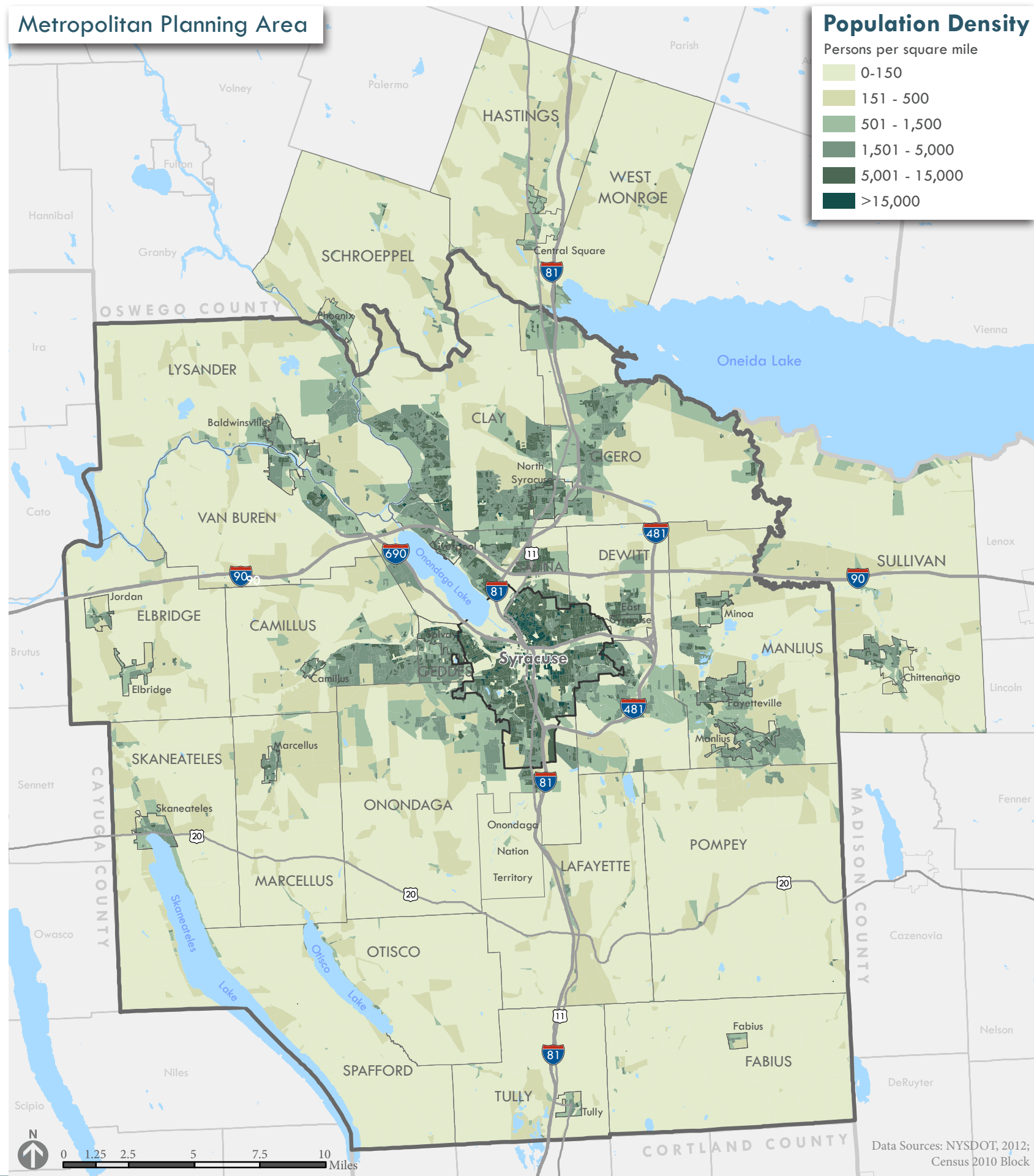
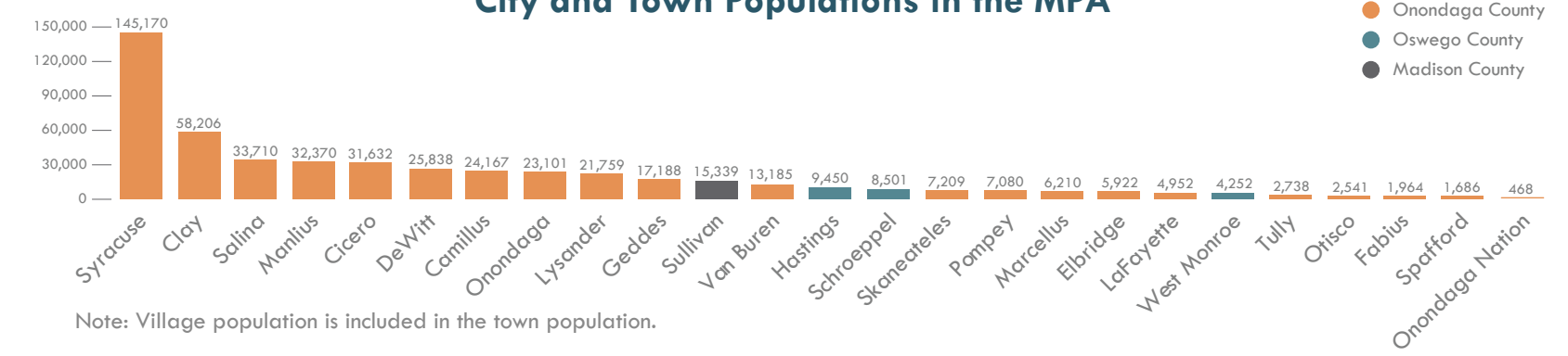


Population Density

- Population is concentrated within the City of Syracuse and towns immediately adjacent to the City.
- The northern and eastern portions of the region are generally more densely populated than the southern and western portions, with pockets of density in the villages throughout the region.
- The highest population density is found on the northside of the City of Syracuse.



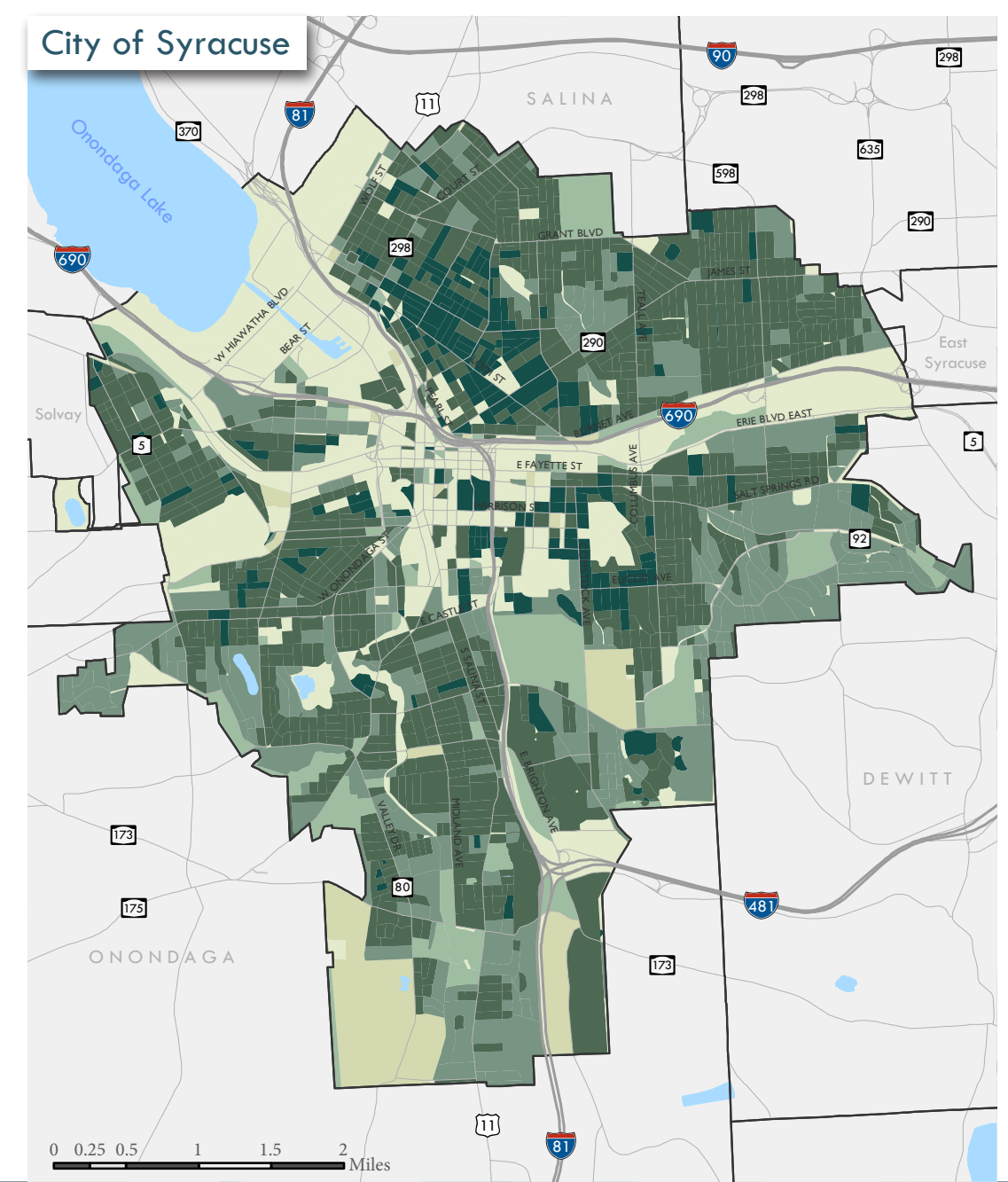
City and Town Populations in the MPA



Just over 30 percent of Onondaga County's total population lives in the City of Syracuse according to the 2010 Census, making the City of Syracuse's population greater than any other single town within Onondaga County and

the Metropolitan Planning Area. The second most populous municipality within Onondaga County is the Town of Clay, with 58,206 people or 12.5 percent of the County's total population. Outside of the City, the towns

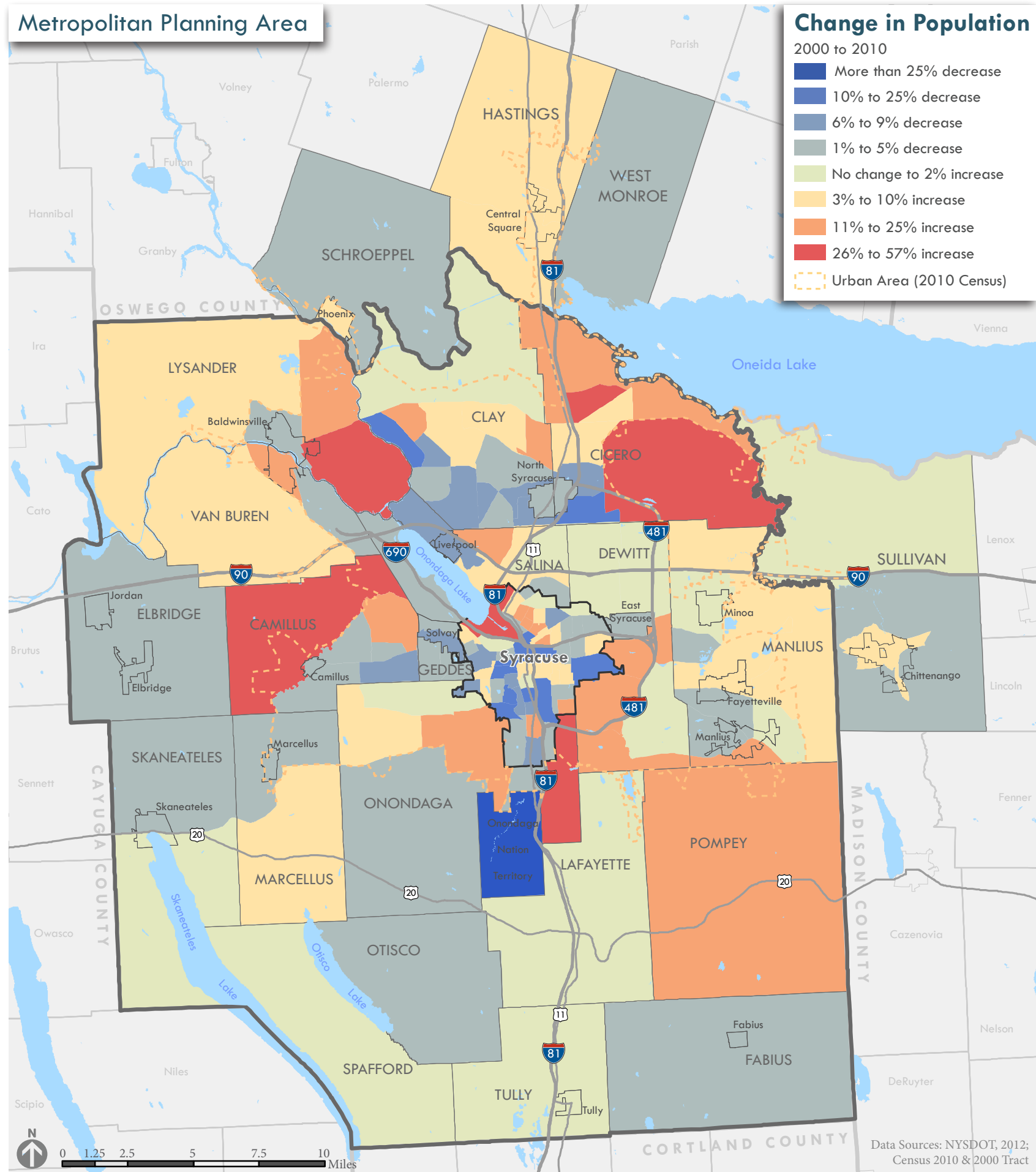
immediately adjacent to the City are generally the most populous with a marked concentration of population to the east and especially, the north of the city. These towns generally have a suburban character, but in some cases, particularly for the towns immediately adjacent to the city, areas with a more urban character. The towns south of the city and to the far west of the city have much lower population density and a much more rural character, although pockets of density can be found in the numerous villages throughout the area.



