Consolidated Plan

2015–2019 Needs Assessment and Market Analysis

Bill de Blasio
Mayor, City of New York

Carl Weisbrod
Director, Department of City Planning

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

Effective as of December 16, 2016

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The City of New York

2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

December 16, 2016

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Needs Assessment Overview

In 2014 New York City continues to experience several housing problems, including most significantly a severe problem of affordability of rental housing, particularly very high rent burdens produced by a shortage of rental housing affordable to households with incomes less than 80% of the HAMFI. [Unless otherwise noted, all data cited are from the 2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, the most recent available comprehensive survey of the housing, population and households of the City.]

The residential population of New York City in 2011 was 8,020,045 (excludes people living in group quarters, special places, institutions and on the street), comprising 3,088,881 households, for an average household size of 2.60 persons. The City is predominantly a city of renters, at 68.1 percent of households (2,104,816 renter households). The City's home ownership rate in 2011 was 31.9 percent, with 984,066 owner households. (Table 5)

Only 67,818 vacant rental units were available out of 2,172,634 rental units, producing an extremely low rental vacancy rate of 3.12% in 2011. Of those, only 65,843 vacant units were considered to be "Physically Decent." Affordability is a major housing problem. The vacancy rate in 2011 for rental units that would be affordable to a renter household with (HVS) median renter income ($38,500) was a mere 1.78%.

Despite major efforts to preserve, upgrade and construct new housing, the City's housing stock is still predominantly old: 1.8 million units, housing 58.5% of households, were built before 1947, creating challenges for housing maintenance enforcement and rehabilitation.

In 2011 32 percent of all households (34 percent of renter households and 26 percent of owner households) were one-person households, while 22 percent of all households (20 percent of renter households and 26 per cent of owner households) housed 4 or more people.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Data cited, unless noted otherwise, are based on tabulations (parallel to the HUD-provided, pre-populated tables) of **data from the 2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS)**, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, the most recent comprehensive housing survey for the City.

At a most general level, of all NYC households with incomes less than the Area Median, 1,122,382 households have some housing problem (rent burden greater than 30%, crowding or incomplete facilities).

Of all New York City households, renters at less than 30% AMI in un-subsidized, un-assisted housing are in the greatest need, particularly large crowded low income households. Single elderly in un-subsidized housing are also in great need.

NA-Table1 2011 HVS Total Pop and Total HH

POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS			
BOROUGH		TENURE	
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL
TOTAL	8020045	2710545	5309499
BNX	1341096	266531	1074565
BKN	2484192	746657	1737535
MAN	2196519	372336	1169079
QNS	456822	994146	1202373
SI	456822	330875	125947
TOTAL	100	100	100
BNX	16.7	9.8	20.2
BKN	31	27.5	32.7
MAN	19.2	13.7	22
QNS	27.4	13.7	22
SI	5.7	12.2	2.4
TOTAL	100	33.8	33.8
BNX	100	19.9	19.9
BKN	100	30.1	30.1
MAN	100	24.2	24.2
QNS	100	45.3	45.3
SI	100	72.4	72.4
ALL HOUSEHOLDS			
TOTAL	3088881	984066	2104816
BNX	473656	98166	375491
BKN	929296	256130	673166
MAN	752459	181606	570853
QNS	769860	337775	53221
SI	163610	110389	432085
TOTAL	100	100	2.5
BNX	15.3	10	20.5
BKN	30.1	26	27.1
MAN	24.4	18.5	32
QNS	5.3	11.2	17.8
SI	24.9	34.3	100
TOTAL	100	31.9	68.1
BNX	100	20.7	79.3
BKN	100	27.6	72.4
MAN	100	24.1	75.9
QNS	100	43.9	56.1
SI	100	67.5	32.5

Number of Households Table

NA-Table2A 2011 HVS Total Households by HUD Income Level and HVS Household Type

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS BY HUD INCOME LEVEL AND HVS HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HH TYPE (HVS)		HUD INCOME				
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%	101%+
TOTAL	3088881	746999	455367	512734	266609	1107172
SINGLE ELDER	359267	190764	65400	41853	13782	47469
SINGLE ADULT	620177	145422	74471	103148	61530	235607
SINGLE W/CH	181970	94722	37084	28357	9572	12234
ELDERLY HH	329276	77019	64095	54445	29964	103754
ADULTS	848294	87924	86428	135323	81447	457172
ADULTS W/CH	749898	151149	127889	149608	70316	250936
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SINGLE ELDER	11.6	25.5	14.4	8.2	5.2	4.3
SINGLE ADULT	20.1	19.5	16.4	20.1	23.1	21.3
SINGLE W/CH	5.9	12.7	8.1	5.5	3.6	1.1
ELDERLY HH	10.7	10.3	14.1	10.6	11.2	9.4
ADULTS	27.5	11.8	19.0	26.4	30.5	41.3
ADULTS W/CH	24.3	20.2	28.1	29.2	26.4	22.7
TOTAL	100.0	24.2	14.7	16.6	8.6	35.8
SINGLE ELDER	100.0	53.1	18.2	11.6	3.8	13.2
SINGLE ADULT	100.0	23.4	12.0	16.6	9.9	38.0
SINGLE W/CH	100.0	52.1	20.4	15.6	5.3	6.7
ELDERLY HH	100.0	23.4	19.5	16.5	9.1	31.5
ADULTS	100.0	10.4	10.2	16.0	9.6	53.9
ADULTS W/CH	100.0	20.2	17.1	20.0	9.4	33.5

From New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), 2011. Household types are defined as: Single Elderly-one adult, age 62 or older; Single Adult-one adult, less than age 62; Single with Minor Child(ren)-one adult less than age 62, and one or more children less than age 18; Elderly Household-two or more adults with householder age 62 or over; Adult Household - two or more adults, no minors, with householder less than age 62; Adult Household with Minor Child(ren)-two or more adults and at least one minor; householder is less than age 62. A householder or spouse less than age 18 is considered an adult.

NA-Table2B 2011 HVS Total Households by HUD Income Level and Household Family Type

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS BY HUD INCOME LEVEL AND HOUSEHOLD FAMILY TYPE

HH FAMILY TYPE		HUD INCOME				
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%	101%+
TOTAL	3088881	746999	455367	512734	266609	1107172
SMALL FAM	1103943	178816	144893	192981	100355	486897
LARGE FAM	141893	23691	20155	27152	18003	52892
ELDER 62-74	363275	129760	62228	50240	25113	95934
ELDER 75+	266974	132229	57691	34731	11448	30875
CHILD 0-6	469418	123434	85954	89021	38209	132799
SINGLE	620177	145422	74471	103148	61530	235607
OTHER	123201	13647	9975	15460	11952	72168
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMALL FAM	35.7	23.9	31.8	37.6	37.6	44.0
LARGE FAM	4.6	3.2	4.4	5.3	6.8	4.8
ELDER 62-74	11.8	17.4	13.7	9.8	9.4	8.7
ELDER 75+	8.6	17.7	12.7	6.8	4.3	2.8
CHILD 0-6	15.2	16.5	18.9	17.4	14.3	12.0
SINGLE	20.1	19.5	16.4	20.1	23.1	21.3
OTHER	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.5	6.5
TOTAL	100.0	24.2	14.7	16.6	8.6	35.8
SMALL FAM	100.0	16.2	13.1	17.5	9.1	44.1
LARGE FAM	100.0	16.7	14.2	19.1	12.7	37.3
ELDER 62-74	100.0	35.7	17.1	13.8	6.9	26.4
ELDER 75+	100.0	49.5	21.6	13.0	4.3	11.6
CHILD 0-6	100.0	26.3	18.3	19.0	8.1	28.3
SINGLE	100.0	23.4	12.0	16.6	9.9	38.0
OTHER	100.0	11.1	8.1	12.5	9.7	58.6

NA-Table2C 2011 HVS Renter Households by HUD Income Levels and HVS Household Type

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS BY HUD INCOME LEVELS AND HVS HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HUD INCOME		HH TYPE (HVS)					
	TOTAL	SINGLE ELDER	SINGLE ADULT	SINGLE W/CH	ELDERLY HH	ADULTS	ADULTS W/CH
TOTAL	2104816	231498	488741	163804	146520	579006	495246
LE 30%	629380	147015	129679	92140	51899	75349	133297
31-50%	353428	39374	64035	34505	36251	73062	106201
51-80%	364876	19197	85739	23689	21255	105192	109803
81-100%	172009	7350	45908	6716	10182	57816	44037
101%+	585123	18563	163380	6754	26932	267586	101908
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LE 30%	29.9	63.5	26.5	56.3	35.4	13.0	26.9
31-50%	16.8	17.0	13.1	21.1	24.7	12.6	21.4
51-80%	17.3	8.3	17.5	14.5	14.5	18.2	22.2
81-100%	8.2	3.2	9.4	4.1	6.9	10.0	8.9
101%+	27.8	8.0	33.4	4.1	18.4	46.2	20.6
TOTAL	100.0	11.0	23.2	7.8	7.0	27.5	23.5
LE 30%	100.0	23.4	20.6	14.6	8.2	12.0	21.2
31-50%	100.0	11.1	18.1	9.8	10.3	20.7	30.0
51-80%	100.0	5.3	23.5	6.5	5.8	28.8	30.1
81-100%	100.0	4.3	26.7	3.9	5.9	33.6	25.6
101%+	100.0	3.2	27.9	1.2	4.6	45.7	17.4

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

NA-Table3A 2011 HVS Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Total All Households

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
ANY HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TOTAL (ALL HOUSEHOLDS)

PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	1981709	746999	455367	512734	266609
INCOMPL FACS	25582	14513	4824	4354	1891
PPR > 1.5	77136	27701	21924	19728	7784
PPR 1-1.5	149003	55420	35028	41944	16612
GRI > 50%	536163	361211	128667	38046	8239
GRI 31-50%	334497	52153	107044	138973	36327
NO INCOME	90761	90761			
NO PROBLEM	768565	145240	157879	269690	195756
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INCOMPL FACS	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
PPR > 1.5	3.9	3.7	4.8	3.8	2.9
PPR 1-1.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2	6.2
GRI > 50%	27.1	48.4	28.3	7.4	3.1
GRI 31-50%	16.9	7.0	23.5	27.1	13.6
NO INCOME	4.6	12.2			
NO PROBLEM	38.8	19.4	34.7	52.6	73.4
TOTAL	100.0	37.7	23.0	25.9	13.5
INCOMPL FACS	100.0	56.7	18.9	17.0	7.4
PPR > 1.5	100.0	35.9	28.4	25.6	10.1
PPR 1-1.5	100.0	37.2	23.5	28.1	11.1
GRI > 50%	100.0	67.4	24.0	7.1	1.5
GRI 31-50%	100.0	15.6	32.0	41.5	10.9
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			
NO PROBLEM	100.0	18.9	20.5	35.1	25.5

NA-Table3B 2011 HVS Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Renters

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
ANY HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL - RENTERS
TENURE RENTAL

PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	1519693	629380	353428	364876	172009
INCOMPL FACS	23816	13773	4453	3887	1703
PPR > 1.5	70590	25183	20637	18156	6615
PPR 1-1.5	127929	50503	30956	34157	12313
GRI > 50%	536163	361211	128667	38046	8239
GRI 31-50%	334497	52153	107044	138973	36327
NO INCOME	67839	67839			
NO PROBLEM	358858	58719	61670	131657	106812
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INCOMPL FACS	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
PPR > 1.5	4.6	4.0	5.8	5.0	3.8
PPR 1-1.5	8.4	8.0	8.8	9.4	7.2
GRI > 50%	35.3	57.4	36.4	10.4	4.8
GRI 31-50%	22.0	8.3	30.3	38.1	21.1
NO INCOME	4.5	10.8			
NO PROBLEM	23.6	9.3	17.4	36.1	62.1
TOTAL	100.0	41.4	23.3	24.0	11.3
INCOMPL FACS	100.0	57.8	18.7	16.3	7.2
PPR > 1.5	100.0	35.7	29.2	25.7	9.4
PPR 1-1.5	100.0	39.5	24.2	26.7	9.6
GRI > 50%	100.0	67.4	24.0	7.1	1.5
GRI 31-50%	100.0	15.6	32.0	41.5	10.9
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			
NO PROBLEM	100.0	16.4	17.2	36.7	29.8

NA-Table3C 2011 HVS Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Owners

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
ANY HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL - OWNERS
TENURE OWNER

PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	462017	117618	101939	147859	94600
INCOMPL FACS	1767	740	371	467	188
PPR > 1.5	6546	2518	1287	1572	1169
PPR 1-1.5	21074	4916	4072	7787	4299
NO INCOME	22922	22922			
NO PROBLEM	409707	86521	96210	138033	88944
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INCOMPL FACS	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
PPR > 1.5	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
PPR 1-1.5	4.6	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.5
NO INCOME	5.0	19.5			
NO PROBLEM	88.7	73.6	94.4	93.4	94.0
TOTAL	100.0	25.5	22.1	32.0	20.5
INCOMPL FACS	100.0	41.9	21.0	26.4	10.7
PPR > 1.5	100.0	38.5	19.7	24.0	17.9
PPR 1-1.5	100.0	23.3	19.3	37.0	20.4
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			
NO PROBLEM	100.0	21.1	23.5	33.7	21.7

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

NA-Table4A 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Total All HH

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TOTAL - ALL HOUSEHOLDS

SEVERE PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	1981709	746999	455367	512734	266609
SEVERE PROB	638882	403425	155415	62127	17914
NO SEVERE PROB	1252066	252812	299952	450607	248695
NO INCOME	90761	90761			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVERE PROB	32.2	54.0	34.1	12.1	6.7
NO SEVERE PROB	63.2	33.8	65.9	87.9	93.3
NO INCOME	4.6	12.2			
TOTAL	100.0	37.7	23.0	25.9	13.5
SEVERE PROB	100.0	63.1	24.3	9.7	2.8
NO SEVERE PROB	100.0	20.2	24.0	36.0	19.9
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			

NA-Table4B 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Tenure Rental

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TENURE RENTAL

SEVERE PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	1519693	629380	353428	364876	172009
SEVERE PROB	630569	400167	153757	60089	16557
NO SEVERE PROB	821285	161375	199670	304787	155452
NO INCOME	67839	67839			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVERE PROB	41.5	63.6	43.5	16.5	9.6
NO SEVERE PROB	54.0	25.6	56.5	83.5	90.4
NO INCOME	4.5	10.8			
TOTAL	100.0	41.4	23.3	24.0	11.3
SEVERE PROB	100.0	63.5	24.4	9.5	2.6
NO SEVERE PROB	100.0	19.6	24.3	37.1	18.9
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			

NA-Table4C 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problem by HUD Income Level_Tenure Owner

ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HH INCOME <= 100% AMI
SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEM BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TENURE OWNER

SEVERE PROBLEM		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	462017	117618	101939	147859	94600
SEVERE PROB	8313	3259	1658	2039	1358
NO SEVERE PROB	430781	91437	100281	145820	93243
NO INCOME	22922	22922			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVERE PROB	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
NO SEVERE PROB	93.2	77.7	98.4	98.6	98.6
NO INCOME	5.0	19.5			
TOTAL	100.0	25.5	22.1	32.0	20.5
SEVERE PROB	100.0	39.2	19.9	24.5	16.3
NO SEVERE PROB	100.0	21.2	23.3	33.9	21.6
NO INCOME	100.0	100.0			

3. Cost Burden > 30%

NA-Table5 2011 HVS Low Income Cost Burden More than 30pct by HUD HH Family Type

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS
LOW INCOME (<=80% AMI) COST BURDEN >30%

HH FAMILY TYPE		HUD INCOME		
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%
TOTAL	826094	413364	235711	177019
SMALL REL	363282	158838	114601	89843
LARGE REL	29980	13548	11352	5080
ELDERLY	211885	146115	49545	16226
SINGLE	195213	86511	51716	56987
OTHER	25734	8352	8498	8883
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMALL REL	44.0	38.4	48.6	50.8
LARGE REL	3.6	3.3	4.8	2.9
ELDERLY	25.6	35.3	21.0	9.2
SINGLE	23.6	20.9	21.9	32.2
OTHER	3.1	2.0	3.6	5.0
TOTAL	100.0	50.0	28.5	21.4
SMALL REL	100.0	43.7	31.5	24.7
LARGE REL	100.0	45.2	37.9	16.9
ELDERLY	100.0	69.0	23.4	7.7
SINGLE	100.0	44.3	26.5	29.2
OTHER	100.0	32.5	33.0	34.5

4. Cost Burden > 50%

NA-Table6A 2011 HVS Low Income Cost Burden More than 50pct by HUD HH Family Type

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS
LOW INCOME (<=80% AMI) SEVERE COST BURDEN (>50%)

HH FAMILY TYPE		HUD INCOME		
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%
TOTAL	527924	361211	128667	38046
SMALL REL	211570	141079	55672	14819
LARGE REL	18225	10364	7255	606
ELDERLY	150180	121960	25314	2905
SINGLE	128398	79635	33903	14859
OTHER	19552	8173	6522	4858
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMALL REL	40.1	39.1	43.3	38.9
LARGE REL	3.5	2.9	5.6	1.6
ELDERLY	28.4	33.8	19.7	7.6
SINGLE	24.3	22.0	26.3	39.1
OTHER	3.7	2.3	5.1	12.8
TOTAL	100.0	68.4	24.4	7.2
SMALL REL	100.0	66.7	26.3	7.0
LARGE REL	100.0	56.9	39.8	3.3
ELDERLY	100.0	81.2	16.9	1.9
SINGLE	100.0	62.0	26.4	11.6
OTHER	100.0	41.8	33.4	24.8

NA-Table6B 2011 HVS HH Type by Cost Burden-All Renter HHSs

LEVEL OF RENT BURDEN BY HVS HOUSEHOLD TYPE

GROSS RENT/INCOME		HH TYPE (HVS)					
	TOTAL	SINGLE ELDER	SINGLE ADULT	SINGLE W/CH	ELDERLY HH	ADULTS	ADULTS W/CH
TOTAL	2104816	231498	488741	163804	146520	579006	495246
NA	46188	6165	11194	1431	5551	9470	12377
NC	123259	20530	37145	11674	9485	23630	20796
<= 30%	858344	48559	192689	33719	55263	325688	202426
31-50%	455014	43453	108353	35182	30704	115912	121410
> 50%	622011	112791	139361	81798	45518	104306	138238
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NA							
NC							
<= 30%	44.4	23.7	43.8	22.4	42.0	59.7	43.8
31-50%	23.5	21.2	24.6	23.3	23.4	21.2	26.3
> 50%	32.1	55.1	31.6	54.3	34.6	19.1	29.9
TOTAL	100.0	11.0	23.2	7.8	7.0	27.5	23.5
NA	100.0	13.3	24.2	3.1	12.0	20.5	26.8
NC	100.0	16.7	30.1	9.5	7.7	19.2	16.9
<= 30%	100.0	5.7	22.4	3.9	6.4	37.9	23.6
31-50%	100.0	9.5	23.8	7.7	6.7	25.5	26.7
> 50%	100.0	18.1	22.4	13.2	7.3	16.8	22.2

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

NA-Table7A 2011 HVS Crowded, Low Income by Household Size by Rent Burden

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS, CROWDED, LOW INCOME (<=80% AMI)
CROWDED LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS:
HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY RENT BURDEN

GROSS RENT/INCOME		PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	TOTAL	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE+
TOTAL	181855	11184	20361	48147	102163
NA	3009	398	450	597	1564
NC	7055	391	171	3586	2908
<= 30%	44667	3690	4479	9494	27003
31-50%	57113	3544	6361	15811	31397
> 50%	70012	3163	8900	18658	39291
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NA					
NC					
<= 30%	26.0	35.5	22.7	21.6	27.6
31-50%	33.2	34.1	32.2	36.0	32.1
> 50%	40.8	30.4	45.1	42.4	40.2
TOTAL	100.0	6.2	11.2	26.5	56.2
NA	100.0	13.2	15.0	19.8	52.0
NC	100.0	5.5	2.4	50.8	41.2
<= 30%	100.0	8.3	10.0	21.3	60.5
31-50%	100.0	6.2	11.1	27.7	55.0
> 50%	100.0	4.5	12.7	26.7	56.1

NA-Table 7B 2011 HVS Crowded and Doubled Up Households-All Households

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HH INCOME <=100% AMI, PPR > 1.0
CROWDED HOUSEHOLDS - PRESENCE OF SUB-FAMILY OR
SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TOTAL - ALL HOUSEHOLDS

SUBFAMILY OR SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL	TOTAL	HUD INCOME			
		LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	226140	83121	56952	61672	24396
PRIMARY FAMILY	174111	69509	44079	43628	16895
RELATED SUBFAM	37678	10416	10564	12569	4128
UNRELAT SUBFAM	4196	1593	1009	1594	
SECONDARY INDIV	10155	1603	1299	3881	3372
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY	77.0	83.6	77.4	70.7	69.3
RELATED SUBFAM	16.7	12.5	18.5	20.4	16.9
UNRELAT SUBFAM	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	
SECONDARY IND	4.5	1.9	2.3	6.3	13.8
TOTAL	100.0	36.8	25.2	27.3	10.8
PRIMARY	100.0	39.9	25.3	25.1	9.7
RELATED SUBFAM	100.0	27.6	28.0	33.4	11.0
UNRELAT SUBFAM	100.0	38.0	24.1	38.0	
SECONDARY IND	100.0	15.8	12.8	38.2	33.2

NA-Table 7C 2011 HVS Crowded - Doubled Up Households - Renter Households

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HH INCOME <=100% AMI, PPR > 1.0
CROWDED HOUSEHOLDS-PRESENCE OF SUB-FAMILY OR
SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL BY HUD INCOME LEVEL
TENURE RENTAL

HH FAMILY TYPE		HUD INCOME			
	TOTAL	LE 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
TOTAL	198519	75686	51594	52312	18927
PRIMARY	154850	63794	40119	38166	12770
RELATED SUBFAM	30355	8902	9340	9328	2785
UNRELAT SUBFAM	3550	1593	835	1122	
SECONDARY IND	9765	1397	1299	3696	3372
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY	78.0	84.3	77.8	73.0	67.5
RELATED SUBFAM	15.3	11.8	18.1	17.8	14.7
UNRELAT SUBFAM	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	
SECONDARY IND	4.9	1.8	2.5	7.1	17.8
TOTAL	100.0	38.1	26.0	26.4	9.5
PRIMARY	100.0	41.2	25.9	24.6	8.2
RELATED SUBFAM	100.0	29.3	30.8	30.7	9.2
UNRELAT SUBFAM	100.0	44.9	23.5	31.6	
SECONDARY IND	100.0	14.3	13.3	37.9	34.5

NA-Table8 2011 HVS Less Than Age 6 in Unit Built Before 1980

LESS THAN AGE 6 IN UNIT BUILT BEFORE 1980

CHILD AND PRE 1980		TENURE	
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL
TOTAL	3088881	984066	2104816
NO	2675289	883592	1791697
YES	413592	100474	313118
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO	86.6	89.8	85.1
YES	13.4	10.2	14.9
TOTAL	100.0	31.9	68.1
NO	100.0	33.0	67.0
YES	100.0	24.3	75.7

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

Single person households numbered **979,444** in New York City in 2011, of whom 359,267 were single elderly and 620,177 were non-elderly single adult households (NA-Table2A). Needs for housing assistance fall most heavily on single person **renter** households, where low incomes and high housing costs create very onerous cost burdens for many households that are not subsidized or publicly assisted (NA-Table 2C). The median income of all single elderly households was extremely low at $16,000 in 2010 and single elderly renters' median income was just $12,000. Fully 63.5% of single elderly renter households fall in the < 30% AMI income band. The median **rent burden** (gross rent/income ratio) of the **84,410 un-subsidized single elderly renter households in private or unregulated housing was an intolerable 64%** of income. With subsidy or housing assistance, the rent burden for assisted single elderly households became a tolerable 30.8%. Of all **single elderly renter** households, **112,791** or 55.1%, have **greater than 50% cost burden** (NA-Table 6B). Particularly, poor single elderly renter households with incomes below 80% AMI in rent stabilized or unregulated units without rent subsidies are especially burdened by housing costs as a portion of income and need housing assistance.

The second group of single adult households seriously in need of housing assistance is unsubsidized **single adult renters with child(ren)**, whose median income was just $22,000 and whose median gross rent/income ratio (cost burden) was 42.9%. Of these, 54.3%, or **81,798 households**, have **cost burden greater than 50%** and are in urgent need of assistance (NA-Table 6B).

Single adults without children (non-elderly) number 620,177. Of these, 488,741 are single adult renters. Their incomes are generally higher than their elderly counterparts, and they are less likely to receive housing assistance. The median income of single adult renters was $39,000; their housing cost burden on the whole was a tolerable 33.9 percent of income, but still, 139,361 single adult renters had a severe cost burden greater than 50%.

In addition to the HVS related data there are approximately 115,000 single person households on the NYCHA Public Housing Waiting List. Slightly over 21,000 of these applicants are elderly (age 62 and over).

There are nearly 60,000 single person households on the Section 8 Waiting List. Slightly over 16,000 of these applicants are elderly (age 62 and over)

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

There are over 90,000 applicants on the NYCHA Public Housing Waiting list with disabled family members. On the Section 8 Waiting List, there are nearly 40,000 applicants classified as disabled.

Victims of domestic violence represent a potential group of individuals and families, who could, in order to escape the violence, access the City's shelter system at any time. While a complete statistical count of domestic violence victims is difficult, New York City has collected data through various sources regarding reported instances of domestic violence.

Three indicators of the prevalence of domestic violence are the number of domestic violence cases responded to by the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the number of individuals reaching out for assistance through the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline, and clients accessing services at the New York City Family Justice Centers (FJCs). The NYPD requires the filing of Domestic Incident Reports (DIR) in every instance in which an officer responds to a potential domestic violence situation. DIRs are required for every radio run involving a family-related problem, even when no crime has occurred. DIRs are also generated through phone and walk-in complaints to the local precincts.Â During CY 2013, the NYPD filed 280,531, an average of almost 770 a day. Brooklyn accounted for the highest percentage of DIRs filed (32%), followed by the Bronx (27%), Queens (20%), Manhattan (14%) and Staten Island (5%). Also, in CY 2013, the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline received 99,718 calls, including 10,971 unduplicated requests for shelter.

The Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence (OCDV), operates the New York City Family Justice Centers in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan. The FJCs provide comprehensive civil legal, counseling and supportive services for victims of domestic violence, elder abuse and sex trafficking. In CY 2013, the FJCs had 44,822 client visits. According to demographic data collected from the clients, 92% were female, 7% were male and less than 1% identified as transgender. Forty-one percent identified as Hispanic, 39% identified as Black, 10% identified as White, 4% identified as Asian, 1% identified as Arab and 5% identified as other. Forty-six percent of the client indicated they were unemployed at initial intake, and 29% reported no having obtained a high school diploma or a GED. A quarter of the clients were receiving public benefits when the first engaged in services at the FJC. Lastly, 56% of the clients reported that they were foreign born.

OCDV also convenes the New York City Domestic Violence Review Team (FRC). Data collected by the FRC reveals that since 2002 there were 851 domestic violence homicides in New York City. Â Forty-nine percent of the victims of domestic violence homicide were Black, 29% were Hispanic, 14% were White and 7% were Asian. Twenty-four percent of the victims were under the age of 17, 10% were between the ages of 18-24, 39% were between the ages of 25-45, 16% were between the ages of 46-59 and 10% were age 60 and over. Â Fifty-two percent of the domestic violence homicides were committed by an intimate partner, 24% by a parent, 10% by a child of the victim and 14% by another family-member. Lastly, 36% of the domestic violence homicides occurred in Brooklyn, 25% occurred in the Bronx, 21% occurred in Queens, 13% occurred in Manhattan and 4% occurred in Staten Island.

What are the most common housing problems?

Among the City's most urgent housing problems are: **Affordability**, or Housing Cost Burden, especially severe burden greater than 50 percent of income; a **very low rental vacancy rate** reflecting a severe shortage of housing affordable to renter households with low and moderate incomes; and **crowding** as a serious problem for large and doubled-up households.

To illustrate briefly: In 2011 the median **gross rent/income ratio** in the City was the **highest recorded** since 1960, at **33.8 percent**. Further, in terms of affordability, 56.7 percent of renter households had a rent burden greater than 30%, and 32.7 percent had a severe rent burden of 50% or more. The rental vacancy rate for the City in the spring of 2011 was just 3.12%; and the overall rental crowding rate was 11.5%.

The most urgent housing problems are experienced by the 39,291 large, crowded low income renter households, with severe cost burden (NA-Table7A).

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Households with Income Less than/Equal to 100% HAMI

The 2011 HVS reports 1,981,709 households, with incomes less than 100% HAMI. Of these households, only 38.8 percent have No housing problem, while **fully 61.2%** of NYC households with incomes **less than 100% AMI** experience **some housing problem** (NA-Table 3A). Housing problems are most concentrated among **renters** with low incomes. For all household types the **greatest impact** falls on those with **incomes less than 30% AMI** (NA-Table 3B).

Severe Housing Problems. A total of 638,882 households with incomes less than 100% AMI experience some **severe** housing problem (lack complete kitchen/plumbing, severe overcrowding, or severe cost burden greater than 50%) (NA-Table 4A). Almost all of these (630,569) are renter households (NA-Table 4B).

The problem of **severe rent burden** is most acute among renters with income less than 30% of AMI. In this income category, 65.7 percent have cost burden greater than 30% and 57.4% pay a severe cost burden greater than 50% (NA-Table 3B).

Households with Income Less than/Equal to 80% of AMI

Cost Burden > 30% - The 2011 HVS reported 826,094 renter households with incomes less than/equal to 80% of AMI and a Housing Cost Burden greater than 30%, including 363,282 small related renter households, 211,885 elderly households and 195,213 single-person renter households (NA-Table 5).
Cost Burden > 50% - Households in this category experience **urgent housing need**. Of renter households with incomes less than/equal to 80% of AMI, 527,924 experience a Severe Housing Cost Burden greater than 50%. Small related households (211,570) are 40.1% of renter households less than 80% AMI paying more than 50% of income for rent. Elderly (150,180) and single person (non-elderly) renter households (128,398) also have incomes less than 80% of AMI and a severe housing cost burden greater than 50% (NA-Table 6A).

Households with Income Less than/Equal to 30% AMI and Cost Burden > 50%

At less than 30 % AMI, the following household types are most impacted by severe cost burden: 81.2% of elderly renter households at less than 30% AMI pay a rent burden greater than 50%, as do 66.7% of small related households and 62.0% of single person households (NA-Table 6A).

Crowding

In 2011 the HVS reported 226,140 households with incomes less than 100% AMI that were **crowded**, of which 198,519 were renters. There were **43,670 crowded renter households below the area median income that were doubled up with sub-families or secondary individuals** (NA-Tables 7B & 7C).

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the

needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Efficient Targeting of Homelessness Prevention Services for Families (Shinn et al., 2013) utilized data from NYC"s prevention services program to develop a screening model. Some variables this model associated with risk of shelter entry include young age, being pregnant or having a child aged younger than 2 years, facing an eviction threat, frequent moves in the past year, not holding a lease, childhood adversity or disruptions, involvement with protective services, and prior shelter history. Human capital indicators are also important; i.e. lack of employment, no high school diploma/GED, and if the individual is received public assistance. These various characteristics are included in the prevention screening model to help target services to those most at risk. Services provided by HomeBase to these individuals and families at-risk of homelessness include: eviction prevention, case management, landlord mediation, short-term emergency funding, job training and assistance finding employment, and assistance with accessing benefits.

