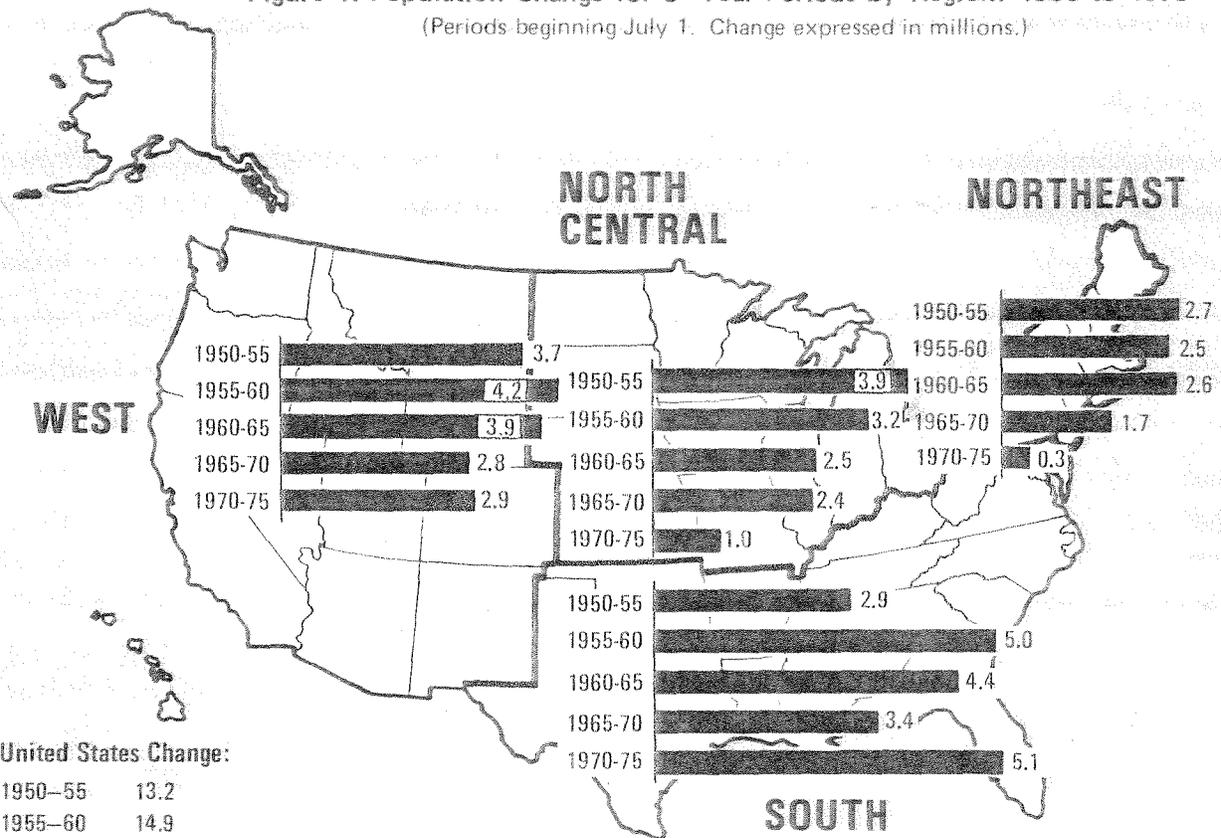


# Population Estimates and Projections

Series P-25, No.640  
 Issued November 1976

## ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

Figure 1. Population Change for 5-Year Periods by Region: 1950 to 1975  
 (Periods beginning July 1. Change expressed in millions.)



United States Change:

1950-55	13.2
1955-60	14.9
1960-65	13.5
1965-70	10.4
1970-75	9.3

Source: Table A.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
Robert L. Hagan, Acting Director  
Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director  
for Demographic Fields

**POPULATION DIVISION**  
Meyer Zitter, Chief

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This report was prepared by David L. Word, under the direction of Donald E. Starsinic, Chief, State and National Population Estimates Branch. Statistical assistance was provided by Prudence H. Thomas and Salome W. Chappelle. Computer applications were directed by Jerome M. Glynn. Richard A. Engels, Assistant Division Chief for Estimates and Projections, made major contributions to the final editing of the report.

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## CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

### Population Estimates and Projections

#### ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

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## ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(The population estimates for 1974 and 1975 were previously published in Series P-25, No. 615. Numbers here supersede those published in Series P-25, Nos. 539 and 520)

This report contains annual estimates of the population of States for 1970 to 1975 and components of population change for the 1970-75 period. Also included is a detailed description of the estimating procedures used to develop these estimates together with a discussion of their limitations.

A discussion of recent trends in population growth for regions and States is presented. Special emphasis is placed on the effects of the declining birth rate and the out-migration from the nation's very large metropolitan areas on the population totals for individual States.

### RECENT POPULATION TRENDS

**Regional Growth, 1970-75.** A pronounced shift in net migration patterns combined with a continuing drop in the fertility rate has caused a significant change in regional population trends since 1970 as compared with previous periods (table A). The South's 5.1 million population increase in the past 5 years represents a sharp departure from the experience of other recent 5-year periods and far outdistances the growth of other regions during the early 1970's.

**Table A. Population Change by Region, 1950 to 1975**

(In thousands. Periods begin July 1)

Period	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
1950-55..	13,201	2,719	3,879	2,877	3,725
1955-60..	14,906	2,524	3,204	4,950	4,228
1960-65..	13,485	2,649	2,510	4,405	3,921
1965-70..	10,350	1,701	2,445	3,441	2,764
1970-75..	9,311	309	999	5,093	2,909

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 304, 460, and table 3.

Although the South's 5.1 million increase from 1970 to 1975 is not appreciably greater than the increase registered for that region in 1955-60 and 1960-65, the net migration component is substantially greater (table B). The South had a net in-migration of 2.6 million (4.1 percent of its July 1970

**Table B. Population Change by Component by Region: 5-Year Periods, 1950 to 1975**

(In millions. Periods begin July 1)

Period	Natural increase					Net migration				
	United States	Region				United States	Region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West		North-east	North Central	South	West
1950-55.....	12.1	2.3	3.5	4.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	-1.6	1.9
1955-60.....	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.2	1.7	(Z)	-0.7	0.3	2.0
1960-65.....	12.0	2.3	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.5	0.3	-0.8	0.3	1.7
1965-70.....	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.1
1970-75.....	6.8	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.5	-0.7	-0.8	2.6	1.4
COMPONENT AS PERCENT OF BEGINNING POPULATION										
1950-55.....	8.0	5.9	7.7	9.5	9.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	-3.5	9.2
1955-60.....	8.0	6.1	7.9	9.2	9.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.3	0.6	8.5
1960-65.....	6.7	5.2	6.4	7.5	7.7	0.8	0.7	-1.6	0.5	6.2
1965-70.....	4.5	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.3
1970-75.....	3.4	2.0	3.2	4.0	4.2	1.2	-1.4	-1.5	4.1	4.1

Z Less than 50,000.

Source: Same as table A.

population) in the past 5 years and is now attracting almost twice as many net migrants as the West. Between 1955 and 1970 the South had consistent net in-migration of just over 300,000 per 5-year period, but in the first half of the 1950's the region had a net out-migration of 1.6 million (3.5 percent of its population at that time). Thus in less than a generation the South has gone from a heavy net loss due to migration to a very large gain.

Prior to 1970, large numbers of in-migrants into Florida have minimized the migration loss for the South as a whole, and between 1955 and 1970 they more than made up for out-migration from the rest of the region (table C). From 1970 to 1975, however, Florida's large net in-migration (which itself was double its 5-year average over the previous two decades) was matched by equally large in-migration to the rest of the region. It is this migration into the remaining States of the South which is the most striking phenomenon of the past 5 years. Between 1950 and 1955, these States had a net out-migration of 2.3 million (5.3 percent of the July 1, 1950 population). This level of out-migration was cut sharply in the latter half of the 1950's to 600,000, and migration remained at nearly that level during the 1960's before changing direction during the past 5 years.

The nation's other fast-growing region, the West, increased its population 2.9 million (8.3 percent) since 1970. This is about the same as 1965-70 but considerably less than the 4.0 million growth in the three preceding 5-year intervals when the population base was considerably smaller. California has well over one-half the region's population, and previously the migration experience of California had dominated the regional pattern. This is no longer the case. California's 400,000 net in-migration since 1970 (2.1 percent) is approximately the same as 1965-70 but is far less than the 1.5 million net in-migration for each 5-year period between 1950-65. In contrast, the remaining 12 States of the region attracted 1.0 million net in-migrants between 1970 and 1975, triple the 1950-65 level and almost twice the 1965-70 number. The

sharp increase in net migration of the 12 smaller States has enabled the West as a whole to continue to attract migrants at nearly the previous levels in spite of the California decline.

The migration gains in the South and West are largely the result of net migration from the Northeast and North Central regions. The Northeast had a net out-migration of 700,000 since 1970 compared with very slight change due to migration in the four previous intervals. Its natural increase component of 1.0 million was 600,000 less than 1965-70. Combined with the net out-migration, this results in a population increase of only 300,000 (0.6 percent) for the 5 years. As recently as 10 years ago (1960-65) the Northeast had a population increase of 2.6 million (5.9 percent), but the fall in natural increase accompanied by a substantial trend toward out-migration caused an almost complete halt in growth. Over the past 3 years, 1972 to 1975, this region is estimated to have incurred a population decrease of 200,000.

The North Central States had an out-migration of 800,000 population, and this too was a sharp change from the 1965-70 pattern. However, this region had experienced out-migration of this magnitude previously (both 1955-60 and 1960-65). The growth of 1.0 million in the North Central Region (1.8 percent) is its lowest for any of the postwar 5-year periods and is less than 40 percent of the 2.5 million increase (4.9 percent) experienced between 1960-65 when out-migration was about the same as it was for 1970-75.

The highly industrialized East North Central Division of this region had a net out-migration of 900,000 (-1.8 percent) in the past 5 years, and like the Northeast this was not expected when compared with the patterns established in the previous 15 years. The net out-migration from the more agrarian West North Central Division was slightly less than 100,000 and about the same as 1965-70. Prior to 1965-70 this division had been having a consistent out-migration of about one-half million per period.

**Table C. Net Migration for Selected Areas: 5-Year Periods, 1950 to 1975**

(In millions. Periods begin July 1)

Period	California	Rest of West	Florida	Rest of South	East North Central	West North Central
1950-55.....	1.6	0.3	0.7	-2.3	0.9	-0.4
1955-60.....	1.7	0.4	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
1960-65.....	1.5	0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
1965-70.....	0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.2	(Z)
1970-75.....	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	-0.7	-0.1
MIGRATION AS PERCENT OF BEGINNING POPULATION						
1950-55.....	14.7	3.0	24.8	-5.3	2.8	-3.1
1955-60.....	12.3	4.4	24.9	-1.3	-0.7	-2.7
1960-65.....	9.7	1.8	12.8	-0.8	-0.7	-3.5
1965-70.....	2.7	4.1	11.7	-0.5	0.4	-0.2
1970-75.....	2.1	6.7	19.9	2.1	-1.8	-0.6

Z Less than 50,000.

Source: Same as table A.

**Regional Change and Metropolitan Shifts.** The current regional growth pattern has been affected by a decided shift in net migration flows since 1970 between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan sections of the nation. Between 1960 and 1970, the nonmetropolitan counties of the nation (current definition) had a net out-migration of 3.2 million. These same counties experienced a net in-migration of 1.5 million between 1970 and 1974.<sup>1</sup> Since 1970, the nonmetropolitan portions of the nation's four regions all experienced net in-migration. As a result, in spite of sizeable declines in the average annual change due to natural increase, each region's nonmetropolitan counties are growing faster than in the 1960's (table D).

The sharp upturn in net in-migration for the nation's nonmetropolitan areas has been accompanied by a sizeable downturn in net in-migration for the metropolitan sector. Between 1970 and 1974, metropolitan areas had a net in-migration of about 500,000 (slightly more than 100,000 a year).<sup>1</sup> During the 1960's, the same areas had a net migration gain of 6.3 million or over 600,000 per year.

<sup>1</sup> Large metropolitan includes areas identified individually in table E.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 618, and unpublished census tabulations.

The downward trend in net in-migration has been selective, however, dichotomizing metropolitan areas into two groups (the 20 areas with a 1970 population of 1.5 million or more, and other SMSA's) indicates that the downward trend in migration has been concentrated in large metropolitan areas.

Area	Net migration (millions)	
	1970-74	1960-70
Large metropolitan...	-1.2	4.2
Other metropolitan...	1.7	2.2
Nonmetropolitan.....	1.5	-3.2

Although the smaller metropolitan areas are currently attracting migrants double the number of net in-migrants occurring during the 1960's, the major change has been in the migration patterns of the very large metropolitan areas. Without a single exception the net migration rate for these areas has shifted downwards, substantially in most cases (see table E for individual areas).

**Table D. Population and Average Annual Percent Change for Regions by Metropolitan Status: 1960 to 1974**

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Population			Average annual percent change	
	1974	1970	1960	1970-1974	1960-1970
<b>NORTHEAST</b>					
Large metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .....	28,623	28,933	26,309	-0.3	1.0
Other metropolitan.....	13,816	13,548	12,300	0.5	1.3
Nonmetropolitan.....	6,987	6,580	6,069	1.4	0.8
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>					
Large metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .....	22,559	22,591	20,049	-0.1	1.2
Other metropolitan.....	17,226	16,815	14,810	0.6	1.3
Nonmetropolitan.....	17,759	17,185	16,760	0.8	0.3
<b>SOUTH</b>					
Large metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .....	14,756	13,702	10,232	1.8	2.9
Other metropolitan.....	28,122	26,112	22,347	1.7	1.6
Nonmetropolitan.....	24,299	22,998	22,382	1.3	0.3
<b>WEST</b>					
Large metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .....	16,610	16,245	12,672	0.5	2.5
Other metropolitan.....	13,252	11,871	9,219	2.6	2.5
Nonmetropolitan.....	7,382	6,720	6,162	2.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup> Large metropolitan includes areas identified individually in table E.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 618, and unpublished census tabulations.

