

Changing Hudson Valley - Population Trends



Urban
Action 
Agenda

Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress

September 2015

Table of Contents

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS.....	3
WHY CHANGES IN POPULATION MATTER.....	4
POPULATION DECLINE IN NEW YORK STATE.....	6
CHANGES IN THE HUDSON VALLEY	7
GROWTH AND DECLINE IN THE NINE-COUNTY HUDSON VALLEY	7
Changes at the Municipal Level	8
Birth Rates in the Hudson Valley.....	15
Where Are People Moving?	17
Who Is Most Likely to Move?.....	18
Reasons for Moving	21
ABOUT THIS ISSUE BRIEF.....	24
URBAN ACTION AGENDA (UAA).....	25
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND UPDATE	25
A WORK IN PROGRESS - UPDATE	24
Pattern Staff.....	24
Pattern Fellows	24
Information Gathering and Outreach	24
Unique Initiatives.....	25
Coordination with Regional Priorities	25
Events	25
Urban Action Agenda Community Partners	26

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- New York state has lost a net average of 150,000 residents per year from 2005-2013, with the state of Florida a top export destination, resulting in a loss of congressional representation.
- From 2010 to 2014, the nine-county Hudson Valley grew at 1.3% adding 31,974 new residents, but the only counties that saw population growth were Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties.
- Outside of Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, Hudson Valley counties are seeing losses due to both domestic migration and declining birth rates. Columbia and Greene Counties have had more deaths than births every year since 2000, with Ulster County joining its northern neighbors for the first time in 2013 with more deaths than births.
- At the municipal level, while Westchester County has 40% of the Hudson Valley's population, the fastest growing communities are found in largely suburban and rural areas of the region, especially in Orange and Rockland Counties.
- In many cases, growth rates in municipalities are fueled by ethnic and/or religious groups, particularly the Hasidic or Jewish Orthodox community and the Hispanic or Latino community.
- The communities showing the greatest numerical decline between 2000 and 2013 were the City of Hudson in Columbia County, the City of Mount Vernon and the Town of Bedford in Westchester County.
- County-to-county migration patterns in the Hudson Valley show that 79% of movers are leaving the Hudson Valley; however, many of these movers are choosing destination counties that are on the periphery of the region - both inside and outside New York state - rather than far-away destinations.
- Those most likely to move into or within the Hudson Valley include 18-34 year olds; racial and ethnic minorities, particularly blacks and Latinos; those with less than a high school degree; and those in lower income brackets.
- Nationwide, the top reasons for moving tend to be housing-related, family-related, and job-related.

WHY CHANGES IN POPULATION MATTER

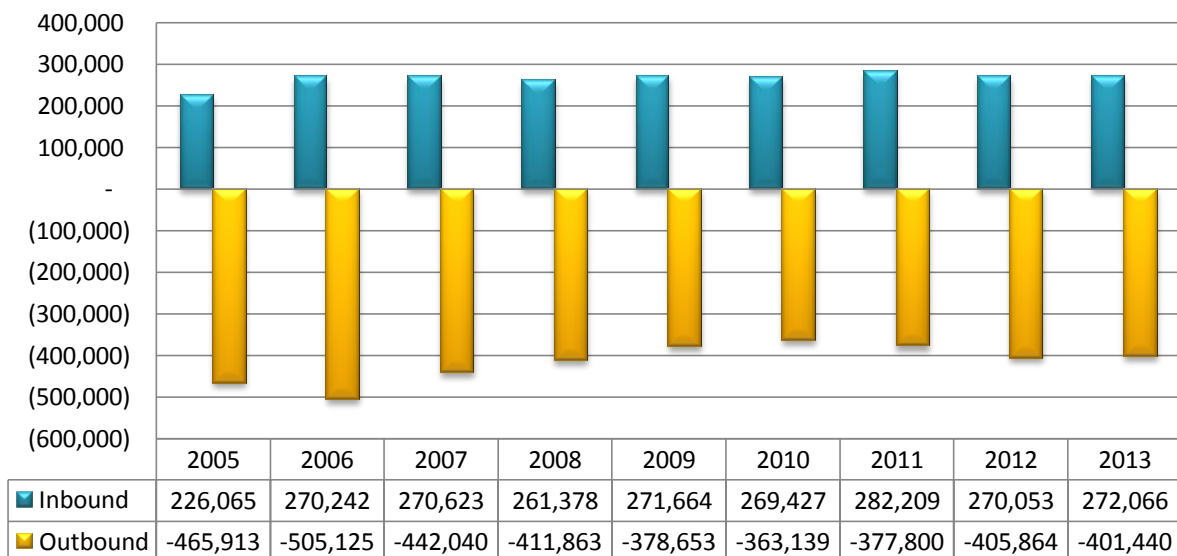
- Most federal aid and grant formulas are based upon per capita allocations. More people means more funding to address issues affecting the Hudson Valley.
- Congressional representation is determined by a state's population in proportion to other states. New York state peaked in House representatives at 45 in 1950 but is currently at 27.
- Population change affects everything from whether a school district might need to close a school to the size and quality of the local labor force.
- Perception - while Florida and Texas, for example, are growing, New York has stagnated. Population stagnation could influence the decision of people looking to move to New York or businesses considering locating in New York.
- With New York's approximately 19.7 million residents, the division of population continues to present a governance issue. Approximately 8.4 million residents live within the City of New York while approximately 11.3 million live outside. If Nassau and Suffolk Counties are added to the NYC population then 11.3 million live in those seven counties while 8.4 million live in the other 55 counties. Therefore, 57% of the state's population live in just 11% of the state's counties.
- If deaths exceed births in a given county, it may lower future workforce numbers.
- The diversity and size of school populations might change when deaths exceed births and out-migration exceeds in-migration.
- Understanding the changing racial and ethnic profile of neighborhoods, communities or municipalities is critical to the provision of public services. Is the community homogenous or is it multiracial/ethnic? Is a bilingual police force required? How do we effectively provide k-12 education, and does the racial and ethnic composition of our teachers and administrators accurately represent the diversity of our population? Who will be the next wave of business owners? All of this impacts the approach to local governance and the ability of the municipality to provide services to its residents.

Population Decline in New York State

In December 2014, the U.S. Census Bureau released its annual state population estimates, confirming what has long been expected - Florida has passed New York as the country's third most populous state.¹ When the reapportionment of the House of Representatives happens after the 2020 Census, the State of New York potentially stands to lose one or two congressional seats, having already recently lost two seats following the 2010 Census. These seats are likely to come from upstate and western New York, areas of the state where population has grown the slowest or has declined. Should New York lose more seats after the next Census, this will mean that the state will have lost almost half of its congressional delegation from a historical high of 45 in 1950 to 27 today and possibly 26 or 25 in 2020. New York is facing a population challenge.

Looking at domestic migration during the time period between 2005 and 2013, New York state had an average net loss of 150,000 residents per year.² During that nine-year period, the top state to which New York exported its residents was Florida, with 583,627 total residents choosing the Sunshine State as their new home. However, New York's profound population loss from domestic migration is mitigated by two factors: 1) the state is a destination for international in-migration, and 2) the state annually manages to gain in population through sheer natural increase, i.e. more births than deaths. But is this enough to stop the population hemorrhage?

New York State Inbound and Outbound Domestic Migration 2005-2013



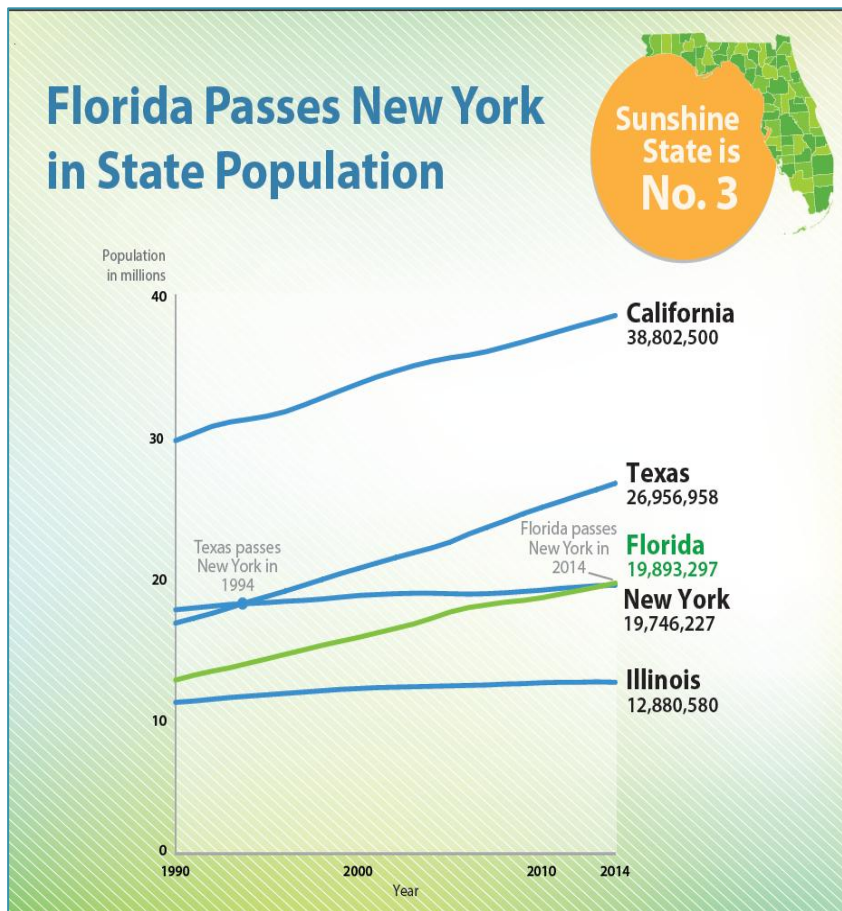
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State-to-State Migration Flows. www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/acs/state-to-state.html

¹ "Florida Passes New York to Become the Nation's Third Most Populous State, Census Bureau Reports." Release Number: CB14-232. <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2014/cb14-232.html>

² U.S. Census Bureau. State to State Migration Flows. <https://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/acs/state-to-state.html>

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

To understand how international migration and natural increase of residents influence the state's overall population, consider the components of population change in more detail. During a representative one-year period from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014, New York state's population grew by 50,547.³ In this one-year period, New York had a net loss of 153,921 residents to other states but had a net gain of 118,799 new residents from international locations, lessening the total loss of residents from migration to 35,122. During that same year, New York had 86,353 more births than deaths, which is considered a "natural increase." Total net migration plus natural increase (or decrease) equals the total population change for a given geography during a given time period.⁴ Thus, while New York state grows in population from year to year, that growth is due primarily to natural increase and large international in-migration. Retaining population is one of New York's biggest challenges.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The State of Florida was able to surpass New York in total population because not only does it experience an annual natural increase (more births than deaths) and a sizable international in-migration population, but Florida also experiences an annual net *positive* domestic migration, meaning more people move to Florida than move away.⁵ This is the primary difference between the two states, with Florida seeing a total population change of 1,088,674 new residents from 2010 to 2014 whereas New York saw only 368,685 new residents during the same period. Florida's growth trajectory, nearly on par with Texas (which surpassed New York in total population in 1994), outpaced New York by almost four percentage points during the 2010 to 2014 period (5.7% versus 1.9%).

³ Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

⁴ Total population change includes what is called a "residual." The residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. This means that the addition between total net migration and natural increase/decrease may not exactly equal the total population change that the Census reports for a given location. See Population Estimates Terms and Definitions at <http://www.census.gov/popest/about/terms.html>.

⁵ It is worth noting that in addition to Florida's warm weather and reputation for being a retirement destination, the state also has no individual income tax, estate tax or inheritance tax, perhaps explaining some of its attractiveness to movers.

Changes in the Hudson Valley

GROWTH AND DECLINE IN THE NINE-COUNTY HUDSON VALLEY

Similar to New York state as a whole, the Hudson Valley, too, is facing a population challenge. Outside of Rockland and Westchester Counties, population growth has been anemic at best or in outright decline during the 2010 to 2014 time period.⁶ Rockland County led the way with nearly 4% growth over the four-year period while Westchester saw 2.5% growth.⁷ The northern counties of Greene and Sullivan saw the greatest decline, with -2.5% and -2.1% respectively over the four-year period.

Driving population growth in the lower Hudson Valley is a large international in-migration and a healthy natural increase from births, similar to the drive for the state as a whole. The decline in population in the mid and northern counties primarily is due to significant domestic out-migration, with every county in the Hudson Valley other than Rockland and Westchester showing a total net *negative* migration from 2010 to 2014.

Hudson Valley Counties - Components of Population Change							
April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014							
Geography (County)	Total Population Change	Natural Increase			Net Migration		
		Total	Births	Deaths	Total	International	Domestic
Columbia	-974	-435	2,299	2,734	-513	306	-819
Dutchess	-869	1,442	11,561	10,119	-2,289	3,913	-6,202
Greene	-1,253	-351	1,809	2,160	-907	144	-1,051
Orange	3,286	10,054	20,806	10,752	-6,526	2,782	-9,308
Putnam	-263	783	3,636	2,853	-977	658	-1,635
Rockland	12,179	11,432	20,315	8,883	1,129	6,464	-5,335
Sullivan	-1,602	783	3,852	3,069	-2,236	738	-2,974
Ulster	-2,049	106	6,885	6,779	-2,030	1,449	-3,479
Westchester	23,520	15,546	45,249	29,703	8,896	21,209	-12,313

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates of the Components of Population Change: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014

But perhaps even more troubling than having a negative migration rate is that over the four-year period Columbia and Greene Counties actually had a natural *decrease* in population, meaning they had more deaths than births. In fact, according to New York State Department of Health vital statistics, Columbia and Greene Counties have experienced a natural decrease every year from 2000 to 2013, and in 2013 Ulster County, for the first time, also experienced more deaths than births with a net negative of 76.⁸

⁶ Orange County did see population growth over the four-year period, but at a more tepid rate of 0.88%.

⁷ While Rockland and Westchester were the fastest growing counties in the Hudson Valley, the fastest growing counties statewide were Kings and Queens Counties in New York City, with 4.7% and 4.1% growth respectively, compared with 3.9% in Rockland County and 2.5% in Westchester County.

⁸ Net natural increase or decrease is determined by the sum of live births and deaths for a given location.

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

Hudson Valley Counties – Net Natural Increase by Resident County 2000-2013										
Year	Columbia	Dutchess	Greene	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Ulster	Westchester	Regional Total
2000	-84	1,137	-69	2,456	618	2,480	29	241	5,874	12,682
2001	-82	962	-100	2,402	627	2,471	95	159	5,234	11,765
2002	-106	916	-88	2,497	578	2,511	71	167	5,478	12,024
2003	-17	1,080	-116	2,628	573	2,369	223	312	5,521	12,573
2004	-122	924	-83	2,707	541	2,623	123	309	5,207	12,229
2005	-6	971	-56	2,702	430	2,696	205	255	5,015	12,212
2006	-53	810	-66	3,059	454	2,666	259	424	4,860	12,413
2007	-45	946	-83	2,835	483	2,924	253	321	5,054	12,688
2008	-15	796	-78	2,914	366	3,008	218	310	4,645	12,164
2009	-42	647	-61	2,612	258	2,549	140	191	4,479	10,773
2010	-95	652	-63	2,542	302	2,569	121	180	4,398	10,606
2011	-123	300	-80	2,308	247	2,596	115	54	3,748	9,165
2012	-104	386	-49	2,254	150	2,492	194	69	3,578	8,970
2013	-115	258	-60	2,189	136	2,646	141	-76	3,542	8,661

Source: NYS Dept. of Health, Vital Statistics. https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/

Changes at the Municipal Level⁹

A considerable portion of the Hudson Valley's population is located in Westchester County. With close to 40% of the Valley's total population of 2.4 million, Westchester is home to the Valley's largest city (Yonkers - 197,493 in 2013) and the Valley's most densely populated city (Mount Vernon - 15,386 persons per square mile in 2013).

The most densely populated communities in the Hudson Valley, including villages, are located mostly in Rockland and Westchester Counties. The Villages of Kaser and New Square in Rockland County, the Village of Kiryas Joel in Orange County, the Village of Spring Valley in Rockland and the City of Mount Vernon in Westchester County round out the top five Hudson Valley municipalities with the highest population density. (See chart below and map on page 12 for greater detail.)

Top Ten Hudson Valley Municipalities with the Highest Population Density				
Municipality	County	2013 Population	Area (square miles)	Population per Square Mile
Kaser	Rockland	4,837	0.2	27,881
New Square	Rockland	7,127	0.3	20,734
Kiryas Joel	Orange	20,734	1.1	18,286
Spring Valley	Rockland	31,742	2.0	15,791
Mount Vernon	Westchester	67,653	4.4	15,386
Port Chester	Westchester	29,107	2.4	11,960
Tuckahoe	Westchester	6,519	0.6	10,664
Yonkers	Westchester	197,493	20.2	9,759
Nyack	Rockland	6,980	0.8	9,079
Pelham Village	Westchester	6,920	0.8	8,281

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

⁹ This is a point-in-time snapshot examination and represents only recent population trends in the Hudson Valley.

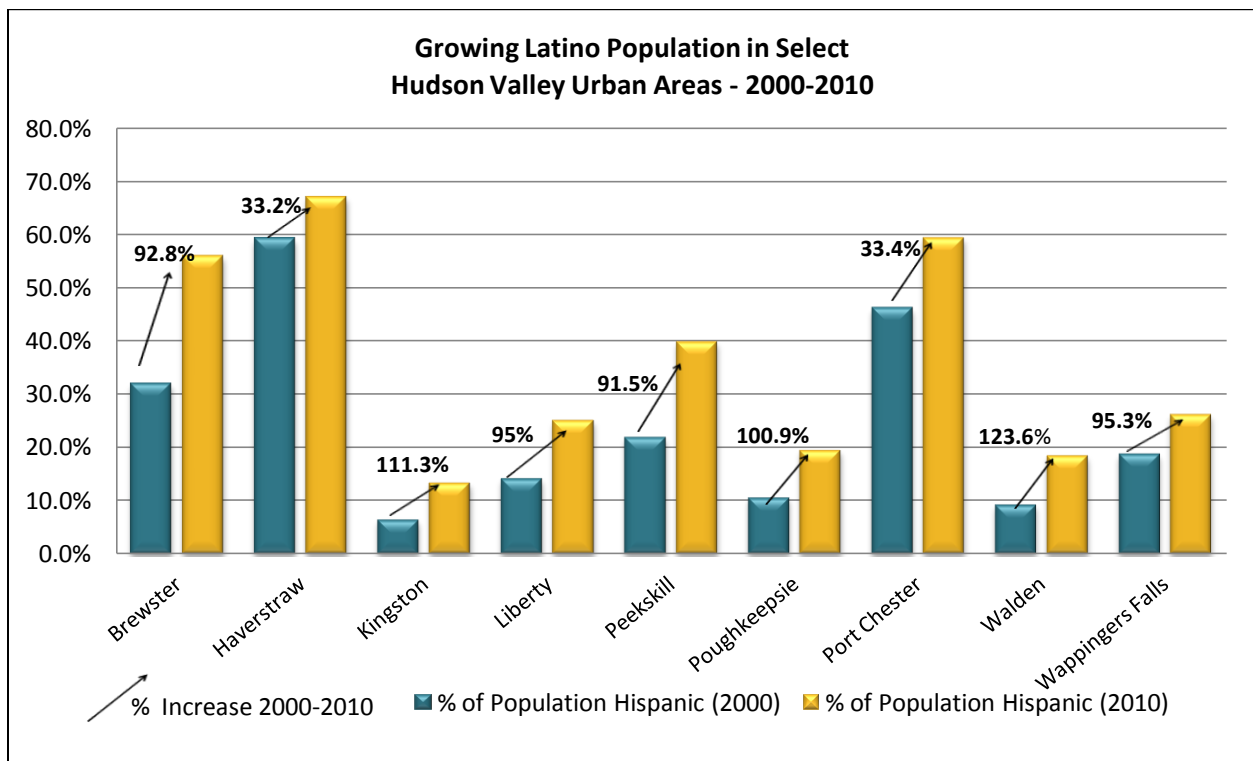
[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

While much of the Valley's population is concentrated in Westchester, the fastest growing communities over the 2000 to 2013 time period are found outside Westchester, with the Village of Kiryas Joel in Orange County showing the highest rate of growth at nearly 58% during the 13-year period.

