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# 2022 County and Economic Development Regions Population Estimates

Analysis of the US Census Bureau  
Vintage 2022  
Total County Population Estimates

*Program on Applied Demographics*

*The Cornell Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy*

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## Introduction

On March 30, 2023 the U.S. Census Bureau released the County population estimates for Vintage 2022, with data available for April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022. This report highlights results from these estimates 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.

### Highlights:

- The population in New York State declined by 2.6% (524,079 people) since the 2020 Census. However, the decline slowed in the most recent year (-0.9% from 2021-2022).
- Only the Capital Region gained population since April 1<sup>st</sup> 2020; all other regions lost population during this period.
- The last year in an estimates vintage is most subject to change as it relies on some preliminary data; but, according to these estimates all regions lost population in the last estimate year.
- The 2021 domestic migration patterns were very different from the long term patterns. Many more people left New York City between July 1, 2020 and July 2021 than in previous years, while other regions experienced higher estimates of net migration than in the previous decade. The 2022 net migration estimates are in line with the long term trends which saw increasingly negative net migration.
- In the past decade before the pandemic, New York State experienced an increase in the number of deaths and a decrease in the number of births. The number of deaths estimated in 2020 and 2021 were elevated due to the Covid-19 pandemic, while the number of births dipped slightly. The estimates for 2022 align more with the long term trend.
- Since Census day April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 Orange County gained the most population in count (+4,617), but Otsego County saw the highest growth percentage (+3.6%). Kings County [Brooklyn] saw the biggest numeric decline in population (-145,559) and the Bronx the highest percentage loss (-6.3%).
- From 2020 to 2022 Natural increase contributed the most relative population to Rockland (+1.8%), while Hamilton lost the most relative population (-2.2%) due to natural decrease.
- Positive net migration over the 2020-2022 period contributed the most to the population in Otsego (+4.7%). Negative net migration contributed the most relative population loss in Bronx (-6.8%), and Kings[Brooklyn] (-6.1%).
- The number of counties with more people moving in than moving out decreased from 29 in 2021 down to 11 in 2022. Three counties however (Chenango, New York and Washington) saw negative net migration in 2021, but positive net migration in 2022. The turn around in New York [Manhattan] was very remarkable as it lost 94,588 persons due to migration in 2021, but gained 13,855 in 2022.

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## Methodology

### Vintage 2022 Estimates (covering April 1, 2020 – July 1, 2022)

#### *Estimates*

The idea of 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”, while the annual Census does. Therefore, race data from the Census has to be modified to redistribute the people counted as “Other race” into the official OMB categories.

Instead of depending solely on the 2020 Census counts for the base population, this series of estimates uses national, state, and county estimate results by characteristics (age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin) from the 2020 Vintage Estimates (2010 forward), national age and sex distributions from the Demographic Analyses, and the total counts from the 2020 Internal Census Edited File (CEF) as controls. Totals from the CEF were tabulated into 2022 subcounty geographies, infused with a small amount of differentially private noise, then aggregated to resident, household, and group quarters population counts for counties, states, and the nation. The 2020 base population (20,201,230) differs from the 2020 Census count by only 19 people (20,201,249).

#### *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 and 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 2021 and 2022 at the time of the production of these estimates, and with the COVID-19 Pandemic the numbers could not be extrapolated simply from past years. Provisional 2021 and 2022 monthly state totals (which reflect the impact of recent changes in natality and mortality) were allocated according to characteristic and geographic distributions from 2020 (the most recent year of complete data). These data are then reconciled with geographic distributions of total vital events by county (provided by the FSCPE), summed to the state level, and controlled to the national births and deaths by characteristics. 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, Medicare enrollment data, and the Social Security Administration’s Numerical Identification File (NUMIDENT). Increases and decreases in group quarters (e.g. nursing homes, dormitories,

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prisons) populations are also accounted for in the net domestic migration. Because of Covid many Group Quarters saw large, temporary reductions in the resident counts.

Research has shown 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 of information for the number of people 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, the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 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 estimation challenges due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Census Bureau changed the methodology to adjust national migration totals for the Pandemic period, and looked at correlations between the estimated flows in recent years and the number of visas issued. The Census Bureau used this correlation and administrative data from 2021 and 2022 on visa issuances, new student enrollments, refugee and humanitarian migrant data, as well as data from U.S. immigration and the DOJ to estimate the international migration component. National migration totals for 2020 (July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020) were set to 76% of 2019 levels, and totals for 2021 (July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021) were set to 40% of 2019 levels. For 2022, only non US-born immigration was adjusted, set at 103% of 2019 levels.

## **Estimates covering 2010-2020**

The Vintage 2020 population estimates 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 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, 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 2021 Vintage estimates which included change from April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020.

## State and Economic Development Regions

### Total Population: Change since last Census and in most recent year

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

Table 1: Vintage 2022 Population Estimates by Economic Region, change since 2020 Decennial Census and change in most recent year

	Change between Census 2020 and 2022				Change between 2021 and 2022			
	Census 2020	Estimate 2022	Difference		Estimate 2021	Estimate 2022	Difference	
			Count	%			Count	%
<b>New York State</b>	20,201,230	19,677,151	<b>-524,079</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	19,857,492	19,677,151	<b>-180,341</b>	<b>-0.91%</b>
Capital Region	1,106,072	1,110,341	4,269	0.4%	1,112,497	1,110,341	<b>-2,156</b>	<b>-0.19%</b>
Central New York	785,121	774,757	<b>-10,364</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	779,895	774,757	<b>-5,138</b>	<b>-0.66%</b>
Finger Lakes	1,222,890	1,211,235	<b>-11,655</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	1,217,963	1,211,235	<b>-6,728</b>	<b>-0.55%</b>
Long Island	2,921,713	2,909,191	<b>-12,522</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	2,924,230	2,909,191	<b>-15,039</b>	<b>-0.51%</b>
Mid-Hudson	2,398,150	2,392,957	<b>-5,193</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	2,403,473	2,392,957	<b>-10,516</b>	<b>-0.44%</b>
Mohawk Valley	483,349	481,659	<b>-1,690</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	483,600	481,659	<b>-1,941</b>	<b>-0.40%</b>
New York City	8,804,194	8,335,897	<b>-468,297</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	8,459,001	8,335,897	<b>-123,104</b>	<b>-1.46%</b>
North Country	421,664	418,223	<b>-3,441</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	422,277	418,223	<b>-4,054</b>	<b>-0.96%</b>
Southern Tier	640,021	632,539	<b>-7,482</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	637,959	632,539	<b>-5,420</b>	<b>-0.85%</b>
Western New York	1,418,056	1,410,352	<b>-7,704</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	1,416,597	1,410,352	<b>-6,245</b>	<b>-0.44%</b>

#### Highlights:

- The Census Bureau released National and State population estimates on December 22, 2022 which showed that the United States population grew by 0.4%- up from the 2020-2021 period where growth reached a historic low of 0.1%.
- The population in New York State declined by 2.6% (524,079 people) since the 2020 Census. However, the decline slowed in the most recent year (-0.9% from 2021-2022).
- New York State was the fourth most populous state in July 2022 with 19,677,151 residents. It also had the largest percent (-0.9%) and numeric population decline (-180,341) from 2021 to 2022.
- All regions in New York experienced population decline in the most recent year. Of the regions, New York City lost the most population (123,104 people) and had the largest relative decrease (-1.46%).
- The Capital Region had the smallest population decline in the most recent year (-2,156), and was the only region to gain population overall between the 2020 Census and July 2022.

Figure 1: Annual population estimate (\*1,000) by region, (2010-2022)



#### Highlights:

- The New York State population rose until peaking in 2019, and beginning to decline in 2020. Between July 2021 and July 2022, the population declined by about 1%.
- Regional populations both grew and fell between 2010 and 2022, but some regions were more consistent in their changes than others.
  - Central New York, Mohawk Valley, the North Country and Southern Tier saw population losses during most of the last decade.
  - The Capital Region, Long Island and Mid-Hudson saw mostly population gains over the last decade, but the most recent estimates do not fit as clearly within their past trends.
- It is important to note that the estimate years (April 2020-July 2022) encompass major peaks in the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a large impact on New York City.
  - The New York City region lost the most population, declining by 5.3% between April 2020 and July 2022.
- Appendix A displays the percent population change by county since the Census (Map 1) and in the last year (Map 2).
  - While the New York County [Manhattan] population declined about 5.8% from 2020 to 2022 (Map 1), it grew by 1.1% from 2021 to 2022 (Map 2).

## Components of change

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

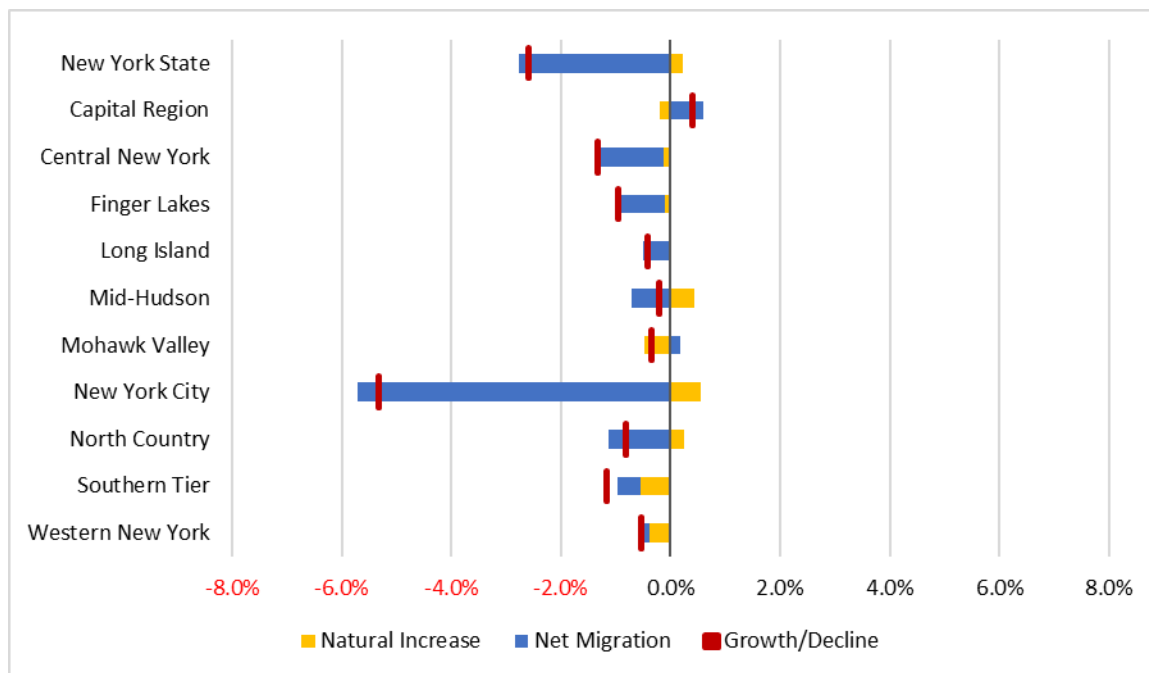
- Natural Increase- the difference between births and deaths, and
- Net Migration- the difference between the number of people moving in and number moving out of the area.

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, 2021-2022)

			Change between Census 2020 and 2022					
			Difference		Due to Natural Increase		Due to Net-Migration	
	Census 2020	Estimate 2022	Count	%	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
<b>New York State</b>	<b>20,201,230</b>	<b>19,677,151</b>	<b>-524,079</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>44,830</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-556,885</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>
Capital Region	1,106,072	1,110,341	4,269	0.4%	-2,063	-0.2%	6,522	0.6%
Central New York	785,121	774,757	-10,364	-1.3%	-906	-0.1%	-9,524	-1.2%
Finger Lakes	1,222,890	1,211,235	-11,655	-1.0%	-1,285	-0.1%	-10,888	-0.9%
Long Island	2,921,713	2,909,191	-12,522	-0.4%	301	0.0%	-14,290	-0.5%
Mid-Hudson	2,398,150	2,392,957	-5,193	-0.2%	10,549	0.4%	-16,825	-0.7%
Mohawk Valley	483,349	481,659	-1,690	-0.3%	-2,311	-0.5%	810	0.2%
New York City	8,804,194	8,335,897	-468,297	-5.3%	48,464	0.6%	-502,601	-5.7%
North Country	421,664	418,223	-3,441	-0.8%	1,068	0.3%	-4,733	-1.1%
Southern Tier	640,021	632,539	-7,482	-1.2%	-3,430	-0.5%	-2,725	-0.4%
Western New York	1,418,056	1,410,352	-7,704	-0.5%	-5,557	-0.4%	-2,631	-0.2%

Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Components of Change, Natural Increase and Net Migration 2020-2022

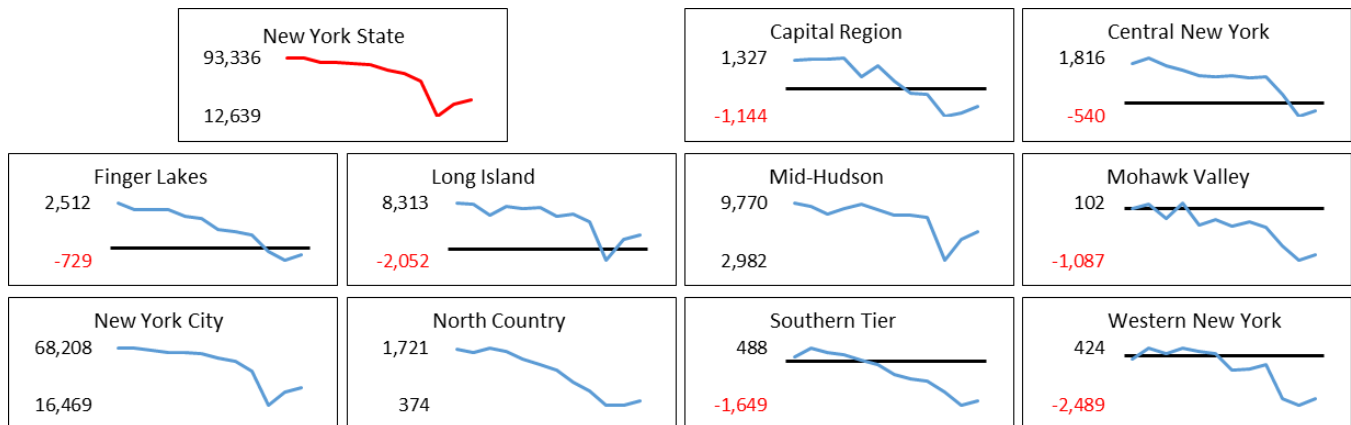


## Highlights:

- Though natural increase added slightly to the state population, losses due to net migration led to a decline in population overall.
- Most regions lost population through both natural increase and net migration, but the contributions of components towards population change varied across regions.
  - Natural increase was positive for only three regions: Mid-Hudson, New York City, and North Country.
- The Capital region was the only region to experience population growth. It was also one of only two regions (the other being Mohawk Valley) that gained people due to net migration.
- Patterns of population change were largely driven by the New York City region which experienced both the largest gains due to natural increase, and largest losses due to domestic migration.
- Appendix C and D show longer trends in the state and regional populations by components of change.
- County components of change are displayed in the Appendix in both map (Appendix A) and table form (Appendix B). It is important to note that the counties making up each region do not necessarily experience the same trends as the region.

## Components of change: Natural Increase

Figure 3: Trends in Natural Increase by Region (2010-2022)



## Highlights:

- Natural Increase alone added 4.0% to New York State's population since April 1, 2010. From 2021 to 2022, New York State gained 35,611 people due to natural increase.
- From 2010 to 2022, only three regions had more births than deaths in every year: Mid-Hudson, New York City, and the North Country.
- With the onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic occurring in early 2020, half of New York's regions lost population due to natural decrease annually from 2020 to 2022.



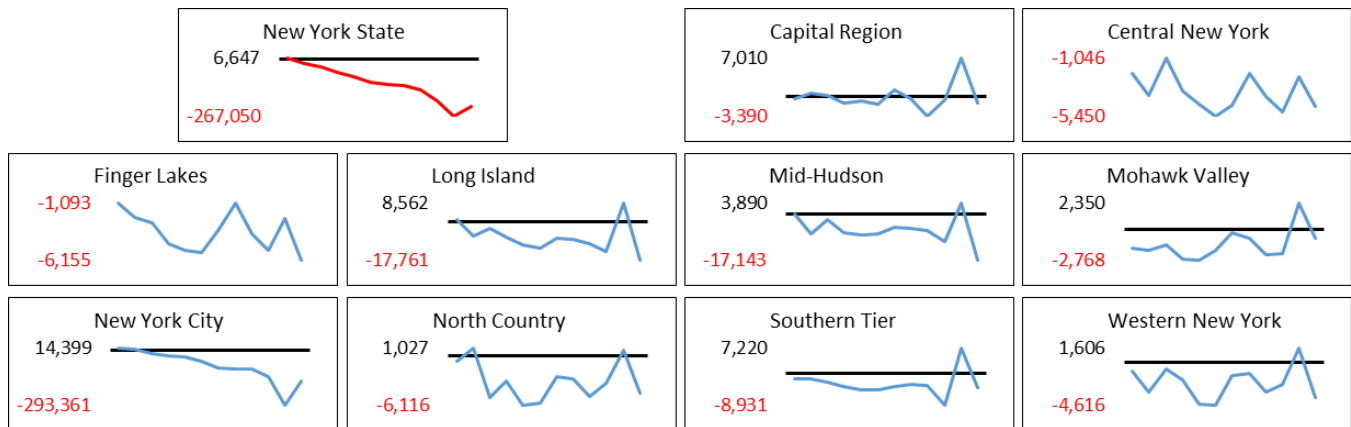
- Natural increase began to rebound after sharp downturns around the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic. All regions had natural increases/decreases closer to their pre-pandemic numbers (2018-2019) than they did in the last period (2020-2021).
- Trends in natural increase were very similar for New York City and New York State, with the city adding 32,058 more births than deaths in the most recent year.

### Components of change: Net Migration

The component of net migration for a given area is the difference between the number of people moving in and the number of people moving out. People can either move between an area and another place in the United States (domestic migration), or somewhere abroad (international migration).

Though recent New York State trends display negative net migration- or more people moving out than moving in- because this is a net measure we cannot know the reason behind it, for instance whether this number is negative because more people are leaving the state or because fewer people are entering the state.

Figure 4: Trends in Net Migration by Region (2010-2022)



#### Highlights:

- Net migration in New York State had been declining steadily since 2011, but in 2022 fewer people were lost due to migration (-221,634) than in the previous year (-267,050).
- All regions experienced more people moving out than moving in between 2021 and 2022.
  - New York City lost the most people due to net migration (-161,724), followed by Long Island (-17,761) and the Mid-Hudson regions (-17,143).
- Net migration dropped sharply from 2021 to 2022 for all regions except for New York City, which rebounded to 2019-2020 levels.
  - Long Island had the largest decline between the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 periods, previously gaining 8,562 people due to net migration and losing 17,761 people in the most recent year.

## Net Domestic Migration and Net International Migration

Table 3: Rates of Net Domestic and International Migration by Region, 2020-2022

	Domestic migration rate			International migration rate		
	2020*	2021	2022	2020*	2021	2022
<b>New York State</b>	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Capital Region	0.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Central New York	-1.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Finger Lakes	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Long Island	-0.7%	0.2%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Mid-Hudson	-0.6%	0.1%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Mohawk Valley	-0.6%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
New York City	-2.2%	-3.6%	-2.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
North Country	-0.7%	0.1%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Southern Tier	-3.8%	1.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Western New York	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%

\*annualized rate

### Highlights:

- Rates of Domestic migration fell for all regions except New York City, which rose slightly to -2.6%.
- Fluctuations in domestic migration between 2020 and 2022 were driven at least in part by movement in the group quarters population due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.
  - Many college and university dormitories shut down in Spring of 2020, which is reflected by negative rates of domestic migration for all but the Capital region.
  - 2021 saw the reopening of many dormitories and thus a rebound in domestic migration rates for all regions, except New York City which reached a low for the period at -3.6%.
- International Migration continued to rise for all regions in 2022, and particularly for New York City which increased to 0.6%. No regions had rates of international migration under 0.1% in the most recent year.

## Counties

Appendices A and B provide more detail on the estimates at the County level- Appendix A in maps, Appendix B in tables.

### Total population

Highlights:

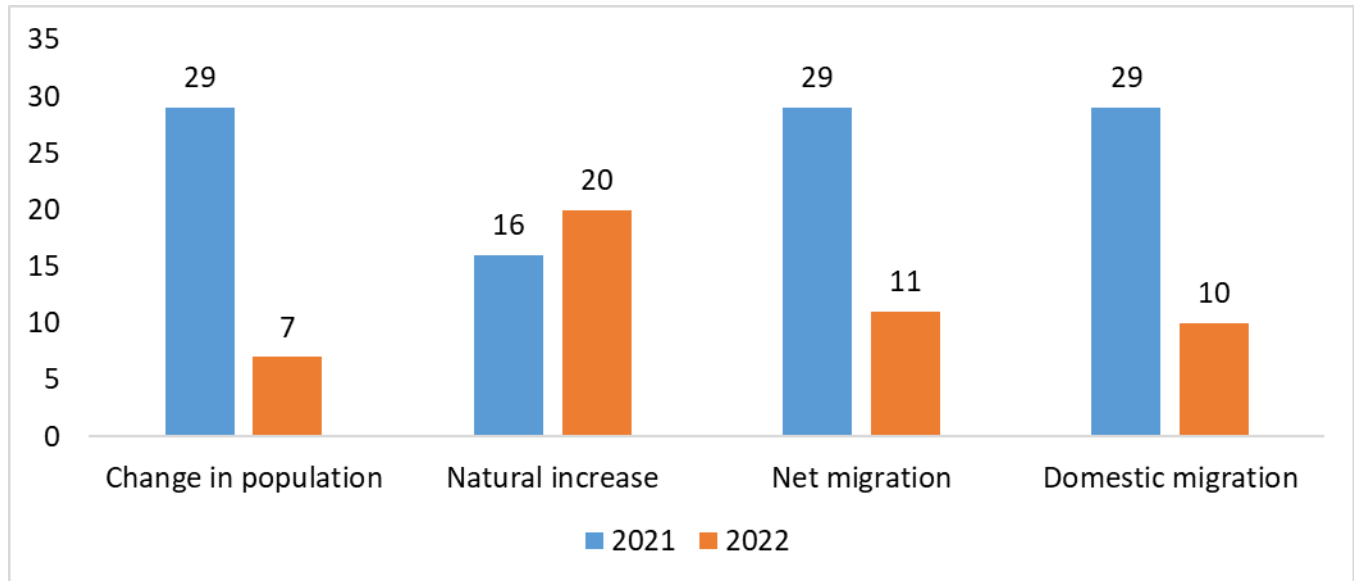
- Between 2020 and 2022, 19 counties gained population and 43 counties lost population.
  - Orange county gained the most population since April 1, 2020 with 4,617 additional residents. Otsego county had the biggest percentage gain at 3.6%. Five other counties gained more than 1% since 2020.
  - The boroughs of New York City, with exception of Richmond county [Staten Island], lost the most population since 2020 in both count and percentage. Kings [Brooklyn] lost the most population in count (-145,559) and Queens lost the most relative population (-6.3%).
- The last year of estimates however show only 7 counties gaining population, with 3 of them having a gain of less than 50 persons. Please note that the last year of estimates is subject to revisions as some of the data is preliminary.
  - In the most recent year, New York County [Manhattan] gained the most population in count (17,472) and in percentage (1.1%).
  - Queens County lost the most population in the last year in terms of count (-50,112) while Bronx lost the most relatively (-2.9%).
- Maps 1 and 2 of Appendix A display percent population since the 2020 Census, and in the most recent year (2021-2022).