NYC currently utilizes TANF to provide Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) RRH for families to exit shelter. The most recent CoC Application to HUD proposed to serve 160 households with this RRH program in 2014. The CoC has developed policies and procedures for implementing its own RRH program and hopes to be able to have programs start implementing this in 2015.In NYC, there are also seven (7) SSVF providers. All of these SSVF programs offer Rapid Re-housing to eligible veterans and their families. To ensure minimal returns to homelessness, when a family exits shelter, DHS provides its Homebase prevention providers with the family's contact information. Families receive periodic mailings with information and resources to maintain housing stability. If families are determined to be at risk of returning to shelter they are enrolled in Homebase services; approximately 30% of Homebase caseload consists of former shelter residents.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

It is difficult to estimate the total numbers of individuals and families at imminent risk of becoming homeless. However, there are a number of situations where a family or an individual can be considered precariously housed and at imminent risk of homelessness. These situations include imminent eviction, very low income and very high rent burdens, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and a recent episode of homelessness.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

There are a number of situations where a family or an individual can be considered precariously housed and at imminent risk of homelessness. These situations include imminent eviction, not holding a lease, very low income and very high rent burdens, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and recent episodes of homelessness. The research of Shinn, et al in Efficient Targeting of Homelessness Prevention

Services for Families supports this by empirically showing that individuals have a higher risk of shelter entry if they are facing the threat of eviction, have had frequent moves in the past year, are not holding a lease, and have a shelter history. Also, discord with the landlord, leaseholder, or within the household was a predictor of shelter entry. This research, consistent with other literature in this field, showed that self-reported poor building conditions are not a predictor of shelter entry. The model developed through this research utilizes these predictors and the additional demographic predictors described in the question above to help NYC target prevention services. This research found that prevention services mattered most for those who had the highest risk as predicted within this model.

Discussion

As more and more seniors face economic insecurity, they become vulnerable to poor and unstable housing conditions and can become at risk for homelessness. Whereas the United States has experienced a decline in the national poverty rate for older people, from 12.8% in 1990 to 9.5% in 2012, New York City's older adults experienced an increase in poverty from 16.5% to 19.1% for the same time period.

In 2012, the median household income for older New Yorkers was $29,625, 27% higher than the 2000 median of $23,388; however, it continues to remain lower than the nation's median of $36,743. With a median income of just $12,000, single elderly households face an even greater financial burden. Median income also varies significantly by race.

A large number of seniors have incomes slightly above the level to qualify for government subsidized housing, but inadequate to meet their housing needs. This creates a severe disadvantage for this population in opting for market-rate housing. Additional subsidized housing programs will make housing more affordable for this group of seniors. As mentioned above, subsidized housing assistance significantly decreases the rent burden for single elderly households. Many elderly are also affected by very low rental vacancy rates as waiting lists for certain housing programs can be years long.
These problems will likely worsen with the projected increase in the elderly population. The population of New York City age 60 or over accounts for 17.9% of the City's population, and is represented by 1.49 million individuals according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The first of the boomer generation, those born in 1946, turned 65 in 2011. By 2050, boomers will be part of the oldest population group, and the cumulative growth of this 85+ group will be nearly 200%, constituting 4% of the total population.
In addition of the 811,000 New Yorkers with disabilities living in community, 44% or 355,054 are 65 years and older according to the United States Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey.

Additional Discussion - Disaster Recovery Needs.

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit New York City. Current estimates indicate that various City sectors, including housing, business, and infrastructure, sustained damages of approximately twenty billion dollars.

Many waterfront neighborhoods in the City were impacted by Hurricane Sandy, including the Rockaways, Midland Beach and other communities on Staten Island’s East and South shores, Coney Island, Hamilton Beach, Gerritsen Beach, Orchard Beach, the South Street Seaport, and Lower Manhattan. Approximately 10.3% of the City’s population resided in the inundation area. Brooklyn had the highest number of persons impacted (approximately 310,000). In terms of percentage within a

specific borough, Staten Island, which has the smallest portion of the City's overall population, had the highest percentage of its residents impacted (approximately 16%).

Excluding public housing, more than 800 buildings were destroyed or became structurally unsound. More than 95% of these buildings are one- or two-family homes that sustained severe damage and require reconstruction. Approximately 1,700 buildings incurred major damage (i.e., flooding of basements and ground floor living spaces), of which approximately 1,400 are one- or two-family homes. Approximately 16,000 buildings suffered moderate damage (primarily basement flooding), of which approximately 15,000 are one- or two-family homes. In addition, over 400 public housing buildings in Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan, incurred significant damage, including public housing in Coney Island, the Rockaways, Red Hook, and Manhattan.

For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and Disaster Recovery (DR) funded programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A "disproportionately" greater need occurs if a particular racial/ethnic group within a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is 10 percentage points or more greater than the rate for that income level overall. Assessing the needs of all New York City households in terms of any housing problem by racial or ethnic group within each level of HUD Area Median Income, we find that at the very low (<50% AMI) and extremely low (<30% AMI) income levels Hispanics reported one or more of 4 basic problems disproportionately more than other racial/ethnic groups.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

NA-Table9 2011 HVS Disproportionate Housing Need_By R-E By HH Income 0-30pct AMI, All Households

Disproportionate Housing Need - HH INCOME 0-30% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SOME HOUSING PROBLEM		
	TOTAL	SOME PROB	NO INCOME	NO PROBLEM
TOTAL	746999	510998	90761	145240
WHITE	213922	123132	31527	59263
BLACK	189702	128839	27479	33384
HISPANIC	254380	201242	19537	33600
ASIAN	81307	53025	11341	16941
OTHER	7689	4759	877	2052
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	28.6	24.1	34.7	40.8
BLACK	25.4	25.2	30.3	23.0
HISPANIC	34.1	39.4	21.5	23.1
ASIAN	10.9	10.4	12.5	11.7
OTHER	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4
TOTAL	100.0	68.4	12.2	19.4
WHITE	100.0	57.6	14.7	27.7
BLACK	100.0	67.9	14.5	17.6
HISPANIC	100.0	79.1	7.7	13.2
ASIAN	100.0	65.2	13.9	20.8
OTHER	100.0	61.9	11.4	26.7

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

NA-Table10 2011 HVS Disproportionate Housing Need_By R-E By HH Income 31-50pct AMI, All Households

Disproportionate Housing Need - HH INCOME 31-50% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SOME PROBLEM	
		SOME	NO
	TOTAL	PROB	PROBLEM
TOTAL	455367	297488	157879
WHITE	144723	85301	59423
BLACK	117158	74241	42917
HISPANIC	132531	98213	34318
ASIAN	57699	37346	20354
OTHER	3256	2388	868
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	31.8	28.7	37.6
BLACK	25.7	25.0	27.2
HISPANIC	29.1	33.0	21.7
ASIAN	12.7	12.6	12.9
OTHER	0.7	0.8	0.5
TOTAL	100.0	65.3	34.7
WHITE	100.0	58.9	41.1
BLACK	100.0	63.4	36.6
HISPANIC	100.0	74.1	25.9
ASIAN	100.0	64.7	35.3
OTHER	100.0	73.3	26.7

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

NA-Table11 2011 HVS Disproportionate Housing Need_By R-E By HH Income 50-80pct AMI, All Households

Disproportionate Housing Need - HH INCOME 50-80% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SOME PROBLEM	
		SOME	NO
	TOTAL	PROB	PROBLEM
TOTAL	512734	243044	269690
WHITE	168560	76443	92117
BLACK	140364	61735	78630
HISPANIC	138758	73074	65684
ASIAN	59860	29056	30803
OTHER	5192	2736	2457
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	32.9	31.5	34.2
BLACK	27.4	25.4	29.2
HISPANIC	27.1	30.1	24.4
ASIAN	11.7	12.0	11.4
OTHER	1.0	1.1	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	47.4	52.6
WHITE	100.0	45.4	54.6
BLACK	100.0	44.0	56.0
HISPANIC	100.0	52.7	47.3
ASIAN	100.0	48.5	51.5
OTHER	100.0	52.7	47.3

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

NA-Table12 2011 HVS Disproportionate Housing Need_By R-E By HH Income 80-100pct AMI, All Households

Disproportionate Housing Need - HH INCOME 80-100% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL	SOME PROBLEM	
		SOME PROB	NO PROBLEM
TOTAL	266609	70854	195756
WHITE	108488	30335	78153
BLACK	64490	12055	52435
HISPANIC	59322	18224	41099
ASIAN	31890	9586	22304
OTHER	2419	654	1765
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	40.7	42.8	39.9
BLACK	24.2	17.0	26.8
HISPANIC	22.3	25.7	21.0
ASIAN	12.0	13.5	11.4
OTHER	0.9	0.9	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	26.6	73.4
WHITE	100.0	28.0	72.0
BLACK	100.0	18.7	81.3
HISPANIC	100.0	30.7	69.3
ASIAN	100.0	30.1	69.9
OTHER	100.0	27.0	73.0

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%.

Discussion

0 – 30% of Area Median Income (NA-Table9)

Within this extremely low income level the racial/ethnic group with a disproportionate incidence of one or more of four housing problems is the **Hispanic** ethnic group. Compared to an overall incidence at this income level of 68.4% with some housing problem, **79.1 percent of Hispanics** reported one or more of the four problems (lacks complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, crowded at more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30%). This is a **disproportionate need.** All other racial/ethnic groups at this income level reported lower incidence than the overall rate for this income level. Looked at another way, while Hispanics are 34.1% of all households, they are 39.4% of households with one or

more housing problem. Other groups comprise equal or smaller proportions of households with any problem compared to their proportion of all households.

30 – 50% of Area Median Income (NA-Table10)

Within this other very low income category, similarly, Hispanics show a considerably higher incidence of a housing problem (incomplete kitchen/plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30%). Compared to an overall incidence of 65.3% with some housing problem at this income level, **74.1 percent of Hispanics** reported one or more of the four problems (lacks complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, crowded at more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30%). All other racial/ethnic groups at this income level reported lower incidence than the overall level. Looked at another way, while Hispanics are 29.1% of all households at this income level, they are 33.0% of households with one or more housing problem. The other racial/ethnic groups comprise equal or smaller proportions of households with any problem compared to their proportion of all households at this income level.

51 – 80% of Area Median Income (NA-Table11)

Within this other low income level, Hispanics have a higher 52.7% incidence of some housing problem than the overall 47.4% incidence. While Hispanics are 27.1% of all households at this income level, they are 30.1 percent of households at this income level reporting some housing problem.

80 – 100% of Area Median Income (NA-Table12)

At this moderate level of income, three ethnic groups reported somewhat higher rates of any housing problem than the overall incidence of 26.6% of all households at this income level: Hispanics (30.7%), Asians (30.1%) and whites (28.0%) had a higher incidence of any housing problem than the overall for this income level, though not so much higher as to be termed disproportionate.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Assessing the **severe housing needs** among all New York City households by racial or ethnic group by level of HUD Area Median Income, **severe housing needs** means any one or more **severe housing problems**: incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, **severely** overcrowded (more than **1.5** persons per room), or cost burden over **50%**. Here we discuss each of the 4 HUD income levels looking for disproportionate need by racial/ethnic group by "Severe Housing Problems".

0%-30% of Area Median Income

NA-Table13 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problems By R-E By 0-30pct AMI, All Households

Severe Housing Problems 0-30% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SEVERE PROBLEM		
	TOTAL	SEVERE PROB	NO SEVERE PROB	NO INCOME
TOTAL	746999	403425	252812	90761
WHITE	213922	107842	74553	31527
BLACK	189702	102110	60113	27479
HISPANIC	254380	152330	82512	19537
ASIAN	81307	37310	32655	11341
OTHER	7689	3833	2979	877
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	28.6	26.7	29.5	34.7
BLACK	25.4	25.3	23.8	30.3
HISPANIC	34.1	37.8	32.6	21.5
ASIAN	10.9	9.2	12.9	12.5
OTHER	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
TOTAL	100.0	54.0	33.8	12.2
WHITE	100.0	50.4	34.9	14.7
BLACK	100.0	53.8	31.7	14.5
HISPANIC	100.0	59.9	32.4	7.7
ASIAN	100.0	45.9	40.2	13.9
OTHER	100.0	49.9	38.7	11.4

The four **severe** housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

NA-Table14 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problems By R-E By 31-50pct AMI, All Households

Severe Housing Problems 31-50% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SEVERE PROBLEM	
		SEVERE PROB	NO SEVERE PROB
	TOTAL		
TOTAL	455367	155415	299952
WHITE	144723	55364	89359
BLACK	117158	32552	84606
HISPANIC	132531	46776	85755
ASIAN	57699	19153	38546
OTHER	3256	1570	1685
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	31.8	35.6	29.8
BLACK	25.7	20.9	28.2
HISPANIC	29.1	30.1	28.6
ASIAN	12.7	12.3	12.9
OTHER	0.7	1.0	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	34.1	65.9
WHITE	100.0	38.3	61.7
BLACK	100.0	27.8	72.2
HISPANIC	100.0	35.3	64.7
ASIAN	100.0	33.2	66.8
OTHER	100.0	48.2	51.8

The four **severe** housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

NA-Table15 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problems By R-E By 51-80pct AMI, All Households

Severe Housing Problems 51-80% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SEVERE PROBLEM	
	TOTAL	SEVERE PROB	NO SEVERE PROB
TOTAL	512734	62127	450607
WHITE	168560	27344	141216
BLACK	140364	10364	130000
HISPANIC	138758	17551	121207
ASIAN	59860	6338	53521
OTHER	5192	531	4662
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	32.9	44.0	31.3
BLACK	27.4	16.7	28.9
HISPANIC	27.1	28.2	26.9
ASIAN	11.7	10.2	11.9
OTHER	1.0	0.9	1.0
TOTAL	100.0	12.1	87.9
WHITE	100.0	16.2	83.8
BLACK	100.0	7.4	92.6
HISPANIC	100.0	12.6	87.4
ASIAN	100.0	10.6	89.4
OTHER	100.0	10.2	89.8

The four **severe** housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%.

80%-100% of Area Median Income

NA-Table16 2011 HVS Severe Housing Problems By R-E By 80-100pct AMI, All Households

Severe Housing Problems 80-100% AMI

RACE/ETHNICITY		SEVERE PROBLEM	
			NO
		SEVERE	SEVERE
	TOTAL	PROB	PROB
TOTAL	266609	17914	248695
WHITE	108488	7883	100605
BLACK	64490	3805	60685
HISPANIC	59322	4280	55042
ASIAN	31890	1946	29943
OTHER	2419		2419
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	40.7	44.0	40.5
BLACK	24.2	21.2	24.4
HISPANIC	22.3	23.9	22.1
ASIAN	12.0	10.9	12.0
OTHER	0.9		1.0
TOTAL	100.0	6.7	93.3
WHITE	100.0	7.3	92.7
BLACK	100.0	5.9	94.1
HISPANIC	100.0	7.2	92.8
ASIAN	100.0	6.1	93.9
OTHER	100.0		100.0

The four **severe** housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%.

Discussion

0 – 30% of Area Median Income (NA-Table13)

At this income level, Hispanics have a greater incidence of any severe housing problem at 59.9 percent, compared to the overall rate of 54.0%. They are 37.8% of all households with a severe housing problem, higher than their proportion of all households (34.1%), but not to a degree defined as "disproportionate."

30 – 50% of Area Median Income (NA-Table14)

At this and higher income levels, the **racial/ethnic distribution changes** from those previously discussed: It is whites who encounter a higher incidence of severe housing problems than the overall

level and higher than any other ethnic group. At this other very low income level, 38.3% of whites have a severe housing problem compared to 34.1% overall, but not to a "disproportionate" degree.

51 – 80% of Area Median Income (NA-Table15)

At this income level **whites** experience a **disproportionately greater incidence of severe housing problems.** Whites comprise 44.0 % of households with severe housing problems, compared to their proportion of 32.9% of all households at this income level. The specifically severe problem is not disaggregated.

80 – 100% of Area Median Income (NA-Table16)

At this income level, whites experience somewhat greater incidence of severe housing problems (7.3%) than the overall incidence (6.7%), and comprise a higher proportion of all households with severe problems (44.0%) than their proportion of all households at this income level (40.7%), but the difference is not "disproportionate."

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

Of all New York City renters, **55.6% have a housing cost burden greater than 30% and 32.1% pay more than 50%** of income for gross rent. **Most severely impacted** are those with extremely low **incomes less than 30% of AMI**. Disproportionate housing cost burden is not distributed equally among all racial and ethnic renter groups, but this becomes most apparent when cost burden is examined by HUD income categories (NA-Tables 17A and 17B).

With the exception of single-parent households, elderly headed households pay a higher percentage of their income for housing than the rest of the City's population.

Elderly headed households are second only to single-parent households in paying a higher percentage of their income for housing than the rest of the City's population. Elderly renters have lower household incomes than owners, and their income levels continue to decrease with age, putting them at high risk of displacement. Seniors are faced with greater risks associated with displacement due to income losses and low fixed incomes, high housing costs, competing healthcare expenditures, and physical limitations that must be addressed by in-home care or structural modifications, which leaves many seniors in financial need.

Housing Cost Burden

NA-Table17A 2011 HVS Greater Need Housing Cost Burdens by R-E Total Renter HH

Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens by Race/Ethnicity
TOTAL RENTER Households

RACE/ETHNICITY		GROSS RENT/INCOME				
	TOTAL	NA	NC	<= 30%	31-50%	> 50%
TOTAL	2104816	46188	123259	858344	455014	622011
WHITE	740181	20008	52923	323336	145083	198831
BLACK	505883	7334	26198	214056	113757	144537
HISPANIC	622219	13424	30381	227541	139183	211689
ASIAN	215385	5068	12949	84156	52297	60916
OTHER	21149	354	808	9255	4695	6038
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	35.2	43.3	42.9	37.7	31.9	32.0
BLACK	24.0	15.9	21.3	24.9	25.0	23.2
HISPANIC	29.6	29.1	24.6	26.5	30.6	34.0
ASIAN	10.2	11.0	10.5	9.8	11.5	9.8
OTHER	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	100.0			44.4	23.5	32.1
WHITE	100.0			48.5	21.7	29.8
BLACK	100.0			45.3	24.1	30.6
HISPANIC	100.0			39.3	24.1	36.6
ASIAN	100.0			42.6	26.5	30.9
OTHER	100.0			46.3	23.5	30.2

NA-Table17B 2011 HVS Median and Mean Gross Rent-Income Ratio (Rent Burden) by HVS Household Type

MEDIAN AND MEAN GROSS RENT/INCOME RATIO (RENT BURDEN) BY HVS HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HHTYPE	MEDIAN	MEAN	N	MAX
SINGLE ELDER	57.6	61.2	204803	101
SINGLE ADULT	33.9	45.2	440403	101
SINGLE W/CH	56.4	61.0	150699	101
ELDERLY HH	35.7	45.1	131484	101
ADULTS	25.7	34.7	545906	101
ADULTS W/CH	33.9	42.9	462073	101
TOTAL	33.8	44.6	1935369	101

NA-Table17C 2011 HVS Renter Households Needs-Physically Poor by Race-Ethnicity

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS
Needs Not Identified Above: Physically Poor by Race/Ethnicity

RACE/ETHNICITY		PHYSICALLY POOR	
	TOTAL	NO	YES
TOTAL	2104816	1880528	224288
WHITE	740181	698913	41268
BLACK	505883	423860	82023
HISPANIC	622219	540362	81857
ASIAN	215385	198348	17037
OTHER	21149	19046	2103
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	35.2	37.2	18.4
BLACK	24.0	22.5	36.6
HISPANIC	29.6	28.7	36.5
ASIAN	10.2	10.5	7.6
OTHER	1.0	1.0	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	89.3	10.7
WHITE	100.0	94.4	5.6
BLACK	100.0	83.8	16.2
HISPANIC	100.0	86.8	13.2
ASIAN	100.0	92.1	7.9
OTHER	100.0	90.1	9.9

Physically Poor - A housing unit that is in a dilapidated building, lacks a complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities for exclusive use, has four or more maintenance deficiencies, or is in a building with three or more building defects.

Discussion:

Of all New York City renters, **55.6% have a housing cost burden greater than 30%**. Overall, **32.1% pay more than 50%** of income for gross rent (NA-Table17A). Most severely impacted are those with extremely low incomes less than 30% of AMI, whose median rent burden is an intolerable 91.7%. Other Very low income households between 30 and 50% AMI have a median cost burden of 47.1%.

A greater proportion of Hispanics than other racial/ethnic groups have such challenging cost burdens, with **60.7% of Hispanic renters paying a cost burden greater than 30%** (NA-Table17A).

However, these overall figures obscure the acute housing need of some race/ethnicity/income groups, which we will discuss in a later module.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

At the **0 – 30% of AMI (Extremely Low income)** level **Hispanics** have a **disproportionate** level of **housing problems**, compared to the overall incidence and compared to other ethnic groups at this income level. At this income level **79.1 percent of Hispanic** households reported one or more of four problems compared to 68.4% of the overall income level (0-30% AMI). This is a **disproportionate need** (NA-Table9).

At 31 – 50% AMI 74.1% of Hispanics have a greater incidence of housing problems, compared to 65.3% of all households at this income level (NA-Table10).

At **51 – 80% of Area Median Income white** households experience a **disproportionately greater incidence of severe housing problems. Whites** comprise **44.0 % of households with severe housing problems**, compared to their overall proportion of 32.9% of all households at this income level (NA-Table15).

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

The indicators of housing need conspicuously missing above are any that report on **physical building and housing unit condition** problems, including 1) dilapidation, 2) maintenance deficiencies, or 3) building structural defects. Since 59% of the households of New York City (1,806,307) reside in housing that was built before 1947, these are problems of urgent housing need in the City. One indicator, **Physically Poor**, incorporates all three, in addition to incomplete kitchen/plumbing facilities measured above: It includes any housing unit that is in a dilapidated building, lacks complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, has four or more maintenance deficiencies, or is in a building with three or more types of building defects. Overall in the City, 10.7% of renter occupied units are Physically Poor, but African/Americans (16.2%) and Hispanics (13.2%) live in Physically Poor housing at higher rates. While **African-Americans** are 24.0% of all renter households, they inhabit **36.6% of Physically Poor** units. This is a **disproportionate need**. In addition, while Hispanics are 29.6 percent of all renter households, they occupy a noticeably higher 36.5% of Physically Poor Housing (NA-Table17C).

According to the 2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey, **more than seven in ten of the households occupying physically poor rental units in the city in 2011 were either African American or Hispanic** (NA-Table17C). The proportion of these racial/ethnic households, particularly **African Americans**, in physically poor renter units was markedly higher than their share of all renter households.

The principal contributor to the incidence of Physically Poor housing is the **185,261 renter units** with 4 or more **maintenance deficiencies**. Since housing inspections and maintenance enforcement are primary uses of the CDBG funds requested, the indicator underscores this urgent housing need in the city.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Physically Poor housing, as defined above occurs in higher incidence in some areas of the west and south Bronx, and certain areas of Queens and Brooklyn. These areas also overlap with higher proportions of minority and low income populations. The city continues to make concerted efforts to invest in upgrading, rehabilitating and constructing new affordable housing in these areas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) provides affordable housing to over 403,000 low- and moderate-income City residents in 328 housing developments with nearly 178,000 apartments in the five boroughs. Through federal rent subsidies (Section 8 Leased Housing Program), the Authority assists nearly 88,000 families in locating and renting housing in privately owned buildings. In addition, the Authority provides social services for its residents through 24 community centers, 33 senior centers and a variety of programs.

Totals in Use

NA-Table18 - Public Housing by Program Type

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	4,490	171,421	118,220	473	116,890	606	57	177

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

NA-Table19 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	13	156	11,852	0	11,852	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	957	62,325	34,469	187	34,179	80	1
# of Disabled Families	0	2,153	26,289	22,862	175	22,230	283	15
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	4,490	171,421	118,220	473	116,890	606	57
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

NA-Table 20 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	1,834	67,916	64,721	254	64,137	195	19	108
Black/African American	0	2,584	94,919	50,299	194	49,588	406	37	66
Asian	0	25	7,315	2,004	21	1,975	4	0	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	19	817	929	2	926	0	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	28	454	267	2	264	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

NA-Table 21 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	1,510	76,046	42,634	214	42,173	147	16	74
Not Hispanic	0	2,980	95,375	75,586	259	74,717	459	41	103
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

In accordance with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) signed jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, NYCHA agreed to make five percent of its total units, equivalent to 9,100 apartments, accessible to people with disabilities and made them available to residents / applicants with mobility impairments. In addition, NYCHA will provide reasonable accommodations and 504 modifications to existing conventional apartments.

As of July 31, 2014, NYCHA has converted 7,691 units and completed approximately 12,924 partial modifications in NYCHA units including, but not limited to, widened doorways, roll-in showers, modified kitchen cabinets, lowered kitchen sink counters, bathroom grab bars, raised or lowered electrical outlets, raised or lowered toilet seats as well as audio/visual alarms. NYCHA also offers reasonable accommodations in policies, procedures and practices that will make non-dwelling facilities, services and programs accessible to persons with disabilities.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

There are approximately 275,000 applicants on the public housing waiting list. Over 75% of these households are in the "extremely low income" category (annual income less than 30% of AMI). About 30,000 of the households (nearly 11%) are headed by a person age 62 or more and just over 21,000 of the elderly households consist of a single person. Nearly 35,000 applicants (13%) report a mobility impairment. Over half of the public housing waiting list applicants require a studio or 1 bedroom apartment based on NYCHA Occupancy Standards.

There are just over 150,000 applicants on the Section 8 waiting list. Nearly 80% of these households are in the "extremely low income" category (annual income less than 30% of AMI). Approximately 25,000 of the households (nearly 17%) are headed by a person age 62 or more and just over 16,000 elderly households consist of a single person. Approximately 10,400 applicants (7%) have a mobility impairment. Nearly 60,000 applicants consist of a single person and an additional 39,000 consist of two persons. Well over half of the section 8 waiting list applicants would require a studio or 1 bedroom apartment.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The needs of the population on NYCHA's Public Housing and Section 8 Waiting Lists are comparable to the needs of New York City's extremely low income residents. They are largely the same group of residents.

Discussion

For additional information on the characteristics of the New York Housing Authority's public housing stock, please refer to NYCHA's Public Housing Authority (PHA) Agency Plan at www.nyc.gov/nycha.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

As of February 2015, New York City has more than 58,000 individuals living in emergency shelter; including over 11,000 families with children. In recent years, there has been progress made in reducing the number of street homeless individuals and the number of homeless veterans. The City understands that in order to curtail the increasing number of individuals living in emergency shelter, there needs to be a continuum of housing options and essential services to meet a wide variety of needs. This includes services and housing option for the chronically homeless and individuals with disabilities. Current estimates (as of February 2015) indicate that 21% of families with children, 21% of single adults, and 38% of adult families who are living in shelter have at least one individual with a disability. There are many effective programs within NYC that will continue to assist homeless families and individuals; in addition, the City is also creating new programs and implementing strategies to continue the work of ending homelessness.

Homeless Needs Assessment

NA-Table 22 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	41,633	0	62,523	33,415	23,984	445
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	6	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	22,820	3,351	40,621	19,966	12,635	357
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1,226	2,145	2,322	0	817	714
Chronically Homeless Families	2,502	0	5,102	0	1,227	683
Veterans	1,316	329	2,066	1,141	922	304
Unaccompanied Child	0	6	56	0	167	0
Persons with HIV	4,777	117	4,541	1,419	1,811	147

Data Source Comments: NA-Table22 Estimate the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night columns come from the 2014 PIT report submitted to HUD. Data for the estimates in the other columns on households with adult and children, households with only adults, chronically homeless individuals/families, and veterans comes from information tracked by the Department of Homeless Services. DYCD provided data on unaccompanied youth. HOPWA provided information on persons with HIV. One variation in definitions is that 'Households with adults and children' is considered anyone with a child under the age of 21 by DHS; this differs from HUD's definition of a child being anyone younger than 18 years old. Approximately, 4% of the total families have children that fall between the ages of 18-21. Since this is not a substantial proportion, DHS used their definition for the requested estimates above.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

For "Estimate the # becoming homeless each year" for the Chronically Homeless subpopulation was not included. Past patterns within this population will not necessarily be applicable in predicting future need. NYC is in the process of implementing many initiatives including increasing the number of beds for chronically homeless within the CoC's Permanent Supportive Housing projects and creating a rental assistance program for chronically homeless families.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

NA-Table23

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	11,467	1,410
Black or African American	50,794	1,847
Asian	706	54
American Indian or Alaska Native	589	35
Pacific Islander	601	11
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	41,409	2,325
Not Hispanic	23,044	1,032

Data Source Comments: **NA-Table23 Data is from the 2014 PIT report submitted to HUD**

Alternate Data Source Name:
Homelessness Race and Ethnicity Table

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) submitted to HUD provides the best estimate for the number and types of families needing housing assistance. According to this report, there were 21,703 families in emergency shelter at some point during the 2013 federal fiscal year. During this time period there were also 867 families in transitional housing and 421 in permanent supportive housing. This report also shows that there were 197 families with veterans in emergency shelter, 10 in transitional housing, and 4 in permanent supportive housing. The vast majority of veterans needing housing assistance in 2013 were single adults or families without children. The 2013 AHAR reports 1,902 single veterans in emergency shelter, 1,351 in transitional shelter, and 601 in permanent supportive housing.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The data on the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic demographics comes from 2014 PIT submitted to HUD by New York City. On the last Monday in January 2014, individuals who were sheltered were approximately 64% non-Hispanic and 36% Hispanic (includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens). The PIT also reported 79% of individuals in sheltered identified as Black or African-American, 18% White, 1% Asian, 1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 1% American Indian or Alaska Native. Individuals who were unsheltered on January 27, 2014 were 69% non-Hispanic and 31% Hispanic. Approximately, 55% identified as Black or African American, 42% White, 2% Asian, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, and less than 0.5% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The unsheltered point-in-time count increased by six percent from 2013 to 2014, but there has been a 24 percent reduction in unsheltered homelessness since the first survey was conducted in 2005. The 2014 estimate showed 1,808 individuals living in subways, a two percent decrease over 2013. Overall, the ratio of street homeless individuals to the City's population as a whole - 1 in 2,504 - remains one of the lowest of any major city in the country, just behind Boston and Philadelphia. NYC has outreach teams mobilized 24/7 in all five boroughs and uses performance based contracting and specialized low threshold housing to ensure that adequate resources reach the individuals most in need.
Individuals sheltered in the emergency shelter system increased by 5,645. At the same time, there was a decrease of 2,087 persons in transitional housing – this is largely due to reallocating resources to Permanent Supportive Housing. Overall, the 2014 PIT also reported an increase of 3,573 sheltered individuals between 2013 and 2014 (includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven). The increase is the result of increased utilization of emergency shelter following the economic downturn coinciding with an increased length of stay due to the loss of past rental assistance programs.

Discussion:

The City of New York is implementing strategic efforts to maximize current resources and implement new initiatives to reduce homelessness. In 2014, New York City released “Housing New York: A Five-Borough Ten-Year Plan” which provides a framework for the City’s housing strategies. This plan states that the City will assist homeless families and individuals by focusing/expanding on prevention efforts, developing creative approaches to shelter finances to maximize resources, pilot new rental assistance programs for homeless families, make better use of subsidized housing resources, accelerate the housing placement process, and end veteran homelessness. In response, DHS released a 4-point plan to reduce NYC homelessness. This plan provides a detailed outline of the steps that the agency is taking to start implementing the vision of the ten-year plan. These efforts are already underway – most notably, in September 2014, NYC rolled out a limited rental assistance program for families called Living in Communities (LINC) and in late 2014 expanded the program for single adults and adult families. NYC’s Coalition on the Continuum of Care has also embraced these strategies and has been focusing on increasing the Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) resources within the City, along with spearheading a Veteran’s Task Force. Details these various efforts can be found in the Strategic Planning section of this report.

