Uso de datos del Censo y sus derivados en Puerto Rico

Alexis R. Santos-Lozada, PhD

25 de junio de 2020

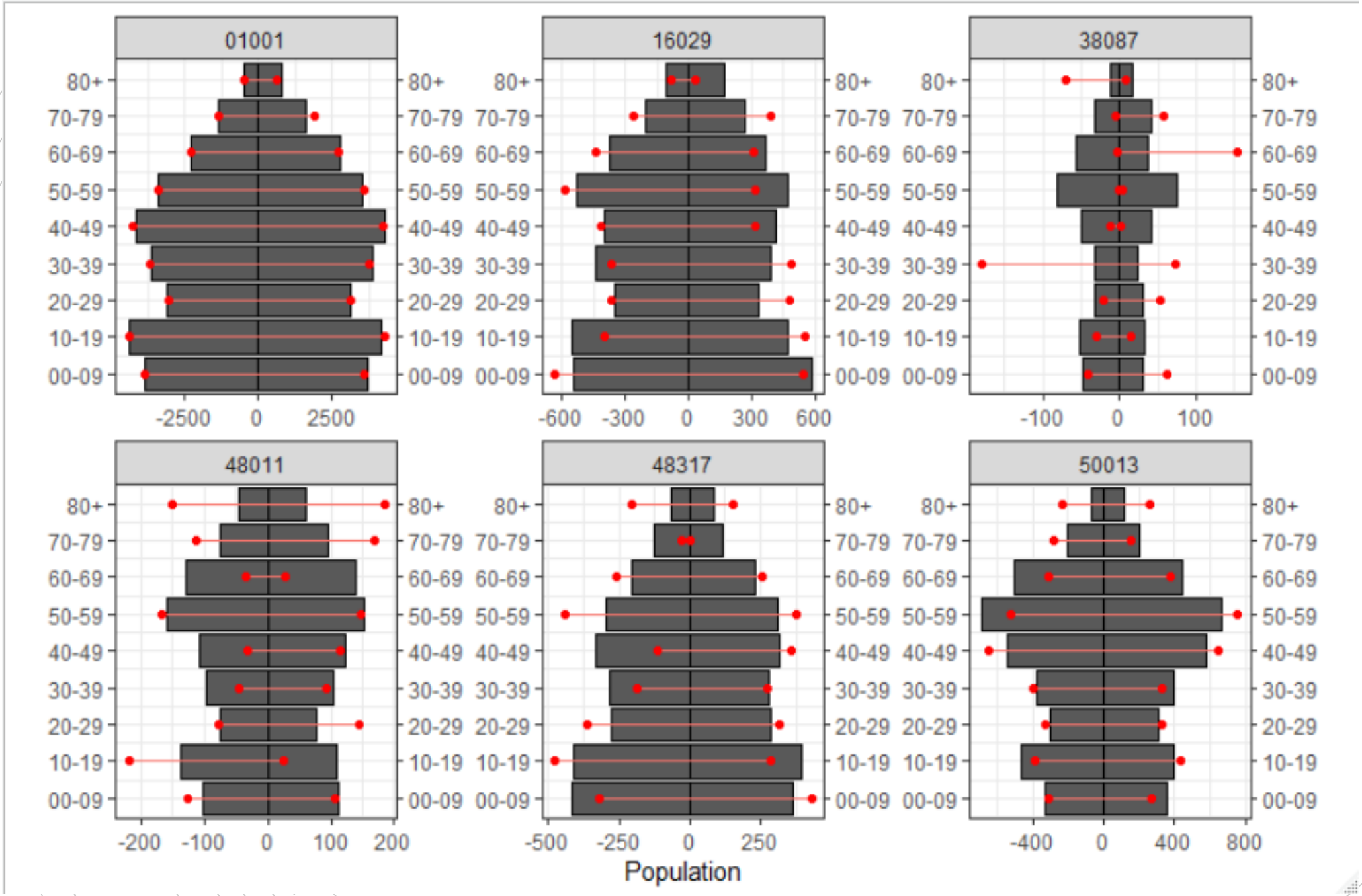
Descripción

- Los datos censales se recogen en Puerto Rico, al igual que en los Estados Unidos, cada diez años.
- En el 2020 es la primera vez donde se establece como prioridad la recolección de la base por medio de una forma vía Internet.
- Es una fuente de información sin paralelo y tiene implicaciones para la mayoría de las producciones del conocimiento.