The greatest numerical increase in the Hudson Valley over the 13-year period was in the Town of Ramapo (Rockland County), with a 19,431 person increase. Ramapo's total population in 2013 - 128,336 - includes the population of the villages within its boundary, including New Square, Kaser and Spring Valley. Thus their rapid growth contributes to Ramapo's booming population. Of the five municipalities that saw 45% or more population growth, three (Kiryas Joel, New Square and Kaser) are almost entirely Hasidic or Jewish Orthodox communities.

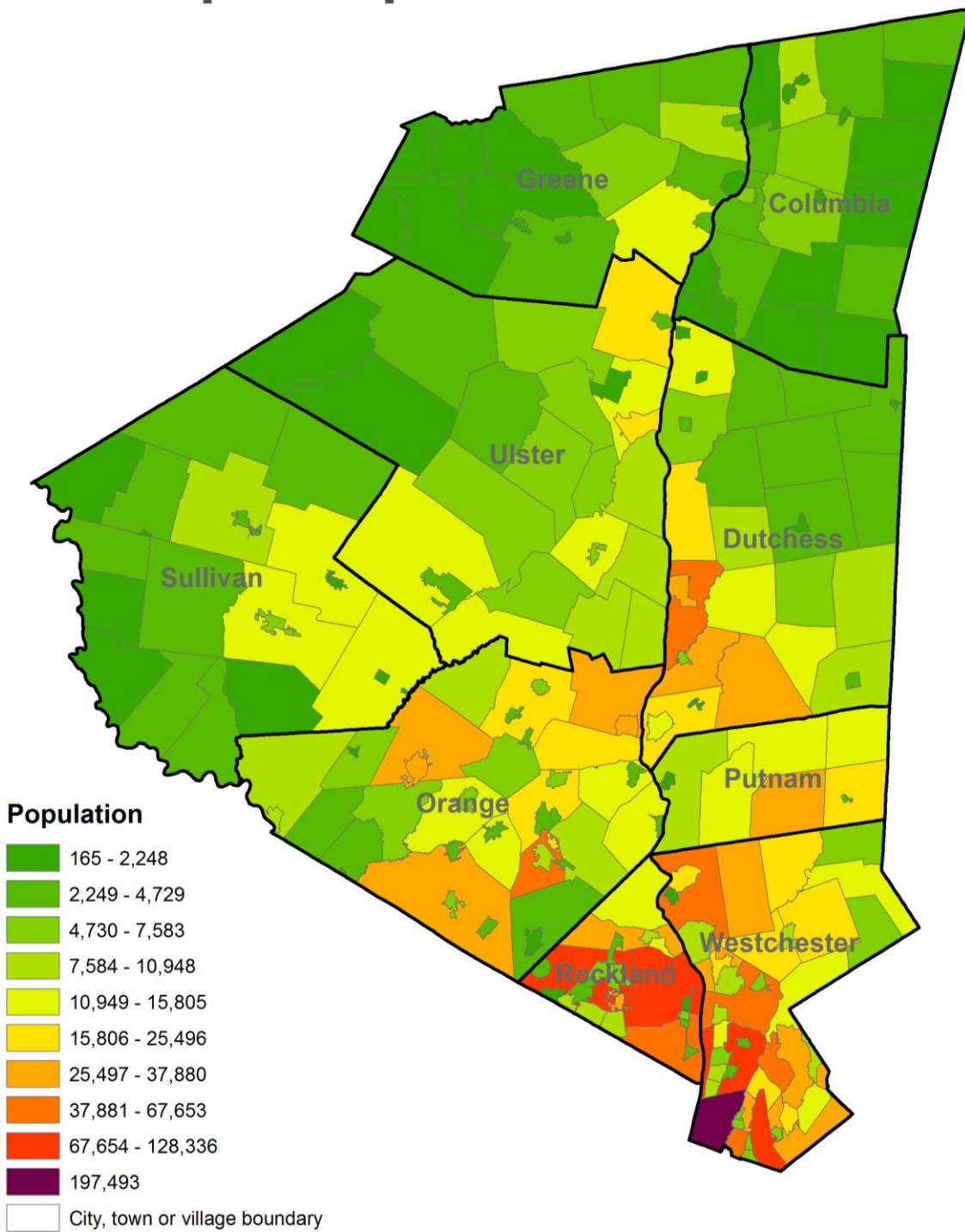
To demonstrate the influence of these villages on overall county growth, if Kiryas Joel were factored out during the 2000-2013 period, Orange County's growth rate would drop from 9.5% to 7.6%. Kiryas Joel accounted for 23% of the county's total population growth during the time period. In Rockland County, if Kaser and New Square's growth were factored out over the 2000-2013 time period, the county's growth rate would drop from 9.9% to 8.7%.

The Hasidic or Jewish Orthodox communities in Orange and Rockland Counties are only one ethnic group that is showing strong growth in the region. The Latino population also is rapidly growing in the Hudson Valley, especially in urban centers. The chart below shows select Hudson Valley communities that have seen a large growth in their Hispanic or Latino populations between 2000 and 2010. The Village of Haverstraw has the highest concentration of Hispanics or Latinos as a percentage of its total population at 67%, while the Village of Walden, City of Kingston and City of Poughkeepsie each saw large growth rates in their Hispanic or Latino populations over the 10-year period, with rates of 124%, 111% and 101% respectively.

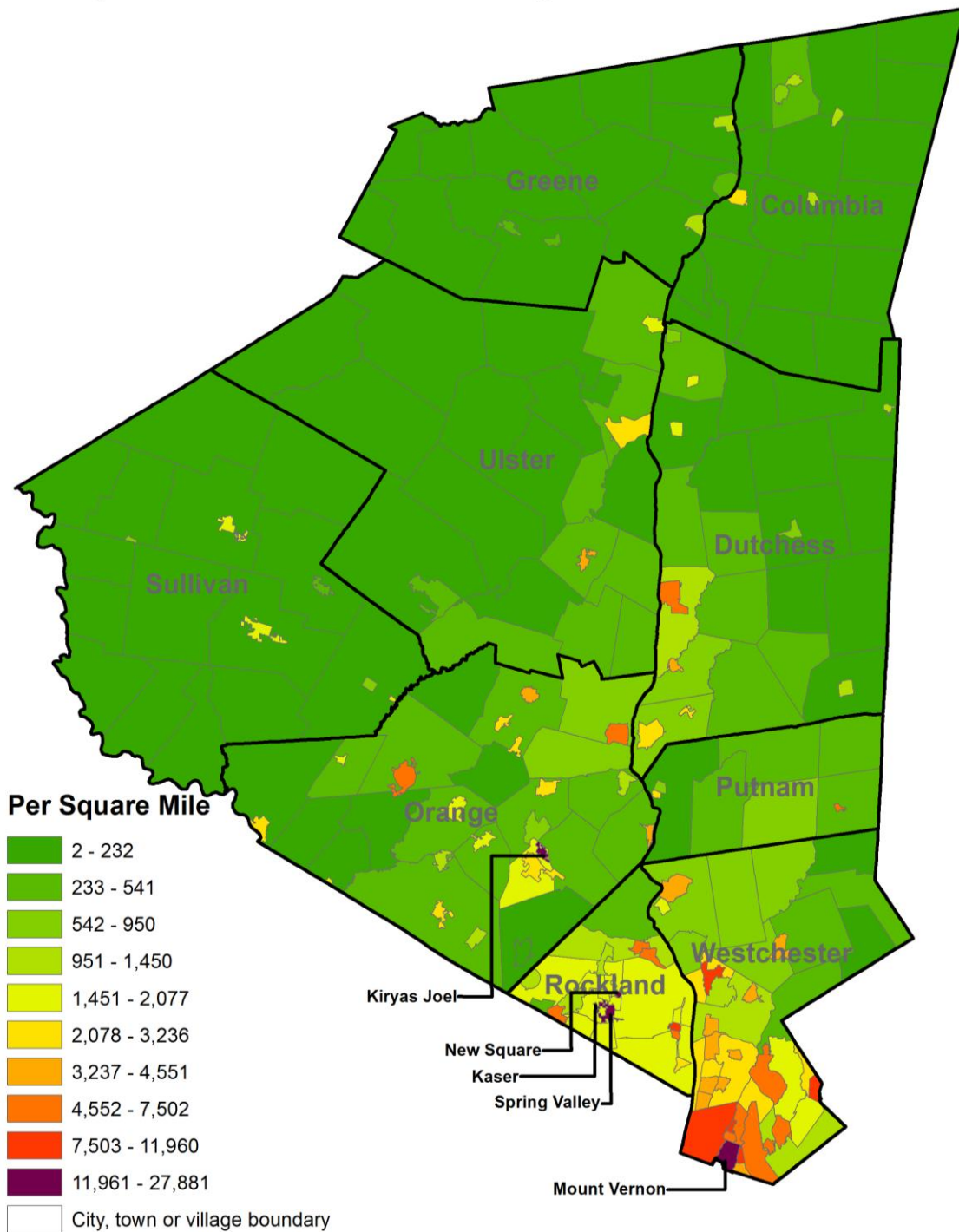


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010

Municipal Population 2013



Population Density 2013



[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

Looking again at total population, the Hudson Valley communities that saw the greatest numerical loss over the 2000-2013 period were the City of Hudson in Columbia County, the City of Mount Vernon in Westchester County and the Town of Bedford in Westchester County. As a percentage, the communities that saw the greatest decline were the Village of Jeffersonville in Sullivan County, the Village of Tuxedo Park in Orange County and the Town of Hardenburgh in Ulster County, with 30%, 23% and 21% declines respectively.¹⁰ (See table below.)

