

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME HUDSON VALLEY: WITH COUNTY LEVEL DETAIL 2013-2017

MARIST COLLEGE

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May 2019



This report is available on the Bureau of Economic Research homepage at
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*Summary Total Personal Income:
Hudson Valley with County Level Detail
2017*

- Total personal income (TPI) in the Hudson Valley grew 5.7 percent (\$9.3 billion) on the year, almost two percentage points higher than the five-year trend. (For income distribution by household, see *Income Tax Analysis 2016 Hudson Valley with County Level Detail*, March 2019).
- The principal cause of below-average TPI growth was the decrease in unearned income, which advanced 5.4 percent (\$2.0 billion) compared to a trend growth rate of 5.6 percent.
- Earned income growth was in line with the state, advancing at a rate of 5.1 percent (\$5.3 billion) compared to a 5.1 percent (\$37.9 billion) increase statewide.
- Consistent with previous findings, per capita earned income in Westchester, Putnam, Rockland and Dutchess counties ranked in the top 10 statewide.
- Commuter income continues to be the primary driver of earned income growth, rising 6.5 percent (\$2.2 billion) on the year, compared to an increase of 4.6 percent (\$3.4 billion) for non-commuter income.
- Putnam County is the most dependent on commuter income at 55.3 percent, followed by Westchester at 30.4 percent. (For commutation by region and county, see *Commutation Patterns in the Hudson Valley with County Level Detail 2013-2015*, February 2018.)
- On average, 60 percent of all jobs held by Hudson Valley residents are within the region
- Over the five-year period, commuter income has grown more than two times as fast as non-commuter income.
- The growth in unearned income — interest, dividends and rents — remained volatile, increasing 5.4 percent (\$2.0 billion) on the year, which is below the five-year trend growth rate of 5.6 percent and below the state growth rate of 5.5 percent (\$14.0 billion).
- This outcome is directly attributable to Westchester County, which ranked second statewide, and New York County, which ranked first.
- Transfer payments advanced 8.9 percent (\$2.0 billion), above the five-year trend of 5.1 percent.
- Consistent with previous findings, Sullivan County recorded the highest level of per capita transfer payments, followed by Ulster and Rockland counties, respectively; Putnam County recorded the lowest.

Total Personal Income: Year 2017			
<i>Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations (in thousands)</i>			
<i>Area</i>	Total Personal Income (TPI)	Trend CAGR TPI 2013-2017	CAGR TPI 2016-2017
<i>Dutchess</i>	\$15,988,090	3.8%	5.7%
<i>Orange</i>	\$19,154,653	3.7%	5.7%
<i>Putnam</i>	\$6,303,935	3.4%	5.1%
<i>Rockland</i>	\$19,118,222	3.5%	5.6%
<i>Sullivan</i>	\$3,374,694	4.3%	6.6%
<i>Ulster</i>	\$8,757,593	3.9%	5.5%
<i>Westchester</i>	\$99,536,199	4.1%	5.8%
<i>Hudson Valley</i>	\$172,233,386	3.9%	5.7%
<i>New York</i>	\$1,281,082,420	4.3%	6.0%



*Total Personal Income
Hudson Valley with County Level Detail
2017*

In 2017, total personal income (TPI)¹ in the Hudson Valley grew 5.7 percent (\$9.3 billion) on the year, outperforming the five-year trend of 3.9 percent. On the year, earned income — salaries and benefits — remained in line with the five-year trend at 5.2 percent. Unearned income — interest, dividends and rents — and transfer payments remained volatile, growing 5.4 and 8.9 percent, compared to their five-year trend growth rates of 5.6 and 5.1 percent, respectively. For the period, earned income increased \$5.3 billion, unearned income increased \$2.0 billion, and transfer payments increased \$2.0 billion (see Tables 1 and 2).

