

Population Estimates

Series P-25, No. 272
September 20, 1963

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS: JULY 1, 1962

(This report presents revised estimates for July 1, 1960 to 1962, superseding those published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 258 and 259. 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)

From April 1960, the date of the last census, to mid-1962 the total resident population of the United States increased by 6.5 million to 185.8 million,¹ a net gain of 3.6 percent. The population of the Western States, however, on the average increased more than twice as rapidly than that of the Nation as a whole. Led by Nevada and Arizona, with increases of well over 10 percent, 10 of the 13 Western States grew more rapidly than the United States average during the 1960-62 period. In each of the three other regions--the South, Northeast, and North Central--considerably fewer than half the States exceeded the national average rate of growth.

A shift in the growth patterns for the States in the South and the North Central Regions appears to be taking place. The heavy out-migration from Southern States to the industrial North, typical of the migration pattern of the last two decades, has slowed considerably. Most Southern States now show annual growth rates higher than in the 1950's, with the largest changes in rates of growth indicated for Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Virginia. Meanwhile, the major industrial States of the North have generally experienced a slowdown in their rates of population growth since

1960, particularly in the Middle West, with Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan the most notable cases.

Migration statistics for the 1955-60 period now becoming available from the 1960 Census tend to substantiate this recent trend. By comparison with estimates for the full decade, the data suggest that migration from the South for the 1950-60 decade was highly concentrated in the first half of the decade. Similarly, in-migration to the East North Central and Middle Atlantic Divisions was heaviest in the first part of the decade. Some of these States had a net out-migration in the second half of the decade. This out-migration continued for the period after 1960.²

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

¹ On July 1, 1962, the total population of the United States including Armed Forces abroad was estimated at 186.6 million.

² U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, PC(2)-2B, "Mobility of States and State Economic Areas,"* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (to be published in 1963).

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233, 10 cents.
Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-27, and P-28, combined), \$4.50.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Luther H. Hodges, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Richard M. Scammon, *Director*



between the census and the estimate date, (3) subtracting an estimate of civilian deaths, (4) adding an estimate of net civilian migration, (5) subtracting 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.³ (3) The resulting rates are applied to the civilian noninstitutional population of all ages in each State in 1960 (adjusted by one-half the births, deaths, and net loss to Armed Forces 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

³ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1961 to 1962" (to be published in 1963) and the corresponding reports for earlier years.

the estimates of net migration is 1.28 for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1962, and 1.36 for April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1961. Comparable adjustment factors for the years of the 1950-60 decade are listed in Series P-25, No. 229. 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 include final reports on births and deaths for 1960 and 1961, classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births and deaths for 1962 classified on an occurrence basis. All provisional figures were adjusted to a residence basis. The data on births were corrected for underregistration using factors derived from 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. It was assumed that the percent completeness of birth registration in hospitals and out of hospitals remained unchanged since 1950. Registered births in hospitals and out of hospitals were corrected separately by these factors to allow for an expected improvement in registration due to the increased concentration of births in hospitals, where registration has been more complete.

In view of the availability of other types of data relating to population growth, estimates for the following areas were prepared by somewhat different procedures. For Kansas the estimates were obtained by interpolating and extrapolating the results of the Kansas State censuses, taken each year as of January 1, and adjusting the figures for difference in coverage of Armed Forces. The latest date for which data were available for use here was January 1962.

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 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 were 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 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 Census Bureau variation of the Bogue-Duncan "composite" method,⁴ 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 periods of under one year's duration. Consequently, the migration component used in preparing the estimate for July 1, 1960, 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, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Vital statistics for other outlying areas were obtained from the area governments. 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, Roman Catholic school systems throughout the country, and The Official Catholic Directory⁵ were the sources of the data on school enrollment used to develop estimates of net internal migration. Data on school enrollment for selected States were also obtained from the U.S. Office of Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Jewish Educational Committee of New York, and Lutheran school systems. The Alaska 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

⁴ 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. In the Census Bureau variation of the method, estimates for all age groups under 45 are prepared by Method II.

⁵ Published annually by P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, N.Y.

Transport Service provided statistics on passenger movement to and from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa.

LIMITATIONS 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 to annual net migration. 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 estimates shown here is essentially the same (with modifications in application) as that 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.⁶ Most recent tests indicate that population estimates of States for 1960 prepared by Method II differed on the average from

⁶ "Accuracy of Methods for Preparing Postcensal Population Estimates for States and Local Areas" (unpublished), by Meyer Zitter and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., paper read at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia, April 26, 1963; "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 meetings of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia, May 4, 1957; "Status of Research on Methods of Estimating State and Local Population," by Jacob S. Siegel, Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, pp. 172-179, Washington, D.C., 1960; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 178.

the 1960 Census counts by about 2 percent.⁷ The percentage difference between estimates and the census count varied considerably among the States, however. Three States had deviations of 5 percent

or more. For 28 States Method II estimates exceeded the census count, and for 20 they fell short of the count. A summary of the test results for 1950 and 1960 is shown in the following table.

SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS FROM CENSUS OF STATE ESTIMATES PREPARED BY VARIOUS METHODS: 1960 AND 1950

(Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia)

Summary measures	Method II (X1)	Vital rates (X2)	Composite method (X3)	Regression method (X4)	Average of selected methods		
					(X1, X2)	(X1, X4)	(X3, X4)
1960:							
Average deviation.....	2.00	2.37	2.07	2.75	1.58	1.49	1.84
Quadratic mean deviation.....	2.56	3.25	2.72	3.69	2.06	2.04	2.46
Deviations of 10 percent or more.....	1
Deviations of 5 percent or more.....	3	6	3	8	2	1	4
Positive deviations.....	28	24	31	20	26	25	27
1950:							
Average deviation.....	3.16	4.42	2.53	(1)	3.54	(1)	(1)
Quadratic mean deviation.....	3.99	5.58	3.15	(1)	4.42	(1)	(1)
Deviations of 10 percent or more.....	1	4	...	(1)	...	(1)	(1)
Deviations of 5 percent or more.....	8	19	3	(1)	15	(1)	(1)
Positive deviations.....	25	22	25	(1)	25	(1)	(1)

¹ Not available.

Source: Meyer Zitter and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., "Accuracy of Methods of Preparing Postcensal Population Estimates for States and Local Areas," op. cit.

The average error of 2 percent in the State estimates applies to a 10-year time period. It is likely that over a short time period--such as that between April 1960 and July 1962--the average error of the estimates is substantially smaller. On the other hand, even for short time periods, large fluctuations in the migration component occur. Deficiencies in the basic data or irregularities in the underlying relationship of migration of the total population to the migration of the school-age population can have an appreciable impact on the results.⁸

⁷ The test results exclude Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

⁸ The latest tests described in the report by Zitter and Shryock (footnote 6) indicate that lower average errors are achieved when Method II is averaged with the results of other independent procedures. The lowest average error, 1.5 percent, was obtained by averaging the results of component Method II with a "regression" method. The latter procedure is based on a regression equation in which a number of independent variables, such as births, deaths, school enrollment, number of individual income tax returns filed, number of automobile registrations, are correlated against an independent variable (population). Experimentation is now being conducted to determine the feasibility of developing regression-based post-censal estimates for States on a regular basis for use in conjunction with Method II in the official series of State estimates. Until such experimentation is completed and experience is gained in the use of regression techniques, the test results justify the use of component Method II as the main procedure for developing the annual State estimates series.

CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER PUBLICATIONS AND RELATION TO OTHER DATA SERIES

This report presents State estimates for July 1, 1962, which supersede the provisional State series published in P-25, No. 259. In the latter report, net civilian migration was extrapolated for one year on the basis of migration experience for a period prior to July 1, 1961. In addition, the figures here represent a reworking of the Method II estimates for States for 1961 and 1960. An earlier series of Method II estimates for these dates was published in Series P-25, No. 258.

For some of the States, the revision of the estimate series for 1961 and 1960 was necessitated by an extensive modification of the school enrollment series used in compiling net civilian migration for the period since April 1, 1960. The major modification was a shift from cumulative, year-end enrollment data to fall membership for the public school series in eight States: Alaska, Delaware, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Further minor modifications were made for a number of other States in an effort to broaden the coverage of the private school enrollment series. This type of adjustment was made for California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Virginia. A few other States were affected by changes made in their enrollment series for other causes.

In the next year there will be an extensive effort made (through the United States Office of

Education) to convert all public school enrollment series to a fall membership basis (17 States are now on this basis) for consistency in coverage. This change will inevitably result in further revisions in the postcensal estimates for States for the 1960's.

This shift to a fall enrollment series in the preparation of State estimates is expected to accomplish at least two purposes. First, in most cases, it permits the substitution of a better enrollment series, free of duplicate enrollments and the effects of registering cumulative entries for the school year without the compensating registering of withdrawals. Second, the use of a fall series should permit earlier publication of current estimates for States. Tabulations of fall membership for States in 1962, for example, became available for use well before the corresponding cumulative statistics for the previous school year in many cases. In general, fall enrollment data can be expected to reflect out-migration with a shorter time lag than cumulative enrollment series.

