Gap Analysis

Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) in
New York State

Wende A. Mix, Ph.D. Nov 2022

Gap Between ACP Enrollment and Eligible Households

Gap Size By Zip Code

Gap Between ACP Enrollment and Eligible Households

Gap Size By Zip Code
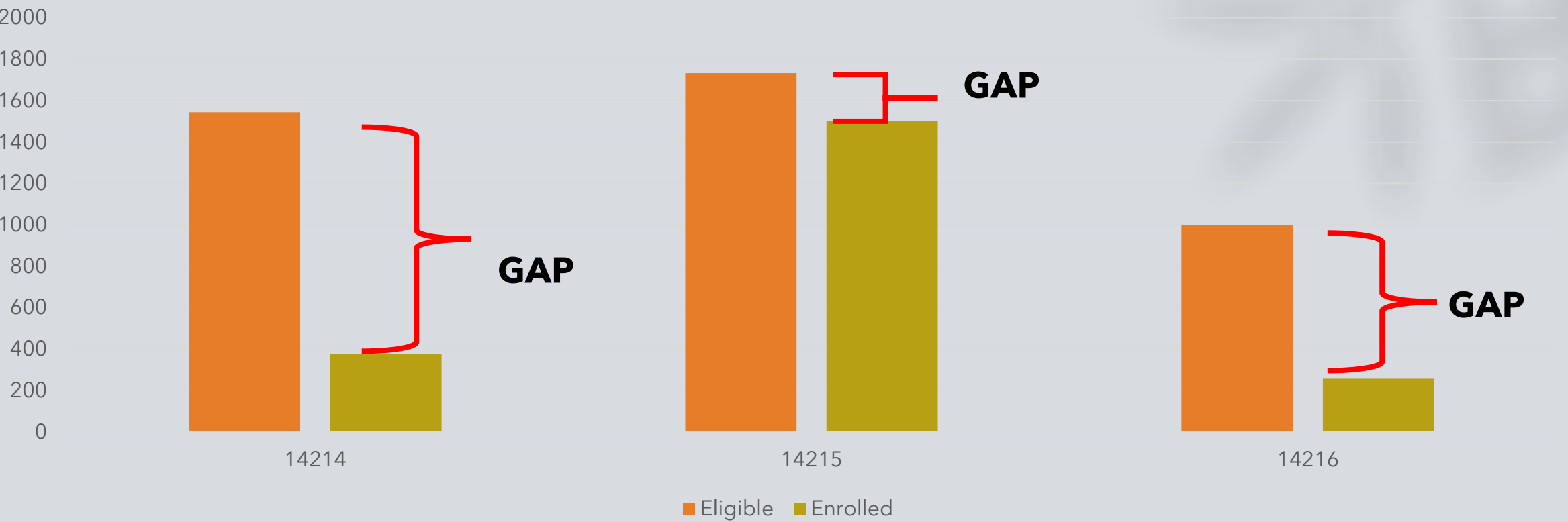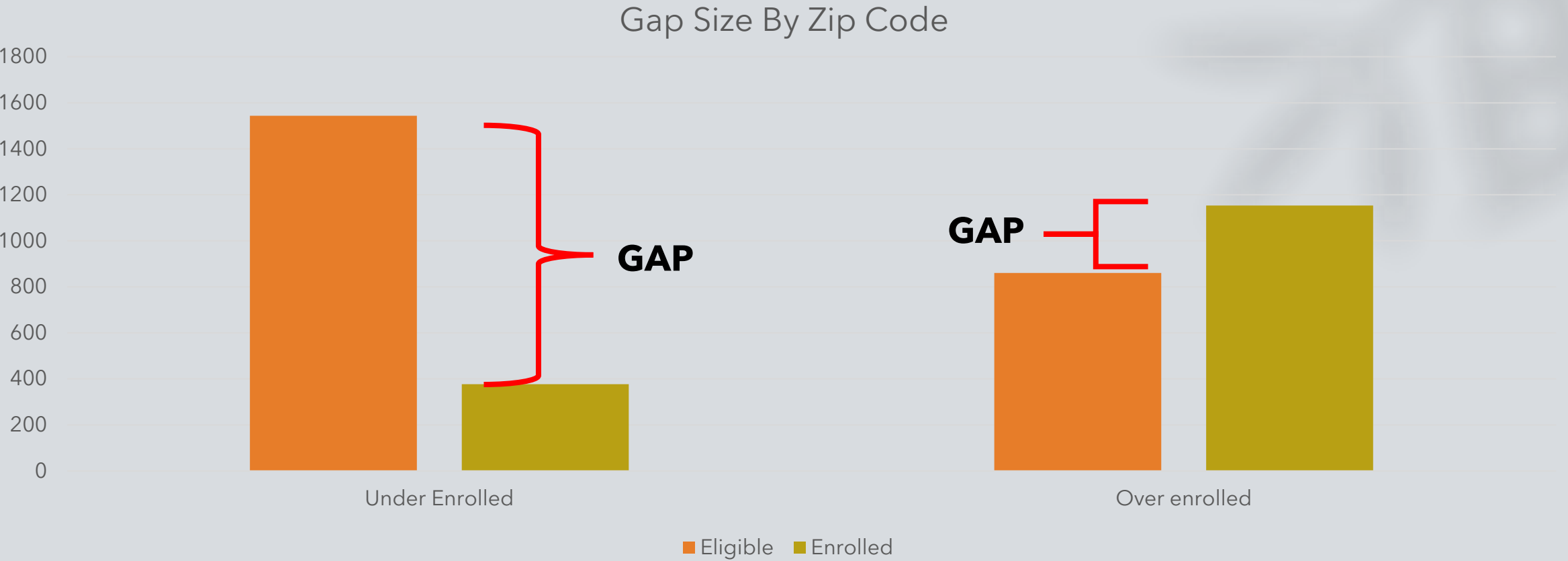
Eligible   Enrolled

Gap measures

- Total difference = Eligible – Enrolled
  - Urban Example: 10,000 – 8,500= **1,500**
  - Rural Example: 300 – 150 = 150
  - **Urban ZCTA has bigger gap than rural ZCTA**

- Ratio = Enrolled/Eligible x 100
  - 8,500/10,000 x 100 = 85%
  - 150/300 x 100 = **50%**
  - **Rural ZCTA has a lower proportion of eligible households enrolled**

Summary

- Gap Analysis allows
  - identification areas that are lagging in enrollment in the ACP.
  - identification areas that may need scrutiny of enrollment numbers.
- ACP Eligibility Criteria challenge data analysts due to
  - lack of relevant data, and
  - significant overlap in eligibility criteria.
- Income eligibility, as defined in this study using Census data from the American Community Survey, indicates that parts of cities have significant over enrollment that should be investigated.
- Gaps in eligible vs enrolled households are larger in cities.
- But gaps in the proportion of eligible households that are enrolled are larger in rural areas.