Aplicaciones

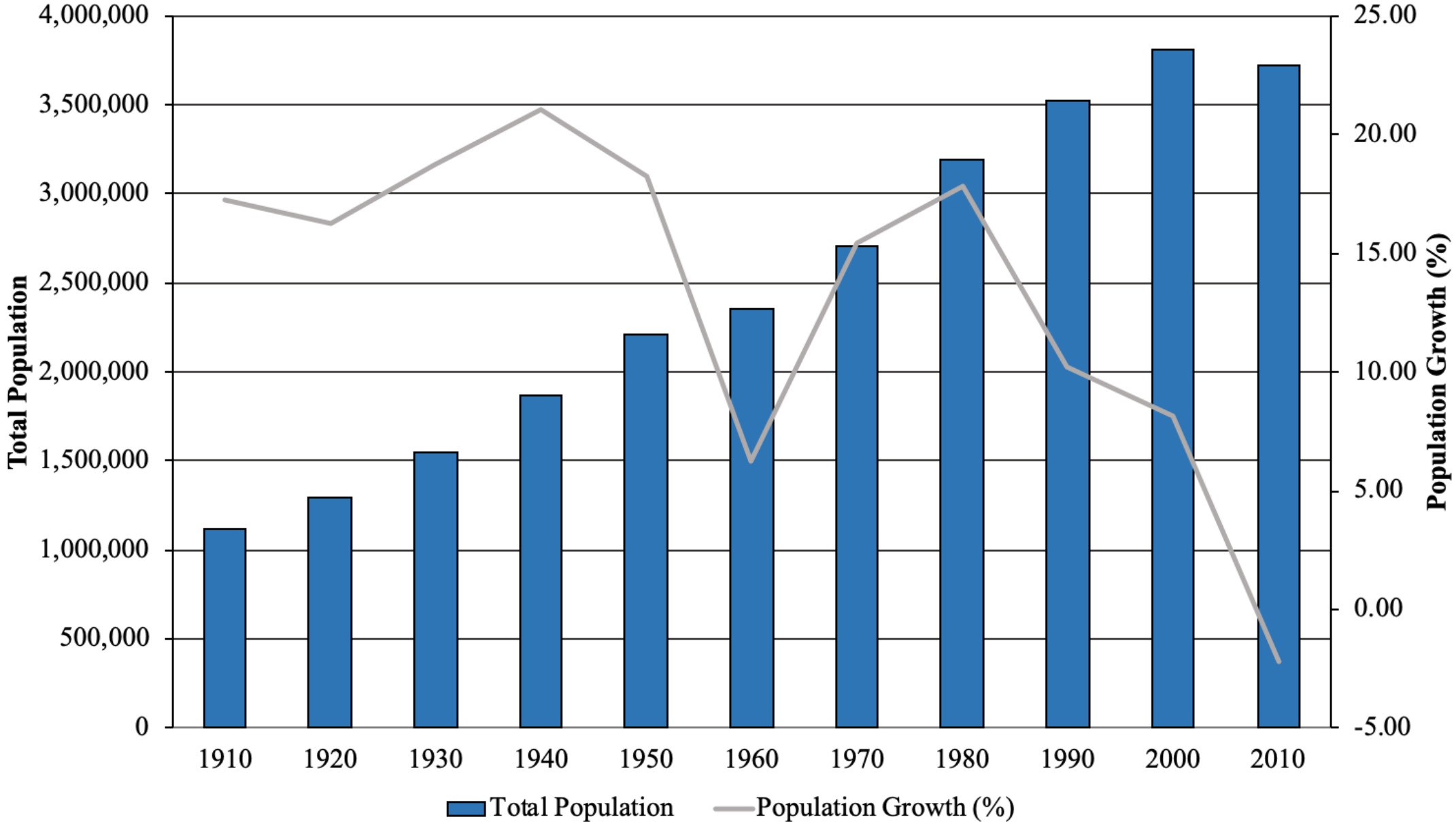
- Estudio de las estructuras de edad.
- Estudio de patrones de crecimiento
- Estimados Poblacionales
- Proyecciones Poblacionales
- Datos derivados

Estructuras de Edad

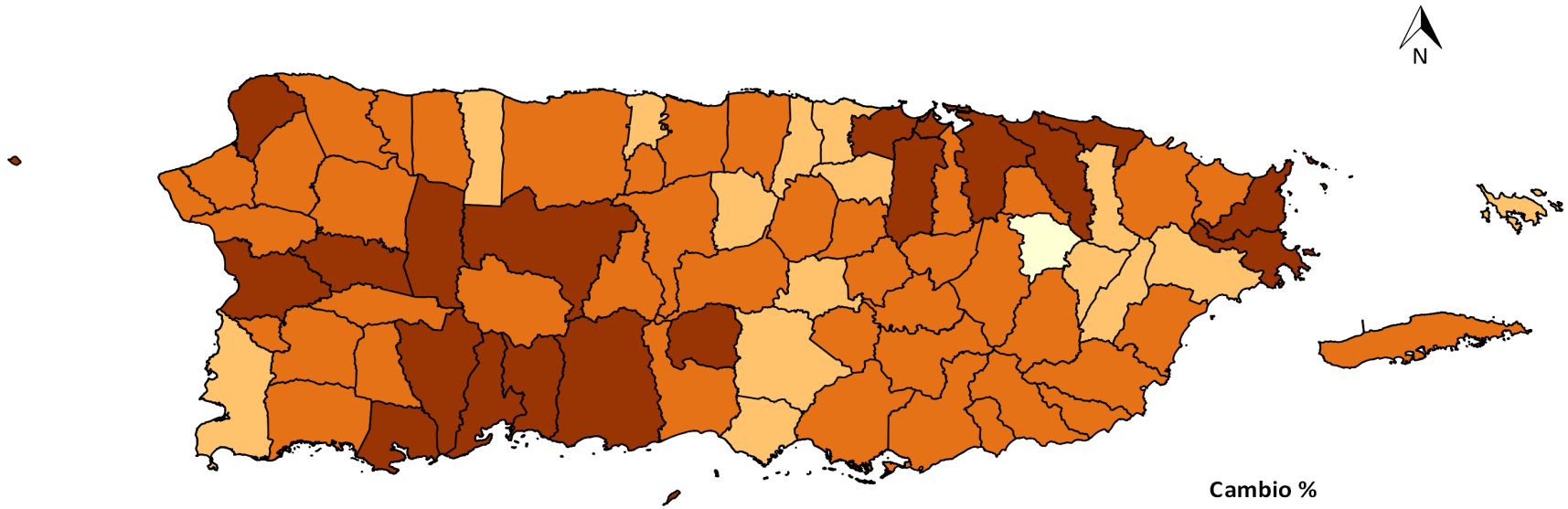

01001
16029
38087
48011
48317
50013
80+
70-79
60-69
50-59
40-49
30-39
20-29
10-19
00-09
-2500
0
2500
-600
-300
300
600
-100
100
-200
200
-500
250
-400
400
800
Population

Patrones de Crecimiento Poblacional

Figure 1 Population of Puerto Rico 1910-2010



Cambio porcentual de la población por municipio: estimados 1ro de julio 2010 y 2016



Nota: Cambio porcentual con valores negativos indica una disminución en la población estimada del 1ro de julio de 2010 frente a la población del 1ro de julio de 2016.