Estimates of the civilian population for April 1, 1960, contained in this report supersede corresponding estimates in Series P-25 in reports published prior to No. 258. 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, 1963, will be published shortly in Series P-25. Revised intercensal estimates for States for 1950 to 1960 incorporating interstate migration data for the 1955-60 period from the 1960 Census of Population are also planned for publication by mid-1964.

Table 1.—ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS, JULY 1, 1962,
AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each 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 sum of parts shown may differ slightly from the totals shown. Percentages are based on unrounded figures)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1962	April 1, 1960 (census)	Net change		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net total migration	
							Number	Percent
United States.....	185,822,000	179,323,175	+6,498,000	+3.6	9,634,000	3,830,000	+694,000	+0.4
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	45,914,000	44,677,819	+1,236,000	+2.8	2,188,000	1,059,000	+108,000	+0.2
North Central.....	52,415,000	51,619,139	+796,000	+1.5	2,785,000	1,124,000	-865,000	-1.7
South.....	57,299,000	54,973,113	+2,326,000	+4.2	3,081,000	1,109,000	+354,000	+0.6
West.....	30,194,000	28,053,104	+2,141,000	+7.6	1,581,000	539,000	+1,098,000	+3.9
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	10,677,000	10,509,367	+168,000	+1.6	535,000	249,000	-118,000	-1.1
Middle Atlantic.....	35,237,000	34,168,452	+1,069,000	+3.1	1,653,000	810,000	+226,000	+0.7
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	36,847,000	36,225,024	+622,000	+1.7	1,960,000	779,000	-559,000	-1.5
West North Central.....	15,567,000	15,394,115	+173,000	+1.1	825,000	345,000	-306,000	-2.0
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	27,203,000	25,971,732	+1,231,000	+4.7	1,438,000	524,000	+317,000	+1.2
East South Central.....	12,314,000	12,050,126	+264,000	+2.2	663,000	255,000	-146,000	-1.2
West South Central.....	17,782,000	16,951,255	+831,000	+4.9	978,000	329,000	+183,000	+1.1
WEST:								
Mountain.....	7,413,000	6,855,060	+558,000	+8.1	434,000	124,000	+249,000	+3.6
Pacific.....	22,780,000	21,198,044	+1,582,000	+7.5	1,148,000	414,000	+849,000	+4.0
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	976,000	969,265	+6,000	+0.9	53,000	24,000	-21,000	-2.1
New Hampshire.....	622,000	606,921	+15,000	+2.4	31,000	15,000	-2,000	-0.3
Vermont.....	387,000	389,881	-3,000	-0.8	21,000	10,000	-15,000	-3.7
Massachusetts.....	5,188,000	5,146,278	+40,000	+0.8	261,000	127,000	-95,000	-1.8
Rhode Island.....	876,000	859,488	+18,000	+2.1	41,000	20,000	-3,000	-0.3
Connecticut.....	2,625,000	2,535,234	+90,000	+3.5	128,000	54,000	+16,000	+0.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17,498,000	16,782,304	+716,000	+4.3	812,000	402,000	+306,000	+1.8
New Jersey.....	6,397,000	6,066,782	+291,000	+4.8	303,000	136,000	+124,000	+2.0
Pennsylvania.....	11,382,000	11,319,366	+63,000	+0.6	538,000	271,000	-204,000	-1.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,038,000	9,706,397	+332,000	+3.4	516,000	210,000	+25,000	+0.3
Indiana.....	4,663,000	4,662,498	+1,000	(¹)	253,000	101,000	-151,000	-3.2
Illinois.....	10,098,000	10,081,158	+17,000	+0.2	534,000	231,000	-287,000	-2.8
Michigan.....	8,029,000	7,823,194	+205,000	+2.6	435,000	153,000	-77,000	-1.0
