

# Population Estimates

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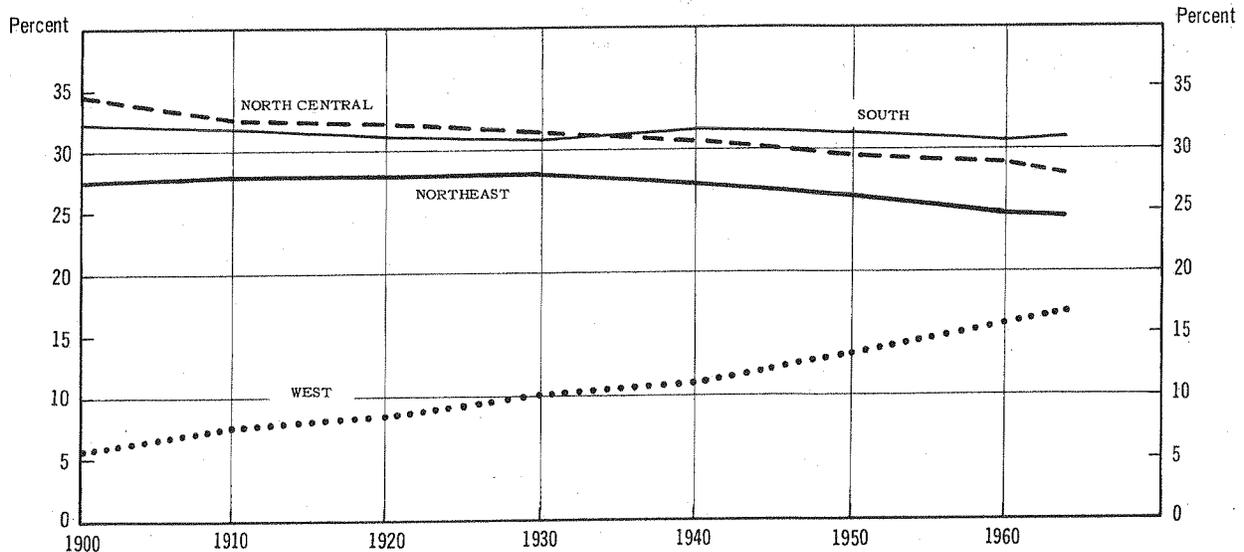
## ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1964 With Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1965

(This report presents estimates of the population of States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for July 1, 1960 to 1965, superseding corresponding estimates previously published in reports 317, 300, and 289 of this series)

Between April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1964, the West continued in its familiar role of showing a better-than-average population gain. During this period the Western States had a 12.3 percent increase in population, whereas no other region increased by more than 7.7 percent. For more than a century, the West has outstripped the other regions in rate of population growth (figure 1). There has been considerable variation since 1960, however, in the

rate of growth of the 13 States which comprise the West (including Alaska and Hawaii). Three States (Arizona, California, and Nevada) well exceeded the rate for the region as a whole. In addition, Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, and Utah grew more rapidly than the United States as a whole (figure 2). Five States in the northern half of the region failed to keep pace with the national rate of growth, however. The Mountain and Pacific Divisions, each of which has been

Figure 1.—PERCENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION IN EACH REGION: 1900 TO 1964



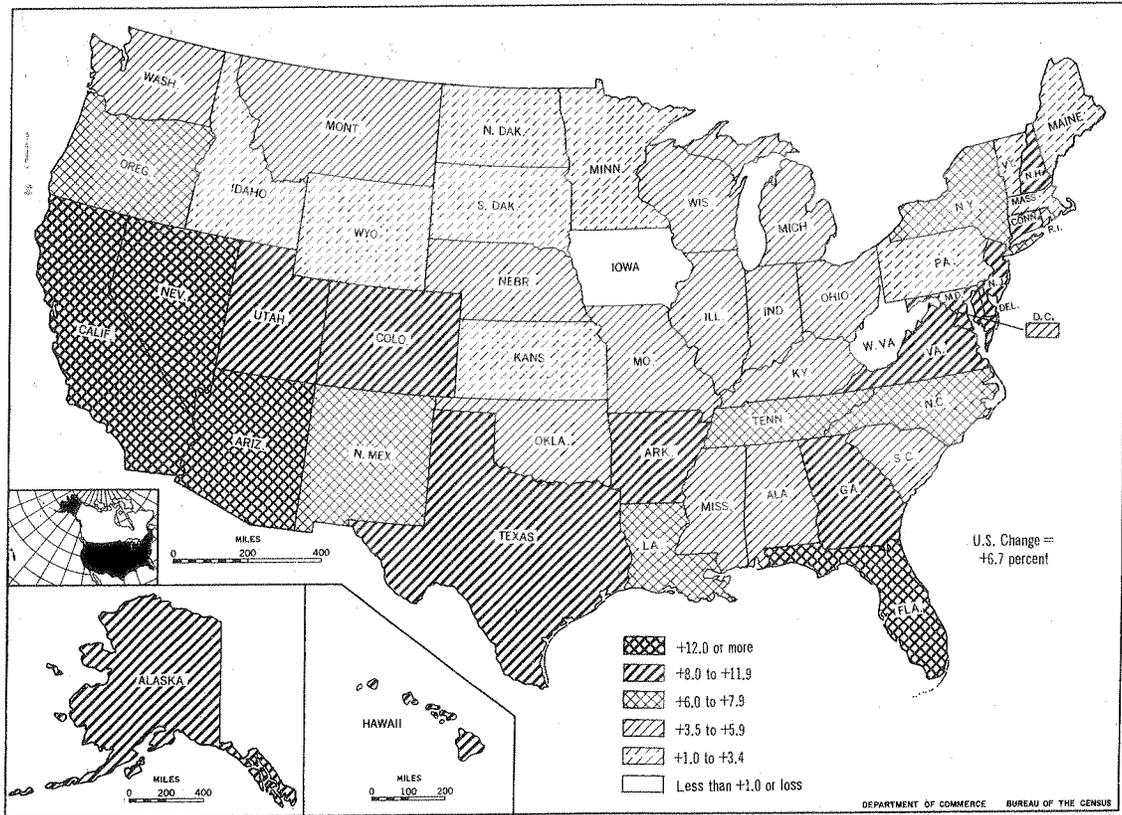
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, John T. Connor, Secretary  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, A. Ross Eckler, Director



Figure 2: PERCENT CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF STATES: 1960 TO 1964



an area of heavy in-migration, experienced almost equal rates of population increase. The major portion of the increase in the West took place in California, which added 2.4 million to its population between 1960 and 1964, representing two-thirds of the total population gain in the Western region as a whole.

Aside from the West, the regional percentage distribution of the population of the United States has changed little over the past century. However, below average growth rates and a declining share of national totals have marked the performance of the two Northern regions in recent years. Of the 191.4 million persons living in the United States on July 1, 1964, some 47.1 million live in the Northeast (24.6 percent); approximately 53.6 million in the North Central States (28.0 percent); 59.2 million in the South (30.9 percent); and 31.5 million in the West (16.5 percent).

