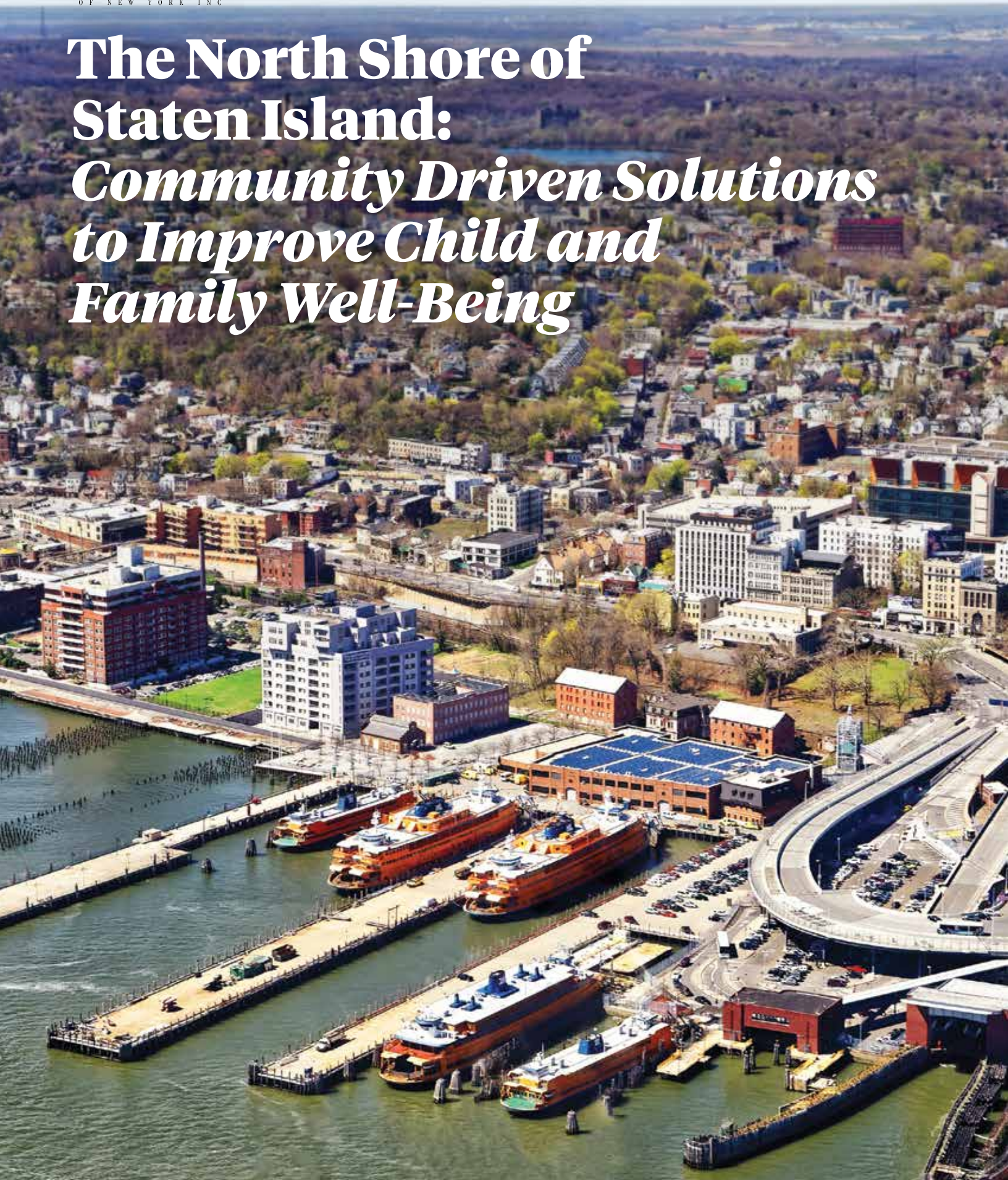




The North Shore of Staten Island: *Community Driven Solutions to Improve Child and Family Well-Being*





Citizens' Committee for Children of New York (CCC) is an independent, nonpartisan, privately supported child advocacy organization.

Since 1944, CCC's advocacy has combined public policy research and data analysis with citizen action. We engage members of our board and advocacy council, youth volunteers, as well as partners in government, philanthropy, and direct service, and New Yorkers at large in data-driven discussions about the needs of New York City's children and families. In doing so, we identify and promote practical solutions to ensure that every child is healthy, housed, educated and safe.

For more information about CCC, visit www.cccnewyork.org.

Visit data.cccnewyork.org to access Keeping Track Online, CCC's extensive database of child and family well-being indicators.

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Jennifer March, Ph.D.
Executive Director

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Executive Summary

Citizens' Committee for Children of New York (CCC) has worked over the last year to gather quantitative and qualitative data about the North Shore of Staten Island to provide a comprehensive assessment of the needs of children and families in the area, as well as the resources available to them. CCC's model for community-based research utilizes existing government data on child and family well-being and complements it by mapping community assets and elevating the voices of service providers and community members through a participatory research process. This work builds on our experience maintaining the nation's most comprehensive municipal-level database illustrating the well-being of children and families in New York City, *Keeping Track Online*.

In this report, we highlight both welcomed and worrisome trends districtwide and across the seven neighborhoods that make up the North Shore—Grymes Hill-Park Hill, Mariner's Harbor, Port Richmond, Stapleton, St. George-New Brighton, West Brighton, and Westerleigh—and compare these outcomes against borough and citywide averages.

The North Shore is a microcosm of New York City as a whole in a way that most community districts are not. New York City is racially and economically diverse largely because it is comprised of different districts with disparate demographics and outcomes; in most cases, this diversity does not exist as much within districts. The North Shore is an exception. For example, the North Shore is one of only 10 community districts in the city where no racial/ethnic group represents more than 40% of the population. However, across the seven neighborhoods that make up the North Shore, the demographic characteristics of the population and outcomes vary greatly. For example, white residents make up more than 70% of the population in Westerleigh, while black and Latino residents make up more than 70% of the population in Grymes Hill-Park Hill. Even within neighborhoods, there can be considerable differences in demographics depending on location.

Another area in which the North Shore embodies New York City's experience as a whole is the vast disparities in income that exist across the district. In most New York City community districts, median incomes and poverty rates are telling measures of how most residents in the district are faring. This is not the case in the North Shore. No other community district has such high shares of residents both living in poor households and in higher income households, and there are large differences in average income



across and within neighborhoods. This explains why both the median household income and the poverty rate have been on the rise in recent years—those in the middle and upper end of the income spectrum are recovering from the Great Recession, while those on the lower end of the income spectrum are continuing to struggle.

The stark disparities that exist on the North Shore are echoed when looking across the six domains we use to understand child well-being—economic security, housing, health, education, youth, and family and community. For some, the experience of living on the North Shore is having a high-paying job, owning a home, and having access to quality health care, schools, and a wide variety of opportunities for children and youth. For many others,

the experience is marked by employment instability, paying an unsustainable amount of income on rent, dealing with exposure to violence in the community, and lacking access to health, education, and critical social services that children and families need to both meet basic needs and be upwardly mobile.

Exacerbating the challenges faced by many North Shore children and families is the lack of reliable public transportation in the district. There is no subway service in and out of Staten Island, meaning residents are largely reliant on the bus or their own vehicles to move across the district and into other boroughs. However, access to a vehicle varies dramatically by income level, with lower income residents much less likely to own a car than higher income residents. Transportation issues are particularly important given that the vast majority of services in the district are located close to the ferry terminal in St. George or in Stapleton, making convenient access to supports and services an issue for those in other neighborhoods within the community district.

In order to address the challenges faced by children and families on the North Shore—and in Staten Island broadly—residents and service providers have come together to engage in efforts to improve outcomes across the range of issues impacting child and family well-being. This includes several collective impact initiatives, a term describing a systematic approach to collaboration among organizations aligned by a common agenda, shared measurement systems, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, and support from a backbone organization tasked with coordinating the partnership.

CCC's data collection and participatory research process are designed to inform and support efforts in the community to improve well-being for children and families. We believe that reliable data is a foundational element of effective advocacy, and that community engagement elevating the voices and concerns of residents is essential in identifying the challenges that need to be addressed. We are hopeful this report will be a useful tool as residents and service providers continue working to improve outcomes for children and families on the North Shore. Below, we explore the major themes that arose in our research and provide broad, community-informed recommendations to address the issues raised.

Economic Security and Transportation Infrastructure

Economic conditions on the North Shore are marked by wide levels of disparity. No community district in New York City with a poverty rate of at least 20% has such a high share of residents in higher income households. Trends suggest that this gap may be growing, as the poverty rate continues to increase on the North Shore even as it decreases citywide. High rates of poverty in certain parts of the North Shore may be driven by low levels of employment. The North Shore has the 8th lowest labor force participation rate and the 10th lowest employment-population ratio out of the city's 59 community districts.

Community assets that support residents' economic security are unevenly dispersed across the North Shore. For example, the number of banks per adult is similar for the community district overall when compared to the citywide rate; however, there are no banks in Grymes Hill-Park Hill and only two banks in Mariner's Harbor. Workforce development resources are available, though concentrated in and around St. George. There is no subway service in and out of Staten Island, with the Staten Island Railway providing the only train service within the borough. This means that residents are far more reliant on buses for public transportation than residents of other boroughs or community districts.

Inadequate transportation infrastructure is by far the most pressing community priority, and community members describe long commute times and inadequate service as critical impediments to their economic security. Lower income residents are far less likely to have access to a vehicle than higher income residents, so improved public transportation for travel both within and outside the district is of particular importance to these residents.

Recommendations

- ***Expand job opportunities for residents on the North Shore by leveraging new commercial and housing developments and promoting minority/women-owned businesses.***
- ***Expand training opportunities for workers in fields that pay family sustaining wages but do not require a college degree, such as blue-collar jobs, and integrate child care, job readiness resources, and ESL courses into training opportunities, especially to address the needs of single parents.***
- ***Increase local bus frequency in least serviced areas, especially parts of Mariner's Harbor and Port Richmond, and improve real time service information regarding delays and crowded buses.***

- *Pilot transportation services, such as shuttle vans, in targeted neighborhoods with fewer public transportation options to ensure residents lacking private transportation have access to the full array of services and community assets on the North Shore.*

Housing Affordability and New Developments

Rates of homeownership are higher on the North Shore than citywide; however, renters represent at least half of all households in the lower-income neighborhoods of Grymes Hill-Park Hill, Stapleton, and St. George-New Brighton. Although rents are lower and have not increased as much on the North Shore compared to the city as a whole, a higher share of households are severely rent burdened, meaning they spend at least half of their income on rent. This is especially true in Mariner's Harbor and Port Richmond, where over 40% of renter households spend at least half of their income on rent, compared to 30% of households citywide.

Similar to workforce development programs, housing support services are concentrated in the St. George neighborhood near the ferry terminal and are not dispersed throughout the community district. Though rates of family homelessness are slightly lower on the North Shore than citywide, homelessness is a much bigger issue on the North Shore than it was a decade ago. Residents do not feel that the shelters and drop-in centers on the North Shore effectively reach individuals facing homelessness or housing insecurity.

Service providers and residents expressed concerns that new housing developments in St. George-New Brighton and other parts of the North Shore are being marketed toward young professionals who contribute mainly to the economy in Manhattan, and that new amenities, including retail developments, are being designed as tourist attractions. Residents and service providers would like to see new developments on the North Shore address the issue of housing affordability and provide additional services to children and families.

Recommendations

- *Ensure new housing developments include affordable units and address the needs of current North Shore residents, such as utilizing ground floor space for child care, food retail, and intergenerational educational and recreational programming.*
- *Ensure families at risk of becoming homeless have access to needed services—such as rent subsidy and job placement programs, and educational support services*

for children—and that housing support service offices located in the St. George neighborhood work closely with community-based organizations to effectively support families in all parts of the North Shore.

- *Expand existing support services for youth experiencing housing insecurity and those transitioning out of independent living facilities, including help with education, employment, health care, and securing stable, permanent housing.*

Health Outcomes and Access to Care

Unlike every other borough in the city, Staten Island has no public hospital. While uninsured rates are slightly lower on the North Shore compared to the city as a whole, a smaller share of North Shore residents access Medicaid, despite the district's poverty rate being slightly higher than the citywide rate.

For North Shore residents with insurance coverage, interviews with service providers and caregivers revealed that finding doctors on the North Shore who accept their insurance plan can be challenging, particularly for specialists. In addition to concerns around health care access, addressing substance abuse was a core community priority for North Shore residents. Youth and caregivers provided a complex description of substance abuse on the North Shore and Staten Island broadly and viewed substance use and abuse as symptoms of economic insecurity, as well as lack of access to mental health and social support resources, and needing help coping with violence in the community.

Fortunately, a strong network of organizations and agencies have come together to improve health outcomes on the North Shore. Their focus includes initiatives to address numerous health related needs, including asthma, perinatal care, substance abuse, mental health, food security, and more. We are hopeful that our data analysis and recommendations can inform this ongoing work.

Recommendations

- *Create outreach and awareness campaigns to ensure North Shore residents who are uninsured and eligible for Medicaid or other health coverage plans are enrolled, as well as taking advantage of nutrition programs such as WIC and SNAP.*
- *Convene health care providers and health-focused coalitions on Staten Island to develop ways to address barriers residents face finding providers within the borough who accept their health insurance coverage, especially specialized health care providers.*

- *Expand on existing nutrition and food security initiatives, by offering shuttle van services for low income residents who live far from large food retail locations and promoting EBT card payment for grocery deliveries.*
- *Explore innovative ways to create more green spaces in areas where residents are not within walking distance to a park and/or bring children to parks outside of their neighborhood.*

Equity in Educational Opportunities

There are wide disparities in educational outcomes between schools in different neighborhoods on the North Shore. Students at schools in Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Westerleigh have higher proficiency rates on state-mandated English Language Arts (ELA) and math exams; however, students at schools in the remaining neighborhoods have lower than citywide proficiency rates, with particularly worrisome results in Math. Among school-age children, students at North Shore schools are more likely to have a disability and have higher rates of chronic absenteeism than students citywide.

Rates of enrollment in early educational programs for 3- and 4-year-olds on the North Shore are lower than for the city as a whole, which may be partly attributable to a lack of subsidized child care and EarlyLearn program seats. Though there is a similar number of universal pre-K seats per child on the North Shore as there are citywide, there appears to be a shortage of universal pre-K seats in some neighborhoods within the district. Afterschool and summer programs are available at higher rates compared to citywide and are dispersed throughout the district, but many we spoke with desired greater opportunities, especially for older children.

Community members feel that unequal education outcomes are largely the result of an unequal distribution of resources, and that students and their families at many schools on the North Shore need more school-based services. In multiple focus groups and interviews, we also heard desires for teachers and administrators at schools on the North Shore to reflect the demographics of students and their families. Similarly, we heard many teachers do not live on the North Shore, and students we spoke with said they wanted their teachers to more meaningfully understand their lived experience to better support them. Caregivers also desired better communications between schools and households about programs, services, and other announcements.

Recommendations

- *Expand subsidized early education capacity for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers to improve access in all North Shore neighborhoods.*
- *Leverage and expand existing efforts to increase educational equity in schools paying close attention to address resource needs in schools with poor Math and ELA outcomes.*
- *Create additional year-round extracurricular academic and recreational programs—including rebuilding the Cromwell Center—and offer programming to address the needs of students, including but not limited to academic support, team sports, and dance and art classes.*
- *Foster community among students, caregivers and school staff through convenings that offer the opportunity for regular and open dialog, counselors who provide one-on-one support and workshop-based trainings, and inclusive communication strategies that include support for caregivers with limited English proficiency, such as translated informational resources.*
- *Increase the pipeline of teachers who live in and represent the diversity of students in North Shore schools.*

Opportunities for Youth

Despite having higher rates of employment than 16- to 24-year-olds citywide, youth on the North Shore are more likely to be disconnected than youth citywide—meaning greater numbers are both out-of-school and out-of-work. One possible reason for this is young people on the North Shore are less likely to be enrolled in college compared to years past. The share of 18- to 24-year-olds with a high school diploma who are enrolled in college has decreased substantially; the share of students from North Shore high schools enrolling in post-secondary education has also declined. In addition to youth disconnection, the teen birth rate is also higher—and has not decreased as rapidly—on the North Shore compared to citywide. As a result, the North Shore has gone from having the 23rd highest teen birth rate out of 59 community districts in 2007 to the 13th highest in 2015.

Some service providers we spoke with argued racial/ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system were among the most significant risks facing young people on the North Shore. They pointed to black and Latino youth being arrested at disproportionate rates, and also that they and their caregivers had less financial and social capital to navigate the court process and advocate for

better outcomes. Service providers, caregivers, and youth shared strong desires for more free or low cost recreational programming for youth, along with increasing funding to youth employment and juvenile justice diversion programming as well as positive opportunities for youth civic engagement.

Recommendations

- *Expand college access and success programs, including bridge programs between high schools and colleges on Staten Island and throughout New York State.*
- *Increase funding to youth employment programs, including apprenticeship programs and trade classes on Staten Island, and ensure programs provide needed supplies such as free Metrocards.*
- *Expand educational campaigns designed to increase access to reproductive health and family planning services and lower the teen birth rate, including possible partnerships between schools and youth-serving community-based organizations.*

Family Stability & Community Cohesion

Children on the North Shore are more likely than children citywide to experience a variety of issues that can contribute to family and community instability. The violent felony rate for much of the North Shore is nearly equivalent to the citywide level and nearly twice the violent felony rate for Staten Island as a whole. The intimate partner domestic violence rate is twice the citywide rate and 7th highest in the city; the rate of child abuse or neglect is higher than the citywide rate; and though the foster care placement rate has decreased slightly since 2015, when it was the highest in the city, it is still twice the citywide rate.

There are 19 ACS preventive service programs on the North Shore, designed to keep families together and children out of foster care. The North Shore has the second highest number of children being served in preventive services out of the city's 59 community districts, behind only East New York.

According to those we spoke with, more needs to be done to ensure that all families feel welcome in the community and are accessing the services they need. Residents of the North Shore—and young people in particular—expressed concerns about racial tensions and negative interactions with police. Young people suggested there should be more cultural competence training for police officers and greater effort around recruitment so that the police force is representative of the population in the neighborhood. Additionally, we heard that many immigrant families are feeling

the impacts of the federal administration's policies and rhetoric related to immigration, which function as a deterrent to their seeking needed services and support.

Recommendations

- *Create an online resource where collective impact partners and community members can share information on activities, resources, and community engagement opportunities.*
- *Explore hiring community advocates—who live in the neighborhood and are stationed at local libraries, medical centers, and community-based organizations—to provide information (e.g., early education enrollment, mental health services, youth programs), make referrals, and help residents navigate issues to their resolution.*
- *Offer programs and workshops for both caregivers and young people to strengthen family relationships and communication.*
- *Provide preventive services aimed at reducing domestic violence and conduct outreach to victims of domestic violence that prioritize safety and anonymity.*
- *Undertake concerted community building activities—town halls, inclusion of NYPD Community Affairs in collaborative initiatives and events—to build trust between police officers and community members, especially young people.*
- *Incorporate additional elements of the Center for Court Innovation's Community Justice Centers into the existing Staten Island Justice Center, including a court room where cases for all age groups can be heard by a judge.*

Citizens' Committee for Children of New York

For more than two decades, CCC has built and maintained the nation's most comprehensive municipal-level database tracking the well-being of New York City's children and families. We make the data publicly available and easily accessible through a free online tool called Keeping Track Online and we disseminate analysis of the data in our *Community Risk Ranking* and *Keeping Track of New York City's Children* publications, among others. Together, these data tools illustrate the risk factors New York City children experience as well as the resources they access citywide, by borough, and in each of the city's 59 community districts; the data and data tools inform the identification of policy, budgetary, and legislative solutions needed to improve child and family well-being.

Introduction

Looking at Staten Island as a whole, the data reveals a borough with relatively limited risks to child and family well-being. Among New York City’s five boroughs, Staten Island has the lowest share of residents living in low-income households; the median household income is just behind Manhattan for the highest in the city; and the graduation rate for students at Staten Island high schools is the highest in the city. However, as in other boroughs, outcomes on Staten Island vary dramatically by neighborhood.

In Staten Island’s Community District 1—what we refer to in this report as the North Shore—outcomes are often more similar to the city’s highest risk communities rather than the borough’s two other community districts. In our annual *Community Risk Ranking*—which analyzes data across multiple dimensions of well-being to determine where risks concentrate—the North Shore ranked 25th out of 59 community districts in overall risk, and ranked among the 20 highest risk districts in the education and youth domains. Of the city’s 59 community districts, the North Shore has among the 20 highest rates of child poverty, infant mortality, and teen births, and among the 20 lowest rates of early education enrollment, reading and math proficiency for 3rd-8th graders, and high school graduation. Particularly worrisome is the fact that in several domains, the North Shore ranked much higher in risk when comparing data from 2015 to 2010.

Risk Ranking of the North Shore

	2010	2015
Overall	29	25
Economic Security	33	24
Housing	21	28
Health	32	21
Education	24	18
Youth	30	18
Family and Community	37	31

The Community Risk Ranking measures risk to well-being across six domains and overall, and ranks the city’s 59 community districts from highest risk (#1) to lowest risk (#59).

The *Community Risk Ranking* tells us the geographic areas where risks to well-being concentrate, and in which issue areas risk factors are most prevalent. In communities where multiple risks concentrate, children and families face significant obstacles in having their basic needs met and realizing their full potential. The North Shore has historically ranked higher in risk than Staten Island’s other two community districts, and the negative trends—particularly in the economic security, health, and youth domains—deserve increased attention.

As important to understanding risks in a community is accounting for the presence and accessibility of various resources that can help children and families overcome barriers to well-being and meet their needs. As with any community, the most critical resource on the North Shore are the people who live and work there. Through participatory research we learned of multiple initiatives underway to address the well-being of children, youth, and families on the North Shore and on Staten Island broadly. Several were *collective impact initiatives*, a term describing a systematic approach to collaboration among organizations aligned by a common agenda, shared measurement systems, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, and support from a backbone organization tasked with coordinating the partnership.¹ See Appendix III for details on several collective impact initiatives we learned about on the North Shore.

¹ Kania, J., Kramer, M. (2011). *Collective Impact*. *Stanford Social Innovation Review*. Retrieved from https://ssir.org/articles/entry/collective_impact

About This Report

In this report, we aim to provide a comprehensive assessment of the barriers to well-being for North Shore children and families, as well as the community resources available to them. We draw on the views of residents and direct service providers to highlight issue areas where the challenges are greatest, and where more needs to be done to ensure all children and families succeed.

To understand the risks present on the North Shore, we relied on data found in our *Keeping Track Online* database. The data comes from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey and the New York City Department of Education, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and Administration for Children's Services, among others. Data on resources available to the community—also available on *Keeping Track Online*—came from several sources, including the New York City Department of City Planning and the aforementioned city agencies. (For a full list of data sources, see Appendix IV).

We also engaged in extensive qualitative research, interviewing service providers and holding participatory sessions where residents expressed their views and informed the topics discussed in this report. We made every effort to bring forward the voices, concerns, and recommendations of community members throughout the report.

The findings from our data collection and analysis are laid out in seven sections, starting with a community overview analyzing the demographic characteristics of North Shore residents. The remaining sections match the six domains of well-being we use in our annual *Community Risk Ranking*—economic security, housing, health, education, youth, and family and community. For each of the six domains, we start with an analysis of administrative data, including both risk factors and the location of community assets or resources. We then discuss community views on the issues most frequently elevated in our conversations with residents and service providers. We also include City and nonprofit efforts already underway to improve outcomes on the North Shore; while these sections are not intended to be comprehensive, we did our best to identify promising initiatives and programs that are designed to address needs on the North Shore.

Qualitative Research

The goal of the qualitative component of our community asset and needs assessment was listening to and elevating the voices of service providers and community members, especially families with young children and adolescent youth. We conducted 17 semi-structured interview sessions with 27 service providers on the North Shore to identify risks and resources for children, as well as identify data that would be useful to their organizations. We also conducted ten focus groups with youth (ages 14 to 19) and caregivers of young children (ages 0 to 5) in collaboration with community-based organizations on the North Shore. More detailed information on our qualitative research methods can be found in Appendix II.

A Note on Geography

The focus of this report is on the North Shore (Staten Island Community District 1). However, where possible, we analyze and present data at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA) level. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (referred to simply as “neighborhoods” in the report) were created by the New York City Department of City Planning and are similar to historical New York City neighborhoods. Typically, a community district is comprised of two or three NTAs.² However, due to its size, and the fact it is not as densely populated as the rest of the city, the North Shore is comprised of seven NTAs. For more on geography, see Appendix I.

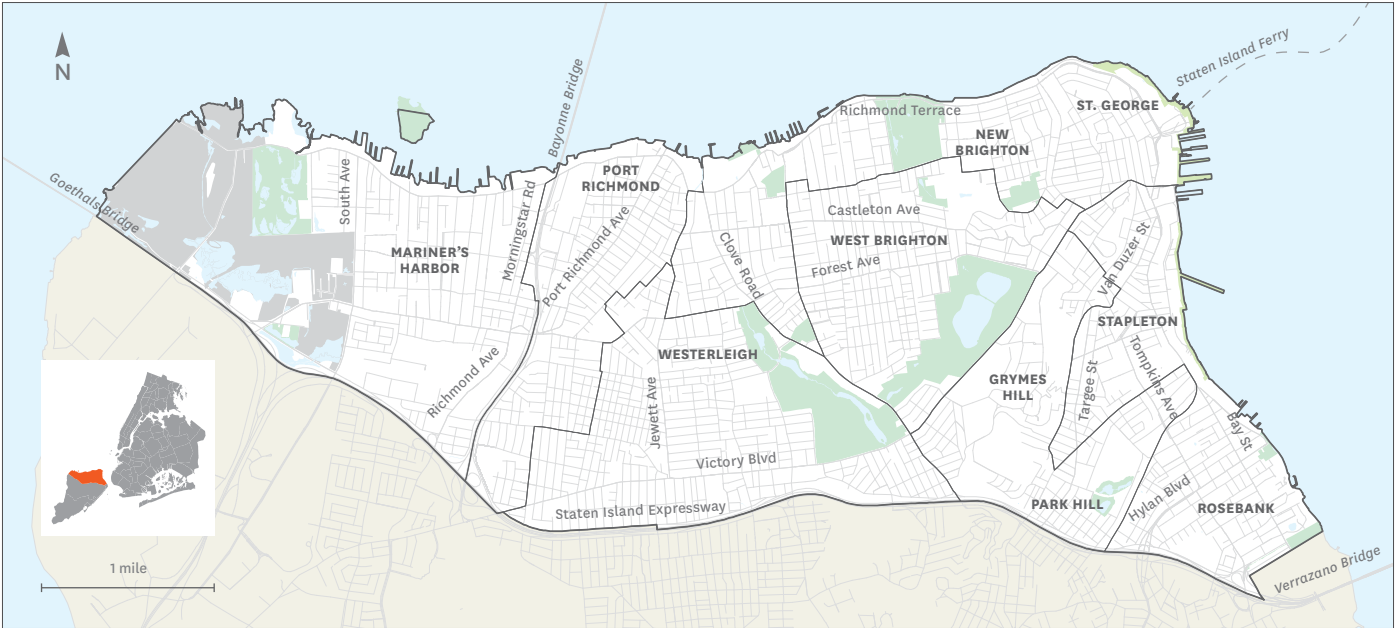
How We Define Assets

When we refer to assets or resources in a community, we are looking at supports, services, and infrastructure that promote the upward mobility and healthy development of children and families. This may not include everything residents consider to be a community asset, but we attempt to identify resources that should be available to all children and families and for which data is available. The resources mentioned in this report are not intended to be a comprehensive list of services available in the area. In most cases, our resources include those that have some public-sector connection—either through a contract to provide services, lease of public space, or some form of public regulation or oversight. In some instances, particularly in the housing domain, we identify resources that could be seen as assets if they were of high quality and adequately serving their intended purpose, but are not always seen as assets by residents.

² NTAs fit precisely within the borders of the Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) and not community districts. However, most New York City community districts—including those in Staten Island—are roughly congruent to PUMAs.

North Shore

□ NTA Boundary — Street ■ Park ■ Water ■ Uninhabited



Population and Demographics

In this section, we look at the population and demographics of the North Shore—Staten Island Community District 1—and the seven neighborhoods that make up the district. We include data on race/ethnicity, nativity, and English language skills among other demographic characteristics.

Population

Though Staten Island is by far the least populous of New York City’s five boroughs, the North Shore has the 14th highest population—and 10th highest child population—of the city’s 59 community districts. There are nearly 174,000 residents on the North Shore, including nearly 42,000 children. Children represent nearly a quarter of the North Shore’s population, higher than the citywide share of 21%. Over 11,000 of those children are under the age of five.

Total and Child Population

	North Shore	Staten Island	New York City
Total population	173,944	474,550	8,527,412
Under 18 (percent of total pop.)	41,706 (24.0%)	105,151 (22.2%)	1,799,031 (21.1%)
Under 5 (percent of child pop.)	11,088 (26.6%)	27,350 (26.0%)	560,360 (31.1%)

Population by Neighborhood

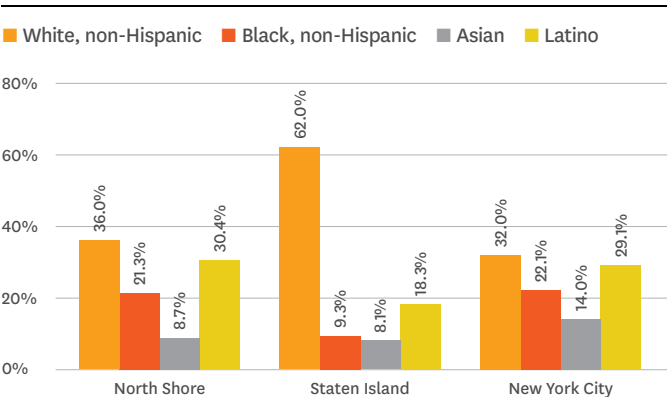
Neighborhood	Total population	Child population (% of total pop)	Under 5 population (% of child pop)
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	22,565	6,169 (27.3%)	1,557 (25.2%)
Mariner’s Harbor	29,956	7,775 (26.0%)	1,875 (24.1%)
West Brighton	20,125	4,811 (23.9%)	1,276 (26.5%)
Port Richmond	19,141	4,199 (21.9%)	1,193 (28.4%)
Stapleton	25,479	6,350 (24.9%)	2,054 (32.4%)
St. George-New Brighton	34,033	8,651 (25.4%)	2,220 (25.7%)
Westerleigh	24,131	5,124 (21.2%)	1,455 (28.4%)

St. George-New Brighton has the largest population among North Shore neighborhoods with over 34,000 residents, including over 8,600 children. Grymes Hill-Park Hill has the highest proportion of residents who are children (27%), and Stapleton has the highest proportion of children who are under the age of five (32%).

Demographics—Race and Ethnicity

Unlike most New York City community districts, the demographics of the North Shore closely resemble those of the city as a whole; in fact, the North Shore is one of only 10 community districts in the city where no racial/ethnic group represents more than 40% of the population. The plurality of residents (approximately one-third) are white; a little more than 20% are black and approximately 30% are Latino. However, this differs greatly from Staten Island as a whole, where over 60% of residents are white, and there are much smaller shares of black and Latino residents.

Figure 1.1: Race/Ethnicity of Residents



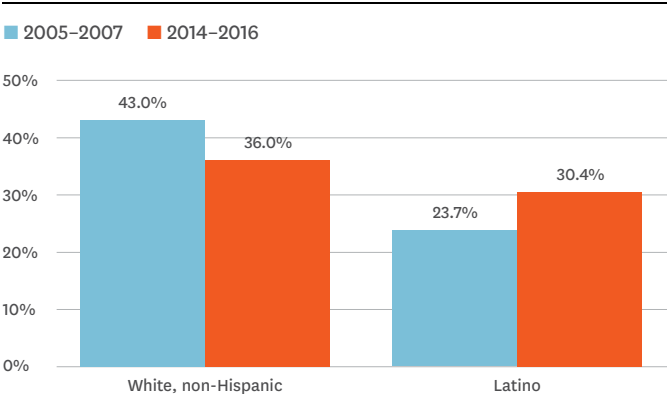
Race/Ethnicity of Residents by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Asian	Latino
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	15.6%	35.6%	9.4%	36.0%
Mariner’s Harbor	23.1%	30.2%	10.1%	34.6%
West Brighton	57.1%	8.7%	10.3%	22.2%
Port Richmond	40.2%	15.2%	6.3%	34.9%
Stapleton	33.1%	29.5%	6.4%	25.3%
St. George-N. Brighton	33.6%	23.5%	7.2%	32.7%
Westerleigh	71.7%	3.6%	6.5%	15.6%

Demographics vary considerably within the North Shore by neighborhood. In Westerleigh and West Brighton, the majority of the population is white. In the remaining neighborhoods, the majority of the population is black or Latino, including over 70% of residents in Grymes Hill-Park Hill.

Demographics on the North Shore have changed considerably over the last decade, with a substantial decrease in the share of white residents, and an increase in the share of Latino residents. The Latino population increased in several parts of the North Shore, most notably in Grymes Hill-Park Hill. The share of black and Asian residents has remained relatively unchanged.

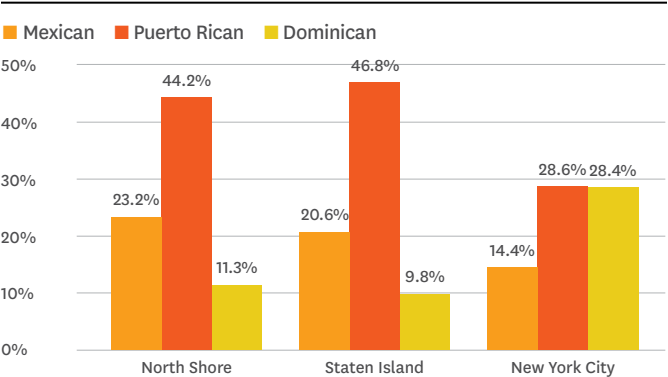
Figure 1.2: Race/Ethnicity of North Shore Residents



The ethnic origin of the Latino population on the North Shore differs considerably from the Latino population of the city as a whole. Citywide, Puerto Rican and Dominican residents each comprise nearly 30% of the Latino population; on the North Shore, Dominican residents are only 11% of the Latino population and Puerto Ricans represent 44% of Latino residents. There is also a greater share of Mexican residents among the Latino population on the North Shore (23%) compared to citywide (14%).

Mexican residents represent a particularly large share of the Latino population in Port Richmond (40%). In each of the other North Shore neighborhoods, Puerto Ricans represent the largest Latino subgroup, including over half of Latino residents in Mariner’s Harbor.

