

Central New York

The Central New York Region is composed of four counties, three of which (Oswego, Onondaga and Cayuga) are included in the Syracuse MSA. The fourth county in the region, Cortland, is not included in the Syracuse MSA. Madison County, the fourth county in the Syracuse MSA is included in the Mohawk Valley Region



Demographics

- Between 1990 and 2002, Central New York's population declined by nearly 8,000 persons or 1.1% compared to a 6.5% increase statewide and nearly 16% increase for the US.
- From 1990 to 2000, the region's working age population (16-64 years) decreased by 2.6% or 12,255 persons compared to a 4.4% and 13.4% increase at the state and national levels respectively. A larger decline occurred among the younger members of the workforce (ages 20-34). The region lost 47,327 persons from this cohort, a decrease of over 25% and nearly twice the statewide rate and over four times the US rate.

CENTRAL NEW YORK DATA BANK			
	CEN	NYS	US
Population			
2002 Estimate	714,084	-	-
% Change 1990-2002	-1.1	6.5	15.9
Employment			
2002 Level	324,810	8,116,000	130,376,000
% Change 2000-2002	-1.8	-2.3	-1.1
2000 Level	330,771	8,308,000	131,785,000
% Change 1992-2000	3.0	11.2	20.9
Unemployment			
2003 1st Half (#)	20,679	584,900	8,771,571
2003 1st Half (rate)	5.7	6.3	6.0
%Pt Change 2001-2003 1st Half	1.1	1.8	1.7
2000 (rate)	4.5	4.8	4.0
%Pt Change 1990-2000	-0.4	-0.8	-1.6
Labor Force Participation			
2000 (rate)	64.2	61.0	63.7
%Pt Change 1990-2000	-0.5	-2.5	-1.2
Per Capita Income (2002\$)			
2001	24,629	36,449	30,897
% Change 1990-2001	11.9	17.3	18.3
Poverty Rate			
2000	12.3	14.6	12.4
%Pt Change 1990-2000	0.0	1.6	-0.7
Percent of Population Earning less than 200% of Poverty level, 2000	29.4	30.5	29.6
%Pt Change 1990-2000	-0.5	2.7	-1.3
Median Family Income			
	2000 (2002\$)	% Change 1990-2000	
USA	54,011	9.5	
New York State	55,786	0.2	
Cayuga	48,536	5.9	
Cortland	45,547	0.0	
Onondaga	55,986	3.0	
Oswego	47,292	-0.3	

Employment and Labor Force Characteristics

NAICS	Industry	Employment		2000-2002 Change		Avg. Wage 2002
		2000	2002	#	%	
	Total Employment	330,773	324,810	-5,963	-1.8%	\$33,526
92	Government	57,572	58,744	1,172	2.0%	\$33,676
624	Social Assistance	6,007	7,076	1,069	17.8%	\$17,952
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	12,221	12,740	519	4.2%	\$43,469
221	Utilities	4,802	5,286	484	10.1%	\$79,068
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	19,827	20,300	473	2.4%	\$11,045
493	Warehousing and Storage	541	1,013	472	87.3%	\$26,471
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12,912	13,344	432	3.3%	\$43,823
611	Educational Services	8,731	9,131	401	4.6%	\$33,282
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	1,196	1,485	289	24.2%	\$37,329
713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	2,589	2,848	259	10.0%	\$12,225
	Total of above industries	126,396	131,968	5,572	4.4%	\$32,637

Source: NYS DOL.

- From 2000-2002, the region lost nearly 6,000 jobs or 1.8% compared to a decrease of 2.3% statewide. Between 1992 and 2000, the Central Region's employment base grew by 3.0% compared to 11.3% at the state level.
- In terms of job gains, the best performing sectors were government and social services, where wages were below that of the average for the region.
- The main job losses were in manufacturing, where wages were significantly above the average wage for the region. Eight of the job-losing industries paid wages that were substantially higher than the regional wage.
- The unemployment rate rose by 1.1 percentage points to 5.7% in 2003, less than the 1.8 percentage point gain experienced at the state level. Labor force participation decreased by half a percent to 64.2% in the 1990s.

