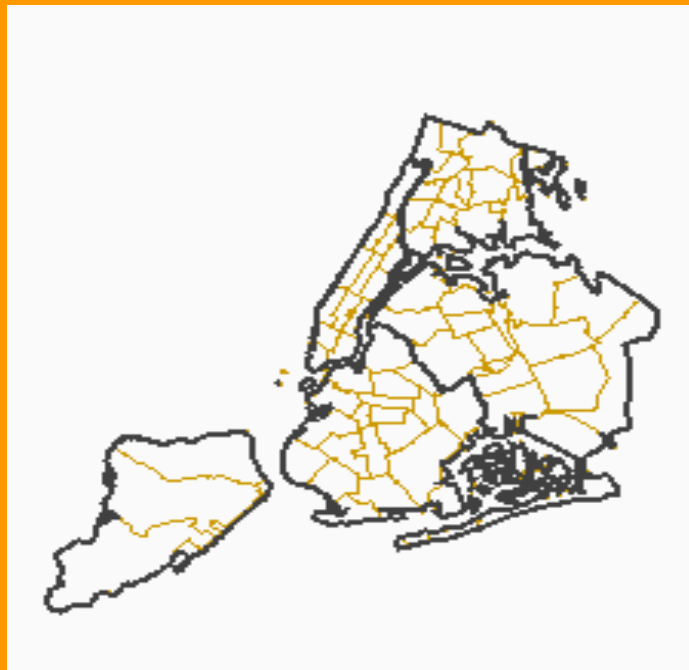


How to Conduct a Needs and Resources Assessment Study of Your Community

***A RESEACH, PLANNING AND ADVOCACY MANUAL FOR NEW YORK CITY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS AND HUMAN SERVICES
ORGANIZATIONS***



by

**DAVID RUBEL, CONSULTANT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
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A separate grant from the Community Development Agency in 1992, to the author, provided support for the development of a fair share database/analysis of New York City communities and private/public funding sources. A sample of the database appears in the needs assessment manual.

A companion piece to the Needs Assessment Manual is a study written by the author entitled "*Unequal Slices: A Study of the Distribution of Selected Government and Private Funding Sources to New York City Community Districts and Neighborhood Service Providers*". *Unequal Slices* looks at several years of private and government funding, over \$650 million, and documents and analyzes the relationship between need and the geographic distribution of dollars in New York City (119 pages). The Michael Harrington Center for Democratic Values and Social Change at Queens College, CUNY published the Study as a working paper in 1997.

HOW TO CONDUCT A NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY OF YOUR COMMUNITY

A

RESEARCH, PLANNING AND ADVOCACY MANUAL

FOR

NEW YORK CITY

COMMUNITY LEADERS AND HUMAN SERVICE STAFF

BY

David Rubel, Consultant

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Summary

A needs/resources assessment study will give you information for creating powerful arguments for positive change.

1. Where did the greatest population changes take place between 1990 and 2000? How can service providers respond?
2. What is different or unique about your community? Main strengths and weaknesses.
3. Where are the largest gaps between needs, consumer demand and available services?
4. Is your community getting its fair share of government dollars?
5. Are government and community services performing in your community as well as in others?
6. Is your community maximizing existing resources?
7. Where do people want to see the most change?
8. Are new ideas and approaches being utilized? Can best practices that have succeeded in other neighborhoods be adapted for your neighborhood?
9. Are neighborhood service providers working well together? How much local collaboration is there?
10. How are regional and national social, economic and political changes impacting the lives of residents of your neighborhood (welfare reform, information technology, immigration, changes in the economy and real estate market). Are there new strategies local service providers could use to respond to new needs?

information + arguments + dialogue/organizing = social change

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INTRODUCTION

I. THE NEEDS AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROCESS

A. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF A NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY:

- Deepen your understanding of community strengths and weaknesses.
- Use information to generate new **resources** for the community
- Develop new **strategies** for improving the community
- make a positive and tangible difference in the lives of the people living in your community

B. DEFINITION: WHAT IS A NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS?

A Systematic Method for Identifying, Documenting, Analyzing and Understanding:

1. What **problems** are of concern to community members?
2. How **serious** each problem is. How to **prioritize** problems.
3. What **strategies** could be developed to generate new **resources**
4. Where to target additional resources for the greatest **impact**

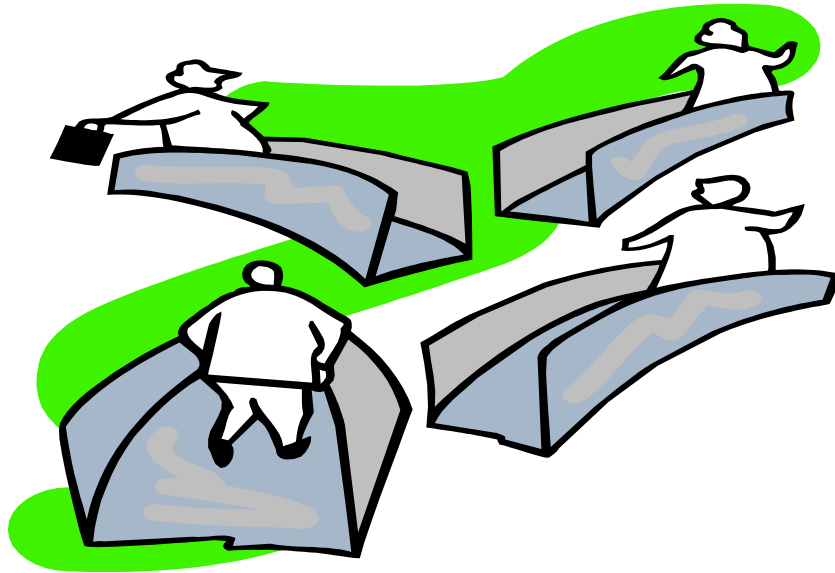
show me something i didn't know!

C. HOW TO BEGIN THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Establish Priorities for Inquiry.

a. **What Do You Need To Know? Sample Questions/Inquiries:**

- what do people feel are the problems?
- what are groups presently doing about them?
- what new organizations and approaches could address the problems in an innovative way?
- what needs help? Where would new resources make the biggest difference?
- how can you go about finding out?



D. THREE STEPS FOR PROCESSING INFORMATION: OBSERVATION, RECEPTION, AND ASSESSMENT

1. **Observation**: information you take in from your everyday observations about conditions in the community. Observations comprise the mini-needs assessments you conduct when you see problems in the community.
2. **Reception**: small bits of information you take in from a wide range of

sources including clients, residents, community activists and leaders, local service providers, board members and the media.

3. **Assessment:** the last step is the most difficult yet rewarding. Assessment means taking the information you have processed from observation and reception and placing it under closer and more intensive study. The tools of assessment are analysis, thorough documentation, interviews, statistics, and synthesis.

E. The Change Factor.

*A needs assessment study offers community leaders and service providers the opportunity to identify, analyze and explore **changes** that have taken place in your community and develop responses to them.*

New York City neighborhoods are anything but static. Sometimes, in less than ten years, a neighborhood can be dramatically transformed by large social and economic changes and international events. Even small changes can translate into important findings for service providers.



F. Getting Good Information Requires Good Detective Skills

A needs assessment study requires the sleuthing skills of a detective and the persistence of a journalist to get the information that is going to change the way people perceive neighborhood conditions.

Getting input from a wide range of sources including consumers, direct service staff, elected officials, advocates, community leaders, and educators means a lot of leg work in directions that will not always yield valuable information.

II. DOCUMENTING EXISTING CONDITIONS: A COMMUNITY DISTRICT APPROACH

A. THE COMMUNITY DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AS THE BASIS OF ANALYSIS FOR A NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY

The New York City Charter of 1989 reasserts the importance of the planning system of the 59 community districts. The boundaries of a community district provide a very meaningful and useful basis for an assessment of the relationship between needs and services. Optimally, a community district should have within its borders or close by in a neighboring district, enough services to meet the needs of its population.

Looking at a Community District is easy to do. Since most records, demographic data, and services are organized by community district, it offers the best basis for comparisons between neighborhoods. Furthermore, with the Community Board, and its 50 member structure, almost all local issues are tackled first within the borders of the Community District. The Community District is the smallest geographic unit available for making meaningful comparisons of needs and resources. When the community district system was first designed in 1969, planning was considered its primary function.

Other official geographic units include: zip code, police precinct, school district, census tract and health district boundaries. Some very important social indicators (e.g. health data, crime, immigration resettlement) are only available through one of these geographic units. The 175 zip codes areas that comprise New York City are also useful for ranking neighborhoods and making comparisons.

B. IS THERE ANYTHING DIFFERENT ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY? THE IMPORTANCE OF A *RANKING SYSTEM* FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

Are all communities alike? What about poor communities? Are communities in the South Bronx, North and Central Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan, and Southeast Queens all the same? Are government services such as the police, schools, special needs, health care, sanitation, and libraries, all delivered the exact same way in each neighborhood? Does your community have an infrastructure of social services commensurate with its relative

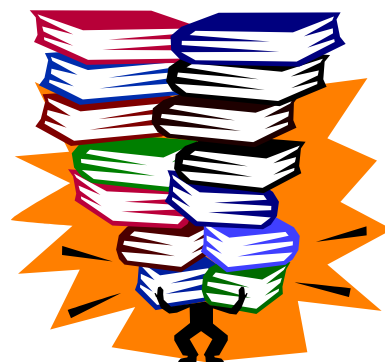
need? The answer to each of these questions is **NO**. One of the objectives of a needs assessment study is to identify the **individual** strengths and weaknesses of your community. If meaningful differences did not exist among communities that share one dominant feature (income, ethnicity, geography), then there would be little justification for undertaking a needs assessment study.

The best and easiest method for identifying individual strengths and weaknesses is through comparative analysis. How does your community district rank with other ones with comparable populations and similar needs? Does your community district have much higher/lower numbers for various social indicators such as reading scores, teenage pregnancy, youth felony arrests, types of illnesses, housing maintenance violations, or high school drop out rate. Two communities with comparable populations for income can have very large differences in social indicators. These differences might be related to the way services are presently being delivered (or lack of services).

Description of the Ranking System: The Ranking System takes a social indicator and ranks the community districts, one through 59, in descending order. The Ranking System easily allows you to see where your community ranks on a citywide basis. Instead of claiming you have the most of this, or the least of that, the Ranking System offers an objective basis for comparing your community district with the other 58 community districts of New York City. Ranking the community districts, as shown on page 7 and 8, and in the appendix, can reveal and document strengths and weaknesses unique to your community district.

C. DOCUMENTING EXISTING CONDITIONS

The first part of a Needs Assessment Study is to document specifically as possible the existing conditions of the Community District. Simply put, once you know what you have, it is much easier to figure out what you need. Documenting existing conditions means gathering information on demographic and social indicators as well as the range of services being offered. While this may seem to be a daunting task, government agencies have made it much easier. Reliable data on a wide range of social indicators is available and free to the public. Chapter VI of this manual provides a detailed inventory of where data is located and how it can be accessed.



Lets Take the Needs of Youth as an Example:

1. Examples of **Available** Information That Will Give You A Better Grasp of the Needs of Youth in your Community District?

- Total number of youth (see pages 7 and 8), breakdown of ages,
- annual birth rate
- number of youth under 18 on Public Assistance (see pages 8 and 9)
- living with a single parent
- public vs. private school attendance
- performance on standardized reading/math tests
- number of children participating in special education programs
- limited English proficiency (LEP)
- attendance and mobility rate for junior and senior high school
- drop out vs. graduation rate for high school
- status of highschool dropouts
- felonies and misdemeanors committed by teenagers; PINS youth
- pregnancies to women 17 years of age and younger
- extent of drug/alcohol usage
- youth density. ratio of youth to square miles.
- health status and usage of local health services
- youth deaths by homicide;
- youth with after school/summer employment
- children hospitalized for an asthma related condition
- children who have lead paint poisoning
- prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases
- reports of neglect and abuse; children/youth in foster care system

Youth- Under 18 Years of Age
Ranking of Community Districts
1990 Census and 2000 Census

RANK	Community District	1990 Census Under 18 Years of Age	RANK	Community District	2000 Census Under 18 Years of Age
1	Brooklyn 5	52,542	1	Queens 12	61,130
2	Queens 12	52,446	2	Brooklyn 12	59,988
3	Manhattan 12	51,933	3	Brooklyn 5	56,859
4	Brooklyn 1	47,094	4	Manhattan 12	53,683
5	Brooklyn 12	46,975	5	Brooklyn 18	52,476
6	Bronx 9	45,974	6	Bronx 9	51,072
7	Brooklyn 17	45,054	7	Queens 13	49,463
8	Brooklyn 14	44,927	8	Brooklyn 14	48,747
9	Queens 7	42,631	9	Queens 7	47,815
10	Brooklyn 3	42,426	10	Bronx 4	47,041
11	Bronx 5	42,380	11	Brooklyn 1	46,571
12	Queens 13	40,653	12	Bronx 5	45,912
13	Bronx 4	39,215	13	Brooklyn 3	44,899
14	Brooklyn 4	36,099	14	Staten Island 1	44,865
15	Bronx 7	35,913	15	Brooklyn 17	44,792
16	Brooklyn 18	35,550	16	Bronx 7	44,131
17	Staten Island 1	34,729	17	Bronx 12	41,302
18	Queens 1	33,802	18	Queens 1	40,115
19	Brooklyn 9	32,612	19	Queens 3	40,077
20	Staten Island 3	32,520	20	Queens 4	38,770
21	Manhattan 3	32,252	21	Staten Island 3	38,357
22	Manhattan 11	31,034	22	Queens 5	38,173
23	Bronx 12	30,774	23	Queens 9	37,079
24	Queens 4	29,954	24	Brooklyn 11	35,101
25	Brooklyn 16	29,951	25	Brooklyn 4	35,078
26	Queens 5	29,566	26	Brooklyn 15	35,002
27	Brooklyn 11	29,021	27	Queens 8	32,570
28	Brooklyn 15	28,050	28	Manhattan 11	32,400
29	Brooklyn 7	27,619	29	Queens 10	31,319
30	Queens 14	27,286	30	Brooklyn 16	30,939
31	Brooklyn 8	27,226	31	Brooklyn 7	30,890
32	Bronx 1	26,852	32	Queens 14	30,497

33	Manhattan 7	26,783	33	Staten Island 2	29,723
34	Staten Island 2	26,712	34	Brooklyn 9	29,691
35	Queens 3	26,480	35	Manhattan 10	29,573
36	Queens 8	26,172	36	Bronx 1	28,937
37	Manhattan 10	25,696	37	Manhattan 3	28,116
38	Queens 10	24,532	38	Manhattan 7	27,974
39	Queens 9	24,417	39	Bronx 11	26,539
40	Manhattan 9	23,398	40	Manhattan 8	26,269
41	Brooklyn 13	22,906	41	Brooklyn 8	26,059
42	Bronx 6	22,124	42	Bronx 6	25,683
43	Manhattan 8	21,699	43	Bronx 3	25,050
44	Brooklyn 6	20,634	44	Manhattan 9	24,753
45	Bronx 3	20,533	45	Bronx 10	24,660
46	Queens 11	20,009	46	Brooklyn 10	23,794
47	Brooklyn 10	19,193	47	Brooklyn 13	23,395
48	Bronx 11	19,013	48	Queens 11	23,132
49	Bronx 8	18,693	49	Bronx 8	22,263
50	Brooklyn 2	18,305	50	Queens 2	20,789
51	Bronx 10	17,215	51	Brooklyn 6	20,345
52	Queens 2	16,486	52	Queens 6	18,569
53	Queens 6	14,702	53	Brooklyn 2	17,869
54	Bronx 2	14,622	54	Bronx 2	16,535
55	Manhattan 6	9,928	55	Manhattan 6	10,306
56	Manhattan 4	8,280	56	Manhattan 4	7,979
57	Manhattan 2	7,857	57	Manhattan 2	7,668
58	Manhattan 1	3,254	58	Manhattan 1	4,049
59	Manhattan 5	2,534	59	Manhattan 5	2,839

Source: New York City Department of City Planning. United States Census



3. List All Available Youth Services and Resources In the Community District

- after school, weekend and evening youth development programs, Beacons-School Based Community Centers, Settlement Houses
- Board of Education programs for drug prevention, remedial help, career development, alternative high schools, SAT and college prep
- teenage pregnancy prevention, AIDS prevention education
- preventive services (child abuse and neglect)
- dropout prevention/attendance improvement
- a wide range of cultural and arts programs with linkages to the immigrant communities residing In the neighborhood
- after school, summer employment and entry level job training
- outdoor and indoor recreation space, competitive sports, team leagues
- GED classes, alternatives to high school diploma, programs that engage teens who have dropped out of High School
- parent/family support, health and mental health, drug counseling
- weekend, summer programs, day camps and overnight camping
- Boys and Girls Scouts troops
- mediation and conflict resolution
- leadership development (with the option of separate groups for girls and boys)
- after school/weekend access to a community technology center with free Internet use
- mentoring

Make a grid sheet of programs and services available/not available in your Community District. Include days and hours of operation, location, and estimated # of youth served.