Wisconsin.....	4,019,000	3,951,777	+68,000	+1.7	221,000	85,000	-69,000	-1.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,461,000	3,413,864	+48,000	+1.4	195,000	70,000	-78,000	-2.3
Iowa.....	2,774,000	2,737,537	+36,000	+0.6	143,000	63,000	-63,000	-2.3
Missouri.....	4,316,000	4,319,813	-4,000	-0.1	219,000	107,000	-116,000	-2.7
North Dakota.....	633,000	632,446	+1,000	+0.2	37,000	12,000	-24,000	-3.8
South Dakota.....	721,000	680,514	+41,000	+6.0	40,000	14,000	+15,000	+2.2
Nebraska.....	1,446,000	1,411,390	+35,000	+2.5	77,000	31,000	-11,000	-0.8
Kansas.....	2,215,000	2,178,611	+37,000	+1.7	113,000	47,000	-29,000	-1.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	467,000	446,292	+20,000	+4.6	26,000	9,000	+3,000	+0.7
Maryland.....	3,233,000	3,100,689	+132,000	+4.3	173,000	62,000	+21,000	+0.7
District of Columbia.....	789,000	763,956	+25,000	+3.3	46,000	20,000	-1,000	-0.1
Virginia.....	4,248,000	3,966,949	+281,000	+7.1	218,000	77,000	+140,000	+3.5
West Virginia.....	1,796,000	1,860,421	-64,000	-3.5	89,000	41,000	-112,000	-6.0
North Carolina.....	4,704,000	4,556,155	+148,000	+3.3	254,000	84,000	-21,000	-0.5
South Carolina.....	2,448,000	2,302,594	+145,000	+2.7	142,000	45,000	-31,000	-1.3
Georgia.....	4,083,000	3,943,116	+140,000	+3.6	230,000	77,000	-13,000	-0.3
Florida.....	5,434,000	4,951,560	+483,000	+9.8	261,000	110,000	+332,000	+6.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,084,000	3,038,156	+46,000	+1.5	163,000	67,000	-51,000	-1.7
Tennessee.....	3,652,000	3,567,089	+85,000	+2.4	184,000	74,000	-25,000	-0.7
Alabama.....	3,317,000	3,266,740	+50,000	+1.5	183,000	67,000	-66,000	-2.0
Mississippi.....	2,261,000	2,178,141	+83,000	+3.8	134,000	48,000	-4,000	-0.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1,842,000	1,786,272	+56,000	+3.1	99,000	40,000	-3,000	-0.2
Louisiana.....	3,371,000	3,257,022	+114,000	+3.5	202,000	65,000	-23,000	-0.7
Oklahoma.....	2,448,000	2,328,284	+119,000	+5.1	117,000	52,000	+54,000	+2.3
Texas.....	10,122,000	9,579,677	+542,000	+5.7	560,000	173,000	+154,000	+1.6
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	697,000	674,767	+22,000	+3.3	39,000	14,000	-3,000	-0.4
Idaho.....	700,000	667,191	+33,000	+4.9	39,000	12,000	+6,000	+0.9
Wyoming.....	332,000	330,066	+2,000	+0.7	19,000	6,000	-11,000	-3.3
Colorado.....	1,893,000	1,753,947	+139,000	+8.0	101,000	34,000	+73,000	+4.1
New Mexico.....	997,000	951,023	+46,000	+4.8	71,000	14,000	-11,000	-1.1
Arizona.....	1,486,000	1,302,161	+184,000	+14.1	86,000	24,000	+121,000	+9.3
Utah.....	958,000	890,627	+67,000	+7.5	60,000	14,000	+21,000	+2.3
Nevada.....	350,000	285,278	+65,000	+22.7	18,000	6,000	+53,000	+18.4
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,010,000	2,853,214	+156,000	+5.5	150,000	60,000	+67,000	+2.3
Oregon.....	1,807,000	1,768,687	+38,000	+2.1	87,000	38,000	-11,000	-0.6
California.....	17,029,000	15,717,204	+1,311,000	+8.3	854,000	306,000	+763,000	+4.9
Alaska.....	242,000	226,167	+16,000	+7.1	18,000	3,000	+1,000	+0.4
Hawaii.....	693,000	632,772	+61,000	+9.6	40,000	8,000	+29,000	+4.6
OUTLYING AREAS:								
Puerto Rico.....	2,460,000	2,349,544	+111,000	+4.7	173,000	37,000	-26,000	-1.1
American Samoa.....	21,100	20,051	+1,000	+5.1	1,900	200	-600	-3.2
Canal Zone.....	44,800	42,122	+2,670	+6.4	1,700	300	+1,200	+3.0
Guam.....	66,400	67,044	-600	-1.0	5,500	600	-5,600	-8.3
Virgin Islands.....	34,900	32,099	+2,800	+8.8	2,700	700	+800	+2.5
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	81,400	75,545	+5,800	+7.7	6,300	1,000	+400	+0.6

