COUNCIL DISTRICT 8: A PROFILE OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

February 2025

ABOUT US

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. Our innovative approach to developing new partnership models has helped shape public policy, private philanthropic investments, and the practices of employers, colleges, workforce development service providers, high schools, and others. Over the last 17 years, JobsFirstNYC has worked with more than 200 organizations and institutions across New York City and State to build innovative solutions that connect young adults to economic opportunities.

Community Service Society

Community Service Society of New York has worked with and for New Yorkers since 1843 to promote economic opportunity and champion an equitable city and state. We power change through a strategic combination of research, services, and advocacy to make New York more livable for people facing economic insecurity. By expanding access to healthcare, affordable housing, employment, opportunities for individuals with conviction histories, debt assistance, and more, we make a tangible difference in the lives of millions.

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FOREWORD

My dedication to the well-being and prosperity of young adults is at the core of my public service mission. The future of our communities in East Harlem and the South Bronx is intrinsically linked to the economic mobility of our youth. As a committed stakeholder, it's imperative we ensure that our youth are equipped with the necessary support, resources, and opportunities to successfully navigate the workforce. The aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic has starkly highlighted the vulnerabilities our young people face, with nearly a quarter of them disengaged from both education and employment—a rate almost 60% higher than the city's average. This trend calls for immediate and strategic action.

We are a community with a lot of strengths, and together I know we can show up for our youth. I have partnered with some of our great local providers and employment experts to work with the community to identify strategies and solutions for the challenges facing the young adult workforce. Together, we can identify what young people need, build on local strengths, and fill gaps in services and support so we can open more doors for our young people.

To embark on this journey, accurate and comprehensive information is crucial. This report offers an insightful snapshot of Council District 8, employing the latest data to paint a detailed picture of our local economy and workforce, as well as the socioeconomic factors affecting our youth's employment readiness, including education, health, and housing conditions. This report is an invaluable tool for informing policy decisions and initiatives designed to foster the professional advancement and success of our young workforce.

I believe we can reimagine economic mobility for young adults in Council District 8, and this report serves as a valuable resource to inform policy decisions and initiatives aimed at supporting the professional growth and success of our young workforce.

I encourage all stakeholders to review the report and actively engage in the ongoing conversation on youth and workforce development in our community. Your input and feedback are essential as we work toward creating a more inclusive and prosperous labor environment for our young residents.

Diana Ayala
Deputy speaker of the New York City Council and City Council member representing Council District 8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WHAT IS COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8?

New York City Council District 8 (hereinafter CD 8) comprises the neighborhoods of East Harlem in Upper Manhattan and Mott Haven, Longwood, Highbridge, Concourse, and Port Morris in the Southeast Bronx. The district is home to approximately 280,000 New Yorkers. It is a vibrant and diverse community that has been in transformation over the past decade as gentrification takes hold. Since 2010, the population in CD 8 has grown by 4% as it has gained an estimated 11,000 new residents.

OVERVIEW

The Community Service Society of New York (CSS) was commissioned by JobsFirstNYC to develop a data profile of CD 8. Our aim was to produce a snapshot of CD 8 that could serve as the context for understanding opportunities and challenges related to economic mobility in the district and that could provide a foundation for the development of a community partnership aimed at enhancing opportunities for young adults. This report is intended to serve both as a ready source of community-level data and as an analytical tool that can help inform policy and program priorities for CD 8.

METHODOLOGY

We used a framework employing five interrelated yet conceptually distinct domains—demographic composition, socioeconomic landscape, housing, health and well-being, and neighborhood factors—to piece together a comprehensive profile of the district. Within each domain, we looked at current conditions relative to the rest of the city and trends over time to understand how CD 8 has been changing.

The backbone of this profile rests on American Community Survey data made available by the U.S. Census Bureau. In addition, we used the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data made available by the New York State Department of Labor; the Housing and Vacancy Survey data made available by the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development; the Community Health Survey data from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; New York City Department of Education data; and several other administrative data sources made available through New York City's Open Data portal.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

These key recommendations are based on JobsFirstNYC's experience and approach to supporting communities that face similar challenges to address the economic mobility needs of young adults.

1 The most critical community-wide recommendation for strengthening young adults' economic mobility is to **create a seamless continuum of integrated services across educational institutions, employers, and youth development institutions.**

2 **Support neighborhood partnership development.** It is crucial to tap into local expertise in addressing the needs of young adults who are out of school and out of work. Effective place-based collaborations utilize community knowledge to offer a range of coordinated services and supports.[43] Collaborating and building networks with a facilitation partner can help identify strategies and create comprehensive plans to address the challenges faced by community members.

3 **Replicate and scale successful partnership models between youth-serving organizations and institutions of higher education**, such as community colleges, to create industry-aligned programs that can help young adults build skills that lead to career pathways in high-growth industries. Such programs can develop industry-aligned curricula in collaboration with employer partners and utilize accelerated learning strategies such as credit for prior learning; competency-based models; and strategies to increase access to credentials for underprepared learners.

4 **Prioritize economic mobility and pathways to prosperity for young adults affected by systemic neglect or inequitable policies by centering them in the planning process and ensuring that youth workforce programs are aligned with their interests.**

5 **Create training programs for non-traditional jobs, industries, and work arrangements, including entrepreneurship and self-employment.** Due to lifestyle considerations, personal preferences, or labor market demand, some youth may desire a career outside the bounds of a single job or industry. Young adults should be able to access training programs and sources of information that prepare them to navigate the financial and legal complexities of alternative work arrangements, such as freelancing or work in the gig economy.

CONCLUSION

This report brings together the latest available data to provide a portrait of the current social and economic landscape in CD 8. It documents some of the broad challenges facing the community and highlights those that are of particular concern to young adults. From this data, and from the broad and deep expertise of the authors and contributors, this report also offers a set of targeted and more general recommendations for enhancing the economic mobility of young adults in CD 8 and building a more thriving community.

It is our hope that as interested parties in the community come together to create and implement a plan aimed at improving the economic mobility of young adults in CD 8, this strong data foundation can serve as a roadmap for their efforts and energies.

INTRODUCTION

CD 8 comprises the neighborhoods of East Harlem in Upper Manhattan and Mott Haven, Longwood, Highbridge, Concourse, and Port Morris in the Southeast Bronx. In the interest of readability, we will refer to the two main neighborhoods of CD 8 as East Harlem and Mott Haven, where the latter is defined to include all of Mott Haven, Longwood, Highbridge, Concourse, and Port Morris (Figure 1). The district is home to approximately 280,000 New Yorkers. It is a vibrant and diverse community that has been in transformation over the past decade as gentrification takes hold. Since 2010, the population in CD 8 has grown by 4% as it has gained an estimated 11,000 new residents.

Figure 1. Council District 8
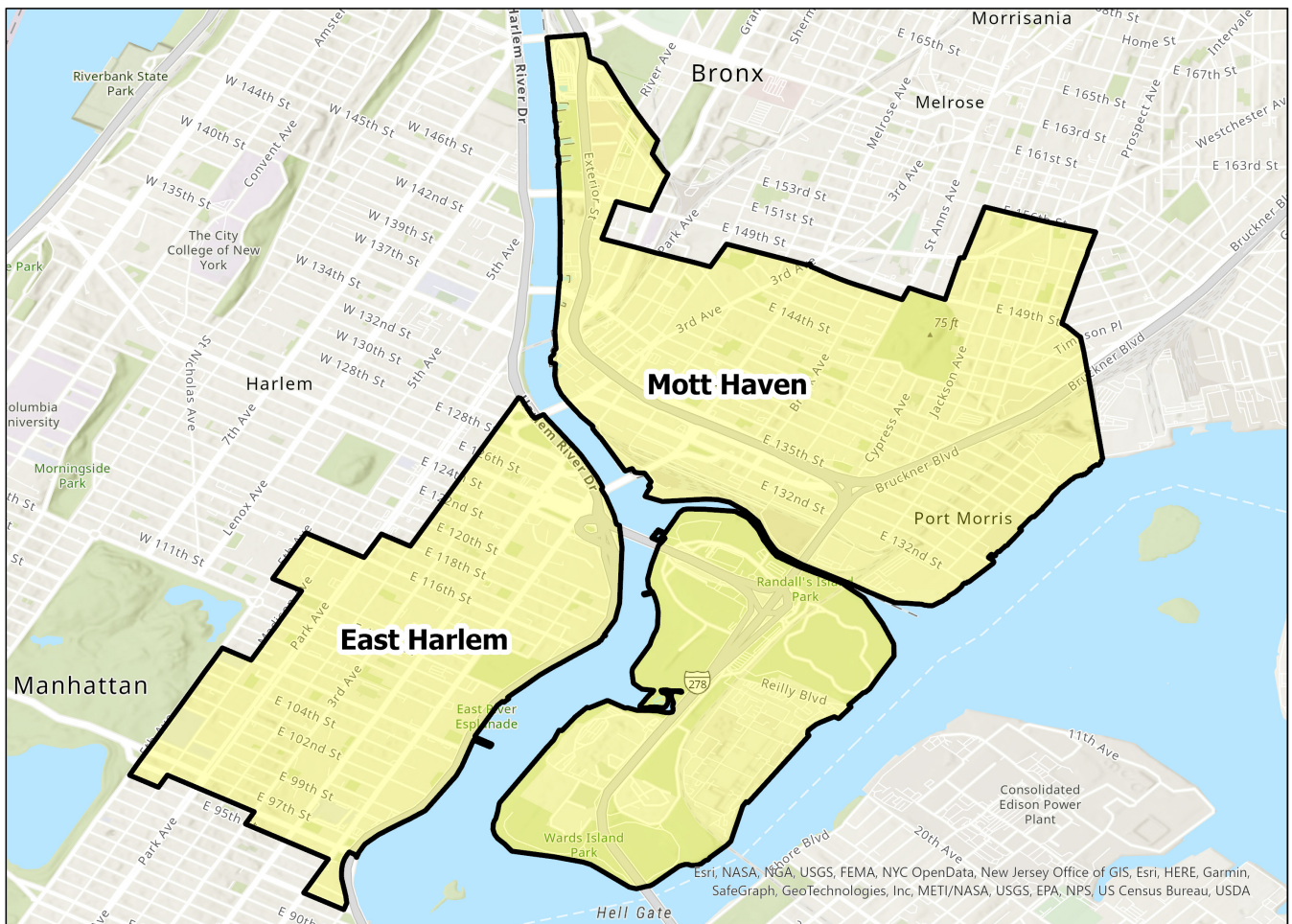
This report, using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the New York State Department of Labor for 2016–2022, aims to present a snapshot of CD 8 to inform the development and implementation of legislation and local programming directed at improving the lives of its residents, especially young adults seeking greater economic mobility. We hope this report will serve as a reference for understanding the community, as well as a tool for evaluating and strategizing the allocation of political and financial resources.

Our exploration of CD 8 is based on a framework consisting of five interrelated yet conceptually distinct domains: demographic composition, socioeconomic landscape, housing, health and well-being, and neighborhood factors. Within each domain, we look both at current conditions relative to the rest of the city and at trends over time by comparing current data with data from five or ten years ago. Figure 2 shows a schematic diagram representing the five domains of analysis used to generate this profile of CD 8.

Figure 2. Framework used to develop an in-depth profile of CD 8

Demographics	Socioeconomic profile	Housing	Health and well-being	Neighborhood
Age, race, ethnicity, gender	Education	Affordability	Life expectancy, access to healthcare, food availability, diet and physical activity	Digital connectivity
Household types	Income and poverty	Quality	Children's health	Financial access
	Employment and jobs	Eviction	Mental health	Criminal justice

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The population of CD 8 is somewhat younger than that of New York City as a whole. The share of the population aged 35 or younger makes up half of CD 8, compared with 46% citywide (Figure 3).
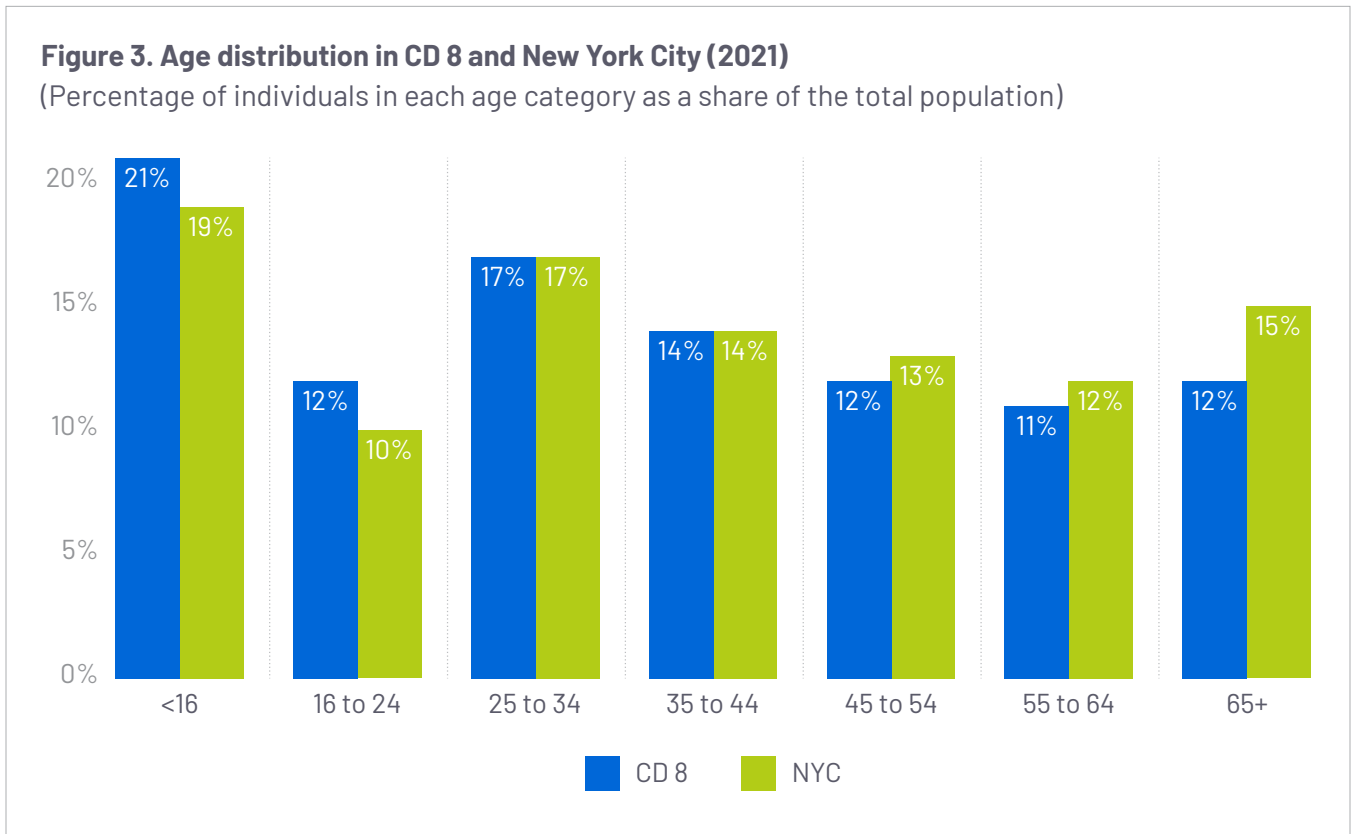
Figure 3. Age distribution in CD 8 and New York City (2021)
(Percentage of individuals in each age category as a share of the total population)

Age	CD 8	NYC
<16	21%	19%
16 to 24	12%	10%
25 to 34	17%	17%
35 to 44	14%	14%
45 to 54	12%	13%
55 to 64	11%	12%
65+	12%	15%

Source: CSS Analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

There is also a greater imbalance between the sizes of the male and female population within each age group in CD 8 than in New York City as a whole. For the population aged less than 35, there are relatively more young men in CD 8 than in New York City generally; and the reverse is true for the population aged 35 and higher, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Male and female population by age in CD 8 and New York City (2021)
(Percentage of individuals in each age category as a share of the total population)

Male (CD 8)   Female (CD 8)   Male (NYC)   Female (NYC)
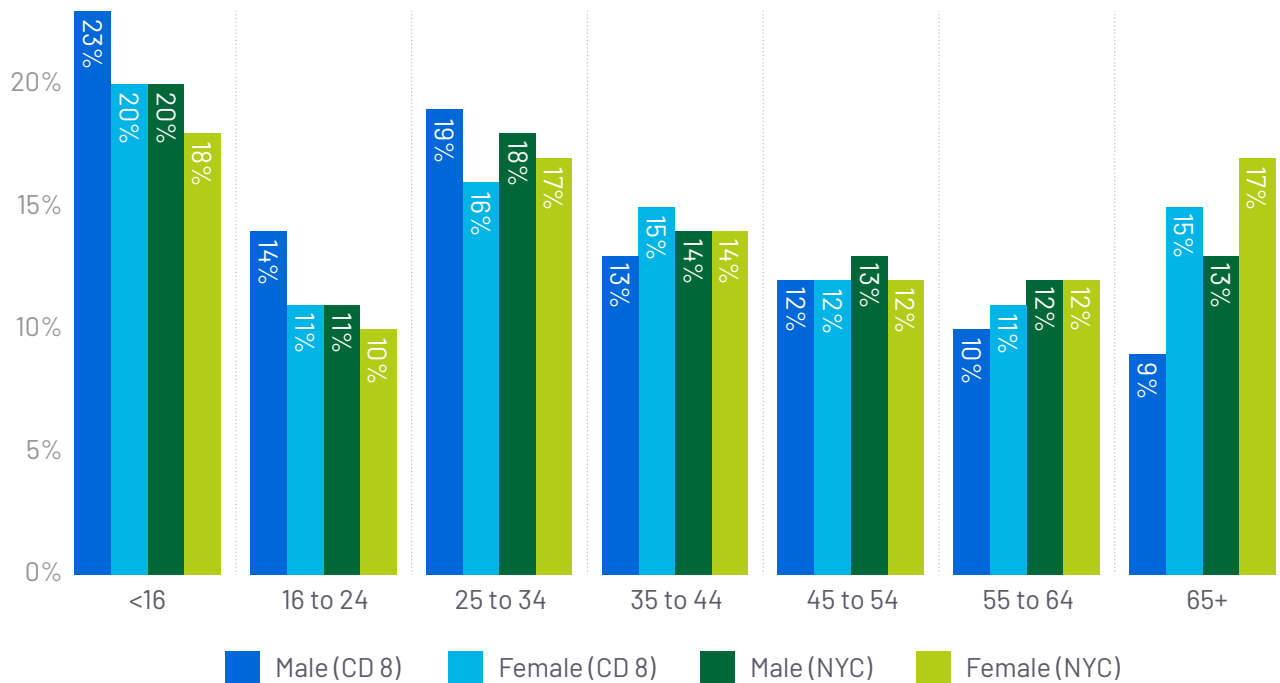
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

The residents of CD 8 are majority Hispanic (59%), substantially greater than the proportion across all of New York City. Twenty-seven percent of residents in CD 8 are Black and only 8% are white, compared with 32% white citywide (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Racial and ethnic composition of CD 8 and New York City (2021)

- Hispanic
- Black
- White
- Asian
- Other
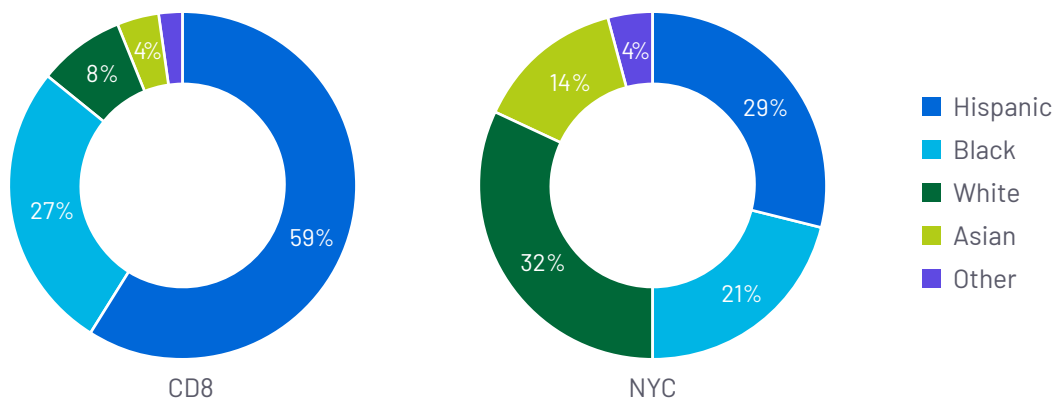
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Hispanic residents in CD 8 represent 6.5% of New York City's total Hispanic population. Between 2016 and 2021, the share of Puerto Ricans in the Hispanic population declined from 44% to 40%, while that of Dominicans increased from 24% to 30% (Figure 6).
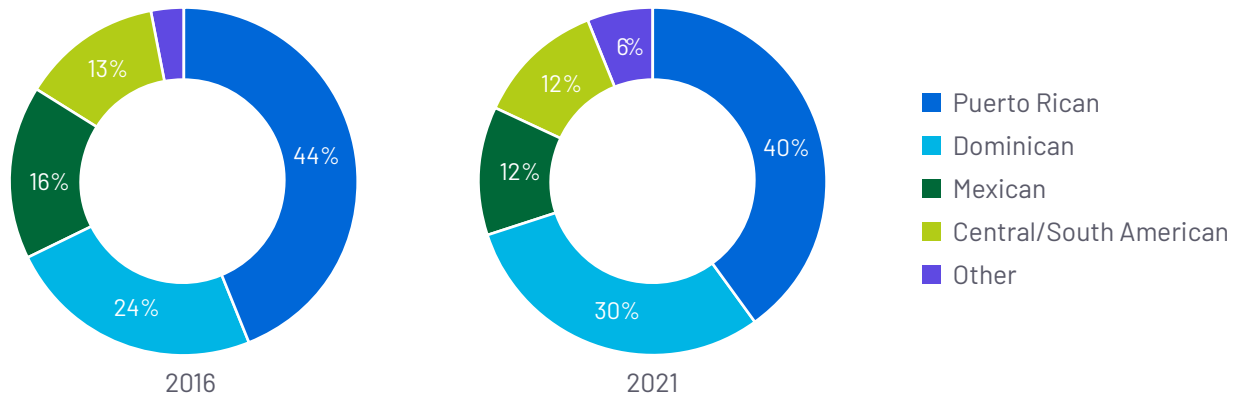
Figure 6. Composition of the Hispanic community in CD 8 (2016 and 2021)
(Percentage of individuals in each category as a share of total Hispanic population in CD 8)

