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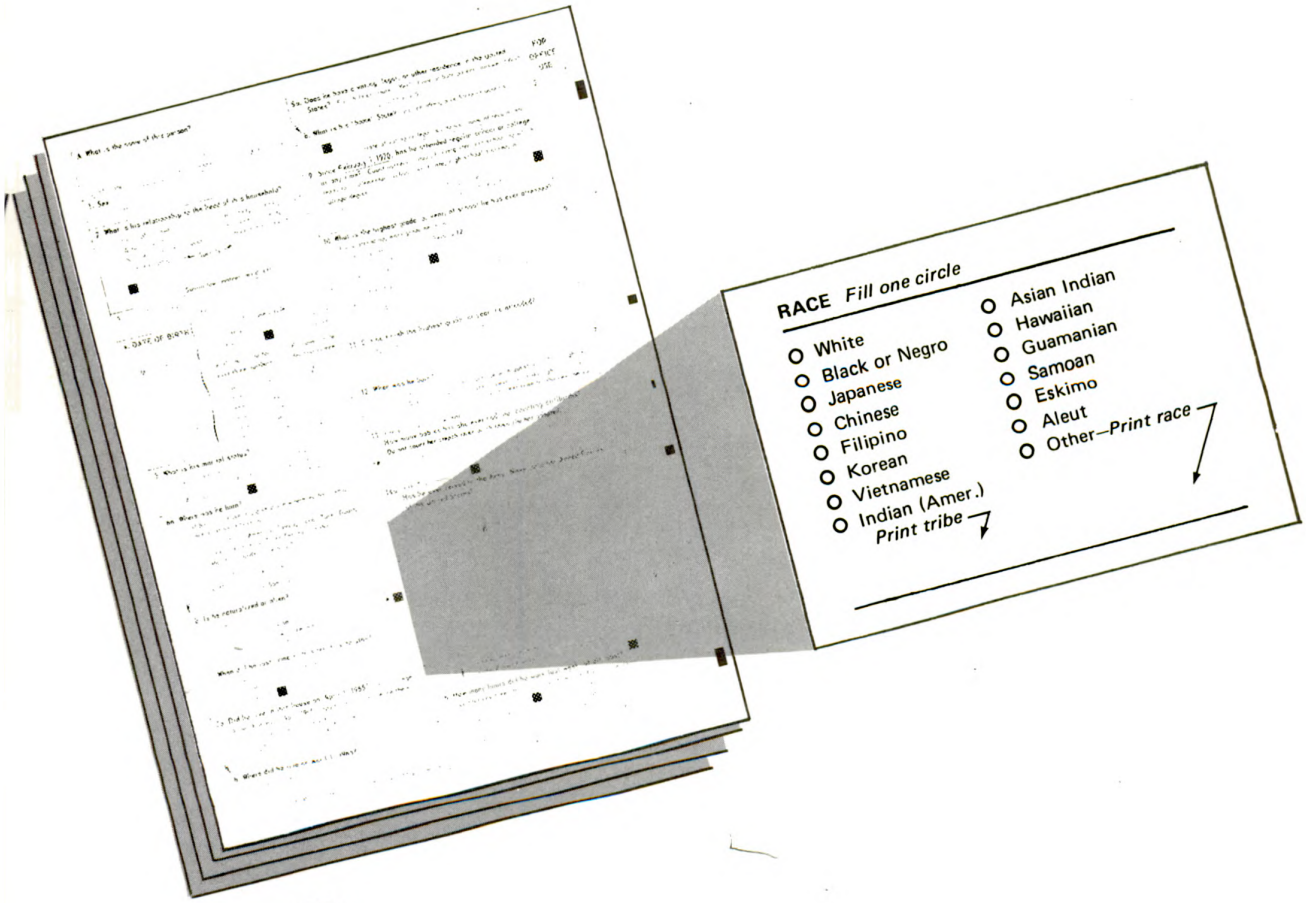
Population Estimates by Race, for States: July 1, 1973 and 1975



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Population Estimates by Race, for States: July 1, 1973 and 1975

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of research directed toward the preparation of population estimates by race. The method investigated is an extension of the Administrative Records technique used in preparing estimates of total population for States and local jurisdictions.[1] The basic approach and procedures of the Administrative Records method are retained, but rely upon background data compiled by race to develop independent parallel series of estimates for each racial group.

