ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING INDEX

FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW YORK
WOMEN'S
FOUNDATION

YOUR
CITY
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MARCH 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Community Development

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New York Women's Foundation

The New York Women's Foundation is a voice for women and a force for change. We are a cross-cultural alliance of women catalyzing partnerships and leveraging human and financial capital to achieve sustained economic security and justice for women and girls. With fierce determination, we mobilize hearts, minds and resources to create an equitable and just future for women, families and communities in New York City.

In its 26th year, The Foundation is investing $5,250,000 to support 96 women-led community-based organizations working for economic justice, safety, health, gender, and reproductive rights throughout the five boroughs of New York City.

This Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in New York City is a part of a larger report focused on the status of women and girls in New York City produced by The New York Women's Foundation. To learn more, visit www.nywf.org.

Community Development

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Citi Community Development

Citi Community Development leads Citi's commitment to achieve economic empowerment and growth for underserved individuals, families and communities by expanding access to financial products and services, and building sustainable business solutions and innovative partnerships. Our focus areas include: commercial and philanthropic funding; innovative financial products and services; and collaborations with institutions that expand access to financial products and services for low-income and underserved communities. For more information, please visit www.citicommunitydevelopment.com.

CENTER FOR RESEARCH & POLICY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Center for Research and Policy in the Public Interest (CR2PI)

The Center for Research and Policy in the Public Interest (CR2PI) conducts original research and policy analysis focused on low-income women, their families and communities. Research generated at CR2PI is used to build knowledge, influence the public debate, and create informed public policies at the local, state, and national levels. The ultimate goal of our research and policy analysis is to increase access and relieve disparities for economically vulnerable families, and to help build more connected communities throughout the United States.

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ANA OLIVEIRA
President and CEO
The New York Women's Foundation

For 26 years, The New York Women's Foundation (NYWF) has partnered with women leaders and invested in women-led responses to remove obstacles and create opportunity for women and families to achieve economic security, lead healthy and safe lives, and secure sexual rights and reproductive justice. The Foundation continues to fund strategies and solutions rooted in the day-to-day lived realities of women and families across the five boroughs.

Our priority is to build economic security and justice by investing in solutions that promote individual, community-wide and sustainable change for women and girls in New York City. We work from a perspective that understands women's lives in the context of ethnicity and race; gender, sexual orientation and gender identity; immigration and citizenship status; economic status and education. All of which combine to create differences in challenges and opportunity for women's lives. Consequently, issues facing women and girls are multi-layered, interconnected and complex.

While strides have been made to improve the social and economic conditions of women living throughout the five boroughs, significant disparities persist. In some parts of the City, women and girls continue to live in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, are unable to find gainful employment or affordable housing, or do not have the skills or training they need to get ahead.

This Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in New York City is part one of a two-part series aimed at bringing into sharper focus the circumstances and lives of women and girls across the five boroughs. In our analysis, we lift up critical intersections and connect issues, using the most recent available data on employment, earnings, poverty, education, health, crime and violence.

From early childhood to adolescence, to late adulthood, ensuring that girls and women have the resources, information and skills needed to be successful and maximize opportunity is at the heart of our task as a Foundation and as a City. It is our belief that by investing in women and families, we can transform lives, communities and entire cities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

New York City is home to more than four million women and girls representing a wide range of racial and ethnic backgrounds, citizenship statuses, educational attainment levels, and occupations. Of those, **close to one in four are economically vulnerable**, meaning they are likely to live in poverty, have lower earnings and suffer longer spells of unemployment than other women in the City.

The Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in New York City™provides an in-depth analysis of the economic security, health and safety, and well-being of women in the 59 community districts. It analyzes issues that shape the lives of women and girls, including poverty, income and employment; violence and safety; and education and health. It is part of The New York Women's Foundation's ongoing effort to deepen our understanding of the barriers to success and opportunity for women and girls in New York City. The report's overarching goals are to:

1) **Provide baseline information and data on the status of women and girls living throughout the five boroughs of New York City;**

2) **Inform public policies, resource allocation and programs at the local and state levels; and**

3) **Provide our grantee partners, government officials, advocates and funders with easily accessible data on the myriad issues impacting women and girls in New York City.**

To tell the intricate story of women's lives in the City, we relied on the most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, various City agencies and other relevant sources. A complete list of sources can be found in the Appendices. To understand the absolute and relative levels of economic security, health, safety and well-being of women and girls across the five boroughs, we developed an Economic Security and Well-being Index composed of eight indicators. The complete Index is clustered into three major domains: **Economic Security, Health and Safety, and Education**. The Index allows us to pinpoint the greatest need and deepest disparities in communities.

LIMITATIONS OF THE INDEX

While this Index tells us much about the status of women and girls in New York City, it does not paint an all-encompassing picture. At the onset, we recognized the severe gap in data and information available on lesbian and bisexual women, transgendered women, women with disabilities, and women who are incarcerated in New York City. We were also limited by the lack of available data at the neighborhood level on critical issues such as domestic violence and incarceration. As a result, our analysis of the economic security and well-being of some of the most vulnerable groups of women in the City who are most often overlooked in policy, public education efforts and resource allocation is limited. We intend for this report to spark further conversations and provide the impetus for additional research and data collection.

KEY FINDINGS

Poverty and economic insecurity are exacerbated by other community challenges. In New York City, neighborhoods that have higher rates of poverty and unemployment among women and girls are also more likely to experience higher rates of crime and violence and have poorer health outcomes. In the Index, we are able to connect the dots and show concretely how one issue can impact another issue, such as the relationship between poverty and educational attainment or teen pregnancy.

Race and ethnicity, along with geographic location, are strong predictors of economic security, health and well-being for women and girls in New York City. Black and Latino women and girls are 25 percent more likely to live in poverty than their White counterparts.[1] They are also less likely to graduate from high school and receive only 20 percent of Bachelor's or advanced degrees earned by women in the City.[2] With regard to health, Black and Latino women and girls have the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses and maternal mortality and infant mortality rates when compared to their White or Asian peers.[3]

In New York City, it is common for rich and poor neighborhoods to be in close proximity to one another. This is also true for the social and economic conditions of women and girls living and working in the City. Congressional District 16, which encompasses the University/Morris Heights sections of the Bronx, where 40 percent of women live in poverty and unemployment tops 16 percent, is less than a mile away from one of the most economically secure districts—Congressional District 14, which includes the Upper East Side, where less than 10 percent of women are unemployed and less than 1 percent are impoverished.[4]

Among all women in New York City, single mothers with children are the most economically insecure. Across the five boroughs, there are close to 300,000 households headed by women who are responsible for the care of more than 1 million children. Close to 40 percent of single-mother-headed households are impoverished in the City, compared to just 13 percent of two-parent households with children.[5]
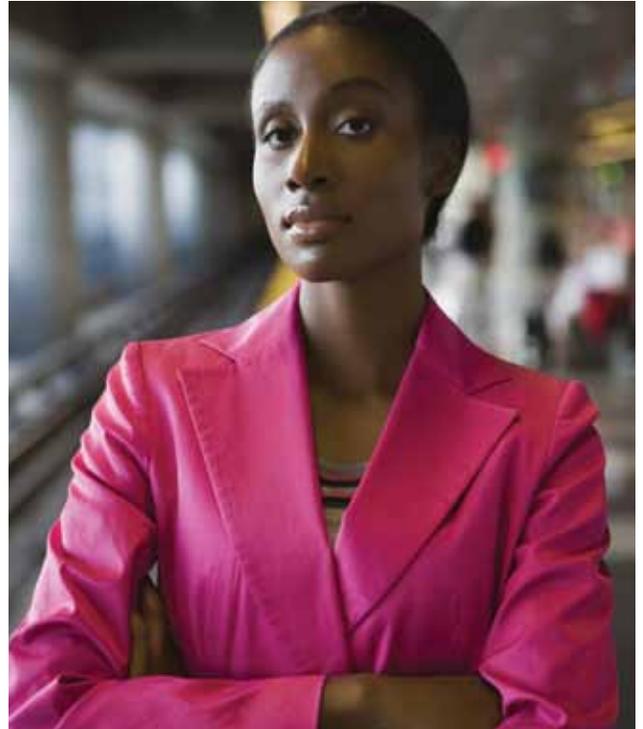
ECONOMIC SECURITY

- **Poverty and economic insecurity are unevenly distributed among women and girls in New York City.** The poverty rate for women and girls across the five boroughs is 17.9 percent. However, Black and Latino women and girls are more likely to live in neighborhoods with high levels of concentrated poverty, where rates can exceed 40 percent. They also earn 25 percent less than White women and 50 percent less than White men.[6]

- **As is the case in many cities across the country, Black and Latino women are overrepresented among female-headed households with children under the age of 18 in New York City,** comprising 86 percent of such households. Single-mother-headed households are nearly three times more likely to live in poverty than two-parent households in New York City.[7]

EDUCATION

- **Educational attainment for women in New York City is highly influenced by poverty.** In low-income communities and in neighborhoods with high levels of concentrated poverty, more than 50 percent of women have less than a high school diploma and over 90 percent have not earned a Bachelor's degree or higher.[8]

- **Race and ethnicity are factors in the attainment of post-secondary education for women in New York City.** White non-Latino (44 percent) and Asian women (40 percent) earn nearly double the number of Bachelor's or advanced degrees than Black (23 percent) and Latino women (16.4 percent) in New York City.[9]

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- **The infant mortality and maternal mortality rates in New York City are highest for Black women in impoverished neighborhoods.** In New York City, the infant mortality rate among Black women is nearly triple the rate for White women, at 8.6 per 1,000 live births and 2.8, respectively. Rates are highest in the Bronx, at 6.3 per 1,000 live births, with the Morrisania neighborhood reporting a rate of 7.8 – over 30 percent higher than the citywide rate of 5 per 1,000 live births.[11]

- **The maternal mortality rate has increased nearly 30 percent over a 10-year period in the city.** When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, Black women had a maternal mortality rate of 79 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 10 per 100,000 live births for White women.[12]

- **Across the boroughs, Brooklyn has the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses among women,** at 32 percent, followed closely by the Bronx, at 28 percent. Black women had the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses, at 64.6 percent, followed by Latinas at 27.8 percent.[13]

- **Early motherhood is highly influenced by race, citizenship status and poverty.** In New York City, more than 20,000 young women between the ages of 15-19 become pregnant each year.[14] In communities where the poverty rate is more than 20 percent, 39 percent of teen pregnancies end in live births compared to 26.9 percent in neighborhoods where less than 10 percent of the residents are poor.[15]

- **Domestic violence and sexual assault are major impediments to the well-being of women and girls.** More than one-third of reported incidents of domestic violence in New York State occur in New York City – 16,736 of 44,585 in the state.[16] Manhattan has the highest reported incidences of rape or sexual assault of all boroughs, at 13.3 per 10,000 residents, a figure slightly higher than the citywide rate of 11.7 per 10,000 residents.[17]

BOROUGH HIGHLIGHTS

- **While poverty exists throughout the City, the Bronx has the highest concentration of women and children in poverty among the five boroughs.** In the South Bronx, for example, 67.3 percent of all residents and 72.3 percent of all children live in areas of concentrated poverty, where rates exceed 40 percent.[18]

- **Educational attainment is out of reach for many women in the Bronx.** Close to 50 percent of women living in the Bronx have less than a high school diploma, a figure more than double the citywide rate of 21 percent, and only 22 percent of women hold a Bachelor's degree or advanced degree.[19]

- **Economic disparities are most pronounced in Manhattan, where the most economically secure women and the most economically vulnerable live side by side.** Women residing in neighborhoods with high levels of economic security in Manhattan earn nearly double what women in neighborhoods with low levels of economic security earn, at $76,950 compared to $37,514.[20]

- **Brooklyn is the epicenter for new HIV diagnoses for women in New York City.** In 2010, Brooklyn had the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses among women in New York City. Black women accounted for 74.2 percent of all new diagnoses followed by Latino women at 20.6 percent. In terms of age, the highest rate of new diagnoses was in women between the ages of 40-49 at 30 percent.[21]

- **Poverty rates of White non-Latino women are highest in Staten Island.** Staten Island is the most ethnically homogenous borough in New York City, with 64 percent of residents identifying as White. Forty percent of women living in poverty in Staten Island are White, compared to 28.7 percent of Latino women and 22.3 percent of Black women.[22]

- **Queens is the most diverse borough in New York City for women.** Fifty-one percent of women in Queens are foreign-born, a figure significantly higher than the citywide rate of 42 percent. Of those women, 37 percent have been in the U.S. for 10 years or more.[23]

- **Staten Island received the highest score in terms of economic security for women.** Of all the boroughs, Staten Island has lower than average poverty and unemployment rates as well as the lowest levels of public assistance. It also has the highest median family income, at $82,406, and the fewest families with incomes of less than $25,000 per year, at 13.3 percent.[24]

New York City is a resource-rich environment with pockets of great wealth and prosperity. As a result, many of the struggles of those living in poverty or who are barely scraping by are hidden or out of plain sight. For women and girls, New York City is truly a divided city. The day-to-day lived realities of women and girls in the South Bronx are worlds apart from those living on the Upper East or West Sides of Manhattan.

The Index confirms that the economic security and well-being of women and girls in New York City is extremely fragile and closely tied to familial status, race, ethnicity and geography. On nearly every measure of well-being, women of color, low-income women, and single mothers rank lower than other groups of women across the five boroughs.

It is our intent that this report will be used by our grantee partner organizations, businesses, philanthropic partners and other key stakeholders as a resource for understanding the depth of the disparities experienced by women and girls across the five boroughs. With it, we can figure out how to create a city that is just and equitable for all.
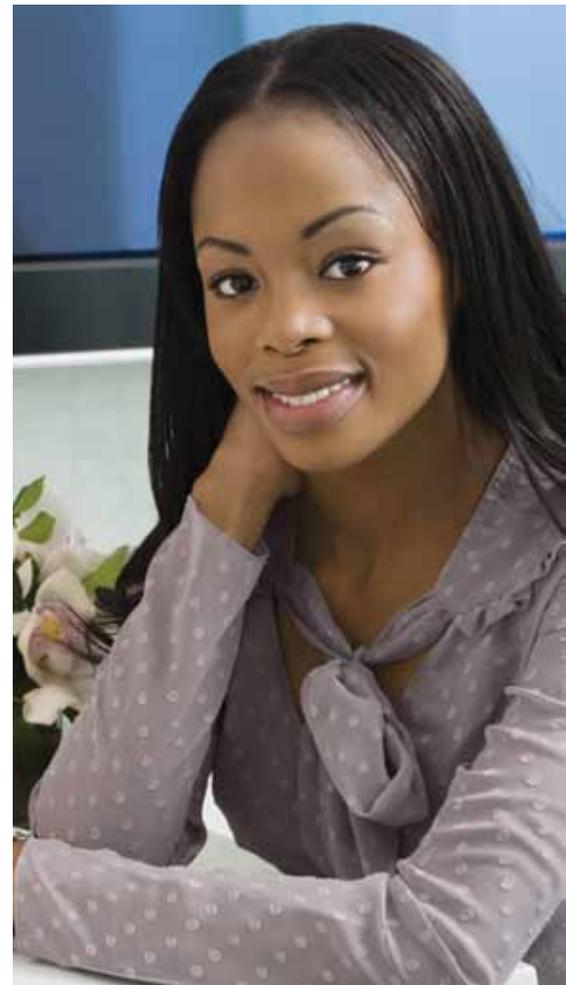
DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

New York City has long been known for its rich diversity. Of its 4.1 million women residents, 34 percent are White, non-Hispanic; 29 percent are Latino; 24 percent are Black and 13 percent are Asian. Women constitute 52 percent of the City's population, and men make up 48 percent. Black and Latino women in the city outnumber their male counterparts by about 10 percent.

