CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Estimates

Series P-25, No. 289
August 31, 1964

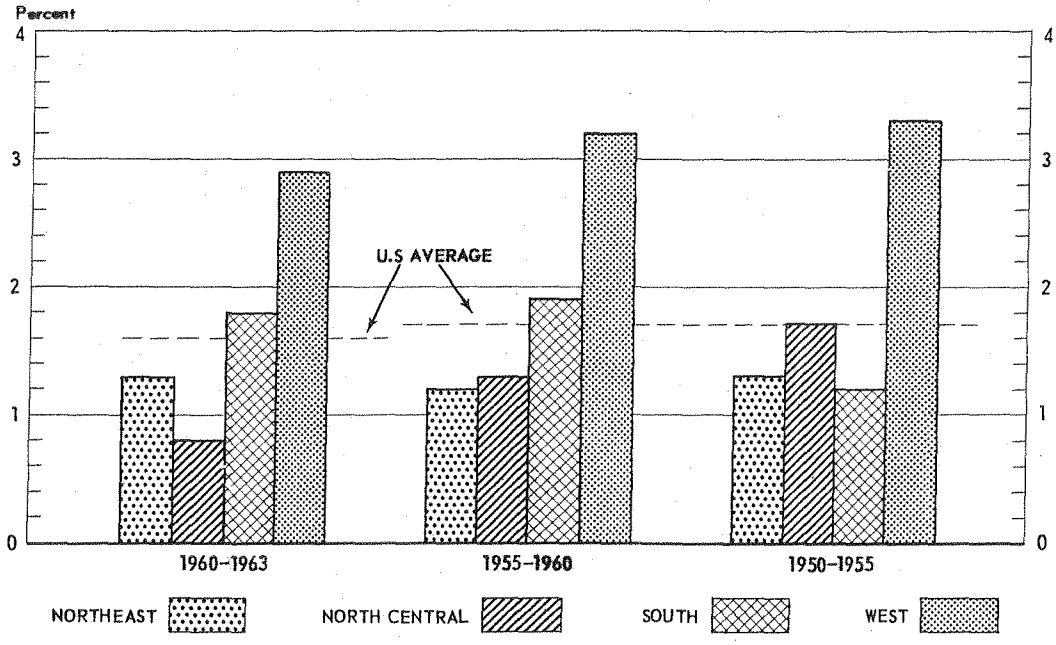
ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1963
With Preliminary Estimates for July 1, 1964

(This report presents revised estimates for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for July 1, 1960 to 1963, superseding those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 272 and 273)

The Western States have grown much more rapidly than the Nation as a whole since 1960, the Southern States slightly more rapidly than the United States, and the Northern States more slowly (figure 1). This pattern of growth among the states is consistent with that of the last half of the 1950 decade. For the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963, the population of the United States increased by 9.3 million to 188.6 million, a net increase of 5.2 percent. The average annual rate of growth for the Nation as a whole during this period was 1.6 percent, slightly lower than the average rate of growth for the 1950-60 period. Some 18 States were estimated to be growing more rapidly than the national average, with the remaining States having slower than average rates of growth.

Notable shifts in growth since the 1950 decade have taken place in the East North Cen-

Figure 1--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, BY REGIONS: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1963



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

tral States, where a distinct slowing down is evident, and in the Southern States, where most are experiencing faster growth than they did in the 1950's. The evidence clearly suggests that the pace of net migration from the South is considerably slower than in the last decade, and that the northern industrial areas, except perhaps those along the eastern seaboard, are not attracting in-migrants as they were in the 1950's.

Three of the four States with population increases of 10 percent or more are located in the West, with only Florida keeping pace with this rapidly growing region (figure 2). The Western States as a whole increased by nearly 10 percent, almost twice as rapidly as the United States. Nevada has experienced very rapid growth since 1960 and is easily the fastest growing State in the United States, with Arizona ranking second.

Aside from the West, the largest bloc of rapidly growing States lies along the eastern seaboard between Connecticut and Virginia. This bloc includes the greater part of megalopolis, the metropolitan belt extending from Boston to Washington, D.C.

Growth rates of the 1950's appear to be converging during the current decade. Of the 20 states that grew faster than the U.S. average during the 1950's, all but 6 are estimated to be growing less rapidly in the current decade than they did in the last one (table 4). Of the 30 states and the District of Columbia that grew more slowly than the United States did in the 1950's, 17 now have faster rates of growth than they did in the 1950's.

METHODOLOGY

With this report, the Bureau of the Census is initiating an important change in the procedure used over the past two decades for developing the estimates of State population. The new procedure and reasons for the change are described in this section and in the section on "Limitations."

In developing the estimates of population shown here, except as noted, an average of the results of two procedures was used. Both of these methods use available current data series to estimate the population growth or decline since 1960. The methods used were: (a) The Census Bureau's Component Method II, which employs vital statistics to measure natural increase and uses school enrollment (or school census data) as a basis for estimating net migration; and (b) the Regression Method,[1] whereby a multiple regression equation is used to relate changes in a number of different data series to changes in population distribution. The series of data used here are births, deaths, elementary school enrollment, number of Federal individual income tax returns filed, passenger automobile registrations, and employees on nonagricultural payrolls.

The Component Method.--The "Component" 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 an estimate of net civilian migration, (5) subtracting an estimate of the net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces (inductions into the Armed Forces minus separations), 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 taking the difference between (1) the number of persons serving in the Armed Forces on the estimate date who reported the State as their preservice residence, and (2) the number serving in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1960, who reported the State as their preservice residence. To this was added an allowance for former residents of the State who died during this period while serving in the Armed Forces.

Estimates of net civilian migration by Component Method II are derived for each State 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)