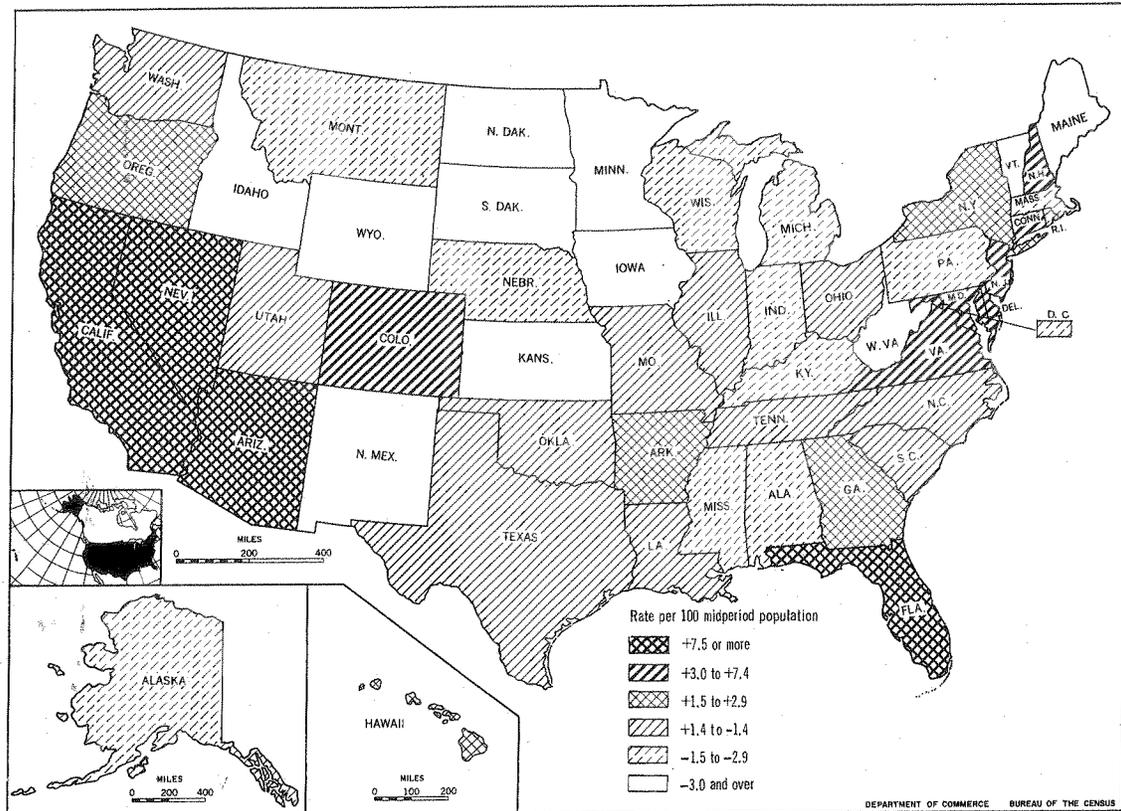
The West was followed by the South and Northeastern Region with rates of growth of 7.7 and 5.3 percent, respectively. Variation in the rates of growth for the Southern States ranges from a

population increase of more than 14 percent for the State of Florida down to a decline of 2 percent in West Virginia during the period.

Between 1960 and 1964, all States experienced an excess of births over deaths, as usual. Net international migration made a relatively minor contribution to national growth during the period, amounting to about one-eighth of the total population change. The rate of natural increase was highest in the South and North Central States and lowest in the West. Although 30 States and the District of Columbia experienced a net loss of population through migration, natural increase was large enough to make up the migration deficit in all but one State, West Virginia. Between 1950 and 1960, natural increase had failed to compensate for the migration deficit in three States, Arkansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia.

Shifts in the ranking of States with respect to total resident population since 1960, in general, have not been very drastic, although some 16 States ranked higher in 1964 than in 1960 and 16 ranked

Figure 3: NET TOTAL MIGRATION RATE FOR STATES: 1960 TO 1964



lower. Among the more significant changes were the following: California replaced New York as the State with the largest population; Texas replaced Ohio in fifth place; and Florida passed Massachusetts into ninth. The largest shifts in rank occurred in Hawaii, from 44th to 41st, and West Virginia, from 30th to 33rd. The first two ranking States, California and New York, now account for almost 20 percent of the total U.S. population. In other words, almost one out of every five Americans is living in either California or New York.

#### METHODOLOGY

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,<sup>1</sup> 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 non-agricultural payrolls.

The Component Method.--The "Component" Method involves (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1960 Census count to arrive at estimates of the

<sup>1</sup> 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.

civilian resident population on April 1, 1960, (2) adding to this civilian resident 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 varying for each estimate period but the same for all States in each period 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.<sup>2</sup> (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 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.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 141, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1963 to 1964," September 7, 1965, and the corresponding reports for the earlier years of the decade.

<sup>3</sup> A revised but unpublished outline of this procedure is available; the full report is still in process. Requests for the outline should be directed to: Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The factors used in converting the net migration rate of the school-age children to the net migration rate for the total population 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
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1964.....	1.09

Comparable adjustment factors for the years of the 1950-60 decade are listed in Series P-25, No. 304.<sup>4</sup>

The birth and death statistics used in preparing the estimates for States include final reports on births and deaths for 1960 through 1963, classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births and deaths for 1964 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 increased concentration of births in hospitals, where registration has been more complete. In 1963, the estimated completeness of birth registration for the Nation as a whole was 98.9 percent.<sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>4</sup> Research has indicated that, given the specific age pattern found in interstate gross migration rates for the United States as a whole shown by the Current Population Survey (the Bureau's continuing national sample survey of population), the ratio of the net migration rate of the total population to the net migration rate of the school-age population will tend to decline as the length of the estimating period increases. The decline in the ratio results from the facts that progressively younger children are included in the 1960 cohort of the school-age population as the period lengthens and that migration rates are higher for these younger children than for the older ones.

Migration ratios for individual States may vary from these national ratios, of course; unfortunately annual migration figures by States are not available. Moreover, the ratios of net rates by age could well differ from the ratios of gross rates.

<sup>5</sup> White, 99.4 percent; nonwhite, 96.8 percent.

data series to changes in State population distribution for the 1950-60 decade. The dependent variable ( $X_0$ ) 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 ( $X_0$ ) 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 1964 (July 1) were prepared by substituting in the equation appropriate data for the 1960-64 period. For example, the value of  $X_1$  for a given State (i) for 1964 would be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1964}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1960}}$$

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:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1964}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1960}}$$

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 1964. The 1964 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, 1964, yielding an estimate of the total resident population in each State on July 1, 1964.

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 several additional 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, 1964.

For Alaska and Hawaii, estimates of the net civilian migration were derived based on passenger statistics and the results were averaged with those of the two regular procedures described above.<sup>6</sup> Because of the pronounced seasonal pattern of migration to and from Alaska and Hawaii, the monthly statistics on passenger movements for these areas were "smoothed" to diminish the effect on the seasonal peak of itinerants present in these two areas around the estimate date of July 1.

For Puerto Rico, estimates were prepared by the Component method only. Net movement of civilians 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.

For the District of Columbia, there is some question concerning the suitability of the independent variables used in the regression analysis. Consequently the estimates were derived by procedures used in preparing SMSA county estimates. The estimates for the District of Columbia represent an averaging of the results of Component Method II, a variation of the Bogue-Duncan "composite" method and the "dwelling unit" method.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> For Alaska, passenger data for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1962, were the latest available for use.

