Rural Development Trends and Issues in the Northeast US

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Presentation Outline**

I. About the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development (and the RRDCs)
II. National and NE Regional Economic Trends
III. Why Communities need CED

Presentation is available at aese.psu.edu/nercrd/presentations

**This presentation draws on work underway or completed under various USDA/NIFA-funded grants. The work would not be possible without the funding, which is greatly appreciated.

Photo credit (cover slide): http://www.dailystrength.org/groups/northeast-us-fibromyalgia/media/853182
I. About the NERCRD (and RRDCs)
Regional Rural Development Centers’ Structure

• **Established** by Rural Development Act of 1972 to support land grants in their RD missions
• **Hosted** by four land grants (competitive hosting)
• **Guided** by leadership of regional land grant universities, and technical experts from their regions
• **Strengthened** through robust regional connections and buy-in, working with all land grants in our regions
• **Integrated** across research, Extension, and teaching
• **Connected** across agencies: RD, ARS, ERS, FEMA, DHHS, AMS
• **Allied** across disciplines: Social, behavioral, economic, natural sciences
NERCRD Priority Areas

• Regional/Local Food Systems development
• Job creation, local entrepreneurship, and self-employment
• Balanced use of Natural Resources
• Capacity Building within cooperative extension
Example of RRDC Regional Collaboration: Enhancing Food Security in the Northeast through Regional Food Systems Development (EFSNE)

AFRI Grant No. 2011-68004-30057

http://agsci.psu.edu/research/food-security
RRDCs Connect Institutions: Creating Added Benefits*

AFRI Grant No. 2011-68004-30057

Advisory Council Evaluator

*See Pentland, 2014
Project-Based Structure for Food Systems Development Research, Practice and Policy

40+ collaborators, private and public universities; USDA ERS and ARS; private foundations

National network of 275 members

RRDCs Farm Fdn., FALCON, Advisory Board and others

USDA/Economic Research Service

UMES, DSU: 1890 Institutions

NERA

NEED

BOD, TAC

NERA

NEED
National Reach: Food Systems Network

http://www.extension.org/people/communities/319;
II. National and Regional Economic Trends
Outline for Presentation on Trends

1. Population Topics
   - Numbers and concentration (density)
   - Diversity
   - Education
   - Aging and Migration

2. Employment

3. Wealth and Poverty

4. Health and Substance Abuse

Presentation is available at aese.psu.edu/nercrd/presentations
1. Population Topics: Numbers and Concentration

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
Metro areas are gaining, rural areas continue to lose population...
Population density 2008-2012

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012, population per
2. Population Topics: Diversity

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
Northeast is Part of Rapid Minority Population Gains, 2000-2010

Figure 5.

Percentage Change in Minority Population by County: 2000 to 2010

(Counties with a minority population of at least 1,000 are included in the map. Minority refers to people who reported their ethnicity and race as something other than non-Hispanic White alone in the decennial census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/p94-171.pdf)
Minority refers to people who reported their ethnicity and race as something other than non-Hispanic White alone.

Minority population (%) 2008-2012

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Foreign-Born (%), 2008-2012

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Northeast’s ethnic population

Data: US Census 2000 and 2010

% of Total Northeast Ethnic Population in each State

Cuban 423070, 16%
Puerto Rican 5030220, 16%
Mexican 2109372, 49%
Vietnamese 349454, 23%
Korean 739428, 22%
Japanese 163464, -5%
Filipino 640030, 27%
Chinese 2106202, 29%
Asian Indian 1895452, 35%
Northeast’s ethnic population

- Mexican
- Cuban
- Vietnamese
- Korean
- Filipino
- Chinese
- Asian Indian
Market opportunity (Korean)

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

Korean
1 - 12
13 - 48
48 - 205
205 - 63219

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Market opportunity (Chinese)

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

Chinese

1 - 62
63 - 240
241 - 1353
1354 - 199472

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Market opportunity (Arab)

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Market opportunity (Russian)

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

Map showing market opportunity for Russian-speaking communities in the United States, color-coded by population density range:
- Light yellow: 2 - 182
- Light orange: 183 - 615
- Medium orange: 616 - 2949
- Dark orange: 2950 - 87370

