

## Geneva Summary

### Demographics & Income:

From 2000 to 2016, Geneva's overall population fell by 5.4%, similar to Rochester. Like other cities in the region, this was driven by declines in its younger (under 60 population) and increases in its older population. Like other cities in the region, Geneva saw an 8% decline in its white population and increases in other racial and ethnic groups. Additionally, in 2016, Geneva tied with Rochester for the highest share of households made up of individuals living alone (41%), quite a bit higher than the state rate of 30%.

Like the other cities compared, Geneva saw its median household income decline from 2000 to 2012-16 at a greater rate than the state as a whole. Its level in 2012-16 was \$37,975, the second lowest of the four cities compared. Like the other cities in the region, there are great disparities in median household income between Black or African American and white households.

In 2012-16, 22% of people in Geneva were living in poverty. Additionally, 32% of its children were living in poverty, the second-highest child poverty rate of the four cities, second only to Rochester (at 50%).

### Housing:

Homeownership rates in Geneva have declined slightly since 2000 (from 54% to 50%). Additionally, Geneva had large disparities in rates of ownership between whites and people of color.

Geneva median rent in 2012-16 was \$709, the lowest of the four cities compared, but a 4% increase from 2000 (the other cities saw decreases over the same time period). However, renters in the city spent an average of 36% of their household income on rent, making Geneva less affordable for renters than any of the four cities except Rochester. Rent is considered affordable if it is less than 30% of income, which was not the case for any city compared. In contrast, housing affordability for homeowners was as affordable in Geneva as for owners in Batavia and Rochester.

### Children & Youth:

Geneva struggles with early childhood outcomes. In 2015, almost 10% of babies in Geneva were born at low birth weights, a leading predictor of neonatal death and higher risks of long-term developmental and neurological disabilities. Geneva's rate was only slightly below Rochester's 11%. Like Rochester, Geneva has seen only minimal declines in this rate from 2006 to 2015, whereas Batavia which had similar rates to Geneva in 2006, has seen a decline of 4 percentage points in the same time period. Geneva also had the second highest rate of infant mortality in 2015 at 6 per 1,000, though it has seen the rate decline by 45% since 2006.



Geneva had 57% of families headed by single-parents in 2012-16. A higher rate than any of the comparison cities except for Rochester (at 65%). The single-parent family rate has increased by 14 percentage points since 2000, the second highest increase of the comparison cities.

## Education:

In 2016, Geneva spent \$24,940 per student in its education system. The highest of any of the cities compared, and above the state rate of \$23,360. This was a tremendous 71% increase from its spending level of \$14,580 per student in 2000.

Despite its spending levels, in 2017, Geneva's third-grade English proficiency rate, an important measure of early reading skills, was 19% lower than both Canandaigua and Batavia. Between 2013 and 2017, Geneva saw a small decrease in its rate, even as other cities saw improvements. Geneva also had disparities in proficiency by ethnicity, with 31% of white students reaching proficiency, while only 11% of Hispanic students did the same.

Geneva also had a low 8<sup>th</sup> grade math proficiency rate, an important predictor of high school success in math. In 2017 only 3% of students met proficiency, a 10 percentage point decline from 2013. Geneva's proficiency rate was the same as Batavia's and slightly above Rochester's (1%), but far below Canandaigua and the state (at 28% and 22% respectively).

Its high school graduation rate in 2017 was 81%, lower than every city compared except for Rochester, though similar to the state rate of 82%. The graduation rate increased by 14 percentage points from 2008, the largest increase for the cities compared. Large differences by race and ethnicity exist, however, with Hispanic and Black or African American students graduating at much lower rates than whites (62%, 76%, and 91% respectively).

## Crime:

Geneva's rate of serious crimes was 242 per 10,000 residents in 2016, the lowest of the four cities, and a 14% decrease since 2000. Geneva was the only city other than Rochester of those compared to see a decrease in that time period. Geneva also saw decreases in violent and property crimes over that time period, the only city other than Rochester to do so. In 2016, Geneva had the lowest rate of domestic violence of the four cities at 22 per 10,000 residents. Despite its lower rate, Geneva has seen the rate of domestic abuse more than quadruple since 2000, a far greater increase than for other cities. Geneva's rate of felony drug arrests, 25 per 10,000 residents, was the highest of the four cities compared, but only slightly higher than its rate of 23 in 2000.