

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Vibrant Democracy: Empower all New Yorkers to participate in our democracy						
New voter registrations	1.5 million voter registrations by 2022	N/A (CY 2017)	268,000 (CY 2018)	346,389 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Campaign Finance Board, Voter Assistance Annual Report <i>Definition:</i> The increase in registered voters residing in New York City compared to 2017.	This value for total new registrations (346,389) is the increase in voter registration from 04/01/2018-11/01/2020 and was pulled from the State BOE site. Since the inaugural Student Voter Registration Drive (SVRD) in 2015, DemocracyNYC has registered tens of thousands of students in hundreds of classrooms throughout New York City. Between 2018 and 2020, DemocracyNYC registered, or pre-registered, nearly 60,000 young voters.
Volunteers counted in the annual survey	1.5 million volunteers by 2025	1,000,000 (CY 2017)	1,036,462 (CY 2018)	1,020,607 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> NYC Service, Annual NYC Volunteers Count <i>Definition:</i> The number of unique volunteers serving within New York City, reported by New York City nonprofits, city agencies, faith-based organizations, colleges/universities, schools, and hospitals on a calendar year basis.	
Voter turnout in local elections	Increase	21.5 % (CY 2017)	39.1% (CY 2018)	55% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Campaign Finance Board, Voter Assistance Annual Report <i>Definition:</i> Share of New York City registered voters who voted in the general election.	Please note that the 2020 election turnout has a comparably higher turnout rate because it was a national election year and should therefore not be compared to 2019 and other non-national election years.
Vibrant Democracy: Welcome new New Yorkers from around the world and involve them fully in civic life						
Immigrant New Yorkers who are naturalized	Increase	56.0% (CY 2017)	57.0% (CY 2018)	58.3% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey One-Year Estimate <i>Definition:</i> The proportion of foreign-born New York City residents who have naturalized to become U.S. citizens in New York City.	

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Poverty rate disparity between immigrants and U.S.-born individuals	Reduce by 50% by 2030	5.4 pts (CY 2016)	4.1 pts (CY 2017)	0.6 pts (CY 2018)	<p><i>Data Source:</i> New York City Government Poverty Measure</p> <p><i>Definition:</i> The difference in poverty rate, using the NYCgov poverty measure, between New Yorkers born in the U.S. and those born abroad.</p>	<p>The poverty-rate disparity between native-born and foreign-born New Yorkers has declined primarily due to changes in the Child Tax Credit (CTC) in 2018 that now disqualifies non-SSN holding parents and children from receiving the tax credit, which is worth up to \$2,000 per child. In NYC, where about one million people live in mixed-status households (where at least one undocumented person lives with other people who have legal status), this CTC change meant that native-born New Yorkers in mixed families lost thousands of dollars per child in tax credits. Note that there is an exception in 2021, based on the American Rescue Plan Act, that will allow non-SSN holder parents to receive CTC as long as the children themselves have SSN(s).</p> <p>At the same time, the composition of the foreign-born has been changing towards individuals and households with more resources. In the last decade, the overall undocumented population has been on the decline both in the city and nationwide: between 2008 and 2018, the undocumented population declined by 25 percent. For more information about this demographic trend in NYC, see https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/immigrants/downloads/pdf/MOIA-Annual-Report-for-2019.pdf.</p>

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Vibrant Democracy: Promote justice and equal rights, and build trust between New Yorkers and government						
Average daily jail population	Reduce	8,896 (FY 2018)	7,938 (FY 2019)	5,841 (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> Annual average of the daily number of inmates in Department of Correction custody during the fiscal year.	<p>New York City has shown that it is possible to reduce both incarceration and crime. For most crimes, short-term jail incarceration does not specifically deter defendants from reoffending; less incarceration results in less crime. Using non-custodial approaches makes the City safer because it reduces the criminogenic effects of Jail. For example, while crime has steadily decreased, the NYC jail population also dropped 37% between 2013 and 2019, resulting in the lowest jail population since 1980. The jail population is down 56% since 1999, when NYC jails held over 16,000 individuals.</p> <p>NYC has implemented a comprehensive inter-agency and community-informed approach to jail population reduction that utilizes and supports multiple alternatives to incarceration, proportionate law enforcement responses to offending, and reentry programming and services to prevent future offending.</p>
Major felony crimes	Reduce	95,883 (CY 2018)	95,606 (CY 2019)	95,589 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The number of major felony crimes citywide, including domestic violence-related felonies, within the seven categories corresponding to New York State Penal Law: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny and grand larceny auto. Includes major felony crime in housing developments, the transit system, public schools and citywide patrol.	<p>The City has demonstrated that both the use of evidence-driven community-based interventions and targeted enforcement strategies, focused on the drivers of crime and the known group of offenders, prevent crime and deter people from committing crimes. New Yorkers are committing fewer crimes, there are fewer recidivists, policing strategies are more targeted, and the City is investing more in prevention efforts. For example, major crime has fallen steadily over the past two decades. Major crime is down 51% since 1999, when the value was nearly 200,000.</p> <p>NYC utilizes best practices and evidence-based intervention and prevention models that center community in crime reduction solutions, and avails neighborhoods and residents, most severely impacted by crime, with resources and opportunities.</p>