¹ Less than 0.05.

Table 2.—ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS, JULY 1, 1962,
AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Figures exclude persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each 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 sum of parts shown may differ slightly from the totals shown. Percentages are based on unrounded figures)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1962	April 1, 1960	Net change		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net civilian migration	Net loss to Armed Forces
United States.....	183,736,000	177,472,000	+6,264,000	+3.5	9,634,000	3,823,000	+779,000	+326,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	45,661,000	44,449,000	+1,213,000	+2.7	2,188,000	1,097,000	+154,000	+71,000
North Central.....	52,188,000	51,418,000	+770,000	+1.5	2,785,000	1,123,000	-798,000	+94,000
South.....	56,311,000	54,116,000	+2,194,000	+4.1	3,081,000	1,106,000	+334,000	+115,000
West.....	29,575,000	27,488,000	+2,087,000	+7.6	1,581,000	597,000	+1,089,000	+46,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	10,555,000	10,399,000	+156,000	+1.5	535,000	249,000	-113,000	+17,000
Middle Atlantic.....	35,106,000	34,050,000	+1,057,000	+3.1	1,653,000	809,000	+267,000	+54,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	36,737,000	36,128,000	+609,000	+1.7	1,960,000	778,000	-507,000	+67,000
West North Central.....	15,452,000	15,290,000	+161,000	+1.1	825,000	345,000	-291,000	+27,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	26,637,000	25,468,000	+1,169,000	+4.6	1,438,000	523,000	+306,000	+53,000
East South Central.....	12,182,000	11,935,000	+247,000	+2.1	665,000	255,000	-136,000	+26,000
West South Central.....	17,491,000	16,713,000	+778,000	+4.7	978,000	328,000	+164,000	+35,000
WEST:								
Mountain.....	7,301,000	6,756,000	+545,000	+8.1	434,000	124,000	+248,000	+13,000
Pacific.....	22,274,000	20,733,000	+1,542,000	+7.4	1,148,000	413,000	+841,000	+34,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	957,000	950,000	+7,000	+0.7	53,000	24,000	-20,000	+2,000
New Hampshire.....	613,000	600,000	+13,000	+2.2	31,000	15,000	-2,000	(1)
Vermont.....	386,000	389,000	-3,000	-0.6	21,000	10,000	-13,000	+1,000
Massachusetts.....	5,137,000	5,103,000	+34,000	+0.7	261,000	126,000	-93,000	+8,000
Rhode Island.....	849,000	836,000	+13,000	+1.6	41,000	20,000	-7,000	+1,000
Connecticut.....	2,613,000	2,522,000	+91,000	+3.6	123,000	54,000	+22,000	+5,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17,440,000	16,736,000	+705,000	+4.2	812,000	402,000	+311,000	+17,000
New Jersey.....	6,303,000	6,014,000	+289,000	+4.8	303,000	136,000	+131,000	+8,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,363,000	11,300,000	+63,000	+0.6	598,000	271,000	-175,000	+29,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,017,000	9,687,000	+329,000	+3.4	516,000	209,000	+43,000	+21,000
Indiana.....	4,652,000	4,653,000	-2,000	(2)	253,000	101,000	-145,000	+9,000
Illinois.....	10,048,000	10,033,000	+15,000	+0.1	534,000	230,000	-274,000	+16,000
Michigan.....	8,006,000	7,808,000	+198,000	+2.5	435,000	152,000	-68,000	+17,000
Wisconsin.....	4,015,000	3,946,000	+68,000	+1.7	221,000	85,000	-64,000	+5,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,455,000	3,409,000	+47,000	+1.4	195,000	70,000	-70,000	+8,000
