

Weekly Report on NYC 2020 Census Self-Response

Rates as Issued on June 18th, 2020



New York City Department of City Planning
Population Division

Weekly Report on 2020 Census Self-Response (Rates Issued on June 18th) 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

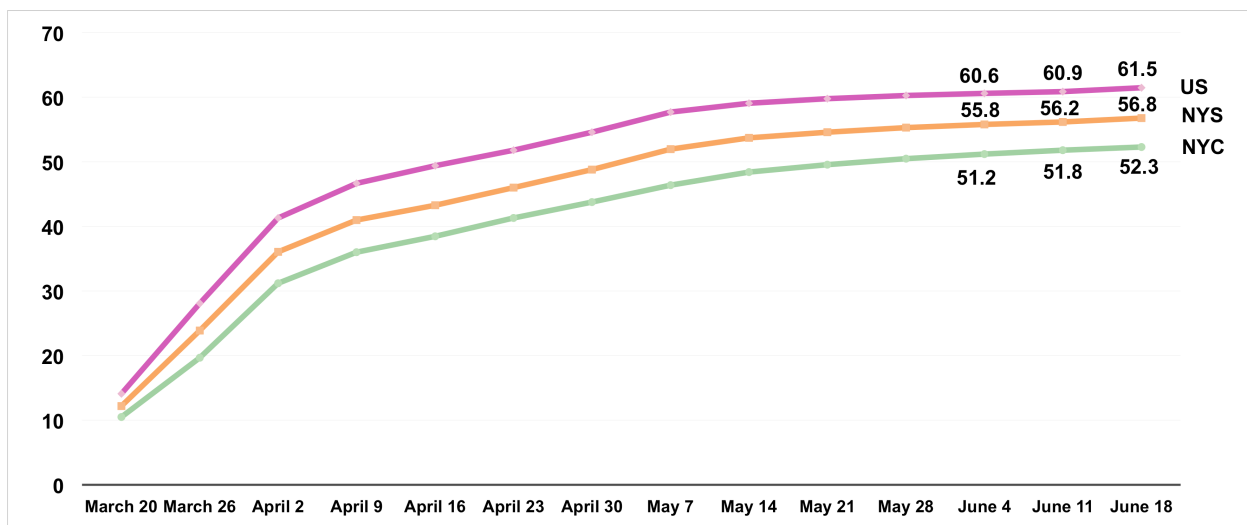
If an area has a low self-response rate, it means:

- 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.?

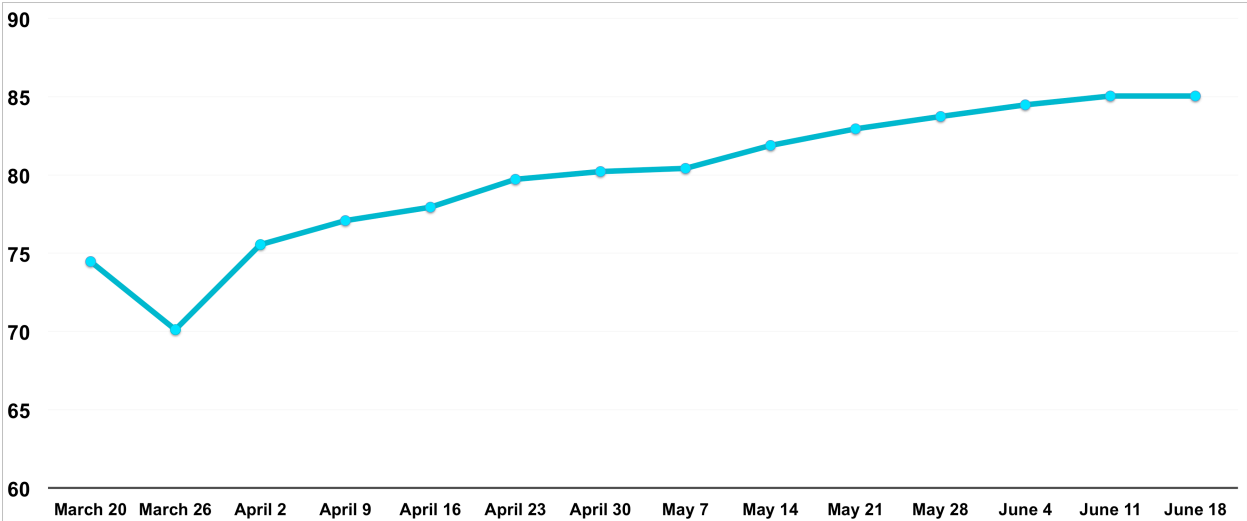
New York City's response rate stands at 52.3 percent, compared to 56.8 percent for New York State, and 61.5 percent for the U.S. (see Figure 1). Over the past week (June 11th – June 18th), New York City was up 0.5 percentage points, compared to 0.6 for New York State and for the nation. Over the past two weeks (June 4th – June 18th), New York City was up 1.1 percentage points, compared to 1.0 for New York State and 0.9 for the nation.