**Table E. Population and Net Migration for the 20 Largest Metropolitan Agglomerations: 1960 to 1974**

(Areas arranged in regional order by size. Numbers in thousands. Standard consolidated statistical areas and standard metropolitan statistical areas as currently defined)

Region and area	Population			Net migration	
	July 1, 1974	April 1, 1970	April 1, 1960	1970 to 1974	1960 to 1970
<b>NORTHEAST</b>					
New York.....	17,181	17,494	15,779	-635	301
Philadelphia <sup>1</sup> .....	5,642	5,628	5,024	-105	98
Boston.....	3,918	3,849	3,457	-2	61
Pittsburgh.....	2,334	2,401	2,405	-89	-166
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>					
Chicago.....	7,615	7,611	6,795	-242	-6
Detroit.....	4,684	4,669	4,122	-151	15
Cleveland.....	2,921	3,000	2,732	-159	-36
St. Louis.....	2,371	2,411	2,144	-105	24
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	2,011	1,965	1,598	-26	118
Cincinnati <sup>1</sup> .....	1,618	1,611	1,468	-43	-33
Milwaukee.....	1,589	1,575	1,421	-30	-29
<b>SOUTH</b>					
Washington, D.C.....	3,015	2,909	2,097	-14	429
Dallas-Ft. Worth.....	2,499	2,378	1,738	10	368
Houston.....	2,402	2,169	1,571	116	328
Miami.....	2,223	1,888	1,269	312	512
Baltimore.....	2,140	2,071	1,804	22	54
Atlanta.....	1,775	1,596	1,169	102	233
<b>WEST</b>					
Los Angeles.....	10,231	9,983	7,752	-84	1,172
San Francisco.....	4,585	4,424	3,492	45	489
Seattle.....	1,794	1,837	1,429	-91	235

<sup>1</sup>Small portions of Philadelphia and Cincinnati areas are in the South.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 618 and unpublished census tabulations.

The significance of such differentials for regional growth lies in the distribution of the population by metropolitan status (table F). The Northeast has nearly three-fifths of its total population in four large metropolitan areas and is much more affected by a slowdown in large metropolitan growth than is the South, where only one-fifth of the population resides in

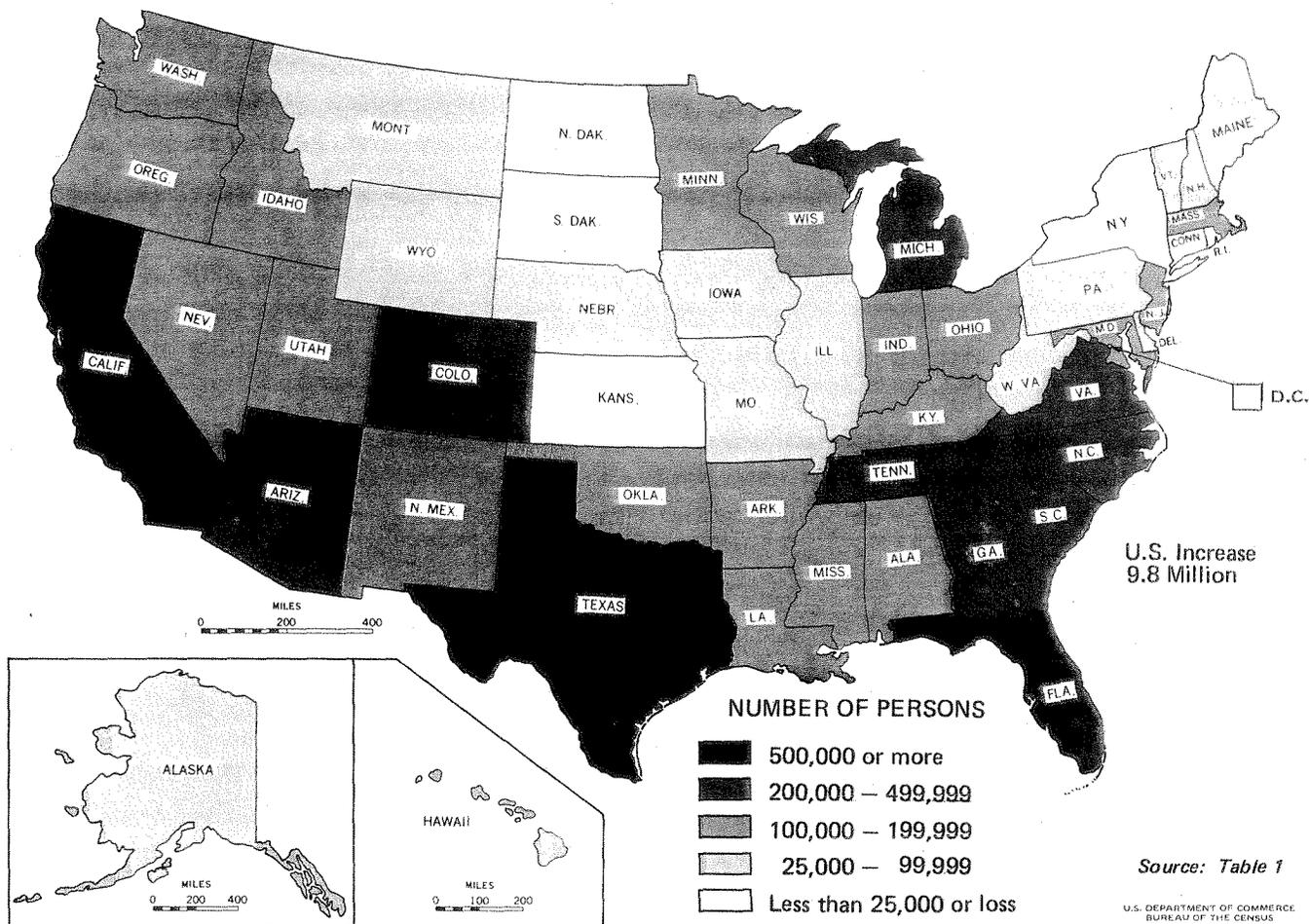
these areas. On the other hand, a sharp increase in nonmetropolitan migration is much more noticeable in the South, with over one-third of its population in this sector, than it is in the Northeast, where only one-seventh of the population resides in this type of area.

**Table F. Percent Distribution of Population by Residence by Region: 1974**

Residence	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
Large metropolitan.....	39	58	39	22	45
Other metropolitan.....	34	28	30	42	36
Nonmetropolitan.....	27	14	31	36	20

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 618.

Figure 2. Change in Population by State: 1970 to 1975



**State Changes, 1970-75.** In the past 5 years, three States are estimated to have experienced population decline (table 1 and figure 2). New York is estimated to have lost 120,000 population and Rhode Island 23,000 persons. Rhode Island did have a slight gain in civilian population (table 2), but the large decline in the military population at the Newport Naval Base and other locations in the State more than offset the civilian increase. The District of Columbia, which is treated as a State in this report, also was estimated to have lost population since 1970. The 40,000 decrease (5.4 percent) is not uncommon for cities of its size class, however.

Since 1970, Florida leads all States in absolute growth. The estimated increase of nearly 1.6 million (23 percent) since 1970 was 350,000 more than California, 500,000 more than Texas, and over a million greater than Arizona, which ranks 4th. Florida's rate of growth since 1970, which was exceeded only by Arizona, was 2.5 times that of any other State with a population in excess of 3.0 million.

In terms of growth rates (figure 3), Arizona's 25.3 percent is slightly ahead of Florida. Nevada (21.1 percent) and Alaska (16.3 percent) were the only other States to exceed 15 percent. These four States and California have been the five most rapidly growing States (not necessarily in that order) for each of the past three decades.

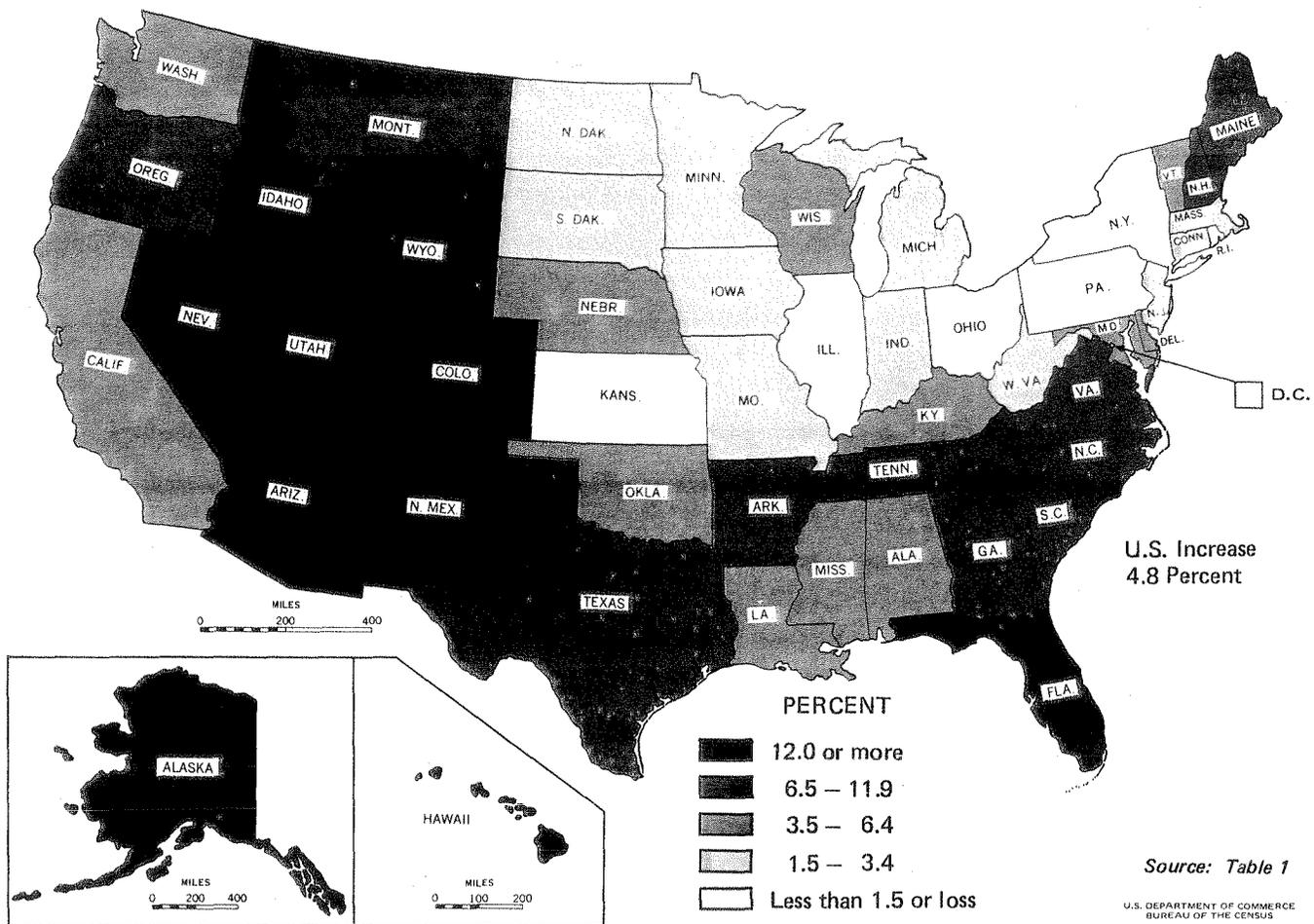
The eight States of the sparsely populated Mountain Division have also grown rapidly, increasing their population by 16.3 percent in the past 5 years. Seven of the eight States have rates of growth exceeding 12 percent and Montana's 7.7 percent rate of growth is exceeded by only eight States outside of the Division.

The slow-growing States include Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio (the 4th, 5th, and 6th largest States), each registering population increases of less than 1 percent. The lack of growth in these States reflects the slowdown in population growth (often a loss) in the very large metropolitan areas of these States (table E).

**The Role of Declining Birth Rates in State Population Change.** Although New York and Rhode Island (and the District of Columbia) were the only States experiencing population declines between 1970 and 1975, the populations of 12 other Northeastern and North Central States are largely static, increasing since 1972 by less than 0.25 percent annually (table 6).

By historical standards, only Rhode Island and the District of Columbia have had excessive rates of net out-migration recently (over 1 percent per year). But the cushion of natural

Figure 3. Percent Change in Population by State: 1970 to 1975



increase (births less deaths) which protected most States in the past from losing population no longer exists. For most of the post-World War II era, moderate amounts of net out-migration scarcely detracted from the excess of births over deaths. This is no longer the case. In 1960, the United States had over 4.2 million births and a natural increase of more than 2.5 million (table 8). Ten years later the births were 3.7 million and natural increase was 1.8 million. By 1974, births had dropped below 3.2 million and the natural increase of 1.2 million was less than one-half of the 1960 figure. Since population is still rising, albeit slowly, the effect on the rate of natural increase was even greater.

Among the individual States, West Virginia's crude birth rate of 21.1 in 1960 trailed all States (table 9). Pennsylvania was last in rate of natural increase in that year with 10.6 per thousand. At that time no State could lose population until its rate of net out-migration exceeded 1.1 percent per year. In 1974, by contrast, Connecticut's crude birth rate of 11.7 was lowest and Pennsylvania was again last in rate of natural increase with 2.4. That State had a natural increase of 120,000 in 1960 but less than 30,000 in 1974.