Graph 1
Women and Girls by Race and Ethnicity, New York City

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates
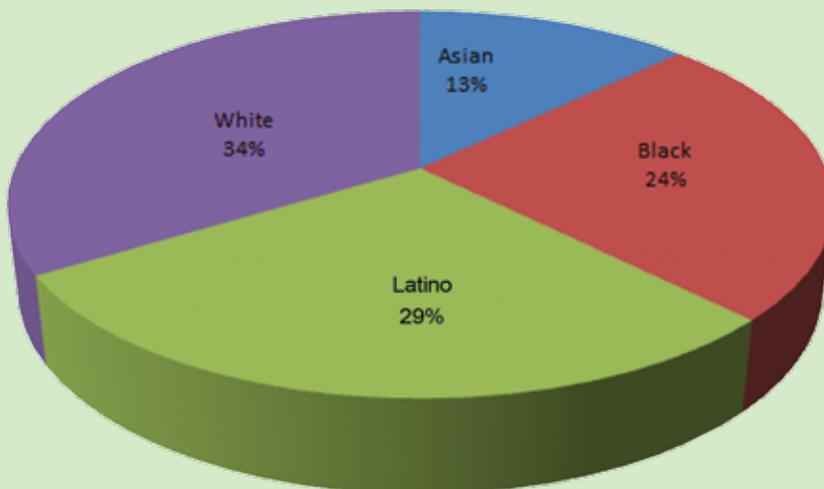
AGE

The median age of women in New York City is 37, slightly higher than the median age of both men and women, at 35.4. More than half of females in New York City (2.2 million) are under the age of 18 or over the age of 55. Twenty-six percent of women are between the ages of 18 and 34, and an equal percent are between the ages of 35 and 54.

Girls under the Age of 18

Across the boroughs, 34 percent of females under the age of 18 reside in Brooklyn, followed by Queens, at 26 percent; the Bronx, at 21 percent; and Manhattan, at 13 percent. Staten Island has the fewest number of female residents under the age of 18, at just 6 percent.

Graph 2
Distribution of Girls under the Age of 18 by Borough, New York City
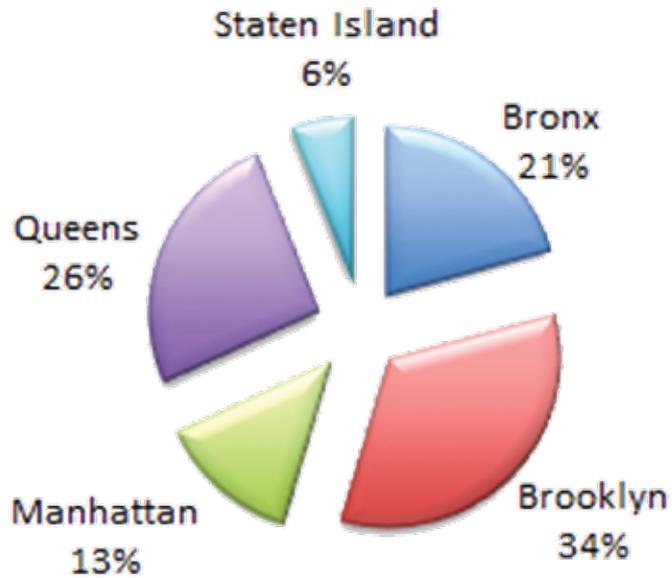
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

Women 55+ in New York City

Over the next two decades, New York City will see a dramatic increase in its senior population. By the year 2030, the number of individuals over the age of 55 will increase by more than 44 percent. For women, the biggest change will occur among those between the ages of 55 and 69.[25] The number of women in this age cohort is expected to increase by more than 20 percent.

Graph 3
Distribution of Women 55 and Older by Borough, New York City
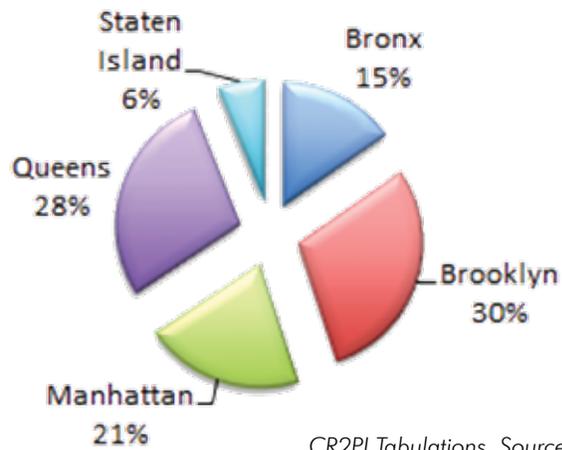
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

Across the boroughs, Brooklyn and Queens have the highest percentage of female residents over the age of 55, at 30 percent and 28 percent, respectively. The percentage of women over the age of 55 in Manhattan is 21 percent, followed by the Bronx, at 15 percent. At just 6 percent, Staten Island has the fewest women over 55.

Graph 4
Distribution of Women 55 and Older by Race/Ethnicity by Borough, New York City
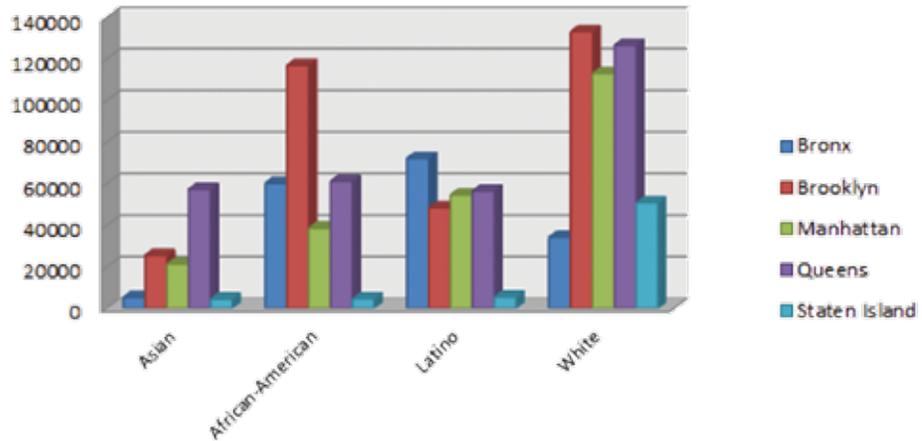
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

AT THE INTERSECTIONS: RACE AND AGE ACROSS THE BOROUGHS

Across race and ethnicity, Latinos have the largest number of women and girls under the age of 18 in New York City, at 444,223, followed by African Americans at 319,184. Asian/Pacific Islanders have the fewest girls under the age of 18. A larger proportion of White women are 55 and older than in other groups.

Graph 5
Age Distribution of Women and Girls by Race and Ethnicity, New York City

	Total	Asian	Black	Latino	White
	13.9	9.5	12.4	9.4	18.6
	11.3	10.5	10.7	8.9	12.4
	13.6	14.1	14.2	12.1	11.7
	13.8	15.4	13.2	13.3	11.8
	16.9	18.8	13.5	15.2	17.3
	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.6	8.9
	20.2	17.0	20.8	23.7	14.4
	5.9	4.8	5.4	6.8	4.8

Legend: Under 5 Years, Under 18 Years, 18 to 24 Years, 25 to 34 Years

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

The median age of women in New York City is 37.

In New York City, 2.2 million women and girls are under the age of 18 or over the age of 55.

IMMIGRATION STATUS

New York City continues to serve as a major point of entry for new immigrants. In fact, the immigrant population of New York City is nearly double that of the United States, 21.7 percent compared to 12.7 percent.[26] Forty-one percent or 1.7 million of all women in New York City identify as immigrants, and most of them, 1.2 million, have lived in the City for 10 years or more.

Graph 6
**Women and Girls by Immigration Status and Length of Time in Country, New York City**
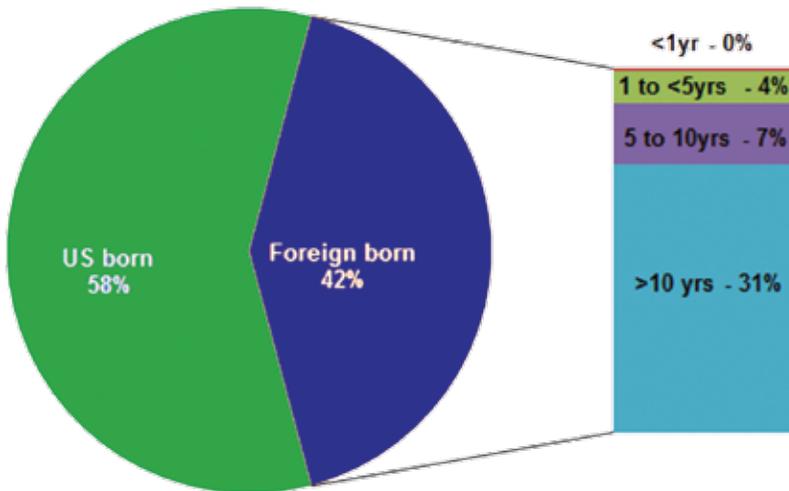
US born 58%

Foreign born 42%

<1yr - 0%
1 to <5yrs - 4%
5 to 10yrs - 7%
>10 yrs - 31%

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

Immigration Status by Borough

Although 52 percent of immigrants in New York City are from 10 countries – Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, Guyana, Mexico, India, El Salvador, Colombia, China and Ecuador – immigrants residing in the boroughs represent 148 different countries. Of the 59 community districts, nine have immigrant populations that exceed 50 percent of their population. The boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn have the highest concentration of immigrant residents, at 47 percent and 37 percent respectively.[27]

More than 60 percent of immigrant women live in Queens (33 percent) and Brooklyn (31 percent). Thirty-three percent of immigrant women reside in Manhattan and the Bronx, combined. Less than 3 percent of immigrant women live in Staten Island.

Graph 7
Distribution of Immigrant Women by Borough in New York City
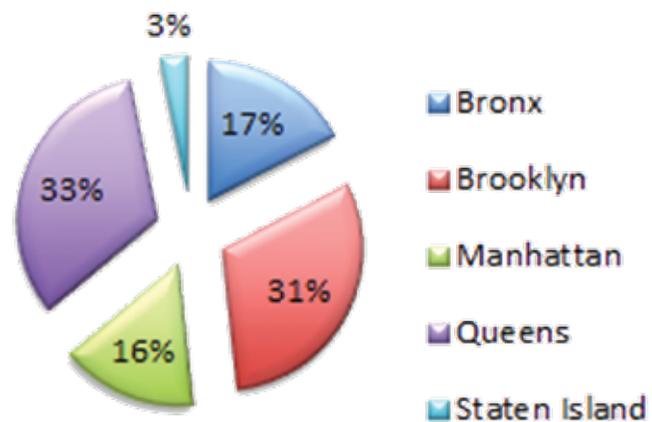
3%
17%
33%
31%
16%

Bronx
Brooklyn
Manhattan
Queens
Staten Island

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

NEW YORK CITY WOMEN AT A GLANCE

Having the data and research to drive citywide efforts focused on women and girls is critically important to The New York Women's Foundation, our grantee partners, funders, advocates, government officials and other key stakeholders. With informed data and sharp analysis, we can more readily determine needs, allocate resources, and generate innovative place-based solutions to pressing problems from poverty to unemployment to violence and HIV. The following chart provides a detailed summary of the numerical indicators of women and girls' lives throughout the five boroughs.

TABLE 1. **NEW YORK CITY WOMEN AND GIRLS AT A GLANCE**						
	New York City	**Bronx**	**Brooklyn**	**Manhattan**	**Queens**	**Staten Island**
Population						
Total	8,175,133	1,380,697	2,504,700	1,585,873	2,230,722	468,730
Females	4,251,069	723,156	1,323,322	841,432	1,150,919	241,441
Males	3,924,064	629,282	1,181,378	744,441	1,079,803	227,289
Age						
Median Age, Women	37	35	36	36	38.8	40.1
Females under 18	20.2%	24.6%	21.6%	13.7%	19.6%	22%
Females 65+	13.9%	22.4%	13.2%	15.2%	14.8%	14.4%
Race/Ethnicity, Women						
Hispanic/Latino	29%	53.4%	19.1%	25.4%	27%	16.9%
Black	24%	30.7%	33.9%	13.2%	19%	9.8%
White	34%	10.6%	34.7%	47.2%	28%	64.1%
Asian	13%	3.3%	10%	11.8%	23%	7.4%
Immigration Status, Women						
U.S. Born	58%	57%	58%	66%	49%	77%
Foreign Born	42%	43%	42%	34%	51%	23%
Households						
Total Family Households	60.5%	66%	62.5%	40.4%	67.5%	71.6%
Average Family Size	3.36	3.34	3.41	2.9	3.4	3.34
Single Mothers	18.7%	17.7%	9.8%	5.1%	16.4%	6.9%
Single Fathers	1.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1%	2%	1.7%
Median Family Income	$48,743	$36,627	$46,671	$78,197	$60,438	$82,406
Percent of Families with Income Less than $25,000	28.4%	36.7%	26.3%	19.5%	17.9%	13.3%
Poverty						
Female Poverty Rate	17.9%	30.5%	20.8%	14.8%	12.1%	10.3%
Women and Children Poverty Rate	19.5%	32.6%	22.6%	15.9%	12.9%	11.1%
Females under 18	28%	41.0%	26%	31%	18.0%	14%
Younger Women (18-24)	25.4%	27.2%	27.2%	30%	17%	13.3%
Women 65+	20.5%	24.3%	36.2%	21.3%	14.4%	11.3%
Percent of Single Mother Households in Poverty	39.7%	48.4%	39.5%	40.3%	27.3%	32.9%

TABLE 1. **NEW YORK CITY WOMEN AND GIRLS AT A GLANCE**						
	New York City	**Bronx**	**Brooklyn**	**Manhattan**	**Queens**	**Staten Island**
Poverty, Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latino	28.7%	66%	26.6%	44.6%	34.4%	28.7%
Black	26.1%	25.6%	34.2%	19.7%	18%	22.3%
White	19.4%	4.5%	28.2%	20.2%	19%	40.4%
Asian	11.2%	2.3%	9.5%	25.1%	25.1%	7.5%
Economic Security						
Median Earnings, Women	$42,169	$34,385	$41,486	$60,533	$41,106	$51,107
Unemployment	9.7%	12%	8.7%	8.3%	9.9%	6.3%
Cash Assistance	3.6%	7.8%	4.8%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Food Stamps/SNAP	15.8%*	36%	22.2%	12.5%	13.9%	10.2%
Supplemental Security Income	6.5%*	13%	8.9%	6%	5.3%	5.2%
Educational Attainment						
Less than High School	21%	48%	38%	27%	35%	32%
High School/GED	26%	19%	21%	11%	22%	26%
Associate's Degree	6.1%	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	33.3%	13%	22%	48%	23%	22%
Health and Well-being						
Infant Mortality Rate	5.3%	5.7%	5.7%	3.7%	4.4%	6.6%
Live Birth Rate	12.6%	16%	16.6%	12.3%	12.1%	11.9%
Late/no Prenatal Care	6%	11%	6.2%	5.3%	8.7%	3.8%
Pre-pregnancy Obesity	16.4%	24.9%	17.2%	11.1%	15.6%	20.9%
Teen Pregnancy Rate per 1,000	81.1	105.6	85.9	77.7	62.8	52.7
Teen Birth Rate	8.2%	11.1%	6.1%	4.8%	5.5%	5.4%
Percent of all HIV/AIDS Diagnoses, Females**	23.4%	28.2%	32.2%	15.6%	16.6%	1.6%
Health Insurance Coverage						
Coverage Rate	87%	87%	88%	89%	85%	94%
Public	31%	43%	33%	23%	28%	21%
Private	49%	36%	47%	58%	49%	64%
Private and Public	8%	8%	8%	9%	28%	10%
No Coverage	12%	13%	12%	9%	15%	6%
Violence						
Rape/Sexual Assault per 10,000 Residents	11.7	11.9	11.8	13.3	7.78	7.53
Murder/Homicide per 10,000 Residents	2.40***	6.75	4.82	3.21	1.16	2.73
Domestic Violence****		26%	32%	12%	24%	5%
Family-Related Homicides	92	27	31	15	16	3

Notes: *All including men
**All Reported HIV Diagnoses for Females, for 2010
***Calculated using available Comstat Data for murders/homicides in New York City as reported to police precincts in 2011. The total reported murders/homicides for 2011 was 340.
****Percent of Domestic Violence incidents reported for New York City

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING INDEX FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

The Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in New York City provides a broad measure of the status and well-being of women living throughout the five boroughs of New York City. The Index aims to tell a fuller story and paint an accurate picture of the realities of women in the city at the smallest unit of analysis available to us—the neighborhood level. It also allows us to benchmark the current conditions of women so that we may measure our future progress.

