Population Basics

- **28,495** Population (2015)
- **0.8%** Population Change since 2000
- **3.8** Square Miles
- **7,499** Population Density (people per sq. mile)

Community Snapshot

- **39%** Population under age 20
- **53%** Population ages 20-64
- **8%** Population 65 and older
- **$34,348** Median household income
- **12%** Residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher
- **26%** Owner-occupied housing
- **53%** Renter-occupied housing

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Population & Demographics Analysis

Newburgh’s population has stayed almost flat since 2000, but the city’s demographics have changed. Residents identifying as Hispanic now make up over half the population, while the share of White and Black residents has fallen. The city’s population is very young, with almost 40% under age 20. Almost a quarter of residents were born outside the United States, including 17% who are non-citizens.

Data Notes

Population by Race & Ethnicity – The “Other” category includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, those who checked “Other” on the Census, and individuals with two or more races.

Place of Birth – The category of individuals who were born abroad and are not U.S. citizens includes both legal immigrants (with green cards, student visas, etc.) and undocumented immigrants. The U.S. Census does not ask individuals about their immigration status.

Share of Population by Age and Sex

![Graph showing the distribution of males and females by age group.]

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Population by Race and Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey; 2000 Decennial Census

Place of Birth

- **61%** Born in United States
- **15%** Born in NY
- **7%** Born Elsewhere in US
- **17%** Naturalized Citizen
- **17%** Not a US Citizen

Source: 2015 American Community Survey
### Housing Analysis

There are more than two rental units for every owner-occupied home in Newburgh and the vacancy rate is among the highest of any UAA community. Two thirds of renters are “cost burdened” (paying more than 30% of their income towards housing), including 45% who are severely cost burdened (paying more than 50% of their income towards rent). Inflation-adjusted home values in Newburgh have risen by 30% since 2000 (and risen 32% in Orange County). Over 60% of homes in Newburgh are worth less than $200,000. Newburgh’s wealth of old homes has made it one of the most historic cities in the state; 62% of housing units were built prior to 1940, and just 5% have been built since 1990.

### Data Notes


### Home Values

- $1,000,000 or more: 1%
- $750,000 - $999,999: <1%
- $500,000 - $749,999: 2%
- $400,000 - $499,999: 1%
- $300,000 - $399,999: 9%
- $200,000 - $299,999: 24%
- $100,000 - $199,999: 47%
- $0 - $99,999: 15%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

### Median Home Value

- Newburgh: $127K in 2000, $166K in 2015
- Orange County: $199K in 2000, $263K in 2015

Source: 2015 American Community Survey; 2000 Decennial Census

### Housing Occupancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Newburgh</th>
<th>Orange County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>2,793 / 26%</td>
<td>86,184 / 63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>5,850 / 53%</td>
<td>39,086 / 29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>2,293 / 21%</td>
<td>11,668 / 9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

### Age of Housing Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built 2010 or Later</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 2000 to 2009</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1990 to 1999</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1980 to 1989</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1970 to 1979</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1960 to 1969</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1950 to 1959</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1940 to 1949</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built 1939 or Earlier</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey
Income & Poverty Analysis

Since 2000, Newburgh’s median household income has fallen by 18% when accounting for inflation, while the poverty rate has risen from 24% to 33%. The share of households receiving SNAP benefits has risen from 19% to 30% since 2010. Over 60% of households earn less than $50,000 while just 13% earn over $100,000.

Data Notes

Median Household Income – 2000 figures adjusted for inflation using CPI inflation tables from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Households Below the Poverty Line – The federal poverty line is adjusted on a yearly basis and varies by household size. As of 2015, the poverty line for a family of four was $24,250. Households Receiving SNAP – SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps). To qualify for SNAP, a household must have an income below 130% of the poverty line.
Economy Analysis
“Education services, health care and social assistance” is the largest employment sector for city residents, followed by “retail trade.” Just over a third of Newburgh residents work in the city, though 81% work in Orange County. Over 70% of residents commute by car, but 10% walk to work, and 10% use “other” means of travel, principally taxis to reach their jobs. The share of residents who are employed has grown to 58% since 2000, as the pool of people not in the labor force has shrunk.

