# HOW DO U.S. POPULATIONS STACK UP? READING, ANALYZING, AND CREATING POPULATION PYRAMIDS TEACHER VERSION 

## Subject Level:

High School Geography
Grade Level:
12
Approx. Time Required:
90 minutes

## Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to compare the population structures of various U.S. cities based on economic and socioeconomic information.
- Students will be able to calculate the age range population percentages for a selected U.S. state.
- Students will be able to create a population pyramid based on age and gender percentages.
- Students will be able to predict possible outcomes of changing age-dependency ratios and how these changes might impact govermment policy.


## Activity Description

Students will use U.S. Census Bureau data to learn how population pyramids describe population structures and to calculate age range population percentages for a selected state that will help them create a population pyramid.

## Suggested Grade Level:

12

## Approximate Time Required:

90 minutes

## Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to compare the population structures of various U.S. cities based on economic and socioeconomic information.
- Students will be able to calculate the age range population percentages for a selected U.S. state.
- Students will be able to create a population pyramid based on age and gender percentages.
- Students will be able to predict possible outcomes of changing age-dependency ratios and how these changes might impact government policy.


## Topics:

- Age dependency
- Demographics
- Population


## Skills Taught:

- Calculating percentage of total population by age and gender
- Comparing and contrasting
- Creating population pyramids
- Reading and analyzing population pyramids


## Materials Required

- The student version of this activity, 25 pages; it contains images that should be printed in color.
- Colored pencils
- Graph paper


## Activity Items

The following items are part of this activity. Items, their sources, and any relevant instructions for viewing them online appear at the end of this teacher version.

- Item 1: U.S. Population Pyramid, 1980
- Item 2: U.S. Population Pyramid, 2015
- Item 3: U.S. Projected Population Pyramid, 2040
- Item 4: Population Pyramid of Punta Gorda, Florida, and Provo-Orem, Utah, 2010
- Item 5: Population Pyramid of the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, Louisiana, Metro Area, 2000 and 2010
- Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State

For more information to help you introduce your students to the U.S. Census Bureau, read "Census Bureau 101 for Students." This information sheet can be printed and passed out to your students as well.

## Standards Addressed

See chart below. For more information, read
"Overview of Education Standards and Guidelines Addressed in Statistics in Schools Activities."

## National Geography Standards

| Standard | Grade | The student knows and understands: |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 3-How to analyze the spatial organization of <br> people, places, and environments on Earth's <br> surface | 12 | Spatial Concepts. The meaning and use <br> of complex spatial concepts, such as <br> connectivity, networks, hierarchies, to <br> analyze and explain the spatial organization <br> of human and physical phenomena |
| 9- The characteristics, distribution, and migration <br> of human populations on Earth's surface | 12 | Characteristics of Population. Culture, <br> economics, and politics influence the <br> changing demographic structure of different <br> populations |

## Bloom's Taxonomy

Students will compute age and gender structure percentages and create a population pyramid for a U.S. state based on recent Census Bureau counts.


## Teacher Notes

## Before the Activity

When printing the student version of the activity, teachers may choose to print only a single data sheet for each student (of the 10 sheets provided) from Item 6.

Students must understand the following key terms:

- Population - the number of people living in an area
- Age-dependency ratio - the ratio of the dependent population (people younger than 15 and older than 64) to the working population (those ages 15-64), conveyed as the proportion of dependents per 100 people in the working population
- Crude birth rate - the total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people
- Crude death rate - the total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people
- Population pyramid - an infographic that shows the distribution of age groups by gender in a population and forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing
Students should have the following skills:
- Ability to calculate percentages
- Ability to create bar graphs


## During the Activity

Teachers will likely need to guide students through parts 1 and 2. For question 8 of part 1 , teachers will begin with a class discussion about the importance of understanding population structures by age. And as students examine the data in part 2, teachers should explain that Punta Gorda is a retirement area in Florida, whereas Provo-Orem is a college town in Utah. Teachers should lead a discussion comparing the different population age structures of cities and other areas around the United States and the impact these structures can have on public policy priorities.

