

Population, Employment and Income Projections  
to 1975 and 1980 by OPC Regions

This section presents and discusses a set of consistent projections of Population, Employment, and Total and Per-Capita Income for OPC Regions. The purpose of these regional projections is to quantify the extent of changes in the economic characteristics of the various regions of the State which will come about if trends established in the 1960-1967 period continue through 1980. The analytical tables are aimed at comparing the relative performance of the regions and to indicate the magnitude of inter-regional differences in growth rates and activity level during the decade of the 1970's.

It is hoped that by quantifying the most probable changes in regional activity, the various Functional specialists and leaders at various levels of government will be better equipped to identify the emerging issues of the 1970's and to act in such a manner as to accentuate the positive trends and mitigate adverse situations.

While the narrative in this section is centered upon highlighting the major trends in the broad economic indicators, the other sections of this report make use of these projections and speak to the broader issues which will face the State in the coming decade.

~~THE~~ THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE 1970's -

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

New York State's economic outlook for the 1970's indicates a decade of strong economic growth, characterized by a growing population, a changing pattern of employment and rising incomes.

Throughout the decade, New York's economy will, unquestionably, continue to grow more diverse, complex and mature - maintaining its position of economic preeminence among states.

The important trends, developments and implicit policy issues facing New York State in the next ten years will reflect those of the nation, but they will be no mirror image of them.

This, of course, has been the case in the past.

New York has lead the way in industrialization, urbanization and the design of innovative, yet responsible, social programs.

The economic outlook for the next ten years suggests that many of the challenges of the 1970's will be unique, not mere extensions of current challenges. The formulation of effective development policy for the decade ahead, responsive to these challenges, requires a thorough understanding of this outlook.

Table II-1 presents a summary of New York State's long-range economic outlook for the seventies.

Highlights of the outlook, based on detailed projections presented in Section IV, follow:

- 1) The State's population will increase 2 million over the next ten years from approximately 19 million in 1970 to somewhere near 21 million in 1980.



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2) More important, the age distribution of the State's population will continue to shift markedly. The expected sharp increase in young adult population over the next decade (almost a 20 percent increase for the 20-39 year age group) and virtual cessation of increases in the teenage population (around 3 percent for the 10-19 year old age group) is most noteworthy. This shifting age distribution has important implications for policies concerned with the composition of the labor force, the pattern of household spending, the mix of government expenditures and the pattern of urban development.

3) The State's labor force will increase to 9,200,000 by 1980, with the largest increases concentrated in persons 25-34 years of age, in contrast to the major increases in persons less than 25 years of age during the current decade.

4) The number of households in the State will increase at a faster rate than population and reach almost 6,900,000 in 1980.

5) The total number of jobs in the State will increase 1,500,000 over the period from 7,800,000 in 1968 to 9,300,000 in 1980, and average increase of 125,000 per year.

6) Non-manufacturing activities will account for the major employment gains with the largest relative increases in services and government.

7) Most of the manufacturing gains will occur in the durable-goods industries, with the largest relative gains in electrical machinery, transportation equipment and instruments.

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8) Real personal income will increase over \$52 billion with real per capita income rising over 45 percent during the 1970's (from \$4,100 in 1968 to \$6,100 in 1980 in 1968 dollars.

9) Over two-thirds the State's households will receive money income of more than \$10,000 in 1980 in terms of today's purchasing power (1968 dollars), compared to less than 50 percent in 1968. Less than 14 percent of the State's households can be expected to have incomes under \$4,000, compared with an estimated 19 percent in 1968. Almost 20 percent will receive incomes over \$25,000.

10) The pattern of consumer expenditures will continue to shift with the most rapid increases expected for medical care and recreation.

11) The proportion of the State's population residing in the New York City area (New York City, Nassau-Suffolk and Mid-Hudson planning and development regions) will remain stable at approximately 68 percent, while the proportion in New York City will decline from 44 to 40 percent. The Long Island, Mid-Hudson, Genesee-Finger Lakes, and Central New York planning and development regions will be the most rapidly growing areas in the State.

TABLE II-1

## SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE'S LONG-TERM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, 1960-1990

Indicator	For detail Refer to Table	1960	1968	1975	1980	1990
1) Population (thousands)	IV-2	16,782	18,190	19,660	20,760	23,400
2) Civilian Labor Force (thousands)	IV-4	7,273	7,480 <sup>a</sup>	8,630	9,240	10,300
3) Total Employment (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	IV-6	7,265	7,840	8,720	9,340	10,300
4) Personal Income <sup>2</sup>	IV-8	53,251	74,720	99,890	126,560	201,000
5) Disposable Personal Income <sup>2</sup>	IV-13	45,210	62,100	80,610	100,740	155,200
6) Personal Income per Capita <sup>3</sup>	IV-15	3,159	4,130	5,080	6,100	8,600
7) Households (thousands)	IV-9	5,248	5,560 <sup>a</sup>	6,350	6,860	7,900
8) Consumer Units (thousands)	IV-9	5,592	5,840 <sup>a</sup>	6,560	7,040	8,100

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a 1965 estimates

1 Total employment is defined as number of jobs, not number of persons.

2 In millions of 1968 dollars

3 In 1968 dollars

THE REGIONAL OUTLOOK

Although each of the 13 regions of the State have unique characteristics, it is useful for the purpose of analysis to group them into three categories: Downstate, the Corridor, and Rural.

The Downstate area centers upon New York City and includes Nassau-Suffolk and the Mid-Hudson regions. The usefulness of this grouping lies in the great influence that events in New York City have on the other two regions, especially in terms of migration and commutation.

The Corridor area includes the five regions from Albany to Buffalo which include the cities of Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. These five regions have a similar history which relates back to the westward movement of the nation including such significant developments as the Erie Canal, the railroads, and more recently the New York State Thruway. Each of these regions are strongly influenced by a standard metropolitan Statistical area and its established central city.

The Rural area contains five regions, two of which lie north of the Corridor Area and have been strongly influenced by the Adirondack Mountains, which covers much of their interior, and the St. Lawrence River and Lake George-Lake Champlain water ways, which serve as the areas Western and Eastern boundaries, respectively. The three rural regions to the South of the Corridor

area have also been influenced by topography. The Appalachian Mountains, especially in the Southern Tier West, and the Delaware foothills in the Southern Tier East have acted as a barrier to trade and commerce to some extent.

