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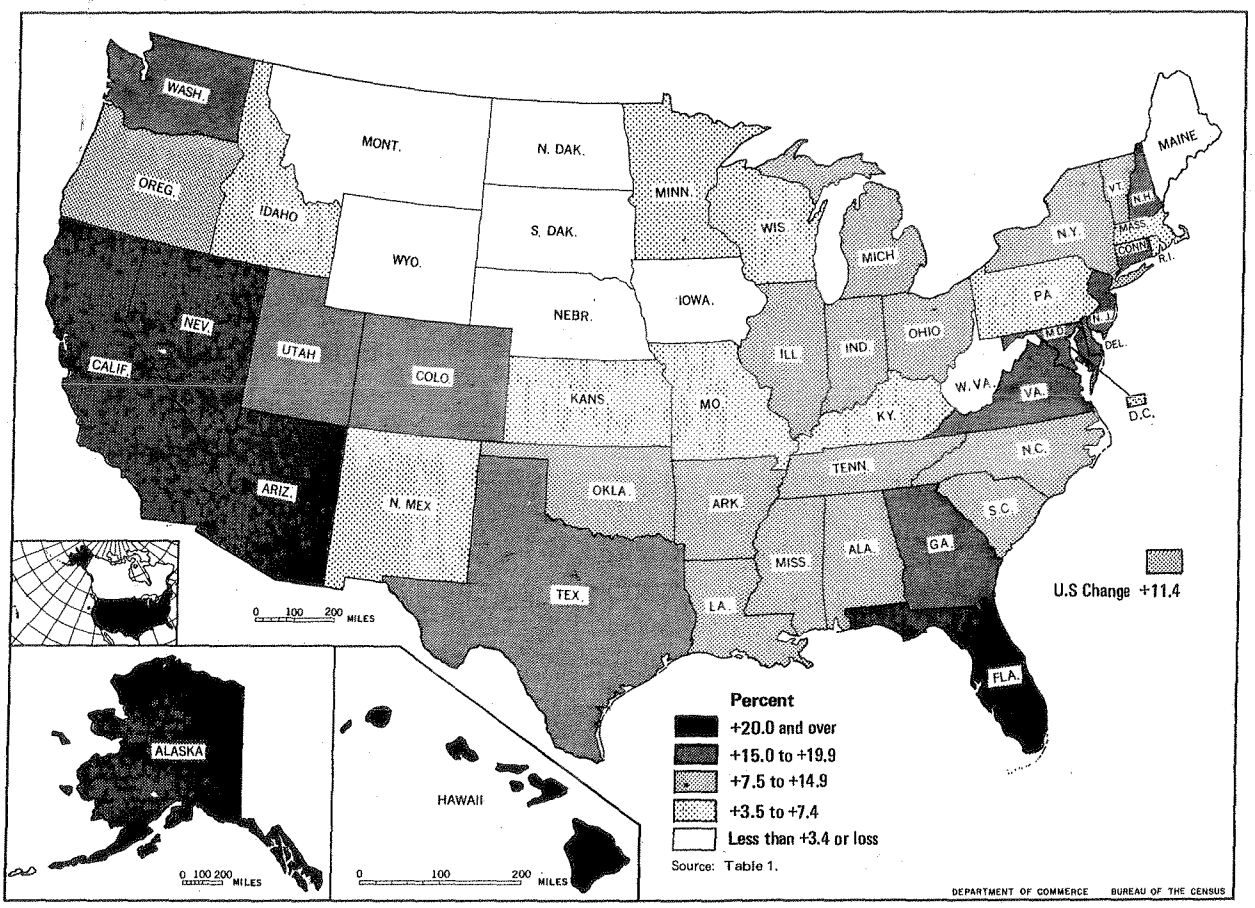
ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES JULY 1, 1968 AND 1969

Figure 1.--Percent Change in the Population of States: 1960 to 1968



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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1968 AND 1969

(This report supersedes reports 414 and 380 of this series. The 1968 and 1969 figures were previously published in Advance Report No. 430)

This report presents revised estimates of the population of States for each year, July 1, 1960 to 1968, and provisional estimates for July 1, 1969. Components of population change are presented for the periods 1960-68 and 1965-68, together with average annual rates of growth by component for the periods 1965-68, 1960-65, 1955-60, and 1950-55.

RECENT TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH

Between April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1968, the total resident population of the United States increased 20.5 million to almost 200 million. California, now the largest State in the Union, increased its population by nearly 3.5 million. This increase in 8 years is greater than the 1960 population of all but 17 States. No other State's population increase amounted to even one-half this amount.

Four other States--Texas, New York, Florida, and New Jersey--have had increases exceeding 1 million. Overall population growth in these five States amounted to 8.5 million, accounting for more than 40 percent of the total U.S. growth in that same time period. Only four States had population losses in the 1960-68 period. These were West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Nevada's 163,000 population increase to 1968 was a 57 percent jump over its 1960 population, far ahead of the rate of growth in second-ranking Arizona. Florida is the only other State whose growth amounted to at least 25 percent of its 1960 population.

Growth has not been uniform throughout the decade however (table A).[1] First, the Nation's birth rate, which has been gradually declining ever since 1957, dropped sharply between 1964 and 1965. The decline since 1965 has been more gradual, and there is some evidence that the decline has leveled off after 1968. Second, since 1965 our sharply increasing military commitment in Vietnam has resulted in large shifts of Armed Forces overseas and of civilians into the military. These have had the effect of a significant reduction in the growth rate of the total resident population of the United States and may have effected some change in the pattern of net interstate migration over the earlier years of the decade.

Only eight States had a greater average annual rate of population increase between 1965 and 1968 than in the 5-1/4 years between April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1965. And in only two of these States, Washington and Vermont, was the annual rate of increase appreciably larger.

Table A.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE, BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR REGIONS: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1968

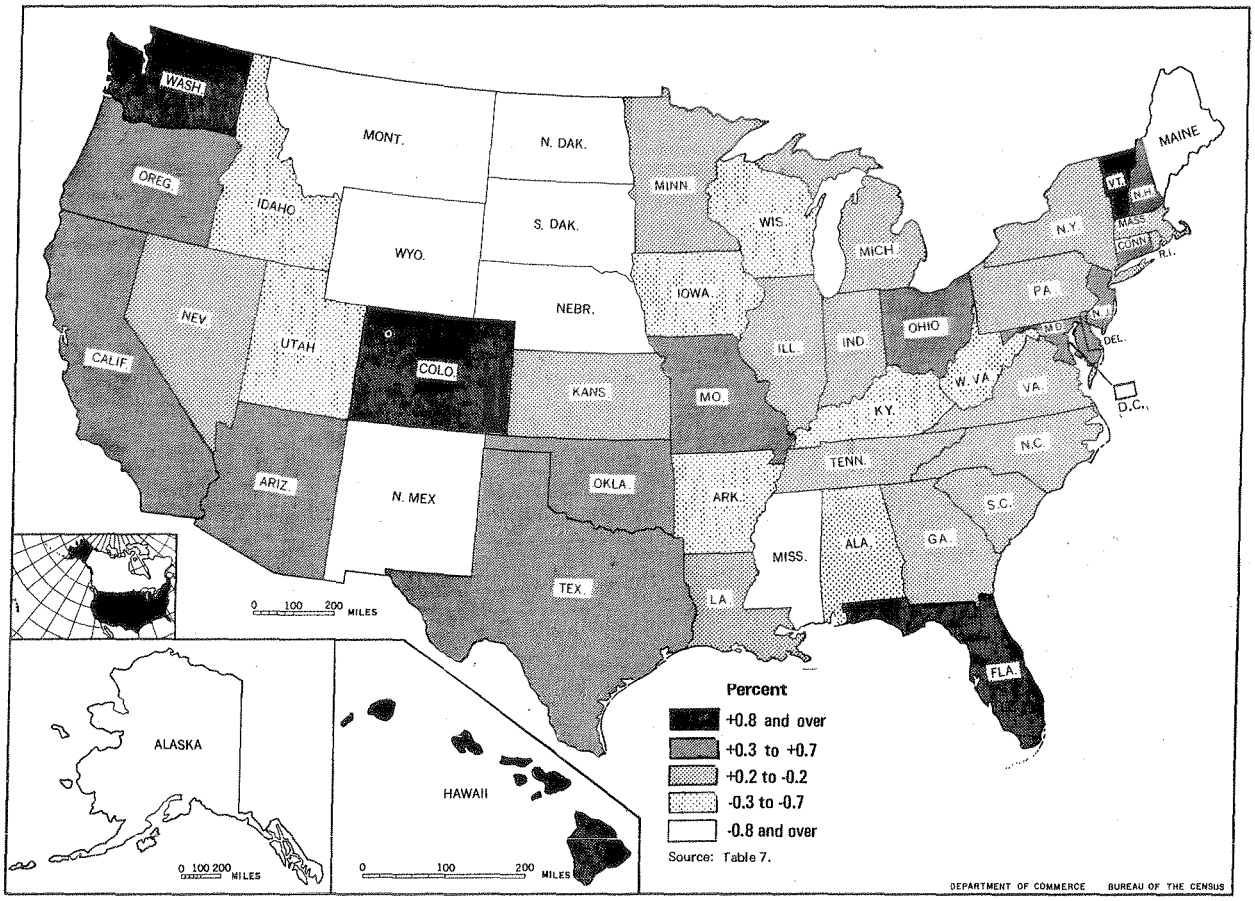
(Based on the formula for continuous compounding $P_t = P_o e^{rt}$)

Region	1965 to 1968	1960 to 1965	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955
NET CHANGE				
United States.....	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
Northeast.....	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3
North Central.....	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7
South.....	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2
West.....	1.4	2.5	3.2	3.3
NATURAL INCREASE				
United States.....	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5
Northeast.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1
North Central.....	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5
South.....	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
West.....	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8
NET MIGRATION				
United States.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Northeast.....	(Z)	0.1	-0.1	0.2
North Central.....	(Z)	-0.3	-0.3	0.2
South.....	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.7
West.....	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.6

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1]Much of the following discussion concerning population change relates to differences between the period 1965-68 and 1960-65. The year 1965 has been used as a convenient breaking point to review patterns of population change during the decade. There is some suggestion that it might be a key year for a number of factors affecting population growth and redistribution (births, Armed Forces, and immigration). For interstate migration, on the other hand, many of the States have experienced a considerable shift in level or direction of net migration at some time during the current decade, but the timing of the shift has varied greatly from State to State.

