## Population & Demographics Analysis

Since 2000, Ossining’s population has only grown by 5.4% but the village has seen major demographic change. The White population has dropped from 47% to 31% and the Black population from 19% to 15%, while the Hispanic population surged from 28% to 47% of the total. 40% of Ossining residents were born in a foreign country, and 26% are non-citizens. A quarter of residents are under age 20.

### Data Notes

Population by Race & Ethnicity – The “Other” category includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, those who checked “Other” on the Census, and individuals with two or more races.

Place of Birth – The category of individuals who were born abroad and are not U.S. citizens includes both legal immigrants (with green cards, student visas, etc.) and undocumented immigrants. The U.S. Census does not ask individuals about their immigration status.

## Share of Population by Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% of Male Population</th>
<th>% of Female Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

## Place of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Born in United States</th>
<th>Born Abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born in NY</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Elsewhere in US</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized Citizen</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a US Citizen</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey
Housing Analysis
Ossining has slightly more rental units than owner-occupied homes. Over half (56%) of renters and 43% of owners are “cost burdened” (paying more than 30% of their income towards housing), including 31% of renters who are severely cost burdened (paying more than 50% of their income towards rent). Inflation-adjusted home values in Ossining have risen 32% since 2000, compared to just 13% in Westchester County. Nearly 60% of homes are worth between $300,000 and $500,000, and almost 20% are worth more than $500,000. A majority of housing units were built between 1950 and 1989, although 35% of housing units were built before 1940.

Data Notes
Income & Poverty Analysis
Since 2000, Ossining’s median household income has fallen by 14% when accounting for inflation, while the poverty rate has risen from 9% to 13%. At 6%, the share of households receiving SNAP benefits is among the lowest of any UAA community. 33% of households earn more than $100,000 while 38% earn less than $50,000.

Data Notes
Median Household Income – 2000 figures adjusted for inflation using CPI inflation tables from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Households Below the Poverty Line – The federal poverty line is adjusted on a yearly basis and varies by household size. As of 2015, the poverty line for a family of four was $24,250.
Households Receiving SNAP – SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps). To qualify for SNAP, a household must have an income below 130% of the poverty line.
Economy Analysis
Since 2000, more Ossining residents have entered the workforce, raising both the employment and unemployment rates. Only 27% of residents work in Ossining, though 83% work in Westchester County. 53% of residents drive alone to work, but many others carpool (18%), take public transit (13%) or walk to work (10%). The top three industries employing Ossining residents are “educational services, health care and social assistance,” “retail trade,” and “professional, scientific & management, and administrative and waste management services.”

Data Notes
Employment – Data on unemployment comes from American Community Survey, which reports data by municipality. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a common source for national unemployment rate data but does not report data at the municipal level.

Means of Travel to Work

Place of Work & Commute Time

Employment by Industry of Ossining Residents

Employment (Age 16 and Over)
**Taxes on Median Home**

Median Home Value

- **$10,507** (63%)
- **$4,424** (25%)
- **$280** (2%)
- **$1,693** (10%)

Total Taxes - $16,725

Source: Westchester County (2015)

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**Municipal Finances**

**Did Village Budget Stay Under NY State Tax Cap?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bond Rating (Moody’s)**

Aa2 (High Grade)

Rating Date: September 13, 2016

Sources: Moody’s; Office of the New York State Comptroller

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**Municipal Employees**

- **Part Time**: 30
- **Full Time**: 108
- **General Employees Median FT Salary**: $77,289
- **Police/Fire Employees Median FT Salary**: $125,198

Source: Office of the New York State Comptroller (2016)

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**Municipal Revenues and Expenditures**

Dollars and Cents Analysis

Ossining’s budget has stayed under the Tax Cap in four out of six years since 2012, and the village’s bond rating is strong. Village property taxes are 25% of the average tax bill. Ossining has 167 full time and 34 part time employees.

**Data Notes**

**Municipal Finances** – The NY Tax Cap law restricts schools and local governments from raising the property tax levy by more than 2% without a supermajority vote of the local governing body.

**Municipal Employees** – Employees were counted as part time if they earned less than $30,000 in 2016 and full time if they earned over $30,000. “General” employees are non-police/fire employees.

