Highlights of the US Census Bureau 2017 Estimates of County Population Characteristics

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Introduction

On June 21, 2018 the U.S. Census Bureau released County, States and National estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. This release reflects changes from April 1, 2010 – the date of the last Census – to July 1, 2017. In December 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau released estimates of the total state population and the components of change for NY State and for the same time period. In March the total County population estimates were released with the corresponding components of change. This release adds the characteristics of the population which include age, sex, race and ethnicity. From that December release we learned that the total population in New York grew from 19,378,087 on April 1, 2010 to 19,849,399 on July 1, 2017, a growth of 2.4%. This document highlights some of the New York characteristics estimates data. On the Cornell Program on Applied Demographics website is a tool that let users explore details of this release.

References

American FactFinder: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

U.S. Census Bureau estimates: http://www.census.gov/popest/

Cornell Program on Applied Demographics: https://pad.human.cornell.edu/

March 2017 total County population release highlights:
https://pad.human.cornell.edu/papers/downloads/Vintage%202017%20report.pdf

Cornell County Characteristics Explorer:
https://pad.human.cornell.edu/tools/countychar.cfm

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Age

New York continues to get older

- Median age

  - The estimated median age in NY went up from 38.0 in 2010 to 38.7 in 2017.

  - Hamilton County had the highest median age in 2017 (55.5), followed by Columbia (48.1) and Delaware (47.9).

  - Tompkins County had the lowest median age in 2017 (31), followed by Jefferson (32.2) and Bronx (34).

  - In 55 counties the median age increased between 2010 and 2017; the most in Hamilton (+4.2) and Schoharie (+3).

  - The median age in Schenectady and Montgomery in 2017 is equal to that in 2010.

  - In 5 counties the median age decreased; sorted in order by the largest decrease these were in Albany (-0.7), Rockland (-0.7), Broome (-0.6), Jefferson (-0.4) and Erie (-0.3).

- Age 65 and older

  - The number of residents 65 or older increased from 2,617,946 to 3,162,193; an increase of 544,247 (20.8%)

  - In 2010 13.5% of the population was age 65 or older, in 2017 that share increased to 15.9%

  - In 9 counties more than 20% of the population in 2017 was 65 or older. Hamilton had the largest share (30.3%). The other counties are Delaware (23.9%), Columbia (23.0%), Essex (22.4%), Warren (21.6%), Schoharie (21.1%), Schuyler (20.6%), and Otsego (20.6%).

  - The Bronx had the lowest share of its population age 65 and older in 2017 (12.3%), followed by Jefferson (13.1%), Kings [Brooklyn] (13.5%), Orange (13.6%), and Tompkins (13.8%)

  - All counties saw an increase in the number of 65 and older. Saratoga saw the largest percentage change (+33.8%), followed by Putnam (+33.6%) and Ontario (+27.9%). In total a group of 12 counties saw an increase of 20% or more in the group 65 and older.

  - Montgomery saw the smallest percentage increases (+8.2%), followed by Broome (+9.5%) and Oneida (+10.9%). Differences in age distribution and effects of net-migration are contributing to differences in the rates of growth in an age group.

- Age 85 and older

  - The number of residents age 85 and older increased from 390,874 in 2010 to 456,343 in 2017; an increase of 65,469 (+16.7%)

  - The share of the population that was age 85 or older in 2017 varied from 1.7% in the Bronx, Jefferson, Orange and Tompkins to 3.3% in Hamilton. 2.3% of the New York State population was age 85 or older in 2017, an increase from 2.0% in 2010.

o Rockland (+34.76%) and Hamilton (+33.93%) saw the largest percentage increases.

o In 3 counties the number of people age 85 and older decreased; this includes Montgomery (-9.5%), followed by Herkimer (-1.8%) and Cayuga (-1.5%).