Hudson Valley Municipal Population Decrease –Top Ten Largest							
Largest Numerical Decrease 2000-2013				Largest Percentage Decrease 2000-2013			
Name	County	2013 Population	Decrease 2000-2013	Name	County	2013 Population	% Change 2000-2013
Milan	Dutchess	2,418	-2,141	Milan	Dutchess	2,418	-47%
Village of Saugerties	Ulster	3,951	-1,004	Jeffersonville	Sullivan	294	-30%
Hudson	Columbia	6,686	-838	Tuxedo Park	Orange	564	-23%
Mount Vernon	Westchester	67,653	-728	Hardenburgh	Ulster	165	-21%
Bedford	Westchester	17,500	-633	Wurtsboro	Sullivan	980	-21%
Larchmont	Westchester	5,898	-587	Village of Saugerties	Ulster	3,951	-20%
Kent	Putnam	13,476	-533	Jewett	Greene	796	-18%
Scarsdale	Westchester	17,337	-486	Tivoli	Dutchess	988	-15%
Town of Saugerties	Ulster	19,419	-449	Village of Athens	Greene	1,446	-15%
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	2,658	-419	Millerton	Dutchess	790	-15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey.

There were 133 communities in the Hudson Valley below the average growth rate of 5% over the thirteen-year period. Of the thirteen cities in the Hudson Valley, Middletown saw the greatest growth rate with 10%, while Hudson saw the greatest rate of decline at 11.1%.

¹⁰ One caveat to looking at population loss as a percentage. Municipalities with low populations can have dramatic percentage changes that appear disproportionately large. See note 11 for further explanation as to why the Town of Milan in Dutchess County and the Village of Saugerties are not listed in the narrative for having a large numerical or percentage decrease in population.

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

*[*See the note below for an explanation about the table of municipalities seeing the largest decline in population from 2000 to 2013.¹¹]*

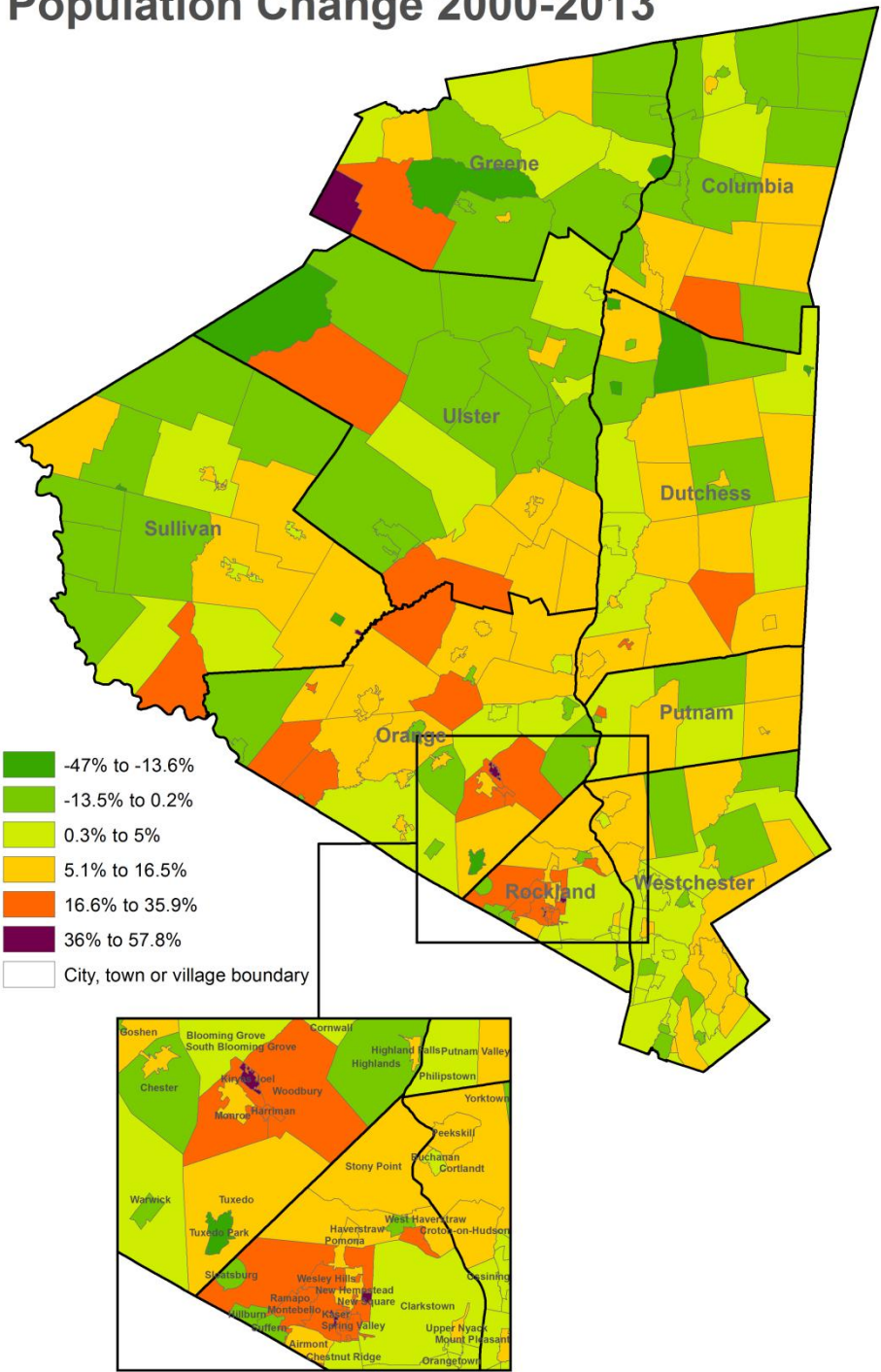
Many high growth areas in the Hudson Valley are in rural and suburban parts of the valley such as northern Orange County, central and eastern parts of Dutchess County and southern Ulster County. (See table below and map on page 15.) The average municipal growth rate among all Hudson Valley municipalities between 2000 and 2013 was 5%.

Hudson Valley Municipal Population Increase –Top Ten Largest							
Largest Numerical Increase 2000-2013				Largest Percentage Increase 2000-2013			
Name	County	2013 Population	Increase 2000-2013	Name	County	2013 Population	%Change 2000-2013
Ramapo	Rockland	128,336	19,431	Kiryas Joel	Orange	20,734	57.8%
Monroe	Orange	40,618	9,211	Bloomingsburg	Sullivan	545	54.4%
Kiryas Joel	Orange	20,734	7,596	New Square	Rockland	7,127	54.1%
Spring Valley	Rockland	31,742	6,278	Halcott	Greene	289	49.7%
New Rochelle	Westchester	77,820	5,638	Kaser	Rockland	4,837	45.9%
White Plains	Westchester	57,153	4,076	Lumberland	Sullivan	2,636	35.9%
East Fishkill	Dutchess	29,131	3,542	Nelsonville	Putnam	759	34.3%
Cortlandt	Westchester	41,957	3,490	Fishkill (V)	Dutchess	2,248	29.6%
Harrison	Westchester	27,636	3,482	Monroe	Orange	40,618	29.3%
Beekman	Dutchess	14,616	3,164	Denning	Ulster	666	29.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey.

¹¹ Pattern confirmed with both Ulster County and Dutchess County Planning Departments that Census 2000 population numbers for the Town of Milan and the Village of Saugerties were incorrect. In 2000, both municipalities had erroneously received group quarter populations from correctional facilities, Milan receiving 2,203 persons from Green Haven Correctional Facility in Beekman and Saugerties receiving 1,047 persons from Eastern Correctional Facility in Wawarsing. Each county challenged the counts when the figures were released in 2001, and while the Census Bureau acknowledges the error, as a rule, they do not change census statistics. Thus, both Milan and Saugerties have skewed numerical and percentage changes between 2000 and 2013. Pattern has not altered the Census numbers in any way, and Milan and Saugerties appear at the top of these lists despite the error. See Federal Register/Vol. 66, No. 130/Friday July 6, 2001 for more details. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2001-07-06/pdf/01-17113.pdf>

Hudson Valley Municipal Population Change 2000-2013



For an interactive map on current population and population change in the Hudson Valley, please visit <http://arcg.is/1F4oxVv>

Birth Rates in the Hudson Valley

An examination of crude birth rates¹² in individual Hudson Valley communities also helps to tell the story of population growth and decline. The communities with the highest birth rates were in Rockland and Orange Counties and are communities that are either entirely Hasidic or have large concentrations of Hasidic or Jewish Orthodox populations. The Villages of Kaser, New Square, Kiryas Joel and Spring Valley, and the Towns of Monroe (Orange County) and Ramapo (Rockland County) all had birth rates in 2013 that were greater than 20 births per 1,000. The average birth rate among Hudson Valley municipalities in 2013 was 9.7 and the median was 8.7 births per thousand, while the average birth rate in 2002 was 11.8 and the median was 11.2 births per thousand.¹³

Communities with some of the lowest birth rates in 2013 include the Town of Hillsdale in Columbia County, the Village of New Paltz in Ulster County and the Town of Clinton in Dutchess County, with 2.1, 2.6 and 3.2 respectively. More than three-quarters (184) of the 237 communities for which live birth data were available had birth rates lower than they were ten years earlier.¹⁴

Hudson Valley Municipal Birth Rates 2013 - Top Ten Highest and Lowest							
Highest Birth Rates 2013				Lowest Birth Rates 2013			
Name	County	2013 Population	Births per 1000	Name	County	2013 Population	Births per 1000
Kaser	Rockland	4,837	58.9	Tuxedo Park	Orange	564	1.8
New Square	Rockland	7,127	44.2	Hillsdale	Columbia	1,913	2.1
Kiryas Joel	Orange	20,734	43.5	Village of New Paltz	Ulster	6,898	2.6
Monroe	Orange	40,618	31.0	Canaan	Columbia	1,704	2.9
Ramapo	Rockland	128,336	23.6	Clinton	Dutchess	4,312	3.2
Spring Valley	Rockland	31,742	21.7	Halcott	Greene	289	3.5
City of Newburgh	Orange	28,731	19.0	Forestburgh	Sullivan	867	3.5
Village of Liberty	Sullivan	4,326	19.0	Unionville	Orange	514	3.9
Hardenburgh	Ulster	165	18.2	Tivoli	Dutchess	988	4.0
Hudson	Columbia	6,686	16.2	Austerlitz	Columbia	1,423	4.2

Source: NYS Dept. of Health Vital Statistics 2013, Table 55. U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Est.

