Reversing Nearly a Decade of Positive Trends

The Lingering Impact of the Pandemic on Out-of-School, Out-of-Work Young Adults in New York City

JobsFirstNYC

July 2023
About This Brief

JobsFirstNYC commissioned this brief and co-authored it with Community Service Society to analyze major recent changes to the out-of-school, out-of-work population of 16- to 24-year-olds in New York City. This includes the analysis of changes to both the supply-side and demand-side trends of the labor market and how it impacts young adults. Additionally, this brief seeks to explore broader issues and trends in NYC that may be affecting out-of-school, out-of-work young adults and offers recommendations for regaining ground lost to the pandemic.

This brief utilizes 1-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample from 2010 to 2021, sourced from the Census Bureau. Where necessary, data from 2018 and 2019 were combined as pre-COVID years, and 2020 and 2021 as COVID years, to compare data before and after the pandemic in New York City and adjust for year-to-year fluctuations. The report focuses on 16- to 24-year-olds and estimates the out-of-school, out-of-work population across the city’s community districts using this data. All data presented pertains to New York City unless otherwise specified.
About JobsFirstNYC

JobsFirstNYC creates and advances solutions that break down barriers and transform the systems supporting young adults and their communities in the pursuit of economic opportunities.

About Community Service Society

The Community Service Society of New York (CSS) has worked with and for New Yorkers since 1843 to promote economic opportunity and champion an equitable city and state.
A Profile of Out-of-School, Out-of-Work Young Adults in New York City
Who are out-of-school and out-of-work young adults?

Out-of-School and Out-of-Work Young Adults (OSOW) = A+B
After a decade-long trend of increasing gains in the labor market and rising educational attainment for young adults in New York City, the onset of the pandemic saw a reversal of those gains. In absolute terms, an additional 25,500 16- to 24-year-olds have joined the out-of-school, out-of-work category in New York City, for a total of 138,000.
Since the pandemic, there has been an increase in the share of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults who are not in school and unemployed.
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW count and share in NYC, 2010-2021
Young adults aged 18-24 years comprised nearly 134,000 of the total out-of-school, out-of-work population in 2021, making up the bulk of the increase in the out-of-school, out-of-work population. The increase in 18- to 24-year-olds who are out of school and out of work is especially noteworthy since the overall population of young adults in the city has declined every year over the last decade.
18- to 24-year-olds OSOW in NYC, 2010-2021

JobsFirstNYC’s most recent report, 1 in 4 Young Adults in New York City Were Out of School and Out of Work in 2020, relied on limited data from the Current Population Survey due to the impact of COVID-19 and the delay of 2020 ACS data release. This data brief presents updated data from the American Community Survey (ACS), which provides a more complete and reliable picture of the years affected by the pandemic.
Young adults who are out of school and out of work are more likely to come from low-income Black and Latinx households.
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW by race/ethnicity

**Pre-COVID**
- Latinx: 41.6% (47,713)
- Black: 30.9% (35,480)
- Asian: 7.8% (8,962)
- White: 16.6% (19,052)
- Other: 3.1% (3,862)

**COVID**
- Latinx: 40.5% (56,864)
- Black: 28.9% (40,548)
- Asian: 8.3% (11,694)
- White: 16.6% (23,355)
- Other: 5.6% (7,055)
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW by poverty status

Pre-COVID

- In Poverty: 34.3%
- Near Poverty: 24.4%
- Moderate Income: 26.1%
- High Income: 15.2%

COVID

- In Poverty: 33.0%
- Near Poverty: 21.7%
- Moderate Income: 26.1%
- High Income: 19.3%

“In poverty” refers to individuals with resources 100% below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL), “Near Poverty” refers to individuals with resources between 100 and 200% of the FPL, “Moderate income” refers to individuals with resources between 200 and 400% of the FPL, and “High income” refers to individuals with resources more than 400% of the FPL.
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW by poverty status and race, (2020-2021)
Pre-pandemic, the gap between male and female out-of-school, out-of-work rates was narrowing, with rates falling for both populations. Since the pandemic, these rates have begun to diverge, with a rise in the rate of out-of-school, out-of-work male young adults.
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW by sex, 2010-2021
A Community-Level Look at Out-of-School, Out-of-Work Young Adults in New York City
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW by borough

### Pre-COVID
- **Bronx**: 33% (37,588)
- **Brooklyn**: 28% (31,954)
- **Manhattan**: 23% (25,883)
- **Queens**: 11% (13,023)
- **Staten Island**: 5% (6,310)