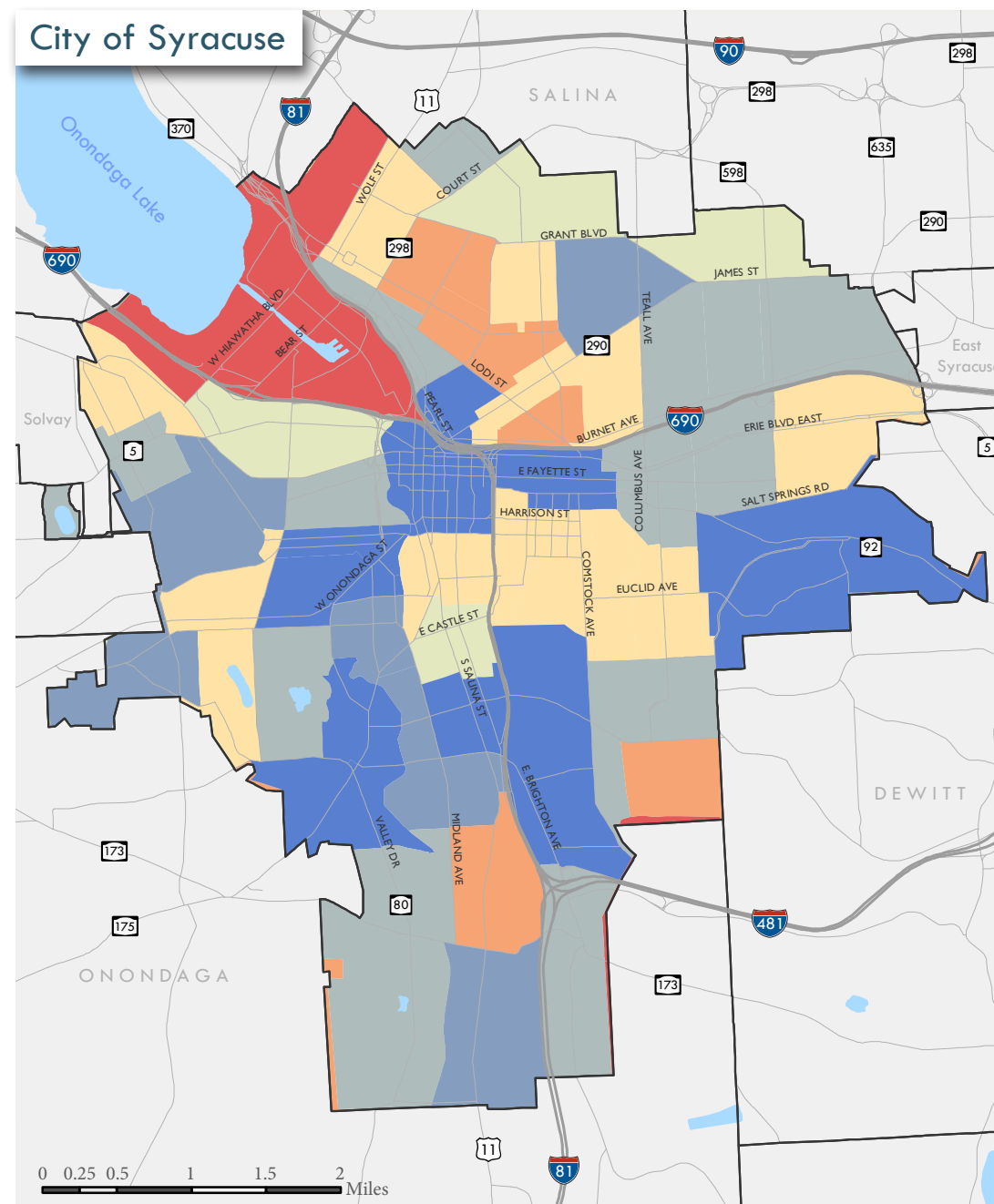
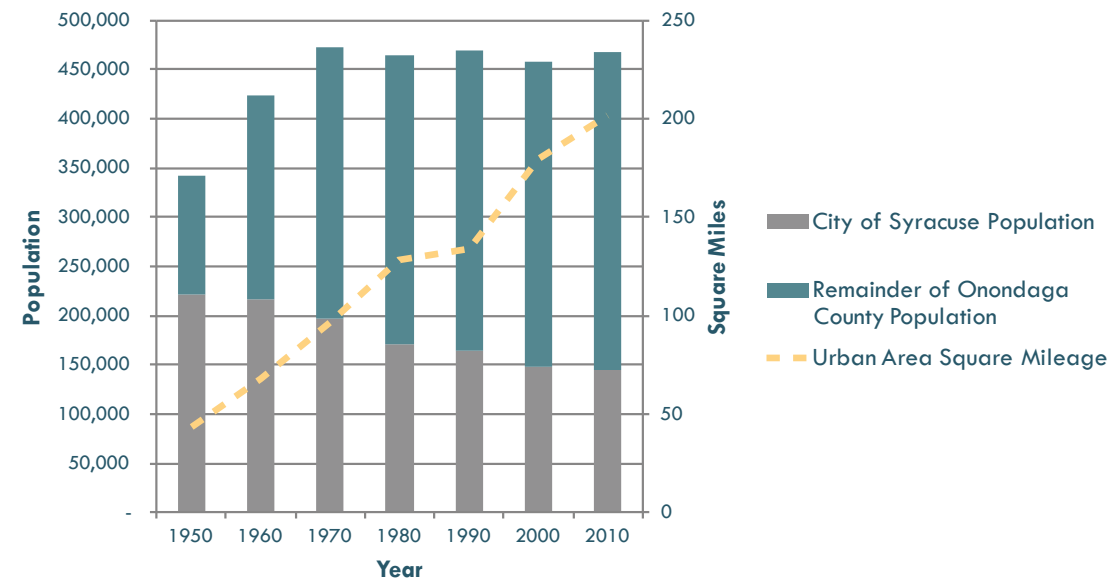
Within the City of Syracuse, the highest population density is found on the northside. Some areas of the City show very low population density, on par with the most rural areas of the County. The low-density areas of the City are generally occupied by special non-residential land uses, such as large City parks, Destiny USA, the NBT Bank Stadium - Regional Market - Regional Transportation Center complex, and Syracuse University's main campus. Other low-density areas include Erie Boulevard, which is characterized by very suburban-style retail uses, and Downtown Syracuse, which has only recently experienced a renaissance of residential space as evidenced by the very small pockets of high density within downtown.

Population Change

- Onondaga County's population peaked in 1970. The total population of the County has remained fairly stable since then, though individual municipalities have experienced more pronounced gains and losses in population.
- The land area considered "urban" has continually increased since 1950.
- The City of Syracuse's total population peaked in 1950 and has continuously declined since then.



Population of City of Syracuse and Onondaga County with Square Mileage of Urban Area, 1950 to 2010

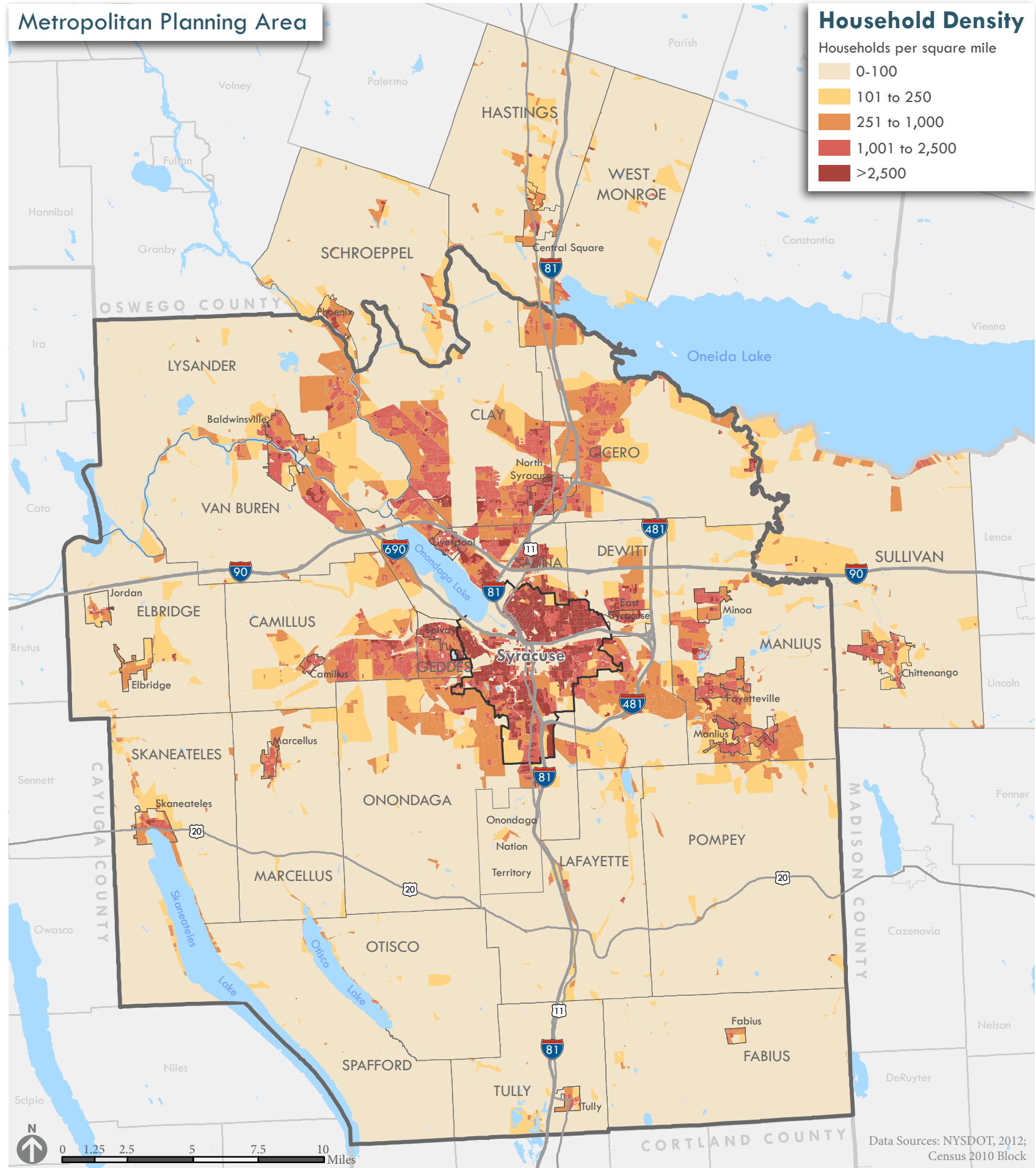


The total population of the MPA (using the 2010 boundary) increased from 495,354 in 2000 to 504,672 in 2010. This is a total increase of 1.9 percent over the 10-year period. The County's population peaked in 1970 and has remained fairly stable since that time. However, the City of Syracuse saw its population decline from over 220,000 people in 1950 to 145,170 people in 2010. When the County's population peaked in 1970, over 40 percent of the County's total population resided in the City of Syracuse. In 2010, the City's population accounted for just over 30 percent of the County's total population.

