

Chapter 5. Demographic Profile

Lower Hudson Valley

North of New York City, the Lower Hudson Valley (LHV) subregion of Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam counties straddles the Hudson River. Rockland borders New Jersey, while Westchester’s south border touches the Bronx.

Population – This subregion has the lowest population of the three subregions at 1.3 million, and covers a total area of 838 square miles. The area grew by 3.2 percent from 2000 to 2007, just a tenth of a percentage slower than NYC’s growth. The subregion contains six cities, all of which are located in Westchester, in addition to 30 towns and 50 villages.

Changes in Population – In the year 1900, the LHV contained approximately 236,300 people – greater than the combined populations of Queens and Staten Island at the time. The region grew by 48 percent from 1920 to 1930, surpassing the half million mark, and reached 1 million residents by 1970. Growth then slowed considerably during the next few decades.

Figure 5-1 Population Change by County – LHV

	2000	2007	Change	% Change
Putnam	95,745	99,489	3,744	3.8%
Rockland	286,753	296,483	9,730	3.3%
Westchester	923,459	951,325	27,866	2.9%
LHV	1,305,957	1,347,297	41,340	3.1%

Source: Census 2000

Population Density –LHV has the lowest population density of the three subregions, at 1,608 persons per square mile in 2007, based on the subregion’s 838 square miles of land. This is still substantially higher than New York State’s population density of 409.

Population Age – At 37.5 years, the LHV’s median age is three years higher than NYC’s and 1.6 years higher than New York State’s median. Older adults make up 13 percent of the population and 18-64 year-olds, 61 percent.

Income – With a median income of \$67,944, the LHV surpasses the state average by more than \$24,500. The subregion contains nearly 173,000 persons with low income, comprising 13 percent of the population. In comparison, the nation as a whole has 20 percent low income residents and NYC has 30 percent.

Employment – Nearly 50 percent of the subregion’s citizens are in the labor force, which is comparable to state and national numbers. The area has the highest percentage of people working in management, professional, and related occupations at 45 percent. Sales and office jobs employ 26 percent of residents and the service industry, 14 percent.

Administrative Divisions – New York State has a unique method for dividing up its counties into municipalities. Within each county, residents may live in a city, town, or village. Instead of

classifying land areas based on their population or geographic size, in New York State the citizens decide what type of government they want, which then must be approved by the state legislature. Thus in many cases cities have a population smaller than the largest village, and 150 of the state’s 662 villages have population higher than the smallest city. Cities have the most autonomy, providing all of their own services to residents, while towns have a town board rather than an executive branch. City and town boundaries do not cross one another, nor do towns or cities ever cross county boundaries. Villages, on the other hand, may be wholly contained within a town or may cross town boundaries. In addition, hamlets consist of unincorporated areas that are not part of a village and have no legal status.¹

Therefore, subsequent analysis utilized two methods to understand target populations in the LHV. The maps show population number and density by town and city. Accompanying tables show the top density and number for each target population by town/city and by village. Since villages occur within towns and sometimes cross town boundaries, these numbers tell different stories of the population distribution. In a few cases, like Scarsdale, the town and village boundaries are the same. Other times, villages like Briarcliff Manor straddle two towns – Ossining and Mount Pleasant. The overall LHV needs for all three counties are shown in two maps: the first at the town and city level, and the second at the village level. Village boundaries are shown in Figure 5-2 below.

Target Populations

The following table breaks down the target populations by county. In general, the target populations as a percent of total population remain fairly consistently spread throughout the counties, with the main outlier being the low income population in Putnam, which is half that of the other counties. Both the low income and persons with disabilities population levels are lower in the LHV than at state and national levels.

Figure 5-2 Target Populations by County – LHV

	Total Population	Older Adults (65+)	Percent Older Adults	Persons with Disabilities	Percent with Disabilities	Persons with Low Income	Percent Low Income
Putnam	95,745	9,147	10%	12,859	13%	6,813	7%
Rockland	286,753	33,853	12%	42,751	15%	41,707	15%
Westchester	923,459	128,964	14%	147,066	16%	124,383	13%
LHV	1,305,957	171,964	13%	202,676	16%	172,903	13%
NY State	18,976,457	2,450,697	13%	3,606,147	19%	4,178,786	22%
USA	281,421,906	34,978,972	12%	49,746,248	18%	57,321,049	20%

Source: Census 2000.

The following tables summarize the high-need populations by city and town. Three municipalities, all of which are cities located in Westchester, have both high number and density of the target populations. Figure 5-5 maps the total target population density for each city and town per square mile, with the highest need city highlighted. Westchester and Rockland counties

¹ State of New York Department of State. Local Government Handbook. 2008.

contain nearly all of the villages in the LHV; Putnam has only three villages. When ranked by number of target populations and then by density, the villages fall in exactly the same order. Figure 5-7 shows the villages mapped by density of target populations. Given the large number of villages in the Lower Hudson Valley, a script called “Calculate Demographic” was utilized to break down Census block group demographic data into data by village. Since block group boundaries are not coterminous with village boundaries, the script assigns portions of the population within each block group to villages based on how much of the block group lies within each village. Thus the numbers below are estimates, not exact figures.

Figure 5-3 High Number of Target Populations by City/Town – LHV

Name	County	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults		Persons With Disabilities		Persons with Low Income		Total Target Populations	
				Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile
Yonkers	Westchester	18.5	196,086	29,538	1,597	42,103	2,277	45,656	2,469	117,297	6,343
Ramapo	Rockland	61.8	108,682	10,986	178	15,995	259	25,226	408	52,207	845
Mount Vernon	Westchester	4.4	68,381	9,071	2,069	15,370	3,506	15,277	3,485	39,718	9,061
New Rochelle	Westchester	10.4	72,182	12,084	1,165	12,113	1,168	11,767	1,134	35,964	3,467
Greenburgh	Westchester	35.4	86,764	12,601	356	11,616	328	5,993	169	30,210	853

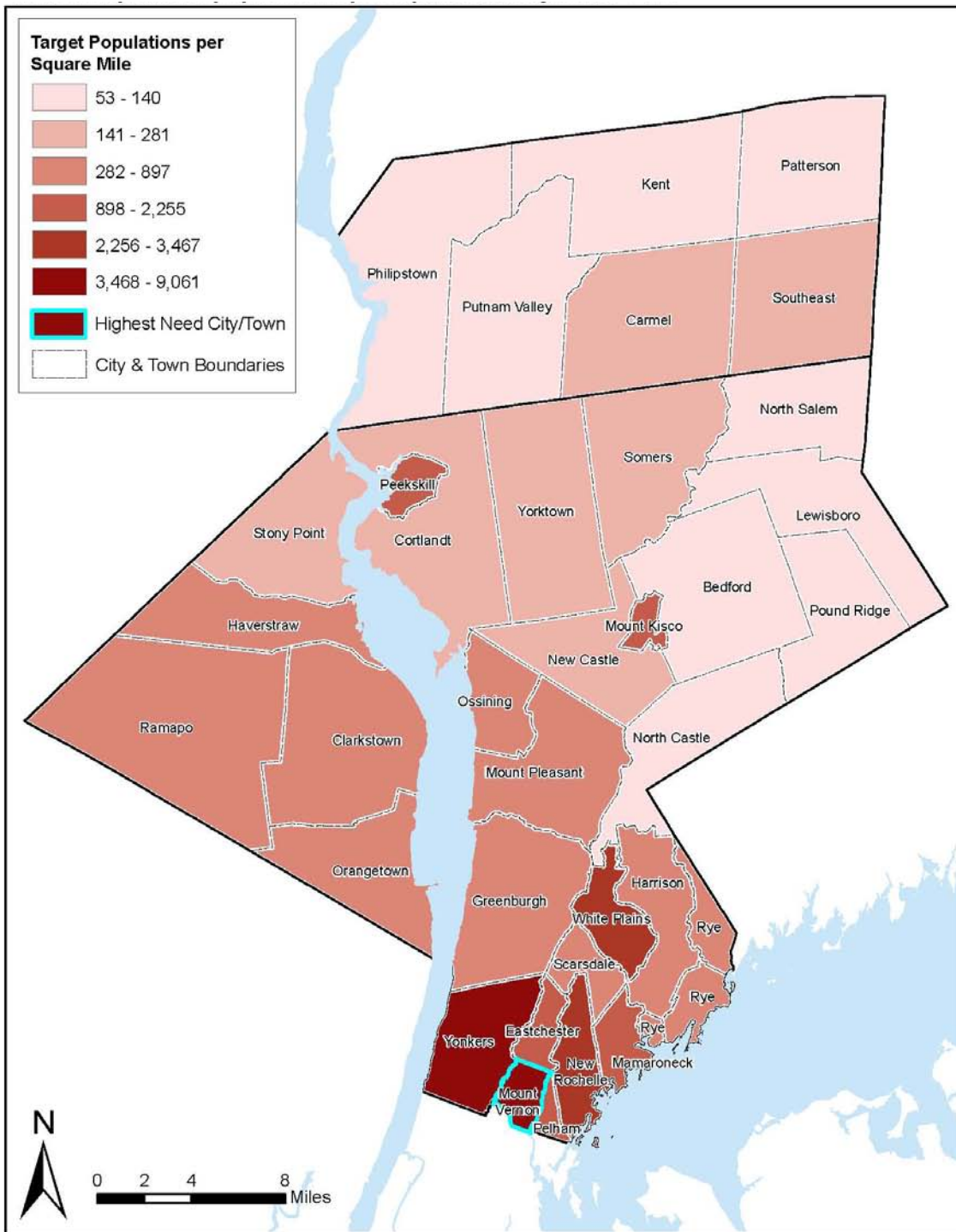
Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-4 High Density of Target Populations by City/Town – LHV

Name	County	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults		Persons With Disabilities		Persons with Low Income		Total Target Populations	
				Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile
Mount Vernon	Westchester	4.4	68,381	9,071	2,069	15,370	3,506	15,277	3,485	39,718	9,061
Yonkers	Westchester	18.5	196,086	29,538	1,597	42,103	2,277	45,656	2,469	117,297	6,343
New Rochelle	Westchester	10.4	72,182	12,084	1,165	12,113	1,168	11,767	1,134	35,964	3,467
Rye	Westchester	7.1	43,880	6,454	913	8,183	1,158	7,392	1,046	22,029	3,116
White Plains	Westchester	9.9	53,077	7,929	803	9,832	996	7,974	808	25,735	2,606

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-5 Transit Dependent Populations per Square Mile by City/Town - LHV



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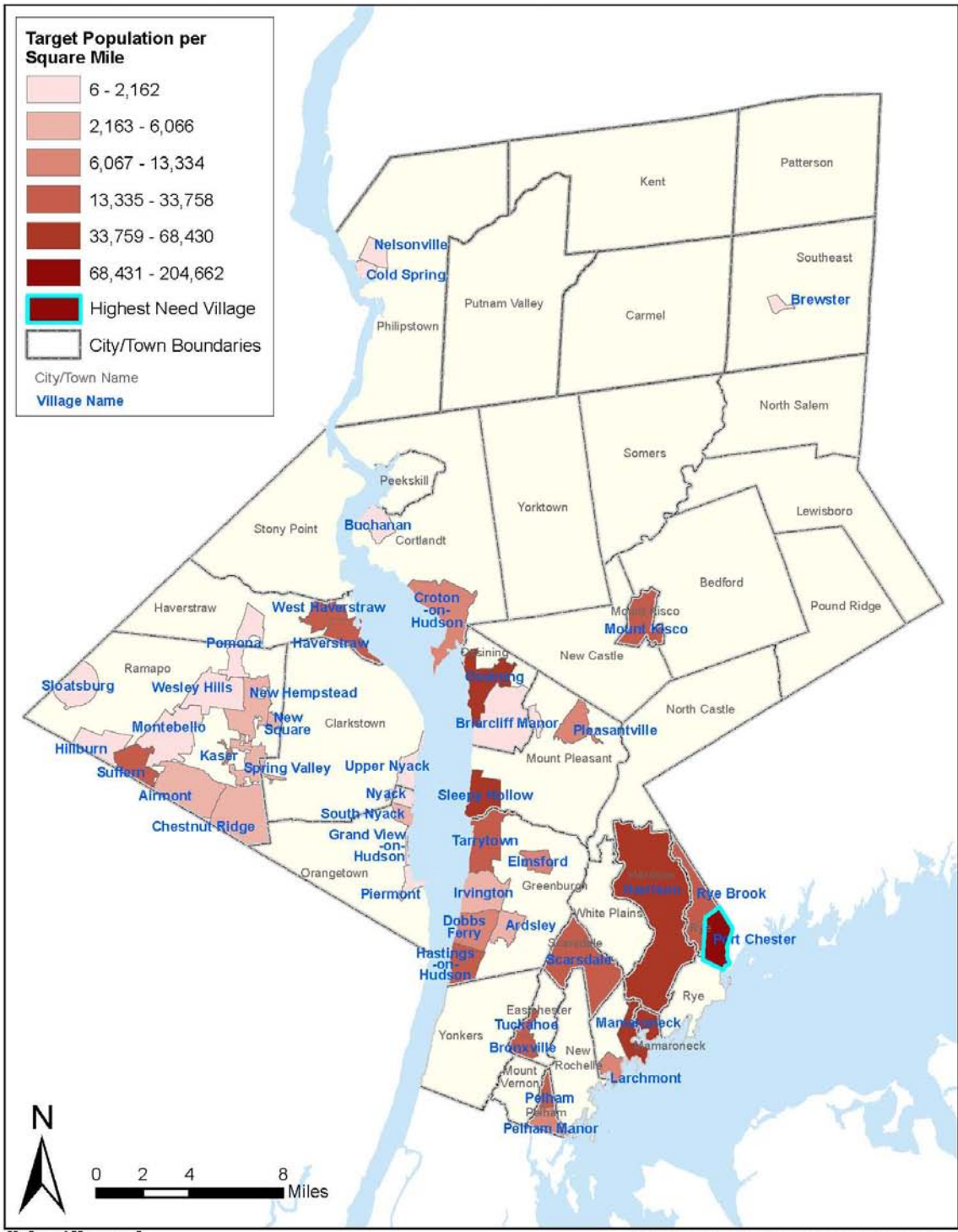
GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P42, P8, P88 NYMTC

Figure 5-6 High Number & Density of Target Populations by Village – LHV

Name	County	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults		Persons With Disabilities		Persons with Low Income		Total Target Populations	
				Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile	Number	Per Square Mile
Port Chester	Westchester	2.38	27,864	3,656	1,537	6,318	2,657	6,124	2,575	16,097	204,662
Spring Valley	Rockland	1.75	22,941	1,562	891	4,484	2,559	6,601	3,767	12,646	124,134
Ossining	Westchester	3.16	20,715	2,019	638	2,902	917	3,465	1,095	8,390	68,430
Harrison	Westchester	17.36	24,124	3,506	202	2,952	170	1,851	107	8,312	48,897
Mamaroneck	Westchester	2.06	11,034	1,950	946	2,222	1,078	1,454	705	5,625	42,043

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-7 Transit Dependent Populations per Square Mile by Village - LHV



Putnam County

The most rural of the 10 counties, Putnam lies the farthest north, bordering Westchester. Putnam was a part of Dutchess County until 1812, when it split off into its own county.

