

Chapter 5. Demographic Profiles of the Target Populations

Introduction

This chapter presents demographic characteristics of the three target populations: older adults, persons with disabilities, and persons with low income, with the ultimate objective of identifying areas of the greatest need – where large numbers of the target populations live and also where the highest densities of these populations are located. Analysis is presented through tables and maps, using demographic data at the county, place, zip code, and tract level from the 2010 US Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, and 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates. Since some individuals may fall into more than one target population, the total numbers are not additive.

Consistent with the other elements of this study, the demographic analysis is based on the NYMTC region as well as three subregions:

- λ New York City – data is presented for New York City as a whole and for each of the five boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island. The analysis for New York City is based on Census tracts and ZIP Code tabulation areas for some presentation purposes.
- λ Lower Hudson Valley – data is presented for the entire Lower Hudson Valley region as well as individually for Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties. Data for the Lower Hudson Valley is shown by Census tract, but aggregated by Census place for analytical and presentation purposes.
- λ Long Island – data is presented for the whole of Long Island as well as individually for Suffolk and Nassau counties. Similar to the Lower Hudson Valley subregion, Long Island data is also shown by Census tract and aggregated by Census place for analytical and presentation purposes.

Demographically, each subregion within the wider NYMTC region has unique characteristics. NYC has very high densities of the target populations, but the region also has extensive public transportation, much of which is accessible. On Long Island, the South Shore has much higher need than the North Shore, and densities of target populations are highest in the towns west of Brookhaven.

Definitions and Methodology

For purposes of the analysis, the target populations have been defined as follows:

- λ Older Adults – Individuals 65 years of age and older from the 2010 Census
- λ Persons with Disabilities – The American Community Survey (ACS) replaced the decennial long form so that disability data was not collected in the 2010 Census. For purposes of this analysis, the Census American Community Survey 2009-2011 3-year estimates “Disability status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population” were utilized. In 2008 the questions on disability were changed, resulting in ACS disability data being available only at the county level since a larger sample, which is collected

over five years instead of three, is required for the smaller geographies of Census tracts and block groups.

The ACS question, found in 2008 and later, concerning disability covers six disability types:

- **Hearing difficulty** - deaf or having serious difficulty hearing.
- **Vision difficulty** - blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- **Cognitive difficulty** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions.
- **Ambulatory difficulty** Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- **Self-care difficulty** Having difficulty bathing or dressing.
- **Independent living difficulty** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Respondents who report to have one of the six disability types listed above are considered to have a disability. In 2013, the first 5-year estimates on the disability status of individuals will be produced for all geographies including Census tracts and block groups – that data is currently not available.¹

Since the disability question was changed to focus on the impact certain conditions might have on basic functioning, the Census warns that data after 2008 should not be compared to previous years or the disability data from the 2000 Census.

- λ Persons Below Poverty – As with the disability data, the 2010 Census did not contain information on poverty. Instead the American Community Survey 2007-2011 5 year estimates table S1701: "Poverty status in the past 12 months" was utilized. The Census Bureau created definitions of poverty status based on income and the number of people per household. The data was not available at the block group level so tracts were substituted. Note that the 2009 Plan utilized ratio of income to poverty level, this update uses poverty status in order to align with NYMTC's RTP 2015-2040: Environmental Justice Assessment Appendix.

The demographic characteristics for each of the 10 NYMTC counties have been analyzed in terms of both the number and density (persons per square mile) of the target populations. Data is shown by Census tracts and by zip codes for New York City and by municipality for the Lower Hudson Valley and Long Island subregions. Data is presented graphically in maps and in table format.

Tracts vary in size, both geographically and in population. Therefore, two maps per target population were created – one that shows the absolute number of individuals living in the tract, and another displaying the density of the population, allowing differentiation between these separate factors. For example, a large geographic area will dilute the density of a large

¹ Source: <http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

population, while a smaller population spread over smaller geographic area will have a higher density. Thus the two separate maps, when viewed together, help give a more accurate view of conditions in each county than one map alone.

The maps show Census tract data and zip codes, with demographic data summarized in a series of tables. This data is aggregated by zip code for New York City and by Census place for the Lower Hudson Valley and Long Island, where available, and highlight the zip codes or municipalities with the highest density and number of members of the target populations. Given the large population size and density in NYC, Census zip code tabulation areas were used to identify significant locations within each borough, providing an easily recognizable geographic unit for readers. For Lower Hudson Valley and Long Island, aggregating by municipality is logical given population sizes and distributions, but, like disability data and poverty data, all place data is not available.

New York City

New York City is the most densely populated metro area in the United States. It encompasses the five boroughs of the Bronx (Bronx County), Brooklyn (Kings County), Manhattan (New York County), Queens (Queens County), and Staten Island (Richmond County). An overview of New York City's demographic characteristics includes:

- λ **Population** – From 2000 to 2010, the city grew 2.0 percent, up to 8,175,133 residents. This is a slower rate of growth than the 2.1 percent experienced by New York State and much lower than the national growth rate of 9.7 percent, reflecting the national trend of slower growth in the northeast as compared with the “sun belt” in the southeast and southwest. NYC contains approximately 188 zip codes measuring an average of 1.62 square miles and containing an average of 43,484 residents.
- λ **Population Growth** – By the year 1900, NYC already contained 3.4 million residents, more than doubling over the next 50 years to 7.89 million residents in 1950. Since that time population growth slowed considerably. Indeed, between 1970 and 1980, NYC lost 10 percent of its residents. In more recent years, however, the population of NYC has grown considerably, surpassing 8 million people by 2000. Brooklyn has the highest population as of 2010 at 2.5 million, while Staten Island experienced the greatest population growth from 2000 to 2010, at 5.3 percent (see Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 Population Change by Borough, NYC

	2000	2010	Change	% Change
Bronx	1,332,650	1,385,108	52,458	3.9%
Brooklyn	2,465,326	2,504,700	39,374	1.6%
Manhattan	1,537,195	1,585,873	48,678	3.2%
Queens	2,229,379	2,230,722	1,343	0.1%
Staten Island	443,728	468,730	25,002	5.3%
NYC	8,008,278	8,175,133	166,855	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

- λ **Population Density** – NYC covers over 304 square miles of land, with a population density of a little less than 27,000 people per square mile. In comparison, the second largest city in the United States, Los Angeles, covers 469 square miles of land and has a population density of 8,086 people per square mile.
- λ **Population Age** – NYC’s median age is 37.8, slightly lower than the median for New York State and the US. In NYC, older adults account for 12 percent of the population, while 66 percent of the residents are between the ages of 18-64.
- λ **Income** – NYC’s median income is lower than the New York State and national median, mostly due to the high number of low income residents. With 1.5 million people living below poverty, the city’s poverty percentage is 5 points higher than the national average of 14 percent.
- λ **Employment** – Forty-six percent of the population is in the labor force. The breakdown of jobs by industry generally follows national trends, with 38 percent in management, business, science, and arts occupations, 24 percent in sales and office, and 22 percent in service jobs.

Target Populations

As shown in Figure 5-2, the breakdown of the target populations by borough shows that the percentage of older adults is fairly consistent throughout. The Bronx has a large percentage of people with disabilities, over the New York State percentage of 10. The Bronx’s portion of individuals who live below poverty (29%) is more than twice the proportion in New York State overall (14%), while Staten Island has fewer people below poverty as compared with the state average.

Figure 5-2 Target Populations by Borough, NYC

	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Percent Older Adults	Persons with Disabilities	Percent with Disability	Persons Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
Bronx	1,385,108	145,882	11%	185,971	14%	381,179	29%
Brooklyn	2,504,700	287,633	11%	236,756	10%	545,963	22%
Manhattan	1,585,873	214,153	14%	154,370	10%	272,041	18%
Queens	2,230,722	286,146	13%	210,404	10%	299,650	14%
Staten Island	468,730	59,344	13%	44,666	10%	50,626	11%
NYC	8,175,133	993,158	12%	832,167	10%	1,549,459	19%
NY State	19,378,102	2,617,943	14%	2,091,270	11%	2,650,166	14%
USA	308,745,538	40,267,984	13%	37,188,115	12%	40,917,513	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 5-3 shows the population size and densities of the target populations by borough.

Figure 5-3 Target Populations and Density by Borough

Borough	Number	Square Miles	Density (per square mile)
Older Adults			
Bronx	145,882	42	3,473
Brooklyn	287,633	71	4,051
Manhattan	214,153	23	9,311
Queens	286,146	109	2,625
Staten Island	59,344	59	1,006
NYC All Boroughs	993,158	304	3,267
Persons with Disabilities			
Bronx	189,467	42	4,511
Brooklyn	235,372	71	3,315
Manhattan	157,324	23	6,840
Queens	214,530	109	1,968
Staten Island	45,784	59	776
NYC All Boroughs	842,477	304	2,771
Persons Below Poverty			
Bronx	381,179	42	9,076
Brooklyn	545,963	71	7,690
Manhattan	272,041	23	11,828
Queens	299,650	109	2,749
Staten Island	50,626	59	858
NYC All Boroughs	1,549,459	304	5,097

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Note that many people fall into more than one target population category, thus totals are not presented.

The Bronx (Bronx County)

Situated on the mainland of New York State, the Bronx borders Westchester County to the north and is separated from Manhattan by the Harlem River. At 42 square miles, the borough is the second smallest borough geographically in NYC, and also contains a vast amount of open space, including Van Cortlandt Park, Pelham Bay Park, the Bronx Zoo, and the New York Botanical Garden. The overall characteristics of the Bronx are:

- λ **Population** – As of 2010, the Bronx contained 1.39 million people spread throughout 26 zip codes and 966 block groups. On average, each zip code measures 1.5 square miles and contains approximately 53,273 people, while the Bronx's most populous zip code (10467) has 97,060 residents
 - λ **Population Growth** – The Bronx's population grew by 3.9 percent from 2000 to 2010, reaching 1.39 million residents, a rate of moderate growth in comparison to the rest of New York City. The Bronx's rate of growth slowed considerably after its initial peak of 73 percent between 1920 and 1930, and similar to the rest of the city, the Bronx experienced population loss from 1970 to 1980.
 - λ **Population Density** – The Bronx has the third highest population density in New York City, with 32,978 people per square mile in 2010, a growth from 31,730 in 2000. This is slightly higher than the NYC average and nearly 80 times more than the New York State population density average of 411 persons per square mile.
 - λ **Population Age** – The Bronx has the lowest median age of all 10 counties in the NYMTC region at 32.8, also much lower than the state median of 37.8 and the United States median of 37.0.
 - λ **Income** – As compared with other parts of New York City, the Bronx has a low median income of \$34,744, the lowest in New York City. The percentage of the population that qualifies below poverty is 29 percent, double the national percentage.
- Employment** – Just over one-third of the Bronx's population, or 39 percent, is in the labor force. The NYC average percentage of people in the labor force is 46 percent. Twenty-six percent work in sales and office, 24 percent have jobs in management, business, science, and arts occupations, and the highest amount, 32 percent, in service occupations.

Older Adults

Eleven percent of the people living in the Bronx are over the age of 65. Figure 5-4 below shows the top five zip codes in the Bronx in terms of both number and density of older adults. Two zip codes, 10463 and 10475, have both high density and high numbers of older adults.

Figure 5-4 Older Adults by Zip Code – The Bronx

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS					
10463	Kingsbridge	1.4	67,970	11,811	8,318
10467	Fordham	2.5	97,060	9,651	3,907
10469	Edenwald	2.4	66,631	9,536	3,908
10475	Co-Op City	1.3	40,931	8,760	6,636
10462	Pelham	1.5	75,784	7,795	5,197
HIGHEST DENSITY OF OLDER ADULTS					
10463	Kingsbridge	1.4	67,970	11,811	8,318
10475	Co-Op City	1.3	40,931	8,760	6,636
10456	High Bridge	1.1	86,547	6,713	6,333
10472	Parkchester	1.1	66,358	6,256	5,586
10453	Morris Heights	0.9	78,309	5,056	5,496

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-5 depicts the absolute number of older adults per tract, ranging from 4 and under to more than 6,000. This shows a large population of older adults living in zip code 10463, throughout the east/central Bronx spine, and in the south Bronx.

Figure 5-6 shows the density of older adults by tract, normalized by square miles. The density map confirms a major population of older adults in the southern and northwestern sections of the Bronx, with a pocket of high-density adjacent to Bronx Park (the large park next to Fordham University). While there are high numbers of older adults in the eastern Bronx, the density maps show that in many cases, this population is not as dense as in other places because of the larger tracts.