The rural area is characterized, in general terms, as lacking major population centers, low population densities, an economy relatively strong in Agriculture and/or recreation, and generally a limited transportation network.

The three areas show little change in their share of the State's employment, income and population from 1960 to 1980. The Downstate area will continue to contain just over 67% of the State's population and 70% the employment, with both shares increasing by less than 1%. Downstate's share of income will decline slightly (73.5 to 73.1%) and the per capita income will show a relative decline from 10% above the State figure in 1960 to 8% above by 1980.

The Corridor area will continue to contain about 24.5% of the population and 22% of employment, with the area's share of income rising from 20.6% in 1960 to 21.2% by 1980. This will yield a relative increase in per-capita income from 84.2% of the State figure in 1960 to 86.3% by 1980.

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The Corridor area is projected to have a declining share of population, 8.4% in 1960 to 7.9% in 1980, with a sharper decline in their employment share - from 7.35% to 6.5% in 1980. The Corridor's share of income will decline relatively slower than population so that the per capita income relative will increase from 70.1% of the State figure to 72.1% by 1980.

SUMMARY: The State will become increasingly more urban with two-thirds of the population Downstate and one-fourth in the corridor areas. Employment and Income will rise in all areas and the per-capita income is projected to show a relative narrow of the present differentials.

The three areas discussed here are by no means homogeneous. The slow growth in New York City is in sharp contrast to the situation in the Mid-Hudson and Nassau-Suffolk regions. The Western, Upper Mohawk, and Central New York regions in the Corridor area, for example, are projected to show a loss in their per capita income relative to the State, whereas the Genesee-Finger Lakes and Upper Hudson regions are projected to make relative gains. Mixed performances are also expected in the rural regions of the State.

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PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT  
INCOME AND POPULATION: 1960, 1967, 1975, 1980

AREA	1960	1967	1975	1980
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>				
New York State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Downstate	70.43	70.21	71.07	71.13
Corridor	22.22	22.88	22.27	22.37
Rural	7.35	7.21	6.66	6.50
<u>INCOME</u>				
New York State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Downstate	73.54	73.26	73.20	73.11
Corridor	20.60	20.94	21.05	21.18
Rural	5.86	5.79	5.73	5.71
<u>POPULATION</u>				
New York State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Downstate	67.04	67.77	67.67	67.57
Corridor	24.57	24.11	24.33	24.52
Rural	8.38	8.12	7.99	7.91
<u>PER CAPITA INCOME</u>				
New York State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Downstate	110.2	109.1	108.2	108.1
Corridor	84.2	85.4	86.5	86.3
Rural	70.1	70.1	71.6	72.1

SOURCE: OPC, BPR

### III THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

The long-term economic outlook for New York State depends upon a number of key assumptions concerning the uncertainties of the future—international uncertainties with regard to military conflict and monetary conditions and national uncertainties with regard to economic policy, social unrest, and public expenditure policy.

New York State's economy, while continuing to lead the way among states, will continue in the 1970's, as in the past, to be influenced strongly by the course of national and, indeed, international economic developments. The key assumptions for this outlook, then, deal with uncertainties concerning such developments.

To permit appropriate evaluation of the outlook, the basic underlying assumptions are summarized as explicitly as possible, as follows:

- 1) The economic outlook assumes a de-escalation and possibly a settlement of the military phase of the Vietnam War during the next year or two. The possibility of further involvement in limited military conflicts of the Vietnam type, however, is not ruled out.

- 2) The outlook further assumes that the leading nations will take effective action to solve the international liquidity problem and, thus, will avoid any major international monetary crisis which could retard national economic growth.

- 3) Equally important, the outlook assumes that national economic policy will be effective in controlling current inflationary pressures and assuring continuing steady growth with minimum



unemployment and relative price stability. Specifically, the outlook assumes for the 1970's a national rate of growth of GNP averaging 4.4 percent (in real terms), an average unemployment rate no higher than 4 percent and, during the latter half of the period, an average rate of inflation no higher than 2.5 percent.

4) Finally, the outlook assumes that defense expenditures will remain near the current level (in line with the first assumption); whereas government expenditures (Federal, state and local combined) will continue to increase with the most rapid increases in the areas of housing and community development, health, sanitation and manpower training.

TOTAL INCOME FOR OPC REGIONS 1960 and 1967  
and PROJECTIONS TO 1975 and 1980\*  
(millions of dollars)

<u>Region</u>	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State	46,837 **	68,916	99,900	126,550
Black River - St. Lawrence	447	635	950	1,200
Central	1,509	2,284	3,250	4,125
Genesee-Finger Lakes	2,286	3,798	5,775	7,525
Lake Champlain-Lake George	379	522	775	975
Mid-Hudson	4,858	7,711	12,550	16,450
Upper Mohawk Valley	694	990	1,375	1,700
Nassau-Suffolk	6,237	10,153	16,875	23,150
New York City	23,351	32,626	43,700	52,925
Southern Tier Central	426	620	875	1,075
Southern Tier East	956	1,453	2,100	2,725
Southern Tier West	535	761	1,025	1,250
Upper Hudson	1,918	2,898	4,400	5,700
Western	3,241	4,461	6,225	7,750

NOTE: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding

\* Projections in 1968 dollars

\*\* State Total Revised to \$46,281 by United States Office of Business Economics

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce

Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OPC REGION  
1960 and 1967  
ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1975 and 1980  
(data in thousands)

<u>Region</u>	1960*	1967*	1975	1980
New York State	7190	7720	8724	9335
Black River - St. Lawrence	90.5	88.7	94	99
Central	256.7	289.6	320	350
Genesee-Finger Lakes	369.1	436.2	490	530
Lake Champlain-Lake George	71.7	75.9	80	86
Mid-Hudson	532.9	628.1	775	875
Upper Mohawk Valley	124.7	129.2	138	143
Nassau-Suffolk	577.1	782.8	1075	1240
New York City	3954.0	4009.1	4350	4525
Southern Tier Central	81.8	88.8	91	95
Southern Tier East	184.9	195.0	205	211
Southern Tier West	99.9	108.3	111	116
Upper Hudson	336.6	366.6	395	425
Western	510.2	544.5	600	640

\* Detail may not sum to total due to estimating procedure and rounding

Source: Employment Review, August, 1968, Supplement, New York State Division of Employment Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination

NEW YORK STATE POPULATION BY OPC REGIONS  
1960 AND 1967 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1975 AND 1980

Region	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State	16,782,303	18,332,059	19,666,000	20,757,000
Black River-St. Lawrence	267,065	279,695	289,000	298,000
Central	678,836	758,240	829,000	892,000
Genesee-Finger Lakes	905,250	1,015,141	1,125,000	1,205,000
Lake Champlain-Lake George	204,767	215,621	231,000	240,000
Mid-Hudson	1,501,233	1,737,573	2,185,000	2,464,000
Upper Mohawk Valley	330,771	349,257	382,000	445,000
Nassau-Suffolk	1,966,955	2,446,545	2,890,000	3,259,000
New York City	7,781,984	8,238,890	8,233,000	8,303,000
Southern Tier Central	211,441	220,255	233,000	244,000
Southern Tier East	455,352	493,001	532,000	566,000
Southern Tier West	269,542	279,867	287,000	294,000
Upper Hudson	867,357	916,726	1,006,000	1,068,000
Western	1,341,750	1,381,248	1,442,000	1,520,000

Source: 1960 U. S. Census of Population

1967 Population Estimates of N.Y.S. Commerce Department

1975 and 1980 OPC Demographic Projections for N.Y.S. Counties

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OPC REGION

<u>Region</u>	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black River - St. Lawrence	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Central	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Genesee-Finger Lakes	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
Lake Champlain-Lake George	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
Mid-Hudson	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.4
Upper Mohawk Valley	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Nassau-Suffolk	7.7	10.1	12.3	13.3
New York City	55.0	51.9	49.9	48.5
Southern Tier Central	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Southern Tier East	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Southern Tier West	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Upper Hudson	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6
Western	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9

\* Detail may not sum to total due to estimating procedure and rounding

Source: Employment Review, August, 1968, Supplement, New York State Division of Employment Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY OPC REGIONS

Region	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State *	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black River - St. Lawrence	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Central	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Genesee-Finger Lakes	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9
Lake Champlain-Lake George	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mid-Hudson	10.4	11.2	12.6	13.0
Upper Mohawk Valley	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Nassau-Suffolk	13.3	14.7	17.0	18.3
New York City	49.9	47.3	43.8	41.8
Southern Tier Central	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Southern Tier East	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Southern Tier West	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Upper Hudson	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
Western	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.1

\* Detail may not sum to total due to rounding

Source: Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination

PER CAPITA INCOME FOR OPC REGIONS 1960 and 1967  
and PROJECTIONS TO 1975 and 1980\*

Region	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State	2,778**	3,824	5,080	6,100
Black River-St. Lawrence	1,668	2,270	3,300	4,070
Central	2,199	3,012	3,910	4,610
Genesee-Finger Lakes	2,531	3,741	5,130	6,250
Lake Champlain-Lake George	1,867	2,420	3,350	4,070
Mid-Hudson	3,273	4,437	5,740	6,680
Upper Mohawk Valley	2,124	2,834	3,610	4,190
Nassau-Suffolk	3,172	4,149	5,840	7,100
New York City	2,972	3,960	5,310	6,370
Southern Tier Central	2,024	2,814	3,710	4,430
Southern Tier East	2,089	2,947	3,960	4,800
Southern Tier West	1,963	2,719	3,610	4,250
Upper Hudson	2,190	3,161	4,370	5,340
Western	2,398	3,229	4,320	5,100

\* Projections in 1968 dollars

\*\* State Total revised by United State Office of Business Economics to \$2746

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce

Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination

RATIO OF REGIONAL TO-STATE  
PER CAPITA INCOME FOR OPC REGIONS 1960 and 1967  
and PROJECTIONS TO 1975 and 1980

Region	1960	1967	1975	1980
New York State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black River-St. Lawrence	60.0	59.36	64.96	66.72
Central	79.16	78.77	76.97	75.57
Genesee-Finger Lakes	91.11	97.93	100.98	102.46
Lake Champlain-Lake George	67.21	63.28	65.94	66.72
Mid-Hudson	117.82	116.03	112.99	109.51
Upper Mohawk valley	76.46	74.11	71.06	68.69
Nassau-Suffolk	114.18	108.50	114.96	116.39
New York City	106.98	103.56	104.53	104.43
Southern Tier Central	72.86	73.59	73.03	72.62
Southern Tier East	75.20	77.07	77.95	78.69
Southern Tier West	70.66	71.10	71.06	69.67
Upper Hudson	78.83	82.66	86.02	87.54
Western	86.32	84.44	85.04	83.61

\* SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce  
Bureau of Planning Research, New York State Office of Planning Coordination



~~NEW YORK STATE~~

The discussion of New York State could be taken from "Charting New York State's Growth," especially pages 5 through 10.

NEW YORK CITY

While the population of New York City will continue to expand, its proportion of the State's population will decline for an estimated <sup>from</sup> 44.6% in 1967 to 40% in 1980. The primary working age group (20-64) will become a small <sup>er</sup> proportion of the population, dropping from 59.4% in 1960 to 54.5% by 1975, after which they will increase slightly again. The implication of this demographic movement is that facilities and services for the younger, especially the 5 to 19 year olds, and the elder population will require increased attention at a time when the working population is expanding at a relatively slow rate.

The labor force participation rates for the 14-19 and the over 65 year olds will generally decline, more so in the latter due to early retirement precipitated by social security benefits than in the former. This will be more than offset by increased participation by the 20-64 year old group. The increase in the employment to population ratio (see fact sheet) also reflects some increase in commutation.

New York City continued: 2.

The increase in jobs of 516,000 in New York City between 1967 and 1980 will be at a lower growth rate than the State so that the city share of the State's jobs will decline from 51.9% in 1967 to 48.5% in 1980.

The total income generated in New York City will increase, from an estimated 32.6 billion dollars in 1967, by \$20.3 billion to \$52.9 billion in 1980, or \$6,370 per capita (1967 per capita = \$3,960). New York City's share of State income will decline from 49.9% in 1960 to 41.8% in 1980, reflecting its lower proportion of the State's population and jobs.