Population – The county contains nearly 99,500 people living in six towns as of 2007. Within those towns are three villages and 68 block groups. On average, each town measures 41 square miles while the villages cover .7 square miles. From 2000 to 2007, the county gained 3.8 percent more residents, making it the fastest growing of the three LHV counties.

Changes in Population – Putnam’s growth rate began taking off in the 1920-1930 era, when population grew by 27 percent. Population surpassed 50,000 by 1970, a decade of 79 percent growth.

Population Density – Putnam has the lowest population density of all 10 counties at 431 people per square mile over its 231 square miles of land, which is on par with the New York State population density.

Population Age – Putnam residents have a median age of 37.4, which is on par with the LHV median. Older adults make up 10 percent of the population, which is on the low end compared to the rest of the NYMTC counties. Persons age 18-64 make up 64 percent of the population.

Income – Putnam has the highest median income of all 10 counties at \$72,279, which is more than \$30,000 higher than the national median. Thus, it follows that Putnam has a very low percentage of persons with low income – 7 percent.

Employment – Fifty-three percent of the population is in the labor force. More than 40 percent of residents work in management, professional, and related occupations, while another 26 percent work in sales and office. Fourteen percent of residents have jobs in the service industry, and 12 percent in construction and extraction.

Because the county has only six towns and three villages, and the towns are vastly larger than the villages, the towns end up having high numbers of each target populations while the small villages have high densities. Thus since Putnam has only nine total municipalities, each of the following tables includes all nine rather than trying to rank them by high number or density. The maps present data by block group, similar to maps in the previous chapters.

Older Adults

Putnam is home to nearly 9,150 older adults. Table 5-8 summarizes the number and density of the towns and villages. Each municipality is listed in order of highest to lowest density.

Figure 5-8 Older Adults by Town and Village – Putnam

Municipality	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults	Per Square Mile
OLDER ADULTS BY TOWN				
Carmel	40.7	32,950	3,145	77
Southeast	35.1	17,330	1,693	48
Kent	42.8	13,994	1,377	32
Patterson	32.7	11,293	797	24
Philipstown	51.8	9,408	1,236	24
Putnam Valley	42.9	10,735	931	22
OLDER ADULTS BY VILLAGE				
Cold Spring	0.60	1,985	369	617
Brewster	0.46	2,162	207	446
Nelsonville	1.06	563	65	62

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-10 show the number and density of older adults by block group. Carmel, which is also the county seat, has numerous older adults spread throughout the town, while the high density of older adults occurs in isolated block groups scattered throughout the county.

Figure 5-9 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Block Group - Putnam County

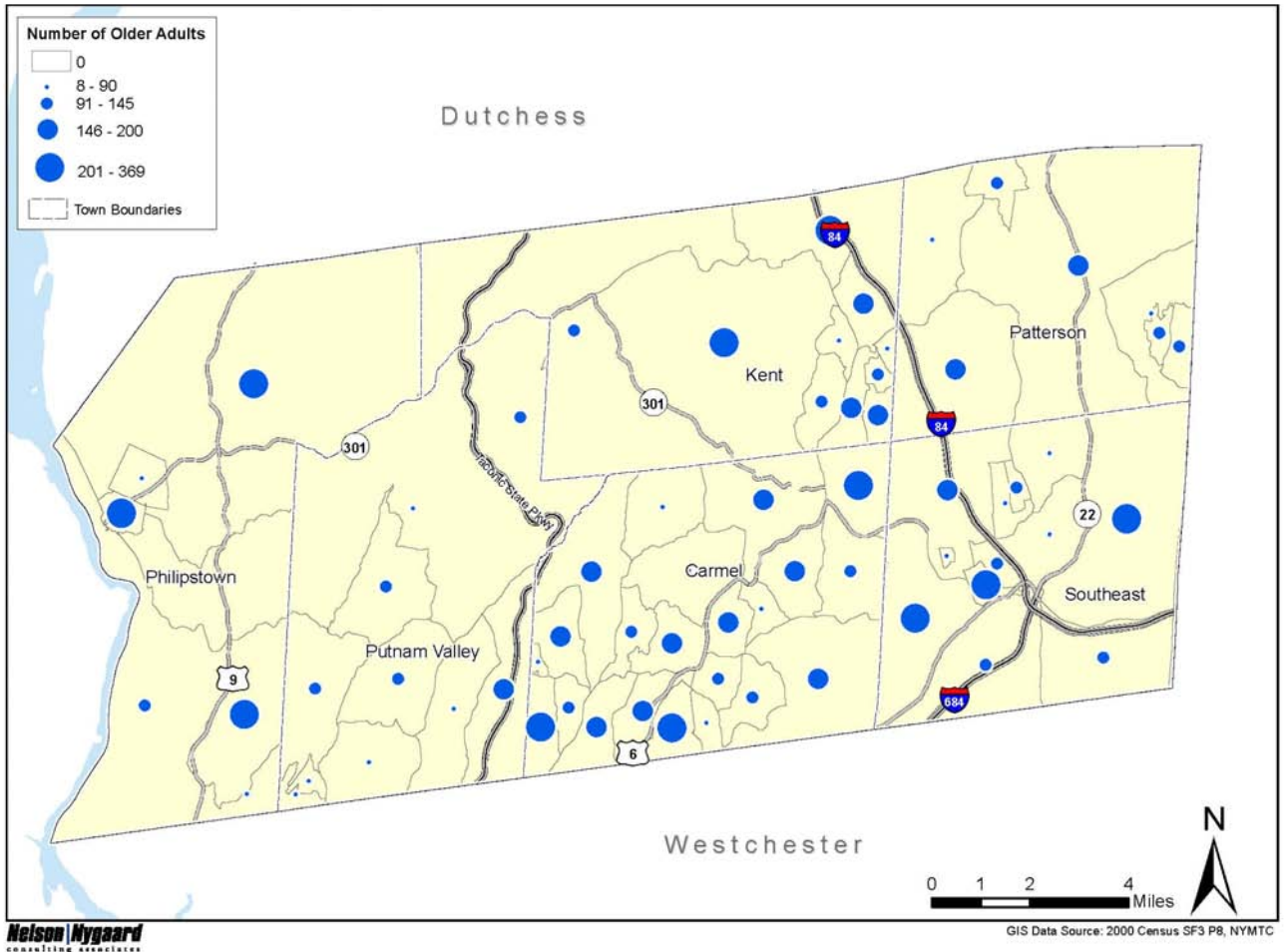
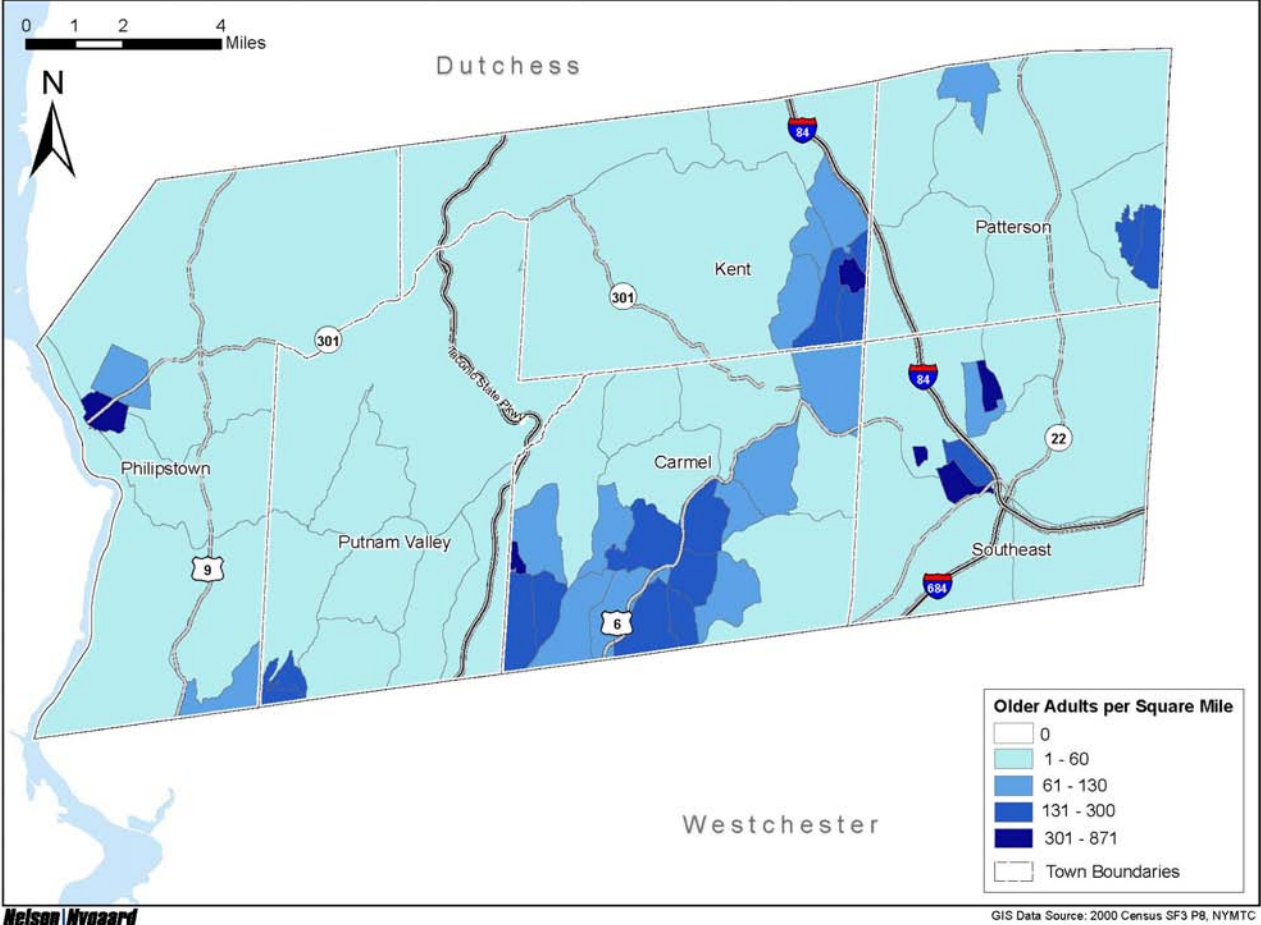


Figure 5-10 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile by Block Group - Putnam County



Persons with Disabilities

Putnam County has a persons with disabilities rate of 13 percent. Figure 5-11 lists the towns and villages sorted by the density of persons with disabilities per square mile.

Figure 5-11 Persons with Disabilities by Town and Village – Putnam

Municipality	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Disabilities	Per Square Mile
Persons with Disabilities BY TOWN				
Carmel	40.7	32,950	3,922	96
Southeast	35.1	17,330	2,210	63
Putnam Valley	42.9	10,735	1,898	58
Kent	42.8	13,994	1,978	46
Patterson	32.7	11,293	1,517	35
Philipstown	51.8	9,408	1,328	26
Persons with Disabilities BY VILLAGE				
Brewster	0.46	2,162	526	1,134
Cold Spring	0.60	1,985	345	577
Nelsonville	1.06	563	92	87

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-12 shows the number of persons with disabilities by block group and Figure 5-13, the density of persons with disabilities per square mile. Similar to older adults, we see several block groups in Carmel with medium to medium-high numbers of persons with disabilities, while the density map shows only one block group with high density of persons with disabilities.