ACP Enrollment Data

By County and Zip Code

ACP Enrolled/Subscribers Data

- The Zip Code files allow users to view the total enrolled households by zip code and data month with a breakout by verification method.
- USAC redacts any ZIP codes meeting the criteria developed by the FCC to protect subscriber privacy and to reduce the risk of identification of enrolled households. **ZIP codes are excluded if their estimated population is below 50**, **if a population estimate for the ZIP code is not available in the American Community Survey, if there are fewer than 1,000 enrolled households in a ZIP code and those households comprise most of a ZIP code's estimated population, or if the number of households in a ZIP code equals or exceeds the population estimate range for that ZIP code. Enrollments in redacted ZIP codes are consolidated and labeled as 00000 in the file**.

Downloaded enrollment data for all zip codes in the U.S and Puerto Rico, as of

- June 1, 2022
- July 1, 2022
- Aug 1, 2022
- Sept 1, 2022
- Oct 1, 2022

U.S. ACP Enrollments by Month

Month as of	Total Enrollments	Total Redacted Enrollment	# Redacted Zip Codes
June 1	12,154,560	36,458	2,757
July 1	12,710,684	40,020	2,854
Aug 1	13,105,235	NA	NA
Sept 1	13,514,836	43,413	2,946
Oct 1	14,104,334	45,978	2,998

October Enrollments
- 0 - 500 (1,330)
- 501 - 1,500 (156)
- 1,501 - 3,000 (100)
- 3,001 - 5,000 (50)
- 5,001 - 7,500 (32)
- 7,501 - 12,000 (16)
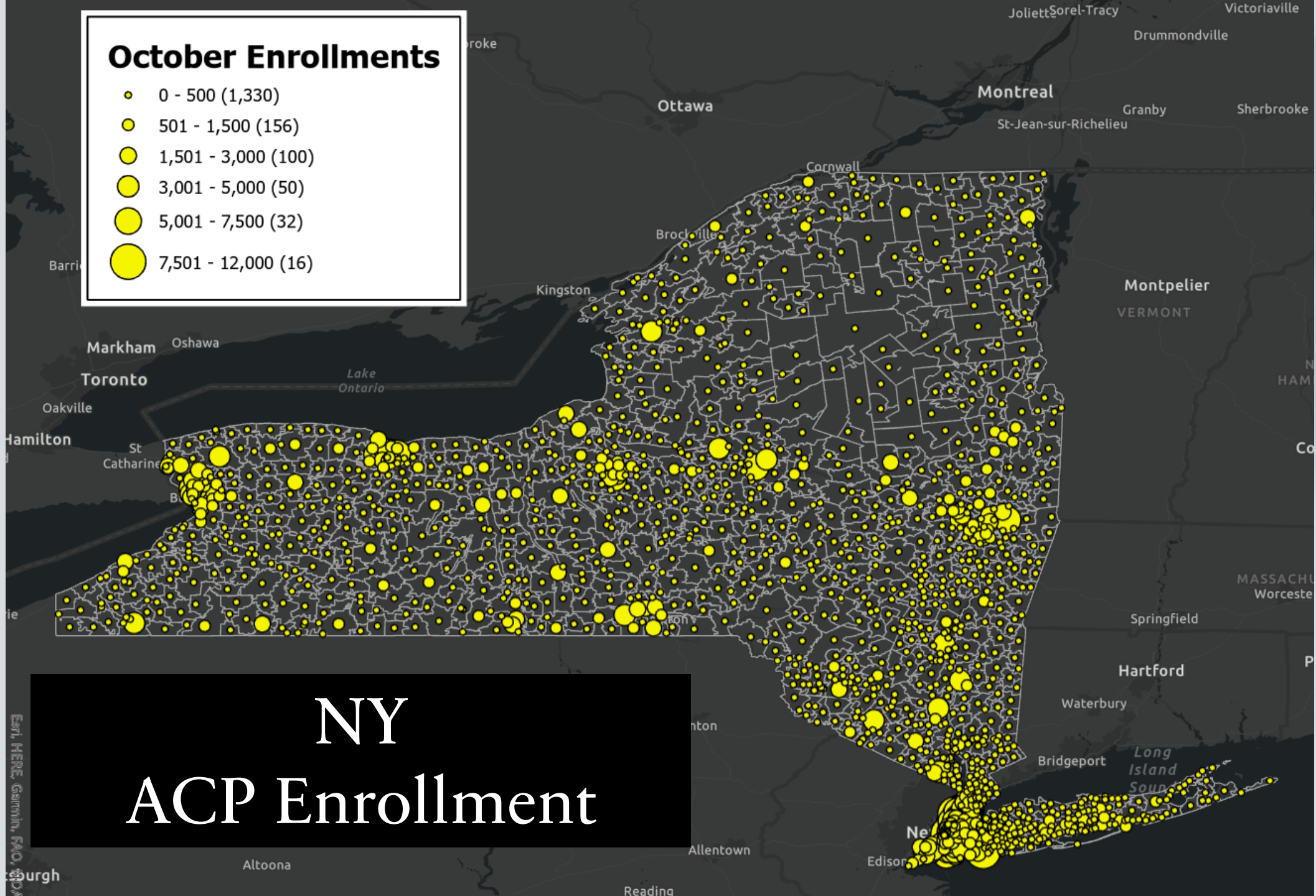
NY
ACP Enrollment

Urbanized Area vs Rural Enrollment

New York State had a 15% increase in enrollments during this 5-month period.

Rural Areas had a 25.4% increase in enrollments during this 5-month period.
Urbanized Areas had 14.7% increase in enrollments during this 5-month period.

New York ACP Enrollments by Month

ZCTA Classification	Count	June	July	August	September	October
Rural	742	26,879	29,055	31,198	33,636	36,022
Contains Urbanized Area	1,082	827,729	877,342	884,304	922,305	970,183
TOTAL	1,824	854,608	906,397	915,502	955,941	1,006,205

Based on 2010 Urban Area boundaries. "Rural" zip codes do not contain urbanized areas.

Consistency in Zip Code Enrollments Over 5-Months

Steady Monthly Increase
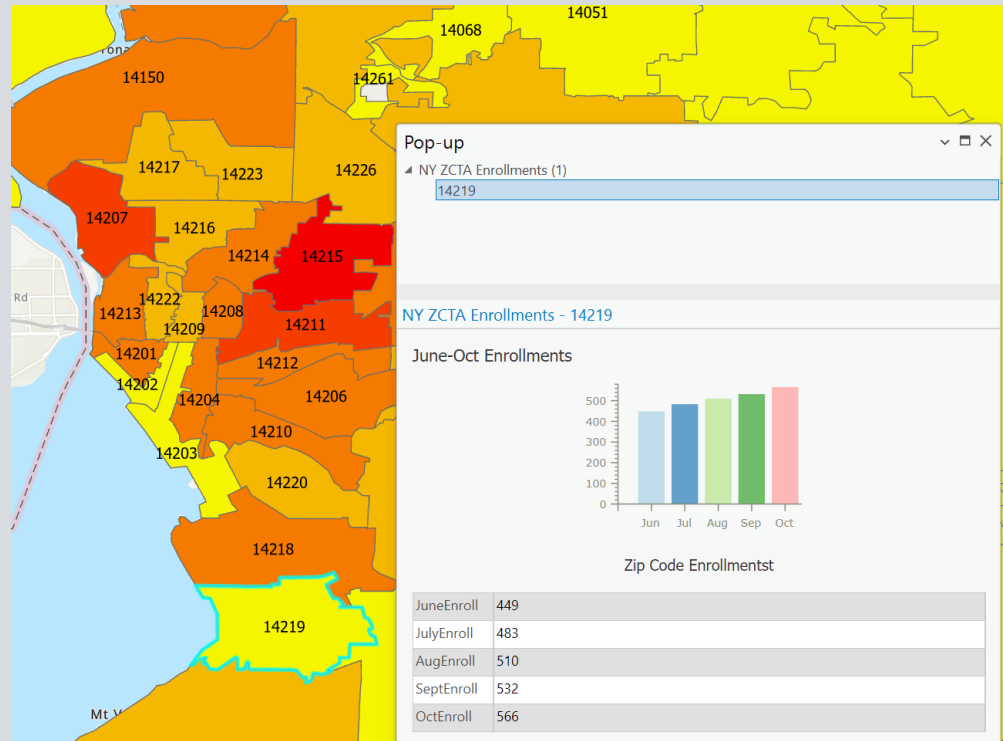
Fluctuating Monthly Enrollments

