

POPULATION

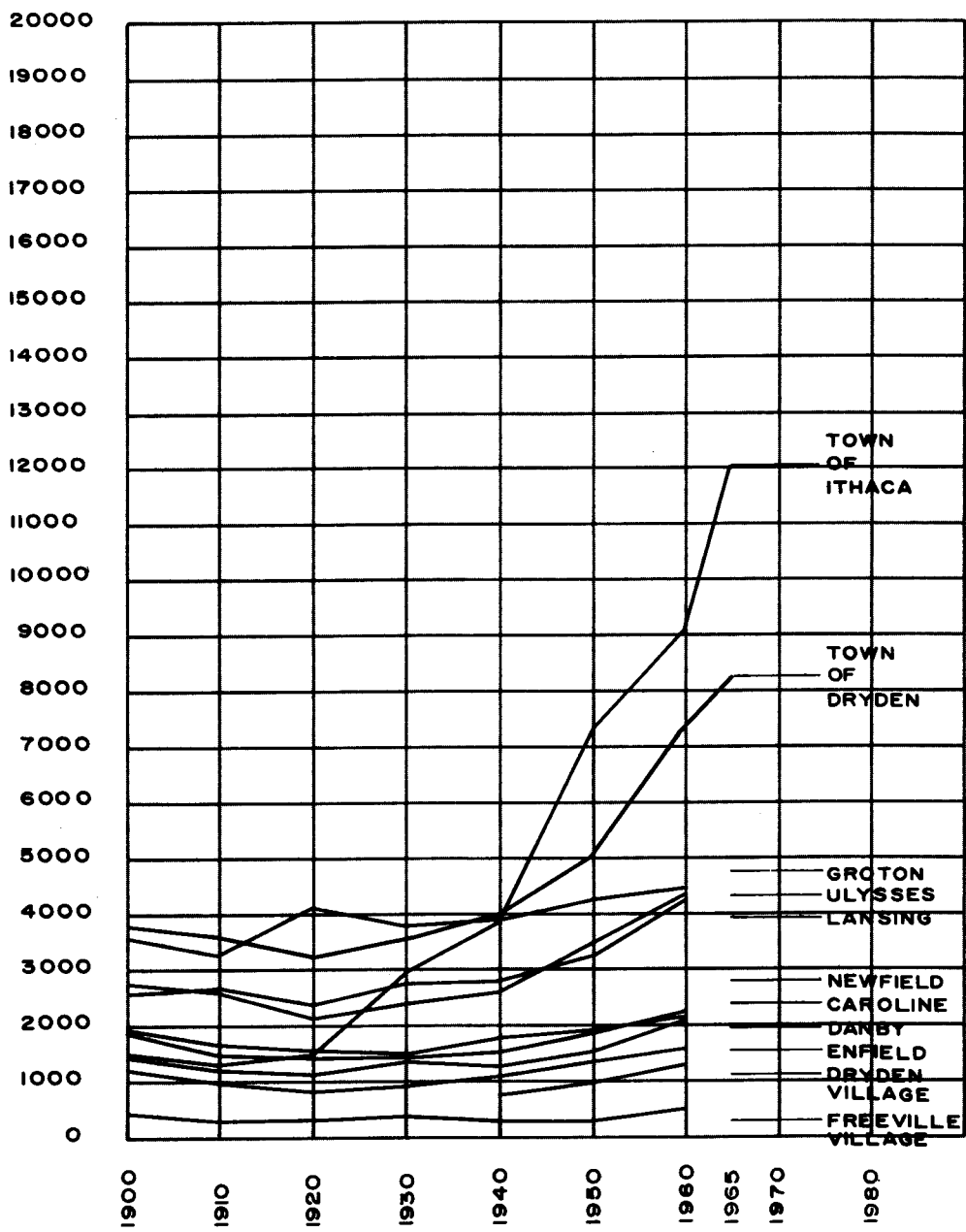
In the early decades of this century population changes in the town of Dryden consisted largely of equalizing losses and gains of small magnitude. From 1900 to 1940 the net number of town residents increased by only 162 persons with the 1940 population count being just under 4,000. There was a slight decline in population until after the First World War. Since 1920, however, there has been a consistently increasing growth pattern.

From 1960 to 1965 population density for the town as a whole increased from 77.5 to 86.8 persons per square mile. From this overall picture in 1965 must be deducted the village of Dryden (84.6 persons per square mile) and the village of Freeville (50.0 persons per square mile) making a density for the balance of the town of 69.1 persons per square mile. This low density is, in effect, even lower since it represents an average of compact residential areas such as Etna, Varna, Ellis Hollow and other portions of the town, vast in area but containing only a scattering of residences. As shown in Table 3 the population in Dryden is classified as rural but 86 percent was rural - non-farm in 1960.

A look at figures for Tompkins County since the turn of the century shows that Dryden has always been one of the major population centers (see Table 4). A ranking of all towns in the county, as shown in Tables 5 and 6, clearly illustrates the shifts in Dryden's relative growth rate since 1940. Without question the towns of Ithaca and Dryden are dominant in terms of residential development and

