

2018 County and Economic Development Regions Population Estimates

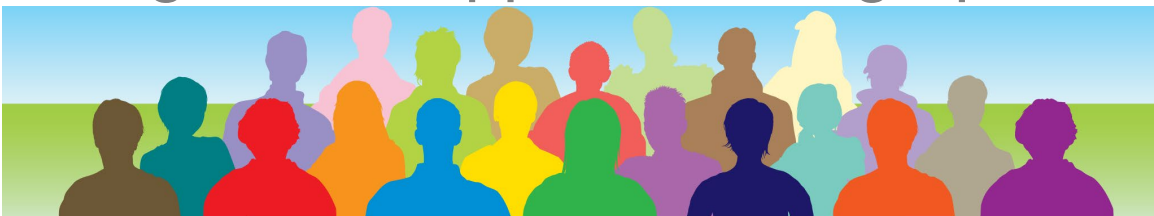
Analysis of the US Census Bureau
Vintage 2018
Total County Population Estimates

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Introduction

On April 18th, 2019 the U.S. Census Bureau released the County total population estimates for April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018. This document highlights some of these estimates and results when aggregating into the Economic Development Regions. The change in population is split in change due to natural increase and due to net-migration. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, net-migration the result of people moving in- and out of a region.

The Census Bureau revises earlier estimates because of boundary changes, availability of more recent data and implementation of a changed methodology. It is therefore recommended not to use data from this release in combination with a previous release and to keep in mind that some of the estimates for the most recent years are model based and will be replaced with more data based estimates when that data becomes available.

This year major changes have been made in the methodology to estimate Net International Migration.

Highlights:

- 6 out of 10 economic regions lost population since the 2010 Census. 16 counties gained population over that period, 46 counties lost population.
- Natural increase is getting smaller and the number of deaths exceeds the number of births in increasingly number of areas.
- More people are leaving NY than moving in, but more and more counties see a turnaround in this trend the most recent years.
- A change in methodology in the estimation of net international migration had a big impact when we compare this year's estimates with last year's.

This paper first examines estimated population change and the components of change for the Economic regions and then highlights some observations on the County level.

Appendix A shows maps with percentage change on the Economic Region and County level. Appendix B has County level tables, which include rankings. Appendices C and D show more detail and trends for the State and the Economic Regions. Appendix E shows a regional comparison between this year's estimates and last year's. Resources can be found in Appendix F.

State and Economic Development Regions

Total population: Change since last Census and in most recent year

Table 1: Vintage 2018 Population Estimates and by Economic Region, change since 2010 Decennial Census and change in most recent year

	Change between 2010 and 2018				Change between 2017 and 2018			
	Census 2010	Estimate 2018	Difference		Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Difference	
			Count	%			Count	%
New York State	19,378,124	19,542,209	164,085	0.8%	19,590,719	19,542,209	-48,510	-0.2%
Capital Region	1,079,198	1,084,941	5,743	0.5%	1,084,693	1,084,941	248	0.0%
Central New York	791,931	775,470	-16,461	-2.1%	776,347	775,470	-877	-0.1%
Finger Lakes	1,217,033	1,202,978	-14,055	-1.2%	1,204,015	1,202,978	-1,037	-0.1%
Long Island	2,833,032	2,839,436	6,404	0.2%	2,841,235	2,839,436	-1,799	-0.1%
Mid-Hudson	2,290,871	2,321,965	31,094	1.4%	2,320,139	2,321,965	1,826	0.1%
Mohawk Valley	500,114	485,302	-14,812	-3.0%	486,468	485,302	-1,166	-0.2%
New York City	8,174,988	8,398,748	223,760	2.7%	8,438,271	8,398,748	-39,523	-0.5%
North Country	433,206	418,971	-14,235	-3.3%	421,204	418,971	-2,233	-0.5%
Southern Tier	657,970	633,037	-24,933	-3.8%	636,145	633,037	-3,108	-0.5%
Western New York	1,399,781	1,381,361	-18,420	-1.3%	1,382,202	1,381,361	-841	-0.1%

Highlights:

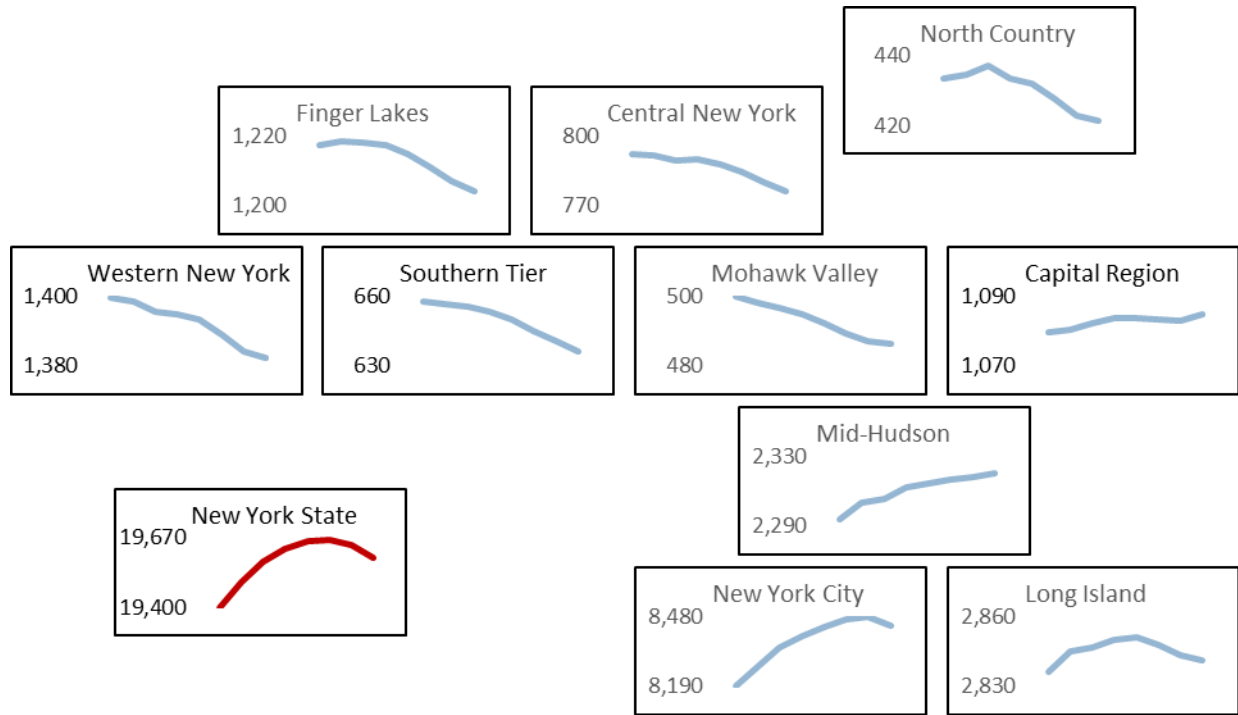
- Late December 2018, the Census Bureau released State estimates which showed that New York State lost 48,510 residents between July 1st 2017 and July 1st 2018¹. This decrease represents a decline of -0.2%. The population of the nation as a whole increased with 0.6% the most recent year.
- Since the most recent Census New York State gained 164,085 residents, a growth of 0.8%. This growth percentage is far behind the national growth of 6.0% since 2010 and the overall growth in the Northeast Region (1.4% growth since 2010)
- Four Economic Regions gained population since April 1, 2010, New York City the most in number (223,760) and in percentage (2.7%). Six Economic Regions lost population since the latest Decennial Census; the Southern Tier lost the most in number (-24,933) and in percentage (-3.8%).
- Between 2017 and 2018, two Economic Regions gained population; Capital Region and Mid-Hudson grew slightly. Eight Economic Regions lost population, although the loss in four regions was just -0.1%. New York City lost the most in number (-39,523) and tied with North Country and the Southern Tier for a largest loss percentage of -0.5%. Please keep in mind that numbers for the most recent year are most subject to revisions as newer data becomes available.

¹ See: Cornell Program on Applied Demographics. Vintage 2018 NY State population estimates (total, 18+ and components of change) December, 2018 - <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/papers/downloads/Vintage2018NYST.pdf>

Total population: Annual population estimates

The charts underneath show the annual population estimates according to the latest release.

Figure 1: Annual population estimate (*1,000) by region, 2010-2018



Highlights:

- New York State's grew around 0.5% in the beginning of this decade but this growth has slowed down and turned to a population loss in the last three years.
- The Mohawk Valley, the Southern Tier and Western New York saw a decrease in the estimated population in all years. Central New York and the Finger Lakes only had a single year of a small increase.
- Only the Mid-Hudson saw an increase in all years; the Capital Region saw very small decreases in two of the years.
- New York City grew fastest in the beginning of the decade, but was among the regions with the fastest loss in the most recent year.
- Appendix C and D adds data from the estimated population from 2000-2010. This enables to look at somewhat longer trends.

Components of change

Change in population can be split into two distinctive so-called components of change:

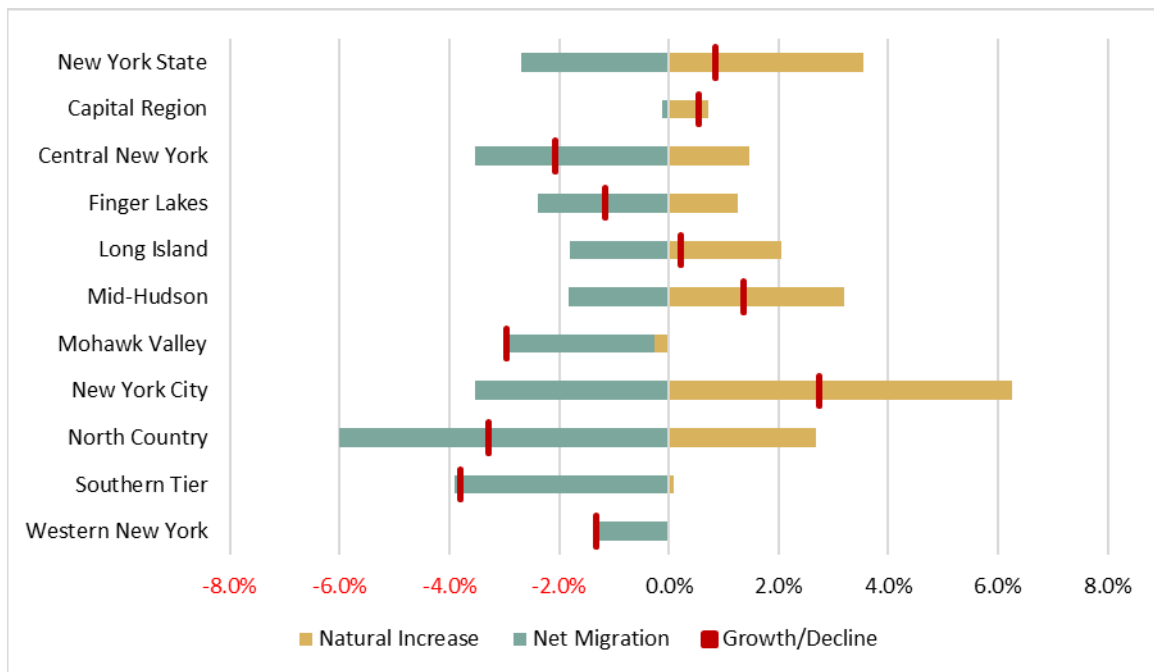
- Natural Increase, which is the difference between births and deaths, and
- Net Migration, which is the difference between number of people moving in and moving out of the area.

In some areas the natural increase (or decrease) is the main component in overall change, in other areas it is the Net Migration.

Table 2: Components of change by Economic Region (Totals from 2010-2018)²

	Census 2010	Estimate 2018	Change between 2010 and 2018					
			Difference		Due to Natural Increase		Due to Net-Migration	
			Count	%	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
New York State	19,378,124	19,542,209	164,085	0.8%	689,016	3.6%	-523,216	-2.7%
Capital Region	1,079,198	1,084,941	5,743	0.5%	7,777	0.7%	-1,403	-0.1%
Central New York	791,931	775,470	-16,461	-2.1%	11,550	1.5%	-28,050	-3.5%
Finger Lakes	1,217,033	1,202,978	-14,055	-1.2%	15,294	1.3%	-29,192	-2.4%
Long Island	2,833,032	2,839,436	6,404	0.2%	58,320	2.1%	-51,151	-1.8%
Mid-Hudson	2,290,871	2,321,965	31,094	1.4%	73,123	3.2%	-41,729	-1.8%
Mohawk Valley	500,114	485,302	-14,812	-3.0%	-1,254	-0.3%	-13,506	-2.7%
New York City	8,174,988	8,398,748	223,760	2.7%	511,558	6.3%	-288,346	-3.5%
North Country	433,206	418,971	-14,235	-3.3%	11,631	2.7%	-26,037	-6.0%
Southern Tier	657,970	633,037	-24,933	-3.8%	621	0.1%	-25,654	-3.9%
Western New York	1,399,781	1,381,361	-18,420	-1.3%	396	0.0%	-18,148	-1.3%

Figure 2: Percent change in population split by components of change: Natural Increase and Net Migration



² Totals don't add up because the population estimates also include a residual, a small number needed to make the estimates internally consistent

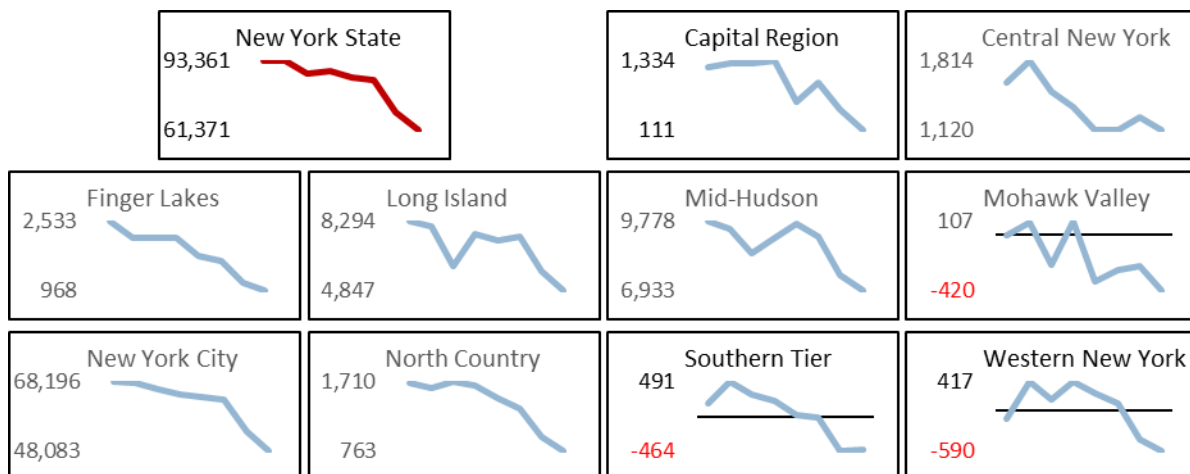
Highlights:

- In New York State overall Natural Increase added to the population, but Net Migration was negative. Added together lead to an overall increase in population.
- There is a lot of difference between the regions in how the overall change in population can be split among the components.
- Total natural increase was negative in the Mohawk Valley and relative very small in the Southern Tier and Western New York.
- Total Net migration was negative for all regions, but very small in the Capital Region.
- Appendix C and D adds data from the estimated components of change from 2000-2010. This enables to look at longer term trends in these components for each of the regions.

Components of change: Natural Increase

Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in each period. Charts in Appendix C and D visualize trends in natural increase, births and deaths since 2000.

Figure 3: Trends in estimated Natural Increase by Economic Region (2010-2017)



Highlights:

- Natural Increase alone added 3.6% to the New York State's population since April 2010.
- When comparing between Economic Regions, New York City saw the largest change due to natural increase. The population in the Mohawk Valley declined slightly because the number of deaths exceeded the number of births.
- There are a few years where a few regions saw a natural decrease – more deaths than births
- New York State's natural increase at the end of the period was smaller than at the beginning of the period. The same can be said for all of the regions.
- The charts in Appendix C and D show that in most regions the decline in natural increase is mostly due to a decrease in births, some regions also start to see a slow increase in the mortality.

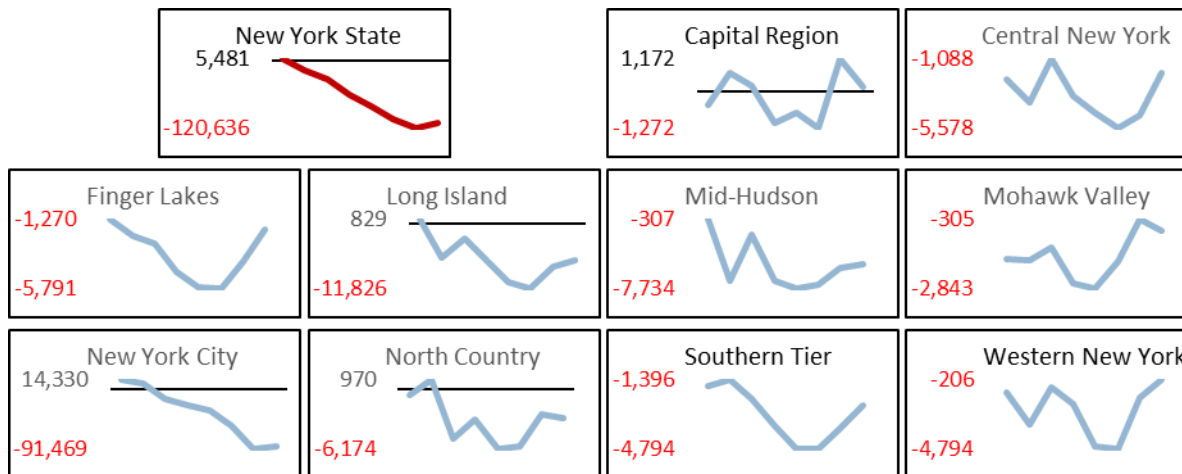
Components of change: Net Migration

Net Migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out. The people either move between the area and another place in the United States (Domestic Migration) or another place abroad (International Migration).

Relative small difference in one of the flows in or out of an area is magnified when we look at the net numbers, because of the net being close to zero. This makes it hard to extract trends out of the net numbers.

Even if there seems to be a trend in the net migration, it is impossible to know if this is due to a change in the number of people moving in or due to a change in the number of people moving out.

Figure 4: Trends in estimated Net Migration by Economic Region (2010-2017)



Highlights:

- At the State level the number of people moving out since 2010 exceeds the number of people moving in with 523,216 resulting in a negative change of -2.7% of the population.
- The North Country lost relative most people due to migration (-6.0%). The Southern Tier, Central New York and New York City lost more than 3% due to more people moving out than moving in.
- Four regions saw one or few years with positive net migration, but over the whole decade all regions lost population due to more people moving out than in.
- For all regions except New York City the estimates for net migration was lowest in 2015 or 2016. The estimates don't tell us if this is because more people are arriving or less people leaving, but general trends are that more people stay in their home.³

³ See: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/mover-rates.html>

Net Domestic Migration and Net International Migration

Net domestic migration is the difference between the size of the group of people moving into an area from elsewhere in the United States and the size of the group leaving the area to elsewhere in the United States. Net International Migration is defined similar with flows between the area and origins and destinations outside the US. Somebody that moves to the area from abroad and subsequently moves to elsewhere in the US is counted positively in the Net International Migration and negatively in the Net Domestic Migration.

Table 3: Estimated Net Domestic and International Migration since 2010 by Economic Region

	Census 2010	Net migration between 2010 and 2018					
		Total net migration		Net Domestic Migration		Net International Migration	
		Count	%	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
New York State	19,378,124	-523,216	-2.7%	-1,197,600	-6.2%	674,384	3.5%
Capital Region	1,079,198	-1,403	-0.1%	-18,368	-1.7%	16,965	1.6%
Central New York	791,931	-28,050	-3.5%	-40,869	-5.2%	12,819	1.6%
Finger Lakes	1,217,033	-29,192	-2.4%	-49,663	-4.1%	20,471	1.7%
Long Island	2,833,032	-51,151	-1.8%	-100,194	-3.5%	49,043	1.7%
Mid-Hudson	2,290,871	-41,729	-1.8%	-88,390	-3.9%	46,661	2.0%
Mohawk Valley	500,114	-13,506	-2.7%	-20,261	-4.1%	6,755	1.4%
New York City	8,174,988	-288,346	-3.5%	-768,306	-9.4%	479,960	5.9%
North Country	433,206	-26,037	-6.0%	-31,603	-7.3%	5,566	1.3%
Southern Tier	657,970	-25,654	-3.9%	-36,537	-5.6%	10,883	1.7%
Western New York	1,399,781	-18,148	-1.3%	-43,409	-3.1%	25,261	1.8%

Highlights:

- Since 2010 New York State gained 674,384 residents from more people moving in from abroad than moving out to destinations outside the US. Over the same period 1,197,600 more people moved out to another state than arrived from another state.
- All regions saw a negative net domestic migration with the biggest net losses in New York City.
- All regions saw a positive net international migration with the biggest net gains in New York City.
- Appendix C and D shows charts with net migration trends since 2000 and split out by domestic migration and international migration.
- Appendix C and D show that some trend lines for international net-migration show a bit of a jump from 2010 to 2011. This is due to the availability of Census 2010 data and some method changes.

Vintage 2018 compared with Vintage 2017

Every vintage the Census Bureau makes changes based on research and data availability. This year they made methodology changes to the sub-national estimates of the net international migration and used updated life tables to estimate emigration.

The estimates for foreign born immigration are based on tabulations from the ACS. There are two questions that touch on recent immigration: “Where did you live one year ago?” and “When did this person come to live in the United States?”. The first question measures a so-called flow, the second question a stock. In general stocks are easier to measure and have less uncertainty.

In 2017 the foreign born immigration was estimated at the national level using tabulations on people that lived abroad a year ago and this population was distributed over the states and counties using tabulations on the second question, year of entry.

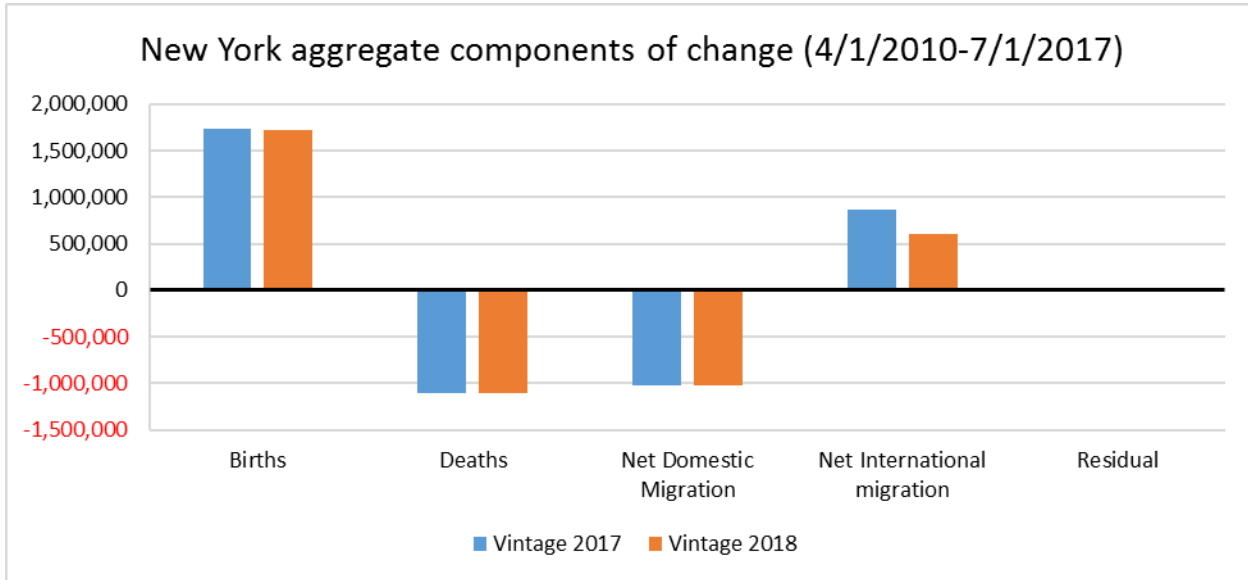
The methodology for the estimating the number of people immigrating to each state was the biggest change in this release. In 2018 they also used the residence one year ago question to estimate the number of people that immigrated to each state.

