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2023 County and Economic Development Regions Population Estimates

Analysis of the US Census Bureau Vintage 2023 Total County Population Estimates

Program on Applied Demographics

The Cornell Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy

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Introduction

On March 14, 2024 the U.S. Census Bureau released the County population estimates for Vintage 2023, with data available for April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023. 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 3.1% (631,104 people) since the 2020 Census. However, the decline slowed in the most recent year (-0.5% from July 1, 2022 to July 1, 2023).
- Only the Capital Region gained population since April 1st 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. Especially international migration numbers for the last year are likely to change significantly.
- All regions saw more people leaving the region for other domestic locations than arriving, but the 2023 estimates saw a less negative balance as the previous years. In 2022 almost 300 thousand more people left the state than arrived from elsewhere in the US. In 2023 the balance was just over negative 200 thousand.
- 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 2023 align more with the previously established trend.
- Since Census day April 1st, 2020 Orange County gained the most population in count (+6,617), but Otsego County saw the highest growth percentage (+2.7%). Kings County [Brooklyn] saw the biggest numeric decline in population (-174,850) and the Bronx the highest percentage loss (-7.9%).
- From 2020 to 2023 Natural increase contributed the most relative population to Rockland (+3.3%), while Hamilton lost the most relative population (-3.2%) due to natural decrease.
- Positive net migration over the 2020-2023 period contributed the most to the population in Otsego (+4.3%). Negative net migration contributed the most relative population loss in the Bronx (-8.9%).
- The number of counties with more people moving in than moving out decreased from 28 in 2021 down to 12 in 2022 and up to 25 again in 2023. In 2023 there were 11 counties where the positive balance of people moving in and out of the country (net international migration) was bigger than the negative balance of people moving in from and out to other parts of the US (net domestic migration).

Methodology

Vintage 2023 Estimates (covering April 1, 2020 – July 1, 2023)

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 generally informs the population at the start or base of the population estimates series. Estimates of births, deaths and population moving in and out of the area determine the estimated change in population.

2020 Base population

Because of delays in the publication of the 2020 Decennial counts, the earlier estimates this decade started with a so-called blended base.

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.

In the base population for this vintage, results from the Census Question Resolution (CQR) and Post-Censal Group Quarters Review (PCGQR) programs are included as changes to the base population. These programs allowed local government to provide proof for inaccuracies in the Census count.

The CQR didn't result in any county level changes1, but PCGQR did. Unlike CQR, exact corrections as a result of PCGQR are cases are not made public, but we can especially see an increase in the base population in Dutchess County. The Census count for Dutchess County was 295,911, but this vintage starts with a population of 297,021 (1,110 higher).

The characteristics of the base population still lean heavily on estimates for 2020 instead of the count of those characteristics in the 2020 Census. The Census counts include a count for people of "Other race", whereas the estimates do not include that race category as it is not one of the 5 race categories defined by the Office of Management in Budget. The Census Bureau has not yet produced a Modified Race File where all the people that reported other race are assigned one or more races from the 5 recognized race categories. The delayed release of the Census counts, Differential Privacy and the big increase in numbers of people counted as "Other race alone or in combination" contribute to the delay in the production of this Modified Race File. In New York 1,684,388 people were counted as "Other race alone or in combination" in 2010, and in 2020 this number more then doubled to 3,425,555.

Research is ongoing to determine whether other changes to the base population are possible. For example, the 2020 Census saw an unusual number of people at ages ending in a 5 or a 0. This age heaping is likely to be corrected before age characteristics from the 2020 Census make it into the base population.

[1] See https://www.census.gov/data/errata-notes/2020/dec/2020-decennial-census.html for all CQR corrections

Births and deaths

To estimate the number births and deaths, the Census Bureau uses data collected from the State Health departments and 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. Recent process improvements at the NCHS have resulted in much smaller delays, which benefits the population estimates.

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, 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.

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.

Because of the reliance on the ACS, the estimate for the last year of this vintage is provisional and the recent influx of international arrivals is not entirely included as part of the immigration estimates. Further complicating the inclusivity of the estimates is the quickly changing settlement patterns of the new immigrants.

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 resulted in a population different 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 ¾ 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

Table 1: Vintage 2023 Population Estimates by Economic Region, change since 2020 Decennial Census and change in most recent year

	Change between Census 2020 and 2023				Change between 2022 and 2023			
			Difference				Difference	
	Census 2020	Estimate 2023	Count	%	Estimate 2022	Estimate 2023	Count	%
New York State	20,202,320	19,571,216	**-631,104**	**-3.1%**	19,673,200	19,571,216	**-101,984**	**-0.52%**
Capital Region	1,106,055	1,107,536	1,481	0.1%	1,108,194	1,107,536	-658	-0.06%
Central New York	785,121	773,193	-11,928	-1.5%	775,781	773,193	-2,588	-0.33%
Finger Lakes	1,222,910	1,205,969	-16,941	-1.4%	1,208,916	1,205,969	-2,947	-0.24%
Long Island	2,921,661	2,904,885	-16,776	-0.6%	2,913,268	2,904,885	-8,383	-0.29%
Mid-Hudson	2,399,274	2,396,557	-2,717	-0.1%	2,396,560	2,396,557	-3	-0.00%
Mohawk Valley	483,363	478,872	-4,491	-0.9%	480,031	478,872	-1,159	-0.24%
New York City	8,804,199	8,258,035	-546,164	-6.2%	8,335,798	8,258,035	-77,763	-0.93%
North Country	421,689	414,749	-6,940	-1.6%	415,459	414,749	-710	-0.17%
Southern Tier	640,010	628,674	-11,336	-1.8%	632,183	628,674	-3,509	-0.56%
Western New York	1,418,038	1,402,746	-15,292	-1.1%	1,407,010	1,402,746	-4,264	-0.30%

Highlights:

- The Census Bureau released National and State population estimates on December 19, 2023 which showed that the United States population grew by 0.5%- slightly up from the 0.4% increase in 2022.
- The population in New York State declined by 3.1% (631,104 people) in the 3 ¼ year since the 2020 Census. However, the decline slowed in the most recent year (-0.5% from 2022-2023 and -0.9% from 2021-2022).
- New York State was the fourth most populous state in July 2023 with 19,571,216 residents. It had the largest percent (-0.5%) and numeric population decline (-101,984) from 2022 to 2023 between all states.
- All regions in New York experienced population decline in the most recent year, although the Mid-Hudson only lost 3 people according to these estimates. Of the regions, New York City lost the most population (77,763 people) and had the largest relative decrease (-0.93%).
- The Capital Region was the only region to gain population overall between the 2020 Census and July 2023.

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, (2010-2023)

Highlights:

- The New York State population rose until peaking in 2019, and beginning to decline in 2020. Not clearly visible in this mini-chart is the slowly changing negative slope in recent years. The -0.5% decrease in the latest year was slighter than the years before (-0.9% in 2022 and -1.2% in 2021)
- Regional populations both grew and fell between 2010 and 2023, 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 2010-2023 period.
    - 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 2023) 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 6.2% between April 2020 and July 2023.

Components of change

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

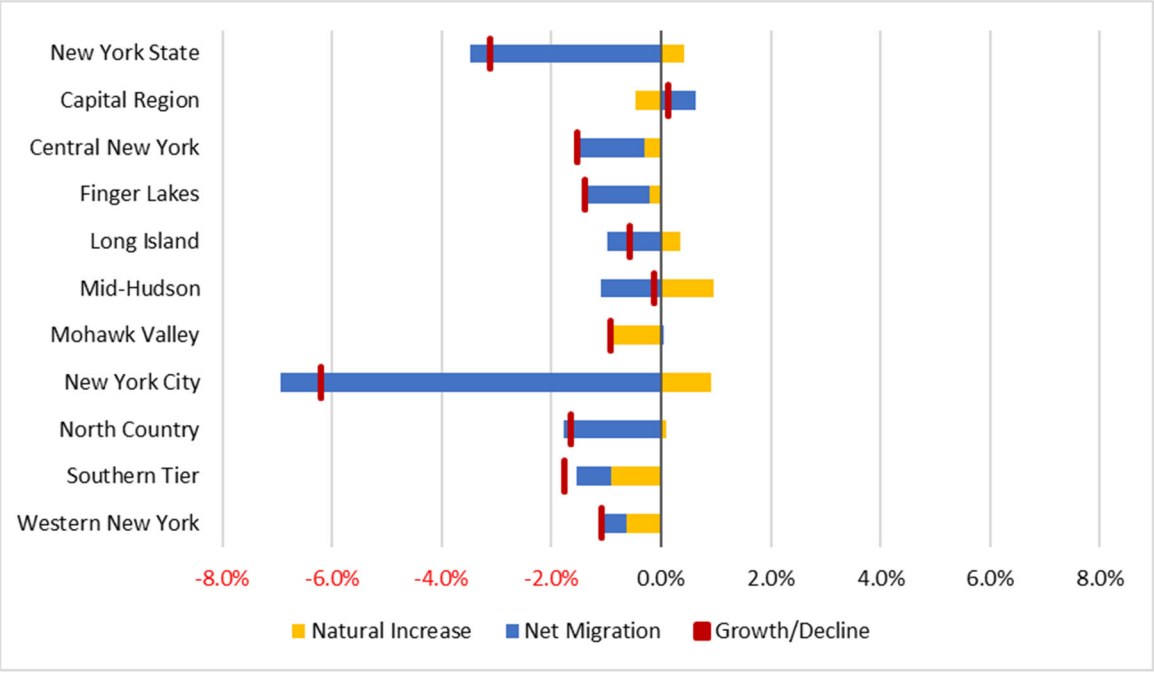
- Natural Increase- the difference between births and deaths, and
- Net Migration- the difference between the number of people moving in and number moving out of the area.

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, 2021-2023)

			Change between Census 2020 and 2023					
			Difference		Due to Natural Increase		Due to Net-Migration	
	Census 2020	Estimate 2023	Count	%	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
New York State	**20,202,320**	**19,571,216**	**-631,104**	**-3.1%**	**83,944**	**0.4%**	**-701,412**	**-3.5%**
Capital Region	1,106,055	1,107,536	1,481	0.1%	-5,190	-0.5%	6,970	0.6%
Central New York	785,121	773,193	-11,928	-1.5%	-2,317	-0.3%	-9,428	-1.2%
Finger Lakes	1,222,910	1,205,969	-16,941	-1.4%	-2,685	-0.2%	-14,614	-1.2%
Long Island	2,921,661	2,904,885	-16,776	-0.6%	10,181	0.3%	-28,568	-1.0%
Mid-Hudson	2,399,274	2,396,557	-2,717	-0.1%	22,898	1.0%	-26,534	-1.1%
Mohawk Valley	483,363	478,872	-4,491	-0.9%	-4,509	-0.9%	290	0.1%
New York City	8,804,199	8,258,035	-546,164	-6.2%	80,009	0.9%	-611,288	-6.9%
North Country	421,689	414,749	-6,940	-1.6%	366	0.1%	-7,437	-1.8%
Southern Tier	640,010	628,674	-11,336	-1.8%	-5,788	-0.9%	-4,080	-0.6%
Western New York	1,418,038	1,402,746	-15,292	-1.1%	-9,021	-0.6%	-6,723	-0.5%

Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Components of Change, Natural Increase and Net Migration 2020-2023

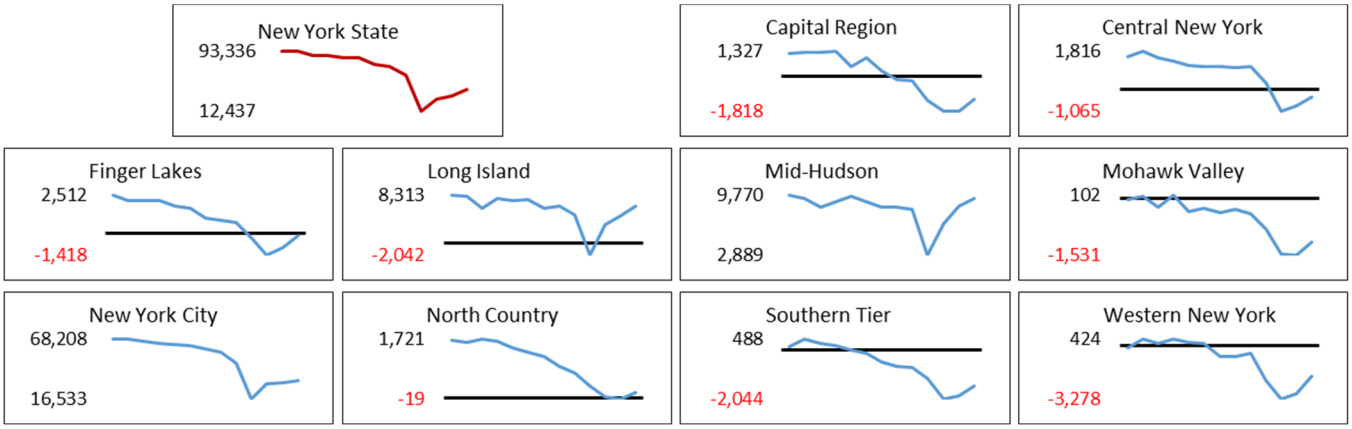


Highlights:

- Though natural increase added 0.4% to the state population, losses due to net migration (-3.5%) led to a decline in population overall.
- Four regions (Central New York, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier and Western New York) lost population through both natural increase and net migration, but contributions of the components towards population change varied across regions.
- Natural increase was positive for four regions: Long Island, 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 that region.

Components of change: Natural Increase

Figure 3: Trends in Natural Increase by Region (2010-2023)



Highlights:

- Natural Increase alone added 83,944 persons to New York State's population since April 1, 2020.
- From 2010 to 2022, only two regions had more births than deaths in every year: Mid-Hudson and New York City. In the North Country, the number of births and the number of deaths were about equal in recent years, resulting in a natural increase around zero. In Long Island, Covid-19 cause more deaths than births in the 2020 estimate.

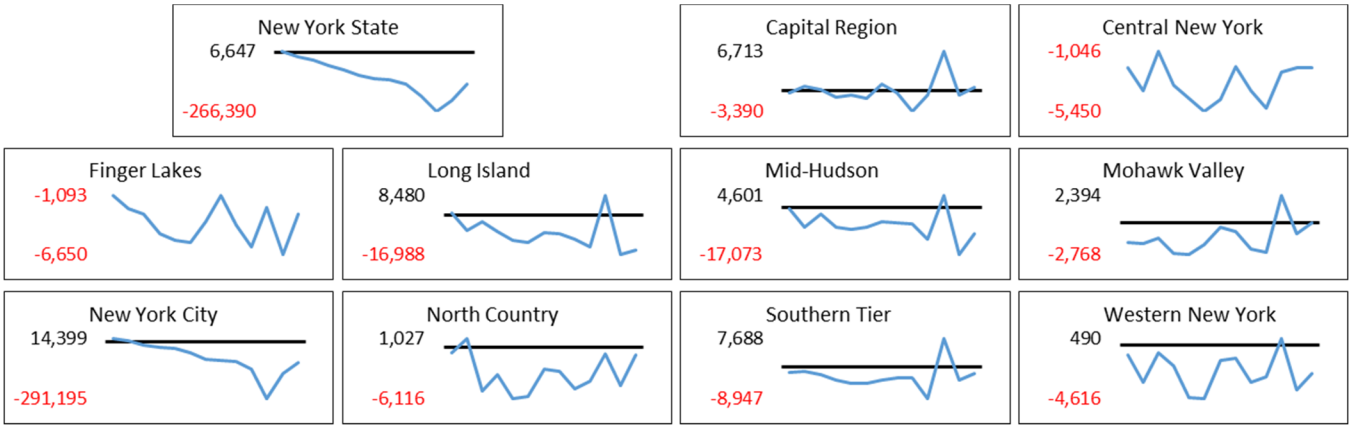
- Most of the regions saw a decline in natural increase, caused by an aging population and lowered fertility rates.
    - Natural increase began to rebound after sharp downturns around the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
    - The last few years of natural increase in the Mid-Hudson are very much in line with the previous decade after a dip during Covid. The number of births in 2022 and 2023 in this region was higher than during last decade.
- Trends in natural increase were very similar for New York City and New York State.

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 (2010-2023)



Highlights:

- Net migration in New York State had been declining steadily in the previous decade, but the balance has not been as negative as it was at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The Capital Region and the Mohawk Valley saw more people moving in than moving out between 2022 and 2023. The other regions experienced more people moving out than moving in.
    - New York City lost the most people due to net migration (-108,507), followed by Long Island (-15,020) and the Mid-Hudson regions (-9,547).
- Net migration went up and down in most regions in recent years. The last year of estimates is generally following trends from the previous decade.

Net Domestic Migration and Net International Migration

Table 3:Rates of Net Domestic and International Migration by Region, 2020-2023

	Domestic migration rate				International migration rate			
	2020*	2021	2022	2023	2020*	2021	2022	2023
New York State	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Capital Region	0.1%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Central New York	-1.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Finger Lakes	-1.0%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Long Island	-0.7%	0.2%	-0.8%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Mid-Hudson	-0.8%	0.1%	-1.0%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Mohawk Valley	-1.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
New York City	-2.2%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%
North Country	-1.2%	-0.2%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Southern Tier	-3.8%	1.1%	-0.8%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Western New York	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

*annualized rate

Highlights:

- Rates of Domestic migration were less negative for all regions in the last estimates year.
- Fluctuations in domestic migration between 2020 and 2023 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 rose for all regions in 2022, and particularly for New York City which increased to 0.6%. The current methodology to estimate international migration more or less keeps the international migration constant for the last estimates year, and revisions are to be expected when more recent data becomes available.

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:

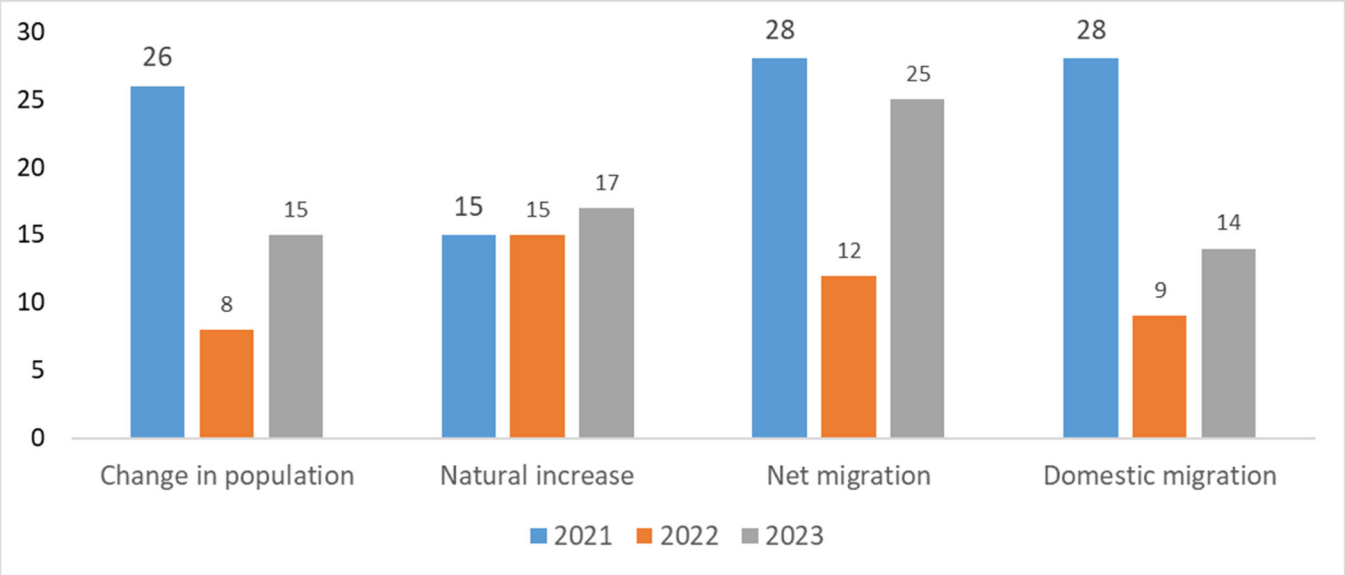
- Between 2020 and 2023, 15 counties gained population and 47 counties lost population.
    - Orange county gained the most population since April 1, 2020 with 6,146 additional residents. Otsego county had the biggest percentage gain at 2.7%. Five other counties gained more than 1% since 2020.
    - 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 (-174,850) and the Bronx lost the most relative population (-7.9%).
- The last year of estimates also show 15 counties gaining population, with 5 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.
    - According to these estimates, in the most recent year, New York County [Manhattan] gained the most population in count (2,908) and in percentage (0.24%). As stated earlier, especially the estimates of international migration are subject to change.
    - Kings County [Brooklyn] lost the most population in the last year in terms of count (-26,362) while Bronx lost the most relatively (-1.83%).
- Maps 1 and 2 of Appendix A display percent population change since the 2020 Census, and in the most recent year (2022-2023).

Components of change

For most counties, the estimates of the components of change are rather different between 2021 (covering 7/1/2020 – 7/1/2021), 2022 (covering 7/1/2021 – 7/1/2022), and 2023 (covering 7/1/2022 – 7/1/2023). The number of counties that saw more deaths than births increased from 15 in 2021 and 2022 to 17 in 2023. The number of counties that saw more people moving in than moving out was unusually high at 28 in 2021, and dropped to just 12 counties in 2022. But, in 2023 there were again 25 counties that had a positive net migration. If we only look at domestic net migration, we notice that only 14 counties saw more people moving in from elsewhere in the United States than moving in. This means that in 11 counties the positive balance of international migration was larger than the negative balance of domestic migration.

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, 2021-2023



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.

Highlights:

- Natural increase over the 2020-2023 period contributed the most relative population gain in Rockland (+3.3%), Jefferson (+2.3%) and Orange (+1.9%).
- Natural decrease was relatively largest in Hamilton (-3.2%), Delaware (-2.0%) and Essex counties (-1.9%).
- Positive net migration over the 2020-2023 period contributed the most to the population in Otsego (+4.3%), Hamilton (+2.8%) and Schoharie (+2.3%).
- Negative net migration contributed the most relative population loss in Bronx (-8.9%), Kings [Brooklyn] (-7.7%) and Queens (-7.0%).
- In Maps 3 and 4 of Appendix A, we show county population change (%) due to natural increase and net migration since the last Census.
    - Natural increase added population in most of the New York City boroughs and the counties just north of New York City, but also in Yates and Jefferson County. The counties that lost relative the most due to natural decrease were in the Catskill and Adirondack Park (Map 3).
    - Most New York City boroughs had significant population losses due to migration from 2020 to 2023. Five counties in two clusters gained more than 1.5% of their population since the Census due to net migration (Map 4).