Figure 1.3: Hispanic Origin



Hispanic Origin by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Dominican	Other
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	38.2%	19.8%	17.0%	25.0%
Mariner’s Harbor	53.6%	20.4%	6.8%	19.2%
West Brighton	42.5%	17.7%	16.1%	23.7%
Port Richmond	38.3%	39.7%	4.6%	17.5%
Stapleton	37.2%	27.8%	10.5%	24.6%
St. George-N. Brighton	43.8%	27.9%	8.2%	20.1%
Westerleigh	50.1%	6.3%	5.3%	38.4%

Figure 1.4: Latino Share of Population by Census Tract (2012–2016)

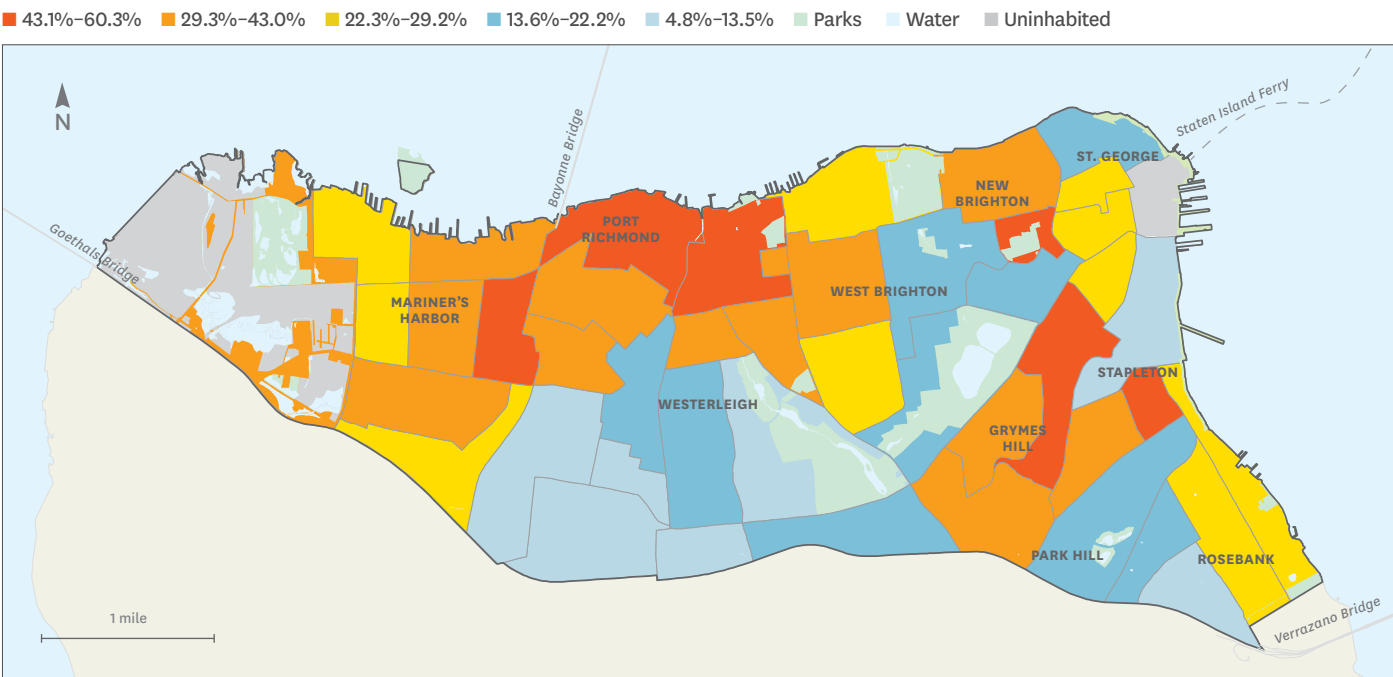
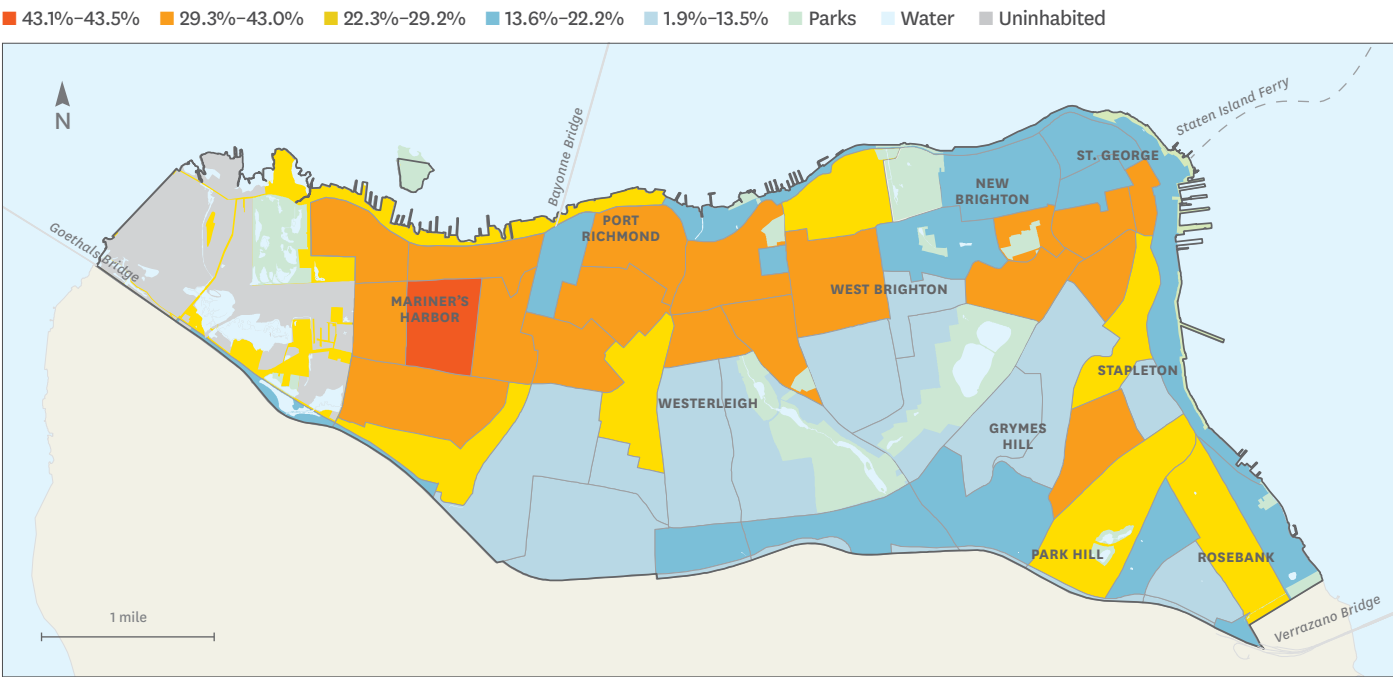


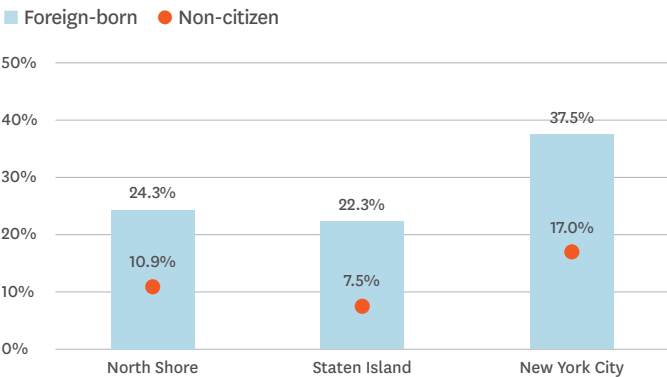
Figure 1.5: Latino Share of Population by Census Tract (2005–2009)



Nativity, Citizenship, and English Language Proficiency

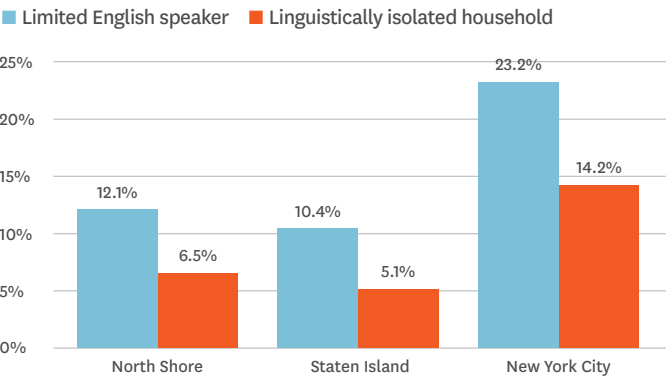
The share of residents who were born outside of the United States and who are not citizens is lower on the North Shore than it is citywide. This is partly attributable to the fact that Puerto Ricans —U.S. born citizens —represent such a large share of the North Shore’s Latino population. Still, nearly one out of four North Shore residents were born outside the United States.

Figure 1.6: Nativity and Citizenship



Overall, North Shore residents are less likely than residents citywide to have limited English proficiency or be in linguistically isolated households, but the percentage of linguistically isolated households varies considerably by neighborhood.³ Within the North Shore, residents of Grymes Hill-Park Hill are the most likely to be foreign-born and to have limited English proficiency. One-third of Grymes Hill-Park Hill residents were born outside of the United States and 20% have limited English proficiency.

Figure 1.7: English Language Proficiency



Nativity, Citizenship, and English Language Proficiency by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Foreign born	Non-citizen	Limited English speakers	Linguistically isolated households
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	32.9%	14.7%	19.9%	12.1%
Mariner’s Harbor	27.1%	11.2%	12.4%	5.7%
West Brighton	26.9%	8.8%	14.8%	8.3%
Port Richmond	22.7%	12.9%	11.9%	7.4%
Stapleton	25.6%	10.7%	12.5%	6.8%
St. George-N. Brighton	24.6%	11.1%	14.1%	10.2%
Westerleigh	15.3%	4.7%	5.1%	1.8%

³ Limited English proficiency is defined as speaking English less than “very well” and a linguistically isolated household is a household in which no one over the age of 14 speaks only English or speaks English “very well.”

Economic Security

In this section, we examine data related to individual and household economic conditions, including data on poverty, employment, and educational attainment among other indicators. We look at community assets including banks, public transportation, and adult education and workforce development programs. Finally, we explore community views on employment and transportation, two of the district’s most pressing issues according to residents and service providers.

Income and Poverty

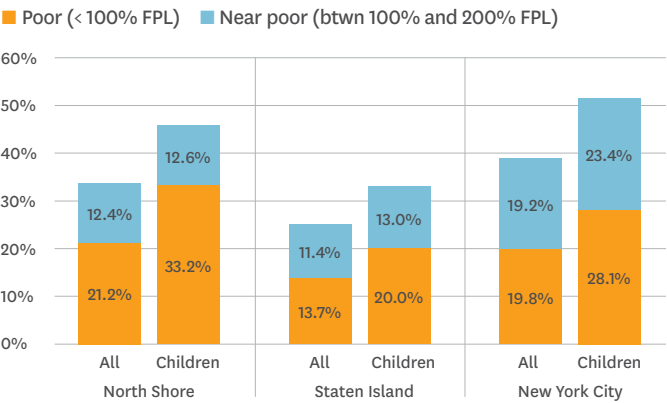
Data on household income suggests that residents of the North Shore are more likely than residents citywide to be on either end of the income spectrum and less likely to be in the middle. Approximately one out of five residents on the North Shore (21%) lives in poverty, slightly higher than the citywide rate (20%). However, nearly 40% of North Shore residents are in higher income households—at least 400% of the federal poverty level—compared to 36% of residents citywide. **No New York City community district with a poverty rate of at least 20% has such a high share of residents living in higher income households.**

Though the overall poverty rate on the North Shore is only slightly higher than the citywide rate, the poverty rate for children is substantially higher on the North Shore. One-third of North Shore children are in poor households, compared to 20% of all Staten Island children and 28% of all New York City children.

2016 Federal Poverty Level Income Thresholds
(FPL= Federal Poverty Level)

	Income threshold for a family of three	North Shore	New York City
Poor (< 100% fpl)	< \$19,105	21.2%	19.8%
Near poor (btwn 100% and 200% of fpl)	\$19,106–\$38,210	12.4%	19.2%
Moderate income (btwn 200% and 400% of fpl)	\$38,211–\$76,420	27.1%	25.4%
Higher income (> 400% of fpl)	> \$76,420	39.3%	35.7%

Figure 2.1: Income Level by Community District



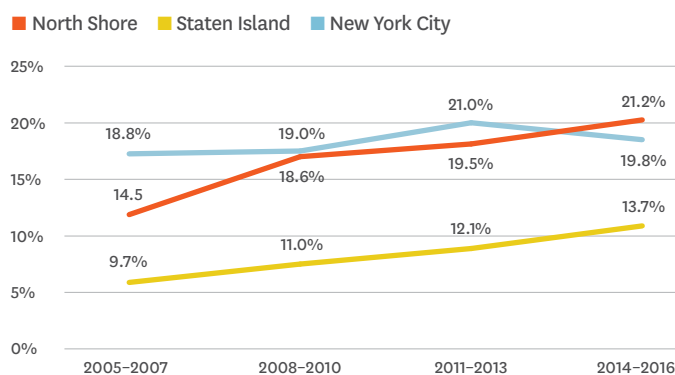
There are substantial differences in poverty rates between neighborhoods on the North Shore. Thirty percent of Grymes Hill-Park Hill residents live in poverty, compared to fewer than 10% of residents in Westerleigh. The differences are even more extreme when looking at the share of children living in poverty. Forty percent of Grymes Hill-Park Hill children are in poor households, compared to 8% of children in Westerleigh. Port Richmond (33%), Stapleton (37%), and St. George-New Brighton (32%) also have child poverty rates higher than the citywide rate.

Income Level by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Poverty	Near poor	Child poverty	Near poor children
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	29.5%	16.2%	40.0%	12.4%
Mariner's Harbor	22.2%	15.1%	28.0%	19.6%
West Brighton	12.8%	13.3%	17.5%	17.6%
Port Richmond	20.7%	12.2%	32.7%	17.1%
Stapleton	23.9%	17.2%	37.1%	22.9%
St. George-N. Brighton	22.6%	17.3%	32.0%	20.4%
Westerleigh	9.0%	8.7%	7.7%	7.3%

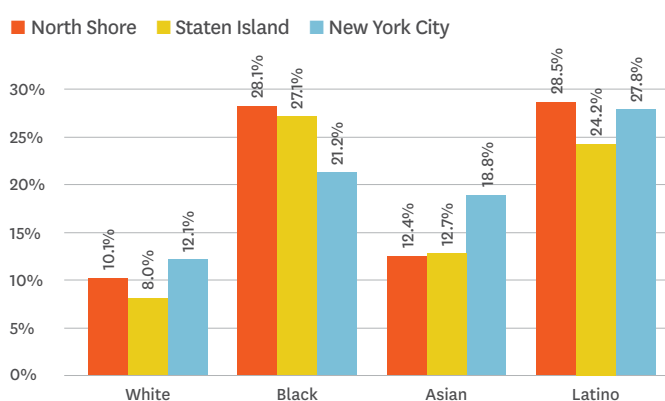
The poverty rate increased substantially on the North Shore—from 15% to 20%—from the 2005–2007 period to the 2011–2013 period. The poverty rate did not decrease on the North Shore during the 2014–2016 period as it did citywide, but rather continued to increase. The poverty rate on the North Shore was four points lower than the citywide rate during the 2005–2007 period, but was one point higher during the 2014–2016 period.

Figure 2.2: Poverty Rate



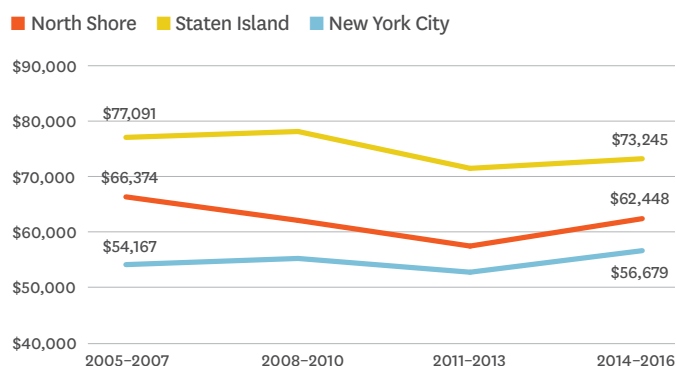
Racial/ethnic disparities in the poverty rate are even more pronounced on the North Shore than they are citywide. Of particular note, the poverty rate for black residents on the North Shore is 28%, compared to 21% citywide.

Figure 2.3: Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity



The North Shore's median household income of nearly \$62,500 is nearly \$6,000 higher than the citywide median household income of approximately \$56,700. However, that gap has shrunk since before the Great Recession. Citywide, median household income has exceeded its pre-recession level; on the North Shore, however, the median household income is still nearly \$4,000 shy of its pre-recession level (\$66,400 during the 2005–2007 period). Service providers we spoke with suspect the lag in economic recovery for the North Shore may be related to economic challenges following Hurricane Sandy. As we will see in the subsequent section of this report, employment levels on the North Shore have not improved substantially since the Great Recession as they have citywide.

Figure 2.4: Median Household Income (2016 dollars)



Though the North Shore’s median household income is higher than New York City as a whole, this is not the case in all parts of the district. Median household income varies considerably within the North Shore by neighborhood. For example, the median household income in Westerleigh is nearly \$79,500, more than \$35,000 higher than in Grymes Hill-Park Hill, where the median household income is just over \$44,000. As the map of median household income shows, there can be large differences in income within neighborhoods, most notably in Mariner’s Harbor and Port Richmond.

Figure 2.5: Median Household Income by Neighborhood

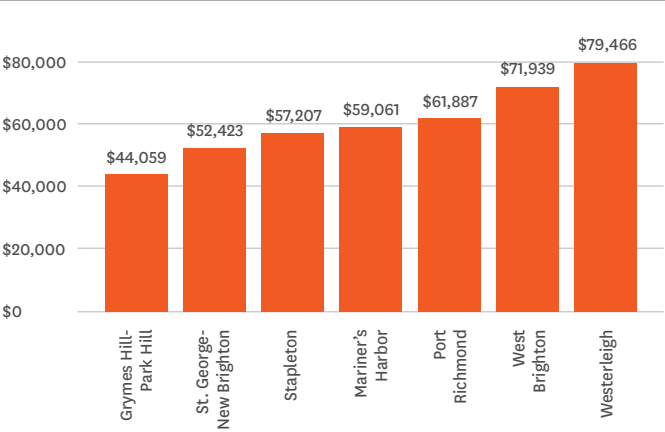
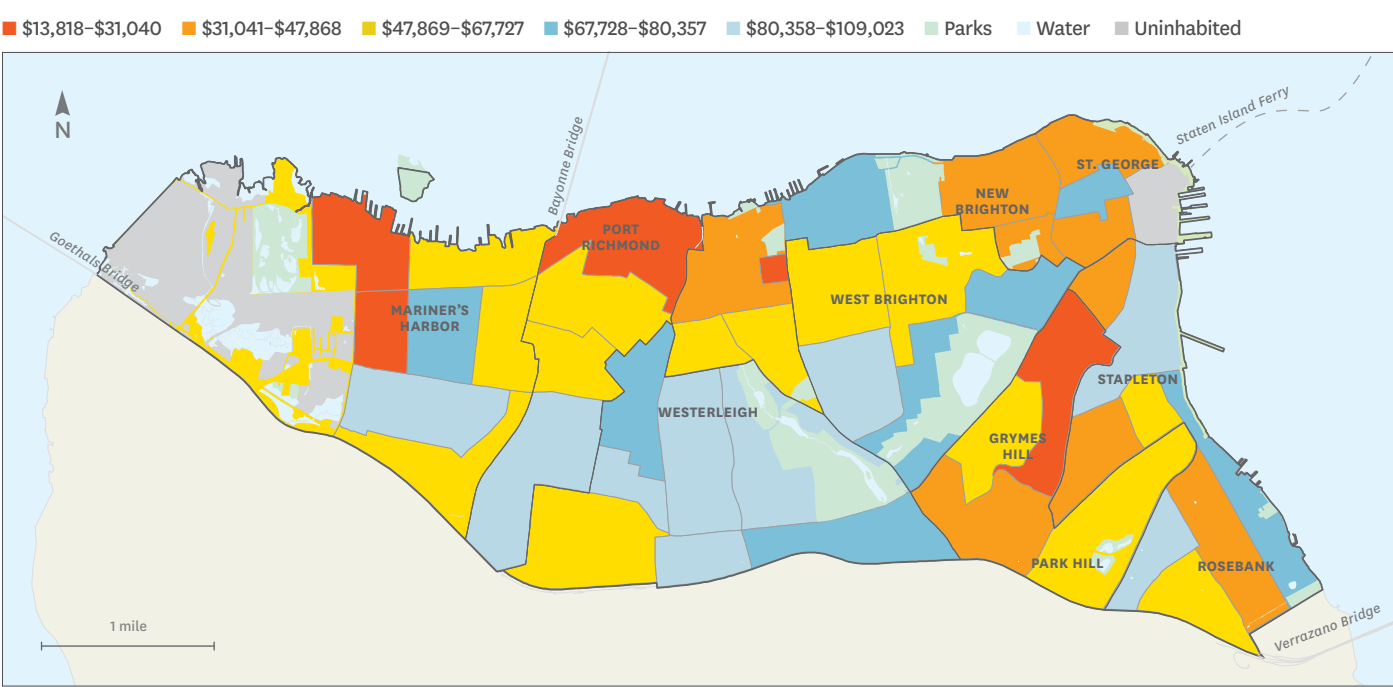
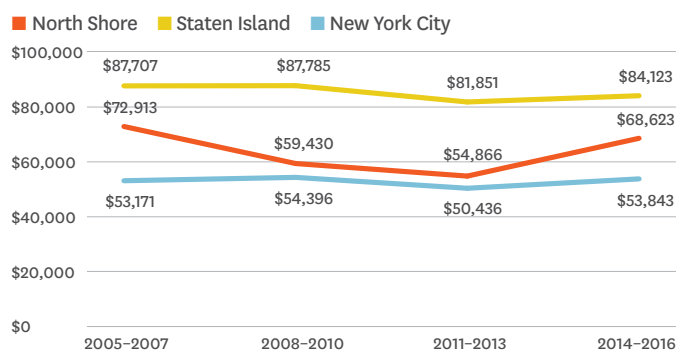


Figure 2.6: Median Household Income by Cenus Tract



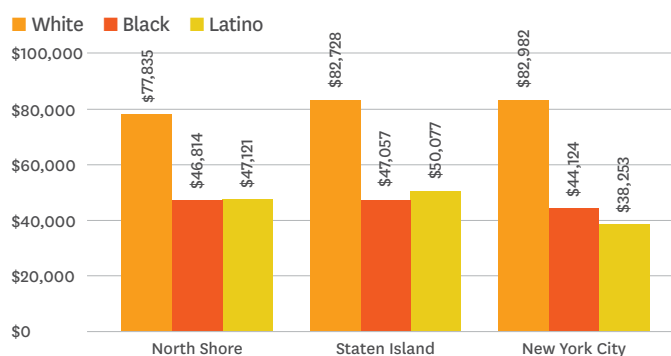
Median income for families with children on the North Shore dropped precipitously during the Great Recession, decreasing 25% from the 2005–2007 period—when it was nearly \$73,000—to under \$55,000 during the 2011–2013 period. However, median income for families with children on the North Shore increased 25% during the 2014–2016 period to \$68,600, still less than its pre-recession level.

Figure 2.7: Median Income, Families with Children (2016 dollars)



Differences in median household income by race/ethnicity on the North Shore are slightly less pronounced than they are citywide. This is due primarily to the fact that white households on the North Shore earn slightly less, on average, than white households citywide while the median household income for Latino households on the North Shore is over \$47,000 compared to just over \$38,000 for Latino households citywide. Black households on the North Shore earn, on average, slightly more than black households citywide.

Figure 2.8: Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity



The fact that poverty rates are higher for black and Latino residents on the North Shore compared to citywide, despite higher median household incomes, once again speaks to the concentration of North Shore residents at both ends of the income spectrum. There is a higher share of black residents living in poor households on the North Shore compared to citywide; but there is also a higher share of black residents living in higher income households (33% on the North Shore, compared to 29% citywide). The same holds true for Latino residents; there is a slightly higher share of Latino residents living in poverty compared to citywide, but there is also a much higher share of Latinos living in higher income households (27% on the North Shore compared to 20% citywide).

Employment

Labor Market Indicators	North Shore	Staten Island	New York City
Labor force participation	65.6%	68.2%	72.6%
Employment-population ratio	61.9%	64.1%	67.1%
Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.9%	7.5%

Data on labor market indicators suggest that North Shore residents who look for work do not have more difficulty finding it than residents citywide, but that fewer people are looking. The labor force participation rate—which measures the percentage of the working age population who are either working or looking for work—is substantially lower on the North Shore (66%) than it is citywide (73%).⁴ As a result, the share of the working age population that is employed is also lower on the North Shore (62%) compared to citywide (67%). Labor force participation and employment rates are especially low in the neighborhoods of Grymes Hill-Park Hill, Mariner's Harbor, St. George-New Brighton, and Port Richmond.

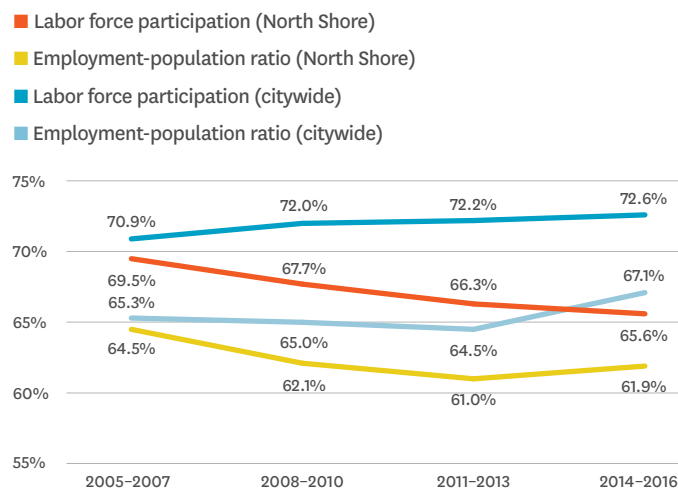
Labor Market Indicators by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Employment-population ratio	Labor force participation	Unemployment rate
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	57.0%	62.5%	8.6%
Mariner's Harbor	58.3%	61.8%	5.8%
West Brighton	66.3%	72.4%	8.4%
Port Richmond	61.0%	63.9%	4.5%
Stapleton	63.8%	68.6%	6.0%
St. George-New Brighton	59.0%	63.7%	7.5%
Westerleigh	65.3%	70.4%	7.0%

⁴ The working age population includes those ages 16 to 64. All data on the employment-population ratio and labor force participation are for the working age population. Data on the unemployment rate is for everyone age 16 and up.

The employment gap between the North Shore and the rest of the city did not always exist. As the chart below shows, the labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio were roughly equal when comparing the North Shore to the city as a whole during the 2005–2007 period. However, since that time, a significant gap has emerged and continues to widen.

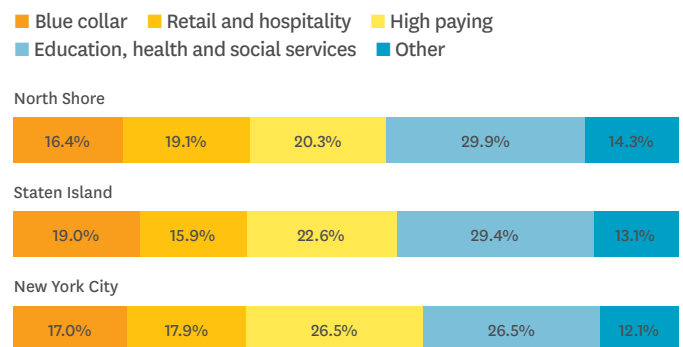
Figure 2.9: Trends in Labor Market Indicators



Industry and Educational Attainment

North Shore workers are less likely than Staten Island workers overall to work in blue collar occupations, such as construction and manufacturing, and much less likely than workers citywide to work in high paying services such as finance and real estate. Among working North Shore residents, nearly three out of ten are employed in the education, health and social services industries, slightly higher than the citywide share. Nearly one out of five are employed in the retail and hospitality industries, similar to the citywide share. Industry of employment also varies greatly by neighborhood, with residents of West Brighton and Westerleigh as likely as workers citywide to work in high paying services; workers in Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Port Richmond are most likely to be working in retail and hospitality.

Figure 2.10: Industry of Workers

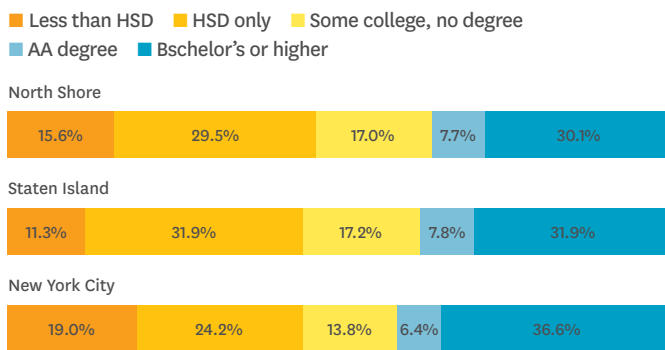


Industry of Workers by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Blue collar	Retail + hospitality	High paying	Education, health and social services	Other
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	15.0%	21.9%	17.6%	32.7%	12.8%
Mariner's Harbor	18.4%	17.6%	19.3%	29.3%	15.3%
West Brighton	16.8%	13.4%	26.0%	30.1%	13.7%
Port Richmond	21.6%	18.9%	19.2%	25.1%	15.2%
Stapleton	15.2%	17.8%	23.4%	26.5%	17.2%
St. George-N.Brighton	20.1%	16.6%	19.6%	29.1%	14.6%
Westerleigh	15.2%	14.8%	26.0%	29.5%	14.5%

Though residents of the North Shore are less likely than residents citywide to lack a high school diploma, a smaller share of North Shore residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher. Sixteen percent of North Shore residents (age 25 and up) lack a high school diploma, compared to nearly one in five residents citywide. However, 37% of residents citywide have a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to just 30% of North Shore residents. This is partly due to the fact that more North Shore high school graduates have not attended any college, but also because more North Shore residents have attended college without obtaining a degree. Seventeen percent of North Shore residents have completed some college without obtaining a degree, compared to 14% citywide.

Figure 2.11: Educational Attainment (age 25 and over)



At the neighborhood level, Grymes Hill-Park Hill has the highest share of residents who lack a high school diploma (21%). Several neighborhoods, including Mariner's Harbor, Port Richmond, and St. George-New Brighton have high rates—nearly 20%—of students with some college, but no degree.

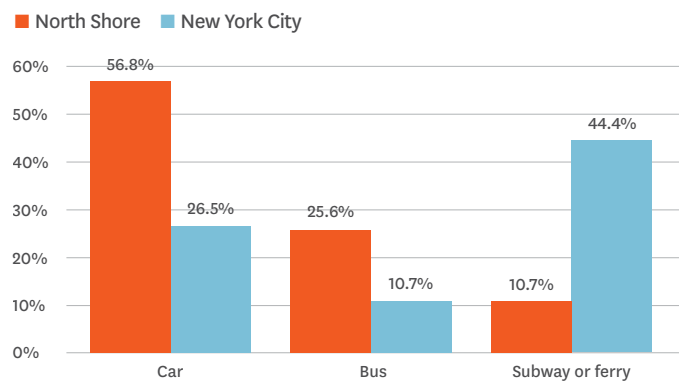
Educational Attainment (age 25 and over) by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Less than HSD	HSD only	Some college, no degree	AA degree	BA or higher
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	21.0%	29.0%	17.6%	8.3%	24.0%
Mariner's Harbor	17.6%	28.9%	19.5%	8.5%	25.5%
West Brighton	11.8%	27.6%	16.7%	7.7%	36.2%
Port Richmond	13.1%	38.4%	19.3%	7.3%	21.9%
Stapleton	16.6%	26.7%	16.3%	6.7%	33.7%
St. George-New Brighton	16.9%	30.1%	18.9%	7.5%	26.5%
Westerleigh	7.6%	29.3%	18.0%	9.0%	36.1%

Commuting

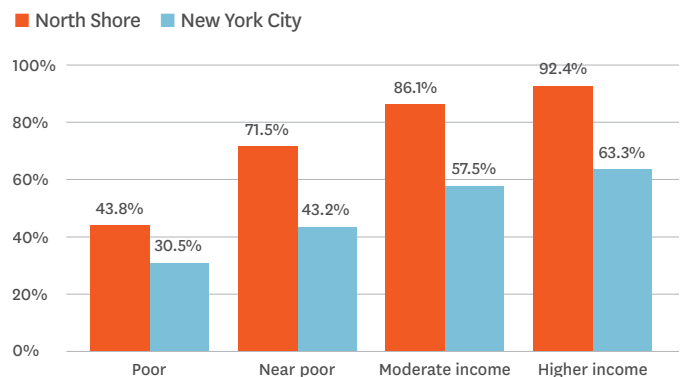
Since there is no subway access in and out of Staten Island, North Shore residents are more dependent on cars to commute to work than residents citywide. Fifty-seven percent of North Shore workers commute to work by car, compared to just 27% of workers citywide. North Shore workers are also more reliant on the bus, and much less reliant on the subway or ferry to get to work.

Figure 2.12: Means of Transportation to Work



The necessity of travelling to work by car impacts lower income North Shore residents, as access to a vehicle varies by household income level. Over 90% of residents age 16 and over in higher income households have access to at least one vehicle, compared to only 44% of those in poor households.

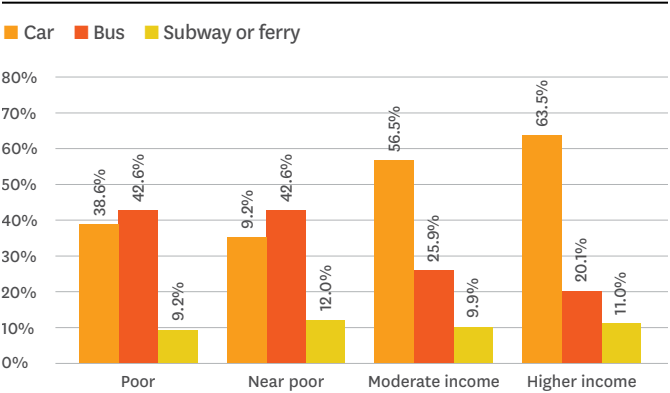
Figure 2.13: Access to a Vehicle Among Working Age Population by Income Level



The difference in vehicle accessibility by household income level leads to differences in commuting method; lower-income Staten Island residents are more likely to take the bus, while higher income residents are more likely to drive. Nearly two-thirds of higher income Staten Island residents commute to work by car; among low-income residents, 43% take the bus.

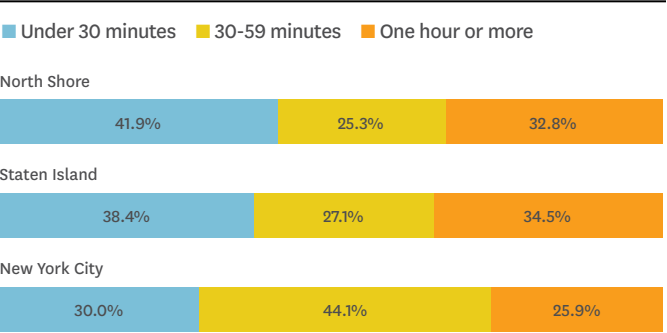
Across income levels, a relatively small share of North Shore residents uses the subway or Staten Island Ferry to commute to work.

Figure 2.14: Means of Transportation to Work for North Shore Residents by Income Level



The geography and transportation challenges of the North Shore result in residents having longer commute times than workers citywide. One-third of North Shore workers take at least one hour to get to work, compared to 26% of workers citywide. Interestingly, a larger share of North Shore workers also have shorter commutes—less than half an hour—compared to citywide. This may be the result of the relatively short journey from parts of the North Shore to lower Manhattan; it may also be the result of North Shore workers being more likely to work on the North Shore and not work in other boroughs. At the neighborhood level, workers in Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Stapleton have the longest commutes.

Figure 2.11: Commute Time to Work



Commute Time to Work by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Under		
	30 minutes	30-59 minutes	1 hour or more
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	35.3%	26.3%	38.4%
Mariner’s Harbor	39.1%	25.0%	35.9%
West Brighton	35.7%	35.2%	29.1%
Port Richmond	42.3%	27.3%	30.3%
Stapleton	33.5%	27.0%	39.5%
St. George-New Brighton	37.8%	29.9%	32.3%
Westerleigh	46.3%	25.1%	28.5%

Economic Security Assets

There is no subway service in and out of Staten Island, with the Staten Island Railway providing the only train service within the borough. This means that residents are far more reliant on buses for public transportation than residents of other boroughs. As we discuss in the next section, there are challenges associated with

bus service on Staten Island. The City is looking to address some of these challenges with a redesign of bus service in and out of Staten Island, which we also discuss further in the subsequent section of this report. In addition to buses, the Staten Island Ferry connects Staten Island to lower Manhattan.