This change, together with a higher estimate of emigration due to the new life tables caused a much lower estimate of the number of immigrants into New York State in this decade.

Table 4: Aggregate Components of change from 4/1/2010 – 7/1/2017, comparing vintage 2017 with vintage 2018 (NY State totals)

	Vintage 2017	Vintage 2018	% difference
4/1/2010 population	19,378,110	19,378,124	0.0%
Births	1,728,230	1,726,912	-0.1%
Deaths	-1,102,746	-1,099,267	-0.3%
Net Domestic Migration	-1,022,071	-1,017,294	-0.5%
Net International migration	869,570	604,009	-30.5%
Residual	-1,694	-1,765	4.2%
7/1/2017 population	19,849,399	19,590,719	-1.3%

Figure 5: Aggregate Components of change from 4/1/2010 – 7/1/2017, comparing vintage 2017 with vintage 2018 (NY State totals)



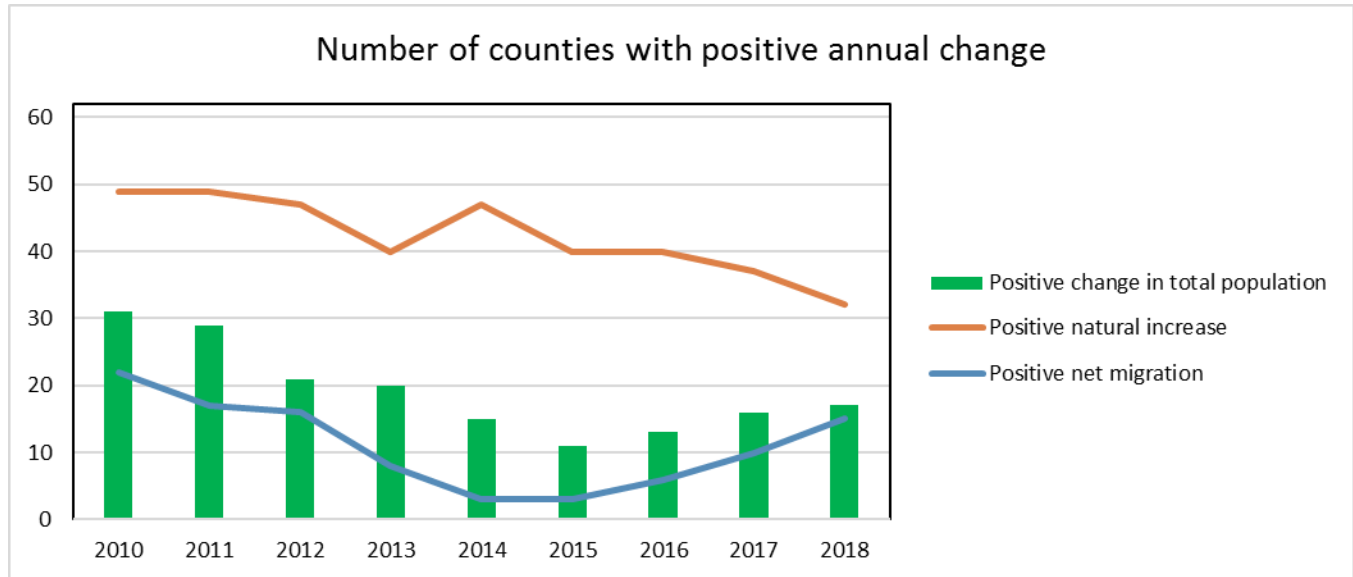
The estimate for Net International Migration dropped by 30% from 870 thousand to 604 thousand, which is reflected in a revised estimate of the 2017 population that is 260 thousand lower in the new estimates.

Appendix E contains charts comparing the total population estimates for each region from the Vintage 2017 with these newly released Vintage 2018 estimates. The result of this methodology change is very significant in some of the regions.

Counties

Appendix A has two county maps: a map of the percentage population growth since 2010 in each county and a map of most recent year's differences. Appendix B has two tables: a table with the estimates, the change between 2010 and 2018 and between 2017 and 2018, the other table contains estimates of the total size of the components of change.

Figure 6: Number of counties with positive annual change by year



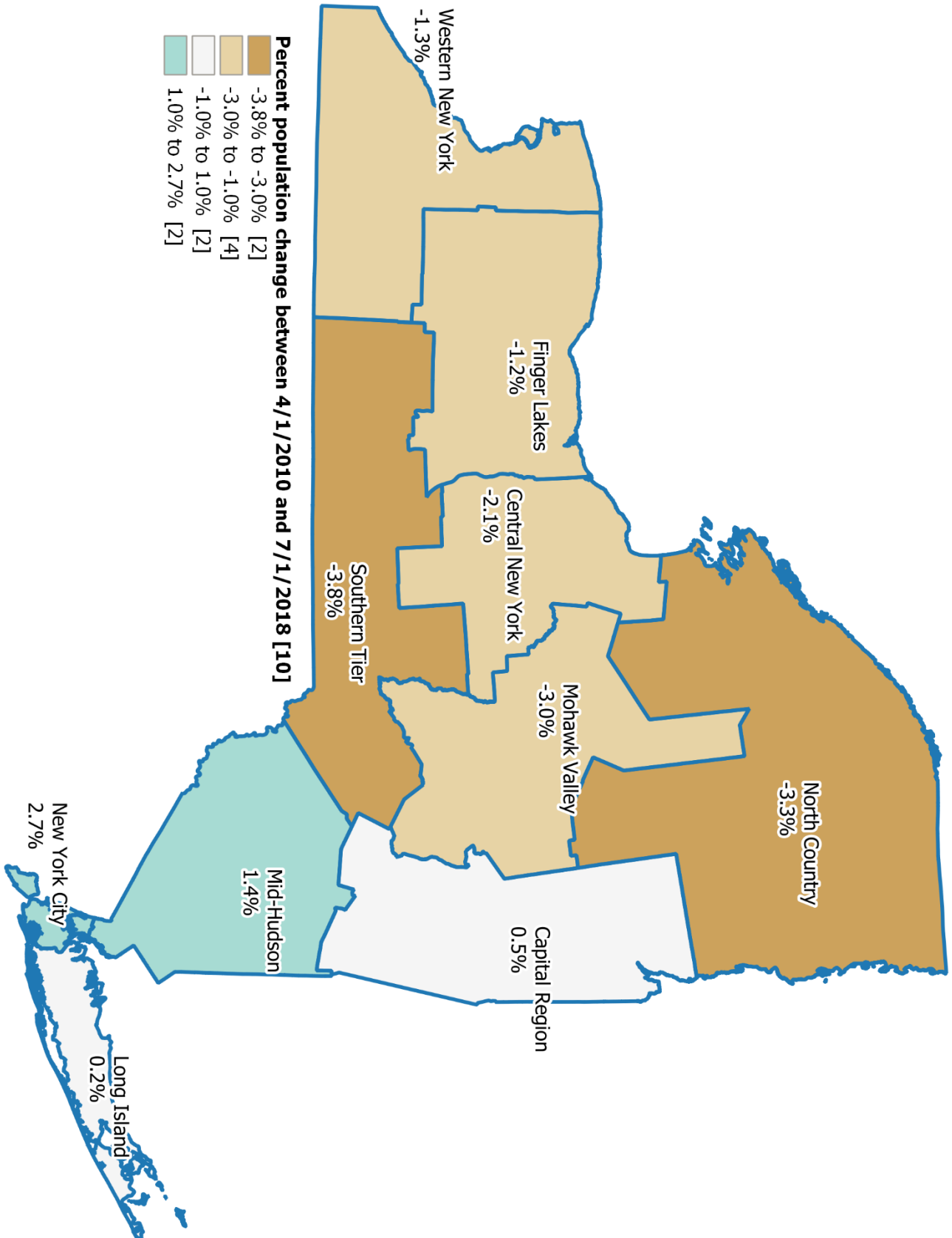
Highlights:

- 46 counties lost population between 2010 and 2018, 16 counties gained population.
- Kings County [Brooklyn] was the county with the largest numeric increases since 2010. It added 78,113 residents. Saratoga County was the fastest growing (4.8%).
- Rockland (4.5%), Bronx (3.4%), and Kings [Brooklyn] (3.1%) follow Saratoga as the relative fastest growing counties since the last Census.
- Numerically the 4 of the top 5 growing counties since Census 2010 were all in New York City; Following Kings are Queens (48,328), Bronx (47,529) and New York County [Manhattan] (42,341).
- Hamilton was the county that relatively lost the most population (-8.4%), followed by Delaware (-7.2%) and Chenango (-5.9%).
- Numerically Suffolk lost the most residents (-12,054). Suffolk is followed by Broome (-9,016), Chautauqua (-6,968) and Niagara (-6,052).
- The number of counties that gained population in a certain year declined from 31 in 2010 to 11 in 2015, but in 2018 an estimated 17 counties saw an increase in population.
- The number of counties with a more births than deaths (natural increase) fell from 49 in 2010 to 32 in 2018.
- The number of counties with more people moving in than moving out (positive net migration) fell from 22 in 2010 to just 3 counties mid-decade, but is back up to 15 in 2018.
- The change in the most recent year should be handled with care as revisions might change the conclusions. One can also not extrapolate trends from just one year of data. That said, the estimated change between 2017 and 2018 show a population loss in 45 counties. The biggest numeric gain in Orange (2,148), the biggest numeric drop in Queens (-17,959). Orange and Sullivan showed the biggest percentage gains (0.6%), Jefferson had the biggest percentage drop (-1.2%).

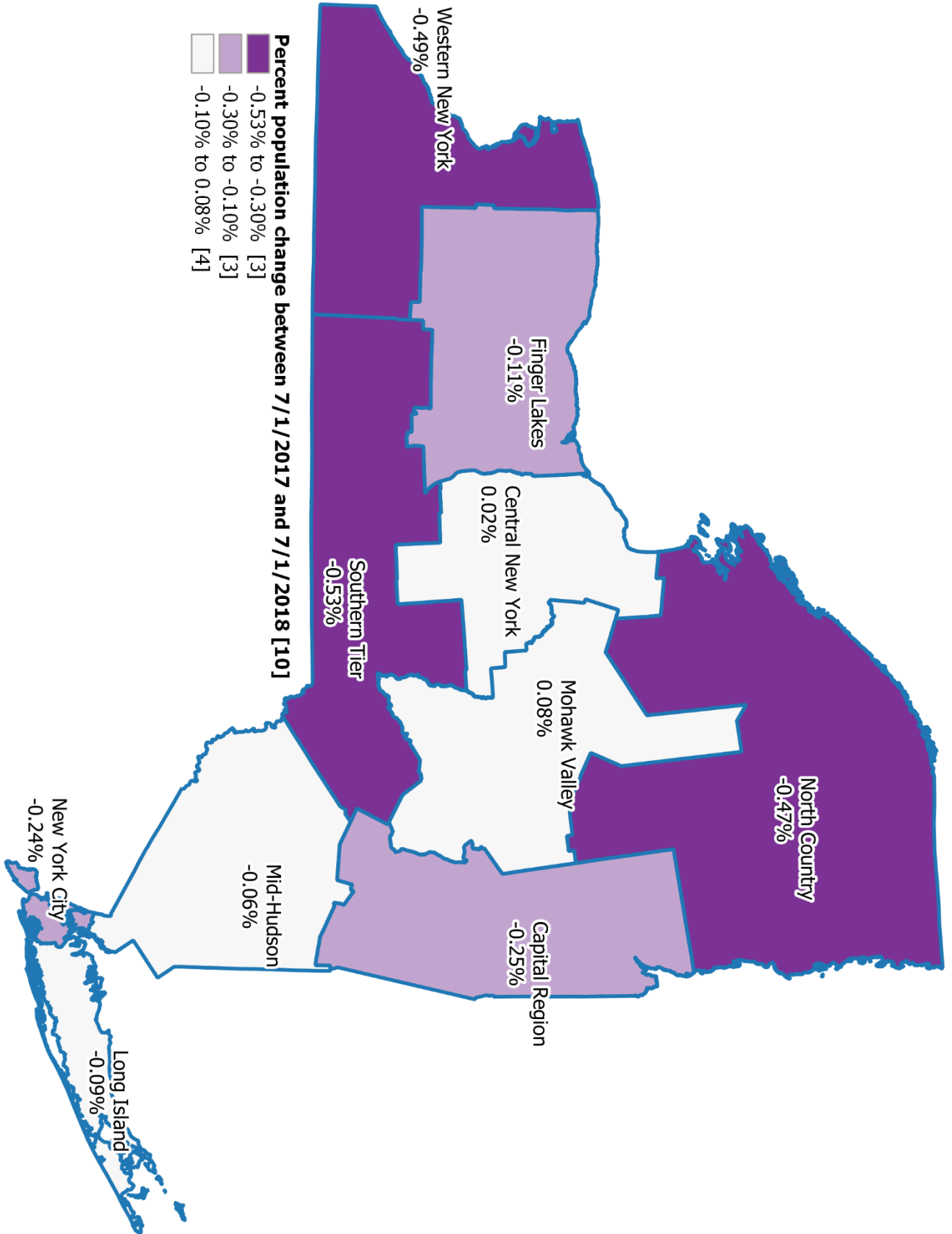
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- In 21 counties the number of deaths between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2017 exceeded the number of births; they have a negative natural increase. Hamilton lost 5.0% of their population due to this negative natural increase.
 - Jefferson and Kings [Brooklyn] gained 8.4% and 8.2% of their population because of their number of births exceeding the number of deaths.
 - For 2 counties it is estimated that there were more people moving in than moving out between 2010 and 2018. These are Saratoga and Ontario, who saw 3.2% and 2.0% increase due to positive net migration.
 - The relative largest negative net migration was in Jefferson (-12.3%).

Appendix A: Maps

Map 1: Map of estimated % population change between April 2010 and July 2018 by economic region



Map 2: Map of estimated % population change between July 2017 and July 2018 by economic region



Appendix B: Vintage 2018 Population Estimates and components of change by County

Table 5: Population change by County

	Estimates			Change between 2010-2018			Change between 2017 and 2018		
	Census 2010 Estimate	Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	19,378,124	19,590,719	19,542,209	164,085	0.8%		-48,510	-0.2%	
Albany	304,208	307,717	307,117	2,909	1.0%	13	-600	-0.2%	28
Allegany	48,917	46,688	46,430	-2,487	-5.1%	55	-258	-0.6%	53
Bronx	1,384,603	1,439,725	1,432,132	47,529	3.4%	3	-7,593	-0.5%	50
Broome	200,675	192,959	191,659	-9,016	-4.5%	50	-1,300	-0.7%	56
Cattaraugus	80,343	77,245	76,840	-3,503	-4.4%	49	-405	-0.5%	49
Cayuga	80,017	77,463	77,145	-2,872	-3.6%	42	-318	-0.4%	38
Chautauqua	134,907	128,609	127,939	-6,968	-5.2%	56	-670	-0.5%	47
Chemung	88,849	84,874	84,254	-4,595	-5.2%	57	-620	-0.7%	57
Chenango	50,511	47,790	47,536	-2,975	-5.9%	60	-254	-0.5%	52
Clinton	82,131	80,567	80,695	-1,436	-1.7%	23	128	0.2%	8
Columbia	63,057	60,408	59,916	-3,141	-5.0%	53	-492	-0.8%	59
Cortland	49,294	47,836	47,823	-1,471	-3.0%	34	-13	-0.0%	18
Delaware	47,963	45,020	44,527	-3,436	-7.2%	61	-493	-1.1%	61
Dutchess	297,462	293,450	293,718	-3,744	-1.3%	21	268	0.1%	13
Erie	919,129	918,794	919,719	590	0.1%	15	925	0.1%	12
Essex	39,363	37,511	37,300	-2,063	-5.2%	58	-211	-0.6%	54
Franklin	51,607	50,444	50,293	-1,314	-2.5%	30	-151	-0.3%	33
Fulton	55,520	53,777	53,591	-1,929	-3.5%	39	-186	-0.3%	35
Genesee	59,943	57,816	57,511	-2,432	-4.1%	46	-305	-0.5%	51
Greene	49,215	47,474	47,491	-1,724	-3.5%	41	17	0.0%	15
Hamilton	4,841	4,481	4,434	-407	-8.4%	62	-47	-1.0%	60
Herkimer	64,461	62,209	61,833	-2,628	-4.1%	48	-376	-0.6%	55
Jefferson	116,234	113,063	111,755	-4,479	-3.9%	44	-1,308	-1.2%	62
Kings	2,504,717	2,596,385	2,582,830	78,113	3.1%	4	-13,555	-0.5%	48
Lewis	27,090	26,576	26,447	-643	-2.4%	28	-129	-0.5%	45
Livingston	65,207	63,461	63,227	-1,980	-3.0%	35	-234	-0.4%	37
Madison	73,451	70,831	70,795	-2,656	-3.6%	43	-36	-0.1%	19
Monroe	744,399	742,436	742,474	-1,925	-0.3%	17	38	0.0%	16
Montgomery	50,258	49,216	49,455	-803	-1.6%	22	239	0.5%	3
Nassau	1,339,885	1,357,664	1,358,343	18,458	1.4%	11	679	0.1%	14
New York	1,586,360	1,629,780	1,628,701	42,341	2.7%	5	-1,079	-0.1%	20
Niagara	216,485	210,866	210,433	-6,052	-2.8%	33	-433	-0.2%	29
Oneida	234,869	230,127	229,577	-5,292	-2.3%	27	-550	-0.2%	30
Onondaga	467,064	461,791	461,809	-5,255	-1.1%	20	18	0.0%	17
Ontario	108,090	109,609	109,864	1,774	1.6%	9	255	0.2%	7
Orange	372,829	379,803	381,951	9,122	2.4%	6	2,148	0.6%	1
Orleans	42,883	40,759	40,612	-2,271	-5.3%	59	-147	-0.4%	36
Oswego	122,105	118,426	117,898	-4,207	-3.4%	38	-528	-0.4%	41
Otsego	62,277	59,903	59,749	-2,528	-4.1%	47	-154	-0.3%	32
Putnam	99,650	98,966	98,892	-758	-0.8%	18	-74	-0.1%	23
Queens	2,230,578	2,296,865	2,278,906	48,328	2.2%	7	-17,959	-0.8%	58
Rensselaer	159,433	159,261	159,442	9	0.0%	16	181	0.1%	10
Richmond	468,730	475,516	476,179	7,449	1.6%	10	663	0.1%	9
Rockland	311,694	324,839	325,695	14,001	4.5%	2	856	0.3%	6
St. Lawrence	111,940	108,562	108,047	-3,893	-3.5%	40	-515	-0.5%	43
Saratoga	219,593	229,102	230,163	10,570	4.8%	1	1,061	0.5%	4
Schenectady	154,751	154,814	155,350	599	0.4%	14	536	0.3%	5
Schoharie	32,729	31,236	31,097	-1,632	-5.0%	54	-139	-0.4%	40
Schuyler	18,353	17,925	17,912	-441	-2.4%	29	-13	-0.1%	22
Seneca	35,243	34,327	34,300	-943	-2.7%	32	-27	-0.1%	24
Steuben	98,990	96,249	95,796	-3,194	-3.2%	36	-453	-0.5%	42
Suffolk	1,493,147	1,483,571	1,481,093	-12,054	-0.8%	19	-2,478	-0.2%	25
Sullivan	77,504	75,079	75,498	-2,006	-2.6%	31	419	0.6%	2
Tioga	51,049	48,650	48,560	-2,489	-4.9%	51	-90	-0.2%	27
Tompkins	101,580	102,678	102,793	1,213	1.2%	12	115	0.1%	11
Ulster	182,512	178,723	178,599	-3,913	-2.1%	25	-124	-0.1%	21
Warren	65,698	64,428	64,265	-1,433	-2.2%	26	-163	-0.3%	31
Washington	63,243	61,489	61,197	-2,046	-3.2%	37	-292	-0.5%	44
Wayne	93,754	90,372	90,064	-3,690	-3.9%	45	-308	-0.3%	34
Westchester	949,220	969,279	967,612	18,392	1.9%	8	-1,667	-0.2%	26
Wyoming	42,150	40,283	40,085	-2,065	-4.9%	52	-198	-0.5%	46
Yates	25,364	24,952	24,841	-523	-2.1%	24	-111	-0.4%	39

Table 6: Components of change by County (totals 2010-2018)