New York City boroughs

The population of New York City was 43% of the New York State population in the 2020 Census, and state trends are heavily reliant on demographic changes in New York City. In this section we take a closer look at the estimates of the components of change in New York City.

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

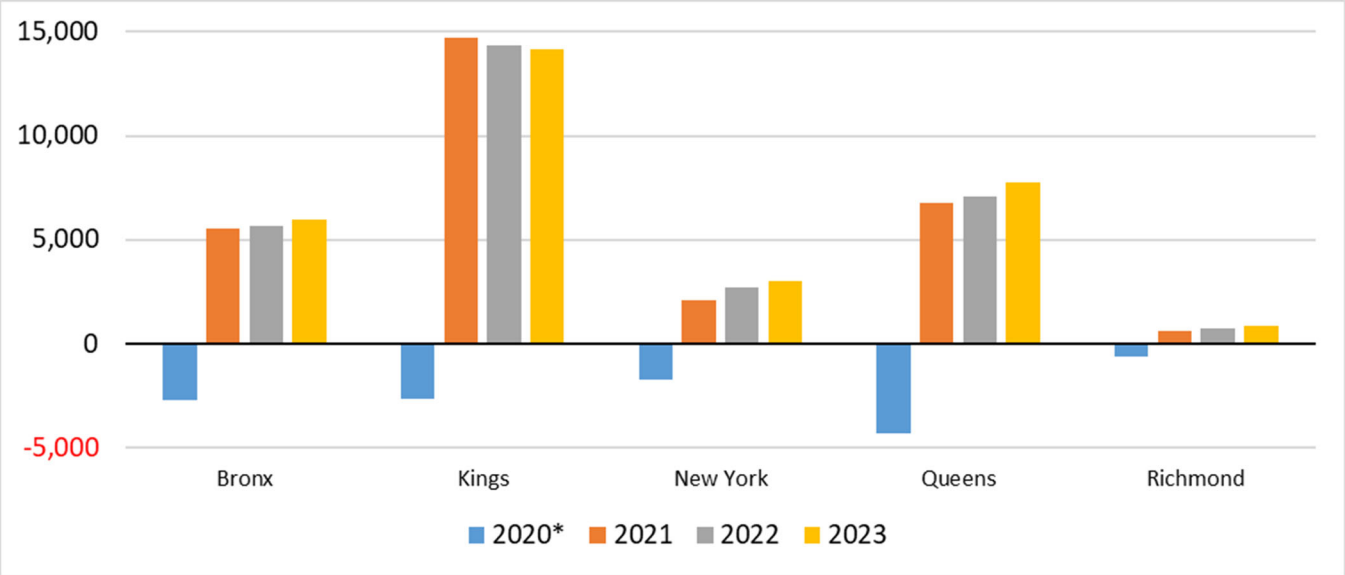
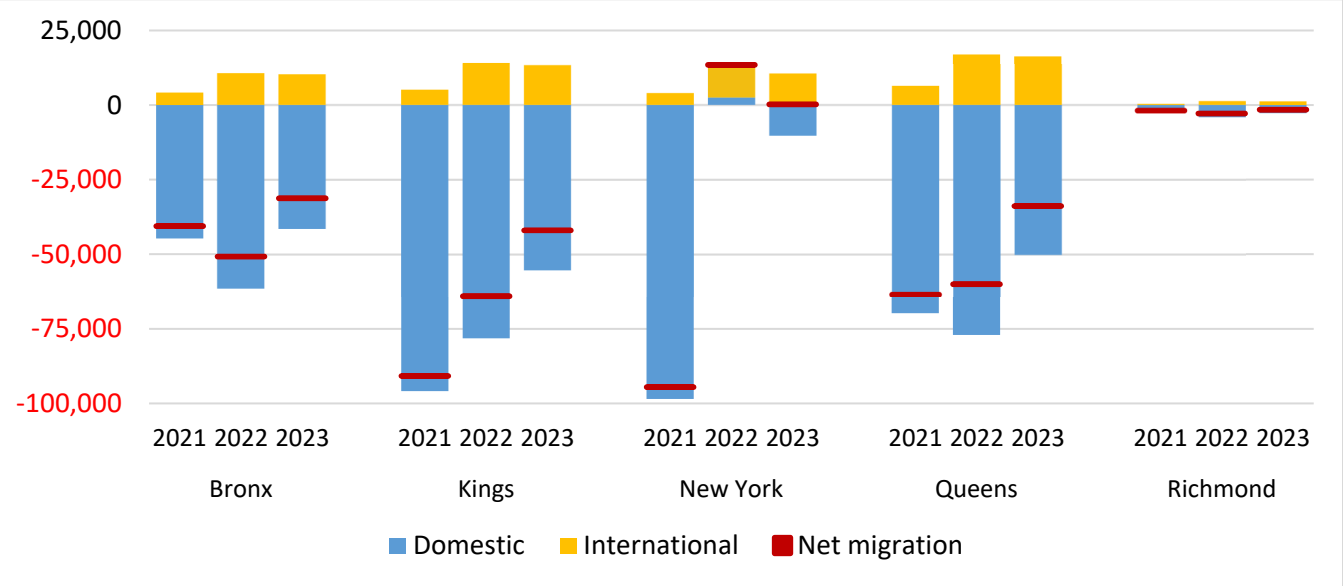


Figure 7: Estimated annual Net migration flows in the New York City boroughs (2021-2023)



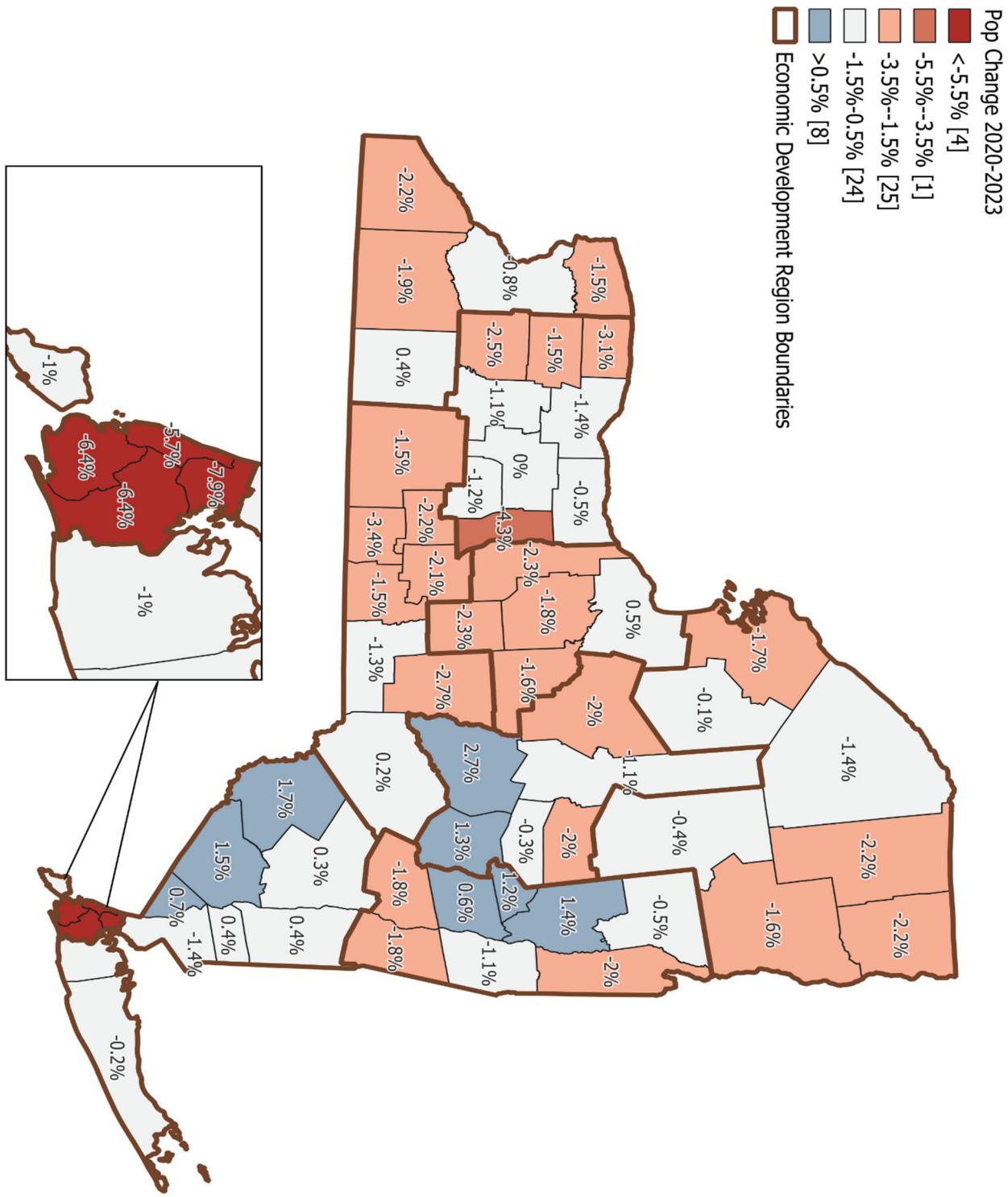
Highlights:

- 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) and 4 of the five boroughs saw a rise in natural increase since 2021, with the exception of Kings County [Brooklyn].
- Natural increase has been slowing in Kings County [Brooklyn] in the most recent years, but remains the borough with the largest natural increase.
- The blue bars in the chart above indicate net domestic migration. The Bronx, Kings [Brooklyn] and Queens lost the most population due to more people moving out of those boroughs to elsewhere in the US than moving in. These losses were not as big in 2023 as they were in the previous year.

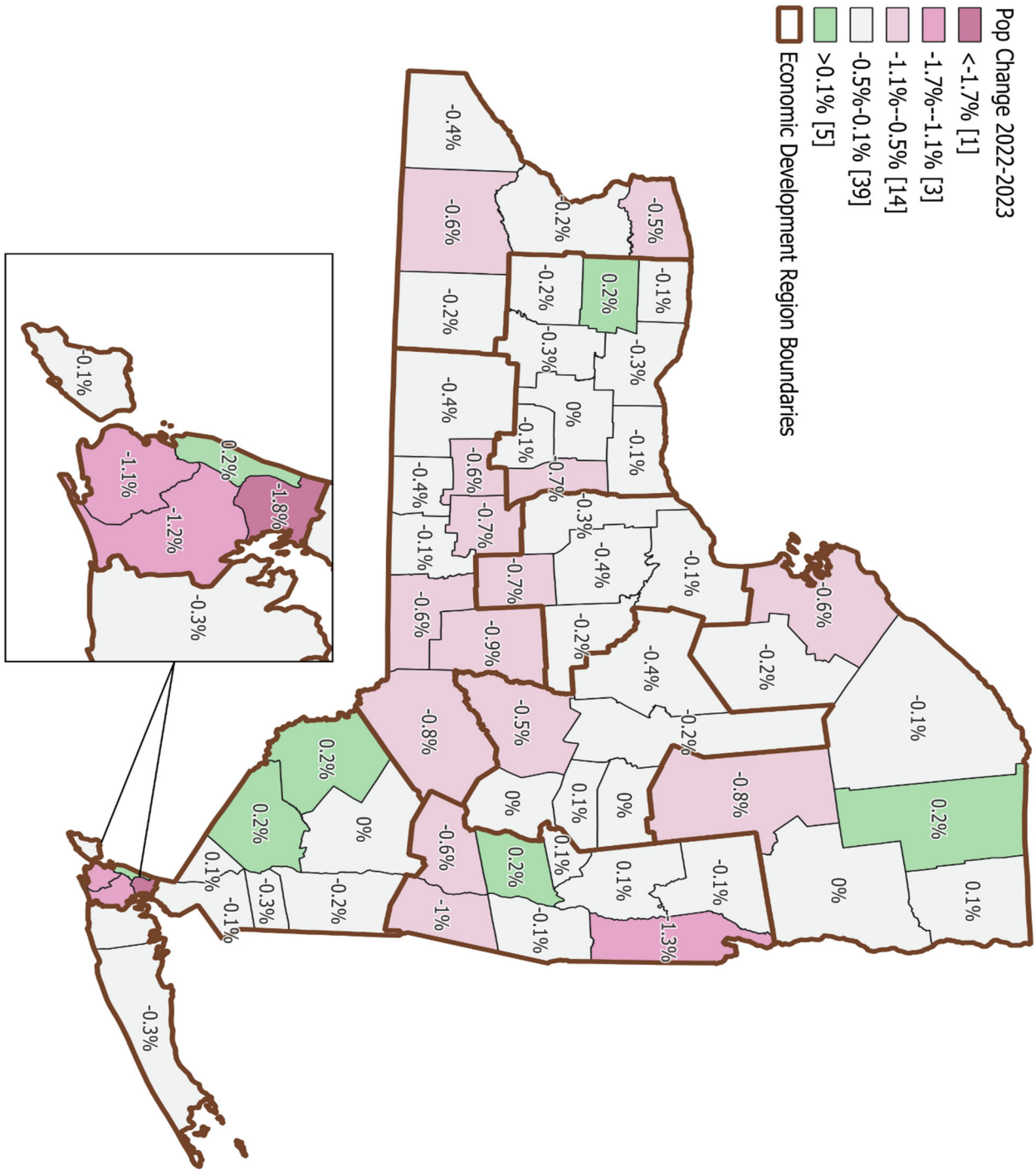
- The yellow bars are the difference between people moving in from abroad compared to people moving out to a different country. The 2023 estimates for international migration are provisional and do not include the most recent immigrant flows.
- The red lines indicate the overall balance between people moving in and moving out. Manhattan was the only borough to have more people moving in than moving out, although according to these estimates the positive balance was only 200 people.

Appendix A: Maps

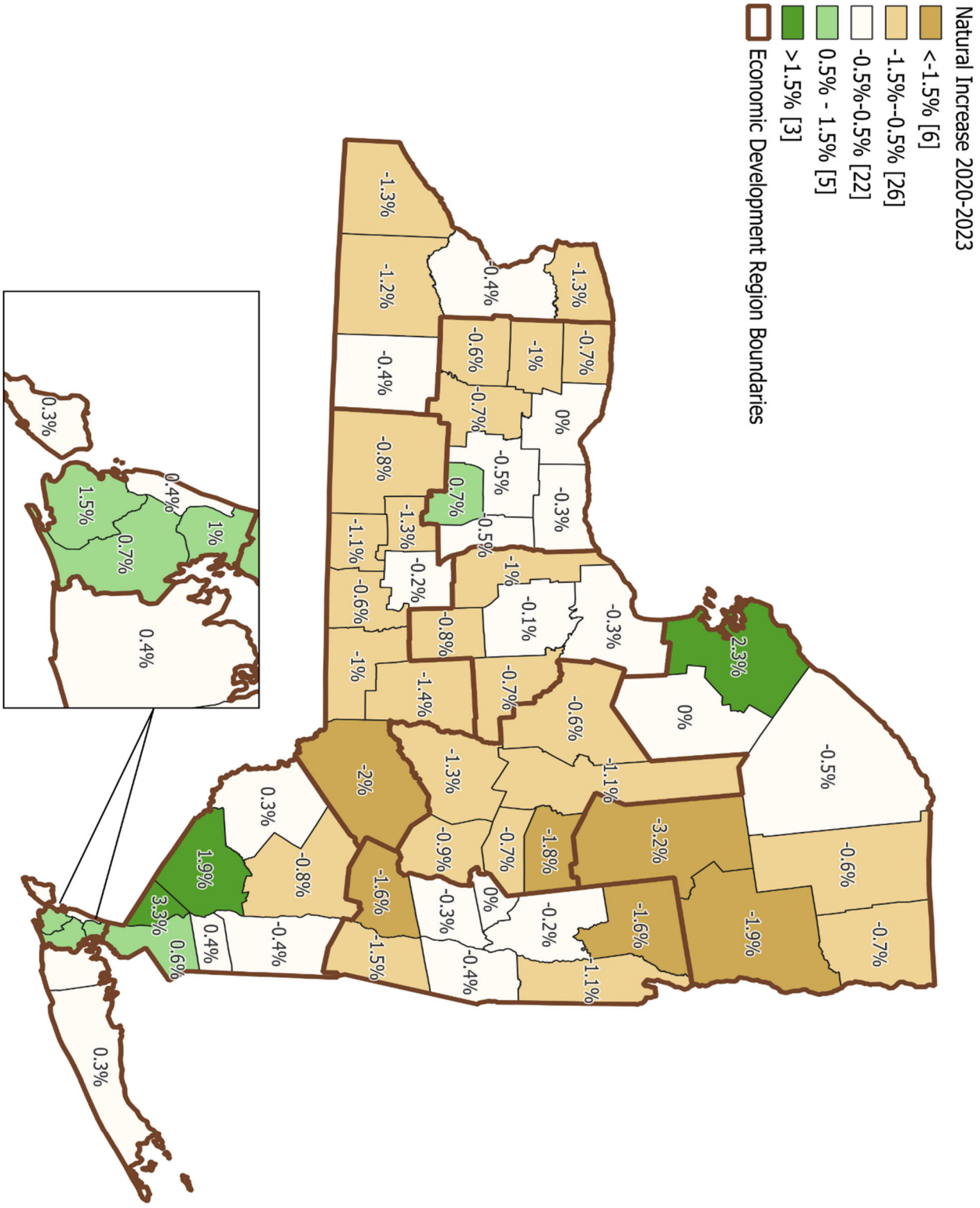
Map 1: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change between April 2020 and July 2023, by County



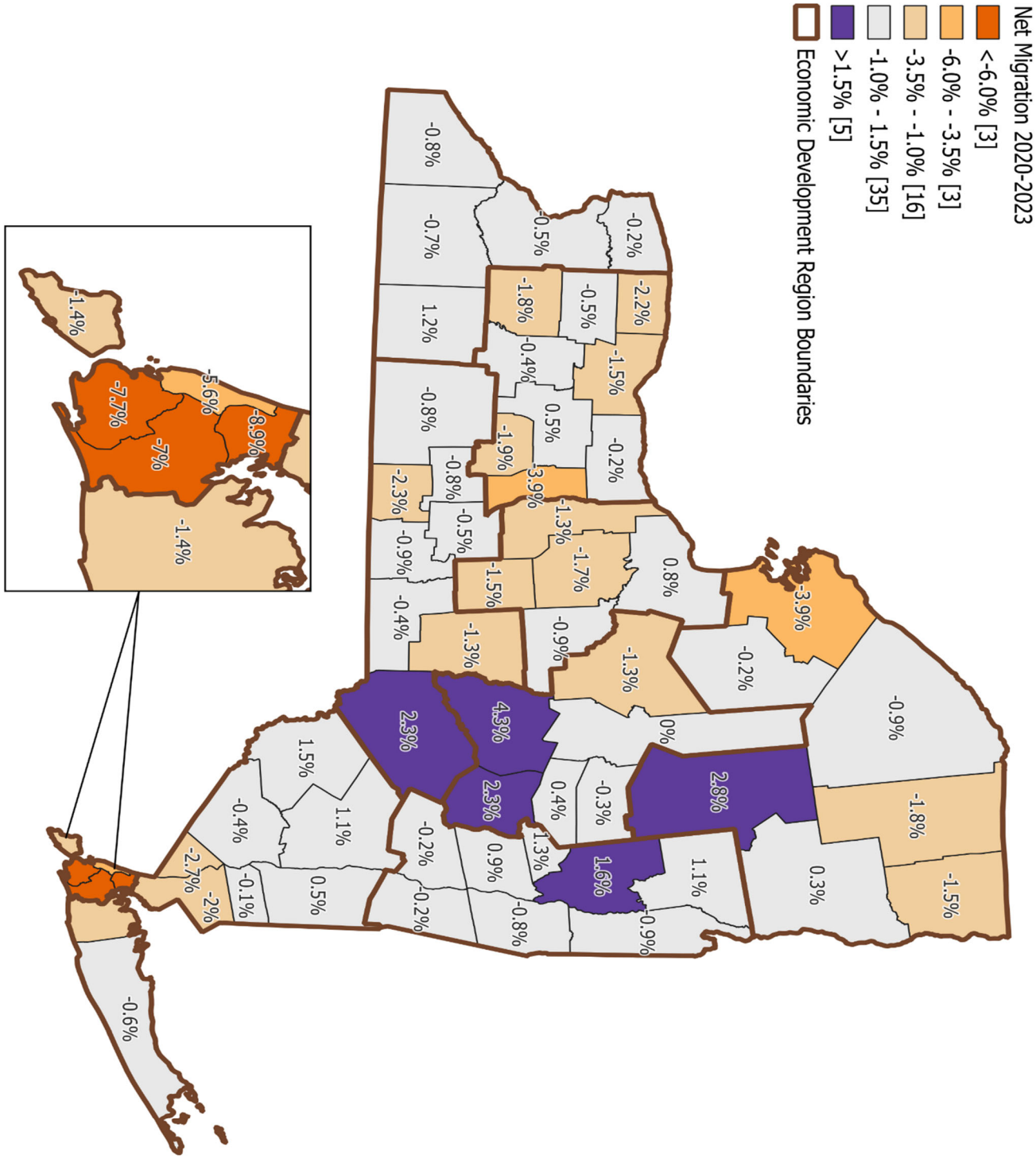
Map 2: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change between July 2022 and July 2023, by County



Map 3: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change due to Natural Increase between April 2020 and July 2023, by County



Map 4: Map of Estimated Percent Population Change due to Net Migration between April 2020 and July 2022, by County



Appendix B: Vintage 2023 Population Estimates and components of change by County

Table 4: Population Change by County (2020-2023)