FACT SHEET FOR THE NEW YORK CITY REGION

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	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	7782.0	8040.0	8233.0	8303.0
Percent of State Population	46.4	44.6	42.0	40.0
Population 20-64 years old	4623.0	-	4489.0	4559.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	59.4	-	54.5	54.9
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	3954.0	4009.1	4350.0	4525.0
Employment/Population	50.8	49.9	52.8	54.5
Employment as % of State	55.0	51.9	49.9	48.5
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	23351.0	32626.0	43700.0	52925.0
Percent of State Income	49.9	47.3	43.8	41.8
PER CAPITA INCOME	2972.0	3960.0	5310.0	6370.0
Regional per capita/State	107.0	103.6	104.5	104.4

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NASSAU - SUFFOLK

The Nassau - Suffolk <sup>REGION</sup> has experienced a population explosion in the sixties, and this trend is projected to continue, although at a reduced rate. Between 1960 and 1967 the region's population increased by an estimated 473,000 to 2,440,229. The region's share of the State's population increased from 11.7% in 1960 to 13.5% by 1967 and is projected to increase to 14.7% by 1975 and to 15.7% or 3,259,000 people in 1980.

The region's share of the State's jobs has risen even faster. In 1960 Nassau and Suffolk counties had 577,100 jobs or 7.7% of the State total. By 1967 this had increased to 782,800 jobs or 10.1% of the State. The projections show this region with 1,240,000 jobs by 1980, 13.3% of the State. This will be the result of continued heavy immigration and the changing age distribution of the region. In 1960 the 20-64 year age group made up only 53% of the region's population, however, this group will increase to 57.7% by 1980.

While the number of residents commuting to work in New York City will probably continue to rise, the importance of commutation to the region's economy will diminish as employment within the region grows even faster.

Income generated in the Nassau - Suffolk region will grow rapidly, increasing from an estimated \$10.15 Billion in 1967 to a projected \$23.15 Billion by 1985. Because of the relatively slow growth in the younger and older age groups, increased labor force participation of the 20-64 year olds, and the high wage levels in the region, the region's per capita income will increase from \$4149 in 1967 to \$7100 by 1980.

The slower growth rate of the school age population (5 - 19 year olds), they grew by 31% 1960-1965 and are projected to grow by 10.8% 1965-1970 and decline 1970-1975, the great burden of increasing school facilities

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which occurred in the early 1960's will end. The problem will shift to meeting the needs of the working age group (20-64 year olds), and by the mid 1970's to accommodate a large number of older people.

The shift of emphasis from commuting to regional employment also raises problems. Traffic will be orientated between residential and commercial/industrial centers within the region rather than towards New York City. The demands for Utilities to service a growing commercial - Industrial base will have to be met. Recreational and cultural facilities, to meet local needs, will also require expansion in the face of the increased population.

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FACT SHEET FOR THE NASSAU - SUFFOLK REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
Population (in thousands)	1967.0	2440.0	2890.0	3259.0
Percent of State Population	11.7	13.5	14.7	15.7
Population 20-64 years old	1042.0		1621.0	1881.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	53.0		56.1	57.7
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	577.1	782.8	1075.0	1240.0
Employment / Population	29.3	32.1	37.2	38.0
Employment as % of State	7.7	10.1	12.3	13.3
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	6237.0	10153.0	16875.0	23150.0
Percent of State Income	13.3	14.7	17.0	18.3
PER CAPITA INCOME	3172.0	4149.0	5840.0	7100.0
Regional per capita/state.	114.2	108.5	115.0	116.4

MID-HUDSON REGION

The Mid-Hudson Planning Region has experienced very rapid growth in population, employment and income in the 1960's and this growth is projected to continue into the 1970's.

Between 1960-67 the region's jobs increased by 95,200, of which 48,700 occurred in Westchester County. The rapid expansion of population in Rockland and Westchester County was (presumably) fed by the out migration from New York City.

Both of these counties are considered major labor market areas and are part of Metropolitan New York (City).

The remainder of the region's population and economic activity is within a relatively narrow ~~bank~~<sup>BAND</sup> on either side of the Hudson river, as exemplified by the cities of Beacon, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, none of which qualify as a Central City for SMSA classification purposes (population over 50,000).

The population of Mid-Hudson region increased from 1,501,000 in 1960 to an estimated 1,737,000 in 1967 and is projected to rise to 2,185,000 and 2,464,000 in 1975 and 1980, respectively. This implies an increase in the region's percent of the State's population from 8.8% in 1960 to 11.9% by 1980.

The regional share of employment will increase ~~to~~<sup>two</sup> percentage points, from 7.4% in 1960 to 9.4% by 1980. By 1980

Mid-Hudson Region continued:

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the number of jobs is projected to increase by 342,000 over 1960 to reach 875,000 jobs.

The region's share of State income will increase from 10.4% to 13.0% between 1960-1980, rising from \$4,858 million to \$16,450 million and per capita income will increase from \$3273 in 1960 to \$5740 in 1975 and reach \$6680 by 1980. While ~~THE~~ increase, and level of per capita income is substantial, the regional per capita will slip for 117.8% of the State's in 1960 to 113% in 1975 and reach 109.5% by 1980.

The region plays a major role in meeting the recreational needs of New York City, and has a flow of passenger and freight traffic to and from the New York City area. The distance between population centers in the region, the geographical split caused by the Hudson river, the lack of east-west expressways (or major highways) and congestion on the north-south expressways (especially Friday to Monday) may be constraints on future development.



FACT SHEET FOR THE MID HUDSON REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	1501.0	1737.0	2185.0	2464.0
Percent of State Population	8.8	9.5	11.1	11.9
Population 20-64 years old	831.0	-	1166.0	1337.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	55.4	-	53.4	54.3
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	532.9	628.1	775.0	875.0
Employment/Population	35.5	36.2	35.5	35.5
Employment as % of State	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.4
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	4858.0	7711.0	12550.0	16450.0
Percent of State Income	10.4	11.2	12.6	13.0
PER CAPITA INCOME	3273.0	4437.0	5740.0	6680.0
Regional per capita/State	117.8	116.0	113.0	109.5

UPPER HUDSON REGION

Between 1960 and 1967, the Upper Hudson Region's share of population declined from 5.2% to 5.0%. This was offset by an increase in the labor force participation rate so that the regional share of employment remained at 4.7% during that period. During this time the region's income share increased from 4.1% to 4.2% and the per capita income rose from \$2190 or 78.8% of the State figure in 1960, to \$3161 in 1967 or 82.7% of the state.