	Change between 2010 and 2018										
	Census 2010	Estimate 2018	Difference			Due to Natural Increase			Due to Net migration		
			Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	19,378,124	19,542,209	164,085	0.8%		689,016	3.6%		-523,216	-2.7%	
Albany	304,208	307,117	2,909	1.0%	13	3,600	1.2%	21	-527	-0.2%	4
Allegany	48,917	46,430	-2,487	-5.1%	55	236	0.5%	34	-2,747	-5.6%	60
Bronx	1,384,603	1,432,132	47,529	3.4%	3	96,065	6.9%	4	-49,646	-3.6%	36
Broome	200,675	191,659	-9,016	-4.5%	50	-515	-0.3%	45	-8,551	-4.3%	46
Cattaraugus	80,343	76,840	-3,503	-4.4%	49	502	0.6%	31	-4,022	-5.0%	53
Cayuga	80,017	77,145	-2,872	-3.6%	42	200	0.2%	38	-3,068	-3.8%	43
Chautauqua	134,907	127,939	-6,968	-5.2%	56	-498	-0.4%	48	-6,506	-4.8%	51
Chemung	88,849	84,254	-4,595	-5.2%	57	352	0.4%	36	-4,950	-5.6%	59
Chenango	50,511	47,536	-2,975	-5.9%	60	-363	-0.7%	51	-2,615	-5.2%	56
Clinton	82,131	80,695	-1,436	-1.7%	23	570	0.7%	30	-2,006	-2.4%	22
Columbia	63,057	59,916	-3,141	-5.0%	53	-1,150	-1.8%	58	-1,959	-3.1%	31
Cortland	49,294	47,823	-1,471	-3.0%	34	354	0.7%	29	-1,826	-3.7%	39
Delaware	47,963	44,527	-3,436	-7.2%	61	-1,292	-2.7%	61	-2,127	-4.4%	48
Dutchess	297,462	293,718	-3,744	-1.3%	21	1,772	0.6%	33	-5,503	-1.8%	17
Erie	919,129	919,719	590	0.1%	15	1,905	0.2%	40	-693	-0.1%	3
Essex	39,363	37,300	-2,063	-5.2%	58	-761	-1.9%	60	-1,299	-3.3%	33
Franklin	51,607	50,293	-1,314	-2.5%	30	317	0.6%	32	-1,656	-3.2%	32
Fulton	55,520	53,591	-1,929	-3.5%	39	-614	-1.1%	55	-1,304	-2.3%	21
Genesee	59,943	57,511	-2,432	-4.1%	46	-198	-0.3%	47	-2,231	-3.7%	40
Greene	49,215	47,491	-1,724	-3.5%	41	-917	-1.9%	59	-785	-1.6%	14
Hamilton	4,841	4,434	-407	-8.4%	62	-243	-5.0%	62	-163	-3.4%	34
Herkimer	64,461	61,833	-2,628	-4.1%	48	-288	-0.4%	50	-2,327	-3.6%	37
Jefferson	116,234	111,755	-4,479	-3.9%	44	9,727	8.4%	1	-14,329	-12.3%	62
Kings	2,504,717	2,582,830	78,113	3.1%	4	206,516	8.2%	2	-127,883	-5.1%	54
Lewis	27,090	26,447	-643	-2.4%	28	641	2.4%	10	-1,288	-4.8%	50
Livingston	65,207	63,227	-1,980	-3.0%	35	-28	-0.0%	42	-1,944	-3.0%	30
Madison	73,451	70,795	-2,656	-3.6%	43	323	0.4%	35	-2,986	-4.1%	45
Monroe	744,399	742,474	-1,925	-0.3%	17	14,077	1.9%	13	-15,927	-2.1%	20
Montgomery	50,258	49,455	-803	-1.6%	22	88	0.2%	41	-882	-1.8%	16
Nassau	1,339,885	1,358,343	18,458	1.4%	11	26,605	2.0%	12	-7,453	-0.6%	6
New York	1,586,360	1,628,701	42,341	2.7%	5	65,706	4.1%	7	-22,964	-1.4%	12
Niagara	216,485	210,433	-6,052	-2.8%	33	-1,749	-0.8%	53	-4,180	-1.9%	18
Oneida	234,869	229,577	-5,292	-2.3%	27	492	0.2%	39	-5,771	-2.5%	23
Onondaga	467,064	461,809	-5,255	-1.1%	20	8,661	1.9%	14	-13,924	-3.0%	29
Ontario	108,090	109,864	1,774	1.6%	9	-258	-0.2%	44	2,139	2.0%	2
Orange	372,829	381,951	9,122	2.4%	6	18,318	4.9%	6	-9,268	-2.5%	24
Orleans	42,883	40,612	-2,271	-5.3%	59	-40	-0.1%	43	-2,245	-5.2%	57
Oswego	122,105	117,898	-4,207	-3.4%	38	2,012	1.6%	17	-6,246	-5.1%	55
Otsego	62,277	59,749	-2,528	-4.1%	47	-686	-1.1%	54	-1,826	-2.9%	27
Putnam	99,650	98,892	-758	-0.8%	18	1,176	1.2%	22	-1,931	-1.9%	19
Queens	2,230,578	2,278,906	48,328	2.2%	7	128,622	5.8%	5	-80,804	-3.6%	38
Rensselaer	159,433	159,442	9	0.0%	16	1,404	0.9%	25	-1,303	-0.8%	7
Richmond	468,730	476,179	7,449	1.6%	10	14,649	3.1%	8	-7,049	-1.5%	13
Rockland	311,694	325,695	14,001	4.5%	2	23,220	7.4%	3	-9,278	-3.0%	28
St. Lawrence	111,940	108,047	-3,893	-3.5%	40	1,380	1.2%	20	-5,296	-4.7%	49
Saratoga	219,593	230,163	10,570	4.8%	1	3,693	1.7%	16	7,028	3.2%	1
Schenectady	154,751	155,350	599	0.4%	14	2,147	1.4%	19	-1,452	-0.9%	9
Schoharie	32,729	31,097	-1,632	-5.0%	54	-246	-0.8%	52	-1,396	-4.3%	47
Schuyler	18,353	17,912	-441	-2.4%	29	-212	-1.2%	56	-226	-1.2%	11
Seneca	35,243	34,300	-943	-2.7%	32	258	0.7%	28	-1,189	-3.4%	35
Steuben	98,990	95,796	-3,194	-3.2%	36	734	0.7%	27	-3,909	-3.9%	44
Suffolk	1,493,147	1,481,093	-12,054	-0.8%	19	31,715	2.1%	11	-43,698	-2.9%	26
Sullivan	77,504	75,498	-2,006	-2.6%	31	904	1.2%	23	-2,942	-3.8%	41
Tioga	51,049	48,560	-2,489	-4.9%	51	427	0.8%	26	-2,933	-5.7%	61
Tompkins	101,580	102,793	1,213	1.2%	12	1,490	1.5%	18	-343	-0.3%	5
Ulster	182,512	178,599	-3,913	-2.1%	25	-780	-0.4%	49	-3,069	-1.7%	15
Warren	65,698	64,265	-1,433	-2.2%	26	-811	-1.2%	57	-573	-0.9%	8
Washington	63,243	61,197	-2,046	-3.2%	37	-189	-0.3%	46	-1,832	-2.9%	25
Wayne	93,754	90,064	-3,690	-3.9%	45	873	0.9%	24	-4,586	-4.9%	52
Westchester	949,220	967,612	18,392	1.9%	8	28,513	3.0%	9	-9,738	-1.0%	10
Wyoming	42,150	40,085	-2,065	-4.9%	52	165	0.4%	37	-2,244	-5.3%	58
Yates	25,364	24,841	-523	-2.1%	24	445	1.8%	15	-965	-3.8%	42

Appendix C: New York State trends

Population trends – New York State

Table 7: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	19,001,780								
2001	19,082,838	81,058	0.4%	256,446	157,292	99,154	-165,566	120,585	-44,981
2002	19,137,800	54,962	0.3%	251,987	158,630	93,357	-176,057	109,272	-66,785
2003	19,175,939	38,139	0.2%	252,301	156,009	96,292	-178,262	90,173	-88,089
2004	19,171,567	-4,372	-0.0%	252,899	154,749	98,150	-213,794	81,886	-131,908
2005	19,132,610	-38,957	-0.2%	247,192	152,918	94,274	-246,933	81,991	-164,942
2006	19,104,631	-27,979	-0.1%	245,932	146,725	99,207	-245,277	84,261	-161,016
2007	19,132,335	27,704	0.1%	253,150	149,018	104,132	-183,585	75,013	-108,572
2008	19,212,436	80,101	0.4%	252,435	148,375	104,060	-131,085	72,070	-59,015
2009	19,307,066	94,630	0.5%	247,469	154,409	93,060	-98,886	63,634	-35,252
2010	19,400,080	93,014	0.5%	242,092	158,228	83,864	-91,634	62,223	-29,411
2011	19,498,514	98,434	0.5%	243,113	149,752	93,361	-82,398	87,879	5,481
2012	19,574,549	76,035	0.4%	239,922	146,900	93,022	-107,485	90,870	-16,615
2013	19,628,043	53,494	0.3%	239,872	152,576	87,296	-111,926	78,677	-33,249
2014	19,656,330	28,287	0.1%	237,032	148,844	88,188	-145,183	85,344	-59,839
2015	19,661,411	5,081	0.0%	239,363	153,820	85,543	-165,895	85,244	-80,651
2016	19,641,589	-19,822	-0.1%	235,826	151,568	84,258	-193,186	88,905	-104,281
2017	19,590,719	-50,870	-0.3%	230,364	160,681	69,683	-188,585	67,949	-120,636
2018	19,542,209	-48,510	-0.2%	227,099	165,728	61,371	-180,306	70,375	-109,931

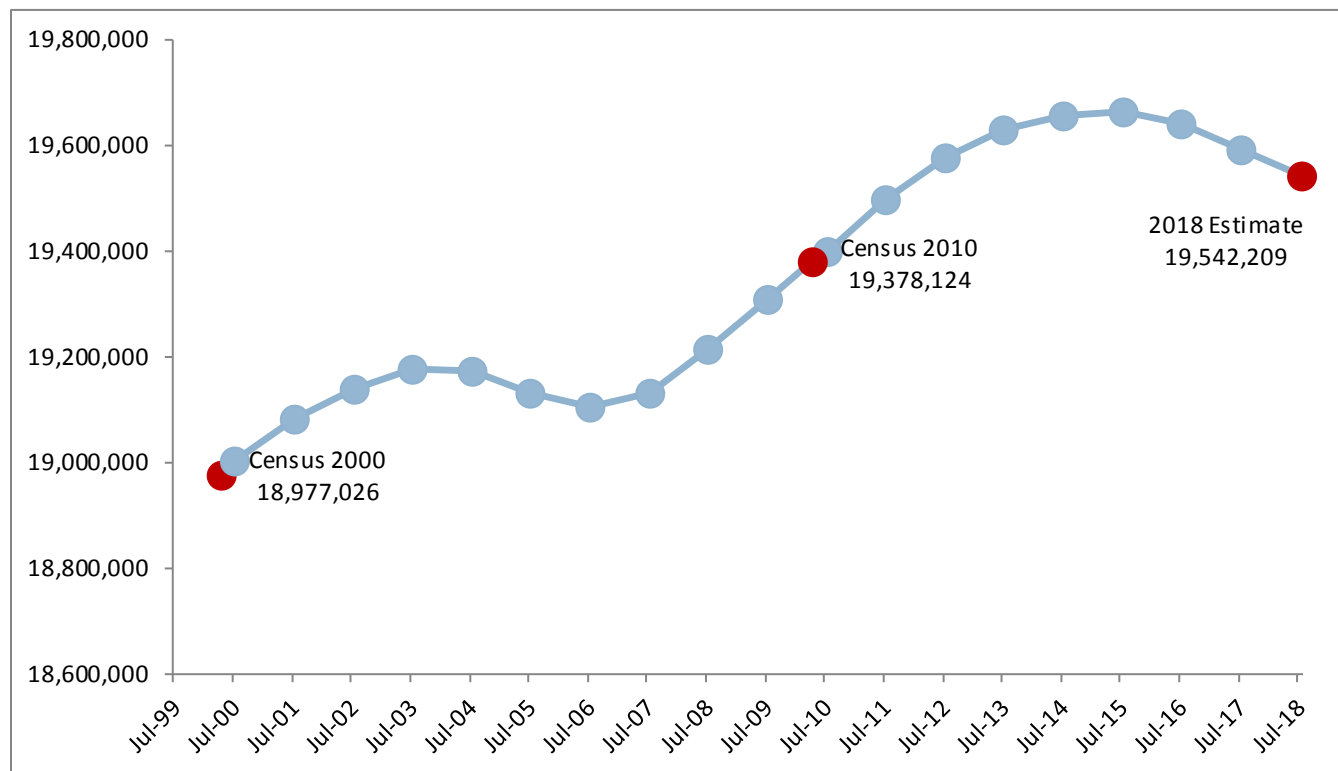


Figure 7: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York State

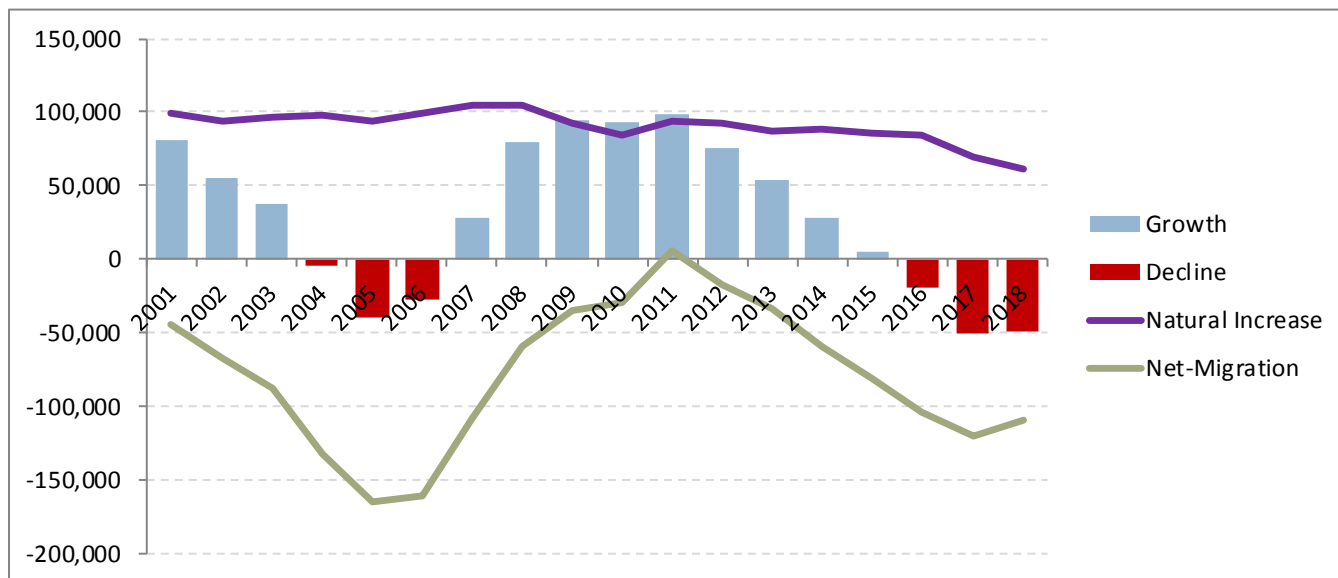


Figure 8: Change in population and components of change

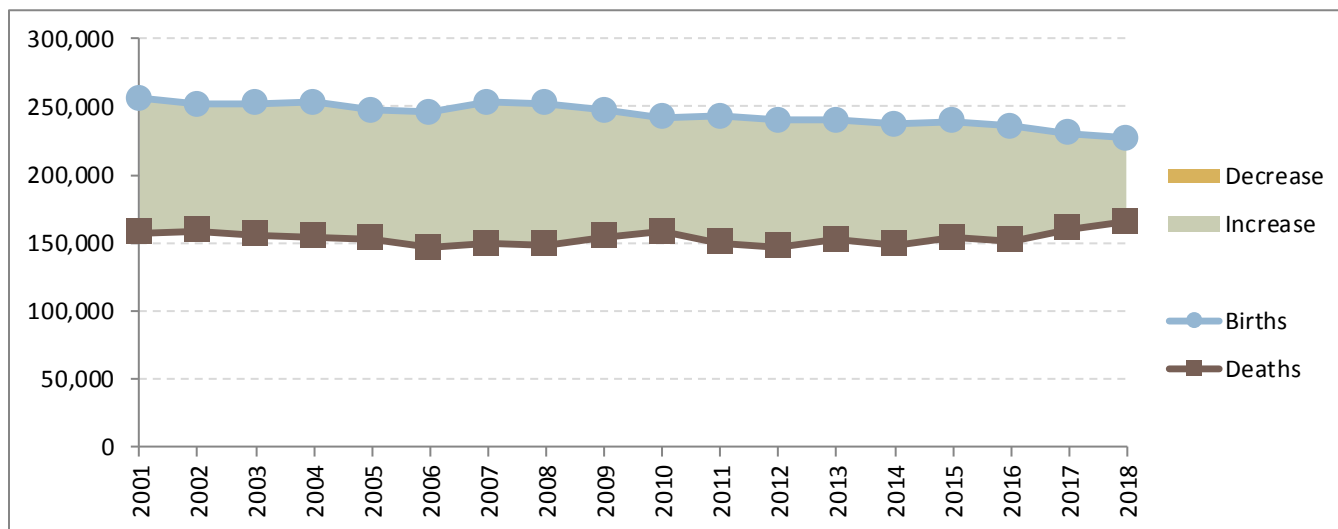


Figure 9: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

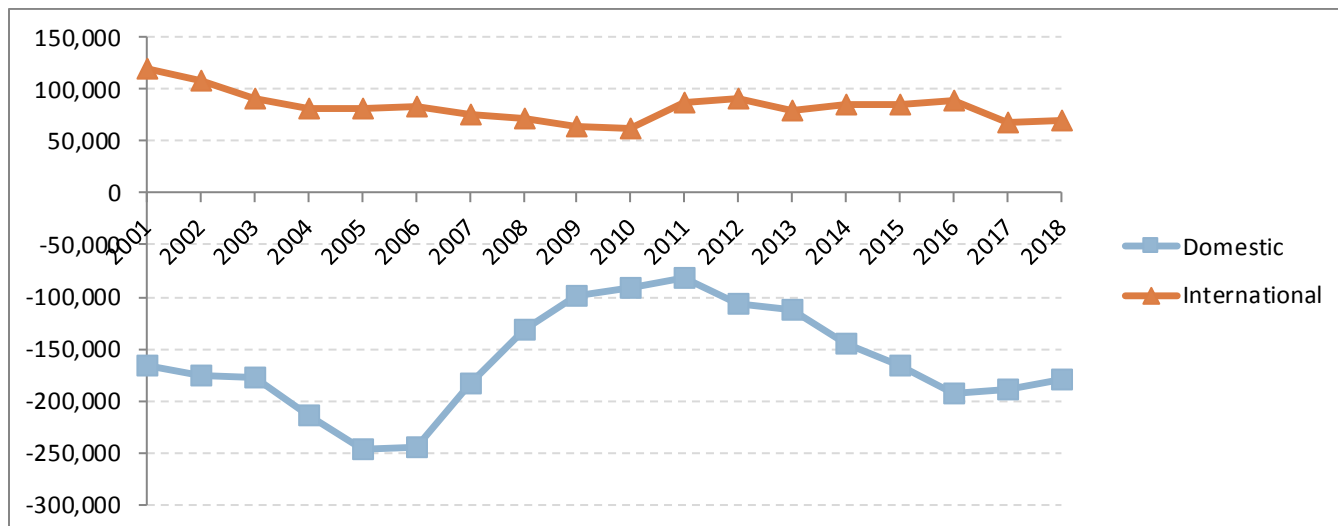


Figure 10: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix C: Trends by Economic Region

Population trends – Capital Region

Table 8: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	1,031,167								
2001	1,034,717	3,550	0.3%	11,411	9,870	1,541	-54	1,416	1,362
2002	1,041,253	6,536	0.6%	11,310	9,818	1,492	2,961	1,230	4,191
2003	1,050,251	8,998	0.9%	11,624	9,727	1,897	5,260	847	6,107
2004	1,057,329	7,078	0.7%	11,499	9,839	1,660	3,202	1,090	4,292
2005	1,062,603	5,274	0.5%	11,398	9,784	1,614	1,519	970	2,489
2006	1,068,969	6,366	0.6%	11,460	9,340	2,120	1,956	1,069	3,025
2007	1,071,935	2,966	0.3%	11,618	9,512	2,106	-1,190	897	-293
2008	1,075,212	3,277	0.3%	11,279	9,519	1,760	-684	888	204
2009	1,077,751	2,539	0.2%	11,252	9,774	1,478	-1,054	770	-284
2010	1,079,563	1,812	0.2%	10,889	9,871	1,018	-1,410	800	-610
2011	1,080,249	686	0.1%	11,061	9,842	1,219	-2,300	1,850	-450
2012	1,082,045	1,796	0.2%	11,081	9,801	1,280	-1,508	2,172	664
2013	1,083,488	1,443	0.1%	11,142	9,853	1,289	-1,699	1,924	225
2014	1,083,645	157	0.0%	10,992	9,658	1,334	-3,350	2,269	-1,081
2015	1,083,446	-199	-0.0%	10,855	10,257	598	-3,054	2,331	-723
2016	1,083,085	-361	-0.0%	10,797	9,862	935	-3,651	2,379	-1,272
2017	1,084,693	1,608	0.1%	10,685	10,215	470	-596	1,768	1,172
2018	1,084,941	248	0.0%	10,567	10,456	111	-1,636	1,813	177