Por: Instituto de Estadísticas de Puerto Rico
Fuente: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 (Vintage 2016)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Estimados Poblacionales

Figure 2 Counts and estimates for the population of Puerto Rico 2000-2010

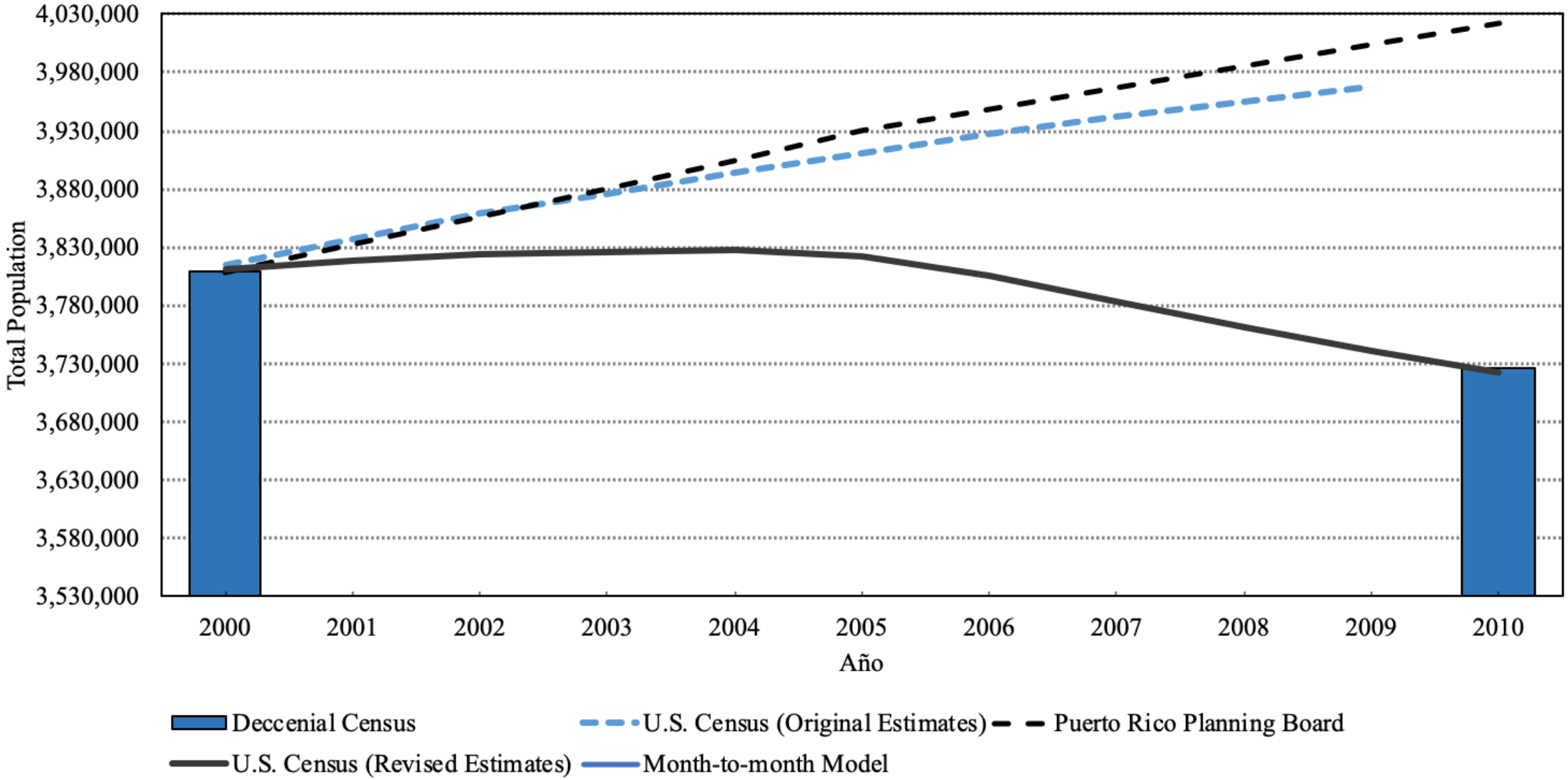
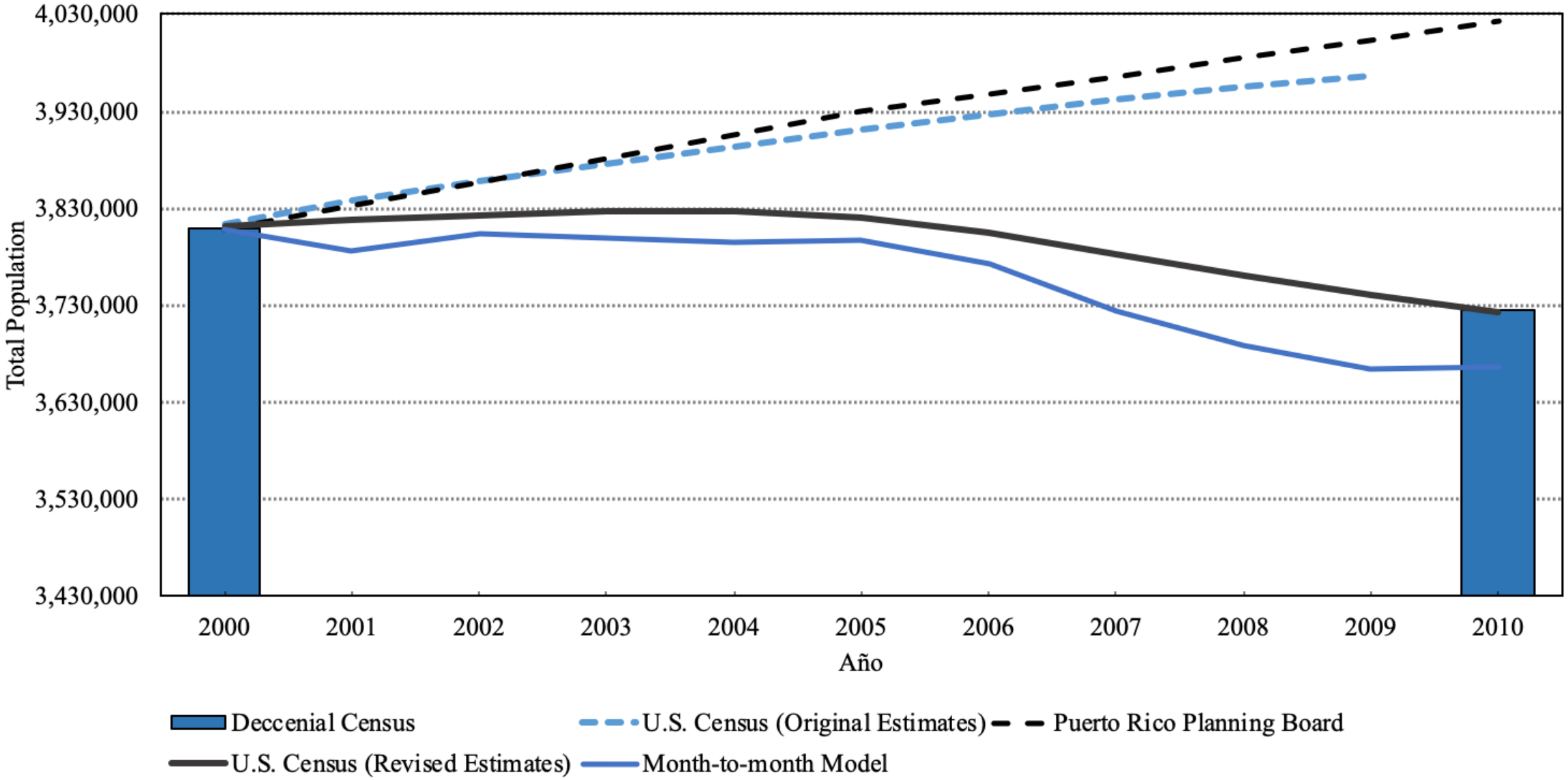