Figure 1. Comparison of 2020 Census Self-Response Rates



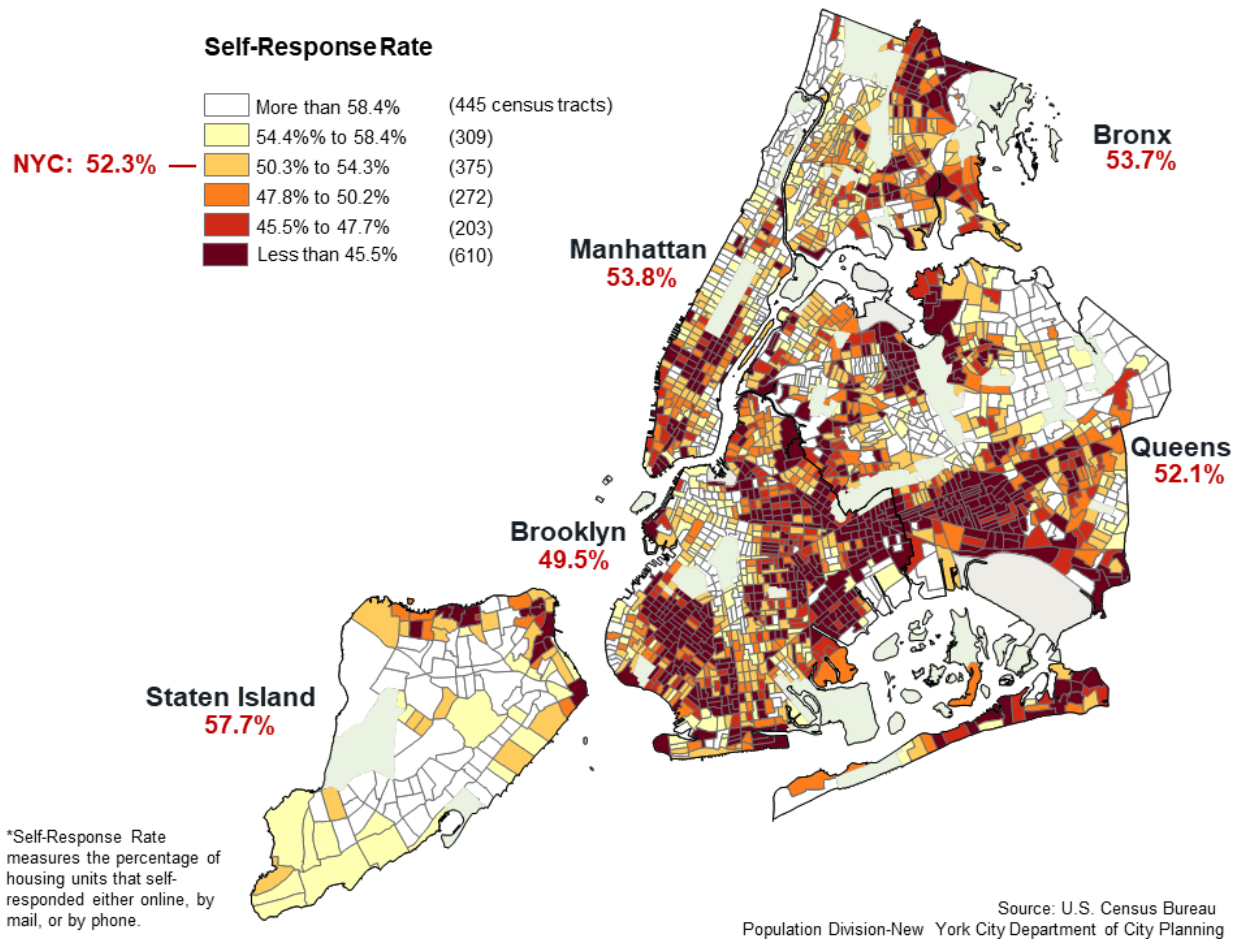
The city’s self-response rate is 9.2 percentage points lower than that of the nation. While the increase in New York City’s self-response rate has outpaced that of the U.S. over the previous two weeks, *growth* in the city’s self-response is now approximately the same as for the nation. New York City’s response rate now stands at 85.0 percent of the U.S. self-response (see Figure 2). This is the first week since March 26th that the response rate for the city as a share of the nation has not increased.

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 57.7 percent of housing units responding, while Brooklyn has the lowest, at 49.5 percent (see Figure 3). Response rates for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens stand at 53.8, 53.7, and 52.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 3. New York City Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 18th 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; in contrast, we are now in the 13th week of the 2020 Census self-response period. All non-responding housing units received a paper form in the fourth mailing that took place in April, giving them the option to respond in three ways: internet, telephone, or paper questionnaire response. Of those that 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 pushing back NRFU operations 120 days. This means that the date for the constitutionally mandated population totals required 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, this 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 been reluctant 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 – authorized and unauthorized – 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. In addition to actual interviews with household members, the Census Bureau will attempt to enumerate these housing units using information from neighbors (known as proxy respondents) and a combination of administrative records, most of which are from federal sources. If all the above attempts fail, the Census Bureau will deploy a statistical procedure known as imputation, which uses the data collected from households in a

neighborhood that responded to the census as a substitute for those that failed to respond. High levels of imputation lead to poor quality data and increase the likelihood that groups will be undercounted, often 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, and targeted outreach aimed at low response groups and neighborhoods is ongoing – both by the New York City 2020 Census Office and by the Census Bureau. In addition, with New York City beginning the process of slowly reopening, opportunities for on-the-ground census outreach may provide an impetus for a movement upward in what increasingly looks like a plateauing self-response. In any case, 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 13 weeks since the period of self-response for the 2020 Census began. At this stage, self-response appears to be leveling off across New York City's neighborhoods. This means that those neighborhoods at the bottom of the response spectrum are not gaining any real ground relative to those neighborhoods that are on the high end of response. As we have pointed out previously, lower response areas have more room to improve. Although they are increasingly the focus of intense outreach, these efforts have yet to bear fruit.

In general, over the last two weeks, the change in response has been in the range of just one percentage point for most of the city's neighborhoods, almost irrespective of their level of response. Queens, once again, does stand out, with a number of neighborhoods achieving increases slightly in excess of the city average of 1.1 percentage points, but several of these neighborhoods still have much ground to make up. 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 as New York City enters Phase 2 of reopening, after its pandemic lockdown.

Patterns in the 13th week of the self-response period mirror those of the past month and appear to have become entrenched:

