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Commissioner

2025 Report on the New York City Rent Freeze Program

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Executive Summary

The New York City Rent Freeze Program consists of the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) and the Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE). The program provides rent freeze benefits to low-income seniors and people with disabilities living in rent-regulated apartments or in units governed by the Private Housing Finance Law. By freezing rent and protecting recipients from future increases, the program helps vulnerable New Yorkers remain in their homes despite rising housing costs.

This report, published in June 2025 by the Department of Finance (DOF), follows the initial 2014 report and two subsequent reports issued in 2018 and 2022. Local Law 40 of 2015 requires the report to be published every three years. While the publication schedule was modified due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it will be corrected going forward; the next report will be issued in 2027.

In calendar year 2024, 67,677 households received Rent Freeze benefits, a slight increase from 2023 and a sign that participation may be stabilizing. Program enrollment grew from 67,042 households in 2014 to a peak of 75,515 in 2019, but then declined to 72,297 in 2020 (–4.3%) and 69,175 in 2021 (–4.3%). The initial drop in 2020 is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately affected the program’s target population. Since then, the rate of decline has slowed (to –2.6% in 2022 and –0.3% in 2023) followed by a modest 0.8% increase in 2024, suggesting that the trend may be reversing.

This report also provides updated estimates of the total number of households eligible for SCRIE or DRIE. In 2023, the most recent year for which complete data is available, an estimated 158,214 households were potentially eligible—a 17% increase from the 135,111 estimated in 2019. This increase is largely due to a rise in rent-stabilized units registered with New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR).

Of the households estimated to be eligible in 2023, 67,132 received benefits, resulting in a utilization rate of 42.4%, down from 55.9% in 2019. This decline reflects both a drop in the number of recipients and a higher estimate of the eligible population. The increase may, however, be an artifact of previous underreporting of rent-stabilized units to HCR, and an effort more recently to ensure that all rent-stabilized units are registered, as required by law. As a result, the utilization rate should be interpreted with caution.

Rent Freeze Program Overview

The Rent Freeze Program freezes rent for eligible tenants, protecting them from most future increases as long as they remain in the program. To offset the gap between the frozen rent and what landlords are otherwise allowed to charge under Rent Guidelines Board increases, the City provides property tax credits to landlords. Eligible tenants include those living in Mitchell-Lama and other Private Housing Finance Law units, rent-controlled apartments, rent-stabilized apartments, hotel-stabilized apartments, and apartments regulated by New York State Homes and Community Renewal.

SCRIE was established by state law in 1972 and adopted by New York City the same year. Originally limited to HCR-regulated units, the program was later expanded to include rent-controlled and rent-stabilized apartments, as well as rental and cooperative apartments covered by Articles II, IV, V, or XI of the Private Housing Finance Law or by federally insured mortgages under Section 213 of the National Housing Act.

The Department of Finance has administered SCRIE for rent-regulated apartments since 2009, taking over from the Department for the Aging and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development. DRIE was created in October 2005 and has been administered by the Department of Finance since its inception. Additionally, pursuant to Local Law 109 of 2023, certain former Mitchell-Lama and Battery Park City units are now eligible for the Rent Freeze Program.

In July 2023, new legislation simplified how income is calculated for determining eligibility and benefit levels for new applicants. Income is now defined as federal adjusted gross income minus the taxable portion of IRA or annuity distributions. This aligns with the income definition used for New York State's School Tax Relief (STAR) program.

To ensure that existing recipients are not negatively affected by this change, those who received the exemption for any tax year ending on or before June 30, 2024, may use either the previous or the new income definition when applying, whichever is more beneficial to the recipient.

