

Weekly Report on NYC 2020 Census Self-Response

Rates as Issued on June 11th, 2020



New York City Department of City Planning
Population Division

Weekly Report on 2020 Census Self-Response (Rates Issued on June 11th) New York City Department of City Planning—Population Division

The self-response rate measures the percentage of housing units that self-responded to the 2020 Census either online, by mail, or by phone.

Why We Care

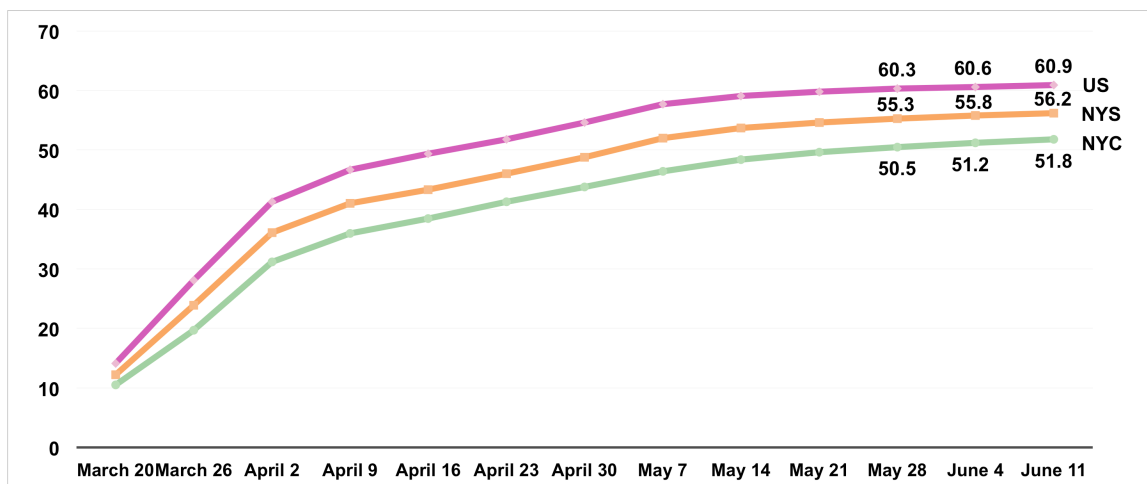
If an area has a low self-response rate, it means:

- More census enumerators will need to knock on doors to count residents in-person; and
- It is more likely people in the area may be missed or counted inaccurately.

How Does New York City Compare to New York State and the U.S.?

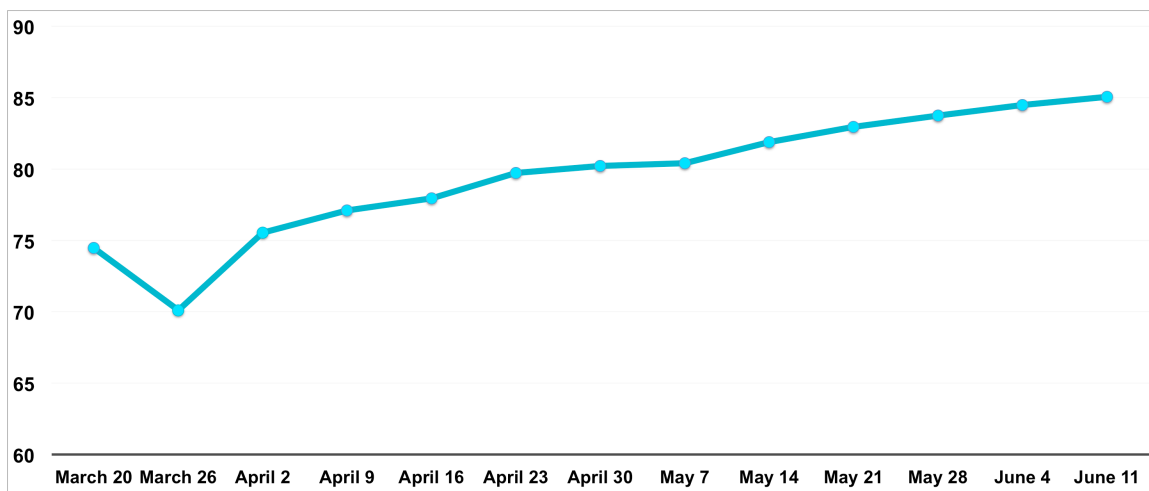
New York City's response rate stands at 51.8 percent, compared to 56.2 percent for New York State, and 60.9 percent for the U.S. (Figure 1). Over the past week (June 4th – June 11th), New York City was up 0.6 percentage points, compared to 0.4 for New York State and 0.3 for the nation. Over the past two weeks (May 28th – June 11th), New York City was up 1.3 percentage points, compared to 0.9 for New York State and 0.6 for the nation.

Figure 1. Comparison of 2020 Census Self-Response Rates



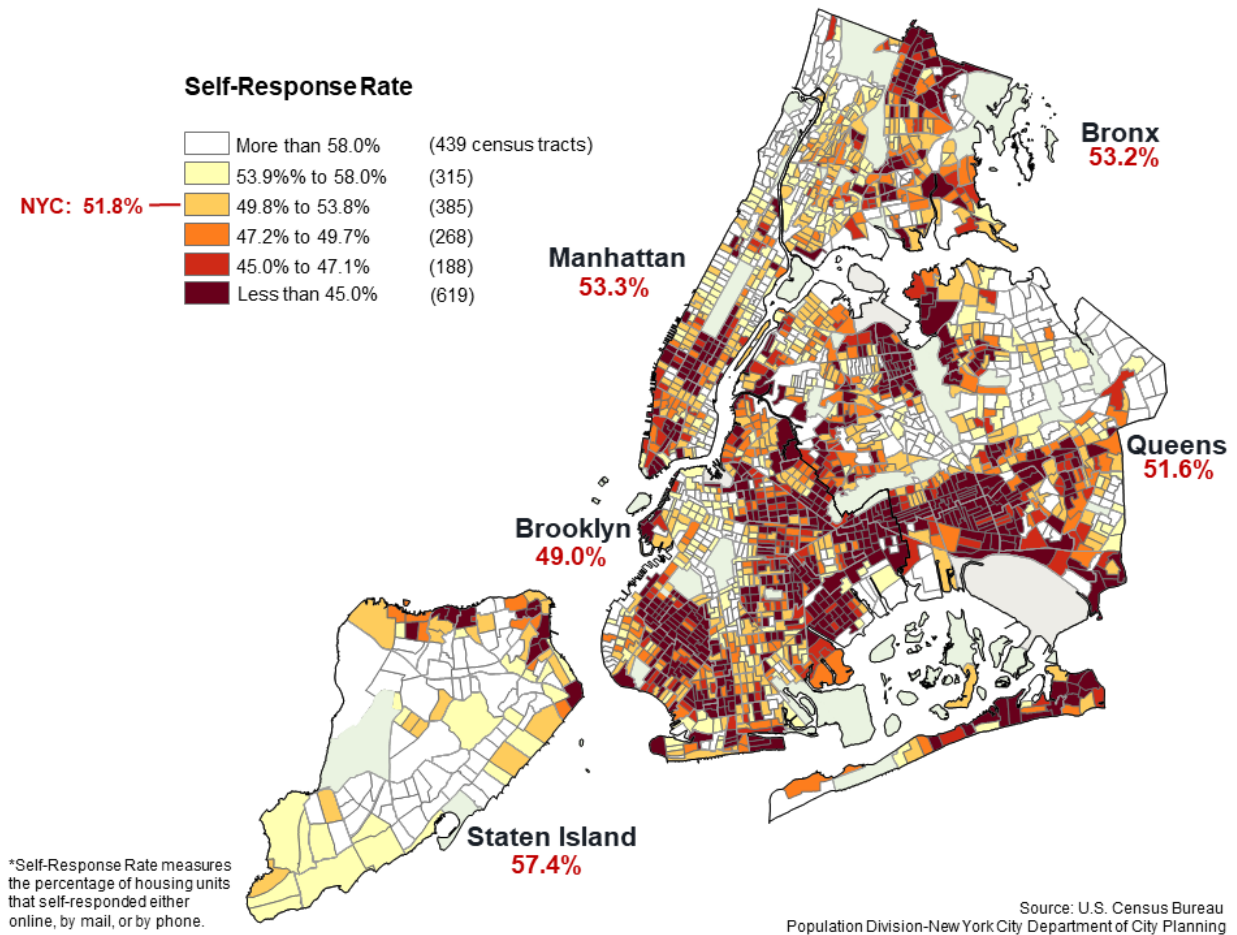
While the city’s self-response rate remains approximately 9 points lower than that of the nation, response rate growth for New York City continues to outpace that of the state and the U.S. overall. Indeed, the city’s self-response rate as a percentage of U.S. self-response continues to increase steadily in the midst of a pandemic. New York City’s response rate now stands at 85.1 percent of the U.S. self-response (Figure 2). Although the gap in response rates between the city and the nation is narrowing, the city still has much room for improvement.