For part 3, students will complete one of the 10 different data sheets provided in Item 6. Teachers should assign students different data sheets for variety and could have students work in pairs. To make this activity easier, teachers could also choose one data sheet for the whole class to work on together.

For part 4, students may need help labeling axes and setting up their population pyramids. Refer students to Item 1 as a model.

Between parts 4 and 5, teachers should lead a class discussion during which students can share the differences and similarities among their pyramids. Teachers could ask questions like: Which states appear to be "younger"? Which states appear to be "older"? What impacts might these age differences have on public policy or employment structures? Student answers should focus on key concepts, including that "younger" states likely must deal with more public schools, public safety programs, and workforce readiness, while "older" states likely must address social security issues and the health care workforce. This discussion will enhance students' reflections on the data in part 5 .

## After the Activity

Ask students to reflect on what they learned.

## Extension Ideas

- Teachers could have students use the data.census.gov data access tool to find age and population statistics for their local town or city and then use these data to create a population pyramid.
- Teachers could have students use the International Data Base to find countries that have similar population structures to those that students explored in this activity. These population pyramids are available here: www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb.


## Student Activity

Click here to download a printable version for students.

## Activity Items

The following items are part of this activity and appear at the end of this student version.

- Item 1: U.S. Population Pyramid, 1980
- Item 2: U.S. Population Pyramid, 2015
- Item 3: U.S. Projected Population Pyramid, 2040
- Item 4: Population Pyramid of Punta Gorda, Florida, and Provo-Orem, Utah, 2010
- Item 5: Population Pyramid of the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, Louisiana, Metro Area, 2000 and 2010
- Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State


## Student Learning Objectives

- I will be able to compare the population structures of various U.S. cities based on economic and socioeconomic information.
- I will be able to calculate the age range population percentages for a selected U.S. state.
- I will be able to create a population pyramid based on age and gender percentages.
- I will be able to predict possible outcomes of changing age-dependency ratios and how these changes might impact government policy.

Geographers use a variety of tools to analyze population patterns. Population pyramids are infographics that help people better understand population structures in different places and at different scales. In this activity, you will learn how population pyramids describe population structures and then will use U.S. Census Bureau data to calculate age range population percentages for a selected state and create its population pyramid.

## Part 1 - Compare U.S. Populations Over Time

1. Examine Item 1: U.S. Population Pyramid, 1980. What patterns stand out to you about the country's age and population structures in 1980?
Student answers will vary but could include: The population breakdown by age group is very similar for men and women; the 100-and-over age group is the smallest category for both genders.
2. In Item 1, which age range(s) has the largest population of men and which has the largest population of women?

Ages 15-19 and 20-24 for men; ages 20-24 for women
3. Examine Item 2: U.S. Population Pyramid, 2015. What patterns stand out to you about the country's age and population structures in 2015?
Student answers will vary but could include: The pyramid base is relatively flat on the sides and may even be turning into a reversed population pyramid; the pyramid bulges around ages 45-64 (possibly from the baby boomer generation).
4. In Item 2, which age range(s) has the greatest population of men and which has the greatest population of women?
Ages 20-24 for men; ages 50-54 for women
5. Examine Item 3: U.S. Projected Population Pyramid, 2040. What patterns stand out to you about the county's predicted age and population structures for 2040?
Student answers will vary but could include: The structure levels out and starts to become upsidedown to indicate a negative natural increase rate (where the crude death rate exceeds the crude birth rate); people are predicted to live longer in 2040.
6. In Item 3, which age range(s) is predicted to have the greatest population of men and which is predicted to have the greatest population of women?

Ages 45-49 for both men and women
7. What do you think will be some of the important public policy and service issues facing the United States from now until 2040 based on these population predictions?

Student answers will vary but may include policies that could be affected as a larger segment of the workforce approaches retirement age, such as employee training (for incoming workers) and Social Security benefits.
8. Discuss with your teacher and classmates why understanding the number of people in specific age brackets may matter. For example, what types of services and policies will be important to a society with a large number of:
Student answers will vary but could include the issues below.
a. 0-to 4-year-olds?