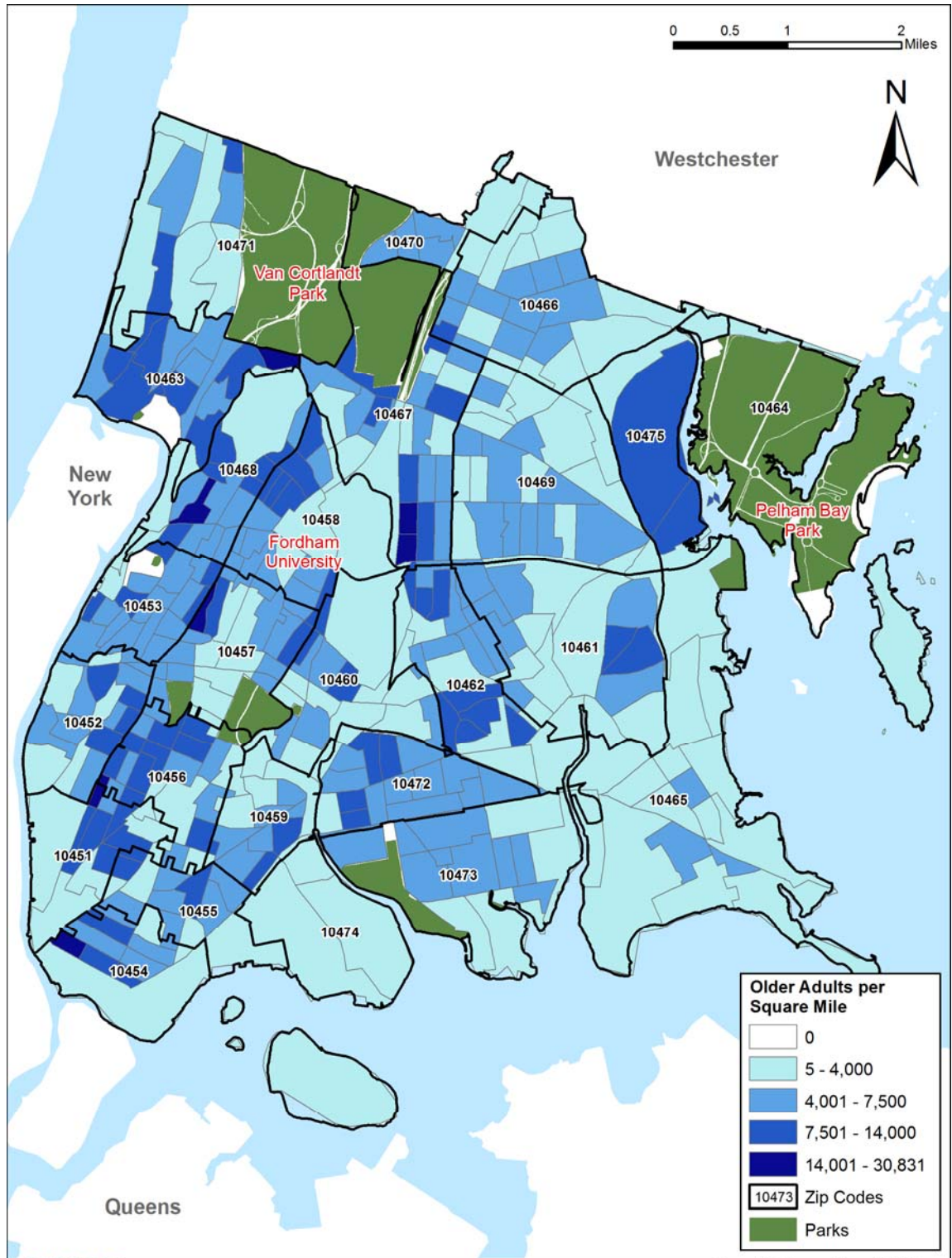
For the older adult population, the average number per tract is 438, and the average density, 5,692 per square mile.

Figure 5-5 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Tract – The Bronx



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-6 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile by Tract – The Bronx



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Persons Below Poverty

Approximately 381,000 people living in the Bronx live below the poverty line. Figure 5-7 presents the population below poverty of the Bronx by zip code. Four of the top five zip codes with the highest density and highest absolute number are the same, along the western Bronx area. On average, 14,660 persons below poverty live in each zip code, or 9,075 per square mile.

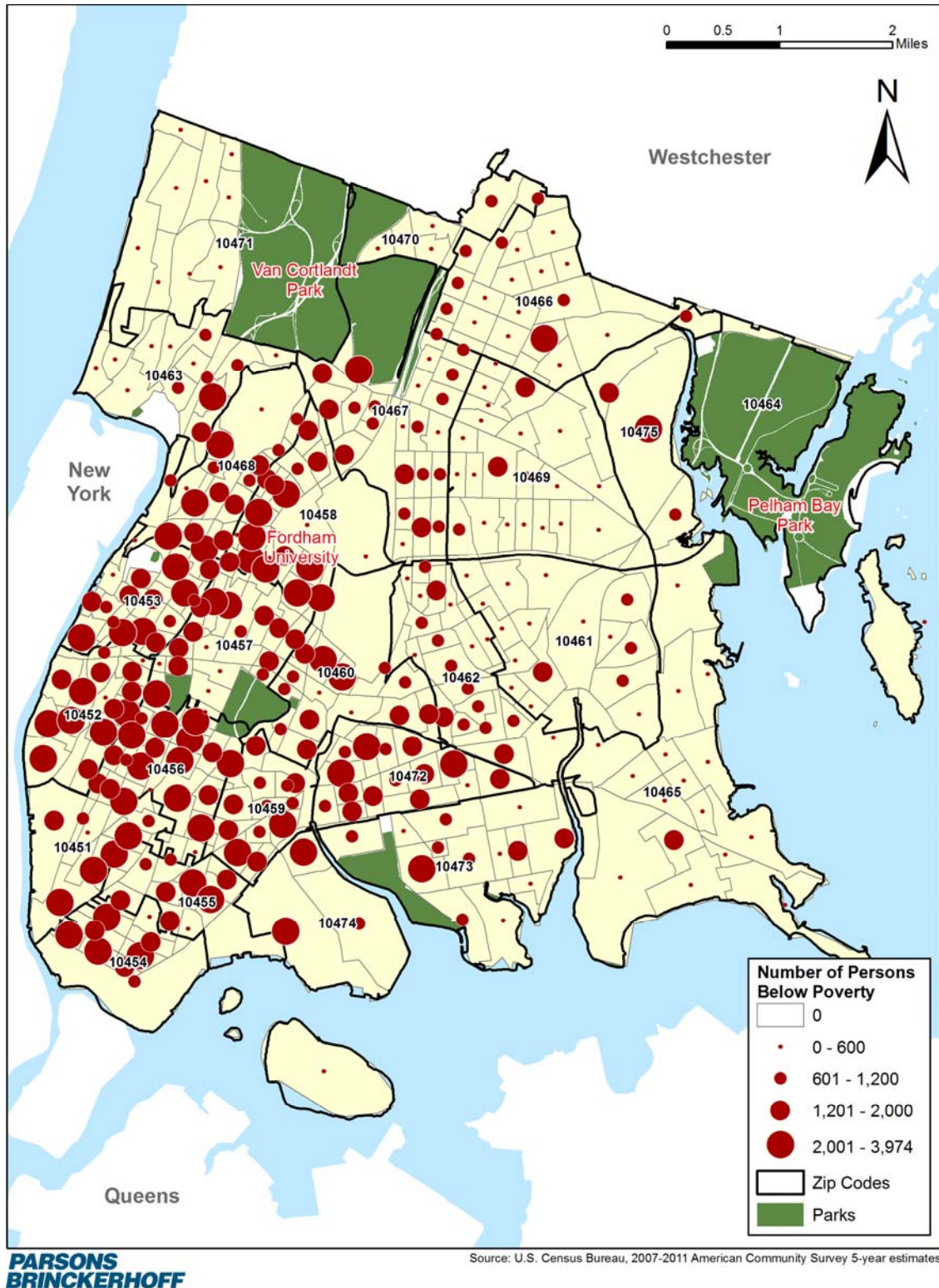
Figure 5-7 Persons below Poverty by Zip Code – The Bronx

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons below Poverty	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10456	High Bridge	1.1	86,547	33,413	31,522
10453	Morris Heights	0.9	78,309	28,906	31,420
10452	High Bridge	1.0	75,371	27,285	26,750
10458	Belmont	1.4	79,492	26,940	18,839
10457	Tremont	1.3	70,496	26,845	20,184
HIGHEST DENSITY OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10456	High Bridge	1.1	86,547	33,413	31,522
10453	Morris Heights	0.9	78,309	28,906	31,420
10452	High Bridge	1.0	75,371	27,285	26,750
10459	Hunts Point	0.8	47,308	18,925	23,079
10457	Tremont	1.3	70,496	26,845	20,184

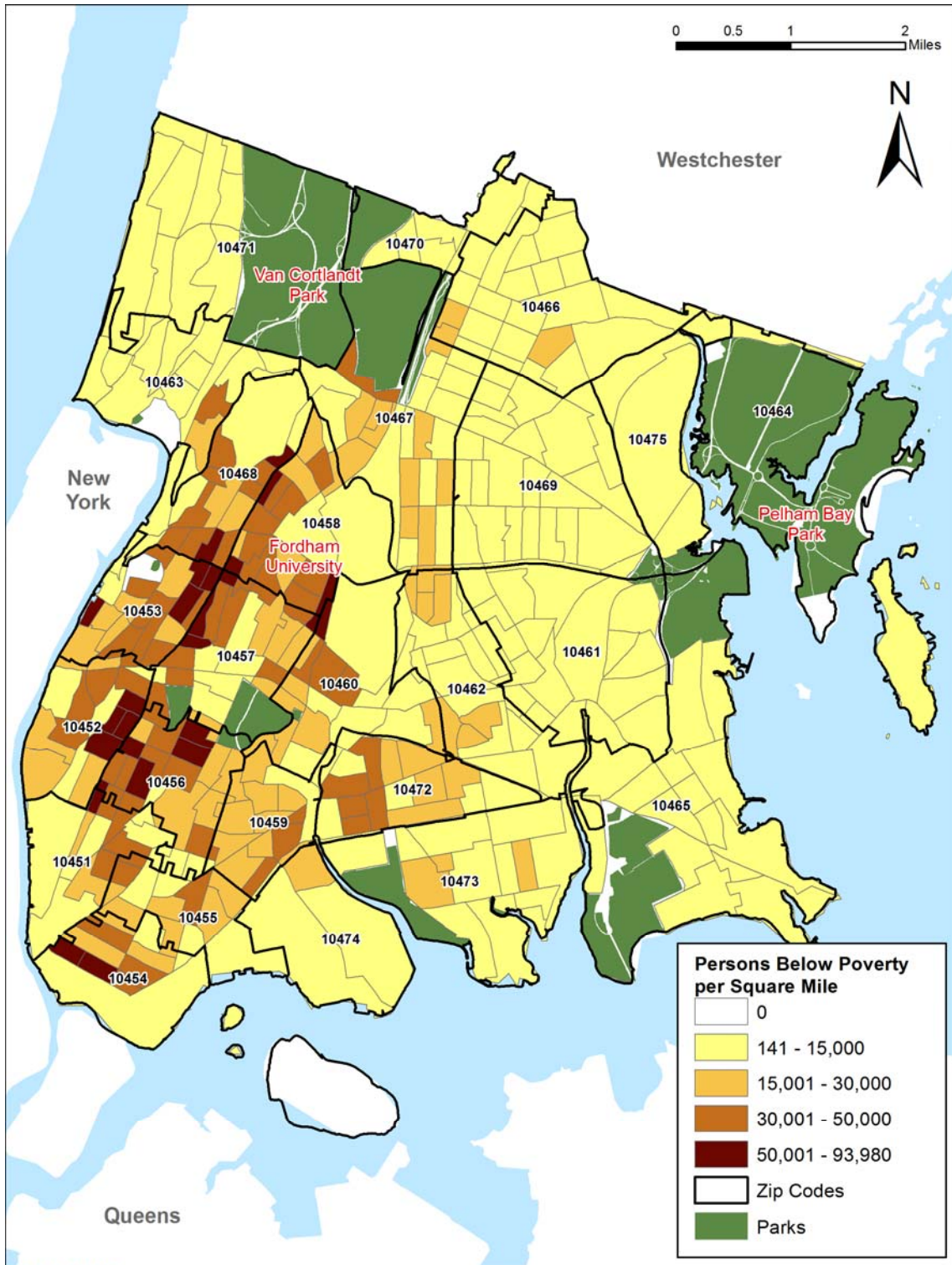
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figures 5-8 and 5-9 depict the number and density of persons below the poverty level. The population living below the poverty level is concentrated west of Webster Avenue and around Bronx Park. On average, each populated tract contained 1,144 people below poverty, at a density of 18,612 persons per square mile.

**Figure 5-8 Number of Persons Below Poverty
by Tract – The Bronx**



**Figure 5-9 Persons Below Poverty per Square Mile
by Tract – The Bronx**



Needs Assessment

Looking at the population maps, older adults live primarily in northern and eastern Bronx while the persons below poverty occupy southern and western Bronx. The Bronx had the second largest increase in NYC of the older adult population from 2000 to 2010, with close to 12,000.

When comparing the density maps, however, the population of persons living below poverty has much higher densities as compared to the older populations. The densest older adult category ranges from 14,001-38,031 while the persons living below poverty densest category starts at 50,001 and covers up to 93,980 persons below poverty per square mile. This shows that the persons below poverty populations are much more prevalent in the Bronx as compared with older adults, and also that older adults are spread out more evenly throughout the borough, whereas the below poverty population are tightly concentrated in groups of geographically small tracts.