Figure 5-12 Number of Persons with Disabilities by Block Group - Putnam County

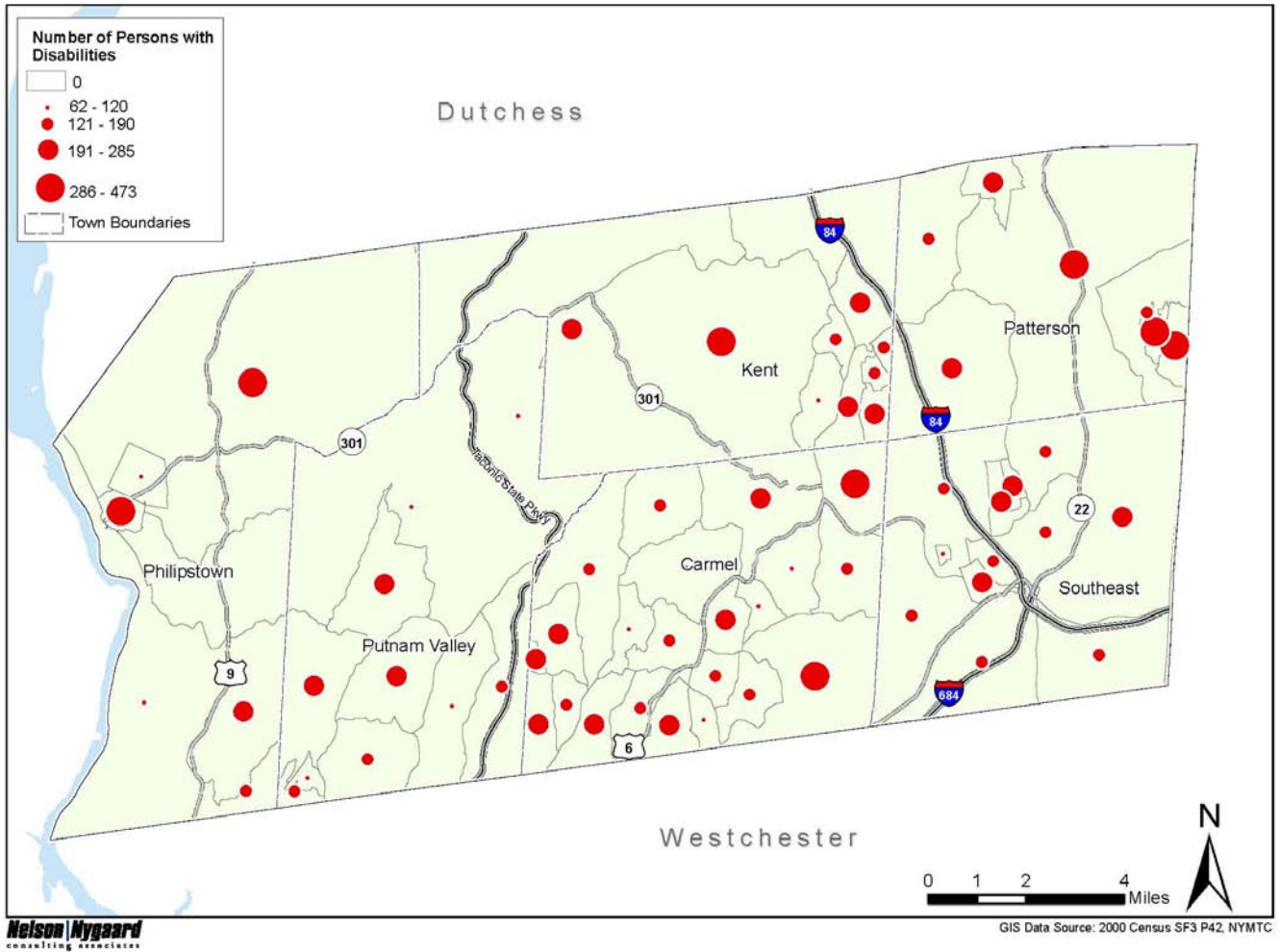
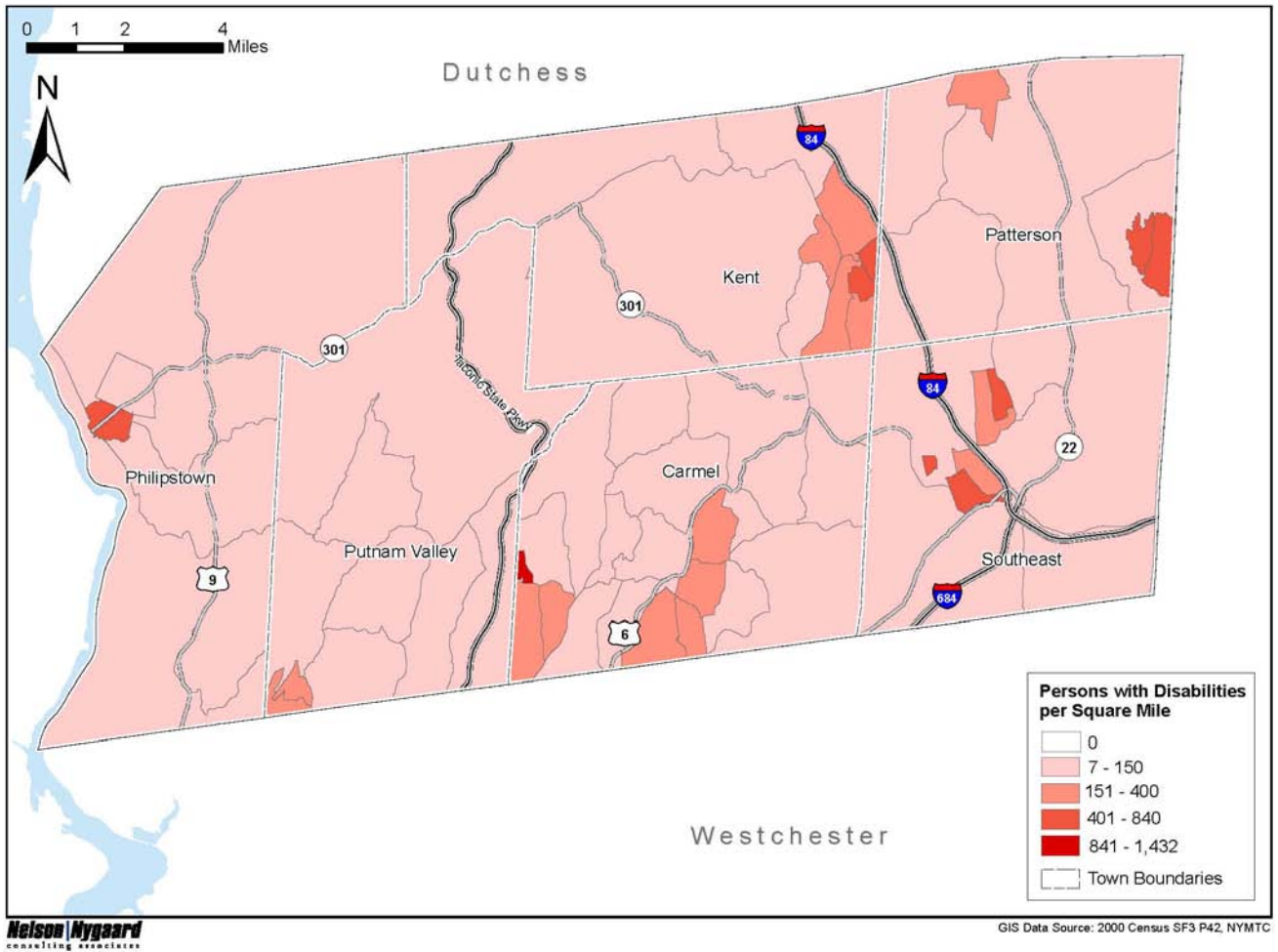


Figure 5-13 Persons with Disabilities per Square Mile by Block Group - Putnam County



Persons with Low Income

Putnam has just 6,800 persons with low income, by far the lowest number for all ten counties. Figure 5-14 shows the breakdown of low income persons in Putnam County. The ranking of persons with low income density by town and village follows the exact same order as the persons with disabilities breakdown. For all three target populations, the town of Carmel has the highest density, while Brewster has the highest density of persons with disabilities and persons with low income.

Figure 5-14 Persons with Low Income by Town and Village – Putnam

Municipality	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Low Income	Per Square Mile
Persons with Low Income BY TOWN				
Carmel	40.7	32,950	1,874	46
Southeast	35.1	17,330	1,599	46
Putnam Valley	42.9	10,735	712	22
Kent	42.8	13,994	914	21
Patterson	32.7	11,293	913	21
Philipstown	51.8	9,408	799	15
Persons with Low Income BY VILLAGE				
Cold Spring	0.60	1,985	526	1,134
Brewster	0.46	2,162	228	381
Nelsonville	1.06	563	76	72

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-15 and Figure 5-16 show the number and density of persons with low income. In Southeast, the block group with the high density is generally coterminous with the village of Brewster.

Figure 5-15 Number of Persons with Low Income by Block Group - Putnam County

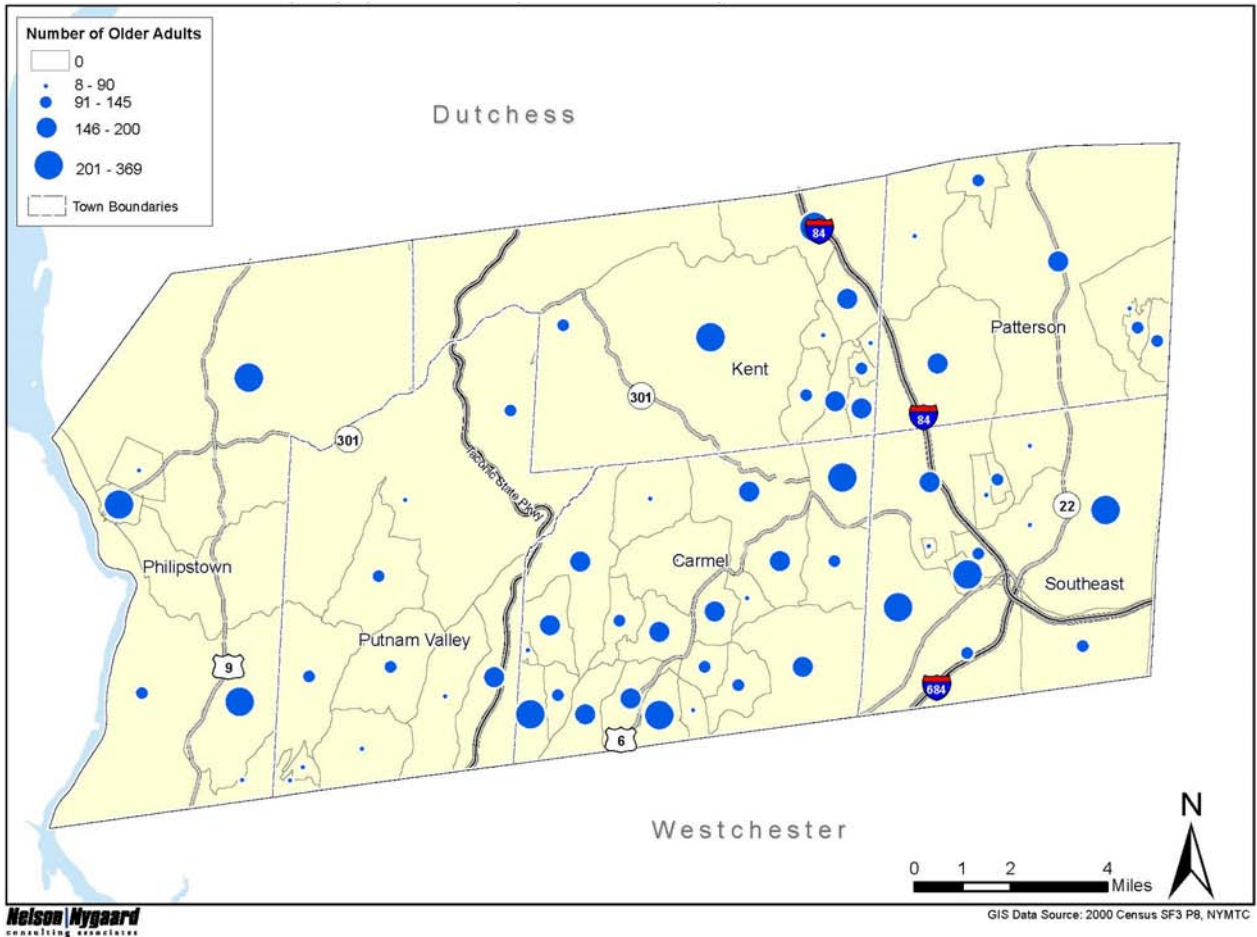
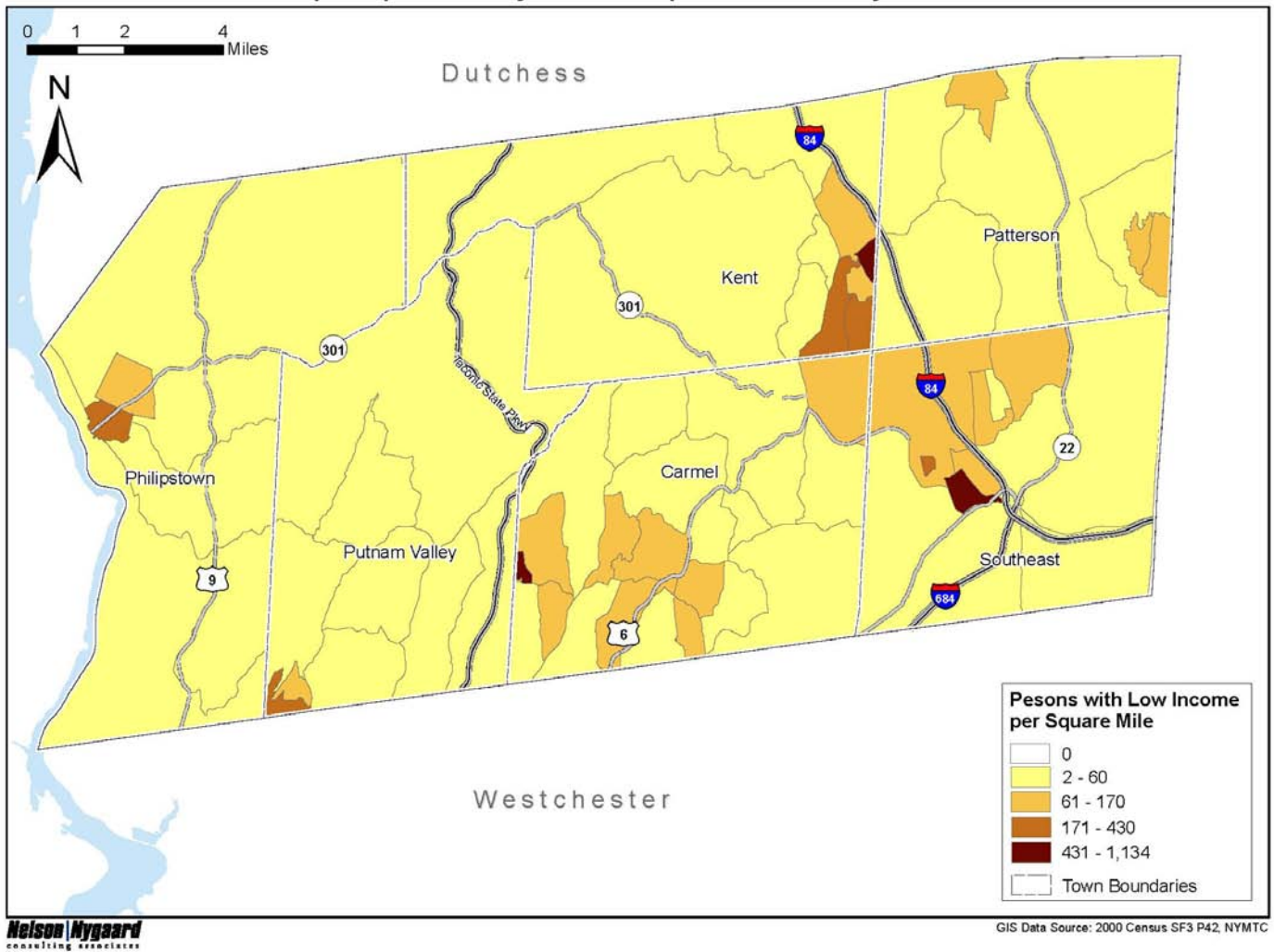


