Weekly Report on NYC 2020 Census Self-Response

Rates as Issued on June 4th, 2020

New York City Department of City Planning
Population Division

NYC PLANNING

Weekly Report on 2020 Census Self-Response (Rates Issued on June 4th)
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

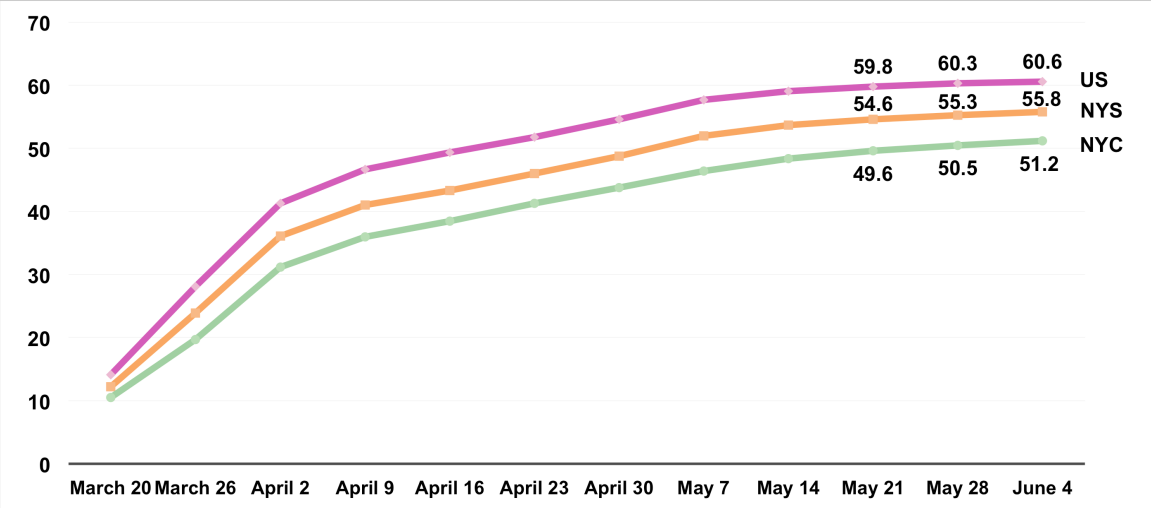
If an area has a low self-response rate, it means:

- 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.?

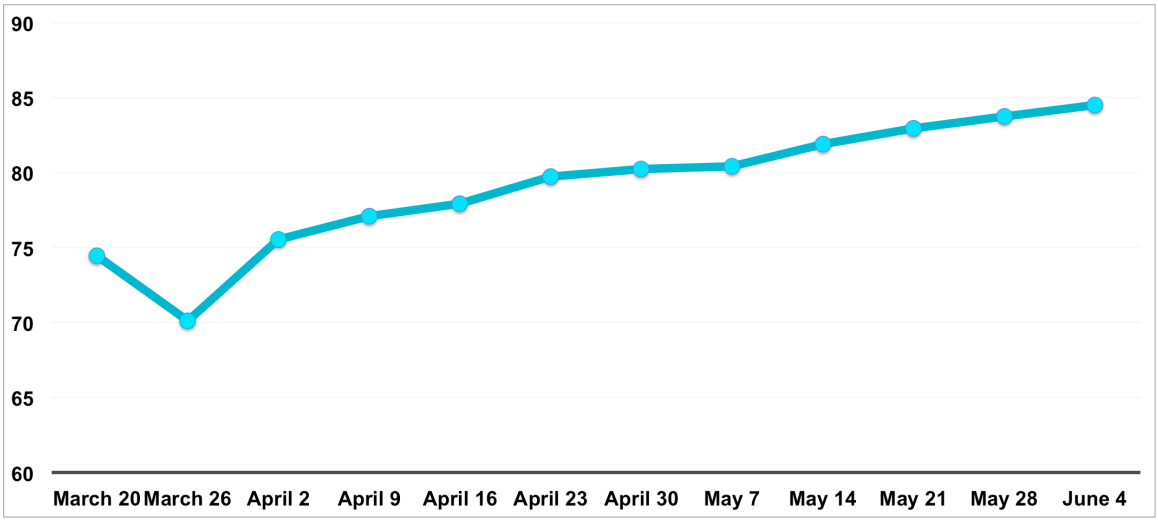
New York City's response rate stands at 51.2 percent, compared to 55.8 percent for New York State, and 60.6 percent for the U.S. (figure 1). Over the past week (May 28th – June 4th), New York City was up 0.7 percentage points, compared to 0.5 for New York State and 0.3 for the nation. Over the past two weeks (May 21st – June 4th), New York City was up 1.6 percentage points, compared to 1.2 for New York State and 0.8 for the nation.