Brooklyn (Kings County)

Brooklyn has the highest population of the NYC counties. An overview of the demographics includes:

- λ **Population** – By 2010, Brooklyn had a population of 2.5 million people. If Brooklyn were an independent city, it would rank as the fourth largest city in the United States.
- λ **Population Growth** – As the close neighbor to Lower Manhattan, Brooklyn was historically second to Manhattan, in terms of the highest total population.
- λ **Population Density** – Geographically, Brooklyn is the second largest borough, covering 71 square miles. Given the large population, however, the population density was 35,277 people per square mile as of 2010, which is comparable to that of the Bronx.
- λ **Population Age** – Brooklynites have a median age of 34.1, which is slightly under the NYC average. Older adults account for 11 percent of the population, while 65 percent of people fall between the 18-64 age category.
- λ **Income** – Brooklyn residents earn a median income of \$44,593, the second lowest median income in NYC. Similar to the Bronx, Brooklyn also has a high percentage of residents living below poverty at 22 percent, or nearly 546,000 people.
- λ **Employment** – Forty-three percent of King County's population is in the labor force, which falls three points below the NYC percent. Thirty-nine percent of Brooklyn employees work in management, business, science, and arts occupations, and another 24 percent work in sales and office.

Older Adults

People over age 65 make up 11 percent of Brooklyn's total population. Figure 5-10 summarizes the zip codes with the highest number and density of older adults.

Figure 5-10 Older Adults by Zip Code – Kings

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS					
11235	Sheepshead Bay	2.5	79,132	16,300	6,626
11214	Bensonhurst	2.2	88,630	13,804	6,332
11229	Sheepshead Bay	2.2	80,018	12,881	5,991
11230	Midwood	1.8	86,408	12,183	6,883
11234	Mill Basin	7.4	87,757	11,975	1,625

Coordinated Public Transit – Human Services Transportation Plan Update

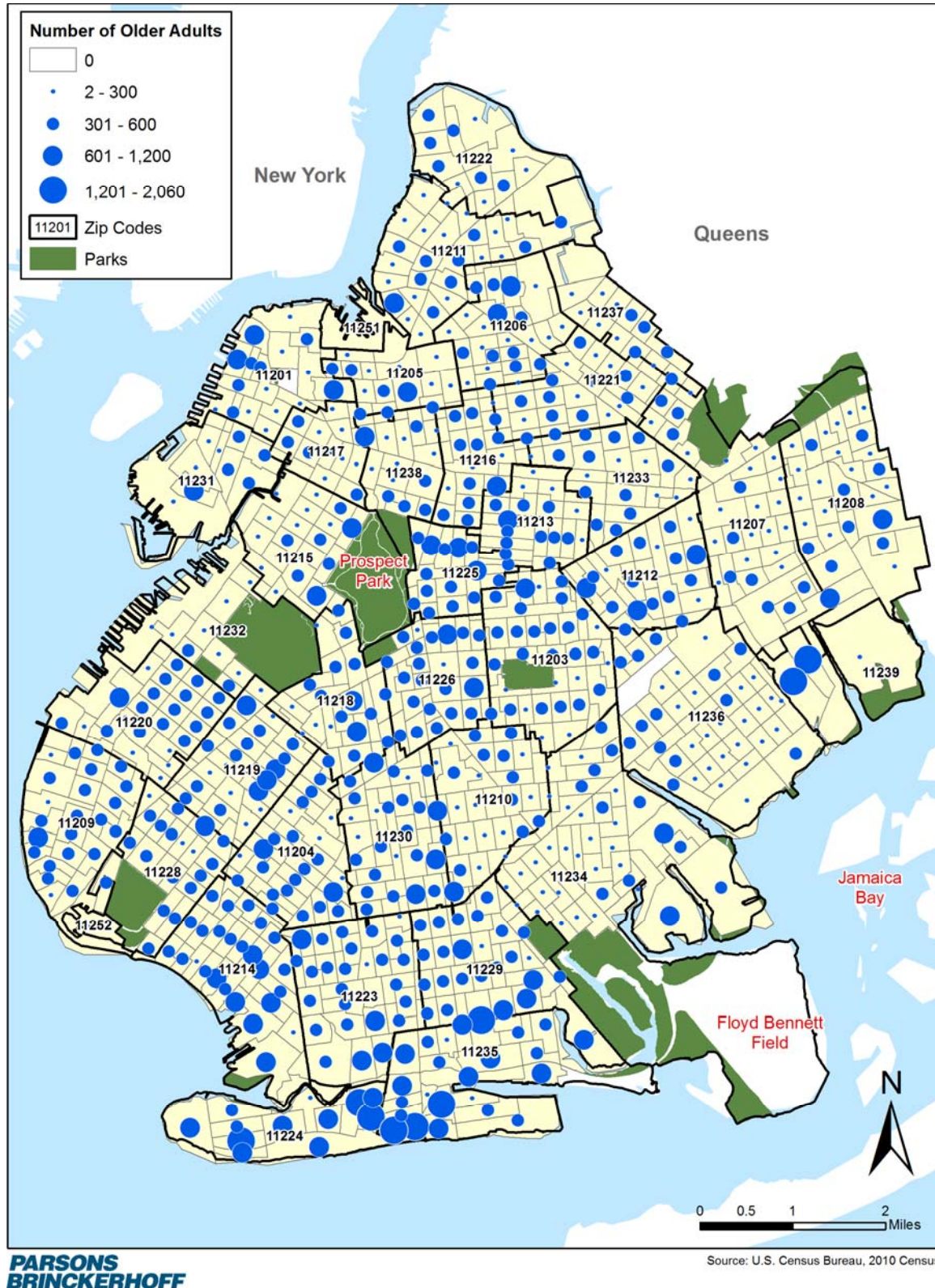
New York Metropolitan Planning Organization – New York City

HIGHEST DENSITY OF OLDER ADULTS					
11225	Prospect Lefferts Gardens	0.9	56,829	6,532	7,508
11224	Coney Island	1.5	47,621	10,732	7,061
11226	Flatbush	1.4	101,572	9,842	6,980
11230	Midwood	1.8	86,408	12,183	6,883
11235	Sheepshead Bay	2.5	79,132	16,300	6,626

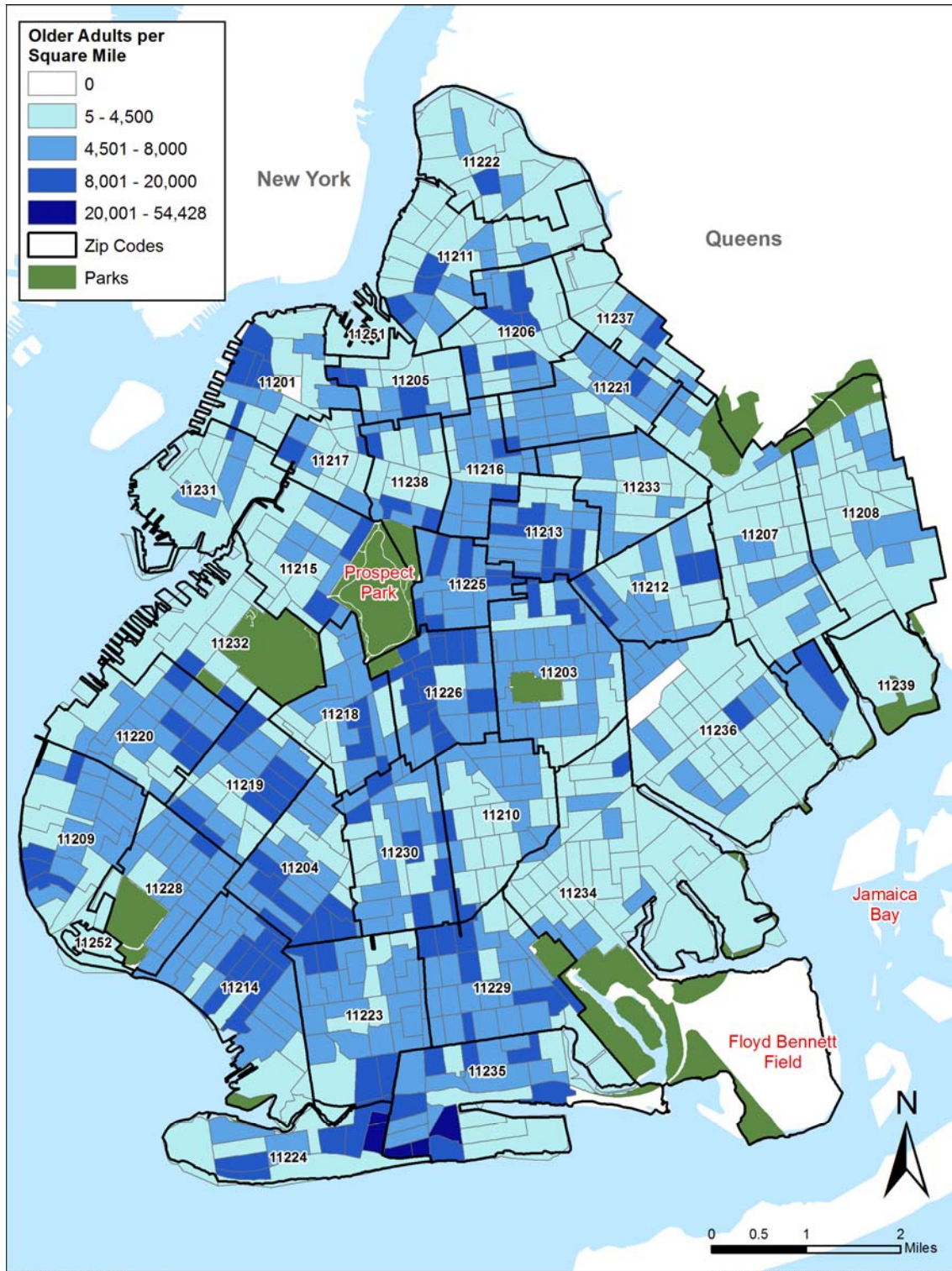
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-11 displays the number of older adults by tract and Figure 5-12 shows the same population as density per square mile. South Brooklyn, especially the neighborhoods of Sheepshead Bay, Borough Park, and Coney Island, has high numbers of older adults. The density map reveals the highest concentration of older adults live in the Coney Island/Sheepshead Bay area, Crown Heights, and in Prospect Lefferts Gardens.

Figure 5-11 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Tract – Brooklyn



**Figure 5-12 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile
by Tract – Brooklyn**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Persons Below Poverty

After the Bronx, Brooklyn has the second highest percentage of population of people below poverty at 22 percent. Figure 5-13 summarizes Brooklyn's number and density (persons per square mile) of persons below poverty.

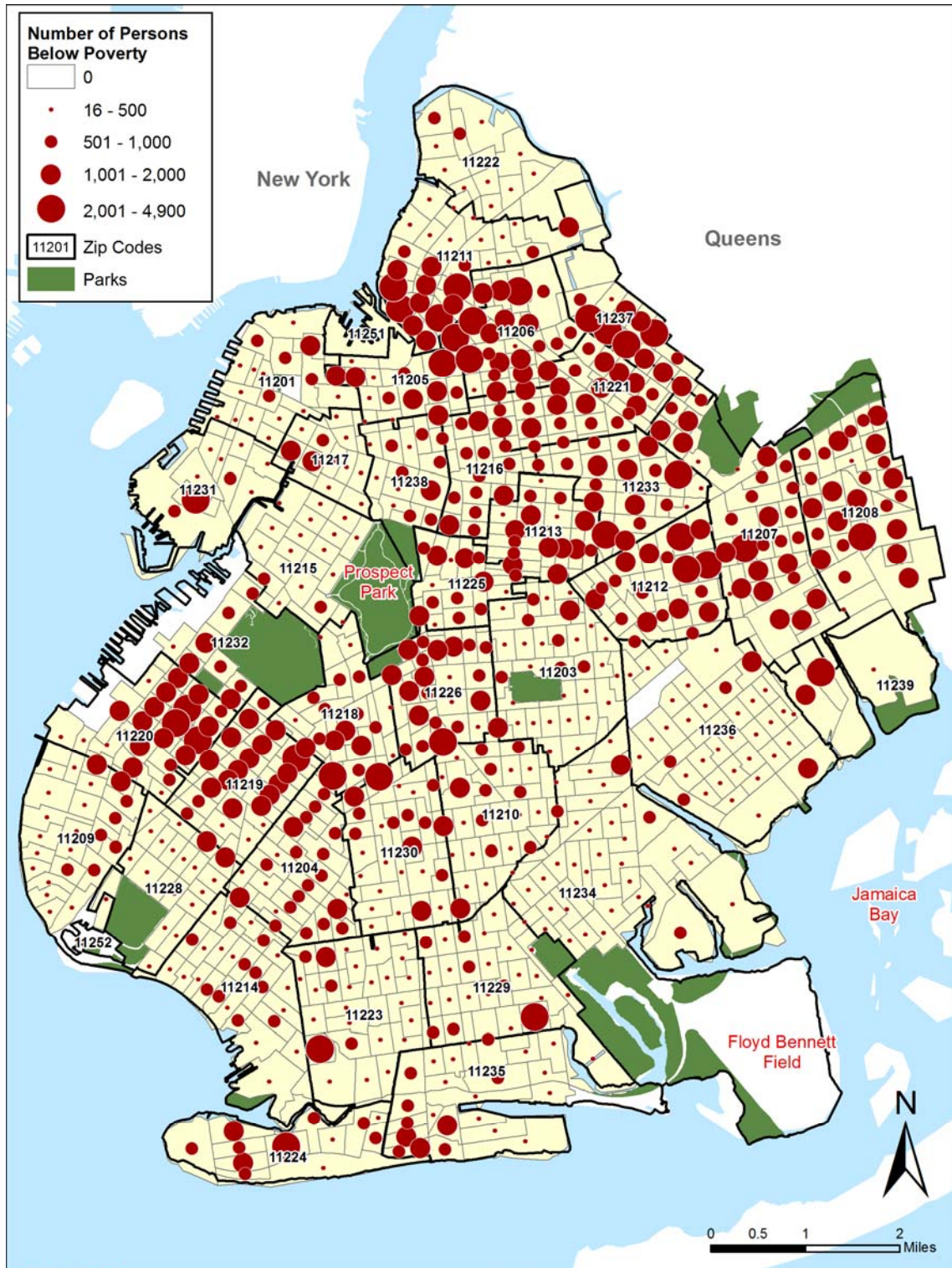
Figure 5-13 Persons Below Poverty by Zip Code – Brooklyn