In terms of the Hurricane Sandy recovery effort, the storm does not appear to have had a significant lasting effect on the demand for traditional shelter services. Five single adult shelters located in low-lying areas were evacuated, which required the relocation of approximately 1,350 clients, along with the City’s intake operations for single men and childless families (families with no minor children). The storm did not appear to have a significant lasting effect on the demand for traditional Family with Children shelter services. The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) made efforts to engage all families at intake or in shelter and link them to FEMA and City public services to help victims of the hurricane. Some were then referred to hotels and received services at those hotels. In preparation for the storm, four family shelters located in low-lying areas were evacuated. Four shelters also lost power during the storm or immediately after the storm. Shelter counts taken one month prior to the storm and approximately one month after the storm did not show any significant increase in the homeless population, therefore indicating that there was not a new, quantifiable unmet need for this population. Some households have reported being made homeless as a result of Sandy. The City-managed hotel program ended in the fall of 2013, serving 3,132 households. DHS is provided these households with

case management services with the goal of relocating these evacuees home or to other permanent housing as quickly as possible through referrals to the myriad of services being provided by City agencies.

For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and CDBG-DR programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

The New York City EMSA struggles with the dual burden of high rates of HIV/AIDS and homelessness. The HOPWA programs, providing tenant-based rental assistance, supportive housing, and housing placement assistance, meet the essential housing needs for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), help them maintain stable housing that leads to improved health outcomes.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	174,899
Area incidence of AIDS	1,784
Rate per population	21.8 per 100,000
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	HIV: 9,047 AIDS: 6,112
Rate per population (3 years of data)	HIV: 36.9 per 100,000 per year AIDS: 24.9 per 100,000 per year
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	117,618
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	1.4%
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	2,832

NA-Table24 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name: HOPWA CAPER Data

Data Source Comments: New York City HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Statistics. New York: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2015. Accessed [April 1, 2015] at http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/data/hivtables.shtml

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	4,541
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	4,541

NA-Table25 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name: HOPWA CAPER Data

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Similar to many large urban areas, the NYC EMSA struggles with complexities common to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Some of the highest death rates among persons with HIV/AIDS are in the lowest-income communities in NYC: South Bronx, Central Brooklyn, and Harlem. In addition to HIV/AIDS, which is the

third leading cause of premature death in NYC among those 35-54 years old, substantial disparities in a broad variety of health measures continue to exist among NYC neighborhoods and racial/ethnic groups. Historically marginalized populations have high percentages of co-morbidities, such as tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C. In areas where HIV prevalence is high, epidemics of substance abuse and mental illness overlap, contributing to an increase in risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission.

As the number of PLWHA increases, the populations most affected by the disease continue to change. In the mid-1990s, AIDS diagnoses began to decrease among injection drug users (IDUs), and in 2002 MSM again became the primary transmission category for new AIDS diagnoses. In the first half of 2012, 4.9% (n=65) of HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses were associated with IDU transmission, 55.3% (n=730) with MSM transmission, and 18.9% (n=249) with heterosexual transmission. Transmission mode was unknown for 20.6% (n=272) of HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses.

In addition to being the primary transmission category, the NYC MSM population has begun to display alarming trends in incidence by age and race/ethnicity. Young MSM (under age of 30 years of age), particularly among those of color, have seen an increase in the number and proportion of new diagnoses of HIV. In 2001, 32% of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses in MSM were among those younger than 30 years old. By 2011, the proportion rose to 51.1%. White, Hispanic, and Black MSM under 30 years old all experienced growing numbers and proportions of newly diagnosed cases of HIV (non-AIDS), but young Black MSM, who represent 22.0% of all newly diagnosed cases of HIV (non-AIDS) among MSM in NYC in 2011, have been particularly affected. In 2008, almost two-thirds (64%) of the 513 newly diagnosed Black MSM were younger than 30 years old, while proportions for Hispanics and Whites were 53% and 35%, respectively.

The HIV prevalence in NYC is neither evenly distributed throughout the 5 boroughs, nor among sub-populations. Unfortunately, the lowest-income communities of NYC also have the highest proportion of minority racial/ethnic groups, and the most concentrated HIV/AIDS prevalence areas. Through the first half of 2012, Blacks and Hispanics together represented 77.0% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in NYC. Meanwhile, the proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in NYC among Whites decreased from 48.8% in 1981 to 14.3% in the first half of 2012. Blacks comprised approximately half of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (43.9%) or AIDS (52.6%) in the first half of 2012. Viable prevention, treatment, and care approaches that intervene at multiple levels for these populations should continue to be a priority.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

The magnitude and complexity of the EMSA's epidemic result in significant challenges in providing essential medical, housing, and supportive services to PLWHA. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the NYC EMSA among people who are homeless or unstably housed significantly increases the cost and complexity of NYC's HIV/AIDS care system. Without safe, appropriate shelter, persons with AIDS are unable to adhere to complex antiretroviral drug regimens and also are exposed to conditions that threaten their health and well-being.

In City Fiscal Year 2013, the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) served 31,870 single adults, 70,869 families with children and 8,471 adult families accessing DHS shelter services. DHS refers individuals who self-identify as HIV-positive or living with AIDS to the HIV/AIDS Services Administration for medically

appropriate emergency housing placement. However, due to confidentiality concerns and laws, DHS cannot track HIV/AIDS within the shelter system.

In December 2005, DOHMH and DHS published a report on the health of sheltered homeless persons in New York City during the time period 2001–2003. The report found that of the 88,014 New Yorkers who were known to be living with HIV/AIDS from 2001 through 2003, 3,108 of those persons used the homeless shelter system for at least one night during the study period. In addition, the report found that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among users of the single adult shelter system was more than twice as high as the prevalence in the NYC adult population.

The City's population density, its aging housing and transportation infrastructures, its attraction for new immigrants and its diverse low-income communities have combined to make the HIV/AIDS epidemic here especially entrenched and complex. As the demographics of people with AIDS have changed, low income communities of color have experienced both increasing numbers of AIDS cases and a growing need for extensive social services and housing.

The Mayor of the City of New York, the official grantee of the NYC EMSA HOPWA grant, has designated the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) as grantee of the HOPWA Program. The Division of Disease Control within DOHMH serves as the grantee, giving them responsibility for the planning and coordination of the HOPWA grant. HOPWA-funded programs are implemented by the New York City Human Resources Administration - HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

The Division of Disease Control convenes regular meetings with HOPWA-funded City agencies to ensure effective collaborative planning and execution of the HOPWA grant. The Division of Disease Control also receives detailed reports from City agencies utilizing HOPWA funds on their use of these funds during the previous year and their plans for proposed HOPWA programming in the upcoming year. These meetings focus on setting specific priorities and recommended spending levels based upon anticipated HOPWA and City Tax Levy revenues. The role of DIS as the designated grantee includes negotiation and oversight of the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the use of HOPWA funds for (1) capital development of HIV/AIDS housing projects through HPD, (2) delivery of housing and related supportive services through HASA, (3) delivery of housing and related supportive services within DOHMH.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

As the designated grantee for the HOPWA formula grant, the Division of Disease Control serves as the coordinator and administrator for the HOPWA program for the entire New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange, and Rockland Counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties in New Jersey. The Division of Disease Control works with these six counties and the eligible localities therein to plan and evaluate their use of HOPWA funds and to ensure the consistency of their efforts with those of the rest of the EMSA. In turn, Westchester County acts as the administrator for HOPWA funds received by the cities of Mount Vernon and Yonkers.

The New York City Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (NYC EMSA) has a population of approximately 12 million residents, of which 69% reside in the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island) and 14% in the Lower Hudson Valley region (Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties), and 17% live in Central New Jersey (Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties). The New York City portion of the EMSA is densely populated, whereas the Lower Hudson Valley and Central New Jersey has a combination of both urban and suburban areas. In addition to having one of the nation's highest costs of living, New York City experiences notably high rates of poverty. Specifically, 19.9% of the City's population was living below the national poverty level from 2008-2012, with the Bronx (29.3%) and Brooklyn (22.7%) reporting the highest poverty rates.

New York City remains the HIV epicenter of the United States (US). In 2012, New York City comprised 2.7% of the US population, but accounted for 6.9% of new AIDS diagnoses and 6.9% of new HIV diagnoses (among 50 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting). According to the latest available CDC surveillance data, in 2011, New York City comprised 10.9% of AIDS deaths in the nation and 9.9% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) (among 50 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting). The New York State Department of Health reported that, as of December 2012, there were approximately 132,000 New Yorkers living with HIV/AIDS, the vast majority of whom were living in the NYC EMSA. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) reported that there were 117,618 people living with HIV/AIDS in New York City at the end of 2013. In 2013, 2,258 people were newly diagnosed with HIV and 1,784 persons were newly diagnosed with AIDS in New York City. Furthermore, New York City has more new HIV diagnoses, AIDS diagnoses, and PLWHA than any other US city. In 2010, the NYC EMSA had more newly diagnosed AIDS cases than the cities of Miami and Los Angeles (the cities with the next two highest number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases) combined.

Discussion:

The HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA) of the New York City Human Resources Administration provides care and support to one of New York City's most vulnerable populations; poor New Yorkers living with clinical symptomatic HIV or AIDS. The program is mandated to provide intensive case management and timely delivery of benefits and services. HASA must also provide clients with access to medically appropriate housing and must provide emergency housing on the same day requested to clients who present as homeless. HASA continues to face challenges in securing a sufficient supply of emergency housing to meet the needs of its clients Whereas, capital funding for non-emergency housing is available through federal, state and city programs, there is no capital funding available for emergency or transitional housing. Emergency housing is often the first step in providing stability for clients.

The Division of Disease Control within the DOHMH contracts with community-based organizations through the HOPWA grant to provide targeted housing services that serve a number of special need populations living with HIV/AIDS. These targeted programs include: homeless/chronically single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; and adults recently released from jail/institution. Additionally, Funding is available to community-based organizations, through HOPWA and Part A of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act, to provide assistance to persons living with HIV infection. Services include locating and securing apartments and obtaining rental assistance entitlements. DOHMH utilizes a combination or Ryan White Part A and HOPWA funds to provide short-term and long-term rental assistance to individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS who have

difficulties in accessing and maintaining permanent housing. A limited amount of HOPWA funding is also used to provide rental-start up to a number of qualifying individuals and families, and assists such clients in securing and maintaining housing.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Code Violation Removal In Schools (2015 Allocation: $4,500,000)

Unmet Needs Analysis

The Department of Education estimates that an additional $12 million per year is needed to prevent or rectify code violations in New York City schools over the next five years. This $60 million need estimate assumes current maintenance funding levels from both the City and the State (through its District Maintenance Program). This funding would help address both the current backlog of violations and preclude exposure to future violations related to unfunded City mandates.

Annual need: $12,000,000. Five-year need: $60,000,000.

DFTA Senior Center Improvements (2015 Allocation: $1,916,000)

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) uses CD funds to rehabilitate senior centers citywide. DFTA has over 200 senior centers, many of which have been in operation since the 1970's. The portfolio consists of City-owned, City-leased, and nonprofit-owned and -leased facilities.

During the time period 2015-2019, DFTA plans to undertake necessary projects including, but not limited to, the following: creating or renovating kitchen facilities at several centers; eliminating dangerous subflooring conditions; performing accessibility and other Code compliance work; replacing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems; performing acoustic renovations with induction loops for the deaf; relocating and renovating several senior centers; and providing renovations so Innovative Senior Centers can perform more innovative programming.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Neither DFTA nor its contracted nonprofits have large capital budgets; thus, many of the facilities are in need of complete upgrades. Furthermore, as the City's demographics have changed, there are now new centers that need to be renovated to better comply with the City's Building Code. The largest unfunded need DFTA has is funding to construct larger centers for existing programs that have outgrown their spaces. This program is also underfunded to provide renovations to enhance the new Innovative Senior Centers, which offer a new model of enhanced programming, including robust wellness programs, additional access to health care services, arts and cultural programs, as well as new technological and volunteer opportunities. DFTA estimates that it will have unmet needs of $1,050,000 in 2015, $1,300,000 in 2016, $2,100,000 in 2017, $3,600,000 in 2018 and $4,300,000 in 2019.

Five-year need: $12,350,000.

Prospect Park Special Administrator's Office (2015 Allocation: $487,000 for Public Services)

Unmet Needs Analysis

Prospect Park has the following Public Facility-related unmet needs:

A new roof for Lefferts Historic House: Lefferts Historic House, built circa 1783, is the second most visited site of the NYC Historic House Trust Collection. The site serves diverse, largely low-income communities of visitors. The condition of the roof has deteriorated to such an extent that it urgently requires a full replacement at an estimated cost of $500,000.

Restoration of the Oriental Pavilion: This open but covered structure in the Concert Grove provides an escape from sun and rain and is a very popular picnic location. The Pavilion has deteriorated to the point of being structurally unsound and has had to be closed off to the public. The expected cost to restore it is $1,000,000.

Total five-year need: $1,500,000.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by a combination of City agencies' analyses of past program experience, current trends, cost of living increases, known changes in future clientele populations, and interaction with clientele where applicable.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City has not identified any Public Improvement needs that it would address with CDBG funds.

How were these needs determined?

City capital budget funds are primarily used for Public Improvements. CD funds are generally not used for this purpose.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Adult Literacy Program (2015 Allocation: $1,561,000)

Literacy skills have become increasingly important in the twenty-first century. To be literate today means being able to read and write to acquire knowledge, solve problems, and make personal, academic, and professional decisions. Almost all U.S. students can "read" by third grade; that is, they can recognize and decode words. But reading for comprehension requires a set of knowledge-based competencies in addition to word-reading skills.

Literacy proficiency enables adults to find and keep employment that allows for a decent standard of living and a career ladder, to become involved with schools to support their children's education, and to actively participate in civic life. Literacy services are needed in New York City, at all age levels, for both native and non-native English speakers. An estimated 36 percent of all City adults have literacy proficiency at the lowest level while approximately 1 in 7 New Yorkers over the age of 18 does not have a high school diploma. There is a clear need for English language classes as well. The number of City adults who reported being able to speak English "less than well" in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for 2010 is 26 percent.

The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) funds and administers a broad network of community-based organizations that provide Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School Equivalency (HSE) test preparation, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs. These programs offer basic reading, writing, numeracy, and English language instruction, equipping participants with

skills that lead to post-secondary education, employment, and increased involvement in children's education and civic participation. Instruction is provided in contexts that are immediately relevant to participants' lives. Contextualized topics often include career exploration and development, finances, healthcare, civics, parenting, etc. Programs are also enhanced by leveraging additional resources through development of partnerships with other organizations in the community.

Currently, DYCD's Adult Literacy Initiative is supported through a combination of funds from New York City tax levy, Federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), and CDBG. Of the total funding of $4.5 million, CDBG accounts for nearly $1.6 million. Due to budget constraints, DYCD's Adult Literacy Program has had significant funding reductions over the years. With an additional $4 million in annual CDBG funding, DYCD will be able to restore its funding for adult literacy programming to previous levels and serve an additional 5,000 people per year.

Annual need: at least $4,000,000. Five-year need: at least $20,000,000.

Beacon School Program (2015 Allocation: $5,599,000)

The Beacon School Program, administered by the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), operates services for youth and community residents within public schools in an after-school setting. Services are provided along core service areas that include Academic Enhancement, Life Skills, Career Awareness/School-to-Work Transition, Civic Engagement/Community Building, Recreation/Health and Fitness, and Culture Art.

Unmet Needs Analysis

DYCD's five-year projection of unmet needs anticipates the following:
Bullying Prevention/Gang Awareness Programming: In collaboration with Utterly Global, an organization that provides training for youth and adults on creating safe, healthy environments, Beacons would identify signs of bullying and develop preventive strategies. DYCD would develop a curriculum and build sustainable capacity through trainings, workshops, and onsite support. The project design is to prevent bullying and sustain safe environments for children with the support of staff, parents, and the larger community. The project aims to promote social competence, skill building, empathy, social and emotional learning, and becoming social problem solvers. DYCD would also implement gang/crew awareness intervention training for the Beacon program directors.

Youth Leadership: The Counselors in Training/Ladders to Leadership Program intends to incorporate multigenerational interactions and opportunities that enforce community building and create meaningful roles for young people in their communities. The model provides middle school youth scaffolding leadership opportunities to be of service in their communities and their Beacon program. DYCD anticipates expanding this model across all Beacons, which would receive implementation training, a manual that would be co-designed by DYCD and existing Beacon programs that currently use the model, and additional funds to support the structure at the site level.

Life Skills and Career Awareness/School-to-Work Transition: These services would be designed to increase personal responsibility, self-esteem, and decision-making and problem solving skills. DYCD would introduce the Junior Achievement (JA) Economics for Success and Be Entrepreneurial curriculum for middle and high school youth in CD-eligible communities. JA is a nonprofit organization that educates and enhances young people's workforce readiness skills, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy. The aim is to introduce participants to the business world and educate them about becoming a successful entrepreneur. DYCD would also provide training and resources for Beacon programs that

promote a range of life skills and equip young people with the tools they need to avert HIV and other health problems.

Academic Enhancement and Recreation/Health and Fitness: DYCD proposes to expand services across the 14 CD-funded programs for the Fun Food, Smart Food program. The program empowers middle school youth to develop a working knowledge of cooking, become conscious consumers, and make healthy food choices. The 12-week cooking program includes a curriculum, staff, professional development, and food.

Civic Engagement/Community Building: TeenACTION is a program that allows youth aged 13-21 to design and implement meaningful service projects that address the needs in their communities. The program promotes an appreciation for service and civic engagement, life and critical thinking skills, academic achievement, and healthy behaviors.

To implement these programs, DYCD would have increased needs related to Education Coordinators, Counselors, supplies, curriculum development, and staff training. Annual need: $1,819,300.

Five-year need: $9,096,500.

Bronx River Project: (2015 Allocation: $191,000)

The Bronx River Project's goal is to restore the Bronx River and create a continuous greenway along its length. The program has several funding sources including City tax levy, private grants and donations, and other Federal and State grants. CD funds are used to purchase educational and outreach materials, office supplies, field equipment, and restoration supplies; to promote and support events and activities along the Bronx River; and for the support of program consultants and ecological restoration personnel. CD funding fully covers the Bronx River Conservation Manager position and two crew leader positions.

The Bronx River Project intends to address the following priority needs with CD allocations in 2015-2019:

- Bronx River Education, Recreation, and Outreach: Encourage and facilitate participation in events and activities along the river. Promote and guide volunteer involvement in ecological restoration, park stewardship, and Bronx River events. Beginning in 2016, encourage public use of the new Bronx River House for environmental and community activities.
- Ecological Restoration and Management: Under the guidance of the Conservation Manager, the Conservation Crew will manage and enhance the ecological functions of the Bronx River corridor and keep it accessible for recreation by removing river blockages. With the opening of NYC's first fish ladder, allowing alewife herring and other fish to migrate upstream beginning in 2015, the Crew will help monitor progress, educate the public about the project, and improve upstream habitat for migrating fish.
- Bronx River Greenway Development: Support continued development of new parks and enhancement of existing parks along the Bronx River by building public awareness, involvement, and support for the Bronx River Greenway.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Bronx River Education, Recreation, and Outreach: An aware and involved public is the key to protecting the millions of dollars of investments in the improved and new parks and expanding greenway along the river corridor. To help build a fully participatory community, the Bronx River Project should offer education, recreation, and volunteer programs along the length of the river corridor and the district, and

should enhance online outreach and communications via social media. Annual need: $169,000. Five-year need: $845,000.

By 2016, the Bronx River Alliance will move into the River House, its new headquarters at Starlight Park, which will also act as a public space with classrooms, a boat launch, and meeting facilities. Among new tasks, it will need to coordinate groups' use of the space and provide site-specific programming and signage. Annual need: $159,000 for personnel; $10,000 for services and equipment. Five-year need: $845,000.

New Parks, Ecological Restoration and Management, and Park Security: New parks and improved ecological features draw more park users and pose new needs to maintain and protect improvements. Funding for the Bronx River Conservation Crew, which performs ecological restoration and river management services, has been shrinking. To ensure the effectiveness and ecological health of new parks and support increased usership, CD funds are needed for crew and gardener positions, waterfront security, and associated vehicles and equipment. Annual need: $372,000. Five-year need: $1,860,000. Bronx River Greenway Development: To date, the Bronx River Project has garnered the allocation of nearly $160 million to Bronx River Greenway capital projects. Greenway signage is underfunded. Annual need: $81,000. Five-year need: $405,000.

Total annual need: $791,000. Total five-year need: $3,955,000.

CCHR Law Enforcement Program (2015 Allocation: $1,676,000)

The Law Enforcement Bureau of the New York City Commission on Human Rights is responsible for the enforcement of the City Human Rights Law. Various social and economic factors are likely to influence the Commission's enforcement activities, notably the lack of affordable housing in New York City; unemployment, particularly among the City's minority population; slow recovery of the overall economy; continued rising immigration levels, especially residents with limited English proficiency; a growing aging population, especially as it relates to reasonable accommodations in housing; increased outreach to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning community due to bias-related attacks; additional amendments expanding the Human Rights Law's jurisdiction; and increasingly subtle manifestations of discrimination in employment and housing.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Since 2011, the NYC Human Rights Law has been amended six times by the City Council to create new protected classes, which requires increased public education on various types of discrimination and has resulted in additional complaints and investigations. The Bureau continues to increase the number of cases it refers to trial, resulting in additional litigation expenses including, but not limited to, depositions, interrogatories, research, motion practice, interpreter services, and retention of experts. These increases require additional staffing and budgetary needs.

The Bureau continues to expand its efforts concerning Commission-initiated investigations in housing and employment. These investigations require special trained investigators who conduct undercover-type investigations.

Accordingly, the Bureau projects that over the next five years it will need to hire two investigators to examine areas of systemic discrimination.

Annual need: $80,000. Five-year need: $400,000.

CCHR Neighborhood Human Rights Program (2015 Allocation: $3,487,000)

The New York City Commission on Human Rights views its development during the next five years as expanding its enforcement activities and community educational efforts. Various social and economic factors are likely to influence the Commission's activities and programs, notably rising immigration levels from varied source countries; increasing resident population with a limited English proficiency; a growing aging population; and increasingly subtle manifestations of discrimination in employment and housing.

The Community Relations Bureau operates five borough-based Community Service Centers. Center staff provides community education for adults and young adults concerning the coverage and protections of the NYC Human Rights Law, fair housing counseling including mortgage and home equity counseling, referrals, and pre-complaint intervention services through a variety of activities.

The housing and credit crisis tripled mortgage and equity counseling referrals from HUD and other counseling agencies, leading the Commission to expand its number of counselors from 2005 to 2010 and offer the service in all borough offices. Additional trainings aim to avert or address predatory and discriminatory lending practices.

Other programs include Equal Access trainings with seniors and people with disabilities; complaint intervention in housing and public accommodations; bias prevention and response; and school- and youth-based programs, school workshops, and peer mediation training for middle and high school students.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Following is the Bureau's five-year projection of needs:

- Staffing: Hire eight additional Human Rights Specialists. Annual need: $400,000. Five-year need: $2,000,000.
- Materials/Translation: Local Law 73 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires that each City agency provide free oral translations as well as the translation of Commission materials. These laws require that no person be denied access to benefits or activities of programs receiving Federal assistance. Meaningful access includes language assistance such as translating materials into various languages. Additional booklets for special populations are also needed for those in back-to-work programs; the formerly incarcerated; the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning community; the disabled community; and fair housing. Annual need: $75,000. Five-year need: $375,000.
- Limited English Proficiency Program: The NYC Department of City Planning has reported that 25 percent of all New Yorkers have limited English proficiency and that the percentage is likely to increase over the next 5 years with a projected 5 percent to 20 percent increase in the overall population. Of that increase, nearly 40 percent are expected to be foreign-born or speak a language other than English at home. The Commission seeks to expand its materials available to individuals with a limited English proficiency by checking the grade level of all printed materials and incorporating workshop formats that take adult literacy into account, including the use of illustrative DVDs. Annual need: $75,000. Five-year need: $375,000.
- Architectural Consultant: The City's population of persons aged 50-70 is predicted to increase by 20 percent over the next few years. Accordingly, the Commission's Equal Access program is expected to see a similar rise in requests for accommodations in housing and public facilities. As these cases increase, there will be a need for architectural consultation or expert witness

services. The Commission estimates the need for these services to be five per year at $1,400/day. Annual need: $7,000. Five-year need: $35,000.

Total annual need: $557,000. Five-year need: $2,785,000.

Day Care Center Services (2015 Allocation: $2,963,000)

The Administration for Children's Services' (ACS) Division of Early Care and Education (ECE) administers the largest publicly-funded childcare system in the country, serving almost 100,000 children. ACS recognizes that early childhood programs play a critical role in supporting a child's development, learning, and preparation for both school and life success. *EarlyLearn NYC,* ACS's contracted system for early care and education in center and home-based setting services, bundles numerous distinct funding streams, including Federal Head Start dollars, State Child Care Block Grant and UPK funds, as well as City tax levy and privately raised monies into a single system. In addition, eligible families can be issued vouchers to purchase childcare from providers in the City.

In the last Community Needs Assessment analysis, ACS estimated 345,508 children under 6 years of age who are eligible for subsidized child care in New York City. As of February 2015, ACS's child care enrollment below 6 years of age totaled 65,889 (inclusive of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Head Start). The majority of these enrolled children are preschool children, aged 3-5, making up 63.9 percent of the enrolled population, followed by infant/toddler children under 3 years of age at 36.1 percent.

In addition to preschool and infant/toddler programs, subsidized child care is also provided in after-school programs to a substantial number of school-age children. As of February 2015, 32,458 school-age children were enrolled in publicly-funded child care. These children are funded via vouchers, since group contract care for school-age children was phased out between 2004 and 2006. These after-school programs are particularly critical for working parents because 81 percent of the low-income families require care due to employment.

ACS was a partner in the City's historic expansion of quality, full-day, free Universal Pre-Kindergarten for four-year-olds in New York City. *EarlyLearn NYC* includes over 12,000 UPK seats. The city-wide UPK expansion also allowed ACS to increase access to professional development for teachers and increase investments to help ensure recruitment and retention of high-quality UPK lead teachers with early childhood certification.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Using the New York State 2014 market rate, the funding requirement for pre-school child care services is $12,163 per year. Using the market rate for a blended infant/toddler cost, the funding requirement is $10,832 per year.

A 50% increase of the current total population, in age and type of care proportions, would cost over $430 million or $2.1 billion over 5 years at current market rates.

Elderly Minor Home Repair Program (2015 Allocation: $362,000)

The Elderly Minor Home Repair Program provides free minor home repairs and safety audits to the City's elderly population 60 years of age and older who meet certain income and homeownership requirements. The goal of the program is to enable the applicants to maintain their homes so they remain viable resources for them and the community.

Unmet Needs Analysis

The program's staff currently includes four repairmen. The current wait time for an appointment is one month depending on the borough in which the client resides. In order to meet the demand of the increasing senior population, the program is requesting that the budget be increased to allow for a staff of 8 full-time repairmen working 35 hours per week. Each repairman would complete approximately 588 home repair visits per year. In total, it is projected that the program would complete 4,704 home repair visits per year with 8 full-time repairmen. Additional funding will also allow the program to address the senior migration from Brooklyn to Staten Island.

- Travel expenses: Repairmen use their own vehicles and are reimbursed based on mileage. The increased travel cost for an extra four repairmen is $8,000. Annual need: $8,000. Five-year need: $40,000.
- Uniform allowance: New uniforms have not been purchased since 2008 as a cost-saving measure. Annual need: $2,500. Five-year need: $12,500.
- Repair Materials: Various manufacturers and suppliers have curtailed their provision of free materials and/or grants for materials. As a result, the program can no longer provide free materials to low-income clients, only to those seniors in the extremely low-income category. Repairmen are also prohibited from shopping for parts unless there is an unexpected emergency repair at the home. A budget increase of $24,000 would allow for providing parts/materials to both the extremely low- and low-income clients. The moderate-income clients would continue to purchase their materials. Annual need: $24,000. Five-year need: $120,000.
- Communications: Need includes increased funding for postage, messenger services, and telephone and walkie-talkie/cell service, including for service for four additional repair staff. Annual need: $8,300. Five-year need: $41,500.
- Printing and other miscellaneous expenses: Annual need: $10,634. Five-year need: $53,170.
- Rent: It is anticipated that the current office rent will increase by an additional 5 percent to 10 percent annually. Annual need: $2,000. Five-year need: $10,000.
- Health Insurance: Need results from increased premiums and the cost of policies for an additional four repairpersons. Annual need: $110,458. Five-year need: $552,290.
- Liability Insurance: Liability insurance costs are anticipated to increase over the next five years. Annual need: $550. Five-year need: $2,750.
- Personnel: Need includes the cost of adding an additional four repairpersons and increasing salaries for the staff. Annual need: $179,116. Five-year need: $895,580.

Total annual need: $345,558. Five-year need: $1,727,790.

GreenThumb (2015 Allocation: $799,000)

GreenThumb assists 600 neighborhood groups in the creation and maintenance of community gardens. Administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), GreenThumb provides materials and technical support and manages the license applications for all community gardens located on City land.

Garden Education, Technical Assistance, and Outreach: In 2015-19, GreenThumb will encourage and facilitate events and activities to educate gardeners; assist in establishing and maintaining new gardens; and provide direct material resources to those sites. Additionally, GreenThumb will offer an improved and intensified schedule of workshops and trainings to enhance gardens' capabilities to address current health challenges facing low-income New Yorkers, particularly youth, including lack of access to fresh foods, poor nutritional education, limited recreational opportunities, and the resultant obesity epidemic.

Fence Installations/Repairs: The most pressing need at garden sites citywide is fencing to ensure that gardens are safe and maintain a positive aesthetic. This applies to sites that have no fencing as well as to those with a need for major repairs. Over the next five years GreenThumb will install steel picket fencing at 300 additional sites.

Rainwater Harvesting Systems: Rainwater harvesting provides benefits in climate change reduction, flood prevention, and cost savings by reducing the need for City tap water. GreenThumb will install 50 new harvesting systems at 50 gardens that do not currently have them.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Outreach Coordinators: GreenThumb currently employs four Outreach Coordinators who conduct the majority of GreenThumb's public programs, including leading workshops, addressing gardener needs and concerns from the public, annual inspections, and supply distribution. In order to meet increased demands and improve existing community garden conditions, GreenThumb would hire an additional four Outreach Coordinators. Annual need: $180,000. Five-year need: $900,000.

Office Associate: In order to assist with the additional public outreach and program activities, a Clerical Associate position would be changed from seasonal to full-time. Annual need: $35,000. Five-year need: $175,000.

Community Outreach Manager: A position critical to the success of the GreenThumb program and services outlined in this plan is a Community Outreach Manager to oversee, track, and plan the work of the Outreach Coordinators. Annual need: $55,000. Five-year need: $275,000.

Events/Volunteer Coordinator: Also critical to the success of the GreenThumb program are GreenThumb's three major events (the Annual GrowTogether Conference, Summer Festival, and Harvest Fair) as well as numerous other volunteer events throughout the year. These events draw more people than the rest of GreenThumb's programming combined, but require an immense amount of time and effort to coordinate. An Events Coordinator would allow outreach and administrative staff to focus more on their primary responsibilities. Annual need: $35,000. Five-year need: $175,000.

Greenhouse Kits: With additional funding, GreenThumb would install eight kits per year. Annual need: $57,600. Five-year need: $288,000.