	Trend CAGR 2013-2017	CAGR 2016-2017
TPI	3.9%	5.7%
Earned Income	3.1%	5.1%
Unearned Income	5.6%	5.4%
Transfer Payments	5.1%	8.9%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations (in thousands)						
Area	Earned Income:	Unearned Income:	Transfer Payments: Government and Private	Total Personal Income (TPI)	CAGR TPI 2013- 2017	CAGR TPI 2016- 2017
	Net Wages, Salaries and Benefits	Interest, Dividends and Rents				
Dutchess	\$10,092,672	\$2,971,499	\$2,923,919	\$15,988,090	3.8%	5.7%
Orange	\$12,604,058	\$2,799,500	\$3,751,095	\$19,154,653	3.7%	5.7%
Putnam	\$4,352,831	\$1,074,339	\$876,765	\$6,303,935	3.4%	5.1%
Rockland	\$12,203,463	\$3,386,005	\$3,528,754	\$19,118,222	3.5%	5.6%
Sullivan	\$1,798,393	\$580,696	\$995,605	\$3,374,694	4.3%	6.6%
Ulster	\$5,097,127	\$1,635,556	\$2,024,910	\$8,757,593	3.9%	5.5%
Westchester	\$62,580,109	\$26,892,564	\$10,063,526	\$99,536,199	4.1%	5.8%
Hudson Valley	\$108,728,653	\$39,340,159	\$24,164,574	\$172,233,386	3.9%	5.7%
New York	\$785,384,913	\$268,993,013	\$226,704,494	\$1,281,082,420	4.3%	6.0%

¹ Total personal income is the sum of net wages, salaries and benefits; income on real and financial assets; and transfer payments. It is the most inclusive definition of regional income.



Per Capita and Average Family TPI

A common statistic used to compare county, regional and statewide performance is per capita TPI. For the period, per capita TPI advanced 5.4 percent, rising from \$69,797 in 2016 to \$73,568 in 2017, compared to a 5.9 percent growth rate statewide and the five-year trend growth rate of 3.7 percent. Two factors contributed to this outcome: a 0.3 percent increase in population and a 5.7 percent increase in TPI. Statewide, the population decreased 0.1 percent while TPI advanced 6.0 percent. Average family TPI is calculated on an average family size of 2.7 persons (see Table 3).

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations								
Area	Per Capita TPI 2013	Per Capita TPI 2016	Per Capita TPI 2017	Average Family TPI 2013	Average Family TPI 2016	Average Family TPI 2017	CAGR 2013-2017	CAGR 2016-2017
Dutchess	\$46,313	\$51,332	\$54,093	\$125,044	\$138,596	\$146,050	4.0%	5.4%
Orange	\$44,201	\$47,677	\$50,113	\$119,343	\$128,729	\$135,306	3.2%	5.1%
Putnam	\$55,365	\$60,541	\$63,469	\$149,486	\$163,460	\$171,366	3.5%	4.8%
Rockland	\$51,891	\$55,388	\$58,133	\$140,106	\$149,548	\$156,960	2.9%	5.0%
Sullivan	\$37,043	\$41,996	\$44,707	\$100,017	\$113,390	\$120,708	4.8%	6.5%
Ulster	\$41,525	\$46,225	\$48,811	\$112,118	\$124,807	\$131,791	4.1%	5.6%
Westchester	\$87,534	\$96,158	\$101,542	\$236,343	\$259,626	\$274,164	3.8%	5.6%
Hudson Valley	\$63,670	\$69,797	\$73,568	\$171,909	\$188,451	\$198,635	3.7%	5.4%
New York State	\$54,845	\$60,916	\$64,540	\$148,081	\$164,473	\$174,258	4.2%	5.9%

Earned Income: Net Wages, Salaries and Benefits

Earned income growth advanced 5.1 percent (\$5.3 million) on the year, outperforming the five-year trend but remaining in line relative to the state: Earned income statewide advanced 5.1 percent on the year, which was also ahead of the state's five-year trend. Earned income growth for the Hudson Valley exceeded the five-year trend in all counties in the region except Sullivan and Westchester. Westchester and Dutchess each reported the highest rate of growth within the region at 5.3 percent on the year. Across the balance of the region, growth ranged from a high of 4.9 percent in Sullivan to a low of 4.5 percent in Ulster (see Table 4).