The Index reveals a rich and complex story regarding the lives of women in New York City. In some parts of the city, women are doing quite well, even when compared to their male counterparts. In other parts, women are living in very precarious situations with little to no economic stability, in geographically isolated communities and bereft of resources and financial support.

The highest-ranked neighborhood for women in New York City is the Upper East Side and the worst ranked neighborhood across the five boroughs is the University/Morris Heights section of the Bronx.

Of all of the neighborhoods, only two—the Upper East Side and Upper West Side in Manhattan—ranked in the top five for economic security, health and safety, and education. With this measure, we were able to identify the following:

Top Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women in New York City

1. Upper East Side, Manhattan
2. Battery Park/Tribeca, Manhattan
3. Upper West Side, Manhattan
4. Murray Hill, Manhattan
5. Greenwich Village/SoHo, Manhattan

Bottom Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women in New York City

59. University/Morris Heights, Bronx
58. Mott Haven, Bronx
57. Brownsville, Brooklyn
56. Morrisania, Bronx
55. East Tremont, Bronx

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING FOR WOMEN ACROSS THE BOROUGHS

There is great disparity across the five boroughs in terms of the economic security, health, safety and well-being of women in New York City. The Bronx, one of the most diverse boroughs in the City, with a significant number of people of color, single mothers and immigrant women, ranked last on three out of four of the indices. In sharp contrast, Manhattan, which has significant wealth and resources, ranked at the top of every Index. Based on the Index, borough rankings are as follows:

Economic Security and Well-being for Women in New York City Index
1. Manhattan
2. Staten Island
3. Queens
4. Brooklyn
5. Bronx

Economic Security Sub-Index
1. Staten Island
2. Manhattan
3. Queens
4. Brooklyn
5. Bronx

Education Sub-Index
1. Manhattan
2. Queens
3. Staten Island
4. Brooklyn
5. Bronx

Health and Safety Sub-Index
1. Staten Island
2. Manhattan
3. Queens
4. Bronx
5. Brooklyn

	TABLE 2. **ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING INDEX FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY**		
Rank	**Community District**	**Neighborhood**	**Score**
1	MN8	Upper East Side	0.552
2	MN1	Battery Park/Tribeca	0.535
3	MN7	Upper West Side	0.488
4	MN6	Murray Hill	0.486
5	MN2	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.484
6	MN4	Chelsea/Clinton	0.391
7	BK6	Park Slope	0.378
8	MN5	Midtown Business District	0.375
9	SI3	Tottenville	0.260
10	QU6	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.251
11	QU11	Bayside	0.248
12	BK2	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.187
13	SI2	Willowbrook/South Beach	0.178
14	BK15	Sheepshead Bay	0.153
15	BK10	Bay Ridge	0.148
16	BX8	Riverdale	0.095
17	BK1	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	0.085
18	QU13	Queens Village	0.072
19	QU2	Sunnyside/Woodside	0.069
20	QU8	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	0.053
21	QU7	Flushing	0.044
22	QU5	Ridgewood/Glendale	0.034
23	BK18	Canarsie	0.033
24	MN3	Lower East Side/Chinatown	0.026
25	BX10	Throgs Neck	0.022
26	BK12	Borough Park	0.014
27	MN9	Manhattanville	0.009
28	BK11	Bensonhurst	0.007
29	QU1	Astoria/Long Island City	0.000
30	SI1	Port Richmond	-0.011
31	BK13	Coney Island	-0.023
32	BK14	Flatbush, Midwood	-0.025
33	QU10	Howard Beach	-0.042
34	QU14	The Rockaways	-0.062
35	BX11	Pelham Parkway	-0.070
36	BK8	Crown Heights North	-0.091
37	QU9	Woodhaven	-0.093
38	BX9	Unionport/Soundview	-0.107
39	BK7	Sunset Park	-0.108
40	QU12	Jamaica/St. Albans	-0.131
41	MN12	Washington Heights	-0.141
42	QU4	Elmhurst/Corona	-0.148
43	BK17	East Flatbush	-0.149
44	BK9	Crown Heights South	-0.159
45	BX12	Williamsbridge	-0.166
46	BK3	Bedford Stuyvesant	-0.190
47	MN10	Central Harlem	-0.194
48	QU3	Jackson Heights	-0.209
49	BK4	Bushwick	-0.229
50	BX7	Fordham	-0.262
51	BX4	Concourse/Highbridge	-0.271
52	MN11	East Harlem	-0.285
53	BK5	East New York	-0.291
54	BX2	Hunts Point	-0.318
55	BX6	East Tremont	-0.326
56	BX3	Morrisania	-0.360
57	BK16	Brownsville	-0.370
58	BX1	Mott Haven	-0.378
59	BX5	University/Morris Heights	-0.468

ECONOMIC SECURITY SUB-INDEX

The Economic Security Sub-index uses data from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau and from the Center for Economic Opportunity in New York City. To measure the economic security of women across the five boroughs, we used **median earnings, unemployment and poverty rates.**

Neighborhoods with high concentrations of racial and ethnic minority women, immigrants and single mothers are less economically secure, meaning they have higher rates of unemployment and poverty and lower median earnings. **No neighborhood in the top ten for economic security has a majority of women of color or recent immigrants.**

Neighborhoods that received higher economic security scores have lower rates of poverty and unemployment and higher median earnings for women. Women living on the Upper East Side of Manhattan experience lower rates of poverty and unemployment, at .05 percent and .07 percent, respectively. The median earnings of women residing on the Upper East Side were more than double that of women living in the University/Morris Heights section of the Bronx.

In sharp contrast, University/Morris Heights in the Bronx has an unemployment rate of 16 percent, nearly double the city average, with the number of women living in poverty at 41 percent and yearly median earnings of women at $26,281.

Familial Composition and Economic Security

Female heads of households were more likely to reside in neighborhoods with lower economic security. In the University/Morris Heights section of the Bronx, 28 percent of families were headed by females, compared to just 2.3 percent of households on the Upper East Side.

Top Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women's Economic Security

1. Upper East Side, Manhattan
2. Upper West Side, Manhattan
3. Murray Hill, Manhattan
4. Battery Park/Tribeca, Manhattan
5. Greenwich Village/SoHo

Bottom Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women's Economic Security

59. University/Morris Heights, Bronx
58. Hunts Point, Bronx
57. Mott Haven, Bronx
56. East Tremont, Bronx
55. Morrisania, Bronx

Increasing the economic security of women in the most vulnerable neighborhoods in New York City would not only benefit families, but entire communities. Raising the wages of women in these neighborhoods by just $2.00 an hour would pump $1.5 billion[28] directly into local communities.

Rank	Community District	Neighborhood	Economic Security Index Score
	TABLE 3. **ECONOMIC SECURITY SUB-INDEX**		
1	MN8	Upper East Side	0.568
2	MN7	Upper West Side	0.512
3	MN6	Murray Hill	0.494
4	MN1	Battery Park/Tribeca	0.484
5	MN2	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.484
6	BK6	Park Slope	0.423
7	SI3	Tottenville	0.367
8	MN4	Chelsea/Clinton	0.352
9	MN5	Midtown Business District	0.352
10	QU11	Bayside	0.308
11	QU13	Queens Village	0.244
12	QU6	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.238
13	SI2	Willowbrook/South Beach	0.231
14	BK2	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.200
15	BK18	Canarsie	0.188
16	SI1	Port Richmond	0.176
17	BK10	Bay Ridge	0.172
18	QU5	Ridgewood/Glendale	0.156
19	QU2	Sunnyside/Woodside	0.143
20	BK15	Sheepshead Bay	0.129
21	QU8	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	0.075
22	QU10	Howard Beach	0.073
23	QU7	Flushing	0.065
24	BK17	East Flatbush	0.059
25	BX10	Throgs Neck	0.044
26	MN9	Manhattanville	0.037
27	BK11	Bensonhurst	0.026
28	BK1	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	0.022
29	QU1	Astoria/Long Island City	0.021
30	BX8	Riverdale	0.015
31	BX11	Pelham Parkway	0.010
32	MN3	Lower East Side/Chinatown	-0.017
33	QU14	The Rockaways	-0.017
34	BK14	Flatbush, Midwood	-0.050
35	QU12	Jamaica/St. Albans	-0.060
36	QU9	Woodhaven	-0.062
37	BK8	Crown Heights North	-0.078
38	BX12	Williamsbridge	-0.089
39	BK12	Borough Park	-0.097
40	QU3	Jackson Heights	-0.104
41	BK13	Coney Island	-0.110
42	QU4	Elmhurst/Corona	-0.115
43	BX9	Unionport/Soundview	-0.118
44	MN10	Central Harlem	-0.156
45	BK7	Sunset Park	-0.157
46	BK3	Bedford Stuyvesant	-0.170
47	BK9	Crown Heights South	-0.187
48	BK4	Bushwick	-0.202
49	MN12	Washington Heights	-0.220
50	BK5	East New York	-0.251
51	MN11	East Harlem	-0.322
52	BX4	Concourse/Highbridge	-0.368
53	BK16	Brownsville	-0.391
54	BX7	Fordham	-0.392
55	BX3	Morrisania	-0.476
56	BX6	East Tremont	-0.476
57	BX1	Mott Haven	-0.636
58	BX2	Hunts Point	-0.636
59	BX5	University/Morris Heights	-0.712

EDUCATION SUB-INDEX

In an increasingly global and knowledge-based economy, education is key to building the long-term economic security and well-being of women and girls. The Education Sub-index was created using two measures: the percent of women with less than a high school diploma or GED and the percent of women with a high school diploma or GED.

In neighborhoods scoring in the top ranks, such as Murray Hill, less than 1 percent of residents have not completed high school and 70 percent have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Conversely, in neighborhoods scoring in the bottom of the Education Sub-index, such as Mott Haven and Hunts Point, more than half of women have less than a high school diploma and over 90 percent have not earned a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Top Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women's Education

1. Murray Hill, Manhattan
2. Battery Park/Tribeca, Manhattan
3. Greenwich Village/SoHo, Manhattan
4. Upper East Side, Manhattan
5. Upper West Side, Manhattan

Bottom Ranked Five Neighborhoods for Women's Education

59. Brownsville, Brooklyn
58. Hunts Point, Bronx
57. Mott Haven, Bronx
56. East New York, Brooklyn
55. East Tremont, Bronx

	TABLE 4. **EDUCATION SUB-INDEX**		
Rank	**Community District**	**Neighborhood**	**Education Index Score**
1	MN6	Murray Hill	0.707
2	MN1	Battery Park/Tribeca	0.689
3	MN2	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.689
4	MN8	Upper East Side	0.654
5	MN7	Upper West Side	0.605
6	MN4	Chelsea/Clinton	0.554
7	MN5	Midtown Business District	0.554
8	BK6	Park Slope	0.493
9	BK2	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.354
10	QU6	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.231
11	MN9	Manhattanville	0.151
12	MN3	Lower East Side/Chinatown	0.117
13	QU11	Bayside	0.110
14	BX8	Riverdale	0.092
15	QU1	Astoria/Long Island City	0.080
16	BK10	Bay Ridge	0.051
17	QU8	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	0.024
18	BK1	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	0.021
19	QU2	Sunnyside/Woodside	0.008
20	MN10	Central Harlem	-0.008
21	MN12	Washington Heights	-0.008
22	BK15	Sheepshead Bay	-0.021
23	QU7	Flushing	-0.045
24	BK8	Crown Heights North	-0.049
25	BK7	Sunset Park	-0.053
26	QU3	Queens Village	-0.060
27	BK14	Flatbush, Midwood	-0.068
28	SI2	Willowbrook/South Beach	-0.072
29	MN11	East Harlem	-0.073
30	BK13	Coney Island	-0.094
31	SI03	Tottenville	-0.104
32	BX11	Pelham Parkway	-0.110
33	QU14	The Rockaways	-0.118
34	BK18	Canarsie	-0.119
35	SI1	Port Richmond	-0.122
36	BX10	Throgs Neck	-0.131
37	QU4	Elmhurst/Corona	-0.135
38	QU9	Woodhaven	-0.135
39	BX12	Williamsbridge	-0.153
40	BK3	Bedford Stuyvesant	-0.161
41	BK12	Borough Park	-0.169
42	QU3	Jackson Heights	-0.174
43	BK11	Bensonhurst	-0.175
44	BK9	Crown Heights South	-0.181
45	QU5	Ridgewood/Glendale	-0.187
46	BX9	Unionport/Soundview	-0.198
47	QU12	Jamaica/St. Albans	-0.207
48	BK17	East Flatbush	-0.209
49	BK4	Bushwick	-0.215
50	QU10	Howard Beach	-0.217
51	BX7	Fordham	-0.220
52	BX5	University/Morris Heights	-0.252
53	BX4	Concourse/Highbridge	-0.268
54	BX3	Morrisania	-0.269
55	BX6	East Tremont	-0.269
56	BK5	East New York	-0.278
57	BX1	Mott Haven	-0.284
58	BX2	Hunts Point	-0.284
59	BK16	Brownsville	-0.291

HEALTH AND SAFETY SUB-INDEX

Health and Safety Sub-Index

According to the United Nations, health is one of the most reliable measures of overall human well-being and quality of life in the U.S. and globally.[29] To measure the health and well-being of women in New York City, we used readily available data on infant mortality, reported incidences of sexual assault, and the rate of health insurance coverage[30] across the 59 community districts. When taken together these four variables provide a snapshot into the health and safety of women living in the five boroughs.

Top Five Ranked Neighborhoods for Women's Health and Safety

1. Tottenville, Staten Island
2. Upper East Side, Manhattan
3. Battery Park/Tribeca, Manhattan
4. Willowbrook/South Beach, Staten Island
5. Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn

Bottom Ranked Five Neighborhoods for Women's Health and Safety

59. East Harlem, Manhattan
58. University/Morris Heights, Bronx
57. Brownsville, Brooklyn
56. Central Harlem, Manhattan
55. Jackson Heights, Queens

Brownsville in Brooklyn ranked in the bottom five of the Health and Safety Sub-index for women in New York City. The dense 2.9-mile stretch, bordered by East New York Avenue to the north and East Flatbush on the west,[31] ranked lowest because of the neighborhood's high infant mortality rate – 9.9 percent – and high rate of violence – 2.3 sexual assaults per 1,000 residents. This rate is 4.5 times higher than the lowest infant mortality rate, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan (2 percent), and close to eight times the rate of violence found in the Battery Park/Tribeca and Greenwich Village/SoHo neighborhoods in Manhattan.