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons below Poverty	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
11219	Borough Park	1.5	92,221	30,229	20,019
11206	Williamsburg	1.4	81,677	30,018	20,846
11211	Williamsburg	2.1	90,117	29,957	14,542
11208	East New York	2.7	94,469	28,852	10,530
11207	East New York	2.8	93,386	28,718	10,405
HIGHEST DENSITY OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
11206	Williamsburg	1.4	81,677	30,018	20,846
11219	Borough Park	1.5	92,221	30,229	20,019
11212	Bedford-Stuyvesant	1.5	84,500	26,527	17,338
11237	Bushwick	1.0	49,896	16,179	16,509
11213	Crown Heights	1.1	63,767	17,434	16,447

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 5-14 and Figure 5-15 show the number and density (persons per square mile) of people living below poverty per tract. High numbers of persons below poverty live at the southeast edge of Prospect Park and in eastern Brooklyn. In addition, persons below poverty concentrate south of Green-Wood Cemetery, in the Sunset Park and Borough Park areas, and in north Brooklyn's Williamsburg and Bushwick neighborhoods. Similar to the older population maps, there is a high number and density of persons living below poverty in the Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island area.

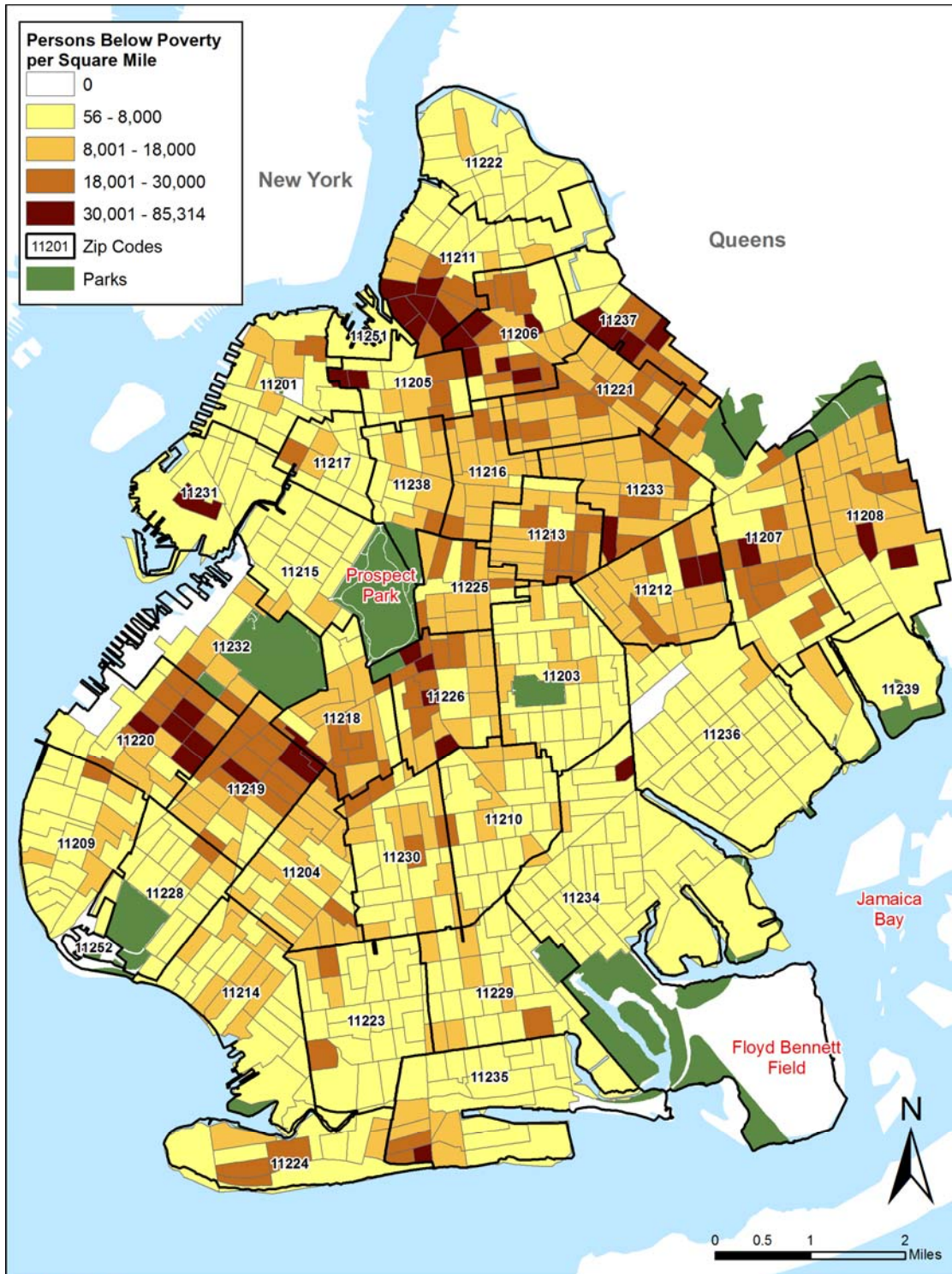
**Figure 5-14 Number of Persons Below Poverty
by Tract – Brooklyn**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

**Figure 5-15 Persons Below Poverty per Square Mile
by Tract – Brooklyn**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Needs Assessment

The total population maps show that Brooklyn's older adult population is less prevalent than people living below poverty. At the most populous category, tracts have up to 2,060 older adults, whereas for persons with living below poverty, this number goes up to 4,900. This makes sense, considering that persons below poverty make up 22 percent of the population and older adults make up 11 percent. The density map shows a somewhat similar concentration of older adults, while the persons below poverty populations have slightly higher density. While the high density quartile of older adult population ranges from approximately 20,001-54,428 persons per square mile, the high density persons below poverty quartile begins at 30,001 and goes up to 85,314 people per square mile.

Manhattan (New York County)

Manhattan, the birthplace of NYC, covers just 23 square miles and has by far the densest population of the five boroughs. An economic powerhouse with an image of expensive living and luxury real estate, Manhattan is also home to hundreds of thousands of the three target populations.

- λ **Population** – Manhattan’s population in 2010 totaled 1,585,873.
- λ **Population Growth** – By 1900, Manhattan already had more than 2 million residents, encompassing 28 percent of the entire population of New York State and 2.7 percent of the nation’s population. This number began dropping throughout the 1920s and 1930s as people moved out of Manhattan and into the outer boroughs. Population grew by 4 percent from 1980 to 1990, the first growth since 1960. From 2000 to 2010, Manhattan’s population grew 3.2 percent, to nearly 1.6 million, higher than the growth experienced by NYC overall.
- λ **Population Density** – Manhattan is the smallest borough with 23 square miles. It also has, by far, the highest population density at 68,951 people per square mile in 2010. The density is double the population density in Brooklyn, which is the second densest borough.
- λ **Population Age** – The median age of 36.4 is slightly lower than the city’s average (37.8) and the New York State median age (37). Manhattan has the highest percentage of older adults in NYC at 14 percent.
- λ **Income** – Manhattanites median income is \$67,204, approximately \$12,000 higher than the overall city average.

Employment – More than half of Manhattan’s population is in the labor force at 53 percent, which is 8 points higher than the city average. More than 57% of workers are in the management, business, science, and arts occupations, while another 22 percent work in sales and office. Service jobs account for 14 percent of employment.

Older Adults

Twelve percent of Manhattan’s population is aged 65 or more. Figure 5-16 summarizes the older adult population concentrations by zip code. The Upper East and Upper West Sides, on either side of Central Park, both contain high numbers and densities of older adults.

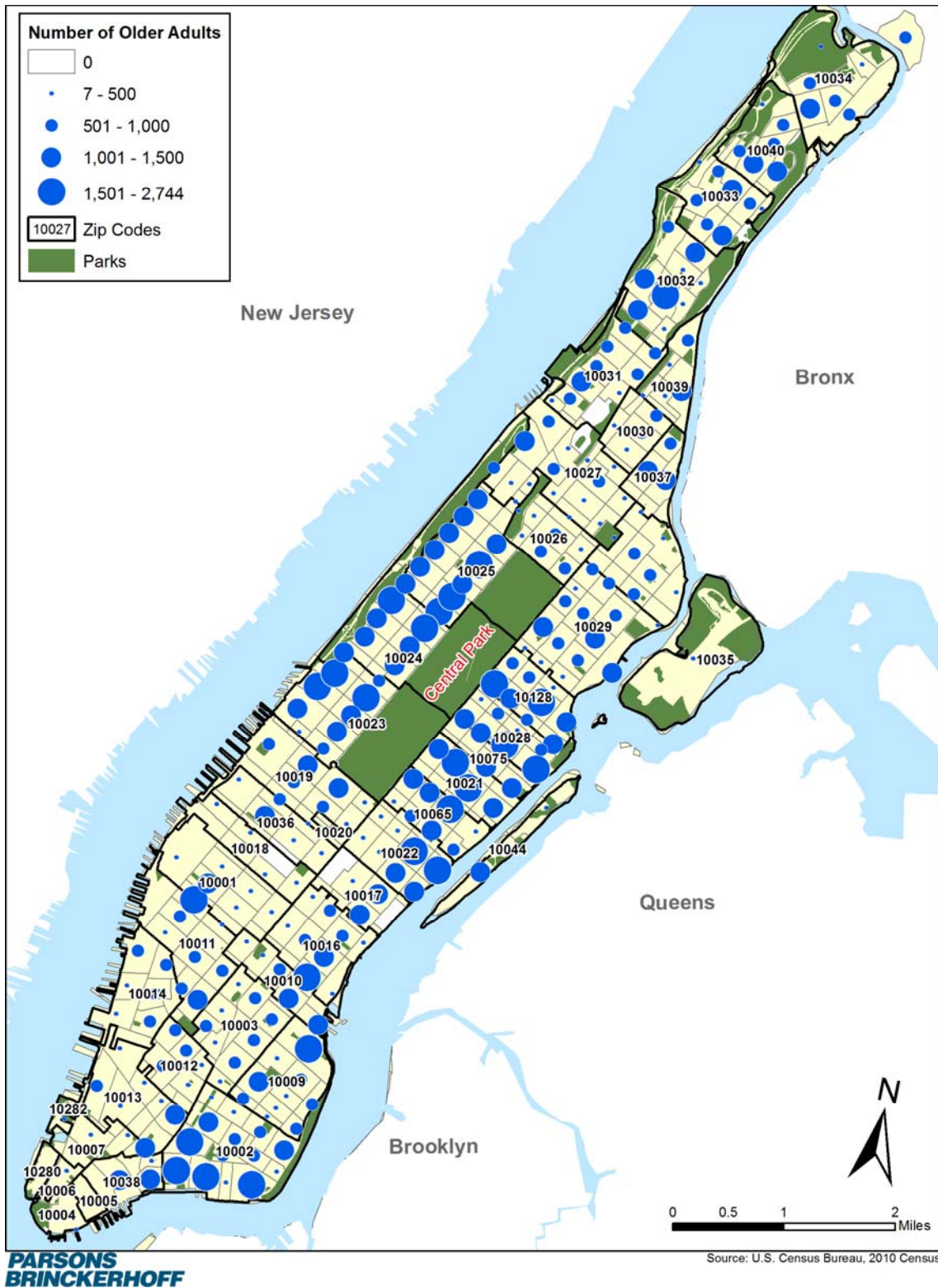
Figure 5-16 Older Adults by Zip Code – New York

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS					
10025	Upper West Side	1.1	94,600	15,037	14,321
10002	Lower East Side	1.0	81,410	13,849	14,578
10023	Upper West Side	1.1	60,998	10,712	9,396
10024	Upper West Side	1.4	59,283	9,954	7,319
10029	East Harlem	0.8	76,003	9,563	11,662
HIGHEST DENSITY OF OLDER ADULTS					
10075	Upper East Side	0.2	26,121	4,877	24,385
10021	Upper East Side	0.4	43,631	8,896	23,411
10128	Upper East Side	0.4	60,453	8,385	20,451
10028	Upper East Side	0.4	45,141	7,483	20,224
10065	Upper East Side	0.4	32,270	6,330	18,086