Figure 1. Comparison of 2020 Census Self-Response Rates



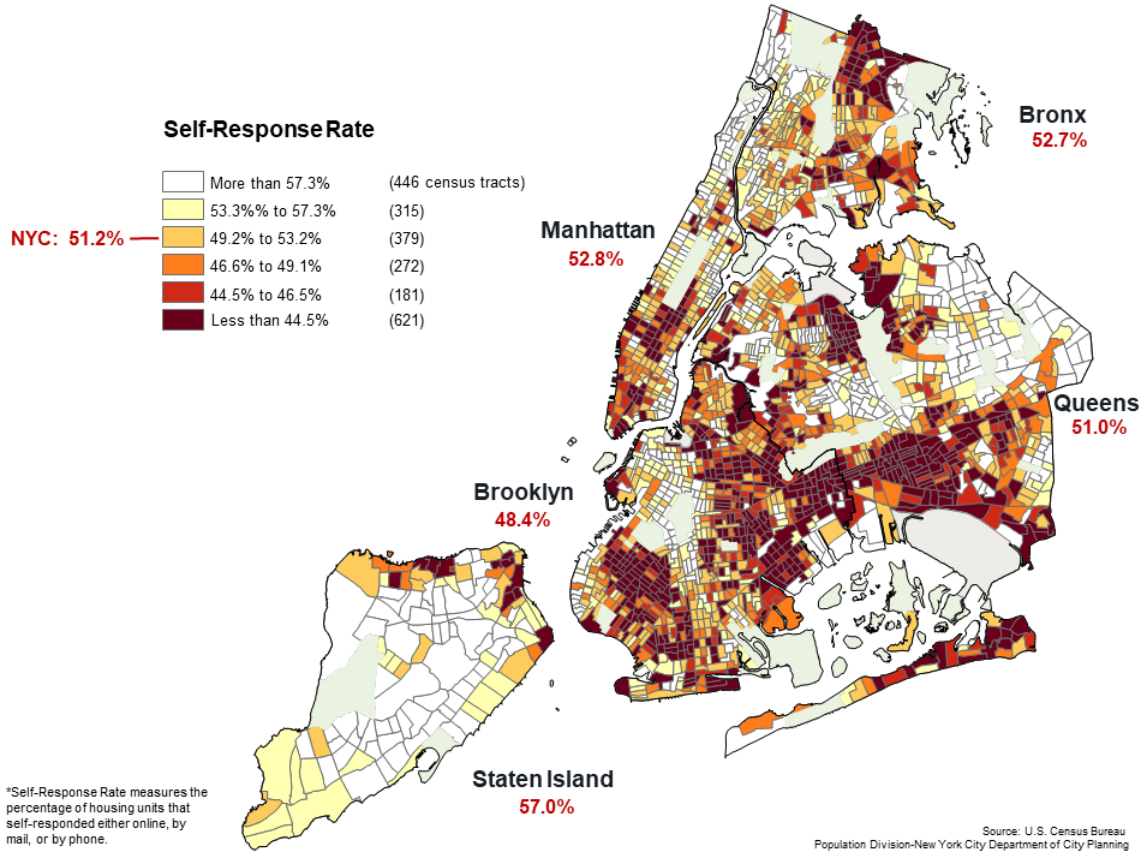
While the city's self-response rate remains nearly 10 points lower than that of the nation, it continues to slowly close the gap. Indeed, the city's self-response rate as a percentage of U.S. self-response has increased steadily over the past two months, in the midst of a pandemic. New York City's response rate now stands at 84.5 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, with 57.0 percent of housing units responding, while Brooklyn has the lowest, at 48.4 percent (figure 3). Response rates for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens are at 52.8, 52.7, and 51.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 3. New York City Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 4th 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 11th 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 (80.1 percent) and the nation (80.4 percent).

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 of 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 very likely.)

From the standpoint of field operations, adoption of this new schedule would mean that NRFU would not begin in New York City until mid-August, 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 an unprecedented opportunity to potentially increase the quality of the 2020 Census. 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 lowest response neighborhoods in the city will present a formidable challenge to the Census Bureau in NRFU, in that many include a large number of immigrants who are fearful of government and, now, 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 an increasing 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. And the pressure on Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to enhance their outreach efforts

continues. Our goal in this report is to provide 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 eleven 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 pointed out last week, lower response areas have more room to improve and are 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. Once again, Queens is the exception, seeing faster growth in response rates for lower response neighborhoods (see section below on Neighborhood Differentials by Borough).

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

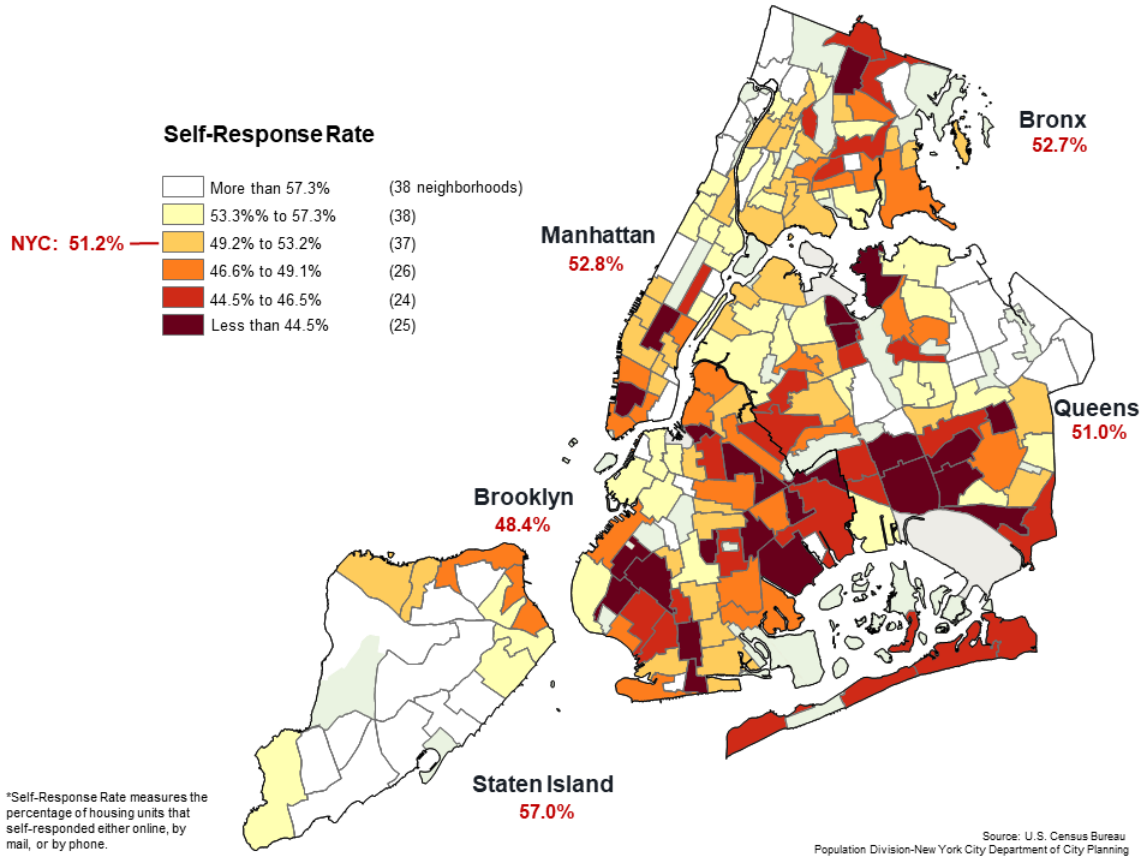
1. Neighborhoods that are predominantly black show a continued pattern of lower self-response, and the gap with overall rates did not narrow to any meaningful degree over the past week. There are 23 neighborhoods where 60 percent or more of the population is black nonhispanic. The response rate for these 23 neighborhoods is 46.1 percent, compared to the citywide rate of 51.2 percent, a gap that shrunk slightly over the past week (from 5.2 to 5.1 percentage points). Self-response in these 23 neighborhoods ranges from a high of 55.8 percent in Cambria Heights, Queens to a low of 40.7 percent in 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, including Cambria Heights in Queens, Harlem in Manhattan, Starrett City and Flatbush in Brooklyn, and Co-op City and Parkchester in the Bronx (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. There is no way to confirm this pattern at this point, but confirmation is likely 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 campus. 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 4th 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). More than two 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 64.4 percent, more than 21 points above the lowest response area – Williamsbridge-Olinville, which stands at 43.1 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, Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge, North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale, and Parkchester each have a self-response rate of 60 percent or more.

