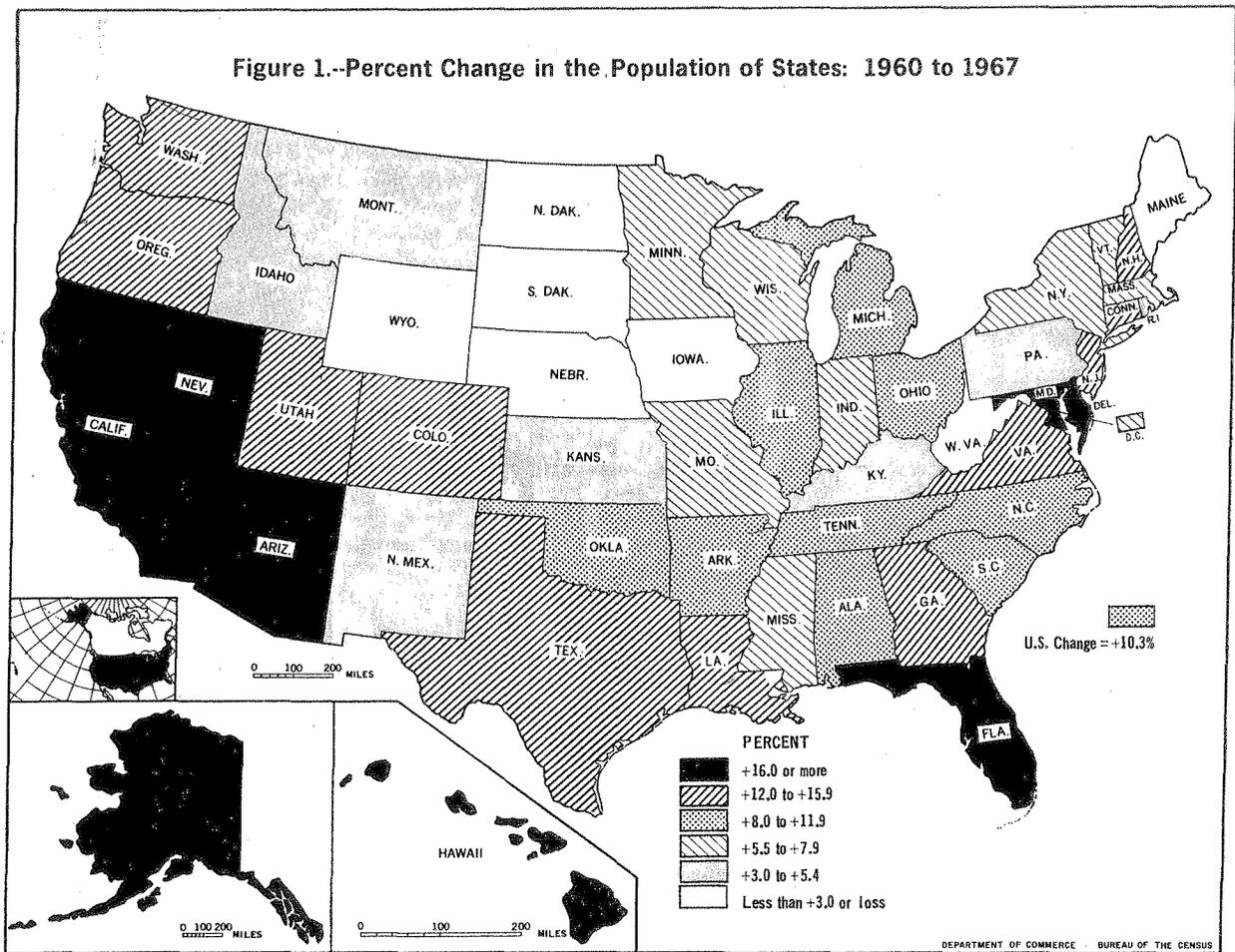


Population Estimates

Series P-25, No. 414
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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1967 With Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1968



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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1967 With Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1968

(These estimates supersede those published in Advance Report No. 403 and Report No. 380 of this series)

The historical westward trend in the movement of the population of the United States has continued since April 1, 1960, but at a somewhat lower rate than in the past. California, Arizona, and Washington have been the chief beneficiaries of migration to the West in the current decade. Although many Western States continue to enjoy an influx of migrants, there is evidence that the average annual net migration rates are declining for the region as a whole (table A). California and Arizona are noteworthy examples of a decline. California gained net in-migrants at the average annual rate of 13 per 1,000 of the population during the 1960's as compared with 23 per 1,000 during the last half of the 1950's (table 4). Arizona's deceleration was even more noticeable, with an average annual rate of in-migration in the 1960's less than half that of the late 1950's (down from 36 per 1,000 to 14 per 1,000 population). Nevada, on the other hand, doubled its rate of in-migration in the 1960's--from 20 per 1,000 population in the late 1950's to 40 per 1,000 in the current decade. (Figure 2 shows the pattern of net migration by States for the 1960's.)

In terms of actual volume of migrants, the West attracted 2 million net migrants between 1960 and 1967, somewhat more than the estimated 1.2 million net migrants added to the Northeastern and Southern regions combined. The North Central Region continued its pattern of out-migration experienced in the last half of the preceding decade while the Northeastern States shifted from a migration deficit of 39,000 from 1955 to 1960 to a net gain of 167,000 between 1960 and 1967.

In the past, the regions that had been experiencing net out-migration were predominantly rural and agricultural, whereas the regions with net in-migration were highly industrialized and urbanized. Table 1 indicates that the traditionally agrarian South, which has long been a region of out-migration, has been experiencing a net in-migration since the last half of the 1950's. Simultaneously, several of the heavily industrialized and urbanized North Central States were registering net out-migration. The pattern of net out-migration for the North Central Region continues into the present period with a loss of nearly 1 million persons.

The South has experienced a dramatic shift in net migration since 1950, from a loss of 1.7 million persons in the 1950-55 period to a small gain (320,000) in the second half of the last decade, and finally to an in-migration of 1 million persons during the first 7-1/4 years of the current decade. In spite of the substantial net in-migration to the South as a whole since 1955, not all Southern States shared in this shift. This is particularly true of the East South Central States, with a pattern of net out-migration throughout the preceding decade. With the exception of Tennessee, these States have continued to experience net out-migration in the present decade.

Falling birth rates in a period when death rates are stable have tended to slow down the rate of population growth in each of the regions, divisions, and States. The rate of natural increase for the nation as a whole averaged 15 per 1,000 population between 1955 and 1960. Between 1960 and 1967, it dropped to 12 per 1,000 of the population.