Figure 2.--Average Annual Percent Change Due to Migration: 1965 to 1968

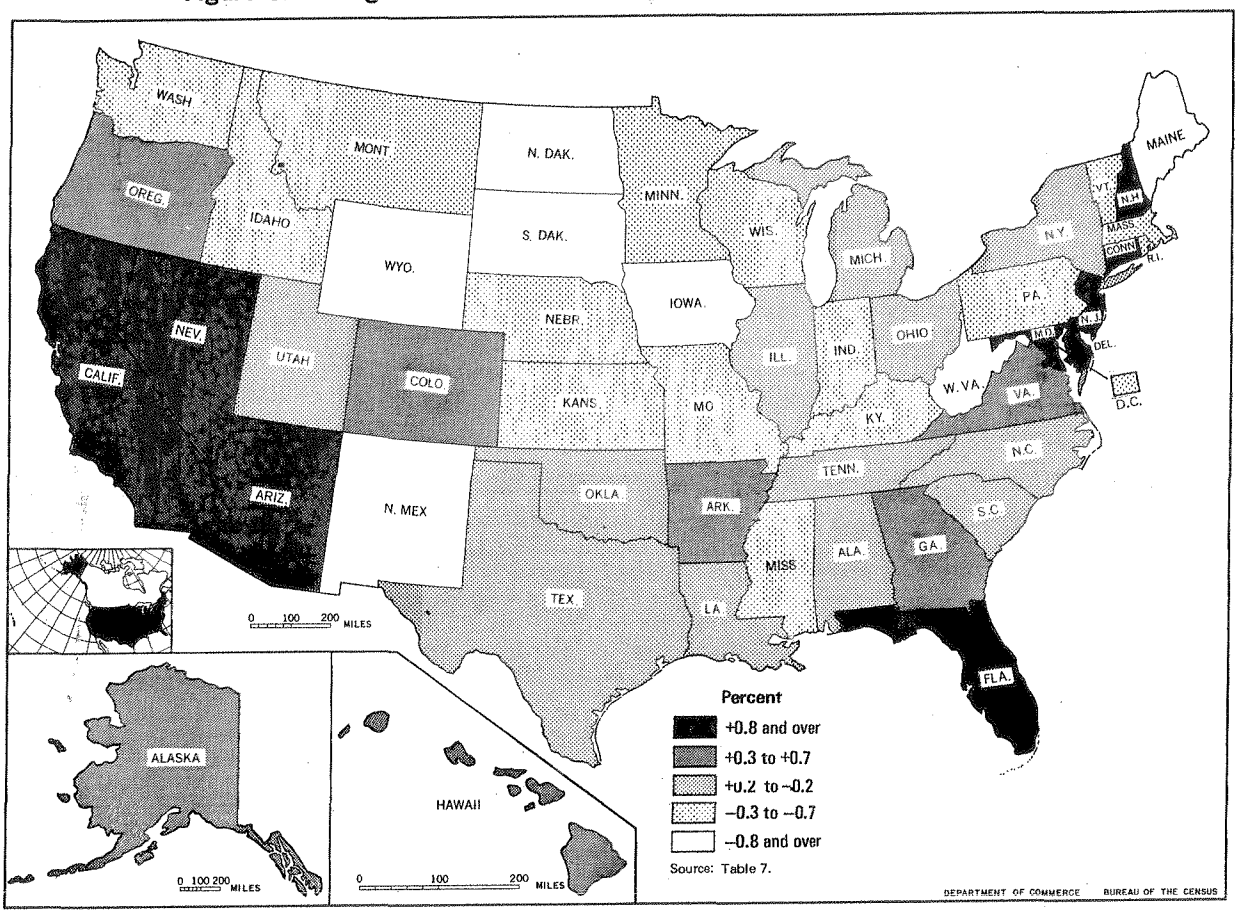


Decline in the birth rate.--The greatly reduced birth rate since 1965 has been pervasive throughout the 50 States and the District of Columbia. With only minimal changes in the crude death rate, change in the rate of natural increase in recent years is totally dependent on change in the crude birth rate. The annual rate of natural increase was 15 per 1,000 in the 1950's. It declined to 13 per 1,000 in the first 5 years of this decade and is currently 9 per 1,000. Every State's rate of natural increase has declined at least 3 per 1,000 in the recent period, and the rate has declined the most in the less industrialized States, which have historically had the highest birth rates. The rate of natural increase in the eight States making up the Mountain Division declined from an annual rate of 18 per 1,000 in the 1960-65 period to 12 per 1,000 in the 1965-68 period. Thus if a State's rate of growth in the latter years of the 1960's is equal to the rate in the earlier years of the decade, it must show a decided increase in its rate of civilian in-migration, a feat accomplished by only a few States.

The effect of the decline in birth rates (accompanied by only a slight increase in total deaths) on population growth is more striking in terms of absolute numbers rather than in percentages. Between 1960 and 1965 the annual population increment due to natural increase averaged 2.4 million. In the past 3 years the natural increase has fallen to an average of 1 3/4 million. This decline over the last 3 years has accounted for about 2 million fewer people than would have been added had the 1960-65 natural increase rate continued.

Changes in civilian migration patterns.--Significant changes in the patterns of population redistribution through net migration appear to have taken place during the 1960's (figures 2 and 3, and table 7). Net in-migration into California has fallen precipitously since 1965. In the first 5 years of this decade California averaged 280,000 net civilian in-migrants. In the past 3 years, however, it averaged less than 80,000, smaller than the net civilian migration increase experienced by both

Figure 3.--Average Annual Percent Change Due to Migration: 1960 to 1965



Florida and Washington during the same period. By contrast, between 1960 and 1965 California's net civilian in-migration was nearly three times that of Florida. However, California's total growth since 1965 of nearly 750,000 is almost 300,000 greater than that of second-ranking Texas.

Florida's civilian in-migration has remained high throughout the decade, but many of the other fast-growing States have had decided reductions in this component of growth. This has been especially noticeable in Nevada and Arizona, and to a lesser extent in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland. Nevada, whose rate of in-migration was three times that of any State between 1960 and 1965, had no net civilian in-migration between 1965 and 1968.

On the other hand, net out-migration of civilians from such States as Pennsylvania, Iowa, and West Virginia, which have had consistent heavy net out-migration over the past few decades, has slowed greatly in the past 3 years. Between 1960 and 1965 these three States, which were the three leading States in terms of exporting civilian out-migrants, had a combined net out-migration of 520,000. Between 1965 and 1968, however, their civilian out-migration was only 110,000.

Between 1965 and 1968 the State of Washington replaced Nevada as the State having the most rapid rate of increase. Washington's population increased 10.5 percent in the 1965-68 period, due in large part to expansions in the activities of the Boeing Company. Between 1962 and 1965, Boeing laid off a sizable number of employees and the State had virtually no growth. Starting with 1965, Boeing expanded its aircraft production greatly, and this triggered a period of rapid growth in the State. Recently, however, between January of 1968 and September of 1969, Boeing contracted its payroll by nearly 20,000, and it is likely that the heavy net in-migration prevalent in the 1965-68 period has slowed greatly or has possibly even been replaced by net out-migration.

The North Central Region is again experiencing net civilian in-migration. Between 1955 and 1960 and also between 1960 and 1965 each of the States in this region experienced net civilian out-migration. In the earlier period the net out-migration amounted to 682,000, and it increased to 880,000 in the first 5 years of this decade. Since 1965 the region's net in-migration has been 225,000, with 7 of the 12 States showing in-migration. The heavily urbanized East North Central Division's migration pattern has changed dramatically from an out-migration of 377,000 from 1960 to 1965 to an in-migration of 294,000 between 1965 and 1968. The more agrarian West North Central Division has cut its out-migration from 502,000 to 70,000 for the same two time periods.

Vermont trails only Washington, Florida, and Hawaii in rate of growth since 1965. Only once in the past 13 censuses has Vermont's intercensal growth been even one-third that of the United States. Industry, notably IBM, has come into the State in recent years and this has caused an influx of in-migrants. The State is the third smallest in the country, and the absolute growth is quite small.