In Brooklyn, Starrett City, another large development, tops the list with a response rate of 63.8 percent, almost 26 percentage points higher than Cypress Hill-City Line, which is at 38.1 percent. Sunset Park East and Borough Park are the only two other Brooklyn neighborhoods with a self-response rate below 40 percent. These areas represent a diverse array of populations, including a large Asian concentration in Sunset Park East, an Orthodox population 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 68.8 percent. This is 32 percentage points higher than Midtown, which stands at 36.7 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 65.2 percent. This is nearly twice the rate in 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 some of the lowest response neighborhoods do seem to be gaining some modest ground, relative to high response areas. For example, North Corona increased by 2.6 percentage points over the past two weeks, which is much higher than the borough-wide (1.8 percentage points) and city-wide (1.6 percentage points) increases; however, when put in the context of North Corona's current response level

(34.9 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 in excess of 60 percent, all in the northeastern part of the borough: Oakland Gardens, Douglas Manor-Douglaston, Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace, Glen Oaks-Floral Park, Fresh Meadows-Utopia, and Forest Hills. In stark contrast, there are four neighborhoods still below 40 percent: North Corona, Richmond Hill, East Elmhurst, and South Ozone Park.

Overall, neighborhoods in Queens that were in the top fifth of response rates on June 4th have seen an increase of 1.4 percentage points on average over the past two weeks (since May 21st); response rates have increased 2.0 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, with four neighborhoods in Queens yet to hit the 40 percent mark.

Finally, in Staten Island, four neighborhoods are over 60 percent, with Arden Heights (64.5 percent) at the top of the list. No neighborhood is under 40 percent – the lowest self-response rate is in Stapleton-Rosebank (46.7 percent), which reflects 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.

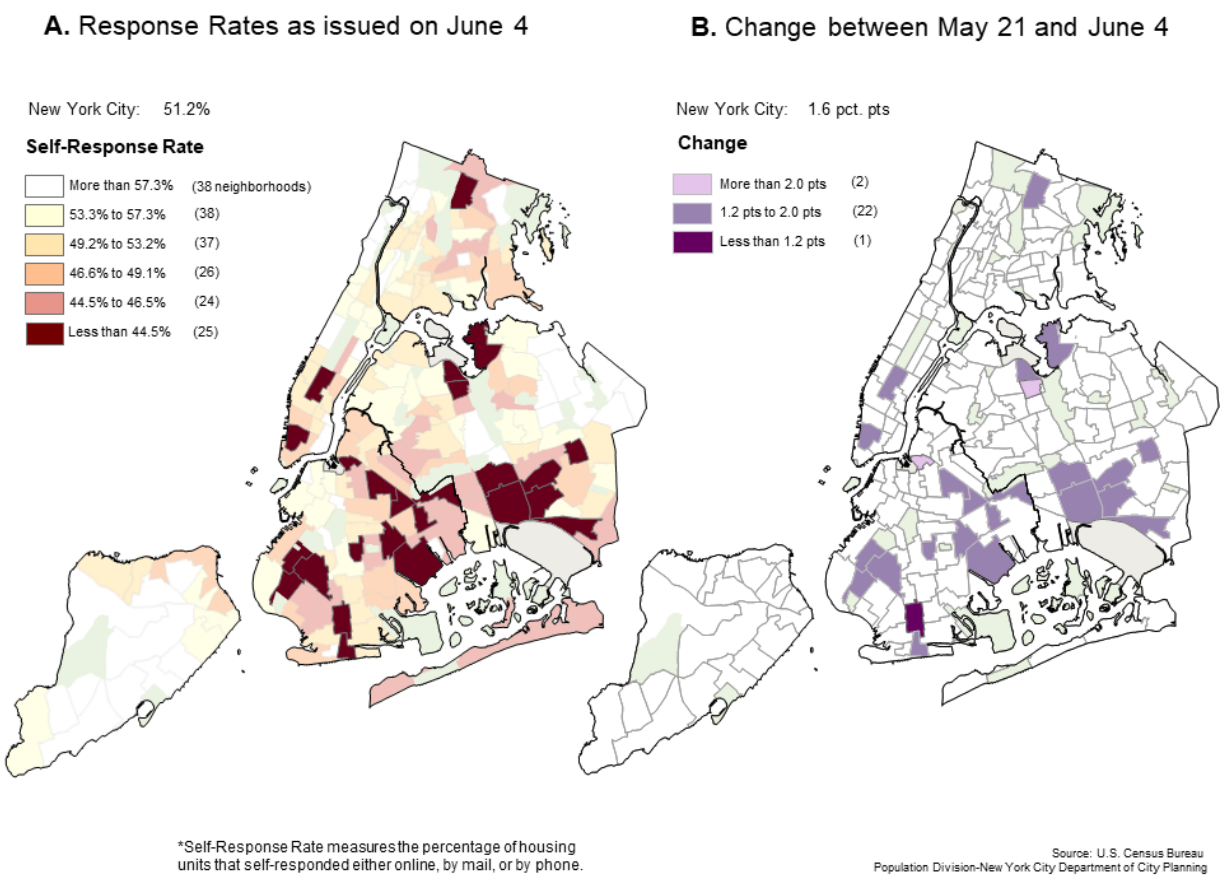
Change in Neighborhood Self-Response Rates

In an ideal world, when all is said and done, 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 modest narrowing in Queens, response rates for the most part are failing to converge to any meaningful degree.