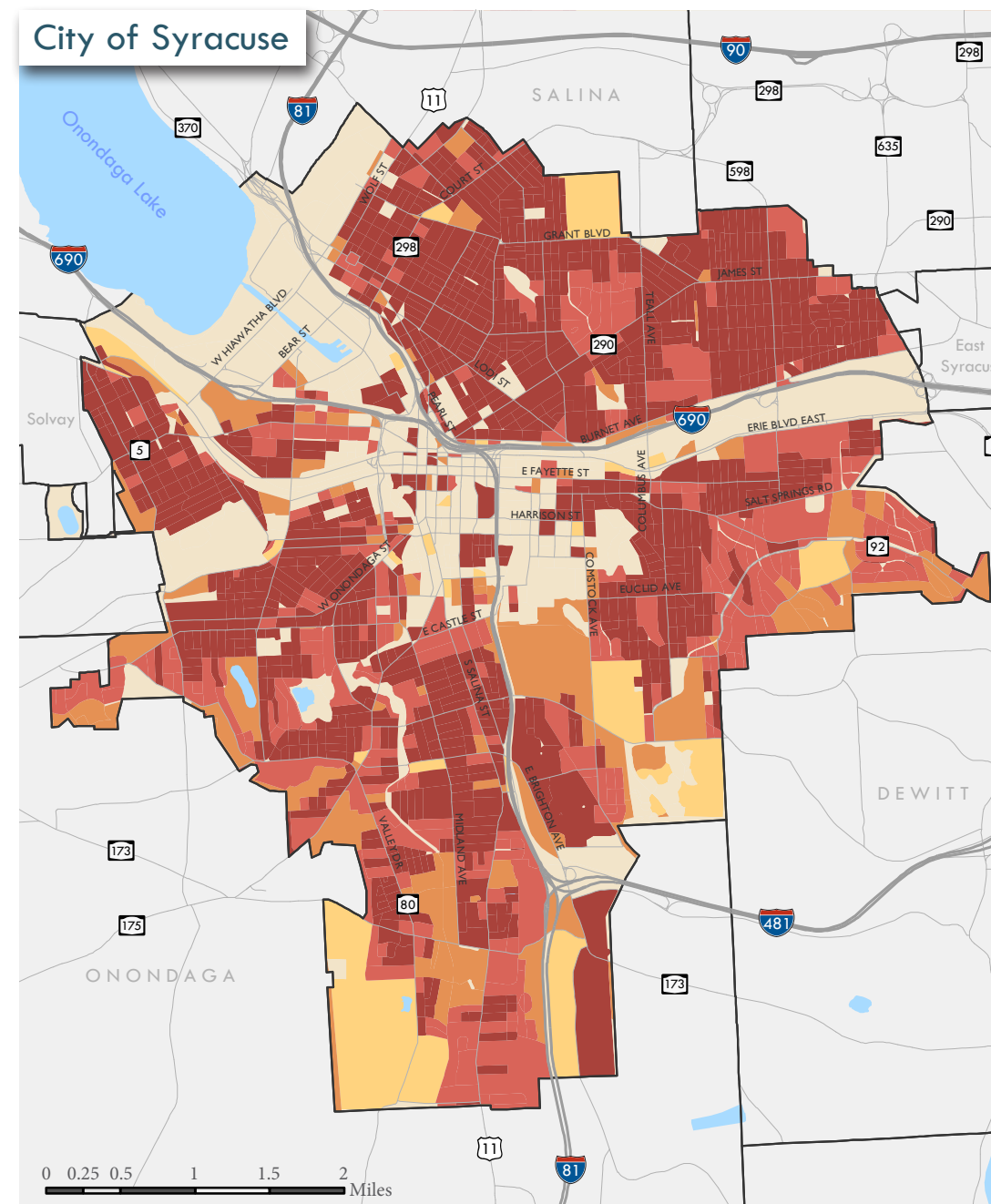
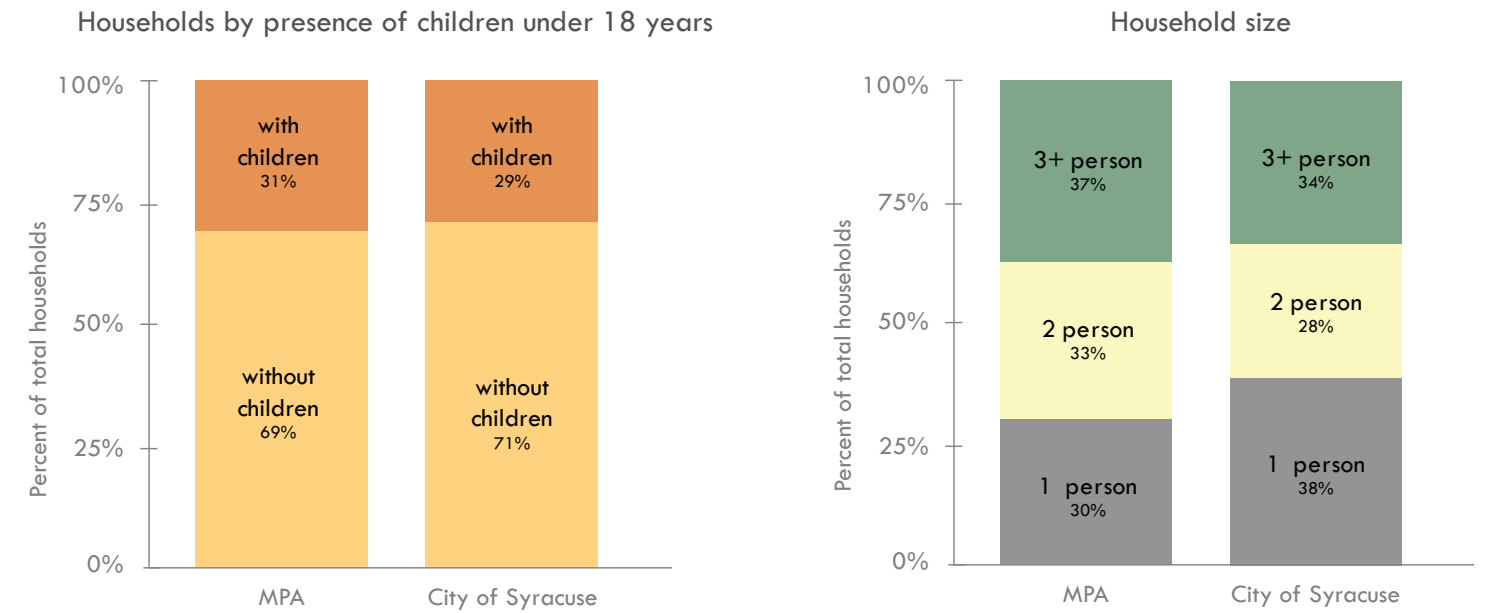
The most substantial population loss for the City of Syracuse occurred between 1970 and 1980, when the City population declined by nearly 14 percent. This outflow of population slowed down between 1980 and 1990, but increased again to a loss of over 10 percent from 1990 to 2000. The 2010 Census data show a loss of less than 1 percent of the City's population over the last decade, but only time will tell if this is a first step toward population stabilization within the City of Syracuse. The decline of the City population coupled with a fairly stable County population indicates that the population has decentralized over time, and this trend is also reflected by the expansion of the Urban Area (an official boundary that encompasses the densely settled portion of our region, containing what most people would characterize as both urban and suburban areas). Towns around the City of Syracuse have experienced some growth even as Onondaga County's population has stayed relatively flat. In the most recent interval from 2000 to 2010, the highest growth generally occurred in towns north and northwest of the City. Towns adjacent to the City saw lower levels of growth, or some decline, likely due to the fact that these "inner ring" suburbs were mostly built out over the previous decades.

Households

- The geographic pattern of household density is very similar to population density, with the highest density in the city and the adjacent towns.
- Average household size in the MPA is 2.41 people.
- About 30% of all households in the MPA are 1-person households.



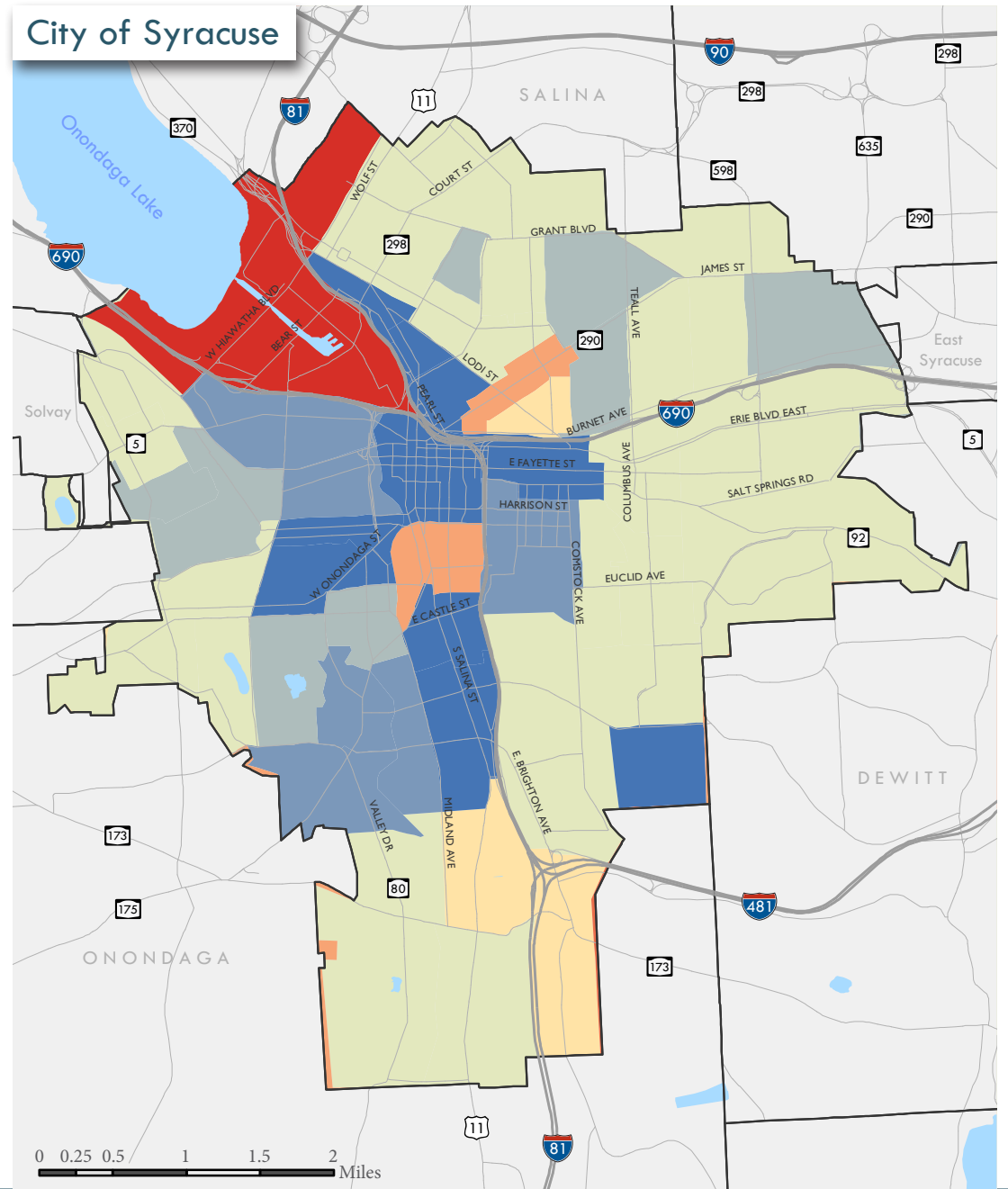
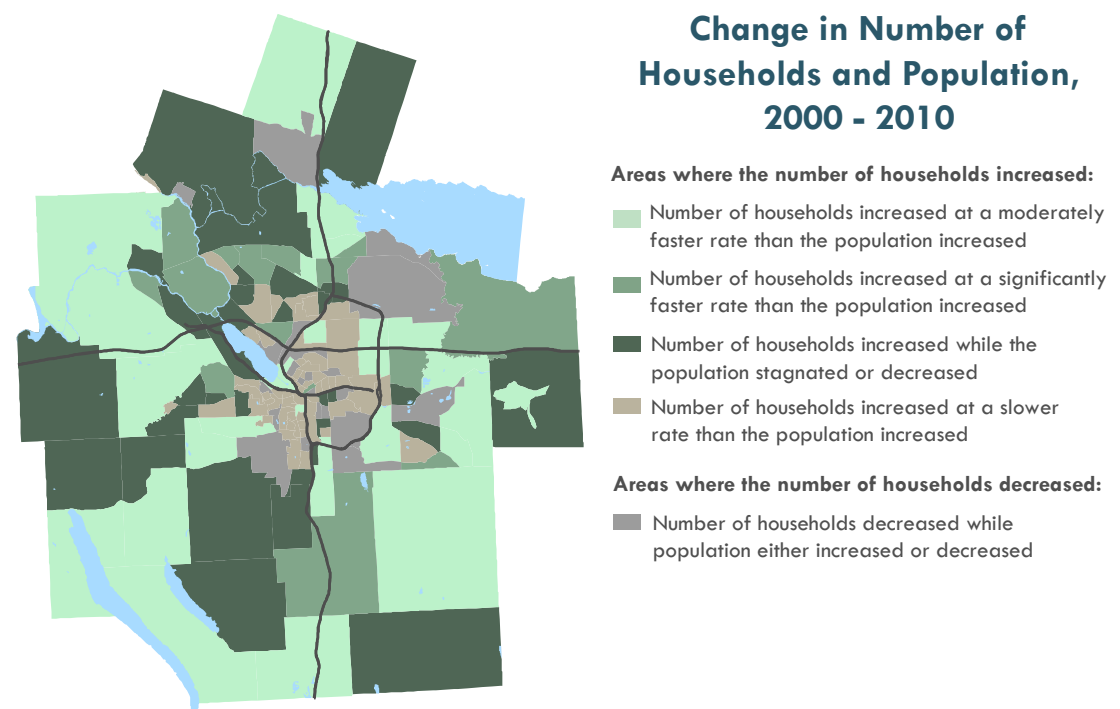
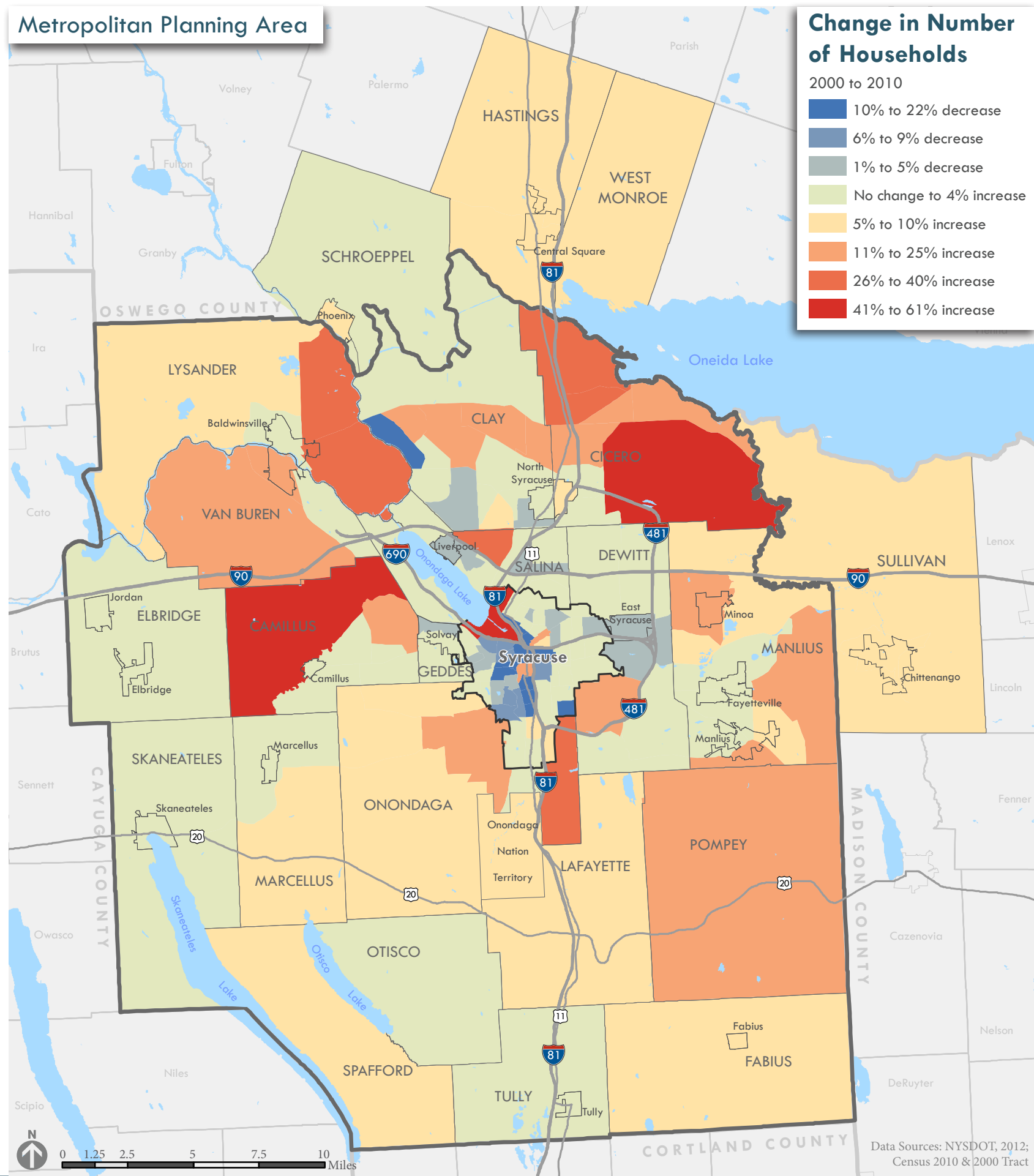
Household Characteristics



The density of households throughout the region is very similar to the density of population throughout the region, with the highest density of households located in the City of Syracuse and additional areas of density adjacent to the city and in the villages throughout the region. There were 202,476 total households in the MPA according to the 2010 Census with an average household size of 2.41 people. Average household size is slightly lower in the City of Syracuse – 2.31 people – than in the overall MPA. One-person households make up 30 percent of the total households in the MPA, another 33 percent of households consist of two people, and the remaining 37 percent of households include 3 or more people. Only about 30 percent of the total households in the MPA have at least one member under the age of 18.