FIGURE 1

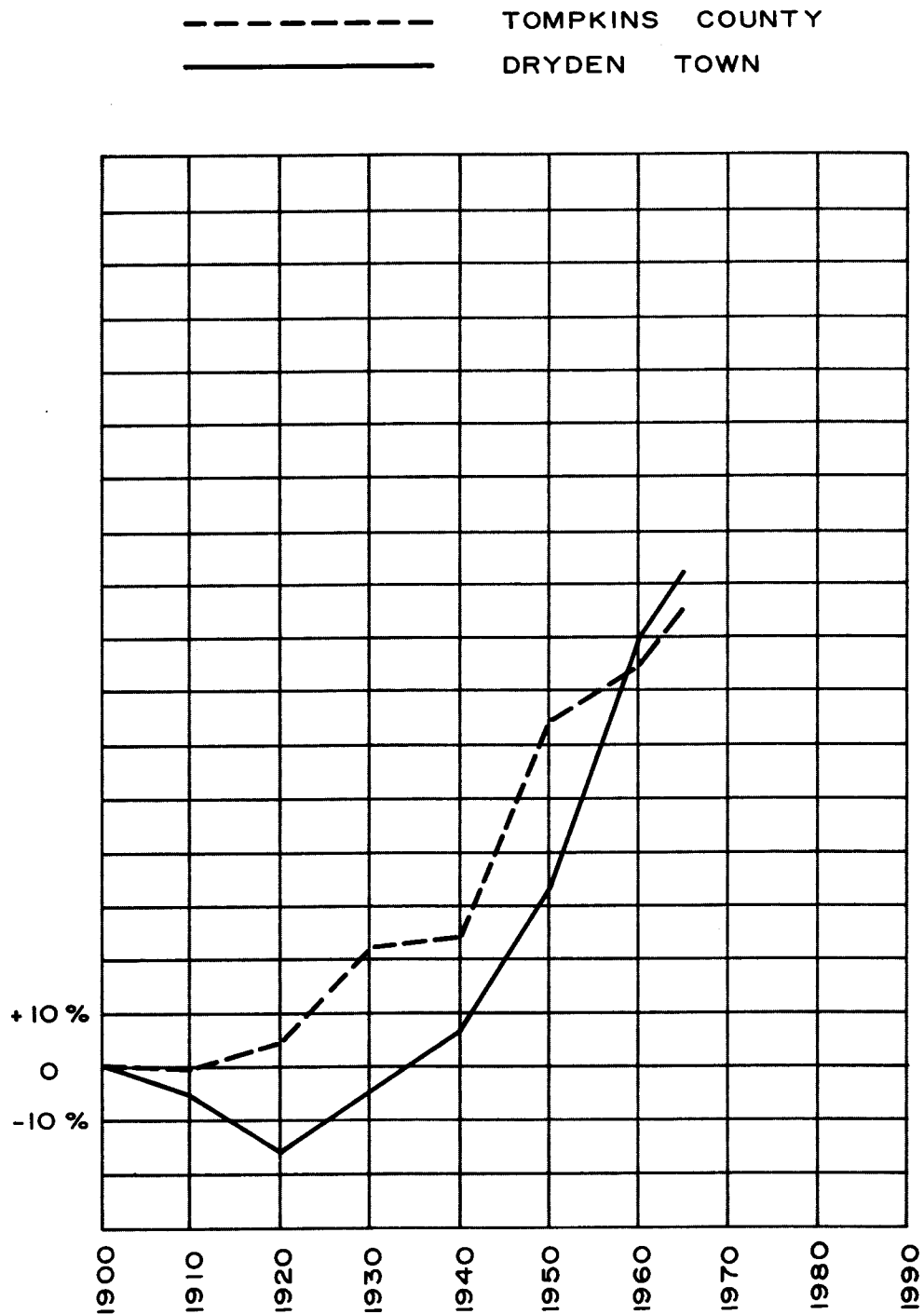
POPULATION: TOMPKINS COUNTY BY MINOR SUBDIVISIONS:
1900-1965



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1900 THROUGH 1960 - SPECIAL CENSUS
APRIL 1965

FIGURE 2

POPULATION: PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF DRYDEN TOWN AND
TOMPKINS COUNTY 1900 - 1965



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1900 THROUGH 1960 - SPECIAL
CENSUS, APRIL 1965

population growth.² Census figures show that during the 1950 decade Dryden grew at a faster rate (47 percent increase) than any other town in Tompkins County and, in fact, accounted for one-third of the total county growth in that decade. In 1940 Dryden contained a greater percentage of the county's population (9.3 percent) than any of the eight other towns and in 1950 and 1960 it ranked only behind the town of Ithaca.

Suburbanization in the town of Dryden began in earnest in the late '40's and was further intensified in the early and mid '50's. During the decade from 1950 to 1960 the most rapid growth in the county occurred in Dryden. At the same time the town of Lansing moved well up the scale as residential development began in the southern portion of that town. The special census taken in 1965 indicates that the growth rate in Dryden has slowed down substantially from the 1950 decade and the town of Ithaca has regained the dominant growth rate role. Figures show that, while Dryden still ranks a solid second in terms of numbers of population, it has now also fallen behind Lansing in terms of rate of growth. Clearly, however, the most significant population increases in Tompkins County have been, and are occurring in those communities around and adjacent to Cornell University.

Some indicators of growth characteristics can be found in the Table of Vital Statistics (see Table 7). Birth and death rates and natural increase are shown on a comparative

² Beginning with the 1950 decennial census students and student dependents were counted as residents of the communities in which they were living while attending school. This change of enumeration method resulted in a sudden and dramatic jump in the 1950 population figures for Tompkins County and the City and town of Ithaca. Dryden experienced a 26.9 percent increase during the '40's, some of which undoubtedly must be credited to the added student count and cannot be considered as real growth.

TABLE 3: POPULATION: Comparison of Selected Characteristics for Upstate New York, Cortland County, Tompkins County and Dryden Town

| Characteristic | | Upstate N. Y. | Cortland Co. | Tompkins Co. | Dryden Town |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Number of Persons Percent of Total | Total 1960 | 6,087,671 | 41,113 | 66,164 | 7,353 |
| | Total 1950 | 5,274,249 | 37,158 | 59,122 | 5,006 |
| | % Increase | 15.4 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 46.9 |
| | Urban 1960 | 64.4 | 55.5 | 47.7 | 0.0 |
| | Rural 1960 - Total | 35.6 | 44.5 | 52.3 | 100.0 |
| | - Non-Farm | 30.4 | 32.7 | 45.3 | 86.0 |
| Area in square miles | | 45,790 | 502 | 491 | 94.9 |
| Population/square mile - 1960 | | 132.9 | 81.9 | 134.8 | 77.5 |
| Pop. in Household | Total | 5,870,887 | 39,190 | 58,657 | 7,154 |
| | Per Household | 3.27 | 3.30 | 3.12 | 3.48 |
| Pop. in Group Quarters | Inmates of Institutions | 110,534 | 160 | 394 | 157 |
| | All Other | 106,250 | 1,763 | 7,113 | 42 |
| Median Age of Population | | 31.3 | 28.4 | 24.7 | 24.7 |

Source: New York State Department of Commerce, Business Fact Book 1963, Elmira Area and Syracuse Area.

TABLE 4: POPULATION: Tompkins County by Minor Subdivisions: 1900 - 1965

| | 1965 | 1960 | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 | 1910 | 1900 |
|-----------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Tompkins County | | 66,164 | 59,122 | 42,340 | 41,490 | 35,285 | 33,647 | 33,830 |
| Caroline | | 2,118 | 1,900 | 1,737 | 1,617 | 1,542 | 1,646 | 1,938 |
| Danby | | 2,059 | 1,555 | 1,253 | 1,407 | 1,143 | 1,235 | 1,449 |
| Dryden (T)* | 8,235 | 7,353 | 5,006 | 3,947 | 3,534 | 3,186 | 3,590 | 3,785 |
| Dryden (V) | 1,353 | 1,263 | 976 | 747 | 666 | 707 | 709 | 699 |
| Freeville (V) | 500 | 471 | 373 | 379 | 374 | 303 | 318 | 440 |
| Enfield | | 1,573 | 1,316 | 1,082 | 939 | 867 | 1,000 | 1,214 |
| Groton | | 4,469 | 4,246 | 3,879 | 3,789 | 4,122 | 3,289 | 3,564 |
| Ithaca (C) | | 28,799 | 29,257 | 19,730 | 20,708 | 17,004 | 14,802 | 13,136 |
| Ithaca | 12,017** | 9,072 | 7,282 | 3,821 | 2,943 | 1,480 | 1,288 | 1,516 |
| Lansing | 4,896 | 4,221 | 3,195 | 2,786 | 2,720 | 2,380 | 2,676 | 2,550 |
| Newfield | | 2,193 | 1,891 | 1,521 | 1,451 | 1,456 | 1,509 | 1,902 |
| Ulysses | | 4,307 | 3,474 | 2,584 | 2,382 | 2,105 | 2,612 | 2,776 |

* includes the villages of Dryden and Freeville.