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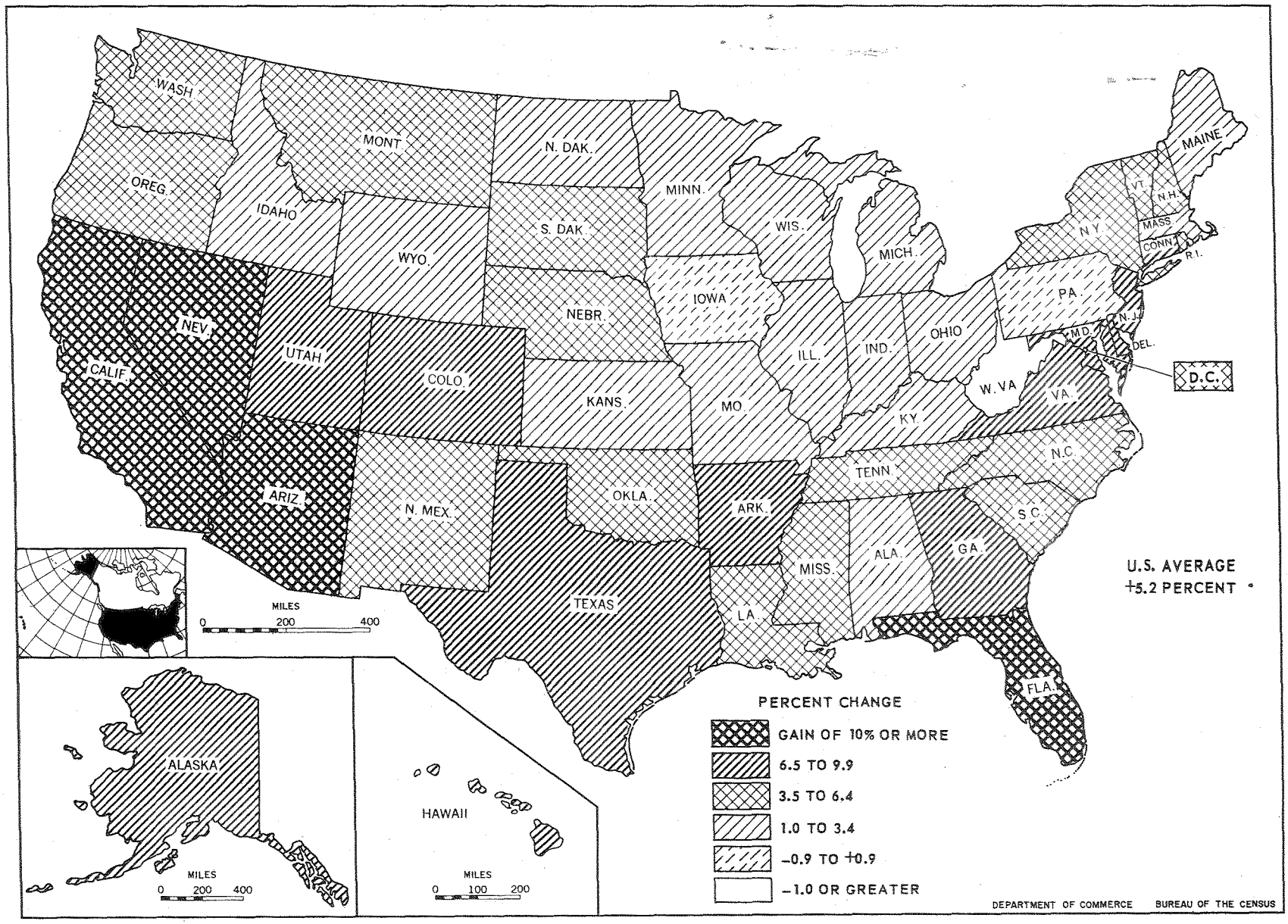
[1] This is essentially the same method as the Ratio-Correlation Method described by Goldberg, Schmitt, and others. See, David Goldberg, Allen Feldt, and J. William Smit, "Estimates of Population Change in Michigan: 1950-1960," in Michigan Population Studies No. 1, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1960; and Robert C. Schmitt and Albert H. Crosetti, "Accuracy of Ratio-Correlation Method For Estimating Postcensal Population," in Land Economics, Vol. XXX, No. 3 (August 1954), pages 279-280.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1962 to 1963" (to be published in 1964), and the corresponding reports for earlier years.

Figure 2.--PERCENT CHANGE IN THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES: APRIL 1, 1960, TO JULY 1, 1963



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 movement to the 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 factors used in the computation of the estimates of net migration are:

April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1961.....	1.36
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1962.....	1.28
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963.....	1.16

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 through 1962, classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births and deaths for 1963 classified on an occurrence basis. All provisional figures were adjusted to a residence basis. The data on births were corrected for underregistration using factors extrapolated from the results of the 1950 Birth Registration Test conducted by the National Office of Vital Statistics (now Division of Vital Statistics), U.S. Public Health Service, in conjunction with the 1950 Census of Population. It was assumed that the percent completeness of birth registration in hospitals and out of hospitals has remained unchanged since 1950. Registered births in hospitals and out of hospitals were corrected separately by those 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 1962, the estimated completeness of birth registration for the Nation as a whole was 98.9 percent.

The Regression Method.--The multiple regression equation used to develop the second series of estimates was based on the observed relationship of the changes in a number of different symptomatic data series to changes in State population distribution for the 1950-60 decade. The dependent variable (X_o) in the regression equation represents the ratio of the State's share of the national total population in 1960 to its share in 1950. The independent variables are expressed in a corresponding manner. The symptomatic indicators used and their correlations with the independent variable (X_o) are as follows:

Variable	Symbol	r
Births.....	X_1	+.95
Deaths.....	X_2	+.92
Elementary school enrollment.....	X_3	+.93
Tax returns.....	X_4	+.73
Auto registration.....	X_6	+.81
Nonagricultural employment.....	X_8	+.87

The multiple correlation coefficient ($R_{0.123468}$) was .987. The regression equation was $X_{0.123468} = +.06 + .30X_1 + .14X_2 + .22X_3 + .08X_4 + .07X_6 + .12X_8$.

As stated above, the multiple regression equation was based on data for the 1950-60 period. Estimates for 1963 (July 1) were prepared by substituting in the equation appropriate data for the 1960-63 period. For example, the value of X_1 for a given State (i) for 1963 would be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i in 1963}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i in 1960}}$$

The other independent variables were derived in a similar fashion. When the equation is solved for each State, the results represent estimates of the following:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State in 1963}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State in 1960}}$$

The ratio so computed for each State was applied to each State's percentage of the national population in 1960, as shown by the 1960 Census, to arrive at its estimated percentage of the national population in 1963. The 1963 percentages for all States were summed and adjusted to add to 100 percent. These percentages were then applied to the latest U.S. total resident population estimate for July 1, 1963, yielding an estimate of the total resident population in each State on July 1, 1963.

The success of the regression method used here depends upon the accuracy of the underlying assumption that the observed statistical relationship between the independent and dependent variables will persist in the decade ahead. The high multiple correlation coefficients observed for both the 1940-50 and the 1950-60 decades suggest that the degree of association of the variables is not changing very rapidly. Thus, the regression based on the 1950-60 decade should be applicable to other time periods. Furthermore, it is assumed that deficiencies in the basic data series in coverage and consistency will remain constant, or change very little, in the present decade.

Estimates for special areas.--In view of the availability of other, superior types of data relating to population growth for selected areas, estimates for several 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 1, 1963.

Estimates of net civilian migration for Alaska and Hawaii used in the Component Method are an average of estimates of net migration measured directly from passenger statistics and of 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.[3]

For Puerto Rico, estimates were prepared by the Component Method only. The component of net movement to the Armed Forces is based on the reported number of inductions, enlistments, and separations in Puerto Rico; that of net civilian migration, on the net movement of passengers to and from Puerto Rico. The birth and death statistics are by occurrence rather than residence. Births have been corrected for underregistration in the same way as have those for States.

[3] For Alaska, passenger data for 1963 were not yet available, so that it was necessary to extrapolate for one year the migration based on moving averages for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1962.