Eligibility requirements for the Rent Freeze Program are as follows:

SCRIE Eligibility:

- Age 62 or older
- Combined household income of \$50,000 or less
- More than one-third of the monthly household income must be spent on rent
- Applicant must live in an eligible unit and be named on the lease or have succession rights
- Unit must be rent-regulated or governed by the Private Housing Finance Law

DRIE Eligibility:

- Age 18 or older
- Combined household income of \$50,000 or less
- More than one-third of the monthly household income must be spent on rent
- Applicant must live in an eligible unit and be named on the lease or have succession rights
- Applicant must receive one of the following: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, disability-related Medicaid, or a disability pension or compensation from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or U.S. Postal Service
- Unit must be rent-regulated or governed by the Private Housing Finance Law

Rent Freeze Program Recipients

The number of SCRIE and DRIE recipients increased steadily from 2014 through 2019, then declined from 2020 to 2023. Table 1 shows the total number of households receiving Rent Freeze benefits each calendar year. (Note that certain SCRIE are administered by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, or HPD.) In this table, and throughout the report, tenants are counted as program recipients if the Department of Finance issued tax abatement credits to their landlords through the Rent Freeze Program. If a tenant failed to renew their benefit and no credit was issued to their landlord for the year in question, that tenant is not included in the recipient count.

Table 1: Annual Recipient Figure, SCRIE and DRIE				
	SCRIE (DOF)	SCRIE (HPD)	DRIE (DOF)	Total
2014	52,171	5,723	9,148	67,042
2015	55,791	7,109	10,764	73,664
2016	55,215	6,721	11,363	73,299
2017	55,539	7,225	11,551	74,315
2018	56,658	6,056	11,952	74,666
2019	56,793	6,507	12,215	75,515
2020	54,353	5,991	11,953	72,297
2021	51,276	6,480	11,419	69,175
2022	49,910	6,137	11,301	67,348
2023	50,395	5,560	11,177	67,132
2024	50,071	6,594	11,012	67,677
2014 – 2019 Change	8.9%	13.7%	33.5%	12.6%
2014 – 2024 Change	-4.0%	15.2%	20.4%	0.9%

Between 2014 and 2019, total participation grew by 12.6%, with increases of 8.9% in DOF-administered SCRIE benefits, 13.7% in HPD-administered SCRIE benefits, and 33.5% in DRIE benefits. Over the longer span from 2014 to 2024, DOF-administered SCRIE participation declined by 4.0%, while HPD-administered SCRIE and DRIE participation rose by 15.2% and 20.4%, respectively.

The remainder of this section focuses on DOF-administered Rent Freeze benefits, excluding SCRIE benefits administered by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD).

Table 2 shows how benefits were distributed across the five boroughs from 2014 to 2024. The number of SCRIE recipients declined in every borough except Queens, where the change was negligible (a 0.2% increase). In contrast, DRIE participation rose significantly in Brooklyn (55.9%), Queens (27.7%), Manhattan (19.1%), and Staten Island (11.8%), but fell by 7.8% in the Bronx.

Table 2: Annual Enrollment by Borough (Excluding HPD-Administered SCRIE Benefits)								
	SCRIE				DRIE			
	2014	2020	2024	2014-2024 Change	2014	2020	2024	2014-2024 Change
Bronx	9,015	8,361	7,706	-14.5%	2,821	2,844	2,602	-7.8%
Brooklyn	14,582	15,778	14,270	-2.1%	2,051	3,554	3,198	55.9%
Manhattan	17,212	18,118	16,734	-2.8%	2,779	3,565	3,311	19.1%
Queens	10,995	11,673	11,020	0.2%	1,429	1,908	1,825	27.7%
S. I.	367	423	341	-7.1%	68	82	76	11.8%
Total	52,171	54,353	50,071	-4.0%	9,148	11,953	11,012	20.4%

Table 3 presents the average length of time recipients have participated in the Rent Freeze Program, along with the average and median benefit amounts. As expected, longer participation is associated with higher benefit amounts, since rent increases permitted by the Rent Guidelines Board accumulate over time. Most recipients have incomes well below the \$50,000 income eligibility threshold.