Pest Management: GreenThumb requests funding to fully implement and manage a system-wide integrated pest management program for the gardens to address rodents, mosquitos, plant pest, and disease. Annual need: $10,000. Five-year need: $50,000.

Garden Improvement Supplies: Needs include construction supplies and tools including lumber, concrete blocks, pavers/bricks, handicapped-accessibility materials, and a replacement generator. Annual need: $25,600. Five-year need: $128,000.

Total annual need: $398,200. Total five-year need: $1,991,000.

Housing Information and Education (2015 Allocation: $132,000)

This program, administered by the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities, seeks to increase awareness and opportunities for people with disabilities to obtain or retain accessible, affordable housing.

Unmet Needs Analysis

An additional $25,000 per year is requested for design/printing/supplies/postage and mailing.

Annual need: $25,000. Five-year need: $125,000.

Minipools (2015 Allocation: $580,000)

The Minipools will continue to provide swimming opportunities for children aged 6 to 11, as well as for toddlers accompanied by an adult. No unmet needs are identified at this time.

Prospect Park Special Administrator's Office (2015 Allocation: $487,000)

The CD allocation provides for staffing, supplies and rental funds needed to maintain Prospect Park's programs and services in these vital areas:

- Event coordination and management including ballfield permitting, public relations, and community service making recreational activities within the park available to the community.
- Maintenance and security services in heavily used park areas such as the Parade Ground, the Prospect Park Bandshell, and the Wellhouse.
- Volunteer coordination and management enabling volunteers to contribute more than 25,000 hours of work on projects identified by park staff in planting, clean-up, maintenance.
- Public educational programs addressing local history at Lefferts Historic House and environmental education at the Prospect Park Audubon Center. Programs are presented throughout the park by Pop-Up Audubon and storytelling programs.

The administration and budgeting of these programs is overseen by the Administrator's Office liaising with the nonprofit Prospect Park Alliance.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Volunteer program staffing: The Administrator's Office would like to expend its volunteer program to meet the tremendous demand for volunteer opportunities in Prospect Park. The program is currently limited by the availability of sufficient staff to manage and supervise the volunteer groups. One additional year-round staff position would cost about $40,000. Five-year need: $200,000.

Safe Horizon (2015 Allocation: $3,246,000)

Safe Horizon is a nonprofit organization that provides a continuum of services to NYC crime victims, witnesses, and their families.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Domestic Violence Police Program: These programs educate victims about the criminal justice system and address victims' physical and emotional safety concerns. Needs: Staffing to expand Safe Horizon police programs to all 76 precincts including case managers, program managers, and a program assistant. Annual need: $7,600,000. Five-year need: $38,000,000.

Community Programs: Community Offices offer comprehensive services to crime victims and families grappling with domestic violence, sexual assault, and homicide. Needs: Staff to expand the centralized intake telephonic line; expand community services in rape and sexual assault prevention work; provide vocational and financial literacy at community program sites; and expand the Families of Homicide program. Annual need: $1,660,000. Five-year need: $8,300,000.

Children's Centers in the Courts: Safe Horizon Children's Centers provide a safe option for parents who must bring their children to court. Needs: Expand part-time centers in Queens and Staten Island to full-

time; add "floater" teachers to provide coverage during staff absences and vacancies; and open three new centers in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens. Annual need: $800,000. Five-year need: $4,000,000. Court-Based Programs: Court programs are designed to help restore the victim's sense of dignity; assess safety; work collaboratively to explore risk management options and develop plans; and explain the court process. Needs: Expand staffing and services in Family, Criminal, and Integrated Domestic Violence Courts and expand the Supervised Visitation Services to all boroughs. Annual need: $9,200,000. Five-year need: $46,000,000.

The Family Assistance Project: Safe Horizon's Family Assistance Project provides trauma-focused, evidence-based treatment to incest and sexual abuse survivors, their siblings, and their non-offending caregivers. Need: Expand the Family Assistance Project services across the additional four boroughs requiring three therapists and one supervisor per borough. Annual need: $1,380,000. Five-year need: $6,900,000.

Child Advocacy Centers: Safe Horizon operates Child Advocacy Centers, providing a coordinated investigation and multidisciplinary team response to the most serious cases of child abuse. Needs: Expand services and relocate the Queens Child Advocacy Center. Annual need: $2,800,000. Five-year need: $14,000,000.

The Domestic Violence and Crime Victims Hotlines: Over 90% of domestic violence shelter residents gain admission by calling the Domestic Violence Hotline. Client advocates provide crisis intervention counseling, practical assistance, safety planning advice, and referrals. Needs: Expand staffing capacity of 24-hour hotline services and launch live chat and texting options. Annual need: $1,164,000. Five-year need: $5,820,000.

Total annual need: $24,604,000. Total five-year need: $123,020,000.

Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks Special Administrators' Office (2015 Allocation: $446,000)

The priority of the Van Cortlandt Park Administrator's Office is to provide park-specific oversight of Van Cortlandt, its 1,146 acres, and its millions of users' needs.

Pelham Bay Park, a 2,772-acre greenspace with the only public beach in the Bronx (Orchard Beach), provides recreational space in the Bronx to over five million annual visitors. CDBG funds enable the Pelham Bay Park Administrator's Office to provide services and programs essential to the well-being of the park and the people the park serves.

Unmet Needs Analysis

- Director of Community Outreach & Programming: A key staff person is needed to assist the Pelham Bay Park Administrator develop and enhance community outreach, youth and educational programming, and volunteer opportunities for natural areas restoration and to work with nonprofit partners to secure additional resources. Annual need: $65,000. Five-year need: $325,000.
- Administrative Program Support: There is a dire need to upgrade and increase supplies such as office computers, software, and various programming equipment, (e.g., canopy tents, barricades, podium, folding chairs, banners, and display boards). Annual need: $7,000. Five-year need: $35,000.
- Recreation: New programming would improve the outdoor experience for children, connect them to the natural environment, and provide sensory, accessible, and imaginative play

opportunities for children with special needs. Additions would include new play equipment pieces that encourage fitness or adventure-play, as well as shade structures, landscaping, and safety fencing. Annual need: $24,000. Five-year need: $120,000.

- Improved Visitor Experience: Signage makes the parks' visitors' experiences safe and pleasurable. Running LED message signs would promote events and programs in an extremely effective way. The addition of anchored tables (installed on cement slabs) and several “moveable” tables for special event use would be beneficial. Garbage cans and spray showers are also needed. Annual need: $30,000. Five-year need: $150,000.
- Education and Outreach: The parks offer numerous ways for New Yorkers to experience the Great Outdoors and to learn about the parks’ rich natural heritage, Native American legacy, revolutionary battles, and grand estates. Each year, the Urban Park Rangers lead thousands of schoolchildren on nature and historical walks, but the trails are in need of new markers, interpretive signage, and trail enhancements. Park publications, such as the Pelham Bay Park History and Native Americans booklets should be reprinted. In addition, working with park partners, outreach efforts can be increased through the parks' websites and social media as well as flyers and bulletin boards. Annual need: $10,000. Five-year need: $50,000.
- Natural Areas Volunteer Opportunities: The parks strive to connect city dwellers with the wilderness right in their backyard. One of the most successful ways to raise public awareness and foster stewardship amongst youth is through hands-on volunteer projects with teachable moments. Restoration work requires a wide variety of equipment, such as hand tools, gloves, gravel, and plants. In addition, specialized purchases are essential: small all-terrain vehicles help prep areas quickly and haul volunteer supplies; range fencing beautifies park perimeters and protects newly planted areas; and watering units that fit on a pickup truck can be used in remote sites. Annual need: $12,000. Five-year need: $60,000.

Total first year need: $148,000. Total five-year need: $740,000.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by a combination of City agencies' analyses of past program experience, current trends, cost of living increases, known changes in future clientele populations, and interaction with clientele where applicable.

ADDITIONAL NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Capacity Building

Community Arts Development Program (2015 Allocation: $279,000)

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) believes that cultural organizations need strong leadership, mission-directed strategies, and stable finances in order to provide sustainable programming and serve as a vital presence in their communities. Therefore, over the next five years, the Community Arts Development Program (CADP) will continue with its current program, Community Arts Leadership (CAL), that focuses on capacity-building for nonprofit arts organizations. CADP intends to maintain the successful existing format of interactive workshops and one-on-one technical assistance for approximately 15 organizations each year.

CAL is adaptable to where the agency recognizes the most critical needs. It can target groups with particular needs, or can focus attention on specific topics. For example, organizations undergoing extensive facility renovations often need assistance in planning. CADP could modify CAL to focus on organizations with capital projects. Alternately, in future years CAL might be modified to address only one capacity need at a time. For groups with difficulties in maintaining their boards, workshops could be altered to focus exclusively on governance. This adaptability ensures that CAL addresses the most pressing issues and provides the greatest impact in the field and, by extension, the communities that these organizations serve.

Unmet Needs Analysis

In the last 15 years, research has demonstrated that artists and arts activities can play a vital role in creating and maintaining healthy, vibrant communities. Studies indicate that the arts help strengthen communities by building bridges across race and socio-economic divides, fostering economic development, and even reducing crime.

DCLA has observed anecdotally that even cultural organizations whose mandate is to work with low-income communities tend to do so on a project-by-project basis, and rarely become deeply embedded in one neighborhood. Using data from 1,346 NYC arts organizations, a report from the University of Texas-Arlington confirmed these observations by demonstrating that there is a negative association between nonprofit arts organizations and low-income neighborhoods. However, consistent and long-term arts activities do occur in disadvantaged areas on an informal basis but they are often run on a shoestring, or nonexistent, budget and have little ability to grow. With more support and resources and stronger ties to other community assets, they could have a significant impact on the health and positive development of the residents of their neighborhoods. DCLA sees this as a significant unmet need. CADP proposes to work intensively with five NYC neighborhoods (one in each borough), bringing together these groups with established institutions such as libraries, community centers, faith-based groups, and local economic development organizations. CADP would also partner with elected officials and other City agencies when possible. Through shared strategies and mutual support, the program would help strengthen the role of the arts as an important and effective tool for building community health and vitality. Each year, starting in 2015, one neighborhood would be selected for a two-year intervention; in the first year, CADP would facilitate the development of a community network to build awareness, and increase collaborations and partnerships. In the second year, the participants would take ownership, with CADP playing a support role.

Need: Hire a new full-time staff member experienced in community planning and development to oversee the project. Additional needs include ancillary expenses such as guest facilitators, supplies, and food.

Annual need: $90,000. Five-year need: $450,000.

Clearance

Demolition Program (2015 Allocation: $4,610,000)

HPD's Demolition Unit has the authority to perform emergency demolitions when an owner fails to do so pursuant to a Department of Buildings (DOB) Declaration of Emergency or a Precept issued by New York State Supreme Court, as established by the New York City Administrative Code. The Code requires the treatment of any structure that may become "dangerous or unsafe, structurally or as a fire hazard,

or dangerous or detrimental to human life, health, or morals." This includes deteriorated residential and commercial structures determined to be unsafe and/or debilitated across the City.

Priority Needs Analysis

There are two general routes by which a property may be added to HPD's demolition workload. First, the Department of Buildings may require immediate demolition for seriously hazardous buildings that pose an imminent threat. For buildings that are structurally unsound but where conditions do not rise to the same hazardous level, DOB may initiate an Unsafe Building proceeding in Supreme Court. The Court may issue a Precept, which is an order to correct the condition. If an owner fails to respond to the Precept, it will get referred to HPD. The Demolition Program has no control over its workload. Multiple funding sources pay for demolition needs. Costs are extremely difficult to predict, but HPD anticipates that an additional $6,000,000 annually would allow CD funds to meet a substantially larger share of the City's demolition needs.

Annual need: $6,000,000. Five-year need: $30,000,000.

Economic Development

Avenue NYC (2015 Allocation: $2,144,000)

During the time period 2015-2019, Avenue NYC will continue to support community-based development organizations (CBDOs), local development corporations (LDCs), and merchant associations, throughout New York City in the execution of revitalization projects that make commercial corridors more vibrant places to live, work, shop, and be entertained in. Avenue NYC will give grants to organizations to attract/retain businesses, organize merchants, build the capacity of existing merchants associations, promote business offerings to local residents, and execute façade improvement programs. Using CD funds, the Department of Small Business Services (SBS) will target commercial revitalization opportunities and projects in immigrant communities/commercial clusters as well as unserved and underserved CD-eligible neighborhoods throughout New York City.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Expand Avenue NYC Programming: For Avenue NYC's City Fiscal Year 2015 application cycle, over 80 commercial revitalization project applications were received totaling $3.1 million in requested funding. SBS was only able to fund approximately half of these projects via its CD grant budget. Additionally, there are another 60 eligible neighborhoods with active small business corridors that currently do not receive any commercial revitalization funding through Avenue NYC. Increased CD funds would allow the Avenue NYC program to expand services to more CD-eligible areas with larger immigrant communities and businesses. Additional funding opportunities for commercial revitalization projects across New York City include, but are not limited to, the following: neighborhood economic development planning; business attraction/retention; retailer promotions/events; façade improvement management; merchant/community organizing; capacity building opportunities; leadership development; and special commercial revitalization initiatives. Annual need: $2,000,000. Five-year need: $10,000,000.

Increase Services and Outreach to CD-Eligible Immigrant Neighborhoods: Many immigrant communities are unaware of the commercial revitalization resources provided by SBS. Using language access tools to translate material and online content into other languages, communities with large immigrant populations would be provided access to easy-to-read content in their languages to guide them in undertaking neighborhood revitalization and community economic development projects. Increased

outreach will also enable unserved and underserved CD-eligible neighborhoods to better access Avenue NYC funding opportunities. Annual need: $50,000. Five-year need: $250,000.

Neighborhood Engagement Coordinators: Create CD-funded staff positions at SBS to better link SBS's CD programming with CD-eligible communities, local businesses, and eligible organizations. The coordinators would proactively facilitate the strategic integration of small business and neighborhood needs in eligible areas with Avenue NYC programs and incorporate substantial community engagement and participation. The coordinators would preferably be multi-lingual and capable of robust outreach and support to immigrant neighborhoods and businesses. Annual need: $100,000. Five-year need: $500,000.

Total annual need: $2,150,000. Total five year need: $10,750,000.

NYC Business Solutions

NYC Business Solutions is a set of services offered by the NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) to help entrepreneurs and small businesses start, operate, and expand in New York City. During the time period 2015-2019, the Business Basics component will continue to prioritize business education as a tool to equip entrepreneurs and small business owners in underserved communities with the skills and knowledge to start and operate their businesses. In addition, there will be a focus on reaching immigrant communities and delivering courses in multiple languages. The team will also prioritize exploration of online course delivery to reach a greater number of entrepreneurs. The Business Outreach Teams will prioritize coordinating with City agencies and working to create greater access to accelerated City services in unserved and underserved communities. The Vendor Market will continue to support the increasing number of low- and moderate-income startup businesses, especially among immigrant populations, which is expected in the next five years in East Flatbush. Walk-in requests for mentoring and technical assistance services at the market will be a top priority.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Business Basics Courses

- Curriculum Enhancement and Development: NYC Business Solutions' current curriculum is primarily focused on general business operation. The curriculum needs to be reviewed, reevaluated, and, where appropriate, new curriculum will be created. In addition, based on feedback from businesses and other stakeholders, there is a growing need to focus some courses on New York City-specific content. In response, SBS seeks to launch a series of "how to" workshops that are specific to doing business in New York City and enhance its existing portfolio of course offerings. Annual need: $50,000. Five-year need: $250,000.
- Increase Services to Immigrant Businesses: Immigrants represent nearly 40 percent of New York City residents and own 36 percent of NYC's more than 190,000 small businesses. Immigrants are more likely than native workers to choose self-employment and start their own businesses. Business courses in native languages make it easier for entrepreneurs to gain the skills necessary to grow their small businesses. SBS seeks to create greater access to business courses in immigrant communities and deliver them in multiple languages. Annual need: $50,000. Five-year need: $250,000.
- Online Education: Online education is oftentimes more accessible for busy entrepreneurs and small business owners than in-person courses. Online education allows users to learn what they want, when they want. Business Solutions requests additional funding to explore opportunities to meet this growing need to be mobile and leverage technology to be more accessible to entrepreneurs. Annual need: $50,000. Five-year need: $250,000.

NYC Business Acceleration - Business Outreach Team
Increase Services to Immigrant Businesses: Many immigrants are unaware of safety and sanitary regulatory requirements to safeguard the public. Using language access tools to translate material and online content into other languages, businesses will have access to easy-to-read and understand content in their languages to help them be in compliance with regulatory requirements. It will also allow them to access accelerated services available to new, existing, and expanding businesses. Annual need: $20,000. Five-year need: $100,000.

Vendor Market
The Vendor Market does not have any current unmet needs.

Total annual need: $170,000. Total five-year need: $850,000.

Interim Assistance

Land Restoration Program (2015 Allocation: $521,000)

The Land Restoration Program (LRP), administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), cleans and treats publicly-owned vacant lots by grading, tilling, and planting with a variety of specialty seed mixes customized for the City. Lots may be mowed later in the growing season. LRP staff also assists the GreenThumb program by delivering materials to gardens in low- and moderate-income areas and helps to upgrade gardens through a variety of activities.

Due to the reduction in the number of City-owned lots, LRP will continue to expand its objectives to include partnership projects with other DPR efforts including GreenThumb, Forestry, Natural Resources Group, and Borough Operations staff in CD-eligible areas. LRP will also expand options for working with other City agencies including the Departments of Sanitation, Housing Preservation and Development, Environmental Protection, and Citywide Administrative Services. LRP also works on open space projects in CD-eligible areas that will complement local development efforts.

This expansion and diversification of LRP's objectives will result in more program flexibility and should improve program operation. The goal is to increase the quality of the service that LRP provides with regard to the number of residents, acres, and communities served in the broader spectrum.

Unmet Needs Analysis

In the upcoming years, LRP will need to replace or acquire new portions of its tractor, vehicle, and equipment fleet in order to meet the increasing demands of the program, as well as add some staff members in order to keep up with the work load. The unmet needs analysis below shows the resources that LRP anticipates it will need in the next five years:

- Staffing including a dedicated mechanic, administrative staff, and additional crew members. Annual need: $279,000. Five-year need: $1,395,000.
- Rental Contract for project-based special equipment. Annual need: $35,000. Five-year need: $175,000.
- Custom seed mixes, fertilizer mixes, and plant materials. Annual need: $40,000. Five-year need: $200,000.
- Field office maintenance supplies. Annual need: $6,000. Five-year need: $30,000.

- Repair/renovation of the field office. Average annual need: $18,200. Five-year need: $91,000.
- Replacement of four pick-up trucks. Average annual need: $60,000. Five-year need: $300,000.
- Equipment purchases, including a front-end loader with attachments, mini skid steer with attachments, and an articulated boom lift with attachments. Average annual need: $48,800. Five-year need: $244,000.
- Acquisition of a crew cab small dump truck and trailer combination vehicle. One-time need: $55,000. Five-year need: $55,000.

First-year need: $542,000. Five-year need: $2,490,000.

Neighborhood Vacant Lot Clean-Up Program (2015 Allocation: $18,793,000)

For 2015-2019, the Department of Sanitation's (DSNY) Lot Cleaning Division will continue to clean vacant lots and the surrounding premises of abandoned buildings that are littered with garbage, debris, and bulk refuse in order to meet the City's Health and Administrative Code standards and address public health hazards. CD funds pay for services that are performed in CD-eligible areas. The Lot Cleaning Division also services other dump out conditions that occur on streets and sidewalks (known as "diversions"), which hinder access for emergency vehicles.

No unmet needs have been identified at this time.

Non-Residential Historic Preservation

Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program (2015 Allocation: $114,000)

The Landmarks Historic Preservation Grant Program has the following non-residential historic preservation unmet needs:

Unmet Needs Analysis

Streetscapes: Historic neighborhoods and communities are characterized by a sense of place and community, all of which are embodied in public community spaces, such as areaways, sidewalks, and street furniture. These areas are generally in a deteriorated condition. The program currently has no allocation to rehabilitate these public spaces; such funding could have a significant impact on stabilizing blighted neighborhoods and communities and would yield tangible benefits to the program's work and the communities it
serves.

LPC seeks to undertake one streetscape rehabilitation project per calendar year.

Annual need: $100,000. Five-year need: $500,000.

Planning

DCP Comprehensive Planning (2015 Allocation: $12,029,000)

The NYC Department of City Planning's (DCP) priority planning activities for 2015 through 2019 include advancing neighborhood planning activities and land use policy initiatives for public review that promote housing and affordability, economic development, sustainability, and neighborhood quality of life to foster a more equitable New York City. Activities also include advising other government agencies

and the public on strategic and capital planning, providing policy analysis and technical assistance, and preparing data relating to housing, transportation, community facilities, demography, zoning, urban design, waterfront areas, and public open space.

Unmet Needs Analysis

DCP has the following unfunded needs that are necessary to carry out the various planning activities it undertakes:

Staffing: CD funding was recently reduced due to reductions in NYC's CD entitlement allocation. The reduction left the agency with nine unfunded positions, which include five Borough Office positions and four management support positions. Annual need: $657,000. Five-year need: $3,285,000.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) funds in the amount of $135,000 are also needed for rent, supplies, and other costs necessary to support the requested positions. Additionally, $60,000 is needed annually for printing and publications. Annual need: $195,000. Five-year need: $975,000.

Total annual need: $852,000. Total five-year need: $4,260,000.

DCP Information Technology (2015 Allocation: $3,074,000)

The NYC Department of City Planning's (DCP) Geographic Systems Section (GSS) is responsible for the maintenance of the Geosupport System, a customized geocoding system of data and software. The data is maintained in two separate maintenance systems: the Citywide Street Centerline file (CSCL) and the Property Address Directory (PAD).

DCP's current priorities include affordable housing, resiliency, and sustainability. A common unifying data item used by the numerous agencies involved in these efforts is the Building Identification Number (BIN). BINs are maintained within the PAD file in GSS. This data was used extensively during Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts by all agencies involved. The BIN number associates every individual structure defined as a building with a unique identifying number and is currently the best way to assemble data gathered from multiple agencies. However, there are major identifiable shortfalls in the data, the maintenance system, and in the current distribution that need to be addressed. Approximately 33,000 known buildings do not have a BIN assignment. GSS plans on addressing these shortfalls during the next five years in addition to the regular work program. Dedicated resources are not in place to research these locations and keep up with updates so they will be addressed as time permits.

Unmet Needs Analysis

The 2015-2019 unmet needs that follow are rough approximations based on recent prices or salaries and do not include additional fringe benefits. GSS's primary unmet needs involve the PAD file.
PAD Maintenance System Overhaul: The data contained in the PAD file (tax block/lots, addresses, and BINs) is increasingly relied on by other agencies. The sheer volume of tax lots and buildings in the City requires a dedicated staff of GIS analysts to maintain the data. As a result of previous layoffs and attrition, there are currently only one full-time and three part-time staff members assigned to this work. Other complexities include data distribution, error reporting, and resolution and accuracy of records. DCP needs to overhaul the current maintenance and generation of the BIN data and its associated access software. DCP envisions the overhaul of the system to not only move the maintenance of the files off the mainframe, but to tie it to existing GIS datasets such as the Department of Finance's Digital Tax Map, the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications' Building Footprints, and CSCL Address Points.

GSS requires a consultant to develop a new system as well as an additional dedicated programmer for two years to help existing staff build the new maintenance system. This is a two-phase effort.

- Phase 1 (approximately six months): Requirements gathering, system recommendations. Estimated cost: $950,000.
- Phase 2 (one to two years): Design and build. Estimated cost: $3,000,000 - $5,000,000.
- In-house programmer (two years). Estimated cost: $60,000 - $70,000 per year.
- In-house researcher (two years). Estimated cost: $40,000 - $45,000 per year.

Total five-year need: $6,180,000.

LPC Planning (2015 Allocation: $538,000)

During the time period 2015-2019, the LPC Planning program will continue its survey function and coordinate with relevant City agencies to identify areas to be surveyed that may merit landmark designation. The program plans to bring forward for a designation vote the Bohack House (Brooklyn), the Ardsley Garage (Manhattan), the Mills Hotel No. 3 (part of the 2006 Midtown Manhattan survey), the First German Baptist Church (Manhattan), and the Central Ridgewood Historic District (Queens). A survey of Hell's Kitchen in Manhattan is expected to be finalized and a survey of downtown Jamaica in Queens is in process to complement the studies of other City agencies. The program will continue to conduct mailings and mandated notifications for public hearings and designations, proofreading and formatting for designation reports, and photographing for designations and surveys.

Additionally, the program will continue to assess the potential archaeological impact of proposed projects subject to City, State, or Federal environmental review and overseeing any ensuing archaeology that may be needed. The program conducts these reviews at the request of other agencies.

Unmet Needs Analysis

One of the activities of the program is to photograph buildings that are currently under review for potential designation, as well as designated buildings that are currently under litigation. Once buildings are designated, these photographs are included in the designation reports. Photographic equipment upgrades are required, including wide-angle lenses that would allow capturing larger buildings into the frame as well as bigger views. Annual need: $2,000. Five-year need: $10,000.

The required certified mailings can be substantially large depending on the size of the historic district. Traditional certified mail and the return receipt process are currently used, which includes manually filling out the Return Receipt "Green Cards" for each homeowner in the district. The slow manual process could be streamlined through the new E-Certified Mail service, which is available through the agency's postage vendor, Pitney Bowes, at an additional cost. Electronic Return Receipt is complimentary to the E-Certified Mail service. The proposed new system also has batch processing and mail merge capabilities; allows for online retrieval and storage of proof of delivery notifications as PDFs; and includes a reporting tool, which would be ideal for satisfying the legal requirements associated with this notification process. The system would significantly reduce the amount of time program staff spends preparing documents prior to entry into the mail stream and searching through paper files for delivery status; it would also allow for a faster turnaround on delivery status updates, and better management of notices that remain undelivered (no signature on file); it would eliminate labor involved in managing receipt and internal filing of return receipt cards; and provide online access to a consolidated database of all notices with date and signature. Access to these features would be especially significant for large historic districts for which a mail merge would replace the process of

manually filling out return receipt cards and manually tracking proof of delivery. Additionally, switching to the electronic system would result in savings of $1.35 per mail piece, which can translate into hundreds to thousands of dollars for large districts. Currently, the cost for one piece of certified mail with Return Receipt (Green Card) is $6.48 – compared to $5.13 with electronic return receipt. Annual need: $5,000. Five-year need: $25,000.

Total annual need: $7,000. Total five-year need: $35,000.

Prospect Park Special Administrator's Office (2015 Allocation: $487,000 for Public Services)

Unmet Needs Analysis

User study: It has been a number of years since a visitor count was conducted. A comprehensive count and user study would be invaluable to the Administrator's Office in all aspects of park planning. One-time cost: $250,000.

Scorecard Program (2015 Allocation: $382,000)

The Mayor's Office of Operations administers Scorecard. The primary goals of the program are to help the Department of Sanitation (DSNY) develop policy, plan changes to its cleaning and enforcement programs, and evaluate its methods and the performance of its field managers with the ultimate goal of improving sanitary conditions throughout the City.

Unmet Needs Analysis

Reporting and Trouble-shooting Analyst: Recent technology improvements mean that Scorecard information will be sent to the Mayor's Office in near-real-time, instead of being uploaded in the office once per day. In order to ensure the most up-to-date analysis and reporting of Scorecard findings, an analyst is required to support reporting and analysis and to troubleshoot issues from the field. The real-time reporting and other technology enhancements could lead to improved information for Scorecard's stakeholders (e.g., DSNY, the City's Business Improvement Districts). Annual need: $66,440. Five-year need: $332,200.

Expand SCOUT Program: The Street Conditions Observation Unit (SCOUT) is a team of inspectors based in the Mayor's Office of Operations. Their mission is to drive every City street once per month and report conditions that negatively impact quality of life to 311. SCOUT inspectors send reports of conditions they observe to the 311 Customer Call Center, and 311 assigns the conditions to the relevant agency for appropriate corrective action—the very same way that 311 handles complaints from the public. Examples of SCOUT's frequently-reported conditions include graffiti, potholes, illegal postering, and sunken catch-basins. While providing an innovative and essential service, the SCOUT program is not currently set-up as a lasting program. The 15 inspectors are all "borrowed" from other City agencies for 6-month periods. The vehicles driven by the inspectors are also on-loan from other agencies. In order to institutionalize this program and continue to offer proactive condition reporting and quality assurance for 311 customers, the program must become a permanently funded fixture of the Mayor's Office of Operations. The ultimate goal would be to combine the SCOUT and Scorecard teams into one trained observer program where inspectors could travel the City once and capture both SCOUT and Scorecard ratings.

Staffing: Hire 15 Service Inspectors. Annual need: $792,750. Five-year need: $3,963,750.

Vehicles & Fuel: Purchase 15 Toyota Prius sedans for inspectors. First year cost: $360,000.

Fuel and Maintenance. Annual need: $27,000. Five-year cost $135,000.

First-year need: $1,246,190. Total five-year need is $4,790,950.

Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks Special Administrators' Office (2015 Allocation: $446,000 for Public Services)

Unmet Needs Analysis

Park User Survey and Cultural Study: The parks would like to update the parks' user surveys to study demographics as well as visitation patterns at various destinations within both parks and Orchard Beach. The studies would include both cultural studies and census counts. One-time cost: $379,500.

Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit New York City. Current estimates indicate that various City sectors, including housing, business, and infrastructure, sustained damages of approximately twenty billion dollars. Businesses in all five boroughs were affected by Hurricane Sandy. Approximately 23,400 businesses and an associated 245,000 employees were located in flood-impacted areas. Many of these businesses faced extensive damages from loss of inventory, ruined equipment, and damage to the interiors of their space and/or structural and extensive damage to their building systems. Approximately 65% of these flood-impacted businesses were located in five neighborhoods: Lower Manhattan, the Brooklyn-Queens Waterfront, Southern Brooklyn, South Queens, and Staten Island. Nearly 95% of impacted businesses were small- and medium-enterprises, employing 50 people or less, and the businesses were primarily concentrated in the retail and service sectors. CDBG-DR funding is assisting businesses through programs further detailed in the Action Plan, including the Hurricane Sandy Business Loan and Grant Program and the Resiliency Innovations for a Stronger Economy competition (RISE:NYC). City-owned infrastructure, facilities, and other assets, were also impacted. 10 large hospitals were damaged, including Bellevue Hospital Center, Coney Island Hospital, and Coler-Goldwater Memorial Hospital. 20 NYPD facilities were damaged as well as 71 school buildings, approximately 400 hundred Parks sites, 29 Fire Department facilities, 62 Sanitation facilities, and mechanical and electrical systems at the Whitehall and St. George Ferry Terminals. Hundreds of lane miles of streets will require resurfacing and/or full reconstruction due to storm damage. The City estimates an unmet need of $2.4 billion for resiliency beyond what is funded through CDBG-DR.

For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and Disaster Recovery (DR) funded programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.

Housing Market Analysis (MA-)

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing market in New York City is very strong and extremely high cost, both for owner and rental housing. Housing affordability has come to a critical level as incomes have stagnated for wide swaths of the populace, while rents and housing construction costs have escalated. The very low rental vacancy rate of just 3.12% reported by the 2011 HVS obscures the even more critical shortage of units affordable to low and moderate income tenants.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Of the 3,352,041 total housing units in the City, 65% are rental and 30 % are owner units; 5% are vacant but not available for sale or rent. Half of the city's housing units are in buildings of 20 or more units (Table MA-1).

Unit Size by Tenure, among owner units 79 percent have 2 or more bedrooms, while among rental units, half are studios or 1-bedrooms, and half are 2 or more bedroom units (Table MA-2).