Table 4: Earned Income 2013, 2016, and 2017							
Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations							
Area	2013 (in thousands)	2016 (in thousands)	2017 (in thousands)	CAGR 2013- 2017	CAGR 2016- 2017	Per Capita Earned Income	Per Capita Statewide Rank 2017
Dutchess	\$8,978,979	\$9,583,501	\$10,092,672	3.0%	5.3%	\$34,147	9
Orange	\$11,329,551	\$12,004,099	\$12,604,058	2.7%	5.0%	\$32,975	11
Putnam	\$3,910,932	\$4,156,665	\$4,352,831	2.7%	4.7%	\$43,825	4
Rockland	\$10,973,467	\$11,661,087	\$12,203,463	2.7%	4.7%	\$37,107	7
Sullivan	\$1,568,182	\$1,714,896	\$1,798,393	3.5%	4.9%	\$23,825	41
Ulster	\$4,536,195	\$4,876,350	\$5,097,127	3.0%	4.5%	\$28,409	21
Westchester	\$55,013,838	\$59,408,694	\$62,580,109	3.3%	5.3%	\$63,841	2
Hudson Valley	\$96,311,144	\$103,405,292	\$108,728,653	3.1%	5.1%	\$46,443	NM
New York State	\$679,972,025	\$747,517,830	\$785,384,913	3.7%	5.1%	\$39,567	NM

There are two sources of earned income²: non-commuter and commuter. Non-commuter income is earned by Hudson Valley residents working within the Hudson Valley. Commuter income is earned by Hudson Valley residents working outside of the Hudson Valley region.

Table 5: Commuter Income 2013, 2016, and 2017					
Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations					
Area	2013 (in thousands)	2016 (in thousands)	2017 (in thousands)	CAGR 2013- 2017	CAGR 2016- 2017
Dutchess	\$1,685,376	\$2,146,833	\$2,293,708	8.0%	6.8%
Orange	\$3,145,660	\$3,105,590	\$3,316,490	1.3%	6.8%
Putnam	\$2,150,205	\$2,275,915	\$2,406,942	2.9%	5.8%
Rockland	\$2,478,762	\$3,010,670	\$3,397,149	8.2%	12.8%
Sullivan	\$283,530	\$323,026	\$332,221	4.0%	2.8%
Ulster	\$1,058,709	\$1,180,227	\$1,263,188	4.5%	7.0%
Westchester	\$15,919,896	\$18,056,617	\$19,046,636	4.6%	5.5%
Hudson Valley	\$26,722,138	\$30,098,878	\$32,056,334	4.7%	6.5%
New York State	(\$56,259,657)	(\$64,221,194)	(\$73,447,908)	6.9%	14.4%

Consistent with the long-term trend, commuter income earned by Hudson Valley residents continues to grow at a faster pace than non-commuter income. On the year, commuter

² The earned income data released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is compiled by place of work (the geographical location where the work is performed) and place of residence (where the worker lives). To convert place-of-work data to place-of-residence data, the BEA adds or subtracts commuter income.



income advanced 6.5 percent, while non-commuter income advanced 4.6 percent. Over the five-year period, growth in commuter income has outperformed non-commuter income by 2.2 percent per annum (see Table 5). Region-wide, Putnam County is the most dependent on commuter income at 55.3 percent of all earned income; Westchester County was a distant second at 30.4 percent. The least dependent county is Sullivan at 18.5 percent (see Tables 6 and 7). As of 2015 (the latest data available), 60 percent of all jobs held by Hudson Valley residents were within the Hudson Valley. (For further information on commutation trends, see *Commutation Trends in the Hudson Valley with County Level Detail 2013-2015*, February 2018.)