Table 3: Average Benefit Period and Amount, 2024 (Excluding HPD-Administered SCRIE Benefits)						
		Years in Program	Income	Current Rent	Frozen Rent	Monthly Benefit
SCRIE	AVG	10.4	\$20,910	\$1,228	\$979	\$249
	MED	9.7	\$18,551	\$1,138	\$904	\$178
DRIE	AVG	10.1	\$18,662	\$1,188	\$926	\$261
	MED	10.6	\$16,671	\$1,114	\$858	\$215

Table 4 provides data on household size and the age of the household head, showing both average and median values for SCRIE and DRIE recipients.

Table 4: Householder Information, 2024 (Excluding HPD-Administered SCRIE Benefits)			
		Household Size	Householder Age
SCRIE	AVG	1.5	77
	MED	1	77
DRIE	AVG	1.5	64
	MED	1	65

Table 5 shows the average benefit duration and monthly benefit amount, broken down by borough.

Table 5: Average Benefit Period and Amount by Borough, 2024 (Excluding HPD-Administered SCRIE Benefits)					
	Years in Program	Income	Current Rent	Frozen Rent	Monthly Benefit
Manhattan	10.9	\$20,415	\$1,230	\$967	\$263
Bronx	9.6	\$19,628	\$1,124	\$909	\$215
Brooklyn	10.2	\$20,138	\$1,194	\$951	\$243
Queens	10.3	\$21,716	\$1,319	\$1,043	\$277
S. I.	8.2	\$24,534	\$1,277	\$1,075	\$202

Chart 1 illustrates how average monthly benefit amounts rise with program tenure. The longer a household remains in the program, the larger the benefit, as legal rents increase over time.

Chart 1: Average Monthly Benefit Amount in 2024

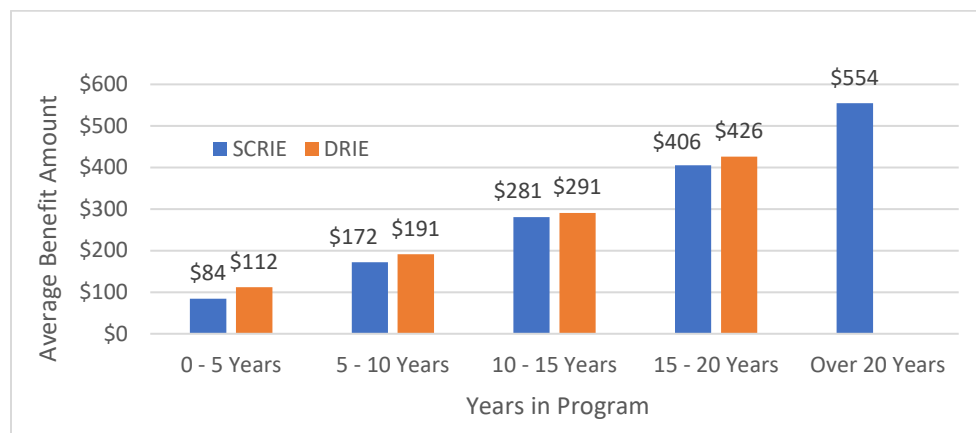


Chart 2 shows the average share of a tenant's legal rent that is covered by the benefit. As with benefit amounts, the covered percentage increases with time in the program.

