about crime and a perceived decline in the quality of life.

The notion of a livable city – in the sense of "fit to live in" or "inhabitable" – requires two elements to be, and remain, in synch with each other. One of these concerns the characteristics of the population that demands those goods and services, such as shelter, energy, water and food, waste management and assimilation, health and public safety, education and entertainment, social engagement, economic contributions, creativity, and much more. In short, from this vantage point livability is judged through the lens of the needs and wants of those who do or may live in cities. A second element of livability comprises the city's environment, as defined by its physical and biological characteristics – the built infrastructures and ecosystems that provide the goods and services on which lives and livelihoods in the city depend. At a minimum, these ecosystem services stem from the green spaces and water bodies in and around cities that generate not only amenities, and through them economic value, but also provide valuable contributions, for example, to local climate regulation, air quality, and flood control.

The quality of cities has a significant influence on the quality of life for its residents. Ensuring healthy and safe living and working conditions is one of the core tasks that cities and municipalities must fulfill. The governing authorities in cities that provide a decent quality of life foster social cohesion by creating opportunities for their residents to play an active part in civic and political life.

Problem Statement

The concept of urban livability has recently become a major concern in urban geography and urban policy. Historically, when ideas of "livability" and quality of life were first conceived during the Industrial Revolution, urban livability was understood largely in terms of basic survivability, including sanitation, access to utilities, crime rates, and housing quality (Pacione, 1986). In the last generation, however, planners, states, and researchers have moved to incorporate measures of socio-psychological conditions and more "subjective" evaluations and experiences of city life (Pacione, 2003). This has included quantification and qualification of indicators more associated with the *quality* of urban life space, including the availability of parking spaces, the number of sheltered walkways, and the general walkability of neighborhoods (Balsas, 2004; Pacione, 2003).

Livable cities offer equitable access to basic service and housing, to public spaces, and to opportunities for cultural, economic, social, and political participation. They create the enabling environment for a flourishing economy with employment and economic opportunities for all sections of the population. Reducing social barriers and inequalities strengthens social cohesion and has a positive impact on the way in which people live together in cities.

Livable cities raise the quality of life and the quality of environment for all. They provide safe public spaces and places for neighborly encounters where people can interact and relax, engage in cultural activities and celebrate their diversity. They provide green spaces and well-designed public locations and facilities where people can relax and get together, learn, or engage in sports. The architectural quality of buildings and urban neighborhoods and the mixing of different functions and social levels likewise contribute to the quality of life and to healthy living conditions.

New York City is never featured on the list of top 10 most livable cities in the world. Very few American cities are. This project was conceived as an attempt to identify those factors that affect the Quality of Life of New Yorkers and explores ways in which these factors could be improved to better the Livability for New Yorkers.

This study employs the terms Livability and Quality of Life to define all those factors which affect city residents' lives at a neighborhood scale and also those which can be acted upon by Community Boards.

Methodology

Factors

The factors identified to measure livability across NYC neighborhoods were categorized into seven categories based on the existing committees and task forces of Manhattan Community Board 1 derived from the City Charter for effective implementation of any recommendations. The essential duties of the community boards as described in the city charter is service provision and delivery to its residents.

The seven categories are Health Care and Human Services; Youth, Education, and Child Welfare; Public Safety; Core Infrastructure and City Services; Land Use, Housing, and Human Development; Transportation; and Community Facilities, Parks, and Cultural Facilities.

Based on other studies and prior research carried out in the area, District needs statement, 200+ factors were originally identified that affect quality of life of residents in NYC which can be influenced to some extent by a community board. However, finally only 123 factors were used as there was no available data for some of the other factors or they were deemed outside the scope of influence of a Community Board.

Most factors are normalized over population in the district or area, whichever was deemed more appropriate to account for changes in density to truly get a sense of the Quality of Life in an area.

Weights

The factors were scored on a scale of 0 to 10 by the members of CB1 and community members of CD 1 based on how important they thought that factor is for their quality of life in NYC, with 0 being unimportant, 5 being neutral, and 10 being extremely important. It is important to note that by employing this weighting method, this Index is specific to this time and to NYC and the issues as they stand. This scoring might have been biased by the perception of how important addressing issues relating to a factor are, rather than how important that factor actually is to enhancing quality of life in the city.

From these collective scores each of the factors were assigned a weight between 5 and 10 as none of the factors were deemed irrelevant to quality of life in NYC.

Data Sources

Each of the factors has a unique dataset and is analyzed independently. The datasets primarily used are Federal, State, and city open datasets, Non-profit organizations' datasets, and datasets from universities. As numerous datasets were employed in creating this Index, from multiple sources, all the data timeframes do not match and this is something to be aware of.

The collected data was then mapped to identify the best performing district and the worst performing in NYC to establish the minimum score of 0 and maximum score of 10. From this mapping, the NYC average score was also established, for every factor.

Based on this scale, and the associated weight assigned to that factor, the performance of a district in that factor was calculated. All these factor scores were added up within a category and all the seven category scores were added up for overall Livability score of a district.

The 123 factors and their associated weights are -

|--|

Number of beds	5
Physicians availability	5
Preventable hosp. Rate	8
Life expectancy	7
Distance to nearest provider	8
Obesity prevalence	5
Smoking prevalence	5
Diabetes prevalence	6
Respiratory disease deaths	5
% with health insurance	8
Number of senior facilities	10
Access to exercise	7
Homeless population	7
Mental health	7
Youth, education, & child welfare	
Less than high school	8
High school and higher	8
Bachelor's and higher	8
Playgrounds or athletic fields	10
Libraries	7
Social services	7
Health services	5
Sahool safaty	4

Teacher to student ratio	7
High school graduation rate	5
School test scores	6
Number of schools	10
Number of seats	10
School attendance	5
Pre-school enrollment	6
School enrollment (3-24 yr)	5
Out/after school activities	9
Child care centers	- 10
Child stability	7
Continuing education	8
Community facilities parks, & cultural	
Religious establishments	5
Theaters	8
Museums	8
Galleries	8
Parks/ open space	10
Gym	8
Grocery/ farmers' markets	10
Access to fresh food	10
Restaurants/ culinary options	7
Libraries	9
Community gardens	7
Pedestrian plazas	7
Fashion/ shopping	7