Neonatal care, immunizations, day care, and preschool services
b. 5-to 19-year-olds?

Public education, recreation services, youth health services (e.g., orthodontics, early eye care)
c. 20- to 35 -year-olds and 36 - to 64 -year-olds?

Housing and mortgage programs, workforce training, education access programs, affordable health care for growing families, retirement planning programs
d. 65-year-olds and older?

Health services (e.g., disability, surgery, long-term care), transportation services, retirement services, Social Security benefits
9. What do you notice about the differences among the population in 1980 , the population in 2015 , and the predicted population in 2040?
Student answers will vary but could include: Overall, the age group with the largest population has grown older in each graph; the population appears to be evening out across all age groups; the older age groups have grown significantly over time.

## Part 2 - Explore U.S. Population Pyramids

Use Item 4: Population Pyramid of Punta Gorda, Florida, and Provo-Orem, Utah, 2010 to answer questions 1 through 4 below, to rank each city's policy priorities, and to explain your logic.

1. How does the population pyramid of Punta Gorda, Florida, compare with the population pyramid of ProvoOrem, Utah?

Student answers will vary but could include: Punta Gorda and Provo-Orem are opposites. ProvoOrem has far more families and college-age students, and its population structure has fewer people older than 45. Punta Gorda has far fewer children younger than 18 and a higher percentage of retiree-age people.
2. Which age range in Provo-Orem has the largest population of men? Of women? Which age range in Punta Gorda has the largest population of men? Of women?
Provo-Orem: ages 0-4 for men; ages 20-24 for women
Punta Gorda: ages 65-69 for men; ages 60-64 for women
3. What are some possible explanations for the differences in the age structures for these two cities?

Student answers will vary but could include: Because Punta Gorda is a retirement community, it is composed of more people older than 65. Because Provo-Orem is a college town, it is composed of more people in their 20s.
4. Rank the following public policy considerations on a scale of 1 (most important) to 6 (least important) as if they were being presented to Punta Gorda and Provo-Orem. Explain why you ranked the policies the way you did in the space provided below.

Student rankings will vary.
Priorities for Punta Gorda:
$\qquad$ Community-based adult services that prevent older adults from having to relocate
$\qquad$ Bicycle lanes and "Share the Road" signage
$\qquad$ Relocation and mortgage assistance programs
$\qquad$ New schools and school modernization
$\qquad$ School consolidation and closings
$\qquad$ Rezoning of nonresidential land to residential land
Explanation:
Student explanations will vary but should demonstrate critical thinking - that students are making connections between public policy and the dominant age brackets in Punta Gorda.

Priorities for Provo-Orem:
$\qquad$ Community-based adult services that prevent older adults from having to relocate
$\qquad$ Bicycle lanes and "Share the Road" signage
$\qquad$ Relocation and mortgage assistance programs
$\qquad$ New schools and school modernization
$\qquad$ School consolidation and closings
$\qquad$ Rezoning of nonresidential land to residential land

## Explanation:

Student explanations will vary but should demonstrate critical thinking - that students are making connections between public policy and the dominant age brackets in Provo-Orem.

Use Item 5: Population Pyramid of the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, Louisiana, Metro Area, 2000 and 2010 to answer questions 1 through 5 below, keeping in mind that between 2000 and 2010 the total population of New Orleans decreased by 30 percent due to Hurricane Katrina, followed by significant outmigration.

1. How does the New Orleans 2000 pyramid compare with that for 2010 ?

Student answers will vary but could include: Most age ranges under 45 saw a reduction in population between 2000 and 2010. Ages 50-69 saw an increase in population.
2. Which age range has the largest population of men in 2010? Of women? Which age range has the largest population of men in 2000? Of women?
2010: ages 25-29 for men; ages 25-29, 45-49, and 50-54 for women
2000: ages 40-44 for both men and women
3. Which age groups likely moved out of the city between 2000 and 2010? What do these data suggest?

Ages 5-19 and 30-44. Students could suggest that many parents with young children left New Orleans between 2000 and 2010.
4. What services and programs do you think were most affected by the outward migration of people from New Orleans? Why?

