



Population Estimates and Projections

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Series P-25, No. 554

Issued May 1975

1973 POPULATION AND 1972 PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES AND INCORPORATED PLACES IN FLORIDA

This report is one of a series containing current estimates of the population and per capita money income for selected areas in each State. The population estimates relate to July 1, 1973 and the estimates of per capita income cover 1972. Areas included are all counties and incorporated places in the State plus active minor civil divisions—commonly towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, or townships in other parts of the United States.¹ These State reports appear in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, in alphabetical sequence as report number 546 (Alabama) through 595 (Wyoming). A list indicating the report number for each State is appended. No report is to be released for the District of Columbia, but a U.S. report containing selected summary data is being issued.

Table 1 shows July 1, 1973 estimates of the population of each area together with adjusted April 1, 1970 census populations (see "Population Base" section below) and percent change. In addition, the table presents per capita money income estimates for 1972 plus 1969 per capita income as reported in the 1970 census. Percent change in per capita income is shown only for areas of 500 or more population in 1970.

The estimates are presented in the table in county order, with all incorporated places in the county listed in alphabetical order followed by any minor civil divisions, also in alphabetical order. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are always identified in the listing by

¹ In certain midwestern States (Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and the Dakotas) some counties have active minor civil divisions while others do not.

the term "township," "town," or other MCD category. Where incorporated places fall into more than one county, each county piece is marked "part," and totals for these places are presented at the end of the table.

These estimates were developed to provide updates of the data elements used in Federal revenue sharing allocations under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972. Below the State level the estimates of per capita income were obtained by updating the per capita value directly rather than by updating of population and aggregate money income. Consequently, for these areas the estimates of per capita income to a large extent were derived independent of the population estimates.²

POPULATION ESTIMATES METHODOLOGY

To estimate the population of each county subarea a component procedure was used, with each of the components of population change (births, deaths, and

² Under the Act allocations at the State level are based on the interaction of "tax effort," population, and per capita income. Below the State level the allocations are essentially determined by "tax effort" and per capita income, although population is used as a constraint and for deriving control totals for income aggregates. For a detailed discussion of the methodologies used in updating population, per capita income, and "tax effort" for Federal revenue sharing allocations and of the allocation process see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census Tract Papers**, Series GE-40, No. 10, "Statistical Methodology of Revenue Sharing and Related Estimate Studies," U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974

net migration) estimated separately. To the 1970 census population base for each area the following components were added:

1. An estimate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) based on reported birth and death statistics or on estimated figures where reported data were not available;
2. An estimate of net migration developed from individual administrative records; and
3. An estimate of change to "special" populations not accounted for in (1) and (2).

For counties this estimates procedure was modified to relate to the population under 65 years of age, with change in the population 65 years and over estimated by adding change in reported Medicare enrollment, 1970 to 1973, to the 1970 census count 65 years and over. Medicare enrollment statistics were not available below the county level for application of this modification to incorporated places and MCD's.

Population Base. The 1970 population base is the 1970 census count updated to reflect all population "corrections" made to the data after the initial tabulations as well as changes due to new incorporations, disincorporations, and annexations.

Adjustments to the 1970 population base were made for annexations where the 1970 population of the annexed area was 1,000 or more or where at least 250 people and 5 percent of the 1970 population were involved.³ Annexations through December 31, 1973 are reflected in the estimates. For reported new incorporations occurring after 1970 the 1970 population within the boundaries of the new areas are shown in the table. This geographic updating is accomplished largely as a result of an annual boundary and annexation survey conducted by the Bureau.⁴

Natural Increase. For the natural increase component, annual births and deaths for 1970 through 1972 were compiled from State vital statistics offices for counties and for as many smaller areas as were available. This was supplemented by data from the National Center for Health Statistics for about 300 cities of 10,000 or more not covered by the State agencies.

³ Adjustment was made also for a limited number of "unusual" annexations where the annexation for an area did not meet the minimum requirements but was accepted by the Office of Revenue Sharing for inclusion in the population base.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series GE-30, No. 1, **Boundary and Annexation Survey, 1970-73**, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

In most States these data were not available for all areas to be estimated within a given county. For these areas not specifically reported, births and deaths were allocated on the basis of the 1970 census population.

Net Migration. Net migration was estimated by developing a net migration rate for each geographic area for the estimation period (1970-1973) based on administrative record data and applying this rate to the appropriate 1970 population base. Net migration from the administrative records was developed as follows:

1. The individual administrative records—Federal individual income tax returns—were matched by Social Security number for reporting years 1969 and 1972, and the place of residence of the matched filer noted for each year.

2. A migration matrix was then developed for the matched cases for 1970 and 1973 geographic residences based on the reporting of residence in the administrative record at the time of filing.

3. In-migrants, out-migrants and net migrants (ins minus outs) for each area were thus noted, and net migration rates were computed for each area based on the exemptions claimed on returns matched for the two years (excluding exemptions for age and blindness).

4. These net migration rates for the matched cases were then assumed to apply to the total population.

Adjustment for Special Populations. In addition to the estimates of natural increase and net migration, adjustments were incorporated into the estimates for each area when necessary to account for changes in population that would not be fully reflected in the migration component derived from the administrative records. Among these populations were immigrants from abroad, institutional inmates, college students, and Armed Forces.

By definition immigrants arriving since 1970 could not be in the 1969 tax file. Consequently net immigration for the period 1970 to 1973 was estimated by using the Immigration and Naturalization Service's reported number of aliens intending to reside in States and in cities of 100,000 and over. For the remaining parts of States outside cities of 100,000 and over, the reported immigrants were allocated on the basis of the distribution of foreign born population in the 1970 census, with a minimum adjustment of 50.

Changes in institutional inmates, college enrollment, and resident military population were generally not adequately reflected in either the net migration or

natural increase components. These changes were monitored over the three years, and significant changes were incorporated as special adjustments.

Annexations and New Incorporations. New incorporations since 1970 were estimated by determining the 1970 population of the area now incorporated, assigning natural increase on a pro rata share of the births and deaths not specifically assigned to other places in the county, and assuming the net migration rate of the unincorporated balance of county. Annexations through 1972, when recognized (see "Population Base" above), were allowed for by adjusting the 1970 base population of the place by the population of the annexed area, and the annexed area thus was assumed to share the migration rate of the incorporated place annexing it. For annexations occurring in 1973 the growth rate of the area being annexed from was used.

Other Adjustments. For areas of under 1,000 population, the net migration rates used in the estimation process were not those derived specifically for each area; rather the overall county migration rate was used. In addition a detailed review was made for all areas to resolve problems arising from incorrect geographic codes in developing the migration matrix.

For all areas regardless of population size where special censuses (Federal or State conducted) were taken close to the estimate date, such special census results were incorporated in the estimate. In several States, the subcounty estimates were also merged with estimates for geographic areas provided by State agencies participating in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. These occurred in seven States—California, Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The estimates for the geographic areas in each county were adjusted to an independent county estimate which represents the average of the results of the administrative record-based estimate for the county with the county estimate for 1973 derived from the Federal-State Cooperative Program (FSCP). For all but 11 States the administrative records estimate at the county level was weighted equally with a provisional 1973 FSCP estimate. For the States of Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming, however, revised 1973 FSCP estimates were available. In view of this, the FSCP estimates in these States were given two-thirds weight inasmuch as the revised FSCP estimates themselves are the average of the results of two separate methods.

County estimates in turn were adjusted to be consistent with independent State estimates published by the Census Bureau in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 533, in which the administrative record-based estimate was averaged with the P-25 type estimate.⁵

PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES METHODOLOGY

The 1972 per capita income (PCI) figure is the estimated mean or average amount of total money income received during calendar year 1972 by all persons residing in a given political jurisdiction in April 1973. The 1972 PCI estimates are based on data from the 1970 census, or later special censuses, and reflect corrections to the census data as well as changes in income, population, and geographic boundaries which have occurred since 1970.

Total money income is the sum of:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or railroad retirement income
- Public assistance income
- All other income such as interest, dividends, veteran's payments, pensions, unemployment insurance, alimony, etc.

The total represents the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: Money received from the sale of personal property; capital gains; the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

The 1972 PCI estimates are based on the following data sources: The 1970 census, income and related data from the 1969 and 1972 Federal income tax returns, and a special set of State and county money income estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economic

⁵ For a discussion of the methodologies used in preparing State estimates see **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 520 and 533.

Analysis. In general terms the method used to produce the 1972 PCI estimates was to carry forward the 1970 census estimates using the above data to measure the change from 1969 to 1972.