### Components of change

For most counties the estimates for the components of change are rather different between 2021 (covering 7/1/2020 – 7/1/2021) and 2022 (covering 7/1/2021 – 7/1/2022). The number of counties that saw more deaths than births increased from 16 in 2021 to 20 in 2022. The number of counties that saw more people moving in than moving out was unusually high at 26 in 2021, and dropped to just 11 counties in 2022. The number of counties with positive components of change in 2022 was in line with trends from the previous decade.

The totals of natural increase and net migration do not always add up to the total change because the population estimates also include a residual. This residual is necessary to make sure that all counties add up to the state and national estimates, and to make sure that the sum of all county domestic migration flows is equal to zero. The big fluctuations in Group Quarters populations likely resulted in residuals that are larger than we saw during the last decade but should be negligible again further in the decade.

Figure 5: Number of Counties With Positive Change in Select Components, 2021, 2022



County population trends differ from state and regional patterns. Even within the NYC region which drives most of the state trends, components of change within the boroughs still vary. Below we present highlights from the county components of change, charts of natural increase and net domestic migration for each county in New York City, and highlights from the five boroughs.

Highlights:

- Natural increase over the 2020-2022 period contributed the most relative population gain in Rockland (+1.8%), Jefferson (+1.7%) and Orange (+1.1%).
- Natural decrease was relatively largest in Hamilton (-2.2%), Essex (-1.2%) and Delaware counties (-1.0%).
- Positive net migration over the 2020-2022 period contributed the most to the population in Otsego (+4.7%), Hamilton (+2.6%) and Delaware (+2.1%).
- Negative net migration contributed the most relative population loss in Bronx (-6.8%), Kings [Brooklyn] (-6.1%) and Queens (-6.0%).
- In Maps 3 through 6 of Appendix A, we show county population change (%) due to natural increase and net migration since the last Census and in the most recent year.
  - Montgomery, Monroe, Putnam, and Sullivan counties lost population overall due to natural decrease from 2020 to 2022 (Map 3), but gained population due to natural increase from 2021 to 2022 (Map 5).
  - Many counties in the Mid-Hudson and Capital regions lost population in the last year due to migration (Map 6), but over the whole 2020-2022 period migration added population (Map 4).
  - The New York City boroughs all lost population due to migration from 2020 to 2022 (Map 4). From 2021 to 2022 all boroughs experienced population losses due to net migration except for Manhattan (+0.87%) (Map 6).

Figure 6: Estimated annual Natural increase in the New York City boroughs (\*2020 data only covers 3 months)

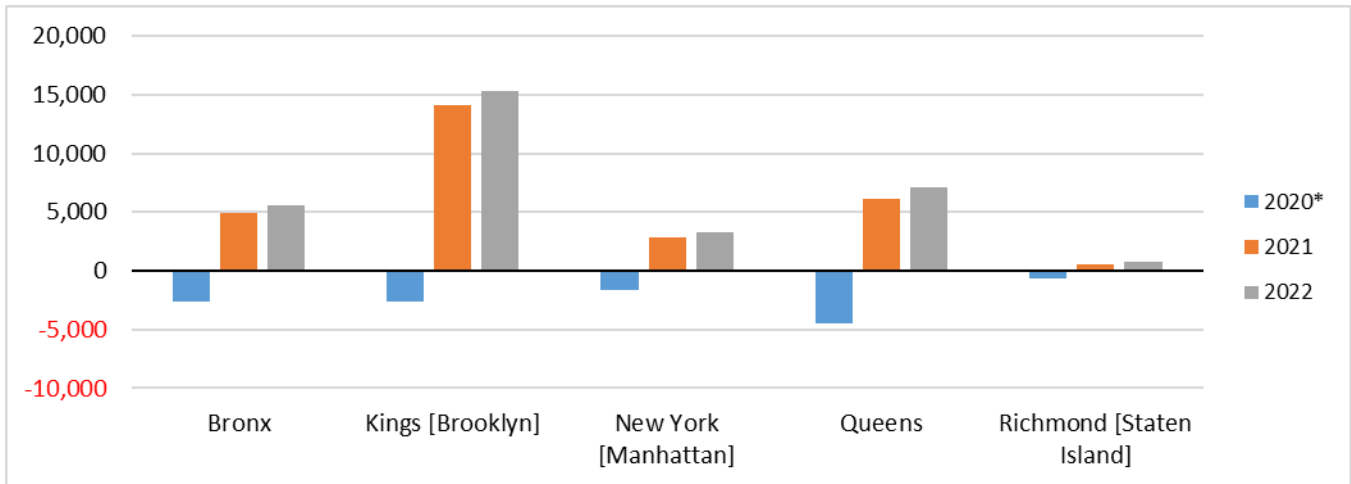
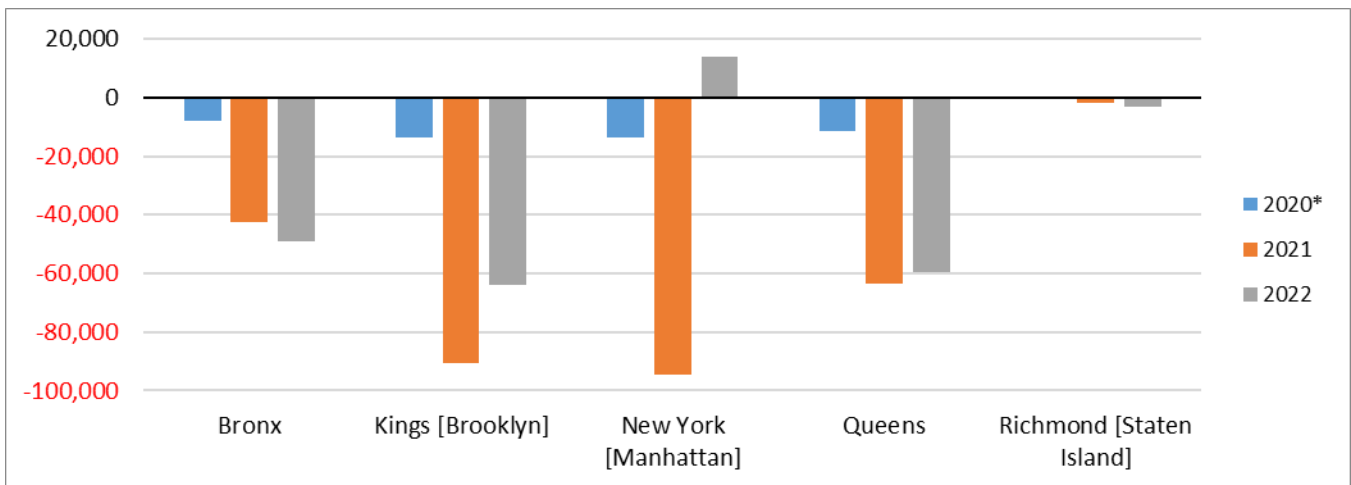


Figure 7: Estimated annual Net migration in the New York City boroughs (\*2020 data only covers 3 months)

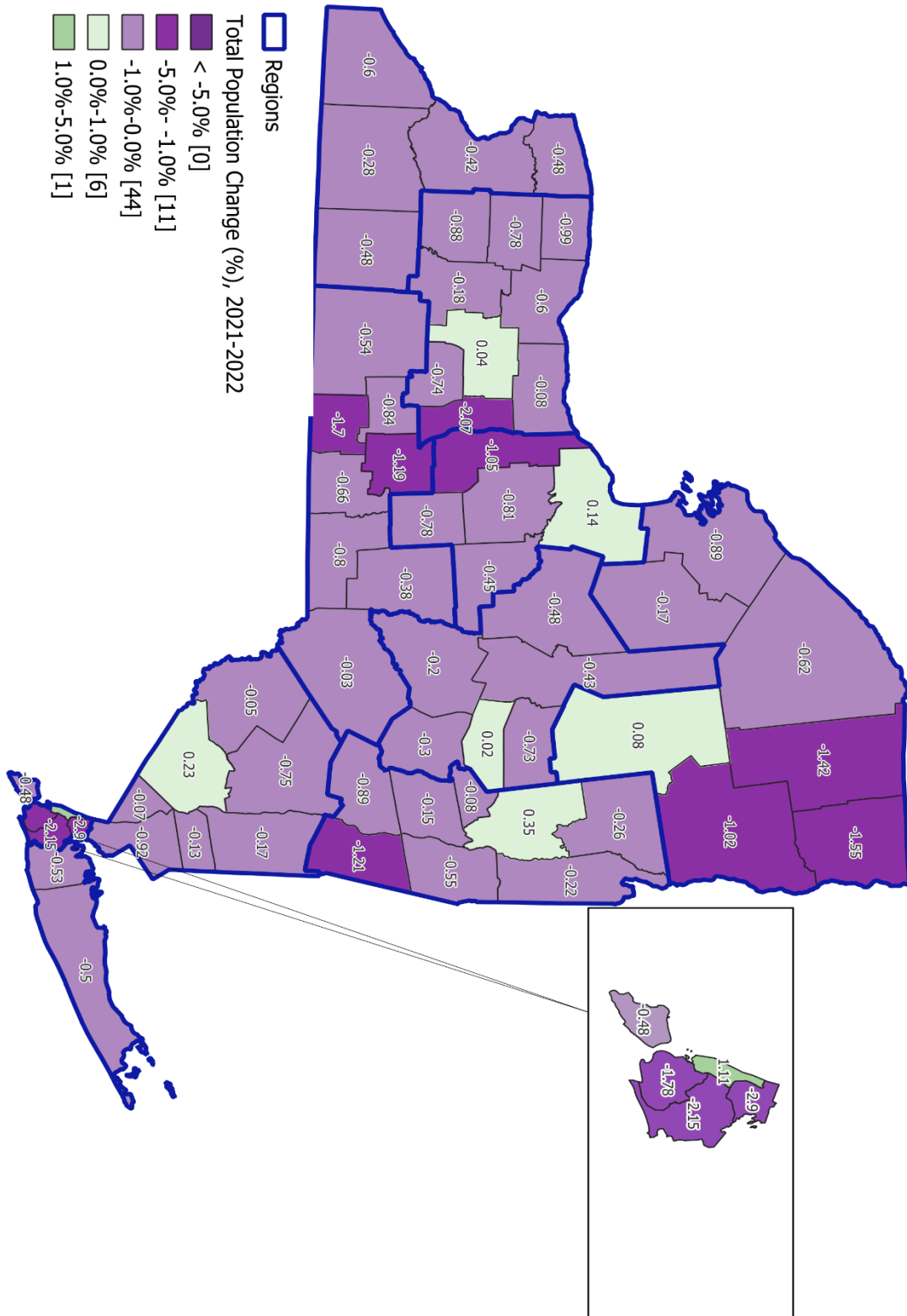


Highlights:

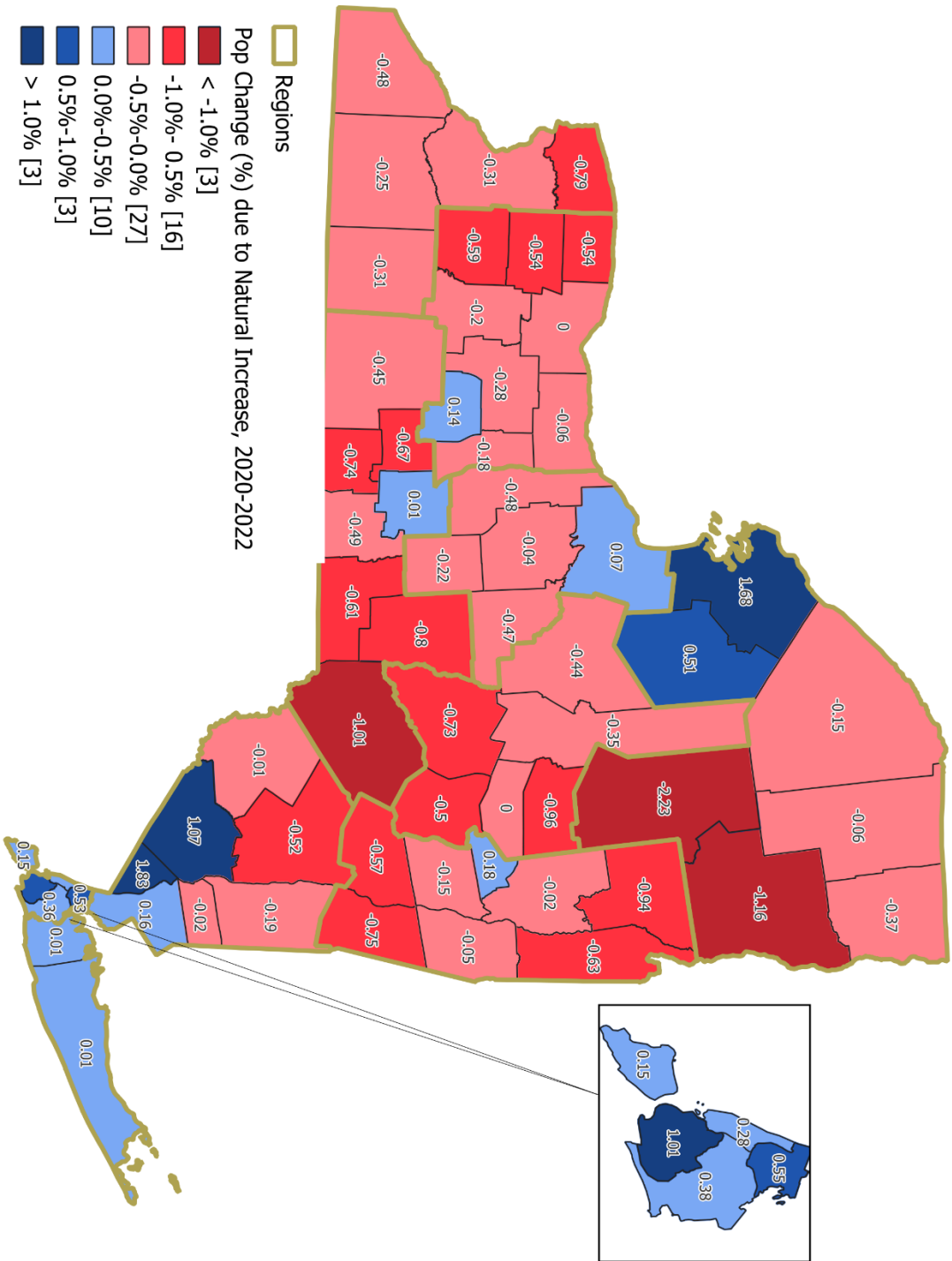
- In 2020, all five boroughs experienced more deaths than births (natural decrease). This turned around in 2021 such that all NYC counties underwent natural increase (more births than deaths).
- 2022 continued the rebound of natural population increase, with the largest natural increase found in Kings County [Brooklyn] at 15,308 more births than deaths.
- Net migration fell significantly for all boroughs except Richmond County [Staten Island] in 2021, with Manhattan and Brooklyn having the largest net losses due to more people moving out than in.
- In 2022, Manhattan was the only borough to have more people moving in than moving out (+13,855).



Map 2: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change between July 2021 and July 2022, by County



Map 3: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change due to Natural Increase between April 2020 and July 2022, by County

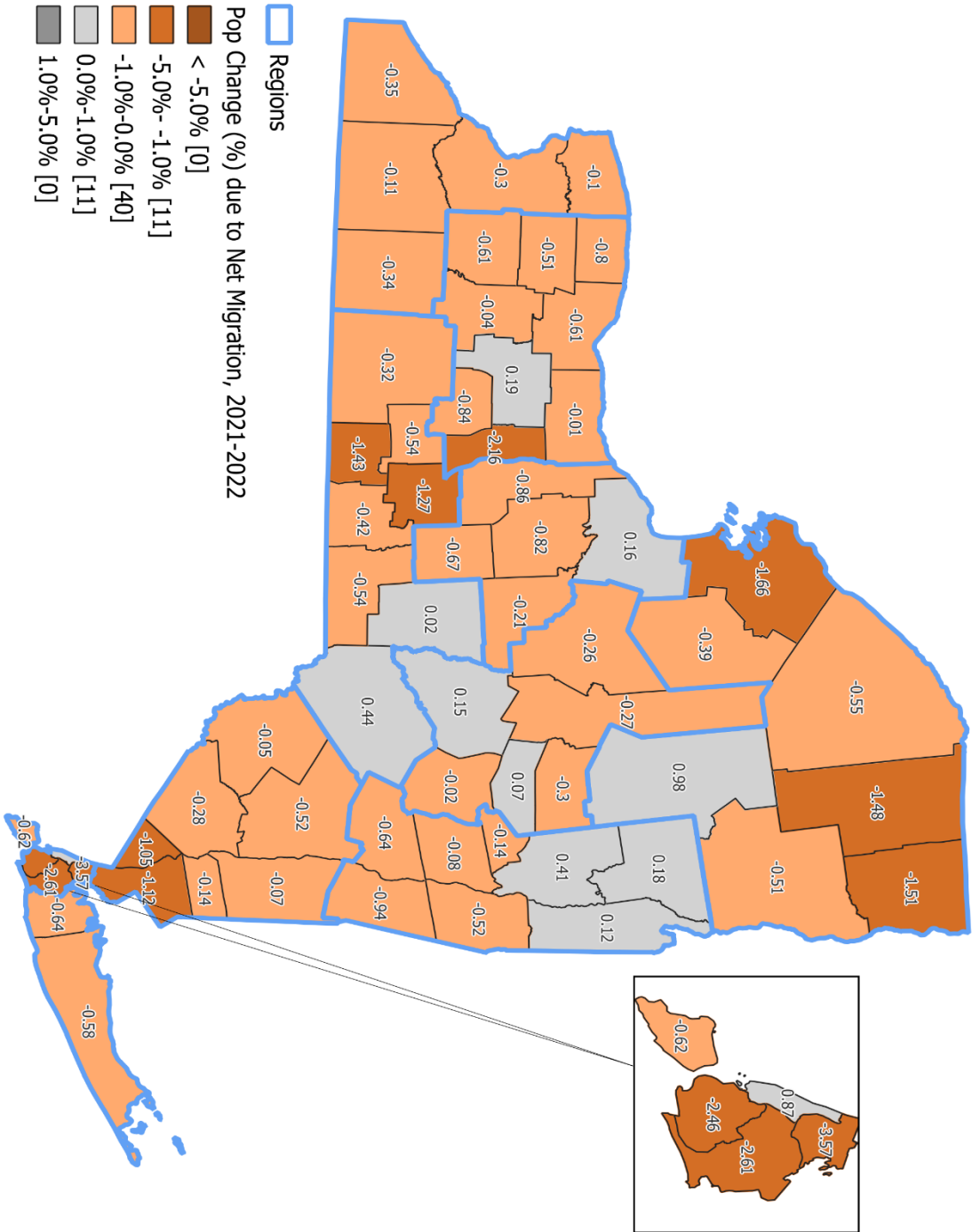








Map 6: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change due to Net Migration between July 2021 and July 2022, by County



## Appendix B: Vintage 2022 Population Estimates and components of change by County

Table 4: Population Change by County (2020-2022)