Population in the region is projected to increase to 1,006,000 by 1975 and reach 1,068,000 by 1980, on a share basis. This represents a stable 5.1%. The number of jobs is expected to reach 395,000 by 1975 and 425,000 by 1980, representing a drop in the regional share of the State's jobs to 4.5% in 1975 and 4.6% in 1980, compared to 4.7% in 1960 and 1967.

The region's total income is projected to reach \$4,400 million by 1975 and \$5,700 million in 1980, increasing its share to 4.4% in 1975 and 4.5% by 1980. This, considering the slower growth in population, will result in a rapid rise in the regional per capita income. From a base of \$2190, 78.8% of the State's figure in 1960, per capita income will reach \$4370 in 1975, 86% of the State, and will rise to \$5340, 87.5% of the State per capita income by 1980.

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FACT SHEET FOR THE UPPER HUDSON REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands )	867.0	897.4	1006.0	1068.0
Percent of State Population	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
Population 20-64 years old	458.0	-	515.0	553.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	52.8	-	51.2	51.8
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	336.6	366.6	395.0	425.0
Employment/Population	38.8	40.9	39.3	39.8
Employment as % of State	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	1918.0	2898.0	4400.0	5700.0
Percent of State Income	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
PER CAPITA INCOME	2190.0	3161.0	4370.0	5340.0
Regional per capita/State	78.8	82.7	86.0	87.5

## UPPER MOHAWK VALLEY REGION

Herkimer and Oneida Counties will increase in population at about the same rate as the State, so that its share of the State population will remain around 2%. The 20 to 64 year age group will decline slightly between 1960-1975 and show a slight rise between 1975 and 1980.

Total jobs in the region, while increasing moderately between 1967 and 1980 will drop as a percent of the States jobs, and this relative decline will be reflected in a decline in the regions share of the States income - in terms of both total and per capita income.

The drop in the regions employment share with concurrent stability in the population share is explained by the systematic drop in the participation rate. (This is true of both the Jobs/Population ratio and the CLF participation rates by age and sex developed by the State Labor Department).

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FACT SHEET FOR THE UPPER MCHAWK VALLEY REGION

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	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)	331.0	349.0	382.0	405.0
Percent of State Population	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Population 20 - 64 years old	172.0		198.0	212.0
20-64 as percent of Regions Total	52.0		51.8	52.3
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	124.7	129.2	138.0	143.0
Employment / Population	37.7	37.0	36.1	35.3
Employment as % of State	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	694.0	990.0	1375.0	1700.0
Percent of State Income	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
PER CAPITA INCOME	2124.0	2834.0	3610.0	4190.0
Regional per capita/State	76.5	74.1	71.1	68.7

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## CENTRAL REGION

The region's share of the state's population is projected to increase to 4.2% and 4.3% by 1975 and 1980, respectively, up from 4.1% in 1960 and 1967. This represents an increase of 213,000 people from 1960 to 892,000 by 1980. The regional share of employment, after increasing from 3.6% in 1960 to an estimated 3.8% in 1967, is expected to level off at 3.7% for 1975 and 1980.

Employment will increase from 256,700 to 350,000 between 1960 and 1980, raising the regional income to \$4,125 million by 1980, up from \$1509 million in 1960 and <sup>AN</sup> as estimated \$2,284 million in 1967. Because of the faster growth in population, the per capita income relative to the state will decline from 79.2% and 78.8% in 1960 and 1967, to 77% in 1975 and 75.6% by 1980.

The relative drop in per capita income, from 79.2% to 75.8% from 1960 to 1980, does not appear great. The absolute differential between per capita income in the State and the Central region will increase greatly. In 1960, the differential was \$659 (2778 - 2119), by 1980 it is projected to be \$1390 (6100 - 4610).

FACT SHEET FOR THE CENTRAL REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	679.0	743.0	829.0	892.0
Percent of State Population	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Population 20-64 years old	349.0	-	416.0	457.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	51.4	-	50.2	51.2
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	256.7	289.6	320.0	350.0
Employment/Population	37.8	39.0	38.6	39.2
Employment as % of State	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	1509.0	2284.0	3250.0	4125.0
Percent of State Income	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
PER CAPITA INCOME	2199.0	3012.0	3910.0	4610.0
Regional per capita/State	79.2	78.8	77.0	75.6

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## THE GENESEE - FINGER LAKES REGION

Continued rapid increase is projected for the Genesee Region population, employment, and income. Population is expected to reach 1,125,000 in 1975 and 1,205,000 by 1980, up from 905,000 in 1960 and 1,004,000 in 1967. Income is projected to reach \$7,525 million by 1980, up from the 1967 estimate of \$3,798.

The region's share of employment and income is also projected to rise. The region's share of the State population will increase from 5.5% in 1960 to 5.7% in 1975 and 5.8% by 1980. The regional income share will increase even faster, rising from 4.9% in 1960 to 5.8% in 1975 and 5.9% by 1980. This divergence in the rate of increase will allow the regional per capita income to rise, relative to the State, from \$2531 in 1960 or 91.1%, to \$5130 or 101.0% of the comparable state figure by 1975.

In spite of the rapid increase, including the net immigration of about 3,000 people a year, the population, ~~is~~ more specifically the work force, has not kept pace with the rapid increase in available jobs. The regions industries are not only growing fast nationally, but also <sup>HAVE</sup> ~~has~~ performed better than their national counterparts. The affect has been a continous decline in the unemployment rate from 4.6% in 1961 (3.9% in 1960) to 2.9% in 1965 to 2.2% in 1967.



Since January 1965, the U.S. Department of Labor has classified the Rochester Labor Market Area as one with relatively low unemployment. <sup>1/</sup> Ironically, Orleans is one of the twelve counties which are classified as areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, and has been so classified since July 1962. <sup>2/</sup>

The unemployment rate in the Rochester Labor Market Area was 2.6% in May 1969, up from 2.4% a year earlier. In May 1969, there were over 1400 unfilled jobs opened for 30 days or longer. If these unfilled jobs are added to total employment and subtracted from total unemployment, the unemployment rate would drop to less than 2.3% for May 1969.