Figure 2 Counts and estimates for the population of Puerto Rico 2000-2010



Proyecciones Poblacionales

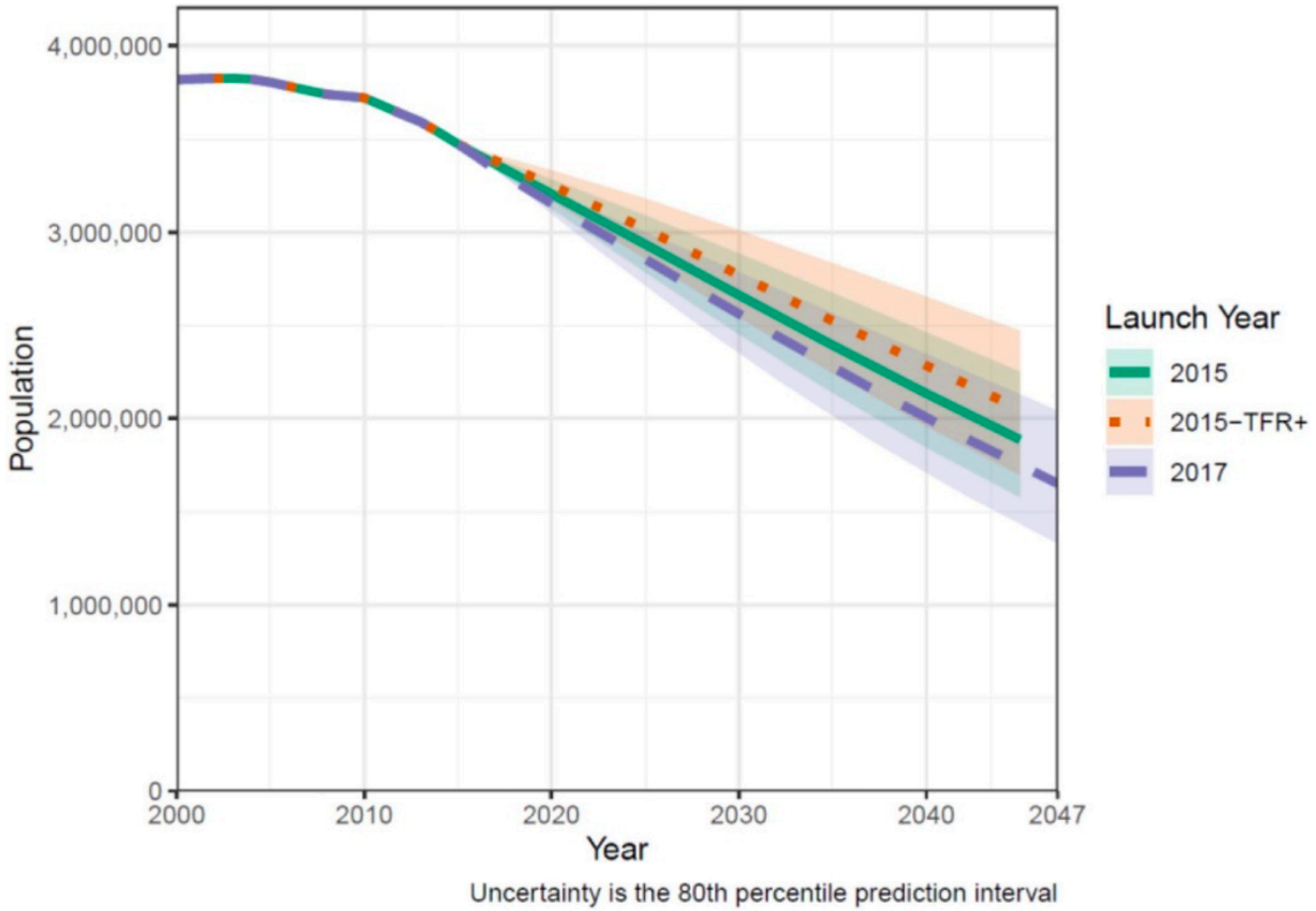
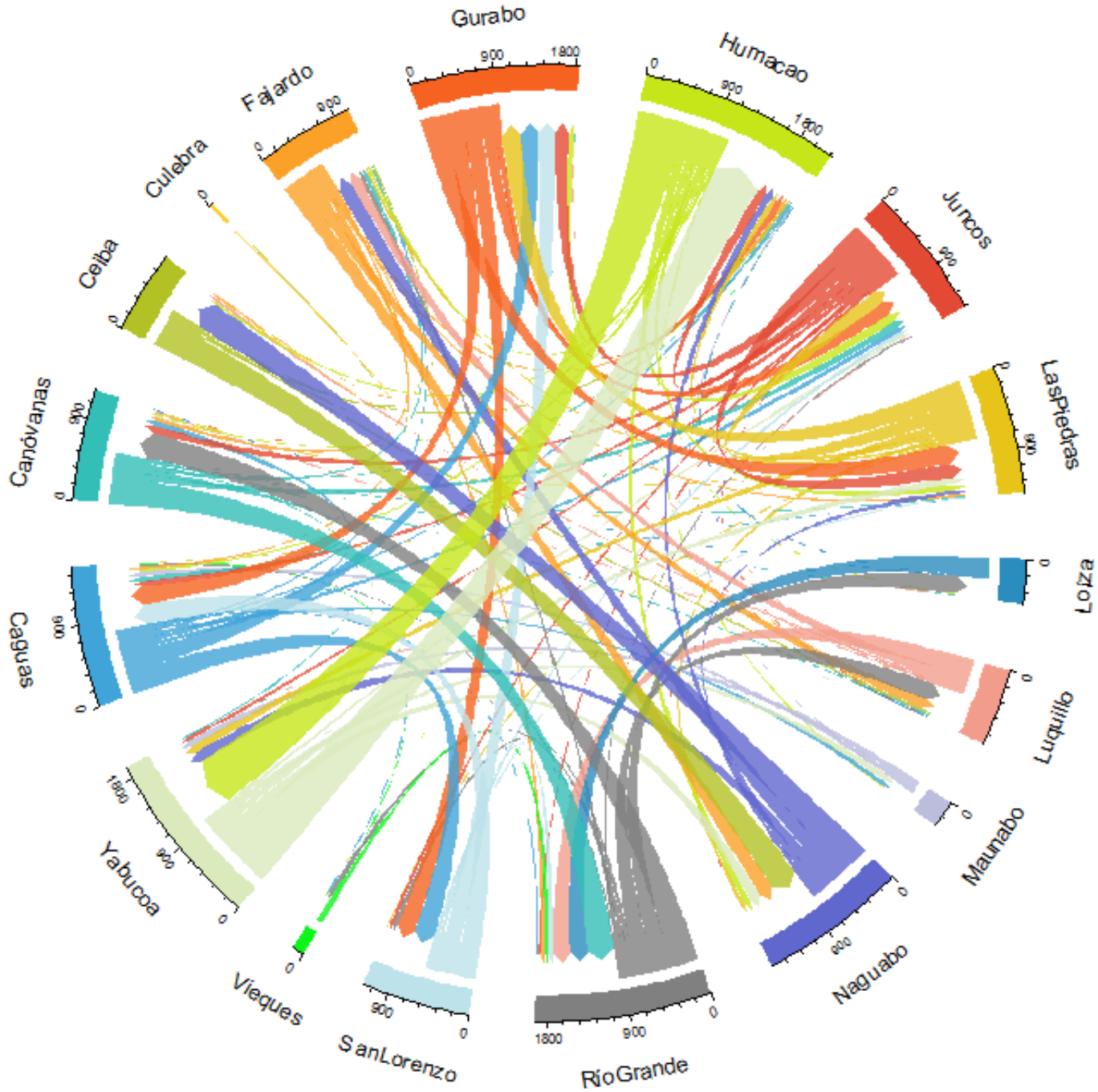
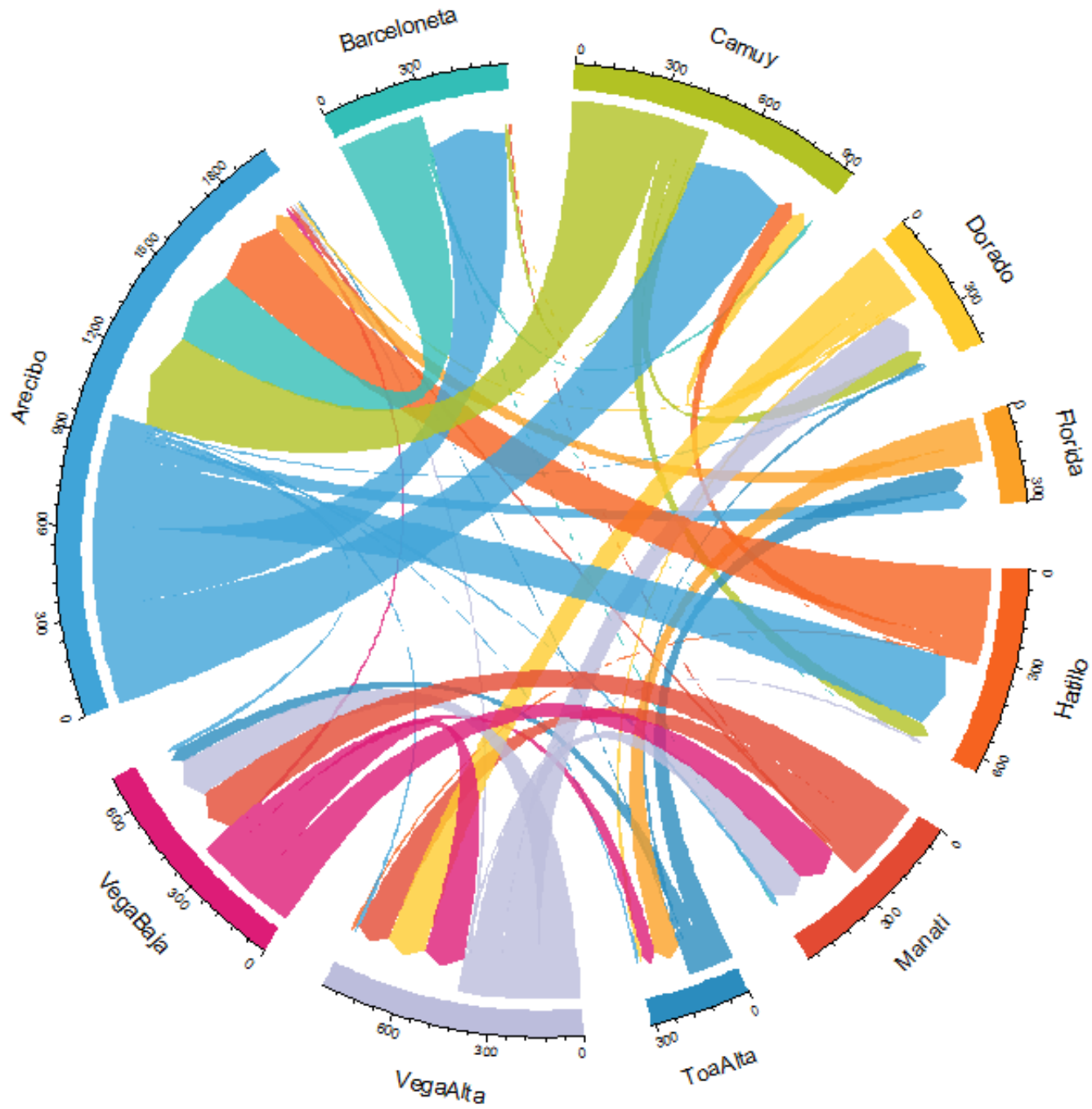