### COVID
- **Bronx**: 30% (42,610)
- **Brooklyn**: 26% (36,156)
- **Manhattan**: 25% (35,321)
- **Queens**: 14% (19,878)
- **Staten Island**: 4% (6,365)
An additional 16,000 young adults living in Manhattan and Queens were out of school and out of work, making up nearly two-thirds of the citywide increase in the out-of-school, out-of-work population since the onset of the pandemic.
Rate of OSOW young adults by community districts

% OSOW 16-24 Year Old
2.1% - 4.0%
4.1% - 9.6%
9.7% - 13.1%
13.2% - 17.8%
17.9% - 24.7%
### Five community districts with the overall highest rate of OSOW young adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Pre-COVID</th>
<th>COVID</th>
<th>Percentage Point Change</th>
<th>Share of Population Below 200% of Federal Poverty Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSOW Count</td>
<td>OSOW Rate</td>
<td>OSOW Count</td>
<td>OSOW Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Brownsville &amp; Ocean Hill</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>3,283</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Hunts Point, Longwood, &amp; Melrose</td>
<td>5,088</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>5,611</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>East Harlem</td>
<td>1,635</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>3,521</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Morris Heights, Fordham South, &amp; Mount Hope</td>
<td>4,792</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Central Harlem</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Five community districts with the highest increases in OSOW young adults since the pandemic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Pre-COVID</th>
<th>COVID</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
<th>Share of Population Below 200% of Federal Poverty Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSOW Count</td>
<td>OSOW Rate</td>
<td>OSOW Count</td>
<td>OSOW Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Astoria &amp; Long Island City</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hamilton Heights, Manhattanville &amp; West Harlem</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Concourse, Highbridge &amp; Mount Eden</td>
<td>2,618</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3,795</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Riverdale, Fieldston &amp; Kingsbridge</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>4&amp;5</td>
<td>Chelsea, Clinton &amp; Midtown Business District</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Employment Landscape for Out-of-School, Out-of-Work Young Adults
The unemployment rate among Black and Latinx young adults has historically been higher than the citywide average, and has grown even more since the pandemic, with rates for Black young adults increasing to 31% and rates for Latinx young adults increasing to 26% in 2021. Unemployment rates for all Black workers continue to remain continually high even as citywide rates have plummeted in 2023.
16- to 24-year-olds OSOW unemployment rates by race/ethnicity

- All 16-24 yrs
- All 18 yrs and up
- Black 16-24 yrs
- Hispanic 16-24 yrs

- 2010: 11.2%
- 2012: 10.7%
- 2014: 9.6%
- 2016: 8.0%
- 2018: 6.5%
- 2020: 9.9%

- 2010: 23%
- 2012: 24%
- 2014: 23%
- 2016: 21%
- 2018: 17%
- 2020: 22%

- 2010: 31%
- 2012: 35%
- 2014: 34%
- 2016: 31%
- 2018: 22%
- 2020: 31%
Young adult employment in New York City continues to be concentrated in retail trade as well as in leisure and hospitality; however, these sectors have been slower to recover since the onset of the pandemic.
16–24-year-old employment across major industries

- Retail Trade: 18.4%
- Entertainment: 17.0%
- Education: 8.4%
- Social and Community: 8.1%
- Professional Services: 6.7%
- Wholesale Trade: 6.7%
- Other Services: 6.5%
- Construction: 5.8%
- Information: 5.7%
- Transportation and Utility: 5.5%
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate: 5.5%
- Health and Human Services: 5.1%
- Manufacturing: 5.1%
- Administration: 3.4%
16–24-year-old employment in retail trade and leisure and hospitality
Wage growth continues to be slow among young adults who are employed, and the share of workers in part-time work has continued to increase. This trend precedes the pandemic.
Median wages of young adult workers and all workers (full-time and part-time) in 2021

All dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation.
Over the last decade, educational attainment has been increasing across all populations.
High school graduation rates have been improving for all populations, increasing from 77% in 2019 to 81% in 2021. Additionally, the high school stop-out rate has decreased across all demographics, falling from 8% in 2019 to 5% in 2021.

