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2021 County and Economic Development Regions Population Estimates

Analysis of the US Census Bureau
Vintage 2021
Total County Population Estimates

Program on Applied Demographics

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Introduction

On March 22, 2022 the U.S. Census Bureau released the County population estimates for Vintage 2021, with data available for April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2021. This report highlights some of these estimates and results at both the county and Economic Development Region level. We further split changes in population into components of change: natural increase and net-migration. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, while net-migration is the result of people moving in- and out of an area. We also explore changes in population due to net international and domestic migration.

In this data we begin to see impacts of the SARS COVID-19 virus, declared a pandemic in the United States on March 11, 2020. The Coronavirus pandemic has caused unprecedented changes around the world, including over 79 million cases and almost one million deaths in the U.S. alone as of March 7, 2022. Thus, the usual patterns of births, deaths, and migration have been undoubtedly impacted. This data release allows us to situate observed county and regional population change in a COVID context. We discuss the methodology for the estimates provided in this report in the next section, including some unique limitations brought on by the pandemic.

Highlights:

- Eight out of ten regions lost population between April 1, 2020 and July 1, 2021. Only the Capital and Mid-Hudson regions showed very small increases. Of the 62 counties in New York, 46 lost population since the last Census.
- Diverging from past years, eight regions experienced natural decreases in population. Since the most recent Census, New York City and the Mid-Hudson were the only regions with positive natural increases (more births than deaths). Only ten of 62 counties in New York gained population due to natural increase during this period.
- The state lost almost 400 thousand people between April 1st 2020 and July 1st 2021 due to more people moving out than moving in (negative net migration). Of the ten regions in New York State, only the Capital region gained population due to more people moving in than moving out. Over half (36) of the counties in New York lost population due to migration since the last Census.
- However, in the most recent year (July 2020-2021), both the Capital and North Country regions experienced positive net domestic migration (more people moving in than out within the U.S.). Almost half (30) of the counties in New York experienced positive net domestic migration during this period.
- New York City lost almost 350 thousand people between July 2020 and 2021 due to outflow from the city into other domestic locations. The remaining seven regions also lost population due to net domestic migration in the most recent year, but these losses were less sizeable than they have been in past estimates.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a number of visible impacts on New York's population.

- All regions experienced a rise in deaths and a fall in births between the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 periods.
- Net international migration decreased slightly from the previous period but remained positive for all regions and most counties (all but two).

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- Domestic migration dropped sharply in New York City from the levels reported in previous periods. Though all regions in past estimates lost population due to domestic migration, from July 2020 to 2021 two regions experienced positive domestic migration (Capital and North Country regions), while the remaining regions saw smaller losses due to domestic migration than in previous years.

This paper starts with a high level overview of the methodology underlying these estimates. It then examines estimated population change and the components of change for the Economic regions, and later on highlights observations on the County level.

Appendix A shows maps with percentage change at 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. Resources can be found in Appendix E.

Methodology

Vintage 2021 estimates (covering April 1, 2020 – July 1, 2021)

Estimates

The idea behind the population estimates as produced by the U.S. Census Bureau is that if we know the population size at a certain point in time, and we know the change in population between that point in time and another point in the future, we can then calculate the population size at that future point in time.

The latest Census count is generally used as the population size at the starting point. Estimates of births, deaths and population moving in and out of the area determine the estimated change in population.

2020 Base population

When these estimates were produced, the Census Bureau had released only part of the data collected during the 2020 Decennial Census. The full estimate production requires yet unreleased data by age, and additional data to be able to create a so-called modified race dataset. This is necessary because the population estimates do not contain estimates for “Other race”. Census race data has to be modified to reclassify the people that were indicated as being of “Other race” into the official OMB categories.

Instead of depending solely on the 2020 Census counts for the base population, this estimates series uses the results from the 2020 population estimates (based on 2010 forward) and uses the age distribution from the Demographic Analyses and the total counts from the 2020 Redistricting files as controls.

Births and deaths

To estimate the number births and deaths, the Census Bureau uses data collected from the State Health departments and from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This data is based on information from the Birth and Death certificates.

Processing the Birth and Death certificates takes time, especially because the data is collected by place of occurrence but needs to be allocated to a place of residence in order to be processed. For the population estimates this means that the number of births and deaths in the most recent years is often not, or only partly, based on administrative data. Gaps in the data are filled by extrapolation of the most recent data.

County data for births and deaths were not yet available for 2020 and 2021 at the time of the production of these estimates, and because of the Covid-19 pandemic, they could not simply be extrapolated from the previous years. National numbers of births and deaths were used to adjust the extrapolated estimates. When more data becomes available the estimated numbers of births and deaths will be updated.

Migration

The migration component of change is further split into domestic migration and international migration. Domestic migration, or people moving within the United States, is estimated utilizing location information from successive data from tax filings and Medicare recipients. Research has showed that there was no reason to adjust this method for these estimates. However, small adjustments can be expected in future releases when the age structure of the base population is altered due to information from Census 2020.

International migration is estimated using a variety of resources. One of the main sources that informs the number reported moving into the United States is the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is also the main source used to estimate the flow of the foreign born out of the United States. Other sources used to estimate international movements include foreign population Censuses and registers, and the movement of Armed Forces.

Data collection for the 2020 ACS was halted for a few months due to the pandemic and suffered higher rates of non-response in the remaining months. The Census Bureau released experimental results from the 2020 ACS at the State level at a later date than normal, with a warning that the data was not of the same quality as other years.

To overcome this problem, the Census Bureau changed the methodology for this release and looked at the correlation between the estimated flows in recent years and the numbers of visas issued. The Census Bureau used this correlation and administrative data on the numbers of visa issued for 2020 and 2021 to estimate the international migration component.

Estimates covering 2010-2020

The previous Census Bureau estimates (Vintage 2020) covered the period April 1, 2010 through July 1, 2020 and contained annual estimates of components of change starting in 2010 and ending in 2020. After 10 years of estimating components of change, it is expected that differences exist between the estimated population in 2020 and the 2020 Census. Differences in coverage (overcount and undercount) between Census 2010 and 2020 can also contribute to the difference between estimates and the Census. For New York State the difference between the 2020 estimates and 2020 Census was substantial, as the Census counted about 820 thousand more persons than were estimated.

Intercensal estimates

After the 2020 Census results are released, the original estimates can be adjusted such that the estimates series end with the 2020 Census count. This series, called the intercensal estimates, produces estimates of the population between 2010 and 2020 that are consistent with both Census 2010 and 2020. PAD created such a series and utilized it throughout this report.

Components of change

Although the estimates of the components of change in Vintage 2020 differed from the Census, it is not possible to adjust them as the source of this difference is not known. In this report, the estimated components of change for 2010-2019 come from Vintage 2020. For the components that cover July 2019 – July 2020, this report takes $\frac{3}{4}$ of these estimates from Vintage 2020, which can be seen as an estimate for July 1, 2019 through April 1, 2020, and adds the components taken from the new Vintage which estimates change between April 1, 2020 and July 1, 2020.

State and Economic Development Regions

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

Table 1: Vintage 2021 Population Estimates by Economic Region, change since 2020 Decennial Census and change in most recent year

	Change between Census 2020 and 2021				Change between 2020 and 2021			
	Census 2020	Estimate 2021	Difference		Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021	Difference	
			Count	%			Count	%
New York State	20,201,249	19,835,913	-365,336	-1.8%	20,154,933	19,835,913	-319,020	-1.6%
Capital Region	1,106,088	1,106,274	186	0.0%	1,105,062	1,106,274	1,212	0.1%
Central New York	785,114	780,472	-4,642	-0.6%	783,712	780,472	-3,240	-0.4%
Finger Lakes	1,222,868	1,217,005	-5,863	-0.5%	1,221,150	1,217,005	-4,145	-0.3%
Long Island	2,921,694	2,917,251	-4,443	-0.2%	2,918,077	2,917,251	-826	-0.0%
Mid-Hudson	2,398,150	2,399,452	1,302	0.1%	2,396,420	2,399,452	3,032	0.1%
Mohawk Valley	483,358	480,871	-2,487	-0.5%	482,366	480,871	-1,495	-0.3%
New York City	8,804,190	8,467,513	-336,677	-3.8%	8,772,978	8,467,513	-305,465	-3.5%
North Country	421,694	420,358	-1,336	-0.3%	420,639	420,358	-281	-0.1%
Southern Tier	640,036	635,042	-4,994	-0.8%	638,319	635,042	-3,277	-0.5%
Western New York	1,418,057	1,411,675	-6,382	-0.5%	1,416,210	1,411,675	-4,535	-0.3%

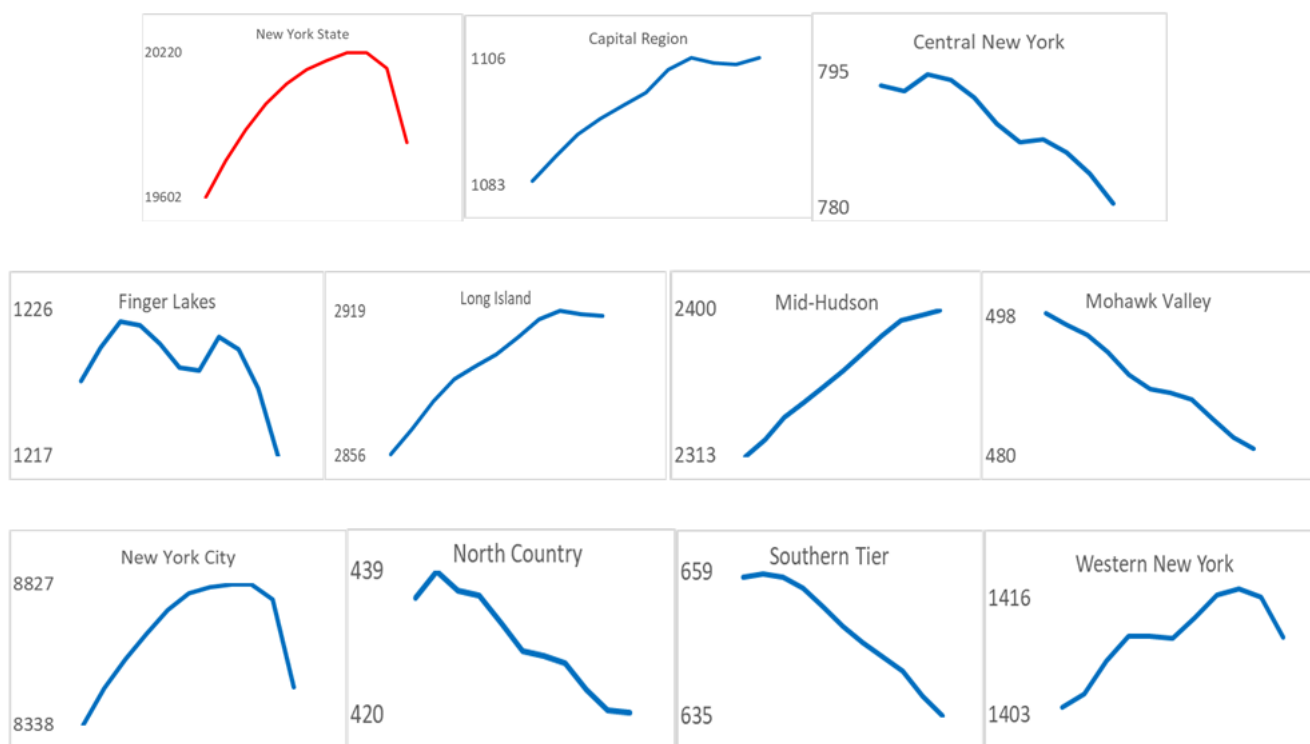
Highlights:

- On December 21st of 2021, the Census Bureau released National and State population estimates which showed that New York State lost 319,020 residents between July 1st 2020 and July 1st 2021 (a decrease of 1.6%). The population of the United States as a whole increased by 0.1% - the slowest rate of growth on record for the nation.
- Since the 2020 Census, the population in New York State declined by 365,336, representing a 1.8% decrease. The net change in the U.S. population was not far ahead, only witnessing a growth of 0.13%. The change observed for the Northeast region overall lands somewhere in between these two estimates at -0.78%.
- Most regions in New York experienced a decline in population since April 2020, with the exception of the Capital and Mid-Hudson regions which saw slight increases.
- New York City experienced the largest numerical and percentage loss of 336,677 people, or -3.8%. The Southern Tier experienced the second largest percent decrease (-0.8%), while Western New York had the second most sizeable decline in count (-6,382).
- Because of overlap in the time frames, the estimates of change in the most recent year (July 2020-2021) are quite similar to the change since the 2020 Census, as described above.

Total population: Annual population estimates

The charts below display the annual population estimates according to the latest Census release, and the intercensal estimates produced by PAD for 2010-2019.

Figure 1: Annual population estimate (*1,000) by region, (2010-2021)



Highlights:

- The population in New York State rose until 2019 when it reached a plateau, then began to decline in 2020. Between April 2020 and July 2021 the state population fell by almost 2%.
- Most regional populations both grew and fell over the past decade, with the exception of two which were continuous in their changes. The Mid-Hudson region experienced continuous growth while Mohawk Valley experienced continuous decline from 2010-2021.
- The estimate years (April 2020-July 2021) encompass multiple peaks in the COVID-19 pandemic, including summer and winter of 2020. Of the regions in New York, this period of time exhibited the most impact on the population of New York City. While New York City saw the fastest growth in 2011, it was the region with the steepest population decline (-3.8%) between 2020 and 2021.
- Appendix A displays the percent population change between Census 2020 and July 2021 by county (Map 1) and by region (Map 2).

Components of Change

Change in population can be split into two distinctive elements [components of change]:

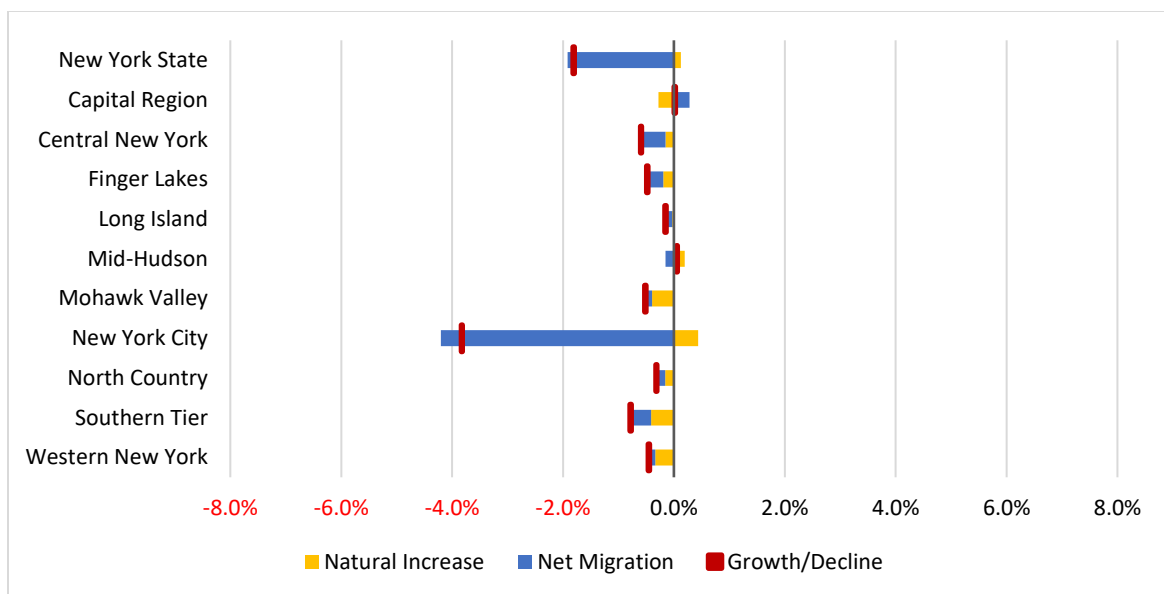
- Natural Increase- the difference between births and deaths, and
- Net Migration- the difference between the number of people moving in and number moving out of the area.

In some areas the natural increase (or decrease) is the main component in overall change, while in other areas this component is net migration.

Table 2: Components of change by Economic Region (Totals from 2020-2021)

	Census 2020	Estimate 2021	Change between Census 2020 and 2021					
			Difference		Due to Natural Increase		Due to Net-Migration	
			Count	%	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
New York State	20,201,249	19,835,913	-365,336	-1.8%	25,796	0.1%	-387,397	-1.9%
Capital Region	1,106,088	1,106,274	186	0.0%	-3,049	-0.3%	3,145	0.3%
Central New York	785,114	780,472	-4,642	-0.6%	-1,169	-0.1%	-3,570	-0.5%
Finger Lakes	1,222,868	1,217,005	-5,863	-0.5%	-2,363	-0.2%	-3,637	-0.3%
Long Island	2,921,694	2,917,251	-4,443	-0.2%	-872	-0.0%	-4,011	-0.1%
Mid-Hudson	2,398,150	2,399,452	1,302	0.1%	4,650	0.2%	-3,566	-0.1%
Mohawk Valley	483,358	480,871	-2,487	-0.5%	-1,903	-0.4%	-612	-0.1%
New York City	8,804,190	8,467,513	-336,677	-3.8%	38,564	0.4%	-370,153	-4.2%
North Country	421,694	420,358	-1,336	-0.3%	-667	-0.2%	-727	-0.2%
Southern Tier	640,036	635,042	-4,994	-0.8%	-2,633	-0.4%	-2,422	-0.4%
Western New York	1,418,057	1,411,675	-6,382	-0.5%	-4,762	-0.3%	-1,844	-0.1%

Figure 2: Percent change (2020-2021) in population split by components of change- Natural Increase and Net Migration



Highlights:

- In New York State Natural Increase added slightly to the population, but a sizeable number was lost due to net migration. Added together, this lead to an overall decrease in population.
- While most regions lost population through both natural increase and net migration, there were some differences between the regions in the contributions of components towards population change.
- Natural Increase was negative for all regions with exception of Mid-Hudson and New York City.
- Net migration declined for all but the Capital region, which experienced an increase of 3,145. Since New York City experienced more births than deaths and still showed sizeable population loss, we conclude that the decline in population for this region was driven by net migration.

- Appendix C and D add data for 2010 in order to display slightly longer trends in population change.

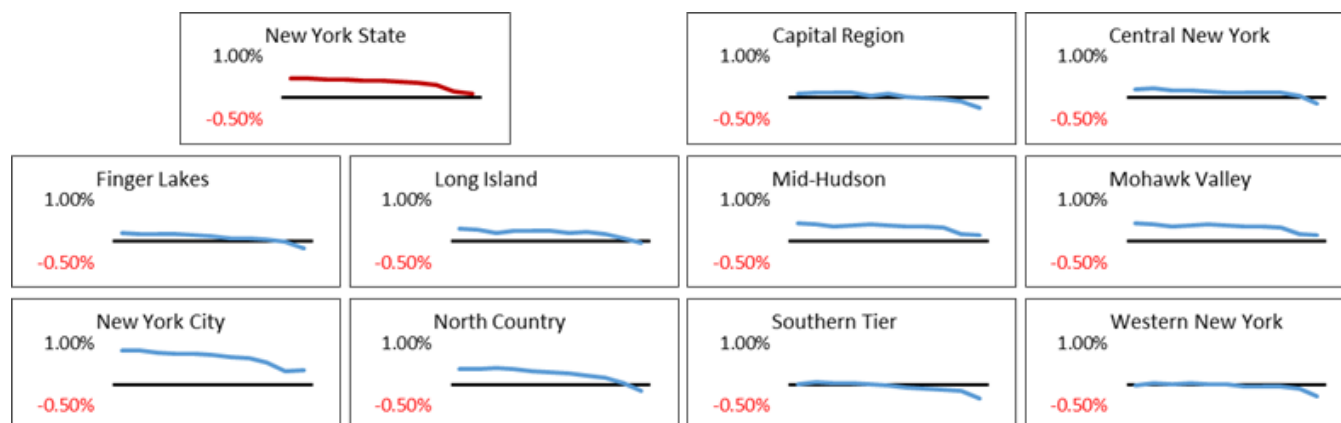
Components of change: Natural Increase

Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths for each period. The figures below display the annual number of births and deaths since 2018, and the percent of the population lost or gained due to the rate of natural increase in each region. Charts in Appendices C and D visualize trends in natural increase, births, and deaths since 2011.

Table 3: The Components of Natural Increase (births and deaths) by Region, 2018-2021

	2018/2019			2019/2020			2020/2021		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
New York State	223,378	162,158	61,220	219,021	179,649	39,373	210,640	192,137	18,503
Capital Region	10,251	10,482	-231	10,180	11,403	-1,223	9,806	12,447	-2,641
Central New York	8,200	7,119	1,081	8,082	7,933	149	7,698	8,649	-951
Finger Lakes	12,107	11,394	713	12,140	12,591	-451	11,715	13,705	-1,990
Long Island	29,252	24,307	4,945	28,786	26,806	1,980	27,799	28,602	-803
Mid-Hudson	26,795	18,666	8,129	26,372	20,769	5,604	25,575	22,105	3,470
Mohawk Valley	4,904	5,297	-393	4,824	5,743	-919	4,703	6,205	-1,502
New York City	106,802	59,387	47,415	103,923	66,357	37,566	99,645	70,073	29,572
North Country	4,689	3,968	721	4,592	4,462	130	4,261	4,885	-624
Southern Tier	5,892	6,615	-723	5,838	7,215	-1,377	5,737	7,853	-2,116
Western New York	14,486	14,923	-437	14,284	16,371	-2,087	13,701	17,613	-3,912

Figure 3: Trends in Annual Rate of Change Attributed to Natural Increase by Region (2010-2021)



Highlights:

- Natural Increase alone added 4.0% to New York State's population since April 1, 2010.
- From 2010 to 2021, only two regions had more births than deaths in every year: Mid-Hudson and New York City.
- With the onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic occurring in early 2020, half of New York's regions lost population due to natural increase between 2019 and 2020.
- As the pandemic progressed, all but the two regions above experienced declines in change due to natural increase between 2020 and 2021.

- Overall, between 2010 to 2021 New York City showed the largest total change due to natural increase (7.3%), followed by the Mid-Hudson region (3.8%).

