

**Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations Commerce and Foreign Trade
Chapter I Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
Chapter VIII Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce**

United States Atlas, 2026

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

A healthy American population pyramid (year) is sought to both anticipate the proportion of births (not) reported in the first year and do a really thorough job of counting births with \$1,000 Trump Accounts 26USC§6434, children with the \$1,000 Child Tax Credit (ors of the United States 18USC§914) 26USC§24(a) and \$1,000 fine against a state vital statistics office and/or Social Security Administration (SSA) to pay victim compensation for refusing to issue a valid birth certificate or social security number 24USC§154.

Part 101 Release of Decennial Population Information

1.1 Report of tabulations of population to states and localities pursuant to 13USC§141(c)
[15CFR§101.1](#)

1.2 Total State and DC Area Residents, Density and Growth from 1790 [15CFR§101.2](#)

1.3 State, DC and Island Area Residents, Density and Growth from 1910 [15CFR§101.3](#)

Part 102 Selection of Intercensal Resident Population Estimates

2.1 Annual Resident Population Reporting [15CFR§102.1](#)

2.2 Annual Total Resident Population Estimates from 1950 [15CFR§102.2](#)

2.3 Annual State and DC Intercensal Resident Population from July 1, 1990 [15CFR§102.3](#)

Part 103 Population Change

3.1 Population Change from Calendar Year 2000 [15CFR§103.1](#)

3.2 Births from 1960, Trump Accounts from 2025 [15CFR§103.2](#)

3.3 Births; State and DC; Island Areas from 2000 [15CFR§103.3](#)

3.4 Deaths from 1970 [15CFR§103.4](#)

3.5 Deaths; State and DC; Island Areas 2023 [15CFR§103.5](#) [Reserved]

3.6 Natural Change from 2000; State and DC, Island Areas 2023 [15CFR§103.6](#)

3.7 Net Migration from 2000 [15CFR§103.7](#)

3.8 Native and Foreign Born Populations; Citizenship Status [15CFR§103.8](#) [Reserved]

In composition

Part 104 Tabulation of Annual Intercensal Estimates by Single Year of Age

4.1 Single Year of Age from 2020 [15CFR§104.1](#)

4.2 Single Year of Age, Male [15CFR§104.2](#)

4.3 Single Year of Age, Female 15CFR§104.3

4.3 Race [15CFR§104.3](#)

4.5 Elections [15CFR§104.5](#)

4.6 Poverty [15CFR§104.6](#)

4.7 Detention [15CFR§104.7](#)

Part 105 Health Statistics

5.1 Life Expectancy [15CFR§105.1](#)

5.2 Leading Cases of Death [15CFR§105.2](#)

Part 800 Economy

800.1 Gross Domestic Product [15CFR§800.1](#)

814.1 US International Trade [15CFR§814.1](#)

815.1 State Government Finance [15CFR§815.1](#)

[Work Cited](#)

[App. A](#): United States, State by State, DC and Island Areas

[An Act Sustaining the Child Tax Credit of 2025](#)

Part 101 Report of Decennial Census Information

**1.1 Report of tabulations of population to states and localities pursuant to 13USC§141(c)
15CFR§101.1**

(a)(1) The Secretary of Commerce shall make the final determination regarding the methodology to be used in calculating the tabulations of population reported to States and localities pursuant to 13 U.S.C. 141(c). The determination of the Secretary will be published in the Federal Register.

(2) The Secretary shall not make the determination specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section until after he or she receives the recommendation of the Director of the Census, together with the report of the Executive Steering Committee for A.C.E. Policy, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(b)(1) The Executive Steering Committee for A.C.E. Policy shall prepare a written report to the Director of the Census analyzing the methodologies that may be used in making the tabulations of population reported to States and localities pursuant to 13 U.S.C. 141(c), and the factors relevant to the possible choices of methodology. The Director of the Census will forward the Executive Steering Committee for A.C.E. Policy report and his or her recommendation on methodology, if any, to the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) The recommendation of the Director of the Census, together with report of the Executive Steering Committee for A.C.E. Policy described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, shall be released to the public at the same time it is delivered to the Secretary. This release to the public shall include, but is

not limited to, posting of the report on the Bureau of the Census website and publication of the report in the Federal Register.

(3) The Executive Steering Committee for A.C.E. Policy is composed of the following employees of the Bureau of the Census:

- (i) Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer;
- (ii) Principal Associate Director and Chief Financial Officer;
- (iii) Principal Associate Director for Programs;
- (iv) Associate Director for Decennial Census (Chair);
- (v) Assistant Director for Decennial Census;
- (vi) Associate Director for Demographic Programs;
- (vii) Associate Director for Methodology and Standards;
- (viii) Chief, Planning, Research, and Evaluation Division;
- (ix) Chief, Decennial Management Division;
- (x) Chief, Decennial Statistical Studies Division;
- (xi) Chief, Population Division; and
- (xii) Senior Mathematical Statistician.

[66 FR 11232, Feb. 23, 2001]

1.2 Total State and DC Area Residents, Density and Growth from 1790 15CFR§101.2

(a) Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States...according to their respective Numbers... The actual Enumeration shall be made...every subsequent Term of ten Years pursuant to Art. I Sec. 2 Clause 3 of the United States Constitution. The first Census was in 1790. In 1954, Congress codified earlier census acts and all other statutes authorizing the decennial census in An Act To revise, codify, and enact into law, title 13 of the United States Code, entitled "Census" P.L. 740 68 Stat. 1158 August 31, 1954. Census must notify Congress of general census subjects to be addressed 3 years before the decennial census, used for apportionment 13USC§141(e)(2), and the actual questions to be asked 2 years before §141(f). To accurately count persons of voting age by race, color and national origin, to determine the extent to which such persons are (citizens and) registered to vote, it is necessary to include the both the Hispanic/Latino race and citizenship question pursuant to Survey for compilation of registration and voting statistics; geographical areas; scope; application of census provisions; voluntary disclosure; advising of right not to furnish information 42USC§2000f. Hispanic or Latino race is defined as anyone, who is not black, originating from Latin America or Caribbean, including indigenous persons, residing in the United States. The Citizenship question US Citizen, yes, or write in nationality. The Secretary of Commerce is ultimately responsible for preparing the Decennial Census questionnaire 13USC§5.

(b) Total resident population of the United States and District of Columbia (DC), not including Armed Forces overseas, as reported by the Decennial Census since 1790: 3,929,214 (Aug. 2, 1790); 5,308,483 (Aug. 4, 1800); 7,239,881 (Aug. 6, 1810); 9,638,453 (Aug. 7, 1820); 12,866,020 (1830); 17,069,453 (June 1, 1840); 23,191,876 (June 1, 1850); 31,443,321 (June 1, 1860); 39,818,449 (June 1, 1870); 50,189,209 (June 1, 1880); 62,979,766 (June 1, 1890); 76,212,168 (June 1, 1900); 92,228,496 (Apr. 15, 1910); 106,021,537 (Jan. 1, 1920); 123,202,624 (April 1, 1930); 132,164,569 (April 1, 1940); 151,325,798 (April 1, 1950); 179,323,175 (April 1, 1960); 203,302,031 (April 1, 1970); 226,542,805

(April 1, 1980); 248,709,873 (April 1, 1990); 281,421,906 (April 1, 2000); 308,745,538 (April 1, 2010); 331,449,281 (April 1, 2020).

(1) Decennial population growth from 1790: 35.1% (1800); 36.4% (1810); 33.1% (1820); 33.5% (1830); 32.7% (1840); 35.9% (1850); 34.3% (1860); 26.6% (1870); 26.0% (1880); 25.5% (1890); 21.0% (1900); 21.0% (1910); 15.0% (1920); 16.2% (1930); 7.6% (1940); 14.5% (1950); 18.5% (1960); 13.4% (1970); 11.4% (1980); 9.8% (1990); 13.2% (2000); 9.7% (2010); 7.4% (2020).

(c) Land, Water and Total Area reported by the 2010 and 2020 Census is overruled by adding up States and DC, to exactly compute the same Total density of the resident population, not including armed forces overseas, per square mile of land. Census must be reminded, total resident population density tabulation only includes the States and District of Columbia land area that adds up to 3,796,654 mi² total; 264,842 mi² water; 3,531,901 mi² land.

(2) Total area: 891,364 mi² (1790); 891,364 mi² (1800); 1,722,685 mi² (1810); 1,792,552 mi² (1820); 1,792,552 mi² (1830); 1,792,552 mi² (1840); 2,991,655 mi² (1850); 3,021,295 mi² (1860); 3,612,299 mi² (1870); 3,612,299 mi² (1880); 3,612,299 mi² (1890); 3,618,770 mi² (1900); 3,618,770 mi² (1910); 3,618,770 mi² (1920); 3,617,770 mi² (1930); 3,618,770 mi² (1940); 3,618,770 mi² (1950); 3,618,770 mi² (1960); 3,618,770 mi² (1970); 3,618,770 mi² (1980); 3,717,796 mi² (1990); 3,794,083 mi² (2000); 3,809,114 mi² (2010); 3,809,525 mi² (2020); 3,796,654 mi² (2020 revised).

(3) Water area: 24,065 mi² (1790); 24,065 mi² (1800); 34,175 mi² (1810); 38,544 mi² (1820); 38,544 mi² (1830); 38,544 mi² (1840); 52,705 mi² (1850); 52,747 mi² (1860); 68,082 mi² (1870); 68,082 mi² (1880); 68,082 mi² (1890); 67,901 mi² (1900); 60,607 mi² (1910); 68,284 mi² (1920); 60,607 mi² (1930); 60,607 mi² (1940); 63,005 mi² (1950); 74,212 mi² (1960); 78,444 mi² (1970); 79,481 mi² (1980); 181,518 mi² (1990); 256,645 mi² (2000); 277,209 mi² (2010); 277,209 mi² (2020); 264,842 mi² (2020 revised).

(4) Land area: 864,746 mi² (1790); 864,746 mi² (1800); 1,681,828 mi² (1810); 1,749,462 mi² (1820); 1,749,462 mi² (1830); 1,749,462 mi² (1840); 2,940,042 mi² (1850); 2,969,640 mi² (1860); 3,540,705 mi² (1870); 3,540,705 mi² (1880); 3,540,705 mi² (1890); 3,547,314 mi² (1900); 3,554,608 mi² (1910); 3,546,931 mi² (1920); 3,554,608 mi² (1930); 3,554,608 mi² (1940); 3,552,206 mi² (1950); 3,540,914 mi² (1960); 3,536,855 mi² (1970); 3,539,289 mi² (1980); 3,536,278 mi² (1990); 3,537,438 mi² (2000); 3,531,905 mi² (2010); 3,535,316 mi² (2020); 3,531,901 mi² (2020 revised, population density per mi² land being equal).

(d) Population density per square mile of land: 4.5 (1790); 6.1 (1800); 4.3 (1810); 5.5 (1820); 7.4 (1830); 9.8 (1840); 7.9 (1850); 10.6 (1860); 11.2 (1870); 14.2 (1880); 17.8 (1890); 21.5 (1900); 26.1 (1910); 30.0 (1920); 34.7 (1930); 37.4 (1940); 42.8 (1950); 50.6 (1960); 57.5 (1970); 64.0 (1980); 70.3 (1990); 79.6 (2000); 87.4 (2010); 93.8 (2020).

(e) U.S. Territorial Acquisition History according to the Encyclopedia Britannica: (1) 892,135 mi² Treaty of Paris (1783); (2) 827,987 mi² Louisiana Purchase (1803); (3) 72,101 mi² East and West Florida Adams-Onis Treaty (1819); (4) 389,166 mi² Texas annexation (1845); (5) 286,541 mi² Oregon Treaty (1846); (6) 529,189 mi² Mexican Cession (1848); (7) 29,670 mi² Gadsden Purchase (1853); (8) 0.5 mi² Baker, 0.6 mi² Howland and Jarvis 1.7 mi² Islands (1857); (9) 1.1 mi² Johnston Atoll (1858); (10) 591,000 mi² Alaska Purchase (1867); (11) 2 mi² Midway Island (1867); (12) 6,450 mi² Hawaiian Islands (1898); (13) 115,800 mi² Philippine Islands (1898 – 1946); (14) 3,508 mi² Puerto Rico (1898);

(15) 209 mi² Guam (1899); (16) 76 mi² American Samoa (1899); (17) 3 mi² Wake Island (1899); (18) 553 mi² Panama Canal Zone (1903-1999); (19) 136 mi² Virgin Islands (1917); (20) 0.4 mi² Kingman Reef (1922); (21) Kiribati (1938-1979); (22) 179 mi² Mariana Islands (1947); (23) 500 mi² Caroline Islands (1947); (24) 70 mi² Marshall Islands (1947); (25) 185,361 mi² Law of the Sea (1982).

Total Resident Population Density, Land and Water Area of the United States and DC 1790-2020

Year	Population	Population Growth %	Population Density per square miles of land	Land Area square miles	Water Area square miles	Total Area square miles
Rev. 2020	331,449,281	7.40%	93.8	3,531,901	264,842	3,796,654
2020	331,449,281	7.40%	93.8	3,532,316	277,209	3,809,525
2010	308,745,538	9.70%	87.4	3,531,905	277,209	3,809,114
2000	281,421,906	13.20%	79.6	3,537,438	256,645	3,794,083
1990	248,709,873	9.80%	70.3	3,536,278	181,518	3,717,796
1980	226,545,805	11.40%	64.0	3,539,289	79,481	3,618,770
1970	203,302,031	13.40%	57.5	3,536,855	78,444	3,618,770
1960	179,323,175	18.5%	50.6	3,540,914	74,212	3,618,770
1950	151,325,798	14.5%	42.6	3,552,206	63,005	3,618,770
1940	132,164,569	7.60%	37.2	3,554,608	60,607	3,618,770
1930	123,202,624	16.2%	34.7	3,554,608	60,607	3,618,770
1920	106,021,537	15.0%	29.9	3,546,931	68,284	3,618,770
1910	92,228,496	21.0%	34.7	3,554,608	60,607	3,618,770
1900	76,212,168	21.0%	21.5	3,547,314	67,901	3,618,770
1890	62,979,766	25.5%	17.8	3,540,705	68,082	3,612,299
1880	50,189,209	26.0%	14.2	3,540,705	68,082	3,612,299
1870	39,818,449	26.6%	11.2	3,540,705	68,082	3,612,299
1860	31,443,321	34.3%	10.6	2,969,640	52,747	3,021,295
1850	23,191,876	35.90%	7.9	2,940,042	52,705	2,991,655
1840	17,069,453	32.7%	9.8	1,749,462	38,544	1,792,552
1830	12,866,020	33.5%	7.4	1,749,462	38,544	1,792,552
1820	9,638,453	33.1%	5.5	1,749,462	38,544	1,792,552
1810	7,239,881	36.4%	4.3	1,681,828	34,175	1,722,685
1800	5,308,483	35.1%	6.1	864,746	24,065	891,364

1790	3,929,214	N/a	4.5	864,746	24,065	891,364
------	-----------	-----	-----	---------	--------	---------

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011. Table 1 Population and Area 1790-2000. State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates. 2010 Census April 1, 2010. Table 2: Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 2010 and 2020 Census.

3. State, DC and Island Area Residents, Density and Growth from 1910 15CFR§101.3

(a) *Statistical Abstract of the United States 2011*; Table 1 Population and Land 1790-2000 provides the official decennial Area and Total Resident Population estimates. Area data included Alaska beginning in 1870 and Hawaii beginning in 1900. Total area figures for 1790 to 1970 have been recalculated on the basis of the re-measurement of states and counties for the 1980 census 13USC§141 as updated by US Census Bureau. State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates. 2010 Census April 1, 2010. US Census Bureau. Historical Population Change Data (1910-2020) April 26, 2021. Only one To prevent overestimate of April 1, 2020 by the *Monthly Population Estimates for the United States April 1, 2020 to December 1, 2026* the official 2020 Census total resident population is entered from *Table 2 Resident population for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 2020 Census*. Total resident population is reported only for the 50 states and DC, and does not include armed forces overseas. Furthermore, Census additionally counts populated Island Areas, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands during the Decennial Census, and the States, DC and Island Areas. CIA land and water areas are reported for unpopulated Navassa Island, US Pacific Wildlife Refuge and Wake Island.

(b) United States and District of Columbia: 3,796,654 mi² total; 264,842 mi² water; 3,531,901 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 26.1 (1910); 30.0 (1920); 34.7 (1930); 37.4 (1940); 42.8 (1950); 50.6 (1960); 57.5 (1970); 64.0 (1980); 70.3 (1990); 79.6 (2000); 87.4 (2010); 93.8 (2020).

Population: 92,228,496 (April 15, 1910); 106,021,537 (January 1, 1920); 123,202,624 (April 1, 1930); 132,164,569 (April 1, 1940); 151,325,798 (April 1, 1950); 179,323,175 (April 1, 1960); 203,302,031 (April 1, 1970); 226,545,805 (April 1, 1980); 248,709,873 (April 1, 1990); 281,421,906 (April 1, 2000); 308,745,538 (April 1, 2010); 331,449,281 (April 1, 2020).

Population growth: 21.0% (1910); 15.0% (1920); 16.2% (1930); 7.6% (1940); 14.5% (1950); 18.5% (1960); 13.4% (1970); 11.4% (1980); 9.8% (1990); 13.2% (2000); 9.7% (2010); 7.4% (2020).

(1) Alabama: 52,420 mi² total; 1,775 mi² water; 50,645 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 42.2 (1910); 46.4 (1920); 52.3 (1930); 55.9 (1940); 60.5 (1950); 64.5 (1960); 68.0 (1970); 76.9 (1980); 79.8 (1990); 87.8 (2000); 94.4 (2010); 99.2 (2020).

Population: 2,138,093 (1910); 2,348,174 (1920); 2,646,248 (1930); 2,832,961 (1940); 3,061,743 (1950); 3,266,740 (1960); 3,444,165 (1970); 3,893,888 (1980); 4,040,587 (1990); 4,447,100 (2000); 4,779,736 (2010); 5,024,279 (2020).

Population change: 16.9% (1910); 9.8% (1920); 12.7% (1930); 7.1% (1940); 8.1% (1950); 6.7% (1960); 5.4% (1970); 13.1% (1980); 3.% (1990); 10.1% (2000); 7.5% (2010); 5.1% (2020).

(2) Alaska: 665,384 mi² total; 94,743 mi² water; 570,641 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 0.1 (1910); 0.08 (1920); 0.1 (1930); 0.1 (1940); 0.2 (1950); 0.4 (1960); 0.5 (1970); 0.7 (1980); 1.0 (1990); 1.1 (2000); 1.3 (2010); 1.3 (2020).

Population: 64,356 (1910); -14.5% to 44,036 (1920); 59,278 (1930); 72,524 (1940); 128,643 (1950); 226,167 (1960); 300,382 (1970); 401,851 (1980); 550,043 (1990); 626,932 (2000); 710,231 (2010); 733,391 (2020).

Population change: 1.2% (1910); -14.5% (1920); 7.7% (1930); 22.3% (1940); 77.4% (1950); 75.8% (1960); 32.8% (1970); 33.8% (1980); 36.9% (1990); 14.0% (2000); 13.3% (2010); 3.3% (2020).

(3) Arizona: 113,900 mi² total; 396 mi² water; 113,954 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 1.8 (1910); 2.9 (1920); 3.8 (1930); 4.4 (1940); 6.6 (1950); 11.4 (1960); 15.5 (1970); 23.9 (1980); 32.2 (1990); 45.0 (2000); 56.3 (2010); 63.0 (2020).

Population: 204,354 (1910); 334,162 (1920); 435,573 (1930); 499,261 (1940); 749,587 (1950); 1,302,161 (1960); 1,770,900 (1970); 2,718,215 (1980); 3,665,228 (1990); 5,130,632 (2000); 6,392,017 (2010); 7,151,502 (2020).

Population change: 66.2% (1910); 63.5% (1920); 30.3% (1930); 14.6% (1940); 50.1% (1950); 73.7% (1960); 36.0% (1970); 53.5% (1980); 34.8% (1990); 40.0% (2000); 24.6% (2010); 11.9% (2020).

(4) Arkansas: 53,179 mi² total; 1,143 mi² water; 52,035 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 30.3 (1910); 33.7 (1920); 35.6 (1930); 37.5 (1940); 36.7 (1950); 34.3 (1960); 37.0 (1970); 43.9 (1980); 45.2 (1990); 51.4 (2000); 56.0 (2010); 57.9 (2020).

Population: 1,574,449 (1910); 1,752,204 (1920); 1,854,482 (1930); 1,949,387 (1940); 1,909,511 (1950); 1,786,272 (1960); 1,923,295 (1970); 2,286,438 (1980); 2,350,725 (1990); 2,673,400 (2000); 2,915,918 (2010); 3,011,524 (2020).

Population change: 20.0% (1910); 11.3% (1920); 5.8% (1930); 5.1% (1940); -2.0% (1950); -6.5% (1960); 7.7% (1970); 18.9% (1980); 2.8% (1990); 13.7% (2000); 9.1% (2010); 3.3% (2020).

(5) California: 163,695 mi² total; 7,916 mi² water; 155,779 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 15.3 (1910); 22.0 (1920); 36.4 (1930); 44.3 (1940); 68.0 (1950); 100.9 (1960); 128.1 (1970); 151.9 (1980); 191.0 (1990); 217.4 (2000); 239.2 (2010); 253.8 (2020).

Population: 2,377,549 (1910); 3,426,861 (1920); 5,677,251 (1930); 6,907,387 (1940); 10,586,223 (1950); 15,717,204 (1960); 19,953,134 (1970); 23,667,902 (1980); 29,760,021 (1990); 33,871,648 (2000); 37,253,956 (2010); 39,538,223 (2020).

Population change: 60.1% (1910); 44.1% (1920); 65.7 % (1930); 21.7% (1940); 53.3% (1950); 48.5%

(1960); 27.0% (1970); 18.6% (1980); 25.7% (1990); 13.8% (2000); 10.0% (2010); 6.1% (2020).

(6) Colorado: 104,094 mi² total; 452 mi² water; 103,642 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 7.7 (1910); 9.1 (1920); 10.0 (1930); 10.8 (1940); 12.8 (1950); 16.9 (1960); 21.3 (1970); 27.9 (1980); 31.8 (1990); 41.5 (2000); 48.5 (2010); 55.7 (2020).

Population: 799,024 (1910); 939,629 (1920); 1,035,791 (1930); 1,123,296 (1940); 1,325,089 (1950); 1,753,947 (1960); 2,207,259 (1970); 2,889,964 (1980); 3,294,394 (1990); 4,301,261 (2000); 5,029,196 (2010); 5,773,714 (2020).

Population change: 48.0% (1910); 17.6% (1920); 10.2% (1930); 8.4% (1940); 18.0% (1950); 32.4% (1960); 25.8% (1970); 30.9% (1980); 14.0% (1990); 30.6% (2000); 16.9% (2010); 14.8% (2020).

(7) Connecticut: 5,543 mi² total; 701 mi² water; 4,842 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 230.2 (1910); 285.1 (1920); 332.5 (1930); 353.0 (1940); 414.6 (1950); 523.6 (1960); 626.1 (1970); 641.8 (1980); 678.9 (1990); 703.3 (2000); 738.2 (2010); 744.7 (2020).

Population: 1,114,756 (1910); 1,380,631 (1920); 1,609,903 (1930); 1,709,242 (1940); 2,007,280 (1950); 2,535,234 (1960); 3,031,709 (1970); 3,107,576 (1980); 3,287,116 (1990); 3,405,565 (2000); 3,574,097 (2010); 3,605,944 (2020).

Population change: 22.7% (1910); 23.9% (1920); 16.4% (1930); 6.4% (1940); 17.4% (1950); 26.3% (1960); 19.6% (1970); 2.5% (1980); 5.8% (1990); 3.6% (2000); 4.9% (2010); 0.9% (2020).

(8) Delaware: 2,489 mi² total; 540 mi² water; 1,949 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 103.8 (1910); 114.4 (1920); 122.3 (1930); 136.7 (1940); 163.2 (1950); 229.0 (1960); 281.2 (1970); 305.0 (1980); 341.8 (1990); 402. 1 (2000); 460.7 (2010); 507.9 (2020).

Population: 202,322 (1910); 223,003 (1920); 238,380 (1930); 266,505 (1940); 318,085 (1950); 446,292 (1960); 548,104 (1970); 594,338 (1980); 666,168 (1990); 783,600 (2000); 897,934 (2010); 989,948 (2020).

Population change: 9.5% (1910); 10.2% (1920); 6.9% (1930); 11.8% (1940); 19.4% (1950); 40.3% (1960); 22.8% (1970); 8.4% (1980); 12.1% (1990); 17.6% (2000); 14.6% (2010); 10.2% (2020).

(8a) District of Columbia: 68 mi² total; 7 mi² water; 61 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 5,427 (1910); 7,173 (1920); 7,982 (1930); 10,870 (1940); 13,151 (1950); 12,524 (1960); 12,402 (1970); 10,465 (1980); 9,949 (1990); 9,378 (2000); 9,864 (2010); 11,304 (2020).

Population: 331,069 (1910); 437,571 (1920); 486,869 (1930); 663,091 (1940); 802,178 (1950); 763,956 (1960); 756,510 (1970); 638,333 (1980); 606,900 (1990); 572,059 (2000); 601,723 (2010); 689,545 (2020).

Population change: 18.8% (1910); 32.2% (1920); 11.3% (1930); 36.2% (1940); 21.0% (1950); -4.8% (1960); -1.0% (1970); -15.6% (1980); -4.9% (1990); -5.7% (2000); 5.2% (2010); 14.6% (2020).

(9) Florida: 65,758 mi² total; 12,133 mi² water; 53,625 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 14.0 (1910); 18.2 (1920); 27.4 (1930); 35.4 (1940); 51.7 (1950); 92.2 (1960); 126.6 (1970); 181.8 (1980); 241.3 (1990); 298 (2000); 351 (2010); 401.7 (2020).

Population: 752,619 (1910); 968,470 (1920); 1,468,211 (1930); 1,897,414 (1940); 2,771,305 (1950); 4,951,560 (1960); 6,789,443 (1970); 9,746,324 (1980); 12,937,926 (1990); 15,982,378 (2000); 18,801,310 (2010); 21,538,187 (2020).

Population change: 42.4% (1910); 28.7% (1920); 51.6% (1930); 29.2% (1940); 46.1% (1950); 78.7% (1960); 37.1% (1970); 43.6% (1980); 32.7% (1990); 23.5% (2000); 17.6% (2010); 14.6% (2020).

(10) Georgia: 59,425 mi² total; 1,912 mi² water; 57,513 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 45.4 (1910); 50.4 (1920); 50.6 (1930); 54.3 (1940); 59.9 (1950); 68.6 (1960); 79.8 (1970); 95.0 (1980); 112.6 (1990); 142.3 (2000); 168.4 (2010); 186.3 (2020).

Population: 2,609,121 (1910); 2,895,832 (1920); 2,908,506 (1930); 3,123,723 (1940); 3,444,578 (1950); 3,943,116 (1960); 4,589,575 (1970); 5,463,105 (1980); 6,478,216 (1990); 8,186,453 (2000); 9,687,653 (2010); 10,711,908 (2020).

Population change: 17.7% (1910); 11.0% (1920); 0.4% (1930); 7.4% (1940); 10.3% (1950); 14.5% (1960); 16.4% (1970); 19.0 (1980); 18.6% (1990); 26.4% (2000); 18.3% (2010); 10.6% (2020).

(11) Hawaii: 10,932 mi² total; 4,509 mi² water; 6,423 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 29.9 (1910); 39.8 (1920); 57.4 (1930); 65.9 (1940); 77.8 (1950); 98.5 (1960); 116.5 (1970); 150.2 (1980); 172.5 (1990); 188.6 (2000); 211.8 (2010); 226.6 (2020).

Population: 191,909 (1910); 255,912 (1920); 368,336 (1930); 423,330 (1940); 499,794 (1950); 632,772 (1960); 748,182 (1970); 964,691 (1980); 1,108,229 (1990); 1,211,537 (2000); 1,360,301 (2010); 1,455,271 (2020).

Population change: 24.6% (1910); 33.4% (1920); 43.9% (1930); 14.9% (1940); 18.1% (1950); 26.6% (1960); 18.2% (1970); 28.9% (1980); 14.9% (1990); 9.3% (2000); 12.3% (2010); 7.0% (2020).

(12) Idaho: 83,569 mi² total; 926 mi² water; 82,643 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 3.9 (1910); 5.2 (1920); 5.4 (1930); 6.4 (1940); 7.1 (1950); 8.2 (1960); 8.6 (1970); 11.4 (1980); 12.2 (1990); 15.7 (2000); 19.0 (2010); 22.3 (2020).

Population: 325,594 (1910); 431,966 (1920); 445,032 (1930); 524,873 (1940); 588,637 (1950); 667,191 (1960); 712,567 (1970); 943,935 (1980); 1,006,749 (1990); 1,293,953 (2000); 1,567,582

(2010); 1,839,106 (2020).

Population change: 101.3% (1910); 32.6% (1920); 3.0% (1930); 17.9% (1940); 12.1% (1950); 13.3% (1960); 6.8% (1970); 32.5% (1980); 6.7% (1990); 28.5% (2000); 21.1% (2010); 17.3% (2020).

(13) Illinois: 57,914 mi² total; 2,395 mi² water; 55,513 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 101.6 (1910); 116.8 (1920); 137.5 (1930); 142.3 (1940); 156.9 (1950); 181.6 (1960); 200.2 (1970); 205.8 (1980); 205.9 (1990); 223.7 (2000); 231.1 (2010); 230.8 (2020).

Population: 5,638,591 (1910); 6,485,280 (1920); 7,630,654 (1930); 7,897,241 (1940); 8,712,176 (1950); 10,081,158 (1960); 11,113,976 (1970); 11,426,518 (1980); 11,430,602 (1990); 12,419,293 (2000); 12,830,632 (2010); 12,812,508 (2020).

Population change: 16.9% (1910); 15.0% (1920); 17.7% (1930); 3.5% (1940); 10.3% (1950); 15.7% (1960); 10.2% (1970); 2.8% (1980); 0.0% (1990); 8.6% (2000); 3.3% (2010); -0.1% (2020).

(14) Indiana: 36,420 mi² total; 593 mi² water; 35,826 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 75.4 (1910); 81.8 (1920); 90.4 (1930); 95.7 (1940); 109.8 (1950); 130.1 (1960); 145.0 (1970); 153.2 (1980); 154.8 (1990); 169.7 (2000); 181.0 (2010); 189.4 (2020).

Population: 2,700,876 (1910); 2,930,390 (1920); 3,238,503 (1930); 3,427,796 (1940); 3,934,224 (1950); 4,662,498 (1960); 5,193,669 (1970); 5,490,224 (1980); 5,544,159 (1990); 6,080,485 (2000); 6,483,802 (2010); 6,785,528 (2020).

Population change: 7.3% (1910); 8.5% (1920); 10.5% (1930); 5.8% (1940); 14.8% (1950); 18.5% (1960); 11.4% (1970); 5.7% (1980); 1.0% (1990); 9.7% (2000); 6.6% (2010); 4.7% (2020).

(15) Iowa: 56,273 mi² total; 416 mi² water; 55,857 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 39.8 (1910); 43.0 (1920); 44.2 (1930); 45.4 (1940); 46.9 (1950); 49.4 (1960); 50.6 (1970); 52.2 (1980); 49.7 (1990); 52.4 (2000); 54.5 (2010); 57.1 (2020).

Population: 2,224,771 (1910); 2,404,021 (1920); 2,470,939 (1930); 2,538,268 (1940); 2,621,073 (1950); 2,757,537 (1960); 2,824,376 (1970); 2,913,808 (1980); 2,776,755 (1990); 2,926,324 (2000); 3,046,355 (2010); 3,190,369 (2020).

Population change: -0.3% (1910); 8.1% (1920); 2.8% (1930); 2.7% (1940); 3.3% (1950); 5.2% (1960); 2.4% (1970); 3.2% (1980); -4.7% (1990); 5.4% (2000); 4.1% (2010); 4.7% (2020).

(16) Kansas: 82,278 mi² total; 520 mi² water; 81,759 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 20.7 (1910); 21.6 (1920); 23.0 (1930); 22.0 (1940); 23.3 (1950); 26.6 (1960); 27.5 (1970); 28.9 (1980); 30.3 (1990); 32.9 (2000); 35.9 (2010); 35.9 (2020).

Population: 1,690,949 (1910); 1,769,257 (1920); 1,880,999 (1930); 1,801,028 (1940); 1,905,299

(1950); 2,178,611 (1960); 2,246,578 (1970); 2,363,679 (1980); 2,477,574 (1990); 2,688,418 (2000); 2,853,118 (2010); 2,937,880 (2020).

Population change: 15.0% (1910); 4.6% (1920); 6.3% (1930); -4.3% (1940); 5.8% (1950); 14.3% (1960); 3.1% (1970); 5.2% (1980); 4.8% (1990); 8.5% (2000); 6.1% (2010); 3.0% (2020).

(17) Kentucky: 40,408 mi² total; 921 mi² water; 39,486 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 58.0 (1910); 61.2 (1920); 66.2 (1930); 72.1 (1940); 74.6 (1950); 77.0 (1960); 81.5 (1970); 92.7 (1980); 93.3 (1990); 102.4 (2000); 109.9 (2010); 114.1 (2020).

Population: 2,289,905 (1910); 2,416,630 (1920); 2,614,589 (1930); 2,845,627 (1940); 2,944,806 (1950); 3,038,156 (1960); 3,218,706 (1970); 3,660,777 (1980); 3,685,296 (1990); 4,041,769 (2000); 4,339,367 (2010); 4,505,836 (2020).

Population change: 6.6% (1910); 5.5% (1920); 8.2% (1930); 8.8% (1940); 3.5% (1950); 3.2% (1960); 5.9% (1970); 13.7% (1980); 0.7% (1990); 9.7% (2000); 7.4% (2010); 3.8% (2020).

(18) Louisiana: 52,378 mi² total; 9,174 mi² water; 43,204 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 38.3 (1910); 41.6 (1920); 48.6 (1930); 54.7 (1940); 62.1 (1950); 75.4 (1960); 84.3 (1970); 97.4 (1980); 97.7 (1990); 103.4 (2000); 104.9 (2010); 107.8 (2020).

Population: 1,656,388 (1910); 1,798,509 (1920); 2,101,593 (1930); 2,363,880 (1940); 2,683,516 (1950); 3,257,022 (1960); 3,641,306 (1970); 4,205,900 (1980); 4,219,973 (1990); 4,468,976 (2000); 4,533,372 (2010); 4,657,757 (2020).

Population change: 19.9% (1910); 8.6% (1920); 16.9% (1930); 12.5% (1940); 13.5% (1950); 21.4% (1960); 11.8% (1970); 15.5% (1980); 0.3% (1990); 5.9% (2000); 1.4% (2010); 2.7% (2020).

(19) Maine: 35,380 mi² total; 4,537 mi² water; 30,843 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 24.1 (1910); 24.9 (1920); 25.9 (1930); 27.5 (1940); 29.6 (1950); 31.4 (1960); 32.2 (1970); 36.5 (1980); 39.8 (1990); 41.3 (2000); 43.1 (2010); 44.2 (2020).

Population: 742,371 (1910); 768,014 (1920); 797,423 (1930); 847,226 (1940); 913,774 (1950); 969,265 (1960); 992,048 (1970); 1,124,660 (1980); 1,227,928 (1990); 1,274,923 (2000); 1,328,361 (2010); 1,362,359 (2020).

Population change: 6.9% (1910); 3.5% (1920); 3.8% (1930); 6.2% (1940); 7.9% (1950); 6.1% (1960); 2.4% (1970); 13.4% (1980); 9.2% (1990); 3.8% (2000); 4.2% (2010); 2.6% (2020).

(20) Maryland: 12,406 mi² total; 2,699 mi² water; 9,707 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 122.5 (1910); 149.3 (1920); 168.1 (1930); 187.6 (1940); 241.4 (1950); 319.4 (1960); 404.1 (1970); 434.4 (1980); 492.6 (1990); 545.6 (2000); 594.8 (2010); 636.4 (2020).

Population: 1,295,346 (1910); 1,449,661 (1920); 1,631,526 (1930); 1,821,244 (1940); 2,343,001 (1950); 3,100,689 (1960); 3,922,399 (1970); 4,216,975 (1980); 4,781,468 (1990); 5,296,486 (2000); 5,773,552 (2010); 6,177,224 (2020).

Population change: 9.0% (1910); 11.9% (1920); 12.5% (1930); 11.6% (1940); 28.6% (1950); 32.3% (1960); 26.5% (1970); 7.5% (1980); 13.4% (1990); 10.8% (2000); 9.0% (2010); 7.0% (2020).

(21) Massachusetts: 10,554 mi² total; 2,754 mi² water; 7,800 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 431.6 (1910); 493.9 (1920); 544.8 (1930); 553.4 (1940); 601.4 (1950); 660.1 (1960); 729.4 (1970); 735.5 (1980); 771.3 (1990); 814.0 (2000); 839.4 (2010); 901.3 (2020).

Population: 3,366,416 (1910); 3,852,356 (1920); 4,249,614 (1930); 4,316,721 (1940); 4,690,514 (1950); 5,148,578 (1960); 5,689,170 (1970); 5,737,037 (1980); 6,016,425 (1990); 6,349,097 (2000); 6,547,629 (2010); 7,029,917 (2020).

Population change: 20.0% (1910); 14.4% (1920); 10.3% (1930); 1.6% (1940); 8.7% (1950); 9.8% (1960); 10.5% (1970); 0.8% (1980); 4.9% (1990); 5.5% (2000); 3.1% (2010); 7.4% (2020).

(22) Michigan: 96,714 mi² total; 40,175 mi² water; 56,539 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 49.7 (1910); 64.9 (1920); 85.7 (1930); 93.0 (1940); 112.7 (1950); 138.4 (1960); 157.0 (1970); 163.8 (1980); 164.4 (1990); 175.8 (2000); 174.8 (2010); 178.2 (2020).

Population: 2,810,173 (1910); 3,668,412 (1920); 4,842,325 (1930); 5,256,106 (1940); 6,371,766 (1950); 7,823,194 (1960); 8,875,083 (1970); 9,262,078 (1980); 9,295,297 (1990); 9,938,444 (2000); 9,883,640 (2010); 10,077,331 (2020).

Population change: 16.1% (1910); 30.5% (1920); 32.0% (1930); 8.5% (1940); 21.2% (1950); 22.8% (1960); 13.4% (1970); 4.4% (1980); 0.4% (1990); 6.9% (2000); -0.6% (2010); 2.0% (2020).

(23) Minnesota: 86,936 mi² total; 7,309 mi² water; 79,627 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 26.1 (1910); 30.0 (1920); 32.2 (1930); 35.1 (1940); 37.5 (1950); 42.9 (1960); 47.8 (1970); 51.2 (1980); 55.0 (1990); 61.8 (2000); 66.6 (2010); 71.7 (2020).

Population: 2,075,708 (1910); 2,387,125 (1920); 2,563,953 (1930); 2,792,300 (1940); 2,982,483 (1950); 3,413,864 (1960); 3,804,971 (1970); 4,075,970 (1980); 4,375,099 (1990); 4,919,479 (2000); 5,303,925 (2010); 5,706,494 (2020).

Population growth: 18.5% (1910); 15.0% (1920); 7.4% (1930); 8.9% (1940); 6.8% (1950); 14.5% (1960); 11.5% (1970); 7.1% (1980); 7.3% (1990); 12.4% (2000); 7.8% (2010); 7.6% (2020).

(24) Mississippi: 48,432 mi² total; 1,509 mi² water; 46,923 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 38.3 (1910); 38.2 (1920); 42.8 (1930); 46.5 (1940); 46.4 (1950); 46.4 (1960); 47.3 (1970); 53.7 (1980); 54.8 (1990); 60.6 (2000); 63.2 (2010); 63.1 (2020).

Population: 1,797,114 (1910); 1,790,618 (1920); 2,009,821 (1930); 2,183,796 (1940); 2,178,914 (1950); 2,178,141 (1960); 2,216,912 (1970); 2,520,638 (1980); 2,573,216 (1990); 2,844,658 (2000); 2,967,297 (2010); 2,961,279 (2020).

Population change: 15.8% (1910); -0.4% (1920); 8.7% (1930); 8.7% (1940); -0.2% (1950); -0.04% (1960); 1.8% (1970); 13.7% (1980); 2.1% (1990); 10.5% (2000); 4.3% (2010); -0.2% (2020).

(25) Missouri: 69,707 mi² total; 965 mi² water; 68,742 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 47.9 (1910); 49.5 (1920); 52.8 (1930); 55.9 (1940); 57.5 (1950); 62.8 (1960); 68.0 (1970); 71.5 (1980); 74.4 (1990); 81.4 (2000); 87.1 (2010); 89.5 (2020).

Population: 3,293,335 (1910); 3.4% to 3,404,055 (1920); 3,629,367 (1930); 3,784,664 (1940); 3,954,664 (1950); 4,319,813 (1960); 4,676,501 (1970); 4,916,686 (1980); 5,117,073 (1990); 5,595,211 (2000); 5,988,927 (2010); 6,154,913 (2020).

Population growth: 6.0% (1910); 3.4% (1920); 6.6% (1930); 4.3% (1940); 4.5% (1950); 9.2% (1960); 8.3% (1970); 5.1% (1980); 4.1% (1990); 9.3% (2000); 7.0% (2010); 2.8% (2020).

(26) Montana: 147,040 mi² total; 1,494 mi² water; 145,546 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 2.6 (1910); 3.8 (1920); 3.7 (1930); 3.8 (1940); 4.1 (1950); 4.6 (1960); 4.8 (1970); 5.4 (1980); 5.5 (1990); 6.2 (2000); 6.8 (2010); 7.5 (2020).

Population: 376,053 (1910); 548,889 (1920); 537,606 (1930); 559,456 (1940); 591,024 (1950); 674,767 (1960); 694,409 (1970); 786,690 (1980); 799,065 (1990); 902,195 (2000); 989,415 (2010); 1,084,225 (2020).