Change in number and distribution of Armed Forces.--Since 1965, the number of Americans in the Armed Forces abroad has increased by 565,000. This increase involves both an overall increase in the total size of the Armed Forces, and a change in military station strength within the borders of the United States. In the 1965-68 period the ranks of the military increased by nearly 900,000. Of this net increase, 350,000 remained in the United States. Every State had a net loss of civilians to the military roughly proportionate to its population, but those States having large military bases were able to make up much of this civilian loss through substantial gains in the resident military population. Six States showed a net gain from this interchange. There is a wide range in this component of change. Colorado showed a net gain of 13,000 while New York lost 65,000 in the 3-year interval (table 6).

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,[2] 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.

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 movements 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 age data from the 1960 census and births occurring after April 1, 1960, to this age cohort, together with 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.[3]

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[2]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), pp. 279-280.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 188, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1967 to 1968," August 14, 1969, and the corresponding reports for the earlier years of the decade.

(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.

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	1.0436
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1966	1.0083
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1967	0.9565
April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1968	0.9180

Comparable adjustment factors for the years of the 1950-60 decade are listed in Series P-25, No. 304.[4]

The birth and death statistics used in preparing the estimates for States include final reports on births and deaths for 1960 through 1967 classified on a residence basis, and provisional reports on births and deaths for 1968 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, 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 remainded 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 1967 the estimated completeness of birth registration for the Nation as a whole was 99.0 percent.[5]

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

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

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

As stated above, the multiple regression equation was based on data for the 1950-60 period. Estimates for 1968 (July 1) were prepared by substituting in the equation appropriate data for the 1960-68 period. For example, the value of X_1 for a given State (i) for 1968 would be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1968}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. births in State i, 1960}}$$

[4]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 tends 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, but 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.

[5]White, 99.4 percent; other races, 97.3 percent.

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:

$$\frac{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1968}}{\text{Percent of total U.S. population in State i, 1960}}$$

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 1968. The 1968 percentages for all States were summed and adjusted to add to 100 percent. These percentages were than applied to the latest U.S. total resident population estimate for July 1, 1968, yielding an estimate of the total resident population in each State on July 1, 1968.

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 current decade. 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 reasonably constant 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.

Special Censuses of Delaware and Rhode Island were taken on September 20, 1967, and October 1, 1965, respectively. The estimates contained here are consistent with the results of these censuses.

For the District of Columbia a housing unit method used in the Bureau's estimates for metropolitan counties was averaged with Component Method II and the Regression method to provide additional stability in deriving the published estimate.

For Hawaii, an additional estimate was derived using data on passenger movement to and from Hawaii to measure net civilian migration.[6] 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 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. The latest date for which data were available for use here was January 1, 1968.

The population estimates shown here for Massachusetts are consistent with the State census taken as of January 1, 1965. As in Kansas 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 surveys and special censuses 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 1965 through 1968 population estimates for the State of New York were 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 many 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 1968 New York State total by 257,000.

For the years 1961 through 1964 no special estimates were developed for New York. Instead the difference between the special estimate and the regular procedure for 1965 was prorated for the earlier years and subtracted from the average of two methods.

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

[7]For 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 same data as for the States; that of net civilian migration, on the gross movement of passengers to and from Puerto Rico. The birth and death statistics are by occurence rather than residence. Births have been corrected for underregistration in the same way as have those for States.

Migration component, April 1 to July 1, 1960.--The methodology used in preparing the State estimates does not permit the preparation of meaningful migration estimates for periods of under one year's duration. Consequently, the civilian migration component used in preparing the estimates 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 3 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 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 Directory[8] 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.[9]

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 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, 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

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

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

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

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, however, had a deviation of more than 5 percent. The summary of the test results of 1950 and 1960 is shown in table B.

The average error of 1.5 percent in the State estimates applies to a 10-year time period. Intuitively one would expect that the errors might be smaller over a shorter time interval but is is unlikely that much difference would exist in the later years of the decade.

Table B.--SUMMARY OF PERCENT 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)	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	(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 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 1968 was 1.9 percent. The percentage differences between the two estimates for the present decade is shown below (table C).

Table C.--PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGRESSION METHOD AND COMPONENT METHOD II: 1961 TO 1968

Year	Average percent difference[1]	Maximum percent difference[2]
1968	1.9	+6.8
1967	2.1	+6.7
1966	2.0	+6.3
1965	1.9	+6.0
1964	1.6	+4.8
1963	1.4	+4.9
1962	1.2	+3.3
1961	1.0	+4.0

[1] Disregarding sign.
[2] Excluding the District of Columbia.

Table D.--PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT AND PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ESTIMATES

Year	Average percent difference[1]	Maximum percent difference		Previous source, Series P-25, number--
		State	Percent[2]	
1967	0.20	Maine	+0.81	414
1966	0.17	North Dakota	+1.09	414
1965	0.14	Delaware	+0.80	414
1964	0.22	New York	-1.32	380
1963	0.25	Kansas	-1.90	380
1962	0.20	Kansas	-2.04	380
1961	0.19	Kansas	-1.83	380

[1] Disregarding sign.
[2] From previously published estimates.

Because of its special nature the spread between methods has consistently been greatest in the District of Columbia. However, it is of interest to note that among States, the greatest spread has always been in the Mountain Division.

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. 430. The estimates for July 1, 1960 to 1967 supersede estimates for those dates published earlier in Series P-25, No. 380 and 414. For 1968 the revision represents mainly the substitution of estimates of net migration based on symptomatic data for the whole period 1960 to 1968 for estimates of net migration in which the last year of the period was extrapolated.[11] For 1967 the regression estimates for all States were revised to take account of final figures on 1967 births and deaths by residence. This is also true of Component Method II, but the effect of substituting data on vital statistics in a component method is negligible.

For the first time since 1966, the Bureau has assembled a consistent time series going back to the 1960 census. These revised numbers differ from previously published estimates by about 0.2 percent annually for the years 1961-67 inclusive.

[11] In 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 1968, the average difference in population estimates between the revised and provisional series was 0.5 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.

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	1950 to 1960	304
	1940 to 1950	72
States, by age	1968 and 1969	437
	1967	420
	1961 to 1966	384
States, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence	1966	427
	1965	371
State projections, by age and sex	1970 to 1985	375
State household estimates	1967	425
Counties	1966	427
All standard metropolitan statistical areas	1966	427
	1965	371
Selected SMSA's (100 largest)	1967 and 1968	432
Metropolitan area projections	1975	415

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1, 1969

The provisional population estimates for States for July 1, 1969, shown in table 8 were derived by extending the components of population change to July 1, 1969. Provisional figures on births and deaths for the period July 1, 1968 to 1969 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, 1968, 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, 1965, to July 1, 1968, was assumed to prevail for July 1, 1968-69.

However, if according to the estimates the civilian migration between 1967 and 1968 was in the opposite direction from 1965 to 1968, the net migration of 1967-68 was averaged with that of the whole 1965-68 period. The effect of this is to give the 1967-68 movement two-thirds weight with the remaining one-third being assigned to the 1965-67 period. 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 1968 and 1969 simply assume the continuation of the level of the 1965-68 period, any change in the direction of net migration would have considerable effect on the estimates. This may be the situation in Washington State where an assumption of a continued rate of heavy in-migration after 1968 may be inconsistent with recent data on employment indicators (see page 3 above). This same type of phenomenon but with the opposite effect occurred in our provisional estimate for Washington for 1966. Employment increased rapidly after 1965, and the 1966 provisional figure considerably underestimated population change.