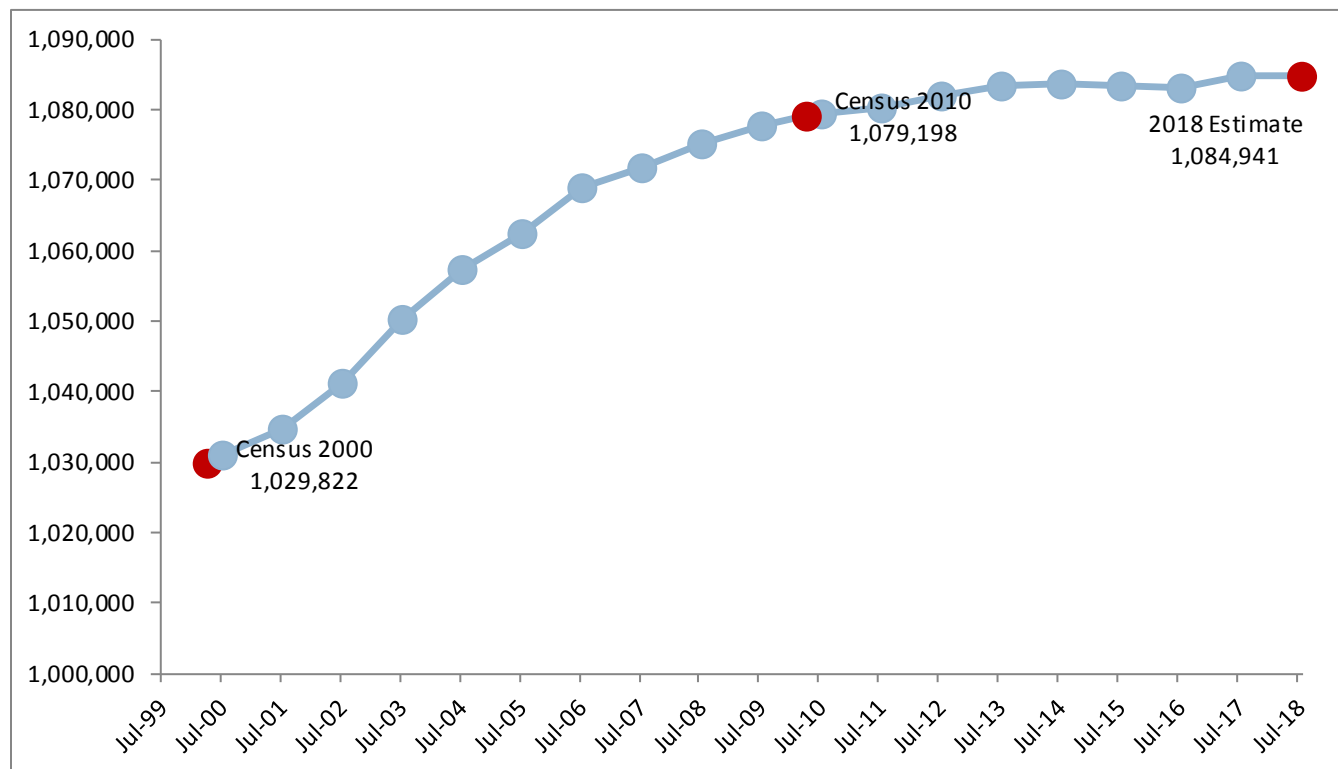


Figure 11: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Capital Region

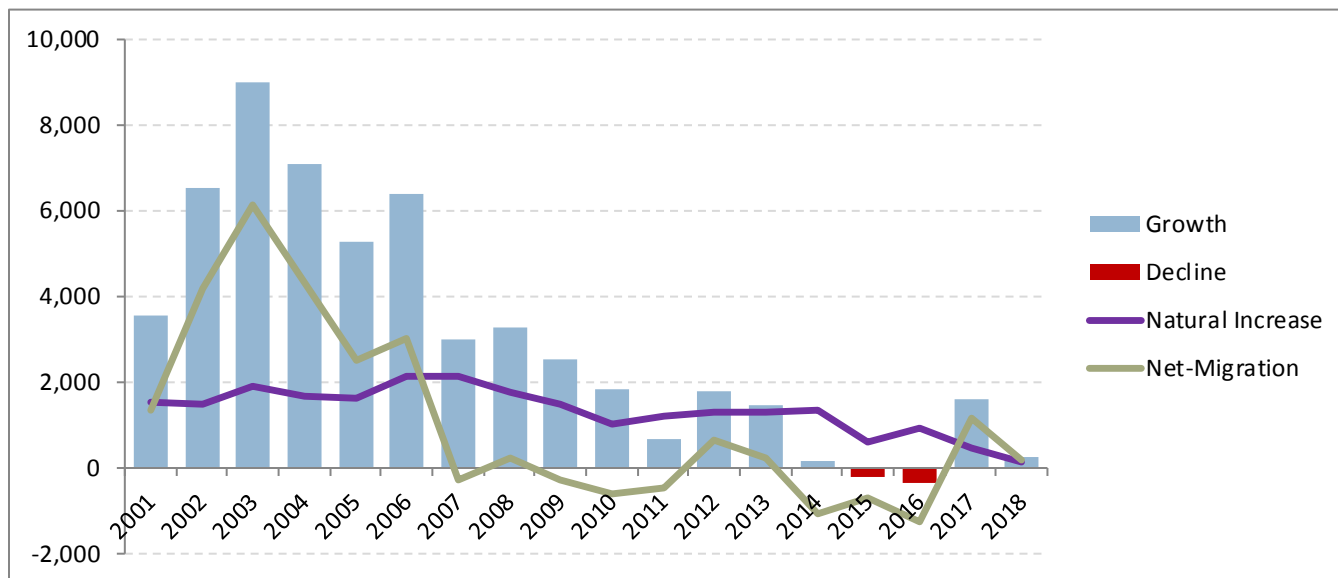


Figure 12: Change in population and components of change

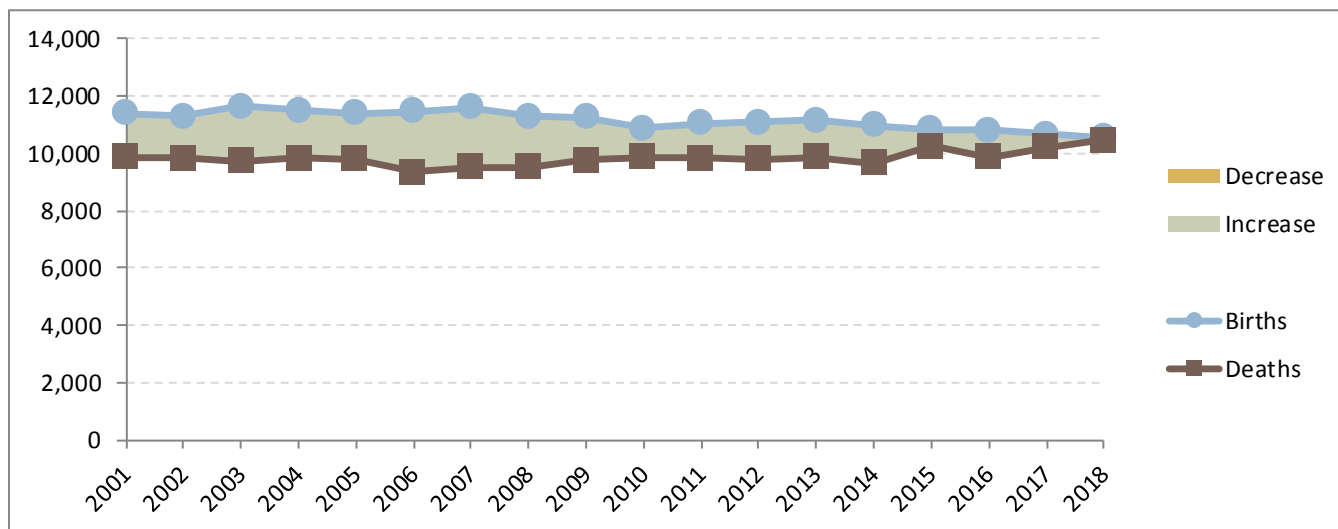


Figure 13: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

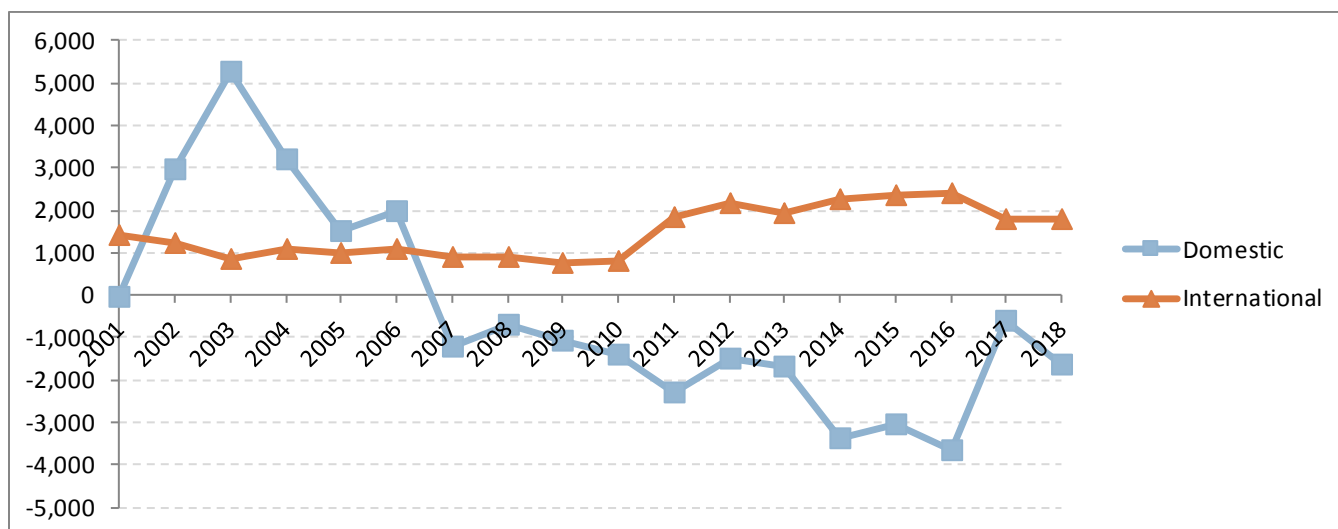


Figure 14: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Central New York

Table 9: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	780,525								
2001	780,913	388	0.0%	9,546	6,835	2,711	-4,644	1,145	-3,499
2002	782,533	1,620	0.2%	9,281	6,831	2,450	-3,051	1,006	-2,045
2003	785,961	3,428	0.4%	9,074	6,888	2,186	-838	783	-55
2004	787,061	1,100	0.1%	9,133	6,837	2,296	-3,344	775	-2,569
2005	785,455	-1,606	-0.2%	8,991	6,895	2,096	-5,885	727	-5,158
2006	785,662	207	0.0%	8,791	6,720	2,071	-4,041	801	-3,240
2007	786,462	800	0.1%	9,126	6,853	2,273	-3,619	695	-2,924
2008	788,932	2,470	0.3%	8,912	6,685	2,227	-1,819	694	-1,125
2009	790,387	1,455	0.2%	8,875	6,829	2,046	-2,694	579	-2,115
2010	792,292	1,905	0.2%	8,383	6,927	1,456	-1,637	571	-1,066
2011	791,488	-804	-0.1%	8,617	7,020	1,597	-3,847	1,431	-2,416
2012	789,433	-2,055	-0.3%	8,733	6,919	1,814	-5,494	1,582	-3,912
2013	789,804	371	0.0%	8,637	7,138	1,499	-2,578	1,490	-1,088
2014	787,645	-2,159	-0.3%	8,358	7,011	1,347	-5,242	1,716	-3,526
2015	784,229	-3,416	-0.4%	8,496	7,370	1,126	-6,241	1,673	-4,568
2016	779,790	-4,439	-0.6%	8,441	7,318	1,123	-7,305	1,727	-5,578
2017	776,347	-3,443	-0.4%	8,386	7,139	1,247	-6,107	1,398	-4,709
2018	775,470	-877	-0.1%	8,207	7,087	1,120	-3,488	1,497	-1,991

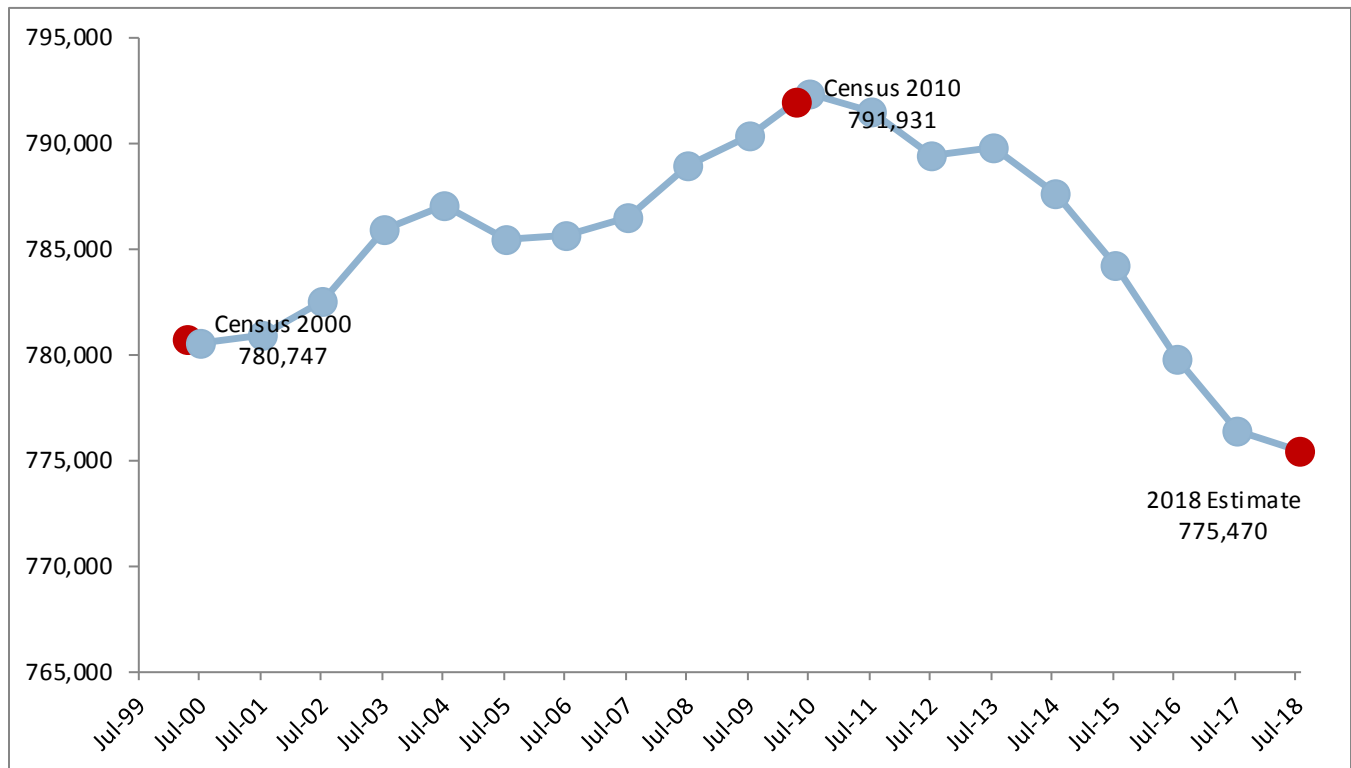


Figure 15: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Central New York

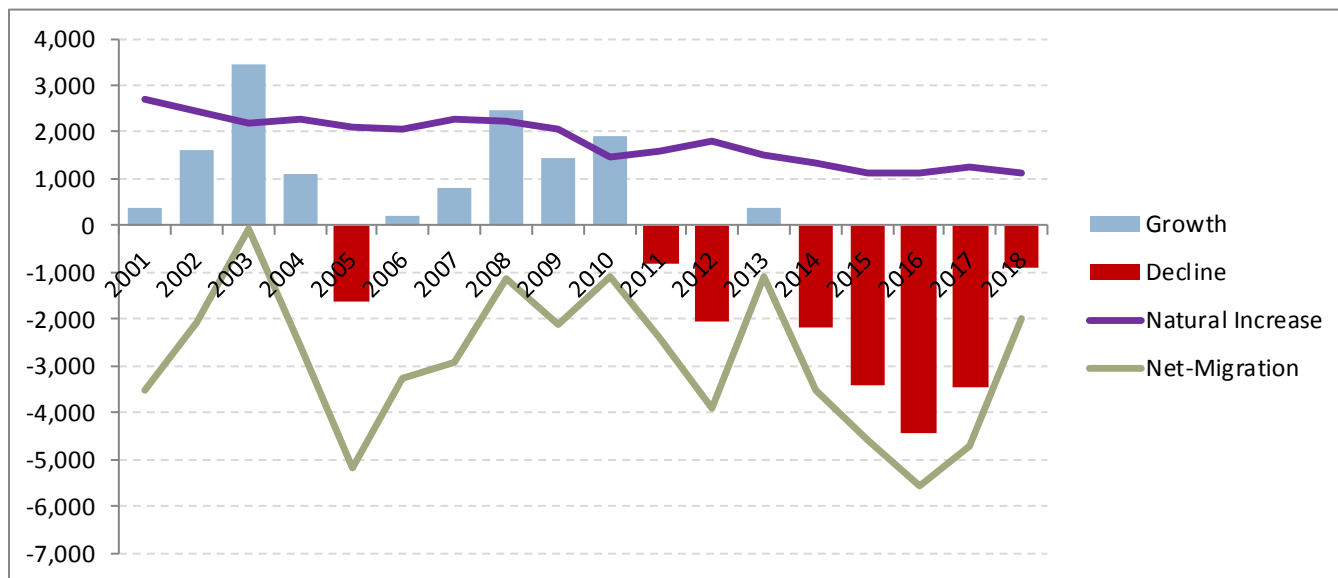


Figure 16: Change in population and components of change

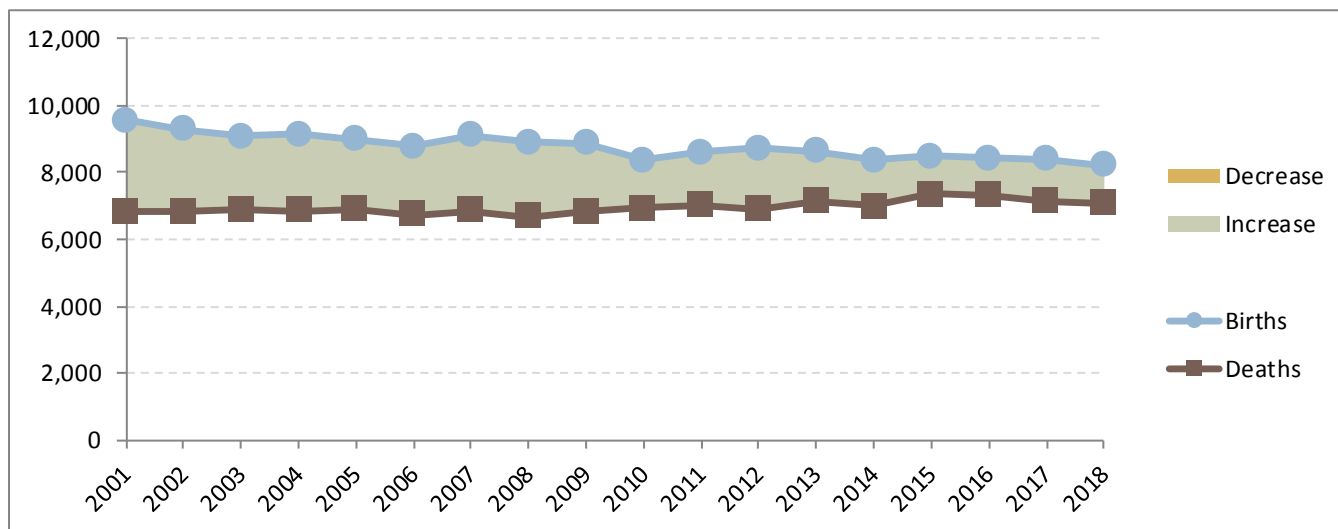


Figure 17: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

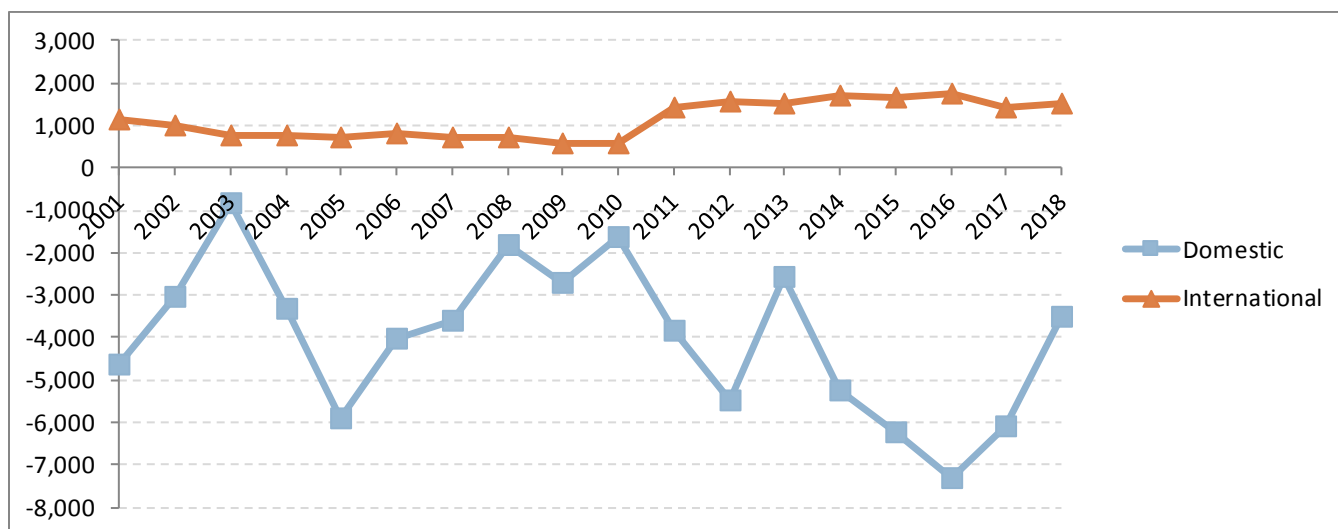


Figure 18: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Finger Lakes

Table 10: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	1,203,763								
2001	1,206,361	2,598	0.2%	14,456	10,485	3,971	-4,840	1,958	-2,882
2002	1,208,697	2,336	0.2%	13,970	10,381	3,589	-4,635	1,767	-2,868
2003	1,210,497	1,800	0.1%	14,177	10,481	3,696	-5,032	1,429	-3,603
2004	1,210,882	385	0.0%	13,781	10,542	3,239	-5,924	1,294	-4,630
2005	1,208,443	-2,439	-0.2%	13,431	10,509	2,922	-8,397	1,261	-7,136
2006	1,208,185	-258	-0.0%	13,658	9,929	3,729	-7,295	1,429	-5,866
2007	1,209,954	1,769	0.1%	13,973	10,361	3,612	-4,919	1,247	-3,672
2008	1,212,848	2,894	0.2%	13,754	10,268	3,486	-3,829	1,247	-2,582
2009	1,215,395	2,547	0.2%	13,324	10,516	2,808	-3,475	1,062	-2,413
2010	1,217,288	1,893	0.2%	13,058	10,675	2,383	-3,410	1,047	-2,363
2011	1,218,504	1,216	0.1%	13,386	10,853	2,533	-3,654	2,384	-1,270
2012	1,218,203	-301	-0.0%	13,003	10,859	2,144	-4,898	2,505	-2,393
2013	1,217,470	-733	-0.1%	13,122	10,964	2,158	-5,130	2,243	-2,887
2014	1,214,905	-2,565	-0.2%	12,885	10,742	2,143	-7,289	2,567	-4,722
2015	1,211,006	-3,899	-0.3%	13,083	11,321	1,762	-8,207	2,539	-5,668
2016	1,206,872	-4,134	-0.3%	12,695	11,048	1,647	-8,474	2,683	-5,791
2017	1,204,015	-2,857	-0.2%	12,331	11,184	1,147	-6,278	2,275	-4,003
2018	1,202,978	-1,037	-0.1%	12,142	11,174	968	-4,751	2,771	-1,980