All residential properties by number of units

MA-Table1 2011 HVS Residential Units by Tenure and Number of Units in Building

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS IN BUILDING

UNITS IN BLDG (17)	TENURE			
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	3352041	1014940	2172634	164467
ONE	391105	336136	42349	12620
2-4	846796	283256	513208	50332
5-19	418897	46571	355518	16808
20+	1695243	348978	1261558	84707
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ONE	11.7	33.1	1.9	7.7
2-4	25.3	27.9	23.6	30.6
5-19	12.5	4.6	16.4	10.2
20+	50.6	34.4	58.1	51.5
TOTAL	100.0	30.3	64.8	4.9
ONE	100.0	85.9	10.8	3.2
2-4	100.0	33.5	60.6	5.9
5-19	100.0	11.1	84.9	4.0
20+	100.0	20.6	74.4	5.0

Not available-Vacant unit not available for sale or rent.

Unit Size by Tenure

MA-Table2 2011 HVS Unit Size by Tenure

Unit Size by Tenure

BEDROOMS		TENURE		
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	3352041	1014940	2172634	164467
STUDIO	241727	24760	194115	22852
ONE	1146739	192522	890590	63627
TWO	1103770	309060	745034	49677
3+	859804	488598	342895	28311
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STUDIO	7.2	2.4	8.9	13.9
ONE	34.2	19.0	41.0	38.7
TWO	32.9	30.5	34.3	30.2
3+	25.7	48.1	15.8	17.2
TOTAL	100.0	30.3	64.8	4.9
STUDIO	100.0	10.2	80.3	9.5
ONE	100.0	16.8	77.7	5.5
TWO	100.0	28.0	67.5	4.5
3+	100.0	56.8	39.9	3.3

Not available-Vacant unit not available for sale or rent.

Alternate Data Source Name:	2011 Housing Vacancy Survey (2011 HVS)
Data Source Comments:	Tenure Among owner units 79 percent have 2 or more bedrooms, while among rental units, half are studios or 1-bedrooms, and half are 2 or more bedroom units (Table MA-2).

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

To address the urgent need for more affordable housing, the City's **Housing New York Plan** particularly targets expanding the supply of housing affordable to Extremely Low and Very Low Income households. The Plan targets 78 percent of the 200,000 new and preserved housing units to Low, Very Low and Extremely Low income households at less than 80% AMI. The 2011 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS) reported 255,377 renter households with incomes less than 80% AMI receiving some form of rent subsidy, including 147,681 receiving Section 8; 69,469 receive a targeted subsidy from a City program to prevent homelessness or reduce out-of-pocket rent burden for seniors or families, and 29,429 receive

some other form of direct city or state rent subsidy. Of these, 90.3% go to households at less than 50% AMI.

Residents of housing constructed under long time government-assisted programs to build affordable housing, such as Mitchell-Lama, HUD-regulated, Section 202 and public housing benefit from such targeted assistance to increase affordable housing.

Residents of housing constructed under long time government-assisted programs to build affordable housing, such as Mitchell-Lama, HUD-regulated, Section 202 and public housing benefit from such targeted assistance to increase affordable housing.

The number of units affordable to Very Low income households includes the public housing units maintained by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA). NYCHA housing comprises 178,557 public housing dwelling units. Households with income up to 80% of Area Median Income (AMI) are eligible for admission. Additionally, 89,988 households have Section 8 vouchers administered by NYCHA. Households with income up to 50% of AMI are eligible to receive Section 8 assistance.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The City's housing market is a complex mixture of government-assisted, regulated and private unregulated housing. Units become un-affordable as the rate of inflation and market demand due to increased population outpace the rate of household income growth and increases to the market supply. Affordable housing units are lost as they leave the protections of rent stabilization especially due to high rent/vacancy deregulation, and also to expiration of tax benefits, conversion to cooperative, condominium, non-residential or commercial/professional use, substantial rehabilitation, high rent/high income deregulation, buyouts, demolition, merger, etc.

The NYC Rent Guidelines Board reports that High Rent/Vacancy Deregulation is by far the largest source of subtractions from the rent stabilized housing stock, accounting for some 4,801 units or 63% of 7,597 losses from the rent stabilized stock in 2013. According to their report, *Housing NYC: Rents, Markets and Trends, 2014,* "Since 1994… 152,797 units have been added to the rent stabilization system, while a minimum of 256,952 rent stabilized units have been deregulated, for a minimum **net** loss to the rent stabilization system of 104,155 units over the last 20 years." (p. 91)

Even units added to rent stabilization under tax benefit programs enter the stabilization system at rents that would hardly be affordable to low and moderate income renters. The NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal reported that the **median** legal rent of initially registered stabilized units in 2013 was $2,434.

Despite focused efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing under the City's new Housing New York Plan, these processes would be expected to continue in coming years.

With regard to expiring Section 8 contracts, both New York City's HPD and NYCHA use and administer Section 8 contracts. HPD's Division of Tenant Resources does not anticipate a loss of affordable housing due to the expiration of Section 8 contracts at this time; however, additional cuts to Federal funding for

the Housing Choice Voucher program could negatively impact the affordability of housing for individuals the HPD program serves.

At the current pace, the New York City Housing Authority is estimating the attrition of 3,600 families or 4% of participants from the Section 8 program this year.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Given the very high incidence of crowding and doubled up households, as well as the high proportion of low/moderate income households with very high rent burdens, the City's available housing units are clearly **not** meeting the needs of the population.

The high rate of crowding points especially to the needs of **large** and doubled up households. In 2011, 25.4% of 4-person households were crowded, more than twice the citywide crowding rate. For households of 5 or more persons, the crowding rate zooms to 68.3%. The 2011 NYC HVS reported that adult renter households with children showed the highest rate of crowding of any household type – 34.8% – as their mean household size was exceptionally large at 4.55 persons. This underscores a need for additional affordable housing units for larger households in New York City. Clearly the available housing units are not meeting the needs of the population in large households.

On the other hand 61% of the City's households consist of one or two persons (1.9 million households), while just 41% of the city's housing units (1.3 million units) are studios or one-bedrooms, indicating a need for additional affordable smaller units.

The 453,000 hidden households that are doubled-up sub-families and secondary individuals most compellingly illustrate the need for additional affordable housing units in New York City.
With nearly 275,000 households on the public housing waiting list and an annual turnover of approximately 5,500 move-outs from public housing, apartment availability falls far short of the needs of the population. For every unit expected to become available, there are 50 applicants.

It is estimated that approximately 2,300 smaller size (studio and one-bedroom) public housing units will become available each year through regular turnover. As of August 2014, a total of 163,012 applicants would be assigned a studio or one-bedroom apartment based on NYCHA's Occupancy Standards. There are approximately 70 applicants for every studio or one-bedroom unit expected to become available annually. Nearly 30,000 of the 163,012 applicants are elderly.

Discussion

Needs both for additional small units and for additional larger units affordable to large family households were described above. We also know that the City is increasingly attractive to residents who are retiring or who have long lived in the City. The Department of City Planning anticipates that the City's population age 65 and older will increase by 175,000 between 2010 and 2020. Many of these will simply "age in place" (as long as they can afford the same housing on more limited incomes). Accessible and affordable senior housing with varying levels of support services will be helpful. However, as the City has become safer and public transit provides convenient access to a variety of events and activities,

most older residents will likely remain in their units rather than moving away, so turnover of such units may be delayed.

In terms of the Hurricane Sandy recovery effort, the City estimates that more than 69,000 residential units have been impacted by physical damage as a result of the storm. In addition, many thousands of New Yorkers were temporarily displaced from their homes due to power outages or other service interruptions.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction:

New York City has among the highest housing costs in the nation. Affordability is an urgent housing need for renter and prospective owner households. In recent years the costs of both rental and owner housing have continued to escalate.

The primary cause of the high rent to income ratio in the City is the very large number of very low income households. 983,000 renter households, or 47% of renters, had incomes in the Very Low income category, at less than 50% of the HUD median income. Fully 858,000 households, or 41 percent of all renter households in the City, had 2010 incomes less than $30,000 and paid an onerous rent burden of 51.7 percent or more of income for rent. Of all renter households, 56.7% pay more than 30% of income for gross rent and 32.7% pay more than 50%.

The median gross rent/income ratio (rent burden) for all renters in 2011 was 33.8%, the highest ever reported by the NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), but the median ratio for renters at/below 50% AMI was 65.8%. The most acute burden of housing cost falls on households in the extremely low income band less than 30% AMI, where 90.3 percent pay more than 30% of income for rent. In the income level 31-50% AMI, still 83.3% of renter households pay more than 30 percent of income for rent.

The median owner-estimated market value in 2011 for owner units (excluding subsidized Mitchell-Lama coops) was $490,000, ranging from a median $350,000 for cooperative units to a median $500,000 for conventional or condo units (Table MA-3A). Prices are continuing to escalate, reducing the opportunity for homeownership for lower, moderate and even middle income households. The median contract rent for all rental housing (includes all subsidized and publicly assisted rental housing) was $1,100 in 2011 (Table MA-3B), but it was $1,369 for private unregulated rental units. The **median asking rent for a vacant unit** in 2011 was **$1,300**. Of private (not publicly assisted or subsidized) renter units occupied between 2009 and 2011, 23.5% rented for $2,000 or more (Table MA-3C). The vacancy rate for units renting for less than $1,000 was just 1.75%.

Cost of Housing

MA-Table3A 2011 HVS Owner Occupied Units Excluding ML Coops_Cost of Housing

OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS
EXCLUDING ML COOPS
COST OF HOUSING: OWNER-ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE BY TYPE OF OWNER
EXCLUDING SUBSIDIZED MITCHELL-LAMA HOUSING

CSR	MEDIAN	MEAN	N	MAX
CONVNTNL	500000	575037	567167	5162488
COOP	350000	690439	264908	5162488
CONDO	500000	758033	102367	5162488
ALL	490000	627800	934442	5162488

MA-Table3B 2011 HVS Contract Rent by Year Moved

RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS
PRIVATE: STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED
COST OF HOUSING: MEDIAN AND MEAN **CONTRACT** RENT BY YEAR MOVED IN
PRIVATE STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED UNITS

MOVED	MEDIAN	MEAN	N	MAX
PRE 2009	1000	1116	1388272	6866
2009-11	1350	1620	670356	6866
TOTAL	1100	1280	2058628	6866

MA-Table3C 2011 HVS Renter Occupied Units - Contract Rent Distribution by Year Moved In

RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS
PRIVATE: STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED
CONTRACT RENT DISTRIBUTION BY YEAR MOVED IN
PRIVATE STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED UNITS

CONTRACT RENT		YEAR MOVED	
	TOTAL	PRE 2009	2009-11
TOTAL	2104816	1425129	679687
NA	46188	36857	9331
< $500	170993	150380	20613
$500-999	636726	516399	120327
$1000-1499	711020	463873	247147
$1500-1999	283478	159060	124418
$2000+	256411	98560	157851
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
NA			
< $500	8.3	10.8	3.1
$500-999	30.9	37.2	17.9
$1000-1499	34.5	33.4	36.9
$1500-1999	13.8	11.5	18.6
$2000+	12.5	7.1	23.5

MA-Table3D 2011 HVS Renter Occupied - Gross Rent Distribution by Year Moved In

RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS
PRIVATE: STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED
GROSS RENT DISTRIBUTION BY YEAR MOVED IN
PRIVATE STABILIZED, CONTROLLED AND UNREGULATED UNITS

GROSS RENT		YEAR MOVED	
	TOTAL	PRE 2009	2009-11
TOTAL	2104816	1425129	679687
NA	46188	36857	9331
< $500	150736	132960	17776
$500-999	490961	405043	85918
$1000-1499	783503	536929	246574
$1500-1999	338238	191067	147171
$2000+	295190	122274	172917
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
NA			
< $500	7.3	9.6	2.7
$500-999	23.8	29.2	12.8
$1000-1499	38.1	38.7	36.8
$1500-1999	16.4	13.8	22.0
$2000+	14.3	8.8	25.8

Housing Affordability

MA-Table4 2011 HVS Housing Affordability - Rental Units with Contract Rent Less Than/ Equal to 100% AMI (adjusted for household size and high local housing costs to $81,800)

Housing Affordability
RENTAL UNITS W/ CONTRACT RENT <= 100% AMI BUDGET

HUD AMI CATEGORY See Note*	TOTAL	OCCUPANCY	
		OCCUPIED	VACANT
TOTAL	1856430	1800123	56307
<= 30%	273643	271675	1967
31-50%	594917	582585	12332
51-80%	846341	811167	35174
81-100%	141530	134696	6834

NOTE1: "Affordable" means contract rent of unit would be less than or equal to 30% of the top value of each AMI category (divided by 12), adjusted for maximum occupancy appropriate for the number of bedrooms in the unit.
NOTE2: Budget based on 4-Person AMI ($81,800), effective 2011
NOTE3: AFFORDABILITY= Contract Rent as Percentage of Budget on AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011 Housing Vacancy Survey (2011 HVS)

Data Source Comments: MA-Table4 Housing Affordability shows the estimated number of (occupied and vacant available) rental units that theoretically might be affordable to New York City renters with incomes at different HUD income levels. The number of rental units estimated to be affordable at 80% AMI based on the 2011 NYC HVS totaled 1,714,901. This includes 273,643 units that might be affordable to renters at 30% AMI, compared to an estimated 629,380 renter households with incomes below 30% AMI. However, it would be entirely misleading to suppose these units are actually available since virtually all of them are occupied.

Monthly Rent

MA-Table5 - Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	2,387	2,492	2,955	3,799	4,258
High HOME Rent	1,916	2,056	2,472	2,838	3,126
Low HOME Rent	1,504	1,612	1,934	2,232	2,492

MA-Table 5 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name: Fair Market Rents (FMRs) as of October 1, 2014.

Data Source Comments: NOTE: Fair Market Rents (FMRs) as of October 1, 2014 (FFY2015), New York, NY HMFA. The latest High and Low HOME Rent is FFY2014 data - Effective May 1, 2014.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is not nearly a sufficient supply of housing for households at all income levels. The very low rental vacancy rate, the high number of low income households with severe cost burden greater than 50%, and the number of crowded and doubled up households clearly underscore the shortage of affordable housing in the City, particularly for the low income households at less than 80% AMI.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

The acute shortage of affordable housing is a product of rapidly growing population as the city is a safe and highly desirable center of the global economy.

For many of the population, incomes have not grown with inflation, while housing costs have escalated. The City is undertaking an ambitious plan to preserve and create 200,000 affordable housing units over the next 10 years. However, the immediate prospect is for continued escalation of home values and rents, not matched by increasing incomes.

Discussion:

Illustrating the acute lack of affordable housing in the City is the total of **307,000 doubled-up households** in the City in 2011. 136,000 households contained at least one sub-family. Another 171,000 households contained a secondary individual. Of the 136,000 doubled up sub-family households, 63 percent, or 86,000 were renters. These doubled-up renter households have an alarming **crowding** rate of 46.9 percent and a **severely crowded** rate of 15.5%.

Within those doubled-up households are the **hidden households**, that is, the **sub-families or secondary individuals** who reside in another's household but might prefer to inhabit their own household should they find an affordable, appropriate-sized housing unit. In the city in 2011 there were altogether **453,000 hidden households**. The median income of the 176,000 sub-families in renter households in

2011 was only $14,000, which certainly would not afford them their own housing unit. Many sub-families were both crowded and very poor; 38,000 crowded renter sub-families had 2010 incomes below $25,000. Additional housing need is illustrated by the 248,000 secondary individuals living in renter households not their own, of whom 33,000 secondary individuals in crowded renter households had incomes less than $25,000. (Data from 2011 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey) These cases underscore an acute unmet level of housing need in the city.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

Much of the City's housing stock is old: **1.8 million units, housing 58.5% of households**, were built **before 1947**, creating challenges for housing maintenance enforcement and rehabilitation, and further motivating the City's current programs to rehabilitate older housing and build new affordable housing.

Definitions

A useful indicator of poor housing condition is Physically Poor, which covers any of the following four substandard conditions: any housing unit that is in a dilapidated building, lacks complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, has four or more maintenance deficiencies, or is in a building with three or more types of building defects.

New York City does not have a formal definition of Standard or Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation within its Building Code. That said, the City considers a housing unit to be in "standard condition" when it meets or exceeds HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Further, a housing unit is in standard condition when it does not have any critical or major structural defects, has adequate plumbing facilities and its appearance does not create a blighting influence. This condition requires no more than observable, normal maintenance; dwelling units which have no deficiencies, or only slight observable deficiencies.

New York City defines Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation as a housing unit that does not meet HUD HQS. Further, a housing unit is in substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation when it has one or more major and/or critical structural defects, but can still be repaired where the cost of rehabilitation does not exceed 75% of the replacement cost.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units - Physically Poor by Type of Physically Poor Condition

Type of Household	Total Number of Occupied Units	Number Physically Poor[a] and (% Incidence)	Type of Physically Poor Condition: Incomplete Bathroom or Kitchen	Dilapidated	3 or More Building Defect Types	4 or More Maintenance Deficiencies
All Households	3,088,881	240,495 (7.8%)	29,500	6,745	22,511	196,991
Renter Households	2,104,816	224,288 (10.7%)	26,946	5,858	20,542	185,261
Owner Households	984,066	16,208 (1.6%)	--	--	--	--

MA-Table6 2011 HVS Condition of Units - Physically Poor by Type of Physically Poor Condition

a Physically poor - a housing unit is either in a dilapidated building, lacks complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities for exclusive use, has four or more maintenance deficiencies, or is in a building with three or more types of building defects.

Year Unit Built

MA-Table7 2011 HVS Year Built of Housing Units by Tenure

Year Built of Housing Units by Tenure

YEAR BUILT		TENURE	
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTAL
TOTAL	3088881	984066	2104816
2000+	150060	42380	107680
1980-99	178493	69291	109202
1947-79	954022	386716	567306
PRE 47	1806307	485679	1320628
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000+	4.9	4.3	5.1
1980-99	5.8	7.0	5.2
1947-79	30.9	39.3	27.0
PRE 47	58.5	49.4	62.7
TOTAL	100.0	31.9	68.1
2000+	100.0	28.2	71.8
1980-99	100.0	38.8	61.2
1947-79	100.0	40.5	59.5
PRE 47	100.0	26.9	73.1

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

MA-Table8 2011 HVS Estimated Units with LBP

Marketing and Inventory Conditions

ESTIMATE OF UNITS WITH LEAD-BASED PAINT

Year Units Built	Total units*	Estimate of percent of units with LBP	Estimated number of units with LBP	LBP units occupied by families less than 50% of median	LBP units occupied by families between 50% and 80% of	Total LBP units occupied by families less than 80% of median
Built after 1959	855,051	0%	0	0	0	0
Built 1947-1959	427,523	80%	342,018	133,387	59,511	192,898
Built before 1947	1,806,307	90%	1,625,676	645,393	269,862	915,255
Total	3,088,881		1,967,694	778,780	329,373	1,108,153

(*Source: 2011 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, conducted by U.S. Census Bureau)

New York City prohibited the use of lead-based paint in residential dwellings in 1960. Therefore, our estimate assumes that housing units built after 1960 do not contain lead-based paint.

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Overall, 240,495 occupied units were Physically Poor in 2011. Of those, 224,288 units, or 93% were renter occupied. That is, 10.7% of renter occupied units in New York City were Physically Poor in 2011. About half, or 109,154 Physically Poor renter occupied units are in Old Law or New Law tenements, built before 1930. Some amount of rehabilitation should be considered for these dwellings. Some areas of the west and south Bronx, for example, have higher concentrations of physically poor units and the city has endeavored in particular to target programs for rehabilitation or new construction in these areas. An additional 16,208 owner-occupied units are Physically Poor. Attention should also be given to assisting low/moderate income owners with upgrading and repairing substandard or poor maintenance conditions or structural defects.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

It is difficult to estimate the number of housing units possibly containing hazardous lead based paint. New York City prohibited the use of lead-based paint in residential dwellings in 1960; therefore we assume that housing units built after 1960 do not contain lead-based paint. In 2011 an estimated 1,108,153 units were occupied by families with low or moderate incomes (less than 80% AMI) in units built before 1960 that might contain lead based paint. However, with continued rehabilitation of 1,000s of older units each year under supervised conditions, the number of units possibly containing lead-based paint is continually reduced. In addition, HPD has consistently sought specially targeted funding for lead hazard reduction since the 1990s through the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration program and the Primary Prevention Program. The targeted areas comprise neighborhoods with high rates of elevated blood lead levels in children less than six years of age. The Primary Prevention Program corrects the hazards in eligible units supported by grant funding to the building owners.

<u>New York City Housing Authority</u>
The Law requires NYCHA to:

- Inquire at initial leasing and at renewal if a child under 6 years old resides in the apartment.
- Notify residents of their rights under the law (Provide DOH Pamphlet at lease signing).
- Send an annual notice to tenants inquiring as to whether there is a child under 6 years old in the apartment.
- Conduct investigations annually, to determine whether there are lead hazards.
- Remediate all lead hazards in common areas and apartments with children under 6 using trained workers; a third party must collect clearance wipes for projects that disturb more than two square feet.
- Make apartments lead safe when they become vacant (abate doors and door frames).

In response to the new regulation, NYCHA has tested over 23,000 apartments and abated approximately 11,200 that tested positive for Lead-Based Paint. The balance was submitted immediately to HPD for exemption.

LBP Inspection & Abatement Program

NYCHA conducts LBP testing in dwelling units and public spaces in all pre-1978 developments, where children under the age of 6 live or are expected to live. NYCHA will test entire developments, (i.e., for multifamily housing, only a random sample of dwelling units needs to be inspected to determine if LBP is present.), individual dwelling units, public spaces, and common areas for LBP. The testing is performed in response to HUD mandates, DOHMH Violation, Court Order or requests from any of the following internal departments:

- Capital Projects Department
- Development Manager or Resident with a child under the age of 7 (including privately managed developments)
- Community Operations Department
- Facility Planning Department

LBP Disclosure Program:

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires NYCHA to disclose to its tenants any information relevant to LBP and LBP hazards that may exist in housing built before 1978. The program is complex and requires coordination with all NYCHA Departments and Management.

Summary of NYCHA Activities

Description	January 2014 (through June 30, 2014)
New DOH Violations Received	3
Number Of Violations Dismissed	1
Number Of Violations Rescinded	2
Total Number Of Apartments Abated (LBP)	328
Number Of Child Occupied/ Multi-Use Facilities Inspected For LBP (XRF)	0
Total Number Of Apartments Tested For LBP (XRF)	654
Total Number Of Public Spaces Tested For LBP (XRF)	0
Number Of Apartments Tested For Elevated Lead Dust Levels (Dust Wipes)	468
Number Of Public Spaces Tested For Elevated Lead Dust Levels (Dust Wipes)	202
Distribute LBP Disclosure Information to developments Constructed Prior To 1980 (Development Wide Disclosure, Reevaluation)	0
Distribution of Single Family LBP Disclosure Packages In developments Constructed Prior To 1978	653
Development Wide Testing Of Developments Constructed Prior To 1978 For LBP (i.e., Reevaluation)	0
Local Law 1 – Move Out Apartments Tested	625
Local Law 1 – Move Out Apartment Lead Abatements Completed	318

Discussion

Hurricane Sandy completely destroyed approximately 300 homes across Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, and damaged thousands more, creating a need for many New Yorkers to seek temporary housing or immediate home repairs. More than 800 buildings (more than 900 units) were destroyed or became structurally unsound and required reconstruction. More than 95 percent of these buildings are one- or two-family homes. Approximately 1,700 buildings (more than 20,000 units) suffered major damage, of which approximately 1,400 are one- or two-family homes. Major damage typically corresponds to flooding of basements and ground floor living spaces. Approximately 16,000 buildings (more than 42,000 units) suffered moderate damage, of which approximately 15,000 are one- or two-family homes. Moderate damage typically corresponds to basement flooding with little or no impact to ground floor living spaces.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction:

Totals Number of Units

MA-Table9 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	4,531	177,598	130,581	1,655	128,926	9,316	5,185	1,818
# of accessible units									

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

NYCHA is the largest public housing authority in North America. NYCHA's Conventional Public Housing Program has 177,666 (as of January 1, 2015) apartments in 328 developments throughout the City in 2,553 residential buildings. The physical condition of the buildings is indicated by Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) Scores, presented below:

Public Housing Condition

MA-Table10 - Public Housing Condition

NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY (PHA Code NY005)					
2013 PHAS - PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS SCORES					
Insp. ID	Inspection Release Date	Development #	Development Name	Unit Count	100 Point Score
376526	5/22/2012	NY005021270	WISE TOWERS	344	90b*
376478	5/25/2012	NY005012570	PEDRO A. CAMPOS PLAZA II	224	90b*
376489	6/29/2012	NY005013590	LOWER EAST SIDE III	182	92b*
376492	9/25/2012	NY005015310	HIGHBRDGE REHAB/ANDERSON AVE	355	93c*
507500	12/6/2013	NY005020460	BOULEVARD	1206	84c*
507386	12/6/2013	NY005010730	SUMNER	1418	69c*
507471	12/6/2013	NY005020950	LINDEN	1586	72c
507410	12/6/2013	NY005021330	MURPHY	281	79c*
507385	12/6/2013	NY005010390	PELHAM PARKWAY	1501	90c*
507511	12/10/2013	NY005011270	W.S.U.R. SITES A, B & C	978	71c
507432	12/18/2013	NY005010280	MELROSE	1243	63c*
507367	12/18/2013	NY005000690	COOPER PARK	699	85c
507365	12/19/2013	NY005012090	FHA REPOSSESSED HOUSES V	287	50c
507396	12/19/2013	NY005000720	HOWARD	1813	72c*
507374	12/19/2013	NY005000020	WILLIAMSBURG	1623	90c*
507372	12/19/2013	NY005010700	CYPRESS HILLS	1509	87c*
507381	12/20/2013	NY005000710	SOUNDVIEW	1258	62c
507373	12/24/2013	NY005010930	E.R. MOORE	463	70c*
507445	12/26/2013	NY005013080	CLAREMONT GROUP IV	740	70c
507398	12/26/2013	NY005001130	BUTLER	1478	39c*
507415	12/26/2013	NY005005050	QUEENSBRIDGE	1532	63c*
507417	12/26/2013	NY005010460	BELMONT SUTTER AREA	72	84c
507440	12/26/2013	NY005020920	BAY VIEW	1318	62c
507441	12/26/2013	NY005000570	EDENWALD	2037	71c*
507469	12/26/2013	NY005000380	ST NICHOLAS	1523	83c*
507493	12/26/2013	NY005001490	POLO GROUNDS TOWERS	1614	85b*
507495	12/26/2013	NY005010340	EASTCHESTER GARDENS	1056	66c
507513	12/26/2013	NY005011620	OCEAN HILL APTS	361	73c*
507515	12/26/2013	NY005000440	GLENWOOD	1188	82c*
507420	12/26/2013	NY005000140	INGERSOLL	1704	70c
507422	12/26/2013	NY005000290	FARRAGUT	1389	84c*
507433	12/26/2013	NY005010470	PARKSIDE	1610	79c
507436	12/26/2013	NY005000160	BROWNSVILLE	1324	67b
507438	12/26/2013	NY005000330	WOODSIDE	1356	82c*
507447	12/26/2013	NY005005600	PSS Grandparent Family Apartments	51	75c
507457	12/26/2013	NY005012410	U.P.A.C.A. URA (SITE 5)	703	83c*

NYCHA Inspection Scores Part1

507461	12/26/2013	NY005001230	DE WITT CLINTON	748	82c
507468	12/26/2013	NY005011410	DANIEL WEBSTER	811	80c
507476	12/26/2013	NY005013170	TAFT REHAB 201-203 W. 117	341	84b
507479	12/26/2013	NY005010320	BRONX RIVER & ADDITION	1553	78c*
507485	12/26/2013	NY005000410	DYCKMAN	1167	83c*
507491	12/26/2013	NY005000890	LOUIS HEATON PINK	1500	62c
507492	12/26/2013	NY005013410	UNIVERSITY AVE REHAB	414	94c*
507496	12/26/2013	NY005010640	JEFFERSON	1725	63c
507516	12/26/2013	NY005012020	FT INDEPENDENCE/HEATH AVE	575	85b
507509	12/26/2013	NY005010670	JUSTICE SONIA SOTOMAYOR HOUSES	1724	69c*
507499	12/26/2013	NY005011530	NATHAN STRAUS	267	83c*
507494	12/26/2013	NY005010080	SOUTH JAMAICA II	1039	67c
507472	12/26/2013	NY005000590	FOREST	2031	80c*
507439	12/26/2013	NY005011690	SETH LOW	975	74c*
507378	12/27/2013	NY005020800	CASTLE HILL	1726	49b
507380	12/27/2013	NY005012100	LOUIS ARMSTRONG I	617	64c
507389	12/27/2013	NY005011330	1010 E. 178TH ST.	218	71c*
507400	12/27/2013	NY005010450	SEDGEWICK	932	89c
507403	12/27/2013	NY005000050	QUEENSBRIDGE	1585	72c
507435	12/27/2013	NY005011020	GOUVERNEUR MORRIS I	1885	81c*
507437	12/27/2013	NY005011380	BOSTON-SECOR	538	72c*
507450	12/27/2013	NY005010810	MANHATTANVILLE GROUP III	97	80c
507465	12/27/2013	NY005010820	FREDERICK DOUGLASS & ADD.	2350	70c*
507466	12/27/2013	NY005011110	PS 139 RENAISSANCE	125	61c*
507483	12/27/2013	NY005000210	MARCY	1708	74c
507497	12/27/2013	NY005010860	HYLAN	209	80b
507503	12/27/2013	NY005000650	BREVOORT	896	86c
507460	12/31/2013	NY005013090	FT WASHINGTON AVE REHAB	592	73c
507486	1/2/2014	NY005011860	LEWIS H. LATIMER GARDENS	918	84c
507382	1/2/2014	NY005012610	UNITY PLAZA SITES 4-27	1015	69c
507431	1/3/2014	NY005005140	WHITMAN	1638	64c
507512	1/3/2014	NY005000240	LESTER W. PATTERSON	1788	81c*
507377	1/7/2014	NY005011630	WYCKOFF GARDENS	1027	77c*
507452	1/7/2014	NY005011390	STANLEY ISAACS	1322	76c*
507477	1/10/2014	NY005001360	ROBERT FULTON	944	80c
507393	1/13/2014	NY005000530	POMONOK	2069	69c
507421	1/13/2014	NY005011350	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT I	1102	75c*
507467	1/16/2014	NY005000200	LINCOLN	1282	69c*
507459	1/21/2014	NY005000870	GENERAL GRANT	1940	68c*
507514	1/21/2014	NY005020490	MARBLE HILL	1479	75c*
507451	1/21/2014	NY005000170	J.W. JOHNSON	1297	60c

NYCHA Inspection Scores Part2

507430	1/22/2014	NY005001210	MOTT HAVEN	992	63c
507502	1/23/2014	NY005021110	DREW HAMILTON	997	66b
507425	1/24/2014	NY005000560	BREUKELEN	1595	66c
507424	1/24/2014	NY005020860	BUSHWICK	1045	74c*
507464	1/24/2014	NY005010620	GEORGE WASHINGTON	1958	84c*
507412	1/28/2014	NY005012800	SACK-WERN HOUSES	811	56c
507462	1/28/2014	NY005010030	HARLEM RIVER	1265	80c
507397	1/29/2014	NY005012670	ANDREW JACKSON	1709	52c*
507463	1/30/2014	NY005010310	ALBANY I & II	1478	82c*
507481	1/30/2014	NY005010840	MILL BROOK & EXTENSION	1452	71b
507369	1/30/2014	NY005002000	FOREST HILLS CO-OP	430	82c
507448	2/4/2014	NY005010300	KING TOWERS	1868	74c*
507413	2/4/2014	NY005001180	JOHN ADAMS	925	69c
507456	2/4/2014	NY005000580	CARVER	1246	81c*
507368	2/6/2014	NY005013510	HOWARD AVE/PARK PLACE	891	64c
507384	2/21/2014	NY005010130	WEST BRIGHTON I & II	632	72c
507401	2/21/2014	NY005010740	SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER SR.	2154	61c*
507455	2/25/2014	NY005020930	SAINT MARY'S PARK	830	72c*
507423	2/28/2014	NY005011680	LANGSTON HUGHES APTS	1027	72c*
507387	3/3/2014	NY005010970	SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT	1562	72c*
507484	3/18/2014	NY005011450	JOHN P. MITCHEL	1826	64c
507364	3/21/2014	NY005000480	RAVENSWOOD	2164	78c
507488	3/28/2014	NY005000610	VAN DYKE I	1599	61c
507375	3/28/2014	NY005011310	TOMPKINS	1195	61c
376349	3/28/2014	NY005000040	RED HOOK I (EAST)	1402	70c
376363	3/28/2014	NY005000370	RALPH J. RANGEL	983	72c*
376432	3/28/2014	NY005010760	LA GUARDIA	1490	68c*
376417	4/3/2014	NY005010350	SOUTH BEACH	697	60c*
376400	4/3/2014	NY005003100	LAVANBURG HOMES	101	63c
388878	4/3/2014	NY005000270	GOVERNOR SMITH	1931	74c*
376445	4/3/2014	NY005011170	RICHMOND TERRACE	866	66c
376397	4/3/2014	NY005001650	BCH.41 ST/BCH. CHANNEL DR	712	78c
376383	4/3/2014	NY005000790	RED HOOK II	1470	63c*
376464	4/3/2014	NY005011720	GRAVESEND	1330	61c
376482	4/3/2014	NY005012920	LOWER EAST SIDE II	474	46c*
376356	4/3/2014	NY005000230	WALD	1859	53c
376463	4/3/2014	NY005011700	SURFSIDE GARDENS	1507	66c
376441	4/3/2014	NY005011000	SAMUEL GOMPERS	1504	71c*
376431	4/3/2014	NY005010750	HAMMEL	884	75b
376358	4/3/2014	NY005000250	GOWANUS	1134	62c*
376423	4/3/2014	NY005010600	BARUCH	2391	69c

NYCHA Inspection Scores Part3

376450	4/3/2014	NY005011340	J.L. ELLIOT	686	65c*
388880	4/3/2014	NY005010980	OCEAN BAY (BAYSIDE)	1810	60c*
507490	4/8/2014	NY005023770	FREDERICK SAMUEL (CITY)	664	81c

NYCHA Inspection Scores Part4

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

NYCHA's aging infrastructure presents challenges to the Authority's ability to provide safe, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.

