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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: JULY 1, 1961 AND 1960

(This report presents revised estimates for July 1, 1961 and 1960, which supersede those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 230, 238, and 239. Estimates are presented for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 6 outlying areas--Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

The estimated total resident population of the United States (excluding Armed Forces abroad) on July 1, 1961, was 183,043,000.[1] Between the last census of population on April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1961, the Nation added about 3.7 million persons, or 2.1 percent of the 1960 population. This population increase has not been distributed equally among the States nor proportionately according to their 1960 population, however. As in the past several decades, the States of the West are continuing to attract a large share of the population growth. The West gained 1.3 million persons in the 15-month period after 1960. The South also increased by about 1.3 million; but its rate of growth, 2.3 percent, was only half as much as that of the West, which grew by 4.5 percent.

California had the largest numerical increase in population during the period between the census and July 1, 1961, with a gain of close to 700,000 persons. Other States experiencing large absolute gains were New York, about 400,000; Texas, 350,000; and Florida, 300,000. Nevada and Arizona were the States with the largest relative increase in population in the April 1960-July 1961 period.

METHODOLOGY

With the exceptions noted below, the estimates were prepared by a variation of the "component" method of making postcensal population estimates. This method involves (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1960 Census count to arrive at estimates of the civilian population on April 1, 1960, (2) adding to this civilian population an estimate of births for the period between the census and the estimate date, (3) subtracting an estimate of civilian deaths, (4) adding or subtracting an estimate of net civilian migration, (5) subtracting or adding an estimate of the net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces, and (6) adding an estimate of the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the area on the estimate date. The net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces for each State was estimated by (1) taking the difference between (a) the number of persons serving in the Armed Forces on the estimate date who reported the State as their preservice residence and (b) the number serving in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1960, who reported the State as their preservice residence, and (2) adding an allowance for former residents of the State who died during this period while serving in the Armed Forces.

The estimates of net civilian migration for each area (except for areas listed below) were prepared by the Census Bureau's component Method II. The basic steps involved in the estimation of net civilian migration according to component Method II are as follows: (1) Net migration rates for children between exact age 7.5 years and exact age 15.5 years at each estimate date are developed on the basis of data from the 1960 Census and statistics on school enrollment in the elementary grades 2 to 8. (2) These rates are multiplied by a factor to obtain the estimated migration rate for the total population. This factor is based on the age structure of interstate migrants as shown by the annual Current Population Survey on population mobility.[2] (3) The resulting rates are applied to the

[1] On July 1, 1961, the total population of the United States including Armed Forces abroad was estimated at 183,742,000.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 118, "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1960 to 1961," August 9, 1962.

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civilian population of all ages in each State in 1960 (and to children born since 1960) to obtain tentative estimates of net civilian migration for the period since 1960. (4) These tentative estimates of net civilian migration are adjusted to add to the national estimate of net immigration for this period. This general procedure has been illustrated in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 133, by a step-by-step application to a particular area.

The single factor for use in converting the net migration rate of school-age children to the net migration rate for the total population recommended in Series P-25, No. 133, has been replaced by a series of factors varying with the length of the period between the census and the date of estimate. The factor used in the computation of the estimates of net migration for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1961, is 1.36. A discussion of the reasons for the changing factors and of the method by which they are derived is to be found in Series P-25, No. 165.

The birth and death statistics used in preparing the estimates for States and for Puerto Rico include final reports on births for 1960, classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births for 1961 and provisional reports on deaths for 1960 and 1961, classified on an occurrence basis. All provisional figures were adjusted to a residence basis. The data on births and deaths were corrected for underregistration. The factors used in correcting the births for underregistration are extrapolations to the estimate dates of the results of the 1950 Birth Registration Test conducted by the National Office of Vital Statistics (now National Vital Statistics Division) in conjunction with the 1950 Census of Population. The adjustment of the death statistics for underregistration was confined to infants under one year of age.

In view of the availability of additional data relating to population growth, substitute or additional procedures were used in preparing the estimate for Kansas, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The estimates for Kansas were obtained by interpolating the results of the Kansas State censuses, taken each year as of January 1, and adjusting the figures for difference in coverage (mainly in that of Armed Forces).