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Vibrant Democracy: Promote democracy and civic innovation on the global stage						
Submit a Voluntary Local Review to the United Nations	Annual	Completed (CY 2018)	Completed (CY 2019)	In Progress (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of International Affairs <i>Definition:</i> Modeled after the Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals that countries are invited to submit to the United Nations each year, New York City created the concept of the Voluntary Local Review so that local and regional governments could also report on their local progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.	In 2021, New York City will aim to publish the final VLR of the de Blasio administration, which will analyze local progress towards all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
Inclusive Economy: Grow the economy with good-paying jobs and prepare New Yorkers to fill them						
Income disparity by race/ethnicity	Decrease	2.0 (CY 2017)	1.8 (CY 2018)	1.6 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> U.S. Census, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-year files, as augmented by NYC Opportunity <i>Definition:</i> Median earnings of non-Hispanic white individuals divided by median earnings of Black, Hispanic, Asian, and other race individuals in New York City. Statistics calculated for all individuals 16 years or older reporting non-zero wages and/or self-employment earnings.	See below for a breakdown disaggregated by race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Black: 1.8 Non-Hispanic Asian: 1.7 Hispanic, any race: 2.2
Individuals connected to employment through the City's workforce system	Increase	66,390 (CY 2018)	73,084 (CY 2019)	12,710* (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> This indicator provides a count of clients who are connected to unsubsidized jobs and is reported on a full calendar year basis.	*The reported value is not comparable to prior years due to significant changes in the methodology to calculate this measurement.
Labor force participation rate	Increase	60.8% (CY 2018)	60.7% (CY 2019)	58.6% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages <i>Definition:</i> All workers residing in New York City who are employed or actively looking for work as a share of the total working age population.	CY 2018 and CY 2019 values revised by US BLS in March 2021.
Securities sector share of total wage earnings	Decrease	19.1% (CY 2017)	17.5% (CY 2018)	16.9% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Office of Management and Budget, Quarterly Report on Current Economic Conditions <i>Definition:</i> Total wages earned by securities sector employees as a share of total wages earned by employees of all sectors in New York City. Securities sector industry defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 523. Wages included are based on place of work regardless place of employee residence.	
Total employment (thousands)	Increase	4,551 (CY 2018)	4,624 (CY 2019)	4,133 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Office of Management and Budget, Quarterly Report on Current Economic Conditions <i>Definition:</i> Total number of jobs in New York City including public and private sector jobs.	CY 2018 and CY 2019 values revised by NYS DOL in March 2021.
Inclusive Economy: Provide economic security for all through fair wages and expanded benefits						
Food insecurity rate	Decrease	14.4% (CY 2016)	13.8% (CY 2017)	18.7% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> NYC Food Policy, Food Metrics Report <i>Definition:</i> Food insecurity refers to a lack of access, at times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.	Pre-COVID, the food insecurity rate in New York City was 12.9%, based on Feeding America data collected in 2018. However, the pandemic caused this rate to significantly increase.

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New Yorkers lifted out of poverty or near poverty	800,000 by 2025	236,500 reduction between 2013 and 2017 (CY 2017)	378,000 reduction between 2013 and 2018 (CY 2018)	521,000 reduction between 2013 and 2019 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York City Government Poverty Measure <i>Definition:</i> Change in New Yorkers in poverty or near poverty using NYCgov poverty measure.	
Percentage of New Yorkers living in or near poverty	Decrease	43.6% (CY 2017)	41.9% (CY 2018)	40.8% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York City Government Poverty Measure <i>Definition:</i> Estimate share of New Yorkers living below poverty or near poverty threshold using NYCgov poverty measure.	The 2018 value has been updated to reflect updated data.

Inclusive Economy: Expand the voice, ownership, and decision-making power of workers and communities

Amount awarded to City-certified Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs)	\$25 billion by FY 2025	\$9.4 billion (FY 2018)	\$13.2 billion (FY 2019)	\$17.4 Billion (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of Contract Services, M/WBE Program Annual Report <i>Definition:</i> Cumulative value of awards subject to the M/WBE Program awarded to City-certified Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises from fiscal year 2005 to the close of the reporting period.	
Total number of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises certified	Increase	6,829 (FY 2018)	9,063 (FY 2019)	10,034 (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Small Business Services, Division of Economic and Financial Opportunity <i>Definition:</i> Total number of businesses certified with the New York City Minority/Women-Owned Business Enterprise Program at the end of the reporting period.	
Total number of worker cooperatives created through the Worker Cooperative Business Development Initiative	Increase	48 (FY 2018)	49 (FY 2019)	35 (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Small Business Services, Working Together <i>Definition:</i> Total number of worker cooperatives created during the calendar year with the assistance of Small Business Services' 'Worker Cooperative Business Development Initiative.'	

Inclusive Economy: Strengthen the City's fiscal health to meet current and future needs

New York City's general obligation bond credit rating	Maintain	Aa1 (April 2019)	Aa1 (April 2020)	Aa2 (March 2021)	<i>Data Source:</i> Moody's Investor Services <i>Definition:</i> Credit rating of New York City's general obligation bonds as provided by Moody's Investor Services. A bond rating is a letter grade assigned to bonds that indicates their credit quality. Moody's Investor Services rates bonds on a scale of Aaa (best) to C (worst) or "/" (in default).	
Securities sector share of total wage earnings	Decrease	19.1% (CY 2017)	17.5% (CY 2018)	16.9% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages <i>Definition:</i> Total wages earned by securities sector employees as a share of total wages earned by employees of all sectors in New York City. Securities sector industry defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 523. Wages included are based on place of work regardless of place of employee residence.	