Figure 2. NYC Self-Response as a Percentage of U.S. Response Rate in 2020



Within New York City, Staten Island has the highest self-response rate, with 57.4 percent of housing units responding, while Brooklyn has the lowest, at 49.0 percent (Figure 3). Response rates for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens stand at 53.3, 53.2, and 51.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 3. New York City Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 11th by Census Tract



A Detailed Look at Self-Response in New York City

Due to the pandemic, there is an unprecedented extension of the period when self-response is the sole mode of data collection. In the 2010 Census, the period of self-response lasted for roughly six weeks; we are now in the 12th week of the 2020 Census self-response period. During this period, all households that have not yet responded have the option of internet, telephone, or paper questionnaire response, given that all non-responding housing units were provided with a paper option in the fourth mailing that took place in April. Of those who have responded thus far, more than 80 percent have done so online, for both the city and the nation.

At this point in the 2020 Census cycle, the Census Bureau was originally scheduled to put thousands of enumerators into the field, to begin knocking on doors in the operation

referred to as Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU). With the onset of the pandemic, however, the Census Bureau has rescheduled operations, with the latest proposal calling for pushing back operations 120 days. This implies that the date for the constitutionally mandated population totals needed for Congressional reapportionment will need to be changed by law from December 31, 2020 to April 30, 2021. Moreover, the PL94-171 file for drawing new political districts, originally scheduled for release by the end of March 2021 will be postponed until July 2021. At that point, the 2020 population of New York City and all other municipalities of the nation will be released. (Given the realities of the pandemic and census operations, a change in the law is imminent.)

From the standpoint of field operations, the Census Bureau has announced that NRFU would begin on August 11th in New York City, giving the city more time to increase its self-response rate. Since research has shown that self-response provides the best data in the census, the extension of the self-response period allows for an unprecedented opportunity to potentially increase the quality of 2020 Census data, including the count itself. Moreover, every point of increase in the self-response rate for the city translates into less work for the Census Bureau and less stress on field enumerators tasked with contacting households that have already expressed a reluctance to respond, in what continues to be a very difficult environment.

It is important to note that some of the neighborhoods with the lowest response rates in the city will present a formidable challenge to the Census Bureau in NRFU, in that many include immigrants – legal and undocumented – who are fearful of government, persons who are concerned about privacy breaches, those in illegal housing subdivisions, and those who have been affected by the pandemic. This is a formula for high levels of imputation, a statistical procedure of last resort, which is used to create data for households that are known to exist but where almost no information is available for those living in the housing unit. High levels of imputation lead to poor quality data and increase the likelihood that groups will be undercounted in the very neighborhoods that are most in need of the resources that a good census enumeration can deliver.

An additional reminder mailing is likely to be forthcoming from the Census Bureau, as well as targeted media outreach aimed at low response groups and neighborhoods. The

pressure on Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to enhance their outreach efforts continues. Our goal in this report is to offer the latest data and analysis to guide these efforts and promote the most effective use of community resources.

Self-Response by Neighborhood

It has now been 12 weeks since the period of self-response for the 2020 Census began. Just as the city's overall response rate is slowly catching up to the national rate, we would expect that lower response neighborhoods would be catching up to higher response neighborhoods. As we have pointed out previously, lower response areas have more room to improve and need to be the focus of intense outreach efforts.

In general, these neighborhoods are not catching up, given that response rates at both ends of the response continuum are growing at approximately the same pace. While Queens is once again the exception, seeing modestly faster growth in response rates for lower response neighborhoods, overall change in rates at this stage of the self-response period has been slowing down. Between May 14th and May 28th the rates for the lowest quintile (20 percent) of neighborhoods in the city increased by 2.2 percentage points, compared to 1.9 for those in the upper quintile. Two weeks later (May 28th to June 11th), the average increase in rates were 1.4 and 1.1 percentage points respectively (see section below on Neighborhood Differentials by Borough). Just four neighborhoods – all in Queens – showed increases of 2 percentage points or more in the most recent two-week period (North Corona, Corona, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway-Bayswater). This begs the question of what it will take to move the needle on self-response, especially given the possibility of the city conducting some limited forms of on-the-ground outreach, which is currently prohibited because of the pandemic.