An unemployment rate as low as that in the Rochester area for such an extended period indicates that a lack of employable labor is constraining the industrial - commercial growth of the area. Considering the fact that there were 280,000 unemployed persons in the State in May 1969 (of which about 103,000 lived north of Westchester County), and that some counties had chronic unemployment problems, some procedures for exchanging job information on a statewide basis seems appropriate. Some inducement seems necessary to allow or stimulate migration from an area of high unemployment to one with labor shortages. For example, a person in a chronic unemployment area, if placed in a job in a relatively low unemployment area, could receive as a bonus a lump sum equal to the Unemployment Compensation he is entitled to, times the average length of unemployment in his home county.

The above suggestion could also be applied to neighborhood unemployment rates with the added effect of economically (and racially) intergrating neighborhoods throughout the State.

<sup>1/</sup> Employment Review, July 1969, New York State Division of Employment. Note that the U.S. Labor Dept. defines a labor shortage area as one with an unemployment rate below 1.5%. Relatively low unemployment is 1.5 to 2.9%.

<sup>2/</sup> The other counties are: Clinton, Essex, Hamilton and Warren in the Lake Champlain Region; Franklin, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson in the St. Lawrence Region; Fulton, Greene, and Schoharie in the Mid-Hudson Region; and Oswego County in the Central Region.

## FACT SHEET FOR THE GENESEE-FINGER LAKES REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	905.0	1004.0	1125.0	1205.0
Percent of State Population	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Population 20-64 years old	472.0	-	582.0	633.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	52.2	-	51.7	52.5
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	369.1	436.2	490.0	530.0
Employment/Population	40.8	43.4	43.6	44.0
Employment as % of State	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	2286.0	3798.0	5775.0	7525.0
Percent of State Income	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9
PER CAPITA INCOME	2531.0	3741.0	5130.0	6250.0
Regional per capita/State	91.1	97.9	101.0	102.5

## WESTERN REGION

The population of the Western Region is projected to increase from 1,342,000 in 1960 to 1,442,000 by 1975, ~~as~~ <sup>A</sup> rate of growth well below the State average as reflected in the drop of the region's share of the State population from 8.0% to 7.3%. From 1975 to 1980 the region will gain people at a faster rate, maintaining its share of the State, reaching 1,520,000 people by 1980.

The prime working ages will show a small relative decline between 1960 and 1975, dropping from 53.6% of the regional population in 1960 to 51.9% by 1975, after which this 20-64 year age group will experience some relative gain by 1980.

The Western region will gain about 100,000 new jobs from 1967 to reach 640,000 by 1980. This reflects a rate of growth just below the State level, the region's share of jobs will decline in the 1960's; 7.0% in 1967 compared to 7.1% in 1960, and stabilize in the 1970's, 6.9% of the State's jobs in 1975 and 1980.

The regional per capita income increased from 1960 to 1967 by \$1,220 to \$4,461 and is projected to reach \$5,100 by 1980. While the increase in per capita income 1967-1980 is \$1,871, the regional per capita will fall from 84.4% of the State in 1967 to 83.6% in 1980.

Western Region continued:

A major factor in the Economic Future of the Western Region is the major expansion of the State University of New York at Buffalo, \* which will be located in the town of Amherst, a suburban area outside the city of Buffalo.

The population increase associated with this project will be about 58,000 (1967-1975) compared to the total increase as projected ~~as~~<sup>AT</sup> 75,000. The student population at SUNYAB will reach 34,120 by 1985, up over 24,000 over 1967. Employment is projected to rise by over 51,000, 1967 -1985 in the region as a result of this expansion program.

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\* See: The Buffalo-Amherst Corridor: A Technical Report, OPC.

FACT SHEET FOR THE WESTERN REGION

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	1960	1967	1975	1980
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POPULATION (in thousands)	1342.0	1366.8	1442.0	1520.0
Percent of State Population	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.3
Population 20-64 years old	719.0	-	749.0	799.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	53.6	-	51.9	52.6
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)	510.2	544.5	600.0	640.0
Employment/Population	38.0	39.8	41.6	42.1
Employment as % of State	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9
TOTAL INCOME	3241.0	4461.0	6225.0	7750.0
Percent of State Income	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.1
PER CAPITA INCOME	2398.0	3229.0	4320.0	5100.0
Regional per capita/State	86.3	84.4	85.0	83.6

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## SOUTHERN TIER EAST

The Southern Tier East Planning Region has maintained its 1960 share of the States population through 1967, and the projections to 1975 and 1980 indicate it will remain at 2.7%.

While the prime age group (20-64 year olds) was virtually unchanged between 1960-65, thus dropping as % of total population, since 1965 it has been, and will continue to, <sup>CE</sup>growing faster than the population as a whole. However, because of the lack of growth in this age group 1960-65, it will be well beyond 1980 that this group <sup>RENCHES</sup>regains to being 51.6% of the population as it was in 1960.

The jobs to population ratio fell from 40.6% in 1960 to an estimated 40.3% in 1967 and is projected to decline further, to 38.5% in 1975 and 37.3% by 1980. This reflects the high growth rates for the school age population (5 - 19) and the elderly (65+) during the 1960's. Early retirement and an increase in college attendants <sup>CE</sup>of the resident population is also a factor. Thus, while the number of jobs will increase from 184,900 in 1960 to 205,000 in 1975, the region's share of the State's jobs will decline from 2.6% in 1960 to 2.3% in 1975 and 1980.

Total income for the region will increase at a healthy rate, growing from \$956 million in 1960 to \$1453 million in 1967 and reaching \$2725 million by 1980. The regional share of State income will therefore increase from 2% in 1960 to 2.1% in 1975 and 2.2% by 1980. Per capita income will rise from \$2089 in 1960 to \$4800 by 1980. The regional per capita income will increase from 75.2% of the States figure in 1960 to 78.7% in 1980, However, the absolute difference will grow wider - increasing from \$689 per capita in 1960 (\$2778 - 2089) to \$1300 in 1980 (\$6100 - 4800).

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Local activity in urban renewal, aimed at upgrading - downtown Binghamton and to meet the need for low income housing, the development of a number of large industrial sites and the expansion of the State University of New York at Binghamton all point to increasing economic activity in the region.

The recent completion of Interstate 81 from Watertown and Syracuse to Broome County, and the improvement of route 17 (the Quickway) from Binghamton to New York City, has greatly increased the access <sup>to</sup> of major markets ~~to~~ firms in this region.