Mixed results in working age population (age25-64)

- Age 25-44 (younger half of working age population)

  o State wide the number of residents between the age 25 and age 44 increased from 5.27 million in 2010 to 5.4 million in 2017. An increase of 131,411 (+2.5%).

  o The share varied form 15.7% in Hamilton to 36.9% in New York [Manhattan]. State-wide 27.2% of the total population fell in this age group; this is unchanged from the estimates base from 2010.

  o The number of people age 25-44 increased in 13 counties (most in Kings[Brooklyn] (+11.3%)) between 2010 and 2017 and decreased in 49 counties (most in Hamilton (-20.4%) and Wayne (-9.6%)).

- Age 45-64 (older half of the working age population)

  o State wide the number of residents between the age 45 and age 64 increased from 5.18 million in 2010 to 5.25 million in 2017. An increase of 75,079 (+1.5%). However, the estimates suggest a slight decrease between 2016 and 2017.

  o The share of the total population varied form 21.8% in Jefferson and Tompkins to 34.8% in Hamilton. State wide 26.5% of the total population fell in this age group (almost unchanged from 2010).

  o The number of people age 45-64 increased in 11 counties (most in Queens (+8.9%)) between 2010 and 2017 and decreased in 51 counties (most in Hamilton (-9.0%)).
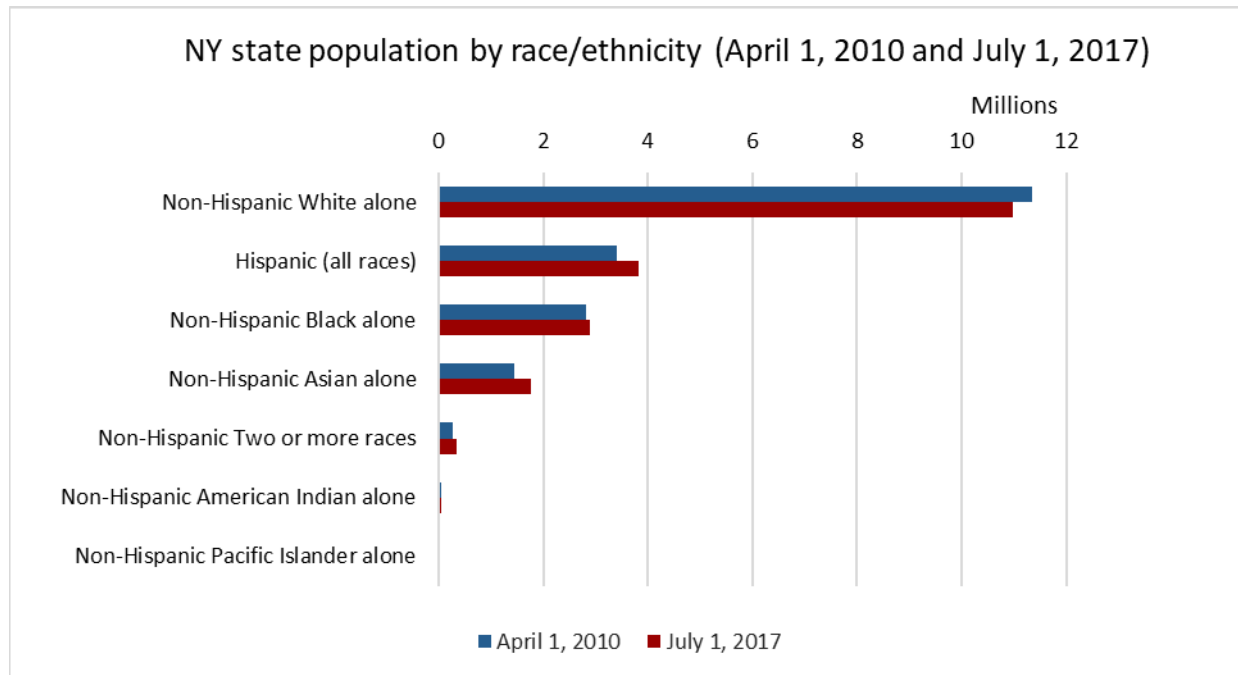
Fewer school age children (age 5-17) however, increase in age group (0-4) mainly in Queens and Kings [Brooklyn]

- Age 14-17

  o The number of children age 14-17 decreased from 1,044,225 in 2010 to 944,650 in 2017; a decrease of 995,575 (-9.5%).

  o The share of the population that was age 14-17 in 2017 varied from 2.8% in New York [Manhattan] to 6.2% in Rockland. 4.8% of the New York state population was age 14-17 in 2017 (5.4% in 2010).

  o All but one county experienced a decrease in the 14-17 age group in 2017; the largest percentage decrease was seen in Otsego (-24.6%), Greene and Essex (-24.1%) and Delaware (-23.1).

  o In Rockland County the number of children age 14-17 increased by 2.6%.