Figure 2.15: Public Transportation

• Regular and Express Bus Stop — Bus Line — Express Bus Line — Railway — Ferry Route



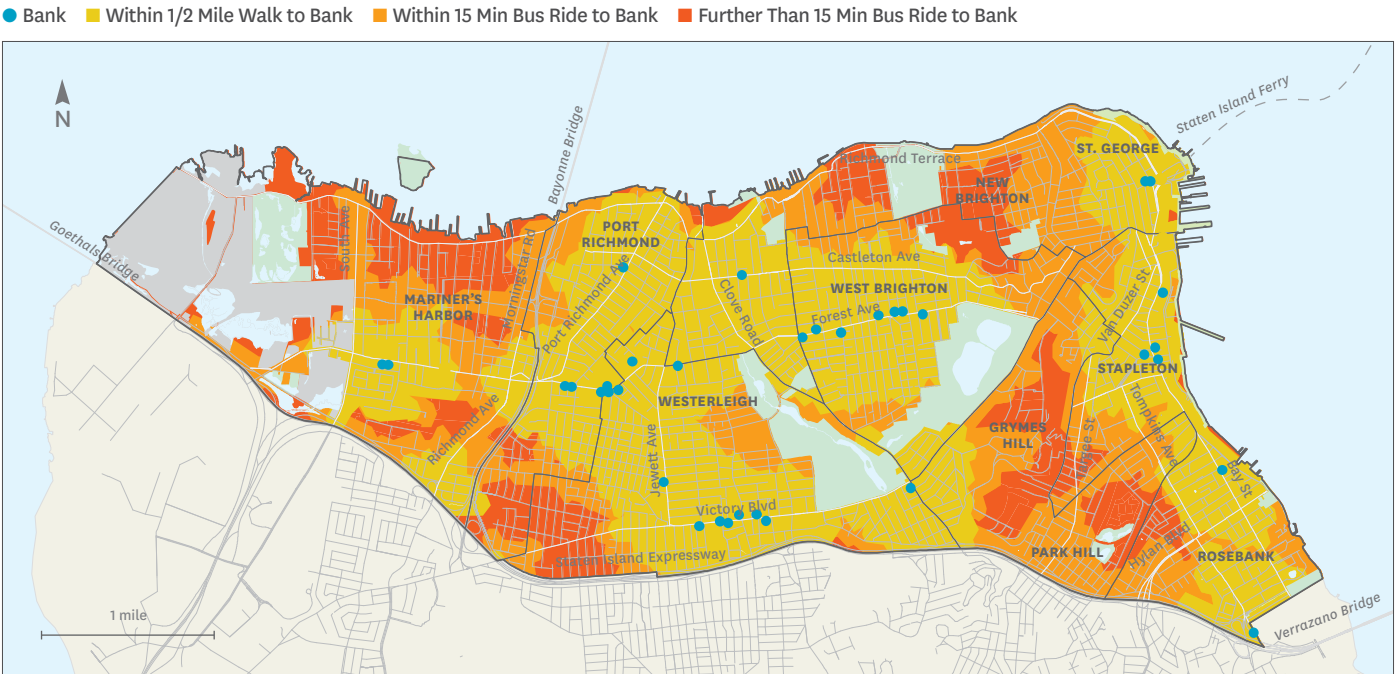
Banks

The ratio of banks to the adult population is nearly equivalent on the North Shore when compared to New York City as a whole. Citywide, there is one bank for every 3,900 adults; on the North Shore there is one bank for every 3,800 adults. However, access to banks varies greatly by neighborhood. In Grymes Hill-Park Hill, there are no banks for the over 16,000 adults who live there. In Mariner’s Harbor, there are just two banks, equaling one bank for every 11,000 adult residents. In St. George-New Brighton, there are only three banks, equal to one bank for every 8,500 adult residents. As the map shows, there are several parts of the district that are not within a 15 minute bus ride to a bank.

Number of Banks by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Number of banks	Adult population	Number of adults per bank
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	0	16,396	N/A
Mariner’s Harbor	2	22,181	11,091
West Brighton	7	15,314	2,188
Port Richmond	5	14,942	2,988
Stapleton	6	19,129	3,188
St. George-New Brighton	3	25,382	8,461
Westerleigh	12	19,007	1,584
North Shore	35	132,351	3,781
New York City	1,723	6,728,383	3,905

Figure 2.16: Banks



Workforce Development

Nearly all of the City's workforce development programs on the North Shore are located near the Staten Island Ferry Terminal, in St. George-New Brighton or just across the neighborhood border in Stapleton. The lone exception is a Workforce 1 Center in Port Richmond. Workforce 1 Centers are operated by the New York City Department of Small Business Services and connect individuals not receiving cash assistance to job opportunities throughout the city. There is also a Workforce 1 Center in St. George-New Brighton.

The New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) operates 29 Job Centers across the city, where eligible individuals can apply for cash assistance and other public benefits, and be placed into training programs or employment. There is one Job Center on the North Shore, on the border of St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton.

The New York City Department of Education Office of Adult and Continuing Education offers tuition-free classes for adults throughout the city. These classes are in Adult Basic Education, High

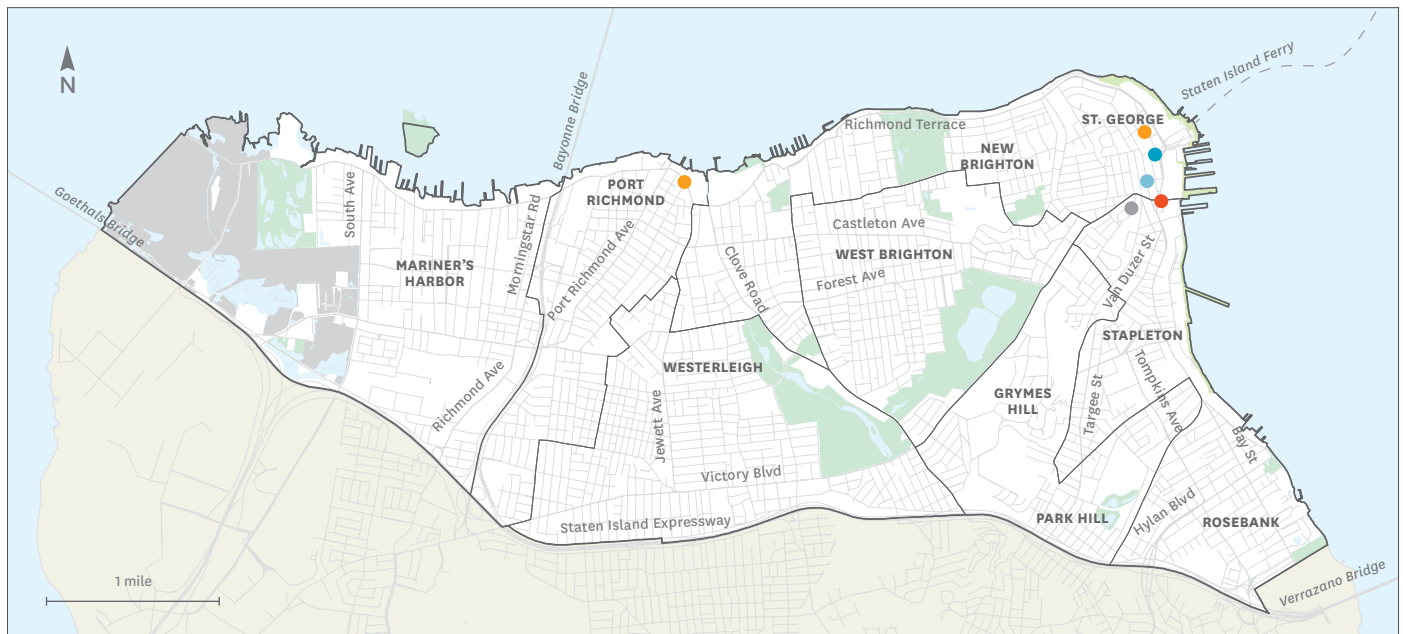
School Equivalency preparation, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). There is one adult education course on the North Shore, located in St. George-New Brighton. There are additional adult education and training programs located throughout the city—including on the North Shore—but these may charge tuition.

The New York City Department of Consumer Affairs operates 22 Financial Empowerment Centers across the city where residents can meet with a financial counselor who can help with issues related to debt, improving one's credit, opening a bank account, and more. There is one Financial Empowerment Center located on the North Shore in Stapleton just across the border of St. George-New Brighton.

Jobs-Plus, a job placement program for NYCHA residents, has one location in St. George-New Brighton that serves residents of six NYCHA developments on Staten Island, including four developments on the North Shore.

Figure 2.17: Workforce Development

● HRA Job Center ● SBS Workforce1 Center ● Job Plus Site ● DOE Adult Basic Education ● Financial Empowerment Center



Economic Security—Efforts Underway

Staten Island Express Bus Redesign Project

The MTA is launching a redesign of the bus network on Staten Island to achieve simplified, reliable, and more direct service between Manhattan and Staten Island. Under the refined plan riders can expect fewer stops to speed up trips, expanded off-peak and weekend service to Manhattan, new and improved bus routes, and streamlined routing to Midtown and Downtown Manhattan. This updated network launched in August 2018.

North Shore 2030

A framework developed from The North Shore Land Use and Transportation Study in 2008, that will guide public and private land use and capital investment decisions for the next 20 years on the North Shore. The study will identify opportunities for improved transportation connections, job creation, environmental protection, public access, and other public goals in addition to identifying the necessary infrastructure investments for future development.

Maritime Education & Recreation Corridor

A proposed project to create a corridor that will provide a connection to community access and interaction with the waterfront, with the Cromwell Recreation Center as the anchor. Connection to the waterfront will take place via walking and bike paths, common memberships, and shared space, and offers new potential for educational opportunities and amenities such as sports fields, to compliment the recreation center and foster the development of a new maritime recreation industry on the North Shore.

Lighthouse Point

The new waterfront park, pier, and esplanade in St. George-New Brighton featuring retail, restaurant, and commercial spaces, including a parking garage, a residential tower, a hotel, fresh food access, and childcare. Empire Outlets, a retail destination located within Lighthouse Point, will host approximately 100 shops, restaurants, and a boutique hotel with a rooftop lounge. The grand opening—which has been postponed twice—is set for fall of 2018.

North Shore Greenway

This community driven capital project aims to create a pedestrian and cycling corridor along the North Shore waterfront stretching from the Bayonne Bridge to the Verrazano Bridge.⁵ It is part of a larger vision for active transportation circumnavigating New York Harbor, which includes greenways in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and New Jersey.⁶

Staten Island Computer-based Testing and Applications Center (CTAC):

A new civil service testing site in Stapleton that allows Staten Islanders to apply for and take exams for civil service jobs in their home borough rather than traveling to Manhattan or Brooklyn, opened by the Department of Citywide Administrative Services.

⁵ For more information on the North Shore Greenway, please contact Transportation Alternatives, transalt.org/getinvolved/neighborhood/staten-island

⁶ For more information on the Harbor Ring, please visit harboring.org/

Community Perspectives on Economic Security and Transportation Infrastructure

Community members we spoke with desired more employment opportunities on the North Shore and Staten Island, rather than wait for improved transportation options to better connect them to jobs outside of the borough. However, the overwhelming majority of those we spoke with cited improved public transportation infrastructure as one of the most pressing community needs, which influences their economic security and access to community assets. Residents also discussed the need to improve transportation infrastructure and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.

Employment Opportunities

Youth, caregivers, and service providers we spoke with consistently raised the need for better employment opportunities on the North Shore. Some service providers we interviewed argued how more jobs on the North Shore would be a main driver of economic stability, as improving public transportation infrastructure—to increase accessibility to jobs in other boroughs or New Jersey—would move much too slowly to address economic security for families in the near future.

Commercial developments, such as a shopping center along the North Shore waterfront, bring the possibility of retail and hospitality sector jobs. Some we spoke with believe this will be helpful, but jobs in other economic sectors are also needed, such as education, health, and social services, as well as blue collar jobs that leverage Staten Island's legacy of maritime industries.

Among some caregivers we spoke with who immigrated to the United States, there was a strong desire for support to leverage their educational experience and improve economic security for their families. Some desired support with navigating the process to transfer their educational credits from higher education institutions in their home country to degree programs in the city; others discussed how they had already earned degrees or certificates, including degrees in high paying industries, such as accounting. Finding a job, however, was a challenge exacerbated by their English language proficiency. These participants desired more job placement resources to leverage the experience they already have.

Transportation

Whereas most New York City residents take the subway to commute to work, most North Shore residents rely on private vehicles or local buses. For those who ride the ferry, we heard how it is a source of pride for residents of the Island, some describing it as peaceful and the only time when they can take a moment for themselves during a busy day. North Shore residents we spoke with did not express similar fondness for the Staten Island Railway, citing how it travels only along the eastside of the borough.

The need for more reliable transportation was a topic caregivers, youth, and service providers raised throughout our engagement with community members. In its statements of community district needs and community board budget requests, Community Board 1 of Staten Island also consistently identified traffic, along with transit and street conditions as the most pressing issues facing their district in recent years. According to residents, navigating the transportation system on the North Shore is challenging enough as an individual, and the challenges are multiplied when traveling with young children. Caregivers with young children and expectant mothers desired greater courtesy from fellow passengers on crowded public buses, and even support from bus drivers to ensure a crowded bus does not force a family with a stroller to wait for a subsequent bus.

Reliable transportation is essential for North Shore residents, as individuals and families regularly travel to other boroughs for work, but also for health care and other services. As one parent told us, "It's hard to get to the city. If you work there, you need to leave very early." This creates a challenge when caregivers do not have child care that provides extended child care hours both in the morning and early evenings.

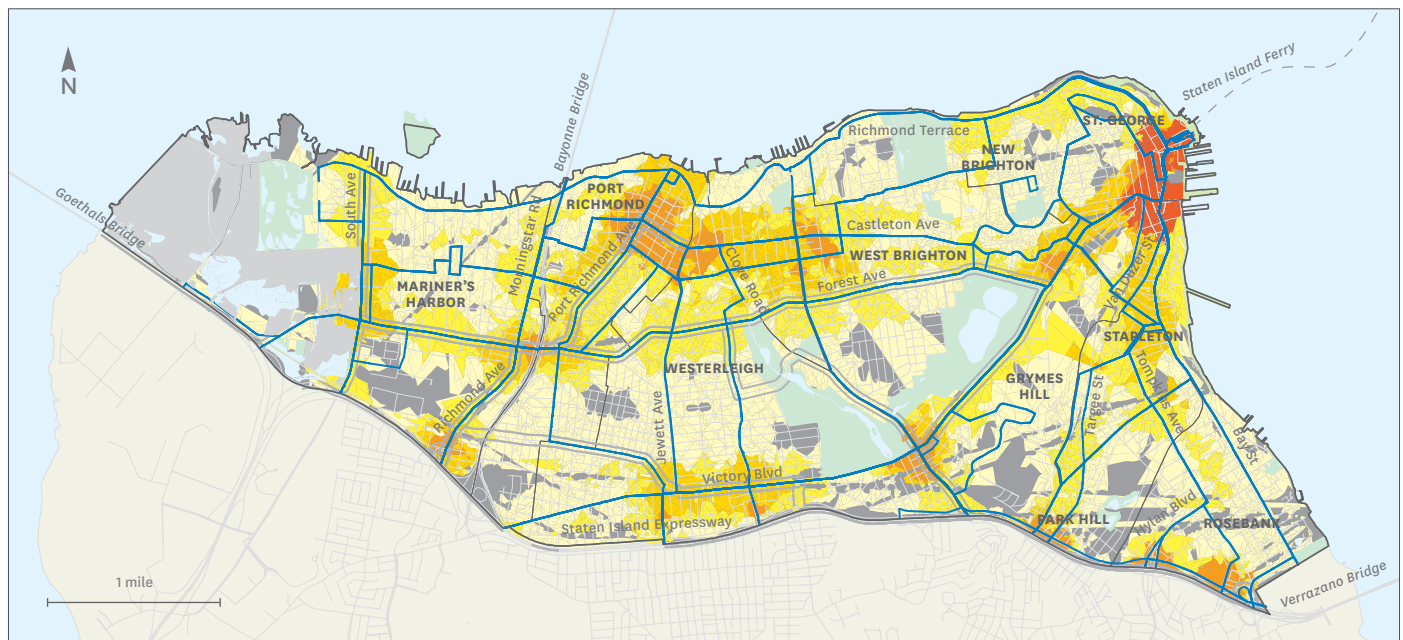
Bus Lines and Trip Frequency

Residents we spoke with explained how bus routes are limited in how well they reach many locations and community resources within the North Shore. The map below illustrates the routes of local and express buses, as well as the frequency of local bus trips. Portions of St. George-New Brighton and Port Richmond have higher frequencies of local bus trips, in part because they are the terminus for several routes. For example, 22 bus lines originate at St. George Ferry Terminal, which serves as a main access point to Manhattan.

A redesign of express bus service between Manhattan and Staten Island will launch this year and is expected to bring improved interborough service.⁷ In general, residents desired a strengthened bus system with greater intra-borough connectivity, trip frequency, and reliability to arrive to their destinations on time.

Figure 2.18: Frequency of Bus Trips

High ■ ■ ■ ■ Low ■ Area Outside 1/4 Mile Walking Distance From Bus Stop ■ Parks ■ Water ■ Uninhabited
— Bus Line — Express Bus Line



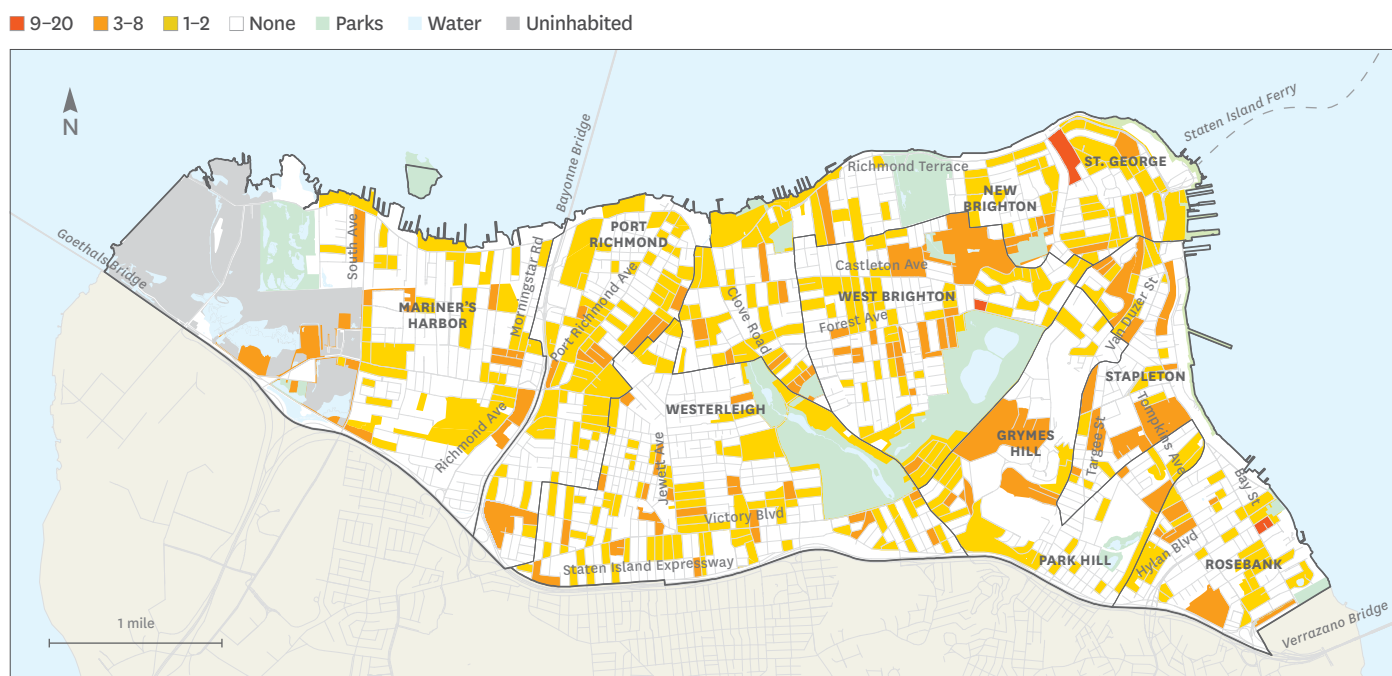
⁷ New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority website. (2018) Retrieved from <http://nymta.civicconnect.com/content/together-let%E2%80%99s-make-commuting-faster-staten-island-express-bus-riders>

Sidewalk Conditions and Continuity

In our focus groups and interviews, we heard from service providers and caregivers about the hazards of broken sidewalks and the challenges this creates for pedestrians, especially families with young children in strollers. Below, we map 311 complaint data to identify blocks with broken curbs and sidewalk complaints between 2015 to 2017. These data suggest sidewalk complaints pervade all parts of the North Shore.

We also heard from North Shore residents how sidewalks end abruptly and often are not available on both sides of streets. A recent report by the Staten Island Partnership for Community Wellness and Transportation Alternatives examined cycling and pedestrian infrastructure and found 43% of the millage along stretches of Staten Island's major roads contained sidewalk space on just one side or not at all.⁸ The authors argue for creating and maintaining a contiguous network of sidewalks and bicycle lanes to facilitate safety, as well as infrastructure to create more appealing spaces, such as signage, trash and recycling bins, and benches for pedestrians to rest. Such amenities, advocates argue, would also curb child and adult obesity and other chronic health conditions worsened by lack of physical activity. We explore rates of these chronic illnesses in the chapter on health.

Figure 2.19: Broken Curb/Sidewalk Complaints by Census Block (combined 2015–2017)



⁸ Staten Island Child Wellness Initiative and Transportation Alternatives. (2018) *Active Transportation Report*. Retrieved from <https://sipcwnetwork.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=f311b11627a44a16a81abeda1de69d13>

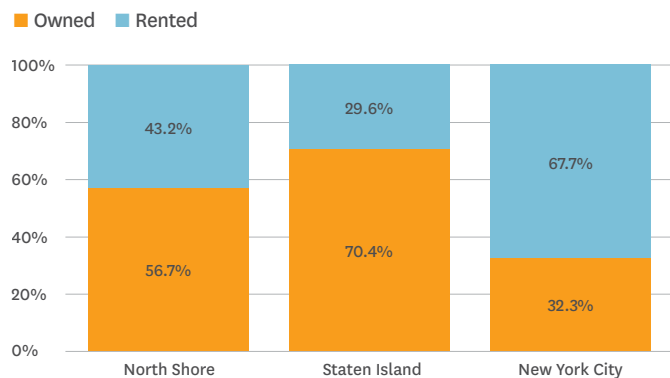
Housing

In this section, we examine data on housing - specifically housing affordability. In addition to data on home ownership, median rent, rent burden, and homelessness, we look at the presence of NYCHA public housing developments and housing support services. Finally, we discuss the views of service providers and residents on rising rents and homelessness, which were among the most commonly discussed topics in our community engagement.

Tenure and Affordability

North Shore households are more likely than households citywide to be owned rather than rented, though home ownership rates are lower on the North Shore than on Staten Island as a whole, and home ownership rates vary greatly within the district by neighborhood. Fifty-seven percent of North Shore homes are owned, compared to 32% citywide and 70% boroughwide. At the neighborhood level, Grymes Hill-Park Hill, Stapleton, and St. George-New Brighton have the lowest rates of home ownership.

Figure 3.1: Home Ownership

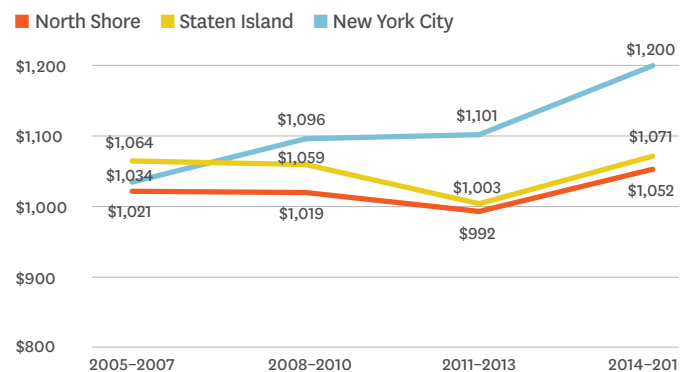


Housing Tenure by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Owner	Renter
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	38.8%	61.2%
Mariner's Harbor	60.5%	39.5%
West Brighton	64.6%	35.4%
Port Richmond	62.6%	37.4%
Stapleton	40.1%	59.9%
St. George-New Brighton	50.5%	49.5%
Westerleigh	75.4%	24.6%

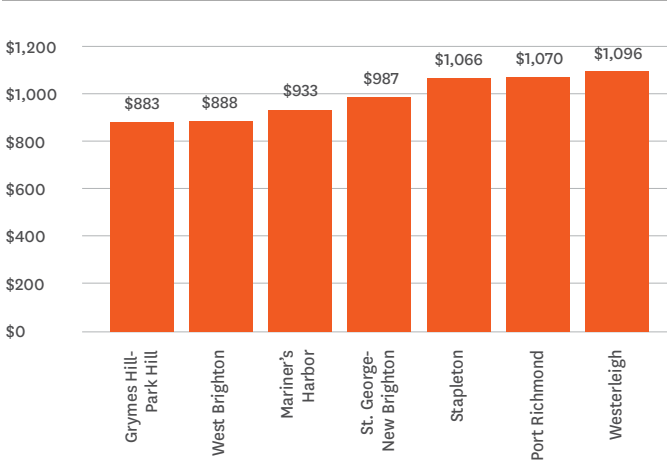
From the 2005-2007 period to the 2011-2013 period, median rent on the North Shore actually decreased, even as it increased citywide; median rent on the North Shore increased 6% during the 2014-2016 period to \$1,052 per month.

Figure 3.2: Median Rent



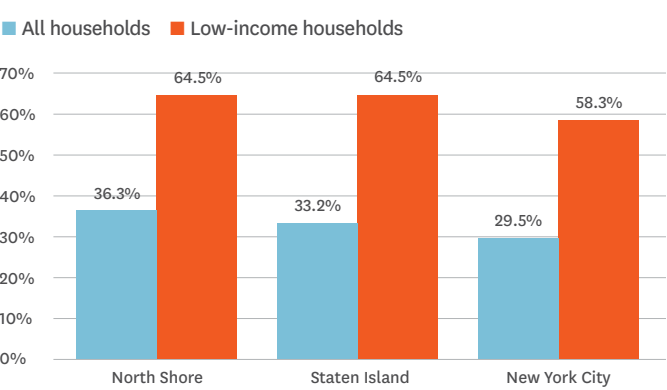
Neighborhoods with lower median household incomes are burdened by higher median rents. Stapleton and St. George-New Brighton have among the lowest median household incomes on the North Shore, but among the highest median rents (along with Port Richmond and Westerleigh). Conversely, West Brighton has among the highest median household incomes on the North Shore, but the among the lowest median rents. Reasons, and solutions, for this apparent mismatch should be further explored.

Figure 3.3: Median Rent by Neighborhood



Renter households on the North Shore are more likely than households citywide to be severely rent burdened, meaning they spend at least half of their income on rent. Citywide, 30% of households are severely rent-burdened; on the North Shore, 36% of households are severely rent burdened, including nearly two-thirds of households below 200% of the federal poverty level. Renter households in Mariner’s Harbor and Port Richmond are the most likely to be severely rent burdened, with over 40% of households spending at least half of their income on rent.

Figure 3.4: Severe Rent Burden



Rent Burden by Neighborhood

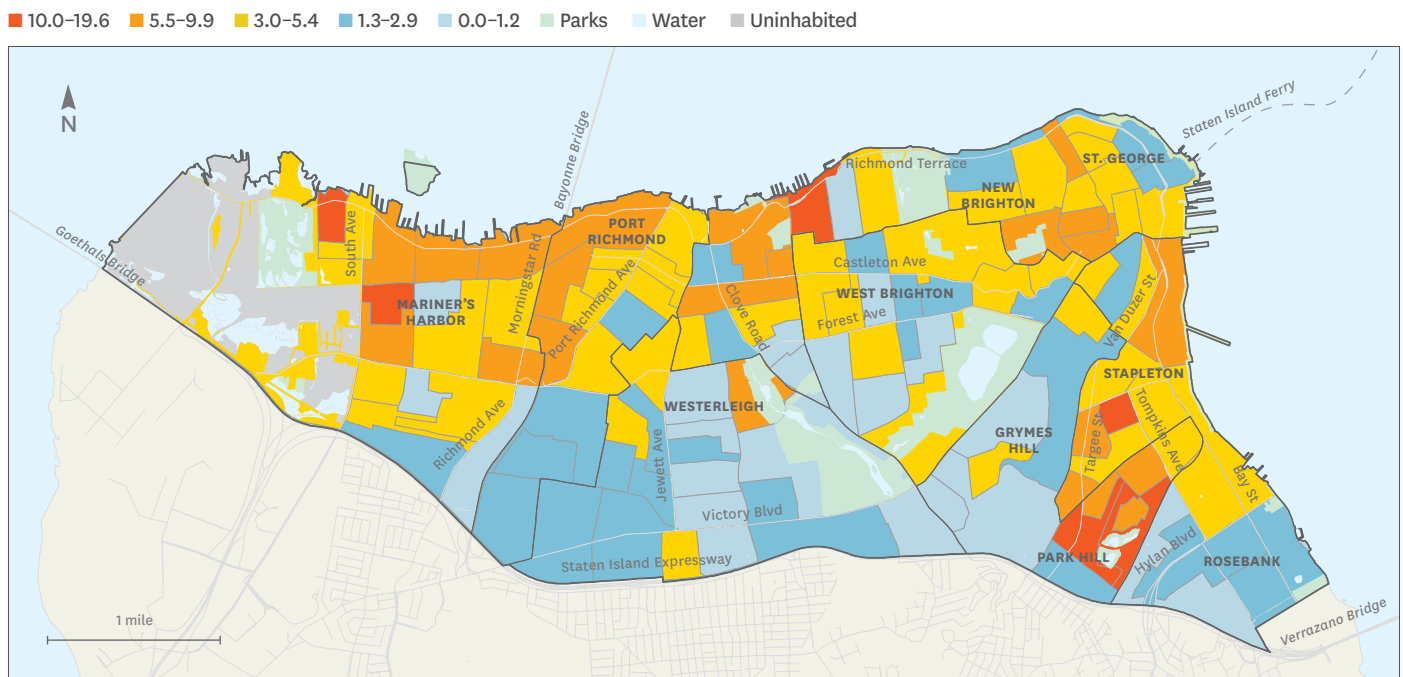
Neighborhood	Severe Rent Burden
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	31.3%
Mariner’s Harbor	40.9%
West Brighton	25.9%
Port Richmond	40.9%
Stapleton	34.5%
St. George-New Brighton	34.8%
Westerleigh	27.7%

Evictions

With the trend of rising rents, there are greater concerns over evictions. In 2016, there were 2,150 eviction filings for Richmond

County, an eviction rate of 3.42%.⁹ Most of these evictions occurred on the North Shore, and households in Mariner's Harbor, Port Richmond, and Park Hill experienced the highest eviction rates.

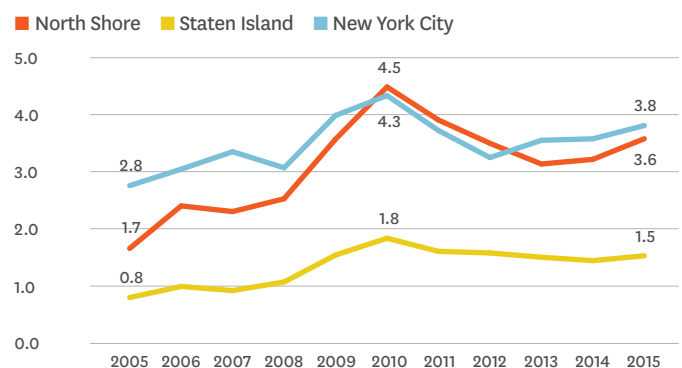
Figure 3.5: Eviction Rate per 100 Households by Census Block Group (2016)



Family Homelessness

Families from the North Shore comprise nearly 90% of homeless families coming from Staten Island, and the number of homeless families from the North Shore has been growing. In 2015, 3.6 families out of every 1,000 households entered a homeless shelter, the 21st highest rate out of the city's 59 community districts, and almost on par with the citywide family homelessness rate of 3.8 families per 1,000 households. A decade earlier, in 2005, 1.7 families out of every 1,000 households on the North Shore entered a homeless shelter, the 29th highest rate in the city.¹⁰

Figure 3.6: Families Entering Homeless Shelter (per 1,000 households)



¹⁰ Data on families entering homeless shelters at the community district level was not reliable in 2012. For the purposes of the chart, we used the average of 2011 and 2013 to estimate the 2012 value for the North Shore.

⁹ Eviction Lab, <https://evictionlab.org/>

Housing Assets

NYCHA Housing, Homeless Shelters, and Housing Support Services

The vast majority of housing support services on the North Shore are located along the eastern coast of St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton, and in the northern section of Port Richmond. This includes two locations of the city's primary homelessness prevention program—the Department of Homeless Services Homebase program—which are near one another in St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton. Free anti-eviction legal services

for low-income households offered through the New York City Human Resources Administration are also clustered in the eastern part of St. George-New Brighton. In Port Richmond, there are two resources offered through the Department of Youth and Community Development, a drop-in center for runaway and homeless youth and a housing assistance program for low-income tenants. There are several NYCHA public housing developments on the North Shore, in St. George-New Brighton, Stapleton, and Mariner's Harbor. Over 7,000 North Shore residents live in one of the seven NYCHA developments in the district.

Figure 3.7: NYCHA Housing, Homeless Shelters, and Housing Support Services

● DYCD Housing Assistance Program ● HRA Anti-Eviction Legal Services ● Homebase ● Youth Drop-in Center
 ● Home Energy Assistance Program ● DHS Homeless Shelters ■ NYCHA Development



Housing—Efforts Underway

CAMBA

A multi-issue organization that seeks to help New Yorkers overcome issues such as housing instability, living with chronic illness, language barriers, domestic violence, and insufficient job skills. CAMBA has three locations on the North Shore that aim to identify at risk individuals and families by providing them with an array of services, keeping them housed and stable. Two of their locations are Homebase Programs, a homelessness prevention program that provides budgeting and financial workshops, case management services, education and employment services, legal services, and short term financial assistance to individuals and families who are at imminent risk of entering the shelter system. CAMBA also has a permanent supportive housing program on the North Shore, for individuals and families who are chronically homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, or suffering from serious mental illness and chemical addictions, coupled with supportive services.

Project Hospitality's Shelters

Project Hospitality provides a safety net for homeless individuals and families on the North Shore, by offering emergency shelter and housing programs, including street outreach, an emergency drop-in center, transitional housing shelters, and family shelters on the North Shore.

There are several organizations on the North Shore that seek to provide high quality legal representation and services to vulnerable and low income New Yorkers on issues related to housing, like foreclosure prevention, homeowner rights, housing and tenant rights, homeless rights, amongst ample other civil, criminal, and juvenile legal issues. *The Legal Aid Society*, *Legal Services New York City*, and *New York Legal Assistance Group* are three organizations located on the North Shore that provide such services.

Community Perspectives on Housing Affordability and New Developments

There is strong agreement among residents and service providers we spoke with that improving affordable housing opportunities is one of the most important community priorities on the North Shore; a lynch pin issue which, if appropriately addressed, would ensure greater stability for North Shore families. Rising rents pose the largest threat to low and middle-income family households on the North Shore, and residents stressed the need for maintaining and creating truly affordable housing appropriate for families with children. Homeless shelters and housing support services are lacking and unevenly distributed on the North Shore.