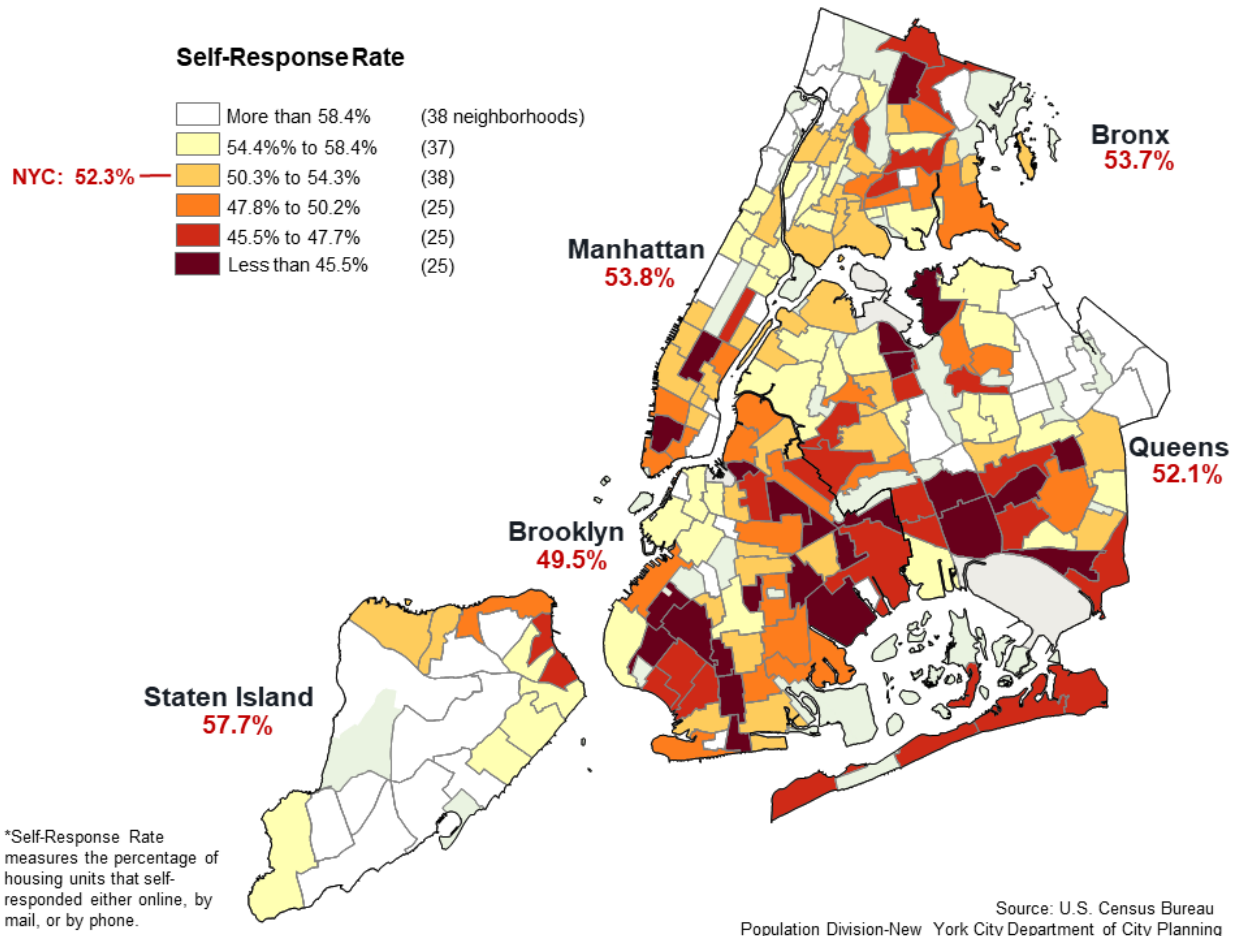
1. Many neighborhoods that are predominantly black show a continued pattern of lower self-response. There are 23 neighborhoods where 60 percent or more of the population is black nonhispanic. The response rate for these 23 neighborhoods is 47.4 percent, compared to the citywide rate of 52.3 percent, a gap that narrowed slightly over the past week (from 5.0 to 4.9 percentage points). Self-response in these 23 neighborhoods ranges from a high of 57.3 percent in Cambria Heights, Queens to a low of 42.0 percent in Rugby-Remsen Village, Brooklyn (see 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, neighborhoods with higher than average response rates include 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, Flatlands, and Canarsie in Brooklyn, as well as Springfield Gardens South, St. Albans and Rosedale in Queens.

3. Persistently low self-response in some areas may be a product of 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 numbers of students living off-campus, as in parts of Belmont in the Bronx and portions of

upper and lower Manhattan. We have no way to confirm this pattern at this point, but confirmation should 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 18th by Neighborhood Tabulation Area



Neighborhood Differentials by Borough

Over the past several weeks, neighborhoods with relatively low self-response have remained largely the same, populating the lowest two categories of the NTA map (see Figure 4). At 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 to not only target areas of low response for specialized messaging, but it also enables 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 65.5 percent, more than 21 points above the lowest response area – Williamsbridge-Olinville, which stands at 44.2 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, neighborhoods with a self-response rate of 60 percent or more include Parkchester, Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge, and North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale.

In Brooklyn, Starrett City, a large cooperative housing development similar to Co-op City, tops the list with a response rate of 65.0 percent, almost 26 percentage points higher than Cypress Hill-City Line, which is at 39.1 percent. It is now the only Brooklyn neighborhood under 40 percent. (Over the past week, Borough Park crossed the 40 percent mark.) Cypress Hills-City Line has a diverse array of populations, including a range of Hispanic and black ethnicities. In addition to Starrett City, two other neighborhoods have surpassed 60 percent: Windsor Terrace and Prospect Heights.

In Manhattan, Stuyvesant Town, Washington Heights North, Marble Hill-Inwood, Washington Heights South, and now Yorkville each have a response rate of at least 60 percent, with Stuyvesant Town holding the top spot in the city at 69.8 percent. This is 32 percentage points higher than Midtown, which stands at 37.4 percent, and about 24 points higher than the next two lowest neighborhoods – SoHo-TriBeCa (45.4 percent) and Upper East Side-Carnegie

Hill (46.0 percent). As discussed earlier, these persistently low rates may be tied to vacancies related to seasonal or occasional housing occupancy, as well as 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 66.1 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 response neighborhoods in Queens continues to be extreme, with the lowest response areas failing to gain any appreciable ground. In addition to North Corona, East Elmhurst, Richmond Hill, and South Ozone Park are all still showing very low response – in the range of 41 percent. There are seven neighborhoods in Queens with self-response exceeding 60 percent, all in the northern part of the borough: Oakland Gardens, Douglas Manor-Douglaston, Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace, Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, Fresh Meadows-Utopia, Forest Hills, and now Bayside-Bayside Hills.