- Age 5-13

  o The number of children age 5 to 13 decreased from 2,124,885 in 2010 to 2,045,441 in 2017; a decrease of 79,444 (-3.7%).

  o The share of the population that was age 5-13 in 2017 varied from 6.8% in New York [Manhattan] to 13.8% in Rockland. 10.3% of the New York State population was age 5-13 (11.0% in 2010).

  o All but five counties saw a decrease in the size of this age group; the largest percentage decrease occurred in Cattaraugus (-26.3%).

  o The number of children age 5-13 increased most in New York [Manhattan] (+5.1%).

- Age 0-4

  o The number of children age 0 to 4 increased from 1,155,820 in 2010 to 1,164,406 in 2017; an increase of 8,586 (+0.7%). In 2014 this age group peaked at 1,176,959 and has declined 1.1% since.

  o The share of the population that was age 0 to 4 was smallest (3.2%) in Hamilton and largest in Rockland (7.9%). State wide 5.9% of the total population fell in this age group in 2017 (6% in 2010).

  o The number of children age 0 to 4 increased in 10 counties; the most in Queens (9.9%) and Kings [Brooklyn] (+9.1%).

  o In 52 counties the number of children age 0-4 decreased; 21 counties saw decreases in the number of children age 0-4 of more than 10%. The largest decrease was in Delaware (-25.8%) followed by Essex (-18.0%).

Race/ethnicity

Fewer Non-Hispanic White, more in the minority race/ethnicity categories

NY state population by race/ethnicity (April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2017)

- Non-Hispanic White alone
  - The non-Hispanic White alone population decreased from 11.3 million in 2010 to 10.9 million in 2017. That is a decrease of 371,710 or -3.3%.
  - Statewide 55.3% of the 2017 population was non-Hispanic White alone. This was 58.5% in 2010.
  - In 4 out of 5 New York City counties [boroughs] the share of the population that was non-Hispanic White alone in 2017 was less than 50%. In the Bronx and Queens the non-Hispanic White alone group was not the largest group (same finding as the 2010 Census).
  - In 26 counties the non-Hispanic White population was 90% of the total population or more; Lewis County had the largest share (95.6%).
  - In all but one county the share of the population that was non-Hispanic White alone decreased between 2010 and 2017. Only in Kings [Brooklyn] the share increased slightly from 35.9% in 2010 to 36.1% in 2017. The biggest drop in share was in Nassau (65.7% in 2010 to 59.9% in 2017).
- Hispanic
  - The Hispanic population is the second largest race/ethnicity group in the state. This group increased from 3.4 million in 2010 to 3.8 million in 2017; an increase of 395,028 or 11.6%.
  - The share of the total NY population was 19.2% in 2017 (up from 17.6% in 2010). The share varied from 1.6% in Hamilton and Allegany to 56.2% in the Bronx.
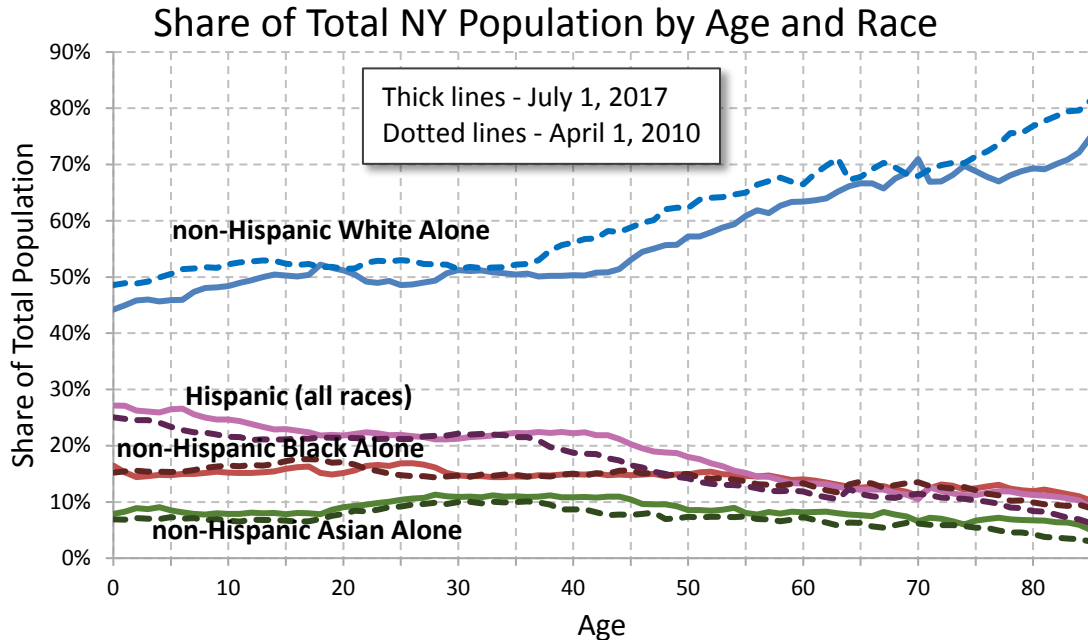
- o The share of the Hispanic population grew in all but one county.