Population growth: 54.5% (1910); 46.0% (1920); -2.1% (1930); 4.1% (1940); 5.6% (1950); 14.2% (1960); 2.9% (1970); 13.3% (1980); 1.6% (1990); 12.9% (2000); 9.7% (2010); 9.6% (2020).

(27) Nebraska: 77,348 mi² total; 524 mi² water; 76,824 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 15.5 (1910); 16.9 (1920); 17.9 (1930); 17.1 (1940); 17.3 (1950); 18.4 (1960); 19.3 (1970); 20.4 (1980); 20.6 (1990); 22.3 (2000); 23.8 (2010); 25.5 (2020).

Population: 1,192,214 (1910); 1,296,372 (1920); 1,377,963 (1930); 1,315,834 (1940); 1,325,510 (1950); 1,411,330 (1960); 1,483,493 (1970); 1,569,825 (1980); 1,578,385 (1990); 1,711,263 (2000); 1,826,341 (2010); 1,961,504 (2020).

Population growth: 11.8% (1910); 8.7% (1920); 6.3% (1930); -4.5% (1940); 0.7% (1950); 6.5% (1960); 5.1% (1970); 5.8% (1980); 0.5% (1990); 8.4% (2000); 6.7% (2010); 7.4% (2020).

(28) Nevada: 110,572 mi² total; 791 mi² water; 109,781 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 0.8 (1910); 0.7 (1920); 0.8 (1930); 1.0 (1940); 1.5 (1950); 2.6 (1960); 4.5

(1970); 7.3 (1980); 11.0 (1990); 18.2 (2000); 24.6 (2010); 28.3 (2020).

Population: 81,875 (1910); 77,407 (1920); 91,058 (1930); 110,247 (1940); 160,083 (1950); 285,278 (1960); 488,738 (1970); 800,493 (1980); 1,201,833 (1990); 1,998,257 (2000); 2,700,551 (2010); 3,104,614 (2020).

Population growth: 93.4% (1910); -5.5% (1920); 17.6% (1930); 21.1% (1940); 45.2% (1950); 78.2% (1960); 71.3% (1970); 63.8% (1980); 50.1% (1990); 66.3% (2000); 35.1% (2010); 15.0% (2020).

(29) New Hampshire: 9,349 mi² total; 397 mi² water; 8,953 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 48.1 (1910); 49.5 (1920); 52.0 (1930); 54.9 (1940); 59.6 (1950); 67.8 (1960); 82.4 (1970); 102.8 (1980); 123.9 (1990); 138.0 (2000); 147.0 (2010); 154 (2020).

Population: 430,572 (1910); 443,083 (1920); 465,293 (1930); 491,524 (1940); 533,242 (1950); 606,921 (1960); 737,681 (1970); 920,610 (1980); 1,109,252 (1990); 1,235,786 (2000); 1,316,470 (2010); 1,377,529 (2020).

Population growth: 4.6% (1910); 2.9% (1920); 5.0% (1930); 5.6% (1940); 8.5% (1950); 13.8% (1960); 21.5% (1970); 24.8% (1980); 20.5% (1990); 11.4% (2000); 6.5% (2010); 4.6% (2020).

(30) New Jersey: 8,723 mi² total; 1,369 mi² water; 7,354 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 345 (1910); 429.1 (1920); 549.5 (1930); 565.7 (1940); 657.5 (1950); 825.0 (1960); 974.7 (1970); 1,001.5 (1980); 1,051.2 (1990); 1,144.2 (2000); 1,195.5 (2010); 1,263.1 (2020).

Population: 2,537,167 (1910); 3,155,900 (1920); 4,041,334 (1930); 4,160,165 (1940); 4,835,329 (1950); 6,066,782 (1960); 7,168,164 (1970); 7,364,823 (1980); 7,730,188 (1990); 8,414,350 (2000); 8,791,894 (2010); 9,288,994 (2020).

Population growth: 34.7% (1910); 24.4% (1920); 28.1% (1930); 2.9% (1940); 16.2% (1950); 25.5% (1960); 18.2% (1970); 2.7% (1980); 5.0% (1990); 8.9% (2000); 4.5% (2010); 5.7% (2020).

(31) New Mexico: 121,590 mi² total; 292 mi² water; 121,298 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 2.7 (1910); 3.0 (1920); 3.5 (1930); 4.4 (1940); 5.6 (1950); 7.8 (1960); 8.4 (1970); 10.7 (1980); 12.5 (1990); 15.0 (2000); 17.0 (2010); 17.5 (2020).

Population: 327,301 (1910); 360,350 (1920); 423,317 (1930); 531,818 (1940); 681,187 (1950); 951,023 (1960); 1,016,000 (1970); 1,302,894 (1980); 1,515,069 (1990); 1,819,046 (2000); 2,059,179 (2010); 2,117,522 (2020).

Population growth: 67.6% (1910); 10.1% (1920); 17.5% (1930); 25.6% (1940); 28.1% (1950); 39.6% (1960); 6.8% (1970); 28.2% (1980); 16.3% (1990); 20.1% (2000); 13.2% (2010); 2.8% (2020).

(32) New York: 54,555 mi² total; 7,429 mi² water; 47,126 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 193.4 (1910); 220.4 (1920); 267.1 (1930); 286.0 (1940); 314.7 (1950); 357.1 (1960); 387.0 (1970); 372.6 (1980); 381.8 (1990); 402.7 (2000); 411.2 (2010); 428.7 (2020).

Population: 9,113,614 (1910); 10,385,227 (1920); 12,588,066 (1930); 13,479,142 (1940); 14,830,192 (1950); 16,830,192 (1960); 18,236,967 (1970); 17,558,072 (1980); 17,990,455 (1990); 18,976,457 (2000); 19,378,102 (2010); 20,201,249 (2020).

Population growth: 25.4% (1910); 14.0% (1920); 21.2% (1930); 7.1% (1940); 10.0% (1950); 13.2% (1960); 8.7% (1970); -3.7% (1980); 2.5% (1990); 5.5% (2000); 2.1% (2010); 4.2% (2020).

(33) North Carolina: 53,819 mi² total; 5,201 mi² water; 48,618 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 45.4 (1910); 52.6 (1920); 65.2 (1930); 73.5 (1940); 83.6 (1950); 93.7 (1960); 104.5 (1970); 121.0 (1980); 136.3 (1990); 165.6 (2000); 196.1 (2010); 214.7 (2020).

Population: 2,206,287 (1910); 2,559,123 (1920); 3,170,276 (1930); 3,571,623 (1940); 4,061,939 (1950); 4,556,155 (1960); 5,082,059 (1970); 5,881,766 (1980); 6,628,637 (1990); 8,049,313 (2000); 9,535,483 (2010); 10,439,388 (2020).

Population growth: 16.5% (1910); 16.0% (1920); 23.9% (1930); 12.7% (1940); 13.7% (1950); 12.2% (1960); 11.5% (1970); 15.7% (1980); 12.7% (1990); 21.4% (2000); 18.5% (2010); 9.5% (2020).

(34) North Dakota: 70,698 mi² total; 1,698 mi² water; 69,001 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 8.4 (1910); 9.4 (1920); 9.9 (1930); 9.3 (1940); 9.0 (1950); 9.2 (1960); 9.0 (1970); 9.5 (1980); 9.3 (1990); 9.3 (2000); 9.7 (2010); 11.3 (2020).

Population: 577,056 (1910); 646,872 (1920); 680,845 (1930); 641,935 (1940); 619,636 (1950); 632,446 (1960); 617,761 (1970); 652,717 (1980); 638,800 (1990); 642,200 (2000); 672,591 (2010); 779,094 (2020).

Population growth: 80.8% (1910); 12.1% (1920); 5.3% (1930); -5.7% (1940); -3.5% (1950); 2.1% (1960); -2.3% (1970); 5.7% (1980); -2.1% (1990); 0.5% (2000); 4.7% (2010); 15.8% (2020).

(35) Ohio: 44,826 mi² total; 3,965 mi² water; 40,861 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 116.7 (1910); 141.0 (1920); 162.7 (1930); 169.1 (1940); 194.5 (1950); 237.6 (1960); 260.7 (1970); 264.3 (1980); 265.5 (1990); 277.8 (2000); 283.3 (2010); 288.8 (2020).

Population: 4,767,121 (1910); 5,759,394 (1920); 6,646,697 (1930); 6,907,612 (1940); 7,946,627 (1950); 9,706,397 (1960); 10,652,017 (1970); 10,797,630 (1980); 10,847,115 (1990); 11,353,140 (2000); 11,536,504 (2010); 11,799,448 (2020).

Population growth: 14.7% (1910); 20.8% (1920); 15.4% (1930); 3.9% (1940); 15.0% (1950); 22.1% (1960); 9.7% (1970); 1.4% (1980); 0.5% (1990); 4.7% (2000); 1.6% (2010); 2.3% (2020).

(36) Oklahoma: 69,899 mi² total; 1,304 mi² water; 68,595 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 24.2 (1910); 29.6 (1920); 34.9 (1930); 34.1 (1940); 32.6 (1950); 33.9 (1960); 37.3 (1970); 44.1 (1980); 45.9 (1990); 50.3 (2000); 54.7 (2010); 57.7 (2020).

Population: 1,657,155 (1910); 2,028,283 (1920); 2,396,040 (1930); 2,336,434 (1940); 2,233,351 (1950); 2,328,284 (1960); 2,559,229 (1970); 3,025,290 (1980); 3,145,585 (1990); 3,450,654 (2000); 3,751,351 (2010); 3,959,353 (2020).

Population growth: 109.7% (1910); 22.4% (1920); 18.1% (1930); -2.5% (1940); -4.4% (1950); 4.3% (1960); 9.9% (1970); 18.2% (1980); 4.0% (1990); 9.7% (2000); 8.7% (2010); 5.5% (2020).

(37) Oregon: 98,379 mi² total; 2,391 mi² water; 95,988 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 70 (1910); 8.2 (1920); 9.9 (1930); 11.4 (1940); 15.8 (1950); 18.4 (1960); 21.8 (1970); 27.4 (1980); 29.6 (1990); 35.6 (2000); 39.9 (2010); 44.1 (2020).

Population: 672,765 (1910); 783,389 (1920); 953,786 (1930); 1,089,684 (1940); 1,521,341 (1950); 1,768,687 (1960); 2,091,385 (1970); 2,633,105 (1980); 2,842,321 (1990); 3,421,399 (2000); 3,831,074 (2010); 4,237,256 (2020).

Population growth: 62.7% (1910); 16.4% (1920); 21.8% (1930); 14.2% (1940); 39.6% (1950); 16.3% (1960); 18.2% (1970); 25.9% (1980); 7.9% (1990); 20.4% (2000); 12.0% (2010); 10.6% (2020).

(38) Pennsylvania: 46,054 mi² total; 1,312 mi² water; 44,743 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 171.3 (1910); 194.9 (1920); 215.3 (1930); 221.3 (1940); 234.6 (1950); 253.0 (1960); 263.6 (1970); 265.2 (1980); 265.6 (1990); 274.5 (2000); 283.9 (2010); 290.5 (2020).

Population: 7,665,111 (1910); 8,720,017 (1920); 9,631,350 (1930); 9,900,180 (1940); 10,498,012 (1950); 11,319,366 (1960); 11,793,909 (1970); 11,863,895 (1980); 11,881,643 (1990); 12,281,054 (2000); 12,702,379 (2010); 13,002,700 (2020).

Population growth: 21.6% (1910); 13.8% (1920); 10.5% (1930); 2.8% (1940); 6.0% (1950); 7.8% (1960); 4.2% (1970); 0.6% (1980); 0.1% (1990); 3.4% (2000); 3.4% (2010); 2.4% (2020).

(39) Rhode Island: 1,545 mi² total; 511 mi² water; 1,034 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 524.8 (1910); 584.5 (1920); 664.9 (1930); 689.9 (1940); 765.9 (1950); 831.2 (1960); 915.6 (1970); 916.0 (1980); 970.5 (1990); 1,013.8 (2000); 1,018 (2010); 1,061.3 (2020).

Population: 542,610 (1910); 604,397 (1920); 687,497 (1930); 713,346 (1940); 791,896 (1950); 859,488 (1960); 946,725 (1970); 947,154 (1980); 1,003,464 (1990); 1,048,319 (2000); 1,052,567 (2010); 1,097,379 (2020).

Population growth: 26.6% (1910); 11.4% (1920); 13.7% (1930); 3.8% (1940); 11.0% (1950); 8.5% (1960); 10.1% (1970); 0.05% (1980); 5.9% (1990); 4.5% (2000); 0.4% (2010); 4.3% (2020).

(40) South Carolina: 32,020 mi² total; 1,960 mi² water; 30,061 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 50.4 (1910); 56.0 (1920); 57.8 (1930); 63.2 (1940); 70.4 (1950); 79.3 (1960); 86.2 (1970); 103.9 (1980); 116.0 (1990); 133.5 (2000); 153.9 (2010); 170.3 (2020).

Population: 1,515,400 (1910); 1,683,724 (1920); 1,738,765 (1930); 1,899,804 (1940); 2,117,027 (1950); 2,382,594 (1960); 2,590,516 (1970); 3,121,820 (1980); 3,486,703 (1990); 4,012,012 (2000); 4,625,364 (2010); 5,118,425 (2020).

Population growth: 13.1% (1910); 11.1% (1920); 3.3% (1930); 9.3% (1940); 11.4% (1950); 12.5% (1960); 8.7% (1970); 20.5% (1980); 11.7% (1990); 15.1% (2000); 15.3% (2010); 10.7% (2020).

(41) South Dakota: 77,116 mi² total; 1,305 mi² water; 75,811 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 7.7 (1910); 8.4 (1920); 9.1 (1930); 8.5 (1940); 8.6 (1950); 9.0 (1960); 8.8 (1970); 9.1 (1980); 9.2 (1990); 10.0 (2000); 10.7 (2010); 11.7 (2020).

Population: 583,888 (1910); 636,547 (1920); 692,849 (1930); 642,961 (1940); 652,740 (1950); 680,514 (1960); 665,507 (1970); 690,768 (1980); 696,004 (1990); 754,844 (2000); 814,180 (2010); 886,867 (2020).

Population growth: 45.4% (1910); 9.0% (1920); 8.8% (1930); -7.2% (1940); 1.5% (1950); 4.3% (1960); -2.2% (1970); 3.8% (1980); 0.8% (1990); 8.5% (2000); 7.9% (2010); 8.9% (2020).

(42) Tennessee: 42,144 mi² total; 909 mi² water; 41,235 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 53.0 (1910); 56.7 (1920); 63.5 (1930); 70.7 (1940); 79.8 (1950); 86.5 (1960); 95.2 (1970); 111.3 (1980); 118.3 (1990); 138.0 (2000); 153.9 (2010); 167.6 (2020).

Population: 2,184,789 (1910); 2,337,885 (1920); 2,616,556 (1930); 2,915,841 (1940); 3,291,718 (1950); 3,567,089 (1960); 3,923,687 (1970); 4,591,120 (1980); 4,877,185 (1990); 5,689,283 (2000); 6,346,105 (2010); 6,910,840 (2020).

Population growth: 8.1% (1910); 7.0% (1920); 11.9% (1930); 11.4% (1940); 12.9% (1950); 8.4% (1960); 10.0% (1970); 17.0% (1980); 6.2% (1990); 16.7% (2000); 11.5% (2010); 8.9% (2020).

(43) Texas: 268,596 mi² total; 7,365 mi² water; 261,232 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 14.9 (1910); 17.9 (1920); 22.3 (1930); 24.6 (1940); 29.5 (1950); 36.7 (1960); 42.9 (1970); 54.5 (1980); 65.0 (1990); 79.8 (2000); 96.3 (2010); 111.6 (2020).

Population: 3,896,542 (1910); 4,663,228 (1920); 5,824,715 (1930); 6,414,824 (1940); 7,711,194 (1950); 9,579,677 (1960); 11,196,730 (1970); 14,229,191 (1980); 16,986,510 (1990); 20,851,820 (2000); 25,145,561 (2010); 29,145,505 (2020).

Population growth: 27.8% (1910); 19.7% (1920); 24.9% (1930); 10.1% (1940); 20.2% (1950); 24.2% (1960); 16.9% (1970); 27.1% (1980); 19.4% (1990); 22.8% (2000); 20.6% (2010); 15.9% (2020).

(44) Utah: 84,897 mi² total; 2,727 mi² water; 82,170 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 4.5 (1910); 5.5 (1920); 6.2 (1930); 6.7 (1940); 8.4 (1950); 19.8 (1960); 12.9 (1970); 17.8 (1980); 21.0 (1990); 27.2 (2000); 36.1 (2010); 39.8 (2020).

Population: 373,351 (1910); 449,396 (1920); 507,847 (1930); 550,310 (1940); 688,862 (1950); 890,627 (1960); 1,059,273 (1970); 1,461,037 (1980); 1,722,850 (1990); 2,233,169 (2000); 2,763,885 (2010); 3,271,616 (2020).

Population growth: 34.9% (1910); 20.4 (1920); 13.0% (1930); 8.4% (1940); 25.2% (1950); 29.3% (1960); 18.9% (1970); 37.9% (1980); 17.9% (1990); 29.6% (2000); 23.8% (2010); 18.4% (2020).

(45) Vermont: 9,616 mi² total; 400 mi² water; 9,217 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 38.6 (1910); 38.2 (1920); 39.0 (1930); 39.0 (1940); 41.0 (1950); 42.3 (1960); 48.2 (1970); 55.5 (1980); 61.1 (1990); 66.1 (2000); 67.9 (2010); 69.8 (2020).

Population: 355,956 (1910); 352,428 (1920); 359,611 (1930); 359,231 (1940); 377,747 (1950); 389,881 (1960); 444,330 (1970); 511,456 (1980); 562,758 (1990); 608,827 (2000); 625,741 (2010); 643,077 (2020).

Population growth: 3.6% (1910); -1.0% (1920); 2.0% (1930); -0.1% (1940); 5.2% (1950); 3.2% (1960); 14.0% (1970); 15.1% (1980); 10.0% (1990); 8.2% (2000); 2.8% (2010); 2.8% (2020);

(46) Virginia: 42,775 mi² total; 3,285 mi² water; 39,490 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 52.2 (1910); 58.5 (1920); 61.3 (1930); 67.8 (1940); 84.0 (1950); 100.5 (1960); 117.7 (1970); 135.4 (1980); 156.7 (1990); 179.3 (2000); 202.6 (2010); 218.6 (2020).

Population: 2,061,612 (1910); 2,309,187 (1920); 2,421,851 (1930); 2,677,773 (1940); 3,318,680 (1950); 3,966,949 (1960); 4,648,494 (1970); 5,346,818 (1980); 6,187,358 (1990); 7,078,515 (2000); 8,001,024 (2010); 8,631,393 (2020).

Population growth: 11.2% (1910); 12.0% (1920); 4.9% (1930); 10.6% (1940); 23.9% (1950); 19.5% (1960); 17.2% (1970); 15.0% (1980); 15.7% (1990); 14.4% (2000); 13.0% (2010); 7.9% (2020).

(47) Washington: 71,298 mi² total; 4,842 mi² water; 66,456 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 17.2 (1910); 20.4 (1920); 23.5 (1930); 26.1 (1940); 35.8 (1950); 42.9 (1960); 51.3 (1970); 62.2 (1980); 73.2 (1990); 88.7 (2000); 101.2 (2010); 116.0 (2020).

Population: 1,141,990 (1910); 1,356,621 (1920); 1,563,396 (1930); 1,736,191 (1940); 2,378,963 (1950); 2,853,214 (1960); 3,409,169 (1970); 4,132,156 (1980); 4,866,692 (1990); 5,894,121 (2000); 6,724,540 (2010); 7,705,281 (2020).

Population growth: 120.4% (1910); 18.8% (1920); 1,563,396 (1930); 11.1% (1940); 37.0% (1950);

19.9% (1960); 19.5% (1970); 21.2% (1980); 17.8% (1990); 21.1% (2000); 14.1% (2010); 14.6% (2020).

(48) West Virginia: 24,230 mi² total; 192 mi² water; 24,038 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 50.8 (1910); 60.9 (1920); 71.9 (1930); 79.1 (1940); 83.4 (1950); 77.4 (1960); 72.6 (1970); 81.1 (1980); 74.6 (1990); 75.2 (2000); 77.1 (2010); 74.5 (2020).

Population: 1,221,119 (1910); 1,463,701 (1920); 1,729,205 (1930); 1,901,974 (1940); 2,005,552 (1950); 1,860,421 (1960); 1,744,237 (1970); 1,949,644 (1980); 1,793,477 (1990); 1,808,344 (2000); 1,852,994 (2010); 1,793,716 (2020).

Population growth: 27.4% (1910); 19.9% (1920); 18.1% (1930); 10.0% (1940); 5.4% (1950); -7.2% (1960); -6.2% (1970); 11.8% (1980); -8.0% (1990); 0.8% (2000); 2.5% (2010); -3.2% (2020).

(49) Wisconsin: 65,496 mi² total; 11,339 mi² water; 54,158 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 43.1 (1910); 48.6 (1920); 54.3 (1930); 57.9 (1940); 63.4 (1950); 73.0 (1960); 81.6 (1970); 86.9 (1980); 90.3 (1990); 99.0 (2000); 105 (2010); 109 (2020).

Population: 2,333,860 (1910); 2,632,067 (1920); 2,939,006 (1930); 3,137,587 (1940); 3,434,575 (1950); 3,951,777 (1960); 4,417,731 (1970); 4,705,767 (1980); 4,891,769 (1990); 5,363,675 (2000); 5,686,986 (2010); 5,893,718 (2020).

Population growth: 12.8% (1910); 12.8% (1920); 11.7% (1930); 6.85 (1940); 9.5% (1950); 15.1% (1960); 11.8% (1970); 6.5% (1980); 4.0% (1990); 9.6% (2000); 6.0% (2010); 3.6% (2020).

(50) Wyoming: 97,813 mi² total; 720 mi² water; 97,093 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 1.5 (1910); 2.0 (1920); 2.3 (1930); 2.6 (1940); 3.0 (1950); 3.4 (1960); 3.4 (1970); 4.8 (1980); 4.7 (1990); 5.1 (2000); 5.8 (2010); 5.9 (2020).

Population: 145,965 (1910); 194,402 (1920); 225,565 (1930); 250,742 (1940); 290,529 (1950); 330,066 (1960); 332,416 (1970); 469,557 (1980); 453,588 (1990); 493,782 (2000); 563,626 (2010); 576,851 (2020).

Population growth: 57.7% (1910); 33.2% (1920); 16.0% (1930); 11.2% (1940); 15.9% (1950); 13.6% (1960); 0.7% (1970); 41.3% (1980); -3.4% (1990); 8.9% (2000); 14.1% (2010); 2.4% (2020).

(c) Island Areas subtotal, includes unpopulated CIA reported Navassa Island, US Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges and Wake Island with Puerto Rico and decennially counted American Samoa, Guam, North Mariana Islands and US Virgin Islands. 11,878 mi² total; 5,159 mi² water; 6,718 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 166.4 (1910); 193.5 (1920); 229.8 (1930); 278.3 (1940); 358.4 (1950); 368.9 (1960); 431.7 (1970); 513.6 (1980); 573.2 (1990); 625.0 (2000); 610.4 (2010); 539.4 (2020).

Population: 1,118,012 (1910); 1,299,809 (1920); 1,543,913 (1930); 1,869,255 (1940); 2,407,703

(1950); 2,478,544 (1960); 2,900,033 (1970); 3,450,520 (1980); 3,851,037 (1990); 4,198,539 (2000); 4,100,954 (2010); 3,623,895 (2020).

Population change: 16.3% (1920); 18.8% (1930); 21.1% (1940); 28.8% (1950); 2.9% (1960); 17.0% (1970); 19.0% (1980); 11.6% (1990); 9.0% (2000); -2.3% (2010); -11.6% (2020).

(c1) American Samoa: 581 mi² total; 505 mi² water; 76 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 250 (1950); 263.2 (1960); 355.3 (1970); 421.1 (1980); 618.4 (1990); 753.8 (2000); 730.5 (2010); 654.1 (2020).

Population: 19,000 (1950); 20,000 (1960); 27,000 (1970); 32,000 (1980); 47,000 (1990); 57,291 (2000); 55,519 (2010); 49,710 (2020).

Population growth: 5.2% (1960); 35.0% (1970); 18.5% (1980); 46.9% (1990); 21.9% (2000); -3.1% (2010); -10.5% (2020).

(c2) Guam: 571 mi² total; 361 mi² water; 210 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 285.7 (1950); 319.1 (1960); 409.5 (1970); 509.5 (1980); 638.1 (1990); 737.2 (2000); 758.9 (2010); 732.6 (2020).

Population: 60,000 (1950); 67,000 (1960); 86,000 (1970); 107,000 (1980); 134,000 (1990); 154,805 (2000); 159,358 (2010); 153,836 (2020).

Population change: 11.7% (1960); 28.4% (1970); 24.4% (1980); 25.2% (1990); 15.5% (2000); 2.9% (2010); -3.5% (2020).

(c3) Navassa Island: 1.9 mi² land.

Population 0.

(c4) North Mariana Islands: 1,976 mi² total; 1,793 mi² water; 182 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 33.0 (1950); 49.5 (1960); 65.9 (1970); 93.4 (1980); 241.8 (1990); 380.3 (2000); 296.1 (2010); 260 (2020).

Population: 6,000 (1950); 9,000 (1960); 12,000 (1970); 17,000 (1980); 44,000 (1990); 69,221 (2000); 53,883 (2010); 47,329 (2020).

Population growth: 33.3% (1960); 33.3% (1970); 41.7% (1980); 158.9% (1990); 57.3% (2000); -22.2% (2010); -12.2% (2020). .

(c5) Puerto Rico: 5,325 mi² total; 1,901 mi² water; 3,424 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 326.5 (1910); 379.6 (1920); 450.9 (1930); 545.9 (1940); 645.7 (1950); 686.2 (1960); 792.1 (1970); 933.6 (1980); 1,028.6 (1990); 1,112.3 (2000); 1,088 (2010); 960 (2020).

Population: 1,118,012 (1910); 1,299,809 (1920); 1,543,913 (1930); 1,869,255 (1940); 2,210,703 (1950); 2,349,544 (1960); 2,712,033 (1970); 3,196,520 (1980); 3,522,037 (1990); 3,808,610 (2000); 3,725,789 (2010); 3,285,874 (2020).

Population growth: 17.3% (1910); 16.3% (1920); 18.8% (1930); 21.1% (1940); 18.3% (1950); 6.3% (1960); 15.4% (1970); 17.9% (1980); 10.2% (1990); 8.1% (2000); -2.2% (2010); -11.8% (2020).

(c6) US Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges: 2,687 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 0.02.

Population [non-add]: 50.

(c7) U.S. Virgin Islands: 733 mi² total; 599 mi² water; 134 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 201.5 (1950); 246.3 (1960); 470.2 (1970); 731.3 (1980); 776.1 (1990); 810.5 (2000); 794.1 (2010); 650.3 (2020).

Population: 27,000 (1950); 33,000 (1960); 63,000 (1970); 98,000 (1980); 104,000 (1990); 108,612 (2000); 106,405 (2010); 87,146 (2020).

Population growth: 22.2% (1960); 90.9% (1970); 55.6% (1980); 6.1% (1990); 4.4% (2000); -2.0% (2010); -18.1% (2020).

(c8) Wake Island: 3 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 42

Population [non-add]: 125

(d) United States, DC and Island Areas: ([non-add] populations on Navassa Island, Pacific Islands Wildlife Refuge and Wake Island area included): 3,808,532 mi² total; 270,001 mi² water; 3,538,619 mi² land.

Population density per mi²: 26.4 (1910); 30.3 (1920); 35.3 (1930); 37.9 (1940); 43.5 (1950); 51.4 (1960); 58.3 (1970); 65.0 (1980); 71.4 (1990); 80.7 (2000); 88.5 (2010); 94.7 (2020).

Population: 93,346,543 (1910); 107,321,377 (1920); 124,746,573 (1930); 134,034,384 (1940); 153,733,501 (1950); 181,801,719 (1960); 206,111,959 (1970); 229,996,325 (1980); 252,560,910 (1990); 285,620,445 (2000); 312,846,492 (2010); 335,073,176 (2020).

Population growth: 15.0% (1920); 16.2% (1930); 7.4% (1940); 14.7% (1950); 18.3% (1960); 13.4% (1970); 11.6% (1980); 9.8% (1990); 13.1% (2000); 9.5% (2010); 7.1% (2020).

Total Residents, Population Density, Land and Water Area, by State, DC and Island Area, 2020

	Population 2020 Census	Population Density per sq. mi.	Land sq. mi.	Water sq. mi.	Total area sq. mi.
United States and DC	331,449,281	93.80	3,531,901	264,842	3,796,654
Alabama	5,024,279	99.20	50,645	1,775	52,420
Alaska	733,391	1.30	570,641	94,743	665,384
Arizona	7,151,502	63.00	113,594	396	113,900
Arkansas	3,011,524	57.90	52,035	1,143	53,179
California	39,538,223	253.80	155,779	7,916	163,695
Colorado	5,773,714	55.70	103,642	452	104,094
Connecticut	3,605,944	744.70	4,842	701	5,543
Delaware	989,948	507.90	1,949	540	2,489
District of Columbia	689,545	11,304.00	61	7	68
Florida	21,538,187	401.70	53,625	12,133	65,758
Georgia	10,711,908	186.30	57,513	1,912	59,425
Hawaii	1,455,271	226.60	6,423	4,509	10,932
Idaho	1,839,106	22.30	82,643	926	83,569
Illinois	12,812,508	230.80	55,513	2,395	57,914
Indiana	6,785,528	189.40	35,826	593	36,420
Iowa	3,190,369	57.10	55,857	416	56,273
Kansas	2,937,880	35.90	81,759	520	82,278
Kentucky	4,505,836	114.10	39,486	921	40,408
Louisiana	4,657,757	107.80	43,204	9,174	52,378
Maine	1,362,359	44.20	30,843	4,537	35,380
Maryland	6,177,224	636.40	9,707	2,699	12,406
Massachusetts	7,029,917	901.30	7,800	2,754	10,554
Michigan	10,077,331	178.20	56,539	40,175	96,714
Minnesota	5,706,494	71.70	79,627	7,309	86,936
Mississippi	2,961,279	63.10	46,923	1,509	48,432

Missouri	6,154,913	89.50	68,742	965	69,707
Montana	1,084,225	7.50	145,546	1,494	147,040
Nebraska	1,961,504	25.50	76,824	524	77,348
Nevada	3,104,614	28.30	109,781	791	110,572
New Hampshire	1,377,529	153.90	8,953	397	9,349
New Jersey	9,288,994	1263.1	7,354	1,369	8,723
New Mexico	2,117,522	17.50	121,298	292	121,590
New York	20,201,249	428.70	47,126	7,429	54,555
North Carolina	10,439,388	214.70	48,618	5,201	53,819
North Dakota	779,094	11.30	69,001	1,698	70,698
Ohio	11,799,448	288.80	40,861	3,965	44,826
Oklahoma	3,959,353	57.70	68,595	1,304	69,899
Oregon	4,237,256	44.10	95,988	2,391	98,379
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	290.60	44,743	1,312	46,054
Rhode Island	1,097,379	1,061.30	1,034	511	1,545
South Carolina	5,118,425	170.30	30,061	1,960	32,020
South Dakota	886,867	11.70	75,811	1,305	77,116
Tennessee	6,910,840	167.60	41,235	909	42,144
Texas	29,145,505	111.60	261,232	7,365	268,596
Utah	3,271,616	39.80	82,170	2,727	84,897
Vermont	643,077	69.80	9,217	400	9,616
Virginia	8,631,393	218.60	39,490	3,285	42,775
Washington	7,705,281	116.00	66,456	4,842	71,298
West Virginia	1,793,716	74.60	24,038	192	24,230
Wisconsin	5,893,718	109.00	54,158	11,339	65,496
Wyoming	576,851	5.90	97,093	720	97,813
United States and DC	331,449,281	93.80	3,531,901	264,842	3,796,654
Island Areas subtotal	3,623,895	539	6,718	5,159	11,878
American Samoa	49,710	654	76	505	581
Guam	153,836	732.60	210	361	571

Navassa Island	0	0	1.9	0	1.9
North Mariana Islands	47,329	260	182	1,793	1,976
Puerto Rico	3,285,874	960	3,424	1,901	5,325
U.S. Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges [non-add]	50	0.02	2,687	0	2,687
U.S. Virgin Islands	87,146	650.30	134	599	733
Wake Island [non-add]	125	42	3	0	3
Total State, DC and Islands Areas	335,073,176	94.70	3,538,619	270,001	3,808,532

Source: *Table 2: Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 2020 Census*. 2020 Island Area Censuses. US Census Bureau. State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates. 2010 Census April 1, 2010. Island Areas include unpopulated CIA reported Navassa Island, US Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges and Wake Island.

Part 102 Selection of Intercensal Resident Population Estimates

2.1 Annual Resident Population Reporting 15CFR§102.1

(a) U.S. Census Bureau Annual Statistical Compendia program, and the voluminous annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, they published since 1878, effectively terminated on October 1, 2011. This work arranges for the Office of the Federal Register to periodically update certain annual Census estimates for the Bureau before January 1 of every year pursuant to 1CFR§8.3. Currently, only total resident population for the United States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico is believed to be a credible Census statistic. Sex is good, more boys than girls are born worldwide, by middle age more women have either outlived men or net transgendered their Census reporting from man to woman. Age and Race, and any derivative calculations, such life expectancy, natality, adult population and voter registration, must be historically recounted and recalculated from circa 2000 42USC§2000f, on an annual basis, to connect millenniums with the vital, historical, annual records updated by the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, until 2011.

(b) 54 topics are studied by World Populations Prospects (WPP): (1) Total population as of 1 July (thousands), (2) Total population as of 1 July (thousands), (3) Male population as of 1 July (thousands), (4) Female as of 1 July (thousands), (5) Population Density as of 1 July (persons per square kilometer), (6) Population Sex Ratio, as of 1 July (males per 100 females), (7), Median age of 1 July (years), (8) Natural Change, Births minus Deaths (thousands), (9) Rate of Natural Change (per 1,000 population), (10) Population Change (thousands), (11) Population Growth Rate (percentage), (12) Population Annual Doubling Time (years), (13) Births (thousands), (14) Birth by women aged 15 to 19 (thousands), (15) Crude Birth Rate (births per 1,000 population), (16) Total Fertility Rate (live births

per woman), (17) Net Reproductive Rate (surviving daughters per woman), (18) Mean Age Childbearing (years), (19) Sex Ratio of Birth (males per 100 female births), (20) Total Deaths (thousands), (21) Male Deaths (thousands), (22) Female Deaths (thousands), (23) Crude Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 population), (24) Life Expectancy at Birth, both sexes (years), (25) Male Life Expectancy at Birth (years), (26) Female Life Expectancy at Birth (years), (27) Life Expectancy at Age 15, both sexes (years), (28) Male Life Expectancy at Age 15 (years), (29) Female Life Expectancy at Age 15 (years), (30) Life Expectancy at Age 65, both sexes (years), (31) Male Life Expectancy at Age 65 (years), (32) Female Life Expectancy at Age 65 (years), (33) Life Expectancy at Age 80, both sexes (years), (34) Male Life Expectancy at Age 80 (years), (35) Female Life Expectancy at Age 80 (years), (36) Infant Deaths under age 1 (thousands), (37) Infant Mortality Rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births), (38) Live Births Surviving to Age 1 (thousands), (39) Under-Five Deaths, under age 5 (thousands), (40) Under 5 Mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births), (41) Mortality before Age 40, both sexes (deaths under age 40 per 1,000 live births), (42) Male Mortality before Age 40 (deaths under age 40 per 1,000 male live births), (43) Female Mortality before Age 40 (deaths under age 40 per 1,000 female live births), (44) Mortality before Age 60, both sexes (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 live births), (45) Male Mortality before Age 60 (deaths under age 40 per 1,000 male live births), (46) Female Mortality before Age 60 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 female live births), (47) Mortality between Age 15 and 50, both sexes (deaths under age 50 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (48) Male Mortality between Age 15 and 50, (deaths under age 50 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (49) Female Mortality between Age 15 and 50, (deaths under age 50 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (50) Mortality between Age 15 and 60, both sexes (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (51) Male Mortality between Age 15 and 60, (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (52) Female Mortality between Age 15 and 60, (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15), (53) Net Number of Migrants (thousands), (54) Net migration rate per 1,000 population). Topic 53 Net Number of Migrants, and 54 Net Migration Rate per Thousand Population, were blank in 2024, and should be filled in as soon as possible, to reconcile the global concept of natural change (births minus deaths) in Topics 8-11, with the national equation of births minus deaths plus or minus net migration, that at the global scale indicates net (-) stateless or (+) refugee status.

(c) United States Atlas, 2025 found Formula 1: $p / m^2 = d$ Population density per square mile, the most effective vehicle, the Formula 1 race car, for estimating Total Resident Population. Formula 2: $p_1 + b - d \pm m = p_2$ where births – deaths $\pm$ net migrations equals population change, is necessary to calculate the 55 topics recorded by World Populations Prospects (WPP). Formula 3: $p = <18 + 18-64 + >65$ where p is most accurate total population. Formula 4: $p - r = h$ where total population minus total identified population by race equals Latino. Formula 5: $e_0 / 2 = ex$ Life Expectancy is (too) challenging since Asian overestimate in 2010. Formula 6: $d = d$ is reliable death reporting. Formula 7: $p = > + < FPL$ where p equals the population above, at and below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL). Formula 8: $100,000 \times d / p = r$ is where the number of detainees per 100,000 residents are reported to the World Prison Brief. Formula 9: $d + r = v$ is where the votes are added up. Formula 10 2017 US GDP $(1 + IMF \text{ economic growth} / 100) = 2018$ et al recalculated for distribution to states. Formula 10: $b = e - i$ International Trade balance. State Government Finance Formula 11: $r - e = d$

2.2 Annual Total Resident Population from 1950 15CFR§102.2

(a) *Table 2 Population of the Statistical Abstract of the United States 2011* provides national annual resident population data for July 1 from 1950 to 2009, in thousands. Armed forces overseas and civilian reporting did not begin until 1950. *Monthly Population Estimates for the United States April 1, 2020*

to December 1, 2026 overrules *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* totals. It is very difficult to find annual total resident population American Fact-finder data for the decade between 2009 and 2020. US Census *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014* is good but is overruled by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018*, and *2019 U.S. Population Estimates Continue to Show the Nation's Growth Is Slowing Dec. 30, 2019*. The United Nations (UN) must learn to distinguish between the low annual population estimates of the US and DC to use, and the higher population estimate of the United States, DC and Island Areas, that is added up at the end.

(1) Resident Population of the United States and District of Columbia: 151,868,000 (1950); 153,982,000 (1951); 156,393,000 (1952); 158,956,000 (1953); 161,884,000 (1954); 165,069,000 (1955); 168,088,000 (1956); 171,187,000 (1957); 174,149,000 (1958); 177,135,000 (1959); 179,979,000 (1960); 182,992,000 (1961); 185,771,000 (1962); 188,483,000 (1963); 191,141,000 (1964); 193,526,000 (1965); 195,576,000 (1966); 197,457,000 (1967); 199,399,000 (1968); 201,385,000 (1969); 203,984,000 (1970); 206,827,000 (1971); 209,284,000 (1972); 211,357,000 (1973); 213,342,000 (1974); 215,465,000 (1975); 217,563,000 (1976); 219,760,000 (1977); 222,095,000 (1978); 224,567,000 (1979); 227,225,000 (1980); 229,466,000 (1981); 231,664,000 (1982); 233,792,000 (1983); 235,825,000 (1984); 237,924,000 (1985); 240,133,000 (1986); 242,289,000 (1987); 244,499,000 (1988); 246,819,000 (1989); 249,623,000 (1990); 252,981,000 (1991); 256,514,000 (1992); 259,919,000 (1993); 263,126,000 (1994); 266,278,000 (1995); 269,394,000 (1996); 272,647,000 (1997); 275,854,000 (1998); 279,040,000 (1999); 282,172,000 (2000); 285,082,000 (2001); 287,804 (2002); 290,326,000 (2003); 293,046,000 (2004); 299,753,000 (2005); 298,593,000 (2006); 301,580,000 (2007); 304,375,000 (2008); 307,007,000 (2009); 309,326,085 (2010); 311,580,009 (2011); 313,874,218 (2012); 316,057,727 (2013); 318,386,421 (2014); 320,742,673 (2015); 323,071,32 (2016); 325,147,121 (2017); 327,167,434 (2018); 328,239,523 (2019); 331,578,104 (2020); 332,100,166 (2021); 333,996,304 (2022); 336,755,052 (2023); 340,003,797 (2024); 341,784,857 (2025); 342,620,143 (2026).

2.3 Annual State and DC Intercensal Resident Population from July 1, 1990 15CFR§102.3

(a) Historical annual July 1 State and District of Columbia Resident Population from 2004 provided by *Table 12 Resident Population – States: 1980 – 2009* in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States 2011* are overruled by *Table CO-EST2001-12-00 Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000* Population Division, US Census Bureau April 11, 2002; *Table 1 Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025.*

(b) July 1 Resident Population of the United States and District of Columbia: 249,622,814 (1990); 252,980,814 (1991); 256,514,224 (1992); 259,918,58 (1993); 263,125,821 (1994); 266,278,393 (1995); 269,394,284 (1996); 272,646,925 (1997); 275,854,104 (1998); 279,040,168 (1999); 282,162,411 (2000); 284,968,955 (2001); 287,625,193 (2002); 290,107,933 (2003); 292,805,298 (2004); 295,516,599 (2005); 298,379,912 (2006); 301,231,207 (2007); 304,093,966 (2008); 306,771,529 (2009); 309,327,143 (2010); 311,583,481 (2011); 313,877,662 (2012); 316,059,947 (2013);

318,386,329 (2014); 320,738,994 (2015); 323,071,755 (2016); 325,122,128 (2017); 326,838,199 (2018); 328,329,953 (2019); 331,578,104 (2020); 332,100,166 (2021); 333,996,304 (2022); 336,755,052 (2023); 340,003,797 (2024); 341,784,857 (2025).

