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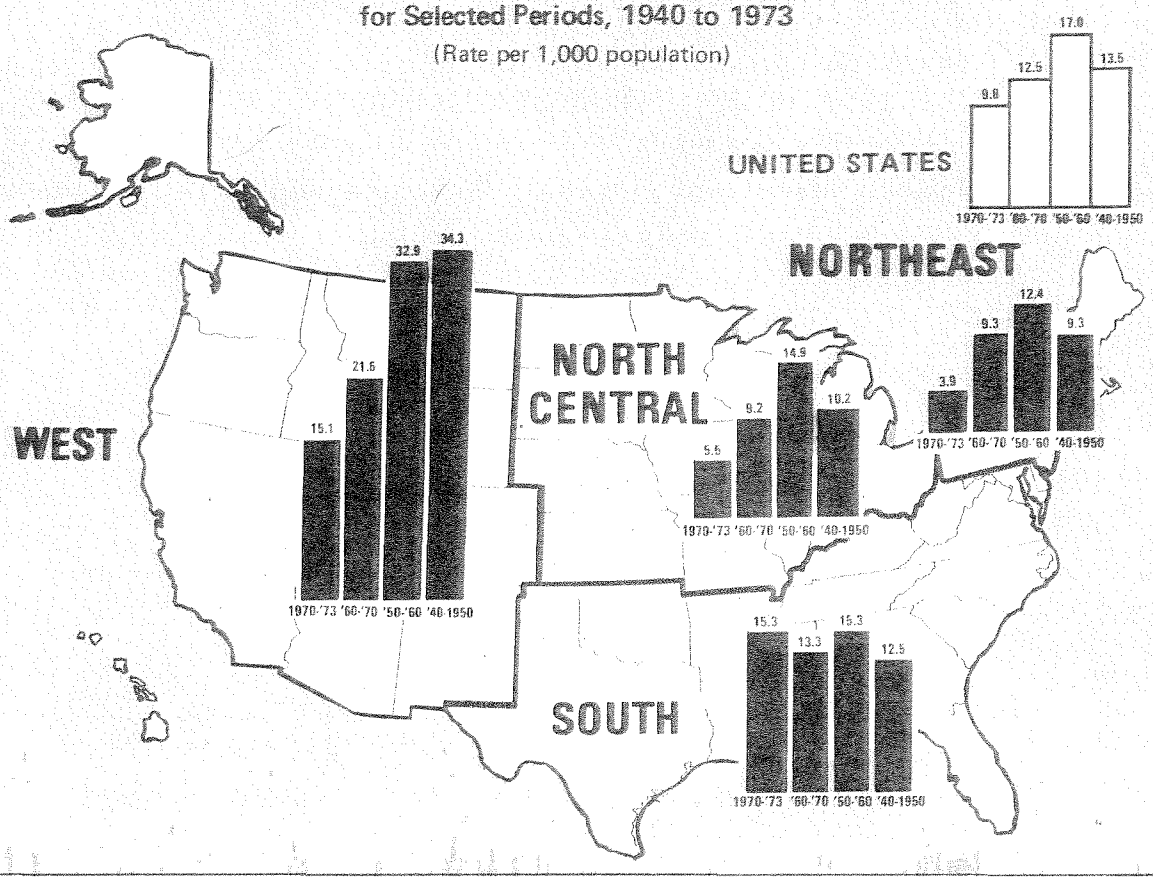
ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970 TO 1973

Figure 1. Average Annual Rates of Population Growth by Regions for Selected Periods, 1940 to 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population)



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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970 TO 1973

(The population estimates for 1972 and 1973 were previously published in Advance Report No. 508. The numbers here supersede those published in Series P-25, Nos. 488 and 468)

INTRODUCTION

This report contains revised estimates of the population of States for July 1, 1970 through 1972 and provisional population estimates for July 1, 1973 together with provisional components of population change for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1973. Data are summarized for both census regions and divisions and for standard federal regions. Annual rates of population growth by component are presented for 1970 to 1973 and for three previous periods--1940-50, 1950-60, and 1960-70.

A description of the methodology used in developing these estimates is included, together with discussion of the limitation of the estimates and an evaluation of the accuracy of the procedure for the 1960's. As a result of testing the estimating procedures against the 1970 census, they have undergone substantial changes. (See section on Methodology).

GENERAL GROWTH TRENDS

A decided change in patterns of State population growth has occurred since the last decennial census of population, as indicated by the estimates in this report. The first three years of the 1970's have been a period of very slow population growth for the United States as a whole. The principal contributor to this slowdown has been another sharp drop in the birth rate, augmenting the decline experienced in the 1960's. Current birth rates in the United States are the lowest in our history, below those of the Depression. All States are experiencing this declining birth rate, with California and New York having the largest declines.

Concurrently there has been a sharp change in the pattern of net interstate migration from that of the past several decades. The South, even excluding Florida, is attracting net in-migration while the Northern industrial States are experiencing moderately heavy net out-migration. Southern California has been experiencing an economic downturn. This has resulted in a significant slowing of population growth in the State due to net migration. Somewhat blurring the migration patterns between 1970 and 1972, was the net return to civilian life of one million persons who were serving in the Armed Forces, one-half from Vietnam, but this was no longer a factor after 1972.

The net effect of these changes are mixed. The large industrial States had downward trends in both births and migration, whereas many of the smaller and more rural States grew more rapidly because increased net migration more than offset a decline in births. The major resort States, Florida, Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado, where net migration rather than natural increase is the more important source of growth, have maintained rapid growth rates.

Since 1970, Florida has surpassed California as the State with the largest population increase. In the 3-1/4 year period between the April 1, 1970 census and July 1, 1973, Florida's population is estimated to have increased by nearly 900,000 or 13.1 percent (table A). Over the same time period, California, with three times the population, added 650,000 people, but its rate of growth was slightly less than the United States average of 3.3 percent.

Texas, with a population increase of 600,000 (5.3 percent), was the only other State adding more than 300,000. No State is estimated to have decreased in population between 1970 and 1973. The District of Columbia, however, is estimated to have declined 11,000 or 1.4 percent.

Although Florida has had the greatest numerical population increase since 1970, Arizona was the leader among the States in both rate of growth, 16.1 percent, and rate of growth due to net migration, 12.1 percent. Trailing Arizona and Florida in rate of population growth were Nevada (12.1 percent), Colorado (10.4 percent), and Alaska (9.3 percent). Arizona, Florida, Nevada, and Alaska along with California have been among the top five in rate of growth for each of the past three decades, although the rankings within these five have undergone some transposition from decade to decade.

Table A. Comparison of Population Change by Components: Florida vs. California: 1940 to 1973

(Numbers in thousands. All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

Date	Population	Change from preceding date				Average annual rate of change[1]			
		Total	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Natural increase	Net migration	
				Resident	Civilian			Resident	Civilian
FLORIDA									
April 1, 1940....	1,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1, 1950....	2,771	874	296	578	568	37.9	14.5	26.6	26.3
April 1, 1960....	4,952	2,180	564	1,616	1,619	58.1	18.5	45.9	46.6
April 1, 1970....	6,789	1,838	511	1,326	1,344	31.6	9.8	23.7	24.4
July 1, 1973.....	7,678	888	107	782	768	37.8	4.8	33.5	33.5
CALIFORNIA									
April 1, 1940....	6,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1, 1950....	10,586	3,679	1,021	2,658	2,588	42.7	13.8	32.6	32.0
April 1, 1960....	15,717	5,131	1,989	3,142	3,096	39.5	17.2	26.0	26.0
April 1, 1970....	19,953	4,236	2,123	2,113	2,116	23.9	12.7	12.6	12.9
July 1, 1973.....	20,601	648	511	137	139	9.8	7.8	2.1	2.2

- Represents zero.

[1]The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, and this report.

Florida's estimated 782,000 net in-migration was almost four times that of the 214,000 net migration into Arizona. Texas, Colorado, California, and Tennessee also had estimated net in-migration exceeding 100,000.

Arizona and Florida both had net in-migration rates of over 10 percent. Nevada with a net in-migration rate of 8.7 percent and Colorado with a rate of 7.2 percent were the only other States having net in-migration rates above 5 percent.

New York is estimated to have lost over one-quarter of a million residents through net out-migration, or 1.5 percent of its 1970 population. Ohio with a loss of 185,000 people through net out-migration led all the States in rate of net out-migration, 1.7 percent, followed by Washington with 1.6 percent. Other States with large amounts of net out-migration were Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

The combined net civilian out-migration from New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania was considerably higher than the total out-migration.

The total out-migration for these five States was slightly over 700,000 while the net civilian out-migration from these States was nearly one million. The reason for this disparity is that these States, which have very small resident military populations, were estimated to have gained nearly 300,000 residents by virtue of the large cutbacks in military personnel both within the United States and abroad since 1970. In mid 1973, the total world-wide military population of the United States was 2.3 million, a decline of about one million from the 3.3 million on April 1, 1970.

Several of the more striking developments in State growth patterns during the early 1970's deserve more elaboration. Among them are the following: (1) California's rate of growth has fallen sharply; (2) The industrial States in the Northeast and North Central regions are experiencing the slowest rates of population growth in the country; and (3) Many of the more rural States which previously had the highest net out-migration are for the most part experiencing net in-migration.

California. California has led the Nation in total growth for the past five decades, and between 1940 and 1970 its intercensal growth was at least twice that of any other State. In fact, in every decade of this century California's rate of growth was at least double the United States average, and over the entire seventy-year period its annual average-annual growth has been 3.7 percent. The remainder of the country has had an average-annual increase of 1.3 percent per year over the same time period.

The slowdown in growth is largely attributed to a decided turnabout in Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County, the largest in the United States, is estimated to have lost about 70,000 people from 1970 to 1973.[1] Between 1960 and 1970 Los Angeles County's population increased by almost exactly one million persons. During the previous two decades, the population increases in this county were 1.9 million in the 1950's and 1.4 million in the 1940's.

California's declining growth in this decade is not wholly unexpected. The State had average annual population increases of over 500,000 during the 1950's and the first half of the 1960's. However, during the latter part of the 1960's growth slowed to 300,000 per year. Since 1970, the State has had an annual growth of about 200,000.

Industrial North. For a large section of the Eastern United States population growth has slowed considerably as an increasing net out-migration has combined with a reduced rate of natural increase. Thirteen Northern industrial States, extending from Southern New England in the East and including Minnesota and Missouri in the West have had a combined growth rate of only 1.4 percent since 1970. The rate of growth in these States was less than one-third that of the remainder of the United States, which had a population increase of 4.9 percent. Not only is the growth since 1970 in these densely settled Eastern States low, but the annual increments of growth are shrinking over the three-year interval (table B).

Wisconsin's growth rate of 3.4 percent since 1970 is about equal to that of the United States. New Jersey's growth rate of 2.7 percent was second among these industrial States and it exceeded only two States, Washington and Kansas, which are not part of the industrial North. In the preceding three decades only Pennsylvania among the industrial States has consistently ranked in the bottom quarter of the States in terms of growth rate.

These industrialized States have had a substantial net out-migration in this decade. However, even a return to the migration levels of

[1]Population Research Unit, California Department of Finance, Population Estimates for California Counties, August 17, 1973. In Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 505, The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates a decline of 42,000 between 1970 and 1972.