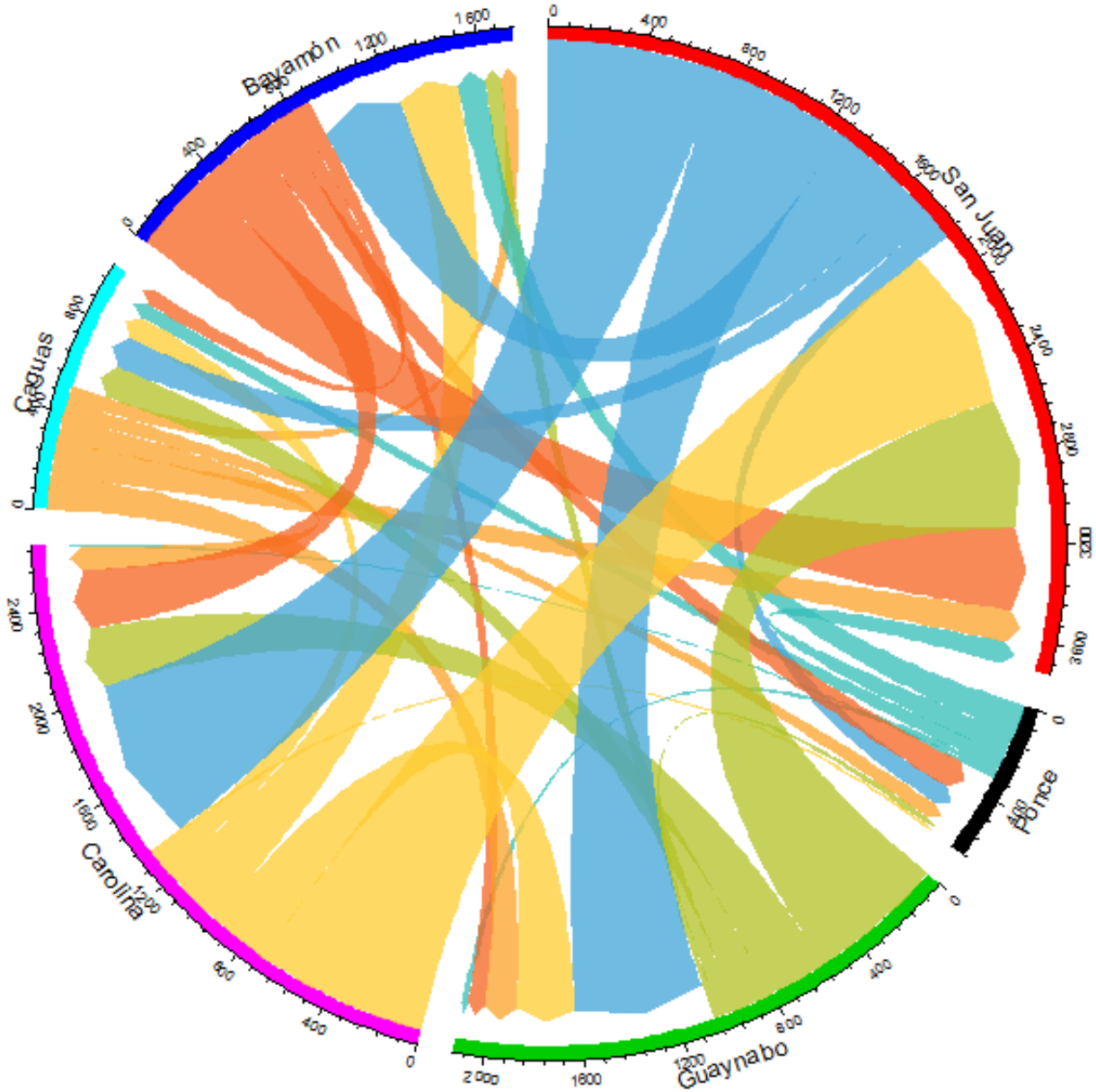
Figure 3. Projected population total for Puerto Rico, 2017–2047. Projections of Puerto Rico's population launched in 2015 and 2017. These compare Puerto Rico's projected population if projected prior to the hurricanes (2015 in red), after the hurricanes (2017 in blue), and prior to the hurricane but with a 31% increase in fertility rates (green). The uncertainty is the 80% prediction interval.