	Estimates			Change between Census 2020 and 2023			Change between 2022 and 2023		
	Census 2020	Estimate 2022	Estimate 2023	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	**20,202,320**	**19,673,200**	**19,571,216**	**-631,104**	**-3.1%**		**-101,984**	**-0.52%**	
Albany	314,838	315,921	316,659	1,821	0.6%	8	738	0.23%	3
Allegany	46,446	46,726	46,651	205	0.4%	10	-75	-0.16%	28
Bronx	1,472,656	1,381,808	1,356,476	-116,180	-7.9%	62	-25,332	-1.83%	62
Broome	198,675	197,258	196,077	-2,598	-1.3%	29	-1,181	-0.60%	51
Cattaraugus	77,041	76,050	75,600	-1,441	-1.9%	43	-450	-0.59%	49
Cayuga	76,251	74,679	74,485	-1,766	-2.3%	53	-194	-0.26%	36
Chautauqua	127,675	125,344	124,891	-2,784	-2.2%	50	-453	-0.36%	41
Chemung	84,152	81,641	81,325	-2,827	-3.4%	57	-316	-0.39%	43
Chenango	47,216	46,331	45,920	-1,296	-2.7%	55	-411	-0.89%	57
Clinton	79,839	78,037	78,115	-1,724	-2.2%	48	78	0.10%	10
Columbia	61,567	61,108	60,470	-1,097	-1.8%	40	-638	-1.04%	58
Cortland	46,814	46,081	45,752	-1,062	-2.3%	52	-329	-0.71%	53
Delaware	44,302	44,774	44,410	108	0.2%	14	-364	-0.81%	56
Dutchess	295,897	297,609	297,150	1,253	0.4%	11	-459	-0.15%	27
Erie	954,244	948,423	946,147	-8,097	-0.8%	22	-2,276	-0.24%	33
Essex	37,362	36,763	36,775	-587	-1.6%	37	12	0.03%	13
Franklin	47,556	46,393	46,502	-1,054	-2.2%	51	109	0.23%	2
Fulton	53,322	52,256	52,234	-1,088	-2.0%	45	-22	-0.04%	16
Genesee	58,394	57,398	57,529	-865	-1.5%	33	131	0.23%	5
Greene	47,933	47,345	47,062	-871	-1.8%	42	-283	-0.60%	50
Hamilton	5,102	5,121	5,082	-20	-0.4%	19	-39	-0.76%	55
Herkimer	60,143	59,584	59,484	-659	-1.1%	25	-100	-0.17%	29
Jefferson	116,723	115,461	114,787	-1,936	-1.7%	39	-674	-0.58%	48
Kings	2,736,075	2,589,531	2,561,225	-174,850	-6.4%	61	-28,306	-1.09%	59
Lewis	26,580	26,595	26,548	-32	-0.1%	16	-47	-0.18%	31
Livingston	61,842	61,340	61,158	-684	-1.1%	26	-182	-0.30%	37
Madison	68,012	67,054	66,921	-1,091	-1.6%	38	-133	-0.20%	32
Monroe	759,444	750,887	748,482	-10,962	-1.4%	32	-2,405	-0.32%	39
Montgomery	49,526	49,333	49,368	-158	-0.3%	18	35	0.07%	11
Nassau	1,395,777	1,385,294	1,381,715	-14,062	-1.0%	23	-3,579	-0.26%	35
New York	1,694,250	1,594,543	1,597,451	-96,799	-5.7%	59	2,908	0.18%	6
Niagara	212,650	210,467	209,457	-3,193	-1.5%	34	-1,010	-0.48%	46
Oneida	232,111	228,358	227,555	-4,556	-2.0%	44	-803	-0.35%	40
Onondaga	476,511	469,728	467,873	-8,638	-1.8%	41	-1,855	-0.39%	44
Ontario	112,459	112,481	112,494	35	0.0%	15	13	0.01%	14
Orange	401,324	406,491	407,470	6,146	1.5%	3	979	0.24%	1
Orleans	40,355	39,163	39,124	-1,231	-3.1%	56	-39	-0.10%	21
Oswego	117,533	118,239	118,162	629	0.5%	9	-77	-0.07%	17
Otsego	58,529	60,409	60,126	1,597	2.7%	1	-283	-0.47%	45
Putnam	97,682	98,312	98,060	378	0.4%	12	-252	-0.26%	34
Queens	2,405,464	2,278,558	2,252,196	-153,268	-6.4%	60	-26,362	-1.16%	60
Rensselaer	161,138	159,421	159,305	-1,833	-1.1%	27	-116	-0.07%	19
Richmond	495,749	491,358	490,687	-5,062	-1.0%	24	-671	-0.14%	24
Rockland	338,329	340,357	340,807	2,478	0.7%	7	450	0.13%	7
St. Lawrence	108,502	107,089	106,940	-1,562	-1.4%	31	-149	-0.14%	25
Saratoga	235,499	238,468	238,711	3,212	1.4%	4	243	0.10%	9
Schenectady	158,058	159,694	159,902	1,844	1.2%	6	208	0.13%	8
Schoharie	29,718	30,091	30,105	387	1.3%	5	14	0.05%	12
Schuyler	17,894	17,609	17,507	-387	-2.2%	49	-102	-0.58%	47
Seneca	33,811	32,586	32,349	-1,462	-4.3%	58	-237	-0.73%	54
Steuben	93,577	92,505	92,162	-1,415	-1.5%	35	-343	-0.37%	42
Suffolk	1,525,936	1,527,974	1,523,170	-2,766	-0.2%	17	-4,804	-0.31%	38
Sullivan	78,617	79,735	79,920	1,303	1.7%	2	185	0.23%	4
Tioga	48,461	47,766	47,715	-746	-1.5%	36	-51	-0.11%	22
Tompkins	105,744	104,299	103,558	-2,186	-2.1%	47	-741	-0.71%	52
Ulster	181,856	182,320	182,333	477	0.3%	13	13	0.01%	15
Warren	65,737	65,427	65,380	-357	-0.5%	21	-47	-0.07%	18
Washington	61,302	60,810	60,047	-1,255	-2.0%	46	-763	-1.25%	61
Wayne	91,286	90,958	90,829	-457	-0.5%	20	-129	-0.14%	26
Westchester	1,004,445	991,736	990,817	-13,628	-1.4%	30	-919	-0.09%	20
Wyoming	40,531	39,601	39,532	-999	-2.5%	54	-69	-0.17%	30
Yates	24,768	24,502	24,472	-296	-1.2%	28	-30	-0.12%	23

Table 5: Components of Change by County (2020-2023)

			Change between Census 2020 and 2023								
			Difference			Due to Natural Increase			Due to Net migration		
	Census 2020	Estimate 2023	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank	Count	%	Rank
New York	**20,202,320**	**19,571,216**	**-631,104**	**-3.1%**		**83,944**	**0.4%**		**-701,412**	**-3.5%**	
Albany	314,851	316,659	1,808	0.6%	8	-807	-0.3%	21	2,724	0.9%	11
Allegany	46,450	46,651	201	0.4%	10	-188	-0.4%	27	561	1.2%	8
Bronx	1,472,653	1,356,476	-116,177	-7.9%	62	14,455	1.0%	5	-130,599	-8.9%	62
Broome	198,683	196,077	-2,606	-1.3%	29	-1,908	-1.0%	44	-718	-0.4%	25
Cattaraugus	77,034	75,600	-1,434	-1.9%	43	-888	-1.2%	50	-550	-0.7%	32
Cayuga	76,253	74,485	-1,768	-2.3%	53	-772	-1.0%	45	-1,007	-1.3%	42
Chautauqua	127,657	124,891	-2,766	-2.2%	50	-1,666	-1.3%	52	-1,049	-0.8%	35
Chemung	84,142	81,325	-2,817	-3.3%	57	-921	-1.1%	47	-1,938	-2.3%	55
Chenango	47,220	45,920	-1,300	-2.8%	55	-651	-1.4%	55	-624	-1.3%	43
Clinton	79,838	78,115	-1,723	-2.2%	48	-559	-0.7%	36	-1,213	-1.5%	48
Columbia	61,560	60,470	-1,090	-1.8%	40	-939	-1.5%	56	-142	-0.2%	23
Cortland	46,800	45,752	-1,048	-2.2%	51	-354	-0.8%	40	-704	-1.5%	47
Delaware	44,311	44,410	99	0.2%	13	-890	-2.0%	61	1,003	2.3%	4
Dutchess	297,021	297,150	129	0.0%	14	-1,118	-0.4%	25	1,413	0.5%	14
Erie	954,231	946,147	-8,084	-0.8%	22	-3,486	-0.4%	24	-5,195	-0.5%	30
Essex	37,374	36,775	-599	-1.6%	37	-699	-1.9%	60	100	0.3%	16
Franklin	47,573	46,502	-1,071	-2.3%	52	-270	-0.6%	31	-834	-1.8%	50
Fulton	53,333	52,234	-1,099	-2.1%	46	-953	-1.8%	59	-143	-0.3%	24
Genesee	58,383	57,529	-854	-1.5%	33	-593	-1.0%	46	-289	-0.5%	29
Greene	47,932	47,062	-870	-1.8%	41	-756	-1.6%	57	-93	-0.2%	19
Hamilton	5,105	5,082	-23	-0.5%	19	-165	-3.2%	62	143	2.8%	2
Herkimer	60,144	59,484	-660	-1.1%	25	-671	-1.1%	49	-5	-0.0%	17
Jefferson	116,711	114,787	-1,924	-1.6%	39	2,634	2.3%	2	-4,567	-3.9%	58
Kings	2,736,119	2,561,225	-174,894	-6.4%	61	40,614	1.5%	4	-210,946	-7.7%	61
Lewis	26,587	26,548	-39	-0.1%	16	11	0.0%	16	-57	-0.2%	21
Livingston	61,840	61,158	-682	-1.1%	26	-424	-0.7%	35	-245	-0.4%	27
Madison	68,017	66,921	-1,096	-1.6%	38	-498	-0.7%	37	-609	-0.9%	37
Monroe	759,430	748,482	-10,948	-1.4%	32	-235	-0.0%	17	-11,039	-1.5%	46
Montgomery	49,527	49,368	-159	-0.3%	18	-370	-0.7%	39	213	0.4%	15
Nassau	1,395,767	1,381,715	-14,052	-1.0%	23	5,058	0.4%	10	-19,963	-1.4%	45
New York	1,694,250	1,597,451	-96,799	-5.7%	59	6,022	0.4%	11	-94,071	-5.6%	59
Niagara	212,666	209,457	-3,209	-1.5%	35	-2,793	-1.3%	53	-490	-0.2%	22
Oneida	232,113	227,555	-4,558	-2.0%	44	-1,504	-0.6%	34	-2,981	-1.3%	41
Onondaga	476,523	467,873	-8,650	-1.8%	42	-338	-0.1%	18	-8,084	-1.7%	49
Ontario	112,485	112,494	9	0.0%	15	-575	-0.5%	28	558	0.5%	13
Orange	401,315	407,470	6,155	1.5%	3	7,482	1.9%	3	-1,538	-0.4%	26
Orleans	40,357	39,124	-1,233	-3.1%	56	-301	-0.7%	38	-886	-2.2%	54
Oswego	117,528	118,162	634	0.5%	9	-355	-0.3%	22	976	0.8%	12
Otsego	58,528	60,126	1,598	2.7%	1	-732	-1.3%	51	2,523	4.3%	1
Putnam	97,678	98,060	382	0.4%	11	399	0.4%	9	-54	-0.1%	18
Queens	2,405,425	2,252,196	-153,229	-6.4%	60	17,314	0.7%	6	-168,743	-7.0%	60
Rensselaer	161,124	159,305	-1,819	-1.1%	27	-615	-0.4%	26	-1,299	-0.8%	34
Richmond	495,752	490,687	-5,065	-1.0%	24	1,604	0.3%	13	-6,929	-1.4%	44
Rockland	338,337	340,807	2,470	0.7%	7	11,317	3.3%	1	-9,069	-2.7%	56
St. Lawrence	108,501	106,940	-1,561	-1.4%	31	-586	-0.5%	30	-1,009	-0.9%	39
Saratoga	235,502	238,711	3,209	1.4%	4	-420	-0.2%	20	3,655	1.6%	5
Schenectady	158,052	159,902	1,850	1.2%	6	69	0.0%	15	1,997	1.3%	7
Schoharie	29,718	30,105	387	1.3%	5	-279	-0.9%	43	683	2.3%	3
Schuyler	17,894	17,507	-387	-2.2%	49	-240	-1.3%	54	-152	-0.8%	36
Seneca	33,816	32,349	-1,467	-4.3%	58	-175	-0.5%	29	-1,320	-3.9%	57
Steuben	93,571	92,162	-1,409	-1.5%	34	-717	-0.8%	41	-705	-0.8%	33
Suffolk	1,525,894	1,523,170	-2,724	-0.2%	17	5,123	0.3%	12	-8,605	-0.6%	31
Sullivan	78,613	79,920	1,307	1.7%	2	232	0.3%	14	1,163	1.5%	6
Tioga	48,452	47,715	-737	-1.5%	36	-297	-0.6%	33	-444	-0.9%	38
Tompkins	105,737	103,558	-2,179	-2.1%	47	-164	-0.2%	19	-502	-0.5%	28
Ulster	181,841	182,333	492	0.3%	12	-1,429	-0.8%	42	2,091	1.1%	9
Warren	65,737	65,380	-357	-0.5%	21	-1,045	-1.6%	58	700	1.1%	10
Washington	61,297	60,047	-1,250	-2.0%	45	-677	-1.1%	48	-572	-0.9%	40
Wayne	91,286	90,829	-457	-0.5%	20	-305	-0.3%	23	-181	-0.2%	20
Westchester	1,004,469	990,817	-13,652	-1.4%	30	6,015	0.6%	8	-20,540	-2.0%	53
Wyoming	40,544	39,532	-1,012	-2.5%	54	-238	-0.6%	32	-740	-1.8%	51
Yates	24,769	24,472	-297	-1.2%	28	161	0.7%	7	-472	-1.9%	52

Appendix C: New York State Trends

Population trends – New York State

Table 6: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	20,104,710	-115,886	-0.6%	218,337	205,900	12,438	-225,318	26,386	-198,932
2021	19,854,526	-250,184	-1.2%	205,414	177,088	28,326	-295,159	28,769	-266,390
2022	19,673,200	-181,326	-0.9%	210,106	176,382	33,724	-298,341	77,285	-221,056
2023	19,571,216	-101,984	-0.5%	207,450	165,914	41,536	-216,778	73,867	-142,911

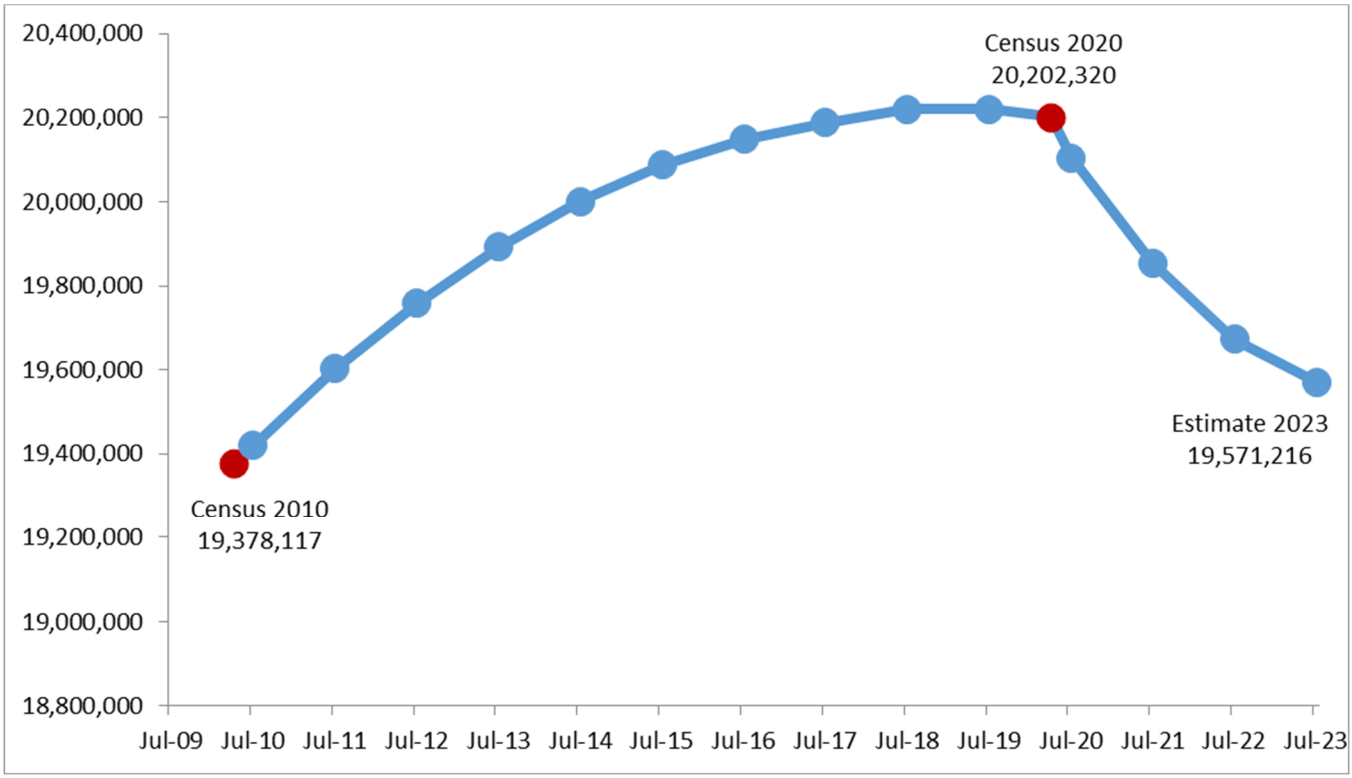


Figure 8: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York State

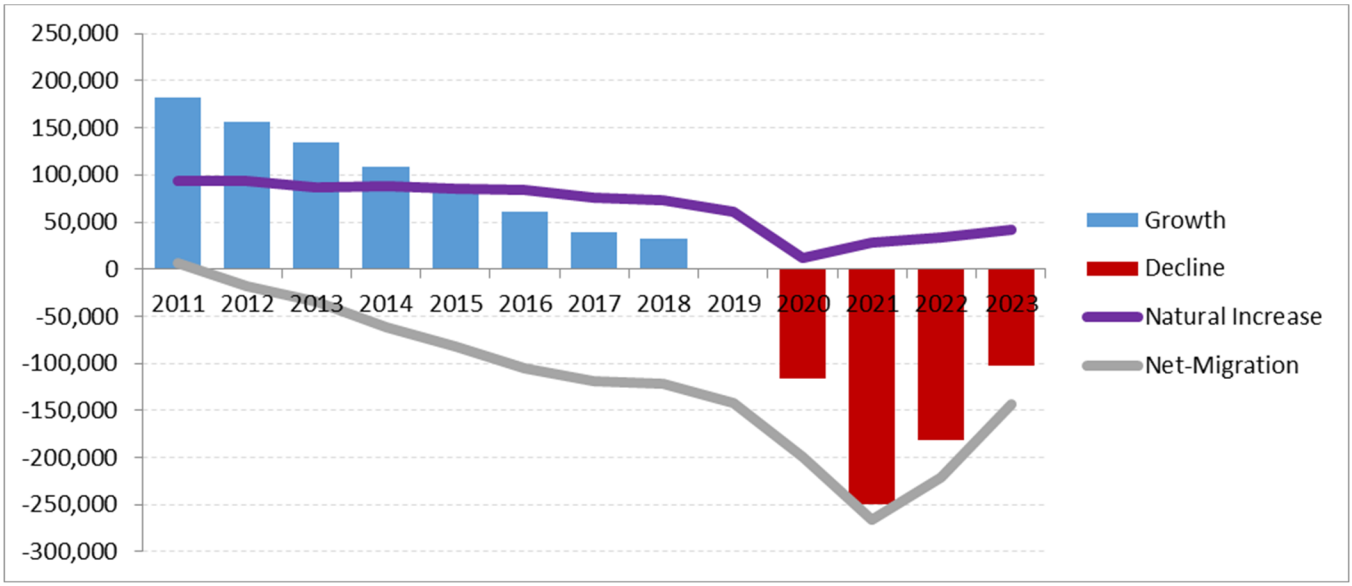


Figure 9: Change in population and components of change

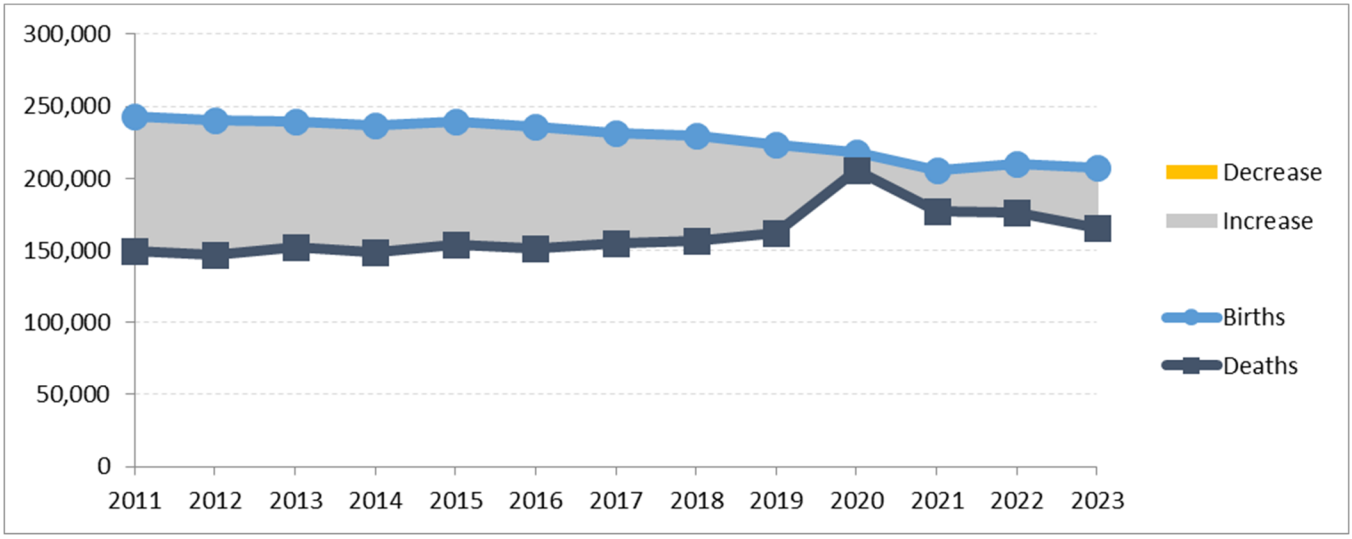


Figure 10: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

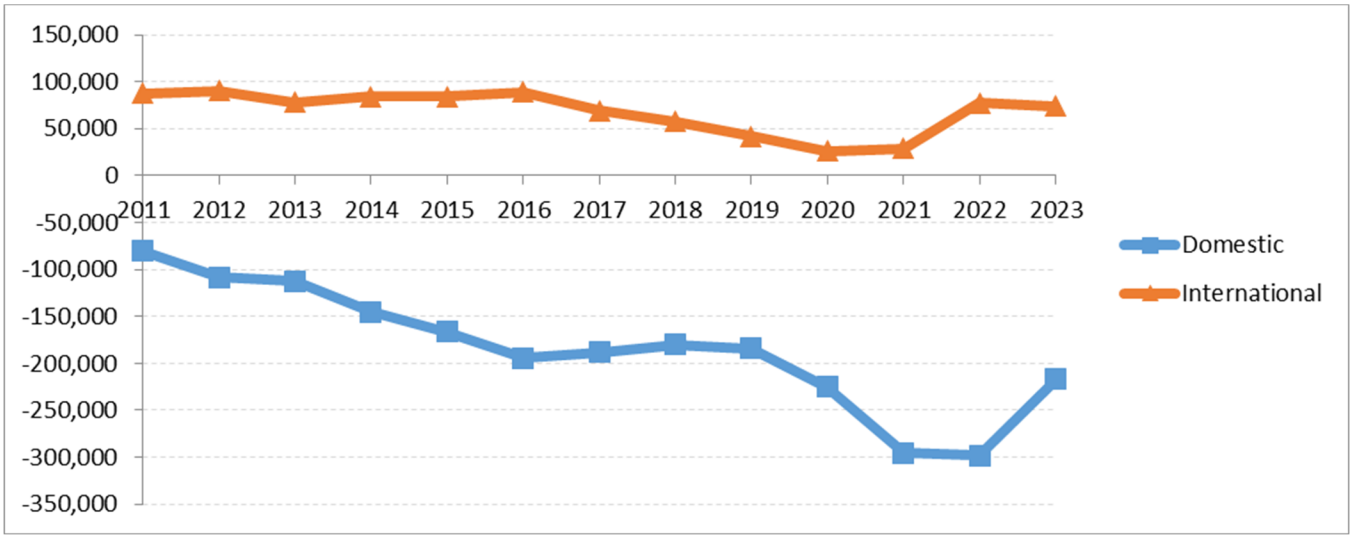


Figure 11: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix D: Trends by Economic Region