	Estimates			Change between Census 2020 and 2022			Change between 2021 and 2022		
	Census 2020	Estimate 2021	Estimate 2022	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
<b>New York</b>	<b>20,201,230</b>	<b>19,857,492</b>	<b>19,677,151</b>	<b>-524,079</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>		<b>-180,341</b>	<b>-0.91%</b>	
Albany	314,838	316,301	315,811	973	0.3%	14	-490	-0.15%	14
Allegany	46,446	46,921	46,694	248	0.5%	10	-227	-0.48%	30
Bronx	1,472,656	1,421,089	1,379,946	-92,710	-6.3%	62	-41,143	-2.90%	62
Broome	198,675	198,703	197,117	-1,558	-0.8%	31	-1,586	-0.80%	44
Cattaraugus	77,041	76,650	76,439	-602	-0.8%	30	-211	-0.28%	21
Cayuga	76,251	75,791	74,998	-1,253	-1.6%	52	-793	-1.05%	53
Chautauqua	127,675	126,785	126,027	-1,648	-1.3%	42	-758	-0.60%	36
Chemung	84,152	82,830	81,426	-2,726	-3.2%	58	-1,404	-1.70%	58
Chenango	47,216	46,637	46,458	-758	-1.6%	51	-179	-0.38%	23
Clinton	79,839	79,996	78,753	-1,086	-1.4%	44	-1,243	-1.55%	57
Columbia	61,567	62,039	61,286	-281	-0.5%	25	-753	-1.21%	55
Cortland	46,814	46,489	46,126	-688	-1.5%	49	-363	-0.78%	42
Delaware	44,302	44,753	44,740	438	1.0%	7	-13	-0.03%	8
Dutchess	295,897	298,039	297,545	1,648	0.6%	9	-494	-0.17%	15
Erie	954,244	954,350	950,312	-3,932	-0.4%	24	-4,038	-0.42%	24
Essex	37,362	37,292	36,910	-452	-1.2%	39	-382	-1.02%	52
Franklin	47,556	47,040	46,373	-1,183	-2.5%	55	-667	-1.42%	56
Fulton	53,322	53,055	52,669	-653	-1.2%	40	-386	-0.73%	39
Genesee	58,394	57,988	57,535	-859	-1.5%	50	-453	-0.78%	43
Greene	47,933	48,493	48,061	128	0.3%	15	-432	-0.89%	49
Hamilton	5,102	5,114	5,118	16	0.3%	13	4	0.08%	5
Herkimer	60,143	60,082	59,822	-321	-0.5%	27	-260	-0.43%	25
Jefferson	116,723	117,680	116,637	-86	-0.1%	21	-1,043	-0.89%	48
Kings	2,736,075	2,637,486	2,590,516	-145,559	-5.3%	60	-46,970	-1.78%	59
Lewis	26,580	26,745	26,699	119	0.4%	11	-46	-0.17%	16
Livingston	61,842	61,629	61,516	-326	-0.5%	26	-113	-0.18%	17
Madison	68,012	67,397	67,097	-915	-1.3%	43	-300	-0.45%	26
Monroe	759,444	756,547	752,035	-7,409	-1.0%	37	-4,512	-0.60%	35
Montgomery	49,526	49,611	49,623	97	0.2%	19	12	0.02%	7
Nassau	1,395,777	1,391,112	1,383,726	-12,051	-0.9%	34	-7,386	-0.53%	32
New York	1,694,250	1,578,801	1,596,273	-97,977	-5.8%	61	17,472	1.11%	1
Niagara	212,650	211,891	210,880	-1,770	-0.8%	33	-1,011	-0.48%	29
Oneida	232,111	229,942	228,846	-3,265	-1.4%	47	-1,096	-0.48%	28
Onondaga	476,511	472,094	468,249	-8,262	-1.7%	53	-3,845	-0.81%	45
Ontario	112,459	112,660	112,707	248	0.2%	17	47	0.04%	6
Orange	401,324	404,997	405,941	4,617	1.2%	6	944	0.23%	3
Orleans	40,355	39,711	39,318	-1,037	-2.6%	56	-393	-0.99%	51
Oswego	117,533	118,124	118,287	754	0.6%	8	163	0.14%	4
Otsego	58,529	60,758	60,636	2,107	3.6%	1	-122	-0.20%	18
Putnam	97,682	98,176	98,045	363	0.4%	12	-131	-0.13%	13
Queens	2,405,464	2,328,141	2,278,029	-127,435	-5.3%	59	-50,112	-2.15%	61
Rensselaer	161,138	160,740	159,853	-1,285	-0.8%	32	-887	-0.55%	34
Richmond	495,749	493,484	491,133	-4,616	-0.9%	36	-2,351	-0.48%	27
Rockland	338,329	339,256	339,022	693	0.2%	18	-234	-0.07%	10
St. Lawrence	108,502	108,410	107,733	-769	-0.7%	28	-677	-0.62%	37
Saratoga	235,499	237,962	238,797	3,298	1.4%	2	835	0.35%	2
Schenectady	158,058	160,214	160,093	2,035	1.3%	4	-121	-0.08%	11
Schoharie	29,718	30,152	30,063	345	1.2%	5	-89	-0.30%	22
Schuyler	17,894	17,800	17,650	-244	-1.4%	45	-150	-0.84%	46
Seneca	33,811	33,576	32,882	-929	-2.7%	57	-694	-2.07%	60
Steuben	93,577	93,105	92,599	-978	-1.0%	38	-506	-0.54%	33
Suffolk	1,525,936	1,533,118	1,525,465	-471	-0.0%	20	-7,653	-0.50%	31
Sullivan	78,617	79,694	79,658	1,041	1.3%	3	-36	-0.05%	9
Tioga	48,461	48,087	47,772	-689	-1.4%	48	-315	-0.66%	38
Tompkins	105,744	106,044	104,777	-967	-0.9%	35	-1,267	-1.19%	54
Ulster	181,856	183,704	182,319	463	0.3%	16	-1,385	-0.75%	41
Warren	65,737	65,773	65,599	-138	-0.2%	23	-174	-0.26%	20
Washington	61,302	60,975	60,841	-461	-0.8%	29	-134	-0.22%	19
Wayne	91,286	91,201	91,125	-161	-0.2%	22	-76	-0.08%	12
Westchester	1,004,445	999,607	990,427	-14,018	-1.4%	46	-9,180	-0.92%	50
Wyoming	40,531	40,017	39,666	-865	-2.1%	54	-351	-0.88%	47
Yates	24,768	24,634	24,451	-317	-1.3%	41	-183	-0.74%	40

Table 5: Components of Change by County (2020-2022)

			Change between Census 2020 and 2022								
	Census 2020	Estimate 2022	Difference			Due to Natural Increase			Due to Net migration		
			Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
<b>New York</b>	<b>20,201,230</b>	<b>19,677,151</b>	<b>-524,079</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>		<b>44,830</b>	<b>0.2%</b>		<b>-556,885</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	
Albany	314,838	315,811	973	0.3%	14	-473	-0.2%	26	1,500	0.5%	15
Allegany	46,446	46,694	248	0.5%	10	-146	-0.3%	35	541	1.2%	8
Bronx	1,472,656	1,379,946	-92,710	-6.3%	62	7,860	0.5%	5	-100,160	-6.8%	62
Broome	198,675	197,117	-1,558	-0.8%	31	-1,212	-0.6%	50	-396	-0.2%	28
Cattaraugus	77,041	76,439	-602	-0.8%	30	-195	-0.3%	32	-411	-0.5%	32
Cayuga	76,251	74,998	-1,253	-1.6%	52	-367	-0.5%	42	-939	-1.2%	47
Chautauqua	127,675	126,027	-1,648	-1.3%	42	-609	-0.5%	41	-1,066	-0.8%	38
Chemung	84,152	81,426	-2,726	-3.2%	58	-621	-0.7%	54	-2,151	-2.6%	57
Chenango	47,216	46,458	-758	-1.6%	51	-377	-0.8%	57	-362	-0.8%	36
Clinton	79,839	78,753	-1,086	-1.4%	44	-293	-0.4%	37	-911	-1.1%	46
Columbia	61,567	61,286	-281	-0.5%	25	-464	-0.8%	55	184	0.3%	18
Cortland	46,814	46,126	-688	-1.5%	49	-101	-0.2%	31	-613	-1.3%	48
Delaware	44,302	44,740	438	1.0%	7	-448	-1.0%	60	918	2.1%	3
Dutchess	295,897	297,545	1,648	0.6%	9	-554	-0.2%	29	2,250	0.8%	11
Erie	954,244	950,312	-3,932	-0.4%	24	-2,928	-0.3%	34	-1,525	-0.2%	27
Essex	37,362	36,910	-452	-1.2%	39	-435	-1.2%	61	-21	-0.1%	21
Franklin	47,556	46,373	-1,183	-2.5%	55	-28	-0.1%	24	-1,190	-2.5%	56
Fulton	53,322	52,669	-653	-1.2%	40	-510	-1.0%	59	-155	-0.3%	30
Genesee	58,394	57,535	-859	-1.5%	50	-316	-0.5%	47	-572	-1.0%	43
Greene	47,933	48,061	128	0.3%	15	-272	-0.6%	48	421	0.9%	9
Hamilton	5,102	5,118	16	0.3%	13	-114	-2.2%	62	132	2.6%	2
Herkimer	60,143	59,822	-321	-0.5%	27	-209	-0.3%	36	-132	-0.2%	29
Jefferson	116,723	116,637	-86	-0.1%	21	1,966	1.7%	2	-2,034	-1.7%	54
Kings	2,736,075	2,590,516	-145,559	-5.3%	60	26,693	1.0%	4	-168,175	-6.1%	61
Lewis	26,580	26,699	119	0.4%	11	136	0.5%	6	-22	-0.1%	24
Livingston	61,842	61,516	-326	-0.5%	26	-121	-0.2%	30	-204	-0.3%	31
Madison	68,012	67,097	-915	-1.3%	43	-319	-0.5%	40	-606	-0.9%	39
Monroe	759,444	752,035	-7,409	-1.0%	37	7	0.0%	18	-7,805	-1.0%	44
Montgomery	49,526	49,623	97	0.2%	19	2	0.0%	17	91	0.2%	19
Nassau	1,395,777	1,383,726	-12,051	-0.9%	34	207	0.0%	14	-13,054	-0.9%	40
New York	1,694,250	1,596,273	-97,977	-5.8%	61	4,398	0.3%	8	-94,209	-5.6%	59
Niagara	212,650	210,880	-1,770	-0.8%	33	-1,679	-0.8%	56	-170	-0.1%	22
Oneida	232,111	228,846	-3,265	-1.4%	47	-1,019	-0.4%	38	-2,243	-1.0%	42
Onondaga	476,511	468,249	-8,262	-1.7%	53	-202	-0.0%	22	-8,053	-1.7%	53
Ontario	112,459	112,707	248	0.2%	17	-313	-0.3%	33	545	0.5%	14
Orange	401,324	405,941	4,617	1.2%	6	4,299	1.1%	3	113	0.0%	20
Orleans	40,355	39,318	-1,037	-2.6%	56	-216	-0.5%	46	-810	-2.0%	55
Oswego	117,533	118,287	754	0.6%	8	83	0.1%	13	687	0.6%	13
Otsego	58,529	60,636	2,107	3.6%	1	-425	-0.7%	53	2,731	4.7%	1
Putnam	97,682	98,045	363	0.4%	12	-21	-0.0%	20	353	0.4%	17
Queens	2,405,464	2,278,029	-127,435	-5.3%	59	8,774	0.4%	7	-134,470	-5.6%	60
Rensselaer	161,138	159,853	-1,285	-0.8%	32	-78	-0.0%	23	-1,300	-0.8%	37
Richmond	495,749	491,133	-4,616	-0.9%	36	739	0.1%	11	-5,587	-1.1%	45
Rockland	338,329	339,022	693	0.2%	18	6,200	1.8%	1	-5,676	-1.7%	52
St. Lawrence	108,502	107,733	-769	-0.7%	28	-164	-0.2%	27	-687	-0.6%	34
Saratoga	235,499	238,797	3,298	1.4%	2	-57	-0.0%	21	3,386	1.4%	5
Schenectady	158,058	160,093	2,035	1.3%	4	290	0.2%	9	1,933	1.2%	7
Schoharie	29,718	30,063	345	1.2%	5	-150	-0.5%	44	518	1.7%	4
Schuyler	17,894	17,650	-244	-1.4%	45	-119	-0.7%	52	-131	-0.7%	35
Seneca	33,811	32,882	-929	-2.7%	57	-61	-0.2%	28	-925	-2.7%	58
Steuben	93,577	92,599	-978	-1.0%	38	-423	-0.5%	39	-567	-0.6%	33
Suffolk	1,525,936	1,525,465	-471	-0.0%	20	94	0.0%	16	-1,236	-0.1%	23
Sullivan	78,617	79,658	1,041	1.3%	3	-8	-0.0%	19	1,105	1.4%	6
Tioga	48,461	47,772	-689	-1.4%	48	-237	-0.5%	43	-459	-0.9%	41
Tompkins	105,744	104,777	-967	-0.9%	35	7	0.0%	15	423	0.4%	16
Ulster	181,856	182,319	463	0.3%	16	-952	-0.5%	45	1,473	0.8%	10
Warren	65,737	65,599	-138	-0.2%	23	-620	-0.9%	58	483	0.7%	12
Washington	61,302	60,841	-461	-0.8%	29	-389	-0.6%	51	-85	-0.1%	25
Wayne	91,286	91,125	-161	-0.2%	22	-59	-0.1%	25	-132	-0.1%	26
Westchester	1,004,445	990,427	-14,018	-1.4%	46	1,585	0.2%	10	-16,443	-1.6%	51
Wyoming	40,531	39,666	-865	-2.1%	54	-241	-0.6%	49	-622	-1.5%	50
Yates	24,768	24,451	-317	-1.3%	41	35	0.1%	12	-363	-1.5%	49

## Appendix C: New York State Trends

### Population trends – New York State

Table 6: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Births	Natural Increase		Migration		
		Number	Percentage		Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	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	20,108,296	-112,300	-0.6%	218,364	205,725	12,640	-222,464	27,729	-194,735
2021	19,857,492	-250,804	-1.2%	205,802	177,143	28,659	-295,820	28,770	-267,050
2022	19,677,151	-180,341	-0.9%	212,145	176,534	35,611	-299,557	77,923	-221,634

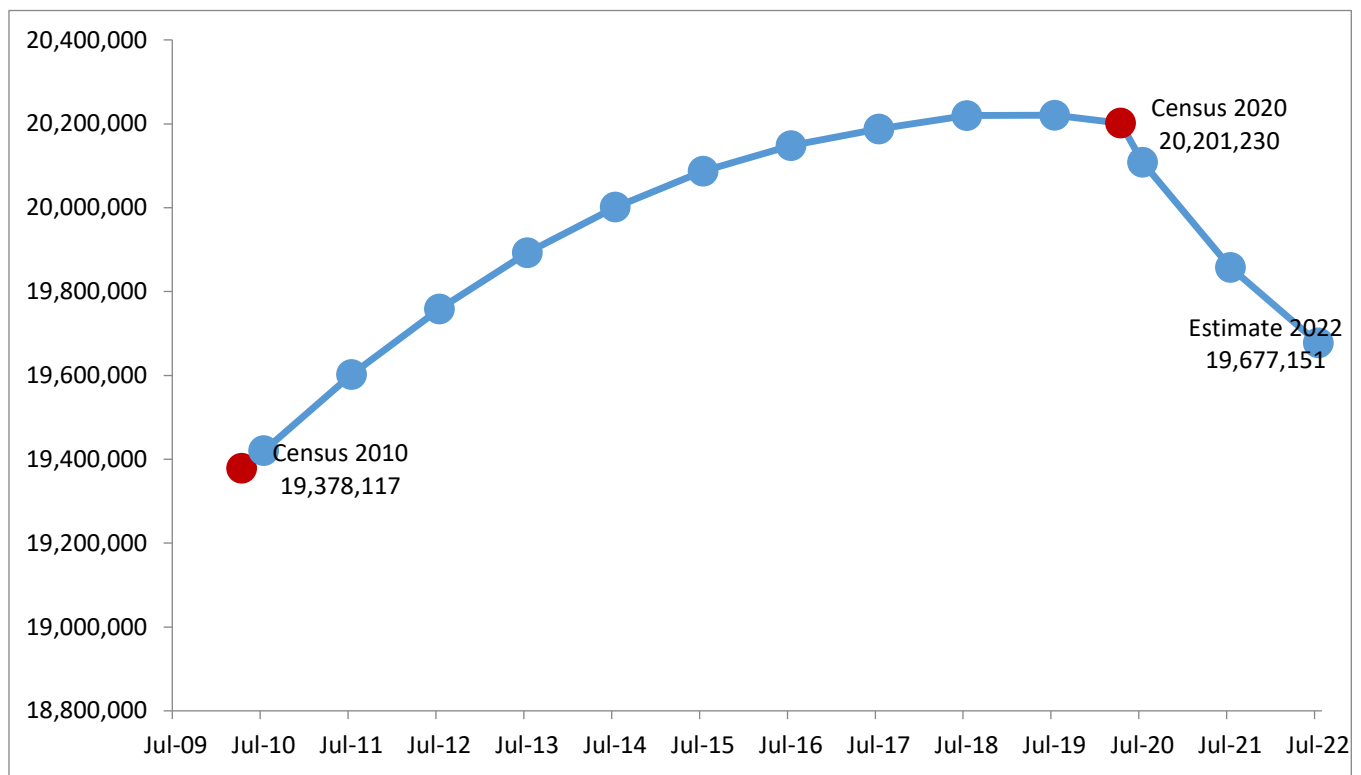


Figure 8: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – New York State

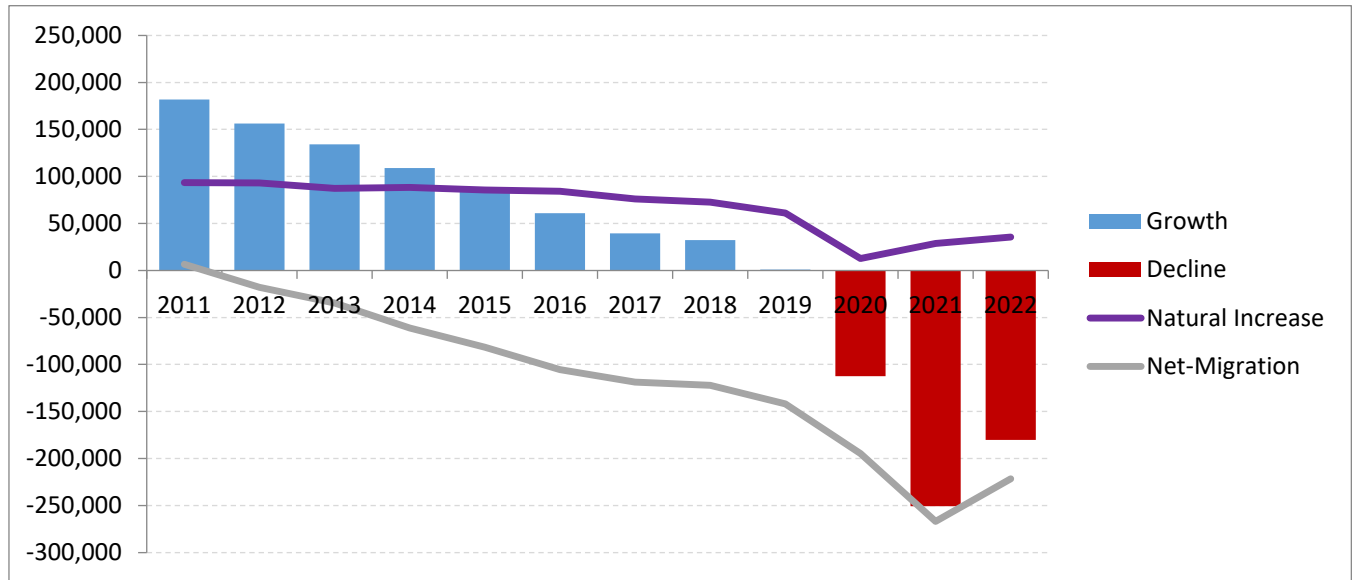


Figure 9: Change in population and components of change

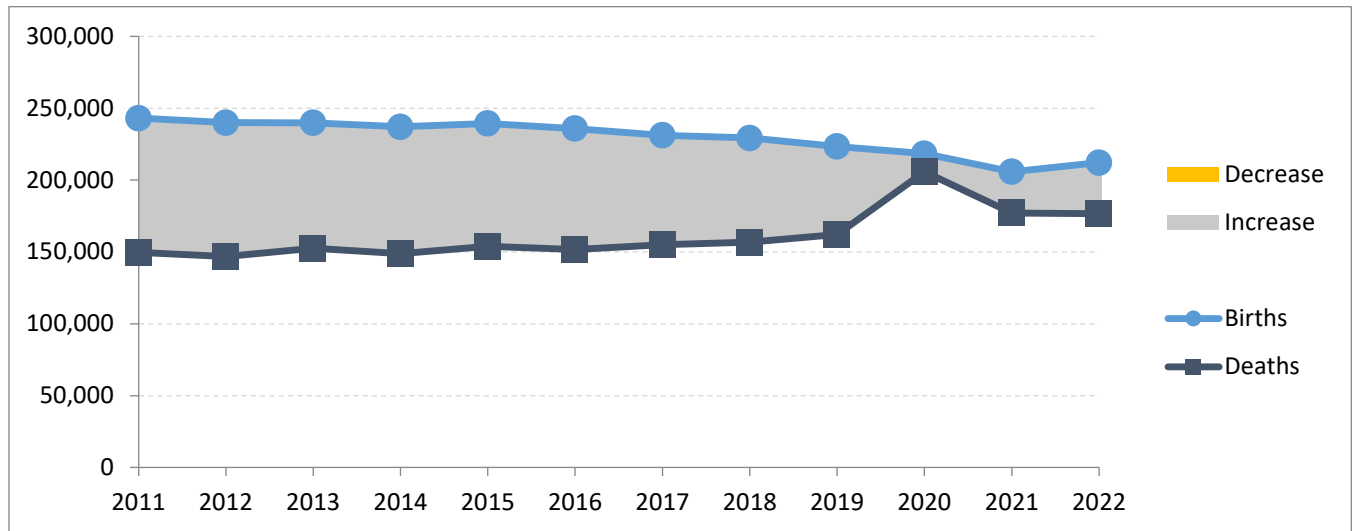


Figure 10: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

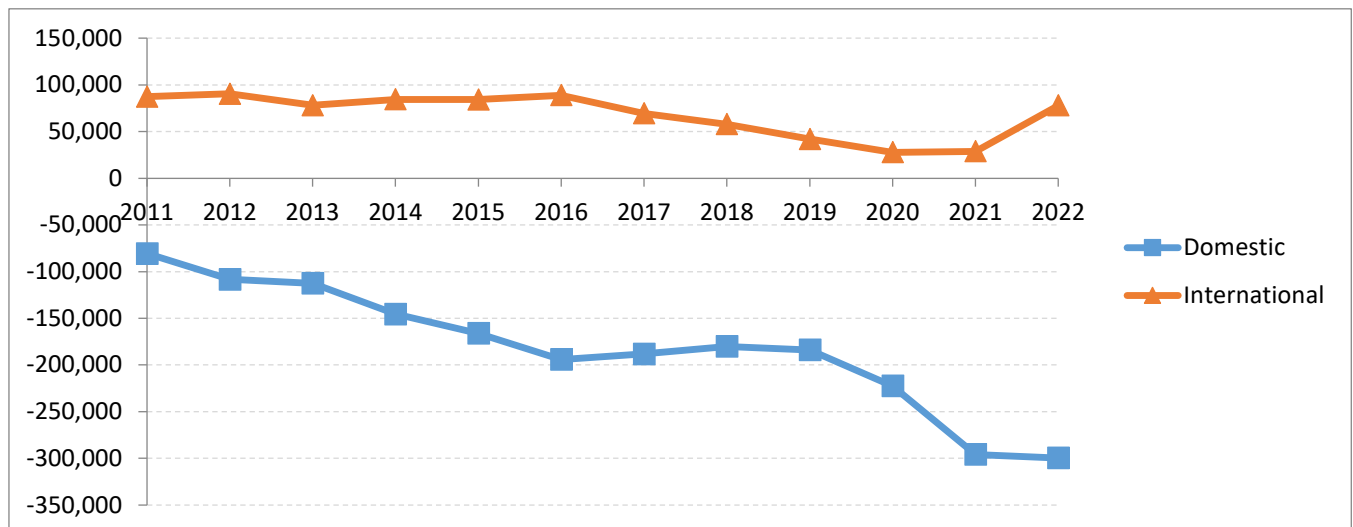


Figure 11: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Appendix D: Trends by Economic Region