Table A.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE, BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR REGIONS:
SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1967

(Figures are expressed as percentages. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

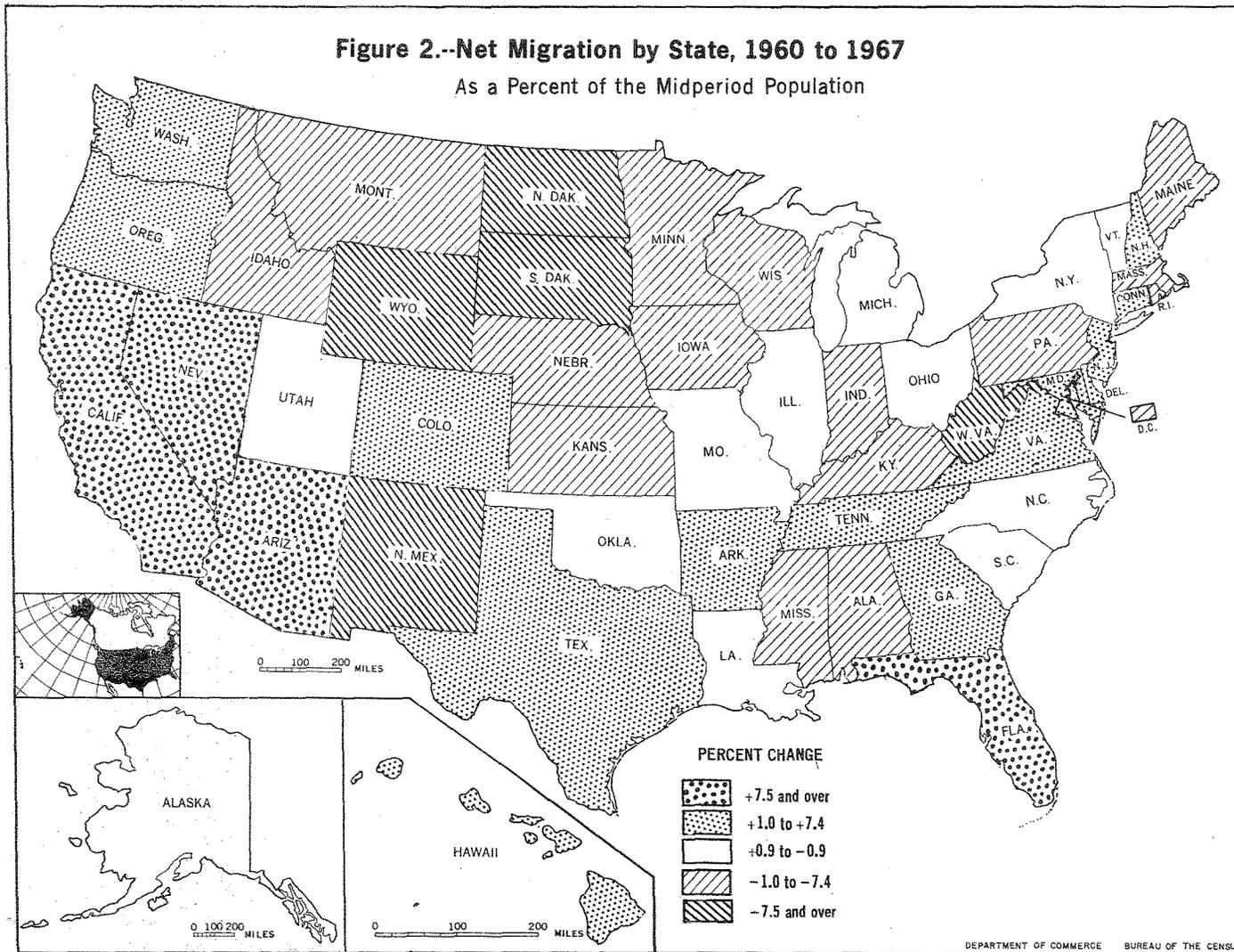
Region	Net change ¹			Natural increase ²			Net migration ²		
	1960-67	1955-60	1950-55	1960-67	1955-60	1950-55	1960-67	1955-60	1950-55
United States, total.	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northeast.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	(Z)	(Z)	0.2
North Central.....	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
South.....	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.7
West.....	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.7

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹Based on the formula for continuous compounding $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$.

²Based on midperiod population.

Figure 2.--Net Migration by State, 1960 to 1967
As a Percent of the Midperiod Population



Comparison of growth rates for each division and State with growth rates for the Nation as a whole reveals the extent to which the population has redistributed itself. Although the population of the United States has increased by 10.3 percent between 1960 and 1967, only 21 States exceeded the national growth rate, with the remaining States growing more slowly or showing population losses. Four States--Wyoming, West Virginia, North Dakota, and South Dakota--emerged with smaller populations in 1967 than in 1960.

Three of the four States with growth rates more than twice the national average are located in the West. Florida is the only State outside the West to match the growth rate of these fast-growing States. Although Nevada has been the fastest growing State during the 1960's (52.8 percent), far outstripping its nearest contender, Arizona (25.7 percent), its growth leveled off substantially in the mid-1960's after extremely rapid growth in the early part of the decade.

With regard to absolute growth, California led with 3.3 million persons added between April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1967. New York increased by 1.2 million. Florida and Texas were the only other States to add more than 1 million persons to their population during the past 7-1/4 years. Eight States had population increases of 500,000 or more: New Jersey (914,000), Illinois (806,000), Michigan (785,000), Ohio (781,000), Maryland (579,000), Virginia (574,000), Georgia (547,000), and North Carolina (503,000).

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,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,

¹This 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.

elementary school enrollment, number of Federal individual income tax returns filed, passenger automobile registrations, and employees on non-agricultural payrolls.

Component Method II--Component Method II involves (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1960 Census count to arrive at estimates of the 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.² (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. 339, by a step-by-step application to a particular area.

²U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 171, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1966 to 1967," April 30, 1968, and the corresponding reports for the earlier years of the decade.

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	1.3639
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1962	1.2800
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1963	1.1629
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1964	1.0907
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1965	1.0536
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1966	1.0083
April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1967	0.9564

Comparable adjustment factors for the years of the 1950-60 decade are listed in Series P-25, No. 304.³

The birth and death statistics used in preparing the estimates for States include final reports on births and deaths for 1960 through 1966, classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births and deaths for 1967 classified on an occurrence basis. All provisional figures were adjusted on 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, National Center for Health Statistics), 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 1966 the estimated completeness of birth registration for the Nation as a whole was 98.9 percent.⁴

³Research 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. A more detailed discussion of the methods of deriving the migration ratios is given in Series P-25, No. 339, referred to above.

Migration ratios for individual States may vary from these national ratios, of course; however, 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.

⁴White, 99.3 percent; nonwhite, 96.9 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_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 $X_0 = 0.123468 + .06 + .30X_1 + .14X_2 + .22X_3 + .08X_4 + .07X_6 + .12X_8$.

As stated above, the multiple regression equation was based on data for the 1950-60 period. Estimates for 1967 (July 1) were prepared by substituting in the equation appropriate data for the 1960-67 period. For example, the value of X_1 for a given State (i) for 1967 would be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1967}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1960}}$$

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:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1967}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1960}}$$

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 1967. The 1967 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, 1967, yielding an estimate of the total resident population in each State on July 1, 1967.

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 States, estimates for several States were prepared by somewhat different procedures.

For Delaware, the estimates were obtained by interpolating between the results of the special census taken September 20, 1967 and the 1960 census figure.

For the District of Columbia, there is some question concerning the suitability of some of the independent variables used in the regression analysis. Therefore estimates for the District of Columbia are ordinarily derived by procedures used in preparing estimates for metropolitan counties. However, data are not yet available from which to prepare estimates for 1967 by the Composite method. Consequently, estimates for July 1, 1967, were prepared by Component Method II and the Housing Unit method. These estimates were then averaged, and the numerical differences between the average of these two estimates in 1967 and the comparable average of these estimates in 1966 provided the estimate of change since 1966. This estimated change was added to the 1966 figure based on the average of all three methods. The methodology used in developing current estimates by these three methods is discussed in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 371.