Table B. Comparison of Population Change by Components for 13 Northern Industrial States: 1970 to 1973

(Includes Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo. Numbers in thousands. All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

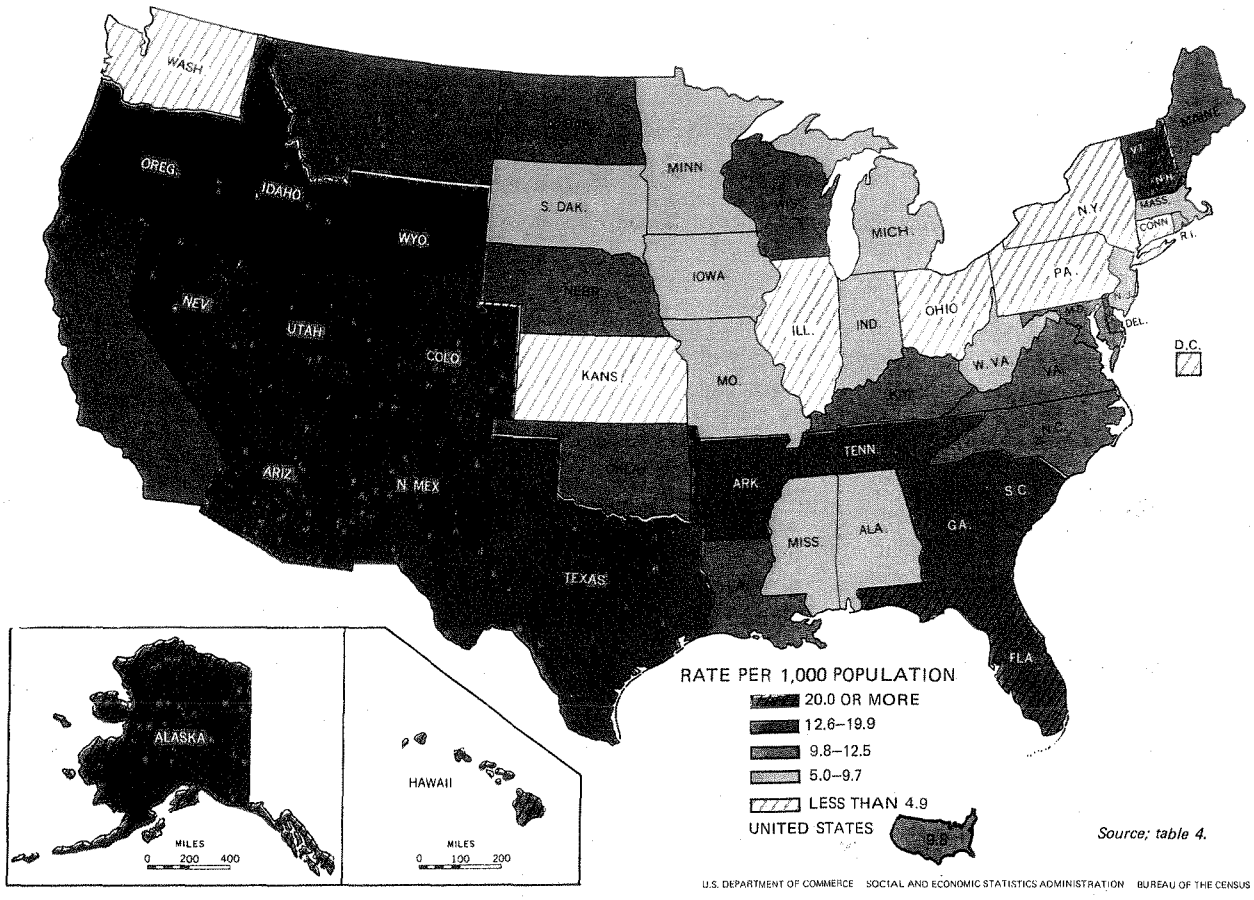
Date	Population	Change from preceding date				Average annual rate of change[1]			
		Total	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Natural increase	Net migration	
				Resident	Civilian			Resident	Civilian
April 1, 1970....	95,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 1, 1971.....	96,549	940	908	32	-164	7.8	7.6	0.3	-1.3
July 1, 1972.....	96,882	333	559	-226	-395	3.4	5.8	-2.3	-4.1
July 1, 1973.....	96,946	64	439	-376	-385	0.7	4.5	-3.9	-4.0

- Represents zero.

[1]The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, and this report.

Figure 2. Average Annual Rates of Population Change: 1970 to 1973



Source; table 4.

the past would not produce substantial growth unless births move upwards from their present low levels (table C).

Considering all of these States as a unit, natural increase has consistently accounted for over 90 percent of the population increase since 1940. The rate of natural increase since 1970 is only two-thirds the level of the 1940's and 1960's and only one-half that of the 1950's.

The More Rural States. The growth in the more rural States in the country, has greatly accelerated since 1970. Ten rural Northern States with a combined population of 11 million in 1970 have had an estimated population increase of 366,000 since 1970 (table D). This increase in only 3-1/4 years was greater than that occurring in the previous decade.

The fact that the rate of growth in these States since 1970 is three times that of the 1960's is even more remarkable considering that these States were also experiencing declining birth rates as did the Nation as a whole.

All of these States except Kansas are estimated to have gained population through net in-migration, and even for Kansas the rate of net out-migration is considerably lower than in the 1960's. During the 1940's and the 1950's each of these States incurred net out-migration, and in the 1960's only Vermont had net in-migration.

Although the rate of migration change in those small Northern States is striking, the estimated numerical changes in net migration to the South are much more significant. The change in migration is more clearly focused with the elimination of Florida, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The five States are not included because they have had consistent in-migration in each of the past three decades, and the District of Columbia is eliminated on the obvious grounds that it is not a State, but serves as the core of a large metropolitan area.

During both the 1940's and 1950's the remaining 11 States had net out-migration amounting to about 3-1/4 million (table E). Between 1960 and 1970 net out-migration was more than halved to 1.3 million, but since 1970 these States are estimated to have

Figure 3. Average Annual Rates of Population Change: 1960 to 1970

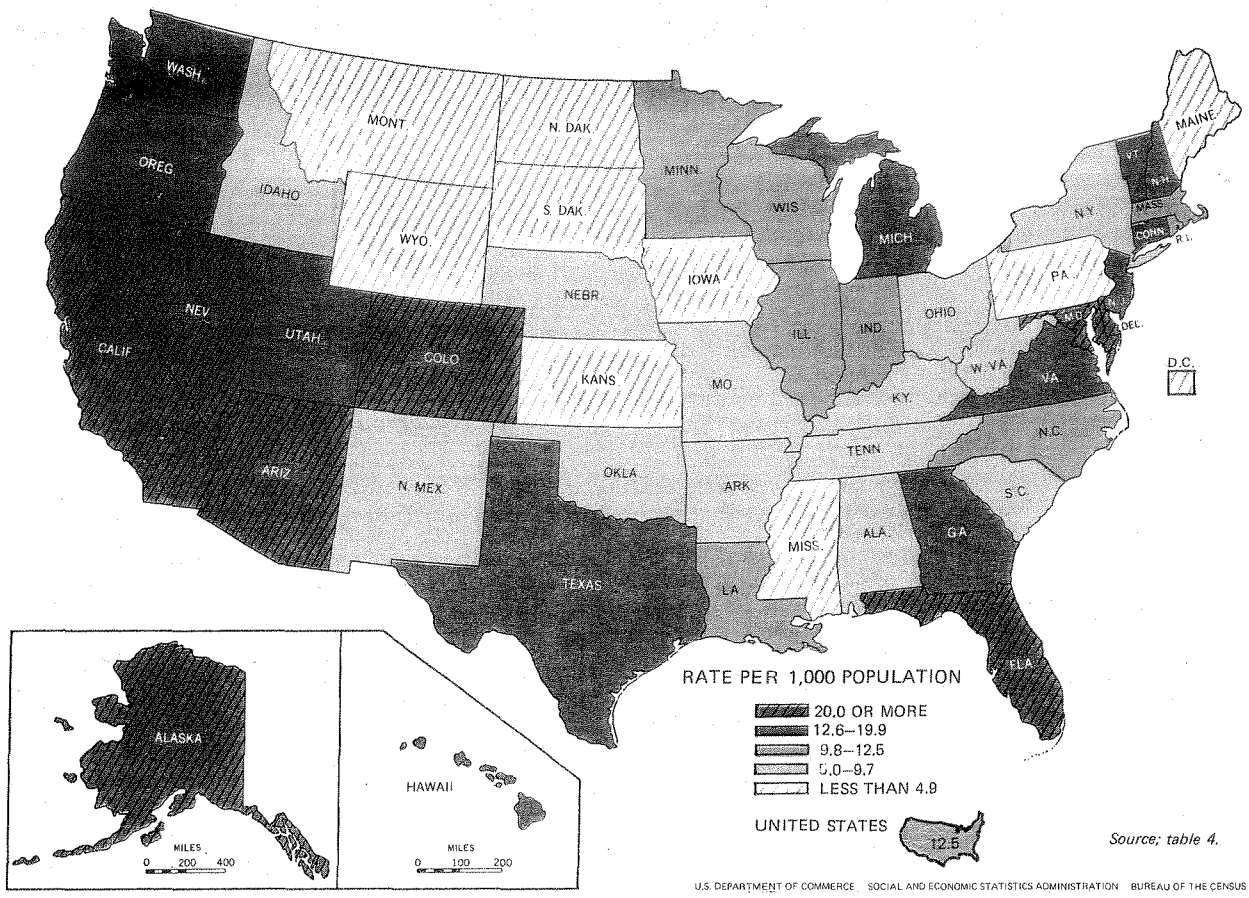


Table C. Comparison of Population Change by Components for 13 Northern Industrial States: 1940 to 1973

(Includes Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo. Numbers expressed in thousands. All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

Date	Population	Change from preceding date				Average annual rate of change[1]			
		Total	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Natural increase	Net migration	
				Resident	Civilian			Resident	Civilian
April 1, 1940....	67,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1, 1950....	74,990	7,508	6,848	661	1,254	10.5	9.7	1.0	1.8
April 1, 1960....	86,670	11,681	10,794	887	1,202	14.5	13.4	1.2	1.6
April 1, 1970....	95,610	8,940	8,754	185	508	9.8	9.6	0.2	0.6
July 1, 1973.....	96,946	1,337	1,906	-570	-944	4.3	6.1	-1.8	-2.8

- Represents zero.

[1]The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, and this report.

a net in-migration of about 400,000. Unlike the Northern industrial States, there is very little difference between net resident migration and net civilian migration, since the net gain to the civilian population from the Armed Forces was in large measure countered by a decline in the resident military population.

Population and net migration by race. Current population estimates, by race, are not yet developed by the Bureau of the Census for States. Net interstate migration patterns vary significantly by race, as reflected in data from the past decennial censuses of population. Net out-migration of blacks from the South, particularly to the North and West, has been substantial over the past three decades-- roughly 1-1/2 million net out-migration per decade. Net out-migration of the white population was also heavy but only during the first two decades--1940 to 1960. In the 1960's there was a net in-migration of whites to the South.[2]

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[2]See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 460, "Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of States and Components of Population Change 1960 to 1970," June 1971.

Table D. Comparison of Population Change by Components for 10 Non-Southern Rural States: 1940 to 1973

(Includes Me., Vt., Iowa, N.D., S.D., Nebr., Kans., Mont., Idaho, Wyo. Numbers expressed in thousands. All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

Date	Population	Change from preceding date				Average annual rate of change[1]			
		Total	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Natural increase	Net migration	
				Resident	Civilian			Resident	Civilian
April 1, 1940....	9,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1, 1950....	9,886	404	1,139	-735	-654	4.2	11.3	-8.1	-7.2
April 1, 1960....	10,692	806	1,591	-785	-770	7.8	14.9	-8.3	-8.1
April 1, 1970....	11,020	329	1,099	-769	-724	3.0	9.8	-7.4	-7.1
July 1, 1973.....	11,386	366	230	136	77	10.1	6.4	3.8	2.1

- Represents zero.

[1]The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, and this report.

Table E. Comparison of Population Change by Components for 11 Southern Rural States: 1940 to 1973

(Includes W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla. Numbers expressed in thousands. All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

Date	Population	Change from preceding date				Average annual rate of change[1]			
		Total	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Natural increase	Net migration	
				Resident	Civilian			Resident	Civilian
April 1, 1940....	27,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1, 1950....	29,933	2,008	5,300	-3,295	-3,133	6.9	17.4	-12.6	-11.9
April 1, 1960....	32,164	2,231	5,609	-3,375	-3,343	7.2	17.2	-12.0	-11.9
April 1, 1970....	34,937	2,773	4,116	-1,343	-1,347	8.2	12.0	-4.3	-4.3
July 1, 1973.....	36,331	1,294	1,006	387	346	12.1	8.7	3.4	3.1

- Represents zero.

[1]The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, and this report.

Since 1970, survey data (CPS) suggest that net out-migration of blacks from the South has not continued, as in the past, and may have largely disappeared as a source of net in-migration for States in the North and West.[3] These differential and changing patterns of interstate migration of blacks and whites are undoubtedly reflected in, and are affecting the State population trends discussed above. Postcensal 1970 data by State, and their patterns are lacking and their impact on current State population growth and trends is not known.

METHODOLOGY

The population estimates contained in this report were largely developed by averaging the results of two methods. Both of these methods use current data to estimate population change since April 1970. These methods are: (1) the Census Bureau's Component Method II, which employs vital statistics to measure natural increase and elementary school enrollment data to estimate net migration; and (2) the ratio-correlation method, in which a multiple correlation estimating equation is applied to the changes in the distribution of four different series of data to estimate changes in population.[4] The series of data used in the ratio-correlation method are: (1) elementary school enrollment, (2) number of Federal income tax returns filed, (3) passenger automobile registration, and (4) data on the work force.

Both methods were used only to estimate the civilian population under age 65. Estimates of the Armed Forces and the population 65 and over were added as a last step. The population aged 65 and over was estimated by adding to the 1970 census population aged 65 and over the estimated change in the number of people enrolled under "Medicare" (the hospital and/or medical insurance program under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act) between April 1, 1970 and the estimate date. The number of Armed Forces in each State was estimated directly from Department of Defense reports showing the number of military personnel assigned to each installation, adjusted where necessary to reflect place of residence.

Component Method II. In Component Method II the procedure for estimating the civilian resident population under age 65 involves: (1) Subtracting an estimate of Armed Forces on April 1, 1970, from the 1970 census population that would be under age 65 on the estimate date (for July 1, 1973 this would be the population under age 61.75 on April 1, 1970); (2) adding births for the period between the 1970 census and the estimate date; (3) deducting an allowance for deaths (civilian plus military) occurring in this period to the population which would be under age 65 on the date of estimation; (4) adding an estimate of net civilian migration during the period of the population that would be under age 65 on the estimate date; and (5) adding an estimate of net movement between the civilian population and the Armed Forces (separations minus inductions plus military deaths) during the period.