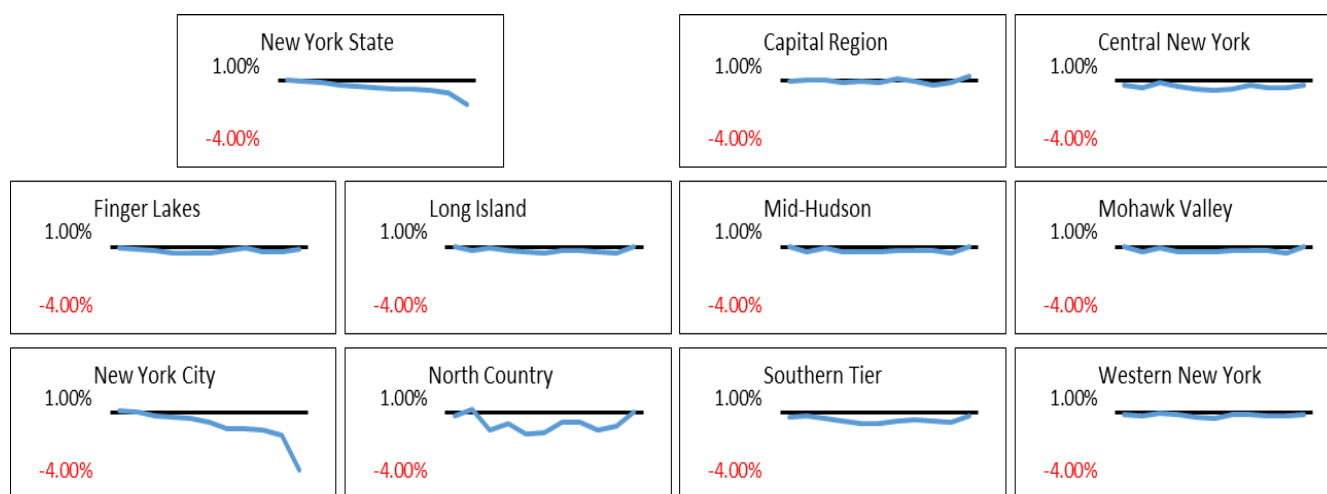
Components of change: Net Migration

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

Relatively small differences in population flows in or out of an area are magnified when we look at the net numbers, because of the net being close to zero. This makes it harder to extract trends out of the net numbers.

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

Figure 4: Trends in Regional Population Change Attributed to Net Migration (2011-2021)



Highlights:

- New York State lost about 1.68% of its population between April 1st 2020 and July 1st 2021 due to more people moving out of than into the state.
 - Since 2011, New York lost approximately 5.9% of its population due to net migration.
- Since the most recent Census (April 1, 2020), all regions outside of New York City saw either positive (North Country and Capital regions) or less negative net migration estimates than in previous years.
 - New York City experienced the largest decline in population due to net migration (-3.9%) during this period.
- All regions lost population at some point due to net migration between 2011 and 2021. New York City lost the most people due to net migration over the decade (-9.87%) followed by the North Country region (-7.96%).
- Almost half of the migration-driven loss in the New York City population occurred just in the most recent year. Before this time, the largest loss due to net migration during a single period was of 1.54%, occurring between 2019 and 2020.

- Appendix C and D showcase trends in the components of change for each region since 2011.

Net Domestic Migration and Net International Migration

Net domestic migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area from elsewhere in the United States, and the number of those leaving the area for elsewhere in the United States. Net International Migration is defined similarly, representing the flow between an area and origins and destinations outside the US. Someone who moves to the area from abroad and subsequently moves to elsewhere in the US is counted positively in Net International Migration and negatively in Net Domestic Migration.

Table 4: Components of Net Migration (Domestic and International Migration) by region, 2018-2021

	2018/2019			2019/2020			2020/2021		
	International	Domestic	Net Migration	International	Domestic	Net Migration	International	Domestic	Net Migration
New York State	41,869	-183,857	-141,988	26,939	-206,992	-180,053	18,307	-352,185	-333,878
Capital Region	1,032	-4,422	-3,390	699	-2,257	-1,558	541	3,176	3,717
Central New York	848	-4,839	-3,991	594	-4,618	-4,024	468	-2,870	-2,402
Finger Lakes	905	-4,736	-3,831	951	-5,257	-4,306	600	-2,933	-2,333
Long Island	3,056	-13,334	-10,278	1,970	-14,178	-12,209	1,274	-1,784	-510
Mid-Hudson	2,862	-8,890	-6,028	1,895	-11,580	-9,685	1,469	-2,139	-670
Mohawk Valley	278	-2,559	-2,281	254	-2,240	-1,986	182	-229	-47
New York City	30,610	-131,367	-100,757	18,845	-154,580	-135,735	12,695	-342,449	-329,754
North Country	176	-5,161	-4,985	154	-3,832	-3,678	37	239	276
Southern Tier	785	-4,008	-3,223	491	-4,594	-4,103	338	-1,587	-1,249
Western New York	1,317	-4,541	-3,224	1,088	-3,857	-2,769	703	-1,609	-906

Figure 5: Trends in Percent change due to Net Domestic Migration by Economic Region

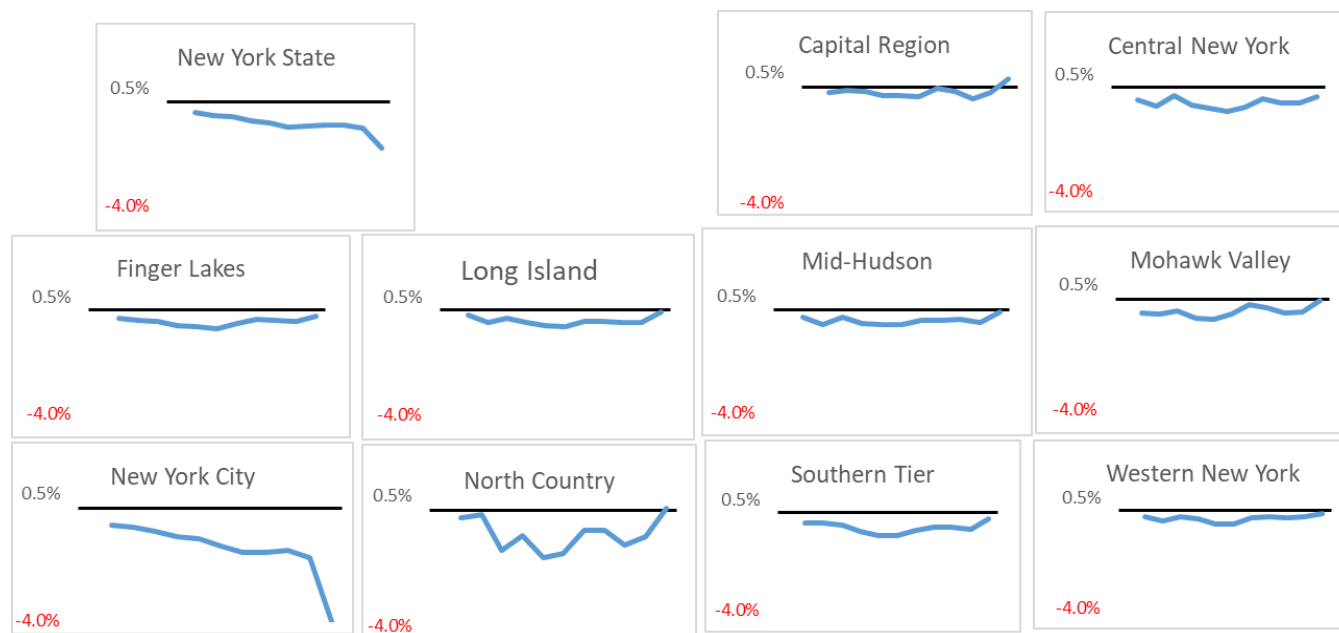
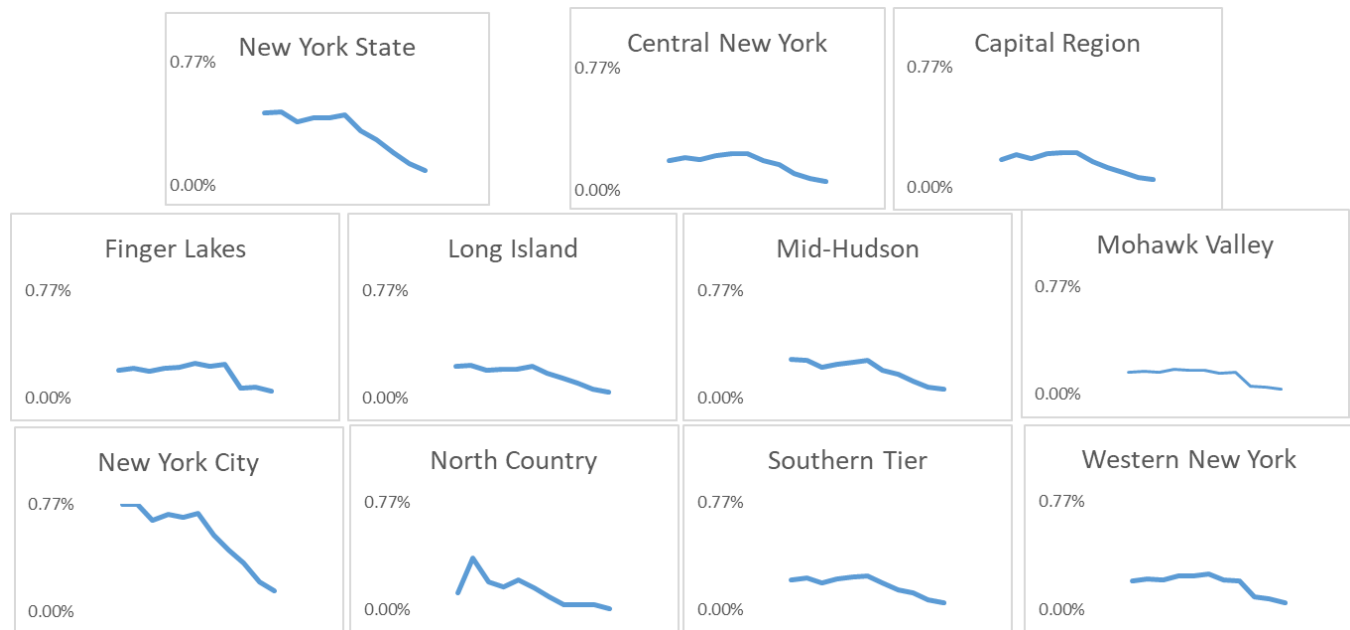


Figure 6: Trends in Percent change due to Net International Migration by Economic Region

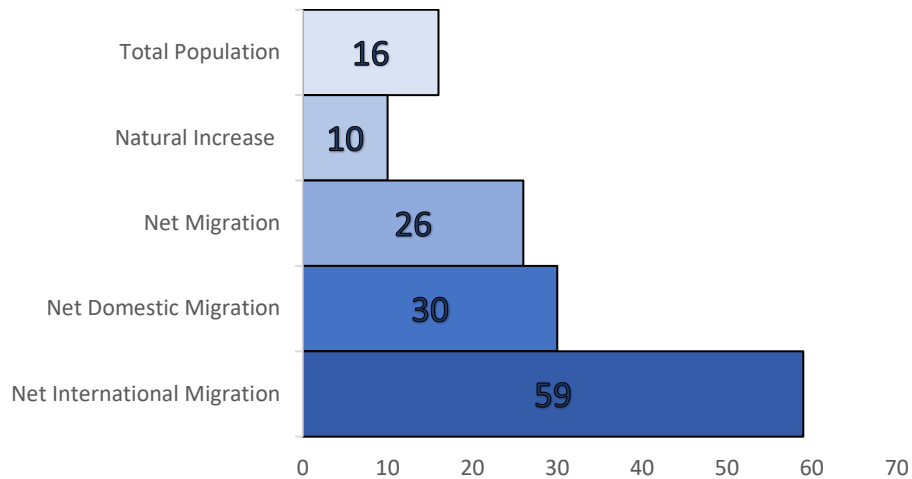


Highlights:

- Since July 1st, 2011, New York State gained approximately 727,429 people due to international migration, and lost about 1,918,401 people through migration to other parts of the U.S.
- Each region experienced annual losses of population through domestic migration for all years, with the exception of the Capital and North Country regions. These areas experienced more people moving in than out domestically between July 2020 and 2021.
- The largest net declines due to net domestic migration were found in New York City, which lost 1.75% of its population from 2019-2020 and 4.04% of its population from 2020-2021 due to people moving from the city to other areas in the country.
 - Though people had been increasingly out-migrating from New York City to other domestic locations during the decade, the recent jump in change due to domestic migration may be attributed to an outflow of people from large cities due to COVID-19.
- Growth in population due to net international migration was found among all regions since 2011, with the largest gains in the New York City region. However, this growth has been converging towards the level of its fellow regions in recent years and reached a regional low of 0.15% for the 2020/2021 period.
- Change due to International migration fell for all regions since the last estimate period (2019 to 2020). In recent years, international in-migration to the United States has been declining, likely due to more restrictive immigration policies. With the addition of COVID-19 induced travel and immigration restrictions, the continued decline in international migration for New York State is unsurprising.
- Appendix C and D display charts of migration and population trends since 2011 to convey differences in regional patterns even more clearly.

Counties

Figure 7: Number of Counties Recording Positive Change in Select Population Components, 2020-2021



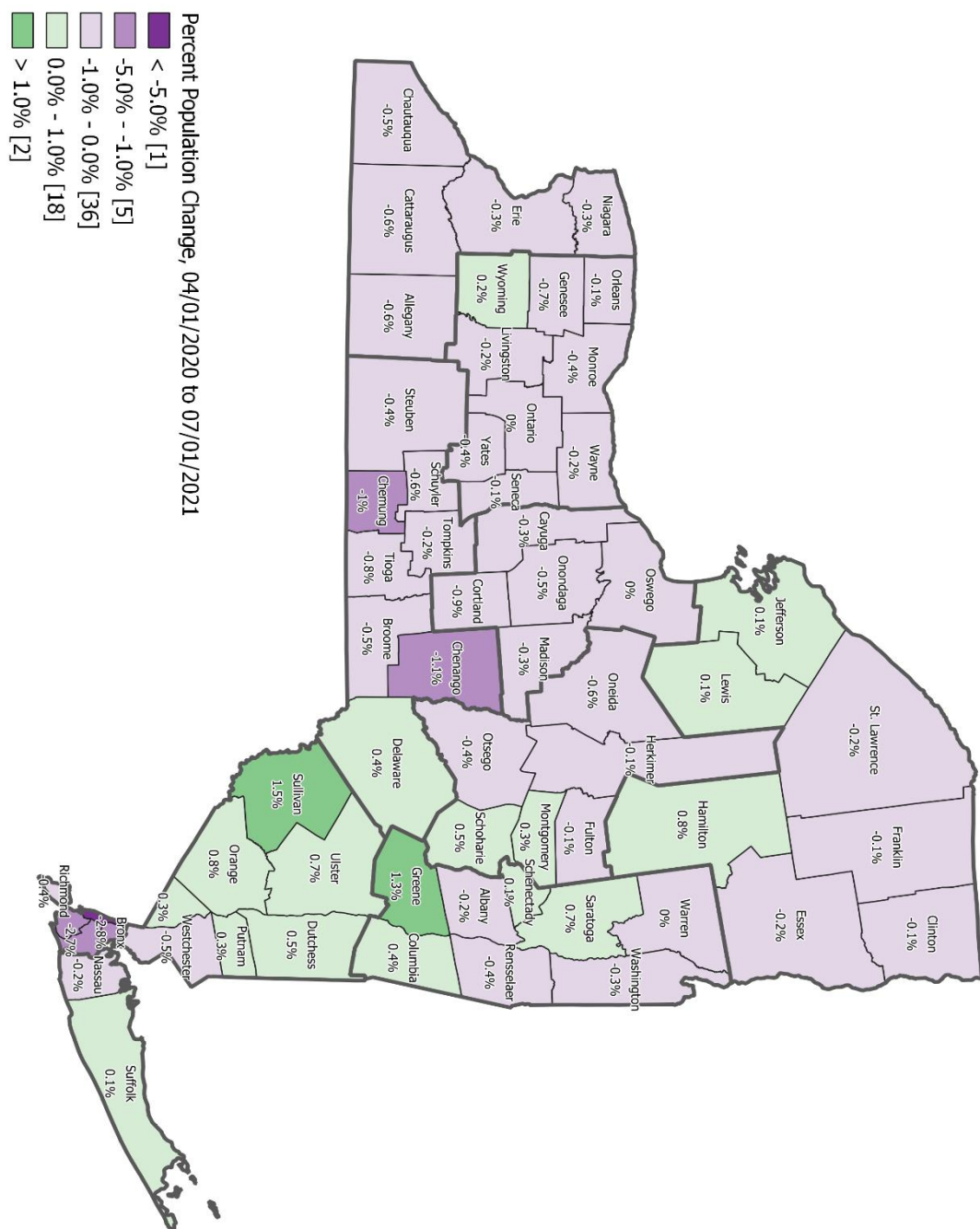
Highlights:

- From April 1st 2020 to July 1st 2021, 16 counties gained population while 46 counties lost population.
- Population growth since the last Census was modest. Sullivan County was the fastest growing at a rate of 1.5%. Orange County had the largest numerical gains with 3,215 people added to its population since 2020.
- Population decline between 2020 and 2021 was more pronounced. This is not unexpected considering the multiple consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
 - New York County [Manhattan] experienced the fastest rate of decline at -6.9%, and the largest numerical loss of 117,375 people.
- The 4 steepest drops in population were found in the New York City region.
 - Behind New York county [Manhattan] were Kings [Brooklyn] (-3.5%), Bronx (-3.2%), and Queens (-3.1%). These four counties also had the largest numerical losses; New York [Manhattan] was followed by Kings (-95,022), Queens (-74,321), and Bronx (-47,706) counties.
- Only 10 counties recorded more births than deaths between 2020 and 2021, which is a much smaller figure than that observed for the 2018-2019 period (28). This is not unforeseen due to the onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic occurring in the U.S. in early 2020.
- Rockland County experienced the highest rate of natural increase (1%) while Hamilton County had the lowest (-1.2%). The largest numerical gain due to more births than deaths (positive natural increase) was recorded in Kings County [Brooklyn] (18,675), while the biggest loss in population due to negative natural increase (more deaths than births) was found in Erie County (-2,753).
- Map 3 in Appendix A displays county-level percent population change due to natural increase. This map shows that positive natural increase (more births than deaths) was mostly concentrated around the New York City area (with the exception of Jefferson County).

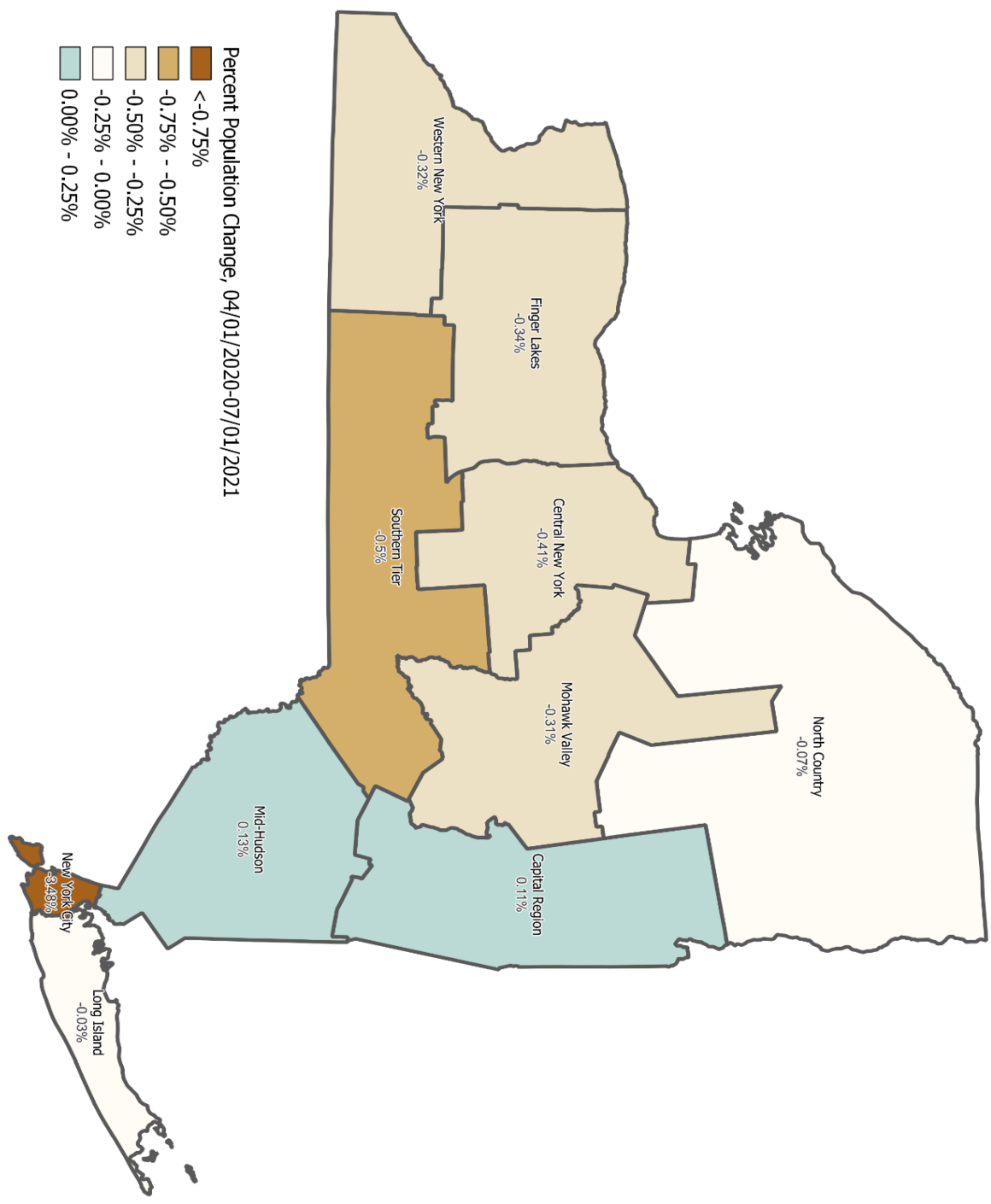
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- Between 2020 and 2021, more people moved into than moved out of 26 counties. This is a notable increase from the 2018-2019 period, where only 6 counties experienced positive net migration.
 - The largest relative increases in population due to net migration were found in Greene county (1.84%), while the most sizeable losses were found in New York [Manhattan] (-7.0%) and Kings [Brooklyn] (-4.1%) counties.
 - Saratoga County experienced the largest numerical gain in population due to net migration (2,378), while the biggest losses in count due to net migration were found in NYC counties: New York (-118,684), followed by Kings (-112,175) and Bronx (-54,179).
 - 30 Counties gained population due to positive net domestic migration (more people moving in domestically than moving out). This is slightly unusual compared to past years and may again reflect the flow of people out of New York City and into other counties.
 - The largest relative decreases in population due to domestic migration were located in New York City. New York county [Manhattan] lost the most (-6.71%) followed by Kings [Brooklyn] (-3.74%), Bronx (-3.38%), and Queens Counties (-3.08%).
 - Of the 30 counties that gained population due to domestic migration, Greene (1.84%) and Hamilton (1.70%) Counties experienced the largest relative gains while the biggest increases in count were found in Suffolk (2,138) and Saratoga (2,101).
 - In Map 4 of Appendix A we display county-level population change due to domestic migration from April 2020 to July 2021. Patterns observed in this map suggest that during this period of the COVID-19 pandemic, people moved away from the New York City area and into less populated areas such as nearby counties or neighboring states.
 - Population changes due to international migration were much milder than those from domestic migration. 59 counties gained population due to international migration, but the percent growth only ranged from 0.02% to 0.24%.
 - Though Franklin and Jefferson counties did lose population through net international migration, their relative and numerical losses were very slight.