Housing Affordability

Caregivers and service providers we spoke with consistently identified rising rent as the most pressing issue facing families on the North Shore. Multiple service providers described how rising rents in the neighborhoods nearest the ferry terminal will inevitably push families to find more affordable housing in less accessible areas of the North Shore and Staten Island. This would mean longer commute times and possibly less accessibility to programs and services which, as illustrated throughout this report, tend to cluster in the St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton neighborhoods.

Discussions with service providers and caregivers about rising rents invariably included discussions about the new housing developments in St. George-New Brighton and other parts of the North Shore. These new developments are largely seen by those we spoke with as marketed to young professionals who may work and spend the bulk of their time in Manhattan, not the North Shore. North Shore residents view new amenities, such as the outlet mall under construction next to the St. George Ferry Terminal, as tourist attractions, not purveyors of goods and services aimed at current residents of the North Shore. However, community members also saw new housing developments as opportunities for incorporating services in ground floor commercial space to meet the needs of current residents, such as affordable child care centers, food retail, and other needed community assets.

Homelessness

Caregivers and youth raised the issue of street homelessness in our focus groups and noted the housing support services on Staten Island should do more outreach to individuals facing homelessness or housing insecurity. Multiple residents we spoke with shared deep concerns for these individuals, especially those who face mental health challenges. When caregivers spoke about the issue of homelessness, they highlighted the need for outreach to individuals near the St. George Ferry Terminal in addition to other parts of the North Shore. As part of the closing activity in one focus group, one parent wrote, "There are homeless guys who drifted in this area who have no idea how they arrive here. I believe they are taking the ferry and getting off and hopping on a bus not knowing where they are going." Their comments point to the need to couple housing support services with mental health resources. Service providers were similarly concerned about the issue of street homelessness, and they also raised concerns about families at risk of homelessness because of increasing rent burden.

Young people were also concerned about the limits of support available specifically for homeless youth. Some youth with experiences of homelessness we spoke with described how the single adult shelters in other boroughs—none exist on Staten Island—are ill-equipped to address the needs of youth. These young people demanded staff at all agencies serving the homeless population, but especially those working with youth, have sufficient resources to more quickly process requests for shelter, and receive training to address the specific needs of youth.

Youth also desired transitional independent living (TIL) facilities on Staten Island to increase the age limits—from 16 to 21—up to 24. They argued many young people are not fully prepared to leave TIL facilities without more educational and employment opportunities and support programs to ensure their future success. Recent local and state legislation addresses these concerns and allows TIL facilities, as well as Runaway and Homeless Youth Crisis Centers, to serve young people up to age 24.¹¹ Whether and how facilities accommodate older youth, however, depends on funding to increase the number of beds available to ensure facilities have the capacity to serve both younger and older youth.

¹¹ New York City Council passed legislation (Int 0556-2018) in March 2018 requiring the Department of Youth and Community Development to provide transitional independent living support programs and runaway and homeless youth crisis services programs to homeless young adults. This comes after New York State legislators amended the New York State Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to permit shelters for runaway and homeless youth to serve youth ages 21 to 24.

Health

In this section, we look at data related to the health of children and adults on the North Shore. This includes data on health insurance coverage, food security, infant and child health outcomes, and substance abuse and mental health issues among adults. We also look at the presence of food retail, emergency food assistance, public benefits offices, health and mental health facilities, and open spaces. Finally, we discuss community views on access to health care and the issue of substance abuse in the community, two issues consistently elevated by community members.

Health Insurance Coverage

While the uninsured rate for both adults and children on the North Shore is below the citywide rate, uninsured rates are higher in some neighborhoods. Fewer than 10% of North Shore adults and fewer than 3% of North Shore children lack health insurance; in Grymes Hill-Park Hill, 15% of adults and 5% of children lack health insurance.

Figure 4.1: Uninsured Rates Among Adults

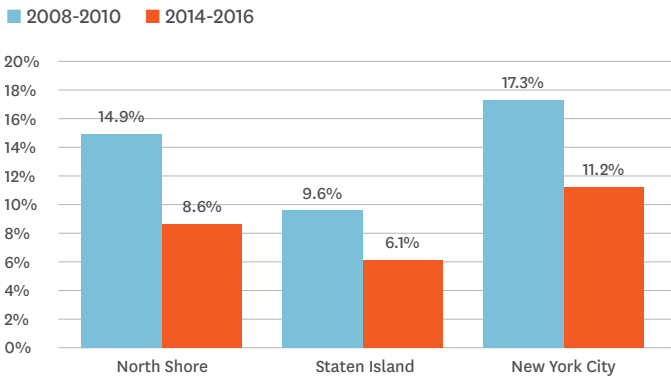
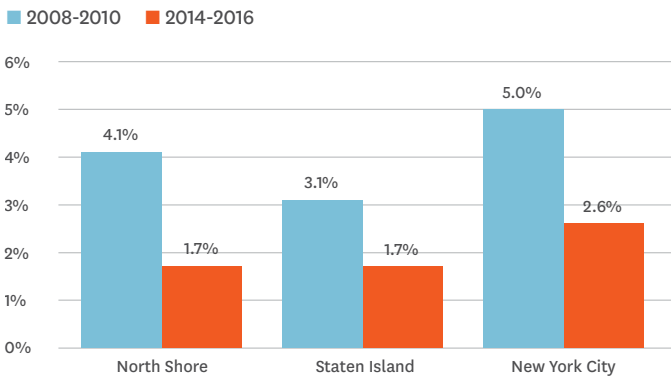
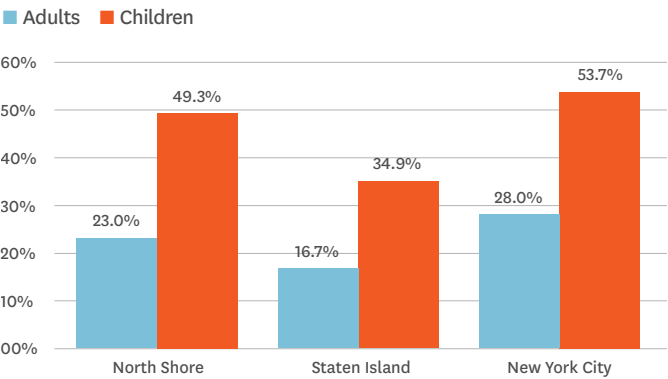


Figure 4.2: Uninsured Rates Among Children



Interestingly, even though the North Shore has a poverty rate slightly higher than citywide, a smaller share of residents access Medicaid. Among community districts with a poverty rate of at least 20%, the North Shore has the smallest share of residents enrolled in Medicaid. This is especially noteworthy in Port Richmond where the poverty rate is 21%—the same as it is citywide—but only 17% of adults have health insurance through Medicaid, compared to 28% citywide. Reasons for this apparent discrepancy should be explored further.

Figure 4.3: Share of Residents with Health Insurance through Medicaid



Health Insurance Coverage by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Adults w/out health insurance	Children w/out health insurance	Adults on Medicaid	Children on Medicaid
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	15.1%	5.2%	29.9%	53.8%
Mariner's Harbor	11.9%	2.9%	22.5%	43.3%
West Brighton	9.6%	5.0%	17.6%	32.6%
Port Richmond	13.7%	2.9%	16.9%	45.9%
Stapleton	12.0%	1.1%	25.4%	60.4%
St. George-N. Brighton	12.1%	2.3%	23.3%	50.5%
Westerleigh	5.9%	2.0%	10.8%	20.0%

Infant and Child Health

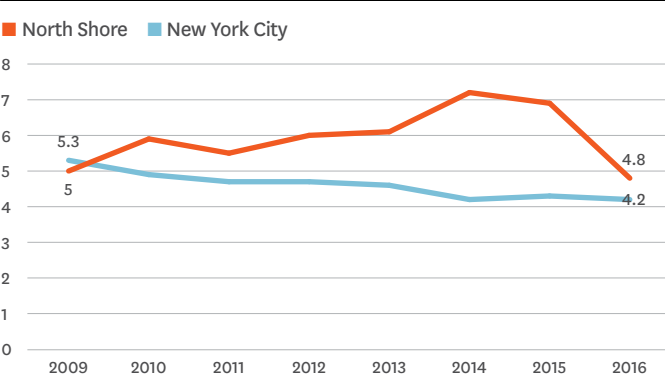
Despite the fact that new mothers on the North Shore are less likely to have received late or no prenatal care than women citywide, North Shore babies are slightly more likely to be born preterm and with low birthweight. Ten percent of North Shore babies are born preterm, compared to 9% citywide, and 9% are born with low birthweight, compared to 8% citywide.

Infant Health Outcomes

	North Shore	Staten Island	New York City
Late or no prenatal care	3.6%	2.5%	6.7%
Preterm births	9.6%	8.6%	8.8%
Low birthweight	8.5%	7.6%	8.3%

The infant mortality rate (IMR)—the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births—on the North Shore is the 18th highest out of the city’s 59 community districts.¹² In 2014, the IMR on the North Shore had risen to 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the sixth highest rate in the city. In 2016, the IMR decreased substantially to 4.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, much closer to the steadily decreasing citywide rate of 4.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 4.4: Infant Mortality Rate



12 Available data does not allow us to look at the infant mortality rate—and other maternal infant health indicators—by race/ethnicity within a community district. However, we know that at the citywide level, there are vast disparities in the infant mortality rate by race/ethnicity, with black mothers and infants especially at risk.

For many school-age children in the city, asthma can be a serious health issue. Citywide, there are 36 asthma-related hospitalizations per 10,000 children age 5-14. While that number is slightly lower on the North Shore (25 asthma related hospitalizations per 10,000 children), the asthma hospitalization rate is higher in St. George-New Brighton (41 asthma related hospitalizations per 10,000 children) and nearly equal to the citywide rate in Mariner’s Harbor and Port Richmond.

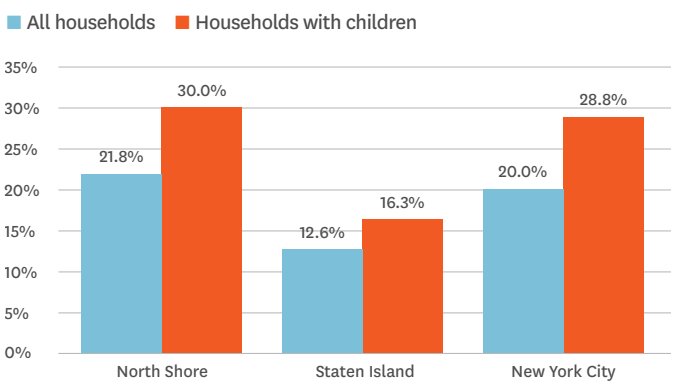
Asthma-related Hospitalizations by Neighborhood

	Asthma-related hospitalizations
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	25.7
Mariner’s Harbor	35.1
New Brighton	19.6
Port Richmond	32.9
Stapleton	16.0
St. George-New Brighton	41.3
Westerleigh	N/A
North Shore	35
New York City	26

Food Security

One form of assistance for low-income households that may be food insecure is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP—also known as food stamps). Citywide, 1 in 5 households—and nearly 30% of households with children—receive SNAP benefits. On the North Shore, roughly equal shares of households receive SNAP benefits. At the neighborhood level, households in Grymes Hill-Park Hill, St. George-New Brighton, and Stapleton are the most likely to receive SNAP benefits.

Figure 4.5: Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



SNAP Reciprocity by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Household receiving SNAP benefits	Household with children receiving SNAP benefits
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	34.1%	36.9%
Mariner’s Harbor	21.9%	25.3%
West Brighton	15.6%	22.5%
Port Richmond	19.6%	28.5%
Stapleton	21.3%	35.8%
St. George-New Brighton	25.7%	30.9%
Westerleigh	7.2%	9.9%

Income eligible pregnant women, new mothers, and children up to 5-years-old may also be eligible for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). WIC offers nutrition education, breastfeeding support, referral to other programs, and checks that can be used to purchase nutritious food. The table below shows WIC enrollment and eligibility by zip code for the North Shore.

WIC Enrollment and Eligibility by Zip Code

North Shore zip codes	WIC enrolled	WIC eligible	Share of eligible enrolled
10301	1,217	2,462	49.4%
10302	928	1,237	75.0%
10303	1,218	1,730	70.4%
10304	1,741	2,161	80.6%
10305	871	1,321	65.9%
10310	1,012	1,093	92.6%
North Shore	6,987	10,003	69.8%
New York City	329,522	431,242	76.4%

Citywide, three-quarters of eligible women, infants, and children are enrolled in WIC; on the North Shore, 70% of those who are eligible are enrolled. However, enrollment of income eligible mothers varies greatly by neighborhood; for example, fewer than half of those who are eligible are enrolled in zip code 10301, which includes parts of St. George-New Brighton, West Brighton, and Grymes Hill-Park Hill.

Adult Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse

Along several indicators, adults on the North Shore have poorer health outcomes than residents citywide. For example, one-third of North Shore residents are obese, compared to one-quarter citywide. The rate of obesity on the North Shore is the 10th highest out of 59 community districts. North Shore residents also have higher than citywide rates of drug and alcohol-related hospitalizations, and have the 13th highest rate of psychiatric hospitalizations.

Figure 4.6: Adult Obesity and Diabetes

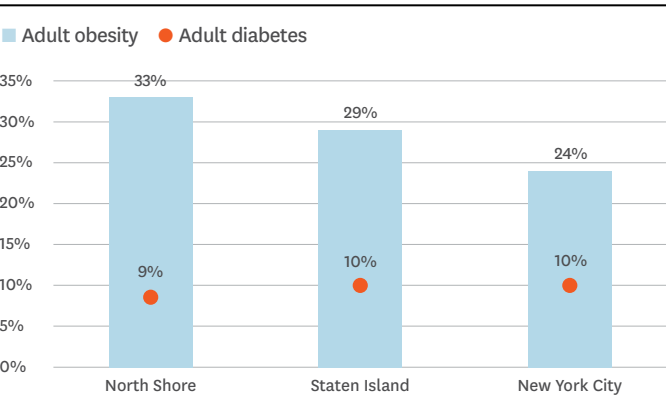
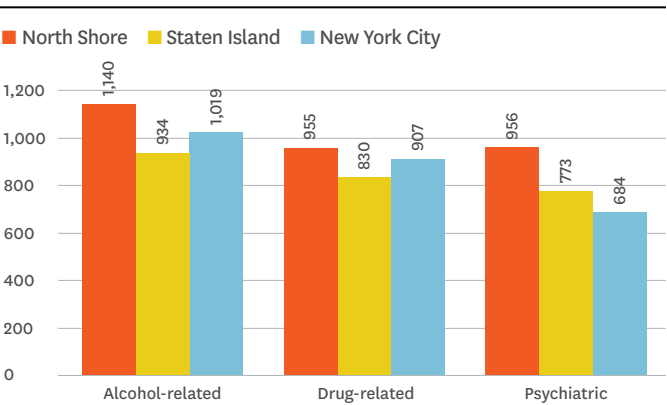


Figure 4.7: Hospitalization Rates (per 100,000 adults)



Health Assets

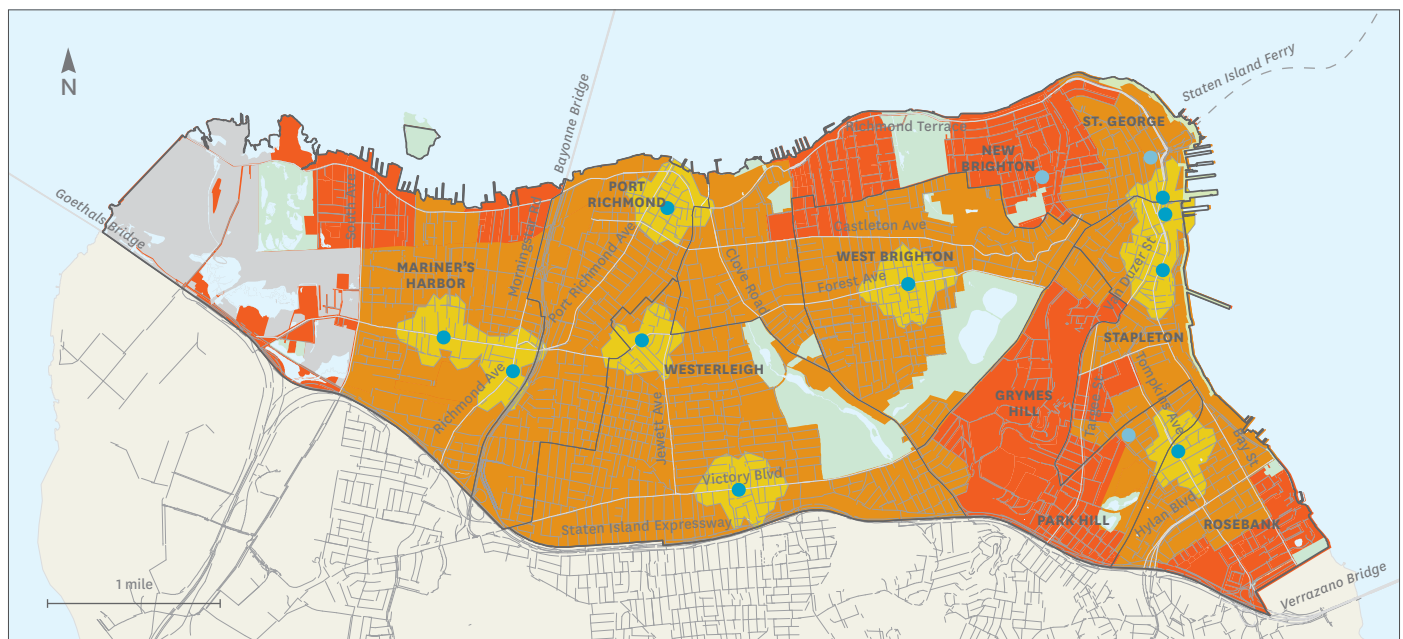
Food Retail

There are 10 large grocery stores located throughout the North Shore, equivalent to about one grocery store for every 17,400 residents.¹³ This is nearly half the citywide rate of one grocery store for every 9,300 residents. As the map shows, much of the

North Shore is not within walking distance of a grocery store. Moreover, our analysis of transit access found residents in Grymes Hill-Park Hill, New Brighton and parts of Mariner's Harbor and Rosebank are further than a 15-minute bus ride to these large food retail locations, potentially making things difficult for residents without access to a car.

Figure 4.8: Food Retail

- Traditional Food Retail ● Farmers Market
- Within 1/4 Mile Walk to Traditional Food Retail ■ Within 15 Min Bus Ride to Traditional Food Retail
- Further Than 15 min Bus Ride to Traditional Food Retail



¹³ CCC follows the methodology of the City's "Going to Market: New York City's Neighborhood Grocery Store and Supermarket Shortage" report and includes only stores over 10,000 square feet

Emergency Food Assistance

The vast majority of food pantries and soup kitchens on the North Shore are located in the eastern part of the district—in St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton—and in Port Richmond. There are 20 soup pantries and food kitchens located on the North Shore, approximately one soup kitchen or food pantry for every 1,800

residents in poverty.¹⁴ This is slightly more than the citywide figure of one soup kitchen or food pantry for every 2,500 residents in poverty. The district's one SNAP Center—where residents can apply for SNAP benefits and address any issues with their benefits—and two WIC program sites are located in close proximity to one another in St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton.

Figure 4.9 Emergency Food Assistance



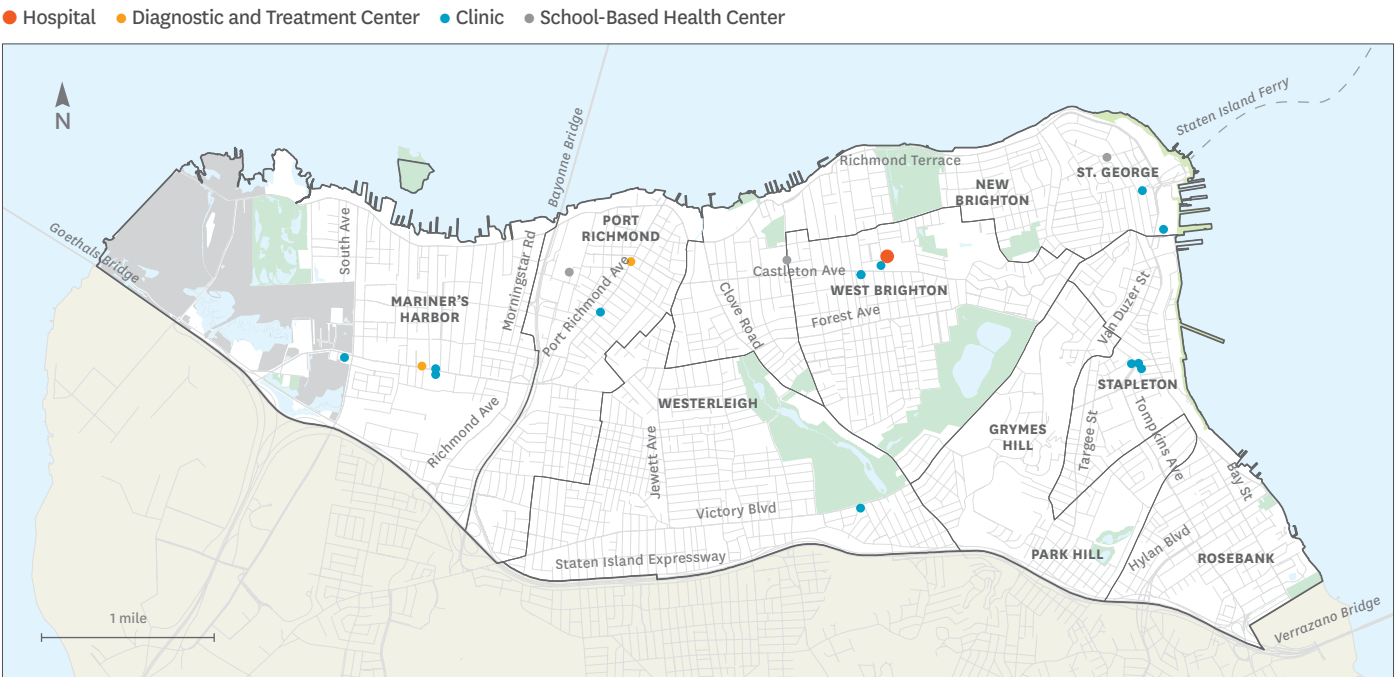
¹⁴ A list of these pantries, and others in the rest of Staten Island, is available on the Staten Island Hunger Task Force website, <http://www.hungryonstatenisland.com/pantries.htm>

Health Care Facilities

There is one hospital—the Richmond University Medical Center—located on the North Shore in West Brighton. In addition to the hospital, there are 13 clinics, two diagnostic and treatment centers, and three school-based health centers on the North Shore.

Each neighborhood has at least one clinic with the exception of Grymes Hill-Park Hill.

Figure 4.10: Health Care Facilities

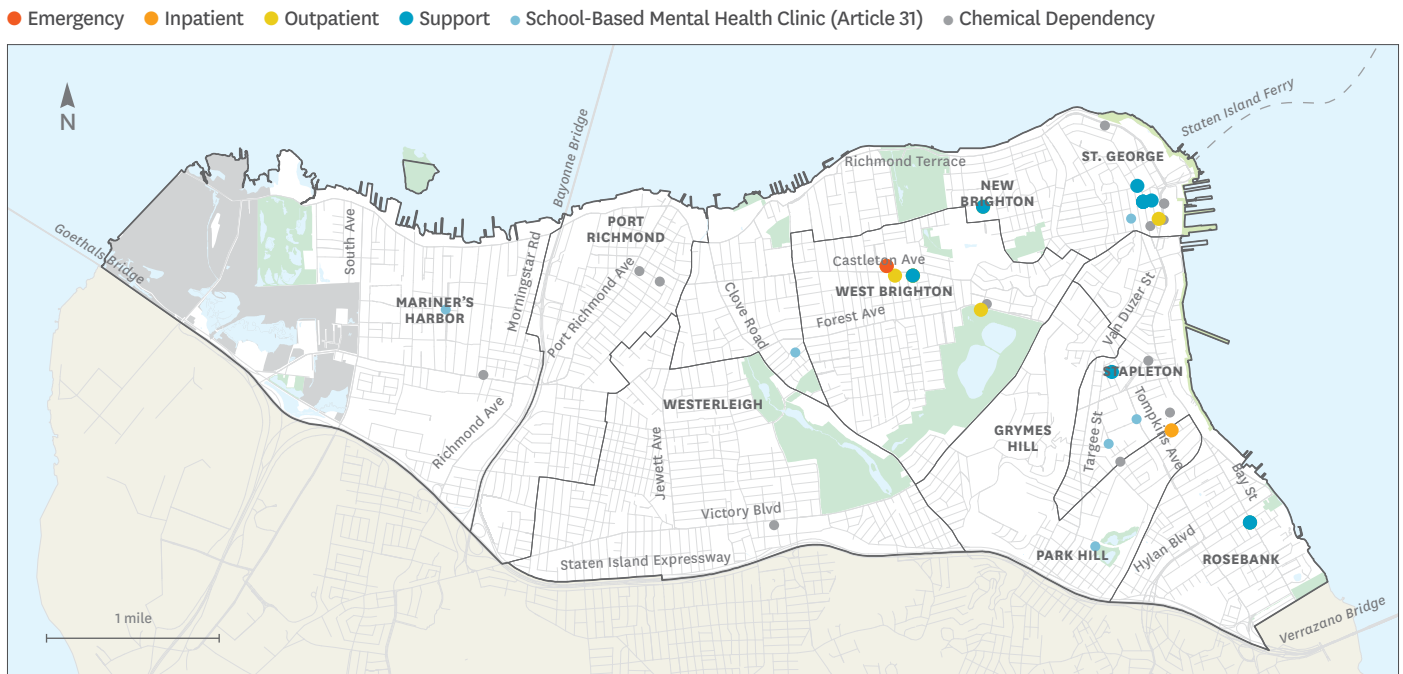


Mental Health Facilities

Mental health services are exclusively located in St. George-New Brighton, West Brighton, and Stapleton. There are no mental health service providers in the western part of the district (or in Grymes Hill-Park Hill). There are a total of 23 sites on the North Shore offering mental health services. This includes one emergency mental health service provider, located in West Brighton and affiliated with the Richmond University Medical Center, and one inpatient facility located in Stapleton-Rosebank. Of the mental health service providers on the North Shore, one program,

in St. George-New Brighton, is exclusively for children and two programs, one in West Brighton and one in St. George-New Brighton, are exclusively for adolescents. Ten programs are exclusively for adults, and the remaining programs serve all age groups. There are six schools with access to school-based mental health programs (article 31 clinics). Additionally, there are 13 substance abuse treatment (chemical dependency) sites on the North Shore. These are located in every neighborhood with the exception of Grymes Hill-Park Hill.

Figure 4.11: Mental Health Facilities

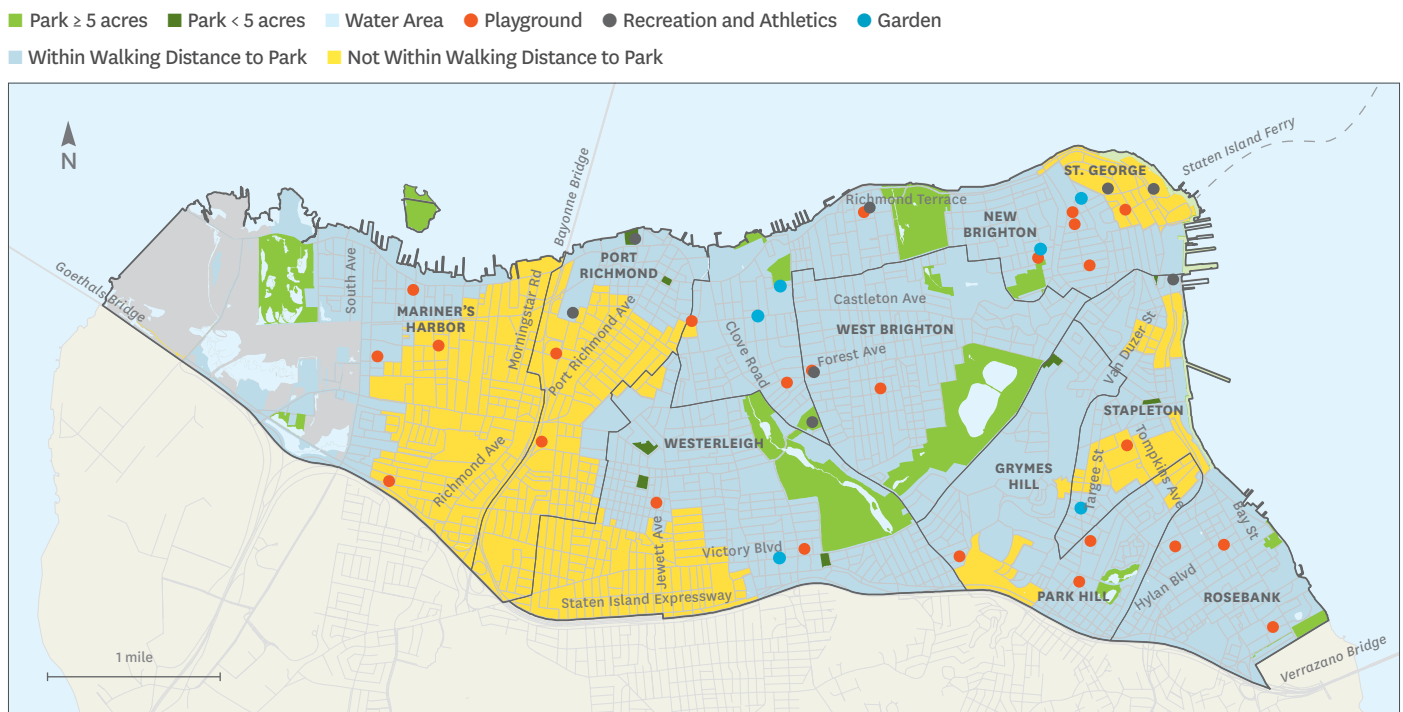


Open Spaces

About 15% of land use in North Shore is dedicated to open space and recreation, with Cloves Lark Park in Westerleigh and Silver Lake Park in West Brighton being the largest of these community assets.¹⁵ Outside of these parks, there are several playgrounds located throughout the district, though it appears that residents in several areas—most notably in a large area covering southern parts of Mariner’s Harbor, Port Richmond, and Westerleigh—do not have a park within walking distance.

Through the Community Park Initiative, several parks and playgrounds have been built or refurbished, including Arrochar Playground, DeMatti Park, Levy Playground, Mariner’s Harbor Playground, McDonald Park, Stapleton Park, and The Big Park.¹⁶ And in an effort to increase awareness and access to school and community gardens, the NYC Department of Education, Staten Island Child Wellness Initiative and Office of the Borough President of Staten Island have collaborated to host an annual Staten Island School Garden Summit, and offers a map of these gardens along with gardening curriculum resources for teachers and other gardening related resources online.¹⁷

Figure 4.12: Open Spaces



¹⁶ For more information, visit the New York City Parks website, <https://www.nycgovparks.org/about/framework-for-an-equitable-future/community-parks-initiative>

¹⁷ NYC Department of Education. (2017) Resource of Healthier Staten Island Schools. Retrieved from <https://sites.google.com/strongschools.nyc/resourceforhealthierschools/topics/school-gardens?authuser=0>

¹⁵ Land use data retrieved from NYC Planning, Community District Profiles, <https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov/staten-island/1#built-environment>

Health—Efforts Underway

NYC Health + Hospitals/Gotham Health

In addition to the Family Health Center it operates in Mariner's Harbor, the public healthcare provider network recently opened a new community health center in Clifton—the first full service ambulatory center in the borough. The new facility is expected to serve 40,000 patient visits annually by 2020 and includes a range of specialized care services and onsite X-ray, mammography, and ultrasound testing.

Staten Island Child Wellness Initiative

A coalition of agencies and organizations created to increase opportunities for healthy living for children and families in Staten Island, and ultimately bring 80% of Staten Island children to a healthy weight by 2026. The Staten Island Partnership for Community Wellness is the backbone organization for the coalition of schools, community-based organizations, and health care providers.

City Harvest

A NYC nonprofit that has launched the Healthy Neighborhoods program on the North Shore, which takes a long-term approach to hunger relief by providing free fresh fruits and vegetables through their *Mobile Markets* in Stapleton and Mariners Harbor; nutrition education on healthy cooking and eating skills; and increasing access to affordable and fresh food on the North Shore. Through community partnerships like the *Staten Island Neighborhood Food Initiative* and *Grow To Give*, City Harvest brings together passionate residents, retailers, and local organizations to have a voice in the decision making process that shapes the local food system.

Community Health Center of Richmond

With three locations on the North Shore, CHCR provides quality healthcare to SI residents, including primary healthcare and dental care, specialty care, insurance enrollment assistance, prenatal and postpartum care, and nutritional counseling for persons of all ages regardless of insurance status.

Community Health Action of Staten Island

A nonprofit that seeks to improve the health of Staten Islanders by offering an array of services, such as overdose emergency care, harm reduction, and addiction/substance use services; HIV and Hep-C testing, education, and services; domestic violence and trauma services; healthcare coordination; and services to those returning to the community after incarceration. CHASI also has Mobile Health Units that travel throughout Staten Island to deliver services and testing, and a food pantry in Port Richmond.

Child Asthma Coalition

A coalition led by the Staten Island Borough President's Office, the Staten Island Performing Provider system, and the Richmond University Medical Center that seeks to improve the health of all children on Staten Island with asthma using a collective impact approach and cross sector collaboration via kids and parents, schools, doctors, and community services and resources.

Staten Island Perinatal Network

Launched by the Community Health Center of Richmond, the Perinatal Network is aimed at improving birth outcomes and the health of mothers and infants during pregnancy and beyond.

Staten Island Performing Provider System

A non-profit collaboration of over 70 healthcare and social service providers on Staten Island, aiming to transform both health and healthcare delivery for uninsured residents and Medicaid recipients on Staten Island, through improving access to high quality care, improving population health, and reducing preventable hospital admissions via 11 targeted projects. SIPPS is one of 25 groups across the state implementing New York's Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program.

Staten Island Mental Health Society

A non-profit providing clinical and preventative mental health services and programs to children, teens, young adults, and their families living with emotional or behavioral challenges, development or intellectual disabilities, neurological impairments, drug or alcohol dependencies, and other mental health challenges. It convenes the Staten Island Committee for Child and Adolescent Mental Health once a month, a coalition of mental health consultants at clinics, schools, and other institutions.

Tackling Youth Substance Abuse (TYSA)

A collective impact initiative made up of community members, organizations, and government agencies that seek to decrease substance abuse among youth on Staten Island by connecting doctors, pharmacists, law enforcement officials, drug treatment providers, hospitals, educators, and youth to work together to help one another and the community. The *Staten Island Partnership for Community Wellness* is the backbone organization for the coalition and coordinates collaborations among members.

Running Trail Reconstruction in Cloves Lake Park

Construction in Cloves Lake Park in Sunnyside has begun, where \$1.9 million are going to provide a 5k running trail which will include markers to help runners navigate and improvements to the draining system within the park. All renovations are expected to be complete by 2020.

Stop the Bleed

A Staten Island University Hospital initiative to train individuals on Staten Island on bleeding control- how to use hands, dressings, and tourniquets to stop bleeding and save lives in emergency situations, by conducting hour long training programs within organizations and businesses on Staten Island.

Overdose Response Initiative

An initiative founded by the district attorney and NYPD that utilizes real time data on overdose deaths and Naloxone saves to address the challenges of combating the opioid crisis on Staten Island.