Patterns in the 12th week of the self-response period mirror those of the past month:

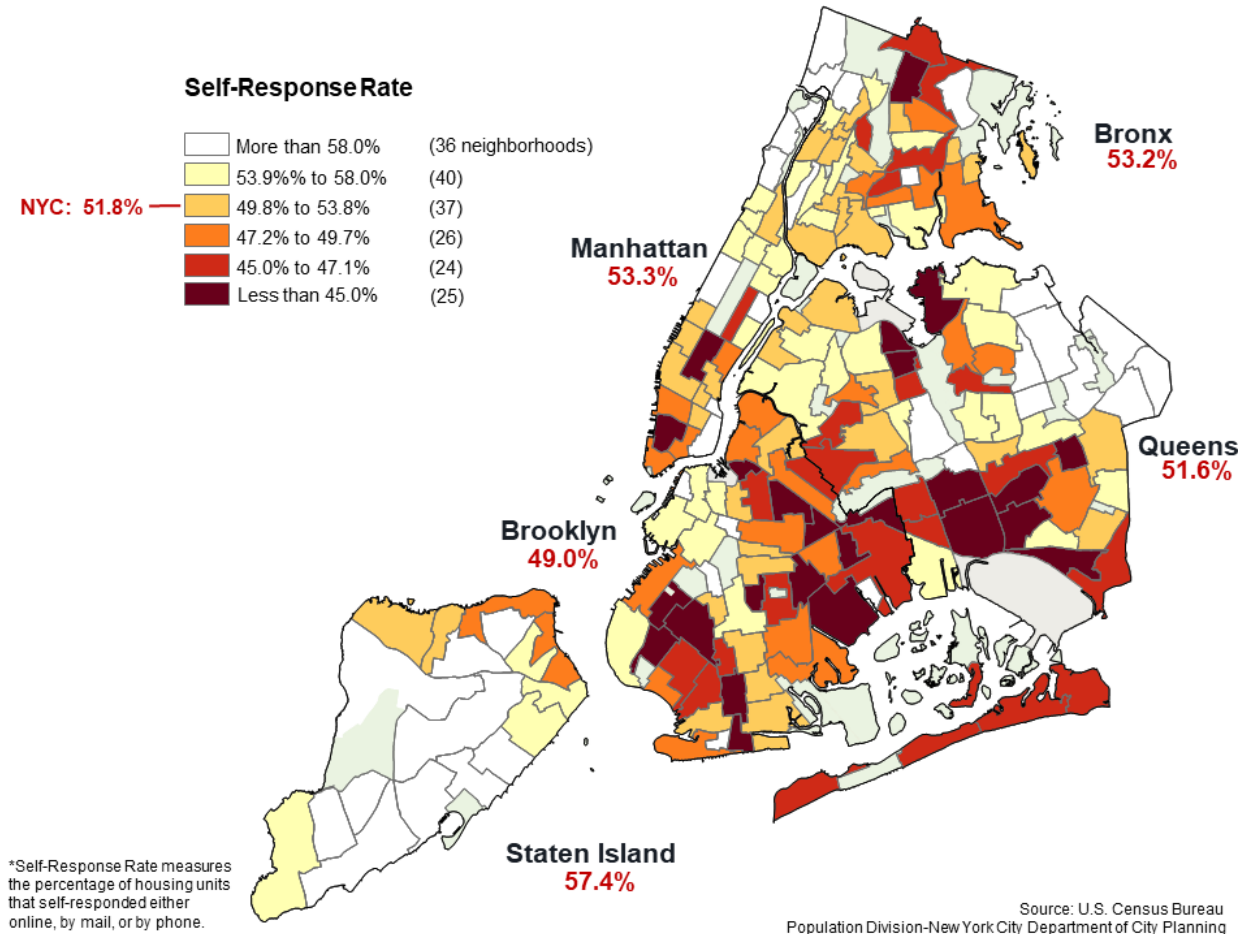
1. Neighborhoods that are predominantly black show a continued pattern of lower self-response, and the gap with overall rates did not narrow to any meaningful degree over the past week. There are 23 neighborhoods where 60 percent or more of the population is black nonhispanic. The response rate for these 23 neighborhoods is 46.8 percent, compared to the citywide rate of 51.8 percent, a gap that shrunk slightly over the past week (from 5.1

to 5.0 percentage points). Self-response in these 23 neighborhoods ranges from a high of 56.5 percent for Cambria Heights, Queens, to a low of 41.4 percent for Rugby-Remsen Village, Brooklyn (Figure 4). While overall self-response for black neighborhoods is low, several communities with a majority or plurality of black residents continue to be above the city average. In addition to Cambria Heights in Queens, Harlem in Manhattan, Starrett City and Flatbush in Brooklyn, and Co-op City and Parkchester in the Bronx have higher than average response rates (see Appendix A for a delineation of neighborhoods).

2. Neighborhoods with large foreign-born concentrations lie on both ends of the self-response spectrum. For example, some neighborhoods with large concentrations of immigrants have relatively high response, most notably in a corridor from Washington Heights South, Washington Heights North, and Marble Hill-Inwood in Upper Manhattan, extending to Kingsbridge Heights and Van Cortlandt Village in the Bronx. At the same time, a sizable number of immigrant neighborhoods show low self-response, for example in North Corona, Corona, East Elmhurst, East Flushing, Queensboro Hill, and College Point in the northern section of Queens. Several neighborhoods characterized by black West Indian populations continue to have low response, including Erasmus, Rugby-Remsen Village, East Flatbush-Farragut, Flatlands, and Canarsie in Brooklyn, as well as Springfield Gardens South, St. Albans and Rosedale in Queens.

3. Some areas of persistently low self-response may be due to special circumstances involving temporary dislocation due to the pandemic. Notable examples are the Upper East Side, Midtown, and SoHo-TriBeCa in Manhattan, and areas with large number of students living off-campus, such as parts of Belmont in the Bronx, and portions of lower Manhattan. There is no way to confirm this pattern at this point, but confirmation will likely come when the Census Bureau conducts NRFU from August through October, when many of those who temporarily relocated return or when students return to their usual addresses near campuses. Regarding students, the Census Bureau has stepped-up its efforts with local universities to use administrative records to enumerate students in both on-campus and, more recently, off-campus housing.

Figure 4. New York City 2020 Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 11th by Neighborhood Tabulation Area



Neighborhood Differentials by Borough

Over the past several weeks, neighborhoods with relatively low self-response have remained almost the same, populating the lowest two categories of the NTA map (see Figure 4).

Approaching three months into the self-response period, it continues to be important to identify neighborhoods that are on the top and, especially, the bottom of the response spectrum. This allows local outreach efforts not only to target areas of low response for specialized messaging, but it also allows those on the ground to learn from neighborhoods where organization and messaging are working best.

In the Bronx, Co-op City continues its stellar performance at 65.0 percent, more than 21 points above the lowest response area – Williamsbridge-Olinville, which stands at 43.7 percent

(see Appendix B). This gap is surprising, given that both areas are majority black, have a similar socioeconomic profile, and are in relatively close proximity to each other in the northern section of the borough. Moreover, Williamsbridge-Olinville is not alone, but is part of a cluster of adjacent neighborhoods with self-response between 17 and 20 points lower than in Co-op City. Other than Co-op City, Parkchester, Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge, North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale, each has a self-response rate of 60 percent or more.

In Brooklyn, Starrett City, a large cooperative housing development similar to Co-op City, tops the list with a response rate of 64.5 percent, almost 26 percentage points higher than Cypress Hill-City Line, which is at 38.6 percent. Borough Park is the only other neighborhood with a response rate under 40 percent in Brooklyn. These areas represent a diverse array of populations, including large Orthodox concentrations in Borough Park and a range of Hispanic and black ethnicities in Cypress Hill-City Line. In addition to Starrett City, two other neighborhoods have now hit 60 percent: Windsor Terrace and Prospect Heights.