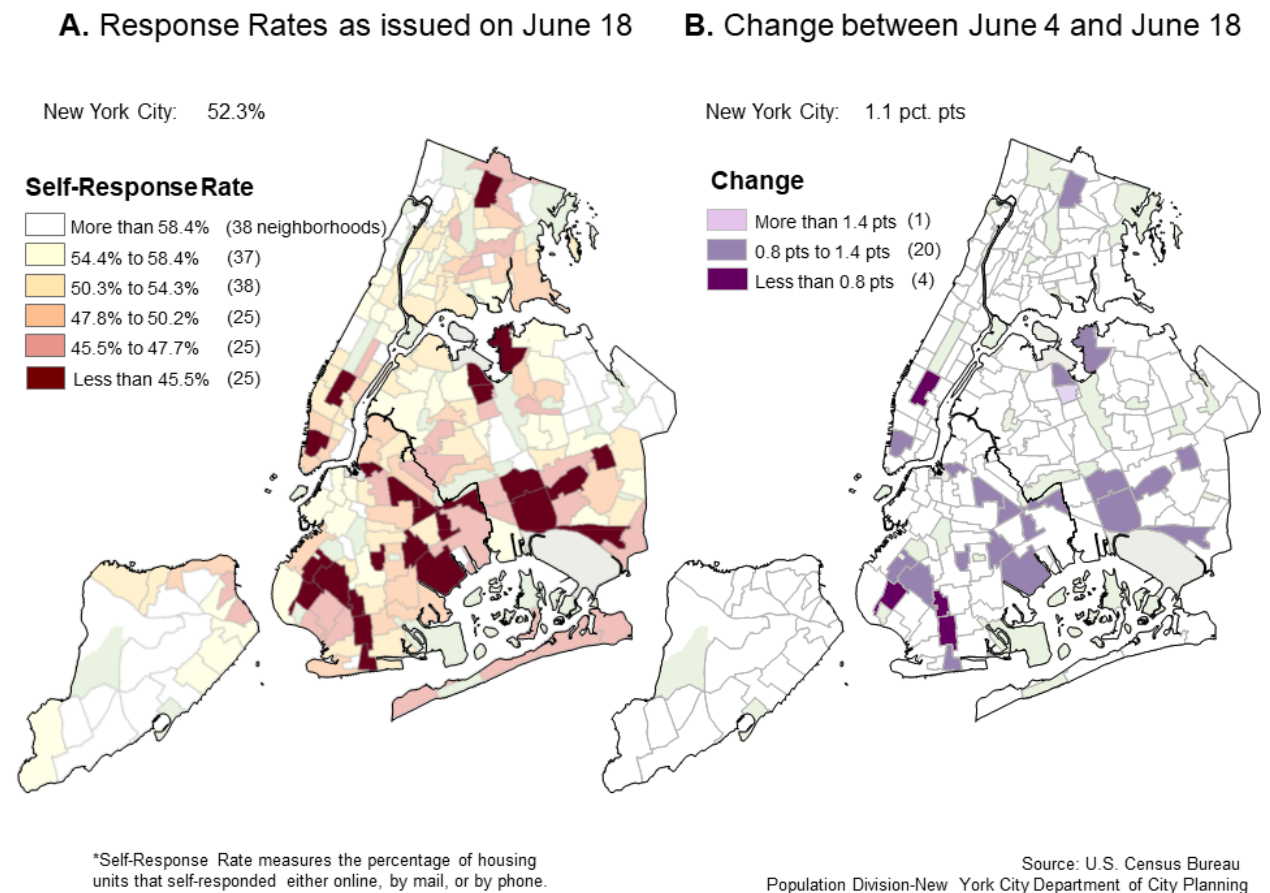
Finally, in Staten Island, there are now six neighborhoods with a response rate over 60 percent; Arden Heights (65.1 percent) is at the top of the list. No neighborhood is under 40 percent and just two are under 50 percent: Stapleton-Rosebank (47.5 percent) and West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George (49.6 percent). Rates for 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 would 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, response rates for the most part are failing to converge to any meaningful degree, with response rate growth for low responding neighborhoods approximately the same as that for high responding neighborhoods.

Figure 5B shows change over the past two weeks for the 25 NTAs with the lowest response rates. Twenty of those NTAs increased by margins at or near the average for all neighborhoods. North Corona – with a change of 1.6 percentage points – exceeded the average for the city, but its response rate of 36.5 percent remains the lowest of any neighborhood in the five boroughs. Four neighborhoods lost relative ground over the past two weeks, three of them in southern Brooklyn: Dyker Heights, Ocean Parkway South, and Homecrest. These neighborhoods are part of a low response corridor that has persisted for many weeks.

Figure 5. Overall Neighborhood Response Rates and Change over Two Weeks for Neighborhoods with the Lowest Response Rates (Less than 45.5 Percent)



Borough Spotlights: Manhattan & Staten Island

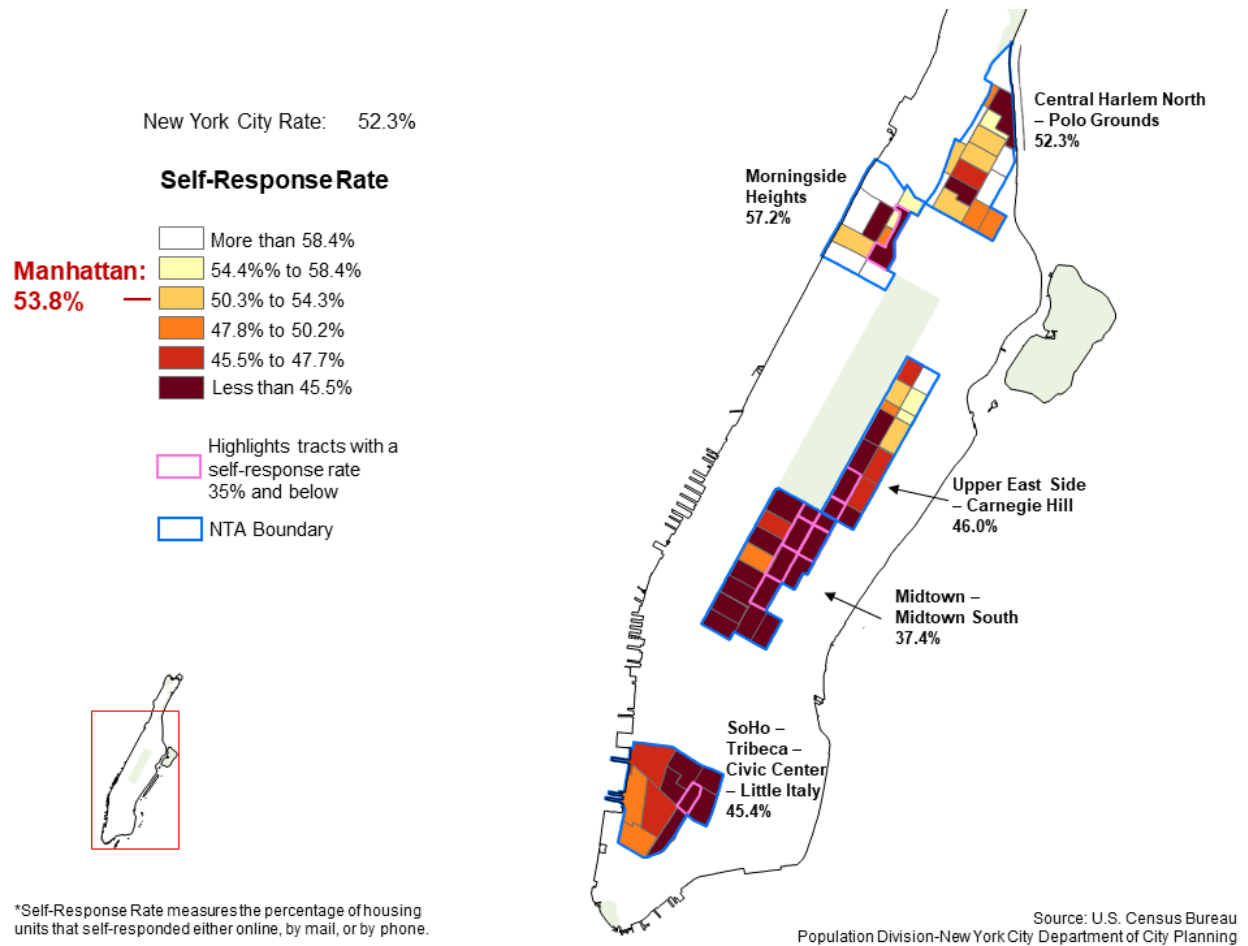
This week we examine low response areas in Manhattan and Staten Island in an effort to provide local outreach efforts additional information that can be used to better target resources. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTA), while a very useful neighborhood template, may sometimes be too large when trying 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.