To prepare the race estimates, elements of demographic information were obtained for a 1-percent sample of individuals from the Summary Earnings File of the Social Security Administration. (The file includes all persons ever assigned a social security number.) These data were merged with information from a similarly selected sample of personal income tax returns of the Internal Revenue Service, making it possible to measure migration by race using the same techniques now used in the Administrative Records method.

The State-race estimates prepared using this technique follow the same two-step process as the total population series in moving from 1970 to 1975. The resulting estimates relate to July 1, 1973 and July 1, 1975, with components of change for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1975.[2] Estimates are constructed for the White and Black populations as well as for a third category, "other races," composed principally of American Indians and Asian Americans. The final results have been adjusted to conform to national estimates by race published in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 643 and with estimates of the resident population of States for 1975 appearing in Series P-25, No. 642.

The Census Bureau has attempted to make population estimates by race for States at irregular intervals over the past 10 years, but none of the previous studies has produced consistently satisfactory current estimates.[3] Although some States and localities produce race estimates for their own areas, no agency has developed a comprehensive series of current estimates by race for all States.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The Basic Structure

The 1975 State race estimates were prepared by the Administrative Records method, a component method which utilizes reported births and deaths to determine natural change and which employs Federal income tax records to measure internal migration. Separate estimates were developed for (1) the civilian population under age 65, (2) the military population, and (3) the population age 65 and over.

In each of the three categories listed above, current race specific data were required. For the civilian population under age 65, data on births, deaths, net internal migration, and net immigration from abroad were used to estimate the change from 1970 census counts. The Department of Defense provided data that were used to estimate the resident Armed Forces in each State, and Medicare data from the Social Security Administration were used to estimate change in the population age 65 and over.

Race estimates of the civilian population under age 65 for July 1, 1975, were made in two stages. Estimates for July 1, 1973, were derived through the procedures just outlined, and were brought into agreement with State estimates of the total population and national estimates by race on that date. The 1973 estimates, as adjusted, then served as the base for developing the 1975 estimates.

Sample Data on Race

The general procedures as outlined may be followed only due to the recent availability of race information from the

[1] The Administrative Records method is described in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, Nos. 649 through 698 (one report for each State).

[2] Previously contained in a presentation at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America by David L. Word, U.S. Bureau of the Census, St. Louis, April 1977.

[3] Meyer Zitter and Gilbert R. Felton, "Estimates of Non-White Population for States and Local Areas — Some Experimental Results" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1967. **Current Population Reports,** Series P-23, No. 31, April 10, 1970; "Use of Social Security's Continuous Work History Sample for Population Estimates." Meyer Zitter and David L. Word, "Use of Administrative Records for Small-Area Population Estimates" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1973.

Social Security Administration. The Social Security Administration's Summary Earnings File contains demographic and earnings data for all individuals applying for a Social Security card since the beginning of that program 40 years ago. The demographic data supplied by the applicant includes (1) date of birth, (2) sex, and (3) race.

A one percent sample of this file was analyzed to ensure that the information contained in it was reasonable. It was necessary to make minor corrections for data omissions and inconsistencies on the demographic information supplied by the applicant when requesting a Social Security card, before merging with a similarly selected sample of Federal income tax returns for calendar years 1969, 1972, and 1974. Net internal migration rates by race for States were developed by using the standard Administrative Records methodology on tax returns augmented with the demographic information.

Other Background Data Series

Reported information on births, deaths, immigration from abroad, military population, and the 1970 census counts were found to be basically sound after extensive review. Of course, these data are subject to some error in measurement, but such errors are implicit in estimating techniques in general. In race estimates such as these, the consistency of reporting of race in the various statistical series is an additional source of error.

In order to make estimates for three race categories, it was often found necessary to adjust basic source data. Many of the data were available for only a two-race classification, White and other, making it necessary to develop procedures and/or locate auxiliary series to disaggregate the data for the other race classification into Black and remainder.

Immigration from abroad was distributed among the States according to the declaration of State of intended residence by the immigrant at entry. Data on intended State of residence by country of origin are available from the annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The race distribution of the immigrant from any particular country was assumed to be proportional to the race distribution of immigrants from that country for the 1965-70 period.