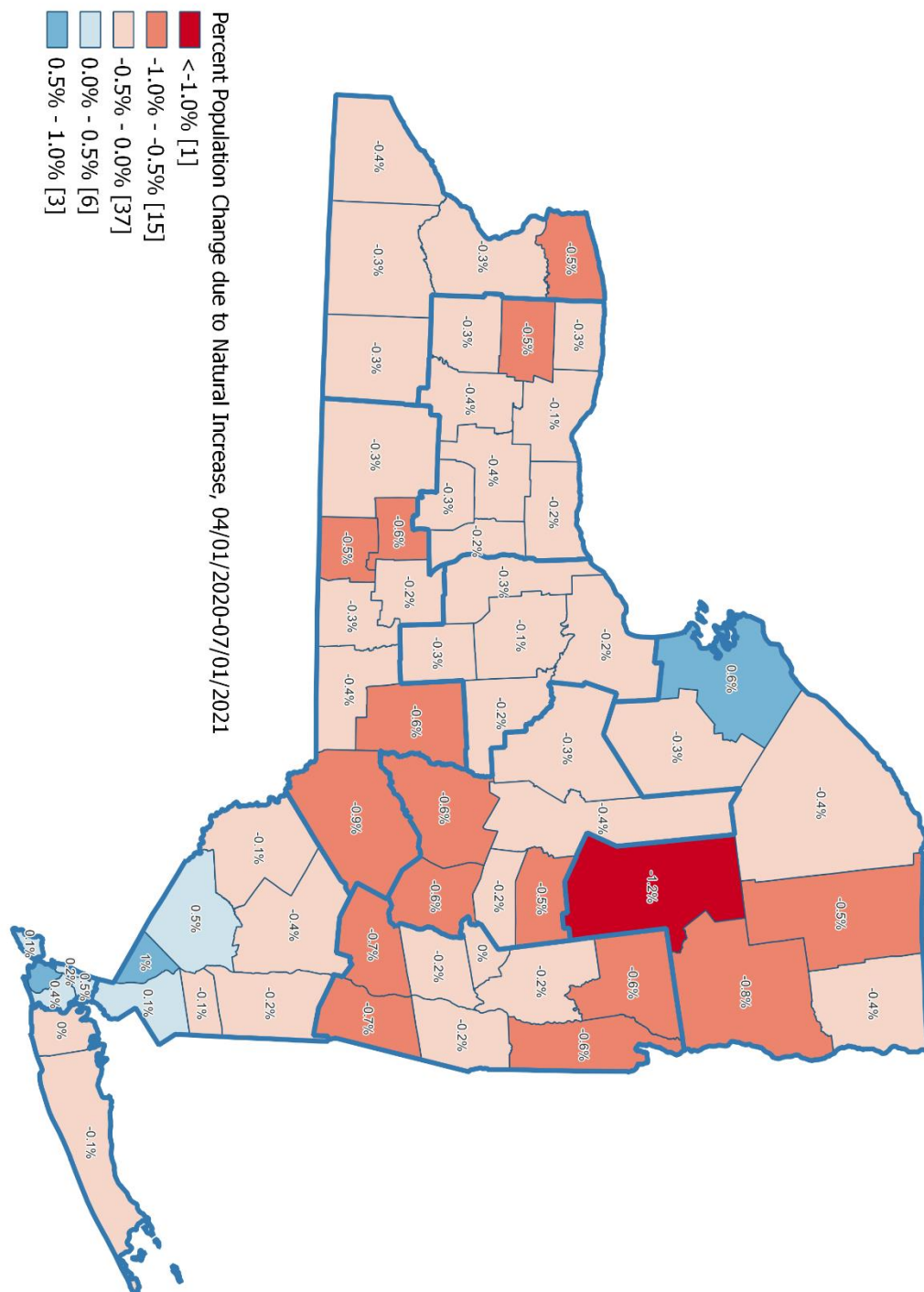
Appendix A: Maps

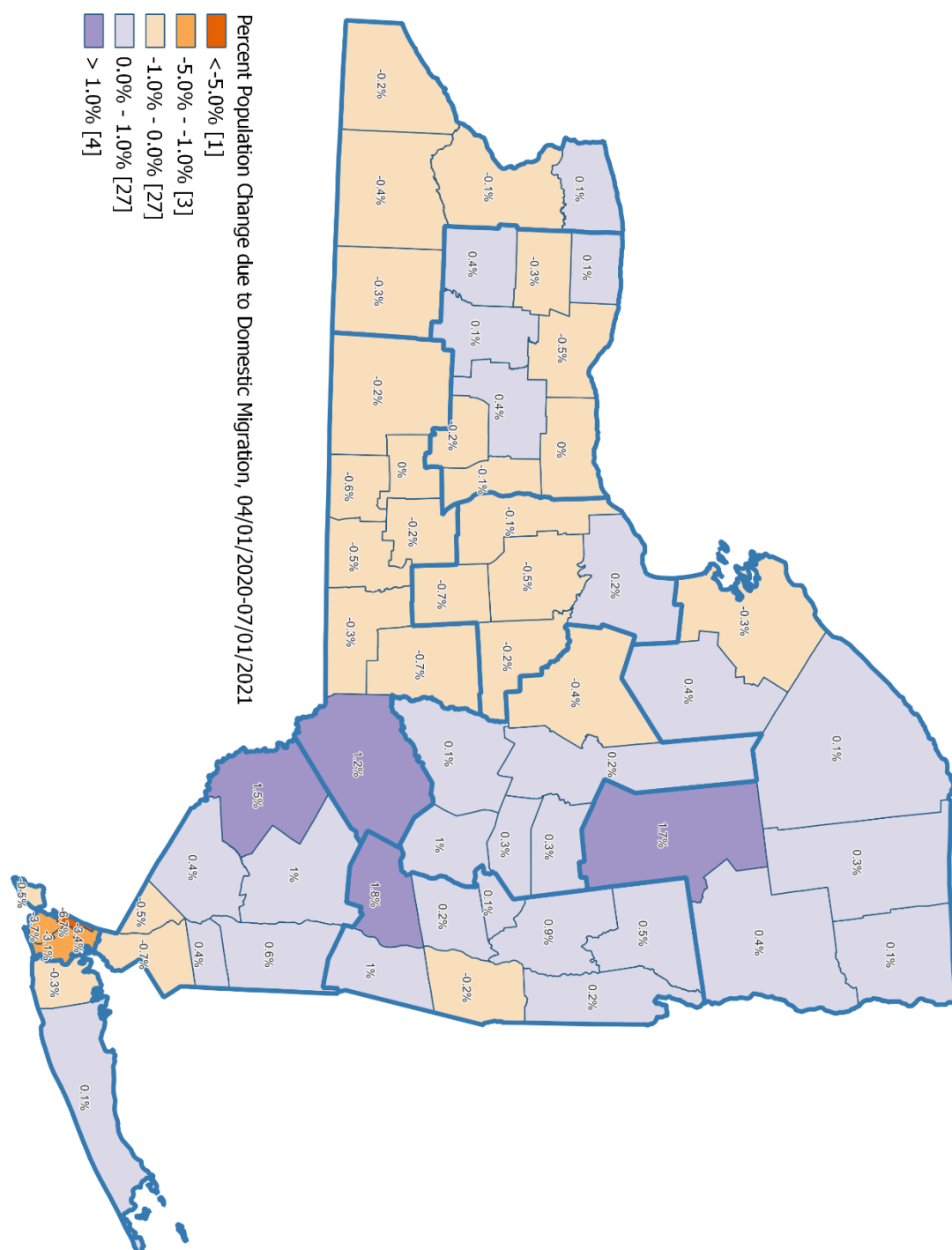
Map 1: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change between April 2020 and July 2021, by County



Map 2: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change between April 2020 and July 2021, by Economic Region







Appendix B: Vintage 2021 Population Estimates and components of change by County

Table 5: Population Change by County

	Estimates			Change between Census 2020 and 2021			Change between 2020 and 2021		
	Census 2020	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	20,201,249	20,154,933	19,835,913	-365,336	-1.8%		-319,020	-1.6%	
Albany	314,848	314,368	313,743	-1,105	-0.4%	26	-625	-0.2%	31
Allegany	46,456	46,373	46,106	-350	-0.8%	50	-267	-0.6%	50
Bronx	1,472,654	1,466,438	1,424,948	-47,706	-3.2%	60	-41,490	-2.8%	60
Broome	198,683	198,199	197,240	-1,443	-0.7%	49	-959	-0.5%	46
Cattaraugus	77,042	76,907	76,426	-616	-0.8%	52	-481	-0.6%	53
Cayuga	76,248	76,095	75,880	-368	-0.5%	37	-215	-0.3%	37
Chautauqua	127,657	127,424	126,807	-850	-0.7%	45	-617	-0.5%	47
Chemung	84,148	83,882	83,045	-1,103	-1.3%	57	-837	-1.0%	57
Chenango	47,220	47,073	46,537	-683	-1.4%	58	-536	-1.1%	58
Clinton	79,843	79,715	79,596	-247	-0.3%	23	-119	-0.1%	26
Columbia	61,570	61,550	61,778	208	0.3%	8	228	0.4%	10
Cortland	46,809	46,723	46,311	-498	-1.1%	56	-412	-0.9%	56
Delaware	44,308	44,186	44,378	70	0.2%	12	192	0.4%	9
Dutchess	295,911	295,742	297,112	1,201	0.4%	7	1,370	0.5%	8
Erie	954,236	953,254	950,683	-3,553	-0.4%	28	-2,571	-0.3%	35
Essex	37,381	37,336	37,268	-113	-0.3%	22	-68	-0.2%	28
Franklin	47,555	47,527	47,456	-99	-0.2%	21	-71	-0.1%	27
Fulton	53,324	53,160	53,116	-208	-0.4%	31	-44	-0.1%	23
Genesee	58,388	58,258	57,853	-535	-0.9%	54	-405	-0.7%	54
Greene	47,931	47,890	48,499	568	1.2%	2	609	1.3%	2
Hamilton	5,107	5,078	5,119	12	0.2%	11	41	0.8%	3
Herkimer	60,139	60,007	59,937	-202	-0.3%	24	-70	-0.1%	25
Jefferson	116,721	116,134	116,295	-426	-0.4%	27	161	0.1%	17
Kings	2,736,074	2,727,393	2,641,052	-95,022	-3.5%	61	-86,341	-3.2%	61
Lewis	26,582	26,538	26,573	-9	-0.0%	17	35	0.1%	18
Livingston	61,834	61,699	61,578	-256	-0.4%	33	-121	-0.2%	29
Madison	68,016	67,890	67,658	-358	-0.5%	38	-232	-0.3%	39
Monroe	759,443	758,554	755,160	-4,283	-0.6%	41	-3,394	-0.4%	45
Montgomery	49,532	49,433	49,558	26	0.1%	13	125	0.3%	13
Nassau	1,395,774	1,393,978	1,390,907	-4,867	-0.3%	25	-3,071	-0.2%	32
New York	1,694,251	1,687,834	1,576,876	-117,375	-6.9%	62	-110,958	-6.6%	62
Niagara	212,666	212,252	211,653	-1,013	-0.5%	36	-599	-0.3%	36
Oneida	232,125	231,695	230,274	-1,851	-0.8%	51	-1,421	-0.6%	52
Onondaga	476,516	475,653	473,236	-3,280	-0.7%	48	-2,417	-0.5%	48
Ontario	112,458	112,475	112,508	50	0.0%	14	33	0.0%	20
Orange	401,310	401,322	404,525	3,215	0.8%	3	3,203	0.8%	4
Orleans	40,343	40,236	40,191	-152	-0.4%	30	-45	-0.1%	24
Oswego	117,525	117,351	117,387	-138	-0.1%	19	36	0.0%	19
Otsego	58,524	58,351	58,123	-401	-0.7%	47	-228	-0.4%	41
Putnam	97,668	97,660	97,936	268	0.3%	9	276	0.3%	12
Queens	2,405,464	2,395,791	2,331,143	-74,321	-3.1%	59	-64,648	-2.7%	59
Rensselaer	161,130	160,923	160,232	-898	-0.6%	40	-691	-0.4%	43
Richmond	495,747	495,522	493,494	-2,253	-0.5%	35	-2,028	-0.4%	42
Rockland	338,329	338,121	339,227	898	0.3%	10	1,106	0.3%	11
St. Lawrence	108,505	108,311	108,051	-454	-0.4%	34	-260	-0.2%	34
Saratoga	235,509	235,689	237,359	1,850	0.8%	4	1,670	0.7%	5
Schenectady	158,061	157,861	158,089	28	0.0%	16	228	0.1%	16
Schoharie	29,714	29,720	29,863	149	0.5%	6	143	0.5%	7
Schuyler	17,898	17,857	17,752	-146	-0.8%	53	-105	-0.6%	51
Seneca	33,814	33,715	33,688	-126	-0.4%	29	-27	-0.1%	22
Steuben	93,584	93,363	92,948	-636	-0.7%	46	-415	-0.4%	44
Suffolk	1,525,920	1,524,099	1,526,344	424	0.0%	15	2,245	0.1%	15
Sullivan	78,624	78,643	79,806	1,182	1.5%	1	1,163	1.5%	1
Tioga	48,455	48,355	47,980	-475	-1.0%	55	-375	-0.8%	55
Tompkins	105,740	105,404	105,162	-578	-0.5%	39	-242	-0.2%	33
Ulster	181,851	181,687	182,951	1,100	0.6%	5	1,264	0.7%	6
Warren	65,737	65,638	65,618	-119	-0.2%	20	-20	-0.0%	21
Washington	61,302	61,143	60,956	-346	-0.6%	42	-187	-0.3%	38
Wayne	91,283	91,103	90,923	-360	-0.4%	32	-180	-0.2%	30
Westchester	1,004,457	1,003,245	997,895	-6,562	-0.7%	44	-5,350	-0.5%	49
Wyoming	40,531	40,401	40,491	-40	-0.1%	18	90	0.2%	14
Yates	24,774	24,709	24,613	-161	-0.6%	43	-96	-0.4%	40

Table 6: Components of Change by County (2020-2021)

	Change between Census 2020 and 2021										
			Difference			Due to Natural Increase			Due to Net migration		
	Census 2020	Est. 2021	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	20,201,249	19,835,913	-365,336	-1.8%		25,796	0.1%		-387,397	-1.9%	
Albany	314,848	313,743	-1,105	-0.4%	26	-505	-0.2%	19	-657	-0.2%	34
Allegany	46,456	46,106	-350	-0.8%	50	-128	-0.3%	29	-227	-0.5%	49
Bronx	1,472,654	1,424,948	-47,706	-3.2%	60	7,108	0.5%	5	-54,179	-3.7%	60
Broome	198,683	197,240	-1,443	-0.7%	49	-744	-0.4%	40	-729	-0.4%	42
Cattaraugus	77,042	76,426	-616	-0.8%	52	-258	-0.3%	37	-367	-0.5%	46
Cayuga	76,248	75,880	-368	-0.5%	37	-191	-0.3%	27	-184	-0.2%	36
Chautauqua	127,657	126,807	-850	-0.7%	45	-549	-0.4%	46	-315	-0.2%	37
Chemung	84,148	83,045	-1,103	-1.3%	57	-454	-0.5%	51	-654	-0.8%	55
Chenango	47,220	46,537	-683	-1.4%	58	-281	-0.6%	54	-404	-0.9%	57
Clinton	79,843	79,596	-247	-0.3%	23	-281	-0.4%	39	20	0.0%	23
Columbia	61,570	61,778	208	0.3%	8	-453	-0.7%	59	670	1.1%	6
Cortland	46,809	46,311	-498	-1.1%	56	-125	-0.3%	28	-378	-0.8%	56
Delaware	44,308	44,378	70	0.2%	12	-407	-0.9%	61	486	1.1%	4
Dutchess	295,911	297,112	1,201	0.4%	7	-667	-0.2%	23	1,857	0.6%	9
Erie	954,236	950,683	-3,553	-0.4%	28	-2,753	-0.3%	30	-970	-0.1%	31
Essex	37,381	37,268	-113	-0.3%	22	-288	-0.8%	60	178	0.5%	10
Franklin	47,555	47,456	-99	-0.2%	21	-224	-0.5%	47	117	0.2%	16
Fulton	53,324	53,116	-208	-0.4%	31	-281	-0.5%	50	69	0.1%	19
Genesee	58,388	57,853	-535	-0.9%	54	-303	-0.5%	49	-240	-0.4%	44
Greene	47,931	48,499	568	1.2%	2	-335	-0.7%	58	916	1.9%	1
Hamilton	5,107	5,119	12	0.2%	11	-59	-1.2%	62	74	1.4%	3
Herkimer	60,139	59,937	-202	-0.3%	24	-239	-0.4%	42	34	0.1%	21
Jefferson	116,721	116,295	-426	-0.4%	27	702	0.6%	3	-1,148	-1.0%	58
Kings	2,736,074	2,641,052	-95,022	-3.5%	61	18,675	0.7%	2	-112,175	-4.1%	61
Lewis	26,582	26,573	-9	-0.0%	17	-83	-0.3%	31	71	0.3%	15
Livingston	61,834	61,578	-256	-0.4%	33	-242	-0.4%	41	-20	-0.0%	27
Madison	68,016	67,658	-358	-0.5%	38	-170	-0.2%	26	-197	-0.3%	38
Monroe	759,443	755,160	-4,283	-0.6%	41	-737	-0.1%	14	-3,637	-0.5%	48
Montgomery	49,532	49,558	26	0.1%	13	-80	-0.2%	20	102	0.2%	18
Nassau	1,395,774	1,390,907	-4,867	-0.3%	25	208	0.0%	10	-5,269	-0.4%	43
New York	1,694,251	1,576,876	-117,375	-6.9%	62	3,298	0.2%	7	-118,684	-7.0%	62
Niagara	212,666	211,653	-1,013	-0.5%	36	-1,074	-0.5%	48	35	0.0%	25
Oneida	232,125	230,274	-1,851	-0.8%	51	-764	-0.3%	35	-1,106	-0.5%	47
Onondaga	476,516	473,236	-3,280	-0.7%	48	-496	-0.1%	15	-2,839	-0.6%	51
Ontario	112,458	112,508	50	0.0%	14	-447	-0.4%	43	490	0.4%	12
Orange	401,310	404,525	3,215	0.8%	3	2,076	0.5%	4	1,073	0.3%	14
Orleans	40,343	40,191	-152	-0.4%	30	-135	-0.3%	36	-22	-0.1%	29
Oswego	117,525	117,387	-138	-0.1%	19	-187	-0.2%	18	28	0.0%	24
Otsego	58,524	58,123	-401	-0.7%	47	-367	-0.6%	55	-36	-0.1%	30
Putnam	97,668	97,936	268	0.3%	9	-139	-0.1%	16	401	0.4%	13
Queens	2,405,464	2,331,143	-74,321	-3.1%	59	9,024	0.4%	6	-82,321	-3.4%	59
Rensselaer	161,130	160,232	-898	-0.6%	40	-395	-0.2%	24	-527	-0.3%	40
Richmond	495,747	493,494	-2,253	-0.5%	35	459	0.1%	8	-2,794	-0.6%	50
Rockland	338,329	339,227	898	0.3%	10	3,269	1.0%	1	-2,423	-0.7%	53
St. Lawrence	108,505	108,051	-454	-0.4%	34	-434	-0.4%	44	-39	-0.0%	28
Saratoga	235,509	237,359	1,850	0.8%	4	-528	-0.2%	22	2,378	1.0%	8
Schenectady	158,061	158,089	28	0.0%	16	-54	-0.0%	11	55	0.0%	22
Schoharie	29,714	29,863	149	0.5%	6	-172	-0.6%	52	325	1.1%	5
Schuyler	17,898	17,752	-146	-0.8%	53	-116	-0.6%	57	-30	-0.2%	33
Seneca	33,814	33,688	-126	-0.4%	29	-60	-0.2%	21	-71	-0.2%	35
Steuben	93,584	92,948	-636	-0.7%	46	-301	-0.3%	32	-342	-0.4%	41
Suffolk	1,525,920	1,526,344	424	0.0%	15	-1,080	-0.1%	12	1,258	0.1%	20
Sullivan	78,624	79,806	1,182	1.5%	1	-73	-0.1%	13	1,269	1.6%	2
Tioga	48,455	47,980	-475	-1.0%	55	-163	-0.3%	38	-314	-0.6%	52
Tompkins	105,740	105,162	-578	-0.5%	39	-167	-0.2%	17	-435	-0.4%	45
Ulster	181,851	182,951	1,100	0.6%	5	-732	-0.4%	45	1,843	1.0%	7
Warren	65,737	65,618	-119	-0.2%	20	-424	-0.6%	56	309	0.5%	11
Washington	61,302	60,956	-346	-0.6%	42	-355	-0.6%	53	1	0.0%	26
Wayne	91,283	90,923	-360	-0.4%	32	-225	-0.2%	25	-146	-0.2%	32
Westchester	1,004,457	997,895	-6,562	-0.7%	44	916	0.1%	9	-7,586	-0.8%	54
Wyoming	40,531	40,491	-40	-0.1%	18	-133	-0.3%	34	90	0.2%	17
Yates	24,774	24,613	-161	-0.6%	43	-81	-0.3%	33	-81	-0.3%	39