Chapter III.

DEEPENING YOUR ANALYSIS OF THE NEEDS AND RESOURCES OF YOUR COMMUNITY

WHAT ARE THE KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK?

At this point, you have gathered a lot of quantitative information. This information, along with interviews in the community, will form the basis necessary for analyzing the community's needs. The next task is to assess how well the existing infrastructure of social services is responding to the specific needs of residents.



While population indicators of need are important (i.e. total number of elderly or youth; low income elderly or low income youth), they do not mean that all of these people are seeking services. To determine the **gap between needs and services** more investigation is necessary. The work of service providers must be looked at closely. What is the **capacity** of service providers to meet the needs? How do service providers see the problems? Is there a gap between documented needs and actual demand for services?

The following two groups of questions can guide the process of inquiry. Answers can be obtained by interviewing staff working as service providers (non profits, government, and private sector), board members **and** focus groups and/or surveys of consumers. Consumers and providers have different interests and experiences. Any serious needs assessment study has to draw upon both of these equally important sources of information.

How well served are the youth of your community?

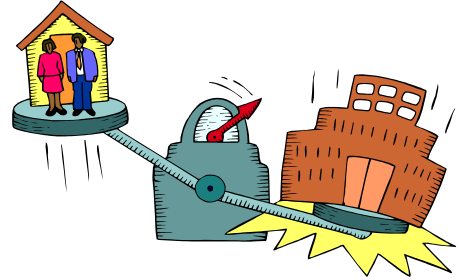
A. WHAT RELATIONSHIPS EXIST BETWEEN NEEDS AND SERVICES?

1. Which existing services are overwhelmed by demand? Are there waiting lists? Overcrowding? Are client problems responded to by triage?
2. Are there groups of people with serious unmet needs not being served?
3. How aware are service providers (especially direct service staff) of each other's services? How effective is the local system of referrals.
4. How much family case management is available? Are there gaps and/or duplication in the existing system of case management? Are service providers working together to ensure that needy and especially vulnerable clients don't fall through the cracks. Test each area of intervention for effective and thorough case management.
5. Are services well coordinated, complementary, and planned? Do non-profits, government, and the private sector work well together? Is there much duplication of services?
6. Are services available and used by non-English speaking ethnic groups?
7. Are services well advertised and marketed? How much outreach is there? How would a recent immigrant family with very limited English language skills find out about the services and programs of local CBO's?
8. Are services geographically well distributed? Are they accessible to public transportation?



9. Are funds and services being targeted to those constituencies most in need within the Community District.
10. Is there one part of the neighborhood that is particularly undeserved? Poorly organized? Is the factor of youth population density being considered?

1. Are government services and programs causing unanticipated and negative side effects?

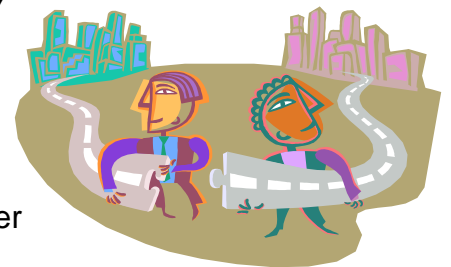


12. Do surrounding Community Districts offer programs and services missing in your District? Or are these Community Districts also experiencing similar gaps?

B. ARE THERE UNDER UTILIZED RESOURCES? *WOULD NEW STRATEGIES MAKE A DIFFERENCE?*

The neighborhood, borough and city you work in is filled with resources. However, many of these resources appear unconnected to each other. ***The challenge of a needs and resources assessment study is to make meaningful connections between documented needs and under-utilized resources.***

The easiest and most productive way of making these connections is to look outside of your specific area of service delivery. Make a list of community resources (volunteers, religious organizations, schools, colleges, other community based organizations, merchants, businesses, Hospitals, health clinics, social, cultural organizations and sports leagues). Is there a basis for a partner- ship? Can to organizations find something worthwhile to trade with each other? These connections require some creative thinking.



Below are questions that can help with the process of making connections to generate new resources.

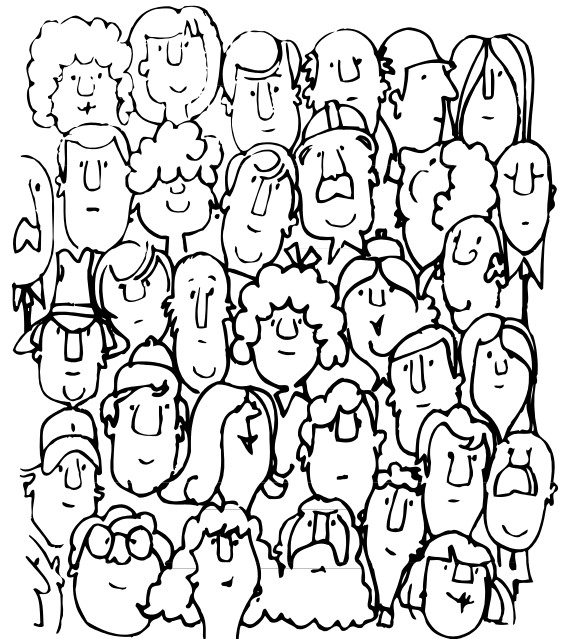
1. Are new ideas and programs being tried? Are successful programs or “best practices” from other neighborhoods being implemented?
2. Could new partnerships be developed between different sectors of your community? Private sector, large non-profits such as hospitals and colleges, volunteer organizations, cultural and social organizations.
3. Are community organizations making use of the various free resources available to them from Citywide technical assistance and advocacy organizations?
4. Are community organizations tapping into all of the various government, private, and grass roots funding streams available? Are foundation/ government funded new initiative/demonstration programs being tried out in your neighborhood?
5. Does the Community District have enough sophisticated and large community organizations to compete with other neighborhoods?
6. When an adverse issue arises, how effective are the community groups in tackling the issue? What is the level of community organization and inter-agency collaboration?
7. Have community groups in your community district been successful in working in collaborative effort on securing funding and setting up new programs. Government and private funding sources are looking to community wide collaborations of local organizations as a way to tackle problems such as drugs, aids education, crime as well as establishing new youth services.
8. What does your organization (or collaborative of organizations) have to trade or leverage with another organization?

9. What strategies have been tried so far? If initiative to bring in new programs and services has failed... why? Was it done differently in other neighborhoods?

C. PROGRAM DESIGN BEGINS with the *CONSUMER*

Many programs fail or get off to a rocky start because they never consulted the most important ingredient- the consumer or client.

- What happens when you offer a new program that never existed before?
- How do you know there is going to be strong demand for it?
- How do you know that each program ingredient is needed or is the right amount?
- How was consumer input obtained? Surveys, interviews with direct service staff
- Was a focus group of possible consumers part of the process?



Focus groups are as old as markets; they are used whenever a corporation is in the process of developing a new product. Focus groups can be a very inexpensive activity for gauging and learning about the needs of your community. A focus group will give you the opportunity to hear spontaneous conversations and random observations from consumers. This would never happen in a survey format.

D. KEY ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS AND SUCCESS

Lisbeth B. Schorr, in her widely acclaimed book, *Within Our Reach-Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage* (Anchor Press, 1988), describes the following approaches and attitudes as essential to ensuring program effectiveness and success (pages 256 to 259):

1. Successful programs see the child in the context of the family and the family in the context of its surroundings.
 2. Staff members and program structures are fundamentally flexible. Professionals are able to exercise discretion about meeting individual needs..... and are perceived by those they serve as people who care about them and respect them, people they can trust.
 3. Services are coherent and easy to use.
 4. Programs must find ways to adapt or circumvent traditional professional and bureaucratic limitations when necessary to meet the needs of those they serve.
 5. Professionals are able to redefine their roles to respond to severe, but often unarticulated, needs.
 6. Services must be delivered within a context of comprehensiveness, intensity and flexibility.
 7. The nature of their services, the terms on which they are offered, the relationships with families, the essence of the programs themselves- all take shape from the needs of those they serve rather than from the precepts, demands, and boundaries set by professionalism and bureaucracies.
-

While fool proof recipes for program design, development and management do not exist; the wealth of information on what is working and what is not can help guide any genuine effort to a track record of accomplishment and positive impact. The best designed program will fall apart with bad staff; the worst designed program will be salvaged by resourceful and committed staff. *Hire good staff!*



Chapter IV.

HOW TO MAKE COMPELLING ARGUMENTS THAT WARRANT SOCIAL CHANGE

The main objective of a Need Assessment Study is to have positive **impact**. If you are going to conclude your Needs Assessment Study with recommendations for change, they must be recommendations that are grounded within the parameters of practical objectives and realistic social change. In order to end a need assessment study with a group of practical recommendations, you have to be able to transform the data into arguments and findings that matter. Recommendations that sound attractive or ambitious, **but have little to no chance of being implemented in the next three to five years, are not very helpful.**

Therefore, you must look at the information you have collected and analyzed, and transform it into arguments that can **convince** people that immediate changes are necessary **and** quite possible. These changes are ones that can be implemented almost exclusively through the organized efforts of local leaders of the Community District such as Community Board members, elected officials, organization directors and board members. **Simply put, these are changes that don't require a new administration at City Hall, Albany, or Washington, DC.**



A. Definitions and Distinctions:

- **Arguments and Findings:** These are two words that will help you decide which pieces of data are important and should be more fully assessed. To build an argument, you have to find out whether or not there is a sufficient amount of evidence to support your observations and beliefs. If your research yields an argument that is new and strongly supported by the data, it becomes a finding. The end product of your efforts will be a section called “main findings”. A finding is information that you have determined is so important that you want your audience to focus on it. To transform data into a finding, you have to see if it fits into an argument that your audience would consider important.
- **Micro and macro arguments and findings:** There are two types of argument building that will comprise your findings- micro (community district level) and macro (comparative community research with citywide significance). This micro-macro breakdown can be helpful for making meaningful connections between your study and your audience.

B-1. Micro arguments and findings: micro arguments and findings are based on information that was gathered solely within the boundaries of your catchment area (usually your community district or census tracts boundaries). Your findings will be based on your observations and analyses of the various relationships between services, needs and demand in your community district or group of census tracts. The questions that you need to ask and the relationships that should be studied were all described in the previous chapter. For a micro finding, you do not need to do any systematic comparison with the other 58 NYC community districts or other geographic boundaries.

Example: The two commercial corridors in your catchment area have a 20% vacancy rate. Your community group wants to fill these vacancies with new businesses. Inside your catchment area, defined by 12 contiguous census tracts, the number of households earning more than \$50,000 a year increased by 18% between 1990 and 2000. This information can be used to attract new stores to the local commercial corridors and encourage banks to increase lending.



B-2. Macro arguments and findings: macro arguments and findings are based on citywide comparisons. Your task is to show how your community district (or other geographic area) e.g. zip code, census tracts) compares when it is ranked with the other 58 community districts. The objective is to show on a *citywide level* how your community district compares with others. A ranking of community districts can be used for a wide range of social indicators. The data is freely generated by government agencies. You now have an objective standard of measurement for establishing whether or not policy arguments (described in the next four pages) capture conditions in your catchment area.

Example: you want to see how your community district compares with other ones for the number of low income elderly. There are two indicators available for this comparison: the 2000 Census indicator of elderly living with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level; and elderly, age 65 and over receiving Medicaid. Both indicators are broken down by community district. You can also see where the greatest changes have taken place over a period of time. Your research shows that, due to recent immigration, there has been an increase of low income elderly in your catchment area. You further establish that, on a citywide basis, the catchment area now has fifth largest elderly population.

Based on this information, you may want to target more support services (nutrition, housing, legal, income) to this group. This information may also help to act as a catalyst for local leaders to make the elderly a much more important priority.



B. 12 Types of Arguments that are Regularly Used to Convince Stakeholders of Change

1. GOVERNMENT AND/OR NONPROFIT BASED NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES CAN BE BETTER -USING EXISTING RESOURCES

The gap between what government agrees to do and what it actually does can be documented. Does government provide services in your community district with the same amount of effectiveness/quality as in other community districts? The dollars may be the same, but the differences in performance indicators can still be large. Municipal agencies are influenced by local community factors.



Highly organized and efficacious communities are going to have more responsive services. Municipal agencies including the Board of Education, Police, Hospitals and Health Clinics, and the Human Resources Administration need to be assessed on a citywide ranking system for performance. Community Districts that suffer from low or poor performance should be using this information as a tool for community organizing. ***The issue is not about new dollars; its about spending existing dollars more effectively.*** The same set of arguments can be used to analyze the non-profit neighborhood provider infrastructure of human services.

2. LARGE GAPS BETWEEN DEMAND, SERVICES AND NEEDS WERE IDENTIFIED IN YOUR CATCHMENT AREA

This argument covers the various micro-analyses that relate to the relationships between needs, demand and gaps in the delivery of services (see pages 12 and 13). Example: While your catchment area has many people with needs (youth, elderly, recent immigrants), the various community based organizations did not express any serious problem meeting the demand for their services. There was little evidence of waiting lists or people being turned away. Your investigation might reveal that there is also very little public outreach to new customers or that the outreach materials are not being translated into the languages spoken by new immigrants. This argument works on the assumption that neighborhood based services should be well publicized so that all in need are aware of them. All of the relationships between need, demand and supply listed on pages 12 and 13 could be the basis for arguments for change here.

3. FAIR SHARE AS AN OVERALL COMMUNITY ORGANIZING STRATEGY

Given the extent of need you have documented, is your Community District receiving its fair share of government resources? Is your community aware of all of the different resources and programs funded by local, state, and federal government? Are private sources of funds such as foundations, United Way, and the Banks aware do the severity of need in your community? How does your Community District rank with others? Is your Community District receiving less, more resources from government than other Districts with comparable needs?



One concrete indicator of the degree to which a community is well organized is funding and services. A well-organized community is one where external and internal resources are being accessed as much as possible for the benefit of its residents. Some communities suffer from a large gap between the self-perception of empowerment and the reality. Fair share is a concept that can be used as a highly effective community organizing tool.

As an exercise, rank your Community District against the 58 others for a specific area of need or social indicator (youth, housing, health, elderly, immigration, crime). Next, rank the amount of funds given out by government to address that problem for all 59 Community Districts. Given the extent of need in your Community District, is it receiving a commensurate amount of funds? Are there Community Districts with smaller problems receiving more funds to address these problems? If funding disparities do exist, do the community organizations want to do something (for an example of a fair share database see Appendix-Fair Share Part I and II)?

4. USING THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER SECTIONS 203 AND 204 FOR POSITIVE FAIR SHARE CHALLENGES.

When most New Yorkers think of fair share, they think of how each neighborhood is supposed to have a certain amount of unpopular City facilities such as homeless shelters, sewage treatment, jails, landfill, garages, and drug rehab programs. The battle cry of "What About Fair Share" is heard throughout the City's community board meetings. In this context, fair share means

that some communities are forced, due to their political weaknesses, to carry a greater burden of the City's negative facilities.

With the passage of the new City Charter in 1989, undeserved communities can now wage another kind of fair share battle. Fair share also covers City funding for highly competitive programs and services such as with the placement of libraries, additional police, parks improvements, new senior citizen and youth centers. ***These are resources that any community would like to see more of.*** A formalized process has been established for challenging the decision making of the City agencies for the placement of these positive resources.

Section 203 of the New York City Charter describes the criteria each City Agency must use for allocating new funds. Section 204 describes the process for municipal agencies, communities, and elected officials to reach a consensus on a fair share decision. Furthermore, the City Planning Commission has established 9 Articles for City agencies to follow for determining the actual criteria and implementation of fair share. If a City agency is launching a new funding initiative, Article 9 requires that agency to conduct a fair share analysis prior to any allocation of funding. That analysis and description of the process for decision making must be prepared in writing. If a community thinks its needs have been overlooked, the Agency's written response complying with Article 9 can serve as the basis for community challenges to Agency funding decisions (Sections 203 and 204 of the City Charter can be found in the appendix of this manual).

5. IF IT WORKED IN OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS, WILL IT WORK IN YOURS?

New York City is a giant laboratory of experimentation and innovation for responding to the problems of communities. To encourage members of your community to try something new, a successful example is one of the most powerful forms of persuasion.