Manhattan

Households in Manhattan are responding to the census at the second highest rate of all five boroughs. As of June 18th, 53.8 percent of households in Manhattan had responded, 1.5 percentage points above the citywide rate of 52.3 percent. Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village stands out with the highest response rate among all neighborhoods in the city, at 69.8 percent. The upper Manhattan neighborhoods of Washington Heights North and South, as well as Inwood-Marble Hill, have also done well, with response rates above 60 percent – echoing their above-average response rates in the 2010 Census. The picture is more mixed elsewhere in the borough, with a number of struggling neighborhoods (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Manhattan Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 18th for Clusters of Census Tracts with Lowest Self-Response



Midtown-Midtown South has the lowest response rate among Manhattan NTAs, at just 37.4 percent. Nearby Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill is second lowest, with a rate of 45.4 percent. These areas, which typically have above average proportions of vacant housing units, may also have suffered disproportionately from residents relocating during the pandemic, and thus not being present to receive census forms at their usual location. A corridor of census tracts running along 5th Avenue from roughly East 35th Street to East 70th Street is home to some of the lowest levels of self-response in the city, with two tracts abutting the southeast corner of Central Park (tracts 112.02 and 114.01) failing to reach even 20 percent of households responding. A similar economic profile characterizes parts of SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy, where self-

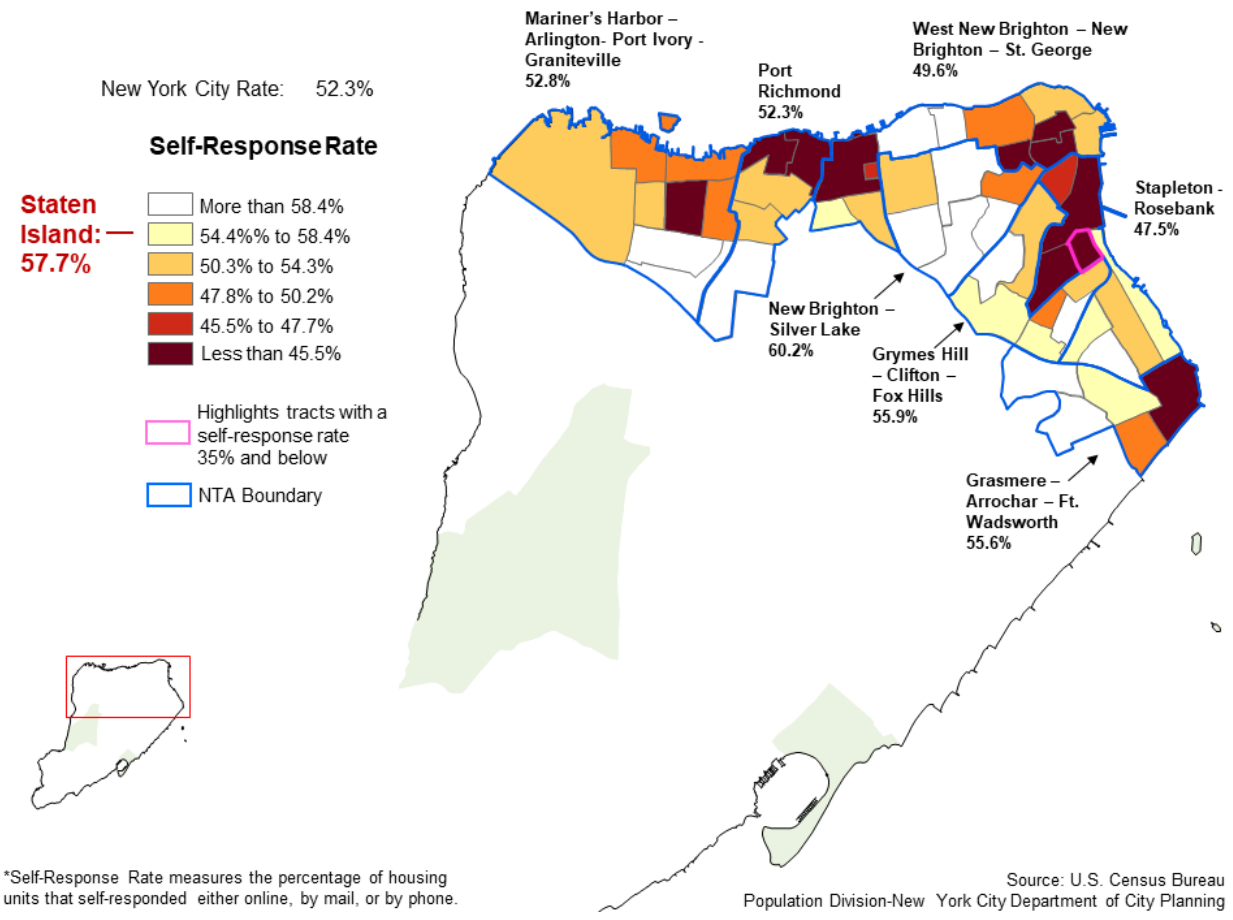
response is also far below average. The area bounded by Canal, Centre, and Spring Streets, and 6th Avenue (tracts 45.00 and 47.00) has a response rate below 40 percent.

In other sections of Manhattan, such as Hudson Yards and the Financial District, low levels of self-response may be at least partially attributable to low occupancy in the large number of recently-constructed housing units in these areas. However, low response rates in sections of Morningside Heights and Central Harlem are likely due to other factors. Tracts encompassing Columbia University and nearby off-campus housing have likely had many students relocate due to the pandemic. Tracts 203.00 and 197.01, both touching Amsterdam Avenue and West 114th Street, have the lowest rates of response in the area, at 37.0 and 30.9 percent, respectively. While the Central Harlem NTA with its significant black nonhispanic majority has had average response overall, some census tracts have lower rates, especially when compared with above-average rates across most of Upper Manhattan. Self-response in the subsection along Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard, between 130th and 134th Streets (tract 226.00), is below 45 percent. The section including Esplanade Gardens and Harlem River Houses near West 151st Street (tract 236.00) also has relatively low self-response, at 45.3 percent, standing in contrast to other areas with large public and cooperative housing developments that tend to have higher rates.