Chart 2: Percentage of Rent Covered as Benefit in 2024

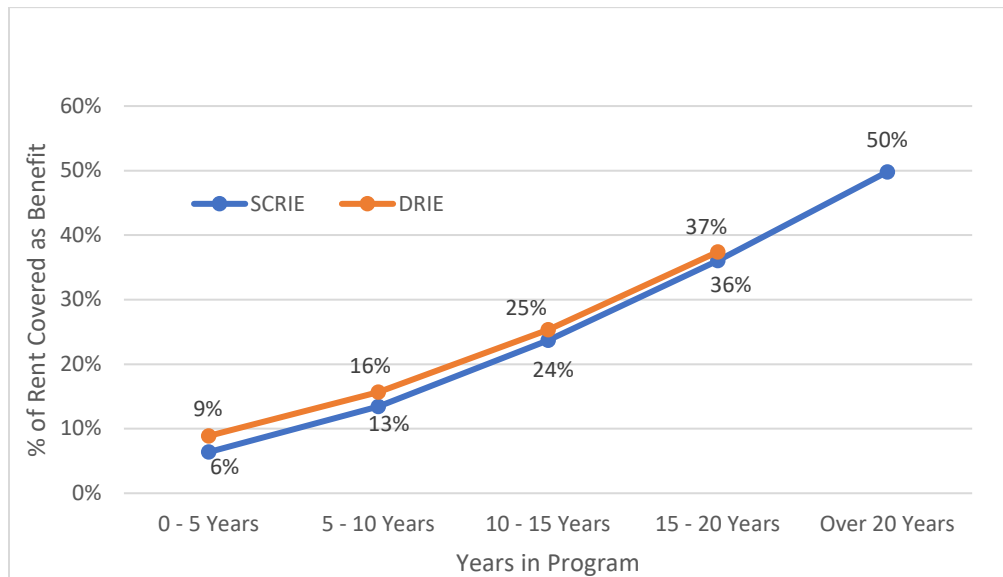
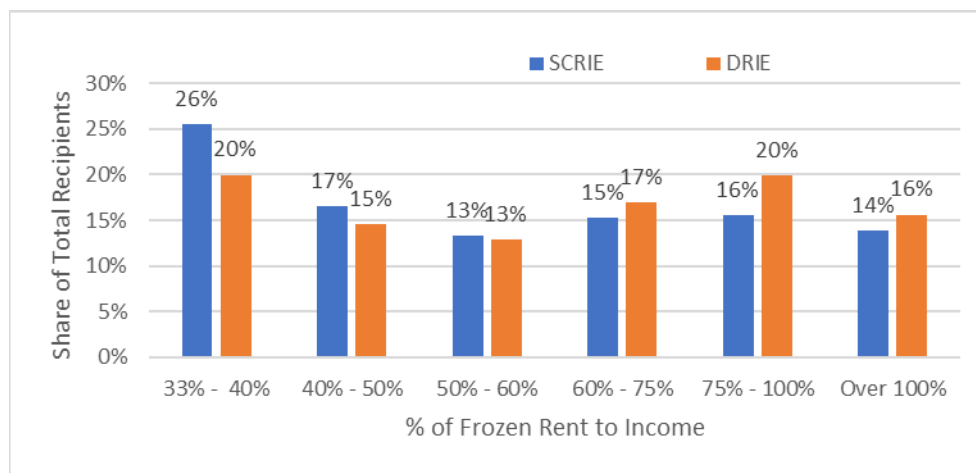


Chart 3 shows the distribution of recipients by rent burden category. The largest group falls into the 33%-40% range: 26% of SCRIE recipients and 20% of DRIE recipients pay that share of income toward frozen rent. Notably, 14% of SCRIE and 16% of DRIE recipients had frozen rents that exceeded their household income in 2024. The median rent-to-income ratio was 56% for SCRIE and 62% for DRIE recipients.

Chart 3: Distribution of Recipients by Rent Burden on Income in 2024



Eligible Population Estimate

The Department of Finance first estimated the Rent Freeze Program’s eligible population in its 2014 report. That estimate was based on data from the [Housing and Vacancy Survey](#) (HVS), a public dataset released every three years that provides information on New York City’s housing market, with a focus on rental vacancy rates.

The 2018 report introduced a new methodology that relied on administrative data from the IRS and New York State Homes and Community Renewal to estimate the eligible population living in rent-stabilized apartments. It continued to use the 2017 HVS data to make an estimate for tenants in rent-controlled and Mitchell-Lama units. When evaluating the suitability of HVS data, the Department of Finance found that the HVS-based estimate was roughly 40% higher than the estimate derived from administrative data. DOF concluded that the administrative data approach better reflected the agency’s experience, including feedback from outreach events.

This administrative approach was used again in the 2022 report and in the current June 2025 report. The estimate of eligible households living in rent-stabilized units was derived by combining HCR registration data with IRS income data. HCR’s 2023 data provides the number of rent-stabilized units registered that year. Income, age, and disability status were drawn from IRS records. Where possible, apartment units were matched to individual tax records by name and address; when direct matches were not available, assignments were made based on rent and income levels.