The estimate of net civilian migration of the population under age 65 by Component Method II for each State was derived as follows: Net migration for children between exact ages 6.25 and 14.25 on the estimate date, for each postcensal period ending April 1, was developed on the basis of age data from the 1970 census together with fall school enrollment data for elementary grades 1 to 8 for 1969 and each later school year. The amount of net migration for school children in these ages was converted to a migration rate for these ages, and this rate was in turn converted to a migration rate for the entire civilian population under 65. These estimates of net migration and net migration rates relate to various postcensal periods and to cohorts with the indicated ages on the estimate date.

The procedure for converting the school-age migration rate to a migration rate for all ages under 65 was based on the relation of each State's net migration rate for females aged 5 to 64 (in 1970) for the 1965-70 period to the State's net migration rate for all children aged 5 to 14 (in 1970) for the 1965-70 period (a good approximation of the elementary school ages for the same period).[5] Rates for females were used rather

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[3] Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 256, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1970 to March 1973," November 1973.

[4] This is essentially the same method as the ratio-correlation method described by Goldberg, Schmitt, and others. See David Goldberg, Allen Feldt, and J. William Smit, "Estimates of Population Change in Michigan 1950-60," Michigan Population Studies No. 1, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1960, and Robert C. Schmitt and Albert H. Crosetti, "Accuracy of Ratio-Correlation Method for Estimating Post-Censal Population," Land Economics, Vol. XXX, No. 3 (August 1954), pp. 279-280.

[5] Information on interstate migration by age for the period 1965-70 can be found in Census of Population, 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC(2)-2B, Mobility for States and the Nation, table 59.

than the rates for both sexes combined for 1965-70 to avoid the problems resulting from military migration. The absolute difference between the two rates for each State, as reflected in the figures for 1965-70, was assumed to have grown linearly over time and, hence, it was reduced to an annual figure by dividing by five. Values of the difference between the rates for each year between the 1970 census and the estimate date were obtained by cumulating the average annual differences. This value was then added to the school-age migration rate to give an estimate of the migration rate for the total civilian population under age 65. The annual adjustment for States (excluding the District of Columbia) ranged from -0.4 percent in Washington and Oregon to + 0.5 percent in Alaska and Nevada. For the District of Columbia it was + 1.0 percent, a value consistent with that found for other large central counties of metropolitan areas.

The birth and death statistics used in developing the estimates were provided by the individual State vital statistics offices. No adjustment was made for underregistration of births and deaths. Vital statistics for calendar years 1970 and 1971 were final, except for a very small number of States. Most of the States also provided provisional estimates of vital statistics for calendar year 1972. For those States not providing final vital statistics, it was necessary to convert provisional data tabulated by place of occurrence to place-of-residence data based on past relationships between occurrence and residence data. The number of births and deaths for the first six months of 1973 for each State was estimated by assuming (1) initially that they would be equal to one-half the 1972 calendar year totals and (2) then adjusting the State figures pro rata to the national total.

The estimated net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces for a given State was developed by (1) taking the difference between (a) the number of persons serving in the Armed Forces who reported that State as their preservice residence on the estimate date and (b) the number serving in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970, who reported that same State as their preservice residence and (2) adding an allowance for former residents of the State who died while serving in the Armed Forces.

In the present application four changes have been introduced in Component Method II compared with the variation of the method used in previous reports:

1. Births no longer include an adjustment for underregistration. A recent study of the completeness of birth registration has shown that the completeness of reporting is very close to 100.0 percent and that the regional differences evident in the full scale test conducted in 1950 have largely disappeared.[6]

Also the source of the vital statistics employed in preparing the population estimates has been changed. Birth and death statistics were secured directly from the individual State vital statistics agencies rather than from the National Center for Health Statistics as before. This step was taken mainly because the data compiled by States were more timely, but also because these data are not based on a sample, as are the data from the National Center of Health Statistics.

The elimination of the adjustment for underregistration has its greatest effect in the population estimates for South Carolina, Arkansas, and New Mexico. In these three States, reported births had been adjusted upward by about 5 percent in the 1960's and would have been adjusted upwards by over 4 percent in this decade had the previous factors been used.

2. Medicare statistics are used here to estimate change in the population aged 65 and over directly. The coverage of Americans aged 65 and over by the "Medicare" program is almost universal. The 20 million people on the rolls in 1970 almost exactly matches the population 65 and over in the 1970 census. (Only for Florida and, to a lesser extent, for Arizona and northern New England is there much disparity between this source of information and the census.) Furthermore, the migration of this age group is not highly correlated with school-age migration. Hence, Medicare is a preferred source for estimating the population of the 65-and-over group. This modification restricts the application of the basic Component Method II procedure to the population under 65--about 90 percent of the total population. It has particular impact on the estimates for Florida, where migration of the aged population is so great, and is expected to improve the estimates for that State.

3. A number of modifications have been introduced in connection with the estimates of school-age migration. They are:

a. Grades 1 to 8 plus ungraded enrollment were substituted for grades 2 to 8 plus ungraded elementary enrollment. Formerly it

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[6]See Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 460, p. 5, and Evaluation and Research Program, Test of Birth Registration Completeness, 1964 to 1968, PHC(E)-2, 1973.

had been assumed that the high attrition from grade 1 to grade 2, relative to the attrition between the other elementary grades, made the elimination of data for grade 1 desirable in estimating school-age migration. However, the increased numbers of pupils in special education programs in many school districts throughout the United States introduced the additional problem of how to allocate a share of the special and ungraded elementary students to grade 1. The estimating procedure using grades 1 to 8 plus "special and ungraded elementary" was tested for 1970 for comparison with the procedure using grades 2 to 8 plus "special and ungraded elementary." This test showed no advantage in using grades 2 to 8.

b. Ages 6.25 to 14.25 as of April 1 for any year were selected as corresponding best to grades 1 to 8 on the assumption of a universal entry into first grade in the calendar year in which the child attains his 6th birthday. With no skipping or failing of grades, the youngest first graders would then be 6.25 on April 1 of a particular school year and the oldest eighth graders would be 14.25.

c. Wherever possible, fall enrollment for a given school year is used as the measure of school enrollment for that school year for a State.[7] Fall elementary enrollment for school year 1972-73 is assumed to have the same relationship to the population aged 6.25 to 14.25 on April 1, 1973, as fall enrollment for school year 1969-70 had to the population 6.25 to 14.25 on April 1, 1970. Formerly, fall school enrollment for two consecutive school years was interpolated to obtain an enrollment figure for the intervening mid-year date. However, test calculations indicate that use of a single year's fall school enrollment yields a slightly lower average deviation from the 1970 census. Moreover, the use of fall enrollment has the additional advantage of making the provisional estimates more timely.

4. The procedural change which had the greatest impact on the estimates was the use of a factor specific for each State to convert the school-age migration rate to a migration rate for all civilians under age 65. These factors relate to a past period, however, and hence they may not reflect current age patterns of net migration.

[7]Some small non-State-funded schools still tabulate enrollment at the end of the school year.

The past practice of using a single adjustment factor based on the national data from the Current Population Survey did not allow for the variation in the relative levels of net migration rates by age that could be expected from State to State. Previously, the net migration rate of all ages for a particular State was assumed to be directly proportional to the rate of school-age migration for that State. The factor of proportionality for any particular year was derived from the annual March Current Population Surveys for the years since the last census and reflected the ratio of the gross interstate migration rate for the total population to the gross interstate migration rate for school-age children for the postcensal period.

The new procedure fails to allow specifically for the change over the estimating period in the relationship between the school-age migration rate and the "all-ages" migration rate resulting from the shift in the ages of these "cohorts" with the variation in the length of the postcensal estimating period. Because the ages of the children who were of school age on the estimate date would vary over the postcensal estimating period in relation to the length of the estimating period and because migration rates vary by age, the ratio of the migration rate of the total population to the migration rate of the school-age population would necessarily vary with the length of the estimating period. Theoretically, therefore, a variable ratio of migration rates should be used for estimating periods of different lengths, derived preferably from current information on the age distribution of migrants. Such an adjustment was not made in the current set of estimates, however, because the information necessary to measure the changing relationship of migration rates over the postcensal estimating periods 1970-71, 1970-72, and 1970-73, especially for States, was not available and because the migration rates for these short postcensal periods are relatively low. In any case, the procedure of adjusting the State figures for the "expected" population under 65 years of age (which incorporates the preliminary estimates of net civilian migration for States based on migration rates) to the national independently derived estimate of the civilian population under 65 years of age, as was done in preparing the present population estimates, takes care, in part, for the "age-exposure" problem noted here.

The assumption that the difference between the one-year migration rates of the two groups does not change from year to year and that the difference can be applied cumulatively for an entire decade is subject to error. In many cases, the assumption implies very roughly that the ratio of the cumulative rates covering varying periods

of calendar years does not change. If the age pattern of migration rates remains the same as in the 1965-70 period, this assumption would be approximately valid for a set of five-year postcensal estimates, i.e., the 1975 estimates.

Nevertheless, test calculations for 1970, representing 10-year postcensal population estimates for 1960 to 1970 and employing the age patterns of net migration for 1955-60, resulted in a perceptible reduction of the average percent error in the estimates, as compared with the previous method.

Analysis of migration data for the 1955-60 period from the 1960 census and of migration data for the 1965-70 period from the 1970 census indicates considerable variation from State to State in the age pattern of migration rates. States having a high proportion of their population in large urban centers have a tendency toward a higher net in-migration of "all ages" than of the school-age population, and the reverse is true for States having a high proportion of their population in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas. This tendency, which is much more evident at the county level, is generally a reflection of the peculiar migration pattern of young adults. Typically, they are no longer living with their parents, are too young to have children of school age, have very volatile migration, and move in patterns counter to the remainder of the population.

The Ratio-Correlation Method. In the ratio-correlation method, as applied here, the percent changes in the State distribution of four symptomatic variables from 1970 to the estimate year are used to estimate the percent changes in the State distribution of the civilian population under age 65 from 1970 to the estimate year. First, the percent changes in the State distribution of the population between 1970 and the estimate year are derived by the use of an estimating equation based on the relationships between four symptomatic variables and population for 1960 and 1970 in combination with current data for the symptomatic variables. This estimated percent change in the States' distribution of population is in turn multiplied by the share of the United States civilian population under age 65 that the State had in 1970. This second step yields a preliminary estimate of the State distribution of the civilian population under age 65 in the estimate year. As a third step, the figures in the preliminary distribution are adjusted proportionately to sum to 100.0 percent. The final step is to apply these distributions to an independent national estimate of the civilian population under age 65 in the estimate year. (In the remainder of this section, the term "population" will be used to refer to the "civilian population under age 65").

The estimate of the change in a States' share of the national population from 1970 to the estimate year is calculated from a linear estimating equation, fitted by the method of least squares, relating the percent change in the distribution of population between 1960 and 1970 and the percent change in the distribution of four symptomatic or indicator variables between the same two dates. The indicators are: (1) The number of students enrolled in elementary school, (2) the number of Federal income tax returns, (3) the number of registered passenger cars, and (4) the number of persons in the work force.

The basic estimating equation may be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_j = b_0 + b_1 X_{1j} + b_2 X_{2j} + b_3 X_{3j} + b_4 X_{4j}$$

where,

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{\hat{P}_j}{P}\,(197N) \div \frac{P_j}{P}\,1970$$

$\frac{\hat{P}_j}{P}$ 197N being the estimated proportion of the United States' population in State j in the estimate year, and

$\frac{P_j}{P}$ 1970 the proportion of the United States' population in State j at the time of the 1970 census.

and,

$$X_{1j} = \frac{S_j}{S}\,197N \div \frac{S_j}{S}\,1970$$

$\frac{S_j}{S}$ being the proportion of all U.S. students enrolled in elementary school who are enrolled in State j. The superscripts refer to the year of the census or estimates. X_{2j}, X_{3j}, and X_{4j} are defined in a manner analogous to X_{1j}, with elementary school enrollment being replaced by the number of Federal income tax returns, the number of passenger car registrations, and the number of persons in the work force. The b's are constants derived from fitting the least squares linear estimating equation to the corresponding data for the years 1970 and 1960 for each of the States and the District of Columbia.

The procedure described above is dependent on the premise that a linear relationship does indeed exist between the change in the distribution of the symptomatic variables and the change in the distribution of population. If the linear

relationship between a given independent variable and the dependent variable is weak, relative to the linear relationship between other independent variables and the dependent variable, that particular independent variable will not be useful as an indicator of change in population and the resulting multilinear equation will not be as effective as it otherwise might be. The matrix of observations for the 1960-70 period yielded the following statistical relationships:

Variable	Coefficient of correlation (r)	Net coefficient of estimation (b)
Constant.....		.13
School enrollment...	.954	.44
Federal income tax returns.....	.846	.08
Passenger car registrations.....	.818	.01
Work force.....	.948	.34

It should be recalled that the correlation coefficients indicate the relationship between the change in the population distribution and the change in the distribution of the symptomatic variable. The coefficient of multiple correlation is .987 and the standard error of estimate is .020.