The construction, currently underway, of the Southern Tier expressway which crosses the Southern Tier Central (Corning and Elmira) and the Southern Tier West regions connecting to the State Thruway, <sup>WILL BRING</sup> and the ~~the~~ markets of the Lake Erie Megolopolis much closer to this region. The expansion of route 7 - from the Albany Metropolitan area to Binghamton will again increase access to the Southern Tier West.

FACT SHEET FOR THE SO.TIER EAST REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	455.0	484.0	532.0	566.0
Percent of State Population	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Population 20-64 years old	235.0	-	268.0	290.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	51.6	-	50.4	51.2
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	184.9	195.0	205.0	211.0
Employment/Population	40.6	40.3	38.5	37.3
Employment as % of State	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
TOTAL INCOME (In millions)	956.0	1453.0	2100.0	2725.0
Percent of State Income	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
PER CAPITA INCOME	2089.0	2947.0	3960.0	4800.0
Regional per capita/State	75.2	77.1	78.0	78.7



SOUTHERN TIER CENTRAL

The Southern Tier Central's share of the State's population was 1.2% in 1960 and is projected to remain constant through 1980. The population will increase from 211,000 in 1960 to 233,000 in 1975 and reach 244,000 by 1980. The prime working ages will increase from 50.2% of the population in 1960 to 50.6% in 1975 and spurt to 52% by 1980.

Employment will increase from 81,800 in 1960 to 91,000 jobs in 1975 and will reach 95,000 by 1980. This growth is somewhat lower than the States, so that the region's share of the State's jobs will decline from 1.1% in 1960 and 1967 to 1.0% in 1975 and 1980.

The regional share of the State's income will remain at 0.9% from 1960 through 1975, and dip to 0.8% in 1980. Total income will increase <sup>FROM</sup> ~~FOR~~ \$426 million in 1960 to \$875 million in 1975 and \$1075 million by 1980. Per capita income has shown a relative improvement rising from 72.9% of the State's per capita in 1960 to 73.6% in 1967, however, this is projected to decline to 73% in 1975 and 72.6% by 1980.

As the Southern Tier Expressway nears completion in the early 1970's, the region's access to Binghamton and New York City to the East, and to Jamestown-Olean and Buffalo-Chicago to the West will be greatly enhanced. Intra-regional traffic, especially between the regional centers of Elmira and Corning, will also be improved and the labor pool of the two major cities of the regional will be expanded. The proposed Genesee Valley expressway, with

Southern Tier Central continued -

access to Rochester, and the possible improvement of Route 13 to Cortland (and thus Syracuse) will also add to the accessibility of this region.

With this increased accessibility, the needed development of additional industrial sites and more diversification of the region's industrial base appears as a possibility.

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FACT SHEET FOR THE SOUTHERN TIER CENTRAL REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	211.0	218.0	233.0	244.0
Percent of State Population	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population 20 - 64 years old	106.0	-	118.0	127.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	50.2	-	50.6	52.0
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	81.8	88.8	91.0	95.0
Employment/Population	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.9
Employment as % of State	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	426.0	620.0	875.0	1075.0
Percent of State Income	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
PER CAPITA INCOME	2024.0	2814.0	3710.0	4430.0
Regional per capita / State	72.9	73.6	73.0	72.6

SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION

The population of the three counties in the Southern Tier West Planning Region ~~are~~<sup>is</sup> projected to increase by 17,000 from 1960 to 287,000 in 1975 and to reach 294,000 by 1980. This projected rate of increase is below the statewide rate so that the region's share of the State population will drop from 1.6% in 1960 to 1.5% in 1975 and 1.4% by 1980.

The 20-64 age group will remain close to half of the population, as it was in 1960. The employment to population ratio will be stable between 1967 and 1980 at about 39.5%. Although it will dip to 38.7% in 1975, the work force has shown improvement over the 37% participation of 1960.

Employment in the region, following the population and participation rates, will increase from 99,900 jobs in 1960 to 116,000 by 1980. The region's share of the States jobs will decline during that period from 1.4% to 1.2%. While total income will rise from \$535 million in 1960 to \$1025 million in 1975 and \$1250 million by 1980, the regional share will slip from 1.1% in 1960 and 1967 to 1.0% in 1975 and 1980.

Per capita income in the region increased to an estimated \$2,719 in 1967, up from \$1,963 in 1960. It is projected to increase to \$3,610 in 1975 and \$4,250 by 1980. The regional per capita income has, and is projected to remain about 70% of the State figure.

FACT SHEET FOR THE SO.TIER WEST REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	270.0	273.6	287.0	294.0
Percent of State Population	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Population 20-64 years old	135.0	-	143.0	150.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	50.0	-	49.8	51.0
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	99.9	108.3	111.0	116.0
Employment/Population	37.0	39.6	38.7	39.5
Employment as % of State	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	535.0	761.0	1025.0	1250.0
Percent of State Income	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
PER CAPITA INCOME	1963.0	2719.0	3610.0	4250.0
Regional per capita/State	70.7	71.1	71.1	69.7

## THE NORTHERN REGIONS

The Black River-St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain-Lake George Planning Regions cover the nine counties of northern New York State. These regions have similar geographic constraints which have dominated their economic and social development. The major factor has been the vast interior area which is dominated by the Adirondack mountains and the limited development potential within the Adirondack State Park. This has limited the development of access roads of modern high speed quality necessary for development.

The second major geographic consideration has been the isolating effect of the "Water Curtain." The St. Lawrence region is hemmed in by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River on the West and North, which is compounded by the international border they represent. The Lake Champlain region is blocked off from the neighboring State to the East by the Lake Champlain-Lake George waterway.

As a result of these two geographical phenomena the economic development in both regions lie in a corridor between the waterway and the mountains. This corridor can be seen as a northern, minor loop, between Albany and Syracuse. In the St. Lawrence region the corridor runs north, from Syracuse in the Central region, to Watertown to the Thousand Island bridge and continues to Ogdensburg, Massena and Malone. It then crosses into the Lake Champlain region to Plattsburgh and south to Albany via Port Henry and Glens Falls.