	TABLE 5. **HEALTH AND SAFETY SUB-INDEX**		
Rank	**Community District**	**Neighborhood**	**Health Index Score**
1	SI3	Tottenville	0.518
2	MN8	Upper East Side	0.434
3	MN1	Battery Park/Tribeca	0.433
4	SI2	Willowbrook/South Beach	0.377
5	BK15	Sheepshead Bay	0.351
6	MN7	Upper West Side	0.348
7	QU11	Bayside	0.325
8	BK12	Borough Park	0.308
9	QU6	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.283
10	MN2	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.279
11	MN4	Chelsea/Clinton	0.266
12	MN6	Murray Hill	0.256
13	BK10	Bay Ridge	0.222
14	MN5	Midtown Business District	0.220
15	BK6	Park Slope	0.218
16	BK1	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	0.212
17	BX8	Riverdale	0.179
18	BK11	Bensonhurst	0.172
19	BX10	Throgs Neck	0.152
20	BK13	Coney Island	0.135
21	QU5	Ridgewood/Glendale	0.131
22	QU7	Flushing	0.112
23	QU8	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	0.060
24	QU2	Sunnyside/Woodside	0.057
25	BK14	Flatbush, Midwood	0.043
26	QU13	Queens Village	0.031
27	BK18	Canarsie	0.031
28	QU10	Howard Beach	0.018
29	BK2	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.006
30	BX9	Unionport/Soundview	-0.006
31	MN3	Lower East Side/Chinatown	-0.022
32	BX2	Hunts Point	-0.034
33	QU4	The Rockaways	-0.050
34	QU9	Woodhaven	-0.081
35	SI1	Port Richmond	-0.088
36	QU1	Astoria/Long Island City	-0.100
37	BK9	Crown Heights South	-0.108
38	BX11	Pelham Parkway	-0.111
39	BK7	Sunset Park	-0.115
40	QU2	Jamaica/St. Albans	-0.127
41	BK8	Crown Heights North	-0.147
42	MN9	Manhattanville	-0.162
43	BX7	Fordham	-0.174
44	BX4	Concourse/Highbridge	-0.177
45	QU4	Elmhurst/Corona	-0.194
46	MN12	Washington Heights	-0.194
47	BX1	Mott Haven	-0.214
48	BX6	East Tremont	-0.234
49	BK3	Bedford Stuyvesant	-0.238
50	BX12	Williamsbridge	-0.256
51	BK4	Bushwick	-0.271
52	BK17	East Flatbush	-0.299
53	BX3	Morrisania	-0.335
54	BK5	East New York	-0.343
55	QU3	Jackson Heights	-0.349
56	MN10	Central Harlem	-0.419
57	BK16	Brownsville	-0.427
58	BX5	University/Morris Heights	-0.440
59	MN11	East Harlem	-0.461

NEW YORK CITY LIVES

Danielle is a 29-year-old single mother and owner of a home-based daycare center in the Bedford Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn. Buoyed by the support of her community and family, she is committed to making sure that the children in her center are prepared and ready to succeed once they enter Kindergarten.

Growing Up

Danielle was born and raised in Brownsville, Brooklyn, a neighborhood known for its sweeping housing developments and high rates of violence and crime. In our citywide well-being Index, Brownsville ranked in the bottom five of neighborhoods for women. When speaking with Danielle, what became clear was that the public perception of Brownsville, Brooklyn was very different from the neighborhood that she loved as a child.

"For me, growing up in Brownsville, those were the best memories of my life. I grew up in a housing development, and that's where it all started. In my school and at home, I was surrounded by people who motivated me to think bigger. Around me there was a lot of negativity. As a kid, you just don't understand that you're growing up around negative things – the guns, the drugs – circumstances that other kids might not face. Luckily, I had positive reinforcement from my teachers at P.S. 41 and parents who pushed me to do well in school."

A Brooklyn Daughter Returns

After obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in Business with a specialization in Human Resource Management at Virginia Commonwealth University, Danielle decided to come back to her community and family to work and start her life.

"I missed New York and was ready to come home. I worked as a consultant for a number of different agencies in the City, but after back-to-back layoffs in 2009, I decided that there had to be something different out there for me. I always knew I wanted to own a daycare business and this was my opportunity."

Setting Up Shop

Danielle opened the doors to Precious Gems Daycare Center in 2010. The daycare is named after her older sister Precious, who succumbed to colon cancer the previous year. In researching her business, Danielle realized that there was a critical need in her neighborhood for quality, affordable childcare.

"I feel the Center gives to the community exactly what I received as child when I was in District 23. Parents who come to the Center come because it's affordable, and they know that I am committed to preparing their children to enter school with the foundation and set of skills necessary to succeed."

A Day in Danielle's Life

Danielle's day begins at 5:30 a.m., when she awakens to prepare her three-year-old son to board a bus to attend a specialized preschool in Lower Manhattan. After she gets him off, her attention turns to her two teenaged nieces for whom she cares as a result of her sister's passing. She makes sure they have everything they need before they head off to school.

The daycare opens at 7:30 a.m., and she is always there to open the doors and receive the children. From the time the Center opens until it closes, she is constantly engaged with the children and staff. In between caring for the children, she also manages the financial and administrative details of the Center.

Danielle's workday ends by 7:00 p.m., and then she is off to take care of her children and prepare for the next day.

"When I'm off, it's mommy time. I go straight into mommy mode. My family and I have dinner together. After, I check my son's backpack for work or school notices and then I give him a bath. Once I lay him down for the evening around 8:30 p.m., I'm back to work finishing up paperwork left undone from the day. By midnight, I call it quits, lay down and do it all over again the next day."

SINGLE MOTHERS IN NEW YORK CITY

In 2011, 11.7 million families in the U.S. were headed by a single parent – 85 percent of whom were women.[32] It is estimated that over 18 million children live in households headed by single women nationwide.[33] In terms of economic security and well-being, single mothers are more likely to live in poverty, have fewer assets and earn less than their male counterparts and are twice as likely to experience unemployment than married women.

In New York City, single mothers head one in five households with children under the age of 18, compared to just 2 percent of households headed by single fathers. Across the five boroughs, the Bronx has the largest number of female-headed households with children, at 17.7 percent, followed by Queens, at 16.4 percent; Brooklyn, at 9.8 percent; and Staten Island, at 6.9 percent. Manhattan has the fewest single mothers with children, at 5.1 percent.

TABLE 6. **DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, NEW YORK CITY**						
	New York City	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Total Family Households	60.5%	66%	62.5%	40.4%	67.5%	71.6%
Average Family Size	3.36	3.34	3.41	2.9	3.4	3.34
Single Mothers	18.7%	17.7%	9.8%	5.1%	16.4%	6.9%
Single Fathers	1.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1%	2%	1.7%

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

Graph 8
Distribution of Female-Headed Households by Race and Ethnicity, New York City
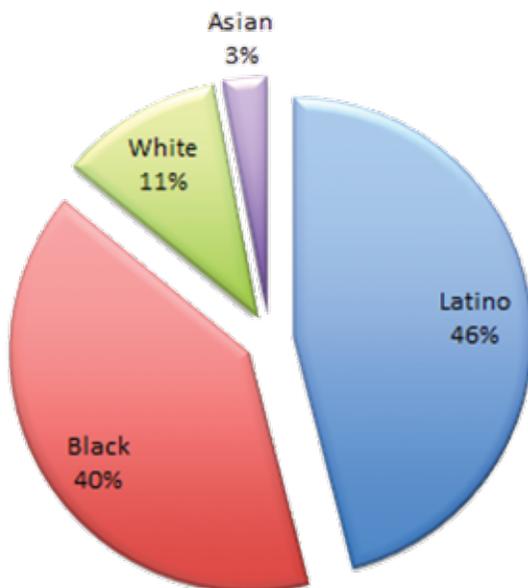
Asian 3%
White 11%
Latino 46%
Black 40%

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

In New York City, there are 293,384 female-headed households with children under the age of 18. Latino and Black women make up the largest share of single mothers with children under 18, at 46 percent and 40 percent, respectively. Eleven percent of single mothers are White non-Latino, and 3 percent are Asian.

Graph 9
Distribution of Single Mother Households with Children Under 18 in Poverty, New York City
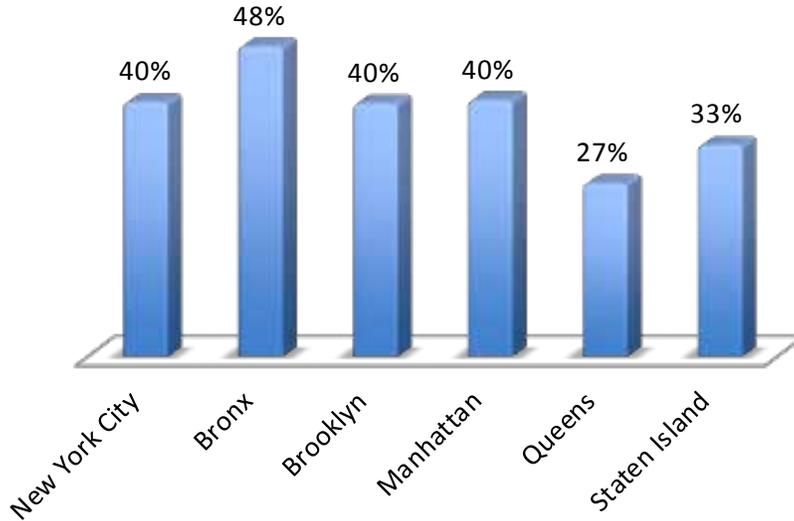
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND SINGLE MOTHERS

Half of all single mothers have an annual income of less than $25,000, only one-third of the median income for married-couple families ($77,749).[34] In New York City, because the cost of living is higher than in most cities in the U.S., lower earnings and income mean that single mothers have to struggle to meet the basic needs of their families. In many cases, they must rely on family, public assistance or other supports to make ends meet.

According to the Women's Center for Education and Career Advancement, a family consisting of one adult and two children in Brooklyn, New York would have to earn more than $60,000 annually to be considered self-sufficient. In other parts of the city, such as Manhattan, families would have to earn between $60,000 and $80,000 to be considered self-sufficient. Self-sufficiency is defined as the income necessary to cover basic needs and living expenses include housing, childcare, food, health care, transportation, taxes, and other miscellaneous costs. It does not include entertainment or extracurricular activities. [35]

SINGLE WOMEN MOTHERS ARE OVERREPRESENTED AMONG THE WORKING POOR

According the U.S. Department of Labor, single-female-headed families are overrepresented among the working poor. Among working poor households, 49 percent are headed by a single woman.[36] Of those who live in families headed by a single female, 28 percent work, but live 150 percent below the federal poverty level.[37]

The overrepresentation of single mothers among the working poor can be attributed to the high concentration of women employed in retail or service industries. Sixty-two percent of single mothers are employed in retail or service work. African-American and Latino women make up 27 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of women employed in service occupations.[38] Typically, service and retail industries pay lower wages, have fewer benefits and less flexible work hours.

SINGLE MOTHERS HAVE HIGHER RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT THAN MARRIED WOMEN

Although labor force participation is high among single mothers, at 75 percent, they are twice as likely as married women to experience unemployment: 13 percent compared to just 5 percent.[39] Among single mothers, African Americans have the highest unemployment rate, at 11.7 percent, followed by Latino and White women, at 8.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.[40] The high rate of unemployment among single mothers can be attributed to the lack of affordable quality childcare and flexibility of many hourly wage jobs as well as a lack of training and education due to gaps in work history or educational attainment.

Across the five boroughs, neighborhoods where African-American women and Latino women and single mothers reside have higher rates of unemployment than other parts of the city. **In the University/Morrisania section of the Bronx, for example, close to 28 percent of households are headed by single women with children under the age of 18, and the unemployment rate is close to 18 percent. Similarly, in East New York 25 percent of households are headed by single mothers, and the unemployment rate is 10 percent.**

Gainful and meaningful employment is critical to building the long-term economic security of single mothers in New York City. As primary breadwinners, these single mothers are responsible for nurturing, feeding, clothing and sheltering **more than one million children.**

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES ARE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHER HOUSEHOLDS TO LIVE IN POVERTY IN NEW YORK CITY

It is a hard fact to swallow—single-parent families in the U.S. are four times more likely to live in poverty as married-couple families.[41] When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, 47.6 percent of Black and 50.3 percent of Hispanic single-mother families are in poverty, compared with 32.7 percent of White and 30.1 percent of Asian single-mother families.[42] In New York City 39.7 percent of households headed by single mothers with children under the age of 18 live in poverty.

In addition to race and ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity can have a significant impact on the economic security of women and children. According to a recent report by Queers for Economic Justice, children in same-sex households have poverty rates nearly double that of children in heterosexual married-couple households.[43]

Across the boroughs, the Bronx has the highest poverty rate for single mothers and their children, at 48.4 percent, and in the neighborhoods of Mott Haven, Hunts Point, Morrisania and East Tremont, rates exceed 40 percent. The Upper East and West Sides of Manhattan, and Tottenville and Willowbrook/South Beach in Staten Island, have the fewest women and children living below the federal poverty line, at less than 10 percent.

Map 1
Women and Children in Poverty by Community District

NYC WOMEN AND CHILDREN POVERTY RATE-19.5%
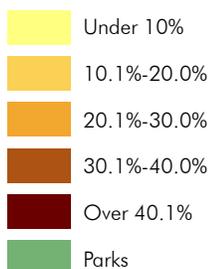
- Under 10%
- 10.1%-20.0%
- 20.1%-30.0%
- 30.1%-40.0%
- Over 40.1%
- Parks

CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates
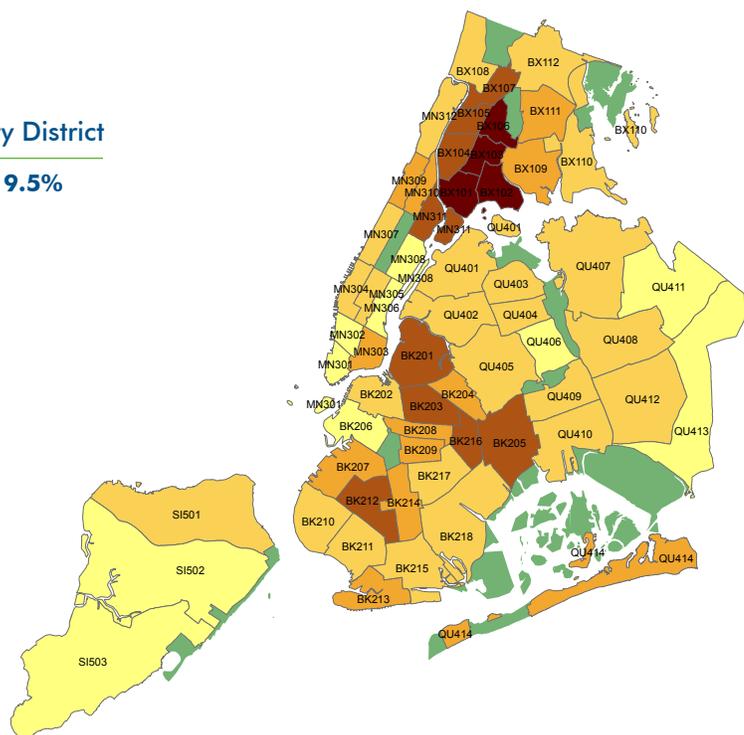
NEW YORK CITY LIVES

Lizzy is a 20-year old single mother who works the graveyard shift at a local big box retailer to provide for her five-year-old daughter Mahniya, who aspires to be a ballerina one day. Born and raised in Flatbush, Brooklyn, Lizzy is determined to provide Mahniya with the opportunities she never had.

Just a Regular Teen Girl

Before becoming pregnant with her daughter at the age of 14, life was pretty typical for Lizzy. Like many teenagers, she spent most of her time socializing, hanging with friends and talking on the phone.

"I was just a regular 14-year-old girl, doing typical teenaged things like hanging out and partying with my friends. During my first year of high school, I met this guy and within three months, I became pregnant. I moved out of my mother's house and in with him. That's when my world changed."

Growing Up Fast

Like many teen mothers, Lizzy had to grow up fast and take on responsibilities atypical of girls her age. In less than a year, she had gone from a young girl worried about fitting in at school to a young girl responsible for feeding, nurturing and providing for a newborn baby.

"I had a lot of responsibility. I grew up very, very fast. I could no longer do what I used to do. I had to think before making any decisions. I spent most of my time at home with the baby and at school. After I had the baby, my friends were still my friends, but they began to fade away because I could no longer hang out in the same way. It was a real eye opener."

Something's Got to Give

To make ends meet, Lizzy worked after school at a toy store in Queens while her daughter attended full-time daycare. After several months of trying to manage it all, she dropped out of school and began to work full-time.