State and County Estimates. At the State level, 1972 PCI estimates were developed by carrying forward the 1970 census aggregates for each type of income, i.e., wages and salaries, nonfarm and farm self-employment income, Social Security, public assistance, and "other income," and dividing the sum of these 1972 aggregates for each State by the estimated April 1973 population. The percent change in wage and salary income, as reflected by the IRS data, was used to update the 1970 census wage and salary amount, while the remaining income types were carried forward using the percent change implied in estimates developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

For the county estimates, the same general technique was used except that, instead of carrying forward the 1970 census aggregates, the per capita amount for each income type was brought forward. The updating of per capita amounts rather than aggregates was done to minimize any errors in the PCI estimates due to errors in the assignment of geocodes to the IRS data and errors in the population estimates. Census wage and salary per capita income amounts were updated using the percent change in the IRS wage and salary per exemption. For the remaining income types, percent change in the BEA per capita amounts were used. The 1972 per capita amounts for each income type were then multiplied by the previously discussed updated population estimates, and the resulting county aggregates were adjusted to the State aggregates. For each county the aggregate amounts for each income type were added to get an estimated 1972 total money income which was then divided by the estimated population to derive the 1972 PCI estimate.

Subcounty Governmental Unit Estimates

Minor civil divisions and independent municipalities. For MCD's with a 1970 population of 1,000 or more and for incorporated places not subordinate to MCD's, the updates were also developed using per capita amounts. Updated census earnings plus "other income" per capita were developed using the percent changes in IRS Adjusted Gross Income per exemption. The estimates for Social Security and public assistance were made by assuming that the 1970 census per capita amounts for these income types grew at the same rate as that for the county.

The PCI estimates for these governmental units with a 1970 population in the 500-999 range were computed by applying the average percent change in PCI

for the county, excluding large places (10,000+ population), to their 1970 census PCI. PCI estimates for these governmental units with a 1970 population of less than 500 were assumed to be equal to the average PCI of the county excluding any large places. The subcounty estimates were adjusted to the county estimates to insure conformity.

Municipalities subordinate to minor civil divisions. The PCI estimates for these places with a 1970 population of 500 or more were made by applying rates of changes for the entire MCD to the 1970 census estimates for these areas. For such places with a 1970 population of less than 500, the PCI was assumed to be equal to that of the township. These subtownship estimates were then adjusted to the township estimates to insure conformity.

COMPARABILITY OF "MONEY INCOME" WITH "PERSONAL INCOME"

The income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with estimates of personal income prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce (BEA). The lack of correspondence stems from the following differences in definition and coverage.

1. Income definition. The personal income series include, among other items, the following types of money and nonmoney income which are not included in the census definition. Wages received in kind; the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; the net rental value of owner-occupied homes and farm dwellings; imputed interest; property income received by mutual life insurance companies; self-administrated pension trust funds; and nonprofit institutions; income retained by fiduciaries on behalf of their beneficiaries; and the excess of the accrued interest over interest paid on U.S. Savings Bonds. The Census Bureau definition of income, on the other hand, includes such items as regular contributions for support received from persons who do not reside in the same living quarters, income received from roomers and boarders residing in households, employee contributions for social insurance and income from private pensions and annuities, which are not included in the personal income series.

2. Coverage. The 1972 per capita money income estimates shown in this report are based on the income data from a 20 percent sample of the 1970 census. The income of military personnel overseas, and of persons who died or emigrated prior to the date of the census was not reported in the census. The income of these groups is included in the aggregate personal income series.

Furthermore, income data obtained in household interviews are subject to various types of reporting errors which tend to produce an understatement of income. It is estimated that overall, the census obtained about 92 percent of the comparable total money income aggregates derived from the personal income series prepared by the BEA. It should be noted that since the 1972 per capita incomes are built upon the census amounts, they will tend to reflect the same relative "short-fall" as existed in the census.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

Accuracy of the population estimates. Tests of the accuracy of methods employed in the State and county estimates appearing in **Current Population Reports, Series P-25 and P-26** have been well documented. The results of tests against the 1970 census at the State level are contained in Series P-25, No. 520, while tests for 1970 for counties are summarized in Series P-26, No. 21. Briefly, the State estimates procedure averaging Component Method II and the Regression method yielded average differences of about 1.85 percent when compared with the 1970 census. Subsequent modifications of the two procedures incorporated in estimates for the 1970's would have reduced the average difference in 1970 to 1.2 percent. For counties the 1970 test suggested an average difference of about 4.5 percent for the combination of procedures used. All these differences relate to a 10-year period.

The Administrative Records method, introduced here as a partial weight in the estimates for States and counties and as the basis for estimates below the

county level, has had no possibility of such extensive testing as the other methods. The data series on which the estimates procedure is based has only been available for the entire United States since 1967. Its extensive employment here is based on somewhat more limited testing and a **priori** considerations relating to the extensive coverage of the files. No other methods or sets of data currently available are as pervasive in coverage as these files.

Testing of the administrative records procedure for selected areas has been conducted for the 1968-70 period as well as for 1970 to 1973. The test for 1968-70 focused on counties and cities in the 50,000 to 400,000 population range. The 1970-73 test relates (1) to small areas under 20,000 population where special censuses were taken specifically to test the procedure and, (2) to other areas where special censuses were available for use (none larger than 65,000). Comparisons were also available with other sets of estimates for all States and counties.

Some sense of the reasonableness of the administrative records estimates at the State and county level can be obtained by reviewing them against the "standard" methods already in use to produce estimates for these areas. It should be noted that the differences between the two sets of estimates are not "errors" but rather measure the degree of consistency between the separate and independent estimation systems.

Table A summarizes the percentage differences for 1973 at the State level between the administrative records-based estimates and the Series P-25 type

Table A. PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND SERIES P-25 TYPE ESTIMATES FOR STATES: 1973

(Base is Series P-25 type estimates)

Item	All States	Population size in 1970		
		4 million and over	1.5 to 4 million	Less than 1.5 million
Average percent difference (disregarding sign) ¹	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9
Number of States.....	51	16	18	17
With differences of:				
Less than 1 percent.....	40	16	13	11
1 to 2 percent.....	9	0	4	5
2 to 3 percent.....	2	0	1	1

¹By region: Northeast 0.6 percent; North Central 0.7 percent; South 0.6 percent; West 0.6 percent.

estimates. As can be noted, there is very close agreement between the estimates, with the overall average difference amounting to 0.6 percent. There were no extreme variations in the estimates—all were under 3 percent with no regional or directional biases indicated. The final State estimates used in the estimation system as "controls" for all other geographic areas represent an average of the estimates from these two systems, thus further improving the overall State totals.

Table B summarizes the percentage differences at the county level between the administrative records-based estimates and those prepared as part of the Census Bureau's Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. The overall difference between the two sets of estimates averages about 3 percent for the more than 3,000 counties (and county equivalents) in the country. The differences vary considerably by size, paralleling the pattern noted in other studies. Generally, tests of accuracy of alternative estimating procedures have shown that the larger the area the smaller the average percent difference in the estimates. In the comparison made here, the average difference in the estimates for counties with populations of 50,000 or more is 2.3 percent, whereas

for counties between 1,000 and 10,000 population it's almost twice as large (4.0 percent). The difference for the 25 smallest counties (those under 1,000 population) runs even higher. With such a small group, however, the overall average differences are heavily affected by a few extreme differences.

There appears to be some regional variation in the differences, but not unusually so. Since size of areas is so important an element in the level of expected accuracy of estimates, part of the regional differences reflects regional size variation in the population of counties. The number of differences in excess of 10 percent was not large (except for the smallest counties, as noted earlier). Overall, the administrative records estimates compare favorably and are highly consistent with those from the Federal-State Cooperative Program, thus imparting a high degree of confidence in the new set of figures. Again, the "final" county estimates used in the estimation system as controls for sub-county areas use averages of administrative records estimates and the Co-op estimates. The final merging of the two sets of estimates should further improve the overall county totals and add a degree of stability for later years.

Table B. PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND THE CO-OP ESTIMATES: 1973

(Base is co-op estimates)

Items	All counties	Counties with 1,000 or more population					Counties with less than 1,000 population
		Total	50,000 or more	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	1,000 to 10,000	
Average percent difference (disregarding sign) ¹	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	4.0	18.1
Number of counties or equivalents.....	3,140	3,115	679	568	1,015	853	25
With differences of:							
Less than 1 percent.....	780	780	243	161	211	165	-
1 to 3 percent.....	1,195	1,193	282	255	411	245	2
3 to 5 percent.....	646	642	104	91	239	208	4
5 to 10 percent.....	414	413	46	54	138	175	1
10 percent and over.....	105	87	4	7	16	60	18

- Represents zero.