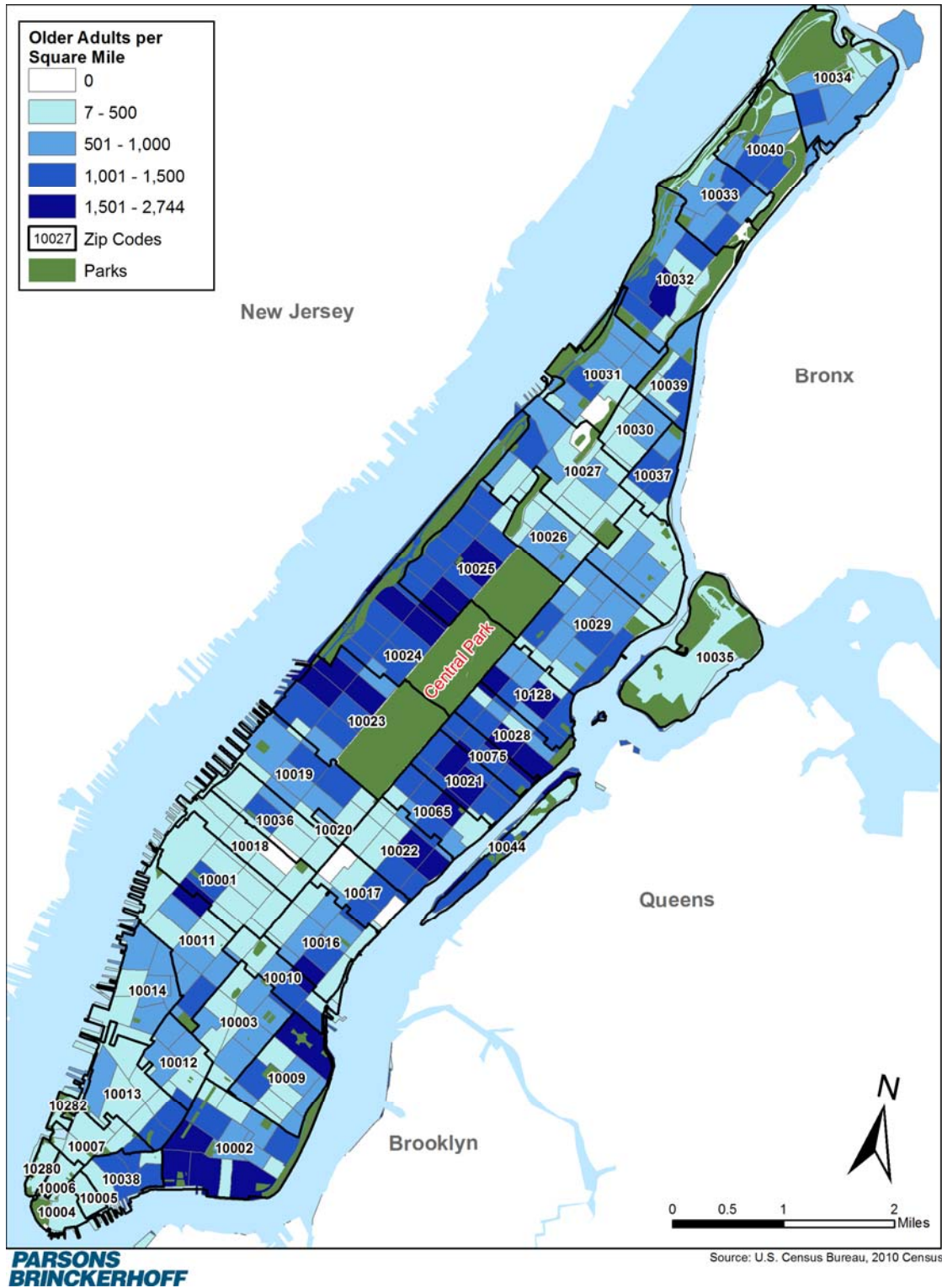
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-17 and Figure 5-18 show the population size and density (persons per square mile) of older adults. The density map shows concentrations of older adults on the east and west sides of Central Park, in Upper Manhattan, and in a few pockets in Lower Manhattan. The population map shows that the high number of older adults covers a larger area east of Central Park as compared with the west side. Areas along the East River in Lower Manhattan, representing Chinatown, the Lower East Side, and the East Village, have very high numbers of older adults as well.

Figure 5-17 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Tract – Manhattan



**Figure 5-18 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile
by Tract – Manhattan**



Persons Below Poverty

Nearly 300,000 persons live below poverty in Manhattan, representing 18 percent of the population. Figure 5-19 displays the number and density (persons per square mile) of persons below poverty.

Figure 5-19 Persons Below Poverty by Zip Code – Manhattan

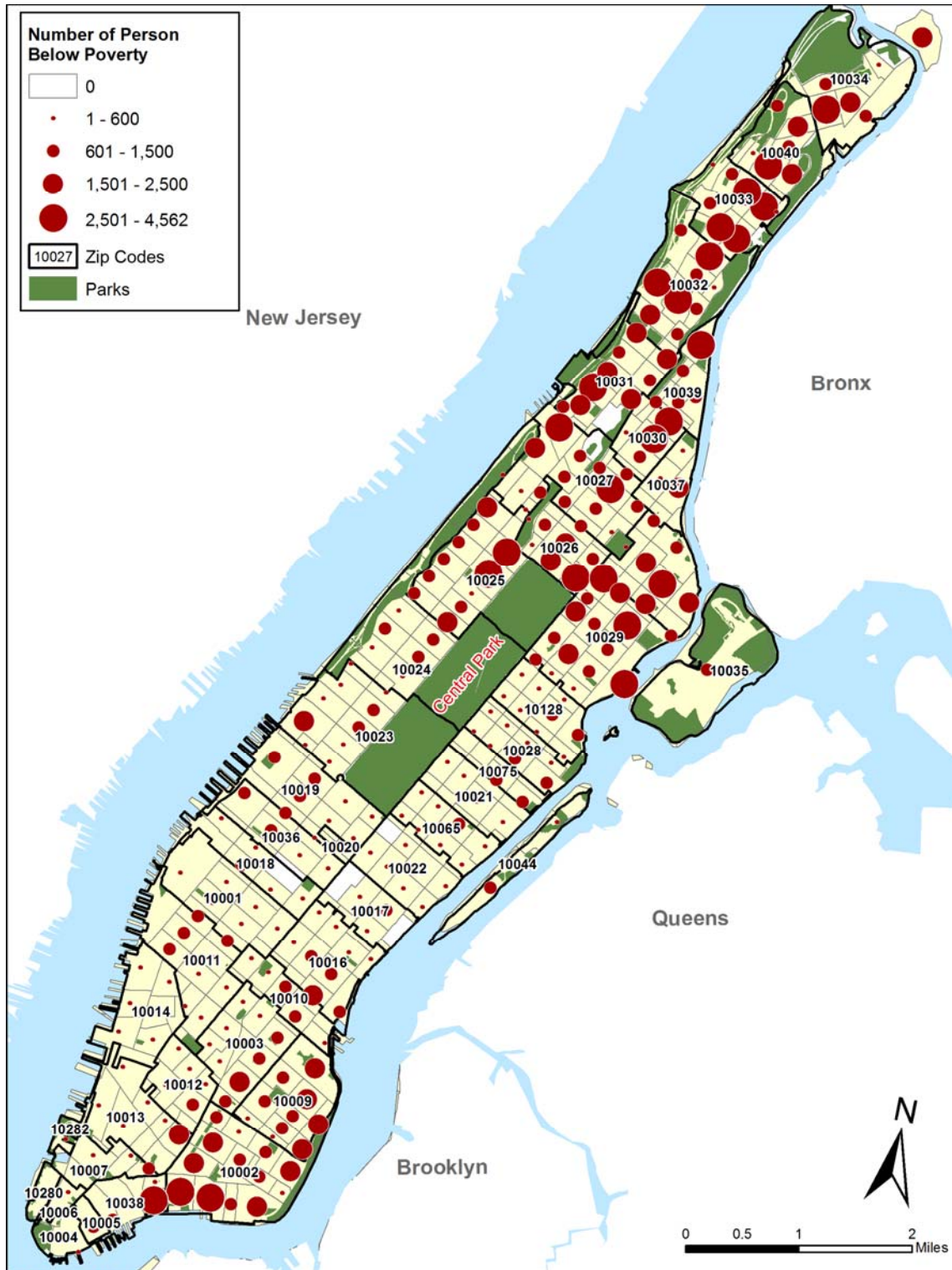
Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons below Poverty	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10002	Lower East Side	1.0	81,410	22,556	23,743
10029	East Harlem	0.8	76,003	21,244	25,907
10032	Washington Heights	0.8	57,331	16,770	20,451
10031	Hamilton Heights	0.6	56,438	16,164	26,940
10027	Morningside Heights	0.9	59,707	15,470	17,189
HIGHEST DENSITY OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10030	Harlem	0.3	26,999	8,943	33,122
10031	Hamilton Heights	0.6	56,438	16,164	26,940
10029	East Harlem	0.8	76,003	21,244	25,907
10026	Harlem	0.4	34,003	10,282	25,705
10033	Washington Heights	0.6	53,926	14,964	25,363

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 5-20 shows the absolute number of persons below poverty by tract. Aside from a few outliers, this map clearly illustrates how the below poverty population is concentrated north of 96th Street, and in the Lower East Side and the East Village.

Figure 5-21 depicts the below poverty population by density (persons per square mile) and pinpoints the smaller areas within the below poverty population where densities are highest. The average tract contains 981 persons, with below poverty at a density of 15,289 persons per square mile.

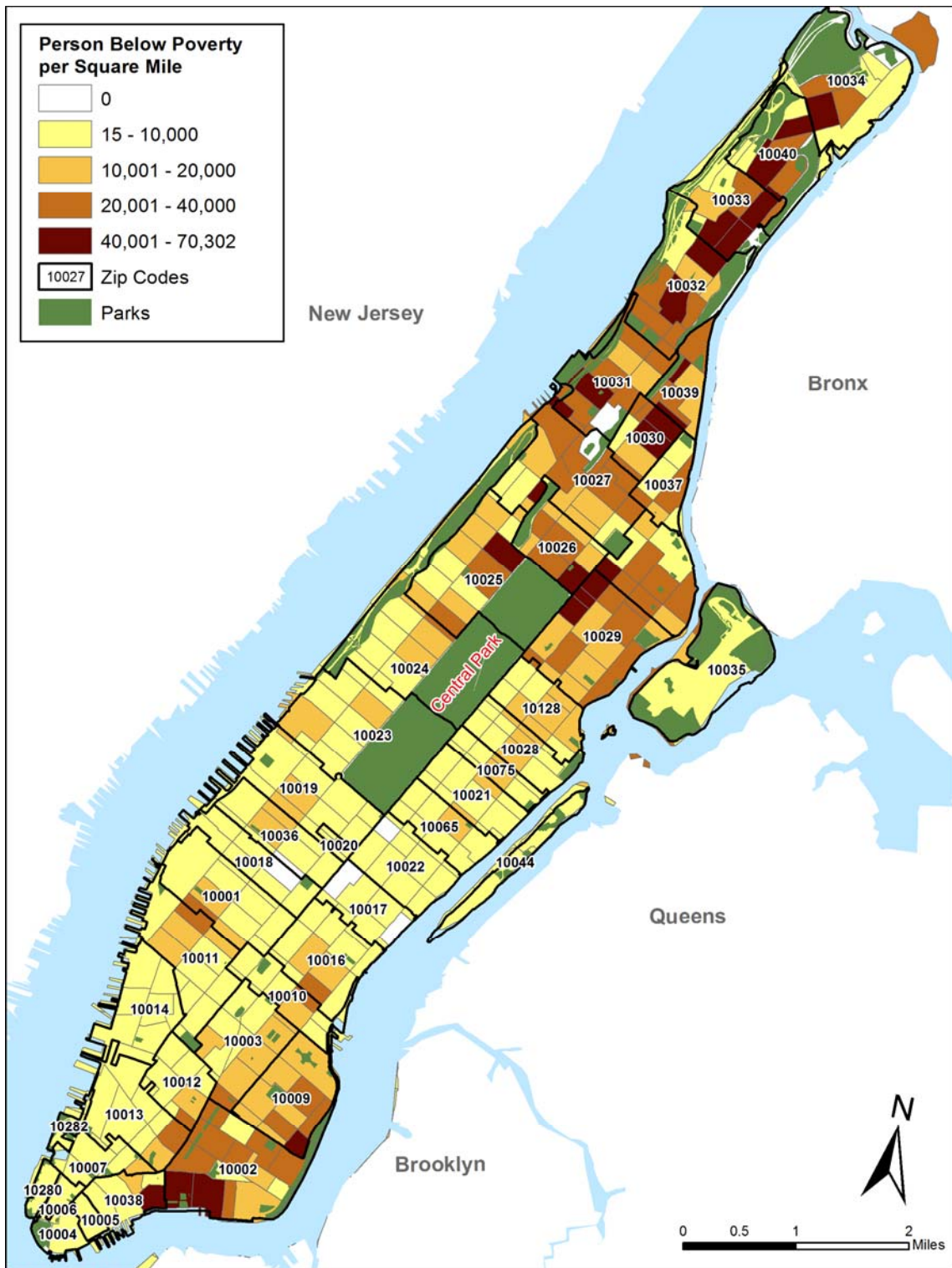
**Figure 5-20 Number of Persons Below Poverty
by Tract – Manhattan**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

**Figure 5-21 Persons Below Poverty per Square Mile
by Tract – Manhattan**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Needs Assessment

The borough contains about 58,000 more persons below poverty as older adults. The persons below poverty is more concentrated than the older adults – the tracts with high numbers of persons below poverty contain 40,001 - 70,302 persons while for older adults, the high number category ranges from 1,501 to 2,744 people.