(1) Alabama: 4,050,055 (1990); 4,099,156 (1991); 4,154,014 (1992); 4,214,202 (1993); 4,260,229 (1994); 4,296,800 (1995); 4,331,102 (1996); 4,367,935 (1997); 4,404,701 (1998); 4,430,141 (1999); 4,452,173 (2000); 4,467,634 (2001); 4,480,089 (2002); 4,503,491 (2003); 4,530,729 (2004); 4,569,805 (2005); 4,628,981 (2006); 4,672,840 (2007); 4,718,206 (2008); 4,757,938 (2009); 4,785,514 (2010); 4,799,642 (2011); 4,816,632 (2012); 4,831,586 (2013); 4,843,737 (2014); 4,854,803 (2015); 4,866,824 (2016); 4,877,989 (2017); 4,891,628 (2018); 4,907,965 (2019); 5,032,962 (2020); 5,050,058 (2021); 5,076,868 (2022); 5,117,850 (2023); 5,163,055 (2024); 5,193,088 (2025).

(2) Alaska: 553,290 (1990); 570,193 (1991); 588,736 (1992); 599,432 (1993); 603,308 (1994); 604,412 (1995); 608,569 (1996); 612,968 (1997); 619,932 (1998); 624,779 (1999); 627,963 (2000); 633,714 (2001); 642,337 (2002); 648,414 (2003); 659,286 (2004); 666,946 (2005); 675,302 (2006); 680,300 (2007); 687,455 (2008); 698,895 (2009); 713,982 (2010); 722,349 (2011); 730,810 (2012); 737,626 (2013); 737,075 (2014); 738,430 (2015); 742,575 (2016); 740,983 (2017); 736,624 (2018); 733,603 (2019); 732,906 (2020); 734,590 (2021); 733,659 (2022); 734,654 (2023); 736,537 (2024); 737,270 (2025).

(3) Arizona: 3,684,097 (1990); 3,788,576 (1991); 3,915,740 (1992); 4,065,440 (1993); 4,245,089 (1994); 4,432,499 (1995); 4,586,940 (1996); 4,736,990 (1997); 4,883,342 (1998); 5,023,823 (1999); 5,160,586 (2000); 5,273,477 (2001); 5,396,255 (2002); 5,510,364 (2003); 5,652,404 (2004); 5,839,077 (2005); 6,029,141 (2006); 6,167,681 (2007); 6,280,362 (2008); 6,343,154 (2009); 6,407,342 (2010); 6,473,416 (2011); 6,556,344 (2012); 6,634,690 (2013); 6,732,873 (2014); 6,832,810 (2015); 6,944,767 (2016); 7,048,088 (2017); 7,164,228 (2018); 7,291,843 (2019); 7,186,647 (2020); 7,274,022 (2021); 7,370,065 (2022); 7,452,073 (2023); 7,556,424 (2024); 7,623,818 (2025).

(4) Arkansas: 2,356,586 (1990); 2,383,144 (1991); 2,415,984 (1992); 2,456,303 (1993); 2,494,019 (1994); 2,535,399 (1995); 2,572,109 (1996); 2,601,090 (1997); 2,626,289 (1998); 2,651,860 (1999); 2,678,588 (2000); 2,691,571 (2001); 2,705,927 (2002); 2,724,816 (2003); 2,749,686 (2004); 2,781,097 (2005); 2,821,761 (2006); 2,848,650 (2007); 2,874,554 (2008); 2,896,843 (2009); 2,921,998 (2010); 2,941,038 (2011); 2,952,876 (2012); 2,960,459 (2013); 2,968,759 (2014); 2,979,732 (2015); 2,991,815 (2016); 3,003,855 (2017); 3,012,161 (2018); 3,020,985 (2019); 3,014,399 (2020); 3,027,127 (2021); 3,047,429 (2022); 3,069,856 (2023); 3,096,080 (2024); 3,114,791 (2025).

(5) California: 29,959,515 (1990); 30,470,736 (1991); 30,974,659 (1992); 31,274,928 (1993); 31,484,435 (1994); 31,696,582 (1995); 32,018,834 (1996); 32,486,010 (1997); 32,987,675 (1998); 33,499,204 (1999); 33,987,977 (2000); 34,479,458 (2001); 34,871,843 (2002); 35,253,159 (2003); 35,574,576 (2004); 35,827,943 (2005); 36,021,202 (2006); 36,250,311 (2007); 36,604,337 (2008); 36,961,229 (2009); 37,319,550 (2010); 37,636,311 (2011); 37,944,551 (2012); 38,253,768 (2013); 38,586,706 (2014); 38,904,296 (2015); 39,149,186 (2016); 39,337,785 (2017); 39,437,463 (2018); 39,437,610 (2019); 39,527,808 (2020); 39,152,927 (2021); 39,125,347 (2022); 39,181,667 (2023); 39,364,774 (2024); 39,355,309 (2025).

(6) Colorado: 3,307,618 (1990); 3,387,119 (1991); 3,495,939 (1992); 3,613,734 (1993); 3,724,168 (1994); 3,826,653 (1995); 3,919,972 (1996); 4,018,293 (1997); 4,116,639 (1998); 4,226,018 (1999);

4,326,921 (2000); 4,425,687 (2001); 4,490,406 (2002); 4,528,732 (2003); 4,575,013 (2004); 4,631,888 (2005); 4,720,423 (2006); 4,803,868 (2007); 4,889,730 (2008); 4,972,195 (2009); 5,047,539 (2010); 5,121,900 (2011); 5,193,660 (2012); 5,270,774 (2013); 5,352,637 (2014); 5,454,328 (2015); 5,543,844 (2016); 5,617,421 (2017); 5,697,155 (2018); 5,758,486 (2019); 5,786,873 (2020); 5,814,368 (2021); 5,853,355 (2022); 5,912,240 (2023); 5,988,502 (2024); 6,012,561 (2025).

(7) Connecticut: 3,291,967 (1990); 3,302,895 (1991); 3,300,712 (1992); 3,309,175 (1993); 3,316,121 (1994); 3,324,144 (1995); 3,336,685 (1996); 3,349,348 (1997); 3,365,352 (1998); 3,386,401 (1999); 3,411,777 (2000); 3,432,835 (2001); 3,458,749 (2002); 3,484,336 (2003); 3,496,094 (2004); 3,506,956 (2005); 3,517,460 (2006); 3,527,270 (2007); 3,545,579 (2008); 3,561,807 (2009); 3,579,173 (2010); 3,588,632 (2011); 3,595,211 (2012); 3,595,792 (2013); 3,595,697 (2014); 3,588,561 (2015); 3,579,830 (2016); 3,575,324 (2017); 3,574,561 (2018); 3,566,022 (2019); 3,579,643 (2020); 3,607,765 (2021); 3,618,707 (2022); 3,641,369 (2023); 3,674,449 (2024); 3,688,496 (2025).

(8) Delaware: 669,567 (1990); 683,080 (1991); 694,925 (1992); 706,378 (1993); 717,545 (1994); 729,734 (1995); 740,977 (1996); 751,487 (1997); 763,335 (1998); 774,990 (1999); 786,373 (2000); 795,699 (2001); 806,169 (2002); 818,003 (2003); 830,803 (2004); 845,150 (2005); 859,268 (2006); 871,749 (2007); 883,874 (2008); 891,730 (2009); 899,647 (2010); 907,590 (2011); 915,518 (2012); 924,062 (2013); 933,131 (2014); 942,065 (2015); 949,989 (2016); 957,942 (2017); 966,985 (2018); 976,668 (2019); 991,890 (2020); 1,005,130 (2021); 1,020,279 (2022); 1,035,354 (2023); 1,050,123 (2024); 1,059,952 (2025).

(8a) District of Columbia: 605,321 (1990); 600,870 (1991); 597,565 (1992); 595,301 (1993); 589,239 (1994); 580,517 (1995); 572,377 (1996); 567,736 (1997); 565,230 (1998); 570,213 (1999); 572,046 (2000); 574,504 (2001); 573,158 (2002); 568,502 (2003); 567,754 (2004); 567,136 (2005); 570,681 (2006); 574,404 (2007); 580,236 (2008); 592,229 (2009); 605,282 (2010); 620,290 (2011); 635,737 (2012); 651,559 (2013); 663,603 (2014); 677,014 (2015); 687,576 (2016); 697,079 (2017); 704,147 (2018); 708,253 (2019); 670,958 (2020); 669,637 (2021); 674,501 (2022); 682,559 (2023); 691,310 (2024); 693,645 (2025).

(9) Florida: 13,033,307 (1990); 13,369,798 (1991); 13,650,553 (1992); 13,927,185 (1993); 14,239,444 (1994); 14,537,875 (1995); 14,853,360 (1996); 15,186,304 (1997); 15,486,559 (1998); 15,759,421 (1999); 16,047,515 (2000); 16,356,966 (2001); 16,689,370 (2002); 17,004,085 (2003); 17,415,318 (2004); 17,842,038 (2005); 18,166,990 (2006); 18,367,842 (2007); 18,527,305 (2008); 18,652,644 (2009); 18,846,143 (2010); 19,055,607 (2011); 19,302,016 (2012); 19,551,678 (2013); 19,853,880 (2014); 20,219,111 (2015); 20,627,237 (2016); 20,977,089 (2017); 21,254,926 (2018); 21,492,056 (2019); 21,591,207 (2020); 21,836,698 (2021); 22,413,989 (2022); 22,929,248 (2023); 23,265,838 (2024); 23,462,518 (2025).

(10) Georgia: 6,512,602 (1990); 6,653,005 (1991); 6,817,203 (1992); 6,978,240 (1993); 7,157,165 (1994); 7,328,413 (1995); 7,501,069 (1996); 7,685,099 (1997); 7,863,536 (1998); 8,045,965 (1999); 8,227,303 (2000); 8,377,038 (2001); 8,508,256 (2002); 8,622,793 (2003); 8,769,252 (2004); 8,925,922 (2005); 9,155,813 (2006); 9,349,988 (2007); 9,504,843 (2008); 9,620,846 (2009); 9,712,209 (2010); 9,803,630 (2011); 9,903,580 (2012); 9,975,592 (2013); 10,071,204 (2014); 10,183,353 (2015); 10,308,442 (2016); 10,417,031 (2017); 10,519,389 (2018); 10,628,020 (2019); 10,732,595 (2020); 10,793,038 (2021); 10,929,992 (2022); 11,063,669 (2023); 11,204,208 (2024); 11,302,748 (2025).

(11) Hawaii: 1,113,491 (1990); 1,136,754 (1991); 1,158,613 (1992); 1,172,838 (1993); 1,187,536 (1994); 1,196,854 (1995); 1,203,755 (1996); 1,211,640 (1997); 1,215,233 (1998); 1,210,300 (1999); 1,213,519 (2000); 1,225,948 (2001); 1,239,613 (2002); 1,251,154 (2003); 1,273,569 (2004); 1,292,729 (2005); 1,309,731 (2006); 1,315,675 (2007); 1,332,213 (2008); 1,346,717 (2009); 1,364,004 (2010); 1,379,562 (2011); 1,395,199 (2012); 1,408,822 (2013); 1,415,335 (2014); 1,422,999 (2015); 1,428,885 (2016); 1,425,763 (2017); 1,423,102 (2018); 1,415,615 (2019); 1,451,130 (2020); 1,446,909 (2021); 1,437,812 (2022); 1,434,950 (2023); 1,434,952 (2024); 1,432,820 (2025).

(12) Idaho: 1,012,384 (1990); 1,041,316 (1991); 1,071,685 (1992); 1,108,768 (1993); 1,145,140 (1994); 1,177,322 (1995); 1,203,083 (1996); 1,228,520 (1997); 1,252,330 (1998); 1,275,674 (1999); 1,299,430 (2000); 1,319,962 (2001); 1,340,372 (2002); 1,363,380 (2003); 1,391,802 (2004); 1,428,241 (2005); 1,468,669 (2006); 1,505,105 (2007); 1,534,320 (2008); 1,554,439 (2009); 1,570,819 (2010); 1,584,272 (2011); 1,595,910 (2012); 1,612,053 (2013); 1,632,248 (2014); 1,652,495 (2015); 1,684,036 (2016); 1,719,745 (2017); 1,752,074 (2018); 1,789,060 (2019); 1,849,328 (2020); 1,904,855 (2021); 1,942,951 (2022); 1,970,497 (2023); 2,000,872 (2024); 2,029,733 (2025).

(13) Illinois: 11,453,316 (1990); 11,568,964 (1991); 11,694,184 (1992); 11,809,579 (1993); 11,912,585 (1994); 12,008,437 (1995); 12,101,997 (1996); 12,185,715 (1997); 12,271,847 (1998); 12,359,020 (1999); 12,434,161 (2000); 12,488,445 (2001); 12,525,556 (2002); 12,556,006 (2003); 12,589,773 (2004); 12,609,903 (2005); 12,643,955 (2006); 12,695,866 (2007); 12,747,038 (2008); 12,796,778 (2009); 12,840,545 (2010); 12,867,783 (2011); 12,883,029 (2012); 12,895,778 (2013); 12,885,092 (2014); 12,859,585 (2015); 12,821,709 (2016); 12,779,893 (2017); 12,724,685 (2018); 12,667,017 (2019); 12,795,348 (2020); 12,703,354 (2021); 12,609,577 (2022); 12,633,389 (2023); 12,703,033 (2024); 12,719,141 (2025).

(14) Indiana: 5,557,798 (1990); 5,616,388 (1991); 5,674,547 (1992); 5,739,019 (1993); 5,793,526 (1994); 5,851,459 (1995); 5,906,013 (1996); 5,955,267 (1997); 5,998,880 (1998); 6,044,969 (1999); 6,091,866 (2000); 6,127,760 (2001); 6,155,967 (2002); 6,196,638 (2003); 6,233,007 (2004); 6,278,616 (2005); 6,332,669 (2006); 6,379,599 (2007); 6,424,806 (2008); 6,459,325 (2009); 6,490,555 (2010); 6,517,250 (2011); 6,538,989 (2012); 6,570,575 (2013); 6,596,019 (2014); 6,611,442 (2015); 6,637,898 (2016); 6,662,068 (2017); 6,698,481 (2018); 6,731,010 (2019); 6,790,290 (2020); 6,814,223 (2021); 6,841,491 (2022); 6,881,373 (2023); 6,934,754 (2024); 6,973,333 (2025).

(15) Iowa: 2,781,018 (1990); 2,797,613 (1991); 2,818,401 (1992); 2,836,972 (1993); 2,850,746 (1994); 2,867,373 (1995); 2,880,000 (1996); 2,891,119 (1997); 2,902,872 (1998); 2,917,634 (1999); 2,929,067 (2000); 2,931,997 (2001); 2,934,234 (2002); 2,941,999 (2003); 2,953,635 (2004); 2,964,454 (2005); 2,982,644 (2006); 2,999,212 (2007); 3,016,734 (2008); 3,032,870 (2009); 3,050,819 (2010); 3,066,772 (2011); 3,076,844 (2012); 3,093,935 (2013); 3,110,643 (2014); 3,122,541 (2015); 3,133,210 (2016); 3,143,734 (2017); 3,149,900 (2018); 3,159,596 (2019); 3,191,081 (2020); 3,199,037 (2021); 3,201,890 (2022); 3,214,739 (2023); 3,230,454 (2024); 3,238,387 (2025).

(16) Kansas: 2,481,349 (1990); 2,498,722 (1991); 2,532,394 (1992); 2,556,547 (1993); 2,580,513 (1994); 2,601,007 (1995); 2,614,554 (1996); 2,635,292 (1997); 2,660,598 (1998); 2,678,338 (1999); 2,693,681 (2000); 2,702,162 (2001); 2,713,535 (2002); 2,723,004 (2003); 2,734,373 (2004); 2,745,299 (2005); 2,762,931 (2006); 2,783,785 (2007); 2,808,076 (2008); 2,832,704 (2009); 2,858,266 (2010); 2,869,677 (2011); 2,886,024 (2012); 2,894,306 (2013); 2,901,861 (2014); 2,910,717 (2015); 2,912,977

(2016); 2,910,892 (2017); 2,912,748 (2018); 2,912,635 (2019); 2,938,274 (2020); 2,938,966 (2021); 2,938,034 (2022); 2,949,749 (2023); 2,965,252 (2024); 2,977,220 (2025).

(17) Kentucky: 3,694,048 (1990); 3,722,328 (1991); 3,765,469 (1992); 3,812,206 (1993); 3,849,088 (1994); 3,887,427 (1995); 3,919,535 (1996); 3,952,747 (1997); 3,985,390 (1998); 4,018,053 (1999); 4,049,021 (2000); 4,068,132 (2001); 4,089,875 (2002); 4,117,170 (2003); 4,146,101 (2004); 4,182,742 (2005); 4,219,239 (2006); 4,256,672 (2007); 4,289,878 (2008); 4,317,074 (2009); 4,348,464 (2010); 4,370,817 (2011); 4,387,865 (2012); 4,406,906 (2013); 4,416,992 (2014); 4,429,126 (2015); 4,440,306 (2016); 4,455,590 (2017); 4,464,273 (2018); 4,472,345 (2019); 4,508,271 (2020); 4,508,348 (2021); 4,521,238 (2022); 4,549,953 (2023); 4,584,046 (2024); 4,606,864 (2025).

(18) Louisiana: 4,221,532 (1990); 4,253,279 (1991); 4,293,003 (1992); 4,316,428 (1993); 4,347,481 (1994); 4,378,779 (1995); 4,398,877 (1996); 4,421,071 (1997); 4,440,344 (1998); 4,460,811 (1999); 4,471,885 (2000); 4,477,875 (2001); 4,497,267 (2002); 4,521,042 (2003); 4,552,238 (2004); 4,576,628 (2005); 4,302,665 (2006); 4,375,581 (2007); 4,435,586 (2008); 4,491,648 (2009); 4,544,635 (2010); 4,576,244 (2011); 4,602,067 (2012); 4,626,040 (2013); 4,645,938 (2014); 4,666,998 (2015); 4,681,346 (2016); 4,673,673 (2017); 4,664,450 (2018); 4,658,285 (2019); 4,652,145 (2020); 4,628,595 (2021); 4,600,892 (2022); 4,598,777 (2023); 4,614,878 (2024); 4,618,189 (2025).

(19) Maine: 1,231,719 (1990); 1,237,081 (1991); 1,238,508 (1992); 1,242,302 (1993); 1,242,662 (1994); 1,243,480 (1995); 1,249,060 (1996); 1,254,774 (1997); 1,259,127 (1998); 1,266,808 (1999); 1,277,072 (2000); 1,285,692 (2001); 1,295,960 (2002); 1,306,513 (2003); 1,313,688 (2004); 1,318,787 (2005); 1,323,619 (2006); 1,327,040 (2007); 1,330,509 (2008); 1,329,590 (2009); 1,364,004 (2010); 1,379,562 (2011); 1,395,199 (2012); 1,408,822 (2013); 1,415,335 (2014); 1,422,999 (2015); 1,428,885 (2016); 1,425,763 (2017); 1,423,102 (2018); 1,415,615 (2019); 1,364,546 (2020); 1,379,009 (2021); 1,391,585 (2022); 1,401,992 (2023); 1,408,438 (2024); 1,414,874 (2025).

(20) Maryland: 4,799,770 (1990); 4,867,641 (1991); 4,923,368 (1992); 4,971,889 (1992); 5,023,060 (1993); 5,070,033 (1994); 5,111,986 (1995); 5,157,328 (1996); 5,204,464 (1998); 5,254,509 (1999); 5,311,034 (2000); 5,374,691 (2001); 5,440,389 (2002); 5,496,269 (2003); 5,546,935 (2004); 5,592,379 (2005); 5,627,367 (2006); 5,653,408 (2007); 5,684,965 (2008); 5,730,388 (2009); 5,788,784 (2010); 5,840,241 (2011); 5,888,375 (2012); 5,925,197 (2013); 5,960,064 (2014); 5,988,528 (2015); 6,007,014 (2016); 6,028,186 (2017); 6,042,153 (2018); 6,054,954 (2019); 6,178,387 (2020); 6,176,035 (2021); 6,183,257 (2022); 6,204,927 (2023); 6,245,314 (2024); 6,265,347 (2025).

(21) Massachusetts: 6,022,639 (1990); 6,018,470 (1991); 6,028,709 (1992); 6,060,569 (1993); 6,095,241 (1994); 6,141,445 (1995); 6,179,756 (1996); 6,226,058 (1997); 6,271,838 (1998); 6,317,345 (1999); 6,361,104 (2000); 6,397,634 (2001); 6,417,206 (2002); 6,422,565 (2003); 6,412,281 (2004); 6,403,290 (2005); 6,410,084 (2006); 6,431,559 (2007); 6,468,967 (2008); 6,517,613 (2009); 6,566,440 (2010); 6,614,218 (2011); 6,664,269 (2012); 6,715,158 (2013); 6,764,864 (2014); 6,797,484 (2015); 6,827,280 (2016); 6,863,560 (2017); 6,885,720 (2018); 6,894,883 (2019); 6,985,320 (2020); 6,996,721 (2021); 7,025,465 (2022); 7,073,479 (2023); 7,138,560 (2024); 7,154,084 (2025).

(22) Michigan: 9,311,319 (1990); 9,400,446 (1991); 9,479,065 (1992); 9,540,114 (1993); 9,597,737 (1994); 9,676,211 (1995); 9,758,645 (1996); 9,809,051 (1997); 9,847,942 (1998); 9,897,942 (1999); 9,952,450 (2000); 9,991,120 (2001); 10,015,710 (2002); 10,041,152 (2003); 10,055,315 (2004); 10,051,137 (2005); 10,036,081 (2006); 10,001,284 (2007); 9,946,889 (2008); 9,901,591 (2009);

9,877,597 (2010); 9,883,053 (2011); 9,898,289 (2012); 9,914,802 (2013); 9,932,033 (2014); 9,934,483 (2015); 9,954,117 (2016); 9,976,752 (2017); 9,987,286 (2018); 9,984,795 (2019); 10,072,294 (2020); 10,042,362 (2021); 10,043,906 (2022); 10,062,124 (2023); 10,099,962 (2024); 10,127,884 (2025).

(23) Minnesota: 4,389,857 (1990); 4,440,859 (1991); 4,495,572 (1992); 4,555,954 (1993); 4,610,355 (1994); 4,660,180 (1995); 4,712,827 (1996); 4,763,390 (1997); 4,813,412 (1998); 4,873,481 (1999); 4,933,692 (2000); 4,982,796 (2001); 5,018,935 (2002); 5,053,572 (2003); 5,087,713 (2004); 5,119,598 (2005); 5,163,555 (2006); 5,207,203 (2007); 5,247,018 (2008); 5,281,203 (2009); 5,310,934 (2010); 5,346,620 (2011); 5,377,500 (2012); 5,414,722 (2013); 5,452,665 (2014); 5,484,002 (2015); 5,525,360 (2016); 5,569,283 (2017); 5,608,762 (2018); 5,640,053 (2019); 5,710,562 (2020); 5,714,055 (2021); 5,727,565 (2022); 5,752,998 (2023); 5,7907,405 (2024); 5,830,405 (2025).

(24) Mississippi: 2,578,897 (1990); 2,598,733 (1991); 2,623,734 (1992); 2,655,100 (1993); 2,688,992 (1994); 2,722,659 (1995); 2,748,085 (1996); 2,777,004 (1997); 2,804,834 (1998); 2,828,408 (1999); 2,848,353 (2000); 2,852,994 (2001); 2,858,681 (2002); 2,868,312 (2003); 2,889,010 (2004); 2,905,943 (2005); 2,904,978 (2006); 2,928,350 (2007); 2,947,806 (2008); 2,958,774 (2009); 2,970,615 (2010); 2,979,147 (2011); 2,984,599 (2012); 2,989,839 (2013); 2,991,892 (2014); 2,990,231 (2015); 2,990,595 (2016); 2,990,674 (2017); 2,982,879 (2018); 2,978,227 (2019); 2,958,385 (2020); 2,947,603 (2021); 2,941,237 (2022); 2,942,470 (2023); 2,950,172 (2024); 2,954,160 (2025).

(25) Missouri: 5,128,880 (1990); 5,170,800 (1991); 5,217,101 (1992); 5,217,175 (1993); 5,324,497 (1994); 5,378,247 (1995); 5,431,553 (1996); 5,481,193 (1997); 5,521,765 (1998); 5,561,948 (1999); 5,607,285 (2000); 5,641,142 (2001); 5,674,825 (2002); 5,709,403 (2003); 5,747,741 (2004); 5,790,300 (2005); 5,842,704 (2006); 5,887,612 (2007); 5,923,916 (2008); 5,961,088 (2009); 5,996,089 (2010); 6,011,182 (2011); 6,026,027 (2012); 6,042,989 (2013); 6,059,130 (2014); 6,075,411 (2015); 6,091,384 (2016); 6,111,382 (2017); 6,125,986 (2018); 6,140,475 (2019); 6,155,074 (2020); 6,172,551 (2021); 6,179,285 (2022); 6,205,956 (2023); 6,243,544 (2024); 6,270,541 (2025).

(26) Montana: 800,204 (1990); 809,680 (1991); 825,770 (1992); 844,761 (1993); 861,306 (1994); 876,553 (1995); 886,254 (1996); 889,865 (1997); 892,431 (1998); 897,507 (1999); 903,773 (2000); 906,961 (2001); 911,667 (2002); 919,630 (2003); 930,009 (2004); 940,102 (2005); 952,692 (2006); 964,706 (2007); 976,415 (2008); 983,982 (2009); 990,730 (2010); 997,518 (2011); 1,004,168 (2012); 1,014,158 (2013); 1,022,657 (2014); 1,031,495 (2015); 1,042,137 (2016); 1,053,862 (2017); 1,061,818 (2018); 1,070,123 (2019); 1,087,156 (2020); 1,106,416 (2021); 1,121,533 (2022); 1,130,612 (2023); 1,137,557 (2024); 1,144,694 (2025).

(27) Nebraska: 1,581,660 (1990); 1,595,919 (1991); 1,611,687 (1992); 1,625,590 (1993); 1,639,041 (1994); 1,656,992 (1995); 1,673,740 (1996); 1,686,418 (1997); 1,695,816 (1998); 1,704,764 (1999); 1,713,820 (2000); 1,719,836 (2001); 1,728,292 (2002); 1,738,643 (2003); 1,749,370 (2004); 1,761,497 (2005); 1,772,693 (2006); 1,783,440 (2007); 1,796,378 (2008); 1,812,683 (2009); 1,829,591 (2010); 1,840,914 (2011); 1,853,691 (2012); 1,865,813 (2013); 1,879,955 (2014); 1,892,059 (2015); 1,906,483 (2016); 1,916,998 (2017); 1,925,512 (2018); 1,932,571 (2019); 1,963,318 (2020); 1,964,697 (2021); 1,972,595 (2022); 1,988,172 (2023); 2,005,591 (2024); 2,018,006 (2025).

(28) Nevada: 1,220,695 (1990); 1,296,171 (1991); 1,351,367 (1992); 1,411,215 (1993); 1,499,298 (1994); 1,581,578 (1995); 1,666,320 (1996); 1,764,104 (1997); 1,853,191 (1998); 1,934,718 (1999); 2,018,741 (2000); 2,098,399 (2001); 2,173,791 (2002); 2,248,850 (2003); 2,346,222 (2004); 2,432,143

(2005); 2,522,658 (2006); 2,601,072 (2007); 2,653,630 (2008); 2,684,665 (2009); 2,702,483 (2010); 2,713,114 (2011); 2,744,670 (2012); 2,776,956 (2013); 2,818,935 (2014); 2,868,531 (2015); 2,919,555 (2016); 2,972,097 (2017); 3,030,725 (2018); 3,090,771 (2019); 3,116,853 (2020); 3,148,472 (2021); 3,177,672 (2022); 3,211,077 (2023); 3,253,543 (2024); 3,282,188 (2025).

(29) New Hampshire: 1,112,384 (1990); 1,109,929 (1991); 1,117,784 (1992); 1,129,458 (1993); 1,142,560 (1994); 1,157,561 (1995); 1,174,719 (1996); 1,189,425 (1997); 1,205,940 (1998); 1,222,014 (1999); 1,239,882 (2000); 1,255,517 (2001); 1,269,089 (2002); 1,279,840 (2003); 1,290,121 (2004); 1,298,492 (2005); 1,308,389 (2006); 1,312,540 (2007); 1,315,906 (2008); 1,316,102 (2009); 1,316,807 (2010); 1,320,444 (2011); 1,324,677 (2012); 1,327,272 (2013); 1,334,257 (2014); 1,337,480 (2015); 1,343,694 (2016); 1,350,395 (2017); 1,355,064 (2018); 1,360,783 (2019); 1,378,752 (2020); 1,387,907 (2021); 1,396,647 (2022); 1,401,530 (2023); 1,408,518 (2024); 1,415,342 (2025).

(30) New Jersey: 7,762,963 (1990); 7,814,676 (1991); 7,880,508 (1992); 7,948,915 (1993); 8,014,306 (1994); 8,083,242 (1995); 8,149,596 (1996); 8,218,808 (1997); 8,287,418 (1998); 8,359,592 (1999); 8,430,621 (2000); 8,492,671 (2001); 8,552,643 (2002); 8,601,402 (2003); 8,634,561 (2004); 8,651,974 (2005); 8,661,679 (2006); 8,677,885 (2007); 8,711,090 (2008); 8,755,602 (2009); 8,799,451 (2010); 8,828,552 (2011); 8,845,671 (2012); 8,857,821 (2013); 8,867,277 (2014); 8,870,312 (2015); 8,873,584 (2016); 8,888,147 (2017); 8,891,730 (2018); 8,891,258 (2019); 9,270,476 (2020); 9,266,509 (2021); 9,298,402 (2022); 9,395,315 (2023); 9,506,354 (2024); 9,548,215 (2025).

(31) New Mexico: 1,521,574 (1990); 1,555,305 (1991); 1,595,442 (1992); 1,636,453 (1993); 1,682,398 (1994); 1,720,394 (1995); 1,752,326 (1996); 1,774,839 (1997); 1,793,484 (1998); 1,808,082 (1999); 1,821,204 (2000); 1,831,690 (2001); 1,855,309 (2002); 1,877,574 (2003); 1,903,808 (2004); 1,932,274 (2005); 1,962,137 (2006); 1,990,070 (2007); 2,010,662 (2008); 2,036,802 (2009); 2,064,614 (2010); 2,080,707 (2011); 2,087,715 (2012); 2,092,833 (2013); 2,090,236 (2014); 2,090,071 (2015); 2,092,555 (2016); 2,92,844 (2017); 2,093,844 (2018); 2,093,754 (2019); 2,118,446 (2020); 2,117,300 (2021); 2,112,859 (2022); 2,119,349 (2023); 2,126,774 (2024); 2,125,498 (2025).

(32) New York: 18,020,784 (1990); 18,122,510 (1991); 18,246,653 (1992); 18,374,954 (1993); 18,459,470 (1994); 18,524,104 (1995); 18,588,460 (1996); 18,656,546 (1997); 18,755,906 (1998); 18,882,725 (1999); 19,001,780 (2000); 19,082,838 (2001); 19,137,800 (2002); 19,175,939 (2003); 19,171,567 (2004); 19,132,610 (2005); 19,104,631 (2006); 19,132,335 (2007); 19,212,436 (2008); 19,307,066 (2009); 19,399,956 (2010); 19,499,921 (2011); 19,574,362 (2012); 19,626,488 (2013); 19,653,431 (2014); 19,657,321 (2015); 19,636,391 (2016); 19,593,849 (2017); 19,544,098 (2018); 19,463,131 (2019); 20,122,262 (2020); 19,835,345 (2021); 19,713,025 (2022); 19,786,543 (2023); 20,001,419 (2024); 20,002,427 (2025).

(33) North Carolina: 6,664,016 (1990); 6,784,280 (1991); 6,897,214 (1992); 7,042,818 (1993); 7,189,398 (1994); 7,344,674 (1995); 7,500,670 (1996); 7,656,825 (1997); 7,809,121 (1998); 7,949,361 (1999); 8,081,614 (2000); 8,210,122 (2001); 8,326,201 (2002); 8,422,501 (2003); 8,553,152 (2004); 8,705,407 (2005); 8,917,270 (2006); 9,118,037 (2007); 9,309,449 (2008); 9,449,566 (2009); 9,574,586 (2010); 9,658,913 (2011); 9,751,810 (2012); 9,846,717 (2013); 9,937,295 (2014); 10,037,218 (2015); 10,161,802 (2016); 10,275,758 (2017); 10,391,358 (2018); 10,501,384 (2019); 10,450,215 (2020); 10,565,503 (2021); 10,705,768 (2022); 10,871,849 (2023); 11,052,061 (2024); 11,197,968 (2025).

(34) North Dakota: 637,685 (1990); 635,753 (1991); 638,223 (1992); 641,216 (1993); 644,804 (1994); 647,832 (1995); 650,382 (1996); 649,716 (1997); 647,532 (1998); 644,259 (1999); 642,023 (2000); 639,062 (2001); 638,168 (2002); 638,817 (2003); 644,705 (2004); 646,089 (2005); 649,422 (2006); 652,822 (2007); 657,569 (2008); 664,968 (2009); 674,752 (2010); 685,526 (2011); 702,227 (2012); 723,149 (2013); 738,736 (2014); 755,537 (2015); 756,114 (2016); 756,755 (2017); 760,062 (2018); 763,724 (2019); 779,612 (2020); 777,977 (2021); 780,191 (2022); 787,071 (2023); 793,387 (2024); 799,358 (2025).

(35) Ohio: 10,864,162 (1990); 10,945,762 (1991); 11,029,431 (1992); 11,101,140 (1993); 11,152,454 (1994); 11,202,751 (1995); 11,242,827 (1996); 11,277,357 (1997); 11,311,536 (1998); 11,335,454 (1999); 11,363,543 (2000); 11,387,404 (2001); 11,407,889 (2002); 11,434,788 (2003); 11,452,251 (2004); 11,463,320 (2005); 11,481,213 (2006); 11,500,468 (2007); 11,515,391 (2008); 11,528,896 (2009); 11,539,449 (2010); 11,545,735 (2011); 11,550,971 (2012); 11,579,692 (2013); 11,606,573 (2014); 11,622,315 (2015); 11,640,060 (2016); 11,665,706 (2017); 11,680,892 (2018); 11,696,507 (2019); 11,798,534 (2020); 11,761,443 (2021); 11,764,950 (2022); 11,808,390 (2023); 11,860,621 (2024); 11,900,510 (2025).

(36) Oklahoma: 3,148,825 (1990); 3,175,440 (1991); 3,220,517 (1992); 3,252,285 (1993); 3,280,940 (1994); 3,308,208 (1995); 3,340,129 (1996); 3,372,917 (1997); 3,405,194 (1998); 3,437,147 (1999); 3,454,365 (2000); 3,467,100 (2001); 3,489,080 (2002); 3,504,892 (2003); 3,525,233 (2004); 3,548,597 (2005); 3,594,090 (2006); 3,634,349 (2007); 3,668,976 (2008); 3,717,572 (2009); 3,760,014 (2010); 3,788,824 (2011); 3,819,320 (2012); 3,853,891 (2013); 3,879,187 (2014); 3,910,518 (2015); 3,928,143 (2016); 3,933,602 (2017); 3,943,488 (2018); 3,960,676 (2019); 3,965,243 (2020); 3,992,760 (2021); 4,025,327 (2022); 4,062,716 (2023); 4,097,758 (2024); 4,123,288 (2025).

(37) Oregon: 2,860,375 (1990); 2,928,507 (1991); 2,991,755 (1992); 3,060,367 (1993); 3,121,264 (1994); 3,184,369 (1995); 3,247,111 (1996); 3,304,310 (1997); 3,352,449 (1998); 3,393,941 (1999); 3,429,708 (2000); 3,467,937 (2001); 3,513,424 (2002); 3,547,376 (2003); 3,569,463 (2004); 3,613,202 (2005); 3,670,883 (2006); 3,722,417 (2007); 3,768,748 (2008); 3,808,600 (2009); 3,837,614 (2010); 3,872,672 (2011); 3,900,102 (2012); 3,924,110 (2013); 3,965,447 (2014); 4,018,542 (2015); 4,093,271 (2016); 4,147,294 (2017); 4,183,538 (2018); 4,216,116 (2019); 4,243,544 (2020); 4,254,691 (2021); 4,245,964 (2022); 4,250,392 (2023); 4,265,324 (2024); 4,273,586 (2025).

(38) Pennsylvania: 11,903,299 (1990); 11,982,164 (1991); 12,049,450 (1992); 12,119,724 (1993); 12,166,050 (1994); 12,198,403 (1995); 12,220,464 (1996); 12,227,814 (1997); 12,245,672 (1998); 12,263,805 (1999); 12,284,173 (2000); 12,298,970 (2001); 12,331,031 (2002); 12,374,658 (2003); 12,410,722 (2004); 12,449,990 (2005); 12,510,809 (2006); 12,563,937 (2007); 12,612,285 (2008); 12,666,858 (2009); 12,711,406 (2010); 12,747,052 (2011); 12,769,123 (2012); 12,779,538 (2013); 12,792,392 (2014); 12,789,838 (2015); 12,788,468 (2016); 12,794,679 (2017); 12,809,107 (2018); 12,798,883 (2019); 12,995,576 (2020); 13,016,628 (2021); 12,984,655 (2022); 13,009,406 (2023); 13,045,848 (2024); 13,059,432 (2025).

(39) Rhode Island: 1,005,995 (1990); 1,010,649 (1991); 1,012,581 (1992); 1,015,112 (1993); 1,015,112 (1994); 1,015,960 (1994); 1,017,002 (1995); 1,020,893 (1996); 1,025,353 (1997); 1,031,155 (1998); 1,040,402 (1999); 1,050,268 (2000); 1,057,142 (2001); 1,065,995 (2002); 1,071,342 (2003); 1,074,579 (2004); 1,067,916 (2005); 1,063,096 (2006); 1,057,315 (2007); 1,055,003 (2008); 1,053,646 (2009); 1,053,994 (2010); 1,053,829 (2011); 1,054,893 (2012); 1,055,560 (2013); 1,056,511 (2014); 1,056,886

(2015); 1,057,816 (2016); 1,056,554 (2017); 1,059,338 (2018); 1,058,158 (2019); 1,096,487 (2020); 1,097,381 (2021); 1,098,275 (2022); 1,101,183 (2023); 1,110,415 (2024); 1,114,521 (2025).

(40) South Carolina: 3,501,155 (1990); 3,570,404 (1991); 3,620,464 (1992); 3,663,314 (1993); 3,705,397 (1994); 3,748,582 (1995); 3,796,200 (1996); 3,859,696 (1997); 3,919,235 (1998); 3,974,682 (1999); 4,024,223 (2000); 4,064,995 (2001); 4,107,795 (2002); 4,150,297 (2003); 4,210,921 (2004); 4,270,150 (2005); 4,357,847 (2006); 4,444,110 (2007); 4,528,996 (2008); 4,589,872 (2009); 4,635,846 (2010); 4,672,655 (2011); 4,719,027 (2012); 4,766,469 (2013); 4,826,858 (2014); 4,896,006 (2015); 4,963,031 (2016); 5,027,102 (2017); 5,091,702 (2018); 5,157,702 (2019); 5,131,992 (2020); 5,194,346 (2021); 5,288,957 (2022); 5,390,798 (2023); 5,490,316 (2024); 5,570,274 (2025).

(41) South Dakota: 697,101 (1990); 703,669 (1991); 712,801 (1992); 722,159 (1993); 730,790 (1994); 737,925 (1995); 742,213 (1996); 744,223 (1997); 746,058 (1998); 750,412 (1999); 755,844 (2000); 757,972 (2001); 760,020 (2002); 763,729 (2003); 770,396 (2004); 775,493 (2005); 783,033 (2006); 791,623 (2007); 799,124 (2008); 807,067 (2009); 816,193 (2010); 823,740 (2011); 833,859 (2012); 842,751 (2013); 849,670 (2014); 854,663 (2015); 863,693 (2016); 873,732 (2017); 879,386 (2018); 887,127 (2019); 887,808 (2020); 896,303 (2021); 909,156 (2022); 917,739 (2023); 927,110 (2024); 935,094 (2025).

(42) Tennessee: 4,894,492 (1990); 4,966,587 (1991); 5,049,742 (1992); 5,137,584 (1993); 5,231,438 (1994); 5,326,936 (1995); 5,416,643 (1996); 5,499,233 (1997); 5,570,045 (1998); 5,638,706 (1999); 5,703,719 (2000); 5,750,789 (2001); 5,795,918 (2002); 5,847,812 (2003); 5,910,809 (2004); 5,991,057 (2005); 6,088,766 (2006); 6,175,727 (2007); 6,247,411 (2008); 6,306,019 (2009); 6,355,518 (2010); 6,400,298 (2011); 6,455,752 (2012); 6,496,943 (2013); 6,544,617 (2014); 6,595,354 (2015); 6,651,277 (2016); 6,714,748 (2017); 6,778,180 (2018); 6,830,325 (2019); 6,927,736 (2020); 6,966,687 (2021); 7,063,325 (2022); 7,153,029 (2023); 7,251,291 (2024); 7,315,076 (2025).

(43) Texas: 17,056,755 (1990); 17,398,005 (1991); 17,759,738 (1992); 18,161,612 (1993); 18,564,062 (1994); 18,958,751 (1995); 19,340,342 (1996); 19,740,317 (1997); 20,157,531 (1998); 20,558,220 (1999); 20,944,499 (2000); 21,319,622 (2001); 21,690,325 (2002); 22,030,931 (2003); 22,394,023 (2004); 22,778,123 (2005); 23,359,580 (2006); 23,831,983 (2007); 24,309,039 (2008); 24,801,761 (2009); 25,241,897 (2010); 25,6435,504 (2011); 26,084,120 (2012); 26,479,646 (2013); 26,963,092 (2014); 27,468,531 (2015); 27,914,064 (2016); 28,291,024 (2017); 28,624,564 (2018); 28,986,794 (2019); 29,237,895 (2020); 29,572,672 (2021); 30,118,002 (2022); 30,719,247 (2023); 31,318,578 (2024); 31,709,821 (2025).