For the District of Columbia, there is some question concerning the suitability of the independent variables used in the regression analysis. Pending further review of the basic data, it was deemed advisable to base the estimates on the procedures used in the past. The estimates for the District of Columbia represent an averaging of the results of Component Method II, the Vital Rates Method, a variation of the Bogue-Duncan "composite" method[4] and the "dwelling unit" method.

Migration component, April 1 to July 1, 1960.--The methodology used in preparing the 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. These estimates, in turn, were adjusted to add to a U.S. control total for net immigration for the 3-month period.

SOURCES OF DATA

Many of the data used to prepare the population estimates for States and Puerto Rico given in this report were obtained from other Federal and State agencies. The Division of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, provided the vital statistics. 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. The U.S. Office of Education, individual State Departments of Education, Roman Catholic school systems throughout the country, and The Official Catholic Directory[5] were the major 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Jewish Education Committee of New York, Inc.,

[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, U.S. Public Health Service, August 24, 1959. In the variation of the method used for the District of Columbia, estimates for all age groups under 18 are prepared by Method II.

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

and Lutheran school systems. The Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning, and Hawaii Department of Health, the Puerto Rico Planning Board, and the Military Air Transport Service and the Military Sea Transport Service provided statistics on passenger movement to and from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.[6]

For the regression series, births, deaths, and school enrollment statistics are the same as those described earlier. Data on passenger automobile registrations are published annually by the Bureau of Public Roads in Highway Statistics; the number of individual income tax returns is published annually by the Internal Revenue Service in Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns, and the number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, in Employment and Earnings.

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 to the Armed Forces, and net civilian migration. The estimates of net migration 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 single method--Component Method II--used in the past to prepare the estimates of State population published regularly in this series of reports, has been supplemented with another method using the regression equation described earlier. The shift from estimates based on a single method to the average of the results of two methods was brought about by two major considerations:

1. Tests of accuracy of methods of preparing postcensal population estimates conducted by the Bureau of the Census indicate that lower average errors are often achieved when the results of two or more methods of roughly the same order of accuracy are averaged together. In the latest series of tests,[7] an average error of 1.5 percent was obtained by averaging the results of Component Method II with the Regression Method. The corresponding average error by Method II alone was 2.0 percent--the difference being statistically significant; and

2. There was a desire to reduce the dependency of the estimates on any one single series of symptomatic data where such data themselves are subject to a variety of problems. Method II is heavily dependent upon the accuracy and consistency of school enrollment statistics from year to year.

Although the average of the results of Method II and the Regression Method for 1960 differed from the 1960 Census count by only 1.5 percent, the percentage difference between the estimates and the census count varied considerably among the States. Only one State had a deviation of more than 5 percent. The summary of the test results of 1950 and 1960 is shown in table A.

The average error of 1.5 percent in the State estimates applies to a ten-year time period. One would expect that, over shorter time periods, such as that between April 1960 and July 1963, the average error of the estimates would be a little smaller. The reader must be cautioned, however, that even for short time periods, large fluctuations in the migration component occur. Such fluctuations in the estimated migration component from year to year could either be genuine or reflect the deficiencies of the data and method.

The second consideration in shifting the method is the fact that the use of the average of two methods will tend to reduce fluctuations in the estimates brought about by revisions in the basic school data series, a particularly desirable control where the school data series for a given State is weak. Experience has shown that, in a number of instances, the use of a particular enrollment figure resulted in a

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[6] The Puerto Rico Planning Board also provided the data on net movement to the Armed Forces in Puerto Rico.

[7] Meyer Zitter and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., "Accuracy of Methods of Preparing Postcensal Population Estimates for States and Local Areas," Demography, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1964. References to earlier studies on this subject are given in footnote 1 of their article.

Table A.--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]

- Entry represents zero.
[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.

population estimate that seemed out of line. A substantial revision in the final population estimate occurred when a revised school figure was substituted in a later year. The averaging technique now introduced tends to reduce the impact of revisions in particular data series on the final population estimates. Furthermore, since the regression estimates are based on a number of different series, the effect on the final estimates of a change in any one of the series is not so serious as it would be if that series were the only indicator used.

The average difference between the regression series of estimates and estimates by Component Method II for 1963 was about 1.5 percent. The estimates published here for 1963 differ by less than 1 percent, on the average, from a corresponding set based on Method II alone. In general, the averaging in of the regression estimates appears to have had a moderating effect on the whole set in that the more extreme rates of change (plus and minus) were reduced somewhat. Barring unforeseen difficulties in the development of regression-based estimates, it is planned to base the future annual postcensal population estimates for States on the average of these two methods.

CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

This report presents State estimates for July 1, 1960 to 1963 which supersede the estimates for those dates published in Series P-25, Nos. 272 and 273. The main revision represents the substitution of estimates based on the average of two methods--Component Method II and the Regression Method--for estimates based on Component Method II alone. In addition, the earlier estimates based on Method II for 1960 were themselves revised somewhat.

The revision of the estimate series for 1960 to 1962 based on Component Method II was necessitated by a number of modifications of the school enrollment series used in compiling net civilian migration for the period since April 1, 1960. The major modification since the series published in No. 272 was a shift in the public school series used for an additional eight States: from cumulative year-end enrollment data to fall membership in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, and Vermont; and from membership at the end of the school year to fall membership for Colorado and Washington. A number of other States were affected by changes made in their enrollment series for other causes, notably New York and Michigan (nonpublic enrollment).

An extensive effort continues to be made by the Bureau of the Census to substitute the public school enrollment series collected on a fall membership basis by the U.S. Office of Education for school enrollment data used in past years. Although fall enrollment data are available on a current basis for practically all States, the estimating procedure under Component Method II requires a consistent time series extending from 1959. As of the date of this report, appropriate time series data on a

fall membership basis were available (either reported directly by the States or estimated by relating year-end enrollment and fall enrollment for overlapping years) for 25 States. Efforts will continue to be made to derive appropriate fall membership time series data for the remaining States.

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 completion of current estimates for States. Tabulations of fall membership for States frequently become available for use well before the corresponding cumulative statistics for the previous school year. In general, fall enrollment data can be expected to reflect outmigration with a shorter time lag than cumulative enrollment series.

RELATED REPORTS

Preliminary intercensal estimates for States for 1950 to 1960 have been published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 229. Preliminary estimates of the components of population change, by States, for 1950 to 1960 are given in Nos. 227 and 247. Revised intercensal estimates for States for 1950 to 1960 incorporating interstate migration data for the 1955-60 period from the 1960 Census of Population will also be published in the near future in Series P-25.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1, 1964

The provisional population estimates for States for July 1, 1964, shown in table 5 were derived by extending the components of population change in the July 1, 1963 estimates to July 1, 1964. Provisional figures on births and deaths for the period July 1, 1963 to 1964 were obtained from the Division of Vital Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. Preliminary data on the Armed Forces were based on figures provided by the Department of Defense.