Heroin Overdose Prevention and Education (HOPE)

An initiative formed to reduce overdoses and improve health outcomes on Staten Island, by instituting a new pre-arraignment diversion program for low-level drug offenders to complete a month-long program where they work toward self-identified goals, including health related outcomes, and receive counseling, treatment, and other services, as an alternative to having their case prosecuted.

Staten Island Treatment Court (SITC)

A special court in the Staten Island Criminal Court that places felony or misdemeanor drug offenders in treatment programs for extended periods of time, rather than in jail or probation, to break the cycle of crime associated with addiction.

Community Perspectives on Health Outcomes and Access to Care

Uninsured rates among children and adults on the North Shore are lower than citywide, but some caregivers we spoke with shared frustrations with finding health care providers on the North Shore who accept their insurance. Caregivers and service providers described how some health concerns were linked with their economic security—for example, families who face difficulty paying for food. Many caregivers, youth, and service providers were also concerned with substance use and abuse, which they also linked to economic insecurity. Throughout our community engagement, we learned about several collaborations among service providers working to address these and other child health and wellness issues. This collaborative spirit among service providers is one of the most important community assets on the North Shore.

Accessing Care

Caregivers and service providers were concerned the clinics and one hospital—Richmond University Medical Center—on the North Shore are insufficient for the population. Staten Island has no public hospital, though NYC Health + Hospitals/Gotham Health recently opened a new community health center—the first full-service ambulatory center in the borough—in addition to the Family Health Center it operates in Mariner's Harbor.¹⁸ Service providers characterized the closure of the Bayley-Seton Hospital more than a decade ago as a shock to the community which still reverberates today. However, in several focus groups, participants identified Staten Island University Hospital campus, located in Community District 2, as a community asset for North Shore residents.

Caregivers in two focus groups discussed challenges finding health care providers on the North Shore who accept their health insurance plan. In one focus group session, participants discussed how some clinics on the North Shore include enrollment centers, which they saw as a valuable resource for ensuring health insurance coverage. However, we also learned some North Shore residents must travel to other boroughs to receive care because they cannot find many specialized health care providers who accept their insurance coverage.

Substance Abuse

Staten Island may have the lowest proportion of opioid involved overdose deaths of the five boroughs, but its neighborhoods have some of the highest rates per capita across the city.¹⁹ A report released in 2017 addresses perceptions of who opioid abuse and overdose has affected on Staten Island. Its authors argue the opioid crisis on Staten Island is borough-wide and is affecting all racial/ethnic and socioeconomic groups, and not just youth but older residents as well.²⁰ The Richmond County District Attorney's office and other organizations have spurred development of multiple programs to address the opioid crisis on the North Shore and the rest of the borough. These programs include the Overdose Response Initiative, Heroin Overdose Prevention and Education (HOPE), and Staten Island Treatment Court, among others.

Youth and caregivers we spoke with provided a complex description of substance abuse on the North Shore and Staten Island broadly. Multiple interview sessions and eight of the ten focus groups discussed how substance use and abuse—whether alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, opioids, or other substances—were symptoms of economic insecurity, lack of access to mental health resources and social support, and violence. Paraphrasing the discussion in one focus group with caregivers of young children, “Problems at home push children to get involved with the wrong crowd and get involved in drugs.” In another focus group with youth, one participant said, “Opioids are a problem on Staten Island because doctors are over-prescribing them.” In two other focus groups, caregivers and youth also raised this explanation. “Caregivers put kids on pills when they act out,” a parent said, “They take them to psychiatrists and kids become addicted in junior high school or high school.”

Youth in another focus group called for more outreach about drug prevention programs and rehabilitation programs because knowledge about these resources is limited. They identified organizations on the North Shore, such as Project Hospitality, that provide resources, but also how these programs are not as well-known as they could be. The need for greater outreach and knowledge about these types of services is echoed in findings from a 2017 boroughwide survey of residents' attitudes and per-

¹⁸ The new facility is estimated to serve 40,000 visitors each year. More information is available on the NYC Health + Hospitals website, nychealthandhospitals.org.

¹⁹ The City of New York Office of the Mayor (2017) Healing NYC: Preventing Overdoses, Saving Lives. Retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/basas/healingnyc-book.pdf>

²⁰ Bauman, M., Bhatta, R., Kierulf-Vieira, K., Kuller, E., Wendt, P., Yu, M.Y. (2017) Staten Island Needs Assessment: Opioid Addiction Prevention and Treatment Systems of Care. Retrieved from <https://sipa.columbia.edu/academics/capstone-projects/staten-island-needs-assessment-opioid-addiction-prevention-and-treatment>

ception of substance use and abuse among youth and adults.²¹ The survey, part of the Tackling Youth Substance Abuse (TYSA) initiative, found nearly all survey respondents acknowledge the importance to speak to young people about substance use, but about half struggled with what to say, and just over one-third of respondents knew where to go in the neighborhood to access resources about substance use.

Food Security

In interviews with service providers and focus groups with caregivers, we learned about community assets to combat food insecurity and promote access to healthy food on the North Shore. For example, City Harvest hosts a mobile market twice a month at two locations in Mariner's Harbor and Stapleton to bring fresh produce to residents in specific zip codes or who meet certain eligibility criteria.²² Other innovative programs include the *Healthy Food Prescription* program, a partnership between City Harvest and primary care providers on Staten Island who write referrals for families to pick up fresh produce at local green markets; and the *Healthy Savings* card, which provides discounts on fresh produce and other fresh food items, such as fresh meat and dairy items, at participating food retail locations.²³

A recent survey of North Shore residents' food shopping habits found nearly all survey respondents purchase groceries during a 'big shop' once or twice per month.²⁴ To improve community members' access to affordable, fresh produce, the report authors recommend food retail stores offer reduced-price produce, as well as allow electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card payment for deliveries or vanpooling/car sharing services to improve access for shoppers living far from super markets and with limited transportation options.

Coalitions Addressing Children's Health and Wellness

There is a collaborative spirit and robust coordination efforts among health-focused organizations and agencies, which have created and strengthened multiple coalitions. These include but are not limited to the Staten Island Child Wellness Initiative, Staten Island Asthma Coalition, Staten Island Committee on Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Staten Island Perinatal Network, Staten Island Community Partnership Program, and the Staten Island Performing Providers System. These coalitions are needed, as we heard concerns from service providers about several hazards to children's health that would require coordinated efforts to monitor and address. For example, some service providers were concerned about environmental conditions that aggravate childhood asthma, including major sources of air pollution in New Jersey, as well as poor housing conditions, such as mold and pests. Service providers discussed and demonstrated through their coalitions how other challenges, such as combating childhood obesity, also require broad collaborations across health providers, schools and other city agencies, and community-based organizations.

21 Findings from the 2012 and 2017 Tackling Youth Substance Abuse Initiative surveys are available from the Staten Island Partnership for Community Wellness, <http://sipcw.org/data-research-center/>

22 City Harvest website, <https://www.cityharvest.org/programs/staten-island-mobile-markets/>

23 Healthy Savings website, <https://www.healthysavings.com/>

24 City Harvest's Staten Island Action Learning Group (2018) *Shopping Habits Among Community Members of The North Shore of Staten Island*. Retrieved from <http://sinfi.org/>

Education

In this section, we look at data related to children's education, including rates of early educational enrollment, student demographics and characteristics, and test scores and graduation rates. We also look at the presence of Universal Pre-K sites, subsidized child care, and K-12 schools on the North Shore. Finally, we discuss the views of residents and service providers on issues impacting schools and education in the community, including the distribution of resources, the adequacy of support services, and cultural divides between students and teachers.

Early Education Enrollment

Rates of enrollment in early educational programs for 3- and 4-year olds on the North Shore are lower than for the city as a whole. In New York City, 61% of 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in an early education program during the 2012-2016 period. On the North Shore, 55% of 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in an early education program. **However, rates of enrollment differ dramatically by neighborhood.** In Westerleigh and Grymes Hill-Park Hill, 70% of pre-school aged children are enrolled; in Port Richmond, fewer than one-third of children are enrolled.

Figure 5.1: Early Education Enrollment

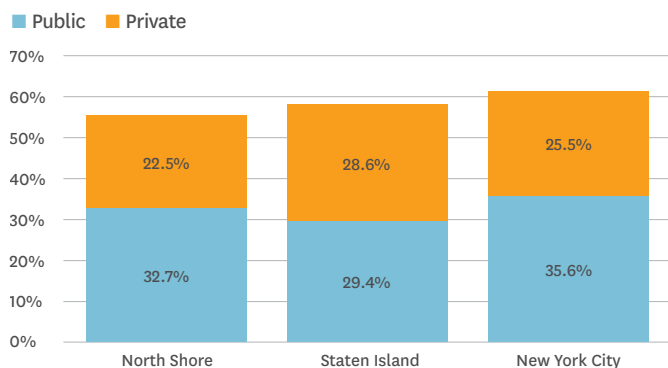
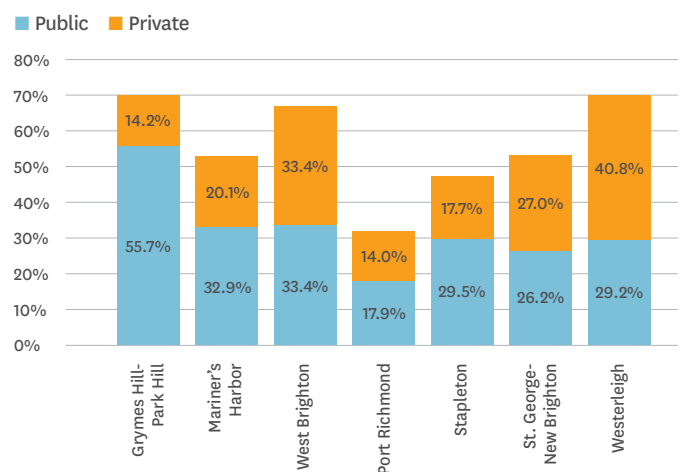


Figure 5.2: Early Education Enrollment by Neighborhood



Student Demographics, Characteristics and Attendance

The following sections examine New York City Department of Education data for students in Kindergarten through 12th grade. Unless otherwise noted, data reflects traditional public schools and does not include private or charter schools. It is important to remember that these data reflect where students attend school, and not where they live. Students in earlier grades typically attend school in or near their home neighborhood; however, middle and high school students often attend schools in other neighborhoods or boroughs.

Student Demographics

Neighborhood	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	22.0%	38.4%	5.5%	31.1%
Mariner's Harbor	10.8%	29.1%	6.8%	49.5%
West Brighton	17.2%	30.4%	4.6%	44.9%
Port Richmond	20.4%	23.2%	5.1%	49.8%
Stapleton	17.5%	28.5%	8.3%	43.0%
St. George-N. Brighton	16.3%	30.1%	6.2%	45.0%
Westerleigh	57.2%	5.3%	11.1%	23.5%
North Shore	19.6%	27.4%	6.5%	43.8%
New York City	14.9%	26.5%	15.8%	40.4%

The racial/ethnic make-up of student bodies differs by school and neighborhood. In each North Shore neighborhood, with the exception of Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Westerleigh, Hispanic students represent the greatest share of students in neighborhood schools. In Grymes Hill-Park Hill, a plurality of students are black, and in Westerleigh, a majority of students are white.

Student Characteristics

Neighborhood	Students with a disability	English language learners	Free lunch eligible
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	25.4%	4.9%	74.6%
Mariner's Harbor	26.8%	9.6%	85.3%
West Brighton	27.8%	7.7%	80.6%
Port Richmond	28.9%	12.6%	76.7%
Stapleton	36.9%	11.2%	83.9%
St. George-New Brighton	28.5%	10.0%	77.7%
Westerleigh	20.8%	6.9%	41.6%
North Shore	28.9%	9.8%	77.2%
New York City	19.4%	13.4%	75.2%

Students on the North Shore are much more likely than students citywide to have a disability. Nearly 3 out of 10 North Shore students have a disability, compared to 19% citywide. In Stapleton, 37% of students have a disability.

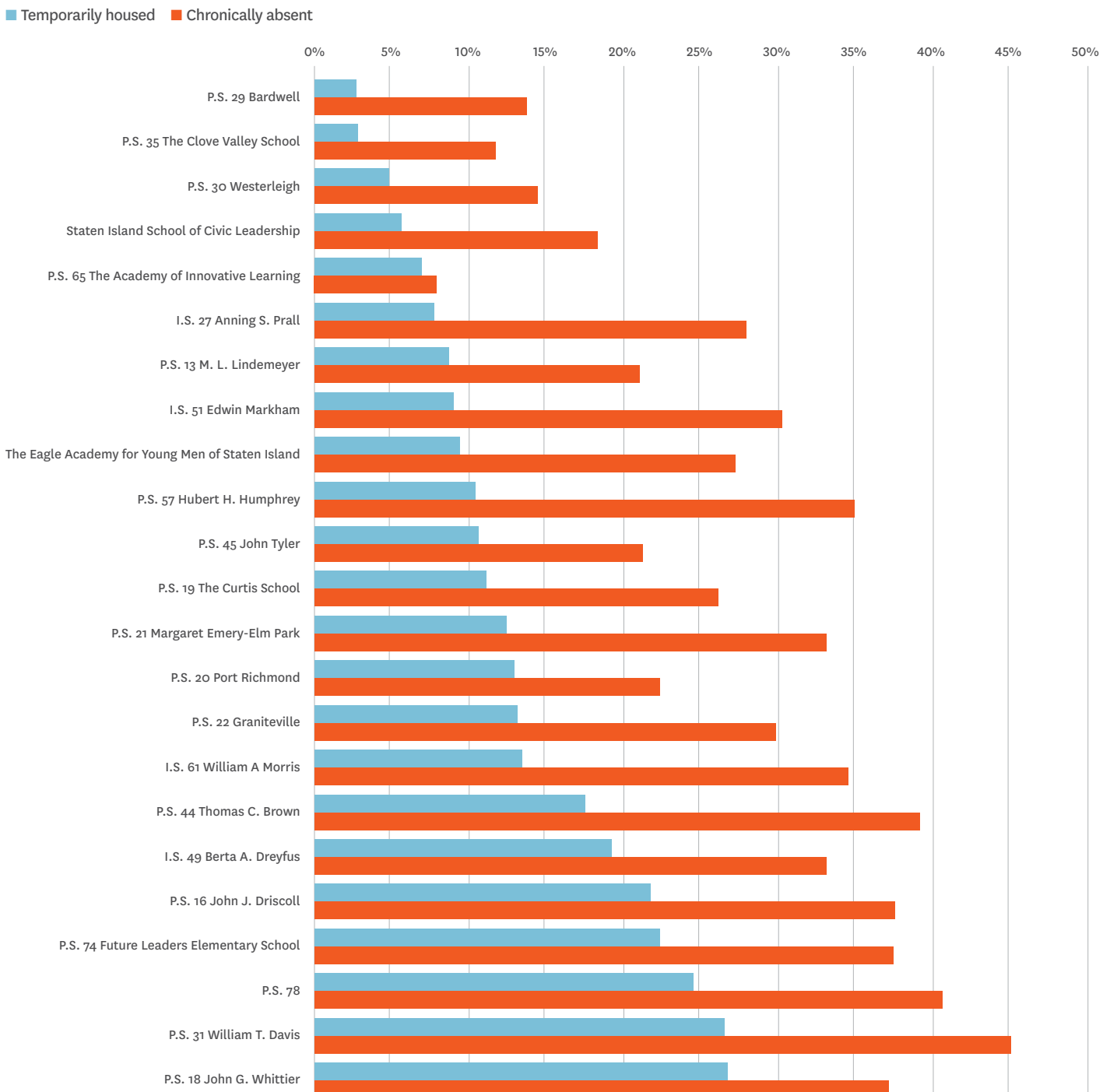
Students in Temporary Housing or Chronically Absent

Neighborhood	K-8 temporary housing	K-8 chronically absent	High school temporary housing	High school chronically absent
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	7.5%	26.2%	N/A	N/A
Mariner's Harbor	12.0%	28.9%	N/A	N/A
West Brighton	15.4%	30.5%	N/A	N/A
Port Richmond	10.5%	28.9%	7.9%	35.4%
Stapleton	15.5%	28.1%	N/A	N/A
St. George-N. Brighton	15.2%	32.7%	9.1%	37.6%
Westerleigh	3.8%	14.1%	N/A	N/A
North Shore	12.5%	28.1%	8.7%	36.9%
Staten Island	6.7%	20.4%	5.0%	28.6%
New York City	13.0%	20.4%	9.5%	31.5%

Students at North Shore schools are also more likely to be chronically absent than students citywide. Citywide, 20% of K-8 students and 32% of high school students were chronically absent during the 2016-17 school year, meaning they missed more than 20 days of school. On the North Shore, 28% of K-8 students and 37% of high school students were chronically absent. Rates

of chronic absenteeism are highest in St. George-New Brighton, where one-third of K-8 students and 38% of high school students were chronically absent during the 2016-17 school year. Schools with greater proportions of students who are in temporary housing tend to have higher rates of chronic absenteeism, possibly reflecting the barriers that arise from housing insecurity.

Figure 5.3: Share of Students in Temporary Housing and Chronically Absent



Test scores, Graduation and Dropout

Pass rates on the North Shore differ by neighborhood, with students at schools in Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Westerleigh having the highest rates of proficiency in both ELA and Math, even higher than city and boroughwide rates. In the remaining neighborhoods, pass rates on ELA exams were just behind the citywide mark; however, pass rates in Math were significantly lower. For example, in West Brighton 34% of students scored proficient in ELA while only 22% scored proficient in Math. Math proficiency rates—and the lack of improvement from 2013 to 2017²⁵—in Stapleton are also concerning. Citywide, 38% of 3rd-8th grade students scored proficient in state-mandated English Language Arts (ELA) exams and 36% scored proficient in Math during the 2016-17 school year. In Staten Island as a whole, scores were slightly higher with 44% of students scoring proficient in ELA and 40% scoring proficient in Math.

Figure 5.4: 3rd-8th Grade ELA Proficiency Rates

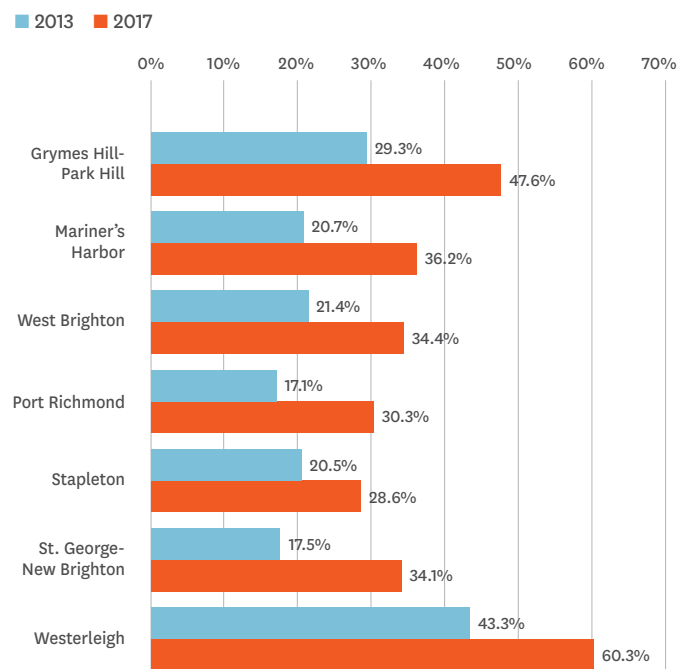
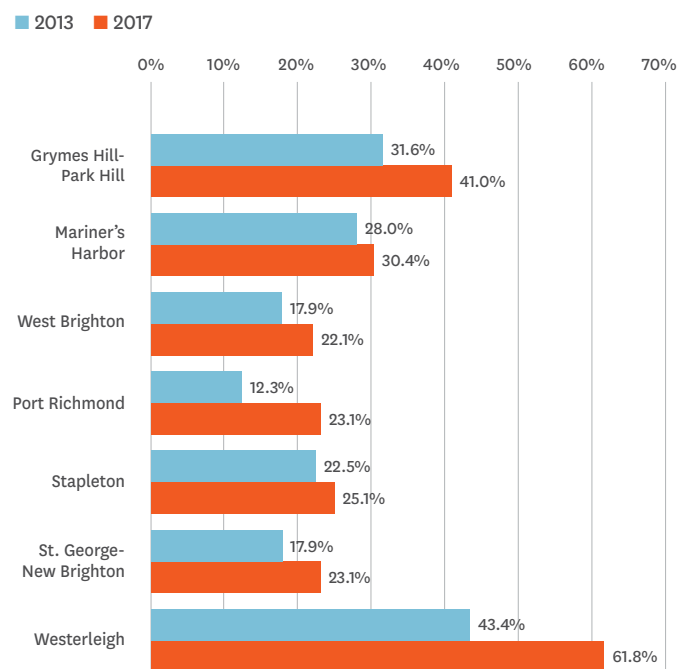


Figure 5.5: 3rd-8th Grade Math Proficiency Rates



²⁵ In 2013, the State implemented Common Core standards in its standardized testing. This resulted in a significant drop-off in proficiency rates from 2012 to 2013. Since 2013, proficiency rates have been steadily improving, as teachers, caregivers, and students adjust to the Common Core standards.

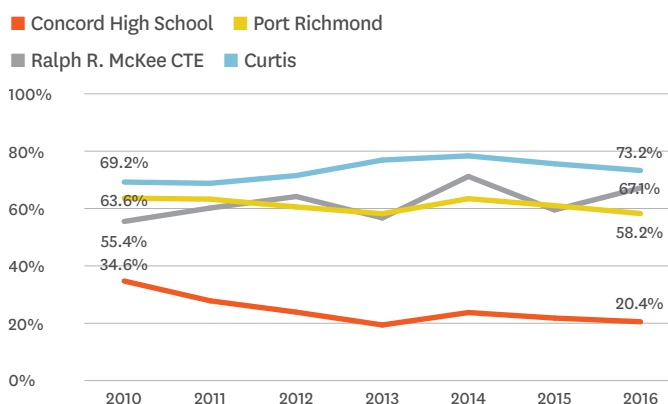
North Shore graduation rates vary widely across neighborhood schools. There are four high schools on the North Shore, including one career and technical education high school (Ralph R. McKee) and one transfer high school (Concord High School). The graduation rate at Ralph R. McKee is nearly equivalent to the citywide graduation rate. Transfer high schools are designed for overage, under credited students who had difficulty in traditional settings, so it is not surprising for on-time graduation rates for such schools to be low. Among the remaining schools, Curtis High School has a slightly higher graduation rate (73%) than citywide (70%) while Port Richmond High School has a substantially lower graduation rate (58%) and a much higher dropout rate (15%) compared to citywide (9%).

Class of 2016 Graduation and Dropout Rates

Neighborhood	School	Graduation	Dropout
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	Concord High School	20.4%	11.2%
Port Richmond	Port Richmond High School	58.2%	15.4%
St. George-New Brighton	Ralph R. McKee Career and Technical Education High School	67.1%	8.2%
St. George-New Brighton	Curtis High School	73.0%	11.5%
Staten Island		77.6%	6.4%
New York City		69.6%	8.5%

While the trend in the on-time graduation rate has been consistently rising citywide and on Staten Island as a whole, trends have been inconsistent in North Shore high schools. The graduation rate in each North Shore high school was lower for the class of 2016 than for the class of 2014. In the case of Curtis High School, the highest performing high school on the North Shore, the graduation rate increased from 69% to 78% from 2010 to 2014, but has decreased five percentage points over the last two years.

Figure 5.6: On-time Graduation Rate (4-year June)



Education Assets

Universal Pre-K Sites

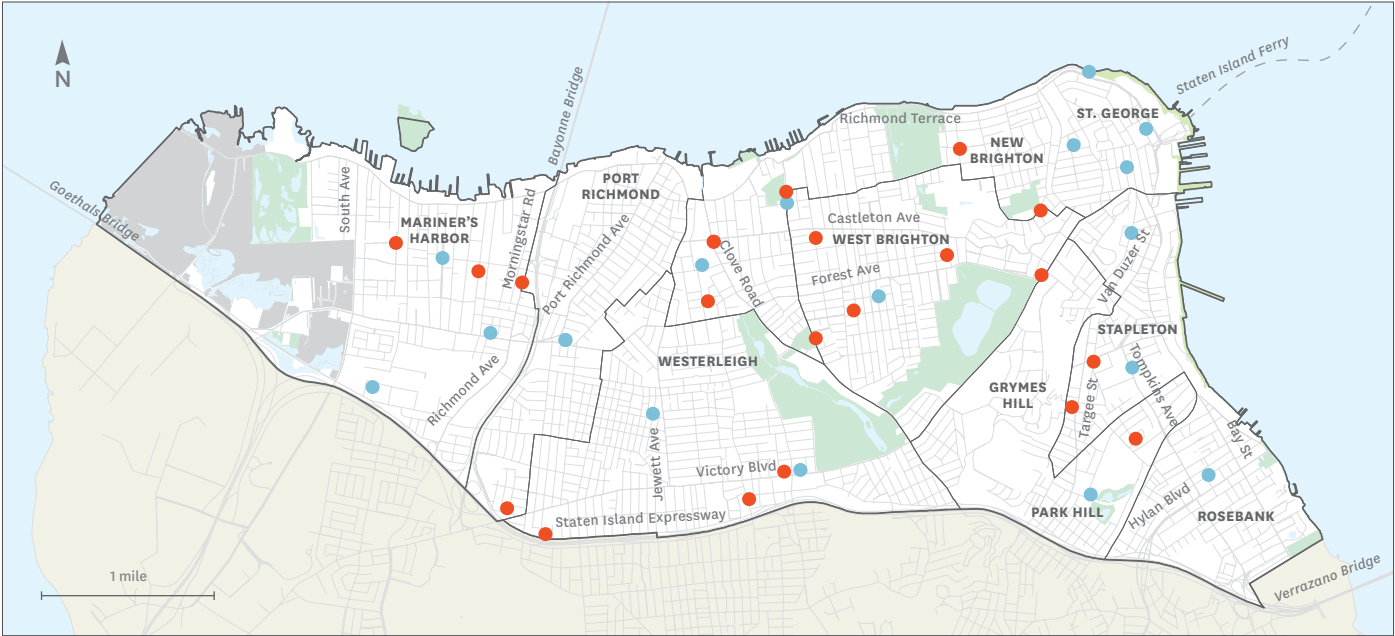
There are a total of 39 Universal Pre-K (UPK) sites on the North Shore, providing seats for just over 1,700 children. Citywide, there are 15.5 UPK seats per 100 children under the age of 5; that number is nearly the same on the North Shore (15.4) but varies greatly depending on neighborhood. West Brighton and St. George-New Brighton have the highest number of UPK seats. Grymes Hill-Park Hill, Mariner’s Harbor, Stapleton, and Westerleigh each have fewer seats per child than the city as a whole.

Universal Pre-K Capacity by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Estimate of under 5 population	Pre-K sites	Pre-K seats	Pre-K seats per 100 children under age 5
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	1,557	2	160	10.3
Mariner’s Harbor	1,875	5	172	9.2
West Brighton	1,276	9	416	32.6
Port Richmond	1,193	4	202	16.9
Stapleton	2,054	5	178	8.7
St. George-N. Brighton	2,220	9	457	20.6
Westerleigh	1,455	5	124	8.5
North Shore	11,088	39	1,709	15.4
New York City	560,360	1,885	86,871	15.5

Figure 5.7: Universal Pre-K Sites

● Pre-K Site (CBO) ● Pre-K Site (DOE)



Subsidized Child Care

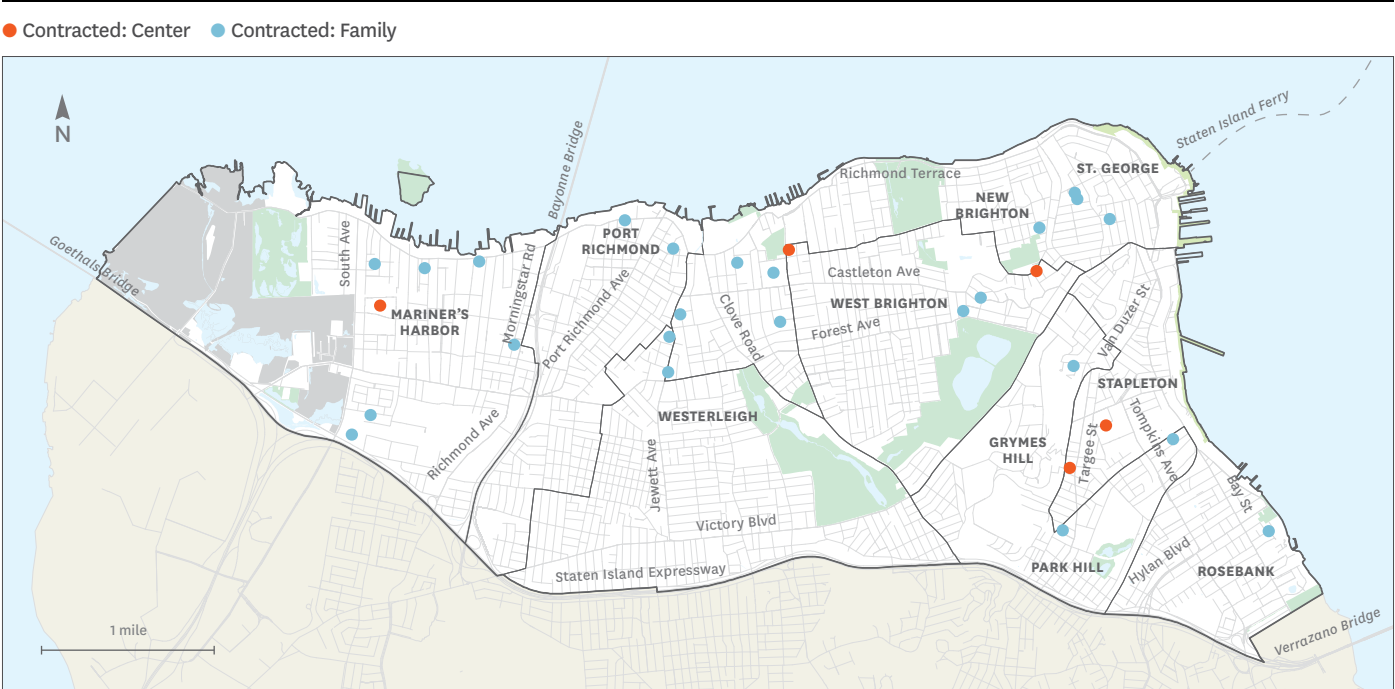
The New York City Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) contracts with child care providers throughout the city to offer subsidized child care to eligible low-income families as part of the EarlyLearn program. Families with children on public assistance may also receive vouchers from the New York City Human Resources Administration to purchase child care from licensed providers. In both cases, child care may be taking place at either a child care center or in a home-based setting (family child care). Voucher recipients may also use vouchers to purchase informal care, which is typically offered by friends, family, or neighbors.

There are 636 EarlyLearn seats on the North Shore, equivalent to approximately 5.5 seats for every 100 children under the age of 5. This is far short of the citywide rate of 12.5 EarlyLearn seats for every 100 children under age 5. The shortage is especially acute for infant and toddler seats at child care centers; there are only 12 such seats in the entire district. Grymes Hill-Park Hill and Port Richmond—two neighborhoods with a high share of children in low-income households—have very few EarlyLearn seats for any age group at any type of setting.

EarlyLearn Contracted Child Care Seats (Center/Family)

Neighborhood	Estimate of Infants/ Toddlers	Preschool	Total	Seats per 100 children under age 5
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	17 (0/17)	5 (0/5)	22 (0/22)	1.4
Mariner’s Harbor	35 (0/35)	74 (57/17)	109 (57/52)	5.8
West Brighton	28 (12/16)	216 (213/3)	244 (225/19)	19.1
Port Richmond	12 (0/12)	5 (0/5)	17 (0/17)	1.4
Stapleton	2 (0/2)	159 (158/1)	161 (158/3)	7.8
St. George-N. Brighton	47 (0/47)	25 (0/25)	72 (0/72)	3.2
Westerleigh	7 (0/7)	4 (0/4)	11 (0/11)	0.8
North Shore	148 (12/136)	488 (428/60)	636 (440/196)	5.5
New York City	8,401 (2,963/5,438)	26,778 (24,883/1,895)	35,179 (27,846/7,333)	12.5

Figure 5.8: Subsidized Child Care: EarlyLearn



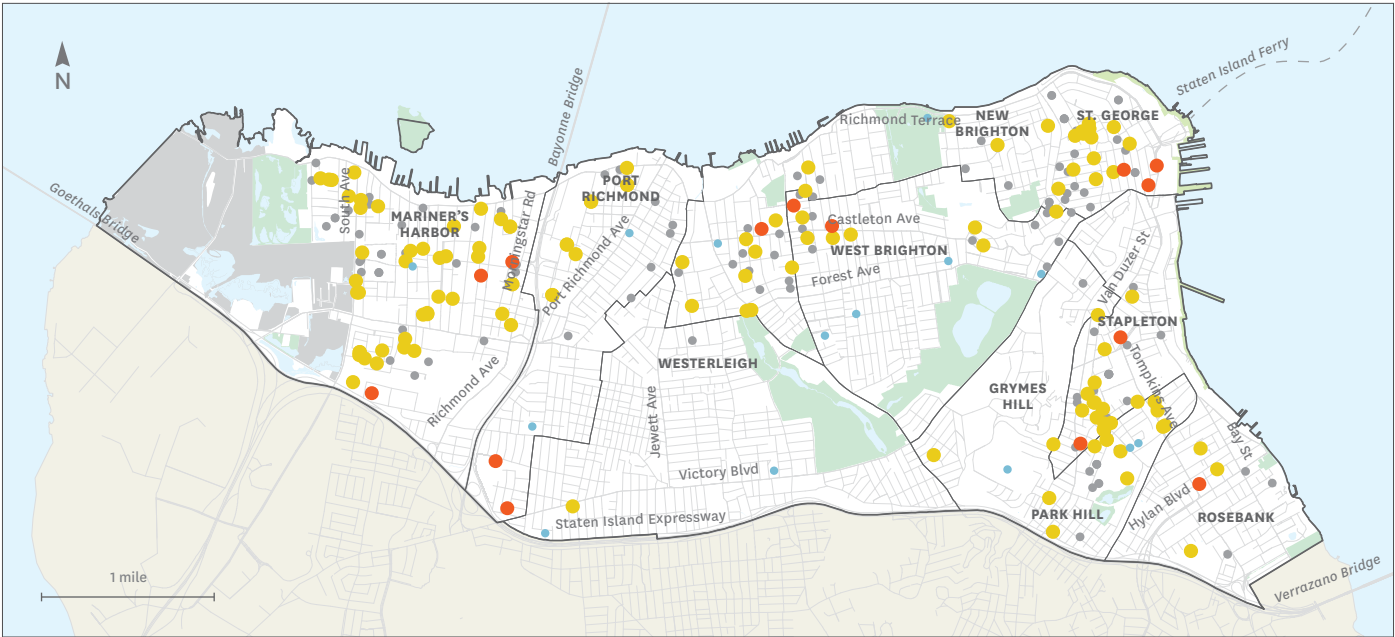
On the North Shore, vouchers are more likely to be utilized for family child care, as opposed to at child care centers. Unlike in the city as a whole, this holds true for preschool age children as well as infants and toddlers (citywide, vouchers for preschool age children are more likely to be used at child care centers). No vouchers were used at child care centers in Grymes Hill-Park Hill, West Brighton, and Westerleigh (and only one voucher was used at a child care center in Port Richmond). **Vouchers are also more likely to be utilized for informal care on the North Shore compared to citywide.** Over a quarter of vouchers are utilized for informal care on the North Shore, compared to 17% citywide.