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	19,420,428								
2011	19,602,284	181,856	0.9%	243,117	149,781	93,336	-80,685	87,332	6,647
2012	19,758,608	156,324	0.8%	239,907	146,887	93,020	-108,325	90,304	-18,021
2013	19,892,626	134,018	0.7%	239,882	152,565	87,317	-112,510	78,010	-34,500
2014	20,001,450	108,824	0.5%	237,033	148,863	88,170	-145,557	84,452	-61,105
2015	20,087,231	85,781	0.4%	239,348	153,901	85,447	-166,054	84,301	-81,753
2016	20,148,194	60,963	0.3%	235,792	151,604	84,188	-194,135	88,805	-105,330
2017	20,187,536	39,342	0.2%	231,207	155,117	76,090	-188,058	69,336	-118,722
2018	20,219,669	32,133	0.2%	229,316	156,755	72,561	-180,043	57,774	-122,269
2019	20,220,596	927	0.0%	223,378	162,158	61,220	-183,857	41,869	-141,988
2020	20,154,933	-65,663	-0.3%	219,021	179,649	39,373	-206,992	26,939	-180,053
2021	19,835,913	-319,020	-1.6%	210,640	192,137	18,503	-352,185	18,307	-333,878

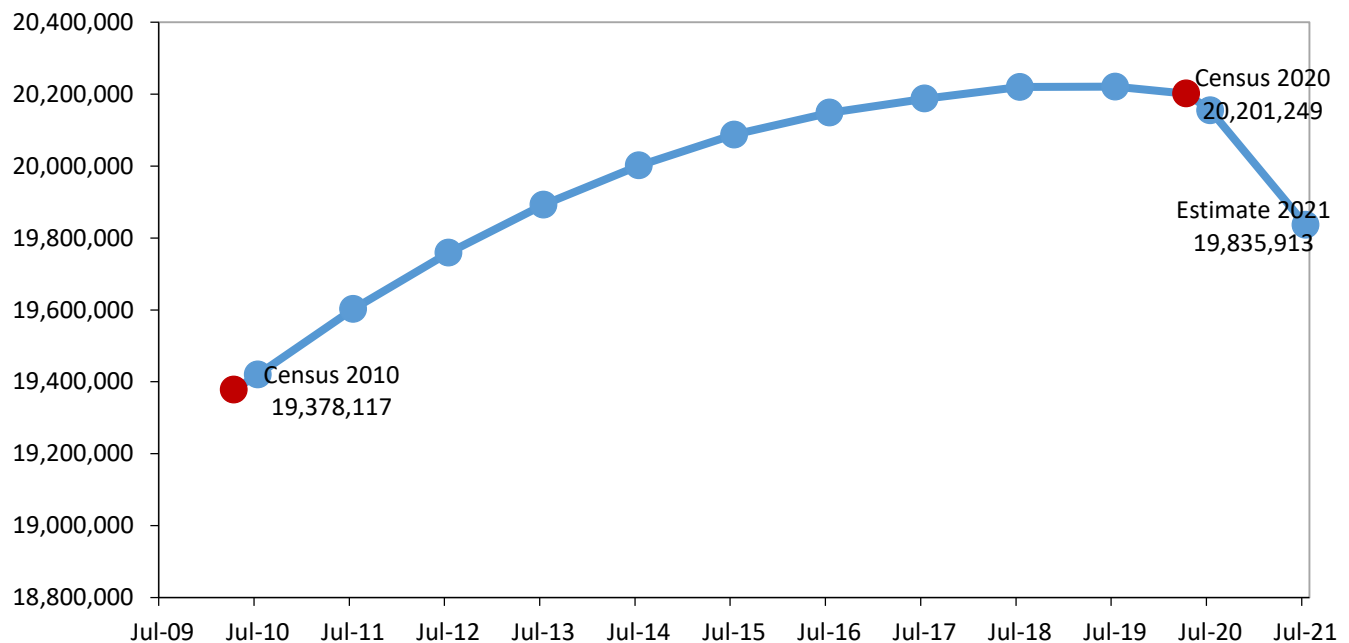


Figure 8: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York State

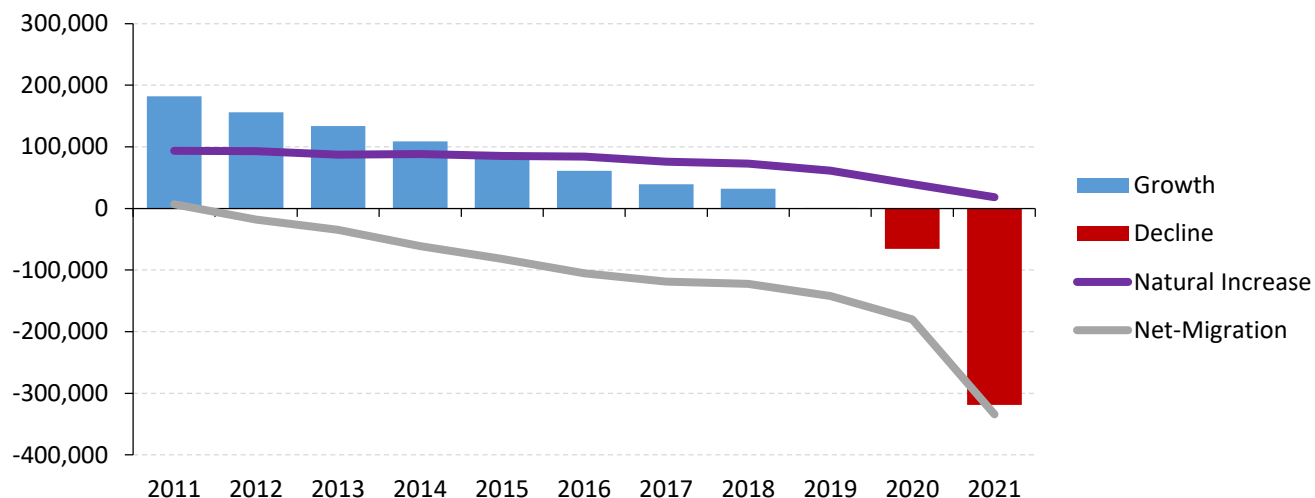


Figure 9: Change in population and components of change

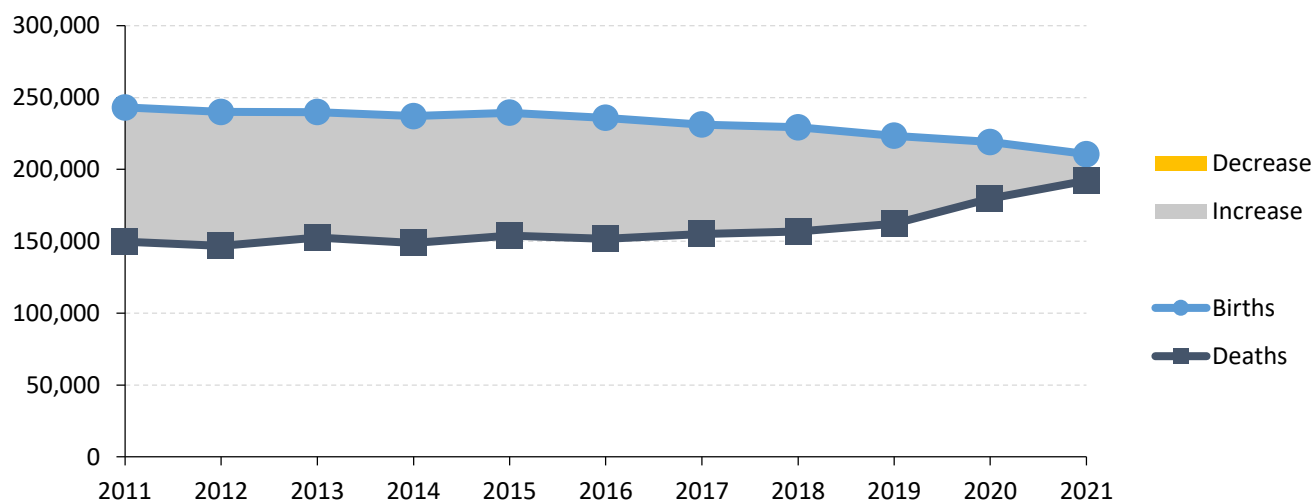


Figure 10: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

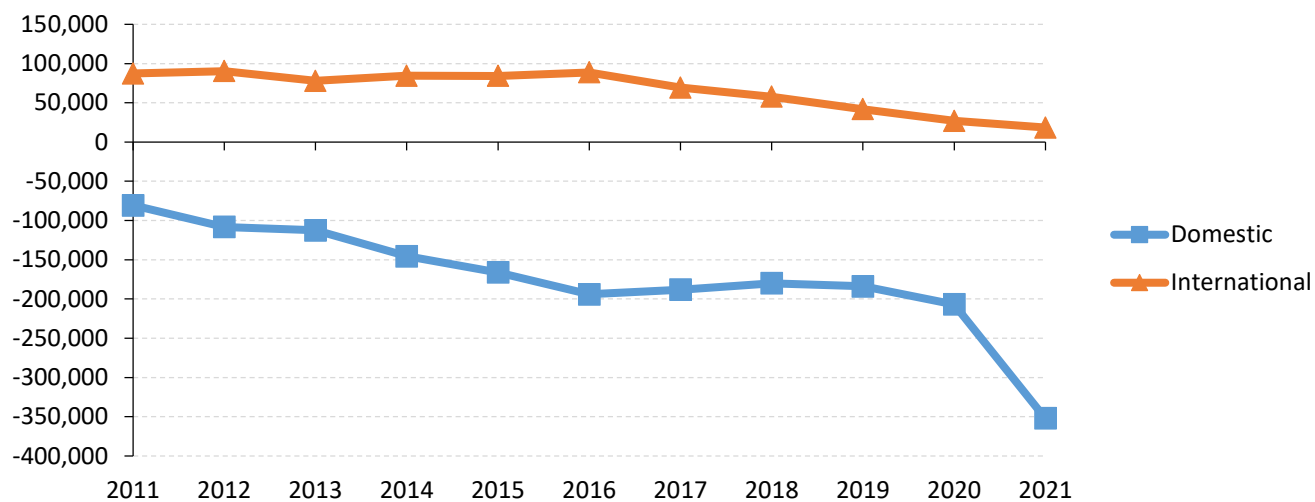


Figure 11: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix D: 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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	1,080,277								
2011	1,083,800	3,523	0.3%	11,071	9,846	1,225	-2,254	1,925	-329
2012	1,088,260	4,460	0.4%	11,084	9,799	1,285	-1,514	2,230	716
2013	1,092,338	4,078	0.4%	11,142	9,852	1,290	-1,747	1,972	225
2014	1,095,181	2,843	0.3%	10,992	9,665	1,327	-3,340	2,325	-1,015
2015	1,097,578	2,397	0.2%	10,850	10,290	560	-3,162	2,419	-743
2016	1,099,939	2,361	0.2%	10,892	9,878	1,014	-3,713	2,437	-1,276
2017	1,104,067	4,128	0.4%	10,608	10,275	333	-607	1,795	1,188
2018	1,106,290	2,223	0.2%	10,550	10,699	-149	-1,670	1,422	-248
2019	1,105,333	-957	-0.1%	10,251	10,482	-231	-4,422	1,032	-3,390
2020	1,105,062	-271	-0.0%	10,180	11,403	-1,223	-2,257	699	-1,558
2021	1,106,274	1,212	0.1%	9,806	12,447	-2,641	3,176	541	3,717

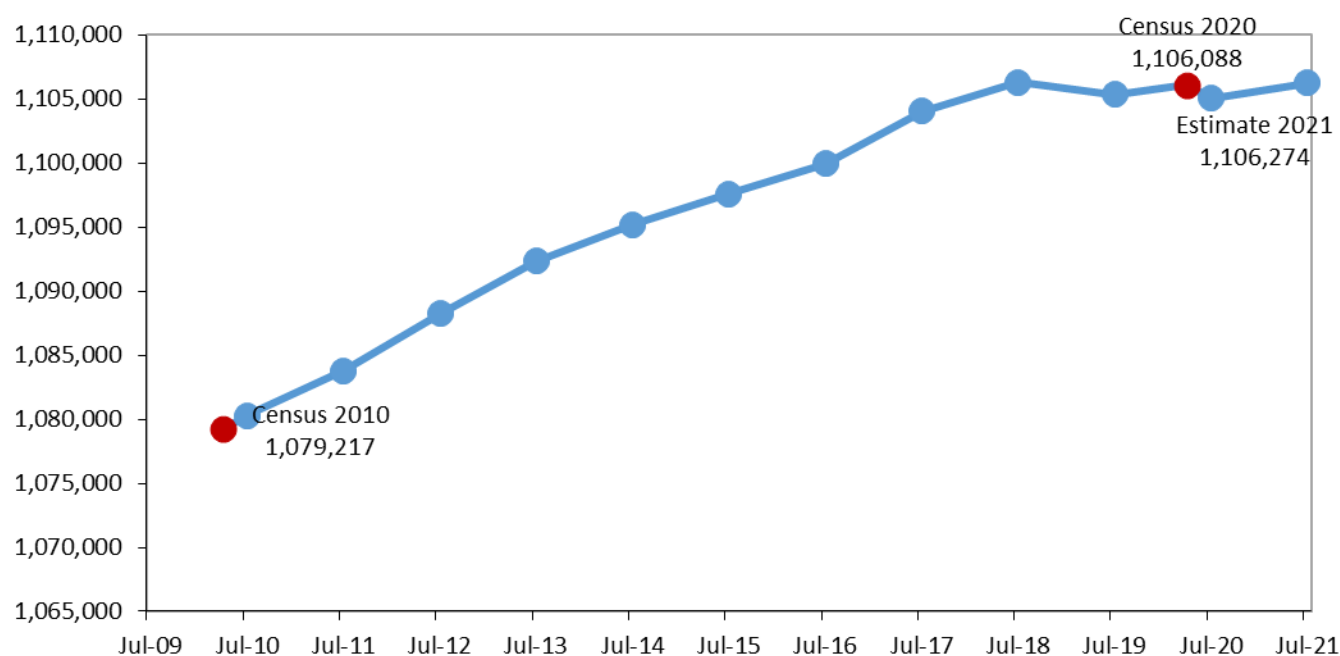


Figure 12: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Capital Region

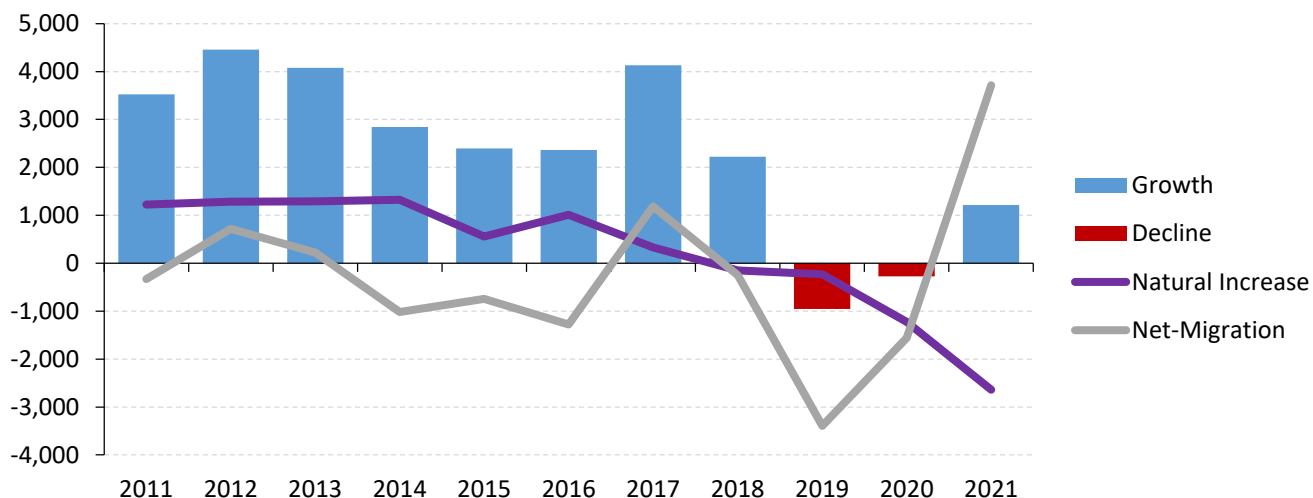


Figure 13: Change in population and components of change

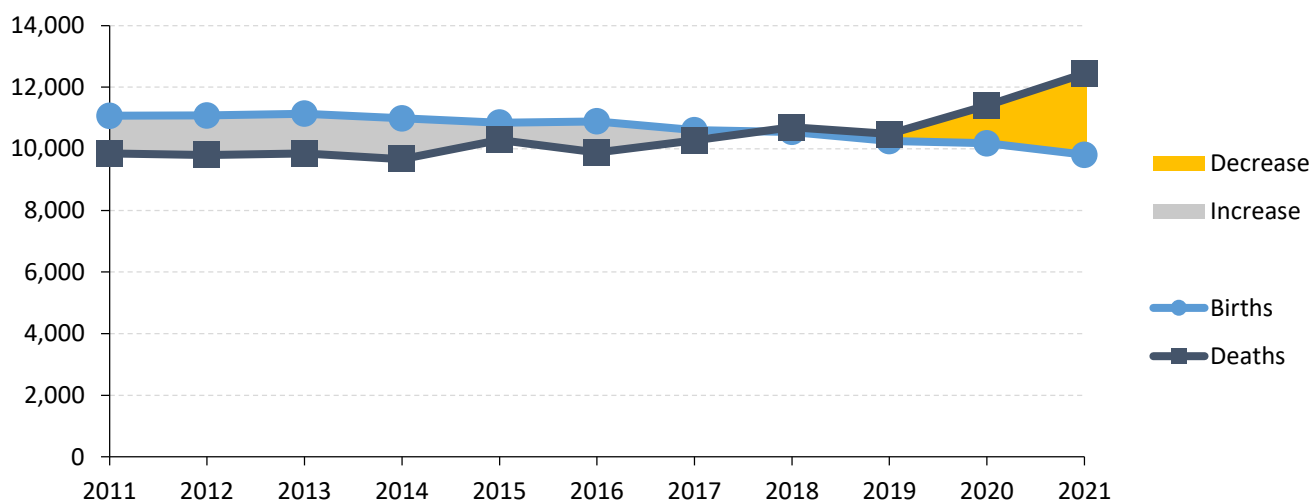


Figure 14: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

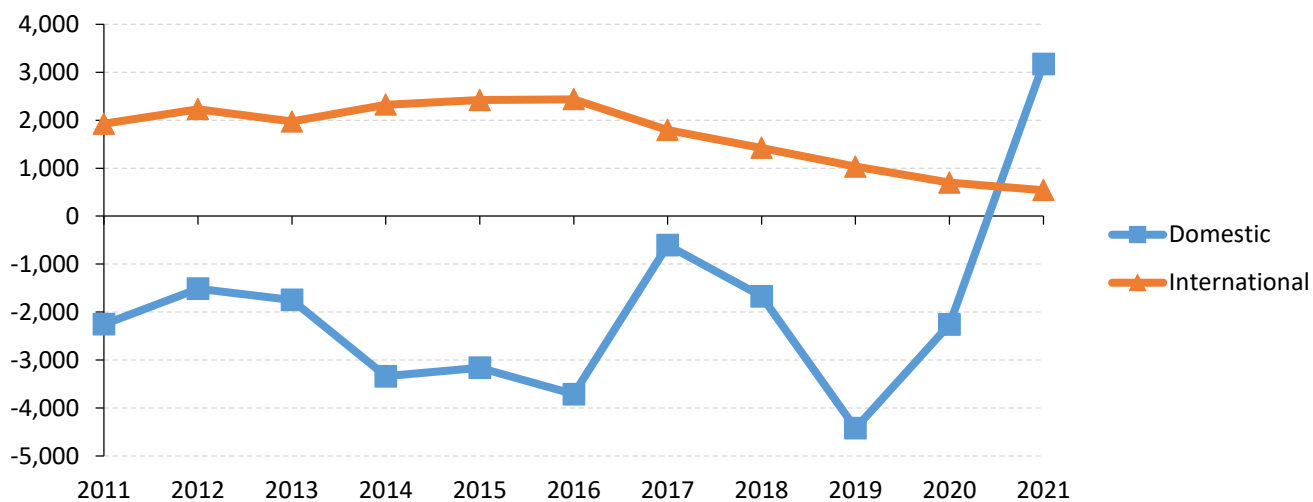


Figure 15: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	792,679								
2011	793,478	799	0.1%	8,614	7,029	1,585	-3,747	1,497	-2,250
2012	792,882	-596	-0.1%	8,734	6,918	1,816	-5,551	1,627	-3,924
2013	794,752	1,870	0.2%	8,642	7,144	1,498	-2,588	1,542	-1,046
2014	794,070	-682	-0.1%	8,359	7,003	1,356	-5,277	1,754	-3,523
2015	792,153	-1,917	-0.2%	8,496	7,366	1,130	-6,380	1,844	-4,536
2016	789,247	-2,906	-0.4%	8,402	7,334	1,068	-7,302	1,852	-5,450
2017	787,199	-2,048	-0.3%	8,407	7,308	1,099	-6,115	1,487	-4,628
2018	787,482	283	0.0%	8,321	7,302	1,019	-3,479	1,280	-2,199
2019	786,051	-1,431	-0.2%	8,200	7,119	1,081	-4,839	848	-3,991
2020	783,712	-2,339	-0.3%	8,082	7,933	149	-4,618	594	-4,024
2021	780,472	-3,240	-0.4%	7,698	8,649	-951	-2,870	468	-2,402