(44) Utah: 1,731,223 (1990); 1,779,780 (1991); 1,836,799 (1992); 1,898,404 (1993); 1,960,446 (1994); 2,014,177 (1995); 2,067,976 (1996); 2,119,784 (1997); 2,165,960 (1998); 2,203,482 (1999); 2,244,502 (2000); 2,283,715 (2001); 2,324,815 (2002); 2,360,137 (2003); 2,401,508 (2004); 2,457,719 (2005); 2,525,507 (2006); 2,597,746 (2007); 2,663,029 (2008); 2,723,421 (2009); 2,775,413 (2010); 2,814,797 (2011); 2,854,146 (2012); 2,898,773 (2013); 2,938,327 (2014); 2,983,626 (2015); 3,044,241 (2016); 3,103,540 (2017); 3,155,153 (2018); 3,203,383 (2019); 3,283,970 (2020); 3,339,874 (2021); 3,393,928 (2022); 3,449,259 (2023); 3,502,983 (2024); 3,538,904 (2025).

(45) Vermont: 564,798 (1990); 568,606 (1991); 572,751 (1992); 577,748 (1993); 583,836 (1994); 589,002 (1995); 593,701 (1996); 597,239 (1997); 600,416 (1998); 604,683 (1999); 609,618 (2000); 612,223 (2001); 615,442 (2002); 617,858 (2003); 619,920 (2004); 621,215 (2005); 622,892 (2006);

623,481 (2007); 624,151 (2008); 624,817 (2009); 625,886 (2010); 627,197 (2011); 626,361 (2012); 626,603 (2013); 625,693 (2014); 625,810 (2015); 624,366 (2016); 625,132 (2017); 624,802 (2018); 624,046 (2019); 642,965 (2020); 647,238 (2021); 647,614 (2022); 647,722 (2023); 646,521 (2024); 644,663 (2025).

(46) Virginia: 6,216,884 (1990); 6,301,217 (1991); 6,414,307 (1992); 6,509,630 (1993); 6,593,193 (1994); 6,670,693 (1995); 6,750,884 (1996); 6,829,183 (1997); 6,900,918 (1998); 7,000,174 (1999); 7,105,817 (2000); 7,198,362 (2001); 7,286,873 (2002); 7,366,977 (2003); 7,475,575 (2004); 7,577,105 (2005); 7,673,725 (2006); 7,751,000 (2007); 7,833,496 (2008); 7,925,937 (2009); 8,024,004 (2010); 8,102,437 (2011); 8,187,456 (2012); 8,255,861 (2013); 8,315,430 (2014); 8,367,303 (2015); 8,417,651 (2016); 8,471,011 (2017); 8,510,920 (2018); 8,556,642 (2019); 8,637,303 (2020); 8,660,007 (2021); 8,681,038 (2022); 8,732,034 (2023); 8,819,642 (2024); 8,880,107 (2025).

(47) Washington: 4,903,043 (1990); 5,025,624 (1991); 5,160,757 (1992); 5,278,842 (1993); 5,375,161 (1994); 5,481,027 (1995); 5,569,753 (1996); 5,674,747 (1997); 5,769,562 (1998); 5,842,564 (1999); 5,910,512 (2000); 5,985,722 (2001); 6,052,349 (2002); 6,104,115 (2003); 6,178,645 (2004); 6,257,305 (2005); 6,370,753 (2006); 6,461,587 (2007); 6,562,231 (2008); 6,67,426 (2009); 6,743,009 (2010); 6,827,479 (2011); 6,898,599 (2012); 6,966,252 (2013); 7,057,531 (2014); 7,167,287 (2015); 7,299,961 (2016); 7,427,951 (2017); 7,526,793 (2018); 7,614,024 (2019); 7,726,812 (2020); 7,744,316 (2021); 7,786,828 (2022); 7,838,655 (2023); 7,927,958 (2024); 8,001,020 (2025).

(48) West Virginia: 1,792,548 (1990); 1,798,735 (1991); 1,806,451 (1992); 1,817,539 (1993); 1,820,421 (1994); 1,823,700 (1995); 1,822,808 (1996); 1,819,113 (1997); 1,815,609 (1998); 1,811,799 (1999); 1,807,021 (2000); 1,801,481 (2001); 1,805,414 (2002); 1,812,295 (2003); 1,816,438 (2004); 1,820,492 (2005); 1,827,912 (2006); 1,834,0523 (2007); 1,840,310 (2008); 1,847,775 (2009); 1,854,265 (2010); 1,856,606 (2011); 1,857,446 (2012); 1,854,768 (2013); 1,850,569 (2014); 1,843,332 (2015); 1,832,435 (2016); 1,818,683 (2017); 1,805,953 (2018); 1,795,263 (2019); 1,791,670 (2020); 1,785,921 (2021); 1,774,003 (2022); 1,770,036 (2023); 1,767,402 (2024); 1,766,147 (2025).

(49) Wisconsin: 4,904,562 (1990); 4,964,343 (1991); 5,025,398 (1992); 5,084,889 (1993); 5,133,678 (1994); 5,133,678 (1995); 5,184,836 (1996); 5,229,986 (1997); 5,266,213 (1998); 5,297,672 (1999); 5,373,999 (2000); 5,406,835 (2001); 5,445,162 (2002); 5,479,203 (2003); 5,514,026 (2004); 5,546,166 (2005); 5,577,655 (2006); 5,610,775 (2007); 5,640,996 (2008); 5,669,264 (2009); 5,690,538 (2010); 5,705,840 (2011); 5,720,825 (2012); 5,738,012 (2013); 5,753,199 (2014); 5,762,927 (2015); 5,775,170 (2016); 5,793,147 (2017); 5,809,319 (2018); 5,824,581 (2019); 5,897,371 (2020); 5,882,128 (2021); 5,903,472 (2022); 5,930,350 (2023); 5,957,168 (2024); 5,982,787 (2025).

(50) Wyoming: 453,690 (1990); 459,260 (1991); 466,251 (1992); 473,081 (1993); 480,283 (1994); 485,160 (1995); 488,167 (1996); 489,451 (1997); 490,787 (1998); 491,780 (1999); 494,30 (2000); 494,657 (2001); 500,017 (2002); 503,453 (2003); 509,106 (2004); 514,157 (2005); 522,667 (2006); 534,876 (2007); 546,043 (2008); 559,851 (2009); 563,775 (2010); 564,531 (2011); 567,491 (2012); 576,656 (2013); 582,620 (2014); 583,159 (2015); 586,389 (2016); 585,243 (2017); 579,994 (2018); 579,054 (2019); 577,669 (2020); 579,662 (2021); 581,742 (2022); 584,666 (2023); 586,722 (2024); 588,753 (2025).

(e) Puerto Rico: 3,810,605 (2000); 3,818,774 (2001); 3,823,701 (2002); 3,826,095 (2003); 3,826,878 (2004); 3,821,362 (2005); 3,805,214 (2006); 3,782,995 (2007); 3,760,866 (2008); 3,740,410 (2009);

3,721,525 (2010); 3,678,732 (2011); 3,634,488 (2012); 3,593,077 (2013); 3,534,874 (2014); 3,473,232 (2015); 3,406,672 (2016); 3,325,284 (2017); 3,193,344 (2018); 3,193,553 (2019); 3,281,591 (2020); 3,262,731 (2021); 3,220,148 (2022); 3,203,794 (2023); 3,202,521 (2024); 3,184,835 (2025).

(f) United States, DC and Island Areas:

Resident Population, States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico July 1 2020-2025

	2,020	2,021	2,022	2,023	2,024	2,025
United States and DC	331,578,104	332,100,166	333,996,304	336,755,052	340,003,797	341,784,857
Alabama	5,032,962	5,050,058	5,076,868	5,117,850	5,163,055	5,193,088
Alaska	732,906	734,590	733,659	734,654	736,537	737,270
Arizona	7,186,647	7,274,022	7,370,065	7,452,073	7,556,424	7,623,818
Arkansas	3,014,399	3,027,127	3,047,429	3,069,856	3,096,080	3,114,791
California	39,527,808	39,152,927	39,125,347	39,181,667	39,364,774	39,355,309
Colorado	5,786,873	5,814,368	5,853,355	5,912,240	5,988,502	6,012,561
Connecticut	3,579,643	3,607,765	3,618,707	3,641,369	3,674,449	3,688,496
Delaware	991,890	1,005,130	1,020,279	1,035,354	1,050,123	1,059,952
District of Columbia	670,958	669,637	674,501	682,559	691,310	693,645
Florida	21,591,325	21,836,698	22,413,989	22,929,248	23,265,838	23,462,518
Georgia	10,732,595	10,793,038	10,929,992	11,063,669	11,204,208	11,302,748
Hawaii	1,451,130	1,446,909	1,437,812	1,434,950	1,434,952	1,432,820
Idaho	1,849,328	1,904,855	1,942,951	1,970,497	2,000,872	2,029,733
Illinois	12,795,348	12,703,354	12,609,577	12,633,389	12,703,033	12,719,141
Indiana	6,790,290	6,814,223	6,841,491	6,881,373	6,934,754	6,973,333
Iowa	3,191,081	3,199,037	3,201,890	3,214,739	3,230,454	3,238,387
Kansas	2,938,274	2,938,966	2,938,034	2,949,749	2,965,252	2,977,220
Kentucky	4,508,271	4,508,348	4,521,238	4,549,953	4,584,046	4,606,864
Louisiana	4,652,145	4,628,595	4,600,892	4,598,777	4,614,878	4,618,189
Maine	1,364,546	1,379,009	1,391,585	1,401,992	1,408,438	1,414,874
Maryland	6,178,387	6,176,035	6,183,257	6,204,927	6,245,314	6,265,347
Massachusetts	6,985,320	6,996,721	7,025,465	7,073,479	7,138,560	7,154,084
Michigan	10,072,294	10,042,362	10,043,906	10,062,124	10,099,962	10,127,884

Minnesota	5,710,562	5,714,055	5,727,565	5,752,998	5,797,405	5,830,405
Mississippi	2,958,385	2,947,603	2,941,237	2,942,470	2,950,172	2,954,160
Missouri	6,155,074	6,172,551	6,179,285	6,205,956	6,243,544	6,270,541
Montana	1,087,156	1,106,416	1,121,533	1,130,612	1,137,557	1,144,694
Nebraska	1,963,318	1,964,697	1,972,595	1,988,172	2,005,591	2,018,006
Nevada	3,116,851	3,148,472	3,177,672	3,211,077	3,253,543	3,282,188
New Hampshire	1,378,752	1,387,907	1,396,647	1,401,530	1,408,518	1,415,342
New Jersey	9,270,446	9,266,509	9,298,402	9,395,315	9,506,354	9,548,215
New Mexico	2,118,606	2,117,300	2,112,859	2,119,349	2,126,774	2,125,498
New York	20,122,262	19,835,345	19,713,025	19,786,543	20,001,419	20,002,427
North Carolina	10,450,215	10,565,503	10,705,768	10,871,849	11,052,061	11,197,968
North Dakota	779,612	777,977	780,191	787,071	793,387	799,358
Ohio	11,798,534	11,761,443	11,764,950	11,808,390	11,860,621	11,900,510
Oklahoma	3,965,243	3,992,760	4,025,327	4,062,716	4,097,758	4,123,288
Oregon	4,243,544	4,254,691	4,245,964	4,250,392	4,265,324	4,273,586
Pennsylvania	12,995,576	13,016,628	12,984,665	13,009,406	13,045,848	13,059,432
Rhode Island	1,096,487	1,097,381	1,098,275	1,101,183	1,110,415	1,114,521
South Carolina	5,131,992	5,194,346	5,288,957	5,390,798	5,490,316	5,570,274
South Dakota	887,808	896,303	909,156	917,739	927,110	935,094
Tennessee	6,927,736	6,966,687	7,063,325	7,153,029	7,251,291	7,315,076
Texas	29,237,895	29,572,672	30,118,002	30,719,247	31,318,578	31,709,821
Utah	3,283,970	3,339,874	3,393,928	3,449,259	3,502,983	3,538,904
Vermont	642,965	647,238	647,614	647,722	646,521	644,663
Virginia	8,637,303	8,660,007	8,681,038	8,732,034	8,819,642	8,880,107
Washington	7,726,812	7,744,316	7,786,828	7,838,655	7,927,958	8,001,020
West Virginia	1,791,670	1,785,921	1,774,003	1,770,036	1,767,402	1,766,147
Wisconsin	5,897,371	5,882,128	5,903,472	5,930,350	5,957,168	5,972,787
Wyoming	577,669	579,662	581,742	584,666	586,722	588,753
Puerto Rico	3,281,591	3,262,731	3,220,148	3,203,794	3,202,521	3,184,835

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025. NST-EST2025-POP. January 2026.

Part 103 Population Change

3.1 Population Change from Calendar Year 2000 15CFR§103.1

(a) Natural change, births minus deaths, has been counted since 1900 with records from 1960. Since 2000 net migration statistics have been reliable enough to produce Table 4 Components of Population Change in the *Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011* supported by Table V.A2.— Immigration Assumptions, Calendar Years 1940-2100 in the *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds* and ruled by irregular Census reports on net migration. UN Population Division had not filled in the net migration blanks at the end of *World Population Prospects, 2024*.

(1) Uniform death reporting and Census reviews of net migration since 2000 seem accurate, but births seem to have become significantly under-estimated since 2007. Population growth must be recalculated using Intercensal total resident population estimates to find the difference between intercensal resident population estimates and the effect of population growth - births, minus deaths, plus or minus net migration – on the total population estimate. The prevailing theory is that 2 million belated birth certificates, have failed to issue since 2007 18USC§228, causing double damage to the foundation of the population pyramid and 4 million over age 18 overestimate in *Estimates of the Total Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2025* 18USC§1033.

(2) It is necessary to disqualify fraudulent entries and statements generally 18USC§1001 despite concealment, removal and mutilation generally 18USC§2071 underestimating national failure to pay legal child support obligations since 2007 18USC§228, and inversely overestimating abetting the stuffing of the 2020 ballot with fraudulent identities of non-voters corroborated by the Decennial Census 52USC§20511, *Bush (and Putin) v. Gore* (2000) whereas 66.8 percent voter age turnout in 2020 is unprecedented since 1900. Turnout rates might be slightly historically improved by decreasing recent overestimation of 18+ since 2007. The foundation of the population pyramid must be shored up with an accurate count of belated birth certificates.

(3) One, Big Beautiful Bill H.R. 1 An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14 P.L. 119-21 passed July 4, 2025, but H. Con. Res. Failed miserably due to its reliance on particularly unsubstantiated frauds of United States v. Russell Vought, Director Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – whose fraudulent bankruptcy statements 18USC§1001, have coerced budget cuts and shutdowns §2331 and affected armed forces with unlawful international war against the truth in the budget submission emails in the trash §2388. Congress does not have the right to terroristically coerce the shutdown the government, because the United States is not bankrupt, as the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congressional Budget Office (CBO) falsely declare. There is a timely President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2017 [HA-2-2-26](#) to update An Act Supplementing Appropriation for the Fiscal Years ending October 1, 2017-2026 [HA-12-6-25](#).

(4) The Treasury Secretary must elect to pay \$1,000 to the Trump account of every US citizen born January 1, 2025 – 2029 pursuant to the One, Big Beautiful Bill HR 1, and must account for approximately \$4 billion per year in the direct payments category, independent of child tax credits in the Treasury budget request. Congress must vote before April 15, 2026 to account for a \$1,000 per child tax credit for all children residing in the United States by repealing everything after 26USC§24(a). Census is compelled to check the accuracy of births reported by state offices to the National Vital Statistics Service, by counting the number of children who are eligible for Trump Accounts 26USC§530A to redress and not abet government failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228. An eligible child shall be treated as making a payment in an amount equal to \$1,000...The term eligible child means a child...who is born after December 31, 2024 and before January 1, 2019...with respect to whom no prior election has been made...and who is a United States citizen 26USC§6434(a)(c). Census should be able to count the number of children who are born in any given year by their social security number authenticated eligibility for Trump accounts (e).

(5) An additional protocol is necessary to allow for alternative forms of US citizen childbirth identification, eg. US passport, to count and compensate the burgeoning population of children, born in the United States during this period, whose issuance of a birth certificate and/or social security number was belated, in violation of Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990). Further, denying the juvenile victims of bureaucratic error and cruelty their \$1,000 Trump account would constitute deprivation of relief pursuant to 18USC§246 and *Sullivan v. Zebley* (1990). When the belated birth certificate and/or social security number population accounts becomes evident, it will become morally necessary to issue those “belated birth certificates” as a matter of right. “Belated birth certificates” will need to specially archived by year and place of birth, and specially reported to the special Census or other office responsible for recounting births, and finally recalculating population change for comparison with total resident population, when everyone born in the United States has been issued a birth certificate and social security number.

(b) To test the internal control of population growth variable reporting, population change is calculated by two methods and compared, to determine the over or under estimate of Census totals reported for the nation, as compared with the sum of births, minus deaths plus or minus net migration reports. One, Births – Deaths +/- Net Migration = Population Change. Two, Population 2 – Population 1 = Population Change 2. $b - d \pm m = p_2 - p_1$.

(1) Due diligence requires July 1 Intercensal State and DC Resident population be updated by half of next year's growth, to be consistent with the January 1 to December 31 calendar year used to count births, deaths and net migration before p1 may be subtracted from p2 to calculate population for comparison with vital and migration statistics used calculate population change. State and DC Resident Population July 1: 279,040,168 (1999); 282,162,411 (2000); 284,968,955 (2001); 287,625,193 (2002); 290,107,933 (2003); 292,805,298 (2004); 295,516,599 (2005); 298,379,912 (2006); 301,231,207 (2007); 304,093,966 (2008); 306,771,529 (2009); 309,327,143 (2010); 311,583,481 (2011); 313,877,662 (2012); 316,059,947 (2013); 318,386,329 (2014); 320,738,994 (2015); 323,071,755 (2016); 325,122,128 (2017); 326,838,199 (2018); 328,329,953 (2019); 331,578,104 (2020); 332,100,166 (2021); 333,996,304 (2022); 336,755,052 (2023); 340,003,797 (2024); 341,784,857 (2025).

(2) July 1 Population Growth Rate: 1.1% (2000); 1.0% (2001); 0.9% (2002); 0.9% (2003); 0.9% (2004); 0.9% (2005); 1.0% (2006); 1.0% (2007); 1.0% (2008); 0.9% (2009); 0.8% (2010); 0.7%

(2011); 0.7% (2012); 0.7% (2013); 0.7% (2014); 0.7% (2015); 0.7% (2016); 0.6% (2017); 0.6% (2018); 0.5% (2019); 1.0% (2020); 0.2% (2021); 0.6% (2022); 0.8% (2023); 1.0% (2024); 0.5% (2025).

(c) Dec. 31 Population: 280,574,889 (1999); 283,573,223 (2000); 286,251,315 (2001); 288,919,506 (2002); 291,413,419 (2003); 294,122,922 (2004); 296,994,181 (2005); 299,871,812 (2006); 302,737,363 (2007); 305,462,389 (2008); 307,998,615 (2009); 310,409,788 (2010); 312,674,023 (2011); 314,976,234 (2012); 317,166,157 (2013); 319,500,681 (2014); 321,861,581 (2015); 324,040,970 (2016); 326,097,494 (2017); 327,655,295 (2018); 329,971,603 (2019); 331,909,682 (2020); 333,096,467 (2021); 335,332,289 (2022); 338,438,827 (2023); 340,853,807 (2024); 342,810,212 (2025).

(1) Population change $p_2 - p_1 = c_2$: 2,998,334 (2000); 2,678,092 (2001); 2,668,191 (2002); 2,493,913 (2003); 2,709,503 (2004); 2,871,259 (2005); 2,877,631 (2006); 2,865,551 (2007); 2,725,026 (2008); 2,536,226 (2009); 2,411,173 (2010); 2,264,235 (2011); 2,302,211 (2012); 2,189,923 (2013); 2,334,524 (2014); 2,360,900 (2015); 2,179,389 (2016); 2,056,524 (2017); 1,557,801 (2018); 2,316,308 (2019); 1,938,079 (2020); 1,186,785 (2021); 2,235,822 (2022); 3,106,538 (2023); 2,414,980 (2024); 1,956,405 (2025).

(2) Population change $c = b - d \pm m$: 2,950,649 (2000); 2,885,575 (2001); 2,656,613 (2002); 2,463,712 (2003); 2,700,385 (2004); 2,637,983 (2005); 2,845,736 (2006); 2,758,288 (2007); 2,639,016 (2008); 2,548,837 (2009); 2,364,565 (2010); 2,149,542 (2011); 2,045,721 (2012); 2,174,007 (2013); 3,042,582 (2014); 2,744,370 (2015); 2,087,753 (2016); 2,141,498 (2017); 1,624,795 (2018); 1,308,162 (2019); 1,038,271 (2020); 1,076,769 (2021); 1,846,295 (2022).

(3) Difference = Net Belated Birth Certificates: Net 2,026,277 (2000-2022); Annual: 47,685 (2000); -207,483 (2001); 11,578 (2002); 30,201 (2003); 9,118 (2004); 233,276 (2005); 31,895 (2006); 107,263 (2007); 86,010 (2008); -12,611 (2009); 46,608 (2010); 114,693 (2011); 256,490 (2012); 15,916 (2013); -708,058 (2014); -383,470 (2015); 91,637 (2016); -84,974 (2017); -66,994 (2018); 1,008,146 (2019); 899,808 (2020); 110,016 (2021); 389,527 (2022).

(4) Live Births reported by National Center for Health Statistics: 4,059,000 (2000); 4,026,000 (2001); 4,022,000 (2002); 4,090,000 (2003); 4,112,000 (2004); 4,138,000 (2005); 4,266,000 (2006); 4,316,000 (2007); 4,248,000 (2008); 4,131,000 (2009); 3,999,000 (2010); 3,954,000 (2011); 3,953,000 (2012); 3,932,000 (2013); 3,988,000 (2014); 3,979,000 (2015); 3,946,000 (2016); 3,856,000 (2017); 3,792,000 (2018); 3,748,000 (2019); 3,614,000 (2020); 3,664,000 (2021); 3,668,000 (2022).

(5) Deaths reported by the National Center for Health Statistics: 2,403,351 (2000); 2,416,425 (2001); 2,443,387 (2002); 2,448,288 (2003); 2,397,615 (2004); 2,448,017 (2005); 2,426,264 (2006); 2,423,712 (2007); 2,471,984 (2008); 2,437,163 (2009); 2,468,435 (2010); 2,525,458 (2011); 2,543,279 (2012); 2,596,993 (2013); 2,626,418 (2014); 2,712,630 (2015); 2,744,248 (2016); 2,813,502 (2017); 2,839,205 (2018); 2,854,838 (2019); 3,383,729 (2020); 3,464,231 (2021); 3,273,705 (2022).

(6) Net-migration is reported by the US Census Bureau for years 2010-2022 by Anthony Knapp and Tiangeng Lu in Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 Reaches Highest Level Since 2017 of December 22, 2022; years between 2009 and 2001 sustain Table 4 Components of Population Change 2000-2009 of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*: 1,295,000 (2000);

1,276,000 (2001); 1,078,000 (2002); 822,000 (2003); 986,000 (2004); 948,000 (2005); 1,006,000 (2006); 866,000 (2007); 863,000 (2008); 855,000 (2009); 828,000 (2010); 872,000 (2011); 942,000 (2012); 982,000 (2013); 1,113,000 (2014); 1,172,000 (2015); 1,236,000 (2016); 1,182,000 (2017); 997,000 (2018); 915,000 (2019); 726,000 (2020); 376,000 (2021); 1,011,000 (2022).

Population Change 2000-2022

Year	Resident Population, Dec. 31	P2 – P1 = Population Change	B – D +/- M = Population Change	Difference = Net Belated Birth Certificates	Births	Deaths	Net Migration
2022	335,332,289	2,235,822	1,846,295	389,527	3,668,000	3,273,705	1,452,000
2021	333,096,467	1,186,785	1,076,769	110,016	3,664,000	3,464,231	877,000
2020	331,909,682	1,938,079	1,038,271	899,808	3,614,000	3,383,729	808,000
2019	329,071,603	2,316,308	1,308,162	1,008,146	3,748,000	2,854,838	415,000
2018	327,655,295	1,557,801	1,624,795	-66,994	3,792,000	2,839,205	672,000
2017	326,097,494	2,056,524	2,141,498	-84,974	3,856,000	2,813,502	1,099,000
2016	324,040,970	2,179,389	2,087,752	91,637	3,946,000	2,744,248	886,000
2015	321,861,581	2,360,900	2,744,370	-383,470	3,979,000	2,712,630	1,478,000
2014	319,500,681	2,334,524	3,042,582	-708,058	3,988,000	2,626,418	1,681,000
2013	317,166,157	2,189,923	2,174,007	15,916	3,932,000	2,596,993	839,000
2012	314,976,234	2,302,211	2,045,721	256,490	3,953,000	2,543,279	636,000
2011	312,674,023	2,264,235	2,149,542	114,693	3,954,000	2,525,458	721,000
2010	310,409,788	2,411,173	2,364,565	46,608	3,999,000	2,468,435	834,000
2009	307,998,615	2,536,226	2,548,837	-12,611	4,131,000	2,437,163	855,000
2008	305,462,389	2,725,026	2,639,016	86,010	4,248,000	2,471,984	863,000
2007	302,737,363	2,865,551	2,758,288	107,263	4,316,000	2,423,712	866,000
2006	299,871,812	2,877,631	2,845,736	31,895	4,266,000	2,426,264	1,006,000
2005	296,994,181	2,871,259	2,637,983	233,276	4,138,000	2,448,017	948,000
2004	294,122,922	2,709,503	2,700,385	9,118	4,112,000	2,397,615	986,000
2003	291,413,419	2,493,913	2,463,712	30,201	4,090,000	2,448,288	822,000
2002	288,919,506	2,668,191	2,656,613	11,578	4,022,000	2,443,387	1,078,000
2001	286,251,315	2,678,092	2,885,575	-207,483	4,026,000	2,416,425	1,276,000
2000	283,573,223	2,998,334	2,950,649	47,685	4,059,000	2,403,351	1,295,000

Source: Resident Population Dec. 31: Table CO-EST2001-12-00 *Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000* Population Division, US Census Bureau April 11, 2002; Table 1 *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019; April 1, 2020; and July 1, 2020. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025.* Births: National Center for Health Statistics. *Natality in the United States.* Deaths: National Center for Health Statistics. *Mortality in the United States.* Net Migration: 2010-2022 Knapp, Anthony; Lu, Tiangeng. *Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 at Highest Level Since 2017.* December 22, 2022. 2001-2009 Table 4 *Components of Population Change 2000-2009* of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.*

3.2 Births from 1960; Trump Accounts from Calendar Year 2025 15CFR§103.2

(a) Section 2 Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces Tables 78 to 129 of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011* reports in 2000 there were 4,059,000 live births, 1,315,000 abortions, 27,003 fetal deaths out of an estimated total of 5,401,003 pregnancies. In 2000 infant mortality was 6.9 per 1,000 and maternal mortality was 9.9 per 100,000 in all races, in whites infant mortality was 5.7 per 1,000 and maternal mortality 7.5 per 100,000, in blacks infant mortality was 14.1 per 1,000 and maternal mortality 22.0 per 100,000. Subsequently, due to improved reporting, maternal mortality reached a high, in all races of 15.1 per 100,000 in 2005, whites 11.1 per 100,000 blacks 36.5 per 100,000.

(1) SSA reported births: 4,262,598 in 2008; 4,145,291 in 2009; 4,014,330 in 2010; 3,969,233 in 2011; 3,967,651 in 2012; 3,967,168 in 2013; 4,004,233 in 2014; 3,993,784 in 2015; 3,959,768 in 2016; 3,866,212 in 2017; 3,800,876 in 2018; 3,753,458 in 2019; 3,613,280 in 2020; 3,659,900 in 2021; 3,648,019 in 2022. Between 2008-2019 there was 0.4 percent more birth declared by SSA than NVSS, however for the most part SSA and NVSS agree. Citizenship is not a question for either SSA or NVSS. NVSS totals claim to include all births within the 50 states and District of Columbia. Since 2020 NVSS has reported slightly more births than SSA, 367 more births in 2020, increasing to 4,392 more in 2021 and 19,739 more in 2022, a statistically significant 0.5 percent more, in 2022. NVSS reports there was a 1 percent increase in births in 2021 and in 2022 zero growth. Social security seems to be independently rejecting some approved birth certificates as well as conspiring with state vital statistics offices to deny social security numbers for victims of (home) birth certificate rejection, by the state vital statistics office.

(2) An undercount of (home) birth certificates by state vital statistics and social security offices is suspected, since total births in the United States reached a high of 4.3 million births in 2007 and then began declining, with a slight recovery to nearly 4 million in 2014, before dropping off precipitously. In 2020, there were reported to be over 73.1 million children under 18 in the United States, which was 22.1% of the total population. In 2024, about 39% of U.S. family households included children under 18. The percentage of the U.S. population under 18 is reported to have decreased from 25.7% in 2000 to 22.3% in 2019 and 21.9% in 2026 when 22.2% might be more accurate. The decline in births, is attributed to rejection of the right to a birth certificate by state vital statistics offices, to be redressed on a case by case basis issuing and filing “belated birth certificates” and social security numbers, and count them under Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990).

(3) Trump account trust fund babies are probably the only provision of the One, Big, Beautiful Bill HR 1 that survive the narrow hips of the fruit of the poison tree doctrine in regards to the H. Con. Res. 14 fraud ruling 18USC§1001. Census is compelled to independently count births reported by state offices to the National Vital Statistics Service, and Social Security Administration, by counting the number of children who are eligible for and receive their \$1,000 rollover contribution to their tax-exempt Trump Account 26USC§530A to redress and not abet government failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228. An eligible child shall be treated as making a payment in an amount equal to \$1,000...The term eligible child means a child...who is born after December 31, 2024 and before January 1, 2019...with respect to whom no prior election has been made...and who is a United States citizen 26USC§6434(a)(c). Census should be able to begin to count the number of children who are born in any given year by their social security number authenticated eligibility for Trump accounts (e).

(4) The Treasury Secretary is compelled to elect all children born in the United States between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2029, necessarily including those babies to be counted by an additional Belated Birth Certificate Passport Protocol, to allow for alternative forms of US citizen childbirth identification, eg. US passport, to count and compensate the estimated 2 percent of births in the United States during this period, whose issuance of a birth certificate and/or social security number was belated, in violation of Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990) and 26USC§6434(d). Denying the juvenile victims of bureaucratic error their \$1,000 Trump account would constitute deprivation of relief pursuant to 18USC§246 that runs contrary to *Sullivan v. Zebley* (1990). Trump Account college or home fund may seem like chump, in comparison with the \$1,000 child tax credit, but is exempt from taxes and obstetric bills. The interest in future college tuition or home loan makes up for the frozen asset. Now is a good time for the Treasury to begin to account for Tax-Direct Spending whereas the Secretary must account for the low \$4 billion annual cost, \$8 billion FY 26, and accurate birth counting of the once in a lifetime Trump Account, in comparison with repealing class discrimination after 26USC§24(a) to make the child tax credit a child counting machine, that costs eighteen times more. The \$1,000 Trump Account, is likely to be indefinitely reauthorized after the lame duck has left office, with respect for the ability of the Trust Fund baby to count all children born US citizens with the Trump Account Census Tract. Census and Social Security Administration (SSA) will be delighted for the Treasury to pay their juvenile human test subjects \$1,000 at birth and another \$1,000 every April 15 until they turn eighteen.

(5) There is some truth that the birth rate may be collapsing because families with children have had a lot of government benefits cruelly stolen from them and it is consequently becoming increasingly expensive to feed a family due to inflation, however sexual reproduction is not exactly rational, with a strong rebellious tendency in regards to parental authority, birth control hormones, morning after pills and sexual discrimination. When the belated birth certificate and/or social security number population becomes evident, it will become morally necessary to issue those “belated birth certificates” as a matter of right. “Belated birth certificates” will need to be specially archived by year and place of birth by Census review of Natality Statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics.

(6) Due to irregularity of the difference between $P2 - P1$ and $B - D \pm M = \text{Population Change}$, it may be assumed there is considerable error in the estimation of both births and net migration, especially in years of immigration overestimation, due to the admittance of large numbers of refugees, who take only seven years, rather than eighteen, to reach voting age. It is necessary to process the proportion of births registered in the first year. Proton Virtual Private Network (VPN) was needed to access the African Union website for the 2026 Summit to download the African Union Commission and African-

Union Development Agency – NEPAD 2022. AUC &AUDA-NEPAD Second Continental Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.. AUC &AUDA-NEPAD, Midrand, South Africa. February 2022 Goal 17 expresses the proportion of births registered in the first year in Africa was 29% (2013); 46% (2021); Target 100% (2023). Estimating 2 million belated birth certificates over 27 years of 4 million births annually since 2000 comes to an average, but worsening, annual birth non-reporting rate of 1.9 %. The United States may report: The proportion of births registered in the first year is 98% (2022) and the Trump Account Census Target is 100% (2025).

(b) Live Births reported by National Center for Health Statistics: 4,059,000 (2000); 4,026,000 (2001); 4,022,000 (2002); 4,090,000 (2003); 4,112,000 (2004); 4,138,000 (2005); 4,266,000 (2006); 4,316,000 (2007); 4,248,000 (2008); 4,131,000 (2009); 3,999,000 (2010); 3,954,000 (2011); 3,953,000 (2012); 3,932,000 (2013); 3,988,000 (2014); 3,979,000 (2015); 3,946,000 (2016); 3,856,000 (2017); 3,792,000 (2018); 3,748,000 (2019); 3,614,000 (2020); 3,664,000 (2021); 3,668,000 (2022); 3,596,017 (2023).

(1) Annual Percent Change in Live Births: 2.5% (2000); -0.81% (2001); -0.1% (2002); 1.7% (2003); 0.54% (2004); 0.63% (2005); 3.1% (2006); 1.2% (2007); -1.6% (2008); -2.8% (2009); -3.2% (2010); -1.1% (2011); -0.025% (2012); -0.53% (2013); 1.4% (2014); -0.2% (2015); -0.8% (2016); -2.3% (2017); -1.7% (2018); -1.2% (2019); -3.6% (2020); 1.4% (2021); 0.1% (2022); -2.0% (2023).

Live Births in the United States and DC 2000-2022

Year	Births	% Change
2023	3,596,017	-2.00%
2022	3,668,000	0.1%
2021	3,664,000	1.4%
2020	3,614,000	-3.6%
2019	3,748,000	-1.2%
2018	3,792,000	-1.7%
2017	3,856,000	-2.3%
2016	3,946,000	-0.8%
2015	3,979,000	-0.2%
2014	3,988,000	1.4%
2013	3,932,000	-0.53%
2012	3,953,000	-0.025
2011	3,954,000	-1.1%
2010	3,999,000	-3.2%
2009	4,131,000	-2.8%
2008	4,248,00	-1.6%

2007	4,316,000	1.2%
2006	4,266,000	3.1%
2005	4,138,000	0.63%
2004	4,112,000	0.54%
2003	4,090,000	1.7%
2002	4,022,000	-0.1%
2001	4,026,000	-0.81%
2000	4,059,000	2.5%
1999	3,959,000	0.4%
1998	3,942,000	1.3%
1997	3,891,000	0%
1996	3,891,000	-0.2%
1995	3,900,000	-1.3%
1994	3,953,000	-1.2%
1993	4,000,000	-2.1%
1992	4,085,000	-0.6%
1991	4,111,000	-1.1%
1990	4,158,000	15.1%
1980	3,612,000	-3.2%
1970	3,731,000	-12.4%
1960	4,258,000	

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Natality in the United States. Osterman MJK, Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Driscoll AK, Valenzuela CP. Births: Final data for 2023. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 74, no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2025; Table 78. Live Births, Deaths Marriages, and Divorces : 1960 to 2007 Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011

3.3 Births, State and DC; Island Areas from 2000 15CFR§103.3

(a) Births for 2023 are entered from Table 6. Births, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2023. Osterman MJK, Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Driscoll AK, Valenzuela CP. Births: Final data for 2023. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 74, no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Births: Provisional Data for 2024 are available, they include consistent statistics on race by birth, and other intersecting medical factors. 737 births were entered to fill the American Samoa blank. It is now possible to calculate Natural Change = Births – Deaths, for 2023, the only year for which state death data is available. Tables for Births in the States, DC and Island Areas are consistently provided by historical Birth: Final data since before 2000. To count belated birth certificates in the right year it will be necessary for Census to maintain a historical record

to be updated. To fully study the population by age the record of live-births should go back at least 120 years.

(b) United States and District of Columbia: 4,058,814 (2000); 4,025,933 (2001); 4,021,726 (2002); 4,089,950 (2003); 4,112,052 (2004); 4,138,349 (2005); 4,265,555 (2006); 4,316,233 (2007); 4,247,694 (2008); 4,130,665 (2009); 3,999,386 (2010); 3,953,590 (2011); 3,952,841 (2012); 3,932,181 (2013); 3,988,076 (2014); 3,978,497 (2015); 3,945,875 (2016); 3,855,500 (2017); 3,791,712 (2018); 3,747,540 (2019); 3,613,647 (2020); 3,664,292 (2021); 3,667,758 (2022); 3,596,017 (2023); 3,622,673 (2024).

(1) Alabama: 63,299 (2000); 60,454 (2001); 58,967 (2002); 59,552 (2003); 59,510 (2004); 60,453 (2005); 63,232 (2006); 64,804 (2007); 64,546 (2008); 62,475 (2009); 60,050 (2010); 59,354 (2011); 58,448 (2014); 58,167 (2013); 59,422 (2014); 59,657 (2015); 59,151 (2016); 58,941 (2017); 57,761 (2018); 58,615 (2019); 57,647 (2020); 58,054 (2021); 58,149 (2022); 57,858 (2023); 57,857 (2024).

(2) Alaska: 9,974 (2000); 10,003 (2001); 9,938 (2002); 10,086 (2003); 10,338 (2004); 10,459 (2005); 10,996 (2006); 11,052 (2007); 11,442 (2008); 11,324 (2009); 11,471 (2010); 11,456 (2011); 11,187 (2012); 11,446 (2013); 11,392 (2014); 11,282 (2015); 11,209 (2016); 10,445 (2017); 10,086 (2018); 9,822 (2019); 9,469 (2020); 9,367 (2021); 9,359 (2022); 9,015 (2023); 8,928 (2024).

(3) Arizona: 85,273 (2000); 85,597 (2001); 87,837 (2002); 90,967 (2003); 93,663 (2004); 96,199 (2005); 102,429 (2006); 102,981 (2007); 99,442 (2008); 92,798 (2009); 87,477 (2010); 85,543 (2011); 86,441 (2012); 85,600 (2013); 86,887 (2014); 85,351 (2015); 84,520 (2016); 81,872 (2017); 80,723 (2018); 79,375 (2019); 76,947 (2020); 77,916 (2021); 78,547 (2022); 78,096 (2023); 78,680 (2024).

(4) Arkansas: 37,783 (2000); 37,010 (2001); 37,437 (2002); 37,784 (2003); 38,573 (2004); 39,208 (2005); 40,961 (2006); 41,378 (2007); 40,669 (2008); 39,808 (2009); 38,540 (2010); 38,715 (2011); 38,347 (2012); 37,832 (2013); 38,511 (2014); 38,886 (2015); 38,274 (2016); 37,520 (2017); 37,018 (2018); 36,564 (2019); 35,251 (2020); 35,965 (2021); 35,471 (2022); 35,264 (2023); 35,272 (2024).

(5) California: 531,959 (2000); 527,759 (2001); 529,357 (2002); 540,997 (2003); 544,843 (2004); 548,882 (2005); 562,440 (2006); 566,414 (2007); 551,779 (2008); 527,020 (2009); 510,198 (2010); 502,120 (2011); 503,755 (2012); 494,705 (2013); 502,879 (2014); 491,748 (2015); 488,827 (2016); 471,658 (2017); 454,920 (2018); 446,479 (2019); 420,259 (2020); 420,608 (2021); 419,104 (2022); 400,108 (2023); 401,515 (2024).

(6) Colorado: 65,438 (2000); 67,007 (2001); 68,418 (2002); 69,339 (2003); 68,503 (2004); 68,944 (2005); 70,751 (2006); 70,809 (2007); 70,031 (2008); 68,628 (2009); 66,355 (2010); 65,055 (2011); 65,187 (2012); 65,007 (2013); 65,830 (2014); 66,581 (2015); 66,613 (2016); 64,382 (2017); 62,885 (2018); 62,869 (2019); 61,494 (2020); 62,949 (2021); 62,383 (2022); 61,494 (2023); 64,277 (2024).

(7) Connecticut: 43,026 (2000); 42,648 (2001); 42,001 (2002); 42,873 (2003); 42,095 (2004); 41,718 (2005); 41,820 (2006); 41,660 (2007); 40,399 (2008); 38,896 (2009); 37,708 (2010); 37,281 (2011); 36,539 (2012); 36,085 (2013); 36,285 (2014); 35,746 (2015); 36,015 (2016); 35,221 (2017); 34,725 (2018); 34,258 (2019); 33,460 (2020); 35,670 (2021); 35,332 (2022); 34,559 (2023); 34,582 (2024).

(8) Delaware: 11,051 (2000); 10,749 (2001); 11,090 (2002); 11,329 (2003); 11,369 (2004); 11,643 (2005); 11,989 (2006); 12,170 (2007); 12,090 (2008); 11,559 (2009); 11,364 (2010); 11,257 (2011);

11,023 (2012); 10,831 (2013); 10,972 (2014); 11,166 (2015); 10,992 (2016); 10,855 (2017); 10,621 (2018); 10,562 (2019); 10,392 (2020); 10,482 (2021); 10,816 (2022); 10,427 (2023); 10,421 (2024).

(8a) District of Columbia: 7,666 (2000); 7,625 (2001); 7,498 (2002); 7,619 (2003); 7,933 (2004); 7,971 (2005); 8,523 (2006); 8,864 (2007); 9,130 (2008); 9,040 (2009); 9,165 (2010); 9,295 (2011); 9,399 (2012); 9,288 (2013); 9,509 (2014); 9,578 (2015); 9,858 (2016); 9,560 (2017); 9,212 (2018); 9,079 (2019); 8,874 (2020); 8,660 (2021); 8,075 (2022); 7,896 (2023); 7,601 (2024).