The coefficient of multiple correlation is sufficiently high (or the unexplained variance is sufficiently low) for these four variables to be adequate for estimating population change in the 1970-80 decade. However, neither the changes in Federal income tax returns nor the changes in passenger car registrations had sufficiently high correlations with population, in comparison with the other variables, to yield high values of "b." In effect, the statistics on Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations have negligible impact in estimating population change in the 1970-80 period when school enrollment statistics and work force statistics are employed in the estimating equation.

This weakness of two indicator variables, in itself, is not a problem provided that one or more other indicators are strong. If the indicator "strength" of school enrollment and/or work force were to decline after 1970, a new equation with heavier weights for Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations would result and this equation would be far less satisfactory as an estimating device for the 1970-80 period.

For the 1960-70 period and the 1950-60 period as well, births had been one of the strongest indicators of population. The inclusion of births in an estimating equation for 1960-70 with the four symptomatic variables previously listed yielded a line having a standard error of only .014, as compared with .020 in the above table. At face value this was a better equation and births should ostensibly have been used to make postcensal ratio-correlation estimates for 1970-80. However, some States were in the process of removing restrictions on abortions in advance of the 1973 Supreme Court ruling. In these States, the decline in the number of births between 1970 and 1972 was much sharper than for the remainder of the Nation. As a result, the ratio-correlation estimate gave unrealistically low population estimates for these States. This was most apparent in the two largest States, California and New York. Because the population estimates were so unrealistic, a "reserve" equation eliminating births as an indicator of population had to be developed. Ideally, one hopes that the "reserve" equation is nearly as "strong" as the original equation. The optimal way of creating this result is to find additional variables highly correlated with population or to make some sort of a transformation of the variables already at one's disposal.

An examination of the basic data for the 1960-70 period revealed that the changes in the distribution of the number of Federal income tax returns, the number of passenger car registrations, and the size of the work force from 1960 to 1970 did not correlate closely with the change in the distribution of population because the hypothesis of linearity between the dependent variable and independent variable was not particularly applicable. In almost every Southern State the changes in the distribution of Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations were considerably greater than the changes in the distribution of population. The changes in the distribution of the work force was in the same direction but the magnitude was not as marked. When the relationships of the previous decade, 1950 to 1960, were re-examined, the same phenomenon was noted. Clearly, some of the increase in these three variables in the Southern States over the past two decades reflected an increased level of affluence of the population of this Region. Elementary school enrollment which is compulsory by law, did not behave in a manner permitting prediction. The data in table F shows the effect of this increased level of affluence in terms of "area coverage ratios" for the three variables which depend directly on economic conditions.

An area coverage ratio represents the ratio of the rate for an area for a symptomatic variable (e.g., Federal income tax rate, or the percent

Table F. Area Coverage Ratios for Symptomatic Variables for Selected Years, by Regions

Variable	Region	Actual ratios			Expected ratios	
		1950	1960	1970	1970 (based on 1950-60)	1980 (based on 1960-70)
Federal income tax returns						
	Northeast	118.3	112.3	107.0	106.3	101.7
	North Central	110.6	103.3	100.8	100.0	100.0
	South	73.3	85.4	92.3	97.5	99.2
	West	104.0	103.2	102.7	102.4	102.2
Automobile registrations						
	Northeast	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.7	90.4
	North Central	112.9	104.4	101.6	100.0	100.0
	South	84.0	94.1	100.1	100.0	100.1
	West	127.7	118.4	110.8	109.1	103.2
Work force						
	Northeast	107.9	108.3	104.5	108.3	100.7
	North Central	106.4	101.9	100.9	100.0	100.0
	South	89.4	92.1	96.2	94.8	100.0
	West	95.2	98.2	99.1	100.0	100.0

of the population filing income tax returns) to the corresponding national rate at a given date, per 100, that is,

$$\frac{V_{ij}}{P_j} \div \frac{V_{i\,(U.S.)}}{P(U.S.)}$$

where V_{ij} = value of variable i for area j

P_j = population of area j

V_i (U.S.) = value of variable i for United States

P (U.S.) = population of the United States

Algebraically, these ratios are equivalent to the ratio of the area-of-U.S. proportion for the variable to the area-of-U.S. proportion for the population. (All of the basic calculations in this report were carried out with States as units but statistics for the regions are presented in Table F for illustrative purposes.)

The coverage ratios for 1950, 1960, and 1970 in table F provide evidence of fairly large interdecade change for the four regions of the United States although the changes are generally much smaller for 1960-70 than for 1950-60. For all the symptomatic variables except School enrollment the coverage ratio for the Southern States has been increasing quite rapidly and there have been concurrent declines in the other regions of the country. In general, there appears to be a trend toward convergence of the State values to the United States average. Accordingly, it was decided to transform the current reported data for each of these three symptomatic variables so as to allow for the tendency for the indicator variable to move at a faster or slower pace than population. In view of the fact, however, that the basic estimating equation already allows in part for the differences in the change of the indicator variables and the change in population, and that area rates for particular symptomatic variables are converging a limit of 100.0 was set for the projected coverage ratios. The State coverage ratios for 1970 used for the 1960-70 estimating equation were derived according to the following specific set of rules:

1. If the coverage ratio for any State was monotonically rising to 100.0 (i.e., 1950<1960 < 100.0), then the estimated State coverage ratio for 1970 was established by linear extrapolation of the 1950-60 trend, with a value of 100.0 as an upper limit.

2. If the coverage ratio for any State was monotonically falling to 100.0 (i.e., 1950 > 1960 > 100.0), then the estimated State coverage ratio for 1970 was established by linear extrapolation of the 1950-60 trend, with a value of 100.0 as a lower limit.

3. For every other situation the estimated State coverage ratio for 1970 was set equal to the coverage ratio in 1960. In these States, the

coverage ratio was moving away from 100.0 between 1950 and 1960 and it was believed, therefore, that it would be hazardous to estimate the 1970 coverage ratio by projection.

Here is an illustration of how the transformation of the data for the indicator variables for 1970 was accomplished. Assume that the number of Federal income tax returns filed for a given State was 800,000 in 1960 and 1,000,000 in 1970, and that the coverage ratio for that State was 118.3 in 1950 and 112.3 in 1960 (the figures for the Northeast). By rule (2) the expected coverage ratio for this State in 1970 would be 106.3, and the transformed number of Federal income tax returns for 1970 would be $\frac{112.3}{106.3} \times 1{,}000{,}000$, or 1,056,444. This transformed number would replace the original figure of 1,000,000 for 1970 and the reported Federal income tax returns for 1960 would remain at 800,000.

Assume further that the total number of Federal income tax returns filed was 70,000,000 in 1960 and 80,000,000 in 1970. Finally, assume that the sum of the transformed Federal income tax returns for all States in 1970 was 80,100,000. Then the value of X_{2j} used in formulating the estimating equation relating the change in the distribution of Federal income tax returns from 1960 to 1970 and the change in the distribution of population from 1960 to 1970 for that State would be $\frac{(1{,}056{,}444)}{(80{,}100{,}000)} \div \frac{(800{,}000)}{(70{,}000{,}000)}$ or 1.1540. If the original reported numbers only are used, the equivalent statistic would be $\frac{(1{,}000{,}000)}{(80{,}000{,}000)} \div \frac{(800{,}000)}{(70{,}000{,}000)}$, or 1.0938.

The coefficients of the estimating equation based on transformed data are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient of correlation	Net coefficient of estimation
Constant.....	–	.14
School enrollment...	.954	.26
Federal income tax returns.....	.959	.25
Passenger car registrations.....	.907	.04
Work force.....	.950	.31

The coefficient of multiple correlation is .986 and the standard error of estimate is .021.

The simple correlation of the change in the school enrollment distribution and the change in the distribution of population is the same for both the original and transformed data. Reported school enrollment statistics were not "transformed" because there did not appear to be any trend in the coverage ratio over time. The increase in the correlation coefficient for work force is minuscule but the transformed figures on Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations yielded significantly higher simple correlation coefficients. This improvement is reflected in the higher weights assigned to these variables.

The equation $\hat{Y}_j = .14 + .26X_{1j} + .25X_{2j} + .04X_{3j} + .31X_{4j}$ was used to estimate the change in each State's share of population from 1970 to the estimate year. However, before this could be accomplished, the (X_{ij}) term for the estimate year was transformed according to the set of rules established above, with the appropriate modification of the years (i.e., 1950 is replaced by 1960, 1960 is replaced by 1970, and 1970 is replaced by 1980). After the estimated coverage ratio was established for 1980, linear interpolation was used to develop estimated coverage ratios for all the years between 1971 and 1973.

An example, illustrating the solution for X_{2j} in 1973, is as follows: Our hypothetical State is assumed to have the same State coverage ratio as the Northeast had in 1960 and 1970. Table F gives 101.7 as the estimated coverage ratio for 1980 and, by linear interpolation, the coverage ratio for 1973 would be 105.29. In 1973, the number of Federal income tax returns filed for the State was 1,025,000, as compared with 1,000,000 in 1970. Then, by the transformation rules, the number of returns filed for the State in 1973 would be set at $\frac{107.0}{105.29} \times 1{,}025{,}000$, or 1,041,647. The transformed 1973 figure would replace the reported figure of 1,025,000. The 1970 figure of 1,000,000 does not change. The number of Federal income tax returns filed in the United States was 85,000,000 in 1973 and the sum of all the transformed numbers for 1973 was 84,900,000. Then, the value of X_{2j} used in the estimating equation to estimate the change in the distribution of population from 1970 to 1973 for States is:

$$\frac{(1{,}041{,}647)}{(84{,}900{,}000)} \cdot \frac{(1{,}000{,}000)}{(80{,}000{,}000)} \text{ or } 0.9815$$

The major difference in the variation of the ratio-correlation method employed here from the variation employed previously was the transformation of the reported data for the three indicator variables to take direct account of the changes in "coverage ratios" for the three variables in each State. The rules for the transformation were based on empirical observations and strongly reflect a particular appraisal

of these observations. Nevertheless, there is strong empirical evidence for the basic premise that State values will converge to a national level at some future date and that the estimating equation based on the prior decade may not adequately allow for this convergence.

A second change was to limit the dependent variable to the civilian population under age 65; the total resident population was "employed" before. This change was made for the same reasons as described in the section on Component Method II.

Finally, both births and deaths have been eliminated as symptomatic indicators. Deaths were dropped because they are not highly associated with the population under 65. (Approximately two-thirds of the United States annual death toll of two million occur to the 10 percent of the population over age 65, while only one-third occur to the remaining 90 percent of the population.) Births were dropped for reasons set forth earlier.

Estimates for July 1, 1973, 1972, and 1971. The description of methodology in the previous section is applicable to the preparation of the provisional estimates for July 1, 1973 with one major modification. When these estimates were prepared, no information was available on Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations for 1973. Hence the ratio-correlation estimate for July 1, 1973 was developed by using the standard ratio-correlation estimate for July 1, 1972 as a benchmark and a two-variable ratio-correlation estimate (school enrollment and work force) to measure the change from July 1, 1972 to July 1, 1973.

In addition to this one major modification, a number of minor changes were made in both Component Method II and the ratio-correlation method. These would not have any appreciable effect on any State's estimate. It is important to note that the provisional estimates developed in this report rely completely on current symptomatic data. In previous years the provisional series included a large element of extrapolation of the net migration component for the last year of the estimating period.

All estimates are subject to revision. Minor modifications in procedure are constantly being introduced into the estimating techniques. Of more importance is the fact that changes in "input" data for prior years are often introduced which can cause a sizeable change in successive population estimates for the same date. This is especially true since Current Population Reports, Series P-26 (Federal-State Cooperative Estimates for Counties), has become a regular part of the Bureau of the Census' series on population estimates. Data "input" which appears reasonable at the State level may be decidely unacceptable when apportioned among the individual counties. When these incongruities are discovered, the change in the county data is carried forth to the State estimates for the following year.

In spite of the problems involved in converting from provisional to revised numbers, the changes between one set of provisional numbers and the corresponding revised estimates are not great at the State level. The revised estimates of the resident population for July 1, 1972 appearing in this report differ from the provisional estimates for July 1, 1972 appearing in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 488, by an average of 0.4 percent. Sixteen States had revisions of 0.5 percent or more, with the largest revision being 1.5 percent (Arkansas).

The differences between the revised estimates of population for 1971 in this report (second revision) and the revised estimates for the same date shown in Series P-25, No. 488 (first revision), are quite small. On the average, they are about half as great as the differences between the provisional estimates and the first set of revised estimates. The average difference is 0.2 percent, with a maximum of 0.8 percent in New Mexico and Hawaii. Six States had revisions of 0.5 percent or more.