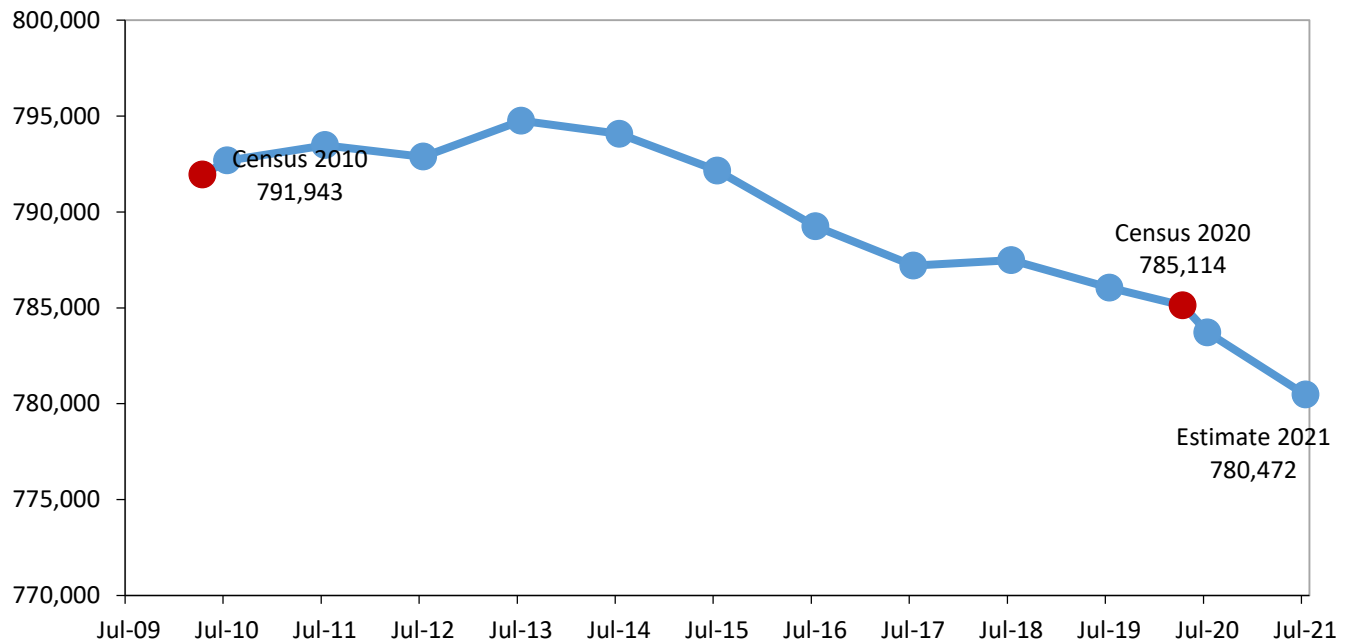


Figure 16: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Central New York

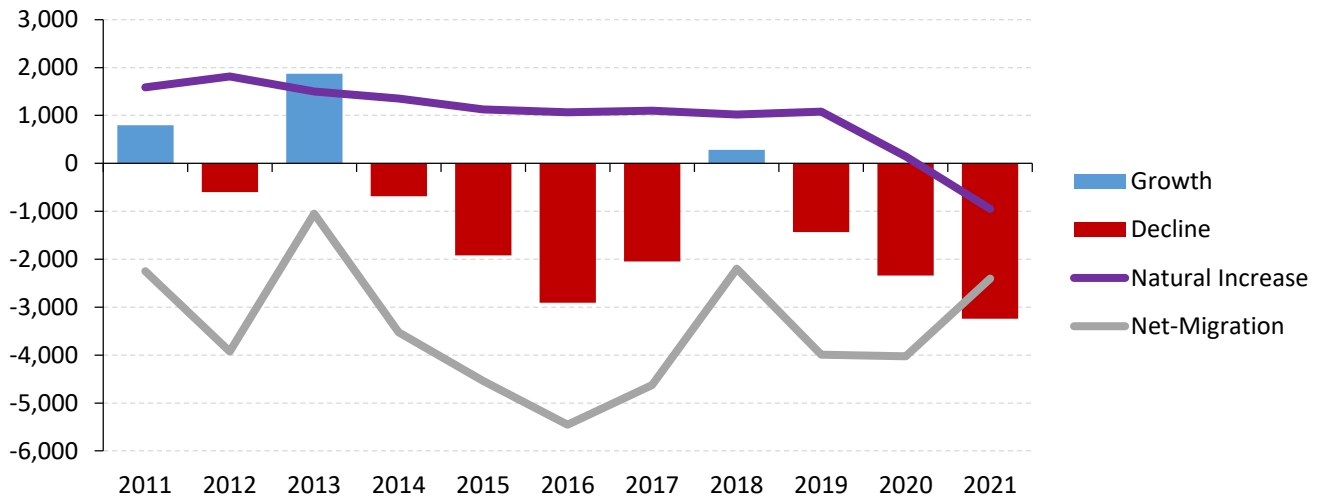


Figure 17: Change in population and components of change

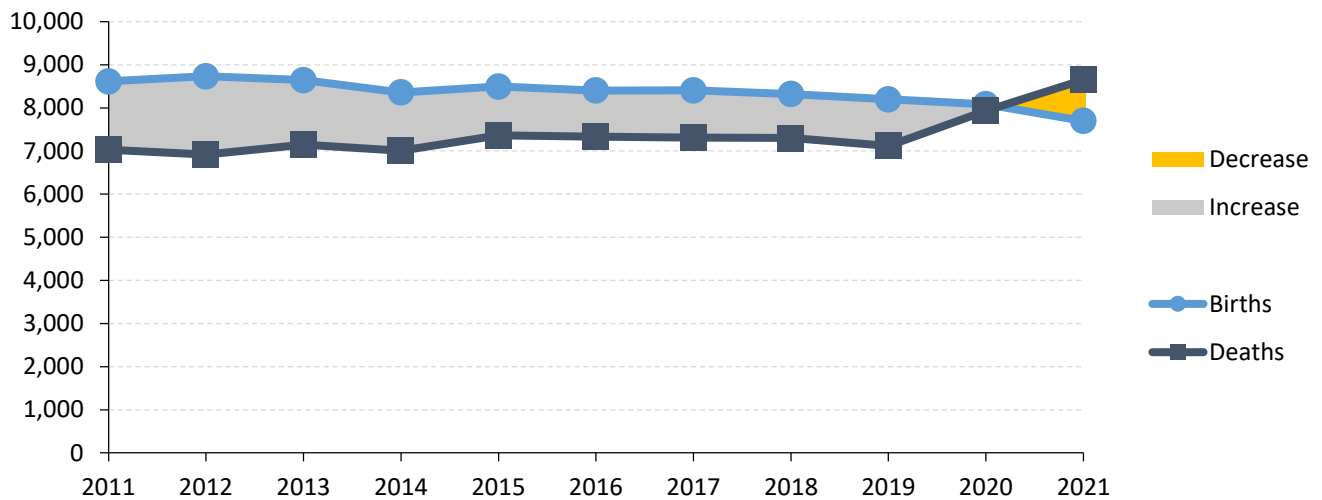


Figure 18: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

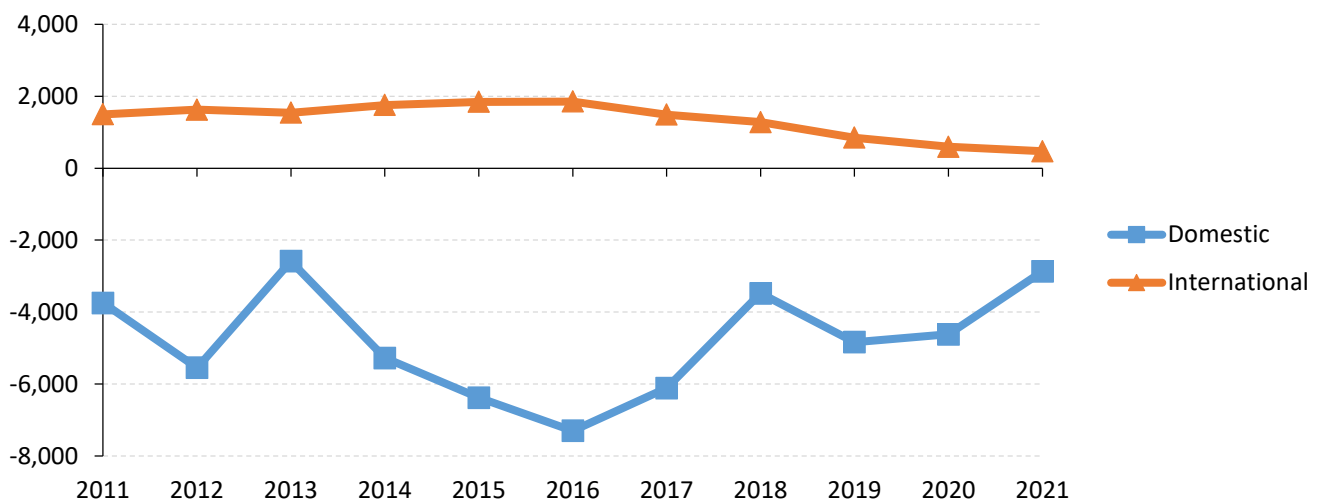


Figure 19: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	1,217,884								
2011	1,221,615	3,731	0.3%	13,380	10,868	2,512	-3,546	2,453	-1,093
2012	1,223,639	2,024	0.2%	13,007	10,865	2,142	-4,964	2,582	-2,382
2013	1,225,266	1,627	0.1%	13,117	10,969	2,148	-5,160	2,315	-2,845
2014	1,225,053	-213	-0.0%	12,887	10,739	2,148	-7,338	2,635	-4,703
2015	1,223,910	-1,143	-0.1%	13,082	11,302	1,780	-7,948	2,697	-5,251
2016	1,222,432	-1,478	-0.1%	12,682	11,027	1,655	-8,503	3,028	-5,475
2017	1,222,240	-192	-0.0%	12,249	11,238	1,011	-6,274	2,749	-3,525
2018	1,224,314	2,074	0.2%	12,538	11,655	883	-4,126	2,997	-1,129
2019	1,223,545	-769	-0.1%	12,107	11,394	713	-4,736	905	-3,831
2020	1,221,150	-2,395	-0.2%	12,140	12,591	-451	-5,257	951	-4,306
2021	1,217,005	-4,145	-0.3%	11,715	13,705	-1,990	-2,933	600	-2,333

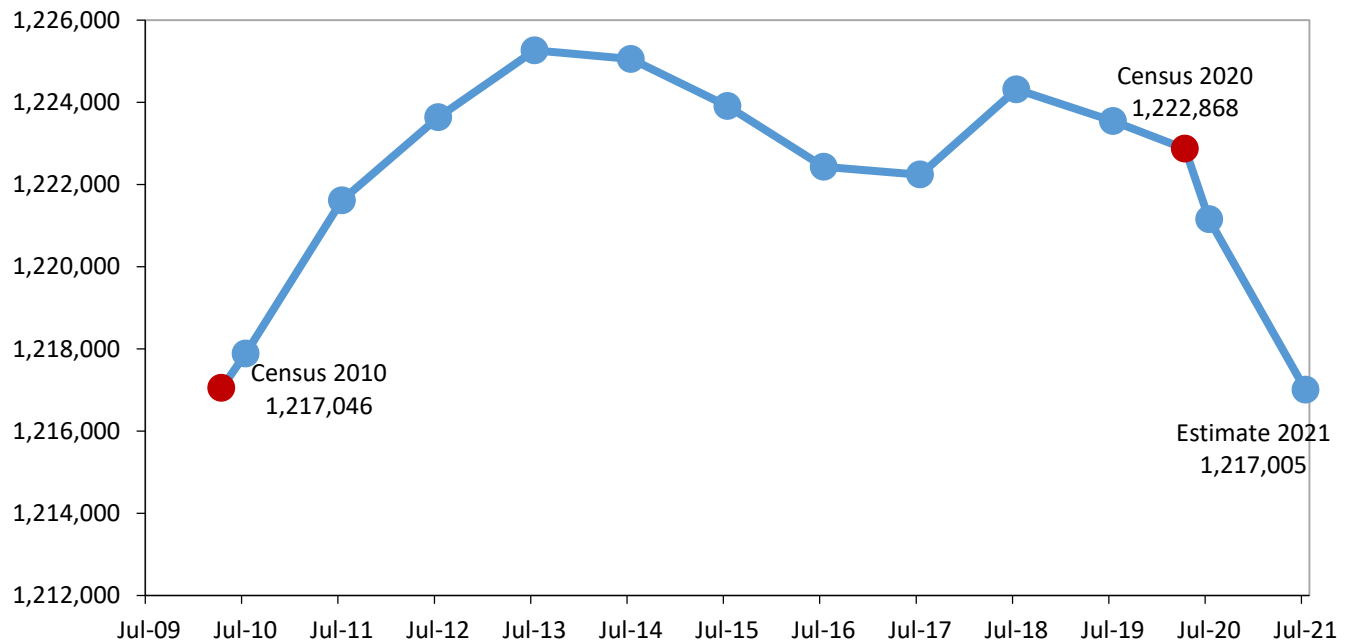


Figure 20: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Finger Lakes

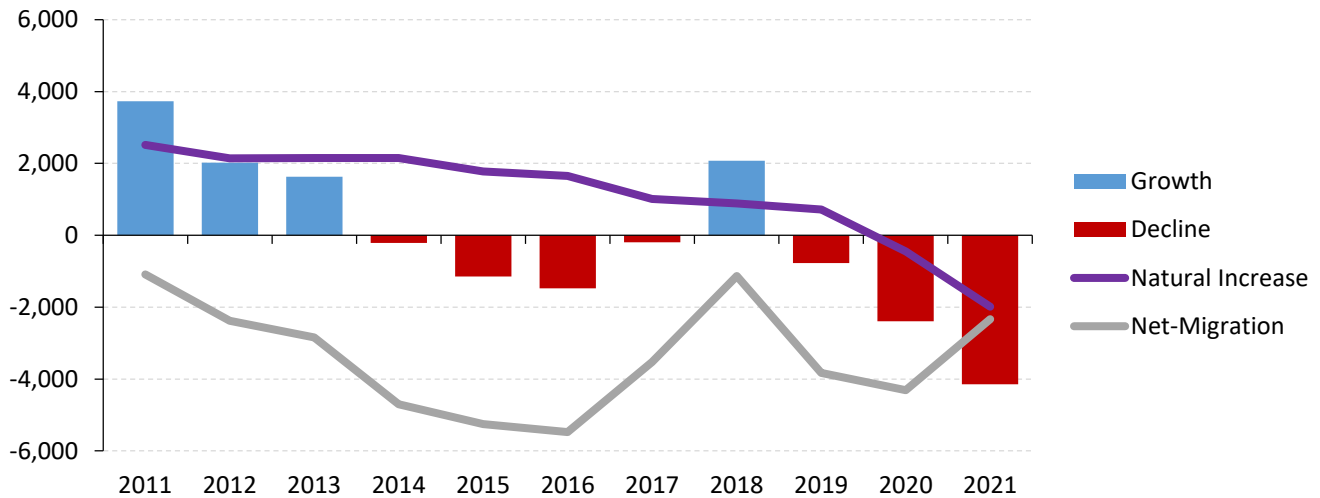


Figure 21: Change in population and components of change

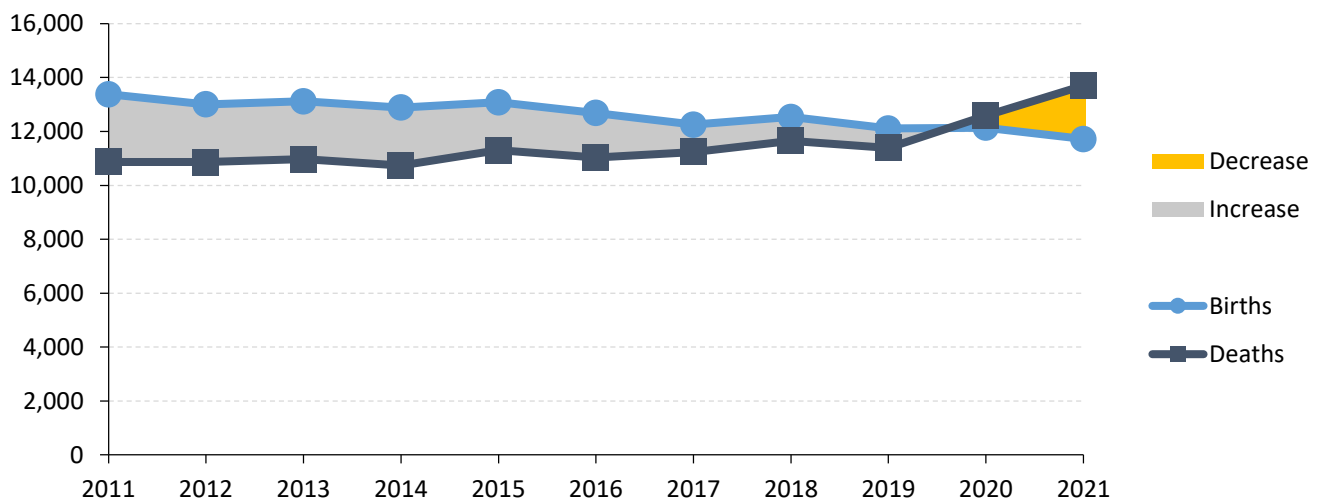


Figure 22: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

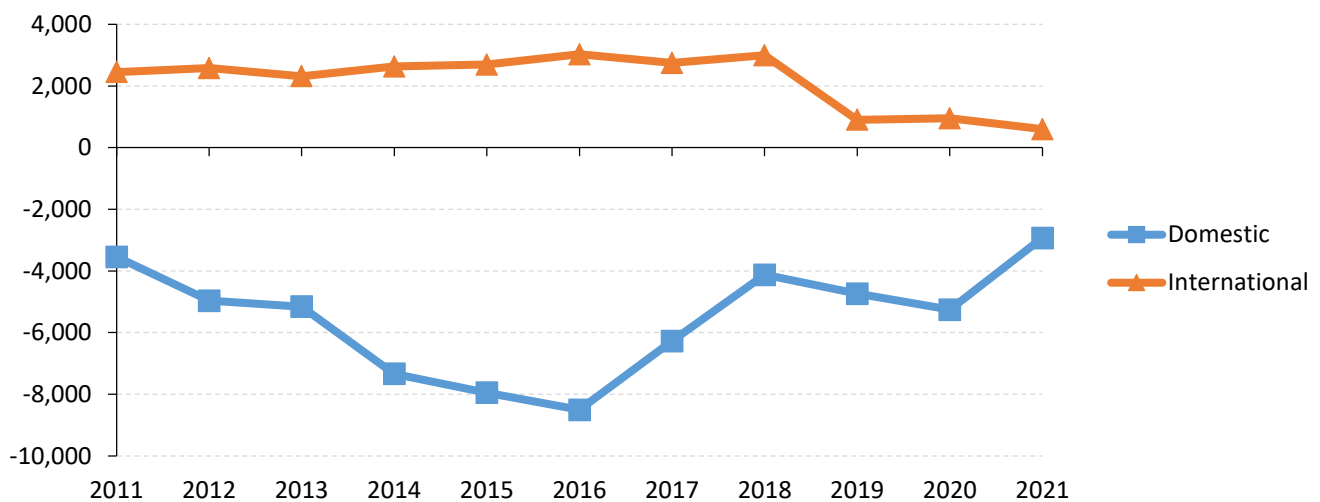


Figure 23: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	2,838,280								
2011	2,856,619	18,339	0.6%	30,769	22,456	8,313	-5,555	6,441	886
2012	2,867,473	10,854	0.4%	30,225	22,177	8,048	-13,007	6,630	-6,377
2013	2,879,649	12,176	0.4%	29,401	23,322	6,079	-8,707	5,782	-2,925
2014	2,889,510	9,861	0.3%	29,786	22,121	7,665	-12,883	5,975	-6,908
2015	2,895,292	5,782	0.2%	30,133	22,799	7,334	-16,737	6,007	-10,730
2016	2,900,275	4,983	0.2%	30,292	22,659	7,633	-18,365	6,511	-11,854
2017	2,907,832	7,557	0.3%	29,511	23,497	6,014	-12,773	5,151	-7,622
2018	2,915,610	7,778	0.3%	29,752	23,344	6,408	-11,869	4,055	-7,814
2019	2,919,511	3,901	0.1%	29,252	24,307	4,945	-13,334	3,056	-10,278
2020	2,918,077	-1,434	-0.0%	28,786	26,806	1,980	-14,178	1,970	-12,209
2021	2,917,251	-826	-0.0%	27,799	28,602	-803	-1,784	1,274	-510