(9) Florida: 204,125 (2000); 205,793 (2001); 205,579 (2002); 212,250 (2003); 218,053 (2004); 226,240 (2005); 236,802 (2006); 239,165 (2007); 231,445 (2008); 221,394 (2009); 214,590 (2010); 213,414 (2011); 213,148 (2012); 215,407 (2013); 219,991 (2014); 224,269 (2015); 225,022 (2016); 223,630 (2017); 221,542 (2018); 220,002 (2019); 209,671 (2020); 216,260 (2021); 224,433 (2022); 221,410 (2023); 224,267 (2024).

(10) Georgia: 132,644 (2000); 133,526 (2001); 133,300 (2002); 135,979 (2003); 138,849 (2004); 142,200 (2005); 148,633 (2006); 151,137 (2007); 146,603 (2008); 141,377 (2009); 133,947 (2010); 132,409 (2011); 130,280 (2012); 128,748 (2013); 130,946 (2014); 131,404 (2015); 130,042 (2016); 129,243 (2017); 126,172 (2018); 126,371 (2019); 122,473 (2020); 124,073 (2021); 126,130 (2022); 125,120 (2023); 126,350 (2024).

(11) Hawaii: 17,551 (2000); 17,072 (2001); 17,477 (2002); 18,100 (2003); 18,281 (2004); 17,924 (2005); 18,982 (2006); 19,134 (2007); 19,484 (2008); 18,887 (2009); 18,988 (2010); 18,956 (2011); 18,980 (2012); 18,987 (2013); 18,550 (2014); 18,420 (2015); 18,059 (2016); 17,517 (2017); 16,972 (2018); 16,797 (2019); 15,785 (2020); 15,620 (2021); 15,535 (2022); 14,808 (2023); 14,757 (2024).

(12) Idaho: 20,366 (2000); 20,688 (2001); 20,970 (2002); 21,800 (2003); 22,532 (2004); 23,062 (2005); 24,184 (2006); 25,019 (2007); 25,149 (2008); 23,737 (2009); 23,198 (2010); 22,305 (2011); 22,963 (2012); 22,383 (2013); 22,876 (2014); 22,827 (2015); 22,482 (2016); 22,181 (2017); 21,403 (2018); 22,063 (2019); 21,533 (2020); 22,427 (2021); 22,391 (2022); 22,397 (2023); 23,237 (2024).

(13) Illinois: 185,036 (2000); 184,064 (2001); 180,622 (2002); 182,495 (2003); 180,778 (2004); 179,020 (2005); 180,572 (2006); 180,836 (2007); 176,795 (2008); 171,163 (2009); 165,200 (2010); 161,312 (2011); 159,160 (2012); 156,931 (2013); 158,556 (2014); 158,116 (2015); 154,445 (2016); 149,390 (2017); 144,815 (2018); 140,128 (2019); 133,298 (2020); 132,189 (2021); 128,350 (2022); 124,820 (2023); 125,665 (2024).

(14) Indiana: 87,699 (2000); 86,459 (2001); 85,081 (2002); 86,434 (2003); 87,142 (2004); 87,193 (2005); 88,631 (2006); 89,864 (2007); 88,742 (2008); 86,673 (2009); 83,940 (2010); 83,701 (2011); 83,227 (2012); 83,102 (2013); 84,080 (2014); 84,040 (2015); 83,091 (2016); 82,170 (2017); 81,646 (2018); 80,859 (2019); 78,616 (2020); 79,946 (2021); 79,649 (2022); 79,000 (2023); 80,153 (2024).

(15) Iowa: 38,266 (2000); 37,619 (2001); 37,559 (2002); 38,174 (2003); 38,438 (2004); 39,311 (2005); 40,607 (2006); 40,886 (2007); 40,224 (2008); 39,701 (2009); 38,719 (2010); 38,214 (2011); 38,702 (2012); 39,094 (2013); 39,687 (2014); 39,482 (2015); 39,403 (2016); 38,430 (2017); 37,785 (2018); 37,649 (2019); 36,114 (2020); 36,835 (2021); 36,506 (2022); 36,052 (2023); 36,391 (2024).

(16) Kansas: 39,666 (2000); 38,869 (2001); 39,412 (2002); 39,476 (2003); 39,669 (2004); 39,888

(2005); 40,968 (2006); 42,004 (2007); 41,883 (2008); 41,396 (2009); 40,649 (2010); 39,642 (2011); 40,341 (2012); 38,839 (2013); 39,223 (2014); 39,154 (2015); 38,053 (2016); 36,519 (2017); 36,261 (2018); 35,395 (2019); 34,376 (2020); 34,705 (2021); 34,401 (2022); 34,065 (2023); 33,972 (2024).

(17) Kentucky: 56,029 (2000); 54,658 (2001); 54,233 (2002); 55,236 (2003); 55,720 (2004); 56,444 (2005); 58,250 (2006); 59,368 (2007); 58,375 (2008); 57,551 (2009); 55,784 (2010); 55,370 (2011); 55,758 (2012); 555,686 (2013); 6,170 (2014); 55,971 (2015); 55,449 (2016); 54,752 (2017); 53,922 (2018); 53,069 (2019); 51,668 (2020); 52,214 (2021); 52,315 (2022); 51,984 (2023); 52,846 (2024).

(18) Louisiana: 67,898 (2000); 65,352 (2001); 64,872 (2002); 65,040 (2003); 65,369 (2004); 60,937 (2005); 63,376 (2006); 66,301 (2007); 65,268 (2008); 64,973 (2009); 62,379 (2010); 61,888 (2011); 62,642 (2012); 63,201 (2013); 64,497 (2014); 64,692 (2015); 63,178 (2016); 61,018 (2017); 59,615 (2018); 58,941 (2019); 57,328 (2020); 57,437 (2021); 56,479 (2022); 54,927 (2023); 52,831 (2024).

(19) Maine: 13,603 (2000); 13,759 (2001); 13,559 (2002); 13,855 (2003); 13,944 (2004); 14,112 (2005); 14,151 (2006); 14,120 (2007); 13,609 (2008); 13,470 (2009); 12,970 (2010); 12,704 (2011); 12,798 (2012); 12,776 (2013); 12,698 (2014); 12,607 (2015); 12,705 (2016); 12,298 (2017); 12,311 (2018); 11,779 (2019); 11,539 (2020); 12,006 (2021); 12,093 (2022); 11,627 (2023); 11,595 (2024).

(20) Maryland: 74,316 (2000); 73,218 (2001); 73,323 (2002); 74,930 (2003); 74,628 (2004); 74,980 (2005); 77,494 (2006); 78,095 (2007); 77,289 (2008); 75,059 (2009); 73,801 (2010); 73,093 (2011); 72,883 (2012); 71,953 (2013); 73,921 (2014); 73,616 (2015); 73,136 (2016); 71,641 (2017); 71,080 (2018); 69,117 (2019); 70,178 (2019); 68,554 (2020); 68,285 (2021); 68,782 (2022); 65,594 (2023); 65,781 (2024).

(21) Massachusetts: 81,614 (2000); 81,077 (2001); 80,645 (2002); 80,184 (2003); 78,484 (2004); 76,865 (2005); 77,676 (2006); 77,967 (2007); 77,022 (2008); 75,016 (2009); 72,865 (2010); 73,166 (2011); 72,439 (2012); 71,788 (2013); 71,908 (2014); 71,492 (2015); 71,317 (2016); 70,702 (2017); 69,109 (2018); 69,117 (2019); 66,428 (2020); 69,137 (2021); 68,564 (2022); 67,093 (2023); 68,178 (2024).

(22) Michigan: 136,171 (2000); 133,427 (2001); 129,967 (2002); 131,094 (2003); 129,776 (2004); 127,706 (2005); 127,483 (2006); 125,261 (2007); 121,127 (2008); 117,294 (2009); 114,531 (2010); 114,008 (2011); 113,091 (2012); 113,489 (2013); 114,375 (2014); 113,312 (2015); 113,315 (2016); 111,426 (2017); 110,032 (2018); 107,886 (2019); 104,074 (2020); 104,980 (2021); 102,321 (2022); 99,124 (2023); 99,486 (2024).

(23) Minnesota: 67,604 (2000); 67,562 (2001); 68,025 (2002); 70,050 (2003); 70,624 (2004); 70,919 (2005); 73,525 (2006); 73,735 (2007); 72,421 (2008); 70,646 (2009); 68,610 (2010); 68,409 (2011); 68,772 (2012); 69,159 (2013); 69,904 (2014); 69,834 (2015); 69,749 (2016); 68,595 (2017); 67,344 (2018); 66,027 (2019); 63,443 (2020); 64,425 (2021); 64,015 (2022); 61,715 (2023); 62,009 (2024).

(24) Mississippi: 44,075 (2000); 42,282 (2001); 41,518 (2002); 42,380 (2003); 42,827 (2004); 42,395 (2005); 46,056 (2006); 46,491 (2007); 44,947 (2008); 42,901 (2009); 40,036 (2010); 39,860 (2011); 38,669 (2012); 38,634 (2013); 38,736 (2014); 38,394 (2015); 37,928 (2016); 37,357 (2017); 37,000 (2018); 36,636 (2019); 35,473 (2020); 35,156 (2021); 34,675 (2022); 34,459 (2023); 33,453 (2024).

(25) Missouri: 76,463 (2000); 75,464 (2001); 75,251 (2002); 77,045 (2003); 77,765 (2004); 78,618 (2005); 81,385 (2006); 81,930 (2007); 80,963 (2008); 78,905 (2009); 76,759 (2010); 76,117 (2011); 75,446 (2012); 75,296 (2013); 75,360 (2014); 75,061 (2015); 74,705 (2016); 73,034 (2017); 73,269 (2018); 72,127 (2019); 69,285 (2020); 69,453 (2021); 66,985 (2022); 67,123 (2023); 67,925 (2024).

(26) Montana: 10,957 (2000); 10,970 (2001); 11,049 (2002); 11,422 (2003); 11,519 (2004); 11,583 (2005); 12,508 (2006); 12,439 (2007); 12,594 (2008); 12,257 (2009); 12,060 (2010); 12,069 (2011); 12,118 (2012); 12,377 (2013); 12,432 (2014); 12,583 (2015); 12,282 (2016); 11,799 (2017); 11,513 (2018); 11,079 (2019); 10,791 (2020); 11,231 (2021); 11,175 (2022); 11,078 (2023); 11,314 (2024).

(27) Nebraska: 24,646 (2000); 24,820 (2001); 25,383 (2002); 25,917 (2003); 26,332 (2004); 26,145 (2005); 26,727 (2006); 26,934 (2007); 26,989 (2008); 26,936 (2009); 25,918 (2010); 25,720 (2011); 25,942 (2012); 26,095 (2013); 26,794 (2014); 26,679 (2015); 26,589 (2016); 25,821 (2017); 25,488 (2018); 24,755 (2019); 24,291 (2020); 24,609 (2021); 24,345 (2022); 24,111 (2023); 24,729 (2024).

(28) Nevada: 30,829 (2000); 31,382 (2001); 32,571 (2002); 33,647 (2003); 35,200 (2004); 37,268 (2005); 40,027 (2006); 41,181 (2007); 39,506 (2008); 37,612 (2009); 35,934 (2010); 35,296 (2011); 34,911 (2012); 35,030 (2013); 35,861 (2014); 36,298 (2015); 36,260 (2016); 35,756 (2017); 35,682 (2018); 35,072 (2019); 33,653 (2020); 33,686 (2021); 33,193 (2022); 31,794 (2023); 32,330 (2024).

(29) New Hampshire: 14,609 (2000); 14,656 (2001); 14,442 (2002); 14,393 (2003); 14,565 (2004); 14,420 (2005); 14,378 (2006); 14,168 (2007); 13,683 (2008); 13,377 (2009); 12,874 (2010); 12,851 (2011); 12,352 (2012); 12,396 (2013); 12,302 (2014); 12,433 (2015); 12,267 (2016); 12,116 (2017); 11,995 (2018); 11,839 (2019); 11,791 (2020); 12,625 (2021); 12,077 (2022); 11,936 (2023); 11,761 (2024).

(30) New Jersey: 115,632 (2000); 115,795 (2001); 114,751 (2002); 116,983 (2003); 115,253 (2004); 113,776 (2005); 115,020 (2006); 116,063 (2007); 112,710 (2008); 110,331 (2009); 106,922 (2010); 105,883 (2011); 104,230 (2012); 102,575 (2013); 103,305 (2014); 103,127 (2015); 102,647 (2016); 101,250 (2017); 101,223 (2018); 99,585 (2019); 97,954 (2020); 101,497 (2021); 102,893 (2022); 101,001 (2023); 101,361 (2024).

(31) New Mexico: 27,223 (2000); 27,128 (2001); 27,753 (2002); 27,821 (2003); 28,384 (2004); 28,835 (2005); 29,936 (2006); 30,616 (2007); 30,173 (2008); 29,000 (2009); 27,850 (2010); 27,289 (2011); 27,068 (2012); 26,354 (2013); 26,052 (2014); 25,816 (2015); 24,692 (2016); 23,767 (2017); 23,039 (2018); 22,960 (2019); 21,903 (2020); 21,391 (2021); 21,614 (2022); 20,951 (2023); 20,602 (2024).

(32) New York: 258,737 (2000); 254,026 (2001); 251,415 (2002); 253,714 (2003); 249,947 (2004); 246,351 (2005); 250,104 (2006); 253,451 (2007); 250,383 (2008); 248,110 (2009); 244,375 (2010); 241,312 (2011); 240,916 (2012); 236,980 (2013); 238,773 (2014); 237,274 (2015); 234,283 (2016); 229,737 (2017); 226,238 (2018); 221,539 (2019); 209,338 (2020); 210,742 (2021); 207,774 (2022); 203,612 (2023); 204,864 (2024).

(33) North Carolina: 120,311 (2000); 118,185 (2001); 117,335 (2002); 118,323 (2003); 119,847 (2004); 123,096 (2005); 127,859 (2006); 131,037 (2007); 130,839 (2008); 126,845 (2009); 122,350 (2010); 120,389 (2011); 119,831 (2012); 119,002 (2013); 120,975 (2014); 120,843 (2015); 120,779 (2016); 120,125 (2017); 118,954 (2018); 118,725 (2019); 116,730 (2020); 120,466 (2021); 121,562

(2022); 120,082 (2023); 122,692 (2024).

(34) North Dakota: 7,676 (2000); 7,629 (2001); 7,757 (2002); 7,972 (2003); 8,189 (2004); 8,390 (2005); 8,621 (2006); 8,840 (2007); 8,938 (2008); 9,001 (2009); 9,104 (2010); 9,527 (2011); 10,106 (2012); 10,599 (2013); 11,359 (2014); 11,314 (2015); 11,383 (2016); 10,737 (2017); 10,636 (2018); 10,454 (2019); 10,059 (2020); 10,112 (2021); 9,567 (2022); 9,647 (2023); 9,627 (2024).

(35) Ohio: 155,472 (2000); 151,570 (2001); 148,720 (2002); 149,679 (2003); 148,954 (2004); 148,388 (2005); 150,593 (2006); 150,879 (2007); 148,821 (2008); 144,841 (2009); 139,128 (2010); 137,918 (2011); 138,483 (2012); 138,936 (2013); 139,467 (2014); 139,264 (2015); 138,085 (2016); 136,832 (2017); 135,134 (2018); 134,461 (2019); 129,191 (2020); 129,791 (2021); 128,231 (2022); 126,896 (2023); 126,689 (2024).

(36) Oklahoma: 49,782 (2000); 50,118 (2001); 50,387 (2002); 50,981 (2003); 51,306 (2004); 51,801 (2005); 54,016 (2006); 55,065 (2007); 54,781 (2008); 54,553 (2009); 53,238 (2010); 52,272 (2011); 52,751 (2012); 53,369 (2013); 53,339 (2014); 53,122 (2015); 52,592 (2016); 50,214 (2017); 49,800 (2018); 49,143 (2019); 47,623 (2020); 48,410 (2021); 48,332 (2022); 47,909 (2023); 47,940 (2024).

(37) Oregon: 45,804 (2000); 45,322 (2001); 45,192 (2002); 45,953 (2003); 45,678 (2004); 45,922 (2005); 48,689 (2006); 49,378 (2007); 49,096 (2008); 47,132 (2009); 45,540 (2010); 45,155 (2011); 45,067 (2012); 45,155 (2013); 45,556 (2014); 45,655 (2015); 45,535 (2016); 43,631 (2017); 42,188 (2018); 41,858 (2019); 39,820 (2020); 40,914 (2021); 39,493 (2022); 38,298 (2023); 38,154 (2024).

(38) Pennsylvania: 146,281 (2000); 143,495 (2001); 142,850 (2002); 145,959 (2003); 144,748 (2004); 145,383 (2005); 149,090 (2006); 150,713 (2007); 149,273 (2008); 146,434 (2009); 143,321 (2010); 143,178 (2011); 142,514 (2012); 140,921 (2013); 142,268 (2014); 141,047 (2015); 139,409 (2016); 137,745 (2017); 135,673 (2018); 134,230 (2019); 130,693 (2020); 132,622 (2021); 130,252 (2022); 126,951 (2023); 127,079 (2024).

(39) Rhode Island: 12,505 (2000); 12,713 (2001); 12,894 (2002); 13,209 (2003); 12,779 (2004); 12,697 (2005); 12,372 (2006); 12,376 (2007); 12,048 (2008); 11,442 (2009); 11,177 (2010); 10,960 (2011); 10,926 (2012); 10,809 (2013); 10,823 (2014); 10,993 (2015); 10,798 (2016); 10,638 (2017); 10,506 (2018); 10,175 (2019); 10,101 (2020); 10,464 (2021); 10,269 (2022); 9,805 (2023); 10,005 (2024).

(40) South Carolina: 56,114 (2000); 55,756 (2001); 54,570 (2002); 55,649 (2003); 56,590 (2004); 57,711 (2005); 62,171 (2006); 62,875 (2007); 63,071 (2008); 60,620 (2009); 58,342 (2010); 57,393 (2011); 57,155 (2012); 56,795 (2013); 57,627 (2014); 58,139 (2015); 57,342 (2016); 57,029 (2017); 56,669 (2018); 57,038 (2019); 55,704 (2020); 57,185 (2021); 57,820 (2022); 57,729 (2023); 58,742 (2024).

(41) South Dakota: 10,345 (2000); 10,483 (2001); 10,698 (2002); 11,027 (2003); 11,338 (2004); 11,462 (2005); 11,919 (2006); 12,261 (2007); 12,071 (2008); 11,934 (2009); 11,811 (2010); 11,846 (2011); 12,104 (2012); 12,248 (2013); 12,283 (2014); 12,336 (2015); 12,275 (2016); 12,134 (2017); 11,893 (2018); 11,449 (2019); 55,704 (2020); 11,369 (2021); 11,201 (2022); 11,201 (2023); 11,445 (2024).

(42) Tennessee: 79,611 (2000); 78,340 (2001); 77,482 (2002); 78,890 (2003); 79,642 (2004); 81,747

(2005); 84,355 (2006); 86,711 (2007); 85,560 (2008); 82,211 (2009); 79,495 (2010); 79,588 (2011); 80,371 (2012); 79,992 (2013); 81,602 (2014); 81,685 (2015); 80,807 (2016); 81,016 (2017); 80,751 (2018); 80,450 (2019); 78,689 (2020); 81,717 (2021); 82,265 (2022); 83,021 (2023); 83,745 (2024).

(43) Texas: 363,414 (2000); 365,410 (2001); 372,450 (2002); 377,476 (2003); 381,293 (2004); 385,915 (2005); 399,603 (2006); 407,625 (2007); 405,554 (2008); 401,977 (2009); 386,118 (2010); 377,445 (2011); 382,727 (2012); 387,340 (2013); 399,766 (2014); 403,618 (2015); 398,047 (2016); 382,050 (2017); 378,624 (2018); 377,599 (2019); 368,190 (2020); 373,594 (2021); 389,741 (2022); 387,945 (2023); 390,506 (2024).

(44) Utah: 47,353 (2000); 47,959 (2001); 49,182 (2002); 49,860 (2003); 50,670 (2004); 51,556 (2005); 53,504 (2006); 55,130 (2007); 55,634 (2008); 53,887 (2009); 52,258 (2010); 51,223 (2011); 51,465 (2012); 50,957 (2013); 51,154 (2014); 50,778 (2015); 50,464 (2016); 48,585 (2017); 47,209 (2018); 46,826 (2019); 45,702 (2020); 46,712 (2021); 45,768 (2022); 45,019 (2023); 46,655 (2024).

(45) Vermont: 6,500 (2000); 6,366 (2001); 6,387 (2002); 6,589 (2003); 6,599 (2004); 6,295 (2005); 6,511 (2006); 6,513 (2007); 6,339 (2008); 6,110 (2009); 6,223 (2010); 6,078 (2011); 6,009 (2012); 5,975 (2013); 6,130 (2014); 5,903 (2015); 5,756 (2016); 5,655 (2017); 5,432 (2018); 5,361 (2019); 5,133 (2020); 5,384 (2021); 5,316 (2022); 5,065 (2023); 5,026 (2024).

(46) Virginia: 98,938 (2000); 98,884 (2001); 99,672 (2002); 101,254 (2003); 103,933 (2004); 104,555 (2005); 107,817 (2006); 108,884 (2007); 106,686 (2008); 105,059 (2009); 103,002 (2010); 102,652 (2011); 103,013 (2012); 102,147 (2013); 103,300 (2014); 103,303 (2015); 102,460 (2016); 100,391 (2017); 99,843 (2018); 97,429 (2019); 94,749 (2020); 95,825 (2021); 95,630 (2022); 92,649 (2023); 93,646 (2024).

(47) Washington: 81,036 (2000); 79,570 (2001); 79,028 (2002); 80,489 (2003); 81,747 (2004); 82,703 (2005); 88,876 (2006); 88,978 (2007); 90,321 (2008); 89,313 (2009); 86,539 (2010); 86,976 (2011); 87,463 (2012); 86,577 (2013); 88,585 (2014); 88,990 (2015); 90,505 (2016); 87,562 (2017); 86,085 (2018); 84,895 (2019); 83,086 (2020); 83,911 (2021); 83,333 (2022); 80,932 (2023); 83,044 (2024).

(48) West Virginia: 20,865 (2000); 20,428 (2001); 20,712 (2002); 20,935 (2003); 20,880 (2004); 20,836 (2005); 20,931 (2006); 21,994 (2007); 21,501 (2008); 21,268 (2009); 20,470 (2010); 20,717 (2011); 20,827 (2012); 20,825 (2013); 20,301 (2014); 19,805 (2015); 19,079 (2016); 18,675 (2017); 18,248 (2018); 18,136 (2019); 17,323 (2020); 17,198 (2021); 16,929 (2022); 16,606 (2023); 16,979 (2024).

(49) Wisconsin: 69,326 (2000); 69,072 (2001); 68,560 (2002); 70,040 (2003); 70,146 (2004); 70,984 (2005); 72,340 (2006); 72,784 (2007); 72,261 (2008); 70,843 (2009); 68,487 (2010); 67,810 (2011); 67,295 (2012); 66,649 (2013); 67,161 (2014); 67,041 (2015); 66,615 (2016); 64,975 (2017); 64,098 (2018); 63,270 (2019); 60,594 (2020); 61,781 (2021); 60,049 (2022); 59,754 (2023); 59,624 (2024).

(50) Wyoming: 6,253 (2000); 6,115 (2001); 6,550 (2002); 6,700 (2003); 6,807 (2004); 7,239 (2005); 7,672 (2006); 7,893 (2007); 8,038 (2008); 7,881 (2009); 7,556 (2010); 7,399 (2011); 7,572 (2012); 7,644 (2013); 7,696 (2014); 7,765 (2015); 7,386 (2016); 6,903 (2017); 6,562 (2018); 6,565 (2019); 6,128 (2020); 6,237 (2021); 6,049 (2022); 5,990 (2023); 6,085 (2024).

(c) Island Areas subtotal: 67,825 (2000); 64,203 (2001); 60,510 (2002); 58,456 (2003); 59,180 (2004); 58,411 (2005); 56,539 (2006); 54,497 (2007); 53,458 (2008); 52,326 (2009); 49,436 (2010); 48,154 (2011); 45,921 (2012); 43,191 (2013); 40,808 (2014); 37,353 (2015); 34,169 (2016); 30,095 (2017); 27,282 (2018); 26,127 (2019); 24,181 (2020); 23,855 (2021); 23,671 (2022); 23,093 (2023).

(c1) American Samoa: 1,731 (2000); 1,655 (2001); 1,627 (2002); 1,608 (2003); 1,714 (2004); 1,720 (2005); 1,442 (2006); 1,288 (2007); 1,332 (2008); 1,340 (2009); 1,234 (2010); 1,256 (2011); 1,163 (2012); 1,077 (2013); 1,077 (2014); 1,078 (2015); 1,012 (2016); 977 (2017); 879 (2018); 835 (2019); 809 (2020); 788 (2021); 706 (2022); 737 (2023).

(c2) Guam: 3,766 (2000); 3,564 (2001); 3,212 (2002); 3,281 (2003); 3,410 (2004); 3,187 (2005); 3,391 (2006); 3,483 (2007); 3,457 (2008); 3,417 (2009); 3,416 (2010); 3,294 (2011); 3,590 (2012); 3,285 (2013); 3,395 (2014); 3,366 (2015); 3,432 (2016); 3,297 (2017); 3,165 (2018); 3,041 (2019); 2,935 (2020); 2,623 (2021); 2,518 (2022); 2,353 (2023).

(c3) North Mariana Islands: 1,431 (2000); 1,449 (2001); 1,290 (2002); 1,349 (2003); 1,355 (2004); 1,335 (2005); 1,422 (2006); 1,387 (2007); 1,265 (2008); 1,109 (2009); 1,033 (2011); 853 (2012); 686 (2013); 517 (2014); 427 (2015); 416 (2016); 363 (2017); 566 (2018); 686 (2019); 628 (2020); 570 (2021); 467 (2022); 579 (2023).

(c4) Puerto Rico: 59,333 (2000); 55,866 (2001); 52,747 (2002); 50,696 (2003); 51,127 (2004); 50,564 (2005); 48,597 (2006); 46,642 (2007); 45,620 (2008); 44,773 (2009); 42,153 (2010); 41,080 (2011); 38,900 (2012); 36,486 (2013); 34,434 (2014); 31,157 (2015); 28,257 (2016); 24,310 (2017); 21,424 (2018); 20,353 (2019); 18,933 (2020); 19,304 (2021); 19,112 (2022); 18,601 (2023).

(c5) U.S. Virgin Islands: 1,564 (2000); 1,669 (2001); 1,634 (2002); 1,522 (2003); 1,574 (2004); 1,605 (2005); 1,687 (2006); 1,697 (2007); 1,784 (2008); 1,687 (2009); 1,600 (2010); 1,491 (2011); 1,415 (2012); 1,657 (2013); 1,385 (2014); 1,325 (2015); 1,187 (2016); 1,280 (2017); 1,248 (2018); 1,212 (2019); 876 (2020); 570 (2021); 868 (2022); 823 (2023).

(d) Total Births State, DC and Island Area: 4,126,639 (2000); 4,090,136 (2001); 4,082,236 (2002); 4,148,406 (2003); 4,171,232 (2004); 4,196,760 (2005); 4,322,094 (2006); 4,370,730 (2007); 4,301,152 (2008); 4,182,991 (2009); 4,048,822 (2010); 4,001,744 (2011); 3,998,762 (2012); 3,975,372 (2013); 4,028,884 (2014); 4,015,850 (2015); 3,980,044 (2016); 3,885,595 (2017); 3,818,994 (2018); 3,773,667 (2019); 3,637,828 (2020); 3,688,147 (2021); 3,691,429 (2022); 3,619,110 (2023).

Births 2023

Area	Births
United States and DC	3,596,017
Alabama	57,858
Alaska	9,015
Arizona	78,096
Arkansas	35,264

California	400,108
Colorado	61,494
Connecticut	34,559
Delaware	10,427
District of Columbia	7,896
Florida	221,410
Georgia	125,120
Hawaii	14,808
Idaho	22,397
Illinois	124,820
Indiana	79,000
Iowa	36,052
Kansas	34,065
Kentucky	51,984
Louisiana	54,927
Maine	11,627
Maryland	65,594
Massachusetts	67,093
Michigan	99,124
Minnesota	61,715
Mississippi	34,459
Missouri	67,123
Montana	11,078
Nebraska	24,111
Nevada	31,794
New Hampshire	11,936
New Jersey	101,001
New Mexico	20,951
New York	203,612
North Carolina	120,082
North Dakota	9,647
Ohio	126,896

Oklahoma	47,909
Oregon	38,298
Pennsylvania	126,951
Rhode Island	9,805
South Carolina	57,729
South Dakota	11,201
Tennessee	83,021
Texas	387,945
Utah	45,019
Vermont	5,065
Virginia	92,649
Washington	80,932
West Virginia	16,606
Wisconsin	59,754
Wyoming	5,990
United States and DC	3,596,017
Island Areas subtotal	23,093
American Samoa	737
Guam	2,353
North Mariana Islands	579
Puerto Rico	18,601
U.S. Virgin Islands	823
Total State, DC and Islands Areas	3,619,110

Source: Table 6. Births, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2023. Osterman MJK, Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Driscoll AK, Valenzuela CP. Births: Final data for 2023. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 74, no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2025. 737 live birth for American Samoa were done by AI.

3.4 Deaths from 1970 15CFR§103.4

(a) COVID-19 is estimated to have caused 1.3 million excess deaths in the United States 2020-2022. “Wash dry nose. Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu.” The number of excess deaths is thought to have remained elevated above 1.5% usual annual increase in deaths since 2019 until 2024 or so and by 2026 life expectancy is longer than ever. Death certificates are assumed to be accurately counted by Uniform Death Reporting in the United States. In 2020 the number of deaths increased an alarming 18.5%. 2,898,825 expected deaths compared with 3,384,729 deaths in 2020 comes to 485,904 excess deaths. 2,942,307 expected, 3,464,231 reported in 2021, comes to 521,924 excess deaths. 2,986,442

expected, 3,273,705 reported in 2022, come to 287,263 excess deaths. For the three year study period 2020-2022 there are calculated to have been a total of 1,295,091 excess deaths.

(1) The 2020 Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund at pg. 87 reports that the under age 65 death rate, after steadily declining from 750 per 100,00 in 1940 to 248.5 per 100,000 in 2010, when the ACA was passed, has subsequently increased during the post-ACA, pre-COVID period when the sky-high over age 65 death rate continued to steadily decline to an estimated 4,432 per 100,000 in 2018, the under age 65 death rate began to increase. In 2011 the under age 65 death rate increased to 249.2 per 100,000. In 2012 it decreased to 248.8 per 100,000, still more than in 2010, before the ACA. Subsequently, the under age 65 death rate increased to 249.6 per 100,000 in 2013, 251.7 in 2014, 255.2 in 2015, 260.8 in 2016, 261.5 in 2017. In 2018, after the tax penalty was reduced to zero, the death rate declined to 255.8 and in 2019 to 255.3. The under age 65 death rate of 255.3 per 100,000 in 2019 was 2.7 percent higher than 2010. COVID increased the under age death rate to 305.7 per 100,000 in 2020, 23% higher than 2010, 341.5 in 2021, 37% higher than 2010, and 285.7 per 100,000 in 2022, 15% higher than 2010. The under age 65 death rate is hoped to decrease to 254 per 100,000 by 2025, 2.2% higher than 2010.

(b) Deaths reported by the National Center for Health Statistics: 2,403,351 (2000); 2,416,425 (2001); 2,443,387 (2002); 2,448,288 (2003); 2,397,615 (2004); 2,448,017 (2005); 2,426,264 (2006); 2,423,712 (2007); 2,471,984 (2008); 2,437,163 (2009); 2,468,435 (2010); 2,525,458 (2011); 2,543,279 (2012); 2,596,993 (2013); 2,626,418 (2014); 2,712,630 (2015); 2,744,248 (2016); 2,813,502 (2017); 2,839,205 (2018); 2,854,838 (2019); 3,383,729 (2020); 3,464,231 (2021); 3,273,705 (2022); 3,090,964 (2023).

(1) Percent change in Deaths: 0.5% (2000); 0.54% (2001); 2,443,387 (2002); 0.2% (2003); -2.0% (2004); 2.1% (2005); -0.9% (2006); -0.08% (2007); 2.0% (2008); -1.4% (2009); 2.3% (2010); 0.7% (2011); 0.7% (2012); 2.1% (2013); 1.1% (2014); 1.3% (2015); 1.1% (2016); 2.6% (2017); 0.9% (2018); 0.6% (2019); 18.5% (2020); 2.4% (2021); -5.5% (2022); -5.6% (2023).

Deaths in the United States and DC 1970-2022

Year	Deaths	% Change
2023	3,090,964	-5.60%
2022	3,273,705	-5.5%
2021	3,464,231	2.4%
2020	3,383,729	18.5%
2019	2,854,838	0.6%
2018	2,839,205	0.9%
2017	2,813,502	2.6%
2016	2,744,248	1.1%
2015	2,712,630	1.3%
2014	2,626,418	1.1%

2013	2,596,993	2.1%
2012	2,543,279	0.7%
2011	2,525,458	2.3%
2010	2,468,435	1.3%
2009	2,437,163	-1.4%
2008	2,471,984	2.0%
2007	2,423,712	-0.08%
2006	2,426,264	-0.9%
2005	2,448,017	2.1%
2004	2,397,615	-2.0%
2003	2,448,288	0.2%
2002	2,443,387	1.1%
2001	2,416,425	0.54%
2000	2,403,351	0.5%
1995	2,312,000	7.6%
1990	2,148,000	7.9%
1980	1,990,000	3.6%
1970	1,921,000	

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Mortality in the United States. Murphy SL, Kochanek KD, Xu JQ, Arias E. Mortality in the United States, 2023. NCHS Data Brief, no 521. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2024; Table 111 Deaths and Death Rates by State and Island Areas: 1990 to 2007; Table 107. 1970-1990 Deaths and Death Rates by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 2007; Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

3.5 Deaths, State and DC 2023 15CFR§103.5 [Reserved]

(a) Historic, State and DC death statistics are not readily available online. Only 2023 State and DC mortality totals seems to survive the studies on causes of death. The year had to be verified and 334 deaths entered for American Samoa by AI. A historical study of Deaths by State, DC and Island Area is hereby commissioned.

(b) United States and District of Columbia: 3,090,964 (2023).

- (1) Alabama: 59,237 (2023).
- (2) Alaska: 5,529 (2023).
- (3) Arizona: 69,335 (2023).
- (4) Arkansas: 35,758 (2023).
- (5) California: 294,735 (2023).
- (6) Colorado: 44,972 (2023).

(7) Connecticut: 32,522 (2023).
(8) Delaware: 10,649 (2023).
(8a) District of Columbia: 4,916 (2023).
(9) Florida: 228,940 (2023).
(10) Georgia: 96,527 (2023).
(11) Hawaii: 12,646 (2023).
(12) Idaho: 16,474 (2023).
(13) Illinois: 113,749 (2023).
(14) Indiana: 69,942 (2023).
(15) Iowa: 32,552 (2023).
(16) Kansas: 29,267 (2023).
(17) Kentucky: 53,044 (2023).
(18) Louisiana: 49,437 (2023).
(19) Maine: 16,750 (2023).
(20) Maryland: 53,432 (2023).
(21) Massachusetts: 61,171 (2023).
(22) Michigan: 103,302 (2023).
(23) Minnesota: 49,203 (2023).
(24) Mississippi: 35,051 (2023).
(25) Missouri: 66,496 (2023).
(26) Montana: 11,193 (2023).
(27) Nebraska: 18,306 (2023).
(28) Nevada: 29,008 (2023).
(29) New Hampshire: 14,146 (2023).
(30) New Jersey: 75,367 (2023).
(31) New Mexico: 22,287 (2023).
(32) New York: 162,173 (2023).
(33) North Carolina: 107,748 (2023).
(34) North Dakota: 6,832 (2023).
(35) Ohio: 127,813 (2023).
(36) Oklahoma: 44,172 (2023).
(37) Oregon: 42,532 (2023).
(38) Pennsylvania: 138,029 (2023).
(39) Rhode Island: 10,435 (2023).
(40) South Carolina: 58,012 (2023).
(41) South Dakota: 8,548 (2023).
(42) Tennessee: 79,601 (2023).
(43) Texas: 229,122 (2023).
(44) Utah: 21,275 (2023).
(45) Vermont: 6,770 (2023).
(46) Virginia: 78,158 (2023).
(47) Washington: 66,016 (2023).
(48) West Virginia: 24,693 (2023).
(49) Wisconsin: 57,507 (2023).
(50) Wyoming: 5,586 (2023).

(c) Island Areas subtotal: 36,415 (2023).

(c1) American Samoa: 334 (2023).
(c2) Guam: 1,177 (2023).
(c3) North Mariana Islands: 236 (2023).
(c4) Puerto Rico: 33,951 (2023).
(c5) U.S. Virgin Islands: 717 (2023).

(d) Total State, DC and Island Areas: 3,127,379 (2023).

Deaths; State and DC; Island Area 2023

Area	Deaths
United States and DC	3,090,964
Alabama	59,237
Alaska	5,529
Arizona	69,335
Arkansas	35,758
California	294,735
Colorado	44,971
Connecticut	32,522
Delaware	10,649
District of Columbia	4,916
Florida	228,940
Georgia	96,527
Hawaii	12,646
Idaho	16,474
Illinois	113,749
Indiana	69,942
Iowa	32,552
Kansas	29,267
Kentucky	53,044
Louisiana	49,437
Maine	16,750
Maryland	53,432
Massachusetts	61,171
Michigan	103,302

Minnesota	49,203
Mississippi	35,051
Missouri	66,496
Montana	11,193
Nebraska	18,306
Nevada	29,008
New Hampshire	14,146
New Jersey	75,367
New Mexico	22,287
New York	162,173
North Carolina	107,748
North Dakota	6,832
Ohio	127,813
Oklahoma	44,172
Oregon	42,532
Pennsylvania	138,029
Rhode Island	10,435
South Carolina	58,012
South Dakota	8,548
Tennessee	79,601
Texas	229,122
Utah	21,275
Vermont	6,770
Virginia	78,158
Washington	66,016
West Virginia	24,693
Wisconsin	57,507
Wyoming	5,586
United States and DC	3,090,964
Island Areas subtotal	36,415
American Samoa	334
Guam	1,177

North Mariana Islands	236
Puerto Rico	33,951
U.S. Virgin Islands	717
Total State, DC and Islands Areas	3,127,379

Source: CDC / National Center for Health Statistics. Births, births rates, deaths, and death rates by state and territory. 2023

3.6 Natural Change 2023 15CFR§103.6

(a) Natural Change, Births Minus Death and Rate of Natural Change per 1,000 population are two questions the UN Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs must answer for *World Population Prospects* GEN/01/REV1 Demographic indicators by region, subregion and country, annually for 1950-2100.

(1) Live-births: 4,059,000 (2000); 4,026,000 (2001); 4,022,000 (2002); 4,090,000 (2003); 4,112,000 (2004); 4,138,000 (2005); 4,266,000 (2006); 4,316,000 (2007); 4,248,000 (2008); 4,131,000 (2009); 3,999,000 (2010); 3,954,000 (2011); 3,953,000 (2012); 3,932,000 (2013); 3,988,000 (2014); 3,979,000 (2015); 3,946,000 (2016); 3,856,000 (2017); 3,792,000 (2018); 3,748,000 (2019); 3,614,000 (2020); 3,664,000 (2021); 3,668,000 (2022); 3,596,017 (2023).

(2) Deaths: 2,403,351 (2000); 2,416,425 (2001); 2,443,387 (2002); 2,448,288 (2003); 2,397,615 (2004); 2,448,017 (2005); 2,426,264 (2006); 2,423,712 (2007); 2,471,984 (2008); 2,437,163 (2009); 2,468,435 (2010); 2,525,458 (2011); 2,543,279 (2012); 2,596,993 (2013); 2,626,418 (2014); 2,712,630 (2015); 2,744,248 (2016); 2,813,502 (2017); 2,839,205 (2018); 2,854,838 (2019); 3,383,729 (2020); 3,464,231 (2021); 3,273,705 (2022); 3,090,964 (2023).

(3) Natural Change: 1,655,649 (2000); 1,609,575 (2001); 1,587,613 (2002); 1,641,712 (2003); 1,714,385 (2004); 1,689,983 (2005); 1,839,736 (2006); 1,892,288 (2007); 1,776,016 (2008); 1,693,837 (2009); 1,561,837 (2010); 1,428,542 (2011); 1,409,721 (2012); 1,335,007 (2013); 1,361,582 (2014); 1,266,370 (2015); 1,201,752 (2016); 1,042,498 (2017); 952,795 (2018); 893,162 (2019); 230,271 (2020); 199,769 (2021); 394,295 (2022); 505,053 (2023).

(4) Dec. 31 Population: 283,573,223 (2000); 286,251,315 (2001); 288,919,506 (2002); 291,413,419 (2003); 294,122,922 (2004); 296,994,181 (2005); 299,871,812 (2006); 302,737,363 (2007); 305,462,389 (2008); 307,998,615 (2009); 310,409,788 (2010); 312,674,023 (2011); 314,976,234 (2012); 317,166,157 (2013); 319,500,681 (2014); 321,861,581 (2015); 324,040,970 (2016); 326,097,494 (2017); 327,655,295 (2018); 329,971,603 (2019); 331,909,682 (2020); 333,096,467 (2021); 335,332,289 (2022); 338,438,827 (2023); 340,853,807 (2024); 342,810,212 (2025).

(5) Natural Change per 1,000 Population: 5.8 (2000); 5.6 (2001); 5.5 (2002); 5.6 (2003); 5.8 (2004); 5.7 (2005); 6.4 (2006); 6.3 (2007); 5.8 (2008); 5.5 (2009); 5.0 (2010); 4.6 (2011); 4.5 (2012); 4.2 (2013); 4.3 (2014); 3.9 (2015); 3.7 (2016); 3.2 (2017); 2.9 (2018); 2.7 (2019); 0.7 (2020); 0.6 (2021); 1.2 (2022); 1.5 (2023).