For Hawaii, an additional estimate was derived using data on passenger movement to and from Hawaii to measure net civilian migration.⁵ Although passenger statistics should provide a direct measure of migration, there is considerable uncertainty introduced because of the necessary use of the gross passenger statistics to obtain small net figures on the "permanent" migration. There

⁵The monthly statistics on passenger movement were "smoothed" to reduce the effect of seasonality.

is some further uncertainty concerning completeness and consistency of coverage of passenger movements in both directions. Consequently, the estimate based on passenger data was averaged with an estimate developed by the regular procedure used for State estimates to provide the estimate shown here.

For Kansas, the estimates were obtained by interpolating and extrapolating the results of the Kansas State censuses, taken each year as of January 1. The numbers are adjusted to be consistent with definitions of usual residence employed in Federal censuses.⁶ The latest date for which data were available for use here was January 1, 1967.

The population estimates shown here for Massachusetts are consistent with the State census taken as of January 1, 1965. The numbers are adjusted for differences in the enumeration of military personnel and their dependents, and college students, to make them conform to the definition of usual residence used in Federal censuses.

For New York City and a number of New York counties, special censuses and special surveys have made available data that can be used to make better estimates than can be developed by estimating techniques using symptomatic data. About 80 percent of the population of New York State is included in these areas. Because of the availability of these statistics, the 1966 population estimate for the State of New York was developed in two segments, consisting of (1) estimates prepared for the areas indicated above using special data sources, and (2) estimates for other New York counties based on an average of Component Method II, the Composite method, and (for metropolitan counties) the Housing Unit method, as used in the Bureau's program for county estimates. The effect of developing the New York estimate by these means rather than by the procedure used for other States was to lower the 1966 New York State total by 237,000.

For 1967, estimates for all counties in New York have not been developed. Consequently the July 1, 1967 estimate shown here for New York State was prepared by taking the difference between the 1966 and 1967 New York State estimates developed by the usual procedures for States and adding this difference to the best estimate derived for 1966.

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 consistent with the results of that census.

⁶For example, members of Armed Forces and college students are enumerated differently in the State and Federal censuses;

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 gross 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.

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 National Center for Health 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 Directory⁷ 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, and Lutheran school systems. The Hawaii Department of Health, The Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Military Air Command, and the Military Sea Transport Service provided statistics on passenger movement to and from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.⁸

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, percentage-wise the errors in the population estimates are considerably smaller than those in the estimates of population change.

The single method--Component Method II--used prior to 1960 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,⁹ 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 B.

⁷Published annually by P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, N.Y.

⁸The Puerto Rico Planning Board also provided the data on net movement to the Armed Forces in Puerto Rico.

⁹Meyer 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 B.--SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS FROM CENSUS COUNTS 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)	Regress- ion 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	(NA)	3.54	(NA)	(NA)
Quadratic mean deviation.....	3.99	5.58	3.15	(NA)	4.42	(NA)	(NA)
Deviations of 10 percent or more..	1	4	-	(NA)	-	(NA)	(NA)
Deviations of 5 percent or more..	8	19	3	(NA)	15	(NA)	(NA)
Positive deviations.....	25	22	25	(NA)	25	(NA)	(NA)

- Represents zero. NA 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 10-year time period. One would expect that, over shorter time periods, such as that between April 1960 and July 1967, 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.

The average difference between the regression series of estimates and estimates by Component Method II for 1967 was 2.2 percent. The estimates published here for 1967 differ by 1.3 percent, on the average, from a corresponding set based on Method II alone. The relative difference between the two sets of estimates for years beginning with 1965 is as follows:

Year	Differences ¹ between--	
	Regression and Method II	Published figures and Method II
1967.....	2.24	1.30
1966.....	1.99	1.14
1965.....	1.97	1.07

¹Average percent difference disregarding sign.

Comparison of published interregional migration estimates with CPS.--As mentioned earlier, estimates of net civilian migration shown in this report are based on data symptomatic of population change since the 1960 Census. The Bureau of the Census through its annual mobility supplement to

the Current Population Survey (CPS) also provides data on interregional migration by age, color, and sex.

There are two important definitional differences between the figures on net migration from the two sources. The survey figures include members of the Armed Forces living off-post or with their families on-post in regular type living quarters but exclude military personnel living in barracks. The survey data on interregional movement exclude movement of persons between the United States and abroad. By contrast, the independent estimates shown here include the net effect of migration abroad and include the movement of all persons in the Armed Forces.

The exclusion from the CPS of members of the Armed Forces who reside in barracks may have a particularly heavy effect on the pattern of migration into the South. Thus many persons entering the Armed Forces from other regions and stationed in the South (a common situation) would not be counted as in-migrants to the South in the CPS, whereas they would be included as out-migrants from the South in the CPS after returning to civilian life. This situation would lead to an understatement of migration into the South by the CPS.

Both sets of estimates are subject to error. The survey estimates are subject to sampling and response errors.

CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

These estimates supersede those published previously in Advance Report, Series P-25, No. 403. The estimates for July 1, 1965 to 1967 supersede estimates for those dates published last year in Series P-25, No. 380. For 1967 the revision represents mainly the substitution of estimates of net migration based on symptomatic data for the whole period 1960 to 1967 for estimates of net migration in which the last year of the period was extrapolated.¹⁰ For 1966 the regression estimates for all States were revised to take account of final figures on 1966 births and deaths by residence. Estimates by Component Method II for 1965 and 1966 were also revised for a number of States. Because of unusually large changes in the symptomatic data series used in these revisions, the estimates shown here are not fully consistent with the estimates for 1961 to 1964 published in Report No. 380. For those years, however, differences in the estimates for most States should be small. In 1965 New York experienced by far the largest adjustment (259,000); Pennsylvania was the only other State with a difference of more than 20,000.

The average difference (disregarding sign) between the 1966 estimates published here and those published earlier in Report No. 380 for 1966 was somewhat less than one-half of one percent (0.4 percent). States with substantially larger differences were Washington (increase of 1.1 percent in the revised numbers), New York (-1.3 percent), and Hawaii (+0.9 percent). In the case of New York and Hawaii, the difference can be accounted for by the changes in methodology described above.

RELATED REPORTS

The following table shows related estimates and projections for States and small areas published by the Bureau of the Census:

Type of estimate	Estimate date	Series P-25 report number
States.....	1960 to 1964	380
	1950 to 1960	304
	1940 to 1950	72
States, by age.....	1960 to 1967	384
States, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence.	1965.....	371
State projections, by age and sex.....	1970 to 1985	375
State household estimates..	1966.....	396
Counties.....	1966.....	401,404, 407,409
All standard metropolitan statistical areas.....	1965.....	371
Selected SMSA's (100 largest).....	1967.....	411
Metropolitan area projections.....	1975.....	415

¹⁰In most cases, experience has indicated that only small changes occur in the State totals between the "provisional" series and the "revised" series. For example, for 1967, the average difference in population estimates between the revised and provisional series was less than 1 percent. Of course, there is variation from this average, and occasionally the revised estimate for a specific State may differ substantially from the previously published preliminary figure. The revised estimate for Washington is about 4 percent higher than the preliminary figure because of a difference between the "estimated" and "extrapolated" net migration for the last year of the period. Other States with larger than usual revisions for 1967 are: Hawaii, +2.8 percent and Colorado, +1.9 percent. For Hawaii, the +2.8 percent higher figure for the revised estimate reflects a change in methodology (see section on "Estimates for special areas").