"I was living in Brooklyn, going to school in Manhattan and working in Queens. I didn't want to be a statistic. People expected me to drop out of school, so I was trying to give it my all. I had to take care of my daughter and me. I wanted to make it. In the end, I left school because there was no way I was going to graduate because I had missed so many days. My grade point average was really low."

A Light at the End of the Tunnel

A little more than year and a half ago Lizzy moved into her first apartment in Flatbush, Brooklyn. In August 2012, she obtained her GED. And although most of her income goes to cover housing and other living expenses, she feels fortunate to be moving in the right direction.

"My life wasn't a walk in the park, but I managed. I got my first apartment when I was 18 and now I'm 20. I work full-time and am looking forward to going to college."

Being a Mom to Mahniya

Lizzy enjoys being a mom to Mahniya and like most parents, she has big dreams for her future.

"I like being a mom. I like that she looks up to me and wants to be like me when she grows up. It makes me want to do better....

I hope that she does everything that I never got the chance to do and make good decisions. I want her to enjoy her childhood and being a teenager. I also want her to be successful and to have a good life."

YOUNG WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Girls and Younger Women in New York City

In New York City, there are close to 1 million girls under the age of 18 and nearly 500 young women between the ages of 18 and 24. Brooklyn has the largest number of female residents under the age of 18 (378,414), followed by Queens (290,003),and the Bronx (232,201). Manhattan and Staten Island have the fewest females residents under the age of 18 at 151,755 and 66,686, respectively.

Approximately one in five young women in New York City lives in poverty, slightly higher than the citywide rate of 17.9 percent for all females. The poverty rate is highest for young women in Manhattan (30 percent) and lowest in Staten Island (13 percent). Younger women also account for more than 40 percent percent of new HIV diagnoses among adolescents and have higher rates of pregnancy compared to other girls across the nation.

In order for young women to succeed, it is critically important that they have the skills, resources and support necessary to overcome barriers to opportunity such as poverty, early pregnancy and violence, among others.

Reproductive and Sexual Health

Access to accurate information and the full range of reproductive health care services is essential for ensuring that young women in New York City are empowered to make healthy choices about their future.

HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections are High among Young Girls in New York City

The rate of HIV/AIDS infections and sexually transmitted infections among young women has risen at an alarming pace over the last decade in the United States. The rates have been particularly high for African Americans and Latinos, who now account for 82 percent of new HIV infections in 13- to 24-year-old women and girls.[44]

In New York State, women and girls account for 48 percent of new HIV infections among teens ages 13-19, and 43 percent of new HIV infections among young adults ages 20-24. In New York City, HIV-positive adolescent females (ages 13-24) are most likely to reside in the Brooklyn and the Bronx (33 and 31 percent, respectively).[45]

Teens make up more than one in four diagnosed sexually transmitted infection cases in New York City, and more than 10,000 teen women were diagnosed with chlamydia in 2007, up 26 percent from the previous year.

According to the Center for Latino Adolescent and Family Health at New York University, Bronx youth are disproportionately impacted by poor reproductive and sexual health outcomes, with the highest rates of STIs in New York City's five boroughs.[46] The incidence of chlamydia among females ages 15-19 years old in the Bronx was nearly 40 percent higher than the rate in New York City.

Although African-American and Latino girls and women between the ages of 13 and 24 make up 26 percent of the U.S. population, they account for 82 percent of all new HIV infections.

EARLY MOTHERHOOD AND TEEN PREGNANCY

In New York City, more than 20,000 young women between the ages of 15-19 become pregnant each year.[47] The Bronx has the highest rate of teen pregnancy at 105.6 per 1,000 females followed by the Brooklyn at 85.9, Manhattan at 77.7, Queens at 62.8 and Staten Island at 52.7.

When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, African-American teens have the highest pregnancy rate, at 123 per 1,000 females, followed by Latinas at 105 per 1,000 females. White non-Latino and Asian teen girls have the lowest pregnancy rates at about 20 per 1,000 females.

Teen Pregnancy Rates in New York City are Highest in Communities of Color

Early motherhood is also highly influenced by race, citizenship status and poverty. Across the five boroughs, young Latino women ages 15-19 who became pregnant were most likely to give birth, at 46.7 percent, followed by White non-Latino teens, at 38 percent, and African-American young women, at 26.6 percent.[48]

The pregnancy rate of young women ages 15-19 is highest in Central Harlem in Manhattan (116.4 per 1,000 female residents) and the Morrisania/East Tremont neighborhood of the Bronx (115.5 per 1,000). Rates were lowest in the Bayside and Forest Hills sections of Queens, at 9.92 and 19.3 reported pregnancies per 1,000 female residents.

TABLE 7. **TEEN PREGNANCY RATES NEW YORK CITY AND UNITED STATES 2009**			
New York City			
Age Cohort	15-17	18-19	15-19
Rate per 1,000 Females	48.8	127.4	81.1
United States			
Rates per 1,000 Females	40.2	117.7	70.6

**CR2PI Tabulation.* Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2008-2010 County/zip code Perinatal Data

TABLE 8. **TEEN PREGNANCY RATES ACROSS THE FIVE BOROUGHS**	
Neighborhood	Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000)**
Central Harlem	116.4
Morrisania/East Tremont	115.5
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	107.7
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	106.5
East Harlem	105.3
Highbridge/S. Concourse	101.3
Soundview/Parkchester	94.5
Bedford Stuyvesant	92.5
East New York/Starrett City	89.5
Bushwick	88.1
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	87.3
Washington Heights/Inwood	84.9
South Crown Heights	83.1
University Heights/Fordham	80.9
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	79.7
North Shore	77.5
Williamsbridge/Baychester	77.2
Coney Island	76.8
East Flatbush	75.1
South Shore	74.2
Sunset Park	74
Jamaica	70.1
Pelham Parkway	70
Rockaways	67.2
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	64.0
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	63.5
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	63.4
Flatlands/Canarsie	56.1
Kew Gardens/Woodhaven	55.8
Jackson Heights	54.9
Elmhurst/Corona	53.8
Flatbush	50.0
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	47.2
Bellerose/Rosedale	46.1
Greenwich Village/Financial District	44.8
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	43.6
Lower East Side/Chinatown	42.9
Astoria	41.2
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	39.8
Howard Beach/S. Ozone Park	39.6
Middle Village/Ridgewood	35.1
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	33.6
Bensonhurst	33.5
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	33.2
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	32.35
Borough Park	32
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	31.5
Mid-Island	27.9
Bay Ridge	24.6
Sunnyside/Woodside	24.3
Flushing/Whitestone	23.4
Upper West Side	21.5
Upper East Side	20.8
Forest Hills/Rego Park	19.3
Bayside/Little Neck	9.92

TABLE 9. **TEEN PREGNANCY FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15-19 BY NEIGHBORHOOD RATE**	
Neighborhood Poverty Rate	Rate per 1,000 Females
0.0% to 9.9%	38.1
10.0% to 19.9%	65.5
20% or More	98.5

Source: Yuval et al. New York City
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

In New York City, there is a Direct Relationship between Teen Pregnancy and Poverty

Teens who become pregnant and give birth in New York City are more likely to live in high-poverty neighborhoods. The pregnancies are also more likely to be unintended.

In communities where the poverty rate is more than 20 percent, 39 percent of teen pregnancies end in live births compared to 26.9 percent in neighborhoods where less than 10 percent of the residents have incomes below the federal poverty line.[49]

Among teens in the highest-poverty neighborhoods in New York City, 85.9 percent of pregnancies are unintended. When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, African-American and Asian and Pacific Islander (APIs) teens have the highest rates of unintended pregnancies at 90.1 percent and 90.2 percent respectively, followed by 86.1 percent among Whites and 83.2 percent among Latinos.[50]

Across the Boroughs, Teen Pregnancy Derails High School Graduation for Young Girls

Early motherhood is a leading cause of school dropout among teen girls. Across the U.S., 30 percent of teen girls who drop out of high school cite pregnancy or parenthood as a key reason. Among African Americans and Latinos, the numbers are even higher: 36 percent of Latino girls and 38 percent of African-American teen girls cite pregnancy or parenthood as a reason for leaving school.[51]

In New York City, nearly 70 percent of teen girls who become mothers drop out of high school, and of the roughly 20,000 school-aged mothers, only a reported 1,940 receive services from the Department of Education.[52]

Immigrant Status not a Significant Factor in Teen Pregnancy among New York City Young Girls

In New York City, 77.9 percent of teen pregnancies are to U.S.-born residents. Among young women who became pregnant that identify as foreign-born, 48.3 percent are Asian and Pacific Islanders (APIs), 28.0 percent are Latinos, 15.3 percent are non-Hispanic Whites and 11.2 percent are non-Hispanic Blacks.[53]

Over the past decade or so, New York City's teen pregnancy rate has exceeded the national rate by 21 percent—85.4 per 1,000 girls compared to 70.6 per 1,000.

Safety and Well-being of Young Girls in New York City

From street harassment to dating violence, girls and young women in New York City experience violence on par with the national rate. In 2009, one in 10 high school students in New York City reported being hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend within the past year, and 16.3 percent of female students reported having had forced sex.[54]

Technology has also made it easier for perpetrators to stalk, harass and threaten victims. According to a national study, 25 percent of teens in relationships say they have been called names, harassed or put down by a boyfriend/girlfriend through cell phones and texting.[55] In New York City, 48 percent of youth ages 13-21 say that their partner insists on knowing their whereabouts at all times, and 43 percent report that their boyfriend/girlfriend checks their cellphones regularly.[56]
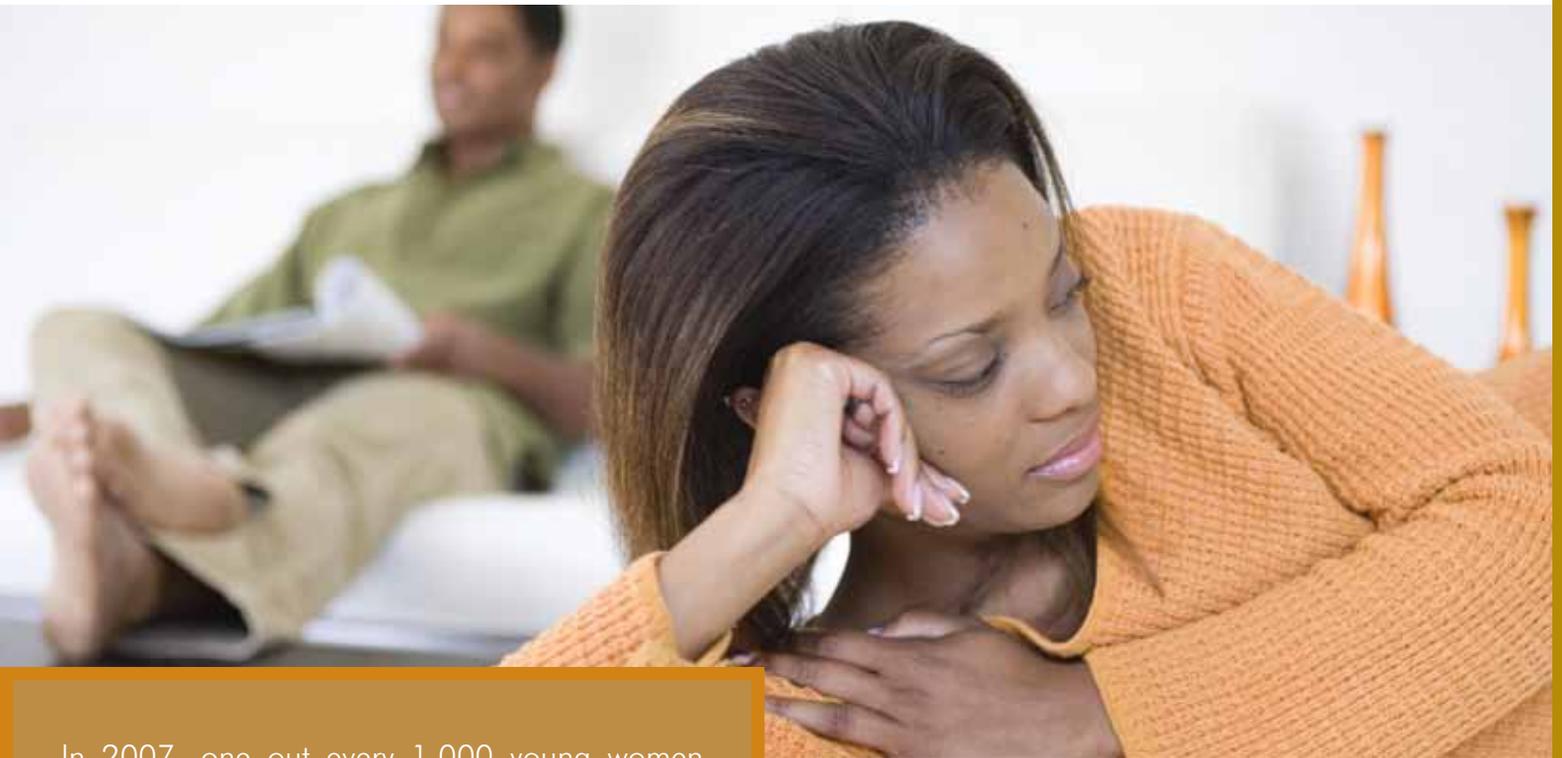
In 2007, one out every 1,000 young women between the ages of 12 and 19 in New York City visited an emergency room because of injuries related to intimate partner violence.[57]

NEW YORK CITY LIVES

Jung is an 86-year-old Korean immigrant living in the Elmhurst neighborhood of Queens. While riding a downtown train to obtain a new senior citizen subway card, she spoke about her life in New York City and her desire to stay independent.

Coming to New York

"I've been in New York for 48 years. I came to the U.S. because I wanted a better life for my children. I have four children – three girls and one son. I also have 12 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. We all live in Queens."

A Work Life Remembered

Like many new immigrants and people of color in New York City, Jung and her husband worked in the service industry at a midtown Manhattan restaurant.

"I worked in the same restaurant as my husband for 22 years. I was a cook and he was a chef. My granddaughter, who is in high school, loves to cook and says that she wants to be a chef, as well."

Fiercely Independent

Gripping her knees and grasping her cane, Jung spoke about her desire to remain independent because she does not want to be a burden on her family. On several occasions, she has rebuffed her family's requests to move in with them.

"My daughter asks me to move in with her and I say, 'No.' I don't want to be a burden. I'm okay, but my knees hurt sometimes. When my body tries to give up, I use my mind to tell my body, 'No, keep going.'"

Housing Matters

Jung lives in subsidized senior housing in Queens, which allows her to maintain her independence and live close to her family.

"I pay $400 per month for rent. This is why I can live alone. I like living alone."

OLDER WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

In New York City, there are approximately 1.2 million women ages 55 and over. Of those, 600,000 are 65 or older. The U.S. Census projects that by 2030, the number of individuals over the age of 55 in New York City will increase by more than 44 percent.[58] As such, it will be imperative to ensure that older women are economically secure and have the ongoing support necessary to live active and healthy lives.

Poverty is a Daily Reality for Many Older Women in New York City

In the U.S., the number of older women living in poverty is more than double the poverty rate for older men – 70 percent compared to 30 percent. When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, Black and Latino women over age 65 are more likely to be impoverished than White non-Latino or Asian women.