The 1969 estimates will be revised 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, 1968, 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, 1968	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1968		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate[1]
United States	199,846,000	179,323,175	+20,523,000	+11.4	32,680,000	14,817,000	+2,660,000	+1.4
REGIONS:								
Northeast	48,423,000	44,677,819	+3,746,000	+8.4	7,470,000	4,013,000	+288,000	+0.6
North Central	55,598,000	51,619,139	+3,979,000	+7.7	9,217,000	4,296,000	-942,000	-1.8
South	62,359,000	54,973,113	+7,386,000	+13.4	10,573,000	4,381,000	+1,195,000	+2.0
West	33,465,000	28,053,104	+5,412,000	+19.3	5,420,000	2,127,000	+2,119,000	+6.9
NORTHEAST:								
New England	11,417,000	10,509,367	+908,000	+8.6	1,821,000	940,000	+27,000	+0.2
Middle Atlantic	37,006,000	34,168,452	+2,838,000	+8.3	5,649,000	3,073,000	+261,000	+0.7
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	39,518,000	36,225,024	+3,293,000	+9.1	6,567,000	2,983,000	-292,000	-0.8
West North Central	16,081,000	15,394,115	+686,000	+4.5	2,650,000	1,313,000	-650,000	-4.1
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	30,064,000	25,971,732	+4,092,000	+15.8	4,991,000	2,098,000	+1,199,000	+4.3
East South Central	13,048,000	12,050,126	+998,000	+8.3	2,241,000	989,000	-254,000	-2.0
West South Central	19,247,000	16,951,255	+2,296,000	+13.5	3,340,000	1,294,000	+250,000	+1.4
WEST:								
Mountain	7,935,000	6,855,060	+1,080,000	+15.8	1,441,000	488,000	+127,000	+1.7
Pacific	25,530,000	21,198,044	+4,332,000	+20.4	3,979,000	1,639,000	+1,992,000	+8.5
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	978,000	969,265	+9,000	+0.9	173,000	90,000	-74,000	-7.6
New Hampshire	703,000	606,921	+96,000	+15.9	111,000	58,000	+44,000	+6.7
Vermont	429,000	389,881	+39,000	+10.0	71,000	37,000	+5,000	+1.3
Massachusetts	5,438,000	5,148,578	+290,000	+5.6	874,000	471,000	-113,000	-2.1
Rhode Island	908,000	859,488	+48,000	+5.6	144,000	77,000	-19,000	-2.1
Connecticut	2,961,000	2,535,234	+425,000	+16.8	450,000	208,000	+184,000	+6.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	18,186,000	16,782,304	+1,403,000	+8.4	2,819,000	1,519,000	+104,000	+0.6
New Jersey	7,070,000	6,066,782	+1,003,000	+16.5	1,053,000	526,000	+476,000	+7.2
Pennsylvania	11,750,000	11,319,366	+431,000	+3.8	1,777,000	1,028,000	-319,000	-2.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,610,000	9,706,397	+904,000	+9.3	1,712,000	797,000	-11,000	-0.1
Indiana	5,065,000	4,662,498	+403,000	+8.6	858,000	389,000	-66,000	-1.4
Illinois	10,958,000	10,081,158	+877,000	+8.7	1,808,000	881,000	-50,000	-0.5
Michigan	8,673,000	7,823,194	+850,000	+10.9	1,464,000	593,000	-21,000	-0.2
Wisconsin	4,211,000	3,951,777	+259,000	+6.6	726,000	323,000	-144,000	-3.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,663,000	3,413,864	+249,000	+7.3	629,000	267,000	-113,000	-3.2
Iowa	2,775,000	2,757,537	+17,000	+0.6	458,000	239,000	-202,000	-7.3
Missouri	4,610,000	4,319,813	+290,000	+6.7	720,000	410,000	-20,000	-0.4
North Dakota	624,000	632,446	-9,000	-1.4	116,000	45,000	-80,000	-12.7
South Dakota	665,000	680,514	-15,000	-2.2	125,000	54,000	-86,000	-12.8
Nebraska	1,453,000	1,411,330	+41,000	+2.9	248,000	119,000	-87,000	-6.1
Kansas	2,291,000	2,178,611	+113,000	+5.2	355,000	179,000	-63,000	-2.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	533,000	446,292	+87,000	+19.5	92,000	37,000	+32,000	+6.5
Maryland	3,716,000	3,100,689	+615,000	+19.8	619,000	246,000	+242,000	+7.1
District of Columbia	802,000	763,956	+38,000	+5.0	156,000	74,000	-43,000	-5.5
Virginia	4,604,000	3,966,949	+637,000	+16.1	763,000	300,000	+174,000	+4.1
West Virginia	1,819,000	1,860,421	-42,000	-2.2	287,000	156,000	-173,000	-9.4
North Carolina	5,131,000	4,556,155	+575,000	+12.6	865,000	334,000	+44,000	+0.9
South Carolina	2,669,000	2,382,594	+286,000	+12.0	480,000	175,000	-18,000	-0.7
Georgia	4,579,000	3,943,116	+636,000	+16.1	813,000	307,000	+130,000	+3.1
Florida	6,210,000	4,951,560	+1,258,000	+25.4	917,000	470,000	+811,000	+14.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,224,000	3,038,156	+186,000	+6.1	544,000	255,000	-102,000	-3.3
Tennessee	3,952,000	3,567,089	+385,000	+10.8	632,000	287,000	+40,000	+1.1
Alabama	3,522,000	3,266,740	+256,000	+7.8	615,000	261,000	-99,000	-2.9
Mississippi	2,349,000	2,178,141	+171,000	+7.9	450,000	186,000	-93,000	-4.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,983,000	1,786,272	+197,000	+11.0	338,000	157,000	+16,000	+0.8
Louisiana	3,710,000	3,257,022	+453,000	+13.9	698,000	257,000	+12,000	+0.3
Oklahoma	2,542,000	2,328,284	+214,000	+9.2	386,000	199,000	+26,000	+1.1
Texas	11,013,000	9,579,677	+1,433,000	+15.0	1,918,000	681,000	+196,000	+1.9
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	696,000	674,767	+21,000	+3.2	123,000	54,000	-48,000	-7.0
Idaho	709,000	667,191	+42,000	+6.3	122,000	48,000	-32,000	-4.7
Wyoming	322,000	330,066	-8,000	-2.3	59,000	23,000	-44,000	-13.5
Colorado	2,067,000	1,753,947	+313,000	+17.8	332,000	133,000	+113,000	+5.9
New Mexico	994,000	951,023	+43,000	+4.5	224,000	55,000	-125,000	-12.9
Arizona	1,667,000	1,302,161	+364,000	+28.0	303,000	97,000	+159,000	+10.7
Utah	1,031,000	890,627	+140,000	+15.7	203,000	53,000	-9,000	-1.0
Nevada	449,000	285,278	+163,000	+57.3	74,000	25,000	+114,000	+31.0
PACIFIC:								
Washington	3,296,000	2,853,214	+443,000	+15.5	486,000	230,000	+187,000	+6.1
Oregon	2,004,000	1,768,687	+235,000	+13.3	287,000	148,000	+96,000	+5.1
California	19,179,000	15,717,204	+3,462,000	+22.0	3,007,000	1,219,000	+1,674,000	+9.6
Alaska	276,000	226,167	+50,000	+21.9	61,000	11,000	-1,000	-0.3
Hawaii	775,000	632,772	+142,000	+22.4	137,000	30,000	+35,000	+5.0
Puerto Rico	2,698,000	2,349,544	+348,000	+14.8	621,000	139,000	-134,000	-5.3