Manhattan had an increase of over 27,000 for the older adult population from 2000 to 2010, the second highest increase in the NYMTC region behind only Suffolk County. The density maps show how the older adult population is heaviest in middle Manhattan, around Central Park, while the persons below poverty reside in Upper Manhattan and the Lower East Side area.

Queens (Queens County)

Queens has an interesting demographic makeup, resulting from its geographic position bordering Brooklyn to the west and Nassau to the east. The western half of the county resembles NYC in terms of infrastructure and population, while the eastern part resembles the more suburban, lower density Long Island region. Key demographic characteristics include:

- λ **Population** – Queens has the second highest population of NYC with 2.23 million in 2010. Queens contains 61 zip codes and 642 tracts.
- λ **Changes in Population** – Unlike Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, Queens' 2010 population was the highest it has ever been. During the city's population loss in the 1970s and 1980s, Queens experienced the least loss at 5 percent. From 2000 to 2010, the borough's population rose 0.1 percent, the smallest change of the five counties.
- λ **Population Density** – Queens has the largest geographic area and the second lowest population density of 20,465 people per square mile in 2010. The density is approximately 7,000 people per square mile lower than the city's average.
- λ **Population Age** – The 18-64 population comprises 66 percent of Queens' population, which is on par with the city's percent. At 37.2, the borough's median age is slightly lower than the city's median age of 37.8.
- λ **Income** – Queens median income, at \$56,406, is slightly higher than the city median. The population below poverty makes up 14 percent of Queens residents.
- λ **Employment** – Queens houses more than 1 million workers, with 48 percent of residents in the labor force. Twenty-six percent work in sales and office, 24 percent in service occupations, and the highest amount, 31 percent, have jobs in management, business, science, and arts occupations.

Older Adults

Approximately 286,000 Queens residents are aged 65 years of age or older. Figure 5-22 summarizes the older adult population in Queens.

Figure 5-22 Older Adults by Zip Code – Queens

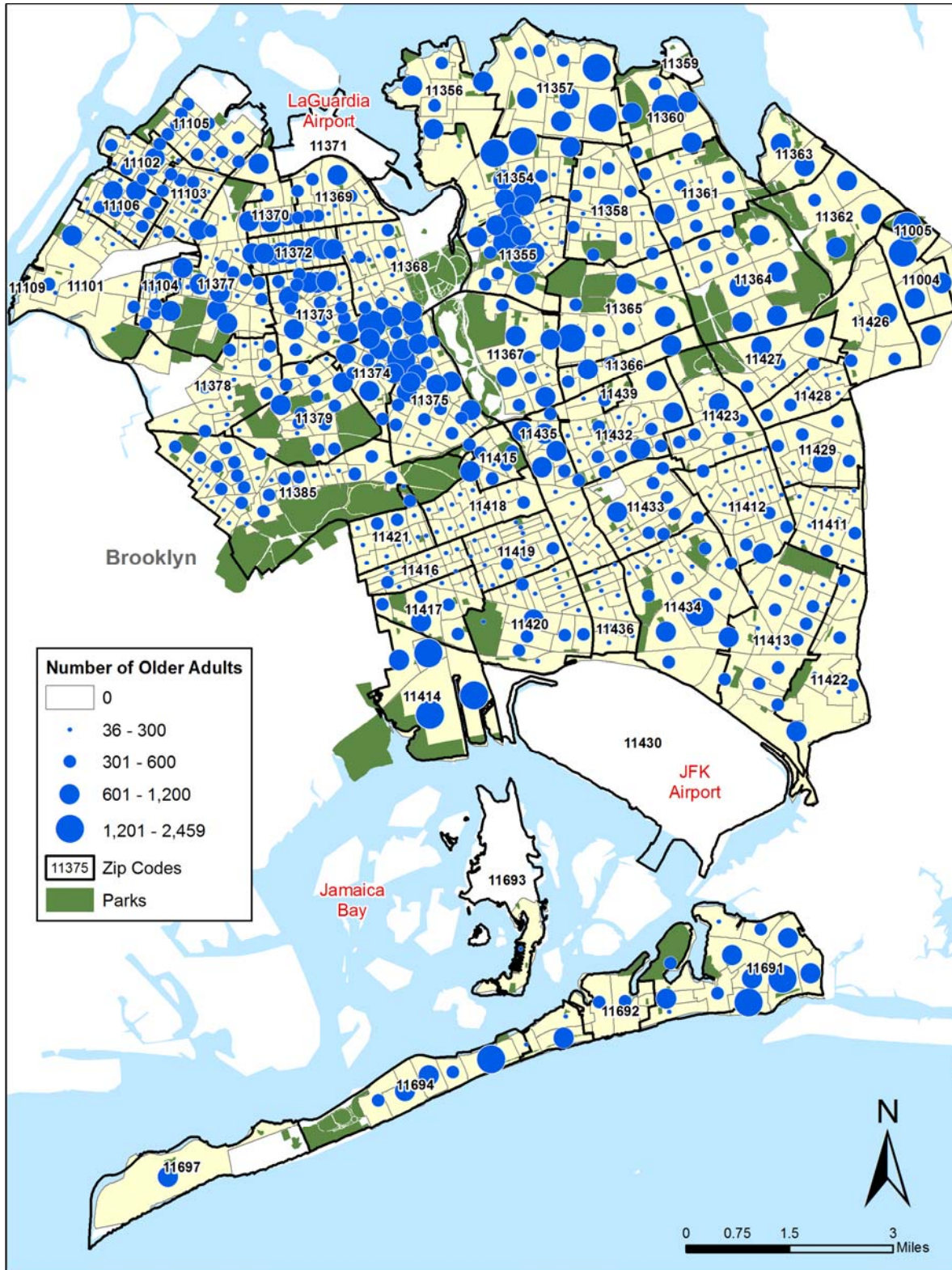
Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS					
11375	Forest Hills	2.0	68,733	12,810	6,405
11355	Flushing	1.8	85,871	11,570	6,537
11373	Elmhurst	1.5	100,820	10,125	6,575
11354	Flushing	2.2	54,878	9,879	4,450
11377	Woodside	2.6	89,830	9,878	3,770
HIGHEST DENSITY OF OLDER ADULTS					
11109	Long Island City	0.01	3,523	127	12,700
11372	Jackson Heights	0.7	66,636	8,235	11,281
11374	Rego Park	0.9	43,600	7,540	8,286
11104	Sunnyside	0.4	27,232	3,154	7,510
11373	Elmhurst	1.5	100,820	10,125	6,575

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-23 and Figure 5-24 show the population and density (persons per square mile) of older adults in Queens.

The number map shows that central Queens, surrounding Flushing Meadows Park, has high numbers occurring along Queens' east border, in Far Rockaway, and in north Queens. Figure 5-24 illustrates that, in terms of density, the older adult population corresponds roughly to the Flushing neighborhood, east of Flushing Meadows numbers of older adults. Instances of tracts with many older adults are also in Floral Park, and to Forest Hills, which falls mainly in zip code 11375.

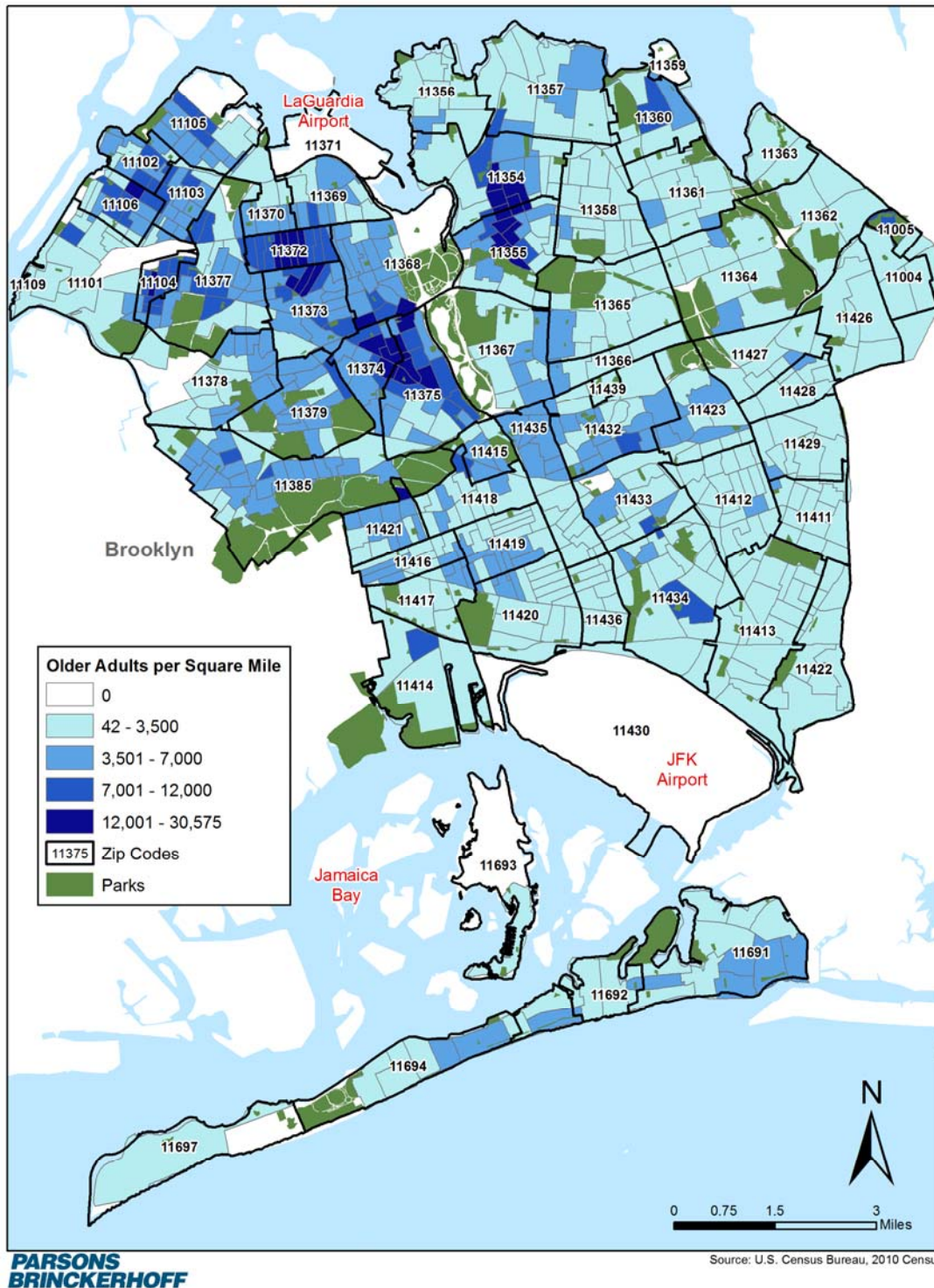
Figure 5-23 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Tract – Queens



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

**Figure 5-24 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile
by Tract – Queens**



Persons Below Poverty

An estimated 14 percent of the population is classified as living below poverty. Figure 5-25 ranks the zip codes by number and density (persons per square mile) of persons below poverty.

