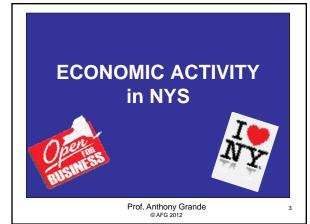
All Exercises Active

- ALL Extra Credit exercises are active.
- Extra credit exercises 18/19 Virtual Field Trip and 20 Museum Visit have been active since the beginning of the semester.
- Extra credit exercises due no later than the day of the final exam.

Final Grading

- The final exam is Tuesday, Dec. 18 from 5:30 PM to 7:20 PM in this room.
- Extra credit question for the final exam is due no later than 5:30 PM, Dec. 18, the final exam day.
- If you don't hand in all required work by Dec. 18, let me know if you want an INC grade or will go with a <u>lower grade</u> using just the submitted work.
- Missing required exercises can be emailed to me by Thursday, Dec 27 to avoid an INC grade or a reduced final grade. Missing required work earn zero points.



Geography of Data

The Geography of Economic Activity requires the:

- gathering and analysis of spatial data
- location of data geographically
- assessment of the interrelationship of the data to geographic site and situation

The NYS Data Center compiles and maps economic data, does county comparisons as well as national comparisons.

Geography of Data

- The Empire State Development web site (www.esd.ny.gov) contains economic, population, and workforce data to help businesses seeking to establish themselves within NYS select the right location.
- The NYS Department of Labor (www.labor.ny.gov) maintains employment, unemployment, and other types of labor statistics by geographic region and county, including a job bank by
- · Exercise 16 utilizes these data.

Ten Economic Regions of NYS



New York by the Numbers

- NYS is the 3rd most populous state
- NYS is the 13th largest economy in the world
- 56 Fortune 500 companies
- \$24.4 billion in High Tech payroll
- #1 in number of first tier universities
- Almost 32% of all adults in NYS have 4 or more years of college, and nearly 350,000 scientists and engineers call the Empire State home.
- NYS is #2 in per capita energy consumption efficiency.
- \$76.9 billion in exports in 2008, with small & mediumsized businesses generating more than half of total exports
- 3rd largest grape grower & 2nd largest wine producer
- Home to over 50 incubator facilities
- \$53 billion tourism industry which supports nearly 700,000 jobs

Source: Empire State Development

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Economic Activity

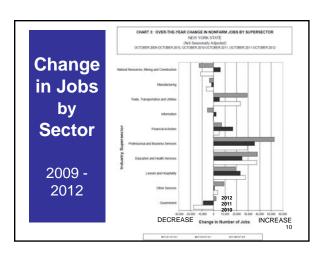
- Economic activity in NYS has changed greatly over the last 50+ years.
- Economy is now service based.
- Manufacturing has become a value-added operation.
- Bulk raw materials have been replaced by pre-processed goods. Skill and precision is added to create a new product.

3

Economic Activity

- NYS Economic Development Program has created zones to attract industry to depressed areas with high unemployment and poverty.
- There has been a successful move statewide to create service and financial-based industries.
- Poorly educated, elderly, and immigrant populations cannot transfer easily to these industries.
- Census information becomes an important tool.

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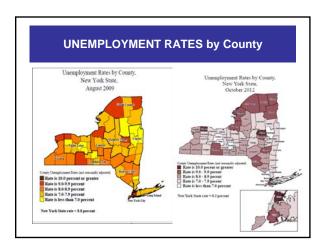


NYS Unemployment Rates* (seasonally adjusted)

(Seasonally adjusted

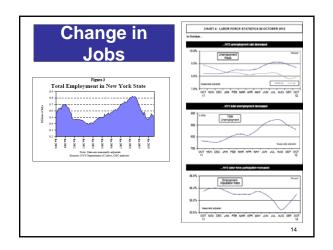
Oct '12 Oct '11 Oct '10 Oct '09 New York State 8.9 **8.3** 7.7 8.3 United States **7.5** 9.0 10.1 9.6 New York City **9.2** 9.0 9.2 10.4 • NYS, outside NYC **7.7** 6.8 7.6 7.8