¹² Crude birth rates indicate the number of live births occurring during the year per 1,000 population, estimated at midyear. In calculating crude birth rate, the number of live births is divided by the total population of a given geography rather than simply women of childbearing years, as birth rates are sometimes calculated.

¹³ Because there is no population data or estimates for Hudson Valley municipalities for the year 2002, birth rates for that year were calculated using total live births from 2002 NYS DOH vital statistics divided by Census 2000 population, times 1,000.

¹⁴ Communities with very low populations can have dramatic changes in birth rates. For example, the Village of Unionville in Orange County had a 77% decrease in birth rate between 2002 and 2013, but the total population of the village is 514 and it had only seven fewer births in 2013 than in 2002.

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

At the county level, every county in the Hudson Valley has declined in birth rates from 2000 to 2013, with Putnam County showing the largest drop of 35%. At just 3%, Sullivan County showed the least decline over the time period. In 2013, Rockland County had the highest birth rate at 14.8 live births per 1,000 population, followed by Orange County at 12.7 births per thousand. Putnam County had the lowest birth rate in 2013 at 8.0 births per thousand.

Hudson Valley Counties - Change in Crude Birth Rates 2000-2013							
Geography (county)	2000			2013			% Change in rate 2000-2013
	Population	Births	Rate per thousand	Population	Births	Rate per thousand	
Columbia	63,094	661	10.5	62,674	539	8.6	-17.9%
Dutchess	280,150	3,340	11.9	297,385	2,594	8.7	-26.8%
Greene	48,195	479	9.9	48,928	418	8.5	-14.0%
Orange	341,367	4,910	14.4	373,902	4,746	12.7	-11.8%
Putnam	95,745	1,192	12.4	99,718	802	8.0	-35.4%
Rockland	286,753	4,563	15.9	315,069	4,650	14.8	-7.3%
Sullivan	73,966	829	11.2	77,134	837	10.9	-3.2%
Ulster	177,749	1,798	10.1	182,086	1,585	8.7	-13.9%
Westchester	923,459	13,300	14.4	956,283	10,557	11.0	-23.3%
Region	2,290,478	31,072	13.6	2,413,179	26,728	11.1	-18.4%

Source: NYS Dept. of Health Vital Statistics, Table 7, 2000-2013

For 2013, compared to the rest of New York state and the nation, the Hudson Valley region has a slightly higher birth rate than the state outside of New York City but a lower rate than New York City only and New York state as a whole. The Hudson Valley is also lower than the national rate of 13 births per thousand.

Hudson Valley Crude Birth Rates in Context - 2000-2013			
Geography	2000 Birth Rate (per thousand)	2013 Birth Rate (per thousand)	Percent Change 2000-2013
Hudson Valley Counties (aggregated)	13.6	11.1	-18.4%
New York City	15.1	14	-7.3%
New York State (excluding NYC)	12.5	10.6	-15.2%
New York State - Total	13.6	12.1	-11.0%
United States	14	13	-7.1%

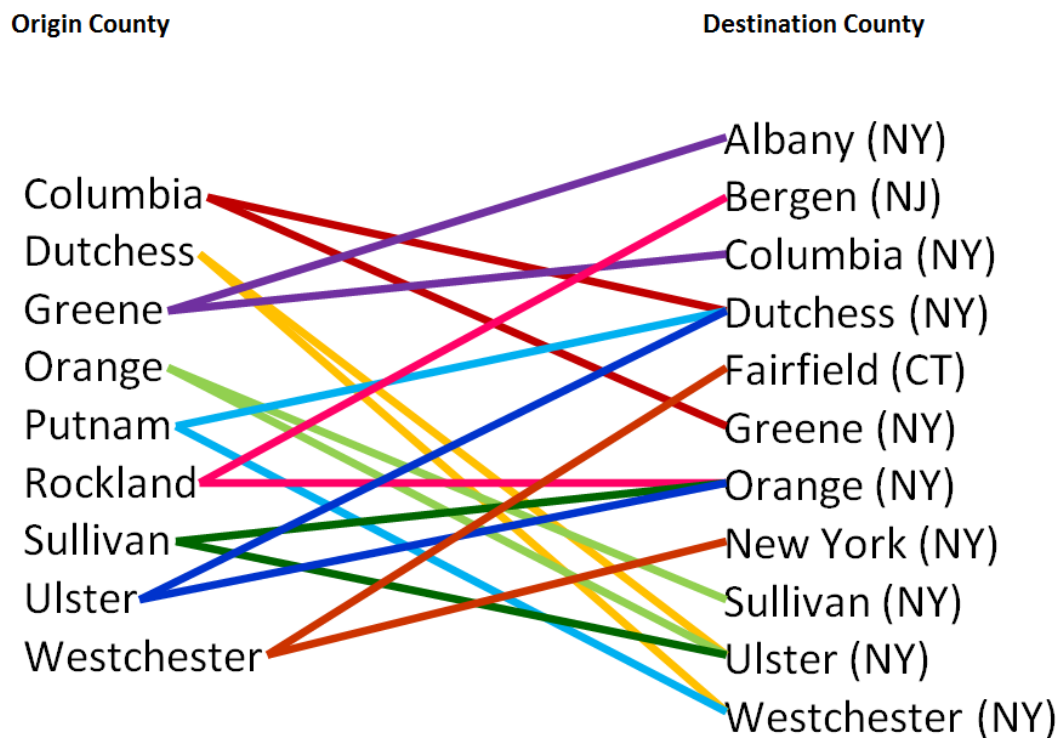
Source: NYS Dept. of Health Vital Statistics, Table 7, 2000-2013. World Bank Birth Rate data, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CBRT.IN>

Where Are People Moving?

The Census Bureau provides a glimpse into domestic migration patterns at the county level using American Community Survey statistics. The numbers indicate that people in the Hudson Valley who move from one county to another are far more likely to move to a county outside of the Valley than to another county within the Valley. At the regional level in 2012, 76,955 movers, or 79%, left the region entirely while 20,980, or 21%, moved from one Hudson Valley county to another. Westchester and Rockland County movers were the most likely to leave the region, at 89% and 83% respectively, while Columbia County movers were least likely to leave the region at slightly more than 58%. (See table on page 19.) However, while many movers are leaving the Hudson Valley, an examination of top destinations for outbound movers shows that they are not always moving far away.

Top outbound locations in each Hudson Valley county tend to be a neighboring county. For example, the top two destinations for outbound movers from Columbia, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan and Ulster Counties were to directly adjacent counties within the Hudson Valley. Greene, Rockland and Westchester Counties' top two destinations were to directly adjacent counties as well but not always within the Hudson Valley. For example, the top destination for Greene County movers is Albany County; a top destination for Rockland County movers is Bergen County, NJ; and the top two destinations for Westchester movers are New York County and Fairfield County, CT. Thus, while many movers are leaving the Hudson Valley, many are leaving for destinations that are on the periphery of the region.

County-to-County Out-Migration Top Destinations



Hudson Valley County-to-County Migration in 2012					
Geography	Total Outbound	Migrating to Different County Within the Hudson Valley		Migrating Outside the Hudson Valley	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Columbia	2,710	1,135	41.9%	1,575	58.1%
Dutchess	14,455	3,910	27.0%	10,545	73.0%
Greene	2,925	711	24.3%	2,214	75.7%
Orange	15,531	4,131	26.6%	11,400	73.4%
Putnam	4,927	1,872	38.0%	3,055	62.0%
Rockland	10,997	1,833	16.7%	9,164	83.3%
Sullivan	4,059	1,050	25.9%	3,009	74.1%
Ulster	8,324	2,449	29.4%	5,875	70.6%
Westchester	34,007	3,889	11.4%	30,118	88.6%
Region	97,935	20,980	21.4%	76,955	78.6%

Source: 2012 ACS 5-year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau County to County Migration Flows. <https://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/acs/county-to-county.htm>

On the in-migration side, an overwhelming majority of movers is coming from locations to the south of its new home. Rockland and Westchester Counties are receiving people from Bronx and New York Counties and Bergen County, NJ. Inbound population from Westchester County to Putnam and Dutchess Counties accounts for 23% and 10% respectively. The highest percentage of in-movers to Orange County comes from Bronx County. Again, these data demonstrate the relationship between the Hudson Valley and the greater New York metropolitan region and shows a broad northern migration, but we can only speculate as to the reason for these moves. Is it housing-related or due to the local cost of living; or does it have to do with economic opportunity, taxes or some other reason? A further examination of the characteristics of who actually is moving in the Hudson Valley can begin to provide answers to some of those questions.

Who Is Most Likely to Move?

