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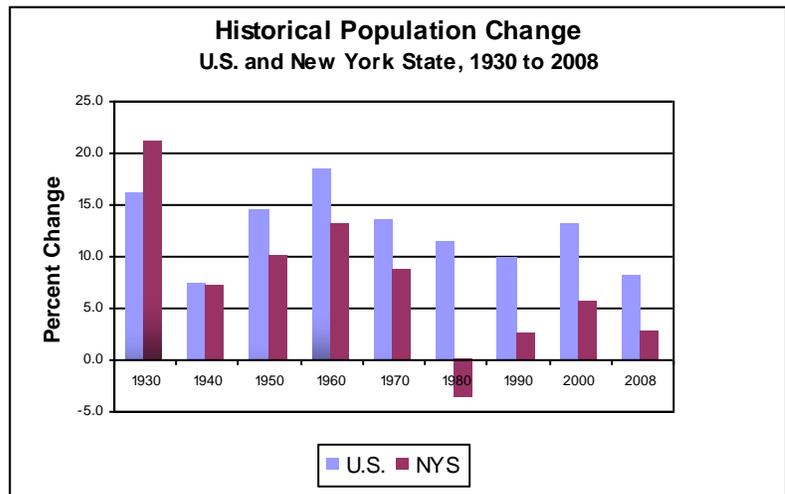
NEW YORK STATE SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIETAL CHARACTERISTICS

Three population change drivers: New York's population structure at the beginning of the 21st century has been shaped by decades of demographic and economic factors. Population change occurs only through three processes: fertility, mortality, and migration. From the beginning of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st, there has been significant change in each of these processes. Fertility rates, in general, have seen a long-term decline, though interrupted by the baby boom between 1946 and 1964. Mortality continues to decline with improvements in longevity, especially at the older ages. However, migration is the most volatile of these components and has been the most important factor in driving the change in New York's population and characteristics.

Brief History – New York

While New York's demographic structure is unique in many ways, it reflects the same major demographic forces that have shaped the nation's population. New York has traditionally been a high turnover state, benefiting as an entry point for large pools of in-migrant populations but also losing population through heavy out-migration to other locations in the nation.

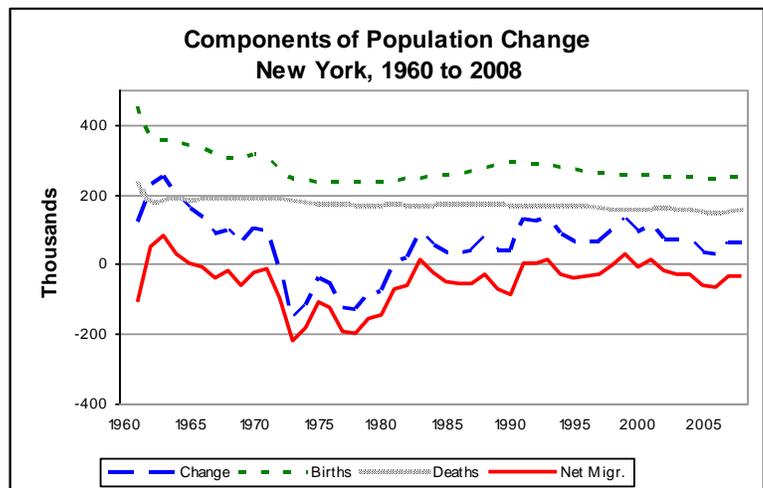
- High foreign immigration accounted for rapid growth well into the 1920's, but by 1930 federal immigration quotas significantly reduced foreign entry.
- The 1940's and 50's were characterized by industrial growth, which was a magnet for migration from rural to urban areas and from the South to the North.
- The Baby Boom and continued migration accounted for rapid growth into the 1960's.
- The national economic dislocation of the 1970's resulted in the loss of nearly three quarters of a million residents from New York. Almost every city saw a decline in population between 1970 and 1980.
- Economic recovery in the 1980's and 90's has been modest, driven by an improved economic climate, increased births due to the echo effect of the Baby Boom, and continued high levels of foreign immigration.



- Population growth in the new century continues at a moderate level, still supported by foreign immigration.