Legend:
- Puerto Rican
- Dominican
- Mexican
- Central/South American
- Other

2016: Puerto Rican 44%, Dominican 24%, Mexican 16%, Central/South American 13%
2021: Puerto Rican 40%, Dominican 30%, Mexican 12%, Central/South American 12%, Other 6%

Source: CSS analysis of 2016 and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

CD 8 has fewer immigrants relative to the rest of the city: 74% of residents in CD 8 are native born, compared with the citywide average of 64% (Figure 7). Around 20% of households in Mott Haven and 15% in East Harlem have limited English proficiency, compared with around 11% citywide (data not shown).[2]

Figure 7. Citizenship status of residents in CD 8 and New York City (2021)

Legend:
- Native born
- Naturalized citizen
- Not a citizen

CD 8: Native born 74%, Naturalized citizen 13%, Not a citizen 13%
NYC: Native born 64%, Naturalized citizen 21%, Not a citizen 15%
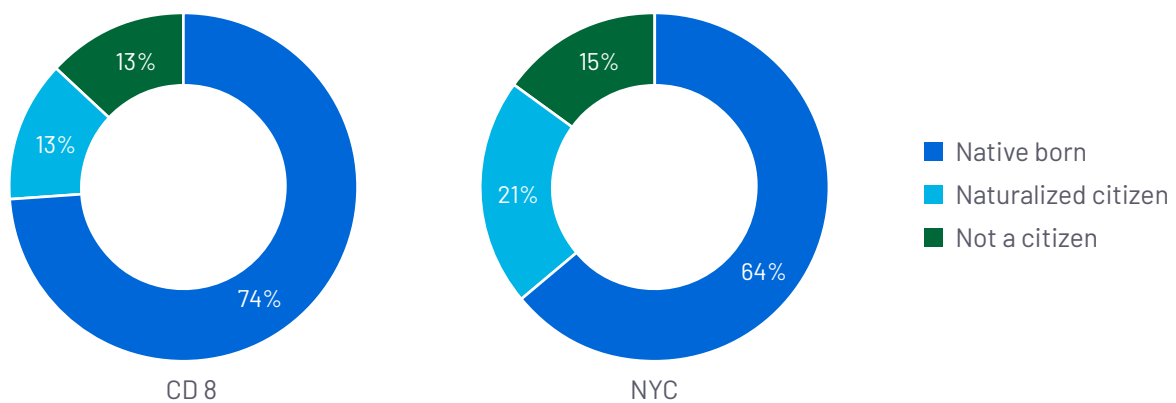
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The proportion of adult residents with a four-year college degree is lower in CD 8 relative to that of the city, although the share has been increasing in recent years. Figure 8 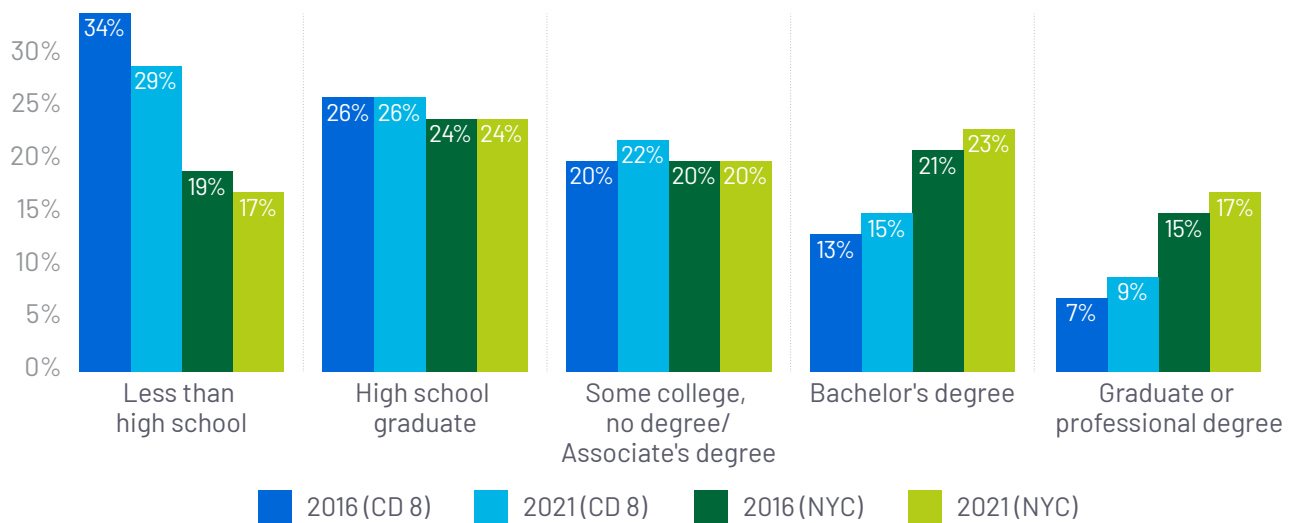shows that in 2021, 40% of the city's adults aged 25 years and older had at least a college education, while the rate for CD 8 was 24%. Between 2016 and 2021, the share of residents with at least a college degree increased by four percentage points in both CD 8 and the city as a whole.

Figure 8. Educational attainment in CD 8 and New York City (2016 and 2021)
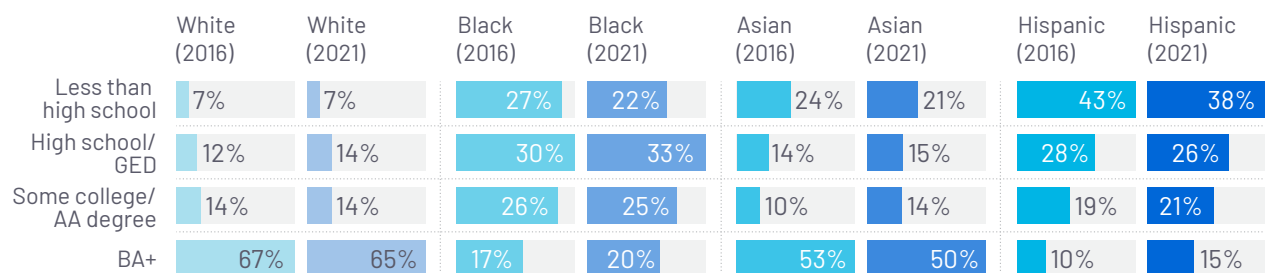

Legend: 2016 (CD 8), 2021 (CD 8), 2016 (NYC), 2021 (NYC)

	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college, no degree/ Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
2016 (CD 8)	34%	26%	20%	13%	7%
2021 (CD 8)	29%	26%	22%	15%	9%
2016 (NYC)	19%	24%	20%	21%	15%
2021 (NYC)	17%	24%	20%	23%	17%

Source: CSS analysis of 2016 and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

As shown in Figure 9, there are discrepancies in educational attainment by race and ethnicity within CD 8. White and Asian residents are more likely to have a bachelor's degree, and Hispanic and Black residents are more likely to lack high school completion certificates. However, between 2016 and 2021, the share of residents with college degrees rose by three percentage points among Black residents and by five percentage points among Hispanic residents.

Figure 9. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in CD 8 (2016 and 2021)
(Percentages of individuals aged 25 and over and who reported not being in school)

	White (2016)	White (2021)	Black (2016)	Black (2021)	Asian (2016)	Asian (2021)	Hispanic (2016)	Hispanic (2021)
Less than high school	7%	7%	27%	22%	24%	21%	43%	38%
High school/ GED	12%	14%	30%	33%	14%	15%	28%	26%
Some college/ AA degree	14%	14%	26%	25%	10%	14%	19%	21%
BA+	67%	65%	17%	20%	53%	50%	10%	15%

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample
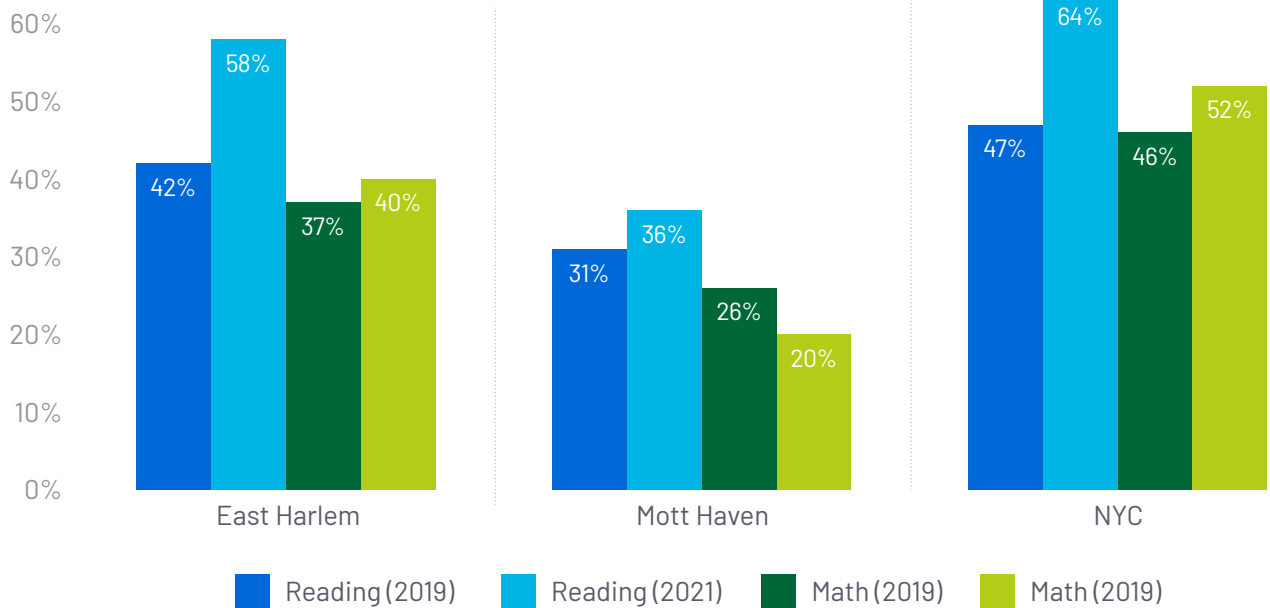
K–12 EDUCATION

The school districts spanning East Harlem and Mott Haven educate approximately 30,000 children out of the 1.1 million enrolled in New York City's public school system. Of the students based in CD 8, approximately 13% are designated English-language learners. Public schools in these neighborhoods are typically under-served, under-funded, and under-performing relative to their citywide counterparts.

Reading and math proficiency among students in third through eighth grades in both East Harlem and Mott Haven are below the citywide average (Figure 10). In Mott Haven, the situation is more concerning, as only 20% of students in these grades are considered proficient in math and only 36% are considered proficient in English, compared with the citywide rates of 51% and 64%, respectively.

Despite the education disruptions caused by the pandemic, both neighborhoods in CD 8 made significant improvements in reading proficiency between 2019 and 2021, while only East Harlem made progress on math proficiency. For Mott Haven, the share of students considered proficient in math declined from 26% to 19% during this period, indicating a major setback likely indicative of pandemic-related learning loss.[3]
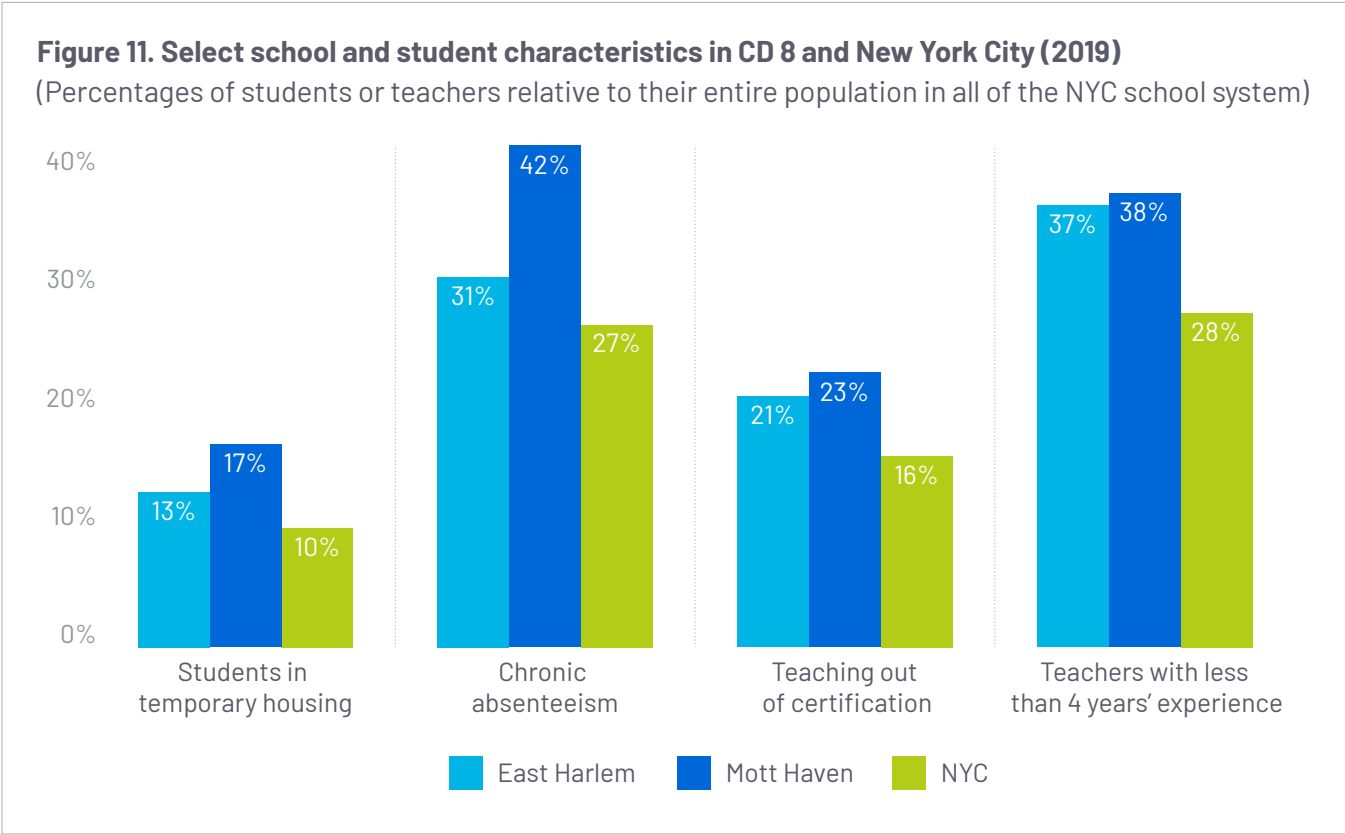
Among high school students, performance varied between East Harlem and Mott Haven districts in 2019. Eighty-seven percent of high school students in East Harlem met proficiency standards in English language arts—six percentage points higher than the citywide rate of 81%—while only 70% of Mott Haven students did so.[4] In math, disparities between East Harlem and Mott Haven were even more striking. While 88% of high school students in East Harlem were proficient in math, the share was 56% in Mott Haven—more than 20 percentage points below the citywide rate of 77%.[5]

Figure 10. Reading and math proficiency among 3rd–8th graders in CD 8 and New York City (2019 and 2021)

Legend: Reading (2019), Reading (2021), Math (2019), Math (2019)

Source: New York City Department of Education (as cited by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York), https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/109/reading-test-scores-3rd-through-8th-grades#109/a/5/174/127/a/a and https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/114/math-test-scores-3rd-through-8th-grades#114/a/5/189/127/a/a

Figure 11 highlights the characteristics of public schools in East Harlem and Mott Haven through select indicators. In 2019, 42% of students in Mott Haven were chronically absent (present less than 90% of the time), compared with 27% in the city as a whole; the rate was 31% in East Harlem. Likewise, 17% of Mott Haven students were in temporary housing, compared with 13% in East Harlem and 10% in the city overall. Both East Harlem and Mott Haven schools had a higher share of teachers who taught courses in which they lacked certification and a higher share of teachers who had less than four years of teaching experience, compared with the city overall.

Figure 11. Select school and student characteristics in CD 8 and New York City (2019)
(Percentages of students or teachers relative to their entire population in all of the NYC school system)

Source: New York City Department of Education (as analyzed by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, in its "Keeping Track Online" database, for students in temporary housing, chronic absenteeism, share of teachers teaching out of certification, and share of teachers with less than four years' experience

The disparities between the two neighborhoods within CD 8 persist in graduation rates as well (Figure 12). East Harlem has an 83% graduation rate and a dropout rate of 4%, while the corresponding rates in Mott Haven are 68% and 9%. The citywide averages are 77% and 6%, respectively. Moreover, 66% of graduating seniors in East Harlem are considered ready for college, while the share is 50% in Mott Haven and 57% citywide.

Figure 12. Graduation outcomes for CD 8 and New York City (2020)[6]
(Percentage of all students graduating within 6 years of starting grade 9)
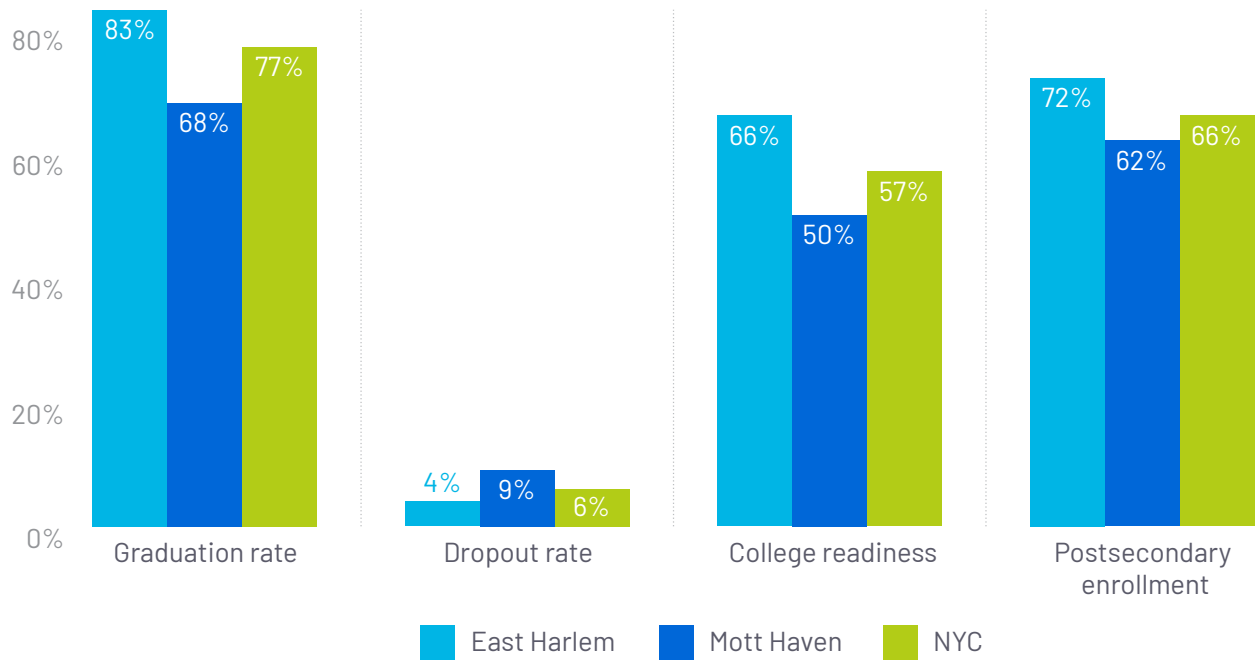
Source: Citizens' Committee for Children of New York analysis of New York City Department of Education, School Quality Report Results for High Schools (school years 2015–16 to 2019–20), https://infohub.nyced.org/reports/school-quality/school-quality-reports-and-resources/school-quality-report-citywide-data

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Department of Youth and Community Development's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) is the nation's largest summer youth employment program, connecting 14- to 24-year-olds with paid work experience. The number of enrollees varied between 2020 and 2022, starting at 3,762 in 2020, dropping to 1,462 in 2021, and rising to 3,635 in 2022 (Table 1). Throughout this period, Mott Haven/Melrose consistently had more enrollees in SYEP than did East Harlem.

Table 1. Summer Youth Employment Program enrollees (2020–2022)

	EAST HARLEM	MOTT HAVEN/ MELROSE	CD 8 TOTAL	NEW YORK CITY
2020	1,581	2,181	3,762	74,453
2021	700	762	1,462	35,194
2022	1,454	2,181	3,635	74,884

Source: Department of Youth and Community Development, 2020–2022

INCOME

In 2021, the median household income in CD 8 was estimated to be $31,290—approximately 40% of the citywide median household income of $71,211 (Figure 13). This represents a 6% increase since 2010. During this same time, median household incomes across the city grew 16%, from $61,409 in 2010 to $71,211 in 2021.