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Thriving Neighborhoods: Ensure all New Yorkers have access to neighborhood open spaces and cultural resources						
Share of New Yorkers who live within walking distance of a park	85% by 2030	81.7% (CY 2018)	81.7% (CY 2019)	81.7% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Parks and Recreation <i>Definition:</i> Share of New Yorkers living within a quarter mile walk to a small, local park and within a half mile walk to a larger park with more amenities.	
Thriving Neighborhoods: Advance shared responsibility for community safety and promote neighborhood policing						
Average daily jail population	Reduce	8,896 (FY 2018)	7,938 (FY 2019)	5,841 (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> Annual average of the daily number of inmates in Department of Correction custody during the fiscal year.	<p>New York City has shown that it is possible to reduce both incarceration and crime. For most crimes, short-term jail incarceration does not specifically deter defendants from reoffending; less incarceration results in less crime. Using non-custodial approaches makes the City safer because it reduces the criminogenic effects of Jail. For example, while crime has steadily decreased, the NYC jail population also dropped 37% between 2013 and 2019, resulting in the lowest jail population since 1980. The jail population is down 56% since 1999, when NYC jails held over 16,000 individuals.</p> <p>NYC has implemented a comprehensive inter-agency and community-informed approach to jail population reduction that utilizes and supports multiple alternatives to incarceration, proportionate law enforcement responses to offending, and reentry programming and services to prevent future offending.</p>
Major felony crimes	Reduce	95,883 (CY 2018)	95,606 (CY 2019)	95,589 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The number of major felony crimes citywide, including domestic violence-related felonies, within the seven categories corresponding to New York State Penal Law: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto. Includes major felony crime in housing developments, transit system, public schools, and citywide patrol.	<p>The City has demonstrated that both the use of evidence-driven community-based interventions and targeted enforcement strategies, focused on the drivers of crime and the known group of offenders, prevent crime and deter people from committing crimes. New Yorkers are committing fewer crimes, there are fewer recidivists, policing strategies are more targeted, and the City is investing more in prevention efforts. For example, major crime has fallen steadily over the past two decades. Major crime is down 51% since 1999, when the value was nearly 200,000.</p> <p>NYC utilizes best practices and evidence-based intervention and prevention models that center community in crime reduction solutions, and avails neighborhoods and residents, most severely impacted by crime, with resources and opportunities.</p>

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Thriving Neighborhoods: Promote place-based community planning and strategies						
Economic development, housing, and neighborhood enhancement proposals presented by the Department of City Planning to the public	Neutral	73 (CY 2018)	47 (CY 2019)	38 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of City Planning, Planning Coordination Division <i>Definition:</i> The number of proposals to preserve the character of existing neighborhoods, promote sustainability, resiliency, and long-term affordability, improve physical and social infrastructure, promote sustainable mixed-use/mixed-income communities anchored by affordable housing in existing and emerging neighborhoods or that foster growth and development of the City's central and regional business districts, in the form of written reports, certified applications for zoning map or text amendments, website positings, and/or public presentations of recommended actions.	
Thriving Neighborhoods: Ensure all New Yorkers have access to safe, secure, and affordable housing						
Affordable housing units created or preserved (since 2014 launch of Housing New York)	300,000 by 2026	121,919 (CY 2018)	147,933 (CY 2019)	177,973 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The total number of housing units (starts) created or preserved and counted towards Housing New York (HNY). Units are created or preserved through financed new construction or rehabilitation, regulatory agreements creating or extending affordability, and homebuyer and homeownership assistance. Housing New York counts units produced by Housing Preservation and Development, Housing Development Corporation, NYC Economic Development Corporation, New York City Housing Authority, Department of Homeless Services, City Planning and New York State Homes and Community Renewal.	
Residential evictions	Reduce	20,013 (CY 2018)	16,996 (CY 2019)	3,035 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York City Office of Civil Justice <i>Definition:</i> Residential evictions conducted by New York City Marshals.	Since 2013, as the City substantially increased its commitment to anti-eviction and other tenant legal services, and as the rate of legal representation for tenants in eviction cases substantially increased, NYC has seen a 41% reduction in residential evictions by city marshals. This downward trend, coinciding with the City's continued implementation of right-to-counsel legal services and the enactment of the Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019, continued through early 2020, until residential evictions by city marshals were completely halted in March of 2020 because of the COVID-19 emergency.

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Share of low income renter households that are severely rent burdened	Decrease	49.9% (CY 2017)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Housing Vacancy Survey <i>Definition:</i> Low income renters are renters who earn up to 50% of the Area Median Income as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Severely rent burdened households spend more than half of their income on housing.	The Housing Vacancy Survey is published every three years. As such, year over year updates are not available.