In Manhattan, Stuyvesant Town, Washington Heights North, Marble Hill-Inwood, and Washington Heights South each have a response rate of at least 60 percent, with Stuyvesant Town holding the top spot in the city at 69.3 percent. This is 32 percentage points higher than Midtown, which stands at 37.0 percent, and about 24 points higher than the next two lowest neighborhoods – SoHo-TriBeCa and Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill. As discussed earlier, these persistently low rates may be tied to vacancies related to seasonal/occasional housing occupancy and/or temporary dislocation of households due to the pandemic.

In Queens, Oakland Gardens, with its highly educated white and Asian populations, has the highest response at 65.6 percent. This is almost 30 percentage points higher than North Corona, a neighborhood with large Mexican and Ecuadorian concentrations and low educational attainment. The “split” between high and low neighborhoods in Queens continues to be extreme, although it is the only borough of the city where neighborhoods with the lowest response rates do seem to be gaining some modest ground, relative to high response areas. For example, North Corona increased by 2.2 percentage points over the past two weeks, which is much higher than the borough-wide (1.5 percentage points) and citywide (1.3 percentage points) increases; however, when put in the context of North Corona’s current response level

(35.8 percent), a vast improvement will be needed over the coming weeks to bring it into the range of the borough or city averages. There are six neighborhoods in Queens with self-response exceeding 60 percent, all in the northeastern part of the borough: Oakland Gardens, Douglas Manor-Douglaston, Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace, Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, Fresh Meadows-Utopia, and Forest Hills. Overall, neighborhoods in Queens that were in the top fifth of response rates on June 11th have seen an increase of 1.2 percentage points on average over the past two weeks (since May 28th); response rates have increased 1.6 percentage points on average for those in the bottom fifth. While this is encouraging, it is important to keep in mind that the lowest response neighborhoods still have much ground to make up, especially in North Corona and Richmond Hill, both of which have yet to hit the 40 percent mark.

Finally, in Staten Island, four neighborhoods are over 60 percent, with Arden Heights (64.8 percent) at the top of the list. No neighborhood is under 40 percent and just two are under 50 percent: Stapleton-Rosebank (47.2 percent) and West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George (49.2 percent). Rates in both of these areas reflect the immigrant and ethnic diversity of communities on the north shore. While substantial, the 18-point gap in Staten Island between the highest and lowest areas is smaller than in the other boroughs.

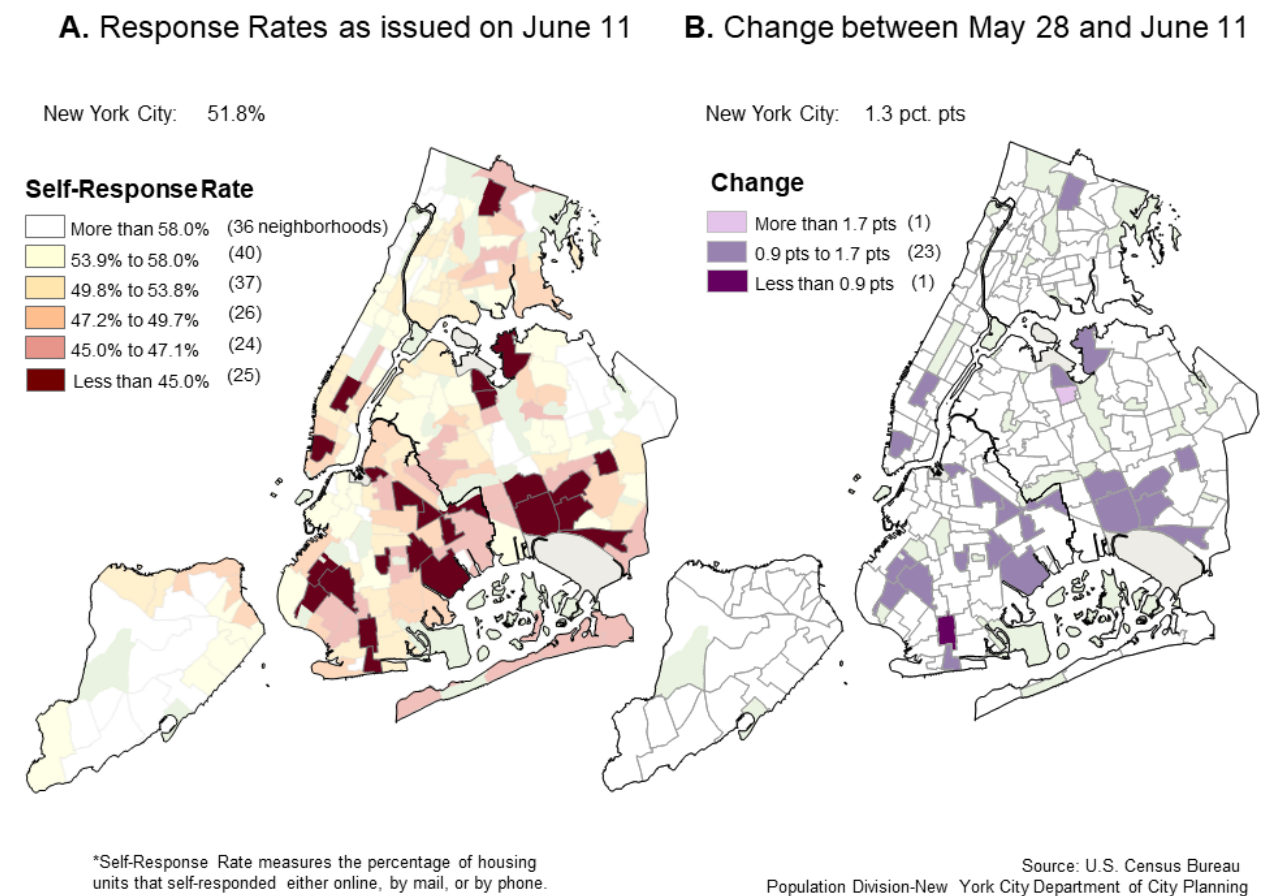
Change in Neighborhood Self-Response Rates

In an ideal world, all self-response rates should be in a high and narrow range, making the differences between categories on a map almost trivial; being in the bottom category would not be much different from being in the top one. As discussed earlier, however, with the exception of a slight narrowing in Queens, response rates for the most part are failing to converge to any meaningful degree, with change decreasing from week to week.

Figure 5B shows change over the past two weeks for the 25 NTAs with the lowest response rates. Twenty-two of those NTAs increased by margins at or near the average for all neighborhoods, with just one exceeding the average change for the city: North Corona. It increased by 2.2 percentage points over the past two weeks but still has among the lowest response rates citywide. On the other end of the spectrum is Homecrest in Brooklyn – which continues to fall behind, with just a 0.8 percentage point increase over the past two weeks, well

under the average change for the city and borough. Perhaps most interesting is the fact that, once again, two neighborhoods in Queens that have consistently been in the bottom category of the map are no longer there. Corona and Jamaica both increased by 2.0 percentage points over the last two weeks and stand at 45.5 and 45.7 percent, respectively – still relatively low, but now high enough to move them out of the bottom category.