** includes 3,227 in the village of Cayuga Heights.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population 1900 through 1960 and Special Census, April, 1965.

TABLE 5: POPULATION: Changes for Tompkins County and Minor Civil Subdivisions, 1940 - 1965

| | 1940 | 1950 | Decade Increase | | 1960 | Decade Increase | | 1965 [*] | 5 Year Increase | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|------|
| | | | No. | % | | No. | % | | No. | % |
| Tompkins Co. | 42,340 | 59,122 | 16,782 | 39.6 | 66,164 | 7,042 | 11.9 | 74,781 ^{**} | 8,617 | 13.0 |
| Northern Towns Ithaca | 3,821 | 7,282 | 3,461 | 90.6 | 9,072 | 1,790 | 24.6 | 12,017 | 2,945 | 32.5 |
| Dryden | 3,947 | 5,006 | 1,059 | 26.8 | 7,353 | 2,347 | 46.9 | 8,235 | 882 | 12.0 |
| Groton | 3,879 | 4,246 | 367 | 9.5 | 4,469 | 223 | 5.3 | | | |
| Ulysses | 2,584 | 3,474 | 890 | 34.4 | 4,307 | 833 | 24.0 | | | |
| Lansing | 2,786 | 3,195 | 409 | 14.7 | 4,221 | 1,026 | 32.1 | 4,896 | 675 | 16.0 |
| Southern Towns Caroline | 1,737 | 1,900 | 163 | 9.4 | 2,118 | 218 | 11.5 | | | |
| Newfield | 1,521 | 1,891 | 370 | 24.3 | 2,193 | 302 | 16.0 | | | |
| Danby | 1,253 | 1,555 | 302 | 24.1 | 2,059 | 504 | 32.4 | | | |
| Enfield | 1,082 | 1,316 | 234 | 21.6 | 1,573 | 257 | 19.5 | | | |

* 1965 Special Census taken in three towns only.

** Estimate by New York State Office of Planning Coordinator, Bureau of Research, 1965.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population 1940, 1950, 1960; Special Census, 1965.

TABLE 6: POPULATION: Ranking of Minor Civil Subdivisions by Percentage of Total Tompkins County Population, 1950-1965

| | | % of Total Tomp. Co. 1950 | | | % of Total Tomp. Co. 1960 | | | % of Total Tomp. Co. 1965 ^{*x} |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------|--|---|
| Place | | | Place | | | Place | | |
| Ithaca (C) | | 49.5 | Ithaca (C) | | 43.5 | | | |
| Northern Towns | Ithaca (T) | 12.3 | Ithaca (T) | Dryden | 13.7 | Ithaca (T) | | 16.1 |
| | Dryden | 8.5 | | | 11.1 | Dryden | | 11.0 |
| | Groton | 7.2 | | | 6.8 | Lansing | | 6.5 |
| | Ulysses | 5.9 | | | 6.5 | | | |
| | Lansing | 5.4 | | | 6.4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Towns | Caroline | 3.2 | Caroline | Newfield | 3.3 | | | |
| | Newfield | 3.2 | | | 3.2 | | | |
| | Danby | 2.6 | | | 3.1 | | | |
| | Enfield | 2.2 | | | 2.4 | | | |

* 1965 Special Census taken in three towns only.

x Tompkins County estimate of 74,781 by New York State Office of Planning Coordination.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population, 1940, 1950, 1960; Special Census, April, 1965.

TABLE 7: Vital Statistics for 1950, 1960 and 1965

| | Population | Live Births | Birth Rate /1000 Pop. | Deaths* | Death Rate /1000 Pop. | Natural Increase** |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Dryden (Total) | 5,006 | 117 | 23.4 | 42 | 8.4 | 75 |
| 1 Dryden (V) | 976 | 22 | 22.5 | 7 | 7.2 | 15 |
| 9 Freeville (V) | 373 | 6 | 16.1 | 6 | 16.1 | 0 |
| Balance of Town | 3,657 | 89 | 24.3 | 29 | 7.9 | 60 |
| 5 Ithaca (C) | 29,257 | 562 | 19.2 | 237 | 8.1 | 325 |
| 0 Bal. of Tomp. Co. *** | 29,865 | 779 | 26.1 | 243 | 8.1 | 536 |
| Cortland Co. | 37,158 | 904 | 24.3 | 417 | 11.2 | 487 |
| Dryden (Total) | 7,353 | 215 | 29.2 | 40 | 5.4 | 175 |
| 1 Dryden (V) | 1,263 | 33 | 26.1 | 11 | 8.7 | 22 |
| 9 Freeville (V) | 471 | 11 | 23.4 | 6 | 12.7 | 5 |
| 6 Balance of Town | 5,619 | 171 | 30.4 | 23 | 4.1 | 148 |
| Ithaca (C) | 28,799 | 529 | 18.2 | 277 | 9.6 | 252 |
| 0 Bal. of Tomp. Co. *** | 37,365 | 956 | 25.2 | 305 | 8.2 | 651 |
| Cortland Co. | 41,113 | 1,007 | 24.1 | 474 | 11.5 | 533 |
| Dryden (Total) | 8,235 | 220 | 26.7 | 52 | 6.3 | 168 |
| 1 Dryden (V) | 1,353 | 31 | 22.9 | 9 | 6.7 | 22 |
| 9 Freeville (V) | 500 | 10 | 20.0 | 8 | 16.0 | 2 |
| 6 Balance of Town | 6,382 | 179 | 28.0 | 35 | 5.5 | 144 |
| Ithaca (C) | 28,395 ⁺ | 446 | 15.7 | 265 | 9.3 | 181 |
| 5 Bal. of Tomp. Co. *** | 41,779 ⁺ | 901 | 21.6 | 299 | 7.2 | 602 |
| Cortland Co. | 43,743 ⁺ | 837 | 19.1 | 448 | 10.2 | 389 |

* Does not include fetal deaths.