¹By region: Northeast 1.9 percent; North Central 2.5 percent; South 3.2 percent; West 4.2 percent.

The 1968-70 Test. A test covering the two-year period prior to the 1970 census and using the 1967 and 1969 Federal income tax returns covered 16 counties and eight cities ranging from 54,000 to 386,000 population.⁶ These areas had had special censuses or demonstrated accurate estimates available in the vicinity of 1968 that could be used as a base for evaluation. The average percent difference between the population estimates using administrative records-based data and the census counts was less than two percent for the period (table C).

The 1970-73 Test. For the 1970 to 1973 period comparisons are available for 86 areas where special censuses had been taken for this very purpose. The areas were randomly selected nationwide, and are "representative" of areas with population of less than

20,000. Because of the small number of areas involved, the test can only provide a rough order of magnitudes of the level of differences underlying the population estimates generated for the approximately 36,000 revenue sharing areas below the county level. Comparisons are also available for 165 areas where special censuses were conducted by the Census Bureau at the request and expense of the locality. These are generally very small areas—a large percentage have less than 1,000 population—but range as high as 65,000 population. The areas are usually very fast growing and many have had extensive annexations, thus, they are not "typical" or "representative" of the other areas of the country. As mentioned above, the results of the special census for these 251 areas were utilized in developing their final population estimates.

Table D summarizes the average percent difference between the estimates from administrative records with counts from special censuses for 86 areas where special censuses were conducted by the Bureau of the Census in April and May 1973 specifically for evaluation of the method in estimating small areas. Overall, the estimates differed from the special count by 5.9

⁶Meyer Zitter and David L. Word, "Use of Administrative Records for Small Area Population Estimates," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1973. Available on request to Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Table C. PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND THE 1970 CENSUS

(Base is census. Period of estimates is 1968-70)

Item	All areas	Incorporated places	Counties	Population of	
				Over 200,000	50,000 to 100,000
Average percent difference (disregarding sign).....	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.1
Number of areas.....	24	8	16	9	10
With differences of:					
Less than 1 percent.....	12	3	9	3	4
1 to 2 percent.....	2	1	1	2	1
2 to 3 percent.....	6	1	5	2	4
3 to 5 percent.....	2	1	1	2	-
5 percent and over.....	2	2	-	-	1

- Represents zero.

percent, with the largest difference occurring for the smallest areas. Areas of between 1,000 and 20,000 population differed by less than 5 percent—4.6 percent, while the average difference for the 27 areas below 1,000 population was 8.6 percent. There was slight positive directional bias, with about 60 percent of estimates exceeding the census counts. Considering the size of areas involved here, the level of accuracy suggested by these averages is quite good and is in line with expectations on the basis of experience with the aforementioned county estimates. Again we note the impact of size on the expected level of accuracy. Even though all the areas in this part of the test study are relatively small—less than 20,000 population—the larger ones fare much better than the smaller ones. A 4.6 percent average difference for places of between 1,000 and 20,000 population represents an acceptable level of difference for population updates.

For the 86 areas table E shows the relationship between the percent difference in the administrative records estimates and the rate of population change. As might be expected, accuracy of the estimates decreases with increasing rate of growth.

On the other hand, the administrative record-based estimates did not fare as well for the 165 areas for which special censuses had been taken at the request of localities (table F). The average difference for all areas was in excess of 10 percent (13.6); with the very largest differences occurring for the very smallest of areas. The difference is cut almost in half to 7.5 percent if we eliminate places of under 1,000 population from consideration; the difference is further reduced to less than 6 percent (5.9) when only places over 2,500 population are included. There was a strong negative directional bias; all of the estimates understated the population. It should be noted that the places included in this part of the analysis are not representative of all the general areas for which estimates are being generated. Their size, rates of growth, and degree of annexations taking place make them "unique" and difficult candidates from the point of view of population estimation. The poor showing of the estimates here illustrates the many problems associated with measuring population change for such areas. Yet, it should be pointed out that the updates, even under these circumstances, are much better approximations of the current population than the 1970 census counts.

For the 165 special census areas table G indicates the same general pattern of decreasing level of accuracy with increasing rate of growth. Here, however, there is

clear indication that the percent difference on the average is far below the growth rate. For high-growth areas, despite the fact that percent differences are sometimes relatively high, the estimate is much closer to the true population than is the 1970 census count.

Accuracy of the Per Capita Income Estimates. Similar types of analyses and evaluation are not available for the estimates of PCI (per capita income). Income data and PCI are available for the 86 areas in which special censuses were conducted for this purpose. As noted, the areas in which the censuses were taken were relatively small; thus the PCI estimates which were built up from the 1970 census PCI are subject to substantial sampling variability. In 90 percent of the cases, the differences between the estimated PCI and those obtained in the special censuses were within sampling variability at the 95 percent level of confidence. In effect, PCI did not change enough in the 1970-72 period in most instances to move outside of the relatively large range of sampling variability associated with the 1970 census results. Thus, it is not possible to obtain a reliable reading or even rough approximations on the accuracy of the updated PCI using the 86 areas as standards.

Summary Evaluation. The above analysis suggest that the population estimation system using administrative records yields results that compare favorably with existing methods and provides acceptable estimates, systematically, in geographic detail on a current basis not available from any other known source (short of a full-scale census). The margin of these differences is reasonable and within the limit of what might be expected of such intercensal estimates. The level of accuracy of the estimates implied by the test results would appear to be acceptable for most uses where current population figures are required. It is in line with the quality level recommended or proposed for a variety of legislative purposes. For example, it has been proposed that sample survey data to be used, in part, for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the Amendment of 1974 to the Elementary and Secondary School Act provide figures with a coefficient of variation in the neighborhood of 10 percent, a difference of the same general magnitude as the largest of the average shown here for the smaller areas. That the system yields figures for all geographic areas in the country—States, counties, cities, townships, etc.—systematically and at about the same time is, in itself, a significant advantage.

Table D. PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND 86 SPECIAL CENSUSES: 1973

(Base is special census)

Area	Average percent difference ²	Number of areas with differences of			
		Under 3 percent	3 to 5 percent	5 to 10 percent	10 percent and over
All areas (86) ¹	5.9	32	19	20	16
1,000 to 20,000 (59).....	4.6	26	13	14	6
Under 1,000 population (27).....	8.6	6	5	6	10

¹All areas have population of under 20,000.

²Disregarding sign.

Table E. AVERAGE PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND 86 SPECIAL CENSUSES BY RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1970 TO 1973

(Base is special census)

Rate of change, 1970 to 1973	Average percent difference ¹	Total number of places	Distribution of differences between estimate and special census				
			Less than 3 percent	3 to 5 percent	5 to 10 percent	10 to 20 percent	20 percent and over
All areas.....	5.9	86	32	18	20	15	² 1
Less than 3 percent..	2.4	21	17	2	2	-	-
3 to 5 percent.....	3.6	22	9	8	5	-	-
5 to 10 percent.....	6.9	21	3	6	8	4	-
10 to 20 percent.....	10.6	17	3	1	3	9	² 1
20 to 30 percent.....	10.4	4	-	1	1	2	-
30 to 50 percent.....	7.2	1	-	-	1	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Disregarding sign.

²30 to 50 percent.

Table F. PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND 165 OTHER SPECIAL CENSUSES: 1973

(Base is special census)

Area	Average percent difference ¹	Number of areas with differences of			
		Under 3 percent	3 to 5 percent	5 to 10 percent	10 percent and over
All areas (165).....	13.6	48	25	26	66
1,000 to 65,000 (123).....	7.5	46	25	23	29
Under 1,000 (42).....	31.4	2	-	3	37

¹Disregarding sign.

Table G. AVERAGE PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES AND 165 SPECIAL CENSUSES BY RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1970 TO 1973

(Base is special census)

Rate of change, 1970 to 1973	Average percent difference ¹	Total number of places	Distribution of differ- ences between estimate and special census
All areas.....	13.6	165	165
Less than 3 percent....	4.1	23	48
3 to 5 percent.....	2.8	5	25
5 to 10 percent.....	6.5	19	26
10 to 20 percent.....	5.7	39	27
20 to 30 percent.....	8.9	23	11
30 to 50 percent.....	15.4	22	19
50 to 70 percent.....	25.5	12	9
70 to 100 percent.....	35.3	9	-
100 to 150 percent.....	44.1	7	-
150 to 200 percent.....	46.1	4	-
More than 200 percent..	67.8	2	-

- Represents zero.

¹Disregarding sign.