<sup>7</sup> These methods are discussed in detail in Series P-25, No. 298.

A special census of the State of Rhode Island, taken as of October 1, 1965, showed a population of 892,709. The estimates contained herein are based on the results of that census.

The independent population estimates shown here for 1964 and 1965 for Massachusetts (5,308,000 and 5,348,000, respectively) compare favorably with the total of 5,295,000, from the 1965 Massachusetts State Census, taken as of January 1, 1965. The State census is conducted by somewhat different procedures than those used in the Federal decennial censuses and covers a somewhat different population. Some modification in the State census figure would be required to make it conform to the definition used by the Census Bureau in the Federal censuses and in its current estimates. This modification involves primarily an adjustment for differences in enumeration of military personnel and of college students. Preliminary investigation indicates that the adjustment to achieve comparability with the estimates shown here is likely to be relatively small. Revised State estimates, to be published next year, will take into account the final results of the State census.

Migration component, April 1-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 civilian 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 civilian 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<sup>8</sup> were

<sup>8</sup> Published annually by P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, N.Y.

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., and Lutheran school systems. The Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning, the Hawaii Department of Health, The Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Military Air Transport Service, and the Military Sea Transport Service provided statistics on passenger movement to and from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.<sup>9</sup>

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

<sup>9</sup> The Puerto Rico Planning Board also provided the data on net movement to the Armed Forces in Puerto Rico.

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,<sup>10</sup> 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.

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.

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 1964, 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 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. Because the regression equation provides for differential weighting of the independent variables, the impact of revisions will vary depending on the particular variable concerned.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

The average difference between the regression series of estimates and estimates by Component Method II for 1964 was about 1.6 percent. The estimates published here for 1964 differ by less than 1 percent, on the average, from a corresponding set based on Method II alone. The relative difference between the two sets of estimates for the years since 1960 is as follows:

Year	Difference <sup>1</sup> between	
	Regression and Method II	Published figures and Method II
1964.....	1.55	0.80
1963.....	1.51	0.75
1962.....	1.12	0.56
1961.....	0.98	0.51

<sup>1</sup> Average percent difference disregarding sign.

#### CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

The estimates for July 1, 1960 to 1964 supersede the estimates for those dates published last year in Series P-25, No. 289. For 1964, the revision represents mainly the substitution of estimates of net migration for the period 1960 to 1964 for estimates of net migration in which the last year of the period was extrapolated.<sup>11</sup>

Revisions in the estimates for 1960-63 are brought about mainly by changes in the data series received from the primary sources. Such changes, however, usually involve only one or two States in any one year.

In the past several years, the Bureau has made special efforts to substitute public enrollment series, collected on a fall membership basis by the U.S. Office of Education, for school enrollment data used in previous years. After several years

<sup>11</sup> In most cases, experience has indicated only small changes occur in the overall State totals when shifting from a "provisional series" to a "revised" series. For example, for 1964 the average difference in population estimates between the revised and provisional series was less than one percent. Of course, there is variation about this average and occasionally the revised estimate for a specific State may differ substantially from the previously published preliminary figure. Large changes are usually due to appreciable changes in the basic data series obtained from primary sources. In 1964, for example, the revised estimate for Vermont is about 3 percent lower than the preliminary figure, a percent difference appreciably greater than expected. This wide difference between the revised and the provisional series appears to be due mainly to the series on the number of births used in developing the regression estimates for 1963.

of collecting and reviewing the material, we find that, because of the requirements of a consistent time series of school data extending back to 1959, appropriate fall membership data are available and usable for only 25 States.

The shift to a fall enrollment series for as many States as possible in the preparation of State estimates has accomplished at least two purposes. First, in most cases, it permits the substitution of a particular enrollment series free of the effects of duplicate enrollment and of registering cumulative entries for the school year without a compensating registering of withdrawals. Second, the use of a fall series has permitted earlier completion and publication of current estimates for States. Tabulations of fall membership figures are usually available for use well before the corresponding cumulative series for the previous school year. Also, in general, fall enrollment data can be expected to reflect out-migration with a shorter time lag than cumulative enrollment series.

#### RELATED REPORTS

Intercensal estimates for States for 1950 to 1960 incorporating interstate migration data for the 1955-60 period from the 1960 Census of Population are published in Series P-25, No. 304. Estimates for the 1940-50 decade are given in Series P-25, No. 72. Projections of the population of States for 1970 to 1985 are given in reports 301 and 326 of this series.

#### PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1, 1965

The provisional population estimates for States for July 1, 1965, shown in table 5 were derived by extending the components of population change in the July 1, 1964 estimates to July 1, 1965. Provisional figures on births and deaths for the period July 1, 1964 to 1965 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, 1964, were not available. Consequently, the net civilian migration component represents an extrapolation of recent trends in this component for each State. Generally, the 1960-64 and the 1955-60 periods were used as bases for extrapolation purposes. 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 nation

estimate of net immigration for the year based on data for prior years obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

The 1965 estimates will be revised later this year when current information on population change becomes available.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

Inasmuch as the estimates of net migration between July 1964 and July 1965 were derived by extrapolation, the estimates of population change for the period to July 1965 are subject to considerable error.

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.