Figure 13. Median household income in CD 8 and New York City (2010, 2016, and 2021, adjusted to 2021 dollars)

Year	CD 8	NYC
2010	$29,579	$61,409
2016	$31,105	$62,656
2021	$31,290	$71,211
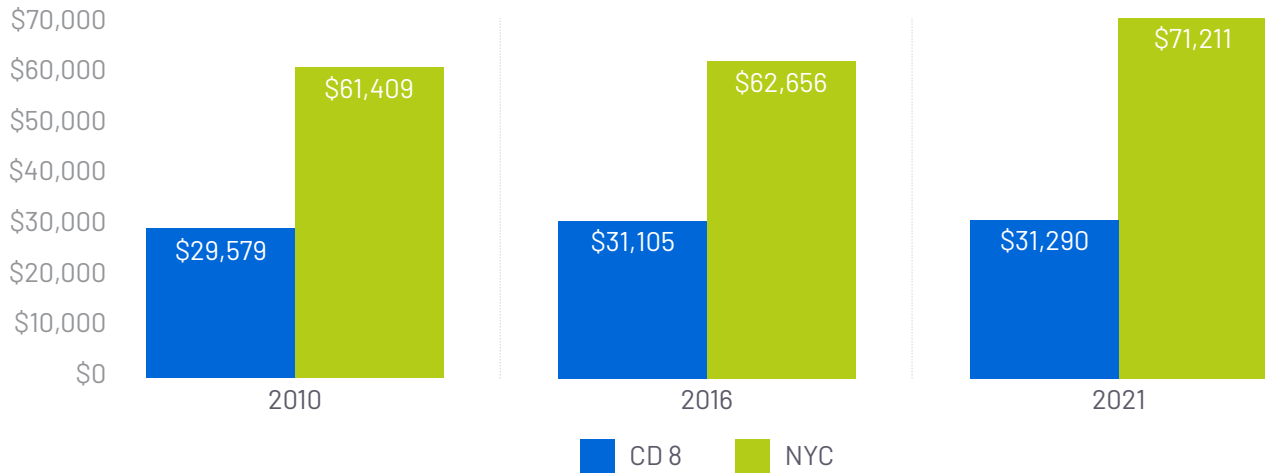
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

For most households, earnings (defined as wages and salary received from a job) are a major component of income, and thus the observed disparities in household incomes reflect disparities in earnings.[7]

Figure 14. Median household income by race/ethnicity in CD 8 and New York City (2021)
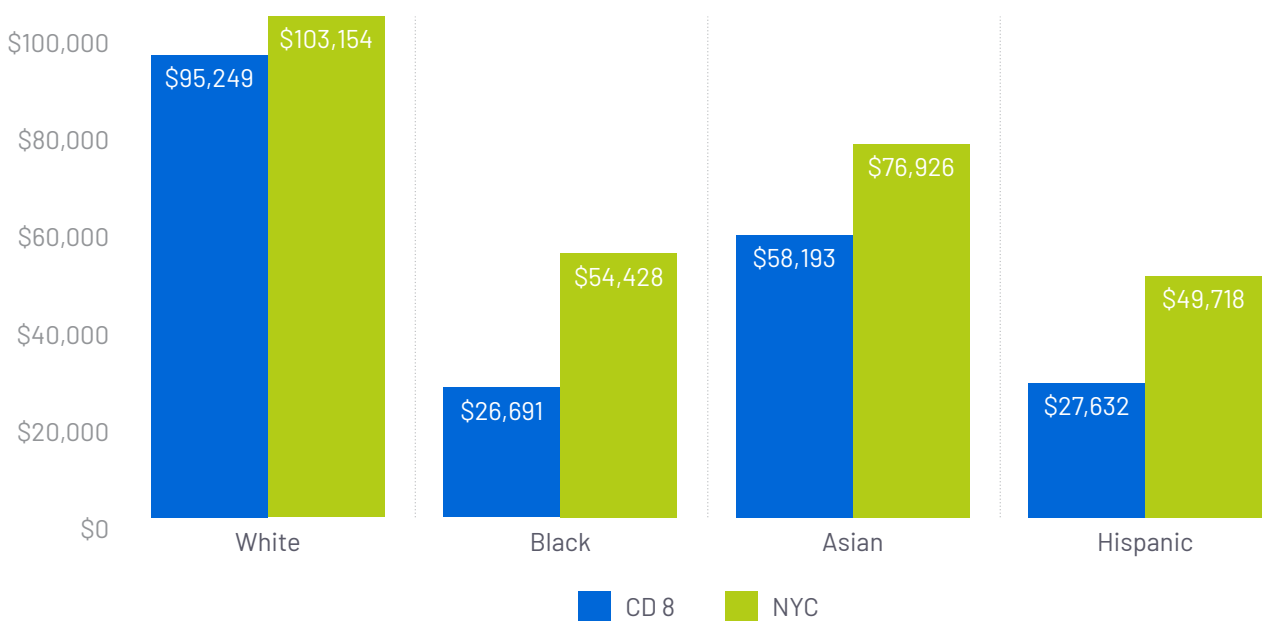
Race/Ethnicity	CD 8	NYC
White	$95,249	$103,154
Black	$26,691	$54,428
Asian	$58,193	$76,926
Hispanic	$27,632	$49,718

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

In 2021, the median Black household income in New York City was $54,428, while the median income among Black households in CD 8 was $26,691—nearly half.

Citywide disparities in incomes are even more stark among Black and Hispanic households. In 2021, the median Black household income in New York City was $54,428, while the median income among Black households in CD 8 was $26,691—nearly half (Figure 14). Similarly, the median income among Hispanic households in CD 8 was 55% ($27,632) of that among Hispanic households citywide ($49,718).

Incomes also vary by household type (Figure 15). Among households with children under 18 years of age, married-couple households tend to do better than households headed by single parents. In 2021, half of all single female-headed households residing in CD 8 made less than $21,332—an income level that is close to the federal poverty threshold.[8] Their counterparts across the rest of the city had slightly higher incomes ($32,029), but still only a third of what a median married-couple household made ($97,343).
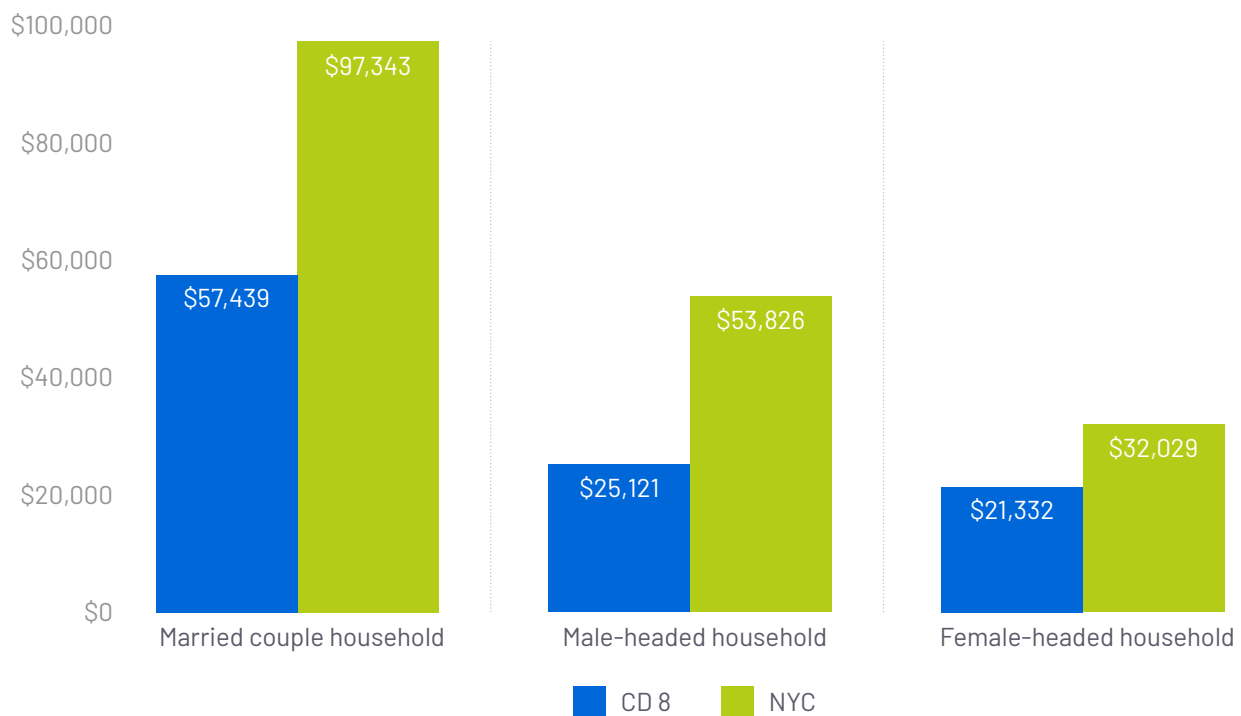
Figure 15. Median household income by household type in CD 8 and New York City (2021)

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

A look at the income distribution of CD 8 shows that around 20% of residents have incomes below $15,000 (Figure 16). The corresponding share for New York City is 7%. Only 20% of CD 8 residents have incomes exceeding $100,000, compared with 43% for the city overall.

Figure 16. Income distribution in CD 8 and New York City (2021)
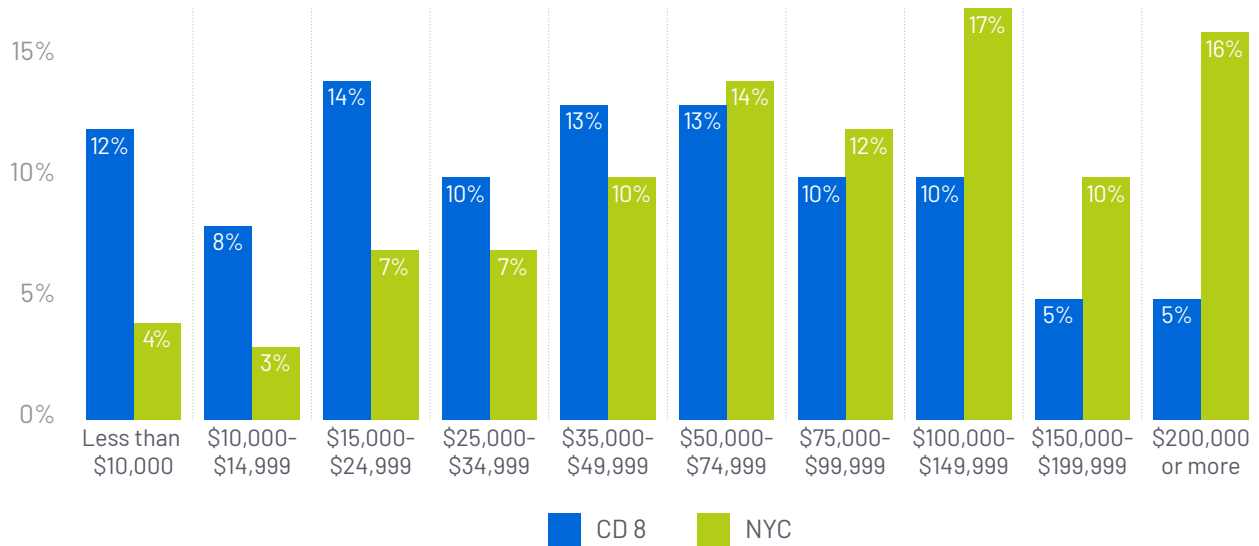
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Among full-time workers in CD 8, wage gaps exist across ethnic groups and between male and female workers (Figure 17). White males outearn white females, Asian males outearn Asian females, and Black females earn slightly more than Black males. There is little difference between the earnings of Hispanic males and females.

Figure 17. Median earnings by race/ethnicity and sex in CD 8 and in New York City (2021)
(Full-time year-round workers)
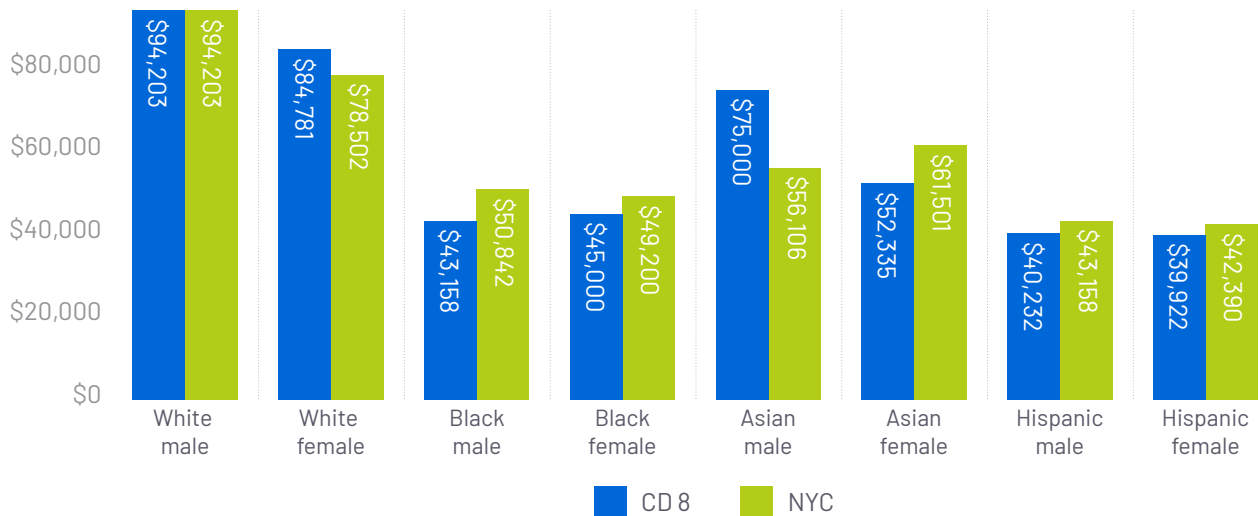
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample
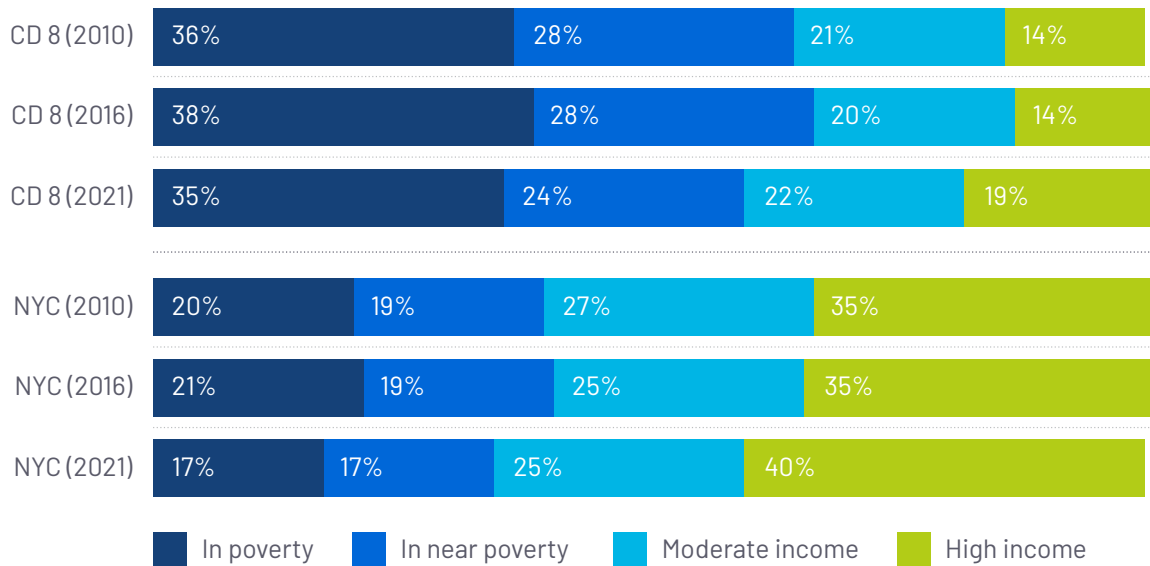
POVERTY

In 2021, the poverty rate, as measured using the federal poverty level, was 35% in CD 8, almost double the rate for New York City overall. Nonetheless, it was lower than the poverty rate in 2016 of nearly 38%, and the decline experienced by CD 8 was comparable to the decline experienced citywide for the same period.

The **federal poverty line**, due to its design, is ill-equipped to gauge the anti-poverty impacts of policies and programs because it focuses exclusively on the pre-tax cash income available to a household. In particular, this means that the federal poverty level is unable to quantify the impact of the pandemic-era government assistance programs, including the expanded Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, stimulus checks, the extended unemployment insurance, the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, expanded SNAP benefits, and many other public programs included as part of the American Rescue Plan. These programs helped drastically reduce hardship and keep families afloat during the uncertain months of pandemic-related lockdown. According to research using an alternative measure of poverty—the Supplemental Poverty Measure, which is designed to capture assistance received both in kind and through taxes and transfers—the expanded Child Tax Credit is estimated to have slashed child poverty by 40% compared to before the expansion.[9]

However, those expanded assistance programs expired in 2022, and researchers estimate that poverty (measured using the supplemental poverty measure) in New York City increased from 18% in 2021 to 23% in 2023 (a nearly 28% rise), with an even greater rise among children, from 15% in 2021 to 25% in 2022 (a 67% increase).[10]

Because the federal poverty line is so low ($31,200 in annual income for a family of four in 2024), we include those with incomes between 100% and 200% of the federal poverty line—referred to as those living in "near poverty"—when estimating the percentage of CD 8 residents living with deep economic insecurity. Thus, a family of four with an annual household income between $31,200 and $62,400 would fall into this category as well. Importantly, these households do not qualify for many safety net assistance programs even though their incomes continue to be significantly below what is needed to thrive. These households are often one unexpected emergency expense away from tipping into poverty and entering the vicious cycle of debt and missed payments. In 2021, 59% of CD 8 households lived with deep economic insecurity, compared with 34% in the city overall (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Distribution of households across poverty levels in CD 8 and New York City (2010, 2016, and 2021) (Percentage of households in each category as a share of the total population)

	In poverty	In near poverty	Moderate income	High income
CD 8 (2010)	36%	28%	21%	14%
CD 8 (2016)	38%	28%	20%	14%
CD 8 (2021)	35%	24%	22%	19%
NYC (2010)	20%	19%	27%	35%
NYC (2016)	21%	19%	25%	35%
NYC (2021)	17%	17%	25%	40%

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Poverty rates among children (i.e., those under the age of 18) are staggeringly high in CD 8. In 2021, 46% of children were living in poverty in CD 8, compared with the citywide share of 24% (Figure 19). Similarly, for seniors, the poverty rate in CD 8 was 37%, more than double the citywide rate in 2021 (Figure 20). In both cases, when those living in near poverty are factored in, the gap between individuals living in economic precarity in CD 8 compared with the city as a whole is vast (71% vs. 46% for children and 69% vs. 38% for seniors).

Figure 19. Distribution of children across poverty levels in CD 8 and New York City (2010, 2016, and 2021) (Percentage of individuals under the age of 18 in each category as a share of their total population)

	In poverty	In near poverty	Moderate income	High income
CD 8 (2010)	50%	28%	16%	6%
CD 8 (2016)	50%	30%	14%	7%
CD 8 (2021)	46%	25%	20%	9%
NYC (2010)	29%	23%	25%	23%
NYC (2016)	30%	23%	23%	24%
NYC (2021)	24%	22%	25%	29%

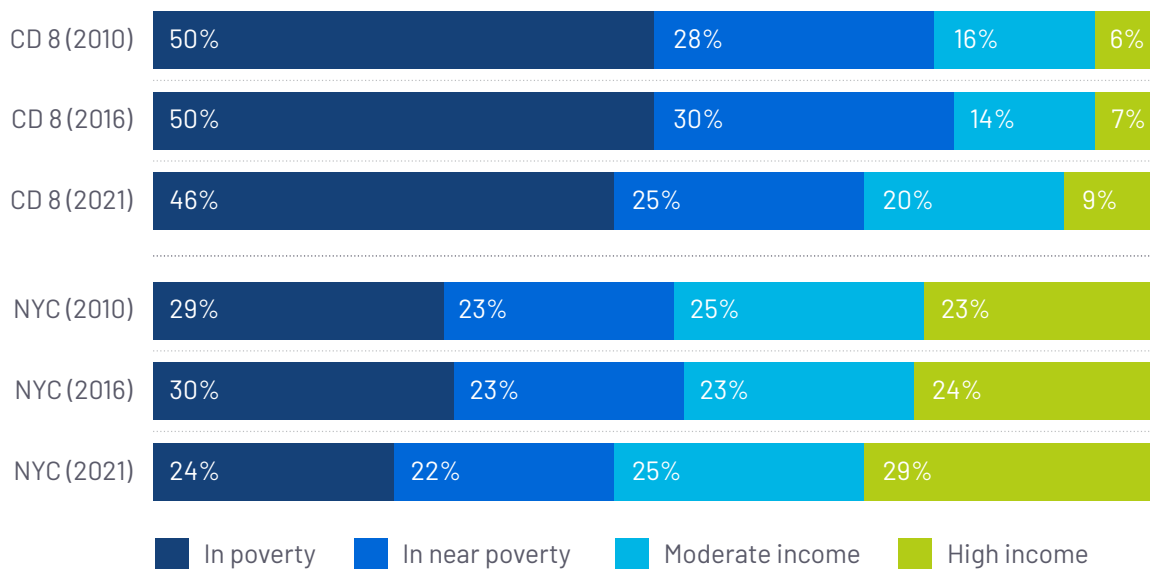*Source: CSS analysis of 2010, 2016, and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample*

Figure 20. Distribution of seniors across poverty levels in CD 8 and New York City (2010, 2016, and 2021) (Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older in each category as a share of their total population)
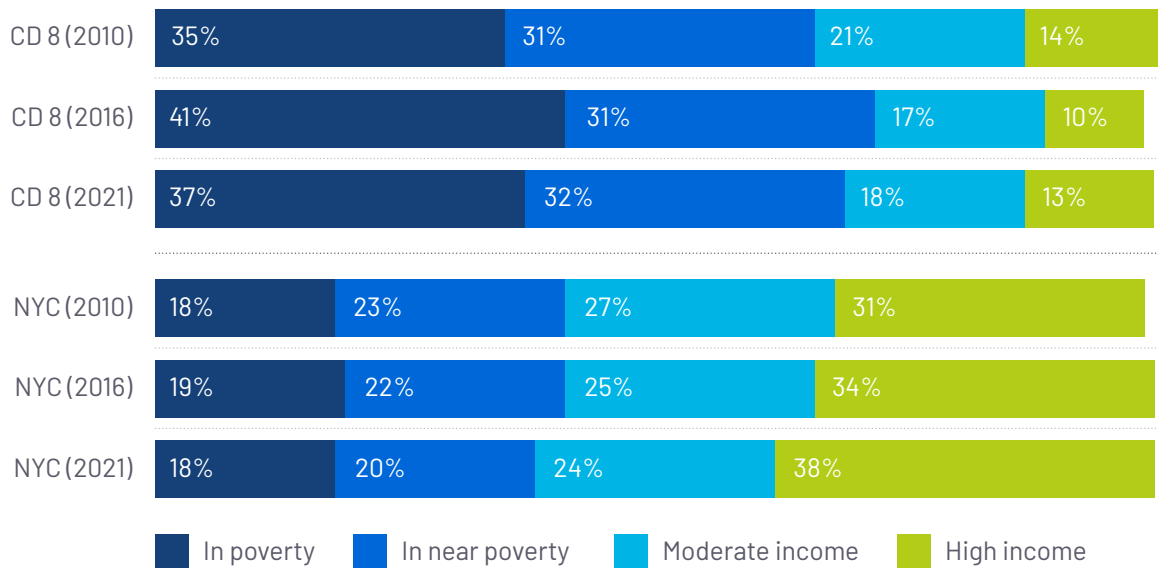
	In poverty	In near poverty	Moderate income	High income
CD 8 (2010)	35%	31%	21%	14%
CD 8 (2016)	41%	31%	17%	10%
CD 8 (2021)	37%	32%	18%	13%
NYC (2010)	18%	23%	27%	31%
NYC (2016)	19%	22%	25%	34%
NYC (2021)	18%	20%	24%	38%

Source: CSS analysis of 2010, 2016, and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

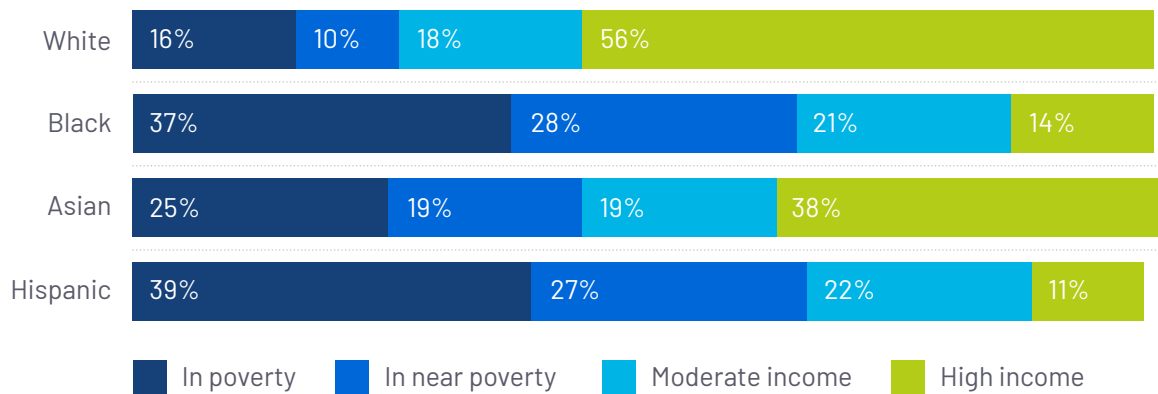As shown in Figure 21, the pattern of inequities along racial and ethnic lines seen above for incomes and earnings is repeated when looking at households in poverty. The shares of Black and Hispanic households in CD 8 living in poverty or in near poverty are a staggering 65 and 66%. Among white and Asian households in CD 8, these figures are 26% and 44%, respectively. In other words, over two-thirds of Black and Hispanic households in CD 8 are struggling financially on a daily basis.