Population trends – Capital Region

Table 7: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	1,105,837	504	0.0%	10,218	11,438	-1,220	-1,329	696	-633
2021	1,111,130	5,293	0.5%	9,988	11,806	-1,818	5,825	888	6,713
2022	1,108,194	-2,936	-0.3%	10,260	12,061	-1,801	-2,827	2,216	-611
2023	1,107,536	-658	-0.1%	10,257	11,423	-1,166	-1,623	2,124	501

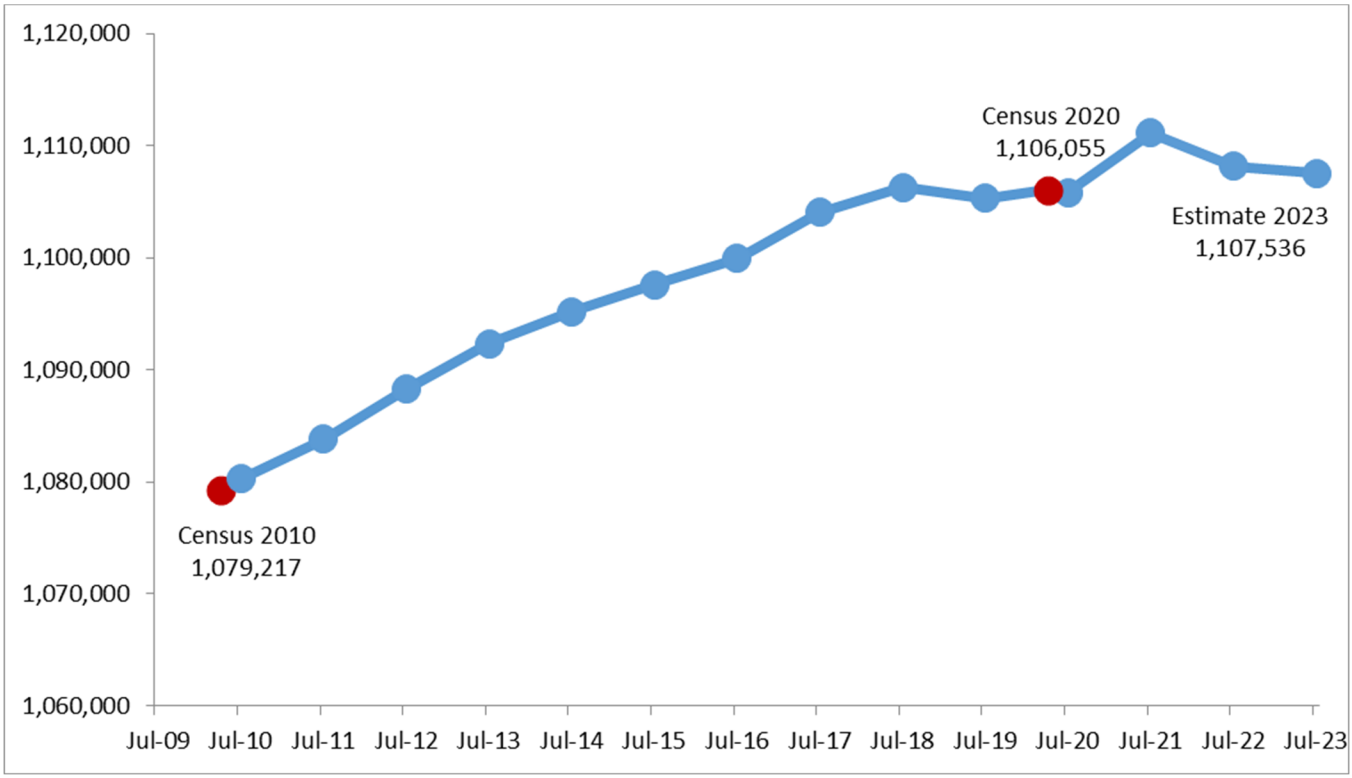


Figure 12: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Capital Region

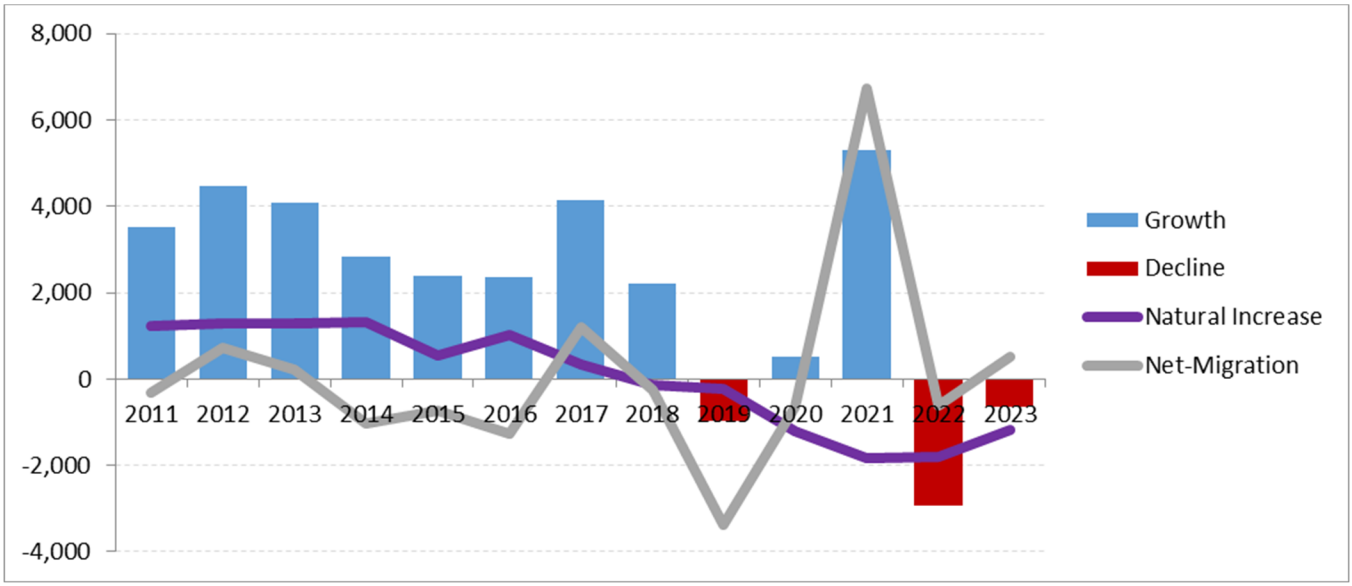


Figure 13: Change in population and components of change

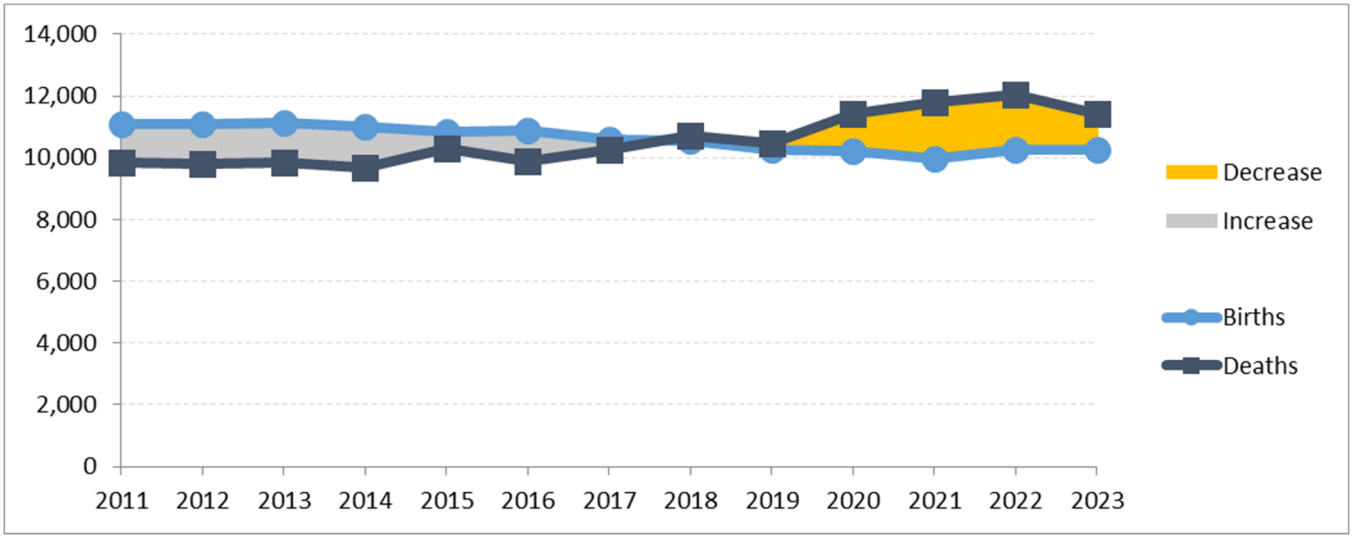


Figure 14: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

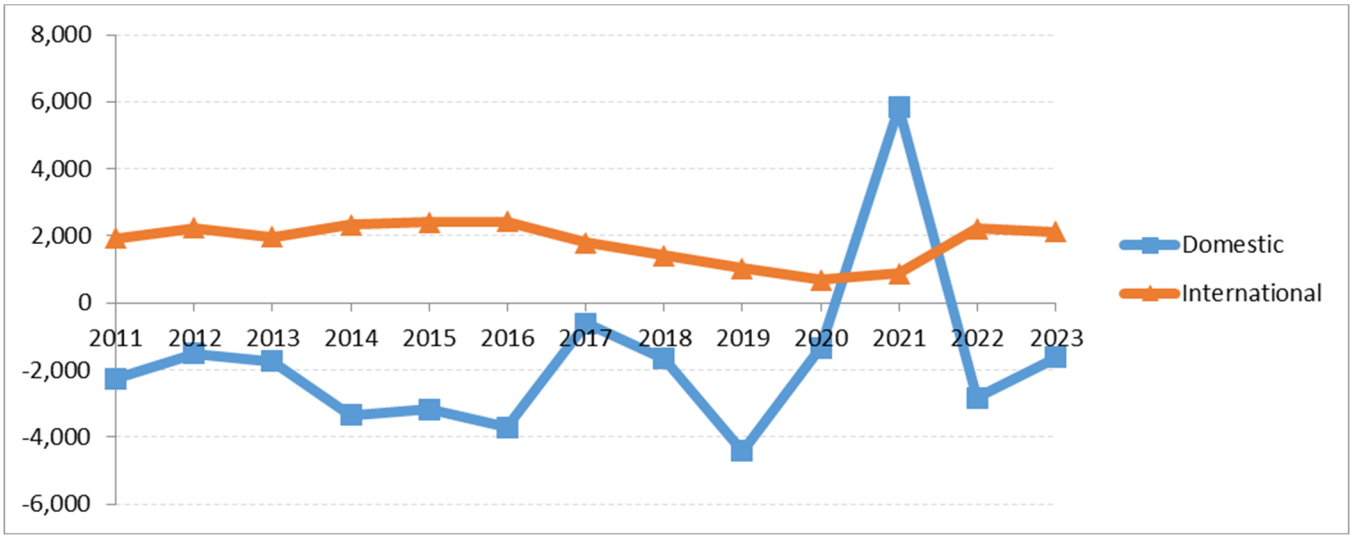


Figure 15: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Central New York

Table 8: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	782,444	-3,607	-0.5%	8,080	7,775	305	-5,816	614	-5,202
2021	779,117	-3,327	-0.4%	7,678	8,743	-1,065	-3,130	562	-2,568
2022	775,781	-3,336	-0.4%	7,709	8,528	-819	-3,595	1,348	-2,247
2023	773,193	-2,588	-0.3%	7,712	8,083	-371	-3,503	1,264	-2,239

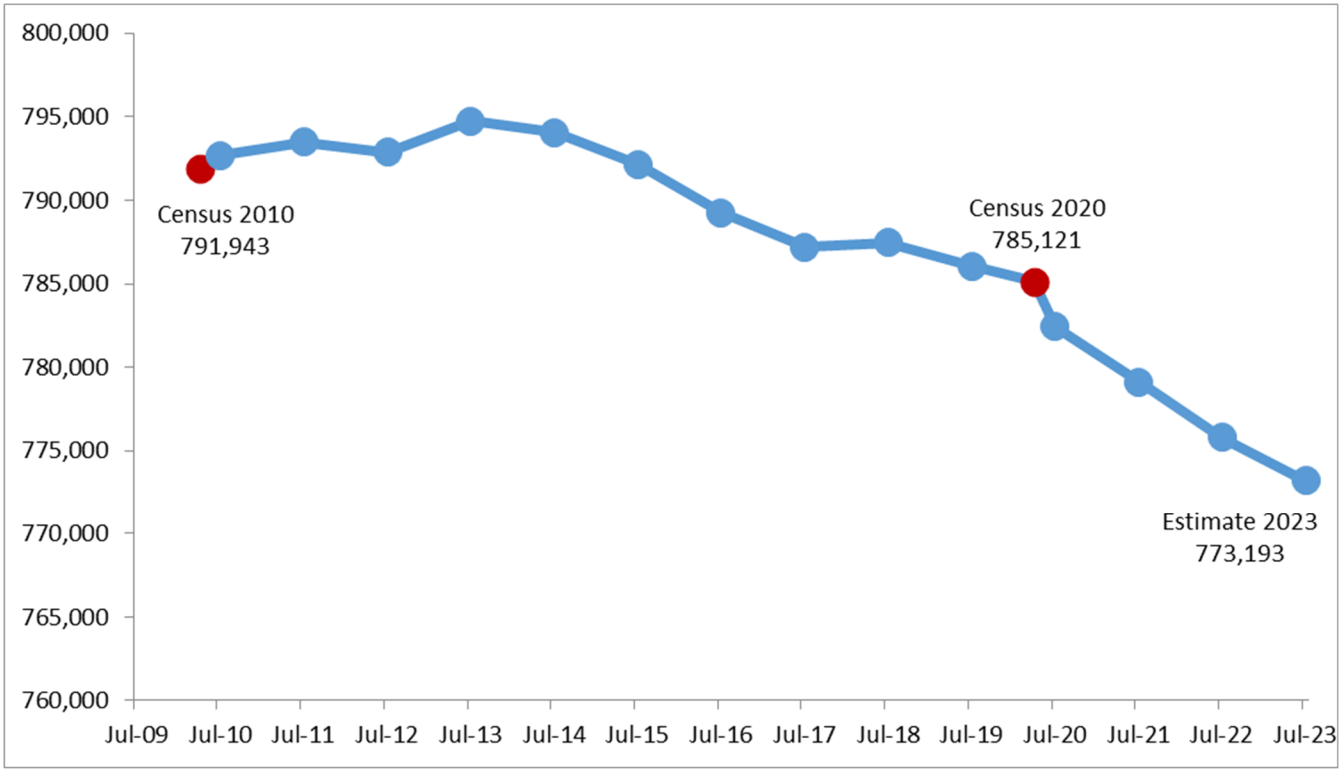


Figure 16: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Central New York

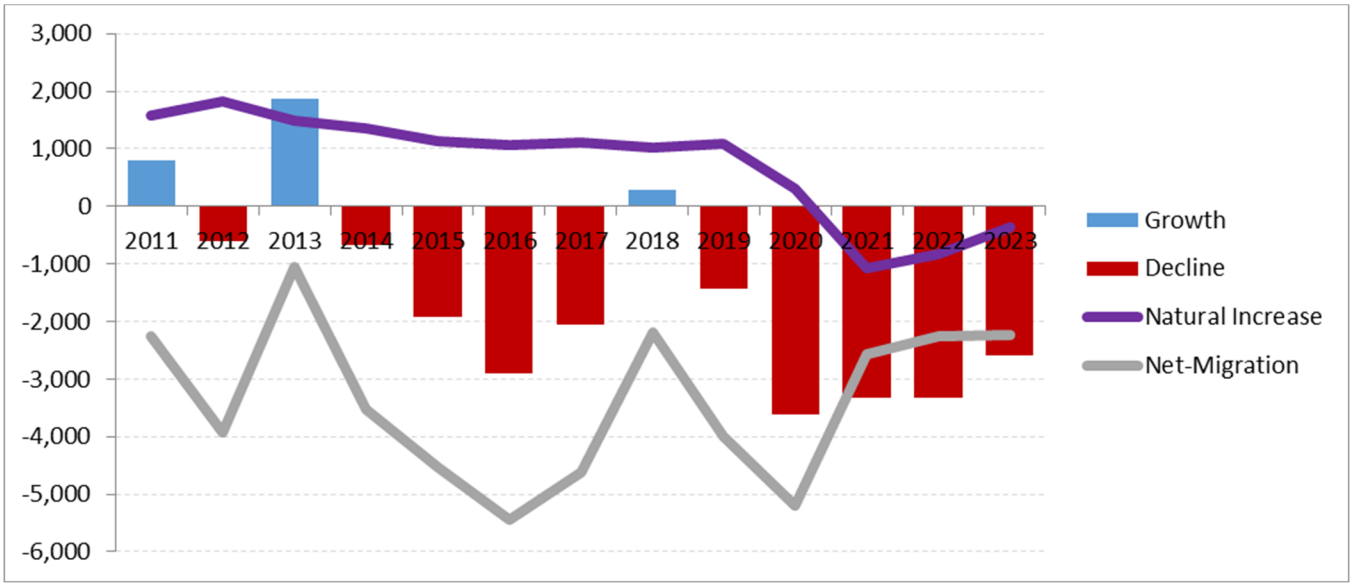


Figure 17: Change in population and components of change

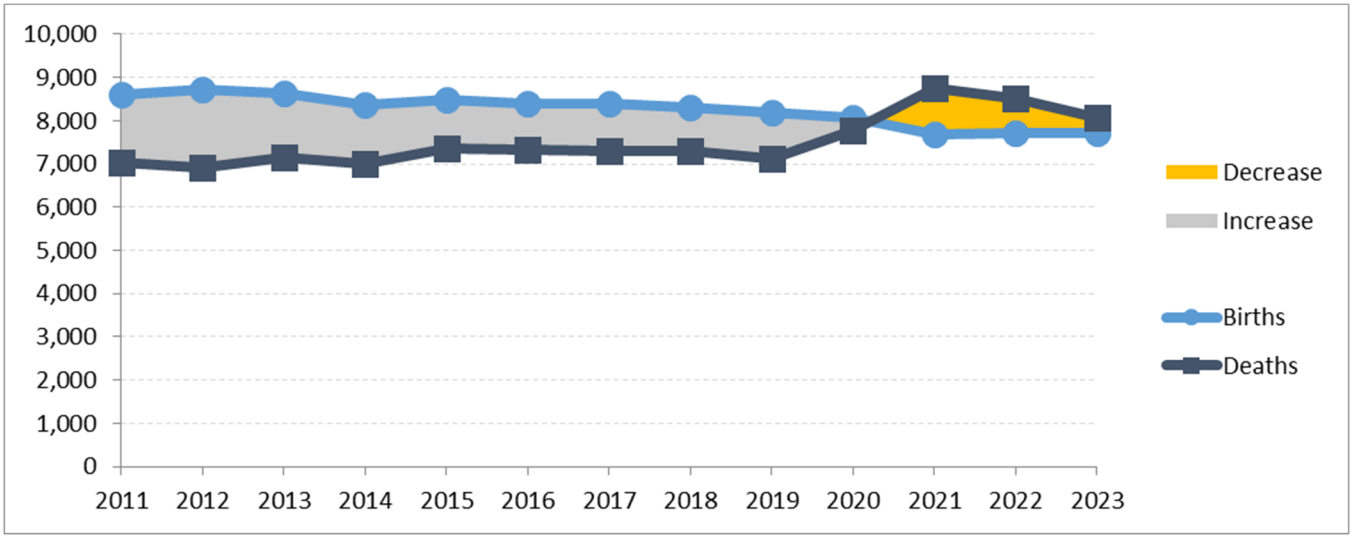


Figure 18: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

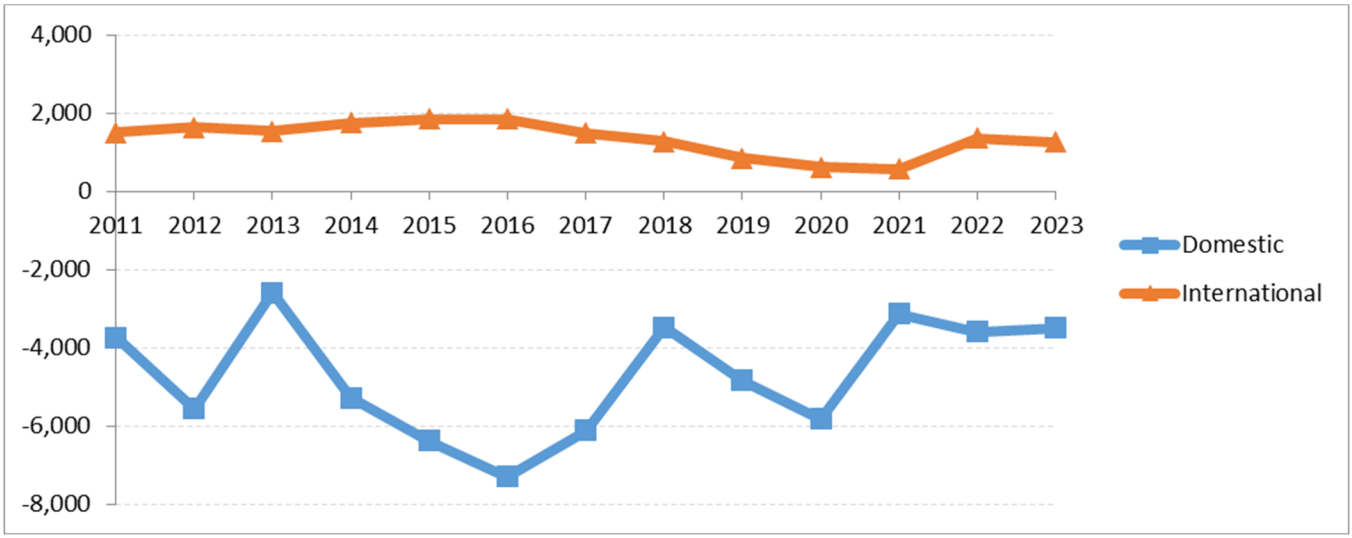


Figure 19: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Finger Lakes

Table 9: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	1,219,640	-3,905	-0.3%	12,106	12,357	-251	-6,855	1,052	-5,803
2021	1,216,697	-2,943	-0.2%	11,864	13,282	-1,418	-3,097	856	-2,241
2022	1,208,916	-7,781	-0.6%	12,152	13,091	-939	-8,538	1,888	-6,650
2023	1,205,969	-2,947	-0.2%	12,148	12,303	-155	-4,683	1,866	-2,817