(b) Natural Change equals Births minus Deaths, for State and DC, and Island Areas, is currently possible to calculate only for 2023, the only year for which State and DC death data is available online.

(b) United States and District of Columbia: Births 3,596,017 (2023); 3,622,673 (2024). Deaths 3,090,964 (2023). Natural Change 505,053 (2023).

(1) Alabama: Births 57,858 (2023); 57,857 (2024). Deaths 59,237 (2023). Natural Change -1,379 (2023).

(2) Alaska: Births 9,015 (2023); 8,928 (2024). Deaths 5,529 (2023). Natural Change 3,486 (2023).

(3) Arizona: Births 78,096 (2023); 78,680 (2024). Deaths 69,335 (2023). Natural Change 8,761 (2023).

(4) Arkansas: Births 35,264 (2023); 35,272 (2024). Deaths 35,758 (2023). Natural Change -494 (2023).

(5) California: Births 400,108 (2023); 401,515 (2024). Deaths 294,735 (2023). Natural Change 105,373 (2023).

(6) Colorado: Births 61,494 (2023); 64,277 (2024). Deaths 44,971 (2023). Natural Change 16,523 (2023).

(7) Connecticut: Births 34,559 (2023); 34,582 (2024). Deaths 32,522 (2023). Natural Change 2,037 (2023).

(8) Delaware: Births 10,427 (2023); 10,421 (2024). Deaths 10,649 (2023). Natural Change -222 (2023).

(8a) District of Columbia: Births: 7,896 (2023); 7,601 (2024). Deaths 4,916 (2023). Natural Change 2,980 (2023).

(9) Florida: Births 221,410 (2023); 224,267 (2024). Deaths 228,940 (2023). Natural Change -7,530 (2023).

(10) Georgia: Births 125,120 (2023); 126,350 (2024). Deaths 96,528 (2023). Natural Change 28,593 (2023).

(11) Hawaii: Births 14,808 (2023); 14,757 (2024). Deaths 12,646 (2023). Natural Change 2,162 (2023).

(12) Idaho: Births 22,397 (2023); 23,237 (2024). Deaths 16,474 (2023). Natural Change 5,923 (2023).

(13) Illinois: Births 124,820 (2023); 125,665 (2024). Deaths 113,749 (2023). Natural Change 11,071 (2023).

(14) Indiana: Births 79,000 (2023); 80,153 (2024). Deaths 69,942 (2023). Natural Change 9,058 (2023).

(15) Iowa: Births 36,052 (2023); 36,391 (2024). Deaths 32,552 (2023). Natural Change 3,500 (2023).

- (16) Kansas: Births 34,065 (2023); 33,972 (2024). Deaths 29,267 (2023). Natural Change 4,798 (2023).
- (17) Kentucky: Births 51,984 (2023); 52,846 (2024). Deaths 53,044 (2023). Natural Change -1,060 (2023).
- (18) Louisiana: Births 54,927 (2023); 52,831 (2024). Deaths 49,437 (2023). Natural Change 5,490 (2023).
- (19) Maine: Births 11,627 (2023); 11,595 (2024). Deaths 16,750 (2023). Natural Change -5,123 (2023).
- (20) Maryland: Births 65,594 (2023); 65,781 (2024). Deaths 53,432 (2023). Natural Change 12,162 (2023).
- (21) Massachusetts: Births 67,093 (2023); 68,178 (2024). Deaths 61,171 (2023). Natural Change 5,922 (2023).
- (22) Michigan: Births 99,124 (2023); 99,486 (2024). Deaths 103,302 (2023). Natural Change -4,178 (2023).
- (23) Minnesota: Births 61,715 (2023); 62,009 (2024). Deaths 49,203 (2023). Natural Change 12,512 (2023).
- (24) Mississippi: Births 34,459 (2023); 33,453 (2024). Deaths 35,051 (2023). Natural Change -592 (2023).
- (25) Missouri: Births 67,123 (2023); 67,925 (2024). Deaths 66,496 (2023). Natural Change 627 (2023).
- (26) Montana: Births 11,078 (2023); 11,314 (2024). Deaths 11,193 (2023). Natural Change -115 (2023).
- (27) Nebraska: Births 24,111 (2023); 24,729 (2024). Deaths 18,306 (2023). Natural Change 5,805 (2023).
- (28) Nevada: Births 31,794 (2023); 32,330 (2024). Deaths 29,008 (2023). Natural Change 2,786 (2023).
- (29) New Hampshire: Births 11,936 (2023); 11,761 (2024). Deaths 14,146 (2023). Natural Change -2,210 (2023).
- (30) New Jersey: Births 101,001 (2023); 101,361 (2024). Deaths 75,367 (2023). Natural Change 25,634 (2023).
- (31) New Mexico: Births 20,951 (2023); 20,602 (2024). Deaths 22,287 (2023). Natural Change -1,336 (2023).
- (32) New York: Births 203,612 (2023); 204,864 (2024). Deaths 162,173 (2023). Natural Change 41,439 (2023).

- (33) North Carolina: Births 120,082 (2023); 122,692 (2024). Deaths 107,748 (2023). Natural Change 12,334 (2023).
- (34) North Dakota: Births 9,647 (2023); 9,627 (2024). Deaths 6,832 (2023). Natural Change 2,815 (2023).
- (35) Ohio: Births 126,896 (2023); 126,689 (2024). Deaths 127,813 (2023). Natural Change -917 (2023).
- (36) Oklahoma: Births 47,909 (2023); 47,940 (2024). Deaths 44,172 (2023). Natural Change 3,737 (2023).
- (37) Oregon: Births 38,298 (2023); 38,154 (2024). Deaths 42,532 (2023). Natural Change -4,234 (2023).
- (38) Pennsylvania: Births 126,951 (2023); 127,079 (2024). Deaths 138,029 (2023). Natural Change -11,078 (2023).
- (39) Rhode Island: Births 9,805 (2023); 10,005 (2024). Deaths 10,435 (2023). Natural Change -630 (2023).
- (40) South Carolina: Births 57,729 (2023); 58,742 (2024). Deaths 58,012 (2023). Natural Change -283 (2023).
- (41) South Dakota: Births 11,201 (2023); 11,445 (2024). Deaths 8,548 (2023). Natural Change 2,653 (2023).
- (42) Tennessee: Births 83,021 (2023); 83,745 (2024). Deaths 79,601 (2023). Natural Change 3,420 (2023).
- (43) Texas: Births 387,945 (2023); 390,506 (2024). Deaths 229,122 (2023). Natural Change 158,823 (2023).
- (44) Utah: Births 45,019 (2023); 46,655 (2024). Deaths 21,275 (2023). Natural Change 23,744 (2023).
- (45) Vermont: Births 5,065 (2023); 5,026 (2024). Deaths 6,770 (2023). Natural Change -1,705 (2023).
- (46) Virginia: Births 92,649 (2023); 93,646 (2024). Deaths 78,158 (2023). Natural Change 14,491 (2023).
- (47) Washington: Births 80,932 (2023); 83,044 (2024). Deaths 66,016 (2023). Natural Change 14,916 (2023).
- (48) West Virginia: Births 16,606 (2023); 16,979 (2024). Deaths 24,693 (2023). Natural Change -8,087 (2023).
- (49) Wisconsin: Births 59,754 (2023); 59,624 (2024). Deaths 57,507 (2023). Natural Change 2,247 (2023).

(2023).

(50) Wyoming: Births 5,990 (2023); 6,085 (2024). Deaths 5,586 (2023). Natural Change 404 (2023).

(c) Island Areas subtotal: Births 23,093 (2023). Deaths 36,415 (2023). Natural Change -13,322 (2023).

(c1) American Samoa: Births 737 (2023). Deaths 334 (2023). Natural Change 403 (2023).

(c2) Guam: Births 2,353 (2023). Deaths 1,177 (2023). Natural Change 1,176 (2023).

(c3) North Mariana Islands: Births 579 (2023). Deaths 236 (2023). Natural Change 343 (2023).

(c4) Puerto Rico: Births 18,601 (2023). Deaths 33,951 (2023). Natural Change -15,350 (2023).

(c5) U.S. Virgin Islands: Births 823 (2023). Deaths 717 (2023). Natural Change 106 (2023).

(d) Total State, DC and Island Area: Births 3,619,110 (2023). Deaths 3,127,379 (2023). Natural Change 491,731 (2023).

Natural Change 2023

Area	Births	Deaths	Natural Change
United States and DC	3,596,017	-3,090,964	505,053
Alabama	57,858	-59,237	-1,379
Alaska	9,015	-5,529	3,486
Arizona	78,096	-69,335	8,761
Arkansas	35,264	-35,758	-494
California	400,108	-294,735	105,373
Colorado	61,494	-44,971	16,523
Connecticut	34,559	-32,522	2,037
Delaware	10,427	-10,649	-222
District of Columbia	7,896	-4,916	2,980
Florida	221,410	-228,940	-7,530
Georgia	125,120	-96,527	28,593
Hawaii	14,808	-12,646	2,162
Idaho	22,397	-16,474	5,923
Illinois	124,820	-113,749	11,071
Indiana	79,000	-69,942	9,058
Iowa	36,052	-32,552	3,500

Kansas	34,065	-29,267	4,798
Kentucky	51,984	-53,044	-1,060
Louisiana	54,927	-49,437	5,490
Maine	11,627	-16,750	-5,123
Maryland	65,594	-53,432	12,162
Massachusetts	67,093	-61,171	5,922
Michigan	99,124	-103,302	-4,178
Minnesota	61,715	-49,203	12,512
Mississippi	34,459	-35,051	-592
Missouri	67,123	-66,496	627
Montana	11,078	-11,193	-115
Nebraska	24,111	-18,306	5,805
Nevada	31,794	-29,008	2,786
New Hampshire	11,936	-14,146	-2,210
New Jersey	101,001	-75,367	25,634
New Mexico	20,951	-22,287	-1,336
New York	203,612	-162,173	41,439
North Carolina	120,082	-107,748	12,334
North Dakota	9,647	-6,832	2,815
Ohio	126,896	-127,813	-917
Oklahoma	47,909	-44,172	3,737
Oregon	38,298	-42,532	-4,234
Pennsylvania	126,951	-138,029	-11,078
Rhode Island	9,805	-10,435	-630
South Carolina	57,729	-58,012	-283
South Dakota	11,201	-8,548	2,653
Tennessee	83,021	-79,601	3,420
Texas	387,945	-229,122	158,823
Utah	45,019	-21,275	23,744
Vermont	5,065	-6,770	-1,705
Virginia	92,649	-78,158	14,491
Washington	80,932	-66,016	14,916

West Virginia	16,606	-24,693	-8,087
Wisconsin	59,754	-57,507	2,247
Wyoming	5,990	-5,586	404
United States and DC	3,596,017	-3,090,964	505,053
Island Areas subtotal	23,093	-36,415	-13,322
American Samoa	737	-334	403
Guam	2,353	-1,177	1,176
North Mariana Islands	579	-236	343
Puerto Rico	18,601	-33,951	-15,350
U.S. Virgin Islands	823	-717	106
Total State, DC and Islands Areas	3,619,110	-3,127,379	491,731

Source: CDC / National Center for Health Statistics. Births, births rates, deaths, and death rates by state and territory. 2023

3.7 Net Migration from 2000 15CFR§103.7

(a) Net migration is irregularly, but competently reported online, by the Census Bureau, since 2000. General requirement for collaboration between the Census, County Court, Postal Office, Social Security Administration (SSA) and Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) aka Immigration and Naturalization Service, is established by requests for information from decennial census of population records, made available on Form BC-600 15CFR§80.1(c). The most recent report predicts a precipitous decline in net migration from a high of 2,732,000 (2024) to 1,300,000 (2025), despite record deportations, down to a historical low of 321,000 (2026) that is unlikely to prevail. Congress and the midterm election are charged with abolishing ICE by Sec. 4 Uniform Naturalization of the FR-ee Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FR-a-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) at the top of the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2027 HA-2-2-26.

(1) It is held, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) must be abolished due to their Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents 18USC§1597 and Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592 in violation of Rules 41 and 4 Fed. Crim. P, IV and XIV Amendments to the US Constitution. New evidence indicates hyperinflation in Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has doubled FTEs since FY 24 hyperinflation and FY 25 hyperinflation of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) budget has resulted in the doubling of their full-time employees. The solution - abolish ICE FY 27 effective October 1, 2026. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) was cut an estimated \$622 million, but due to extremely unlawful hyperinflation in customs enforcement has been directed to fine Interior Secretary Doug Burgum \$622 million so that the Windows 8 software engineer would not be a billionaire. Today, CISA seeks a new trial whereby \$11 billion FY 26 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is completely abolished due to the

doubling of CBP FTEs and CISA could be fully paid FY 26 on credit for the deficit reduction from abolishing ICE FY 27.

(2) ICE must be abolished with extreme prejudice against the funding of Texas vigilantes to stop their interstate kidnapping deployments from terrorizing Democrats and immigrants. The One, Big Beautiful Bill H.R. 1 An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14 P.L. 119-21 may have passed July 4, 2025, but H. Con. Res. 14 failed miserably due to its reliance on particularly unsubstantiated frauds, and the fruit of the poison tree doctrine clearly applies to prohibiting \$46.3 billion Sec. 90001 and \$45 billion Sec. 90003 overestimated overruled by the FY 26 DHS Budget Request whereas the \$45 billion promised by Congress to \$11 billion FY 26 ICE 18USC§1033. Discrimination against nationality is prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights pursuant to the Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/150 (2018).

(3) To accurately count persons of voting age by race, color and national origin, to determine the extent to which such persons are (citizens and) registered to vote, it is necessary to include the both the Hispanic/Latino race and citizenship question pursuant to Survey for compilation of registration and voting statistics; geographical areas; scope; application of census provisions; voluntary disclosure; advising of right not to furnish information 42USC§2000f. (A) Hispanic or Latino race is defined as anyone, who is not black, originating from Latin America or Caribbean, including indigenous persons, residing in the United States. (B) The Citizenship question US Citizen, yes, or write in nationality. Secretary of Commerce is responsible for preparing the Decennial Census questionnaire 13USC§5.

(b) For the sake of comparison; the more exhaustive, but less authentic and much higher, net migration estimates of the 2023 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds report: 1,295,000 (2000); 1,290,000 (2001); 1,280,000 (2002); 1,260,000 (2003); 1,255,000 (2004); 1,310,000 (2005); 1,375,000 (2006); 1,355,000 (2007); 1,310,000 (2008); 1,255,000 (2009); 834,000 (2010); 721,000 (2011); 636,000 (2012); 839,000 (2013); 1,681,000 (2014); 1,478,000 (2015); 886,000 (2016); 1,099,000 (2017); 672,000 (2018); 415,000 (2019); 808,000 (2020); 877,000 (2021); 1,452,000 (2022).

(1) Social Security Area net migration percent change from previous year: 2.1% (2000); -0.4% (2001); -0.8% (2002); -1.6% (2003); -0.4% (2004); 4.4% (2005); 5.0% (2006); -1.5% (2007); -3.3% (2008); -4.2% (2009); -33.5% (2010); -13.6% (2011); -11.8% (2012); 31.9% (2013); 100% (2014); -12% (2015); -40% (2016); 24% (2017); -39% (2018); 95% (2019); 95% (2020); 8.5% (2021); 66.0% (2022).

(c) Net-migration as reported by the US Census Bureau for years 2020-2026 by Population Estimates Program Staff, US Census Bureau in New Population Estimates Show Historic Decline in Net International Migration of January 27, 2026; 2010-2022 by Anthony Knapp and Tiangeng Lu in Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 Reaches Highest Level Since 2017 of December 22, 2022; years between 2001 and 200p sustain Table 4 Components of Population Change 2000-2009 of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*: 1,295,000 (2000); 1,276,000 (2001); 1,078,000 (2002); 822,000 (2003); 986,000 (2004); 948,000 (2005); 1,006,000 (2006); 866,000 (2007); 863,000 (2008); 855,000 (2009); 828,000 (2010); 872,000 (2011); 942,000 (2012); 982,000 (2013); 1,113,000 (2014); 1,172,000 (2015); 1,236,000 (2016); 1,182,000 (2017); 997,000 (2018); 915,000 (2019); 726,000 (2020); 376,000 (2021); 1,011,000 (2022); 2,300,000 (2023); 2,732,000 (2024); 1,300,000 (2025); 321,000 (2026).

(1) Net Migration % Change from Previous Year: -1.5% (2001); -15.5% (2002); -23.8% (2003); 20.0% (2004); -3.9% (2005); 6.1% (2006); 13.9% (2007); -0.4% (2008); -0.9% (2009); -2.5% (2010); -13.6% (2011); -11.8% (2012); 31.9% (2013); 100% (2014); -12% (2015); -40% (2016); 24% (2017); -39% (2018); -38% (2019); 95% (2020); 8.5% (2021); 66% (2022); 58% (2023); 19% (2024); -52% (2025); -75% (2026).

Net Migration 2000-2022

Year	Net migration	% Change
2026	321,000	-75.00%
2025	1,300,000	-52.00%
2024	2,732,000	19.00%
2023	2,300,000	58.00%
2022	1,452,000	66%
2021	877,000	8.5%
2020	808,000	95%
2019	415,000	-38%
2018	672,000	-39%
2017	1,099,000	24%
2016	886,000	-40%
2015	1,478,000	-12%
2014	1,681,000	100%
2013	839,000	31.9%
2012	636,000	-11.8%
2011	721,000	-13.6%
2010	834,000	-2.5%
2009	855,000	-0.9%
2008	863,000	-0.4%
2007	866,000	13.9%
2006	1,006,000	6.1%
2005	948,000	-3.9%
2004	986,000	20.0%
2003	822,000	-23.8%
2002	1,078,000	-15.5%

2001	1,276,000	-1.5%
2000	1,295,000	

Source: 2010-2022 Knapp, Anthony; Lu, Tiangeng. Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 at Highest Level Since 2017. December 22, 2022. 2001-2009 Table 4 Components of Population Change 2000-2009 of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*. 2000 2010 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds.

3.8 Native and Foreign Born Populations; Citizenship Status 15CFR§103.8

(a) To accurately count self-reporting persons of voting age by race, color and national origin, to determine the extent to which such persons (are citizens) and registered to vote, it is necessary to include both the Hispanic/Latino race and citizenship question in the Decennial Census pursuant to Survey for compilation of registration and voting statistics; geographical areas; scope; application of census provisions; voluntary disclosure; advising of right not to furnish information 42USC§2000f. Hispanic or Latino race is defined as anyone, who is not black, originating from Latin America or Caribbean, including indigenous persons, residing in the United States. Citizenship question: US Citizen, yes, or write in nationality. The Secretary of Commerce is ultimately responsible for preparing the Decennial Census questionnaire 13USC§5. Census must notify Congress of general census subjects to be addressed 3 years before the decennial census, used for apportionment 13USC§141(e) (2), and the actual questions to be asked 2 years before §141(f).

(1) *Statistical Abstract of the United States 2011; Section 1 Population* did extensive socio-economic research on the native and foreign born population in Tables 38, 40-51. The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes legal permanent residents (immigrants), temporary migrants (such as students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and persons illegally present in the United States, based on Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

(A) Table 40 Native and Foreign-Born Populations by Selected Characteristics, 2009 presents a total population of 301,483,000 comprised of a native population of 264,733,000 (88%), total foreign born population of 36,750,000 (12%), 15,475,000 naturalized citizen (5%), 21,274,000 not US citizen (7%).

(b) Table 42 Foreign Born Population by Citizenship Status and Place of Birth: 2008 reports a Total Foreign Born Population of 37,961,000; (1) 20,150,000 from Latin America (53%); (A) 3,408,000 from the Caribbean (9%); (B) 14,175,000 from Central America (37%); (i) 1,413,000 from Mexico (37%); (ii) 2,763,000 Other Central America (7%); (C) 2,567,000 South America (7%); (2) 10,356,000 Asia (27%); (3) 4,969,000 Europe (13%); (4) 1,436,000 Africa (38%); (5) 827,000 Northern America (2%); (6) 223,000 Oceania (0.6%).

(c) Naturalized citizen: 16,330,000 Total; (1) 6,318,000 Latin America (39%); (A) 1,853,000 Caribbean (11%); (B) 3,357,000 Central America (21%); (i) 2,523,000 Mexico (15%); (ii) 834,000 Other Central America (5%); (C) 1,107,000 South America (7%); (2) 5,953,000 Asia (36%); (3) 2,998,000 Europe (18%); (4) n/a Africa; (5) n/a Northern America; (6) n/a Oceania, (7%).

Part 104 Tabulation of Annual Intercensal Estimates by Single Year of Age

4.1 Tabulation by Single Year of Age from 2020 15CFR§104.1

(a) Census must seize the \$1,000 Child Tax Credit to pay for, improve payment accuracy of and more accurately count the under-18 population, by prohibiting or repealing the class discrimination after 26USC§24(a). Census Age related estimates tend to underestimate either the total population, or especially the under-18 population, and must be corrected finding for a belated birth certificate augmented under-18 population to shore up the foundation of healthy American population pyramid (years). The underestimate is proven by the difference between the Total Resident Population from the annual July 1 Intercensal Population count and the total resident population reported by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023*. More than half of the 54 topics studied by World Populations Prospects (WPP) ask for age related statistics unanswered by a <18, 18-64, 65+ selection of age groups. To recompute *Life Tables* used to calculate life expectancy, accurate population reporting by age on annual basis for at least 100 years is wanted (years). A complete annual dataset of population by Age (years) is proposed to be entered from *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024*, *Annual Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020* and *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010*.

(1) Preliminary review in 2025 indicated Total Resident Population must be plugged into the equation forensic belated birth certificates, all other population change variables, death and migration, believed to be accurately reported to the Census. Census underestimated the 334,914,895 total population on July 1, 2023, claiming 262,083,034 were over the age of 18. Subtracting adults from the total, Census estimated there were 72,831,861 children 21.7 percent of the total population, on July 1, 2023 *Estimates of the Total Resident Population and Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, July 1, 2023*. The difference with the total population 336,806,281 results in 1,891,386 additional under-18 children for a revised total of 74,723,247 under-18, 22.2 percent of the total population reported by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024* that must used to recompute *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023*. The 1,932,847 difference between the total resident population reported by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* and *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* totals, is nearly exactly equal to the 1,927,000 “belated birth certificates” estimated to have been unlawfully rejected by subtracting Natality in the United States reported births from the arbitrary 4 million birthmark since 2007.

(2) Historical population by age statistics, source selection is troubled. Table 7 Resident Population by Sex and Age 1980-2009 of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011* is sideways and did not keep tabs on the exact number of children under the age of 18. Census reports on Age fail under scrutiny. *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* add up to significantly less than the annual Intercensal Total Resident Population. The 21.1% under-18 ratio used to calculate *Estimates of the Total Resident Population and Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, Regions, States,*

District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, July 1, 2023 is less than 22.2% under-18 revision, and inversely the adult, over-18, voting age population is not 78.9% but only 77.8% of the correct total population reported by *Estimates of the Total Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2025*. The prevailing theory is that 2 million belated birth certificates, have failed to issue since 2007 18USC§228, causing double damage to the foundation of the population pyramid and 4 million over age 18 voting age population overestimate 18USC§1033, 52USC§20511. It is necessary to disqualify fraudulent entries and statements generally 18USC§1001 concealment, removal and mutilation generally 18USC§2071.

(3) Totals from the *Annual Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020* acceptably approximate and are slightly less than the July 1 total Resident Population Resident Population of the United States and District of Columbia reported in *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020*. In the absence of any significant difference between total populations, the alarming and increasing decline in under-18 population, between 2010 and 2020 seems to mostly be the result of children entitled to belated birth certificates, being fully counted by the time they begin to attend school. Taking into consideration the timing and extremely low birth weight of the 2020 Census and Elections, there may be commensurate, opportunistic overestimate distributed throughout the voting-age population, masked by a propensity to overestimate admission of immigrants, to fool crooks into thinking they can get away with voting with the identity of any non-voting adult citizen. Due to the corroborated total, I am reluctant to allow the discovery of any belated birth certificates to increase the total *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2024*. A healthy American population pyramid (year) is sought to both anticipate the proportion of births (not) reported in the first year and do a really thorough job of counting births with Trump Accounts and children with the Child Tax Credit (ors of the United States 18USC§914).

(b) Tabulation must be prioritized over codification for the Federal Register to be able to add-up age groups on demand, using the .doc version of this Atlas to download Census Data Tables in Microsoft Word. 0 to 100+ year Single Year of Age and Sex spread transcends the need for an extensive historical record, except as material control of current estimates, learning to anticipate proportion of births (not) report in the first year, and inverse immigration and voter-age population overestimate. Historical Single Age and Sex data must be entered in separate tables, or ideally one Excel spreadsheet, beginning with current year *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024*; *Annual Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020*; and *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010*.

Resident Population by Single Year of Age; July 1, 2020-2024

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	331,577,720	332,099,760	334,017,321	336,806,231	340,110,988
0	3,703,341	3,572,166	3,680,587	3,653,650	3,615,598
1	3,764,698	3,708,865	3,602,662	3,720,079	3,701,824

2	3,854,287	3,771,032	3,738,864	3,642,354	3,768,012
3	3,933,667	3,860,489	3,800,263	3,778,530	3,690,129
4	4,038,296	3,939,654	3,888,578	3,837,784	3,823,751
5	4,074,896	4,044,039	3,966,181	3,924,020	3,880,536
6	4,063,071	4,080,393	4,069,107	4,000,239	3,965,148
7	4,050,053	4,068,326	4,104,251	4,101,661	4,039,527
8	4,057,336	4,055,184	4,091,521	4,135,609	4,139,497
9	4,102,425	4,062,356	4,077,757	4,122,524	4,172,964
10	4,188,710	4,107,217	4,084,022	4,106,729	4,157,482
11	4,278,752	4,193,423	4,128,635	4,111,654	4,140,092
12	4,442,278	4,283,303	4,214,126	4,155,465	4,144,127
13	4,432,504	4,446,559	4,303,081	4,240,124	4,187,019
14	4,354,881	4,436,807	4,466,391	4,329,689	4,272,434
15	4,308,585	4,359,523	4,458,348	4,494,279	4,363,695
16	4,330,027	4,313,684	4,384,332	4,489,876	4,532,690
17	4,288,964	4,336,364	4,344,482	4,424,149	4,538,195
18	4,271,103	4,296,058	4,374,231	4,393,823	4,484,083
19	4,348,755	4,277,402	4,336,001	4,425,946	4,457,162
20	4,349,663	4,353,987	4,313,393	4,386,078	4,485,953
21	4,279,097	4,353,671	4,391,848	4,364,745	4,448,786
22	4,269,126	4,284,186	4,394,844	4,447,974	4,433,302
23	4,276,341	4,275,374	4,327,157	4,455,385	4,521,959
24	4,305,770	4,283,297	4,319,368	4,389,265	4,531,936
25	4,384,350	4,312,592	4,329,115	4,382,227	4,466,652
26	4,478,572	4,390,897	4,359,132	4,391,431	4,458,803
27	4,552,876	4,484,823	4,435,525	4,420,485	4,467,098
28	4,659,078	4,557,973	4,528,134	4,496,301	4,496,349
29	4,730,228	4,663,126	4,600,914	4,587,778	4,570,974
30	4,746,258	4,733,587	4,703,926	4,658,544	4,660,190
31	4,613,652	4,748,277	4,771,910	4,759,307	4,727,791
32	4,534,683	4,615,311	4,783,704	4,824,773	4,825,625
33	4,486,041	4,535,004	4,647,963	4,833,503	4,888,155

34	4,497,819	4,485,596	4,564,211	4,694,268	4,892,227
35	4,496,013	4,496,090	4,511,375	4,605,627	4,737,023
36	4,403,572	4,493,221	4,519,082	4,549,695	4,654,566
37	4,470,601	4,400,124	4,513,299	4,553,624	4,594,689
38	4,464,670	4,465,986	4,417,544	4,543,628	4,593,655
39	4,401,239	4,458,805	4,480,517	4,445,062	4,580,139
40	4,382,177	4,394,403	4,469,801	4,503,766	4,477,041
41	4,203,656	4,374,189	4,402,396	4,488,828	4,530,695
42	4,109,290	4,195,069	4,380,130	4,418,389	4,512,020
43	4,058,083	4,100,789	4,199,030	4,393,938	4,438,616
44	3,920,379	4,048,871	4,103,028	4,210,400	4,410,780
45	3,964,346	3,910,397	4,049,270	4,112,029	4,224,803
46	3,889,769	3,952,991	3,909,374	4,056,477	4,124,267
47	3,943,875	3,877,281	3,949,097	3,914,596	4,066,171
48	4,136,728	3,929,721	3,871,800	3,951,481	3,922,082
49	4,385,752	4,120,360	3,921,903	3,872,335	3,956,726
50	4,317,585	4,366,493	4,108,986	3,919,695	3,874,966
51	4,157,503	4,297,086	4,351,182	4,103,372	3,919,253
52	4,070,081	4,136,034	4,280,268	4,341,884	4,099,042
53	4,086,509	4,047,061	4,117,713	4,268,472	4,333,802
54	4,149,484	4,061,400	4,027,467	4,105,207	4,259,244
55	4,312,689	4,121,519	4,038,662	4,013,363	4,095,002
56	4,418,364	4,280,827	4,095,304	4,022,084	4,001,246
57	4,423,315	4,383,119	4,250,208	4,075,094	4,006,737
58	4,440,679	4,384,912	4,348,012	4,225,213	4,055,499
59	4,434,489	4,398,911	4,346,057	4,319,158	4,201,444
60	4,358,073	4,389,132	4,356,468	4,314,139	4,291,837
61	4,277,683	4,309,695	4,343,456	4,320,928	4,283,092
62	4,241,911	4,226,551	4,260,552	4,304,335	4,285,877
63	4,166,306	4,187,332	4,174,037	4,218,008	4,265,138
64	3,983,145	4,108,582	4,131,702	4,128,449	4,175,853
65	3,890,494	3,924,656	4,050,204	4,083,526	4,084,252

66	3,753,128	3,829,793	3,865,199	3,999,549	4,036,168
67	3,597,149	3,690,726	3,768,791	3,813,241	3,949,096
68	3,461,629	3,533,158	3,627,392	3,714,323	3,760,814
69	3,294,116	3,395,486	3,467,864	3,570,487	3,659,141
70	3,142,751	3,226,165	3,328,108	3,408,740	3,513,149
71	3,059,022	3,071,069	3,158,355	3,265,369	3,348,806
72	2,993,466	2,983,215	3,000,383	3,093,641	3,201,975
73	3,150,841	2,912,123	2,907,742	2,932,619	3,027,929
74	2,227,932	3,058,428	2,830,672	2,835,261	2,863,632
75	2,132,711	2,155,235	2,965,392	2,752,274	2,761,456
76	2,071,365	2,057,339	2,082,426	2,875,511	2,672,363
77	2,086,085	1,990,669	1,981,765	2,012,365	2,873,899
78	1,779,979	1,996,835	1,909,497	1,908,861	1,941,012
79	1,590,706	1,695,723	1,906,612	1,831,093	1,834,596
80	1,450,397	1,507,515	1,610,638	1,819,677	1,751,366
81	1,341,589	1,366,196	1,423,599	1,528,747	1,731,062
82	1,247,128	1,254,452	1,281,371	1,342,587	1,445,143
83	1,106,538	1,156,978	1,167,215	1,199,925	1,260,479
84	1,014,680	1,017,453	1,067,565	1,084,358	1,118,437
85	926,436	924,279	930,122	983,642	1,002,394
86	793,041	835,526	836,745	849,221	901,591
87	726,255	706,998	748,448	756,519	770,963
88	651,628	640,252	625,550	669,473	679,744
89	576,842	566,573	559,866	552,627	594,759
90	502,822	494,307	488,148	488,736	484,508
91	418,206	424,227	419,321	419,662	423,135
92	354,672	346,737	354,063	354,940	357,605
93	289,001	288,694	284,105	294,832	297,609
94	226,677	230,630	232,013	232,277	243,030
95	178,502	176,733	181,553	186,056	187,862
96	134,058	136,198	135,710	142,628	147,501
97	97,608	99,666	102,338	103,996	110,737

98	68,327	70,718	72,893	76,827	78,674
99	47,807	47,769	50,395	53,274	56,997
100	75,983	79,743	82,977	89,843	98,034
Median Age	38.50	38.80	38.90	39.00	39.10

Source: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024*. Data entry 100% accurate. 100+ expression dis-tabulated.

Annual Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020; Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010.

4.2 Single Year of Age, Male 15CFR§104.2

(a) More boys are born than girls at a ratio of about 52.5 / 47.5. The male majority lasts until after age 65, when the female majority is more than twice as large as the male majority in the under 18 population, the female majority in the 65 and over population is so large there is a slight female majority in the total population by sex and age.

Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Male July 1, 2020-2024

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	164,243,648	164,443,697	165,335,932	166,706,095	168,337,882
0	1,893,449	1,827,406	1,879,559	1,866,311	1,846,708
1	1,922,716	1,896,154	1,842,563	1,899,313	1,890,459
2	1,970,428	1,925,868	1,911,200	1,862,524	1,923,421
3	2,012,970	1,973,502	1,940,472	1,931,132	1,886,530
4	2,063,808	2,015,994	1,987,690	1,959,408	1,953,925
5	2,081,473	2,066,737	2,029,435	2,005,530	1,980,962
6	2,080,524	2,084,271	2,079,444	2,046,447	2,026,118
7	2,069,755	2,083,191	2,096,396	2,095,661	2,065,992
8	2,076,646	2,072,371	2,095,109	2,112,347	2,114,905
9	2,104,476	2,079,213	2,084,054	2,111,155	2,131,665
10	2,145,502	2,106,897	2,090,365	2,098,847	2,129,029
11	2,190,715	2,147,874	2,118,098	2,104,493	2,115,918
12	2,275,346	2,193,043	2,158,783	2,131,657	2,120,925
13	2,270,863	2,277,536	2,203,237	2,171,676	2,147,339
14	2,228,153	2,272,993	2,287,632	2,216,606	2,187,937

15	2,203,598	2,230,384	2,283,995	2,302,096	2,234,299
16	2,213,235	2,206,047	2,243,237	2,300,741	2,322,582
17	2,191,707	2,216,338	2,222,292	2,264,436	2,326,541
18	2,181,890	2,194,934	2,236,054	2,248,344	2,296,205
19	2,220,820	2,184,372	2,215,863	2,263,486	2,282,142
20	2,221,193	2,222,762	2,202,936	2,242,092	2,294,890
21	2,183,752	2,221,979	2,241,842	2,228,866	2,274,154
22	2,176,556	2,184,758	2,241,896	2,270,103	2,263,591
23	2,176,876	2,178,242	2,204,933	2,272,629	2,307,779
24	2,193,502	2,178,927	2,198,459	2,236,059	2,311,401
25	2,231,923	2,195,269	2,199,162	2,228,817	2,273,585
26	2,279,283	2,233,243	2,215,129	2,227,794	2,264,349
27	2,315,157	2,280,491	2,251,672	2,242,516	2,261,932
28	2,361,891	2,315,711	2,298,733	2,278,756	2,276,939
29	2,392,332	2,361,918	2,334,785	2,326,260	2,313,931
30	2,397,834	2,392,104	2,380,251	2,361,862	2,360,996
31	2,332,568	2,396,962	2,409,303	2,406,437	2,395,120
32	2,292,005	2,331,709	2,412,910	2,434,986	2,439,207
33	2,271,660	2,290,394	2,346,514	2,437,154	2,466,382
34	2,279,584	2,269,855	2,303,920	2,368,812	2,466,010
35	2,275,543	2,277,047	2,281,888	2,323,885	2,394,777
36	2,225,038	2,272,383	2,287,207	2,300,317	2,347,897
37	2,257,282	2,221,588	2,280,863	2,303,886	2,322,699
38	2,252,005	2,253,182	2,228,879	2,295,409	2,323,812
39	2,218,259	2,247,118	2,258,642	2,241,657	2,313,028
40	2,206,836	2,212,861	2,250,634	2,269,181	2,256,977
41	2,110,526	2,200,837	2,214,980	2,259,166	2,281,929
42	2,061,468	2,104,439	2,202,147	2,221,766	2,269,685
43	2,030,221	2,055,446	2,104,879	2,207,611	2,230,545
44	1,961,510	2,023,839	2,054,864	2,109,086	2,214,599
45	1,981,970	1,954,812	2,022,147	2,057,866	2,114,981
46	1,943,046	1,974,508	1,952,298	2,024,244	2,062,679

47	1,968,046	1,934,856	1,970,341	1,953,145	2,027,390
48	2,068,169	1,958,751	1,929,619	1,969,355	1,954,823
49	2,198,237	2,057,453	1,952,151	1,927,752	1,969,932
50	2,162,990	2,185,798	2,049,038	1,949,031	1,927,166
51	2,079,645	2,149,751	2,174,973	2,043,715	1,946,542
52	2,032,692	2,065,799	2,137,667	2,167,260	2,038,621
53	2,033,181	2,017,840	2,052,464	2,128,307	2,159,848
54	2,062,105	2,017,179	2,003,912	2,042,944	2,120,463
55	2,132,769	2,044,332	2,001,546	1,993,609	2,034,591
56	2,182,653	2,112,563	2,026,645	1,989,348	1,983,793
57	2,179,141	2,160,321	2,092,172	2,012,149	1,977,468
58	2,184,327	2,154,982	2,137,283	2,074,928	1,997,765
59	2,176,392	2,158,284	2,130,067	2,118,016	2,058,368
60	2,135,757	2,148,246	2,131,397	2,109,157	2,099,540
61	2,087,251	2,105,731	2,119,312	2,108,259	2,088,565
62	2,064,226	2,055,595	2,074,853	2,094,245	2,085,253
63	2,019,234	2,030,525	2,022,891	2,047,811	2,068,780
64	1,918,669	1,983,896	1,996,156	1,994,166	2,020,885
65	1,866,400	1,882,958	1,947,905	1,966,084	1,966,346
66	1,790,988	1,829,584	1,846,661	1,916,752	1,936,692
67	1,708,971	1,753,352	1,792,554	1,814,921	1,885,438
68	1,639,010	1,670,572	1,715,331	1,759,422	1,782,940
69	1,548,522	1,599,681	1,631,879	1,681,162	1,726,169
70	1,472,604	1,508,556	1,559,974	1,596,815	1,646,984
71	1,429,102	1,430,870	1,468,719	1,523,352	1,561,643
72	1,398,297	1,385,364	1,389,808	1,431,534	1,486,706
73	1,480,270	1,351,689	1,342,085	1,351,359	1,394,167
74	1,027,077	1,427,402	1,305,427	1,301,422	1,312,584
75	975,730	986,234	1,374,654	1,261,818	1,260,414
76	941,632	933,831	945,705	1,324,845	1,217,874
77	942,660	897,222	892,243	907,635	1,274,581
78	795,850	894,008	853,029	853,126	869,250

79	702,779	750,494	845,475	811,498	813,749
80	632,687	658,625	705,392	799,989	769,804
81	580,884	588,618	614,719	663,120	754,156
82	531,512	535,688	544,873	573,501	620,463
83	464,818	485,572	491,299	504,209	532,352
84	420,007	420,367	441,082	450,647	464,288
85	375,194	375,961	377,989	400,956	411,344
86	315,605	332,177	334,583	340,367	362,705
87	282,996	275,987	292,280	298,328	304,961
88	246,490	244,621	239,723	257,704	264,518
89	212,171	209,910	209,940	208,702	225,807
90	178,587	177,975	177,341	180,673	180,493
91	142,872	147,434	148,015	150,256	154,390
92	115,743	115,935	120,654	123,540	126,377
93	90,108	92,170	93,203	99,121	102,296
94	67,498	70,369	72,670	75,299	80,757
95	50,244	51,559	54,388	57,640	60,337
96	35,947	37,604	38,948	42,332	45,334
97	25,268	26,243	27,846	29,666	32,661
98	16,257	18,052	18,949	20,839	22,388
99	10,966	11,183	12,773	13,839	15,474
100	14,524	16,419	17,978	20,998	24,171
Median Age	37.50	37.70	37.80	37.90	38.10

Source: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024*. 100% accurate data entry. 100+ expression dis-tabulated.

4.3 Single Year of Age, Female 15CFR§104.3

(a) On April 1, 2020 49.4% of the total population was male and 50.6% was women; 51.2% of the adjusted under age 18 population was male and 48.8% was female; 50.1% of the 18-64 population was male and 49.9% was female; 45.0% of the 65 and over population was male and 55.0% was female.

Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Female July 1, 2020-2024

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	167,334,072	167,656,063	168,681,389	170,100,136	171,773,106

0	1,809,892	1,744,760	1,801,028	1,787,339	1,768,890
1	1,841,982	1,812,711	1,760,099	1,820,766	1,811,365
2	1,883,859	1,845,164	1,827,664	1,779,830	1,844,591
3	1,920,697	1,886,987	1,859,791	1,847,398	1,803,599
4	1,974,488	1,923,660	1,900,888	1,878,376	1,869,826
5	1,993,423	1,977,302	1,936,746	1,918,490	1,899,574
6	1,982,547	1,996,122	1,989,663	1,953,792	1,939,030
7	1,980,298	1,985,135	2,007,855	2,006,000	1,973,535
8	1,980,690	1,982,813	1,996,412	2,023,262	2,024,592
9	1,997,949	1,983,143	1,993,703	2,011,369	2,041,299
10	2,043,208	2,000,320	1,993,657	2,007,882	2,028,453
11	2,088,037	2,045,549	2,010,537	2,007,161	2,024,174
12	2,166,932	2,090,260	2,055,343	2,023,808	2,023,202
13	2,161,641	2,169,023	2,099,844	2,068,448	2,039,680
14	2,126,728	2,163,814	2,178,759	2,113,083	2,084,497
15	2,104,987	2,129,139	2,174,353	2,192,183	2,129,396
16	2,116,792	2,107,637	2,141,095	2,189,135	2,210,108
17	2,097,257	2,120,026	2,122,190	2,159,713	2,211,654
18	2,089,213	2,101,124	2,138,177	2,145,479	2,187,878
19	2,127,935	2,093,030	2,120,138	2,162,460	2,175,020
20	2,128,470	2,131,225	2,110,457	2,143,986	2,191,063
21	2,095,345	2,131,692	2,150,006	2,135,879	2,174,632
22	2,092,570	2,099,428	2,152,948	2,177,871	2,169,711
23	2,099,465	2,097,132	2,122,224	2,182,756	2,214,180
24	2,112,268	2,104,370	2,120,909	2,153,206	2,220,535
25	2,152,427	2,117,323	2,129,953	2,153,410	2,193,067
26	2,199,289	2,157,654	2,144,003	2,163,637	2,194,454
27	2,237,719	2,204,332	2,183,853	2,177,969	2,205,166
28	2,297,187	2,242,262	2,229,401	2,217,545	2,219,410
29	2,337,896	2,301,208	2,266,129	2,261,518	2,257,043
30	2,348,424	2,341,483	2,323,675	2,296,682	2,299,194
31	2,281,084	2,351,315	2,362,607	2,352,870	2,332,671

32	2,242,678	2,283,602	2,370,794	2,389,787	2,386,418
33	2,214,381	2,244,610	2,301,449	2,396,349	2,421,773
34	2,218,235	2,215,741	2,260,291	2,325,456	2,426,217
35	2,220,470	2,219,043	2,229,487	2,281,742	2,352,246
36	2,178,534	2,220,838	2,231,875	2,249,378	2,306,669
37	2,213,319	2,178,536	2,232,436	2,249,738	2,271,990
38	2,212,665	2,212,804	2,188,665	2,248,219	2,269,843
39	2,182,980	2,211,687	2,221,875	2,203,405	2,267,111
40	2,175,341	2,181,542	2,219,167	2,234,585	2,220,064
41	2,093,130	2,173,352	2,187,416	2,229,662	2,248,766
42	2,047,822	2,090,630	2,177,983	2,196,623	2,242,335
43	2,027,862	2,045,343	2,094,151	2,186,327	2,208,071
44	1,958,869	2,025,032	2,048,164	2,101,314	2,196,181
45	1,982,376	1,955,585	2,027,123	2,054,163	2,109,822
46	1,946,723	1,978,483	1,957,076	2,032,233	2,061,588
47	1,975,829	1,942,425	1,978,756	1,961,451	2,038,781
48	2,068,559	1,970,970	1,942,181	1,982,126	1,967,259
49	2,187,515	2,062,907	1,969,752	1,944,583	1,986,794
50	2,154,595	2,180,695	2,059,948	1,970,664	1,947,800
51	2,077,858	2,147,335	2,176,209	2,059,657	1,972,711
52	2,037,389	2,070,235	2,142,601	2,174,624	2,060,421
53	2,053,328	2,029,221	2,065,249	2,140,165	2,173,954
54	2,087,379	2,044,221	2,023,555	2,062,263	2,138,781
55	2,179,920	2,077,187	2,037,116	2,019,754	2,060,411
56	2,235,711	2,168,264	2,068,659	2,032,736	2,017,453
57	2,244,174	2,222,798	2,158,036	2,062,945	2,029,269
58	2,256,352	2,229,930	2,210,729	2,150,285	2,057,734
59	2,258,097	2,240,627	2,215,990	2,201,142	2,143,076
60	2,222,316	2,240,886	2,225,071	2,204,982	2,192,297
61	2,190,432	2,203,964	2,224,144	2,212,669	2,194,527
62	2,177,685	2,170,956	2,185,699	2,210,090	2,200,624
63	2,147,072	2,156,807	2,151,146	2,170,197	2,196,358

64	2,064,476	2,124,686	2,135,546	2,134,283	2,154,968
65	2,024,094	2,041,698	2,102,299	2,117,442	2,117,906
66	1,962,140	2,000,209	2,018,538	2,082,797	2,099,476
67	1,888,178	1,937,374	1,976,237	1,998,320	2,063,658
68	1,822,619	1,862,586	1,912,061	1,954,901	1,977,874
69	1,745,594	1,795,805	1,835,985	1,889,325	1,932,972
70	1,670,147	1,717,609	1,768,134	1,811,925	1,866,165
71	1,629,920	1,640,199	1,689,636	1,742,017	1,787,163
72	1,595,169	1,597,851	1,610,575	1,662,107	1,715,269
73	1,670,571	1,560,434	1,565,657	1,581,260	1,633,762
74	1,200,855	1,631,026	1,525,245	1,533,839	1,551,048
75	1,156,981	1,169,001	1,590,738	1,490,456	1,501,042
76	1,129,733	1,123,508	1,136,721	1,550,666	1,454,489
77	1,143,425	1,093,447	1,089,522	1,104,730	1,509,318
78	984,129	1,102,827	1,056,468	1,055,735	1,071,762
79	887,927	945,229	1,061,137	1,019,595	1,020,847
80	817,710	848,890	905,246	1,019,688	981,562
81	760,705	777,578	808,880	865,627	976,906
82	715,616	718,764	736,498	769,086	824,680
83	641,720	671,406	675,916	695,716	728,127
84	594,673	597,086	626,483	633,711	654,149
85	551,242	548,318	552,133	582,686	591,050
86	477,436	503,349	502,162	508,854	538,886
87	443,259	431,011	456,168	458,191	466,002
88	405,138	395,631	385,827	411,769	415,226
89	364,671	356,663	349,926	343,925	368,952
90	324,235	316,332	310,807	308,063	304,015
91	275,334	276,793	271,306	269,406	268,745
92	238,929	230,802	233,409	231,400	231,228
93	198,893	196,524	190,902	195,711	195,313
94	159,179	160,261	159,343	156,978	162,273
95	128,258	125,174	127,165	128,416	127,525

96	98,111	98,594	96,762	100,296	102,167
97	72,340	73,423	74,492	74,330	78,076
98	52,070	52,666	53,944	55,988	56,286
99	36,841	36,586	37,622	39,435	41,523
100	61,459	63,324	64,999	68,845	73,863
Median Age	39.60	39.80	40.00	40.10	40.20

Source: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex, for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024*. 100% accurate data entry. 100+ dis-tabulated.

Age and Sex, 2020-2024

Year	<18 Total	18-64 Total	65+ Total	Total Population
2023	74,723,247	202,834,673	59,248,361	336,808,304
2022	74,024,234	202,575,903	57,470,184	334,072,343
2021	73,681,216	202,533,798	55,884,746	332,101,781
2020	74,467,216	202,899,390	54,149,129	331,517,755
Year	<18 Male	18-64 Male	65 + Male	Total Male
2023	38,251,974	101,708,864	26,781,540	166,742,378
2022	37,854,311	101,568,841	25,931,857	165,355,009
2021	37,697,843	101,556,155	25,190,890	164,444,888
2020	38,098,686	101,743,542	24,380,388	164,222,616
Year	<18 Female	18-64 Female	65 + Female	Total Female
2023	36,471,273	101,125,809	32,466,821	170,063,903
2022	36,169,923	101,007,062	31,538,327	168,715,312
2021	35,983,373	100,977,643	30,693,856	167,654,872
2020	36,368,530	101,155,848	29,768,741	167,654,872

Source: *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* <18 updated consistent with 52.5 / 47.5 boy bias and totals from *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024*

4.3 Race 15CFR§104.3

(a) Race has historically been compromised by racial discrimination regarding the Hispanic ethnicity, although in the United States Latino is a major race. UN population statistics are color blind and Ukraine, Russia and Eastern Europeans in general, consider themselves to be different races. 2010 Decennial Census hugely overestimated Asian and combined racial population growth, totally

discrediting high (possibly tourist and family visit inclusive) racial population estimates arbitrarily used, rather than credible total resident population, to compute life expectancy, a very difficult equation. Hispanic or Latino race must be defined as anyone of Latin American or Caribbean origin including indigenous persons residing in the United States, by the Decennial Census questionnaire. Asian and combined race population since 2010 18USC§1033 . Equal rights for the Latino/Hispanic race 42USC§1981.

(1) Table 9: Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 2000 and 2009, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*; provides a 281,425,000 total. If whites are to be distinguished from the Hispanic race the total is 285,202,000. This is a 3,777,000 person difference. The footnote reads, 'persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race'. Excluding Hispanics and using the White total of 228,107,000, adds up to 282,426,000. The April 1, 2000 Census population total was 282,385,000. Social statistics pertaining to race, like age and sex, tend to be underestimated, and do not add up to the total. Further study is needed to presume the original 4 million birthmark, incidental to AFDC cuts, also belated birth certificates. The >10 million Homeland Security estimate of unauthorized immigrants is perpetually in addition to the legal resident population, incidental to the development of fairly accurate net legal migration statistical framework in 2000, with a long history of counting the 'Foreign Born Population' and subtracting legal immigration. To include Hispanic, as a racial statistic of Residents of the United States, it is necessary to draw a line in the Hispanic population to equal the 282,385,000 (2000) total and subtracting Not Hispanic White alone; Black; American Indian, Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander; Two or more races; Hispanic = 32,489,000 (2000).

(b) Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010; 2010 Census Briefs. March 2011 is consistent with Census totals. 2010 Census got lost on 'Some other race', and overestimated 'two or more races' without recognizing the Hispanic race. The footnote falsely accuses Census 2000 with an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving the 2010 novel Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population and race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as White and Black or African American or White and Asian, generally should be more comparable.

(c) The 2010 Census is definitely superior to visualizations of high levels of Asians and Two or More Races incidental to the 2020 Census. If there is some ambiguity about the number of whites, let it suffice, 211.5 million whites in the 2010 Census are 0.8% average annual growth since 195.6 million whites in the 2000 Census. 2009 Census white, black and native American estimates may be overruled by the 2010 Census. The Two or More Race category is calculated to grow at the 2000-2009 annualized rate to 2010, 36.6% over nine years, 4.1% annually, wherefore the number of legal residents of Hispanic race can be estimated, however without a Hispanic race to report, The Two or More Race Category needs to be cut even more to a high 1.0% annual rate of growth from 2020 to provide for reasonable Hispanic population growth. This brings us back to 2000-2010 Asian growth estimated at the incredibly high rate 3.9% annually, to be reduced to 1.0% annually from 2000.

(d) In January 2025 Census Quick Fact report on Race and Hispanic Origin was limited to 2024 when the population was distributed 58.4% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino; 13.7% Black, alone; 1.3% American Indian and Alaska Native alone; 6.4% Asian alone; 0.3% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific

Islander alone; 3.1% Two or More Races, 19.5% Hispanic or Latino. This comes to 102.7% that weighs against the Hispanic or Latino legal resident overestimate correction to 16.8% of the total, plus 0.1% from the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander overestimate corrected to 0.2%, for 16.9% Hispanic and Latino legal residents in 2024. Only the 0.7% average annual increase in Blacks between the 2010 and 2020 Census can be sustained. For all other Race and Hispanic Origin categories, the average rate of population growth racial calculus will date from 2010 Census Hispanic solution, at 2000-2010 rates of growth.

(e) After wasting time searching for Race and Hispanic Origin amongst OMB induced “visualizations” who are unable to account for Middle Eastern and North African Arabic speaking race, in the “despicable” Census of the United States, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* is selected as credible data source, to be checked for social statistic underestimate, against the reported population total and Hispanic overestimate, from the viable current population data webpage *National Population by Characteristics: 2020-2024. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* must subtract from the legal resident population total given in *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* the second round of one races, below the Non-Hispanic subtotal, two or more races to solve Hispanic, however the white population is too small, and the Asian, and two or more race categories is far too large to be consistent with the 2000 Census and 2009 end of racism in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*. Only the black estimates from 2020 Census and beyond survive.

(f) The U.S. Census Bureau has collected data on race since the first census in 1790 and on Hispanic or Latino origin since the 1970 Census. The 2020 Census Hispanic origin Question 6 failed to count 2 million, mostly mestizo Brazilians living in the United States as being Hispanic, and adds a few white Spaniards. Question 6 Hispanic Origin needs to be abolished because it is not consistent with historical counts of mestizos and central and south American indigenous persons residing in the United States, who want to be recognized as a race in the United States. Race Question 7 in the 2020 Census needs to be renumbered 6 to include a Hispanic race category. The declining White Population estimates for 2020-2024 seem very low to under 200 million. Asian and Two or more Races are too badly omitted by the 2010 Census and overestimated by the 2020 Census to 2024 racial percentages, to cheat the 2024 Presidential elections, or calculate Hispanic legal residents. Race and Hispanic Origin 2000-2020 are solved.

Race Calculus 2000-2020
(000)

	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian; Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic
2020	331,518	228,378	41,712	3,225	12,813	618	4,717	40,055
%	100%	68.9%	12.6%	1.0%	3.9%	0.2%	1.4%	12.1%
2010	308,746	211,461	38,929	2,932	11,648	540	4,288	38,948

%	100%	68.5%	12.6%	1.0%	3.8%	0.2%	1.4%	12.6%
2000	282,385	195,577	36,705	2,664	10,589	463	3,898	32,489
%	100%	69.3%	13.0%	0.9%	3.8%	0.1%	1.4%	11.5%

Source: Table 9: Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 2000 and 2009, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011. In the absence of 2010 Census race statistics online, 2009 Table 9 Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 2000 and 2009 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States provides the most reliable basis to solve the 2020 White underestimate, and Asian and Two or more race overestimates, compounding the exact calculation of legal Hispanic legal residents, that so far cannot be solved since 2009. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010; 2010 Census Briefs. March 2011.

4.4 Elections 15CFR§104.4

(a) Section 7 Elections of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011 has records that date to 1968, but mostly pertain to the 2004 and 2008 elections. Public Law 94-171 requires the Census to provide state legislatures with the small area census population tabulations necessary for legislative redistricting. Census voting and registration data is meticulously irresponsible for the election results. 270 to Win provides up-to-date results on the major party election results. The overall turnout of eligible voters in the 2024 general election was 63.7%. This was lower than the 2020 record of 66.6%, or 66.8% depending on the source, unprecedented since before 1900. There is deep concern that the decennial Census has stolen both the 2000 and 2020 Presidential elections. Ballot stuffing with identities cross-examined between voter records and decennial Census is certain to have occurred in the 2020 election. The 2000 election is most suspicious in regards to the close election by the Supreme Court of a willful killer in contempt of nepotism *Bush v. Gore* (2000).

Electoral and Popular Split Ticket Vote 1972 – 2024

Year	President ial Candidat e	Political Party	Electoral	Popular Vote	Congress	Split	Voting Age Participation (VAP)
2024	Donald Trump	Rep.	312	77,303,56 9	119 th House	215 D, 220 R	63.7%
	Kamala Harris	Dem.	226	75,009,23 3	119 th Senate	47 D, 53 R	(2024)
2020	Joseph Biden	Dem.	306	81,268,92 4	118 th House	212 D, 220 R	52.2%
	Donald Trump	Rep.	232	74,216,15 4	118 th Senate	48 D, 49 R	(2022)
	Jo Jorgensen	Lib.		1,875,724	117 th House	222 D, 213 R	66.8%
	Howie Hawkins	Green		405,035	117 th Senate	50 D, 50 R	(2020)
2016	Donald Trump	Rep.	304	62,984,82 5	116 th House	235 D, 199 R	53.4%

	Hillary Clinton	Dem.	227	65,853,516	116 th Senate	47 D, 53 R	(2018)
	Gary Johnson	Lib.		4,489,221	115 th House	187 D, 246 R	61.4%
	Jill Stein	Green		1,457,216	115 th Senate	44 D, 54 R, 2 I	(2016)
2012	Barack Obama	Dem.	332	65,915,795	114 th House	201 D, 234 R	41.9%
	Mitt Romney	Rep.	206	60,933,504	114 th Senate	44 D, 54 R, 2 I	(2014)
	Gary Johnson	Lib.		1,275,971	113 th House	200 D, 234 R,	61.8%
	Jill Stein	Green		469,627	113 th Senate	53 D, 45 R, 2 I	(2012)
2008	Barack Obama	Dem.	365	66,882,230	112 th House	193 D, 242 R	45.5%
	John McCain	Rep.	173	58,343,671	112 th Senate	51 D, 47 R, 2 D	(2010)
	Ralph Nader	Ind.		739,000	111 th House	258 D, 178 R	63.6%
	Bob Barr	Lib.		515,000	111 th Senate	58 D, 40 R, 2 I	(2008)
2004	George W. Bush	Rep.	286	62,028,285	110 th House	234 D, 201 R	47.8%
	John F. Kerry	Dem.	251	59,028,109	110 th Senate	49 D, 49 R, 2 I	(2006)
	Ralph Nader	Ind.		156,000	109 th House	202 D, 232 R, 1 I	63.8%
	Michael Badnarik	Lib.		369,000	109 th Senate	44 D, 55 R, 1 I	(2004)
2000	George W. Bush	Rep.	271	50,456,002	108 th House	205 D, 229 R, 1 I	59.5%
	Al Gore	Dem.	266	50,999,897	108 th Senate	48 D, 51 R, 1 I	(2002)
	Ralph Nader	Green		2,882,955	107 th House	212 D, 221 R, 2 I	59.5%
	Pat Buchanan	Reform		324,000	107 th Senate	50 D, 50 R	(2000)
1996	William J. Clinton	Dem.	379	47,402,357	106 th House	211 D, 223 R, 1 S	45.3%
	Robert J. Dole	Rep.	159	39,198,755	106 th Senate	45 D, 55 R	(1998)
	H. Ross Perot	Reform		7,137,000	105 th House	207 D, 221 R, 1 S	58.4%
	Ralph Nader	Green		527,000	105 th Senate	45 D, 55 R	(1996)

1992	William J. Clinton	Dem.	370	44,909,889	104 th House	204 D, 230 R, 1 I	67.7%
	George H. Bush	Rep.	168	39,104,545	104 th Senate	47 D, 53 R	(1994)
	H. Ross Perot	Ind.		19,742,267	103 rd House	258 D, 176 R, 1 I	67.7%
	Andre Marrou	Lib.		281,000	103 rd Senate	57 D, 43 R	(1992)
1988	George H. Bush	Rep.	426	48,886,097	102 nd House	267 D, 167 R, 1 I	49.3%
	Michael Dukakis	Dem.	111	41,809,074	102 nd Senate	56 D, 44 R	(1990)
	Ron Paul	Lib.		410,000	101 st House	259 D, 174 R	62.2%
	Lenora B. Fulani	New Alliance		129,000	101 st Senate	55 D, 45 R	(1988)
1984	Ronald Reagan	Rep.	525	54,455,075	100 th House	258 D, 157 R	49.4%
	Walter F. Mondale	Dem.	13	37,577,185	100 th Senate	55 D, 45 R	(1986)
	David Bergland	Lib.		227,000	99 th House	252 D, 182 R	64.9%
	Lyndon H. LaRouche	Ind.		79,000	99 th Senate	47 D, 53 R	(1984)
1980	Ronald Reagan	Rep.	489	43,899,248	98 th House	267 D, 168 R	51.9%
	Jimmy Carter	Dem.	49	36,481,435	98 th Senate	45 D, 55 R	(1982)
	John B. Anderson	Ind.		5,719,437	97 th House	243 D, 192 R	64.0%
	Ed Clark	Lib.		920,000	97 th Senate	46 D, 53 R, 1 I	(1980)
1976	Jimmy Carter	Dem.	297	40,830,763	96 th House	273 D, 159 R	37.2%
	Gerald R. Ford	Rep.	240	39,147,973	96 th Senate	58 D, 41 R, 1 I	(1978)
	Eugene J. McCarthy	Ind.		756,631	95 th House	292 D, 143 R	53.6%
	Roger McBride	Lib.		172,000	95 th Senate	61 D, 38 R, 1 I	(1976)
1972	Richard M. Nixon	Rep.	520	47,169,911	94 th House	291 D, 144 R	38.2%
	George McGovern	Dem.	17	290,170,383	94 th Senate	60 D, 37 R, 2 I	(1974)

	John G. Schmitz	American		1,099,482	93 rd House	239 D, 192 R	55.2%
	Benjamin Spock	People's		9,000	93 rd Senate	56 D, 42 R, 2 I	(1972)

Source: Section 7 Elections of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011; Maisel, L. Sandy; Buckley, Kara Z. Parties and Elections in America: The Electoral Process. Fourth Edition. Lanham Maryland. Roman & Littlefield Publishers. 2005; Census, Table 1. Reported Voting and Registration, by Sex and Single Years of Age: November 2022, Ballotpedia 2024.

4.5 Poverty 15CFR§104.5

(a) *Families and People in Poverty by Types of Family: 2022 and 2023* presents a high estimate of 265,500 persons living in 84,350,000 primary families and low estimate of 71,240,000 related children under age 18 in 2022. Of primary families 7,400,000 were poor, 8.8% of the primary family total. Of people living in primary families 24,860,000 were poor, 9.4% of the total. Of related children under 18; 10,720,000 were reported to be poor, 14.% of total. Of related children under 6 the poverty rate was reported to be even higher at 3,497,000 poor, 15.9% of total. The rate of child poverty goes up dramatically in single parent households.

(b) In 197,200,000 married-couple families only 3,419,000 were poor, 6.9% of total. In 47,420,000 families with a female householder, no spouse present, 24.7% were poor, of their 16,500,000 children under 18; 6,144,000 were poor, 37.2% of total, of 4,554,000 under age 6; 2,034,300 were poor, 44.9% of total. In 20,870,000 families with a male householder, no spouse present 2,425,000 were poor, 11.6% of total. Of 5,260,000 related children under age 18; 963,000 were poor, 18.3% of total. Of 1,626,000 under age 6; 363,000 were poor, 22.3% of total. Of 931,000 in unrelated subfamilies, 277,000 were poor 31.5% of total. Of 467,000 unrelated children, 147,000 were poor, 31.5% of total. Of 63,610,000 persons not in families, 12,790,000 were poor, 20.1% of total. 265,500,000 persons in families plus 63,610,000 persons not in families equals 329,110,000 resident population in 2022.

(c) The margin of error when compared with best available Census data regarding the total population in 2022 of 334,017,321 comes to -1.5%. 74,024,234 adjusted under 18 population used in this work is 2,784,000 more than 71,240,000 total reported as type of family, a -3.8% margin of error, underestimating under 18 total population. Reduction to the poverty rate incurred by increasing the total population are lost to the uncounted birth certificates being under 18 and poor. Getting married and having children is more efficient than being single, that is more efficient than a single parent.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2022 and 2023 (000)

	2022	2022	2023	2023
Unrelated individuals	63,610	20.1%	64,390	19.2%
Unrelated under 18	467	31.5%	509	32.3%
Persons in families	265,500	9.4%	266,500	9.1%

Children under 18	71,240	14.9%	71,410	15.0%
Children under 6	21,980	15.9%	21,960	16.8%
In married families	197,200	5.4%	197,400	5.2%
Children under 18	49,480	6.9%	49,460	7.2%
Children under 6	15,800	6.9%	13,830	7.7%
Female House	47,420	24.7%	48,000	23.6%
Children under 18	16,500	37.2%	16,650	36.7%
Children under 6	4,554	44.9%	4,539	45.4%
Male House	20,870	11.6%	21,050	12.4%
Children under 18	5,260	18.3%	5,392	20.3%
Children under 6	1,626	22.3%	1,589	26.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Families and People in Poverty by Types of Family: 2022 and 2023

(d) A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder. Unrelated individuals are people of any age who are not living with any other family members. A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

4.6 Detention 15CFR§104.6

(a) The United States has relapsed and between 2020 and 2022 the prison population is reported to have increased from 1,674,200 in 2020 to 1,808,100 in 2022, the rate of detainees per 100,000 residents increased from 505 to 541. Trump is sued \$5,000 UN Compensation per alien abduction and the prison population must go down. Migrants detained in federal and other state and local prisons count. After three years in the university law library, HA helped the President of the American Bar Association Kennedy Commission to originally declare the since 1980 the United States has grown to be the largest prison population and highest rate of incarceration in the world pursuant to the downward revision and elimination of mandatory minimum sentencing in *Blakely v. Washington* (2004) but not drug offenders *United States v. Booker et al* (2005). The ABA subsequently retracted their Kennedy Commission confession regarding the US having the largest prison population in the world. The prison population increased to a high of 2.3 million in 2008, until they began to release prisoners en masse, as disabled persons, with three judge panels in *Brown v. Plata et al* (2010).

United States Prison Population 2000-2022

Year	Number of Detainees	Detainees per 100,000t
2022	1,808,100	541
2020	1,674,200	505
2018	2,102,400	642
2016	2,157,800	666
2014	2,217,947	693
2012	2,228,424	707
2010	2,270,142	731
2008	2,307,504	755
2006	2,258,792	752
2004	2,135,335	725
2002	2,033,022	703
2000	1,937,482	683
1990	773,919	311
1980	315,974	140

Source: World Prison Brief; Table 344. Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of Federal or State Correctional Authorities – Summary by State 1990-2008; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011

(b) World Prison Brief reports the United States had a prison population of 1,808,100 and rate of incarceration of 541 detainees per 100,000 residents in 2022. 663,100 prisoners were held in local jails, 986,400 in state prisons and 158,600 in federal prison in 2022. There are 3,940 prisons with a capacity of 2.1 million. In 2018 the prison population in China was 1,690,000 and rate of incarceration 119 detainees per 100,000 residents. An additional 650,000 were awaiting trial, increasing the total population to 2,340,000 raised the rate to 165 per 100,000. The addition of a million Uighur Muslims 2015-2019 increased the number detained in China to about 3.3 million, out of 1.4 billion residents, a rate of 245 per 100,000, at which time the alarm was sounded, un-convicted Uighurs were released, there was no more terrorism and the Olympics were held in China.

(c) Law Enforcement Courts and Prison is Section 5cof the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2011. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which began in 1929, collects information on the following crimes reported to law enforcement authorities. Data on inmates in local jails were collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for the first time in 1970. Since then, BJS has conducted censuses of facilities and inmates every 5 to 6 years. In 1984, BJS initiated an annual survey of jails conducted in non-census years.

State by State Detention 1999, 2005, 2013

Jurisdiction	1999 In	1999 rate	2005 In	2005 rate	2013 In	2013	2013
--------------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------	---------	------	------

n	prison or jail	per 100,000 of all ages	prison or jail	per 100,000 of all ages	prison or jail	rate per 100,000 adults	rate per 100,000 of all ages
State	1,714,931	666	2,007,434	679	2,012,400	830	636
Federal	173,059	58	179,220	58	215,100	90	68
U.S. total	1,887,990	724	2,193,798	737	2,227,500	910	704
Alabama	33,157	757	40,561	890	46,000	1,230	951
Alaska	2,837	459	4,678	705	5,100	940	691
Arizona	36,412	761	47,974	808	55,200	1,090	831
Arkansas	15,022	588	18,693	673	22,800	1,010	770
California	239,206	721	246,317	682	218,800	750	569
Colorado	21,043	520	33,955	728	32,100	790	608
Connecticut	16,776	511	19,087	544	17,600	620	488
Delaware	5,958	792	6,916	820	7,000	960	756
District of Columbia	8,226	1,594	3,552	645	2,400	450	369
Florida	119,679	790	148,521	835	154,500	990	788
Georgia	74,500	956	92,647	1,021	91,600	1,220	916
Hawaii	3,479	291	5,705	447	5,600	510	397
Idaho	6,634	531	11,206	784	10,200	860	632
Illinois	61,235	506	64,735	507	69,300	700	537
Indiana	30,025	506	39,959	637	45,400	910	690
Iowa	10,229	356	12,215	412	12,700	530	410
Kansas	12,864	484	15,972	582	16,600	760	573
Kentucky	21,651	546	30,034	720	32,100	950	729
Louisiana	44,934	1,025	51,458	1,138	50,100	1,420	1,082
Maine	2,745	220	3,608	273	3,800	350	285
Maryland	33,650	650	35,601	636	32,700	710	550
Massachusetts	21,796	353	22,778	356	21,400	400	318
Michigan	61,882	628	67,132	663	60,200	790	608
Minnesota	10,765	226	15,422	300	15,700	380	289
Mississippi	18,416	664	27,902	955	28,800	1,270	962
Missouri	32,300	591	41,461	715	44,500	950	736
Montana	3,998	453	4,923	526	6,000	760	591
Nebraska	5,740	344	7,406	421	8,500	600	454
Nevada	14,057	774	18,265	756	19,900	930	712

New Hampshire	3,830	320	4,184	319	4,800	460	362
New Jersey	43,777	536	46,411	532	37,600	540	421
New Mexico	10,330	590	15,081	782	15,500	980	742
New York	104,341	574	92,769	482	81,400	530	413
North Carolina	43,243	564	53,854	620	55,300	730	561
North Dakota	1,520	239	2,288	359	2,700	470	373
Ohio	63,444	565	65,123	559	69,800	780	603
Oklahoma	27,926	825	32,593	919	37,900	1,300	983
Oregon	15,425	464	19,318	531	22,900	740	582
Pennsylvania	63,490	529	75,507	607	85,500	850	668
Rhode Island	3,176	321	3,364	313	3,400	400	322
South Carolina	30,000	772	35,298	830	32,600	880	683
South Dakota	3,581	485	4,827	622	5,300	820	626
Tennessee	35,884	655	43,678	732	48,100	960	740
Texas	204,110	1,014	223,195	976	221,800	1,130	836
Utah	9,239	433	11,514	466	12,500	620	430
Vermont	1,205	203	1,975	317	2,100	410	335
Virginia	48,828	713	57,444	759	58,800	910	710
Washington	24,849	431	29,225	465	29,700	550	425
West Virginia	5,496	304	8,043	443	9,700	660	523
Wisconsin	27,218	519	36,154	653	34,800	780	605
Wyoming	2,338	485	3,515	690	3,800	840	651

Source: World Prison Brief 2000 & 2005 Wikipedia 2013

(d) From the Customs Court (CC) Act of 1980, that created the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to spread HIV, mandatory minimum sentencing in contravention to the international practice of statutory mandatory sentencing has resulted in a prison population in excess of the legal limit of 250 detainees per 100,000 residents, in all States. Since 2008 the US prison population steadily went down, until 2020, when the prison population mysteriously began to increase again. The United States no longer reports state by state prison population and rate of incarceration to the World Prison Brief, after becoming confused about the age of the population in 2014, when Texas excluded detained migrants from their prison census, making them the second highest rate of

incarceration in the world after Louisiana. Warrants are presumed to be intoxicated, mostly with ephedra from western Texas. It is important to prevent states with high rates of incarceration from getting drunk on power, ie. Louisiana Tweaker of the House. To sober up the United States judiciary must admit there is a 250 detainee per 100,000 resident legal limit and release disabled persons pursuant to *Brown v. Plata* (2010), *habeas corpus* Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 2 of the US Constitution and Art. 37 of the Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy (CHANGE).

Part 105 Health Statistics

5.1 Life Expectancy 15CFR§105.1

(a) As of 2022 life expectancy had not recovered to 2019 levels. Longevity, or life expectancy, is calculated. Life expectancy is the average number of years a person is expected to live at a specific age. The formula for life expectancy is $e(x) = T(x) / l(x)$, where $e(x)$ is the remaining life expectancy of people alive at age x . The expectation of life at any given age is the average number of years remaining to be lived by those surviving to that age. Life tables are calculated separately for males and females because they have different mortality patterns. It is extremely difficult to perform the equation to check the veracity of the century long claim that, except for the Treasury Affordable Care Act (ACA) in working age population and catastrophic “wash dry nose” pandemic, life expectancy has consistently increased, since the advent 20th century sanitation, despite a steady increase in number of mortalities. The only number to solve is life expectancy at birth (e_0) for 2021 for the total population was estimated to be 76.4 years. Census does not seem to produce current life tables. Social Security Actuary produces life tables. The source selected is United States Life Tables, 2021. National Vital Statistics Reports. November 7, 2023.

(b) The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute and the Census Bureau, has released “bridge-race” estimates of the U.S. resident population that do not solve for $h = p - r$. Reason being, the number of death certificates issued in the United States, in any given year, includes non-resident aliens who die while visiting the United States. NCHS uses an estimate of total population based upon the total racial estimates produced by the Census. This lessens the impact of death certificates on life expectancy, but has a margin of error that is greater than any perceived racial differences in longevity. It would be more honest if NCHS added current entry visas and 10 million unauthorized immigrants to the legal resident population Resident and Non-Resident Population of the United States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, but the bridge-race estimates can be accepted.

(c) In 2019, the overall expectation of life at birth was reported to be 78.8 years, increasing from 78.7 in 2018. Between 2018 and 2019, life expectancy at birth increased by 0.1 year for males (76.2 to 76.3) and by 0.2 year for females (81.2 to 81.4). As a consequence of the “wash dry nose” pandemic, U.S. life expectancy at birth for 2021 was reported by NVSR at 76.4 years, the lowest it has been since 1996. Both male (73.5) and female (79.3) life expectancy declined to levels not seen since 1996. In 2021, the overall expectation of life at birth was 76.4 years, decreasing 0.6 year from 77.0 in 2020. From 2020 to 2021, life expectancy at birth decreased by 0.7 year for males (from 74.2 to 73.5) and by 0.6 year for females (79.9 to 79.3).

(d) In 2019, life expectancy at birth was 85.6 years for the non-Hispanic Asian population, 81.9 years for the Hispanic population, 78.8 years for the non-Hispanic White population, 74.8 years for the non-

Hispanic Black population, and 71.8 years for the non-Hispanic AI/AN population. Between 2018 and 2019, life expectancy increased 0.2 year for the non-Hispanic White population and by 0.1 year for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black populations. Between 2020 and 2021, life expectancy decreased by 1.5 years for the American Indian and Alaska Native non-Hispanic population (67.1 to 65.6), 0.7 year for the White non-Hispanic population (77.4 to 76.7), 0.3 year for the Black non-Hispanic population (71.5 to 71.2), 0.1 year for the Hispanic population (77.9 to 77.8), and 0.1 year for the Asian non-Hispanic population (83.6 to 83.5). The margin of error in a “bridged-race” theory of Total Resident and Visitor Population estimation is thought to be greater than any perceived racial differences in longevity.

Life-expectancy 1900-2022

	At Birth	Male	Female	At 65 Years	Male	Female
2022	77.5	74.8	80.2	18.9	17.5	20.2
2021	76.4	73.5	79.3	18.4	17.0	19.7
2020	77.3	74.5	80.2	18.5	17.0	19.8
2019	78.8	76.3	81.4	19.6	18.2	20.8
2018	78.7	76.2	81.2	19.5	18.1	20.7
2017	78.6	76.1	81.1	19.4	18.0	20.6
2016	78.7	76.2	81.1	19.4	18.1	20.6
2015	78.7	76.3	81.1	19.3	18.0	20.5
2010	78.7	76.2	81.0	19.1	17.7	20.3
2000	76.8	74.1	79.3	17.6	16.0	19.0
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	17.2	15.1	18.9
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	16.4	14.1	18.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	15.2	13.1	17.0
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	14.3	12.8	15.8
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	13.9	12.8	15.0
1900	47.3	46.3	48.3			

Source: National Vital Statistics Reports. United States Life Tables, 2021. Vol. 72 No. 12. November 7, 2023; National Center for Health Statistics. Health E-Stats. January 2020. Table LExpMort. Life expectancy at birth, age 65, and age 75, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1900–2019

5.2 Leading Causes of Death 15CFR§105.2

Curin et al. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2022. National Vital Statistics Reports. Vol. 73, No. 10. December 9, 2024 provides most recent data for reviewing the effects of the “wash dry nose” pandemic on all-cause mortality in the United States in Table 1. Number of deaths, percentage of total deaths, and

death rate for the 10 leading causes of death in selected age groups, by race and Hispanic origin and sex: United States, 2022, is compared with prior year reports, using the order in this most to all other causes list, for one year.

The invention of COVID-19 in 2020 drove out influenza and pneumonia and intentional self-harm, and included chronic liver disease in the list of 10 leading causes of death. 350,831 people died from COVID-19 in the United States in 2020, then in 2021 another 416,893 died, before declining to 186,552, less than 227,039 accidents, in 2022, the last year for which statistics are available. Declines in mortality from chronic lower respiratory infection succumbed to COVID-19 beginning in 2020. Declines in mortality from Alzheimer's beginning in 2021 may have implicated ephedra and statin brain shrink as causative of the cognitive decline in elderly population, before increasing. In 2021 chronic liver disease entered the list of 10 leading causes of death, surpassing nephritis in 2021, before kidney disease pulled ahead in 2022. Influenza and COVID vaccines don't work. "Wash dry nose." Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu. Echinacea cures SARS, RSV and flu. Pneumovax up-to date.

Cause of death 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All causes	2,744,248	2,839,295	2,854,838	3,383,729	3,464,231	3,279,857
Diseases of the heart	635,260	655,381	659,041	696,962	695,547	702,880
Malignant disorders	598,038	599,274	599,601	602,350	605,213	608,371
Accidents	161,374	167,127	173,040	200,955	224,935	227,039
COVID-19	0	0	0	350,831	416,893	186,552
Cerebrovascular diseases	142,142	147,810	150,005	160,264	162,890	165,393
Chronic lower respiratory disease	154,596	159,486	156,979	152,657	142,342	147,382
Alzheimer disease	116,103	122,019	121,499	134,242	119,599	120,122
Diabetes mellitus	80,058	84,946	87,647	102,188	103,294	101,209
Nephritis	50,046	51,386	51,565	52,547	54,358	57,937
Chronic liver disease	0	0	0	0	56,585	54,803
Influenza and pneumonia	51,537	59,120	49,783	53,544	0	0
Intentional	44,965	48,344	47,511	0	0	0

Self-Harm						
All other causes	710,129	744,312	758,167	877,189	882,775	908,169

Source: Deaths: Leading Causes for 2017-2022. National Vital Statistics Reports. Murphy et al. Mortality in the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. No. 328. November 2018. Curin et al. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2022. National Vital Statistics Reports. Vol. 73, No. 10. December 9, 2024.

Part B Economy

Part 800 Gross Domestic Product 15CFR§800.1

(a) *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011* Section 13 Income, Expenditures, Poverty and Wealth of the presents data on gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), national and personal income, saving and investment, money income, poverty, and national and personal wealth. It seems necessary to disregard estimations of chained dollars based on inflationary values more consistently expressed by UN Data as GDP Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) base year 2017. Table 666 Gross Domestic Product in Current Dollars: 1970 to 2009 seems authentic. Census no longer produces such an exhaustive study of the economy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) currently adds up GDP, wrong base year 2018 instead of 2017, only by state and table 2.4 of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). BEA upholds Table 670 Gross Domestic Product by State: 2000-2008 but no longer distinguishes much difference between Table 672 Relation of GDP, NGP, Net National Product, National Income, Personal Income, Disposable personal income and Personal Savings 1990-2009.

(1) Data from BEA National Income and Product Accounts Tables 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product integrates with year 2008 of the Statistical Abstract, 2011. There is nominal agreement between the BEA and UN Data the United States GDP was \$19,612 billion in 2017, after which time economic level has been distorted with 5.3% growth overestimate in 2018. US GDP level growth is falsely reported to be significantly greater than either publicly reported BEA or IMF economic growth rates equal. BEA data dates back to 1929. Bush, Trump and especially Biden engaged in some major GDP level overestimates before inevitable collapse back into subsistence. To insure the stock exchange against deficits in excess of 3 percent of GDP it became necessary to calculate GDP base year 2017. Glaring historical errors, however, go back to the beginning of the millennium, and even more before the end of the cold war 1950-1990. Annual US economic growth rate search results are compared for given years, and annualized decades, and five year period. Results indicate 2001 was the only year US GDP growth was accurately calculated in history, with BEA overestimating every year since the 1.2% underestimate of 2.3% average annual growth 1930-1940.

(2) To effectively insure and protect US stock exchange against deficits in excess of 3% of GDP it is necessary for the United States to use Base Year 2017 economic growth estimates. There are not really any other equations the US GDP is actually responsible for, in the sense there are real world consequences to GDP ratio calculation overestimation, except that the 2017 US overestimate corrupted UN Data and all other nations must be recalculated from 2018 to enable UN assessment payment, despite the 2021 World Bank global corroboration of US overestimate. Everyone would be smarter if Trump's modest xenophobia did not allow Biden to get away with some of the highest US economic

growth overestimates since 1950-1990 end of the cold war and 1993 System of National Accounts. Base year 2017, the United States continues to have a larger GNI and GDP, but not GDP PPP than China, for the time being. To compete with China regarding largest economy, it might be fair to redo only the third millennium, but their economic growth reporting is also quite liberally optimistic, and without bilateral verification and unilateral review of international economic growth math, US economic interest in downward revision of GDP to protect the bull market against deficits in excess of 3% of GDP ends base year 2017, with a \$100 trillion Gross World Product (GWP) 2025.

United States Gross Domestic Product, Base Year 2017 Recalculation 1930-2025
(billions of US dollars)

Year	GDP Overestimate	Av. Annual Economic Growth	Reported Av. Annual Economic Growth	Base Year 2017
2025	29,909	2.5%	2.5%	23,200
2024	29,179	5.3%	2.7%	22,635
2023	27,721	6.6%	2.5%	22,040
2022	26,007	9.8%	2.1%	21,502
2021	23,681	10.9%	5.7%	21,060
2020	21,354	-0.9%	-3.4%	19,924
2019	21,540	4.3%	2.2%	20,625
2018	20,657	5.3%	2.9%	20,180
2017	19,612	4.3%	2.3%	19,612
2016	18,805	2.8%	1.6%	
2015	18,295	3.9%	2.9%	
2014	17,608	4.3%	2.4%	
2013	16,881	3.9%	1.9%	
2012	16,254	4.5%	2.2%	
2011	15,560	3.4%	1.8%	
2010	15,049	3.4%	2.6%	
2009	14,478	-2.0%	-1.3%	
2008	14,770	4.9%	0.1%	
2007	14,076	5.1%	2.0%	
2006	13,399	6.0%	3.1%	
2005	12,636	6.5%	3.5%	
2004	11,868	6.5%	4.2%	
2003	11,142	4.7%	3.0%	

2002	10,642	3.5%	2.4%	
2001	10,286	3.4%	3.4%	
2000	9,952	3.4%	4.1%	
1995	7,415	5.6%	2.7%	
1990	5,801	10.8%	3.9%	
1980	2,788	16.9%	3.0%	
1970	1,038	7.2%	5.0%	
1960	604	10.1%	2.8%	
1950	300	19.1%	4.2%	
1940	103	1.2%	2.3%	
1930	92		4.2%	

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011*. Section 13 Income, Expenditures, Poverty and Wealth. Table 666 Gross Domestic Product in Current Dollars: 1970 to 2009; BEA National Income and Product Accounts Tables 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product 1929-2024.