Figure 21. Distribution of households in poverty by race/ethnicity in CD 8 (2021)

	In poverty	In near poverty	Moderate income	High income
White	16%	10%	18%	56%
Black	37%	28%	21%	14%
Asian	25%	19%	19%	38%
Hispanic	39%	27%	22%	11%

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Over two-thirds of Black and Hispanic households in CD 8 are struggling financially on a daily basis.

WORK AND WAGES

Labor Market Participation

Of the approximately 220,000 New Yorkers residing in CD 8 who are aged 16 and over, approximately 117,000 are engaged in the labor force—a participation rate of 53%, compared with the citywide labor force participation rate of 63%. Lower levels of labor market participation are likely to lead to greater economic insecurity. Table 2 shows the working-age population and their labor market status for CD 8 and New York City. (For more detailed data, see Table A4 in the Appendix.)

Table 2. Composition of the working-age population in CD 8 and New York City (2021)

	CD 8 POPULATION	NEW YORK CITY POPULATION
Population aged 16+	222,000	7.1 million
In labor force	118,000 (53% of population)	4.5 million (63% of population)
Employed	104,000 (47% of population)	4.1 million (58% of population)
Unemployed	14,000 (6% of population)	345,000 (5% of population)
Not in labor force	104,000 (47% of population)	2.6 million (37% of population)

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

The data from 2021 show stark differences in labor market status among CD 8 residents by race (Figure 22). While 61% of white residents were employed that year, the share of Black and Hispanic residents who were employed was 42% and 46%, respectively. Half of all Black residents in CD 8 were not in the labor force. (For more details, see Table A3 in the Appendix.) Since the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic had not abated entirely when these data were collected, it is possible that many individuals were not in the labor force because of worsened health due to COVID-19 infection and its lingering effects, or because of caregiving duties for family members affected by COVID-19. But even before the pandemic hit, these disparities in labor market participation by race and ethnicity were pronounced. For instance, in 2016, 47% of CD 8 residents aged 16 and over were not in the labor force, compared with 36% in New York City (see Table A4 in the Appendix).
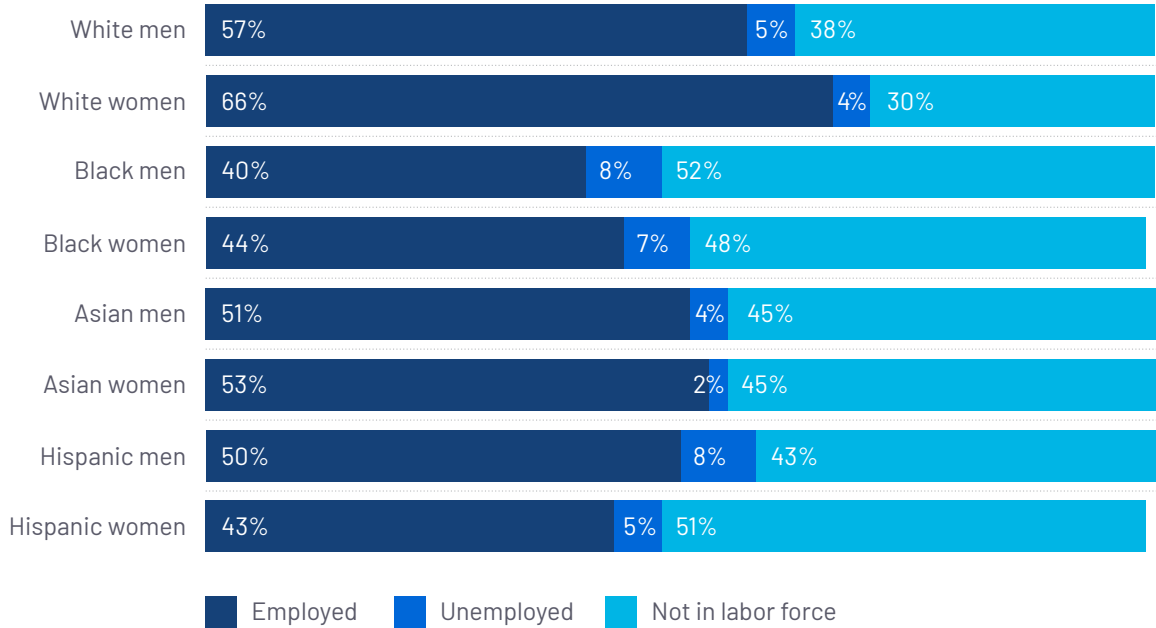

Figure 22. Labor market participation by race/ethnicity for all adults aged 16 and over in CD 8 (2021)
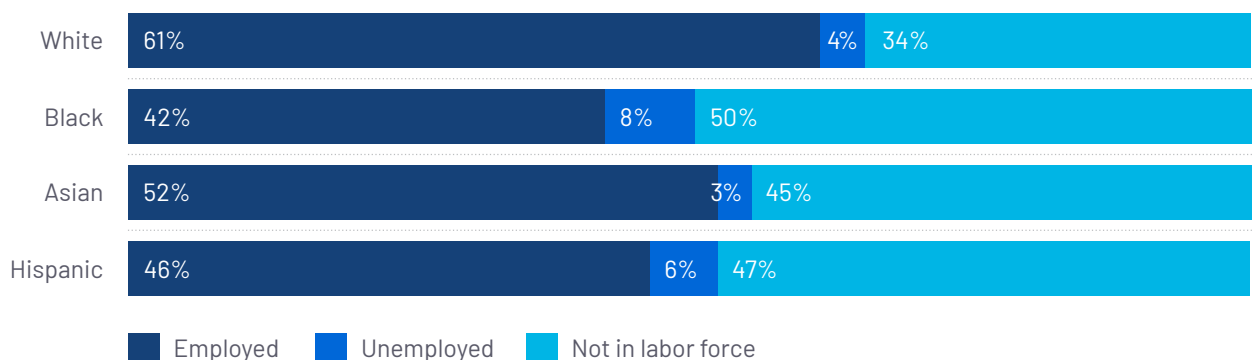
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

In 2021, women were employed at a higher rate than men for all groups, except among Hispanic residents (Figure 23). White women had the highest rate, at 66%, while Black men had the lowest rate, at 40%.

Figure 23. Labor market participation by race/ethnicity and gender for all adults aged 16 and over in CD 8 (2021)

Group	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
White men	57%	5%	38%
White women	66%	4%	30%
Black men	40%	8%	52%
Black women	44%	7%	48%
Asian men	51%	4%	45%
Asian women	53%	2%	45%
Hispanic men	50%	8%	43%
Hispanic women	43%	5%	51%

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

As shown in Figure 24, in 2021, the share of 16- to 24-year-olds who were neither engaged in education nor employed (i.e., out of school and out of work) was 14% in New York City, compared with 22% in CD 8. Of this 22%, 15% were not engaged in the labor market (meaning they were neither working nor looking for jobs) or enrolled in any kind of educational or training program, while 7% of young adults were unemployed and not enrolled in school (that is, they were actively looking for work).[11] (For more details, see Table A2 in the Appendix.)

Figure 24. Out-of-school, out-of-work (OSOW) individuals aged 16–24 in CD 8 and New York City (2021)

	Unemployed and not in school	Not in labor force and not in school	
CD8	7%	15%	22% (OSOW)
NYC	5%	10%	16% (OSOW)
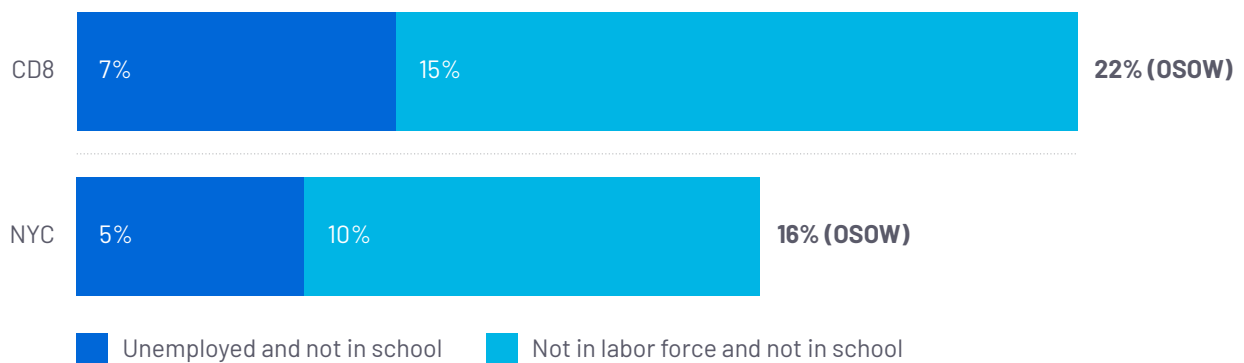
Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Work Establishments, Employment, and Wages

Table 3. Establishments, employment, and wages in CD 8 and New York City in 2022, with percentage change from 2019

	EAST HARLEM	MOTT HAVEN	NEW YORK CITY
Work establishments	2,053 (+3%)	2,657 (+8%)	320,246 (+9%)
Employment	14,401 (-62%)	36,757 (+8%)	3,606,270 (-4%)
Total wages	$800 million (-70%)	$2.2 billion (+1%)	$411 billion (-1%)

Source: Department of Youth and Community Development, 2020–2022

Work Establishments: CD 8 is home to 4,710 establishments (understood as places of work), or 1.5% of all New York City establishments.[12] Of these, around 43% (2,053) are located in East Harlem, and the remaining 57% are located in Mott Haven and the surrounding areas in the Bronx. Between 2019 and 2022, work establishments in East Harlem expanded by only 3%, while those in Mott Haven increased by 8%, in sync with the expansion rate of the city as a whole.

Employment: While business establishments in CD 8 have experienced steady, albeit slow, growth over the past decade, the pattern for workers employed in businesses located in CD 8 has been very different. In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, the total number of workers employed in CD 8 declined to 46,400 and then recovered to around 51,158 by 2022. As Table 3 shows, the two neighborhoods in CD 8 have also had very distinct experiences: while employment in Mott Haven has recovered since the pandemic and has grown by 8%, employment in East Harlem is still 62% below the pre-pandemic level. Overall, the city's employment in 2022 was catching up to its pre-pandemic level, with a remaining deficit of approximately 138,000 workers (or 4% of the city's workforce).
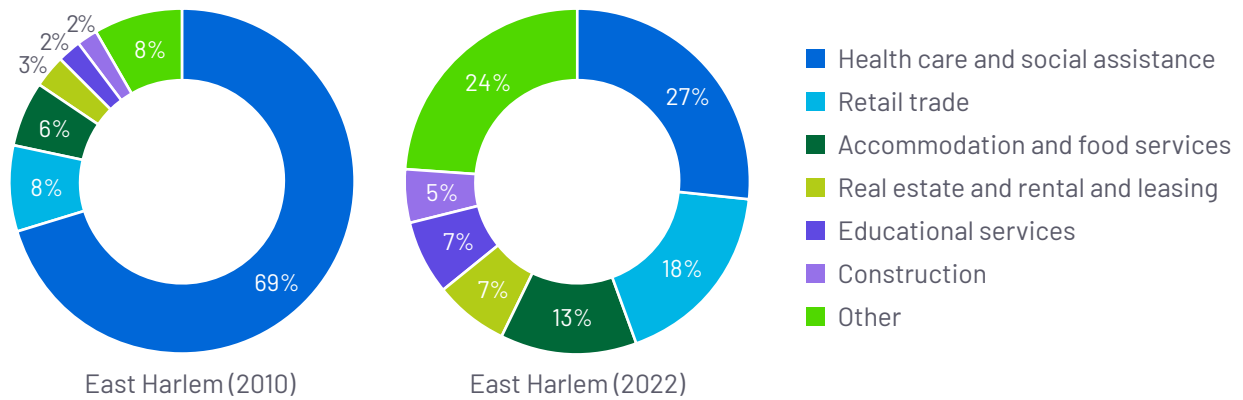
Wages: Businesses based in CD 8 paid around $3 billion in total wages, with East Harlem establishments paying around $800 million and Mott Haven businesses paying around $2.2 billion. The patterns we observed for employment in the two neighborhoods were replicated for wages: Businesses in East Harlem suffered a greater setback due to the pandemic and in 2022 were 70% below their 2019 peak. Businesses in Mott Haven suffered a milder setback and were up 1% compared with their pre-pandemic peak. The experience of the city as a whole is similar to that of Mott Haven, with overall payroll being just 1% below its pre-pandemic level.

Work across Industrial Sectors

CD 8 has a less diversified business sector than does the city as a whole. Figures 25, 26, and 27 compare and contrast the industrial makeup of East Harlem, Mott Haven, and New York City. In East Harlem and Mott Haven, healthcare and social assistance are the major sectors, employing 27% and 37% of all workers in these two areas, respectively. Retail trade is the second biggest sector, employing 18% of workers in East Harlem and 12% in Mott Haven. Accommodation and food services, which includes restaurants, make up the next biggest sector. Compared with the rest of the city, CD 8 seems to be especially lacking employment opportunities in the sectors of professional and technical services, finance, and information, which employ around 26% of the city's workforce. While the employment composition in both East Harlem and Mott Haven is more diverse today than it was in 2010, employment is still heavily reliant on one or two sectors, making the economic security of its residents contingent on the performance of these few sectors.
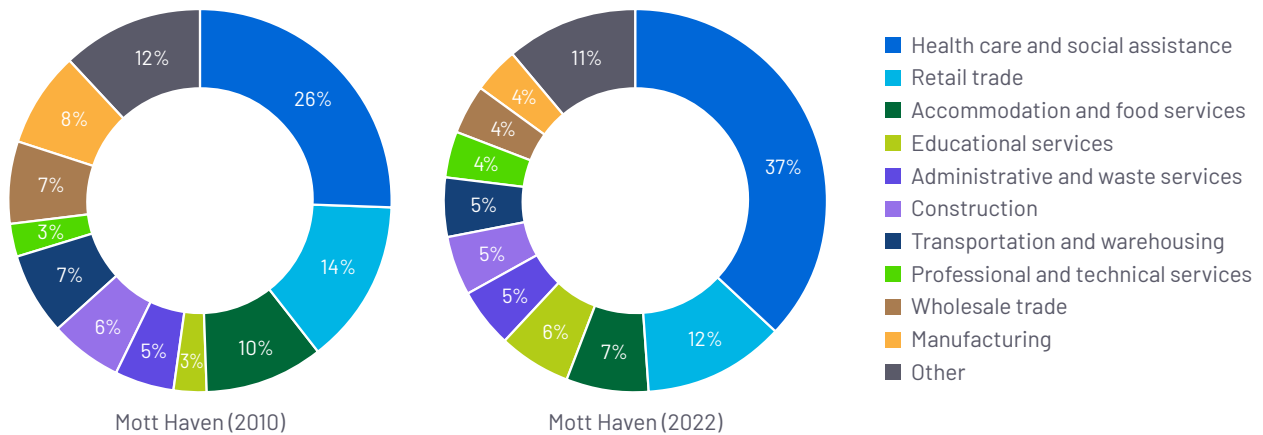
Figure 25. Distribution of employment across industrial sectors in East Harlem (2010 and 2022)
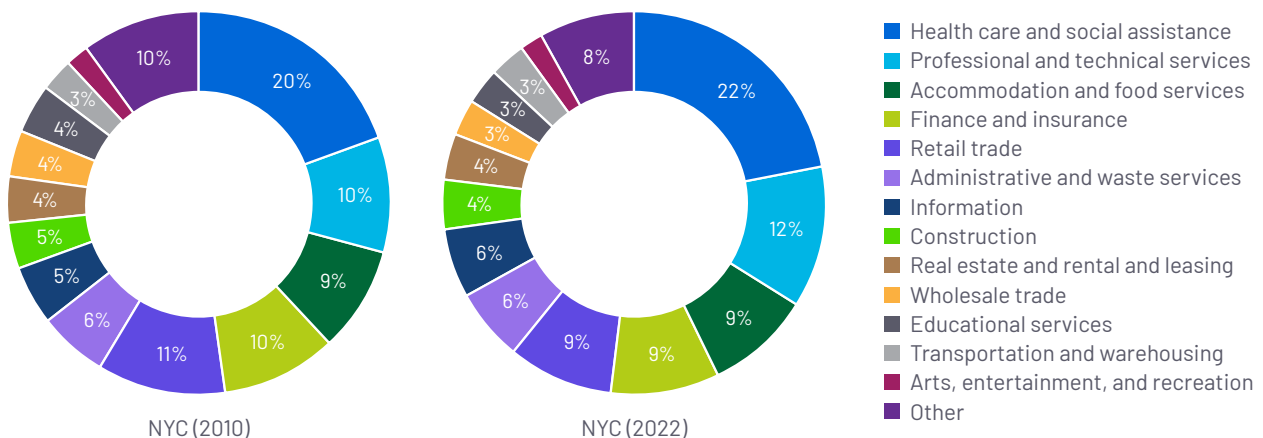

East Harlem (2010) — Health care and social assistance 69%, Retail trade 8%, Accommodation and food services 6%, Real estate and rental and leasing 3%, Educational services 2%, Construction 2%, Other 8%

East Harlem (2022) — Health care and social assistance 27%, Retail trade 18%, Accommodation and food services 13%, Real estate and rental and leasing 7%, Educational services 7%, Construction 5%, Other 24%

Legend: Health care and social assistance; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Real estate and rental and leasing; Educational services; Construction; Other

Source: CSS analysis of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data as made available by the New York State Department of Labor

Figure 26. Distribution of employment across industrial sectors in Mott Haven (2010 and 2022)

Mott Haven (2010) — Health care and social assistance 26%, Retail trade 14%, Accommodation and food services 10%, Educational services 3%, Administrative and waste services 5%, Construction 6%, Transportation and warehouse 7%, Professional and technical services 3%, Wholesale trade 7%, Manufacturing 8%, Other 12%

Mott Haven (2022) — Health care and social assistance 37%, Retail trade 12%, Accommodation and food services 7%, Educational services 6%, Administrative and waste services 5%, Construction 5%, Transportation and warehouse 5%, Professional and technical services 4%, Wholesale trade 4%, Manufacturing 4%, Other 11%

Legend: Health care and social assistance; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Educational services; Administrative and waste services; Construction; Transportation and warehousing; Professional and technical services; Wholesale trade; Manufacturing; Other

Source: CSS analysis of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data as made available by the New York State Department of Labor

Figure 27. Distribution of employment across industrial sectors in New York City (2010 and 2022)

NYC (2010) — Health care and social assistance 20%, Professional and technical services 10%, Accommodation and food services 9%, Finance and insurance 10%, Retail trade 11%, Administrative and waste services 6%, Information 5%, Construction 5%, Real estate and rental and leasing 4%, Wholesale trade 4%, Educational services 4%, Transportation and warehousing 3%, Arts, entertainment, and recreation 10%