The estimates are further improved when the figures are merged (averaged) with existing estimates of known quality based on independent methods and data sources. This merging is done uniformly for States and counties; however, the final set of subcounty estimates also incorporates the results available from special censuses including those conducted locally for their own purposes. (Such acceptable local special censuses for small areas were available for areas in California, Oregon, and Washington—in these areas, the final estimates are the special census counts adjusted only to a July 1 reference date.) Furthermore, for several selected States, the subcounty estimates were also merged with locally produced estimates prepared by State agencies participating with the Census Bureau in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. Thus, the final set of estimates incorporates as much data as possible on population change for geographic areas throughout the country

and provides a reasonable and acceptable set of estimates reflecting on population redistribution that has occurred since the last decennial census.

The system is weakest at the very smallest area level, however, particularly for small places where unusual activities are underway such as very rapid population growth or substantial annexations. Yet even for such places, as noted above, the estimates generated here are better reflections of current population levels than the 1970 census counts.

For convenience in presentation the estimates in table 1 have been shown in unrounded form. The limitations described here, however, alert the user that the numbers should not be considered accurate to the last digit. County population estimates are normally presented in Bureau reports rounded to the nearest hundred and State population estimates to the nearest thousand.

RELATED REPORTS

The population estimates shown in this report are consistent with State estimates published in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 533. They effectively supersede the provisional county estimates for 1973 published in Series P-26, No. 49 through 93 and in Series P-25, No. 527, 530-32, 535, and 537. Beginning with report 94 of Series P-26 the revised 1973 county estimates under the Federal-State Cooperative Program will incorporate the Administrative Records procedure.

Differences between the 1970 population shown in this report for geographic areas and those contained in the 1970 census volumes are attributable to corrections made to the counts since publication of the census tabulations and to geographic boundary changes since 1970 such as annexations and new incorporations.

BEA's personal income series for States and Counties are published annually in the August and May issues of the **Survey of Current Business**. A statement of methodology is available upon request from the Regional Economic Measurement Division of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI) FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
STATE OF FLORIDA.....	7 745 330	6 791 418	14.0	3 885	3 058	27.0
ALACHUA COUNTY.....	119 941	104 764	14.5	3 414	2 668	28.0
ALACHUA.....	2 599	2 252	15.4	2 772	1 915	44.8
ARCHER.....	1 007	898	12.1	2 277	1 756	29.7
GAINESVILLE.....	71 290	64 510	10.5	3 484	2 745	26.9
HAWTHORNE.....	1 409	1 126	25.1	2 785	2 078	34.0
HIGH SPRINGS.....	2 959	2 787	6.2	2 706	2 107	28.4
LA CROSSE.....	404	365	10.7	3 306	1 460	(NA)
MICANOPY.....	854	759	12.5	2 400	1 851	29.7
NEWBERRY.....	1 413	1 247	13.3	2 421	1 778	36.2
WALDO.....	893	800	11.6	2 331	1 798	29.6
BAKER COUNTY.....	11 030	9 242	19.3	2 690	1 886	42.6
GLEN ST MARY.....	427	357	19.6	2 684	1 747	(NA)
MACCLENNY.....	3 345	2 733	22.4	3 197	2 422	32.0
BAY COUNTY.....	80 919	75 283	7.5	3 178	2 496	27.3
CALLAWAY.....	4 979	3 650	36.4	3 144	2 508	25.4
CEDAR GROVE.....	632	689	-8.3	3 005	2 370	26.8
LYNN HAVEN.....	4 715	4 044	16.6	3 048	2 355	29.4
MEXICO BEACH.....	1 652	588	10.9	3 280	2 587	26.8
PANAMA CITY BEACH.....	1 581	1 370	15.4	5 639	2 803	101.2
PANAMA CITY.....	33 370	32 096	4.0	3 213	2 520	27.5
PARKER.....	4 530	4 212	7.5	3 501	3 008	16.4
SPRINGFIELD.....	6 363	5 949	7.0	2 526	1 981	27.5
BRADFORD COUNTY.....	15 625	14 625	6.8	2 607	2 012	29.6
BROOKER.....	372	340	9.4	2 640	1 895	(NA)
HAMPTON.....	402	386	4.1	2 640	2 601	(NA)
LAWTEY.....	674	636	6.0	2 443	1 862	31.2
STARKE.....	5 104	4 848	5.3	3 263	2 499	30.6
BREVARD COUNTY.....	230 205	230 006	0.1	3 739	3 297	13.4
CAPE CANAVERAL.....	4 840	4 258	13.7	4 566	4 431	3.0
COCOA BEACH.....	10 282	9 952	3.3	5 385	4 699	14.6
COCOA.....	16 266	16 110	1.0	3 099	2 750	12.7
INDIALANTIC.....	2 676	2 685	-0.3	5 668	4 998	13.4
INDIAN HARBOUR BEACH.....	5 849	5 371	8.9	4 580	3 895	17.6
MALABAR.....	669	634	5.5	3 205	2 852	12.4
MELBOURNE BEACH.....	2 524	2 262	11.6	5 429	4 183	29.8
MELBOURNE.....	40 439	40 236	0.5	3 434	2 921	17.6
MELBOURNE VILLAGE.....	596	597	-0.2	4 377	3 894	12.4
PALM BAY.....	8 164	7 176	13.8	3 721	3 048	22.1
PALM SHORES.....	200	202	-1.0	3 779	2 137	(NA)
ROCKLEDGE.....	10 808	10 523	2.7	3 993	3 451	15.7
SATELLITE BEACH.....	6 657	6 558	1.5	4 196	3 822	9.8
TITUSVILLE.....	31 152	30 515	2.1	3 704	3 306	12.0
W MELBOURNE.....	3 498	3 050	14.7	3 393	2 838	19.6
BROWARD COUNTY.....	756 139	620 100	21.9	4 795	3 763	27.4
COCONUT CREEK.....	1 834	1 359	35.0	6 936	4 737	46.4
COOPER CITY.....	3 636	2 535	43.4	4 566	3 362	35.8
CORAL SPRINGS.....	10 407	1 489	598.9	4 348	4 170	4.3
DANIA.....	9 673	9 013	7.3	3 866	2 998	29.0
DAVIE.....	9 233	5 859	57.6	3 540	2 775	27.6
DEERFIELD BEACH.....	19 329	16 662	16.0	4 940	3 868	27.7
FORT LAUDERDALE.....	155 605	139 590	11.5	5 485	4 438	23.6
HACIENDA.....	174	35	397.1	4 044	(S)	(NA)
HALLANDALE.....	32 210	23 849	35.1	5 516	3 733	47.8
HILLSBORO BEACH.....	1 542	1 181	30.6	11 040	8 596	28.4
HOLLYWOOD.....	116 864	106 873	9.3	4 996	3 763	32.8
LAUDERDALE-BY-THE-SEA.....	3 029	2 879	5.2	9 543	7 029	35.8
LAUDERDALE LAKES.....	16 390	10 577	55.0	4 381	3 309	32.4
LAUDERHILL.....	13 667	8 465	61.5	4 504	3 517	28.1
LAZY LAKE.....	55	48	14.6	4 044	7 236	(NA)
LIGHTHOUSE POINT.....	12 109	10 695	13.2	7 069	5 527	27.9
MARGATE.....	17 050	8 867	92.3	4 002	2 982	34.2
MIRAMAR.....	27 677	23 997	15.3	4 101	3 200	28.2
NORTH LAUDERDALE.....	6 993	1 213	476.5	3 927	3 330	17.9