### Population trends – Capital Region

Table 7: Population estimates and estimated components of change

Year	July 1 Population	Population Change		Births	Natural Increase		Migration		
		Number	Percentage		Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	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	1,106,131	798	0.1%	10,189	11,333	-1,144	-1,183	710	-473
2021	1,112,497	6,366	0.6%	9,855	10,856	-1,001	6,122	888	7,010
2022	1,110,341	-2,156	-0.2%	10,166	10,899	-733	-3,323	2,322	-1,001

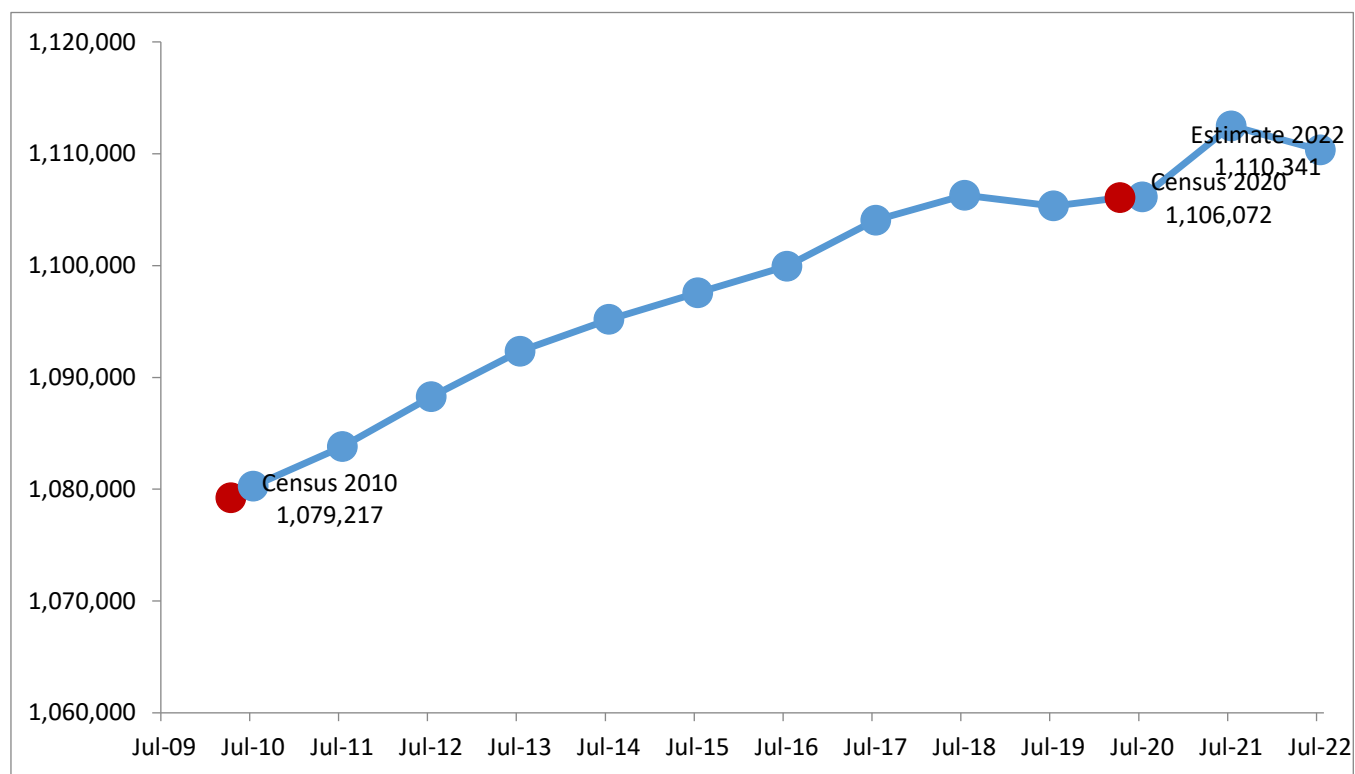


Figure 12: Estimated population trend



## Change in population and components of change – Capital Region

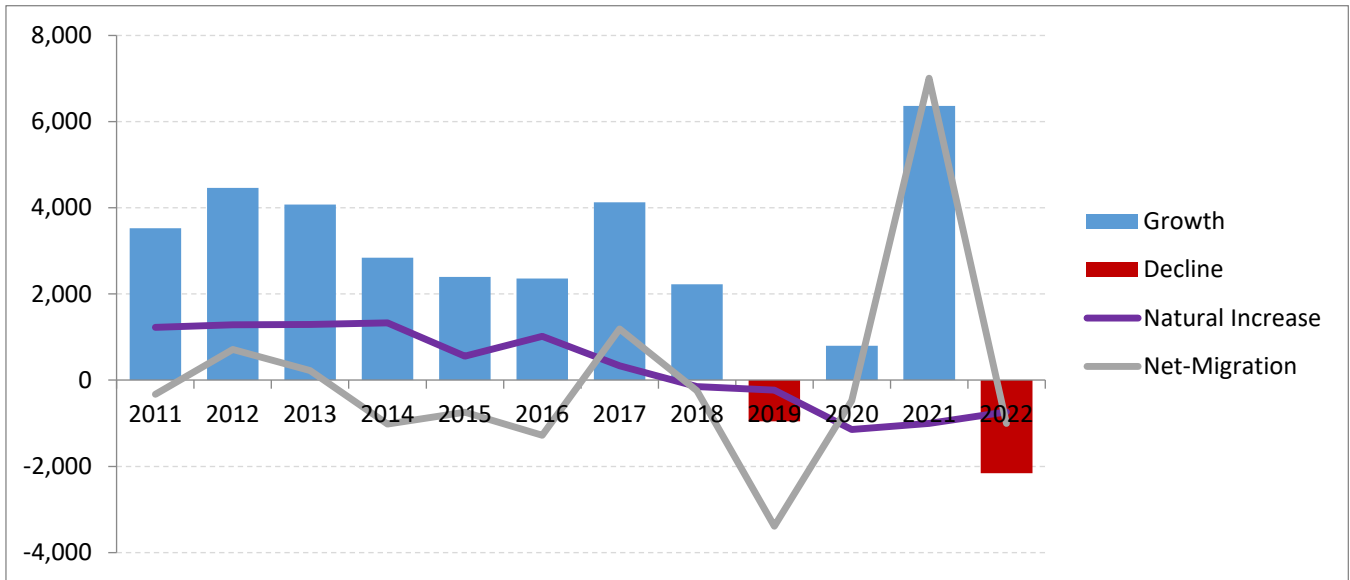


Figure 13: Change in population and components of change

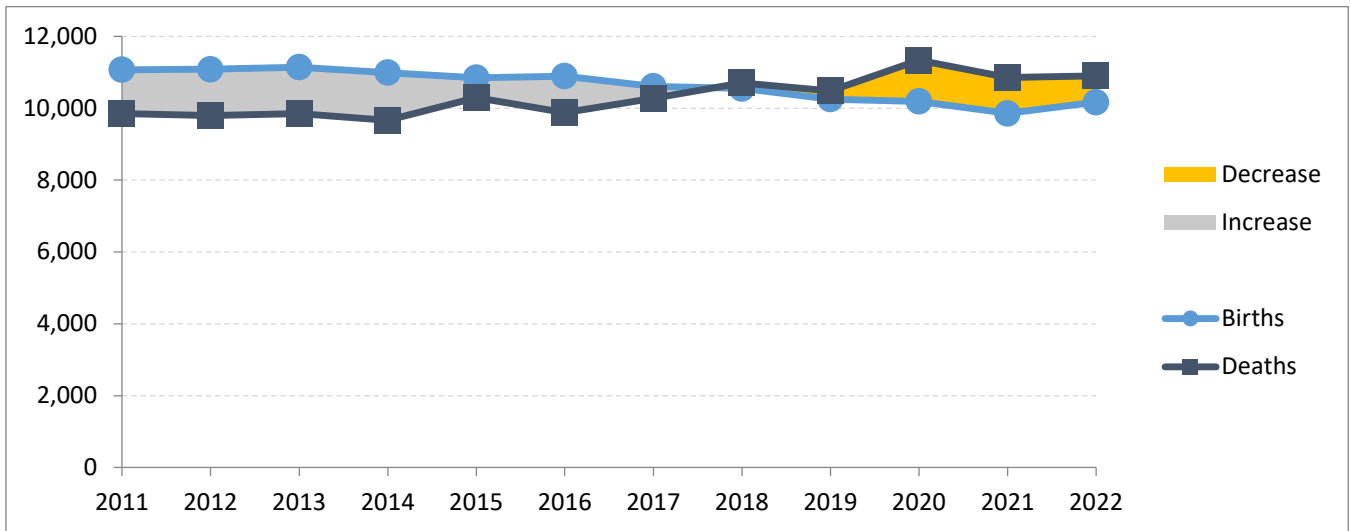


Figure 14: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

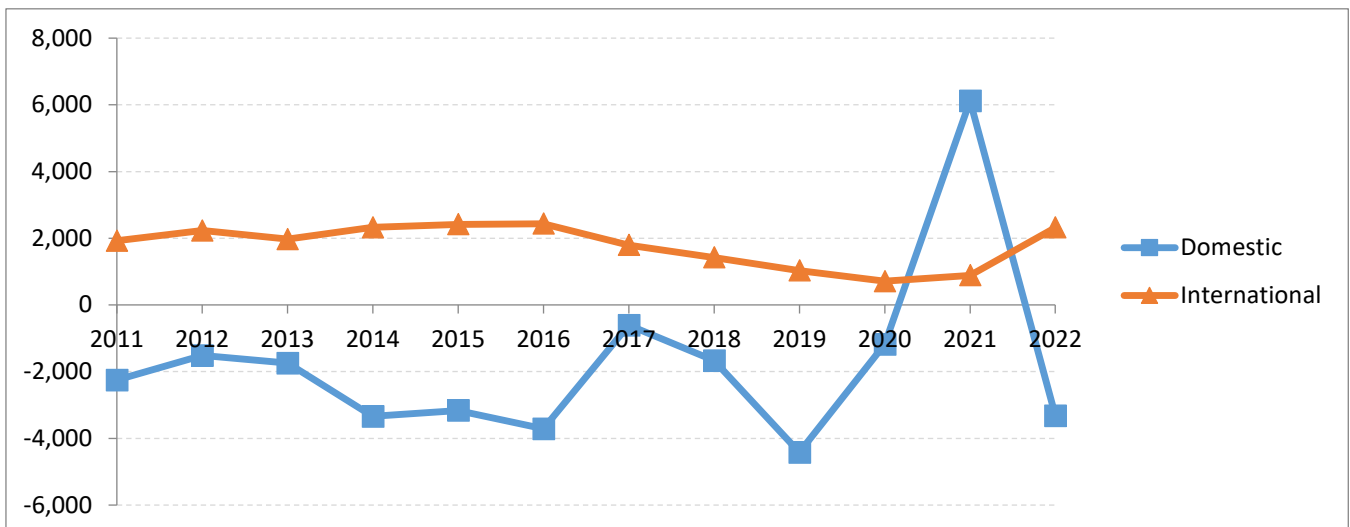


Figure 15: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Central New York

Table 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
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	782,631	-3,420	-0.4%	8,064	7,735	329	-5,711	586	-5,125
2021	779,895	-2,736	-0.3%	7,585	8,125	-540	-3,064	562	-2,502
2022	774,757	-5,138	-0.7%	7,830	8,158	-328	-6,272	1,519	-4,753

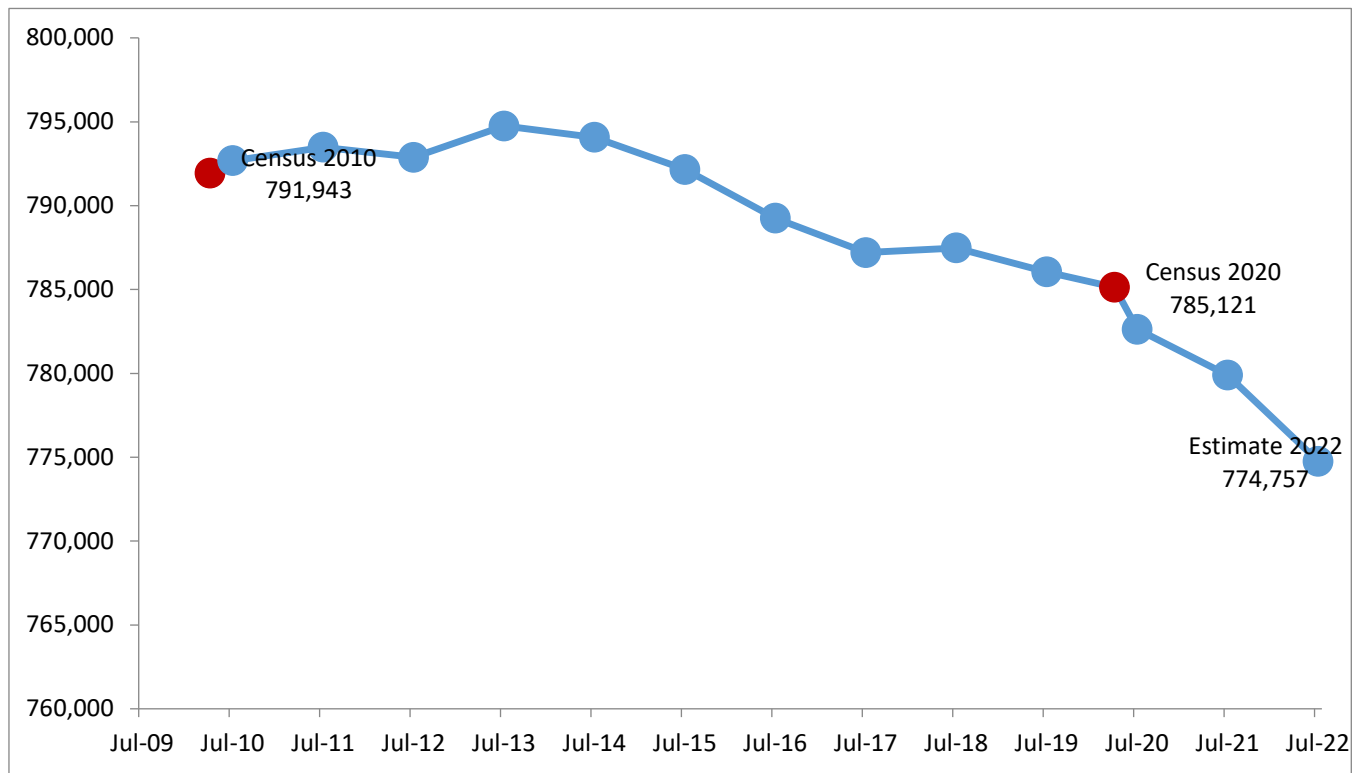


Figure 16: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – Central New York

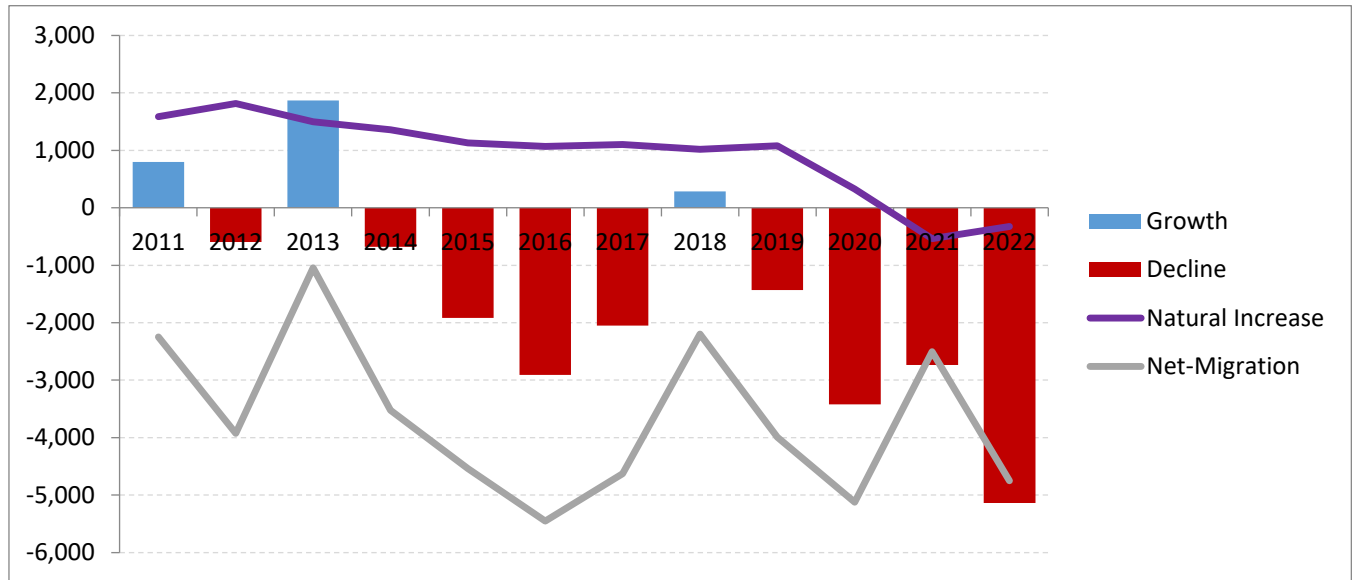


Figure 17: Change in population and components of change

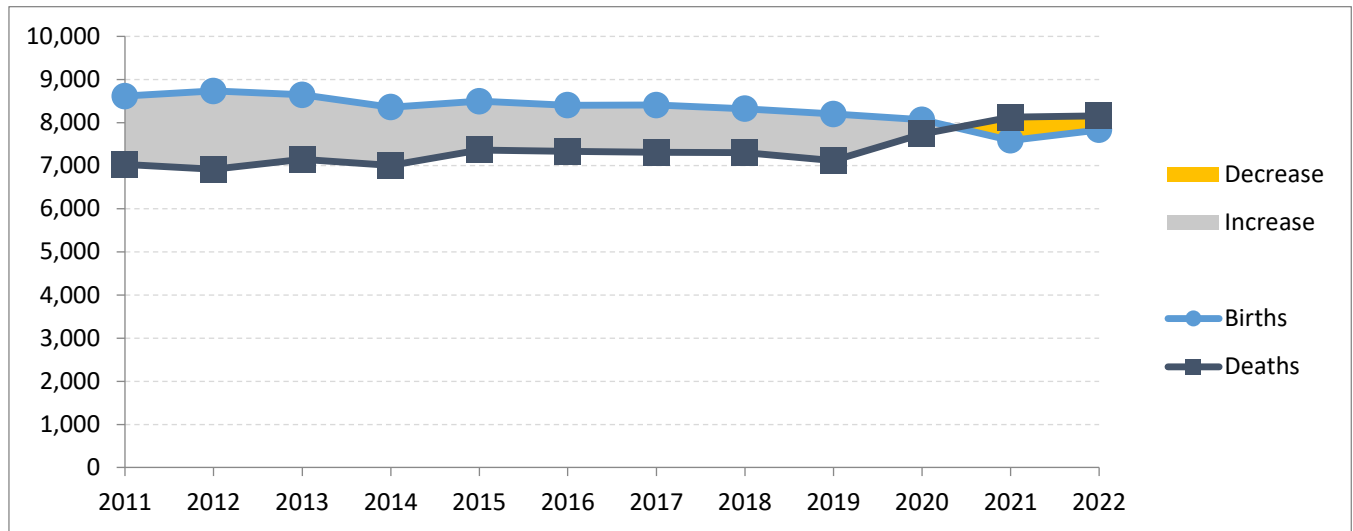


Figure 18: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

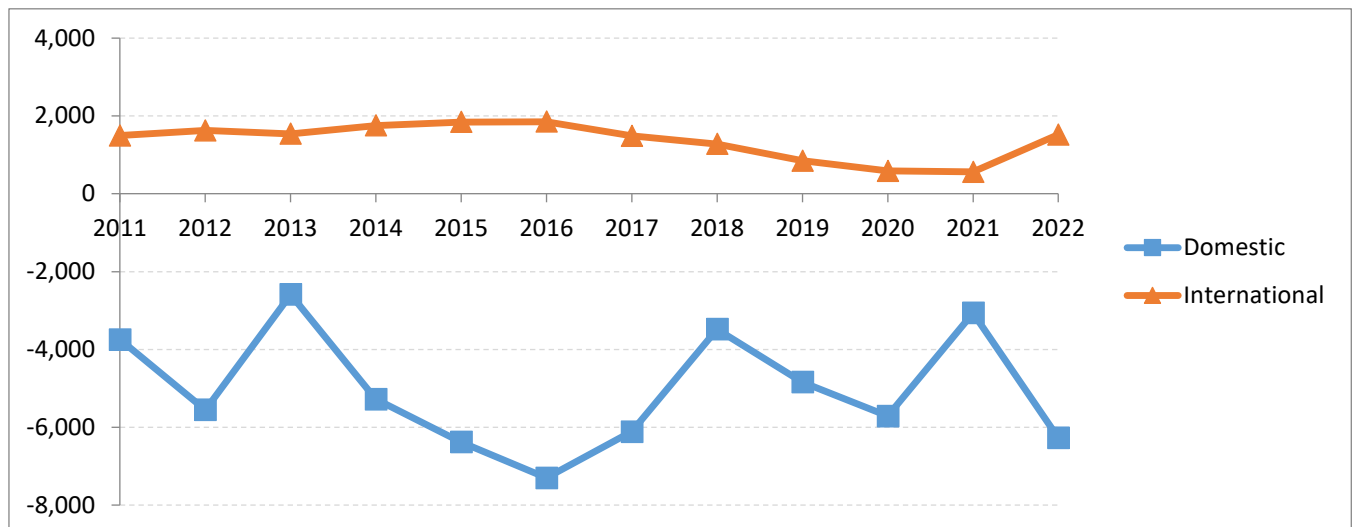


Figure 19: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Finger Lakes

Table 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
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	1,220,470	-3,075	-0.3%	12,075	12,308	-233	-6,187	947	-5,240
2021	1,217,963	-2,507	-0.2%	11,613	12,342	-729	-3,351	856	-2,495
2022	1,211,235	-6,728	-0.6%	11,974	12,375	-401	-8,390	2,235	-6,155