Figure 5-16 Persons with Low Income per Square Mile by Block Group - Putnam County



Needs Assessment

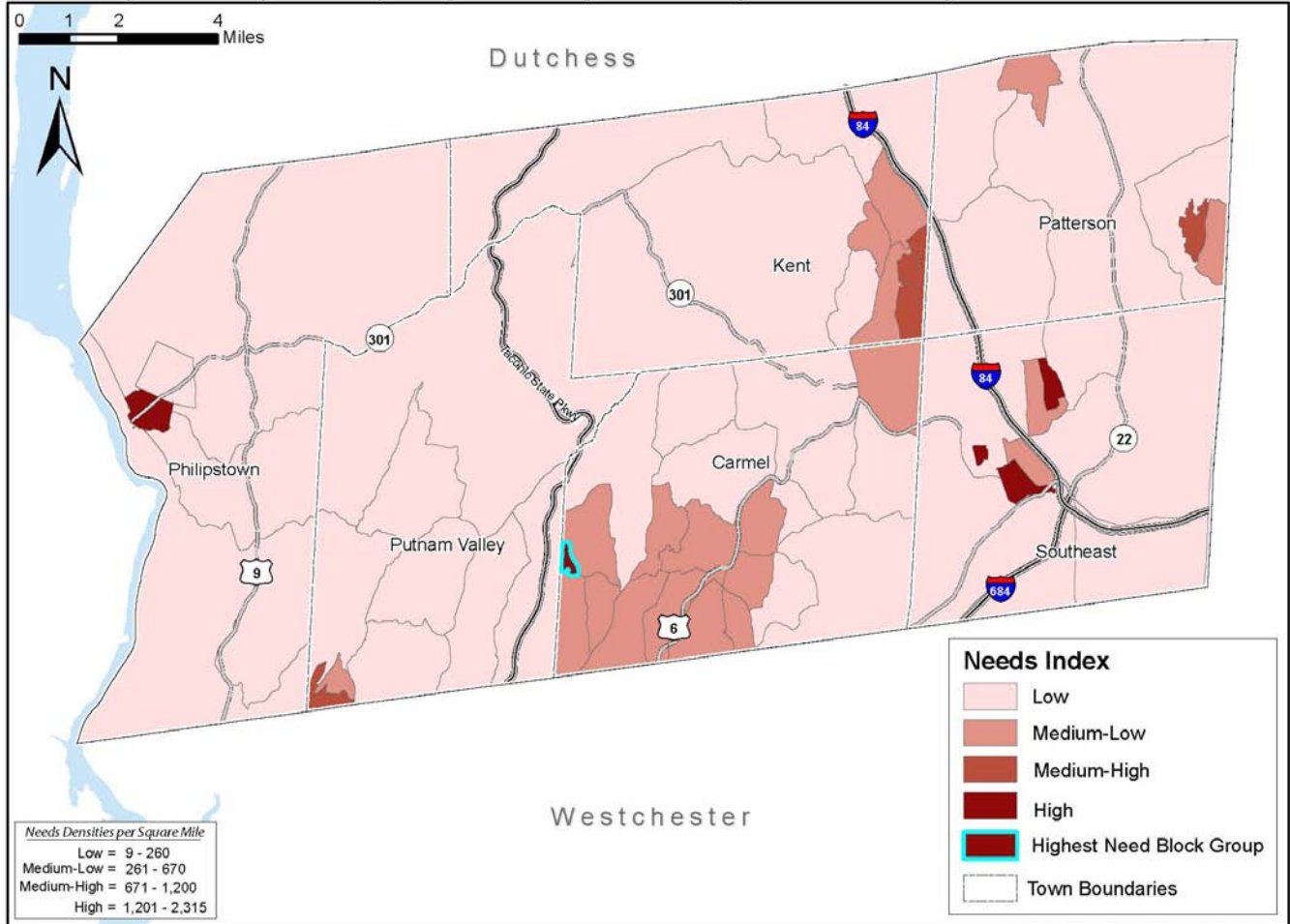
Table 5-17 below summarizes the needs by town and assigns points to each based on which quartile it falls into for each target population density. The target populations were combined to form a composite needs index that indicates overall need for transit-dependent populations throughout the county. A map of the combined target population density by block groups is presented in Figure 5-18 with the highest need block group highlighted. Putnam County's rural nature and the low number of the target populations equate to fairly low need throughout the county. High need areas exist around the villages of Cold Spring and Brewster. Southwest Carmel contains a large area of medium-low need, with one pocket of high need on the western border of town.

Figure 5-17 Needs Index for Target Populations – Putnam

Town	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults			Persons with Disabilities			Persons with Low Income			Total Target Populations		
			Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Total Points
Carmel	40.7	32,950	3,145	77	4	3,922	96	4	1,874	46	4	8,941	219	12
Southeast	35.1	17,330	1,693	48	3	2,210	63	3	1,599	46	4	5,502	157	10
Patterson	32.7	11,293	797	24	1	1,898	58	3	712	22	3	3,407	104	7
Kent	42.8	13,994	1,377	32	2	1,978	46	2	914	21	2	4,269	100	6
Putnam Valley	42.9	10,735	931	22	1	1,517	35	1	913	21	2	3,361	78	4
Philipstown	51.8	9,408	1,236	24	1	1,328	26	1	799	15	1	3,363	65	3

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-18 Transit Dependent Populations per Square Mile by Block Group – Putnam County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P88, NYMTC

Rockland County

The only NYMTC county west of the Hudson River, Rockland shares a southern border with New Jersey.

Population – The county’s population neared 300,000 by 2007, with a 3.4 percent population growth since 2000. Rockland contains 196 block groups divided among five towns. The county has 19 villages, more than half of which are located in the town of Ramapo. On average, the towns cover 40 square miles and the villages, 1.8 square miles.

Changes in Population – In the year 1900, Rockland was home to nearly 38,300 people. The area grew steadily along with the rest of the LHV, surpassing the 100,000 mark by 1960. Population jumped up by 68 percent from 1960 to 1970, then slowed down, reaching 286,753 by 2000.

Population Density – At 174 square miles of land, Rockland covers the smallest area of the three LHV counties; it is approximately three times larger than Staten Island. The county has a population density of 1,704 people per square mile as of 2007.

Population Age – Rockland’s median age is nearly the same as that of New York State at 36.2 years. Twelve percent of the population is 65 years of age or older, and 60 percent fall between 18-64 years of age.

Income – Persons with low income make up 15 percent of Rockland’s population, which is the highest percent for LHV counties. The population earns a median income of \$67,971.

Employment – Just under half of the population is in the labor force. The biggest employment category is management, professional, and related occupations at 44 percent of the population, 10 percent higher than the national percent. Another 26 percent work in sales and office, and 15 percent work in the service industries.

Older Adults

Rockland is home to more than 33,800 older adults. The following table lists the older adult population by highest population density by town as well as the five villages with high densities of older adults. Since Rockland only contains five towns, the tables by target population include all five towns and the five villages with the highest densities of each population.

Figure 5-19 Older Adults by Town and Village – Rockland County

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults	Per Square Mile
OLDER ADULTS BY TOWN				
Orangetown	31	47,771	7,338	233
Clarkstown	47	82,319	10,044	213
Ramapo	62	108,682	10,986	178
Haverstraw	27	33,724	3,513	128
Stony Point	32	14,256	1,669	53
OLDER ADULTS BY VILLAGE				
Nyack	0.77	5,678	706	1,560
Spring Valley	1.75	22,941	1,562	891
Suffern	2.09	10,835	1,582	757
New Square	0.34	3,155	191	556
Haverstraw	2.06	7,698	1,015	494

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-20 and Figure 5-21 display the number and density of older adults by block group. The older adult population generally lives south of Haverstraw Road.

Figure 5-20 Number of Older Adults (65+) by Block Group - Rockland County

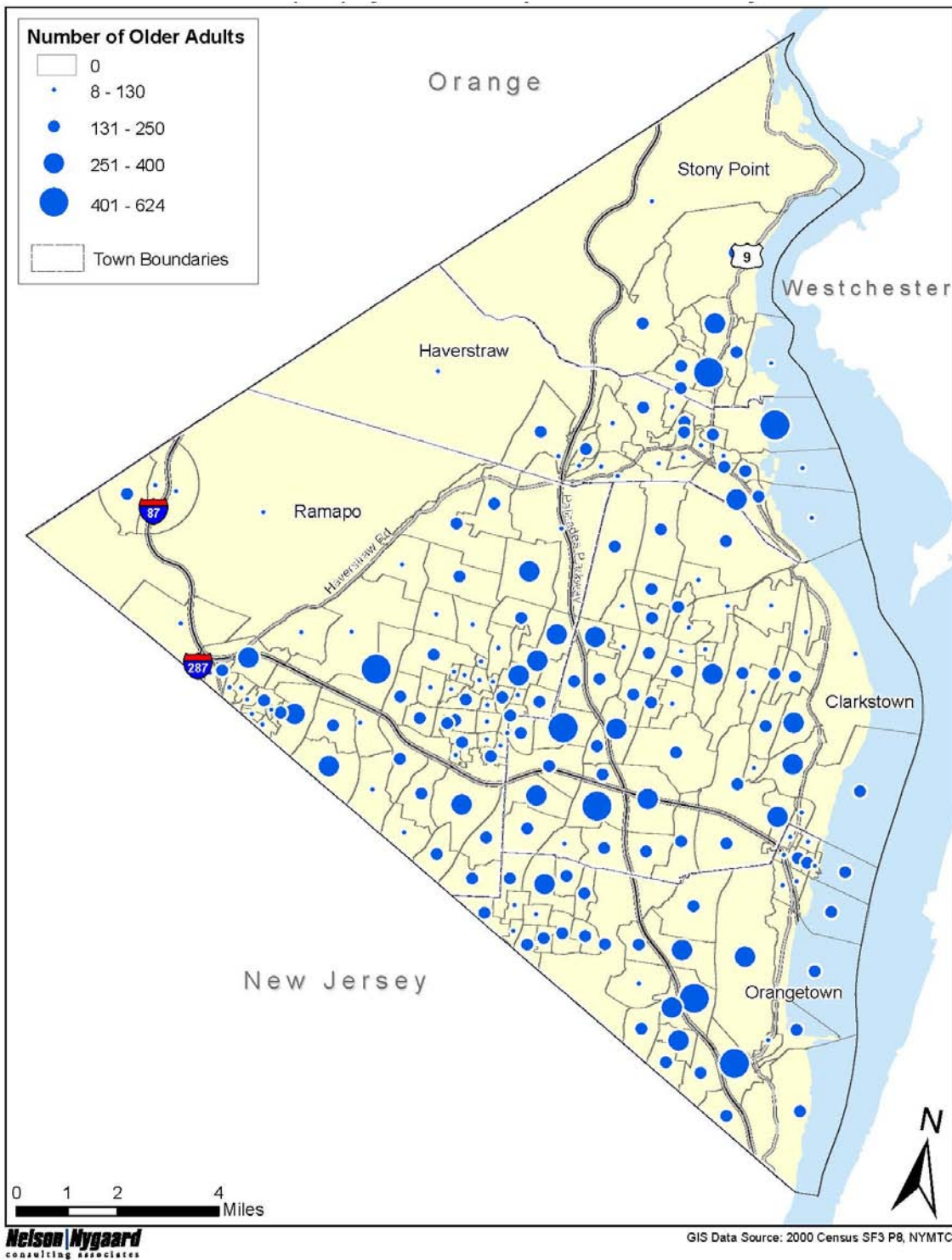
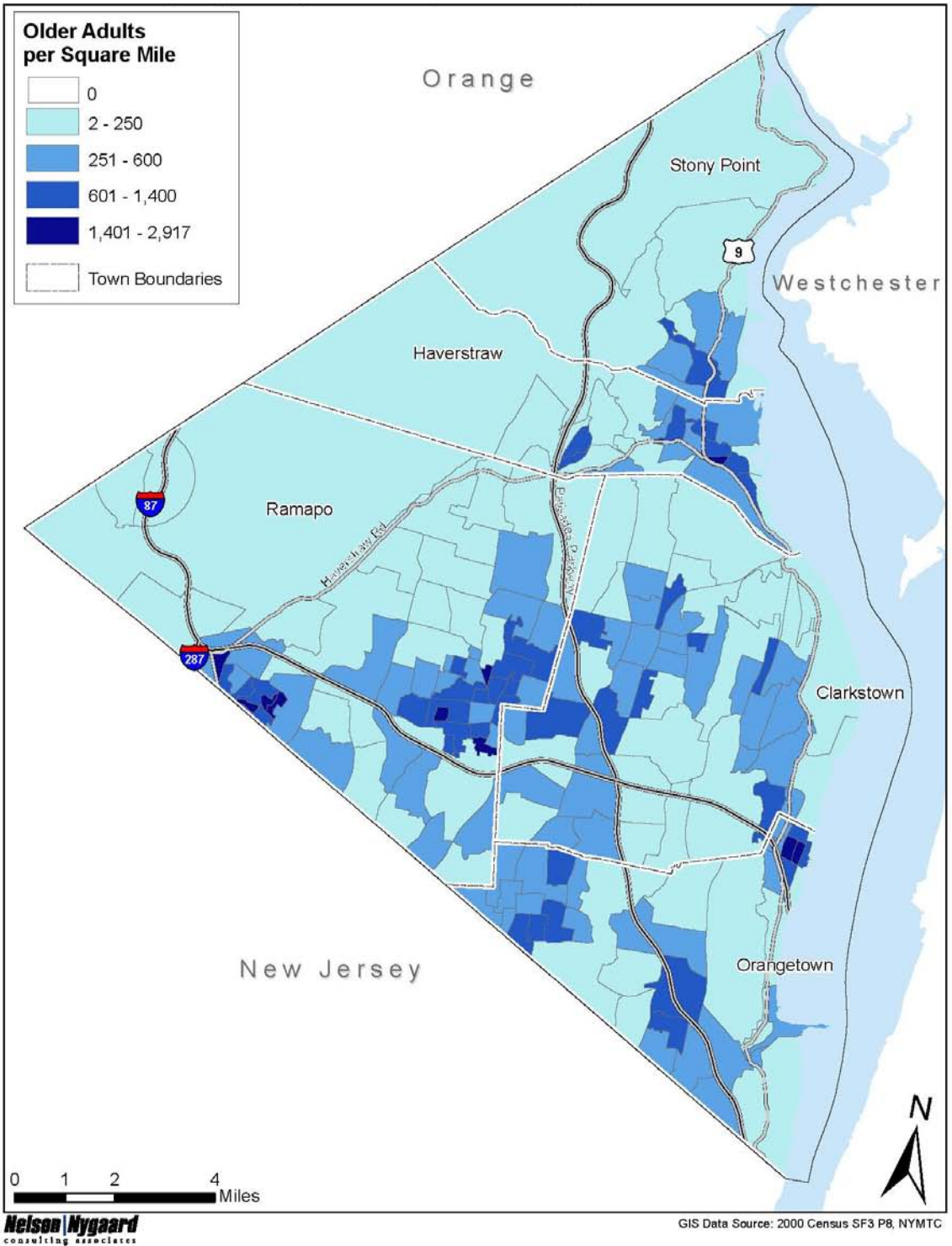


Figure 5-21 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile by Block Group - Rockland County



Persons with Disabilities

Rockland contains 42,750 persons with disabilities. Figure 5-22 shows the five towns and top five villages with high densities of persons with disabilities.