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Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1964, 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, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net total migration	
							Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	191,371,000	179,323,175	+12,048,000	+6.7	17,941,000	7,423,000	+1,530,000	+0.8
<b>REGIONS:</b>								
Northeast.....	47,051,000	44,677,819	+2,373,000	+5.3	4,076,000	2,029,000	+326,000	+0.7
North Central.....	53,610,000	51,619,139	+1,991,000	+3.9	5,116,000	2,166,000	-959,000	-1.8
South.....	59,208,000	54,973,113	+4,235,000	+7.7	5,786,000	2,172,000	+620,000	+1.1
West.....	31,502,000	28,053,104	+3,449,000	+12.3	2,962,000	1,056,000	+1,543,000	+5.2
<b>NORTHEAST:</b>								
New England.....	11,021,000	10,509,367	+512,000	+4.9	998,000	475,000	-12,000	-0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	36,030,000	34,168,452	+1,861,000	+5.4	3,078,000	1,555,000	+338,000	+1.0
<b>NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
East North Central.....	37,802,000	36,225,024	+1,577,000	+4.4	3,608,000	1,499,000	-531,000	-1.4
West North Central.....	15,808,000	15,394,115	+414,000	+2.7	1,508,000	667,000	-427,000	-2.7
<b>SOUTH:</b>								
South Atlantic.....	28,246,000	25,971,732	+2,274,000	+8.8	2,713,000	1,031,000	+592,000	+2.2
East South Central.....	12,684,000	12,050,126	+634,000	+5.3	1,238,000	498,000	-106,000	-0.9
West South Central.....	18,277,000	16,951,255	+1,326,000	+7.8	1,835,000	644,000	+134,000	+0.8
<b>WEST:</b>								
Mountain.....	7,619,000	6,855,060	+764,000	+11.2	804,000	244,000	+205,000	+2.8
Pacific.....	23,883,000	21,198,044	+2,685,000	+12.7	2,159,000	812,000	+1,338,000	+5.9
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	989,000	969,265	+20,000	+2.1	98,000	46,000	-32,000	-3.3
New Hampshire.....	659,000	606,921	+52,000	+8.6	60,000	29,000	+22,000	+3.4
Vermont.....	396,000	389,881	+6,000	+1.7	39,000	19,000	-14,000	-3.5
Massachusetts.....	5,309,000	5,148,578	+160,000	+3.1	483,000	238,000	-85,000	-1.6
Rhode Island.....	884,000	859,488	+24,000	+2.8	78,000	39,000	-15,000	-1.7
Connecticut.....	2,783,000	2,535,234	+248,000	+9.8	241,000	104,000	+112,000	+4.2
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	17,872,000	16,782,304	+1,090,000	+6.5	1,526,000	771,000	+335,000	+1.9
New Jersey.....	6,665,000	6,066,782	+598,000	+9.9	567,000	262,000	+293,000	+4.6
Pennsylvania.....	11,492,000	11,319,366	+173,000	+1.5	984,000	521,000	-290,000	-2.5
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	10,151,000	9,706,397	+445,000	+4.6	944,000	402,000	-97,000	-1.0
Indiana.....	4,843,000	4,662,498	+180,000	+3.9	470,000	197,000	-93,000	-2.0
Illinois.....	10,545,000	10,061,158	+483,000	+4.6	993,000	443,000	-87,000	-0.8
Michigan.....	8,154,000	7,823,194	+330,000	+4.2	796,000	295,000	-170,000	-2
Wisconsin.....	4,110,000	3,951,777	+158,000	+4.0	405,000	163,000	-84,000	-2
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	3,525,000	3,413,864	+111,000	+3.3	357,000	135,000	-110,000	-3.2
Iowa.....	2,761,000	2,757,537	+4,000	+0.1	260,000	121,000	-134,000	-4.9
Missouri.....	4,473,000	4,319,813	+153,000	+3.6	404,000	207,000	-43,000	-1.0
North Dakota.....	650,000	632,446	+17,000	+2.7	68,000	23,000	-27,000	-4.3
South Dakota.....	701,000	680,514	+20,000	+3.0	73,000	28,000	-25,000	-3.7
Nebraska.....	1,471,000	1,411,330	+59,000	+4.2	142,000	61,000	-22,000	-1.5
Kansas.....	2,227,000	2,178,611	+48,000	+2.2	205,000	91,000	-65,000	-3.0
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	496,000	446,292	+50,000	+11.1	50,000	18,000	+18,000	+3.8
Maryland.....	3,441,000	3,100,689	+340,000	+11.0	330,000	121,000	+131,000	+4.0
District of Columbia.....	795,000	763,956	+31,000	+4.1	87,000	38,000	-18,000	-2.3
Virginia.....	4,367,000	3,966,949	+400,000	+10.1	415,000	150,000	+136,000	+3.3
West Virginia.....	1,824,000	1,860,421	-37,000	-2.0	163,000	79,000	-121,000	-6.6
North Carolina.....	4,855,000	4,556,155	+298,000	+6.6	475,000	165,000	-12,000	-0.2
South Carolina.....	2,523,000	2,382,594	+140,000	+5.9	263,000	88,000	-35,000	-1.4
Georgia.....	4,295,000	3,943,116	+352,000	+8.9	437,000	152,000	+66,000	+1.6
Florida.....	5,651,000	4,951,560	+699,000	+14.1	493,000	221,000	+427,000	+8.1
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	3,160,000	3,038,156	+122,000	+4.0	302,000	129,000	-51,000	-1.7
Tennessee.....	3,800,000	3,567,089	+233,000	+6.5	347,000	144,000	+29,000	+0.8
Alabama.....	3,426,000	3,266,740	+159,000	+4.9	339,000	130,000	-49,000	-1.5
Mississippi.....	2,298,000	2,178,341	+120,000	+5.5	250,000	94,000	-35,000	-1.6
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,939,000	1,786,272	+152,000	+8.5	187,000	78,000	+44,000	+2.4
Louisiana.....	3,487,000	3,257,022	+230,000	+7.1	377,000	127,000	-20,000	-0.6
Oklahoma.....	2,461,000	2,328,284	+133,000	+5.7	217,000	100,000	+16,000	+0.7
Texas.....	10,391,000	9,579,677	+811,000	+8.5	1,055,000	338,000	+94,000	+0.9
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	702,000	674,767	+28,000	+4.1	71,000	28,000	-16,000	-2.3
Idaho.....	688,000	667,191	+21,000	+3.1	69,000	24,000	-24,000	-3.6
Wyoming.....	338,000	330,066	+8,000	+2.5	35,000	12,000	-14,000	-4.3
Colorado.....	1,936,000	1,753,947	+182,000	+10.4	186,000	67,000	+62,000	+3.4
New Mexico.....	1,013,000	951,023	+62,000	+6.5	129,000	28,000	-39,000	-4.0
Arizona.....	1,550,000	1,302,161	+248,000	+19.0	165,000	47,000	+131,000	+9.2
Utah.....	973,000	890,527	+83,000	+9.3	112,000	27,000	-2,000	-0.3
Nevada.....	419,000	285,278	+133,000	+46.8	38,000	12,000	+108,000	+30.6
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	2,967,000	2,853,214	+114,000	+4.0	271,000	115,000	-42,000	-1.4
Oregon.....	1,881,000	1,768,687	+112,000	+6.3	157,000	74,000	+29,000	+1.6
California.....	18,077,000	15,717,204	+2,359,000	+15.0	1,623,000	602,000	+1,339,000	+7.9
Alaska.....	250,000	226,167	+24,000	+10.7	34,000	6,000	-4,000	-1.5
Hawaii.....	708,000	632,772	+75,000	+11.9	75,000	15,000	+16,000	+2.3
Puerto Rico.....	2,578,000	2,349,544	+228,000	+9.7	328,000	71,000	-29,000	-1.2

<sup>1</sup> Per 100 midperiod population.<sup>2</sup> Estimates changed since issuance of advance report to reflect special census taken as of October 1, 1965.