*Data are preliminary and subject to change



Change in Private Sector Jobs 2011-2012

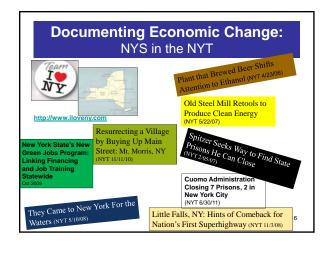


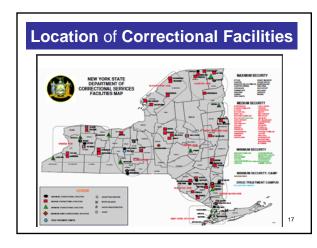


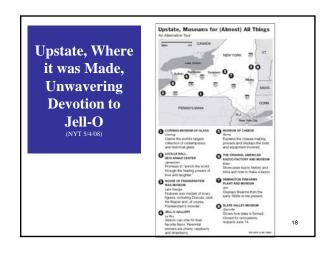
How can we change this picture?

- What can be done to generate new jobs?
- What can be done to bring people and their money into the area?
- Need to look at the individual cities and towns.
- Select those which can succeed based on their current location and characteristics.
- Quality of location changes with time.

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They Came to New York For the Waters



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Brookings Institute Analysis

www.brookinas.edu

- Analyzing 2000 census data, Brookings produced 4 analytical reports:
 - Upstate New York's Population Plateau: The Third Slowest State.
 - Sprawl without Growth: The Upstate Paradox
 - Transition and Renewal: The Emergence of a Diverse Upstate Economy
 - Losing Ground: income and Poverty in Upstate New York, 1980-2000

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Upstate New York's Population Plateau: The Third-Slowest Growing 'State'

- Upstate NY's population grew by a mere
 1.1% in the 1990s, slower than the growth rate of every state but West Virginia and N. Dakota.
- Within Upstate NY, only two regions grew in the 1990s: Hudson Valley and Rochester/Finger Lakes.
- Overall, more people moved out of Upstate than moved in during the 1990s.
- Nearly 30 percent of new Upstate residents in the 1990s were prisoners.
- Upstate's large senior citizen population increased in size and share, especially in its slow growing regions.
- Upstate's small racial and ethnic minority population is unevenly distributed among its metropolitan areas and segregated within them.

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Sprawl Without Growth: The Upstate Paradox

- Despite slow population growth, 425,000 acres of Upstate New York were urbanized between 1982 and 1997.
- This has resulted in urban sprawl in the form of declining density.
- Sprawl hits Upstate cities hard.
- Compared with other Upstate regions, Western New York sprawled less between 1982 and 1997, and Central New York sprawled more.
- People, jobs, and businesses are leaving cities and villages and moving to towns. (What's the difference between a village and a town?)

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Transition and Renewal: The Emergence of a Diverse Upstate Economy

- The economy of Upstate NY worsened in the 1990s, lagging both the nation and its own performance in the 1980s.
- Upstate's economy is diversifying as its information sector grows, but it still depends heavily upon manufacturing.
- Higher education is a key contributor to Upstate's economy, but many students leave when they graduate.
- Health care is the fastest growing sector in Upstate and now employs a larger share of Upstate residents than the national average; however, average wage growth in this sector lags the nation.
- Upstate's regional economies do better when they are based upon diverse economic activities and when major employers have incentives to offer wages high enough to attract and retain highly skilled workers.

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SUNY Campuses SUNY Campus Map THE STATE UNIVERSITY Of NEW YORK Opinions of the state of the s

Losing Ground: Income and Poverty in Upstate New York, 1980-2000

- Personal income in Upstate grew at just half the national rate in the 1990s, and by 2000 lagged the country by 11 percent.
- Upstate workers receive lower wages than people of similar age, race, sex, and educational backgrounds nationwide.
- Upstate's highest-income households earn substantially lower incomes than the national average.
- Upstate's lowest income households experienced little income growth in the 1990s.
- Upstate poverty rates grew for families, individuals, and children during the 1990s, while they decreased for all three of these groupings nationwide.
- Concentrated poverty is on the rise in Upstate even as it declines across the nation.

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