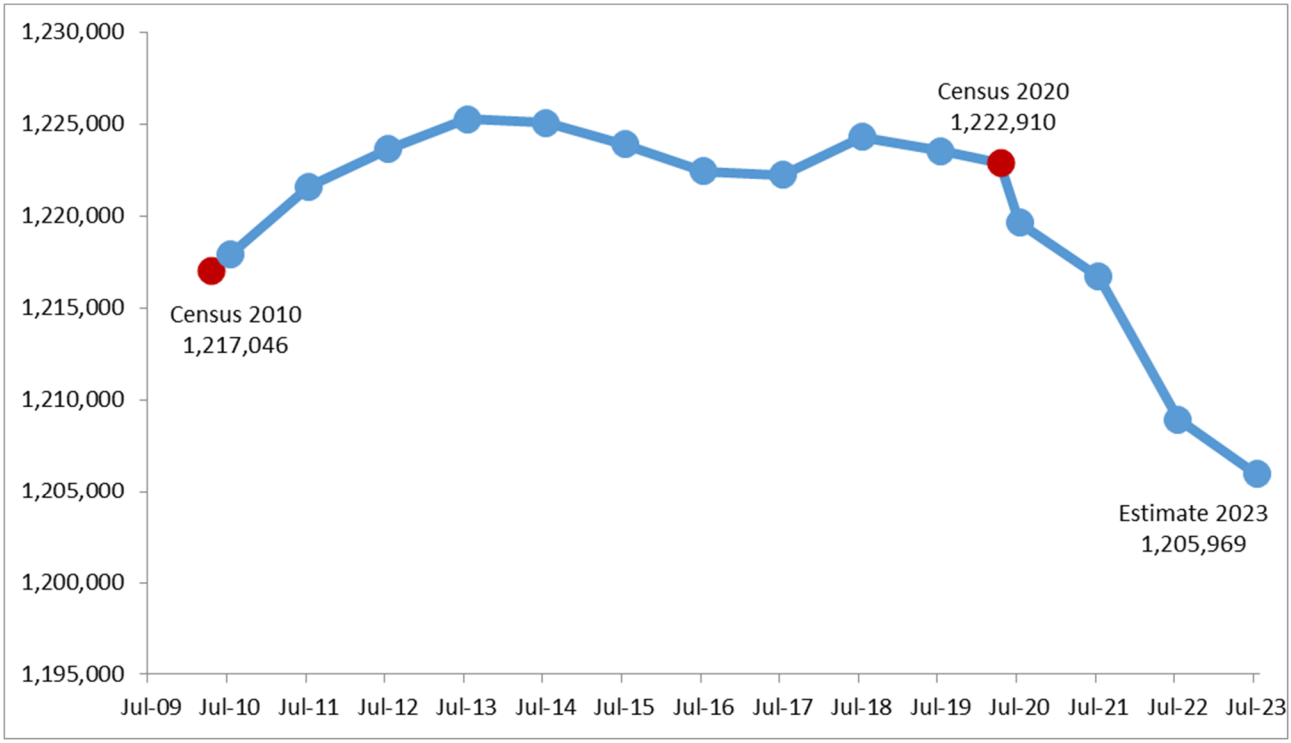


Figure 20: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Finger Lakes

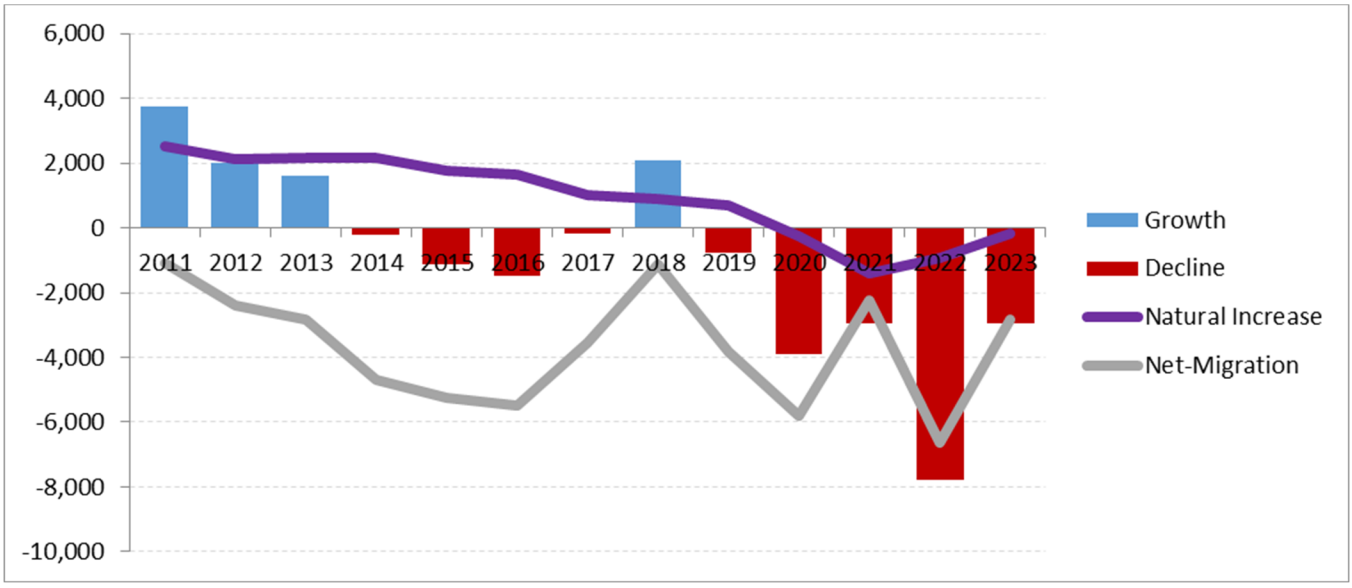


Figure 21: Change in population and components of change

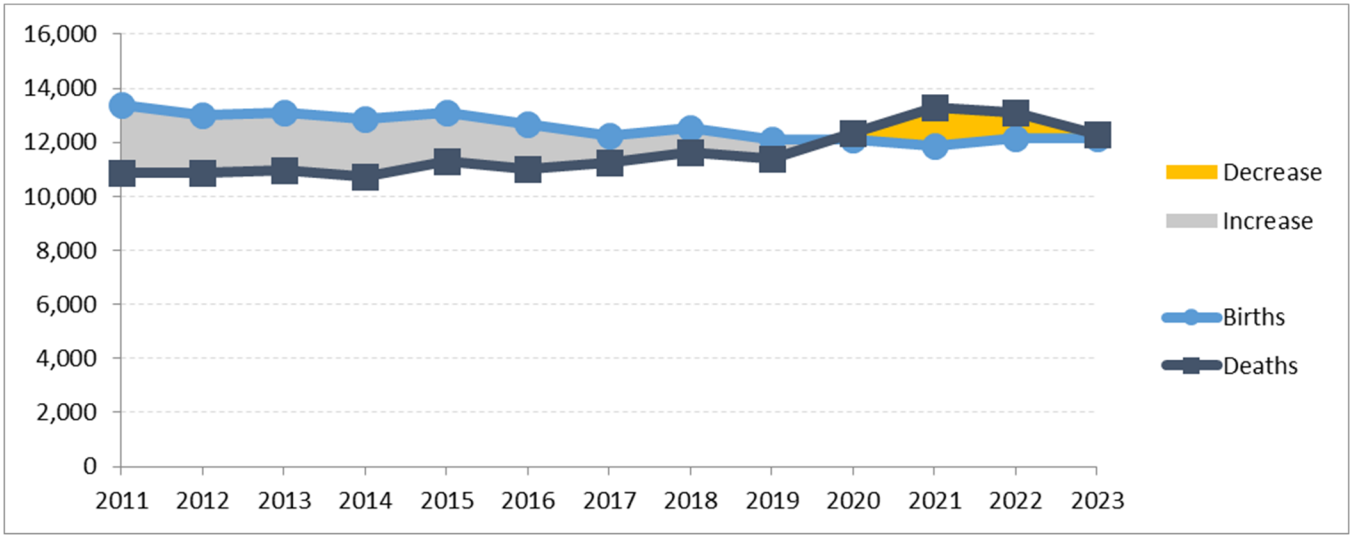


Figure 22: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

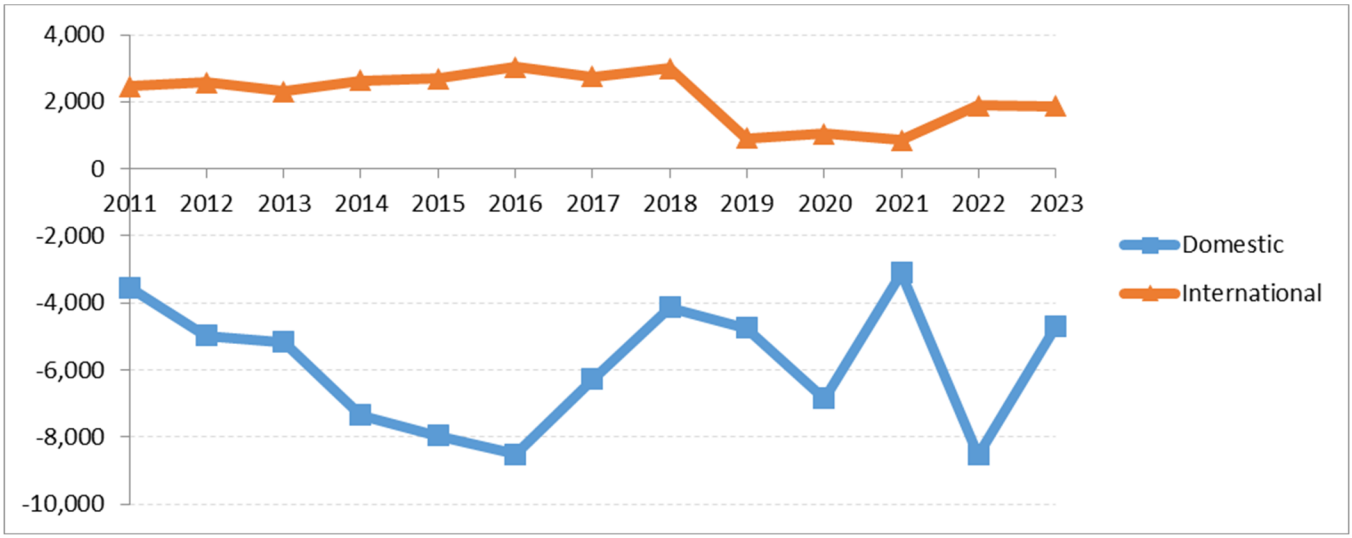


Figure 23: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Long Island

Table 10: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	2,912,555	-6,956	-0.2%	29,049	31,091	-2,042	-15,738	1,944	-13,795
2021	2,925,624	13,069	0.4%	28,672	25,529	3,143	6,222	2,258	8,480
2022	2,913,268	-12,356	-0.4%	30,367	25,689	4,678	-23,499	6,511	-16,988
2023	2,904,885	-8,383	-0.3%	30,326	23,875	6,451	-21,179	6,159	-15,020

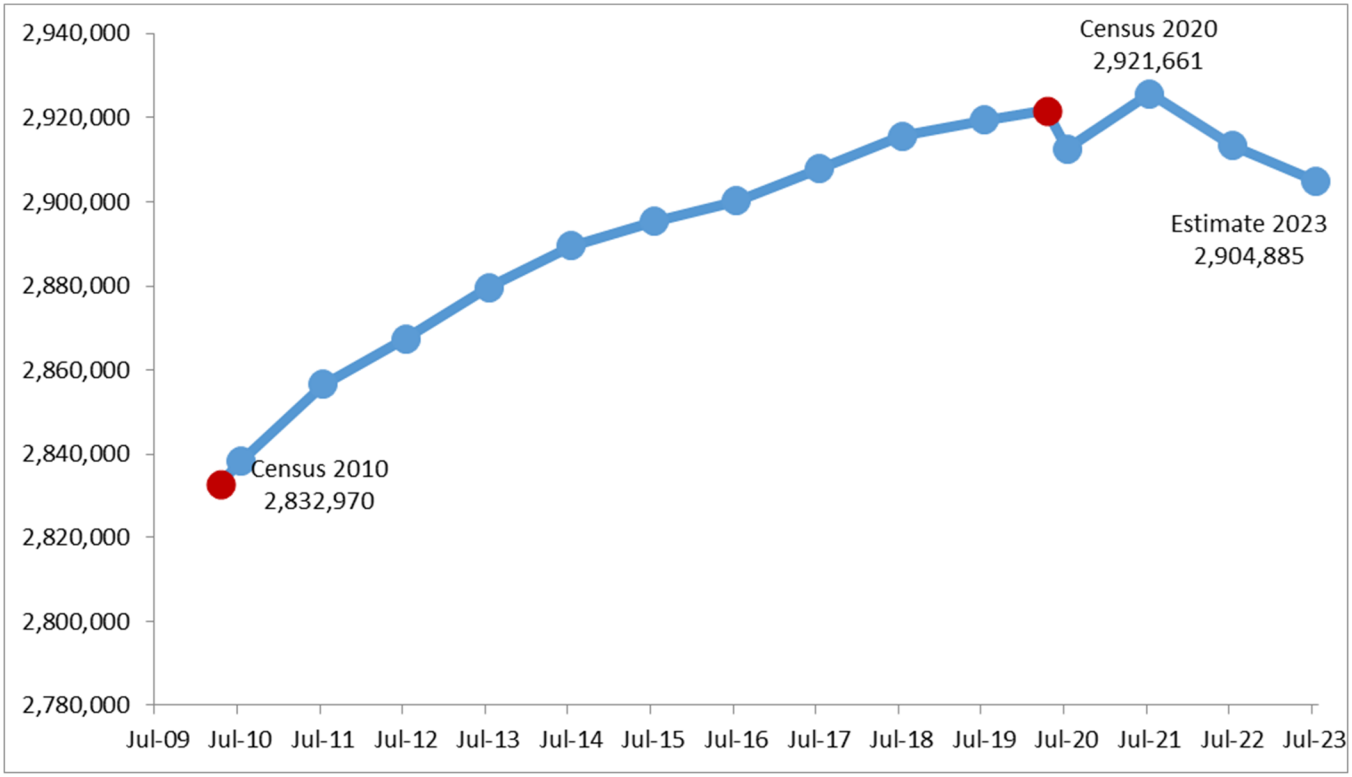


Figure 24: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Long Island

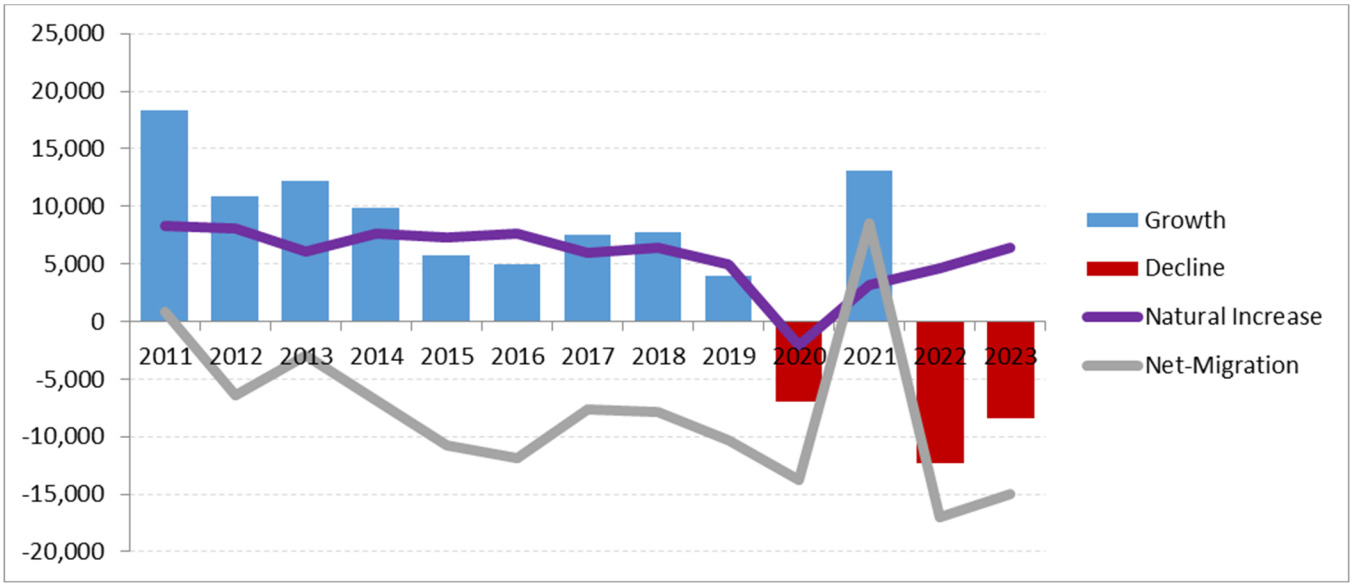


Figure 25: Change in population and components of change

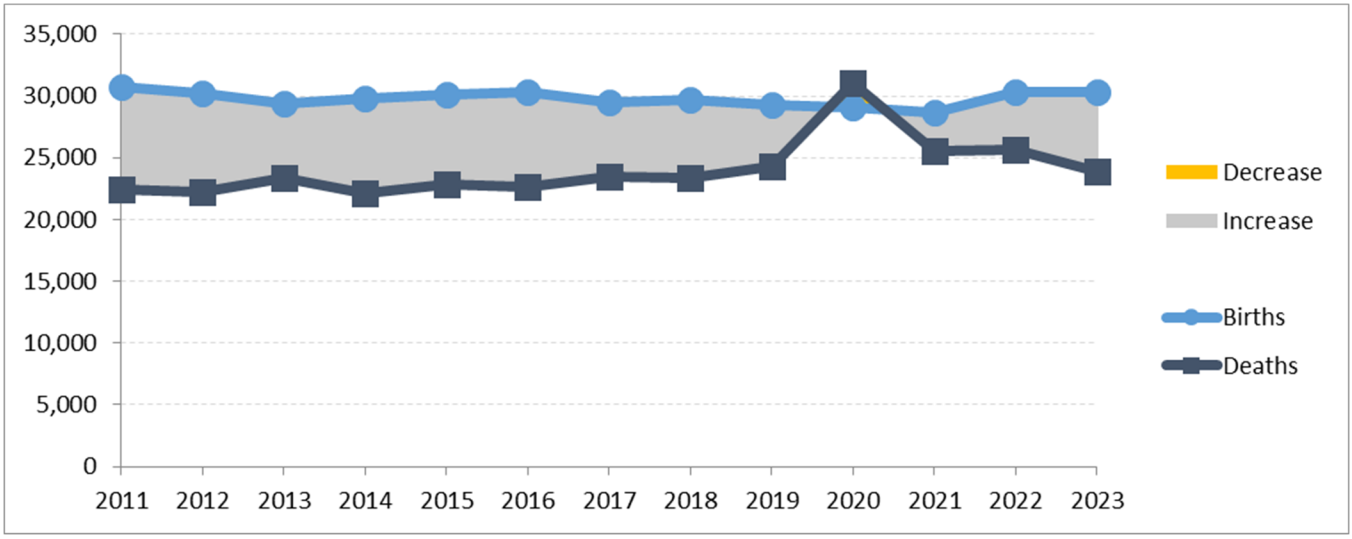


Figure 26: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

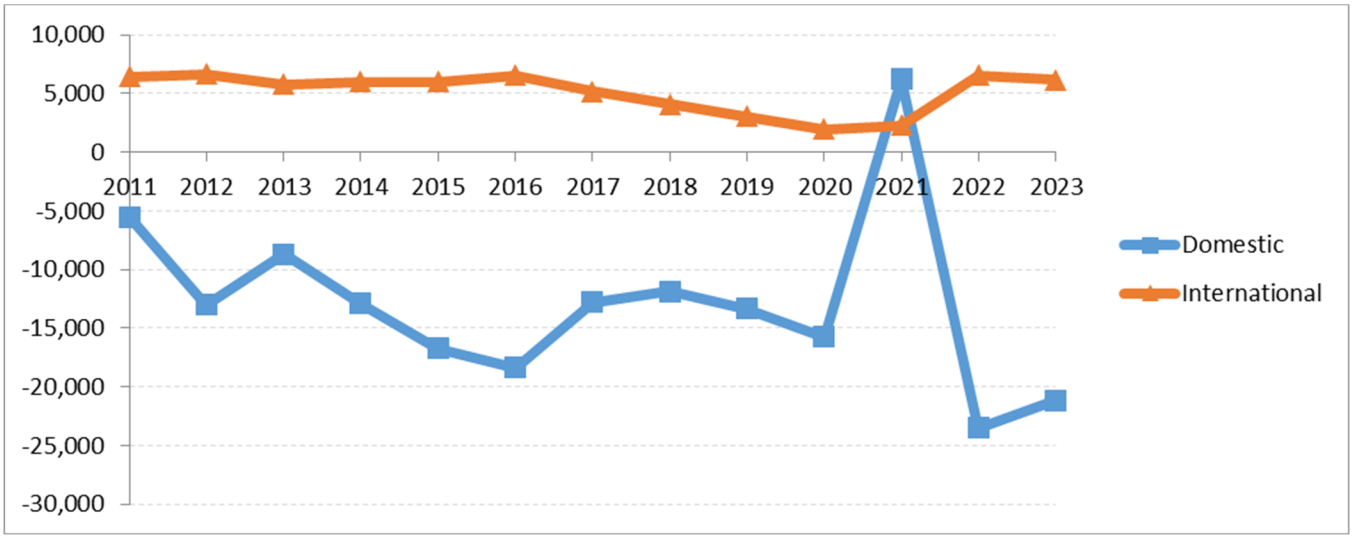


Figure 27: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Mid-Hudson

Table 11: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	2,393,066	-493	-0.0%	26,430	23,541	2,890	-13,223	1,831	-11,392
2021	2,405,004	11,938	0.5%	26,949	20,378	6,571	2,165	2,436	4,601
2022	2,396,560	-8,444	-0.4%	28,465	20,006	8,459	-23,628	6,555	-17,073
2023	2,396,557	-3	-0.0%	28,322	18,920	9,402	-15,870	6,323	-9,547