Table 2.—ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1964, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net civilian migration	Net movement between civilian and military population <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	189,371,000	177,472,000	+11,899,000	+6.7	17,941,000	7,410,000	+1,595,000	-226,000
<b>REGIONS:</b>								
Northeast.....	46,843,000	44,449,000	+2,395,000	+5.4	4,076,000	2,027,000	+390,000	-45,000
North Central.....	53,391,000	51,418,000	+1,972,000	+3.8	5,116,000	2,163,000	-903,000	-78,000
South.....	58,245,000	54,116,000	+4,128,000	+7.6	5,786,000	2,167,000	+582,000	-73,000
West.....	30,892,000	27,488,000	+3,404,000	+12.4	2,962,000	1,053,000	+1,525,000	-31,000
<b>NORTHEAST:</b>								
New England.....	10,923,000	10,399,000	+524,000	+5.0	998,000	474,000	+5,000	-5,000
Middle Atlantic.....	35,920,000	34,050,000	+1,871,000	+5.5	3,078,000	1,553,000	+386,000	-40,000
<b>NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
East North Central.....	37,697,000	36,128,000	+1,569,000	+4.3	3,608,000	1,498,000	-481,000	-60,000
West North Central.....	15,694,000	15,290,000	+403,000	+2.6	1,508,000	666,000	-422,000	-17,000
<b>SOUTH:</b>								
South Atlantic.....	27,662,000	25,468,000	+2,193,000	+8.6	2,713,000	1,028,000	+550,000	-42,000
East South Central.....	12,566,000	11,935,000	+631,000	+5.3	1,238,000	497,000	-94,000	-17,000
West South Central.....	18,017,000	16,713,000	+1,304,000	+7.8	1,835,000	642,000	+125,000	-15,000
<b>WEST:</b>								
Mountain.....	7,503,000	6,756,000	+748,000	+11.1	804,000	243,000	+195,000	-8,000
Pacific.....	23,389,000	20,733,000	+2,656,000	+12.8	2,159,000	810,000	+1,330,000	-23,000
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	971,000	950,000	+21,000	+2.2	98,000	46,000	-32,000	(Z)
New Hampshire.....	652,000	600,000	+52,000	+8.7	60,000	29,000	+22,000	(Z)
Vermont.....	396,000	389,000	+7,000	+1.9	39,000	19,000	-13,000	(Z)
Massachusetts.....	5,270,000	5,103,000	+167,000	+3.3	483,000	237,000	-76,000	-3,000
Rhode Island.....	864,000	836,000	+28,000	+3.3	78,000	38,000	-12,000	+1,000
Connecticut.....	2,770,000	2,522,000	+248,000	+9.8	241,000	104,000	+115,000	-3,000
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	17,830,000	16,736,000	+1,094,000	+6.5	1,526,000	770,000	+354,000	-16,000
New Jersey.....	6,615,000	6,014,000	+602,000	+10.0	567,000	262,000	+301,000	-5,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,475,000	11,300,000	+175,000	+1.5	984,000	521,000	-270,000	-18,000
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	10,131,000	9,687,000	+444,000	+4.6	944,000	402,000	-75,000	-24,000
Indiana.....	4,825,000	4,652,000	+173,000	+3.9	470,000	196,000	-84,000	-8,000
Illinois.....	10,495,000	10,033,000	+462,000	+4.6	993,000	442,000	-76,000	-12,000
Michigan.....	8,131,000	7,808,000	+323,000	+4.1	796,000	295,000	-165,000	-13,000
Wisconsin.....	4,105,000	3,946,000	+158,000	+4.0	405,000	163,000	-80,000	-4,000
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	3,520,000	3,409,000	+111,000	+3.3	357,000	135,000	-106,000	-5,000
Iowa.....	2,760,000	2,756,000	+4,000	+0.1	260,000	121,000	-132,000	-3,000
Missouri.....	4,441,000	4,286,000	+155,000	+3.6	404,000	207,000	-57,000	-5,000
North Dakota.....	639,000	627,000	+12,000	+1.8	68,000	23,000	-27,000	-1,000
South Dakota.....	694,000	675,000	+19,000	+2.8	75,000	28,000	-27,000	(Z)
Nebraska.....	1,451,000	1,396,000	+56,000	+4.0	142,000	61,000	-25,000	-1,000
Kansas.....	2,189,000	2,141,000	+48,000	+2.2	205,000	91,000	-63,000	-3,000
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	486,000	438,000	+48,000	+10.9	50,000	18,000	+18,000	-2,000
Maryland.....	3,384,000	3,043,000	+341,000	+11.2	330,000	121,000	+141,000	-9,000
District of Columbia.....	781,000	751,000	+30,000	+4.0	87,000	38,000	-19,000	(Z)
Virginia.....	4,215,000	3,833,000	+379,000	+9.9	415,000	149,000	+118,000	-3,000
West Virginia.....	1,823,000	1,860,000	-36,000	-2.0	163,000	78,000	-120,000	(Z)
North Carolina.....	4,761,000	4,475,000	+286,000	+6.4	475,000	164,000	-20,000	-5,000
South Carolina.....	2,462,000	2,326,000	+136,000	+5.8	263,000	88,000	-38,000	-3,000
Georgia.....	4,194,000	3,871,000	+324,000	+8.4	437,000	151,000	+42,000	-5,000
Florida.....	5,557,000	4,870,000	+687,000	+14.1	493,000	221,000	+429,000	-15,000
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	3,115,000	2,997,000	+118,000	+3.9	302,000	129,000	-50,000	-5,000
Tennessee.....	3,770,000	3,539,000	+231,000	+6.5	347,000	143,000	+33,000	-6,000
Alabama.....	3,404,000	3,243,000	+160,000	+4.9	339,000	130,000	+43,000	-6,000
Mississippi.....	2,277,000	2,155,000	+122,000	+5.7	250,000	94,000	-34,000	(Z)
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,923,000	1,777,000	+146,000	+8.2	187,000	78,000	+39,000	-2,000
Louisiana.....	3,451,000	3,235,000	+215,000	+6.7	377,000	127,000	-30,000	-4,000
Oklahoma.....	2,424,000	2,295,000	+128,000	+5.6	217,000	100,000	+14,000	-2,000
Texas.....	10,220,000	9,406,000	+814,000	+8.7	1,055,000	337,000	+102,000	-6,000
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	692,000	668,000	+24,000	+3.6	71,000	28,000	-18,000	-1,000
Idaho.....	682,000	662,000	+19,000	+2.9	69,000	24,000	-26,000	(Z)
Wyoming.....	333,000	327,000	+6,000	+1.7	35,000	12,000	-18,000	(Z)
Colorado.....	1,896,000	1,723,000	+173,000	+10.1	186,000	67,000	+56,000	-2,000
New Mexico.....	991,000	927,000	+64,000	+6.9	129,000	28,000	-36,000	-2,000
Arizona.....	1,530,000	1,283,000	+247,000	+19.3	165,000	47,000	+133,000	-3,000
Utah.....	969,000	887,000	+82,000	+9.2	112,000	27,000	-3,000	(Z)
Nevada.....	410,000	278,000	+132,000	+47.7	38,000	12,000	+107,000	(Z)
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	2,907,000	2,793,000	+114,000	+4.1	271,000	115,000	-38,000	-3,000
Oregon.....	1,874,000	1,763,000	+112,000	+6.3	157,000	74,000	+30,000	-1,000
California.....	17,757,000	15,405,000	+2,352,000	+15.3	1,623,000	601,000	+1,344,000	-14,000
Alaska.....	216,000	193,000	+22,000	+11.6	34,000	6,000	-4,000	-1,000
Hawaii.....	635,000	579,000	+56,000	+9.7	75,000	15,000	-1,000	-3,000
Puerto Rico.....	2,567,000	2,338,000	+229,000	+9.8	328,000	71,000	-34,000	+6,000

Z Less than 500.