Staten Island

Staten Island's self-response rate is the highest of all five boroughs, at 57.7 percent, more than five percentage points above the citywide rate. Sixteen of Staten Island's 18 NTAs have response rates equal to or above the citywide average. The highest rate is in the southern Staten Island neighborhood of Arden Heights, at 65.1 percent, with Oakwood-Oakwood Beach not far behind, at 64.8 percent. Great Kills and Westerleigh are also noteworthy, each with a response rate above 63 percent. Staten Island has a higher median income and a population that is more predominantly white nonhispanic compared to New York City as a whole. Despite the more positive outlook for self-response in the borough overall, there are several neighborhoods along the north shore with pockets that are severely lagging (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Staten Island Self-Response Rates* as Issued on June 18th for Clusters of Census Tracts with Lowest Self-Response



Stapleton has the lowest self-response among Staten Island neighborhoods, with rates lagging most especially in a subsection south of Tappen Park, between Bay Street and Tompkins Avenue (tract 27.00). Only 26.3 percent of households in this area have responded to the census, a full 26 percentage points less than the citywide rate, and significantly lower than anywhere else on Staten Island. Nearby tract 29.00, between Vanderbilt Avenue and Van Duzer Street, including Stapleton Houses, is also far behind with only 38.1 percent of households having responded. These tracts are joined by the area stretching north from Canal Street to Victory Boulevard, with rates below 45 percent. Collectively, these areas have a lower median

household income and are more racially heterogeneous than the borough as a whole, with significant Hispanic and black nonhispanic populations.

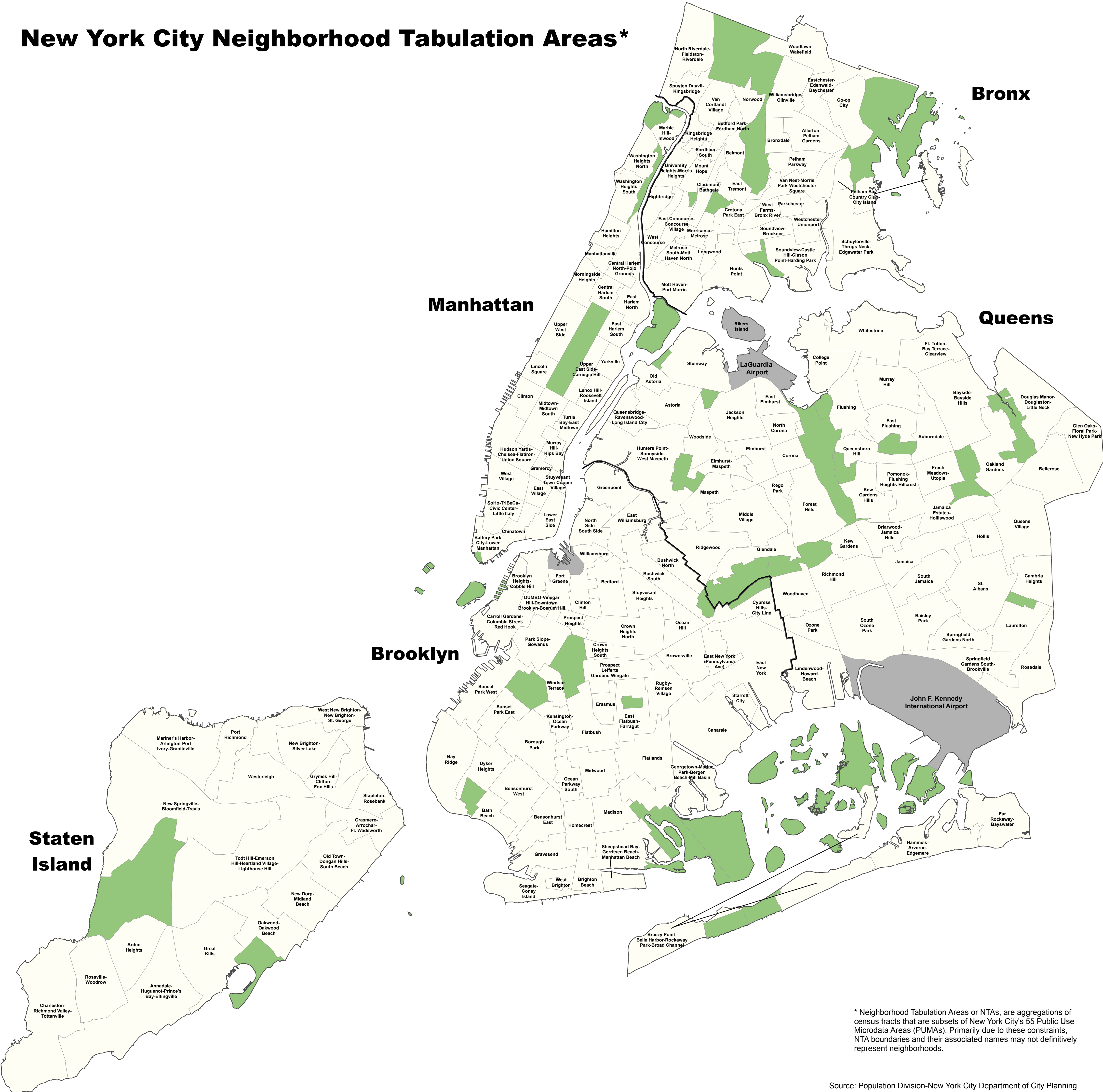
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George and parts of Tompkinsville also have sections of below average self-response. Similar to Stapleton, these neighborhoods are also characterized by a more racially diverse population, in comparison to the rest of the borough, with Hispanic and black nonhispanic residents making up the largest shares. The subsection north of Victory Boulevard, between Montgomery Avenue and Jersey Street (tract 11.00), has the lowest rate among these neighborhoods, at 36.8 percent. Farther west, a corridor of low-responding areas stretches from West Brighton Houses on Broadway and Castleton Avenue, through Port Richmond, to the Bayonne Bridge. Tract 207.02, which includes the blocks between Jewett and Port Richmond Avenues, has the lowest response rate in this corridor, at 39.2 percent. This lowest responding subsection has a Hispanic majority, with Mexicans and Puerto Ricans being the largest groups, in addition to a significant black nonhispanic presence. Part of the challenge with self-response in these areas may be due to particularly low levels of home internet connectivity, especially in Port Richmond and West Brighton Houses, making it difficult for digital outreach strategies to have an impact during the pandemic.

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. Tract numbers refer to 2020 Census Response Rate tracts.