FINDINGS

General Evaluation

In estimates such as these, a full evaluation against census data, as is customary with a new test series, is not possible. That is, the method requires the processing of Federal income tax returns, and appropriate data are not available to prepare text estimates for the 1960-70 period. Similarly, full State census counts for years since 1970 are not available for comparison purposes. However, the method of making population estimates for all races at both the State and local levels by the parent Administrative Records procedure has undergone extensive evaluation and the results are well documented.[4]

Moreover, the net migration estimates for the Black population from the test estimates series for the four regions are in general agreement with net migration data from a completely independent source, the Current Population Survey (CPS).[5] The small differences that do occur between the net migration results shown in CPS data and the residual net migration as estimated in this report result from definitional variations. The variations stem primarily from four distinct segments of the population implicit in the Administrative Records method but not covered by the CPS. To make the two systems compatible, it is necessary to estimate the net migration component for each of these four segments.

Table A indicates the adjustments involved in converting Administrative Records estimates of Black net migration for the 1970-75 period to a CPS definition in order that a more

[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, Nos. 649 through 698.

[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 285.

Table A. Comparison of Black Net Migration for Regions—Current Population Survey Versus Administrative Records: 1970 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	CPS Mobility Survey	Administrative Records	Adjustments to Administrative Records				Adjusted administrative records	Difference from CPS
			Alien immigration (1)	Military immigration (2)	Migration to barracks (3)	Miscellaneous[1] (4)		
United States	-	232	-205	-38	-	-	-11	-11
Northeast	-61	86	-168	-8	+5	+8	-77	-16
North Central	-36	-18	-9	-9	+9	+3	-24	+12
South	-2	44	-22	-19	+9	-1	11	+13
West	100	119	-6	-2	-24	-9	78	-22

- Represents zero.

[1] After making adjustments (1-3) above, a final adjustment was made for differences in the length of migration interval in the two systems and the exclusion of children under 5 in the CPS.

direct comparison can be made between the two sets of figures. When all adjustments have been made, differences in the estimates of Black net migration from the two estimating series are minimal (right column). Although variation of approximately 22,000 remain for the West region, the results tend to confirm that the estimates prepared using the Administrative Records series are in general agreement with the results of independent survey work, both in magnitude and direction.

A second independent source, the Survey of Income and Education (SIE), is also available for evaluating the Administrative Records estimates of the Black population. This source permits evaluation at the State level, and again indicates that the Administrative Records estimates fall within normal sampling variance of the SIE estimates.[6] The SIE contains estimates of the 1976 civilian noninstitutional population by race. Adjustments again are necessary to make the two estimates compatible. However, the steps required to make the two estimates of the Black population consistent here involves only two calculations: (1) the SIE civilian noninstitutional population was interpolated 10 months to July 1975; and (2) a direct estimate of the Black military population in 1975 and the 1970 Black institutional population were added to the results of adjustment (1) to obtain a resident estimate of the Black population by State in 1975. These two adjustments to the SIE estimate ensure reasonable compatability between the two series.

Because the standard errors of the SIE estimates are large (table B) the nature of the comparison for the two series has been altered. Sampling errors of such magnitude rule out the possibility of direct evaluation of the Administrative Records population estimates with the survey results. As a result, table B utilizes the standard errors to construct tolerances (one standard error) around the survey results within which the Administrative Records estimates should be expected to fall. Estimates for all but 17 States are found to fall within that range.

[6] Although the emphasis of this survey is on poverty and related characteristics, population estimates for States by race also will appear in survey reports.

Table B. Comparison of 1975 Administrative Records Population Estimate For Blacks With SIE Estimates