A problem such as teen drug abuse affects most neighborhoods. There might be as many as 20 or 30 different and distinctive types of intervention being used across the City. Some may be very successful, others not, and a mixture of approaches might be what is needed. The challenge is to modify a program to meet the specific needs and characteristics of your community.

Foundations are always funding new approaches to community work. Government agencies might be trying an experiment in one community that could be replicated in many others.

Many highly successful interventions began with grass roots activism. To meet difficult needs, you must have access to a wide range of successful ideas and programs.



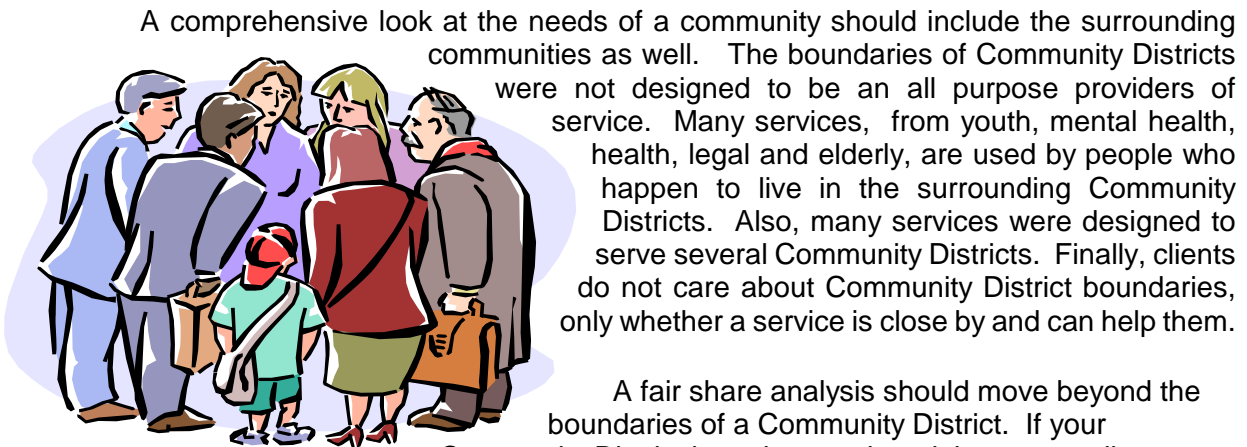
6. A COMMUNITY'S PROBLEM STANDS OUT AMONG NYC'S COMMUNITIES

A negative problem that stands out is one way to arouse a community (or a local coalition of service providers) to action. It is also an effective way to maintain accountability. By using the ranking system for making comparisons among community districts, hidden problem indicators reveal themselves. A community district can two and three times as many people affected by a problem as

other community districts with comparable populations.

Examples of this can be found with various health, education, crime, housing indicators (asthma rates, emergency room utilization, sexually transmitted diseases, allegations of police brutality, homicides are but a few actual examples). Why a community far exceeds others for a social indicator should be looked at carefully. What is unique about the community? What can the community do, especially the infrastructure of human service agencies, to lessen the problem.

7. MULTI-COMMUNITY DISTRICT PERSPECTIVE



A comprehensive look at the needs of a community should include the surrounding communities as well. The boundaries of Community Districts were not designed to be an all purpose providers of service. Many services, from youth, mental health, health, legal and elderly, are used by people who happen to live in the surrounding Community Districts. Also, many services were designed to serve several Community Districts. Finally, clients do not care about Community District boundaries, only whether a service is close by and can help them.

A fair share analysis should move beyond the boundaries of a Community District. If your Community District is undeserved, and the surrounding ones are also undeserved, a ***much stronger argument*** exists for increasing government and private resources to this area. It is no longer a problem of one neighborhood, but of an entire geographic part of the City. For several miles, in any direction, there is an inequitable distribution of services. Conversely, some community districts have small borders and are considered to share services and clients from surrounding ones. Two or three community districts may share many programs.

There are three parts of New York City, where large geographic concentrations of poverty exist: the South Bronx, Northern Manhattan, and Northern and parts of Central Brooklyn. Any substantive fair share analysis should look at these Community Districts from a geographic concentration of poverty perspective. People in need living in these Community Districts do not have the option of traveling to the next community for services, since many of these communities are equally undeserved.

8. TREND ANALYSIS

A short term change is usually referred to as a trend. Whether the change will become permanent or a long term reality remains to be seen. New York City neighborhoods are very strongly influenced by a wide range of social phenomenon. Identifying trends is a very important way of observing changes in communities. CBO's should be able to identify and quickly create a positive respond to a trend.

With the new 2000 Census information just completed, a trend analysis for the past ten years (or twenty) can easily be undertaken. What are the trends in your Community District? Are specific needs increasing, decreasing, staying the same? What impact do these trends have on services? Do external factors such as the regional economy, privatization, Federal immigration policy, economic and political conditions in another country, impact locally? Are there neighborhood trends in housing, the economy, private investment, youth delinquency, aging, HIV, immigration, crime and education? Do these trends strongly suggest the need for responsible planning today to ensure that the problems of tomorrow can be adequately handled?

9. GOVERNMENT RESOURCES ARE INADEQUATE TO MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS.

An equal amount of attention should be devoted to increasing the amount of private, non-governmental resources. Each year, communities succeed at generating more private resources. These resources include working with local banks, stores and businesses, manufacturing sector, hospitals and colleges, religious organizations, and other voluntary associations. NYC has many recent examples of how low income communities have significantly increased the amount of private resources. Successful private interventions need to be replicated in communities with similar conditions.

10. GOVERNMENT SOCIAL POLICY DOES MATTER: A FEW COMMENTS ABOUT THE WELFARE REFORM ACT OF 1996 AND THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998.

A watershed change in social policy can also be a catalyst for positive social change. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and 1997 (commonly referred to as Welfare Reform) legislation and related legislative changes originating in Washington D.C. are dramatically changing the support systems of millions of poor and working people. Because of the five year lifetime cap on public assistance benefits, community groups and leaders need to prepare now for how to help people when they lose their eligibility.



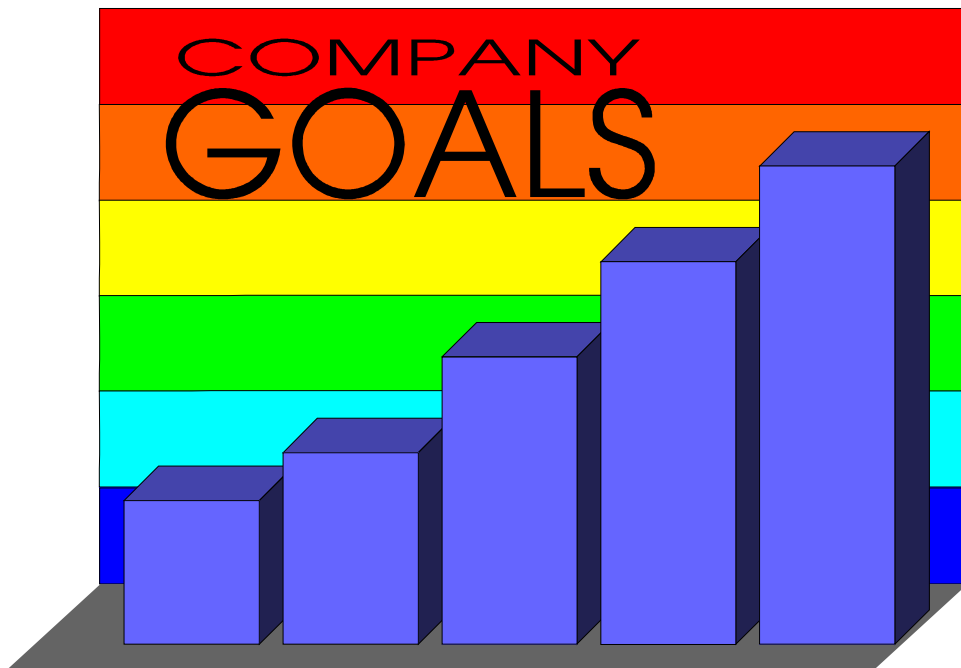
Any community organization should be aware of and involved in meaningful responses to these legislative changes. Welfare reform has also unleashed a new flood of dollars for experimentation (\$3 billion for welfare to work demonstration programs). Whether these various experiments will have lasting and substantive results remains to be seen. Every neighborhood infrastructure of human service and community development organizations needs to develop some community wide strategies. There are literally hundreds of examples of organizations coming up with new strategies around welfare reform, managed care, and public education. ***Seven years after the enactment of Federal welfare reform, we now see very strategic ways that community groups can make a positive difference.***

11. LARGE SOCIETAL CHANGES DEFINITELY IMPACT ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL.

The individual way that our neighborhoods are influenced by larger societal changes can be a source for building arguments for changing the way community groups operate. Two societal transformations that have dramatically changed this country during the 1990s's are the Internet and immigration. The Internet is having a major impact on the lives of neighborhood residents and how community groups conduct daily business. The term "the digital divide" has become commonplace. Communities want to make sure that their children will not be left behind in the information technology revolution. Adults can also benefit immensely from free access to the internet for solving information problems. Immigration is also another example of a large societal change that is also changing communities. Immigrants need help with adjusting to American institutions and learn how community groups can help with this adjustment. A needs assessment study can accurately identify these changes and describe strategies for responding to them.

12. ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE COUNTS

Over the past 10 years, there has been a big push in government and the not for profit sector to prove accountability and show measurable results. Almost every single New York City government agency has to show accountability by achieving measurable accomplishments on a monthly and annual basis. Most government contracts for providing human services are now performance based with a measurable accomplishments system of payment. If an agency cannot meet its contracted performance milestones, *it does not get paid*. As strong as a need or demand for a service may appear, there must also be a commensurate relationship to a program outcome. Needs that can be connected to achievable and measurable program outcomes will be much easier to build support for (and more likely to be funded). An idea for a new program must be able to stand up to a performance test.



Chapter V.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN ACTION STRATEGY

The most important result of a Needs Assessment Study is to produce a document that is **USED**. If your analysis and recommendations depend on changes that are beyond the control of the combined efforts of members in your community, then your Needs Assessment Study will have little to no impact. A Needs Assessment Study should be a working document for change; a document that is used by community groups, activists, elected officials, and government agencies. There are numerous recommendations that may result from a Needs Assessment Study. Nevertheless, almost all of these recommendations will fall into one of the following 16 areas described in this chapter.

The process of making a set of working recommendations requires putting on our thinking caps. Your needs assessment has identified problems, resources, and strong arguments that are substantiated with convincing evidence. All of this information has been gathered for one overall reason- to convince people that change is necessary and possible. While some recommendations will be based on finding new dollars, the pursuit of grants is not the only strategy. Just asking for more money means you have left untouched resources that could be equally helpful.



Your challenge is to make meaningful connections, in your community, between various needs and resources. The recommendations step is an opportunity to focus on the unique way that problems and resources exist in your community. The ingredients that go into a recommendation in one neighborhood may not be appropriate for another. A good recommendation may involve connecting together seemingly unrelated groups of resources.

16 Commonly Used Types of Recommendations

1. INCREASE FUNDING TO EXPAND EXISTING SERVICES OR DEVELOP NEW PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.

This is the most common type of recommendation. They cover the various and numerous requests for more funds to start new programs or expand existing ones.

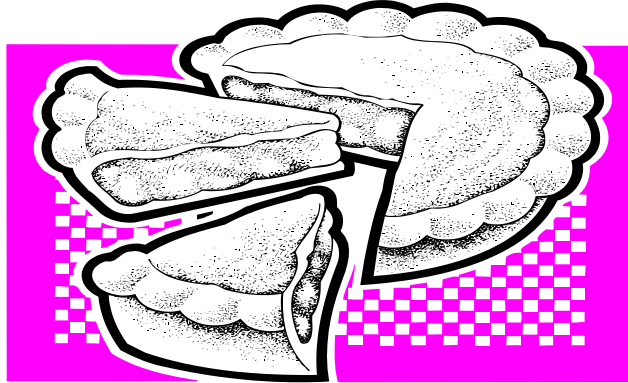
Example: Extend the hours of a recreation program for youth to encompass the needs of working parents. Instead of operating from 3:30 to 6:30 Monday through Friday, extend hours to 9:30 and open up a Saturday program. Develop a new dramatic arts program (or peer counseling, tutoring, mediation, chess, work experience) at an after school center.

2. PRIORITIZE NEEDS, ESTABLISH A NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE TASK FORCE

Example: Your study reveals that your community district ranks at the very top for a social indicator. The high ranking comes as a surprise to practitioners and local leaders. Examples of this type finding include: The number of children with asthma (lead poisoning, or had the largest increase in the number of youth felonies, or The high ranking can be used to push local leaders to address the finding. Since the problem affects the entire community, it should be addressed by a broad section of local leadership. A volunteer task force (comprised of consumers, various professionals, elected officials, citywide organizations) is an excellent vehicle for drawing attention to the problem. It can also help with connecting resources to the problem.

*from data to arguments to recommendations to dialogue
to change*

3. **REDRESS INEQUITIES IN THE FAIR SHARE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES.**



Example: Your needs assessment study reveals that your community district ranks very high for the number of low income elderly, but has fewer programs and services than other communities (congregate and home delivered meals, case assistance, or transportation). Senior Citizen groups should create a task force to meet with government agencies and elected officials to address these inequities. Verbal complaints will carry much more pressure with the back up of a well written and carefully documented study. ***If you can prove it -show it.***

4. **REQUEST GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO GIVE HIGH PRIORITY TO THE NEEDS DOCUMENTED IN THE STUDY.**

Example: New Initiatives are being initiated by Government and Foundations every year (examples include: Beacon Schools, Agenda for Children Tomorrow, NYS-Neighborhood Based Alliance, New York Community Trust -Neighborhood Strategies Project, United Way Strategic Alliance Fund, HUD-Empowerment Zone, Office of Substance Abuse and Prevention (OSAP), NYS-Family Preservation, Child Health Plus Facilitated Enrollment). In order to ensure that your Community District is part of that new initiative, you must get the attention of government. A Needs Assessment Study can be the catalyst for a very forceful and pro-active campaign for alerting government agencies (and your own elected officials) to the problems of your Community District. Instead of just words, you now have a written document that buttresses your various verbal claims.

5. A SERIOUS NEED MOBILIZES A COMMUNITY TO PRIORITIZE RESOURCES.

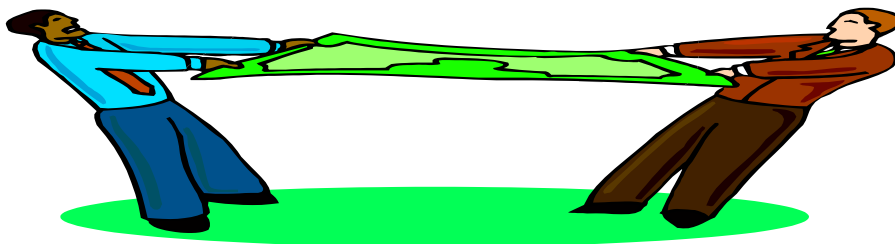
Example: a community finds out that it has an unusually high rank, citywide, for a specific health problem - The rate of unnecessary pediatric emergency room visits in some NYC communities is twice as high as others. Community health advocates work together to develop ways of increasing preventive and clinic delivery of service. A community education and outreach campaign is launched with churches, schools, day care centers, hospital and medical clinics.

6. DIRECTLY CHALLENGE A FUNDING DECISION OF A CITY AGENCY ON THE BASIS OF SECTIONS 203 AND 204 OF THE CITY CHARTER (FAIR SHARE).

Example: If your community organization has been turned down for a large funding initiative by a City Agency, you can appeal it on the basis of Section 203 and 204 of the City Charter. Conduct research on the needs of your community district in comparison with other community districts. Did the City Agency use the same data to arrive at their justification for funding. Is the data strong enough to justify the funding. Have all the factors that go into service utilization and determining need been analyzed? Request a meeting with the person responsible for Agency compliance with Section 203, 204 and Article 9.

7. INCREASE THE LEVEL OF INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION, PLANNING AND COLLABORATION

Example: for each issue, such as housing, the elderly, youth, child care, HIV prevention and care, economic and workforce development, service providers should try to work together as much as possible. The Inter-Agency Council for the Aging, a coalition of groups in most Community Districts that work on issues of the aging, is a good example of planning and cooperation within the district. Some Community Districts have been able to organize very powerful and effective coalitions of social service/housing organizations.



Government and private funding sources are increasingly looking to community groups to work on a collaborative basis on tackling social problems. Examples of this approach include the New York City Administration for Children's Services-Agenda for Children Tomorrow (ACT), NYS Department of Social Services Neighborhood Based Alliance (NBA), Comprehensive Community Revitalization Program, New York Community Trust-Neighborhood Strategies Project, and the New York State Department of Health-Facilitated Enrollment.

8. INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION OF CITY WIDE SERVICE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS AND COALITIONS

Example: For every urban\neighborhood problem, there is at least one City -wide advocacy/research organization devoted to it. Many of these organizations are based on a coalition of neighborhood service providers. In general, they are an excellent source of free technical assistance. Most issues have citywide significance and will not be responded to unless communities work together. Working with a citywide coalition is a good way to get much needed information on what is succeeding in other neighborhoods. In chapter 8, you will find a comprehensive list of citywide advocacy and technical assistance organizations.

A partnership with a large citywide service provider is a good way to get much needed grant dollars for running programs. An RFP that is far competitive and complex for a small CBO to apply for and run might be a good opportunity for a partnership. Most city wide organizations are looking for community groups to create and fund partnerships for working on a new demonstration program. They must have a network of neighborhood based partners to run their programs.

9. ASK NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE PROVIDERS TO MONITOR A GOVERNMENT SERVICE MORE CLOSELY.

Example: Every year, government agencies make changes in the programs they administer or start new ones. The Department of Housing Preservation and Development has been dramatically altering the physical landscape of many low income communities. Code inspections, ownership/management transfer, change in water rates, rehab and new construction all affect the lives of the thousands of tenants. How well are these changes being implemented in your neighborhood? Other agencies with frequent changes in policy and programs include the Human Resources Administration, Board of Education and Police. The environment (air , water, congestion, and noise pollution) is another area where government activity needs ongoing monitoring.



10. **ALTER THE WAY A GOVERNMENT PROGRAM OPERATES IN THE COMMUNITY.**

Most government services are actually located or provided on a neighborhood level. Some of these programs are very unpopular with local residents. One solution is to persuade City agencies to operate the programs with greater sensitivity to local concerns.

Example: A shelter for homeless men is being poorly maintained and administered. If the City insists on keeping the Shelter in your Community District, demand that an adequate level of safe, sanitary conditions as well support services be maintained.

11. **INCREASE THE LEVEL/QUALITY OF SERVICES A GOVERNMENT AGENCY PROVIDES**

Example: these are the typical requests of more police enforcement to address a particular crime problem, better maintenance of parks, cleaner streets, extending hours of City run programs such as libraries, swimming, recreation centers and making needed repairs to physical infrastructure. These requests should be based on the measurable and publicly documented differences between your neighborhood and other ones regarding the delivery of municipal services.





12. INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Example: A highly organized community needs the active participation of volunteers. There are all kinds of volunteer projects: anti-crime patrols, tenant and block associations, board members, advisory committees, staffing, fund raising, etc. As the role of volunteers increases, strategies to maintain and improve volunteer participation are also growing and being taken more seriously.

13. MAKE MINOR CHANGES IN LEGISLATION OR AGENCY POLICY TO ALLOW FOR BETTER SERVICE DELIVERY

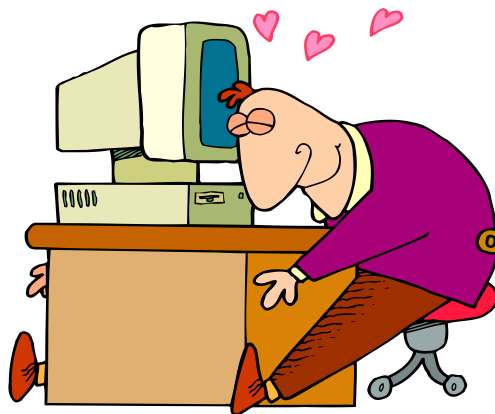
Example: There are numerous coalitions active in NYC around different issues. These issue oriented coalitions have been very successful in making City and State policies and programs more responsive to the needs of the people they were intended to help. The Supportive Housing Network (previously known as the SRO Providers coalition), a group of nonprofit organizations that manage over 5,000 units of SRO housing, has been successful in changing City policies regarding the tenant eligibility, Section 8, and types of support services.

14. TARGET RESOURCES TO GROUPS WITH NEEDS NOT BEING MET

Example: One of your main findings is that one or more groups in your catchment area have needs that are presently not being met. The information you have gathered can be used to strengthen your proposals for grant dollars. Also, the solution may just involve greater outreach or bi-lingual information. There are numerous strategies and resources (immigrant media, religious institutions, sports clubs, play groups) for encouraging people to access services and programs. Your challenge is to find one that best fits the unique conditions of your community.

15. IDENTIFY AND CONNECT A RESOURCE TO A PROBLEM

Example: Every neighborhood has different resources to make connections with. Just as in the business world, nonprofits have to find other groups to trade and partner with. matching a problem to a resource is challenging. In many neighborhoods today, CBO's do not have enough bi-lingual staff to provide services. This is especially true in neighborhoods where three or more languages are spoken. However, these same neighborhoods have young people who are attending local colleges and looking for work experience. Why not create a partnership between a community college and local service providers where college credit, work experience and stipends can be traded for bi-lingual provision of human services.



16. INTERNET BASED COMMUNITY WIDE WEB SITE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Example: One of the most valuable printed resources is a directory of the available services and programs. In the old system, every ten years or so, a directory of community services was put together. Within a few years much of the information was outdated and most of the copies were lost. For a few dollars, an internet based community directory could be easily published for every single NYC community district. The directory could be updated on an as needed basis. No one has to pay for printing the copies. For more ambitious groups, a database for all programs and services could also be included. All kinds of updates, calendar of events, notices and resources could be posted on the site.

Chapter 6.

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION FOR DOCUMENTING AND ANALYZING NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS



The ingredients of a Needs Assessment study are the various pieces of information collected. Information can be gathered from numerous places. Here is a description of the most useful sources for finding reliable information:

1. Interviews. Much of the information you want can only be gotten through talking with key people involved with your community. Try to get several different perspectives on each problem. Talk with the directors of neighborhood non-profit agencies, government agency staff, focus groups of service providers (ie bringing together all groups working on aging, housing, youth) elected officials, community activists and clients.

2. Focus Groups: an increasingly popular (by non-profits) activity for gathering input from consumers is the focus group method. A focus group begins with a specific area of inquiry or problem area. A questionnaire is prepared. The challenge for the focus group is to find people willing to freely participate in an exchange of questions and answers about community issues, services and needs. Some groups are easier to work with. For example, senior citizen centers have a daily attendance of the elderly. However, the information will be limited to people who attend the center, not the elderly at large. Focus groups can be a relatively easy, inexpensive and highly effective method for gauging consumer needs and demand.

3. Surveys. Design a survey for either clients, a sampling of the population at large, or agency directors. Conducting a survey of a few hundred neighborhood consumers (clients) can be done with little expenditure of effort, time or money. A questionnaire can be handed out at several community organization storefronts, health clinics, Income Support centers, or other places where people are waiting for their appointments. In the 15 to 20 minutes they are sitting there waiting, they could be filling out the questionnaire. The completed questionnaires will provide confidential and open lines of communication between service organizations and consumers.

UPDATE:

The first edition of the Needs Assessment Study came out in 1990. The activity of getting information has been vastly transformed by the growth of the Internet. For almost any information need, the first step is typing the question into a search engine such as www.google.com. It is quite possible, that in less than 60 seconds, you will have the information ready to be printed out.

4. Statistical Data

What is the total number of people affected by a problem, in need of a service, or being assisted in the Community District? While it can be time consuming finding the information, it is usually free. Almost all of the data are generated by government agencies. Your challenge is to interpret it. Below is a list of sources for locating data for each Community District (zip code, police precinct or census tract) on issues such as general population, housing, immigration, poverty, government funding, child care, education, employment, physical and mental health, hospitals, youth, elderly, and crime:

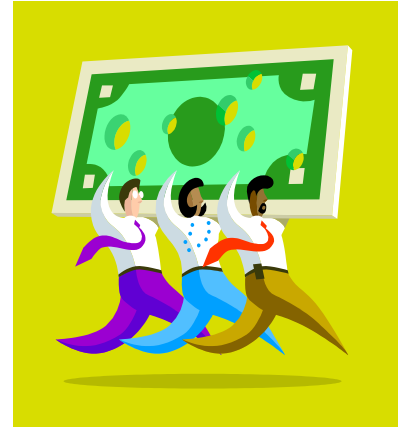
a. General Population Figures

The Census. A complete Community District Breakdown can be obtained through the NYC Department of City Planning Bookstore at 22 Reade Street. They have two publications, Demographic Profiles and Socio-Economic Profiles, which organize data by CD. Examples of numerical data include the following social indicators: adult, youth, elderly, employment, education, poverty, income, housing, immigration, and ethnicity. This information is available by census tract or zip code breakdown by going to www.census.gov. Year 2000 census community district information can be found at: www.nyc.gov. (click on Department of City Planning). You can download it either as an Excel or PDF file.

b. NYC Government Expenditures and Information

District Resource Statement. A breakdown by Community District of expenditures for 15 NYC government agencies is available from the New York City Office of Management and Budget located at 75 Park Place. 212-788-5943.

Community District Needs. An annual publication of the Department of City Planning, which includes a small, needs statement by each Community District, listing of proposed City capital expenditures, maps, and basic demographic information. Can be purchased at the City Planning Bookstore at 22 Reade Street.



C. Poverty, Entitlement Usage, and Social Services

Social Indicators: NYC Human Resources Administration. publishes a District Resource Statement that shows population usage for all HRA services and government benefits programs (Public Assistance/TANF, Food Stamps, Medicaid) by Community District. These numbers are kept current. They are also available to the public by calling the Office of Policy and Program Analysis at 212-331-6083. The 1990 Census has information on income and poverty by census tract, zip code and community district.

Government Benefits Programs: The Community Service Society (CSS) publishes a comprehensive manual on entitlement and government funded programs called the ACES Manual (614-5314). The Public Benefits Resource Center at CSS also distributes a bi-monthly newsletter on government benefits. The PBRC can be called directly for questions at 212-614-5552. The most up to date information on all government benefits via the Internet can be found at www.wnyc.net.

D. Housing

NYC Housing Preservation and Development: publishes a bi-annual Study on housing conditions known as the *Housing and Vacancy Study Report*. It is the most comprehensive study of private rental housing in NYC. Includes information broken down by neighborhood level. 1999 edition is available. HPD has also produced a computer database of all rental buildings, number of violations and documentation of condition.

Online database for address, block, lot and building information available: The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and the New York City Buildings Department web sites have a database for looking up any building address or block and lot number in New York City.

Information on HPD maintenance violations (three units or more) and NYC Buildings Department violations can be found for every building simply by typing in address or block/lot number.

The New York City Rent Guidelines Board publishes an annual survey of apartment rental management cost. It is called *Housing New York City* and can be obtained through their website at: www.nycrgb.com

NYC-Dept. of City Planning publishes a Housing Database. The Database shows the number of units, for each type of government housing program, by year and community district. The 1990 Census information on housing can be found in their two 1990 Census publications listed above. All 1990 and 2000 housing census information can be easily obtained by zip code or census tract by going to www.census.gov.

The 1993 Annual Report of the NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal includes information on the zip code breakdown of MCI applications, complaints filed, and various other parts of the Rent Stabilization system.

A study by the Community Service Society, called *Housing on the Brink*, 1993 also contains important information on the increase of abandonment in poor communities. A study sponsored by the Citizens Advice Bureau, *Housing Court Usage and Preventive/Intervention Services: A Comparative Study of Borough Housing Courts and Low Income Renters*, 1997, documents and explains differences in Housing Court usage and eviction rates by borough.

E. Youth and Education

NYC-Board of Education publishes an annual report with data on attendance, reading scores, drop out rate, school performance, experience of teachers, student-teacher ratios, and number of students with limited English proficiency. Office of Research, Evaluation, and Assessment at 718-935-3762. All of this information can now be obtained by going to the New York City Board of Education web site www.nycenet.edu.

General youth information can be found in the 1990 Census. The New York City Citizens Committee for Children publishes an excellent data resource on the youth population of New York City—"Keeping Track of New York's Children". call 212-673-1800. It is updated every three years. The New York Times has run in-depth articles and several series on the Department of Education and its 1,000+ schools.

F. Health

The NYC Dept of Health publishes an annual report, Vital Statistics, which breaks down leading health indicators by Community District (last published in 1988). These indicators include births, deaths, causes of death, teenage pregnancy, and HIV. Separate reports are available for lead paint poisoning and asthma hospitalizations. A New York City Health Report 2000 is available on their web site. The geographic neighborhood breakdown of their data is available in two formats: health districts and community districts.

The AIDS Surveillance Report updates the number of people living with AIDS by borough and zip code. Copies are free and can be obtained by calling 212-442-3388 or go their web site at www.nyc.gov/html/doh/home.html . ..

The United Hospital Fund (645-2500) publishes updated studies /analysis of the community breakdown of health indicators (by zip code). Much of the data comes from Hospital required reporting. NYC-Dept. Of Health also publishes the AIDS Surveillance Report.

The New York State Department of Health has a cancer incidence geographic mapping project. Five different types of cancer have been mapped by incidence for all New York State zip codes. The information is available on their web site: www.health.state.ny.us.

G. Crime

NYC Police Department publishes a weekly and annual information on crimes committed by broken down by precinct. It can be found on their website at www.nyc.gov. There is also a semi-annual publication called the Crime Comparison Report. The Report shows a more detailed break down of various crimes by the 75 precincts of NYC. The breakdown includes crimes committed by teenagers, young adults, adults and types of crimes. The Report can be found at the Municipal Research and Reference Center at 31 Chambers. The Civilian Complaint Review Board publishes an annual report on allegations and complaints of police misconduct. 212-442-0337. 40 Rector Street, N.Y. 10006. For a one stop web site on crime prevention information go to www.nyccrimeprevention.org .

H. Immigration

The Department of City Planning (DCP) keeps records on the breakdown of immigration by country of origin and zip code they have chosen to reside in. Information is available in a DCP publication called

The Newest New Yorkers. There are now three separate reports covering the periods of 1982 to 1989, 1990-1994 and 1995-96. The Mayors Office of Immigrant Affairs published a new service directory in 1997. 212-788-7654.

I. New York City Department of Environmental Protection Annual Report

Implementing Right to Know Laws. This publication has information available by community district the number of facilities reporting hazardous substances and the number of facilities reporting 10,000 or more pounds of hazardous substances; and by borough the breakdown of the type of hazardous substances(68 pages).

J. New York City Department of City Planning Annual Planning Reports and Publications.

The revised City Charter of 1989 requires the Mayor, through the Department of City Planning, to publish on an annual basis documents on the City's plans for new neighborhood services, neighborhood data, citywide data, city owned property among others. see appendix for list and descriptions of publications. These publications can be very helpful for determining fair equations in your community. A publication called Residential Facilities in New York City 1993 shows the geographic breakdown by Community District of all special need housing facilities and shelters. A Social and Community Services breakdown by community district and borough is also available.

K. Green Book of the City of New York.

Listing of all New York City government agencies, key staff and telephone numbers. Copies can be purchased at the Citybooks Store at One Centre Street (Municipal Building), Rm. 2223 (212-669-8246).

L. INTERNET RESOURCES:

There is a huge cornucopia of free and highly useful information available through the INTERNET. What once took days, can now be accomplished in minutes. The human service and community development sector has found many ways to benefit from disseminating information through the INTERNET. Useful information can be easily found on any issue by simply typing several words into a search engine. Government documents, regulations,



program descriptions, position papers, notices of funding, statistical data, and applications can all be easily printed out and used within minutes. The Internet can be your organizations best friend. Whoever you are trying to convince (elected officials with something in their hands. Oral arguments are much stronger when backed up with a strongly documented, three to five page, position paper.

Frequently Used Web Addresses

Area of Information	Web Address
City of New York: all government agencies have separate web sites.	www.nyc.gov
State of New York: all government agencies have separate web sites; all legislation pending and passed.	www.state.ny.us www.workforcenewyork.org
Federal Government: all government agencies have web sites. Very useful.	www.hud.gov , www.dol.gov www.ed.gov www.census.gov
New York City Independent Budget Office. Conducts in depth research on various City budget and policy issues.	www.ibo.gov
City Limits Web site: weekly updates on local community issues; an easy to use database of articles and research studies on a very wide range of community development issues dating back to 1997.	www.citylimits.org
Western New York Legal Center: most up to date information on government benefit programs and related policies and programs. Links to other web sites.	www.wnylc.net
Welfare Information Network (WIN): covers all aspects of welfare reform from child care to employment. Links to hundreds of web sites.	www.welfareinfo.org
Gotham Gazette: a daily on line source of New York City news and information	www.gothangazette.org

Municipal Research and Reference Center

All of the above listed NYC government reports and documents can be found at the NYC Municipal Research and Reference Library located at 31 Chambers Street. The Library is open between 10:00 and 4:00, Monday through Friday (788-8590). The Library also maintains vertical files of newspaper clippings on all aspects of New York City Government, Politics and Community Life. A folder of clippings is maintained for all NYC neighborhood; dating back 50

- M. Geo-Mapping.** Mapping data has become a very popular strategy for presenting information and making arguments regarding community needs. One color coded map can make the same argument that several pages of text or a chart can. Since audiences need information in digestible formats, mapping is widely used. The least expensive source of software can be obtained from the

Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.hud.gov). HUD has partnered with the Caliper Corporation which is the maker of Maptitude a GIS software program. Community 2000 is the HUD software it runs with. **You can download, for free, social indicator neighborhood geo-maps at the Dept. City Planning** (www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/home.html) and **NYPIRG CMAP web sites** (www.nypirg.org) and www.oasisnyc.org.