Student answers will vary but could include: Services and programs that typically involve families and young people, such as schools, restaurants, and child care facilities, were likely affected because many people from this age group left the area between 2000 and 2010.
5. What types of events may have caused New Orleans to lose 30 percent of its population during this time period? Why would certain people remain residents of the city while others would leave?
Student answers will vary but may mention the area's history of hurricanes, earthquakes, and flooding. Some people would remain in the city because their "roots" are in New Orleans, they have limited mobility, their homes remained intact after damaging weather, or they wanted to help rebuild the town. Others might leave the city because they lost their job or their home was destroyed by damaging weather. Teachers could explain to students that Hurricane Katrina in 2005 contributed to this mass outward migration of people from New Orleans to other U.S. cities.

## Part 3 - Calculate Population Pyramids

Fill out whichever data sheet from Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State your teacher assigns you, out of the 10 provided in this activity. Calculate the age structure percentages for each age bracket on your data sheet by dividing the number of men or women in that bracket by the total population and then multiplying that number by 100 . Round your percentages to the nearest tenth.

Student answers are included in the teacher versions of each data sheet in Item 6.

## Part 4 - Create a Population Pyramid

Use your completed data sheet, colored pencils, and graph paper to create a population pyramid.
Provide the correct labels and a title for your graph, and fill in all the percentage and age group intervals. Using one color for men and another for women, draw the bars for each age group based on the percentages you calculated on your data sheet.

Once you are done, turn to one or two of your classmates to compare pyramids.
Student pyramids will vary but should look similar to the sample for Minnesota below.
Population Pyramid of Minnesota, 2014


## Part 5 - Reflect on Population Data

1. What are three things you learned about the structure of populations?

Student answers will vary but could include: Population structures vary based on an area's employment and education options (e.g., encompasses a college, a military base, or retirement communities). Population structures can also change drastically over time in response to major changes such as natural disasters or economic downturns.
2. What types of issues do different areas face based on their population pyramid? How might decisions about education, public transportation, health care, land use, taxes, and other issues differ based on an area's population pyramid (or the age-dependency ratio)?

Student answers will vary but could include these issues:

- Education - Areas with a large number of school-age children may decide to open new schools, revise the boundaries of existing, or provide early childhood education programs.
- Public transportation - Areas with a large number of college-age students or of elderly people may need more public transportation.
- Health care - Areas with a large number of dependents may require more public health care facilities.
- Land use - Areas might consider population ages when deciding how land will be designated: as commercial or industrial for new businesses, as residential neighborhoods for incoming families, as retirement communities for retirees, or as schools or parks for young children.
- Tax rates - The age-dependency ratio will likely affect decisions about tax revenues and government expenses for schools, public services, etc.

3. What is one question you still have after completing this activity?

Student questions will vary.

Item 1: U.S. Population Pyramid, 1980

www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb
To retrieve the data, click on the link above. Select "Population Pyramid Graph" from the "Select Report" drop-down menu, "1980" as the year, and "United States" as the country. Click "Submit."

Item 2: U.S. Population Pyramid, 2015

www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb
To retrieve the data, click on the link above. Select "Population Pyramid Graph" from the "Select Report" drop-down menu, "2015" as the year, and "United States" as the country. Click "Submit."

Item 3: U.S. Projected Population Pyramid, 2040


To retrieve the data, click on the link above. Select "Population Pyramid Graph" from the "Select Report" drop-down menu, "2040" as the year, and "United States" as the country. Click "Submit."

Item 4: Population Pyramid of Punta Gorda, Florida, and Provo-Orem, Utah, 2010


Item 5: Population Pyramid of the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, Louisiana, Metro Area, 2000 and 2010


Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State
State: Alabama Total Population: 4,849,377
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150,471 | 3.1 | 0 to 4 | 140,689 | 2.9 |
| 156,723 | 3.2 | 5 to 9 | 147,731 | 3.0 |
| 162,239 | 3.3 | 10 to 14 | 159,558 | 3.3 |
| 166,177 | 3.4 | 15 to 19 | 163,448 | 3.4 |
| 175,589 | 3.6 | 20 to 24 | 169,986 | 3.5 |
| 149,533 | 3.1 | 25 to 29 | 156,727 | 3.2 |
| 150,052 | 3.1 | 30 to 34 | 159,636 | 3.3 |
| 144,270 | 3.0 | 35 to 39 | 149,077 | 3.1 |
| 157,360 | 3.2 | 40 to 44 | 162,527 | 3.4 |
| 148,575 | 3.1 | 45 to 49 | 158,721 | 3.3 |
| 166,364 | 3.4 | 50 to 54 | 177,544 | 3.7 |
| 160,897 | 3.3 | 55 to 59 | 171,349 | 3.5 |
| 137,603 | 2.8 | 60 to 64 | 160,019 | 3.3 |
| 114,261 | 2.4 | 65 to 69 | 134,803 | 2.8 |
| 86,290 | 1.8 | 70 to 74 | 98,890 | 2.0 |
| 58,603 | 1.2 | 75 to 79 | 76,681 | 1.6 |
| 37,820 | 0.8 | 80 to 84 | 55,615 | 1.1 |
| 25,142 | 0.5 | 85 and older | 58,407 | 1.2 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 7-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

## Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued)

State: Alaska Total Population: 736,732
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26,766 | 3.6 | 0 to 4 | 26,642 | 3.6 |
| 27,517 | 3.7 | 5 to 9 | 25,481 | 3.5 |
| 25,859 | 3.5 | 10 to 14 | 24,689 | 3.4 |
| 26,559 | 3.6 | 15 to 19 | 24,491 | 3.3 |
| 36,654 | 5.0 | 20 to 24 | 26,925 | 3.7 |
| 33,536 | 4.6 | 25 to 29 | 26,621 | 3.6 |
| 27,838 | 3.8 | 30 to 34 | 25,779 | 3.5 |
| 24,810 | 3.4 | 35 to 39 | 21,248 | 2.9 |
| 23,535 | 3.2 | 40 to 44 | 23,490 | 3.2 |
| 23,394 | 3.2 | 45 to 49 | 21,946 | 3.0 |
| 26,296 | 3.6 | 50 to 54 | 24,725 | 3.4 |
| 26,532 | 3.6 | 55 to 59 | 24,440 | 3.3 |
| 21,944 | 3.0 | 60 to 64 | 19,116 | 2.6 |
| 14,718 | 2.0 | 65 to 69 | 13,745 | 1.9 |
| 9,428 | 1.3 | 70 to 74 | 8,336 | 1.1 |
| 5,410 | 0.7 | 75 to 79 | 5,494 | 0.7 |
| 3,010 | 0.4 | 80 to 84 | 3,521 | 0.5 |
| 1,776 | 0.2 | 85 and older | 4,461 | 0.6 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table? $q=b 01001 \& g=0100000 \cup S .04000 .001 \& t i d=A C S D T 1 Y 2014 . B 01001 \& h i d e P r e v i e w=t r u e$

# Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued) 

State: Florida Total Population: 19,893,297
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 546,207 | 2.7 | 0 to 4 | 531,365 | 2.7 |
| 577,804 | 2.9 | 5 to 9 | 543,566 | 2.7 |
| 584,684 | 2.9 | 10 to 14 | 564,842 | 2.8 |
| 615,651 | 3.1 | 15 to 19 | 580,388 | 2.9 |
| 671,013 | 3.4 | 20 to 24 | 636,581 | 3.2 |
| 653,012 | 3.3 | 25 to 29 | 629,616 | 3.2 |
| 614,806 | 3.1 | 30 to 34 | 615,195 | 3.1 |
| 586,086 | 2.9 | 35 to 39 | 593,449 | 3.0 |
| 617,327 | 3.1 | 40 to 44 | 635,747 | 3.2 |
| 642,493 | 3.2 | 45 to 49 | 661,851 | 3.3 |
| 697,450 | 3.5 | 50 to 54 | 728,951 | 3.7 |
| 637,601 | 3.2 | 55 to 59 | 697,278 | 3.5 |
| 575,376 | 2.9 | 60 to 64 | 664,004 | 3.3 |
| 543,603 | 2.7 | 65 to 69 | 614,496 | 3.1 |
| 428,663 | 2.2 | 70 to 74 | 497,128 | 2.5 |
| 319,106 | 1.6 | 75 to 79 | 369,682 | 1.9 |
| 217,161 | 1.1 | 80 to 84 | 276,859 | 1.4 |
| 194,185 | 1.0 | 85 and older | 330,071 | 1.7 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

## Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued)

State: Idaho Total Population: 1,634,464<br>Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55,741 | 3.4 | 0 to 4 | 55,966 | 3.4 |
| 65,679 | 4.0 | 5 to 9 | 57,633 | 3.5 |
| 63,019 | 3.9 | 10 to 14 | 62,003 | 3.8 |
| 60,807 | 3.7 | 15 to 19 | 57,950 | 3.5 |
| 58,775 | 3.6 | 20 to 24 | 51,698 | 3.2 |
| 52,546 | 3.2 | 25 to 29 | 52,124 | 3.2 |
| 53,051 | 3.2 | 30 to 34 | 53,586 | 3.3 |
| 50,767 | 3.1 | 35 to 39 | 49,844 | 3.0 |
| 50,804 | 3.1 | 40 to 44 | 51,085 | 3.1 |
| 46,506 | 2.8 | 45 to 49 | 46,771 | 2.9 |
| 51,610 | 3.2 | 50 to 54 | 51,919 | 3.2 |
| 47,988 | 2.9 | 55 to 59 | 51,870 | 3.2 |
| 49,323 | 3.0 | 60 to 64 | 50,420 | 3.1 |
| 40,968 | 2.5 | 65 to 69 | 39,693 | 2.4 |
| 28,533 | 1.7 | 70 to 74 | 31,774 | 1.9 |
| 20,144 | 1.2 | 75 to 79 | 20,891 | 1.3 |
| 10,339 | 0.6 | 80 to 84 | 16,196 | 1.0 |
| 10,450 | 0.6 | 85 and older | 15,991 | 1.0 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

# Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued) 

| Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| 31,581 | 2.4 | 0 to 4 | 31,336 | 2.4 |
| 36,972 | 2.8 | 5 to 9 | 34,858 | 2.6 |
| 37,266 | 2.8 | 10 to 14 | 38,386 | 2.9 |
| 41,483 | 3.1 | 15 to 19 | 40,250 | 3.0 |
| 40,114 | 3.0 | 20 to 24 | 38,436 | 2.9 |
| 37,999 | 2.9 | 25 to 29 | 38,676 | 2.9 |
| 36,570 | 2.7 | 30 to 34 | 39,038 | 2.9 |
| 37,458 | 2.8 | 35 to 39 | 36,741 | 2.8 |
| 39,791 | 3.0 | 40 to 44 | 42,190 | 3.2 |
| 45,318 | 3.4 | 45 to 49 | 46,909 | 3.5 |
| 54,022 | 4.1 | 50 to 54 | 55,621 | 4.2 |
| 51,361 | 3.9 | 55 to 59 | 56,561 | 4.3 |
| 47,883 | 3.6 | 60 to 64 | 50,705 | 3.8 |
| 41,115 | 3.1 | 65 to 69 | 41,572 | 3.1 |
| 26,972 | 2.0 | 70 to 74 | 30,532 | 2.3 |
| 17,759 | 1.3 | 75 to 79 | 21,490 | 1.6 |
| 12,927 | 1.0 | 80 to 84 | 18,837 | 1.4 |
| 11,031 | 0.8 | 85 and older | 20,329 | 1.5 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population. (Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

## Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued)