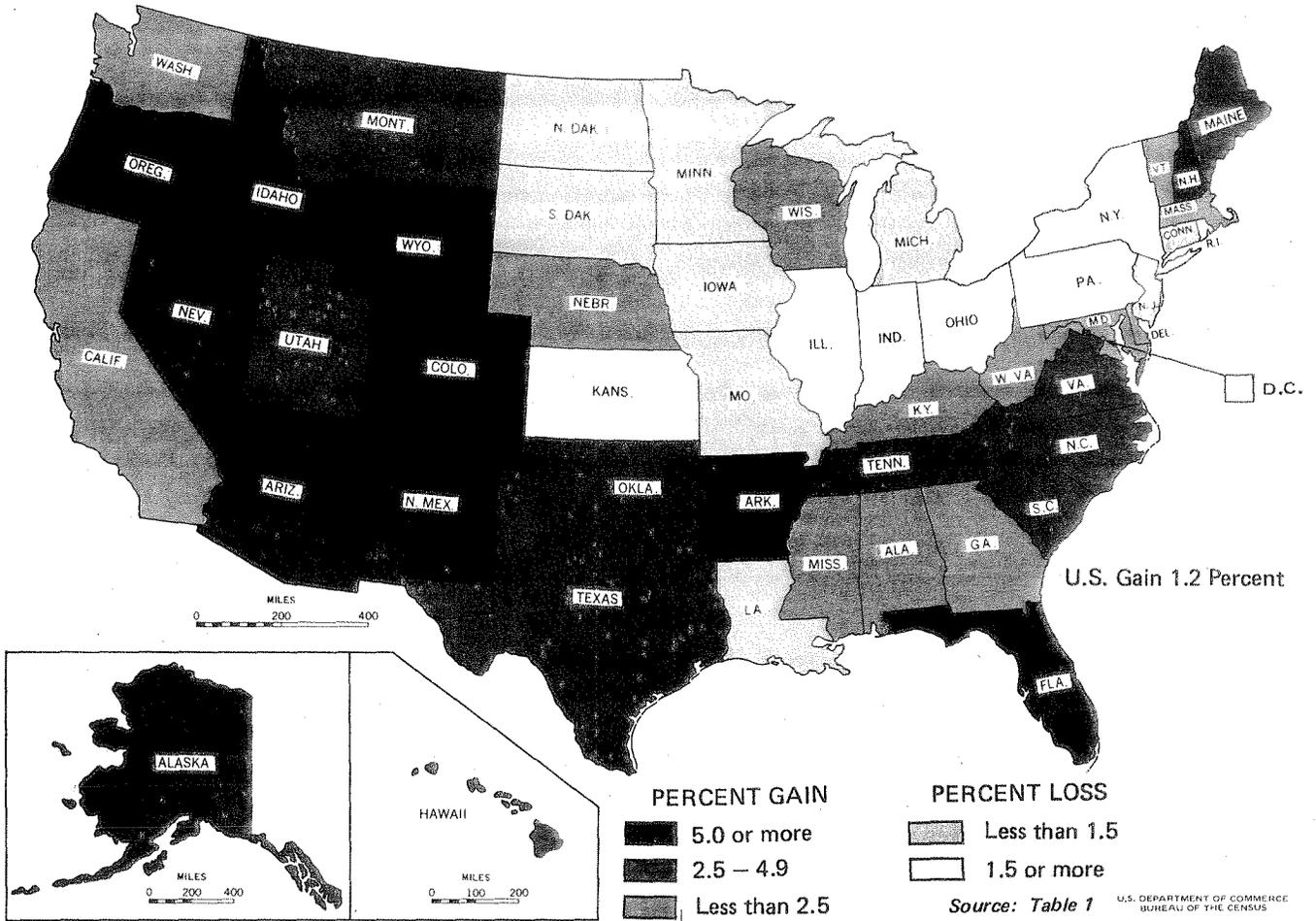
In a different perspective, the 1960 West Virginia birth rate exceeded the 1974 birth rate in all States but Utah. In 1974, the only natural increase rates above 10.6 were Utah (18.5),

Alaska (16.3), Hawaii (13.1), New Mexico (11.8), and Idaho (11.5). At the other end of the spectrum, eight States and the District of Columbia were experiencing rates of natural increase below four per thousand. Six of the eight were in the Northeast (all of the States in that region except Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont). The remaining two States were Florida, with its unique age distribution, and Missouri.

The impact of the declining births is most noticeable in New York State. From 1970 to 1975 New York's population decline of 121,000 resulted from 1,375,000 births, 958,000 deaths, and a net out-migration of 539,000. This out-migration would have been easily offset by natural increase had the 360,000 births occurring in 1960 continued at that level between 1970 and 1975. Had that occurred, total births would have been 1,887,000 and the population would have increased by nearly 400,000. However, if the 239,000 births in 1974 had occurred throughout the 1970-75 period, New York's population loss would have been double what was experienced.

**State Net Migration, 1970-75.** Such dramatic shifts in the magnitude of natural increase have profound implications for the potential effects of migration on State population change. Florida had by far the largest State increase due to net migration since 1970. Its 1.4 million increase through migration was 90 percent of its total population increase and

Figure 4. Net Migration by State, 1970 to 1975, as a Percent of 1970 Population



was 1 million greater than the 431,000 in California and 409,000 in Texas (table 1 and figure 4).

Florida's in-migration rate has exceeded California's by a substantial amount since 1950, but it was not until 1965-70 that Florida had a greater number of net migrants than California. Florida's 1.4 million net in-migration in the past 5 years was 500,000 greater than in any previous 5-year period. It closely approximates the migration flows into California between 1950-65, and its rate of migration is decidedly greater.

Arizona and Colorado were the only other States to have a net gain from migration of over 200,000. Florida's rate of net migration (20.8 percent) was also first among all States for the 1970-75 period. Arizona (18.7 percent), and Nevada (15.9 percent) also had very substantial rates of net migration. The eight-State Mountain Division had the highest net in-migration of all Divisions (10.0 percent).

New York, with over one-half million people lost through net out-migration, and Illinois, with a net out-migration of nearly 350,000, had rates of net out-migration of about 3 percent. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan also lost over 100,000 people through out-migration since 1970.

Rhode Island's net out-migration rate of 4.6 percent led all States, but this is directly attributable to a drastic reduction in military population. The District of Columbia had a net out-migration of 60,000 persons for the period (8.1 percent). The District's out-migration is typical for central cities of its size, and is quite close to the rate of out-migration in effect between 1950 and 1970.

**Population Change, 1970-72 and 1972-75.** For analytical purposes, the 5.25-year period since 1970 was divided into two segments by July 1, 1972, in part arbitrarily because the result is two roughly equal time periods, but also because relative stability in the level of births and Armed Forces movement have occurred during the last 3 years. State migration patterns are relatively consistent for both periods, although some States experienced sharp turnarounds. The State of Washington is estimated to have had a net in-migration of 71,000 (2.1 percent) since 1972, as opposed to a net out-migration of 53,000 (1.6 percent) the previous 2 years. This State relies heavily on one corporation (Boeing Aircraft) as a source of primary economic activity, with the result that migration to and from that State is heavily affected by that industry. In addition, Washington has experienced recently some degree of prosperity in support of oil-related developments in Alaska.

At the other end of the scale, New Jersey and Maryland also have had sharp reversals in their net migration patterns. New Jersey's net civilian out-migration for the past 3 years was 95,000 persons as opposed to a net in-migration of 58,000 in the first 2 years. Maryland has experienced a net out-migration of 21,000 the past 3 years as compared to a net in-migration of 58,000 the first 2 years of this decade. Both of these States have had sizeable amounts of in-migration since World War II.

Ten other States were estimated to have reversed their direction of net migration, but the change is appreciable only in Rhode Island. The naval base at Newport began to deactivate in late 1973, greatly affecting military dependents and other civilians, as well as military personnel directly affected by the closure.

The most significant pattern emerging from the analysis of tables 6 and 7 is the increasing spread between the in-migration States and out-migration States. Florida was first for both periods with 500,000 and 900,000 in-migrants. California, which had less than 75,000 net in-migrants the first 2 years, had nearly 400,000 the last 3 years. Texas went from a net in-migration of slightly over 100,000 the first 2 years to almost 300,000 since 1972. Net out-migration for New York went from -106,000 to -433,000 and Illinois from -88,000 to -255,000.

## METHODOLOGY

The population estimates contained in this report were developed by averaging the results of three methods. Each of these methods uses 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; (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;<sup>2</sup> and (3) the Administrative Records method, where net internal migration is estimated using individual income tax returns. Immigration from abroad is developed separately from reports on intended residence of immigrants, and vital statistics are used to estimate natural increase.

All three 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Smitt, "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.

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.

**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, 1975 this would be the population under age 59.75 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 to 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 6.50 and 14.49 on the estimate date, for each postcensal period ending July 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 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).<sup>3</sup> Rates for females were used rather 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 was obtained by cumulating the 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 Hawaii. 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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

offices. Vital statistics for calendar years 1970 through 1973 were final, except for a very small number of States. All of the States also provided provisional estimates of vital statistics for calendar year 1974. 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 1975 for each State was estimated by assuming (1) initially that they would be equal to one-half the 1974 calendar year totals and (2) then adjusting the State figures pro rata to the national total.

The estimated net movement of Armed Forces into the civilian population 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 April 1, 1970 and (b) the number serving in the Armed Forces on the estimate date 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 prior to 1970.

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 percent and that the regional differences evident in the full scale test conducted in 1950 have largely disappeared.<sup>4</sup>

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 birth data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

The elimination of the adjustment for underregistration of births 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

<sup>4</sup>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.

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 through 8 plus ungraded enrollment were substituted for grades 2 through 8 plus ungraded elementary enrollment. Formerly, it 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 through 8 plus "special and ungraded elementary" was tested for 1970 for comparison with the procedure using grades 2 through 8 plus "special and ungraded elementary." This test showed no advantage in using grades 2 to 8.

b. Wherever possible, fall enrollment for a given school year is used as the measure of school enrollment for that school year for a State.<sup>5</sup> Fall elementary enrollment for school year 1974-75 is assumed to have the same relationship to the population aged 6.25 to 14.25 (the ages corresponding to grades 1 through 8) on April 1, 1975, 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, tests indicated that use of a single year's fall school enrollment yields slightly more accurate population estimates. 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.

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.

<sup>5</sup>Some small non-State-funded schools still tabulate enrollment at the end of the school year.

The assumption that the difference between the 1-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 5-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.

**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 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:

$$\hat{Y}_j = .14 + .26 X_{1j} + .25 X_{2j} + .04 X_{3j} + .31 X_{4j}$$

Where,

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

$\frac{\hat{P}_j}{\hat{P}}$  197N being the estimated proportion of the United States' population in State j in the estimated 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 numerical values in the equation are coefficients derived from fitting the estimating equation to the corresponding data for the years 1970 and 1960 for each of the States and the District of Columbia. The correlation coefficients indicate the relationship between the change in the population distribution and change in the distribution of the symptomatic variable. The coefficient of multiple correlation for the estimating equation is .986 and the standard error of estimate is .021.

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

For the 1960-70 period and the 1950-60 period as well, births had been one of the most highly correlated indicators of population growth. 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 .021 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 in the early 1970's 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.

An adjustment also was found to be necessary on two of the variables that were retained in the estimating equation-Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations. 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 G 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 of the population filing income tax returns) to the corresponding national rate at a given date, per 100, that is,

$$\frac{V_{ij}}{P_j} \div \frac{V_i(\text{U.S.})}{P(\text{U.S.})}$$

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

$P_j$  = population of area  $j$

$V_i(\text{U.S.})$  = sum of variable  $i$  for United States

$P(\text{U.S.})$  = population of the United States

The coverage ratios for 1950, 1960, and 1970 in table G 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 of 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, the current reported data for each of these three symptomatic variables were transformed 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. Reported school enrollment statistics were not "transformed" because there did not appear to be any trend in the coverage ratio over time. The results for the work force variables are largely unaffected by transformation, but the transformed figures on Federal income tax returns and passenger car registrations yielded significantly higher simple correlation coefficients.

The major difference in the variation of the Ratio-Correlation method employed here from the procedures employed previously is the transformation of the reported data for the three indicator variables to take direct account of the changes in coverage ratios in each State. A second, less significant change was to limit the dependent variables to the civilian population under age 65; the total resident population was utilized 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.

**The Administrative Records Method.** The Administrative Records method was developed to satisfy, in part, the data requirements of the Federal General Revenue Sharing program. The method is a component procedure in which the components of population change are derived identically with Component Method II, except for net migration. Net migration is developed in two steps: (1) net internal migration by matching addresses on individual Federal income tax returns over time and (2) immigration from abroad based on intended place of residence of immigrants. The methodology developed to estimate net internal migration involves processing data longitudinally for about 80 million individual records provided

**Table G. 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

to the Bureau of the Census from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) solely for this purpose.

**Net internal migration.** Net internal migration is estimated by developing a net migration rate for each State based on State or residence assigned on an individual Federal income tax return for 2 separate years, and applying this rate to the civilian population under 65 on the estimate date. Rates were computed for 2 periods, 1970 to 1973 and 1973 to 1974. In order to estimate migration<sup>6</sup> rates for the 1970-73 period, it was necessary to match IRS files containing individual tax returns for calendar year 1969 with individual tax returns for calendar year 1972. Migration rates for 1973-74 were developed by matching the State of residence on 1972 tax returns with that reported for calendar year 1973. All sets of returns are arranged by the social security number of primary taxpayer.