Region, division, and State	Administrative Records	SIE		Difference from nearer bound
		Lower bound	Upper bound	
United States, total..	24,434.9	-	-	-
Regions:				
Northeast	4,735.5	4,396.6	4,641.8	+93.7
North Central	4,926.2	4,919.7	5,132.7	(1)
South	12,814.8	12,665.1	13,054.3	(1)
West	1,958.5	1,936.9	2,122.8	(1)
Northeast:				
New England	433.6	414.8	462.6	(1)
Middle Atlantic	4,301.9	3,953.7	4,207.3	+94.6
North Central:				
East North Central	4,180.3	4,104.5	4,309.9	(1)
West North Central	745.8	782.9	855.1	-37.1
South:				
South Atlantic	6,947.8	6,864.2	7,156.4	(1)
East South Central	2,655.9	2,679.5	2,763.5	-23.6
West South Central	3,211.0	2,989.5	3,183.7	+27.3
West:				
Mountain	224.2	218.4	247.8	(1)
Pacific	1,734.3	1,698.5	1,894.9	(1)
New England:				
Maine	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vermont	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Massachusetts	211.2	173.6	213.2	(1)
Rhode Island	27.6	22.9	29.1	(1)
Connecticut	187.9	198.2	225.6	-10.3
Middle Atlantic:				
New York	2,382.2	2,146.3	2,364.2	+18.0
New Jersey	870.5	754.1	829.8	+40.7
Pennsylvania	1,049.2	976.0	1,090.6	(1)
East North Central:				
Ohio	1,033.6	956.7	1,064.8	(1)
Indiana	388.6	335.6	384.7	+3.9
Illinois	1,534.3	1,594.6	1,735.1	-60.3
Michigan	1,080.3	975.4	1,073.5	+6.8
Wisconsin	143.5	130.9	163.0	(1)
West North Central:				
Minnesota	39.9	40.6	59.1	-0.7
Iowa	40.3	29.0	41.1	(1)
Missouri	507.3	513.7	589.1	-6.4
North Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
South Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	46.3	42.2	54.2	(1)
Kansas	107.7	117.4	140.2	-9.7
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	85.3	73.5	82.7	+2.6
Maryland	828.5	800.8	874.3	(1)
District of Columbia	[3]526.6	499.3	517.7	+8.9
Virginia	930.8	772.0	865.2	+65.6
West Virginia	64.4	35.6	49.9	+14.5
North Carolina	1,193.3	1,144.0	1,279.6	(1)
South Carolina	867.0	841.8	920.1	(1)
Georgia	1,288.1	1,262.3	1,399.3	(1)
Florida	1,179.0	1,224.3	1,378.2	-45.3
East South Central:				
Kentucky	244.3	263.1	320.8	-18.8
Tennessee	651.2	637.3	728.3	(1)
Alabama	919.9	912.0	1,008.3	(1)
Mississippi	840.5	793.9	861.7	(1)
West South Central:				
Arkansas	356.1	344.1	392.2	(1)
Louisiana	1,134.0	1,032.4	1,129.5	+4.5
Oklahoma	191.4	164.5	202.7	(1)
Texas	1,529.6	1,379.2	1,528.5	+1.1
Mountain:				
Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Idaho	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wyoming	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Colorado	86.8	81.3	104.8	(1)
New Mexico	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Arizona	67.4	51.9	70.7	(1)
Utah	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nevada	35.6	35.4	41.0	(1)
Pacific:				
Washington	80.4	65.6	85.4	(1)
Oregon	30.7	25.4	35.7	(1)
California	1,601.1	1,554.4	1,766.4	(1)
Alaska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hawaii	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The Administrative Records Estimate is within one standard error of the SIE adjusted estimate. An algebraically signed number indicates the magnitude and direction that the Administrative Records Estimate differs from the nearer bound.
[2] Estimates not shown for States with an estimated 1975 Black population less than 25,000.
[3] Based on alternative estimate in text table F.

Table C compares Black net migration at the State level for the 1965-70 period with implied Black net migration for 1970 to 1975 from the SIE and with the 1970 to 1975 Black net migration from the estimates developed here. However, only the States falling outside of the tolerance range of estimates found in table B are shown in table C. Although the true 1970 to 1975 Black net migration is unknown, and some variations from past trends are to be expected given the population growth patterns of the early 1970's, radical shifts in direction and magnitude in the two consecutive 5 year periods should not be anticipated. Consequently, a review of the entries in table C frequently results in favoring the Administrative Records estimate as the more reasonable of the two 1970 to 1975 alternatives.

As a final cross-check on the estimates developed here, the estimates were submitted to the membership of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates for review and comment. Concern was expressed in the case of the District of Columbia. This response prompted subsequent further reviews of migration patterns by race, sampling variability, and coverage and matching efficiency levels for all States and identified Hawaii as another potential problem area. Issues relating particularly to these two areas, including alternative recommended estimates, are discussed more fully in a later section.

Coverage and Matching

Accurately representing net internal migration is a key concern in the construction of adequate component population estimates. The procedure for estimating internal migration attempted here is dependent on properly gauging the migration rate of persons included as exemptions on Federal income tax returns by comparing the location of returns filed at two different points in time and assuming that this rate adequately reflects the migration rate of all persons.

The numbers appearing in table D suggest that any error in this assumption for the White population would be inconsequential at the State level. For the White population nationally, the 1.01 ratio of exemptions to population[7] in 1970 does not infer that the entire White population is covered by the Federal tax system. Instead, it indicates a close correspondence of population and tax exemptions claimed, with those not included on returns being numerically less than those who are double counted (e.g., slippage in civilian-military residence reporting, individuals of high school or college age who may file tax returns to obtain

[7]This ratio is technically defined to be: Exemptions contained on tax returns filed by individuals under 65 years of age ÷ Civilian population under 65 years of age.