- o Only in Kings [Brooklyn] the share of the population that is Hispanic decreased from 19.8% in 2010 to 19.1% in 2017.

- Non-Hispanic Black alone

  - o The non-Hispanic Black alone population is the third largest race/ethnicity group in the state. This group increased from 2.8 million in 2010 to 2.9 million in 2017; an increase of 63,697 or 2.3%.

  - o The share of the total NY population was 14.6% in 2017 (unchanged from 2010). The share varied from 0.7% in Lewis to 30.1% in Kings [Brooklyn].

  - o The non-Hispanic Black alone population grew in 51 counties and decreased in 11.

- Non-Hispanic Asian alone

  - o The non-Hispanic Asian alone population is the fourth largest race/ethnicity group in the state. This group increased from 1.4 million to 1.7 million; an increase of 319,684 or 22.1%.

  - o This was the fastest growing single race/ethnicity group.

  - o The share of the total NY population was 8.9% in 2016 (up from 7.5% in 2010). The share varied from 0.5% in Franklin, Lewis, Orleans, and Wyoming to 26.7% in Queens.

  - o The non-Hispanic Asian alone population grew in all 62 counties.

- Other race/ethnicity groups

  - o The multiple race non-Hispanic group increased from 280,280 to 342,901 (+22.3%). In 2017 the share of the non-Hispanic multiple race group was 1.7% versus 1.4% in 2010.

  - o The non-Hispanic American Indian alone population increased from 56,545 to 57,296 (+1.3%). As a share of the total population, the non-Hispanic American Indian alone group remained constant between the years 2010 and 2017 (0.3%).

  - o The non-Hispanic Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone group increased from 7,677 to 8,895 (+15.9%). This race/ethnicity group also remained constant as a share of the total population between the years 2010 and 2017 (0.04%).

Non-Hispanic White is the third largest race/ethnicity group in Bronx and Queens.