Estimates for July 1, 1970. The methodology and data used in preparing these State estimates do not permit meaningful estimates of population change for periods of less than one year. Consequently, the net migration component for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1970 was calculated by taking a proportional part of the estimated net migration for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1971.[8] As a final step, these preliminary estimates of the individual components were adjusted proportionately to sum to the United States totals for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1970.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimated change in population between two dates for a State consists of three elements; (1) births, (2) deaths, and (3) net migration. Net migration itself can be divided into two components: (a) net civilian migration and (b) net military migration. The latter reflects

[8]For convenience natural increase was derived in the same way although vital statistics by month are available.

(1) net change in resident Armed Forces station strength, plus (2) net interchange between the military population and the civilian resident population, plus (3) deaths of the military population in the State.

The statistics on births and deaths compiled by the vital statistics offices of the individual State Health Departments are considered quite accurate. Accordingly, any error made in estimating postcensal population change is assumed to be concentrated in the estimate of net migration, particularly the net civilian migration component.[9]

Intuitively, it is believed that the absolute error in the estimate of population change increases with the length of the estimating period but that the error does not increase linearly. Thus, the error in the estimate for the 3 1/4 year period is expected to be less than the error in the estimate for the 10 year period but the precise relationship is not known.

Criteria for Evaluating Estimates. In developing the methodology for making postcensal population estimates, one may identify four general criteria for evaluating the various methods:

1. Accuracy: Does a test of the procedure demonstrate its closeness to a predetermined standard (e.g., the census)?

2. Reliability: Are the estimates of population generated by various techniques supportive of one another?

3. Continuity: Are the annual estimates of population and, particularly, net civilian migration generally devoid of abrupt changes in pattern from year to year?

4. Demographic and statistical logic: Does the procedure conform to a logical model of how demographic changes occur?

A. Accuracy: When the postcensal estimates for 1970, based on the 1960 census, were evaluated against the 1970 census, it was found that these estimates varied substantially from the 1970 census. Not only was the average error (i.e., average percent deviation from the census) higher in 1970 than 1960 (1.64 in 1960 vs. 1.85 in 1970), but also there was a marked regional bias in 1970. The larger errors were generally confined to the Southern States and these errors had a strong positive bias, i.e., a substantially higher proportion of the estimates in these States exceeded the 1970 census counts than were below them.[10] Accordingly, a number of revisions were made in both Component Method II and the ratio-correlation method.[11] The results of the revisions appear in Table G.

Weighting the results of the two techniques equally yielded an average deviation from the 1970 census of 1.18 percent, with only 7 States having deviations greater than two percent. The largest individual State deviation was 3.2 percent.

The 1970 postcensal ratio-correlation estimates (modified procedure) were based on a linear estimating equation with equal weights for the four indicator variables rather than a linear estimating equation containing "actual" coefficients and providing a least squares solution. This course was taken because there was no satisfactory statistical basis for deriving the coefficients; data for 1940 would have been required but they were not available for all variables. The least squares coefficients that are being used to generate the current ratio-correlation estimates yield a line from which the individual observation differed by an average of 1.36 percent from the 1970 census.

B. Reliability: Tests of the two estimating procedures show a positive correlation between the "spread" of the two estimates and the error in estimating population; that is, the larger the difference between the two estimates, the larger the error in the estimates. This is to be expected, but the differences were not large. In 15 States, the two 1970 postcensal estimates were within one percent of each other, and in these cases the deviation from the 1970 census (as measured by the average of methods) was 0.96 percent. In 19 States the difference between the two methods for 1970 ranged from one to three percent and in these cases the deviation from the 1970 census (as measured by the average of methods) was 1.19 percent. For the remaining 17 States, those with "spreads" exceeding three percent, the deviation from the

[9]Another source of error in estimating population change is the difference in the amount of underenumeration between adjacent censuses. Between 1960 and 1970 the estimated difference in the amount of underenumeration for the United States was only 0.2 million. Estimates of underenumeration for individual States are not available at this time.

[10]See Meyer Zitter and David Word, "Did Intercensal Estimates go wrong in the 1960's? A view from the national level;" Proceedings of the American Statistical Association Social Statistics Section: 1971.

[11]A description of Component Method II and the ratio-correlation method as used during the 1960's can be found in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 460.

Table G. Percent Deviation of Postcensal Population Estimates From Census Counts, by Method, for States: 1970 and 1960

(The "standard" procedure refers to the methodology used in the 1960's and the "modified" procedure refers to the methodology being used currently. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the 1960 Summary)

Area	Component Method II			Ratio-correlation method			Average of methods		
	Modified procedure	Standard procedure		Modified procedure[1]	Standard procedure		Modified procedure	Standard procedure	
	1970	1970	1960	1970	1970	1960	1970	1970	1960
All States N=51 (N=49 1960)									
Average deviation.....	1.42	2.32	2.31	1.67	2.00	2.72	1.18	1.85	1.64
Deviations greater than 2%.....	16	24	21	18	21	27	7	19	13
Deviations greater than 4%.....	2	8	9	4	6	13	0	4	5
South N=17									
Average deviation.....	1.33	3.72	3.16	2.08	3.08	2.79	1.09	3.23	1.88
Deviations greater than 2%.....	6	13	8	8	12	9	2	14	6
Deviations greater than 4%.....	1	7	4	1	5	4	0	4	2
North and West N=34 (N=32 1960)									
Average deviation.....	1.47	1.62	1.87	1.46	1.47	2.68	1.22	1.17	1.51
Deviations greater than 2%.....	10	11	13	10	9	18	5	5	7
Deviations greater than 4%.....	1	1	5	3	1	9	0	0	3
Large States[2] N=16									
Average deviation.....	1.27	2.01	1.80	1.15	1.58	2.41	1.02	1.75	1.23
Deviations greater than 2%.....	5	7	6	3	5	8	1	6	3
Deviations greater than 4%.....	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
Medium-sized States[3] N=18									
Average deviation.....	1.47	2.56	1.80	2.08	2.73	2.29	1.20	2.59	1.37
Deviations greater than 2%.....	7	9	7	9	11	9	4	10	5
Deviations greater than 4%.....	1	5	2	2	4	4	0	4	1
Small States[4] N=17 (N=15 1960)									
Average deviation.....	1.52	2.37	3.48	1.72	1.63	3.56	1.30	1.18	2.41
Deviations greater than 2%.....	4	8	8	6	5	10	2	3	5
Deviations greater than 4%.....	1	2	5	2	0	6	0	0	4

[1]Estimating equation based on equal weighting of four variables.
[2]1970 population more than 4 million.
[3]1970 population between 1.5 million and 4.0 million.
[4]1970 population less than 1.5 million.

1970 census (again measured by the average of methods) was 1.35 percent.

The difference between the two sets of estimates tends to grow over time but the increase in the difference is moderate:

Year	Average percent difference between procedures[1]	Maximum percent difference between procedures
1971.....	0.54	2.7
1972.....	0.76	2.1
1973 (prov.).....	1.02	3.3
1970 (base-1960)..	2.37	8.3

[1]Disregarding sign of individual State differences.

C. Continuity: Annual estimates of civilian migration are not shown in this report since they are subject to a great degree of variability. Nearly all of the revisions in the estimates from year to year are reflected in this single component. Consequently, a relatively small upward revision in the estimate of the total population of a large State in one year, combined with a relatively small downward revision for that State in the following year may result in a very significant change in the estimated net migration in the intervening period. Nonetheless, it is important that the annual estimates of net migration have some degree of stability and that they do not shift erratically in direction and volume from year to year unless there is specific evidence to support such changes. (For example, the Boeing Company in Seattle, Washington, has had large

year-to-year variation in employment over the past 15 years, and the annual estimates for the State of Washington in particular have fluctuated erratically but in a manner that appeared to be associated with changes in employment at Boeing.)

D. Demographic and statistical logic: In the selection of a method or specific procedure the technician may be faced with the question whether to prefer a procedure which on testing gives the more accurate results or to prefer a procedure which is theoretically superior. The problem arises in large part because the standard used to evaluate the estimating procedure--typically the census count--is itself subject to error and may give a misleading impression as to the "true" error characteristic of the procedure. The issue of an antithesis between empirical results and a theoretical model is more likely to arise when the average error of the methods becomes very small, perhaps smaller than the errors in some of the census counts.

The annual estimates of net migration for States are reflected in the annual estimates of the civilian population and are generally quite consistent from year to year.

We would generally expect the differences in annual net migration rates for adjacent years to be small and to tend toward zero. For example, the rate of net civilian migration between July 1, 1970 and July 1, 1971 should approximately equal the estimated rate of net civilian migration between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 1972, and the estimated rate of net civilian migration between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 1972 should approximately equal the estimated rate of net civilian migration between July 1, 1972 and July 1, 1973. The distribution of the 102 observations (51 areas (x) 2 sets of differences) between the annual rates of net civilian migration for States covering migration experiences over the first three years of the decade is as follows:

Annual differences in net migration rates	Number of observations
Less than 0.25 percent...	46
0.25 percent to 0.49 percent.....	28
0.50 percent to 0.74 percent.....	12
0.75 percent to 0.99 percent.....	10
More than 1.00 percent...	6

Nearly three-fourths of the observed differences vary by less than one-half percent. Of the six cases where the estimated annual rate of net civilian migration for adjacent years varies by more than 1 percent, there are States (Florida, Arizona, and Alaska) which had extremely high annual rates of net migration. In these States, large fluctuations in the magnitude of net civilian migration in adjacent years could very well be valid.

SOURCES OF DATA

Most of the statistics used to prepare the State population estimates presented in this report were obtained from Federal and State government sources.

The Social Security Administration provided information on Medicare enrollees. The data on Armed Forces were made available by the Department of Defense. Births and deaths were obtained from each of the State vital statistics offices.

The U.S. Office of Education, individual State departments of education, Roman Catholic School systems throughout the country, and the Official Catholic Directory[12] were the major sources of the data on school enrollment. These statistics were augmented in selected States by enrollment data from Federally operated schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and Lutheran school systems.

Data on passenger automobile registration are published annually by the Bureau of Public Roads in Highway Statistics, and the number of individual income tax returns is published annually by the Internal Revenue Service in Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns. Annual work force data is published in the July issue of Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

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

Monthly data on the work force is available from the same source.

RELATED REPORTS

The following table shows related reports of population estimates for various areas of geography as published by the Bureau of the Census.

Area	Type of population	Estimate date(s)	Report number Series P-25[1]
United States.....	Age, sex, and race; components of change by race	1960 to 1973	519
States.....	Age	1973	518
States.....	Age	1971 and 1972	500
Metropolitan areas.....	Total	1971 and 1972	505, 517
Counties.....	Total	1971 and 1972	517
Counties in selected States.....	Total with components of change	1972 and 1973	P-26 Nos. 49—

[1]County population estimates for individual States are published under the auspices of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for population estimates in Series P-26.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