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 June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One-Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two-Week Change: June 4 – June 18
New York City Total	51.2	51.8	52.3	0.5	1.1

Bronx

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One-Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two-Week Change: June 4 – June 18
Bronx Total	52.7	53.2	53.7	0.5	1.0
Williamsbridge-Olinville	43.1	43.7	44.2	0.5	1.1
Woodlawn-Wakefield	44.9	45.4	46.2	0.7	1.3
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	45.8	46.2	46.5	0.4	0.8
Belmont	45.9	46.6	47.1	0.5	1.3
West Farms-Bronx River	46.4	47.0	47.4	0.5	1.0
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	46.5	47.1	47.7	0.6	1.2
Soundview-Bruckner	46.7	47.4	47.9	0.5	1.2
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	47.5	47.8	48.3	0.4	0.8
Westchester-Unionport	47.4	48.1	48.5	0.4	1.1
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	47.9	48.3	48.6	0.3	0.7
Crotona Park East	49.0	49.6	50.1	0.5	1.1
Mount Hope	50.9	51.5	52.0	0.5	1.1
Bronxdale	51.0	51.6	52.0	0.5	1.0
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	52.0	52.4	52.7	0.3	0.7
Fordham South	51.8	52.4	52.8	0.4	1.0
Mott Haven-Port Morris	51.8	52.4	52.9	0.5	1.1
Morrisania-Melrose	52.0	52.5	53.0	0.5	1.0
Longwood	51.9	52.6	53.2	0.6	1.3
East Tremont	52.1	52.7	53.2	0.5	1.1
Hunts Point	52.3	52.9	53.3	0.4	1.0
Bedford Park-Fordham North	52.7	53.3	53.7	0.4	1.0
University Heights-Morris Heights	53.1	53.8	54.3	0.5	1.2
Pelham Parkway	53.6	54.0	54.5	0.5	0.9
Claremont-Bathgate	53.8	54.4	54.8	0.4	1.0
Highbridge	54.7	55.2	55.7	0.5	1.0
Norwood	54.7	55.3	55.8	0.5	1.1
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	54.9	55.4	55.9	0.5	1.1
East Concourse-Concourse Village	55.1	55.8	56.3	0.5	1.2
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	55.5	56.2	56.6	0.5	1.2
Kingsbridge Heights	57.3	57.9	58.5	0.6	1.2
West Concourse	58.1	58.7	59.3	0.5	1.1
Van Cortlandt Village	58.3	58.9	59.3	0.4	1.0
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	61.7	62.1	62.7	0.5	1.0
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	61.8	62.3	62.7	0.4	0.9
Parkchester	61.8	62.5	63.1	0.6	1.2
Co-op City	64.4	65.0	65.5	0.5	1.1

Brooklyn

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One- Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two- Week Change: June 4 – June 18
Brooklyn Total	48.4	49.0	49.5	0.5	1.1
Cypress Hills-City Line	38.1	38.6	39.1	0.5	1.0
Borough Park	38.9	39.6	40.1	0.5	1.2
Sunset Park East	39.8	40.2	40.9	0.7	1.1
Williamsburg	40.5	41.5	41.9	0.5	1.4
Rugby-Remsen Village	40.7	41.4	42.0	0.6	1.3
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	42.3	42.8	43.4	0.5	1.1
Homecrest	43.0	43.4	43.6	0.3	0.7
Ocean Hill	42.5	43.2	43.8	0.6	1.3
Canarsie	43.5	44.1	44.6	0.5	1.1
Erasmus	43.6	44.3	44.8	0.5	1.1
Brighton Beach	44.0	44.5	44.9	0.4	1.0
Dyker Heights	44.4	44.7	45.1	0.4	0.7
Stuyvesant Heights	44.1	44.7	45.3	0.5	1.2
Ocean Parkway South	44.7	45.1	45.4	0.3	0.7
East New York	44.5	45.1	45.7	0.5	1.2
Bensonhurst West	45.0	45.4	45.7	0.3	0.7
Bedford	44.7	45.3	45.8	0.5	1.1
Bensonhurst East	45.9	46.3	46.6	0.3	0.7
Bushwick North	46.2	46.9	47.4	0.5	1.2
Bath Beach	46.7	47.2	47.5	0.3	0.7
East Flatbush-Farragut	46.3	47.1	47.8	0.7	1.5
Bushwick South	46.7	47.3	47.8	0.5	1.2
Sunset Park West	46.9	47.4	48.0	0.5	1.1
Greenpoint	47.6	48.1	48.4	0.3	0.8
Seagate-Coney Island	47.8	48.4	48.8	0.4	1.0
North Side-South Side	47.6	48.2	48.8	0.6	1.2
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	48.7	49.1	49.4	0.3	0.7
Crown Heights North	48.3	48.9	49.4	0.6	1.2
Flatlands	48.7	49.4	49.9	0.5	1.2
Madison	49.4	49.8	50.2	0.4	0.8
Brownsville	48.9	49.7	50.3	0.6	1.4
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	50.0	50.4	50.7	0.3	0.7
Clinton Hill	51.0	51.6	52.1	0.5	1.1
Midwood	51.3	51.8	52.3	0.4	1.0
Gravesend	51.7	52.2	52.8	0.5	1.1
Crown Heights South	52.0	52.7	53.4	0.7	1.3
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	52.3	53.1	53.6	0.6	1.3
East Williamsburg	52.6	53.2	53.6	0.4	1.0
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	53.1	53.7	54.3	0.6	1.1
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	53.6	54.2	54.7	0.5	1.1
Bay Ridge	54.8	55.2	55.6	0.4	0.8
Fort Greene	54.9	55.5	56.1	0.6	1.2
Flatbush	55.3	55.9	56.5	0.6	1.2
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	56.2	56.7	57.2	0.5	1.0
Park Slope-Gowanus	57.2	57.7	58.1	0.5	0.9
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	57.9	58.3	58.8	0.4	0.9
West Brighton	57.9	58.5	58.8	0.3	0.9
Prospect Heights	60.0	60.6	61.2	0.6	1.2
Windsor Terrace	62.4	62.9	63.4	0.5	1.0
Starrett City	63.8	64.5	65.0	0.5	1.2