Change in Number of Households

- Between 2000 and 2010, the total number of households in the MPA grew at twice the rate of the population increase within the MPA.
- Growth in households was concentrated primarily in towns at the edges of the MPA.
- In most of the MPA, the increase in number of households outpaced the increase in population.

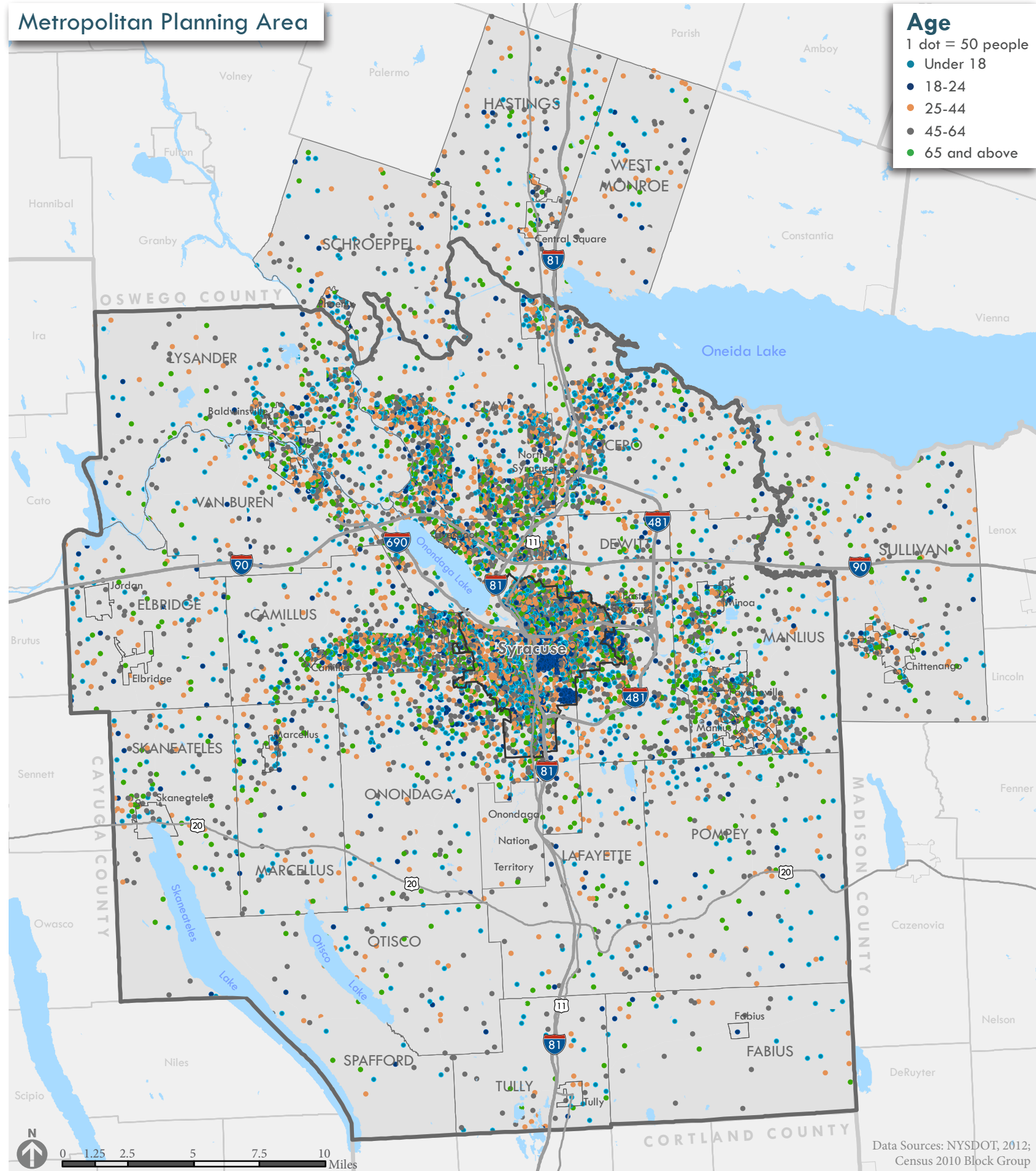


Between 2000 and 2010, the number of households in the MPA increased from 195,045 to 202,476. As shown by the maps at left, this growth in households primarily occurred in the towns at the edges of the MPA, outside of the City of Syracuse. Exceptions include some areas of decreasing households in the towns of DeWitt, Salina, and Clay, as well as a few areas within the City that experienced an increase in the number of households. Large parts of the MPA, including much of the City, saw a relatively constant number of households over this decade (zero to 4% increase).

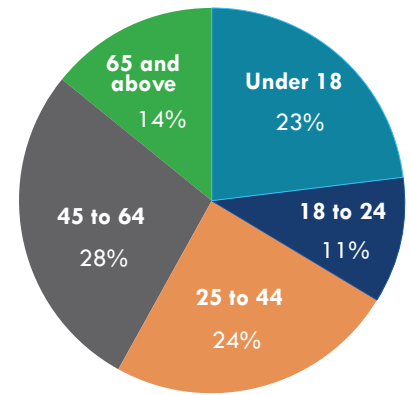
Household change should be considered alongside the change in population. In our region, the increase in households has outpaced the increase in population. The growth in the population of the MPA between 2000 and 2010 was only 1.9 percent, while the number of households increased 3.9 percent over the same time frame. Some areas of the region experienced this disproportionate growth in households more acutely than others. The green areas on the small map at left show the areas of the MPA where the number of households increased faster than the population, with the darkest green denoting areas that experienced an increase in the number of households with either a stagnating or declining population. This situation – household growth outpacing population growth – coincides with the increase in smaller households, including one-person households, and the expansion of our urban area.

Age of the Population

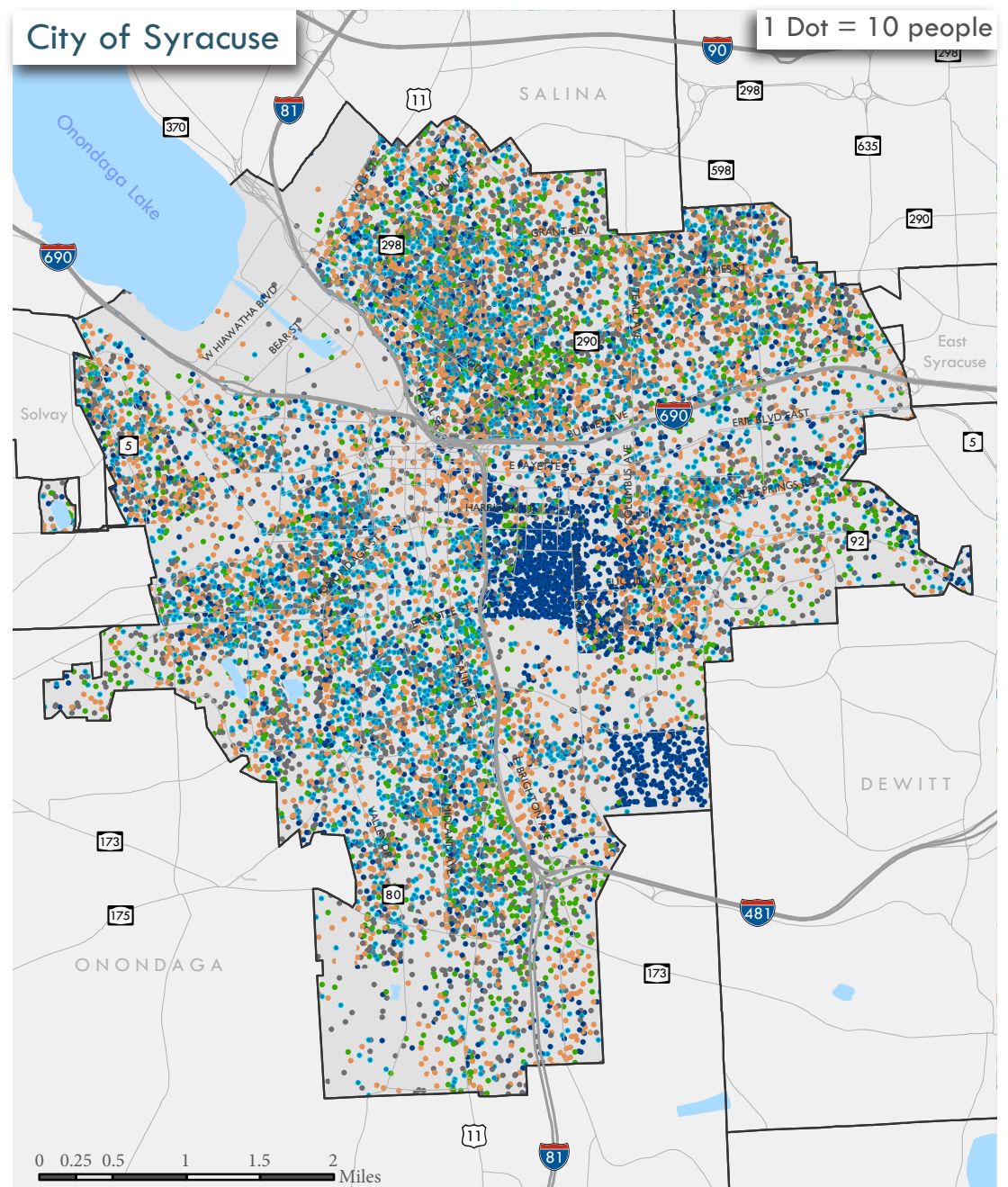
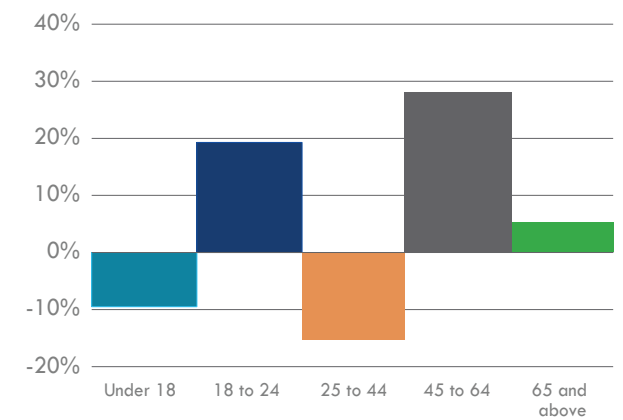
- Over half of the MPA population is between the ages of 25 and 64.
- Median age has increased and recent growth in the 45-64 year age group outpaced growth in any other bracket, reflecting the aging of the “Baby Boom” generation.
- Age groups are generally evenly distributed except for concentrations of young adults around local colleges.