Healthy Lives: Guarantee high-quality, affordable, and accessible health care for all New Yorkers

New Yorkers that felt that they received the medical care that they have needed in the past 12 months	Increase	89.7% (CY 2017)	88.9% (CY 2018)	87.6% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting that they received medical care they needed in the past 12 months.	The Trump administration's public charge rule led to a chilling effect among foreign-born New Yorkers, likely contributing to foreign-born residents not seeking medical care. That rule is no longer in effect and DOHMH continues its work with other city agencies and offices to provide information to New Yorkers about their right to access health care services. For example, the Support Not Fear campaign seeks to educate and assure communities, in particular those hardest hit by COVID-19, that health and social services, including COVID-19 testing and medical care, are available to them regardless of immigration status, ability to pay, or employment status.
New Yorkers with health insurance	Increase	88.2% (CY 2017)	88.4% (CY 2018)	87.3% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Community Health Survey <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting that they have any type of health insurance coverage, including private health insurance or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid.	The insurance rate may have decreased due to the Trump administration's health policies. Health insurance rates rose after passage and implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) and started to decrease after Trump took office. DOHMH's division, through GetCoveredNYC, works with the Public Engagement Unit and other city agencies to promote insurance enrollment. DOHMH also directly enrolls New Yorkers into health insurance through its Office of Health Insurance Services.

Healthy Lives: Advance equity by addressing the health and mental health needs of all communities

Adult New Yorkers with raised blood pressure	Reduce by 30% by 2030	14.7% (CY 2010)	15.9% (CY 2018)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Heart Follow Up Survey <i>Definition:</i> Percentage of New Yorkers who have raised blood pressure.	Raised blood pressure data has historically been captured through in-person measurements. While DOHMH anticipates to repeat an in-person study similar to the 2018 Heart Follow-Up Study in the future, this was not possible this past year due to COVID-19 constraints and priorities. DOHMH will continue to review options for measuring raised blood pressure in the future
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Adults with psychological distress who did not get treatment	Reduce by 5% by 2025	23% (CY 2015)	N/A (N/A)	23.8% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Community Health Survey <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted percentage of adults with Serious Psychological Distress (a non-specific indicator of past 30-day mental health problems, such as depression or anxiety) who reported that they went without counseling or prescription medication at some point in the past 12 months. Data is among adults with suspected serious psychological distress who wanted counseling or prescription medication; can include people who did receive counseling or prescription medication at some point in the past 12 months.	While there was no significant change in this value (p-value = 0.862), there was a significant increase in the share of adults with suspected serious psychological distress who reported that they did receive counseling or prescription medication in the past 12 months, up from 45.9% in 2015 to 58.2% in 2019.
Citywide opioid overdose deaths	Reduce by 60% by 2030	17.6 per 100,000 (CY 2017)	17.0 per 100,000 (CY 2018)	17.5 per 100,000 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics <i>Definition:</i> Rate (per 100,000) of unintentional and accidental overdose deaths involving opioids among decedents age 15 to 84 in New York City.	2017 and 2018 data were revised to reflect updated data. From 2018 to 2019, the rate of opioid overdose deaths remained stable in New York City (17.0 to 17.5 per 100,000 residents, respectively). However, overdose deaths remain at epidemic levels in New York City, as fentanyl continued to be the most common substance involved in overdose deaths for the third consecutive year. The City launched HealingNYC in 2017 and has since distributed nearly 400,000 naloxone kits citywide; launched Relay, DOHMH's nonfatal overdose response system at 13 emergency departments; expanded funding for 14 Syringe Service Programs to make harm reduction services more accessible; trained over 2,000 providers to prescribe buprenorphine to expand access to medication for opioid use disorder treatment; and launched several media campaigns.
Inequity in infant mortality between babies born to black and white women	Reduce by 8% by 2023	3.1 (CY 2016)	3.3 (CY 2017)	3.4 (CY 2018)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics <i>Definition:</i> Black infant mortality rate (rate of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) divided by white infant mortality rate.	There was a decrease in births to Black non-Hispanic mothers (~850 births between 2017 and 2018) and, although number of infants deaths also decreased, the IMR actually increased for this group. This is compared to very little decrease in deaths of infants born to white non-Hispanic mothers, and a smaller decrease in births (~20 births during the same time period, so the IMR for babies born to white non-Hispanic mothers stayed about the same. This will make the IMR disparity look wider.
Infant mortality rate	Reduce by 4% by 2025	4.1 per 1,000 (CY 2016)	4.3 per 1,000 (CY 2017)	3.9 per 1,000 (CY 2018)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics <i>Definition:</i> Rate of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.	2016 and 2018 data were revised to reflect updated data.

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Premature mortality rate	Reduce by 25% by 2040	189.4 deaths per 100,000 (CY 2016)	184.9 deaths per 100,000 (CY 2017)	187.1 deaths per 100,000 (CY 2018)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted premature death rate.	The increase was due to a lowered estimate of the city population. The Census changed their methodology and provided updated estimates for 2018 citywide population that were lower than the previous year.
Preventable severe maternal morbidity rate	Reduce by 50% by 2030	277.8 per 10,000 (CY 2014)	257.3 per 10,000 (CY 2016)	283.7 per 10,000 (CY 2017)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics <i>Definition:</i> Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) - life-threatening complications during pregnancy or childbirth - is identified during delivery hospitalizations based on the U.S. Center for Disease Control definitions, which include 25 indicators of SMM representing either serious complications of pregnancy or delivery (e.g., eclampsia or acute renal failure) or procedures used to manage these serious conditions (e.g., blood transfusion).	Year-to-year trends should be interpreted with caution due to the transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 coding for medical records that occurred mid-year 2015. Adjustment to the new coding system may account for an apparent dip in SMM rates in 2016 and their subsequent increase in 2017.