Estimates of net civilian migration for Alaska and Hawaii are an average of estimates of net migration measured directly from passenger statistics and estimates derived from school enrollment data in the process of making estimates by Method II. Because of the highly seasonal pattern of migration to and from Alaska and Hawaii, the monthly statistics on passenger movement for these areas were "smoothed" to diminish the effect of the seasonal peak of itinerants present in these two areas around the estimate date of July 1.

For Puerto Rico and American Samoa, passenger statistics collected by the local governments of these areas are used for the migration component of the estimates. Estimates of the population of Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are based on an annual registration of permanent residents as of July 1 and on records relating to those groups not covered by the registration.

A special estimate was prepared for the District of Columbia because, in the past, estimates for this area based on Method II alone had proven unsatisfactory. The estimates for the District of Columbia represent a combination and averaging of the results of component Method II (derived by age), the Bogue-Duncan "composite" method,[3] and the "dwelling unit" method.

The methodology used in preparing the migration component for State estimates does not permit the preparation of meaningful migration estimates for short periods. Consequently, the migration component used in preparing the July 1, 1960, estimate was not derived independently; it was assumed instead that one-fifth of the net migration estimated for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1961, occurred during the first three months of the period.

SOURCES OF DATA

Many of the data used to prepare the population estimates for States and outlying areas given in this report were obtained from other Federal and State agencies, and from the governments of the outlying areas. The National Vital Statistics Division, United States Public Health Service, provided the vital statistics for the United States and the Virgin Islands. Vital statistics for other outlying areas were obtained from the area governments.

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[3] Donald J. Bogue and Beverly Duncan, "A Composite Method for Estimating Postcensal Population of Small Areas by Age, Sex, and Color," Vital Statistics--Special Reports, Vol. 47, No. 6, National Office of Vital Statistics (now National Vital Statistics Division), U.S. Public Health Service, August 24, 1959.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, provided statistics on immigration and emigration. The Department of Defense provided the figures relating to the Armed Forces. State Departments of Education and Roman Catholic school systems throughout the country provided the data on school enrollment used in developing estimates of net internal migration. Data on school enrollment for selected States were also obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, from the Jewish Education Committee of New York, and from several of the Lutheran school systems. The Alaska Department of Health and Welfare and Department of Economic Development and Planning, the Hawaii Department of Health, the Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Office of the Governor of American Samoa, and the Military Sea Transport Service and the Military Air Transport Service provided statistics on passenger movement to and from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa.

LIMITATION OF THE ESTIMATES

As has been indicated, total population change in a State between the census date and a given estimate date consists of the net contribution of births, deaths, net movement of the Armed Forces, and net civilian migration. The estimates of net migration used in the population estimates shown in this report are subject to considerably greater percentage error than the estimates for the other components of population change. Since net migration is frequently an important component of change, the estimates of total population change between the census date and each of the estimate dates are also subject to substantial error. This warning applies particularly to annual changes in population and, hence, to annual net migration inferred from the population figures. Although the estimates of total population change and the population estimates themselves have the same absolute errors, percentagewise the errors in the population estimates are considerably smaller than those in the estimates of population change.

The general method used to prepare the State estimate shown here is essentially the same procedure (with modifications in application) used over the past two decades to prepare annual postcensal estimates of State population published regularly in this series of reports. Tests of accuracy of this method as well as other methods of preparing postcensal population estimates have been conducted over the years and the results summarized in a number of reports.[4] More recent tests indicate that population estimates of States for 1960 prepared by Method II differed on the average from the 1960 Census counts by about 2.3 percent.[5] The percentage difference between estimates and the census count varied considerably among the States, however. The average error of 2.3 percent in the State estimates applies to a ten-year time period. It is likely that over a short time period--such as that between April 1960 and July 1961--the average error in the overall estimates is substantially smaller. On the other hand, even for a very short time period, deficiencies in the basic data can have an appreciable effect on the measurement of the migration component.

CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER PUBLICATIONS AND RELATED DATA

Estimates of the civilian population for April 1, 1960, contained in this report supersede corresponding estimates in earlier reports in Series P-25. The revisions in the 1960 estimates of the civilian population are due to adjustments made in the Armed Forces data to include six-month Army trainees serving under the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and to the adjustment of station strength totals for selected States where military concentrations are adjacent to or straddle State lines.

Preliminary intercensal estimates for States for 1950 to 1960 are published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 229. Estimates of the components of population change, by States, for 1950 to 1960 are given in Nos. 227 and 247 of Series P-25. Provisional estimates for the total population of States for July 1, 1962, will be published shortly in Series P-25.

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4 "Accuracy of Postcensal Estimates of Population for States and Cities," by Jacob S. Siegel, Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and Benjamin Greenberg, American Sociological Review, Vol. 19, No. 4, August 1954; "Current Research on Population Estimates for States and Local Areas," (unpublished) by Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Jacob S. Siegel, and Benjamin Greenberg, paper read at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia, May 4, 1957; "Status of Research on Methods of Estimating State and Local Population," (unpublished) by Jacob S. Siegel, adaptation of a paper read at the 1960 annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Palo Alto, California, August 25, 1960; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 178.

5 The test results exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL AND CIVILIAN POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS: JULY 1, 1961 AND 1960

(Total population figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each population estimate has been independently rounded to the nearest thousand for States and Puerto Rico and to the nearest hundred for the other outlying areas from figures computed to the last digit; hence, the sums of parts shown may differ slightly from the totals shown. Amounts and percentages of change are based on unrounded figures)