Although multiple taxpayers may reside in a single apartment, the current methodology assigns only one taxpayer per unit. As a result, some households with multiple income earners may be incorrectly counted as eligible, potentially overstating the size of the eligible population. Future refinements may include multiple income records per household for a more accurate estimate.

For rent-controlled and Mitchell-Lama units, updated estimates were derived from the 2023 HVS. (See Appendix A for details on the methodology.)

DOF estimates that 158,214 households were eligible for the Rent Freeze Program in 2023—up 17% from the 135,111 estimated in 2019. The program utilization rate in 2023 was 42.4%, down from 55.9% in 2019. (Neighborhood-level data is provided in Appendix B.) The increase in the estimated eligible population is primarily due to growth in the number of rent-stabilized apartments registered with HCR. In the September 2022 report, the estimate for rent-stabilized units was based on HCR’s 2019 data, which listed 907,012 registered units. By 2023, that number had increased by 7.4% to 974,050.

Landlords of rent-stabilized buildings are required by law to file annual registrations with HCR. In recent years, amid concerns about declining compliance, HCR increased audit activity to enforce this requirement. The resulting uptick in registrations may reflect units that should have been rent-stabilized in prior years but had not been reported. This may have contributed to the higher estimate of eligible households and, in turn, exaggerated the decline in the program’s utilization rate.

Conclusion

Nearly 68,000 households in New York City are currently protected from rising housing costs through the Rent Freeze Program. Although participation declined after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, enrollment held steady in 2023, and in 2024, the program experienced a modest 0.8% increase—the first rise since the pandemic began.

The Department of Finance will continue working with public and private partners to encourage eligible tenants to apply for and receive Rent Freeze benefits. The agency remains committed to expanding outreach to ensure that more eligible households are informed about and enrolled in the program. DOF looks forward to continued collaboration with other agencies and the New York City Council to strengthen the Rent Freeze Program and help vulnerable New Yorkers remain in their homes.

Appendix A: Data and Methodology

This appendix outlines the data sources and methods used to produce the estimates presented in the report. The methodology relies on administrative data to estimate eligible tenants in rent-stabilized units and on survey data to estimate those in rent-controlled and Mitchell-Lama units (as administrative data is not available).

Administrative Data

This section describes the methodology used to estimate the eligible population using administrative data. The 2014 report relied solely on Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS) data, which resulted in an estimated eligible population significantly higher than what was supported by the outreach efforts made by the Department of Finance after the report's publication. In 2018, DOF adopted a revised methodology based on administrative records from New York State Homes and Community Renewal and the IRS. This methodology has been used in each report since, including this one.

The starting point for the estimate is the number of rent-stabilized units actively registered with HCR in 2023, including late registrations. Units that were vacant or exempt were excluded, as they are not eligible for SCRIE or DRIE. Units that are receiving Section 8 subsidies were also excluded, as it is highly unlikely for units to receive Section 8 vouchers and qualify for SCRIE or DRIE benefits at the same time. After these exclusions, the number of eligible rent-stabilized units in 2023 was 826,812—an increase of 7.0% from 772,904 in 2019. This increase was more than triple the growth rate observed between 2016 and 2021. The expanded base of registered rent-stabilized units was a major factor driving the higher eligible population estimate in 2023.

To apply the remaining eligibility criteria—age, disability status, income, and rent burden—DOF used IRS tax data, including both personal income tax return filer and non-filer records. Because these datasets do not share common identifiers, records were matched by tenant name and building address. This process yielded age and income data for approximately 56% of the units.