Figure 5. Overall Neighborhood Response Rates and Change over Two Weeks for Neighborhoods with the Lowest Response Rates (Less than 45.0 Percent)



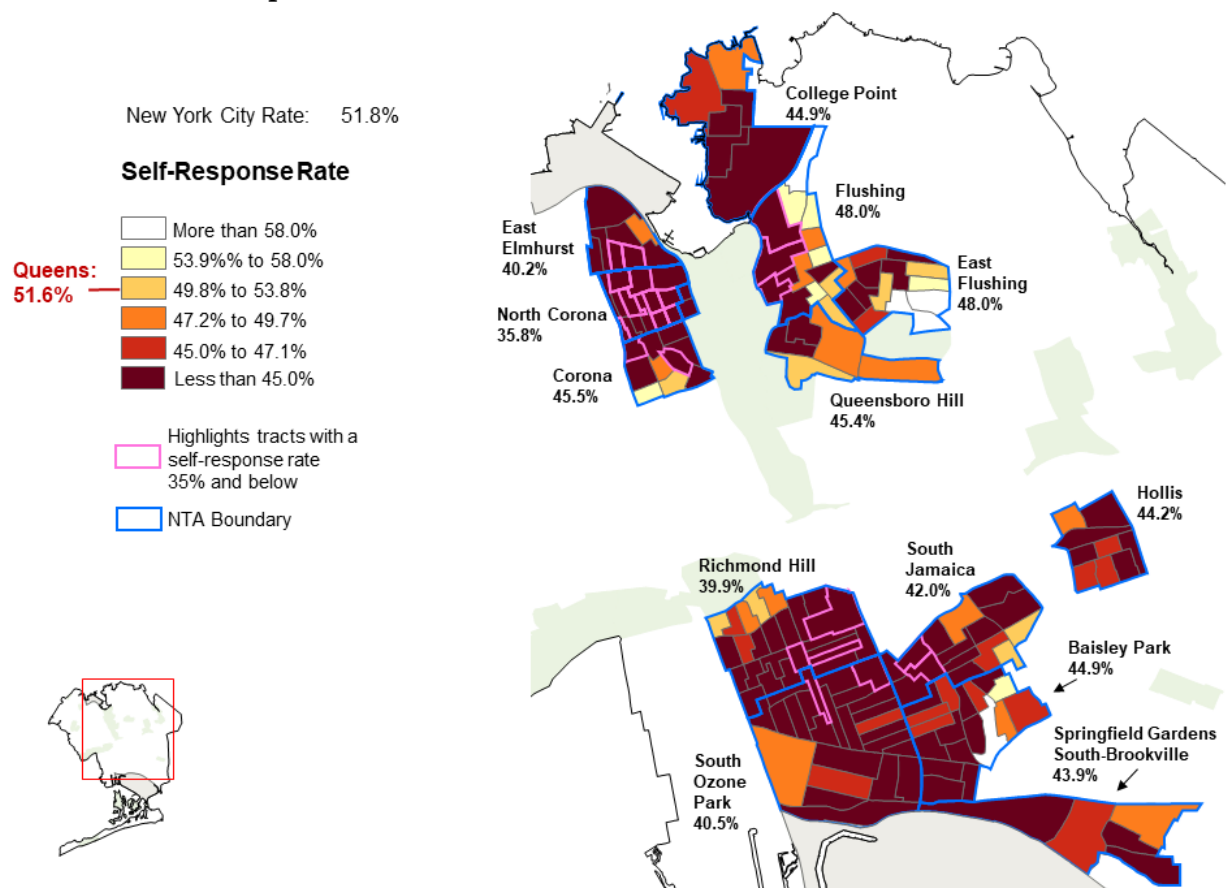
Borough Spotlight: Queens

This week we examine low response areas in Queens in an effort to provide local outreach efforts additional information that can be used to better target resources. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas, while a very useful neighborhood template, are sometimes too large when

trying to characterize small clusters of low response. To better focus outreach, this analysis disaggregates low response NTAs in an effort to identify contiguous census tracts with the lowest response. The demographic, social, and economic characteristics used for this analysis come from the Census Bureau’s 2014-18 American Community Survey (ACS).

As the endnote attached to each weekly report attests, we do not know who is and who is not responding to the census at an individual or ethnic group level. Given the varied mix of people in the city’s neighborhoods, it is impossible to tell exactly who has responded. With this limitation in mind, our goal is to provide a general guide for field outreach efforts by “drilling down” with census tract response information and local demographic knowledge about the population composition of these areas.

Figure 6. Queens Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 11th for Clusters of Census Tracts with Lowest Self-Response



*Self-Response Rate measures the percentage of housing units that self-responded either online, by mail, or by phone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Households in Queens are responding to the census at the second lowest rate of all five boroughs, with 51.6 percent having responded as of June 11th, slightly below the citywide rate of 51.8 percent. However, Queens has seen a greater increase in its response rate over the past two weeks in comparison with any other borough. Nine of the ten New York City neighborhoods with the greatest increase in self-response over the past two weeks are in Queens.

Of the 56 NTAs in Queens, Oakland Gardens has achieved the highest response rate, at 65.6 percent. A broad grouping of northeastern Queens neighborhoods joins Oakland Gardens to form one of the highest-responding areas of New York City, spanning from Douglaston Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck and Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park in the east, to Fresh Meadows-Utopia, Auburndale, and Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview in the west. These neighborhoods, which are home to many garden-style apartment communities as well as suburban-style single family homes, tend to be wealthier, have higher levels of educational attainment and populations that are disproportionately white and Asian. Forest Hills, with a similar socioeconomic profile, is the only neighborhood outside of northeastern Queens with a response rate above 60 percent (at 62.2 percent). Cambria Heights and Springfield Gardens North, both with a large black majority, have response rates nearly five percentage points above the citywide rate. In Springfield Gardens North, the Rochdale Village housing cooperative has seen a much higher response rate compared with surrounding areas, matching the citywide trend of large-scale housing complexes achieving above average response. Many parts of Jackson Heights have also seen high response rates, especially the section bounded by Roosevelt Avenue, Northern Boulevard, 73rd and 93rd Streets.

Despite the more positive results in some areas, much of Queens is seriously lagging, with several neighborhoods having response rates under 45 percent. We will direct our attention to these lowest-responding neighborhoods, portions of which have response rates of under 35 percent. These most concerning areas are centered around North Corona, downtown Flushing, and a large swath of southeast Queens (see Figure 6). At the same time, it must be acknowledged that many other neighborhoods are faring only marginally better, including Rosedale, Far Rockaway, Arverne, Ridgewood, Maspeth, and Woodhaven, all of which have sections where response rates are below 45 percent.

