Demographics of Upstate New York

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Cornell Program on Applied Demographics
Why is density important?
- Think of service areas and
- Access to health care

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• Growth and decline is now evenly spread throughout the state
• Many towns and cities saw a decline in population between 2000 and 2010
• What makes certain towns in your area more or less “attractive”?
• 85 and over population in 2010 much larger than in 2000
• Babyboom generation caused large increases in 55-64 year old
• *What age groups are expected to grow in the next 10 years?*
Median age is the number for which half of the population is younger and half is older. What are the differences between “young” and “old” towns?
There are areas with relatively larger proportions of 85 and older.
What causes differences?
- Age structure in 2000
- Different mortality rates and/or
- Migration?

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Upstate NY Population historic and projected

Total Population

- Total population – little change
- Large increases in the coming two decades in 65 and over
- Age 85 and over – small increases coming two decades and sharp increase between 2030 and 2040

Projection data from Cornell Program on Applied Demographics

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Non Hispanic White alone population by far the largest group, but this group saw a decline in the last decade. Hispanic and Asian populations showed the largest increases.
The share of the white population is smaller at younger ages
Hispanic largest minority at younger ages
What does this mean for diversity in schools & workplace?

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30% of all population age 65 year lives alone.
American Community Survey

• Largest ongoing survey for demographic, economic, social and housing information

• Annual data products:
  – ACS 1-year: Data collected during one year, published for areas 65,000 and over
  – ACS 3-year: Data collected during three year, published for areas 20,000 and over
  – ACS 5-year: Data collected during five year, published for all areas
ACS – good to know

• All estimates include a Margin of Error (MOE)
  – Indicator for Sampling Error
  – Take MOE into account when drawing conclusions based on ACS data
  – 90% confidence interval
ACS – good to know

• Disability questions revised in 2008
  – First 3-year data available later this year

• Health Insurance questions added in 2009
ACS – good to know

- All states are divided in Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA), areas with at least 100,000 persons
  - This means 1-year data available for the whole state
  - Also good for analysts that want to make their own cross-tabulations
Poverty rate from ACS 2005-2009,
Results from statistical hypothesis test:
poverty rate is 10%
- Percent of people with disability
- Residents of prisons, hospitals and nursing homes are excluded from these statistics
- Keep in mind that these numbers come with Margins of Error

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• Percent without Health Insurance
• Residents of prisons, hospitals and nursing homes are excluded from these statistics
• Keep in mind that these numbers come with Margins of Error
• Percent of population without a High School Degree
• Keep in mind that these numbers come with Margins of Error
• What kind of things do we associate with people without a high school degree?
Resources

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

- U.S. Census Bureau
  - http://www.census.gov
  - http://factfinder2.census.gov/
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