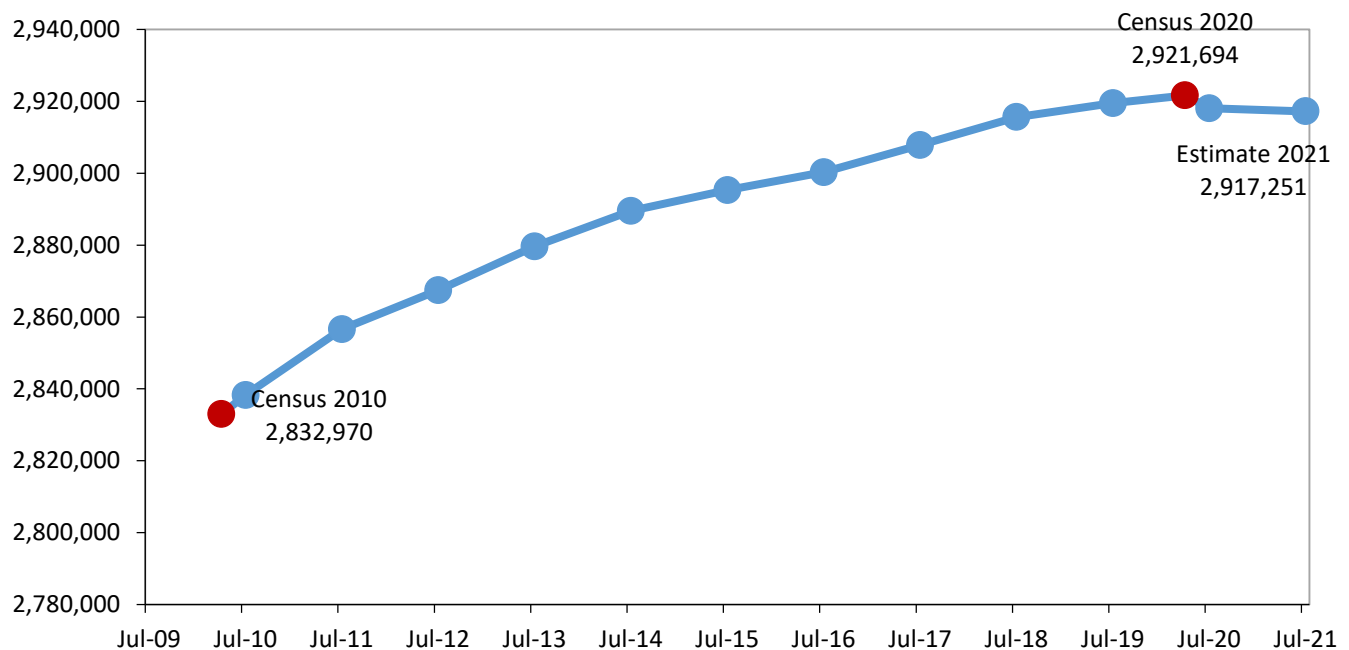


Figure 24: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Long Island

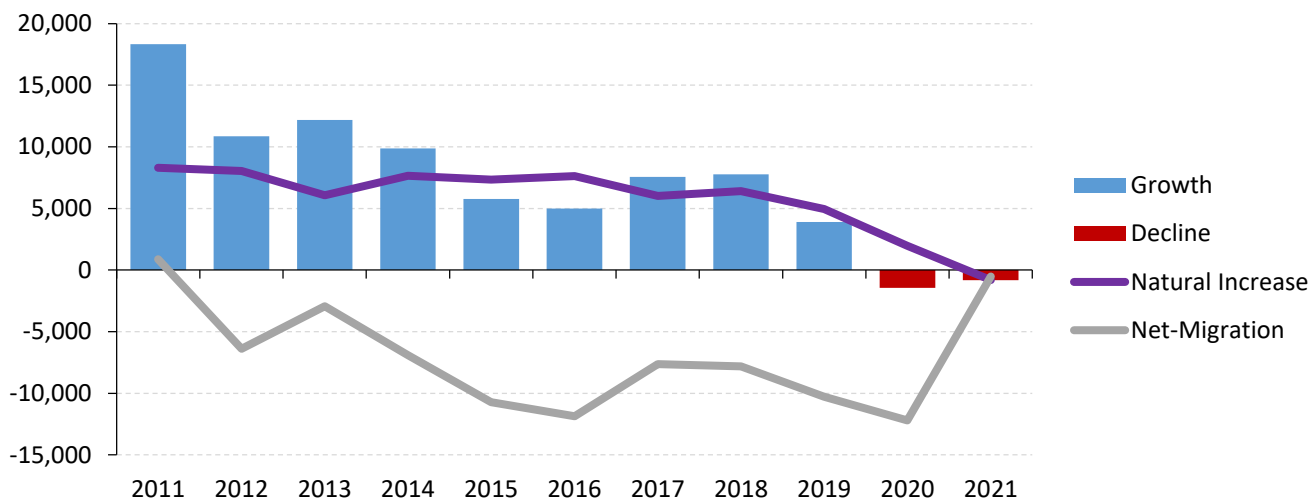


Figure 25: Change in population and components of change

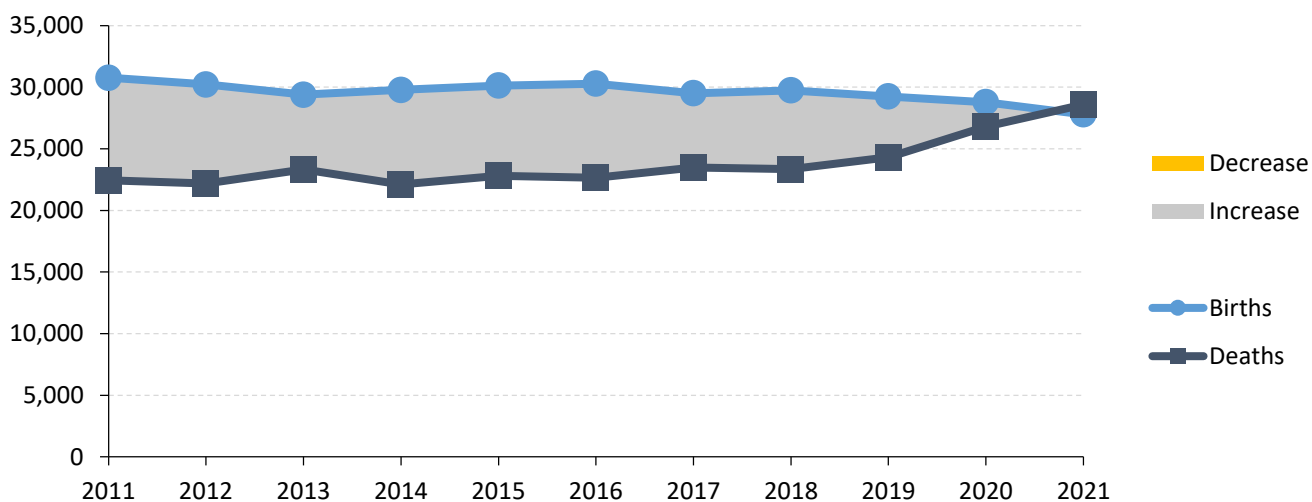


Figure 26: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

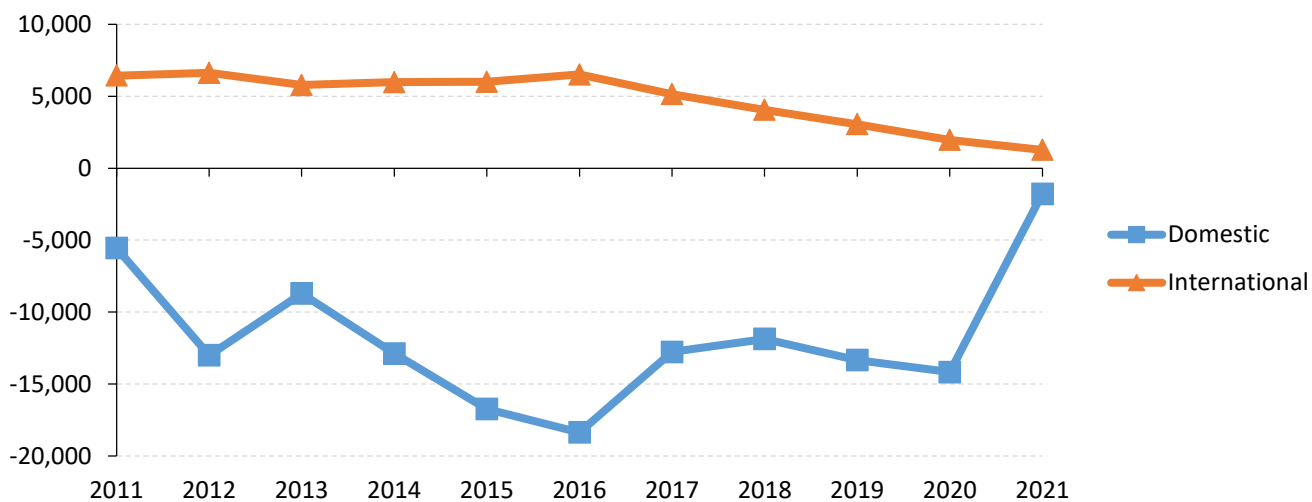


Figure 27: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter- national	Net- Migration
2010	2,295,809								
2011	2,312,678	16,869	0.7%	26,703	16,933	9,770	-6,603	6,401	-202
2012	2,322,358	9,680	0.4%	26,153	16,705	9,448	-13,507	6,271	-7,236
2013	2,335,780	13,422	0.6%	25,945	17,506	8,439	-7,331	5,116	-2,215
2014	2,345,079	9,299	0.4%	25,946	16,864	9,082	-12,772	5,671	-7,101
2015	2,354,066	8,987	0.4%	26,785	17,175	9,610	-13,892	5,944	-7,948
2016	2,363,217	9,151	0.4%	26,309	17,276	9,033	-13,581	6,355	-7,226
2017	2,373,782	10,565	0.4%	26,295	17,890	8,405	-9,949	4,802	-5,147
2018	2,384,096	10,314	0.4%	26,646	18,240	8,406	-9,524	4,114	-5,410
2019	2,393,559	9,463	0.4%	26,795	18,666	8,129	-8,890	2,862	-6,028
2020	2,396,420	2,861	0.1%	26,372	20,769	5,604	-11,580	1,895	-9,685
2021	2,399,452	3,032	0.1%	25,575	22,105	3,470	-2,139	1,469	-670

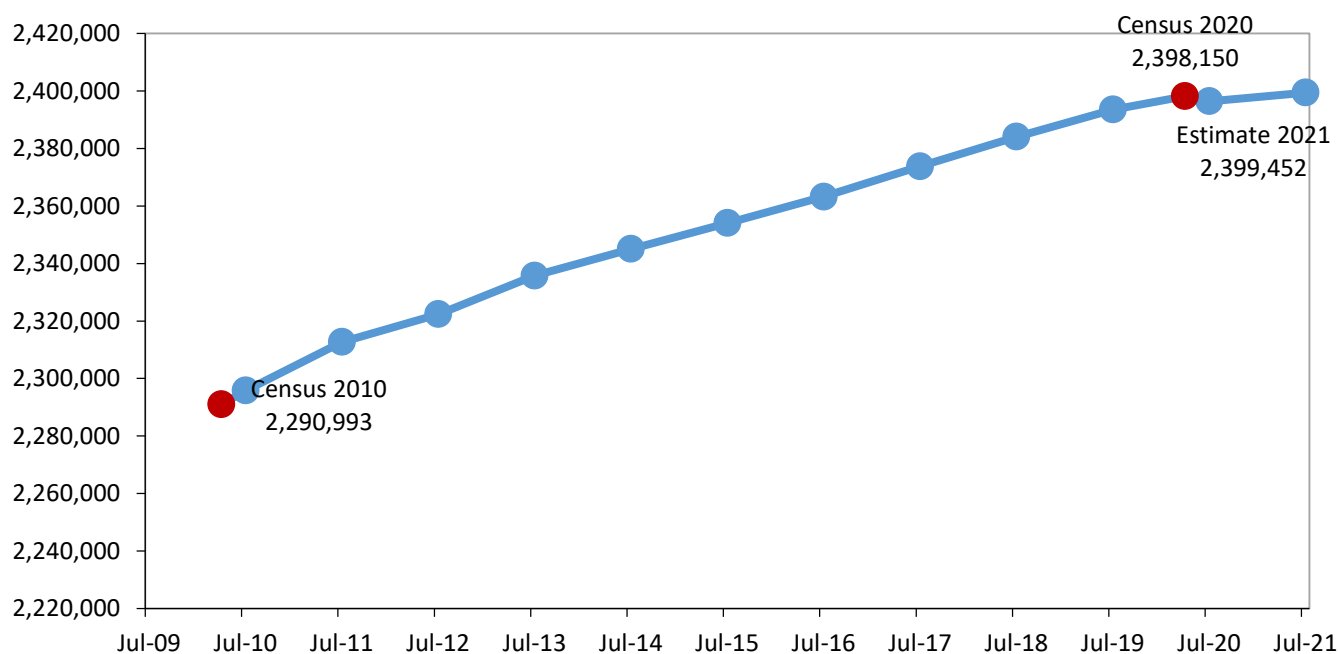


Figure 28: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mid-Hudson

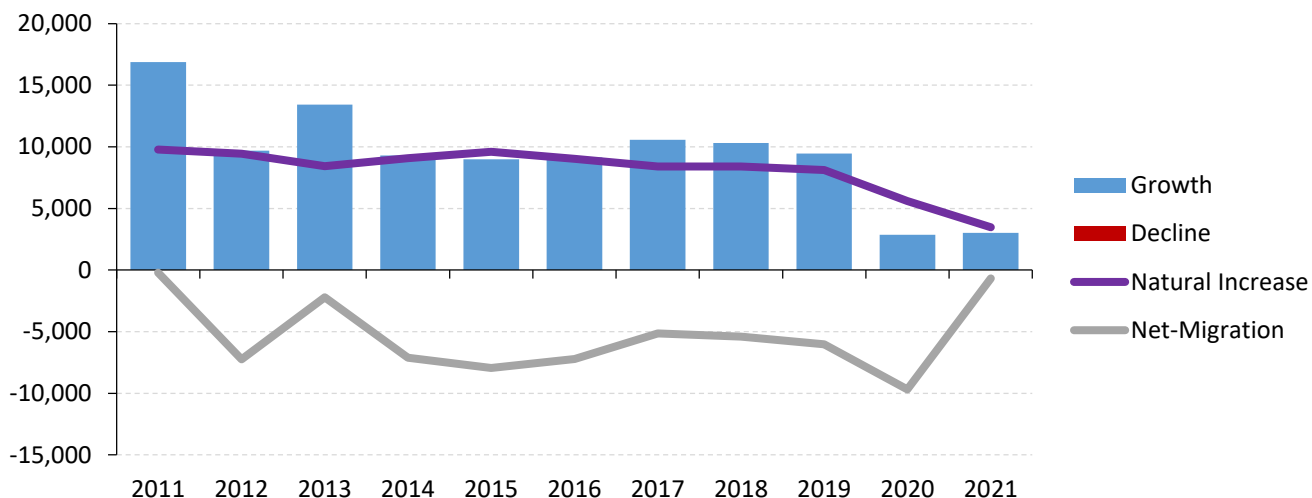


Figure 29: Change in population and components of change

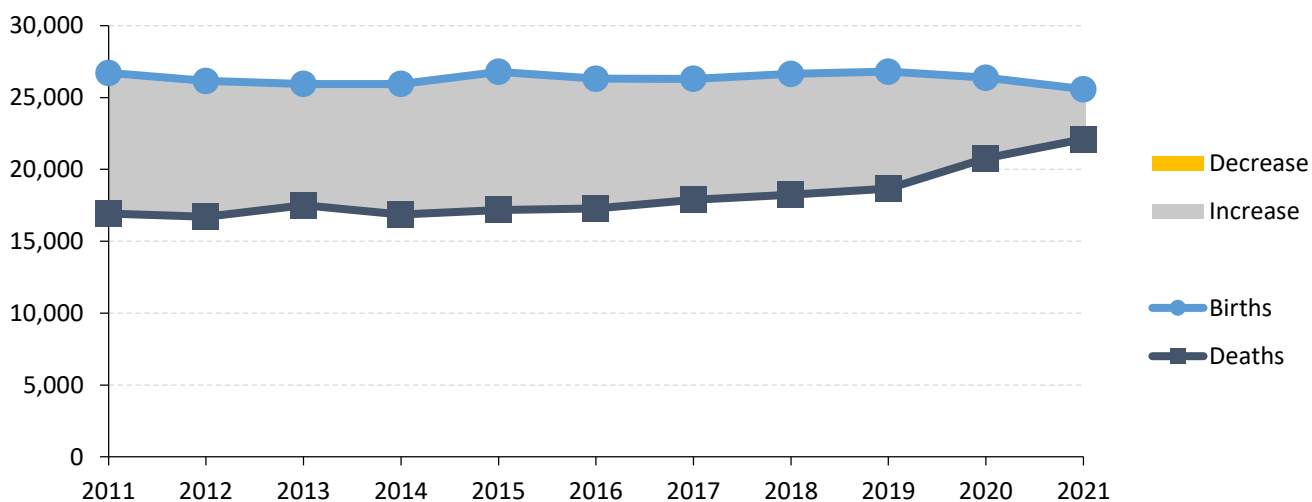


Figure 30: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

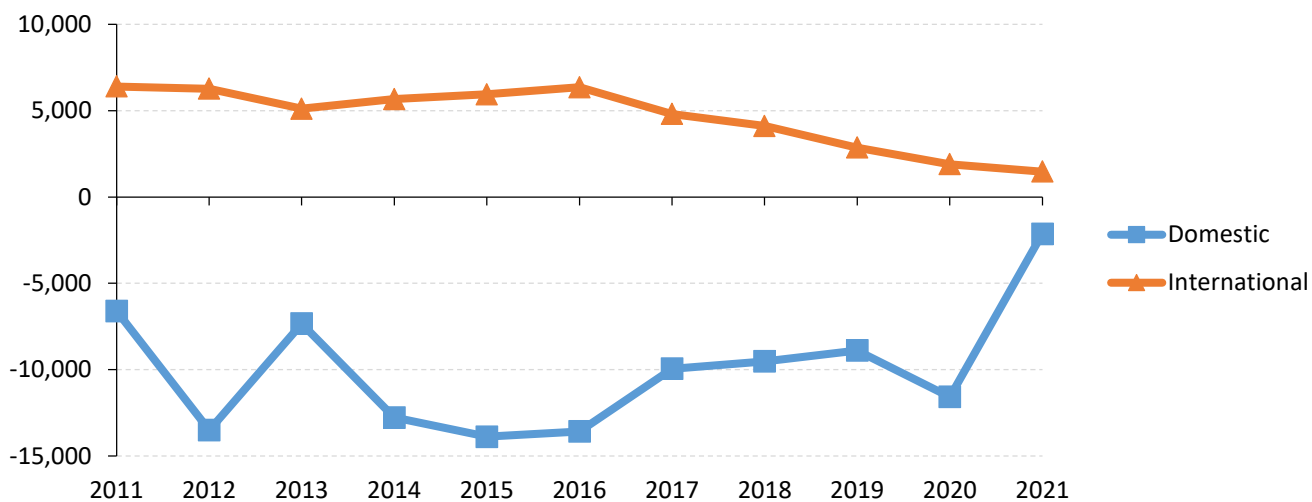


Figure 31: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	499,990								
2011	498,543	-1,447	-0.3%	5,233	5,239	-6	-2,458	784	-1,674
2012	497,031	-1,512	-0.3%	5,228	5,144	84	-2,651	820	-1,831
2013	495,673	-1,358	-0.3%	5,245	5,468	-223	-2,151	796	-1,355
2014	493,402	-2,271	-0.5%	5,202	5,100	102	-3,538	905	-2,633
2015	490,538	-2,864	-0.6%	5,115	5,456	-341	-3,625	857	-2,768
2016	488,625	-1,913	-0.4%	5,058	5,299	-241	-2,760	857	-1,903
2017	488,123	-502	-0.1%	4,960	5,344	-384	-1,083	743	-340
2018	487,310	-813	-0.2%	5,100	5,390	-290	-1,522	774	-748
2019	484,876	-2,434	-0.5%	4,904	5,297	-393	-2,559	278	-2,281
2020	482,366	-2,510	-0.5%	4,824	5,743	-919	-2,240	254	-1,986
2021	480,871	-1,495	-0.3%	4,703	6,205	-1,502	-229	182	-47