If a social security number on 1 year's return did not appear in the file for the other year, no match was possible. Common reasons for a nonmatch are: death; marriage of a single person (generally female); failure to earn sufficient income to require filing; immigrants and first entrants into the job market during the estimate period; divorce, separation, or widowhood, which results in the filing under a new social security number; or decisions by spouses in a marriage to file separately in 1 year but jointly in the other. A valid match occurs if the social security number of the primary filer appears in both files. When the State of residence is the same for both years, the filer is assumed to be a nonmover across State lines. When the State of residence differs, the filer is assumed to be an interstate migrant.

The system is completely closed (i.e., an out-migrant from one State becomes an in-migrant to another) by definition. However, it was felt that a more realistic procedure for estimating migration was to consider only exemptions on matched returns for filers under age 65 on the estimate date. As in the other two estimating methods, Medicare statistics are used to estimate change in the population aged 65 and over. At the State level, the difference between the migration rates established by using exemptions as opposed to returns was minimal, but the logic in using exemptions is preferable because of their more natural relationship with population.

The net migration rate for any period is then defined as:

$$\frac{\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Exemptions on} \\ \text{in-migration returns} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Exemptions on} \\ \text{out-migrating returns} \end{array} \right)}{\text{Exemptions on matched returns (beginning year)}}$$

In order to develop estimates of internal migration for any period, this rate, with minor adjustments (see limitations appearing below) is applied to a population base consisting of the civilian cohort under age 65 on the estimate date plus one-half the sum of natural increase, net movement of the Armed Forces, and net immigration from abroad within the period. The establishment of this civilian cohort for the 1973 Administrative Records estimates was accomplished with the same procedures as utilized in Component Method II.

**Net immigration from abroad.** An immigrant into the United States during the period has no chance of being a

matched record. Thus for the 1973 estimate, immigrants for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1973 were allocated according to the State of intended residence from records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The 1974 estimates required the same information from the same source for the period July 1, 1973 to July 1, 1974. In theory, emigrants from the United States present the same problem with regard to matching status. Unfortunately no geographic data on emigrants exists, but the number is only about 40,000 per year for the nation.

**Other components of change.** The other components of change (births, deaths, and net movement of the Armed Forces) are identical with those developed for Component Method II as described earlier. These components of change for the period 1973 to 1974 were obtained by deducting the difference between the cumulative components of change for 1970 to 1973 from the cumulative components for 1970 to 1974.

**Limitations.** The accuracy of the net migration rates depends in large part on two factors: (a) the accuracy of the geographic designation on tax returns in the files, and (b) the appropriateness of the rate developed from the matched returns. The geographic designations at the State level are thought to be extremely accurate, although they become progressively less reliable as the geography narrows. An individual living in one political jurisdiction but served from a post office in a neighboring place may be allocated to the wrong jurisdiction on the basis of his mailing address on the Federal return. The effect on the net migration rate will be minimal if the handling is consistent over time but can have an impact if at some later date the mailing address is changed to reflect the correct place of residence.

The appropriateness of applying the migration rate based on the matched returns to the full population at risk depends upon the likelihood of the unmatched population's moving in a pattern similar to the matched cases. A preliminary analysis of a sample of male filers for the 1970-73 period gave an overall match rate of 80 percent for all returns, but less than 20 percent for males under age 20. The match rate steadily increased to a maximum of over 85 percent for individuals in their late 20's. The match rate for females is considerable lower.

Since migration patterns of young adults often differ from the remainder of the population, a migration adjustment factor distinct for each State was introduced. The rationale for the adjustment is that young adults are not represented on matched returns in proportion to their population. Accordingly, by reasoning analogous to that previously discussed in Component Method II, the net migration rate for the 10-year period 1960-70 was calculated for females under age 65 in 1970 and was compared to that of the subgroup which excluded those 18 to 24 in 1970. The algebraic difference between the two rates was the 10-year adjustment. For shorter periods the migration adjustment differential was prorated. At the State level, the annual adjustments range from -0.2 percent for West Virginia to +0.2 percent for Utah. The District of Columbia, however, receives an annual adjustment of +0.6 percent.

<sup>6</sup> For the remainder of this section the single word "migration" will be substituted for "net internal migration."

**Estimates for Individual Years.** At the time these estimates were developed, a Component Method II estimate was available for every July from 1971 through 1975. A Ratio-Correlation estimate was available for each year from 1971 through 1974. Estimates from the Administrative Records method were available only for July 1, 1973 and 1974. To insure consistency in the time series, the following procedures were adhered to:

- a. For 1973 and 1974 the estimates were prepared in the standard manner (i.e., the arithmetic average of the three methods).
- b. Since the Administrative Records estimates were not available for 1971 and 1972, an approximation to an Administrative Records estimate for these years was developed. The difference between the Administrative Records method and the average of Component Method II and the Ratio-Correlation method in 1973 was prorated over time and used to adjust the two-method average for 1972 and 1971 to obtain a proxy value for these two years. Once the approximate Administrative Records estimates for 1971 and 1972 were constructed, the published time series was established as in (a) above.
- c. The methodology and data used in preparing these State estimates do not permit meaningful estimates of population change for periods of less than 1 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.

The provisional July 1, 1975 estimates were developed by averaging the 1974-75 change in a two-variable Ratio-Correlation estimate (school enrollment and work force) with the 1974-75 Component Method II change and applying the numeric change to the 1974 estimate. Although the 1975 estimate does rely on current symptomatic indicators, it is based on only two methods (one of them with only partial data) and represents a preliminary estimate subject to change in future reports.

Only minor variations should be expected between the provisional and revised estimates, however. Although revision of the figures may take place several years after the release of the provisional estimates, the first revision will be greater than any subsequent changes. The percent differences between the provisional 1974 and revised 1973 estimates as published in

<sup>7</sup> For convenience natural increase was derived in the same way although vital statistics by month are available.

Series P-25, No. 539 (October 1974) and the numbers in this report for those years are shown below:

Range of revision <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Number of States	
	1974	1973
0.00 - 0.24.....	27	39
0.25 - 0.49.....	16	12
0.50 - 0.74.....	3	0
0.75 - 0.99.....	3	0
1.00 and above.....	2	0
Average revision.....	0.28	0.13

<sup>1</sup>In percents without regard to sign.

With the inclusion of the Administrative Records estimate beginning in 1973, the amount of revision is nearly halved from previous years. In Series P-25, No. 520, which contained the 1973 provisional State estimates based on a two method average, the same comparisons as shown above were made. The 1972 revised estimates of that report differed from the provisional 1972 estimates published a year earlier by an average of 0.4 percent, with 16 States differing by 0.5 percent. The pattern was similar when comparing the 1971 revised estimates of that report with the original 1971 revisions. There the mean difference was 0.2 percent, with six States undergoing revisions in excess of 0.5 percent.

The major reason that the magnitude of the revisions is smaller than before is that the Administrative Records method for individual States undergoes very little change from year to year. In the other two methods, data inconsistencies may occur which will require changes in prior years' estimates.

It should also be noted that the 1975 provisional estimates reflect, in part, the Vietnam evacuation which commenced in late April of 1975. As of July 1, 1975, four camps located in Arkansas, California, Florida, and Pennsylvania contained about 64,000 refugees, and the 1975 estimates for these States include that special adjustment. By the end of 1975, all of the four camps were closed. Provisional estimates for 1976 and revised figures for 1975 are scheduled for release soon in advance report form, and will reflect the closing of the evacuation centers as well as the shift to revised data for 1975. Nonetheless, it is unlikely that major changes in trend will be observed in the advance release that will alter substantially the State population patterns reported here.

Finally, it should be observed that special census results in States where large portions of the State have been covered (e.g., Massachusetts and California) are not utilized in the analysis discussed in this report. Again the impact upon the overall population patterns is minimal, but the figures should not be expected to agree totally with those shown in related reports.

**Table H. 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 <sup>1</sup>	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	-	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	-	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	-	-	3
Large States <sup>2</sup> 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%...	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	-
Medium-sized States <sup>3</sup> 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	-	4	1
Small States <sup>4</sup> 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	-	6	-	-	4

- Represents zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimating equation based on equal weighting of four variables.

<sup>2</sup>1970 population more than 4 million.

<sup>3</sup>1970 population between 1.5 million and 4.0 million.

<sup>4</sup>1970 population less than 1.5 million.

### LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

In developing the methodology for making postcensal population estimates, four general criteria for evaluating the various methods may be identified:

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?

Continuity may be gauged fairly directly through visual inspection of the series of yearly estimates. Although population change is a discrete process, States are generally

considered to be units of sufficient population size that the annual estimates of population should be devoid of abrupt annual fluctuations. A smooth flow should be expected between adjoining annual estimates in the absence of special mitigating factors. Similarly, the estimating methods should be reviewed carefully to insure that the theories underlying the procedures represented reality faithfully. Again this must rely upon a working knowledge of population change processes and the degree to which the methods outlined earlier model themselves after those processes.

In contrast, more direct measures may be relied upon in assessing the accuracy and reliability of the estimates.

**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.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, a number of revisions were made in both Component Method II and the Ratio-Correlation method.<sup>9</sup> The results of the revisions appear in table H.

Weighting the results of the two techniques equally yielded an average deviation from the 1970 census of 1.18 percent, with only seven States have deviations greater than 2 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.

Exhaustive measurement of the accuracy of the Administrative Records method at the State level will not be fully known until 1980. The Bureau of the Census would not normally incorporate any new estimating procedure into its program without a complete test as to its accuracy. However, the existence of estimates based on such a comprehensive data series so thoroughly consistent with the two previously used methods suggests its use in developing the State estimate. In addition, tests against special censuses of large areas taken since 1970 indicate that the estimates resulting from this method are relatively accurate. There have been 11 special censuses taken in counties having populations in excess of 500,000 (the size of a small state), and the average deviation of the Administrative Records estimates from these censuses was 1.8 percent.

A comparison of the results of the three methods for 1973 and 1974 at the State level follows:

Method	1973			1974		
	Highest	Medium	Lowest	Highest	Medium	Lowest
Component Method II.....	21	12	18	22	10	19
Ratio-Correlation.....	19	13	19	15	18	18
Administrative Records.....	11	26	14	14	23	14

For both years, results of the Administrative Records method tend to fall in the middle of the three estimates. Being the mid-estimate is no assurance of accuracy but it does provide some comfort that the estimate does not contain sporadic variations and is bracketed by other estimates with extensive histories of testing and evaluation.

**Reliability.** Reliability alone is no guarantee of high quality estimates, but it does provide an additional measure of confidence in the estimates. Results of an evaluation of

estimates in 1970 for Component Method II and the Ratio-Correlation method<sup>10</sup> show that there is a positive correlation between the spread or range of the estimates and the error attained when they are averaged:

1970 range of estimates (percent difference)	Number of States	Accuracy of the average
0.00 - 0.99.....	15	0.96
1.00 - 2.99.....	19	1.19
3.00 and over.....	17	1.35

<sup>8</sup> 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*.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Series P-25, No. 520.

For 1974, using three procedures, the range of estimates is as follows:

Range of estimates (percent difference)	Number of States
0 - 0.99.....	20
1.00 - 1.99.....	22
2.00 - 2.99.....	8
3.00 and over.....	1

In terms of estimating change in population since 1970, the three competing estimates are tracking each other very closely. In the following table, the first column contains estimated average percentage growth by State since 1970, the standard deviation is the root mean square difference between the growth of the individual States and the United States average, and the correlation matrix shows simple correlations of estimates for each method with all other methods.

Method	Average percentage growth	Standard deviation	Correlation matrix		
			Method II	Ratio- Correlation	Administrative Records
1973					
Component Method II.....	4.5	3.6	1	.958	.967
Ratio-Correlation.....	4.5	4.0	.958	1	.982
Administrative Records.....	4.5	4.1	.967	.982	1
1974					
Component Method II.....	5.6	5.0	1	.972	.973
Ratio-Correlation.....	5.5	5.1	.972	1	.982
Administrative Records.....	5.5	5.5	.973	.982	1

### 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, and Roman Catholic school systems throughout the country were the major sources of the data on school enrollment. These statistics were augmented in selected States by enrollment data from Federally operated schools and Lutheran school systems.

Data on passenger automobile registration are published annually by the Bureau of Public Roads in **Highway Statistics**, and the counts of individual income tax returns for use in the Administrative Records Method are made available through the Internal Revenue Service as a part of the Revenue Sharing data base. Annual data for nonagricultural wage and salary workers were obtained from the May issue of **Employment and Earnings**, U.S. Department of Labor. Estimates of the unemployed and the full-time farm workers were obtained by contacting individual State employment security offices. Monthly data on the work force are available from the same sources.

### RELATED REPORTS

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

## Related Reports

Area	Type of population	Estimate date	Report number, Series P-25
United States.....	Components of change	1930 to 1975	632
	Age, sex, and race	{ 1970 to 1975 1960 to 1970	614 519
States.....	Annual totals and intercensal components of change	{ 1960 to 1970 1950 to 1960 1940 to 1950	460 304 72
	Age	1974 and 1975 <sup>1</sup>	619
SMSA's and component counties....	Total, components of change	{ 1974 and 1975 1973 and 1974	(2) 618
	Intercensal components of change	{ 1960 to 1970 1950 to 1960	(3) P-23, No. 7
Counties.....	Total, components of change	{ 1974 and 1975 1973 and 1974	(2) 620
	Intercensal components of change	{ 1960 to 1970 1950 to 1960	461 P-23, No. 7
Places and selected minor civil divisions.....	Total	1973 <sup>4</sup>	546 to 595

<sup>1</sup>A time series showing each year, 1970 to 1975, will be published later this year in Series P-25.