** Natural Increase equals number of live births minus number of deaths.

*** Tompkins County less the City of Ithaca.

+ Estimates made by New York State Department of Health.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population 1950, 1960, and 1965.
New York State Department of Health, Office of Biostatistics, Annual Tables, 1950, 1960, 1965.
Egner & Niederkorn Associates, Inc.

basis for three years: 1950, 1960 and 1965. Figures for Dryden show a sharp rise and then a leveling off in the number of live births since 1950 and a rise and fall in the birthrates (number of live births per 1,000 population) for this period. By comparison, birthrates for the City of Ithaca, the balance of Tompkins County and Cortland County have shown a continuous decline since 1950 but probably had a modest peak in 1957 or 1958, the high birth rate period for the nation as a whole.

The number of live births minus the number of deaths results in the natural increase for a statistical area. This factor plus migration accounts for the total population change for any time period. Dryden had a natural increase of 75 persons in 1950, 175 persons in 1960 and 168 persons in 1965. An average for the natural increase between 1950 and 1960 would be 125 persons per year. For the ten year period this would make a total natural increase of 1,250 persons. Between 1950 and 1960 the actual increase in population was 2,347 persons indicating a net immigration of 1,097, or an average of approximately 110 persons per year. When this same mathematical process is applied to the 1960 and 1965 vital statistics the average natural increase is 171 persons per year and the resulting net immigration is only slightly over 5 persons per year. This indicates, statistically, that the number of people moving into the town each year since 1960 just barely exceeds the number of people moving out.

It should also be noted on Table 7 that the number of live births in Dryden was slightly higher in 1965 than it was in 1960 but the birthrate during this period had dropped. Also, the fertility rate, that is, the number of births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44, declined from 142.2 in 1960 to 128.3 in 1965. Since both the birthrate and the fertility rate dropped while the number of live births increased during the 5 year period from 1960 to 1965, it is apparent that there must have been a substantial number of young women of child bearing age moving into the town during this period.

TABLE 8: POPULATION: Dryden Town Population as a Percent of Total Tompkins County Population,
1900 - 1965

| Year | Dryden | % Change | Tomp. Co. | % Change | Dryden as % of Tomp. Co. |
|------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1900 | 3,785 | --- | 33,830 | --- | 11.2 |
| 1910 | 3,590 | - 5.2 | 33,647 | - 0.54 | 10.7 |
| 1920 | 3,186 | -11.3 | 35,285 | 4.9 | 9.0 |
| 1930 | 3,534 | 10.9 | 41,490 | 17.6 | 8.5 |
| 1940 | 3,947 | 11.7 | 42,340 | 2.0 | 9.3 |
| 1950 | 5,006 | 26.8 | 59,122 | 39.6 | 8.5 |
| 1960 | 7,353 | 46.9 | 66,164 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| 1965 | 8,235 | 12.0 | 74,781* | 13.0 | 11.0 |

* Estimate by the New York State Office of Planning Coordination.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population 1900 - 1960;
Special Census, April, 1965.

Support for this observation can be gained from a look at migration indicators and population pyramids. Figure 3 shows the answers to a question answered by 532 respondents to the Citizen Questionnaire sent out in conjunction with this report (see Appendix). Over 28 percent of the respondents indicated that they had lived in Dryden less than 6 years; in other words, had moved there since 1960. Of those who so responded 40 percent live in the southwest quadrant of the town and 24 percent live in the village of Dryden.

Population pyramids (Figure 4 and Table 9) showing distribution of the population by age and sex for Dryden indicate that the biggest change between 1960 and 1965 occurred in the 15 to 24 year old age group with the number of males in that age group increasing only slightly more than the number of females. Undoubtedly what is happening is that an increasing number of students and especially married graduate students are beginning to move into the western portions of Dryden. The number of women of child bearing age is, therefore, increasing and, while the birth rate is declining, the number of births is remaining fairly constant. This statement would seem to be contradicted by the under 5 age group, as shown in Figure 4, which shows a percentage decline in this age group. In fact, however, the data upon which this pyramid is based (see Table 9) show that between 1960 and 1965 there was an increase of only 60 children under the age of 5 while the 15 to 44 year olds increased by 447 during this same time period with two-thirds of this increase occurring in the 15 to 24 year old group.

When comparing the 1960 population pyramid for Tompkins County with that for Dryden it can readily be seen that Dryden is not yet comparable with the larger county area. Dryden is far short in the percentage of males in the 15-24 age group but is quite similar to the county distribution for females in that age group. In other words, the larger predominantly male undergraduate student body which distorts the county pyramid does not yet appear to be a major part of the Dryden population. On the other

FIGURE 3

YEARS LIVED IN DRYDEN (532 RESPONDENTS)