5. What Programs are Currently Available in your Your Neighborhood? How to Create an Inventory Existing Programs.

What services are already being provided in your neighborhood? Where are they located? What are the hours of operation? Which services are bi-lingual? Most NYC Public Libraries have a special section on NYC Reference Materials. This section contains numerous directories of social services provided through out the City (ask librarian for the Community Information Collections). Below are available resources:

- The best starting place is the NYC Department of City Planning *Selected Facilities and Program Sites* in New York City. This information is now available on their website (www.nyc.gov) by individual community district.
- The New York City Administration for Children's Services-Office of Community
- Planning and Development published in March, 1998, a very comprehensive directory of community services for each borough (212-266-2533).
- The United Way of New York City publishes a directory of service providers called the Source Book Social and Health Services in the Greater New York Area.
- The NYC Public Library publishes one called the Directory of Community Services (also published in Spanish).
- The District Resource Statements of the various City agencies is also a good source for listing of neighborhood services, dollar amounts of contracts, and addresses.
- An organization called the Partnership for After School Education (PASE) has
- developed a online database and published a 2002 directory of all after school programs by borough and zip code for more information see website at: www.pasesetter.com.

6. Mayor's Management Report.

A record of official Mayoral policy statements, description of recent program initiatives, and measurable accomplishments can all be found in the MMR. Published twice a year, this is the only public document that covers all mayoral agencies. It is the only written document in which the City describes what it is trying to accomplish with each program (in both narrative format and measurable indicators). CityBooks Store 212-669-8562. A critical assessment of the Mayor's Management Report is conducted each year by the City Project. The Mayor's Management Report can also be accessed online at www.nyc.gov



7. Investigative Journalism and Muckraking.

Examples of community programs and organizing campaigns (successes and failures) can be found in back issues of **City Limits Magazine** (www.citylimits.org). The magazine critiques government policy from the standpoint of low income New Yorkers and the communities they live in. The website has a very comprehensive database and search engine for locating articles and research. Other sources of information on programs that work, changes in government policy, and community organizing efforts are spread out among some of the various citywide organizations listed below.

8. Citywide Policy and Advocacy

New York City is well served by a large and dynamic arena of public dialogue. There are numerous organizations that address and respond to issues on a city wide basis. These organizations can help you to find out what types of programs worked in other Community Districts. It is important to try to:

- attend meetings of city-wide coalitions on issues such as housing, youth, elderly, economic development, immigration, and crime prevention;
- to talk with City-wide technical assistance providers and find out the status of new legislative initiatives and internal government agency policy changes.

Some of these citywide organizations are looking for community groups to develop new program initiatives.

Here is a *partial* list of non-profit citywide organizations involved in policy, advocacy, legislation, technical assistance and/or research on problems of New York City (many of these organizations provide some free technical assistance or have information that is free or available for a small fee):

- Advocates for Children
- Agenda for Children Tomorrow (ACT)
- Aids Resource Center
- Alianza Dominicana
- Associated Black Charities
- Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
- Asian American Federation of New York
- American Italian Coalition of Organizations (AMICO)
- Arab American Family Support Center
- Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN)
- Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (ANHD)
- Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law
- Body Positive
- Brookdale Center on Aging
- Brooklyn Aids Task Force-Technical Assistance and Training Project
- Brooklyn In Touch
- Business Outreach Centers (BOC) Network Inc.

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- Caribbean Women's Health Association
 - Catholic Charities- Brooklyn/Queens
 - Cause/Effective
 - Center for Caribbean Studies-Medgar Ever College
 - Center for Collaborative Education
 - Center for Immigrants Rights
 - Center for Neighborhood Economic Development
 - Center for an Urban Future
 - Child Care, Inc.
 - Children's Aid Society
 - Chinese American Planning Council
 - Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
 - Citizens Budget Commission
 - Citizens Crime Commission of New York
 - Citizens Committee for Children of New York City
 - Citizens Committee for NYC
 - Citizens Housing and Planning Council
 - Citizens Union
 - City Limits Magazine
 - City Project/Alter Budget
 - Citywide Task Force on Housing Court, Inc.
 - Coalition for the Homeless
 - Coalition of Voluntary Mental Health Agencies
 - Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
 - Community Development Research Center-The New School
 - Community Resource Exchange
 - Community Food and Resource Center
 - Community Family Planning Council
 - Community Service Society
 - Community Training and Resource Center
 - Consortium for Worker Education
 - Council on the Arts
 - Council of Senior Centers and Services of New York City
 - Corporation for Supportive Housing
 - Council of Family and Child Caring Agencies (COFCCA)
 - Day Care Council of New York
 - Educational Center for Community Organizing-Hunter School of Social Work
 - Educational Priorities Panel
 - Enterprise Foundation-New York Office
 - Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies (FWPA)
 - Foundation Center and Library

- Friends and Relatives of the Institutionalized Aged (FRIA)
- Fund for the City of New York
- Gay Men's Health Crisis
- Haitian Community Health Information and Referral Center
- Hellenic American Neighborhood Action Come. (HANAC)
- Hispanic Aids Forum
- Hispanic Federation of New York City
- Independent Budget Office (IBO)
- Inner City Press/Community on the Move
- Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF)
- Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution
- Institute for Puerto Rican Policy
- Institute for Puerto Rican and Hispanic Elderly
- Jewish Board of Family and Children Services
- Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC)-Center for Community and Coalition Building
- Korean Community Services of Metropolitan New York
- Lawyers Alliance of New York
- Legal Aid Society of New York-Civil Division
- Legal Services of New York
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)
- Make the Road by Walking
- Manhattan Institute-City Journal Magazine
- Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty
- Michael Harrington Center for Democratic Values and Social Justice at Queens College-CUNY
- New York Aids Coalition-NYAC
- N.A.A.C.P. New York City Chapter
- New York Association for New Americans-NYANA
- New York Catholic Charities
- New York City Coalition Against Hunger
- New York City Employment and Training Coalition
- New York City Environmental Justice Alliance
- New York City Partnership
- New York City Urban League
- New York Foundation for Senior Citizens
- New York Industrial Retention Network
- New York Progressive Network-Twentieth Century Fund
- New York Public Interest Research Group
- New York Society for the Deaf
- New York State Association for the Mentally Ill
- New York State Tenants and Neighbors

How to Conduct a Needs and Resources Assessment Study

- Neighborhood Preservation Coalition of New York State
- Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation-NeighborWorks Network



- Non-Profit Coordinating Committee of New York
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Office of Community Studies/Info-Share, Queens College
- Parodneck Foundation
- Partnership for After School Education (PASE)
- Partnership for the Homeless
- Polonians Organized to Minister to Our Community (POMOC)
- Pratt Institute Center for Community and Economic Development
- PROGRESS, Inc.
- Public Education Association
- Supportive Housing Network of New York
- Support Center of New York
- The After School Corporation
- UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies
- United Hospital Fund
- United Irish Foundation
- United Neighborhood Houses of New York
- United Parents Coalition of New York City
- United Way of New York City
- Urban Homesteading Assistance Board (UHAB)
- Urban Justice Center

- Urban Research Center-New York University-Wagner School
- Vera Institute of Justice (VERA)
- Victims Services Agency
- Vietnamese American Community Organization
- Visions/Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired
- Welfare Reform Network (Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies)



Chapter 8. Appendix. **Social Indicator Charts**

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The **Ranking System** for Comparative Neighborhood Analysis

HOW TO USE THE CHARTS:

Over the next 36 pages are 19 charts of rankings of the 59 Community Districts or 175 zip code areas for various social indicators. The Charts are constructed as a ranking of the 59 Community Districts for one or two social indicators. All charts should be read on a up/down basis and not across. In cases where two separate indicators are presented on the same chart, the reason is because they are closely related to each other in terms of content. However, these charts should also be read up/down. Comparisons can be made between two or three rankings in the same chart. **The key column is the ranking column.** The Community Districts follow the order of the ranking column.

The ranking system allows one to look at how their community district measures against the other 58 Districts in NYC. It offers a complete basis for comparison of all community districts with each other. The ranking system is the most strategic methodology for making data relevant and compelling to the people you are trying to convince that change is necessary.

Almost all of the arguments presented in Section III are based on using the ranking system.

2000 Census Total Population Neighborhood Ranking

RANK	Community District	Neighborhood	2000 Census Total Population
1	Queens 7	Flushing	242,952
2	Queens 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	223,602
3	Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	217,063
4	Queens 1	Astoria	211,220
5	Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	208,414
6	Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	207,699
7	Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	196,284
8	Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	194,653
9	Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	185,046
10	Brooklyn 5	East New York	173,198
11	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	172,129
12	Queens 3	Jackson Hts	169,083
13	Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	168,806
14	Bronx 9	Soundview	167,859
15	Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	167,005
16	Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	165,911
17	Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	165,753
18	Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	164,407
19	Staten Island 1	North Shore	162,609
20	Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	160,338
21	Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	160,319
22	Staten Island 3	South Shore	152,908
23	Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	149,077
24	Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	146,594
25	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	143,867
26	Queens 9	Richmond Hill	141,608
27	Bronx 7	Norwood-University Hts	141,411
28	Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	139,563
29	Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	136,152
30	Bronx 5	Morris Hgts-Fordham	128,313
31	Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	127,274
32	Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	127,071

RANK	Community District	Neighborhood	2000 Census Total Population
33	Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	122,542
34	Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	120,063
35	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	117,743
36	Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	116,404
37	Queens 6	Forest Hills	115,967
38	Bronx 10	Coop City	115,948
39	Manhattan 9	West Harlem	111,724
40	Bronx 11	Pelham	110,706
41	Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	109,920
42	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	107,109
43	Queens 14	The Rockaways	106,686
44	Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	106,120
45	Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	104,358
46	Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	104,054
47	Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	104,014
48	Bronx 8	Riverdale-Kingsbridge Hts.	101,332
49	Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	98,620
50	Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	96,076
51	Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	93,119
52	Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	87,479
53	Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	85,343
54	Bronx 1	Mott Haven	82,159
55	Bronx 6	East Tremont-Belmont	75,688
56	Bronx 3	Morissania, Claremont	68,574
57	Bronx 2	Longwood	46,824
58	Manhattan 5	Midtown	44,028
59	Manhattan 1	Downtown	34,420

Source: New York City Department of City Planning 2000 Census Reports

***Total Number of People Living in Households with Incomes Below Federal
Poverty Level (2000 Census)***
Ranking of NYC Community Districts

Rank	Community District	Neighborhood	Persons Below Poverty Level	Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level
1	Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	60,775	29.8
2	Brooklyn 5	East New York	56,617	33.2
3	Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	55,416	34.7
4	Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	54,198	39.7
5	Bronx 5	Morris Hgts-Fordham	52,650	41.4
6	Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	52,626	28.5
7	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	49,230	35.1
8	Bronx 9	Soundview	48,182	29.1
9	Bronx 7	Norwood-University Hts	45,341	33.0
10	Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	45,226	28.4
11	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	42,057	36.9
12	Queens 1	Astoria	39,765	20.1
13	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	38,739	36.6
14	Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	38,719	23.1
15	Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	38,673	37.8
16	Bronx 1	Mott Haven	37,184	45.7
17	Queens 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	36,834	16.7
18	Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	35,974	42.7
19	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	33,463	19.6
20	Bronx 6	East Tremont-Belmont	32,857	45.6
21	Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	32,784	20.0
22	Manhattan 9	West Harlem	32,342	31.7
23	Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	31,985	19.3
24	Queens 3	Jackson Hts	31,971	19.1
25	Queens 7	Flushing	31,797	13.3
26	Bronx 3	Morissania, Claremont	30,540	45.6
27	Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	30,351	29.1
28	Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	29,436	24.9
29	Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	28,778	19.6
30	Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	27,319	17.2
31	Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	25,967	27.5

32	Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	25,044	24.3
33	Staten Island 1	North Shore	24,992	15.7
34	Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	23,737	12.3
35	Queens 14	The Rockaways	22,873	22.4
36	Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	22,733	13.8
37	Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	22,337	10.9
38	Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	22,185	23.5
39	Queens 9	Richmond Hill	20,803	14.8
40	Bronx 2	Longwood	20,628	45.0
41	Bronx 11	Pelham	17,972	17.0
42	Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	17,908	16.5
43	Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	17,288	14.2
44	Bronx 8	Riverdale-Kingsbridge Hts.	17,028	17.7
45	Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	15,647	15.2
46	Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	15,276	10.6
47	Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	14,400	11.4
48	Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	14,091	7.3
49	Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	13,974	6.5
50	Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	13,188	15.3
51	Queens 6	Forest Hills	12,899	11.2
52	Bronx 10	Coop City	12,135	10.7
53	Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	11,378	9.1
54	Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	10,421	7.8
55	Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	9,507	10.8
56	Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	7,602	6.6
57	Staten Island 3	South Shore	7,438	4.9
58	Manhattan 5	Midtown	4,593	11.3
59	Manhattan 1	Downtown	2,732	8.8

Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Population Division. In 2002, the Federal Poverty Level for a family of four is a gross annual income of 18,100.

2000 Census

Persons Living in Households with Incomes Below 200% of Poverty Level Ranking of 59 NYC Community Districts

RANK	Geographic Area Community District	Neighborhood	Below 200% of Poverty Level	Percent Below 200% of Poverty Level
1	Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	113,114	55.4
2	Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	96,483	52.3
3	Brooklyn 5	East New York	95,488	55.9
4	Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	93,729	58.7
5	Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	89,045	65.2
6	Bronx 5	Morris Heights, Fordham	84,049	66.1
7	Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	83,723	52.5
8	Bronx 9	Soundview	83,181	50.2
9	Queens 1	Astoria	79,274	40.2
10	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	77,568	55.3
11	Queens 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	76,981	35.0
12	Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	76,646	45.8
13	Bronx 7	Norwood, University Hts.	75,750	55.1
14	Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	74,363	44.9
15	Queens 7	Flushing	74,119	30.9
16	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	70,015	61.5
17	Queens 3	Jackson Hts	69,812	41.7
18	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	68,064	39.9
19	Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	66,800	40.8
20	Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	65,896	64.3
21	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	62,583	59.1
22	Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	58,957	49.9
23	Bronx 1	Mott Haven	58,146	71.4
24	Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	54,951	34.5
25	Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	54,950	52.6
26	Manhattan 9	West Harlem	54,822	53.8
27	Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	53,514	63.5

28	Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	53,175	36.2
29	Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	53,162	32.3
30	Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	51,861	26.9
31	Staten Island 1	North Shore	49,663	31.3
32	Bronx 6	East Tremont, Belmont	49,277	68.4
33	Queens 9	Richmond Hill	48,843	34.7
34	Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	47,831	46.4
35	Bronx 3	Morissania, Clermont	46,902	70.0
36	Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	45,894	48.6
37	Queens 14	The Rockaways	43,856	42.9
38	Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	43,544	21.3
39	Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	41,791	38.5
40	Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	37,774	31.0
41	Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	37,652	19.4
42	Bronx 11	Pelham Parkway	37,483	35.4
43	Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	37,431	26.0
44	Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	34,852	36.9
45	Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	34,566	27.4
46	Bronx 8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge Hts.	32,780	34.1
47	Bronx 2	Longwood	31,480	68.7
48	Bronx 10	Coop City	28,887	25.4
49	Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	28,791	28.0
50	Queens 6	Forest Hills	28,492	24.7
51	Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	27,237	12.7
52	Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	25,659	20.5
53	Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	23,391	27.1
54	Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	20,001	17.3
55	Staten Island 3	South Shore	19,632	12.9
56	Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	19,310	14.4
57	Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	18,028	20.5
58	Manhattan 5	Midtown	7,450	18.3
59	Manhattan 1	Downtown	5,365	17.2

Source: United States Department of Commerce, 2000 Census Department, New York City Department of City Planning.