$Intensity/use\ of\ public\ spaces8$
Civic involvement8
Voting rate9
Transportation
Public transit options6
Household monthly costs6
Average trip time5
Access to work5
Pedestrian safety9
Biking safety 10
Speed limits8
Crash rates8
Core infrastructure & city services
Core infrastructure & city services Internet access7
Internet access7
Internet access7 Post offices8
Internet access7 Post offices
Internet access7 Post offices
Internet access

Litter removal 10
Waste collection 10
Street cleaning 10
Street conditions9
Potholes9
Trees10
Street furniture 10
Signage/wayfinding 10
Public safety
Density of emergency services5
Average response time of EMS6
Average response time of FDNY6
Crime rates9
Graffiti7
311 complaints6
Unsanitary living conditions9
Land use, housing, & human development
% industrial/ manufacturing5
% transportation/ utility5
% residential9
% commercial and office9
% mixed use9
% parks/ outdoor rec 10
% public facilities, institutions8

% vacant land7
% parking8
Density8
Intensity of construction 10
Affordable housing 10
Rent stabilized housing 10
Subsidized housing 10
Cost burden 10
Housing costs 10
Vacancy rate8
Proportion rented housing8
Home values8
Appreciation for home prices5
Rooms per person/ area5
Average duration of residence8
Senior living 10
Heritage9
Percentage of workers7
Unemployment rates8
Poverty rates8
Migration rate7
Jobs per worker7
Household income6
Personal income6
Household size8
Diversity9
Heating/ hot water complaints6

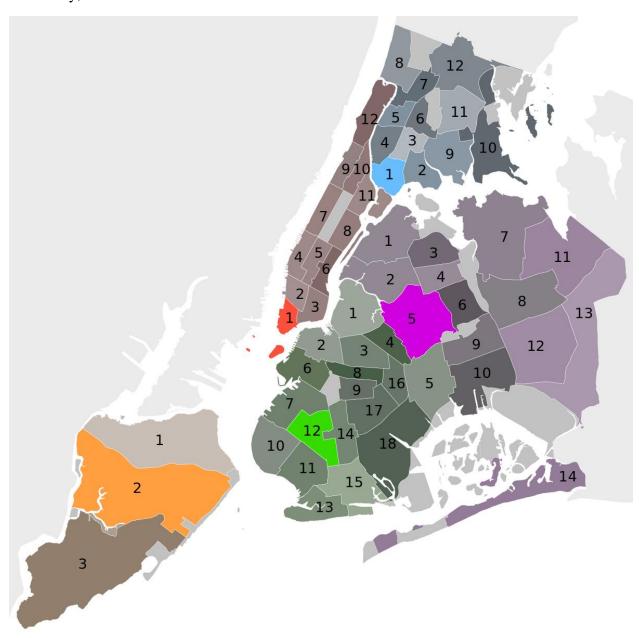
Sanitation/ sewer complaints9
Rodents/pests complaints9
Paint/ plaster complaints5
Noise complaints9

As mentioned earlier, the data for each of these 123 factors in NYC was gathered from unique datasets from multiple sources and the time frames for all the factors is not the same.

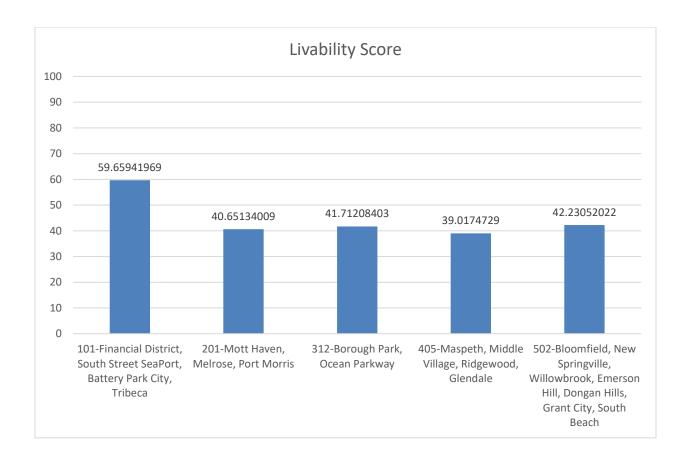
After gathering the data, the data was aggregated to the Community District geographic level all across NYC to determine the performance of the different community districts across the city. This implies that the data used to score the community districts' performance is the average performance of that district across that particular feature. This implies that some particular problem areas or success areas may have gotten spread over the entire district area and averaged out. This also implies that the community district boundaries were treated as hard lines of delineation when in fact life in the city is rarely so. But, to help community boards identify issues, this method is helpful. However, all community boards must look at their immediate neighbors and take their performance into account too while contemplating any solutions as their actions will have spill-over effects.

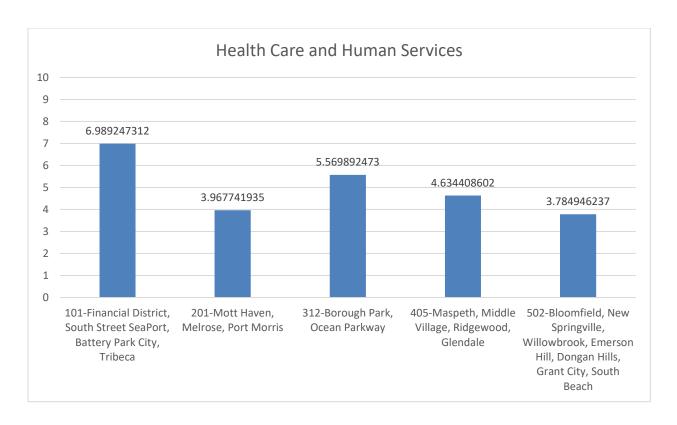
Findings

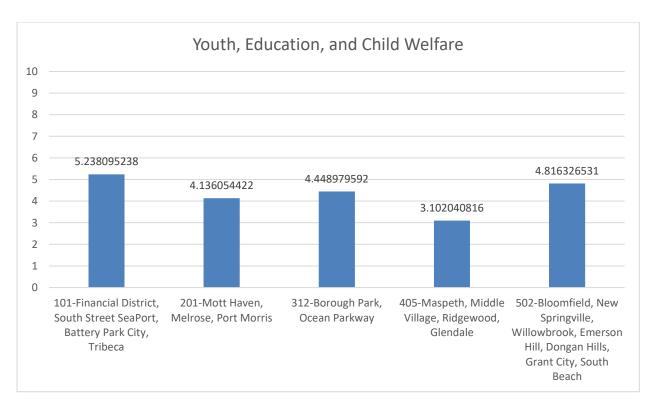
As part of the initial testing phase, 5 community districts were chosen at random, one from each borough, to be compared. The chosen community districts are, Manhattan CD 1 covering the neighborhoods of Financial District, South Street SeaPort, Battery Park City, Tribeca; Bronx CD 1 covering the neighborhoods of Mott Haven, Melrose, Port Morris; Brooklyn CD 12 covering the neighborhoods of Borough Park, Ocean Parkway; Queens CD 5 covering the neighborhoods of Maspeth, Middle Village, Ridgewood, Glendale; and Staten Island CD 2 covering the neighborhoods of Bloomfield, New Springville, Willowbrook, Emerson Hill, Dongan Hills, Grant City, South Beach.