Source: NYC Public Schools
Trends in graduate numbers and graduation rates

Number of Graduates

Graduating Class

Share of the Entering Cohort

- 2008: 45,490, 61%
- 2009: 48,499, 63%
- 2010: 51,006, 65%
- 2011: 52,069, 66%
- 2012: 51,573, 65%
- 2013: 51,970, 66%
- 2014: 51,881, 66%
- 2015: 52,409, 68%
- 2016: 54,161, 70%
- 2017: 54,324, 73%
- 2018: 56,923, 74%
- 2019: 57,035, 76%
- 2020: 58,704, 77%
- 2021: 60,889, 79%

75,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Trends in stop-out numbers and stop-out rates

Stop-out refers to a temporary withdrawal from school or a delay in the pursuit of one's education.
Graduation rates by race/ethnicity

Graduating Class (Year)

Percent (%)
Stop-out rates by race/ethnicity

- ASIAN
- BLACK
- LATINX
- WHITE

Pre-Pandemic vs Pandemic

Graduating Class (Year)

Percent (%)
College and post-graduate attendance rates have improved for Black and Latinx populations, but still lag behind the rates for White and Asian young adults.

Source: NYC Public Schools
College attendance rates by race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>WHITE</th>
<th>BLACK</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>LATINX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Given that 74% of first-time freshmen at the City University of New York (CUNY) are graduates of NYC Public Schools, CUNY data on enrollment and educational attainment provides powerful insights into changes in NYC’s young adult population over time.
First time fall enrollment into CUNY associate degree programs

Source: The City University of New York, Office of Applied Research, Evaluation, and Data Analytics
Nearly half of students who began in Fall 2020 were not retained through one year of associate degree programs. Young adult retention rates for the Fall 2020 cohort of CUNY associate degree programs across all institutions were 73% for one semester and 56% for one year following matriculation.
Fall enrollment into non-degree programs at CUNY for young adults under 25

Source: The City University of New York, Office of Applied Research, Evaluation, and Data Analytics
Although educational attainment has continued to improve among the 16- to-24-year-old population, almost 75% of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults have no college education, limiting their opportunities in the job market.
Educational attainment of 18- to 24-year-olds (2020-2021)

- **OSOW**
  - Less than HS: 21%
  - HSD/GED: 47%
  - Some College: 23%
  - AA Degree: 4%
  - BA or Higher: 4%

- **Non-OSOW**
  - Less than HS: 11%
  - HSD/GED: 36%
  - Some College: 27%
  - AA Degree: 6%
  - BA or Higher: 21%
Address long-term economic insecurity created by part-time, low-wage work.

Steady growth in part-time, low-wage jobs creates long-term economic insecurity and uncertainty. New York City needs to invest in and strengthen opportunities for young adults to access good-paying quality jobs that offer career advancement possibilities beginning in high schools. NYC also needs to build more intentional opportunities for part-time, low-wage workers to connect to education and skills training that will put them on a path to economic mobility. Although much of the workforce development system has been focused on connecting jobseekers to full-time employment, more services are needed to better prepare young adults on how best to navigate a labor market in which job offerings are increasingly in part-time and precarious work.
Recommendations to Recover Gains

Support neighborhood partnership development.

It is critical to increase targeted workforce development and wraparound service programs for young adults in neighborhoods with high rates of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults, which also tend to have large communities living in economic insecurity and poverty. JobsFirstNYC has spearheaded a number of place-based partnerships, which are localized solutions that respond to the unique needs of communities with high numbers of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults. These partnerships include the Lower East Side Employment Network, the Brownsville Hub Cooperative (Brooklyn), YES Bed Stuy (Brooklyn), Youth WINS (Staten Island), and the Jerome Avenue Revitalization Collaborative (Bronx).
Prioritize economic mobility and pathways to prosperity for historically marginalized and disproportionately harmed communities.

New York City’s workforce system stakeholders can make significant, measurable progress toward this recommendation by: encouraging participation in young adult workforce programs; implementing systems change strategies; centering young adults in planning processes; and prioritizing economic mobility and prosperity.
Recommendations to Recover Gains

Create a seamless continuum of integrated services across education and youth development institutions.

This can be achieved by: providing early career exposure; leveraging existing resources for support; integrating wraparound support programs; increasing the availability of bridge programs; reimagining education pathways; and making credentials easily attainable.
Permanently expand the Earned Income Tax Credit to include earners aged 18–24.

This tax provision was temporarily expanded to young adult earners aged 19–24 nationwide during the pandemic under the American Rescue Plan. In New York City earners aged 19–24 are eligible for the 2022 tax year, but it is uncertain whether young adult earners, many of whom are income eligible, will face age-related barriers to this important tax credit in the future.
Substantially increase the minimum wage.

While the minimum wage in New York City is set to rise incrementally over the next 3 years, inflation, poverty, and widespread economic instability may continue to leave many young adults in New York City financially insecure.
Policy Recommendations

Strengthen wage equity policies for young adult workers by protecting against wage theft and increasing the reach and enforcement of anti-discrimination policies and workplace protections.
Increase investment in initiatives that support young men.