The corridor stretching from East Elmhurst through North Corona and into Corona has seen especially low self-response rates. This area is characterized by a population that is majority Hispanic and foreign-born, with Ecuadorians, Mexicans, and Dominicans being the largest groups. North Corona has a response rate of only 35.8 percent, the lowest rate of all neighborhoods, not just in Queens, but in New York City as a whole. Adjoining North Corona, East Elmhurst has a response rate of 40.2 percent and Corona has a response rate of 45.5 percent. A large subsection of tracts spanning these neighborhoods has response rates almost uniformly below 35 percent, roughly from 97th Street to 108th Street, and between Astoria Boulevard and 44th Avenue. Similar to North Corona as a whole, this subsection is home to a large number of Hispanics and foreign-born. English proficiency is low and the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher stands at just 7.3 percent, compared to 37.4 percent citywide. In tract 377.00, straddling 34th Avenue between 97th and 102nd street, only 31.0 percent of households have responded to the census to date, the lowest rate in this low-responding area. Tracts 375.01 and 411.00, on the east side of Junction Boulevard between Roosevelt and 50th Avenues, are also notable, with only 31.4 percent and 31.7 percent of households having responded, respectively. Farther south in Corona, between 103rd Street and Corona Avenue (tract 439.00), the response rate is also below 35 percent. As discussed previously, a point of good news for the area is that North Corona has seen the greatest increase in response over the past two weeks, both in Queens and among all neighborhoods in the city (see Appendix B), though there is still much ground to be made up.

On the eastern side of Flushing Meadows Corona Park, there is another corridor of low response stretching from northern Queensboro Hill, through downtown Flushing and into College Point. Downtown Flushing is particularly lagging, with tracts along College Point Boulevard seeing response rates below 35 percent (tracts 849.01, 871.00, and 869.00). Tract 871.00, which lies along Main Street and College Point Boulevard, between 37th and 41st Avenues, has the lowest response rate in the area, at just 31.8 percent. These downtown Flushing tracts are characterized by especially low median household income, as well as large numbers of Chinese immigrants, many with limited English language proficiency. A cluster of low-response is also present in nearby East Flushing, with a low of 39.2 percent response in the

area surrounding 149th Street just north of 46th Avenue (tract 1149.00), among other tracts. Sections of East Flushing with lower response rates are also predominantly Chinese, but with larger Korean and South Asian presences than in downtown Flushing. Farther north, College Point is also struggling with a response rate of 44.9 percent, though the population is more racially diverse with significant shares of Hispanics, Asians, and whites.

There is also a major cluster of neighborhoods with very low response rates in southeast Queens, including Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park, South Jamaica, Baisley Park, and Springfield Gardens South-Brookville, as well as nearby Hollis. Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park have the lowest response rates, at 39.9 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively. Several sections of these neighborhoods are even further behind. Just west of the Van Wyck Expressway and south of Jamaica Avenue in Richmond Hill, tract 142.02 has a response rate of just 33.7 percent. Nearby tract 120.00, comprised of blocks south of Atlantic Avenue between 115th and 119th Streets, has an even lower response rate of 30.1 percent, with areas directly to the south and west also having rates below 35 percent. Tract 158.00, south of 103rd Avenue between 129th Street and the Van Wyck Expressway in South Ozone Park, is another subsection where self-response dips below 35 percent. Taken as a group, these areas are majority foreign-born with a significant presence of Guyanese, Indians, and Trinidadians.

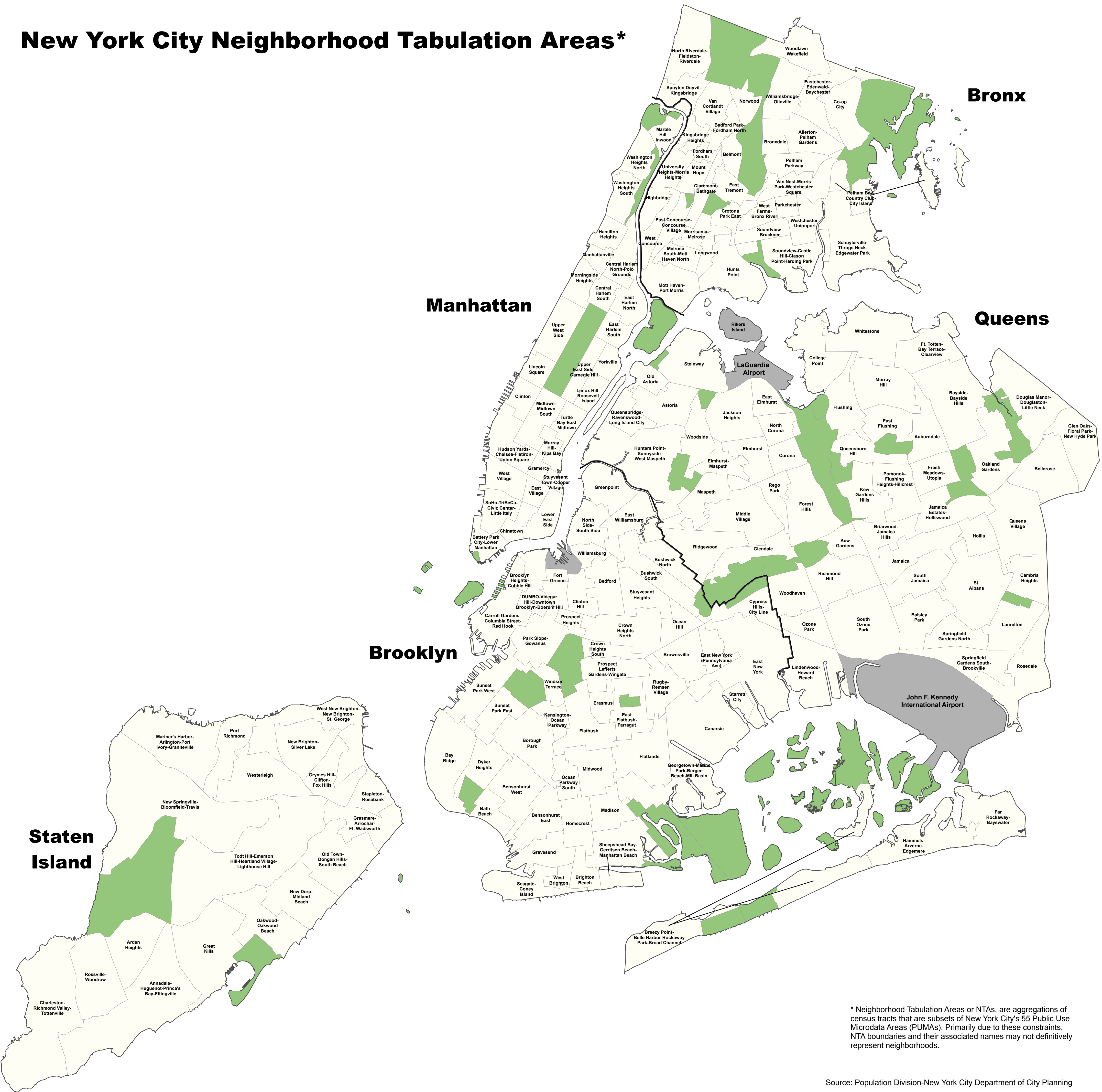
In South Jamaica, self-response has been similarly low, with a neighborhood rate of 42.2 percent. The tracts along Liverpool Street between Tuskegee Airmen Way and 111th Avenue (tracts 198.00 and 196.00) have only had around one-third of households respond to date, comparable to the other lowest-responding sections of the borough. Around one-half of the population in this subsection of South Jamaica is black and there is a significant presence of Hispanics and Guyanese. Other neighborhoods in the vicinity with response rates below 45 percent include Springfield Gardens South-Brookville, Baisley Park, and Hollis, which tend to be predominantly black.