Direct or indirect measures of net civilian migration for the period after July 1, 1963, were not available. Consequently, the net civilian migration component represents an extrapolation of recent trends in this component for each State. Generally, the 1960-63 and the 1955-60 periods were used as bases for extrapolation purposes. In the comparatively few cases where net migration in the two periods was in different directions, the average annual net migration for the longer term period 1950 to 1963 was also considered in selecting the extrapolated values. In all cases, the extrapolated value reflects the level of the most recent period. The extrapolated net civilian migration for States obtained in this fashion was adjusted to add to a national estimate of net immigration for the year based on data for prior years obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

Inasmuch as the estimates of net migration between July 1963 and July 1964 were derived by extrapolation, the estimates of population change for the period to July 1964 are subject to considerable error.

The 1964 estimates will be revised next year when current information on population change becomes available.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

Estimates presented in the tables of this report have been independently rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1963, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1963	April 1, 1960 (census)	Net change		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net total migration	
							Number	Percent
United States	188,616,000	179,323,175	+9,293,000	+5.2	13,797,000	5,636,000	+1,132,000	+0.6
REGIONS:								
Northeast	46,613,000	44,677,819	+1,936,000	+4.3	3,132,000	1,550,000	+354,000	+0.8
North Central	52,928,000	51,619,139	+1,308,000	+2.5	3,954,000	1,647,000	-999,000	-1.9
South	58,285,000	54,973,113	+3,312,000	+6.0	4,433,000	1,646,000	+526,000	+1.0
West	30,790,000	28,053,104	+2,737,000	+9.8	2,279,000	793,000	+1,252,000	+4.5
NORTHEAST:								
New England	10,939,000	10,509,367	+430,000	+4.1	766,000	365,000	+29,000	+0.3
Middle Atlantic	35,674,000	34,168,452	+1,506,000	+4.4	2,366,000	1,185,000	+325,000	+1.0
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	37,259,000	36,225,024	+1,034,000	+2.9	2,785,000	1,141,000	-610,000	-1.7
West North Central	15,669,000	15,394,115	+275,000	+1.8	1,169,000	506,000	-389,000	-2.5
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	27,764,000	25,971,732	+1,792,000	+6.9	2,073,000	781,000	+500,000	+1.9
East South Central	12,535,000	12,050,126	+485,000	+4.0	952,000	378,000	-88,000	-0.7
West South Central	17,987,000	16,951,255	+1,035,000	+6.1	1,408,000	487,000	+114,000	+0.7
WEST:								
Mountain	7,508,000	6,855,060	+653,000	+9.5	621,000	184,000	+216,000	+3.1
Pacific	23,282,000	21,198,044	+2,084,000	+9.8	1,657,000	610,000	+1,036,000	+4.9
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	986,000	969,265	+17,000	+1.7	75,000	36,000	-23,000	-2.4
New Hampshire	644,000	606,921	+37,000	+6.1	45,000	22,000	+14,000	+2.3
Vermont	405,000	389,881	+15,000	+3.8	31,000	14,000	-2,000	-0.4
Massachusetts	5,296,000	5,148,578	+148,000	+2.9	371,000	184,000	-39,000	-0.8
Rhode Island	892,000	859,488	+33,000	+3.8	60,000	30,000	+3,000	+0.3
Connecticut	2,715,000	2,535,234	+180,000	+7.1	184,000	79,000	+76,000	+3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	17,696,000	16,782,304	+914,000	+5.4	1,169,000	587,000	+332,000	+2.0
New Jersey	6,554,000	6,066,782	+487,000	+8.0	434,000	199,000	+251,000	+4.1
Pennsylvania	11,425,000	11,319,366	+105,000	+0.9	762,000	399,000	-259,000	-2.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,000,000	9,706,397	+294,000	+3.0	730,000	306,000	-130,000	-1.3
Indiana	4,779,000	4,662,498	+116,000	+2.5	361,000	149,000	-95,000	-2.0
Illinois	10,382,000	10,081,158	+301,000	+3.0	762,000	337,000	-124,000	-1.2
Michigan	8,031,000	7,823,194	+207,000	+2.7	618,000	225,000	-186,000	-2.4
Wisconsin	4,066,000	3,951,777	+115,000	+2.9	314,000	124,000	-76,000	-1.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,492,000	3,413,864	+78,000	+2.3	277,000	103,000	-96,000	-2.8
Iowa	2,755,000	2,757,537	-2,000	-0.1	202,000	93,000	-112,000	-4.1
Missouri	4,384,000	4,319,813	+64,000	+1.5	310,000	157,000	-89,000	-2.1
North Dakota	645,000	632,446	+12,000	+1.9	53,000	18,000	-23,000	-3.6
South Dakota	708,000	680,514	+27,000	+4.0	57,000	21,000	-9,000	-1.3
Nebraska	1,468,000	1,411,330	+57,000	+4.0	111,000	46,000	-9,000	-0.6
Kansas	2,217,000	2,178,611	+39,000	+1.8	160,000	69,000	-52,000	-2.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	480,000	446,292	+33,000	+7.5	38,000	14,000	+9,000	+2.1
Maryland	3,352,000	3,100,689	+251,000	+8.1	251,000	92,000	+92,000	+3.0
District of Columbia	798,000	763,956	+34,000	+4.5	66,000	29,000	-3,000	-0.4
Virginia	4,282,000	3,966,949	+315,000	+7.9	316,000	114,000	+112,000	+2.8
West Virginia	1,813,000	1,860,421	-48,000	-2.6	125,000	60,000	-113,000	-6.1
North Carolina	4,787,000	4,556,155	+231,000	+5.1	364,000	125,000	-9,000	-0.2
South Carolina	2,504,000	2,382,594	+122,000	+5.1	203,000	67,000	-15,000	-0.6
Georgia	4,217,000	3,943,116	+274,000	+7.0	332,000	116,000	+58,000	+1.5
Florida	5,531,000	4,951,560	+580,000	+11.7	377,000	165,000	+368,000	+7.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,126,000	3,038,156	+88,000	+2.9	233,000	99,000	-47,000	-1.5
Tennessee	3,747,000	3,567,089	+180,000	+5.0	266,000	109,000	+23,000	+0.6
Alabama	3,376,000	3,266,740	+109,000	+3.3	260,000	99,000	-52,000	-1.6
Mississippi	2,286,000	2,178,141	+108,000	+5.0	192,000	71,000	-12,000	-0.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,902,000	1,786,272	+116,000	+6.5	142,000	59,000	+33,000	+1.8
Louisiana	3,415,000	3,257,022	+158,000	+4.9	290,000	96,000	-35,000	-1.1
Oklahoma	2,441,000	2,328,284	+113,000	+4.9	167,000	76,000	+22,000	+1.0
Texas	10,228,000	9,579,677	+648,000	+6.8	810,000	255,000	+93,000	+1.0
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	701,000	674,767	+26,000	+3.8	56,000	21,000	-9,000	-1.3
Idaho	687,000	667,191	+20,000	+3.0	54,000	18,000	-16,000	-2.4
Wyoming	339,000	330,066	+9,000	+2.7	27,000	9,000	-9,000	-2.8
Colorado	1,918,000	1,753,947	+164,000	+9.4	144,000	51,000	+71,000	+4.1
New Mexico	986,000	951,023	+35,000	+3.7	100,000	21,000	-44,000	-4.6
Arizona	1,516,000	1,302,161	+214,000	+16.4	126,000	35,000	+123,000	+9.4
Utah	971,000	890,627	+80,000	+9.0	86,000	20,000	+15,000	+1.7
Nevada	389,000	285,278	+104,000	+36.5	28,000	9,000	+85,000	+29.7
PACIFIC:								
Washington	2,961,000	2,853,214	+108,000	+3.8	212,000	87,000	-17,000	-0.6
Oregon	1,852,000	1,768,687	+83,000	+4.7	122,000	56,000	+17,000	+1.0
California	17,539,000	15,717,204	+1,822,000	+11.6	1,240,000	451,000	+1,033,000	+6.6
Alaska	246,000	226,167	+20,000	+8.7	26,000	4,000	-2,000	-0.8
Hawaii	684,000	632,772	+51,000	+8.1	57,000	11,000	+5,000	+0.8
Puerto Rico	2,520,000	2,349,544	+170,000	+7.2	250,000	53,000	-26,000	-1.1