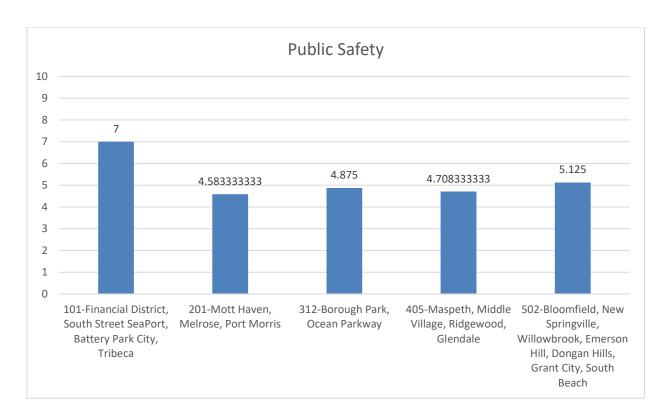


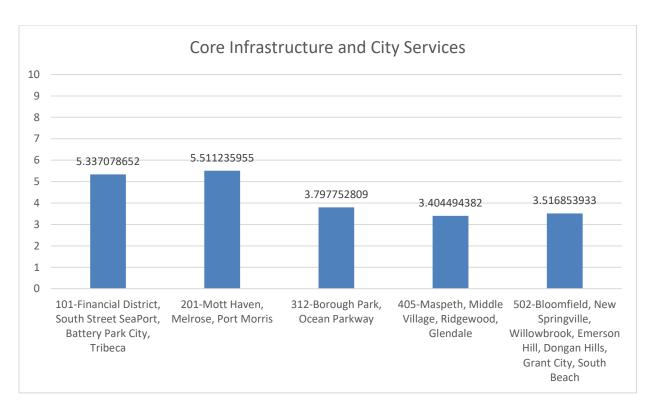
From comparing the Quality of Life in these Community districts, it can be noticed that Manhattan Community District 1 scored 58.3, out of a possible 100, on the Livability Index which is the highest amongst the compared community districts and the other districts scored 40.6, 41.7, 39.0, and 42.2 which are close to each other but much lower than the 58.3 of Manhattan Community District 1.

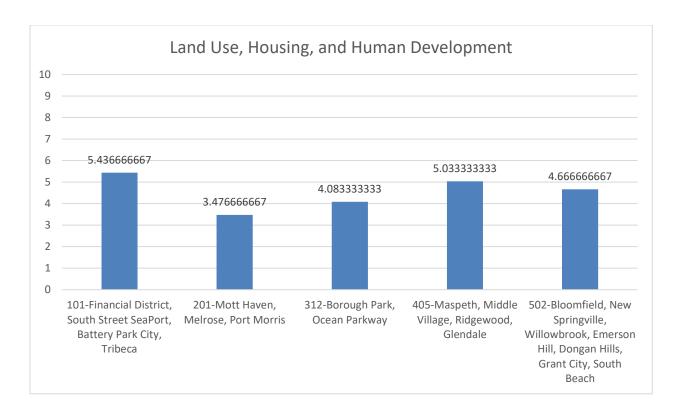


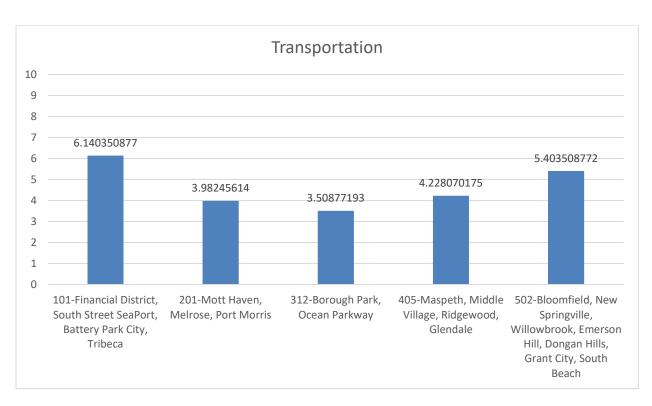


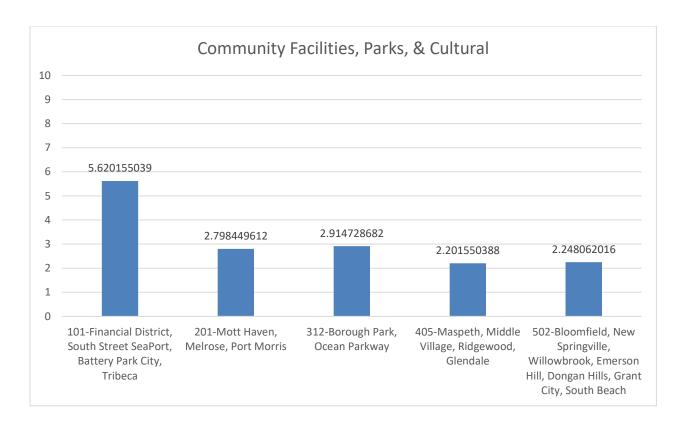












Upon further examination it can be seen that Manhattan Community District 1 is better performing than the other four districts it was compared to in all categories except in the Core Infrastructure and City Services category.

Upon further examination into the factor scores in the Core Infrastructure and City Services category for Manhattan Community Board 1, it was noted that Manhattan Community District 1 scored poorly on the factors related to pollution and street conditions. These are the immediate issues that Manhattan Community Board 1 can address to improve the Livability Score.