<sup>2</sup>Being published in individual State reports in Series P-26 (Nos. 75-1 to 75-50) and P-25 through October 1976. Consolidated county and SMSA reports will follow later this year in Series P-25.

<sup>3</sup>See 1970 Census of Population and Housing, PHC(2)-1 to 52, "General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970." County detail also shown.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for 1975 will be published in Series P-25 in late 1976.

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Table 1. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1975,  
AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1975 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1975		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	213,121	203,304	9,817	4.8	17,490	10,200	2,527	1.2
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	49,461	49,061	401	0.8	3,668	2,581	-686	-1.4
North Central.....	57,669	56,593	1,076	1.9	4,801	2,848	-878	-1.6
South.....	68,113	62,812	5,301	8.4	5,895	3,218	2,624	4.2
West.....	37,878	34,838	3,039	8.7	3,126	1,553	1,467	4.2
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	12,198	11,847	351	3.0	885	605	71	0.6
Middle Atlantic.....	37,263	37,213	50	0.1	2,783	1,975	-758	-2.0
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	40,979	40,266	713	1.8	3,469	1,982	-774	-1.9
West North Central.....	16,690	16,328	362	2.2	1,332	866	-103	-0.6
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	33,715	30,679	3,036	9.9	2,762	1,585	1,859	6.1
East South Central.....	13,544	12,808	736	5.7	1,218	685	202	1.6
West South Central.....	20,855	19,325	1,530	7.9	1,915	948	563	2.9
WEST:								
Mountain.....	9,644	8,290	1,354	16.3	888	366	832	10.0
Pacific.....	28,234	26,549	1,686	6.3	2,237	1,187	635	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	1,059	994	66	6.6	86	57	37	3.7
New Hampshire.....	818	738	80	10.9	64	39	55	7.5
Vermont.....	471	445	26	5.9	39	23	11	2.4
Massachusetts.....	5,828	5,689	138	2.4	411	298	25	0.4
Rhode Island.....	927	950	-23	-2.4	70	49	-43	-4.6
Connecticut.....	3,095	3,032	63	2.1	215	138	-14	-0.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	18,120	18,242	-121	-0.7	1,375	958	-539	-3.0
New Jersey.....	7,316	7,171	145	2.0	538	357	-37	-0.5
Pennsylvania.....	11,827	11,801	26	0.2	869	661	-182	-1.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,759	10,657	102	1.0	910	527	-282	-2.6
Indiana.....	5,311	5,196	116	2.2	466	257	-94	-1.8
Illinois.....	11,145	11,113	32	0.3	951	576	-343	-3.1
Michigan.....	9,157	8,882	275	3.1	786	406	-105	-1.2
Wisconsin.....	4,607	4,418	189	4.3	355	216	50	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,926	3,806	120	3.1	308	179	-9	-0.2
Iowa.....	2,870	2,825	45	1.6	221	154	-22	-0.8
Missouri.....	4,763	4,678	85	1.8	385	270	-29	-0.6
North Dakota.....	635	618	17	2.7	53	30	-7	-1.1
South Dakota.....	683	666	17	2.6	59	35	-6	-1.0
Nebraska.....	1,546	1,485	61	4.1	127	80	14	0.9
Kansas.....	2,267	2,249	18	0.8	179	117	-44	-2.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	579	548	31	5.7	47	26	9	1.7
Maryland.....	4,098	3,924	174	4.4	310	172	37	0.9
District of Columbia.....	716	757	-40	-5.4	63	43	-61	-8.1
Virginia.....	4,967	4,651	315	6.8	401	211	125	2.7
West Virginia.....	1,803	1,744	59	3.4	152	105	11	0.7
North Carolina.....	5,451	5,084	367	7.2	472	242	137	2.7
South Carolina.....	2,818	2,591	227	8.8	265	125	88	3.4
Georgia.....	4,926	4,588	338	7.4	465	224	97	2.1
Florida.....	8,357	6,791	1,565	23.0	587	438	1,416	20.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,396	3,221	175	5.4	295	177	57	1.8
Tennessee.....	4,188	3,926	262	6.7	352	205	115	2.9
Alabama.....	3,614	3,444	170	4.9	329	180	21	0.6
Mississippi.....	2,346	2,217	129	5.8	242	123	9	0.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	2,116	1,923	192	10.0	182	114	125	6.5
Louisiana.....	3,791	3,642	148	4.1	364	177	-38	-1.1
Oklahoma.....	2,712	2,559	152	6.0	226	141	68	2.6
Texas.....	12,237	11,199	1,037	9.3	1,143	515	409	3.7
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	748	694	53	7.7	63	35	26	3.7
Idaho.....	820	713	107	14.9	77	33	63	8.8
Wyoming.....	374	332	42	12.5	33	16	25	7.5
Colorado.....	2,534	2,210	324	14.7	207	94	212	9.6
New Mexico.....	1,147	1,017	130	12.7	112	41	59	5.8
Arizona.....	2,224	1,775	448	25.3	202	85	332	18.7
Utah.....	1,206	1,059	147	13.8	147	39	39	3.6
Nevada.....	592	489	103	21.1	47	22	78	15.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,544	3,413	131	3.8	272	158	17	0.5
Oregon.....	2,288	2,092	197	9.4	171	107	133	6.3
California.....	21,185	19,971	1,214	6.1	1,675	893	431	2.2
Alaska.....	352	303	49	16.3	37	8	20	6.5
Hawaii.....	865	770	95	12.3	83	22	34	4.5

<sup>1</sup>Percent of April 1, 1970 population.

Table 2. PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1975,  
AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1975 (provisional)	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1975		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Civilian deaths	Net movement from Armed Forces to civilian population	Net civilian migration	
								Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	211,445	201,133	10,313	5.1	17,490	10,183	1,061	1,945	1.0
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	49,350	48,857	492	1.0	3,668	2,579	285	-883	-1.8
North Central.....	57,505	56,382	1,123	2.0	4,801	2,845	341	-1,174	-2.1
South.....	67,258	61,734	5,523	8.9	5,895	3,211	298	2,542	4.1
West.....	37,333	34,159	3,174	9.3	3,126	1,549	137	1,461	4.3
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	12,150	11,750	400	3.4	885	605	76	44	0.4
Middle Atlantic.....	37,199	37,107	92	0.2	2,783	1,974	209	-926	-2.5
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	40,901	40,165	736	1.8	3,469	1,980	238	-992	-2.5
West North Central.....	16,604	16,217	387	2.4	1,332	865	103	-183	-1.1
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	33,191	29,995	3,195	10.7	2,762	1,581	152	1,863	6.2
East South Central.....	13,440	12,678	762	6.0	1,218	684	70	158	1.2
West South Central.....	20,627	19,061	1,566	8.2	1,915	946	77	520	2.7
WEST:									
Mountain.....	9,527	8,167	1,361	16.7	888	365	35	803	9.8
Pacific.....	27,806	25,992	1,813	7.0	2,238	1,184	102	658	2.5
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1,049	982	67	6.8	86	57	7	32	3.2
New Hampshire.....	813	734	80	10.9	64	39	6	49	6.7
Vermont.....	471	445	26	5.9	39	23	2	8	1.9
Massachusetts.....	5,814	5,658	155	2.7	411	298	36	6	0.1
Rhode Island.....	923	915	8	0.9	70	49	8	-20	-2.2
Connecticut.....	3,081	3,016	64	2.1	215	138	17	-30	-1.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	18,094	18,210	-116	-0.6	1,375	957	91	-625	-3.4
New Jersey.....	7,289	7,112	177	2.5	538	356	37	-42	-0.6
Pennsylvania.....	11,816	11,785	31	0.3	869	660	81	-259	-2.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10,744	10,638	106	1.0	910	526	66	-344	-3.2
Indiana.....	5,302	5,188	114	2.2	466	256	26	-122	-2.4
Illinois.....	11,107	11,057	50	0.5	951	575	66	-391	-3.5
Michigan.....	9,143	8,866	276	3.1	786	406	56	-160	-1.8
Wisconsin.....	4,605	4,416	189	4.3	355	216	24	25	0.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	3,923	3,801	122	3.2	308	179	24	-31	-0.8
Iowa.....	2,869	2,825	45	1.6	221	154	18	-40	-1.4
Missouri.....	4,738	4,639	98	2.1	385	270	32	-48	-1.0
North Dakota.....	622	606	16	2.7	53	30	4	-11	-1.9
South Dakota.....	677	661	16	2.5	59	35	5	-12	-1.8
Nebraska.....	1,535	1,473	61	4.2	127	80	11	4	0.3
Kansas.....	2,240	2,212	28	1.3	179	117	10	-44	-2.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	574	542	32	5.9	47	26	3	7	1.3
Maryland.....	4,051	3,850	200	5.2	310	172	22	40	1.0
District of Columbia.....	708	746	-37	-5.0	63	43	3	-61	-8.2
Virginia.....	4,816	4,458	358	8.0	401	210	24	144	3.2
West Virginia.....	1,802	1,744	58	3.4	152	104	15	-4	-0.2
North Carolina.....	5,349	4,960	389	7.8	472	241	22	136	2.7
South Carolina.....	2,748	2,513	235	9.4	265	124	15	79	3.2
Georgia.....	4,877	4,497	380	8.5	465	223	22	117	2.6
Florida.....	8,265	6,685	1,580	23.6	587	437	25	1,405	21.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	3,361	3,172	189	6.0	295	177	18	53	1.7
Tennessee.....	4,166	3,900	266	6.8	352	205	28	90	2.3
Alabama.....	3,590	3,410	180	5.3	329	180	14	17	0.5
Mississippi.....	2,323	2,196	127	5.8	242	123	10	-2	-0.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	2,106	1,915	192	10.0	182	114	11	112	5.9
Louisiana.....	3,753	3,600	152	4.2	364	177	15	-50	-1.4
Oklahoma.....	2,684	2,522	163	6.5	226	141	17	61	2.4
Texas.....	12,083	11,025	1,059	9.6	1,143	514	33	396	3.6
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	742	688	53	7.7	63	35	5	21	3.1
Idaho.....	814	708	106	14.9	77	33	3	59	8.3
Wyoming.....	370	329	41	12.5	33	16	2	22	6.8
Colorado.....	2,488	2,159	329	15.2	206	94	8	208	9.6
New Mexico.....	1,131	1,000	131	13.1	112	41	5	55	5.5
Arizona.....	2,197	1,747	450	25.8	202	85	6	327	18.7
Utah.....	1,202	1,056	146	13.9	147	39	5	33	3.1
Nevada.....	584	479	104	21.8	47	22	1	78	16.2
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	3,491	3,342	149	4.5	272	158	12	24	0.7
Oregon.....	2,286	2,088	198	9.5	171	106	11	123	5.9
California.....	20,896	19,577	1,319	6.7	1,675	891	76	459	2.3
Alaska.....	326	270	56	20.8	37	7	1	26	9.6
Hawaii.....	806	715	91	12.8	83	22	3	27	3.8

<sup>1</sup>Percent of April 1, 1970 civilian population.