Table 2.--ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1963, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1963	April 1, 1960	Net change		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net civilian migration	Net movement between civilian and military population[1]
United States	186,626,000	177,472,000	+9,154,000	+5.2	13,797,000	5,626,000	+1,208,000	-225,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast	46,394,000	44,449,000	+1,946,000	+4.4	3,132,000	1,548,000	+407,000	-45,000
North Central	52,709,000	51,418,000	+1,291,000	+2.5	3,954,000	1,645,000	-943,000	-76,000
South	57,340,000	54,116,000	+3,223,000	+6.0	4,433,000	1,642,000	+505,000	-72,000
West	30,182,000	27,488,000	+2,694,000	+9.8	2,279,000	791,000	+1,239,000	-32,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England	10,837,000	10,399,000	+438,000	+4.2	766,000	365,000	+43,000	-6,000
Middle Atlantic	35,557,000	34,050,000	+1,508,000	+4.4	2,366,000	1,184,000	+364,000	-39,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	37,154,000	36,128,000	+1,026,000	+2.8	2,785,000	1,140,000	-561,000	-58,000
West North Central	15,555,000	15,290,000	+265,000	+1.7	1,169,000	505,000	-382,000	-17,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	27,206,000	25,468,000	+1,737,000	+6.8	2,073,000	779,000	+484,000	-40,000
East South Central	12,415,000	11,935,000	+481,000	+4.0	952,000	378,000	-77,000	-17,000
West South Central	17,719,000	16,713,000	+1,005,000	+6.0	1,408,000	486,000	+98,000	-15,000
WEST:								
Mountain	7,394,000	6,756,000	+638,000	+9.4	621,000	183,000	+207,000	-7,000
Pacific	22,789,000	20,733,000	+2,056,000	+9.9	1,657,000	608,000	+1,032,000	-25,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	966,000	950,000	+16,000	+1.7	75,000	35,000	-24,000	(Z)
New Hampshire	637,000	600,000	+37,000	+6.1	45,000	22,000	+13,000	(Z)
Vermont	404,000	389,000	+16,000	+4.0	31,000	14,000	-1,000	(Z)
Massachusetts	5,252,000	5,103,000	+150,000	+2.9	371,000	184,000	-34,000	-3,000
Rhode Island	876,000	836,000	+41,000	+4.9	60,000	29,000	+10,000	+1,000
Connecticut	2,702,000	2,522,000	+180,000	+7.1	184,000	79,000	+79,000	-4,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	17,650,000	16,736,000	+914,000	+5.5	1,169,000	587,000	+347,000	-15,000
New Jersey	6,501,000	6,014,000	+488,000	+8.1	434,000	199,000	+258,000	-6,000
Pennsylvania	11,406,000	11,300,000	+106,000	+0.9	762,000	398,000	-240,000	-18,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	9,981,000	9,687,000	+293,000	+3.0	730,000	305,000	-109,000	-22,000
Indiana	4,770,000	4,653,000	+117,000	+2.5	361,000	149,000	-87,000	-8,000
Illinois	10,335,000	10,033,000	+302,000	+3.0	762,000	337,000	-112,000	-11,000
Michigan	8,006,000	7,808,000	+199,000	+2.5	618,000	224,000	-182,000	-13,000
Wisconsin	4,061,000	3,946,000	+115,000	+2.9	314,000	124,000	-72,000	-4,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,487,000	3,409,000	+78,000	+2.3	277,000	103,000	-91,000	-5,000
Iowa	2,754,000	2,756,000	-2,000	-0.1	202,000	93,000	-110,000	-2,000
Missouri	4,352,000	4,286,000	+66,000	+1.6	310,000	156,000	-82,000	-5,000
North Dakota	633,000	627,000	+6,000	+0.9	53,000	18,000	-28,000	-1,000
South Dakota	701,000	675,000	+26,000	+3.8	57,000	21,000	-10,000	(Z)
Nebraska	1,448,000	1,396,000	+52,000	+3.8	111,000	45,000	-12,000	-1,000
Kansas	2,180,000	2,141,000	+39,000	+1.8	160,000	69,000	-49,000	-3,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	471,000	438,000	+33,000	+7.5	38,000	14,000	+10,000	-1,000
Maryland	3,296,000	3,043,000	+253,000	+8.3	251,000	92,000	+102,000	-9,000
District of Columbia	784,000	751,000	+33,000	+4.4	66,000	29,000	-4,000	(Z)
Virginia	4,136,000	3,833,000	+303,000	+7.9	316,000	113,000	+103,000	-4,000
West Virginia	1,812,000	1,860,000	-48,000	-2.6	125,000	60,000	-112,000	-1,000
North Carolina	4,695,000	4,475,000	+219,000	+4.9	364,000	124,000	-16,000	-5,000
South Carolina	2,452,000	2,326,000	+126,000	+5.4	203,000	66,000	-9,000	-2,000
Georgia	4,123,000	3,871,000	+253,000	+6.5	332,000	116,000	+41,000	-5,000
Florida	5,436,000	4,870,000	+566,000	+11.6	377,000	164,000	+367,000	-14,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,085,000	2,997,000	+88,000	+2.9	233,000	98,000	-42,000	-5,000
Tennessee	3,719,000	3,539,000	+179,000	+5.1	266,000	109,000	+28,000	-6,000
Alabama	3,352,000	3,243,000	+108,000	+3.3	260,000	99,000	-48,000	-6,000
Mississippi	2,260,000	2,155,000	+105,000	+4.9	192,000	71,000	-15,000	(Z)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,887,000	1,777,000	+110,000	+6.2	142,000	59,000	+29,000	-2,000
Louisiana	3,382,000	3,235,000	+147,000	+4.5	290,000	96,000	-42,000	-4,000
Oklahoma	2,403,000	2,295,000	+108,000	+4.7	167,000	76,000	+19,000	-2,000
Texas	10,046,000	9,406,000	+640,000	+6.8	810,000	254,000	+91,000	-6,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	690,000	668,000	+22,000	+3.3	56,000	21,000	-12,000	-1,000
Idaho	681,000	662,000	+19,000	+2.8	54,000	18,000	-18,000	(Z)
Wyoming	335,000	327,000	+7,000	+2.2	27,000	9,000	-11,000	+1,000
Colorado	1,881,000	1,723,000	+159,000	+9.2	144,000	51,000	+67,000	-2,000
New Mexico	964,000	927,000	+37,000	+4.0	100,000	21,000	-40,000	-2,000
Arizona	1,496,000	1,283,000	+213,000	+16.6	126,000	35,000	+125,000	-3,000
Utah	967,000	887,000	+79,000	+9.0	86,000	20,000	+14,000	(Z)
Nevada	380,000	278,000	+103,000	+36.9	28,000	9,000	+83,000	(Z)
PACIFIC:								
Washington	2,900,000	2,793,000	+108,000	+3.9	212,000	87,000	-13,000	-4,000
Oregon	1,846,000	1,763,000	+83,000	+4.7	122,000	56,000	+18,000	-2,000
California	17,206,000	15,405,000	+1,801,000	+11.7	1,240,000	450,000	+1,026,000	-16,000
Alaska	212,000	193,000	+19,000	+9.8	26,000	4,000	-2,000	-1,000
Hawaii	624,000	579,000	+45,000	+7.8	57,000	11,000	+2,000	-2,000
Puerto Rico	2,509,000	2,338,000	+171,000	+7.3	250,000	53,000	-31,000	+5,000