Manhattan

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One- Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two- Week Change: June 4 – June 18
Manhattan Total	52.8	53.3	53.8	0.5	1.0
Midtown-Midtown South	36.7	37.0	37.4	0.3	0.7
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	44.3	44.8	45.4	0.5	1.0
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	44.9	45.5	46.0	0.5	1.0
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	47.2	47.6	48.1	0.4	0.9
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	47.8	48.3	48.7	0.5	1.0
West Village	48.3	48.9	49.4	0.5	1.1
Chinatown	48.4	49.0	49.5	0.5	1.1
East Village	49.5	50.1	50.5	0.5	1.0
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	50.5	51.0	51.4	0.5	0.9
Gramercy	50.9	51.4	51.7	0.4	0.9
Lincoln Square	51.0	51.5	52.0	0.5	1.0
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	51.3	51.9	52.3	0.4	1.0
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	51.2	51.8	52.3	0.5	1.1
Clinton	52.5	53.0	53.4	0.4	0.9
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	53.4	53.9	54.3	0.4	0.9
Central Harlem South	53.4	54.0	54.5	0.5	1.0
East Harlem North	54.6	55.2	55.8	0.5	1.2
Hamilton Heights	55.7	56.3	56.7	0.4	1.0
Manhattanville	55.7	56.3	57.0	0.6	1.3
Morningside Heights	56.1	56.6	57.2	0.5	1.0
East Harlem South	57.0	57.6	58.1	0.5	1.1
Lower East Side	57.4	58.0	58.5	0.5	1.0
Upper West Side	57.8	58.4	58.9	0.5	1.1
Yorkville	59.2	59.8	60.3	0.6	1.1
Washington Heights South	61.2	61.9	62.4	0.5	1.2
Marble Hill-Inwood	61.8	62.6	63.0	0.5	1.2
Washington Heights North	62.8	63.3	63.7	0.5	1.0
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	68.8	69.3	69.8	0.5	1.0

Queens

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One- Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two- Week Change: June 4 – June 18
Queens Total	51.0	51.6	52.1	0.5	1.1
North Corona	34.9	35.8	36.5	0.7	1.6
Richmond Hill	39.4	39.9	40.5	0.6	1.1
East Elmhurst	39.5	40.2	40.9	0.7	1.4
South Ozone Park	39.9	40.5	40.9	0.4	1.0
South Jamaica	41.2	42.0	42.5	0.5	1.3
Springfield Gardens South-Brookville	43.2	43.9	44.4	0.5	1.2
Hollis	43.5	44.2	44.8	0.5	1.2
College Point	44.3	44.9	45.3	0.4	1.0
Baisley Park	44.3	44.9	45.5	0.6	1.2
Queensboro Hill	45.0	45.4	46.0	0.5	1.0
Corona	44.7	45.5	46.2	0.8	1.5
Jamaica	44.8	45.7	46.2	0.6	1.4
Ridgewood	45.4	45.9	46.3	0.4	0.9
Rosedale	45.0	45.6	46.4	0.8	1.4
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	44.8	45.9	46.4	0.6	1.6
Maspeth	45.6	45.9	46.5	0.6	0.9
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	46.0	46.3	46.7	0.3	0.6
Woodhaven	45.9	46.5	47.1	0.7	1.2
Ozone Park	46.4	46.9	47.3	0.4	0.8
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	46.3	46.9	47.3	0.4	1.0
East Flushing	47.5	48.0	48.5	0.5	1.0
Flushing	47.4	48.0	48.5	0.5	1.1
Glendale	47.6	48.2	48.6	0.5	1.0
Elmhurst-Maspeth	47.5	48.2	48.7	0.5	1.3
St. Albans	47.3	48.1	48.9	0.8	1.6
Queens Village	49.6	50.2	50.7	0.6	1.2
Steinway	50.5	51.0	51.4	0.4	0.9
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	50.5	51.2	51.8	0.5	1.3
Elmhurst	50.5	51.2	51.8	0.6	1.3
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	51.1	51.9	52.4	0.5	1.3
Old Astoria	51.7	52.3	52.8	0.4	1.1
Laurelton	52.0	52.9	53.5	0.5	1.5
Middle Village	53.0	53.3	53.7	0.4	0.7
Murray Hill	53.7	54.3	54.9	0.6	1.2
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	54.2	54.8	55.3	0.4	1.0
Woodside	54.2	54.9	55.4	0.5	1.2
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	54.3	55.0	55.5	0.5	1.1
Astoria	54.5	55.1	55.5	0.4	1.0
Kew Gardens Hills	54.7	55.4	55.8	0.5	1.1
Whitestone	55.4	55.7	56.1	0.3	0.7
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	55.5	56.0	56.5	0.4	0.9
Springfield Gardens North	55.4	56.3	57.1	0.8	1.7
Cambria Heights	55.8	56.5	57.3	0.8	1.5
Jackson Heights	56.2	56.8	57.4	0.6	1.2
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	56.3	57.1	57.8	0.7	1.4
Rego Park	57.2	57.7	58.3	0.5	1.1
Kew Gardens	57.7	58.2	58.7	0.4	0.9
Bellerose	58.4	58.8	59.3	0.4	0.8
Auburndale	58.6	59.2	59.6	0.4	1.0
Bayside-Bayside Hills	59.4	59.8	60.3	0.4	0.9
Forest Hills	61.7	62.2	62.7	0.5	0.9
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	62.3	62.6	63.0	0.4	0.7
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	62.0	62.6	63.1	0.5	1.1
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	63.8	64.3	64.7	0.4	0.9
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	63.8	64.3	64.8	0.5	1.0
Oakland Gardens	65.2	65.6	66.1	0.5	0.9

Staten Island

Neighborhood Name	Resp. Rate June 4	Resp. Rate June 11	Resp. Rate June 18	One- Week Change: June 11 – June 18	Two- Week Change: June 4 – June 18
Staten Island Total	57.0	57.4	57.7	0.3	0.7
Stapleton-Rosebank	46.7	47.2	47.5	0.3	0.8
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	48.8	49.2	49.6	0.3	0.7
Port Richmond	51.5	52.0	52.3	0.3	0.7
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	52.0	52.4	52.8	0.4	0.8
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	54.2	54.6	54.9	0.2	0.7
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	54.9	55.3	55.6	0.3	0.7
Staten Island:Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	55.0	55.4	55.9	0.5	0.9
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	56.4	56.8	57.0	0.2	0.6
New Dorp-Midland Beach	57.4	57.7	57.9	0.2	0.5
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	58.8	59.1	59.4	0.3	0.6
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	58.9	59.1	59.5	0.4	0.6
Rossville-Woodrow	59.0	59.3	59.5	0.2	0.5
New Brighton-Silver Lake	59.3	59.7	60.2	0.5	0.8
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	60.0	60.2	60.6	0.4	0.6
Westerleigh	62.6	62.9	63.2	0.4	0.6
Great Kills	63.0	63.3	63.6	0.3	0.6
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	63.9	64.3	64.8	0.4	0.9
Arden Heights	64.5	64.8	65.1	0.3	0.6