2010 MPA Population by Age Group



Percent Change in Population by Age Group 2000-2010



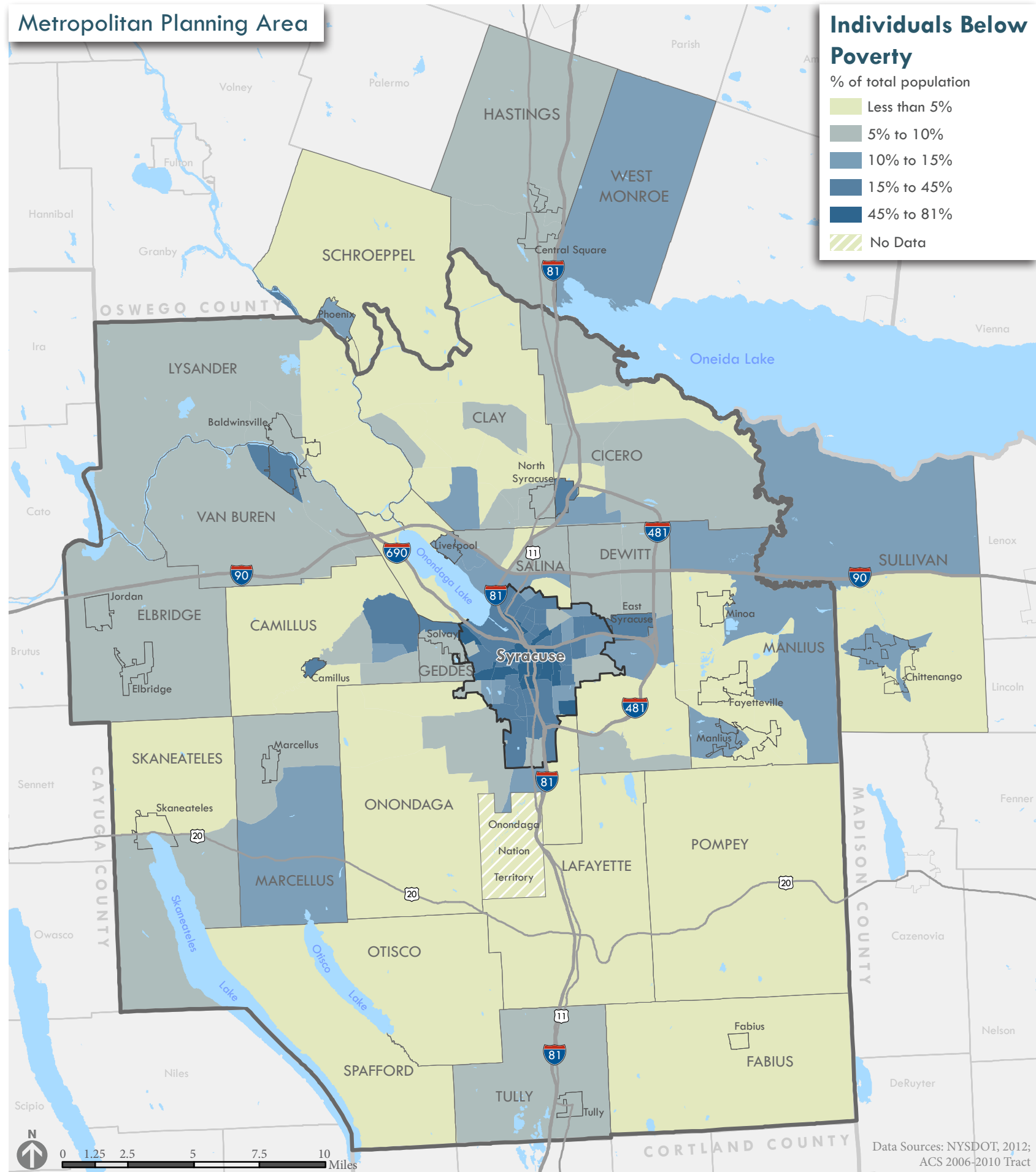
Overall, all age groups seem to be fairly well-distributed throughout the region, with a few exceptions such as the concentrations of young adults (18-24 years) around Syracuse University, Lemoyne College (along the City of Syracuse-Town of DeWitt boundary), and Onondaga Community College (in the Town of Onondaga). Some concentrations of senior citizens are also evident at the southern end of the City of Syracuse and along James Street near downtown Syracuse (due to the presence of senior housing and assisted living facilities).

Age impacts the travel and mobility needs of the population. People under 18 years of age make up 23 percent of Onondaga County's population. This group is either legally too young to drive or still very likely to be dependent on their parents for transportation. Eleven percent of Onondaga County's population falls into the 18-24-year-old category, which likely includes many college students who may not have access to their own vehicle or, if they do have their own vehicle, do not follow typical commuting patterns. Taken together, the 25-44-year-old group and the 45-64-year-old group constitute the core of the workforce – and thus commuters – and account for over half of Onondaga County's population. Those age 65 or older make up 14 percent of Onondaga County's population. Many of these people are likely retired. This group may also have physical mobility limitations.

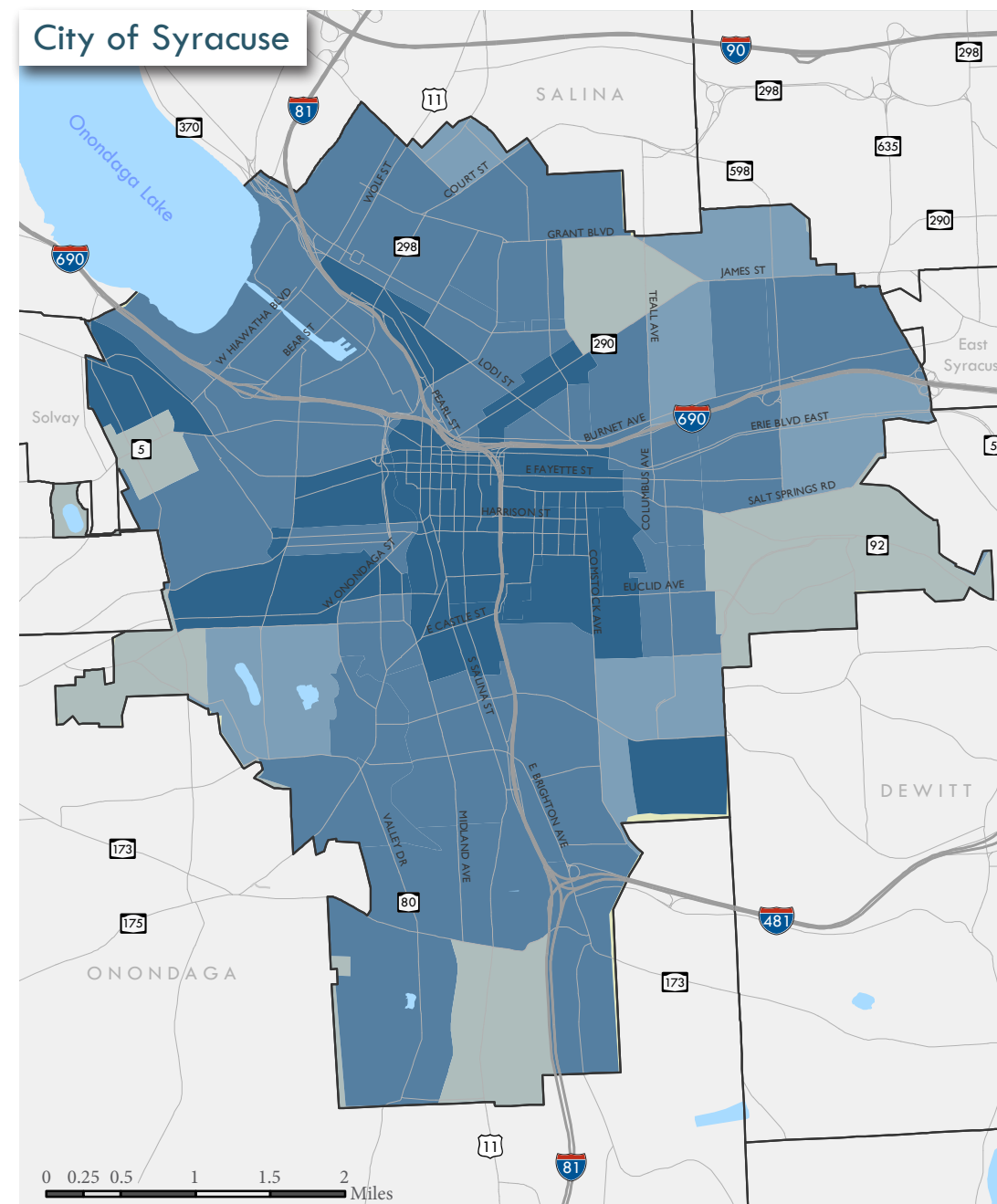
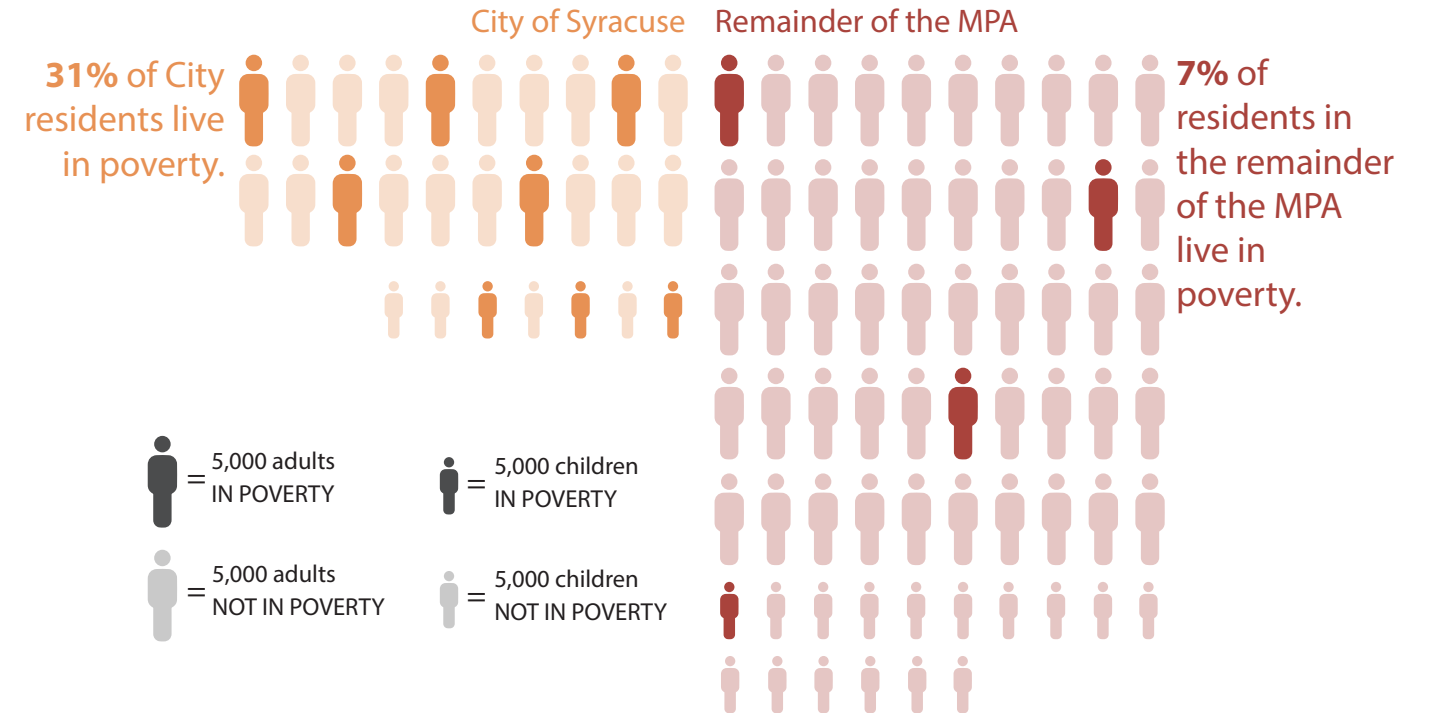
Although over 85 percent of the MPA population was under the age of 65 in 2010, trends suggest that the region has an aging population. Median age in Onondaga County has climbed from 29.7 years in 1980 to 38.6 years in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of MPA residents aged 45-64 years grew by nearly 30 percent, outpacing growth in any other age bracket. This age group represents the large “Baby Boom” generation – those born between approximately 1946 and 1966.

Poverty

- Poverty in our MPA is concentrated within the City of Syracuse.
- Poverty rates are higher for children under 18 than for the general population.



MPA Population Living in Poverty

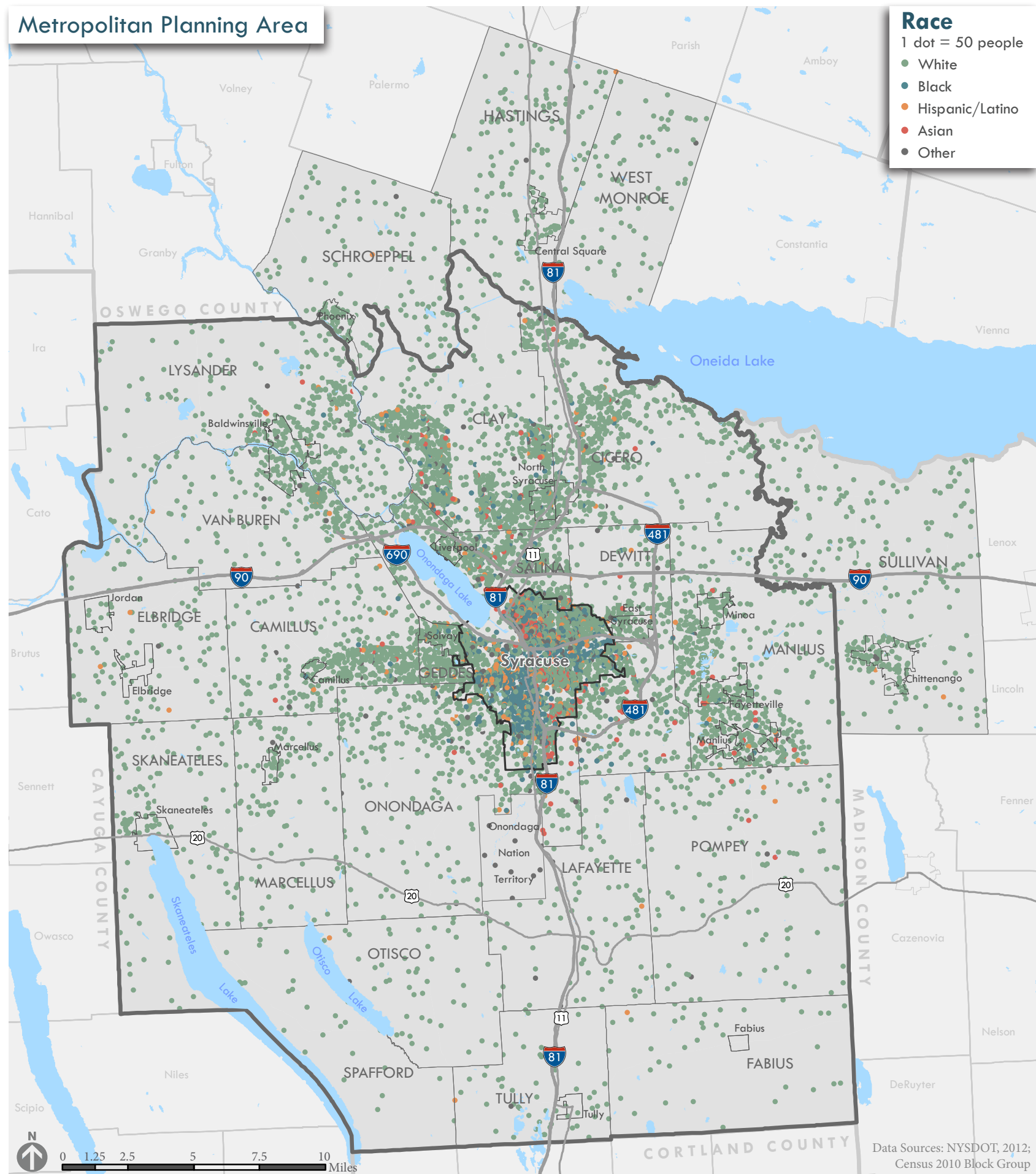


Poverty rates vary significantly across our region. The MPA map at left shows large areas of the MPA with very low poverty (less than 5 percent); however, the areas with the lowest poverty also tend to overlap with the areas of our lowest population density. Within the more populated areas of the MPA outside of the city, poverty rates are mostly in the range of 5 percent to 15 percent. The poverty rate in the MPA overall is 13 percent, while the poverty rate in the City of Syracuse is 31 percent. As the map shows, in some areas of the city the poverty rate exceeds 45 percent. There are over 64,700 individuals that live in poverty in our MPA, and over 41,400 of these people reside in the City of Syracuse. The poverty rate is higher for children than for the general population in both the MPA and the city, with 19 percent of children in the MPA living in poverty and 44 percent of children in the City of Syracuse living in poverty.