Data Notes
Employment – Data on unemployment comes from American Community Survey, which reports data by municipality. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a common source for national unemployment rate data but does not report data at the municipal level.

Employment by Industry of Newburgh Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing &amp; hunting, and mining</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>1,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>1,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; warehousing and utilities</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; insurance, and real estate &amp; rental &amp; leasing</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, &amp; management, &amp; administrative &amp; waste mgmt. services</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, health care &amp; social assistance</td>
<td>2,587</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>2,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,635</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Means of Travel to Work

- Drove Alone: 51%
- Carpoled: 20%
- Public Transit: 6%
- Walked: 10%
- Other: 9%
- Worked at home: 3%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Place of Work & Commute Time

% of residents who work in Newburgh: 36%

% of residents who work in Orange County: 81%

Average Commute Time: 24 Minutes

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Employment (Age 16 and Over)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing &amp; hunting, and mining</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; warehousing and utilities</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; insurance, and real estate &amp; rental &amp; leasing</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, &amp; management, &amp; administrative &amp; waste mgmt. services</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, health care &amp; social assistance</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, US Decennial Census
Newburgh’s budget has been under the Tax Cap each year since 2013 but the city’s bond rating is below average. City property taxes are relatively high, at 37% of the $8,532 tax bill on a median-value home. The city has 259 full time and 60 part time employees.

Data Notes

**Municipal Finances** – The NY Tax Cap law restricts schools and local governments from raising the property tax levy by more than 2% without a supermajority vote of the local governing body.

**Municipal Employees** – Employees were counted as part time if they earned less than $30,000 in 2016 and full time if they earned over $30,000. “General” employees are non-police/fire employees.

**Municipal Revenues and Expenditures** – Categories are determined by the Comptroller’s Office. “Proceeds of Debt” revenue comes from sale of bonds and is not a recurring yearly source of revenue.

### Dollars and Cents Analysis

Newburgh’s budget has been under the Tax Cap each year since 2013 but the city’s bond rating is below average. City property taxes are relatively high, at 37% of the $8,532 tax bill on a median-value home. The city has 259 full time and 60 part time employees.

### Data Notes

**Municipal Finances** – The NY Tax Cap law restricts schools and local governments from raising the property tax levy by more than 2% without a supermajority vote of the local governing body.

**Municipal Employees** – Employees were counted as part time if they earned less than $30,000 in 2016 and full time if they earned over $30,000. “General” employees are non-police/fire employees.

**Municipal Revenues and Expenditures** – Categories are determined by the Comptroller’s Office. “Proceeds of Debt” revenue comes from sale of bonds and is not a recurring yearly source of revenue.
Education Analysis
The Newburgh Enlarged City School District serves around 11,300 students in the city, and parts of two nearby towns. Enrollment is down 14% since the 03-04 school year. Per pupil expenditures peaked in 2011 and have dropped slightly since then. The graduation rate has significantly improved in the past five years. Nearly 75% of graduating seniors plan to attend a two or four year college. Among all residents of Newburgh, only 19% have an associate’s degree or higher, while 30% lack a high school diploma.

Data Notes
Expenditures per Pupil – Adjusted for inflation using CPI inflation tables from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Graduation Rate & College/Career Readiness – College/Career Readiness (CCR), also known as Aspirational Performance Measure, is a statistic created by NY State to track high school graduates’ ability to succeed in college or the workforce. CCR is based on a student’s Regents scores and was introduced in the 09-10 school year. 2015-16 data is not yet available.
Student Characteristics – Students are eligible for free school lunch if their family’s income is below 130% of the poverty line and reduced price lunch if their family’s income is below 185% of the poverty line. English Language Learners are students who have been classified as not proficient in English and require additional instruction.