Graph 10
Poverty Rates for Individuals 65 Years or Older by Race and Sex, United States
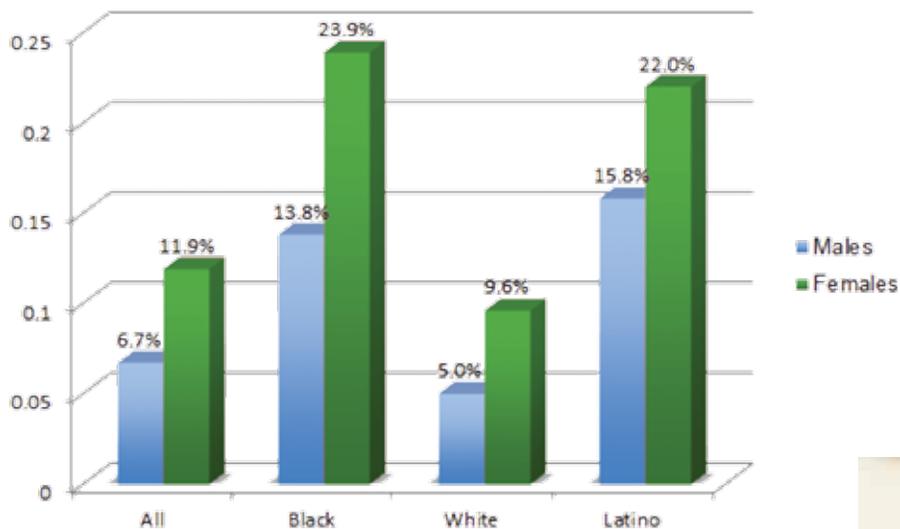
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

Nationally, it is estimated that one in 10 individuals over the age of 65 lives in poverty. [66]

In New York City, **one in four women 65-years-old or older lives in poverty,** a figure nearly double the national rate of 11.9 percent. Brooklyn has the highest number of older women in poverty, at 36 percent, followed by the Bronx, at 24 percent. Staten Island has the lowest percent of older women in poverty of any borough, at 11 percent.

Graph 11
Poverty Rates of Women 65 Years or Older by Borough, New York City
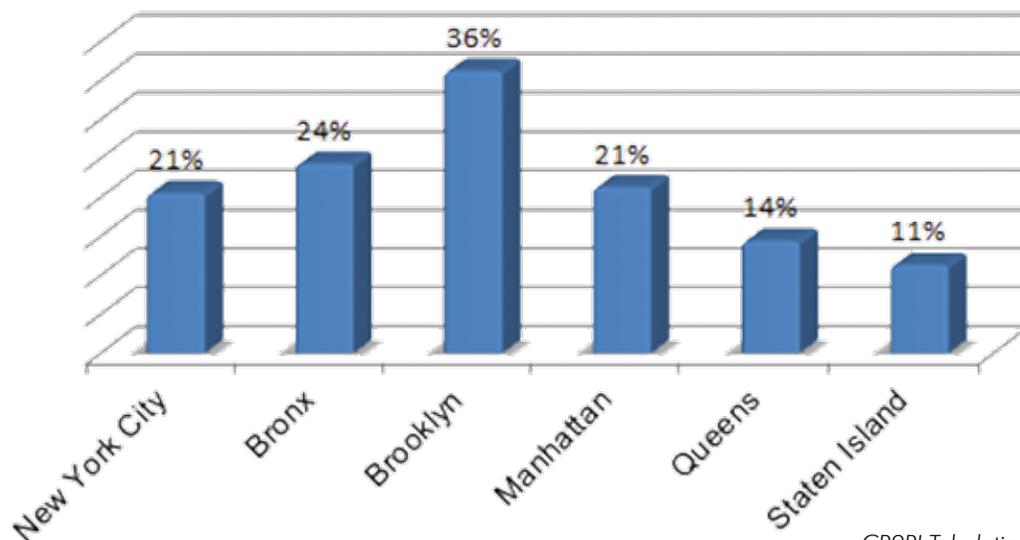
CR2PI Tabulations. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates

For Many Older Women, Social Security is their Only Source of Income

Social Security is the only source of income for one in four older adults in the state of New York – the majority of whom are women. Social Security reduces poverty rates for women over the age of 65 from 48 percent to 14 percent. When race and ethnicity are taken into consideration, Social Security reduces poverty among African-American and Latino women by more than 50 percent.[59]

Older Women Face Longer Spells of Unemployment in New York City than Other Women

While the national unemployment rate continues to hover around 9 percent, in New York City, women ages 55-64 remain out of work longer than any other group. The average length of unemployment for this group is 39 weeks, and more than 62 percent are unemployed for more than six months.[60]

Out-of-Pocket Health Care Costs Can Create Financial Instability for Older Women

Although the majority of women over age 65 are covered by Medicare, the federal government program that provides health care coverage for individuals 65 or older, ongoing long-term care or health care can be costly for many older women.[61] In New York State, out-of-pocket costs for health care can total more than $4,000 annually for older individuals in fair health, nearly a quarter of the median Social Security benefits for women in the state.[62]

Homelessness is on the Rise for the Elderly in New York City

Nearly one-third of homeless adults in the U.S. today are over 50, compared to 11 percent over a decade ago.[63] In New York City over the last 10 years, the number of elderly homeless people in shelters has increased by 55 percent. In 2012, the number has jumped 28 percent.[64]

Increased homelessness among aging adults is largely the result of poverty and the lack of affordable housing. Across the nation, at least nine seniors are waiting for every occupied unit of affordable elderly housing. According to the a report by Wider Opportunities for Women, the market price for a one bedroom apartment for a person 65 or older can reach $24,516 a year in New York City.[65]

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in New York City is a call to action for community leaders, practitioners, government officials and other key stakeholders. As a resource and a tool, it allows us to pinpoint the greatest needs in communities and highlight the starkest disparities among women and girls across the five boroughs.

The New York Women's Foundation knows that increasing economic security for women and girls creates stronger and economically viable families and communities. As such, there is a critical need for increased resources and targeted efforts to build the economic security of women and girls, including: job training and workforce development; initiatives that provide early links to the labor market for younger women coupled with programs that create pipelines to post-secondary education; increased work supports and assistance to families; and culturally competent reproductive health, domestic violence, sexual assault and other wellness services across the five boroughs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVERAGE COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES TO INCREASE ECONOMIC SECURITY IN COMMUNITIES OF CONCENTRATED POVERTY

In New York City, areas of concentrated poverty, high unemployment, and lower median earnings are struggling with additional challenges that make it difficult for women to get ahead. These challenges include high rates of crime and violence, lack of investment by businesses and corporations, high rates of home foreclosures and the lack of affordable housing. In neighborhoods where women are least economically secure, there is an urgent need to develop collaborative strategies to mobilize public and private investments to create stronger, safer and economically stable communities.

SUPPORT JOB TRAINING AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

In 2011, expenditures on New York City's workforce development efforts, including occupational training, related employment preparation and placement services, totaled $334.7 million, representing a slight decline from the previous year. Most of the training, however, was geared toward obtaining jobs in the retail and service industries paying average wages of $7.25 per hour.

In order to move women toward full economic security and participation in New York City, workforce development training programs will need to focus on jobs in high demand fields that have the potential for higher wages and earnings over time and that have clear pathways for advancement.

There is an urgent need to create targeted workforce development programs and initiatives in the City focused on women, particularly low-income single mothers, and in communities with high levels of unemployment such as the South Bronx, East Harlem and East New York. These programs and initiatives should also take into consideration the caretaking demands of women and the supports that will be necessary to move families forward while training and education occur.

ENHANCE THE SAFETY NET FOR SINGLE MOTHERS AND FAMILIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Over the last few decades, the safety net for women and families has become virtually non-existent. Tight budgets at the local and state levels continue to threaten essential support programs for women and families such as child care subsidies and TANF. In New York City, from 1995 until now, the number of individuals receiving cash assistance has declined by 69.5 percent – from over 1.1 million in March 1995 to 354,423 in August 2012.[67] According to the Fiscal Policy Institute, only 19 percent of eligible low-income families receive childcare subsidies in New York City.

As women strive to become economically secure, it is critically important that they have the necessary supports and assistance. There is a need to work with government officials and community leaders to enhance the safety net for women by maintaining or increasing funding levels for programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women Infant and Children (WIC), making childcare subsidies widely available and accessible to families in need, and maintaining the Earned Income Tax Credit, among others.

SUPPORT EARLY LINKS TO THE LABOR MARKET AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG WOMEN

The unemployment rate for youth between the ages of 16-19 in New York City is 30 percent, and for young adults between the ages of 18-24 the rate is 20 percent. Studies show that youth who do not become connected to the labor market early will have a hard time obtaining stable employment in the future and their earnings over their work life will be significantly compromised.

IDENTIFY AND CREATE PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO INCREASE HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES AMONG LOW-INCOME GIRLS AND YOUNGER WOMEN

Once girls fall behind in school or fail to graduate, the road ahead is paved with low-pay, dead-end jobs with few benefits, flexibility, and little opportunity for upward mobility.

In New York City, educational attainment levels are lowest in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty and among communities of color. Programs and initiatives aimed at increasing high school graduation rates, literacy rates and links to post-secondary education should be expanded or increased in high-need communities.

PRIORITIZE MAINTAINING INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY OF OLDER WOMEN

The economic security of women later in life is directly linked to their earnings over their entire work lives. Women who cycle in and out of work or are employed in low-wage jobs are more likely to live in poverty as older adults.

As the city's population ages, it is critical to ensure that older women have the resources and supports necessary to remain healthy, safe and economically secure. Support and resources include investments in affordable housing for seniors, the protection and maintenance of Medicare and Social Security benefits as well as the protection of assets.

PROVIDE TARGETED, CULTURALLY COMPETENT HEALTH AND WELLNESS SERVICES IN COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF OBESITY, INFANT MORTALITY OR OTHER RELATED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

New York City continues to lead the charge on addressing many of the chronic health issues facing the nation such as obesity and smoking, among others. As a result of Mayor Bloomberg's efforts, according to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the number of children who are obese in the City has decreased and the infant mortality rate has declined slightly to 4.7 percent, from 5.3 percent.

However, despite these efforts many low-income women and girls across New York City continue to face challenges and threats to their health and well-being. Black and Latino women continue to have higher infant mortality and maternal mortality rates than their White and Asian peers. They also account for the largest share of new HIV diagnoses in the City. We must develop a strategy and direct resources to programs and initiatives that provide targeted and culturally competent health and wellness services to low-income communities to improve health outcomes for low-income women and girls.

INCREASE FUNDING AND SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Intimate partner violence and sexual assault continue to be threats to the safety and well-being of women and girls across the five boroughs. Funding cuts to critical programs at the local level make it difficult for women and families to escape violence and to become economically independent.

We must increase funding and support services at the local level to provide ongoing education and outreach to immigrant women and communities, law enforcement, deportation officials, and other key stakeholders to support women who are victims of violence and abuse. Legislation and local policies must ensure immigrant and economically vulnerable women are safe to report violence without fear of deportation or other forms of retaliation.

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APPENDICES

TABLE 1A. **INDEX SCORES BY NEIGHBORHOOD**

Community District	Neighborhood	Index Scores			
		EDU Score	ECON Score	Health Score	Composite Score
BRONX					
BX101	Mott Haven	-0.284	-0.636	-0.214	-0.378
BX102	Hunts Point	-0.284	-0.636	-0.034	-0.318
BX103	Morrisania	-0.269	-0.476	-0.335	-0.360
BX104	Concourse/ Highbridge	-0.268	-0.368	-0.177	-0.271
BX105	University/Morris Heights	-0.252	-0.712	-0.440	-0.468
BX106	East Tremont	-0.269	-0.476	-0.234	-0.326
BX107	Fordham	-0.220	-0.392	-0.174	-0.262
BX108	Riverdale	0.092	0.015	0.179	0.095
BX109	Unionport/ Soundview	-0.198	-0.118	-0.006	-0.107
BX110	Throgs Neck	-0.131	0.044	0.152	0.022
BX111	Pelham Parkway	-0.110	0.010	-0.111	-0.070
BX112	Williamsbridge	-0.153	-0.089	-0.256	-0.166
BROOKLYN					
BK201	Williamsburg/ Greenpoint	0.021	0.022	0.212	0.085
BK202	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.354	0.200	0.006	0.187
BK203	Bedford Stuyvesant	-0.161	-0.170	-0.238	-0.190
BK204	Bushwick	-0.215	-0.202	-0.271	-0.229
BK205	East New York	-0.278	-0.251	-0.343	-0.291
BK206	Park Slope	0.493	0.423	0.218	0.378
BK207	Sunset Park	-0.053	-0.157	-0.115	-0.108
BK208	Crown Heights North	-0.049	-0.078	-0.147	-0.091
BK209	Crown Heights South	-0.181	-0.187	-0.108	-0.159
BK210	Bay Ridge	0.051	0.172	0.222	0.148
BK211	Bensonhurst	-0.175	0.026	0.172	0.007
BK212	Borough Park	-0.169	-0.097	0.308	0.014
BK213	Coney Island	-0.094	-0.110	0.135	-0.023
BK214	Flatbush, Midwood	-0.068	-0.050	0.043	-0.025
BK215	Sheepshead Bay	-0.021	0.129	0.351	0.153
BK216	Brownsville	-0.291	-0.391	-0.427	-0.370
BK217	East Flatbush	-0.209	0.059	-0.299	-0.149
BK218	Canarsie	-0.119	0.188	0.031	0.033

TABLE 1A. **INDEX SCORES BY NEIGHBORHOOD**

MANHATTAN					
MN301	Battery Park/Tribeca	0.689	0.484	0.433	0.535
MN302	Greenwich Village/ SoHo	0.689	0.484	0.279	0.484
MN303	Lower East Side/ Chinatown	0.117	-0.017	-0.022	0.026
MN304	Chelsea/Clinton	0.554	0.352	0.266	0.391
MN305	Midtown Business District	0.554	0.352	0.220	0.375
MN306	Murray Hill	0.707	0.494	0.256	0.486
MN307	Upper West Side	0.605	0.512	0.348	0.488
MN308	Upper East Side	0.654	0.568	0.434	0.552
MN309	Manhattanville	0.151	0.037	-0.162	0.009
MN310	Central Harlem	-0.008	-0.156	-0.419	-0.194
MN311	East Harlem	-0.073	-0.322	-0.461	-0.285
MN312	Washington Heights	-0.008	-0.220	-0.194	-0.141
QUEENS					
QU401	Astoria/Long Island City	0.080	0.021	-0.100	0.000
QU402	Sunnyside/Woodside	0.008	0.143	0.057	0.069
QU403	Jackson Heights	-0.174	-0.104	-0.349	-0.209
QU404	Elmhurst/Corona	-0.135	-0.115	-0.194	-0.148
QU405	Ridgewood/Glendale	-0.187	0.156	0.131	0.034
QU406	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.231	0.238	0.283	0.251
QU407	Flushing	-0.045	0.065	0.112	0.044
QU408	Fresh Meadows/ Briarwood	0.024	0.075	0.060	0.053
QU409	Woodhaven	-0.135	-0.062	-0.081	-0.093
QU410	Howard Beach	-0.217	0.073	0.018	-0.042
QU411	Bayside	0.110	0.308	0.325	0.248
QU412	Jamaica/St. Albans	-0.207	-0.060	-0.127	-0.131
QU413	Queens Village	-0.060	0.244	0.031	0.072
QU414	The Rockaways	-0.118	-0.017	-0.050	-0.062
STATEN ISLAND					
SI501	Port Richmond	-0.122	0.176	-0.088	-0.011
SI502	Willowbrook/South Beach	-0.072	0.231	0.377	0.178
SI503	Tottenville	-0.104	0.367	0.518	0.260