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1, 1968

The provisional population estimates for States for July 1, 1968, shown in table 5 were derived by extending the components of population change to July 1, 1968. Provisional figures on births and deaths for the period July 1, 1967 to 1968 were obtained from the National Center for Health 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, 1967 were not available. Consequently, the net civilian migration component represents an extrapolation of recent trends in the component for each State.

Specifically, the estimated average annual net civilian migration for the period July 1, 1963, to July 1, 1967 was assumed to prevail for fiscal

year 1967 to 1968. The net civilian migration for States obtained in this manner was adjusted to add to a national estimate of net immigration for the year based on data obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

Inasmuch as the estimates of net civilian migration between July 1967 and 1968 simply represent the level of the 1963-67 period, the estimates of population change for that year are subject to considerable error. The 1968 estimates will be revised later this year when current information on population change becomes available.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

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

Table 1.-ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1967, 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, 1967	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1967		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate ¹
United States.....	197,863,000	179,323,175	18,539,000	+10.3	29,201,000	12,937,000	+2,275,000	+1.2
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	48,020,000	44,677,819	+3,342,000	+7.5	6,686,000	3,510,000	+167,000	+0.4
North Central.....	55,197,000	51,619,139	+3,577,000	+6.9	8,250,000	3,759,000	-913,000	-1.7
South.....	61,606,000	54,973,113	+6,633,000	+12.1	9,438,000	3,812,000	+1,007,000	+1.7
West.....	33,040,000	28,053,104	+4,987,000	+17.8	4,828,000	1,855,000	+2,014,000	+6.6
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	11,344,000	10,509,367	+835,000	+7.9	1,636,000	821,000	+20,000	+0.2
Middle Atlantic.....	36,676,000	34,168,452	+2,507,000	+7.3	5,050,000	2,689,000	+147,000	+0.4
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	39,189,000	36,225,024	+2,964,000	+8.2	5,864,000	2,608,000	-292,000	-0.8
West North Central.....	16,008,000	15,394,115	+614,000	+4.0	2,385,000	1,151,000	-621,000	-4.0
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	29,583,000	25,971,732	+3,611,000	+13.9	4,449,000	1,822,000	+984,000	+3.5
East South Central.....	13,014,000	12,050,126	+964,000	+8.0	2,010,000	863,000	-183,000	-1.5
West South Central.....	19,009,000	16,951,255	+2,058,000	+12.1	2,979,000	1,127,000	+206,000	+1.1
WEST:								
Mountain.....	7,828,000	6,855,060	+973,000	+14.2	1,291,000	426,000	+109,000	+1.5
Pacific.....	25,212,000	21,198,044	+4,014,000	+18.9	3,537,000	1,429,000	+1,905,000	+8.2
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	982,000	969,265	+13,000	+1.3	156,000	79,000	-65,000	-6.6
New Hampshire.....	691,000	606,921	+84,000	+13.8	98,000	51,000	+36,000	+5.6
Vermont.....	420,000	389,881	+30,000	+7.6	63,000	32,000	-1,000	-0.3
Massachusetts.....	5,434,000	5,148,578	+285,000	+5.5	788,000	410,000	-93,000	-1.8
Rhode Island.....	901,000	859,488	+41,000	+4.8	129,000	67,000	-20,000	-2.3
Connecticut.....	2,918,000	2,535,234	+383,000	+15.1	401,000	182,000	+163,000	+6.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	18,023,000	16,782,304	+1,240,000	+7.4	2,518,000	1,330,000	+52,000	+0.3
New Jersey.....	6,981,000	6,066,782	+914,000	+15.1	940,000	459,000	+433,000	+6.6
Pennsylvania.....	11,672,000	11,319,366	+353,000	+3.1	1,592,000	900,000	-339,000	-3.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,488,000	9,706,397	+781,000	+8.0	1,532,000	699,000	-52,000	-0.5
Indiana.....	5,012,000	4,662,498	+350,000	+7.5	765,000	340,000	-75,000	-1.5
Illinois.....	10,887,000	10,081,158	+806,000	+8.0	1,613,000	769,000	-38,000	-0.4
Michigan.....	8,608,000	7,823,194	+785,000	+10.0	1,303,000	518,000	-1,000	(2)
Wisconsin.....	4,194,000	3,951,777	+243,000	+6.1	652,000	283,000	-127,000	-3.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,625,000	3,413,864	+211,000	+6.2	565,000	234,000	-120,000	-3.4
Iowa.....	2,772,000	2,757,537	+14,000	+0.5	412,000	210,000	-188,000	-6.8
Missouri.....	4,587,000	4,319,813	+267,000	+6.2	646,000	358,000	-21,000	-0.5
North Dakota.....	632,000	632,446	(2)	(2)	106,000	40,000	-66,000	-10.4
South Dakota.....	668,000	680,514	-13,000	-1.9	114,000	47,000	-79,000	-11.8
Nebraska.....	1,443,000	1,411,330	+32,000	+2.2	224,000	105,000	-87,000	-6.1
Kansas.....	2,281,000	2,178,611	+103,000	+4.7	320,000	156,000	-60,000	-2.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	524,000	446,292	+78,000	+17.4	81,000	32,000	+29,000	+5.9
Maryland.....	3,680,000	3,100,689	+579,000	+18.7	551,000	214,000	+242,000	+7.1
District of Columbia.....	808,000	763,956	+44,000	+5.7	140,000	65,000	-31,000	-3.9
Virginia.....	4,541,000	3,966,949	+574,000	+14.5	681,000	261,000	+155,000	+3.6
West Virginia.....	1,807,000	1,860,421	-53,000	-2.8	258,000	136,000	-175,000	-9.5
North Carolina.....	5,059,000	4,356,155	+703,000	+16.1	770,000	290,000	+24,000	+0.5
South Carolina.....	2,638,000	2,382,594	+255,000	+10.7	430,000	153,000	-22,000	-0.9
Georgia.....	4,490,000	3,943,116	+547,000	+13.9	722,000	267,000	+92,000	+2.2
Florida.....	6,035,000	4,951,560	+1,083,000	+21.9	816,000	403,000	+670,000	+12.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,201,000	3,038,156	+163,000	+5.4	487,000	222,000	-102,000	-3.3
Tennessee.....	3,936,000	3,567,089	+369,000	+10.3	568,000	251,000	+52,000	+1.4
Alabama.....	3,533,000	3,266,740	+267,000	+8.2	551,000	228,000	-37,000	-1.7
Mississippi.....	2,344,000	2,178,141	+166,000	+7.6	404,000	163,000	-75,000	-3.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1,972,000	1,786,272	+186,000	+10.4	303,000	136,000	+19,000	+1.0
Louisiana.....	3,663,000	3,257,022	+406,000	+12.5	621,000	224,000	+9,000	+0.3
Oklahoma.....	2,516,000	2,328,284	+188,000	+8.1	345,000	173,000	+16,000	+0.6
Texas.....	10,858,000	9,579,677	+1,278,000	+13.3	1,709,000	593,000	+162,000	+1.6
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	699,000	674,767	+24,000	+3.5	111,000	48,000	-40,000	-5.8
Idaho.....	701,000	667,191	+34,000	+5.1	109,000	42,000	-34,000	-4.9
Wyoming.....	319,000	330,066	-11,000	-3.3	54,000	20,000	-44,000	-13.6
Colorado.....	2,012,000	1,753,947	+258,000	+14.7	297,000	116,000	+77,000	+4.1
New Mexico.....	1,002,000	951,023	+51,000	+5.4	203,000	49,000	-103,000	-10.5
Arizona.....	1,637,000	1,302,161	+335,000	+25.7	270,000	84,000	+149,000	+10.1
Utah.....	1,022,000	890,627	+131,000	+14.7	179,000	47,000	-1,000	-0.1
Nevada.....	436,000	285,278	+151,000	+52.8	67,000	21,000	+105,000	+29.2
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,208,000	2,853,214	+355,000	+12.4	434,000	201,000	+121,000	+4.0
Oregon.....	1,981,000	1,768,687	+212,000	+12.0	256,000	130,000	+85,000	+4.6
California.....	18,992,000	15,717,204	+3,275,000	+20.8	2,670,000	1,063,000	+1,667,000	+9.6
Alaska.....	271,000	226,167	+45,000	+20.0	55,000	10,000	(2)	(2)
Hawaii.....	760,000	632,772	+127,000	+20.1	122,000	26,000	+31,000	+4.5
Puerto Rico.....	2,695,000	2,349,544	+345,000	+14.7	560,000	124,000	-91,000	-3.6

² Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

¹ Per 100 midperiod population.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1967, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1967	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960 to 1967		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net civilian migration	Net movement between civilian and military population ¹
United States.....	195,669,000	177,472,000	+18,197,000	+10.3	29,201,000	12,913,000	+2,840,000	-932,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	47,816,000	44,449,000	+3,367,000	+7.6	6,686,000	3,506,000	+373,000	-185,000
North Central.....	54,980,000	51,418,000	+3,561,000	+6.9	8,250,000	3,754,000	-649,000	-286,000
South.....	60,491,000	54,116,000	+6,375,000	+11.8	9,438,000	3,803,000	+1,039,000	-299,000
West.....	32,382,000	27,488,000	+4,893,000	+17.8	4,828,000	1,850,000	+2,077,000	-162,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	11,253,000	10,399,000	+854,000	+8.2	1,636,000	820,000	+71,000	-33,000
Middle Atlantic.....	36,563,000	34,030,000	+2,513,000	+7.4	5,050,000	2,686,000	+302,000	-152,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	39,074,000	36,128,000	+2,946,000	+8.2	5,864,000	2,605,000	-109,000	-204,000
West North Central.....	15,905,000	15,290,000	+615,000	+4.0	2,385,000	1,149,000	-540,000	-82,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	28,918,000	25,468,000	+3,450,000	+13.5	4,449,000	1,817,000	+978,000	-160,000
East South Central.....	12,868,000	11,935,000	+934,000	+7.8	2,010,000	862,000	-173,000	-42,000
West South Central.....	18,705,000	16,713,000	+1,992,000	+11.9	2,979,000	1,124,000	+234,000	-97,000
WEST:								
Mountain.....	7,707,000	6,756,000	+952,000	+14.1	1,291,000	425,000	+128,000	-42,000
Pacific.....	24,674,000	20,733,000	+3,941,000	+19.0	3,537,000	1,425,000	+1,949,000	-120,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	966,000	950,000	+16,000	+1.6	156,000	79,000	-58,000	-4,000
New Hampshire.....	687,000	600,000	+87,000	+14.5	98,000	51,000	+42,000	-3,000
Vermont.....	419,000	389,000	+31,000	+7.9	63,000	32,000	-1,000	-1,000
Massachusetts.....	5,395,000	5,103,000	+292,000	+5.7	788,000	409,000	-75,000	-12,000
Rhode Island.....	880,000	836,000	+45,000	+5.4	129,000	67,000	-15,000	-1,000
Connecticut.....	2,906,000	2,522,000	+384,000	+15.2	401,000	182,000	+176,000	-12,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17,986,000	16,736,000	+1,251,000	+7.5	2,518,000	1,329,000	+129,000	-67,000
New Jersey.....	6,922,000	6,014,000	+908,000	+15.1	940,000	458,000	+458,000	-31,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,655,000	11,300,000	+355,000	+3.1	1,592,000	899,000	-285,000	-54,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,467,000	9,687,000	+779,000	+8.0	1,532,000	698,000	-7,000	-62,000
Indiana.....	5,001,000	4,653,000	+348,000	+7.5	765,000	340,000	-50,000	-28,000
Illinois.....	10,828,000	10,033,000	+794,000	+7.9	1,613,000	769,000	+3,000	-53,000
Michigan.....	8,588,000	7,808,000	+780,000	+10.0	1,303,000	517,000	+36,000	-41,000
Wisconsin.....	4,191,000	3,946,000	+244,000	+6.2	652,000	282,000	-105,000	-20,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,619,000	3,409,000	+211,000	+6.2	565,000	234,000	-102,000	-18,000
Iowa.....	2,770,000	2,756,000	+14,000	+0.5	412,000	209,000	-175,000	-13,000
Missouri.....	4,547,000	4,286,000	+261,000	+6.1	646,000	358,000	+1,000	-27,000
North Dakota.....	620,000	627,000	-8,000	-1.2	106,000	40,000	-71,000	-3,000
South Dakota.....	661,000	675,000	-14,000	-2.0	114,000	47,000	-77,000	-3,000
Nebraska.....	1,430,000	1,396,000	+35,000	+2.5	224,000	105,000	-78,000	-6,000
Kansas.....	2,257,000	2,141,000	+116,000	+5.4	320,000	156,000	-37,000	-10,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	515,000	438,000	+76,000	+17.4	81,000	32,000	+30,000	-3,000
Maryland.....	3,606,000	3,043,000	+563,000	+18.5	551,000	214,000	+247,000	-21,000
District of Columbia.....	789,000	751,000	+38,000	+5.0	140,000	65,000	-34,000	-3,000
Virginia.....	4,365,000	3,833,000	+532,000	+13.9	681,000	260,000	+133,000	-22,000
West Virginia.....	1,807,000	1,860,000	-53,000	-2.8	258,000	136,000	-172,000	-3,000
North Carolina.....	4,949,000	4,475,000	+473,000	+10.6	770,000	290,000	+19,000	-27,000
South Carolina.....	2,564,000	2,326,000	+237,000	+10.2	430,000	153,000	-27,000	-13,000
Georgia.....	4,389,000	3,873,000	+518,000	+13.4	722,000	266,000	+91,000	-28,000
Florida.....	5,935,000	4,870,000	+1,064,000	+21.9	816,000	402,000	+691,000	-41,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,147,000	2,997,000	+150,000	+5.0	487,000	222,000	-104,000	-11,000
Tennessee.....	3,903,000	3,539,000	+364,000	+10.3	568,000	250,000	+62,000	-15,000
Alabama.....	3,499,000	3,243,000	+256,000	+7.9	551,000	227,000	-56,000	-12,000
Mississippi.....	2,319,000	2,155,000	+164,000	+7.6	404,000	162,000	-75,000	-3,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1,963,000	1,777,000	+186,000	+10.5	303,000	136,000	+27,000	-9,000
Louisiana.....	3,621,000	3,235,000	+386,000	+11.9	621,000	223,000	+1,000	-14,000
Oklahoma.....	2,468,000	2,295,000	+173,000	+7.5	345,000	173,000	+13,000	-12,000
Texas.....	10,653,000	9,406,000	+1,247,000	+13.3	1,709,000	592,000	+193,000	-63,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	689,000	668,000	+21,000	+3.1	111,000	48,000	-40,000	-3,000
Idaho.....	697,000	662,000	+35,000	+5.2	109,000	42,000	-31,000	-2,000
Wyoming.....	315,000	327,000	-12,000	-3.7	54,000	20,000	-43,000	-2,000
Colorado.....	1,966,000	1,723,000	+244,000	+14.1	297,000	116,000	+72,000	-10,000
New Mexico.....	987,000	927,000	+60,000	+6.4	203,000	48,000	-87,000	-8,000
Arizona.....	1,607,000	1,283,000	+324,000	+25.3	270,000	84,000	+148,000	-10,000
Utah.....	1,017,000	887,000	+130,000	+14.7	179,000	47,000	+1,000	-3,000
Nevada.....	428,000	278,000	+151,000	+54.2	67,000	21,000	+108,000	-2,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,145,000	2,793,000	+352,000	+12.6	434,000	200,000	+136,000	-18,000
Oregon.....	1,976,000	1,763,000	+213,000	+12.1	256,000	129,000	+95,000	-9,000
California.....	18,613,000	15,405,000	+3,208,000	+20.8	2,670,000	1,060,000	+1,682,000	-85,000
Alaska.....	237,000	193,000	+44,000	+22.5	55,000	9,000	+1,000	-3,000
Hawaii.....	704,000	579,000	+125,000	+21.6	122,000	26,000	+34,000	-6,000
Puerto Rico.....	2,682,000	2,338,000	+344,000	+14.7	560,000	124,000	-102,000	+10,000