From the factor scores it was noticed time and again that the scores reflected what the community members and the community board personnel have identified anecdotally, both problems and successes. However, there were some interesting anomalies that could be attributed to data integrity or the effect from the geographic hard delineating of the community districts during data aggregation. These anomalies could be further explored and the data and scores adjusted accordingly in the future.

Recommendations

One of the New York City Community Boards mandates is service delivery and from that point of view, some preliminary short and mid-term recommendations have been suggested.

Areas for improvement:

Healthcare:

- Number of hospital beds, ratio of physicians to population, and distance to nearest provider - CD1 scores a 5 on the number of hospital beds available to residents, 0 on physicians to population ratio, and 3 on distance to nearest provider. These scores highlight a serious lack of healthcare facilities available in the district, and combined with the high number of seniors and pollution levels, this could be a pressing concern in the very near future.
 - Recommendation: Coordinate efforts with Department of Health to advocate for and lobby for more hospitals and hospital beds in the district.
- Smoking score 5. This score again points toward unhealthy lifestyles and growing risk in the district.
 - Recommendation: coordinate efforts with Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to promote awareness and programs to help residents fight addiction in the district.
- Homeless population complaints 3. This score could highlight high citizen engagement through the complaints and the high homeless population could be attributed to the fact that the nighttime population in the area decreases.
 - Recommendation: coordinate efforts with Department of Homeless Services to find shelters or other forms of housing for the homeless in the district.

Education:

- Number of schools score 2. This low score, combined with the transient population and the growing number of new families in the area could become a pressing concern in the near future.
 - Recommendation: coordinate with DOE to increase number of public schools in the district. Though CD1 scores highly on the ratio of number of school seats to children in the district, this includes all schools like charter schools and private schools. However, the district scores poorly on number of schools in the district. So this could lead to education affordability issues in the future.
- Playgrounds score 7. Though this score is relatively high, it could be better. Recommendation: coordinate with DOE and advocate for more schools and better facilities.
- After school activities score 10. The district scores highly on the provision of after school activities for students in the district; however this factors in all schools in the district, including private schools and charter schools.
 - Recommendation: Investigate how programs in public schools are and improve these facilities if necessary.

- School safety score 0.
 - Recommendation: Identify those schools with the most frequent incidents and coordinate efforts with that school's staff especially to promote awareness. Coordinate efforts with NYPD and DOE to promote awareness and develop programs to enhance safety at schools in the district. Advocate for better and more after school programs to improve development of children and youth.
- Social and mental health score 0.

 Recommendation: Identify those schools with the most frequent incidents and coordinate Efforts with that school's staff especially and coordinate efforts with DOE and DHMH to

develop and promote programs to improve social and mental health in schools in the district.

• Child stability – score 2. As young parents in the district move away due to affordability issues or due to other factors in the district, or move in, it makes it hard to plan for the

future demand of school children effectively.

Recommendation: Programs to promote affordable housing options and rent stabilization

may be promoted to retain residents long term.

Environmental:

- Air quality score 5.
 - Recommendation: check 311 data to identify most frequently complained about locations and coordinate programs with DEP to improve air quality in the district like banning some vehicles, promoting car free days on some streets in the district (without affecting residents), different parking models, pricing models etc.
- Noise pollution score 3.
 - Recommendation: check 311 data to identify most frequently complained about locations and coordinate programs with DEP and DOB to curb vehicular noise pollution in the district like banning some vehicles, promoting car free days on some streets in the district (without affecting residents), different parking models, pricing models, banning vehicles some hours of the day to ease congestion, adopt stricter construction management policies etc.
- Industrial pollution score 1. There are technically no industries in the district. Recommendation: investigate further.
- Community centers capacity score 2. Recommendation: advocate for more community centers and facilities in the district.
- Street cleaning score 5.

 Recommendation: check 311 data to identify most frequently complained about locations and coordinate efforts with DSNY to increase street cleaning activities and also improve enforcement of fines for littering or other activities.
- Street conditions score 3.

 Recommendation: check 311 data to identify most frequently complained about locations and coordinate efforts with DSNY to increase street cleaning activities and also improve enforcement of fines for littering or other activities. Coordinate efforts with

Department of Parks and other city agencies to improve the streetscape and maintenance of streets and sidewalks in the district.

- Potholes score 3.
 - Recommendation: check 311 data to identify most frequently complained about locations and lobby and advocate DOT to improve maintenance of the street sin the district.
- Sanitation score 9. Though 9 is a very high number, it could be better. It is a sign of success.
 - Recommendation: congratulate DSNY and explore what makes DSNY so efficient in the district to help other community boards improve sanitation in their districts.
- Signage and wayfinding score 2.
 - Recommendation: lobby DOT to better maintain signage in the district and explore programs that involve collaboration with local artists and designers to come up with creative wayfinding solutions. Makes a stronger case for DOT to carry out the traffic and congestion study that is being pushed for by CB1. Coordinate efforts with Buro Happold on the development of a tourist trail map, and with Downtown Alliance to improve wayfinding in the district (which are already being considered or are under way).
- Public Parking score 0. Though the score is 0, it could be interpreted as a sign of
 success when considering the most efficient use of land and could discourage vehicular
 use, however, this means that parking could be very expensive in the district.
 Recommendation: as a district, through public outreach, determine how many cars are
 desired in the district and then find a balance between number of cars, pollution, and
 desired parking.
- Parks/outdoor rec spaces score 0. Recommendation: promote creation of open spaces and POPS.
- Biking safety, pedestrian safety, and crash rates scores 4, 6, and 7. Recommendation: check Vision zero data feeds to identify most frequent crash locations and coordinate efforts with DOT to improve safety and other programs to reduce number of vehicles in the district.
- Community gardens score 0. Recommendation: promote programs and initiatives to develop sustainable community gardens as a collective endeavor.

Public Safety:

- Average response times of emergency (EMS and FDNY) vehicles score 8 and 9.
 Though these are high scores, they could be better.
 Recommendation: coordinate efforts with DOT and other city agencies to relieve congestion and promote programs like care free days etc.
- Crime rates score 4.

 Recommendation: Identify those locations with most number of incidents and increase surveillance and policing there, and coordinate efforts with NYPD to increase vigilance in the district and promote initiatives like neighborhood watch etc.

Housing:

Rent stabilized housing – score 5. Though CB1 scored the average, anecdotal data and historic trends suggest that this could become a much bigger issue and these trends need to be closely monitored to act proactively to prevent serious shortages.
 Recommendation: This is a systemic problem and CB1 has limited impact. However, HPD may be lobbied to alleviate this to some degree.