As of March 1, 2014: 14 developments are at least 70 years old; 42 developments are between 60 and 69 years old; 54 developments are 50 to 59 years old; 110 developments are 40 to 49 years old; and 46 developments are 30 to 39 years old. In sum, 266 developments are 30 or more years old.

Over the long-term, Congressional appropriations have fallen short of fully funding public housing national needs in accordance with HUD's eligibility formula. For 2012, the $3.96 billion national appropriation was nearly $1 billion short of eligibility, thereby providing the national operating subsidy with only 80 cents for every dollar needed. HUD implemented a combination of an "operating reserves offset" and proration to distribute the $1 billion shortfall nationally. From 2001 to 2013, proration resulted in a cumulative operating subsidy loss of over $937 million compared to eligibility. Additionally, the volatility of funding appropriations precludes efficient and effective multi-year expenditure planning.

NYCHA's aging housing stock requires far more capital investment than has been available from Federal, State, and City grants. Of NYCHA's 2,596 residential buildings, 75% are more than 40 years old and have over $6 billion dollars in unfunded capital needs. From 2001 to 2013, annual federal capital grants have declined $162 million, or 36%, from $420 to $259 million. These funding shortfalls have meant that since 2006 only $1.9 billion has been invested in capital improvements. Modernization is crucial if NYCHA is to maintain its housing stock in a state of good repair and improve service levels and quality of life for its residents.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

One main component of NYCHA's strategy for improving the living environment of public housing residents is our Action Plan to improve efficiency in responding to maintenance and repair work orders. NYCHA continues to reduce the number of open maintenance and repair work orders. As of September 1, 2014, the total number of open maintenance and repair work orders at NYCHA was 84,426. When NYCHA began its Maintenance & Repair Action Plan in January, 2013, there were 422,639 open work orders. This represents a reduction of more than 338,000 work orders. Service levels to NYCHA residents have also improved significantly. The average time it takes to complete a maintenance task has declined from 147 days to 7. While we have made significant improvement in the average time it takes for NYCHA staff to complete a skilled trade work request—currently 36 days, down from more than 200 last year—there is still a long wait for non-urgent repairs that require third party vendors. Until recently, NYCHA lacked the funding to address these types of repairs, which primarily include painting the entire apartment or replacing floor tiles. With new funding recently provided by Mayor de Blasio, NYCHA is addressing these and other work orders. The average wait time for this type of vendor work has gone down from more than 500 days when we first started to 153. NYCHA expects to make significant progress in reducing the skilled trade work request wait time over the next few months.

A renewed commitment to safety and security is a fellow component of our strategy for improving the living environment of NYCHA residents. In June 2014, NYCHA and the Mayor's Office announced a joint collaboration with the Comptroller's Office to streamline the procurement process for installing security cameras in NYCHA buildings. This partnership allowed the City to expedite the review and approval of 46 contracts for cameras at 49 locations in less than a week. NYCHA is on schedule to complete installation of cameras at these 49 developments by the end of 2014. This effort is funded by a $27

million allocation from the New York City Council for security systems in NYCHA buildings around the city.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City is governed by a right to shelter mandate meaning that every eligible individual and family is provided with temporary emergency shelter. A comprehensive system of homeless facilities and services are in place to meet the needs of these families and individuals. As reported in the HIC, the need for emergency shelter beds and transitional housing beds is largely met. The City and the NYC CCoC are now focused on expanding permanent supportive housing units and developing rental assistance programs to help move families out of emergency shelter. DYCD provides Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) services through a "continuum of care" system that includes drop-in centers for each borough, street outreach services, specialized residential services, and expanded shelter options.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

MA-Table11 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	41,913	0	1,278	4,807	691
Households with Only Adults	17,583	1,801	4,176	16,880	1,276
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	51	10,245	1,839
Veterans	118	0	696	3,109	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	132	0	0	0

Data Source Comments: Data comes from the 2014 HIC reported to HUD. Table is MA-Table11

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

In NYC, there are a plethora of local government and nonprofit agencies utilized to connect homeless persons to mainstream resources. Employment services and assistance connecting to benefits is generally provided by HRA. Nonprofit agencies are also a source for additional employment service programs. To meet homeless individual's educational needs, DHS provides assistance in the area of educational planning, primarily through individual counseling. Education services at the shelters help adults to access GED programs, fill out enrollment forms, set educational goals, and utilize community educational and vocational training resources for themselves and their children. DHS also works closely with on-site liaisons from the Department of Education to ensure all school-aged children are enrolled and attending school.

For Mental Health services the New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH) provides evaluation, referral, and mental health services in the single adult shelter system, while at other sites providers contract with licensed mental health providers to bring such services to the individuals they serve. The DOHMH Mobile Crisis Teams also assist in evaluation and emergency transport of clients and the provision of emergency care as necessary. All shelters are required to have medical linkages with community-based health providers, where individuals and families can go for medical and mental health care.

In addition to medical linkages, the Office of Health Care Policy & Administration works collaboratively with various Bureaus of DOHMH, to ensure that public health concerns, among homeless families, adult families, single adults in shelter, and street homeless populations, are properly addressed and health outcomes optimized. The DOHMH Bureaus include Communicable Disease; HIV/AIDS Prevention, Control, and Treatment; Immunization; Environmental Disease Prevention, including Lead Poisoning Prevention Program; Epidemiology Services; Office of Vital Statistics; Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Prevention, Care and Treatment; School Health; Tuberculosis Control; Chronic Disease Prevention; Maternal, Infant and Reproductive Health; Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response; and the Division of Health Care Access and Improvement.

For homeless youth, street outreach services distribute information about RHY services; provide resources and referrals; and transport youth to their homes, crisis shelters, or other safe environments. Drop-in center services include crisis intervention; transportation to RHY residential programs or other safe locations; life skills and work readiness assistance; educational counseling; and referrals to other services including education and career development, health and mental health, and substance abuse treatment. Crisis shelters provide comprehensive, on-site short-term care that includes emergency services, entitlement services, counseling, medical and mental health care, educational services, housing assistance, legal assistance, recreational activities, substance abuse education and prevention, transportation services, violence intervention and prevention counseling, referrals to ACS (Administration for Children's Services), and family mediation. Transitional independent Living (TIL) programs provide older youth (aged 16-20)with educational services, vocational training, job placement assistance, counseling, and training in basic life skills. Youth may stay in a TIL for up to 18 months.

This comprehensive network of mainstream services in NYC, along with the services provided directly by the shelters, help meet the unique and various needs of homeless individuals and families throughout the city.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

There is not a one size fits all solution to homelessness. Homeless families with children face different challenges than homeless single adults. Veterans and their families may be able to connect to additional benefits, but may also have a wide variety of housing assistance and service needs. Additionally, homeless youth, individuals who are street homeless, and the chronically homeless have specialized service needs. The following summarizes the breadth and depth of the services available to homeless individuals and families within NYC.

Families: Homeless families (adults with minor children or pregnant women) receive services in transitional family residences that come in a variety of models, most of which offer apartment style units and a wide array of support services including employment training, educational services, intensive case management, substance abuse prevention, independent living skills training, and child care. All families are expected to work with shelter staff to develop a mutually agreed upon independent living plan. Facilities housing homeless families also provide access to services such as mainstream employment training and job placement, education programs, substance abuse prevention, and referrals and intensive counseling and case management. At the end of CFY14, DHS was operating and maintaining 152 shelters for families with children-the majority of which are contracted through nonprofit social service providers.

Single Adults: As of the end CFY 2014, there were 69 emergency shelter facilities with over 10,800 beds for single adults. Five (5) of these facilities are operated directly by the Department of Homeless Services and the rest are operated by non-profit organizations under contract with DHS. Many of the facilities in the single adult shelter system are associated with program services, such as employment training, medical needs, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment. All shelters offer case management and services aimed at assisting residents to return to independent living in the community.

The city also has facilities specifically for adult families. There were 21 facilities for adult families at the end of CFY14. Similar services are provided at these facilities to what is described in section on Single Adults.

Unaccompanied Youth: In keeping with the federal Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) of 1978 and NY RHYA regulations, the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) funds programs designed to protect runaway and homeless youth and, whenever possible, reunite them with their families. Where reunification is not possible, the programs help youth progress from crisis and transitional care to independent living. Funding to operate these programs is provided in partnership with the NY Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and DHS. The RHY continuum of care system consists: Borough-based Drop-In Centers, Crisis Shelters, Transitional Independent Living Programs (for youth 16-20), and Street Outreach Services. DYCD's residential programs meet the needs of all vulnerable young people, including the specialized needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth; pregnant and parenting youth; and sexually exploited youth.

The projected enrollment for Fiscal Year 2015 is 8,764 Drop-in Center participants and 9,600 Street Outreach contacts. There will be 216 Crisis Shelter beds (24 of these scheduled to open in

September 2014) and 137 beds at Transitional Independent Living (TIL) programs. There are 36 contracts among 12 providers and 25 sites (6 Crisis Shelters, 12 TILs, and 7 Drop-in Centers). Total annual funding is $15.2 million.

Street Homeless: The NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) funds four providers to provide street outreach throughout all five boroughs. Each provider is accountable for achieving a reduction in the street census in their respective borough-based areas. The providers have performance based contracts with the City through which milestone payments are earned through the placement of chronically street homeless clients into housing. The outreach providers embrace a Housing First and client choice philosophy by working with individuals on the street to help them obtain housing that is not conditioned on commitment to sobriety or program participation. DHS has been working to increase the housing placement options for the street homeless population. To this end, DHS has over 530 Safe Haven units across the city. DHS has also has stabilization beds. In many cases, clients in stabilization beds are in the final stages of obtaining permanent housing. Many outreach programs also coordinate with drop-in centers throughout New York City. There are four DHS funded drop-in centers and one HUD funded center. Drop-in centers primary mission is to provide interim housing to street homeless individuals. DHS also contracts with community based organizations that coordinate a network of overnight accommodations in churches and synagogues around the city. Clients are transported to and from these respite beds every night before the drop in centers are closed for the day.

Chronically Homeless: All outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional services are utilized to assist for individuals who are chronically homeless (CH). There are multiple initiatives within DHS and the NYC CCoC to prioritize and address the needs of this population. In the 2014 NOFA, the CoC reported a total of 4,913 dedicated beds for chronically homeless. In December 2013, the CCoC Steering Committee voted to require CoC providers to dedicate 50% of all PSH beds (except DV, HASA and youth projects) to the CH. New beds will be created via NY/NYIII, the $1 billion city/state agreement; 456 new dedicated CH beds will be available by 2014 and 696 more new beds by 2015. The CCoC is strategically reallocating resources to end CH: in the 2013 NOFA, 65 projects were reallocated or reduced potentially creating 628 new CH beds.

Veterans: The CoC provides a full continuum of care for homeless veterans through a range of strategic partnerships and a comprehensive approach to service delivery in collaboration with the Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA). Services and housing include: collaborative street outreach and co-location of Dept. of Homeless Services at a VA clinic in Brooklyn; a 50-bed Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans (DCHV) program located in St. Albans, Queens; $10.4 Million in SSVF grants to seven CoC agencies; 48 HCHV contract residential care beds; 40 HCHV Safe Haven beds; 553 operational GPD beds; 2,545 HUDVASH vouchers; and employment placement collaborations with City, State, Federal and non-profit partners. Veterans Benefits Administration provides expedited disability claims processing for homeless veterans. Homeless veterans ineligible for VA healthcare or benefits are housed and receive services through other CoC providers such as The Jericho Project and Black Veterans for Social Justice. In October 2014, the NYC CCoC started a Veterans Task Force to coordinate the conversations and planning around ending homelessness among NYC Veterans by the end of calendar year 2015. This task force has already launched Mission: HOME which is piloting a tool to help accelerate the placement of homeless veterans into permanent housing.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

The City of New York is the lead grantee for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) allocation for the New York HOPWA Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange, and Rockland Counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties in New Jersey. The EMSA is comprised of the five boroughs of the City of New York together with Westchester, Orange, and Rockland Counties in the Lower Hudson Valley and Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties in New Jersey. The lack of affordable housing in New York City coupled with low vacancy rates makes it extremely difficult for low-income person living with HIV/AIDS to find appropriate, affordable housing, and poses challenges for organizations that may wish to employ a scattered site housing model to provide housing for PLWHA. As a result, homelessness is a significant problem for this population. A report published by DOHMH and DHS in 2005 on the health of the sheltered homeless found that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among users of the single adult shelter system was more than twice as high as the prevalence in the NYC adult population. The HOPWA grant helps thousands of PLWHA avoid homelessness every year.

The City is committed to creating caring environments for homeless individuals and others who have special needs and require permanent supportive housing options. Homeless and supportive housing adds stability to communities by bringing safe, stable permanent housing that offers a continuum of supportive services to victims of domestic violence, youth aging out of foster care, formerly homeless and homeless veterans, and others with special challenges. Finding new ways to meet the demand for this housing has become more critical as the federal government has slashed subsidy sources and defunded programs that have traditionally served our most vulnerable citizens.

The main source of subsidized, low-income housing for adults 62 and older in New York City is Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly. The President's budget of $440 million for FY15 represents a 14.7% increase from FY 2014. The budget includes funding for service coordinators as well as the continuation of existing congregate service grants for residents of assisted housing projects. However, the budget provides no funding for new construction. Increasing the stock of appropriate and affordable housing is critical for more low income seniors to afford to live and age safely in their communities.

On March 4, 2014, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued its second ever Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Section 811 Project Rental Assistance (PRA) Program which provides project-based rental assistance to state housing or other appropriate housing agencies to create permanent supportive housing for extremely low-income persons with disabilities. The primary purpose of the PRA program is to identify, stimulate, and support innovative state-level strategies that will transform and increase housing for extremely low-income persons with disabilities while also making available appropriate services and supports.

HUD is seeking to support state housing and health and human service/Medicaid agency collaborations that have or will result in increased access to affordable - new and existing - permanent supportive housing units with access to appropriate services. An Inter-Agency Partnership Agreement between the state housing and state health and human services/Medicaid agency(ies) is a threshold requirement of the program.

Section 811 PRA funds can only be used to fund project-based rental operating assistance and allowable administrative costs relating to the administration of the Section 811 PRA program, but cannot be used to fund any project development costs. Development costs on eligible Multifamily Projects must be paid with funds from other public and private sources.

The NOFA makes available approximately $120 million from FY13 and FY14 appropriations. The NOFA indicates additional funding may be available based on carry-over funds from prior years. HUD expects to make between 12 and 18 awards and anticipates that individual grants awarded under this NOFA will range from a minimum of $2 million and a maximum of $12 million. HUD received a total of 38 valid applications for review under the FY 2013/2014 NOFA including one from the NYS Housing Trust Fund Corporation.

- See more at: http://811resourcecenter.tacinc.org/policy-programs/hud-section-811-program-information#sthash.uHsMQUu3.dpuf.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	568
PH in facilities	2,887
STRMU	10
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	350

MA-Table12– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name: HOPWA CAPER Data

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The growth in the number of older adults with mental health needs and addiction issues will have a major impact on health service utilization and costs, highlighting the need to integrate mental health into an affordable and accessible continuum of community-based health and long-term care. An estimated 6.6% of adults 55 and older in New York City have a severe cognitive impairment. Day program activities for persons with developmental disabilities should be age-appropriate and include education in health and wellness activities. The public and private sectors must forge new partnerships to develop and expand appropriate services for older people with special needs, including increased adult day programs.

DFTA provides elder abuse services directly or via one of its contracted community based agencies to seniors experiencing any of several forms of maltreatment (physical, sexual, financial, psychological, and/or active or passive neglect) by someone who has a special or “trusting” relationship with the elder (a spouse, a sibling, a child, a friend, a caregiver, etc.). The objective of elder abuse intervention

strategies is to increase the client's sense of control and self-acceptance and to provide a range of legal and social service options for ending abuse, including alternate housing.

DYCD's Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) programs are designed to meet the needs of all vulnerable young people, including the specialized needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning LGBTQ) youth; pregnant and parenting youth; and sexually exploited youth.

Clients with dual diagnoses, mental health and substance use issues, in addition to their HIV/AIDS diagnosis, pose challenges to HOPWA providers in not only finding housing, but keeping these clients housed. These clients require additional, intensive support services to help ensure housing stability.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

HOPWA funds five (5) Housing Placement Assistance programs which specifically work with homeless clients as well as those returning from mental and physical health institution find appropriate housing. Additionally, HOPWA funds multiple programs to provide supportive housing to individuals returning from institutions. These two programs ensure smooth transitions to supportive housing.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

As a policy and practice acute care hospitals and institutions must have a clear discharge plan to assure the care of individuals with special needs.

New York City has a Single Point of Access system to assign supportive housing for those coming out of State Psychiatric hospitals and uses a single application (HRA 2010E) for placement in all levels of supportive housing. HRA 2010e applications determine the level of service needed for those applying for supportive housing. Individuals ready for discharge are referred to appropriate and chosen housing. Supportive housing is available for New Yorkers with special needs at different levels of care. Licensed housing with 24 hour care is available for those who need higher levels of support. This housing is transitional and as one develops the skills to live independently individuals move into supportive housing with lower levels of care which are permanent.

Supportive housing is available for persons or head of families with mental illness, disabling medical conditions, are HIV positive are actively using substances.

In 2015, New York City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) plans to develop over 1,000 units of new supportive housing in project sites across the City. HPD's projects are developed by dedicated non-profit partners with experience and commitment to the Supportive Housing model. Supportive housing projects that come through HPD's Supportive Housing Loan Program typically replace blighted sites with attractive buildings designed to match neighborhood density and appearance. Supportive Housing project units are dedicated to serving formerly homeless

residents with disabling conditions and low income households. Projects have 24 hour security that contributes to more secure neighborhoods for all residents.

DOHMH funds contracts for housing in which support services are available in single site buildings, such as those developed by HPD above, and in apartments scattered throughout the community. Services are available in the apartment or in a field office. Services provided in supportive housing emphasize skills development to enhance tenure in the community, access to mainstream resources, daily living skill development, economic self- sufficiency, and employment.

In 2012 New York State issued an RFP committing $75 Million in annual funding to provide stable housing for those with multiple service needs and disabilities. This RFP was an integral part of the NYS Medicaid Redesign Team (MRT) and it engaged various stakeholders in the service, medical, policy, and consumer community in its formation. The housing provided through this RFP is integrated into the community and is in the least restrictive setting and is in scatter site locations integrated into accessible communities. It offers voluntary medical mental health substance use and long term care. The MRT subsidy has supported the development of an additional four hundred and thirty eight new units of scattered site housing to the New York City region.

New housing projects continue to be developed under the NY/NY III City State agreement. This agreement committed to bringing 9,000 new supportive housing units to New York City by 2016. 70% of these units are already available.

A recent evaluation of units developed for individuals under the NY/NY III agreement show individuals placed into NY/NY III units on average cost $10,100 per year less than their counterparts who were not placed into NY/NYIII units (NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013).

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

In the next year, the HOPWA grant will provide the following housing services in the EMSA: tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), facility-based housing, short-term rental assistance (STRMU) to prevent eviction, housing information services to help people locate and acquire affordable housing, and supportive services to help people maintain housing and link them to primary health care.
In addition, housing services are tailored to special populations. There are HOPWA housing programs funded specifically to provide services to the following populations: homeless single adults and families; adults diagnosed with mental illness; adults diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder; young adults age 18-26; persons age 55 and over; individuals recently released from jail/institution; and homeless/chronically homeless. Other service elements include on-site case management, harm reduction, care coordination, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services as needed. These wrap around housing services help PLWHA, especially those with multiple diagnoses, access and maintain stable housing.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment.

Impediments to Affordable Housing and Actions to Remove Impediments

Between 2005 and 2012 (the most recent year for which consistent data is available), the median monthly rent across New York City increased by about 11 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Over the same time, the real income of the City's renters has stagnated, rising from $40,000 in 2005 to just $41,000 in 2012 (both figures are adjusted to 2013 dollars). When rents go up, but incomes remain stagnant or decrease, housing becomes less affordable. Even those numbers fail to capture the extent of the problem, however, because households looking to move to a new apartment generally face higher rents than existing residents. Renters who had lived in their units for five years or less (recent movers) typically paid about $230 more per month than all renters typically paid in 2012. Thus, newcomers to the City or households who need to move because of rising rents or a change in household status may face an especially daunting housing market. And of course, median rents vary from neighborhood to neighborhood. Furthermore, renters face increasing utility costs: monthly utility costs increased by 20 percent from 2002 – 2011.

The current affordable housing crisis is rooted in many factors. Housing is considered unaffordable when housing costs consume too much of a person's income. As the discussion above shows, both sides of that equation have worked against the City's households in recent years. Wages have inched up slowly, while rents and utility costs have risen dramatically over the past two decades. One of the major drivers of those rent increases is a mismatch between the demand for, and the supply of, housing in general, and a gap between the demand for, and the supply of, affordable housing in particular.

Furthermore, the City's projected population growth places additional demands for affordable housing. Young families and empty-nesters are finding the City's vibrant culture and transit-oriented lifestyle more attractive than the suburbs. People from every corner of the nation and globe continue to pour into the City, seeking opportunities for themselves and their families. As a result, the City has grown to 8.4 million people and the population is expected to continue to rise, surpassing 9 million residents by 2040. This population growth is a reflection of the City's success in attracting and retaining people from all over the world, but it also brings with it a growing need for housing.

Although the City's current housing stock of approximately 3.4 million units is the largest it has ever been, recent additions to the stock have not been sufficient to accommodate the growth in demand. The foreclosure crisis and Great Recession led to declines in housing construction, limiting the supply of new housing. Hurricane Sandy destroyed or damaged many homes. Constrained credit markets in the aftermath of the foreclosure crisis have slowed the lending necessary to generate additional construction.

In addition, the supply of new housing in New York City is constrained by the high cost of building here. In many neighborhoods, land values are at record highs, so that developers face high upfront costs to acquire land for new buildings. New York City is also one of the most expensive construction markets in the country. As the cost of building increases, housing developers respond by building fewer housing units, charging more to rent or buy a home, or both.

In early 2014, Mayor de Blasio asked City agencies to study whether New York City could improve upon its considerable efforts to affirmatively further fair housing that occurred under previous administrations.

In May 2014, the Mayor announced Housing New York, A Five-Borough Ten-Year Plan. The Plan set a ten-year goal for the construction or preservation of 200,000 units of affordable housing, approximately 70% of which would serve households at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). In the plan, possible impediments were identified that, if removed, would facilitate the achievement of this ambitious affordable housing goal.

The Plan indicated that such impediments to new housing take a variety of forms:

- The supply of new housing—particularly affordable housing—has failed to keep up with demand, and as a result, greater competition for limited supply has driven up housing prices and made many of the City's neighborhoods less affordable. These pressures are making it increasingly difficult for moderate- and middle-income workers to remain in the City, and they are placing particular strains on the lives of lower-income New Yorkers. In response, over the course of the next ten years, the City will identify areas across the five boroughs where coordinated planning with communities – including changes to land use and zoning, and improvements to infrastructure and services – can promote substantial opportunities for new housing that complement and enhance neighborhood character. In addition, the City will establish a new mandatory Inclusionary Housing Program to ensure that the housing marketplace serves New Yorkers at a broader range of income levels. This program will require a portion of the new housing developed in the City to be affordable. Additionally, the City will improve the effectiveness of its existing voluntary inclusionary housing program.
- Certain existing regulations unduly burden or restrict the development of affordable housing. Amending regulations to remove these impediments would encourage the construction of new housing.
    - In "Inner Ring" neighborhoods that are located outside the Manhattan core but are accessible to transit, employment centers, and services, per-unit parking requirements for affordable housing exceed car ownership rates among low-income households. Where parking is built for affordable housing, spaces often go unused. The construction of unnecessary parking spaces increases construction costs and may deter development or reduce the number of affordable units that can be produced. The City will propose appropriate reductions in parking requirements for affordable housing developments near public transit.
    - Because of higher standards for housing, the rise of green technologies, and new methods including modular construction, today's residential buildings typically have higher floor-to-floor heights than the buildings of 30 years ago, when many of the height and setback regulations of zoning were established. Standards for retail space have also increased to provide an improved shopping environment and to allow space for modern ventilation and other mechanical systems. Especially when combined with the floor area bonus allowed through the Inclusionary Housing Program, these factors can make it difficult to accommodate the full amount of housing allowed within the permitted height and setback limits. The City will propose zoning changes that would provide some additional flexibility to these regulations to facilitate housing creation, further encourage use of the existing Inclusionary Housing zoning bonus, and improve the quality of both housing and street-level commercial activity.

- Over time, many older buildings have become obsolete for their original intended purpose. To address the need to repurpose these buildings, zoning regulations allow non-residential buildings constructed before 1961 to be converted to housing, irrespective of current residential bulk regulations in some parts of the city. However, in other areas, the regulations for the conversion of obsolete non-residential buildings to residences have not been consistently updated. The City will explore extending conversion opportunities to add additional residential and commercial areas of the city. Conversion of obsolete commercial and community facility buildings would unlock potential housing without the need to build anew. More thoughtful zoning policies then allow for true mixed use opportunities.
- From the 1940s to the 1970s, many large sites were developed under Mitchell Lama and other programs with high-rise housing in a "tower-in-the-park" configuration. These sites are governed by special zoning rules that require large expanses of open space, often occupied by open parking lots. These open areas potentially provide opportunities to site new housing, including affordable units. However, zoning restrictions would need to be eased. The City will initiate zoning changes to facilitate development on these large sites while preserving light, air and usable recreation space.
- While the City's highest-density zoning districts allow development at substantially higher densities for commercial uses, a cap in the State Multiple Dwelling Law currently restricts the amount of housing that can be provided in any building to a floor area ratio (FAR) of 12.0. Removing the statutory limit would allow more housing, including affordable housing, to be developed in high density areas, provided that the zoning is also amended, a process that will entail a full public review. The City will propose state legislation to remove the FAR limit and permit decisions about maximum density to be made through the local land use process.

- High construction-related costs in New York City are a result of numerous factors, including but not limited to regulatory and policy requirements, limited competition, slow adoption of new technologies, and outdated laws. Addressing these various factors may help contain construction-related costs and facilitate affordable housing production.
  - The City will convene a task force to solicit input from the industry and other stakeholders about how to consolidate and streamline the permitting and review process across agencies in order to reduce costs and avoid delays for developers. The task force will focus on modernizing and automating filing, reviewing, approval and permitting processes by upgrading technology, and on identifying opportunities to further expedite reviews by reforming and aligning permitting procedures.
  - The task force will also explore how to streamline interagency coordination for City infrastructure investments to support community development. Reforms like better tracking of payments and change orders, more flexible contracting methods, and more efficient project management will be a primary goal.
  - The Department of City Planning (DCP) will implement new agency rules to provide greater predictability and transparency to the pre-certification review of land use and environmental review applications. The new rules formalize the pre-filing submission and meeting participation requirements of the BluePRint review process, establish timeframes for action, and provide a clear, predictable roadmap for applicants and DCP as a project moves from conception to filing.
  - City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) is the process by which the City conducts environmental quality reviews of discretionary actions, including land use and other approvals, in compliance with city and state law. Over the years, the CEQR process has become increasingly complex, and the delays and costs associated with environmental

reviews have become burdensome to both public and private applicants seeking approvals to build affordable housing or take other actions. The City will review the CEQR process to make it more efficient and make Environmental Impact Statements more comprehensible to the general public and affected communities. It will examine how environmental reviews are undertaken in other jurisdictions in order to incorporate best practices into the New York City process.

- O The City will work collaboratively with real estate developers, construction and building trades to help reduce the costs of construction without sacrificing the quality of our buildings or the livelihoods of those who build our City. While improvements were made to the Department of Buildings' Permitting Approval Process in recent years, more needs to be done to remove additional inefficiencies and encourage the use of new construction technology. The City will also study its building and fire codes to assess what changes could reduce costs without jeopardizing safety.
- O Lowering construction costs is also about expanding the pool of subcontractors. This includes small businesses, especially Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises M/WBEs. The City will work to expand our existing programs that help these businesses grow by providing technical assistance, matching M/WBE owners with mentors, and securing loans and surety bonds for M/WBEs. This will ensure that the business owners have the skills and training they need to increase capacity, grow and thrive.