¹Minus 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, 1965 TO 1967

Region, division, and State	Total resident population			Civilian resident population		
	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1965
United States.....	197,863,000	195,936,000	193,815,000	195,669,000	193,780,000	191,894,000
REGIONS:						
Northeast.....	48,020,000	47,794,000	47,428,000	47,816,000	47,588,000	47,229,000
North Central.....	55,197,000	54,786,000	54,185,000	54,980,000	54,551,000	53,978,000
South.....	61,606,000	60,895,000	60,166,000	60,491,000	59,807,000	59,228,000
West.....	33,040,000	32,460,000	32,036,000	32,382,000	31,833,000	31,459,000
NORTHEAST:						
New England.....	11,344,000	11,259,000	11,158,000	11,253,000	11,163,000	11,064,000
Middle Atlantic.....	36,676,000	36,535,000	36,269,000	36,563,000	36,425,000	36,165,000
NORTH CENTRAL:						
East North Central.....	39,189,000	38,831,000	38,303,000	39,074,000	38,710,000	38,199,000
West North Central.....	16,008,000	15,955,000	15,881,000	15,905,000	15,841,000	15,778,000
SOUTH:						
South Atlantic.....	29,583,000	29,194,000	28,797,000	28,918,000	28,550,000	28,226,000
East South Central.....	13,014,000	12,922,000	12,838,000	12,868,000	12,782,000	12,721,000
West South Central.....	19,009,000	18,779,000	18,531,000	18,705,000	18,475,000	18,281,000
WEST:						
Mountain.....	7,828,000	7,753,000	7,706,000	7,707,000	7,646,000	7,597,000
Pacific.....	25,212,000	24,708,000	24,330,000	24,674,000	24,188,000	23,862,000
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	982,000	985,000	986,000	966,000	970,000	969,000
New Hampshire.....	691,000	676,000	674,000	687,000	672,000	667,000
Vermont.....	420,000	410,000	403,000	419,000	410,000	403,000
Massachusetts.....	5,434,000	5,403,000	5,361,000	5,395,000	5,365,000	5,321,000
Rhode Island.....	901,000	898,000	891,000	880,000	873,000	872,000
Connecticut.....	2,918,000	2,886,000	2,842,000	2,906,000	2,873,000	2,832,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	18,023,000	17,968,000	17,848,000	17,986,000	17,932,000	17,805,000
New Jersey.....	5,981,000	6,911,000	6,803,000	6,922,000	6,855,000	6,760,000
Pennsylvania.....	11,672,000	11,657,000	11,618,000	11,655,000	11,638,000	11,600,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	10,488,000	10,397,000	10,262,000	10,467,000	10,376,000	10,242,000
Indiana.....	5,012,000	4,973,000	4,901,000	5,001,000	4,962,000	4,892,000
Illinois.....	10,887,000	10,787,000	10,654,000	10,828,000	10,721,000	10,604,000
Michigan.....	8,608,000	8,496,000	8,334,000	8,588,000	8,476,000	8,313,000
Wisconsin.....	4,194,000	4,178,000	4,152,000	4,191,000	4,174,000	4,148,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3,625,000	3,585,000	3,565,000	3,619,000	3,579,000	3,560,000
Iowa.....	2,772,000	2,764,000	2,766,000	2,770,000	2,762,000	2,764,000
Missouri.....	4,587,000	4,567,000	4,500,000	4,547,000	4,527,000	4,470,000
North Dakota.....	632,000	642,000	652,000	620,000	630,000	640,000
South Dakota.....	668,000	680,000	689,000	661,000	673,000	683,000
Nebraska.....	1,443,000	1,442,000	1,460,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	1,444,000
Kansas.....	2,281,000	2,275,000	2,248,000	2,257,000	2,240,000	2,218,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	524,000	514,000	502,000	515,000	507,000	495,000
Maryland.....	3,680,000	3,608,000	3,528,000	3,606,000	3,535,000	3,468,000
District of Columbia.....	808,000	806,000	802,000	789,000	790,000	788,000
Virginia.....	4,541,000	4,481,000	4,435,000	4,365,000	4,323,000	4,286,000
West Virginia.....	1,807,000	1,815,000	1,820,000	1,807,000	1,815,000	1,820,000
North Carolina.....	5,059,000	4,987,000	4,943,000	4,949,000	4,883,000	4,850,000
South Carolina.....	2,638,000	2,607,000	2,564,000	2,564,000	2,527,000	2,502,000
Georgia.....	4,490,000	4,462,000	4,401,000	4,389,000	4,350,000	4,306,000
Florida.....	6,035,000	5,914,000	5,802,000	5,935,000	5,820,000	5,712,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3,201,000	3,181,000	3,172,000	3,147,000	3,136,000	3,130,000
Tennessee.....	3,936,000	3,878,000	3,847,000	3,903,000	3,846,000	3,818,000
Alabama.....	3,533,000	3,524,000	3,494,000	3,499,000	3,491,000	3,470,000
Mississippi.....	2,344,000	2,339,000	2,325,000	2,319,000	2,309,000	2,303,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,972,000	1,963,000	1,947,000	1,963,000	1,954,000	1,937,000
Louisiana.....	3,663,000	3,624,000	3,559,000	3,621,000	3,581,000	3,522,000
Oklahoma.....	2,516,000	2,478,000	2,461,000	2,468,000	2,439,000	2,427,000
Texas.....	10,858,000	10,714,000	10,563,000	10,653,000	10,501,000	10,394,000
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	699,000	703,000	703,000	689,000	693,000	693,000
Idaho.....	701,000	700,000	695,000	697,000	696,000	690,000
Wyoming.....	313,000	320,000	331,000	315,000	316,000	326,000
Colorado.....	2,012,000	1,967,000	1,950,000	1,966,000	1,929,000	1,918,000
New Mexico.....	1,002,000	1,009,000	1,014,000	987,000	990,000	992,000
Arizona.....	1,637,000	1,609,000	1,585,000	1,607,000	1,588,000	1,564,000
Utah.....	1,022,000	1,010,000	992,000	1,017,000	1,005,000	987,000
Nevada.....	436,000	435,000	434,000	428,000	428,000	426,000
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3,208,000	3,074,000	2,981,000	3,145,000	3,017,000	2,926,000
Oregon.....	1,981,000	1,966,000	1,937,000	1,976,000	1,961,000	1,931,000
California.....	18,992,000	18,669,000	18,426,000	18,613,000	18,298,000	18,105,000
Alaska.....	271,000	265,000	267,000	237,000	233,000	234,000
Hawaii.....	760,000	733,000	719,000	704,000	679,000	666,000
Puerto Rico.....	2,695,000	2,667,000	2,632,000	2,682,000	2,656,000	2,621,000