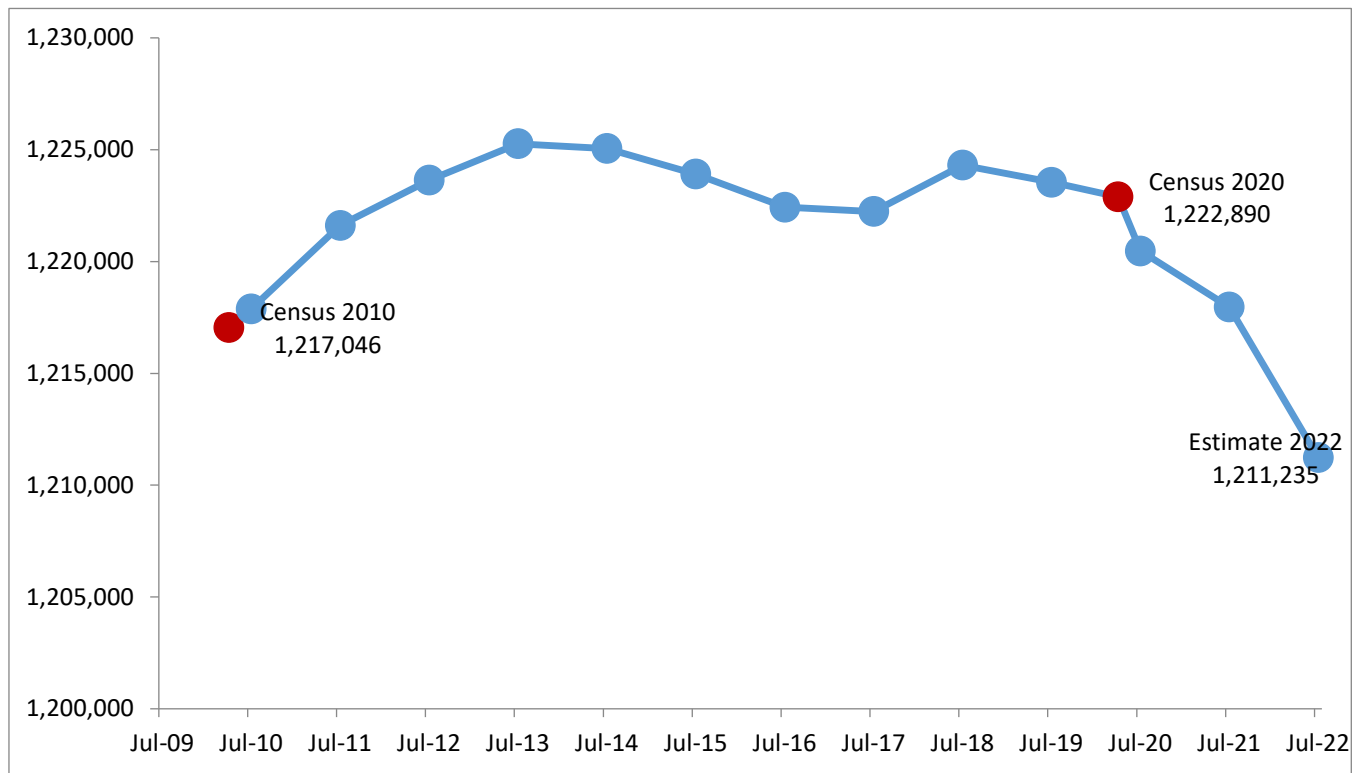


Figure 20: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – Finger Lakes

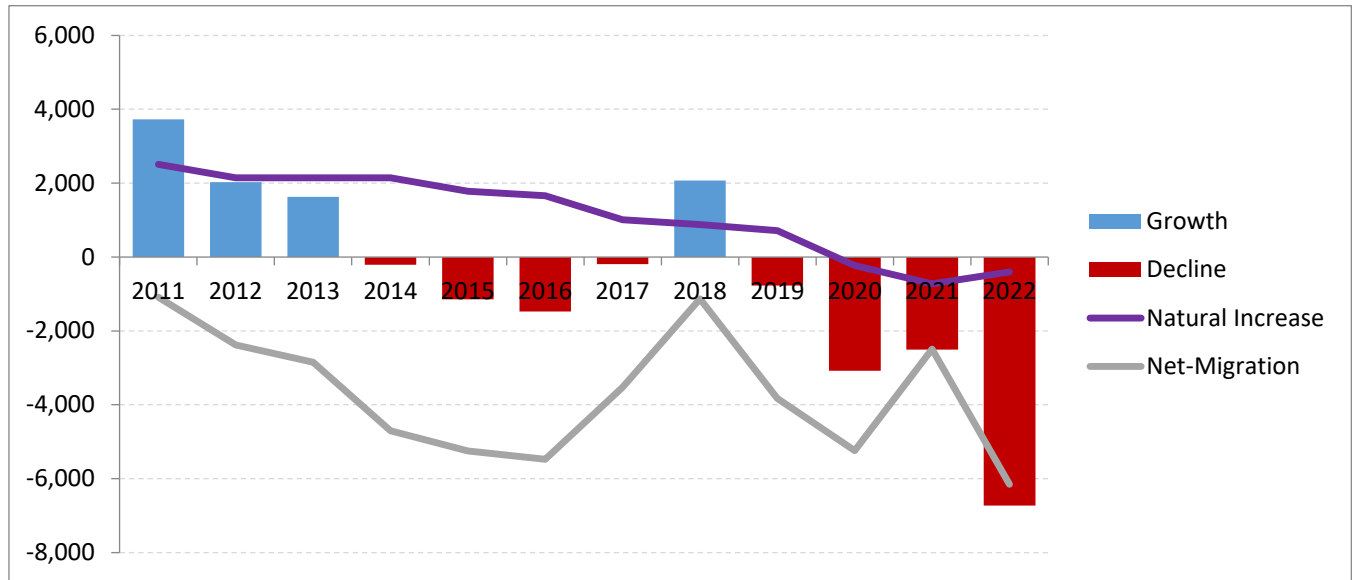


Figure 21: Change in population and components of change

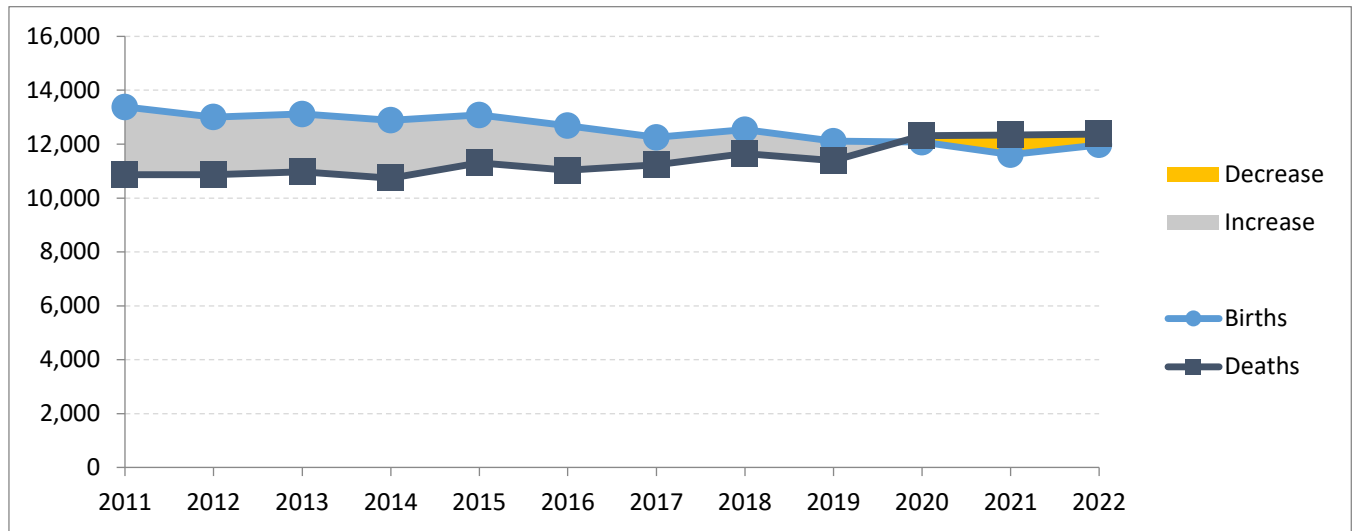


Figure 22: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

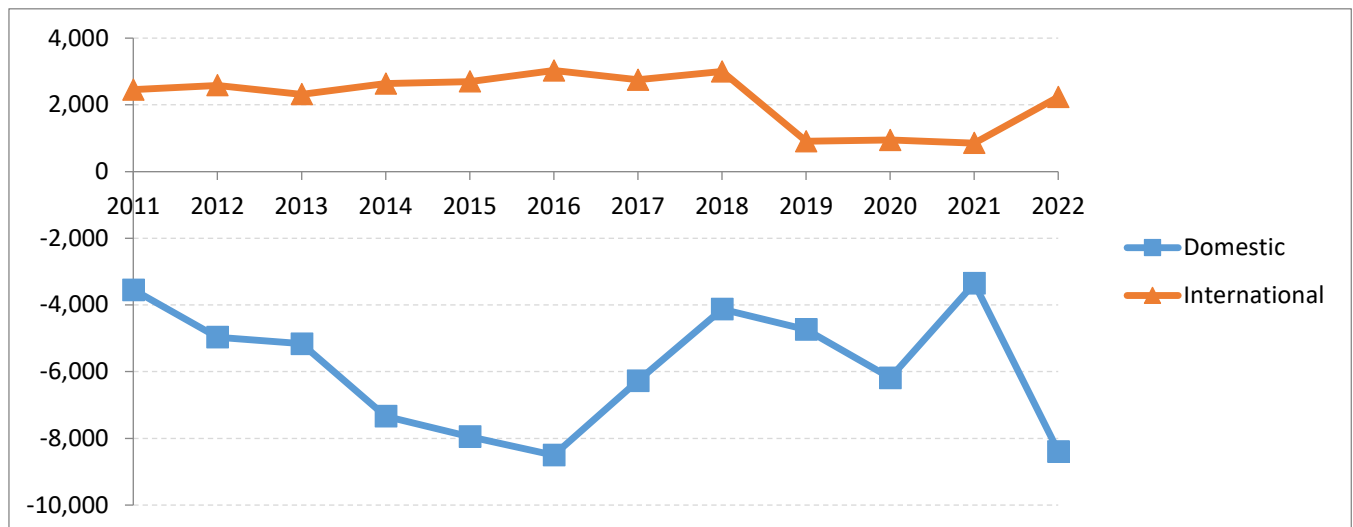


Figure 23: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Long Island

Table 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
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	2,912,509	-7,002	-0.2%	28,998	31,050	-2,052	-15,789	1,991	-13,799
2021	2,924,230	11,721	0.4%	27,617	25,891	1,726	6,304	2,258	8,562
2022	2,909,191	-15,039	-0.5%	28,439	25,763	2,676	-24,043	6,282	-17,761

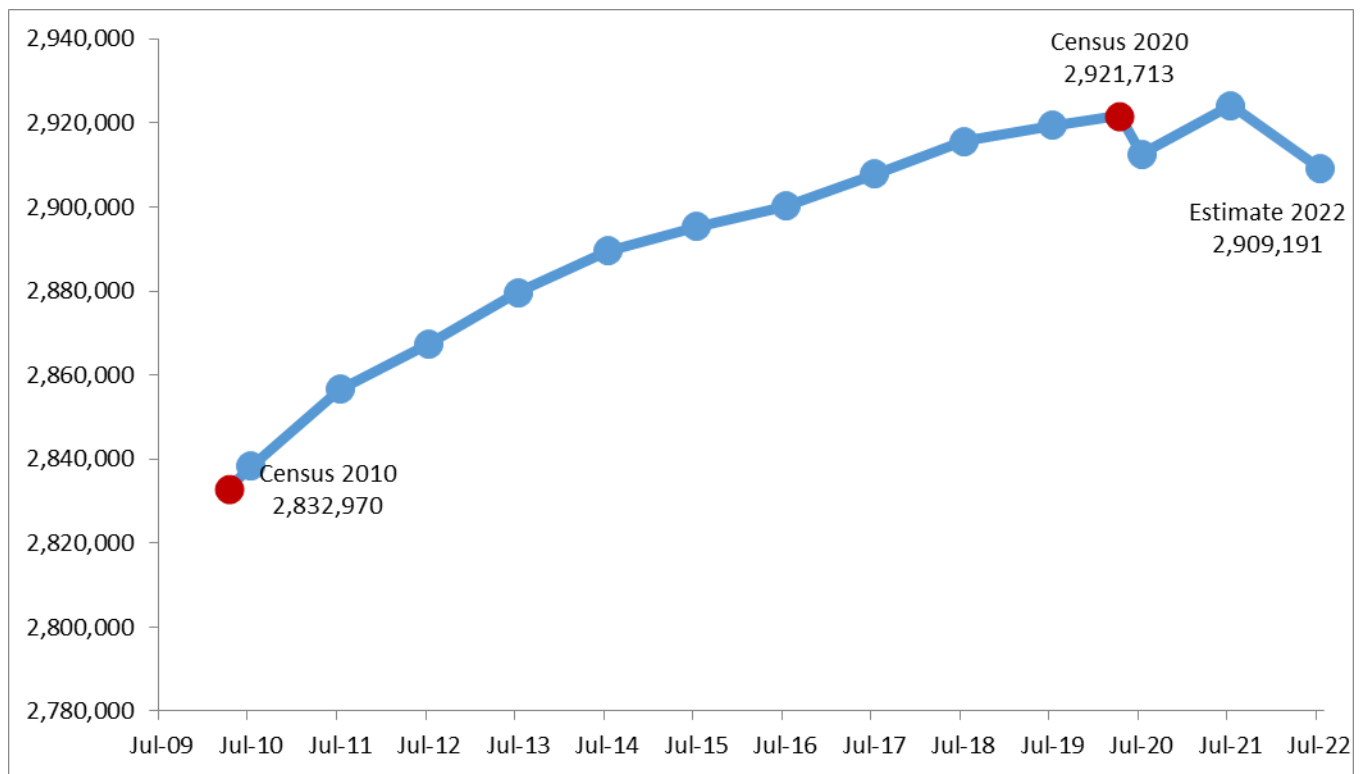


Figure 24: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – Long Island

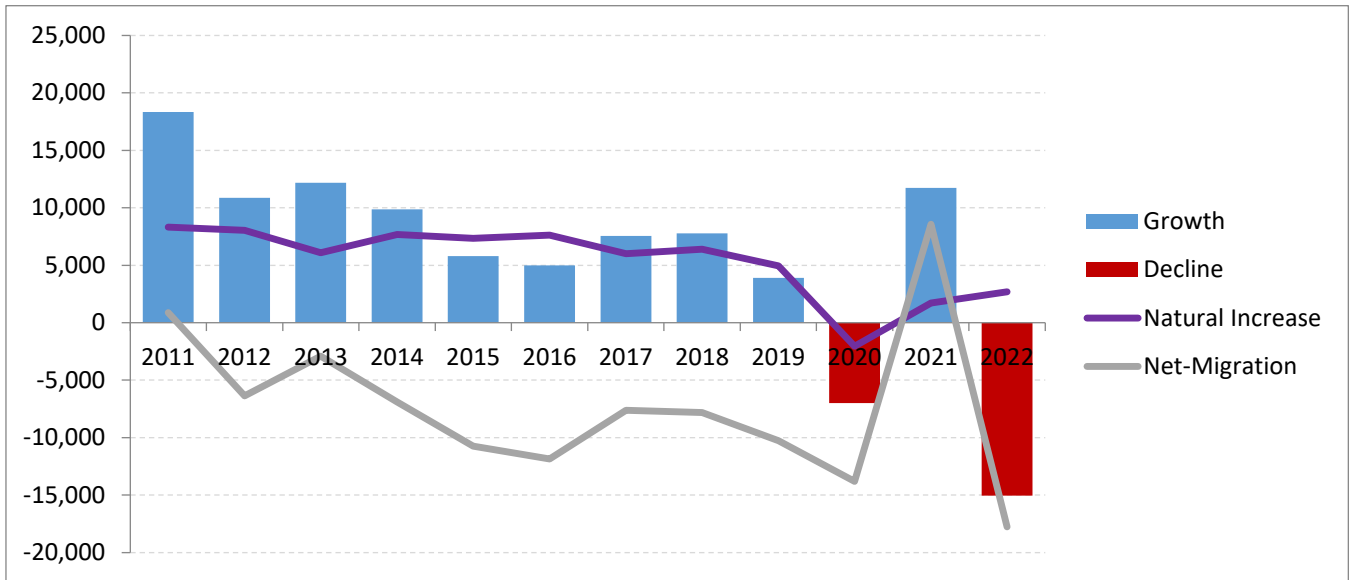


Figure 25: Change in population and components of change

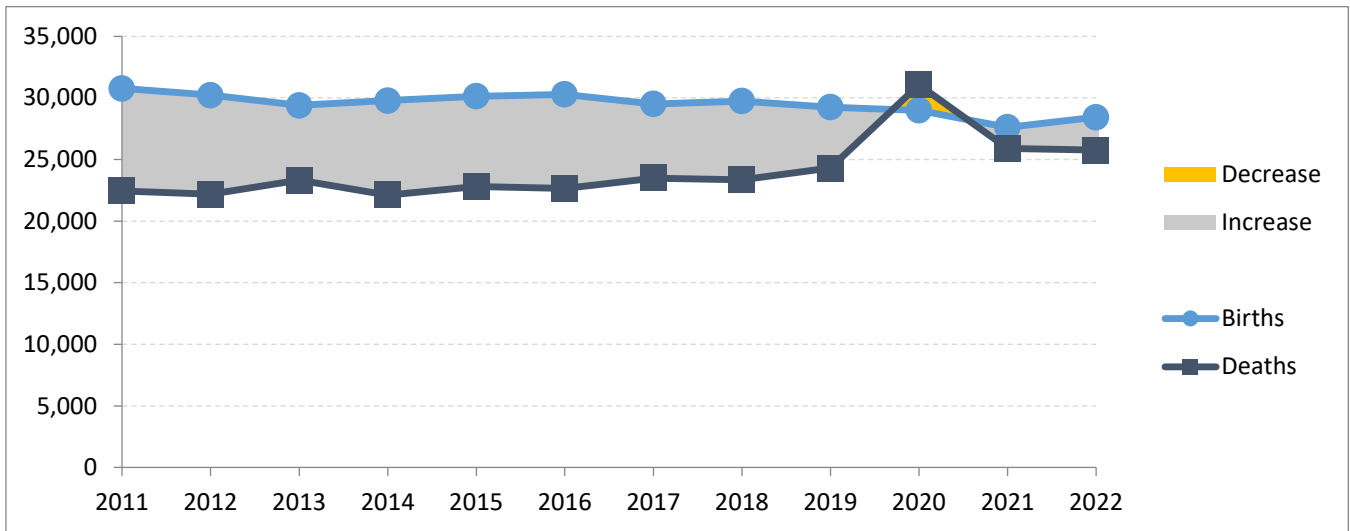


Figure 26: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

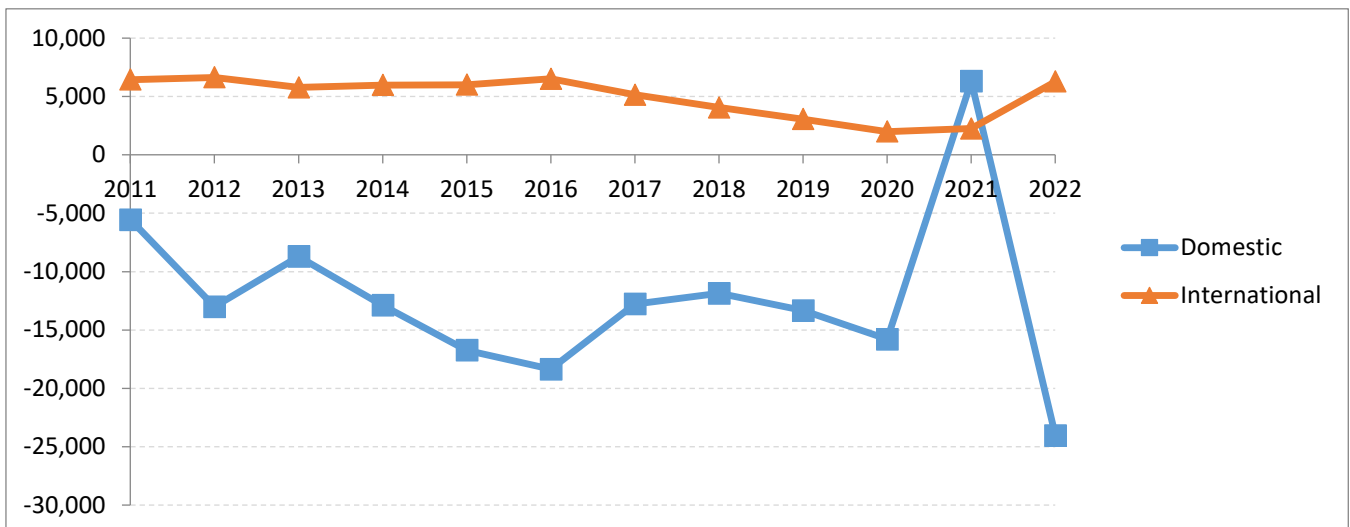


Figure 27: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Mid-Hudson

Table 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
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	2,393,175	-384	-0.0%	26,380	23,398	2,983	-12,280	1,919	-10,361
2021	2,403,473	10,298	0.4%	25,881	20,339	5,542	1,455	2,435	3,890
2022	2,392,957	-10,516	-0.4%	26,715	20,267	6,448	-23,542	6,399	-17,143