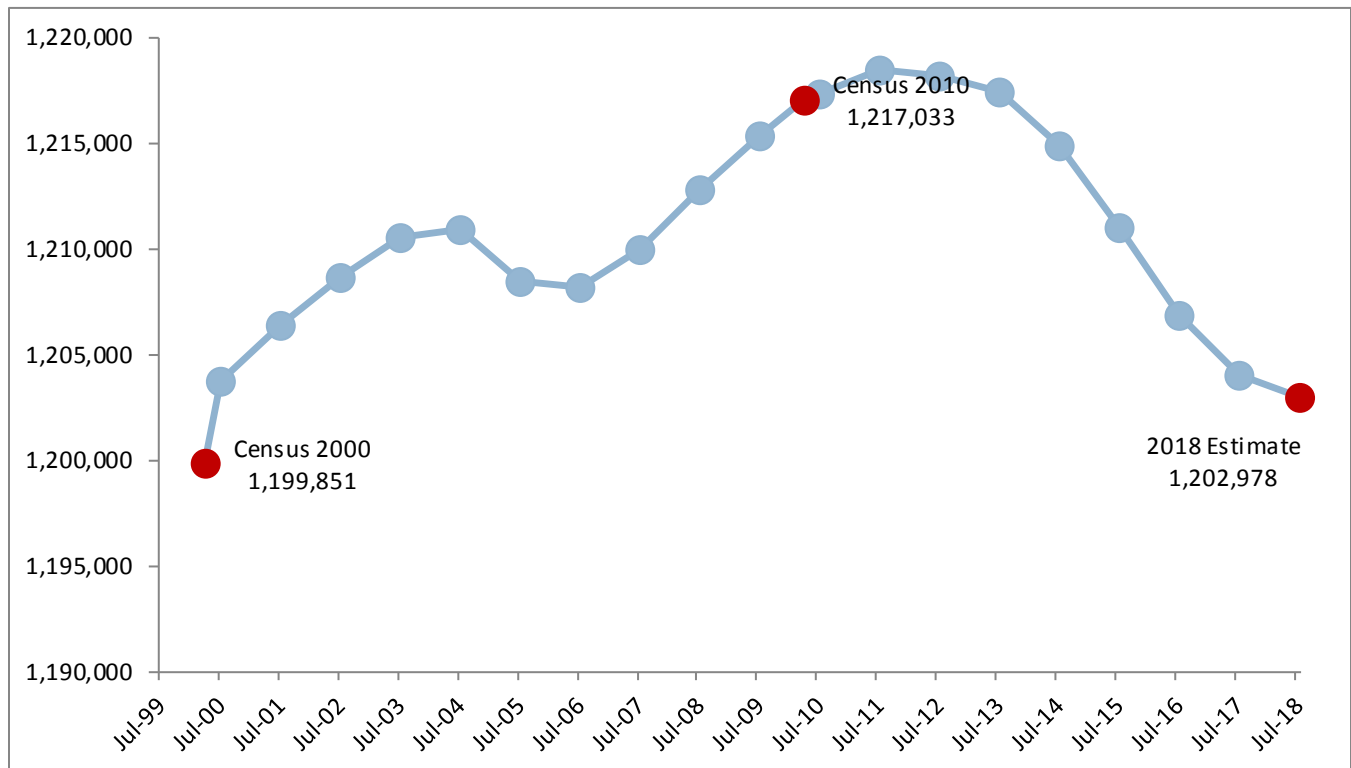


Figure 19: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Finger Lakes

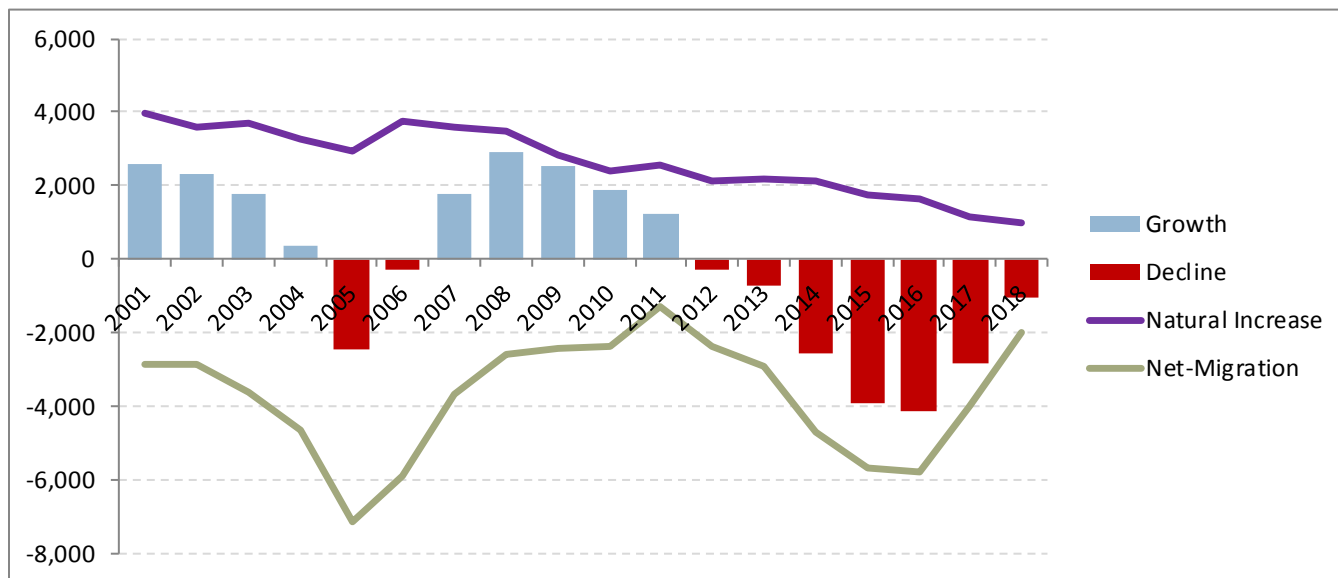


Figure 20: Change in population and components of change

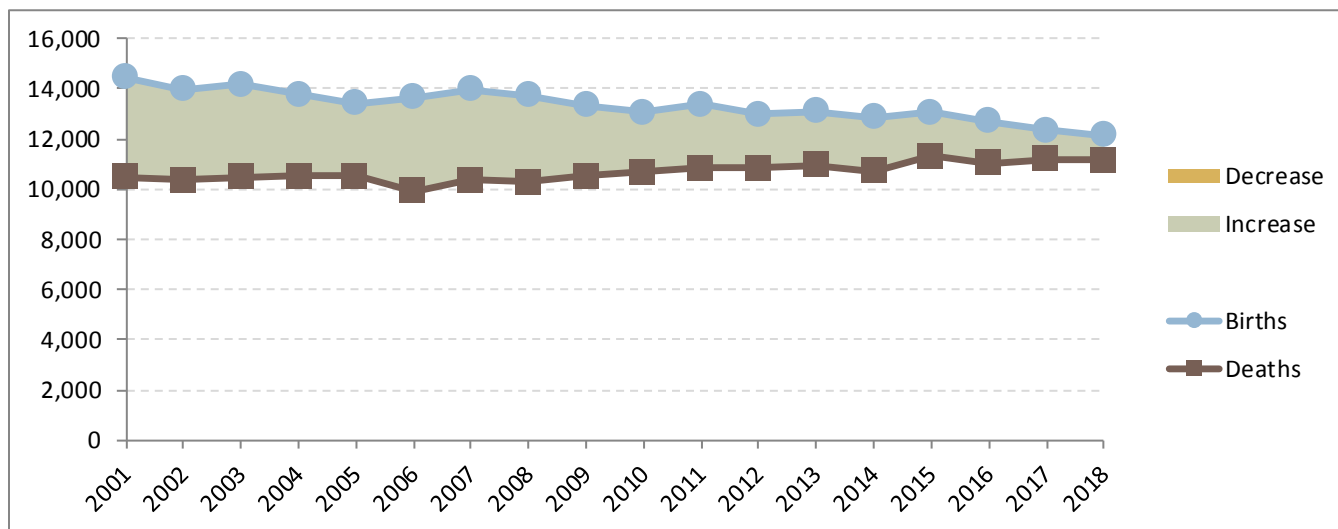


Figure 21: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

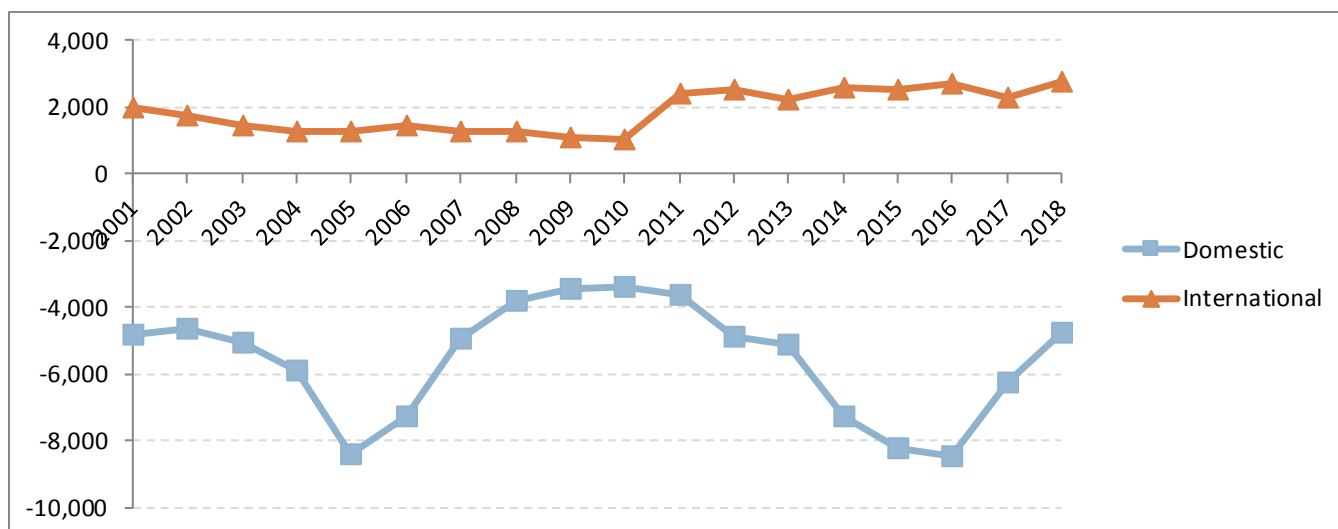


Figure 22: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Long Island

Table 11: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	2,760,794								
2001	2,779,574	18,780	0.7%	36,925	22,500	14,425	-8,843	8,726	-117
2002	2,796,317	16,743	0.6%	36,013	23,140	12,873	-8,887	7,933	-954
2003	2,810,610	14,293	0.5%	36,189	22,810	13,379	-10,633	6,537	-4,096
2004	2,816,179	5,569	0.2%	35,907	22,523	13,384	-18,826	5,764	-13,062
2005	2,810,005	-6,174	-0.2%	34,500	21,895	12,605	-30,052	5,876	-24,176
2006	2,800,531	-9,474	-0.3%	34,156	21,502	12,654	-33,742	5,946	-27,796
2007	2,797,303	-3,228	-0.1%	34,258	21,712	12,546	-26,453	5,259	-21,194
2008	2,805,347	8,044	0.3%	33,321	21,558	11,763	-14,462	4,952	-9,510
2009	2,819,294	13,947	0.5%	33,379	23,115	10,264	-6,466	4,320	-2,146
2010	2,836,072	16,778	0.6%	33,407	24,647	8,760	-1,433	4,122	2,689
2011	2,845,014	8,942	0.3%	30,769	22,475	8,294	-5,745	6,574	829
2012	2,846,760	1,746	0.1%	30,227	22,207	8,020	-13,017	6,758	-6,259
2013	2,849,888	3,128	0.1%	29,398	23,346	6,052	-8,632	5,864	-2,768
2014	2,850,786	898	0.0%	29,786	22,119	7,667	-12,818	6,133	-6,685
2015	2,847,597	-3,189	-0.1%	30,137	22,794	7,343	-16,689	6,182	-10,507
2016	2,843,267	-4,330	-0.2%	30,142	22,649	7,493	-18,300	6,474	-11,826
2017	2,841,235	-2,032	-0.1%	29,779	23,946	5,833	-12,663	4,824	-7,839
2018	2,839,436	-1,799	-0.1%	29,327	24,480	4,847	-11,480	4,845	-6,635

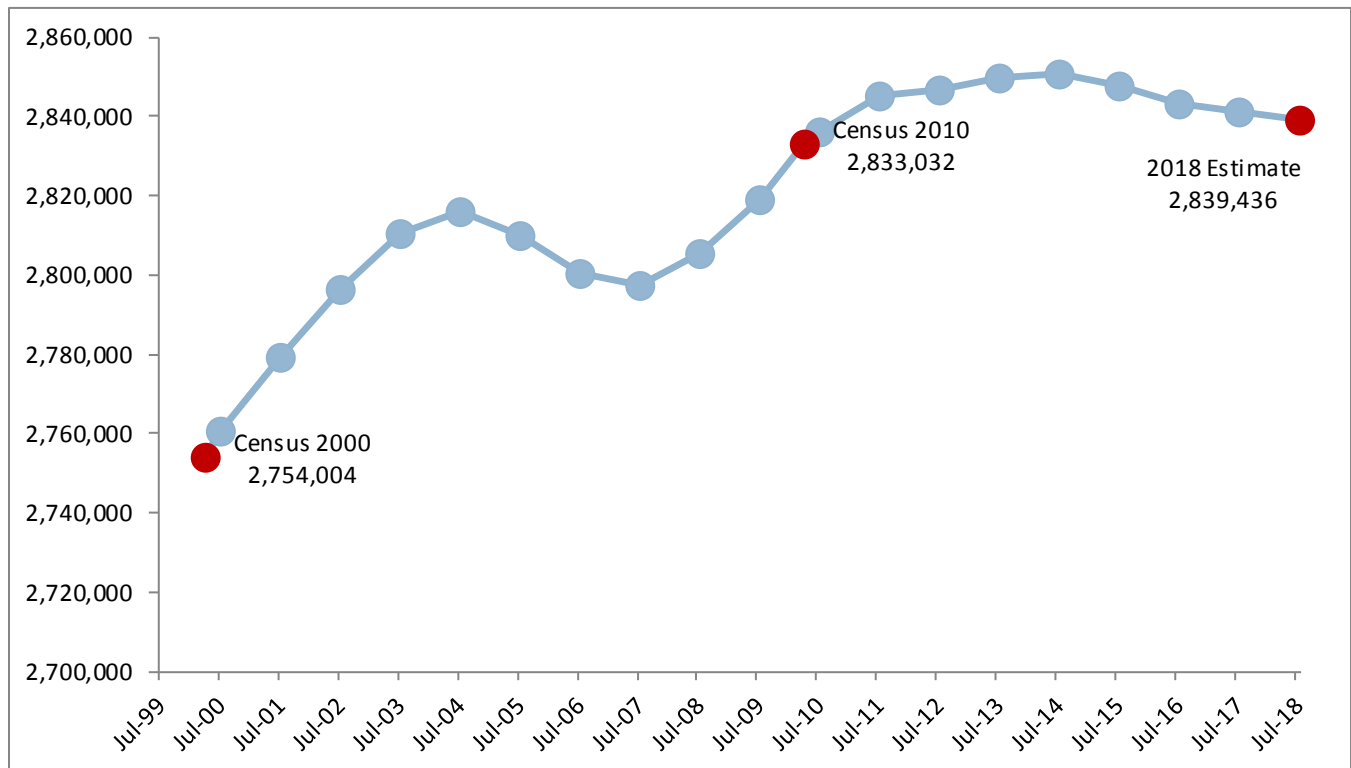


Figure 23: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Long Island

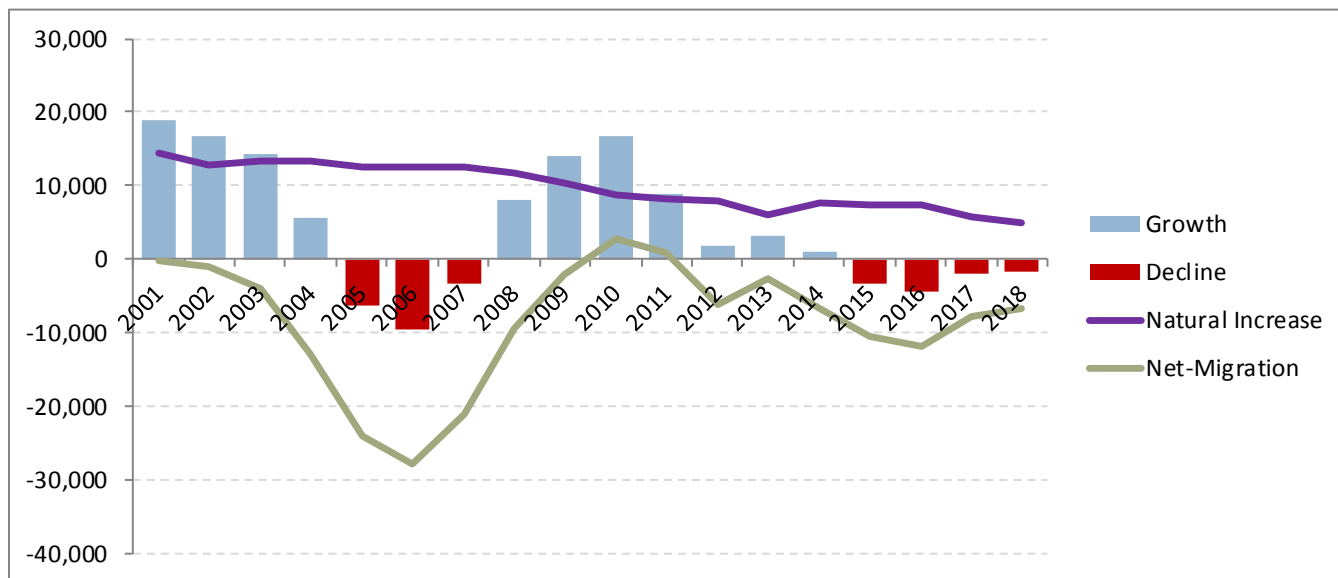


Figure 24: Change in population and components of change

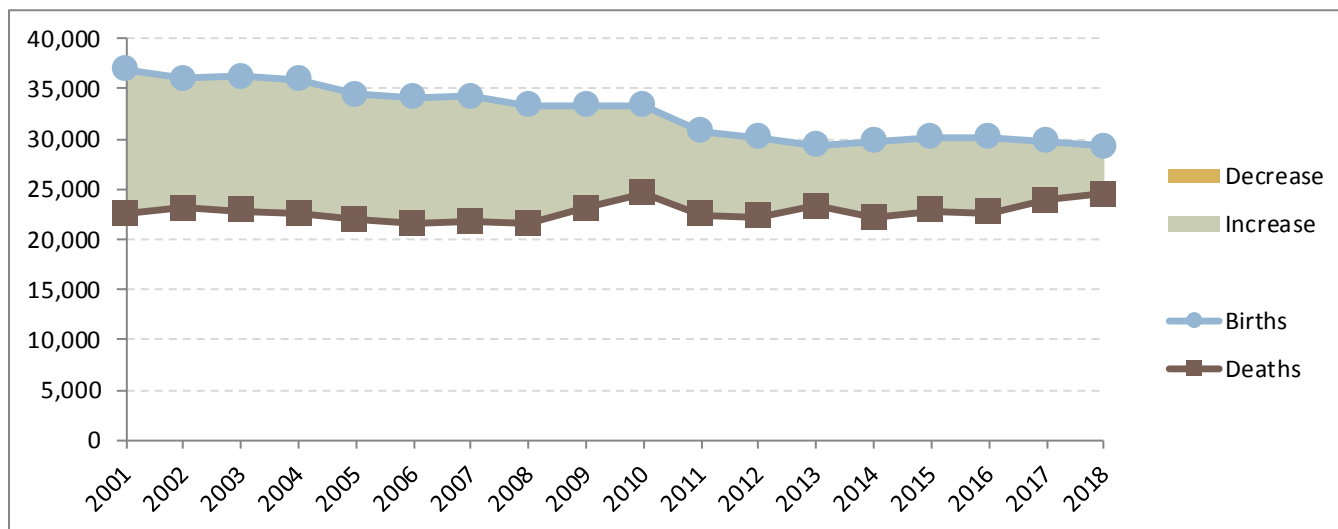


Figure 25: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

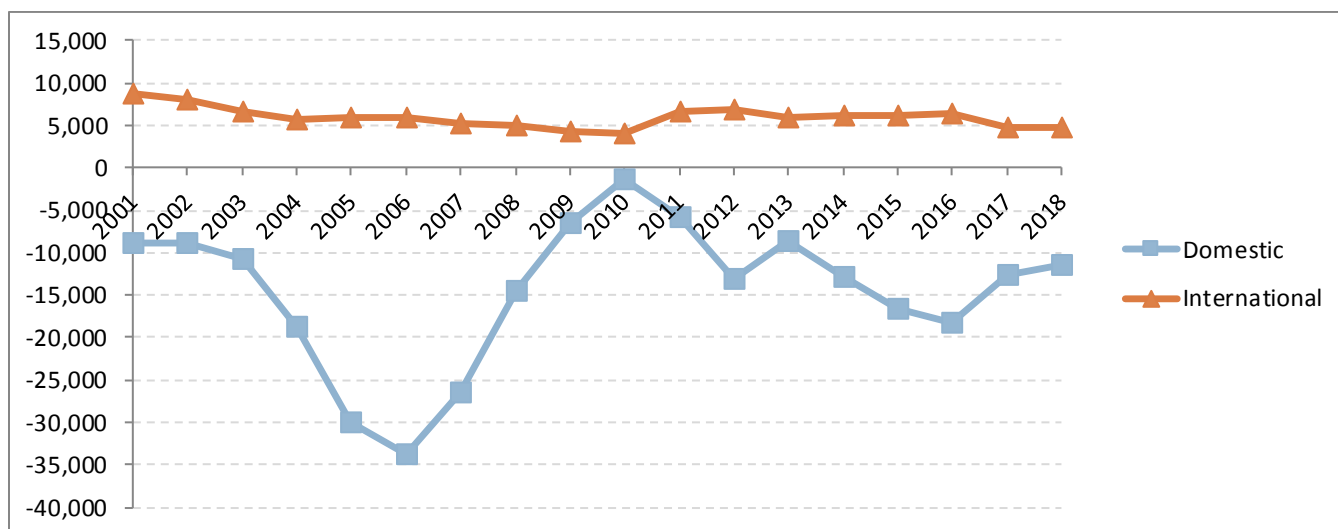


Figure 26: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Mid-Hudson

Table 12: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	2,185,030								
2001	2,204,214	19,184	0.9%	29,519	17,298	12,221	-4,240	10,080	5,840
2002	2,222,465	18,251	0.8%	29,130	17,379	11,751	-3,856	9,037	5,181
2003	2,236,884	14,419	0.6%	29,594	17,074	12,520	-6,897	7,193	296
2004	2,246,392	9,508	0.4%	29,829	17,154	12,675	-12,015	7,206	-4,809
2005	2,249,815	3,423	0.2%	28,815	16,532	12,283	-17,742	7,028	-10,714
2006	2,251,869	2,054	0.1%	28,715	16,068	12,647	-19,896	7,297	-12,599
2007	2,259,128	7,259	0.3%	29,134	16,545	12,589	-13,432	6,355	-7,077
2008	2,269,796	10,668	0.5%	28,897	16,483	12,414	-9,921	6,151	-3,770
2009	2,281,770	11,974	0.5%	28,037	17,354	10,683	-6,150	5,376	-774
2010	2,293,864	12,094	0.5%	27,348	17,881	9,467	-5,306	5,302	-4
2011	2,303,240	9,376	0.4%	26,705	16,927	9,778	-6,820	6,513	-307
2012	2,305,898	2,658	0.1%	26,157	16,706	9,451	-13,284	6,397	-6,887
2013	2,312,180	6,282	0.3%	25,948	17,504	8,444	-7,281	5,236	-2,045
2014	2,314,435	2,255	0.1%	25,952	16,848	9,104	-12,644	5,814	-6,830
2015	2,316,323	1,888	0.1%	26,791	17,150	9,641	-13,652	5,918	-7,734
2016	2,318,161	1,838	0.1%	26,376	17,269	9,107	-13,437	6,160	-7,277
2017	2,320,139	1,978	0.1%	26,095	18,518	7,577	-10,083	4,500	-5,583
2018	2,321,965	1,826	0.1%	25,902	18,969	6,933	-9,725	4,630	-5,095