Number of People Age 75 or Older (2000 Census)
Ranking of NYC Community Districts

RANK	Community District	Neighborhood	Age 75 and Older (2000 Census)
1	Queens 7	Flushing	19,312
2	Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	15,188
3	Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	14,517
4	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	14,416
5	Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	12,772
6	Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	12,481
7	Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	11,538
8	Queens 6	Forest Hills	11,527
9	Queens 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	11,224
10	Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	11,130
11	Queens 1	Astoria	10,920
12	Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	10,738
13	Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	10,702
14	Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	10,464
15	Bronx 8	Riverdale-Kingsbridge Hts.	10,354
16	Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	10,118
17	Bronx 10	Coop City	10,089
18	Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	10,088
19	Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	10,015
20	Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	9,799
21	Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	9,631
22	Bronx 11	Pelham	9,141
23	Staten Island 1	North Shore	8,834
24	Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	8,686
25	Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	8,293
26	Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	7,720
27	Queens 14	The Rockaways	7,687
28	Queens 3	Jackson Hts	7,640
29	Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	7,126
30	Staten Island 3	South Shore	6,491
31	Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	6,475
32	Bronx 9	Soundview	6,418
33	Queens 9	Richmond Hill	6,369
34	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	6,209
35	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	5,967
36	Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	5,870

37	Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	5,651
38	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	5,642
39	Bronx 7	Norwood-University Hts	5,544
40	Brooklyn 5	East New York	5,461
41	Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	5,461
42	Manhattan 9	West Harlem	5,073
43	Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	4,894
44	Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	4,824
45	Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	4,646
46	Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	4,615
47	Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	4,336
48	Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	4,113
49	Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	4,071
50	Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	3,901
51	Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	2,567
52	Bronx 6	East Tremont-Belmont	2,542
53	Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	2,513
54	Bronx 1	Mott Haven	2,356
55	Bronx 5	Morris Hgts-Fordham	2,270
56	Manhattan 5	Midtown	2,039
57	Bronx 3	Morissania, Claremont	1,787
58	Bronx 2	Longwood	1,275
59	Manhattan 1	Downtown	1,262

Source: New York City Department of City Planning. 2000 Census.

Elderly (Age 65 or Older) Living Below the Poverty Level

Ranking of NYC Community Districts

RANK	Community District	Neighborhood	65 to 74	Age 75 and older	Age 65 or older
1	Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	3,467	2,997	6,464
2	Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	2,995	2,655	5,650
3	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	2,884	2,760	5,644
4	Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	2,787	2,479	5,266
5	Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	2,453	2,448	4,901
6	Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	2,129	2,547	4,676
7	Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	2,509	1,937	4,446
8	Queens 7	Flushing	2,301	2,133	4,434
9	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	1,998	2,327	4,325
10	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	2,254	1,892	4,146
11	Queens 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	2,286	1,846	4,132
12	Brooklyn 5	East New York	2,298	1,555	3,853
13	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	2,143	1,655	3,798
14	Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	1,917	1,660	3,577
15	Queens 1	Astoria	1,935	1,618	3,553
16	Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	1,819	1,708	3,527
17	Bronx 9	Soundview	1,824	1,284	3,108
18	Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	1,900	1,154	3,054
19	Manhattan 9	West Harlem	1,649	1,317	2,966
20	Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	1,430	1,354	2,784
21	Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	1,622	1,068	2,690
22	Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	1,597	1,056	2,653
23	Queens 6	Forest Hills	1,123	1,529	2,652
24	Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	1,277	1,336	2,613
25	Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	1,285	1,316	2,601
26	Queens 3	Jackson Hts	1,435	1,129	2,564
27	Queens 14	The Rockaways	1,251	1,311	2,562
28	Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	1,166	1,338	2,504
29	Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	1,492	1,001	2,493
30	Bronx 1	Mott Haven	1,364	991	2,355
31	Bronx 7	Norwood, University Hts.	1,391	949	2,340
32	Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	934	1,363	2,297
33	Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	1,294	987	2,281
34	Bronx 10	Coop City	1,053	1,212	2,265
35	Bronx 5	Morris Heights, Fordham	1,346	866	2,212

36	Bronx 6	East Tremont, Belmont	1,194	1,016	2,210
37	Bronx 11	Pelham Parkway	1,099	943	2,042
38	Staten Island 1	North Shore	962	1,076	2,038
39	Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	1,261	757	2,018
40	Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	1,133	872	2,005
41	Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	969	992	1,961
42	Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	953	1,008	1,961
43	Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	958	945	1,903
44	Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	833	999	1,832
45	Queens 9	Richmond Hill	943	838	1,781
46	Bronx 3	Morissania, Clermont	1,046	661	1,707
47	Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	886	812	1,698
48	Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	772	904	1,676
49	Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	804	829	1,633
50	Bronx 8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge Hts.	740	872	1,612
51	Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	891	703	1,594
52	Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	858	690	1,548
53	Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	804	664	1,468
54	Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	722	665	1,387
55	Bronx 2	Longwood	783	485	1,268
56	Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	723	545	1,268
57	Staten Island 3	South Shore	577	572	1,149
58	Manhattan 5	Midtown	421	195	616
59	Manhattan 1	Downtown	173	320	493

Source: 2000 Census, New York City Department of City Planning Web Site. The community districts are ranked by the number of elderly, age 65 or older in column six.

Change in Elderly Age 75 and Older Between 1990 and 2000 by Neighborhood and Borough

Community District	Neighborhood	1990 Census- Age 75 and Older	2000 Census- Age 75 and Older	Change
Bronx 1	Mott Haven	2,019	2,356	337
Bronx 2	Longwood	860	1,275	415
Bronx 3	Morissania, Claremont	1,538	1,787	249
Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	3,233	3,901	668
Bronx 5	Morris Hgts-Fordham	1,936	2,270	334
Bronx 6	East Tremont-Belmont	2,327	2,542	215
Bronx 7	Norwood-University Hts	7,433	5,544	-1,889
Bronx 8	Riverdale-Kingsbridge Hts.	10,848	10,354	-494
Bronx 9	Soundview	7,738	6,418	-1,320
Bronx 10	Coop City	9,523	10,089	566
Bronx 11	Pelham	10,270	9,141	-1,129
Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	7,584	7,720	136
Bronx TOTAL		65,309	63,397	-1,912
Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	6,296	7,126	830
Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	3,817	4,615	798
Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	5,048	5,642	594
Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	2,401	2,567	166
Brooklyn 5	East New York	4,728	5,461	733
Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	4,396	4,336	-60
Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	4,417	4,646	229
Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	3,460	4,113	653
Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	3,232	4,071	839
Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	10,452	10,015	-437
Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	12,781	14,416	1,635
Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	11,936	12,481	545
Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	11,425	11,538	113
Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	8,883	8,686	-197

Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	14,456	15,188	732
Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	2,045	2,513	468
Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	3,743	5,461	1,718
Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	9,870	10,118	248
Brooklyn TOTAL		123,386	132,993	9,607
Manhattan 1	Downtown	877	1,262	385
Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	5,090	4,894	-196
Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	8,997	10,464	1,467
Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	5,187	4,824	-363
Manhattan 5	Midtown	2,438	2,039	-399
Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	9,639	9,799	160
Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	14,156	12,772	-1,384
Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	16,330	14,517	-1,813
Manhattan 9	West Harlem	5,141	5,073	-68
Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	5,989	5,967	-22
Manhattan 11	East Harlem	5,284	6,209	925
Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	10,862	9,631	-1,231
Manhattan TOTAL		89,990	87,451	-2,539
Queens 1	Astoria	11,166	10,920	-246
Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	5,937	5,651	-286
Queens 3	Jackson Hts	7,429	7,640	211
Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	5,802	5,870	68
Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	11,862	11,130	-732
Queens 6	Forest Hills	12,029	11,527	-502
Queens 7	Flushing	15,682	19,312	3,630
Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	9,517	10,702	1,185
Queens 9	Richmond Hill	7,161	6,369	-792
Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	5,323	6,475	1,152
Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	7,715	10,088	2,373
Queens 12	Jamaica-St. Albans	8,545	11,224	2,679
Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	8,156	10,738	2,582
Queens 14	The Rockaways	9,083	7,687	-1,396
Queens TOTAL		125,407	135,333	9,926

Staten Island 1	North Shore	7,560	8,834	1,274
Staten Island 2	Mid-Island	5,824	8,293	2,469
Staten Island 3	South Shore	4,068	6,491	2,423
Staten Island TOTAL		17,452	23,618	6,166

Source: New York City Department of City Planning; 2000 Census, 1990 Census

Distribution of Government Subsidized Apartments for the Elderly (2004)

Community District	Section 202 Housing	Other Gov't Assisted Housing	Total Gov't Assisted Housing	Low Income Elderly	Ratio of Need to Housing
Man 1	337	0	337	379	1.12
Man 2	1	275	276	1,312	4.75
Man 3	820	923	1743	7,165	4.11
Man 4	99	519	618	1,594	2.58
Man 5	1	286	287	651	2.27
Man 6	1	265	266	1,039	3.91
Man 7	266	1906	2172	4,135	1.90
Man 8	131	616	747	2,427	3.25
Man 9	419	257	676	3,155	4.67
Man 10	892	414	1306	3,462	2.65
Man 11	706	1041	1747	4,504	2.58
Man 12	99	481	580	8,160	14.07
Man Total	3772	6983	10755	37983	3.53
Bklyn 1	530	115	645	3,513	5.45
Bklyn 2	526	97	623	2,110	3.39
Bklyn 3	503	228	731	3,188	4.36
Bklyn 4	676	0	676	2,225	3.29
Bklyn 5	554	289	843	3,881	4.60
Bklyn 6	100	0	100	1,808	18.08
Bklyn 7	455	0	455	2,573	5.65
Bklyn 8	361	341	702	2,550	3.63
Bklyn 9	0	228	228	2,549	11.18
Bklyn 10	60	559	619	5,092	8.23
Bklyn 11	73	0	73	7,496	102.68
Bklyn 12	477	210	687	5,659	8.24
Bklyn 13	374	951	1325	7,584	5.72
Bklyn 14	258	0	258	5,928	22.98
Bklyn 15	271	0	271	6,622	24.44
Bklyn 16	176	563	739	1,967	2.66
Bklyn 17	87	0	87	3,441	39.55
Bklyn 18	1	0	1	3,265	3265.00
Bklyn Total	5482	3581	9063	71,451	7.88
Bx 1	509	0	509	2,163	4.25
Bx 2	458	0	458	1,294	2.83
Bx 3	282	200	482	1,601	3.32
Bx 4	690	919	1609	3,184	1.98
Bx 5	119	363	482	2,284	4.74

Bx 6	732	576	1308	1,811	1.38
Bx 7	172	294	466	3,277	7.03
Bx 8	296	0	296	3,158	10.67
Bx 9	0	358	358	3,720	10.39
Bx 10	223	570	793	2,244	2.83
Bx 11	431	230	661	3,718	5.62
Bx 12	362	0	362	3,169	8.75
Bronx Total	4,274	3510	7784	31,623	4.06
Qns 1	171	447	618	3,522	5.70
Qns 2	77	0	77	2,226	28.91
Qns 3	93	0	93	3,375	36.29
Qns 4	383	0	383	3,858	10.07
Qns 5	1	0	1	2,342	2342.00
Qns 6	1	0	1	3,383	3383.00
Qns 7	475	672	1147	6,721	5.86
Qns 8	1	0	1	3,115	3115.00
Qns 9	1	0	1	2,433	2433.00
Qns 10	1	0	1	1,587	1587.00
Qns 11	1	0	1	1,668	1668.00
Qns 12	766	740	1506	4,527	3.01
Qns 13	50	53	103	3,016	29.28
Qns 14	663	1463	2126	5,111	2.40
Queens Total	2,684	3375	6059	46,884	7.74
SI 1	291	918	1209	2,492	2.06
SI 2	99	103	202	2,259	11.18
SI 3	1		1	859	859.00
SI Total	391	1021	1412	5,610	3.97

Source: This chart documents the distribution by neighborhood of government subsidized housing for the elderly. Column Two includes all units built under the Section 202 Supportive Housing for Elderly, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program. Column Three is for other sources of government assisted housing for elderly including New York City Housing Authority, Section 8 set aside, Supportive SRO and Mitchell-Lama. To determine need, the number of elderly people, age 65 or older, receiving Medicaid was used. In the last column, the ratio of need to supply is shown. A ratio of 4.0 means that for every 4 low income elderly people, there is one unit of government assisted housing. Data for government subsidized housing was supplied by the New York City Department for the Aging website on 1/12/05. Data for the low income elderly, age 65 or older, was supplied by the New York City Human Resources Administration Medicaid Files October 1998.

Youth Under 18 Years of Age Comparison of 1990 and 2000 Census

Community District	Neighborhood	1990 Census- Under 18 Years of Age	2000 Census- Under 18 Years Of Age	Change	Percentage Change%
Bronx 1	Mott Haven	26,852	28,937	2,085	8
Bronx 2	Longwood	14,622	16,535	1,913	13
Bronx 3	Morissania, Claremont	20,533	25,050	4,517	22
Bronx 4	Grand Concourse	39,215	47,041	7,826	20
Bronx 5	Morris Hgts-Fordham	42,380	45,912	3,532	8
Bronx 6	East Tremont-Belmont	22,124	25,683	3,559	16
Bronx 7	Norwood-University Hts	35,913	44,131	8,218	23
Bronx 8	Riverdale-Kingsbridge Hts.	18,693	22,263	3,570	19
Bronx 9	Soundview	45,974	51,072	5,098	11
Bronx 10	Coop City	17,215	24,660	7,445	43
Bronx 11	Pelham	19,013	26,539	7,526	40
Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	30,774	41,302	10,528	34
Bronx Total		333,308	399,125	65,817	20
Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	47,094	46,571	-523	-1
Brooklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	18,305	17,869	-436	-2
Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	42,426	44,899	2,473	6
Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	36,099	35,078	-1,021	-3
Brooklyn 5	East New York	52,542	56,859	4,317	8
Brooklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	20,634	20,345	-289	-1
Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	27,619	30,890	3,271	12
Brooklyn 8	North Crown Heights	27,226	26,059	-1,167	-4
Brooklyn 9	South Crown Heights	32,612	29,691	-2,921	-9
Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	19,193	23,794	4,601	24
Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	29,021	35,101	6,080	21
Brooklyn 12	Boro Park	46,975	59,988	13,013	28
Brooklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	22,906	23,395	489	2
Brooklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	44,927	48,747	3,820	9
Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	28,050	35,002	6,952	25
Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	29,951	30,939	988	3
Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	45,054	44,792	-262	-1
Brooklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	35,550	52,476	16,926	48
Brooklyn Total		606,184	662,495	56,311	9
Manhattan 1	Downtown	3,254	4,049	795	24

Manhattan 2	Greenwich Village	7,857	7,668	-189	-2
Manhattan 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	32,252	28,116	-4,136	-13
Manhattan 4	Chelsea-Clinton	8,280	7,979	-301	-4
Manhattan 5	Midtown	2,534	2,839	305	12
Manhattan 6	Grammercy Park	9,928	10,306	378	4
Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	26,783	27,974	1,191	4
Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	21,699	26,269	4,570	21
Manhattan 9	West Harlem	23,398	24,753	1,355	6
Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	25,696	29,573	3,877	15
Manhattan 11	East Harlem	31,034	32,400	1,366	4
Manhattan 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	51,933	53,683	1,750	3
Manhattan Total		244,648	255,609	10,961	4.4
Queens 1	Astoria	33,802	40,115	6,313	19
Queens 2	Woodside-LIC	16,486	20,789	4,303	26
Queens 3	Jackson Hts	26,480	40,077	13,597	51
Queens 4	Corona-Elmhurst	29,954	38,770	8,816	29
Queens 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	29,566	38,173	8,607	29
Queens 6	Forest Hills	14,702	18,569	3,867	26
Queens 7	Flushing	42,631	47,815	5,184	12
Queens 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	26,172	32,570	6,398	24
Queens 9	Richmond Hill	24,417	37,079	12,662	52
Queens 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	24,532	31,319	6,787	28
Queens 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	20,009	23,132	3,123	16
Queens 12	Jamaica-St. Albans	52,446	61,130	8,684	17
Queens 13	Springfield Gardens	40,653	49,463	8,810	22
Queens 14	The Rockaways	27,286	30,497	3,211	12
Queens Total		409,136	509,498	100,362	24.5
Staten Is. 1	North Shore	34,729	44,865	10,136	29
Staten Is. 2	Mid-Island	26,712	29,723	3,011	11
Staten Is. 3	South Shore	32,520	38,357	5,837	18
Staten Island Total		93,961	112,945	18,984	20
New York City Total		1,687,237	1,939,672	252,435	15

Source: New York City Department of City Planning. United States Census.