For the remaining units, DOF used a simulation model called an optimization algorithm to assign demographic data. The model matched the lowest-income individuals to the lowest-rent units within each building to estimate the largest possible eligible population.¹ Personal income tax filers were identified at the filing-unit level, so joint filers were treated as a single household. For non-filers, the model assumed single-person occupancy. Because many households include multiple income earners, this assumption may overstate eligibility by underestimating total household income. As a result, some households that appear eligible

¹ Simulations were also performed for other scenarios, with various combinations of assigning income to rent for the 2018 report. The scenario that generated the maximum eligible population was selected and retained for the subsequent reports.

under the current methodology would be ineligible if their full income were considered.² While this approach remains the best available, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Filers were assessed using full eligibility criteria: income³ of \$50,000 or less, age 62 or older (or disability status), rent burden greater than one-third of income, and residence in an eligible unit. For non-filers, Social Security benefit records were used to infer age or disability status.⁴ Since deductions could not be calculated precisely, a 10% allowance above the income threshold was applied, consistent with the HVS methodology. Administrative data estimates are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Eligible Population Estimates for SCRIE and DRIE (2023) (Excluding Rent-Controlled and Mitchell Lama)			
	Total Rent-Stabilized Units	Non-Vacant and Non-Section 8 Units	Eligible Population
Manhattan	262,751	216,286	40,053
Brooklyn	284,298	247,361	37,465
Bronx	239,905	196,408	30,700
Queens	178,249	159,511	27,572
Staten Island	8,847	7,246	1,424
Total	974,050	826,812	137,214

Because administrative data is not available for rent-controlled and Mitchell-Lama units, estimates for those groups were derived from HVS data, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Eligible Population Estimates for SCRIE and DRIE (Including Rent-Controlled and Mitchell Lama) 2023	
	Eligible Population⁵
Rent-Stabilized	137,214
Rent-Controlled	13,000
Mitchell Lama	8,000
Total	158,214

Table 10 compares current estimates to those from previous reports.

² The income definition was based on pre-2023 legislation.

³ Income less than or equal to \$50,000; disability or age of filer or spouse 62 or above; rent income ratio greater than 1/3; eligible unit status.

⁴ The Social Security benefits include Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance benefits, which are the main disability benefits defined under the DRIE benefit, in addition to retirement benefits.

⁵ For rent-controlled and Mitchell Lama units, the estimates based on the 2023 HVS data were used.

Table 10: SCRIE/DRIE-Eligible Population Estimates by Apartment Type			
	Administrative Data Estimates, 2016⁶	Administrative Data Estimates, 2019⁷	Administrative Data Estimates, 2023⁸
Rent-Stabilized	112,201	116,998	137,214
Rent-Controlled	9,509	9,509	13,000
Mitchell Lama	8,604	8,604	8,000
Total	130,314	135,111	158,214

HVS 2023 Data

The HVS-based estimates for rent-controlled and Mitchell-Lama units use the 2023 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey. To prevent double-counting households eligible for both SCRIE and DRIE, those age 62 or older were classified as potentially SCRIE-eligible, and those under 62 as DRIE-eligible. Income eligibility was capped at 110% of the \$50,000 threshold to account for allowable deductions such as income taxes and Social Security taxes.

Eligibility for SCRIE:

- Householder or spouse age 62 or older
- Household income not exceeding 110% of the \$50,000 limit
- Monthly rent equal to or greater than one-third of household income
- Residence in a rent-stabilized, rent-controlled, or Mitchell-Lama rental or co-op unit

Eligibility for DRIE:

- Same income, rent burden, and unit criteria as above
- Householder and spouse (if any) under age 62
- Household receives SSDI or SSI
- At least one household member has a disability

Households meeting these criteria were considered eligible for DRIE.

Comparison of Estimation Methodologies

In the 2014 report, HVS data was used to estimate that 155,366 households were eligible for Rent Freeze benefits. At that time, 67,042 households⁹ were enrolled, resulting in a utilization rate of 43.2%.

⁶ For rent-controlled and Mitchell Lama units, the estimates based on the 2017 HVS data were used.

⁷ For rent-controlled and Mitchell Lama units, the estimates based on the HVS data are used. The 2017 HVS was still the latest census data available at the time when the 2022 report was prepared.

⁸ For rent-controlled and Mitchell Lama units, the estimates based on the HVS data are used. The 2023 HVS was used.

⁹ Including 5,723 SCRIE benefits administered by HPD.