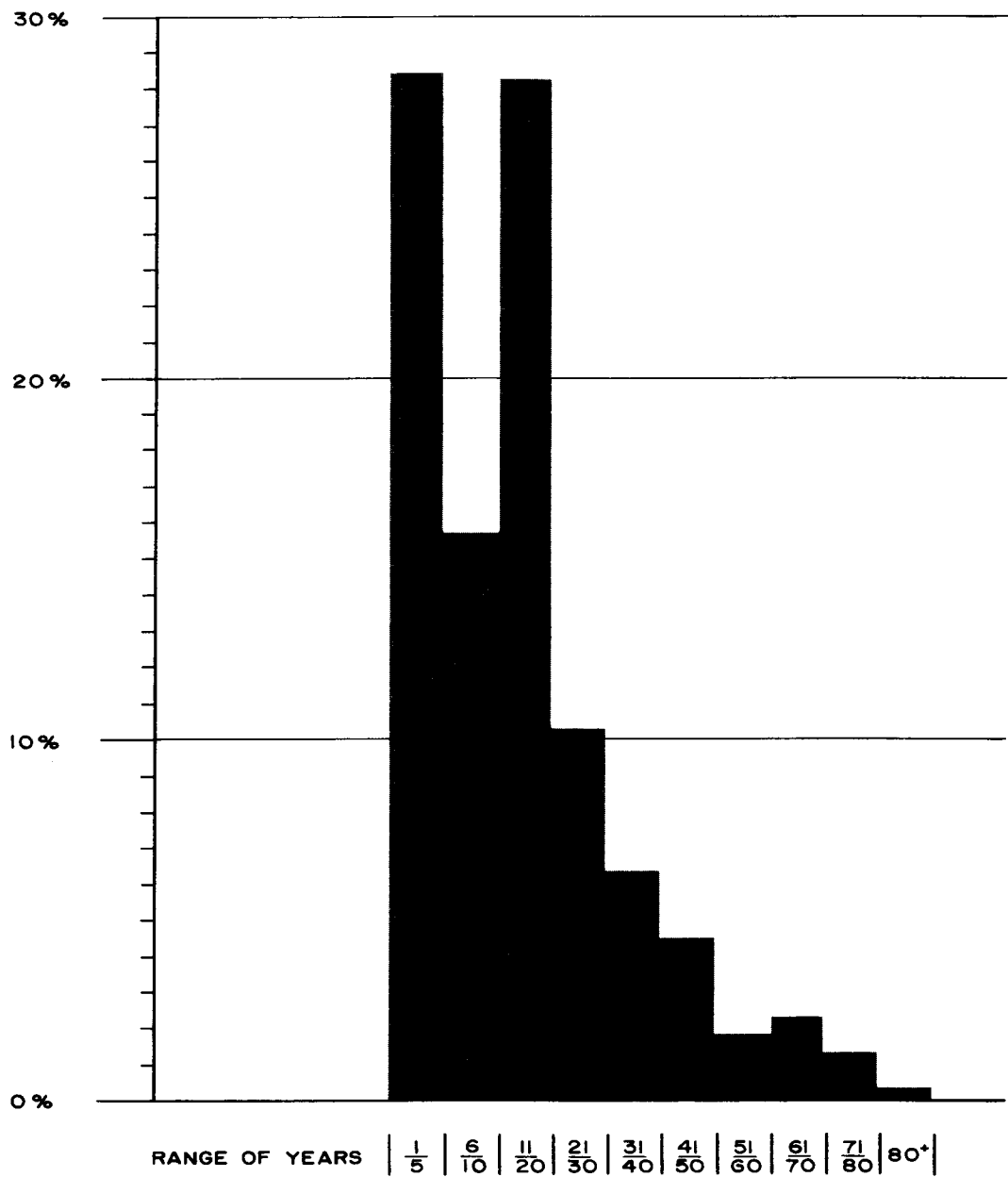
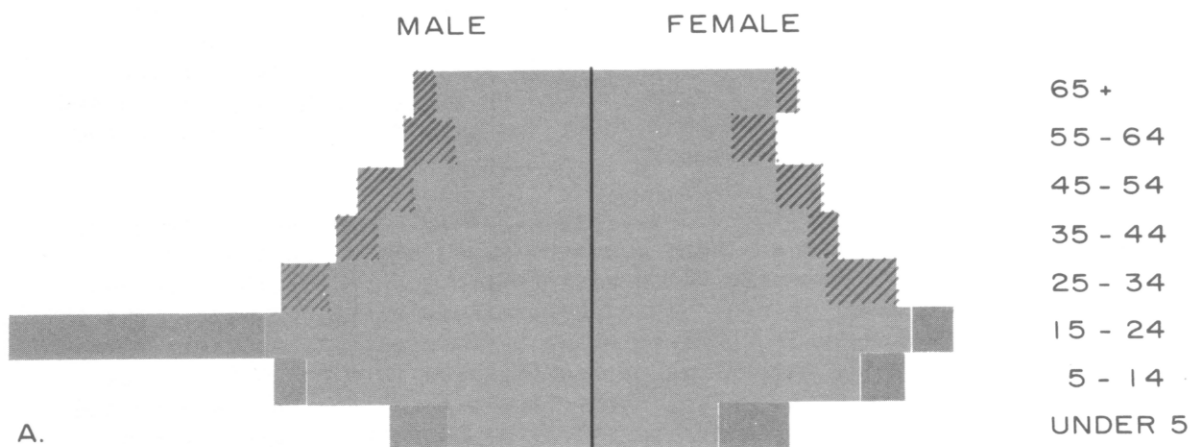


TABLE 9: POPULATION: Distribution by Sex and Age for Tompkins County and Dryden Town: 1940 and 1960;
for Dryden Town: 1965

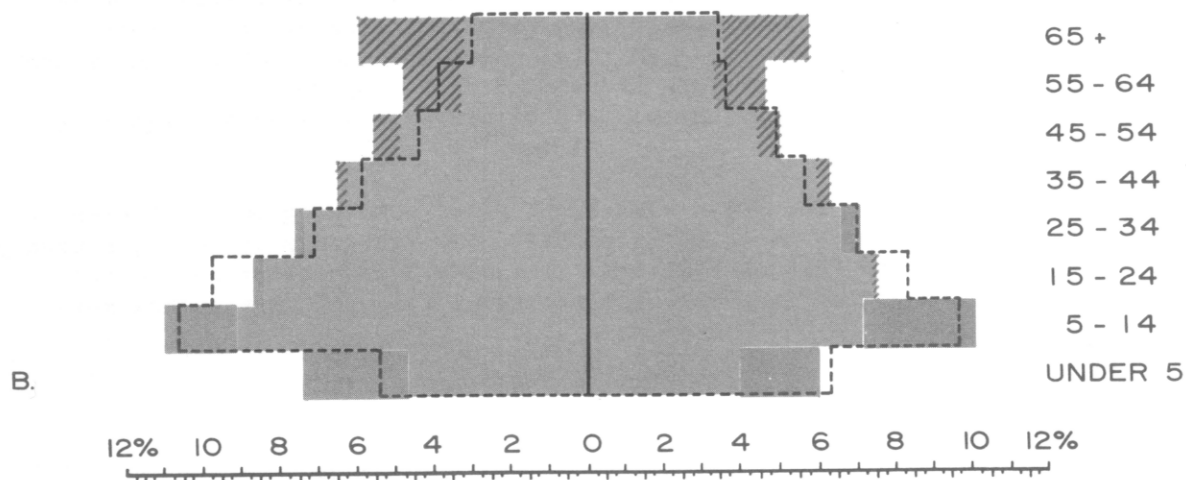
| Town of Dryden | | | | | | | Tompkins County | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------------|--------|------------|-------|---------|---|-------|------------|--------|------------|-------|---------|
| Age | Male | % of Total | Female | % of Total | Total | % Total | Age | Male | % of Total | Female | % of Total | Total | % Total |
| Under 5 | 181 | 4.58 | 160 | 4.06 | 341 | 8.64 | Under 5 | 1572 | 3.71 | 1453 | 3.43 | 3025 | 7.14 |
| 1 5 - 14 | 356 | 9.03 | 288 | 7.30 | 644 | 16.33 | 5 - 14 | 3120 | 7.37 | 3002 | 7.09 | 6122 | 14.46 |
| 15 - 24 | 331 | 8.38 | 302 | 7.65 | 633 | 16.03 | 15 - 24 | 3589 | 8.47 | 3548 | 8.38 | 7137 | 16.85 |
| 9 25 - 34 | 290 | 7.34 | 264 | 6.69 | 554 | 14.03 | 25 - 34 | 3375 | 7.97 | 3416 | 8.07 | 6791 | 16.04 |
| 35 - 44 | 254 | 6.44 | 251 | 6.36 | 505 | 12.80 | 35 - 44 | 2798 | 6.61 | 2862 | 6.75 | 5659 | 13.36 |
| 4 45 - 54 | 219 | 5.55 | 203 | 5.15 | 422 | 10.70 | 45 - 54 | 2552 | 6.03 | 2571 | 6.07 | 5122 | 12.10 |
| 55 - 64 | 193 | 4.89 | 189 | 4.78 | 382 | 9.67 | 55 - 64 | 2027 | 4.79 | 2189 | 5.17 | 4216 | 9.96 |
| 0 65+ | 233 | 5.90 | 233 | 5.90 | 466 | 11.80 | 65+ | 1946 | 4.60 | 2322 | 5.49 | 4268 | 10.09 |
| Total | 2057 | 52.11 | 1890 | 47.89 | 3947 | 100.00 | Total | 20979 | 49.55 | 21363 | 50.45 | 42340 | 100.00 |
| Under 5 | 535 | 7.27 | 446 | 6.07 | 981 | 13.34 | Under 5 | 3404 | 5.14 | 3407 | 5.15 | 6811 | 10.29 |
| 1 5 - 14 | 800 | 10.88 | 751 | 10.21 | 1551 | 21.09 | 5 - 14 | 5441 | 8.22 | 5369 | 8.11 | 10810 | 16.33 |
| 15 - 24 | 637 | 8.66 | 549 | 7.47 | 1186 | 16.13 | 15 - 24 | 9701 | 14.66 | 6315 | 9.54 | 16016 | 24.20 |
| 9 25 - 34 | 547 | 7.44 | 522 | 7.10 | 1069 | 14.54 | 25 - 34 | 4476 | 6.77 | 4059 | 6.14 | 8535 | 12.91 |
| 35 - 44 | 455 | 6.19 | 441 | 6.00 | 896 | 12.19 | 35 - 44 | 3614 | 5.46 | 3762 | 5.69 | 7376 | 11.15 |
| 6 45 - 54 | 355 | 4.82 | 330 | 4.49 | 685 | 9.31 | 45 - 54 | 3034 | 4.59 | 3221 | 4.87 | 6255 | 9.46 |
| 55 - 64 | 236 | 3.22 | 251 | 3.41 | 487 | 6.63 | 55 - 64 | 2272 | 3.43 | 2500 | 3.78 | 4772 | 7.21 |
| 0 65+ | 227 | 3.09 | 271 | 3.68 | 498 | 6.77 | 65+ | 2328 | 3.52 | 3261 | 4.93 | 5589 | 8.45 |
| Total | 3792 | 51.57 | 3561 | 48.43 | 7353 | 100.00 | Total | 34270 | 51.79 | 31894 | 48.21 | 66164 | 100.00 |
| Under 5 | 527 | 6.40 | 514 | 6.24 | 1041 | 12.64 | Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population 1940, 1960. Special Census, April, 1965. | | | | | | |
| 1 5 - 14 | 882 | 10.70 | 794 | 9.64 | 1676 | 20.34 | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 24 | 809 | 9.83 | 681 | 8.27 | 1490 | 18.10 | | | | | | | |
| 9 25 - 34 | 587 | 7.13 | 568 | 6.90 | 1155 | 14.03 | | | | | | | |
| 35 - 44 | 487 | 5.91 | 466 | 5.67 | 953 | 11.58 | | | | | | | |
| 6 45 - 54 | 367 | 4.46 | 404 | 4.90 | 771 | 9.36 | | | | | | | |
| 55 - 64 | 322 | 3.91 | 291 | 3.54 | 613 | 7.45 | | | | | | | |
| 5 65+ | 249 | 3.02 | 287 | 3.48 | 536 | 6.50 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4230 | 51.36 | 4005 | 48.64 | 8235 | 100.00 | | | | | | | |