TREND IN ARRESTS FOR FELONIES COMMITTED BY YOUTH AGES 16 to 19

*Ranking of Police Precincts/Neighborhoods by Number of Felony Arrests in 2000
(Column 4)*

RANK	Precinct	Neighborhood	Arrests for Felonies Committed			
			1994	2000	Change	% Change
1	75	East New York	561	833	272	48.48
2	46	University Heights	549	802	253	46.08
3	30	Hamilton Heights	282	782	500	177.30
4	44	Grand Concourse	428	758	330	77.10
5	120	North Shore	369	744	375	101.63
6	52	Kingsbridge	316	713	397	125.63
7	43	Soundview	350	583	233	66.57
8	40	Mott Haven	425	577	152	35.76
9	47	Williamsbridge	283	548	265	93.64
10	67	East Flatbush	268	541	273	101.87
11	48	East Tremont	307	539	232	75.57
12	83	Bushwick	359	539	180	50.14
13	41	Longwood-Hunts Point	280	521	241	86.07
14	23	East Harlem	327	518	191	58.41
15	73	Brownsville	315	501	186	59.05
16	42	Claremont	248	476	228	91.94
17	77	North Crown Heights	201	463	262	130.35
18	103	Jamaica St. Albans	379	459	80	21.11
19	113	South Jamaica-JFK Airport	316	457	141	44.62
20		mid-south	323	454	131	40.56
21	33	Washington Heights	0	400	400	-
22	79	Bedford Stuyvesant	250	395	145	58.00
23	71	South Crown Heights	267	393	126	47.19
24	32	Harlem	256	371	115	44.92
25	60	Coney Island-Gravesend	227	349	122	53.74
26	102	Richmond Hill	151	339	188	124.50
27	115	Jackson Heights	149	337	188	126.17
28	81	Stuyvesant Heights	187	323	136	72.73
29	110	Elmhurst Corona	185	318	133	71.89
30	34	Inwood	378	317	-61	16.14
31	114	Astoria	159	317	158	99.37
32	25	East Harlem	200	315	115	57.50
33	69	Canarsie	81	300	219	270.37
34		mid-north	211	283	72	34.12
35	105	Springfield Gardens	212	264	52	24.53

RANK	Precinct	Neighborhood	Arrests for Felonies Committed			
			1994	2000	Change	Percent Change
36	109	Flushing College Point	161	263	102	63.35
37	90	Williamsburg	244	262	18	7.38
38	106	South Ozone Park Howard Beach	139	257	118	84.89
39	9	East Village	233	248	15	6.44
40	28	Central Harlem	158	245	87	55.06
41	104	Ridgewood-Middle Village	136	245	109	80.15
42	122	Mid-Island	89	245	156	175.28
43	61	Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay	86	236	150	174.42
44	50	Riverdale	92	234	142	154.35
45	26	West Harlem	74	231	157	212.16
46	84	Brooklyn Heights	175	228	53	30.29
47	88	Fort Greene-Clinton	140	228	88	62.86
48	72	Sunset Park	187	227	40	21.39
49	45	Coop City	113	217	104	92.04
50	101	Far Rockaway	119	212	93	78.15
51	63	Mill Basin	72	208	136	188.89
52	6	West Village	108	207	99	91.67
53	107	Kew Garden Hills Hillcrest	122	200	78	63.93
54	5	Chinatown	150	194	44	29.33
55	24	Upper West Side	162	192	30	18.52
56	49	Pelham Parkway	164	181	17	10.37
57	66	Boro Park-Kensington	86	171	85	98.84
58	108	Long Island City-Sunnyside	96	171	75	78.13
59	68	Bay Ridge	71	159	88	123.94
60	19	Upper East Side	145	158	13	8.97
61	62	Bensonhurst	96	157	61	63.54
62	10	Chelsea	79	154	75	94.94
63	13	Grammercy Park	125	143	18	14.40
64	7	Lower East Side	221	138	-83	37.56
65	78	Park Slope	117	130	13	11.11
66	112	Forest Hills	50	120	70	140.00
67	76	Red Hook	111	117	6	5.41
68	1	Downtown	77	98	21	27.27
69	111	Bayside Douglaston	80	94	14	17.50
70	20	West Side	67	92	25	37.31
71	94	Greenpoint	75	92	17	22.67
72	100	Rockaway Peninsula	42	83	41	97.62
73	123	South Shore	21	76	55	261.90
74	17	Midtown East	29	52	23	79.31
75	Central Park	Central Park	15	6	-9	60.00

Source: New York City Police Department Crime Comparison Reports 1994 and 2000

1. Renter Households Paying 35% of More of Their Household Income on Rent (2000 Census)

2. Renter Households Paying 50% of More of Their Household Income on Rent (2000 Census)

Ranking of Community Districts

1. Renter Households Paying 35% of More of Their Household Income on Rent

2. Renter Households Paying 50% of More of Their Household Income on Rent

			RANK			
Community District	Total Renter Housing Units	35 Percent or More of Household Income		Community District	Total Renter Housing Units	50% or more of Household Income on Rent
Manhattan 8	86,280	24,191	1	Manhattan 12	66,047	16,111
Manhattan 12	66,047	23,910	2	Manhattan 8	86,280	14,325
Manhattan 7	81,023	21,812	3	Manhattan 7	81,023	13,118
Queens 1	62,549	19,923	4	Brooklyn 12	41,094	12,906
Manhattan 3	61,249	19,302	5	Bronx 4	42,973	12,702
Brooklyn 12	41,094	17,898	6	Brooklyn 11	43,902	12,684
Brooklyn 14	46,251	17,583	7	Bronx 7	44,510	12,516
Brooklyn 11	43,902	17,458	8	Brooklyn 14	46,251	12,297
Bronx 4	42,973	17,389	9	Queens 1	62,549	12,202
Manhattan 6	61,726	17,150	10	Bronx 5	38,502	12,085
Bronx 7	44,510	17,133	11	Manhattan 3	61,249	11,699
Queens 7	46,911	16,585	12	Bronx 9	47,274	11,488
Bronx 9	47,274	16,531	13	Brooklyn 5	42,276	11,266
Bronx 5	38,502	16,247	14	Brooklyn 3	40,967	10,795
Brooklyn 1	48,226	16,175	15	Brooklyn 1	48,226	10,579
Brooklyn 5	42,276	16,044	16	Manhattan 6	61,726	10,519
Brooklyn 3	40,967	15,290	17	Queens 7	46,911	10,371
Brooklyn 17	39,547	14,236	18	Brooklyn 15	36,503	9,865
Manhattan 10	42,854	14,158	19	Brooklyn 17	39,547	9,522
Brooklyn 15	36,503	13,915	20	Manhattan 10	42,854	9,429
Queens 4	39,039	13,699	21	Brooklyn 13	32,939	9,125
Brooklyn 13	32,939	12,687	22	Queens 4	39,039	8,577
Manhattan 9	35,702	12,153	23	Brooklyn 4	26,255	8,404
Manhattan 4	41,691	12,056	24	Bronx 12	33,988	8,129
Manhattan 11	40,496	12,051	25	Manhattan 9	35,702	8,104
Queens 3	35,079	12,012	26	Manhattan 11	40,496	7,810

Queens 5	36,933	11,961	27	Queens 5	36,933	7,613
Bronx 12	33,988	11,937	28	Queens 3	35,079	7,579
Brooklyn 4	26,255	11,755	29	Queens 12	34,332	7,331
Manhattan 2	39,034	11,614	30	Brooklyn 9	30,801	7,302
Queens 12	34,332	11,169	31	Manhattan 2	39,034	7,198
Brooklyn 9	30,801	10,871	32	Bronx 6	22,731	7,161
Brooklyn 8	31,464	10,868	33	Brooklyn 8	31,464	7,156
Brooklyn 10	34,451	10,620	34	Brooklyn 7	28,770	6,997
Brooklyn 7	28,770	10,583	35	Brooklyn 10	34,451	6,935
Queens 6	33,021	10,576	36	Manhattan 4	41,691	6,895
Queens 2	31,640	9,917	37	Queens 6	33,021	6,836
Bronx 6	22,731	9,875	38	Brooklyn 18	29,980	6,425
Brooklyn 18	29,980	9,792	39	Bronx 11	29,503	6,379
Brooklyn 6	33,503	9,723	40	Queens 9	26,116	6,291
Bronx 11	29,503	9,575	41	Queens 2	31,640	6,105
Queens 9	26,116	9,356	42	Bronx 8	29,902	5,963
Bronx 8	29,902	8,948	43	Brooklyn 16	23,871	5,952
Staten Isl 1	27,579	8,771	44	Brooklyn 6	33,503	5,862
Brooklyn 2	31,355	8,646	45	Staten Isl 1	27,579	5,696
Brooklyn 16	23,871	8,585	46	Queens 14	24,083	5,669
Queens 8	30,491	8,552	47	Bronx 1	25,305	5,322
Bronx 1	25,305	8,217	48	Brooklyn 2	31,355	5,207
Queens 14	24,083	7,976	49	Bronx 3	20,468	5,166
Bronx 10	26,771	7,573	50	Queens 8	30,491	5,150
Bronx 3	20,468	7,363	51	Bronx 10	26,771	5,062
Manhattan 5	19,375	6,394	52	Manhattan 5	19,375	4,050
Queens 13	17,262	5,196	53	Bronx 2	13,183	3,649
Bronx 2	13,183	5,087	54	Queens 10	14,970	3,135
Queens 10	14,970	4,966	55	Queens 13	17,262	3,094
Staten Isl 2	15,832	4,560	56	Staten Isl 2	15,832	3,092
Queens 11	14,629	4,432	57	Queens 11	14,629	2,723
Staten Isl 3	12,791	3,794	58	Staten Isl 3	12,791	2,433
Manhattan 1	11,719	3,617	59	Manhattan 1	11,719	2,190

Source: New York City Department of City Planning, 2000 Census

Five Year Change (2000 to 2005) in New York City Food Stamp Participation by Neighborhood

CD	Neighborhood	Food Stamps Enrollment Oct. 2000	Food Stamps Enrollment Oct. 2005	Change	Percent Change
Bx 1	Mott Haven	24,874	30,328	5,454	21.9
Bx 2	Longwood	13,168	15,606	2,438	18.5
Bx 3	Morissania, Clermont	20,613	24,070	3,457	16.8
Bx 4	Grand Concourse	34,375	42,714	8,339	24.3
Bx 5	Morris Heights, Fordham	35,158	40,987	5,829	16.6
Bx 6	East Tremont, Belmont	22,146	25,078	2,932	13.2
Bx 7	Norwood, University Hts.	26,969	31,135	4,166	15.4
Bx 8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge Hts.	7,567	9,782	2,215	29.3
Bx 9	Soundview	28,679	33,335	4,656	16.2
Bx 10	Coop City	5,379	8,128	2,749	51.1
Bx 11	Pelham Parkway	9,518	12,487	2,969	31.2
Bx 12	Williamsbridge	13,777	19,455	5,678	41.2
Man 1	Downtown	1,017	1,427	410	40.3
Man 2	Greenwich Village	2,567	3,201	634	24.7
Man 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	17,455	24,133	6,678	38.3
Man 4	Chelsea-Clinton	5,566	10,332	4,766	85.6
Man 5	Midtown	2,122	2,523	401	18.9
Man 6	Grammercy Park	2,089	2,719	630	30.2
Man 7	Upper West Side	10,381	12,544	2,163	20.8
Man 8	Upper East Side	2,560	3,168	608	23.8
Man 9	West Harlem	17,338	21,404	4,066	23.5
Man 10	Central Harlem	22,969	24,624	1,655	7.2
Man 11	East Harlem	26,026	30,065	4,039	15.5
Man 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	38,749	44,068	5,319	13.7
Bklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	34,774	39,354	4,580	13.2
Bklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	10,411	10,711	300	2.9
Bklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	32,557	38,945	6,388	19.6
Bklyn 4	Bushwick	27,751	30,563	2,812	10.1
Bklyn 5	East New York	35,705	42,737	7,032	19.7
Bklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	8,484	8,864	380	4.5
Bklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	14,521	17,795	3,274	22.5
Bklyn 8	North Crown Heights	16,642	19,580	2,938	17.7
Bklyn 9	South Crown Heights	12,252	14,929	2,677	21.8

Bklyn 10	Bay Ridge	6,445	8,929	2,484	38.5
Bklyn 11	Bensonhurst	17,263	21,832	4,569	26.5
Bklyn 12	Boro Park	30,941	37,544	6,603	21.3
Bklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	21,811	23,964	2,153	9.9
Bklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	22,099	24,838	2,739	12.4
Bklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	16,863	18,383	1,520	9.0
Bklyn 16	Brownsville	22,867	25,884	3,017	13.2
Bklyn 17	East Flatbush	15,105	19,007	3,902	25.8
Bklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	10,764	14,782	4,018	37.3
Qns 1	Astoria	12,719	15,392	2,673	21.0
Qns 2	Woodside-LIC	4,900	7,016	2,116	43.2
Qns 3	Jackson Hts	11,218	15,148	3,930	35.0
Qns 4	Corona-Elmhurst	10,821	14,910	4,089	37.8
Qns 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	9,552	11,338	1,786	18.7
Qns 6	Forest Hills	6,761	6,974	213	3.2
Qns 7	Flushing	9,221	12,006	2,785	30.2
Qns 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	7,546	8,614	1,068	14.2
Qns 9	Richmond Hill	9,819	10,867	1,048	10.7
Qns 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	6,004	6,588	584	9.7
Qns 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	1,635	2,392	757	46.3
Qns 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	20,236	22,840	2,604	12.9
Qns 13	Springfield Gardens	7,276	9,050	1,774	24.4
Qns 14	The Rockaways	15,813	16,883	1,070	6.8
SI 1	North Shore	15,059	19,143	4,084	27.1
SI 2	Mid-Island	4,319	5,984	1,665	38.6
SI 3	South Shore	2,517	3,837	1,320	52.4
Total		903,733	1,080,936	177,203	19.6

Source: New York City Human Resources Administration District Resource Statement. United States Census.

Ranking of Neighborhoods by Number of People Eligible But Not Enrolled in Food Stamps

RANK	CD	Neighborhood	125% of the Poverty Level.	Estimated Number of People Eligible For Food Stamps	Oct. 2005 Enrolled	People Eligible Not Enrolled	Percent of Total Estimated Not Enrolled
1	Qns 1	Astoria	49,717	37,536	15,392	22,144	59.0
2	Qns 7	Flushing	41,011	30,963	12,006	18,957	61.2
3	Man 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown	56,706	42,813	24,133	18,680	43.6
4	Qns 4	Corona-Elmhurst	42,890	32,382	14,910	17,472	54.0
5	Qns 3	Jackson Hts	42,415	32,023	15,148	16,875	52.7
6	Man 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood	75,757	57,197	44,068	13,129	23.0
7	Qns 12	Jamaica-St.Albans	46,979	35,469	22,840	12,629	35.6
8	Bklyn 12	Boro Park	66,307	50,062	37,544	12,518	25.0
9	Bklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood	48,648	36,729	24,838	11,891	32.4
10	Bklyn 17	East Flatbush	40,711	30,737	19,007	11,730	38.2
11	Qns 2	Woodside-LIC	24,542	18,529	7,016	11,513	62.1
12	Bklyn 11	Bensonhurst	44,081	33,281	21,832	11,449	34.4
13	Qns 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood	29,940	22,605	11,338	11,267	49.8
14	Bklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	66,952	50,549	39,354	11,195	22.1
15	Bklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace	37,746	28,498	17,795	10,703	37.6
16	Bx 9	Soundview	57,771	43,617	33,335	10,282	23.6
17	Man 8	Upper East Side	17,576	13,270	3,168	10,102	76.1
18	Bx 7	Norwood, University Hts.	54,019	40,784	31,135	9,649	23.7
19	Man 10	Central Harlem	45,133	34,075	24,624	9,451	27.7
20	Qns 9	Richmond Hill	26,864	20,282	10,867	9,415	46.4
21	Bklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	36,528	27,579	18,383	9,196	33.3
22	Bklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill	26,033	19,655	10,711	8,944	45.5
23	Man 7	Upper West Side	28,075	21,197	12,544	8,653	40.8
24	Bklyn 9	South Crown Heights	30,795	23,250	14,929	8,321	35.8
25	Bklyn 5	East New York	67,359	50,856	42,737	8,119	16.0
26	Bklyn 10	Bay Ridge	22,541	17,018	8,929	8,089	47.5
27	Man 9	West Harlem	38,923	29,387	21,404	7,983	27.2
28	Bklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City	30,123	22,743	14,782	7,961	35.0
29	Man 11	East Harlem	50,283	37,964	30,065	7,899	20.8
30	Qns 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach	18,709	14,125	6,588	7,537	53.4
31	Qns 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok	20,915	15,791	8,614	7,177	45.4
32	Bx 12	Williamsbridge	35,052	26,464	19,455	7,009	26.5
33	Man 6	Grammercy Park	12,835	9,690	2,719	6,971	71.9
34	Bx 8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge Hts.	20,864	15,752	9,782	5,970	37.9
35	Man 2	Greenwich Village	11,909	8,991	3,201	5,790	64.4