Iowa.....	2,772,000	2,756,000	+16,000	+0.6	142,000	63,000	-61,000	+3,000
Missouri.....	4,281,000	4,286,000	-5,000	-0.1	219,000	107,000	-111,000	+6,000
North Dakota.....	624,000	627,000	-4,000	-0.6	37,000	12,000	-27,000	+2,000
South Dakota.....	716,000	675,000	+41,000	+6.1	49,000	14,000	+16,000	+1,000
Nebraska.....	1,428,000	1,396,000	+32,000	+2.3	77,000	31,000	-13,000	+2,000
Kansas.....	2,175,000	2,141,000	+34,000	+1.6	113,000	47,000	-25,000	+6,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	459,000	438,000	+20,000	+4.6	26,000	9,000	+4,000	+1,000
Maryland.....	3,168,000	3,045,000	+124,000	+4.1	173,000	62,000	+20,000	+8,000
District of Columbia.....	775,000	751,000	+24,000	+3.2	46,000	20,000	(1)	+2,000
Virginia.....	4,095,000	3,831,000	+264,000	+6.9	218,000	76,000	+128,000	+5,000
West Virginia.....	1,796,000	1,860,000	-64,000	-3.5	89,000	41,000	-109,000	+3,000
North Carolina.....	4,610,000	4,475,000	+135,000	+3.0	254,000	84,000	-28,000	+7,000
South Carolina.....	2,392,000	2,326,000	+66,000	+2.8	142,000	45,000	-26,000	+5,000
Georgia.....	3,994,000	3,871,000	+124,000	+3.2	230,000	76,000	-22,000	+7,000
Florida.....	5,348,000	4,870,000	+477,000	+9.8	261,000	109,000	+340,000	+15,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,036,000	2,997,000	+39,000	+1.3	163,000	66,000	-50,000	+7,000
Tennessee.....	3,623,000	3,540,000	+84,000	+2.4	184,000	74,000	-18,000	+9,000
Alabama.....	3,292,000	3,243,000	+49,000	+1.5	183,000	67,000	-59,000	+9,000
Mississippi.....	2,231,000	2,155,000	+76,000	+3.5	134,000	48,000	-9,000	+2,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1,822,000	1,777,000	+45,000	+2.5	99,000	40,000	-10,000	+4,000
Louisiana.....	3,329,000	3,235,000	+94,000	+2.9	202,000	65,000	-36,000	+7,000
Oklahoma.....	2,411,000	2,295,000	+116,000	+5.0	117,000	52,000	+57,000	+6,000
Texas.....	9,929,000	9,406,000	+523,000	+5.6	560,000	172,000	+153,000	+18,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	688,000	668,000	+20,000	+3.1	39,000	14,000	-3,000	+1,000
Idaho.....	694,000	662,000	+32,000	+4.8	39,000	12,000	+6,000	+1,000
Wyoming.....	329,000	327,000	+1,000	+0.4	19,000	6,000	-12,000	(1)
Colorado.....	1,854,000	1,723,000	+131,000	+7.6	101,000	34,000	+67,000	+3,000
New Mexico.....	974,000	927,000	+47,000	+5.1	71,000	14,000	-7,000	+2,000
Arizona.....	1,466,000	1,283,000	+183,000	+14.3	86,000	23,000	+124,000	+4,000
Utah.....	954,000	887,000	+67,000	+7.5	60,000	14,000	+21,000	+1,000
Nevada.....	342,000	278,000	+64,000	+22.9	18,000	6,000	+52,000	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	2,936,000	2,793,000	+144,000	+5.1	150,000	60,000	+61,000	+7,000
Oregon.....	1,801,000	1,763,000	+39,000	+2.2	87,000	36,000	-6,000	+4,000
California.....	16,713,000	15,405,000	+1,308,000	+8.5	854,000	305,000	+781,000	+22,000
Alaska.....	209,000	193,000	+15,000	+7.9	18,000	3,000	+1,000	+1,000
Hawaii.....	615,000	579,000	+36,000	+6.2	40,000	8,000	+4,000	(1)
OUTLYING AREAS:								
Puerto Rico.....	2,450,000	2,358,000	+112,000	+4.8	173,000	37,000	-27,000	-3,000
American Samoa.....	21,000	20,000	+900	+4.6	1,900	200	-700	...
Canal Zone.....	36,300	34,500	+1,800	+5.3	1,700	300	+400	...
Guam.....	58,600	57,100	+1,500	+2.6	5,500	600	-3,400	...
Virgin Islands.....	34,600	32,000	+2,600	+8.2	2,700	700	+600	...
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	81,000	75,100	+5,800	+7.8	6,300	1,000	+500	...