Table 3. ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES: 1970 TO 1975

Region, division, and State	(In thousands)						
	July 1, 1975 (provisional)	July 1, 1974	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)
United States.....	213,121	211,381	209,859	208,234	206,219	203,810	203,304
REGIONS:							
Northeast.....	49,461	49,413	49,545	49,689	49,582	49,152	49,061
North Central.....	57,669	57,558	57,465	57,353	57,049	56,670	56,593
South.....	68,113	67,149	66,161	65,112	64,013	63,020	62,812
West.....	37,878	37,262	36,688	36,080	35,575	34,969	34,838
NORTHEAST:							
New England.....	12,198	12,148	12,154	12,109	12,021	11,878	11,847
Middle Atlantic.....	37,263	37,264	37,390	37,580	37,562	37,273	37,213
NORTH CENTRAL:							
East North Central.....	40,979	40,902	40,837	40,785	40,576	40,320	40,266
West North Central.....	16,690	16,657	16,628	16,568	16,473	16,350	16,328
SOUTH:							
South Atlantic.....	33,715	33,208	32,619	31,990	31,352	30,798	30,679
East South Central.....	13,544	13,412	13,273	13,135	12,986	12,839	12,808
West South Central.....	20,855	20,529	20,269	19,987	19,675	19,384	19,325
WEST:							
Mountain.....	9,644	9,440	9,217	8,919	8,610	8,349	8,290
Pacific.....	28,234	27,821	27,471	27,162	26,965	26,619	26,549
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,059	1,049	1,039	1,030	1,012	997	994
New Hampshire.....	818	808	795	778	761	742	738
Vermont.....	471	468	465	461	453	446	445
Massachusetts.....	5,828	5,799	5,805	5,790	5,768	5,704	5,689
Rhode Island.....	927	938	971	968	957	951	950
Connecticut.....	3,095	3,086	3,080	3,082	3,070	3,039	3,032
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	18,120	18,101	18,213	18,367	18,411	18,272	18,242
New Jersey.....	7,316	7,322	7,324	7,329	7,284	7,190	7,171
Pennsylvania.....	11,827	11,841	11,853	11,884	11,866	11,812	11,801
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	10,759	10,745	10,745	10,733	10,727	10,669	10,657
Indiana.....	5,311	5,313	5,301	5,282	5,241	5,204	5,196
Illinois.....	11,145	11,160	11,177	11,216	11,179	11,125	11,113
Michigan.....	9,157	9,117	9,075	9,040	8,966	8,897	8,882
Wisconsin.....	4,607	4,566	4,539	4,514	4,462	4,426	4,418
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,926	3,905	3,888	3,871	3,855	3,815	3,806
Iowa.....	2,870	2,857	2,861	2,859	2,844	2,829	2,825
Missouri.....	4,763	4,772	4,765	4,749	4,724	4,685	4,678
North Dakota.....	635	636	634	632	626	619	618
South Dakota.....	683	681	680	678	670	667	666
Nebraska.....	1,546	1,541	1,532	1,521	1,502	1,488	1,485
Kansas.....	2,267	2,266	2,267	2,258	2,252	2,248	2,249
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	579	577	573	570	560	550	548
Maryland.....	4,098	4,089	4,074	4,055	4,006	3,938	3,924
District of Columbia.....	716	721	736	745	751	755	757
Virginia.....	4,967	4,910	4,850	4,775	4,716	4,660	4,651
West Virginia.....	1,803	1,784	1,783	1,783	1,747	1,744	1,744
North Carolina.....	5,451	5,375	5,310	5,240	5,161	5,099	5,084
South Carolina.....	2,818	2,775	2,723	2,686	2,645	2,598	2,591
Georgia.....	4,926	4,877	4,819	4,747	4,681	4,605	4,588
Florida.....	8,357	8,099	7,751	7,390	7,073	6,845	6,791
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	3,396	3,354	3,322	3,291	3,278	3,231	3,221
Tennessee.....	4,188	4,149	4,093	4,050	3,986	3,937	3,926
Alabama.....	3,614	3,575	3,541	3,513	3,479	3,450	3,444
Mississippi.....	2,346	2,334	2,317	2,281	2,244	2,221	2,217
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	2,116	2,068	2,033	2,002	1,961	1,930	1,923
Louisiana.....	3,791	3,762	3,746	3,733	3,692	3,650	3,642
Oklahoma.....	2,712	2,681	2,659	2,633	2,600	2,566	2,559
Texas.....	12,237	12,017	11,832	11,618	11,422	11,237	11,199
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	748	737	728	719	710	697	694
Idaho.....	820	796	773	756	736	717	713
Wyoming.....	374	362	353	346	340	334	332
Colorado.....	2,534	2,515	2,479	2,385	2,285	2,224	2,210
New Mexico.....	1,147	1,119	1,099	1,072	1,052	1,023	1,017
Arizona.....	2,224	2,160	2,080	1,979	1,881	1,795	1,775
Utah.....	1,206	1,179	1,154	1,125	1,093	1,066	1,059
Nevada.....	592	574	552	536	513	493	489
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,544	3,494	3,437	3,417	3,441	3,417	3,413
Oregon.....	2,288	2,255	2,220	2,182	2,138	2,100	2,092
California.....	21,185	20,876	20,640	20,416	20,274	20,023	19,971
Alaska.....	352	341	331	325	315	304	303
Hawaii.....	865	854	844	821	798	774	770

Table 4. ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF STATES: 1970 TO 1975

(In thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1975 (provisional)	July 1, 1974	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1970	April 1, 1970 (census)
United States.....	211,445	209,676	208,102	206,461	204,258	201,722	201,133
REGIONS:							
Northeast.....	49,350	49,293	49,391	49,519	49,394	48,956	48,857
North Central.....	57,505	57,387	57,296	57,176	56,855	56,467	56,382
South.....	67,258	66,284	65,297	64,247	63,038	61,984	61,734
West.....	37,333	36,711	36,118	35,520	34,970	34,315	34,159
NORTHEAST:							
New England.....	12,150	12,099	12,077	12,027	11,933	11,785	11,750
Middle Atlantic.....	37,199	37,194	37,314	37,492	37,461	37,171	37,107
NORTH CENTRAL:							
East North Central.....	40,901	40,821	40,761	40,705	40,491	40,223	40,165
West North Central.....	16,604	16,566	16,535	16,471	16,364	16,244	16,217
SOUTH:							
South Atlantic.....	33,191	32,681	32,089	31,447	30,749	30,140	29,995
East South Central.....	13,440	13,305	13,170	13,038	12,867	12,714	12,678
West South Central.....	20,627	20,299	20,038	19,762	19,423	19,130	19,061
WEST:							
Mountain.....	9,527	9,324	9,092	8,797	8,494	8,231	8,167
Pacific.....	27,806	27,387	27,026	26,723	26,476	26,084	25,992
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,049	1,040	1,028	1,019	1,001	986	982
New Hampshire.....	813	804	791	773	756	738	734
Vermont.....	471	467	465	461	453	446	445
Massachusetts.....	5,814	5,784	5,783	5,767	5,742	5,674	5,658
Rhode Island.....	923	931	944	940	927	917	915
Connecticut.....	3,081	3,072	3,066	3,066	3,055	3,024	3,016
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	18,094	18,074	18,185	18,338	18,382	18,241	18,210
New Jersey.....	7,289	7,291	7,288	7,282	7,226	7,134	7,112
Pennsylvania.....	11,816	11,829	11,841	11,872	11,852	11,796	11,785
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	10,744	10,731	10,730	10,718	10,708	10,650	10,638
Indiana.....	5,302	5,302	5,293	5,274	5,234	5,196	5,188
Illinois.....	11,107	11,121	11,140	11,176	11,137	11,071	11,057
Michigan.....	9,143	9,103	9,060	9,025	8,951	8,882	8,866
Wisconsin.....	4,605	4,564	4,537	4,512	4,461	4,424	4,416
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,923	3,902	3,885	3,868	3,851	3,811	3,801
Iowa.....	2,869	2,856	2,861	2,858	2,843	2,828	2,825
Missouri.....	4,738	4,744	4,740	4,719	4,686	4,648	4,639
North Dakota.....	622	623	620	619	614	607	606
South Dakota.....	677	675	674	672	664	661	661
Nebraska.....	1,535	1,529	1,520	1,509	1,490	1,476	1,473
Kansas.....	2,240	2,237	2,236	2,225	2,215	2,212	2,212
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	574	572	568	564	555	544	542
Maryland.....	4,051	4,038	4,017	3,997	3,939	3,867	3,850
District of Columbia.....	708	713	727	735	740	744	746
Virginia.....	4,816	4,762	4,698	4,622	4,541	4,474	4,458
West Virginia.....	1,802	1,784	1,782	1,782	1,757	1,746	1,744
North Carolina.....	5,349	5,276	5,214	5,146	5,062	4,980	4,960
South Carolina.....	2,748	2,704	2,658	2,613	2,567	2,524	2,513
Georgia.....	4,877	4,829	4,765	4,690	4,606	4,518	4,497
Florida.....	8,265	8,004	7,661	7,298	6,981	6,743	6,685
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	3,361	3,317	3,289	3,259	3,233	3,184	3,172
Tennessee.....	4,166	4,127	4,073	4,032	3,964	3,912	3,900
Alabama.....	3,590	3,550	3,516	3,488	3,448	3,417	3,410
Mississippi.....	2,323	2,311	2,291	2,258	2,222	2,200	2,196
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	2,106	2,058	2,025	1,992	1,952	1,922	1,915
Louisiana.....	3,753	3,730	3,717	3,702	3,650	3,610	3,600
Oklahoma.....	2,684	2,653	2,631	2,607	2,566	2,530	2,522
Texas.....	12,083	11,858	11,665	11,461	11,255	11,069	11,025
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	742	731	722	713	704	691	688
Idaho.....	814	790	767	751	731	713	708
Wyoming.....	370	358	349	342	337	331	329
Colorado.....	2,488	2,468	2,429	2,339	2,243	2,176	2,159
New Mexico.....	1,131	1,104	1,082	1,056	1,035	1,007	1,000
Arizona.....	2,197	2,133	2,051	1,950	1,852	1,768	1,747
Utah.....	1,202	1,174	1,149	1,120	1,089	1,062	1,056
Nevada.....	584	566	543	526	504	484	479
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,491	3,444	3,391	3,377	3,379	3,349	3,342
Oregon.....	2,286	2,253	2,218	2,180	2,135	2,097	2,088
California.....	20,896	20,579	20,329	20,101	19,929	19,644	19,577
Alaska.....	326	315	304	296	285	273	270
Hawaii.....	806	797	786	769	747	721	715

Table 5. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENT:  
SELECTED PERIODS, 1960 TO 1975

(Rates are expressed per 1,000 population)

Region, division, and State	Net change <sup>1</sup>				Natural increase				Net migration			
	1970 to 1975	1972 to 1975	1970 to 1972	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1972 to 1975	1970 to 1972	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1972 to 1975	1970 to 1972	1960 to 1970
United States.....	9.0	7.7	10.6	12.5	6.7	5.8	7.9	11.0	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.7
REGIONS:												
Northeast.....	1.6	-1.5	5.7	9.3	4.2	3.2	5.5	8.6	-2.7	-4.7	0.1	0.7
North Central.....	3.6	1.8	5.9	9.2	6.5	5.5	7.8	10.5	-3.0	-3.8	-1.9	-1.5
South.....	15.4	15.0	16.0	13.3	7.9	6.9	9.2	12.4	7.8	8.3	6.9	1.1
West.....	15.9	16.2	15.5	21.6	8.4	7.6	9.3	13.0	7.9	8.8	6.4	9.7
NORTHEAST:												
New England.....	5.6	2.5	9.7	12.0	4.4	3.3	6.0	9.3	1.1	-0.8	3.8	3.0
Middle Atlantic.....	0.2	-2.8	4.3	8.5	4.1	3.1	5.4	8.4	-3.9	-6.0	-1.1	(Z)
NORTH CENTRAL:												
East North Central.....	3.3	1.6	5.7	10.5	6.9	5.9	8.3	10.9	-3.7	-4.4	-2.6	-0.4
West North Central.....	4.2	2.5	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.6	6.4	9.5	-1.2	-2.1	0.1	-4.0
SOUTH:												
South Atlantic.....	18.0	17.5	18.6	16.6	7.2	6.0	8.5	12.2	11.2	11.7	10.3	5.0
East South Central.....	10.6	10.2	11.2	6.1	7.8	6.9	8.9	11.4	3.0	3.4	2.3	-6.0
West South Central.....	14.5	14.2	14.9	13.1	9.3	8.4	10.4	13.3	5.5	5.9	4.7	-0.3
WEST:												
Mountain.....	28.8	26.1	32.5	18.9	11.6	10.8	12.1	15.2	18.2	15.8	20.9	4.4
Pacific.....	11.7	12.9	10.1	22.4	7.4	6.6	8.4	12.3	4.5	6.4	1.8	11.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12.2	9.3	16.0	2.5	5.4	4.4	6.5	9.3	7.0	5.0	9.6	-7.4
New Hampshire.....	19.6	16.7	23.5	19.5	6.4	5.1	7.7	9.7	13.7	11.8	16.1	10.8
Vermont.....	10.9	7.0	16.2	13.2	6.6	5.3	8.1	9.8	4.5	1.7	8.3	3.8
Massachusetts.....	4.6	2.2	7.8	10.0	3.7	2.6	5.3	8.7	0.9	-0.4	2.6	1.4
Rhode Island.....	-4.6	-14.5	8.5	10.0	4.1	2.9	5.7	8.7	-8.9	-17.5	2.9	1.5
Connecticut.....	3.9	1.5	7.2	17.9	4.8	3.4	6.6	10.5	-0.9	-2.0	0.6	8.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	-1.3	-4.5	3.1	8.3	4.3	3.3	5.6	8.6	-5.7	-7.9	-2.6	-0.3
New Jersey.....	3.8	-0.5	9.7	16.7	4.8	3.7	6.1	9.6	-1.0	-4.3	3.6	7.7
Pennsylvania.....	0.4	-1.6	3.1	4.1	3.3	2.4	4.6	7.3	-3.0	-4.0	-1.5	-3.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1.8	0.8	3.1	9.3	6.7	5.7	8.2	10.5	-5.1	-4.9	-5.2	-1.3
Indiana.....	4.2	1.9	7.3	10.8	7.5	6.6	8.8	11.1	-3.5	-4.8	-1.6	-0.4
Illinois.....	0.6	-2.1	4.1	9.8	5.3	5.4	7.6	10.1	-6.0	-7.7	-3.6	-0.4
Michigan.....	5.8	4.3	7.8	12.6	8.0	6.9	9.5	12.3	-2.3	-2.7	-1.6	0.3
Wisconsin.....	8.0	6.8	9.5	11.2	5.9	5.0	7.1	11.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	0.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5.9	4.7	7.5	10.8	6.3	5.3	7.6	11.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7
Iowa.....	3.0	1.3	5.3	2.4	4.5	3.6	5.6	8.7	-1.5	-2.4	-0.3	-6.9
Missouri.....	3.4	1.0	6.7	8.0	4.6	3.8	5.7	7.9	-1.2	-2.8	1.1	(Z)
North Dakota.....	5.1	1.3	10.1	-2.4	7.1	6.5	7.9	11.9	-2.1	-5.2	2.3	-16.1
South Dakota.....	4.8	2.4	8.1	-2.1	6.6	6.2	7.1	11.2	-1.9	-3.9	0.9	-14.8
Nebraska.....	7.7	5.5	10.5	5.0	5.9	5.3	6.7	9.8	1.8	0.2	3.9	-5.3
Kansas.....	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.2	5.2	4.4	6.2	8.8	-3.8	-3.1	-4.6	-6.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	10.5	5.2	17.6	20.6	7.4	6.0	9.1	13.4	3.2	-0.9	8.7	8.2
Maryland.....	8.3	3.5	14.6	23.5	6.6	5.2	8.3	13.2	1.8	-1.7	6.5	11.7
District of Columbia.....	-10.5	-13.3	-6.8	-1.0	5.1	3.7	7.1	11.5	-16.0	-17.2	-14.1	-14.0
Virginia.....	12.5	13.1	11.6	15.9	7.6	6.5	9.1	12.8	5.1	6.8	2.6	3.5
West Virginia.....	6.3	3.7	9.7	-6.5	5.1	4.4	6.0	7.7	1.3	-0.6	3.8	-15.4
North Carolina.....	13.3	13.2	13.4	10.9	8.4	7.4	9.8	12.8	5.1	6.0	3.7	-2.1
South Carolina.....	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.4	10.0	9.1	11.1	14.0	6.3	7.1	5.0	-6.5
Georgia.....	13.5	12.3	15.2	15.2	9.8	8.7	11.1	14.1	4.0	3.7	4.2	1.3
Florida.....	39.5	41.0	37.9	31.6	4.2	2.9	5.5	9.8	36.1	38.4	32.4	23.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10.1	10.4	9.6	5.8	6.9	6.0	8.0	10.4	3.3	4.5	1.6	-5.2
Tennessee.....	12.3	11.2	13.8	9.5	7.0	6.1	8.1	10.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	-1.3
Alabama.....	9.1	9.5	8.8	5.3	8.0	7.1	9.3	11.8	1.2	2.4	-0.5	-7.4
Mississippi.....	10.8	9.3	12.7	1.8	10.0	9.2	11.0	13.1	0.8	0.1	1.7	-13.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	18.2	18.4	17.8	7.4	6.6	5.9	7.4	11.0	12.0	12.8	10.6	-4.1
Louisiana.....	7.6	5.1	11.0	11.2	9.5	8.6	10.7	14.7	-2.0	-3.7	0.3	-4.1
Oklahoma.....	11.0	9.9	12.6	9.5	6.2	5.5	7.1	8.9	5.0	4.5	5.5	0.6
Texas.....	16.9	17.3	16.3	15.6	10.4	9.4	11.6	14.3	6.8	8.1	4.9	1.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	14.0	13.1	15.3	2.9	7.4	7.0	7.8	10.9	6.9	6.2	7.6	-9.0
Idaho.....	26.5	26.8	26.2	6.6	11.2	11.1	11.3	12.4	16.0	16.2	15.3	-6.5
Wyoming.....	22.5	26.0	17.9	0.7	9.4	9.1	9.7	12.0	13.7	17.3	8.3	-12.6
Colorado.....	26.1	20.2	34.0	23.0	9.4	8.5	10.1	12.7	17.5	12.0	24.4	11.6
New Mexico.....	22.9	22.3	23.6	6.6	12.9	11.9	13.8	18.7	10.7	10.8	10.1	-14.7
Arizona.....	42.9	39.0	48.1	30.8	12.1	11.0	12.4	17.1	32.6	28.8	36.7	16.1
Utah.....	24.7	23.1	26.9	17.3	18.3	18.1	18.5	18.4	6.8	5.2	8.7	-1.3
Nevada.....	36.5	33.2	41.0	53.8	9.7	7.9	11.2	19.1	28.2	25.8	30.5	40.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7.2	12.1	0.5	17.8	6.3	5.5	7.4	10.2	1.0	6.8	-7.0	8.4
Oregon.....	17.1	15.8	18.9	16.8	5.8	5.1	6.5	8.7	11.7	10.9	12.6	8.6
California.....	11.2	12.3	9.8	23.9	7.3	6.5	8.4	12.7	4.1	5.9	1.5	12.6
Alaska.....	28.7	26.9	31.1	29.0	17.8	16.3	19.1	23.5	12.0	11.1	12.6	6.8
Hawaii.....	22.2	17.4	28.5	19.6	14.5	13.5	15.2	18.3	8.3	4.1	13.7	1.7