1 Minus sign (-) denotes net loss of civilians to the Armed Forces.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1960 TO 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	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960
United States.....	191,371,000	188,658,000	185,890,000	183,057,000	179,992,000	189,371,000	186,667,000	183,796,000	181,207,000	178,153,000
<b>REGIONS:</b>										
Northeast.....	47,051,000	46,565,000	45,946,000	45,458,000	44,817,000	46,843,000	46,347,000	45,692,000	45,224,000	44,591,000
North Central.....	53,610,000	52,984,000	52,504,000	52,132,000	51,704,000	53,391,000	52,766,000	52,277,000	51,926,000	51,504,000
South.....	59,208,000	58,301,000	57,395,000	56,283,000	55,199,000	58,245,000	57,355,000	56,402,000	55,425,000	54,349,000
West.....	31,502,000	30,807,000	30,045,000	29,185,000	28,272,000	30,892,000	30,200,000	29,424,000	28,623,000	27,709,000
<b>NORTHEAST:</b>										
New England.....	11,021,000	10,917,000	10,756,000	10,547,000	10,530,000	10,923,000	10,815,000	10,634,000	10,536,000	10,426,000
Middle Atlantic.....	36,030,000	35,648,000	35,189,000	34,810,000	34,287,000	35,920,000	35,531,000	35,058,000	34,697,000	34,166,000
<b>NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
East North Central....	37,802,000	37,271,000	36,887,000	36,595,000	36,286,000	37,697,000	37,166,000	36,776,000	36,493,000	36,188,000
West North Central....	15,808,000	15,713,000	15,617,000	15,537,000	15,418,000	15,694,000	15,600,000	15,501,000	15,433,000	15,316,000
<b>SOUTH:</b>										
South Atlantic.....	28,246,000	27,747,000	27,189,000	26,675,000	26,094,000	27,662,000	27,188,000	26,621,000	26,168,000	25,595,000
East South Central....	12,684,000	12,532,000	12,400,000	12,250,000	12,083,000	12,566,000	12,412,000	12,268,000	12,134,000	11,983,000
West South Central....	18,277,000	18,023,000	17,805,000	17,397,000	17,022,000	18,017,000	17,755,000	17,513,000	17,123,000	16,786,000
<b>WEST:</b>										
Mountain.....	7,619,000	7,509,000	7,356,000	7,166,000	6,913,000	7,503,000	7,394,000	7,243,000	7,067,000	6,817,000
Pacific.....	23,883,000	23,299,000	22,689,000	22,019,000	21,359,000	23,389,000	22,806,000	22,181,000	21,556,000	20,892,000
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	989,000	985,000	990,000	992,000	974,000	971,000	965,000	969,000	972,000	954,000
New Hampshire.....	659,000	646,000	630,000	617,000	609,000	652,000	638,000	622,000	610,000	602,000
Vermont.....	396,000	397,000	393,000	390,000	389,000	396,000	396,000	393,000	390,000	388,000
Massachusetts.....	5,309,000	5,297,000	5,232,000	5,205,000	5,157,000	5,270,000	5,255,000	5,181,000	5,155,000	5,112,000
Rhode Island.....	884,000	877,000	872,000	862,000	858,000	864,000	860,000	843,000	840,000	838,000
Connecticut.....	2,783,000	2,716,000	2,640,000	2,581,000	2,543,000	2,770,000	2,702,000	2,627,000	2,569,000	2,530,000
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	17,872,000	17,697,000	17,467,000	17,154,000	16,855,000	17,830,000	17,651,000	17,409,000	17,110,000	16,805,000
New Jersey.....	6,665,000	6,542,000	6,385,000	6,269,000	6,104,000	6,615,000	6,490,000	6,331,000	6,220,000	6,053,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,492,000	11,410,000	11,337,000	11,387,000	11,328,000	11,475,000	11,391,000	11,318,000	11,268,000	11,307,000
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	10,151,000	10,020,000	9,953,000	9,871,000	9,737,000	10,131,000	10,000,000	9,932,000	9,851,000	9,717,000
Indiana.....	4,843,000	4,780,000	4,725,000	4,724,000	4,675,000	4,855,000	4,771,000	4,714,000	4,715,000	4,664,000
Illinois.....	10,545,000	10,369,000	10,260,000	10,115,000	10,083,000	10,495,000	10,322,000	10,210,000	10,067,000	10,036,000
Michigan.....	8,154,000	8,036,000	7,924,000	7,886,000	7,835,000	8,151,000	8,012,000	7,901,000	7,864,000	7,817,000
Wisconsin.....	4,110,000	4,066,000	4,025,000	3,999,000	3,961,000	4,105,000	4,061,000	4,020,000	3,995,000	3,955,000
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	3,525,000	3,507,000	3,493,000	3,458,000	3,422,000	3,520,000	3,502,000	3,487,000	3,453,000	3,417,000
Iowa.....	2,761,000	2,758,000	2,759,000	2,759,000	2,757,000	2,760,000	2,757,000	2,757,000	2,758,000	2,756,000
Missouri.....	4,473,000	4,411,000	4,359,000	4,348,000	4,326,000	4,441,000	4,379,000	4,324,000	4,316,000	4,291,000
North Dakota.....	650,000	645,000	636,000	641,000	634,000	639,000	639,000	626,000	634,000	629,000
South Dakota.....	701,000	707,000	703,000	692,000	683,000	694,000	700,000	698,000	687,000	677,000
Nebraska.....	1,471,000	1,468,000	1,458,000	1,442,000	1,417,000	1,451,000	1,448,000	1,446,000	1,426,000	1,401,000
Kansas.....	2,227,000	2,218,000	2,210,000	2,195,000	2,180,000	2,189,000	2,181,000	2,170,000	2,160,000	2,145,000
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	496,000	480,000	466,000	460,000	449,000	486,000	472,000	458,000	452,000	441,000
Maryland.....	3,441,000	3,351,000	3,245,000	3,168,000	3,111,000	3,384,000	3,295,000	3,181,000	3,111,000	3,055,000
District of Columbia..	795,000	792,000	780,000	775,000	765,000	776,000	776,000	766,000	762,000	753,000
Virginia.....	4,367,000	4,288,000	4,188,000	4,098,000	3,986,000	4,212,000	4,142,000	4,026,000	3,955,000	3,855,000
West Virginia.....	1,824,000	1,815,000	1,823,000	1,837,000	1,855,000	1,823,000	1,814,000	1,822,000	1,836,000	1,855,000
North Carolina.....	4,855,000	4,786,000	4,737,000	4,680,000	4,576,000	4,761,000	4,693,000	4,638,000	4,600,000	4,499,000
South Carolina.....	2,523,000	2,498,000	2,450,000	2,424,000	2,395,000	2,462,000	2,446,000	2,394,000	2,371,000	2,334,000
Georgia.....	4,295,000	4,206,000	4,108,000	4,027,000	3,958,000	4,194,000	4,112,000	4,019,000	3,958,000	3,887,000
Florida.....	5,651,000	5,531,000	5,392,000	5,205,000	4,997,000	5,557,000	5,436,000	5,305,000	5,123,000	4,917,000
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	3,160,000	3,121,000	3,099,000	3,071,000	3,045,000	3,115,000	3,080,000	3,051,000	3,029,000	3,002,000
Tennessee.....	3,800,000	3,742,000	3,690,000	3,630,000	3,577,000	3,770,000	3,714,000	3,661,000	3,603,000	3,550,000
Alabama.....	3,426,000	3,378,000	3,336,000	3,326,000	3,276,000	3,404,000	3,353,000	3,311,000	3,303,000	3,253,000
Mississippi.....	2,298,000	2,291,000	2,276,000	2,224,000	2,185,000	2,277,000	2,265,000	2,246,000	2,198,000	2,163,000
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	1,939,000	1,907,000	1,875,000	1,817,000	1,792,000	1,923,000	1,892,000	1,855,000	1,809,000	1,782,000
Louisiana.....	3,487,000	3,410,000	3,371,000	3,300,000	3,265,000	3,451,000	3,377,000	3,329,000	3,281,000	3,241,000
Oklahoma.....	2,461,000	2,450,000	2,435,000	2,383,000	2,337,000	2,424,000	2,412,000	2,398,000	2,351,000	2,306,000
Texas.....	10,391,000	10,256,000	10,125,000	9,856,000	9,631,000	10,220,000	10,075,000	9,932,000	9,682,000	9,456,000
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	702,000	701,000	696,000	695,000	679,000	692,000	690,000	687,000	687,000	672,000
Idaho.....	688,000	689,000	695,000	686,000	671,000	682,000	682,000	689,000	680,000	666,000
Wyoming.....	336,000	335,000	332,000	336,000	331,000	333,000	331,000	328,000	333,000	329,000
Colorado.....	1,936,000	1,913,000	1,883,000	1,835,000	1,768,000	1,896,000	1,876,000	1,844,000	1,806,000	1,739,000
New Mexico.....	1,013,000	990,000	978,000	960,000	953,000	991,000	968,000	956,000	939,000	929,000
Arizona.....	1,550,000	1,516,000	1,466,000	1,405,000	1,321,000	1,530,000	1,496,000	1,447,000	1,385,000	1,305,000
Utah.....	973,000	973,000	958,000	936,000	900,000	969,000	969,000	954,000	932,000	896,000
Nevada.....	419,000	391,000	347,000	312,000	291,000	410,000	382,000	339,000	303,000	283,000
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	2,967,000	2,961,000	2,944,000	2,884,000	2,855,000	2,907,000	2,900,000	2,871,000	2,824,000	2,799,000
Oregon.....	1,881,000	1,852,000	1,817,000	1,788,000	1,772,000	1,874,000	1,845,000	1,812,000	1,762,000	1,766,000
California.....	18,077,000	17,557,000	16,995,000	16,455,000	15,862,000	17,757,000	17,224,000	16,678,000	16,151,000	15,549,000
Alaska.....	250,000	246,000	240,000	234,000	228,000	216,000	212,000	206,000	201,000	195,000
Hawaii.....	708,000	683,000	693,000	659,000	641,000	635,000	623,000	614,000	598,000	582,000
Puerto Rico.....	2,578,000	2,520,000	2,459,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,567,000	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: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1964