- o In the Bronx the Hispanic population was 56.2% of the total, the Non-Hispanic Black alone population was 29.3%, the Non-Hispanic White alone 9.2%

- o In Queens 28% of the population was Hispanic, 26.7% of the population was Non-Hispanic Asian alone and 25% was Non-Hispanic White alone. In 2010 the Non-Hispanic White alone population was barely the largest group in Queens.
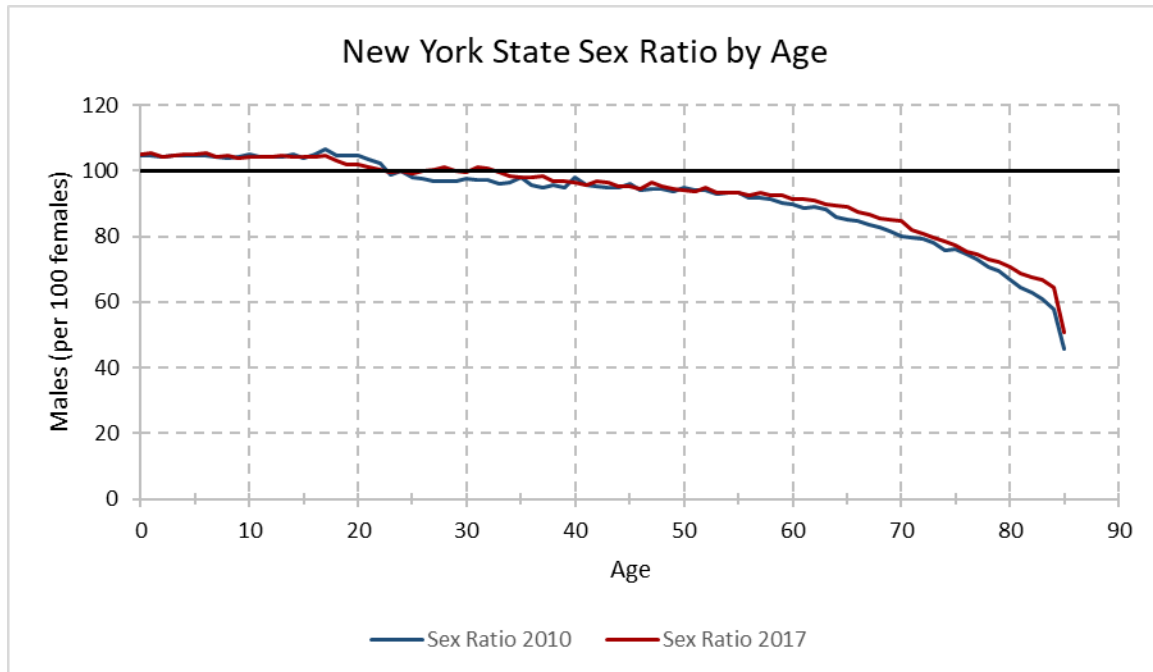
Age – race/ethnicity

Non-Hispanic White alone population under age 40 not in a clear majority in their age group

Share of Total NY Population by Age and Race

Thick lines - July 1, 2017
Dotted lines - April 1, 2010

non-Hispanic White Alone

Hispanic (all races)

non-Hispanic Black Alone

non-Hispanic Asian Alone

Y-axis: Share of Total Population (0% to 90%)
X-axis: Age (0 to 80)

- o In 2017 44.2% of newborn in New York State were non-Hispanic White alone. In 2010 this was 48.6%.

- o Up to age 44 the share of the non-Hispanic White alone category was below or around 50%; only after age 44 the share starts to increase.

- o At most ages the share of the non-Hispanic White alone population is decreasing.

- o The share of the Hispanic population was between 20% and 30% up to age 45. After that the share is decreasing.

- o At almost every age the share of the Hispanic population in 2017 was larger than in 2010. Most noticeable under age 13 and between age 38 and 58.

- o In 2017 the share of non-Hispanic Black alone fell between 10.3% and 16.4% across all ages, a slight increase from 2010.