[1]Per 100 midperiod population.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1968, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1968	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960 to 1968		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net civilian migration	Net movement between civilian and military population[1]
United States	197,560,000	177,472,000	20,088,000	+11.3	32,680,000	14,791,000	+3,304,000	-1,105,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast	48,193,000	44,449,000	3,744,000	+8.4	7,470,000	4,008,000	+487,000	-204,000
North Central	55,369,000	51,418,000	3,950,000	+7.7	9,217,000	4,291,000	-655,000	-321,000
South	61,227,000	54,116,000	7,111,000	+13.1	10,573,000	4,371,000	+1,256,000	-348,000
West	32,771,000	27,488,000	5,283,000	+19.2	5,420,000	2,121,000	+2,216,000	-232,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England	11,322,000	10,399,000	923,000	+8.9	1,821,000	939,000	+88,000	-47,000
Middle Atlantic	36,871,000	34,050,000	2,822,000	+8.3	5,649,000	3,070,000	+399,000	-156,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	39,403,000	36,128,000	3,275,000	+9.1	6,567,000	2,979,000	-83,000	-230,000
West North Central	15,965,000	15,290,000	675,000	+4.4	2,649,000	1,311,000	-572,000	-91,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	29,381,000	25,468,000	3,913,000	+15.4	4,991,000	2,092,000	+1,200,000	-186,000
East South Central	12,893,000	11,935,000	958,000	+8.0	2,241,000	987,000	-236,000	-60,000
West South Central	18,953,000	16,713,000	2,240,000	+13.4	3,340,000	1,291,000	+292,000	-102,000
WEST:								
Mountain	7,800,000	6,756,000	1,044,000	+15.5	1,441,000	487,000	+150,000	-59,000
Pacific	24,972,000	20,733,000	4,239,000	+20.4	3,979,000	1,634,000	+2,067,000	-173,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	965,000	950,000	15,000	+1.6	173,000	90,000	-63,000	-5,000
New Hampshire	700,000	600,000	100,000	+16.7	111,000	58,000	+53,000	-5,000
Vermont	429,000	389,000	40,000	+10.3	71,000	37,000	+7,000	-1,000
Massachusetts	5,399,000	5,103,000	296,000	+5.8	874,000	470,000	-88,000	-19,000
Rhode Island	881,000	836,000	46,000	+5.5	144,000	77,000	-19,000	-2,000
Connecticut	2,947,000	2,522,000	425,000	+16.9	450,000	208,000	+199,000	-15,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	18,147,000	16,736,000	1,411,000	+8.4	2,819,000	1,518,000	+184,000	-73,000
New Jersey	6,996,000	6,014,000	983,000	+16.3	1,053,000	525,000	+488,000	-34,000
Pennsylvania	11,728,000	11,300,000	428,000	+3.8	1,777,000	1,027,000	-274,000	-49,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,587,000	9,687,000	899,000	+9.3	1,712,000	796,000	+55,000	-71,000
Indiana	5,057,000	4,653,000	403,000	+8.7	858,000	388,000	-36,000	-30,000
Illinois	10,897,000	10,033,000	863,000	+8.6	1,808,000	880,000	-4,000	-60,000
Michigan	8,654,000	7,808,000	846,000	+10.8	1,464,000	593,000	+25,000	-50,000
Wisconsin	4,208,000	3,946,000	262,000	+6.6	726,000	322,000	-123,000	-18,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,658,000	3,409,000	249,000	+7.3	629,000	267,000	-91,000	-22,000
Iowa	2,773,000	2,756,000	17,000	+0.6	458,000	239,000	-188,000	-14,000
Missouri	4,567,000	4,286,000	281,000	+6.6	720,000	409,000	-3,000	-26,000
North Dakota	612,000	627,000	-16,000	-2.5	116,000	45,000	-84,000	-3,000
South Dakota	660,000	675,000	-15,000	-2.2	125,000	54,000	-82,000	-4,000
Nebraska	1,438,000	1,396,000	42,000	+3.0	248,000	119,000	-80,000	-7,000
Kansas	2,258,000	2,141,000	117,000	+5.5	355,000	178,000	-45,000	-14,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	524,000	438,000	85,000	+19.5	92,000	36,000	+35,000	-5,000
Maryland	3,643,000	3,043,000	600,000	+19.7	619,000	245,000	+250,000	-24,000
District of Columbia	786,000	751,000	34,000	+4.6	156,000	74,000	-44,000	-3,000
Virginia	4,432,000	3,833,000	599,000	+15.6	763,000	299,000	+161,000	-26,000
West Virginia	1,818,000	1,860,000	-42,000	-2.2	287,000	156,000	-171,000	-2,000
North Carolina	5,015,000	4,475,000	539,000	+12.1	865,000	333,000	+36,000	-29,000
South Carolina	2,584,000	2,326,000	257,000	+11.1	480,000	175,000	-30,000	-18,000
Georgia	4,466,000	3,871,000	595,000	+15.4	813,000	306,000	+119,000	-31,000
Florida	6,114,000	4,870,000	1,244,000	+25.5	917,000	469,000	+844,000	-48,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,166,000	2,997,000	169,000	+5.7	544,000	255,000	-107,000	-12,000
Tennessee	3,918,000	3,539,000	378,000	+10.7	632,000	287,000	+51,000	-19,000
Alabama	3,487,000	3,243,000	244,000	+7.5	615,000	260,000	-90,000	-21,000
Mississippi	2,322,000	2,155,000	167,000	+7.8	450,000	186,000	-90,000	-7,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,973,000	1,777,000	196,000	+11.1	338,000	157,000	+25,000	-10,000
Louisiana	3,664,000	3,235,000	429,000	+13.3	698,000	256,000	+2,000	-14,000
Oklahoma	2,498,000	2,295,000	203,000	+8.8	386,000	198,000	+29,000	-14,000
Texas	10,818,000	9,406,000	1,412,000	+15.0	1,918,000	680,000	+236,000	-63,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	689,000	668,000	21,000	+3.1	123,000	54,000	-44,000	-5,000
Idaho	705,000	662,000	43,000	+6.4	122,000	47,000	-28,000	-4,000
Wyoming	319,000	327,000	-9,000	-2.7	59,000	23,000	-42,000	-3,000
Colorado	2,009,000	1,723,000	287,000	+16.6	332,000	132,000	+101,000	-14,000
New Mexico	979,000	927,000	52,000	+5.6	224,000	55,000	-106,000	-11,000
Arizona	1,635,000	1,283,000	352,000	+27.4	303,000	97,000	+161,000	-15,000
Utah	1,026,000	887,000	139,000	+15.6	203,000	53,000	-6,000	-5,000
Nevada	439,000	278,000	161,000	+57.9	74,000	25,000	+115,000	-4,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington	3,219,000	2,793,000	426,000	+15.3	486,000	229,000	+195,000	-25,000
Oregon	2,000,000	1,763,000	237,000	+13.4	287,000	148,000	+112,000	-14,000
California	18,793,000	15,405,000	3,388,000	+22.0	3,007,000	1,216,000	+1,713,000	-117,000
Alaska	242,000	193,000	49,000	+25.3	61,000	11,000	+4,000	-6,000
Hawaii	718,000	579,000	139,000	+24.0	137,000	30,000	+42,000	-10,000
Puerto Rico	2,686,000	2,338,000	+348,000	+14.9	621,000	139,000	-119,000	-16,000

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

Table 3.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: APRIL 1, 1960, TO JULY 1, 1968

(In thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	April 1, 1960
United States	199,846	197,859	195,923	193,815	191,372	188,658	185,890	183,057	179,992	179,323
REGIONS:										
Northeast	48,423	48,046	47,728	47,391	46,901	46,366	45,812	45,373	44,800	44,678
North Central	55,598	55,205	54,793	54,194	53,626	53,043	52,547	52,161	51,710	51,619
South	62,359	61,614	60,929	60,188	59,348	58,390	57,449	56,311	55,205	54,973
West	33,465	32,994	32,474	32,042	31,498	30,858	30,081	29,212	28,277	28,053
NORTHEAST:										
New England	11,417	11,337	11,228	11,149	11,034	10,871	10,722	10,623	10,523	10,509
Middle Atlantic	37,006	36,709	36,500	36,243	35,867	35,495	35,090	34,750	34,277	34,168
NORTH CENTRAL:										
East North Central	39,518	39,230	38,853	38,323	37,805	37,314	36,902	36,605	36,288	36,225
West North Central	16,081	15,975	15,940	15,871	15,821	15,729	15,646	15,556	15,422	15,394
SOUTH:										
South Atlantic	30,064	29,594	29,225	28,819	28,319	27,787	27,216	26,689	26,096	25,972
East South Central	13,048	13,011	12,931	12,841	12,710	12,551	12,413	12,252	12,084	12,050
West South Central	19,247	19,009	18,773	18,528	18,318	18,052	17,820	17,372	17,026	16,951
WEST:										
Mountain	7,935	7,822	7,754	7,700	7,630	7,517	7,366	7,176	6,915	6,855
Pacific	25,530	25,172	24,719	24,342	23,868	23,341	22,715	22,037	21,362	21,198
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	978	990	987	987	985	987	990	993	974	969
New Hampshire	703	692	677	673	660	647	630	617	609	607
Vermont	429	422	413	403	399	397	393	390	389	390
Massachusetts	5,438	5,415	5,370	5,349	5,318	5,245	5,194	5,181	5,152	5,149
Rhode Island	908	899	895	893	885	876	872	858	855	859
Connecticut	2,961	2,920	2,887	2,844	2,788	2,720	2,642	2,584	2,544	2,535
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	18,186	18,051	17,942	17,818	17,657	17,513	17,337	17,080	16,842	16,782
New Jersey	7,070	6,977	6,894	6,803	6,690	6,555	6,394	6,275	6,105	6,067
Pennsylvania	11,750	11,681	11,664	11,621	11,520	11,427	11,359	11,395	11,330	11,319
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	10,610	10,498	10,403	10,263	10,131	10,027	9,958	9,872	9,738	9,706
Indiana	5,065	5,026	4,976	4,903	4,841	4,788	4,729	4,727	4,673	4,662
Illinois	10,958	10,895	10,792	10,656	10,552	10,382	10,267	10,123	10,085	10,081
Michigan	8,673	8,616	8,500	8,348	8,180	8,054	7,931	7,892	7,834	7,823
Wisconsin	4,211	4,194	4,181	4,153	4,102	4,064	4,016	3,991	3,959	3,952
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	3,663	3,626	3,588	3,568	3,539	3,517	3,504	3,465	3,424	3,414
Iowa	2,775	2,767	2,764	2,767	2,766	2,763	2,762	2,762	2,757	2,758
Missouri	4,610	4,572	4,551	4,491	4,462	4,408	4,368	4,356	4,327	4,320
North Dakota	624	628	649	651	650	646	638	642	634	632
South Dakota	665	669	681	691	700	707	704	692	683	681
Nebraska	1,453	1,442	1,443	1,460	1,473	1,470	1,460	1,443	1,417	1,411
Kansas	2,291	2,272	2,264	2,244	2,231	2,218	2,210	2,195	2,179	2,179
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	533	524	515	506	497	483	468	461	449	446
Maryland	3,716	3,667	3,618	3,535	3,440	3,347	3,236	3,162	3,110	3,101
District of Columbia	802	808	807	805	801	795	785	774	766	764
Virginia	4,604	4,543	4,483	4,437	4,378	4,293	4,192	4,102	3,987	3,967
West Virginia	1,819	1,817	1,817	1,821	1,826	1,818	1,825	1,837	1,855	1,860
North Carolina	5,131	5,066	4,994	4,946	4,869	4,794	4,744	4,684	4,577	4,556
South Carolina	2,669	2,633	2,607	2,567	2,535	2,506	2,455	2,427	2,395	2,383
Georgia	4,579	4,490	4,450	4,391	4,307	4,210	4,112	4,030	3,959	3,943
Florida	6,210	6,045	5,934	5,811	5,666	5,541	5,398	5,210	4,997	4,952
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	3,224	3,215	3,184	3,171	3,155	3,116	3,093	3,062	3,043	3,038
Tennessee	3,952	3,927	3,881	3,848	3,812	3,749	3,696	3,635	3,578	3,567
Alabama	3,522	3,530	3,526	3,495	3,437	3,391	3,346	3,329	3,277	3,267
Mississippi	2,349	2,339	2,340	3,326	2,306	2,295	2,278	2,226	2,186	2,178
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	1,983	1,976	1,964	1,948	1,942	1,909	1,877	1,819	1,792	1,786
Louisiana	3,710	3,671	3,627	3,561	3,499	3,418	3,374	3,303	3,264	3,257
Oklahoma	2,542	2,518	2,479	2,461	2,463	2,453	2,437	2,385	2,337	2,328
Texas	11,013	10,844	10,703	10,557	10,415	10,272	10,132	9,864	9,633	9,580
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	696	698	704	704	705	702	697	696	679	675
Idaho	709	702	701	696	688	690	696	686	671	667
Wyoming	322	321	322	331	338	336	332	337	331	330
Colorado	2,067	2,008	1,969	1,953	1,944	1,916	1,886	1,836	1,768	1,754
New Mexico	994	1,005	1,011	1,015	1,009	992	980	966	954	951
Arizona	1,667	1,632	1,603	1,574	1,549	1,516	1,468	1,406	1,321	1,302
Utah	1,031	1,020	1,010	992	978	975	959	937	900	891
Nevada	449	436	435	435	419	392	348	313	291	285
PACIFIC:										
Washington	3,296	3,196	3,075	2,983	2,974	2,965	2,949	2,887	2,856	2,853
Oregon	2,004	1,977	1,968	1,936	1,887	1,853	1,818	1,787	1,772	1,769
California	19,179	18,967	18,679	18,435	18,031	17,579	17,012	16,465	15,864	15,717
Alaska	276	271	265	266	259	253	244	237	229	226
Hawaii	775	760	733	722	716	691	692	661	642	633
Puerto Rico	2,698	2,673	2,647	2,615	2,564	2,511	2,452	2,402	2,360	2,350