**Municipal Revenues and Expenditures** – Categories are determined by the Comptroller’s Office. “Proceeds of Debt” revenue comes from sale of bonds and is not a recurring yearly source of revenue.
Education Analysis
Ossining School District serves over 5,000 students in the Village and Town of Ossining and parts of two nearby towns. Enrollment has been growing for 20 years and reached an all time high in the 2016-17 school year, but per pupil expenditures have been trending downward for the past decade. Nearly 90% of graduating seniors plan to attend a two or four year college. Among all residents of Ossining, 36% have an associate’s degree or higher, but 28% lack a high school diploma.

Data Notes
Expenditures per Pupil – Adjusted for inflation using CPI inflation tables from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Graduation Rate & College/Career Readiness – College/Career Readiness (CCR), also known as Aspirational Performance Measure, is a statistic created by NY State to track high school graduates’ ability to succeed in college or the workforce. CCR is based on a student’s Regents scores and was introduced in the 09-10 school year. 2015-16 data is not yet available.
Student Characteristics – Students are eligible for free school lunch if their family’s income is below 130% of the poverty line and reduced price lunch if their family’s income is below 185% of the poverty line. English Language Learners are students who have been classified as not proficient in English and require additional instruction.

Average SAT Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score (800 max)</th>
<th>Rank Among 23 UAA districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>T-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Education Level of Village Residents

- 15% Graduate or Professional Degree
- 16% Bachelor’s Degree
- 5% Associate’s Degree
- 14% Some College, No Degree
- 22% High School Diploma or GED
- 28% Less than High School Graduate

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Expenditures Per Pupil

Source: New York State Department of Education (Infl. Adjusted)
Post-Graduation Plans of Graduating High School Seniors

- 4-Year College: 61%
- 2-Year College: 26%
- Military: 3%
- Employment: 8%
- Other: 2%

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Ossining Union Free School District Enrollment

Source: New York State Department of Education

Student to Teacher Ratio

14 : 1

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Race & Ethnicity of Students

- Hispanic: 59%
- White: 23%
- Black: 11%
- Asian: 4%
- Other: 3%

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Graduation Rate & College/Career Readiness

- Graduation Rate: 66% - 78%
- College/Career Readiness: 69% - 80%

Source: New York State Department of Education

Student Characteristics

Source: New York State Department of Education
Health Analysis
Overall, Westchester is one of the healthier counties in New York State, but in Ossining, 21% of residents lack health insurance. 37% of students in Ossining public schools are overweight or obese.

Data Notes
**County Health Ranking** – Each year, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation releases a health ranking for every county in the U.S. These rankings are based on dozens of key health metrics.

**Access to Quality Food** – The US Dept. of Agriculture defines census tracts as food deserts if the tracts have high poverty and low access to food. Pattern analyzed GIS data to find supermarket walktimes.

**Childhood Obesity** – These categories are mutually exclusive. Obese individuals are not also counted as overweight.

### County Health Ranking

**Westchester County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings

### Access to Quality Food

Source: USDA Food Access Research Atlas (2015); Pattern GIS analysis

### Childhood Obesity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Westchester County</th>
<th>Ossining Union Free School District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New York State Department of Health (2014-16 average)

### Number of Births

Source: New York State Department of Health

### Health Insurance Rate

Source: 2015 American Community Survey
### About This Project

The Urban Action Agenda (UAA) is a major initiative led by Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress to promote growth and revitalization in urban centers throughout the nine-county Hudson Valley Region. The Valley contains a wide variety of urban centers, large and small, located along the Hudson River and other historic transportation corridors. These cities and villages are where population, social, cultural, civic, and economic activity traditionally clustered. With their existing infrastructure, access to transit, and traditions of denser development, these communities are well positioned to accommodate the region’s growth in the 21st Century.

Pattern began working on the UAA profiles in 2014 thanks to a multi-year grant from the Ford Foundation. To keep the project’s scale manageable, the UAA focuses on a group of 25 higher-need urban areas in the region, selected for reasons including changing demographics and poverty. An initial set of profiles were issued in early 2016 in partnership with the Regional Plan Association. Now, this set of updated and expanded community profiles represent the next step in the UAA’s efforts to provide useful data to policymakers, residents, and business and community groups in the Valley’s urban areas. Current funding for these profiles comes from Empire State Development and the NYS Department of State through the Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council.

**About Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress**

Pattern is a half-century old not-for-profit policy, planning, advocacy, and research organization whose mission is to promote regional, balanced, and sustainable solutions that enhance the growth and vitality of the Hudson Valley. To learn more about Pattern and the UAA, visit our website: [www.pattern-for-progress.org](http://www.pattern-for-progress.org).