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations					
Area	2013 (in thousands)	2016 (in thousands)	2017 (in thousands)	CAGR 2013-2017	CAGR 2016-2017
Dutchess	\$7,293,603	\$7,436,668	\$7,798,964	1.7%	4.9%
Orange	\$8,183,891	\$8,898,509	\$9,287,568	3.2%	4.4%
Putnam	\$1,760,727	\$1,880,750	\$1,945,889	2.5%	3.5%
Rockland	\$8,494,705	\$8,650,417	\$8,806,314	0.9%	1.8%
Sullivan	\$1,284,652	\$1,391,870	\$1,466,172	3.4%	5.3%
Ulster	\$3,477,486	\$3,696,123	\$3,833,939	2.5%	3.7%
Westchester	\$39,093,942	\$41,352,077	\$43,533,473	2.7%	5.3%
Hudson Valley	\$69,589,006	\$73,306,414	\$76,672,319	2.5%	4.6%
New York State	\$736,231,682	\$811,739,024	\$858,832,821	3.9%	5.8%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations			
Area	2013	2016	2017
Dutchess	18.8%	22.4%	22.7%
Orange	27.8%	25.9%	26.3%
Putnam	55.0%	54.8%	55.3%
Rockland	22.6%	25.8%	27.8%
Sullivan	18.1%	18.8%	18.5%
Ulster	23.3%	24.2%	24.8%
Westchester	28.9%	30.4%	30.4%
Hudson Valley	27.7%	29.1%	29.5%
New York State	-8.3%	-8.6%	-9.4%



Unearned Income: Interest, Dividends and Rents

Unearned income advanced 5.4 percent (\$2.0 million) on the year, rising from \$37.3 billion in 2016 to \$39.3 billion in 2017. This growth underperformed both the region and state five-year trends of 5.6 and 5.7 percent, respectively. In contrast, per capita unearned income (\$16,804) in the Hudson Valley continued to outpace that of the state (\$13,552). This outcome is directly attributable to Westchester County, which reported per capita unearned income above \$27,000. Across the balance of the region, per capita unearned income ranged from a high of \$10,817 in Putnam County to a low of \$7,324 in Orange County (see Table 8).

Table 8: Unearned Income 2013, 2016, and 2017							
Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations							
Area	2013 (in thousands)	2016 (in thousands)	2017 (in thousands)	CAGR 2013-2017	CAGR 2016-2017	Per Capita Unearned Income	Per Capita Statewide Rank 2017
Dutchess	\$2,358,443	\$2,829,484	\$2,971,499	5.9%	5.0%	\$10,054	11
Orange	\$2,254,668	\$2,675,732	\$2,799,500	5.6%	4.6%	\$7,324	26
Putnam	\$895,458	\$1,024,481	\$1,074,339	4.7%	4.9%	\$10,817	9
Rockland	\$2,799,920	\$3,229,315	\$3,386,005	4.9%	4.9%	\$10,296	10
Sullivan	\$474,338	\$551,359	\$580,696	5.2%	5.3%	\$7,693	23
Ulster	\$1,319,237	\$1,559,466	\$1,635,556	5.5%	4.9%	\$9,116	13
Westchester	\$21,488,003	\$25,443,641	\$26,892,564	5.8%	5.7%	\$27,435	2
Hudson Valley	\$31,590,067	\$37,313,478	\$39,340,159	5.6%	5.4%	\$16,804	NM
New York State	\$215,284,634	\$254,949,845	\$268,993,013	5.7%	5.5%	\$13,552	NM

Transfer Payments

Transfer payments accounted for 14.0 percent of TPI, little changed from 2016 (13.6 percent). This is slightly above the five-year average of 13.6 percent.

Transfer payments include — but are not limited to — old-age, survivors' and disability insurance benefits (Social Security); Medicare benefits; Medicaid benefits; income maintenance benefits (principally temporary assistance, safety net assistance, and food stamps); state unemployment insurance compensation; veterans' benefits; and federal training and educational assistance.



Total transfer payments continued to advance, posting an 8.9 percent (\$2.0 billion) year-over-year increase, which is below the state outcome of 10.1 percent (\$20.8 billion).