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

Region, division, and State	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955	Region, division, and State	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955
United States.....	1.5	1.7	1.7	WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Continued			
REGIONS:				North Dakota.....	0.6	0.6	-0.1
Northeast.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	South Dakota.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
North Central.....	0.9	1.3	1.7	Nebraska.....	1.0	0.6	0.7
South.....	1.7	1.9	1.2	Kansas.....	0.5	0.8	1.8
West.....	2.7	3.2	3.3	SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
NORTHEAST:				Delaware.....	2.5	2.9	3.8
New England.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	Maryland.....	2.4	2.6	3.0
Middle Atlantic.....	1.2	1.1	1.4	District of Columbia.....	0.9	-0.6	-0.4
NORTH CENTRAL:				Virginia.....	2.3	2.1	1.5
East North Central.....	1.0	1.5	2.0	West Virginia.....	-0.5	-0.2	-1.2
West North Central.....	0.6	0.9	0.9	North Carolina.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
SOUTH:				South Carolina.....	1.3	1.7	0.7
South Atlantic.....	2.0	2.4	1.7	Georgia.....	2.0	1.7	1.0
East South Central.....	1.2	1.1	-0.1	Florida.....	3.1	5.9	5.7
West South Central.....	1.8	1.8	1.3	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
WEST:				Kentucky.....	0.9	0.9	-0.2
Mountain.....	2.5	3.2	2.9	Tennessee.....	1.5	0.9	0.7
Pacific.....	2.8	3.3	3.5	Alabama.....	1.1	1.4	-0.1
NEW ENGLAND:				Mississippi.....	1.3	1.2	-1.1
Maine.....	0.5	0.8	0.4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
New Hampshire.....	1.9	1.8	0.8	Arkansas.....	1.9	0.7	-1.9
Vermont.....	0.4	0.8	-0.2	Louisiana.....	1.6	2.1	1.8
Massachusetts.....	0.7	1.1	0.8	Oklahoma.....	1.3	0.7	0.1
Rhode Island.....	0.7	0.9	0.7	Texas.....	1.9	2.1	2.2
Connecticut.....	2.2	2.0	2.6	MOUNTAIN:			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				Montana.....	0.9	1.2	1.4
New York.....	1.5	1.1	1.4	Idaho.....	0.7	1.6	0.9
New Jersey.....	2.2	2.1	2.5	Wyoming.....	0.6	1.6	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	0.4	0.7	0.8	Colorado.....	2.3	2.7	2.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				New Mexico.....	1.5	4.0	2.7
Ohio.....	1.1	1.5	2.4	Arizona.....	4.1	5.8	5.2
Indiana.....	0.9	1.4	2.0	Utah.....	2.1	2.7	2.5
Illinois.....	1.1	1.4	1.5	Nevada.....	9.0	3.9	7.5
Michigan.....	1.0	1.5	2.6	PACIFIC:			
Wisconsin.....	0.9	1.5	1.3	Washington.....	0.9	1.9	1.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				Oregon.....	1.4	1.4	1.6
Minnesota.....	0.8	1.5	1.2	California.....	3.3	3.8	4.1
Iowa.....	(Z)	0.6	0.4	Alaska.....	2.4	0.4	10.4
Missouri.....	0.8	0.9	0.8	Hawaii.....	2.6	3.4	1.4
				Puerto Rico.....	2.2	0.9	0.3

Z Less than 0.05.