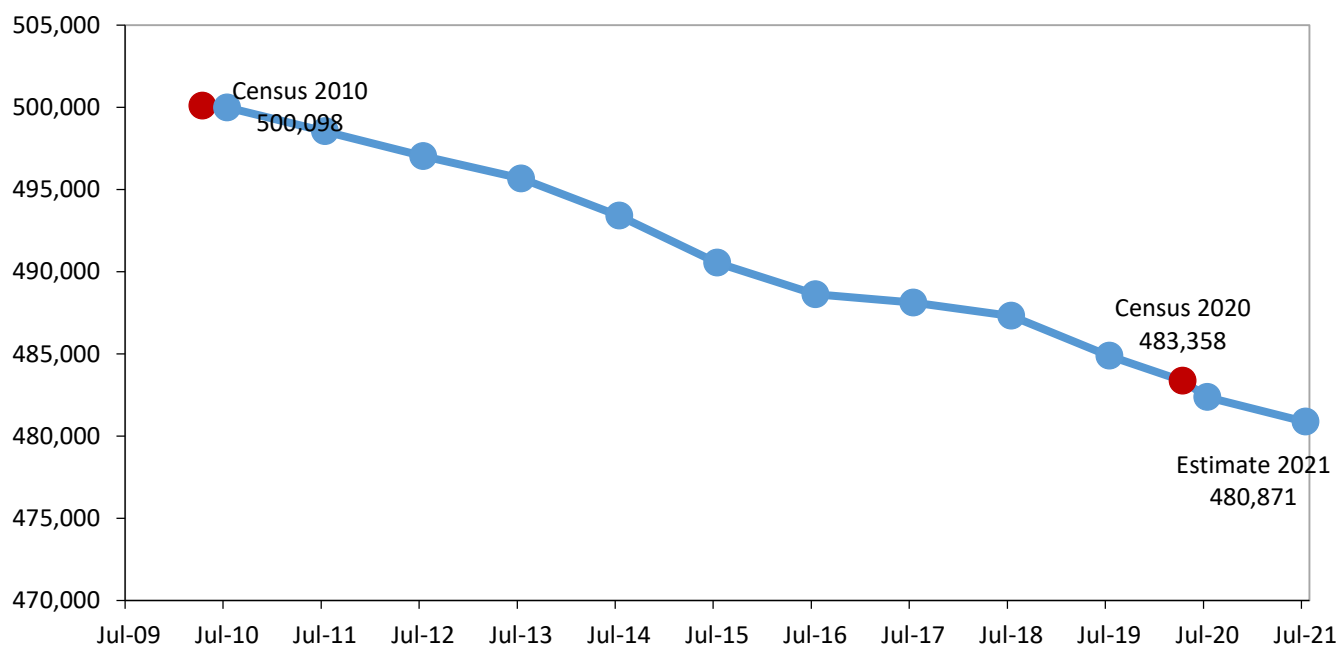


Figure 32: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mohawk Valley

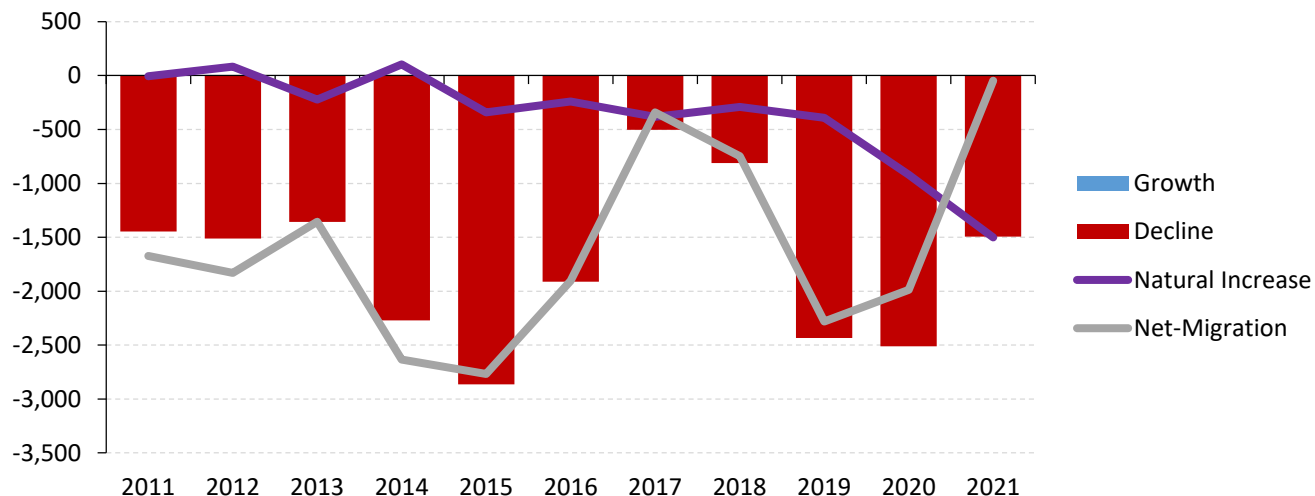


Figure 33: Change in population and components of change

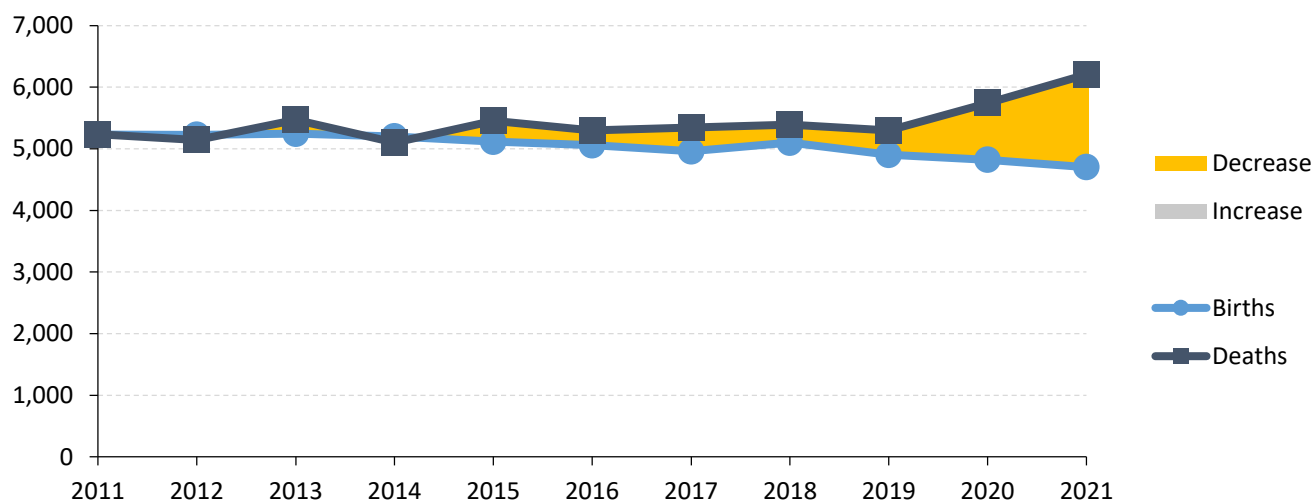


Figure 34: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

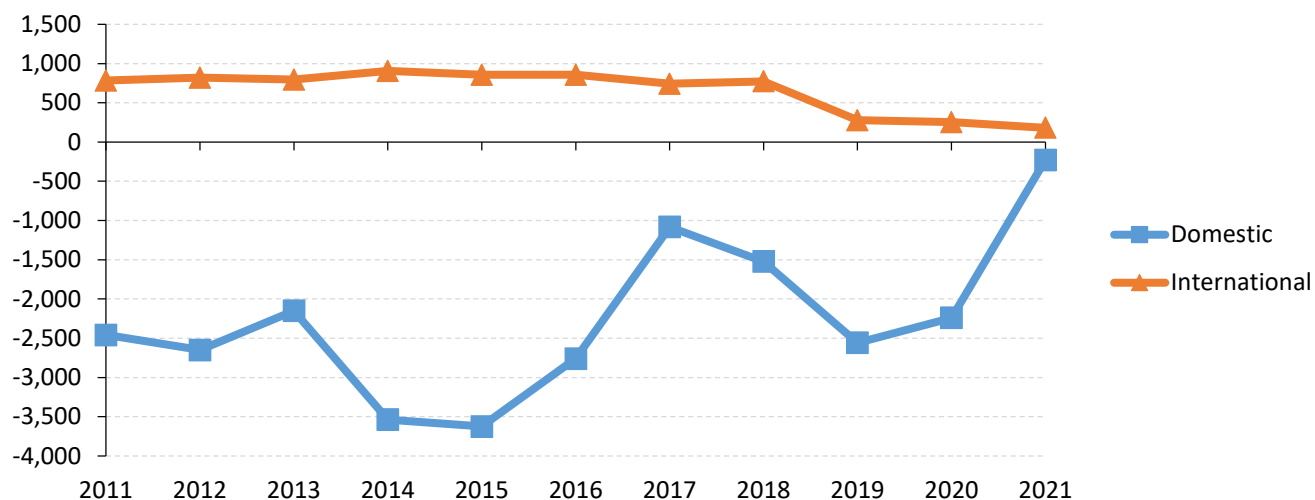


Figure 35: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter- national	Net- Migration
2010	8,203,131								
2011	8,337,995	134,864	1.6%	120,511	52,303	68,208	-48,668	63,067	14,399
2012	8,463,949	125,954	1.5%	118,504	50,826	67,678	-57,413	63,943	6,530
2013	8,565,546	101,597	1.2%	119,147	53,245	65,902	-71,610	55,387	-16,223
2014	8,655,309	89,763	1.0%	117,035	52,835	64,200	-86,263	59,649	-26,614
2015	8,736,703	81,394	0.9%	117,615	53,963	63,652	-93,172	58,620	-34,552
2016	8,794,605	57,902	0.7%	115,844	53,180	62,664	-118,964	61,914	-57,050
2017	8,815,448	20,843	0.2%	113,418	53,828	59,590	-139,091	48,030	-91,061
2018	8,826,472	11,024	0.1%	110,954	54,288	56,666	-136,990	39,188	-97,802
2019	8,824,887	-1,585	-0.0%	106,802	59,387	47,415	-131,367	30,610	-100,757
2020	8,772,978	-51,909	-0.6%	103,923	66,357	37,566	-154,580	18,845	-135,735
2021	8,467,513	-305,465	-3.5%	99,645	70,073	29,572	-342,449	12,695	-329,754

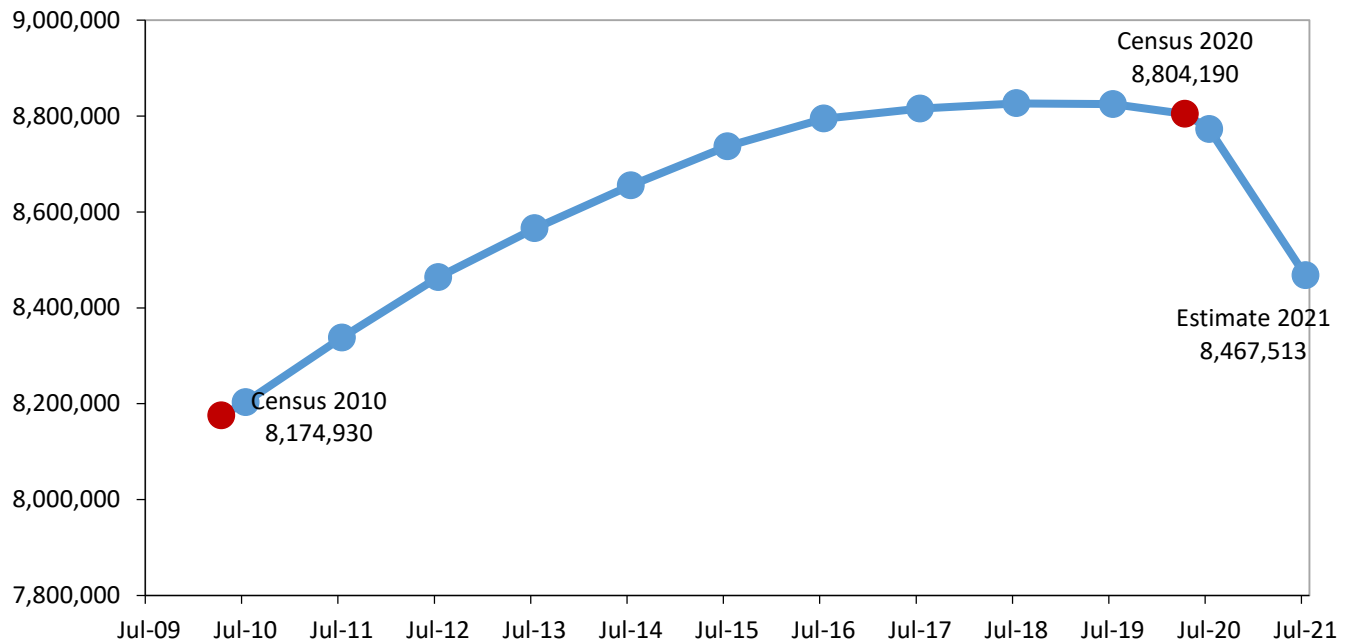


Figure 36: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York City

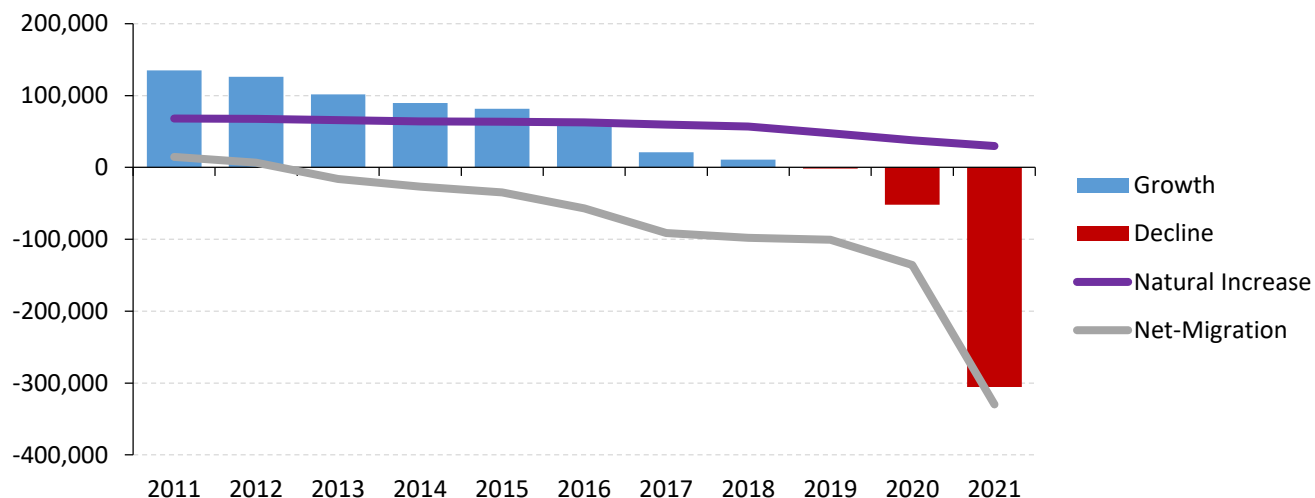


Figure 37: Change in population and components of change

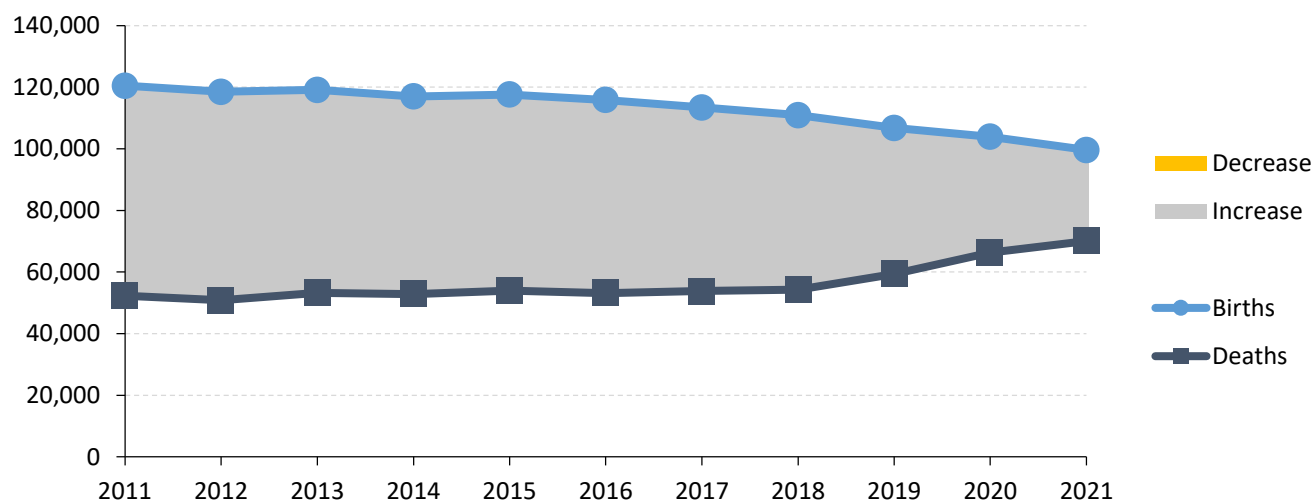


Figure 38: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

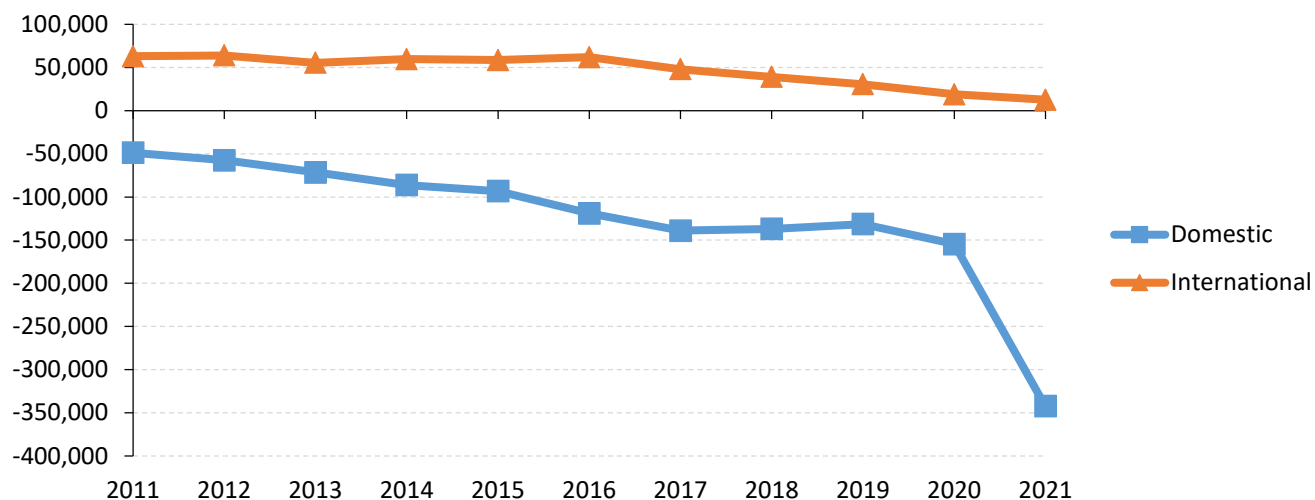


Figure 39: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	433,659								
2011	435,528	1,869	0.4%	5,379	3,690	1,689	-1,170	533	-637
2012	438,966	3,438	0.8%	5,415	3,797	1,618	-587	1,614	1,027
2013	436,482	-2,484	-0.6%	5,494	3,773	1,721	-6,014	880	-5,134
2014	435,808	-674	-0.2%	5,233	3,591	1,642	-3,898	731	-3,167
2015	432,049	-3,759	-0.9%	5,217	3,750	1,467	-7,071	955	-6,116
2016	428,412	-3,637	-0.8%	5,052	3,719	1,333	-6,500	683	-5,817
2017	427,877	-535	-0.1%	4,981	3,788	1,193	-2,947	392	-2,555
2018	426,830	-1,047	-0.2%	4,834	3,905	929	-2,954	165	-2,789
2019	423,381	-3,449	-0.8%	4,689	3,968	721	-5,161	176	-4,985
2020	420,639	-2,742	-0.6%	4,592	4,462	130	-3,832	154	-3,678
2021	420,358	-281	-0.1%	4,261	4,885	-624	239	37	276

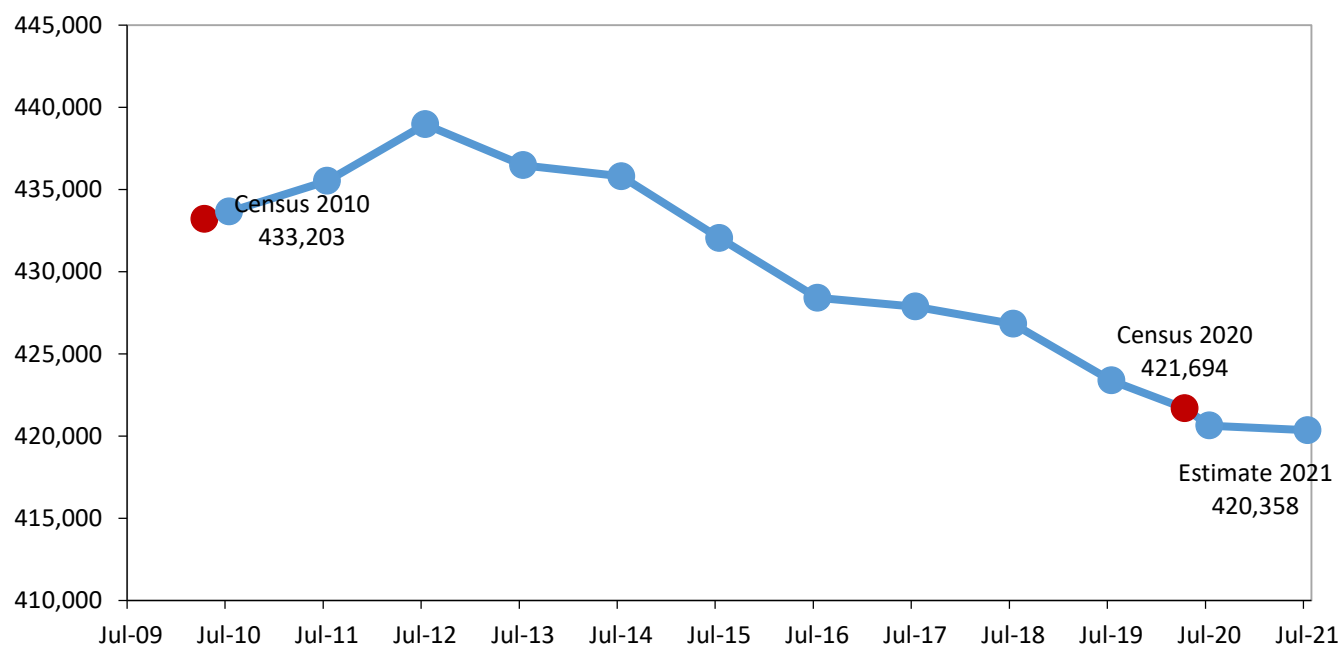


Figure 40: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – North Country

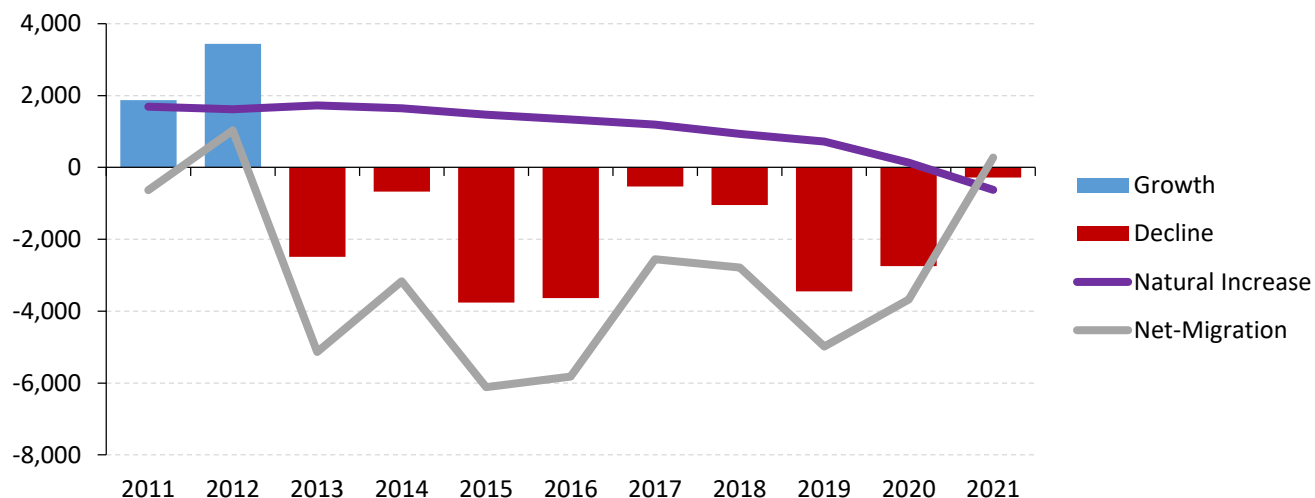


Figure 41: Change in population and components of change

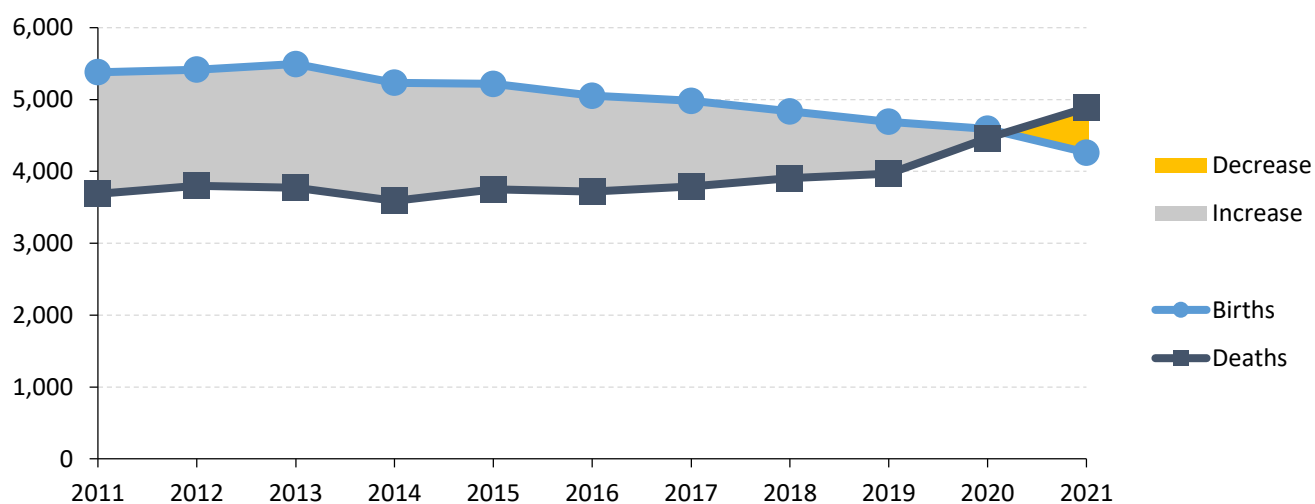


Figure 42: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

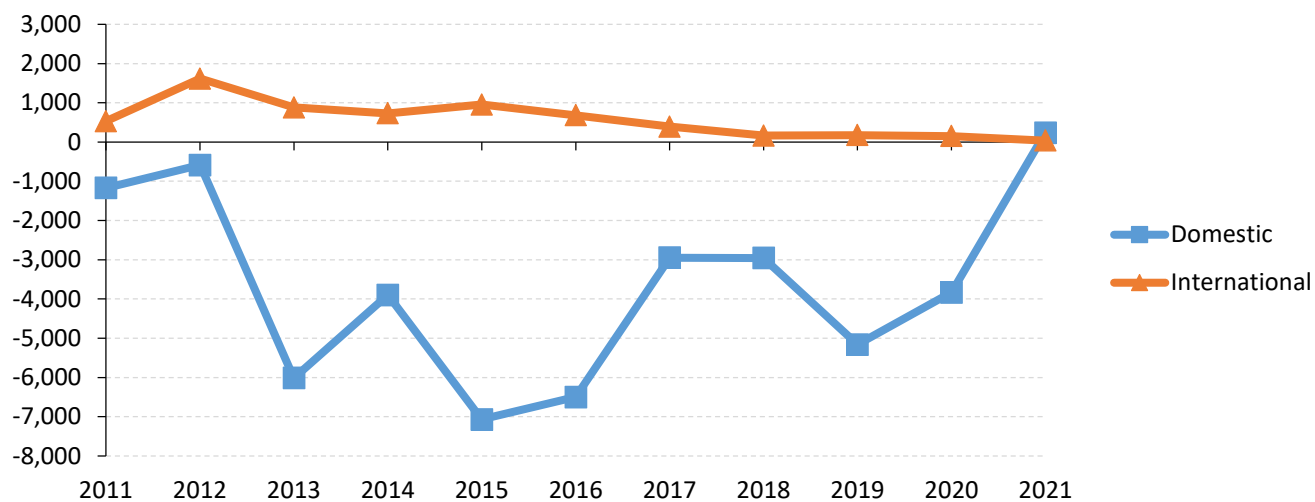


Figure 43: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	658,088								
2011	658,156	68	0.0%	6,661	6,495	166	-2,965	1,418	-1,547
2012	658,720	564	0.1%	6,775	6,287	488	-2,853	1,500	-1,353
2013	658,183	-537	-0.1%	6,719	6,402	317	-3,584	1,289	-2,295
2014	656,298	-1,885	-0.3%	6,556	6,332	224	-5,103	1,485	-3,618
2015	653,184	-3,114	-0.5%	6,644	6,625	19	-6,176	1,559	-4,617
2016	649,866	-3,318	-0.5%	6,225	6,337	-112	-6,275	1,612	-4,663
2017	647,131	-2,735	-0.4%	6,250	6,744	-494	-4,937	1,242	-3,695
2018	644,907	-2,224	-0.3%	6,022	6,679	-657	-3,971	955	-3,016
2019	642,418	-2,489	-0.4%	5,892	6,615	-723	-4,008	785	-3,223
2020	638,319	-4,099	-0.6%	5,838	7,215	-1,377	-4,594	491	-4,103
2021	635,042	-3,277	-0.5%	5,737	7,853	-2,116	-1,587	338	-1,249