Average SAT Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score (800 max)</th>
<th>Rank Among 23 UAA districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Education Level of City Residents

Graduate or Professional Degree: 5%
Bachelor's Degree: 7%
Associate's Degree: 17%
Some College, No Degree: 35%
High School Diploma or GED: 30%
Less than High School Graduate: 7%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Expenditures Per Pupil

Source: New York State Department of Education (Infl. Adjusted)
Post-Graduation Plans of Graduating High School Seniors

- 32% 4-Year College
- 12% 2-Year College
- 10% Military
- 10% Employment
- 5% Other

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Newburgh School District Enrollment

- 2005-06: 13118
- 2015-16: 11138

Source: New York State Department of Education

Student to Teacher Ratio

- 13 : 1

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Race & Ethnicity of Students

- White: 20%
- Hispanic: 50%
- Black: 24%
- Asian: 3%
- Other: 3%

Source: New York State Department of Education (2015-16)

Graduation Rate & College/Career Readiness

- Graduation Rate:
  - 2005-06: 58%
  - 2016-17: 77%

- College/Career Readiness:
  - 2005-06: 60%
  - 2016-17: 77%

Source: New York State Department of Education

Student Characteristics

- Eligible for Free & Reduced Lunch
- English Language Learner

Source: New York State Department of Education
Health Analysis
There are no supermarkets within the city of Newburgh and two food desert census tracts. 43% of students in the public schools are overweight or obese. 20% of city residents lack health insurance.

Data Notes
- **County Health Ranking** – Each year, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation releases a health ranking for every county in the U.S. These rankings are based on dozens of key health metrics.
- **Access to Quality Food** – The US Dept. of Agriculture defines census tracts as food deserts if the tracts have high poverty and low access to food. Pattern analyzed GIS data to find supermarket walktimes.
- **Childhood Obesity** – These categories are mutually exclusive. Obese individuals are not also counted as overweight.

Access to Quality Food

**Legend**
- **Food Desert**
- **Supermarket**

**Travel Time to a Supermarket**
- 5 Minute Walk
- 10 Minute Walk
- 15 Minute Walk

Sources: USDA Food Access Research Atlas (2015); Pattern GIS analysis

Childhood Obesity

Source: New York State Department of Health (2014-16 average)

Health Insurance Rate

Source: 2015 American Community Survey
Quality of Life Analysis
Since 1990, the property crimes rate in Newburgh has fallen by nearly 50%. Among many parks, historic Downing Park, designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, landscaper of Central Park, stands out. Washington’s Headquarters in the city is a Natl. Historic Landmark.

Data Notes
Per Capita Crime Rate – This metric tracks totals for certain types of property and violent crimes. The property crimes tracked are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The violent crimes tracked are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Access to Parks
- Acres of Open Space & Parks in Municipality: 234
- Residents per Acre of Parkland: 122

Source: Pattern for Progress Analysis of GIS Data

Avg. Annual Household Spending
- Apparel & Services: $1,501
- Eating Out: $2,237
- Groceries: $3,502
- Health Care: $3,383

Source: ESRI Business Analyst 2017

About This Project
The Urban Action Agenda (UAA) is a major initiative led by Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress to promote growth and revitalization in urban centers throughout the nine-county Hudson Valley Region. The Valley contains a wide variety of urban centers, large and small, located along the Hudson River and other historic transportation corridors. These cities and villages are where population, social, cultural, civic, and economic activity traditionally clustered. With their existing infrastructure, access to transit, and traditions of denser development, these communities are well positioned to accommodate the region’s growth in the 21st Century.

Pattern began working on the UAA profiles in 2014 thanks to a multi-year grant from the Ford Foundation. To keep the project’s scale manageable, the UAA focuses on a group of 25 higher-need urban areas in the region, selected for reasons including changing demographics and poverty. An initial set of profiles were issued in early 2016 in partnership with the Regional Plan Association. Now, this set of updated and expanded community profiles represent the next step in the UAA’s efforts to provide useful data to policymakers, residents, and business and community groups in the Valley’s urban areas. Current funding for these profiles comes from Empire State Development and the NYS Department of State through the Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council.

About Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress
Pattern is a half-century old not-for-profit policy, planning, advocacy, and research organization whose mission is to promote regional, balanced, and sustainable solutions that enhance the growth and vitality of the Hudson Valley. To learn more about Pattern and the UAA, visit our website: www.pattern-for-progress.org.