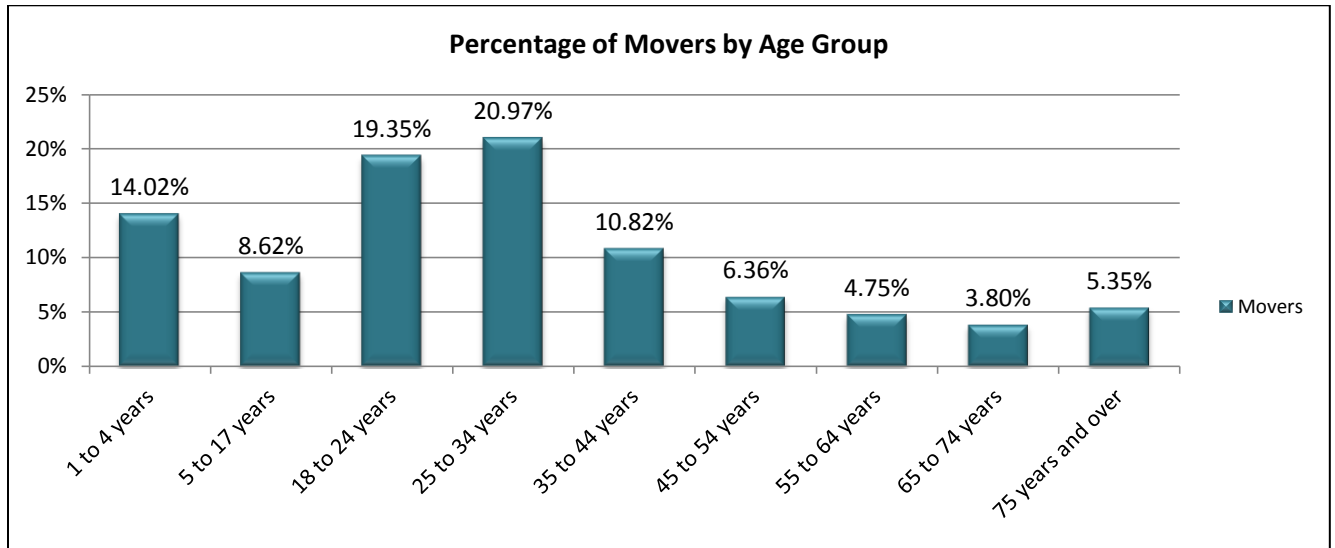
Pattern looked at the geographic mobility characteristics of movers in Hudson Valley counties in order to understand who is most likely to move from one location to another in a given year.¹⁵ Several different factors were considered in looking at those most likely to move, such as age cohorts, race and Hispanic or Latino origin, educational attainment, income level and housing tenure. In the aggregate, Hudson Valley people moving to a different residence from the prior year in 2012 tend to have the following characteristics:

- They were younger, primarily in the 18-34 age range with slightly more than 19% of 18-24 year olds and nearly 21% of 25-34 year olds reporting having moved in the last year;

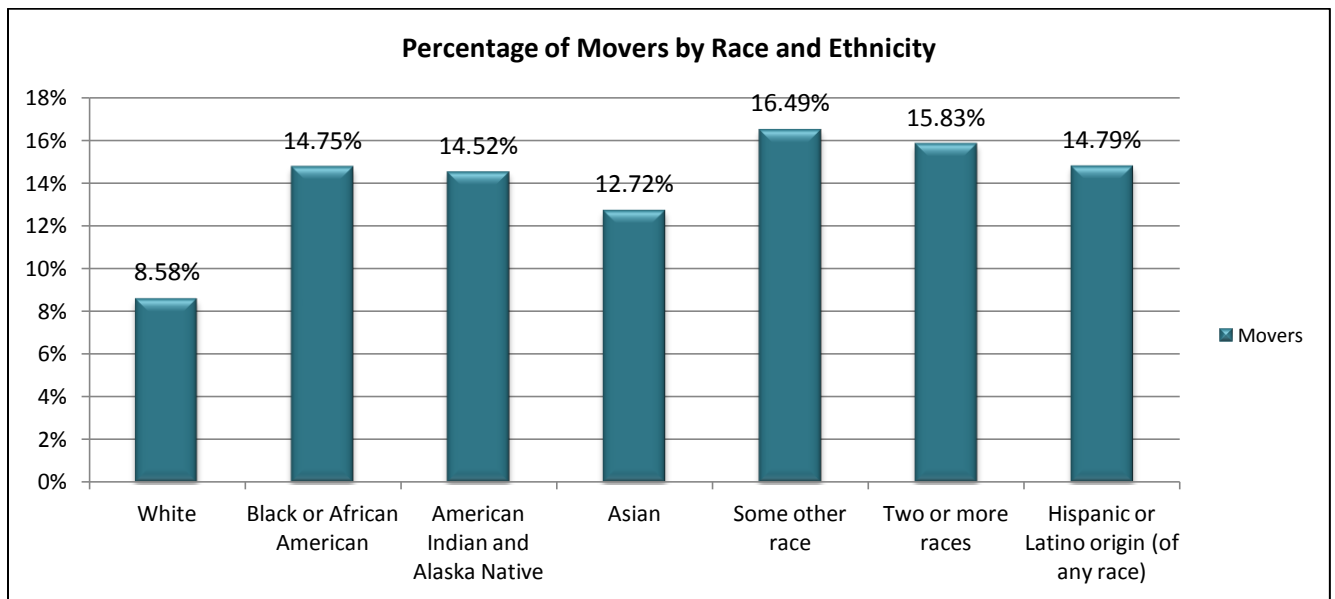
¹⁵ Data were gathered and aggregated by Pattern from the American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year Estimates, Table S0701 "Geographic Mobility." These data look at Hudson Valley residents who report having a different address in the previous year. If a person reports having moved in the last year, whether from within the same county, from outside the county, from outside the state or from outside the country, that person is considered a "mover."

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

- They were minority, particularly black, Latino or persons either identifying as some race other than white or two or more races, with between 15-16% in each racial or ethnic category reporting having moved in the last year;
- They were renters, who were far more likely to move than homeowners, with slightly more than 21% of renters moving in the last year compared with just over 4% of homeowners;
- They possess less than a high school degree, with nearly 13% moving in the last year; and
- They tend to have lower incomes, particularly those making under \$35,000 annually reporting having moved.

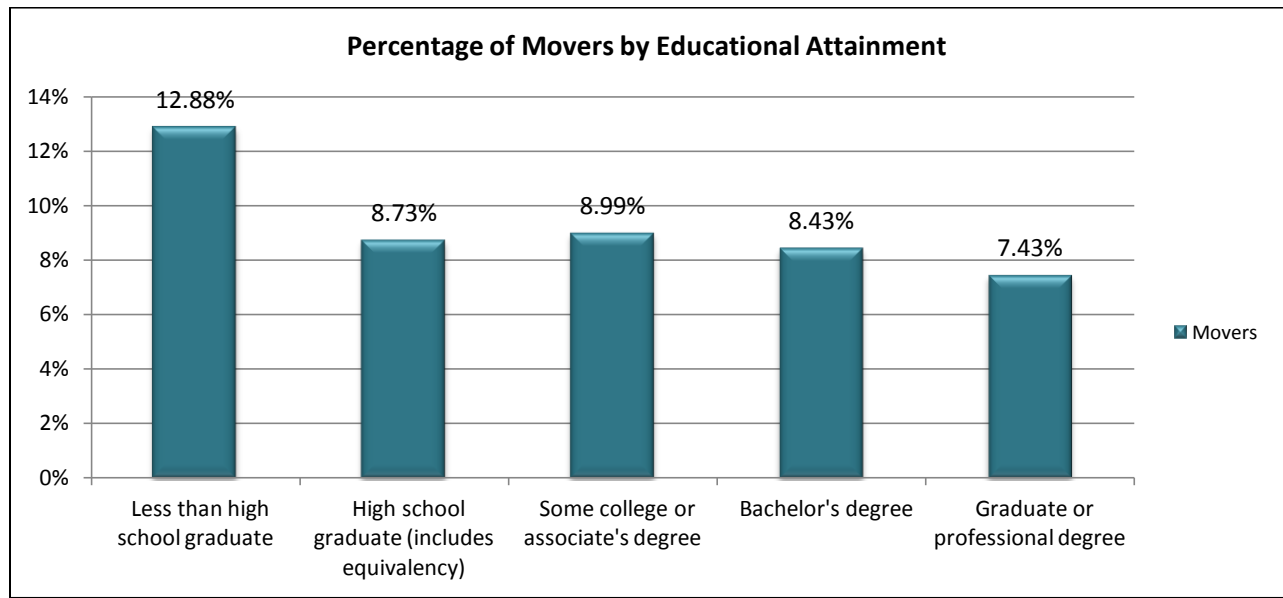


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year Estimates, Table S0701 "Geographic Mobility."

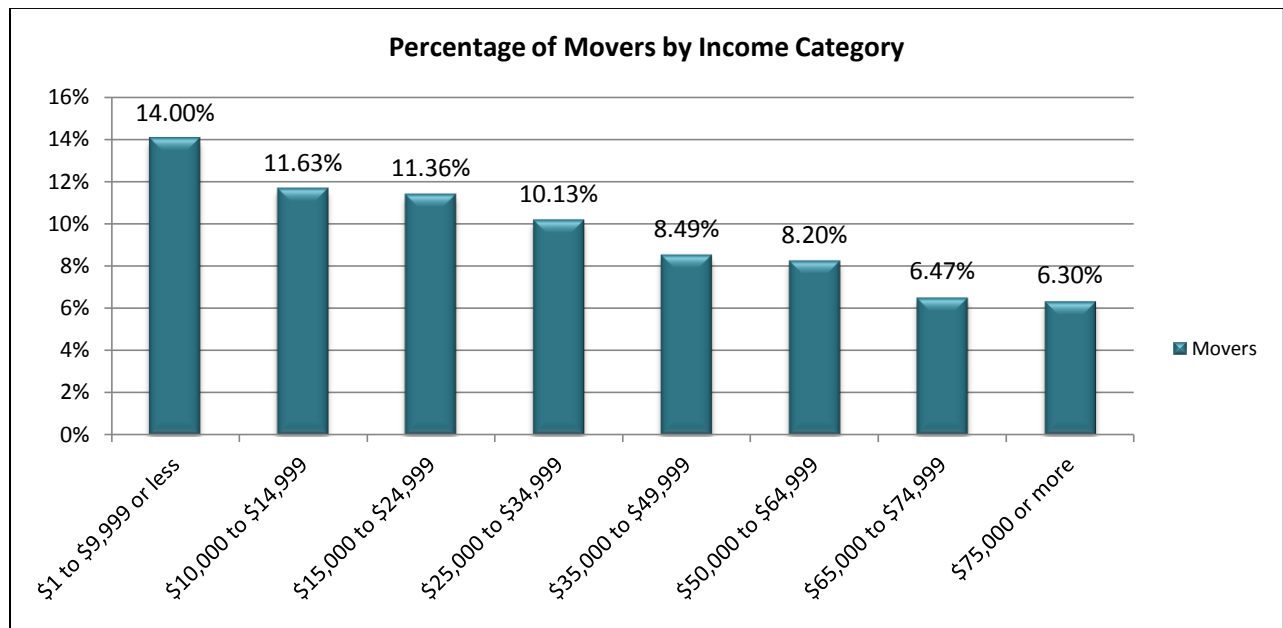


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year Estimates, Table S0701 "Geographic Mobility."