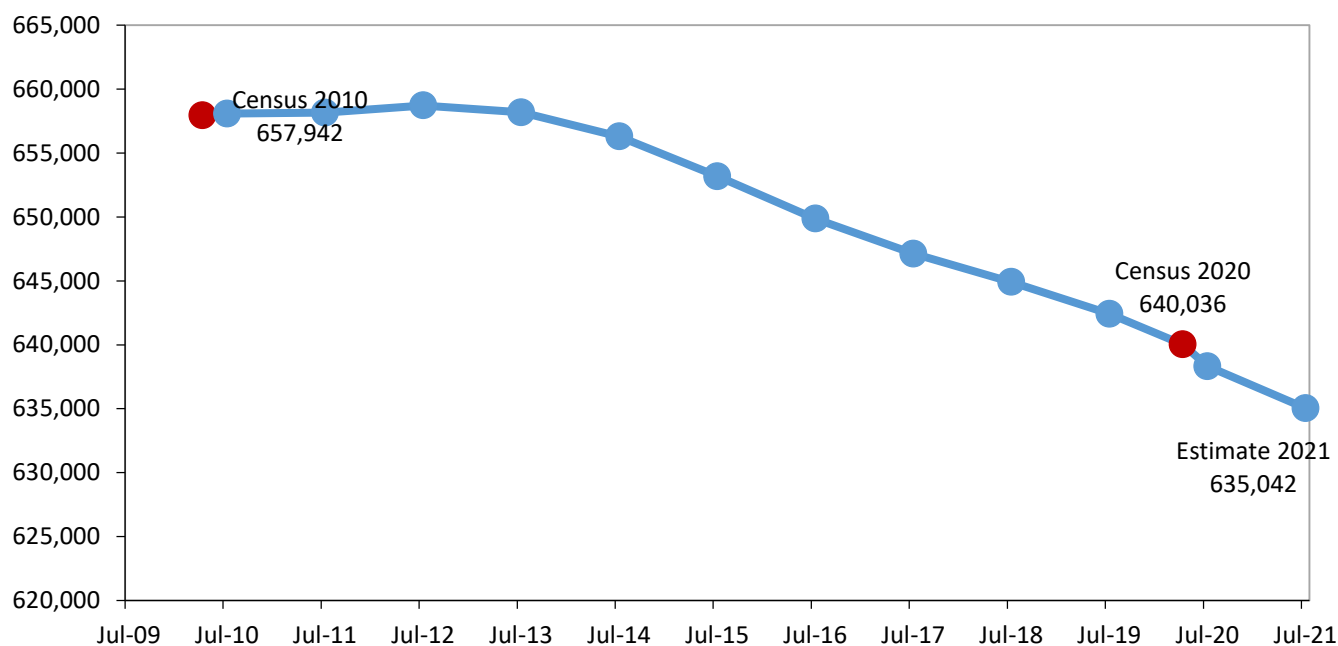


Figure 44: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Southern Tier

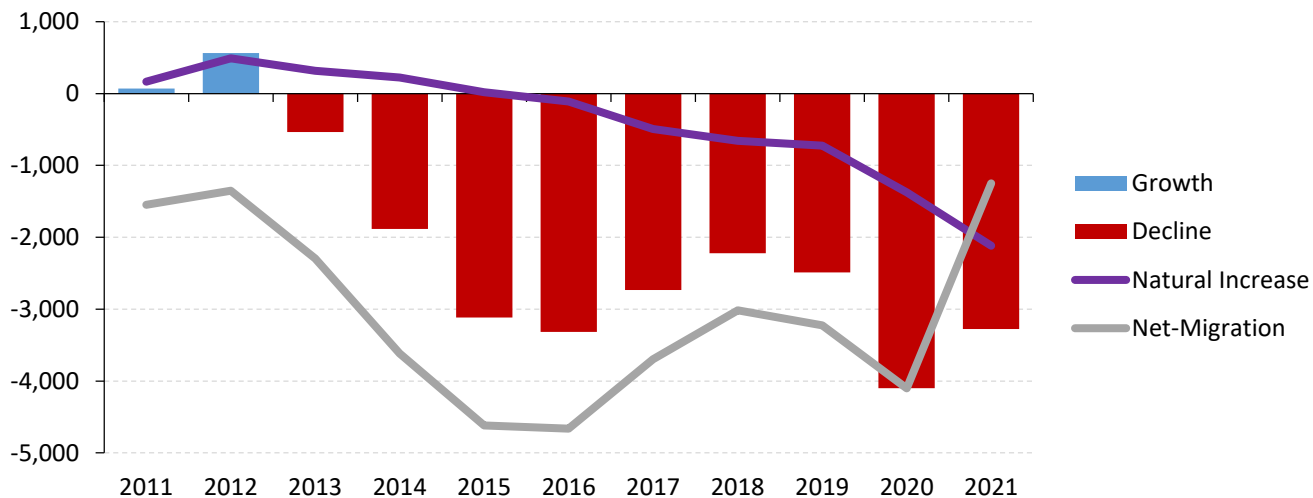


Figure 45: Change in population and components of change

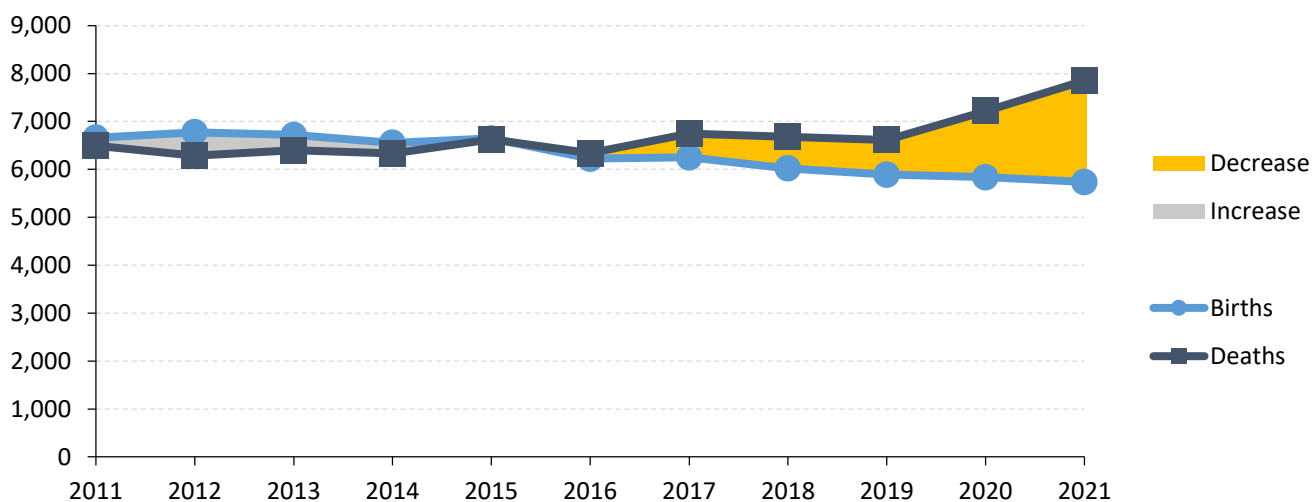


Figure 46: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

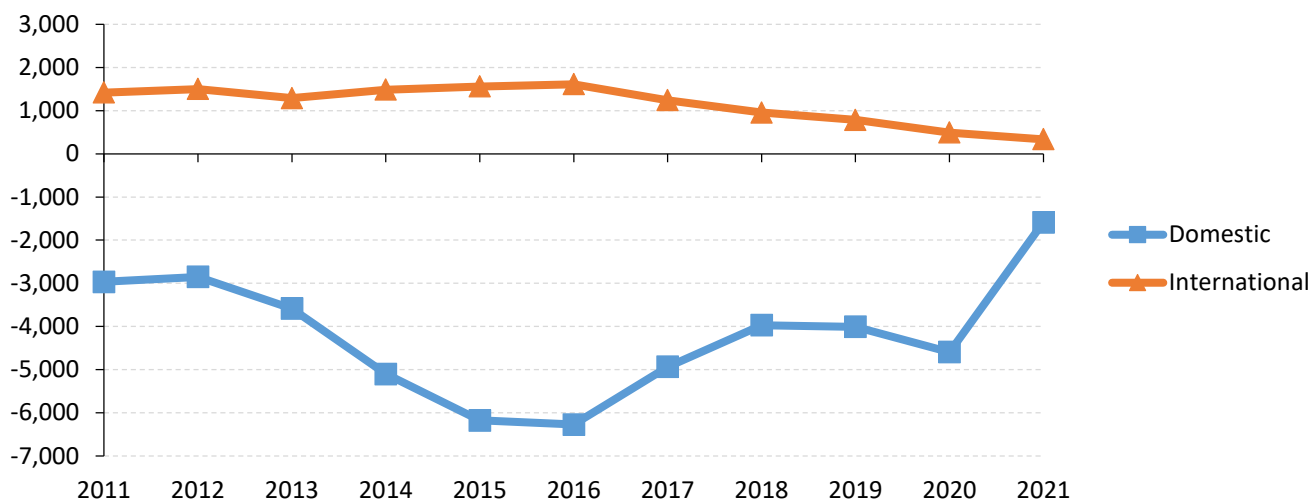


Figure 47: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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	Inter-national	Net-Migration
2010	1,400,631								
2011	1,403,872	3,241	0.2%	14,796	14,922	-126	-3,719	2,813	-906
2012	1,405,330	1,458	0.1%	14,782	14,369	413	-6,278	3,087	-3,191
2013	1,408,957	3,627	0.3%	15,030	14,884	146	-3,618	2,931	-687
2014	1,411,740	2,783	0.2%	15,037	14,613	424	-5,145	3,322	-1,823
2015	1,411,758	18	0.0%	15,411	15,175	236	-7,891	3,399	-4,492
2016	1,411,576	-182	-0.0%	15,036	14,895	141	-8,172	3,556	-4,616
2017	1,413,837	2,261	0.2%	14,528	15,205	-677	-4,282	2,945	-1,337
2018	1,416,358	2,521	0.2%	14,599	15,253	-654	-3,938	2,824	-1,114
2019	1,417,035	677	0.0%	14,486	14,923	-437	-4,541	1,317	-3,224
2020	1,416,210	-825	-0.1%	14,284	16,371	-2,087	-3,857	1,088	-2,769
2021	1,411,675	-4,535	-0.3%	13,701	17,613	-3,912	-1,609	703	-906

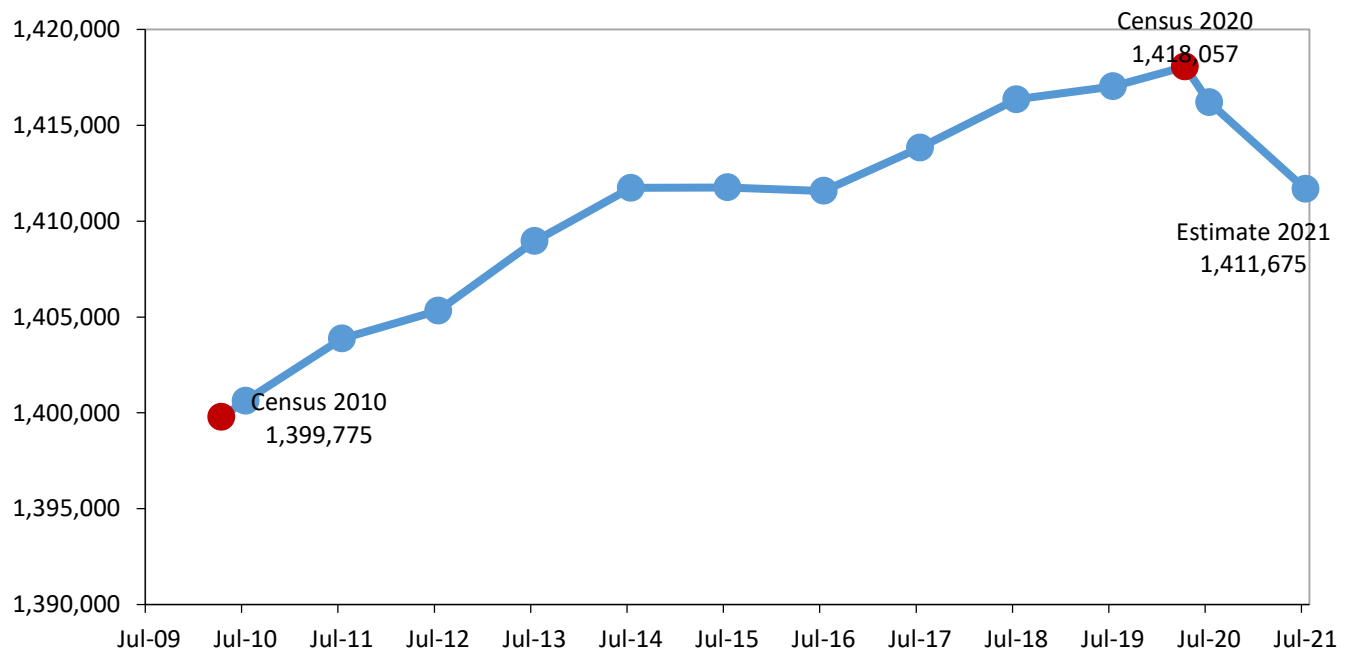


Figure 48: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Western New York

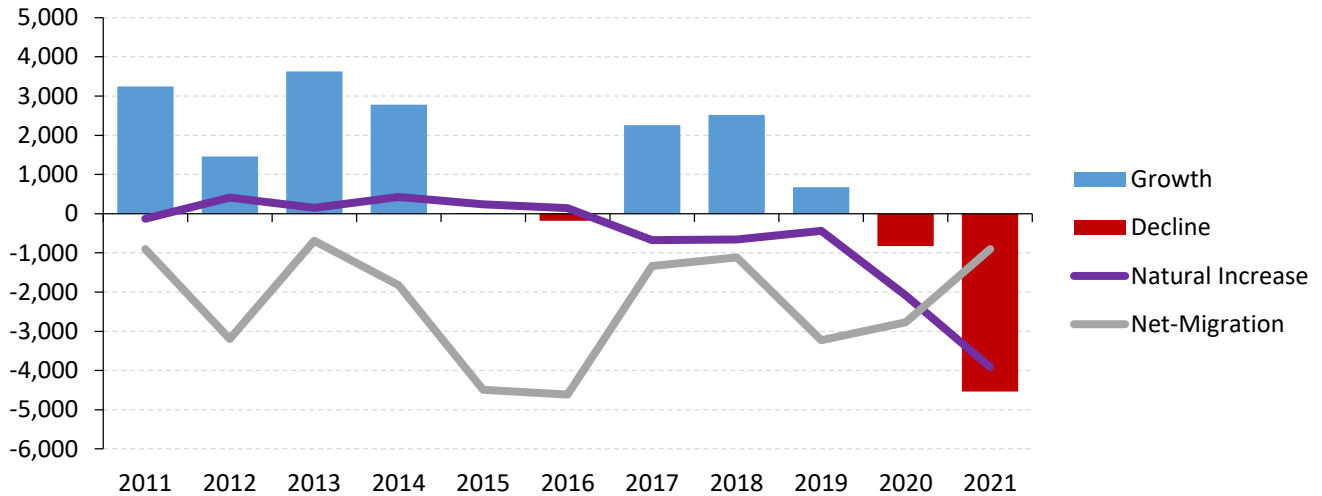


Figure 49: Change in population and components of change

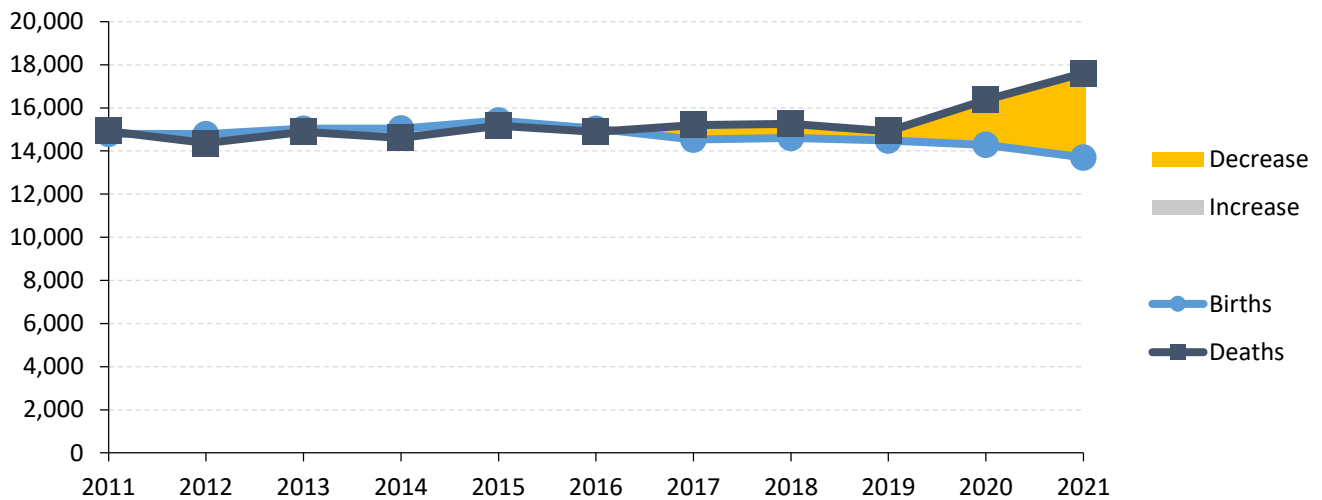


Figure 50: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

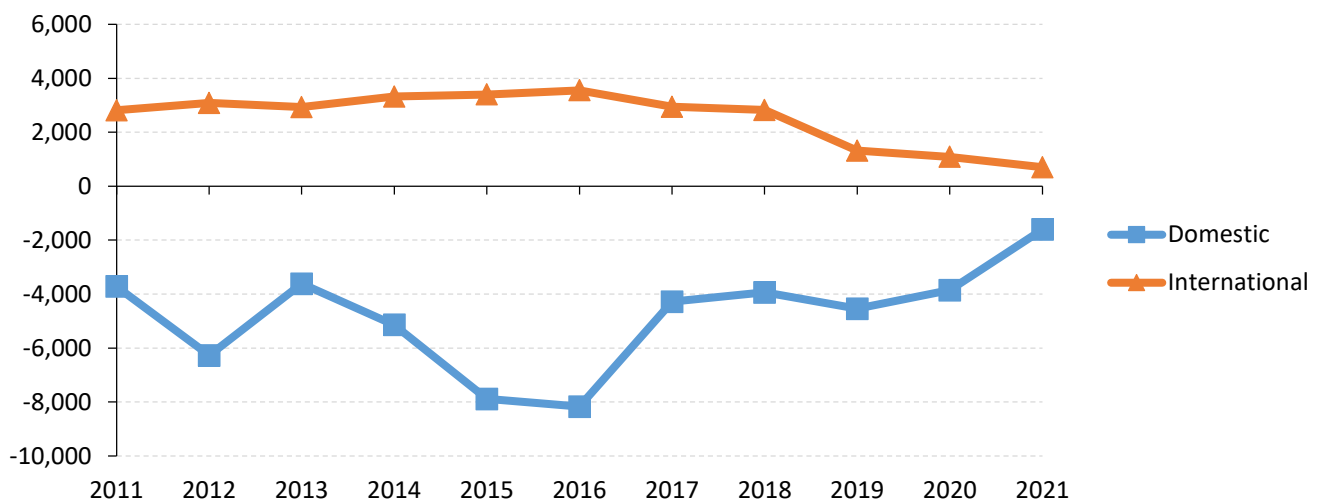


Figure 51: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix E: References

Data

Current Estimates data (Vintage 2021)

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2021/counties/totals/>

Intercensal Estimates (population totals, 2010-2020)

[https://pad.human.cornell.edu/datafiles/2010-2020 intercensal totals.xlsx](https://pad.human.cornell.edu/datafiles/2010-2020%20intercensal%20totals.xlsx)

Evaluation Estimates (components, 2010-2020)

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2020/counties/totals/>

Methodology

Vintage 2021 State and County Population Estimates Methodology

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>

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

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