Productos Derivados

Encuesta de la Comunidad

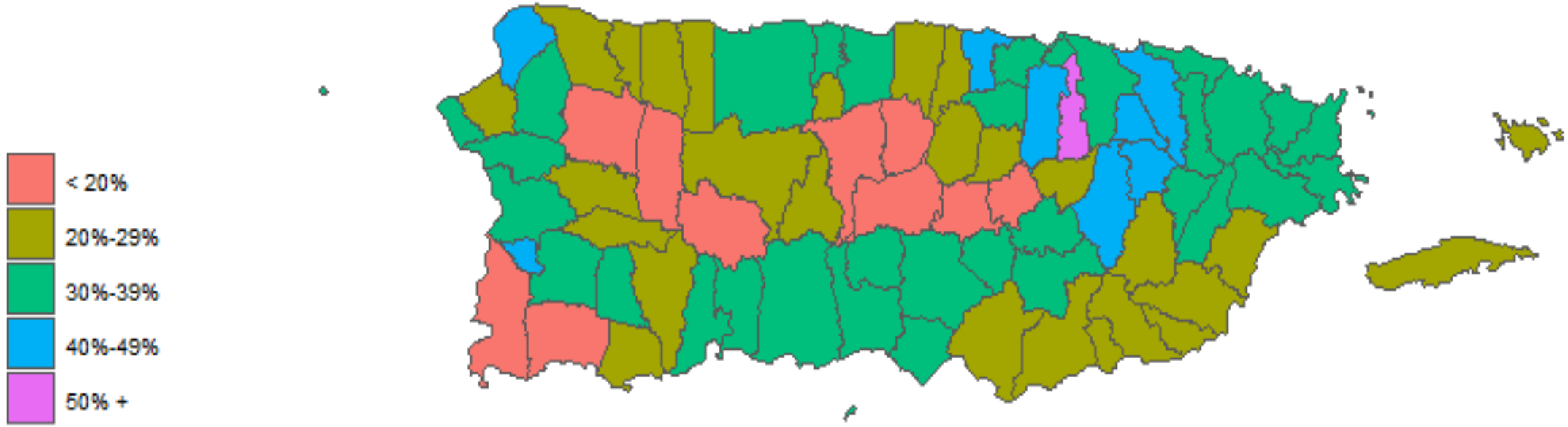

Gurabo
Humacao
Fajardo
Culebra
Juncos
Ceiba
LasPiedras
Canóvanas
Loíza
Caguas
Luquillo
Maunabo
Yabucoa
Naguabo
Vieques
SanLorenzo
RioGrande
0
900
1800


Barceloneta
Camuy
Dorado
Florida
Hatillo
Manati
ToaAlta
VegaAlta
VegaBaja
Arecibo


Bayamón
Caguas
Carolina
Guaynabo
Ponce
San Juan

Porciento de casas con acceso al internet de alta velocidad (no celulares)

Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2014-2018



Preparado por Alexis R. Santos @appdemography

Gracias

Preguntas o comentarios son bienvenidos.

Preguntas

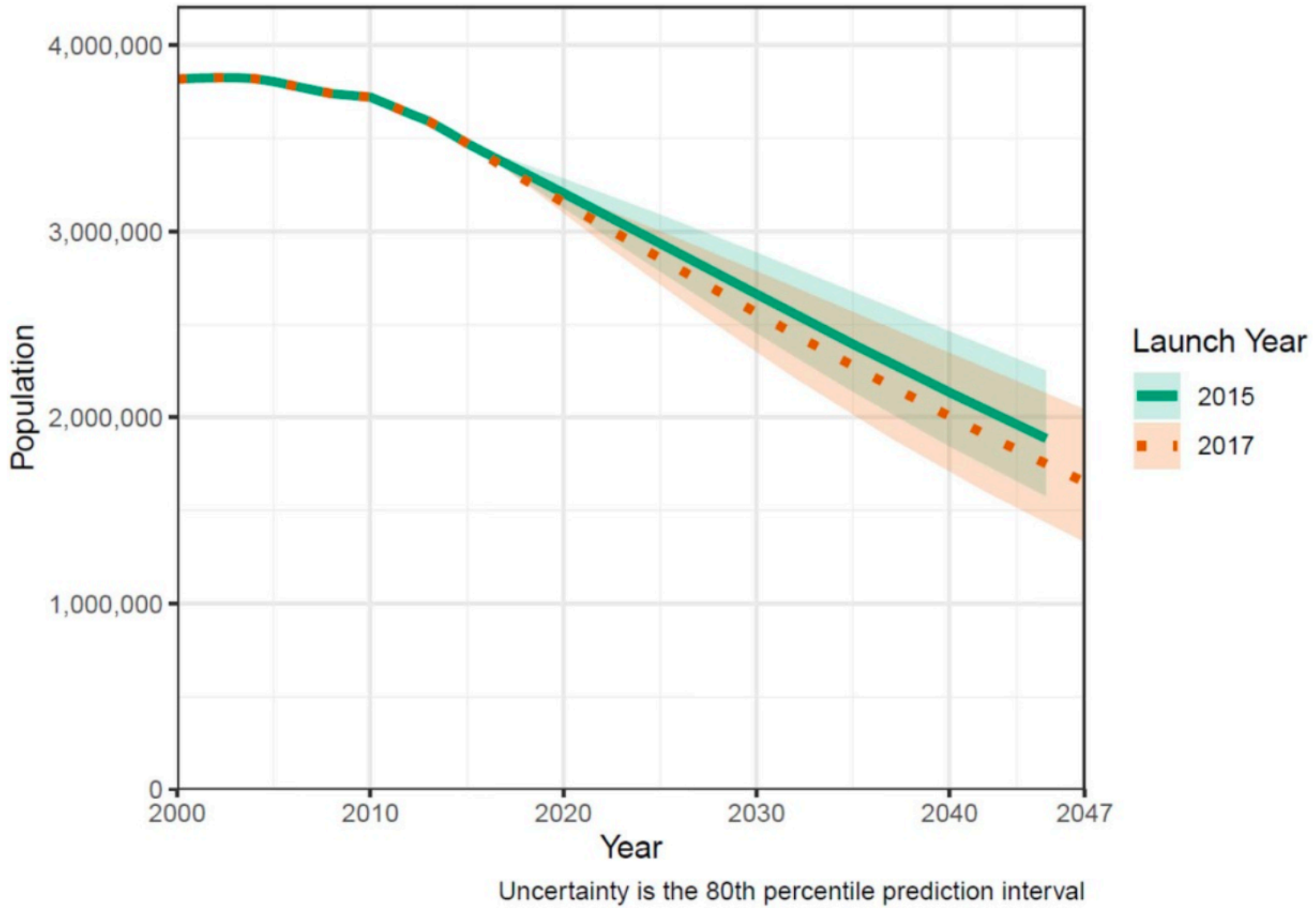


Figure 1. Projections of Puerto Rico's population (2017–2047). These compare Puerto Rico's projected population if projected prior to the hurricanes (2015) and after the hurricanes (2017). The uncertainty is the 80% prediction interval.