Figure 5-22 Persons with Disabilities by Town and Village – Rockland County

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Disabilities	Per Square Mile
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY TOWN				
Ramapo	62	108,682	15,995	259
Haverstraw	27	33,724	6,632	242
Clarkstown	47	82,319	11,361	241
Orangetown	31	47,771	6,884	219
Stony Point	32	14,256	1,877	59
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY VILLAGE				
Spring Valley	2.01	24,231	4,763	3,642
Nyack	0.77	5,678	832	1,755
New Square	0.34	3,155	495	1,440
Kaser	0.17	1,919	180	1,038
West Haverstraw	1.54	8,353	1,559	1,010

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-23 and Figure 5-24 show the number and density (persons per square mile) of persons with disabilities. The numbers map shows that this target population is more concentrated than older adults, with large numbers of persons with disabilities visible in eastern Haverstraw, southwest Ramapo (near Suffern) and the triangle formed by the Palisades Parkway and I-87. The density map shows these clusters even more clearly, with high density block groups in east Ramapo and one in east Haverstraw.

Figure 5-23 Number of Persons with Disabilities by Block Group - Rockland County

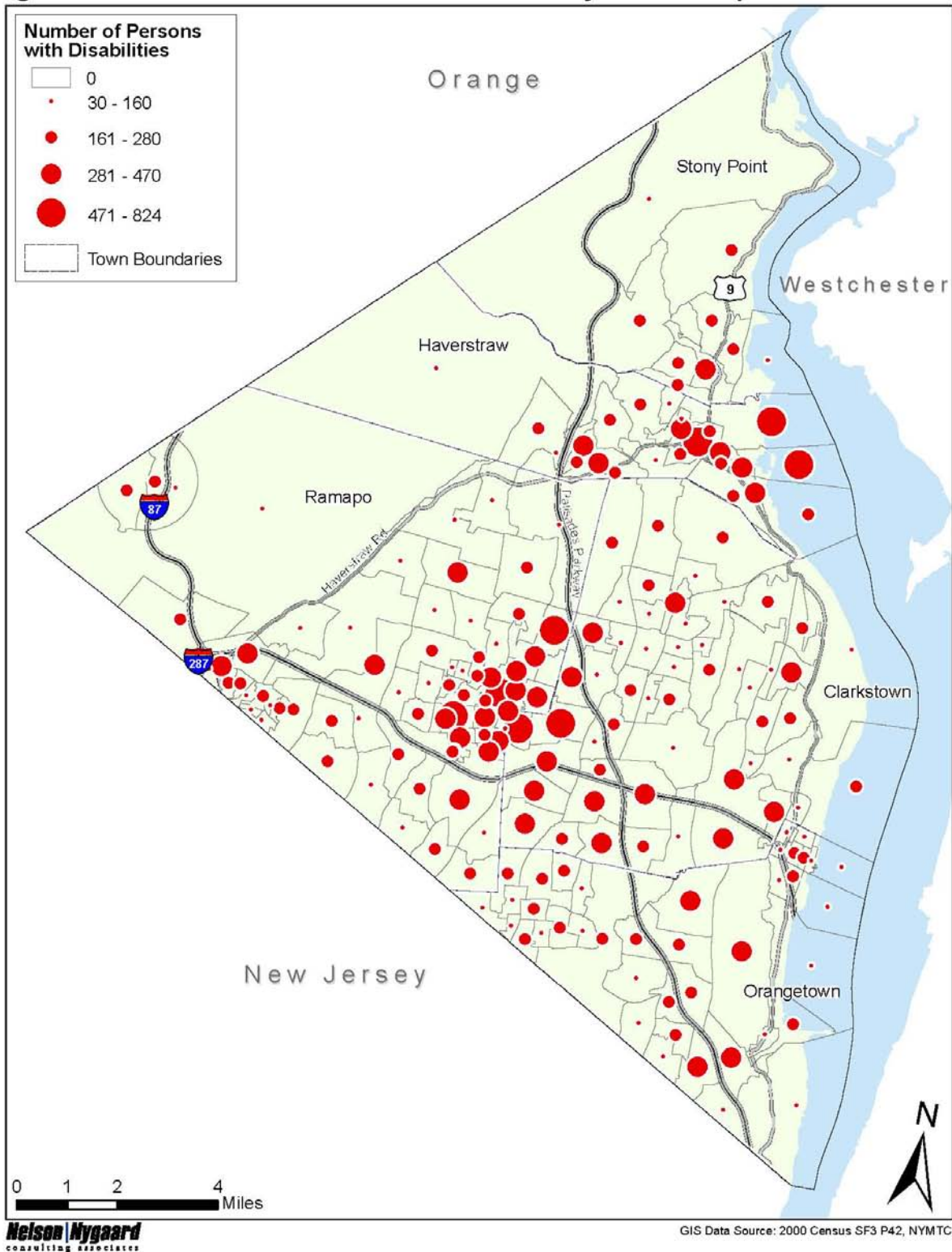
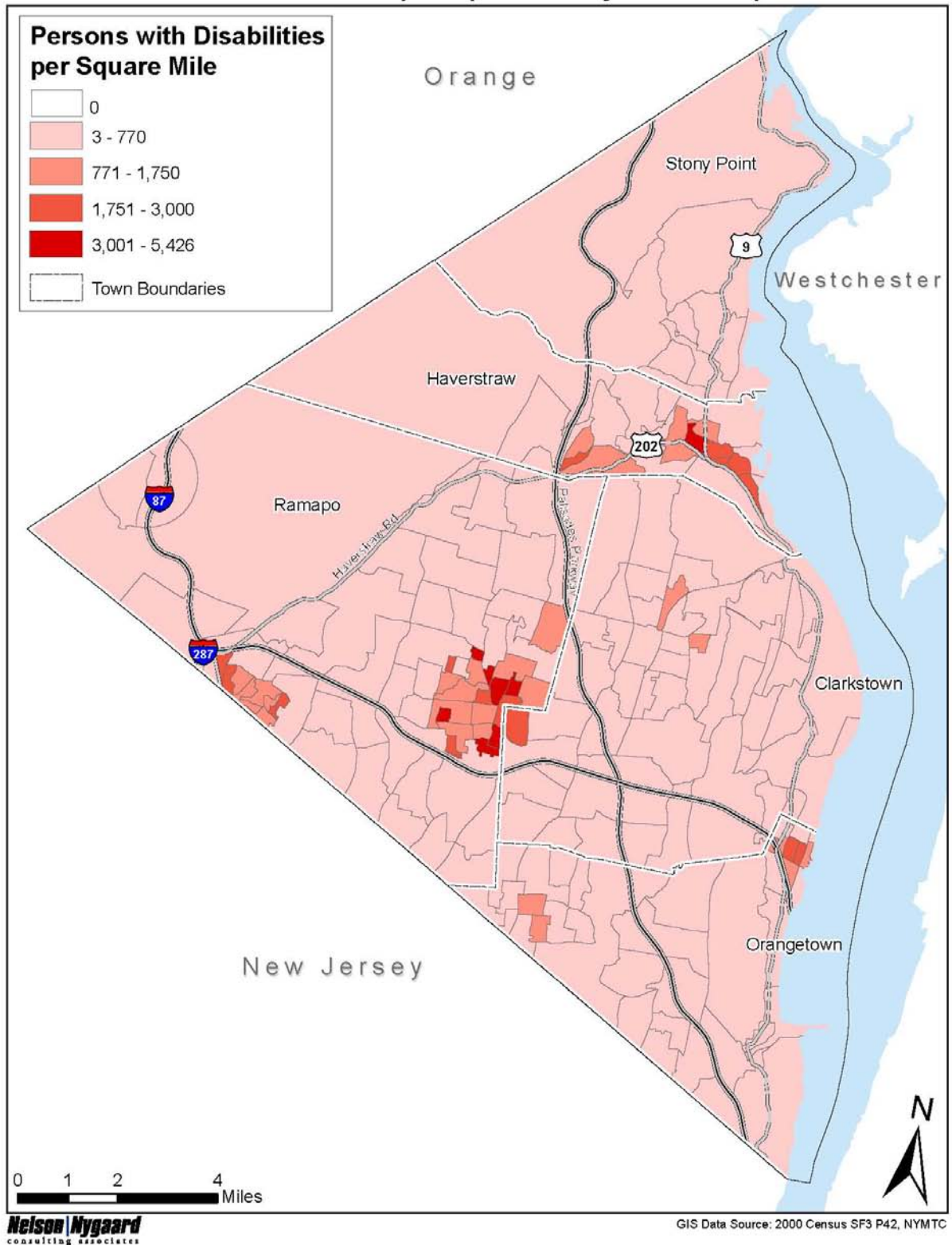


Figure 5-24 Persons with Disabilities per Square Mile by Block Group, Rockland County



Persons with Low Income

Rockland has nearly the same number of low income residents – 41,700 – as it has persons with disabilities. As shown in Figure 5-25 the densities of persons with low income are higher than persons with disabilities.

Figure 5-25 Persons with Low Income by Town and Village – Rockland County

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Low Income	Per Square Mile
PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY TOWN				
Ramapo	62	108,682	25,226	408
Haverstraw	27	33,724	5,839	213
Orangetown	31	47,771	4,226	134
Clarkstown	47	82,319	5,277	112
Stony Point	32	14,256	1,139	36
PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY VILLAGE				
Kaser	0.17	1,919	1,272	7,332
New Square	0.34	3,155	2,370	6,895
Spring Valley	2.01	24,231	6,879	4,846
Nyack	0.77	5,678	819	1,400
South Nyack	0.61	2,653	606	989

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-26 shows the number of persons with low income per block group and Figure 5-27 the density of persons with low income. The highest density of persons with low income can be found in eastern Ramapo, similar to the distribution of persons with disabilities. The number map shows that eastern Haverstraw also contains many people with low income.