Eligibility

Data Issues

Eligible Households

Criteria from the FCC Web site

- **Who Is Eligible for the Affordable Connectivity Program?**

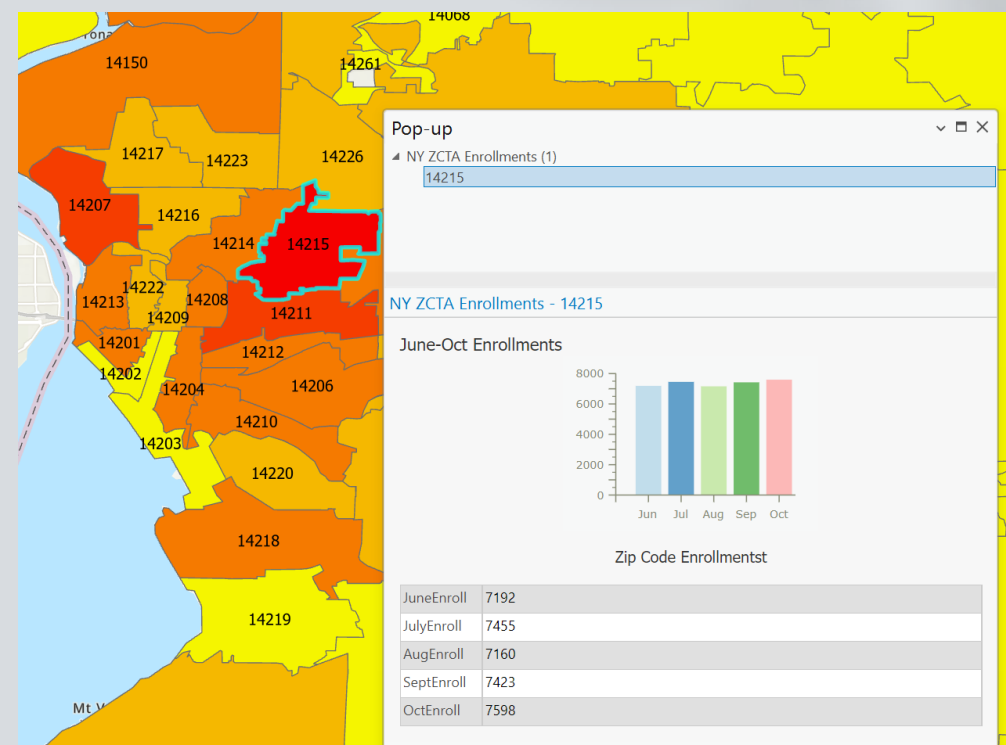- A household is eligible for the Affordable Connectivity **Program if the household income is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines**, or if a member of the household meets at least *one* of the criteria below:

- Received a Federal Pell Grant during the current award year;

- Meets the eligibility criteria for a participating provider's existing low-income internet program;

- Participates in one of these assistance programs:
  - Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program, including at U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Community Eligibility Provision schools.
  - **SNAP**
  - **Medicaid**
  - Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program (Section 8 Vouchers)
  - Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)/202/811
  - Public Housing
  - **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**
  - WIC
  - Veterans Pension or Survivor Benefits
  - or Lifeline;

- Participates in one of these assistance programs and lives on Qualifying Tribal lands:
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance
  - Tribal TANF
  - Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
  - Tribal Head Start (income based)
  - Affordable Housing Programs for American Indians, Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiians

Pell Grant Recipient Data Issues

- [21- 22 New York State Summary by School](#)

- No obvious way to assign students receiving Pell grants to households.
  - Do they live in dorms?
  - Off-campus possibly with other students
  - At parents/family home

School Type	Number of Schools	Total YTD Recipients	Total YTD Disbursements
Private-Nonprofit	175	91,818	$ 456,096,014
Proprietary	82	42,644	$ 187,602,506
Public	104	237,189	$ 1,040,793,240
Grand Total	361	371,651	$ 1,684,491,760

National School Breakfast/Lunch Programs Data Issues

- These program criteria identify a **subset** of households (families with children at home) within the general income qualification category =>
  - A household is eligible for the Affordable Connectivity Program **if the household income is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines**,

National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides low-cost or free lunches to children and operates in nearly 100,000 public and nonprofit private schools (grades Pre-Kindergarten–12) and residential child care institutions. In fiscal year (FY) 2019 (before the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic), the program provided 4.9 billion lunches at a total cost of $14.2 billion.

USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the NSLP and reimburses participating schools and residential child care institutions for the meals served to students. Any student in a participating school can get an NSLP lunch. Students from households with incomes:

- At or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a free lunch.
- Between 130 and 185 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a reduced-price lunch.
- Above 185 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a low-cost, full-price lunch.

School Breakfast Program

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides low-cost or free breakfasts to children and typically operates in about 90,000 public and nonprofit private schools (grades Pre-Kindergarten–12) and residential child care institutions. In fiscal year (FY) 2019 (before the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic), the program provided 2.5 billion breakfasts at a total cost of $4.5 billion.

USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the SBP and reimburses participating schools and residential child care institutions for the meals served to students. Any student in a participating school can get an SBP breakfast. Students from households with incomes:

- At or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a free breakfast.
- Between 130 and 185 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a reduced-price breakfast.
- Above 185 percent of the Federal poverty line can receive a low-cost, full-price breakfast.

Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) Data Issues

Assisted Housing - Housing Choice Vouchers by Tract - National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA)

Metadata Updated: November 17, 2022

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development?s (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled with decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. The participant is free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects. Housing choice vouchers (HCV) are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs). The PHAs receive federal funds from HUD to administer the voucher program. A family that is issued a housing voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit where the owner agrees to rent under the program. This unit may include the family's present residence. Rental units must meet minimum standards of health and safety, as determined by the PHA. A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the PHA on behalf of the participating family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program. Under certain circumstances, if authorized by the PHA, a family may use its voucher to purchase a modest home.HCV locations are identified in public records by the owner and not the tenant so access to this information is restricted to help safeguard the location of HCV units. Due to the sensitive nature of the HCV locations, these are aggregated to the U.S. Census Bureau?s census tract geography.
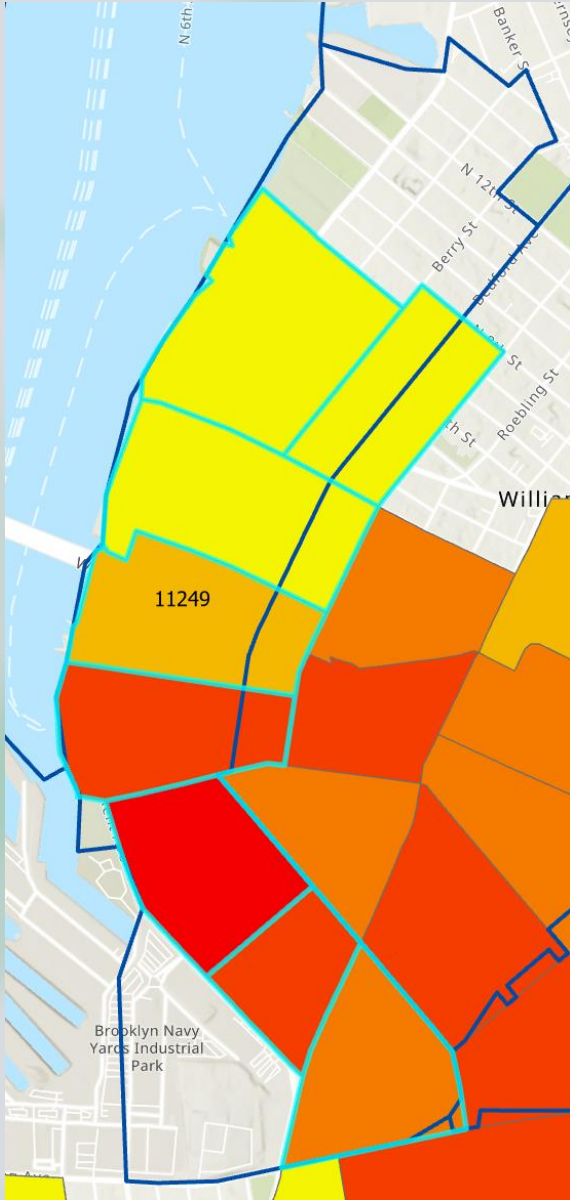
HCV Data Issues

Source: [Dept of Housing and Urban Development – public HCV by Census tract](#).

421 ZCTA in New York State with no public HCV

Disparate geography in programs

Zip codes include tracts with HCV but no enrollment

For example, ZCTA 11249 includes 7 census tracts with 1,887 public HCV but no enrollment data.

Public HCV make up a very small proportion of the Oct Enrollment in 611 ZCTA.

Public HCV Gap

HCV Gap

- ■ -254,832 - -170,000
- ■ -169,999 - -100,000
- ■ -99,999 - -50,000
- ■ -49,999 - -25,000
- ■ -24,999 - -15,000
- ■ -14,999 - 0
- ■ HCV > Oct Enroll (1 - 131)
- ■ No Data

HCV Gap = HCV eligible Households minus Households enrolled in October. The majority of Zip codes have vastly more households enrolled than HCV eligible households. Tracts with HCV data are assigned to the ZCTA that contains their center.

Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS

Eligible Households & American Community Survey (ACS)

ACS 2020, 5 yr. estimates

Relevant Characteristics in ACS Summarized by

- Individuals
  - By age
  - Civilian, in group quarters, …..
- Households
  - **Family** Households
    - Family structure (married couple, male householder no spouse, female householder no spouse)
  - **Non-Family** Households

Sample estimates

- Have margin of error
- Consider reliability of an estimate.

Eligibility vs ACS Data

Household income is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines

- Table B17026:RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL OF FAMILIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
- Summary for ZCTA is for **family households**

Medicaid

- B27010: TYPES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY AGE, Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population
- C27007: MEDICAID/MEANS-TESTED PUBLIC COVERAGE BY SEX BY AGE   Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population
- C27012: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS AND TYPE BY WORK EXPERIENCE Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years
- S2704: PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY TYPE AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Civilian noninstitutionalized population

Eligibility vs ACS Data

Medicaid

- B27015: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS AND TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS), Universe: Civilian population living in households

- Subject Definitions, page 76

- Public health coverage includes the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Health Care (provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and individual state health plans.

- Cannot separate out Medicaid only!

NYS Open Data on Medicaid

Medicaid Program Enrollment by Month
Economic Regions in NYS

Number of Recipients

Western
52,815,303

Economic Region:
New York City, Long Island, Mid-Hudson, Western, Finger Lakes, Capital District, Central, Southern Tier, Mohawk Valley, North Country, Other

▥ Chart   ▦ Summary Table   View Source Data ◢

NYS Open Data Source – Medicaid Program Enrollment by Month: Beginning 2009. Data **for individuals**, not households

Medicaid Program Enrollment by Month: Beginning 2009

This dataset aggregates and displays the number of New York State Medicaid enrollees by eligibility year and month within each NYS Economic Region, health insurance plan information, and enrollee demographics.
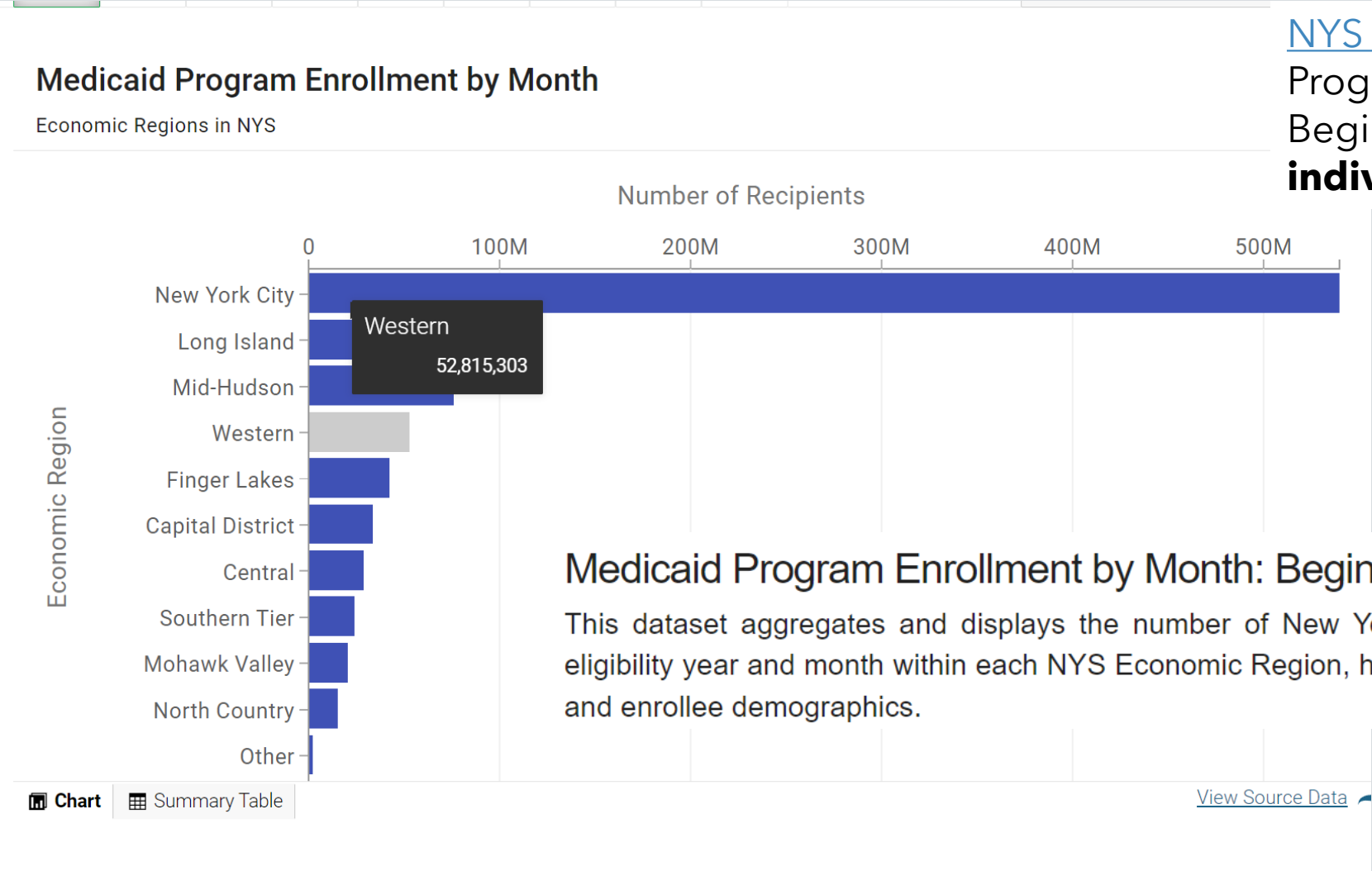
Eligibility vs ACS Data