State: Minnesota Total Population: 5,457,173
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 176,988 | 3.2 | 0 to 4 | 170,415 | 3.1 |
| 186,894 | 3.4 | 5 to 9 | 176,321 | 3.2 |
| 182,479 | 3.3 | 10 to 14 | 177,142 | 3.2 |
| 182,875 | 3.4 | 15 to 19 | 171,848 | 3.1 |
| 182,528 | 3.3 | 20 to 24 | 177,100 | 3.2 |
| 186,734 | 3.4 | 25 to 29 | 180,114 | 3.3 |
| 195,367 | 3.6 | 30 to 34 | 188,758 | 3.5 |
| 172,068 | 3.2 | 35 to 39 | 165,197 | 3.0 |
| 166,481 | 3.1 | 40 to 44 | 168,335 | 3.1 |
| 176,708 | 3.2 | 45 to 49 | 175,605 | 3.2 |
| 203,218 | 3.7 | 50 to 54 | 203,376 | 3.7 |
| 194,610 | 3.6 | 55 to 59 | 190,789 | 3.5 |
| 159,413 | 2.9 | 60 to 64 | 167,977 | 3.1 |
| 120,980 | 2.2 | 65 to 69 | 127,921 | 2.3 |
| 85,233 | 1.6 | 70 to 74 | 96,041 | 1.8 |
| 57,913 | 1.1 | 75 to 79 | 75,772 | 1.4 |
| 43,031 | 0.8 | 80 to 84 | 56,611 | 1.0 |
| 39,303 | 0.7 | 85 and older | 75,028 | 1.4 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population. (Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table? $q=b 01001 \& g=0100000$ US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

# Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued) 

State: Texas Total Population: 26,956,958<br>Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 999,785 | 3.7 | 0 to 4 | 946,603 | 3.5 |
| 1,023,881 | 3.8 | 5 to 9 | 992,466 | 3.7 |
| 1,020,697 | 3.8 | 10 to 14 | 971,999 | 3.6 |
| 996,571 | 3.7 | 15 to 19 | 936,998 | 3.5 |
| 1,017,622 | 3.8 | 20 to 24 | 962,448 | 3.6 |
| 997,311 | 3.7 | 25 to 29 | 953,665 | 3.5 |
| 985,834 | 3.7 | 30 to 34 | 967,920 | 3.6 |
| 909,516 | 3.4 | 35 to 39 | 911,909 | 3.4 |
| 910,068 | 3.4 | 40 to 44 | 928,775 | 3.4 |
| 848,186 | 3.1 | 45 to 49 | 855,988 | 3.2 |
| 868,659 | 3.2 | 50 to 54 | 890,150 | 3.3 |
| 780,642 | 2.9 | 55 to 59 | 826,543 | 3.1 |
| 655,216 | 2.4 | 60 to 64 | 701,493 | 2.6 |
| 501,640 | 1.9 | 65 to 69 | 557,053 | 2.1 |
| 355,693 | 1.3 | 70 to 74 | 419,266 | 1.6 |
| 234,753 | 0.9 | 75 to 79 | 297,227 | 1.1 |
| 155,605 | 0.6 | 80 to 84 | 228,145 | 0.8 |
| 122,638 | 0.5 | 85 and older | 223,993 | 0.8 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

## Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued)

State: Utah Total Population: 2,942,902
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 129,197 | 4.4 | 0 to 4 | 120,612 | 4.1 |
| 130,228 | 4.4 | 5 to 9 | 129,795 | 4.4 |
| 134,190 | 4.6 | 10 to 14 | 120,627 | 4.1 |
| 116,435 | 4.0 | 15 to 19 | 110,410 | 3.8 |
| 123,071 | 4.2 | 20 to 24 | 123,603 | 4.2 |
| 106,474 | 3.6 | 25 to 29 | 104,279 | 3.5 |
| 114,958 | 3.9 | 30 to 34 | 110,652 | 3.8 |
| 106,657 | 3.6 | 35 to 39 | 102,749 | 3.5 |
| 91,524 | 3.1 | 40 to 44 | 86,526 | 2.9 |
| 77,222 | 2.6 | 45 to 49 | 75,413 | 2.6 |
| 77,147 | 2.6 | 50 to 54 | 78,121 | 2.7 |
| 71,436 | 2.4 | 55 to 59 | 75,063 | 2.6 |
| 65,469 | 2.2 | 60 to 64 | 66,065 | 2.2 |
| 47,312 | 1.6 | 65 to 69 | 51,806 | 1.8 |
| 34,951 | 1.2 | 70 to 74 | 38,449 | 1.3 |
| 22,402 | 0.8 | 75 to 79 | 32,255 | 1.1 |
| 16,494 | 0.6 | 80 to 84 | 18,541 | 0.6 |
| 14,360 | 0.5 | 85 and older | 18,409 | 0.6 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=b01001\&g=0100000US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

# Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued) 

State: Vermont Total Population: 626,562
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population) ${ }^{\star} 100$

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16,610 | 2.7 | 0 to 4 | 14,271 | 2.3 |
| 16,705 | 2.7 | 5 to 9 | 17,391 | 2.8 |
| 18,260 | 2.9 | 10 to 14 | 15,261 | 2.4 |
| 22,091 | 3.5 | 15 to 19 | 21,373 | 3.4 |
| 23,557 | 3.8 | 20 to 24 | 22,764 | 3.6 |
| 18,324 | 2.9 | 25 to 29 | 17,845 | 2.8 |
| 17,896 | 2.9 | 30 to 34 | 18,831 | 3.0 |
| 16,111 | 2.6 | 35 to 39 | 17,457 | 2.8 |
| 19,451 | 3.1 | 40 to 44 | 19,271 | 3.1 |
| 20,051 | 3.2 | 45 to 49 | 21,029 | 3.4 |
| 23,707 | 3.8 | 50 to 54 | 25,214 | 4.0 |
| 25,061 | 4.0 | 55 to 59 | 26,670 | 4.3 |
| 21,751 | 3.5 | 60 to 64 | 22,955 | 3.7 |
| 17,194 | 2.7 | 65 to 69 | 18,695 | 3.0 |
| 13,538 | 2.2 | 70 to 74 | 13,236 | 2.1 |
| 7,196 | 1.1 | 75 to 79 | 9,297 | 1.5 |
| 5,880 | 0.9 | 80 to 84 | 8,265 | 1.3 |
| 5,133 | 0.8 | 85 and older | 8,221 | 1.3 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table? $q=b 01001 \& g=0100000$ US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

Item 6: Data Sheets for Age and Gender Population Structures by State (Continued)
State: West Virginia Total Population: 1,850,326
Population Pyramid Calculations, Formula: (Males or Females/Total Population)*100

| MALES | PERCENTAGE | AGE BRACKET | FEMALES | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51,405 | 2.8 | 0 to 4 | 51,147 | 2.8 |
| 54,299 | 2.9 | 5 to 9 | 51,976 | 2.8 |
| 57,182 | 3.1 | 10 to 14 | 51,962 | 2.8 |
| 59,031 | 3.2 | 15 to 19 | 54,443 | 2.9 |
| 62,894 | 3.4 | 20 to 24 | 59,637 | 3.2 |
| 55,581 | 3.0 | 25 to 29 | 52,875 | 2.9 |
| 55,923 | 3.0 | 30 to 34 | 55,040 | 3.0 |
| 54,367 | 2.9 | 35 to 39 | 52,939 | 2.9 |
| 60,687 | 3.3 | 40 to 44 | 59,680 | 3.2 |
| 60,308 | 3.3 | 45 to 49 | 59,147 | 3.2 |
| 64,374 | 3.5 | 50 to 54 | 67,150 | 3.6 |
| 67,223 | 3.6 | 55 to 59 | 71,265 | 3.9 |
| 64,228 | 3.5 | 60 to 64 | 66,508 | 3.6 |
| 56,636 | 3.1 | 65 to 69 | 57,160 | 3.1 |
| 34,859 | 1.9 | 70 to 74 | 41,918 | 2.3 |
| 27,947 | 1.5 | 75 to 79 | 31,478 | 1.7 |
| 14,693 | 0.8 | 80 to 84 | 25,551 | 1.4 |
| 13,049 | 0.7 | 85 and older | 25,764 | 1.4 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Sex by Age, Total Population.
(Note: This is a modified view of the original table.)
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table? $q=b 01001 \& g=0100000$ US.04000.001\&tid=ACSDT1Y2014.B01001\&hidePreview=true