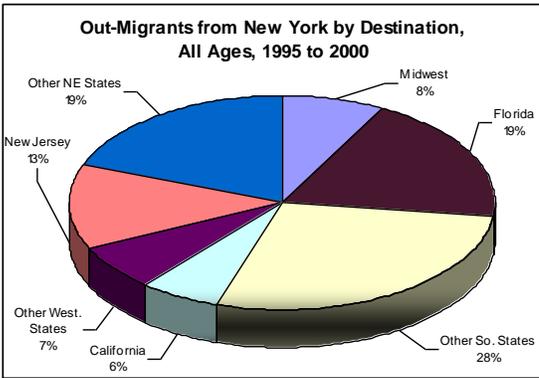
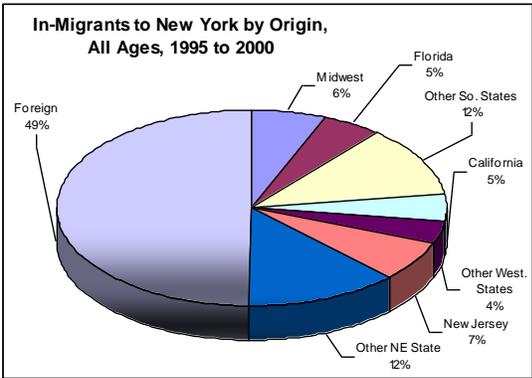
Population *size* alone is not the only, or most important, demographic force to look at. The characteristics of the State's population and the geographic distribution also change. New York, like the nation, has an aging population as a result of the Baby Boom. Always a diverse state in terms of racial and ethnic makeup, New York is an attractive destination for foreign immigrants; and those immigrant populations drive demographic and economic change. Historically, New York City has been a magnet for young foreign immigrants; yet many of our large and small communities are becoming increasingly diverse as these populations move throughout the State.

- Population change mirrors the level of net migration. Net migration refers to the balance of those moving into the State and those moving out. For most years in the last four decades that balance has been negative, with New York losing more residents than it is gaining. This net out-migration results from a high positive level of foreign immigration balanced by a larger flow of domestic residents out of the State.
- While survival rates have improved, the absolute number of deaths has been relatively stable for the last 50 years. As the Baby Boom generation ages though, the population gain due to natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) will decline making migration an even more important component of population change.



Origins and Destinations

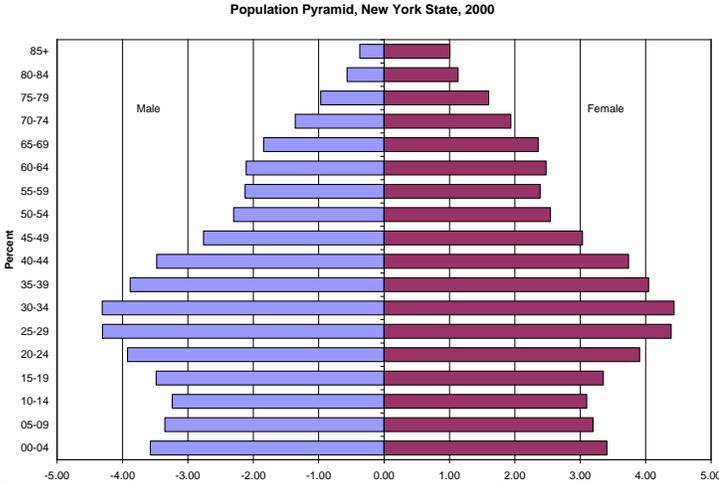
In-migration and out-migration: Between 1995 and 2000 (the most recent Census data available), nearly 50 percent of all New York in-migrants came from abroad. Florida and other Southern states accounted for another 17 percent while in-migration from New York's neighboring states in the Northeast added nearly 20 percent. While out-migration to our neighbors is also high at 32 percent, out-migration to Florida and other Southern states accounts for 47 percent of all out-migrant destinations. During the five year period, New York State in-migrants from all locations numbered almost 2.2 million but that was offset by more than 2.4 million out-migrants, resulting in a net out-migration of 249,000.