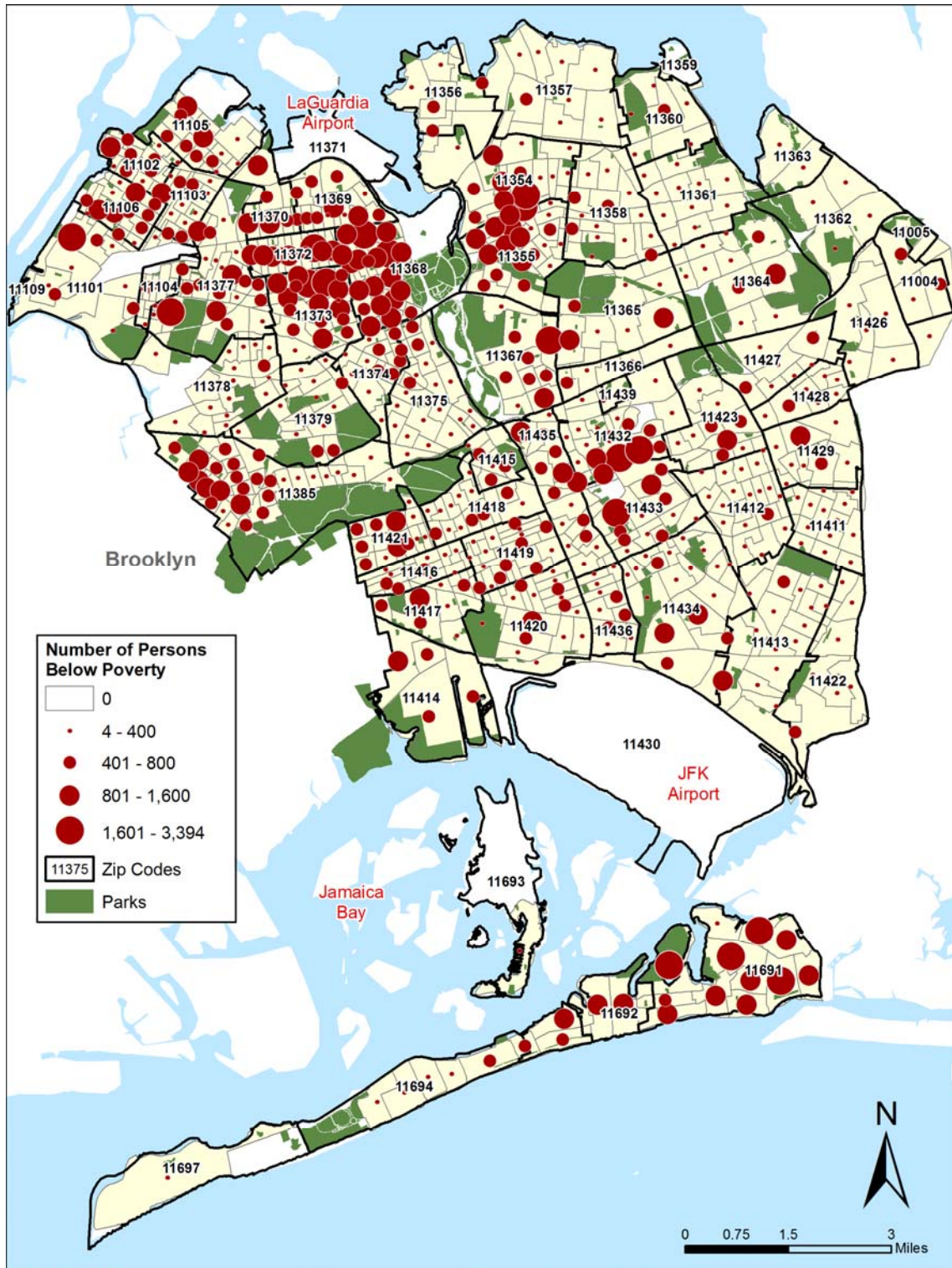
Figure 5-25 Persons Below Poverty by Zip Code – Queens

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons below Poverty	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
11368	Corona	2.6	109,931	22,515	8,761
11373	Elmhurst	1.5	100,820	17,818	11,570
11385	Ridgewood	4.5	98,592	17,003	3,821
11355	Flushing	1.8	85,871	15,010	8,480
11691	Far Rockaway	3.0	60,035	14,850	5,000
HIGHEST DENSITY OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
11109	Long Island City	0.01	3,523	185	18,500
11372	Jackson Heights	0.7	66,636	11,028	15,107
11373	Elmhurst	1.5	100,820	17,818	11,570
11106	Astoria	0.9	38,875	7,685	8,936
11368	Corona	2.6	109,931	22,515	8,761

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 5-26 and Figure 5-27 map the population size and density (persons per square mile) of the below poverty population. The maps show high numbers and densities of persons below poverty in western Queens, Flushing, and the Far Rockaways. There is also a medium concentration of persons below poverty in southwest Queens, north of JFK airport.

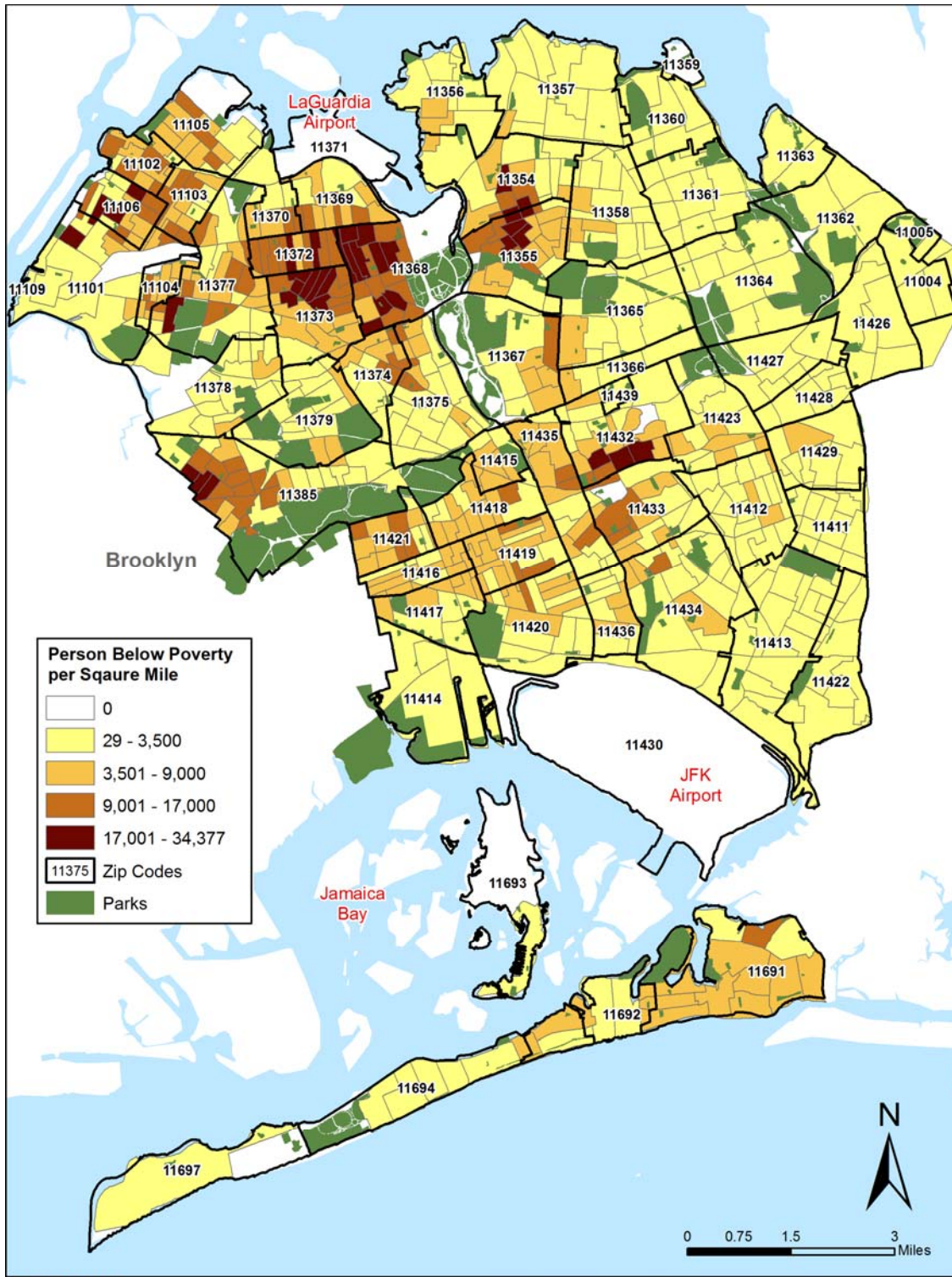
**Figure 5-26 Number of Persons Below Poverty
by Tract – Queens**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

**Figure 5-27 Persons Below Poverty per Square Mile
by Tracts – Queens**



Needs Assessment

In Queens the older adult population is about as dense as the persons below poverty population. As shown in the high density maps, tracts contain 12,001 - 30,575 older adult population, while 17,001 to 34,377 persons living below poverty. The older adult population and persons below poverty population in Queens are nearly the same in number – older adult population represents 13 percent of the population and persons below poverty, 14 percent.

Staten Island (Richmond County)

Staten Island has very different characteristics from the rest of NYC, as described below. As a result, Staten Island has much lower numbers and densities for each of these targeted populations, with most of these individuals concentrated on the North Shore. The borough has 108 tracts and 12 zip codes.

- λ **Population** – A total of 468,730 people lived on Staten Island as of 2010. If the borough were its own city, it would rank in the top 50 United States cities in terms of population.
- λ **Population Growth** – Staten Island’s population has increased steadily along with the rest of the boroughs throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Staten Island was the only borough to see a population increase from 1970 to 1980, a time when the rest of the city was losing residents. Staten Island also experienced the most growth in NYC from 2000 to 2010, with a population increase of 5.3 percent.
- λ **Population Density** – Staten Island had a population density of 8,081 people per square mile in 2010. While this number is far lower than the rest of the city, Staten Island still has a density close to that of Los Angeles.
- λ **Population Age** – Staten Islanders have a median age of 38.3, 0.5 years older than the city’s median age of 37.8. Older adults make up 13 percent of the population, and 64 percent of residents are between the ages of 18 and 64.
- λ **Income** – Staten Islanders have the highest median income in the city at \$72,752. The median income is almost \$20,000 higher than the national median, but lower than the median incomes observed in Long Island and the Lower Hudson Valley.
- λ **Employment** – The 44 percent of residents in the labor force work primarily in the management, business, science, and arts occupations (36 percent) or sales and office (27 percent). Another 19 percent work in the service industry.

Older Adults

Just over 59,300 people aged 65 years and older live on Staten Island. Staten Island only has 12 zip codes, therefore, the top two zip codes with a high population are identified (see Figure 5-28).

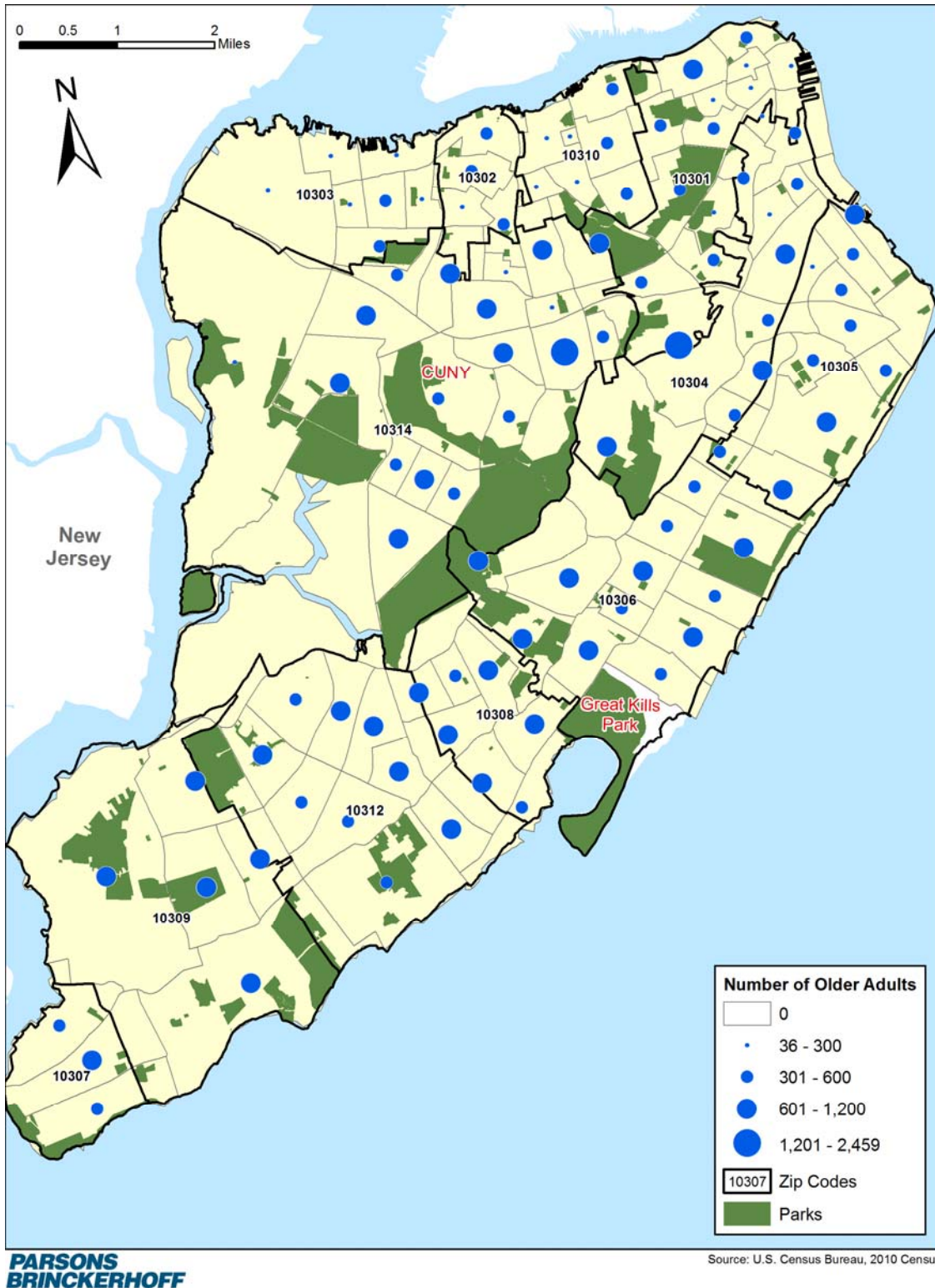
Figure 5-28 Older Adults by Zip Code – Staten Island

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS					
10314	Willowbrook	16.2	85,510	12,669	782
10306	New Drop	6.8	55,909	8,743	1,295
HIGHEST DENSITY OF OLDER ADULTS					
10308	Bay Terrace	2.2	27,357	4,074	1,827
10302	Port Richmond	1.1	19,088	1,770	1,595