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		2000	2002	#	%	
	Total Employment	330,773	324,810	-5,963	-1.8%	\$33,526
333	Machinery Manufacturing	7,382	5,652	-1,730	-23.4%	\$52,801
561	Administrative and Support Services	13,412	11,926	-1,486	-11.1%	\$18,991
517	Telecommunications	3,589	2,487	-1,102	-30.7%	\$58,940
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	4,921	4,177	-744	-15.1%	\$38,762
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	5,172	4,569	-603	-11.7%	\$42,529
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	9,382	8,802	-581	-6.2%	\$44,764
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	3,155	2,594	-561	-17.8%	\$48,230
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,780	2,314	-466	-16.8%	\$43,614
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	1,415	966	-449	-31.8%	\$29,792
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	2,107	1,677	-430	-20.4%	\$33,573
	Total of above industries	53,315	45,164	-8,151	-15.3%	\$38,368

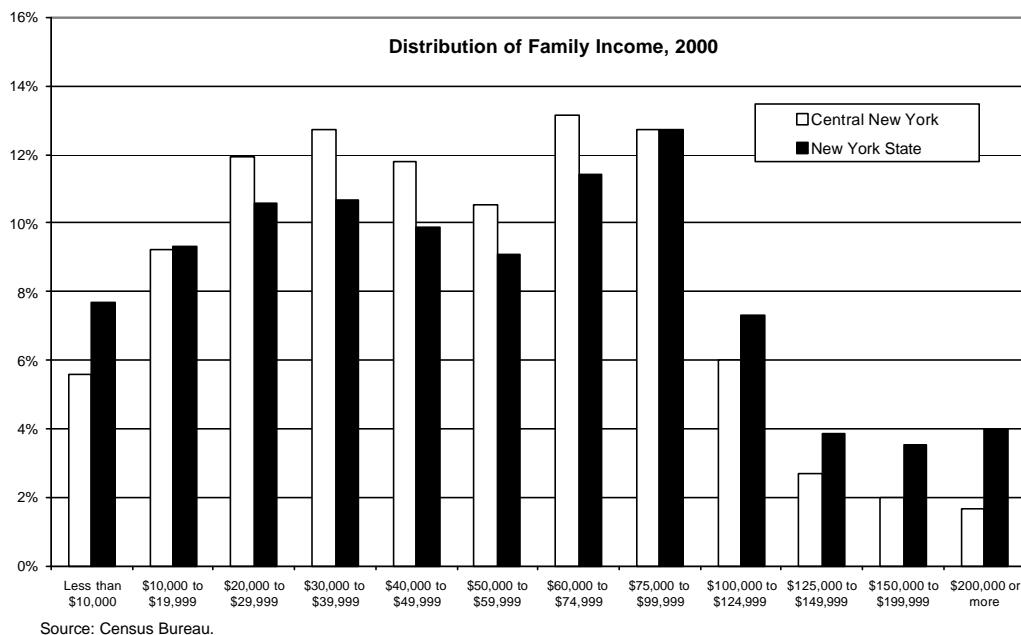
Source: NYS DOL.

Income and Poverty

Central New York - Change in Personal Income and Components, Selected Years						
(in billions of 2002 dollars)						
	Personal Income	Wages & Salaries	Proprietors Income	Dividends, Interest, Rent	Transfer Payments	Residency Adjustment
1980	13.6	8.6	0.9	1.9	1.9	-0.3
1990	17.7	11.1	1.1	3.0	2.4	-0.5
2000	19.5	11.6	1.3	3.4	3.3	-0.5
2001	19.4	11.5	1.2	3.3	3.4	-0.5
1980-1990						
Change	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	-0.1
Ann Avg % Change	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	4.6%	2.6%	3.6%
1990-2000						
Change	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
Ann Avg % Change	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	3.2%	0.5%
2000-2001						
Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Ann Avg % Change	-0.5%	-0.7%	-9.6%	-1.5%	4.4%	-0.8%

Source: BEA. Deflator applied by Fiscal Policy Institute.