(b) United States Base Year 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Gross Domestic Product by State and Personal Income by State, 3rd Quarter 2024 of December 20, 2024, Table 1 Gross Domestic Product by State and region: Level and Percent Change from Preceding Period is consistent with Gross Domestic Product, 4th Quarter and Year 2024 (Advance Estimate). Both formats must completely delete the Current-dollar gross domestic product overestimate columns and zoom to 100% to enter “Real gross domestic product” in “millions of chained (2017) dollars” as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be added up by State for the historical record. In 2022 total US GDP was reported to be \$22,034,828 million in 2022, \$22,671,086 million in 2023. 2024 current quarterly estimates are too optimistic, at 3.0-3.1%, when BEA internally estimates 2.9% and IMF estimates 2.8% = \$23,305,887 million (2024), BEA must back up from 2018 to 2017..

(1) Sec. 2 (a)(1)(A) Sec. 2 Receipts, Outlays, Surplus or Deficit, in billions and % of GDP of the United States Budget for Fiscal Years 2017-2025 states: the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and OMB have overestimated US Gross Domestic Product (GDP) since \$19,612 billion in 2017 when there was nominal agreement between BEA and UN Data and is recalculated at IMF economic growth rates published in World Economic Prospects, in billions: \$19,612 FY 17, \$20,180 FY 18, \$20,625 FY 19, \$19,924 FY 20, \$21,060 FY 21, \$21,502 FY 22, \$22,040 FY 23, \$22,635 FY 24, \$23,200 FY 25.

(2) State by State transcription is obstructed. First, left justification, would require constant left right shifting for every un-alphabetized State and arbitrary region to skip. Second, the BEA continues to use “chained (2017) dollars” because, unlike all other nations in the *United Nations Atlas, 2024*, who must be recalculated from 2018, the United States needs to be recalculated from 2017 when there was nominal agreement between the BEA, IMF and UN Data, before BEA US economic growth mathematically decoupled from level. The BEA is calculating 2.9% 2022-2023 right in 2024.

(b) BEA will need to find for only for the calculus in the preceding subsection (b) using historical IMF economic growth rates, exactly as above, with economic growth rate data in the United Nations Atlas,

2024, when they again do a lot of work they are so happy with they bridge 2025 to 2017, when calculus was perhaps exactly as fuzzy as the self-effacing 0.2% overestimate of current year 2024. The BEA must use base year 2017 and not 2018 when stopping to speak of chained (2017) dollars = \$19,612 billion (2017) in 2025. Having corrected exactly the same error myself, the pre-mathematical formula for source selection is explained in the Statistics Atlas Framework Equations of the United Nations Atlas, 2024: UN Economic Data Base Year 2018, US Base Year 2017 (1+ IMF economic growth rate) = Next Year Economy ad infinitum.

(c) The United Nations Atlas, 2024 recalculates GDP, GDP Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Gross National Income (GNI) pursuant to International Monetary Fund (IMF) growth rates from 2017 UN Data for the United States and 2018 for other countries misled by the World Bank in 2021. BEA GDP estimates by State and by table 2.4 must be redone using 2017 as base year and not mistakenly base their “chained 2017 dollars” at overestimated 2018 levels. The definition of chained dollars is inconsistently synonymous and to be replaced by GDP PPP = % economic growth – inflation.

United States Economy; Growth, Inflation, GDP, PPP, GNI levels and per capita 2018-2022
(billions of US dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Growth	2.9%	2.3%	-2.8%	5.9%	2.8%
Inflation	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%	4.7%	8.0%
GDP	20,180	20,625	19,924	21,060	21,502
Per capita	63,768	61,692	59,308	62,493	63,561
PPP	19,575	19,712	18,943	19,170	19,269
Per capita	58,935	58,961	55,388	56,886	56,961
GNI	20,220	20,824	20,240	21,435	22,035
Per capita	63,417	62,288	60,251	63,606	65,138

Source: Sanders, Tony J. United Nations Atlas, 2024. [HA-9-12-24](#)

(d) Going forward it is necessary that UN Data on the United States economy is legislated exactly in accordance with the best available economic growth calculus; base year 2017 - 2022:

(1) Economic growth: 2.9% (2018); 2.3% (2019); -2.8% (2020); 5.9% (2021); 2.8% (2022);

(2) Inflation: 2.4% (2018); 1.8% (2019); 1.2% (2020); 4.7% (2021); 8.0% (2022);

(3) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions: \$20,180 (2018); \$20,625 (2019); \$19,924 (2020); \$21,060 (2021); \$21,502 (2022);

(4) GDP Per capita: \$63,768 (2018); \$61,692 (2019); \$59,308 (2020); \$62,493 (2021); \$63,561 (2022);

(5) GDP Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in billions: \$19,575 (2018); \$19,712 (2019); \$18,943 (2020); \$19,170 (2021); \$19,269 (2022);

(6) GDP PPP Per capita: \$58,935 (2018); \$58,961 (2019); \$55,388 (2020); \$56,886 (2021); \$56,961 (2022);

(7) Gross National Income (GNI) in billions: \$20,220 (2018); \$20,824 (2019); \$20,240 (2020); \$21,435 (2021); \$22,035 (2022);

(8) GNI Per capita: \$63,417 (2018); \$62,288 (2019); \$60,251 (2020); \$63,606 (2021); \$65,138 (2022).

814.1 US International Trade 15CFR§814.1

(a) Access is forbidden to Section 28 Foreign Commerce and Aid of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2011, 2010 Table 1264 US International Trade in Goods and Services and 2000. Census does not possess a reliable history of US International Trade Statistics pursuant to 13USC§301. Census is obligated to republish Section 28 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, especially the critical international trade data table on US International Trade in Goods and Services. The Office of the United States Trade Representative produces data on UN International Trade by country, that purports its totals to be authentic, although it is neither tabulated, nor has any history to be consistent with, and the UN Conference on Trade and Development Handbook of Statistics.

(b) Best available data on US International Trade comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). US international trade data for select areas and countries and for all countries and island areas is available in .pdf, and also provides for historical US trade balance data and data by select countries in .xml. US International Trade is mostly unremarkable, except for the contraction with China and expansion of the European Union, since tariffs went into effect in 2018. UNCTAD statistics 2017-2022 indicates Trumps first world trade war caused more than \$2 trillion dollars in damage to the total anticipated 10% growth in volume of international trade 2018-2019, -\$200 billion actual damage, before the pandemic depression and post-pandemic hyperinflation resulted in an overvalued inventory in 2022.

US International Trade 1960-2024 (millions of US dollars)

	Balance	Balance	Balance	Exports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Imports
Year	Total	Goods	Service	Total	Goods	Service	Total	Goods	Service
2024	-918,416	-1,211,747	293,331	3,191,594	2,083,831	1,107,763	4,110,010	3,295,578	814,433
2023	-784,890	-1,063,288	278,398	3,071,816	2,045,221	1,026,596	3,856,707	3,108,509	748,198
2022	-944,762	-1,179,941	235,179	3,039,405	2,090,339	949,065	3,984,157	3,270,281	713,886
2021	-848,070	-1,083,190	235,120	2,570,802	1,765,853	804,948	3,418,871	2,849,043	569,829
2020	-653,691	-912,875	259,185	2,160,147	1,433,852	726,296	2,813,838	2,346,727	467,111
2019	-559,395	-857,260	297,865	2,546,276	1,655,098	891,177	3,105,670	2,512,358	593,313
2018	-578,594	-878,749	300,155	2,542,462	1,676,913	865,549	3,121,057	2,555,662	565,395
2017	-510,939	-799,343	282,404	2,394,476	1,557,003	837,474	2,911,415	2,356,345	555,070
2016	-479,458	-749,801	270,343	2,240,824	1,457,393	783,431	2,720,282	2,207,195	513,088

2015	-490,776	-761,868	271,092	2,280,778	1,511,581	769,397	2,771,554	2,273,249	498,305
2014	-483,952	-749,917	265,965	2,392,615	1,635,563	757,051	2,876,566	2,385,480	491,086
2013	-446,861	-700,539	253,678	2,313,121	1,593,708	719,413	2,759,982	2,294,247	465,736
2012	-525,906	-741,119	215,213	2,247,453	1,562,630	684,823	2,773,359	2,303,749	469,610
2011	-554,522	-740,999	186,477	2,143,552	1,498,887	644,665	2,698,074	2,239,886	458,188
2010	-503,087	-648,671	145,584	1,872,320	1,290,279	582,041	2,375,407	1,938,950	436,456
2000	-369,686	-446,783	77,096	1,082,963	784,940	298,023	1,452,650	1,231,722	220,927
1990	-80,865	-111,037	30,173	535,234	387,401	147,883	616,098	498,438	117,660
1980	-19,407	-25,500	6,093	271,835	224,250	47,585	291,242	249,750	41,492
1970	2,255	2,603	-348	56,640	42,469	14,171	54,385	39,866	14,519
1960	3,508	4,892	-1,385	25,939	19,650	6,289	22,433	14,758	7,675

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Table 1. U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services; Exports, Imports and Balances. 1960-2024

(c) The United States ran a multi-billion international trade total and goods surplus from 1960, as far back as BEA international trade statistics go, until 1971, since when the US runs a total and goods deficit and services surplus, without exception. US imported a total of one trillion dollars in 1997 and exported a total of one trillion dollars in 2000. Growth in international trade volume tends to double every ten years, with average annual growth of about 10%. US imports increased slightly more rapidly than exports, without interruption by Trump tariffs. There was a one year, half a trillion dollar downturn in US international trade in 2020, before the inventory was overvalued. At -\$945 million in 2024 the international trade deficit has been increasing at an alarming rate under the Biden administration.

(d) Totals provided by US International Trade Representative are checked against those reported by the UN Conference on Trade and Development *Handbook on Statistics*, 2023. In 2022 US international trade data entry was goods exports \$2.1 trillion, goods imports \$3.4 trillion, services exports \$0.9 trillion and services imports \$0.7 trillion. The US Trade Representative reports the United States is the world's 2nd-largest trading nation, behind only China, with over \$7.0 trillion, revised upward to \$7.1 trillion by UNCTAD, in exports and imports of goods and services in 2022. The U.S. has trade relations with more than 200 countries, territories, and regional associations around the globe.

(1) The United States is the 2nd largest goods exporter in the world, behind only China. U.S. goods exports to the world totaled \$2.1 trillion in 2022, up 17.5 percent (\$307.3 billion) from 2021 pandemic lockdown. Canada was the largest purchaser of U.S. goods exports in 2022, accounting for 17.3 percent of total U.S. goods exports. The top five purchasers of U.S. goods exports in 2022 were: Canada (\$356.5 billion), Mexico (\$324.3 billion), China (\$150.4 billion), Japan (\$80.2 billion), and the United Kingdom (\$76.2 billion). U.S. goods exports to the European Union 27 were \$350.8 billion.

(2) The United States is the largest goods importer in the world. U.S. goods imports from the world totaled \$3.2 trillion in 2022, up 14.6 percent (\$413.7 billion) from 2021. UNCTAD reports goods imports of \$3.4 trillion for the same year. China was the top supplier of goods to the United States,

accounting for 16.5 percent of total goods imports. The top five suppliers of U.S. goods imports in 2022 were: China (\$536.3 billion), Mexico (\$454.8 billion), Canada (\$436.6 billion), Japan (\$148.1 billion), and Germany (\$146.6 billion). U.S. goods imports from the European Union 27 were \$553.3 billion.

(3) The United States is the largest services exporter in the world. In 2022, U.S. exports of services were \$926.0 billion, up 16.4 percent (\$130.7 billion) from 2021. U.S. exports of services account for 30.7 percent of overall U.S. exports in 2022. Ireland was the largest purchaser of U.S. services exports in 2022 accounting for 9 percent of total U.S. services exports. The top five purchasers of U.S. services exports in 2022 were: Ireland (\$83.1 billion), the United Kingdom (\$80.9 billion), Canada (\$69.5 billion), Switzerland (\$52.4 billion), and China (\$42.2 billion). U.S. services exports to the European Union were \$238.6 billion.

(4) The United States is the largest services importer in the world. In 2022, U.S. imports of services were \$680.3 billion, up 23.7 percent (\$130.3 billion) from 2021. U.S. imports of services account for 17.2 percent of overall U.S. imports in 2022. The United Kingdom was the largest supplier of services, accounting for 10.4 percent of total U.S. service imports in 2022. The top five suppliers of U.S. services imports in 2022 were: the United Kingdom (\$70.8 billion), Germany (\$42.0 billion), Canada (\$40.6 billion), Japan (\$38.5 billion), and Mexico (\$37.3 billion). U.S. services imports from the European Union were \$166.7 billion.

(e) Customs revenues, are believed to be severely overestimated by Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to the point it seems best to admit only those fees reported on the cover of the Department of Homeland Security budget and not the high CBP medical waste contract. Tariff increases are a war crime under the Hague Convention that have mangled the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Although the United States trade deficit was somewhat insulated, the volume of international trade shrank \$2 trillion, due to price elasticity of supply and demand consequent to Trump tariffs, before killing 13 million when the “wash dry nose” pandemic 2020-2021 escaped the warehouse. The heart fails having to recalculate customs revenues currently punished at a rate of 3 percent annual reduction from 2018 by the -3% industrialized, -0.3% developing nation Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). Counting OMB now calls for the lower number of fees declared on the cover of historical Department of Homeland Security budgets.

(f) UN Conference on Trade and Development Handbook on Statistics 2023, presents a slightly higher estimate of international trade volume 2022. Both BEA and UNCTAD statistics indicate United States US international trade deficit growth was insulated against decline in underlying export and import volumes, except in 2020. US economic growth weathered Trump tariffs better than the rest of the world. According to UNCTAD, Trump tariffs caused a -\$200 billion decline in total global volume of exports, instead of spectacular growth of about 10% annually, before the pandemic in 2020, when total global export value declined -10%, -\$2.4 trillion from \$25.0 trillion in 2019 to \$22.6 trillion in 2020 before overvaluing the inventory at \$28.4 trillion in 2021 and \$32.0 trillion in 2022. UNCTAD reports the US international trade deficit increased from -\$619 billion (2017); -\$677 billion (2018); before declining to -\$637 billion (2019); and rapidly inflating to -\$731 billion (2020); -\$936 billion (2021); reaching a total international trade deficit of -\$1.1 trillion (2022). The BEA does not report the US has ever reached a total deficit in excess of -\$1 trillion as of 2024, but instead calls for desperate measures to prevent a total international trade deficit in excess of -\$1 trillion in 2025, although the BEA admits the international trade deficit in goods has exceeded -\$1 trillion since 2021.

(g) Trump's Texas US Border Czar and Louisiana Tweaker of the House have wasted no time poisoning nearly all imported foods in 2025. Residents of the United States are strongly advised to Buy American Provisions 24USC§225h. Import substitution to prevent death from “wet nose” from corn starch and flour salsa (agar) germinating El Yucateco habanero sauce snot, may improve the US international trade balance at the expense of antibiotic treated pertussis, mortality, manufacturers and inflation in 2025. Consumption expenditures on the threat of tuberculosis are multiplying. Tuberculosis is treated with nine months of the combination of INH and rifampin chemotherapy with 95% cure rates. Therapy with INH, rifampin and ethambutol helps avoid the complication of drug resistance with non-tubercular mycobacterial disease. The addition of pyrazinamide can reduce treatment time to six months, but is toxic. The imposition of another 10 percent tariff on China February 1 has nearly eliminated demand for Chinese food. The price of eggs has soared from \$3 in fourth quarter 2024 to \$5 in first quarter 2025 due to untreated bird flu from poison chicken feed a <\$3 dozen egg order – Eucalyptus cures both dry cough from influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) from coronavirus; “wash dry nose”.

(h) Trump tariffs are *ultra vires*, an unauthorized practice of law, without statutory authority of time limits and reciprocal insults underlying a century of economic growth under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947). Trump's proclaimed tariff increases run contrary to the -3% industrialized and -0.3% developing nation Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). Mass deportations are a crime against humanity for which the US Border Czar owes \$5,000 UN Compensation per alien abduction bail plus property. There is little ambiguity in the English language; tariffs cause “trade war”. Reason being, tariffs are a war crime, an involuntary biological experiment, against which consumption of foodstuffs, medicines and perishable goods, must be especially defended against detention in warehouse incidental to the disposal of belligerent and poisonous tariffs in contravention to the Hague Convention and common sense destruction of food and drugs seized by law enforcement - medical waste contract. Tariffs are always in bad taste, whether the movement in tariffs is up or down, if only due to the opportunistic infection of calculus of the arteries imposed on the morally injured authors ordered to update the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and international mirror sites, against the will of international and economic law domestically embodied by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) who already paid out nearly \$50 billion Commodity Credit Corporation compensation trade war damages for Trump's first world trade war. Opportunistic infection of the heart is diagnosed vegan *Streptococcus pyogenes* cured and prevented with pneumovax, or methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) lesions treated with doxycycline or saline bath and Hawthorn. Multi-drug resistant *Candida auris* is an emerging fungus, upgraded to, best treated with prednisone or hydrocortisone. Caprylic acid is sold nearly exclusively by Amazon to cure pain, discharge and swelling from thrush of the mouth, throat or esophagus, \$2 Antiseptic mouth wash might cure, and disseminated candidiasis which infects the bloodstream and affects internal organs such as the lungs (Pope Francis amendment).

(i) Trump wrote tariffs by Presidential Proclamation into the United States Mexican Canada Agreement that replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Implementing actions in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority are described in 19USC§4513 Pub. L. 116–113, title VI, § 601, Jan. 29, 2020, 134 Stat. 78; text dated 7/1/20. Trump has given NAFTA the month of February to defend itself against 25% tariffs. There is considerable cognitive decline between NAFTA and USMCA, as freedom and agriculture were replaced with transitional political opposition to Trump's delusional tariff scheme, for instance, the emphasized term

“antidumping and countervailing duty”, doesn't mean don't pollute, the term dyslexically refers to imposing customs duties on artificially low priced and subsidized imports, that might 'injure' the sales of imaginary domestic producers, under the same 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act 19USC§1202 et seq. that caused the global Great Depression. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule adopted the Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (1988) and is the responsibility of the International Trade Commission 19USC§3001 et seq. Pub. L. 100–418, title I, § 1211, Aug. 23, 1988.

(j) Article 3.A.4 of USMCA Grain 2. No Party shall require that a country of origin statement be issued on a quality grade certificate for originating wheat imported from the territory of the other Party, recognizing that phytosanitary or customs requirements may require such a statement. USMCA is in error to intentionally affix a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States under 24USC§225h(f). Consumption of influenza infected chicken feed may be the consequence of unlabelled corn imported from the Mexican drug war, or unlabelled Ukraine wheat, that has received complaints from Africa, where TB is prevalent, mostly in HIV/AIDS patients from the Customs Court (CC) Act of 1980, that misnamed Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS), and Europeans have pathologically complained, without any pathological observations. Ukraine war wheat may be labelled “Hecho en Mexico” and may be the cause of the modern day “recipe for consumption” sweeping the USA. “Corn starch and flour agar”, salsa, smothered Mexican restaurant lunch and dinner, induces “wet nose”, a runny nose for breakfast, that can become acutely infected by any respiratory infection, until it dries up in a week, like consuming the snot of someone whose pertussis was treated with antibiotics. Death is more likely than chronic disease, from chronic, addicted, consumption of the contaminated powder, with survival rates not dissimilar to unwashed dry nose and un-eucalyptus treated Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) pandemic that caused 13 million excess mortalities 2020-2021, after COVID escaped from Trump tariff induced export detention.

(k) Christmas 2024 was the deadliest pertussis outbreak in the United States since 2017. Taste the wet nose before and after treatment of the suspected Ukraine seaman detained for a week while pertussis infected, with antibiotics to prevent transmission (of) 6 weeks of whooping cough. The wet nose retreat is from the brain shrinking Southwestern ephedra desert to California eucalyptus stand. Caps off to eucalyptus essential oil \$4.95. <\$3 dozen egg order – Eucalyptus cures both the dry cough from influenza and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) of those infected with coronavirus who do not “wash dry nose” in time. Unpretentious, Eucalyptus Leaves, in 1 Gallon bucket, Herbal Tea, Cut & Sifted, Dried, \$19.49; Amazon.

(l) Law review of USMCA seems more urgent than entering BEA maintained US International Trade, by Country statistics. President Trump replaced the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States Mexico Canada Agreement Pub. L. 116–113, title VI, § 601, Jan. 29, 2020, 134 Stat. 78; text dated 7/1/20, 19USC§4501 et seq. Only the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the United Mexican States (signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993) remains in 19USC§3472. After imposing another 10% tariff on China, Trump has proclaimed his intention to impose 25% tariffs on Mexico and Canada, pursuant to implementing actions in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority are described in 19USC§4513. Trump USMCA tariffs are laid over in February by his failure to consult with the International Trade Commission for an affirmative determination of specific injury to domestic producers under 19USC§4514.

(m) The term “Customs Valuation Agreement” means the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, referred to in 19USC§3511(d) to which the US must add the -3% developed and -0.3% developing nation "Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007)" as memorandum of understanding. A good exported to a USMCA country for which a refund of customs duties is granted by reason of—the failure of the good to conform to sample or specification, or the shipment of the good without the consent of the consignee 19USC§4534(a)(4), (e)(2). Canada and Mexico seem to have consented to the Protocol Replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement with the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada, done at Buenos Aires on November 30, 2018 and the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada, done in Mexico City on December 10, 2019, as submitted to Congress on December 13, 2019.

(n) Trump tariff increases conflict with a century of economic growth under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947). Trump's proclaimed tariff increases run contrary to annual -3% industrialized and -0.3% developing nation Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). Do the United States, Mexico and Canada truly consent to the ill-advised reciprocal tariffs or would they rather repeal Trump's anticipatory tariff proclamation 19USC§4513 and terminate the biological experimentation in perished goods under the Nuremberg Code (1948) rather than the USMCA under 19USC§4621?

815.1 State Government Finance 15CFR§815.1

(a) Census never accurately distinguished federal grant, state and local, budget, revenue, expenditure, surplus/deficit, bond and balance reporting, although they once did the work, and has spontaneously come to grossly overestimate a \$1.1 trillion surplus in 2022 because, besides not even trying to crunch State and Local Budgets since 2009, Census is not understanding state and local borrowing and balance reporting. Revenues - expenditures = deficit; deficit + borrowing = positive balance, that can also be expressed total borrowing inclusive revenues - total borrowing inclusive expenditures = change in balance. To accurately re-produce State and Local Government Finances, Census must express both the deficit and change in balance, with mathematically consistent accurate reporting, that must count municipal bonds as deficit, although the state might run a net surplus.

(b) The *2022 Annual Survey of State Government Finances Table* is bogus. The categorization of revenues and expenses seems skillfully done and there is no prima facial reason to doubt the United States total of State Government finances reported by the US Census Bureau, except for the one fatal flaw, 2022 is the only year for which “Annual Survey” data is available. Wherefore, the 2022 Annual Survey of State Government Finances warrants description of all its detail, and transcription of 2022 to legislate a reverse chronology of intra-government, revenue, expenditure, deficit and debt, by State under 13USC§161, but proves to be fake.

(1) United States totals are provided for the following categories in 2022 in thousands of dollars. Total revenue \$4,075,089,348; General revenue \$3,051,467,987; Intergovernmental revenue \$1,131,663,901. General Revenue plus intergovernmental revenue comes to \$4,183,131,888, this is \$108,042,540 more than Total revenue. Intergovernmental revenue is \$383 billion more than \$749 billion intergovernmental expenditures. Expenditures are described: Total expenditure \$2,784,697,896, General expenditure \$2,745,170,227 Intergovernmental expenditure \$748,952,079; Direct expenditure

\$1,996,218,148. General expenditure is only \$39.5 billion more than Total expenditure. Added up expenditure subcategories add-up to \$5,490,340,454. Adding up only Intergovernmental expenditure and Direct expenditure comes to exactly \$2,745,170,227 – General expenditure. There is no deficit or history to check the change in Debt at end of fiscal year \$1,113,243,076. Cash and security holdings were estimated at \$4,630,144,213. The revenue total must be redone, expenditure total deleted and General expenditure changed to Total expenditure to calculate surplus or deficit purchased with unregulated bond sales - a \$1,437,961,661 surplus. Revenues are obviously overestimated with exactly the reverse of the numbers as (C)h(i)n(a) 2017 and 2022. State data is not worth entering.

(c) *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2011* provided for Section 8 State and Local Government Finances and Employment. In 2007 there were 89,527 government units, down from 91,237 in 1962 and up from 78,269 in 1972. Table 428: State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts: 1990 to 2009 attempted to produce an honest deficit in 2008 and 2009, incidental to the Great Recession, before being permanently silenced in 2012. In 2009 Census reported state governments had \$1,995.5 billion revenues and \$2,014.6 billion in expenditures, for a current surplus of -\$3.2 billion deficit, at the beginning of the Great Recession. The current surplus of government enterprises is historically estimated optimistically at \$6.9 billion, 0.9% of total revenues (1990), \$13.5 billion 1.4% of total (1995), \$10.4 billion, 0.8% of total (2000), \$1.0 billion, 0.06% of total (2004), and \$0.1 billion, 0.006% of total (2005), -\$1.3 billion, -0.07% of total (2006), -\$3.9 billion, -0.2% of total (2007), -\$3.2 billion, 0.2% of total (2008), -\$3.2 billion, 0.2% of total (2009).

(1) Table 433 provides for significantly higher revenues, that are inconsistent with Table 428, indicating an incredibly huge surplus, that is sustained to the discredit of Table 439 State Local governments – Total Revenues by State: 2000 to 2007, whereas “These data cannot be used to compute the deficit or surplus for any single government as these are estimates for all state and local governments within a state area”. Census must re-tabulate Table 428 State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts: 1990 to 2009, Table 439 State and Local Governments – total Revenue and Expenditures by State: 2000 to 2007 and Table 442. State Resources, Expenditures, and Balances: 2008 and 2009 that admits 50% of low estimated state spending during the Great Recession was bonds. Census has an obligation to work with States regarding the reporting State and local budget, revenues, federal grants, expenditures, deficit, bonds and balance.

Work Cited

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. 2023
 Approval and entry into force of Uruguay Round Agreements 19USC§3511
Blakely v. Washington (2004)
Brown v. Plata et al (2010)
 Bureau of Economic Analysis. National Income and Product Accounts Tables 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product 1929-2024
 Bureau of Economic Analysis. Table 1. U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services; Exports, Imports and Balances. 1960-2024
 Buy American Provisions 24USC§225h

Census. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024
 Census. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023
 Census. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023
 Census. Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Families and People in Poverty by Types of Family: 2022 and 2023
 Census. Annual Survey of State Government Finances Table. 2022
 Census. Estimates of the Total Resident Population and Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia (and Puerto Rico), July 1, 2023
 Census. Families and People in Poverty by Types of Family: 2022 and 2023
 Census. Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024
 Census. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010; 2010 Census Briefs. March 2011
 Census. State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates. 2010 Census. April 1, 2010
 Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States. 130th Edition. 2011
 Child Tax Credit 26USC§24
 Collection and publication 13USC§301
 Consultation and layover provisions for, and effective date of, proclaimed actions 19USC§4514
 Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987)
 Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (1988)
 Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)
 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)
 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
 Counting electoral votes in Congress 3USC§15
 Curin et al. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2022. National Vital Statistics Reports. Vol. 73, No. 10. December 9, 2024
 Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969)
 Disclosure of Government Information 15CFR§4.3(c) Appendix A to Part 4
 Drawback 19USC§4534
 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947)
 Knapp, Anthony; Lu, Tiangeng. Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 Reaches Harmonized Tariff Schedule 19USC§3001 et seq. Pub. L. 100–418, title I, § 1211, Aug. 23, 1988. Highest Level Since 2017. Census. December 22, 2022
 Implementing actions in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority are described in 19USC§4513 Pub. L. 116–113, title VI, § 601, Jan. 29, 2020, 134 Stat. 78
 Minimum Wage 29USC§206
 National Center for Health Statistics. National Center for Health Statistics. Mortality in the United States. 2022
 National Center for Health Statistics. Natality in the United States. 2022
 National Vital Statistics Reports. United States Life Tables, 2021
 North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the United Mexican States. Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa. September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993) 19USC§3472
 Quinquennial censuses; inclusion of certain dates 13USC§161

Reception of eligible persons at ports of entry or debarkation 24USC§322
 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections; deposit with custodian; penalty for violation 52USC§20701
 Sanders, Tony J. Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy (CHANGE)
 – United Nations Atlas, 2024. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-9-12-24](#)
 -- United States Budget for Fiscal Years 2017-2025, Act. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-24-9-24](#)
 -- United States Treasury Department Budget Request [FY 17 - FY 25](#)
 Special studies; special compilations, lists, bulletins 15USC§1525
 Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007)
 Termination of USMCA 19USC§4621
 UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Handbook on Statistics, 2023
 United States Mexico Canada Agreement Pub. L. 116–113, title VI, § 601, Jan. 29, 2020, 134 Stat. 78; text dated 7/1/20, 19USC§4501 et seq.
United States v. Booker et al (2005)
 World Prison Brief

Appendix A: United States, State by State and Island Area blank text

(a) United States, DC and Island Areas

(b) United States and District of Columbia

- (1) Alabama
- (2) Alaska
- (3) Arizona
- (4) Arkansas
- (5) California
- (6) Colorado
- (7) Connecticut
- (8) Delaware
- (8a) District of Columbia
- (9) Florida
- (10) Georgia
- (11) Hawaii
- (12) Idaho
- (13) Illinois
- (14) Indiana
- (15) Iowa
- (16) Kansas
- (17) Kentucky
- (18) Louisiana
- (19) Maine
- (20) Maryland
- (21) Massachusetts
- (22) Michigan
- (23) Minnesota
- (24) Mississippi

- (25) Missouri
- (26) Montana
- (27) Nebraska
- (28) Nevada
- (29) New Hampshire
- (30) New Jersey
- (31) New Mexico
- (32) New York
- (33) North Carolina
- (34) North Dakota
- (35) Ohio
- (36) Oklahoma
- (37) Oregon
- (38) Pennsylvania
- (39) Rhode Island
- (40) South Carolina
- (41) South Dakota
- (42) Tennessee
- (43) Texas
- (44) Utah
- (45) Vermont
- (46) Virginia
- (47) Washington
- (48) West Virginia
- (49) Wisconsin
- (50) Wyoming

(c) Island Areas subtotal

- (c1) American Samoa
- (c2) Guam
- (c3) North Mariana Islands
- (c4) Puerto Rico
- (c5) U.S. Virgin Islands

An Act Sustaining the Child Tax Credit of 2025

To pay \$1,000 per child legally residing the United States of America.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Sec. 1 Exact Number of Children Legally Residing in the United States

(a) By paying the Child Tax Credit to the families of all children legally residing in the United States, the overestimated Internal Revenue Service budget, is charged with the administrative costs, to provide an independent estimate of the exact number of children legally residing in the United States, District of Columbia and Island Areas x 1,000.

(b) Best available Census data pertaining to total resident population requires adjustment of the undercounted child population to comply with the higher States and DC total, presumed to include an estimated 1.9 million “belated birth certificates” using the 4 million birthmark.

(c) The under age 18 population in the United States and DC was therefore 74,723,247 in 2023, 0.94% more than the previous year, and is anticipated to grow at a rate of 0.9% into 2024 and 2025 to 75,395,756 in 2024 and 75,395,756 in 2025, the target year for this Child Tax Credit.

(d) Using liberal estimates of declining Island area population from the 2020 Census child population is estimated to be 22.5% of 3,621,869 for an additional 813,562 children, bringing the total estimated number of children residing in the United States, DC and Island Areas to 76,209,318 in 2025.

(e) No estimates are made for the children of US taxpayers living abroad, although they are, entitled to equal protection of the law, if they pay individual income taxes to the United States, whereas they are presumed to be included in State, DC and Island totals.

(f) Therefore, before April 1, 2025 tax day, the Treasury Department must preliminarily make available a balance of exactly \$76,209,318,000, \$76.2 billion, to pay for the new, improved, \$1,000 per child tax credit, pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1502.

Sec. 2 \$1,000 Tax Credit per Child Legally Residing in the United States

(a) To strike all the limitations and double negatives, including any fake fraud convictions of a dead-beat prosecutor, the text of the child tax credit shall be deleted after 26USC§24(a).

Sec. 3 Balance Available

(a) New subsections 26USC§24(b) and (b)(1) shall be legislated to state;

'(b) To pay for the 2025 child tax credit a balance of \$76,209,318,000 is made available for fiscal year 2025. This estimate is based upon best available estimates of the under age 18 population times \$1,000 and the fact the IRS will not charge the tax credit any administrative costs., whatsoever. Any money that is not spent on the Child Tax Credit for every child, shall be returned to the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year. If there is not enough money to pay the families of all the children legally residing in the United States, the IRS shall pass a supplemental budget appropriation indicating the exact IRS estimate of the under age 18 population to compare with best available Census data.

(b)(1) In all subsequent years, the Child Tax Credit appropriation shall be \$1,000 per child estimated to legally reside in the United States that year.'

Sec. 4 Belated Birth Certificates

(a) Census net overestimate of 1,932,847 (2000-2020) as adjusted by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* totals, is nearly exactly equal to the 1,927,000 birth certificates estimated to have been unlawfully rejected using the notoriously conservative 4 million birthmark method.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the Social Security Administration (SSA) is obligated to index “belated birth certificate social security numbers” by state of birth, with a special indication to recount births to include belated birth certificates, archived by year of birth. SSA is also obligated to recount most popular baby name for the historical record. State Vital Statistics Offices and Birth Certificate Registries are obligated to issue “belated birth certificates” by year of birth and archive them properly pursuant to Art. 7 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990).

(c) Belated birth certificates are protected by the US Constitution against any ex post facto laws that might opportunistically abridge the American tradition of birthright citizenship, when intellectually challenged to redress a malicious rejection of birth certificates and social security numbers since 2008, pursuant to Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954), Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961), and Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990).

Sec. 5 Elimination of child poverty

(a) Congress must sustain the Child Tax Credit. The Child Tax Credit is reported to have reduced child poverty in half under Art. 10(c) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

(b) Child poverty is higher in the United States than in any other industrialized nation since 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cuts. The Child Tax Credit as administrated under, now vanished, COVID emergency statute 26USC§24A, is so far the only Congressionally approved intervention that has made any social progress against increasing rates of child poverty and statelessness. Congress must strike the dead-beat sin from 26USC§24, that impairs equal protection with repealed 26USC§24A pursuant to Sec. 2 of this Act.

(c) Paying for the Child Tax Credit, does not in itself qualify Congress for a pay raise. The CTC is seems to be one of two criteria for judging Congressional readiness for a pay raise. The Child Tax Credit qualifies Congress to be informed that to justify an up to 2.5 percent a year pay-raise for themselves, Congress must also legislate an automatic 3 percent annual increase in federal minimum wage to “\$10.00 an hour in 2022 plus 3 percent inflation for low income workers every year thereafter, beginning, at a rate \$10.90, on April 15, 2025” under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

Sec. 6 Effect on the Budget

(a) Child Tax Credit costs were \$19.4 billion (2017); \$19.0 billion (2018); \$28.9 billion (2019); \$27.8 billion (2020); a nearly exact amount of \$79.0 billion (2021); to pay a partial benefit if recalled, followed by the exorbitant amount of \$131.4 billion (2022) to pay every child a benefit; before costs returned to \$29.1 billion (2023) and \$28.7 billion (2024).

(b) \$75.4 billion is nearly -\$200 billion less than the cost to reinstate the Child Tax Credit 2025 estimated by the morbidly obese and old Secretary, and -\$33.8 billion less than paying for most children with incomes less than \$110,000 with the \$110 billion the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) it costs less to pay all children than is already Authorized to be Appropriated in the United States Budget by for Fiscal Years [2017-2025](#) Act, Treasury Mandatory Account Worksheet [HA-25](#) ,

and Art. 97 of Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy [HA-31-12-24](#) are edited to acknowledge 1.9 million “belated Birth Certificates” in 2024 Census [HA-29-1-25](#).

Sec. 7 Reauthorization of the Statistical Abstract of the United States

- (1) U.S. Census Bureau Annual Statistical Compendia program, and the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, they published since 1878, effectively terminated on October 1, 2011. Successor, American Factfinder was terminated July 1, 2019 whereupon data.census.gov became the primary source of Census data. 2020 Census is almost certain to have been used to stuff the ballot with Biden votes, whereas high 66.8% voter turnout is unprecedented since before 1900. The State Department agreed to pay UNESCO \$750 arrears in 2022.
- (2) The United States of America has an international treaty obligation to reauthorize annual publication of the *Statistics of the United States* (131th edition) in .pdf and .xml.” The final *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011* (130th Edition) divides 1407 xml and pdf tables into 30 sections in 878 pages, as updated December 16, 2021. Congress and the Department of Commerce are obligated to legislate the reasonable costs of the Bureau of the Census, .pdf, pursuant to 15USC§1525, 15CFR§4.3(c), and 15CFR Appendix A to Part 4 (2).
- (3) The United States Census Bureau is highly obligated to annually update all 1407 tables in the Abstract, however this is too much work. Census must go a little beyond the statistics atlas framework equations, population $y1 + \text{births} - \text{deaths} \pm \text{net migration (SSA)}$, 2017 US GDP (IMF economic growth rate) = 2018 GDP *ad infinitum*, international trade by country, federal and if possible state budget information, sustaining the first annual *United Nations Atlas, 2024*, to include age, race, poverty and family statistics, and pursue annualized study of government revenues and expenditure 13USC§161, country by country US trade statistics 13USC§301 and state by state penal statistics for the World Prison Brief. Afterwards it would merely be a matter of annually updating the atlas as new data comes in, if there was not such great uncertainty regarding the probably undercounting of births since possibly overestimated 2007 high of 4.3 million.
- (4) Census net overestimate of 1,932,847 (2000-2020) as adjusted by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* totals, is nearly exactly equal to the 1,927,000 birth certificates estimated to have been unlawfully rejected using the notoriously conservative 4 million birthmark method. 2025 is the first year this arguably counted class in want of “belated birth certificates” and social security numbers turn 18. Social security must issue social security numbers for an estimated 1.9 million persons, currently under the age of 18, whose (home) birth certificate was rejected by the state vital statistics offices. SSA shall index “belated birth certificate social security numbers” by state of birth with a special indication to recount belated birth certificates by year of birth, and most popular baby name. State Vital Statistics Offices and Birth Certificate Registries must issue “belated birth certificates” by year of birth and archive them properly Art. 7 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990).
- (5) Source selection is obligated to span the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*, Decennial Censuses and most recent data, with credible calculus. So far, population total estimates from the Decennial Census and *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* tend to overrule the low population totals used in social statistics pertaining to age, race and sex, that are redone in this most

accurate of US population counts 2000-2024. Overruling *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* adds to <18: 50,787 (2020); 50,783 (2021); 745,910 (2022); 1,891,386 (2023). Overruling *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023* only the Black race estimate is accepted, the White, Native American and native Alaskan, Asian, Hawaiian Native and Pacific Islander, Two or More Races must be calculated from 2000-2010 average annual growth rate with 1% annual population growth as the limit, to calculate Hispanic race by subtraction.

(6) The U.S. Census Bureau has collected data on race since the first census in 1790 and on Hispanic or Latino origin since the 1970 Census. The 2020 Census Hispanic origin Question 6 failed to count 2 million, mostly mestizo Brazilians living in the United States as being Hispanic, to add a few white Spaniards. Question 6 Hispanic Origin needs to be abolished because it is not consistent with historical counts of mestizos and central and south American indigenous persons residing in the United States, who want to be recognized as a race in the United States. Race Question 7 in the 2020 Census must be renumbered 6 to include a Hispanic race statistic.

(7) “Bridge-race” estimates of the U.S. resident population are in proportion with the number of death certificates issued in the United States, in any given year, that includes non-resident aliens who die while visiting the United States, that has corrected for some error in the white population, but remains confused by the Asian overestimate in the 2010 Census, and dramatically overestimates Asian life expectancy, in National Center for Health Statistics *United States Life Tables, 2021*.

(8) *Families and People in Poverty by Types of Family: 2022 and 2023* presents of people living in primary 9.4% of the total were poor, of related children under 18; 14.% were poor, under 6 the poverty rate was 15.9% of total. Of married-couple families 6.9% were poor, of female householders 24.7% were poor, 37.2% of related children were poor, 44.9% under age 6 were poor; of male householders 11.6% were poor, 18.3% of related children and 22.3% under age 6 were poor.

(9) *World Prison Brief* indicates the United States relapsed and between 2020 and 2022 the prison population is reported to have increased from 1,674,200 in 2020 to 1,808,100 in 2022, the rate of detainees per 100,000 residents increased from 505 to 541, in excess of the 250 detainee per 100,000 resident legal limit.

(10) There is nominal agreement between the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and UN Data the United States GDP was \$19,612 billion in 2017, after which time economic level has been miscalculated at cold war levels of overestimation, and must be recalculated from 2017 using International Monetary Fund (IMF) growth rates, to a level of \$23.2 trillion US GDP in 2025 when total Gross World Product (GWP) will reach exactly \$100 billion.

(11) In 2022 US international trade representative reports exports were \$2.1 trillion, goods imports \$3.4 trillion, services exports \$0.9 trillion and services imports \$0.7 trillion. The US Trade Representative reports the United States is the world’s 2nd-largest trading nation, behind only China, with over \$7.0 trillion, but with a deficit of around -\$1 trillion. UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) statistics 2017-2022 indicates Trumps first world trade war caused more than \$2 trillion dollars in damage to the total anticipated 10% growth in volume of international trade 2018-2019, -

\$200 billion actual damage, before the “wash dry nose” pandemic depression escaped from detention, and post-pandemic hyperinflation resulted in an overvalued inventory in 2022.

(12) The *2022 Annual Survey of State Government Finances Table* is totally bogus, and warrants further study of federal, state and local, revenues, expenditures bonds and balances, by State before data can be entered.