NYC (2022) — Health care and social assistance 22%, Professional and technical services 12%, Accommodation and food services 9%, Finance and insurance 9%, Retail trade 9%, Administrative and waste services 6%, Information 6%, Construction 4%, Real estate and rental and leasing 4%, Wholesale trade 3%, Educational services 3%, Transportation and warehousing 3%, Arts, entertainment, and recreation 8%

Legend: Health care and social assistance; Professional and technical services; Accommodation and food services; Finance and insurance; Retail trade; Administrative and waste services; Information; Construction; Real estate and rental and leasing; Wholesale trade; Educational services; Transportation and warehousing; Arts, entertainment, and recreation; Other
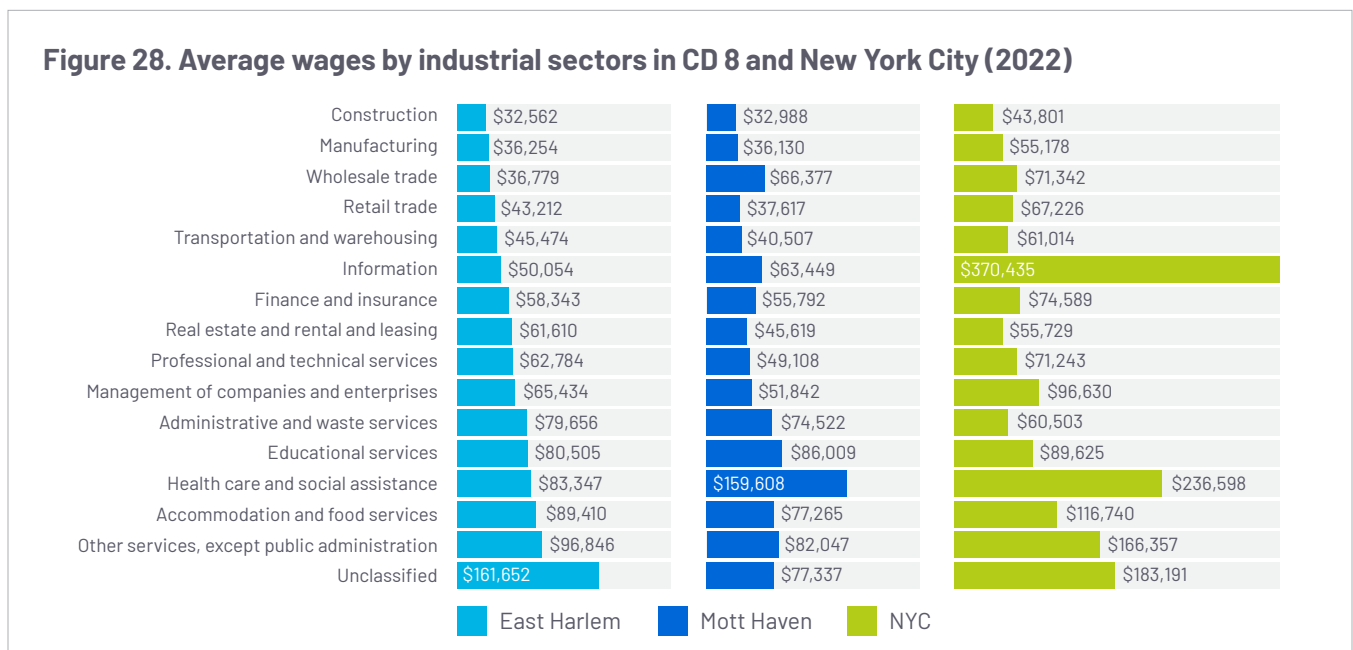
Source: CSS analysis of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data as made available by the New York State Department of Labor

A closer look at the two neighborhoods in CD 8—East Harlem and Mott Haven—reveals differences in how each of them has been evolving over the last decade and sheds light on observations made in the previous section regarding how well they endured the pandemic. Compared with East Harlem, Mott Haven has a more diversified employment situation. While healthcare and social assistance still dominate in both neighborhoods (as in the city as a whole), Mott Haven has more jobs in professional and technical services, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and transportation and warehousing.

However, there are some signs that forces aimed at diversifying CD 8 further are already in motion. The sectors that have added employment over the last decade are educational services, professional and technical services, and administrative services. (See Table A1 in the Appendix.) But sectors such as information, finance, and real estate and management—none of which have ever had a serious presence to begin with—have shrunk even further.

Additionally, the sectors that are predominant in CD 8 have lower average wages relative to sectors such as professional services, finance, and information (Figure 28). Except for educational services, the average wage citywide is considerably higher than it is in CD 8. In sectors such as construction, accommodation and food services, and health care and social assistance, there is less of a difference between CD 8 wages and citywide wages. For high-paying sectors, such as finance, management, information, and professional and technical services, the gap is considerable.
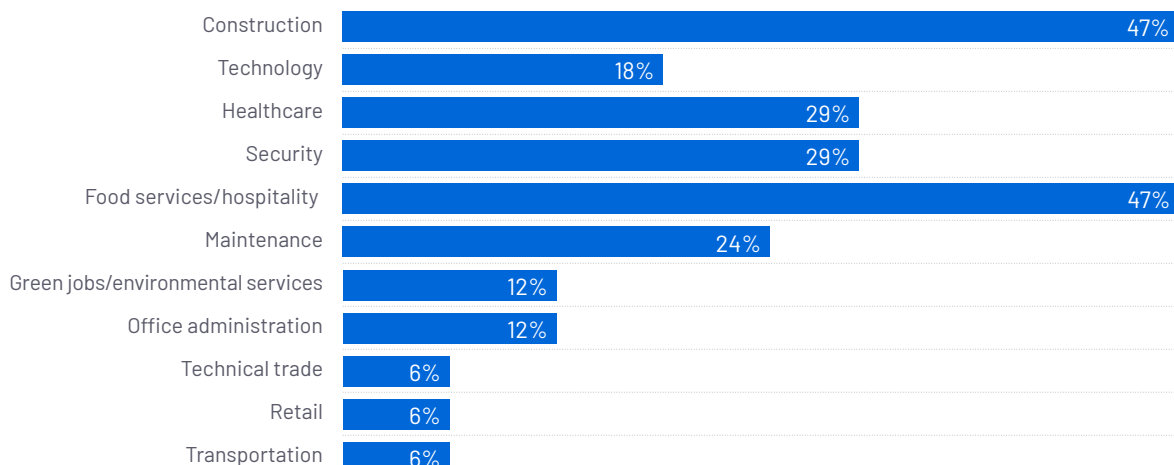

Figure 28. Average wages by industrial sectors in CD 8 and New York City (2022)

	East Harlem	Mott Haven	NYC
Construction	$32,562	$32,988	$43,801
Manufacturing	$36,254	$36,130	$55,178
Wholesale trade	$36,779	$66,377	$71,342
Retail trade	$43,212	$37,617	$67,226
Transportation and warehousing	$45,474	$40,507	$61,014
Information	$50,054	$63,449	$370,435
Finance and insurance	$58,343	$55,792	$74,589
Real estate and rental and leasing	$61,610	$45,619	$55,729
Professional and technical services	$62,784	$49,108	$71,243
Management of companies and enterprises	$65,434	$51,842	$96,630
Administrative and waste services	$79,656	$74,522	$60,503
Educational services	$80,505	$86,009	$89,625
Health care and social assistance	$83,347	$159,608	$236,598
Accommodation and food services	$89,410	$77,265	$116,740
Other services, except public administration	$96,846	$82,047	$166,357
Unclassified	$161,652	$77,337	$183,191

Source: CSS analysis of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data as made available by the New York State Department of Labor

Workforce Development

A 2023 survey of workforce development training providers based in CD 8 showed a strong overlap between the demand for jobs in CD 8 and the sector in which training providers offered credentials.[13]

Credentialing in the fields of construction and food service/hospitality dominated the types of training opportunities offered—47% of providers offered programs in support of these career fields (Figure 29). Credentialing in healthcare (e.g., emergency medical technician, certified nursing assistant) and security were offered by 29% of programs, and maintenance was offered by 24%. Technology credentials were offered by 18% of providers, and those for environmental services and office administration by 12%. Credentialing for technical trades, retail, and transportation were offered by only 6% of providers.

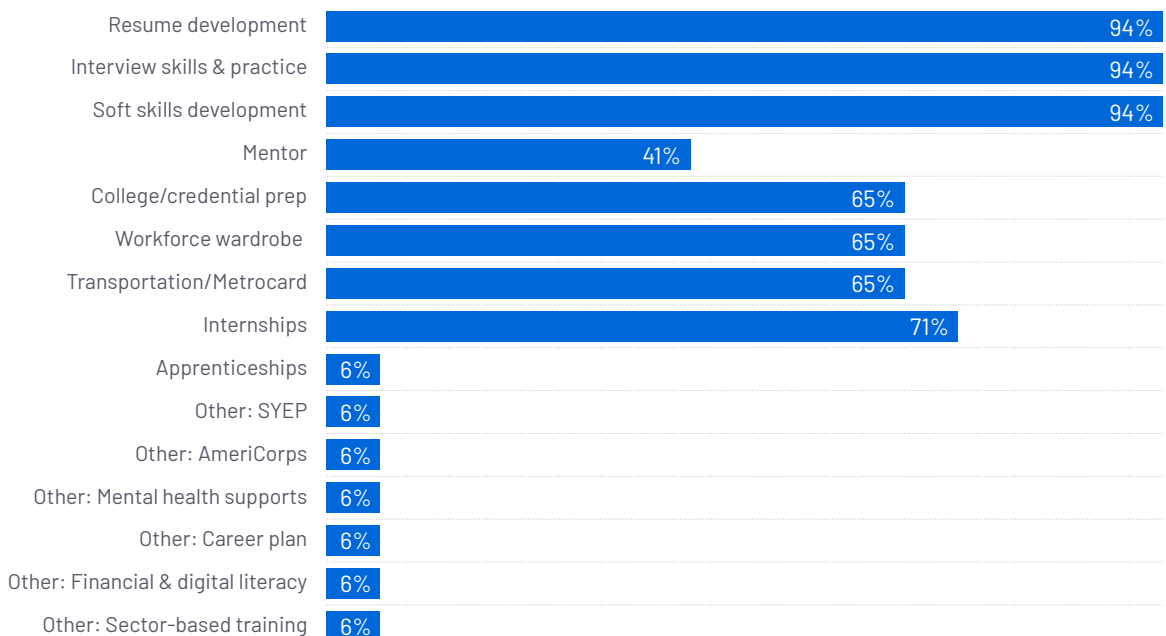**Figure 29. Workforce credentials offered by industry sectors in CD 8 (2023)**

Sector	Percentage
Construction	47%
Technology	18%
Healthcare	29%
Security	29%
Food services/hospitality	47%
Maintenance	24%
Green jobs/environmental services	12%
Office administration	12%
Technical trade	6%
Retail	6%
Transportation	6%

Source: JobsFirstNYC District 8 Community Survey Results, prepared by Community Resource Exchange (2023)

The aforementioned 2023 survey of young adult service providers in CD 8 found that more than 85% provide workforce programming for this population.[14] Providers estimated that some 12,000 young people were served annually in these programs across CD 8.

Among the 20 service providers surveyed, nearly all (94%) offered foundational workforce entry skills, such as resume development, interviewing skills, and non-technical work skills (such as active listening, time management, and decision-making)(Figure 30). Seventy-one percent offered internships, nearly two-thirds (65%) provided college preparation and assistance with a work-ready wardrobe, and 41% provided mentors. Very few (only 6%) provided specific sector-based training, apprenticeships, financial literacy, or career planning.

Figure 30. Workforce services provided by workforce development agencies in CD 8 (2023)

Service	Percentage
Resume development	94%
Interview skills & practice	94%
Soft skills development	94%
Mentor	41%
College/credential prep	65%
Workforce wardrobe	65%
Transportation/Metrocard	65%
Internships	71%
Apprenticeships	6%
Other: SYEP	6%
Other: AmeriCorps	6%
Other: Mental health supports	6%
Other: Career plan	6%
Other: Financial & digital literacy	6%
Other: Sector-based training	6%

*Source: JobsFirstNYC District 8 Community Survey Results, prepared by Community Resource Exchange (2023)*

CHILDCARE

While the unaffordability of childcare is an issue that affects New York City residents as a whole, the issue is critically important for residents of CD 8, where over 60% of households with children are headed by women (Figure 31). Lack of access to quality and affordable childcare can keep women from participating in the labor market, thereby further curtailing their options for achieving economic security.[15]
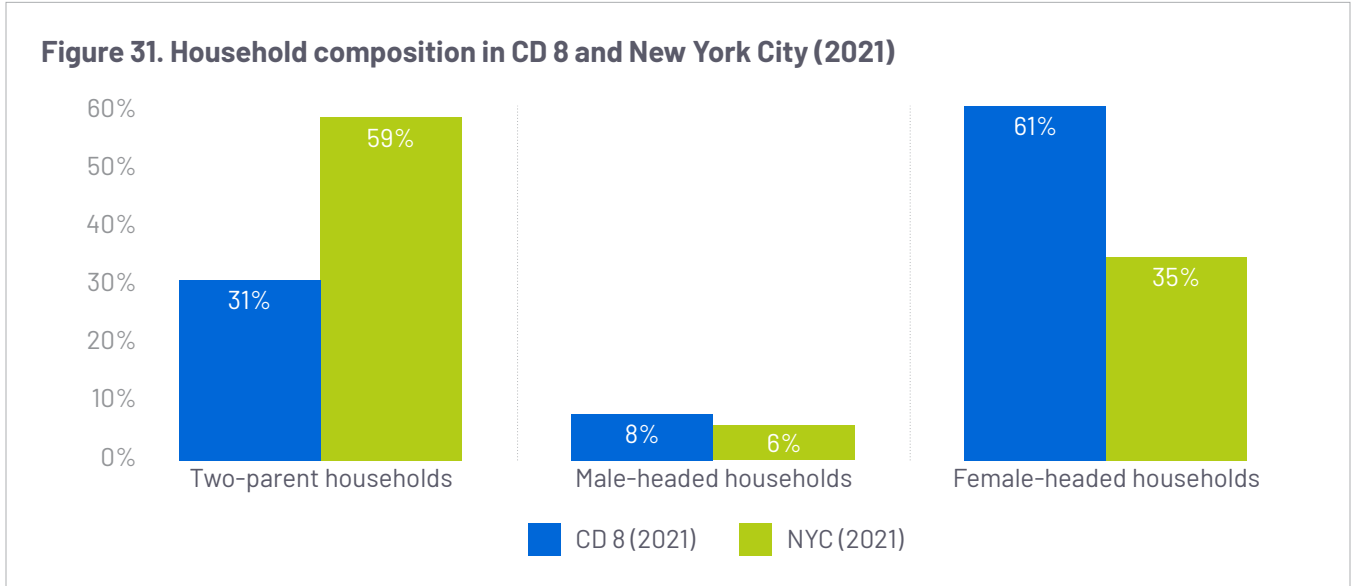
Figure 31. Household composition in CD 8 and New York City (2021)

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

The availability and cost of high-quality childcare is a major impediment for parents, especially women, to engage in the labor market. Families in Mott Haven with children younger than five who send one infant/toddler to center-based childcare programs typically spend nearly 63% of their household income on this care (Figure 32).[16] In East Harlem, the figure is nearly 34%, while the citywide median childcare cost burden is 23%. (See endnote 16 for details on how the childcare cost burden is calculated.) While home-based childcare is less expensive than center-based care, it can still represent a burden, especially for single parents, who in Mott Haven spend 65% of their income on home-based care (compared with 81% on center-based options).

Figure 32. Childcare cost burden in CD 8 and New York City (2022)[17]
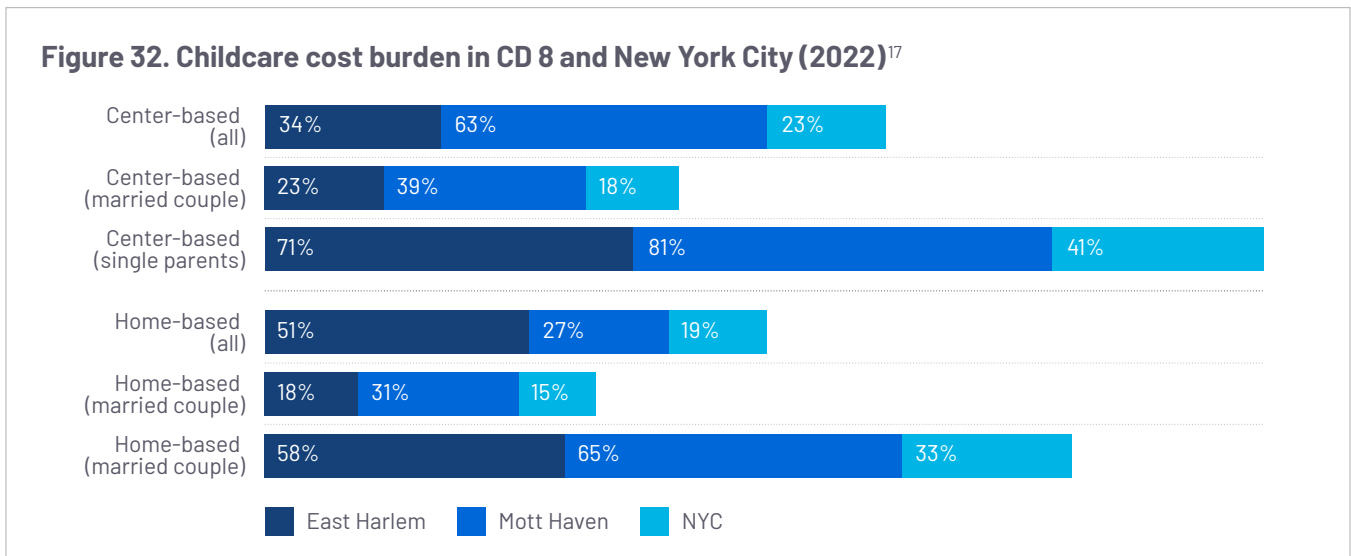
Source: Citizens' Committee for Children of New York analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey PUMS Files (2014–2018, 2017–2021); New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Child Care Market Rates 2019 and 2022, https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/policies/external/2022/

HOUSING

Like most of New York City, renter-occupied units dominate in CD 8. While 36% of housing in the city is owner occupied, the share of owner-occupied housing in CD 8 is substantially smaller, at 8%.

In 2023, the median asking rent in East Harlem was $2,750[18] and $2,633 in Mott Haven.[19] Thus, it is unsurprising that the "needs statements" from Manhattan Community District 11 (East Harlem)[20] and for Bronx Community District 1 (Mott Haven)[21] both list affordable housing at the single most pressing issue facing these neighborhoods. Over the past decade, the influx of new residents has made some long-time residents nervous about the forces of gentrification and displacement due to rising rents in CD 8.

Based on the Census data from 2021, 27% of CD 8 households are severely rent burdened, meaning that they spend more than 50% of their income on rent. The corresponding citywide share is 24%.

Among households with low incomes in CD 8, including those in poverty and those in near poverty (i.e., household incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level), 42% are severely rent burdened. This is close to the citywide rate of 49%. However, in both East Harlem and Mott Haven, 30% of all housing units are public housing (i.e., New York City Housing Authority developments), which likely skews these data. But these homes suffer from chronic disinvestment and neglect, leaving residents to struggle with broken elevators, a lack of heating or hot water, mold, and a general state of disrepair.

Additionally, there are an estimated 33,580 rent-regulated units in CD 8, which provide housing security to a large share of the population.[22] That said, an estimated 14% of rent-burdened households in CD 8 are likely to experience eviction. In Figure 33, the darker tracts, representing a larger share of rent-burdened households, have more eviction records (depicted by yellow dots).