- Subsidized housing score 5. Though CB1 scored the average, anecdotal data and
 historic trends suggest that this could become a much bigger issue and these trends need
 to be closely monitored to act proactively to prevent serious shortages.
 Recommendation: This is a systemic problem and CB1 has limited impact. However,
 HPD may be lobbied to alleviate this to some degree.
- Cost burdened score 9. Though very low percentage of renters are cost burdened as median incomes are high in the district, anecdotal data and historic trends suggest that this could become a much bigger issue and these trends need to be closely monitored to act proactively to prevent serious shortages.
 Recommendation: This is a systemic problem and CB1 has limited impact. However, HPD may be lobbied to alleviate this to some degree.
- Housing costs score 1.
 Recommendation: this is a systemic problem and CB1 has limited impact. However,
 HPD may be lobbied to alleviate this to some degree.
- Percentage renters score 4. More renters means it is more difficult to form long term bonds. This also makes residents more vulnerable to increasing housing costs. This is makes it difficult for a governing body to plan for future demand. Recommendation: Programs to promote affordable housing options and rent stabilization may be promoted to retain residents long term.
- Adult stability score 0. More renters in the district means that it is more difficult to
 form long term bonds. This also makes residents more vulnerable to increasing housing
 costs. As residents in the district move away due to affordability issues or due to other
 factors in the district, or move in, it makes it hard to plan for the future demand of
 residents effectively.
 - Recommendation: Programs to promote affordable housing options and rent stabilization may be promoted to retain residents long term.

Conclusions

Though this Index does not take all possible factors that influence Quality of Life in a city, it does identify, quantify, compare, and highlight the inequalities, unequal distribution of services and other facilities spread out across the city.

This Index, as a tool, also points toward what other data could be collected and tracked to undertake such a study and also highlights the missing data.

In conclusion, this Livability Index can be a very strong tool in practicing advocacy and to lobby the different city agencies and officials by providing the numbers and the data to improve service delivery to improve the Quality of Life of NYC's residents. However, this Index as a tool needs to be used in context and needs to be updated regularly as more data becomes available and as priorities and issues in the city evolve.

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http://media.prosperity.com/2013/pdf/publications/methodology_2013_finalweb.pdf

Data Sources

<u>Data</u>	a Sources		
FEATURE	Explanation	DATASET	Link
number (1 bed/ no. of pop) (1 hospitals+nursi ng homes+ hospices+ clinics capacity/ total pop)		The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
health care	number of physicians/	Number of Drimary care	http://www.haalthlandsaana.org/nnimannar2015/ERDay N
physicians availability(:po pulation)	number of physicians/ population - physician population ratio	Number of Primary care physician from healthlandscape.org, Data-National Provider Identifier (NPI) is a dataset maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid, 2015	http://www.healthlandscape.org/npimapper2015/FBDev_N PI_AMA_Cartridges.html
preventable hospitalization rate per 100,000 pop	Avoidable Diabetes Hospitalizations + Avoidable Asthma Hospitalizations	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS), analyzed by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Primary Care Access and Planning. 2012	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*avoidable diabetes cd!undefined!ns*!other pop cd 506~ahdi puma 1~sch enrol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 plus cd 20 ~median household income puma 397~median personal earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi puma*family homeless cd_245#, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*avoidable asthma_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median household income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#,http://data2go.n_yc/map/?id=101*36047015900*avoidable_asthma_cd!und_efined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_house_hold_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_pum_a_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_pum_a*family_homeless_cd_245#
life expectancy	life expectancy at birth	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2003- 2012	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*life_expect ancy_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
distance to nearest provider (density = number/ area)	density of healthcare providers = number/ area	The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
obesity prevalence %	Percentage of adults 18+ who have a Body Mass Index of 30 or greater based on self- reported height and weight. Not adjusted for age	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey 2011- 2013	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*obesity_cd_!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enr_ol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_h_ousehold_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
smoking	Percentage of adults 18+ who currently	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*current_smoker_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~

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prevalence %	smoke. Not adjusted for age.	of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey 2011- 2013	sch enrol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 plus cd 20~m edian household income puma 397~median personal ea rnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd 417~unemployment cd 408~pre k cd 107!*air qual cd ~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
diabetes prevalence %	Percentage of adults 18+ who have ever been told they have diabetes. Not adjusted for age.	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey 2011- 2013	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*diabetes_c d!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_en_rol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417_unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahd_i_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
respiratory disease deaths		Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2009- 2013	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*lower_resp_deaths_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20 ~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
% population without health insurance %	Percentage of total civilian non- institutionalized population with no health insurance	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculation using Census Bureau, American Community Survey, table B27010, 2011-2015	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36061001300*health_ins_urance_uninsured_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_1_07!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
number of Senior facilities (1/ pop)	1 facility per x population	The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
access to exercise opportunities (no. of options/ area)	no. of options/ area	The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
homeless population (311 complaints/pop)	homeless encampment complaints + homeless person assistance	311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9
mental health (number of psychiatric hospitalizations)	number of psychiatric hospitalizations	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS), analyzed by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Mental Health. 2012	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*psychhosp_rate_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1 ~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
educational attainment			
less than high school		American fact Finder, 2015 ACS 5-year estimates	$\underline{https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu} \\ \underline{lts.xhtml?refresh=t}$
high school and higher		American fact Finder, 2015 ACS 5-year estimates	$\frac{https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu}{lts.xhtml?refresh=t}$
bachelor's and higher		American fact Finder, 2015 ACS 5-year estimates	$\frac{https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu}{lts.xhtml?refresh=t}$
quality of education			
playgrounds or		The City Planning Facilities	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-