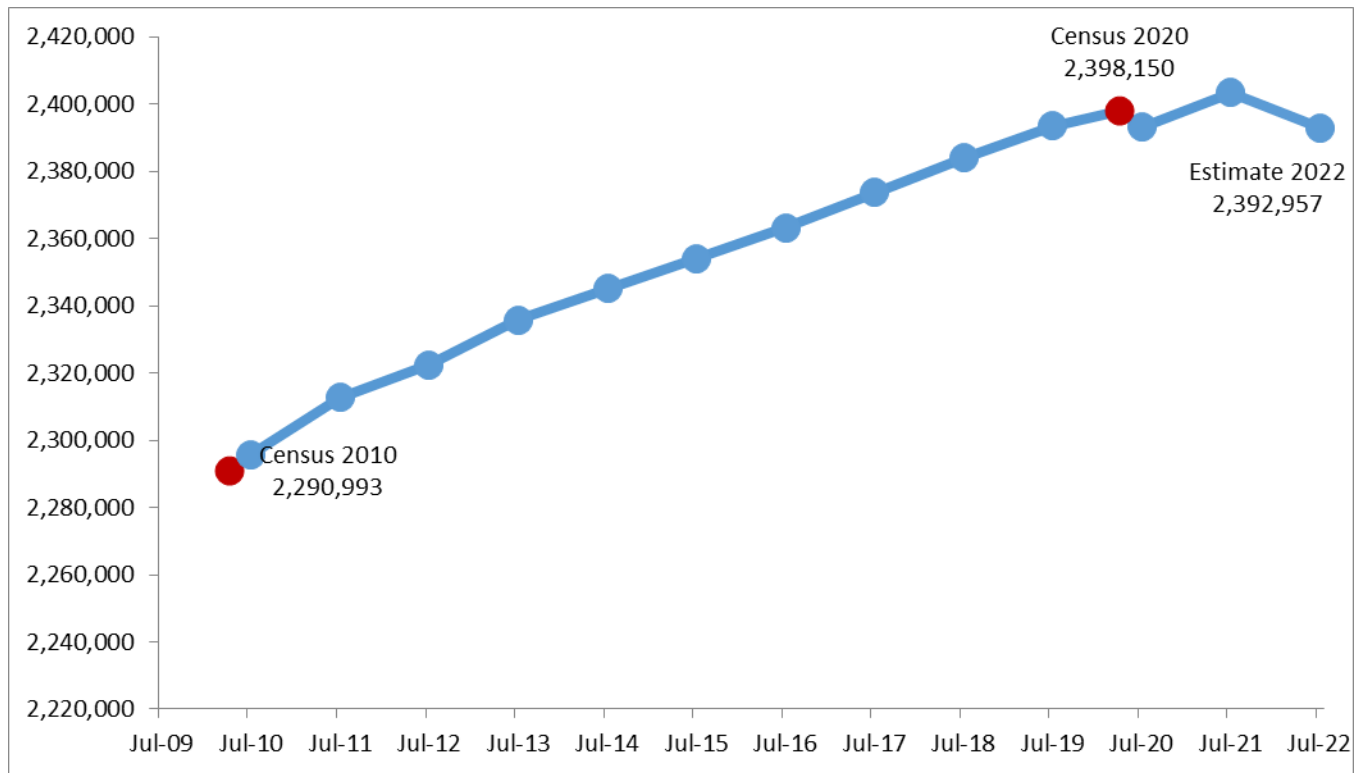


Figure 28: Estimated population trend



## Change in population and components of change – Mid-Hudson

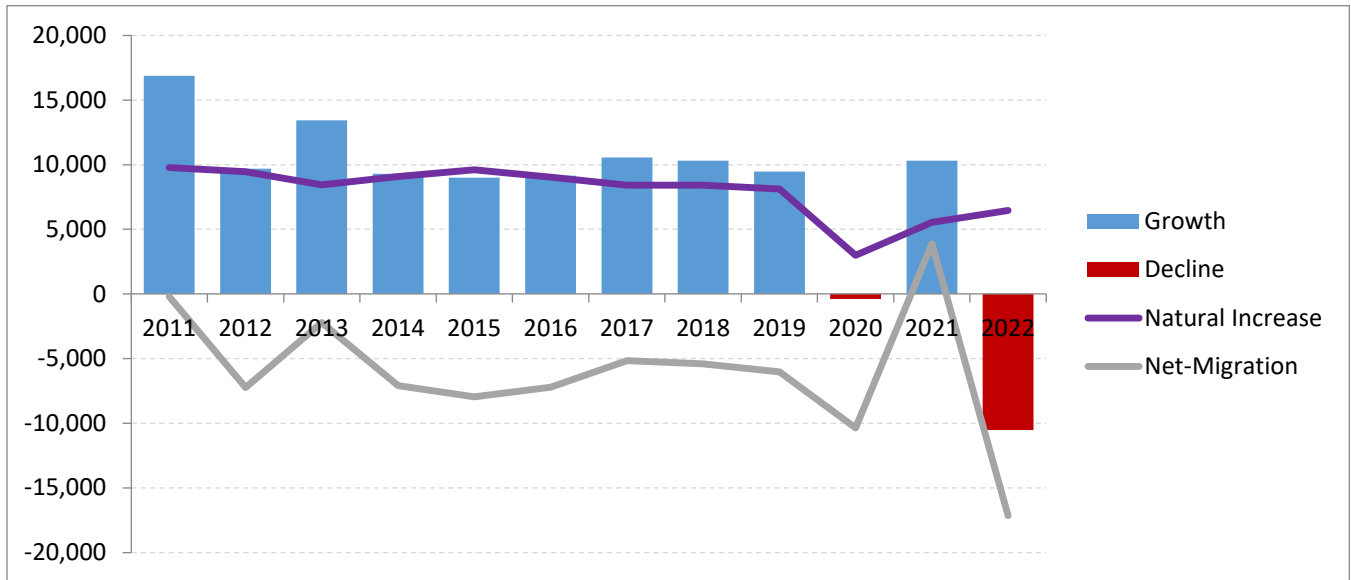


Figure 29: Change in population and components of change

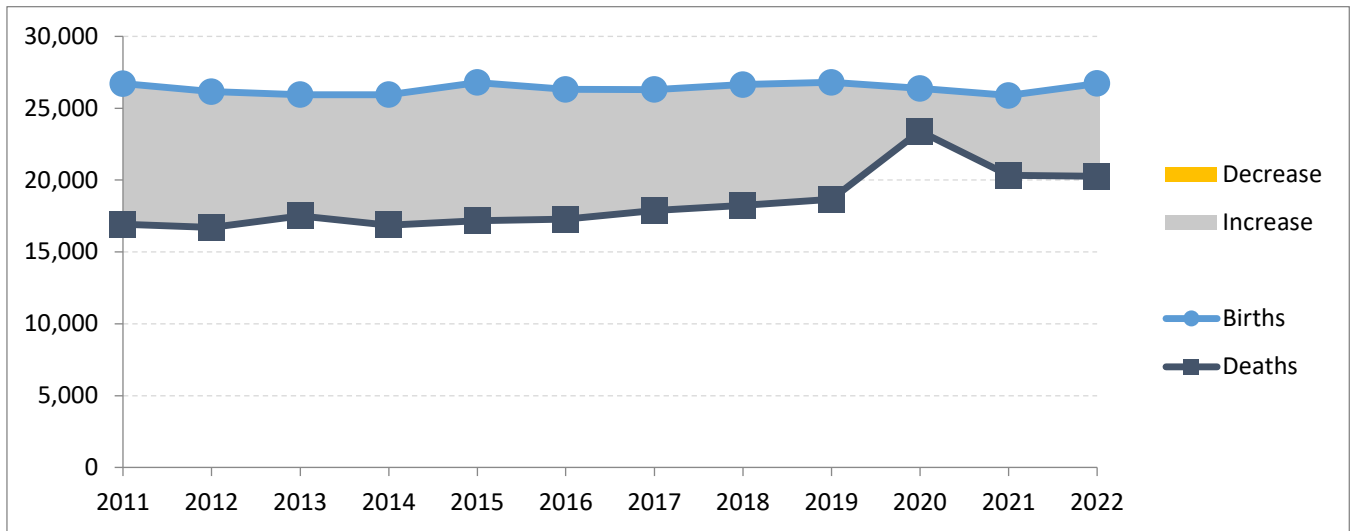


Figure 30: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

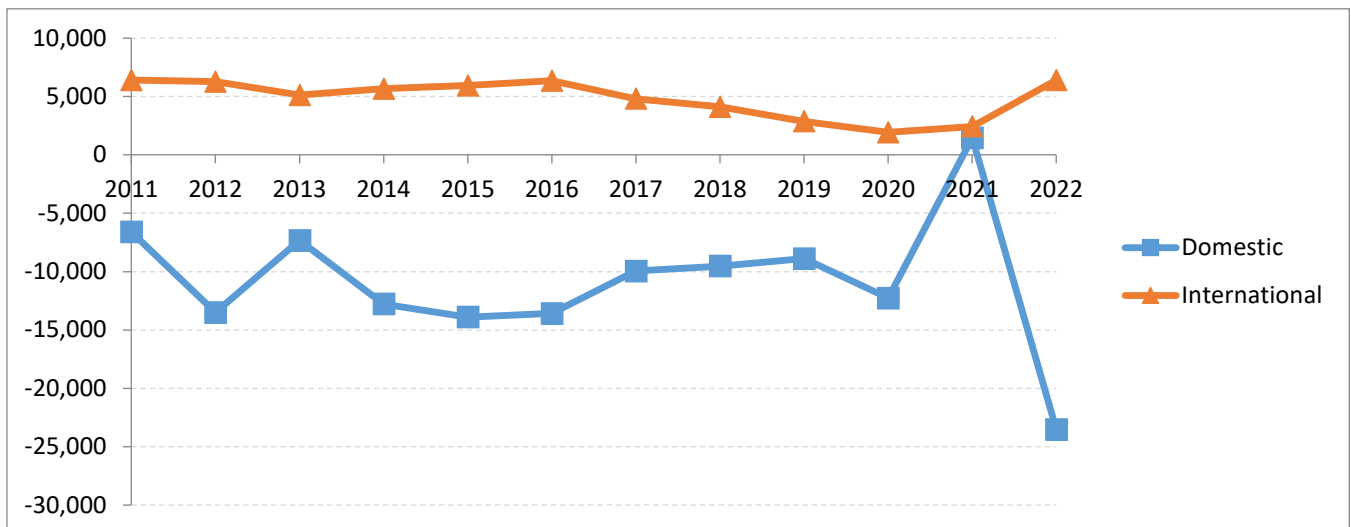


Figure 31: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Mohawk Valley

Table 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
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	482,345	-2,531	-0.5%	4,894	5,675	-781	-2,420	254	-2,166
2021	483,600	1,255	0.3%	4,679	5,766	-1,087	2,110	240	2,350
2022	481,659	-1,941	-0.4%	4,823	5,784	-961	-1,415	620	-795

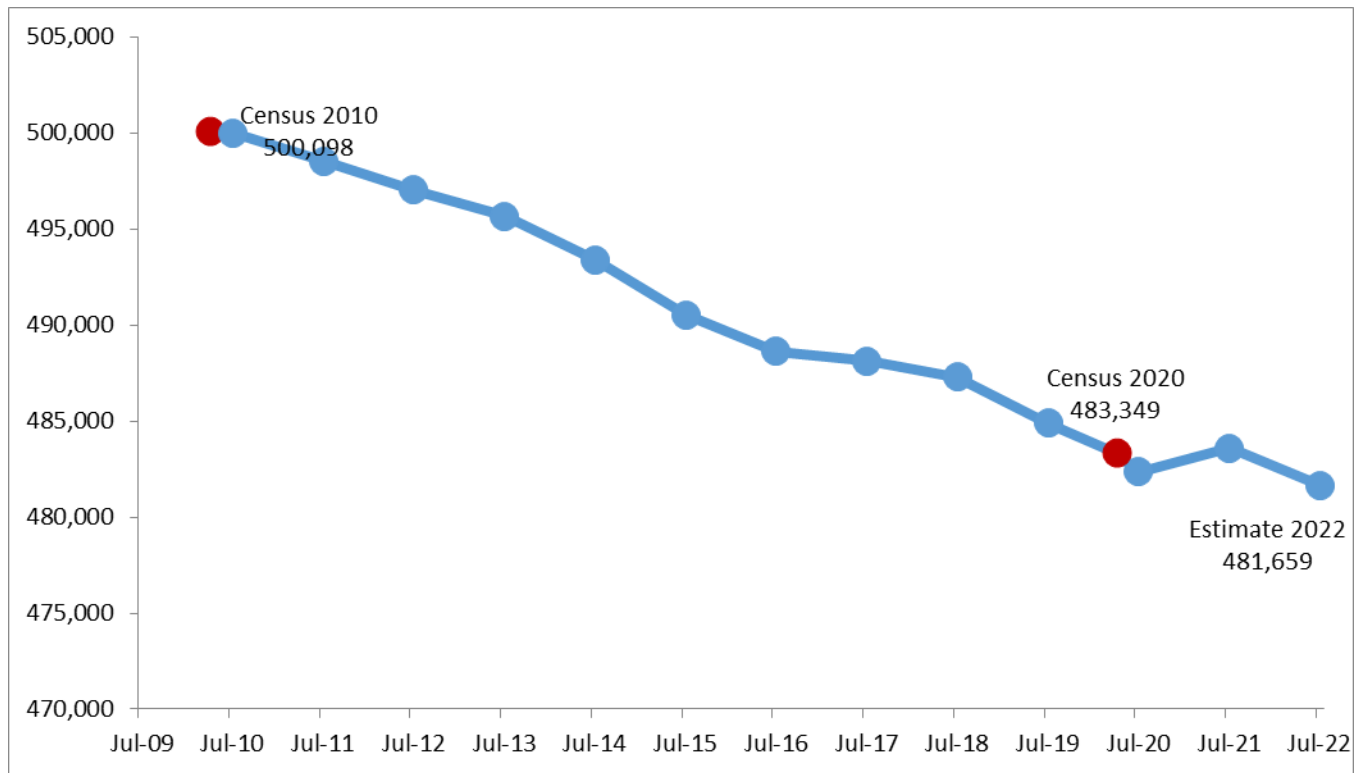


Figure 32: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – Mohawk Valley

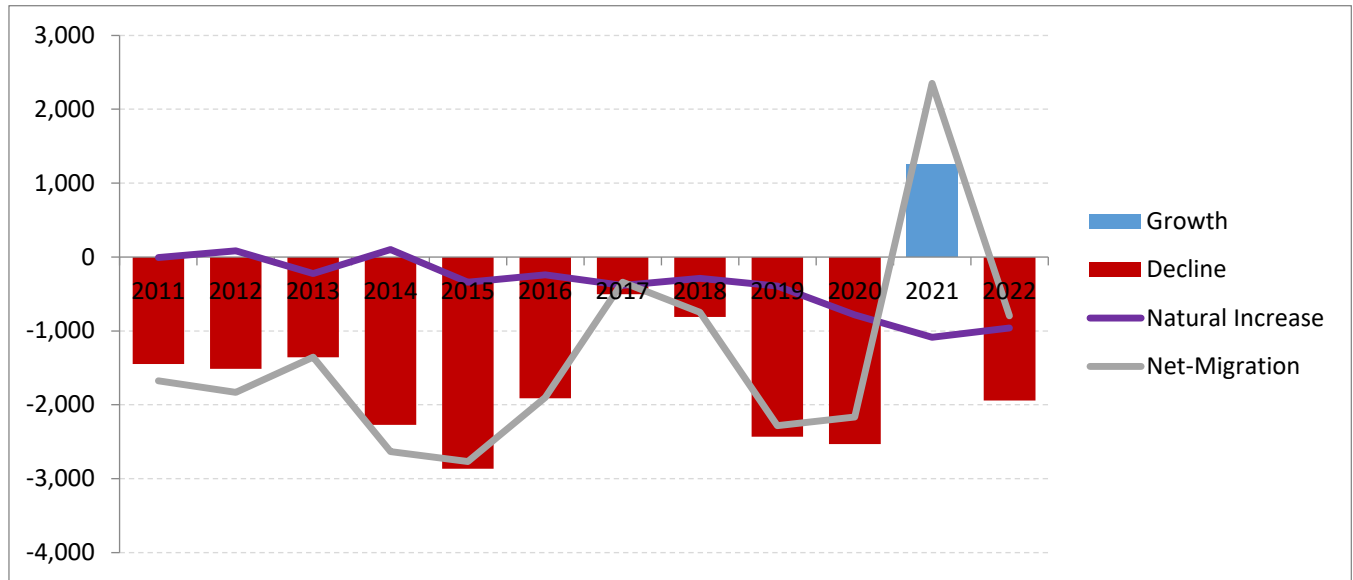


Figure 33: Change in population and components of change

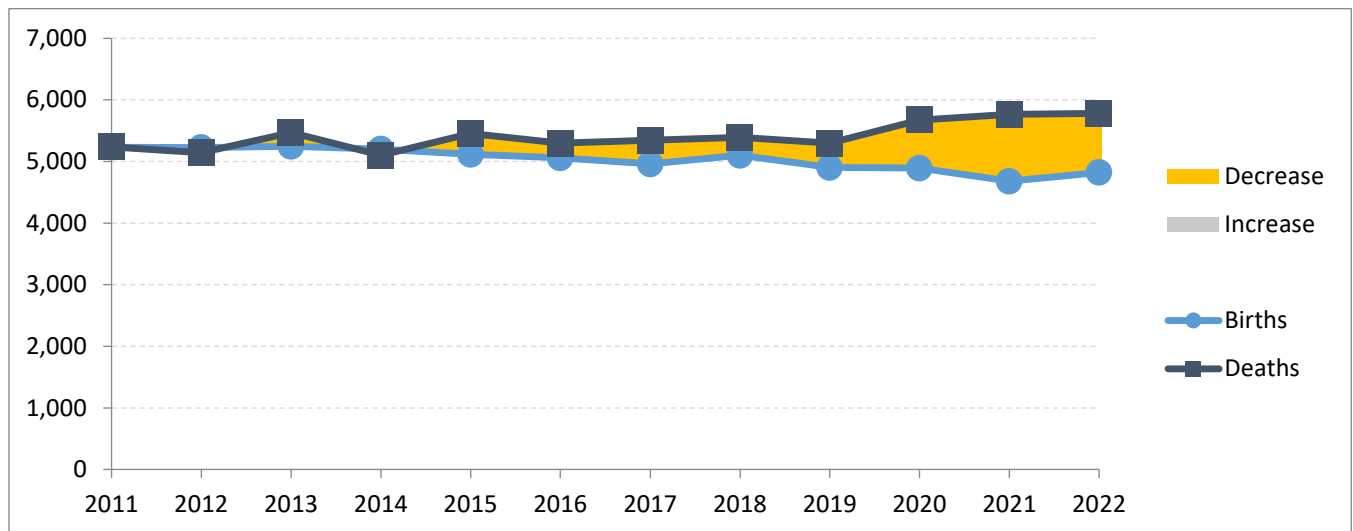


Figure 34: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

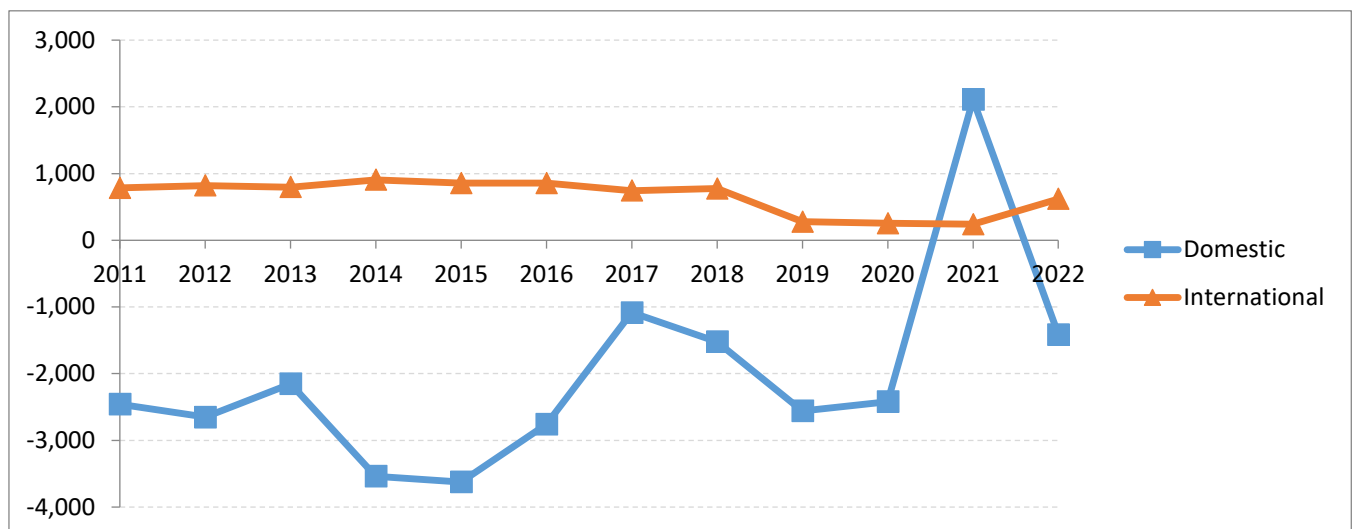


Figure 35: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – North Country

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
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	421,103	-2,278	-0.5%	4,610	4,236	374	-3,597	158	-3,439
2021	422,277	1,174	0.3%	4,362	3,987	375	557	113	670
2022	418,223	-4,054	-1.0%	4,488	3,996	492	-5,074	435	-4,639