¹ Less than 500.

² Less than 0.05.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS:
JULY 1, 1960 TO 1962

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Civilian resident population excludes them. Each 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 sum of parts shown may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Region, division, and State	Total resident population			Civilian resident population		
	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960
United States.....	183,822,000	183,043,000	179,983,000	183,736,000	181,193,000	178,144,000
REGIONS:						
Northeast.....	45,914,000	45,286,000	44,780,000	45,661,000	45,062,000	44,555,000
North Central.....	52,415,000	52,206,000	51,718,000	52,188,000	52,001,000	51,517,000
South.....	57,299,000	56,280,000	55,196,000	56,311,000	55,423,000	54,346,000
West.....	30,194,000	29,270,000	28,290,000	29,575,000	28,708,000	27,726,000
NORTHEAST:						
New England.....	10,677,000	10,528,000	10,504,000	10,555,000	10,417,000	10,399,000
Middle Atlantic.....	35,237,000	34,758,000	34,276,000	35,106,000	34,645,000	34,155,000
NORTH CENTRAL:						
East North Central.....	36,847,000	36,672,000	36,300,000	36,737,000	36,570,000	36,202,000
West North Central.....	15,567,000	15,535,000	15,417,000	15,452,000	15,431,000	15,315,000
SOUTH:						
South Atlantic.....	27,203,000	26,644,000	26,087,000	26,637,000	26,137,000	25,588,000
East South Central.....	12,314,000	12,209,000	12,074,000	12,182,000	12,093,000	11,959,000
West South Central.....	17,782,000	17,427,000	17,036,000	17,491,000	17,192,000	16,799,000
WEST:						
Mountain.....	7,413,000	7,234,000	6,927,000	7,301,000	7,136,000	6,830,000
Pacific.....	22,780,000	22,036,000	21,363,000	22,274,000	21,573,000	20,896,000
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	978,000	987,000	973,000	957,000	967,000	953,000
New Hampshire.....	622,000	608,000	607,000	613,000	601,000	600,000
New Jersey.....	387,000	387,000	389,000	386,000	387,000	388,000
Vermont.....	5,188,000	5,128,000	5,142,000	5,137,000	5,079,000	5,097,000
Massachusetts.....	878,000	858,000	855,000	849,000	836,000	835,000
Rhode Island.....	2,625,000	2,560,000	2,539,000	2,613,000	2,548,000	2,526,000
Connecticut.....						
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	17,498,000	17,191,000	16,863,000	17,440,000	17,146,000	16,813,000
New Jersey.....	6,357,000	6,201,000	6,090,000	6,305,000	6,152,000	6,039,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,382,000	11,366,000	11,323,000	11,363,000	11,347,000	11,303,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	10,038,000	9,904,000	9,743,000	10,017,000	9,884,000	9,723,000
Indiana.....	4,663,000	4,696,000	4,667,000	4,652,000	4,688,000	4,658,000
Illinois.....	10,098,000	10,086,000	10,077,000	10,048,000	10,030,000	10,030,000
Michigan.....	8,029,000	7,993,000	7,854,000	8,006,000	7,972,000	7,838,000
Wisconsin.....	4,019,000	3,992,000	3,959,000	4,015,000	3,987,000	3,954,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3,461,000	3,451,000	3,421,000	3,455,000	3,446,000	3,416,000
Iowa.....	2,774,000	2,783,000	2,762,000	2,772,000	2,782,000	2,761,000
Missouri.....	4,316,000	4,332,000	4,322,000	4,281,000	4,299,000	4,287,000
North Dakota.....	633,000	642,000	634,000	624,000	634,000	629,000
South Dakota.....	721,000	699,000	684,000	716,000	694,000	679,000
Nebraska.....	1,446,000	1,433,000	1,415,000	1,428,000	1,416,000	1,399,000
Kansas.....	2,215,000	2,195,000	2,180,000	2,175,000	2,160,000	2,145,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	467,000	458,000	449,000	459,000	451,000	441,000
Maryland.....	3,233,000	3,147,000	3,108,000	3,168,000	3,090,000	3,052,000
District of Columbia.....	789,000	781,000	767,000	775,000	768,000	754,000
Virginia.....	4,248,000	4,114,000	3,988,000	4,095,000	3,971,000	3,857,000
West Virginia.....	1,796,000	1,809,000	1,850,000	1,796,000	1,809,000	1,849,000
North Carolina.....	4,704,000	4,659,000	4,572,000	4,610,000	4,579,000	4,494,000
South Carolina.....	2,448,000	2,415,000	2,392,000	2,392,000	2,363,000	2,332,000
Georgia.....	4,083,000	4,019,000	3,956,000	3,994,000	3,949,000	3,885,000
Florida.....	5,434,000	5,241,000	5,004,000	5,348,000	5,158,000	4,924,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3,084,000	3,062,000	3,042,000	3,036,000	3,021,000	3,000,000
Tennessee.....	3,652,000	3,604,000	3,572,000	3,623,000	3,577,000	3,545,000
Alabama.....	3,317,000	3,326,000	3,276,000	3,292,000	3,303,000	3,253,000
Mississippi.....	2,261,000	2,218,000	2,184,000	2,231,000	2,192,000	2,161,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,842,000	1,804,000	1,789,000	1,822,000	1,795,000	1,780,000
Louisiana.....	3,371,000	3,310,000	3,265,000	3,329,000	3,291,000	3,243,000
Oklahoma.....	2,448,000	2,394,000	2,339,000	2,411,000	2,362,000	2,308,000
Texas.....	10,122,000	9,919,000	9,643,000	9,929,000	9,744,000	9,469,000
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	697,000	699,000	680,000	688,000	691,000	673,000
Idaho.....	700,000	686,000	671,000	694,000	680,000	666,000
Wyoming.....	332,000	339,000	332,000	329,000	335,000	329,000
Colorado.....	1,893,000	1,841,000	1,769,000	1,854,000	1,813,000	1,740,000
New Mexico.....	997,000	986,000	958,000	974,000	965,000	934,000
Arizona.....	1,486,000	1,426,000	1,325,000	1,466,000	1,407,000	1,307,000
Utah.....	958,000	940,000	901,000	954,000	936,000	897,000
Nevada.....	350,000	317,000	291,000	342,000	308,000	284,000
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3,010,000	2,950,000	2,868,000	2,936,000	2,889,000	2,812,000
Oregon.....	1,807,000	1,777,000	1,770,000	1,801,000	1,771,000	1,764,000
California.....	17,029,000	16,414,000	15,855,000	16,713,000	16,110,000	15,542,000
Alaska.....	242,000	235,000	228,000	209,000	203,000	195,000
Hawaii.....	693,000	660,000	642,000	615,000	599,000	583,000
OUTLYING AREAS:						
Puerto Rico.....	2,460,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,450,000	2,399,000	2,349,000
American Samoa.....	21,100	19,900	20,000	21,000	19,900	20,600
Canal Zone.....	44,800	43,200	42,300	36,300	35,000	34,600
Guam.....	66,400	64,600	66,400	58,600	56,700	57,000
Virgin Islands.....	34,900	34,300	32,200	34,600	32,900	32,100
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	81,400	78,200	76,500	81,000	77,900	75,800