Given the alarming rise in unemployment rates among young men in New York City, particularly those of color, it is critical to prioritize investment in programs that support this population. Mentorship programs, specialized workforce initiatives, and other holistic opportunities for young men provide access to vital social-emotional support and enhance their economic well being.
Broader Trends to Explore

Increased out-of-school and out-of-work rates in Manhattan and Queens

Manhattan and Queens have fewer New York City Department of Youth and Community Development program sites and workforce program sites than other boroughs; however, out-of-school, out-of-work population rates increased the most in Manhattan and Queens.

See Appendix A for additional community-level data
Low first-time postsecondary enrollment

There were more than one million fewer undergraduates enrolled in college in 2021 compared to fall 2019. These unprecedented drops in college enrollment signal that young adults may be reconsidering the value of college. JobsFirstNYC Education Solutions is addressing this trend by building equitable pathways to postsecondary education and career pathways, for example through the long-standing Bronx Opportunity Network partnership between Bronx-Based community-based organizations and colleges.

Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center
Rise of part-time jobs and the gig economy

Across New York State, 850,000 workers are low-wage independent contractors. Because these workers are not classified as employees, they lack the guaranteed protections that are afforded to most workers, including a minimum wage, basic insurances, paid sick leave, and the ability to form labor unions. JobsFirstNYC Work Solutions has launched three citywide Sector Networks in the green economy, tech, and healthcare. These Networks will strengthen collaboration among workforce training providers and employers to improve program design and skills training, leverage knowledge and resources, and increase access to higher-quality jobs.

Source: Center for New York City Affairs
Lack of college degrees creates a barrier to accessing economic mobility

Young adults who are out of school and out of work are reaching a paper ceiling: the invisible barrier that comes at every turn for workers without a bachelor’s degree. Almost 75% of out-of-school, out-of-work young adults have no college education, restricting their opportunities in the job market. JobsFirstNYC is addressing this trend in multiple ways including launching a citywide Skills Mapping initiative in partnership with SkyHive, enabling workforce organizations to support job seekers to understand their current skills to match to jobs based on skills instead of degrees; and it collaborates with OneTen to help Black talent in New York without four-year degrees to get jobs with family sustaining wages.

Learn more about SkyHive at skyhive.io and OneTen at oneten.org
Low rates of household formation

As the cost of living in NYC continues to rise, young people are living with their parents for longer and buying homes at lower rates than previous generations did at their age. Lack of choice regarding where to live, longer commute times, and living far from friends and community spaces all contribute to the high rates of social isolation and loneliness among young adults today. At the same time, living at home enables young adults to accrue savings for themselves and their families, and to take more time to develop and pursue their career goals.
Influx of new arrivals

There are 13,700 asylum seeking students in temporary housing enrolled in our public schools as of early 2023. NYC direct service organizations face challenges in connecting undocumented workers and asylum seekers to workforce development opportunities including paid internships and jobs placements.
Impacts of the increasing cost of living in NYC

50% of working-age households do not have earnings that meet the minimum cost of living in New York City. Many New York City residents, particularly Black residents, are leaving the city partially due to the ever-increasing cost of raising a family in New York. This trend of migration has wide-ranging implications for the workforce, with labor shortages in industries including healthcare, food service, and hospitality, where Black workers have traditionally been overrepresented.