Figure 5-26 Number of Persons with Low Income by Block Group - Rockland County

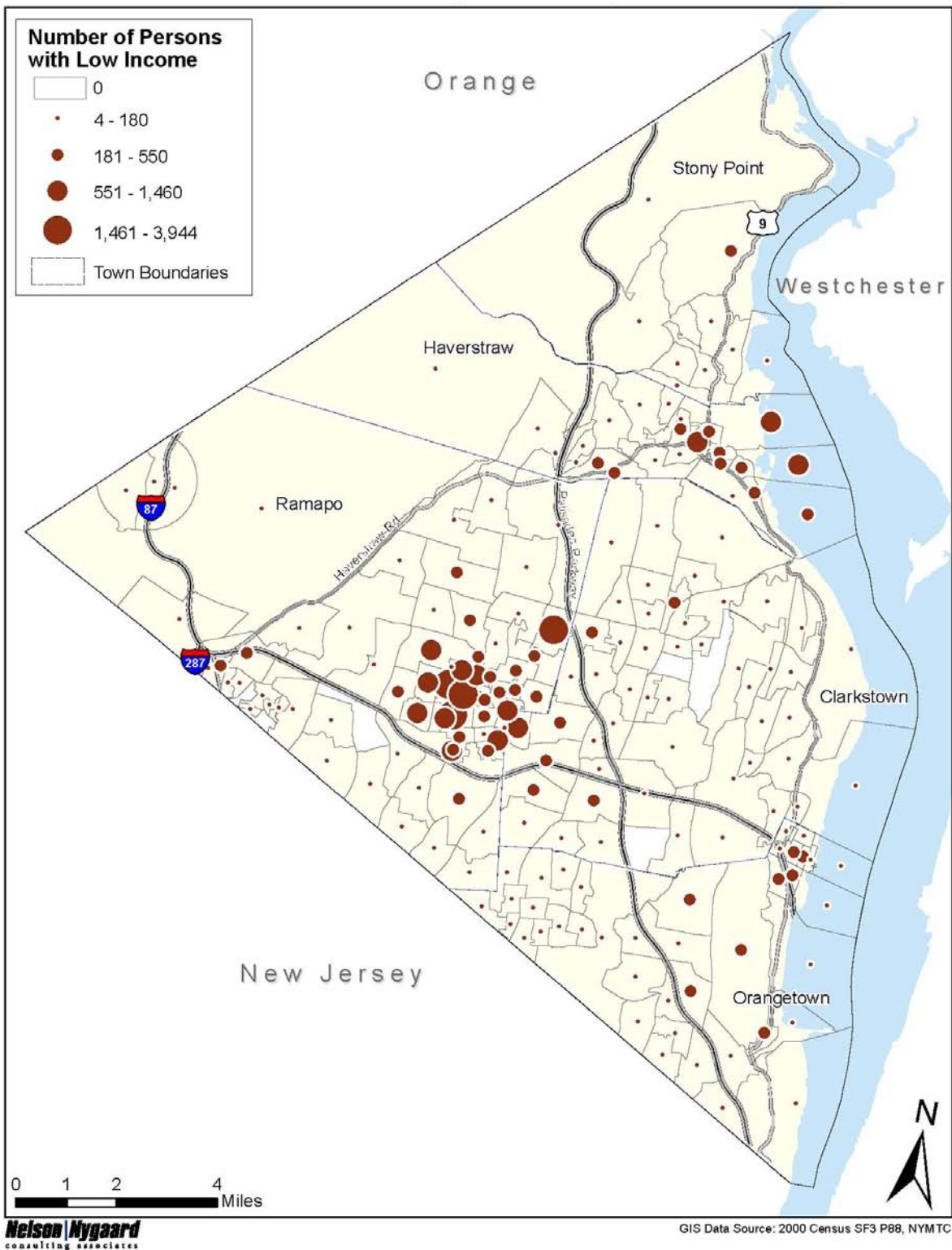
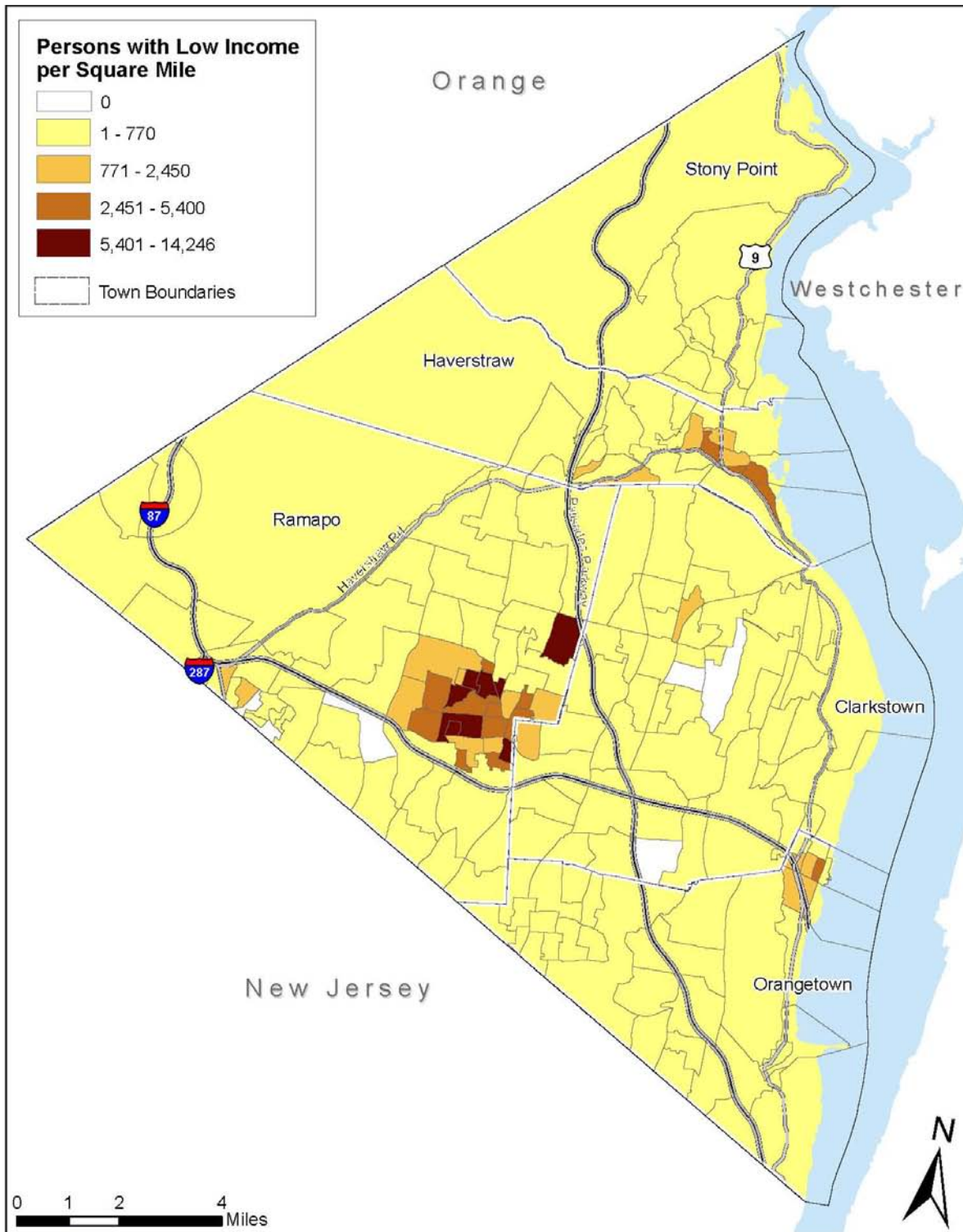


Figure 5-27 Persons with Low Income per Sq. Mile by Block Group - Rockland County



GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P88, NYMTC

Needs Assessment

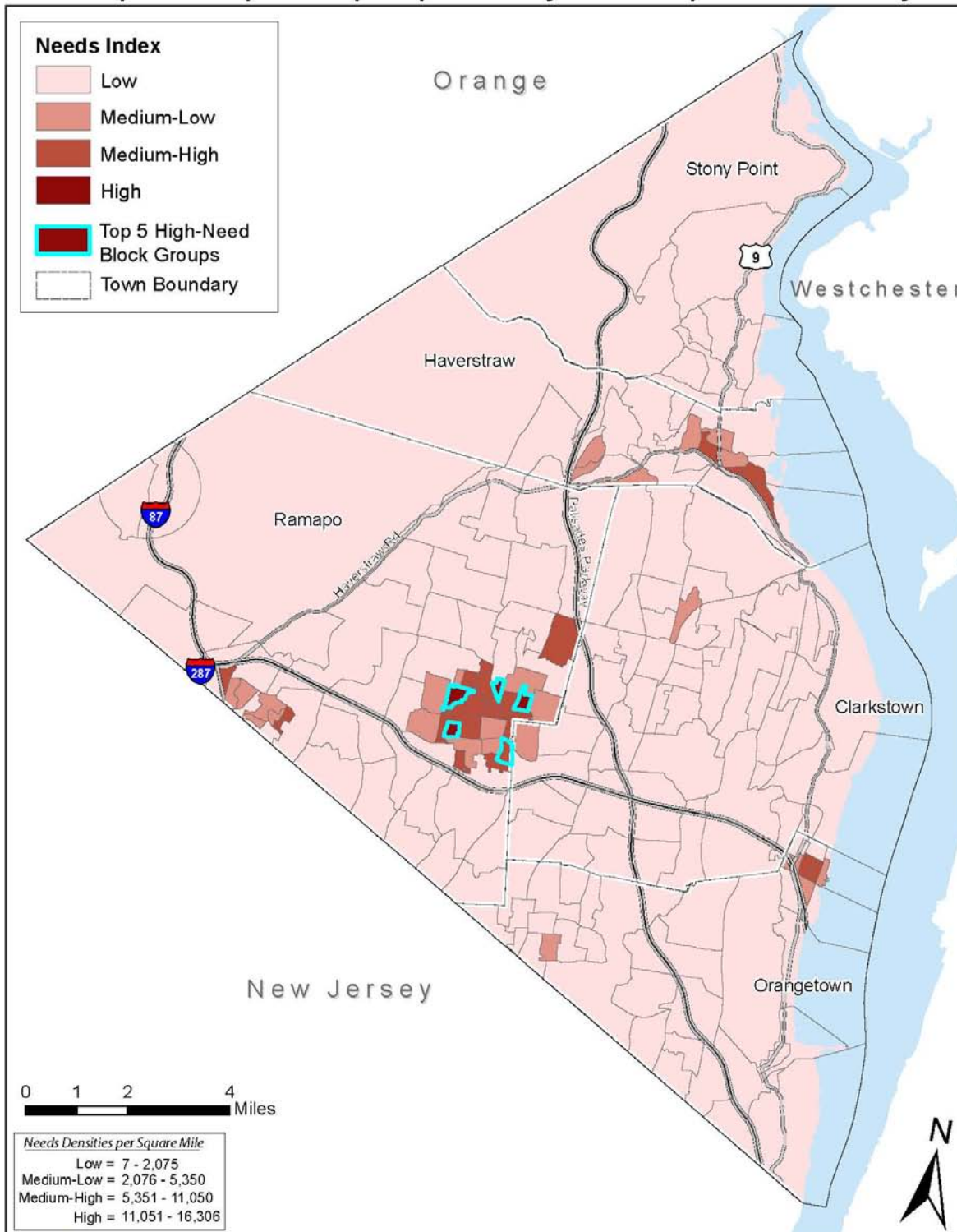
Figure 5-29 shows the total target population density by block group. Similar to Putnam County, the vast majority of Rockland County has low need. The five highest need block groups all exist in eastern Ramapo, with a few other pockets of medium need in east Haverstraw, southwest Ramapo, and northeast Orangetown. Figure 5-28 summarizes the needs by town and ascribes points to each based on which quartile it falls into for each target population density.

Figure 5-28 Needs Index for Target Populations – Rockland

Village Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults			Persons with Disabilities			Persons with Low Income			Total Target Populations		
			Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points
Ramapo	62	108,682	10,986	178	3	15,995	259	4	25,226	408	4	52,207	845	11
Clarkstown	47	82,319	10,044	213	4	11,361	241	3	5,277	112	2	26,682	566	9
Orangetown	31	47,771	7,338	233	4	6,884	219	2	4,226	134	2	18,448	587	8
Haverstraw	27	33,724	3,513	128	2	6,632	242	3	5,839	213	3	15,984	584	8
Stony Point	32	14,256	1,669	53	1	1,877	59	1	1,139	36	1	4,685	148	3

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-29 Transit Dependent Populations per Square Mile by Block Group - Rockland County



GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P8, P42, P88, NYMTC

Westchester County

Westchester borders the Bronx to the south and Connecticut to the east. The southern portion of the county has a high population density, which lessens farther north toward the Putnam County border.

Population – Westchester contains approximately 950,000 people, making it by far the most populous county in the LHV. It experienced the least population growth from 2000 to 2007 – 3 percent – but this is still a larger increase than the state as a whole. The county contains six cities and 19 towns, spread over 858 block groups. In addition, the county has 23 villages. On average, each city and town measure 19 square miles while villages are 3.4 square miles.

Changes in Population – Early on, Westchester had a fairly high population. In the year 1900, 184,257 people lived in the county, more than Queens' 1900 population. In the meantime, Rockland held approximately 18,300 residents and Putnam, just 13,800. Growth in Westchester slowed by around 1940, while Rockland and Putnam began expanding more rapidly. County population dropped 3 percent from 1970 to 1980, then began increasing again.

Population Density – Westchester has the second largest land area in the NYMTC region at 433 square miles. The county has a population density of 2,197 people per square mile in 2007.

Population Age – The median age in Westchester is 37.6 years, which is almost two years higher than the state median. More than 60 percent of the county's population falls in the 18-64 age range, while older adults account for 14 percent.

Income – Westchester has the lowest median household income of the three LHV counties at \$63,582. The county has nearly 125,000 low income residents.

Employment – After Manhattan, Westchester has the highest percentage of residents who work in management, professional, and related occupations at 46 percent. Twenty-six percent work in sales and office and another 14 percent, in the service industries.

Older Adults

Westchester has nearly 129,000 older adults. Figure 5-30 shows the density (persons per square mile) of older adults. The following table displays the five cities and towns and the five villages with the highest density of each target population.

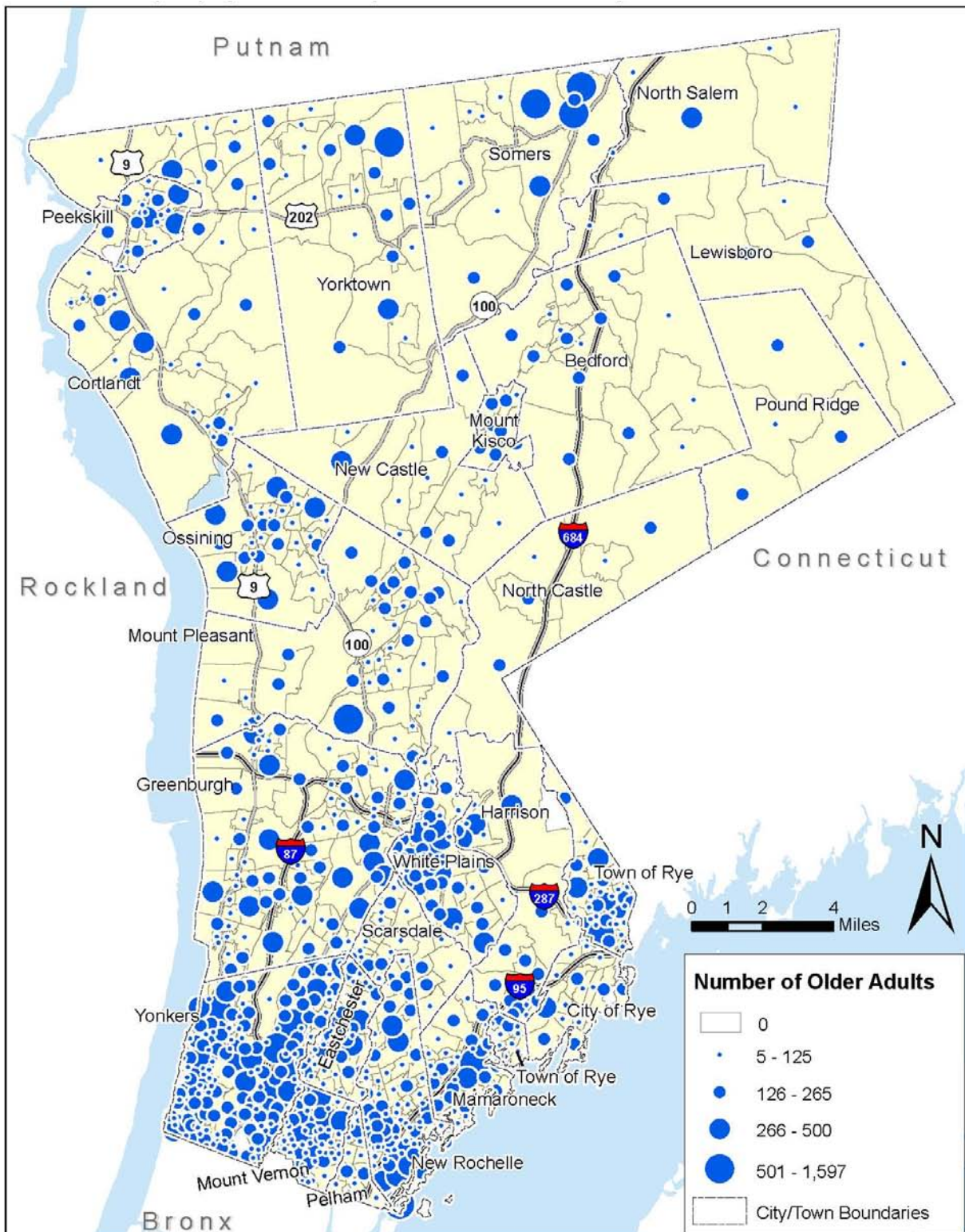
Figure 5-30 Older Adults by Town/City and Village – Westchester

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults	Per Square Mile
OLDER ADULTS BY CITY/TOWN				
Mount Vernon	4.38	68,381	9,071	2,069
Yonkers	18.49	196,086	29,538	1,597
New Rochelle	10.37	72,182	12,084	1,165
Eastchester	5.00	31,318	5,206	1,041
Rye	7.07	43,880	6,454	913
OLDER ADULTS BY VILLAGE				
Mamaroneck	3.3	19,669	3,231	2,005
Port Chester	2.4	27,864	3,656	1,538
Tuckahoe	0.6	6,271	788	1,301
Pelham	0.8	6,364	729	882
Bronxville	1.0	6,492	777	801

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-31 and Figure 5-32 show the number and density of older adults. The number map shows a high number of older adults along the Bronx border and south of I-287. Many block groups along the north border of the county have high numbers of older adults, too. The density map shows that older adults are prevalent throughout Yonkers and Mount Vernon, as well as in White Plains, New Rochelle, and the Town of Rye.