Figure 33. Eviction hot spot analysis and rent burden (2017–2023)
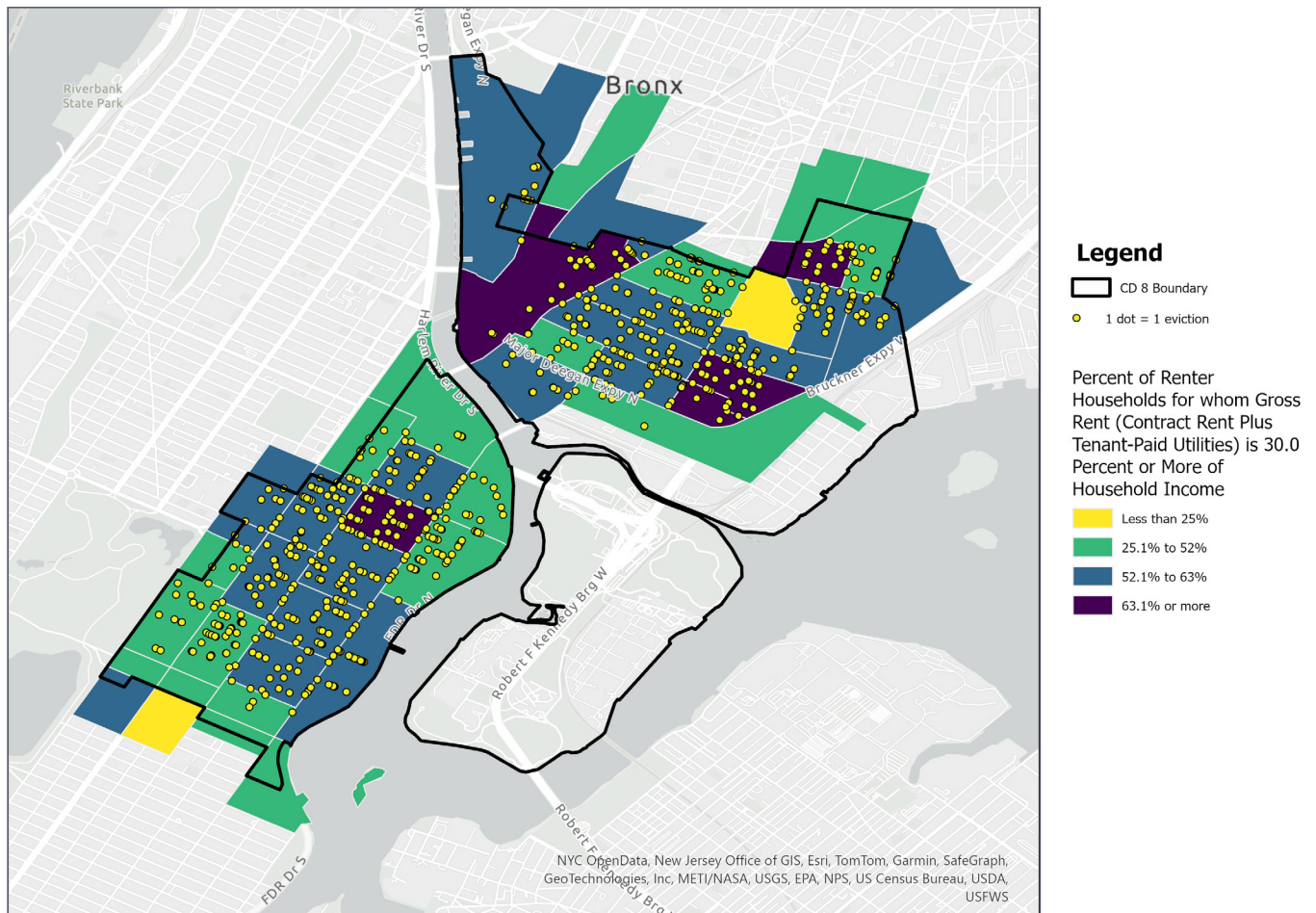
Source: Rent-burden data are from CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, and 2017–2023 eviction data are from New York City Department of Investigation

Further evidence of housing challenges in these communities can be seen in the high rates of housing code violations, which endanger both people and property. In 2021, in East Harlem, 84 units per 1,000 privately rented units had serious housing code violations; the corresponding rate in Mott Haven was 110 per 1,000.[23] Relatedly, in 2017, 54% of Mott Haven residents and 40% of East Harlem residents described their housing as being "poor."[24] That same year, almost 30% of apartments in East Harlem and 46% of apartments in Mott Haven had cockroach infestations, compared with 24% citywide. And while 52% of apartments in the city reported that they had no maintenance issues, the share was only 47% in East Harlem and 36% in Mott Haven.[25]

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

At a general level, both East Harlem and Mott Haven have been identified as "health professional shortage areas" by the federal government.[26] This means that these areas are experiencing a chronic shortage of healthcare providers, including primary care providers, dental care providers, and mental healthcare providers. This underlying fact is reflected in the disparities observed in health and mental health outcomes, as discussed below.

HEALTH

CD 8 was especially hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of residents' high rates of employment in the healthcare and social assistance sector, many were frontline and essential workers during the peak of the pandemic. Accordingly, CD 8 had higher rates of COVID-19 infections, hospitalizations, and deaths relative to the rest of the city. In parts of East Harlem, the death rate was 800 per 100,000 residents—double the citywide rate of 407 per 100,000 residents. Since the onset of the pandemic, one out of every two residents in CD 8 has been diagnosed with COVID-19.[27]

Life Expectancy

Factors linked to higher mortality—such as obesity, history of smoking, diabetes, and hypertension—are more prevalent among CD 8 residents compared with city residents as a whole (Figure 34).
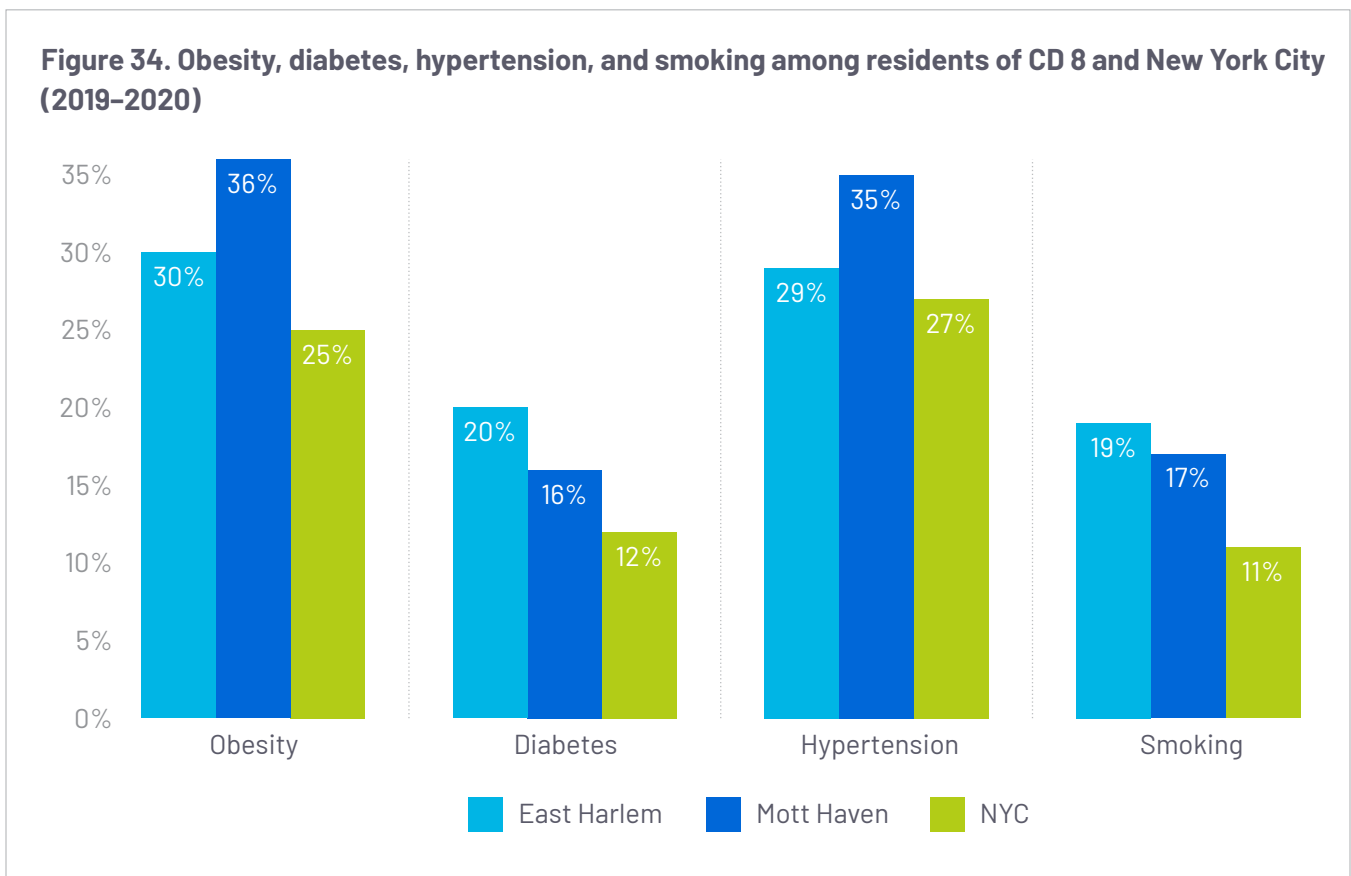
Figure 34. Obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and smoking among residents of CD 8 and New York City (2019–2020)

	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	Smoking
East Harlem	30%	20%	29%	19%
Mott Haven	36%	16%	35%	17%
NYC	25%	12%	27%	11%

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey, 2019–2020

These disparities culminate in reduced life expectancy for residents of CD 8 compared with their counterparts across the city. As shown in Figure 35, the life expectancy in 2020 for East Harlem and Mott Haven residents was 78, more than five years below the life expectancy of their Upper East Side neighbors (87).

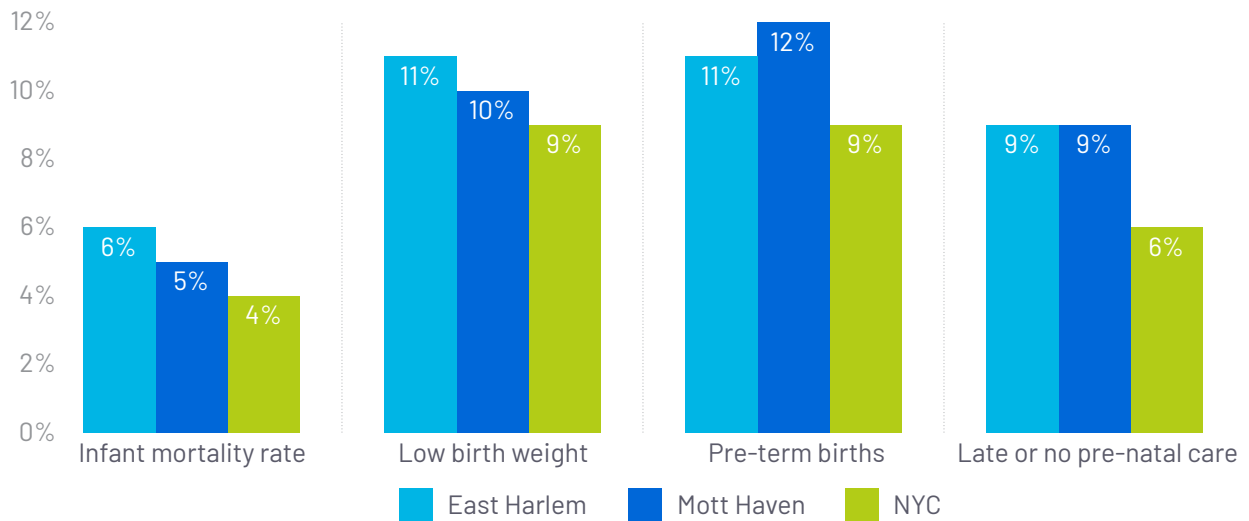**Figure 35. Average life expectancy across the city's neighborhoods (2020)**
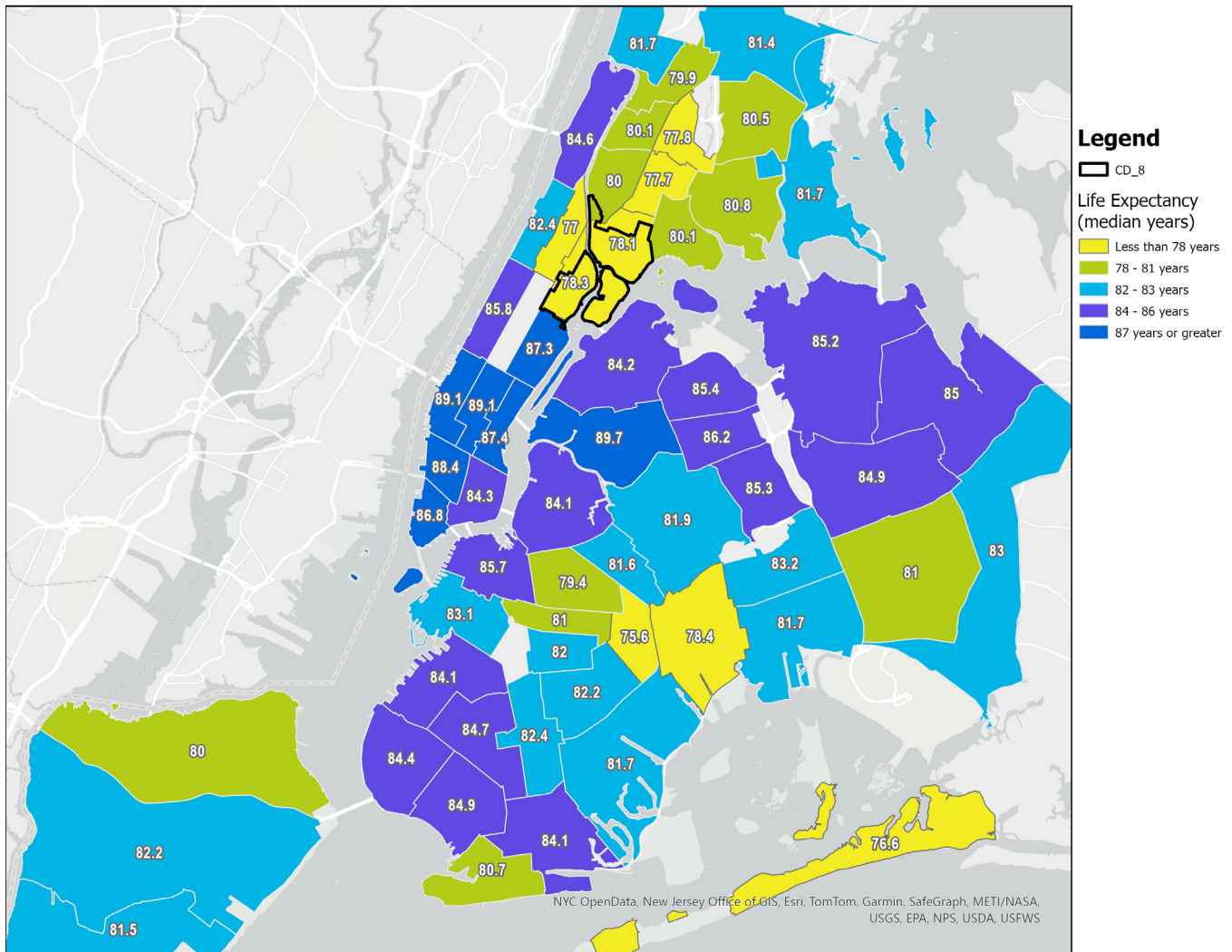
Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (as cited by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York),
https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/1341/a/3/1573/99/a/a

Infant Health

The infant mortality rate (defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) in 2020 was 6% in East Harlem and 5% in Mott Haven—significantly higher than the citywide rate of 4% (Figure 36). Similarly, the share of babies born with low birthweight was 2 percentage points higher in East Harlem and 1 percentage point higher in Mott Haven than the citywide rate. Low weight at birth for full-term babies has been shown to be an indicator of poor long-term health, even affecting their education and earnings prospects.[28] The share of pregnant individuals who reported receiving late or no pre-term care was also higher in CD 8 by approximately 3 percentage points—an immediate factor behind the district's higher prevalence of infant mortality, preterm births, and low birthweight among newborns.

Figure 36. Infant health indicators in East Harlem, Mott Haven, and New York City (2020)
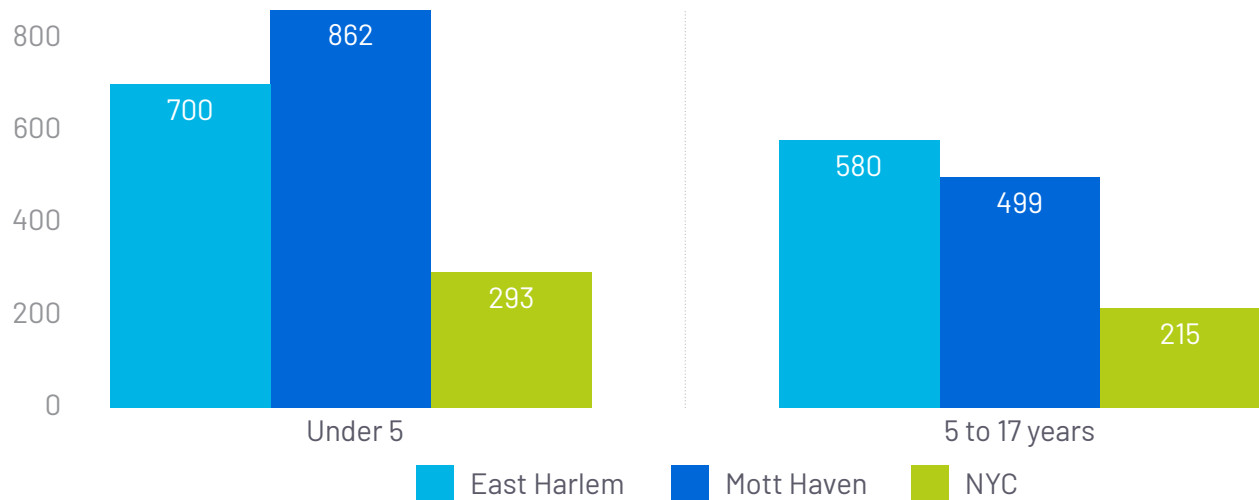

Bar chart showing infant health indicators:
- Infant mortality rate: East Harlem 6%, Mott Haven 5%, NYC 4%
- Low birth weight: East Harlem 11%, Mott Haven 10%, NYC 9%
- Pre-term births: East Harlem 11%, Mott Haven 12%, NYC 9%
- Late or no pre-natal care: East Harlem 9%, Mott Haven 9%, NYC 6%

Legend: East Harlem, Mott Haven, NYC

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Summary of Vital Statistics, 2000–2020

Mott Haven has the highest rate of teen pregnancy in New York City, at 28 for every 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19. In East Harlem, the rate is 15, comparable to the rate for the rest of the city (13).[29] Adolescent mothers often have high health risks during pregnancy, and many struggle with postpartum depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues.[30] Children born to adolescent mothers are at greater risk of developing a range of health, social, and economic problems.[31]

In 2020, CD 8 had the highest rates of asthma-related emergency room (ER) visits in the city across all districts. Among children in Mott Haven under the age of five, 862 out of every 10,000 experienced asthma-related ER visits (Figure 37). In East Harlem, the corresponding rate was 700 per 10,000. For children aged five to seventeen, the same pattern was observed: the rate of asthma-related ER visits in CD 8 was more than double the citywide rate.

**Figure 37. Asthma-related ER visits, CD 8 and New York City (2020)**

Bar chart showing asthma-related ER visits:
- Under 5: East Harlem 700, Mott Haven 862, NYC 293
- 5 to 17 years: East Harlem 580, Mott Haven 499, NYC 215

Legend: East Harlem, Mott Haven, NYC

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Summary of Vital Statistics, 2000–2020

Food Availability

Compared with New York City as a whole, a significant portion of retail food outlets in CD 8 are delis, bodegas, and small-chain grocery stores. In Mott Haven and East Harlem, these types of stores make up at least 70% and 66% of food retail establishments, respectively (Figure 38). This is considerably higher than the citywide figure of 53%.

Supermarkets typically offer a broad range of nutritious food items and fresh produce. Some research suggests that limited access to supermarkets may contribute to poorer dietary habits.[32] In comparison to New York City, where supermarkets account for 15% of all food establishments, CD 8 has a lower prevalence, with 10% in East Harlem and 8% in Mott Haven.

Additionally, CD 8 has a greater prevalence of retail discount stores, such as Dollar Tree and 99 Cents, in relation to New York City as a whole. These stores can be problematic from a health perspective because their food offerings consist almost exclusively of canned and boxed items, and they have been shown to deter supermarkets from opening.[33] Such discount stores constitute 4% of retail outlets in East Harlem and 6% in Mott Haven, versus the citywide figure of just 2%.

Figure 38. Food establishments in CD 8 and New York City (2024)

Legend: East Harlem, Mott Haven, NYC
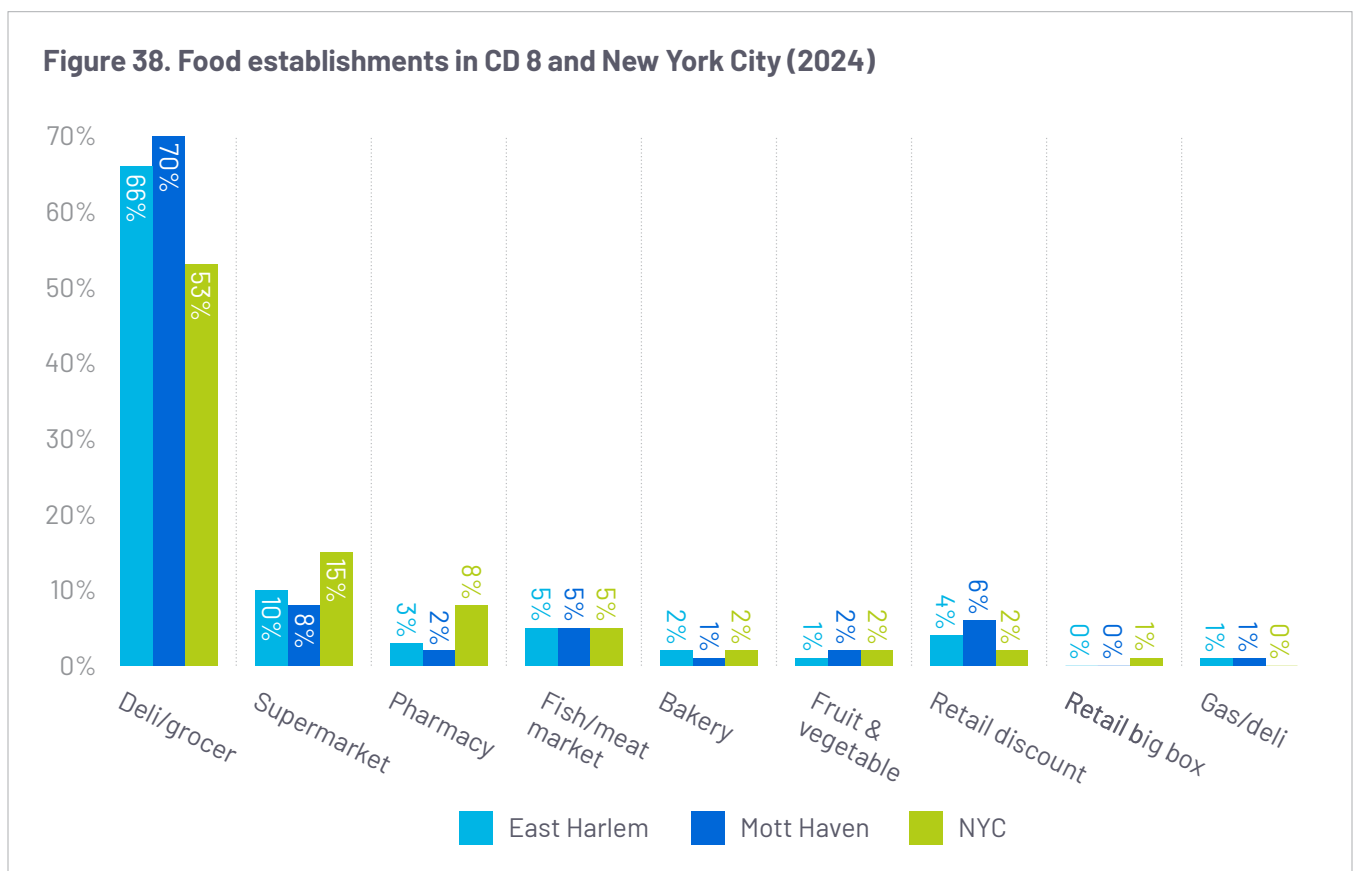
Source: New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Retail Food Stores, 2024