The Northern Regions continued:

The completion of the Northway (I-81) from Albany north to Plattsburgh has cut intra-regional travel time dramatically and increased the accessibility of the Lake Champlain region to the Albany Metropolitan Area, and thus the markets of the eastern seaboard. The completion of Interstate 81 from Binghamton and Syracuse to the South to Watertown and the Thousand Islands bridge in The St. Lawrence region has increased the accessibility of the southern portion of the region. The proposed rooftop highway, which presumably would continue north from the Thousand Islands bridge to Ogdensburg and then Westerly through Massena-Malone to hook up with the Northway by Plattsburgh, would unify the northern areas and allow them to compete more aggressively with the development on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River.

BLACK RIVER - ST. LAWRENCE REGION

The population of the St. Lawrence region was estimated at 275,000 in 1967, up from 267,000 in 1960. It is projected to increase to 289,000 in 1975 and 298,000 by 1980. The continued net out migration from the region explains the drop in the region's share of the State population from 1.6% in 1960 to 1.4% by 1980.

A slight relative increase in the prime age groups is projected with the 20-64 year olds increasing to 49.3% of the population in 1980, up from 48.1% in 1975 compared with ~~58.3~~<sup>48.3</sup>% in 1960. The employment to population ratio dropped from 33.9% to 32.3% 1960-67, but is projected to increase to 33.2% by 1980.

Employment in the region dropped from 90,500 in 1960 to 88,700 jobs in 1967. A drop in the share of the State's jobs from 1.3% to 1.1%. The projection is for jobs to increase to 94,000 in 1975 and 99,000 by 1980, with the regional share of jobs constant at the 1967 level.

Total Income in the region will increase from \$447 million in 1960 and an estimated \$635 million in 1967 to \$950 million in 1975 and reaching \$1,200 million by 1980. This will be reflected in an increase in the per capita income from \$1668 or 60% of the state figure in 1960 to \$3300 or 65% of the State's per capita by 1975.



FACT SHEET FOR THE BLACK RIVER-ST.LAWRENCE REGION

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	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	267.0	275.0	289.0	298.0
Percent of State Population	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Population 20-64 years old	129.0	-	139.0	147.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	48.3	-	48.1	49.3
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	90.5	88.7	94.0	99.0
% Employment/Population	33.9	32.3	32.5	33.2
Regional Employment as % of State	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	447.0	635.0	950.0	1200.0
Percent of State Income	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
PER CAPITA INCOME (1968 dollars)	1668.0	2270.0	3300.0	4070.0
Regional per capita/State	60.0	59.4	65.0	66.7

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN - LAKE GEORGE REGION

The regional share of population is projected to remain at 1.2% between 1960 -1980. Population will increase from 205,000 in 1960 to 231,000 in 1975 and reach 240,000 by 1980. The 20-64 age group, after slowly increasing in the early 1960's will grow at an increasing rate until 1980. This will be offset by relative increases in the over 65 age group, although the 5 to 19 year olds will actually decline during the 1970's, probably due to continued net out migration.

The number of jobs in the region will increase from 71,700 in 1960 and an estimated 75,<sup>900</sup>~~000~~ in 1967 to 80,000 and <sup>86000</sup>~~86,000~~ in 1975 and 1980, respectively. The regions share of the State's jobs will decline from 1% in 1960-1967 to 0.9% in 1975 and 1980.

While the regions share of income will remain stable at 0.8%, the regional per capita income will increase from \$1867 in 1960 to \$3350 in 1975 and \$4070 by 1980. This represents a decline in per capita income relative to the State from 67.2% in <sup>1960</sup>~~1967~~ to 63.3% in 1967, with a relative increase beyond 1967 to 66.7% by 1980.

FACT SHEET FOR THE LAKE GEORGE CHAMPLAIN REGION

	1960	1967	1975	1980
POPULATION (in thousands)	205.0	214.0	231.0	240.0
Percent of State Population	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population 20-64 years old	103.0	-	115.0	124.0
20-64 as percent of Regional Total	50.2	-	49.8	51.7
EMPLOYMENT (Jobs in thousands)	71.7	75.9	80.0	86.0
Employment/Population	35.0	35.5	34.6	35.8
Employment as % of State	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
TOTAL INCOME (in millions)	379.0	522.0	775.0	975.0
Percent of State Income	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
PER CAPITA INCOME	1867.0	2420.0	3350.0	4070.0
Regional per capita/State	67.2	63.3	66.0	66.7

A Technical Note

The projections present in this section represent a disaggregation of the statewide projections which were distributed by OPC in Charting New York State's Growth in the 1970's: A Long Term Economic Outlook. The regional judgmental projections represent an extension of the 1960-1967 trends and reflect the latest estimates available (i.e. the June 1969 non-agricultural employment estimates).

As a first step in the disaggregation process the regional shares (or ratios in the case of per capita income) for each of the four economic indicators were calculated for 1960 and 1967. The compound rate of growth for each indicator's share was calculated and applied to the 1967 estimate to obtain a first pass of projections for 1975 and 1980. The magnitude of the inconsistencies between the sum of the regional projections and the state projections were identified as were the inconsistencies at the regional level between the projections for employment and population, employment and income, and total income and population relative to per capita income.

The population projections, as published by OPC in Demographic Projections, were treated as given. Probably changes in commuting patterns were estimated and other employment projections were used in order to arrive at the final projections of total employment on a work force basis.

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Total income and wage and salary income on a where earned basis in 1967 were used to produce an alternate set of total income projections to compare with the shares projections. This set of projections also <sup>reflect</sup>~~effect~~ the employment projections by region and thus contributes to the consistence among the projections. The procedure is as follows:

Total State income as projected was adjusted to wage and salary where earned on the basis of the 1967 ratio. These wage and salary figures were distributed to the regions on the basis of their share of employment in the target years. The result was corrected for wage differences between regions by using the ratio of the regions average salary to the State's average salary, using the 1967 covered employment and payrolls data. These weighted wage and salary estimates by region were inflated to total income by using the regions ratio of wage and salary income (where earned) to total regional income in 1967. The total income projections were then summed and adjusted to the projected total income figure for the State.

The wage and salary and the shares projections of income were then compared in the light of the population and employment projections as well as an examination of the strength of the assumptions as applied to each region, and previous projections. A set of total income projections were then made and per capita

income was calculated using the OPC population projections. These per capita projections were then compared to the share's projection of per capita income and some further adjustments were made.

These eclectically derived projections represent our best judgments, given our current resource constraints, of what the economic conditions of the OPC regions will be in 1975 and 1980.