Region, division, and State	Total population					Civilian population				
	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	April 1, 1960 (census)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1961		July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	April 1, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-), April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1961	
				Amount	Percent				Amount	Percent
United States	183,043,000	179,983,000	179,323,175	+3,720,000	+2.1	181,193,000	178,144,000	177,472,000	+3,722,000	+2.1
REGIONS:										
Northeastern	45,242,000	44,774,000	44,677,819	+564,000	+1.3	45,017,000	44,549,000	44,449,000	+569,000	+1.3
North Central	52,232,000	51,725,000	51,619,139	+613,000	+1.2	52,027,000	51,525,000	51,418,000	+608,000	+1.2
South	56,249,000	55,188,000	54,973,113	+1,276,000	+2.3	55,392,000	54,338,000	54,116,000	+1,275,000	+2.4
West	29,320,000	28,297,000	28,053,104	+1,267,000	+4.5	28,758,000	27,733,000	27,488,000	+1,269,000	+4.6
NORTHEAST:										
New England	10,552,000	10,510,000	10,509,367	+43,000	+0.4	10,441,000	10,405,000	10,399,000	+42,000	+0.4
Middle Atlantic	34,690,000	34,264,000	34,168,452	+521,000	+1.5	34,576,000	34,144,000	34,050,000	+527,000	+1.5
NORTH CENTRAL:										
East North Central	36,687,000	36,305,000	36,225,024	+462,000	+1.3	36,585,000	36,207,000	36,128,000	+457,000	+1.3
West North Central	15,545,000	15,420,000	15,394,115	+151,000	+1.0	15,441,000	15,318,000	15,290,000	+151,000	+1.0
SOUTH:										
South Atlantic	26,640,000	26,085,000	25,971,732	+668,000	+2.6	26,133,000	25,587,000	25,468,000	+665,000	+2.6
East South Central	12,205,000	12,073,000	12,050,126	+155,000	+1.3	12,089,000	11,958,000	11,935,000	+154,000	+1.3
West South Central	17,404,000	17,030,000	16,951,255	+453,000	+2.7	17,170,000	16,793,000	16,713,000	+456,000	+2.7
WEST:										
Mountain	7,253,000	6,931,000	6,855,060	+398,000	+5.8	7,155,000	6,834,000	6,756,000	+399,000	+5.9
Pacific	22,067,000	21,366,000	21,198,044	+869,000	+4.1	21,603,000	20,899,000	20,733,000	+871,000	+4.2
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	986,000	973,000	969,265	+17,000	+1.8	966,000	953,000	950,000	+16,000	+1.7
New Hampshire	620,000	610,000	606,921	+13,000	+2.1	613,000	603,000	600,000	+13,000	+2.1
Vermont	388,000	388,000	389,881	-2,000	-0.6	387,000	388,000	389,000	-2,000	-0.4
Massachusetts	5,139,000	5,144,000	5,148,578	-9,000	-0.2	5,090,000	5,100,000	5,103,000	-12,000	-0.2
Rhode Island	860,000	855,000	859,488	(1)	+0.1	838,000	836,000	836,000	+2,000	+0.3
Connecticut	2,559,000	2,539,000	2,535,234	+24,000	+0.9	2,546,000	2,526,000	2,522,000	+24,000	+1.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	17,178,000	16,861,000	16,782,304	+396,000	+2.4	17,134,000	16,811,000	16,736,000	+398,000	+2.4
New Jersey	6,155,000	6,081,000	6,066,782	+88,000	+1.5	6,106,000	6,031,000	6,014,000	+92,000	+1.5
Pennsylvania	11,356,000	11,322,000	11,319,366	+37,000	+0.3	11,337,000	11,302,000	11,300,000	+37,000	+0.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	9,931,000	9,748,000	9,706,397	+224,000	+2.3	9,911,000	9,729,000	9,687,000	+224,000	+2.3
Indiana	4,693,000	4,667,000	4,662,498	+31,000	+0.7	4,684,000	4,658,000	4,653,000	+31,000	+0.7
Illinois	10,090,000	10,078,000	10,081,158	+8,000	+0.1	10,042,000	10,031,000	10,033,000	+8,000	+0.1
Michigan	7,934,000	7,843,000	7,823,194	+111,000	+1.4	7,913,000	7,827,000	7,808,000	+105,000	+1.3
Wisconsin	4,040,000	3,969,000	3,951,777	+88,000	+2.2	4,035,000	3,963,000	3,946,000	+89,000	+2.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	3,448,000	3,420,000	3,413,864	+34,000	+1.0	3,443,000	3,415,000	3,409,000	+34,000	+1.0
Iowa	2,770,000	2,759,000	2,757,537	+12,000	+0.4	2,769,000	2,758,000	2,756,000	+13,000	+0.5
Missouri	4,325,000	4,321,000	4,319,813	+5,000	+0.1	4,293,000	4,286,000	4,286,000	+7,000	+0.2
North Dakota	638,000	633,000	632,446	+6,000	+0.9	630,000	628,000	627,000	+3,000	+0.5