Table 5.--PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1965

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

Region, division, and State	Total resident population				Civilian resident population			
	July 1, 1965 (provisional)	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1965		July 1, 1965 (provisional)	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960, to 1965	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States.....	193,818,000	179,323,175	+14,495,000	+8.1	191,890,000	177,472,000	+14,419,000	+8.1
<b>REGIONS:</b>								
Northeast.....	47,504,000	44,677,819	+2,826,000	+6.3	47,304,000	44,449,000	+2,855,000	+6.4
North Central.....	54,021,000	51,619,139	+2,402,000	+4.7	53,810,000	51,418,000	+2,392,000	+4.7
South.....	60,055,000	54,973,113	+5,082,000	+9.2	59,123,000	54,116,000	+5,007,000	+9.3
West.....	32,238,000	28,053,104	+4,185,000	+14.9	31,654,000	27,488,000	+4,165,000	+15.2
<b>NORTHEAST:</b>								
New England.....	11,132,000	10,509,367	+622,000	+5.9	11,031,000	10,399,000	+632,000	+6.1
Middle Atlantic.....	36,372,000	34,168,452	+2,204,000	+6.4	36,272,000	34,050,000	+2,223,000	+6.5
<b>NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
East North Central.....	38,143,000	36,225,024	+1,918,000	+5.3	38,042,000	36,128,000	+1,914,000	+5.3
West North Central.....	15,878,000	15,394,115	+484,000	+3.1	15,768,000	15,290,000	+478,000	+3.1
<b>SOUTH:</b>								
South Atlantic.....	28,716,000	25,971,732	+2,744,000	+10.6	28,140,000	25,468,000	+2,672,000	+10.5
East South Central.....	12,810,000	12,050,126	+760,000	+6.3	12,697,000	11,935,000	+762,000	+6.4
West South Central.....	18,529,000	16,951,255	+1,578,000	+9.3	18,286,000	16,713,000	+1,573,000	+9.4
<b>WEST:</b>								
Mountain.....	7,776,000	6,855,060	+921,000	+13.4	7,662,000	6,756,000	+907,000	+13.4
Pacific.....	24,462,000	21,198,044	+3,264,000	+15.4	23,991,000	20,733,000	+3,259,000	+15.7
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	993,000	969,265	+24,000	+2.4	975,000	950,000	+25,000	+2.6
New Hampshire.....	669,000	606,921	+62,000	+10.3	663,000	600,000	+63,000	+10.4
Vermont.....	397,000	389,881	+7,000	+1.9	397,000	389,000	+8,000	+2.1
Massachusetts.....	5,349,000	5,146,578	+202,000	+3.9	5,309,000	5,103,000	+207,000	+4.1
Rhode Island.....	891,000	859,488	+32,000	+3.7	867,000	836,000	+31,000	+3.7
Connecticut.....	2,833,000	2,535,234	+297,000	+11.7	2,821,000	2,522,000	+299,000	+11.9
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	18,075,000	16,782,304	+1,293,000	+7.7	18,032,000	16,736,000	+1,296,000	+7.7
New Jersey.....	6,775,000	6,066,782	+708,000	+11.7	6,735,000	6,014,000	+722,000	+12.0
Pennsylvania.....	11,522,000	11,319,366	+202,000	+1.8	11,505,000	11,300,000	+205,000	+1.8
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	10,247,000	9,706,397	+541,000	+5.6	10,227,000	9,687,000	+540,000	+5.6
Indiana.....	4,886,000	4,662,498	+223,000	+4.8	4,877,000	4,653,000	+224,000	+4.8
Illinois.....	10,646,000	10,081,158	+565,000	+5.6	10,599,000	10,033,000	+566,000	+5.6
Michigan.....	8,220,000	7,823,194	+396,000	+5.1	8,198,000	7,808,000	+390,000	+5.0
Wisconsin.....	4,145,000	3,951,777	+193,000	+4.9	4,140,000	3,946,000	+194,000	+4.9
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	3,555,000	3,413,864	+141,000	+4.1	3,549,000	3,409,000	+141,000	+4.1
Iowa.....	2,760,000	2,757,537	+3,000	+0.1	2,759,000	2,756,000	+3,000	+0.1
Missouri.....	4,498,000	4,319,813	+178,000	+4.1	4,470,000	4,286,000	+184,000	+4.3
North Dakota.....	652,000	632,446	+20,000	+3.1	640,000	627,000	+13,000	+2.0
South Dakota.....	703,000	680,514	+22,000	+3.3	696,000	675,000	+21,000	+3.1
Nebraska.....	1,477,000	1,411,330	+66,000	+4.7	1,459,000	1,396,000	+64,000	+4.6
Kansas.....	2,234,000	2,178,611	+55,000	+2.5	2,195,000	2,141,000	+54,000	+2.5
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	505,000	446,292	+59,000	+13.2	497,000	438,000	+59,000	+13.3
Maryland.....	3,521,000	3,100,689	+420,000	+13.6	3,464,000	3,043,000	+421,000	+13.8
District of Columbia.....	801,000	763,956	+37,000	+4.8	787,000	751,000	+36,000	+4.7
Virginia.....	4,456,000	3,966,949	+489,000	+12.3	4,294,000	3,833,000	+461,000	+12.0
West Virginia.....	1,812,000	1,860,421	-48,000	-2.6	1,811,000	1,860,000	-49,000	-2.6
North Carolina.....	4,914,000	4,556,155	+358,000	+7.9	4,821,000	4,475,000	+346,000	+7.7
South Carolina.....	2,543,000	2,382,594	+160,000	+6.7	2,489,000	2,326,000	+163,000	+7.0
Georgia.....	4,358,000	3,943,116	+414,000	+10.5	4,264,000	3,871,000	+393,000	+10.2
Florida.....	5,805,000	4,951,560	+854,000	+17.2	5,713,000	4,870,000	+843,000	+17.3
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	3,179,000	3,038,156	+141,000	+4.6	3,140,000	2,997,000	+143,000	+4.8
Tennessee.....	3,846,000	3,567,089	+279,000	+7.8	3,817,000	3,539,000	+278,000	+7.9
Alabama.....	3,463,000	3,266,740	+196,000	+6.0	3,438,000	3,243,000	+195,000	+6.0
Mississippi.....	2,322,000	2,178,141	+144,000	+6.6	2,301,000	2,155,000	+146,000	+6.8
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,960,000	1,786,272	+174,000	+9.7	1,950,000	1,777,000	+173,000	+9.7
Louisiana.....	3,534,000	3,257,022	+277,000	+8.5	3,501,000	3,235,000	+266,000	+8.2
Oklahoma.....	2,483,000	2,328,284	+154,000	+6.6	2,448,000	2,295,000	+153,000	+6.7
Texas.....	10,552,000	9,579,677	+973,000	+10.2	10,387,000	9,406,000	+981,000	+10.4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	706,000	674,767	+31,000	+4.6	696,000	668,000	+28,000	+4.2
Idaho.....	692,000	667,191	+25,000	+3.7	686,000	662,000	+24,000	+3.6
Wyoming.....	340,000	330,066	+10,000	+3.2	335,000	327,000	+8,000	+2.4
Colorado.....	1,969,000	1,753,947	+215,000	+12.3	1,933,000	1,723,000	+210,000	+12.2
New Mexico.....	1,029,000	951,023	+78,000	+8.2	1,008,000	927,000	+81,000	+8.7
Arizona.....	1,609,000	1,302,161	+307,000	+23.5	1,587,000	1,283,000	+304,000	+23.7
Utah.....	990,000	890,627	+100,000	+11.2	986,000	887,000	+99,000	+11.1
Nevada.....	440,000	285,278	+155,000	+54.2	432,000	278,000	+154,000	+55.5
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	2,990,000	2,853,214	+137,000	+4.8	2,929,000	2,793,000	+137,000	+4.9
Oregon.....	1,900,000	1,768,687	+131,000	+7.4	1,894,000	1,763,000	+131,000	+7.4
California.....	18,608,000	15,717,204	+2,890,000	+18.4	18,299,000	15,405,000	+2,893,000	+18.8
Alaska.....	253,000	226,167	+27,000	+12.1	221,000	193,000	+28,000	+14.4
Hawaii.....	711,000	632,772	+79,000	+12.4	648,000	579,000	+70,000	+12.0
Puerto Rico.....	2,633,000	2,349,544	+283,000	+12.0	2,621,000	2,338,000	+283,000	+12.1

<sup>1</sup> Estimates changed since issuance of advance report to reflect special census taken as of October 1, 1965.