athletic fields (1/ children)		Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	<u>data.page</u>
libraries	number of full time librarians/number of students ages 5 to 18	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - District Resource Statement, Libraries, FY2015	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*library_sta ff_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sc h_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~med ian_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earn ings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
social and mental health services	no of schools with mental health programs/ total number of schools	The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
health services	no of schools with health programs/ total number of schools	The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
school safety		School Safety Report July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011 by DOE, from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/School-Safety-Report/qybk-bjjc/data
student to teacher ratio (student:teacher)		NYC DOE 2015-2016 Final Class Size Report Pupil-to- Teacher Ratio (PTR), by Department of Education (DOE) from NYC Open Data	https://data.ny.gov/Education/NYC-DOE-2015-2016-Final-Class-Size-Report-Pupil-to/rtws-c2ai/about
on-time high school graduation rate	only public schools	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations using New York State Education Department Graduation Reporting Data Set, 2015	
school test scores	data from 2012	SAT scores 2012 from NYC Open Data, from data provided by DOE	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/SAT-Results/f9bf-2cp4
number of schools		The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
number of seats (1 seat/ pop)		The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
school attendance (2010-2011) %		School Attendance and Enrollment Statistics by District (2010-11), by Department of Education (DOE), from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/School- Attendance-and-Enrollment-Statistics-by-Dis/7z8d-msnt
pre school enrollment %		Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, American Community Survey, table S1401, 2010-2014	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*pre k trac t!undefined!ns*!other pop cd 506~ahdi puma 1~sch enr ol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 plus cd 20~median h ousehold income puma 397~median personal earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd 417~ unemployment cd 408~pre k cd 107!*air qual cd~ahdi puma*family homeless cd 245#
school enrollment (3- 24 year olds) %		Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, American Community Survey.	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*sch_enrol_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~media

data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, American Community Survey, table B14003, 2010-2014

24 year olds) %

____enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~media n_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnin

 $gs_puma_400{\sim}dis_y_perc_puma_102{\sim}poverty_ceo_cd_41$

out of school/ The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openafter school Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page activities (1 from NYCDCP spot/pop) The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openchild care centers (1/pop) Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page (1 center/ how from NYCDCP many children) child stability children in the same Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*child_sam house a year ago data2go.nyc -Census Bureau, ehome_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma American Community Survey. 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20 ~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal table B07001, 2010-2014 earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# continuing Office of Adult and Continuing https://data.ny.gov/Social-Services/OACE-Office-ofeducational Education (OACE) Sites as Adult-and-Continuing-Education-Site/4u36-44pe/data provided by Department of opportunities Education (DOE), 2016 from NYC Open Data The City Planning Facilities density of https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, emergency data.page services from NYCDCP (number/ area) EMS Incident Response Data for average response time 2016 from NYC Open Data from of ems data provided by FDNY (seconds) https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/Fire-Incidentaverage Fire Incident Response Data for 2016 from NYC Open Data from response time Dispatch-Data/8m42-w767 data provided by FDNY of fire services (seconds) crime rates NYPD 2016 http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/analysis_and_plannin g/historical_nyc_crime_data.shtml (crimes per pop) (crimes/tot pop) DSNY Graffiti Information, 2016 graffiti https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/DSNYfrom NYC Open Data Graffiti-Information/gpwd-npar 311 complaints all complaints 311 complaints for 2016 from https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-(complaints/ NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 pop) https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-311 complaints for 2016 from unsanitary living NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 conditions $http://data2go.nyc/map/?id{=}101*36047015900*broadband$ internet access % of households with Measure of America, _puma!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~s (% of broadband data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, ch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~me households American Community Survey, dian_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ear table DP02, 2014 with

The City Planning Facilities

Database (FacDB), March 2017,

broadband) %

post offices

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~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#

nings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd

_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd

https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-

7~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ah

di_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#

		from NYCDCP	<u>data.page</u>
air quality	Average concentration of Air toxins per sq.km	Air Quality, 2014 provided by Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/Air- Quality/c3uy-2p5r
noise pollution (complaints/pop)		311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9
industrial pollution (complaints/pop)		311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9
water quality (311 complaints/pop)	water quality complaints + drinking water complaints + water system complaints	311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9
emissions	lbs per year/ area	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Hazardous Materials Management in NYC 2014 Annual Report, 2013	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=107*36047015900*chem_air_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_e_nrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_earning_s_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417_unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahd_i_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#10/40.8276/-73.9588
waste produced (per person)		Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations using NYC Department of Sanitation Fiscal Year 2016	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*waste_cd! undefined!ns*!other pop_cd_506~ahdi puma_1~sch_enro_l_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_ho_usehold_income_puma_397~median_personal_earnings_p_uma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~u_nemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#
recycling programs (2010 may % of waste produced) %		Measure of America, data2go.nyc - NYC Department of Sanitation, 2010, Percentage of municipal solid waste collected by the Department of Sanitation that is recycled	http://data2go.nvc/map/?id=101*36047015900*diversion cd!undefined!ns*!other pop cd 506~ahdi puma 1~sch e nrol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 plus cd 20~median household income puma 397~median personal earning s puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd 417 ~unemployment cd 408~pre k cd 107!*air qual cd~ahd i puma*family homeless cd 245#
community centers or recreation centers capacity / total pop		The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
parking (public parking lot)		The City Planning Facilities Database (FacDB), March 2017, from NYCDCP	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data.page
sanitation (complaints per 1000 residents) 311	311 sewer complaints per 1,000 residents from June 2014 to June 2015	Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations using NYC Open Data 311 Call Dataset 2015	http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36061001300*sewer_per
litter removal(compl aints/pop)	missed collection (all materials) complaints + overflowing litter	311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data	https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9

basket complaints

311 complaints for 2016 from https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Servicewaste collection(comp NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 laints/pop) https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-311 complaints for 2016 from street cleaning(compl NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 aints/pop) https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Servicestreet 311 complaints for 2016 from conditions (311 NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 complaints/pop) Street Pothole Work Orders http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/about/datafeeds.shtml potholes/area Closed, 2016, by New York City Department of Transportation [NYC DOT], from Vision Zero Data Feeds Streetscape Trees TreesCount! 2015 Street Tree https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/2015-Street-(Density=no. of Census, conducted by volunteers Tree-Census-Tree-Data/pi5s-9p35 and staff organized by NYC trees/ area) Parks & Recreation and partner organizations. 2015 Street Tree Census - Tree Data from NYC Open Data PEDESTRIANS - CityBench, http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/pedestrians/citybench.s Street Furniture 2016, by New York City html Department of Transportation [NYC DOT], from Vision Zero Data Feeds signage/ signage complaints 311 complaints for 2016 from https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Servicewayfinding NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 (311)complaints/ pop) land use https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/opendata/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page industrial/ https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC manufacturing(data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page DCP min) 6 % PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC transportation/ https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openutility (min) 7 data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page DCP residential PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-(more) 1,2,3 % DCP data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page commercial and PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openoffice (more) 5 data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page DCP mixed use PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-(more) 4 % DCP data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC parks/ outdoor https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openrec (more) 9 % DCP data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page public facilities PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openand institutions