- o The share of non-Hispanic Asian alone increase for all ages and is now above 10% between age 24 and 45.
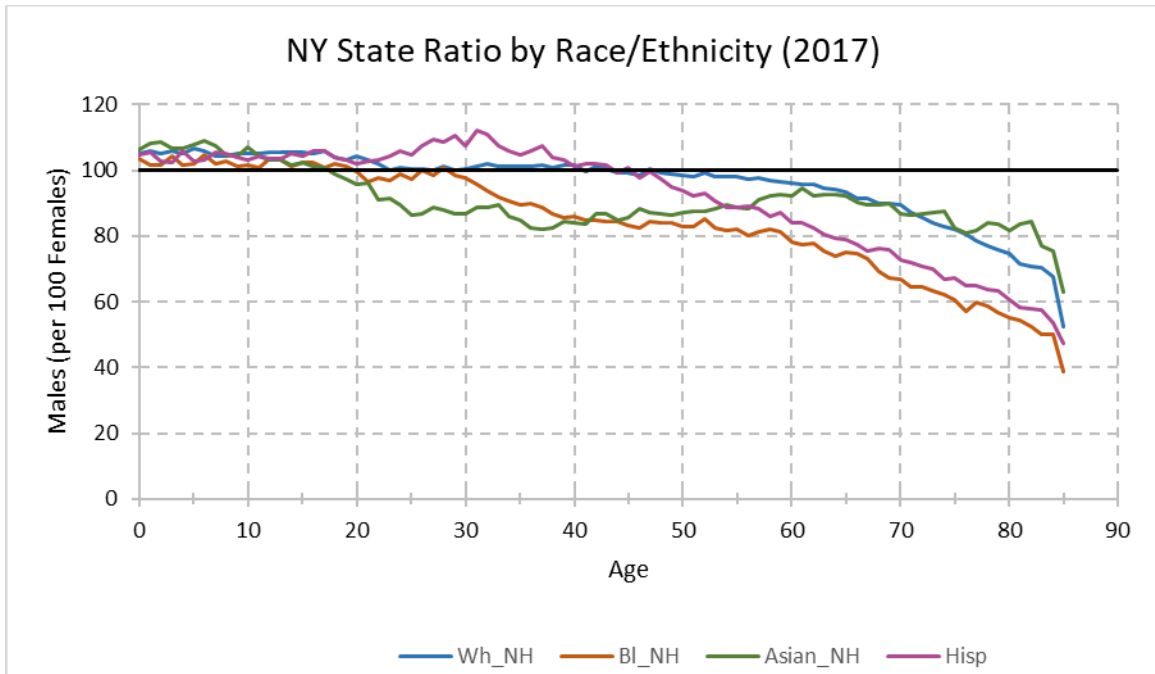
Sex Ratio

The sex ratio which is defined as the number of males per 100 females also exhibited changes from the 2010 estimates base

New York State Sex Ratio by Age

- o The sex ratio in the state of New York for the year 2017 was 95 up from 94 in 2010. Until age 20 the sex ratio is above 100 as there are more boys being born than girls.

- o The sex ratio remains around 100 between ages 20 and 33 which overlaps with the college age years and younger half of working population.

- o The sex ratio falls and remains below 100 starting at age 33 as women have lower mortality rates.

- o The largest sex ratio exhibited in the state was 129 in Franklin County. Factors that may contribute to a larger sex ratio include the existence of a military base or correctional facility in a region.

- o In 2017 lowest sex ratios in the state were as follows; Bronx (89), New York [Manhattan] (90), and Kings [Brooklyn] (91). The male-female imbalance in these counties may be attributed to a larger number of females attending university in large cities.

NY State Ratio by Race/Ethnicity (2017)

- o The non-Hispanic White alone sex ratio follows a similar pattern to that of the total sex ratio for the state of New York in the year 2017.
- o The sex ratio by race/ethnicity in the year 2017 are as follows; non-Hispanic white alone (96), non-Hispanic black alone (87), non-Hispanic Asian alone (91), and Hispanic (all races) (98).
- o All race/ethnic groups displayed increases in the sex ratio from the 2010 estimates except for non-Hispanic Asian alone (93 in 2010).
- o The Hispanic sex ratio is much higher than that of the non-Hispanic White alone between ages 20 and 40 then falls below 100 at age 45.
- o The non-Hispanic Asian alone sex ratio drops significantly below the non-Hispanic White alone sex ratio around age 22 however, surpasses it around age 70.
- o The non-Hispanic Black alone sex ratio has the sharpest decline, falling below the non-Hispanic White alone sex ratio at the age of 29 and continues its decrease thereafter.