Voucher Utilization (Center/Family)

Neighborhood	Infants/ Toddlers	Preschool	Total	Vouchers for informal care (% of all vouchers)
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	38 (0/38)	34 (0/34)	72 (0/72)	33 (31.4%)
Mariner's Harbor	132 (30/102)	156 (25/131)	288 (55/233)	96 (25.0%)
West Brighton	16 (0/16)	15 (0/15)	31 (0/31)	22 (41.5%)
Port Richmond	18 (0/18)	17 (1/16)	35 (1/34)	12 (25.5%)
Stapleton	72 (14/58)	74 (25/49)	146 (39/107)	44 (23.2%)
St. George-N. Brighton	138 (56/82)	175 (75/100)	313 (131/182)	118 (27.4%)
Westerleigh	1 (0/1)	3 (0/3)	4 (0/4)	2 (33.3%)
North Shore	415 (100/315)	474 (126/348)	889 (226/663)	327 (26.9%)
New York City	13,202 (5,009/8,193)	15,916 (8,583/7,333)	29,118 (13,592/15,526)	5,742 (16.5%)

Figure 5.9: Subsidized Child Care: Voucher Utilization

- Licensed, Non-Contracted Center (accepted voucher)
- Licensed, Non-Contracted Family (accepted vouchers)
- Licensed, Non-Contracted Center (no vouchers)
- Informal Child Care



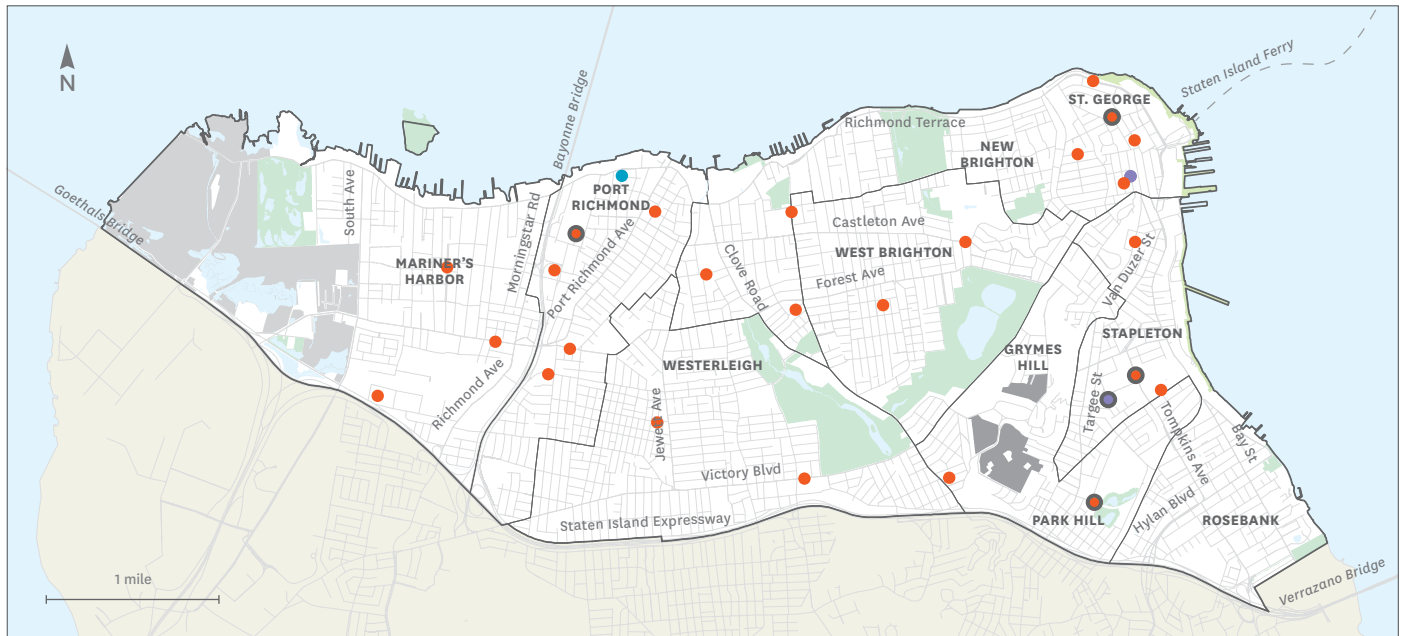
Schools

There are 32 traditional public schools on the North Shore and one charter school located in Port Richmond. Among the 32 traditional public schools, five are community schools. Community schools on the North Shore are I.S. 49 and P.S. 78 in Stapleton,

P.S. 57 in Park Hill, Curtis High School in St. George-New Brighton, and Port Richmond High. Wagner College, a private liberal arts college, and St. John's University's Staten Island Campus are also located on the North Shore, both in Grymes Hill-Park Hill.

Figure 5.10: Schools

● Public ● Charter ● Co-located Public Schools ○ Community School ■ College

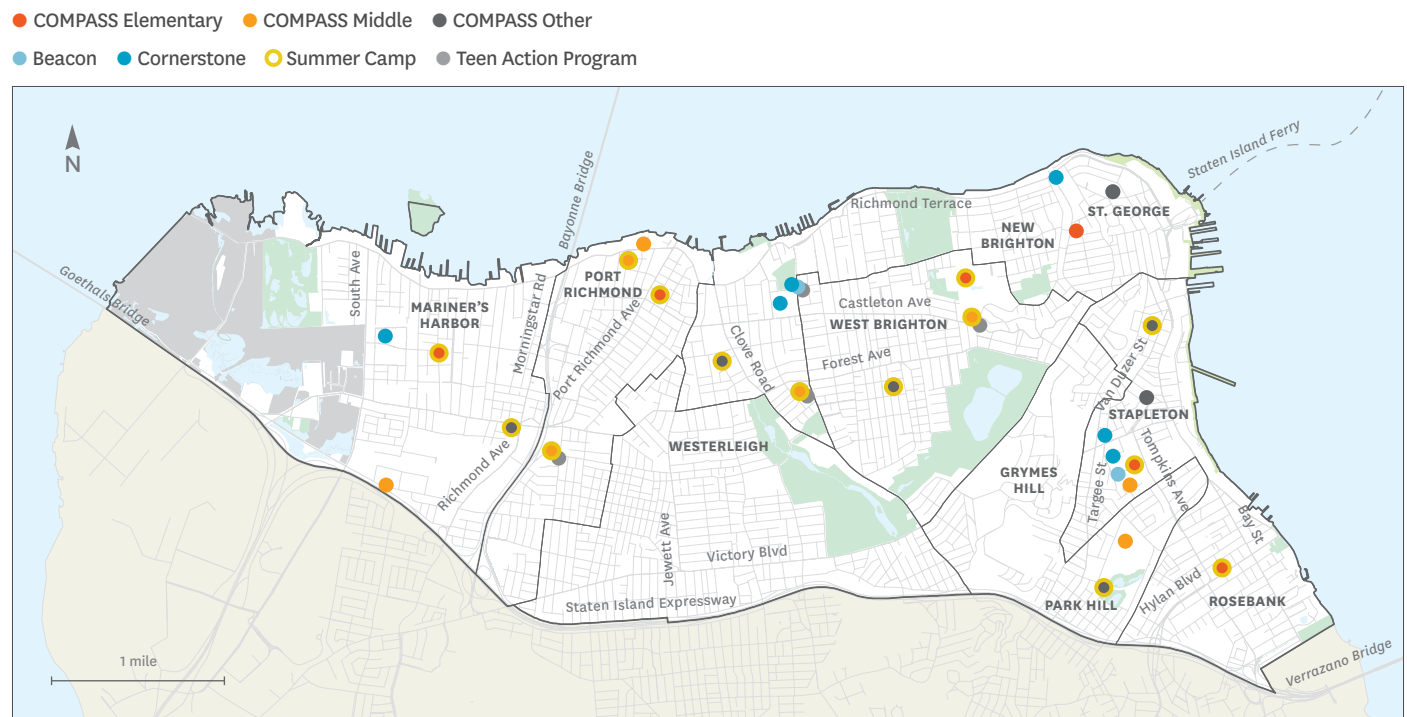


After School and Summer Programs

There are a total of 47 summer and after school programs on the North Shore, equivalent to approximately 1.5 programs per 1,000 school-age children. This is slightly higher than the citywide rate of 0.9 summer and after school programs per 1,000 children. The New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) offers several types of after school and summer programming. The Comprehensive After School System of New York City (COMPASS) is the largest system with hundreds of programs citywide serving students from kindergarten through high school.

There are 22 COMPASS programs on the North Shore. Beacon programs at school-based community centers and Cornerstone programs at New York City Housing Authority developments provide year-round programming. Some of the same sites that offer COMPASS, Beacon, or Cornerstone programming also offer summer camps. DYCD also offers programs for middle and high school aged students through the Neighborhood Development Area (NDA) program and a service-oriented Teen Action program; there are no NDA programs on the North Shore.

Figure 5.11: After School and Summer Programs



Education—Efforts Underway

3-K for All

Building off the Pre-K for All initiative, which aims to provide a full-day pre-k seat for every four-year-old in the city, the city has begun its 3-K for All initiative which aims to do the same for all three-year-olds. The program has begun to be rolled out in select school districts, with the goal of reaching every New York City community by the Fall of 2021. 3-K for All will be brought to school district 31, covering all of Staten Island, in the 2019-2020 academic year.

Parent to Parent of New York State

A statewide nonprofit aimed at supporting and connecting families of individuals with special needs. Their Staten Island office, located near the College of Staten Island, provides families with one-on-one emotional and information support for caregivers of children with special needs, support group meetings, connection to resources and resource materials, and community outreach to educate and partner with caregivers, professionals, and community members.

Sundog Theatre

A Staten Island performing arts company that seeks to educate students grades K-12 through theatre, dance, music, and visual arts, by coordinating with schools to offer in-school, after school, or summer programs, and offering classes for children.

The Early Childhood Direction Center at Staten Island University Hospital

A free program that offers special services to children with special needs, aged five and under, and also helps caregivers and professionals to locate and access community services and provide referrals for assistance.

Achieving Transformational Education Outcomes

A grant funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York that will partner educators and community members on Staten Island with consulting firm FSG, and ultimately will use collective impact, systems thinking, and equity to initiate transformational change within Staten Island's educational system.

30,000 Degrees

A borough-wide initiative on Staten Island aimed at increasing the number of college graduates from Staten Island via partnering with various organizations, mentors, and schools to focus on college mindedness, college preparedness, and college knowledge.

Port Richmond Partnership Leadership Academy (PRPLA)

A five-week summer intensive program that aims to enhance and enrich the achievement of rising juniors and seniors at Port Richmond High School, via intensive courses, civic engagement, learning field trips, and community advocacy projects and internships.

Community Perspectives on Equity in Educational Opportunities

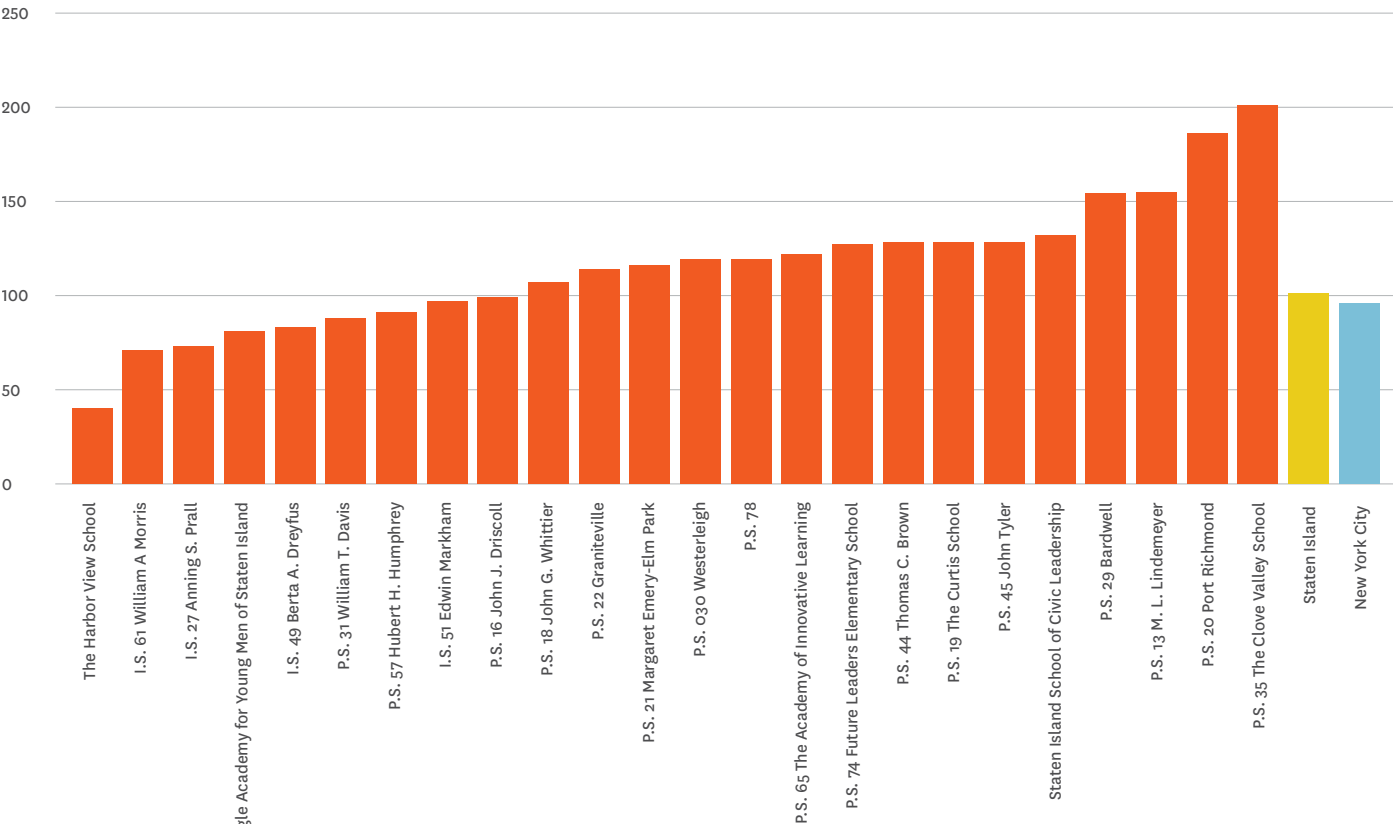
Community members we spoke with were passionate about the need to review school zoning policies, which they believe create barriers for families enrolling in schools that may provide the best educational opportunities for their children. Caregivers and youth desired more training for school staff and teachers to support students with disabilities, immigrant families, and students who face personal challenges that may interfere with their education. Some caregivers we spoke with desired more opportunities to come together with other caregivers to create peer support networks. Alongside these concerns and desires, we also found coalitions and community driven projects working to improve educational opportunities and equity for students on the North Shore. In this section, we share excerpts from these discussions, as well as the results from additional analyses of administrative data on schools, which speak to the questions and concerns caregivers, youth, and service providers raised during our community engagement process.

School Resources

We heard from caregivers discontent with how schools seem unequally resourced, and how school zones prevent caregivers from enrolling in schools they believe are the best fit for their children. A recent investigation of school choice found the number of families who chose to enroll their children in kindergarten outside of their home school district or zone has increased over the last ten years, but District 31—which encompasses all of Staten Island—was among the districts with the largest proportion of students remaining in their home district. The authors speculate that for Staten Island, and other areas with similarly high rates of kindergarten enrollment in the student’s home district, the quality of schools or the avoidance of longer commutes and poor transportation options were the primary factors.²⁶

Some young people we spoke with linked differences in school quality with the quality of other community assets in each neighborhood. One participant said, “With elementary schools—I live in Rosebank, it’s mostly white people—I do notice that P.S. 13 has a really nice park and a parking lot. And when you go down

Figure 5.12: Utilization Rate by Elementary and Middle School (2015-16)



26 Center for New York City Affairs. (2018) The Paradox of Choice: How School Choice Divides New York City Elementary Schools. Retrieved from <http://www.centrernyc.org/the-paradox-of-choice>.

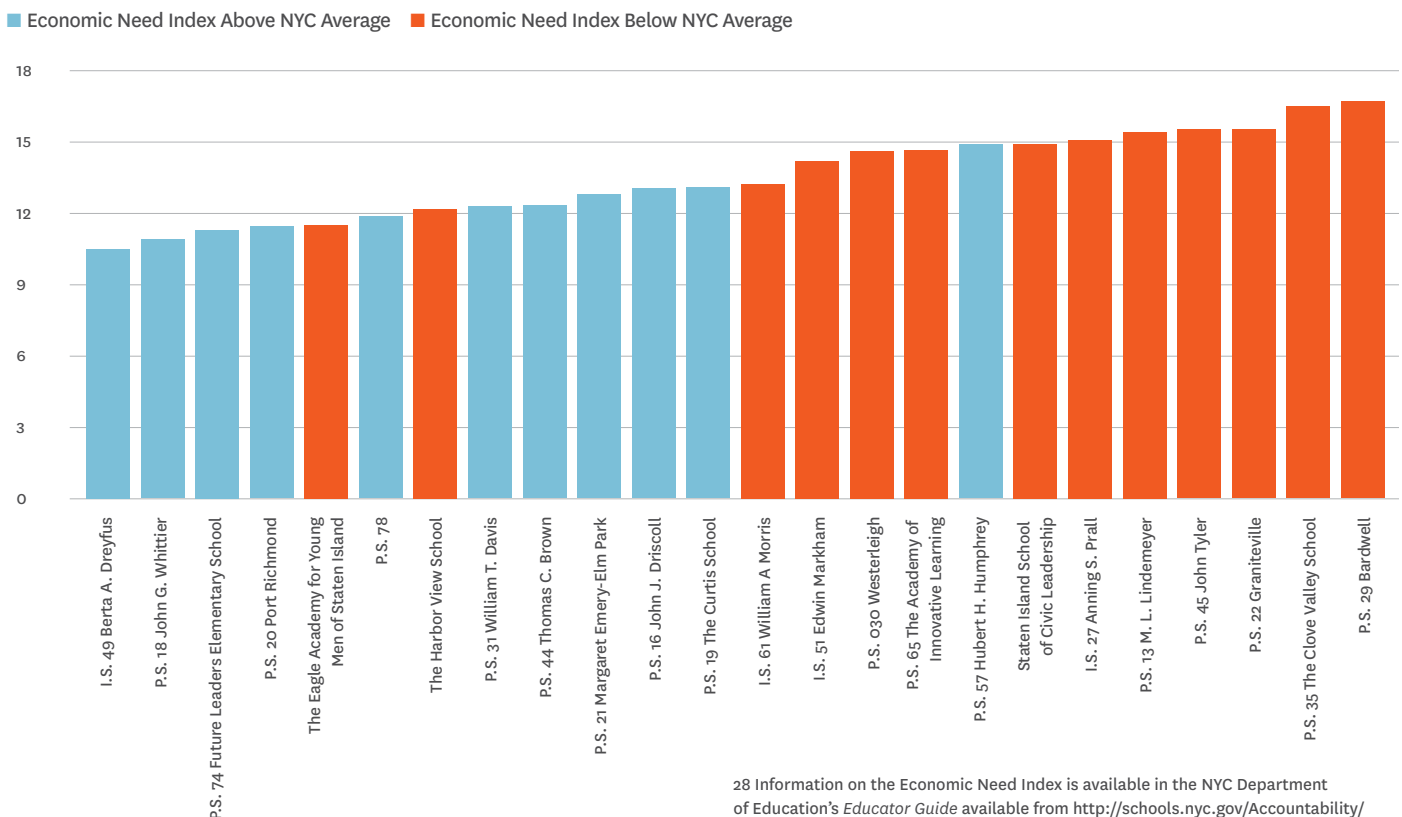
the street to P.S. 57, they don't have a parking lot and their park is all messy." **Teens were concerned funding for schools were being shifted away from academic and extracurricular programs and toward school safety resources, such as metal detectors and school safety agents.** "They are spending so much to keep schools safe," one young person said, "but students don't feel any safer inside schools."

We heard from residents about how some schools which are perceived to be higher performing are over enrolled, while others are under enrolled. A school's utilization rate and student-to-teacher ratio speak to these perceptions. School utilization rates are the number of students enrolled divided by target capacity for that school year. Target capacity, which the Department of Education calculates, is based on the Principal Annual Space Survey (PASS) conducted by the School Construction Authority. Figure 5.12 presents the utilization rates for elementary and middle schools on the North Shore. High schools, charter schools, special education schools, and pre-schools were excluded from this analysis.²⁷

The average utilization rate for schools across the borough of Staten Island is 101%, the second highest of all five boroughs after Queens, and slightly higher than the citywide average of 96%. The majority of schools on the North Shore are over their target capacity, and far exceed the utilization rate of Staten Island as a whole. **This may point to the need to build more schools, but based on what we learned from residents, over enrollment may be partially explained by caregivers' efforts to enroll their children in schools perceived to have better outcomes.** Pupil-to-teacher ratios shed some light on how this may influence classrooms.

Figure 5.13 illustrates the pupil-to-teacher ratio for the traditional public elementary schools on the North Shore and highlights the economic need of students in each school using the DOE's Economic Need Index. The Economic Need Index reflects the socioeconomic status of students at a school—that is, whether students live in temporary housing, or their families are eligible for means tested assistance programs.²⁸

Figure 5.13: Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio by School and Economic Need Index (2017-2018)



²⁷ Fort Hill Collaborative Elementary School was also excluded, as it was still phasing in during the 2015-16 school year.

²⁸ Information on the Economic Need Index is available in the NYC Department of Education's *Educator Guide* available from http://schools.nyc.gov/Accountability/tools/report/accordion_resources/educatorguide.htm. The index is calculated using the following formula: Economic Need Index = (Percent Temporary Housing) + (Percent HRA-eligible * 0.5) + (Percent Free Lunch Eligible * 0.5). For the 2017-18 school year, the average Economic Need Index score for all New York City Elementary, Middle, and K-8 schools was 62.

These data illustrate how schools with smaller ratios of students per teacher tend to have students with higher than average economic need. It is possible the smaller class size might serve as an asset in that there may be greater opportunity for teachers to provide individualized attention. This issue deserves further attention to understand whether students and teachers receive the resources needed for a supportive learning environment.

Teacher Experience

In focus group conversations, we heard caregivers and young people voice worries that teachers in North Shore schools do not have the experience needed to address the needs of their students. As discussed in the following subsection, some of these perceptions concerned teachers’ capacity to relate to students on a personal level and understanding their lived experiences as young people of color, but others were related to teachers’ capacities and experience in the classroom.

The New York State Education Department (NYSED) monitors multiple measures of teacher experience, including the proportion of teachers in each school with a Master’s degree or higher, teachers without certification for the core courses they teach, as well as those with less than three years of experience.²⁹ Compared to schools in the Mid-Island (Staten Island Community District 2) and South Shore (Community District 3), which together with the North Shore (Community District 1) make up School District 31, teachers in North Shore schools are less likely to have a Master’s degree or higher (63.2%) than teachers in schools located in the Mid-Island (69.0%) or South Shore (72.3%). However, they are less likely to be teaching out of certification. The proportion of teachers with less than three years of experience on the North Shore (5.6%) is similar to schools in Mid-Island (5.9%), but higher than schools in the South Shore (3.6%).

Schools as a Context for Supporting Families

We heard varied experiences with school support staff, from situations where teachers and guidance counselors were essential to solving children’s academic and social and emotional needs, but also where lack of training or language skills prevented caregivers and teachers from collaborating effectively. For some families, schools are the primary or only source of information for a variety of programs and services relevant to their family’s interests and needs. We learned how schools communicate with caregivers in

Figure 5.14: Share of Teachers with a Masters Degree or Higher

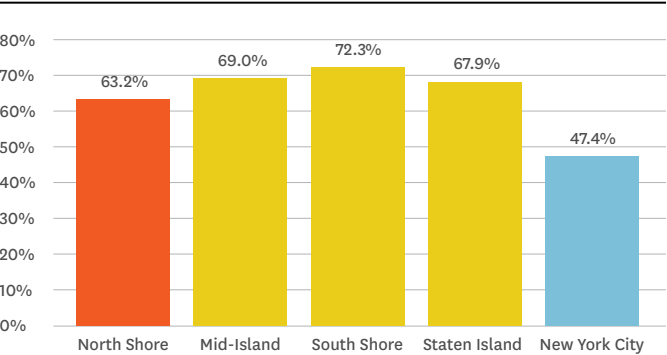


Figure 5.15: Share of teachers and classes taught out of certification

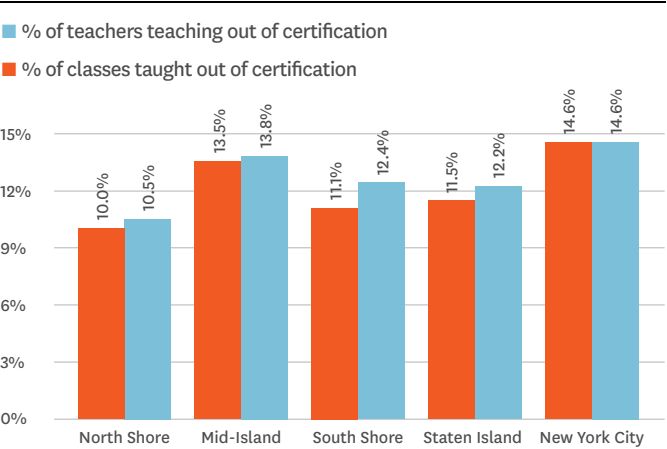
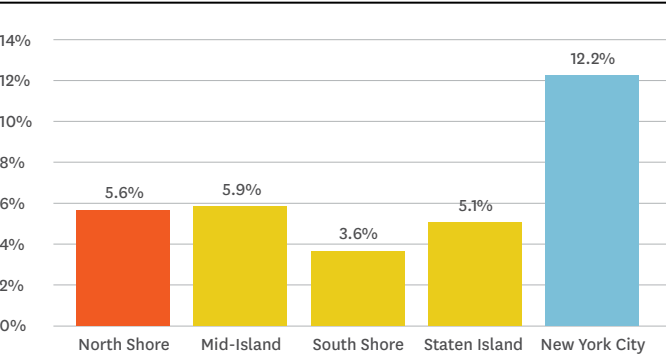


Figure 5.16: Share of Teachers with Less than Three Years of Experience



29 In New York State, core courses include English Language Arts, Reading, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Foreign Languages, and Arts, including art, dance, music, theater, public speaking, and drama. Retrieved from <https://teachstaff.nysed.gov/hc/en-us/articles/218288323-Not-Highly-Qualified-HQ-Teaching-out-of-Certification-Reports>

helpful and innovative ways, such as text messages with reminders or event flyers. But we also heard that despite these concerted communication efforts, messages may be missed during the day-to-day rush of family activities. At the end of several focus groups with caregivers, participants shared their appreciation for the opportunity to meet over coffee and breakfast to socialize and share information. **Some participants even recommended that providing a regular and informal setting for caregivers to socialize may be a valuable strategy for schools to share information about upcoming opportunities and cultivate parental engagement.**

For caregivers who have limited English proficiency, engagement with their child's school is dependent on the language proficiency of school staff and resources available to provide interpretation services at meetings or informational materials in their preferred language. In speaking with caregivers, we heard how the landscape for linguistic support at schools and other community assets on the North Shore can be uneven. They identified some schools as having successfully met the needs of caregivers by having more bilingual staff, or even resources to support parent's English proficiency, such as ESL classes that begin shortly after caregivers bring their child to school.

Diversity, Inclusion, and Student-Teacher Relationships

In multiple focus groups with young people and caregivers, and interviews with service providers, we heard how school teachers and administrators do not reflect the demographics of students and their families. In a recent analysis of school teacher and leader diversity, Education Trust-New York found the proportion of Latino and black students (42%) was nearly four times higher than the proportion of Latino and Black teachers (11%) for schools on Staten Island.³⁰ This ratio was smaller in all other boroughs, with the average percentage of black and Latino students (65%) was twice that of teachers (32%). This phenomenon is not unique to schools on the North Shore, which is why the City of New York has developed teacher pipeline programs, such as NYC Teaching Fellow and NYC Men Teach, which recruit, train, certify, and provide professional development to new teachers who reflect the diversity of New York City's students.³¹

A related concern youth voiced was how many of their teachers do not live on the North Shore and may not have the appropriate experience to address the needs of their students in terms of both academics and social-emotional development. Students raised a

spectrum of issues ranging from feeling unsupported to experiencing what they described as explicit racism. In one focus group, a student recalled a time when a teacher said to them, "How can you be a black girl and not like fried chicken?" Young people and services providers we spoke with acknowledged how comments like these are a systemic issue and not a responsibility to be placed on the shoulders of individual teachers alone. During our focus groups, young people expressed their gratitude for having a space where they could speak about these and related topics because they did not often encounter settings where they could speak with other young people and adults about these issues.

Some young people responded to our requests for recommendations about what should be done to improve these dynamics in schools with skepticism there would be any meaningful change. However, some also responded with suggestions for concrete actions, including concerted efforts to hire more teachers of color and cultural competence training for all school staff, both teachers and administrators. Importantly, young people were aware of the pressures teachers and administrators face and empathized with how some school staff work long hours or experience burn out. Young people felt their relationship with teachers should be one of mutual understanding and not antagonism, and that their academic success is in part based on the relationship they have with their teachers. Paraphrasing what one young person said, "The relationship should not be 50-50, but rather both the teacher and student should give 100%."

Coalitions and Educational Assets

Alongside these varied concerns, we heard community members speak passionately about several educational equity initiatives on the North Shore. For example, there are several coalitions working toward improving equity in educational opportunities and outcomes for students on Staten Island, such as the Alliance for North Shore Children and Families, the Achieving Transformational Education Outcomes, and college bridge programs, including the 30,000 Degrees initiative and the Port Richmond Partnership Leadership Academy. There is also a community driven proposal for an education-oriented capital project, the Maritime Education & Recreation Corridor—a yet-to be realized proposal to transform the North Shore waterfront with multiple public open spaces, recreation and educational facilities. It promises educational opportunities for a wide age range of North Shore residents. Residents also take pride in Staten Island's higher education institutions—the College of Staten Island, St. John's University, and Wagner College—and view them as important community assets.

³⁰ The Education Trust-New York (2018) Educator Diversity by the Numbers. Retrieved from <https://seeourtruth.edtrustny.org/by-the-numbers/>.

³¹ For more information about each program: *NYC Teaching Fellows* (nycteachingfellows.org) and *NYC Men Teach* (nycmenteach.org).

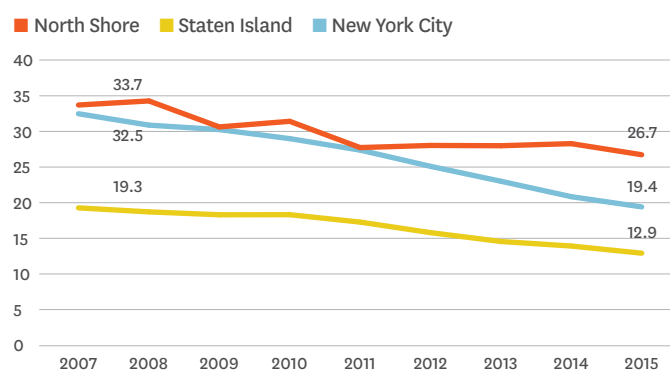
Youth

In this section, we look at data related to issues faced by older children and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24. We look at data on teen births, teen and youth employment and disconnection, and criminal justice involvement. We also look at the presence of programs for older children and young adults in the area. Finally, we highlight community views on the need for more programming for young people and the disproportionate contact with police and the juvenile justice system for black and Latino young people.

Teen Births

The North Shore has gone from having the 23rd highest teen birth rate out of 59 community districts in 2007 to the 13th highest in 2015. The teen birth rate in New York City has decreased considerably over the last several years, from 32.5 births per 1,000 teen girls in 2007 to 19.4 in 2015, a 40% decrease. Though the teen birth rate has dropped during that time period on the North Shore, it has not done so as rapidly. The teen birth rate on the North Shore has gone down from 33.7 births per 1,000 teen girls in 2007 to 26.7 in 2015, just a 21% decrease. Of the 26 community districts that had a higher teen birth rate than the citywide average in 2007, only Bedford Park in the Bronx has had a smaller decrease in teen birth rate than the North Shore.

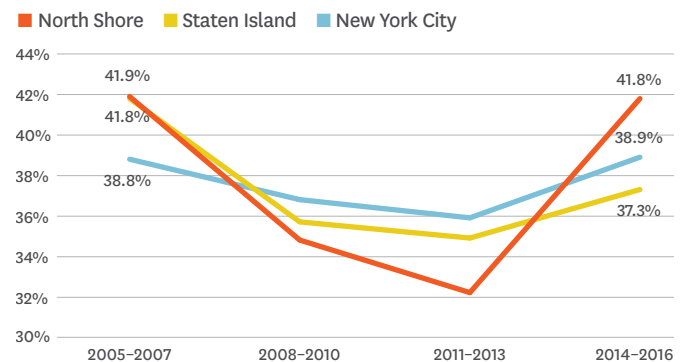
Figure 6.1: Teen Birth Rate



Youth Employment and Disconnection

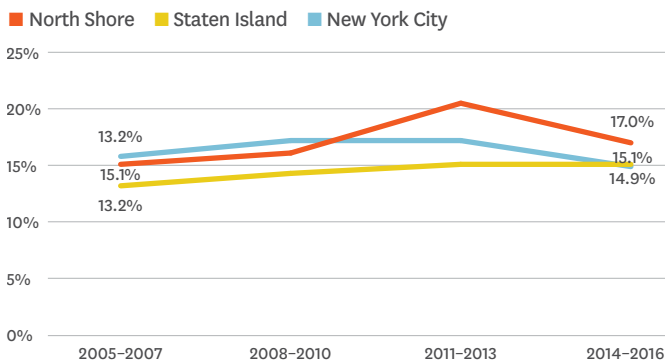
The share of 16- to 24-year-olds on the North Shore who are employed is higher than the citywide rate. Though the employment rate for this population dropped precipitously during the recession—from 42% during the 2005–2007 period to 32% during the 2011–2013 period—it rebounded back to its pre-recession level of 42% during the 2014–2016 period.

Figure 6.2: Youth Employment (16- to 24-year-olds)



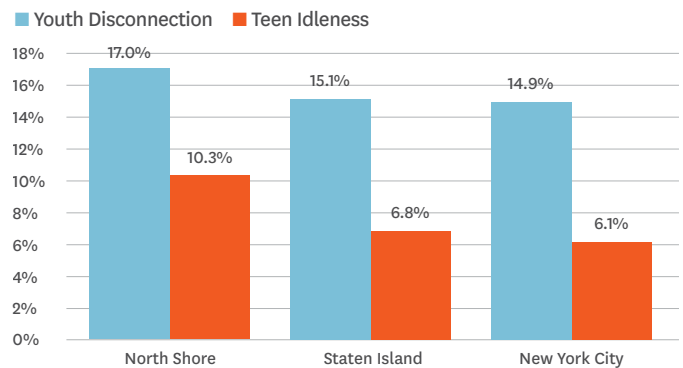
Despite the return to pre-recession employment levels, the percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds who are out of school and out of work (often referred to as disconnected youth) remains elevated. The youth disconnection rate increased from 15.1% during the 2005–2007 period to 20.5% during the 2011–2013 period, before dropping to 17.0% during the 2014–2016 period, two percentage points higher than the citywide rate.

Figure 6.3: Out-of-School, Out-of-Work (Disconnected) Youth (16- to 24-year-olds)



One out of ten 16- to 19-year-olds on the North Shore is idle—meaning they are not in school and not in the labor force—substantially higher than the borough and citywide rates of 6.8% and 6.1%, respectively.³² The neighborhoods with the highest rates of teen idleness on the North Shore are Mariner’s Harbor, Stapleton, and St. George-New Brighton.