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

Table 1. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1973, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1973		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate[1]
United States	209,851,000	203,235,298	6,616,000	3.3	11,196,000	6,311,000	1,731,000	0.9
REGIONS:								
Northeast	49,678,000	49,050,525	628,000	1.3	2,398,000	1,619,000	-150,000	-0.3
North Central	57,601,000	56,577,067	1,024,000	1.8	3,097,000	1,775,000	-298,000	-0.5
South	66,005,000	62,798,347	3,206,000	5.1	3,746,000	1,967,000	1,428,000	2.3
West	36,567,000	34,809,359	1,758,000	5.0	1,956,000	950,000	751,000	2.2
NORTHEAST:								
New England	12,151,000	11,847,186	303,000	2.6	583,000	377,000	98,000	0.8
Middle Atlantic	37,528,000	37,203,339	325,000	0.9	1,815,000	1,242,000	-248,000	-0.7
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	40,897,000	40,252,678	645,000	1.6	2,244,000	1,234,000	-366,000	-0.9
West North Central	16,704,000	16,324,389	379,000	2.3	853,000	541,000	68,000	0.4
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	32,459,000	30,671,337	1,787,000	5.8	1,764,000	965,000	989,000	3.2
East South Central	13,289,000	12,804,552	484,000	3.8	774,000	422,000	132,000	1.0
West South Central	20,257,000	19,322,458	935,000	4.8	1,208,000	579,000	306,000	1.6
WEST:								
Mountain	9,149,000	8,283,585	866,000	10.5	544,000	222,000	544,000	6.6
Pacific	27,417,000	26,525,774	892,000	3.4	1,411,000	727,000	208,000	0.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	1,028,000	993,663	35,000	3.5	55,000	36,000	15,000	1.5
New Hampshire	791,000	737,681	53,000	7.2	42,000	24,000	36,000	4.8
Vermont	464,000	444,732	19,000	4.4	25,000	14,000	8,000	1.9
Massachusetts	5,818,000	5,689,170	129,000	2.3	271,000	186,000	44,000	0.8
Rhode Island	973,000	949,723	23,000	2.5	47,000	31,000	8,000	0.8
Connecticut	3,076,000	3,032,217	44,000	1.4	143,000	85,000	-14,000	-0.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	18,265,000	18,241,266	24,000	0.1	897,000	605,000	-268,000	-1.5
New Jersey	7,361,000	7,168,164	193,000	2.7	349,000	223,000	66,000	0.9
Pennsylvania	11,902,000	11,793,909	108,000	0.9	569,000	414,000	-46,000	-0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	10,731,000	10,652,017	79,000	0.7	592,000	328,000	-185,000	-1.7
Indiana	5,316,000	5,193,669	123,000	2.4	300,000	159,000	-18,000	-0.4
Illinois	11,236,000	11,113,976	122,000	1.1	614,000	360,000	-133,000	-1.2
Michigan	9,044,000	8,875,083	169,000	1.9	510,000	252,000	-89,000	-1.0
Wisconsin	4,569,000	4,417,933	152,000	3.4	227,000	135,000	60,000	1.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	3,897,000	3,805,069	92,000	2.4	198,000	112,000	5,000	0.1
Iowa	2,904,000	2,825,041	79,000	2.8	143,000	97,000	34,000	1.2
Missouri	4,757,000	4,677,399	79,000	1.7	247,000	169,000	1,000	(Z)
North Dakota	640,000	617,761	22,000	3.5	34,000	18,000	7,000	1.1
South Dakota	685,000	666,257	18,000	2.7	37,000	22,000	4,000	0.6
Nebraska	1,542,000	1,483,791	59,000	4.0	80,000	50,000	29,000	1.9
Kansas	2,279,000	2,249,071	30,000	1.4	114,000	73,000	-11,000	-0.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	576,000	548,104	27,000	5.0	30,000	15,000	13,000	2.3
Maryland	4,070,000	3,922,399	147,000	3.8	204,000	107,000	50,000	1.3
District of Columbia	746,000	756,510	-11,000	-1.4	43,000	27,000	-26,000	-3.4
Virginia	4,811,000	4,648,494	162,000	3.5	259,000	130,000	33,000	0.7
West Virginia	1,794,000	1,744,237	50,000	2.9	97,000	66,000	18,000	1.1
North Carolina	5,273,000	5,082,059	191,000	3.8	302,000	149,000	38,000	0.7
South Carolina	2,726,000	2,590,516	135,000	5.2	167,000	76,000	44,000	1.7
Georgia	4,786,000	4,589,575	196,000	4.3	295,000	137,000	38,000	0.8
Florida	7,678,000	6,789,443	888,000	13.1	367,000	260,000	782,000	11.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3,342,000	3,219,311	123,000	3.8	189,000	110,000	44,000	1.4
Tennessee	4,126,000	3,924,164	202,000	5.2	224,000	126,000	104,000	2.7
Alabama	3,539,000	3,444,165	95,000	2.8	209,000	111,000	-3,000	-0.1
Mississippi	2,281,000	2,216,912	64,000	2.9	153,000	76,000	-13,000	-0.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	2,037,000	1,923,295	113,000	5.9	113,000	69,000	70,000	3.7
Louisiana	3,764,000	3,643,180	121,000	3.3	231,000	109,000	-1,000	(Z)
Oklahoma	2,663,000	2,559,253	103,000	4.0	142,000	86,000	48,000	1.9
Texas	11,794,000	11,196,730	597,000	5.3	722,000	314,000	189,000	1.7
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	721,000	694,409	26,000	3.8	39,000	22,000	10,000	1.4
Idaho	770,000	713,008	57,000	7.9	47,000	20,000	30,000	4.3
Wyoming	353,000	332,416	21,000	6.3	20,000	10,000	11,000	3.2
Colorado	2,437,000	2,207,259	230,000	10.4	129,000	58,000	158,000	7.2
New Mexico	1,106,000	1,016,000	90,000	8.9	70,000	25,000	45,000	4.4
Arizona	2,058,000	1,772,482	285,000	16.1	122,000	50,000	214,000	12.1
Utah	1,157,000	1,059,273	98,000	9.2	88,000	23,000	33,000	3.1
Nevada	548,000	488,738	59,000	12.1	30,000	13,000	42,000	8.7
PACIFIC:								
Washington	3,429,000	3,409,169	20,000	0.6	173,000	98,000	-55,000	-1.6
Oregon	2,225,000	2,091,385	134,000	6.4	107,000	65,000	92,000	4.4
California	20,601,000	19,953,134	648,000	3.2	1,058,000	547,000	137,000	0.7
Alaska	330,000	302,173	28,000	9.3	23,000	5,000	9,000	3.1
Hawaii	832,000	769,913	62,000	8.1	51,000	13,000	25,000	3.2

Z Less than 0.05 percent. [1]Percent of April 1, 1970 population.

Table 2. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1973, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1973		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net movement from Armed Forces to civilian population	Net civilian migration	
								Number	Rate[1]
United States	208,094,000	201,064,000	7,030,000	3.5	11,196,000	6,299,000	928,000	1,205,000	0.6
REGIONS:									
Northeast	49,521,000	48,847,000	674,000	1.4	2,398,000	1,617,000	236,000	-342,000	-0.7
North Central	57,433,000	56,366,000	1,067,000	1.9	3,097,000	1,773,000	275,000	-533,000	-0.9
South	65,146,000	61,721,000	3,425,000	5.5	3,746,000	1,962,000	283,000	1,359,000	2.2
West	35,994,000	34,130,000	1,864,000	5.5	1,956,000	947,000	134,000	721,000	2.1
NORTHEAST:									
New England	12,069,000	11,750,000	319,000	2.7	583,000	376,000	61,000	52,000	0.4
Middle Atlantic	37,452,000	37,097,000	355,000	1.0	1,815,000	1,241,000	174,000	-394,000	-1.1
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central	40,822,000	40,152,000	670,000	1.7	2,244,000	1,232,000	196,000	-537,000	-1.3
West North Central	16,611,000	16,214,000	396,000	2.4	853,000	540,000	79,000	5,000	(Z)
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic	31,935,000	29,988,000	1,948,000	6.5	1,764,000	963,000	142,000	1,005,000	3.4
East South Central	13,185,000	12,675,000	510,000	4.0	774,000	422,000	59,000	99,000	0.8
West South Central	20,026,000	19,059,000	967,000	5.1	1,208,000	578,000	82,000	255,000	1.3
WEST:									
Mountain	9,025,000	8,160,000	865,000	10.6	544,000	222,000	36,000	506,000	6.2
Pacific	26,969,000	25,969,000	1,000,000	3.8	1,411,000	725,000	98,000	215,000	0.8
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine	1,018,000	982,000	36,000	3.7	55,000	36,000	5,000	11,000	1.1
New Hampshire	786,000	734,000	52,000	7.2	42,000	24,000	5,000	30,000	4.1
Vermont	464,000	445,000	19,000	4.4	25,000	14,000	2,000	6,000	1.4
Massachusetts	5,795,000	5,658,000	137,000	2.4	271,000	186,000	28,000	24,000	0.4
Rhode Island	945,000	915,000	30,000	3.3	47,000	31,000	6,000	8,000	0.9
Connecticut	3,061,000	3,016,000	45,000	1.5	143,000	85,000	15,000	-28,000	-0.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York	18,236,000	18,210,000	27,000	0.1	897,000	605,000	76,000	-342,000	-1.9
New Jersey	7,326,000	7,109,000	216,000	3.0	349,000	222,000	33,000	56,000	0.8
Pennsylvania	11,890,000	11,778,000	112,000	1.0	569,000	414,000	65,000	-107,000	-0.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio	10,716,000	10,632,000	84,000	0.8	592,000	328,000	52,000	-233,000	-2.2
Indiana	5,309,000	5,186,000	123,000	2.4	300,000	159,000	23,000	-42,000	-0.8
Illinois	11,200,000	11,058,000	142,000	1.3	614,000	359,000	53,000	-167,000	-1.5
Michigan	9,029,000	8,860,000	170,000	1.9	510,000	252,000	46,000	-135,000	-1.5
Wisconsin	4,568,000	4,416,000	152,000	3.4	227,000	135,000	21,000	39,000	0.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota	3,894,000	3,800,000	93,000	2.5	198,000	111,000	18,000	-12,000	-0.3
Iowa	2,903,000	2,824,000	79,000	2.8	143,000	97,000	15,000	19,000	0.7
Missouri	4,731,000	4,639,000	92,000	2.0	247,000	169,000	18,000	-5,000	-0.1
North Dakota	626,000	606,000	20,000	3.3	34,000	18,000	3,000	2,000	0.3
South Dakota	678,000	661,000	17,000	2.6	37,000	22,000	4,000	-1,000	-0.1
Nebraska	1,530,000	1,472,000	58,000	4.0	80,000	50,000	8,000	20,000	1.4
Kansas	2,248,000	2,212,000	36,000	1.6	114,000	72,000	13,000	-19,000	-0.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware	570,000	542,000	28,000	5.2	30,000	15,000	3,000	10,000	1.9
Maryland	4,013,000	3,849,000	165,000	4.3	204,000	106,000	16,000	50,000	1.3
District of Columbia	737,000	745,000	-8,000	-1.1	43,000	27,000	4,000	-27,000	-3.7
Virginia	4,665,000	4,455,000	210,000	4.7	259,000	129,000	21,000	59,000	1.3
West Virginia	1,793,000	1,744,000	49,000	2.8	97,000	66,000	12,000	6,000	0.3
North Carolina	5,181,000	4,958,000	223,000	4.5	302,000	148,000	23,000	46,000	0.9
South Carolina	2,657,000	2,513,000	144,000	5.7	167,000	75,000	14,000	39,000	1.6
Georgia	4,732,000	4,498,000	233,000	5.2	295,000	136,000	20,000	54,000	1.2
Florida	7,587,000	6,683,000	904,000	13.5	367,000	260,000	30,000	768,000	11.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky	3,309,000	3,171,000	139,000	4.4	189,000	110,000	12,000	48,000	1.5
Tennessee	4,106,000	3,899,000	207,000	5.3	224,000	125,000	23,000	86,000	2.2
Alabama	3,514,000	3,410,000	104,000	3.1	209,000	111,000	13,000	-7,000	-0.2
Mississippi	2,256,000	2,195,000	60,000	2.7	153,000	76,000	11,000	-28,000	-1.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas	2,029,000	1,915,000	114,000	6.0	113,000	69,000	11,000	60,000	3.1
Louisiana	3,735,000	3,601,000	134,000	3.7	231,000	109,000	14,000	-2,000	-0.1
Oklahoma	2,635,000	2,521,000	113,000	4.5	142,000	86,000	14,000	44,000	1.7
Texas	11,628,000	11,022,000	606,000	5.5	722,000	314,000	43,000	154,000	1.4
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana	714,000	688,000	26,000	3.8	39,000	22,000	4,000	5,000	0.8
Idaho	764,000	708,000	56,000	7.9	47,000	20,000	4,000	26,000	3.7
Wyoming	349,000	329,000	20,000	6.1	20,000	10,000	2,000	8,000	2.4
Colorado	2,387,000	2,157,000	230,000	10.6	129,000	58,000	8,000	150,000	7.0
New Mexico	1,089,000	999,000	90,000	9.1	70,000	25,000	5,000	40,000	4.0
Arizona	2,030,000	1,744,000	286,000	16.4	122,000	50,000	6,000	208,000	11.9
Utah	1,153,000	1,056,000	97,000	9.2	88,000	23,000	5,000	28,000	2.6
Nevada	539,000	479,000	60,000	12.4	30,000	13,000	3,000	40,000	8.4
PACIFIC:									
Washington	3,383,000	3,338,000	45,000	1.3	173,000	97,000	12,000	-43,000	-1.3
Oregon	2,223,000	2,088,000	135,000	6.4	107,000	65,000	10,000	83,000	4.0
California	20,285,000	19,559,000	726,000	3.7	1,058,000	545,000	75,000	139,000	0.8
Alaska	303,000	270,000	33,000	12.3	23,000	5,000	-2,000	16,000	5.9
Hawaii	776,000	715,000	61,000	8.5	51,000	13,000	3,000	20,000	2.8

Z Less than 0.05 percent. [1]Percent of April 1, 1970 civilian population.