Diet and Physical Activity

Between the two neighborhoods in CD 8, a lower share (63%) of residents of Mott Haven report their health as "excellent," "very good," or "good" relative to East Harlem, where 76% of residents report their health as "good" or higher.[34] And compared to New York City as a whole, a lower share of CD 8 residents, and Mott Haven residents in particular, report consuming fruits and vegetables on a typical day (Figure 39)—partially reflecting the reduced availability of fresh food as discussed above. Both East Harlem and Mott Haven residents report consuming sugary beverages at a higher rate than the citywide rate. They also report getting less physical activity.
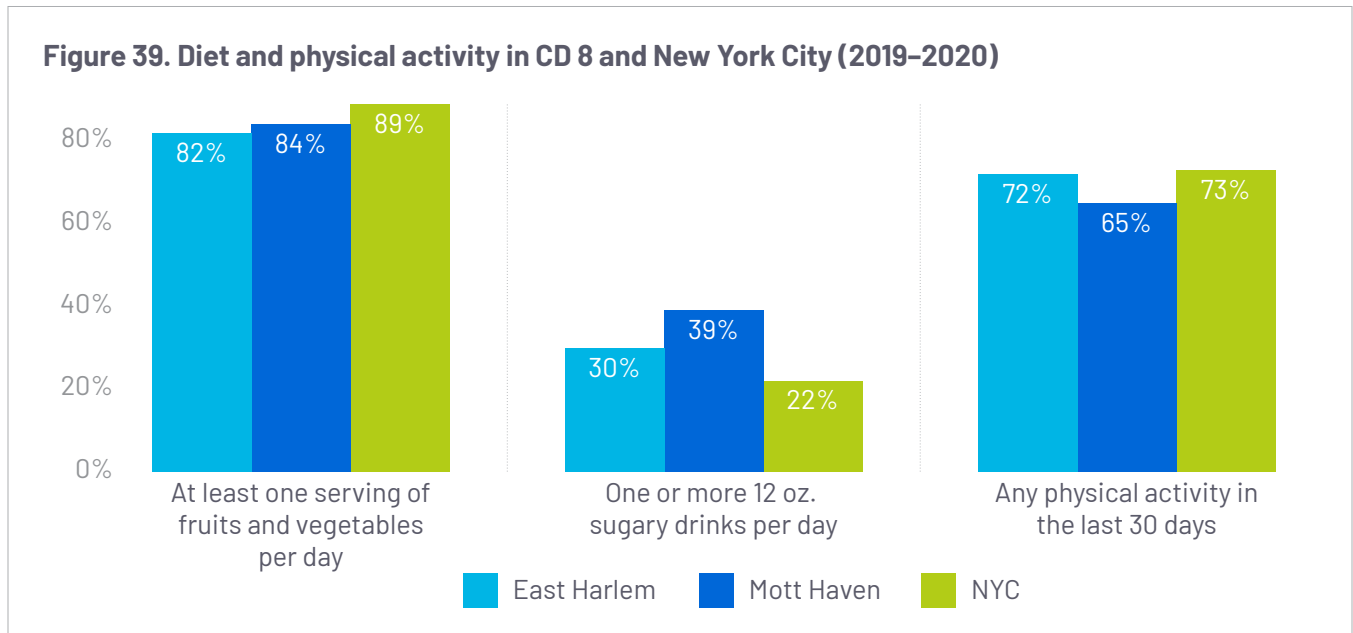
Figure 39. Diet and physical activity in CD 8 and New York City (2019–2020)

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey, 2019–2020

Access to Healthcare

Disparities in access to healthcare compound disparities in health outcomes and life expectancy. If residents have access to healthcare, many of their chronic conditions could be treated or managed to improve the quality of their health. While the share of adults who lack health insurance in East Harlem and Mott Haven is similar to the share of uninsured adults across the city, the rate of avoidable hospitalization (defined as the number of hospitalizations per 100,000 adults that could be prevented if they had access to quality primary care) is much higher among CD 8 residents (Table 4).

Table 4. Establishments, employment, and wages in CD 8 and New York City in 2022, with percentage change from 2019

	LACK HEALTH INSURANCE	LACK NEEDED MEDICAL CARE	AVOIDABLE HOSPITALIZATION PER 100,000 ADULTS
East Harlem	8%	18%	1,850
Mott Haven	17%	16%	2,908
New York City	13%	13%	1,213

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey, 2019–2020; New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2019

MENTAL HEALTH

Living with chronic stressors such as a lack of employment opportunities, high rates of poverty, and housing insecurity can take an immense toll on individuals' mental health and overall outlook on their well-being.
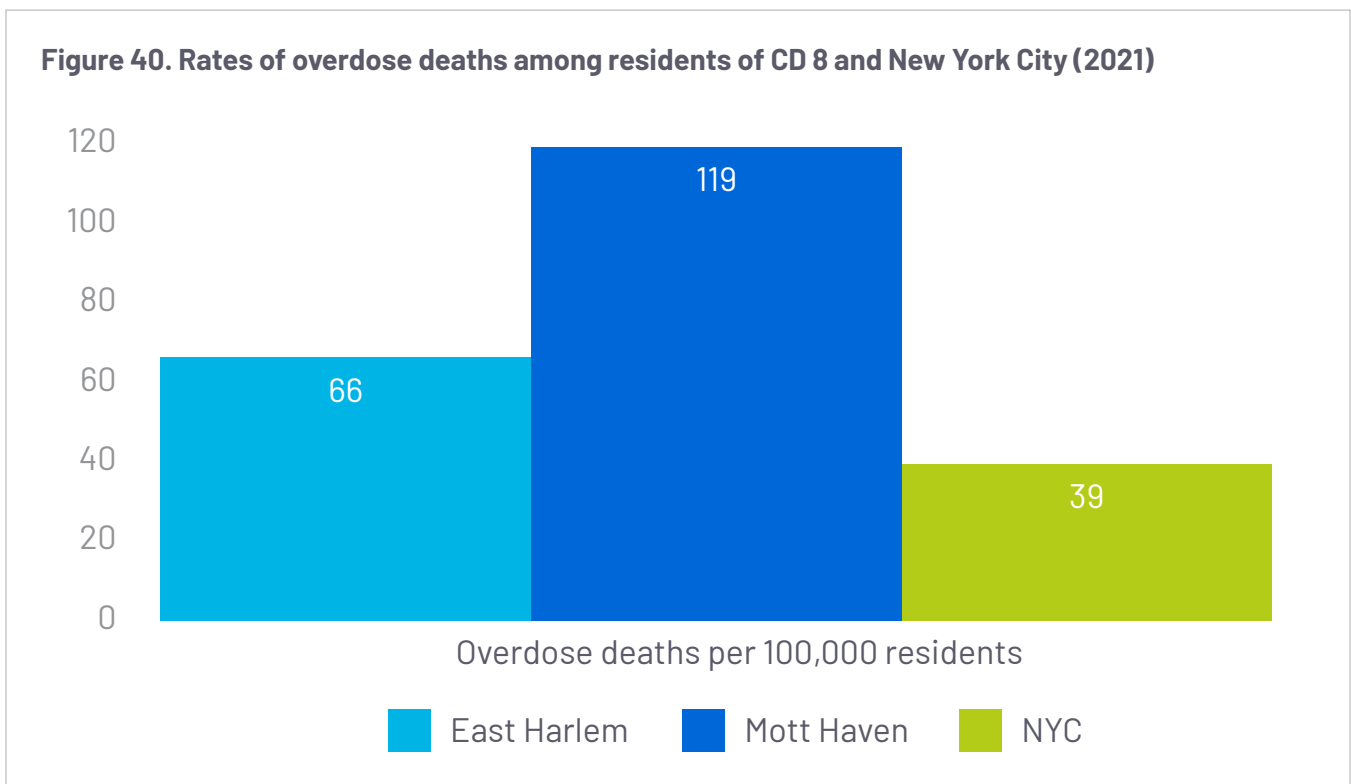
Relative to the city as a whole, CD 8 has significantly higher rates of depression and psychiatric hospitalization.

The psychiatric hospitalization rate, measured as the number of adult residents needing psychiatric care out of 100,000 residents, is 1,719 for East Harlem and 995 for Mott Haven, while the citywide rate is 665.[35] Data from the city's emergency response systems show that around 8% (in Mott Haven) and 7% (in East Harlem) of all EMS dispatches require addressing mental health needs.[36]

The prevalence of depression is also higher in CD 8, with 21% of residents in East Harlem and 17% of residents in Mott Haven reporting that they have depression, compared with the citywide incidence of 10%.[37] Since depression in New York City has been shown to be more prevalent among adults who are low income, unemployed, or lacking a high school degree, it is not surprising that CD 8 has a higher incidence of depression.[38]

Overdose Deaths

Mott Haven has the highest rate of overdose death across New York City, at 120 per 100,000 residents (Figure 40). For East Harlem, the rate is 66 per 100,000 residents. The overall rate for the city is 39 deaths per 100,000 residents. Research shows that overdose death rates are highly correlated with poverty rates, with communities that experience high rates of poverty being more likely to see a higher share of their residents succumbing to overdose. From 2020 to 2021, communities that had more than 30% of residents with incomes below the federal poverty line saw their rate of overdose death increase from 50 per 100,000 residents to 72.[39]

Figure 40. Rates of overdose deaths among residents of CD 8 and New York City (2021)

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, https://www.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief133.pdf

NEIGHBORHOOD FACTORS

BROADBAND ACCESS

Access to high-speed internet is an economic and social necessity. Seventy-nine percent of East Harlem households and 83% of Mott Haven households have access to broadband, compared with 88% of households citywide (Figure 41). A similar pattern is repeated for access to mobile broadband. The rates of wired broadband access are even lower—around 61% in CD 8, compared with 74% in the city as a whole.[40]

Figure 41. Broadband access in CD 8 and New York City (2020)
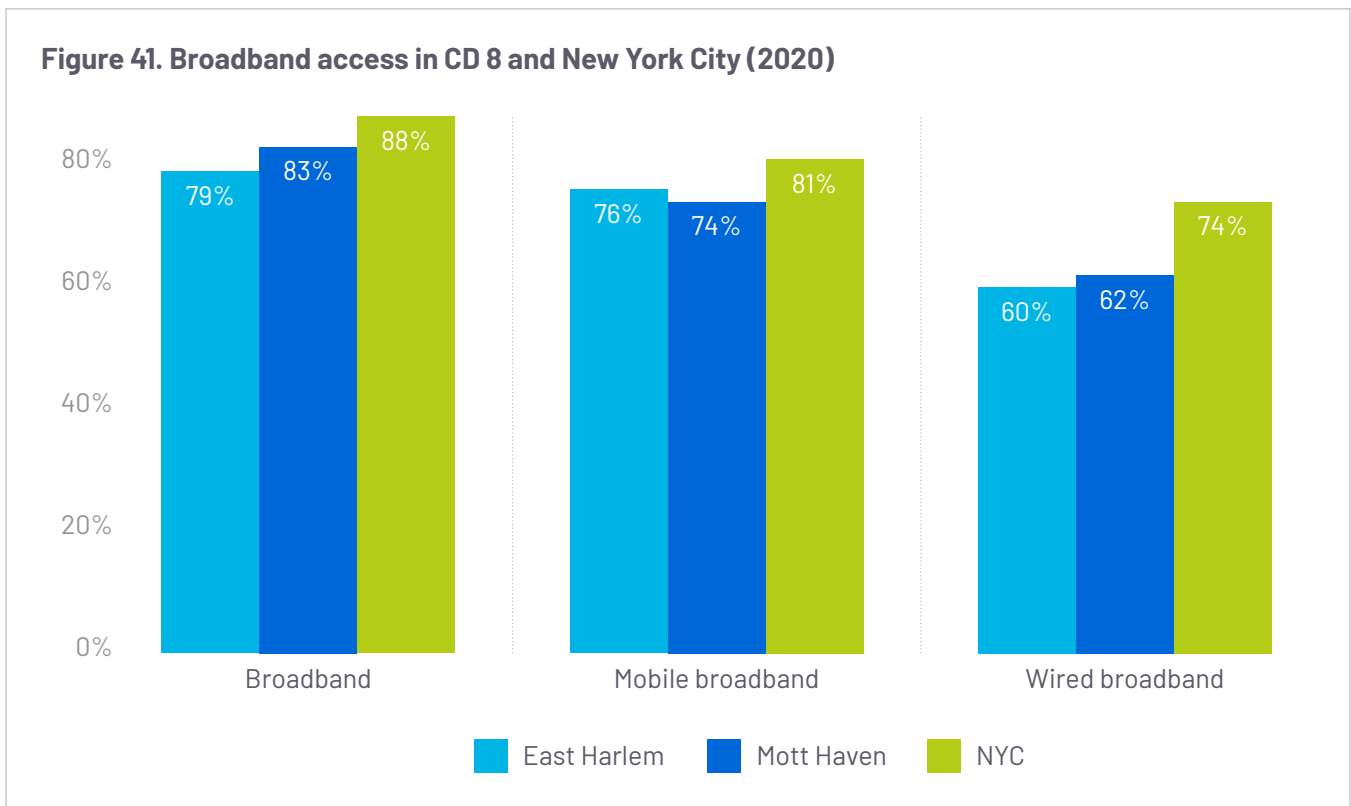
Source: Data from Mayor's Office of the Chief Technology Officer, aggregated by PUMA, https://equity.nyc.gov/mapping-equity/equity-outcomes/

FINANCIAL ACCESS

CD 8 has a high proportion of households that are "unbanked," meaning that they do not have a checking or savings account with a bank or credit union. Being unbanked severely limits one's ability to participate in the economy, access credit, accrue interest, and build assets over time. While only 9% of households across the city are unbanked, almost 25% of households in Mott Haven are unbanked, as are 22% in East Harlem.[41] One core limiting factor behind the district's higher share of unbanked households is the high resident-to-bank ratio: While citywide, each bank or credit union services 4,105 individuals, the number more than doubles in Mott Haven and East Harlem. There are 8,774 individuals per bank/credit union in Mott Haven and 7,047 individuals per bank/credit union in East Harlem.[42]

In the absence of access to formal financial institutions, individuals from low-income backgrounds in these neighborhoods often resort to predatory lenders, such as pawn shops, payday loans, and check cashing services.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Table 5 illustrates that the 23rd, 24th, and 40th Precincts, all located within CD 8, experienced a decline in major crimes such as murder, rape, and robbery between 2001 and 2023, mirroring the trend in New York City as a whole. To illustrate, the 23rd Precinct in East Harlem saw a 33% drop in murders, while the 25th Precinct noted a 28% decrease and the 40th Precinct witnessed a dramatic 70% decline.

In New York City as a whole, felony assault experienced a surge of 54%, which is a steeper increase compared with the 42% rise observed in the 40th Precinct and the 29% increase in the 23rd Precinct. Contrarily, the 25th Precinct noted a 3% reduction in felony assault cases between 2001 and 2023.

From 2001 to 2023, both New York City and CD 8 witnessed a rise in cases of grand larceny. There was a 40% hike in such cases citywide, whereas in the 25th Precinct, the increase was a significant 141%. The 23rd Precinct saw a 74% rise, and the 40th Precinct experienced a 34% uptick in such cases.

Table 5. Percent change in crime between 2001 and 2023, by type of crime, in CD 8 and New York City

	NYC	23rd PRECINCT	25th PRECINCT	40th PRECINCT
		(East Harlem, or El Barrio, north of East 96th Street)	(Marcus Garvey Park, Harlem Art Park, and the 125th Street Metro-North Station)	(Port Morris, Mott Haven, and Melrose BX)
Murder	-23%	-33%	-28%	-70%
Rape	-4%	-55%	-60%	-42%
Robbery	-22%	-45%	-27%	-22%
Felony assault	54%	29%	-3%	42%
Buglary	-46%	-25%	-51%	-31%
Grand larceny	40%	74%	141%	34%
Grand larceny auto	-32%	-33%	-39%	-22%

Source: New York City Police Department CompStat Unit, Borough and Precinct Crime Statistics, 2001 and 2023

Figure 42 indicates that incidents in which force was employed by the police or members of service were particularly concentrated in CD 8 in between 2020 and June 2024, with the 40th Precinct documenting among the highest levels of such incidents (1,350), followed by the 25th Precinct (666 incidents) and the 23rd Precinct (490 incidents).
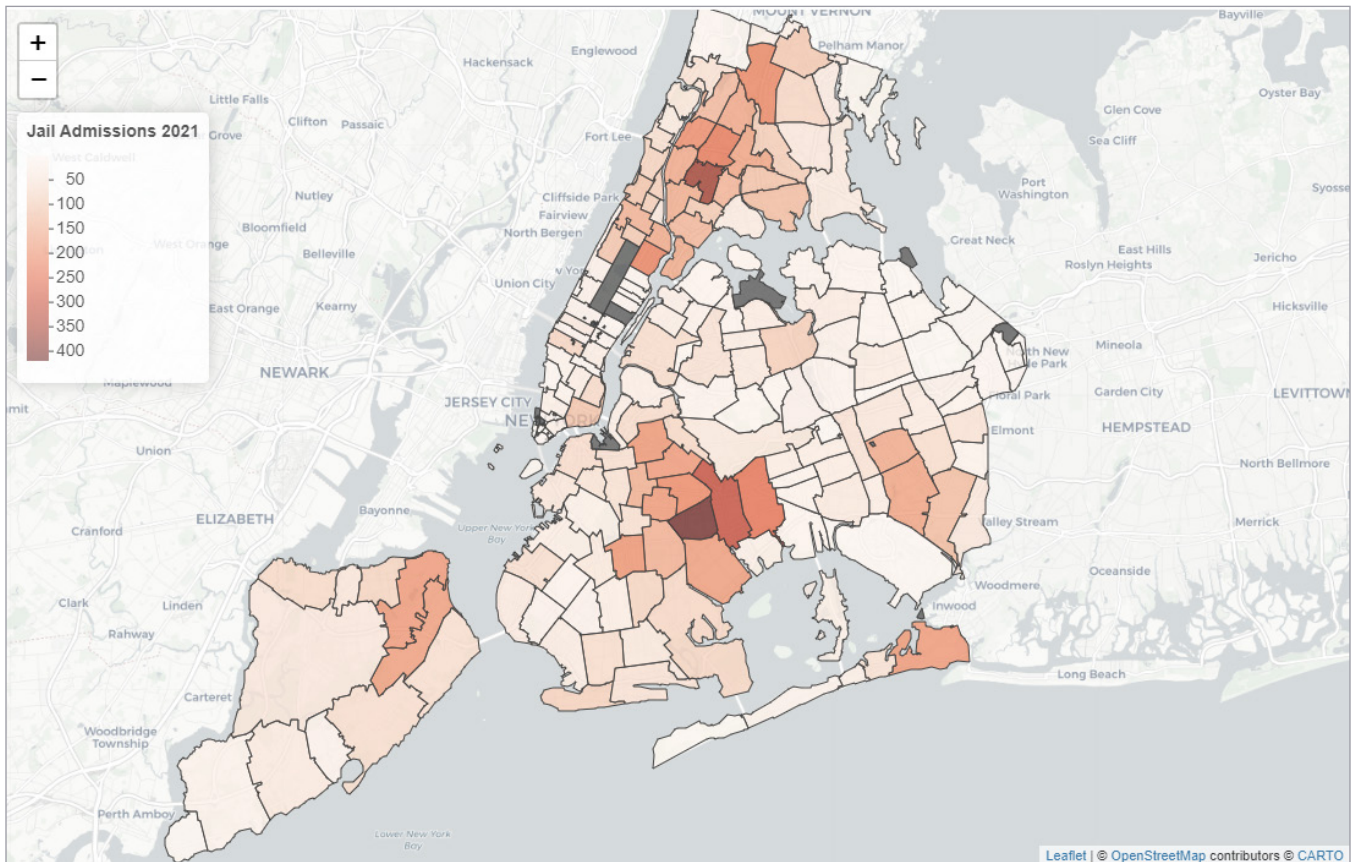
Figure 42. New York City Police Department force incidents by precinct (January 1, 2020–June 30, 2024)
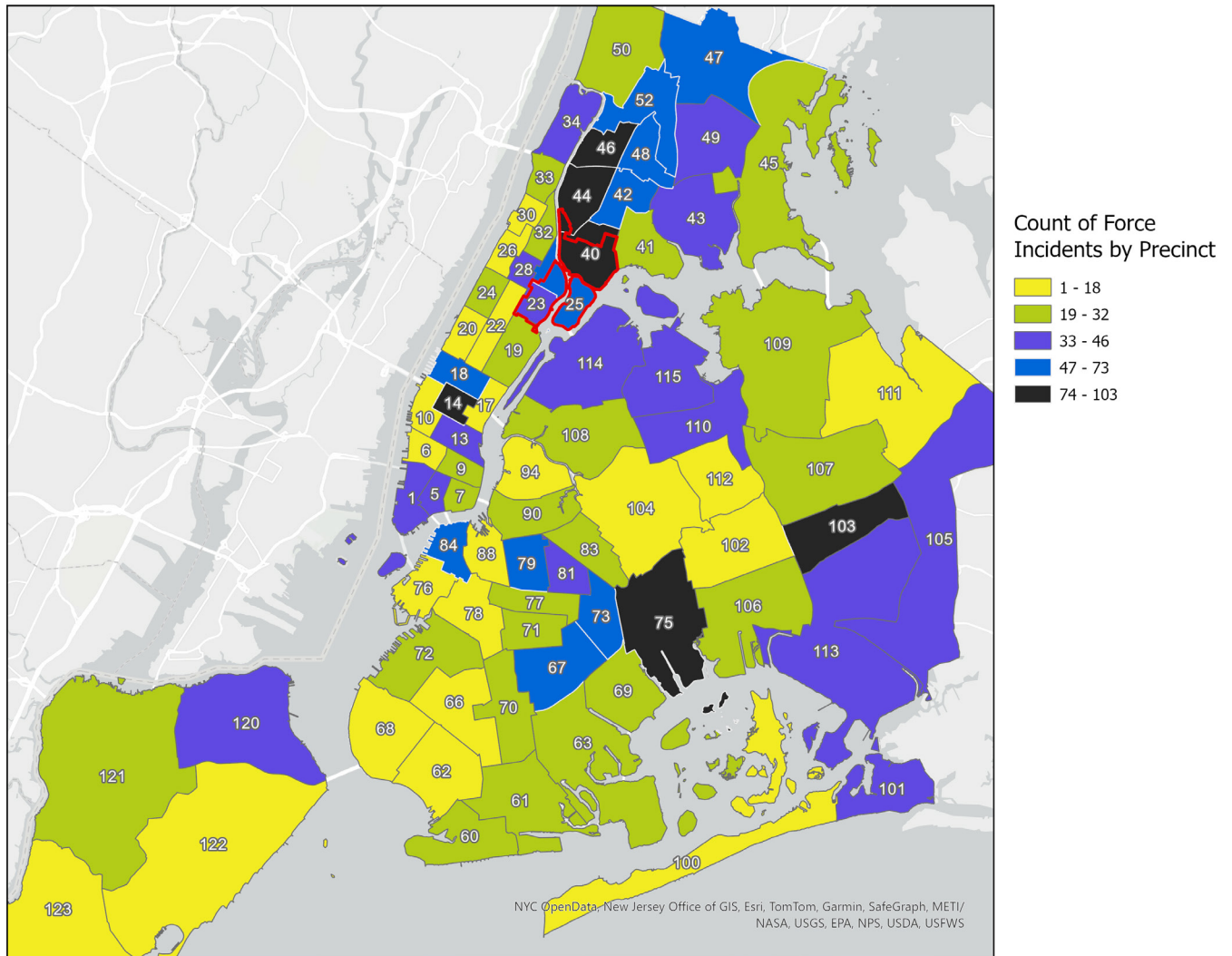
Source: New York City Police Department Force Dashboard, January 1, 2020–June 30, 2024

Jail admissions in CD 8, especially in East Harlem, continue to be high relative to the city as a whole (Figure 43). While the rate of jail admissions per 100,000 residents is 49 in Mott Haven and 81 in Melrose, it is significantly higher, at 178, in the southern part of East Harlem.