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
OAKLAND PARK.....	20 912	16 261	28.6	4 394	3 792	15.9
PARKLAND.....	209	165	26.7	4 044	7 109	(NA)
PEMBROKE PARK.....	3 934	3 251	21.0	5 100	3 883	31.3
PEMBROKE PINES.....	18 463	15 496	19.1	4 339	3 066	41.5
PLANTATION.....	28 889	23 523	22.8	5 386	4 246	26.8
POMPANO BEACH.....	47 828	38 587	23.9	5 189	4 051	28.1
SEA RANCH LAKES.....	733	660	11.1	13 129	10 269	27.9
SUNRISE.....	14 062	7 403	90.0	4 093	3 176	28.9
TAMARAC.....	7 052	5 078	38.9	5 888	4 280	30.6
WILTON MANORS.....	13 094	10 948	19.6	4 861	3 954	22.9
CALHOUN COUNTY.....	7 796	7 624	2.3	2 307	1 801	28.1
ALTHA.....	422	423	-0.2	2 290	1 505	(NA)
BLOUNTSTOWN.....	2 344	2 384	-1.7	2 419	1 917	26.2
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.....	36 757	27 559	33.4	3 988	2 996	33.1
PUNTA GORDA.....	5 133	3 879	32.3	4 384	3 313	32.3
CITRUS COUNTY.....	32 666	19 196	70.2	3 117	2 392	30.3
CRYSTAL RIVER.....	2 024	1 696	19.3	2 910	2 269	28.3
INVERNESS.....	3 507	2 299	52.5	2 996	2 232	34.2
CLAY COUNTY.....	42 229	32 059	31.7	3 378	2 620	28.9
GREEN COVE SPRINGS.....	3 690	3 857	-4.3	2 810	2 095	34.1
KEYSTONE HEIGHTS.....	967	800	20.9	4 328	3 354	29.0
ORANGE PARK.....	9 616	7 619	26.2	4 271	3 141	36.0
PENNEY FARMS.....	650	561	15.9	2 938	2 277	29.0
COLLIER COUNTY.....	52 740	38 040	38.6	4 953	4 165	18.9
EVERGLADES.....	568	462	22.9	3 084	2 121	(NA)
NAPLES.....	15 784	12 042	31.1	9 299	7 171	29.7
COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	27 636	25 250	9.4	2 986	2 331	28.1
FORT WHITE.....	408	365	11.8	2 750	2 086	(NA)
LAKE.....	11 183	10 575	5.7	3 329	2 547	30.7
DADE COUNTY.....	1 369 917	1 267 792	8.1	4 366	3 429	27.3
BAL HARBOUR.....	1 762	2 038	-13.5	14 842	11 289	31.5
BAY HARBOR ISLANDS.....	4 709	4 619	1.9	11 787	9 291	26.9
BISCAYNE PARK.....	2 756	2 717	1.4	5 834	4 156	40.4
CORAL GABLES.....	43 960	42 494	3.4	7 080	5 629	25.8
EL PORTAL.....	2 119	2 068	2.5	6 399	5 031	27.2
FLORIDA CITY.....	5 626	5 133	9.6	2 135	1 634	30.7
GOLDEN BEACH.....	879	849	3.5	10 889	8 546	27.4
HIALEAH.....	120 809	102 452	17.9	3 798	2 969	27.9
HIALEAH GARDENS.....	795	492	61.6	4 350	5 224	(NA)
HOMESTEAD.....	16 573	13 674	21.2	3 261	2 477	31.7
INDIAN CREEK.....	87	82	6.1	4 350	7 452	(NA)
ISLANDIA.....	8	8	(2)	4 347	(S)	(NA)
MEDLEY.....	475	351	35.3	4 350	4 496	(NA)
MIAMI BEACH.....	94 698	87 072	8.8	6 204	4 797	29.3
MIAMI.....	353 984	334 859	5.7	3 592	2 821	27.3
MIAMI SHORES.....	9 753	9 425	3.5	8 850	6 522	35.7
MIAMI SPRINGS.....	13 522	13 279	1.8	5 988	4 665	28.4
NORTH BAY.....	4 844	4 831	0.3	7 105	5 564	27.7
NORTH MIAMI BEACH.....	35 565	30 544	16.4	4 750	3 645	30.3
NORTH MIAMI.....	42 743	34 767	22.9	5 320	4 115	29.3
OPALOCKA.....	10 388	11 902	-12.7	3 179	2 479	28.2
PENNSUCO.....	75	74	1.4	4 350	4 326	(NA)
SOUTH MIAMI.....	12 007	11 780	1.9	6 140	4 651	32.0
SURFSIDE.....	3 940	3 614	9.0	7 115	5 453	30.5
SWEETWATER.....	5 358	3 357	59.6	3 688	2 896	27.3
VIRGINIA GARDENS.....	2 579	2 524	2.2	4 818	3 792	27.1
WEST MIAMI.....	5 929	5 494	7.9	4 829	3 644	32.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
DE SOTO COUNTY.....	14 811	13 060	13.4	2 571	1 987	29.4
ARCADIA.....	5 930	5 658	4.8	2 910	2 204	32.0
DIXIE COUNTY.....	5 781	5 480	5.5	2 376	1 904	24.8
CROSS CITY.....	2 311	2 268	1.9	2 505	2 025	23.7
HORSESHOE BEACH.....	175	124	41.1	2 368	1 128	(NA)
DUVAL COUNTY.....	548 007	528 865	3.6	3 691	2 853	29.4
ATLANTIC BEACH.....	6 641	6 132	8.3	3 302	2 553	29.3
BALDWIN.....	1 441	1 408	2.3	2 703	2 090	29.3
JACKSONVILLE.....	521 983	504 265	3.5	3 686	2 850	29.3
JACKSONVILLE BEACH.....	13 604	12 779	6.5	3 453	2 670	29.3
NEPTUNE BEACH.....	4 368	4 281	2.0	4 858	3 756	29.3
ESCAMBIA COUNTY.....	215 501	205 334	5.0	3 234	2 543	27.2
PENSACOLA.....	63 511	59 507	6.7	3 581	2 765	29.5
SOUTH FLOMATON.....	417	329	26.7	3 084	932	(NA)
FLAGLER COUNTY.....	5 706	4 454	28.1	2 934	2 156	36.1
BEVERLY BEACH.....	31	21	47.6	2 939	3 079	(NA)
BUNNELL.....	1 886	1 687	11.8	3 065	2 245	36.5
FLAGLER BEACH.....	1 443	1 042	38.5	3 198	2 341	36.6
PAINTERS HILL.....	17	14	21.4	2 939	(5)	(NA)
FRANKLIN COUNTY.....	7 348	7 065	4.0	2 139	1 654	29.3
APALACHICOLA.....	2 958	3 102	-4.6	1 953	1 514	29.0
CARRABELLE.....	1 117	1 044	7.0	2 240	1 773	26.3
GADSDEN COUNTY.....	39 155	39 184	(Z)	1 937	1 469	31.9
CHATTAHOOCHEE.....	6 533	7 944	-17.8	1 603	1 199	33.7
GREENSBORO.....	744	716	3.9	1 984	1 501	32.2
GRETNA.....	938	883	6.2	1 541	1 166	32.2
HAYANA.....	2 191	2 022	8.4	2 712	2 074	30.8
QUINCY.....	8 567	8 334	2.8	2 508	2 004	25.1
GILCHRIST COUNTY.....	4 510	3 551	27.0	2 489	1 886	32.0
BELL.....	270	227	18.9	2 496	1 548	(NA)
SUWANNEE RIVER (PART).....	103	80	28.7	2 496	2 851	(NA)
TRENTON.....	1 266	1 074	17.9	2 359	1 678	40.6
GLADES COUNTY.....	4 306	3 669	17.4	2 331	1 892	23.2
MOORE HAVEN.....	1 135	974	16.5	2 742	2 186	25.4
GULF COUNTY.....	9 819	10 096	-2.7	2 468	2 117	16.6
PORT ST JOE.....	4 281	4 401	-2.7	2 616	2 207	18.5
WEWAHITCHKA.....	1 749	1 733	0.9	2 130	1 968	8.2
HAMILTON COUNTY.....	7 792	7 787	0.1	2 251	1 756	28.2
JASPER.....	2 085	2 221	-6.1	2 625	2 026	29.6
JENNINGS.....	584	582	-4.8	2 099	1 630	28.8
WHITE SPRINGS.....	721	767	-6.0	2 346	1 822	28.8
HARDEE COUNTY.....	16 710	14 889	12.2	2 505	1 942	29.0
BOWLING GREEN.....	1 479	1 357	9.0	2 016	1 489	35.4
WAUCHULA.....	3 533	3 007	17.5	3 064	2 344	30.7
ZOLFO SPRINGS.....	1 285	1 117	15.0	2 225	1 508	47.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
HENDRY COUNTY.....	13 259	11 859	11.8	3 038	2 410	26.1
CLEWISTON.....	4 110	3 896	5.5	3 997	3 348	19.4
LABELLE.....	2 021	1 823	10.9	2 812	2 222	26.6
HERNANDO COUNTY.....	25 979	17 004	52.8	2 876	2 279	26.2
BROOKSVILLE.....	4 044	4 060	-0.4	3 025	2 363	28.0
WEEKI WACHEE SPRINGS.....	80	76	5.3	2 890	(S)	(NA)
HIGHLANDS COUNTY.....	35 285	29 507	19.6	3 091	2 387	29.5
AVON PARK.....	7 499	6 712	11.7	2 615	2 102	24.4
LAKE PLACID.....	719	656	9.6	5 870	4 579	28.2
SEBRING.....	7 993	7 223	10.7	3 384	2 608	29.8
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.....	546 963	490 265	11.6	3 604	2 789	29.2
PLANT CITY.....	15 038	15 451	-2.7	3 157	2 404	31.3
TAMPA.....	275 643	277 714	-0.7	3 577	2 779	28.7
TEMPLE TERRACE.....	9 098	7 347	23.8	5 010	3 958	26.6
HOLMES COUNTY.....	11 688	10 720	9.0	2 124	1 726	23.1
BONIFAY.....	2 265	2 068	9.5	2 736	2 205	24.1
ESTO.....	249	210	18.6	2 110	1 999	(NA)
PONCE DE LEON.....	377	288	30.9	2 110	1 667	(NA)
WESTVILLE.....	280	266	5.3	2 109	1 236	(NA)
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY.....	42 329	35 992	17.6	3 524	2 670	32.0
FELLSMERE.....	925	813	13.8	2 444	1 847	32.3
INDIAN RIVER SHORES.....	305	76	301.3	2 952	6 918	(NA)
ORCHID.....	15	8	87.5	2 951	(S)	(NA)
SEBASTIAN.....	1 047	825	26.9	3 054	2 309	32.3
VERO BEACH.....	13 714	11 908	15.2	4 808	3 573	34.6
JACKSON COUNTY.....	35 304	34 434	2.5	2 285	1 770	29.1
ALFORD.....	401	402	-0.2	2 287	1 700	(NA)
BASCOM.....	85	87	-2.3	2 287	3 634	(NA)
CAMPBELLTON.....	302	304	-0.7	2 287	1 347	(NA)
COTTONDALE.....	782	765	2.2	1 864	1 440	29.4
GRACEVILLE.....	2 596	2 560	1.4	2 574	2 014	27.8
GRAND RIDGE.....	512	512	(Z)	2 661	2 056	29.4
GREENWOOD.....	459	449	2.2	2 287	1 625	(NA)
MALONE.....	667	667	(Z)	2 813	2 173	29.5
MARIANNA.....	6 442	6 741	-4.4	3 255	2 469	31.8
SNEADS.....	1 653	1 550	6.6	2 244	1 761	27.4
JEFFERSON COUNTY.....	9 324	8 778	6.2	2 152	1 640	31.2
MONTICELLO.....	2 535	2 473	2.5	2 703	2 070	30.6
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.....	3 029	2 892	4.7	2 550	1 978	28.9
MAYO.....	814	793	2.6	1 878	1 502	25.0
LAKE COUNTY.....	81 814	69 305	18.0	3 331	2 562	30.0
ASTATULA.....	450	388	16.0	3 317	2 275	(NA)
CLERMONT.....	4 214	3 661	15.1	3 544	2 767	28.1
EUSTIS.....	7 747	7 181	7.9	3 720	2 716	36.9
FRUITLAND PARK.....	1 649	1 359	21.3	3 435	2 732	25.7
GROVELAND.....	2 075	1 928	7.6	2 549	1 785	42.8
HOWEY IN THE HILLS.....	548	466	17.6	3 317	4 422	(NA)
LADY LAKE.....	446	382	16.8	3 317	1 925	(NA)
LEESBURG.....	13 501	11 869	13.8	3 480	2 689	29.4
MASCOTTE.....	1 344	966	39.1	2 112	1 617	30.6
MINNEOLA.....	1 024	878	16.6	2 450	1 875	30.7
MONTVERDE.....	376	308	22.1	3 317	3 103	(NA)
MOUNT DORA.....	5 457	4 543	20.1	3 619	2 751	31.6
TAVARES.....	3 931	3 261	20.5	3 474	2 471	40.6