Source: the Fund for the City of New York
## Appendix A: A Deeper Look – Community-Level Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pre-Pandemic (2018 &amp; 2019)</th>
<th>Pandemic (2020 &amp; 2021)</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 Absolute Difference Pre-pandemic &amp; Pandemic</th>
<th>Share of population below 200% of Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD 11</td>
<td>Pelham Parkway, Morris Park &amp; Laconia</td>
<td>1475.5</td>
<td>3338.5</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 4</td>
<td>Concourse, Highbridge &amp; Mount Eden</td>
<td>2618</td>
<td>3795</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 10</td>
<td>Co-op City, Pelham Bay &amp; Schuylerville</td>
<td>922.5</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 12</td>
<td>Wakefield, Williamsbridge &amp; Woodlawn</td>
<td>2655</td>
<td>3407</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Hunts Point, Longwood &amp; Melrose</td>
<td>5088</td>
<td>5610.5</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 8</td>
<td>Riverdale, Fieldston &amp; Kingsbridge</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>1576.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 9</td>
<td>Castle Hill, Clason Point &amp; Parkchester</td>
<td>5269.5</td>
<td>5265</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 7</td>
<td>Bedford Park, Fordham North &amp; Norwood</td>
<td>3047</td>
<td>2914</td>
<td>-133</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 5</td>
<td>Morris Heights, Fordham South &amp; Mount Hope</td>
<td>4791.5</td>
<td>4531.5</td>
<td>-260</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 3 &amp; 6</td>
<td>Belmont, Crotona Park East &amp; East Tremont</td>
<td>4609.5</td>
<td>3967</td>
<td>-643</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 12</td>
<td>Washington Heights, Inwood &amp; Marble Hill</td>
<td>2433</td>
<td>5142.5</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 11</td>
<td>East Harlem</td>
<td>1634.5</td>
<td>3521</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 3</td>
<td>Chinatown &amp; Lower East Side</td>
<td>1519.5</td>
<td>2798.5</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 10</td>
<td>Central Harlem</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>2897</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 6</td>
<td>Murray Hill, Gramercy &amp; Stuyvesant Town</td>
<td>327.5</td>
<td>970.5</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 8</td>
<td>Upper East Side</td>
<td>763.5</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 4 &amp; 5</td>
<td>Chelsea, Clinton &amp; Midtown Business District</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 9</td>
<td>Hamilton Heights, Manhattanville &amp; West Harlem</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>-47</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Battery Park City, Greenwich Village &amp; Soho</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>549.5</td>
<td>-180</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 7</td>
<td>Upper West Side &amp; West Side</td>
<td>1564.5</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>-1,228</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 3</td>
<td>Tottenville, Great Kills &amp; Annadale</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 1</td>
<td>Port Richmond, Stapleton &amp; Mariner’s Harbor</td>
<td>3578</td>
<td>3297</td>
<td>-281</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 2</td>
<td>New Springville &amp; South Beach</td>
<td>1559.5</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>-340</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BRONX

### MANHATTAN

### STATEN ISLAND
## Appendix A: A Deeper Look – Community-Level Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Community Name</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 year olds Pre-Pandemic</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 year olds Rate Pre-Pandemic</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 year olds Pandemic</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 year olds Rate Pandemic</th>
<th>OSOW 16 to 24 Absolute Difference Pre-Pandemic &amp; Pandemic</th>
<th>Share of population below 200% of Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD 18</td>
<td>Canarsie &amp; Flatlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 11</td>
<td>Bensonhurst &amp; Bath Beach</td>
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<td>3009.5</td>
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<td>39%</td>
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<td>CD 2</td>
<td>Brooklyn Heights &amp; Fort Greene</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1943.5</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 10</td>
<td>Bay Ridge &amp; Dyker Heights</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>756</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 4</td>
<td>Bushwick</td>
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<td>745</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Sheepshead Bay, Gerritsen Beach &amp; Homecrest</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>2608</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>610</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Crown Heights South, Prospect Lefferts &amp; Wingate</td>
<td>1362.5</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Borough Park, Kensington &amp; Ocean Parkway</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2890</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>Bedford Stuyvesant</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Greenpoint &amp; Williamsburg</td>
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<td>1701</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Park Slope, Carroll Gardens &amp; Red Hook</td>
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<td>133</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>East Flatbush, Farragut &amp; Rugby</td>
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<td>2506.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 7</td>
<td>Sunset Park &amp; Windsor Terrace</td>
<td>1461</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1167.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 13</td>
<td>Brighton Beach &amp; Coney Island</td>
<td>2175.5</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>East New York &amp; Starrett City</td>
<td>5148</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3133.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jamaica, Hollis &amp; St. Albans</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>7012.5</td>
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<td>Howard Beach &amp; Ozone Park</td>
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<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Richmond Hill &amp; Woodhaven</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 13</td>
<td>Queens Village, Cambria Heights &amp; Rosedale</td>
<td>2906</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3983</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD 14</td>
<td>Far Rockaway, Breezy Point &amp; Broad Channel</td>
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<td>16%</td>
<td>2780</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 5</td>
<td>Ridgewood, Glendale &amp; Middle Village</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>2996</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 1</td>
<td>Astoria &amp; Long Island City</td>
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<td>Jackson Heights &amp; North Corona</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sunnyside &amp; Woodside</td>
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<td>Bayside, Douglaston &amp; Little Neck</td>
<td>687.5</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>287</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Forest Hills &amp; Rego Park</td>
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<td>582.5</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 8</td>
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<td>2305</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-773</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BROOKLYN

### QUEENS
Acknowledgements

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