Table 4.--ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: APRIL 1, 1960, TO JULY 1, 1968

(In thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1960	April 1, 1960
United States	197,560	195,666	193,767	191,894	189,372	186,667	183,796	181,207	178,153	177,472
REGIONS:										
Northeast	48,193	47,842	47,522	47,192	46,693	46,147	45,559	45,149	44,575	44,449
North Central	55,369	54,988	54,558	53,987	53,407	52,825	52,320	51,956	51,510	51,418
South	61,227	60,500	59,840	59,250	58,384	57,444	56,456	55,453	54,355	54,116
West	32,771	32,336	31,847	31,465	30,887	30,251	29,461	28,650	27,714	27,488
NORTHEAST:										
New England	11,322	11,246	11,133	11,055	10,936	10,769	10,600	10,512	10,419	10,399
Middle Atlantic	36,871	36,596	36,390	36,138	35,758	35,378	34,958	34,637	34,156	34,050
NORTH CENTRAL:										
East North Central	39,403	39,115	38,732	38,219	37,700	37,210	36,791	36,503	36,190	36,128
West North Central	15,965	15,873	15,826	15,768	15,707	15,616	15,529	15,453	15,319	15,290
SOUTH:										
South Atlantic	29,381	28,930	28,580	28,248	27,735	27,229	26,647	26,180	25,597	25,468
East South Central	12,893	12,865	12,790	12,724	12,592	12,431	12,281	12,136	11,969	11,935
West South Central	18,953	18,706	18,470	18,277	18,058	17,784	17,528	17,137	16,789	16,713
WEST:										
Mountain	7,800	7,701	7,647	7,591	7,514	7,403	7,254	7,077	6,818	6,756
Pacific	24,972	24,635	24,200	23,873	23,373	22,848	22,207	21,573	20,895	20,733
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	965	974	971	969	967	967	970	973	955	950
New Hampshire	700	688	673	666	653	639	622	610	602	600
Vermont	429	422	412	403	398	396	392	390	389	389
Massachusetts	5,399	5,376	5,332	5,308	5,279	5,201	5,143	5,132	5,107	5,103
Rhode Island	881	879	870	874	864	860	843	836	835	836
Connecticut	2,947	2,908	2,875	2,834	2,775	2,706	2,630	2,571	2,531	2,522
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	18,147	18,015	17,906	17,775	17,615	17,466	17,280	17,036	16,793	16,736
New Jersey	6,996	6,918	6,838	6,760	6,640	6,503	6,339	6,226	6,054	6,014
Pennsylvania	11,728	11,664	11,645	11,603	11,503	11,408	11,340	11,375	11,309	11,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	10,587	10,477	10,383	10,244	10,111	10,007	9,937	9,852	9,718	9,687
Indiana	5,057	5,015	4,966	4,894	4,832	4,779	4,718	4,718	4,665	4,653
Illinois	10,897	10,836	10,726	10,606	10,503	10,335	10,217	10,076	10,037	10,033
Michigan	8,654	8,596	8,480	8,327	8,157	8,030	7,908	7,871	7,818	7,808
Wisconsin	4,208	4,190	4,177	4,149	4,097	4,059	4,012	3,986	3,954	3,946
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	3,658	3,620	3,583	3,562	3,533	3,512	3,498	3,460	3,419	3,409
Iowa	2,773	2,766	2,763	2,765	2,764	2,761	2,760	2,761	2,756	2,756
Missouri	4,567	4,532	4,510	4,460	4,429	4,377	4,333	4,323	4,292	4,286
North Dakota	612	615	636	638	639	634	628	634	629	627
South Dakota	660	663	675	684	693	701	699	688	677	675
Nebraska	1,438	1,430	1,430	1,444	1,454	1,451	1,441	1,427	1,402	1,396
Kansas	2,258	2,247	2,228	2,214	2,193	2,180	2,170	2,160	2,144	2,141
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	524	514	508	499	487	475	460	453	441	438
Maryland	3,643	3,594	3,545	3,475	3,383	3,291	3,172	3,105	3,054	3,043
District of Columbia	786	789	792	792	787	782	771	761	753	751
Virginia	4,432	4,367	4,325	4,287	4,223	4,147	4,041	3,958	3,856	3,833
West Virginia	1,818	1,817	1,816	1,821	1,825	1,818	1,825	1,837	1,854	1,860
North Carolina	5,015	4,955	4,890	4,853	4,776	4,702	4,645	4,604	4,500	4,475
South Carolina	2,584	2,559	2,526	2,505	2,474	2,453	2,399	2,374	2,335	2,326
Georgia	4,466	4,389	4,337	4,296	4,206	4,116	4,023	3,960	3,888	3,871
Florida	6,114	5,945	5,840	5,721	5,573	5,446	5,311	5,127	4,918	4,870
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	3,166	3,161	3,139	3,130	3,110	3,075	3,045	3,021	3,000	2,997
Tennessee	3,918	3,895	3,848	3,819	3,782	3,721	3,667	3,608	3,551	3,539
Alabama	3,487	3,496	3,493	3,471	3,415	3,367	3,321	3,307	3,254	3,243
Mississippi	2,322	2,313	2,310	2,304	2,285	2,269	2,248	2,200	2,163	2,155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	1,973	1,967	1,954	1,938	1,926	1,894	1,857	1,810	1,783	1,777
Louisiana	3,664	3,628	3,585	3,524	3,463	3,385	3,332	3,284	3,242	3,235
Oklahoma	2,498	2,471	2,440	2,427	2,426	2,415	2,400	2,353	2,306	2,295
Texas	10,818	10,640	10,490	10,388	10,244	10,090	9,939	9,690	9,458	9,406
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	689	688	694	694	694	691	688	687	672	668
Idaho	705	698	697	691	682	683	691	681	666	662
Wyoming	319	317	318	327	333	332	329	333	329	327
Colorado	2,009	1,963	1,931	1,920	1,904	1,879	1,846	1,808	1,739	1,723
New Mexico	979	989	992	994	988	970	958	945	930	927
Arizona	1,635	1,603	1,582	1,553	1,529	1,495	1,448	1,386	1,303	1,283
Utah	1,026	1,015	1,005	987	974	970	955	933	896	887
Nevada	439	429	428	427	410	383	339	304	283	278
PACIFIC:										
Washington	3,219	3,133	3,018	2,928	2,914	2,905	2,876	2,826	2,800	2,793
Oregon	2,000	1,973	1,963	1,931	1,881	1,847	1,812	1,781	1,766	1,763
California	18,793	18,589	18,307	18,113	17,711	17,246	16,695	16,161	15,551	15,405
Alaska	242	237	233	233	224	219	210	205	196	193
Hawaii	718	704	679	668	643	632	613	601	583	579
Puerto Rico	2,686	2,660	2,635	2,604	2,554	2,500	2,441	2,391	2,348	2,338

Table 5.--ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO, JULY 1, 1965, TO JULY 1, 1968, AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE SINCE JULY 1, 1965