South Dakota	707,000	686,000	680,514	+26,000	+3.8	702,000	680,000	675,000	+27,000	+4.0
Nebraska	1,462,000	1,421,000	1,411,330	+50,000	+3.6	1,445,000	1,405,000	1,396,000	+49,000	+3.5
Kansas	2,195,000	2,180,000	2,178,611	+17,000	+0.8	2,160,000	2,145,000	2,141,000	+19,000	+0.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	460,000	449,000	446,292	+14,000	+3.1	452,000	441,000	438,000	+14,000	+3.2
Maryland	3,146,000	3,108,000	3,100,689	+45,000	+1.5	3,089,000	3,051,000	3,045,000	+44,000	+1.4
District of Columbia	779,000	767,000	763,956	+15,000	+1.9	765,000	753,000	751,000	+14,000	+1.9
Virginia	4,100,000	3,985,000	3,966,949	+133,000	+3.4	3,957,000	3,854,000	3,831,000	+125,000	+3.3
West Virginia	1,805,000	1,849,000	1,860,421	-55,000	-3.0	1,804,000	1,848,000	1,860,000	-55,000	-3.0
North Carolina	4,657,000	4,571,000	4,556,155	+101,000	+2.2	4,578,000	4,494,000	4,475,000	+102,000	+2.3
South Carolina	2,415,000	2,393,000	2,382,594	+32,000	+1.4	2,362,000	2,332,000	2,326,000	+36,000	+1.5
Georgia	4,032,000	3,958,000	3,943,116	+89,000	+2.3	3,962,000	3,887,000	3,871,000	+92,000	+2.4
Florida	5,246,000	5,005,000	4,951,560	+294,000	+5.9	5,163,000	4,925,000	4,870,000	+293,000	+6.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	3,061,000	3,042,000	3,038,156	+23,000	+0.7	3,019,000	2,999,000	2,997,000	+23,000	+0.8
Tennessee	3,603,000	3,571,000	3,567,089	+36,000	+1.0	3,576,000	3,544,000	3,540,000	+37,000	+1.0
Alabama	3,324,000	3,276,000	3,266,740	+58,000	+1.8	3,302,000	3,253,000	3,243,000	+59,000	+1.8
Mississippi	2,217,000	2,184,000	2,178,141	+39,000	+1.8	2,192,000	2,161,000	2,155,000	+36,000	+1.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	1,803,000	1,789,000	1,786,272	+16,000	+0.9	1,794,000	1,779,000	1,777,000	+17,000	+0.9
Louisiana	3,279,000	3,259,000	3,257,022	+22,000	+0.7	3,260,000	3,237,000	3,235,000	+25,000	+0.8
Oklahoma	2,398,000	2,340,000	2,328,284	+70,000	+3.0	2,366,000	2,309,000	2,295,000	+71,000	+3.1
Texas	9,924,000	9,643,000	9,579,677	+345,000	+3.6	9,750,000	9,468,000	9,406,000	+343,000	+3.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	700,000	680,000	674,767	+25,000	+3.7	692,000	673,000	668,000	+24,000	+3.5
Idaho	685,000	671,000	667,191	+18,000	+2.7	680,000	666,000	662,000	+18,000	+2.7
Wyoming	354,000	335,000	330,066	+24,000	+7.3	351,000	332,000	327,000	+23,000	+7.1
Colorado	1,841,000	1,769,000	1,753,947	+87,000	+5.0	1,813,000	1,740,000	1,723,000	+90,000	+5.2
New Mexico	989,000	958,000	951,023	+38,000	+3.9	968,000	935,000	927,000	+40,000	+4.3
Arizona	1,428,000	1,326,000	1,302,161	+126,000	+9.7	1,408,000	1,307,000	1,283,000	+125,000	+9.8
Utah	939,000	901,000	890,627	+48,000	+5.4	935,000	897,000	887,000	+48,000	+5.4
Nevada	317,000	292,000	285,278	+32,000	+11.2	309,000	284,000	278,000	+31,000	+11.1
PACIFIC:										
Washington	2,948,000	2,868,000	2,853,214	+95,000	+3.3	2,888,000	2,812,000	2,793,000	+95,000	+3.4
Oregon	1,835,000	1,781,000	1,768,687	+67,000	+3.8	1,830,000	1,776,000	1,763,000	+67,000	+3.8
California	16,386,000	15,846,000	15,717,204	+669,000	+4.3	16,082,000	15,533,000	15,405,000	+677,000	+4.4
Alaska	236,000	229,000	226,167	+10,000	+4.4	204,000	195,000	193,000	+10,000	+5.4
Hawaii	661,000	642,000	632,772	+28,000	+4.5	600,000	583,000	579,000	+21,000	+3.7
OUTLYING AREAS:										
Puerto Rico	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,349,544	+59,000	+2.5	2,399,000	2,349,000	2,338,000	+60,000	+2.6
American Samoa	19,900	20,000	20,051	-100	-0.6	19,900	20,000	20,000	-100	-0.6
Canal Zone	43,200	42,300	42,122	+1,100	+2.5	35,000	34,600	34,500	+500	+1.4
Guam	64,600	66,400	67,044	-2,500	-3.7	56,700	57,000	57,100	-400	-0.7
Virgin Islands	35,300	32,400	32,099	+3,200	+9.9	33,900	32,300	32,000	+1,900	+6.0
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	78,200	76,500	75,545	+2,700	+3.5	77,900	75,800	75,100	+2,800	+3.7

[1] Gain of less than 500.