To close the gap, DOF undertook an extensive outreach campaign in partnership with the [Mayor's Public Engagement Unit](#) and the City Council. However, enrollment grew by only 9% over the next two years, reaching 73,299 in 2016. Much of that increase was attributed to a 2014 change in the income threshold from \$29,000 to \$50,000, which expanded eligibility.

A 2017 update using the same HVS methodology estimated 175,050 eligible households—a 12.7% increase over the 2014 estimate. But actual participation in 2017 was 74,315 households, putting the utilization rate at 42.5%. This figure seemed inconsistent with DOF's outreach experience and prompted a shift to an administrative-data-based methodology. Using HCR registration data, the estimated eligible population in 2016 was 130,314 households, with a utilization rate of 56.2%. This method was adopted for the 2018 report and retained for the 2022 and June 2025 reports.

Although HVS data continues to be a valuable resource for housing research and planning, there are ongoing limitations. The 2023 HVS-based estimate puts the eligible population at 153,000—a 12.6% decrease from the 2017 HVS estimate of 175,050. At the same time, the number of occupied rent-stabilized units reported by the survey data increased from 946,500 to 960,700. The 2023 survey also introduced changes in available data fields and calculations.

Therefore, there is uncertainty of the estimate under either approach. As a result, the Department of Finance continues to face challenges in producing consistent, accurate estimates. While DOF remains committed to refining its methodology and using the best available data, all estimates should be treated with caution.

Appendix B: Estimated Eligible Population and Actual Recipients of SCRIE/DRIE Benefits in Rent Stabilized Apartment Units in 2023 by Neighborhood¹⁰

Borough	Sub-borough Number	Sub-borough Name	Recipients	Total Eligible Population	Utilization Rate
Manhattan	1	Greenwich Village / Financial District	1,141	2,471	46.2%
Manhattan	2	Lower East Side / Chinatown	1,955	3,806	51.4%
Manhattan	3	Chelsea / Clinton / Midtown	1,621	4,151	39.1%
Manhattan	4	Stuyvesant Town / Turtle Bay	1,480	3,103	47.7%
Manhattan	5	Upper West Side	1,810	4,373	41.4%
Manhattan	6	Upper East Side	1,356	3,630	37.4%
Manhattan	7	Morning Heights / Hamilton Heights	1,589	3,258	48.8%
Manhattan	8	Central Harlem	1,028	3,197	32.2%
Manhattan	9	East Harlem	492	1,849	26.6%
Manhattan	10	Washington Heights / Inwood	6,509	10,215	63.7%
Bronx	1	Mott Haven / Hunts Point	601	2,459	24.4%
Bronx	2	Morrisania / East Tremont	804	3,605	22.3%
Bronx	3	Highbridge / South Concourse	1,872	4,870	38.4%
Bronx	4	University Heights / Fordham	1,670	5,064	33.0%
Bronx	5	Kings Heights / Mosholu	1,581	4,765	33.2%
Bronx	6	Riverdale / Kingsbridge	1,021	2,839	36.0%
Bronx	7	Soundview / Parkchester	1,050	2,502	42.0%
Bronx	8	Throgs Neck / Co-op City	409	778	52.6%
Bronx	9	Pelham Parkway	775	2,071	37.4%
Bronx	10	Williamsbridge / Baychester	405	1,747	23.2%
Brooklyn	1	Williamsburg / Greenpoint	763	2,111	36.1%
Brooklyn	2	Brooklyn Heights / Fort Greene	489	1,297	37.7%
Brooklyn	3	Bedford Stuyvesant	312	1,112	28.1%
Brooklyn	4	Bushwick	608	1,527	39.8%
Brooklyn	5	East New York / Starret City	242	1,034	23.4%
Brooklyn	6	Park Slope / Carroll Gardens	375	811	46.2%
Brooklyn	7	Sunset Park	763	1,773	43.0%
Brooklyn	8	North Crown Heights / Prospect Heights	1,012	2,514	40.3%
Brooklyn	9	South Crown Heights	2,292	4,526	50.6%
Brooklyn	10	Bay Ridge	768	1,972	38.9%
Brooklyn	11	Bensonhurst	1,400	2,446	57.2%
Brooklyn	12	Borough Park	1,017	1,741	58.4%
Brooklyn	13	Coney Island	1,196	1,958	61.1%
Brooklyn	14	Flatbush	2,933	5,578	52.6%
Brooklyn	15	Sheepshead Bay / Gravesend	1,404	2,218	63.3%
Brooklyn	16	Brownsville / Ocean Hill	272	1,439	18.9%
Brooklyn	17	East Flatbush	1,139	2,869	39.7%
Brooklyn	18	Flatlands / Canarsie	224	539	41.6%
Queens	1	Astoria	1,379	3,445	40.0%
Queens	2	Sunnyside / Woodside	1,347	2,985	45.1%