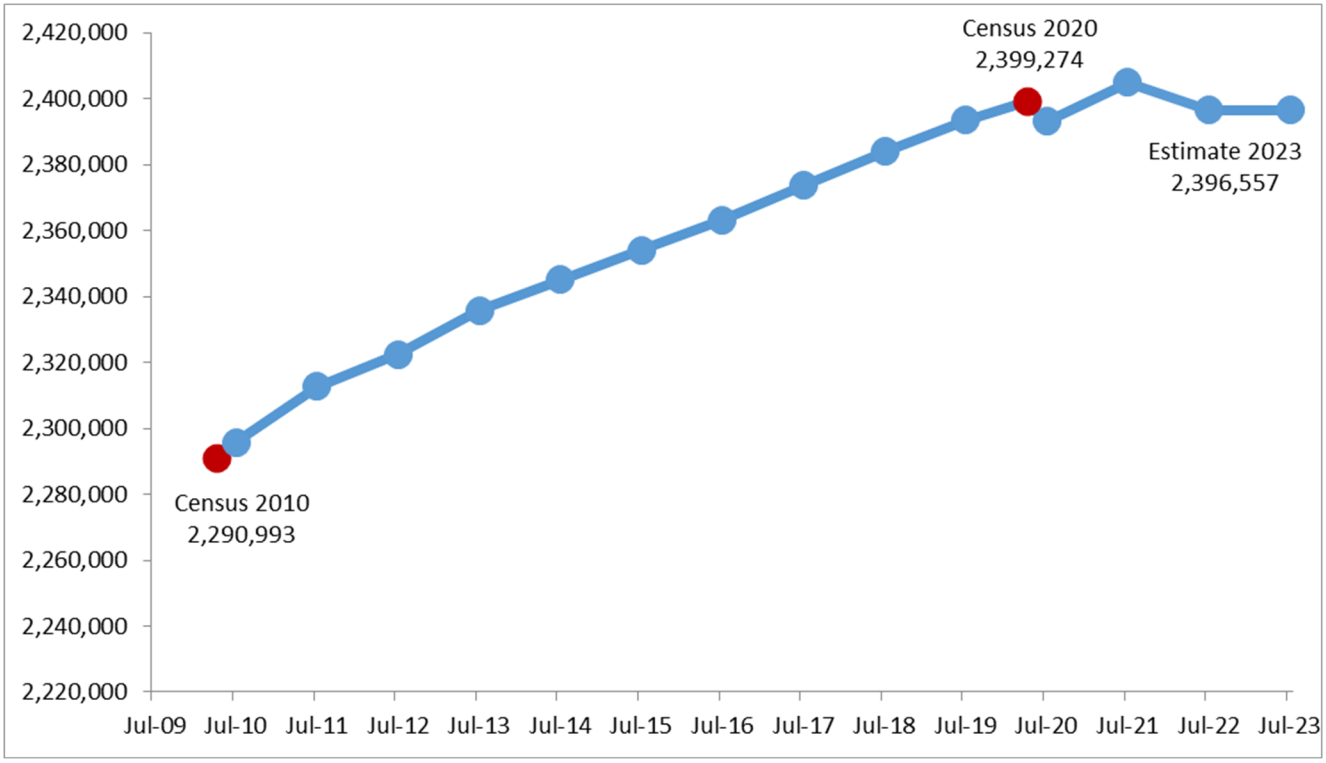


Figure 28: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mid-Hudson

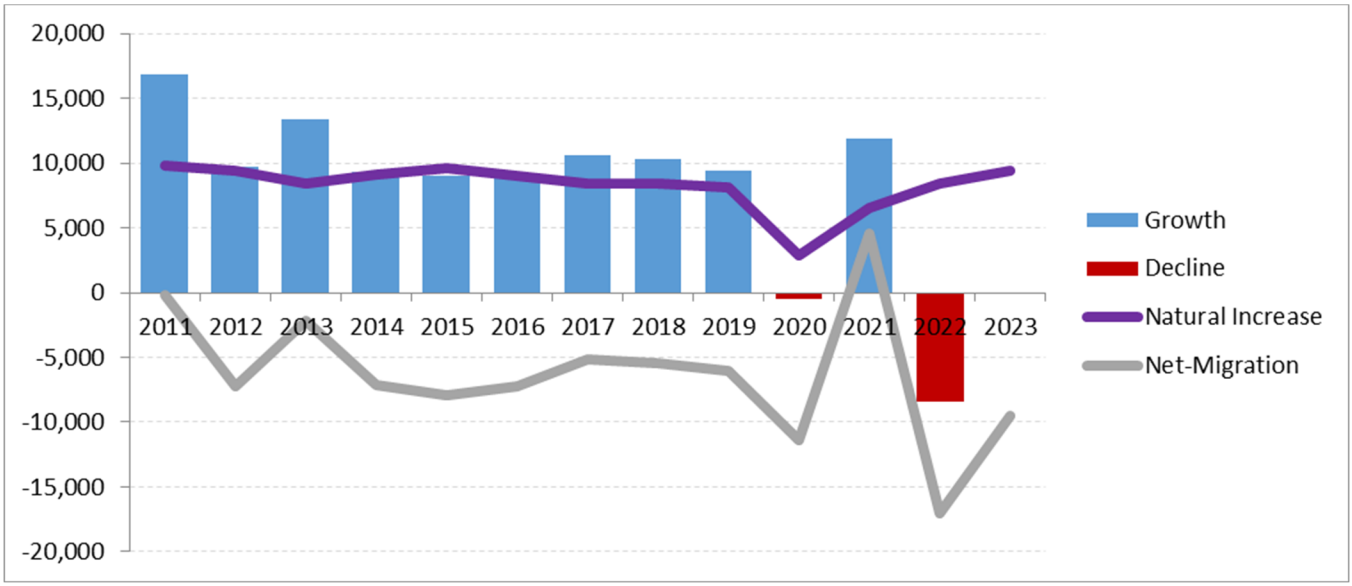


Figure 29: Change in population and components of change

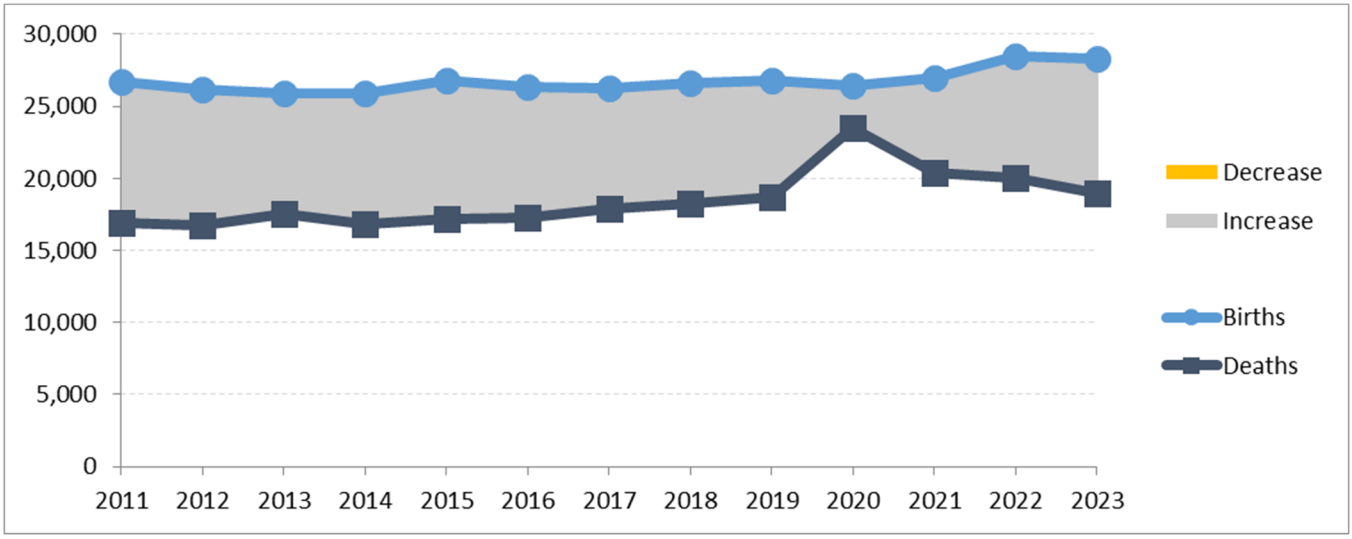


Figure 30: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

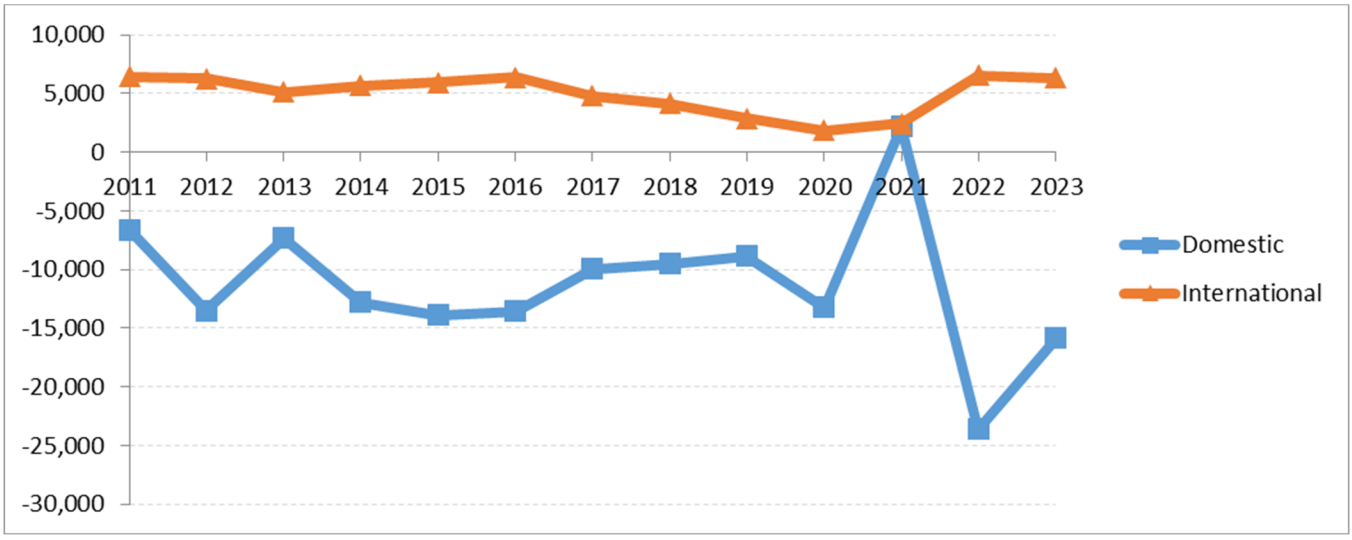


Figure 31: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Mohawk Valley

Table 12: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	481,830	-3,046	-0.6%	4,907	5,716	-809	-2,821	1,232	-1,589
2021	482,736	906	0.2%	4,801	6,300	-1,499	2,154	240	2,394
2022	480,031	-2,705	-0.6%	4,877	6,408	-1,531	-1,571	586	-985
2023	478,872	-1,159	-0.2%	4,878	6,066	-1,188	-524	551	27

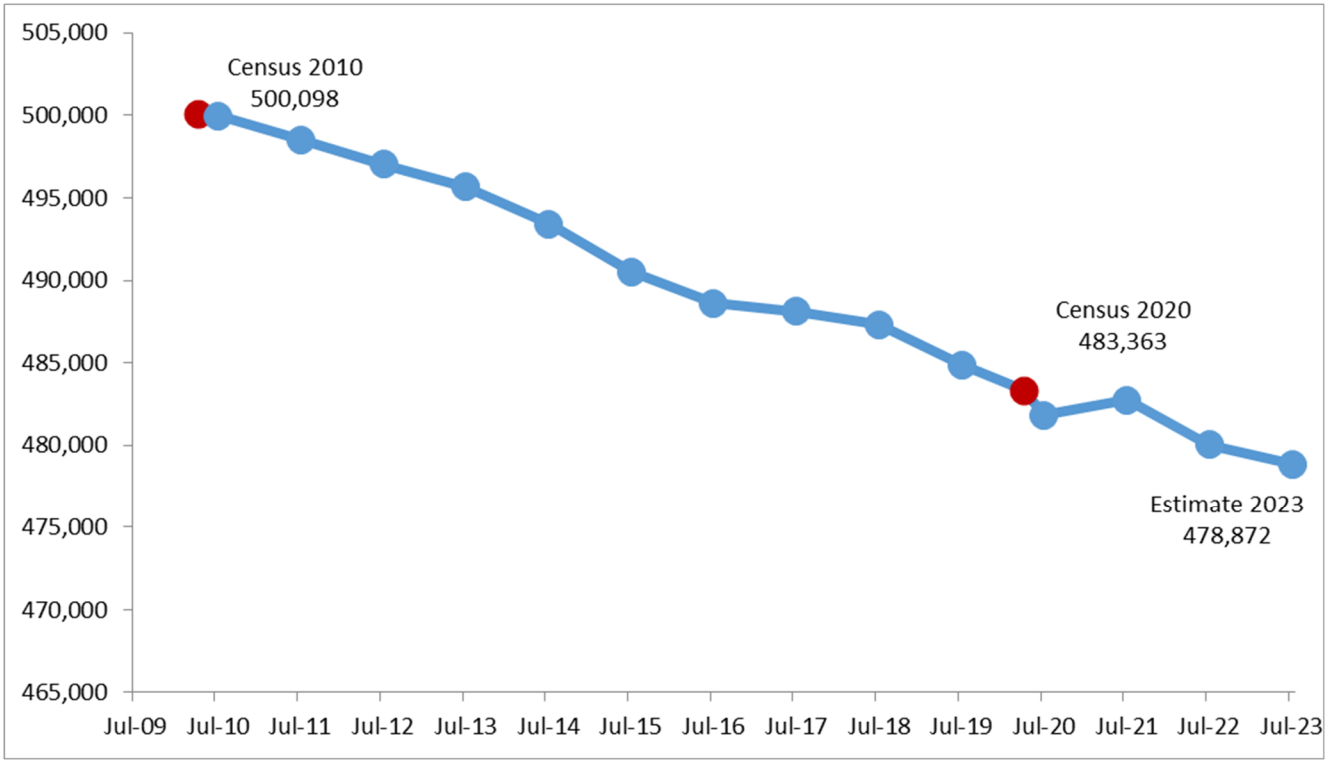


Figure 32: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Mohawk Valley

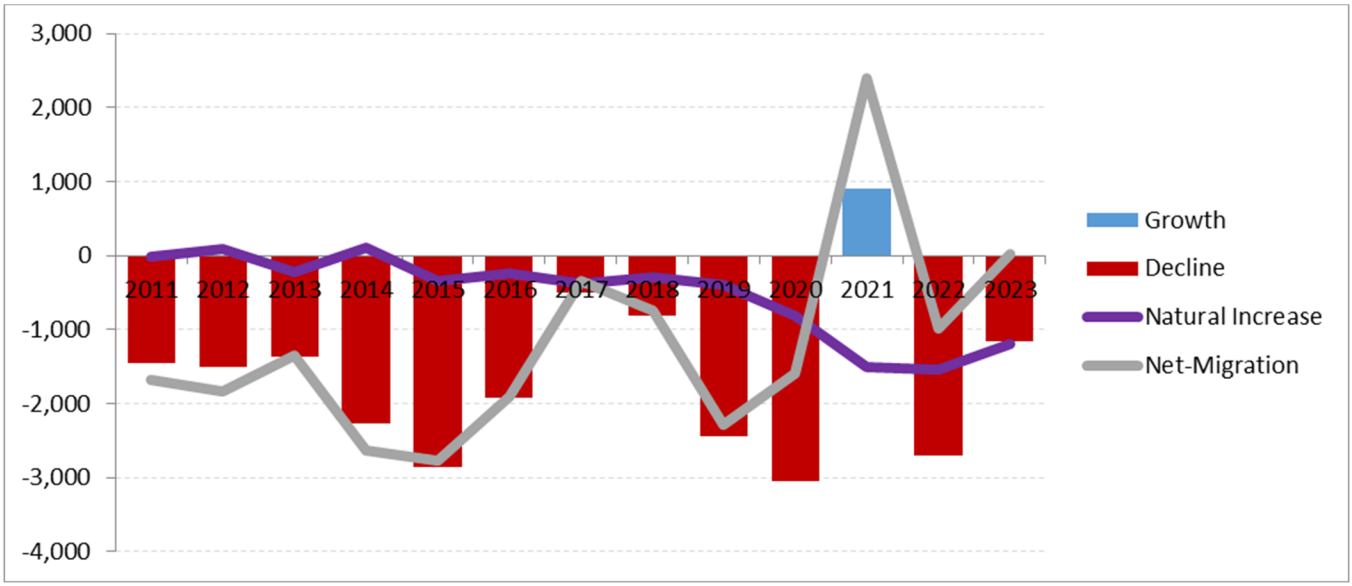


Figure 33: Change in population and components of change

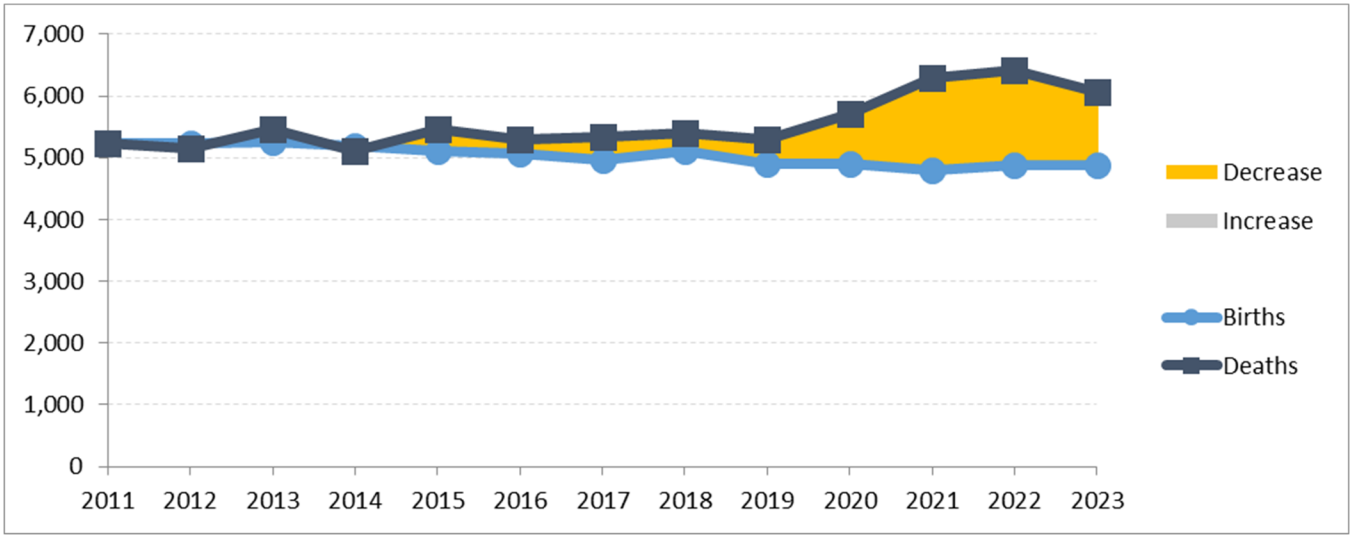


Figure 34: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

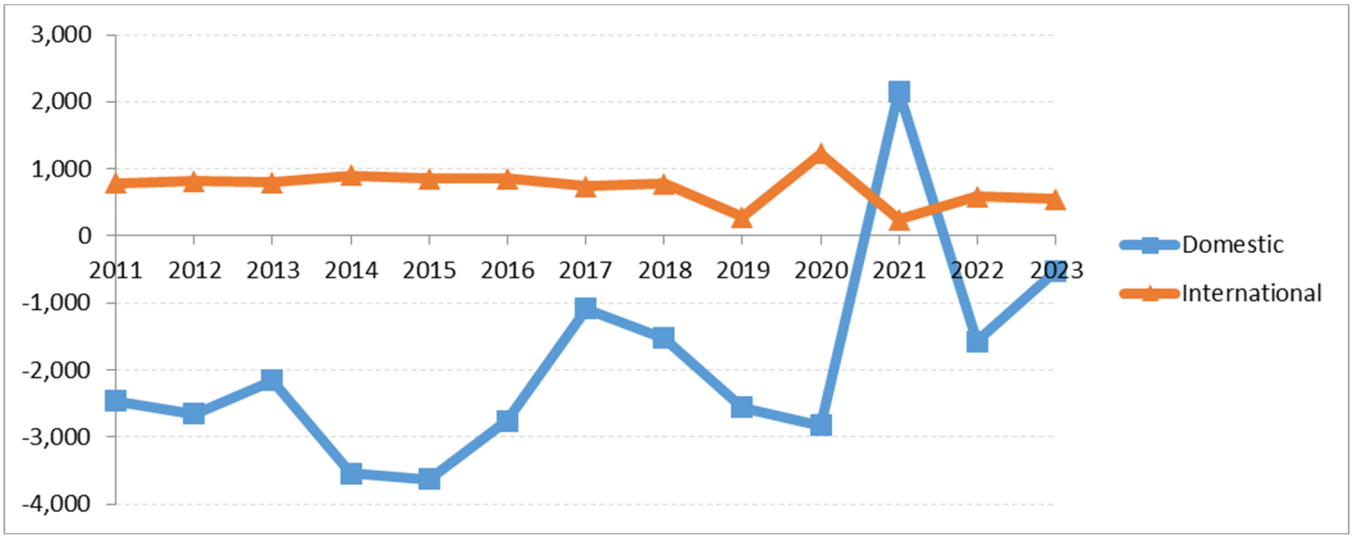


Figure 35: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – North Country

Table 13: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	420,488	-2,893	-0.7%	4,624	4,275	349	-4,123	163	-3,960
2021	419,901	-587	-0.1%	4,369	4,335	34	-863	111	-752
2022	415,459	-4,442	-1.1%	4,594	4,613	-19	-5,003	487	-4,516
2023	414,749	-710	-0.2%	4,588	4,413	175	-1,424	545	-879