Table 9: Transfer Payments 2013-2017

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, author calculations

Area	2013 (in thousands)	2016 (in thousands)	2017 (in thousands)	CAGR 2013-2017	CAGR 2016-2017	Per Capita Transfer Payments	Per Capita Statewide Rank 2017
Dutchess	\$2,413,809	\$2,707,710	\$2,923,919	4.9%	8.0%	\$9,893	51
Orange	\$2,997,898	\$3,433,497	\$3,751,095	5.8%	9.2%	\$9,814	52
Putnam	\$716,336	\$818,857	\$876,765	5.2%	7.1%	\$8,827	60
Rockland	\$2,866,208	\$3,214,562	\$3,528,754	5.3%	9.8%	\$10,730	31
Sullivan	\$812,527	\$899,019	\$995,605	5.2%	10.7%	\$13,189	4
Ulster	\$1,659,196	\$1,863,681	\$2,024,910	5.1%	8.7%	\$11,286	21
Westchester	\$8,311,040	\$9,248,215	\$10,063,526	4.9%	8.8%	\$10,266	42
Hudson Valley	\$19,777,014	\$22,185,541	\$24,164,574	5.1%	8.9%	\$10,322	NM
New York State	\$185,876,168	\$205,878,013	\$226,704,494	5.1%	10.1%	\$11,421	NM

Over the five-year period ending in 2017, transfer payments grew at an annual rate of 5.1 percent, which is identical to the growth reported by New York State (5.1 percent).

Region-wide, per capita transfer payments advanced 8.9 percent, from \$9,476 in 2016 to \$10,322 in 2017³. Consistent with previous findings, Sullivan County recorded the highest per capita transfer payments at \$13,189, followed by Ulster and Rockland counties at \$11,286 and \$10,730, respectively. Putnam County recorded the lowest amount, at \$8,827.

Statewide, per capita transfer payments averaged \$11,421 — exceeding the regional average — and ranged from a high of \$13,758 in Richmond County to a low of \$6,921 in Tompkins County. Relative to state outcomes, Sullivan was the only county in the region to rank in the top 10. Other counties in this group included Hamilton, Montgomery, Fulton, and Chautauqua, along with the five New York City counties.

Across the region, as well as the state, the most important components of total transfer payments are Social Security benefits and Medicare, followed by income maintenance payments and Medicaid. In 2017, Social Security benefits and Medicare accounted for 54.3 percent of all transfers region-wide and 7.6 percent of per capita TPI,

³ This increase is explained by the 1.49 percent increase in payments in tandem with a year-over-year population increase of 0.49 percent.



compared to 45.6 percent of all transfers and 8.1 percent of per capita TPI in New York State. Income maintenance payments and Medicaid accounted for 36.8 percent of all regional transfer payments and 5.2 percent of per capita TPI compared to 45.9 percent and 8.1 percent statewide.

Across the region and state, 2017 outcomes are consistent with the five-year trend. Income maintenance and Medicaid have increased in significance, accounting for a larger share of per capita TPI relative to prerecession levels. There are three factors at play: the movement of the baby boomer generation away from work toward retirement; increasing medical costs; and restructuring in the labor markets.

Table 10: Select Transfer Payments as a Percent of Total Per Capita TPI						
Data Source: BEA, author calculations						
Area	2013		2017		Average 2013-2017	
	Social Security and Medicare	Income Main. and Medicaid	Social Security and Medicare	Income Main. and Medicaid	Social Security and Medicare	Income Main. and Medicaid
Dutchess	10.7%	4.8%	10.8%	5.8%	10.9%	5.1%
Orange	9.7%	6.3%	9.9%	7.7%	9.9%	6.8%
Putnam	8.9%	2.5%	9.2%	3.2%	9.2%	2.8%
Rockland	9.6%	6.0%	9.5%	7.4%	9.6%	6.5%
Sullivan	14.7%	11.3%	14.1%	13.5%	14.4%	12.0%
Ulster	12.9%	7.1%	12.8%	8.7%	13.0%	7.7%
Westchester	5.8%	3.0%	5.5%	3.7%	5.7%	3.3%
Hudson Valley	7.7%	4.2%	7.6%	5.2%	7.7%	4.6%
New York State	8.4%	7.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.3%	7.3%