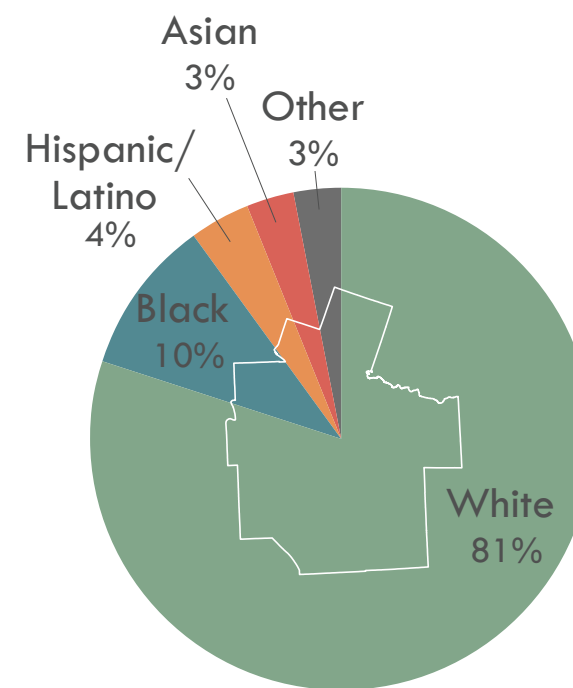
(Note: These statistics rely on the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Data for poverty status in the last 12 months, with percentages [rates] based on the Census-defined "population for whom poverty status is determined," which does not include people living in college dormitories and institutional group quarters. The ACS uses set dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition and adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive 14.)

Race

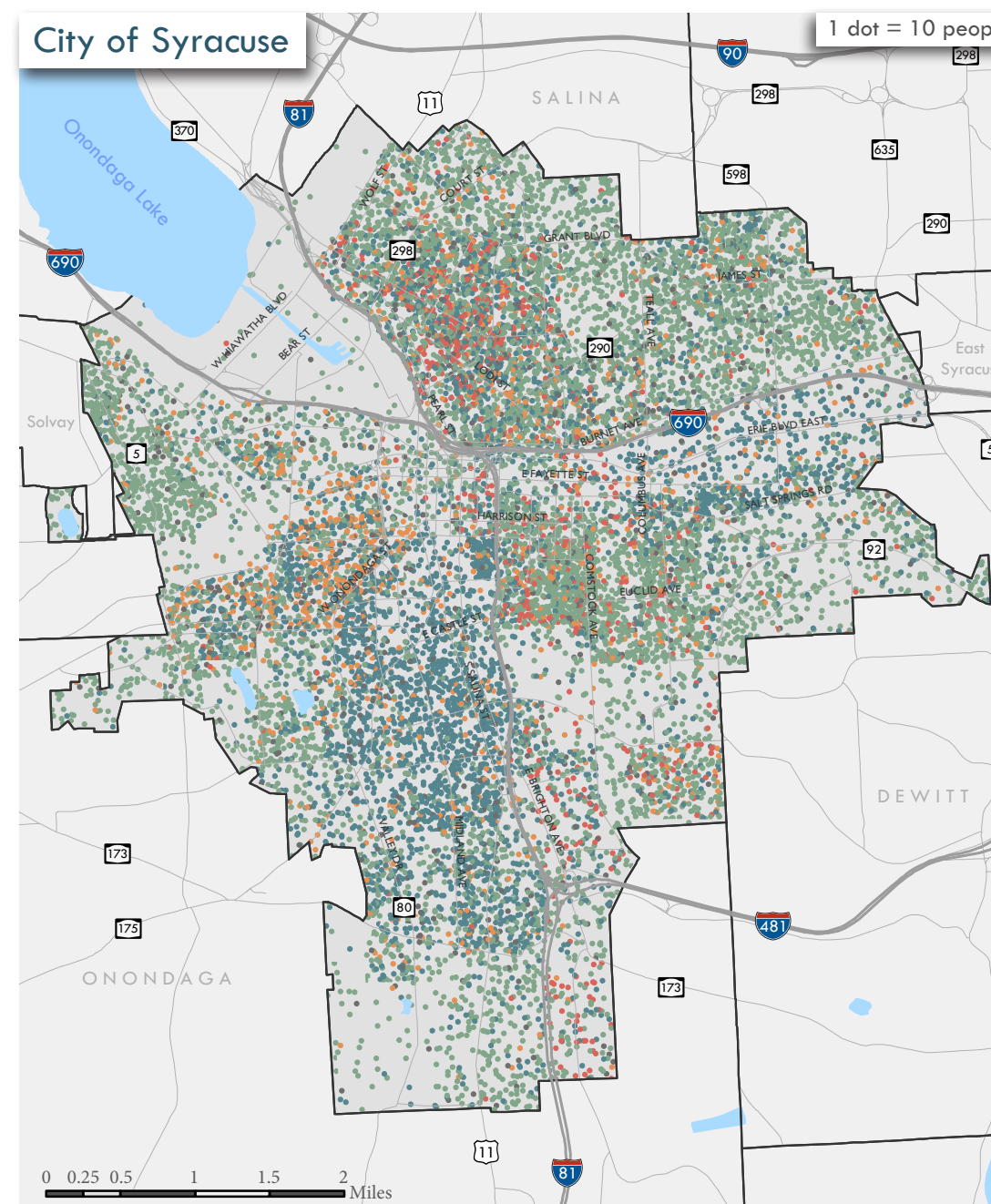
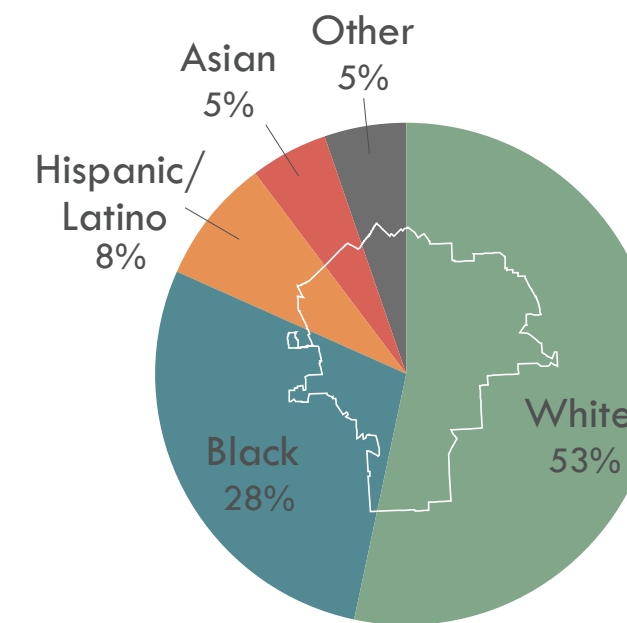
- Over 80% of the total MPA population is white, while only 53% of the City of Syracuse population is white.
- Non-white residents are primarily clustered in the neighborhoods just outside of downtown Syracuse.