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
UMATILLA.....	1 831	1 600	14.4	3 463	2 725	27.1
LEE COUNTY.....	136 319	105 216	29.6	3 758	3 091	21.6
CAPE CORAL.....	16 853	11 470	46.9	4 352	3 825	13.8
FORT MYERS.....	33 506	28 409	17.9	3 609	3 002	20.2
LEON COUNTY.....	120 846	103 047	17.3	3 695	2 887	28.0
TALLAHASSEE.....	83 252	72 624	14.6	3 761	2 927	28.5
LEVY COUNTY.....	15 409	12 756	20.8	2 588	2 006	29.0
BRONSON.....	852	698	22.1	2 063	1 508	36.8
CEDAR KEY.....	853	714	19.5	2 592	1 895	36.8
CHIEFLAND.....	2 345	1 965	19.3	2 353	1 690	39.2
INGLIS.....	548	449	22.0	2 744	3 358	(NA)
OTTER CREEK.....	272	230	18.3	2 744	1 520	(NA)
SUWANNEE RIVER (PART).....	47	35	34.3	2 743	5 239	(NA)
WILLISTON.....	2 230	1 939	15.0	2 646	2 200	20.3
YANKEETOWN.....	590	490	20.4	2 744	2 861	(NA)
LIBERTY COUNTY.....	3 681	3 379	8.9	2 325	1 762	32.0
BRISTOL.....	658	626	5.1	2 742	2 045	34.1
MADISON COUNTY.....	14 130	13 481	4.8	2 252	1 791	25.7
GREENVILLE.....	1 192	1 141	4.5	1 948	1 623	20.0
LEE.....	247	240	2.9	2 250	1 684	(NA)
MADISON.....	3 943	3 737	5.5	2 862	2 213	29.3
MANATEE COUNTY.....	112 804	97 115	16.2	3 786	2 854	32.7
ANNA MARIA.....	1 398	1 137	23.0	5 062	3 898	29.9
BRADENTON BEACH.....	1 623	1 370	18.5	3 976	2 853	39.4
BRADENTON.....	24 783	21 040	17.8	3 434	2 588	32.7
HOLMES BEACH.....	3 721	2 699	37.9	5 243	4 272	22.7
LONGBOAT KEY (PART).....	2 592	1 397	85.5	6 825	4 926	36.6
PALMETTO.....	8 463	7 422	14.0	3 339	2 432	37.3
MARION COUNTY.....	87 731	69 030	27.1	2 957	2 307	28.2
BELLEVUE.....	1 176	916	28.4	2 675	2 141	24.9
DUNNELLON.....	1 293	1 146	12.8	3 090	2 311	33.7
MCINTOSH.....	349	287	21.6	2 586	2 218	(NA)
OCALA.....	28 152	22 583	24.7	3 751	2 797	34.1
REDDICK.....	393	305	28.9	2 586	1 061	(NA)
MARTIN COUNTY.....	38 954	28 035	38.9	3 707	2 893	28.1
JUPITER ISLAND.....	403	295	36.6	3 885	4 550	(NA)
OCEAN BREEZE PARK.....	1 076	714	50.7	2 560	1 906	34.3
SEWALLS POINT.....	518	298	73.8	3 885	6 275	(NA)
STUART.....	6 555	4 820	36.0	3 739	2 648	41.2
MONROE COUNTY.....	50 749	52 586	-3.5	3 634	2 822	28.8
KEY COLONY BEACH.....	778	371	109.7	4 682	12 054	(NA)
KEY WEST.....	27 933	29 312	-4.7	3 087	2 567	20.3
LAYTON.....	139	100	39.0	4 682	3 954	(NA)
NASSAU COUNTY.....	24 526	20 626	18.9	3 087	2 308	33.8
CALLAHAN.....	874	772	13.2	3 405	2 543	33.9
FERNANDINA BEACH.....	7 306	6 955	5.0	3 833	2 707	41.6
HILLIARD.....	1 552	1 205	28.8	3 144	2 336	34.6
OKALOOSA COUNTY.....	95 518	88 187	8.3	3 305	2 623	26.0
CINCO BAYOU.....	377	362	4.1	3 174	3 585	(NA)
CRESTVIEW.....	8 208	7 952	3.2	2 720	2 194	24.0
FORT WALTON BEACH.....	21 749	19 994	8.8	3 770	2 919	29.2
LAUREL HILL.....	463	418	10.8	3 174	2 065	(NA)
MARY ESTHER.....	3 895	3 192	22.0	3 051	2 388	27.8