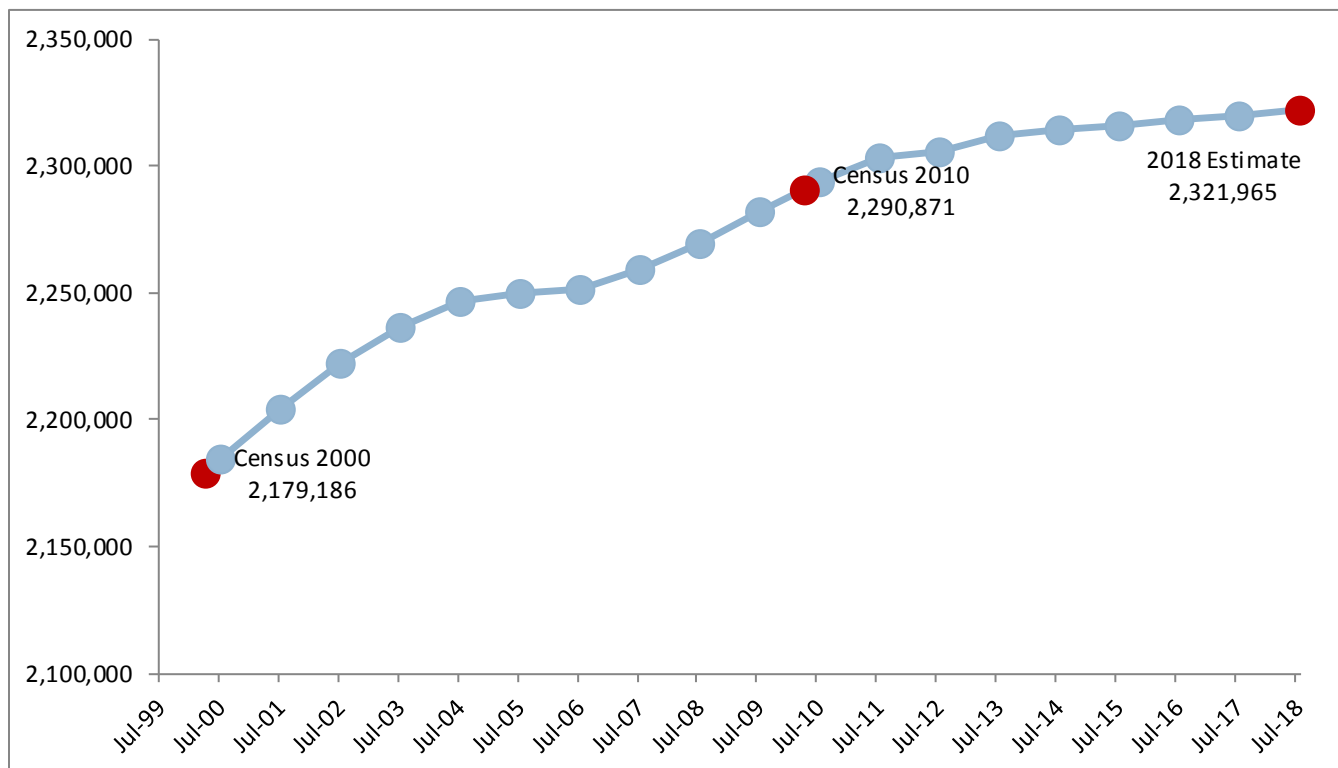


Figure 27: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mid-Hudson

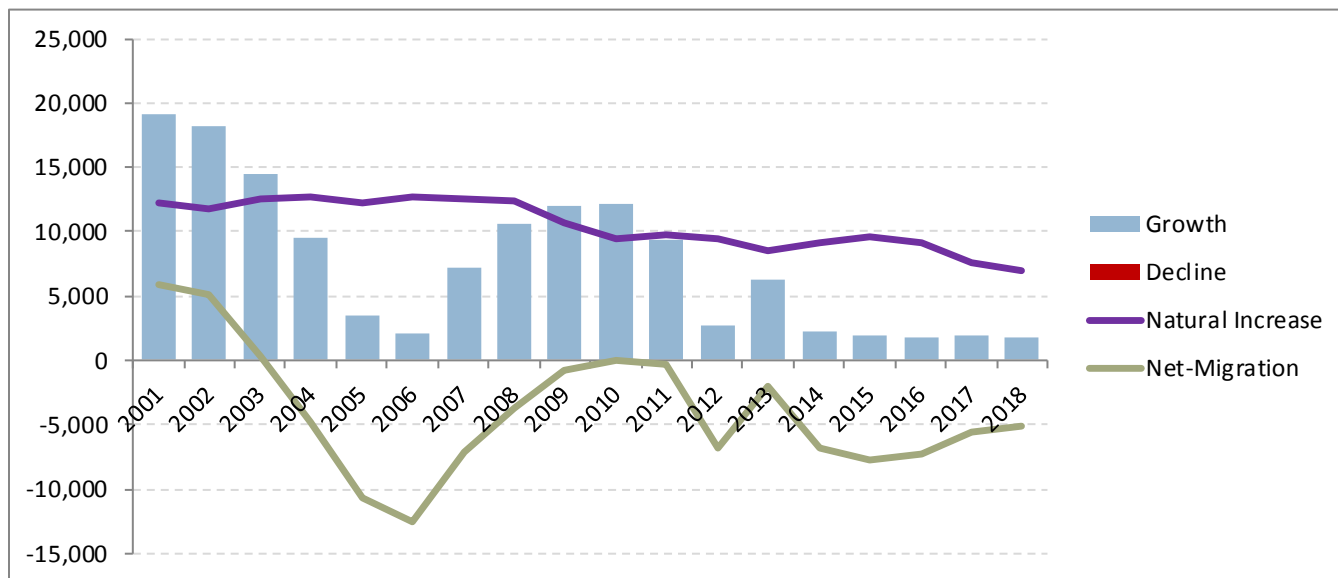


Figure 28: Change in population and components of change

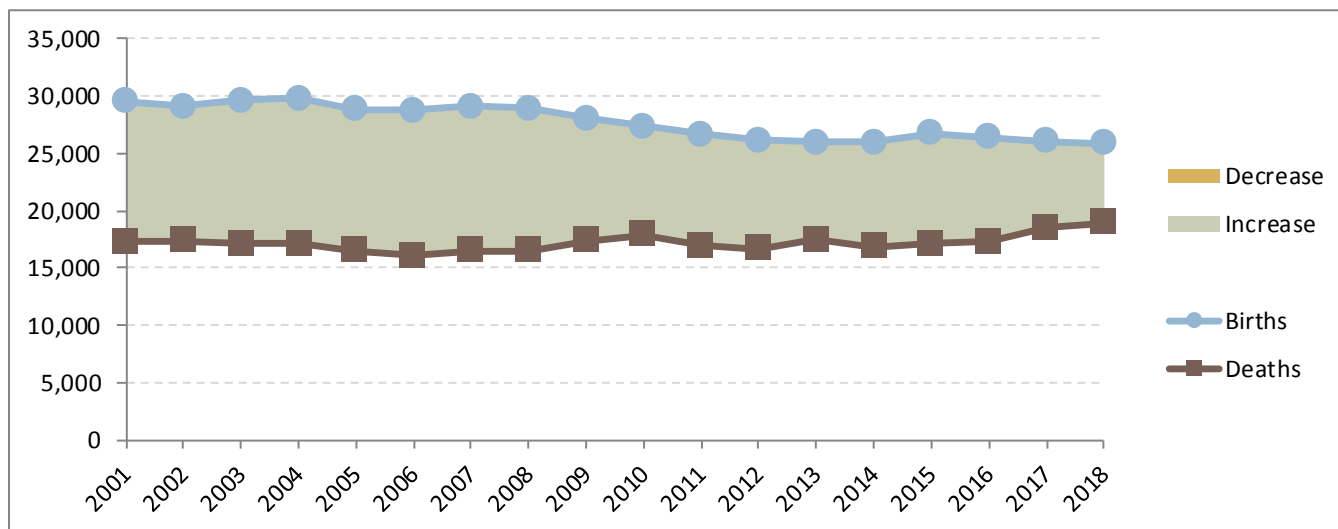


Figure 29: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

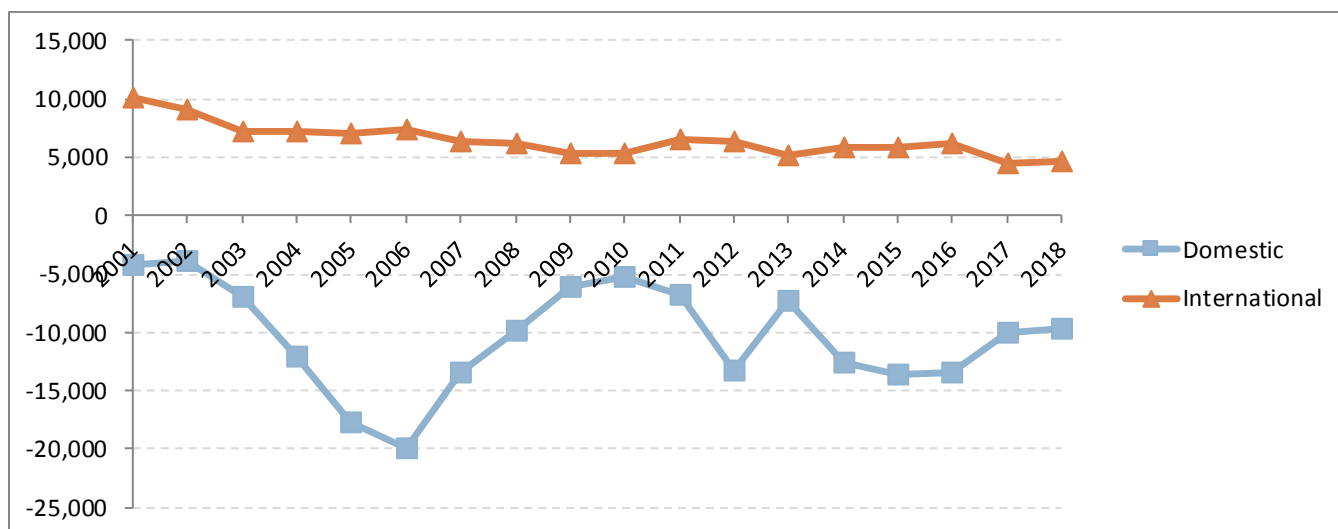


Figure 30: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Mohawk Valley

Table 13: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	497,552								
2001	496,615	-937	-0.2%	5,201	5,511	-310	-2,148	799	-1,349
2002	496,213	-402	-0.1%	5,225	5,557	-332	-1,517	675	-842
2003	497,452	1,239	0.2%	5,297	5,382	-85	5	511	516
2004	498,923	1,471	0.3%	5,299	5,489	-190	265	523	788
2005	498,983	60	0.0%	5,238	5,226	12	-1,318	470	-848
2006	499,003	20	0.0%	5,189	5,203	-14	-1,419	528	-891
2007	499,926	923	0.2%	5,433	5,064	369	-829	455	-374
2008	499,872	-54	-0.0%	5,302	5,170	132	-1,626	462	-1,164
2009	499,615	-257	-0.1%	5,184	5,265	-81	-1,539	384	-1,155
2010	499,936	321	0.1%	4,869	5,138	-269	-515	394	-121
2011	498,177	-1,759	-0.4%	5,235	5,234	1	-2,520	759	-1,761
2012	496,453	-1,724	-0.3%	5,229	5,139	90	-2,616	800	-1,816
2013	494,853	-1,600	-0.3%	5,242	5,465	-223	-2,140	780	-1,360
2014	492,352	-2,501	-0.5%	5,206	5,099	107	-3,516	887	-2,629
2015	489,172	-3,180	-0.6%	5,111	5,459	-348	-3,709	866	-2,843
2016	487,030	-2,142	-0.4%	5,034	5,300	-266	-2,752	882	-1,870
2017	486,468	-562	-0.1%	4,881	5,120	-239	-1,049	744	-305
2018	485,302	-1,166	-0.2%	4,785	5,205	-420	-1,605	872	-733

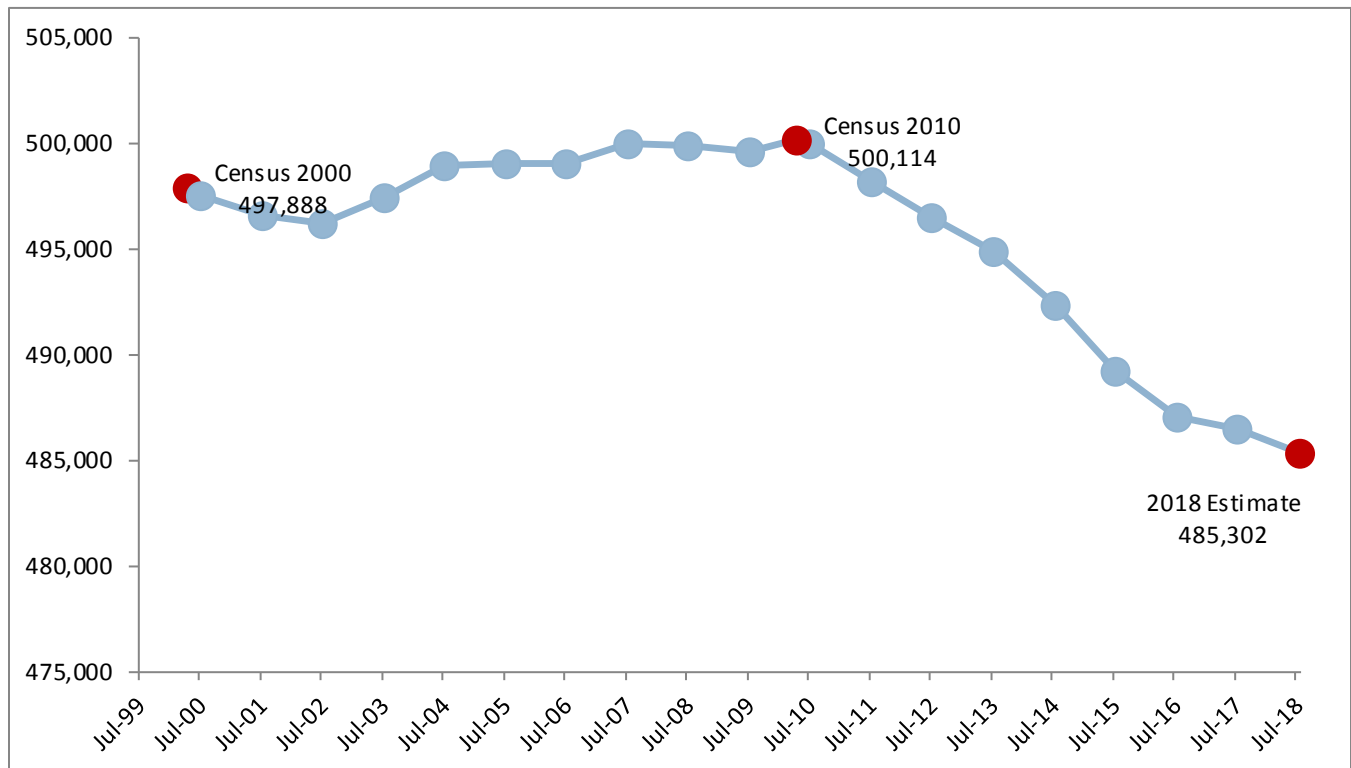


Figure 31: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mohawk Valley

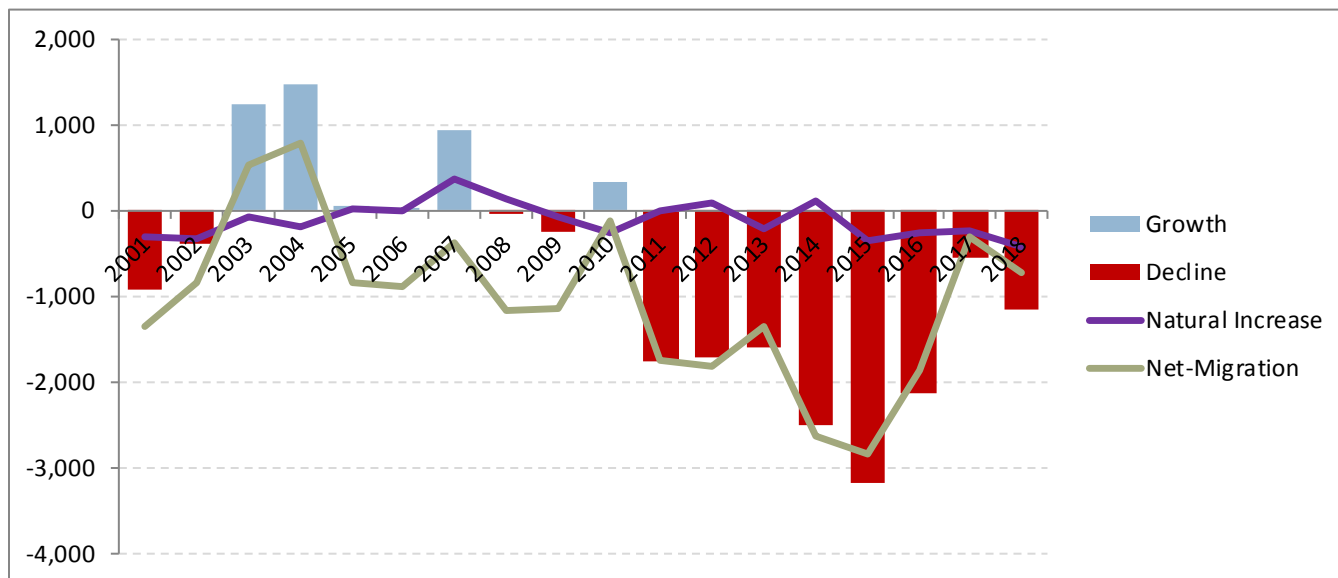


Figure 32: Change in population and components of change

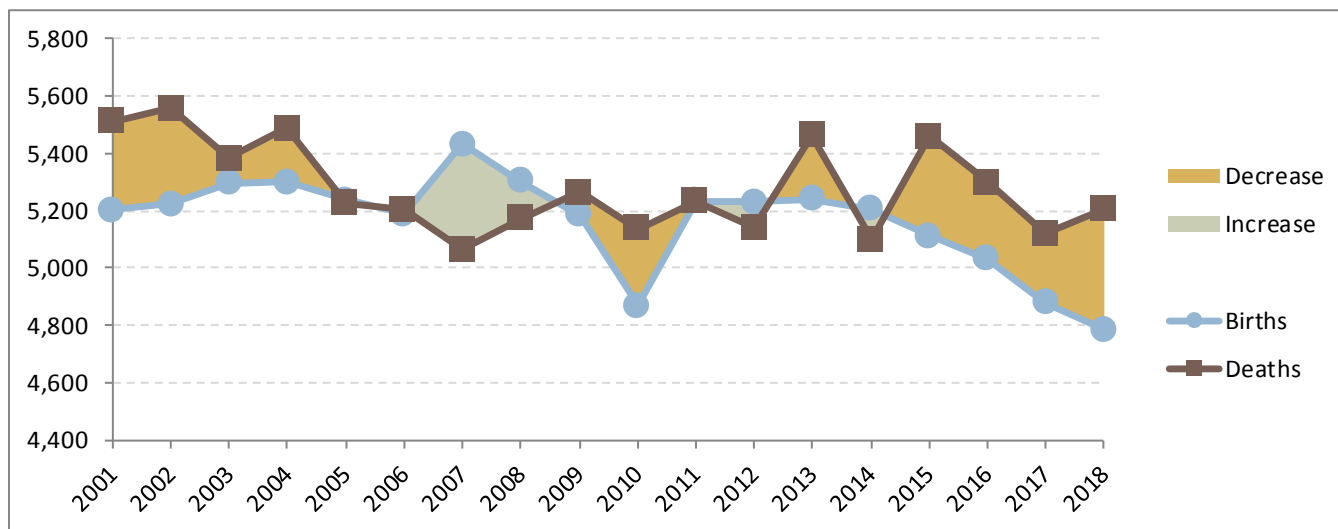


Figure 33: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

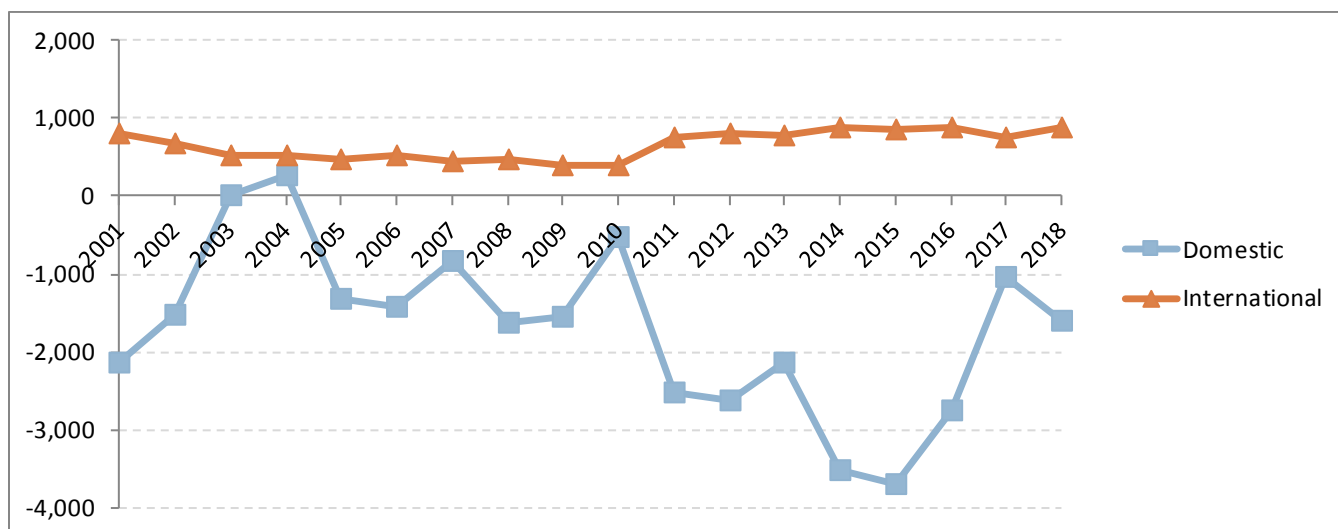


Figure 34: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – New York City

Table 14: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	8,017,608								
2001	8,059,813	42,205	0.5%	120,660	59,249	61,411	-127,011	93,547	-33,464
2002	8,072,000	12,187	0.2%	119,130	60,194	58,936	-146,799	85,543	-61,256
2003	8,068,073	-3,927	-0.0%	118,493	58,190	60,303	-151,725	72,261	-79,464
2004	8,043,366	-24,707	-0.3%	119,850	57,379	62,471	-163,547	62,566	-100,981
2005	8,013,368	-29,998	-0.4%	118,046	56,894	61,152	-170,291	63,806	-106,485
2006	7,993,906	-19,462	-0.2%	117,389	54,242	63,147	-164,370	64,748	-99,622
2007	8,013,775	19,869	0.2%	122,027	54,329	67,698	-122,149	58,385	-63,764
2008	8,068,195	54,420	0.7%	123,531	53,984	69,547	-88,618	55,749	-32,869
2009	8,131,574	63,379	0.8%	121,049	56,836	64,213	-69,841	49,597	-20,244
2010	8,190,355	58,781	0.7%	118,752	58,654	60,098	-70,233	48,204	-22,029
2011	8,272,963	82,608	1.0%	120,504	52,308	68,196	-49,471	63,801	14,330
2012	8,348,032	75,069	0.9%	118,510	50,820	67,690	-57,079	64,663	7,584
2013	8,398,739	50,707	0.6%	119,143	53,245	65,898	-71,314	56,240	-15,074
2014	8,437,387	38,648	0.5%	117,033	52,833	64,200	-86,229	60,566	-25,663
2015	8,468,181	30,794	0.4%	117,618	53,946	63,672	-93,190	60,129	-33,061
2016	8,475,976	7,795	0.1%	115,961	53,168	62,793	-118,391	63,223	-55,168
2017	8,438,271	-37,705	-0.4%	112,855	59,275	53,580	-139,662	48,193	-91,469
2018	8,398,748	-39,523	-0.5%	110,995	62,912	48,083	-137,191	49,379	-87,812