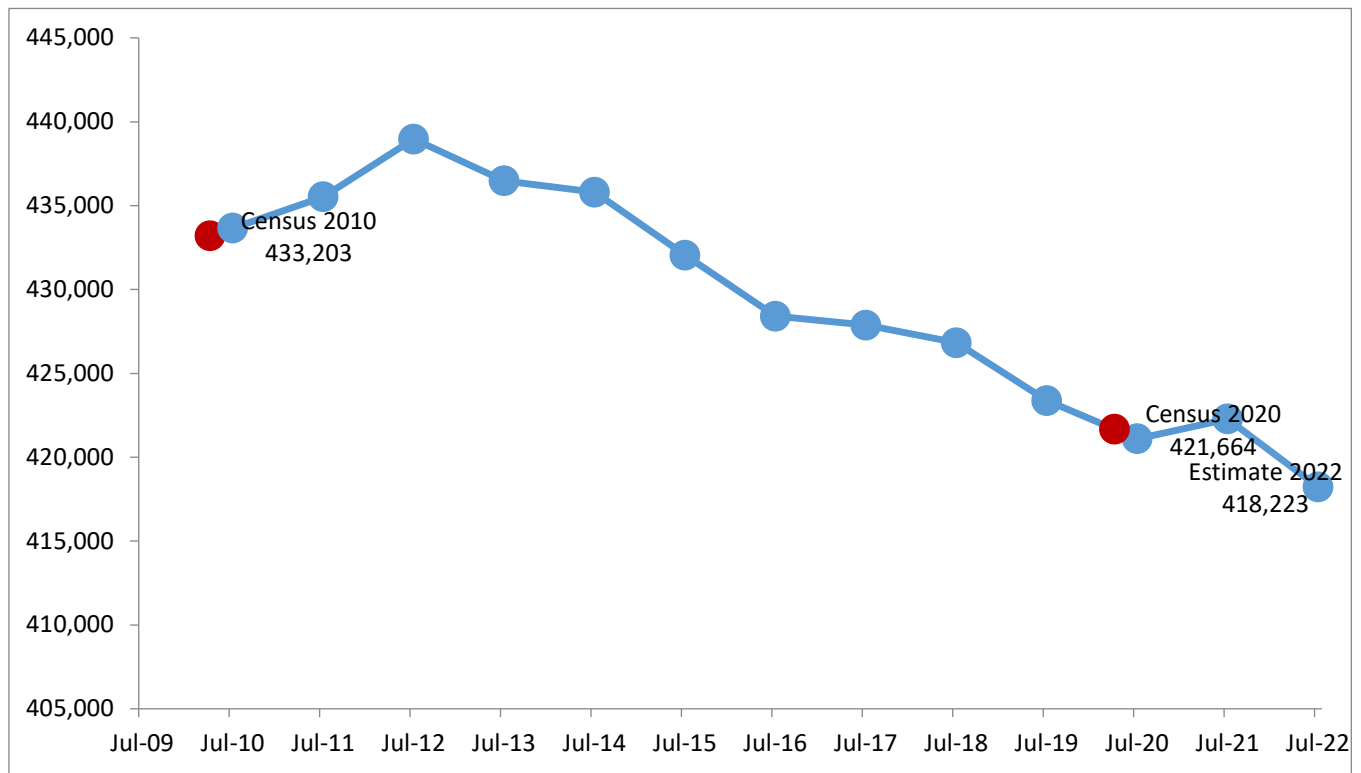


Figure 36: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – North Country

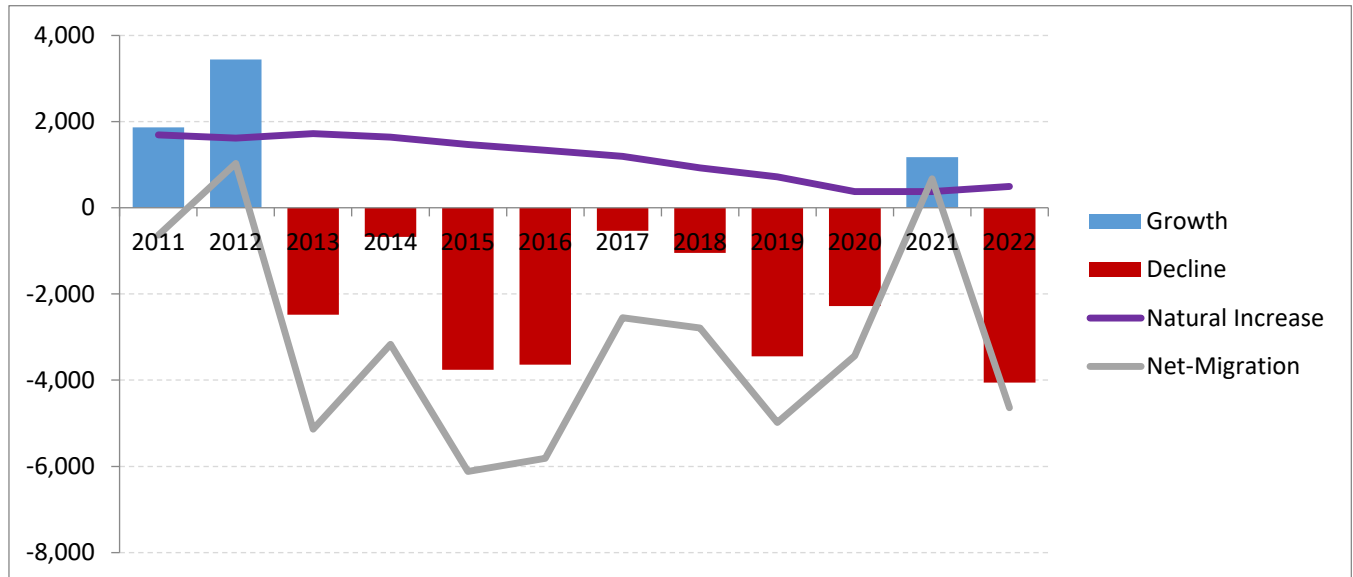


Figure 37: Change in population and components of change

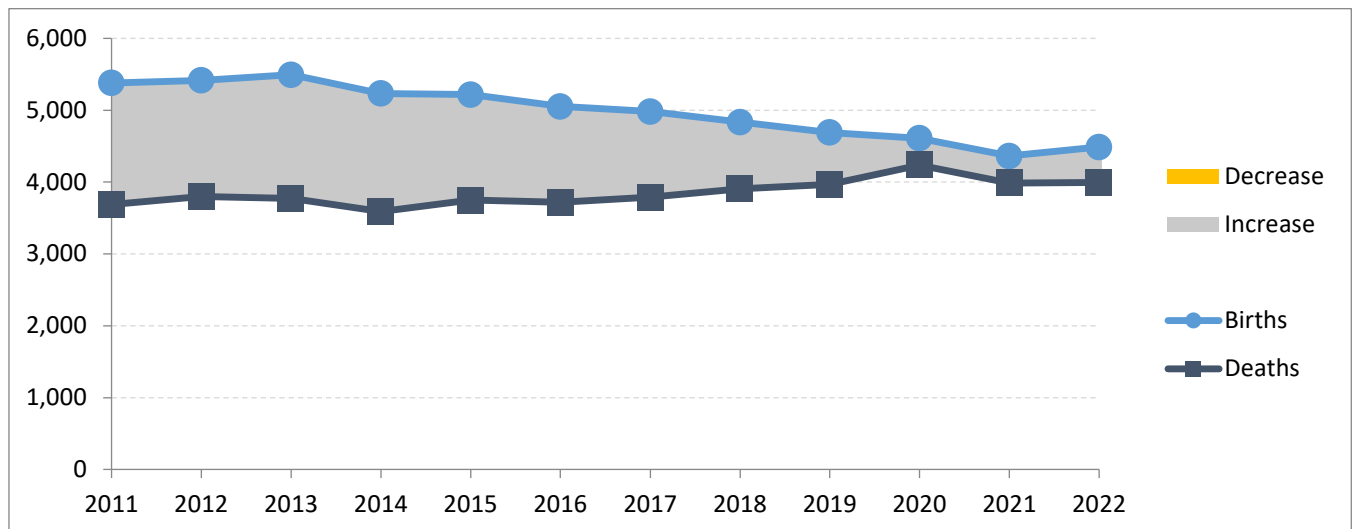


Figure 38: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

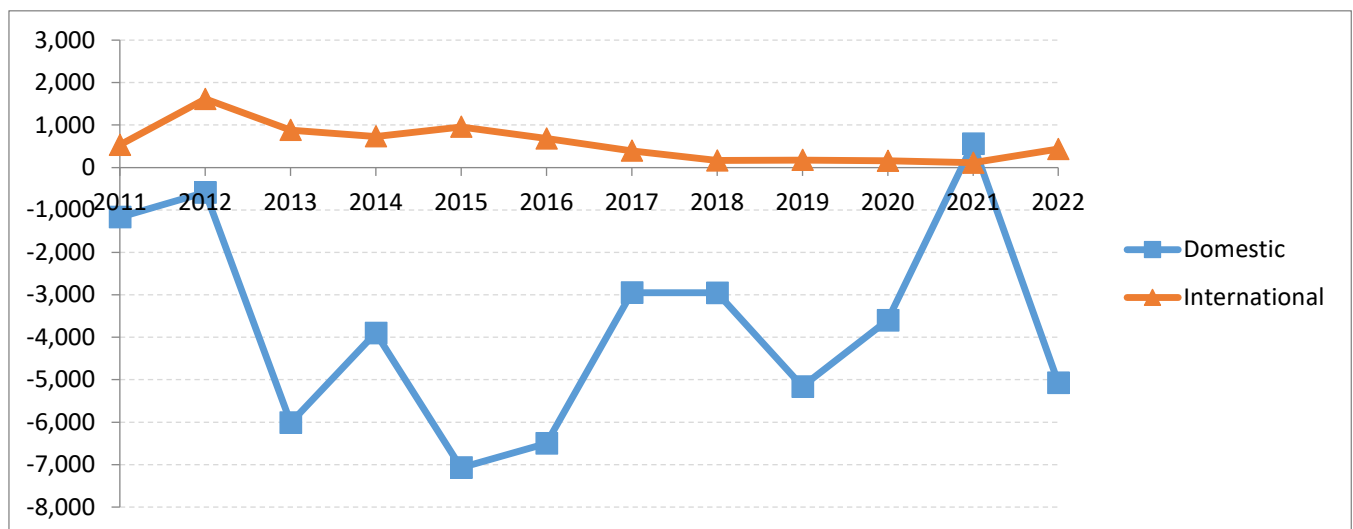


Figure 39: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – 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
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	8,740,647	-84,240	-1.0%	103,120	86,651	16,469	-162,421	19,569	-142,852
2021	8,459,001	-281,646	-3.2%	95,037	66,526	28,511	-313,358	19,997	-293,361
2022	8,335,897	-123,104	-1.5%	97,939	65,881	32,058	-216,031	54,307	-161,724

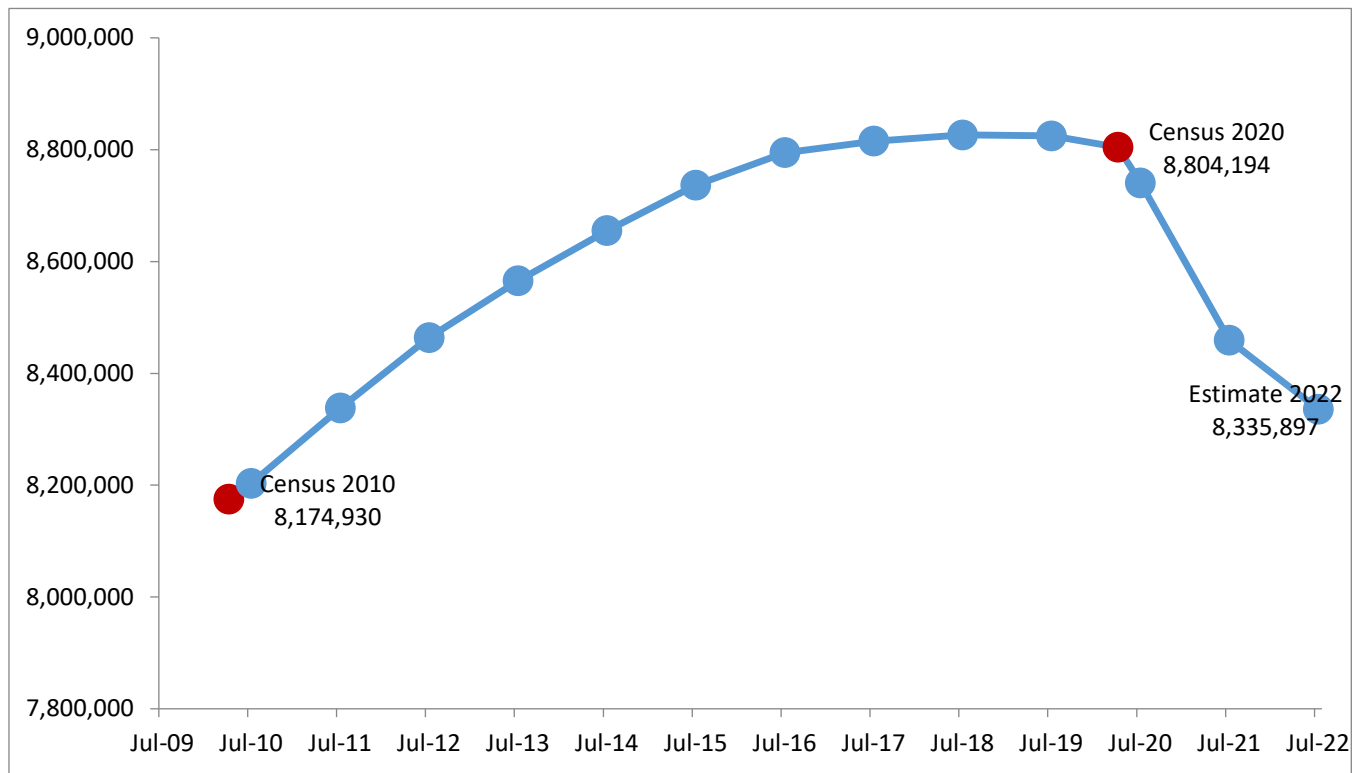


Figure 40: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – New York City

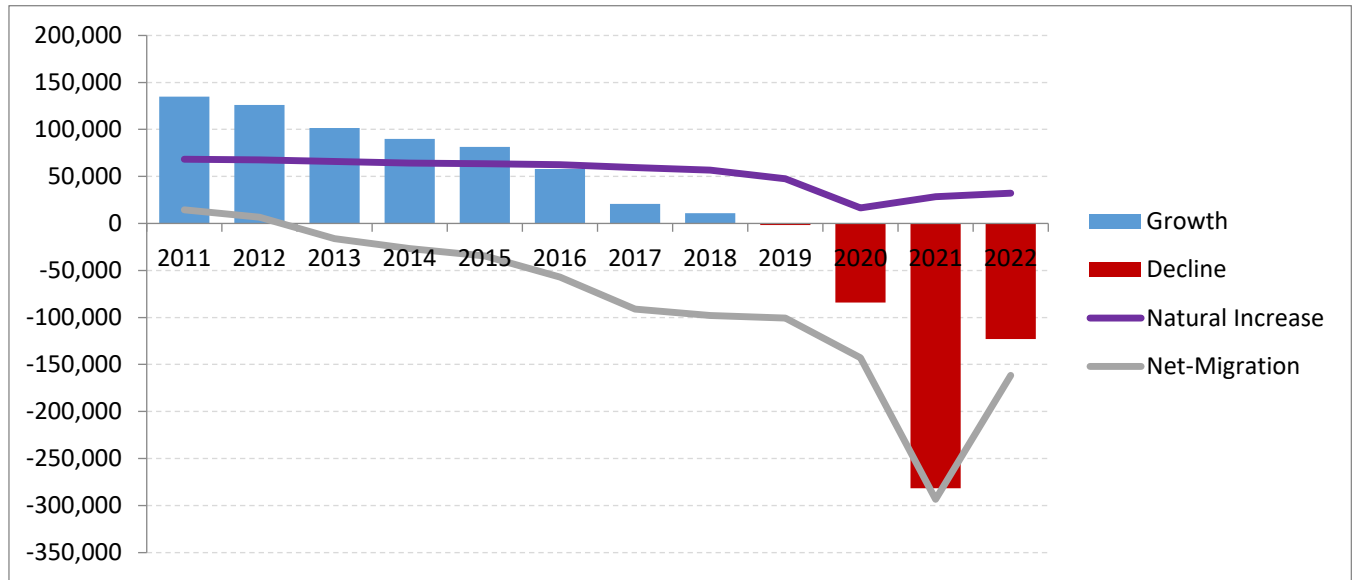


Figure 41: Change in population and components of change

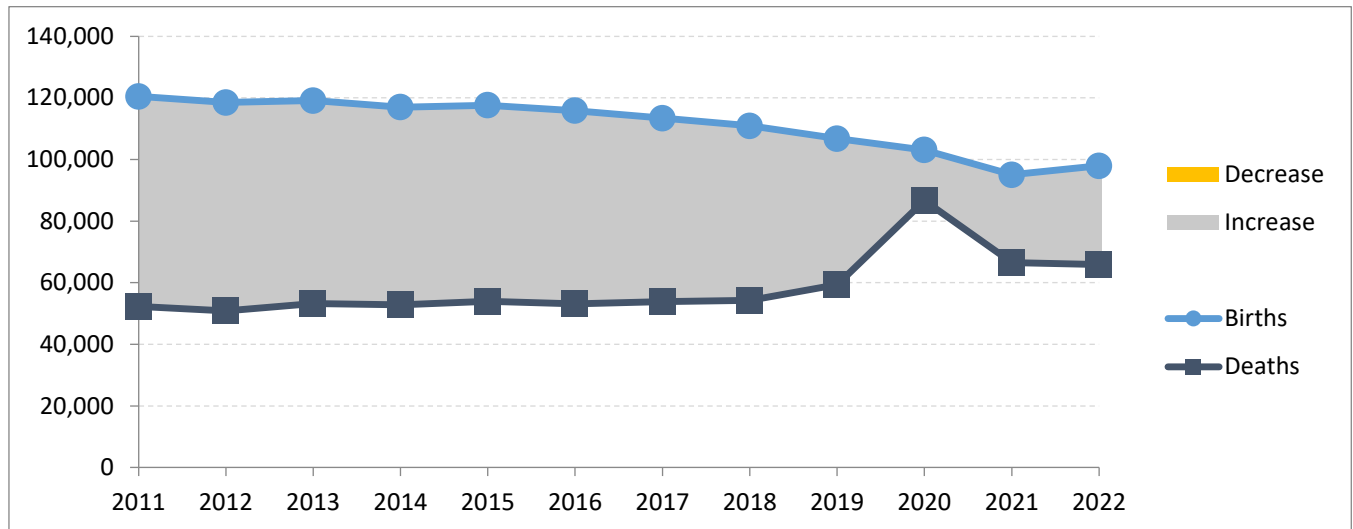


Figure 42: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

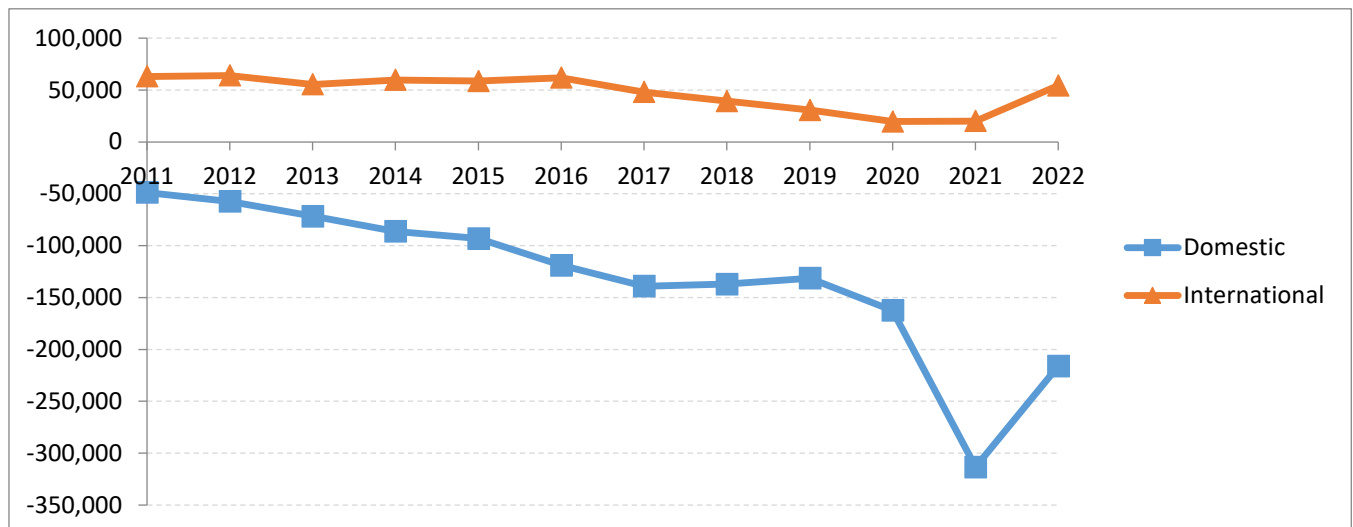


Figure 43: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Southern Tier

Table 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
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	632,672	-9,746	-1.5%	5,779	6,936	-1,157	-9,431	500	-8,931
2021	637,959	5,287	0.8%	5,467	7,116	-1,649	6,778	442	7,220
2022	632,539	-5,420	-0.8%	5,645	7,129	-1,484	-5,094	1,150	-3,944