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1965	Change, 1965 to 1968		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	Net civilian migration
United States	199,846	193,815	+6,031	+3.1	10,822	5,583	+792	+1,348
REGIONS:								
Northeast	48,423	47,391	+1,032	+2.2	2,489	1,492	+34	+169
North Central	55,598	54,194	+1,404	+2.6	3,021	1,605	-12	+225
South	62,359	60,188	+2,172	+3.6	3,504	1,674	+341	+443
West	33,465	32,042	+1,423	+4.4	1,807	812	+428	+511
NORTHEAST:								
New England	11,417	11,149	+269	+2.4	601	350	+17	+62
Middle Atlantic	37,006	36,243	+763	+2.1	1,888	1,142	+17	+108
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	39,518	38,323	+1,194	+3.1	2,188	1,118	+124	+294
West North Central	16,081	15,871	+210	+1.3	833	487	-136	-70
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	30,064	28,819	+1,244	+4.3	1,670	810	+384	+420
East South Central	13,048	12,841	+208	+1.6	731	372	-151	-137
West South Central	19,247	18,528	+720	+3.9	1,103	492	+109	+160
WEST:								
Mountain	7,935	7,700	+235	+3.0	467	185	-48	-24
Pacific	25,530	24,342	+1,189	+4.9	1,340	628	+476	+536
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	978	987	-9	-0.9	55	33	-30	-21
New Hampshire	703	673	+31	+4.6	38	22	+15	+23
Vermont	429	403	+26	+6.4	23	13	+16	+18
Massachusetts	5,438	5,349	+90	+1.7	283	175	-19	+1
Rhode Island	908	893	+15	+1.7	48	29	-5	-10
Connecticut	2,961	2,844	+116	+4.1	154	78	+41	+50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	18,186	17,818	+368	+2.1	950	563	-19	+45
New Jersey	7,070	6,803	+267	+3.9	357	198	+108	+105
Pennsylvania	11,750	11,621	+129	+1.1	582	381	-72	-43
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,610	10,263	+347	+3.4	567	297	+77	+125
Indiana	5,065	4,903	+162	+3.3	287	145	+20	+44
Illinois	10,958	10,656	+302	+2.8	603	331	+30	+70
Michigan	8,673	8,348	+325	+3.9	497	225	+53	+96
Wisconsin	4,211	4,153	+57	+1.4	235	120	-57	-40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,663	3,568	+95	+2.7	199	99	-5	+12
Iowa	2,775	2,767	+8	+0.3	145	88	-49	-36
Missouri	4,610	4,491	+119	+2.7	232	153	+41	+52
North Dakota	624	651	-27	-4.4	35	17	-45	-42
South Dakota	665	691	-25	-3.8	37	19	-43	-38
Nebraska	1,453	1,460	-7	-0.5	76	44	-39	-32
Kansas	2,291	2,244	+47	+2.1	109	66	+4	+14
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	533	506	+28	+5.4	31	14	+10	+11
Maryland	3,716	3,535	+181	+5.1	212	94	+63	+64
District of Columbia	802	805	-3	-0.4	50	27	-26	-26
Virginia	4,604	4,437	+167	+3.8	255	113	+26	+26
West Virginia	1,819	1,821	-3	-0.1	91	58	-36	-34
North Carolina	5,131	4,946	+185	+3.7	286	128	+27	+30
South Carolina	2,669	2,567	+102	+4.0	158	66	+11	+3
Georgia	4,579	4,391	+188	+4.3	276	118	+30	+39
Florida	6,210	5,811	+399	+6.9	311	191	+279	+307
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,224	3,171	+53	+1.7	175	96	-27	-35
Tennessee	3,952	3,848	+105	+2.7	208	108	+5	+16
Alabama	3,522	3,495	+27	+0.8	201	98	-76	-69
Mississippi	2,349	2,326	+23	+1.0	146	70	-53	-49
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,983	1,948	+35	+1.8	110	59	-16	-6
Louisiana	3,710	3,561	+148	+4.2	235	98	+11	+12
Oklahoma	2,542	2,461	+81	+3.3	124	75	+32	+37
Texas	11,013	10,557	+456	+4.3	635	261	+82	+117
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	696	704	-8	-1.1	38	20	-26	-18
Idaho	709	696	+13	+1.9	39	18	-8	-4
Wyoming	322	331	-9	-2.7	18	8	-18	-15
Colorado	2,067	1,952	+114	+5.9	107	50	+57	+43
New Mexico	994	1,015	-21	-2.1	69	21	-69	-54
Arizona	1,667	1,574	+92	+5.9	101	38	+29	+30
Utah	1,031	992	+39	+3.9	69	20	-9	-5
Nevada	449	435	+14	+3.2	27	10	-3	-2
PACIFIC:								
Washington	3,296	2,983	+313	+10.5	160	88	+241	+239
Oregon	2,004	1,936	+68	+3.5	97	57	+27	+42
California	19,179	18,435	+745	+4.0	1,018	468	+195	+234
Alaska	276	266	+10	+3.7	20	4	-7	-2
Hawaii	775	722	+53	+7.4	45	11	+20	+23
Puerto Rico	2,698	2,615	+82	+3.2	213	49	-81	-76

Table 6.--ESTIMATES OF NET MILITARY MIGRATION, STATES AND PUERTO RICO: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1968

(In thousands. Net military migration is defined as net change in station strength minus net movement into the Armed Forces. Minus sign (-) denotes net out-migration)

Region, division, and State	1965 to 1968	1960 to 1965	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955
United States	-566	-105	+152	-519
REGIONS:				
Northeast	-137	-66	+108	-243
North Central	-238	-54	+126	-328
South	-106	+33	-24	-35
West	-85	-18	-58	+87
NORTHEAST:				
New England	-45	-17	+38	-50
Middle Atlantic	-92	-49	+70	-193
NORTH CENTRAL:				
East North Central	-172	-41	+66	-243
West North Central	-66	-14	+61	-85
SOUTH:				
South Atlantic	-38	+31	-31	+26
East South Central	-15	-5	+30	-59
West South Central	-53	+8	-23	-2
WEST:				
Mountain	-24	(Z)	-20	+11
Pacific	-61	-18	-37	+76
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine	-9	-1	+5	+2
New Hampshire	-8	-1	+5	-6
Vermont	-2	-1	+1	-3
Massachusetts	-20	-5	+24	-31
Rhode Island	+5	-4	-5	+4
Connecticut	-10	-6	+9	-15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York	-65	-16	+31	-88
New Jersey	+2	-16	+20	-28
Pennsylvania	-30	-17	+18	-77
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio	-48	-19	+20	-66
Indiana	-23	-7	+15	-39
Illinois	-40	-7	+10	-55
Michigan	-43	-4	+8	-53
Wisconsin	-17	-4	+14	-30
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota	-17	-5	+12	-29
Iowa	-13	-1	+9	-27
Missouri	-11	-6	+12	-7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Continued				
North Dakota	-4	+7	+7	-7
South Dakota	-5	(Z)	+3	-7
Nebraska	-8	(Z)	+10	-7
Kansas	-10	-9	+8	-1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware	-1	-2	(Z)	+5
Maryland	-1	-7	-14	+11
District of Columbia	(Z)	+1	-4	(Z)
Virginia	-1	+12	-14	+15
West Virginia	-2	(Z)	+1	-22
North Carolina	-3	+10	-1	+1
South Carolina	+7	+4	+8	+8
Georgia	-9	+19	+5	-1
Florida	-28	-6	-14	+10
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky	+8	-4	-5	-5
Tennessee	-11	-1	+19	-29
Alabama	-7	-2	+9	-17
Mississippi	-5	+1	+7	-8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas	-10	(Z)	-4	+1
Louisiana	-1	+11	+3	-12
Oklahoma	-5	+2	+8	-7
Texas	-36	-6	-31	+16
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana	-7	+3	+3	-3
Idaho	-5	+1	+3	-5
Wyoming	-3	+1	-8	-1
Colorado	+13	-1	-10	+10
New Mexico	-15	-4	-2	+4
Arizona	-1	-1	-5	+7
Utah	-5	+2	(Z)	-4
Nevada	-1	(Z)	-2	+4
PACIFIC:				
Washington	+1	-9	-10	-17
Oregon	-14	-3	+1	-16
California	-40	-3	-14	+56
Alaska	-4	-1	-15	+25
Hawaii	-4	-3	(Z)	+28
Puerto Rico	-6	-10	+13	-15

Z Less than 500.

Table 7.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: SELECTED PERIODS, 1950 TO 1968

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

Region, division, and State	Net change				Natural increase				Net migration			
	1965 to 1968	1960 to 1965	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955	1965 to 1968	1960 to 1965	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955	1965 to 1968	1960 to 1965	1955 to 1960	1950 to 1955
United States	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
REGIONS:												
Northeast	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	0.2
North Central	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	(Z)	-0.3	-0.2	0.2
South	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.6
West	1.4	2.5	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.5
NORTHEAST:												
New England	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	-0.1
Middle Atlantic	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	(Z)	0.1	-0.1	0.3
NORTH CENTRAL:												
East North Central	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.5
West North Central	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6
SOUTH:												
South Atlantic	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1
East South Central	0.5	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8
West South Central	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.6
WEST:												
Mountain	1.0	2.2	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	-0.2	0.5	1.1	0.8
Pacific	1.6	2.6	3.3	3.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.9
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9
New Hampshire	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	-0.2
Vermont	2.1	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5
Massachusetts	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Rhode Island	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Connecticut	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	(Z)	0.1	-0.1	0.3
New Jersey	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.3
Pennsylvania	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.9
Indiana	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.5
Illinois	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	-0.2	(Z)	0.2
Michigan	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.8
Wisconsin	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	(Z)	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
Iowa	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.0
Missouri	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
North Dakota	-1.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	-2.4	-1.1	-1.2	-2.0
South Dakota	-1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	-2.1	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5
Nebraska	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Kansas	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	0.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.2
Maryland	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4
District of Columbia	-0.1	1.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-2.1	-1.8
Virginia	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	-0.3
West Virginia	(Z)	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.8
North Carolina	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.1
South Carolina	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5
Georgia	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.9
Florida	2.2	3.0	5.9	5.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	0.6	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7
Tennessee	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	(Z)	0.2	-0.5	-1.0
Alabama	0.3	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-1.9
Mississippi	0.3	1.3	1.2	-1.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-3.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	0.6	1.7	0.7	-1.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	-3.6
Louisiana	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	-0.3
Oklahoma	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	(Z)	-0.6	-1.3
Texas	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	-0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3
Idaho	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0
Wyoming	-0.9	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	-1.9	-1.6	-0.2	-1.0
Colorado	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1
New Mexico	-0.7	1.2	4.0	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.2	-0.1
Arizona	1.9	3.6	5.8	5.2	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.8	3.3	2.8
Utah	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	-0.3	(Z)	0.3	(Z)
Nevada	1.1	8.0	3.9	7.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	6.5	2.0	5.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington	3.3	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.6	-0.4	0.4	0.2
Oregon	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
California	1.3	3.0	3.8	4.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.7	2.2	2.5
Alaska	1.2	3.1	0.4	10.4	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.4	-0.8	0.5	-2.3	7.0
Hawaii	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	-0.9
Puerto Rico	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	-1.0	-0.4	-1.8	-2.5