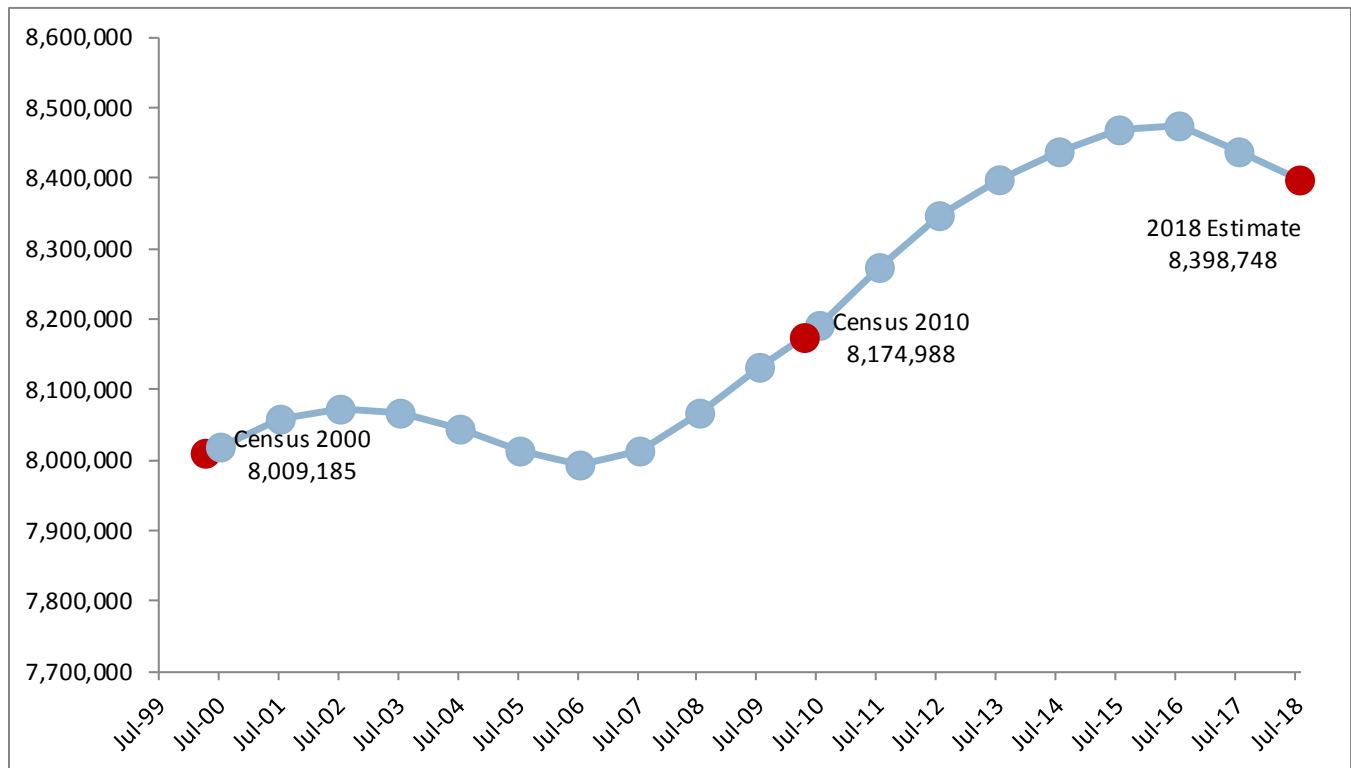


Figure 35: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York City

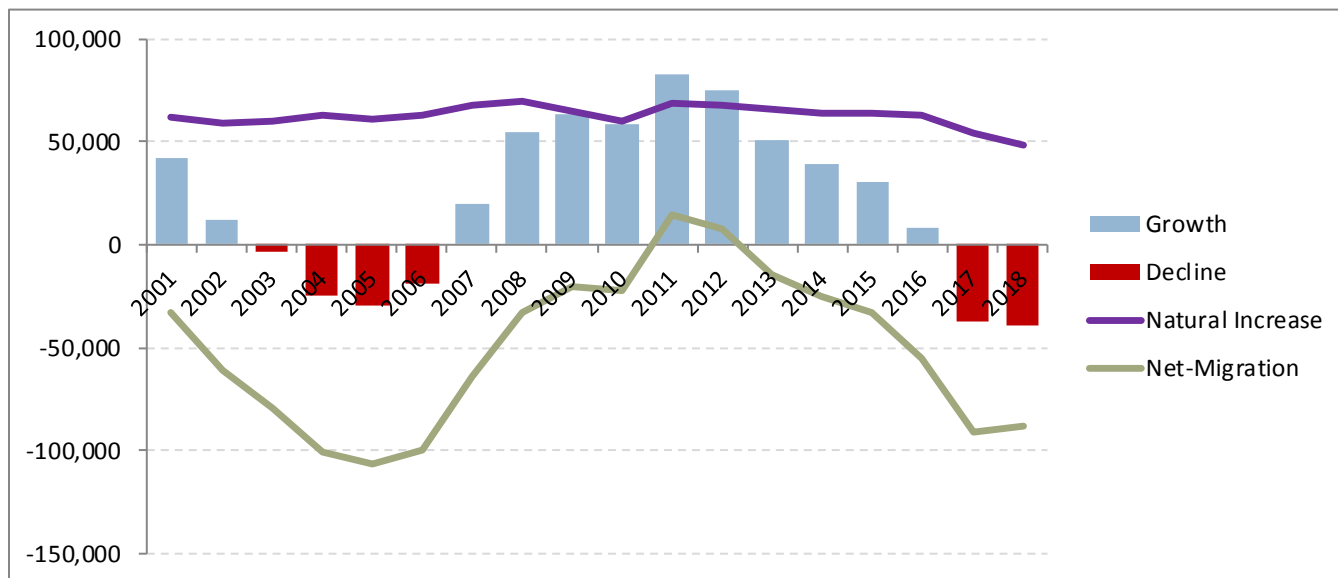


Figure 36: Change in population and components of change

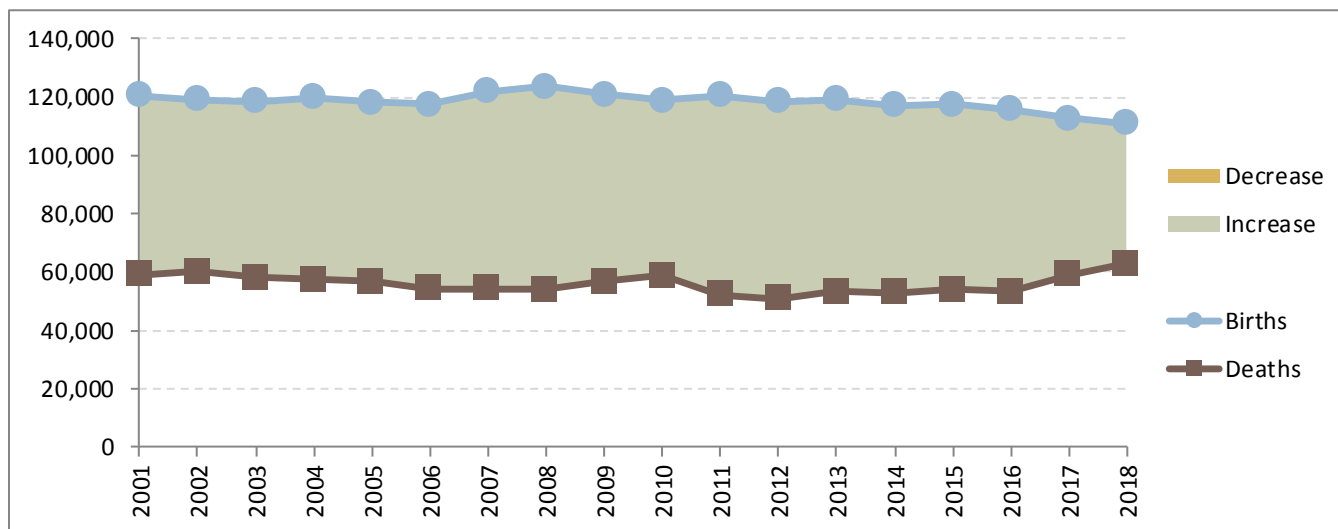


Figure 37: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

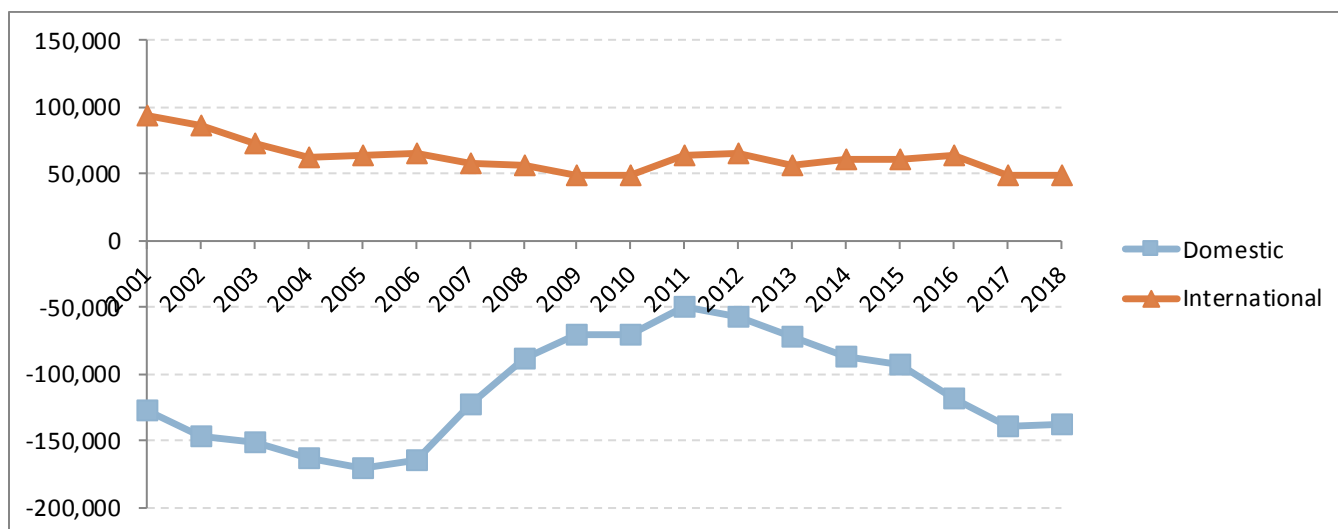


Figure 38: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – North Country

Table 15: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	425,866								
2001	425,320	-546	-0.1%	4,844	3,760	1,084	-3,083	187	-2,896
2002	425,080	-240	-0.1%	4,819	3,781	1,038	-2,321	-325	-2,646
2003	425,406	326	0.1%	4,794	3,720	1,074	-697	-1,315	-2,012
2004	425,506	100	0.0%	4,861	3,706	1,155	-3,202	808	-2,394
2005	429,769	4,263	1.0%	4,832	3,733	1,099	1,598	66	1,664
2006	430,742	973	0.2%	5,054	3,535	1,519	-2,372	461	-1,911
2007	432,411	1,669	0.4%	5,111	3,749	1,362	-1,101	18	-1,083
2008	432,231	-180	-0.0%	5,162	3,715	1,447	-3,134	217	-2,917
2009	432,561	330	0.1%	5,068	3,700	1,368	-2,222	85	-2,137
2010	433,431	870	0.2%	4,584	3,694	890	-1,704	314	-1,390
2011	434,399	968	0.2%	5,367	3,685	1,682	-1,179	477	-702
2012	436,975	2,576	0.6%	5,416	3,791	1,625	-575	1,545	970
2013	433,625	-3,350	-0.8%	5,492	3,782	1,710	-5,978	826	-5,152
2014	432,106	-1,519	-0.4%	5,232	3,582	1,650	-3,878	683	-3,195
2015	427,486	-4,620	-1.1%	5,219	3,742	1,477	-7,080	906	-6,174
2016	422,911	-4,575	-1.1%	5,047	3,711	1,336	-6,483	545	-5,938
2017	421,204	-1,707	-0.4%	4,781	3,822	959	-2,940	271	-2,669
2018	418,971	-2,233	-0.5%	4,764	4,001	763	-3,115	125	-2,990

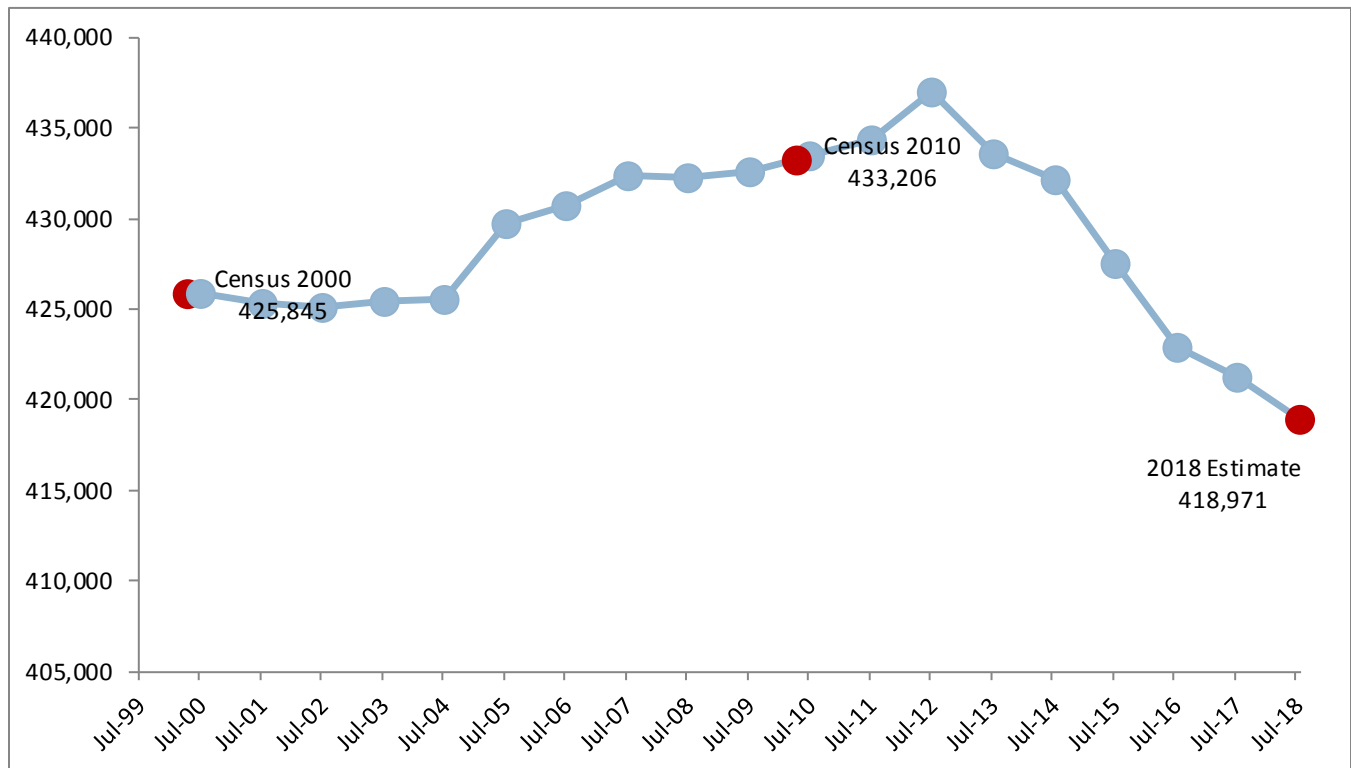


Figure 39: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – North Country

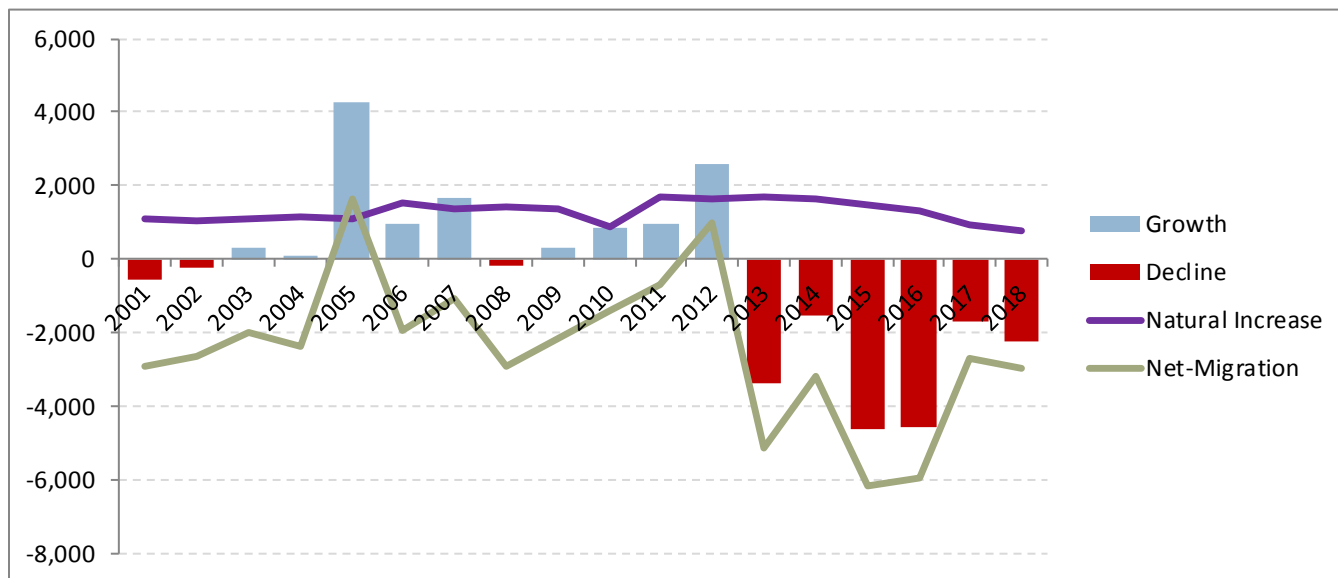


Figure 40: Change in population and components of change

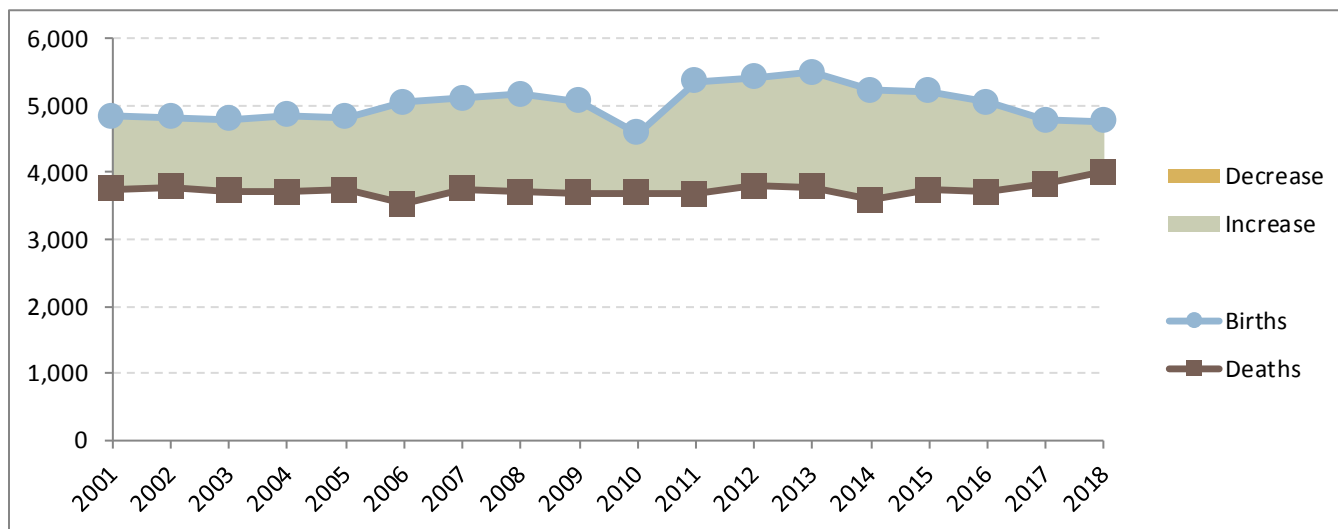


Figure 41: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

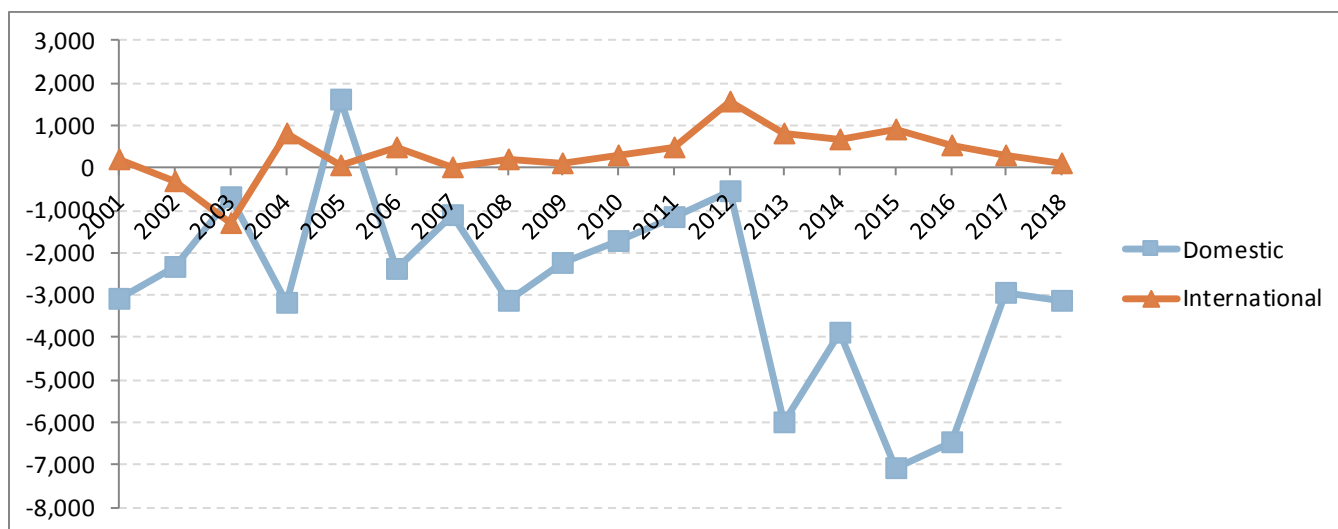


Figure 42: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Southern Tier

Table 16: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	657,076								
2001	658,089	1,013	0.2%	7,168	6,456	712	-1,987	1,237	-750
2002	659,903	1,814	0.3%	6,975	6,288	687	-1,114	1,110	-4
2003	659,800	-103	-0.0%	6,916	6,441	475	-2,668	949	-1,719
2004	659,510	-290	-0.0%	6,946	6,306	640	-3,008	862	-2,146
2005	657,660	-1,850	-0.3%	6,792	6,357	435	-4,374	850	-3,524
2006	657,711	51	0.0%	6,578	6,073	505	-2,556	864	-1,692
2007	658,147	436	0.1%	7,070	6,301	769	-2,346	781	-1,565
2008	658,472	325	0.0%	7,021	6,410	611	-2,380	762	-1,618
2009	658,685	213	0.0%	6,465	6,357	108	-1,789	681	-1,108
2010	657,740	-945	-0.1%	6,191	6,196	-5	-3,118	687	-2,431
2011	656,220	-1,520	-0.2%	6,669	6,489	180	-3,047	1,332	-1,715
2012	655,303	-917	-0.1%	6,779	6,288	491	-2,819	1,423	-1,396
2013	653,263	-2,040	-0.3%	6,721	6,403	318	-3,565	1,209	-2,356
2014	649,872	-3,391	-0.5%	6,557	6,334	223	-5,093	1,421	-3,672
2015	645,153	-4,719	-0.7%	6,649	6,615	34	-6,227	1,433	-4,794
2016	640,387	-4,766	-0.7%	6,321	6,333	-12	-6,242	1,475	-4,767
2017	636,145	-4,242	-0.7%	6,090	6,554	-464	-4,924	1,138	-3,786
2018	633,037	-3,108	-0.5%	6,049	6,493	-444	-3,824	1,158	-2,666