- Developing housing that meets our changing demographics and the evolving ways New Yorkers live is critical. The City's housing stock currently does not adequately reflect the needs of the growing number of one- and two-person households. Moreover, many larger families face significant rent burdens because of lack of affordable two and three bedroom units.
  - O The City has many regulations that restrict the development of smaller housing units. Zoning regulations establish a minimum unit size of 400 square feet for multifamily housing in many areas, limit the density of units based on lot area, and prevent the construction of a building consisting solely of units built at the minimum square footage. However, projects in other cities and pilots in New York City are demonstrating that developers can build compact units that are livable, safe, and healthy and contribute a new set of housing options for small households. A compact unit includes a kitchen and bathroom and is often smaller than allowed under current regulations. This housing type is likely most appropriate in highly transit-accessible neighborhoods that contain a large proportion of small households. The City will review the results of the pilot now underway once it is completed, and consider zoning changes to allow the construction of both compact units and a greater number of small units per building.
  - O The City will amend its current housing policies to encourage the development of more studios and three-bedroom units, thereby creating housing stock that more closely meets the needs of the population. Current HPD policy requires new construction projects to contain either 50 percent two-bedroom units, or 30 percent two-bedroom and 10 percent three-bedroom units. Oftentimes, developers opt for the former. By promoting the latter option, 60 percent of the units can be developed as studios and one-bedrooms, which are suitable for smaller households, while providing increased opportunities for larger families to find affordable housing.
  - O Currently, there are other regulatory barriers that do not support sensible unit size distribution. For example, the 421-a program requires that the unit size distribution of market rate units mirror that of the affordable units or 50 percent two-bedroom units. A developer who wants to build studio and one-bedroom market rate units is forced to build larger units than the market may dictate in order to mirror the requirements that subsidy

programs impose for two- and three-bedroom affordable units. The City will work to eliminate these inefficient regulations.

- The ability to secure affordable housing in inclusive mixed-income neighborhoods is based on the provision of units and the household's ability to pay affordable rents. In addition to promoting the development of new affordable housing, the City can improve fair and affordable housing opportunities by working to increase income and employment for New Yorkers. To this end, the City is working on several initiatives to expand workforce opportunities.

  HUD formula entitlement grants require that Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) are provided the opportunity to participate in the development or preservation of affordable housing. However, many of these businesses are unfamiliar with the City's contract requirements or are limited in their current capacity in both size and technical expertise to secure a construction contract with the City.

  The City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) will implement a program to expand M/WBE access to capital, build their capacity, and provide opportunities to compete for a targeted pipeline of development projects. Furthermore, the City has also allocated funding to HPD and Small Business Services (SBS) to expand SBS's Compete to Win Program to provide capacity building to M/WBE affordable housing developers. The expansion of size and capacity will provide increased employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed New Yorkers.

  On June 13, 2014 Mayor Bill de Blasio and HPD Commissioner Vicki Been announced passage of State legislation that allows HPD to create a pipeline of affordable housing development opportunities dedicated to increasing the participation of M/WBEs in HPD's programs. HPD will use its new authority to establish a pre-qualified list of M/WBE developers and joint ventures that will be eligible to compete for a designated pipeline of new construction and preservation projects supported by HPD.
- The City has a variety of workforce development and placement programs. The programs have succeeded in placing New Yorkers into jobs, but have had moderate success helping them develop the skills that employers require today. As a result, most were placed in low-wage jobs that offered no clear path to higher earnings and greater security.

  The City will develop new programs coordinated through the Office of Workforce Development to ensure that our housing investments are incorporated into the City’s broader workforce development efforts. Specifically:

  1. Create a designated workforce development Senior Contractor Manager who will ensure that developers implement hiring practices and work in partnership with City agencies to connect individuals with job opportunities.
  2. Partner with local intermediaries who conduct outreach to and screening of local jobseekers
  3. Develop a citywide hiring database through the launch of a centralized on-line job application system that improves screening at local access points and enables follow up for other construction jobs outside of local areas.
  4. Expand promising construction workforce programs and integrate them into the affordable housing construction investments.

On May 20, 2014 Mayor Bill de Blasio announced the creation of the 'Jobs for New Yorkers' Task Force that will develop real-time strategies to strengthen the city's workforce and help workers develop the skills needed to secure good paying jobs in fast-growing careers. The task force will help shift the City's approach to focus on employment for New Yorkers in skill building, higher-wage jobs that offer opportunities for advancement. In addition, the task force will be responsible for combining economic development strategies with workforce development initiatives to allow more New Yorkers access to quality employment in industries where the City makes investments, such as affordable housing development.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The following tables provide a brief overview of New York City's workforce characteristics such as leading industry sectors, education attainment of its citizens and their related income.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

MA-Table13A Workers by Industry

2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
S2403: INDUSTRY BY SEX AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

Industry by Sector	Number of Workers	Pct of Workers
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,777,434	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4,395	0.12%
Construction	187,877	4.97%
Manufacturing	155,049	4.10%
Wholesale trade	91,094	2.41%
Retail trade	372,238	9.85%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	225,665	5.97%
Information	142,462	3.77%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	382,127	10.12%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	470,738	12.46%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	991,018	26.24%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	384,638	10.18%
Other services, except public administration	215,033	5.69%
Public administration	155,100	4.11%

Alternate Data Source Name: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

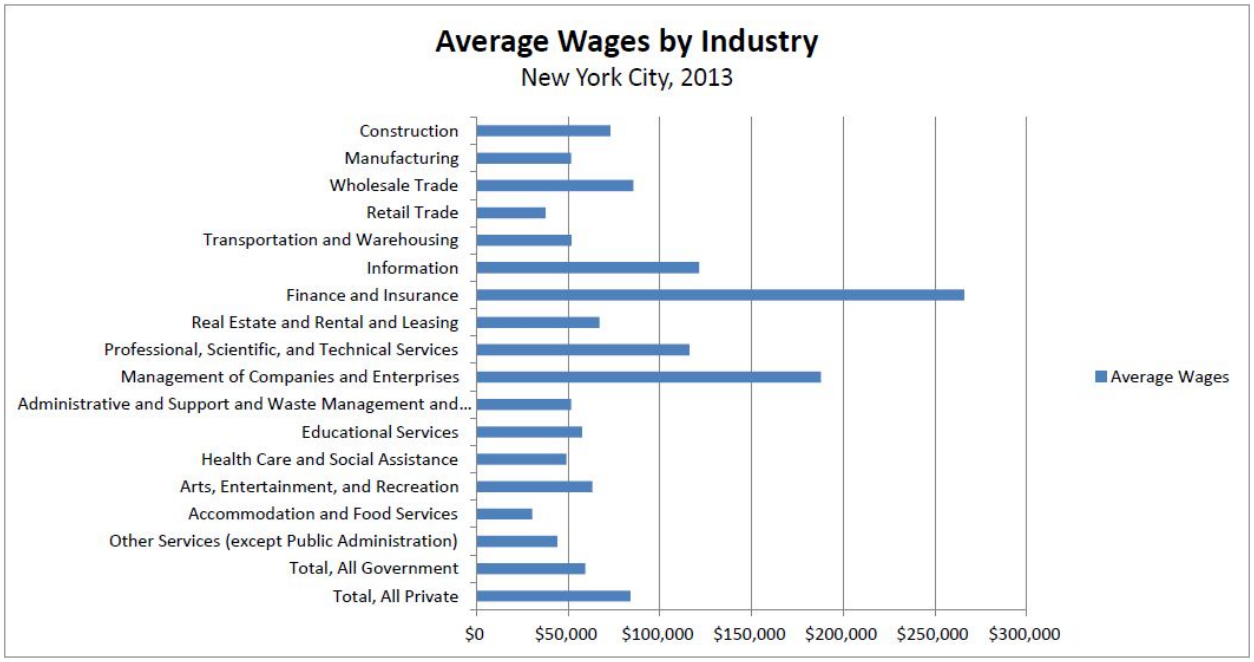
MA-Table13B NYC Ave Wage by Industry Table

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)
NAICS Based Industry Employment and Wages
Data for: 2013 (Preliminary and subject to revision)
NAICS Industry = All
Area =New York City Region

Industry Title	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Wages
Total, All Industries	3,839,966	$308,940,601,656	$80,454
Total, All Private	3,307,855	$277,428,051,387	$83,869
Construction	117,565	$8,576,915,938	$72,955
Manufacturing	75,820	$3,915,110,418	$51,637
Wholesale Trade	132,359	$11,311,403,552	$85,460
Retail Trade	336,323	$12,640,448,739	$37,584
Transportation and Warehousing	103,727	$5,363,684,304	$51,710
Information	163,622	$19,846,359,657	$121,294
Finance and Insurance	310,194	$82,509,721,817	$265,994
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	119,193	$7,982,705,376	$66,973
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	351,351	$40,789,122,911	$116,092
Management of Companies and Enterprises	65,004	$12,201,034,323	$187,697
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and R	198,881	$10,230,979,942	$51,443
Educational Services	157,448	$9,062,006,452	$57,556
Health Care and Social Assistance	611,019	$29,913,570,712	$48,957
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	76,072	$4,800,880,047	$63,110
Accommodation and Food Services	304,652	$9,237,814,207	$30,323
Other Services (except Public Administration)	157,228	$6,913,245,546	$43,970
Total, All Government	532,111	$31,512,550,269	$59,222

Data Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between the State of New York and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MA-Table13C NYC Ave Wage by Industry Chart



Labor Force

MA-Table14 Labor Force of New York City

New York State Department of Labor	
Labor Market Regions and Metropolitan Areas	
Counties and Municipalities of at Least 25000 Population	
Data Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program	
	Annual Average (2013)
Labor Force	4,053,300
Employed	3,702,200
Unemployed	351,000
Unemployment Rate	8.7%

Alternate Data Source Name: NY State Department of Labor

MA-Table15 Employment by Occupations

New York State Department of Labor
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
New York City Region

Title	Employment	
	# of Workers	As Pct of All Occupations
Management, Business and Financial Operations	491,640	12.9%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	257,520	6.8%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	275,640	7.2%
Sales and Related Occupations	395,430	10.4%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	667,480	17.5%
Construction, Extraction, Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	212,280	5.6%
Production, Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	264,040	6.9%

Alternate Data Source Name: NY State Department of Labor

Travel Time

MA-Table16 Travel Time to Work

2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
S0801: COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over		
TIME	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<30 Minutes	1,223,681	33.2%
30 - 59 Minutes	1,551,716	42.1%
60 or More Minutes	910,389	24.7%
Total	3,685,786	100.0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		39.10

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK			
MODE		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Car, truck, or van		1,020,963	27.7%
	Drove alone	836,673	22.7%
	Carpooled	184,289	5.0%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)		2,049,297	55.6%
Walked		379,636	10.3%
Bicycle		29,486	0.8%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means		62,658	1.7%
Worked at home		143,746	3.9%

Alternate Data Source Name: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

MA-Table17 Education Attainment by Employment Status

2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
B23006: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS - Universe: Population 25 to 64 years

Educational Attainment	In Civilian labor force*:		Not in labor force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate:	440,491	65,467	304,333
High school graduate:	698,193	76,723	291,844
Some college or associate's degree:	728,630	78,162	207,327
Bachelor's degree or higher:	1,375,876	82,286	213,119

* Excludes Persons in the Armed Forces

Alternate Data Source Name: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment by Age

NA-Table18 Educational Attainment

2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
S1501: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

EDUCATION	Population by Age				
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65
Less than high school graduate	154,133	183,918	198,668	427,893	338,971
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	201,203				
High school graduate or higher	701,215	1,220,036	963,135	1,571,605	663,901
Some college or associate's degree	352,748				
Bachelor's degree or higher	147,264	647,223	432,191	591,851	220,632

EDUCATION	25 and Over
Less than high school graduate	1,147,034
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,369,759
High school graduate or higher	4,421,094
Some college or associate's degree	1,158,171
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,893,164
Graduate or professional degree	773,970

Alternate Data Source Name: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

MA-Table19 Earnings and Poverty by Educational Attainment

2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
S1501: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	
Population 25 years and over with earnings	$38,662
Less than high school graduate	$19,493
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	$27,968
Some college or associate's degree	$36,710
Bachelor's degree	$53,625
Graduate or professional degree	$71,068

POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL	
Less than high school graduate	31.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18.8%
Some college or associate's degree	13.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.0%

Alternate Data Source Name: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Within the City of New York there are five (5) employment sectors which cumulatively comprise approximately seventy percent of the City's workforce and are reflective of its prominence in the fields of: finance; professional services; education; arts and entertainment; and, fashion.
Education Services and Health Care/Social Assistance services is the largest employment sector, employing over one-quarter of the City's workers (26 percent). Professional , Scientific and Management Services account for 12.46 percent. Both the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; and, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sectors employ a tenth of the workforce (10.18 percent, and 10.12 percent, respectively). Lastly, Retail Trade comprised slightly less than ten percent of the City's workers (9.85 percent).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Each of New York City's largest employment sectors have had net job gains over the past five years as the City continues to recover from the economic recession. While the City enjoyed a relatively quick and robust recovery from the Great Recession in terms of total employment, most new positions have been

concentrated in low-wage, low-skill sectors. Meanwhile, wage gains have accrued only at the high end and compensation in low-skill jobs has actually decreased in real terms. The result is a labor market in which a disturbingly large share of working New Yorkers live at or near the poverty line: nearly one million employed New Yorkers currently earn less than $20,000 annually.

Education Services and Health Care as well as Professional, Scientific and Management Services typically require workers with secondary education. Each sector had net job gains of greater than 16 percent (16.29 percent and 16.99 percent, respectively) thereby placing greater demands for a skilled workforce.

Similarly, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) had a net gain of 16,600 jobs between July 2009 - 2014, a modest 3.83 percent increase as the sector continues to recover from the economic recession. Many of these jobs required secondary education either in the form of a bachelor's degree (or higher), or a special certification or State license.

The City's services industries (Retail Trade; and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation) both had double-digit increases in the number of jobs (net gain of 61,600 jobs, and 93,600, respectively). Both of these sectors require unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Given that employers are increasingly using educational attainment as a proxy for skill level when making hiring decisions, education has become the single most important determinant of employability and earning power. In 2013, workers with a bachelor's degree enjoyed median annual earnings that nearly doubled that of high school graduates.

High school completion has not been sufficient to land a middle-income job for years, and individuals without technical training or substantial work history often have a difficult time securing employment altogether. More than a million New Yorkers working in full-time jobs contend with low wages, limited or nonexistent benefits, and erratic schedules. At the same time, thousands of middle- and high skill positions sit unfilled. The result is that New Yorkers with low educational attainment and skills struggle with unemployment and stagnating wages, while employers face a shortage of skilled workers to drive productivity.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

A signature focus of the de Blasio Administration is to address inequality for New Yorkers throughout the five boroughs. One key piece of solving the inequality puzzle is to address the growing skills gap that prevents large segments of the city's populations from accessing jobs that will generate incomes sufficient to support a family.

The Jobs for New Yorkers Task Force has been charged with delivering recommendations on how New York City can:

- Better integrate the $500 million investment in workforce programs and education resources to serve the unemployed and under-employed;

- Combine economic development strategies with workforce development initiatives to ensure that more New Yorkers have access to quality employment in industries where the City makes investments;
- Address the skill gaps for low-wage workers by creating training programs that teach skills specifically geared to what today's companies need, creating a pipeline of homegrown workers who can fill the new opportunities being created by the City's growing businesses; andEnsure that local employers seek, find and hire talent from the five boroughs.

Staffed by the Mayor's Office of Workforce Development and under the direction of Deputy Mayor for Housing and Economic Development Alicia Glen, the Task Force includes 30 members from across the City, representing the "supply side" of the workforce— educators, non-profit leaders, advocates, union leaders, and philanthropists—as well as the "demand side"—business leaders and employers in manufacturing, financial services, media, healthcare, the tech ecosystem, retail, and food services.

The Task Force has set out as its vision building a new workforce system for NYC that is focused on 21st Century jobs with upward income mobility. In order to move the system forward toward that vision, it has identified three guiding policies that the workforce development system can support:

- Building Skills Employers Seek, which calls for new investments to improve educational attainment and basic skills of youth, jobseekers and incumbent workers within a sector-specific context;
- Leveraging Assets and Integrating Systems, which will create structural connections between workforce programs and the City's economic development investments, and establishes a cohesive workforce development system for employers and jobseeker clients;
- Promoting Job Quality, which focuses on improvements to the quality of low-wage jobs through employer partnerships, adoption of higher-quality job standards and legislative change.

With its public- and private-sector collaboration and ongoing external engagement, the Task Force is helping to fundamentally shift the City's approach to workforce development to focus on employment for New Yorkers in skill-building, higher-wage jobs that offer opportunities for job stability and advancement, as opposed to rapid job placement in low-paying sectors. Core to that transformation will be a transition of the system to a Career Pathways approach that connects education, training, credential attainment and wraparound services to support new and incumbent workers within specific sectors as they advance to higher levels of employment and earnings.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

As indicated in the Education Attainment Table a significant percentage of New Yorkers above the age of 18 have a high school diploma or higher (approximately 80 percent). Of those high school graduates, approximately one-third have a Bachelor's college degree or higher. According to the Table Earnings by Education Attainment, New Yorkers age 25 and older with a Bachelor's degree have median earnings of $53,625, and those with a Graduate degree or higher earn approximately $71,000 annually. However, approximately 20 percent of New Yorkers over 25 years old do not have a high school diploma. Their median earnings are less than $20,000 annually. This may place them in a difficult situation when attempting to locate housing affordable to their finances.

In terms of skills and education by industry sectors there is a skills gap. Too many working New Yorkers do not have the education, training, experience, and professional networks required to compete for stable jobs that pay family-supporting wages.

The retail sector has enjoyed robust job growth, but in mostly low-wage positions that provide few benefits and limited stability. Since this sector will continue to employ large numbers of New Yorkers, the City must prioritize raising job quality, while taking advantage of any existing opportunities for advancement.

Typical employment practices within the retail sector help perpetuate economic instability for many New Yorkers who occupy these jobs. Retail workers are often scheduled for shifts that fluctuate on a weekly or biweekly basis, leaving little room to coordinate non-work commitments such as school and childcare. The City will launch a retail Industry Partnership to help low-wage retail employers improve job quality for their workers. Strategies will include employer education campaigns, employer-based financial empowerment initiatives, collaboration with the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union and UFCW, and technical assistance to help small businesses adopt better business practices.

The City's analysis revealed that healthcare and technology are both characterized by high growth, higher-wage, middle-skill occupations and solid job multipliers, with every direct job created in healthcare generating an additional 0.4 jobs, and each new job in technology adding 1.4 additional jobs. In addition, a systematic skills gap in hiring impedes growth in both of these sectors.

Despite its size and robust growth trajectory, the healthcare industry has struggled to anticipate staffing needs or strategically engage with educational institutions and training providers to create a pipeline of qualified workers. To address this need, the NYC Workforce Funders partnered with SBS and healthcare stakeholders in 2011 to launch the New York Alliance for Careers in Healthcare (NYACH).

Mainly focused on bridging experience and qualifications gaps for high-skill workers, NYACH has only recently begun providing opportunities for individuals who lack basic education and high school diplomas. With additional support from the City, the 1199SEIU Training and Employment Fund and other stakeholders, NYACH will expand its services to low-skill New Yorkers by integrating healthcare skills training with basic education. NYACH will also develop a system to connect students with post-secondary healthcare education opportunities. Through these initiatives, NYACH will address a broader range of labor market needs, establishing critical entry points and advancement opportunities through the new Career Pathways model.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

In addition to the work initiatives described above, the City provides CDBG funds to support adult education and business training programs administered by various City agencies:

Adult Literacy Program - CD funds are used to pay for contracts with adult literacy providers that offer instruction in reading, writing, numeracy, and English language instruction in a classroom setting. The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) oversees the Program.
NYC Business Solutions - NYC Business Solutions is a set of services offered by the NYC Department of Small Business Services (SBS) to help entrepreneurs and small businesses start, operate, and expand in New York City. NYC Business Solutions' services include business courses; legal assistance through attorneys offering pro-bono appointments on select business matters; assistance finding financing; incentives and contracting opportunities; navigating government; and assistance finding and training qualified employees. CD-funded staff also develops a curriculum of business training courses for delivery at seven NYC Business Solutions Centers where businesses have access to direct business counseling.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Yes. For the purposes of this question, the City of New York uses a definition similar to the definition used in its Needs Assessment for disproportionate need. Concentration of housing problem exist when area households experience multiple housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than households as a whole.

A composite indicator of housing conditions used in the NYC HVS is “Physically Poor,” meaning a housing unit is either in a dilapidated building, lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities for exclusive use, has four or more maintenance deficiencies, or is in a building with three or more building defects. The overall rate of Physically Poor housing in the City in 2011 was 7.8%. However, some areas, particularly in the west and south Bronx and some areas of Brooklyn and Queens, have much higher concentrations of such multiple housing problems, ranging from 17.5% to 23.9%. Both maintenance and structural building conditions need to be improved and crowding situations need to be alleviated. However, very low incomes and high rent burdens make it difficult for renters in these areas to improve their housing conditions. The City has focused new construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing in these areas for several decades so housing and neighborhood conditions have improved, but still remain to be addressed.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Since 1990 no one racial or ethnic group in New York City comprises a majority of the population. According to the 2010 Census approximately 33 percent of the City's population is non-White, non-Hispanic. For the purposes of this question the City of New York defines an area of minority concentration as: "*A census tract in which the percentage of non-White and Hispanic population (total number of persons of all races less White, non-Hispanic persons divided by the tract's total population) is greater than or equal to 85 percent.*"

The City has attached 2010 census tract based borough maps which depict the percentages its minority population by three (3) intervals: 1) greater than or equal to 85 percent minority population; 2) 65 to 84.9 percent; and 3) Less than 65 percent.

For the purposes of defining area low-income populations the City uses HUD's definition of a low- and moderate-income area. The CDBG regulations define these as areas (census tract-based) where at least 51% of the residents are members of a household with an income equal to or less than 80 percent of the area median household income ($63,350 for a 4-person family in 2010 within the New York Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)).

The City has attached 2010 census tract-based borough maps which show the low- and moderate-income areas.

Many of the areas selected are also areas of minority concentration as identified in the 2012 Consolidated Plan maps.

In the Bronx, more than two-thirds of the residential areas are minority neighborhoods. This includes the south and west Bronx.

The principal areas of minority concentration in Brooklyn are northern Brooklyn, including Bedford Stuyvesant, Bushwick, Crown Heights and other neighborhoods. In the south, Coney Island is included. In Manhattan, the areas of minority concentration include most of Manhattan north of 96th Street and parts of the Lower East Side.

The primary areas of directed assistance in Queens are mainly in Jamaica, Rockaway, Flushing and Jackson Heights/East Elmhurst. The primary area of minority concentration in Staten Island is on the northern perimeter of the island.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Principal market characteristics of these areas are very low incomes, predominantly rental units, higher concentration of minority groups, high rent burdens, poor building maintenance and structural conditions and high rates of crowding. Low incomes and high rent burdens make it difficult for renters in these market areas to improve their housing conditions.

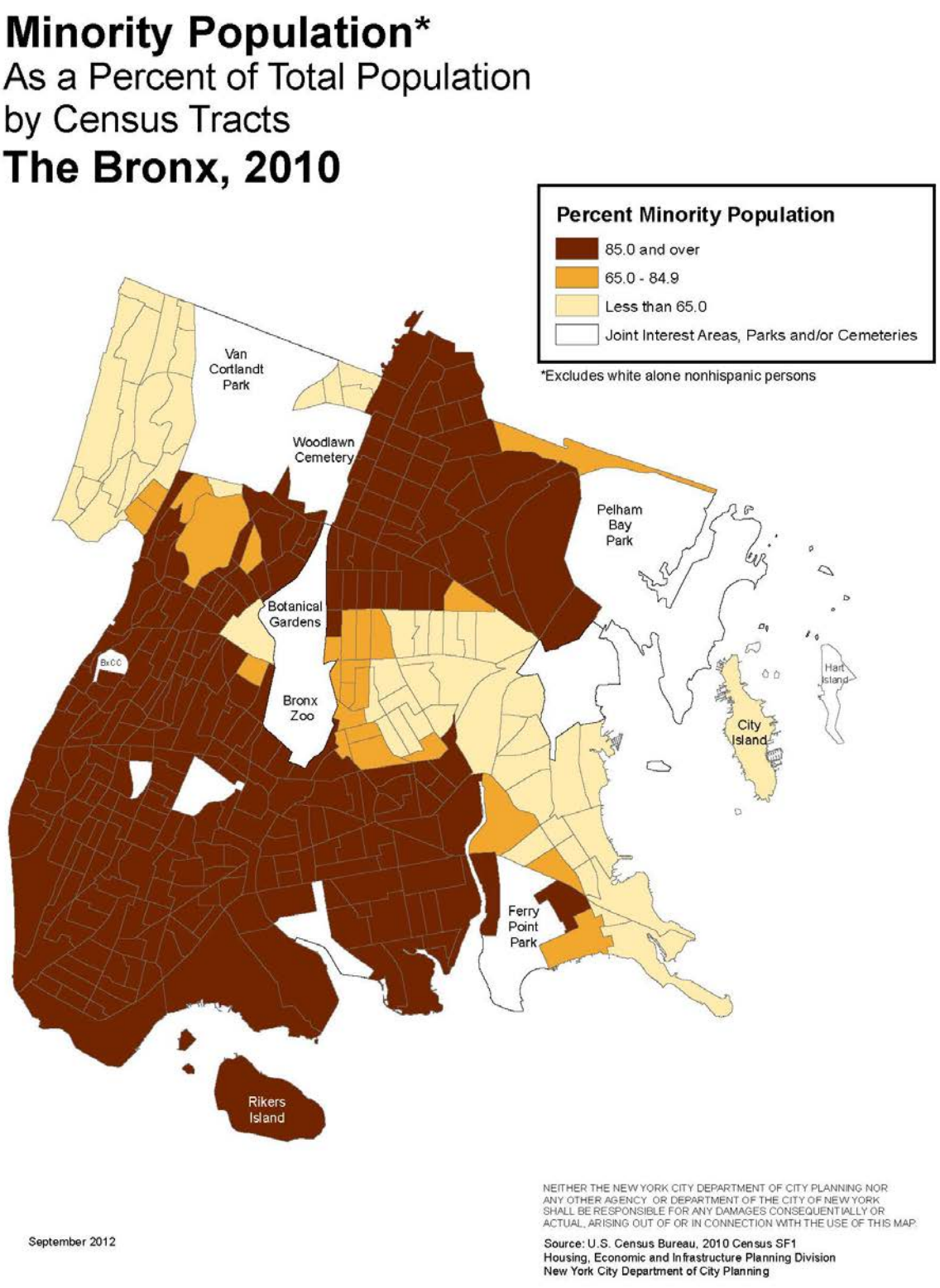
Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

Hurricane Sandy impacted a broad cross-section of New Yorkers. According to 2010 Census data, approximately 10.3 percent of New York City's population (846,056 persons) resided in the Inundation Area. According to 2006-2010 ACS data, the total number of housing units (vacant and occupied) in New York City is 3,371,062. The total number of occupied units is 3,109,784. Approximately 335,300 (10.7 percent) of these occupied units are within the Inundation Area.

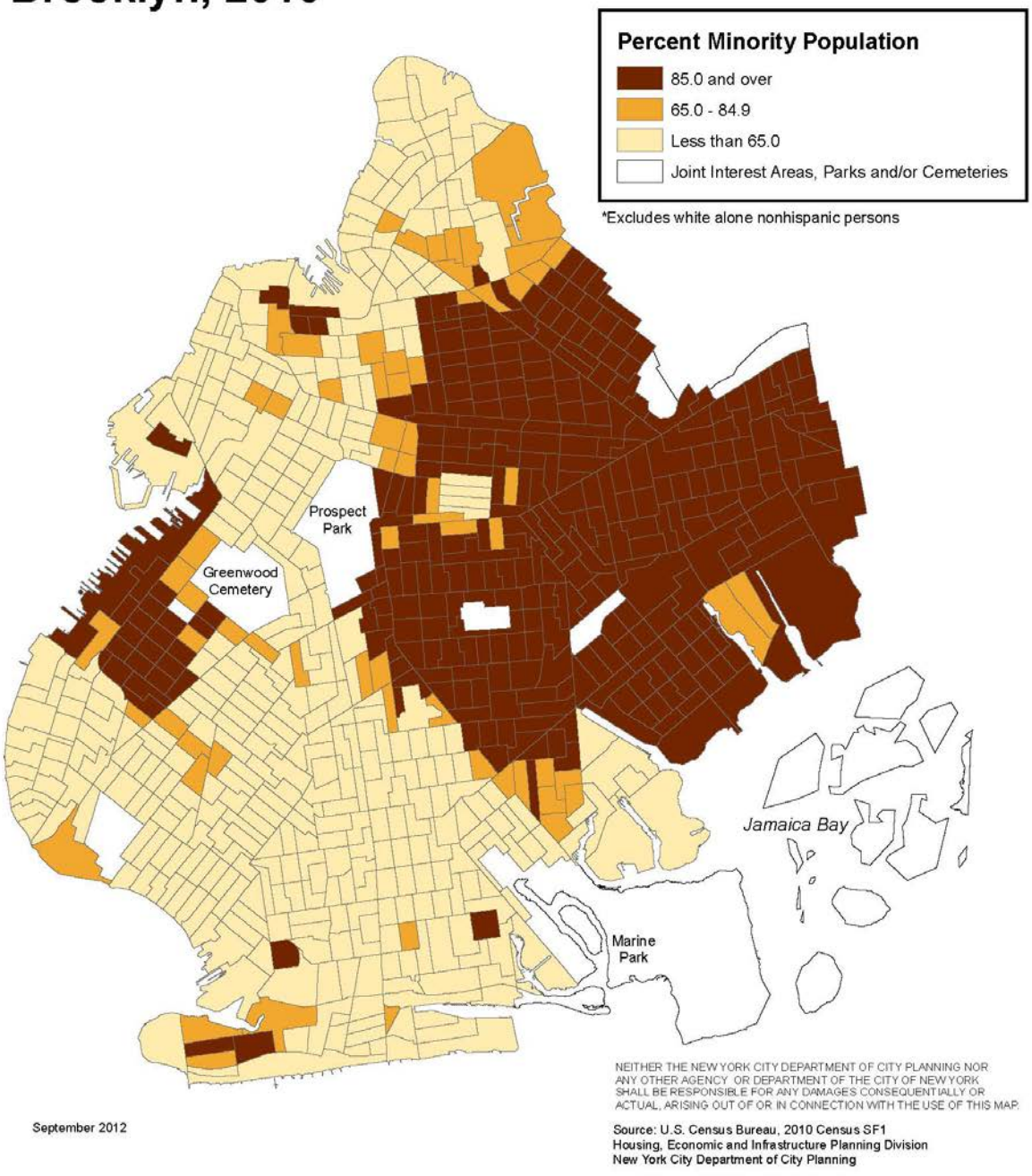
Within the Inundation Area, 36.4 percent of the housing units are in multi-family elevator buildings, which is 4.4 percentage points higher than for the City overall. One- and two-family buildings contain a higher percentage of housing units impacted than their percentage of the City's total housing stock (29.0 percent versus 24.4 percent, respectively).

With more than 520 miles of waterfront and 400,000 people in the highest risk areas for flooding, New York City is one of the cities most susceptible to hurricanes and coastal storms in the country. Hurricane Sandy hit many waterfront neighborhoods from the Rockaways, to Midland Beach and other communities on Staten Island's East and South shores, to Coney Island, Hamilton Beach, Gerritsen Beach, Orchard Beach, and the South Street Seaport in Lower Manhattan. Approximately 10.3% of the City's population resided in the inundation area. Brooklyn had the highest number of persons impacted (approximately 310,000). In terms of percentage within a specific borough, Staten Island, which has the smallest portion of the City's overall population, had the highest percentage of its residents impacted (approximately 16%).