Figure 5B shows change over the past two weeks for the 25 NTAs with the lowest response rates. Twenty-two of the 25 lowest response NTAs increased by margins at or near the average for all neighborhoods. Perhaps, most interesting is the fact that two neighborhoods in Queens that have consistently been in the bottom category of the map are no longer there. Corona increased by 2.3 percentage points over the last two weeks and now stands at 44.7

percent – still low, but enough to move it out of the bottom category. And, Jamaica now stands at 44.8 percent, a 2.5 percentage point increase over the past two weeks, enough to vault it out of the lowest category. Two neighborhoods in the bottom category of response – North Corona in Queens and Williamsburg in Brooklyn – showed improvements over the past two weeks in excess of the city average, at 2.6 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively. Finally, just one neighborhood – Homecrest in Brooklyn – continues to fall behind, with just a one percentage point increase over the past two weeks, well under the average change for the city and borough.

Figure 5. Overall Neighborhood Response Rates and Change over Two Weeks for Neighborhoods with the Lowest Response Rates (Under 44.5 Percent)



Borough Spotlight: Brooklyn

This week we examine low response areas in Brooklyn 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, may sometimes be too large when trying to characterize small clusters of low response. Therefore, this analysis disaggregates low response NTAs in an effort to identify contiguous census tracts with low response to better focus outreach efforts. The source of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics used in this analysis is 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 field guide for outreach efforts by "drilling down" with census tract response information and the population composition of these areas.

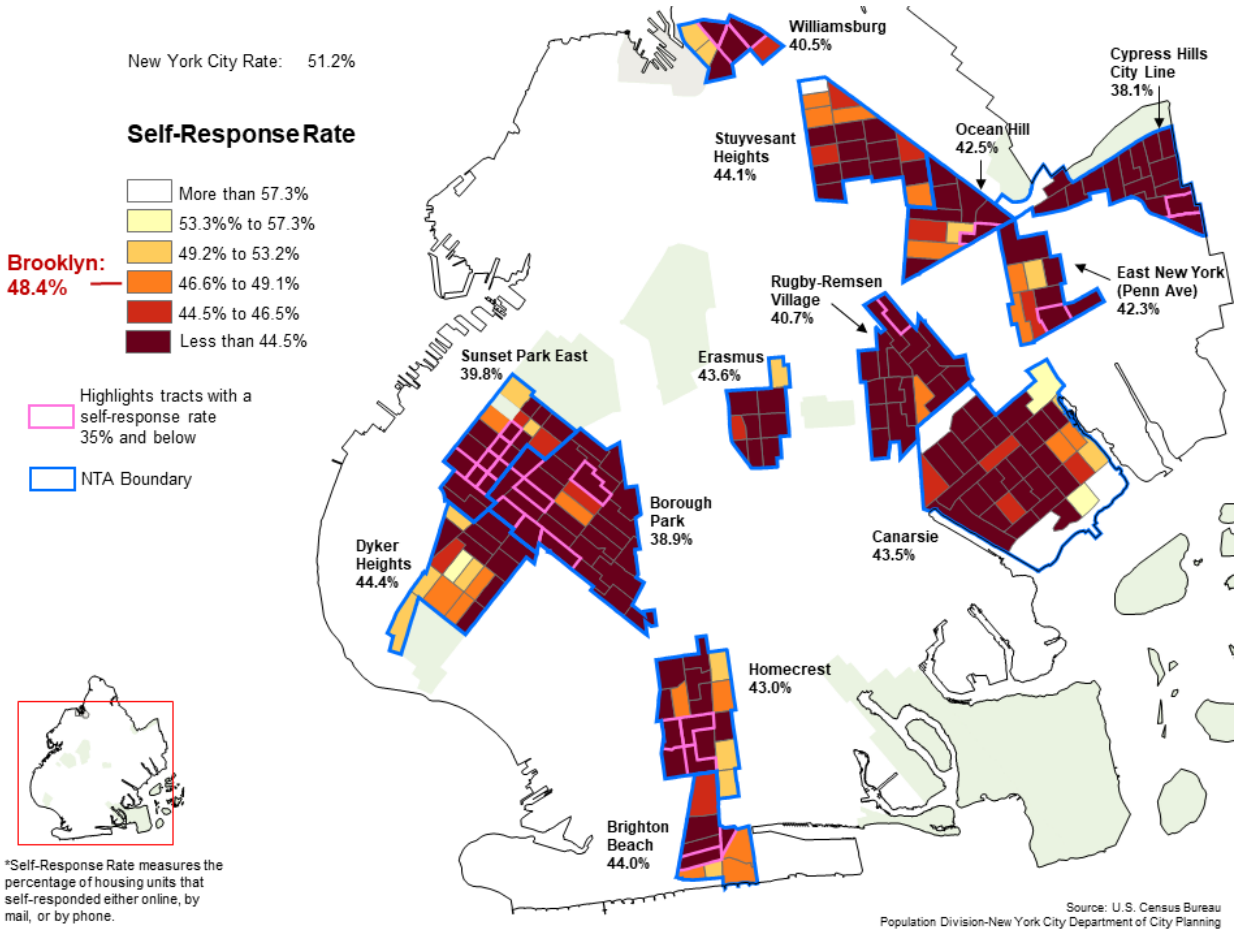
Brooklyn households are responding to the census at the lowest rate of all five boroughs, with 48.4 percent of households having responded as of June 4th, nearly three percentage points below the citywide rate of 51.2 percent. As discussed earlier, there are very large differences among neighborhoods, some of which are in need of immediate attention, given the threats that low self-response pose for data quality and the count itself.

First, it is important to point to those areas that are doing very well, again in the interest of learning about successful organizational and outreach efforts that may be at play. Of the 50 NTAs in Brooklyn, Starrett City stands out with the highest response rate in the borough, at 63.8 percent, echoing the success of similar large-scale housing developments – several with majority black populations – elsewhere in the city.