Figure 36: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – North Country

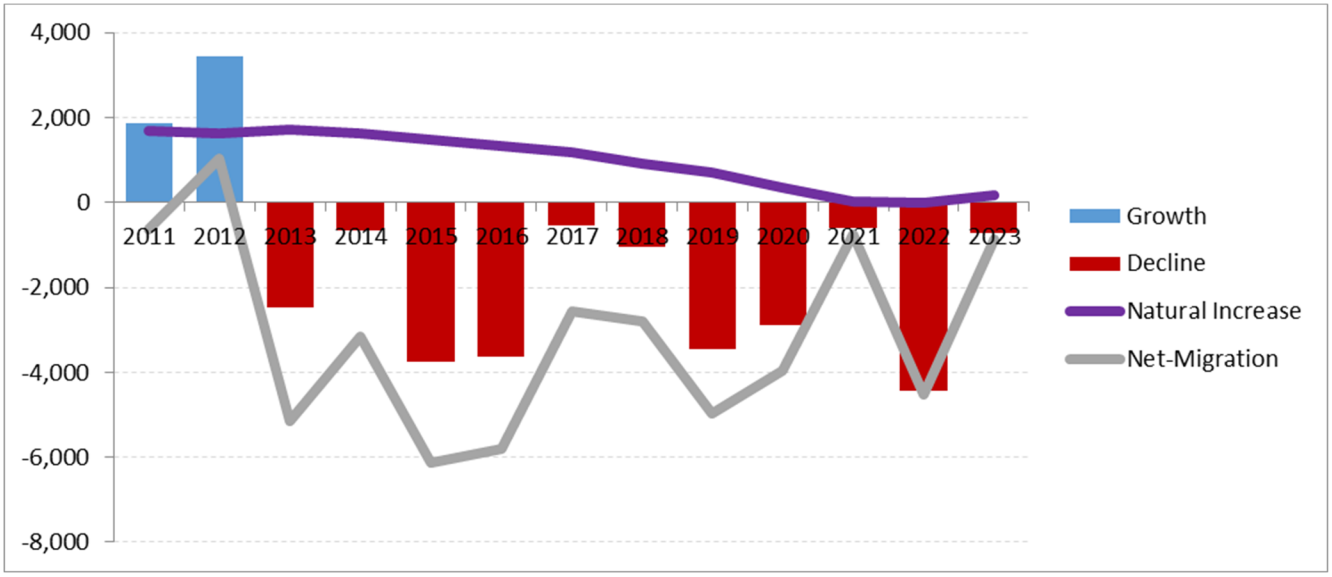


Figure 37: Change in population and components of change

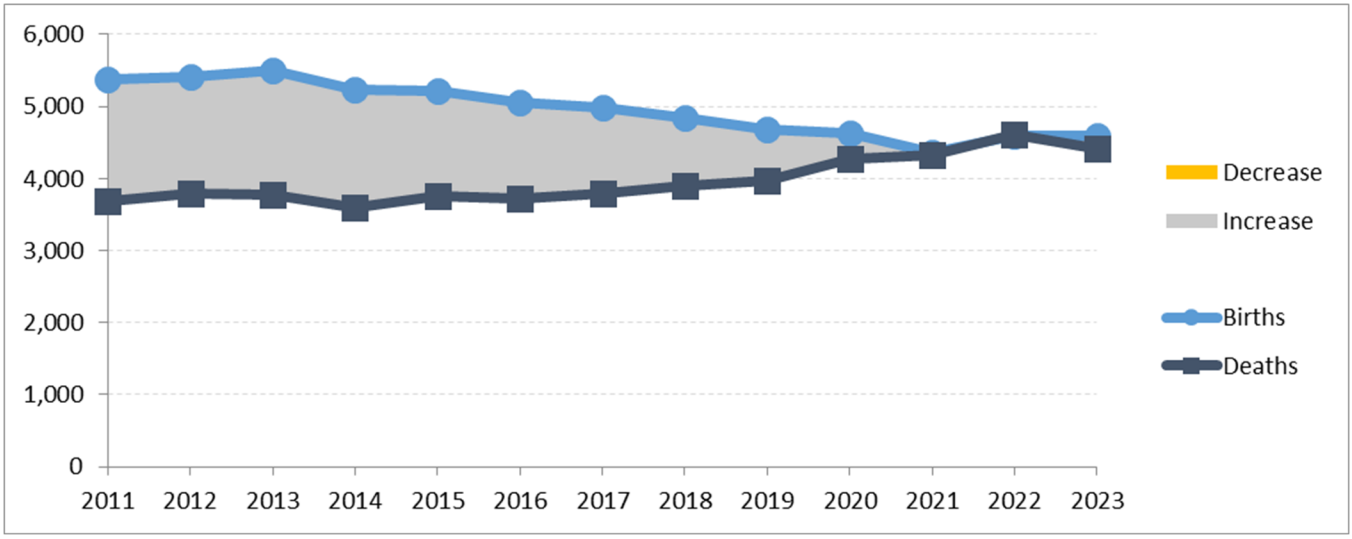


Figure 38: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

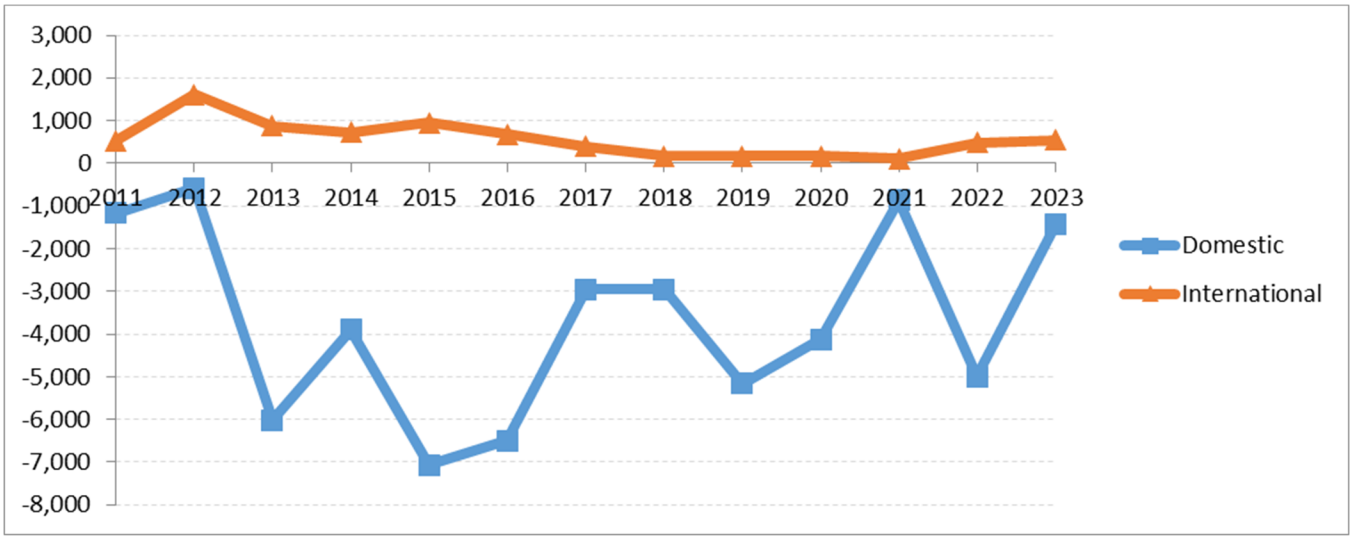


Figure 39: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – New York City

Table 14: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	8,740,292	-84,595	-1.0%	102,847	86,314	16,533	-162,150	18,594	-143,556
2021	8,462,216	-278,076	-3.2%	91,466	61,766	29,700	-311,192	19,997	-291,195
2022	8,335,798	-126,418	-1.5%	91,688	61,133	30,555	-218,282	53,941	-164,341
2023	8,258,035	-77,763	-0.9%	89,213	57,418	31,795	-160,012	51,505	-108,507

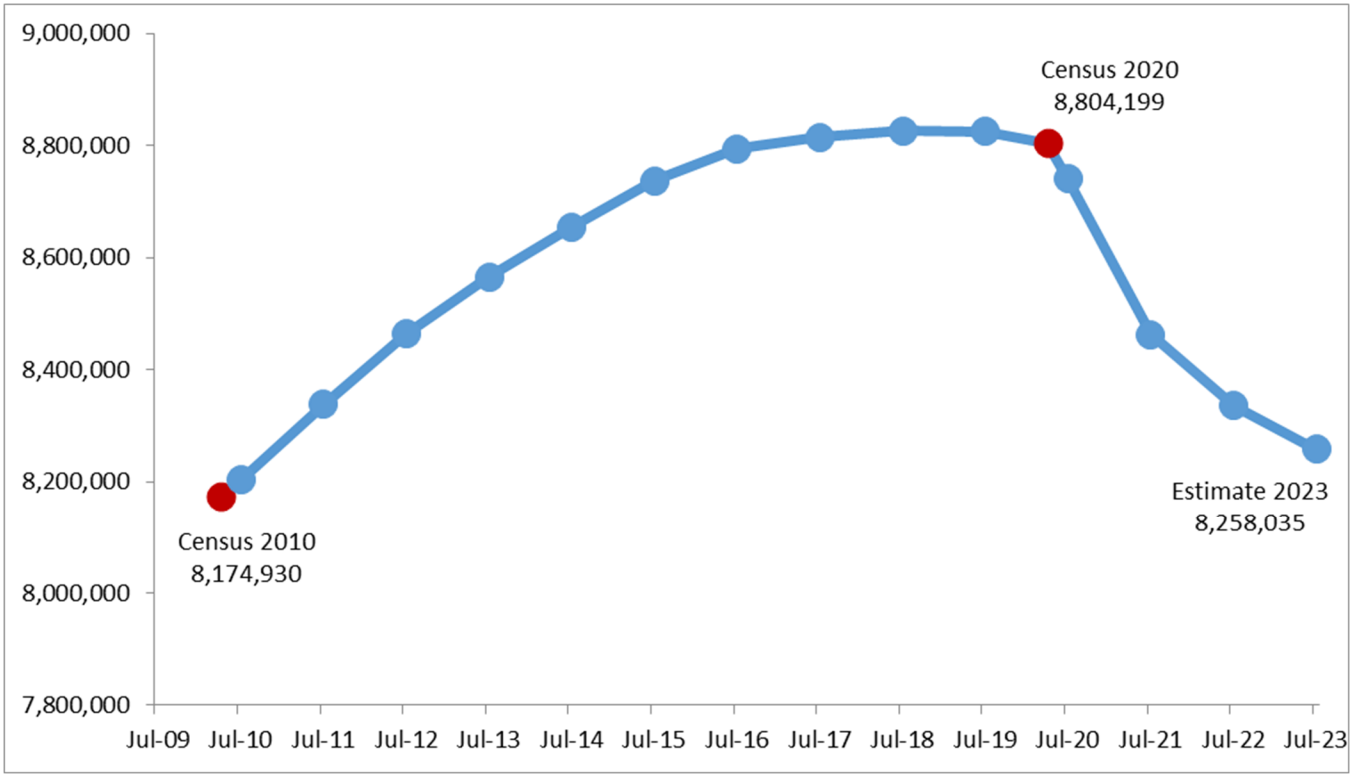


Figure 40: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – New York City

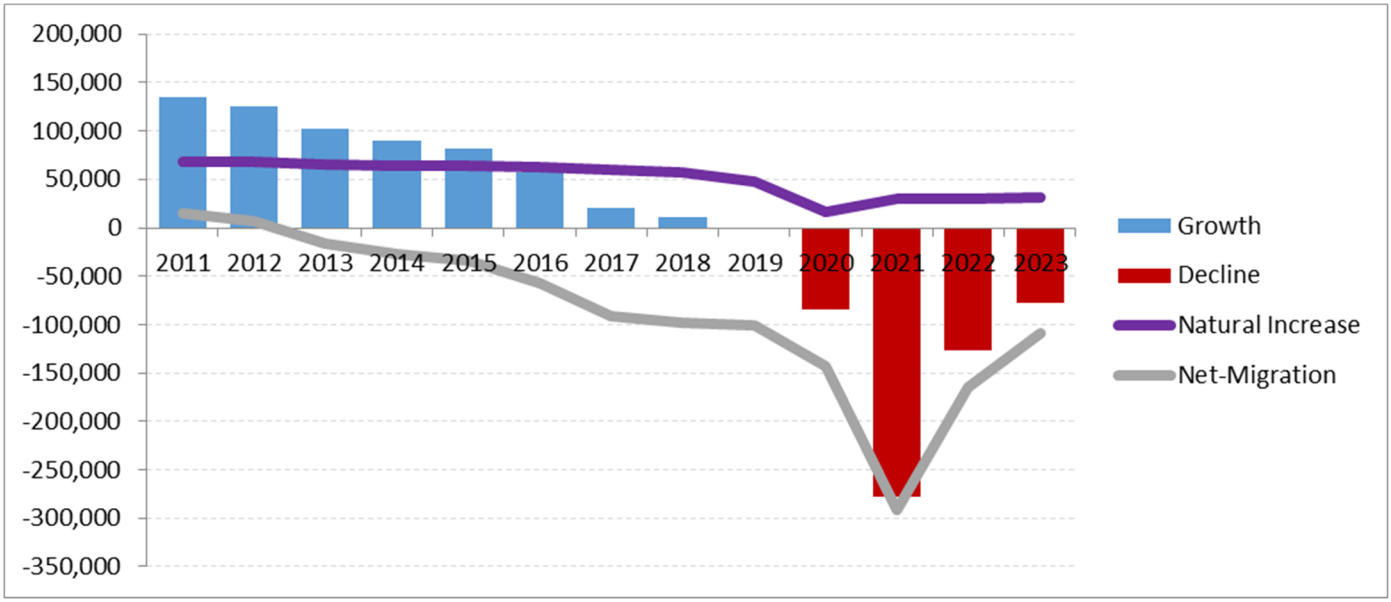


Figure 41: Change in population and components of change

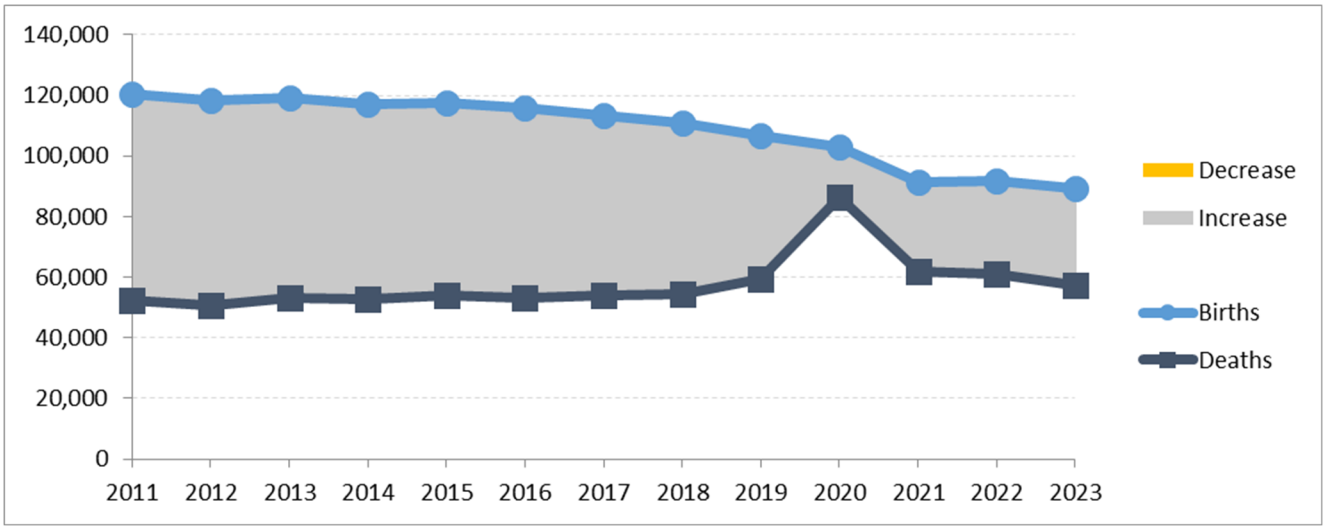


Figure 42: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

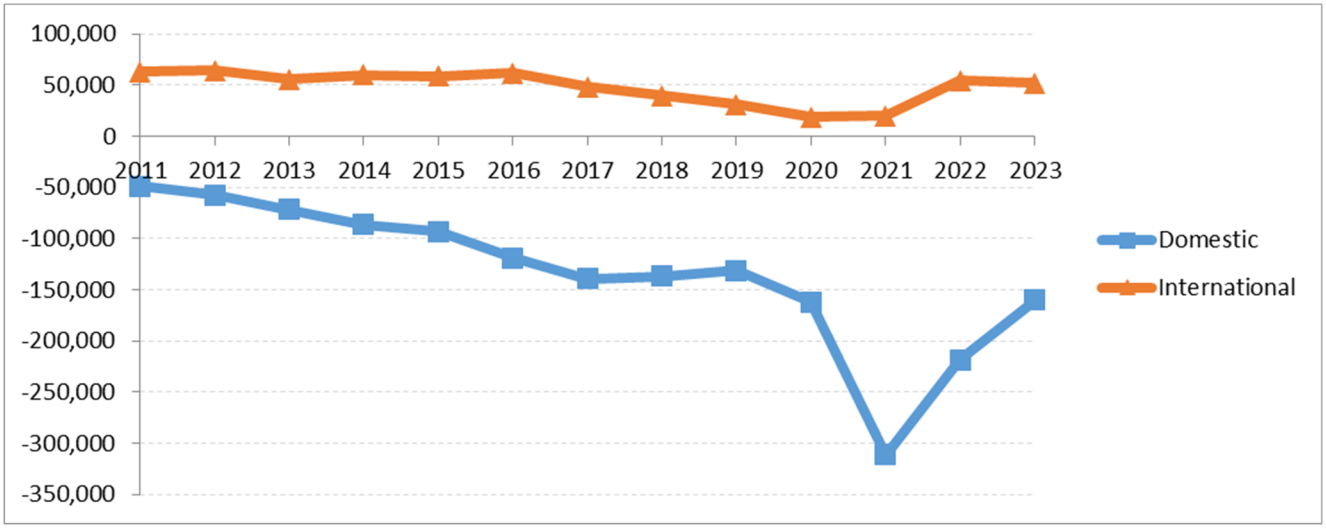


Figure 43: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Southern Tier

Table 15: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	632,412	-10,006	-1.6%	5,791	6,964	-1,173	-9,447	545	-8,902
2021	637,810	5,398	0.9%	5,690	7,734	-2,044	7,246	442	7,688
2022	632,183	-5,627	-0.9%	5,849	7,758	-1,909	-5,000	1,252	-3,748
2023	628,674	-3,509	-0.6%	5,853	7,375	-1,522	-3,179	1,176	-2,003