Z Less than 500.
[1] Minus sign denotes net loss of civilian population to Armed Forces.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1960 TO 1963

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area)

Region, division, and State	Total resident population				Civilian resident population			
	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960
United States	188,616,000	185,890,000	183,057,000	179,992,000	186,626,000	183,796,000	181,207,000	178,153,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast	46,613,000	45,974,000	45,484,000	44,823,000	46,394,000	45,721,000	45,260,000	44,597,000
North Central	52,928,000	52,497,000	52,110,000	51,693,000	52,709,000	52,270,000	51,904,000	51,493,000
South	58,285,000	57,393,000	56,286,000	55,202,000	57,340,000	56,400,000	55,428,000	54,353,000
West	30,790,000	30,025,000	29,177,000	28,274,000	30,181,000	29,404,000	28,615,000	27,710,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England	10,939,000	10,766,000	10,649,000	10,534,000	10,837,000	10,644,000	10,538,000	10,430,000
Middle Atlantic	35,674,000	35,208,000	34,835,000	34,289,000	35,557,000	35,077,000	34,722,000	34,168,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	37,259,000	36,883,000	36,574,000	36,278,000	37,154,000	36,773,000	36,472,000	36,180,000
West North Central	15,669,000	15,614,000	15,536,000	15,415,000	15,555,000	15,498,000	15,433,000	15,313,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	27,764,000	27,194,000	26,679,000	26,098,000	27,206,000	26,626,000	26,172,000	25,600,000
East South Central	12,535,000	12,397,000	12,250,000	12,084,000	12,415,000	12,266,000	12,134,000	11,969,000
West South Central	17,987,000	17,802,000	17,358,000	17,021,000	17,719,000	17,510,000	17,123,000	16,784,000
WEST:								
Mountain	7,508,000	7,354,000	7,165,000	6,915,000	7,394,000	7,242,000	7,067,000	6,819,000
Pacific	23,282,000	22,671,000	22,011,000	21,358,000	22,788,000	22,163,000	21,548,000	20,891,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	986,000	989,000	992,000	974,000	966,000	969,000	972,000	954,000
New Hampshire	644,000	630,000	617,000	609,000	637,000	622,000	610,000	602,000
Vermont	405,000	393,000	390,000	390,000	404,000	392,000	390,000	389,000
Massachusetts	5,296,000	5,232,000	5,204,000	5,158,000	5,252,000	5,180,000	5,155,000	5,114,000
Rhode Island	892,000	883,000	864,000	860,000	876,000	854,000	842,000	841,000
Connecticut	2,715,000	2,639,000	2,581,000	2,543,000	2,702,000	2,627,000	2,569,000	2,530,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	17,696,000	17,464,000	17,156,000	16,851,000	17,650,000	17,406,000	17,112,000	16,802,000
New Jersey	6,554,000	6,382,000	6,270,000	6,105,000	6,501,000	6,327,000	6,220,000	6,054,000
Pennsylvania	11,425,000	11,363,000	11,410,000	11,333,000	11,406,000	11,343,000	11,390,000	11,312,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,000,000	9,951,000	9,846,000	9,730,000	9,981,000	9,930,000	9,826,000	9,710,000
Indiana	4,779,000	4,724,000	4,724,000	4,672,000	4,770,000	4,712,000	4,715,000	4,663,000
Illinois	10,382,000	10,262,000	10,119,000	10,084,000	10,335,000	10,211,000	10,071,000	10,036,000
Michigan	8,031,000	7,923,000	7,887,000	7,833,000	8,006,000	7,900,000	7,865,000	7,816,000
Wisconsin	4,066,000	4,024,000	3,999,000	3,960,000	4,061,000	4,019,000	3,994,000	3,955,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,492,000	3,492,000	3,458,000	3,423,000	3,487,000	3,486,000	3,453,000	3,417,000
Iowa	2,755,000	2,758,000	2,759,000	2,757,000	2,754,000	2,756,000	2,758,000	2,756,000
Missouri	4,384,000	4,357,000	4,348,000	4,324,000	4,352,000	4,322,000	4,316,000	4,289,000
North Dakota	645,000	636,000	641,000	634,000	633,000	626,000	634,000	629,000
South Dakota	708,000	703,000	692,000	683,000	701,000	698,000	687,000	677,000
Nebraska	1,468,000	1,458,000	1,442,000	1,417,000	1,448,000	1,439,000	1,426,000	1,402,000
Kansas	2,217,000	2,210,000	2,195,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,170,000	2,160,000	2,145,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	480,000	466,000	460,000	449,000	471,000	458,000	452,000	441,000
Maryland	3,352,000	3,244,000	3,168,000	3,112,000	3,296,000	3,180,000	3,111,000	3,056,000
District of Columbia	798,000	790,000	781,000	767,000	784,000	777,000	767,000	754,000
Virginia	4,282,000	4,186,000	4,098,000	3,991,000	4,136,000	4,034,000	3,954,000	3,860,000
West Virginia	1,813,000	1,823,000	1,837,000	1,855,000	1,812,000	1,822,000	1,836,000	1,854,000
North Carolina	4,787,000	4,737,000	4,680,000	4,579,000	4,695,000	4,638,000	4,600,000	4,501,000
South Carolina	2,504,000	2,449,000	2,424,000	2,389,000	2,452,000	2,394,000	2,371,000	2,329,000
Georgia	4,217,000	4,107,000	4,027,000	3,958,000	4,123,000	4,018,000	3,957,000	3,886,000
Florida	5,531,000	5,392,000	5,205,000	4,999,000	5,436,000	5,305,000	5,122,000	4,919,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,126,000	3,098,000	3,071,000	3,043,000	3,085,000	3,050,000	3,029,000	3,000,000
Tennessee	3,747,000	3,689,000	3,630,000	3,578,000	3,719,000	3,660,000	3,603,000	3,551,000
Alabama	3,376,000	3,335,000	3,326,000	3,276,000	3,352,000	3,310,000	3,303,000	3,253,000
Mississippi	2,286,000	2,275,000	2,224,000	2,186,000	2,260,000	2,245,000	2,198,000	2,163,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,902,000	1,874,000	1,817,000	1,791,000	1,887,000	1,854,000	1,809,000	1,782,000
Louisiana	3,415,000	3,370,000	3,300,000	3,262,000	3,382,000	3,328,000	3,281,000	3,240,000
Oklahoma	2,441,000	2,435,000	2,383,000	2,338,000	2,403,000	2,398,000	2,351,000	2,307,000
Texas	10,228,000	10,123,000	9,857,000	9,629,000	10,046,000	9,930,000	9,682,000	9,455,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	701,000	696,000	695,000	679,000	690,000	687,000	687,000	672,000
Idaho	687,000	695,000	686,000	671,000	681,000	689,000	680,000	666,000
Wyoming	339,000	332,000	336,000	331,000	335,000	328,000	333,000	329,000
Colorado	1,918,000	1,883,000	1,835,000	1,770,000	1,881,000	1,843,000	1,806,000	1,741,000
New Mexico	986,000	978,000	960,000	953,000	964,000	955,000	939,000	929,000
Arizona	1,516,000	1,466,000	1,405,000	1,322,000	1,496,000	1,446,000	1,385,000	1,304,000
Utah	971,000	958,000	936,000	900,000	967,000	954,000	932,000	896,000
Nevada	389,000	347,000	312,000	291,000	380,000	339,000	303,000	283,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington	2,961,000	2,944,000	2,884,000	2,859,000	2,900,000	2,870,000	2,823,000	2,803,000
Oregon	1,852,000	1,817,000	1,787,000	1,772,000	1,846,000	1,811,000	1,782,000	1,767,000
California	17,539,000	16,988,000	16,452,000	15,863,000	17,206,000	16,671,000	16,148,000	15,550,000
Alaska	246,000	241,000	233,000	228,000	212,000	207,000	201,000	194,000
Hawaii	684,000	682,000	655,000	637,000	624,000	603,000	594,000	578,000
Puerto Rico	2,520,000	2,459,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,509,000	2,449,000	2,399,000	2,349,000