Race in the MPA



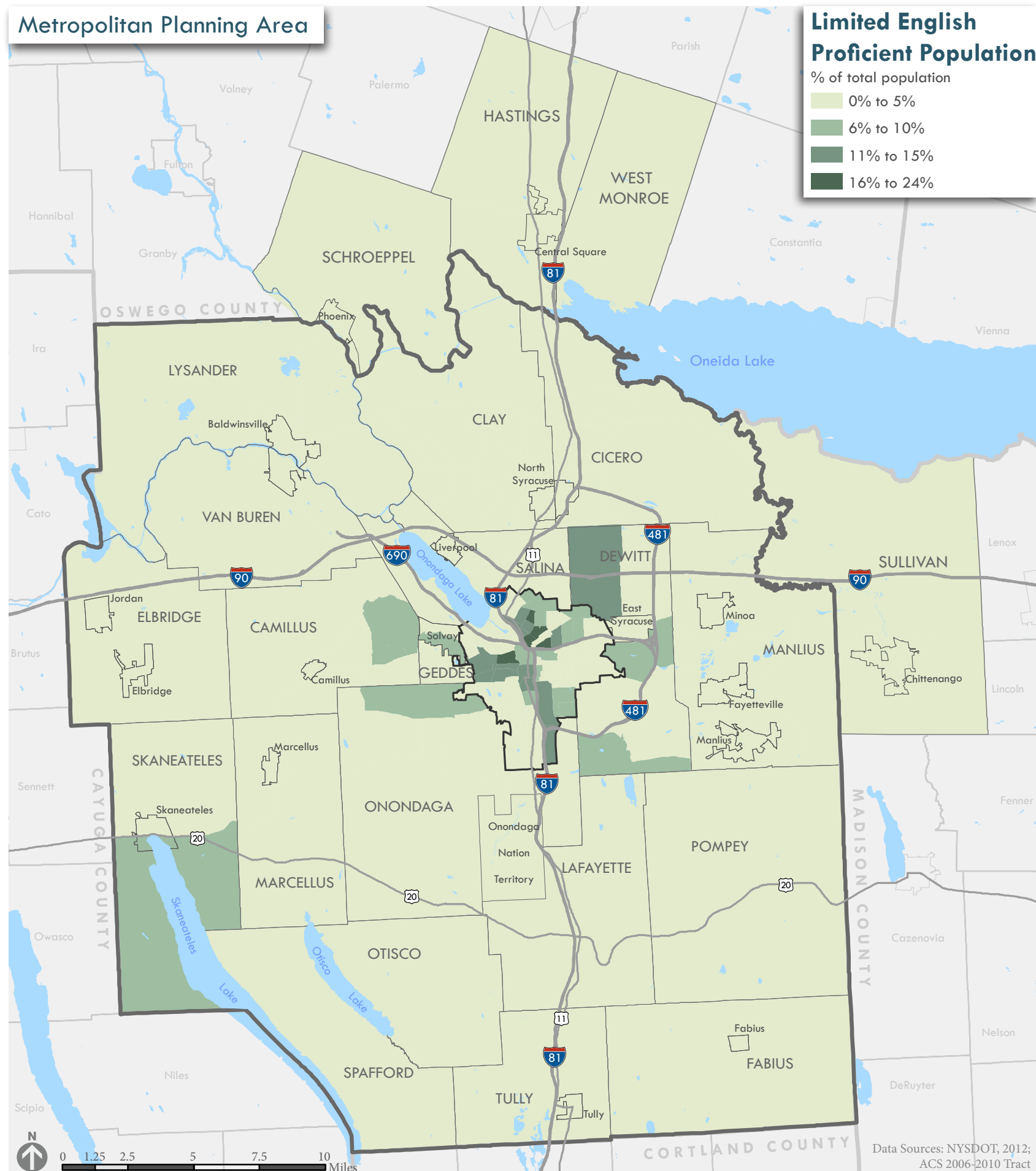
Race in the City of Syracuse



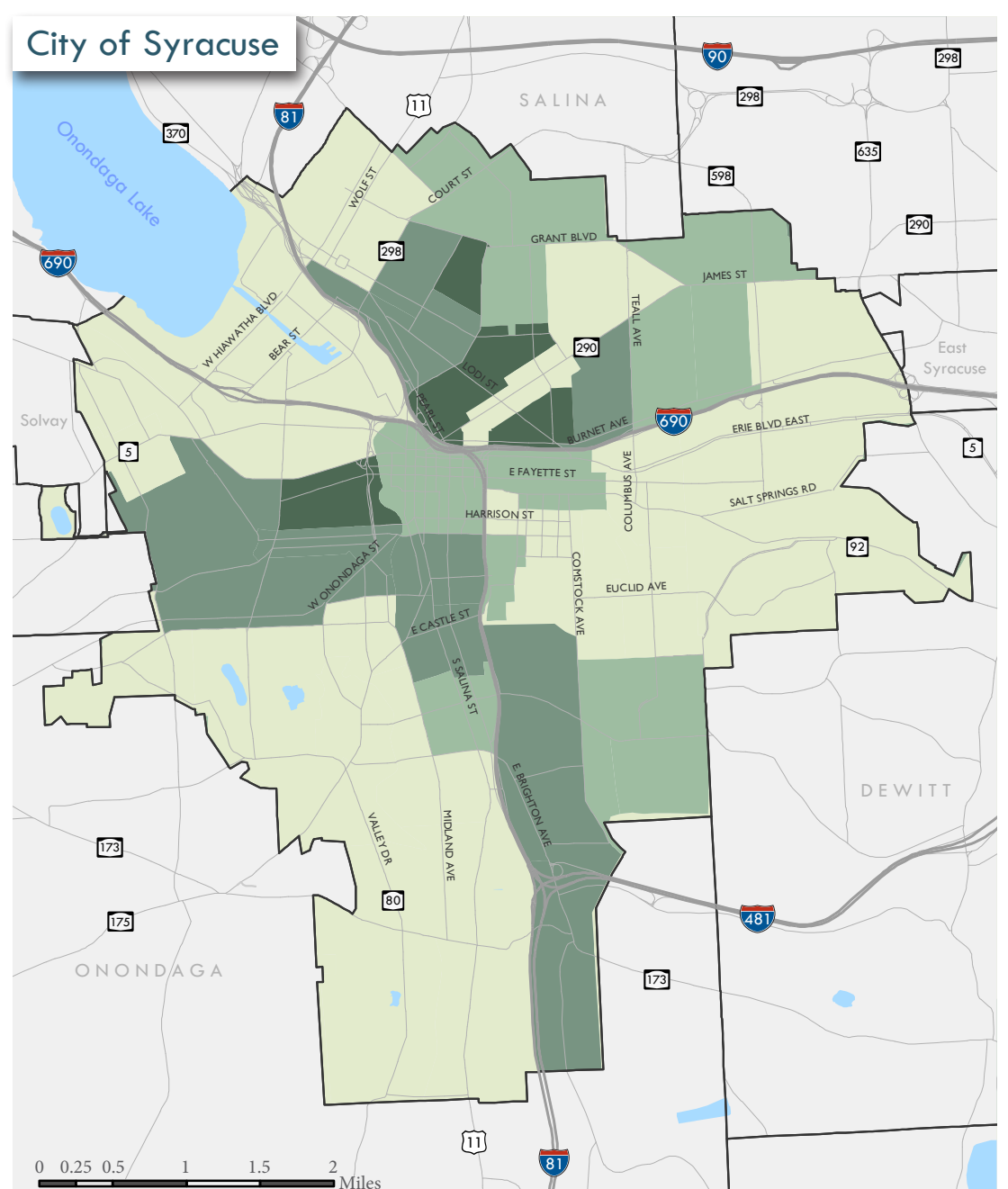
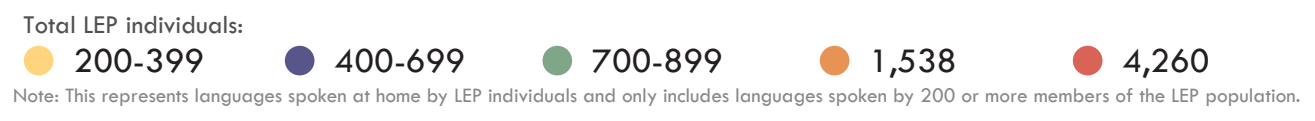
As shown by the maps and charts at left, there are notable differences between the racial makeup of the MPA population as a whole and the City of Syracuse population. While over 80 percent of the MPA population is white, only 53 percent of the City of Syracuse population is white. Seventy percent of the MPA's non-white population resides in the City of Syracuse. City neighborhoods generally show more racial diversity than the towns outside of the City; however, even within the city, racial groups are not evenly distributed across neighborhoods. The City of Syracuse map at left shows black residents clustered primarily in neighborhoods south of downtown and west of I-81, Hispanic/Latino residents clustered in neighborhoods west of downtown, and Asian residents primarily clustered in northside neighborhoods.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

- 3% of the MPA population has limited English proficiency.
- The Limited English Proficient population is concentrated in the City of Syracuse, particularly near downtown.
- Over 30 languages are spoken in the MPA.



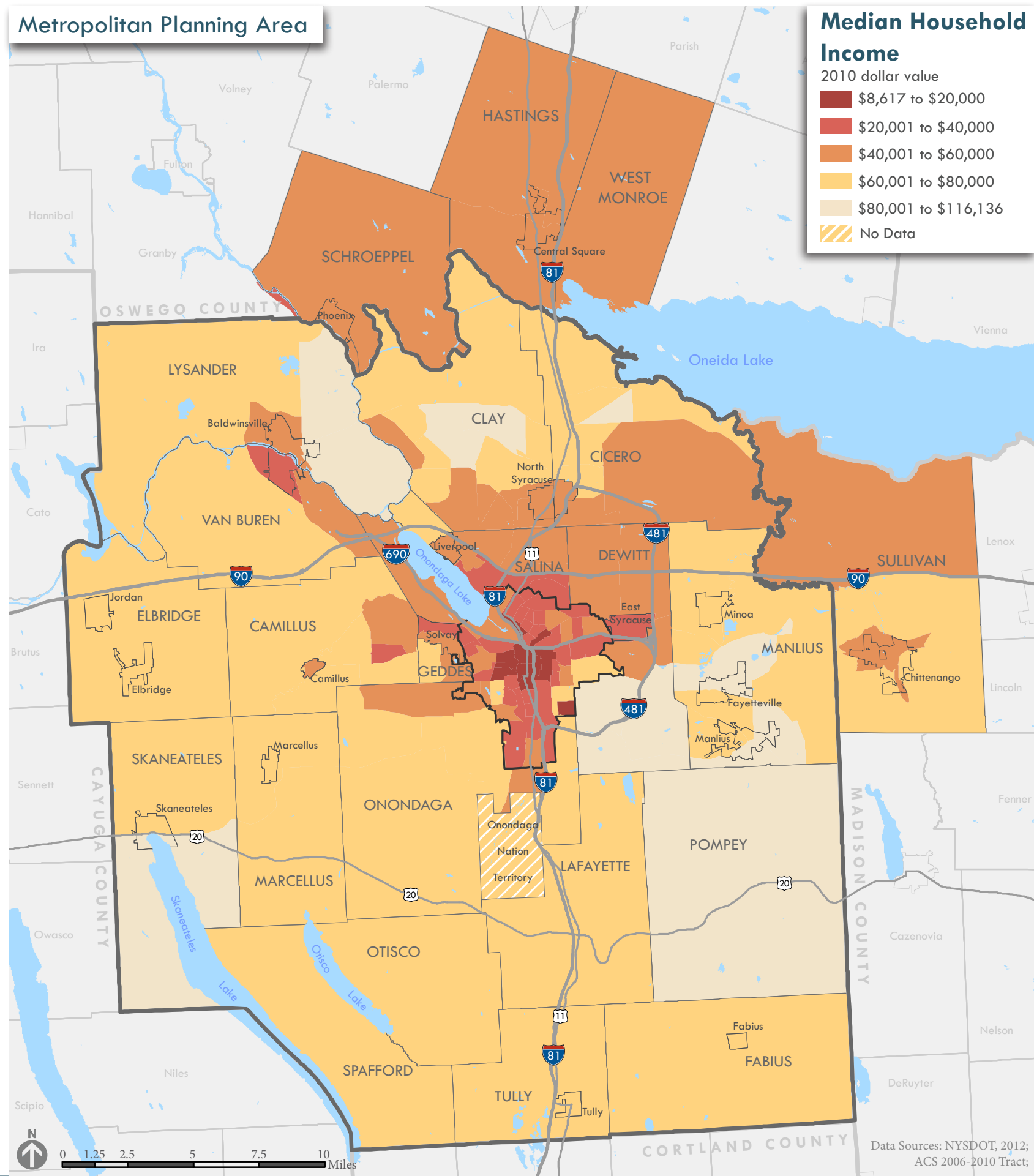
Most Common Languages Spoken by LEP Individuals in the MPA



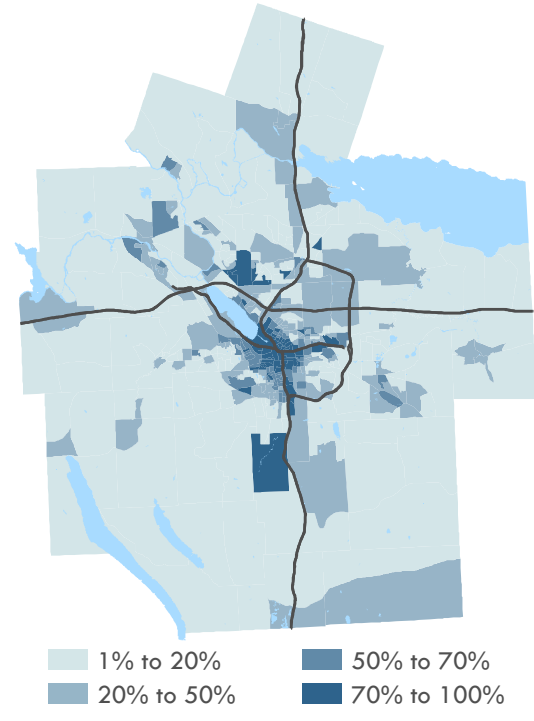
Individuals that report speaking English "less than very well" are considered to have limited English proficiency (LEP). The LEP population makes up 3 percent of the total MPA population and 6.5 percent of the City of Syracuse population. The LEP population is concentrated within the City, particularly within a few Census tracts just north and west of downtown Syracuse. Over 30 languages are spoken within the MPA, with the most common shown above. Spanish is the language most commonly spoken by the LEP population in the Syracuse MPA.

Household Income

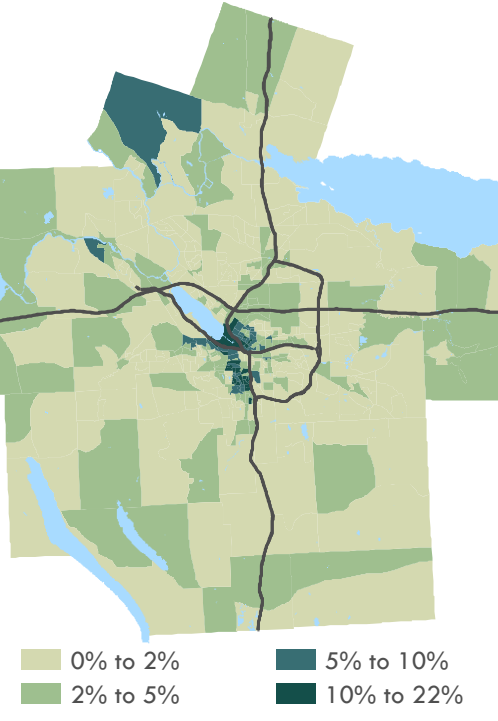
- Median household income is \$30,891 in the City of Syracuse and \$50,676 for Onondaga County as a whole.
- Only two towns within Onondaga County have a median household income less than the County-wide median.
- Among suburban towns, the Town of Pompey has the highest median household income (\$88,438) and the Town of Schroepfel has the lowest (\$47,675).