Please note: This overview offers a broad picture of self-response based on the aggregate characteristics of neighborhoods and census tracts. We cannot determine at an individual level who is and who is not self-responding to the census, nor can we attribute characteristics of neighborhoods or tracts to individuals within those neighborhoods or tracts. It is important to note this when discussing aggregated characteristics of neighborhoods and tracts, such as proportion of the population of different races/Hispanic origins and/or nativity. Sociodemographic and socioeconomic data throughout this report are from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Summary File.

Appendix A

New York City Neighborhood Tabulation Areas Reference Map

New York City Neighborhood Tabulation Areas*



* Neighborhood Tabulation Areas or NTAs, are aggregations of census tracts that are subsets of New York City's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods.

Appendix B
Response Rates by Neighborhood and Recent Change in Rates

New York City

	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One-Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two-Week Change: May 28 – June 11
New York City Total	50.5	51.2	51.8	0.6	1.3

Bronx

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One-Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two-Week Change: May 28 – June 11
Bronx Total	51.8	52.7	53.2	0.5	1.4
Williamsbridge-Olinville	42.4	43.1	43.7	0.6	1.3
Woodlawn-Wakefield	44.0	44.9	45.4	0.6	1.4
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	45.2	45.8	46.2	0.4	1.0
Belmont	45.0	45.9	46.6	0.7	1.6
West Farms-Bronx River	45.5	46.4	47.0	0.6	1.4
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	45.7	46.5	47.1	0.7	1.4
Soundview-Bruckner	45.9	46.7	47.4	0.7	1.6
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	46.8	47.5	47.8	0.3	1.0
Westchester-Unionport	46.6	47.4	48.1	0.7	1.5
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	47.3	47.9	48.3	0.4	1.0
Crotona Park East	48.1	49.0	49.6	0.6	1.5
Mount Hope	50.0	50.9	51.5	0.7	1.6
Bronxdale	50.3	51.0	51.6	0.6	1.3
Fordham South	51.0	51.8	52.4	0.5	1.3
Mott Haven-Port Morris	50.8	51.8	52.4	0.6	1.6
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	51.5	52.0	52.4	0.4	0.9
Morrisania-Melrose	51.2	52.0	52.5	0.5	1.3
Longwood	51.0	51.9	52.6	0.7	1.6
East Tremont	51.2	52.1	52.7	0.6	1.5
Hunts Point	51.5	52.3	52.9	0.6	1.4
Bedford Park-Fordham North	51.9	52.7	53.3	0.6	1.4
University Heights-Morris Heights	52.3	53.1	53.8	0.7	1.5
Pelham Parkway	53.0	53.6	54.0	0.4	1.0
Claremont-Bathgate	52.8	53.8	54.4	0.7	1.6
Highbridge	53.6	54.7	55.2	0.6	1.6
Norwood	53.9	54.7	55.3	0.7	1.4
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	53.8	54.9	55.4	0.6	1.7
East Concourse-Concourse Village	54.1	55.1	55.8	0.6	1.7
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	54.7	55.5	56.2	0.7	1.5
Kingsbridge Heights	56.4	57.3	57.9	0.6	1.4
West Concourse	57.0	58.1	58.7	0.6	1.7
Van Cortlandt Village	57.5	58.3	58.9	0.6	1.4
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	61.0	61.7	62.1	0.4	1.1
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	61.1	61.8	62.3	0.5	1.2
Parkchester	60.9	61.8	62.5	0.6	1.6
Co-op City	63.5	64.4	65.0	0.7	1.5

Brooklyn

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One- Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two- Week Change: May 28 – June 11
Brooklyn Total	47.8	48.4	49.0	0.6	1.2
Cypress Hills-City Line	37.4	38.1	38.6	0.5	1.2
Borough Park	38.4	38.9	39.6	0.7	1.2
Sunset Park East	39.2	39.8	40.2	0.4	1.0
Rugby-Remsen Village	39.8	40.7	41.4	0.7	1.6
Williamsburg	39.9	40.5	41.5	1.0	1.6
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	41.6	42.3	42.8	0.6	1.3
Ocean Hill	41.7	42.5	43.2	0.7	1.4
Homecrest	42.6	43.0	43.4	0.4	0.8
Canarsie	42.9	43.5	44.1	0.6	1.2
Erasmus	42.8	43.6	44.3	0.6	1.4
Brighton Beach	43.3	44.0	44.5	0.6	1.3
Dyker Heights	43.8	44.4	44.7	0.3	0.9
Stuyvesant Heights	43.4	44.1	44.7	0.6	1.3
Ocean Parkway South	44.4	44.7	45.1	0.4	0.7
East New York	43.8	44.5	45.1	0.6	1.4
Bedford	44.0	44.7	45.3	0.6	1.2
Bensonhurst West	44.5	45.0	45.4	0.4	0.9
Bensonhurst East	45.4	45.9	46.3	0.4	0.9
Bushwick North	45.4	46.2	46.9	0.7	1.4
East Flatbush-Farragut	45.5	46.3	47.1	0.8	1.6
Bath Beach	46.3	46.7	47.2	0.4	0.8
Bushwick South	45.7	46.7	47.3	0.6	1.6
Sunset Park West	46.1	46.9	47.4	0.5	1.3
Greenpoint	47.0	47.6	48.1	0.5	1.1
North Side-South Side	46.9	47.6	48.2	0.6	1.4
Seagate-Coney Island	47.0	47.8	48.4	0.6	1.4
Crown Heights North	47.5	48.3	48.9	0.6	1.3
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	48.2	48.7	49.1	0.4	0.9
Flatlands	47.9	48.7	49.4	0.7	1.5
Brownsville	48.1	48.9	49.7	0.8	1.6
Madison	49.0	49.4	49.8	0.4	0.9
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	49.5	50.0	50.4	0.4	0.9
Clinton Hill	50.4	51.0	51.6	0.6	1.2
Midwood	50.7	51.3	51.8	0.5	1.1
Gravesend	51.0	51.7	52.2	0.6	1.2
Crown Heights South	51.3	52.0	52.7	0.6	1.4
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	51.5	52.3	53.1	0.7	1.5
East Williamsburg	51.9	52.6	53.2	0.5	1.3
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	52.6	53.1	53.7	0.6	1.1
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	52.8	53.6	54.2	0.6	1.4
Bay Ridge	54.3	54.8	55.2	0.4	0.9
Fort Greene	54.2	54.9	55.5	0.6	1.3
Flatbush	54.6	55.3	55.9	0.6	1.3
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	55.6	56.2	56.7	0.5	1.1
Park Slope-Gowanus	56.6	57.2	57.7	0.5	1.0
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	57.2	57.9	58.3	0.4	1.1
West Brighton	57.1	57.9	58.5	0.6	1.3
Prospect Heights	59.2	60.0	60.6	0.6	1.4
Windsor Terrace	61.8	62.4	62.9	0.5	1.1
Starrett City	63.0	63.8	64.5	0.7	1.5