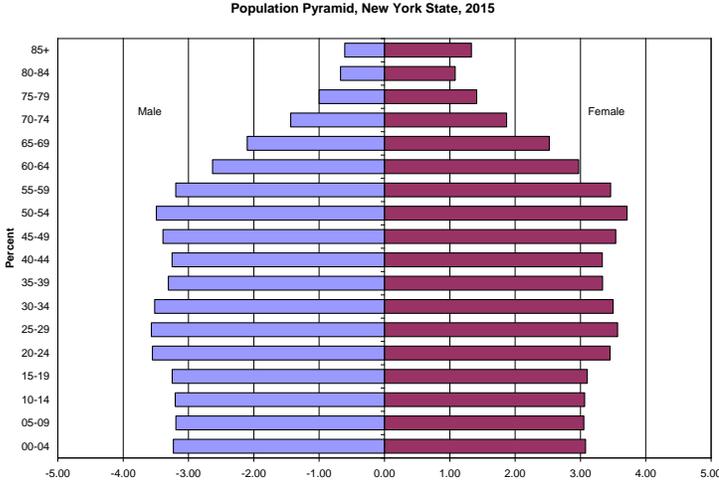
Intra-state movers: Between 1995 and 2000, nearly 4.5 million New Yorkers age 5 and over moved, but they stayed within their resident region of the State. Another 717,000 left their 1995 region of residence within New York, but moved to another region within the State.

Aging Baby Boom

The term “Baby Boom” refers to a period of high fertility rates between 1946 and 1964. This was a marked departure from the historic decline in fertility throughout most of the 20th century. Today, fertility rates remain at low levels, though the absolute number of births fluctuates as the size of the cohort of women of childbearing age changes. The Baby Boom and the “echo” (children born to women of the Baby Boom generation) dominate the age structure of the State and national population.



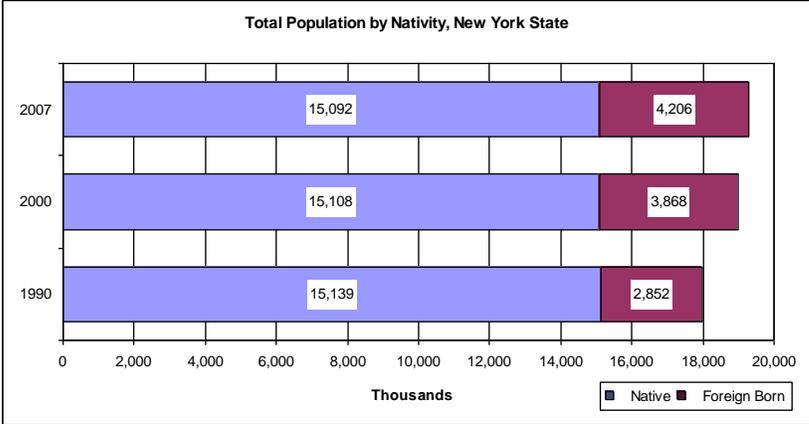
By 2025, the youngest of the Baby Boom generation will be 61 years old, and this bulge in the distribution will be moderating in its effect. New York’s aging population structure is “flattening” or becoming more stable in the proportion of population at each age group. Those age 85 and over will increase only slightly as a proportion of the State’s total



population; however, the number of people in this age category will increase by nearly 25 percent between 2000 and 2025.

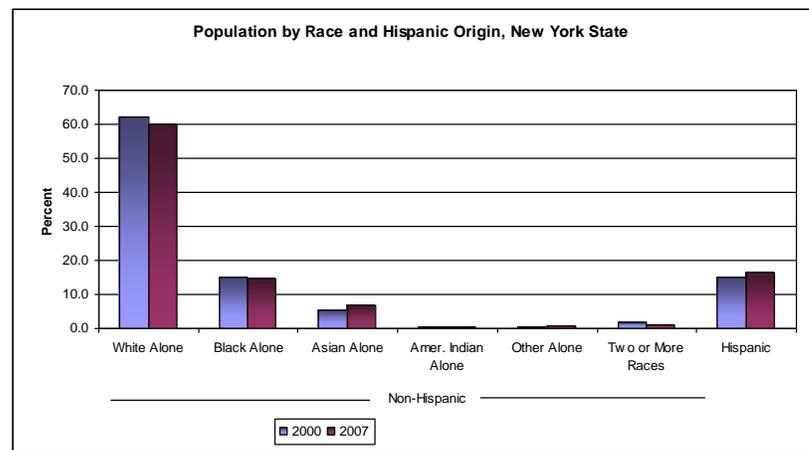
New York’s Diverse Population

In 2007, more than 136,000 immigrants obtained legal permanent status in New York State; since 2000 that figure approaches 1 million people. New York continues to be a primary point of entry for foreign immigrants, along with California, Texas, Florida, and Illinois. This continues historical patterns, but the composition of the immigrant population has changed over time. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, New York’s immigrant population was primarily European. In contrast, in 2007, the origin of more than one-third (50,000) of our immigrants was Asia, with China being the largest supplier with more than 20,000 immigrants. Europe and South America were nearly equal contributors at around 14 percent each. African nations added another seven percent.