Table 4.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE IN THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: 1960 TO 1963 AND 1950 TO 1960

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

Region, division, and State	1960 to 1963	1950 to 1960
United States	1.6	1.7
REGIONS:		
Northeast	1.3	1.2
North Central	0.8	1.5
South	1.8	1.5
West	2.9	3.3
NORTHEAST:		
New England	1.2	1.2
Middle Atlantic	1.3	1.2
NORTH CENTRAL:		
East North Central	0.9	1.8
West North Central	0.5	0.9
SOUTH:		
South Atlantic	2.1	2.0
East South Central	1.2	0.5
West South Central	1.8	1.5
WEST:		
Mountain	2.8	3.0
Pacific	2.9	3.4
NEW ENGLAND:		
Maine	0.5	0.6
New Hampshire	1.8	1.3
Vermont	1.1	0.3
Massachusetts	0.9	0.9
Rhode Island	1.2	0.8
Connecticut	2.1	2.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:		
New York	1.6	1.2
New Jersey	2.4	2.3
Pennsylvania	0.3	0.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio	0.9	2.0
Indiana	0.8	1.7
Illinois	0.9	1.5
Michigan	0.8	2.1
Wisconsin	0.9	1.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:		
Minnesota	0.7	1.4
Iowa	(Z)	0.5
Missouri	0.5	0.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Con.		
North Dakota	0.6	0.2
South Dakota	1.2	0.4
Nebraska	1.2	0.6
Kansas	0.5	1.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Delaware	2.2	3.4
Maryland	2.4	2.8
District of Columbia	1.4	-0.5
Virginia	2.3	1.8
West Virginia	-0.8	-0.7
North Carolina	1.5	1.2
South Carolina	1.5	1.2
Georgia	2.1	1.4
Florida	3.4	5.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Kentucky	0.9	0.3
Tennessee	1.5	0.8
Alabama	1.0	0.6
Mississippi	1.5	(Z)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Arkansas	1.9	-0.7
Louisiana	1.5	1.9
Oklahoma	1.5	0.4
Texas	2.0	2.2
MOUNTAIN:		
Montana	1.2	1.3
Idaho	0.9	1.2
Wyoming	0.8	1.3
Colorado	2.8	2.8
New Mexico	1.1	3.3
Arizona	4.7	5.5
Utah	2.7	2.6
Nevada	9.6	5.8
PACIFIC:		
Washington	1.1	1.8
Oregon	1.4	1.5
California	3.4	4.0
Alaska	2.6	5.6
Hawaii	2.4	2.4
Puerto Rico	2.2	0.6

Z Less than 0.05.

Table 5.--PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1964

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area)