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
NICEVILLE.....	4 875	4 155	17.3	3 028	2 242	35.1
SHALIMAR.....	605	578	4.7	4 039	3 226	25.2
VALPARAISO.....	6 598	6 504	1.4	4 084	3 285	24.3
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY.....	15 156	11 233	34.9	2 584	2 042	26.5
OKEECHOBEE.....	4 679	3 715	25.9	3 198	2 379	34.4
ORANGE COUNTY.....	394 548	344 311	14.6	3 837	3 024	26.9
APOPKA.....	4 686	4 045	15.8	2 867	2 178	31.6
BAY LAKE.....	22	24	-8.3	3 637	(S)	(NA)
BELLE ISLE.....	2 611	2 705	-3.5	5 120	3 902	31.2
EATONVILLE.....	2 105	2 024	4.0	1 749	1 502	16.4
EDGEWOOD.....	769	392	96.2	3 637	3 732	(NA)
LAKE BUENA VISTA.....	14	12	16.7	3 633	(S)	(NA)
MAITLAND.....	7 873	7 157	10.0	6 106	4 658	31.1
OAKLAND.....	703	672	4.6	1 712	1 371	24.9
OCOOEE.....	4 714	3 937	19.7	3 180	2 396	32.7
ORLANDO.....	2109 818	99 006	10.9	3 921	2 985	31.4
WINDERMERE.....	963	894	7.7	5 681	4 547	24.9
WINTER GARDEN.....	5 264	5 153	2.2	3 811	2 794	36.4
WINTER PARK.....	23 367	21 895	6.7	5 832	4 377	33.2
OSCEOLA COUNTY.....	34 335	25 267	35.9	3 192	2 423	31.7
KISSIMMEE.....	11 420	7 659	49.1	3 556	2 681	32.6
ST CLOUD.....	6 153	5 041	22.1	3 135	2 375	32.0
PALM BEACH COUNTY.....	412 074	348 993	18.1	4 803	3 857	24.5
ATLANTIS.....	664	425	56.2	5 125	9 915	(NA)
BELLE GLADE.....	16 624	15 949	4.2	2 516	1 990	26.4
BOCA RATON.....	38 150	29 538	29.2	7 278	5 772	26.1
BOYNTON BEACH.....	25 906	18 115	43.0	4 123	3 156	30.6
BRINY BREEZES.....	659	481	37.0	5 125	5 011	(NA)
CLOUD LAKE.....	148	136	8.8	5 125	4 229	(NA)
DELRAY BEACH.....	25 031	19 915	25.7	4 799	3 789	26.7
GLEN RIDGE.....	240	216	11.1	5 125	3 896	(NA)
GOLFVIEW.....	220	201	9.5	5 125	6 145	(NA)
GOLF.....	57	50	14.0	5 125	17 450	(NA)
GREENACRES CITY.....	2 960	1 731	71.0	2 935	2 429	20.8
GULF STREAM.....	474	408	16.2	5 125	20 059	(NA)
HAVERHILL.....	1 035	1 034	0.1	4 190	3 284	27.6
HIGHLAND BEACH.....	1 081	624	73.2	6 058	4 894	23.8
HYPOLUXO.....	371	336	10.4	5 125	4 179	(NA)
JUNO BEACH.....	868	747	16.2	7 700	6 220	23.8
JUPITER INLET COLONY.....	455	396	14.9	5 125	7 733	(NA)
JUPITER.....	4 646	3 136	48.2	4 373	3 435	27.3
LAKE CLARKE SHORES.....	2 694	2 328	15.7	6 873	5 087	35.1
LAKE PARK.....	7 880	6 993	12.7	4 713	3 881	21.4
LAKE WORTH.....	26 340	23 714	11.1	4 071	3 198	27.3
LANTANA.....	7 767	7 126	9.0	4 127	3 176	29.9
MANALAPAN.....	237	205	15.6	5 125	10 798	(NA)
MANGONIA PARK.....	922	827	11.5	3 493	2 822	23.8
NORTH PALM BEACH.....	11 067	9 035	22.5	6 307	5 061	24.6
OCEAN RIDGE.....	1 092	1 074	1.7	10 723	8 035	33.5
PAHOKEE.....	5 851	5 663	3.3	3 240	2 377	36.3
PALM BEACH GARDENS.....	8 324	6 102	36.4	4 823	3 940	22.4
PALM BCH SHORES.....	1 503	1 214	23.8	9 123	6 546	39.4
PALM BEACH.....	10 049	9 086	10.6	16 241	15 286	6.2
PALM SPRINGS.....	6 053	4 340	39.5	4 364	3 460	26.1
RIVIERA BEACH.....	23 484	21 401	9.7	3 187	2 605	22.3
ROYAL PALM BEACH.....	1 047	475	120.4	5 125	3 734	(NA)
SOUTH BAY.....	2 932	2 958	-0.9	2 656	2 062	28.8
SO PALM BEACH.....	291	188	54.8	5 125	5 704	(NA)
TEQUESTA.....	3 448	2 188	30.5	8 130	5 950	36.6
WEST PALM BEACH.....	60 084	57 375	4.7	4 301	3 437	25.1
PASCO COUNTY.....	111 381	75 955	46.6	3 015	2 335	29.1
DADE CITY.....	4 233	4 241	-0.2	2 990	2 375	25.9
NEW PORT RICHEY.....	7 194	6 098	18.0	3 711	2 830	31.1
PORT RICHEY.....	1 500	1 259	19.1	2 970	2 263	31.2
ST LEO.....	944	1 145	-17.6	1 732	1 339	29.4
SAN ANTONIO.....	403	473	-14.8	3 012	1 721	(NA)
ZEPHYRHILLS.....	3 599	3 369	6.8	3 472	2 672	29.9

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
PINELLAS COUNTY.....	617 329	522 329	18.2	4 169	3 292	26.6
BELLEAIR.....	3 438	2 962	16.1	8 321	6 579	26.5
BELLEAIR BEACH.....	1 248	952	31.1	7 128	5 559	28.2
BELLEAIR BLUFFS.....	2 371	1 910	24.1	6 350	5 602	13.4
BELLEAIR SHORES.....	139	124	12.1	4 403	6 275	(NA)
CLEARWATER.....	2 666	52 074	27.5	4 523	3 606	25.4
DULNEDIN.....	21 115	17 639	19.7	4 847	3 732	29.9
GULFPORT.....	11 775	9 976	18.0	3 724	2 799	33.0
INDIAN ROCKS BEACH.....	2 911	2 666	9.2	4 270	3 745	14.0
INDIAN SHORES.....	910	791	15.0	5 381	4 196	28.2
KENNETH CITY.....	4 578	3 862	18.5	3 976	3 108	27.9
LARGO.....	42 458	26 265	61.7	4 111	3 208	28.1
MADEIRA BEACH.....	4 810	4 177	15.2	4 539	3 515	29.1
N REDDINGTON BEACH.....	963	768	25.4	7 133	5 563	28.2
OLDSMAR.....	1 894	1 538	23.1	3 816	2 719	40.3
PINELLAS PARK.....	28 761	22 287	29.0	3 159	2 525	25.1
REDINGTON BEACH.....	1 794	1 583	13.3	7 330	4 953	48.0
REDINGTON SHORES.....	2 104	1 733	21.4	3 958	3 458	14.5
SAFETY HARBOR.....	3 878	3 103	25.0	3 013	2 335	29.0
ST PETERSBURG BEACH.....	9 454	8 024	17.8	5 953	4 625	28.7
ST PETERSBURG.....	234 284	216 159	8.4	3 954	3 183	24.2
SEMINOLE.....	2 765	2 121	30.4	4 251	3 288	29.3
SOUTH PASADENA.....	3 754	2 465	52.3	8 771	7 079	23.9
TARPON SPRINGS.....	8 724	7 118	22.6	3 684	2 675	37.7
TREASURE ISLAND.....	6 938	6 120	13.4	5 709	4 950	15.3
POLK COUNTY.....	254 574	228 515	11.4	3 277	2 566	27.7
AUBURNDALE.....	5 796	5 386	7.6	3 339	2 500	33.6
BARTOW.....	12 977	12 891	0.7	3 618	2 742	31.9
DAVENPORT.....	1 488	1 303	14.2	2 792	2 277	22.6
DUNDEE.....	1 839	1 660	10.8	3 030	2 118	43.1
EAGLE LAKE.....	1 483	1 373	8.0	2 735	2 087	31.0
FORT MEADE.....	4 388	4 374	0.3	2 771	2 125	30.4
FROSTPROOF.....	2 842	2 814	1.0	3 226	2 312	39.5
HAINES CITY.....	9 310	8 956	4.0	2 636	2 061	27.9
HIGHLAND PARK.....	98	88	11.4	3 004	6 729	(NA)
HILLOREST HEIGHTS.....	161	154	4.5	3 004	4 515	(NA)
LAKE ALFRED.....	2 944	2 847	3.4	3 493	2 624	33.1
LAKE HAMILTON.....	1 300	1 165	11.6	3 416	2 847	20.0
LAKELAND.....	45 512	42 803	6.3	3 998	3 019	32.4
LAKE WALES.....	8 366	8 240	1.5	3 356	2 554	31.4
MULBERRY.....	2 646	2 701	-2.0	3 427	2 792	22.7
POLK CITY.....	122	151	-19.2	3 004	1 463	(NA)
WINTER HAVEN.....	17 295	16 136	7.2	4 090	3 076	33.0
PUTNAM COUNTY.....	40 336	36 424	10.7	2 906	2 303	26.2
CRESCENT CITY.....	1 881	1 734	8.5	2 851	2 262	26.0
INTERLACHEN.....	551	478	15.3	2 931	2 350	(NA)
PALATKA.....	9 167	9 444	-2.9	2 949	2 322	27.0
POMONA PARK.....	607	578	5.0	2 159	1 697	27.2
WELAKA.....	549	496	10.7	2 931	3 234	(NA)
ST JOHN COUNTY.....	34 838	31 035	12.3	3 047	2 473	23.2
HASTINGS.....	652	628	3.8	1 826	1 509	21.0
MARINELAND.....	7	13	-46.2	2 940	(S)	(NA)
ST AUGUSTINE BEACH.....	758	632	19.9	3 989	3 298	21.0
ST AUGUSTINE.....	12 256	12 352	-0.8	3 241	2 519	28.7
ST LUCIE COUNTY.....	59 923	50 836	17.9	3 112	2 327	33.7
FORT PIERCE.....	33 029	29 721	11.1	2 822	2 156	30.9
PORT ST LUCIE.....	1 025	330	210.6	3 743	8 507	(NA)
ST LUCIE.....	545	428	27.3	3 743	2 079	(NA)
SANTA ROSA COUNTY.....	43 176	37 741	14.4	3 107	2 443	27.2
GULF BREEZE.....	5 538	4 190	32.2	5 094	4 125	23.5
JAY.....	927	646	43.5	2 700	2 121	27.3
MILTON.....	5 890	5 360	9.9	3 313	2 596	27.6