Z Less than 0.05. <sup>1</sup>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.

Table 6. ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1975, AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE SINCE JULY 1, 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1975 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	Change, 1972 to 1975		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration		
							Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	
United States.....	213,121	208,234	4,887	2.3	9,497	5,867	1,257	0.6	
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	49,461	49,689	-227	-0.5	1,938	1,466	-699	-1.4	
North Central.....	57,669	57,353	316	0.6	2,587	1,630	-642	-1.1	
South.....	68,113	65,112	3,001	4.6	3,238	1,873	1,636	2.5	
West.....	37,878	36,080	1,798	5.0	1,734	898	961	2.7	
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	12,198	12,109	89	0.7	465	347	-30	-0.2	
Middle Atlantic.....	37,263	37,580	-316	-0.8	1,473	1,120	-670	-1.8	
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	40,979	40,785	194	0.5	1,863	1,134	-535	-1.3	
West North Central.....	16,690	16,568	122	0.7	724	496	-106	-0.6	
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	33,715	31,990	1,724	5.4	1,508	926	1,142	3.6	
East South Central.....	13,544	13,135	409	3.1	669	395	135	1.0	
West South Central.....	20,855	19,987	868	4.3	1,061	552	359	1.8	
WEST:									
Mountain.....	9,644	8,919	725	8.1	506	214	432	4.8	
Pacific.....	28,234	27,162	1,073	3.9	1,228	684	529	1.9	
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1,059	1,030	29	2.8	46	33	15	1.5	
New Hampshire.....	818	778	40	5.1	35	23	28	3.6	
Vermont.....	471	461	10	2.1	21	13	2	0.5	
Massachusetts.....	5,828	5,790	38	0.6	215	170	-8	-0.1	
Rhode Island.....	927	968	-41	-4.3	36	28	-50	-5.1	
Connecticut.....	3,095	3,082	14	0.4	111	79	-18	-0.6	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	18,120	18,367	-247	-1.3	725	540	-433	-2.4	
New Jersey.....	7,316	7,329	-12	-0.2	286	204	-95	-1.3	
Pennsylvania.....	11,827	11,884	-57	-0.5	462	376	-142	-1.2	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10,759	10,733	26	0.2	485	302	-158	-1.5	
Indiana.....	5,311	5,282	30	0.6	252	147	-75	-1.4	
Illinois.....	11,145	11,216	-71	-0.6	512	328	-255	-2.3	
Michigan.....	9,157	9,040	117	1.3	421	233	-72	-0.8	
Wisconsin.....	4,607	4,514	93	2.1	193	124	25	0.5	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	3,926	3,871	55	1.4	165	103	-8	-0.2	
Iowa.....	2,870	2,859	11	0.4	119	88	-21	-0.7	
Missouri.....	4,763	4,749	14	0.3	209	155	-40	-0.9	
North Dakota.....	635	632	3	0.4	30	17	-10	-1.6	
South Dakota.....	683	678	5	0.7	33	20	-8	-1.2	
Nebraska.....	1,546	1,521	25	1.7	70	46	1	0.1	
Kansas.....	2,267	2,258	10	0.4	98	68	-21	-0.9	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	579	570	9	1.6	25	15	-1	-0.3	
Maryland.....	4,098	4,055	43	1.1	163	99	-21	-0.5	
District of Columbia.....	716	745	-29	-3.9	32	24	-37	-5.0	
Virginia.....	4,967	4,775	192	4.0	216	122	98	2.1	
West Virginia.....	1,803	1,783	20	1.1	83	60	-3	-0.2	
North Carolina.....	5,451	5,240	212	4.0	257	141	95	1.8	
South Carolina.....	2,818	2,686	132	4.9	147	73	58	2.2	
Georgia.....	4,926	4,747	179	3.8	255	130	53	1.1	
Florida.....	8,357	7,390	967	13.1	329	263	901	12.2	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	3,396	3,291	104	3.2	161	102	45	1.4	
Tennessee.....	4,188	4,050	139	3.4	194	119	64	1.6	
Alabama.....	3,614	3,513	101	2.9	180	104	26	0.7	
Mississippi.....	2,346	2,281	65	2.8	134	71	1	(Z)	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	2,116	2,002	114	5.7	102	67	78	3.9	
Louisiana.....	3,791	3,733	57	1.5	200	102	-41	-1.1	
Oklahoma.....	2,712	2,633	79	3.0	126	82	35	1.3	
Texas.....	12,237	11,618	618	5.3	633	301	286	2.5	
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	748	719	29	4.0	35	20	13	1.9	
Idaho.....	820	756	63	8.4	45	19	38	5.0	
Wyoming.....	374	346	28	8.1	19	9	18	5.3	
Colorado.....	2,534	2,385	149	6.2	116	54	88	3.7	
New Mexico.....	1,147	1,072	74	6.9	63	24	35	3.3	
Arizona.....	2,224	1,979	245	12.4	117	50	179	9.0	
Utah.....	1,206	1,125	81	7.2	86	23	18	1.6	
Nevada.....	592	536	56	10.5	26	13	43	8.1	
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	3,544	3,417	127	3.7	147	91	71	2.1	
Oregon.....	2,288	2,182	106	4.9	95	62	73	3.3	
California.....	21,185	20,416	769	3.8	919	515	365	1.8	
Alaska.....	352	325	27	8.4	21	4	11	3.4	
Hawaii.....	865	821	44	5.4	47	13	10	1.2	

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Percent of July 1, 1972 population.

Table 7. ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, JULY 1, 1972, AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1972	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1972		Components of change			
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
							Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	208,234	203,304	4,930	2.4	7,992	4,332	1,270	0.6
REGIONS:								
Northeast.....	49,689	49,061	628	1.3	1,730	1,115	13	(2)
North Central.....	57,353	56,593	760	1.3	2,214	1,218	-236	-0.4
South.....	65,112	62,812	2,300	3.7	2,657	1,345	988	1.6
West.....	36,080	34,838	1,242	3.6	1,391	655	506	1.5
NORTHEAST:								
New England.....	12,109	11,847	262	2.2	420	259	101	0.9
Middle Atlantic.....	37,580	37,213	366	1.0	1,310	856	-88	-0.2
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central.....	40,785	40,265	520	1.3	1,606	848	-239	-0.6
West North Central.....	16,568	16,328	240	1.5	608	370	3	(2)
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic.....	31,990	30,679	1,311	4.3	1,254	659	716	2.3
East South Central.....	13,135	12,808	327	2.6	549	290	67	0.5
West South Central.....	19,987	19,325	662	3.4	854	396	204	1.1
WEST:								
Mountain.....	8,919	8,290	629	7.6	382	152	399	4.8
Pacific.....	27,162	26,549	613	2.3	1,010	503	106	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	1,030	994	36	3.7	39	25	22	2.2
New Hampshire.....	778	738	40	5.4	30	17	27	3.7
Vermont.....	461	445	17	3.7	18	10	8	1.9
Massachusetts.....	5,790	5,689	101	1.8	196	128	33	0.6
Rhode Island.....	968	950	18	1.9	33	21	6	0.6
Connecticut.....	3,082	3,032	49	1.6	104	59	4	0.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	18,367	18,242	126	0.7	650	418	-106	-0.6
New Jersey.....	7,329	7,171	158	2.2	252	153	58	0.8
Pennsylvania.....	11,884	11,801	83	0.7	407	285	-40	-0.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10,733	10,657	76	0.7	425	225	-124	-1.2
Indiana.....	5,282	5,196	86	1.7	214	109	-18	-0.4
Illinois.....	11,216	11,113	104	0.9	439	247	-88	-0.8
Michigan.....	9,040	8,882	158	1.8	365	174	-33	-0.4
Wisconsin.....	4,514	4,418	96	2.2	163	92	25	0.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	3,871	3,806	65	1.7	142	76	-1	(2)
Iowa.....	2,859	2,825	34	1.2	102	66	-2	-0.1
Missouri.....	4,749	4,678	71	1.5	176	116	11	0.2
North Dakota.....	632	618	14	2.3	24	13	3	0.5
South Dakota.....	678	666	12	1.8	26	15	1	0.2
Nebraska.....	1,521	1,485	36	2.4	57	34	13	0.9
Kansas.....	2,258	2,249	8	0.4	81	50	-23	-1.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	570	548	22	4.0	22	11	11	2.0
Maryland.....	4,055	3,924	131	3.4	147	73	58	1.5
District of Columbia.....	745	757	-11	-1.5	31	19	-24	-3.1
Virginia.....	4,775	4,651	123	2.7	185	89	27	0.6
West Virginia.....	1,783	1,744	38	2.2	68	45	15	0.9
North Carolina.....	5,240	5,084	155	3.1	214	102	42	0.8
South Carolina.....	2,686	2,591	95	3.7	118	52	30	1.1
Georgia.....	4,747	4,588	159	3.5	209	94	44	0.9
Florida.....	7,390	6,791	598	8.8	258	174	514	7.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3,291	3,221	71	2.2	134	75	12	0.4
Tennessee.....	4,050	3,926	124	3.2	159	86	51	1.3
Alabama.....	3,513	3,444	68	2.0	149	76	-4	-0.1
Mississippi.....	2,281	2,217	64	2.9	108	53	8	0.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	2,002	1,923	79	4.1	79	47	46	2.4
Louisiana.....	3,733	3,642	91	2.5	164	75	2	0.1
Oklahoma.....	2,633	2,559	73	2.9	100	59	32	1.3
Texas.....	11,618	11,199	419	3.7	510	215	123	1.1
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	719	694	24	3.5	28	15	12	1.7
Idaho.....	756	713	43	6.1	32	14	25	3.5
Wyoming.....	346	332	14	4.1	14	7	6	1.9
Colorado.....	2,385	2,210	176	8.0	91	40	125	5.6
New Mexico.....	1,072	1,017	55	5.5	49	17	23	2.3
Arizona.....	1,979	1,775	203	11.4	85	35	153	8.6
Utah.....	1,125	1,059	66	6.2	61	16	21	2.0
Nevada.....	536	489	47	9.7	21	9	35	7.1
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3,417	3,413	4	0.1	125	67	-53	-1.6
Oregon.....	2,182	2,092	91	4.3	76	45	60	2.9
California.....	20,416	19,971	445	2.2	757	378	67	0.3
Alaska.....	325	303	22	7.3	17	3	9	2.9
Hawaii.....	821	770	51	6.6	36	9	24	3.1

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Percent of April 1, 1970 population.

