NYC’S HOUSING PLAN

The next housing plan provides an opportunity for communities and policymakers to widen the conversation beyond counting units, articulate new metrics and develop a shared vision of housing policy for NYC.

FEBRUARY 2020 ISSUE BRIEF CITATIONS

RX FOR HOUSING

70% of lead poisoning cases in NYC are housing related.
   Interview with Dr. Markowitz, MD Director, Montefiore Lead Poisoning Treatment and Prevention Program, August 13, 2019.

From 2013-2018, 26,000 children in NYC tested positive for lead poisoning.
   New York City Comptroller Scott Stringer’s Investigation into Child Lead Exposure, Office of the New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer, September 2019.

Poverty and asthma are directly related.

Residents in NYCHA buildings have higher asthma rates than residents of any other housing type.
   The Role of Housing Type and Housing Quality in Urban Children with Asthma, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, 2010.

Asthma is the leading cause of ER visits in NYC.
   NYC DOHMH Environment & Health Data Portal, Asthma.

There are 60,000 people in NYC DHS shelters on any given night. 35% are children.

Last year, 1,800 babies in NYC were born in shelter or entered shelter within their first year of life.
   Interview with NYC Center for Innovation through Data Intelligence (CIDI), August 2019.

Children living in private housing are over 2x as likely to be exposed to lead compared to children who live in NYCHA buildings.
   Childhood Blood Lead Level Surveillance, Quarters 1-3 2019, NYC City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, January 2020.

FEMINIST HOUSING PLAN

Women earn 80% of what their male counterparts earn.

In NYC, women have a higher poverty rate than men. 20% of women live below the poverty level.
**FEMINIST HOUSING PLAN, cont.**

3 out of 4 families in NYCHA are headed by women.

41% of households in shelter are there as an immediate result of domestic violence.

86% of single parents in NYC are women.
CHPC *Making Room* analysis of American Community Survey 2017 1-yr estimates.

The average time in shelter for a family with children is 466 days.

Survivors of domestic violence struggle to maintain stable housing because of eviction histories, economic abuse, and their unique safety & confidentiality needs.

**HOUSING PLAN FOR A CITY OF IMMIGRANTS**

All facts and figures retrieved from *State of Our Immigrant City: MOAI Annual Report for Calendar Year 2018*, by the Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs. The report analyzes American Community Survey 1-yr estimates using a methodology which allows for more detailed information on foreign-born New Yorkers, by identifying sub-populations based on citizenship and documentation status.

**HOUSING PLAN FOR RACIAL EQUITY**

1 in 4 households of color are severely rent-burdened.
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018 1-yr Estimates.

11% more households of color than White households are rent-burdened.
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018 1-yr Estimates.

1 in 6 children of color live in overcrowded housing.
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018 1-yr Estimates.

In NYC public elementary schools, 9 in 10 Black students and 7 in 10 Hispanic students attend school with mostly Black and Hispanic classmates.
*The Diversity of NYC’s Neighborhoods and Schools*, NYU Furman Center, 2019.

The average commute time of Black workers is 48 minutes, 24% longer than that of White workers.
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018 1-yr Estimates.

**NYC Median Household Income**

2017 NYC Housing & Vacancy Survey, U.S. Census Bureau and NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

Asian and White households are 2x as likely to own their homes as Hispanic households.
2017 NYC Housing & Vacancy Survey, U.S. Census Bureau and NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development.