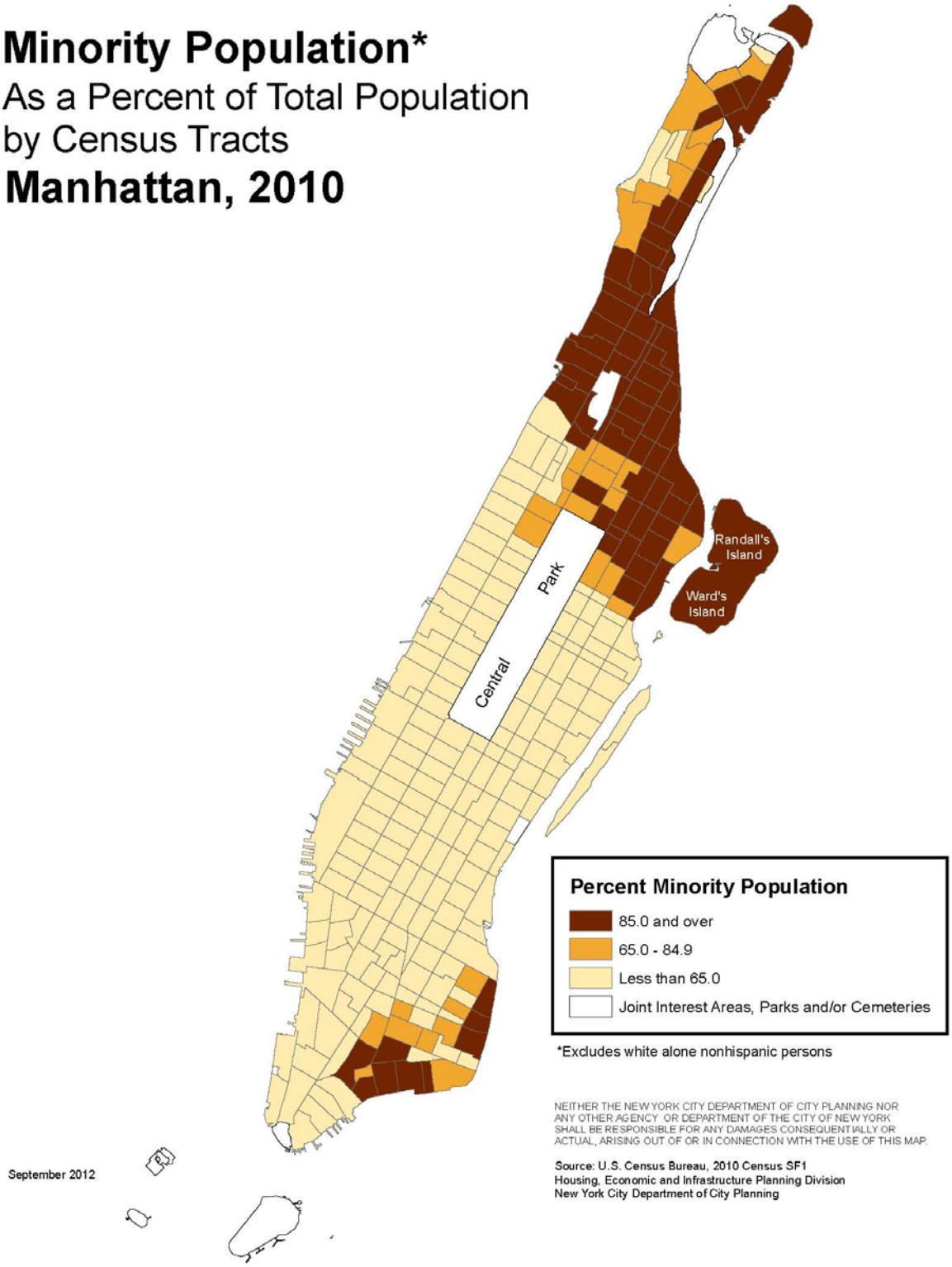
For additional information about Hurricane Sandy, the City's response, and CDBG-DR programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/cdbg to read the current CDBG-DR Action Plan.



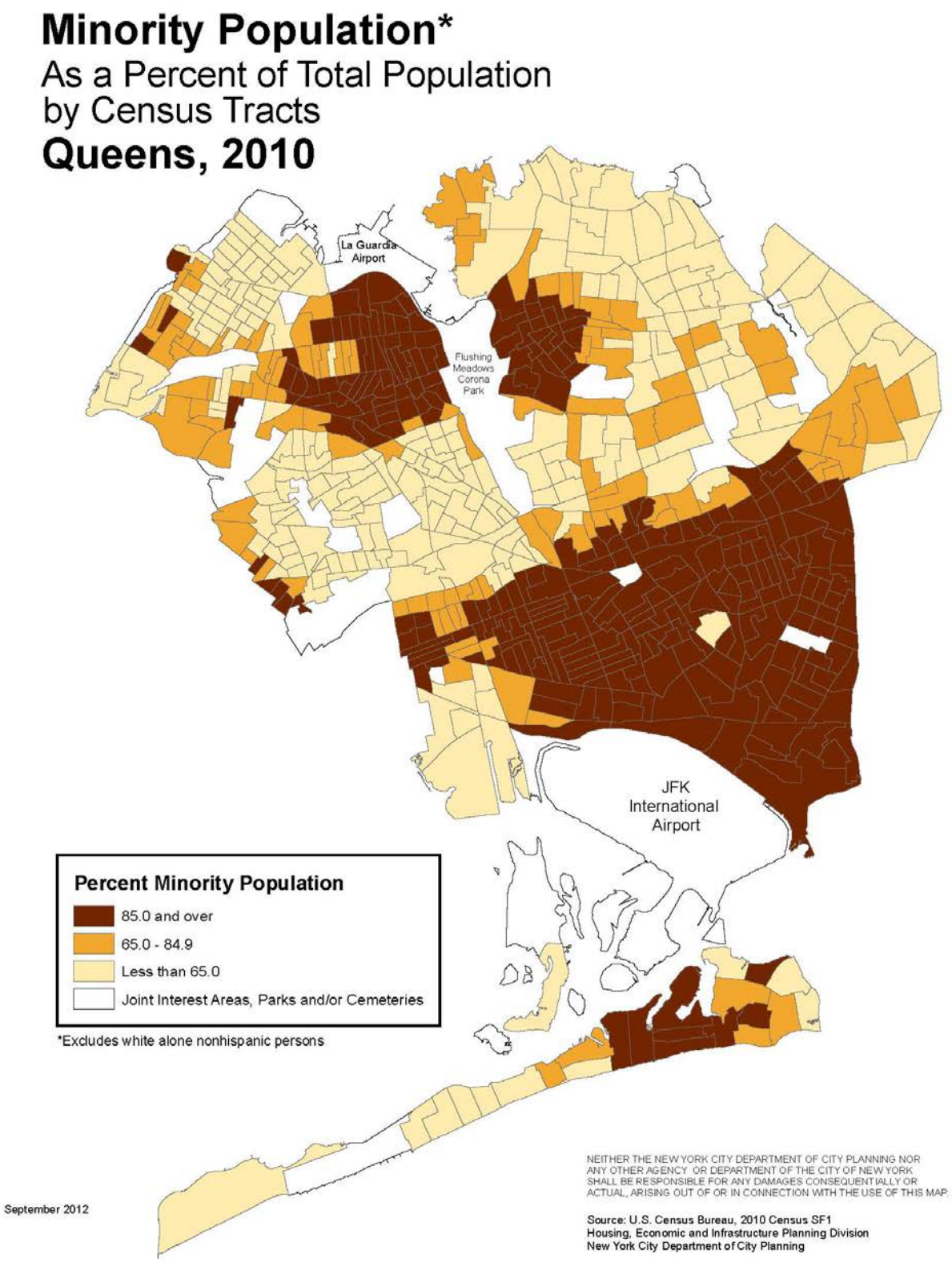
Bx Minority Pop



Bk Minority Pop

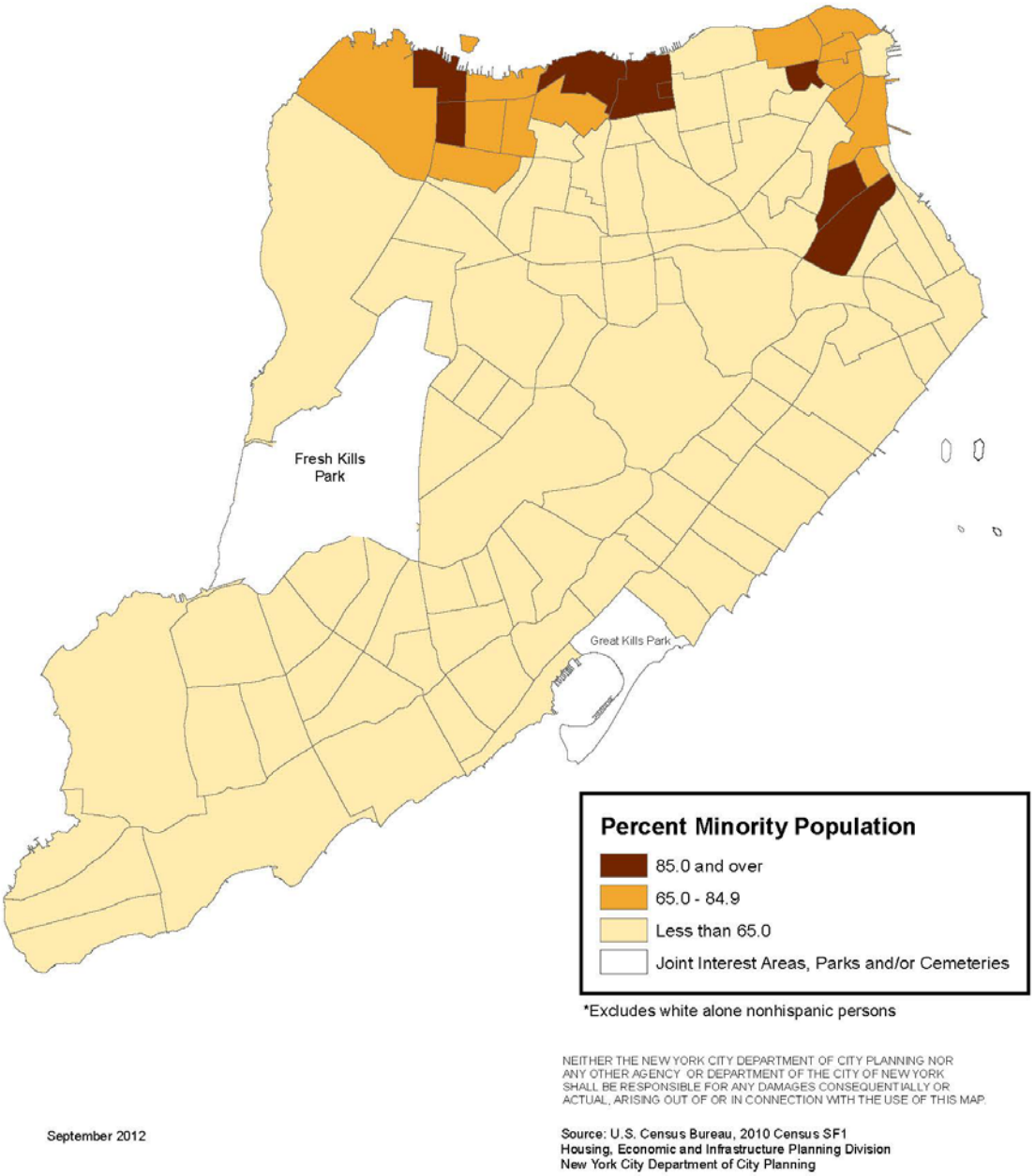


Mn Minority Poo



Qn Minority Pop

Minority Population*
As a Percent of Total Population
by Census Tracts
Staten Island, 2010



*Excludes white alone nonhispanic persons

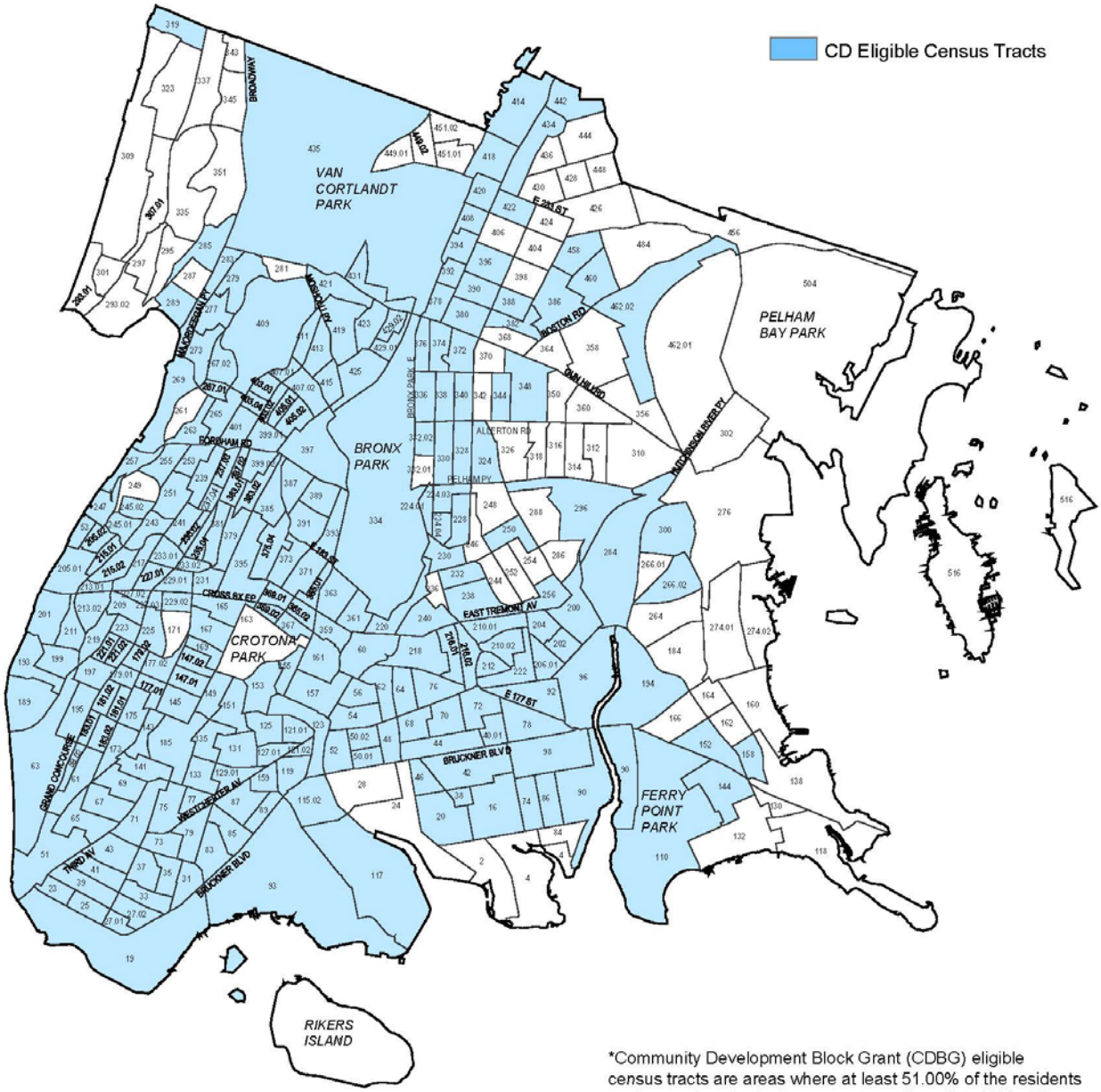
NEITHER THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING NOR ANY OTHER AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGES CONSEQUENTIALLY OR ACTUAL, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF THIS MAP.

September 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1
Housing, Economic and Infrastructure Planning Division
New York City Department of City Planning

SI Minority Pop

Community Development Eligible Census Tracts*
Bronx, 2014



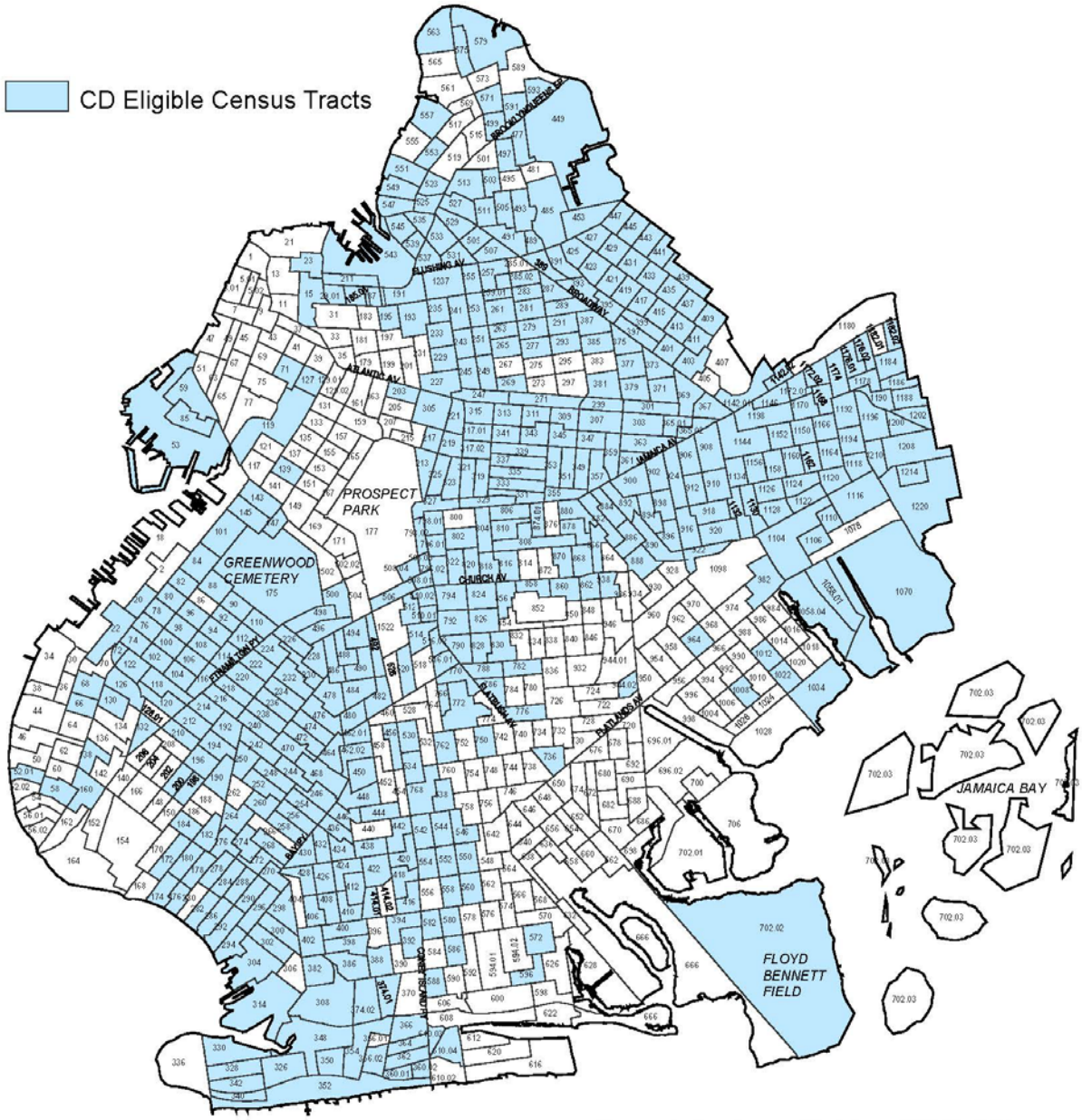
*Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible census tracts are areas where at least 51.00% of the residents are low and moderate income persons (less than 80% of the 2010 HUD Section 8 Program Median Family Income, or $63,350 for a family of four).

Sources: U.S. HUD Estimates based on American Community Survey 5-Year 2006 - 2010 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

June 2014

Bx CDBG Eligible Census Tracts

Community Development Eligible Census Tracts*
Brooklyn, 2014

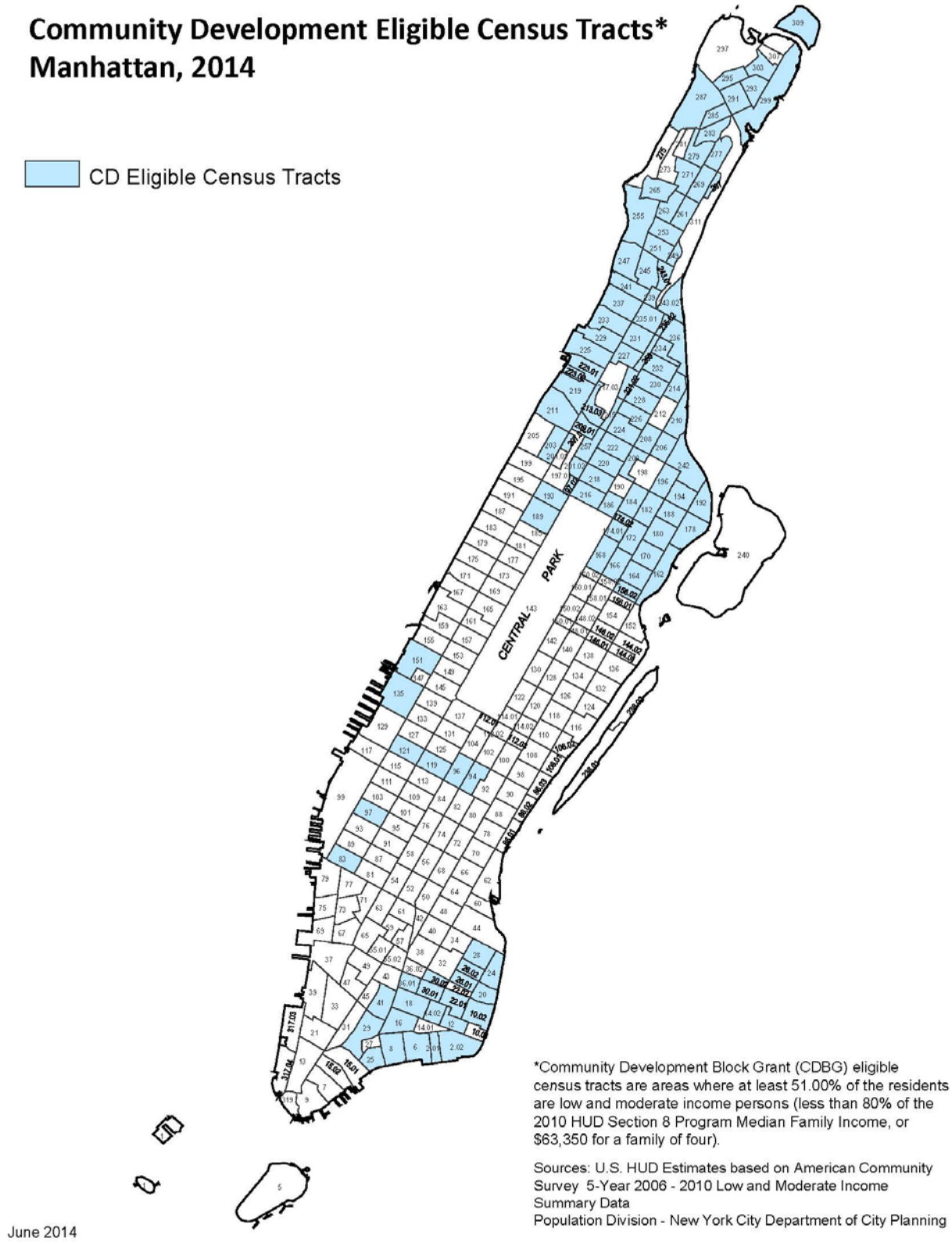


*Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible census tracts are areas where at least 51.00% of the residents are low and moderate income persons (less than 80% of the 2010 HUD Section 8 Program Median Family Income, or $63,350 for a family of four).

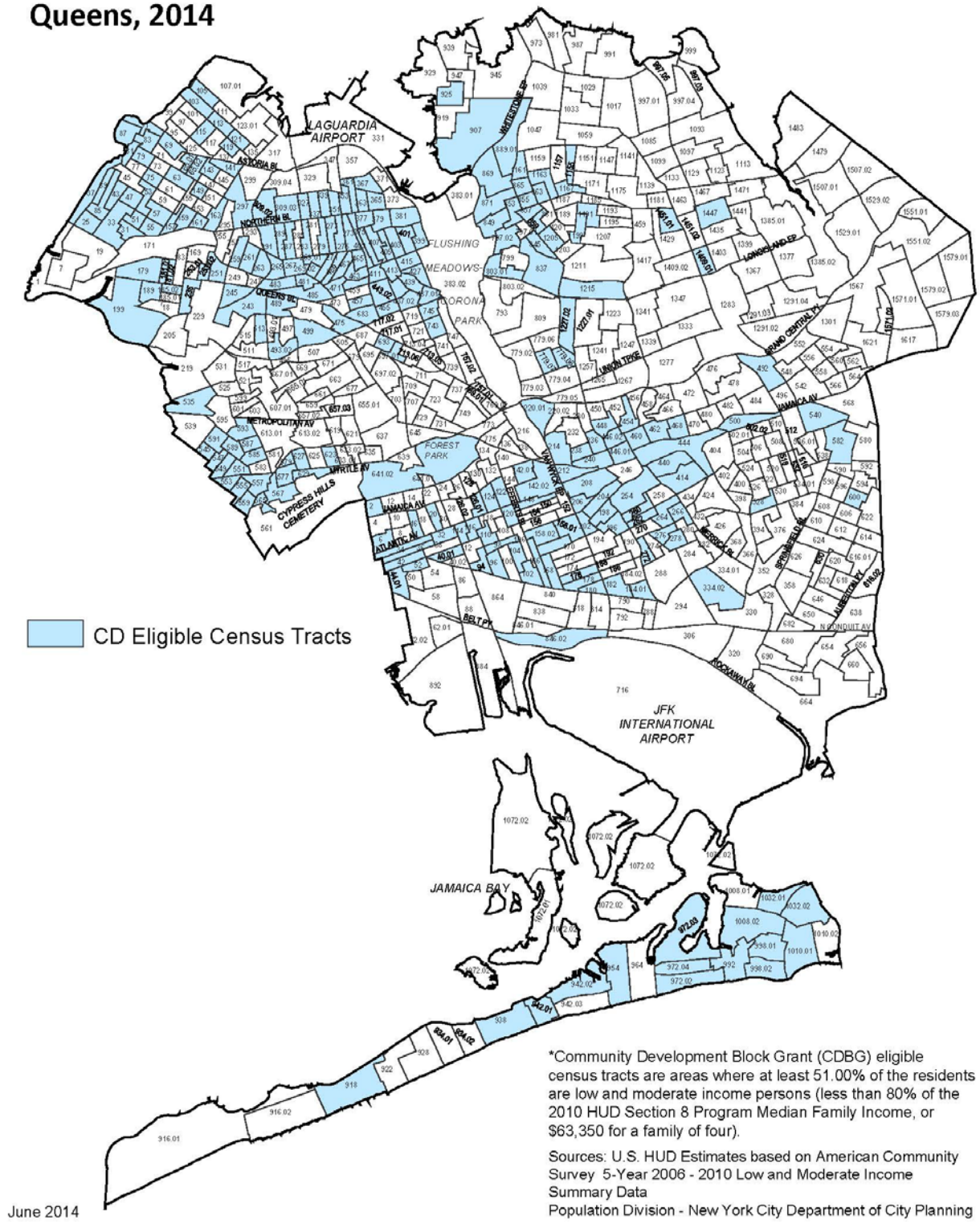
Sources: U.S. HUD Estimates based on American Community Survey 5-Year 2006 - 2010 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

June 2014

Bk CDBG Eligible Census Tracts

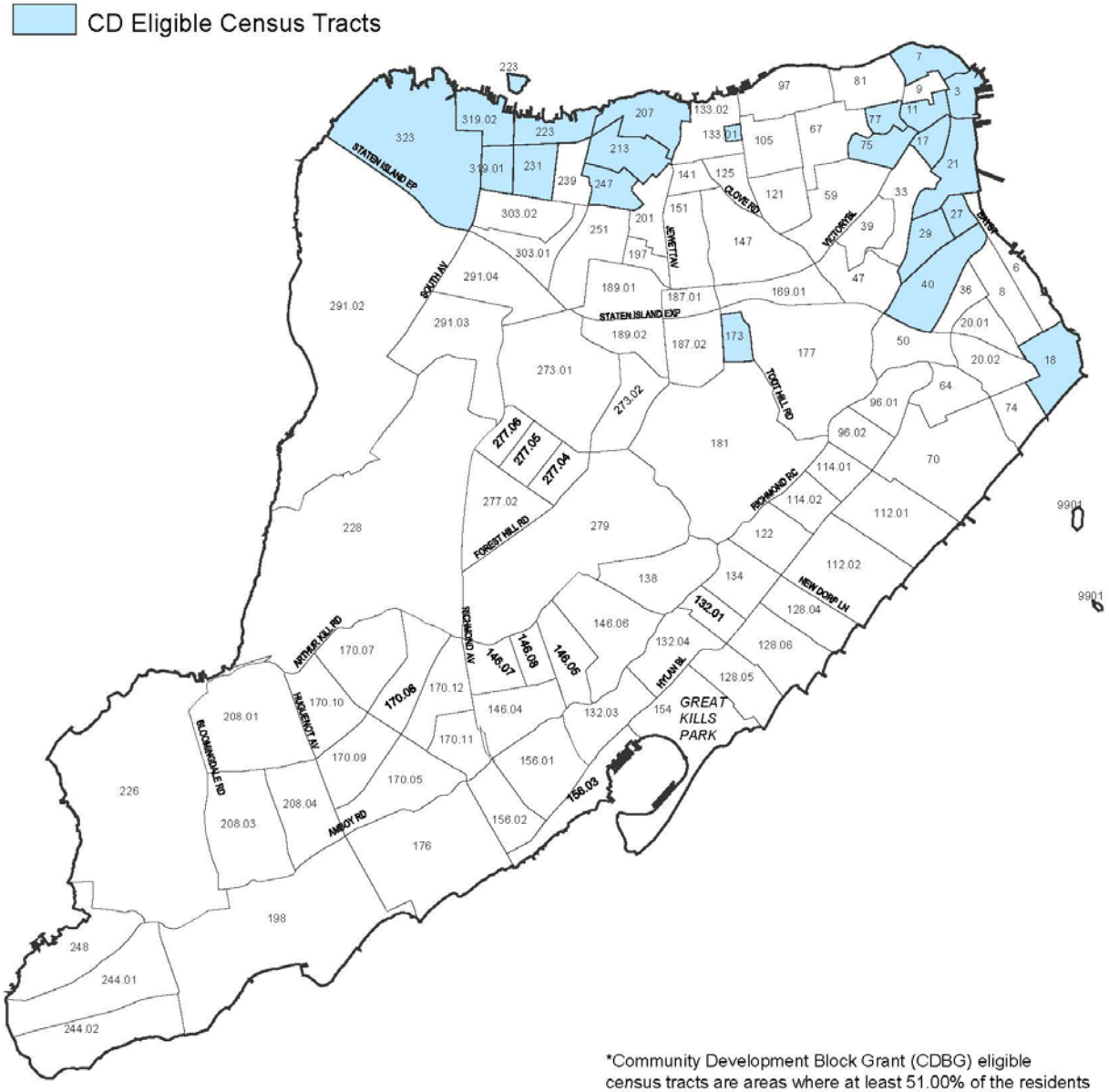


Mn CDBG Eligible Census Tracts



Qn CDBG Eligible Census Tracts

Community Development Eligible Census Tracts*
Staten Island, 2014



*Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible census tracts are areas where at least 51.00% of the residents are low and moderate income persons (less than 80% of the 2010 HUD Section 8 Program Median Family Income, or $63,350 for a family of four).

Sources: U.S. HUD Estimates based on American Community Survey 5-Year 2006 - 2010 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

June 2014

SI CDBG Eligible Census Tracts