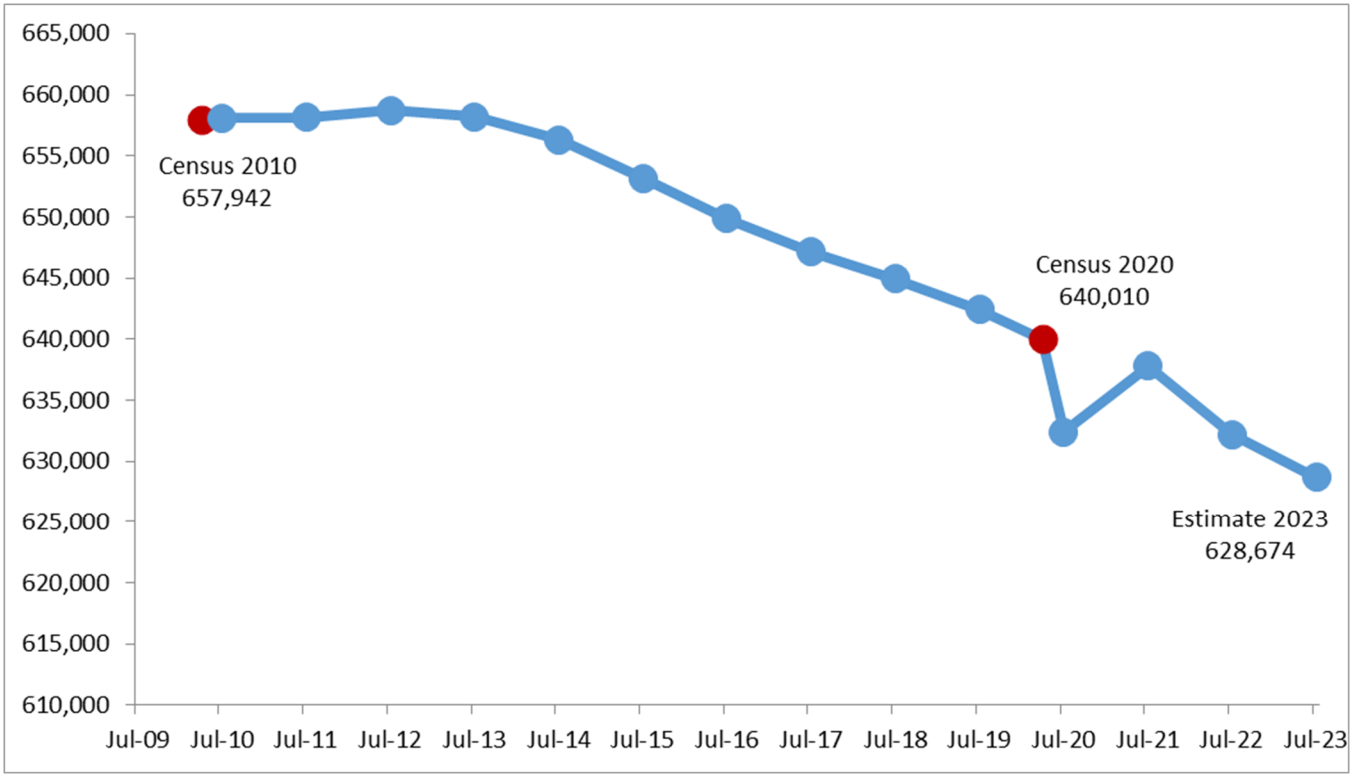


Figure 44: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Southern Tier

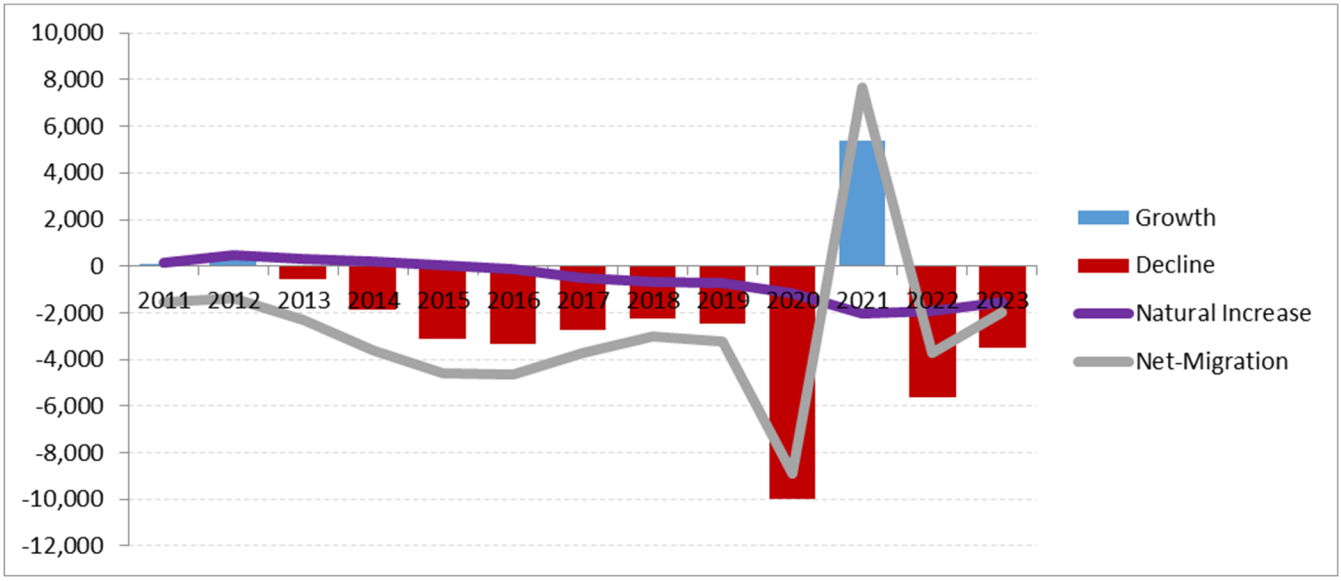


Figure 45: Change in population and components of change

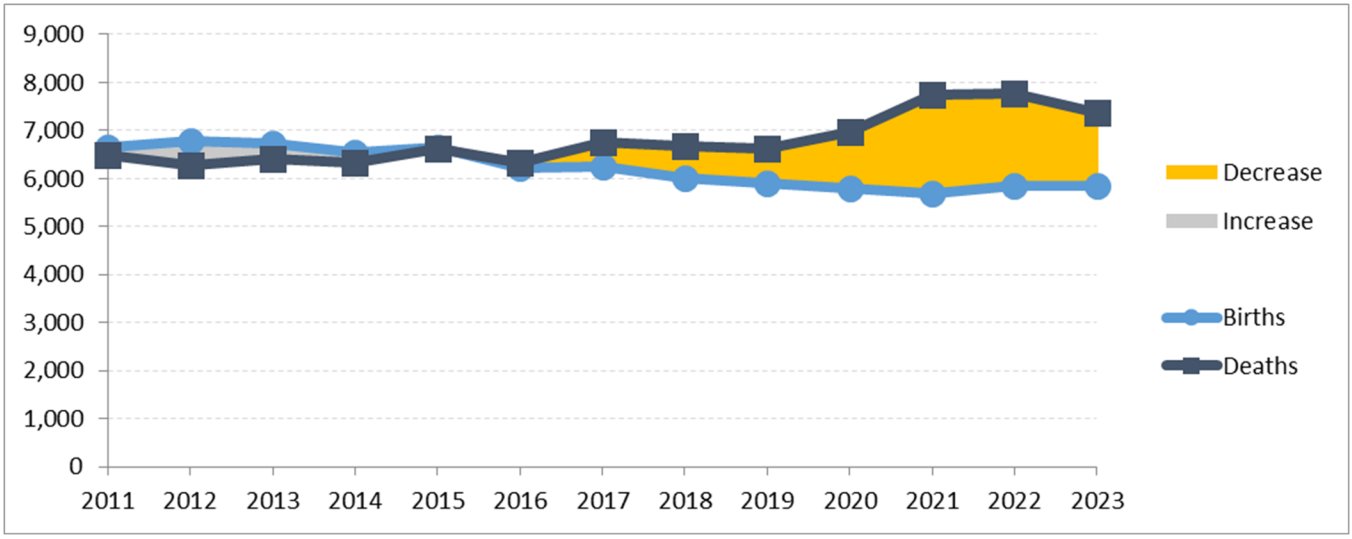


Figure 46: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

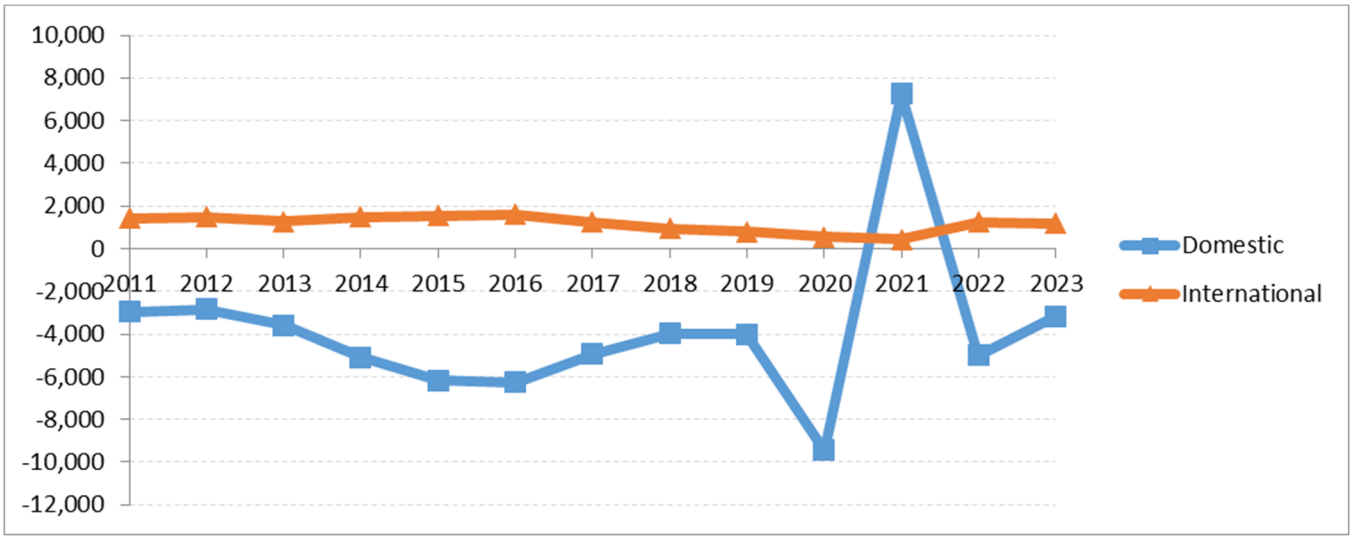


Figure 47: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Population trends – Western New York

Table 16: Population estimates and estimated components of change

		Population Change		Natural Increase			Migration		
Year	July 1 Population	Number	Percentage	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Domestic	International	Net-Migration
2000	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	1,416,146	-889	-0.1%	14,285	16,430	-2,145	-3,817	2,384	-1,433
2021	1,414,291	-1,855	-0.1%	13,937	17,215	-3,278	-489	979	490
2022	1,407,010	-7,281	-0.5%	14,145	17,095	-2,950	-6,398	2,501	-3,897
2023	1,402,746	-4,264	-0.3%	14,153	16,038	-1,885	-4,781	2,354	-2,427

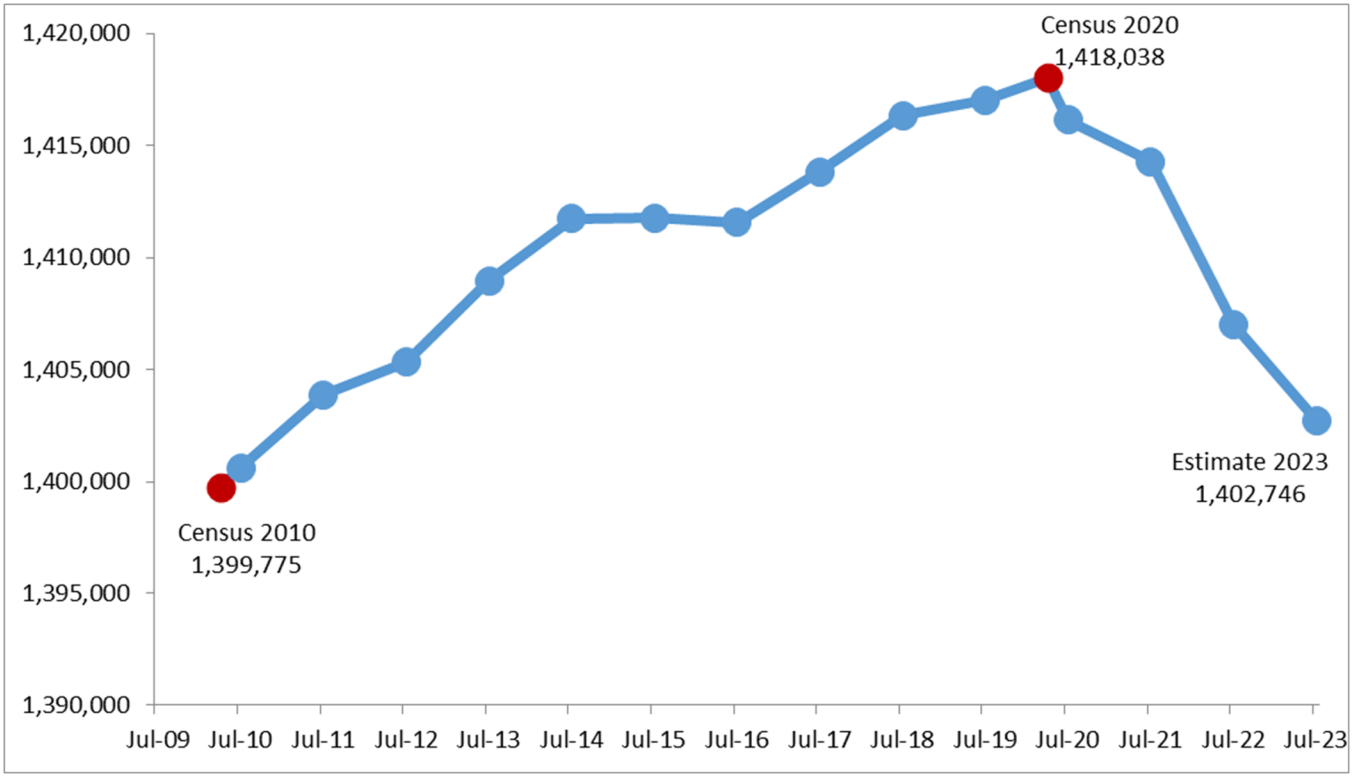


Figure 48: Estimated population trend

Change in population and components of change – Western New York

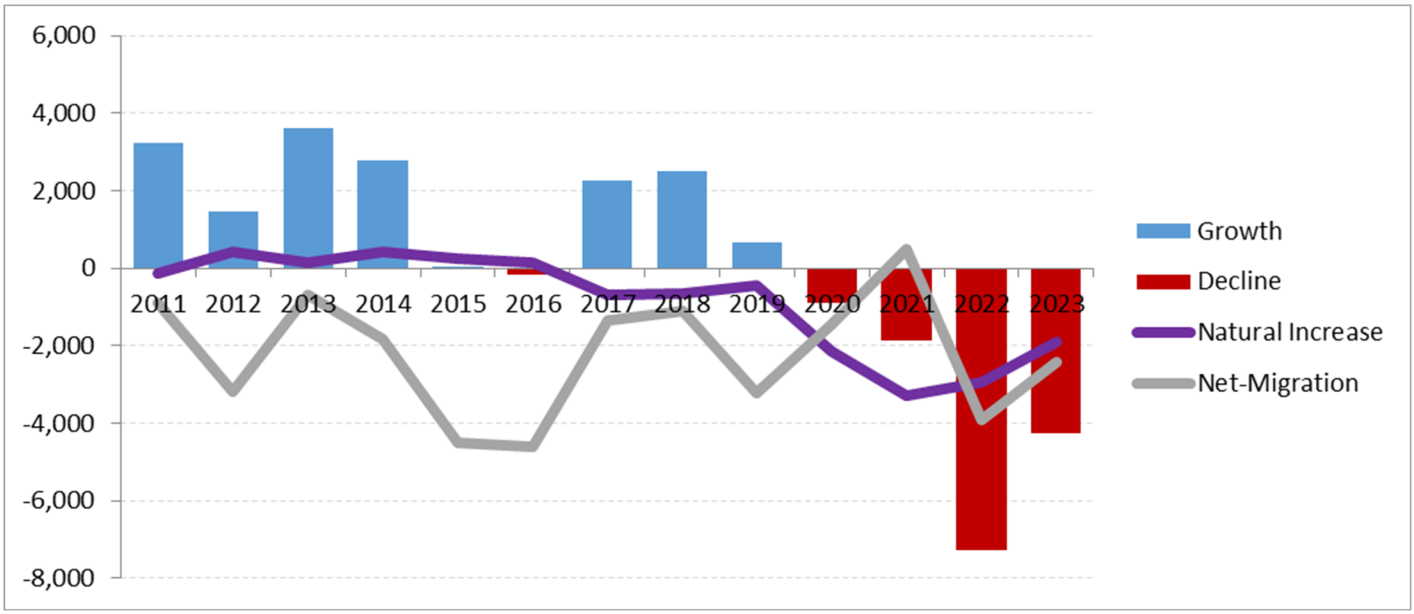


Figure 49: Change in population and components of change

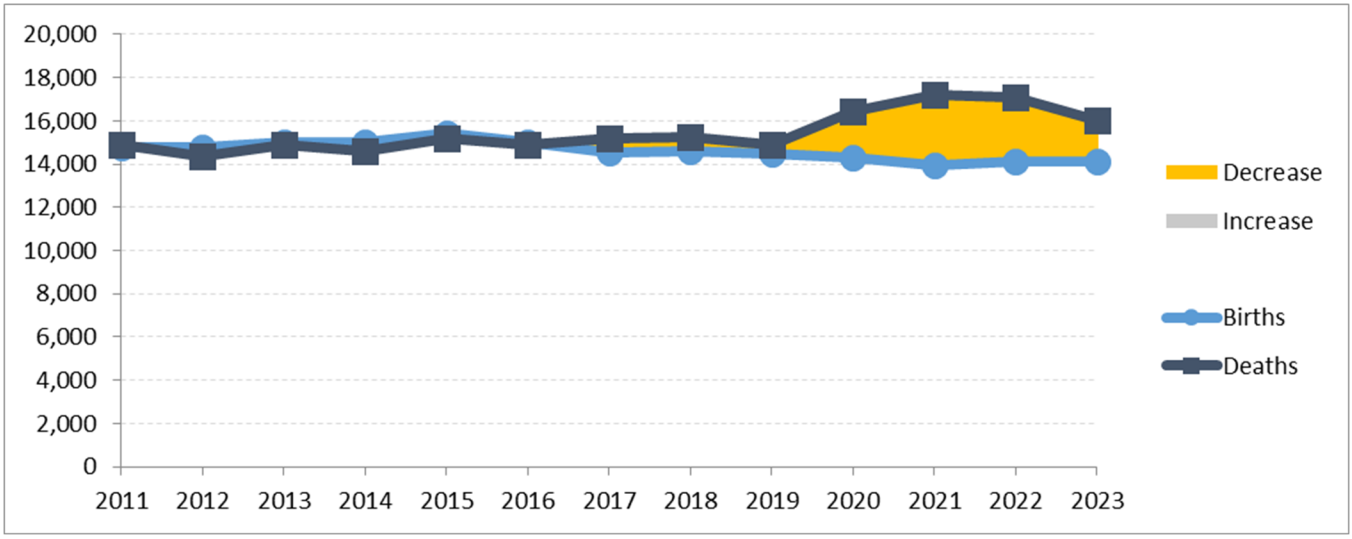


Figure 50: Births, Deaths and Natural increase/decrease

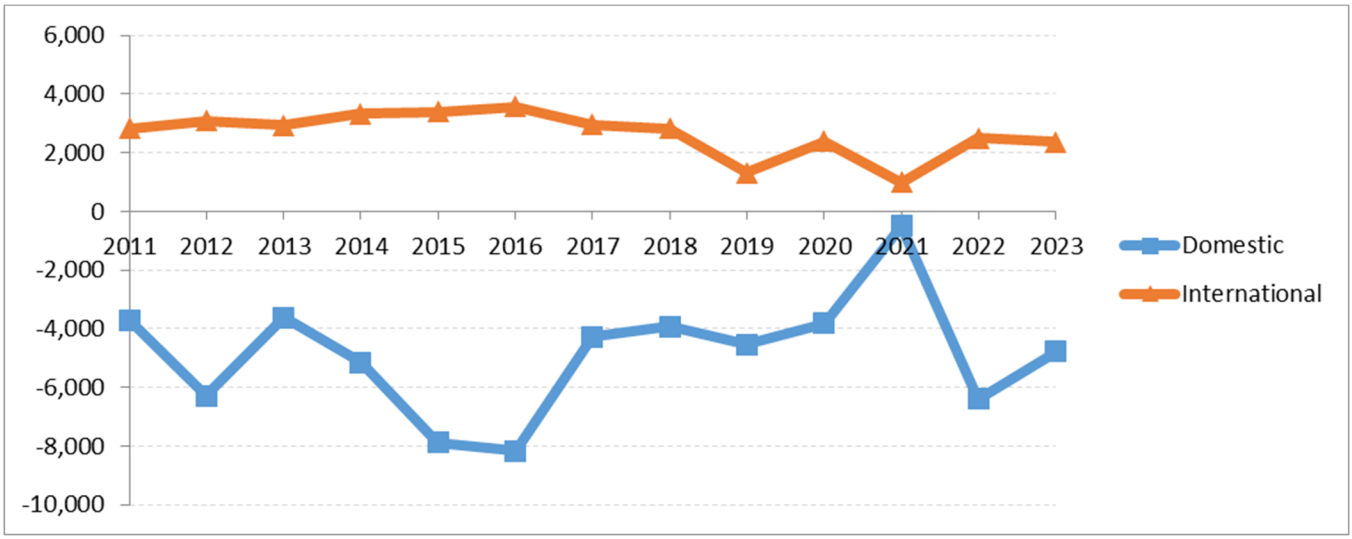


Figure 51: Net migration broken out by domestic and international net-migration

Appendix E: References

Data

Current Estimates data (Vintage 2023)
https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2023/counties/totals/

Intercensal Estimates (population totals, 2010-2020)
https://pad.human.cornell.edu/ datafiles/2010-2020 intercensal totals.xlsx

Evaluation Estimates (components, 2010-2020)
https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2020/counties/totals/

Methodology

Vintage 2023 State and County Population Estimates Methodology

https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2023/methods-statement-v2023.pdf

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

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