Table 8. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE FOR STATES: 1960, 1970, AND 1974

(In thousands)

Region, division, and State	Births			Deaths			Natural increase		
	1974	1970	1960	1974	1970	1960	1974	1970	1960
United States.....	3,154.9	3,727.2	4,257.9	1,931.9	1,917.5	1,712.0	1,223.0	1,809.7	2,545.9
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	636.4	829.4	970.1	479.3	497.0	470.2	157.2	332.3	499.9
North Central.....	857.9	1,037.8	1,246.2	535.2	540.4	504.0	322.8	497.4	742.2
South.....	1,071.3	1,206.4	1,353.9	619.8	592.8	498.7	451.5	613.6	855.2
West.....	589.2	653.5	687.7	297.7	287.3	239.1	291.5	366.3	448.7
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	151.6	199.9	236.8	113.9	115.2	111.6	37.7	84.7	125.2
Middle Atlantic.....	484.9	629.5	733.3	365.4	381.9	358.6	119.5	247.6	374.7
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	615.0	753.5	877.3	372.2	376.4	347.9	242.8	377.1	529.4
West North Central.....	242.9	284.4	368.9	162.9	164.0	156.1	80.0	120.3	212.8
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	496.9	572.5	628.7	307.0	289.4	235.8	190.0	283.1	392.9
East South Central.....	220.9	248.2	294.2	130.4	128.3	114.9	90.5	119.9	179.3
West South Central.....	353.5	385.7	430.9	182.5	175.1	148.0	171.0	210.6	282.9
WEST:									
Mountain.....	172.4	171.1	187.1	71.4	66.1	55.3	101.0	105.1	131.7
Pacific.....	416.8	482.4	500.7	226.3	221.2	183.7	190.5	261.2	317.0
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	15.1	17.8	23.2	10.7	11.1	10.8	4.4	6.8	12.5
New Hampshire.....	11.6	13.5	13.8	7.7	7.3	6.7	3.9	6.3	7.2
Vermont.....	6.9	8.4	9.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.5	4.0	5.0
Massachusetts.....	70.1	93.6	115.1	55.8	56.9	56.8	14.3	36.6	58.3
Rhode Island.....	11.7	15.8	18.4	9.2	9.5	9.0	2.5	6.3	9.4
Connecticut.....	36.2	50.7	56.8	26.2	26.0	23.9	10.0	24.8	32.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	239.2	317.2	359.5	175.7	187.4	177.9	63.5	129.8	181.6
New Jersey.....	94.2	120.1	132.4	66.7	67.9	59.5	27.5	52.2	72.9
Pennsylvania.....	151.5	192.2	241.5	122.9	126.6	121.2	28.5	65.6	120.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	160.2	199.8	230.7	99.1	100.3	93.5	61.1	99.5	137.3
Indiana.....	83.2	99.4	112.7	48.3	48.5	45.4	34.9	50.9	67.4
Illinois.....	169.0	205.2	238.9	107.9	110.5	103.0	61.1	94.7	135.4
Michigan.....	137.4	171.7	195.3	76.1	76.3	67.9	61.3	95.3	127.4
Wisconsin.....	65.2	77.4	99.6	40.8	40.8	38.1	24.3	36.6	61.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	55.8	68.4	87.6	34.2	33.9	31.7	21.6	34.5	55.9
Iowa.....	40.2	48.4	64.2	28.7	29.4	28.8	11.4	19.1	35.4
Missouri.....	69.4	97.9	97.9	50.5	51.7	48.4	18.9	29.0	49.6
North Dakota.....	10.0	11.0	16.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	5.4	11.2
South Dakota.....	11.2	11.7	17.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	4.6	5.2	11.0
Nebraska.....	23.7	25.9	34.3	15.0	15.0	14.1	8.7	10.9	20.2
Kansas.....	32.7	38.2	50.7	22.2	21.9	21.2	10.6	16.4	29.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	8.4	10.5	11.6	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.6	7.4
Maryland.....	53.1	69.3	77.4	33.0	32.8	28.0	20.1	36.5	49.4
District of Columbia.....	10.0	15.0	19.9	7.8	8.7	8.8	2.2	6.3	11.1
Virginia.....	71.1	86.1	95.5	40.6	39.0	34.5	30.5	47.1	61.1
West Virginia.....	27.6	30.2	39.5	19.4	19.9	18.1	8.2	10.3	21.4
North Carolina.....	84.2	98.5	109.8	46.2	44.7	38.2	38.0	53.8	71.6
South Carolina.....	48.4	52.3	59.8	24.2	22.8	20.7	24.3	29.5	39.1
Georgia.....	83.7	95.6	99.8	42.9	41.8	35.4	40.7	53.8	64.4
Florida.....	110.4	115.1	115.6	88.0	74.8	48.2	22.4	40.3	67.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	53.4	60.3	72.2	33.5	33.2	30.0	19.9	27.0	42.2
Tennessee.....	64.2	72.3	82.0	39.4	38.1	32.9	24.8	34.2	49.1
Alabama.....	59.3	67.6	80.8	34.4	33.7	30.3	24.9	33.9	50.5
Mississippi.....	44.0	48.1	59.2	23.2	23.3	21.7	20.9	24.8	37.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	34.5	35.5	40.6	22.2	20.7	17.9	12.3	14.8	22.7
Louisiana.....	65.9	74.6	90.2	33.6	33.4	29.7	32.3	41.2	60.5
Oklahoma.....	42.4	45.0	51.0	27.2	26.8	22.9	15.1	18.2	28.1
Texas.....	210.8	230.6	249.1	99.4	94.3	77.5	111.4	136.3	171.7
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	12.3	12.6	17.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.0	10.9
Idaho.....	15.6	14.5	17.2	6.5	6.1	5.4	9.1	8.4	11.8
Wyoming.....	6.5	6.5	8.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.6	5.7
Colorado.....	38.7	41.5	42.9	17.9	17.4	15.3	20.8	24.0	27.6
New Mexico.....	21.2	22.0	30.7	8.1	7.4	6.5	13.2	14.6	24.2
Arizona.....	39.9	37.6	36.8	17.0	14.8	10.1	22.9	22.7	26.6
Utah.....	29.5	27.0	26.3	7.7	7.1	6.0	21.8	19.9	20.3
Nevada.....	8.7	9.4	7.3	4.6	3.6	2.5	4.1	5.8	4.7
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	50.1	60.5	65.3	29.8	29.9	26.5	20.3	30.6	38.7
Oregon.....	32.5	35.4	38.4	20.3	19.5	16.8	12.2	15.8	21.6
California.....	311.7	362.7	372.2	170.5	166.4	135.5	141.2	196.3	236.7
Alaska.....	7.0	7.6	7.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	5.6	6.1	6.2
Hawaii.....	15.5	16.4	17.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	11.2	12.4	13.7

**Table 9. CRUDE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR STATES:  
1960, 1970, AND 1974**

(Rates are expressed per 1,000 population)

Region, division, and State	Births			Deaths			Natural increase		
	1974	1970	1960	1974	1970	1960	1974	1970	1960
United States.....	14.9	18.3	23.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	5.8	8.9	14.2
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	12.9	16.9	21.7	9.7	10.1	10.5	3.2	6.8	11.2
North Central.....	14.9	18.3	24.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	5.6	8.8	14.3
South.....	16.0	19.2	24.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	6.8	9.8	15.5
West.....	15.8	18.8	24.5	8.0	8.2	8.5	7.8	10.6	16.0
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	12.5	16.9	22.5	9.4	9.7	10.6	3.1	7.2	11.9
Middle Atlantic.....	13.0	16.9	21.5	9.8	10.3	10.5	3.2	6.6	11.0
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	15.0	18.7	24.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	5.9	9.4	14.6
West North Central.....	14.6	17.4	24.0	9.8	10.0	10.1	4.8	7.4	13.9
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	15.0	18.7	24.2	9.2	9.4	9.1	5.8	9.3	15.1
East South Central.....	16.5	19.4	24.4	9.7	10.0	9.5	6.8	9.4	14.9
West South Central.....	17.2	20.0	25.4	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.3	10.9	16.7
WEST:									
Mountain.....	18.3	20.6	27.3	7.6	8.0	8.1	10.7	12.6	19.2
Pacific.....	15.0	18.2	23.6	8.1	8.3	8.7	6.9	9.9	14.9
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	14.4	17.9	24.0	10.2	11.1	11.1	4.2	6.8	12.9
New Hampshire.....	14.4	18.3	22.8	9.5	9.8	11.0	4.9	8.5	11.8
Vermont.....	14.7	18.9	24.1	9.4	10.0	11.4	5.3	8.9	12.7
Massachusetts.....	12.1	16.4	22.4	9.6	10.0	11.0	2.5	6.4	11.4
Rhode Island.....	12.5	16.7	21.4	9.8	10.0	10.5	2.7	6.7	10.9
Connecticut.....	11.7	16.7	22.4	8.5	8.6	9.4	3.2	8.1	13.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	13.2	17.4	21.4	9.7	10.3	10.6	3.5	7.1	10.8
New Jersey.....	12.9	16.8	21.8	9.1	9.5	9.8	3.8	7.3	12.0
Pennsylvania.....	12.8	16.3	21.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	2.4	5.6	10.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	14.9	18.7	23.8	9.2	9.4	9.6	5.7	9.3	14.2
Indiana.....	15.7	19.1	24.2	9.1	9.3	9.7	6.6	9.8	14.5
Illinois.....	15.1	18.5	23.7	9.7	9.9	10.2	5.4	8.6	13.5
Michigan.....	15.1	19.3	25.0	8.3	8.6	8.7	6.8	10.7	16.3
Wisconsin.....	14.3	17.5	25.2	8.9	9.2	9.7	5.4	8.3	15.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	14.3	18.0	25.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	5.5	9.1	16.4
Iowa.....	14.1	17.1	23.3	10.1	10.4	10.4	4.0	6.7	12.9
Missouri.....	14.5	17.3	22.7	10.6	11.1	11.2	3.9	6.2	11.5
North Dakota.....	15.7	17.8	26.3	9.1	9.1	8.6	6.6	8.7	17.7
South Dakota.....	16.4	17.6	25.9	9.7	9.8	9.7	6.7	7.8	16.2
Nebraska.....	15.4	17.4	24.3	9.7	10.1	10.0	5.7	7.3	14.3
Kansas.....	14.4	17.0	23.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	4.6	7.3	13.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	14.5	19.2	25.9	8.5	9.0	9.4	6.0	10.2	16.5
Maryland.....	13.0	17.7	24.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	4.9	9.3	15.9
District of Columbia.....	13.9	19.8	26.0	10.8	11.5	11.5	3.1	8.3	14.5
Virginia.....	14.5	18.5	24.2	8.3	8.4	8.7	6.2	10.1	15.5
West Virginia.....	15.5	17.3	21.2	10.9	11.4	9.7	4.6	5.9	11.5
North Carolina.....	15.7	19.4	24.1	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.1	10.6	15.7
South Carolina.....	17.5	20.2	25.1	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	11.4	16.4
Georgia.....	17.2	20.8	25.3	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.4	11.7	16.3
Florida.....	13.6	16.9	23.3	10.9	11.0	9.7	2.7	5.9	13.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	15.9	18.7	23.8	10.0	10.3	9.9	5.9	8.4	13.9
Tennessee.....	15.5	18.4	23.0	9.5	9.7	9.2	6.0	8.7	13.8
Alabama.....	16.6	19.6	24.7	9.6	9.8	9.3	7.0	9.8	15.4
Mississippi.....	18.9	21.7	27.2	9.9	10.5	10.0	9.0	11.2	17.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	16.7	18.4	22.7	10.7	10.7	10.0	6.0	7.7	12.7
Louisiana.....	17.5	20.5	27.7	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.6	11.3	18.6
Oklahoma.....	15.8	17.6	21.9	10.2	10.5	9.8	5.6	7.1	12.1
Texas.....	17.5	20.6	26.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	9.2	12.2	17.9
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	16.7	18.2	25.9	8.9	9.5	9.7	7.8	8.7	16.2
Idaho.....	19.6	20.4	25.7	8.1	8.6	8.1	11.5	11.8	17.6
Wyoming.....	18.1	19.7	25.8	8.7	8.8	8.5	9.4	10.9	17.3
Colorado.....	15.4	18.8	24.5	7.1	7.9	8.7	8.3	10.9	15.8
New Mexico.....	19.0	21.6	32.3	7.2	7.3	6.9	11.8	14.3	25.4
Arizona.....	18.5	21.2	28.2	7.9	8.4	7.8	10.6	12.8	20.4
Utah.....	25.0	25.4	29.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	18.5	18.7	22.7
Nevada.....	15.2	19.3	25.5	8.1	7.5	8.9	7.1	11.8	16.6
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	14.3	17.7	22.9	8.5	8.8	9.3	5.8	8.9	13.6
Oregon.....	14.4	16.9	21.7	9.0	9.3	9.5	5.4	7.6	12.2
California.....	14.9	18.2	23.7	8.2	8.3	8.6	6.7	9.9	15.1
Alaska.....	20.5	25.0	33.4	4.2	4.7	5.8	16.3	20.3	27.6
Hawaii.....	18.1	21.3	27.2	5.0	5.1	5.6	13.1	16.2	21.6

Note: For 1960 and 1970 the denomination is the April census number. For 1974 the denomination is the estimated July 1, 1974 population appearing in this report. Calculations are based on unrounded numbers.