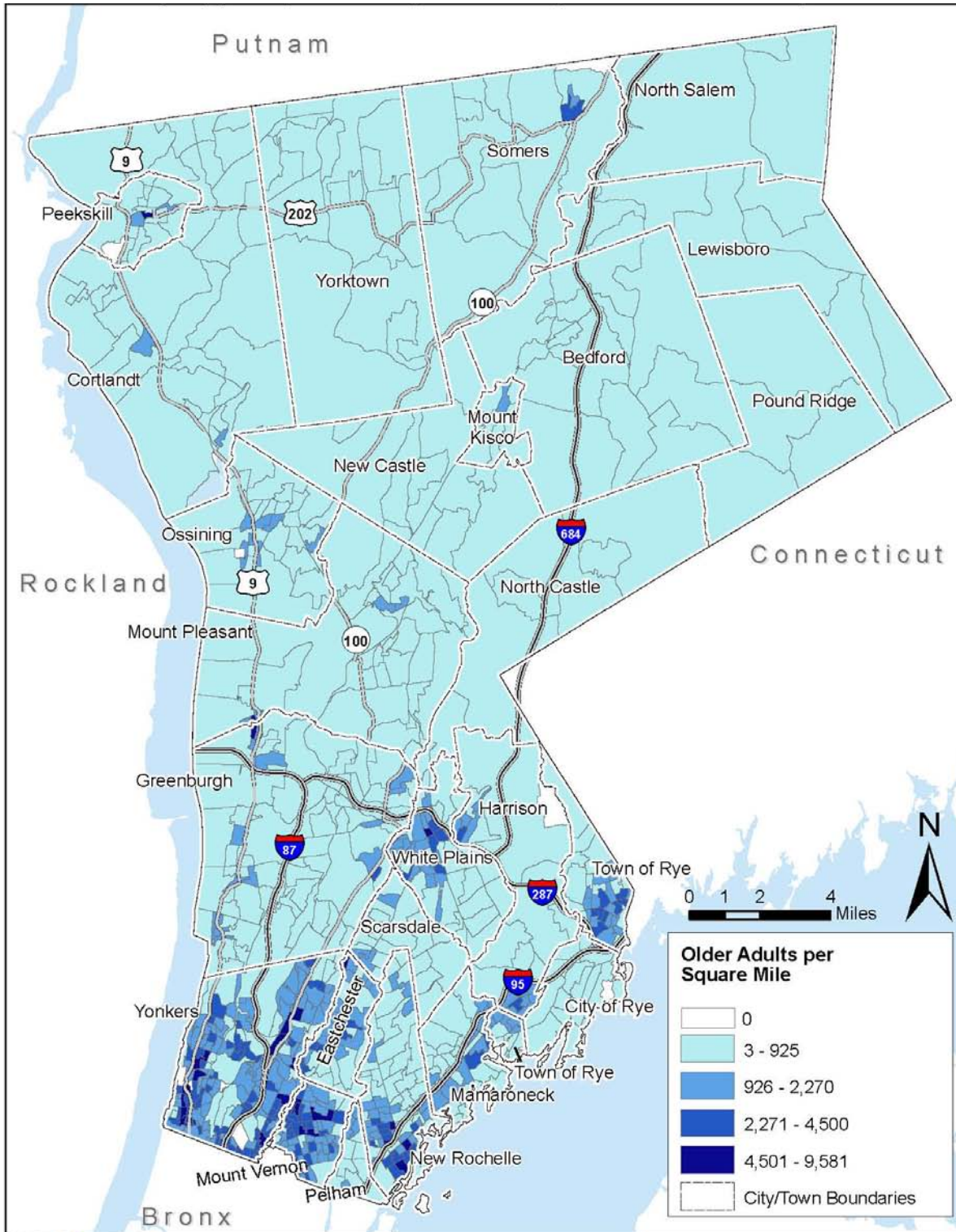
Figure 5-31 Older Adults (65+) by Block Group - Westchester County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P8, NYMTC

Figure 5-32 Older Adults (65+) per Square Mile by Block Group - Westchester County



Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities comprise 16 percent of the county's population. Figure 5-33 shows the high densities of persons with disabilities per town, village, and city.

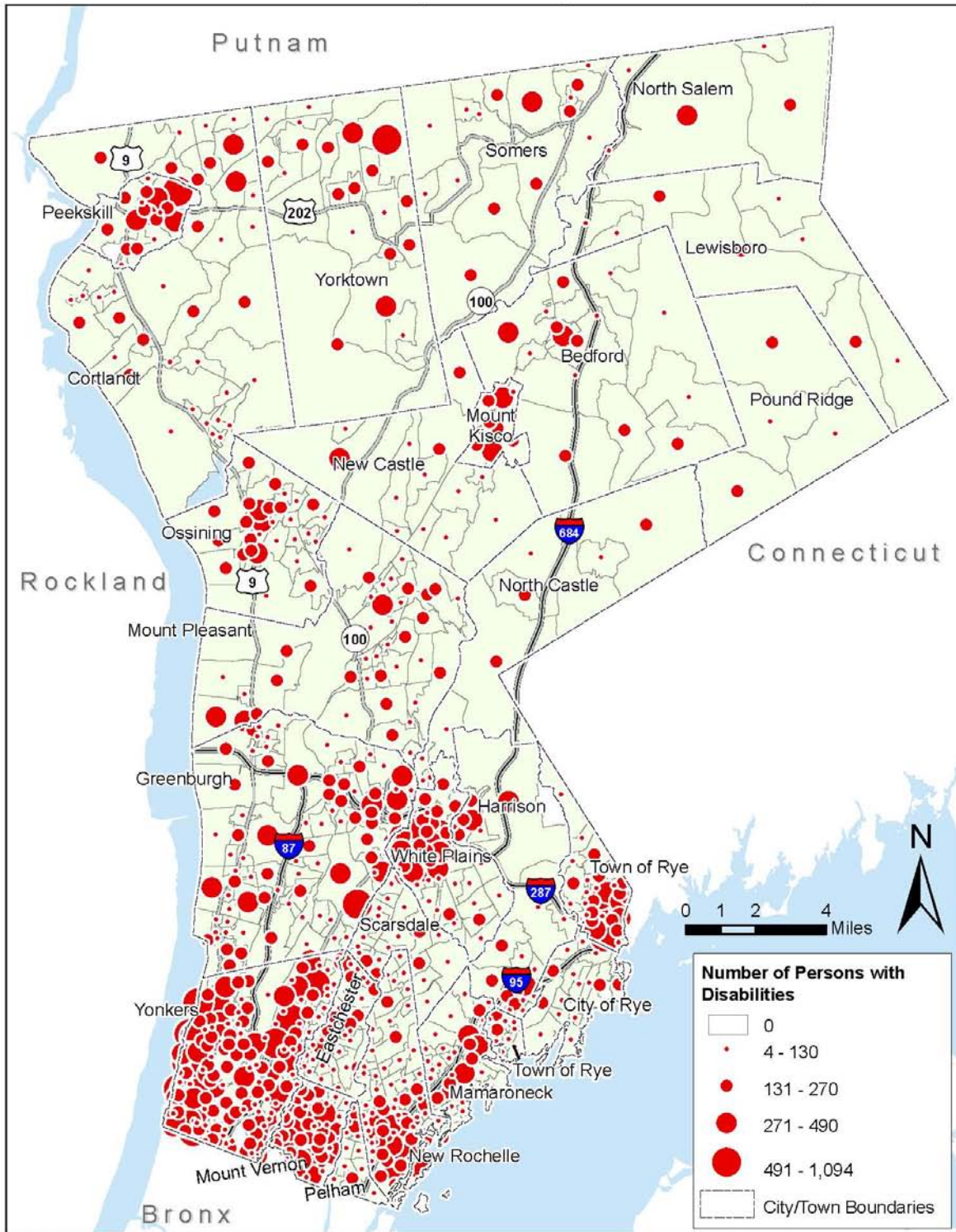
Figure 5-33 Persons with Disabilities by Town/City and Village – Westchester

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Disabilities	Per Square Mile
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY CITY/TOWN				
Mount Vernon	4.38	68,381	15,370	3,506
Yonkers	18.49	196,086	42,103	2,277
New Rochelle	10.37	72,182	12,113	1,168
Rye	7.07	43,880	8,183	1,158
White Plains	9.87	53,077	9,832	996
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY VILLAGE				
Port Chester	2.4	27,864	6,318	2,657
Mamaroneck	3.3	19,669	3,155	1,853
Tuckahoe	0.6	6,271	818	1,351
Pelham	0.8	6,364	773	935
Ossining	3.2	20,715	2,902	917

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-34 displays the number of persons with disabilities per block group and Figure 5-35, the density. The map showing the number of persons with disabilities looks very similar to the older adult number map, with high numbers along the south border, in White Plains, and along the north border of the county. High densities of persons with disabilities occur primarily in Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

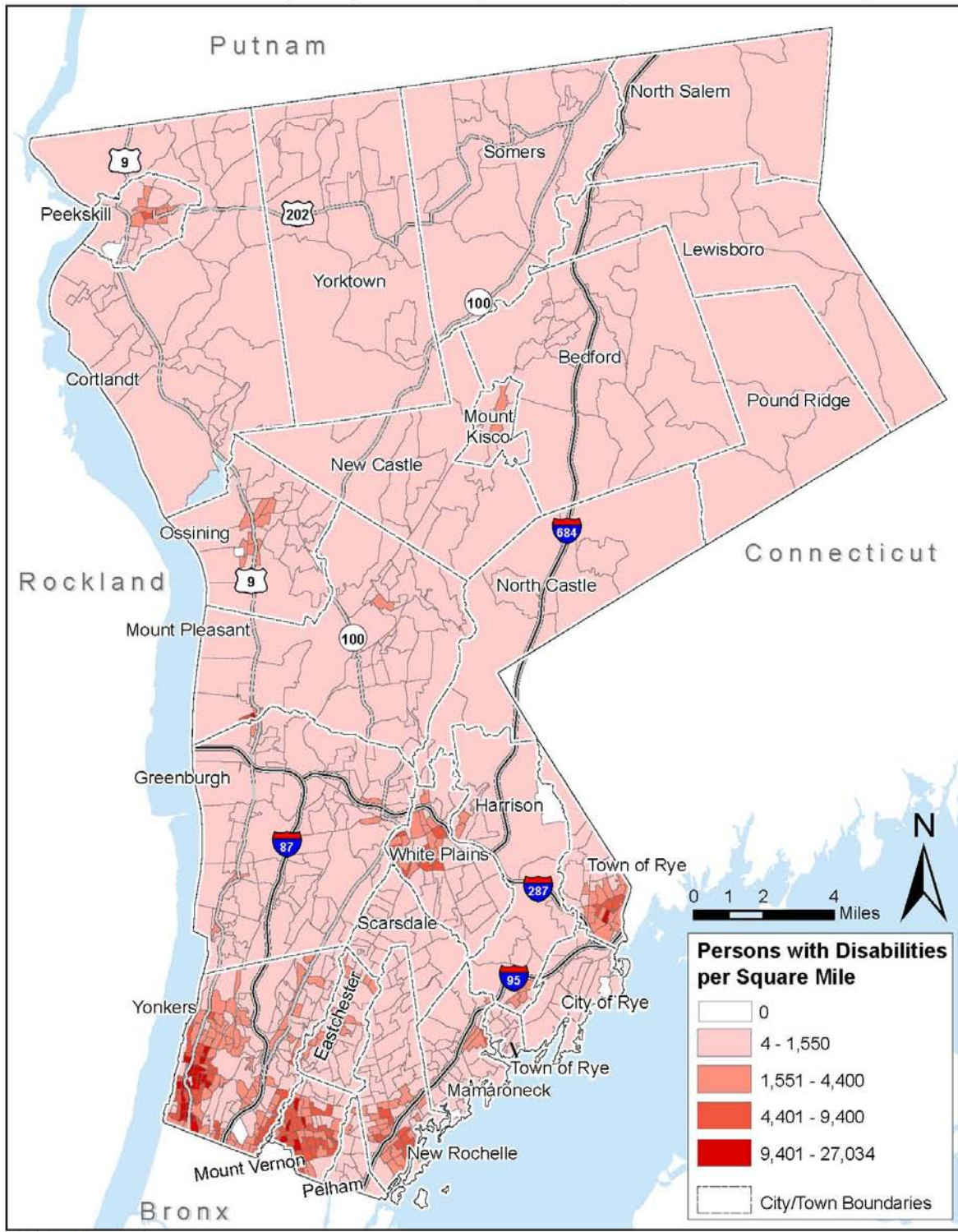
Figure 5-34 Number of Persons with Disabilities by Block Group - Westchester County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P42, NYMTC

Figure 5-35 Persons with Disabilities per Square Mile by Block Group - Westchester County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P42, NYMTC

Persons with Low Income

Approximately 124,400 persons with low income live in Westchester. Figure 5-36 shows the cities/towns and villages with high densities of persons with low income.