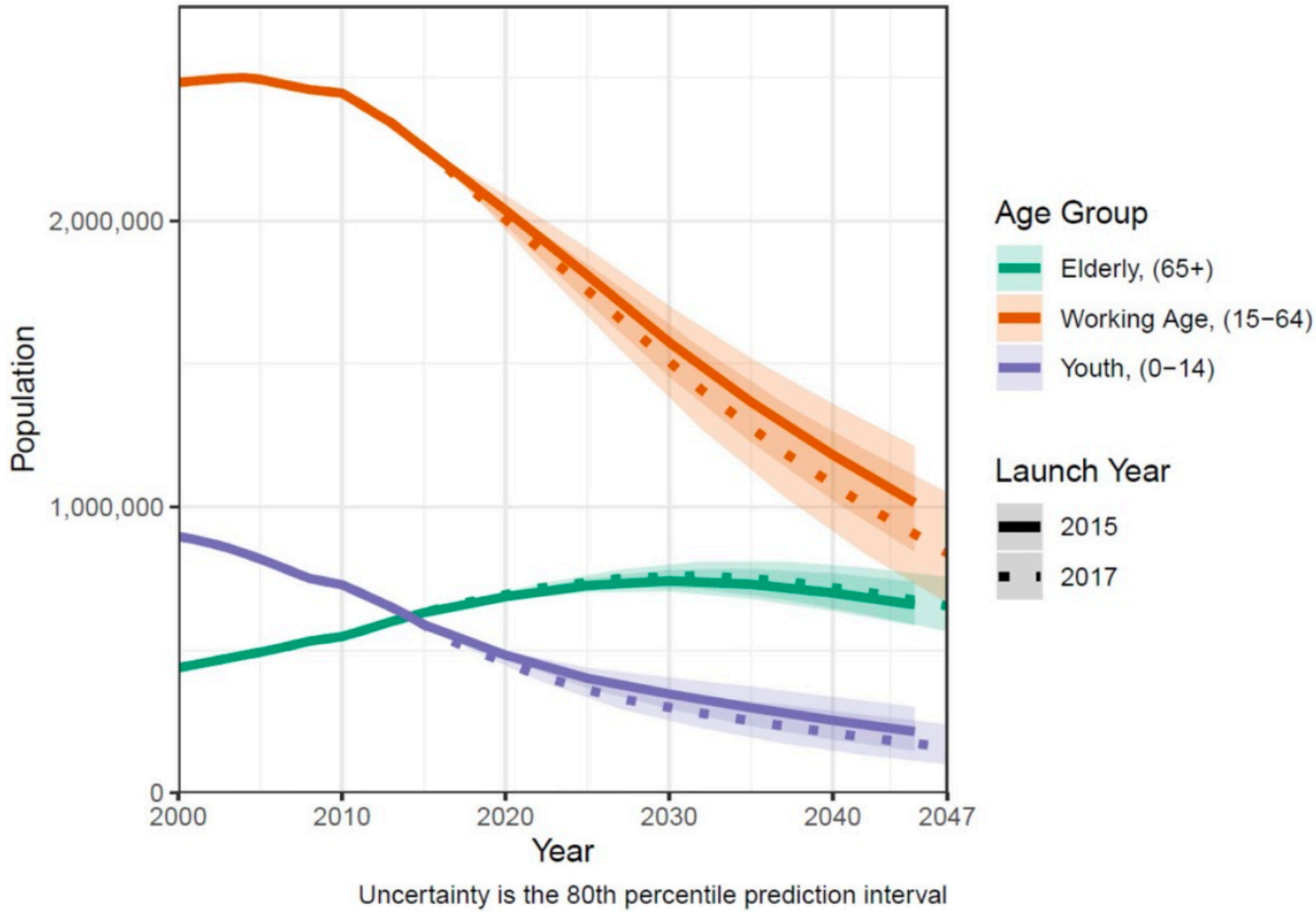


Figure 2. Projected population for select age groups for Puerto Rico (2017–2047). These also compare Puerto Rico's projected population, if projected prior to the hurricanes (2015) and after the hurricanes (2017).

IOP Publishing Environ. Res. Lett. 0 (2020) xxxxxx https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab92c2

Environmental Research Letters

LETTER

Resilience for whom? Demographic change and the redevelopment of the built environment in Puerto Rico

Jesse M Keenan[1] and Mathew Hauer[2]

[1] School of Architecture, Tulane University, Richardson Memorial Hall, 6823 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70118
[2] Department of Sociology, Center for Demography & Population Health, Florida State University

E-mail: jkeenan@tulane.edu

Keywords: Puerto Rico, demography, resilience, climate adaptation, recovery, built environment

OPEN ACCESS

RECEIVED
16 December 2019

REVISED
27 April 2020

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
13 May 2020

PUBLISHED
xx xx xxxx

Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence.

Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.

Abstract

As Puerto Rico ('PR') makes long-term investments in the reconstruction of its built environment following Hurricanes Maria and Irma, a fundamental research question remains unanswered: who will benefit from these recovery and resilience efforts? The article presents 30-year demographic projections (2017–2047) that show current fiscal and infrastructure planning efforts overestimate the size and composition of the future PR populations who may be the direct and indirect beneficiaries of post-Hurricane recovery and resilience investments in the built environment. Our projections suggest long-term projected depopulation are inconsistently applied in the fiscal and infrastructure planning, shaping both recovery and resilience efforts. As PR moves forward with

R.2

If you had to classify and describe yourself using one of the following categories, which would you choose? Black, mulatto/a, wheat-colored *(trigueño/a)*, white, mestizo/a, or using some other category?

("TRIGUEÑO" REFERS TO THE MIX OF BLACK AND WHITE; "MESTIZO" MEANS THE MIX OF INDIAN AND BLACK)

r2

BLACK *1*
MULATTO/A, MIXED OR WHEAT-COLORED (BLACK OR WHITE) *2*
WHITE *3*
MESTIZO/A (INDIAN OR WHITE) *4*
OTHER *5*

Does not know ..... (-1)
Does not answer ..... (-2)

Alexis R. Santos

ars39@psu.edu

Google Scholar: Alexis R. Santos-Lozada