A large cluster of neighborhoods stretching from downtown Brooklyn to the areas surrounding Prospect Park have also seen relatively high response rates. These areas, which include Windsor Terrace, Prospect Heights, Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill, and Park Slope-Gowanus tend to have higher median incomes and educational attainment, and a larger share of the population that is white nonhispanic and native-born. Flatbush has also seen significantly

higher response rates than both the borough and city as a whole. Flatbush is more racially diverse than other high-responding neighborhoods in Brooklyn and has median income and educational attainment levels close to citywide averages. In more outlying parts of Brooklyn, West Brighton and Bay Ridge have done comparatively well. Both neighborhoods have a higher white share than Brooklyn as a whole, though with a larger immigrant presence than other majority white neighborhoods. West Brighton is also comprised of several large-scale cooperative housing developments of the kind that have seen higher response rates.

Figure 6. Brooklyn Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 4th by Census Tract, for Neighborhood Tabulation Areas with Response Rates Under 44.5 Percent



Despite the more positive results in some neighborhoods, broad swaths of Brooklyn are severely lagging, with response rates well under 47 percent. Eastern Brooklyn is home to several struggling areas, with a large cluster of very low-responding neighborhoods extending from Ocean Hill and eastern parts of Bedford-Stuyvesant into East New York and Cypress Hills.

Cypress Hills-City Line has the lowest response rate of all neighborhoods in Brooklyn, at just 38.1 percent. Over 60 percent of the population is Hispanic in Cypress Hills-City Line, one of the largest concentrations of Hispanics in the borough. Though Dominicans and Puerto Ricans are the largest groups, there are also significant numbers of Ecuadorians, Mexicans, Central Americans, black nonhispanics, and Guyanese. Nearly all census tracts in Cypress Hills-City Line have response rates below 40 percent, with the two lowest tracts in the City Line area (tracts 1202.00 and 1188.00) having rates of 33.9 and 33.2 percent, respectively. These two lowest response tracts have larger concentrations of South Asians and black nonhispanics, relative to other locations in the NTA.

South of Cypress Hills, East New York also has a persistent low response rate of under 45 percent, with the western section of East New York (Pennsylvania Ave) at just 42.3 percent. East New York is about two-thirds black nonhispanic, with Hispanics comprising most of the remainder of the population. The area (including Cypress Hills-CityLine) has some of the lowest educational attainment in the borough, with under 15 percent of the population holding a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to the citywide rate of 37.4 percent. A corridor of tracts along New Lots Avenue, between Dumont and Hegeman Avenues, has especially low rates, below 40 percent, with a low of 33.4 percent in tract 1128.00. In contrast, there are a few bright spots in East New York, particularly in tracts that are predominantly public housing. The tracts comprising Pink Houses (tract 1214.00), Cypress Hills Houses (tract 1210.00), and other public housing developments all have response rates above 57 percent, well above the citywide average.

South and west of this cluster are concentrations of low response running from Erasmus to Rugby-Remsen Village and to Canarsie, neighborhoods where the large majority of the population is black. Rugby-Remsen Village has the lowest response rate of all neighborhoods that are predominantly black, at 40.7 percent. Nearly half of the population in these areas is also

foreign-born, with the vast majority of immigrants hailing from the Caribbean. Jamaicans, Haitians, Trinidadians, and Guyanese are the largest groups present in Rugby-Remsen Village, and Canarsie, alongside native-born African-Americans. These neighborhoods also tend to have a higher proportion of home ownership than elsewhere in Brooklyn. The tract lying along East 95th Street between Clarkson and East New York Avenues (tract 884.00), in the northern part of Rugby-Remsen Village is notable for its especially low response rate of 33.4 percent.

There is also a major corridor of low-response neighborhoods in southwest Brooklyn, running roughly along the D and N subway lines from Sunset Park East, Dyker Heights, and Borough Park, through Bensonhurst, and connecting to Homecrest and Brighton Beach. The neighborhoods in these extensive clusters remain far behind the rest of the city and increases over the past two weeks have been modest at best (table 1). The adjoining neighborhoods of Sunset Park East and Borough Park form a stark cluster of very low response, with rates of 39.8 and 38.9 percent respectively. Sunset Park East, which is sometimes referred to as "Brooklyn's Chinatown," is home to a large number of immigrants from the Chinese province of Fujian. Borough Park is home to a large Orthodox population, many of whom speak Yiddish at home. Both neighborhoods have significant portions of the population with low levels of English proficiency, with median household incomes lower than the citywide average. A corridor of census tracts along 8th Avenue between 44th and 60th Streets in Sunset Park East has response rates uniformly below 38 percent, with the lowest tract (tract 106.01) having only 25.9 percent of households responding, more than 25 percentage points below the city average. In Borough Park, other corridors where response rates dip below 35 percent are present along 60th Street between Fort Hamilton Parkway and 17th Avenue, around 44th Street and 14th Avenue (tract 232.00), and 54th Street and 12th Avenue (tract 218.00).

Further south in Brooklyn, Homecrest and Brighton Beach have also fallen behind. In Homecrest, a cluster of persistent low-response tracts is present in the vicinity of Gravesend Neck Road, bounded roughly by Avenue T, Avenue X, West Street, and Coney Island Avenue, with the lowest tract having a response rate of only 31.2 percent (tract 396.00). This area has large number of immigrants from Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Immigrants from China have a smaller but significant presence in Homecrest as well. In Brighton Beach, two tracts with

very poor response rates of below 30 percent sit between Oceanview and Brighton Beach Avenues, as well as along Brighton Beach 10th Street (tracts 362.00 and 610.03). This subsection of Brighton Beach has a population that is about 60 percent foreign-born with a mix of whites (40 percent), Hispanics (36 percent), and Asians (17 percent). Though Brighton Beach has long been known for its Russian-speaking immigrant population, these two tracts have significant numbers of Mexicans, Salvadorans, Pakistanis, and Chinese, in addition to Russians, Ukrainians, and Uzbeks.