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year Estimates, Table S0701 "Geographic Mobility."



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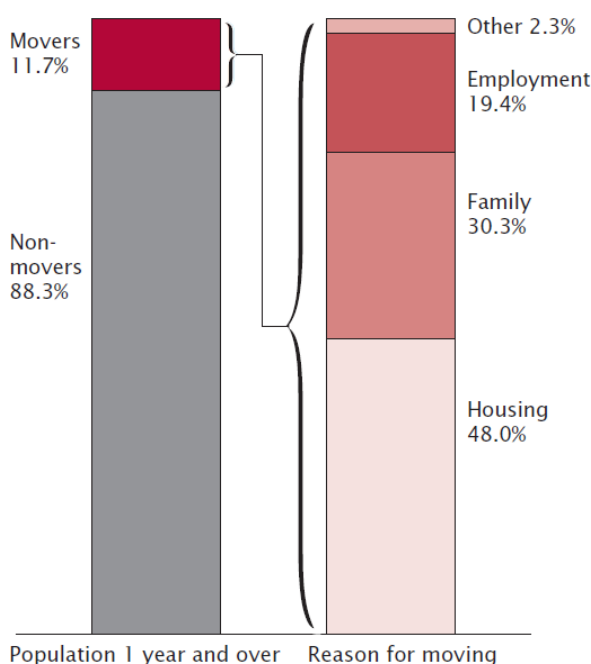
The emerging profile of a person likely to move is someone who is younger, probably at the beginning of his or her career; likely without children or having children who are not yet in school; identifies as a racial or ethnic minority; and is likely to be of lower income, possibly with less than a high school education. This profile seems to indicate that a person's reason for moving is likely motivated by both housing and economic factors, including the search for a first job after college or better paying work and the search for more suitable or affordable housing. It is difficult to know the precise reason for a person's move to another location. However, the Census Bureau conducts annual surveys to attempt to answer this question.

Reasons for Moving

The U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey takes a yearly look at the reasons for moving in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).¹⁶ While statistics are not available on a local level, looking at national numbers can provide some insight into why someone in the Hudson Valley might choose to move. In the 2013 release, the Census Bureau estimated 35.9 million persons one-year-old and over moved to a different residence. Movers are broken into 19 different categories, which can be collapsed into four broad categories: Family-related, Job-related, Housing-related and Other. Of the total movers, Housing-related reasons had the highest response rate at 48%. Family-related reasons were the second-most selected reason at 30%, followed by Job-related reasons (19%) and Other (2%).

When looking at different segments of the population, a few highlights from the ASEC report emerge¹⁷:

How many people moved and what was their main reason for moving? In the United States, 35.9 million people moved between 2012 and 2013.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

Source: Ihrke, David. U.S. Census Bureau. "Reason for Moving: 2012 to 2013." June 2014.

AGE

- 20-29 year-olds were far more likely to move to establish their own homes,
- 24-44 year-olds were more likely to move for a new job or job transfer and
- 25-44 year-olds were more likely to move to be closer to work or have an easier commute

RACE/ETHNICITY

- Black or African American respondents were more likely to move for housing-related reasons, with "Wanted new or better home/apartment" being the top reason
- Asians were more likely to move for a new job or job transfer and are far more likely to move to be closer to work or have a better commute

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Those with bachelor's degrees or higher were more likely to move for a new job or job transfer, and they were more likely to move to establish their own households
- Those with a high school degree or less were more likely to move to find cheaper housing

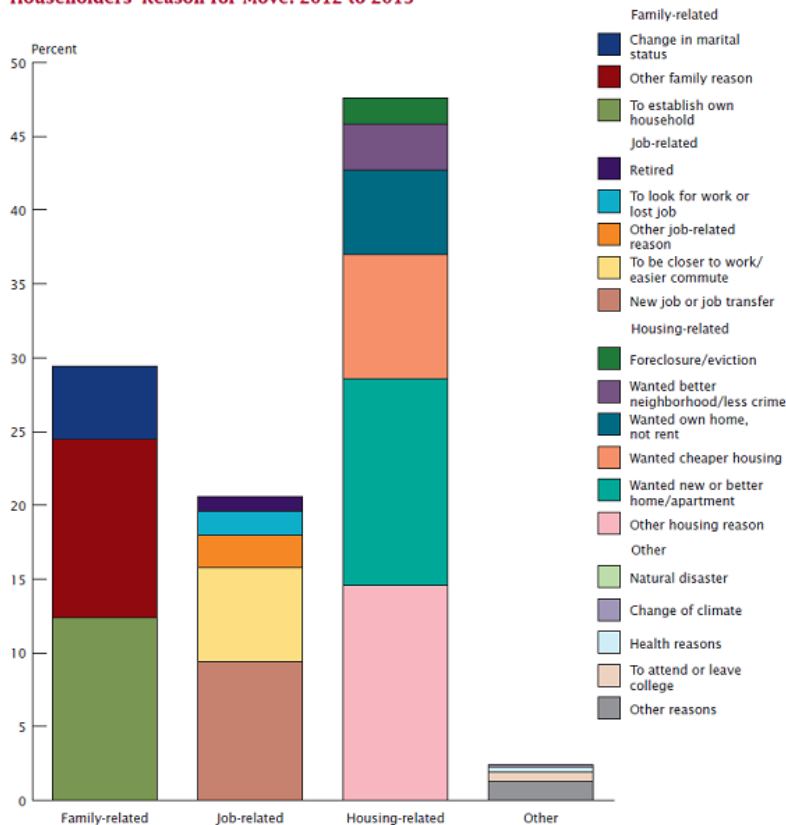
¹⁶ Ihrke, David. U.S. Census Bureau. "Reason for Moving: 2012 to 2013." June 2014. <https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p20-574.pdf>

¹⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Table 23.

[CHANGING HUDSON VALLEY - POPULATION TRENDS]

It is clear that housing, family and job-related reasons are top motivators for movers nationwide, and these reasons may reflect the motivations of movers in the Hudson Valley. People are moving to find better and more affordable housing; they are moving for economic reasons, because of a new job or a job transfer; and they are moving to establish their own households.

Householders' Reason for Move: 2012 to 2013



Source: Ihrke, David. U.S. Census Bureau. "Reason for Moving: 2012 to 2013." June 2014.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE BRIEF

As part of developing the Urban Action Agenda (UAA), keeping communities apprised of recent trends is critical to their revitalization efforts. This first update focuses on recent demographic trends in the Hudson Valley as well as New York state. For some, demographic data is synonymous with mundane or uninteresting information yet, for Pattern, trending data on population is of the utmost importance for perfecting strategies to address urban revitalization.

Pattern intends to regularly provide the UAA communities with vital data and best practices by which to help shape their revitalization efforts. Starting with this issue brief - *Changing Hudson Valley: Population Trends* - we endeavor to offer the building blocks to foster well thought out and logically planned growth in the Hudson Valley.

The Urban Action Agenda (UAA): *Project Description and Update*

The Urban Action Agenda (UAA) is a three-year initiative led by Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress to promote the revitalization of urban centers throughout the nine-county Hudson Valley Region. For purposes of the UAA, urban centers include cities, villages and other areas where population, social, cultural, civic and economic activity traditionally have clustered.

Though it is part of the larger New York City metropolitan region, the Hudson Valley does not have a single urban center that acts as the region's heart but instead consists of a constellation of urban centers, large and small, located along the Hudson River and other historic transportation corridors. Today, these places face a number of challenges such as concentrations of poverty, aging infrastructure, declining or stagnant population numbers, lack of affordable housing and jobs and commercial vacancies, among others; but some of the Hudson Valley's urban centers are starting to turn the corner. Nationally, trends show a renewed interest in urban living by young adults, empty nesters and seniors. Vibrant downtowns and waterfronts, walkable neighborhoods, access to high quality public spaces and other amenities are attracting the well-educated workers, innovators and entrepreneurs that are necessary to grow local economies in cities across the country. The urban centers of the Hudson Valley are poised to take advantage of this shift; and to varying degrees some already are.

Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress sees this as a historic moment to focus attention on the revitalization of the region's urban centers. With their existing infrastructure, these communities are best suited to accommodate the region's future growth. A focus on urban centers is consistent with our region's environmental ethos and also serves to aid the preservation of the region's abundant scenic beauty for residents and visitors alike. In our view, the long-term economic, environmental and societal sustainability of the Hudson Valley are tied to the revitalization of these centers. Vibrant and diverse urban centers can and should be a key part of the Hudson Valley region's identity going forward.

Consistent with Pattern's role as a 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, the UAA will seek to place the revitalization of our population centers squarely at the forefront of the region's policy and investment priorities at the local, regional and state level. To accomplish this, Pattern will:

- assess the state of the region and benchmark existing indicators;
- convene and collaborate with local officials, regional agencies and organizations;
- educate through written reports about our research and by periodically hosting urban strategists and experts to speak on a variety of topics facing our communities, from transportation and housing to economy and quality of life;
- use public engagement to solicit ideas;
- integrate our work with initiatives in the larger New York metropolitan region; and, ultimately,
- prepare a regional strategy based on local and national best practices that can guide revitalization efforts at the local level and inform decisions at the regional, state and national level.

Twenty-five communities in the Hudson Valley have agreed to participate directly in the UAA initiative over the three-year period. They range from large cities like Yonkers, to mid-sized cities like Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Poughkeepsie, and White Plains, and smaller cities like Beacon, Hudson, Kingston, Middletown, Newburgh, Peekskill, and Port Jervis. They also include the Villages of Brewster, Catskill, Ellenville, Haverstraw, Highland Falls, Liberty, Monticello, Nyack, Walden, and Wappingers Falls, the Hamlet of Nanuet, and the Towns of Fishkill and Saugerties. Each of these communities has its own unique issues and opportunities; however they share many similar challenges as well. As part of the project, Pattern will develop data profiles for each of these UAA communities and assist them to identify:

- revitalization strategies that are working and which may be transferable;
- unique amenities and assets that should be promoted; and
- transformative or catalyst projects that can be advocated for under the UAA banner.