		Economic Variables			Econ Index Variables (Directional)			Standardized ECON Scores			Final Economic Domain Score		
Community District	Neighborhood	% Poor	% Un-employed	Female Earnings	% Poor	% Un-employed	Earnings * (-1)	ZUnemployed	ZPoor	ZEarnings	AV Standardized EDU Score	AV Weighted Standardized ECON Score	Final Inverted ECON Score
BRONX													
BX101	Mott Haven	0.410	0.159	26,581	0.410	0.159	-26581	2.11	2.38	1.24	1.908	0.636	-0.636
BX102	Hunts Point	0.410	0.159	27,650	0.417	0.159	-26581	2.11	2.38	1.24	1.908	0.636	-0.636
BX103	Morrisania	0.417	0.120	26,581	0.410	0.120	-27650	2.17	0.95	1.16	1.427	0.476	-0.476
BX104	Concourse/Highbridge	0.346	0.115	29,165	0.346	0.115	-29165	1.50	0.77	1.04	1.104	0.368	-0.368
BX105	University/Morris Heights	0.384	0.180	24,552	0.384	0.180	-24552	1.86	3.16	1.39	2.135	0.712	-0.712
BX106	East Tremont	0.417	0.120	27,650	0.417	0.120	-27650	2.17	0.95	1.16	1.427	0.476	-0.476
BX107	Fordham	0.311	0.134	31,127	0.311	0.134	-31127	1.16	1.47	0.89	1.177	0.392	-0.392
BX108	Riverdale	0.174	0.110	50,328	0.174	0.110	-50328	-0.14	0.57	-0.56	-0.045	-0.015	0.015
BX109	Unionport/Soundview	0.232	0.097	35,658	0.232	0.097	-35658	0.41	0.11	0.55	0.354	0.118	-0.118
BX110	Throgs Neck	0.132	0.102	44,805	0.132	0.102	-44805	-0.54	0.28	-0.14	-0.133	-0.044	0.044
BX111	Pelham Parkway	0.190	0.087	40,333	0.190	0.087	-40333	0.01	-0.29	0.20	-0.029	-0.010	0.010
BX112	Williamsbridge	0.175	0.108	37,193	0.175	0.108	-37193	-0.13	0.50	0.43	0.268	0.089	-0.089
BROOKLYN													
BK201	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	0.288	0.058	40,357	0.288	0.058	-40357	0.95	-1.34	0.19	-0.067	-0.022	0.022
BK202	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0.163	0.086	59,291	0.163	0.086	-59291	-0.25	-0.31	-1.24	-0.599	-0.200	0.200
BK203	Bedford Stuyvesant	0.315	0.091	36,961	0.315	0.091	-36961	1.20	-0.12	0.45	0.510	0.170	-0.170
BK204	Bushwick	0.275	0.089	27,072	0.275	0.089	-27072	0.82	-0.21	1.20	0.605	0.202	-0.202
BK205	East New York	0.316	0.102	32,607	0.316	0.102	-32607	1.21	0.27	0.78	0.753	0.251	-0.251
BK206	Park Slope	0.066	0.060	60,959	0.066	0.060	-60959	-1.17	-1.27	-1.37	-1.269	-0.423	0.423
BK207	Sunset Park	0.219	0.112	36,869	0.219	0.112	-36869	0.29	0.67	0.46	0.471	0.157	-0.157
BK208	Crown Heights North	0.255	0.090	39,600	0.255	0.090	-39600	0.63	-0.18	0.25	0.233	0.078	-0.078
BK209	Crown Heights South	0.208	0.121	35,907	0.208	0.121	-35907	0.18	0.97	0.53	0.560	0.187	-0.187
BK210	Bay Ridge	0.135	0.074	46,455	0.135	0.074	-46455	-0.51	-0.77	-0.27	-0.515	-0.172	0.172
BK211	Bensonhurst	0.129	0.088	35,041	0.129	0.088	-35041	-0.57	-0.26	0.60	-0.077	-0.026	0.026
BK212	Borough Park	0.280	0.079	35,523	0.280	0.079	-35523	0.87	-0.56	0.56	0.290	0.097	-0.097
BK213	Coney Island	0.199	0.103	35,475	0.199	0.103	-35475	0.10	0.33	0.56	0.330	0.110	-0.110
BK214	Flatbush, Midwood	0.219	0.084	35,967	0.219	0.084	-35967	0.29	-0.37	0.53	0.150	0.050	-0.050
BK215	Sheepshead Bay	0.122	0.076	40,682	0.122	0.076	-40682	-0.63	-0.70	0.17	-0.387	-0.129	0.129
BK216	Brownsville	0.369	0.124	33,442	0.369	0.124	-33442	1.72	1.09	0.72	1.173	0.391	-0.391
BK217	East Flatbush	0.128	0.082	35,964	0.128	0.082	-35964	-0.58	-0.48	0.53	-0.178	-0.059	0.059
BK218	Canarsie	0.094	0.072	42,143	0.094	0.072	-42143	-0.90	-0.84	0.06	-0.563	-0.188	0.188

TABLE 1B. **ECONOMIC SECURITY SUB-INDEX**

TABLE 1B. ECONOMIC SECURITY SUB-INDEX											
		Economic Variables			Econ Index Variables (Directional)			Standardized ECON Scores			Final Economic Domain Score		
Community District	Neighborhood	% Poor	% Un-employed	Female Earnings	% Poor	% Un-employed	Earnings * (-1)	ZUnemployed	ZPoor	ZEarnings	AV Standardized EDU Score	AV Weighted Standardized ECON Score	Final Inverted ECON Score
MANHATTAN													
MN301	Battery Park/ Tribeca	0.076	0.069	73,999	0.076	0.069	-73999	-1.07	-0.93	-2.35	-1.452	-0.484	0.484
MN302	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.076	0.069	73,999	0.076	0.069	-73999	-1.07	-0.93	-2.35	-1.452	-0.484	0.484
MN303	LowerEast Side/ Chinatown	0.226	0.094	45,543	0.226	0.094	-45543	0.35	0.00	-0.20	0.051	0.017	-0.017
MN304	Chelsea/Clinton	0.108	0.079	67,254	0.108	0.079	-67254	-0.77	-0.55	-1.84	-1.056	-0.352	0.352
MN305	Midtown Business District	0.108	0.079	67,254	0.108	0.079	-67254	-0.77	-0.55	-1.84	-1.056	-0.352	0.352
MN306	Murray Hill	0.059	0.067	71,777	0.059	0.067	-71777	-1.24	-1.02	-2.19	-1.482	-0.494	0.494
MN307	Upper West Side	0.101	0.062	76,950	0.101	0.062	-76950	-0.84	-1.19	-2.58	-1.536	-0.512	0.512
MN308	Upper East Side	0.052	0.056	74,254	0.052	0.056	-74254	-1.30	-1.44	-2.37	-1.705	-0.568	0.568
MN309	Manhattanville	0.238	0.068	40,566	0.238	0.068	-40566	0.47	-0.99	0.18	-0.112	-0.037	0.037
MN310	Central Harlem	0.270	0.110	42,429	0.270	0.110	-42429	0.77	0.59	0.04	0.468	0.156	-0.156
MN311	East Harlem	0.275	0.139	37,514	0.275	0.139	-37514	0.83	1.66	0.41	0.965	0.322	-0.322
MN312	Washington Heights	0.180	0.136	36,165	0.180	0.136	-36165	-0.08	1.55	0.51	0.660	0.220	-0.220
QUEENS													
QU401	Astoria/Long Island City	0.156	0.096	42,182	0.156	0.096	-42182	-0.31	0.07	0.06	-0.062	-0.021	0.021
QU402	Sunnyside/ Woodside	0.100	0.077	40,276	0.100	0.077	-40276	-0.84	-0.64	0.20	-0.429	-0.143	0.143
QU403	Jackson Heights	0.155	0.104	30,832	0.155	0.104	-30832	-0.33	0.34	0.92	0.311	0.104	-0.104
QU404	Elmhurst/Corona	0.182	0.099	30,960	0.182	0.099	-30960	-0.06	0.19	0.91	0.344	0.115	-0.115
QU405	Ridgewood/ Glendale	0.124	0.068	40,268	0.124	0.068	-40268	-0.62	-0.99	0.20	-0.469	-0.156	0.156
QU406	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.088	0.082	52,350	0.088	0.082	-52350	-0.96	-0.47	-0.71	-0.715	-0.238	0.238
QU407	Flushing	0.124	0.090	40,507	0.124	0.090	-40507	-0.62	-0.15	0.18	-0.194	-0.065	0.065
QU408	Fresh Meadows/ Briarwood	0.110	0.104	46,835	0.110	0.104	-46835	-0.74	0.36	-0.30	-0.226	-0.075	0.075
QU409	Woodhaven	0.105	0.119	36,977	0.105	0.119	-36977	-0.79	0.90	0.45	0.186	0.062	-0.062
QU410	Howard Beach	0.101	0.086	36,321	0.101	0.086	-36321	-0.83	-0.32	0.50	-0.218	-0.073	0.073
QU411	Bayside	0.066	0.067	50,404	0.066	0.067	-50404	-1.17	-1.04	-0.57	-0.923	-0.308	0.308
QU412	Jamaica/St. Albans	0.135	0.114	38,496	0.135	0.114	-38496	-0.51	0.72	0.33	0.181	0.060	-0.060
QU413	Queens Village	0.054	0.073	44,567	0.054	0.073	-44567	-1.28	-0.79	-0.12	-0.732	-0.244	0.244
QU414	The Rockaways	0.187	0.093	39,875	0.187	0.093	-39875	-0.01	-0.06	0.23	0.052	0.017	-0.017
STATEN ISLAND													
SI501	Port Richmond	0.172	0.060	44,690	0.172	0.060	-44690	-0.16	-1.28	-0.13	-0.527	-0.176	0.176
SI502	Willowbrook/ South Beach	0.088	0.071	46,083	0.088	0.071	-46083	-0.96	-0.88	-0.24	-0.692	-0.231	0.231
SI503	Tottenville	0.039	0.060	50,841	0.039	0.060	-50841	-1.42	-1.28	-0.60	-1.102	-0.367	0.367

		Educational Attainment Variables		EDU Index Variables (Directional)		Standarized EDU Scores		Final Education Domain Score		
Community District	Neighborhood	Less than High School/GED	% of Women Graduated High School with no BA or Grad Degree	% with less than HS/GED	% of Women Graduated High School with no BA or Grad Degree	ZHS	ZNoBA	AV Standardized EDU Score	AV Weighted Standardized EDU Score	Final Inverted EDU Score
BRONX										
BX101	Mott Haven	0.576	0.362	0.576	0.362	1.820	-0.114	0.853	0.284	-0.284
BX102	Hunts Point	0.576	0.362	0.576	0.362	1.820	-0.114	0.853	0.284	-0.284
BX103	Morrisania	0.564	0.369	0.564	0.369	1.650	-0.038	0.806	0.269	-0.269
BX104	Concourse/ Highbridge	0.531	0.392	0.531	0.392	1.395	0.211	0.803	0.268	-0.268
BX105	University/Morris Heights	0.579	0.344	0.579	0.344	1.820	-0.309	0.756	0.252	-0.252
BX106	East Tremont	0.564	0.369	0.564	0.369	1.650	-0.038	0.806	0.269	-0.269
BX107	Fordham	0.503	0.389	0.503	0.389	1.140	0.180	0.660	0.220	-0.220
BX108	Riverdale	0.334	0.350	0.334	0.350	-0.305	-0.244	-0.275	-0.092	0.092
BX109	Unionport/ Soundview	0.456	0.408	0.456	0.408	0.800	0.385	0.593	0.198	-0.198
BX110	Throgs Neck	0.341	0.464	0.341	0.464	-0.220	1.004	0.392	0.131	-0.131
BX111	Pelham Parkway	0.390	0.414	0.390	0.414	0.205	0.454	0.329	0.110	-0.110
BX112	Williamsbridge	0.402	0.430	0.402	0.430	0.290	0.630	0.460	0.153	-0.153
BROOKLYN										
BK201	Williamsburg/ Greenpoint	0.409	0.327	0.409	0.327	0.375	-0.499	-0.062	-0.021	0.021
BK202	Fort Greene/ Brooklyn Heights	0.252	0.268	0.252	0.268	-0.986	-1.141	-1.063	-0.354	0.354
BK203	Bedford Stuyvesant	0.430	0.411	0.430	0.411	0.545	0.419	0.482	0.161	-0.161
BK204	Bushwick	0.514	0.379	0.514	0.379	1.225	0.067	0.646	0.215	-0.215
BK205	East New York	0.447	0.460	0.447	0.460	0.715	0.952	0.833	0.278	-0.278
BK206	Park Slope	0.260	0.184	0.260	0.184	-0.901	-2.058	-1.480	-0.493	0.493
BK207	Sunset Park	0.519	0.281	0.519	0.281	1.310	-0.994	0.158	0.053	-0.053
BK208	Crown Heights North	0.346	0.412	0.346	0.412	-0.135	0.431	0.148	0.049	-0.049
BK209	Crown Heights South	0.352	0.484	0.352	0.484	-0.135	1.223	0.544	0.181	-0.181
BK210	Bay Ridge	0.345	0.365	0.345	0.365	-0.220	-0.084	-0.152	-0.051	0.051
BK211	Bensonhurst	0.423	0.426	0.423	0.426	0.460	0.590	0.525	0.175	-0.175
BK212	Borough Park	0.477	0.376	0.477	0.376	0.970	0.043	0.506	0.169	-0.169
BK213	Coney Island	0.353	0.437	0.353	0.437	-0.135	0.701	0.283	0.094	-0.094
BK214	Flatbush, Midwood	0.372	0.407	0.372	0.407	0.035	0.373	0.204	0.068	-0.068
BK215	Sheepshead Bay	0.296	0.435	0.296	0.435	-0.561	0.684	0.062	0.021	-0.021
BK216	Brownsville	0.465	0.451	0.465	0.451	0.885	0.864	0.874	0.291	-0.291
BK217	East Flatbush	0.321	0.523	0.321	0.523	-0.391	1.642	0.626	0.209	-0.209
BK218	Canarsie	0.307	0.481	0.307	0.481	-0.476	1.190	0.357	0.119	-0.119

		TABLE 1C. **EDUCATION SUB-INDEX**								
		Educational Attainment Variables		EDU Index Variables (Directional)		Standarized EDU Scores		Final Education Domain Score		
Community District	Neighborhood	Less than High School/GED	% of Women Graduated High School with no BA or Grad Degree	% with less than HS/GED	% of Women Graduated High School with no BA or Grad Degree	ZHS	ZNoBA	AV Standardized EDU Score	AV Weighted Standardized EDU Score	Final Inverted EDU Score
MANHATTAN										
MN301	Battery Park/ Tribeca	0.166	0.147	0.166	0.147	-1.666	-2.467	-2.066	-0.689	0.689
MN302	Greenwich Village/SoHo	0.166	0.147	0.166	0.147	-1.666	-2.467	-2.066	-0.689	0.689
MN303	Lower East Side/ Chinatown	0.381	0.297	0.381	0.297	0.120	-0.819	-0.350	-0.117	0.117
MN304	Chelsea/Clinton	0.145	0.244	0.145	0.244	-1.921	-1.406	-1.663	-0.554	0.554
MN305	Midtown Business District	0.145	0.244	0.145	0.244	-1.921	-1.406	-1.663	-0.554	0.554
MN306	Murray Hill	0.094	0.199	0.094	0.199	-2.346	-1.896	-2.121	-0.707	0.707
MN307	Upper West Side	0.193	0.177	0.193	0.177	-1.496	-2.132	-1.814	-0.605	0.605
MN308	Upper East Side	0.155	0.173	0.155	0.173	-1.751	-2.174	-1.962	-0.654	0.654
MN309	Manhattanville	0.367	0.286	0.367	0.286	0.035	-0.940	-0.453	-0.151	0.151
MN310	Central Harlem	0.349	0.389	0.349	0.389	-0.135	0.186	0.025	0.008	-0.008
MN311	East Harlem	0.429	0.362	0.429	0.362	0.545	-0.109	0.218	0.073	-0.073
MN312	Washington Heights	0.435	0.327	0.435	0.327	0.545	-0.494	0.025	0.008	-0.008
QUEENS										
QU401	Astoria/Long Island City	0.314	0.372	0.314	0.372	-0.476	-0.005	-0.240	-0.080	0.080
QU402	Sunnyside/ Woodside	0.368	0.365	0.368	0.365	0.035	-0.080	-0.023	-0.008	0.008
QU403	Jackson Heights	0.448	0.403	0.448	0.403	0.715	0.332	0.523	0.174	-0.174
QU404	Elmhurst/Corona	0.460	0.373	0.460	0.373	0.800	0.009	0.404	0.135	-0.135
QU405	Ridgewood/ Glendale	0.365	0.472	0.365	0.472	0.035	1.086	0.560	0.187	-0.187
QU406	Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.230	0.351	0.230	0.351	-1.156	-0.230	-0.693	-0.231	0.231
QU407	Flushing	0.325	0.425	0.325	0.425	-0.305	0.573	0.134	0.045	-0.045
QU408	Fresh Meadows/ Briarwood	0.305	0.410	0.305	0.410	-0.561	0.415	-0.073	-0.024	0.024
QU409	Woodhaven	0.397	0.420	0.397	0.420	0.290	0.519	0.404	0.135	-0.135
QU410	Howard Beach	0.390	0.473	0.390	0.473	0.205	1.099	0.652	0.217	-0.217
QU411	Bayside	0.255	0.402	0.255	0.402	-0.986	0.324	-0.331	-0.110	0.110
QU412	Jamaica/St. Albans	0.371	0.483	0.371	0.483	0.035	1.206	0.621	0.207	-0.207
QU413	Queens Village	0.301	0.457	0.301	0.457	-0.561	0.921	0.180	0.060	-0.060
QU414	The Rockaways	0.391	0.418	0.391	0.418	0.205	0.501	0.353	0.118	-0.118
STATEN ISLAND										
SI501	Port Richmond	0.366	0.436	0.366	0.436	0.035	0.697	0.366	0.122	-0.122
SI502	Willowbrook/ South Beach	0.304	0.463	0.304	0.463	-0.561	0.992	0.216	0.072	-0.072
SI503	Tottenville	0.276	0.496	0.276	0.496	-0.731	1.352	0.311	0.104	-0.104