New York’s foreign-born population increased by more than eight percent between 2000 and 2007 due to this continued high level of foreign immigration. This increase is most important in the New York and Nassau-Suffolk metropolitan areas, but smaller communities throughout New York State are also experiencing growth in their foreign-born populations.

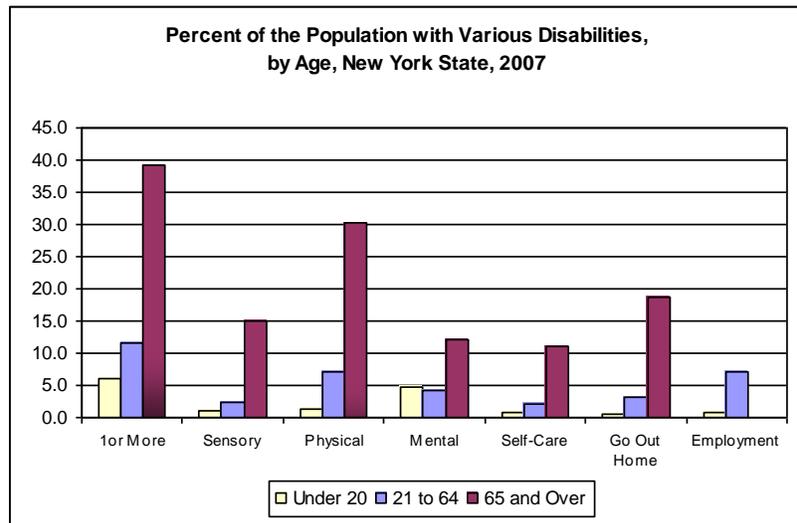
- The non-white population in 2007 was 7.7 million persons, up by seven percent from 7.2 million in 2000, and is 40 percent of the State's total population.
- The Black or African American population increased by one percent during this period to 2.8 million.
- The Asian, Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander population increased from just over 1 million in 2000 to more than 1.3 million in 2007. This is an increase of more than 27 percent and represents the most rapid increase of all major racial groups.



- The Hispanic population also grew rapidly between 2000 and 2007, increasing to nearly 3.2 million persons. The Hispanic population grew 10 percent and represents 16 percent of the total population.

Disability

Based on the projected growth of the 65 plus population, individuals with special needs will increase rapidly as significant numbers of older people deal with a variety of disabilities. The Census defines disability in terms of whether the individual has a condition that makes it difficult to perform certain activities. These conditions represent sensory, physical, mental, self-care limitations, as well as, limitations in their ability to go outside the home or to be employed.

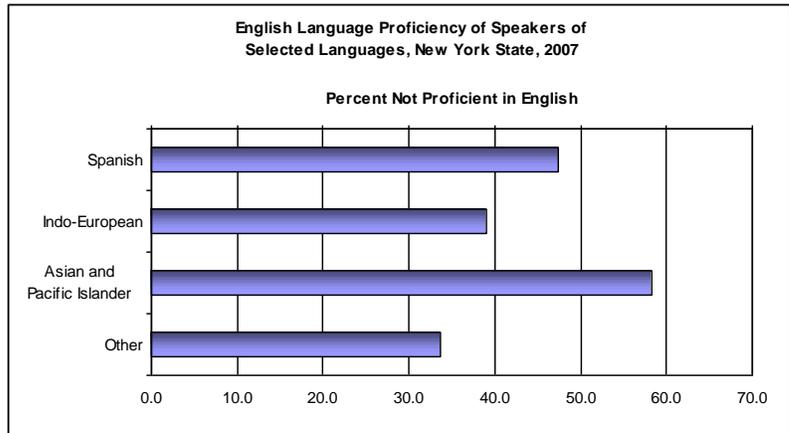


Nearly 40 percent of the population 65 and over indicated that they had one or more disabilities, though this may not be an indication of the need for care. Fifteen percent indicate some form of sensory disability (eyesight or hearing), while nearly 30 percent indicate having physical limitations such as walking, climbing stairs or lifting. Nearly 20 percent have difficulty going outside the home for activities like shopping or going to the doctor. Vulnerability to disability increases with age; however, significant numbers of people under the age of 65 also live with one or more of the five disabilities measured by the Census Bureau. While the greater *proportion* of the older population have one or more of these five disabilities, the *number* of non-elderly New Yorkers with one or more of these disabilities (more than 1.5 million) far outweighs the *number* of older people with disabilities (954,000). Thus, attention to the design and usability of housing and community features is critical for people of all ages.