Table C. Comparison of Black Net Migration For Selected States, 1965 to 1970 and 1970 to 1975 by Two Procedures

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1965-70[1]	Net migration 1970-75	
		SIE[2]	Administrative records[3]
Connecticut	13.2	13.7	-10.3
New York	89.9	-66.6	60.4
New Jersey	38.8	-43.6	35.0
Indiana	11.8	-25.8	2.6
Illinois	23.6	116.9	-13.6
Michigan	68.8	-52.9	2.9
Minnesota	3.2	11.3	1.3
Missouri	4.0	38.2	-5.9
Kansas	2.2	15.7	-5.4
Delaware	3.0	-5.7	1.5
District of Columbia	-8.6	-56.8	[4]-38.1
Virginia	-6.5	-83.4	28.8
West Virginia	-7.3	-24.7	-3.0
Florida	0.3	171.3	49.1
Kentucky	-3.8	51.2	3.5
Louisiana	-34.8	-85.2	-32.2
Texas	12.9	-46.4	29.3

[1]Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 701.

[2]Implied net migration using interpolated and adjusted SIE numbers and utilizing natural increase numbers from this report.

[3]See table 4, net migration number.

[4]Based on alternative estimate, table F.

Table D. Net Coverage, Match Rates, and Efficiency of Administrative Records to Estimate White Migration