FIGURE 4

POPULATION : DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
 A. TOMPKINS COUNTY 1940 & 1960
 B. DRYDEN 1940, 1960 & 1965



■ -1940 ▨ -DECREASE 1960 ■ -INCREASE 1960 □ -1965



SOURCE : U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION 1940 AND 1960, SPECIAL CENSUS, APRIL, 1965

hand, the age-sex distribution pyramid definitely shows that the student population is increasing substantially.

Another paradox to be explained in Figure 4 is that the percentage of children under 14 years of age is noticeably declining. The data from Table 9 shows that, while the percentage may be declining, the absolute numbers have increased by 60 for the under 5 year olds and by 125 for the 5 to 14 year olds. Part of these youngsters are in the Dryden Central School District and more will be said about the significance of this in the report on schools.

Table 10 shows specifically where the increases by age and sex have occurred since 1960. In addition to the dramatic changes already noted in the 15 to 24 year olds, several other observations should be made. The increase in children under 5 years old was entirely female while two-thirds of the increase in 5 to 14 year olds was male. Also, there is a significant increase in the number of males in the 55 to 64 year old group (36.4 percent) and females in the 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 year old groups increased by 22.4 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. Only modest increases occurred in all other age groups.

Direct comparative analysis of population make-ups is provided by the Share Diagrams shown in Figure 5. In these diagrams the age and sex distribution of Dryden's population is related to the age and sex distribution of a larger and therefore more idealized, or normal population, to see how Dryden compares. The ratios of total males in Dryden to total males in both Tompkins County and Upstate New York are indicated by the dotted vertical lines drawn to the left of center. Females are shown on the right.

The solid blue lines show each age group in Dryden expressed in terms of that same age group in Tompkins County and Upstate New York. The blue line extends beyond the dotted line for each age group for which Dryden has more

FIGURE 5

POPULATION: SHARE DIAGRAM: AGE AND SEX COMPONENTS
A. DRYDEN AS A PERCENT OF UPSTATE NEW YORK 1960
B. DRYDEN AS A PERCENT OF TOMPKINS COUNTY 1960