Color key:
- Russian

Legend:
- 2 - 182
- 183 - 615
- 616 - 2949
- 2950 - 87370

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
2. Population Topics: Education

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
High school or college

Figure 1.
Percentage of the Population 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School or College: Selected Years 1940–2009

High school or more (%) - Percent of population 25 years and over who have completed high school or more education

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Bachelor’s degree or more (%)

Percent of population 25 years and over who have completed bachelor’s degree or more education

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
2. Population Topics: Aging (and Migration)
Mover rate by age

Figure 2.
Mover Rate by Age: 2009
(Population 1 year and over)

Net migration trend

Figure 1. Net migration trends for selected metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, 2000 to 2010

Source: Winkler et al., 2013
Analysis: K.M. Johnson, UNH
Youth Population (%)

Percent of population under age 18

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Youth Population Change

Population under age 18, percent of total

Elderly population (%)

Population 65 year or older, percent of total
Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012
Elderly population change

Population 65 year or older, percent of total

Rural Pennsylvania Age Cohorts
Blue = % Pop. Males
Yellow = % Pop. Females
Red = Baby Boomers, Born 1946-64

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Pennsylvania State Data Center
2. Employment

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
Percent change in total jobs (2001-2011)
Percent change in total jobs (2007-2011)
Per Capita Employment

Dark blue is better: More workers per total population

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
NE Non-Metro Employment, 2001-2012

Source: BEA Data
The non-metro to metro per capita income ratio has increased to levels not seen since the early 1990s.
3. Wealth and Poverty

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
Where the nation's highest earners live

This map shows how high-income households are concentrated in counties across the nation. These households, with incomes of $191,469 and up, make up the nation's top 5 percent. Of the 15 counties with top percentages of high-income households, seven are in the Washington metropolitan area. See related story.

High-Income households nationwide

5.7 million households in the U.S. make 22.3% of the nation's income.

Top counties
- Falls Church city, Va. 25%
- Loudoun County, Va. 21%
- Fairfax County, Va. 21%
- Hunterdon County, N.J. 20%
- Marin County, Calif. 19%
- Howard County, Md. 19%
- Somerset County, N.J. 18%
- Arlington County, Va. 18%
- Fairfield County, Conn. 18%
- Montgomery County, Md. 18%
- Morris County, N.J. 18%
- New York County, N.Y. 18%
- Westchester County, N.Y. 17%
- San Mateo County, Calif. 17%
- Fairfax city, Va. 16%

Poverty Rates, 2008-2012

Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012

USDA’s 2020 Initiative:
(20% of funds to regions with >20% poverty rate)
Chetty et al. (2013): Mobility

Geography

Mobility Varies Substantially Across Places…

This map shows the average percentile rank of children who grow up in below-median income families across areas of the U.S. (absolute upward mobility). Lighter colors represent areas where children from low-income families are more likely to move up in the income distribution.

http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org
Climbing the Income Ladder (Chetty et al. 2013)

The chance that a child born in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth

What helped mobility:
1. Mixed income neighborhoods
2. Two-Parent Households
3. **Smaller African-American Population
4. Social Capital

**but not necessarily linked to race; Whites equally affected (e.g., Atlanta)
Chances of Ending Up in the Top Fifth, For a Child...

... Raised in the Bottom Fifth (parents’ income less than $25k)

- San Jose, Calif.: 11%
- San Francisco: 11%
- Seattle: 10%
- San Diego: 10%
- Pittsburgh: 10%
- Sacramento: 10%
- Boston: 10%

Los Angeles: 10%

- Washington, D.C.: 9%
- Northern N.J.: 9%
- Minneapolis: 9%
- Portland, Ore.: 9%
- Fort Worth: 9%
- Houston: 8%
- Denver: 8%
- Connecticut: 8%
- Phoenix: 8%
- Philadelphia: 8%
- Miami: 7%
- Buffalo: 7%
- Tampa, Fla.: 7%
- Baltimore: 6%
- Chicago: 6%
- St. Louis: 6%
- Cincinnati: 5%
- Cleveland: 5%
- Detroit: 5%
- Atlanta: 4%