SNAP DATA

- B22001: RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY PRESENCE OF PEOPLE <u>60 YEARS AND OVER</u> FOR HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Households

- B22002: RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY <u>PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE</u> FOR HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Households

- B22003: RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS <u>BY POVERTY STATUS</u> IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Households

- By race (B22005A-H) and ethnicity (B22005I),

- By family type and number of workers in the family (B22007),

    - B22007_002E Estimate!!Total:!!Household received Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months:

Eligibility vs ACS Data

Public Assistance

- B19057: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Households

- B19058: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OR FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Households

- Subject Definitions p. 87
  - 6. Public assistance income: Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. The terms "public assistance income" and "cash public assistance" are used interchangeably in the 2020 ACS data products.

Eligibility vs Data

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- B19056 SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR HOUSEHOLDS
  Universe: Households

- Subject Definitions p. 87

  - 5. Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The Puerto Rico Community Survey questionnaire asks about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally-administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents in the same manner as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during the past 12-month reference period and received SSI.

Eligibility vs Data

All Three?

B09010: RECEIPT OF <u>SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI),</u> CASH <u>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME</u>, OR <u>FOOD STAMPS/SNAP</u> IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS Universe: Population under 18 years in households

Inappropriate Universe

Data overlap: Should not ADD the number of households together from the three separate assistance categories since **a household may have 1, 2, or all 3 eligibility criteria**.

Potential ACS Data to Use in Gap Analysis

- Households
  - Below poverty level
    - Family Households
    - Non-Family Households
  - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
  - RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
  - Received SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
  - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME or FOOD STAMPS/SNAP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
  - Received SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME SSI and/or PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME
- Family households with ratio of income to poverty level < 2

Eligibility Definitions

Use Margin of Error

1,704 ZCTAs have total households estimate significantly different from 0 (90% confidence level)

964 (57%) of these zip codes have more family households with income to poverty level ratio < 2 than family households below the poverty level.

Define Eligibility by Income:

For each Zip Code:

If Family HH with income to poverty level ratio < 2 == family households below the poverty level,

Eligible HH = family + non-family households below the poverty level

Else,

Eligible HH = family HH with income to poverty level ratio < 2 + non-family HH below the poverty level

Data Analysis

By various geographical summary levels

Eligibility Definitions

Income Eligibility	Food Stamps/SNAP Eligibility	Public Assistance Income Eligibility	SSI Eligibility
• 1,367 (80%) ZCTAs have households that are eligible by income • 1,597,231 (±10,712) households in New York State	• 1,254 (74%) ZCTAs have households that are eligible by SNAP • 1,057,592 (±8,105) households in New York State	• 818 (48%) ZCTAs have households that are eligible by Public Assistance Income • 256,916 (±4,211) households in New York State	• 1,140 (67%) ZCTAs have households that are eligible by receipt of SSI • 456,587 (±5,442) households in New York State

Urban/Rural Gap Analysis for ZCTAs in NY

Area Type	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Total Gap	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
Rural	296	22,643	57,751	1,339	35,108	39%	1%
Urbanized Area	644	740,504	1,277,654	9,740	537,150	58%	0%

E = Estimate, M=Margin of Error

- Total Gap = Income Eligible HH in ZCTA minus Oct Enrollments in ZCTA

- Considering the margin of error associated with income eligible estimates, 940 ZCTAs in New York have a Total Gap significantly different from 0.
  - Of the 884 ZCTAs with Total Gap not significantly different from 0, 140 have no households enrolled in October AND no income eligible households.

- As expected, Urban ZCTAs have a larger Total Gap than Rural ZCTAs.

- But Rural ZCTAs have a lower ratio of the income eligible households enrolled.

Gap Analysis ZCTAs in NY

Total Gap

- -1,535 - -1,000
- -999 - -500
- -499 - 0
- 1 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 4,000
- 4,001 - 6,000