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8.--PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND PUERTO RICO: JULY 1, 1969

(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, 1969 (provisional)	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1969		July 1, 1969 (provisional)	April 1, 1960	Change, 1960 to 1969	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States	201,921,000	179,323,175	+22,598,000	+12.6	199,685,000	177,472,000	+22,213,000	+12.5
REGIONS:								
Northeast	48,782,000	44,677,819	+4,105,000	+9.2	48,569,000	44,449,000	+4,120,000	+9.3
North Central	56,078,000	51,619,139	+4,459,000	+8.6	55,853,000	51,418,000	+4,435,000	+8.6
South	63,086,000	54,973,113	+8,113,000	+14.8	61,971,000	54,116,000	+7,854,000	+14.5
West	33,974,000	28,053,104	+5,921,000	+21.1	33,292,000	27,488,000	+5,804,000	+21.1
NORTHEAST:								
New England	11,512,000	10,509,367	+1,002,000	+9.5	11,421,000	10,399,000	+1,022,000	+9.8
Middle Atlantic	37,271,000	34,168,452	+3,102,000	+9.1	37,148,000	34,050,000	+3,098,000	+9.1
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	39,904,000	36,225,024	+3,679,000	+10.2	39,794,000	36,128,000	+3,666,000	+10.1
West North Central	16,174,000	15,394,115	+780,000	+5.1	16,059,000	15,290,000	+769,000	+5.0
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	30,484,000	25,971,732	+4,512,000	+17.4	29,804,000	25,468,000	+4,336,000	+17.0
East South Central	13,107,000	12,050,126	+1,057,000	+8.8	12,956,000	11,935,000	+1,021,000	+8.6
West South Central	19,495,000	16,951,255	+2,544,000	+15.0	19,210,000	16,713,000	+2,497,000	+14.9
WEST:								
Mountain	8,021,000	6,855,060	+1,166,000	+17.0	7,894,000	6,756,000	+1,138,000	+16.8
Pacific	25,953,000	21,198,044	+4,755,000	+22.4	25,399,000	20,733,000	+4,666,000	+22.5
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	978,000	969,265	+8,000	+0.9	965,000	950,000	+15,000	+1.6
New Hampshire	717,000	606,921	+110,000	+18.2	713,000	600,000	+114,000	+18.9
Vermont	439,000	389,881	+49,000	+12.5	438,000	389,000	+50,000	+12.8
Massachusetts	5,467,000	5,148,578	+319,000	+6.2	5,431,000	5,103,000	+328,000	+6.4
Rhode Island	911,000	859,488	+51,000	+5.9	884,000	836,000	+49,000	+5.8
Connecticut	3,000,000	2,535,234	+465,000	+18.3	2,989,000	2,522,000	+467,000	+18.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	18,321,000	16,782,304	+1,538,000	+9.2	18,284,000	16,736,000	+1,548,000	+9.2
New Jersey	7,148,000	6,066,782	+1,081,000	+17.8	7,082,000	6,014,000	+1,069,000	+17.8
Pennsylvania	11,803,000	11,319,366	+483,000	+4.3	11,782,000	11,300,000	+482,000	+4.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,740,000	9,706,397	+1,034,000	+10.7	10,720,000	9,687,000	+1,033,000	+10.7
Indiana	5,118,000	4,662,498	+455,000	+9.8	5,109,000	4,653,000	+455,000	+9.8
Illinois	11,047,000	10,081,158	+966,000	+9.6	10,986,000	10,033,000	+952,000	+9.5
Michigan	8,766,000	7,823,194	+943,000	+12.1	8,750,000	7,808,000	+942,000	+12.1
Wisconsin	4,233,000	3,951,777	+281,000	+7.1	4,230,000	3,946,000	+284,000	+7.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,700,000	3,413,864	+286,000	+8.4	3,695,000	3,409,000	+286,000	+8.4
Iowa	2,781,000	2,757,537	+23,000	+0.8	2,780,000	2,756,000	+24,000	+0.9
Missouri	4,651,000	4,319,813	+331,000	+7.7	4,611,000	4,286,000	+326,000	+7.6
North Dakota	615,000	632,446	-18,000	-2.8	604,000	627,000	-24,000	-3.8
South Dakota	659,000	680,514	-22,000	-3.2	654,000	675,000	-21,000	-3.2
Nebraska	1,449,000	1,411,330	+37,000	+2.6	1,438,000	1,396,000	+42,000	+3.0
Kansas	2,321,000	2,178,611	+142,000	+6.5	2,278,000	2,141,000	+137,000	+6.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	540,000	446,292	+94,000	+21.0	533,000	438,000	+95,000	+21.6
Maryland	3,765,000	3,100,689	+665,000	+21.4	3,701,000	3,043,000	+658,000	+21.6
District of Columbia	798,000	763,956	+34,000	+4.5	784,000	751,000	+33,000	+4.4
Virginia	4,669,000	3,966,949	+702,000	+17.7	4,486,000	3,833,000	+653,000	+17.0
West Virginia	1,819,000	1,860,421	-42,000	-2.2	1,818,000	1,860,000	-41,000	-2.2
North Carolina	5,205,000	4,556,155	+649,000	+14.2	5,077,000	4,475,000	+601,000	+13.4
South Carolina	2,692,000	2,382,594	+310,000	+13.0	2,617,000	2,326,000	+290,000	+12.5
Georgia	4,641,000	3,943,116	+698,000	+17.7	4,532,000	3,871,000	+661,000	+17.1
Florida	6,354,000	4,951,560	+1,402,000	+28.3	6,256,000	4,870,000	+1,386,000	+28.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,232,000	3,038,156	+193,000	+6.4	3,180,000	2,997,000	+183,000	+6.1
Tennessee	3,985,000	3,567,089	+418,000	+11.7	3,950,000	3,539,000	+411,000	+11.6
Alabama	3,531,000	3,266,740	+264,000	+8.1	3,496,000	3,243,000	+252,000	+7.8
Mississippi	2,360,000	2,178,141	+182,000	+8.4	2,330,000	2,155,000	+175,000	+8.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,995,000	1,786,272	+208,000	+11.7	1,986,000	1,777,000	+209,000	+11.8
Louisiana	3,745,000	3,257,022	+488,000	+15.0	3,705,000	3,235,000	+470,000	+14.5
Oklahoma	2,568,000	2,328,284	+239,000	+10.3	2,529,000	2,295,000	+234,000	+10.2
Texas	11,187,000	9,579,677	+1,608,000	+16.8	10,989,000	9,406,000	+1,583,000	+16.8
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	694,000	674,767	+19,000	+2.9	688,000	668,000	+20,000	+3.0
Idaho	718,000	667,191	+51,000	+7.6	713,000	662,000	+51,000	+7.6
Wyoming	320,000	330,066	-10,000	-2.9	317,000	327,000	-10,000	-3.2
Colorado	2,100,000	1,753,947	+346,000	+19.7	2,045,000	1,723,000	+322,000	+18.7
New Mexico	994,000	951,023	+43,000	+4.5	977,000	927,000	+50,000	+5.4
Arizona	1,693,000	1,302,161	+390,000	+30.0	1,665,000	1,283,000	+382,000	+29.8
Utah	1,045,000	890,627	+155,000	+17.4	1,041,000	887,000	+154,000	+17.4
Nevada	457,000	285,278	+172,000	+60.2	447,000	278,000	+169,000	+60.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington	3,402,000	2,853,214	+549,000	+19.2	3,329,000	2,793,000	+536,000	+19.2
Oregon	2,032,000	1,768,687	+264,000	+14.9	2,028,000	1,763,000	+266,000	+15.1
California	19,443,000	15,717,204	+3,725,000	+23.7	19,055,000	15,405,000	+3,650,000	+23.7
Alaska	282,000	226,167	+56,000	+24.9	249,000	193,000	+56,000	+28.8
Hawaii	794,000	632,772	+161,000	+25.4	737,000	579,000	+158,000	+27.3
Puerto Rico	2,754,000	2,349,544	+405,000	+17.2	2,741,000	2,338,000	+403,000	+17.2

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