(more) 8 % DCP data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page vacant land PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-(min) 11 % data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openparking (min) 10 % data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page density American fact Finder, 2015 ACS https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu 5-year estimates lts.xhtml?refresh=t https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Serviceintensity of 311 complaints for 2016 from construction NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 Measure of America, affordable no. of families on http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*pub_housi housing (no. of public housing waitlist data2go.nyc - NYC Housing ng_wtlst_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma families on / total no of families Authority, 2015, Waiting list as 1~sch enrol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 plus cd 20 public housing of November 9, 2015 ~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal waitlist / total _earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo no of families) cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi puma*family homeless cd 245# rent stabilized scraped data from the tax bills for http://iquantny.tumblr.com/post/125485105679/renthousing (no. of NYC building, BetaNYC, 2014 stabilized-housing-is-disappearing-fast rent stabilized / total occupied units) NYU Furman Center, subsidized no. of subsidized http://app.coredata.nyc/?mlb=false&ntii=rdindex&ntr=Sub units/ total occupied CoreData.nyc, 2017 housing Borough%20Area&mz=12&vtl=https%3A%2F%2Fthefur units mancenter.carto.com%2Fu%2Fnyufc%2Fapi%2Fv2%2Fvi z%2F39154c02-b660-11e6-baf8-0e3ff518bd15%2Fviz.json&mln=true&mlp=false&mlat=4 0.723814&ptsb=&nty=2014&mb=roadmap&pf=%7B%7D &md=table&mlv=true&mlng= 73.944491&btl=Community%20District&atp=neighborho ods# cost burden (% % of renters paying Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*high_cost_ of renters) more than 30% of data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, h_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1~s American Community Survey, income on rent ch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~me table B25070, 2010-2014, dian_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ear Renters spending 30% or more of nings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_cd income on housing-related costs 417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd ~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# housing costs \$ American fact Finder, 2015 ACS https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu 5-year estimates lts.xhtml?refresh=t American fact Finder, 2015 ACS https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu vacancy rate (%) % 5-year estimates lts.xhtml?refresh=t proportion American fact Finder, 2015 ACS https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu lts.xhtml?refresh=t rented housing 5-vear estimates (renter occupied housing) % home values Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*median_va lue tract!undefined!ns*!other pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1 (for owner data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, occupied)\$ American Community Survey, ~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ table DP04, 2010-2014, The median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ Census Bureau caps median earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo home values at \$1,000,000 for cd 417~unemployment cd 408~pre k cd 107!*air qual tracts where the median is above cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#

that sum.

appreciation market value NYU Furman Center, http://app.coredata.nyc/?mlb=false&ntii=rdindex&ntr=Sub rates for home appreciation rates CoreData.nyc, 2014 prices % Borough%20Area&mz=12&vtl=https%3A%2F%2Fthefur mancenter.carto.com%2Fu%2Fnyufc%2Fapi%2Fv2%2Fvi z%2F39154c02-b660-11e6-baf8-0e3ff518bd15%2Fviz.json&mln=true&mlp=false&mlat=4 0.723814&ptsb=&nty=2014&mb=roadmap&pf=%7B%7D &md=table&mlv=true&mlng=-73.944491&btl=Community%20District&atp=neighborho http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*more_than rooms per no of units with more Measure of America, one_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma person/ area than 1 occupant poer data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, . (OVERCROW American Community Survey, 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ room table DP04, 2010-2014, Counts DING) (no of median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ total occupants in housing unit earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo units with more than 1 occupant divided by total number of rooms cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual in that unit. poer room) % cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*adult_sam % of adulta who were Measure of America, average duration of in the same house a data2go.nvc - Census Bureau. ehome_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma residence/ adult American Community Survey, 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20 year ago table B07001, 2010-2014 stability % ~median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo _cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi puma*family homeless cd 245# number of senior The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/opensenior living Database (FacDB), March 2017, facilities data.page from NYCDCP heritage landmark designated The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-(landmark buildings Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page from NYCDCP designated bldgs/area) % of workers (% working or Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36061001300*labor_forc actively looking for e_participation_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ah data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, American Community Survey, di puma 1~sch enrol cd 112~age pyramid male 85 pl table DP03, 2010-2014 us cd 20~median household income puma 397~median _personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~po verty ceo cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107 !*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36061001300*unemployment_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_ % unemployed Percentage 16+ who Measure of America. data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, are unemployed American Community Survey, 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ table DP03, 2010-2014 median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_ cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# The number of http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36061001300*poverty_al poverty rates (Measure of America, no. of individuals in data2go.nyc - Census Bureau, l_ages_federal_number_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd individuals with households with American Community Survey, _506~ahdi_puma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_mal income below incomes below the table S1701, 2010-2014 e 85 plus cd 20~median household income puma 397 poverty/ total federal poverty ~median_personal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma threshold/total _102~poverty_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k pop) population in CD cd 107!*air qual cd~ahdi puma*family homeless cd 2 migration rate number of people who American fact Finder, 2015 ACS https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu have moved to the lts.xhtml?refresh=t 5-year estimates jobs per worker 1 job per x residents Mobility, Economic Opportunity https://wagner.nyu.edu/files/faculty/publications/JobAcces (no. of pop/no. and New York City sNov2015.pdf

> Neighborhoods - by - Sarah M. Kaufman, Mitchell L. Moss,

of workers= 1

job/ x pop) Jorge Hernandez and Justin Tyndall, Updated November

2015, NYU Wagner Rudin

Center Report

NYU Furman Center, household income \$ CoreData.nyc, 2015\$

http://app.coredata.nyc/?mlb=false&ntii=medhhincome_ad j&ntr=Sub-

Borough%20Area&mz=12&vtl=https%3A%2F%2Fthefur mancenter.carto.com%2Fu%2Fnyufc%2Fapi%2Fv2%2Fvi z%2F39154c02-b660-11e6-baf8-

0e3ff518bd15%2Fviz.json&mln=true&mlp=false&mlat=4 0.723814&ptsb=&nty=2014&mb=roadmap&pf=%7B%7D &md=table&mlv=true&mlng=-