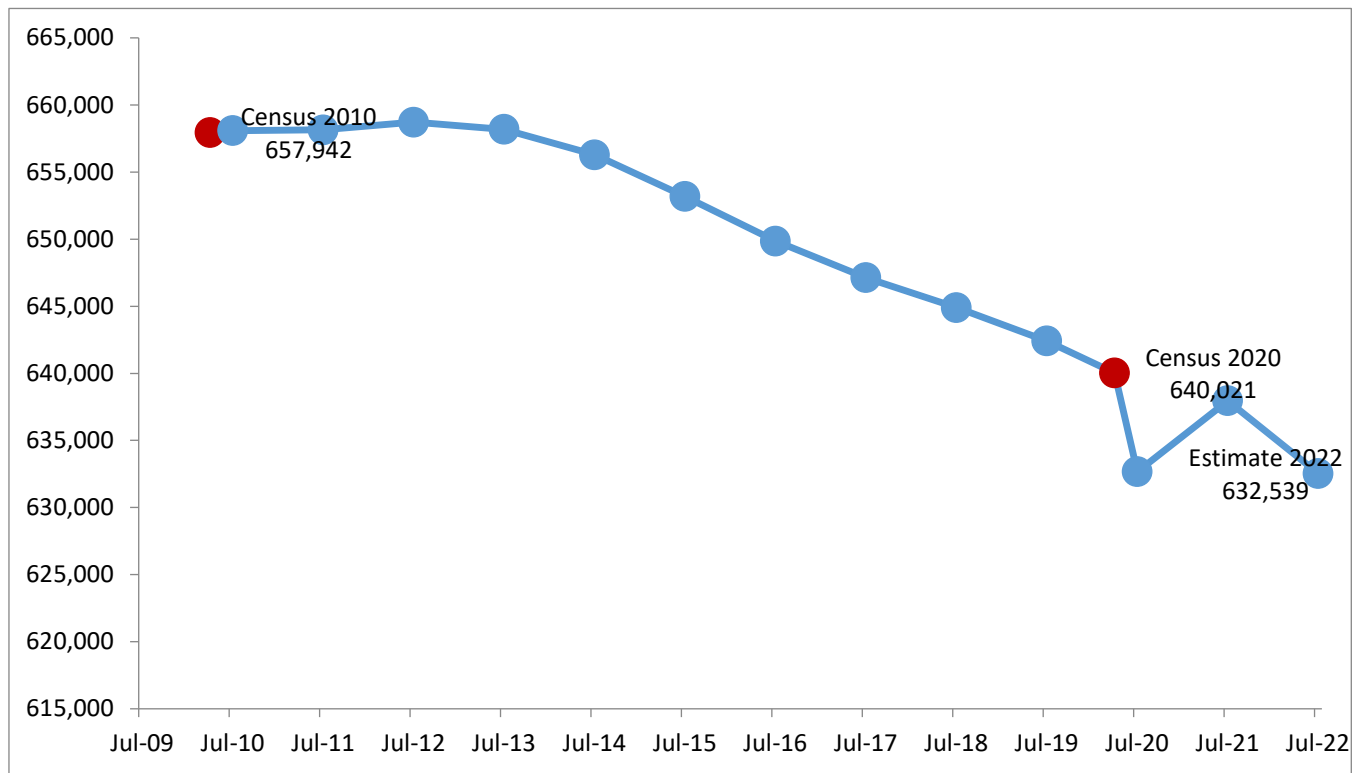


Figure 44: Estimated population trend



## Change in population and components of change – Southern Tier

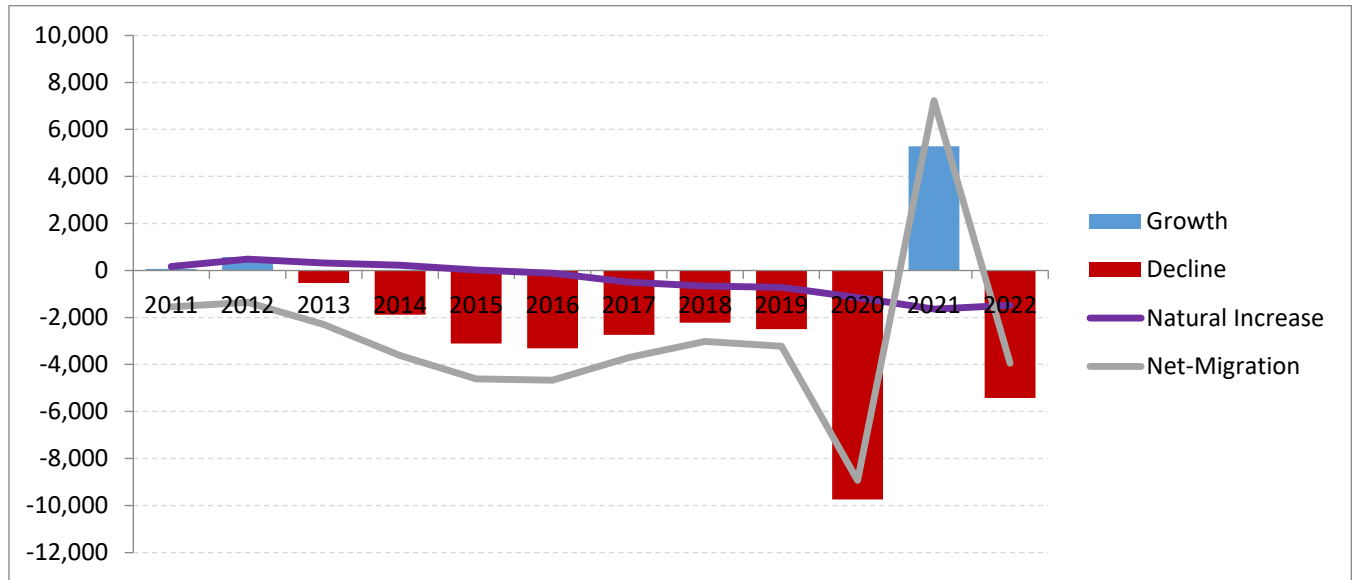


Figure 45: Change in population and components of change

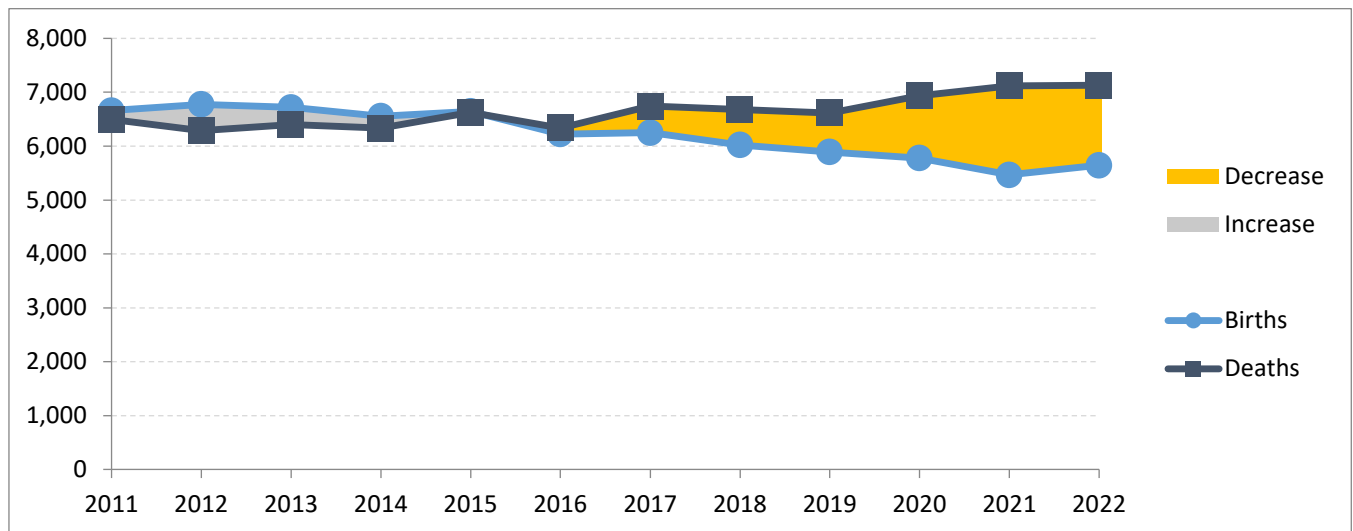


Figure 46: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

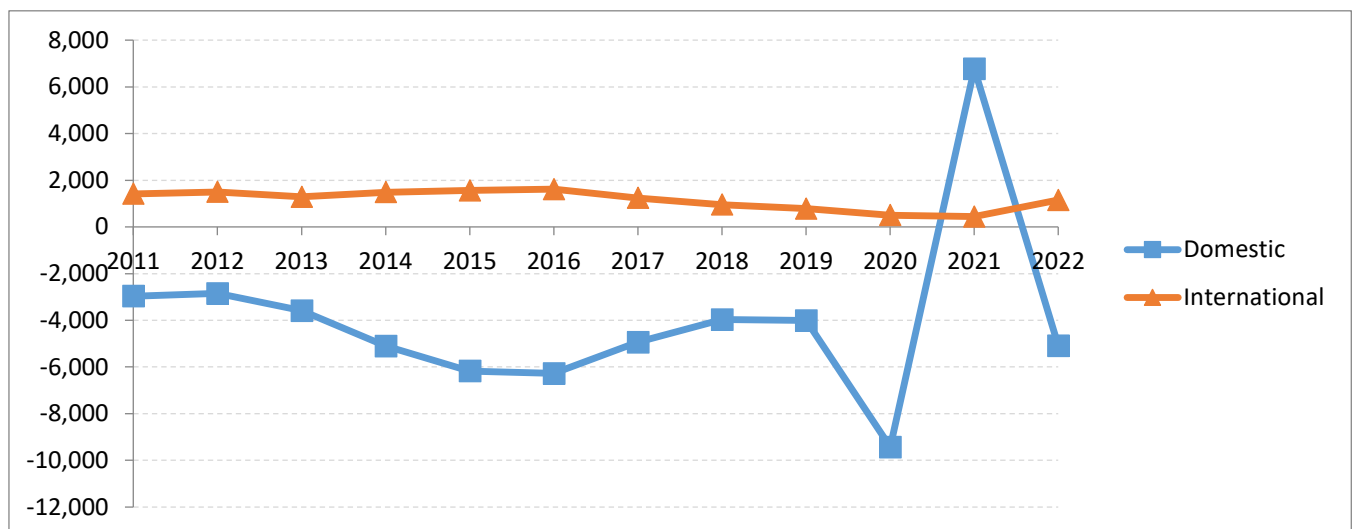


Figure 47: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

## Population trends – Western New York

Table 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
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	1,416,613	-422	-0.0%	14,255	16,404	-2,149	-3,446	1,097	-2,349
2021	1,416,597	-16	-0.0%	13,706	16,195	-2,489	627	979	1,606
2022	1,410,352	-6,245	-0.4%	14,126	16,282	-2,156	-6,373	2,654	-3,719

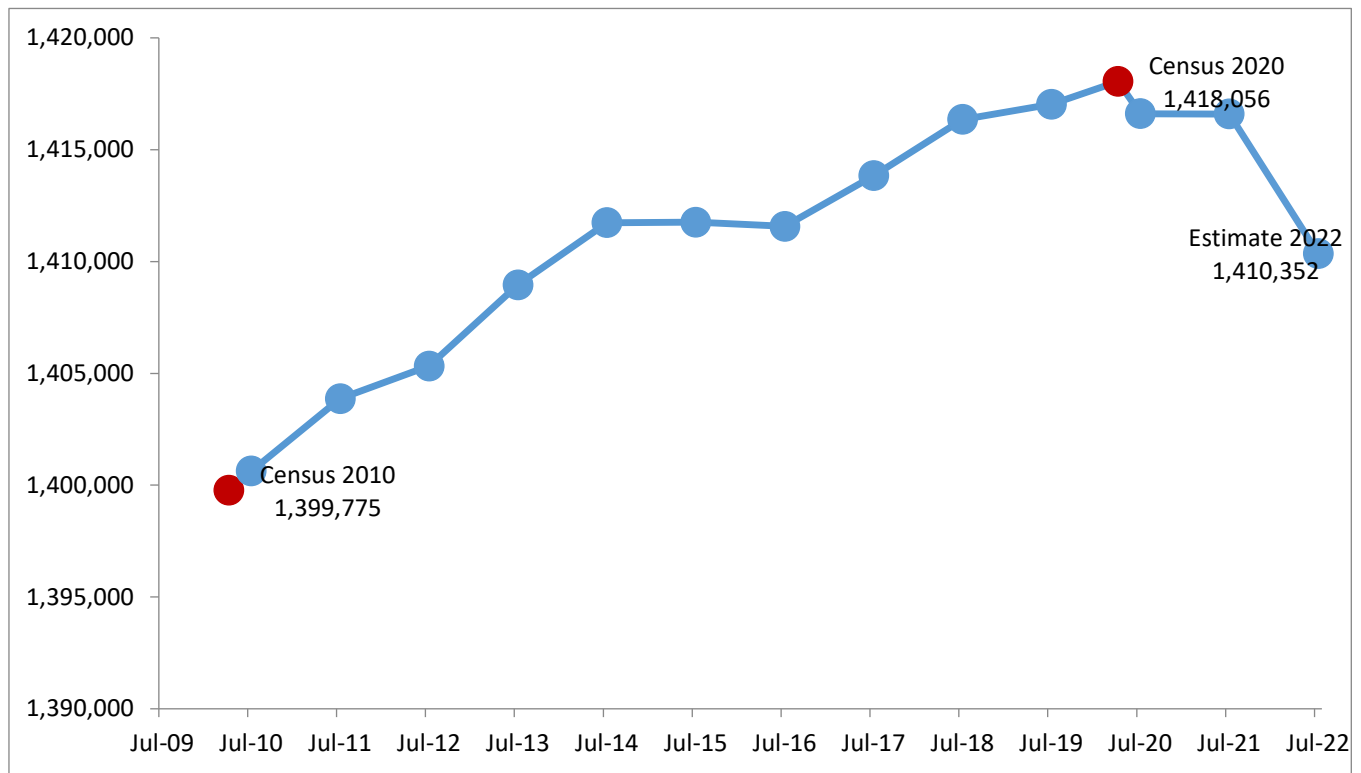


Figure 48: Estimated population trend

## Change in population and components of change – Western New York

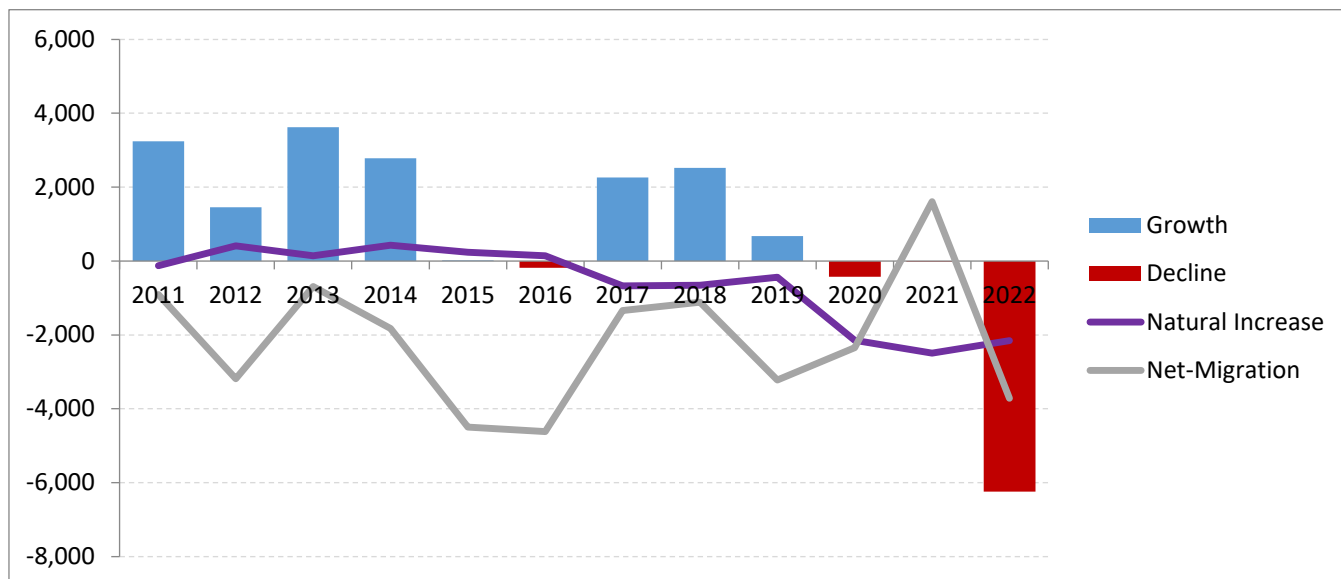


Figure 49: Change in population and components of change

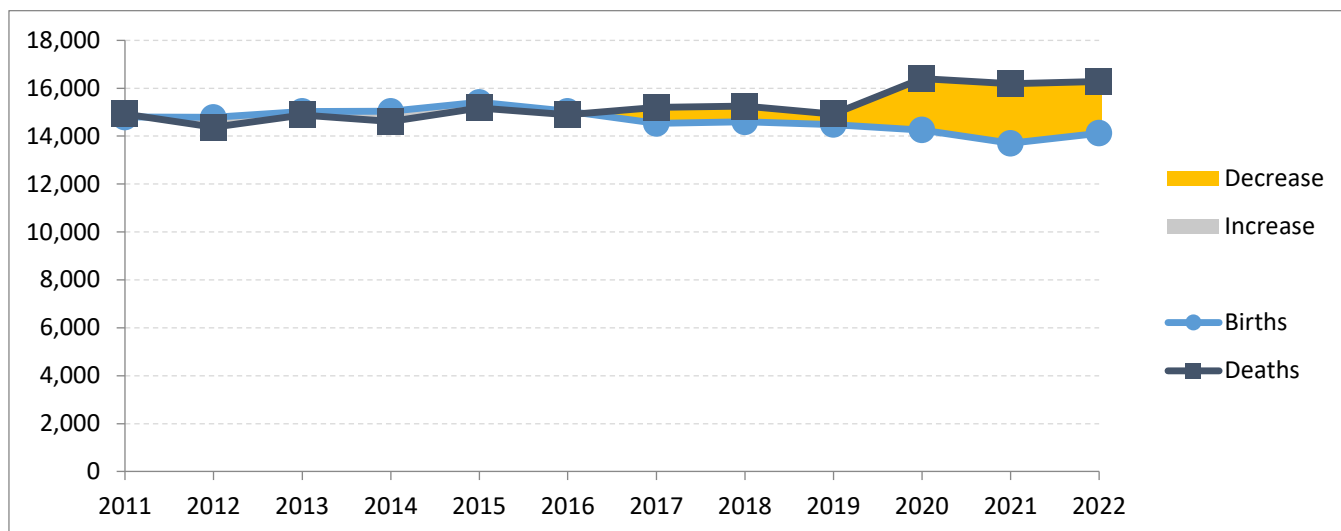


Figure 50: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

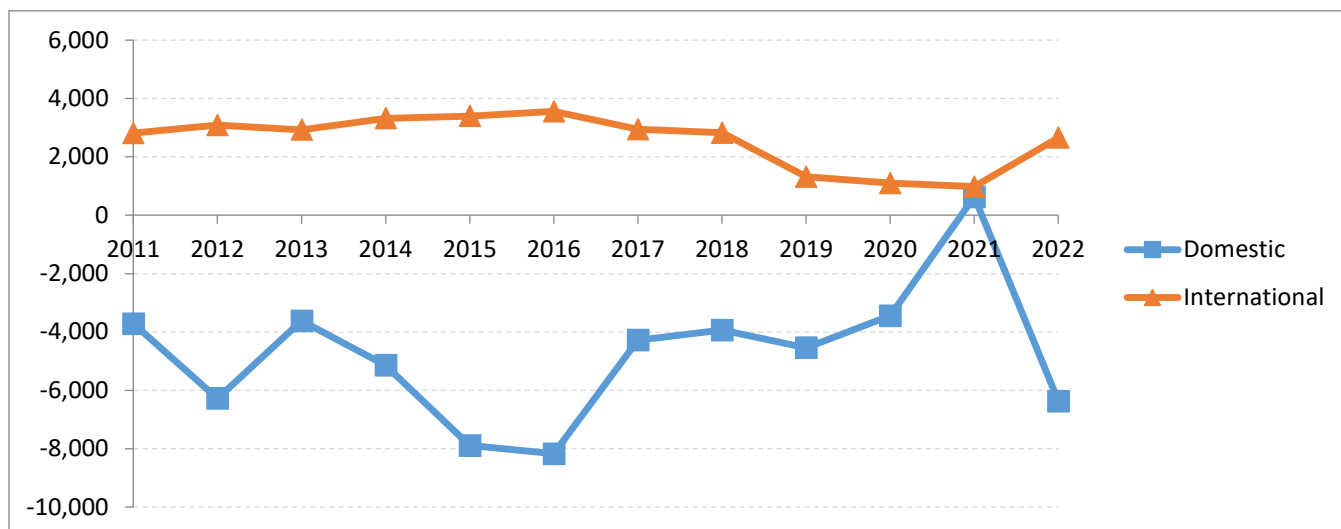


Figure 51: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

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## Appendix E: References

### Data

Current Estimates data (Vintage 2022)

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2022/counties/totals/>

Intercensal Estimates (population totals, 2010-2020)

<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 2022 State and County Population Estimates Methodology

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2022/methods-statement-v2022.pdf>

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

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