Table 4.—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE, BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1967

(Figures are expressed as percentages. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Region, division, and State	1960 to 1967			1955 to 1960			1950 to 1955		
	Net change ¹	Natural increase ²	Net migration ²	Net change ¹	Natural increase ²	Net migration ²	Net change ¹	Natural increase ²	Net migration ²
United States.....	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	1.0	0.9	(Z)	1.2	1.2	(Z)	1.3	1.1	0.2
North Central.....	0.9	1.2	-0.2	1.3	1.5	-0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2
South.....	1.6	1.3	0.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.2	1.9	-0.7
West.....	2.3	1.3	0.9	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.7
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	1.1	1.0	(Z)	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	(Z)
Middle Atlantic.....	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.4	1.1	0.2
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.6	-0.1	2.0	1.5	0.5
West North Central.....	0.5	1.1	-0.5	0.9	1.4	-0.5	0.9	1.5	-0.6
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	-0.1
East South Central.....	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.1	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	1.7	-1.8
West South Central.....	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.9	-0.1	1.3	1.9	-0.6
WEST:									
Mountain.....	1.8	1.6	0.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.1	0.8
Pacific.....	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.7	3.5	1.5	1.9
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	0.2	1.1	-0.9	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.4	1.3	-0.9
New Hampshire.....	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	-0.3
Vermont.....	1.0	1.1	(Z)	0.8	1.3	-0.5	-0.2	1.4	-1.5
Massachusetts.....	0.7	1.0	-0.2	1.1	1.2	-0.1	0.8	1.1	-0.3
Rhode Island.....	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.7	1.1	-0.4
Connecticut.....	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.2	1.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1.0	0.9	(Z)	1.1	1.1	(Z)	1.4	1.1	0.3
New Jersey.....	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.7	1.2	-0.5	0.8	1.2	-0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Chic.....	1.1	1.1	-0.1	1.5	1.6	-0.1	2.4	1.5	0.9
Indiana.....	1.0	1.2	-0.2	1.4	1.6	-0.2	2.0	1.5	0.5
Illinois.....	1.1	1.1	(Z)	1.4	1.4	(Z)	1.5	1.3	0.3
Michigan.....	1.3	1.3	(Z)	1.5	1.8	-0.3	2.6	1.8	0.8
Wisconsin.....	0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.5	1.6	-0.1	1.3	1.5	-0.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	0.8	1.3	-0.5	1.5	1.7	-0.2	1.2	1.7	-0.5
Iowa.....	0.1	1.0	-0.9	0.6	1.3	-0.7	0.4	1.4	-1.0
Missouri.....	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.8	1.2	-0.3
North Dakota.....	(Z)	1.4	-1.4	0.6	1.8	-1.2	-0.1	1.9	-2.0
South Dakota.....	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	0.5	1.8	-1.3	0.3	1.9	-1.6
Nebraska.....	0.3	1.1	-0.8	0.6	1.5	-0.9	0.7	1.5	-0.8
Kansas.....	0.6	1.0	-0.4	0.8	1.5	-0.7	1.8	1.5	0.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	3.8	1.5	2.3
Maryland.....	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.6	1.4
District of Columbia.....	0.8	1.3	-0.5	-0.6	1.5	-2.1	-0.4	1.6	-2.0
Virginia.....	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.8	-0.3
West Virginia.....	-0.4	0.9	-1.3	-0.2	1.4	-1.7	-1.2	1.7	-2.9
North Carolina.....	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.8	-0.3	0.8	2.0	-1.2
South Carolina.....	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.7	2.1	-0.4	0.7	2.2	-1.5
Georgia.....	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.9	-0.2	1.0	2.0	-0.9
Florida.....	2.7	1.0	1.7	5.9	1.5	4.4	5.7	1.5	4.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	0.7	1.2	-0.5	0.9	1.6	-0.7	-0.2	1.6	-1.8
Tennessee.....	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	-0.6	0.7	1.7	-1.0
Alabama.....	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.4	1.8	-0.4	-0.1	1.8	-1.9
Mississippi.....	1.0	1.5	-0.5	1.2	1.9	-0.7	-1.1	2.1	-3.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	-0.9	-1.9	1.8	-3.8
Louisiana.....	1.6	1.6	(Z)	2.1	2.1	(Z)	1.8	2.2	-0.4
Oklahoma.....	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	-0.6	0.1	1.4	-1.3
Texas.....	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.2	2.1	0.2
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	0.5	1.3	-0.8	1.2	1.7	-0.5	1.4	1.7	-0.3
Idaho.....	0.7	1.4	-0.7	1.6	1.8	-0.2	0.9	2.0	-1.1
Wyoming.....	-0.5	1.4	-1.9	1.6	1.9	-0.3	1.0	2.0	-1.0
Colorado.....	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.9	1.8	1.2
New Mexico.....	0.7	2.2	-1.5	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.7	2.8	-0.1
Arizona.....	3.2	1.7	1.4	5.8	2.2	3.6	5.2	2.2	3.0
Utah.....	1.9	1.9	(Z)	2.7	2.4	0.3	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Nevada.....	5.8	1.7	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	7.5	1.6	5.8
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.5	0.2
Oregon.....	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1
California.....	2.6	1.3	1.3	3.8	1.5	2.3	4.1	1.5	2.6
Alaska.....	2.5	2.5	(Z)	0.4	2.8	-2.4	10.4	2.8	7.4
Hawaii.....	2.5	1.9	0.6	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	-1.0
Puerto Rico.....	1.9	2.4	-0.5	0.9	2.7	-1.8	0.3	2.9	-2.5

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹Based on formula for continuous compounding $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$.²Based on midperiod population.