Region, division, and State	Total resident population				Civilian resident population			
	July 1, 1964 (provisional)	April 1, 1960 (census)	Net change		July 1, 1964 (provisional)	April 1, 1960	Net change	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States	191,334,000	179,323,175	+12,011,000	+6.7	189,332,000	177,472,000	+11,860,000	+6.7
REGIONS:								
Northeast	47,125,000	44,677,819	+2,447,000	+5.5	46,902,000	44,449,000	+2,453,000	+5.5
North Central	53,370,000	51,619,139	+1,751,000	+3.4	53,152,000	51,418,000	+1,734,000	+3.4
South	59,252,000	54,973,113	+4,279,000	+7.8	58,293,000	54,116,000	+4,177,000	+7.7
West	31,587,000	28,053,104	+3,534,000	+12.6	30,984,000	27,488,000	+3,496,000	+12.7
NORTHEAST:								
New England	11,070,000	10,509,367	+561,000	+5.3	10,961,000	10,399,000	+562,000	+5.4
Middle Atlantic	36,055,000	34,168,452	+1,886,000	+5.5	35,941,000	34,050,000	+1,891,000	+5.6
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	37,619,000	36,225,024	+1,394,000	+3.8	37,516,000	36,128,000	+1,388,000	+3.8
West North Central	15,751,000	15,394,115	+357,000	+2.3	15,636,000	15,290,000	+346,000	+2.3
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	28,311,000	25,971,732	+2,339,000	+9.0	27,726,000	25,468,000	+2,258,000	+8.9
East South Central	12,678,000	12,050,126	+628,000	+5.2	12,558,000	11,935,000	+623,000	+5.2
West South Central	18,263,000	16,951,255	+1,312,000	+7.7	18,010,000	16,713,000	+1,296,000	+7.8
WEST:								
Mountain	7,697,000	6,855,060	+842,000	+12.3	7,581,000	6,756,000	+826,000	+12.2
Pacific	23,891,000	21,198,044	+2,693,000	+12.7	23,403,000	20,733,000	+2,670,000	+12.9
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	989,000	969,265	+20,000	+2.1	971,000	950,000	+20,000	+2.1
New Hampshire	654,000	606,921	+47,000	+7.7	647,000	600,000	+47,000	+7.8
Vermont	409,000	389,881	+19,000	+4.9	408,000	389,000	+20,000	+5.1
Massachusetts	5,338,000	5,148,578	+189,000	+3.7	5,297,000	5,103,000	+194,000	+3.8
Rhode Island	914,000	859,488	+55,000	+6.4	887,000	836,000	+51,000	+6.1
Connecticut	2,766,000	2,535,234	+231,000	+9.1	2,752,000	2,522,000	+230,000	+9.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	17,915,000	16,782,304	+1,132,000	+6.7	17,870,000	16,736,000	+1,134,000	+6.8
New Jersey	6,682,000	6,066,782	+615,000	+10.1	6,629,000	6,014,000	+616,000	+10.2
Pennsylvania	11,459,000	11,319,366	+139,000	+1.2	11,442,000	11,300,000	+142,000	+1.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,100,000	9,706,397	+394,000	+4.1	10,081,000	9,687,000	+393,000	+4.1
Indiana	4,825,000	4,662,498	+162,000	+3.5	4,816,000	4,653,000	+163,000	+3.5
Illinois	10,489,000	10,081,158	+408,000	+4.0	10,443,000	10,033,000	+409,000	+4.1
Michigan	8,098,000	7,823,194	+275,000	+3.5	8,075,000	7,808,000	+267,000	+3.4
Wisconsin	4,107,000	3,951,777	+155,000	+3.9	4,102,000	3,946,000	+155,000	+3.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,521,000	3,413,864	+107,000	+3.1	3,516,000	3,409,000	+107,000	+3.1
Iowa	2,756,000	2,757,537	-1,000	(Z)	2,755,000	2,756,000	-1,000	(Z)
Missouri	4,409,000	4,319,813	+89,000	+2.1	4,374,000	4,286,000	+88,000	+2.1
North Dakota	645,000	632,446	+13,000	+2.0	634,000	627,000	+7,000	+1.0
South Dakota	715,000	680,514	+34,000	+5.0	708,000	675,000	+33,000	+4.8
Nebraska	1,480,000	1,411,330	+69,000	+4.9	1,461,000	1,396,000	+65,000	+4.7
Kansas	2,225,000	2,178,611	+46,000	+2.1	2,189,000	2,141,000	+48,000	+2.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	491,000	446,292	+44,000	+9.9	482,000	438,000	+43,000	+9.9
Maryland	3,432,000	3,100,689	+331,000	+10.7	3,378,000	3,045,000	+334,000	+11.0
District of Columbia	808,000	763,956	+44,000	+5.7	794,000	751,000	+43,000	+5.7
Virginia	4,378,000	3,966,949	+411,000	+10.4	4,221,000	3,831,000	+390,000	+10.2
West Virginia	1,797,000	1,860,421	-64,000	-3.4	1,796,000	1,860,000	-64,000	-3.4
North Carolina	4,852,000	4,556,155	+296,000	+6.5	4,761,000	4,475,000	+286,000	+6.4
South Carolina	2,555,000	2,382,594	+173,000	+7.2	2,490,000	2,326,000	+164,000	+7.0
Georgia	4,294,000	3,943,116	+351,000	+8.9	4,197,000	3,871,000	+326,000	+8.4
Florida	5,705,000	4,951,560	+754,000	+15.2	5,607,000	4,870,000	+737,000	+15.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,159,000	3,038,156	+120,000	+4.0	3,113,000	2,997,000	+116,000	+3.9
Tennessee	3,798,000	3,567,089	+231,000	+6.5	3,770,000	3,540,000	+231,000	+6.5
Alabama	3,407,000	3,266,740	+140,000	+4.3	3,384,000	3,243,000	+141,000	+4.3
Mississippi	2,314,000	2,178,141	+136,000	+6.2	2,290,000	2,155,000	+135,000	+6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,933,000	1,786,272	+147,000	+8.2	1,918,000	1,777,000	+141,000	+7.9
Louisiana	3,468,000	3,257,022	+211,000	+6.5	3,433,000	3,235,000	+198,000	+6.1
Oklahoma	2,465,000	2,328,284	+137,000	+5.9	2,432,000	2,295,000	+137,000	+6.0
Texas	10,397,000	9,579,677	+817,000	+8.5	10,227,000	9,406,000	+821,000	+8.7
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	705,000	674,767	+31,000	+4.5	695,000	668,000	+27,000	+4.0
Idaho	692,000	667,191	+25,000	+3.8	686,000	662,000	+24,000	+3.6
Wyoming	343,000	330,066	+13,000	+3.9	338,000	327,000	+10,000	+3.2
Colorado	1,966,000	1,753,947	+212,000	+12.1	1,926,000	1,723,000	+204,000	+11.8
New Mexico	1,008,000	951,023	+57,000	+6.0	987,000	927,000	+60,000	+6.4
Arizona	1,581,000	1,302,161	+279,000	+21.4	1,561,000	1,283,000	+277,000	+21.6
Utah	992,000	890,627	+102,000	+11.4	988,000	887,000	+101,000	+11.4
Nevada	408,000	285,278	+123,000	+43.1	400,000	278,000	+123,000	+44.1
PACIFIC:								
Washington	2,984,000	2,853,214	+131,000	+4.6	2,930,000	2,793,000	+138,000	+4.9
Oregon	1,871,000	1,768,687	+103,000	+5.8	1,865,000	1,763,000	+102,000	+5.8
California	18,084,000	15,717,204	+2,367,000	+15.1	17,749,000	15,405,000	+2,344,000	+15.2
Alaska	250,000	226,167	+24,000	+10.7	218,000	193,000	+24,000	+12.5
Hawaii	701,000	632,772	+68,000	+10.8	641,000	579,000	+62,000	+10.6
Puerto Rico	2,577,000	2,349,544	+228,000	+9.7	2,566,000	2,338,000	+228,000	+9.7

Z Less than 0.05.