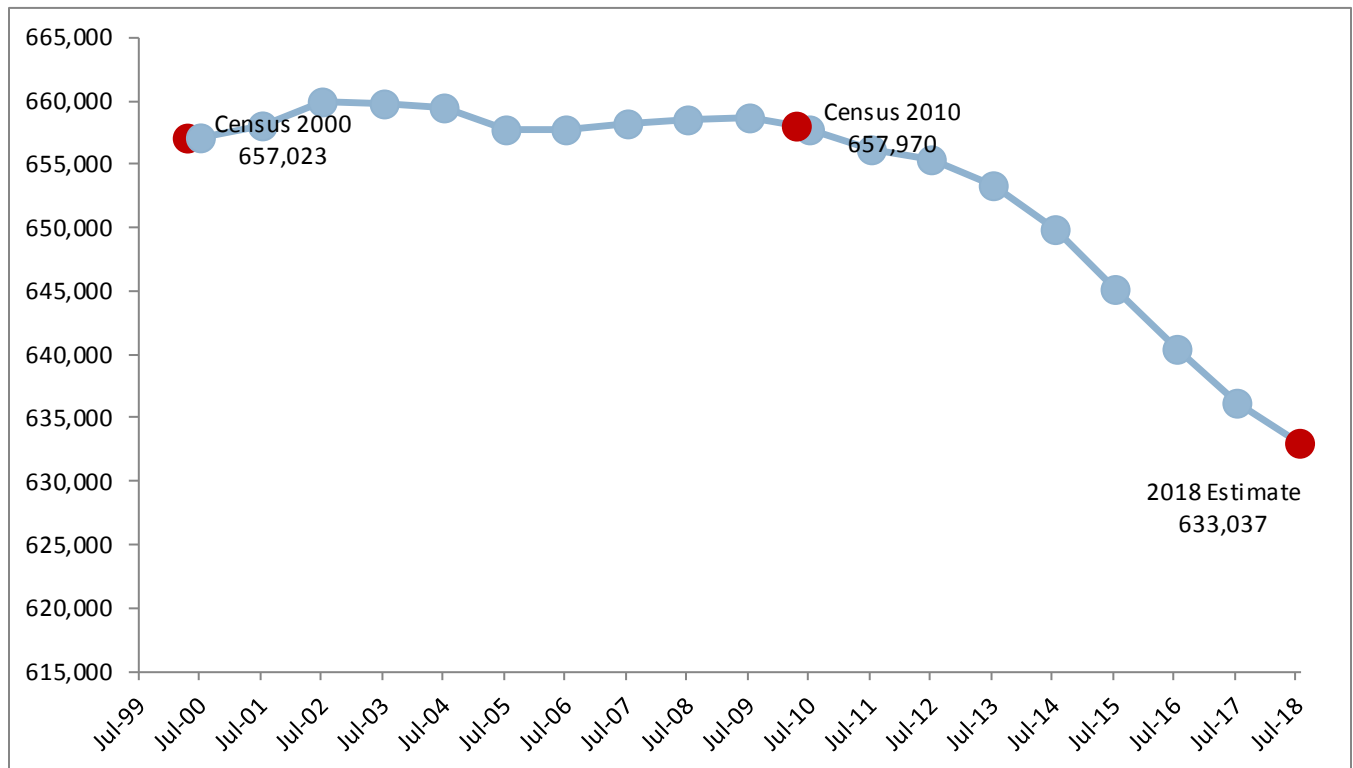


Figure 43: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Southern Tier

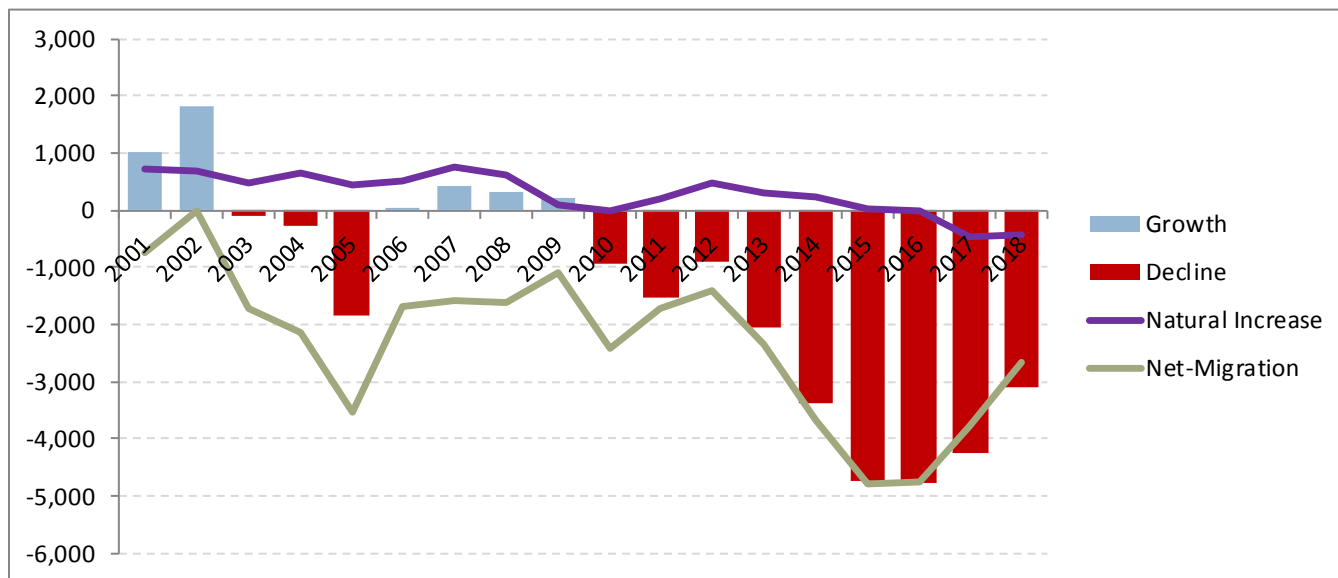


Figure 44: Change in population and components of change

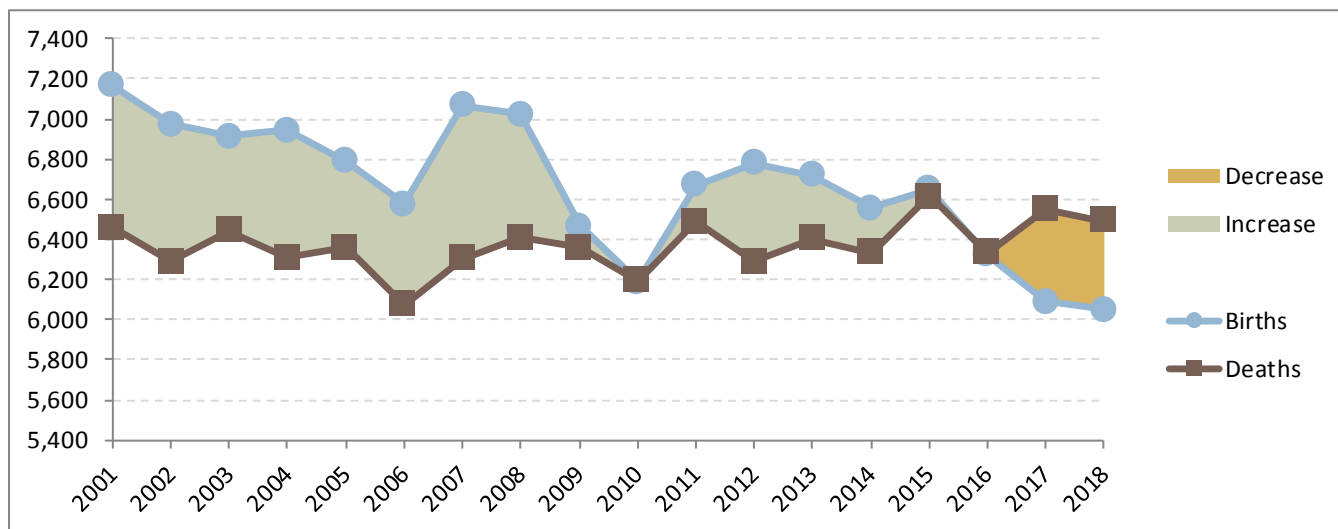


Figure 45: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

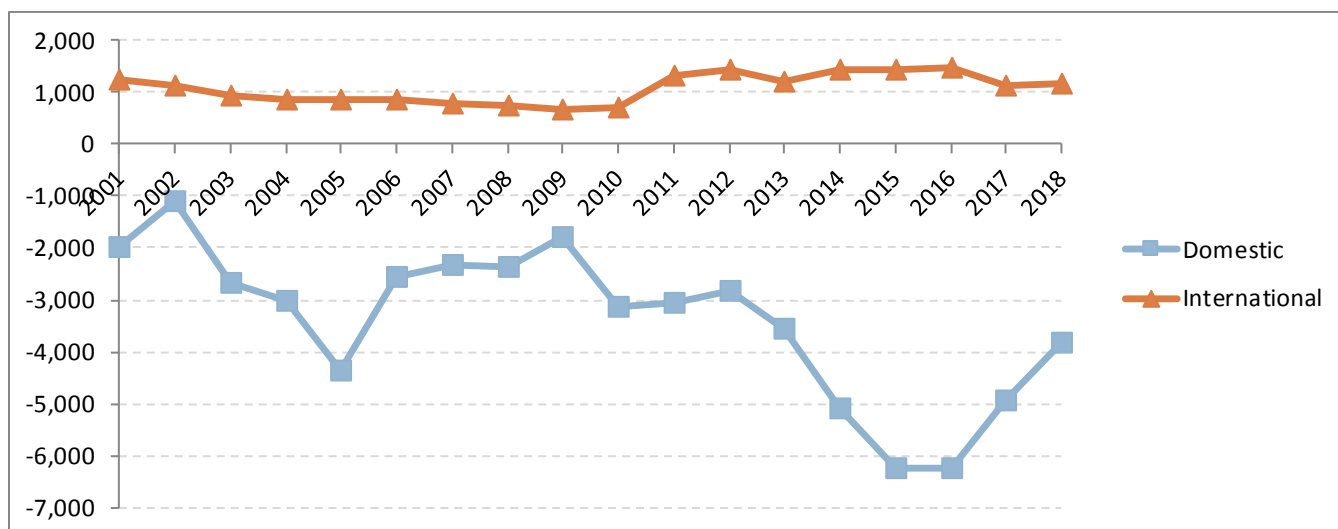


Figure 46: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Western New York

Table 17: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
		Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	1,442,399								
2001	1,437,222	-5,177	-0.4%	16,716	15,328	1,388	-8,716	1,490	-7,226
2002	1,433,339	-3,883	-0.3%	16,134	15,261	873	-6,838	1,296	-5,542
2003	1,431,005	-2,334	-0.2%	16,143	15,296	847	-5,037	978	-4,059
2004	1,426,419	-4,586	-0.3%	15,794	14,974	820	-7,395	998	-6,397
2005	1,416,509	-9,910	-0.7%	15,149	15,093	56	-11,991	937	-11,054
2006	1,408,053	-8,456	-0.6%	14,942	14,113	829	-11,542	1,118	-10,424
2007	1,403,294	-4,759	-0.3%	15,400	14,592	808	-7,547	921	-6,626
2008	1,401,531	-1,763	-0.1%	15,256	14,583	673	-4,612	948	-3,664
2009	1,400,034	-1,497	-0.1%	14,836	14,663	173	-3,656	780	-2,876
2010	1,399,539	-495	-0.0%	14,611	14,545	66	-2,868	782	-2,086
2011	1,398,260	-1,279	-0.1%	14,800	14,919	-119	-3,815	2,758	-1,057
2012	1,395,447	-2,813	-0.2%	14,787	14,370	417	-6,195	3,025	-3,170
2013	1,394,733	-714	-0.1%	15,027	14,876	151	-3,609	2,865	-744
2014	1,393,197	-1,536	-0.1%	15,031	14,618	413	-5,124	3,288	-1,836
2015	1,388,818	-4,379	-0.3%	15,404	15,166	238	-7,846	3,267	-4,579
2016	1,384,110	-4,708	-0.3%	15,012	14,910	102	-8,151	3,357	-4,794
2017	1,382,202	-1,908	-0.1%	14,481	14,908	-427	-4,283	2,838	-1,445
2018	1,381,361	-841	-0.1%	14,361	14,951	-590	-3,491	3,285	-206

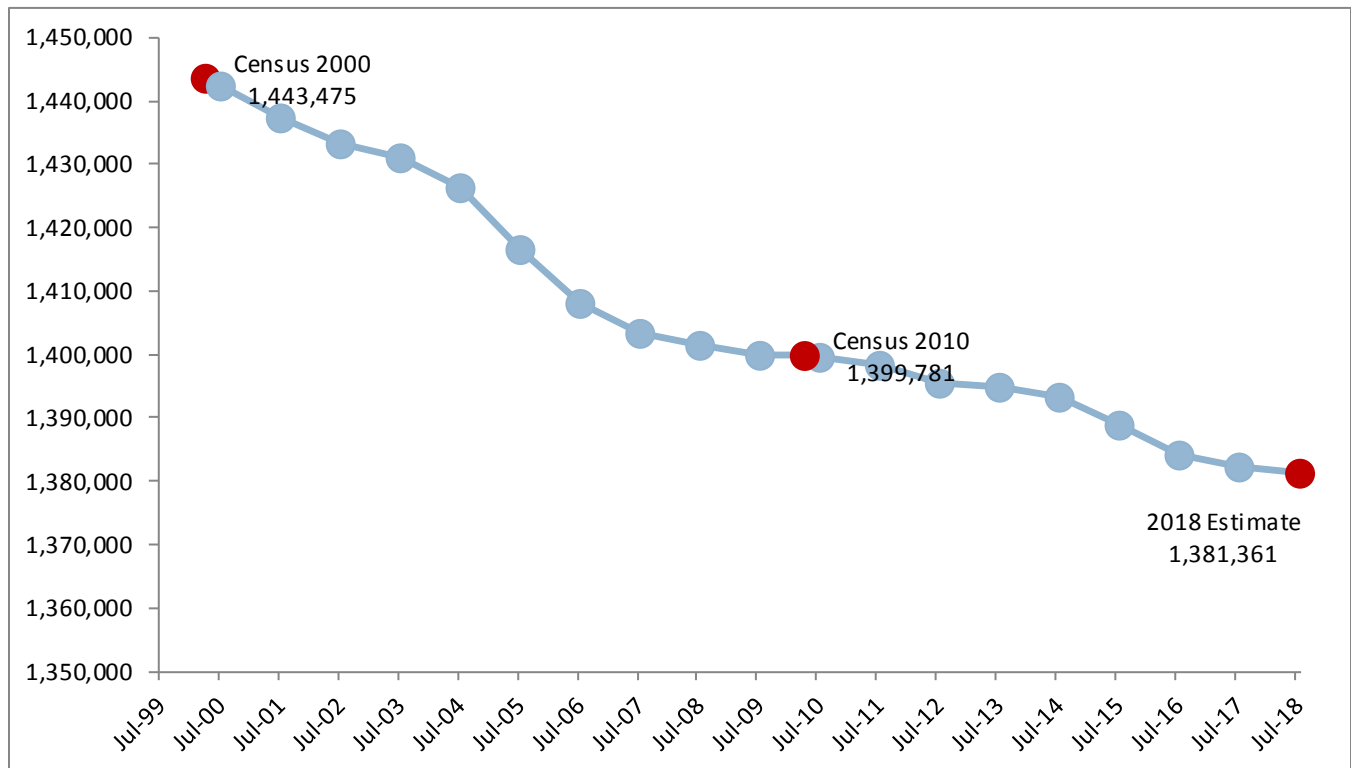


Figure 47: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Western New York

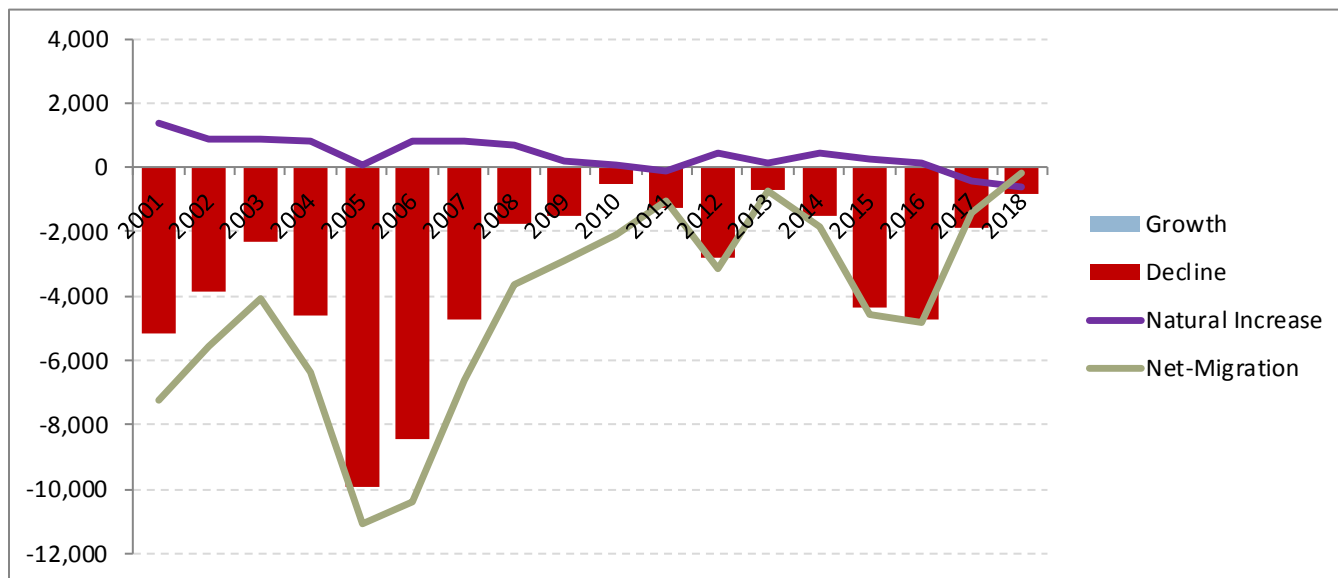


Figure 48: Change in population and components of change

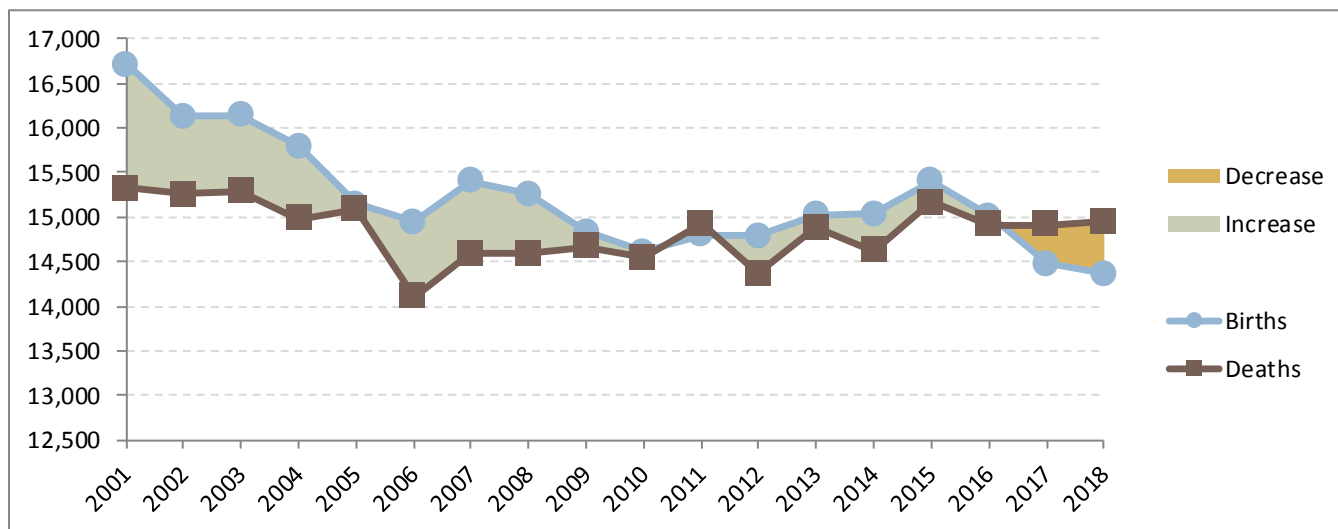


Figure 49: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

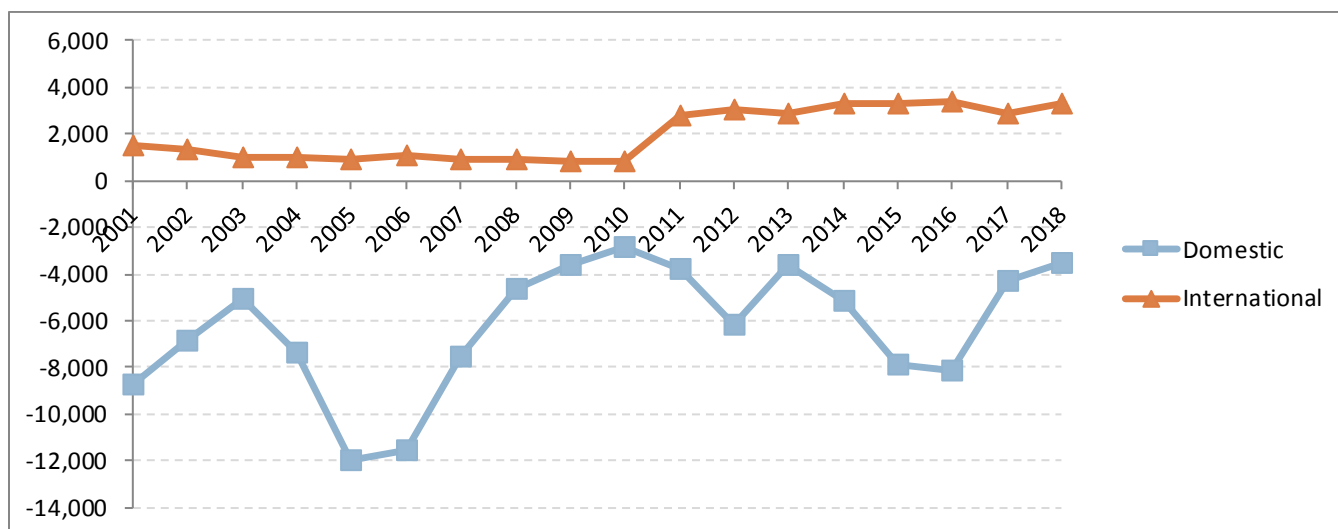
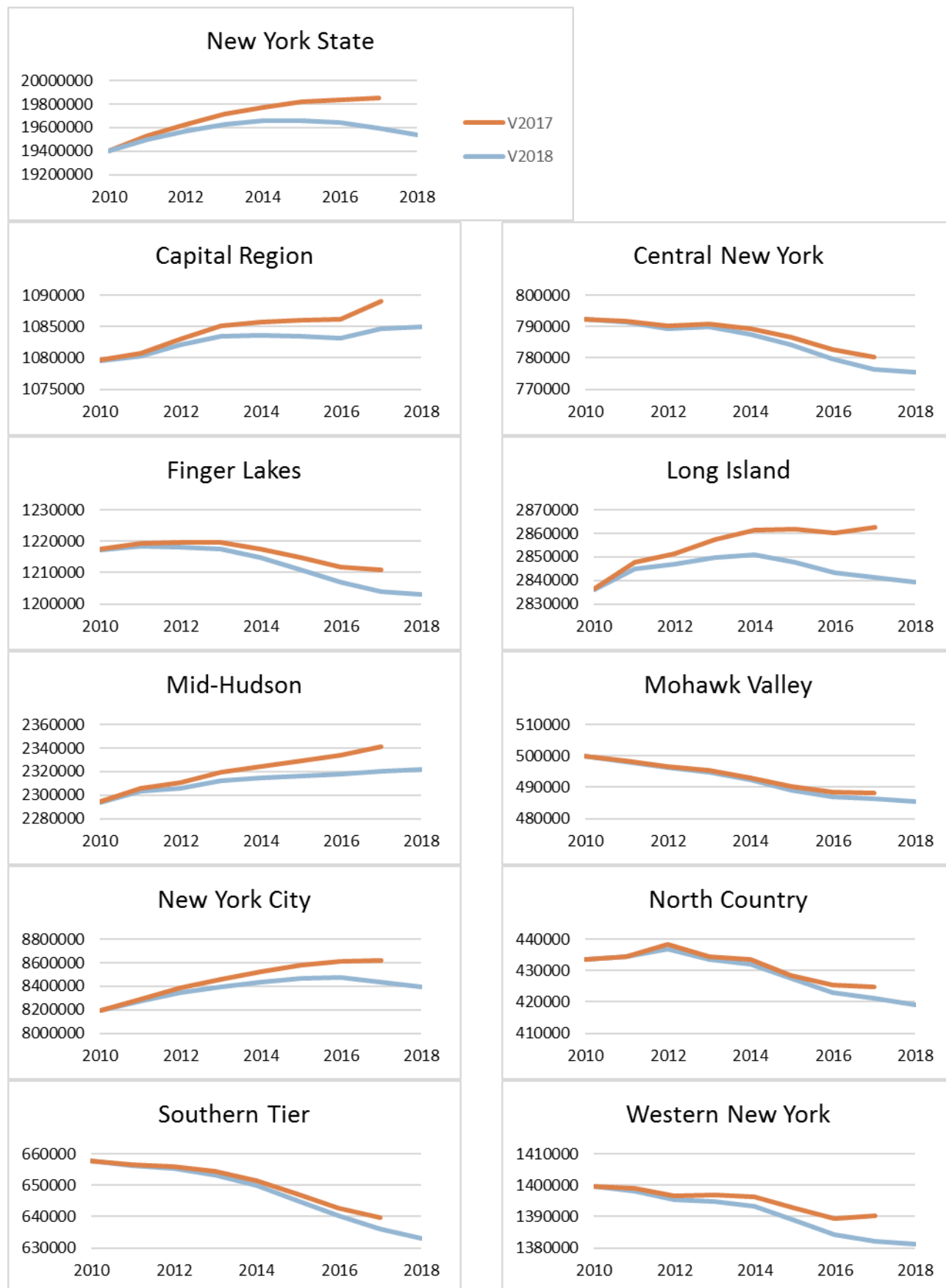


Figure 50: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix E: Vintage 2017 compared to Vintage 2018



Appendix F: Sources

Data

Current Estimates data (Vintage 2018)

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.html>

Intercensal Estimates (population totals, 2000 – 2010)

<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-counties.html>

Evaluation Estimates (components, 2000-2010)

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates.html>

Methodology

Vintage 2018 State and County Population Estimates Methodology

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2010-2018/2018-natstcopr-meth.pdf>

More analyses, other publications, projections and additional trends can be found at our web site:

<https://pad.human.cornell.edu/>