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
SARASOTA COUNTY.....	150 129	120 413	24.7	4 452	3 630	22.6
LONGBOAT KEY (PART).....	2 927	1 453	101.4	8 610	7 004	22.9
NORTH PORT CITY.....	3 560	2 244	58.6	3 204	2 743	16.8
SARASOTA.....	45 080	40 237	12.0	4 650	3 826	21.5
VENICE.....	9 905	6 998	41.5	4 938	3 795	30.1
SEMINOLE COUNTY.....	120 615	83 692	44.1	3 592	2 812	27.7
ALTAMONTE SPRINGS.....	9 098	4 391	107.2	4 772	3 581	33.3
CASSELBERRY.....	14 586	9 438	54.5	4 138	3 275	26.4
LAKE MARY.....	2 752	1 924	43.0	3 437	2 808	22.4
LONGWOOD.....	4 542	3 203	41.8	3 366	2 616	28.7
WINTER SPRINGS.....	2 209	1 161	90.3	2 956	2 307	28.1
OVIEDO.....	2 514	1 870	34.4	2 739	1 986	37.9
SANFORD.....	20 816	17 393	19.7	3 068	2 340	31.1
SUMTER COUNTY.....	18 309	14 839	23.4	2 391	1 888	26.6
BUSHNELL.....	822	700	17.4	3 156	2 487	26.9
CENTER HILL.....	413	371	11.3	2 390	1 945	(NA)
COLEMAN.....	836	614	36.2	2 351	1 852	26.9
WEBSTER.....	804	739	8.8	1 767	1 392	26.9
WILDWOOD.....	2 016	2 082	-3.2	3 145	2 486	26.5
SUWANNEE COUNTY.....	16 991	15 559	9.2	2 963	2 281	29.9
BRANFORD.....	850	820	3.7	2 903	2 223	30.6
LIVE OAK.....	6 954	6 830	1.8	3 608	2 849	26.6
TAYLOR COUNTY.....	13 757	13 641	0.9	2 926	2 334	25.4
PERRY.....	7 738	7 701	0.5	2 961	2 346	26.2
UNION COUNTY.....	8 944	8 112	10.3	1 931	1 442	33.9
LAKE BUTLER.....	1 722	1 598	7.8	2 411	1 776	35.8
RAIFORD.....	183	174	5.2	1 968	1 860	(NA)
WORTHINGTON SPRINGS.....	225	214	5.1	1 968	2 052	(NA)
VOLUSIA COUNTY.....	193 754	169 487	14.3	3 537	2 794	26.6
DAYTONA BEACH.....	47 352	45 327	4.5	3 451	2 717	27.0
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES.....	827	768	7.7	3 739	2 954	26.6
DE LAND.....	13 408	11 641	15.2	3 241	2 532	28.0
EDGEWATER.....	3 720	3 348	11.1	3 277	2 665	23.0
HOLLY HILL.....	9 265	8 191	13.1	3 359	2 656	26.5
LAKE HELEN.....	1 573	1 303	20.7	2 973	2 037	45.9
NEW SMYRNA BEACH.....	12 340	10 580	16.6	3 290	2 597	26.7
OAK HILL.....	860	747	15.1	2 853	2 254	26.6
ORANGE CITY.....	2 022	1 777	13.8	3 323	2 499	33.0
ORMOND BEACH.....	17 109	14 768	15.9	4 881	3 867	26.2
PIERSON.....	745	654	13.9	3 809	3 010	26.5
PONCE INLET.....	481	328	46.6	3 430	3 418	(NA)
PORT ORANGE.....	5 762	3 781	52.4	3 214	2 485	29.3
SOUTH DAYTONA.....	7 319	5 377	36.1	3 889	3 071	26.6
WAKULLA COUNTY.....	7 567	6 308	20.0	2 514	1 863	33.5
ST MARKS.....	318	366	-13.1	2 472	1 945	(NA)
SOPCHOPPY.....	435	460	-5.4	2 472	1 400	(NA)
WALTON COUNTY.....	16 600	16 087	3.2	2 567	2 048	25.3
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS.....	5 007	4 966	0.8	2 494	1 935	28.9
FREEPORT.....	520	518	0.4	2 859	2 273	25.8
PAXTON.....	259	243	6.6	2 575	2 395	(NA)
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	12 305	11 453	7.4	2 216	1 738	27.5
CARYVILLE.....	763	724	5.4	1 424	1 155	23.3
CHIPLEY.....	3 513	3 347	5.0	2 531	2 142	18.2
EBRO.....	147	125	17.6	2 185	2 989	(NA)
VERNON.....	754	691	9.1	2 763	2 241	23.3

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

**Table 1. POPULATION, 1970 AND 1973, AND RELATED PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)
FOR REVENUE SHARING AREAS—Continued**

(1970 population and related PCI figures may reflect corrections to census counts or annexations. Estimates of percent change for PCI for places of 500 or less are not applicable. See text)

AREA	POPULATION			PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	JULY 1, 1973 (ESTIMATE)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE	1972 (ESTIMATE)	1969 (CENSUS)	PERCENT CHANGE
WASAU.....	295	288	2.4	2 186	1 758	(NA)
MULTI-COUNTY PLACES						
LONGBOAT KEY.....	5 519	2 850	93.6	7 770	5 981	29.9
SUWANNEE RIVER.....	150	115	30.4	2 573	3 443	(NA)

S DOES NOT MEET PUBLICATION STANDARDS,
Z LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

¹THE FIGURE SHOWN HERE FOR THE STATE INCLUDES ALL CORRECTIONS MADE TO THE LOCAL POPULATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE RELEASE OF THE OFFICIAL STATE COUNT. THE OFFICIAL 1970 CENSUS STATE COUNT IS 6 789 443.

²ESTIMATE INCLUDES ANNEXATION NOT REFLECTED IN 1970 FIGURE.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS—SERIES P-25

1973 Population Estimates for Counties, Incorporated Places, and Selected Minor Civil Divisions.

(Reports may not be published in numerical order)

No. 546	Alabama	No. 571	Montana
No. 547	Alaska	No. 572	Nebraska
No. 548	Arizona	No. 573	Nevada
No. 549	Arkansas	No. 574	New Hampshire
No. 550	California	No. 575	New Jersey
No. 551	Colorado	No. 576	New Mexico
No. 552	Connecticut	No. 577	New York
No. 553	Delaware	No. 578	North Carolina
No. 554	Florida	No. 579	North Dakota
No. 555	Georgia	No. 580	Ohio
No. 556	Hawaii	No. 581	Oklahoma
No. 557	Idaho	No. 582	Oregon
No. 558	Illinois	No. 583	Pennsylvania
No. 559	Indiana	No. 584	Rhode Island
No. 560	Iowa	No. 585	South Carolina
No. 561	Kansas	No. 586	South Dakota
No. 562	Kentucky	No. 587	Tennessee
No. 563	Louisiana	No. 588	Texas
No. 564	Maine	No. 589	Utah
No. 565	Maryland	No. 590	Vermont
No. 566	Massachusetts	No. 591	Virginia
No. 567	Michigan	No. 592	Washington
No. 568	Minnesota	No. 593	West Virginia
No. 569	Mississippi	No. 594	Wisconsin
No. 570	Missouri	No. 595	Wyoming