Table 3. ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: 1970 TO 1973

(In thousands)

Region, division, and State	Resident					Civilian				
	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)
United States	209,851	208,230	206,212	203,810	203,235	208,094	206,457	204,250	201,722	201,064
REGIONS:										
Northeast	49,678	49,726	49,592	49,157	49,051	49,521	49,556	49,404	48,962	48,847
North Central	57,601	57,410	57,108	56,673	56,577	57,433	57,232	56,914	56,470	56,366
South	66,005	65,059	64,001	63,032	62,798	65,146	64,194	63,027	61,996	61,721
West	36,567	36,036	35,510	34,947	34,809	35,994	35,476	34,905	34,294	34,130
NORTHEAST:										
New England	12,151	12,105	12,024	11,883	11,847	12,069	12,023	11,937	11,790	11,750
Middle Atlantic	37,528	37,621	37,568	37,274	37,203	37,452	37,533	37,467	37,172	37,097
NORTH CENTRAL:										
East North Central	40,897	40,793	40,590	40,313	40,253	40,822	40,713	40,505	40,216	40,152
West North Central	16,704	16,617	16,518	16,360	16,324	16,611	16,520	16,410	16,254	16,214
SOUTH:										
South Atlantic	32,459	31,921	31,335	30,805	30,671	31,935	31,377	30,732	30,148	29,988
East South Central	13,289	13,156	12,989	12,839	12,805	13,185	13,059	12,869	12,714	12,675
West South Central	20,257	19,982	19,677	19,388	19,322	20,026	19,757	19,425	19,134	19,059
WEST:										
Mountain	9,149	8,880	8,592	8,348	8,284	9,025	8,759	8,476	8,229	8,160
Pacific	27,417	27,156	26,918	26,600	26,526	26,969	26,717	26,429	26,065	25,969
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	1,028	1,026	1,010	997	994	1,018	1,015	999	986	982
New Hampshire	791	774	758	742	738	786	770	754	738	734
Vermont	464	460	453	446	445	464	460	452	446	445
Massachusetts	5,818	5,796	5,768	5,706	5,689	5,795	5,773	5,742	5,676	5,658
Rhode Island	973	969	958	951	950	945	941	927	917	915
Connecticut	3,076	3,080	3,077	3,041	3,032	3,061	3,064	3,063	3,026	3,016
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	18,265	18,367	18,384	18,268	18,241	18,236	18,337	18,355	18,238	18,210
New Jersey	7,361	7,349	7,296	7,193	7,168	7,326	7,302	7,237	7,137	7,109
Pennsylvania	11,902	11,905	11,888	11,813	11,794	11,890	11,893	11,874	11,797	11,778
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	10,731	10,722	10,724	10,664	10,652	10,716	10,707	10,705	10,645	10,632
Indiana	5,316	5,286	5,242	5,202	5,194	5,309	5,279	5,235	5,195	5,186
Illinois	11,236	11,244	11,191	11,128	11,114	11,200	11,204	11,149	11,075	11,058
Michigan	9,044	9,013	8,961	8,890	8,875	9,029	8,998	8,946	8,875	8,860
Wisconsin	4,569	4,526	4,471	4,429	4,418	4,568	4,524	4,469	4,427	4,416
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	3,897	3,877	3,854	3,815	3,805	3,894	3,873	3,851	3,810	3,800
Iowa	2,904	2,884	2,859	2,832	2,825	2,903	2,883	2,859	2,831	2,824
Missouri	4,757	4,747	4,734	4,688	4,677	4,731	4,718	4,696	4,651	4,639
North Dakota	640	634	629	620	618	626	622	617	608	606
South Dakota	685	680	675	668	666	678	673	669	662	661
Nebraska	1,542	1,528	1,508	1,488	1,484	1,530	1,516	1,496	1,477	1,472
Kansas	2,279	2,268	2,259	2,249	2,249	2,248	2,235	2,222	2,214	2,212
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	576	571	560	551	548	570	565	554	544	542
Maryland	4,070	4,048	4,001	3,938	3,922	4,013	3,990	3,934	3,867	3,849
District of Columbia	746	752	758	756	757	737	742	747	746	745
Virginia	4,811	4,765	4,715	4,659	4,648	4,665	4,612	4,540	4,472	4,455
West Virginia	1,794	1,795	1,776	1,751	1,744	1,793	1,795	1,775	1,751	1,744
North Carolina	5,273	5,221	5,158	5,098	5,082	5,181	5,128	5,059	4,979	4,958
South Carolina	2,726	2,688	2,639	2,597	2,591	2,657	2,615	2,562	2,523	2,513
Georgia	4,786	4,733	4,677	4,607	4,590	4,732	4,676	4,601	4,520	4,498
Florida	7,678	7,347	7,051	6,848	6,789	7,587	7,255	6,959	6,745	6,683
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	3,342	3,306	3,278	3,231	3,219	3,309	3,274	3,233	3,184	3,171
Tennessee	4,126	4,072	3,988	3,937	3,924	4,106	4,055	3,966	3,913	3,899
Alabama	3,539	3,521	3,482	3,451	3,444	3,514	3,497	3,451	3,418	3,410
Mississippi	2,281	2,256	2,241	2,220	2,217	2,256	2,233	2,219	2,200	2,195
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	2,037	2,008	1,965	1,932	1,923	2,029	1,998	1,956	1,923	1,915
Louisiana	3,764	3,738	3,696	3,652	3,643	3,735	3,706	3,655	3,612	3,601
Oklahoma	2,663	2,633	2,600	2,567	2,559	2,635	2,607	2,566	2,531	2,521
Texas	11,794	11,604	11,416	11,236	11,197	11,628	11,446	11,249	11,068	11,022
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	721	716	710	698	694	714	710	704	692	688
Idaho	770	755	736	718	713	764	750	731	713	708
Wyoming	353	346	340	334	332	349	343	336	331	329
Colorado	2,437	2,364	2,281	2,223	2,207	2,387	2,317	2,238	2,175	2,157
New Mexico	1,106	1,076	1,053	1,023	1,016	1,089	1,060	1,036	1,007	999
Arizona	2,058	1,963	1,868	1,792	1,772	2,030	1,934	1,839	1,765	1,744
Utah	1,157	1,127	1,094	1,066	1,059	1,153	1,122	1,090	1,063	1,056
Nevada	548	533	511	493	489	539	523	501	484	479
PACIFIC:										
Washington	3,429	3,418	3,435	3,413	3,409	3,383	3,378	3,374	3,345	3,338
Oregon	2,225	2,185	2,135	2,101	2,091	2,223	2,182	2,132	2,098	2,088
California	20,601	20,411	20,238	20,007	19,953	20,285	20,096	19,893	19,628	19,559
Alaska	330	325	315	304	302	303	297	285	273	270
Hawaii	832	816	796	774	770	776	764	745	721	715

Table 4. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENT: SELECTED PERIODS 1940 TO 1973

(All rates expressed per 1,000 initial population)

Region, division, and State	Net change[1]				Natural increase				Net migration			
	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1960	1940 to 1950	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1960	1940 to 1950	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1960	1940 to 1950
United States	9.8	12.5	17.0	[2]13.5	7.3	11.0	15.5	[2]12.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	[2]1.0
REGIONS:												
Northeast	3.9	9.3	12.4	9.3	4.8	8.6	11.6	8.5	-1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
North Central	5.5	9.2	14.9	10.2	7.1	10.5	15.2	10.9	-1.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.8
South	15.3	13.3	15.3	12.5	8.6	12.4	17.8	16.9	6.9	1.1	-3.0	-5.3
West	15.1	21.6	32.9	[2]34.3	8.7	13.0	18.2	[2]14.5	6.6	9.7	17.4	[2]22.5
NORTHEAST:												
New England	7.8	12.0	12.1	9.9	5.3	9.3	11.9	8.8	2.5	3.0	0.2	1.2
Middle Atlantic	2.7	8.5	12.5	9.1	4.7	8.4	11.6	8.4	-2.1	(Z)	1.0	0.8
NORTH CENTRAL:												
East North Central	4.9	10.5	17.5	13.3	7.6	10.9	15.6	11.0	-2.8	-0.4	2.3	2.5
West North Central	7.0	5.9	9.1	3.9	5.8	9.5	14.3	10.7	1.3	-4.0	-6.1	-7.6
SOUTH:												
South Atlantic	17.4	16.6	20.4	17.3	7.9	12.2	17.9	16.9	9.8	5.0	3.0	0.4
East South Central	11.4	6.1	4.9	6.3	8.3	11.4	16.4	16.9	3.1	-6.0	-13.7	-12.7
West South Central	14.5	13.1	15.4	10.7	9.8	13.3	18.7	16.8	4.8	-0.3	-4.1	-7.3
WEST:												
Mountain	30.6	18.9	30.1	20.1	11.7	15.2	21.6	16.8	19.5	4.4	10.4	4.0
Pacific	10.2	22.4	33.8	[2]39.8	7.8	12.3	17.0	[2]13.6	2.4	11.3	19.7	[2]29.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	10.6	2.5	5.9	7.6	6.0	9.3	12.5	10.4	4.7	-7.4	-7.6	-3.2
New Hampshire	21.4	19.5	12.9	8.1	7.1	9.7	11.0	8.2	14.6	10.8	2.2	(Z)
Vermont	13.2	13.2	3.1	5.0	7.5	9.8	12.7	10.1	5.8	3.8	-10.6	-5.4
Massachusetts	6.9	10.0	9.3	8.3	4.6	8.7	11.2	7.8	2.4	1.4	-2.1	0.5
Rhode Island	7.5	10.0	8.1	10.4	5.0	8.7	11.2	9.1	2.5	1.5	-3.3	1.5
Connecticut	4.4	17.9	23.4	16.1	5.8	10.5	13.7	10.3	-1.4	8.1	11.0	6.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	0.4	8.3	12.4	9.6	4.9	8.6	11.1	7.7	-4.6	-0.3	1.4	2.0
New Jersey	8.2	16.7	22.7	15.0	5.4	9.6	12.7	8.7	2.8	7.7	11.3	6.8
Pennsylvania	2.8	4.1	7.5	5.9	4.0	7.3	11.6	9.2	-1.2	-3.4	-4.6	-3.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	2.2	9.3	20.0	14.0	7.5	10.5	15.7	10.9	-5.4	-1.3	5.0	3.5
Indiana	7.2	10.8	17.0	13.8	8.2	11.1	15.7	11.3	-1.1	-0.4	1.5	2.8
Illinois	3.4	9.8	14.6	9.8	7.0	10.1	13.4	9.0	-3.7	-0.4	1.4	0.9
Michigan	5.8	12.6	20.5	19.2	8.8	12.3	18.5	13.8	-3.1	0.3	2.4	6.2
Wisconsin	10.4	11.2	14.0	9.0	6.3	11.0	15.4	11.5	4.1	0.1	-1.6	-2.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	7.3	10.8	13.5	6.6	6.9	11.5	16.4	12.2	0.4	-0.7	-3.4	-6.4
Iowa	8.5	2.4	5.1	3.2	4.9	8.7	13.2	10.4	3.6	-6.9	-9.4	-8.0
Missouri	5.2	8.0	8.8	4.4	5.1	7.9	11.9	9.1	0.1	(Z)	-3.5	-5.2
North Dakota	10.7	-2.4	2.1	-3.5	7.5	11.9	17.4	14.2	3.2	-16.1	-18.6	-20.9
South Dakota	8.3	-2.1	4.2	1.5	6.5	11.2	17.3	13.0	1.8	-14.8	-15.7	-13.1
Nebraska	11.9	5.0	6.3	0.7	6.1	9.8	14.2	10.5	5.9	-5.3	-9.2	-10.8
Kansas	4.1	3.2	13.4	5.6	5.6	8.8	15.4	10.3	-1.6	-6.2	-2.3	-5.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	15.0	20.6	33.8	17.7	8.3	13.4	18.6	11.0	7.0	8.2	18.1	7.6
Maryland	11.4	23.5	28.0	25.2	7.6	13.2	17.1	13.0	3.9	11.7	12.8	13.8
District of Columbia	-4.4	-1.0	-5.1	19.0	6.1	11.5	14.2	12.7	-10.7	-14.0	-22.3	7.1
Virginia	10.6	15.9	17.8	21.5	8.4	12.8	17.5	16.3	2.2	3.5	0.5	6.1
West Virginia	8.6	-6.5	-7.5	5.3	5.5	7.7	14.0	16.4	3.2	15.4	-25.2	-13.2
North Carolina	11.4	10.9	11.5	12.9	9.1	12.8	18.4	19.0	2.3	-2.1	-8.4	-7.5
South Carolina	15.7	8.4	11.8	10.8	10.6	14.0	20.7	21.1	5.2	-6.5	-11.1	-12.9
Georgia	12.9	15.2	13.5	9.8	10.4	14.1	18.8	17.8	2.5	1.3	-6.4	-9.8
Florida	37.8	31.6	58.1	37.9	4.8	9.8	18.5	14.5	33.5	23.7	45.9	26.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	11.5	5.8	3.1	3.4	7.4	10.4	15.2	15.1	4.2	-5.2	-14.2	-13.8
Tennessee	15.4	9.5	8.0	12.1	7.6	10.7	15.5	16.4	8.1	-1.3	-8.7	-5.0
Alabama	8.4	5.3	6.5	7.8	8.7	11.8	17.2	18.4	0.3	-7.4	-12.9	-12.9
Mississippi	8.7	1.8	(Z)	-0.2	10.5	13.1	18.1	17.9	-1.8	-13.0	-22.2	-22.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	17.6	7.4	-6.7	-2.1	6.8	11.0	15.0	17.6	11.0	-4.1	-25.7	-23.9
Louisiana	10.0	11.2	19.4	12.7	10.1	14.7	20.9	18.0	-0.1	-4.1	-1.9	-6.4
Oklahoma	12.2	9.5	4.1	-4.7	6.6	8.9	13.2	13.2	5.7	0.6	-10.3	-20.6
Texas	16.0	15.6	21.7	18.4	11.0	14.3	20.4	17.5	5.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	11.5	2.9	13.3	5.5	7.3	10.9	16.9	12.1	4.2	-9.0	-4.3	-7.4
Idaho	23.5	6.6	12.5	11.5	11.1	12.4	18.4	16.0	12.8	-6.5	-7.0	-5.3
Wyoming	18.8	0.7	12.8	14.7	9.3	12.0	18.5	14.8	9.7	-12.6	-7.1	-0.4
Colorado	30.4	23.0	28.0	16.5	9.8	12.7	18.2	13.4	21.3	11.6	11.7	3.6
New Mexico	26.1	6.6	33.4	24.8	13.3	18.7	27.8	22.3	13.4	-14.7	7.4	3.0
Arizona	45.9	30.8	55.2	40.6	12.2	17.1	26.0	20.6	35.0	16.1	36.4	24.2
Utah	27.2	17.3	25.7	22.5	18.2	18.4	24.6	21.2	9.5	-1.3	1.3	1.6
Nevada	35.1	53.8	57.8	37.3	10.4	19.1	21.8	13.6	25.5	40.9	43.0	26.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington	1.8	17.8	18.2	31.5	6.7	10.2	15.1	13.5	-5.0	8.4	3.6	20.4
Oregon	19.0	16.8	15.1	33.4	6.0	8.7	14.2	12.6	13.3	8.6	1.0	23.3
California	9.8	23.9	39.5	42.7	7.8	12.7	17.2	13.8	2.1	12.6	26.0	32.6
Alaska	27.5	29.0	56.4	(NA)	18.5	23.5	36.6	(NA)	9.5	6.8	27.6	(NA)
Hawaii	23.9	19.6	23.1	(NA)	14.6	18.3	23.1	(NA)	9.7	1.7	0.6	(NA)

