Trends and Changes Affecting Upstate New York

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STATE OF NEW YORK CITIES:
Creative Responses to Fiscal Stress

March 25, 2014
Demographic Changes are Fundamental

- Changes in:
  - Population size,
  - Geographic distribution of population
  - Socioeconomic composition of population

- But demography is **not** destiny

- Demographic structures affect, and are affected by, most aspects of
  - Society
  - Economy
  - Natural environment

- **Change**, *not stability*, is the normal situation
  - Some changes enhance opportunities
  - Other changes pose challenges for people, communities, and regions
Some Major Changes in Upstate’s Demography

- Changes in Population Size between 1990-2010
- **NYS** grew by 7.7%
  - Most growth concentrated in downstate areas
    - +1.197mil. (10.8%)
  - Upstate
    - + 200,000 (2.9%)
    - All upstate growth occurred in metro areas
      - Especially in their outlying counties
    - Nonmetropolitan areas lost 100,000 persons
      - Mostly in counties with small to medium sized cities
      - More rural counties held their own
Population Change, 2000-2012

- U.S.: 9.8%
- NYS: 2.2%
- Erie County: -3.2%
- Monroe County: 1.3%
- Oneida County: -0.5%
- Onondaga County: 1.7%
Erie County, NY
County Subdivision, Percent Change in Population 2000-2010

Legend
Percent Change
-100% - -5%  
-4.9% - -2.1%  
-2% - 0%  
0.1% - 2%  
2.1% - 7.4%  
7.5% - 240%

Population Change 2000-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Erie County</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>-10.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monroe County, NY
County Subdivision, Percent Change in Population 2000-2010

Legend
Percent Change
-68.2% - -5.1%
-5% - -2.1%
-2% - 0.1%
0% - 2%
2.1% - 7.4%
7.5% - 112%

Population Change 2000-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monroe County</th>
<th>Rochester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>-4.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Created by Cornell Program on Applied Demographics.
May 2012.
Data Source: 2010 Census TIGER/Line® Shapefiles.
Oneida County, NY
County Subdivision, Percent Change in Population 2000-2010

Population Change 2000-2012

- Oneida County: -0.5%
- Utica: 2.2%

Legend
Percent Change
-100% - -5%
-4.9% - -2.1%
-2% - 0%
0.1% - 2%
2.1% - 7.4%
7.5% - 240%

Created by Cornell Program on Applied Demographics, January 2013.
Data Source: 2010 Census TIGER/Line® Shapefiles.
Migration is a major component of NYS population change

- NYS receives and sends migrants both to/from other parts of the US and internationally
  - International migration has been a source of population growth for NYS
    - Slowed dramatically during the recession
      - International migration gains are concentrated in downstate
      - Upstate also has positive migration from abroad, but much more moderate
  - Internal migration has been a source of NYS population loss
    - Net Domestic outmigration is much higher in downstate areas
    - Upstate also lost more domestic migrants than it gained
      - but at much lower rates of loss than downstate
Migration is specific of certain ages: Upstate has been losing young adults since the 1960s.
Brain *Drain* or Brain *Gain* Issue?

Upstate New York’s **out**-migration rate of 13.4 percent is roughly equivalent to the 13.5 percent median across states. Out-migration rates were higher in twenty-five states.

If upstate New York were a state, it would have the nation’s lowest **in**-migration rate, 9.3 percent.

Upstate New York, along with twelve states, experienced a net outflow of college-educated workers between 1995 and 2000.

Upstate’s net loss was 4.1 percent, the second worst in the nation if the region were a state.
What to do?

Research suggests that job opportunities and local amenities influence choice of location. While regional amenities such as a favorable climate, cultural offerings, and family and social networks are attractive forces, they may not be enough to attract college-educated workers if good job opportunities do not exist.

Similarly, job prospects may not be sufficient to sway a relocation decision if a region is not perceived to be a desirable place to live.

Both factors are important policy considerations.

—Richard Deitz
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
August 2007
The Aging of the baby boom in Upstate NYS

- NYS Median Age increased by 1.8 years since 2000
  - More rapid aging in Upstate-- by 2.3 years
- Pct. 65+ reached 15% in 2010 in Upstate
  - Estimated to reach 20% by 2030
Age Structure of Cities vs. Counties: Erie County & Buffalo

2010 Population Pyramid, Erie County

2010 Population Pyramid, Buffalo City

Source: 2010 Decennial Census
Age Structure of Cities vs Counties: Monroe County & Rochester

2010 Population Pyramid, Monroe County

2010 Population Pyramid, Rochester City
Age Structure of Cities vs. Counties: Onondaga County & Syracuse

2010 Population Pyramid, Onondaga County

2010 Population Pyramid, Syracuse city

Source: 2010 Decennial Census
Age Structure of Cities vs. Counties: Oneida County & Utica

2010 Population Pyramid, Oneida County

2010 Population Pyramid, Utica City

Source: 2010 Decennial Census
NYS is ethnically & racially diverse

• NYS is much more diverse than upstate
  – 15.2% African American vs. 7.8%
  – 16.8% Hispanic vs. 4.9%
  – 21.3% foreign born vs. 5.8%

• Upstate metropolitan areas are more diverse than nonmetropolitan areas
  – BUT: the most highly rural areas are more diverse than small and medium sized cities
Changing Landscape of Diversity

- Hispanics are now the largest race/ethnic group in NYS
  - In **Upstate**, African Americans still outnumber Hispanics
    - But, Hispanic rate of growth > African American
    - The vast majority of Upstate counties experienced Hispanic population growth

NYS County Percentage Change in Hispanic Population, 1990-2009

Source: Center for Disease Control, Race and Ethnicity dataset
Race/ethnic composition of the population, 2012
Educational Attainment (2012)

- **No high school degree**
- **Bachelor's degree or higher**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No High School Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor's Degree or Higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYS</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Income, 2012

Per capita income (2012 $)
- U.S. $28,051
- NYS $32,104
- Buffalo $20,245
- Rochester $18,757
- Syracuse $18,869
- Utica $17,775

Median household income (2012 $)
- U.S. $53,046
- NYS $57,683
- Buffalo $30,502
- Rochester $30,708
- Syracuse $31,459
- Utica $31,048

Legend:
- Blue: per capita income (2012 $)
- Red: median household income (2012 $)
Earnings by Source, 2012

- Labor earnings
- Social Security (SS)
- Retirement income
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Cash public assistance income
- Food Stamp/SNAP

U.S.
NYS
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Utica
Poverty, 2012

- U.S.: 14.9%
- NYS: 14.9%
- Buffalo: 30.1%
- Rochester: 31.6%
- Syracuse: 33.6%
- Utica: 30.1%

People Below Poverty
Families below poverty
Poverty rates vary by age group (2012)
Poverty varies by race & ethnicity (2012)
Demography is Not Destiny

• Demographic changes can propel communities upward or downward
  – Can pose challenges
  – Can enhance opportunities

• Impacts of population changes are not automatic
  – Mediated by
    • Local social structure
    • National and international environments in which they are embedded

• Important to have good data, research & other information to proactively plan for future.
Data Tools & Sources:

PAD – Cornell Program on Applied Demographics
http://pad.human.cornell.edu

NYS County profiles:
http://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/index.cfm

Sub-County profiles (Cities, Towns, & Villages):
http://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/subcounty/SchuylerMCD.pdf

Headwaters Economics – Socioeconomic toolkit
free download to run on Excel
http://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/eps-hdt

U.S. Census Bureau
http://census.gov