Total Gap for ZCTA with gap values that are significantly different from 0.
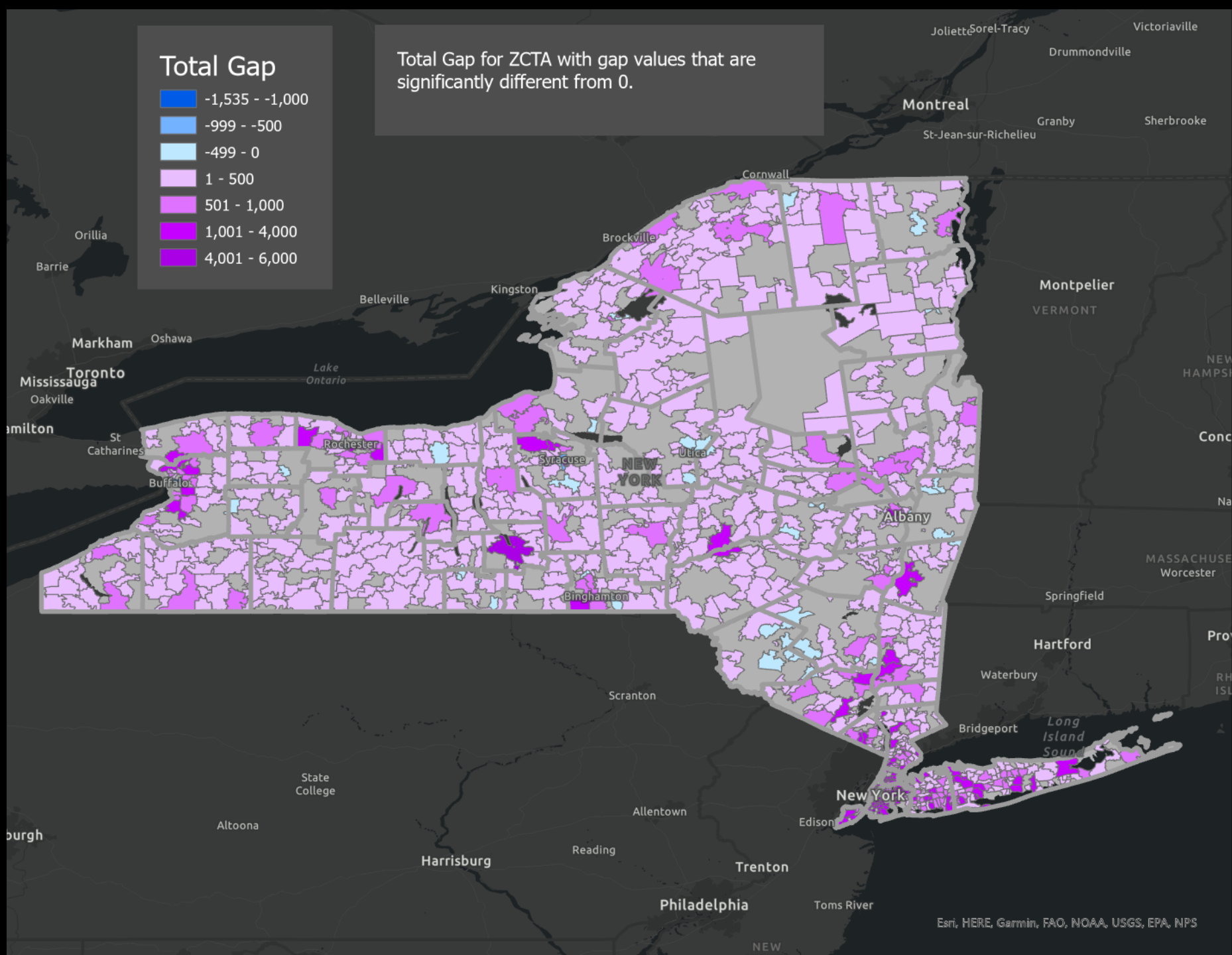
Western NY
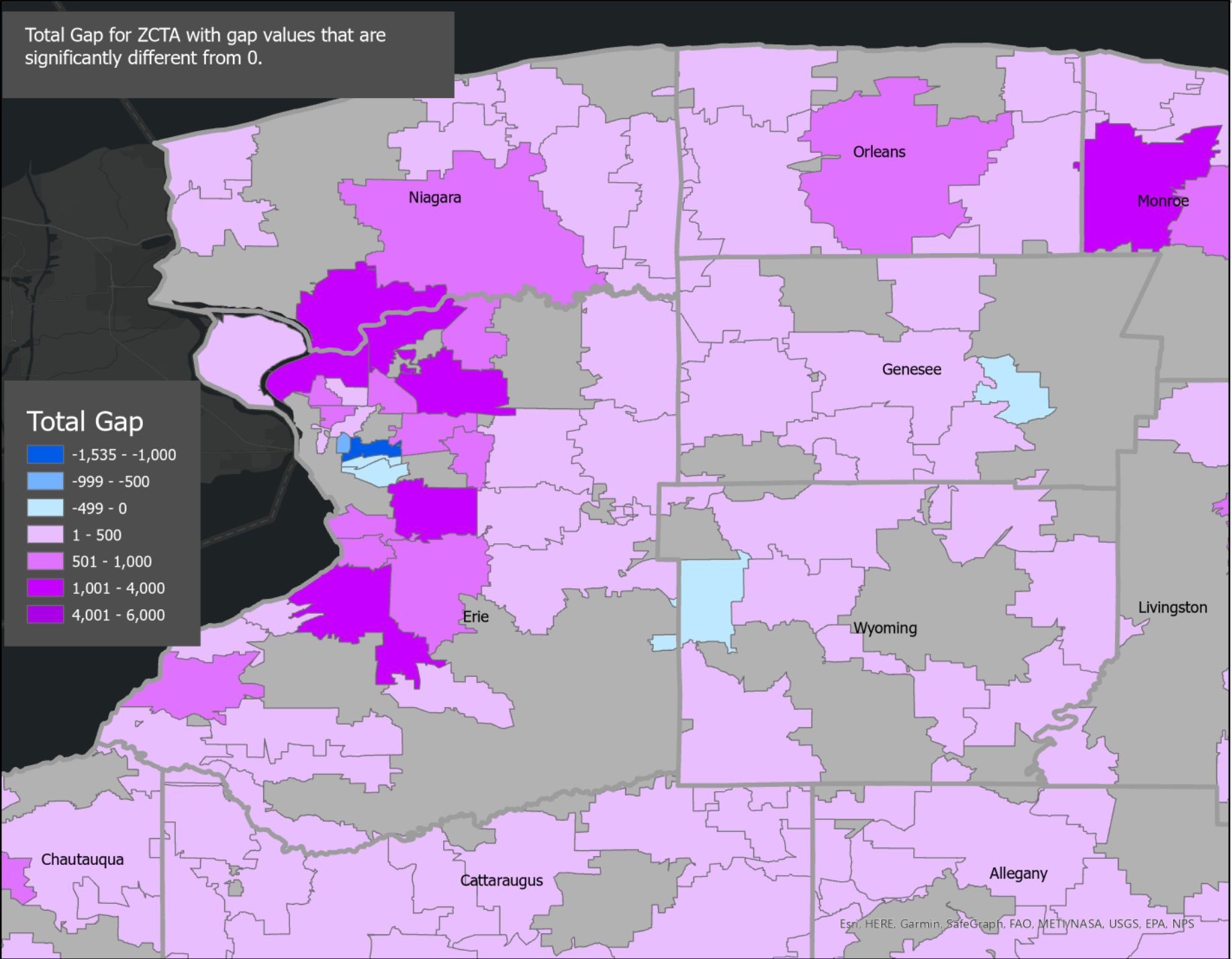
Gap Analysis for Cities in NY

- Cities with Statistically Significant Gap based on Income Eligibility

- Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Schenectady have **more** households enrolled than are eligible based on income estimates.