Table 5.--PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1968
(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, 1968 (provisional)	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1968		July 1, 1968 (provisional)	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960 to 1968	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States.....	199,861,000	179,323,175	+20,537,000	+11.5	197,571,000	177,472,000	+20,099,000	+11.3
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	48,349,000	44,677,819	+3,671,000	+8.2	48,121,000	44,449,000	+3,672,000	+8.3
North Central.....	55,660,000	51,619,139	+4,041,000	+7.8	55,434,000	51,016,000	+4,016,000	+7.8
South.....	62,306,000	54,973,113	+7,333,000	+13.3	61,152,000	54,116,000	+7,036,000	+13.0
West.....	33,545,000	28,053,104	+5,492,000	+19.6	32,863,000	27,488,000	+5,375,000	+19.6
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	11,450,000	10,509,367	+940,000	+8.9	11,352,000	10,399,000	+952,000	+9.2
Middle Atlantic.....	36,900,000	34,168,452	+2,731,000	+8.0	36,770,000	34,050,000	+2,720,000	+8.0
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	39,599,000	36,225,024	+3,374,000	+9.3	39,487,000	36,128,000	+3,359,000	+9.3
West North Central.....	16,061,000	15,394,115	+667,000	+4.3	15,947,000	15,290,000	+657,000	+4.3
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	30,001,000	25,971,732	+4,029,000	+15.5	29,295,000	25,468,000	+3,827,000	+15.0
East South Central.....	13,098,000	12,050,126	+1,047,000	+8.7	12,943,000	11,935,000	+1,008,000	+8.4
West South Central.....	19,208,000	16,951,255	+2,257,000	+13.3	18,914,000	16,713,000	+2,200,000	+13.2
WEST:								
Mountain.....	7,907,000	6,855,060	+1,052,000	+15.3	7,771,000	6,756,000	+1,015,000	+15.0
Pacific.....	25,638,000	21,198,044	+4,440,000	+20.9	25,093,000	20,733,000	+4,360,000	+21.0
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	976,000	969,265	+7,000	+0.7	963,000	950,000	+13,000	+1.4
New Hampshire.....	702,000	606,921	+95,000	+15.7	699,000	600,000	+99,000	+16.4
New Jersey.....	425,000	389,881	+35,000	+8.9	424,000	389,000	+36,000	+9.2
Massachusetts.....	5,469,000	5,148,578	+321,000	+6.2	5,431,000	5,103,000	+328,000	+6.4
Rhode Island.....	914,000	859,488	+55,000	+6.4	883,000	836,000	+48,000	+5.7
Connecticut.....	2,963,000	2,535,234	+428,000	+16.9	2,951,000	2,522,000	+429,000	+17.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	18,078,000	16,782,304	+1,296,000	+7.7	18,040,000	16,736,000	+1,304,000	+7.8
New Jersey.....	7,093,000	6,066,782	+1,027,000	+16.9	7,020,000	6,014,000	+1,007,000	+16.7
Pennsylvania.....	11,728,000	11,319,366	+409,000	+3.6	11,709,000	11,300,000	+409,000	+3.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,588,000	9,706,397	+882,000	+9.1	10,564,000	9,687,000	+877,000	+9.0
Indiana.....	5,061,000	4,662,498	+398,000	+8.5	5,051,000	4,653,000	+398,000	+8.6
Illinois.....	10,991,000	10,081,158	+910,000	+9.0	10,934,000	10,033,000	+900,000	+9.0
Michigan.....	3,739,000	3,823,194	+916,000	+11.7	3,720,000	3,808,000	+912,000	+11.7
Wisconsin.....	4,221,000	3,951,777	+269,000	+6.8	4,218,000	3,946,000	+272,000	+6.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,647,000	3,413,864	+233,000	+6.8	3,642,000	3,409,000	+233,000	+6.8
Iowa.....	2,774,000	2,757,537	+16,000	+0.6	2,771,000	2,756,000	+15,000	+0.6
Missouri.....	4,625,000	4,319,813	+305,000	+7.1	4,583,000	4,286,000	+297,000	+6.9
Nebraska.....	627,000	632,446	-6,000	-0.9	614,000	627,000	-13,000	-2.1
North Dakota.....	656,000	680,514	-24,000	-3.6	651,000	675,000	-24,000	-3.6
South Dakota.....	1,439,000	1,411,330	+28,000	+2.0	1,424,000	1,396,000	+28,000	+2.0
Kansas.....	2,293,000	2,178,611	+114,000	+5.3	2,262,000	2,141,000	+121,000	+5.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	534,000	446,292	+88,000	+19.7	525,000	438,000	+86,000	+19.6
Maryland.....	3,754,000	3,100,689	+653,000	+21.1	3,677,000	3,043,000	+634,000	+20.8
District of Columbia.....	809,000	763,956	+45,000	+5.9	790,000	751,000	+39,000	+5.2
Virginia.....	4,595,000	3,966,949	+628,000	+15.8	4,412,000	3,833,000	+579,000	+15.1
West Virginia.....	1,802,000	1,860,421	-58,000	-3.1	1,801,000	1,860,000	-58,000	-3.1
North Carolina.....	5,122,000	4,556,155	+566,000	+12.4	5,006,000	4,475,000	+531,000	+11.9
South Carolina.....	2,664,000	2,382,594	+282,000	+11.8	2,584,000	2,326,000	+258,000	+11.1
Georgia.....	4,568,000	3,943,116	+625,000	+15.8	4,452,000	3,871,000	+581,000	+15.0
Florida.....	6,151,000	4,951,560	+1,200,000	+24.2	6,048,000	4,870,000	+1,178,000	+24.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,220,000	3,038,156	+182,000	+6.0	3,160,000	2,997,000	+163,000	+5.5
Tennessee.....	3,975,000	3,567,089	+408,000	+11.4	3,940,000	3,539,000	+400,000	+11.3
Alabama.....	3,558,000	3,266,740	+291,000	+8.9	3,522,000	3,243,000	+279,000	+8.6
Mississippi.....	2,344,000	2,178,141	+166,000	+7.6	2,321,000	2,155,000	+166,000	+7.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1,986,000	1,786,272	+199,000	+11.2	1,976,000	1,777,000	+199,000	+11.2
Louisiana.....	3,726,000	3,257,022	+469,000	+14.4	3,678,000	3,235,000	+443,000	+13.7
Oklahoma.....	2,520,000	2,328,284	+191,000	+8.2	2,475,000	2,295,000	+180,000	+7.9
Texas.....	10,977,000	9,579,677	+1,397,000	+14.6	10,784,000	9,406,000	+1,378,000	+14.7
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	693,000	674,767	+19,000	+2.8	686,000	668,000	+18,000	+2.7
Idaho.....	703,000	667,131	+36,000	+5.4	699,000	662,000	+37,000	+5.6
Wyoming.....	315,000	330,066	-15,000	-4.5	311,000	327,000	-16,000	-4.9
Colorado.....	2,043,000	1,793,947	+289,000	+16.5	1,986,000	1,723,000	+263,000	+15.3
New Mexico.....	1,006,000	951,023	+55,000	+5.7	990,000	927,000	+63,000	+6.7
Arizona.....	1,663,000	1,302,161	+361,000	+27.7	1,631,000	1,283,000	+348,000	+27.1
Utah.....	1,034,000	890,627	+144,000	+16.1	1,029,000	887,000	+142,000	+16.0
Nevada.....	449,000	285,278	+164,000	+57.4	439,000	278,000	+161,000	+57.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,276,000	2,853,214	+423,000	+14.8	3,204,000	2,793,000	+412,000	+14.7
Oregon.....	2,008,000	1,768,687	+239,000	+13.5	2,003,000	1,763,000	+240,000	+13.6
California.....	19,300,000	15,717,204	+3,583,000	+22.8	18,918,000	15,406,000	+3,512,000	+22.8
Alaska.....	274,000	226,167	+48,000	+21.3	241,000	193,000	+47,000	+24.4
Hawaii.....	780,000	632,772	+147,000	+23.3	727,000	579,000	+148,000	+25.5
Puerto Rico.....	2,723,000	2,349,544	+374,000	+15.9	2,712,000	2,338,000	+373,000	+16.0