Healthy Lives: Make healthy lifestyles easier in all neighborhoods

Adult New Yorkers who exercised in the past 30 days	80% by 2035	74.5% (CY 2017)	72.5% (CY 2018)	75.1% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Community Health Survey <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting participating in any physical activities or exercises, such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise, in the past 30 days.	No significant difference from 2019 report values (p-value = 0.524)
New Yorkers eating the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables	Increase by 25% by 2035	13.3% (CY 2017)	12.4% (CY 2018)	14.4% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Hygiene, Community Health Survey <i>Definition:</i> Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting eating five or more servings of fruit and/or vegetables in the day prior to being surveyed.	No significant difference from 2019 report values (p-value = 0.150)
New Yorkers in high school who get the recommended level of physical activity	30% by 2035	20.8% (CY 2017)	N/A (N/A)	14.5% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Youth Risk Behavior Survey <i>Definition:</i> Percentage of New York City high school students who report being physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day for the past seven days.	Significant difference from 2019 report values (p-value <0.001)

Healthy Lives: Design a physical environment that creates the conditions for health and well-being

Citywide nitrogen dioxide (NO2) levels	Reduce 25% by 2030 (relative to 2018)	17.8 parts per billion (CY 2017)	17.0 parts per billion (CY 2018)	15.6 parts per billion (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Community Air Survey <i>Definition:</i> Annual average levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in the air, measured in parts per billion.	
Citywide three-year average fine particulate matter (PM2.5) levels from internal and external sources	Reduce	7.85 µg/m3 (CY 2017)	7.28 µg/m3 (CY 2018)	7 µg/m3 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Mental Health & Mental Hygiene, Community Air Survey <i>Definition:</i> Micrograms of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per cubic meter of air citywide, averaged over three years.	

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Combined sewer overflow capture rate	Increase	79.0% (CY 2017)	86.0% (CY 2018)	87% (FY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Environmental Protection, 14 Wastewater Resource Recovery Facilities' State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permits Annual Report <i>Definition:</i> Combined sewer volume captured at New York City wastewater treatment plants as a share of the total run-off and sanitary sewage entering the combined-sewer system during wet-weather periods.	
Disparity in black carbon across city neighborhoods	Reduce 25% by 2030 (relative to CY 2017)	3.0 (CY 2017)	3.5 (CY 2018)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, Community Air Survey <i>Definition:</i> The ratio of black carbon levels in the New York City community districts with the highest annual average levels and the community districts with the lowest annual average levels as measured by the New York City Community Air Survey.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related on-site mitigation regulations, laboratory procedures to measure black carbon were not able to be executed. DOHMH expects to update these data in the 2021 New York City Community Air Survey Report.
Street segments with recurring confirmed sewer backup in the last 12 months	<0.6	0.3% (FY 2018)	0.3% (FY 2019)	0.2% (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations <i>Definition:</i> The number of street segments in the city that had at least one confirmed sewer backup complaint during the last 12 months as a percent of the overall number of street segments in the City. A segment is the distance from one intersecting street to the next.	

Equity and Excellence in Education: Make New York City a leading national model for early childhood education

Children with access to 3-K	100%	~5,000 (CY 2018)	~20,000 (CY 2019)	23,500 (SY 2020-2021)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Department of Early Childhood Education <i>Definition:</i> The number of free, full-day 3-K seats available to three year olds.	Mayor Bill de Blasio and Schools Chancellor Meisha Porter announced in March 2021 that in partnership with City Council, 3-K for All will expand to the remaining 16 community school districts in the 2021-2022 school year – bringing free, full-day, high-quality 3-K to up to 16,500 more three-year-olds across New York City. By this fall, the City will support approximately 40,000 3-K seats across all 32 community school districts.
Four-year olds enrolled in full-day pre-K	Increase	68,000 (CY 2018)	68,000 (CY 2019)	68,000 (SY 2019-2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The number of pre-kindergarten students on the October 31st audited register, not including charter school students, for a given school year.	
Literacy by second grade	100% by 2026	50.6% (CY 2018)	53.3% (CY 2019)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Policy and Evaluation <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of third graders reaching proficiency on the New York State English Language Arts exam.	Indicator uses third grade proficiency as a proxy. This data was not available, as tests were not administered in 2020 due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Equity and Excellence in Education: Advance equity in K-12 opportunity and achievement						
College readiness	Increase to 75% by 2026	66.6% (CY 2018)	70.7% (CY 2019)	72.5% (SY 2019-2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Policy and Evaluation <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of students who, by the August after their fourth year in high school, have met City University of New York's (CUNY's) standards for college readiness in English and mathematics. Students can meet these standards by reaching certain scores on the Regents, SAT, ACT, or CUNY Assessments.	
New York City public school students who graduate on time	Increase to 84% by 2026	75.9% (CY 2018)	77.3% (CY 2019)	78.8% (SY 2019-2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Policy and Evaluation <i>Definition:</i> The percent of a graduating class of students, who entered the public school system in September of a given year and graduated within four years. The New York State calculation, instituted in 2005, includes Local and Regents Diplomas and all disabled students. It does not include students receiving General Education Development (GED) or Special Education Diplomas.	
Public school students who attain an Associate's degree or higher within six years	Increase	21,756 (CY 2017)	21,744 (CY 2018)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Policy & Evaluation <i>Definition:</i> The number of students from NYC district schools who have attained an Associate's degree or Bachelor's degree within six years of high school graduation.	Updated data not available.
Racial and ethnic graduation rate gap	Reduce by 50% by 2026	15.6% (CY 2018)	14.1% (CY 2019)	12.1% (SY 2019-2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Safety & Youth Development <i>Definition:</i> The difference in four-year graduation rates between Asian and non-Hispanic white students and black and Hispanic students.	