- The rest have **fewer** households enrolled than are eligible based on income estimates

Place Name	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Gap	Z_Gap
Rochester city	13	28,047	26,090	1,190	-1,957	-2.706
Syracuse city	11	22,123	20,449	968	-1,674	-2.845
Albany city	8	10,537	9,356	883	-1,181	-2.2
Schenectady city	4	6,043	5,142	596	-901	-2.488
Rye city	1	53	284	113	231	3.363
Dunkirk city	1	1,826	2,151	320	325	1.671
Watertown city	1	3,779	4,256	465	477	1.687
Norwich city	1	1,097	1,638	272	541	3.272
Lockport city	1	3,340	3,917	481	577	1.973
Jamestown city	1	4,475	5,099	466	624	2.203
Lackawanna city	1	2,167	2,872	384	705	3.02
Olean city	1	1,763	2,491	375	728	3.193
Amsterdam city	1	2,476	3,214	390	738	3.113
Cortland city	1	1,964	2,807	348	843	3.985
Beacon city	1	327	1,204	299	877	4.825
Saratoga Springs city	1	1,131	2,045	412	914	3.649
Auburn city	2	2,795	3,785	468	990	3.48
Mount Vernon city	3	5,532	6,645	784	1,113	2.335
Long Beach city	1	436	1,550	286	1,114	6.407
Peekskill city	1	621	2,447	543	1,826	5.532
White Plains city	3	702	2,965	456	2,263	8.155
Glen Cove city	1	309	2,633	524	2,324	7.296
New Rochelle city	3	1,597	5,517	667	3,920	9.664
Ithaca city	2	2,084	7,129	711	5,045	11.672
Yonkers city	6	7,952	18,028	1,273	10,076	13.019
New York city	210	542,517	865,406	8,363	322,889	63.511

Gap Analysis for Cities in NY

- Cities with **NO Statistically Significant GAP based on Income Eligibility**
- The difference between the estimated number of income eligible households and enrolled households is not significant when the margin of error is considered.

Place Name	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Gap	Z_Gap
Buffalo city	17	43,471	42,248	1,606	-1,223	-1.253
Utica city	1	5,775	5,277	536	-498	-1.528
Niagara Falls city	3	3,555	3,255	431	-300	-1.145
Cohoes city	1	1,851	1,775	328	-76	-0.381
Sherrill city	1	97	116	63	19	0.496
Poughkeepsie city	1	4,161	4,209	571	48	0.138
Oneida city	1	1,072	1,125	229	53	0.381
Rome city	2	3,614	3,749	457	135	0.486
Glens Falls city	1	1,265	1,490	252	225	1.469
Elmira city	1	1,893	2,169	419	276	1.084
Watervliet city	1	1,556	1,877	376	321	1.404

Gap Analysis for Cities in NY

- Cities with Ratio of Enrolled to Income Eligible that is Statistically Significantly different from 100%

- Schenectady, Albany, Syracuse and Rochester, have **more** than 100% of income eligible households enrolled.

- New York City has the largest total Gap but 63% (±1%) of income eligible households are enrolled.

Place Name	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
Schenectady city	4	6,043	5,142	596	118%	14%
Albany city	8	10,537	9,356	883	113%	11%
Syracuse city	11	22,123	20,449	968	108%	5%
Rochester city	13	28,047	26,090	1,190	108%	5%
Watertown city	1	3,779	4,256	465	89%	10%
Jamestown city	1	4,475	5,099	466	88%	8%
Lockport city	1	3,340	3,917	481	85%	10%
Glens Falls city	1	1,265	1,490	252	85%	14%
Dunkirk city	1	1,826	2,151	320	85%	13%
Mount Vernon city	3	5,532	6,645	784	83%	10%
Watervliet city	1	1,556	1,877	376	83%	17%
Amsterdam city	1	2,476	3,214	390	77%	9%
Lackawanna city	1	2,167	2,872	384	75%	10%
Auburn city	2	2,795	3,785	468	74%	9%
Olean city	1	1,763	2,491	375	71%	11%
Cortland city	1	1,964	2,807	348	70%	9%
Norwich city	1	1,097	1,638	272	67%	11%
New York city	210	542,517	865,406	8,363	63%	1%
Saratoga Springs city	1	1,131	2,045	412	55%	11%
Yonkers city	6	7,952	18,028	1,273	44%	3%
Ithaca city	2	2,084	7,129	711	29%	3%
New Rochelle city	3	1,597	5,517	667	29%	3%
Long Beach city	1	436	1,550	286	28%	5%
Beacon city	1	327	1,204	299	27%	7%
Peekskill city	1	621	2,447	543	25%	6%
White Plains city	3	702	2,965	456	24%	4%
Rye city	1	53	284	113	19%	7%
Glen Cove city	1	309	2,633	524	12%	2%

Gap Analysis for Cities in NY

- Cities with Ratio of Enrolled to Income Eligible that is NOT Statistically Significantly different from 100%

- The difference between the estimated number of income eligible households and enrolled households is not significant when the margin of error is considered.

Place Name	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
Utica city	1	5,775	5,277	536	109%	11%
Niagara Falls city	3	3,555	3,255	431	109%	14%
Cohoes city	1	1,851	1,775	328	104%	19%
Buffalo city	17	43,471	42,248	1,606	103%	4%
Poughkeepsie city	1	4,161	4,209	571	99%	13%
Rome city	2	3,614	3,749	457	96%	12%
Oneida city	1	1,072	1,125	229	95%	19%
Elmira city	1	1,893	2,169	419	87%	17%
Sherrill city	1	97	116	63	84%	45%

Gap Analysis by County in NY

County	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Total Gap	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
Kings	38	153,144	288,155	4,352	135,011	53%	1%
Bronx	25	131,395	213,880	4,306	82,485	61%	1%
Queens	66	120,425	183,661	3,663	63,236	66%	1%
Suffolk	108	18,489	56,809	2,060	38,320	33%	1%
Nassau	69	13,757	49,040	1,875	35,283	28%	1%
Westchester	74	20,032	52,917	2,130	32,885	38%	2%
New York	68	116,963	147,541	4,059	30,578	79%	2%
Erie	68	65,091	81,598	2,327	16,507	80%	2%
Richmond	13	20,590	32,169	1,603	11,579	64%	3%
Rockland	26	7,992	17,532	1,030	9,540	46%	3%
Monroe	44	52,831	61,822	1,928	8,991	85%	3%
Dutchess	34	7,765	16,196	1,015	8,431	48%	3%
Orange	46	15,617	23,078	1,328	7,461	68%	4%
Tompkins	13	3,500	9,844	827	6,344	36%	3%
Broome	21	14,408	20,379	1,121	5,971	71%	4%
Onondaga	45	31,600	36,495	1,356	4,895	87%	3%
St. Lawrence	45	5,430	10,297	696	4,867	53%	4%
Cattaraugus	29	4,526	8,941	574	4,415	51%	3%
Chautauqua	34	9,431	13,499	757	4,068	70%	4%
Steuben	28	5,132	9,197	544	4,065	56%	3%
Ulster	56	8,473	12,086	898	3,613	70%	5%
Jefferson	37	6,715	10,303	688	3,588	65%	4%
Saratoga	21	7,420	10,935	854	3,515	68%	5%
Niagara	20	14,991	18,131	1,024	3,140	83%	5%
Otsego	33	2,469	5,582	483	3,113	44%	4%
Ontario	19	4,859	7,435	657	2,576	65%	6%
Franklin	22	2,764	5,247	502	2,483	53%	5%
Albany	39	20,798	23,278	1,324	2,480	89%	5%
Greene	36	937	3,374	439	2,437	28%	4%
Columbia	31	1,393	3,828	408	2,435	36%	4%
Cayuga	17	3,843	6,239	534	2,396	62%	5%