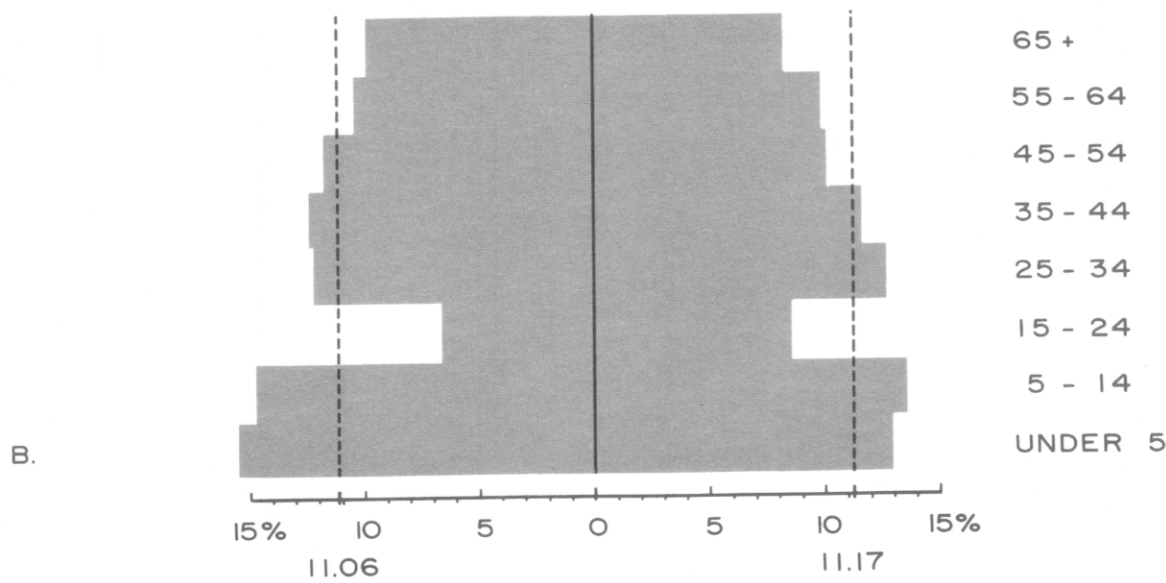
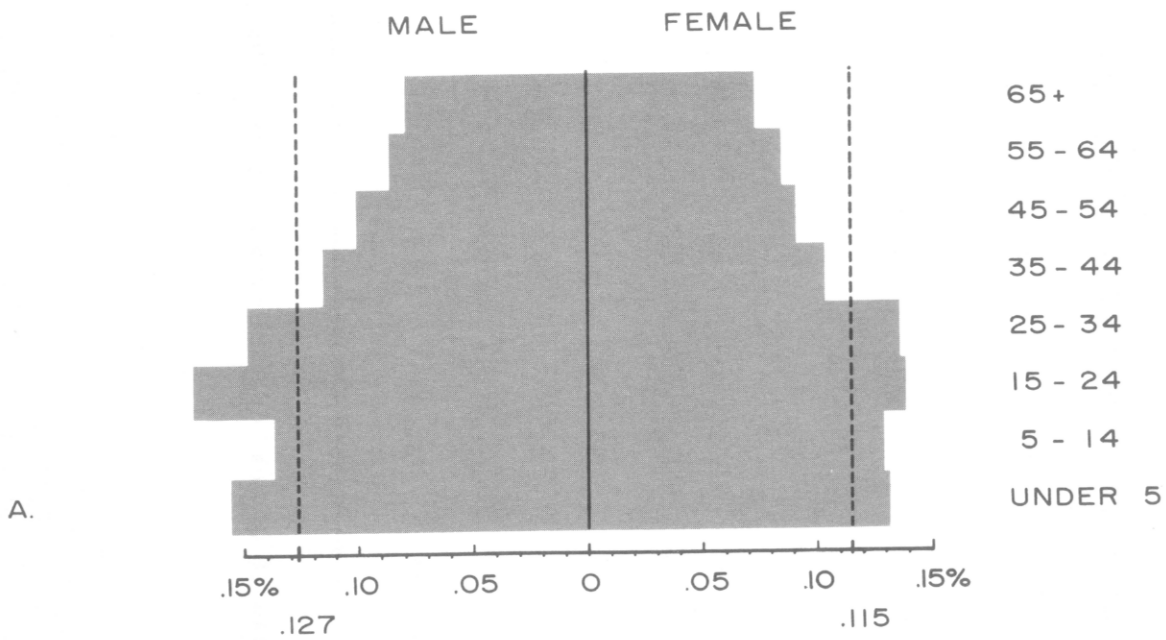


TABLE 10: POPULATION: Change by Sex and Age Groups for Dryden Town, 1960 - 1965.

| MALE | 1960 | 1965 | 5 Year Change | | FEMALE | 1960 | 1965 | 5 Year Change | |
|-----------------|------|------|---------------|--------|-----------------|------|------|---------------|--------|
| | | | Number | % | | | | Number | % |
| Under 5 | 535 | 527 | - 8 | - 1.50 | Under 5 | 446 | 514 | + 68 | +15.24 |
| 5 - 14 | 800 | 882 | + 82 | +10.25 | 5 - 14 | 751 | 794 | + 43 | + 5.73 |
| 15 - 24 | 637 | 809 | +172 | +27.00 | 15 - 24 | 549 | 681 | +132 | +24.04 |
| 25 - 34 | 547 | 587 | + 40 | + 7.31 | 25 - 34 | 522 | 568 | + 46 | + 8.81 |
| 35 - 44 | 455 | 487 | + 32 | + 7.03 | 35 - 44 | 441 | 466 | + 25 | + 5.67 |
| 45 - 54 | 355 | 367 | + 12 | + 3.38 | 45 - 54 | 330 | 404 | + 74 | +22.42 |
| 55 - 64 | 236 | 322 | + 86 | +36.44 | 55 - 64 | 251 | 291 | + 40 | +15.94 |
| 65 ⁺ | 227 | 249 | + 22 | + 9.69 | 65 ⁺ | 271 | 287 | + 16 | + 5.90 |
| | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 3792 | 4230 | +438 | +11.55 | Total | 3561 | 4005 | +444 | +12.47 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Special Census, April, 1965.

than its relative share of the total population and is short of the dotted line where Dryden has less than its relative share in any age group. The two diagrams are decidedly different with Dryden logically being more similar to Tompkins County than to the much larger population group of Upstate New York.

Again, it can be seen from the Dryden-Tompkins County diagram that Dryden does not have in its population make-up the same percentage of college students (15 to 24 year olds) as does Tompkins County as a whole. On the other hand, Dryden has an excess of 15 to 24 year olds when compared to the larger Upstate New York population. Compared to Tompkins County, Dryden has slightly more than its relative share of people in primary labor force age groups (25 to 55) and considerably more than its share of children in the 0-14 year old age groups.

It is apparent from both share diagrams and the population pyramids that Dryden's population composition is weighted on the lower half of the age scale. This observation, coupled with the consistently high birthrate previously mentioned, indicates that it is probably the younger married graduate student and faculty families who account for much of the recent population growth. It can be anticipated that this trend will continue in the future.

United States Census of Population figures for the villages of Freeville and Dryden are shown in Table 4. Figures for Freeville indicate a relatively stable population increasing by only 197 persons in the 45 year period from 1920 to 1965, with the major portion of this increase occurring since 1950.

The village of Dryden also experienced only slight variation in the first four decades of this century. Since 1930, however, there has been a steady and significant increase with the population more than doubling in the 35 year period.

Suitable land for development is scarce in both villages but some land which would otherwise be marginal in Dryden will now have high development potential by virtue of the new public sewer system in the village.

Age and sex characteristics for both villages are available for the special census of 1965 but there are no comparable figures for 1960. When compared to the 1965 figures for the town as a whole it appears that the two villages have not yet become attractive residential areas for university students since the percentage of 15 to 24 year olds is considerably less in the villages than in the total town (see Table 11). Also, the village populations tend to be somewhat older with Freeville having 19.39 percent and Dryden 18.40 percent of their total populations over the age of 54. The town of Dryden by comparison has only 13.9 percent of its population over 54 years of age.