Language Proficiency

In 2007, more than five million New Yorkers over the age of five (29 percent) spoke a language other than English at home compared to fewer than four million in 1990 (21 percent). New York's diverse racial and foreign-born population speak many different languages and are less proficient in speaking English than in 1990. Persons who do not speak English at home are concentrated in New York City, where 47.6 percent speak a language other than English, up from 41 percent in 1990. In the Census, ability to speak English is categorized as those who speak "very well," "well," "not well," or "not at all."

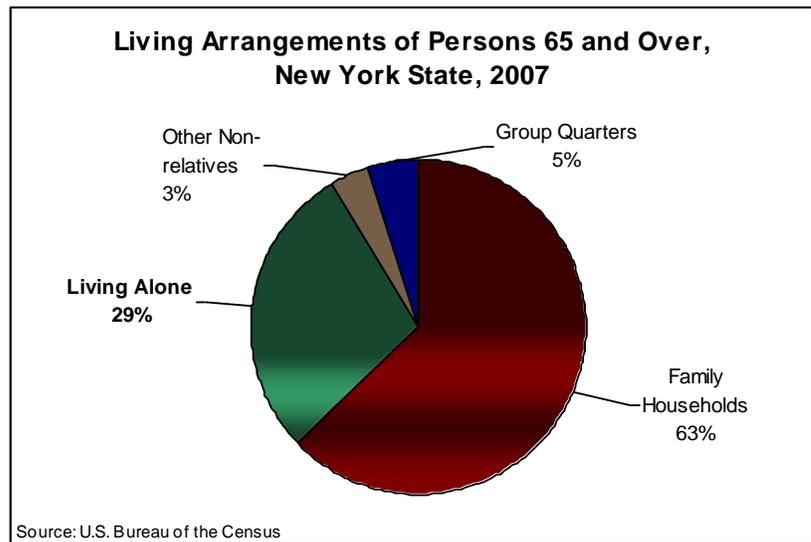
- Of the 2.4 million people who are not proficient in speaking English, 51 percent speak Spanish at home, 27 percent speak Indo-European languages, 19 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and only three percent speak some other language.
- Of persons who speak Spanish at home, 47 percent speak English less than “very well.” For those using Indo-European languages, 39 percent are not proficient in English compared to 58 percent using Asian and Pacific Island languages and 34 percent using other languages at home.



Household Relationships

The population is classified as living in either households or group quarters. *Households* are most often thought of as individual living quarters, a house or apartment, occupied by individuals who may or may not be related. When a relationship (by blood, marriage, or adoption) exists between the individuals, that unit makes up a *family household*.

Family households can also contain unrelated individuals such as a roomer, live-in help or health care assistant. Households can also be made up of only unrelated individuals such as college students living together. People living alone also make up a household, though they are not considered a family because there are no other relatives living with them.



The 1960's and 1970's saw rapid increases in household and family formations as Baby Boomers established independent households. The number of households increased by nearly 13 percent between 1960 and 1970, while the average household size actually declined from 3.1 to 3.0 persons per household due to a large increase in single person and couple households. The number of families increased by almost 6 percent, but average family size remained stable at 3.5 persons per family.

The characteristics of household and family living arrangements continue to change. As fertility rates declined through the 1970's and 1980's, marriage rates slowed and divorce rates increased, resulting in a decline in average household and family size. Both average household and family size have stabilized over the last two decades.

- In 1970, more than 83 percent of all families were married couple families. By 2007, the proportion of married couple families had dropped to 70 percent. In 1970, only 13 percent of families had a single female householder and only 3 percent had a single male householder. By 2007, those proportions had increased to 22 percent and 8 percent, respectively.
- While the number of single male families is relatively small at 350,000, the number has more than doubled since 1970.
- Single female families number over 1 million and increased by more than 70 percent between 1970 and 2007.
- Non-family households include persons living alone or with other non-relatives. In 1970 these households represented 22 percent of all households and by 2007 had increased to more than 35 percent.