County	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Total Gap	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
Wayne	18	4,721	7,115	575	2,394	66%	5%
Oswego	22	7,862	10,252	713	2,390	77%	5%
Allegany	28	2,457	4,840	353	2,383	51%	4%
Chenango	18	2,741	4,938	435	2,197	56%	5%
Washington	20	2,967	5,038	559	2,071	59%	7%
Putnam	9	714	2,602	407	1,888	27%	4%
Fulton	9	4,372	6,200	594	1,828	71%	7%
Clinton	25	4,500	6,282	594	1,782	72%	7%
Orleans	8	2,365	4,147	475	1,782	57%	7%
Tioga	12	2,056	3,830	437	1,774	54%	6%
Herkimer	18	3,196	4,888	451	1,692	65%	6%
Essex	29	1,366	2,951	386	1,585	46%	6%
Montgomery	10	3,395	4,933	456	1,538	69%	6%
Chemung	15	6,290	7,754	665	1,464	81%	7%
Genesee	15	2,858	4,304	438	1,446	66%	7%
Madison	25	3,518	4,950	461	1,432	71%	7%
Schoharie	19	1,375	2,800	291	1,425	49%	5%
Lewis	16	1,083	2,435	245	1,352	44%	4%
Livingston	19	2,365	3,716	386	1,351	64%	7%
Seneca	8	1,442	2,769	316	1,327	52%	6%
Cortland	11	2,715	4,003	399	1,288	68%	7%
Oneida	46	17,708	18,898	979	1,190	94%	5%
Wyoming	19	1,576	2,681	301	1,105	59%	7%
Warren	23	3,063	4,153	422	1,090	74%	7%
Delaware	34	1,479	2,548	331	1,069	58%	8%
Yates	9	924	1,982	289	1,058	47%	7%
Schuyler	10	679	1,638	211	959	41%	5%
Rensselaer	27	9,425	9,995	743	570	94%	7%
Hamilton	13	212	525	134	313	40%	10%
Schenectady	12	8,739	9,006	763	267	97%	8%
Sullivan	52	5,262	5,246	597	(16)	100%	11%

Combined Statistical Area	Number of ZCTA	October Enrollment	Income Eligible E	Income Eligible M	Total Gap	Ratio Gap (E)	Ratio Gap (M)
New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA	632	635,356	1,095,666	9,331	460,310	58%	0%
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Olean, NY CSA	117	84,608	108,670	2,606	24,062	78%	2%
Rochester-Batavia-Seneca Falls, NY CSA	140	72,365	93,290	2,287	20,925	78%	2%
Albany-Schenectady, NY CSA	211	62,947	80,166	2,217	17,219	79%	2%
Syracuse-Auburn, NY CSA	109	46,823	57,936	1,687	11,113	81%	2%
Ithaca-Cortland, NY CSA	24	6,215	13,847	919	7,632	45%	3%
Elmira-Corning, NY CSA	43	11,422	16,951	859	5,529	67%	3%
Not in CSA	548	86,469	130,381	2,513	43,912	66%	1%

Values for the NY-Newark CSA are only for ZCTA in NY

Gap Analysis by CSA in NY
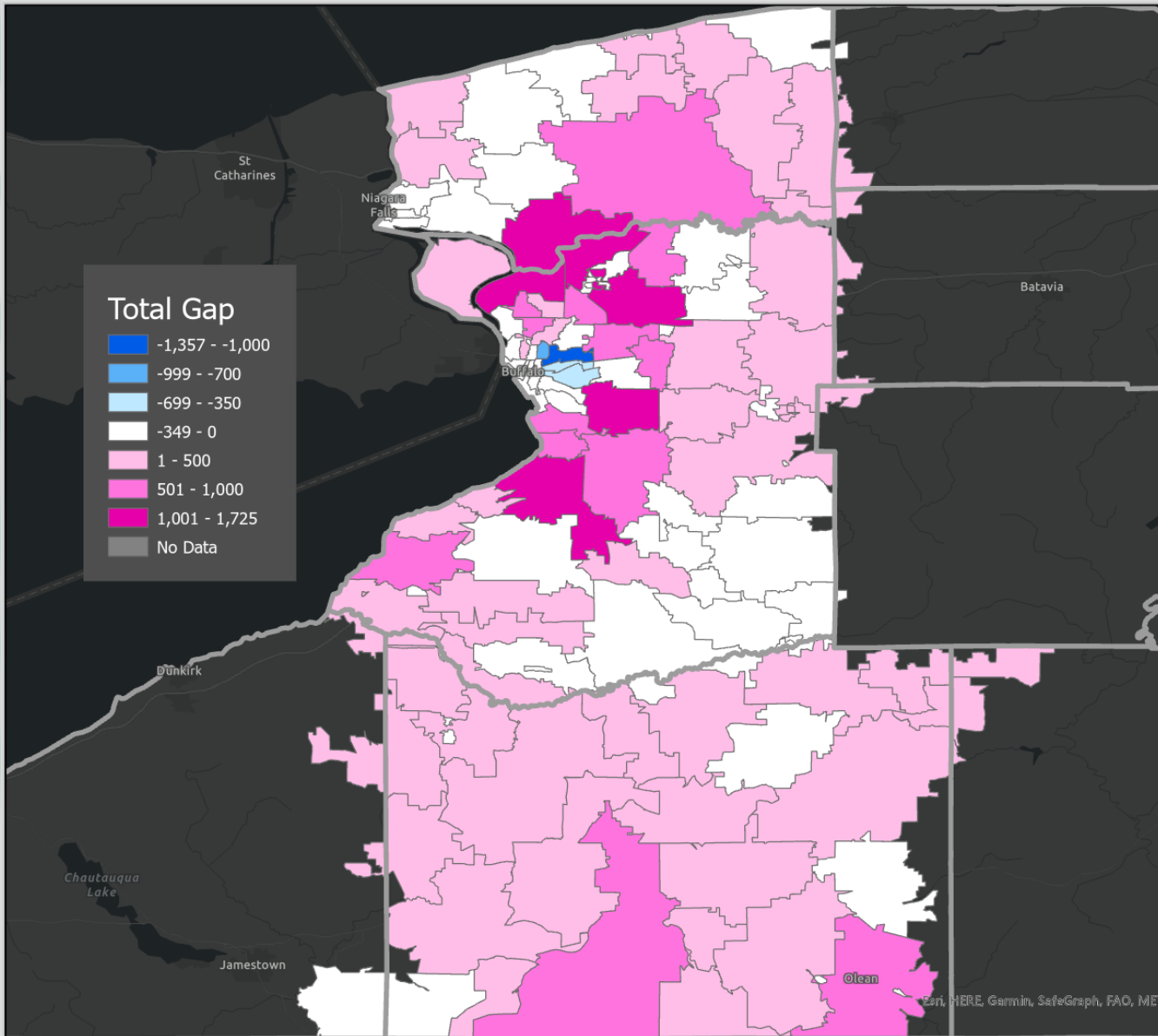
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Olean CSA

First ring 'suburbs' have the highest total gap.