- Per capita income in the Central New York Region grew by nearly 12% to \$24,629 between 1990 and 2001, compared to a 17.3% increase for the state.
- Family income in the Central New York Region was more evenly distributed than in the state. More families fell into the \$30,000 to \$75,000 bracket and fewer were in the higher or lower income brackets.
- In the last decade, the poverty rate in the region held steady near 12.3% compared to the 1.6 percentage point increase statewide. During the same period the share of population earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold rose about half a percent to nearly 30% of the population.
- With the exception of Onondaga where the median income was higher than for the state, all counties had median incomes that were lower than the state's. Cayuga County gained the most over the decade(+\$2,687), but Oswego County actually experienced a decline(-\$160).
- From 1990 to 2000, real total personal income increased by \$1.8 billion at an annual rate of 1.0%. Wages and salaries grew by less than half a percent. Transfer payments on the other hand grew by 3.2%.



Prospects

Industry clusters in the region include: biomedical, distribution, electronics manufacturing, industrial machinery, and materials processing.

Manufacturing employment is at the lowest level since the heyday of manufacturing in the state. Durable goods manufacturers have been hard hit. The area lost 2,700 manufacturing jobs since June 2003. Nestle USA is expected to shut down its operations costing the region nearly 500 jobs. The medical cluster seems to be doing well—Bristol-Myers is carrying through a \$61 million expansion and Hanford Pharmaceuticals may add a few temporary jobs.

Carrier Corporation (United Technologies), long a major employer in the region and employing 2,700 workers, is reviewing its worldwide operations and intends to downsize. Its market for goods produced in Syracuse is in the Pacific Rim and there is serious concern that Carrier will close down its operations in Syracuse and relocate production facilities to that part of the world. Efforts are being made at the federal and state levels to encourage the firm to remain in the region. (The parent company, United Technologies, derives 20 percent of its revenue from federal contracts, but only 50 percent of its workers are in the United States.) The corporation is expected to make a decision on staying or leaving this fall.

A diversified economy has enhanced the region's ability to resist excessive job loss in the current downturn. Services industries—educational and health; professional and business services; trade, transportation and utilities; and leisure and hospitality--have recently added jobs. Like many areas of the state, an aging population has increased the demand for health care workers. As in other areas of the state and country, there is a shortage of registered nurses in the region.

Destiny USA, a large retail/hotel complex, long ballyhooed as the largest shopping mall in the US and a tourism destination is yet to get off the ground. Pyramid, Inc., is seeking nearly \$52.5 million in tax incentives for 10 years before it commits to building the 4.7 million square foot complex at an estimated cost of \$2 billion. New York State legislators have asked the company to provide guarantees on projected job creation targets, and sources of private capital funding.

Syracuse is at the crossroads of the East-West and the North-South interstate transportation network. As a result, distribution is a major industry cluster in the region. Employment edged up slightly in the sector during the last year.

Syracuse University, a key economic factor in the region, has been designated a Center of Excellence for Environmental Systems Engineering.

Top Employers in Central New York, 2002

- Carrier Corp
- City of Syracuse
- Community General Hospital
- County of Onondaga
- County of Oswego
- Crouse Health Hospital Inc
- Eckerd Corp
- Excellus Healthplan Inc
- Liverpool Central School District
- Lockheed Martin Corp
- Loretto Adult Home
- New Venture Gear
- Niagara Mohawk Power Corp
- Nine Mile Point Power
- North Syracuse Central School District
- NYS Office Mental Retrdrn/Syracuse Devlpmt Ctr
- Roman Catholic Diocese Of Syracuse NY
- St Josephs Hospital Health Ctr
- SUNY at Oswego
- SUNY College at Cortland
- SUNY Research Foundation
- SUNY Upstate Medical Center
- Syracuse City School District
- Syracuse University
- The Penn Traffic Co Inc
- United Parcel Service Inc NY
- US Postal for Syracuse New York
- US Veterans Administration
- Wal-Mart Associates Inc
- Wegmans Food Markets Inc

Source: NYS DOL ES-202 data, compiled by the New York State Data Center. Unranked.