... Raised in the Top Fifth (parents’ income more than $107k)

- Pittsburgh: 38%
- Northern N.J.: 37%
- Baltimore: 37%
- Philadelphia: 36%
- New York: 36%
- Houston: 36%
- Minneapolis: 36%
- Washington, D.C.: 36%
- Connecticut: 35%
- St. Louis: 35%
- Cincinnati: 35%
- Fort Worth: 35%
- Chicago: 35%
- Boston: 35%
- Buffalo: 34%
- Dallas: 34%
- Cleveland: 33%
- Seattle: 33%
- Detroit: 33%
- San Francisco: 31%
- San Jose, Calif.: 31%
- Atlanta: 30%
- Tampa, Fla.: 30%
- Sacramento: 30%
- Portland, Ore.: 30%
- Miami: 29%

Los Angeles: #29 of 30

http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/22/business/in-climbing-income-ladder-location-matters.html?_r=0
Based on education (% BS or higher), median household income, unemployment rate, disability rate, life expectancy and obesity. Mosty a RURAL problem.
4. Health and Substance Abuse

Section II. National and Regional Economic Trends
IHME | GHDx | GBD Compare

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
Accelerating global health progress through sound measurement and accountable science

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent research center identifying the best strategies to build a healthier world. By measuring health, tracking program performance, finding ways to maximize health system impact, and developing innovative measurement systems, IHME provides a foundation for informed decision-making that ultimately will lead to better health for people worldwide.

JAMA Editor-in-Chief Howard Bauchner, MD, speaks at IHME on developing public health messages. Learn more

GHDx | Global Health Data Exchange
Discover the World’s Health Data

US Health
The first comprehensive analysis of disease burden in the United States in over 15 years and county-level trends in life expectancy, obesity, and physical activity.

Research Articles
- Global health development assistance remained steady in 2013 but did not align with recipients’ disease burden
  - April 8, 2014
- Cigarette smoking prevalence in US counties: 1996-2012
  - March 24, 2014

Policy Reports
- Financing Global Health 2013: Transition in an Age of Austerity
  - April 8, 2014
- Transport for Health: The Global Burden of Disease From Motorized Road Transport
  - March 31, 2014

Brochures
- IHME Brochure
  - (10MB)
- Post-Bachelor Fellowship Brochure
  - (1MB)
- Post-Graduate Fellowship Brochure
  - (1MB)

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http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/
Health Data (county-level)

Prevalence of any physical activity among males, 2009

http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/
Poor mental health days

Data: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2006-2012
• For more information about the Regional Rural Development Centers’ SAMHSA/DHHS-funded CAPE Project, please visit www.healthbench.info

• CAPE - Community Assessment and Education to Promote Behavioral Health Planning and Evaluation
III. Why Communities need CED
Why we need CED

• Communities are being impacted by powerful forces emanating from outside their borders, in addition to demographic forces:
  – technological change
  – globalization
  – rising economic returns to agglomeration
  – climate change?

• Every rural community is different, but many continue to lose population for these reasons
Why we need CED

- Even in a market economy, many economic issues operate at a community level.
- Private sector activity occurs in a broader context affected by public decisions. For example (these may involve public goods):
  - entrepreneurship, self-employment
  - social capital
  - TRED (targeted regional economic development)
  - broadband availability and adoption
  - mental health and substance abuse issues
Final Words

Powerful Forces are in Play in the Rural Northeast

1. Demographic... and
2. Social and Economic Change

... and they play out unevenly across counties, creating problems AND opportunities for economic development

This presentation included only a relatively(!) small set of data. Please contact us for additional data, maps, tables, etc. (sgoetz@psu.edu or yuh14@psu.edu).

Presentation available at aese.psu.edu/nercrd/presentations
Thank you!

- Contact:
  - sgoetz@psu.edu
  - http://nercrd.psu.edu

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Non-Metro Employment, 2001-2012

Source: BEA Data
The non-metro to metro per capita income ratio has increased to levels not seen since the early 1970s.