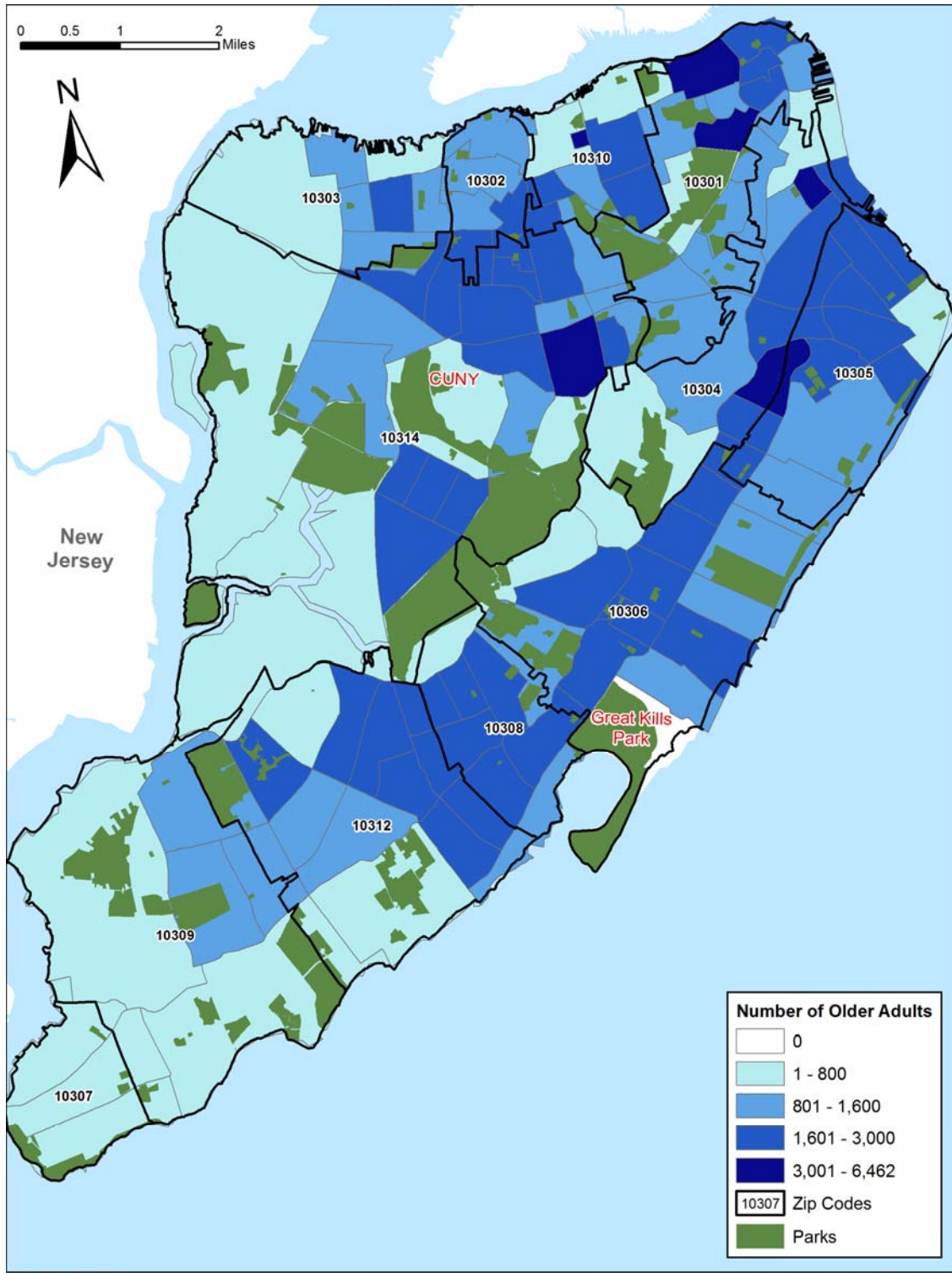
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 5-29 and Figure 5-30 show the county's population and density (persons per square mile) of older adults. The population map shows many older adults in the central and southern portions of the borough; however, the density map reveals that because of the large tract size outside the North Shore, densities in south Staten Island are fairly low.

Figure 5-29 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Tract – Staten Island



**Figure 5-30 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile
by Tract – Staten Island**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Persons Below Poverty

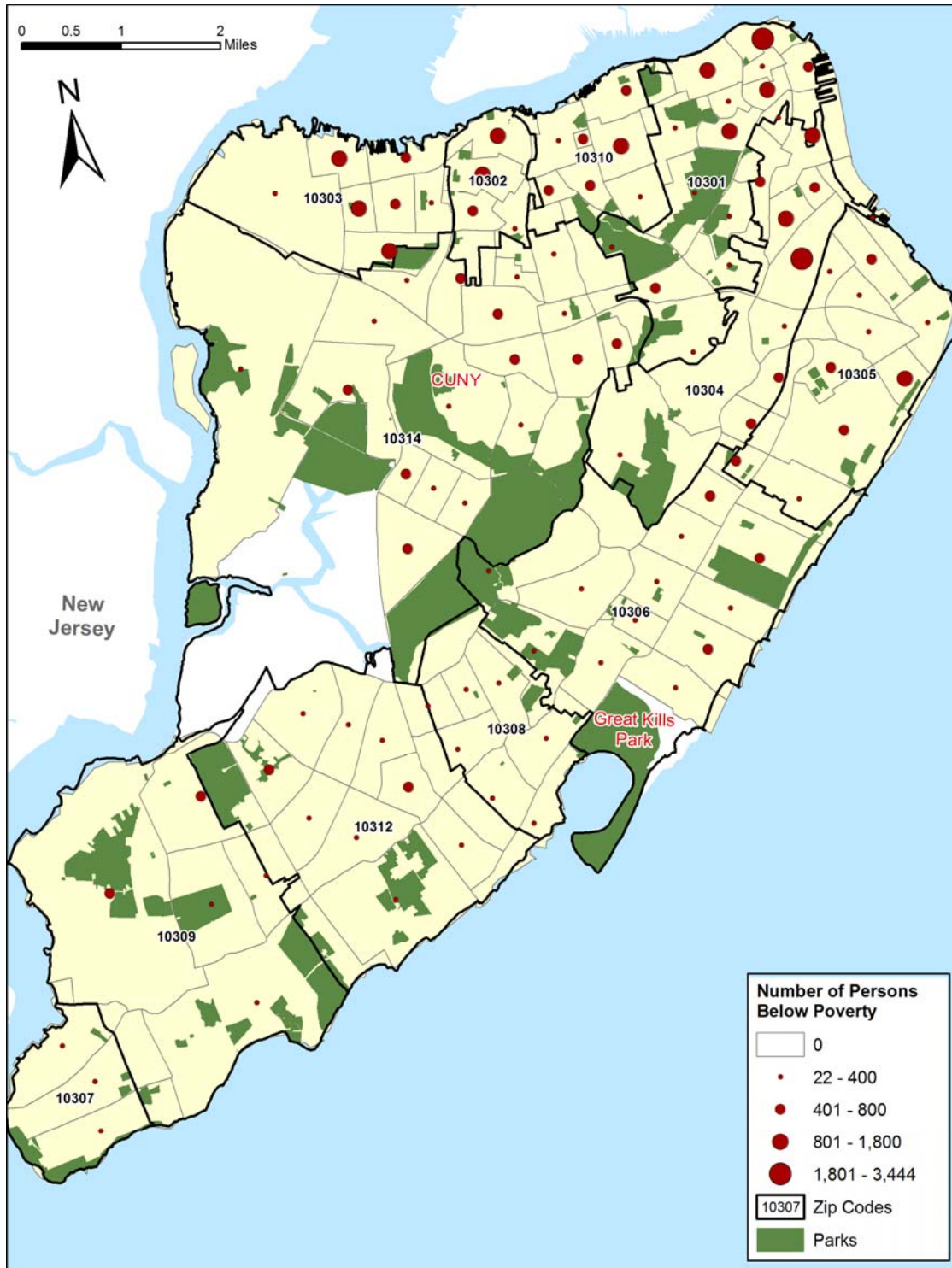
Staten Island is home to 50,626 people below poverty. Figure 5-31 shows that zip code 10304 has both high number and density of persons below poverty.

Figure 5-31 Persons Below Poverty by Zip Code – Staten Island

Zip Code	Area	Square Miles	Total Population	Number	Per Square Mile
HIGHEST NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10301	Tompkinsville	3.91	39,706	8,392	2,146
10304	Stapleton/Concord	3.93	42,193	7,900	2,010
HIGHEST DENSITY OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY					
10302	Port Richmond	1.11	19,088	3,940	3,550
10310	Port Richmond	1.80	24,962	4,503	2,502

Figure 5-32 shows the population size of persons below poverty. Staten Island has very few people living below poverty, and almost all live on the North Shore. Figure 5-33 confirms this, with medium-low and medium-high densities (per square mile) all along the North Shore.

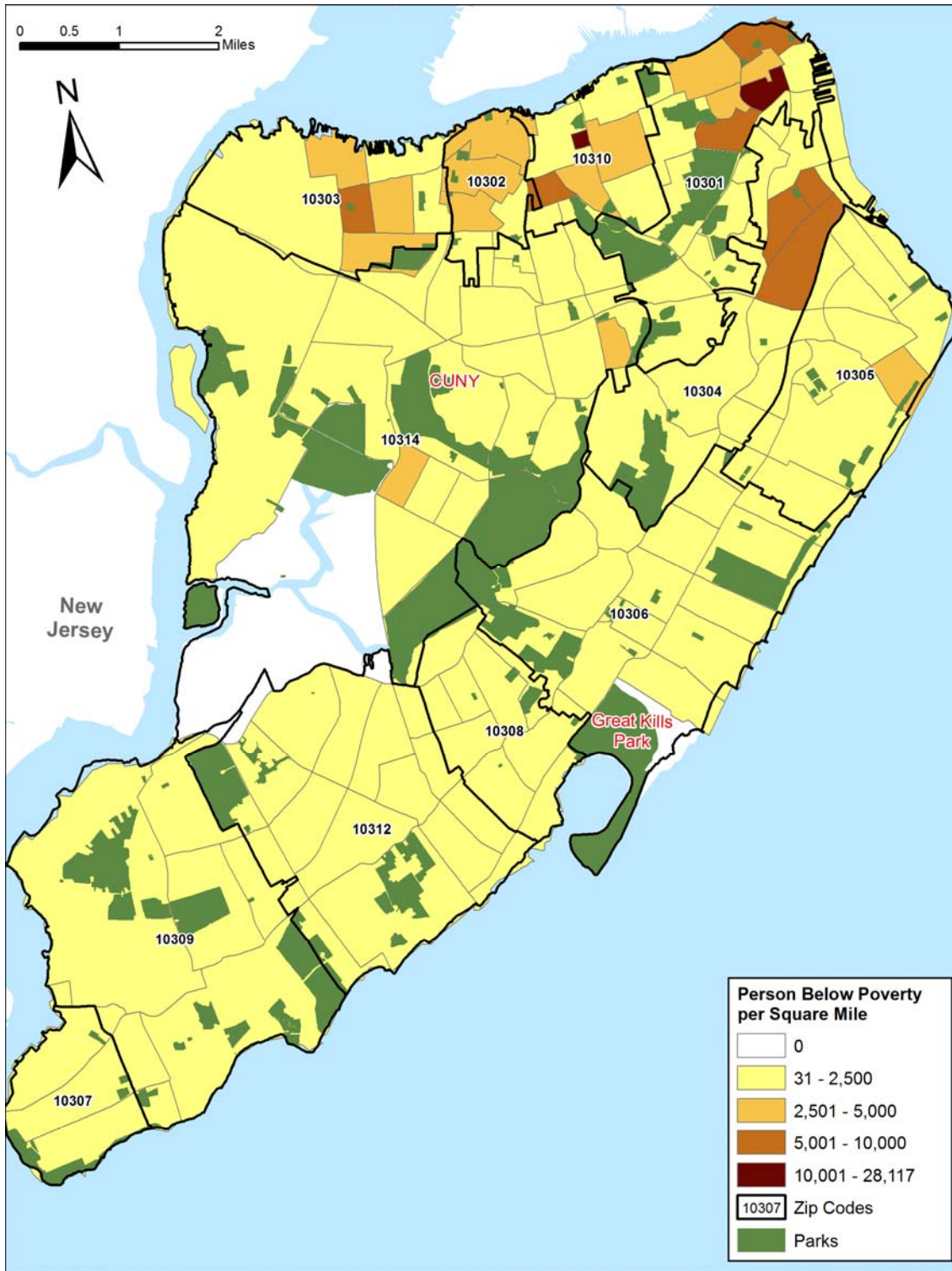
**Figure 5-32 Number of Persons Below Poverty
by Tract – Staten Island**



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

**Figure 5-33 Persons Below Poverty per Square Mile
by Tract - Staten Island**



**PARSONS
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Needs Assessment

In Staten Island, the density of the older adult population is about a quarter less dense than the density of the persons below poverty population. The older adult population and persons below poverty populations in Staten Island are nearly the same in number – older adult population represents 13 percent of the population and persons below poverty, 14 percent. The high density tracts contain 3,001 - 6,462 older adult population, while 10,001 to 28,117 persons living below poverty.