Table 4.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE IN THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND SELECTED OUTLYING AREAS: 1960 TO 1962 AND 1950 TO 1960

(Figures are expressed as percentages and are based on the formula for continuous compounding, $P_1 = P_0 e^{rt}$, obtained by use of the function e^x . Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Region, division, and State	1960 to 1962	1950 to 1960	Region, division, and State	1960 to 1962	1950 to 1960
United States.....	1.6	1.7	SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
REGIONS:			Delaware.....	2.0	3.4
Northeast.....	1.2	1.2	Maryland.....	1.9	2.8
North Central.....	0.7	1.5	District of Columbia.....	1.4	-0.5
South.....	1.8	1.5	Virginia.....	3.0	1.8
West.....	3.3	3.3	West Virginia.....	-1.6	-0.7
NORTHEAST:			North Carolina.....	1.4	1.2
New England.....	0.7	1.2	South Carolina.....	1.2	1.2
Middle Atlantic.....	1.4	1.2	Georgia.....	1.6	1.4
NORTH CENTRAL:			Florida.....	4.2	5.8
East North Central.....	0.8	1.8	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:		
West North Central.....	0.5	0.9	Kentucky.....	0.7	0.3
SOUTH:			Tennessee.....	1.1	0.8
South Atlantic.....	2.0	2.0	Alabama.....	0.7	0.6
East South Central.....	1.0	0.5	Mississippi.....	1.7	(1)
West South Central.....	2.1	1.5	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:		
WEST:			Arkansas.....	1.4	-0.7
Mountain.....	3.5	3.0	Louisiana.....	1.5	1.9
Pacific.....	3.2	3.4	Oklahoma.....	2.2	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:			Texas.....	2.5	2.2
Maine.....	0.4	0.6	MOUNTAIN:		
New Hampshire.....	1.1	1.3	Montana.....	1.4	1.3
Vermont.....	-0.4	0.3	Idaho.....	2.1	1.2
Massachusetts.....	0.4	0.9	Wyoming.....	0.3	1.3
Rhode Island.....	0.9	0.8	Colorado.....	3.4	2.8
Connecticut.....	1.5	2.3	New Mexico.....	2.1	3.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			Arizona.....	5.9	5.5
New York.....	1.9	1.2	Utah.....	3.2	2.6
New Jersey.....	2.1	2.3	Nevada.....	9.1	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	0.3	0.8	PACIFIC:		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			Washington.....	2.4	1.8
Ohio.....	1.5	2.0	Oregon.....	0.9	1.5
Indiana.....	(1)	1.7	California.....	3.5	4.0
Illinois.....	0.1	1.5	Alaska.....	3.0	5.6
Michigan.....	1.1	2.1	Hawaii.....	4.1	2.4
Wisconsin.....	0.8	1.4	OUTLYING AREAS:		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			Puerto Rico.....	2.0	0.6
Minnesota.....	0.6	1.4	American Samoa.....	2.2	0.6
Iowa.....	0.3	0.5	Canal Zone.....	2.8	-2.3
Missouri.....	(1)	0.9	Guam.....	-0.4	1.2
North Dakota.....	0.1	0.2	Virgin Islands.....	3.8	1.9
South Dakota.....	2.6	0.4	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	3.3	2.9
Nebraska.....	1.1	0.6			
Kansas.....	0.8	1.3			

¹ Less than 0.05.