Standing apart from the other major clusters of low response in Brooklyn, Williamsburg has also had very low response rates thus far. The section of Williamsburg to the south of Division Avenue, particularly along Marcy and Lee Avenues, has response rates below 35 percent (tracts 529.00, 533.00, and 535.00). Like in Borough Park, there is a very low level of internet access in this community, which poses big challenges for those attempting outreach via social media and texting during this pandemic. There may be some encouraging signs, however, in that Williamsburg has increased its response rate over the past two weeks more than any other neighborhood in Brooklyn, though there is still much ground to traverse (table 1).

Table 1. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas in Brooklyn with the Lowest Self-Response Rates as of June 4, and Change over 2 Weeks, May 21-June 4

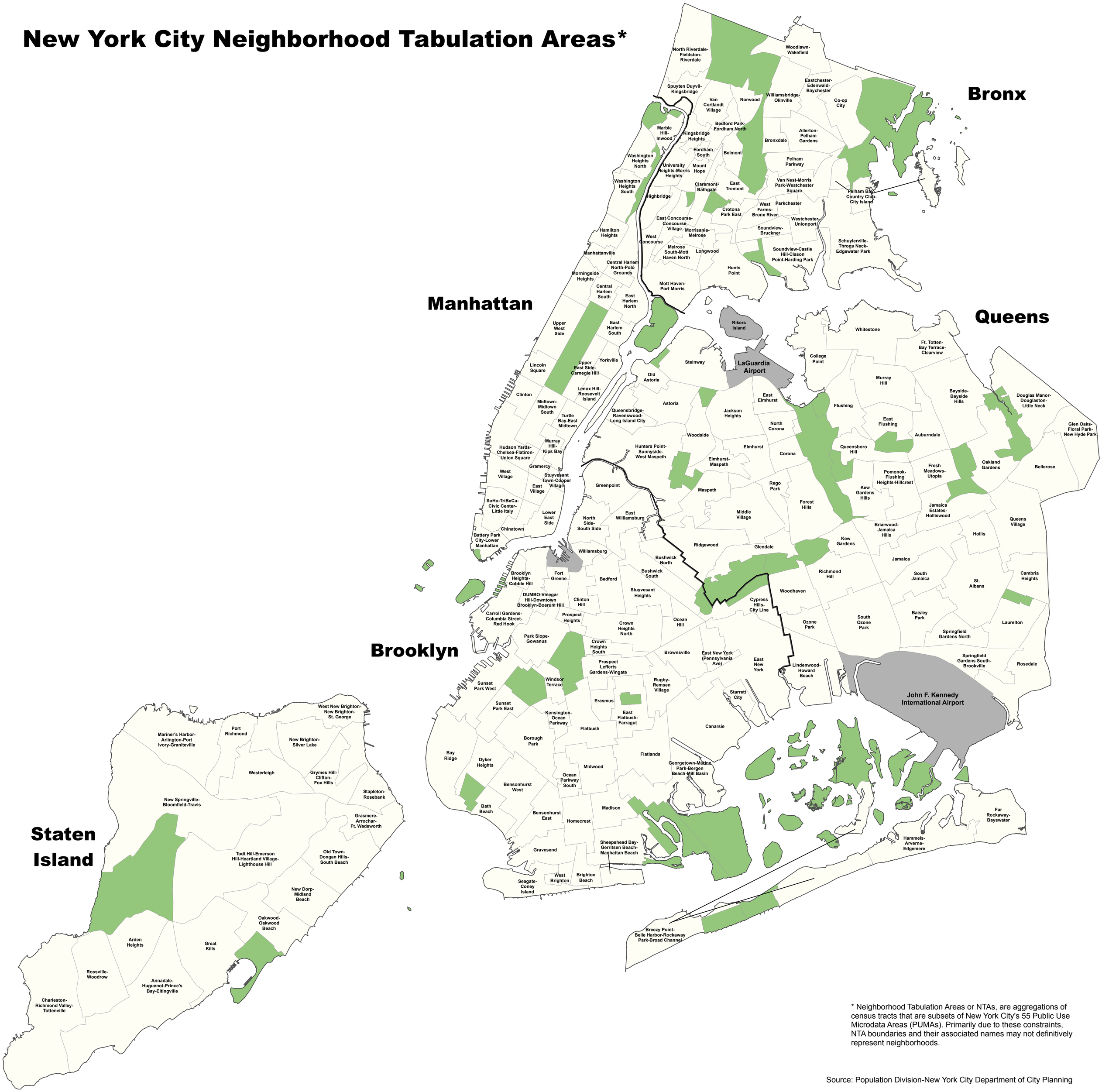
Neighborhood	Percent Self-Response June 4	Percentage Point Change May 21-June 4
Cypress Hills-City Line	38.1	1.6
Borough Park	38.9	1.4
Sunset Park East	39.8	1.4
Williamsburg	40.5	2.1
Rugby-Remsen Village	40.7	1.8
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	42.3	1.4
Ocean Hill	42.5	1.8
Homecrest	43.0	1.0
Canarsie	43.5	1.5
Erasmus	43.6	1.8
Brighton Beach	44.0	1.8
Stuyvesant Heights	44.1	1.5
Dyker Heights	44.4	1.2
Brooklyn	*48.4*	*1.5*
New York City	*51.2*	*1.6*

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.

Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Appendix B

Response Rates by Neighborhood and Recent Change in Rates

New York City

	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
New York City Total	**49.6**	**50.5**	**51.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**