Figure 6.4: Teen Idleness and Youth Disconnection



Youth Employment and Teen Idleness by Neighborhood

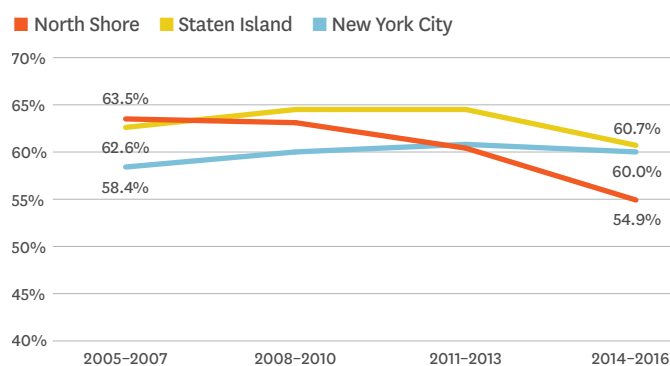
Neighborhood	Teen idleness	Employment, 16-19	Employment, 20-24	Employment, 16-24
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	9.7%	22.3%	28.6%	25.6%
Mariner’s Harbor	14.4%	13.6%	48.5%	33.7%
West Brighton	1.0%	14.6%	48.5%	32.2%
Port Richmond	5.0%	23.7%	57.8%	44.1%
Stapleton	15.2%	19.9%	54.2%	42.8%
St. George-N. Brighton	12.0%	15.5%	48.4%	33.1%
Westerleigh	0.0%	17.4%	57.5%	41.5%

³² Available data does not allow us to look at youth disconnection at the neighborhood level.

Post-Secondary Enrollment

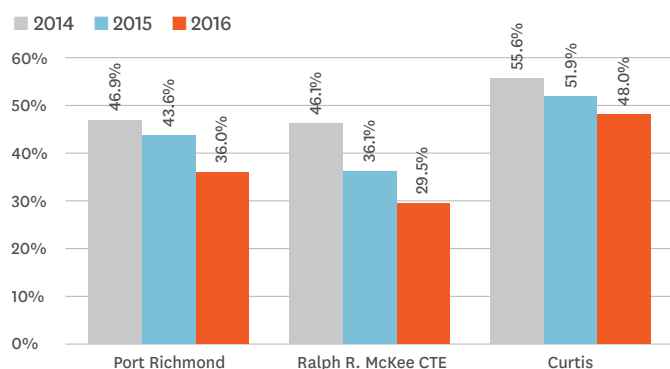
One reason youth disconnection rates remain high despite higher employment levels is fewer North Shore residents are enrolled in college. The share of 18- to 24-year-olds with a high school diploma and no college degree who are enrolled in college has decreased substantially, from 63.5% during the 2005–2007 period to 54.9% during the 2014–2016 period. College enrollment citywide has remained relatively steady during the same period.

Figure 6.5: College Enrollment Among 18- to 24-Year Olds with a High School Diploma and no College Degree



There has been a pronounced decrease in the share of students who are enrolled in post-secondary education six months after their expected graduation date. Citywide, 62% of the 2016 class were enrolled in college six months after their expected graduation date; boroughwide, 61% of students were enrolled. However, a much smaller share of students from North Shore high schools were enrolled in post-secondary education. This includes Curtis High School, where the graduation rate is higher than the citywide rate, but where a smaller share of students are enrolling in post-secondary education.

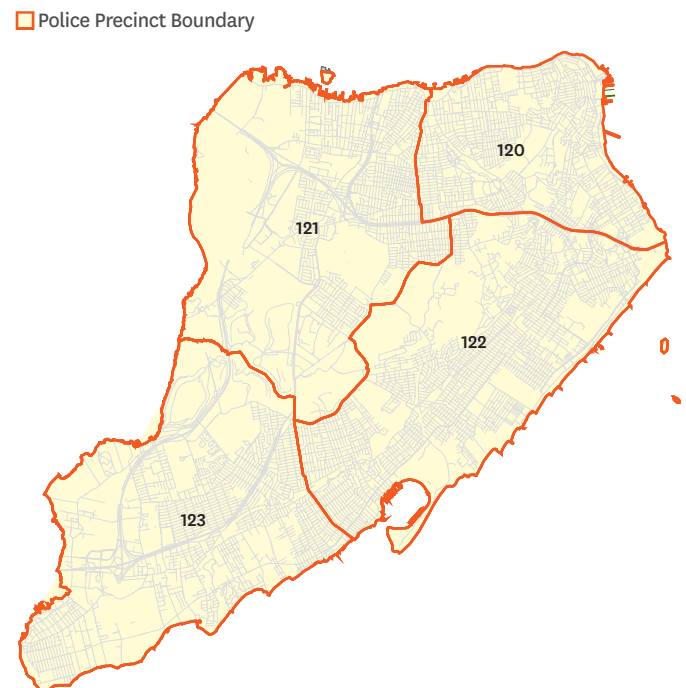
Figure 6.6: Post-secondary Enrollment Rates



Youth Arrests

Police precinct 120 covers the majority of the North Shore including St. George-New Brighton, West Brighton, Stapleton, and Grymes Hill-Park Hill. In Precinct 120, there were 261 arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds in 2016. This represents 40.3% of arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds on Staten Island, despite the precinct comprising approximately one-quarter of Staten Island's population. **Ninety-two percent of arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds in Precinct 120 in 2016 were of black and Latino youth, even though black and Latino residents comprise 52% of the North Shore's population, and 63% of its child population.** This mirrors the citywide disproportionality in youth arrests; citywide, black and Latino residents represent 58% of children and 88% of arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds. Precinct 121 is a new precinct created in 2013 out of parts of Precinct 120 and Precinct 122. It covers Mariner's Harbor, Port Richmond, and part of Westerleigh, along with neighborhoods in Staten Island Community District 2. There were 201 arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds in 2016 in this precinct, 77% of which were of black and Latino youth.

Figure 6.7: Police Precincts



Youth Assets

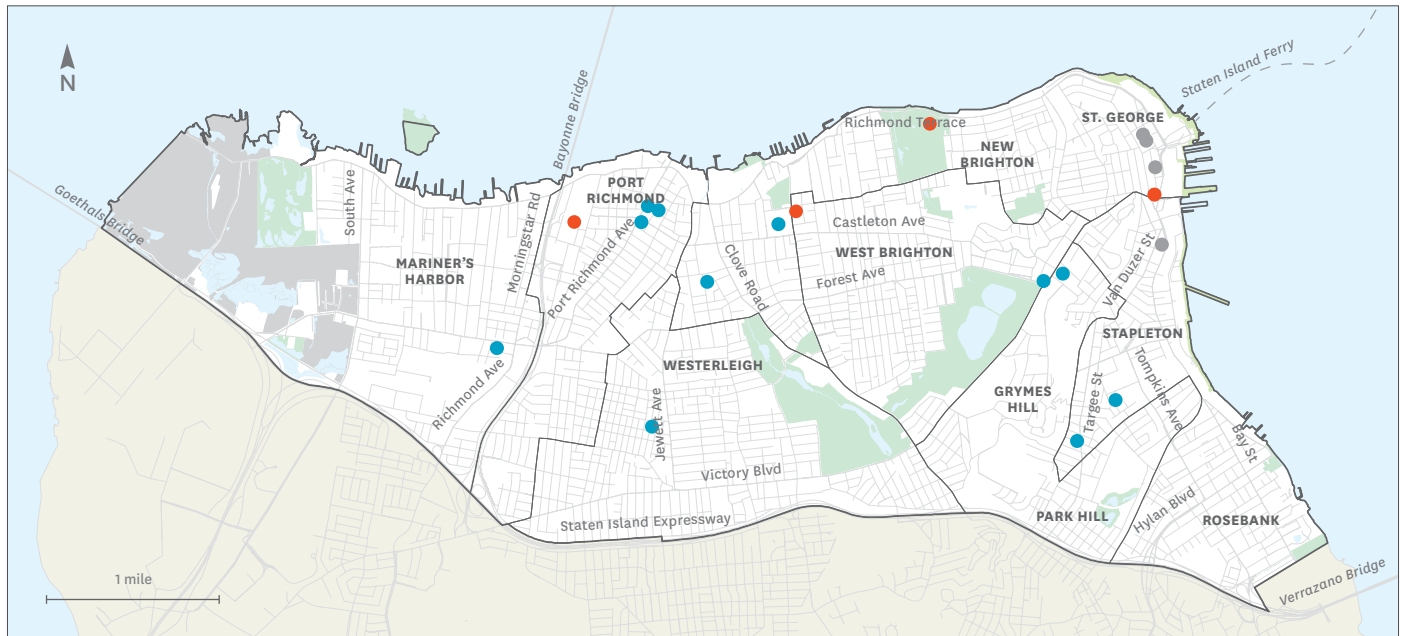
Youth Programs

The New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) offers programs for older children and youth aimed at improving literacy and assisting with internships and

employment. These programs are typically geared toward those 14 years of age and older. There are six employment and internship programs and ten literacy programs on the North Shore, with most programs in the northern and eastern parts of the district.

Figure 6.8: Youth Programs

● Literacy Program ● Employment and Internship Program ● Program for Court Involved Youth



Youth—Efforts Underway

Green City Force

An AmeriCorps program that works toward a “green city,” while simultaneously breaking the cycle of poverty and preparing young urban adults for careers related to the clean energy economy. They are currently building an urban farm at the Mariners Harbor NYCHA site, where they are recruiting 18 to 24-year-old NYCHA residents who have a high school diploma or GED, for a paid job training and skill building opportunity, amongst other projects citywide.

New York Center for Interpersonal Development (NYCID)

A non-profit in St. George-New Brighton that operates various educational programs for youth with a youth development framework by collaborating with schools to meet the needs of the community. They offer afterschool programs and clubs, summer programs, mentoring, conflict resolution, and decision-making techniques for youth and children.

Eyeopeners Youth Drop in Center

A program within Project Hospitality that provides homeless or housing unstable youth (ages 14-24) on the North Shore with a safe and non-judgmental space to receive services such as referrals to other agencies, education counseling and tutoring, life skills and communication workshops, resume writing and job readiness programs, food and snacks, clean clothes, and more.

United Activities Unlimited

A Staten Island community-based agency that provides various enrichment opportunities for children and youth during out of school time in 23 public school sites on Staten Island. Programs include tutoring, homework help, counseling, after school care, sports programs, and cultural enrichment.

Cromwell Recreation Center Rebuild

Devastated by Hurricane Sandy, the Cromwell Center was a beloved recreational center and public use facility that served the North Shore, and community members are urging that the Cromwell Center be rebuilt. A feasibility study conducted in fall 2015 determined the ideal location for the rebuild to be the Lyons Pool’s parking lot, but no timeline has been released regarding the next steps.

Staten Island Justice Center

A center in St. George-New Brighton led by the Center for Court Innovation, that provides programs such as a teen led youth court, diversion programs, behavioral discussion groups, after-school activities, mentoring, job readiness programs, and more to justice-involved youth to avoid re-offending and to engage youth with positive and pro-social programming and tools.

Youth Workforce Initiative Network of Staten Island (Youth WINS)

A partnership between the College of Staten Island and nine local employment groups, that aims to address the high number of young adults aged 18-24 who are out of school and out of work on the North Shore, through educational bridges, customized training, and wrap-around services. Ultimately, the partnership will work with the Chamber of Commerce to help young adults on the North Shore secure high-quality jobs in high demand employment sectors, with emphasis on long-term career readiness.

Community Perspectives on Opportunities for Youth

Service providers, caregivers, and youth shared strong desires for more free or low cost recreational programming for youth. Service providers stressed the need to increase funding to youth employment and juvenile justice diversion programming, which are currently able to serve only a fraction of the population who might benefit from these opportunities.

Juvenile Justice

Some service providers we spoke with argued racial/ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system was one of the most significant risks facing young people on the North Shore. They believed black and Latino youth were not only arrested at disproportionate rates, but also that they and their caregivers had less financial and social capital to navigate court processes and advocate for better outcomes.

Some young people had concerns about policing in specific neighborhoods of the North Shore:

I live by Park Hill and have family members there, and the people are great people, but there's so many cops there, and I FEEL scared walking through and I don't have any reason to be scared. This makes the community scared.

I feel like sometimes coming to school I would usually take the 52 [bus], which goes through Jersey Street, but whenever I pass through there I feel like there's a lot of tension. Whenever we pass the street I see police cars everywhere. Yes, there's a lot of problems as well, but it's also the community that's not being handled well that contributes to all this and makes the community look bad and the school that's next to it looks terrible. I really think the community and environment also effects it.

I always walk in Port Richmond, and when my friends ask me to walk at night, I say I can't. There's always cops patrolling that street, the little satellites, vans parked and it effects my neighborhood. My neighborhood is mostly Hispanic and with this new tide of immigration rolling out, people are afraid to go out there.

Some young people also described perceptions of how news media paints the North Shore in a bad light and taints the neighborhood and people's ability to see past its reputation. **They wanted to showcase the good things occurring in their neighborhood, and address the community needs in ways that built mutual understanding, not tensions between different groups.**

Opportunities for Youth

Young people expressed strong desires for more after school programming as a means to pursue interests and become involved in activities that would support their educational and personal goals, as well as a way to “stay off the streets.” Many community members we spoke with suggested that existing programs should be better publicized, and some service providers emphasized the overall lack of funding for extracurricular activities. Residents, especially service providers, lamented the loss of the Cromwell Center in 2010 and the challenges with securing funding to rebuild what was an important community asset. They believed rebuilding the Cromwell Center would return a significant community asset to youth on the North Shore. However, rebuilding the center should also be part of a larger landscape of efforts to increase recreational and professional development opportunities for youth.

During our community engagement process, youth made clear that when given opportunities, young people on the North Shore meaningfully engage in their schools and communities. For example, some of the young people we spoke with were deeply involved in improving community conditions on the North Shore through activities in extracurricular school clubs. The experiences of these youth do not necessarily represent those of youth on the North Shore at-large; however, young people believed lack of engagement had more to do with the availability of programs for youth than the motivations of their peers.

Service providers echoed the sentiments of young people. Our conversations with them pointed to several recreational centers and community organizations that offer youth programs. For example, we learned about the Staten Island Urban Center and its work with youth to publish its newsletter on current events on the North Shore, as well as its music and arts programming. The asset map of afterschool and summer programs presented in the previous chapter highlights, to some degree, the availability of extracurricular programs available to young people. **But the consensus among the service providers we spoke with is more youth programs, or seats in existing programs, are needed to serve the number of people on the North Shore who desire to participate.**

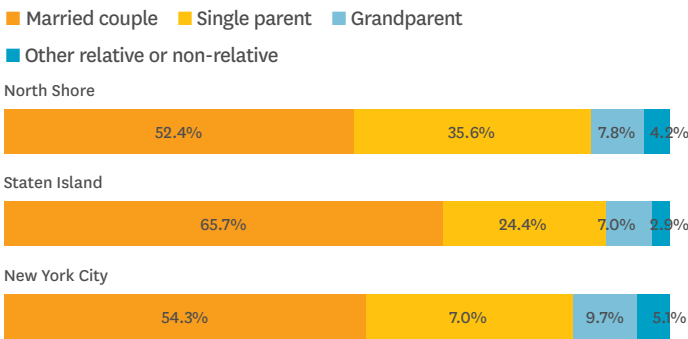
Family & Community

In this section, we look at data related to household, family and community factors that impact child well-being, including household structure, domestic violence, and child abuse or neglect. We also look at the presence of Administration for Children Services preventive service programs, libraries and cultural institutions, and immigrant support services. Finally, we also report on the views of community members on police-community relations and how race and racism impact residents.

Household Structure

Slightly over half of North Shore children live in households headed by a married couple, while slightly more than one-third live in a household headed by a single parent. This is similar to the household structure for children citywide, but differs from Staten Island as a whole, where two-thirds of children live in households headed by a married couple, and only a quarter live in households headed by a single parent.

Figure 7.1: Head of Household for Households with Children



There are differences in household type for children by neighborhood within the North Shore. The neighborhoods with the highest rates of children living in single-parent households are Grymes Hill-Park Hill (42%) and Stapleton (47%).

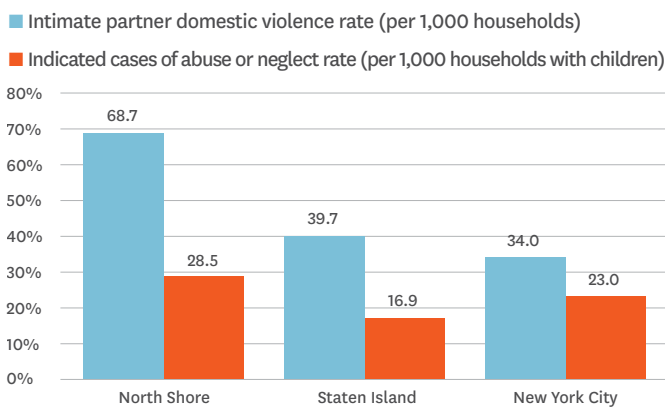
Head of Household for Households with Children by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Married couple	Single parent	Other relative	
			Grandparent	or non-relative
Grymes Hill-Park Hill	42.6%	41.9%	11.8%	3.7%
Mariner’s Harbor	56.2%	31.8%	8.6%	3.4%
West Brighton	61.6%	29.1%	5.5%	3.8%
Port Richmond	50.2%	33.8%	14.2%	1.8%
Stapleton	39.0%	47.2%	9.2%	4.6%
St. George-N. Brighton	52.5%	35.2%	7.4%	4.9%
Westerleigh	79.6%	11.6%	7.5%	1.3%

Domestic Violence and Child Welfare Agency Involvement

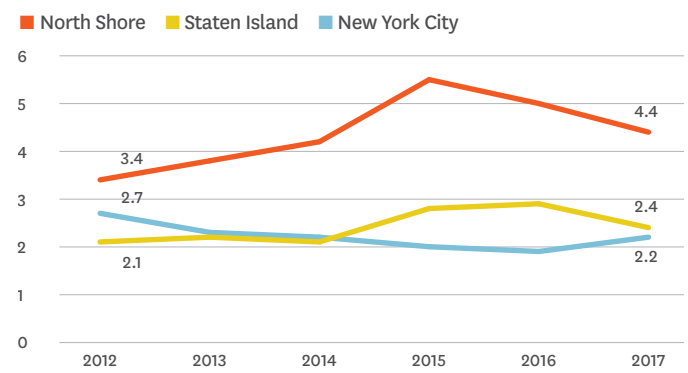
The North Shore has higher rates of domestic violence and indicated cases of abuse or neglect than the city as a whole. The domestic violence rate on the North Shore of 68.7 reported cases of intimate partner domestic violence per 1,000 households is twice the citywide rate of 34, and is the seventh highest out of the city's 59 community districts. The North Shore's rate of indicated cases of abuse or neglect—28.5 per 1,000 households with children—is also higher than the citywide rate of 23.0 indicated cases per 1,000 households with children. It is important to remember that data on domestic violence and child abuse or neglect is limited to reported cases.

Figure 7.2: Domestic Violence and Child Abuse or Neglect



Since 2015, foster care placements have been decreasing on the North Shore, but the placement rate remains twice the citywide rate. From 2012 to 2015, the number of North Shore children placed into foster care increased from 149 to 228, a 53% increase. During the same period, the number of children placed into foster care citywide decreased by 23%. In 2015, the North Shore had the highest number of foster care placements, as well as the highest foster care placement rate (the number of placements per 1,000 children) out of the city's 59 community districts.

Figure 7.3: Foster Care Placement Rate



Community Safety

The violent felony rate for Precinct 120, which covers the eastern portion of the North Shore, is nearly equivalent to the citywide level and nearly twice the violent felony rate for Staten Island as a whole. After increasing slightly from 2014 to 2016, the violent felony rate for Precinct 120 decreased slightly in 2017. The violent felony rate has decreased more in Precinct 121, which covers the western part of the North Shore and neighborhoods in Staten Island Community District 2.

Figure 7.4: Violent Felony Rate

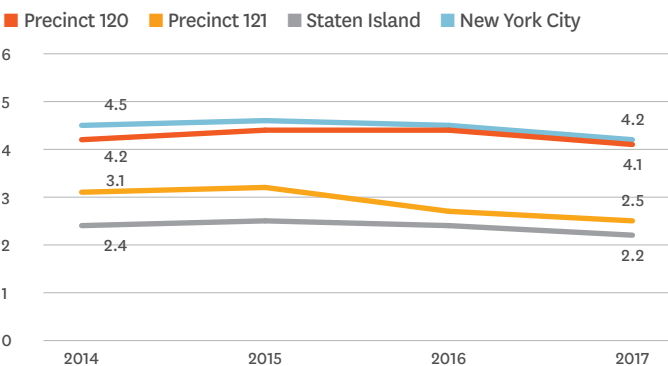
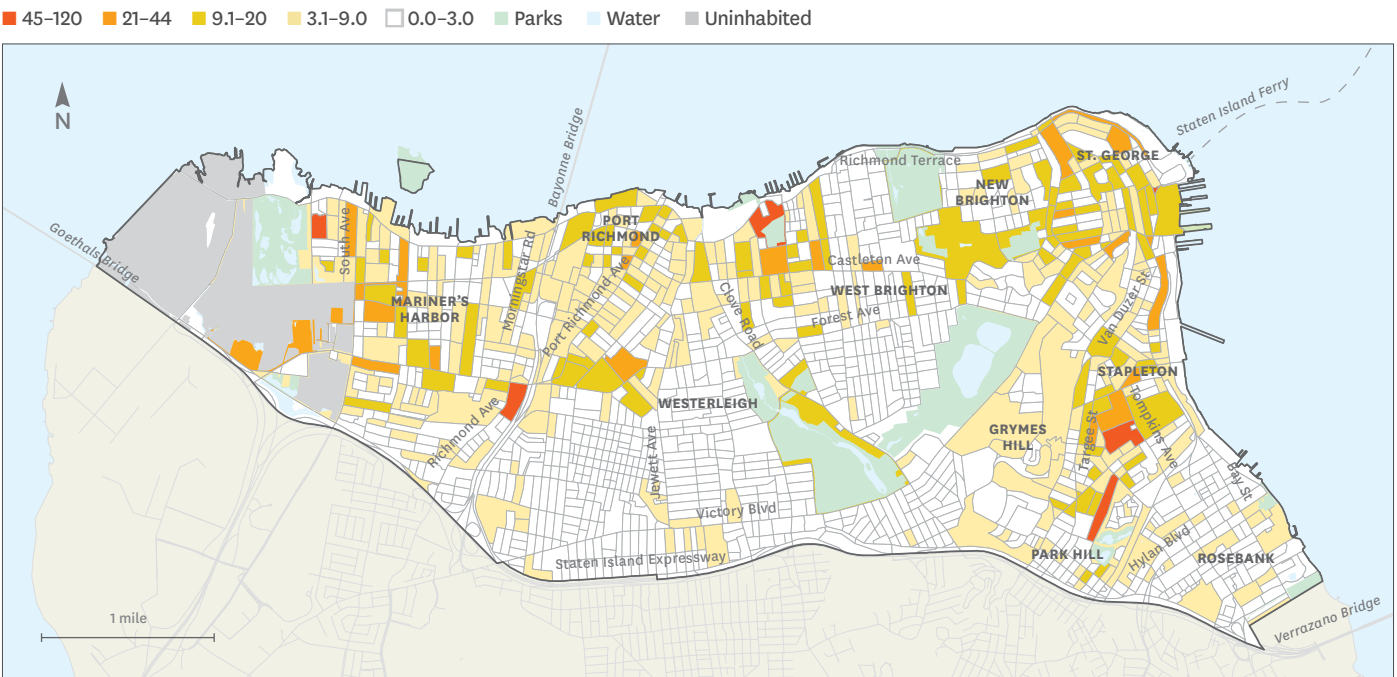


Figure 7.5 depicts NYPD incident-level data for years 2014 and 2015, the most recent publicly available data. These records include 16 felony types, both violent and non-violent. The three most common felonies—grand larceny, felony assault, and robbery—comprise half of all felony crimes each year.

The census blocks with the greatest number of felonies tend to be those with large housing developments, both public and private, reflecting the greater population density. The industrial and manufacturing zone north of Corporal Thomas Park in St. George-New Brighton, as well as the commercial zone in the Forest Promenade Shopping Center in Mariner’s Harbor, also had higher numbers of recorded felonies during the two-year period.

Figure 7.5: Felonies by Census Block (Year 2014-2015 combined)



Family and Community Assets

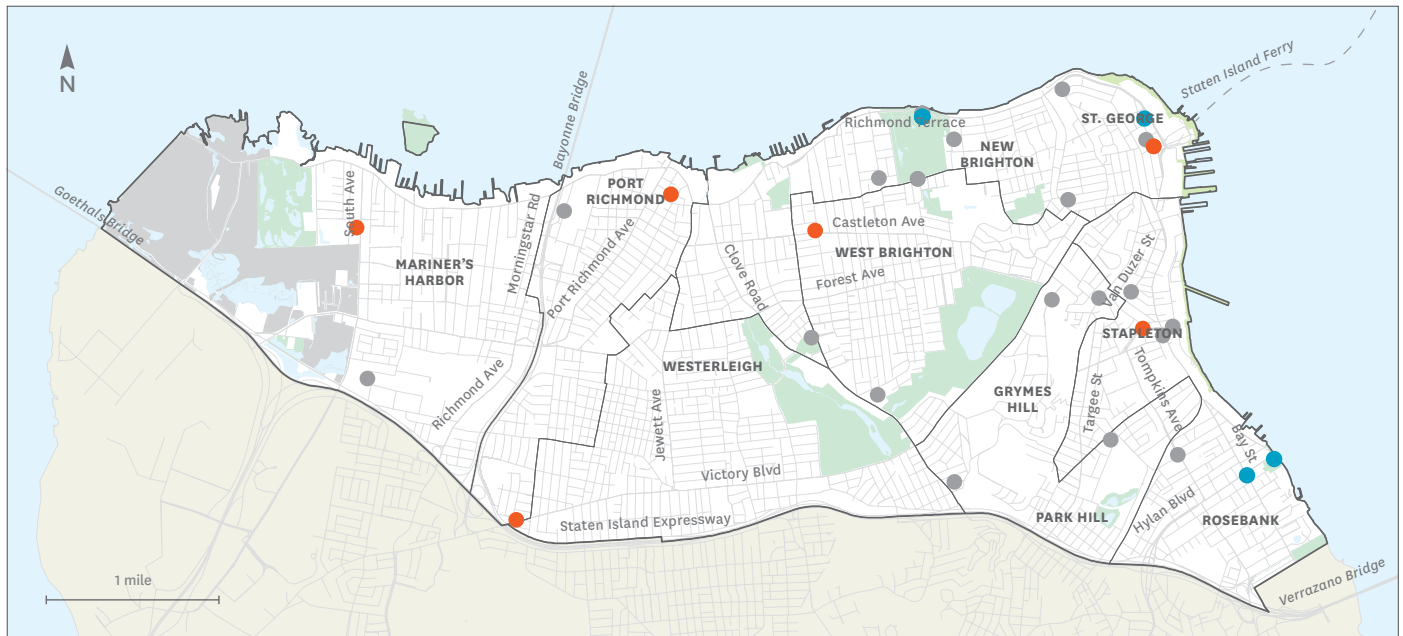
Libraries and Cultural Institutions

There are six public libraries on the North Shore, with one in each neighborhood with the exception of Grymes Hill-Park Hill. Given the location of many of the libraries, there are large parts

of the North Shore for which accessing a public library may be difficult. Museums and other cultural institutions on the North Shore are concentrated in the eastern part of the district. Many of the cultural institutions on the North Shore are dedicated to dance, music, film, and other arts.

Figure 7.6: Libraries and Cultural Institutions

● Public Library ● Museum ● Other Cultural Institution



ACS Preventive Services

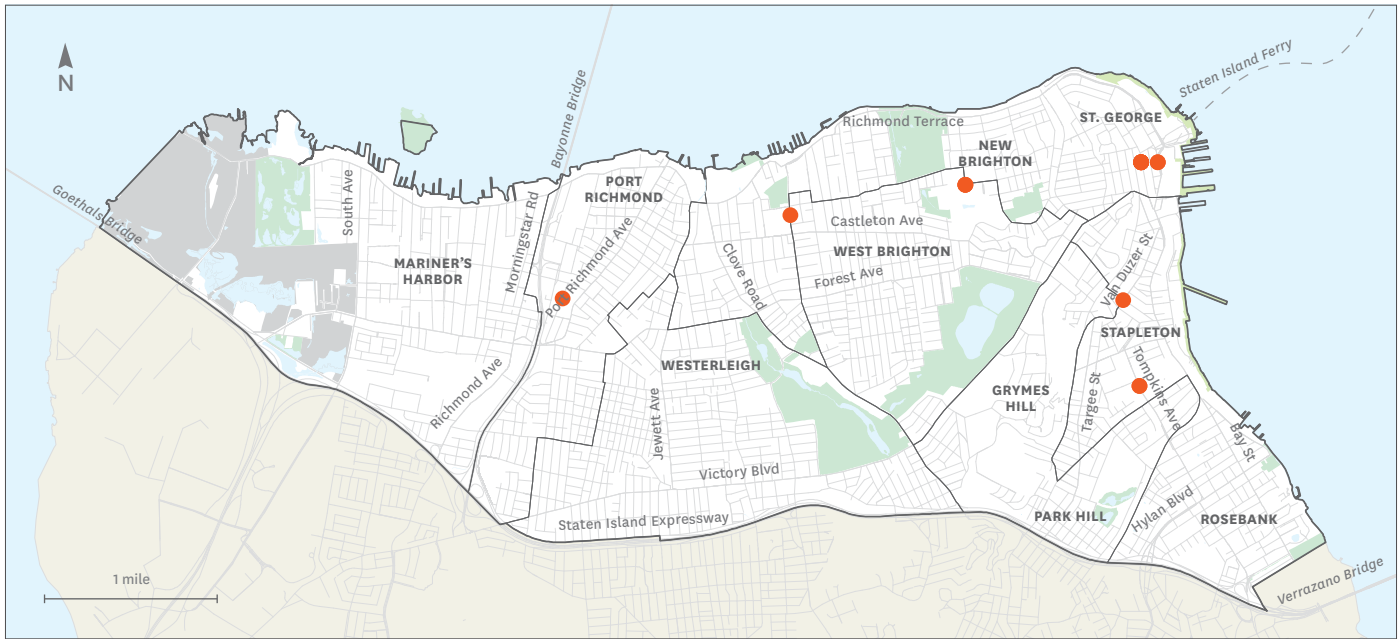
There are 19 ACS preventive service programs on the North Shore, many of which are co-located in the same building. These services—which include general preventive services, family treatment services, and specialized teen preventive services—are predominately located in St. George-New Brighton and Stapleton. The New York City Administration for Children’s Services offers free preventive services designed to keep children safely in their homes. Preventive services can reduce the likelihood of abuse and neglect reports and placement into foster care.

In each of the last three years, the North Shore has had the second highest number of children served in preventive service programs, behind only East New York in each year.

Children Served in Preventive Services

	2015	2016	2017
North Shore	1,904	1,791	1,844
Staten Island	2,554	2,375	2,516
New York City	46,810	45,107	44,445

Figure 7.7: ACS Preventive Services

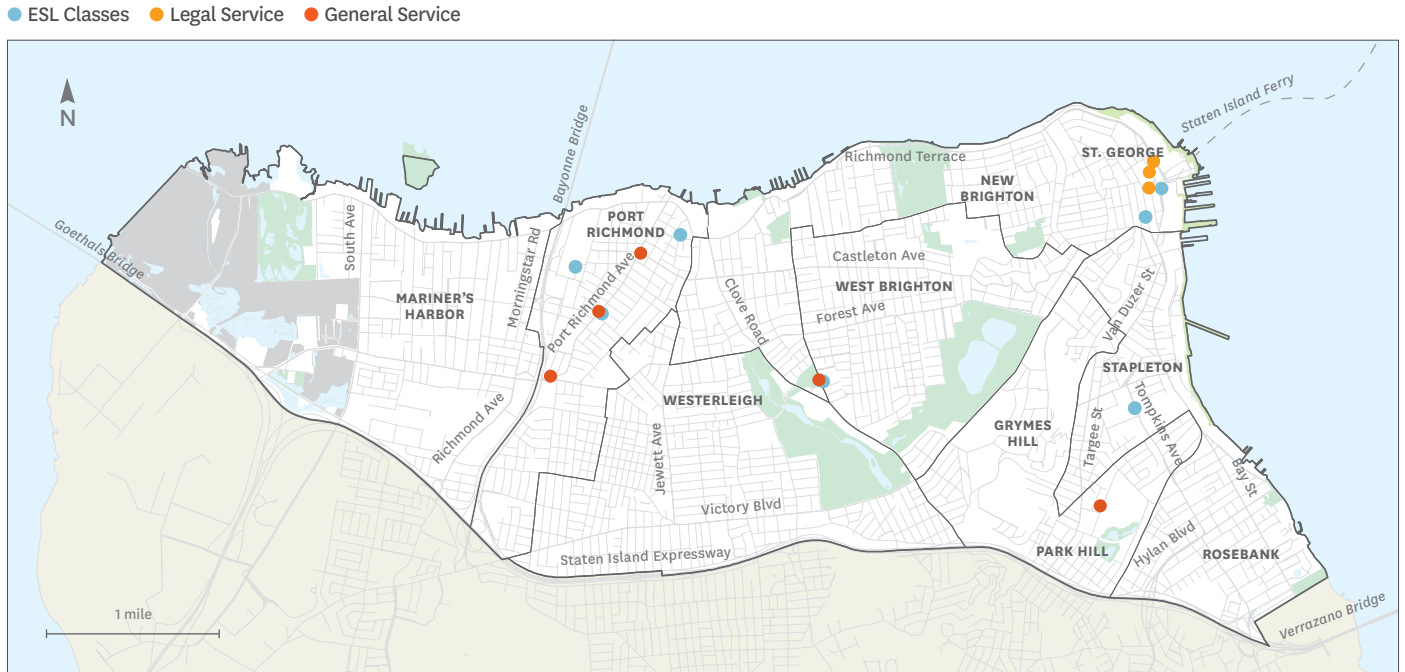


Immigrant Support Services

As with many other assets on the North Shore, the majority of immigrant support services are clustered in either St. George-New Brighton or Port Richmond. These services include English as a Second Language (ESL) courses, legal services, and general

support services. Interestingly, the two neighborhoods where the largest share of the population is foreign-born—Mariner’s Harbor and Grymes Hill-Park Hill—have a limited presence of immigrant support services.

Figure 7.8: Immigrant Support Services



Family & Community—Efforts Underway

True2Life

Central Family Life Center's Cure Violence program treats violence as a public health concern, employing "Violence Interrupters" to intervene in street and online violence in Stapleton and Mariners Harbor. CFLC is also the host to other programs on the North Shore of SI, such as an educational afterschool and tutoring program, a fatherhood and mentoring program, and ample community partnerships.

Police Athletic League

Located in various public schools on the North Shore, PAL is a host to a wide array of recreational, educational, cultural, and social programs for the youth of Staten Island and NYC, including a free summer camp program, organized sports and recreation leagues, afterschool programs, and more that are designed to establish a positive relationship between the police department and the city's youth.

Staten Island Community Organizations in Active Disaster (SI COAD)

A coalition between the Staten Island FP Association, non-profits, and agencies that aims to coordinate services between these agencies to increase efficiency and effectiveness in disasters and promote a culture of preparedness, via monthly meetings for SI COAD members and annual events to engage and educate the community.

RCDA Domestic Violence Bureau

A bureau comprised of prosecutors and victim's advocates to combat domestic violence on Staten Island, by providing consistent support to victims, guiding them through court appearances, and implementing a "vertical prosecution" which allows a case to stay with one prosecutor from start to finish.