¹⁰ Only the tenants residing in rent-stabilized apartment units are reported here.

Queens	3	Jackson Heights	1,307	2,698	48.4%
Queens	4	Elmhurst / Corona	1,608	2,937	54.7%
Queens	5	Middle Village / Ridgewood	507	1,344	37.7%
Queens	6	Forest Hill / Rego Park	1,647	2,629	62.6%
Queens	7	Flushing / Whitestone	1,588	3,788	41.9%
Queens	8	Hillcrest / Fresh Meadows	1,104	2,348	47.0%
Queens	9	Kew Gardens / Woodhaven	428	1,037	41.3%
Queens	10	Howard Beach / South Ozone Park	68	165	41.2%
Queens	11	Bayside / Little Neck	234	560	41.8%
Queens	12	Jamaica	848	2,035	41.7%
Queens	13	Bellerose / Rosedale	141	358	39.4%
Queens	14	Rockaways	389	1,243	31.3%
S.I	1	North Shore	245	898	27.3%
S.I	2	Mid Island	59	217	27.2%
S.I	3	South Shore	126	309	40.8%
Total			59,403	137,214	43.3%

Appendix C: Rent Freeze Participants by Neighborhood, 2023

MAP 1: Distribution of 2023 SCRIE/DRIE Recipients by Sub-Borough Areas

SBA #	SBAName	Recipients
101	Greenwich Village/Financial District	1,141
102	Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,955
103	Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	1,621
104	Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	1,480
105	Upper West Side	1,810
106	Upper East Side	1,356
107	Morning Heights/Hamilton Heights	1,589
108	Central Harlem	1,028
109	East Harlem	492
110	Washington Heights/Inwood	6,509
201	Mott Haven/Hunts Point	601
202	Morrisania/East Tremont	804
203	Highbridge/South Concourse	1,872
204	University Heights/Fordham	1,670
205	Kings Heights/Mosholu	1,581
206	Riverdale/Kingsbridge	1,021
207	Soundview/Parkchester	1,050
208	Throgs Neck/Co-op City	409
209	Pelham Parkway	775
210	Williamsbridge/Baychester	405
301	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	763
302	Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	489
303	Bedford Stuyvesant	312
304	Bushwick	608
305	East New York/Starret City	242
306	Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	375
307	Sunset Park	763
308	North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	1,012
309	South Crown Heights	2,292
310	Bay Ridge	768
311	Bensonhurst	1,400
312	Borough Park	1,017
313	Coney Island	1,196
314	Flatbush	2,933
315	Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	1,404
316	Brownsville/Ocean Hill	272
317	East Flatbush	1,139
318	Flatlands/Canarsie	224
401	Astoria	1,379
402	Sunnyside/Woodside	1,347
403	Jackson Heights	1,307
404	Elmhurst/Corona	1,608
405	Middle Village/Ridgewood	507
406	Forest Hill/Rego Park	1,647
407	Flushing/Whitestone	1,588
408	Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,104
409	Kew Gardens/Woodhaven	428
410	Howard Beach/South Ozone Park	68
411	Bayside/Little Neck	234
412	Jamaica	848
413	Bellerose/Rosedale	141
414	Rockaways	389
501	North Shore	245
502	Mid Island	59
503	South Shore	126