Bronx

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
Bronx Total	**50.8**	**51.8**	**52.7**	**0.9**	**1.9**
Williamsbridge-Olinville	41.3	42.4	43.1	0.7	1.8
Woodlawn-Wakefield	43.0	44.0	44.9	0.8	1.9
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	44.5	45.2	45.8	0.6	1.2
Belmont	43.9	45.0	45.9	0.8	2.0
West Farms-Bronx River	44.4	45.5	46.4	0.9	2.1
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	44.8	45.7	46.5	0.7	1.6
Soundview-Bruckner	44.8	45.9	46.7	0.9	2.0
Westchester-Unionport	45.7	46.6	47.4	0.8	1.7
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	46.0	46.8	47.5	0.7	1.5
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	46.5	47.3	47.9	0.6	1.4
Crotona Park East	46.9	48.1	49.0	0.9	2.1
Mount Hope	48.9	50.0	50.9	0.9	2.0
Bronxdale	49.4	50.3	51.0	0.7	1.6
Mott Haven-Port Morris	49.7	50.8	51.8	1.0	2.1
Fordham South	49.9	51.0	51.8	0.8	1.9
Longwood	49.6	51.0	51.9	0.9	2.3
Morrisania-Melrose	50.2	51.2	52.0	0.8	1.8
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	50.8	51.5	52.0	0.5	1.2
East Tremont	50.0	51.2	52.1	0.9	2.1
Hunts Point	50.3	51.5	52.3	0.8	1.9
Bedford Park-Fordham North	50.8	51.9	52.7	0.8	2.0
University Heights-Morris Heights	51.2	52.3	53.1	0.8	1.9
Pelham Parkway	52.2	53.0	53.6	0.6	1.4
Claremont-Bathgate	51.9	52.8	53.8	1.0	1.9
Highbridge	52.6	53.6	54.7	1.0	2.1
Norwood	53.0	53.9	54.7	0.8	1.7
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	52.5	53.8	54.9	1.1	2.3
East Concourse-Concourse Village	53.1	54.1	55.1	1.0	2.1
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	53.6	54.7	55.5	0.8	1.9
Kingsbridge Heights	55.2	56.4	57.3	0.8	2.1
West Concourse	55.8	57.0	58.1	1.1	2.3
Van Cortlandt Village	56.5	57.5	58.3	0.8	1.8
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	60.1	61.0	61.7	0.7	1.6
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	60.4	61.1	61.8	0.7	1.4
Parkchester	59.9	60.9	61.8	0.9	1.9
Co-op City	62.3	63.5	64.4	0.8	2.0

Brooklyn

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
Brooklyn Total	**46.9**	**47.8**	**48.4**	**0.6**	**1.5**
Cypress Hills-City Line	36.5	37.4	38.1	0.7	1.6
Borough Park	37.5	38.4	38.9	0.5	1.4
Sunset Park East	38.4	39.2	39.8	0.6	1.4
Williamsburg	38.4	39.9	40.5	0.6	2.1
Rugby-Remsen Village	38.9	39.8	40.7	0.9	1.8
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	40.9	41.6	42.3	0.7	1.4
Ocean Hill	40.7	41.7	42.5	0.8	1.8
Homecrest	42.0	42.6	43.0	0.4	1.0
Canarsie	42.0	42.9	43.5	0.6	1.5
Erasmus	41.8	42.8	43.6	0.8	1.8
Brighton Beach	42.1	43.3	44.0	0.7	1.8
Stuyvesant Heights	42.6	43.4	44.1	0.7	1.5
Dyker Heights	43.2	43.8	44.4	0.5	1.2
East New York	42.9	43.8	44.5	0.7	1.6
Bedford	43.2	44.0	44.7	0.6	1.5
Ocean Parkway South	43.9	44.4	44.7	0.3	0.9
Bensonhurst West	43.8	44.5	45.0	0.5	1.2
Bensonhurst East	44.8	45.4	45.9	0.5	1.2
Bushwick North	44.5	45.4	46.2	0.8	1.7
East Flatbush-Farragut	44.5	45.5	46.3	0.8	1.7
Bushwick South	44.9	45.7	46.7	0.9	1.8
Bath Beach	45.6	46.3	46.7	0.4	1.2
Sunset Park West	45.2	46.1	46.9	0.8	1.6
Greenpoint	46.3	47.0	47.6	0.6	1.3
North Side-South Side	46.0	46.9	47.6	0.7	1.6
Seagate-Coney Island	46.2	47.0	47.8	0.7	1.6
Crown Heights North	46.6	47.5	48.3	0.7	1.6
Flatlands	46.9	47.9	48.7	0.8	1.7
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	47.4	48.2	48.7	0.5	1.2
Brownsville	47.0	48.1	48.9	0.8	2.0
Madison	48.3	49.0	49.4	0.4	1.1
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	48.8	49.5	50.0	0.5	1.2
Clinton Hill	49.7	50.4	51.0	0.6	1.3
Midwood	50.0	50.7	51.3	0.6	1.3
Gravesend	50.1	51.0	51.7	0.7	1.6
Crown Heights South	50.6	51.3	52.0	0.7	1.5
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	50.5	51.5	52.3	0.8	1.8
East Williamsburg	51.2	51.9	52.6	0.8	1.4
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	51.9	52.6	53.1	0.5	1.2
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	52.1	52.8	53.6	0.8	1.5
Bay Ridge	53.6	54.3	54.8	0.5	1.2
Fort Greene	53.3	54.2	54.9	0.7	1.6
Flatbush	53.6	54.6	55.3	0.7	1.7
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	54.8	55.6	56.2	0.6	1.3
Park Slope-Gowanus	56.0	56.6	57.2	0.6	1.2
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	56.5	57.2	57.9	0.6	1.4
West Brighton	56.0	57.1	57.9	0.8	1.9
Prospect Heights	58.3	59.2	60.0	0.8	1.6
Windsor Terrace	61.1	61.8	62.4	0.6	1.3
Starrett City	61.8	63.0	63.8	0.8	2.1