NA Not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1]The Average annual rate of natural increase and net migration do not necessarily add to the total average annual rate of change. This anomaly occurs because the calculations of average annual rate of change by component assumes no interaction between them.

[2]Excludes Alaska and Hawaii for 1940 to 1950 period.

Table 5. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS, JULY 1, 1973, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

Standard Federal region	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	Change, 1970 to 1973			Components of change			
		April 1, 1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate[1]
United States	209,851,000	203,235,298	6,616,000	3.3	11,196,000	6,311,000	1,731,000	0.9
Region I	12,151,000	11,847,186	303,000	2.6	583,000	377,000	98,000	0.8
Region II[2]	25,626,000	25,409,430	217,000	0.9	1,247,000	828,000	-202,000	-0.8
Region III	23,898,000	23,413,653	484,000	2.1	1,202,000	759,000	41,000	0.2
Region IV	33,752,000	31,856,145	1,896,000	6.0	1,905,000	1,043,000	1,034,000	3.2
Region V	44,794,000	44,057,747	736,000	1.7	2,442,000	1,345,000	-361,000	-0.8
Region VI	21,363,000	20,338,458	1,025,000	5.0	1,277,000	604,000	351,000	1.7
Region VII	11,483,000	11,235,302	248,000	2.2	584,000	389,000	52,000	0.5
Region VIII	5,992,000	5,577,375	415,000	7.4	347,000	154,000	223,000	4.0
Region IX[3]	24,039,000	22,984,267	1,055,000	4.6	1,260,000	623,000	418,000	1.8
Region X	6,754,000	6,515,735	238,000	3.7	349,000	188,000	77,000	1.2

[1]Percent of April 1, 1970 population. [2]Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. [3]Excludes Guam.

Table 6. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF STANDARD FEDERAL JULY 1, 1973, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

Standard Federal region	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1973		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net movement from Armed Forces to civilian population	Net civilian migration	
								Number	Rate[1]
United States	208,094,000	201,064,000	7,030,000	3.5	11,196,000	6,299,000	928,000	1,205,000	0.6
Region I	12,069,000	11,750,000	319,000	2.7	583,000	376,000	61,000	52,000	0.4
Region II[2]	25,562,000	25,319,000	243,000	1.0	1,247,000	827,000	110,000	-286,000	-1.1
Region III	23,668,000	23,113,000	556,000	2.4	1,202,000	757,000	120,000	-9,000	(Z)
Region IV	33,342,000	31,327,000	2,014,000	6.4	1,905,000	1,041,000	145,000	1,006,000	3.2
Region V	44,716,000	43,952,000	764,000	1.7	2,442,000	1,344,000	214,000	-549,000	-1.2
Region VI	21,115,000	20,058,000	1,057,000	5.3	1,277,000	603,000	87,000	295,000	1.5
Region VII	11,413,000	11,147,000	265,000	2.4	584,000	388,000	54,000	16,000	0.1
Region VIII	5,907,000	5,497,000	411,000	7.5	347,000	154,000	25,000	192,000	3.5
Region IX[3]	23,630,000	22,497,000	1,132,000	5.0	1,260,000	621,000	86,000	407,000	1.8
Region X	6,672,000	6,404,000	269,000	4.2	349,000	188,000	25,000	82,000	1.3

Z Less than 0.05 percent

[1]Percent of April 1, 1970 population. [2]Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. [3]Excludes Guam.

Table 7. ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS: 1970 TO 1973

(In thousands)

Standard Federal region	Resident population					Civilian population				
	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)
United States	209,851	208,230	206,212	203,810	203,235	208,094	206,457	204,250	201,722	201,064
Region I	12,151	12,105	12,024	11,883	11,847	12,069	12,023	11,937	11,790	11,750
Region II[1]	25,626	25,716	25,680	25,462	25,409	25,562	25,640	25,593	25,375	25,319
Region III	23,898	23,836	23,698	23,467	23,414	23,668	23,596	23,425	23,178	23,113
Region IV	33,752	33,145	32,514	31,990	31,856	33,342	32,733	32,051	31,482	31,327
Region V	44,794	44,669	44,444	44,128	44,058	44,716	44,586	44,355	44,027	43,952
Region VI	21,363	21,059	20,730	20,411	20,338	21,115	20,817	20,462	20,141	20,058
Region VII	11,483	11,426	11,361	11,258	11,235	11,413	11,351	11,273	11,173	11,147
Region VIII	5,992	5,867	5,728	5,608	5,577	5,907	5,787	5,655	5,530	5,497
Region IX[2]	24,039	23,723	23,412	23,067	22,984	23,630	23,317	22,978	22,599	22,497
Region X	6,754	6,684	6,621	6,536	6,516	6,672	6,607	6,522	6,428	6,404

[1]Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. [2]Excludes Guam.

APPENDIX

Table A-1. COMPARISON OF PERCENT DEVIATIONS FROM 1970 AND 1960 CENSUS BY SELECTED METHODS

Division and State	Component Method II			Ratio-correlation			Average of methods		
	Modified procedure	Standard procedure		Modified procedure	Standard procedure		Modified procedure	Standard procedure	
	1970	1970	1960	1970	1970	1960	1970	1970	1960
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine	-2.49	-0.98	0.12	-1.20	-0.86	-1.18	-1.85	-0.92	-0.53
New Hampshire	-1.44	-0.89	0.33	-2.52	-2.04	0.56	-1.98	-1.46	0.44
Vermont	0.52	-0.38	-2.91	0.59	-0.32	-6.18	0.56	-0.35	-4.54
Massachusetts	-3.07	-2.67	-0.18	-1.20	-2.83	2.01	-2.13	-2.74	0.92
Rhode Island	1.90	0.70	0.75	2.95	-1.06	0.06	2.42	-0.18	0.40
Connecticut	-1.09	-0.98	-2.55	4.17	-1.44	2.98	1.54	-1.21	0.22
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York	-1.06	2.31	-0.11	-1.62	1.12	0.40	-1.34	1.72	0.14
New Jersey	0.54	1.71	-1.54	1.48	-0.32	1.43	1.01	0.69	-0.06
Pennsylvania	-0.98	0.17	1.22	-0.12	-0.21	0.21	-0.55	-0.02	0.72
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio	1.22	0.94	2.08	2.16	1.38	-0.40	1.69	1.16	0.84
Indiana	-1.17	-1.56	-1.00	-1.13	-0.37	-4.53	-1.15	-0.96	-2.76
Illinois	-2.02	-1.98	2.03	1.48	0.29	1.21	-0.27	-0.84	1.62
Michigan	1.08	-0.60	2.47	0.29	-0.31	-4.15	0.68	-0.45	-0.84
Wisconsin	-2.18	-2.42	2.86	-0.29	-4.32	-1.38	-1.23	-3.37	0.74
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota	-0.48	-0.07	0.34	1.28	-2.57	-2.20	0.40	-1.32	-0.93
Iowa	2.44	2.05	2.59	3.17	0.31	-4.67	2.80	1.18	-1.04
Missouri	0.26	0.88	-0.29	-0.01	0.87	-1.35	0.13	0.88	-0.82
North Dakota	1.19	3.71	4.38	0.48	-1.06	-6.43	0.84	1.33	-1.02
South Dakota	0.51	1.42	4.15	-0.16	-1.86	-2.20	0.17	-0.22	0.98
Nebraska	1.60	-0.86	4.21	-0.23	-1.28	-1.45	0.69	-1.07	1.38
Kansas	0.42	-1.17	-1.01	1.10	-1.18	-4.03	0.76	-1.18	-2.52
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware	-0.94	-3.80	3.87	3.80	-1.32	-4.20	1.43	-2.56	-0.16
Maryland	-0.05	-2.66	-1.57	0.01	-4.04	2.08	0.02	-3.35	0.26
District of Columbia	0.03	-6.61	-17.10	-1.07	2.96	-1.24	-0.53	-1.83	-9.17
Virginia	2.74	1.91	0.46	0.44	0.16	-0.09	1.59	1.04	0.18
West Virginia	0.40	4.75	5.97	-3.07	3.87	-2.59	-1.33	4.31	1.69
North Carolina	0.22	2.37	1.60	-2.10	3.75	2.35	-0.94	3.06	1.98
South Carolina	4.60	7.58	2.50	-0.01	4.01	1.75	2.29	5.80	2.12
Georgia	-0.16	1.39	-1.81	-1.33	4.07	3.05	-0.75	2.73	0.62
Florida	-1.27	-6.71	-6.06	1.28	-0.52	10.15	0.01	-3.62	2.04
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky	-1.14	1.22	4.86	-2.60	2.46	-0.26	-1.87	1.84	2.30
Tennessee	0.21	1.06	-0.58	-3.25	3.83	-0.39	-1.52	2.45	-0.48
Alabama	2.26	4.34	0.26	-2.73	3.20	8.71	-0.23	3.77	4.48
Mississippi	2.31	5.23	2.23	-1.92	7.78	0.78	0.20	6.50	1.50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas	0.71	4.94	-0.94	-7.00	4.84	5.90	-3.15	4.89	2.48
Louisiana	2.49	3.97	-2.39	-1.73	0.60	0.77	0.38	2.29	-0.81
Oklahoma	0.82	2.11	0.55	-2.32	1.89	-0.77	-0.75	2.00	-0.11
Texas	2.27	2.52	0.90	0.71	3.09	2.41	1.49	2.80	1.66
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana	0.21	3.56	1.89	-0.92	-2.74	-3.04	-0.35	0.41	-0.58
Idaho	-0.06	5.12	1.62	-1.21	1.52	-6.53	-0.64	3.32	-2.46
Wyoming	5.14	1.87	-1.41	-0.62	-1.52	-2.16	2.26	0.17	-1.78
Colorado	0.22	-1.27	-1.43	-0.37	-3.60	-0.95	-0.08	-2.43	-1.19
New Mexico	3.96	3.41	-5.77	-0.17	-1.81	-7.60	1.90	0.80	-6.68
Arizona	2.77	0.82	-0.92	-0.50	-0.06	-0.18	1.14	0.38	-0.55
Utah	0.04	0.72	1.08	-3.44	2.02	-3.31	-1.70	1.37	-1.12
Nevada	2.68	-2.89	2.58	0.90	-3.08	7.25	1.79	-2.99	4.92
PACIFIC:									
Washington	1.08	-0.84	-0.91	0.01	-2.23	-2.09	0.54	-1.53	-1.50
Oregon	2.93	0.93	0.84	2.17	-1.31	0.05	2.55	-0.19	0.44
California	0.05	-2.00	-4.11	2.77	-1.71	-3.45	1.41	-1.86	-3.78
Alaska	-1.26	-3.01	(1)	4.69	1.40	(1)	1.72	-0.80	(1)
Hawaii	-1.85	-0.33	(1)	4.29	0.83	(1)	1.22	0.25	(1)

[1]Postcensal 1960 estimates were not made for Alaska and Hawaii.

Table A-2. COMPOSITION OF STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS

Standard Federal region	State or outlying area
Region I	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Region II	New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Region III	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia
Region IV	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.
Region V	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
Region VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.
Region VII	Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri.
Region VIII	North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado.
Region IX	Nevada, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Guam.
Region X	Alaska, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.