		Health Variables			Health Index Variables (Directional)			Standardized Health Scores			Final Health Score		
Community District	Neighborhood	% w/o Health Insurance	Infant Mortality Rate	Rapes per 100,000	Infant Mortality Rate	% w/o Health Insurance	Rapes per 100,000	ZIMR	ZnoInsur	Zrape	AV Standardized Health Score	AV Weighted Standardized Health Score	Inverted Final Health Score
BRONX													
BX101	Mott Haven	7.1	0.122	16.0	7.1	0.122	16.0	1.142	0.120	0.662	0.642	0.214	-0.214
BX102	Hunts Point	6.4	0.122	7.7	6.4	0.122	7.7	0.776	0.120	-0.594	0.101	0.034	-0.034
BX103	Morrisania	7.8	0.104	23.8	7.8	0.104	23.8	1.508	-0.336	1.839	1.004	0.335	-0.335
BX104	Concourse/ Highbridge	5.7	0.128	17.8	5.7	0.128	17.8	0.410	0.255	0.926	0.531	0.177	-0.177
BX105	University/Morris Heights	7.5	0.175	19.5	7.5	0.175	19.5	1.351	1.423	1.189	1.321	0.440	-0.440
BX106	East Tremont	7.4	0.104	19.2	7.4	0.104	19.2	1.299	-0.336	1.146	0.703	0.234	-0.234
BX107	Fordham	5.5	0.169	11.5	5.5	0.169	11.5	0.306	1.280	-0.019	0.522	0.174	-0.174
BX108	Riverdale	5.2	0.099	2.9	5.2	0.099	2.9	0.149	-0.455	-1.302	-0.536	-0.179	0.179
BX109	Unionport/ Soundview	4.9	0.127	10.4	4.9	0.127	10.4	-0.008	0.236	-0.173	0.018	0.006	-0.006
BX110	Throgs Neck	4.9	0.083	8.3	4.9	0.083	8.3	-0.008	-0.863	-0.495	-0.456	-0.152	0.152
BX111	Pelham Parkway	6.3	0.129	11.5	6.3	0.129	11.5	0.724	0.294	-0.018	0.333	0.111	-0.111
BX112	Williamsbridge	7	0.129	17.7	7	0.129	17.7	1.090	0.295	0.922	0.769	0.256	-0.256
BROOKLYN													
BK201	Williamsburg/ Greenpoint	2.5	0.113	8.1	2.5	0.113	8.1	-1.262	-0.120	-0.528	-0.637	-0.212	0.212
BK202	Fort Greene/ Brooklyn Heights	4.8	0.097	15.1	4.8	0.097	15.1	-0.060	-0.514	0.520	-0.018	-0.006	0.006
BK203	Bedford Stuyvesant	8.5	0.099	16.3	8.5	0.099	16.3	1.874	-0.445	0.714	0.714	0.238	-0.238
BK204	Bushwick	5	0.187	16.0	5	0.187	16.0	0.044	1.739	0.659	0.814	0.271	-0.271
BK205	East New York	8.7	0.107	20.8	8.7	0.107	20.8	1.978	-0.270	1.381	1.030	0.343	-0.343
BK206	Park Slope	3.3	0.079	10.5	3.3	0.079	10.5	-0.844	-0.955	-0.165	-0.654	-0.218	0.218
BK207	Sunset Park	3.1	0.181	14.3	3.1	0.181	14.3	-0.949	1.583	0.400	0.345	0.115	-0.115
BK208	Crown Heights North	5.8	0.128	15.6	5.8	0.128	15.6	0.462	0.258	0.598	0.440	0.147	-0.147
BK209	Crown Heights South	5.1	0.143	13.2	5.1	0.143	13.2	0.097	0.630	0.242	0.323	0.108	-0.108
BK210	Bay Ridge	4	0.097	4.8	4	0.097	4.8	-0.478	-0.496	-1.020	-0.665	-0.222	0.222
BK211	Bensonhurst	3.7	0.124	4.4	3.7	0.124	4.4	-0.635	0.172	-1.081	-0.515	-0.172	0.172
BK212	Borough Park	2.7	0.101	3.7	2.7	0.101	3.7	-1.158	-0.416	-1.195	-0.923	-0.308	0.308
BK213	Coney Island	4.9	0.087	8.6	4.9	0.087	8.6	-0.008	-0.761	-0.447	-0.405	-0.135	0.135
BK214	Flatbush, Midwood	4.3	0.140	7.5	4.3	0.140	7.5	-0.322	0.558	-0.621	-0.128	-0.043	0.043
BK215	Sheepshead Bay	3.1	0.065	5.6	3.1	0.065	5.6	-0.949	-1.311	-0.897	-1.052	-0.351	0.351
BK216	Brownsville	9.9	0.097	23.1	9.9	0.097	23.1	2.606	-0.494	1.735	1.282	0.427	-0.427
BK217	East Flatbush	6.4	0.144	20.0	6.4	0.144	20.0	0.776	0.652	1.259	0.896	0.299	-0.299
BK218	Canarsie	5.3	0.087	13.4	5.3	0.087	13.4	0.201	-0.753	0.276	-0.092	-0.031	0.031
MANHATTAN													

TABLE 1D. **HEALTH AND WELL-BEING SUB-INDEX**

Community District	Neighborhood	Health Variables			Health Index Variables (Directional)			Standardized Health Scores			Final Health Score		
		% w/o Health Insurance	Infant Mortality Rate	Rapes per 100,000	Infant Mortality Rate	% w/o Health Insurance	Rapes per 100,000	ZIMR	ZnoInsur	Zrape	AV Standardized Health Score	AV Weighted Standardized Health Score	Inverted Final Health Score
MN301	Battery Park/Tribeca	1.4	0.073	5.3	1.4	0.073	5.3	-1.837	-1.115	-0.948	-1.300	-0.433	0.433
MN302	Greenwich Village/SoHo	3.1	0.073	8.6	3.1	0.073	8.6	-0.949	-1.115	-0.450	-0.838	-0.279	0.279
MN303	Lower East Side/Chinatown	4.4	0.118	14.7	4.4	0.118	14.7	-0.269	0.004	0.467	0.067	0.022	-0.022
MN304	Chelsea/Clinton	3.2	0.100	4.5	3.2	0.100	4.5	-0.897	-0.433	-1.065	-0.798	-0.266	0.266
MN305	Midtown Business District	5.3	0.100	0.0	5.3	0.100	0.0	0.201	-0.433	-1.745	-0.659	-0.220	0.220
MN306	Murray Hill	3.1	0.048	14.0	3.1	0.048	14.0	-0.949	-1.717	0.363	-0.768	-0.256	0.256
MN307	Upper West Side	2	0.071	8.6	2	0.071	8.6	-1.524	-1.158	-0.450	-1.044	-0.348	0.348
MN308	Upper East Side	2.7	0.047	5.0	2.7	0.047	5.0	-1.158	-1.759	-0.993	-1.303	-0.434	0.434
MN309	Manhattanville	5.7	0.120	18.1	5.7	0.120	18.1	0.410	0.066	0.986	0.487	0.162	-0.162
MN310	Central Harlem	7.5	0.111	28.7	7.5	0.111	28.7	1.351	-0.151	2.568	1.256	0.419	-0.419
MN311	East Harlem	6.6	0.153	27.4	6.6	0.153	27.4	0.881	0.893	2.375	1.383	0.461	-0.461
MN312	Washington Heights	4.7	0.138	20.5	4.7	0.138	20.5	-0.113	0.514	1.343	0.581	0.194	-0.194
QUEENS													
QU401	Astoria/Long Island City	5.3	0.152	10.5	5.3	0.152	10.5	0.201	0.866	-0.171	0.299	0.100	-0.100
QU402	Sunnyside/Woodside	2.8	0.179	5.3	2.8	0.179	5.3	-1.106	1.542	-0.948	-0.170	-0.057	0.057
QU403	Jackson Heights	3.6	0.229	18.7	3.6	0.229	18.7	-0.688	2.770	1.061	1.048	0.349	-0.349
QU404	Elmhurst/Corona	3.7	0.231	8.7	3.7	0.231	8.7	-0.635	2.816	-0.438	0.581	0.194	-0.194
QU405	Ridgewood/Glendale	3	0.145	5.9	3	0.145	5.9	-1.001	0.678	-0.856	-0.393	-0.131	0.131
QU406	Rego Park/Forest Hills	2.1	0.096	7.9	2.1	0.096	7.9	-1.472	-0.528	-0.550	-0.850	-0.283	0.283
QU407	Flushing	2.8	0.162	4.9	2.8	0.162	4.9	-1.106	1.112	-1.015	-0.336	-0.112	0.112
QU408	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	6.1	0.109	5.3	6.1	0.109	5.3	0.619	-0.211	-0.949	-0.180	-0.060	0.060
QU409	Woodhaven	4.1	0.158	12.6	4.1	0.158	12.6	-0.426	1.012	0.145	0.243	0.081	-0.081
QU410	Howard Beach	4.8	0.144	6.5	4.8	0.144	6.5	-0.060	0.661	-0.762	-0.054	-0.018	0.018
QU411	Bayside	2.5	0.100	3.4	2.5	0.100	3.4	-1.262	-0.432	-1.228	-0.974	-0.325	0.325
QU412	Jamaica/St. Albans	7.3	0.127	9.3	7.3	0.127	9.3	1.247	0.239	-0.347	0.380	0.127	-0.127
QU413	Queens Village	5.9	0.095	10.1	5.9	0.095	10.1	0.515	-0.567	-0.229	-0.094	-0.031	0.031
QU414	The Rockaways	7.5	0.093	9.6	7.5	0.093	9.6	1.351	-0.598	-0.306	0.149	0.050	-0.050
STATEN ISLAND													
SI501	Port Richmond	5.9	0.095	17.1	5.9	0.095	17.1	0.515	-0.547	0.823	0.264	0.088	-0.088
SI502	Willowbrook/South Beach	3	0.059	5.3	3	0.059	5.3	-1.001	-1.442	-0.947	-1.130	-0.377	0.377
SI503	Tottenville	3.1	0.035	0.6	3.1	0.035	0.6	-0.949	-2.059	-1.651	-1.553	-0.518	0.518

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING INDEX FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY METHODOLOGY

To better understand the economic security and well-being of women in New York City, we created an Economic Security and Well-being Index for Women in the 59 community districts. The complete Index is composed of eight indicators clustered into three domains: Economic Security, Health and Safety, and Education.

In each domain, we used commonly accepted measures of well-being to create sub-indices. Indicators used for the Economic Security Sub-index include unemployment and poverty rates along with median income. Indicators used for the Health and Safety Sub-index includes infant mortality rate, health insurance coverage, and violence (sexual assault). For the Education Index, we used the percent of women with less than a high school diploma or GED and the percent of women with a high school diploma or GED.

To standardize each Index and to create a comprehensive Index capturing all of the measures, two conversions of variables were necessary. First, we had to make all of the variables directional. In order to address the different directional interpretations, variables were converted to the same direction so that higher values consistently indicated worse outcomes. Variables were changed from positive measures to negative measures, for example percent of the female population with a less than a high school diploma was converted to the percent of the female population no high school diploma. For measures such as earnings, we multiplied values by -1, so that higher negative values indicate worse well-being. The table below illustrates the conversions made to the variables in the three domains.

TABLE 1E. **DIRECTIONALITY CONVERSIONS**		
Domain	Original Variable	Converted Variable
Economic	Percent of females living in poverty	None
	Female unemployment rate	None
	Female earnings	Value multiplied by -1
Education	Percent of the female population with no high school diploma or GED	None
	Percent of female population with high school diploma or GED	None
Health	Infant mortality rate	None
	Percent of the female population uninsured	None
	Sexual assault rate	None

To address the different units of each variable (i.e. percent, rates, dollars) we derived standard scores, commonly referred to as z-scores for each measure by subtracting the mean community district value from the community district estimate and dividing it by the standard deviation for the distribution of community districts estimates. In the formula below, x represents the community district estimate, the Greek letter μ (mu) represents the mean estimate across all districts, and the Greek letter (sigma) represents the standard deviation:

$$\frac{x - \mu\sigma}{= standard} score\ (Zscore)$$

After controlling for the differences in directionality as well as units, we derived an Index value for each of the three domains by averaging the standardization scores for the variables in that domain. Then we averaged the three domains' scores to derive the final Index score. For readability and ease of interpretation, we inverted all of the scores so that a higher score means better well-being. Each of the three domains is weighted equally.

Sexual Assaults and Homicides: In order to determine the rate of sexual assault and homicides at the neighborhood level, we relied on data provided by CompStat for all precincts in New York City. For neighborhoods with more than one precinct, the numbers of rapes and murders for each year were combined. The available statistics do not account for rapes or murders that were unreported to the police precincts. They also do not account for crimes committed in one neighborhood and reported in another. In the instances where community districts were combined (e.g. MN304 and 305), the total population for each group was combined as well as the crime total for rapes and murders. Data used for numbers of rapes and murders by precinct reported were from NYPD CompStat reports. Data regarding location of precinct in relationship to community districts were gathered using New York City Department of City Planning Selected Facilities and Programs sites.

Teen Pregnancy Rates: Teen pregnancy rates were determined based on 2008-2010 County/Zip code Perinatal Data from the New York Department of Health. In the report, pregnancies include actual births, abortions, and spontaneous fetal deaths to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females. Rates are computed using the 3-year average number of teen pregnancies and the population for the middle year of the three- year time period for each zip code. The average was then taken of all zip codes within a specific PUMA code or neighborhood.

A note regarding the availability of data: Throughout the report, we used the most recent available data on all indicators and topics from a range of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

2011 U.S. POVERTY THRESHOLDS

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated individual)	11,484									
Under 65 years	11,702									
65 years and over	10,788	10,788								
Two people	14,657									
Householder under 65 years	15,139	15,063	15,504							
Three people	17,916	17,595	18,106	18,123						
Four people	23,021	23,201	23,581	22,811	22,891					
Five people	27,251	27,979	28,386	27,517	26,844	26,434				
Six people	30,847	32,181	32,309	31,643	31,005	30,056	29,494			
Seven people	35,085	37,029	36,463	35,907	34,872	33,665	32,340			
Eight people	39,064	41,414	41,779	41,027	40,368	39,4333	38,247	37,011	36,697	
Nine or more people	46,572	49,818	50,059	49,393	48,835	47,917	46,654	45,512	45,229	43,487