The UAA is funded in part through a grant from the Ford Foundation, with assistance from the Regional Plan Association (RPA). Other funders include Community Foundations of the Hudson Valley and the Hudson River Valley Greenway. Orange & Rockland Utilities, AKRF, and St. Luke's Cornwall Hospital are the primary sponsors of UAA events. In addition, this project, and all of Pattern for Progress' work in the Hudson Valley, is made possible through the contributions and generous support of our members.

A WORK IN PROGRESS - UPDATE

Pattern Staff

The Pattern Board of Directors adopted the Urban Action Agenda as one of two main strategies supporting its 50th anniversary goals and, since September 2014, Pattern has been working on moving the UAA from concept to reality. At the beginning of the project Pattern hired staff, with Paul Hesse joining the team as Senior Planner in September 2014. Pattern then brought Michael Welti, AICP, on board as Vice President for Urban and Regional Planning in May 2015. Paul and Michael comprise the core team working on the UAA, with support from the rest of the Pattern staff, the Pattern Board and other regional partners.

Pattern Fellows

Starting in October 2014, Pattern re-engineered its Fellows regional leadership training program to be aligned with the UAA, with each Fellow in that class assigned to a community to gather baseline conditions data and to conduct a deeper examination of three UAA communities: Fishkill, Middletown and New Rochelle. Individual Fellows have been asked to present their work in villages like Liberty in Sullivan County. The subsequent two Fellows classes will also be incorporated into the UAA.

Information Gathering and Outreach

In November 2014, Pattern hosted a well-attended first project briefing with mayors, supervisors and municipal staff from the 25 participating UAA communities, and throughout the project thus far, Pattern has been meeting individually with UAA community partners to provide updates on the project and discuss specific issues facing each community. Also throughout the project, Pattern has been meeting

with various community groups working in UAA locations, including Community Voices Heard, Habitat for Humanity, Hudson River Housing, Latinos Unidos and others. In January 2015, Pattern organized and hosted an outreach event at SUNY New Paltz as part of Regional Plan Association's (RPA) 4th Regional Plan, which had more than 60 attendees, including many UAA community partners, to discuss the future needs and goals of the Hudson Valley.

In February 2015, Pattern began working with a web developer to establish a dynamic and interactive web presence for the project, allowing a platform for Pattern to engage the public and UAA community partners. Once launched, various data will be available for use by the public, including UAA community-specific profiles that Pattern has been developing in coordination with RPA. Pattern has also gathered data on a number of different topics for the UAA communities, including spare water and wastewater capacity, which was presented during Pattern's annual infrastructure conference; housing cost burden for renters and owners; property taxes; building permit data; jobs and local economy data; and school district data.

Unique Initiatives

In March 2015, Pattern launched a pilot effort in one UAA community - the City of Newburgh - with the *Times Herald-Record* (THR) called "Newburgh Block by Block," which will complement the work of Habitat Newburgh and the Newburgh Community Land Bank. The project seeks to highlight current successes in reclaiming distressed parts of the city and advocating for strategies that work. The THR devoted four pages to the project in its April 26, 2015 edition.

Coordination with Regional Priorities

Pattern has worked with the Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council (MHREDC) to ensure that investment in urban centers is identified as a priority in the Upstate Revitalization Initiative (URI). In May 2015, Pattern hosted a well-attended workshop on the 2015 Consolidated Funding Application round and the URI for UAA communities. Also in May, in addition to several previous occasions, Pattern hosted representatives from some of the most distressed UAA communities - those communities identified as "Opportunity Areas" by the MHREDC - to discuss strategies for inclusion of their particular needs in regional plans.

Events

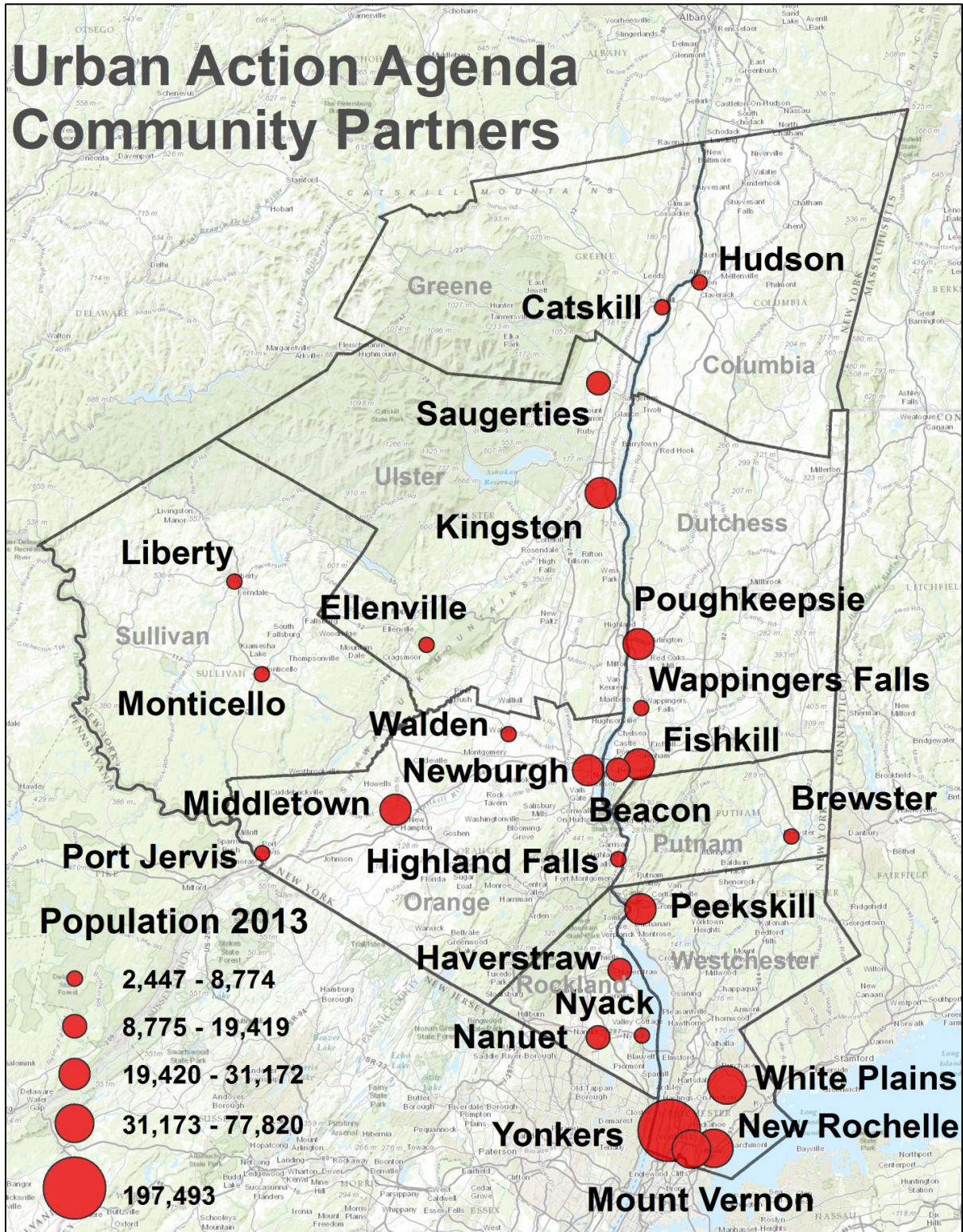
On June 23, Pattern hosted the first UAA event of 2015 called "Downtown Turnaround: Restoring the Promise of Our Population Centers." This event focused on current topics in urban communities, including transit-oriented development and downtown parking policy; housing issues such as redevelopment in urban centers for mixed-use mixed-income projects; and urban infill and adaptive reuse of downtown or urban center properties. The event also featured keynote speaker Tom Murphy, senior fellow at the Urban Land Institute and former mayor of Pittsburgh from 1994 to 2006. Pattern plans to hold a second event - a roundtable discussion on Business Improvement Districts and other strategies for downtown improvements for the UAA communities - in Fall 2015.

Urban Action Agenda Community Partners

The 25 UAA community partners are found all over the Hudson Valley, from Rockland and Westchester Counties up to Columbia and Greene Counties. This table shows recent population trends in each community. Communities were selected based on common characteristics, such as population density, concentration of poverty, traditional downtowns and Main Streets, and cultural and economic activity. Some communities have dramatically changing demographics while others have stagnated in terms of population growth. Future issue briefs will take a closer look at other aspects of the changing Hudson Valley.

UAA Communities Population Trends 2000-2013							
Community	2000	2010	2013	Community	2000	2010	2013
Beacon	13,808	15,541	14,724	Mount Vernon	68,381	67,292	67,896
Brewster	2,162	2,390	2,447	Nanuet (CDP)	16,707	17,882	18,578
Village of Catskill	4,392	4,081	4,044	New Rochelle	72,182	77,062	77,820
Ellenville	4,130	4,135	4,140	City of Newburgh	28,259	28,866	28,731
Town of Fishkill	19,256	22,107	23,078	Nyack	6,737	6,765	6,980
Village of Haverstraw	10,117	11,910	11,952	Peekskill	22,441	23,583	23,702
Highland Falls	3,678	3,900	3,872	Port Jervis	8,860	8,828	8,774
Hudson	7,524	6,718	6,686	City of Poughkeepsie	29,871	32,736	31,172
City of Kingston	23,456	23,893	23,823	Town of Saugerties	18,821	19,482	19,419
Village of Liberty	3,975	4,392	4,326	Walden	6,164	6,978	6,931
Middletown	25,388	28,086	27,953	Wappingers Falls	3,952	4,580	5,301
Monticello	6,512	6,726	6,781	White Plains	53,077	56,853	57,153
				Yonkers	196,019	195,976	197,493

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 and 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.



HUDSON VALLEY **PATTERN** *for* **PROGRESS**