Equity and Excellence in Education: Increase integration, diversity, and inclusion in New York City Schools

Average length of suspensions	Decrease	7.5 days (2017-2018 School Year)	5.8 days (2018-2019 School Year)	5.2 days (2019-2020 School Year)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Safety & Youth Development <i>Definition:</i> The average length in days of all principal and superintendent suspensions for all public schools.	2017-18 and 2018-19 values have been updated.
Districts with diversity plans	9	3 (CY 2018)	3 (CY 2019)	3 (SY 2019 - 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Equity & Access <i>Definition:</i> The number of districts that have published plans to increase enrollment diversity within schools.	
Teachers who receive implicit bias training	All	10,000 (SY 2017 - 2018)	N/A (N/A)	~70,000 (SY 2019 - 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Education, Office of Equity & Access <i>Definition:</i> The number of NYC DOE teachers who receive implicit bias training.	

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Livable Climate: Achieve carbon neutrality and 100% clean electricity						
Curbside diversion rate	Increase	18.0% (FY 2018)	18.1% (FY 2019)	18.5% (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Mangement Report <i>Definition:</i> Percentage of the Department of Sanitation's residential waste stream (curbside and containerized metal, glass, plastic, organics, and mixed paper) that is recycled.	
Greenhouse gas emissions eliminated, reduced, or offset	100% by 2050	18.2% (CY 2017)	15.0% (CY 2019)	15.0% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of Sustainability, Greenhouse Gas Inventory <i>Definition:</i> Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). The term "carbon dioxide equivalent" or CO2e allows other greenhouse gas emissions to be expressed in terms of CO2 based on their relative global warming potential. These include seven main groups of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexaflouride, and nitrogen trifluoride. Greenhouse gas emissions reductions are measured as compared to 2005 levels.	Due to the timing of last year's OneNYC Progress Report release, this most recently available data (from CY2019) was published in the previous report. Per Local Law 22 of 2008, the CY2020 greenhouse gas emissions inventory will be available in September 2021.
Share of electricity mix from clean sources	100% by 2040	27.0% (CY 2017)	39.6%* (CY 2019)	39.6%* (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of Sustainability, Greenhouse Gas Inventory <i>Definition:</i> Clean energy is defined across New York State as zero-carbon-emissions electricity, or electricity generated by sources that have de minimis net carbon emissions impact. This indicator reflects the share of electricity supplied to New York City that meets this definition.	Due to the timing of last year's OneNYC Progress Report release, this most recently available data (from CY2019) was published in the previous report. Per Local Law 22 of 2008, the CY2020 greenhouse gas emissions inventory will be available in September 2021. *In 2019, the City updated its methodology to improve its measurement of the carbon intensity of the power grid. The new approach more accurately reflects actual power flows into the city and fixes a data issue that overstated the generation of certain dirty in-city units. The improved methodology provides a more accurate assessment of the carbon intensity of the power grid over time, dating back to 2005.

Livable Climate: Strengthen communities, buildings, infrastructure, and the waterfront to be more resilient

Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) in hours	Decrease	3.22 (CY 2017)	4.66 (CY 2018)	3.93 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Con Edison <i>Definition:</i> The average duration in hours of a customer outage throughout the year in the New York City portion of Con Edison's service territory.	CAIDI measures the average duration of a customer-experienced outage in hours. This metric applies to the New York City portion of the Con Edison service territory only and therefore does not include the Rockaways, which are served by the Long Island Power Authority. This metric is calculated and reported by ConEd, and is somewhat dependent on how many storms NYC has that year.
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Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Flood insurance policies in force	Increase	53,971 (January 2019)	52,570 (December 2019)	52,129 (December 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Federal Emergency Management Agency <i>Definition:</i> The total number of National Flood Insurance Program policies in force in New York City, including those for individual units and condominiums.	Reduction in the flood insurance policies in force are an expected outcome from economic impacts from COVID-19.
System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) per 1,000 customers	Decrease	84.5 (CY 2017)	112.0 (CY 2018)	148.0 (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Con Edison <i>Definition:</i> The average number of service interruptions per 1,000 customers throughout the year in the New York City portion of Con Edison's service territory.	SAIFI measures how often customers lose power, specifically the number of outages per 1,000 customers served. This metric applies to the New York City portion of the Con Edison service territory only and therefore does not include the Rockaways, which are served by the Long Island Power Authority. This metric is calculated and reported by ConEd, and is somewhat dependent on how many storms NYC has that year.