Manhattan

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
Manhattan Total	**51.3**	**52.1**	**52.8**	**0.7**	**1.5**
Midtown-Midtown South	35.5	36.2	36.7	0.5	1.2
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	42.9	43.6	44.3	0.7	1.4
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	43.4	44.3	44.9	0.6	1.6
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	45.8	46.6	47.2	0.6	1.4
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	46.2	47.1	47.8	0.7	1.6
West Village	46.8	47.6	48.3	0.7	1.5
Chinatown	47.0	47.7	48.4	0.7	1.4
East Village	48.0	48.8	49.5	0.7	1.5
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	49.1	49.9	50.5	0.6	1.4
Gramercy	49.4	50.2	50.9	0.7	1.4
Lincoln Square	49.6	50.4	51.0	0.6	1.4
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	49.7	50.5	51.2	0.7	1.5
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	49.8	50.6	51.3	0.7	1.5
Clinton	51.2	51.9	52.5	0.5	1.3
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	51.9	52.7	53.4	0.7	1.5
Central Harlem South	51.9	52.7	53.4	0.7	1.6
East Harlem North	52.8	53.7	54.6	0.9	1.8
Manhattanville	53.8	54.8	55.7	0.8	1.9
Hamilton Heights	54.2	55.0	55.7	0.7	1.5
Morningside Heights	54.8	55.6	56.1	0.6	1.4
East Harlem South	55.2	56.2	57.0	0.8	1.7
Lower East Side	55.6	56.6	57.4	0.8	1.8
Upper West Side	56.4	57.2	57.8	0.6	1.4
Yorkville	57.6	58.6	59.2	0.7	1.6
Washington Heights South	59.3	60.2	61.2	1.0	1.9
Marble Hill-Inwood	59.8	61.0	61.8	0.9	2.0
Washington Heights North	61.2	62.1	62.8	0.7	1.6
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	67.1	68.1	68.8	0.7	1.7

Queens

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
Queens Total	**49.2**	**50.1**	**51.0**	**0.9**	**1.8**
North Corona	32.3	33.6	34.9	1.3	2.6
Richmond Hill	37.5	38.4	39.4	1.0	1.9
East Elmhurst	37.5	38.5	39.5	1.0	2.0
South Ozone Park	38.1	39.1	39.9	0.9	1.9
South Jamaica	39.3	40.3	41.2	0.9	1.9
Springfield Gardens South-Brookville	41.2	42.2	43.2	1.0	1.9
Hollis	41.6	42.7	43.5	0.8	1.9
College Point	42.7	43.5	44.3	0.7	1.5
Baisley Park	42.3	43.4	44.3	0.9	2.0
Corona	42.4	43.5	44.7	1.2	2.3
Jamaica	42.3	43.6	44.8	1.2	2.5
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	42.6	43.7	44.8	1.1	2.2
Rosedale	42.8	43.9	45.0	1.1	2.1
Queensboro Hill	43.6	44.4	45.0	0.6	1.3
Ridgewood	43.7	44.6	45.4	0.8	1.7
Maspeth	44.0	44.9	45.6	0.7	1.5
Woodhaven	43.8	44.8	45.9	1.1	2.1
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	44.9	45.5	46.0	0.5	1.1
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	44.6	45.6	46.3	0.7	1.7
Ozone Park	44.9	45.7	46.4	0.7	1.5
St. Albans	45.2	46.3	47.3	1.0	2.0
Flushing	45.7	46.7	47.4	0.8	1.7
East Flushing	46.0	46.8	47.5	0.7	1.5
Elmhurst-Maspeth	45.7	46.5	47.5	1.0	1.8
Glendale	46.2	47.0	47.6	0.7	1.5
Queens Village	47.4	48.5	49.6	1.0	2.2
Elmhurst	48.1	49.3	50.5	1.2	2.4
Steinway	49.2	49.9	50.5	0.6	1.3
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	48.7	49.6	50.5	0.9	1.8
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	49.1	50.2	51.1	0.9	2.0
Old Astoria	50.3	51.0	51.7	0.7	1.5
Laurelton	49.7	51.0	52.0	0.9	2.2
Middle Village	51.5	52.3	53.0	0.7	1.5
Murray Hill	52.3	53.0	53.7	0.7	1.5
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	52.6	53.5	54.2	0.8	1.6
Woodside	52.5	53.4	54.2	0.9	1.8
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	52.8	53.7	54.3	0.6	1.5
Astoria	52.8	53.7	54.5	0.8	1.7
Kew Gardens Hills	53.3	54.1	54.7	0.6	1.4
Whitestone	54.0	54.8	55.4	0.6	1.4
Springfield Gardens North	53.1	54.5	55.4	1.0	2.3
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	54.1	55.0	55.5	0.5	1.4
Cambria Heights	53.7	54.9	55.8	0.9	2.1
Jackson Heights	54.2	55.1	56.2	1.0	2.0
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	54.4	55.3	56.3	1.0	1.9
Rego Park	55.8	56.5	57.2	0.7	1.4
Kew Gardens	56.4	57.1	57.7	0.6	1.3
Bellerose	57.1	57.8	58.4	0.7	1.3
Auburndale	57.6	58.2	58.6	0.4	1.0
Bayside-Bayside Hills	58.0	58.8	59.4	0.6	1.4
Forest Hills	60.4	61.1	61.7	0.6	1.4
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	60.2	61.2	62.0	0.8	1.8
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	61.1	61.8	62.3	0.5	1.2
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	62.3	63.2	63.8	0.6	1.5
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	62.3	63.0	63.8	0.8	1.5
Oakland Gardens	63.9	64.6	65.2	0.6	1.3

Staten Island

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate May 21	Resp. Rate May 28	Resp. Rate June 4	One-Week Change: May 28 – June 4	Two-Week Change: May 21 – June 4
Staten Island Total	**55.9**	**56.5**	**57.0**	**0.5**	**1.1**
Stapleton-Rosebank	45.7	46.2	46.7	0.5	1.0
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	47.5	48.2	48.8	0.6	1.3
Port Richmond	50.2	50.9	51.5	0.6	1.3
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	50.8	51.5	52.0	0.5	1.3
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	53.2	53.8	54.2	0.4	1.0
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	53.8	54.4	54.9	0.5	1.1
Staten Island:Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	53.7	54.4	55.0	0.6	1.3
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	55.4	55.9	56.4	0.5	1.0
New Dorp-Midland Beach	56.2	56.8	57.4	0.6	1.2
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	57.7	58.3	58.8	0.5	1.1
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	57.8	58.4	58.9	0.6	1.1
Rossville-Woodrow	58.0	58.5	59.0	0.5	1.0
New Brighton-Silver Lake	58.0	58.8	59.3	0.5	1.3
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	59.1	59.6	60.0	0.4	0.9
Westerleigh	61.6	62.2	62.6	0.4	1.0
Great Kills	61.9	62.6	63.0	0.4	1.1
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	62.8	63.5	63.9	0.4	1.2
Arden Heights	63.5	64.0	64.5	0.5	1.0