Figure 43. Jail admissions by zip code (2021)

Source: https://datacollaborativeforjustice.org/analytic-tools/racial-disparities-in-nyc-jail-admissions-by-zipcode/

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 The most critical community-wide recommendation for strengthening young adults' economic mobility is to **create a seamless continuum of integrated services across educational institutions, employers, and youth development institutions.** This can be accomplished through the following:

▸ Providing early career exposure.

▸ Coordinating existing resources to optimize impact.

▸ Engaging employers in the community and throughout New York City to provide better access to jobs and job training, such as mentorships, internships, and apprenticeships.

▸ Integrating wraparound support programs.

▸ Increasing the availability of bridge programs.

▸ Reimagining education pathways to better integrate workforce experience and academic learning and reduce barriers to attaining credentials.

2 **Support neighborhood partnership development.** It is crucial to tap into local expertise in addressing the needs of young adults who are out of school and out of work. Effective place-based collaborations utilize community knowledge to offer a range of coordinated services and supports.[43] Collaborating and building networks with a facilitation partner can help identify strategies and create comprehensive plans to address the challenges faced by community members. Specific steps that can be taken in this regard include the following:

▸ Build place-based structures and strategies to support collaboration among community members to address systemic neighborhood challenges.

▸ Develop strategies to compete effectively for funding made available through legislation. This includes federal, state, and local government requests for proposals.

▸ Build holistic community plans to compete for national philanthropic and corporate community challenge grants.

▸ Attract funding from private sources that typically do not invest in the community, and deepen investment from current investors.

3 **Replicate and scale successful partnership models between youth-serving organizations and institutions of higher education**, such as community colleges, to create industry-aligned programs that can help young adults build skills that lead to career pathways in high-growth industries. Such programs can develop industry-aligned curricula in collaboration with employer partners and utilize accelerated learning strategies such as credit for prior learning; competency-based models; and strategies to increase access to credentials for underprepared learners. Drawing on JobsFirstNYC's models such as the Transfer 2 Career Initiative and the Bronx Opportunity Network, this programming would ideally:

▸ Integrate career awareness and exploration activities into the school day.

▸ Build relationships between schools, community-based organizations, and workforce development organizations to prepare students for postsecondary opportunities.

▸ Provide students with occupational training that creates a pathway to high-growth sectors and sustainable wages.

- Build partnerships with local community colleges, for-profit colleges, and youth service providers to ensure successful matriculation in and completion of degree programs.
- Build bridges between high school and community colleges to four-year degree programs and entry-level high-growth careers.

4 **Prioritize economic mobility and pathways to prosperity for young adults by centering them in the planning process and ensuring that youth workforce programs are aligned with their interests.** Strategies include:

- Paying young adults for their training time.
- Accounting for potential daycare needs and other work or school commitments.
- Providing training in industries with growth potential (e.g., tech, green jobs).
- Developing youth leadership trainings and committees that facilitate young adults' ability to shape community economic mobility plans.

5 **Create training programs for non-traditional jobs, industries, and work arrangements, including entrepreneurship and self-employment.** Due to lifestyle considerations, personal preferences, or labor market demand, some youth may desire a career outside the bounds of a single job or industry. Young adults should be able to access training programs and sources of information that prepare them to navigate the financial and legal complexities of alternative work arrangements, such as freelancing or work in the gig economy. Such training programs could focus on:

- Integrating entrepreneurship skills training into new and existing pathway programs and school curricula.
- Developing entrepreneurship training and pitch competitions to support innovative ideas from youth and members of the community.
- Working with local financial institutions and capacity builders to provide financial literacy training.
- Working with local community development financial institutions and banks to support seed capital for entrepreneurs and small business owners.

BROADER POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

CD 8 is a diverse, bustling neighborhood that is rich in traditions and a haven for working New Yorkers. But the legacy of longstanding discrimination against people of color and proactive marginalization, achieved through decades of redlining and the underfunding of public services, continues to take its toll today. Below are several policy actions that would go a long way in addressing the problems encountered by the residents of CD 8 described in this report.

▶ **Education:** Education is the most crucial factor in an individual's life before they enter the labor market. Addressing the roots of disparities in educational attainment can lead to a significant closing of income and wealth gaps. Steps that can be taken in this regard include the following:

- Increase funding for universal 3–K and pre-K to ensure quality and full-day coverage.
- Improve CD 8 public schools by finding additional sources of funding and resources to ensure that all children in this district receive a quality education.
- Provide universal access to high-quality after-school programs.
- Identify students at risk of leaving high school before graduation—including those chronically absent—and provide effective supports and services.
- Ensure access to free or low-cost tutoring and academic supports for students who are struggling.
- Provide access to mentorship and college counseling programs to improve college readiness, especially among students for whom English is a second language.
- Increase access to affordable and high-quality adult education programs to help displaced workers retrain and acquire new skills.

▶ **Labor market:** When individuals join the job market, they are likely to face a variety of obstacles at each stage before they find their footing. Steps that can be taken to dismantle these barriers include the following:

- Make workforce development programs more effective by:
    - Providing wraparound services (e.g., assistance with transit, on-site childcare).
    - Offering certifications in transferable skills (often referred to as "soft skills").
    - Improving access to apprenticeships and bridge programs through improved partnerships with private businesses and government apprenticeship initiatives.
    - Increasing access to career and technical education programs for working and part-time students.
- Incentivize businesses to hire locally.
- Diversify the local labor market by luring more businesses from professional and technical services, information, finance and insurance, and educational services.
- Prioritize the availability of high-quality affordable childcare so women and other caregivers can participate in the labor market.

▸ **Income and wages:** Even among employed individuals, wages and income have not seen improvements in CD 8 in recent years. Steps that can be taken to remedy this include the following:

  • Ensure greater enforcement of wage parity policies, including salary range transparency.[44]

  • Eliminate sub-minimum wages for tipped workers.[45]

  • Improve the wage floor for human services workers—an industry that is predominant in CD 8.[46]

▸ **Housing**

  • Housing security

    – Ensure the implementation of CityFHEPS reforms that were passed by the City Council to improve housing security and reduce homelessness.

    – Increase resources and staff to combat source-of-income discrimination.

  • Housing supply

    – Preserve existing affordable housing by providing rental assistance to individuals on the brink of eviction in rent-stabilized apartments.

    – Build new, deeply affordable housing on land owned by community land trusts.

  • Homeownership

    – Improve opportunities for home ownership for New Yorkers from low-income backgrounds through programs such as HomeFirst that assist with down payments of up to $100,000.

    – Expand the HomeFix program to help homeowners with low incomes pay for critical repairs.

▸ **Economic security**

  • Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit to apply to youth workers under the age of 25.

  • Make the Empire State Child Tax Credit fully refundable so that the lowest-income households can also avail the credit.

  • Expand the Fair Fares program to 200% of the federal poverty line to ease transit hardship for New Yorkers who work in low-wage jobs.[47]

▸ **Health and well-being**

  • Improve CD 8 residents' awareness of health concerns and improve their access to quality, affordable health care.

  • Address health disparities among children in CD 8, including in rates of asthma.

  • Invest in ensuring that CD 8 residents have greater access to fresh produce.

▸ **Neighborhood factors**

  • Actively connect as many CD 8 residents as possible to high-speed internet so they can access online training and networking opportunities, as well as social services.

  • Fund and implement prevention and early intervention programs in CD 8 to keep youth on track toward economic security.

  • Improve access to formal financial institutions by increasing the number of bank branches and credit unions in CD 8.

CONCLUSION

This report has brought together the latest available data to provide a portrait of the current social and economic landscape in CD 8. It documents some of the broad challenges facing the community and highlights those that are of particular concern to young adults. From this data, and from the broad and deep expertise of the authors and contributors, this report also offers a set of targeted and more general recommendations for enhancing the economic mobility of young adults in CD 8 and building a more thriving community.

It is our hope that as interested parties in the community come together to create and implement a plan aimed at improving the economic mobility of young adults in CD 8, this strong data foundation can serve as a roadmap for their efforts and energies.

AUTHORS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ENDNOTES

1   While acknowledging that identity labels in the United States are continually evolving and that it is important to use the labels preferred by communities and individuals themselves, this report uses—for reasons of data fidelity—the same terminology employed by the data collection mechanisms.

2   CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample.

3   Sarah Mervosh, "Pandemic Learning Loss, *New York Times* (November 28, 2022), https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/28/briefing/pandemic-learning-loss.html.

4   New York State Education Department (as cited by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York), https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/33/high-school-ela-proficiency#33/a/5/58/62/a/a.

5   New York State Education Department (as cited by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York), https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/39/high-school-math-proficiency#39/a/5/70/62/a/a.

6   The postsecondary enrollment rate shows the percentage of students who graduated and enrolled in a two- or four-year college, vocational progra m, approved apprenticeship, or public service within six or eighteen months of their scheduled graduation date. For the 2019–20 data, the six-month rate evaluates students who first entered high school during the 2015–16 school year ("class of 2019"); the eighteen-month rate evaluates students who first entered high school during the 2014–15 school year ("class of 2018").

7   There is a slight distinction between earnings and income as defined by the Census Bureau: "Every year, the Census Bureau collects data on how much money households obtain from 50 different sources, all of which we label 'income.' Earnings, primarily wages and salary from a job, are usually a big source of income. Other sources of income include Social Security payments, pensions, child support, public assistance, annuities, money derived from rental properties, interest and dividends." U.S. Census Bureau, "Income vs. Earnings" (September 23, 2010), https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2010/09/income-vs-earnings.html.

8   In 2021, the federal poverty level for a family of three (e.g., one parent and two children), was set at $21,960. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "2021 Poverty Guidelines," https://aspe.hhs.gov/2021-poverty-guidelines.

9   Bradley L. Hardy, Sophie M. Collyer, and Christopher T. Wimer, *The Antipoverty Effects of the Expanded Child Tax Credit across States: Where Were the Historic Reductions Felt?* (Washington, DC: The Hamilton Project, 2023).

10 Poverty Tracker Research Group at Columbia University, *The State of Poverty and Disadvantage in New York City*, vol. 6 (New York: Robin Hood, 2024), p. 10.

11 JobsFirstNYC and Community Service Society, *Reversing a Decade of Positive Trends: The Lingering Impact of the Pandemic on Out-of-School, Out-of-Work Young Adults in New York City* (July 2023).

12 Establishment is typically defined as "a single place of business, which is engaged in a single business activity, and operated by a single employer. Business firms operating more than one establishment, in which the sum of employment in secondary locations totals 10 or more persons, are required to submit a separate report for each unit unless the payrolls are not maintained separately. If two or more units of a single employer are in a single physical location, but maintain separate payroll records and engage in distinct or separate business activities, then each unit is treated as a separate reporting unit." New York State Department of Labor, "QCEW Technical Notes," https://dol.ny.gov/qcew-technical-notes.

13 JobsFirstNYC District 8 Community Survey Results, prepared by Community Resource Exchange (2023).

14 Ibid.

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16 U.S. Census Bureau and New York State Office of Children and Family Services (as cited by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York), https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/table/1450/cost-burden-for-infanttoddler-child-care.

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25 Ibid.

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29 New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics (2017–2019).

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31 "It is clear that being a child of a teenage mother often entails numerous risks: low birth weight, complications of the mother's pregnancy and delivery, and health problems associated with poor perinatal outcomes; greater risk of perinatal death; lower IQ and academic achievement later on, including a greater risk of repeating a grade; greater risk of socio-emotional problems; a greater risk of having a fatal accident before age one; and finally, a greater probability of starting one's own family at an early age. Although there are variations from study to study, most studies that survey a representative sample from a population that has had no special interventions and is of diverse socioeconomic makeup, and that do not control for SES or other factors, find that children of teen parents are at greater risk than children of older parents for a host of health, social and economic problems." Sandra L. Hofferth, "The Children of Teen Childbearers," in *Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing, Volume II: Working Papers and Statistical Appendices*, edited by Sandra L. Hofferth and Cheryl D. Hayes (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 1987).

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40 Broadband access is defined as households with a broadband (high-speed internet) service subscription through an internet service provider or a mobile broadband connection through a telecommunications company. The Federal Communications Commission's standards for broadband include a download speed of at least 25 Mbps and an upload speed of at least 3Mbps. Equity NYC, "Mapping Equity," https://equity.nyc.gov/mapping-equity/equity-outcomes/4/39.

41 NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection analysis of the FDIC Survey of Household Use of Banking and Financial Services (2019).

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43 JobsFirstNYC has spearheaded a number of place-based partnerships with demonstrated success in responding to the unique needs of communities with high numbers of young adults who are out of school and out of work. 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).

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47 Community Service Society, "CSS Report: New Yorkers Struggle to Afford Mass Transit; Expanding Fair Fares Can Help" (March 14, 2024), https://www.cssny.org/news/entry/css-report-new-yorkers-struggle-to-afford-mass-transit-expanding-fair-fares.

APPENDIX

Table A1. Employment in East Harlem, Mott Haven, and New York City by industrial sector (2010 and 2022)

	2010						2022					
	East Harlem		Mott Haven		NYC		East Harlem		Mott Haven		NYC	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Agriculture											152	0.0%
Utilities					230	0.0%					821	0.0%
Construction	758	2.5%	1,606	5.7%	114,505	3.9%	651	4.5%	1,792	4.9%	144,580	4.0%
Manufacturing	138	0.4%	2,169	7.7%	79,180	2.7%	129	0.9%	1,439	3.9%	58,775	1.6%
Wholesale trade	127	0.4%	1,900	6.8%	128,146	4.4%	80	0.6%	1,469	4.0%	121,027	3.4%
Retail trade	2,564	8.3%	3,994	14.2%	308,011	10.5%	2,597	18.0%	4,591	12.5%	311,565	8.6%
Transportation and warehousing	59	0.2%	1,950	6.9%	93,076	3.2%	93	0.6%	1,792	4.9%	109,085	3.0%
Information	47	0.2%	270	1.0%	137,400	4.7%	52	0.4%	203	0.6%	213,950	5.9%
Finance and insurance	179	0.6%	359	1.3%	281,340	9.6%	140	1.0%	396	1.1%	314,674	8.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,012	3.3%	763	2.7%	115,457	3.9%	1,001	7.0%	1,026	2.8%	128,699	3.6%
Professional and technical services	258	0.8%	949	3.4%	306,725	10.5%	396	2.7%	1,521	4.1%	425,136	11.8%
Management		0.0%	102	0.4%	49,005	1.7%	69	0.5%	27	0.1%	62,258	1.7%
Administrative and waste services	227	0.7%	1,453	5.2%	177,352	6.1%	625	4.3%	1,829	5.0%	216,136	6.0%
Educational services	641	2.1%	767	2.7%	104,098	3.6%	950	6.6%	2,182	5.9%	116,222	3.2%
Health care and social assistance	21,318	69.3%	7,320	26.1%	573,512	19.6%	3,872	26.9%	13,554	36.9%	804,567	22.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	346	1.1%	20	0.1%	53,679	1.8%	328	2.3%	434	1.2%	72,495	2.0%
Accommodation and food services	1,994	6.5%	2,761	9.8%	253,147	8.6%	1,818	12.6%	2,556	7.0%	322,321	8.9%
Other services, except public administration	1,000	3.3%	1,612	5.7%	141,722	4.8%	1,451	10.1%	1,764	4.8%	160,448	4.4%
Unclassified	73	0.2%	101	0.4%	12,102	0.4%	149	1.0%	182	0.5%	23,359	0.6%

Source: CSS analysis of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data as made available by the New York State Department of Labor

Table A2. Labor market and school enrollment status for 16- to 24-year-olds in CD 8 and New York City (2016 and 2021)

	2016 CD 8		2021 CD 8		2016 NYC		2021 NYC	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Population aged 16–24		42,388		35,083		1,006,215		913,891
In labor force	59%	25,004	56%	19,608	47%	474,301	46%	422,579
Enrolled in school	53%	22,298	60%	21,032	61%	617,123	63%	579,204
Employed	34%	14,331	32%	11,257	38%	379,920	38%	348,824
Employed and in school	76%	32,184	78%	27,421	84%	848,456	86%	785,239
Unemployed	12%	3,053	22%	4,218	20%	94,381	17%	73,755
Unemployed and not in school	5%	1,946	7.0%	2,457	5.2%	52,174	4%	38,936
Not in the labor force	41%	17,384	44%	15,475	53%	531,914	54%	491,312
Not in the labor force and not in school	19%	8,258	14.8%	5,205	10.5%	105,585	10%	89,716
Out of school and out of work	24%	10,204	22%	7,662	16%	157,759	14%	128,652

Source: CSS analysis of 2016 and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Note: The columns marked "Rate" give the share of the indicator relative to the population, except for the row labeled "Unemployed," where the rate is a share of the population that is engaged in the labor force.

Table A3. Labor market status by race/ethnicity for individuals aged 16 and over in CD 8 (2021)

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic		Total	
	Rate	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*
Population aged 16–24		20,222		59,568		9,607		127,334		221,927
In labor force	66%	13,258	50%	29,637	55%	5,279	53%	66,875	53%	117,693
Enrolled in school	13%	2,575	13%	8,030	10%	964	14%	18,273	14%	30,559
Employed	61%	12,385	42%	25,151	52%	4,994	46%	58,727	47%	103,720
Employed and in school	67%	13,467	51%	30,670	58%	5,595	56%	70,863	56%	123,381
Unemployed	7%	873	15%	4,486	5%	285	12%	8,148	12%	13,973
Unemployed and not in school	4%	711	6%	3,605	2%	222	5%	6,995	5%	11,714
Not in the labor force	34%	6,964	50%	29,931	45%	4,328	47%	60,459	47%	104,234
Not in the labor force and not in school	30%	6,044	42%	25,293	39%	3,790	39%	49,476	39%	86,832
Out of school and out of work	33%	6,755	49%	28,898	42%	4,012	44%	56,471	44%	98,546

Source: CSS analysis of 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Note: The columns marked "Rate" give the share of the indicator relative to the population, except for the row labeled "Unemployed," where the rate is a share of the population that is engaged in the labor force.

Table A4. Labor market status for individuals aged 16 and over in CD 8 and New York City (2016 and 2021)

	2016 CD 8		2021 CD 8		2016 NYC		2021 NYC	
	Rate	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*	*Rate*	*Count*
Population aged 16–24		219,005		221,927		6,859,735		7,106,118
In labor force	53%	114,987	53%	117,693	64%	4,364,466	63%	4,492,874
Enrolled in school	15%	32,006	14%	30,559	13%	917,434	12%	866,173
Employed	47%	102,089	47%	103,720	58%	3,994,357	58%	4,147,425
Employed and in school	57%	123,897	56%	123,381	67%	4,571,836	66%	4,680,743
Unemployed	11%	12,898	12%	13,973	8%	370,109	8%	345,449
Unemployed and not in school	5%	10,990	5%	11,714	4%	308,044	4%	294,153
Not in the labor force	47%	104,018	47%	104,234	36%	2,495,269	37%	2,613,244
Not in the labor force and not in school	38%	84,118	39%	86,832	29%	1,979,855	30%	2,131,222
Out of school and out of work	43%	95,108	44%	98,546	33%	2,287,899	34%	2,425,375

Source: CSS analysis of 2016 and 2021 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample

Note: The columns marked "Rate" give the share of the indicator relative to the population, except for the row labeled "Unemployed," where the rate is a share of the population that is engaged in the labor force.

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