73.944491&btl=Community%20District&atp=neighborho

personal income \$ Mobility, Economic Opportunity and New York City Neighborhoods - by - Sarah M. Kaufman, Mitchell L. Moss, Jorge Hernandez and Justin Tyndall, Updated November 2015, NYU Wagner Rudin Center Report

https://wagner.nyu.edu/files/faculty/publications/JobAcces sNov2015.pdf

household size

American fact Finder, 2015 ACS 5-year estimates

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresu lts.xhtml?refresh=t

racial diversity

NYU Furman Center, CoreData.nyc, 2014

http://app.coredata.nyc/?mlb=false&ntii=rdindex&ntr=Sub

Borough%20Area&mz=12&vtl=https%3A%2F%2Fthefur mancenter.carto.com%2Fu%2Fnyufc%2Fapi%2Fv2%2Fvi z%2F39154c02-b660-11e6-baf8-

0e3ff518bd15%2Fviz.json&mln=true&mlp=false&mlat=4 0.723814&ptsb=&nty=2014&mb=roadmap&pf=%7B%7D &md=table&mlv=true&mlng=

73.944491&btl=Community%20District&atp=neighborho ods#

living conditions -311 complaints

heating/hot water (complaints/pop heat/hot water complaints + non residential heat complaints

311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data

https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9

sanitation/ sewer (311 complaints / pop)

> number of complaints per 1000 people

311 complaints for 2016 from NYC Open Data

https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9

rodents/pests (complaints/100 0 pop)

data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations using NYC Open Data 311 Call Dataset, 2015, 311 rodent complaints per 1,000 residents from June 2014 to June 2015

Measure of America,

http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*rodent_per _1000_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1 ~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_ cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#

paint/ plaster (complaints/100 0 pop)

number of complaints per 1000 people

Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations using NYC Open Data 311 Call Dataset, 2015, 311 paint and plaster complaints per 1,000 residents from June 2014 to June 2015

http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*paint_per_ 1000_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_1 ~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty_ceo_ cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_ cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#

noise pollution 311 complaints for 2016 from https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-(complaints/pop NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 public transit The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, options(stops data.page from NYCDCP density = no. ofstops/ area) household The Center for Neighborhood http://htaindex.cnt.org/map/ Technology's Housing and monthly costs on travel (\$) Transportation (H+T®) Affordability Index average trip Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*average_c data2go.nvc - Census Bureau. ommute_tract!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_pu time one way ma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd American Community Survey, table S0801, 2010-2015, Average 20~median household income puma 397~median pers commute time for workers 16+ onal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~poverty who work outside their homes ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air _qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# (each way) access to work Mobility, Economic Opportunity https://wagner.nyu.edu/files/faculty/publications/JobAcces and New York City sNov2015.pdf (avg ranks) Neighborhoods - by - Sarah M. Kaufman, Mitchell L. Moss, Jorge Hernandez and Justin Tyndall, Updated November 2015, NYU Wagner Rudin Center Report pedestrian NYC DOT Vision Zero Data http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/about/vz_datafeeds.sht Feeds, 2016 safety (no of mlinjuries 2016-17) NYC DOT Vision Zero Data biking safety http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/about/vz_datafeeds.sht (no of injuries Feeds, 2016 2016-17) NYC DOT Vision Zero Data http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/about/vz_datafeeds.sht speed limits (mph) Feeds, 2016 NYC DOT Vision Zero Data crash rates http://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/about/vz_datafeeds.sht (numbers 2016-Feeds, 2016 2017) Religious 1 establishment per x Open Street Map, carto, 2016 https://benwellington.carto.com/tables/number_of_home_o establishments number of people wning_clergy_per_thousand_residents/public (pop/no. of religious establishments) establishment / x pop) The City Planning Facilities theaters https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page from NYCDCP The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openmuseums Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page from NYCDCP The City Planning Facilities galleries https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017. data.page from NYCDCP

parks/ open The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openspace (CD Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page area/Park area) from NYCDCP gym (no./area) The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page from NYCDCP The City Planning Facilities https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/opengrocery stores, farmers' Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page from NYCDCP markets (no./area) FOOD % of residents without Measure of America, http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*food_insec **INSECURITY** reliable access to a data2go.nyc - Food Bank For ure puma!undefined!ns*!other pop_cd_506~ahdi_puma_ sufficient quantity of New York City, 2013, Food 1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~ (%) median_household_income_puma_397~median_personal_ affordable, nutritious insecure individuals indirectly food. estimated using statistical earnings puma 400~dis y perc puma 102~poverty ceo modeling techniques. For cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_ information, visit cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245# feedingamerica.org. https://mgrimshaw.carto.com/viz/f2083de2-4424-11e4restaurants/ density of culinary NY Times, Open Street Map, Carto, Restaurant locations are afd2-0e73339ffa50/embed_map culinary options options (no./area) (2014 derived from the New York City Department of Health and Mental nyt) Hygiene database, 2014 The City Planning Facilities libraries https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, (no./area) data.page from NYCDCP NYC Greenthumb Community Community https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/NYC-Gardens Gardens, 2014, by Department of Greenthumb-Community-Gardens/ajxm-kzmj (no.area) Parks and Recreation (DPR) from NYC Open Data The City Planning Facilities pedestrian https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-Database (FacDB), March 2017, data.page plazas from NYCDCP (no./area) fashion/ PLUTO, Release 16v2, NYC https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/openshopping (% DCP data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page retail, LandUse) NYPD 2016 http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/analysis_and_plannin Intensity of use of public spaces g/historical_nyc_crime_data.shtml (crime in parks/ area) civic 311 complaints for 2016 from https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Serviceinvolvement/pu NYC Open Data Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9 blic

voting rate %

engagement (311 complaints/ pop)

> Percentage of all eligible voters who voted at least once in the past three years

Measure of America, data2go.nyc - Measure of America calculations from NYC Board of Elections data, 2012-2014, Percentage of all eligible voters who voted at least once in the past three years http://data2go.nyc/map/?id=101*36047015900*voted_last_three_years_cd!undefined!ns*!other_pop_cd_506~ahdi_p_uma_1~sch_enrol_cd_112~age_pyramid_male_85_plus_cd_20~median_household_income_puma_397~median_per_sonal_earnings_puma_400~dis_y_perc_puma_102~povert_y_ceo_cd_417~unemployment_cd_408~pre_k_cd_107!*air_qual_cd~ahdi_puma*family_homeless_cd_245#