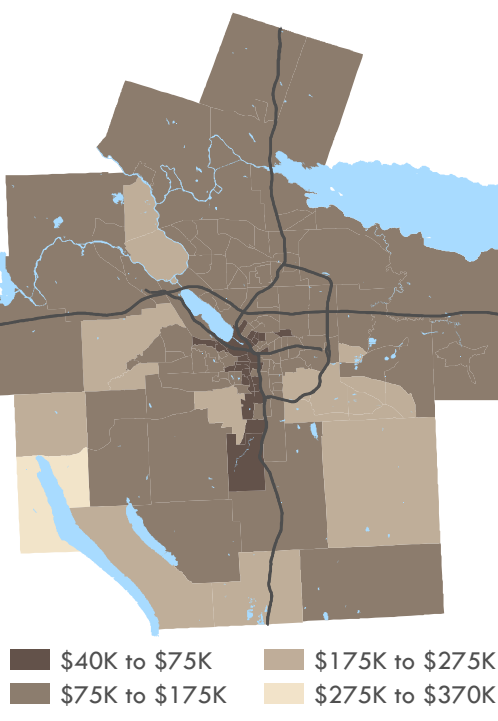
Percent Renter Occupied



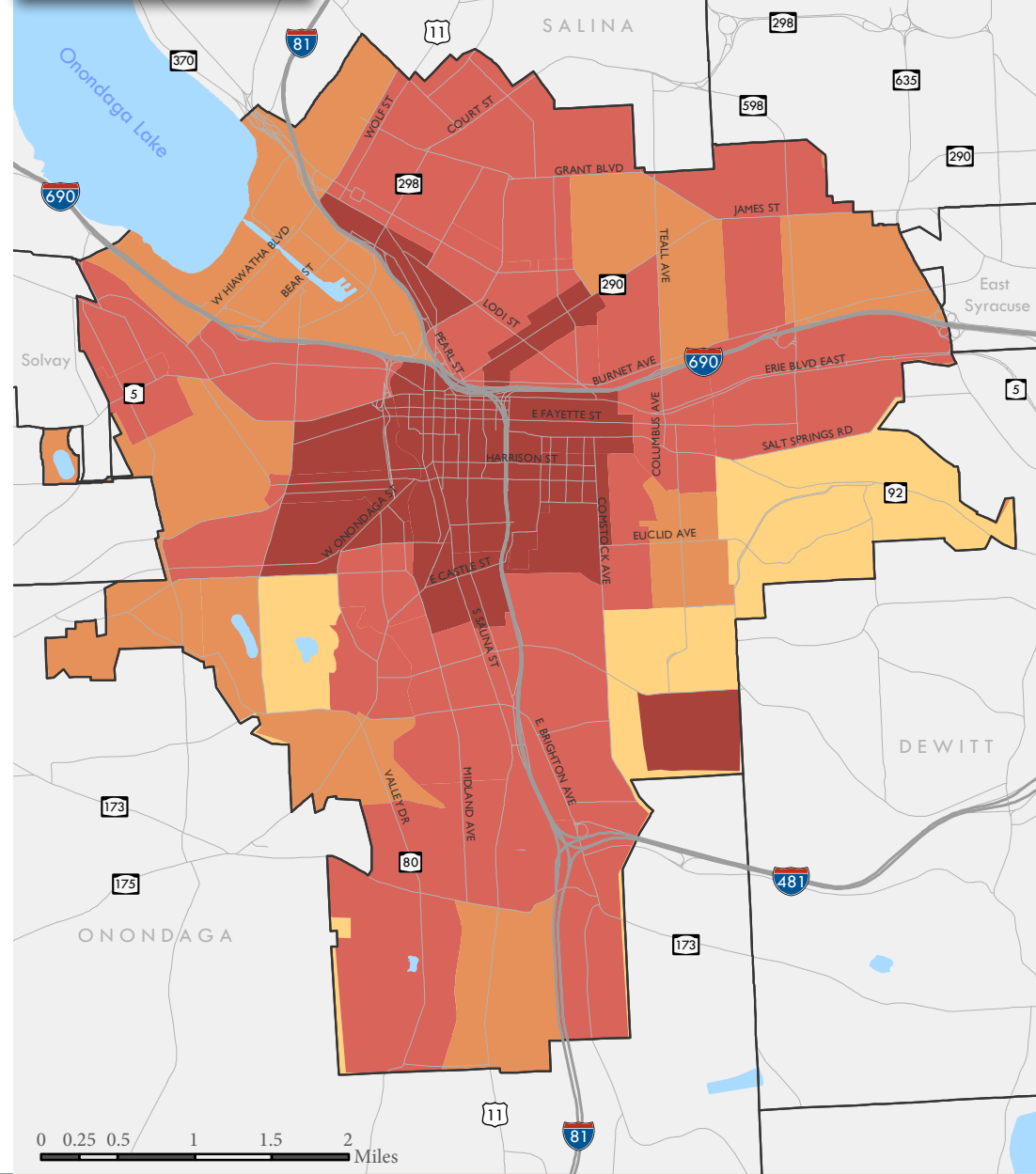
Percent Vacant Housing



Median Home Values



City of Syracuse

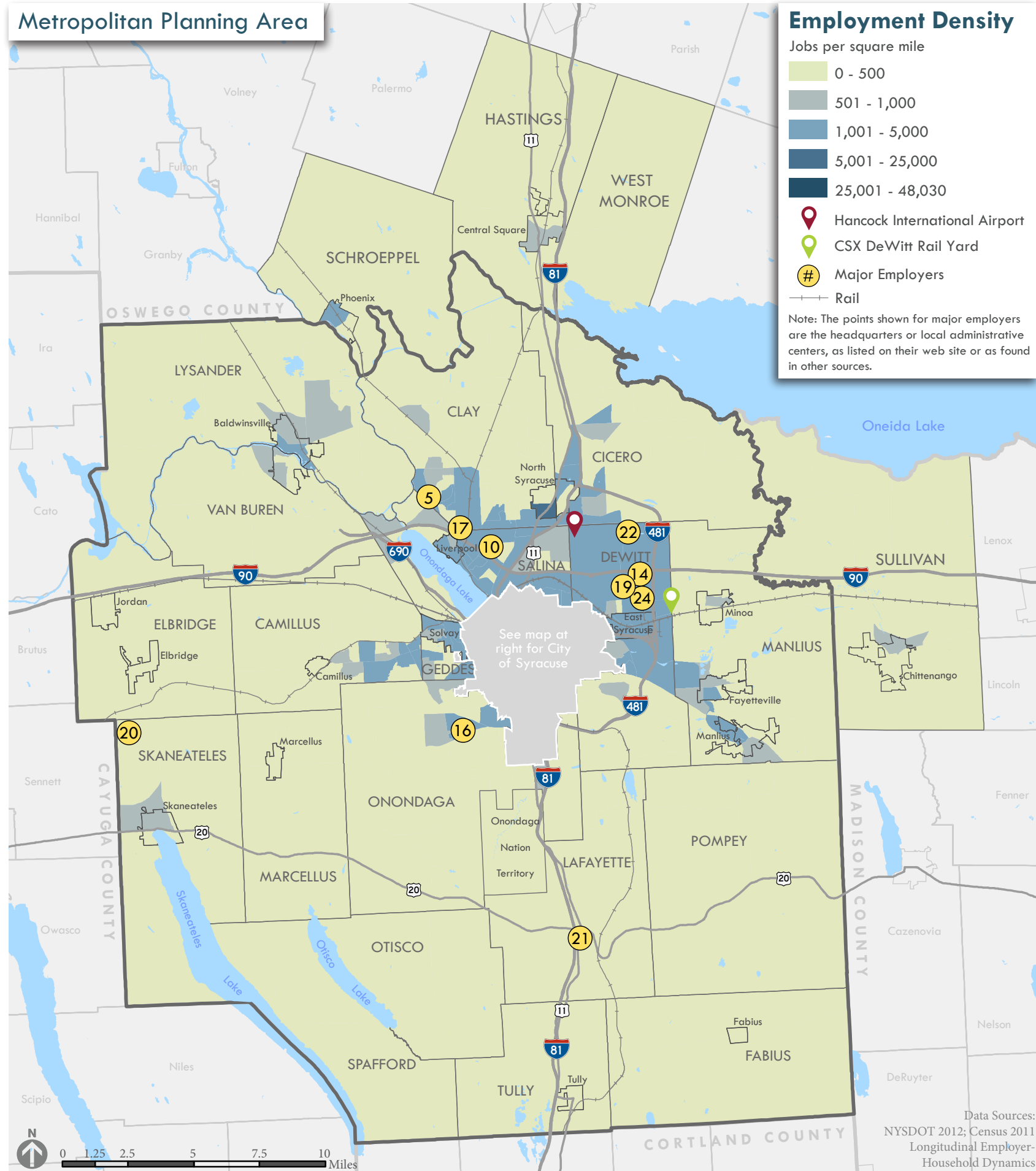


The median household income in the City of Syracuse, based on 2006-2010 ACS data, is \$30,891, while the median household income in Onondaga County is \$50,676. However, of the 19 towns in Onondaga County, only two towns (Salina and Van Buren) have median household incomes less than the County-wide median. Among suburban towns within the MPA, the Town of Pompey has the highest median household income, at \$88,438, and the Town of Schroepfel has the lowest median household income at \$47,675.

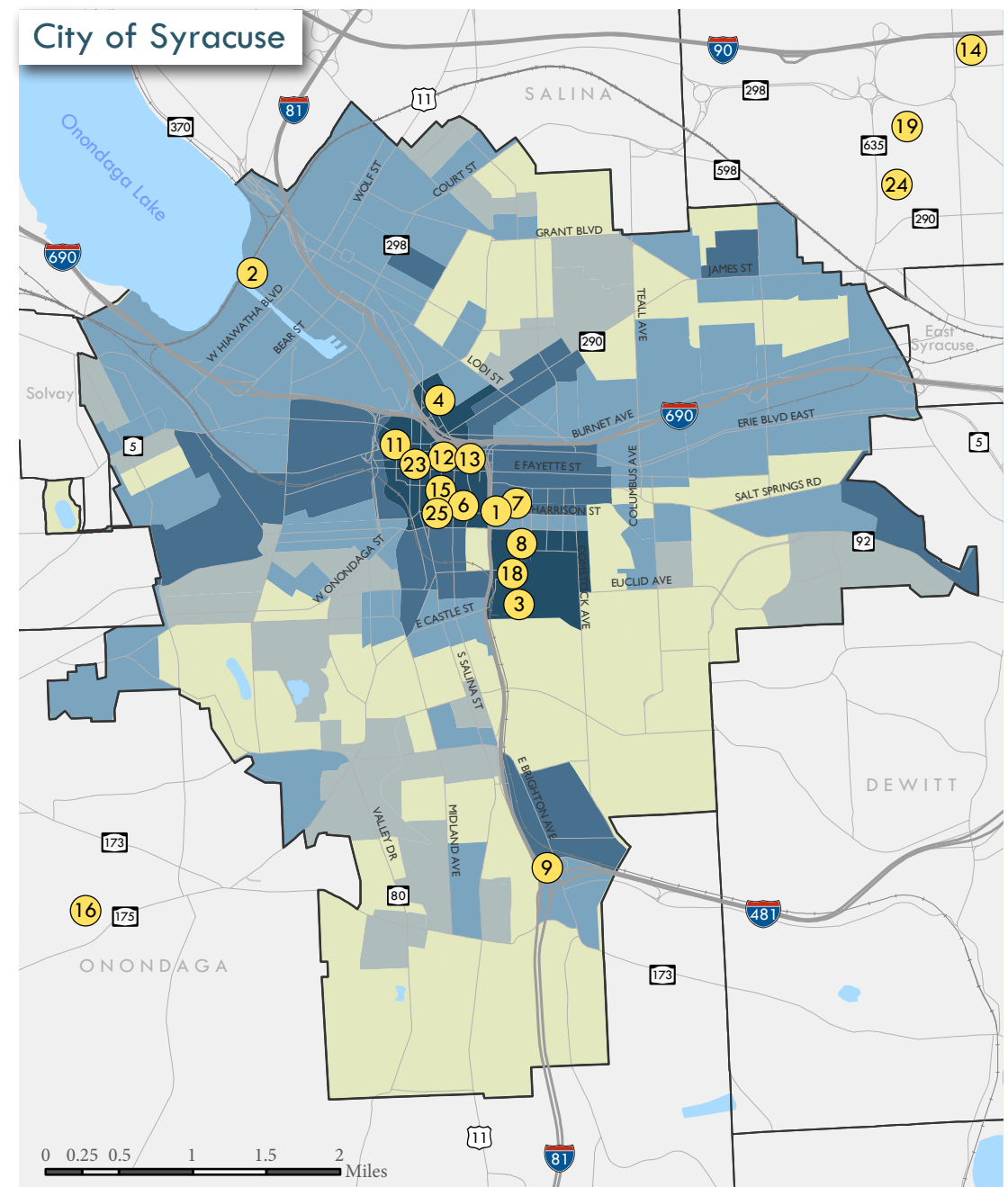
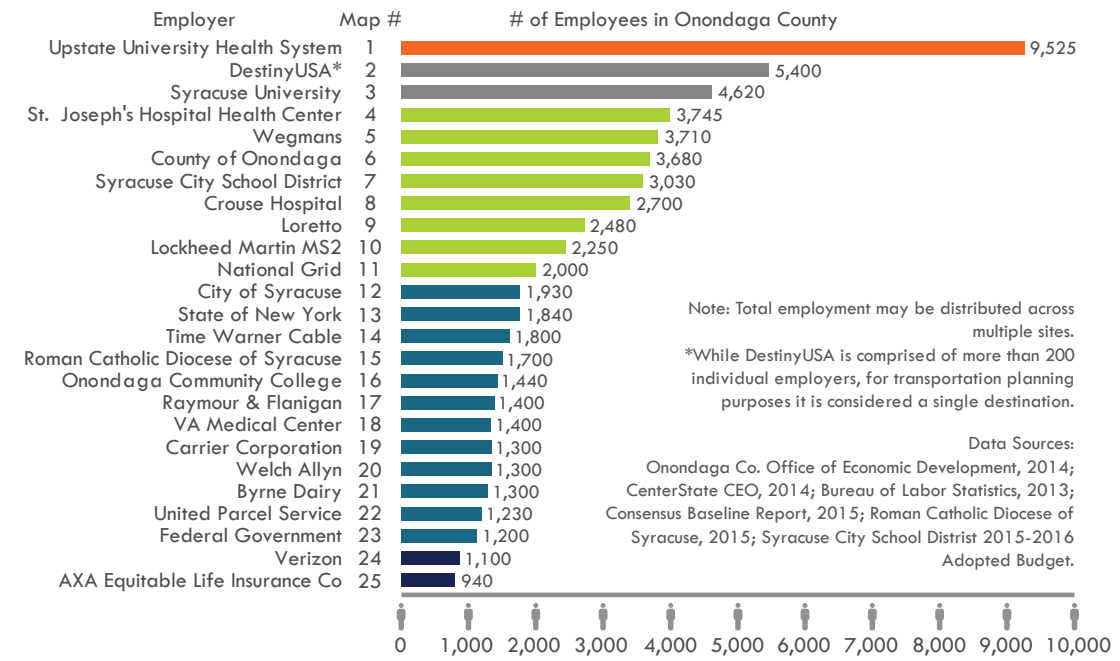
The small maps above show other household characteristics that are often associated with income. The highest levels of renter-occupied housing are generally found in areas with lower household income, primarily downtown Syracuse and the immediately adjacent neighborhoods. There is also a high level of renter-occupied housing in the southwestern corner of the Town of Clay, which has many apartment complexes. Vacant housing units are concentrated within the lowest-income areas of the City. As would be expected, the areas with the highest median household income and highest median home value generally coincide with each other.

Employment

- Total regional employment is approximately 246,400, with 82 percent of that total located in the City of Syracuse and the five largest towns (DeWitt, Clay, Salina, Cicero, and Manlius).
- Three of the region's ten largest employers are located on University Hill. However, most (57 percent) of the jobs in the City of Syracuse are located outside of Downtown or University Hill at smaller employers.



Major Employers in Onondaga County



The employment density maps illustrate the importance of Downtown Syracuse, University Hill, and the inner-ring suburbs to the regional economy. Three of the region's ten largest employers are located on University Hill, and many of the region's other major employers are clustered in or near Downtown and University Hill. The northern portion of the Town of DeWitt, which benefits from access to Hancock International Airport, I-90, I-481, and a major railroad hub, is also home to major employers.

The City of Syracuse is the region's economic core, with over 90,000 jobs (37 percent of the region's total) located in the city. Approximately 20,000 of these are located in Downtown Syracuse and another 18,000 are located on University Hill. Put another way, 15 percent of the region's total employment is packed into a pair of districts totaling just over one square mile. While several of the region's largest employers are located in these two parts of the city, it is worth noting that the bulk of the jobs in Syracuse (52,700 jobs, or 57 percent of the city's total) are at smaller employers distributed throughout the city, such as in the Erie Boulevard corridor or the Lakefront area.

The municipality with the greatest number of jobs, after the City of Syracuse, is the Town of DeWitt with 43,220 total jobs. Taken together, the Towns of DeWitt, Clay, Salina, and Cicero are home to nearly as many jobs as the City of Syracuse, with employment density (number of jobs per square mile) greatest near the city. Employment centers radiate out from the city to the west, north, and east along rail lines and major roadway corridors.

The region's villages and hamlets, many of which are located at the junction of major roads, also play an important role economically. Suburban centers, like Skaneateles, Baldwinsville, and Fayetteville, are focal points for shopping and small businesses, as well as for manufacturing.