Figure 5-36 Persons with Low Income by Town/City and Village - Westchester

Name	Square Miles	Total Population	Persons with Low Income	Per Square Mile
PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY CITY/TOWN				
Mount Vernon	4.38	68,381	15,277	3,485
Yonkers	18.49	196,086	45,656	2,469
New Rochelle	10.37	72,182	11,767	1,134
Rye	7.07	43,880	7,392	1,046
Peekskill	5.47	22,441	4,630	846
PERSONS WITH LOW INCOME BY VILLAGE				
Port Chester	2.4	27,864	6,124	2,576
Mamaroneck	3.3	19,669	2,296	1,402
Tuckahoe	0.6	6,271	725	1,197
Ossining	3.2	20,715	3,465	1,095
Elmsford	1.0	3,810	759	732

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-37 shows the number of persons with low income by block group. The number map follows a very similar pattern to the older adult and persons with disabilities maps. Figure 5-38 maps persons with low income by density. Only Yonkers has higher densities of persons with low income. Many block groups have no persons with low income living there.

Figure 5-37 Number of Persons with Low Income by Block Group - Westchester County

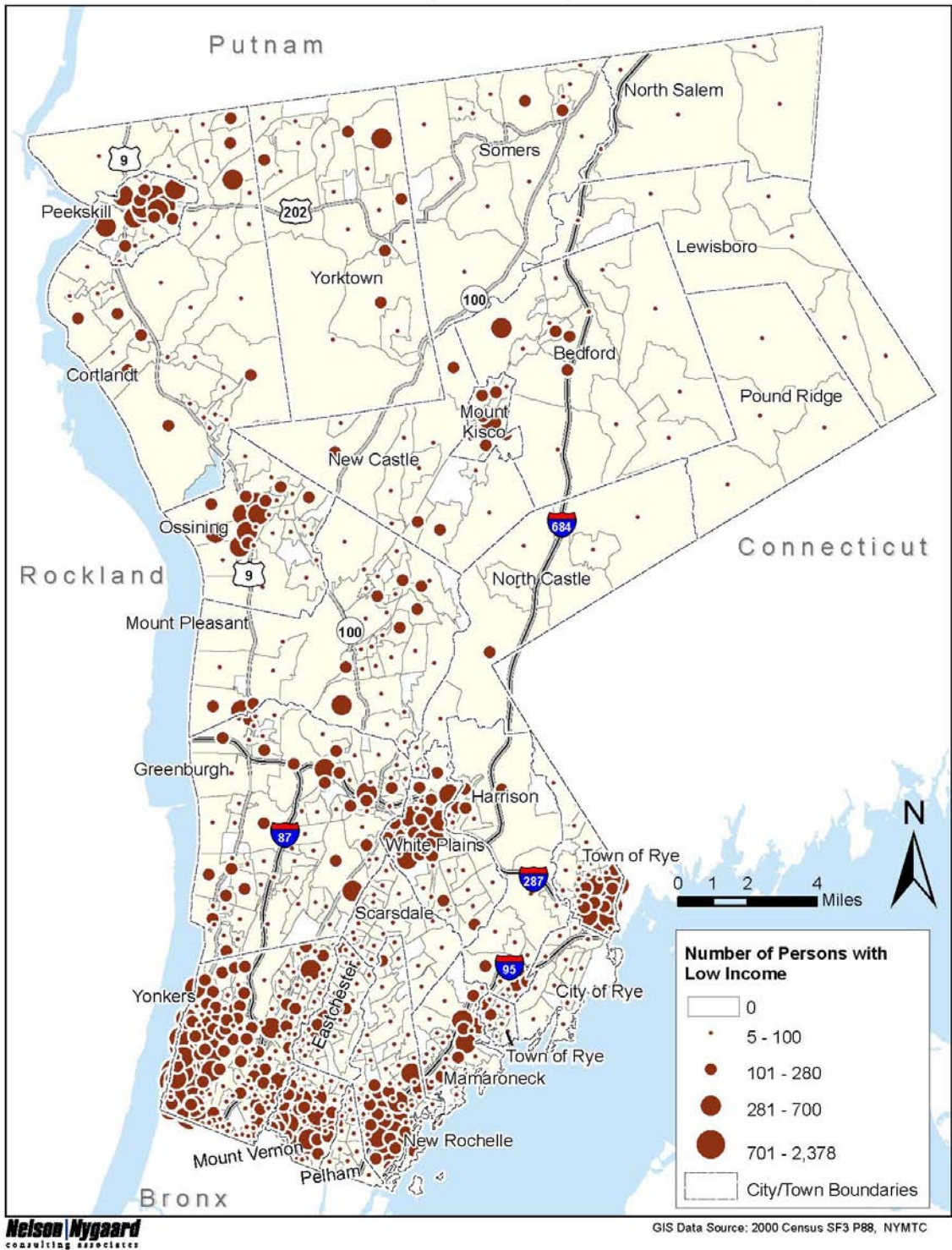
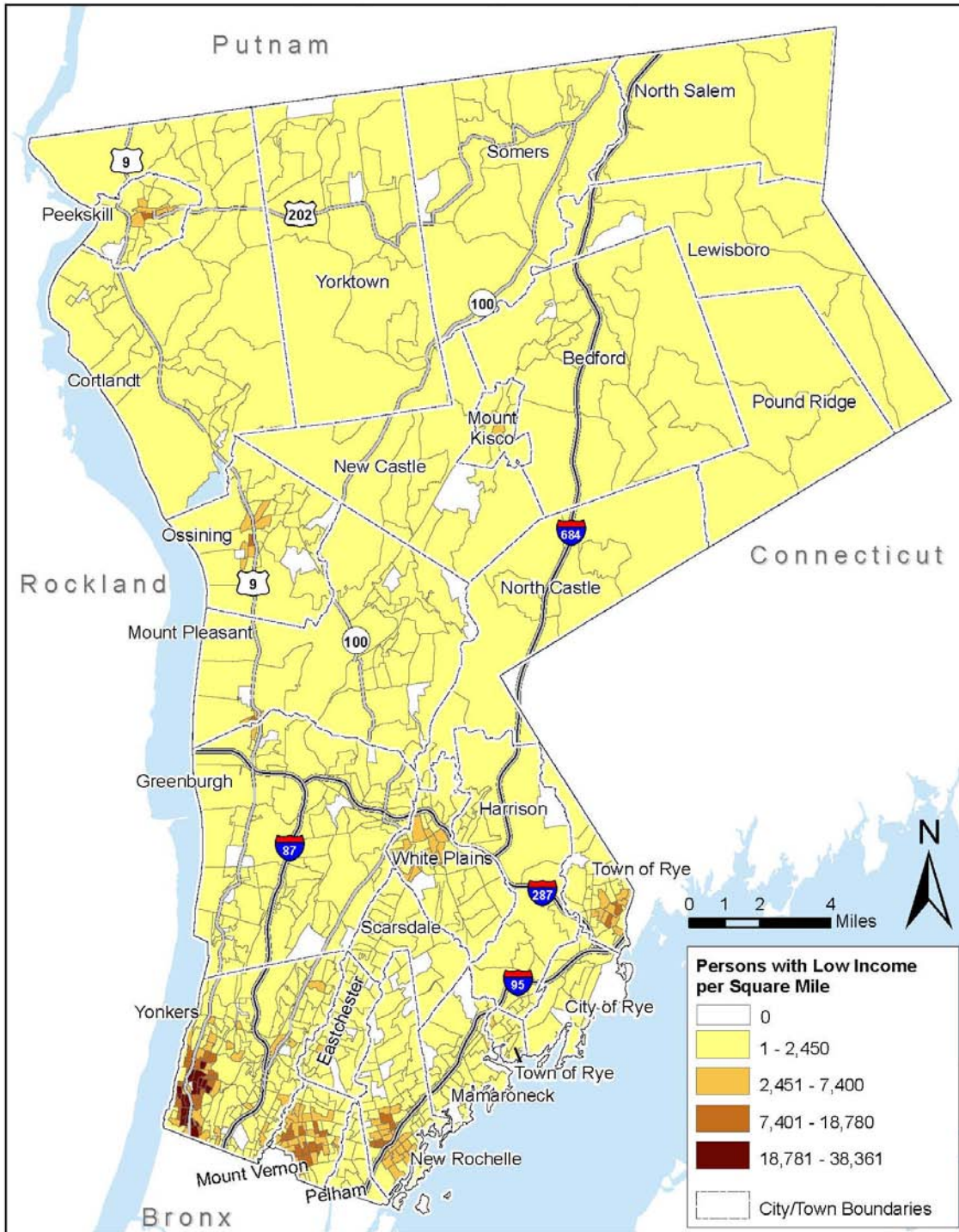


Figure 5-38 Persons with Low Income per Square Mile by Block Group - Westchester County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P88, NYMTC

Needs Assessment

Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and the City of Rye have high densities of all three target populations. For villages, Mamaroneck, Tuckahoe, and Port Chester also are in the top five high density lists for each population. Figure 5-39 summarizes the needs by top five town and city and gives each one points to each based on which quartile it falls into for each target population density. All five of the high need municipalities are cities.

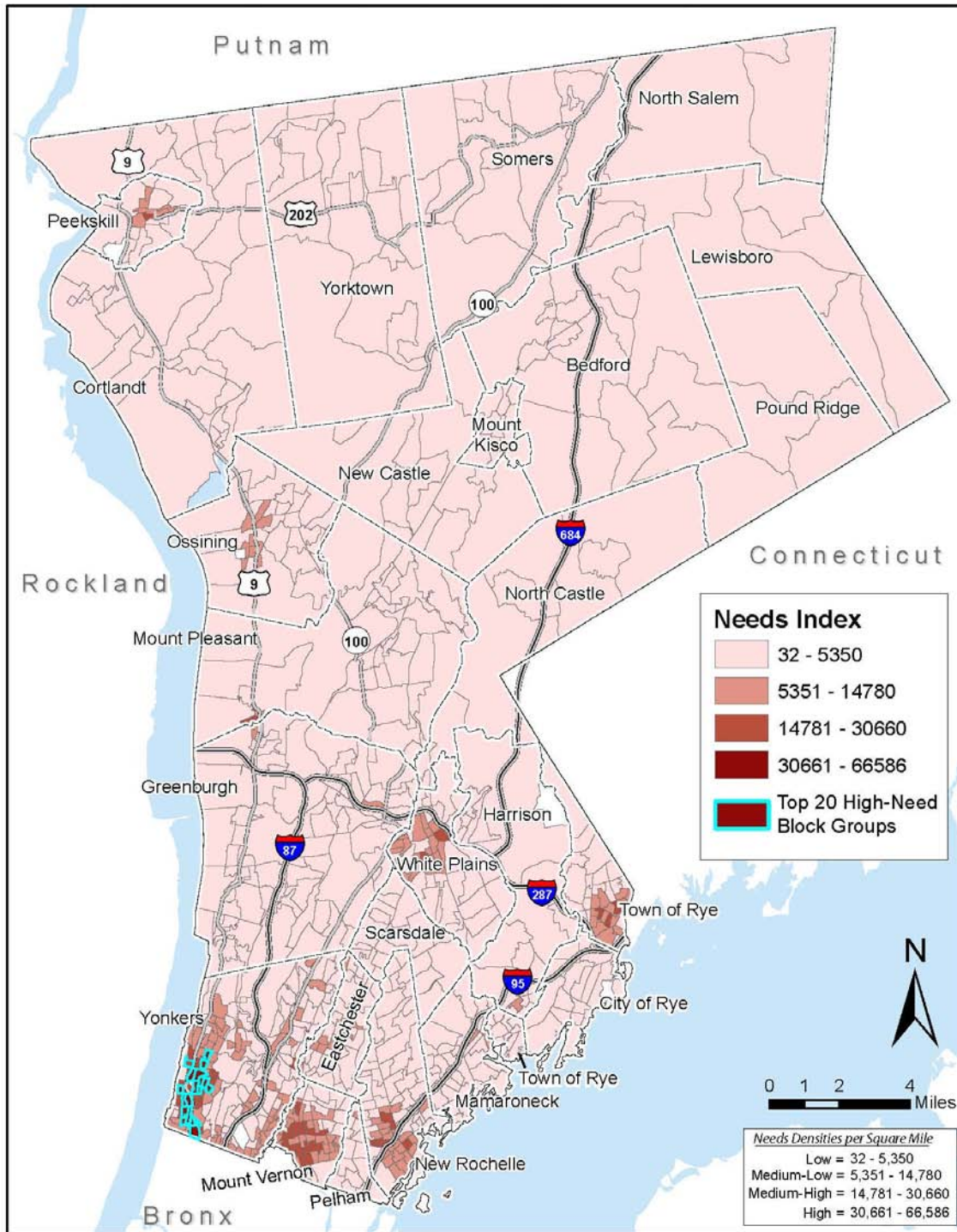
Figure 5-39 Needs Index for Target Populations – Westchester

Municipality	Square Miles	Total Population	Older Adults			Persons with Disabilities			Persons with Low Income			Total Target Populations		
			Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points	Number	Per Square Mile	Points
Yonkers	18.49	196,174	29,538	1,597	4	42,103	2,277	4	45,656	2,469	4	117,297	6,343	12
Mount Vernon	4.38	69,549	9,071	2,069	4	15,370	3,506	4	15,277	3,485	4	39,718	9,061	12
White Plains	9.87	53,102	7,929	803	3	9,832	996	3	7,974	808	3	25,735	2,606	9
Rye	7.07	45,104	6,454	913	3	8,183	1,158	3	7,392	1,046	3	22,029	3,116	9
New Rochelle	10.37	73,963	12,084	1,165	3	12,113	1,168	3	11,767	1,134	3	35,964	3,467	9

Source: Census 2000.

Figure 5-40 shows the total target population density by block group. All 20 high-need block groups are in Yonkers. In addition, the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains have areas of medium-low and medium-high need. The Town of Rye also has medium need areas.

Figure 5-40 Transit Dependent Populations per Square Mile by Block Group - Westchester County



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GIS Data Source: 2000 Census SF3 P8, P42, P88, NYMTC