Livable Climate: Create economic opportunities for all New Yorkers through climate action

City pension fund investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other climate change solutions	Increase to \$4 billion by 2021	\$2.0 Billion (FY 2018)	\$2.9 Billion (FY 2019)	\$6.0 Billion (April 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York City Comptroller's Office <i>Definition:</i> The total value in investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other climate change solutions across the City's five pension funds.	After surpassing the goal by more than \$2 billion in additional climate investments months ahead of schedule, the City committed in February 2021 to increase investments in climate solutions to \$50 billion by 2035 and move funds to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.
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Livable Climate: Fight for climate accountability and justice

City pension fund investments in fossil fuel reserve owners	Eliminate by 2022	\$5.0 Billion (CY 2017)	\$5.0 Billion (CY 2018)	\$5.0 billion (CY 2021)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York City Comptroller's Office <i>Definition:</i> The total value if investments across the City's five pension funds in entities that own fossil fuel reserves.	TRS, NYCERS, and BERS announced in January 2021 decisions to divest a total of approximately \$4 billion from fossil fuel reserve owners by the end of 2022.
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Efficient Mobility: Modernize New York City's mass transit networks

Annual bus ridership	Increase	724 million (CY 2017)	691 million (CY 2018)	678 million (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Metropolitan Transportation Authority <i>Definition:</i> Bus ridership includes all passengers on an MTA or New York City Transit bus who board using a valid MetroCard, cash, transfer, Select Bus Service ticket, or pass. Bus ridership does not include employees. Non-revenue passengers (e.g. Children under 44 inches tall travelling with an adult), and B42 riders boarding inside the paid zone of the Rockaway Park "L" subway station.	CY 2020 bus ridership values are expected to decline due to COVID-19.
Annual NYC Ferry riders	11 million by 2023	4.9 million (CY 2018)	6.4 million (CY 2019)	3.3 million (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Economic Development Corporation <i>Definition:</i> The total number of passenger riders on the NYC Ferry as reported to the New York City Economic Development Corporation by Hornblower, Inc.	COVID-19 impacted ridership significantly, as with all public transit in NYC. NYC Ferry ridership bounced back faster than other modes, but was still approximately 60% of 2019 levels.

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Average citywide bus speeds	Increase 25%	8.0 mph (April 2019)	7.9 mph (December 2019)	8.3 mph (December 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Transportation, New York City Mobility Report <i>Definition:</i> The average speed at which buses citywide travel during weekdays, including all hours of the day.	Marked increases in bus speeds were observed during the PAUSE period of the pandemic, but speeds remain increased overall compared to 2019
Efficient Mobility: Ensure New York City's streets are safe and accessible						
Share of New Yorkers that live within a quarter-mile of the bike network	90% by 2022	80.0% (CY 2016)	82.0% (CY 2017)	86% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Transportation <i>Definition:</i> Percentage of New Yorkers living within a quarter-mile of a bicycle lane.	
Traffic fatalities	0	202 (CY 2018)	221 (CY 2019)	245 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Vision Zero Annual Report <i>Definition:</i> The total number of pedestrian, motorist, bicyclist, and passenger deaths resulting from traffic crashes. Data reflects crash-related fatalities during the reporting period.	<p>Several problematic trends contributed to an increase in motorcyclist and motor vehicle occupant fatalities in 2020, including speeding, a trend reported nationwide. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% of fatalities happened in places, or at times, when no speed camera was in operation (on highways, in the overnight hours: 10pm-6am, or on weekends). - 35% of non-highway fatalities happened within school zones with cameras, but at times when the cameras were not in operation (overnight: 10pm-6am, or weekends). - Nearly 65% of riders in motorcyclist-related fatalities were not properly licensed (either no license, suspension, or did not have a proper M-license). <p>Despite the many fiscal and operational challenges posed by the pandemic, DOT continued to crack down on reckless drivers. In 2020, DOT installed more speed cameras than in the first six years of the program combined, with now over 1,200 speed cameras active across 750 school speed zones citywide. DOT also reduced the speed limits on nine of the city's most crash-prone corridors.</p> <p>A notable positive within the 2020 statistics: For the first time since record-keeping began in 1910, fewer than 100 pedestrians died in one year.</p>
Efficient Mobility: Reduce congestion and emissions						
Greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector	Reduce 70% by 2050	6.0% reduction from 2005 baseline (CY 2017)	5.4% reduction from 2005 baseline (CY 2019)	5.4% reduction from 2005 baseline (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of Sustainability, Greenhouse Gas Inventory <i>Definition:</i> The Citywide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for transportation consists of all direct and indirect GHG emissions from on-road transportation, railways, marine navigation, and aviation within city limits.	Due to the timing of last year's OneNYC Progress Report release, this most recently available data (from CY2019) was published in the previous report. Per Local Law 22 of 2008, the CY2020 greenhouse gas emissions inventory will be available in September 2021.

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Share of NYC trips by sustainable modes (walking, biking, and mass transit)	80% by 2050	67.0% (CY 2017)	67.0% (CY 2018)	67% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey One-Year Estimates <i>Definition:</i> The estimated share of New York City residents who used a sustainable mode of transportation (public transportation, bicycle, or on foot) to get to work.	CY 2017 value has been updated to use the ACS 1-Year estimate instead of the 5-Year estimate for continuity.
Vehicle registrations in New York City	Decrease	1,923,041 (CY 2017)	1,912,468 (CY 2018)	1,922,313 (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York State Department of Vehicles <i>Definition:</i> Total number of vehicles registered with New York State in New York City's five boroughs.	This indicator tracks the number of Standard Series vehicle registrations in force at the end of the calendar year. Calendar year 2017 and 2018 values have been updated because they previously included registrations other than Standard Series (e.g., commercial, bus, etc).