Staten Island Family Justice Center

Located in St. George-New Brighton, the Staten Island FJC provides free and confidential legal and supportive services for all survivors of domestic abuse, elder abuse, and sex trafficking. There are case managers, counselors and psychiatrists, economic empowerment services, lawyers, prosecutors, and domestic violence prevention officers available on staff, with child care provided.

Staten Island Community Partnership Program

A partnership on Staten Island comprised of service providers, city agencies, community based organizations, and residents that seeks to connect at-risk children and families on the North Shore to services and resources; raise awareness and educate the community through outreach, educational presentations, and workshops; and facilitation collaboration and integration between service providers to promote and deliver quality services to families.

Children's Aid

A non-profit dedicated to supporting children, youth, and families who are living in poverty by providing a comprehensive range of services and supports. For example, Children's Aid runs the Staten Island Family Services Center in Mariners Harbor, where they provide foster care, home-based family stabilization services, health care management, and health education via fresh food access and nutrition education for children and families.

Seamen's Society for Children and Families

A non-profit that seeks to find innovative and effective solutions that enable children to survive and thrive through providing preventative services, such as case management, counseling, and family treatment rehabilitation; family day care and child care services; foster care and services; Safe Passage, a solutions-focused domestic violence intervention program; programs to provide child witnesses of domestic violence with psychological counseling; and education support services and scholarships to children and families on the North Shore.

The Staten Island Alliance for North Shore Children and Families

An initiative funded by the Staten Island Foundation and backed by Seamen's Society, the Alliance is a coalition of residents, community based organizations, educators, healthcare providers, and city agencies on the North Shore who are dedicated to improving overall well-being of children from birth to 8-years old on the North Shore.

New York Foundling, Staten Island Community Services

A non-profit that aims to empower children and families throughout NYC and Puerto Rico. Programs on Staten Island include The Dormitory Project, which provides foster youth who are students at the College of Staten Island with a dormitory experience tailored to their needs; Healthy Families New York, a home-visiting program for new and expectant parents; and Without Walls, a program connecting individuals with developmental disabilities with community-building and recreational activities.

Staten Island Urban Center

An organization that works to strengthen the urban environment on Staten Island through community involvement, via collaboration on projects and fostering partnerships for taking action on issues that are relevant to the community. They also put on a quarterly publication called Our Urban Town that shares community news, ideas, and opinions from residents of different backgrounds.

Community Perspectives on Family Stability and Community Cohesion

While multiple service providers were mostly concerned about rates of domestic violence on the North Shore, youth and caregivers we spoke with focused discussions on the needs of single parent families. They were also concerned about erosion in relations between police and community members, and youth especially were concerned with racial and ethnic discrimination they and others experienced on the North Shore. Alongside these concerns were acknowledgements that the North Shore has several community assets—cultural institutions, libraries, churches—but awareness about the free and low-cost programs offered could improve.

Supporting Single Parents

Strengthening supports for single parent families was a reoccurring topic in discussions with services providers and focus groups with caregivers and youth. These groups discussed how two-parent households were more likely to weather economic insecurity and daily stressors of family life than single caregivers. Paraphrasing the discussion in a focus group with caregivers, “Single parents struggle more, it’s harder for them because they have to do all the work by themselves. And because they always work, the children are left alone many times.” Focus groups with youth reiterated similar themes, and both focus group cohorts raised how two-parent families experience greater economic security when both parents worked, as well as greater opportunity for balancing child care responsibilities, such as being involved in their children’s activities at school.

Focus group participants who raised this topic acknowledged that having two caregivers in a household was not sufficient to ensure a family’s well-being, but that single caregivers deserved greater support because the long commute times on the North Shore put even more pressure on single caregivers’ already limited time. To address these challenges, participants desired greater support for single caregivers to find higher wage work and affordable childcare with extended hours.

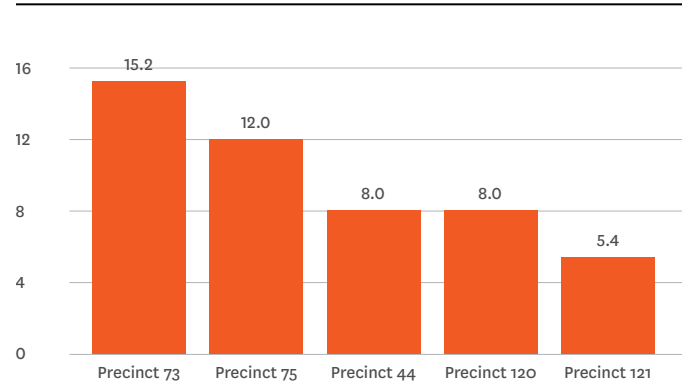
Police-Community Relations

In focus groups with both caregivers and young people, as well as interviews with service providers, we heard about the need for more positive interactions between police and residents to build trust, mutual respect, and cooperation. Young people we spoke with were particularly concerned about this issue. “Police officers are supposed to diffuse a situation but all they do is escalate them,” one said. Another in the same discussion said, “You have to put the right people in these neighborhoods, not new recruits.”

Data from the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) support these claims about tensions between the community and police on the North Shore. The majority of complaints for the borough of Staten Island in the past five years concern the two precincts that serve the North Shore, Precincts 120 and 121.

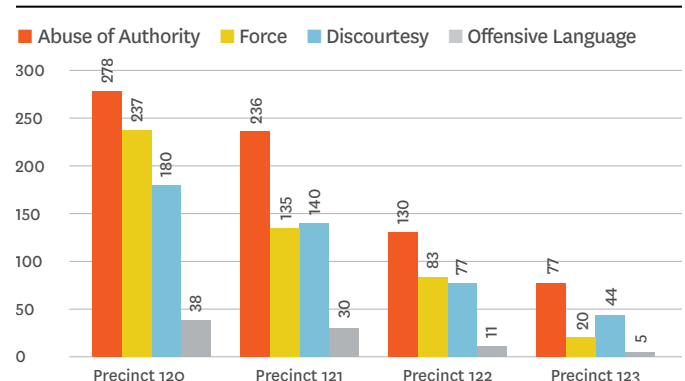
In 2017, the CCRB identified Precincts 73 and 75 in Brooklyn, and Precinct 44 in the Bronx as having the highest number of reported complaints over time. As illustrated in Figure 7.10, Precinct 120, which covers the eastern portion of the North Shore of Staten Island, has the same rate of complaints per 10,000 residents as Precinct 44 in the Bronx in 2017.

Figure 7.10: Average rate of Complaints per 10,000 residents, 2017



Of the four precincts on Staten Island, Precinct 120 ranks the highest among the four major complaint types (FADO) complaints: Force, Abuse of authority, Discourtesy, and Offensive language. Precinct 121, which serves Port Richmond and Mariners Harbor, has a higher number of complaints compared to Precincts 122 in the eastern portion of Staten Island, and Precinct 123, which serves the South Shore.

Figure 7.11: Sum of FADO Allegations by precinct, 2013 to 2017



Racial Discrimination

The issue of racial discrimination permeated multiple topics raised by caregivers, young people, and service providers, but it was young people who were most direct in how this affected their everyday lives. One participant described how convenience store clerks look at them suspiciously as if they are going to steal merchandise. Racial/ethnic tensions are by no means unique to the North Shore, but given how regularly community members raised the topic, addressing this issue is a community priority based on our community engagement.

At the end of our focus groups, we invited participants to provide feedback on their experience of the session, as well as share any additional thoughts or recommendations to address community needs raised. Most of these comments are brief, but a notable response came from a young person discussing the issue of racial discrimination:

The main point of the Black Lives Matter movement is not to disregard all other races but to point out the trauma, the unfairness, and the discrimination many black people go through every day and how it needs to be fixed. If you compare how black people are portrayed on the media compared to white people it is incredible. Black people are seen as awful while white people are never offended as much as black people because of racism. This is why Black Lives Matter exist!

This comment, and others like it, reflect the experiences of racial discrimination over generations, not only the lived experience of the young person who wrote this note. In another focus group with youth, they raised the feelings of pain and antagonism they experienced when seeing Confederate flags displayed outside North Shore homes. Again, the issue of racial discrimination is not unique to the North Shore, but pervasive across the city, state, and nation. But this issue seems to be at the forefront of community members' minds when we asked them to consider the opportunities and challenges to child and family well-being on the North Shore of Staten Island. When asked what might solve this issue, a common response was more cultural competence training for police officers and a police force representative of the population in the neighborhood.

Community Cohesion and Cooperation

From our initial engagement with caregivers, youth, and services providers up to our final conversations, we heard Staten Island described as the “biggest small town in the United States” and a good place to raise a family more often than simply a borough of a bustling metropolis. As we discuss throughout this report, the close social ties are evident in the collaborative spirit among service providers on the North Shore. We also heard focus group participants speak about libraries, museums, and places of worship as anchors for community life—places they saw as community assets for building social relationships as well as locations where families might access needed services, such as food pantries.

Focus group discussions also made it clear that these community assets were not enough for building community cohesion. There was desire among both caregivers and youth we spoke with to have more opportunities for residents to gather and share thoughts on community issues, whether it be about a specific topic, such as neighborhood safety, or simply to socialize. Some caregivers suggested establishing trusted community advocates, people who live in each neighborhood and are sensitive to community members' needs. Their responsibility would include promoting awareness of existing community assets on the North Shore, such as cultural events that are free and open to the public, as well as supporting the needs of specific residents. For example, they might be responsible for cultivating trust among community members, especially between immigrant families and police officers, as we heard many families do not feel welcomed or seek needed support from public servants due to fears exacerbated by the recent political climate and immigration policies. Considering the degree of collaboration among service providers we witnessed on the North Shore, leveraging these existing community assets may be a first step in a process of recruiting community advocates and providing them with the tools and information needed to fulfill their role developing local networks of collaboration.

Conclusion

For many New Yorkers, Staten Island does not come to mind when thinking about areas of the city with a high prevalence of risks to child and family well-being. Data on the borough as a whole largely reflect positive outcomes, in line with parts of the city where children face limited risks to well-being. However, the North Shore of Staten Island—Community District 1—has more in common with districts that require the greatest attention to ensure children and families can overcome the variety of obstacles they face.

In this report, we describe the challenges faced by residents of the North Shore, as well as the resources that are available to help overcome those challenges. We see from the data that the North Shore largely reflects New York City as a whole, in the racial/ethnic diversity of its residents and in the level of income inequality that exists in the district. Where most New York City community districts are relatively homogenous, the North Shore is one of few districts that embodies the racial/ethnic and economic diversity that New York City is known for.

This means that while many residents of the North Shore are doing well, a substantial share of the population face significant obstacles to well-being, evidenced partly by a poverty rate that continues to grow even as it declines citywide. For North Shore residents on the lower end of the income spectrum, the challenges go beyond economic security and result in worrisome outcomes along a host of indicators related to housing, health, education, youth, and family and community.

In addition to challenges, we also found in our research that there are resources on the North Shore to help children and families meet their needs. However, many community assets tend to be clustered in the northeast part of the district, close to the Staten Island Ferry terminal. This often leaves residents in other neighborhoods, such as Mariner's Harbor and Grymes Hill-Park Hill, with limited access to services. A lack of reliable public transportation—and the lack of vehicle access for lower-income residents—exacerbate these challenges.

Some of the greatest community resources on the North Shore are the people who live and work there. During our community engagement we learned of multiple initiatives addressing the well-being of children, youth, and families on the North Shore and on Staten Island broadly. We reference collaborative efforts underway throughout the report and in Appendix III, we highlight some of the key coalitions and collective impact initiatives on the North Shore that are striving to improve outcomes for children and families.

Staten Island residents and service providers have begun to identify innovative proposals for capital projects, programs, and services, including plans to restore or build new recreational and educational facilities to provide much needed extracurricular programming for a range of age groups. The strategies underpinning several community solutions include ways to promote inclusivity and equity in outcomes for residents, such as addressing language barriers and equitable resourcing for public schools.

We are hopeful this assessment of risks and resources and presentation of community concerns will inform advocacy, priorities and programming on the North Shore of Staten Island. From our quantitative and qualitative research—including conversations with hundreds of residents—CCC has developed the following broad recommendations to address the issues raised by the data and by members of the community.

Recommendations

Economic Security and Transportation Infrastructure

- *Expand job opportunities for residents on the North Shore by leveraging new commercial and housing developments and promoting minority/women-owned businesses.*
- *Expand training opportunities for workers in fields that pay family sustaining wages but do not require a college degree, such as blue-collar jobs, and integrate child care, job readiness resources, and ESL courses into training opportunities, especially to address the needs of single parents.*
- *Increase local bus frequency in least serviced areas, especially parts of Mariner's Harbor and Port Richmond, and improve real time service information regarding delays and crowded buses.*
- *Pilot transportation services, such as shuttle vans, in targeted neighborhoods with fewer public transportation options to ensure residents lacking private transportation have access to the full array of services and community assets on the North Shore.*

Housing Affordability and New Developments

- *Ensure new housing developments include affordable units and address the needs of current North Shore residents, such as utilizing ground floor space for child care, food retail, and intergenerational educational and recreational programming.*
- *Ensure families at risk of becoming homeless have access to needed services—such as rent subsidy and job placement programs, and educational support services for children—and that housing support service offices located in the St. George neighborhood work closely with community-based organizations to effectively support families in all parts of the North Shore.*
- *Expand existing support services for youth experiencing housing insecurity and those transitioning out of independent living facilities, including help with education, employment, health care, and securing stable, permanent housing.*

Health Outcomes and Access to Care

- *Create outreach and awareness campaign to ensure North Shore residents who are uninsured and eligible for Medicaid or other health coverage plans are enrolled, as well as taking advantage of nutrition programs such as WIC and SNAP.*
- *Convene health care providers and health-focused coalitions on Staten Island to develop ways to address barriers residents face finding providers within the borough who accept their health insurance coverage, especially specialized health care providers.*
- *Expand on existing nutrition and food security initiatives, by offering shuttle van services for low income residents who live far from large food retail locations and promoting EBT card payment for grocery deliveries.*
- *Explore innovative ways to create more green spaces in areas where residents are not within walking distance to a park and/or bring children to parks outside of their neighborhood.*

Equity in Educational Opportunities

- *Expand subsidized early education capacity for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers to improve access in all North Shore neighborhoods.*
- *Leverage and expand existing efforts to increase educational equity in schools paying close attention to address resource needs in schools with poor Math and ELA outcomes.*
- *Create additional year-round extracurricular academic and recreational programs—including rebuilding the Cromwell Center—and offer programming to address the needs of students, including but not limited to academic support, team sports, and dance and art classes.*
- *Foster community among students, caregivers and school staff through convenings that offer the opportunity for regular and open dialog, counselors who provide one-on-one support and workshop-based trainings, and inclusive communication strategies that include support for caregivers with limited English proficiency, such as translated informational resources.*
- *Increase the pipeline of teachers who live in and represent the diversity of students in North Shore schools.*

Opportunities for Youth

- *Expand college access and success programs, including bridge programs between high schools and colleges on Staten Island and throughout New York State.*
- *Increase funding to youth employment programs, including apprenticeship programs and trade classes on Staten Island, and ensure programs provide needed supplies such as free Metrocards.*
- *Expand educational campaigns designed to increase access to reproductive health and family planning services and lower the teen birth rate, including possible partnerships between schools and youth-serving community-based organizations.*

Family Stability & Community Cohesion

- *Create an online resource where collective impact partners and community members can share information on activities, resources, and community engagement opportunities.*
- *Explore hiring community advocates—who live in the neighborhood and are stationed at local libraries, medical centers, and community-based organizations—to provide information (e.g., early education enrollment, mental health services, youth programs), make referrals, and help residents navigate issues to their resolution.*
- *Offer programs and workshops for both caregivers and young people to strengthen family relationships and communication.*
- *Provide preventive services aimed at reducing domestic violence and conduct outreach to victims of domestic violence that prioritize safety and anonymity.*
- *Undertake concerted community building activities—town halls, inclusion of NYPD Community Affairs in collaborative initiatives and events—to build trust between police officers and community members, especially young people.*
- *Incorporate additional elements of the Center for Court Innovation's Community Justice Centers into the existing Staten Island Justice Center, including a court room where cases for all age groups can be heard by a judge.*

Appendix I: Geography

Data on residents of New York City can be analyzed at a variety of geographic levels. Data reported by city agencies is most often produced at the community district level. There are 59 community districts in New York City; the focus of this report is on the North Shore of Staten Island (Staten Island Community District 1).

The United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey—the source of a significant amount of data in this report—uses a geographic designation very similar to community districts. There are 55 of the Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in New York City; most PUMAs are nearly congruent to the city's 59 community districts (there are four PUMAs that encompass two community districts each, hence the difference in numbers). When we present data from the Census Bureau on the North Shore community district, we are actually presenting data on the PUMA that aligns with that district. In the case of the North Shore, the PUMA and community district are perfectly congruent.

CCC's *Keeping Track Online* data tools allow users to analyze data on hundreds of indicators at the city, borough, and community district level. CCC also conducts analysis at other geographic levels—including neighborhood—for certain projects and upon request.

Data from the Census Bureau also comes by census tract. Census tracts are small subdivisions of a county with an average population of about 4,000 residents. There are over 2,100 census tracts in New York City. The New York City Department of City Planning aggregates multiple census tracts to create Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) that offer the ability to analyze Census data at a geographic level similar to historical New York City neighborhoods. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas fit within the boundaries of PUMAs; typically, a PUMA is comprised of two or three NTAs. However, in the case of the North Shore, the PUMA is comprised of seven NTAs. This is due to the geographic size of the North Shore and its lower population density compared to other parts of the city.

North Shore Geographic Boundaries

□ NTA Boundary □ Staten Island CD Boundary ■ PUMA ■ Park ■ Water ■ Uninhabited (Industrial, Transportation, Vacant)



Appendix II: Interviews and Focus Groups

Community members' perspectives provided invaluable insights to community priorities which shaped the topics we highlight in this report and complemented our analyses of public data. In addition to soliciting feedback from various organizations and agencies on the North Shore during staff or coalition meetings, we conducted semi-structure interviews and focus groups to collect qualitative data and foster neighborhood-level discussions.

Interviews

From October 2017 to May 2018, we conducted 17 one-on-one or small group interviews (2 to 5 participants) with 27 service providers. Staff from seven of the 17 organizations focus on issues of child and family well-being. The remaining ten organizations address a wider range of community needs.

Interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes and covered several prompts shared in advance:

- What is the most pressing issue facing children and families on the North Shore of Staten Island?
- What recommendations do you have to address this issue?
- What services are most needed in the community?
- What are the community's significant assets?
- What community level data might CCC collect and analyze that would help your organization?
- Who else should we speak with about the topics we discussed?

Focus Groups

From January 13th to April 25th, 2018, we conducted 10 focus groups in collaboration with community based organizations on the North Shore of Staten Island. Four sessions were with youth (ages 14 to 20) and five with caregivers of young children (ages 0 to 8). One session included both youth and their caregivers. Service providers joined several sessions. Sixty-one youth, 57 caregivers, and 19 service providers comprised the 137 focus group participants. Participants received a gift card and round-trip Metro card as compensation for their participation. We share a meal together before starting discussions and offered child care to ensure this would not be a barrier to participation.

For the purposes of this project, it was important to speak with residents throughout the North Shore, and especially in areas where data suggest there are families with greater economic needs. The plurality of the 118 caregivers and youth who participated in

focused groups stated they live in the Stapleton or Port Richmond neighborhoods. Thirty-one caregiver and youth participants simply stated they lived on the North Shore, but chose not to share a specific neighborhood. The remaining 35 caregivers and youth said they lived in either Mariners Harbor, St. George or New Brighton, West Brighton, or Westerleigh.

We designed the focus groups methods as opportunities for community members to interact and share perspectives and information with one another in addition to being useful to our team's efforts to identify community priorities. Many participants shared feedback about how they enjoyed the opportunity to speak with others youth and/or adults, learn about community resources they had not known about, and found validation in hearing shared concerns. Multiple participants expressed a desire to continue with similar discussions with the organizations we partnered with to host each session.

We employed a participatory approach to designing focus group sessions and used theatrical analysis methods, which employ improvisational skits to start discussions about a broad range of community assets and needs. This allows participants to discussed community resources and needs based on their lived experiences, but they need not disclose information about themselves or others.

After an introductory activity, outlining the session, and obtaining informed consent, participants were divided into two team. We asked each team to develop and perform a brief skit based on one of two prompts: (1) Tell a story about a family in the neighborhood who is doing well that explains why they are doing well; (2) Tell a story about a family in the neighborhood who is not doing well that explain why are they not doing well. During focus groups with youth, we adapted the prompts to invite stories about a young person in the neighborhood. After each team had time to outline their skit, they performed each for one another. Skits were typically between five and ten minutes long. After both performances, the session facilitator invited a large group discussion to recap the stories from each skit on sheets of flipchart paper. As large group through a facilitated discussion, the participants further elaborated on the issues raised, discussion if the situations were representative of the experience on the North Shore, and added other important community needs and resources the skits had not addressed.

At the end of every focus group, participants were invited to provide anonymous feedback and evaluate the session by writing responses to four prompts on small sheets of paper:

- Please tell us anything else you would like us to know about what we discussed.
- What do you recommend be done to address the issues we discussed?
- What did you enjoy about this focus group session?
- How could this focus group session have been better?

Volunteers took detailed written or typed notes from focus groups, which CCC staff organized and systematically coded using NVivo, a computer assisted qualitative data analysis software, to identify topics recurring across multiple sessions and quotes which were representative of the discussions.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location of Focus Group</i>	<i>Caregivers</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Session Total</i>
1/13	Stapleton	11	3	6	20
1/25	Stapleton	7	-	5	12
1/31	St. George	-	14	2	16
2/02	Port Richmond	12	-	-	12
2/27	New Brighton	12	-	1	13
3/01	West Brighton	11	-	1	12
3/14	Mariners Harbor	8	-	1	9
3/27	St. George	-	16	-	16
4/19	Port Richmond	-	8	2	10
4/25	Port Richmond	-	16	1	17
		61	57	19	137

<i>Mariners Harbor</i>	<i>Port Richmond</i>	<i>Westerleigh</i>	<i>St. George/ New Brighton</i>	<i>West Brighton</i>	<i>Grymes Hill/ Park Hill</i>	<i>North Shore, did not state Stapleton neighborhood</i>	
9	17	1	13	12	0	35	31
7.6%	14.4%	0.8%	11.0%	10.2%	0.0%	29.7%	26.3%

Appendix III: Collective Impact Initiatives

<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Goal</i>
Tackling Youth Substance Abuse ¹	2011	Decrease youth and young adult substance misuse on Staten Island
Staten Island Perinatal Network ²	2015	Improve outcomes for babies and their families, particularly where data shows disparities in communities of color
Child Asthma Coalition ³	2016	Reduce unnecessary emergency department visits, hospitalizations, as well as school absences related to childhood asthma by 25% by 2020
Youth WINS ⁴	2016	Help young adults (ages 18-24) become meaningfully employed, financially secure, and economically mobile
Staten Island Alliance for North Shore Children and Families ⁵	2017	Improve wellbeing for children from birth to 8 years
Child Wellness Initiative ⁶	2017	Improve child health and wellness on Staten Island by bringing 80% of Staten Island children through 8th grade to a healthy weight by 2026
Achieving Transformational Educational Outcomes ⁷	2017	Build a network of system leaders who can sustain ongoing transformational change in part, or all, of its Pre-Kindergarten to 12th grade educational system

¹ For more information on Tackling Youth Substance Abuse, please visit <http://sipcw.org/tysa/>

² For more information on Staten Island Perinatal Network, please contact Community Health Center of Richmond, <http://www.chcrichmond.org/>

³ For more information on Staten Island Child Asthma Coalition, please visit <https://www.statenislandusa.com/asthma-coalition.html>

⁴ For more information on Youth WINS, please visit <http://www.jobsfirstnyc.org/projects-and-publications#YouthWINS>

⁵ For more information on the Alliance for North Shore Children and Families, please visit <https://www.fsg.org/blog/building-shared-understanding-improve-outcomes-staten-island%E2%80%99s-children-and-families>

⁶ For more information on the Child Wellness Initiative, please visit <http://sipcw.org/childhood-wellness/>

⁷ For more information Achieving Transformational Educational Outcomes, please visit <https://www.siparent.com/building-empathy-equity-and-excellence/>

Appendix IV: Source Information

Much of the data found in this report—and other indicators on child well-being—can be found on Keeping Track Online at data.cccnewyork.org

Population and Demographics

All community district level data comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

All neighborhood level and map data comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Economic Security

All community district level data comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

All neighborhood level data comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Public Transportation Map

GIS Lab at the Newman Library of Baruch College, CUNY. NYC Mass Transit Spatial Layers (August 2017). Retrieved from: <https://www.baruch.cuny.edu/confluence/display/geoportal/NYC+Mass+Transit+Spatial+Layers>

New York City Department of City Planning. LION Single Line Street Base Map (edition 18A) (February 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-lion.page>

Bus Trip Frequency Map

Transit Feeds New York City MTA. The General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) MTA Staten Island (03/26/2018). Retrieved from: <https://transitfeeds.com/p/mta>

New York City Department of City Planning. LION Single Line Street Base Map (edition 18A) (February 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-lion.page>

Frequency of transit service performed by using ArcGIS Network Analyst and Better Bus Buffer toolset. Frequency of bus trips are calculated for a 1/4-mile service area around bus stops on a weekday, during morning rush hour (6 am to 9:30 am).

Broken Curb and Sidewalk Complaints by Census Block (3-year combined 2015-2017) Map

NYC 311; Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications (DoITT). Curb and Sidewalk Complaints Based on 311 Service Requests from 2010 to Present (May 2018). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Curb-and-Sidewalk-Complaints/huz9-8jhi>

Banks Map

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Current Location for All Institutions (April 2018). Retrieved from: https://www5.fdic.gov/idasp/advSearch_warp_download_all.asp?intTab=1

Walkability and transit analysis performed by using ArcGIS Network Analyst toolset and the General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) MTA Staten Island.

Workforce Development Map

Human Resources Administration. Directory of Job Centers (January 2017). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Business/Directory-Of-Job-Centers/9d9t-bmk7>

Human Resources Administration. Jobs-Plus Sites (April 2017). Retrieved from: <http://opportunitynyc.org/workforce-development/jobs-plus/>

New York City Department of City Planning. Facilities Database (Workforce 1 Career Centers) (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-selfac.page>

Department of Consumer Affairs. Financial Empowerment Centers (February 2018). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Business/Financial-Empowerment-Centers/dt2z-amuf>

New York City Department of Education. Office of Adult and Continuing Education Directory (FY 2017-2018). Retrieved from: <http://schools.nyc.gov/NR/rdonlyres/13676954-4A29-4648-A18F-8F8FBFD9DDC4/0/OACEDirectoryofClassesFall2018.pdf>

Housing

Community district level data on home ownership, median rent, and rent burden comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Neighborhood level data on home ownership, median rent, and rent burden comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Data on family homelessness:

Unpublished data provided by the Department of Homeless Services

Eviction Rate per 100 Households by Census Block Group Map

The Eviction Lab at Princeton University. Eviction Map and Data (2016). Retrieved from: <https://evictionlab.org/>

NYCHA Housing, Homeless Shelters, and Housing Support Services Map

Human Resources Administration. Free Anti-Eviction Legal Services. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hra/downloads/pdf/services/civiljustice/HPLPProviderList.pdf>

New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. Housing Programs; Runaway & Homeless Youth Programs (January 2018). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/DYCD-after-school-programs/mbd7-jfnc>

New York City Department of City Planning. Facilities Database (Homeless Shelters) (archived version of DCP file).

New York City Department of Homeless Services. Homebase Locations. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dhs/prevention/homebase/locations.page>

New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) Office Addresses (2017-2018). Retrieved from: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hra/downloads/pdf/services/energy_assistance/heap_locations.pdf

New York City Housing Authority. NYCHA Developments (July 2016). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Housing-Development/Map-of-NYCHA-Developments/i9rv-hdr5/data>

Health

Community district level data on insurance coverage and SNAP comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Neighborhood level data on insurance coverage and SNAP comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Infant health outcomes and infant mortality rate

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Summary of Vital Statistics (2015).

Asthma-related hospitalizations by neighborhood

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. New York City Neighborhood Health Atlas. Available at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/nyc.health#!/vizhome/NewYorkCityNeighborhoodHealthAtlas/Home>.

WIC enrollment and eligibility by zip code

Unpublished data provided to CCC by the New York State Department of Health (2014).

Adult obesity and diabetes, hospitalization rates

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Community Health Profiles (2015).

Food Retail Map

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Retail Food Stores (July 2017). Retrieved from: <https://data.ny.gov/Economic-Development/Retail-Food-Stores/9a8c-vfzj>

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. DOHMH Farmers Markets and Food Boxes (April 2018). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/dataset/DOHMH-Farmers-Markets-and-Food-Boxes/8vwk-6iz2>

Walkability and transit analysis performed by using ArcGIS Network Analyst toolset and the General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) MTA Staten Island.

Emergency Food Assistance Map

New York State Department of Health. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program Site Information (April 2018). Retrieved from: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Women-Infants-and-Children-WIC-Program-Site-Information/g4i5-r6zx>

Human Resources Administration. SNAP Centers. Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/hra/locations/snap-locations.page>

The Official Website of the City of New York—311 data. SNAP (Food Stamps). Retrieved from: <http://www1.nyc.gov/apps/311utils/providerInformation.htm?serviceId=1113>

City Harvest. Mobile Markets. Retrieved from: <https://www.cityharvest.org/programs/staten-island-mobile-markets/>

New York City Department of City Planning. Facilities Database (Food Pantries and Soup Kitchens) (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-selfac.page>

Open Space and Recreation Map

New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. Functional Parkland (November 2017). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Functional-Parkland/e3uq-vht9/data>

New York City Department of City Planning. Primary Land Use Tax Lot Output (PLUTO) 17v1.1 (January 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-pluto-mappluto.page>

Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications (DoITT). NYC Planimetric Database (September 2017). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Transportation/NYC-Planimetrics/wt4d-p43d>

Green Thumb. Garden Map. Retrieved from: <https://greenthumb.nycgovparks.org/gardensearch.html>

Proximity analysis is performed in ArcGIS by using census blocks and parks. The standard of a quarter mile is used for parks less than 5 acres and a half mile is used for parks 5 acres or more.

Health Care Facilities Map

New York State Department of Health. Health Facility General Information (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Health-Facility-General-Information/vn5v-hh5r>

Mental Health Facilities Map

New York State Office of Mental Health. Local Mental Health Programs (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://data.ny.gov/Human-Services/Local-Mental-Health-Programs/6nvr-tbv8>

New York City Department of City Planning. Facilities Database (Chemical Dependency Sites) (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-selfac.page>

New York City Department of Education. Mental Health Services Landscape (School Based Mental Health Clinics—Article 31) (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www.schools.nyc.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/mental-health-services-landscape-english>

Education

Community district level data on early education enrollment comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Neighborhood level data on early education enrollment comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Student demographics and student characteristics

New York City Department of Education. Demographic Snapshots (School year 2016-2017). Available at

<https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/information-and-data-overview>

Students in temporary housing and students chronically absent

New York City Department of Education. School Quality Reports. Available at <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/school-quality/school-quality-reports-and-resources>

3rd-8th grade ELA and Math proficiency rates

New York City Department of Education. English Language Arts and Mathematics Test Results (School years 2012-2013 and 2016-2017). Available at <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/test-results>

Graduation and dropout rates

New York City Department of Education. Graduation Results. Available at <https://infohub.nyced.org/reports-and-policies/citywide-information-and-data/graduation-results>

Universal Pre-K Sites Map

New York City Department of Education. Universal Pre-K (UPK) School Locations (December 2017). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/Universal-Pre-K-UPK-School-Locations/kiyv-ks3f>

Subsidized Childcare:**Early Learn Map**

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Childcare Data (March 2018). Unpublished

Subsidized Childcare: Voucher Map

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Childcare Data (March 2018). Unpublished

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Childcare Inspection Data (June 2018). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/DOHMH-Childcare-Center-Inspections/dsg6-ifza>

Schools Map

New York City Department of Education. LCGMS—DOE School Information Report (December 2017). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/LCGMS-DOE-School-Information-Report/3bkj-34v2>

New York City Department of Education, Office of Community Schools. Community Schools (SY 2017/2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/communityschools/schools-and-partners/schools-and-partners.page>

After School and**Summer Programs Map**

New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. Discover DYCD Portal. Retrieved from: <http://www.dycdportal.nyc/discoverdycd/result?cdId=103>

Utilization Rate

School Construction Authority. Enrollment Capacity and Utilization Reports—Target by Organization.

Retrieved from NYC Open Data: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Education/Enrollment-Capacity-And-Utilization-Reports-Target/8b9a-pywy>

Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio

New York City Department of Education. 2017-2018 Final Class Size Report, School Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio (PTR) – Detailed School-level Data.

Retrieved from: <https://infohub.nycd.org/reports-and-policies/government/intergovernmental-affairs/class-size-reports>

Teacher Education, Experience, and Certification

New York State Education Department. Report Card Database. Available at data.nysed.gov

Youth**Teen birth rate**

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Summary of Vital Statistics (2015).

Community district level data on youth employment, youth disconnection, teen idleness, and post-secondary enrollment comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Neighborhood level data on youth employment, youth disconnection, and teen idleness comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Post-secondary enrollment rate by high school

New York City Department of Education. School Quality Reports. Available at <https://infohub.nycd.org/reports-and-policies/school-quality/school-quality-reports-and-resources>

Youth arrest data

Unpublished data provided by the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Youth Programs Map

New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. Discover DYCD Portal. Retrieved from: <http://www.dycdportal.nyc/discoverdycd/result?cdId=103>

New York City Department of Probation. Community Programs/Resources. Retrieved from: http://www.nyc.gov/html/prob/html/community/community_progs.shtml

Staten Island Police Precincts Map

New York City Department of City Planning. Political and Administrative Districts—Police Precincts (2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/districts-download-metadata.page>

Family and Community**Community district level data on head of household for households with children comes from:**

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2014-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Neighborhood level data on head of household for households with children comes from:

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Domestic violence data

Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence. 2017 Intimate Partner Violence Snapshots: New York City Community Board Districts. Available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/IPV-CB-Snapshot.pdf>

Child abuse or neglect data

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Abuse/Neglect Investigations by Community District, 2012-2016. Available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>

Foster care placement rate

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Foster Care Placements by Borough/CD of Origin. Available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/about/data-analysis.page>

Violent felony rate

New York Police Department. Historical New York City Crime Data. Available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/crime-statistics/historical.page>

Felonies by Census Block (2-year combined 2014-2015) Map

New York City Police Department. NYPD Complaint Data Historic (July 2018). Retrieved from: New York City Open Data <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Complaint-Data-Historic/qgea-i56i>

Libraries and Cultural Institutions Map

New York City Department of City Planning. Facilities Database (Libraries and Cultural Programs) (May 2018). Retrieved from: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/open-data/dwn-selfac.page>

ACS Preventive Services Map

New York City Administration for Children's Services. Preventive Services Directory (September 2015). Retrieved from: Directory provided by ACS.

Immigrant Support Services Map

New York City Department of Education. Office of Adult and Continuing Education Directory (ESL classes) (FY 2017-2018). Retrieved from: <http://schools.nyc.gov/NR/ronlyres/13676954-4A29-4648-A18F-8F8FBFD9DDC4/0/OACEDirectoryofClassesFall2018.pdf>

New York Public Libraries. ESOL Courses in NYPL Branches (2018). Retrieved from: List of branches with ESOL courses provided by the NYPL.

New York City Department of Youth and Community Development. DYCD after-school programs: Immigrant Services (January 2018). Retrieved from: <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/DYCD-after-school-programs-Immigrant-Services/zmut-au2w>

LawHelp.org. Immigration Law Help. Retrieved from: <https://www.immigrationlawhelp.org/>

Police complaint data

Civilian Complaint Review Board. Data Transparency Initiative. Available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ccrb/policy/data-transparency-initiative.page>



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