It can be concluded from the foregoing analysis that there continues to be a high birthrate and considerable migration into and out of the town of Dryden with the net results of between 20 and 30 percent increase per decade being a reasonable expectation. The general trend is toward a younger population, under 25 years of age, with the college age groups making up the major increases since 1960.

Students and student families moving into the town will most likely be transients who can be expected to move out again in several years. While the most productive age groups in the labor force (25 to 54) are decreasing slightly as a percentage of the total town population there is still a solid base of population in this age group which continues to increase at a modest rate.

A major portion of new population growth is occurring in the southwestern quadrant of the town and in the village of Dryden. Home building has been substantial in the Ellis Hollow area, the Varna area, the area west of the village of Freeville, the Yellow Barn - Ferguson Road area and south of the village of Dryden toward Dryden Lake. Every indica-

TABLE 11: POPULATION: Distribution by Sex and Age for the Villages of Freeville and Dryden, 1965.

| Village of Freeville | | | | | | | Village of Dryden | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------|---------|-------------------|------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| Age | Male | % of Total | Female | % of Total | Total | % Total | Age | Male | % of Total | Female | % of Total | Total | % of Total |
| Under 5 | 37 | 7.55 | 22 | 4.49 | 59 | 12.04 | Under 5 | 80 | 5.92 | 70 | 5.17 | 150 | 11.09 |
| 5 - 14 | 57 | 11.61 | 53 | 10.82 | 110 | 22.43 | 5 - 14 | 141 | 10.42 | 139 | 10.27 | 280 | 20.69 |
| 15 - 24 | 36 | 7.35 | 26 | 5.30 | 62 | 12.65 | 15 - 24 | 96 | 7.08 | 87 | 6.43 | 183 | 13.51 |
| 25 - 34 | 40 | 8.17 | 40 | 8.17 | 80 | 16.34 | 25 - 34 | 74 | 5.47 | 84 | 6.21 | 158 | 11.68 |
| 35 - 44 | 25 | 5.10 | 23 | 4.69 | 48 | 9.79 | 35 - 44 | 101 | 7.46 | 100 | 7.39 | 201 | 14.85 |
| 45 - 54 | 17 | 3.48 | 19 | 3.88 | 36 | 7.36 | 45 - 54 | 62 | 4.61 | 70 | 5.17 | 132 | 9.78 |
| 55 - 64 | 22 | 4.49 | 28 | 5.71 | 50 | 10.20 | 55 - 64 | 54 | 3.99 | 54 | 3.99 | 108 | 7.98 |
| 65 ⁺ | 18 | 3.68 | 27 | 5.51 | 45 | 9.19 | 65 ⁺ | 53 | 3.92 | 88 | 6.50 | 141 | 10.42 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 252 | 51.43 | 238 | 48.57 | 490 | 100.00 | Total | 661 | 48.87 | 692 | 51.13 | 1353 | 100.00 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Special Census, April, 1965.

tion is that substantial additional residential development in all of these areas will continue. In addition new residential development and population growth should be expected in the village of Dryden where the availability of a public sewerage system and an ample water supply will contribute to the attractiveness of this community as a place to live. New growth in the rest of the town and in Freeville has been scattered and relatively light and it is likely that this pattern will continue during the 25 year planning period.

Two factors having a decided effect on the population size, age and distribution in Dryden will be the continued growth in the region, notably Cornell on the west and the South Cortland industrial complex on the east, and the final alignment of the Route 13 arterial. The student body at Cornell is expected to increase to 20,000 by 1980 and emphasis is to be placed on growth at the graduate level. This will mean somewhat older students, many with families, and a greater number of faculty. Eventually the east side of the town of Ithaca will become saturated and new home building will logically move on into the adjacent towns of Dryden and Lansing. Cornell owned properties along the Dryden-Ithaca boundary will have to be leap-frogged but this has not greatly inhibited development to date. Undoubtedly, Cornell expansion will result in a future increase in Dryden's population just as it has been affecting it for the past fifteen years.

On the other side of town is the growing industrial complex on Routes 13 and 281 in South Cortland. Continued growth here could result in increased residential development in the northeastern part of Dryden and the village of Dryden. Finally, the relocation of Route 13 through the town could have a pronounced effect on future population growth by opening up new land for both housing and commerce and tying potential residential areas to regional work centers by a high-speed limited access highway.

Dryden has most of the prerequisites for continued population growth and conditions in the region point strongly to the inevitability of this growth. If there is

not general regional prosperity there will be little independent prosperity in Dryden. The only serious limitation on new growth will take the form of density restrictions imposed by poor soil conditions.

On the basis of past trends during the period of strongest growth (i.e., since 1940) a straight-line numerical increase projection would result in the following population estimates:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Population</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1970 | 9,200 |
| 1975 | 10,000 |
| 1980 | 10,800 |
| 1985 | 11,650 |
| 1990 | 12,500 |

When this projection is adjusted upward to reflect the growth factors mentioned above, the estimates would approximate an increase ranging from a low of 24 percent per year to a high of 30 percent per year and would produce the following populations:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Populations</u> | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | <u>Low</u> | <u>High</u> |
| 1970 | 9,120 | 9,560 |
| 1975 | 10,100 | 10,810 |
| 1980 | 11,300 | 12,430 |
| 1985 | 12,500 | 14,050 |
| 1990 | 14,000 | 16,160 |

A reasonable working estimate for Dryden's total population should start with the low projections for the near future (1970) and move to the high projection for the distant future (1990). This would result in a 25 year increase of about 7900 persons over 1965 counts. Table 12 shows how this estimated population might be distributed within the town. Distribution is based on availability of suitable building land, need for utilities and present growth densities.

TABLE 12: Population Projections by 5 Year Increments

| | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dryden (V) | 1,353 | 1,435 | 1,530 | 1,665 | 1,800 | 1,945 |
| Freeville (V) | 500 | 535 | 580 | 630 | 675 | 720 |
| Balance (T) | 6,382 | 7,150 | 8,190 | 9,705 | 11,225 | 13,495 |
| Total | 8,235 | 9,120 | 10,300 | 12,000 | 13,700 | 16,160 |

With family population of 3.4 persons per household (slightly smaller than at present) the increase for the year 1990 would be about 2,325 new households, 2,000 of which would be living outside the villages. Assuming that one acre of land would be needed for each of these town households the land required to house the expected population growth to the year 1990 would be only 3.4 percent of the land area of the town. Put another way, however, the area required to accommodate anticipated growth in the town would be about twice the size of the present village of Dryden.

While the magnitude of population growth is expected to be small relative to the land area involved, it is indicative of a trend which should be recognized and prepared for so that expansion in an orderly way, with proper public facilities, can be achieved.