Manhattan

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One- Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two- Week Change: May 28 – June 11
Manhattan Total	52.1	52.8	53.3	0.5	1.2
Midtown-Midtown South	36.2	36.7	37.0	0.4	0.9
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	43.6	44.3	44.8	0.5	1.2
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	44.3	44.9	45.5	0.5	1.2
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	46.6	47.2	47.6	0.4	1.1
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	47.1	47.8	48.3	0.5	1.2
West Village	47.6	48.3	48.9	0.6	1.3
Chinatown	47.7	48.4	49.0	0.6	1.3
East Village	48.8	49.5	50.1	0.6	1.3
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	49.9	50.5	51.0	0.5	1.1
Gramercy	50.2	50.9	51.4	0.5	1.2
Lincoln Square	50.4	51.0	51.5	0.5	1.2
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	50.5	51.2	51.8	0.6	1.3
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	50.6	51.3	51.9	0.6	1.3
Clinton	51.9	52.5	53.0	0.5	1.0
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	52.7	53.4	53.9	0.5	1.2
Central Harlem South	52.7	53.4	54.0	0.6	1.3
East Harlem North	53.7	54.6	55.2	0.6	1.5
Hamilton Heights	55.0	55.7	56.3	0.6	1.3
Manhattanville	54.8	55.7	56.3	0.7	1.5
Morningside Heights	55.6	56.1	56.6	0.5	1.1
East Harlem South	56.2	57.0	57.6	0.6	1.4
Lower East Side	56.6	57.4	58.0	0.6	1.4
Upper West Side	57.2	57.8	58.4	0.5	1.2
Yorkville	58.6	59.2	59.8	0.5	1.2
Washington Heights South	60.2	61.2	61.9	0.6	1.6
Marble Hill-Inwood	61.0	61.8	62.6	0.7	1.6
Washington Heights North	62.1	62.8	63.3	0.5	1.2
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	68.1	68.8	69.3	0.5	1.3

Queens

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One- Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two- Week Change: May 28 – June 11
Queens Total	50.1	51.0	51.6	0.6	1.5
North Corona	33.6	34.9	35.8	0.9	2.2
Richmond Hill	38.4	39.4	39.9	0.5	1.5
East Elmhurst	38.5	39.5	40.2	0.7	1.7
South Ozone Park	39.1	39.9	40.5	0.6	1.4
South Jamaica	40.3	41.2	42.0	0.8	1.7
Springfield Gardens South-Brookville	42.2	43.2	43.9	0.7	1.7
Hollis	42.7	43.5	44.2	0.7	1.5
College Point	43.5	44.3	44.9	0.6	1.4
Baisley Park	43.4	44.3	44.9	0.6	1.5
Queensboro Hill	44.4	45.0	45.4	0.5	1.0
Corona	43.5	44.7	45.5	0.7	2.0
Rosedale	43.9	45.0	45.6	0.7	1.7
Jamaica	43.6	44.8	45.7	0.8	2.0
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	43.7	44.8	45.9	1.0	2.1
Ridgewood	44.6	45.4	45.9	0.5	1.3
Maspeth	44.9	45.6	45.9	0.3	1.0
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	45.5	46.0	46.3	0.3	0.8
Woodhaven	44.8	45.9	46.5	0.6	1.6
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	45.6	46.3	46.9	0.5	1.3
Ozone Park	45.7	46.4	46.9	0.5	1.2
East Flushing	46.8	47.5	48.0	0.5	1.2
Flushing	46.7	47.4	48.0	0.6	1.3
St. Albans	46.3	47.3	48.1	0.8	1.8
Glendale	47.0	47.6	48.2	0.6	1.2
Elmhurst-Maspeth	46.5	47.5	48.2	0.7	1.7
Queens Village	48.5	49.6	50.2	0.6	1.6
Steinway	49.9	50.5	51.0	0.5	1.1
Elmhurst	49.3	50.5	51.2	0.7	1.9
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	49.6	50.5	51.2	0.7	1.7
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	50.2	51.1	51.9	0.8	1.7
Old Astoria	51.0	51.7	52.3	0.6	1.3
Laurelton	51.0	52.0	52.9	1.0	1.9
Middle Village	52.3	53.0	53.3	0.4	1.1
Murray Hill	53.0	53.7	54.3	0.6	1.3
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	53.5	54.2	54.8	0.6	1.4
Woodside	53.4	54.2	54.9	0.6	1.5
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	53.7	54.3	55.0	0.7	1.3
Astoria	53.7	54.5	55.1	0.6	1.4
Kew Gardens Hills	54.1	54.7	55.4	0.6	1.3
Whitestone	54.8	55.4	55.7	0.3	0.9
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	55.0	55.5	56.0	0.5	1.0
Springfield Gardens North	54.5	55.4	56.3	0.9	1.9
Cambria Heights	54.9	55.8	56.5	0.7	1.7
Jackson Heights	55.1	56.2	56.8	0.6	1.7
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	55.3	56.3	57.1	0.8	1.8
Rego Park	56.5	57.2	57.7	0.6	1.3
Kew Gardens	57.1	57.7	58.2	0.5	1.1
Bellerose	57.8	58.4	58.8	0.4	1.0
Auburndale	58.2	58.6	59.2	0.6	1.0
Bayside-Bayside Hills	58.8	59.4	59.8	0.5	1.0
Forest Hills	61.1	61.7	62.2	0.5	1.1
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	61.2	62.0	62.6	0.5	1.4
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	61.8	62.3	62.6	0.3	0.8
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	63.0	63.8	64.3	0.5	1.2
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	63.2	63.8	64.3	0.5	1.1
Oakland Gardens	64.6	65.2	65.6	0.5	1.0

Staten Island

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	One-Week Change: June 4 – June 11	Two-Week Change: May 28 – June 11
Staten Island Total	56.5	57.0	57.4	0.4	0.9
Stapleton-Rosebank	46.2	46.7	47.2	0.5	1.0
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	48.2	48.8	49.2	0.4	1.0
Port Richmond	50.9	51.5	52.0	0.4	1.0
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	51.5	52.0	52.4	0.4	0.9
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	53.8	54.2	54.6	0.4	0.8
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	54.4	54.9	55.3	0.4	0.9
Staten Island:Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	54.4	55.0	55.4	0.4	1.0
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	55.9	56.4	56.8	0.4	0.9
New Dorp-Midland Beach	56.8	57.4	57.7	0.3	0.9
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	58.3	58.8	59.1	0.3	0.8
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	58.4	58.9	59.1	0.2	0.8
Rossville-Woodrow	58.5	59.0	59.3	0.3	0.8
New Brighton-Silver Lake	58.8	59.3	59.7	0.4	0.9
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	59.6	60.0	60.2	0.2	0.6
Westerleigh	62.2	62.6	62.9	0.3	0.7
Great Kills	62.6	63.0	63.3	0.3	0.7
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	63.5	63.9	64.3	0.4	0.8
Arden Heights	64.0	64.5	64.8	0.3	0.8