Efficient Mobility: Strengthen connections to the region and the world

Share of cargo volume by rail	7% by 2040	2.0% (CY 2018)	2.0% (CY 2019)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Economic Development Corporation <i>Definition:</i> The share of freight tonnage transported via rail.	City and regional transportation flows are measured by the regional metropolitan planning organization, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council. It is anticipated that they will publish the latest data later in the year with the 2021 regional transportation plan. However, trucking reliance has increased since the onset of COVID-19 due to increased e-commerce and direct delivery. As the construction and aggregate industry recovers, we are optimistic that rail volumes will pick up in the next few years.
Share of cargo volume by water	11% by 2040	8.0% (CY 2018)	8.0% (CY 2019)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> Economic Development Corporation <i>Definition:</i> The share of freight tonnage transported via waterway.	City and regional transportation flows are measured by the regional metropolitan planning organization, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council. It is anticipated that they will publish the latest data later in the year with the 2021 regional transportation plan. Increased reliance on trucking due to COVID-19 has posed some market difficulties for developing localized maritime services. However, major transportation companies are expected to deploy urban maritime services as the economy recovers and traffic congestion returns.

Modern Infrastructure: Make forward-thinking investments in core physical infrastructure and hazard mitigation

Electric vehicle share of new motor vehicle sales	20% by 2025	1.4% (CY 2018)	1.4% (CY 2019)	1.6% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) <i>Definition:</i> Electric vehicle sales as a share of total vehicle sales in New York City. Vehicles include light duty vehicles such as sedans, vans, and light pickup trucks.	
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Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
Share of electricity mix from clean sources	100% by 2040	27.0% (CY 2017)	39.6%* (CY 2019)	39.6%* (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Office of Sustainability, Greenhouse Gas Inventory <i>Definition:</i> Clean electricity is defined across new York State as zero-carbon-emissions electricity, or electricity generated by sources that have de minimis net carbon emissions impact. This indicator reflects the percentage of the electricity supplied to New York City that meets this definition.	Due to the timing of last year's OneNYC Progress Report release, this most recently available data (from CY2019) was published in the previous report. Per Local Law 22 of 2008, the CY2020 greenhouse gas emissions inventory will be available in September 2021. *In 2019, the City updated its methodology to improve its measurement of the carbon intensity of the power grid. The new approach more accurately reflects actual power flows into the city and fixes a data issue that overstated the generation of certain dirty in-city units. The improved methodology provides a more accurate assessment of the carbon intensity of the power grid over time, dating back to 2005.

Modern Infrastructure: Improve digital infrastructure to meet the needs of the 21st century

Cybersecurity jobs	10,000 by 2030	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	2,549 (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Economic Development Corporation <i>Definition:</i> The total number of cybersecurity jobs created as part of New York City's Cyber NYC program.	
Neighborhoods with a commercial corridor served by free public Wi-Fi	Increase	42% (April 2019)	42% (September 2019)	42% (February 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Department of Information Technology & Communication, NYC Wi-Fi Hotspot Location data <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of Neighborhood Tabulation Areas where one or more free public Wi-Fi access points are available within a commercial corridor within that Neighborhood.	
Neighborhoods with a zone that has three or more options for commercial fiber optic service	Increase	72% (CY 2017)	89% (CY 2019)	96% (CY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Federal Communications Commission, Form 477 <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of Neighborhood Tabulation Areas having three or more Internet Service Providers that each offer fiber optic service to at least one business end user in a census block within that Neighborhood.	
New York City households with a residential broadband subscription	Increase	71% (CY 2017)	71% (CY 2018)	71% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of New York City households who report having a residential broadband subscription as estimated in the U.S. Census American Community Survey.	

Indicator Name	Target	2019 Report Values	2020 Report Values	2021 Report Values	Source and Definition	Notes
New York City households with three or more residential broadband provider options	Increase	26% (CY 2017)	26% (CY 2018)	26% (CY 2019)	<i>Data Source:</i> Federal Communications Commission, Form 477 <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of New York City households having three or more internet Service Providers that offer residential broadband speed service to at least one end user within the household's census block group. The Federal Communications Commission's standard for 'broadband' internet service is a download speed of at least 25 megabits per second (Mbps) and an upload speed of at least 3 Mbps.	2017 and 2018 values have been updated.
NYC Secure App downloads	300,000 by 2021	57,000 (As of April 2019)	99,500 (As of March 2020)	180,000 (As of April 2021)	<i>Data Source:</i> NYC Cyber Command <i>Definition:</i> The total number of downloads of the NYC Secure App.	
Use of New York City public computer centers	Increase	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	<i>Data Source:</i> <i>Definition:</i>	NYC public computer centers closed in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis, moving to offer patrons support and services virtually, wherever possible.

Modern Infrastructure: Implement best practices for asset maintenance and capital project delivery

Bridge projects (structural work) substantially completed on schedule	100%	100% (FY 2018)	100% (FY 2019)	100% (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The percent of bridge (re)construction/rehabilitation projects completed on or before the scheduled completion date, not including non-structural or minor work.	
Total Department of Design and Construction construction projects completed early/on time	Increase	88.0% (FY 2018)	87.0% (FY 2019)	89% (FY 2020)	<i>Data Source:</i> Mayor's Management Report <i>Definition:</i> The percentage of all construction projects completed ahead of schedule or no more than 30 days behind the baseline schedule, exclusive of programmatic scope changes and any holds placed on the project by the sponsor agency. Additions/adjustments to the design that was agreed on prior to construction start and funding issues caused by such adjustments constitute a programmatic scope change. On larger infrastructure projects (roadway/sewer/water main), delays caused by significant utility interference that are completely out of the agency's control constitute a programmatic scope change.	