36	Qns 6	Forest Hills	16,852	12,723	6,974	5,749	45.2
37	Bx 5	Morris Heights, Fordham	61,879	46,719	40,987	5,732	12.3
38	Bklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens	19,278	14,555	8,864	5,691	39.1
39	Bx 4	Grand Concourse	63,909	48,251	42,714	5,537	11.5
40	SI 2	Mid-Island	15,204	11,479	5,984	5,495	47.9
41	Qns 14	The Rockaways	29,364	22,170	16,883	5,287	23.8
42	Bklyn 4	Bushwick	47,400	35,787	30,563	5,224	14.6
43	Qns 11	Douglaston-Little Neck	9,998	7,548	2,392	5,156	68.3
44	Bklyn 16	Brownsville	40,824	30,822	25,884	4,938	16.0
45	Bklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach	38,108	28,772	23,964	4,808	16.7
46	Qns 13	Springfield Gardens	18,137	13,693	9,050	4,643	33.9
47	Bklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant	57,611	43,496	38,945	4,551	10.5
48	Bklyn 8	North Crown Heights	31,905	24,088	19,580	4,508	18.7
49	Bx 11	Pelham Parkway	22,374	16,892	12,487	4,405	26.1
50	SI 1	North Shore	31,091	23,474	19,143	4,331	18.4
51	Bx 10	Coop City	16,440	12,412	8,128	4,284	34.5
52	SI 3	South Shore	10,189	7,693	3,837	3,856	50.1
53	Bx 6	East Tremont, Belmont	37,134	28,036	25,078	2,958	10.6
54	Bx 2	Longwood	24,486	18,486	15,606	2,880	15.6
55	Bx 1	Mott Haven	43,675	32,974	30,328	2,646	8.0
56	Bx 3	Morissania, Clermont	35,346	26,686	24,070	2,616	9.8
57	Man 4	Chelsea-Clinton	15,832	11,953	10,332	1,621	13.6
58	Man 5	Midtown	5,385	4,066	2,523	1,543	37.9
59	Man 1	Downtown	3,404	2,570	1,427	1,143	44.5

Source: New York City Human Resources Administration District Resource Statement; New York Department of City Planning 2000 Census Population Figures. **Methodology:** This chart shows the gap between the number of people living in New York City who receive Food Stamps and an estimated number of people eligible for Food Stamps. The estimate is based on a methodology for calculating Food Stamps participation used by the Food Resource Action Center (FRAC). The FRAC formula is based on research conducted by the United State Department of Agriculture. The FRAC formula is based on three factors: 1) the number of people living in households with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level; 2) assets calculation factor requires reducing the first number by 24.5%. 3) the number of qualified aliens (recent and legal immigrants). The estimated number of people eligible for Food Stamps used in this report is based on these three factors with the following qualifications. 130% of the Federal Poverty Level data is not available by Community District. A more conservative number of 125% of the Federal Poverty Level number for this report. The formula used here can only provide a reliable estimate. The factors used here would make these estimates on the conservative side. It is quite possible that the actual number is larger. Regarding the third factor, immigrants, since it has been more than five years since the Census was taken, most of the qualified aliens would now qualify for Food Stamps. Estimates of the number of people eligible for Food Stamps have used a range instead of a single figure. In the 2006 New York City Council Report *Empty Cupboards: New Yorkers at Risk of Hunger Face Continued Barriers to Food Stamp Enrollment*, a wide range is given for estimating the number of people eligible for Food Stamps. “Even after accounting for the factors that can render a person ineligible for food stamps, between 425,000 and 925,000 eligible New Yorkers are not receiving benefits.

Food Stamps Enrollment 2005-2006 Change: Despite the large unmet need, recent new enrollments in Food Stamps have come to a standstill

CD	Neighborhood		Oct-05	Oct-06	Change
Bx 1	Mott Haven		30,328	29,579	-749
Bx 2	Longwood		15,606	15,412	-194
Bx 3	Morissania, Clermont		24070	23361	-709
Bx 4	Grand Concourse		42714	42562	-152
Bx 5	Morris Heights, Fordham		40,987	40,710	-277
Bx 6	East Tremont, Belmont		25,078	25,492	414
Bx 7	Norwood, University Hts.		31,135	31,659	524
Bx 8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge Hts.		9,782	9,686	-96
Bx 9	Soundview		33,335	32,738	-597
Bx 10	Coop City		8,128	8,133	5
Bx 11	Pelham Parkway		12,487	12,763	276
Bx 12	Williamsbridge		19,455	20,186	731
Man 1	Downtown		1,427	1,344	-83
Man 2	Greenwich Village		3,201	3,121	-80
Man 3	Lower East Side-Chinatown		24,133	24,197	64
Man 4	Chelsea-Clinton		10,332	10,008	-324
Man 5	Midtown		2,523	2,710	187
Man 6	Grammercy Park		2,719	2,649	-70
Man 7	Upper West Side		12,544	11,960	-584
Man 8	Upper East Side		3,168	3,214	46
Man 9	West Harlem		21,404	20,425	-979
Man 10	Central Harlem		24,624	23,752	-872
Man 11	East Harlem		30,065	29,182	-883
Man 12	Washington Hts.-Inwood		44,068	42,584	-1484
Bklyn 1	Williamsburg-Greenpoint		39,354	39,581	227
Bklyn 2	Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill		10,711	10315	-396
Bklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant		38,945	38899	-46
Bklyn 4	Bushwick		30,563	31066	503
Bklyn 5	East New York		42,737	43486	749
Bklyn 6	Park Slope-Carroll Gardens		8,864	8475	-389
Bklyn 7	Sunset Park-Windsor Terrace		17,795	17376	-419
Bklyn 8	North Crown Heights		19,580	18929	-651
Bklyn 9	South Crown Heights		14,929	14836	-93
Bklyn 10	Bay Ridge		8,929	9228	299
Bklyn 11	Bensonhurst		21,832	22295	463
Bklyn 12	Boro Park		37,544	38091	547

Bklyn 13	Coney Island-Brighton Beach		23,964	23910	-54
Bklyn 14	Flatbush-Midwood		24,838	24555	-283
Bklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay		18,383	18749	366
Bklyn 16	Brownsville		25,884	25865	-19
Bklyn 17	East Flatbush		19,007	18864	-143
Bklyn 18	Canarsie-Starrett City		14,782	15114	332
Qns 1	Astoria		15,392	15527	135
Qns 2	Woodside-LIC		7,016	7201	185
Qns 3	Jackson Hts		15,148	15880	732
Qns 4	Corona-Elmhurst		14,910	15731	821
Qns 5	Middle Village-Ridgewood		11,338	11891	553
Qns 6	Forest Hills		6,974	7108	134
Qns 7	Flushing		12,006	12530	524
Qns 8	Kew Garden Hills-Pomonok		8,614	8840	226
Qns 9	Richmond Hill		10,867	11161	294
Qns 10	Ozone Park-Howard Beach		6,588	6602	14
Qns 11	Douglaston-Little Neck		2,392	2528	136
Qns 12	Jamaica-St.Albans		22,840	22130	-710
Qns 13	Springfield Gardens		9,050	9106	56
Qns 14	The Rockaways		16,883	17089	206
SI 1	North Shore		19,143	20015	872
SI 2	Mid-Island		5,984	6576	592
SI 3	South Shore		3,837	4085	248
NYC Total			1,080,936	1,081,061	125

SECTION 203 and 204 of the New York City Charter

§ 203. Criteria for location of city facilities. a. Not later than the first day of July, nineteen hundred ninety, the mayor, after consulting with each of the borough presidents, shall file with the city planning commission proposed rules establishing criteria for (1) the location of new city facilities and (2) the significant expansion, closing or significant reduction in size or capacity for service delivery of existing facilities. The criteria shall be designed to further the fair distribution among communities of the burdens and benefits associated with city facilities, consistent with community needs for services and efficient and cost effective delivery of services and with due regard for the social and economic impacts of such facilities upon the areas surrounding the sites. Not later than thirty days after the filing of such proposed rules, the city planning commission shall publish a notice of proposed rule making under section one thousand forty-three with regard to such rules, as proposed by the mayor or as proposed to be modified by the commission. Promptly thereafter, the commission shall approve or approve with modifications the rules and shall file the rules as approved with the council.

b. At any time after the adoption of such criteria, the mayor, after consulting with the borough presidents, may submit to the city planning commission proposed amendments to the rules. Not later than thirty days after the filing of such proposed amendments, the city planning commission shall publish a notice of proposed rule making under section 78 one thousand forty-three with regard to such amendments, as proposed by the mayor or as proposed to be modified by the commission. Promptly thereafter, the commission shall approve, approve with modifications or determine not to approve the amendments and shall file any approved amended rules with the council.

c. For purposes of this chapter, "city facility" shall mean a facility used or occupied or to be used or occupied to meet city needs that is located on real property owned or leased by the city or is operated by the city or pursuant to a written agreement on behalf of the city.

§ 204. Citywide statement of needs. a. Each year not later than the fifteenth day of November, the mayor shall submit to the council, borough presidents, borough boards and community boards a citywide statement of needs concerning city facilities prepared in accordance with the criteria established pursuant to section two hundred three. Copies of the statement shall also be made available to the public in the main branch of the public library in each borough. The statement shall identify by agency and program: (1) all new city facilities and all significant expansions of city facilities for which the mayor or an agency intends to make or propose an expenditure or to select or propose a site during the ensuing two fiscal years and (2) all city facilities which the city plans to close or to reduce significantly in size or incapacity for service delivery during the ensuing two fiscal years. b. With respect to the city facilities referred to in clause one of subdivision a of this section, the statement of needs shall describe for each proposed new city facility or significant expansion: (1) the public purpose to be served thereby, (2) the size and nature of the facility, (3) the proposed location by borough and, if practicable, by community district or group of community districts, and (4) the specific criteria to be used in locating the new facility or expansion.

c. With respect to the city facilities referred to in clause two of subdivision a of this section, the statement of needs shall describe with respect to each such city facility: (1) the reasons for such proposed closing or reduction, (2) the location, and (3) the specific criteria for selecting the city facility for closure or for reduction in size or capacity for service delivery. * d. The statement of needs shall be accompanied by a map together with explanatory text, indicating (1) the location and current use of all city-owned real property, including the appendix with respect to city waterfront property described in subdivision i of this section; (2) all final commitments relating to the disposition or future use of city-owned real property, including assignments by the department of citywide

administrative services pursuant to clause b of subdivision three of section sixteen hundred two, and (3) to the extent such information is available to the city, the location of health and social service facilities operated by the state of New York or the federal government or pursuant to written agreement on behalf of the state or the federal government. Information which can be presented most effectively in text may be presented in this manner. In addition to being transmitted with the statement of needs pursuant to subdivision a of this section, such map shall be kept on file with the department of city planning and shall be available for public inspection and copying. The map with explanatory text shall be updated in each year ending with an even number.

* NB Expires December 31, 2008

* d. The statement of needs shall be accompanied by a map together with explanatory text, indicating (1) the location and current use of all city-owned real property, (2) all final commitments relating to the disposition or future use of city-owned real property, including assignments by the department of citywide administrative services pursuant to clause b of subdivision three of section sixteen hundred two, and (3) to the extent such information is available to the city, the location of health and social service facilities operated by the State of New York or the federal government or pursuant to written agreement on behalf of the state or the federal government. Information which can be presented most effectively in text may be presented in this manner. In addition to being transmitted with the statement of needs pursuant to subdivision a of this section, such map shall be kept on file with the department of city planning and shall be available for public inspection and copying. The map shall be updated on at least an annual basis.

* NB Effective December 31, 2008

e. Preparation of the statement of needs. (1) Annually on such date as the mayor shall direct, each agency shall submit to the mayor a statement containing all the information required to be included in the statement of needs for the ensuing two fiscal years pursuant to subdivisions a, b and c of this section that relates to the plans, jurisdiction and responsibility of such agency. Such statements shall be known as the departmental statements of need for city facilities. In preparing such departmental statements of needs, each agency shall review and consider the district needs statements submitted by community boards pursuant to paragraph ten of subdivision d of section twenty eight hundred and the statements of budget priorities submitted by the community boards pursuant to section two hundred thirty.

(2) The mayor, assisted by the department of city planning, the department of design and construction and the department of citywide administrative services, shall review such departmental statements of need and use them to prepare the statement of needs. In preparing the statement of needs, the mayor shall apply the criteria established pursuant to section two hundred three.

f. Upon receipt of the statement of needs pursuant to subdivision a of this section, each community board and borough president shall review the statement of needs. Each community board shall make the statement of needs available to the public and conduct a public hearing on the statement of needs. Each community board and borough president shall have the right to submit comments on the statement of needs to the department of city planning within ninety days of receipt of the statement. Each borough president shall have the right, within ninety days of receipt of the statement of needs, to submit a written statement to the mayor proposing locations for any new city facilities to be located in his or her borough pursuant to the statement of needs. All such locations proposed by a borough president shall be located in his or her borough and shall be certified by the borough president as

being consistent with the specific criteria for the location of city facilities contained in the statement of needs and with the criteria established pursuant to section two hundred three. Each city agency shall consider such written statements in taking actions with respect to matters included in the statement of needs.

g. Whenever an application involving a new city facility is submitted to the department of city planning pursuant to paragraph five, ten or eleven of subdivision a of section one hundred ninety-seven-c, the applicant shall include as part of the application a statement of (1) how the proposed action satisfies the criteria for the location of city facilities established pursuant to section two hundred three, (2) whether the proposed action is consistent with the most recent statement of needs, and (3) whether the proposed action is consistent with any written statements or comments submitted by borough presidents and community boards in response to the statement of needs. If the proposed action is not consistent with the criteria for location of city facilities, the statement of needs, or any such written statements or comments submitted in response to the statement of needs, the agency shall include as part of its application a statement of the reasons for any such inconsistencies. If the proposed new facility is not referred to in the statement of needs, the applicant shall submit to the affected borough president a description of the public purpose to be served by the city facility, its proposed location, the appropriation (if any) that the agency intends to use in connection with the facility, the size and nature of the facility and the specific criteria for the location of the facility. The affected borough president shall have the right, within thirty days of the submission of such description, to propose an alternative location in his or her borough for the proposed city facility, provided that the borough president shall certify that the alternative location satisfies the criteria for location of city facilities under section two hundred three and the specific criteria for locating the facility in the statement of needs. The application for the proposed site selection, disposition or acquisition shall not be certified and shall not be reviewed pursuant to section one hundred ninety-seven-c until at least thirty days after the submission of such information to the affected borough president. A borough president may elect to waive the right to such thirty-day review period. h. The mayor's management report, prepared pursuant to section twelve, shall include a review of the implementation of the statement of needs. Such review shall consist of (1) a list of the proposed actions in the statement of needs that have been implemented and of those proposed actions that have not been implemented and (2) a description of the proposed actions in the statement of needs which have been implemented in a manner significantly different from what was proposed in the statement of needs and the reasons therefore.

* i. The map and explanatory text accompanying the statement of needs shall include an appendix with respect to city waterfront property, which shall consist of a list indicating for each such property its borough and map location; street address; tax block and lot; applicable zoning district; approximate area in square feet; number of structures, if any; current user and use; and such other information as the departments of city planning and citywide administrative services deem appropriate. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "city waterfront property" shall mean property owned or leased by the city, which is seaward of the first upland mapped and improved street, provided that it shall also include areas upland of such street which would be contiguous with the property but for such intervening street where such areas are in the same use.

- NB Expires and repealed December 31, 2008

Article 9 Statements

Actions not subject to Planning Commission review but subject to the fair share criteria must be reported, following the provisions of the Article 9 of the Criteria. These actions include: closings or significant reductions in existing facilities, significant expansions that enlarge a facility without enlarging the site, some changes in use of existing facilities that do not require ULURP review, and contracts with service providers that result in opening or significantly expanding a facility defined as a “city facility” in the criteria. See Article 3 of the Criteria for definitions of “significant reduction”, “significant expansion”, and “city facility”.

The agency applies the pertinent criteria as shown in the chart on page 4; it consults with affected community boards and borough presidents and takes their comments into consideration during the site identification and acquisition or surrender process.

In those cases where there is no Planning Commission hearing, Article 9 of the criteria requires the agency to send a statement to the Mayor reporting on its application of the criteria. The statement must explain how the criteria were applied and any departures from the criteria, and it must give evidence of having considered comments from the community board and borough president. An example of such statement appears in Appendix IV. **(From the *Fair Share Criteria A Guide for City Agencies*, 1998, New York City Department of City Planning).**

New York City Community Districts