Region, division, and State	Net coverage[1]			Match rates[2]			Efficiency[3]		
	1975	1973	1970	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75
United States, total	100.4	99.8	101.0	93.5	91.8	89.3	93.3	91.8	89.3
Regions:									
Northeast	99.4	99.5	100.9	93.7	91.7	89.1	93.2	91.7	89.1
North Central	101.1	100.5	102.1	94.4	92.7	90.5	94.4	92.7	90.5
South	99.3	98.6	99.5	93.1	91.3	88.7	91.8	90.8	88.3
West	102.4	101.1	102.1	92.6	90.7	88.2	92.6	90.7	88.2
Northeast:									
New England	100.2	100.4	101.8	94.2	92.1	89.7	94.2	92.1	89.7
Middle Atlantic	99.1	99.2	100.6	93.5	91.5	88.9	92.8	91.5	88.9
North Central:									
East North Central	101.5	100.9	102.4	94.3	92.7	90.4	94.3	92.7	90.4
West North Central	100.2	99.5	101.3	94.7	93.0	90.9	94.2	93.0	90.9
South:									
South Atlantic	100.8	100.1	101.0	93.4	91.4	89.0	93.4	91.4	89.0
East South Central	97.8	96.6	96.6	93.4	91.6	89.0	90.2	88.5	86.0
West South Central	98.1	97.4	99.2	92.5	90.9	88.1	90.1	90.2	87.4
West:									
Mountain	101.9	100.4	100.6	93.0	91.6	89.4	93.0	91.6	89.4
Pacific	102.7	101.4	102.6	92.5	90.4	87.8	92.5	90.4	87.8
New England:									
Maine	101.9	104.0	106.3	93.5	92.5	90.0	93.5	92.5	90.0
New Hampshire	105.7	105.7	107.5	95.0	92.8	90.5	95.0	92.8	90.5
Vermont	102.4	101.8	98.9	94.9	93.1	91.2	94.9	92.1	90.2
Massachusetts	97.5	97.7	99.6	93.7	91.6	89.0	91.5	91.2	88.6
Rhode Island	101.2	101.2	101.5	94.7	92.5	89.9	94.7	92.5	89.9
Connecticut	102.7	102.5	103.7	94.7	92.6	90.5	94.7	92.6	90.5
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	96.5	96.9	98.2	92.7	90.5	87.7	89.8	88.9	86.1
New Jersey	104.5	104.1	105.4	93.8	91.8	89.3	93.8	91.8	89.3
Pennsylvania	99.6	99.5	101.1	94.6	92.7	90.4	94.1	92.7	90.4
East North Central:									
Ohio	101.9	101.6	103.1	94.3	93.2	90.7	94.3	93.2	90.7
Indiana	99.1	98.0	98.9	94.3	92.6	90.5	92.4	91.6	89.5
Illinois	104.5	103.2	104.4	94.1	92.2	89.9	94.1	92.2	89.9
Michigan	99.5	99.6	101.9	94.2	92.1	89.8	93.8	92.1	89.8
Wisconsin	100.5	99.8	100.8	95.2	93.6	91.7	95.0	93.6	91.7
West North Central:									
Minnesota	101.3	99.1	101.4	95.2	93.0	91.8	94.3	93.0	91.8
Iowa	97.6	97.3	99.8	95.0	93.4	91.4	92.4	93.2	91.2
Missouri	101.6	101.5	102.4	94.1	92.4	90.2	94.1	92.4	90.2
North Dakota	100.3	101.4	100.5	95.3	94.8	91.9	95.3	94.8	91.9
South Dakota	100.5	97.3	101.6	95.0	91.6	90.6	92.4	91.6	90.6
Nebraska	101.1	101.6	104.2	95.4	93.8	91.7	95.4	93.8	91.7
Kansas	98.2	97.7	98.8	94.0	92.8	90.3	91.8	91.7	89.2
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	103.6	103.5	105.8	94.6	90.5	88.9	94.6	90.5	88.9
Maryland	102.9	102.6	104.0	94.6	92.5	90.4	94.6	92.5	90.4
District of Columbia	88.6	93.6	96.7	88.5	88.0	82.5	82.8	85.1	79.8
Virginia	102.5	101.8	102.7	94.2	92.1	89.9	94.2	92.1	89.9
West Virginia	92.7	91.0	92.9	93.7	90.0	88.0	85.3	83.6	81.8
North Carolina	101.3	99.5	99.7	93.9	91.9	89.6	93.4	91.6	89.3
South Carolina	103.3	102.1	102.3	94.2	91.9	89.9	94.2	91.9	89.9
Georgia	100.8	100.3	101.6	92.6	91.4	88.1	92.6	91.4	88.1
Florida	100.0	99.7	100.2	92.0	90.4	87.6	91.7	90.4	87.6
East South Central:									
Kentucky	94.0	92.6	93.1	93.2	90.6	88.0	86.3	84.3	81.9
Tennessee	99.8	98.6	98.2	93.7	91.9	89.5	92.4	90.2	87.9
Alabama	99.2	98.3	99.6	93.1	91.8	89.3	91.5	91.4	88.9
Mississippi	98.8	97.5	96.0	93.5	92.1	89.4	91.2	88.4	85.8
West South Central:									
Arkansas	97.5	94.9	95.4	92.4	91.5	88.6	87.7	87.3	84.5
Louisiana	97.4	98.1	100.2	93.2	91.6	88.5	91.4	91.6	88.5
Oklahoma	97.0	98.3	99.0	92.1	91.5	88.8	91.1	90.6	87.9
Texas	98.6	97.5	99.6	92.4	90.5	87.8	90.1	90.1	87.4
Mountain:									
Montana	102.0	99.9	102.0	94.2	93.2	90.4	94.1	93.2	90.4
Idaho	96.1	97.3	99.2	94.0	91.0	89.8	91.7	90.3	89.1
Wyoming	108.3	107.9	106.0	93.0	91.8	89.6	93.0	91.8	89.6
Colorado	100.7	99.6	99.5	92.9	91.8	89.4	92.5	91.3	89.0
New Mexico	101.3	96.7	97.4	92.4	90.7	88.5	89.4	88.3	86.2
Arizona	105.0	103.7	102.7	92.4	90.9	88.1	92.4	90.9	88.1
Utah	101.0	99.3	101.3	94.0	92.9	91.5	93.3	92.9	91.5
Nevada	102.4	101.7	99.3	92.2	91.2	88.3	92.2	90.6	87.7
Pacific:									
Washington	100.6	99.0	101.3	93.2	91.4	89.1	92.3	91.4	89.1
Oregon	99.8	98.7	99.2	93.2	90.8	88.9	92.0	90.1	88.2
California	103.1	101.9	103.0	92.2	90.1	87.5	92.2	90.1	87.5
Alaska	108.7	105.4	108.7	91.3	92.2	87.5	91.3	92.2	87.5
Hawaii	115.3	111.9	107.0	93.5	92.9	89.2	93.5	92.9	89.2

[1]Net coverage is total number of exemptions appearing on returns where primary filer is under 65 divided by estimated civilian population under age 65.
[2]Match rate is ratio of exemptions on returns filed both years (filer being under age 65) to total exemptions on returns.
[3]Efficiency equals product of above, except that coverage rate exceeding 100.0 percent is assumed to be 100.0 percent.

refunds while also being counted as valid dependents on their parent's return, and similar small residence reporting variations). In 1970, coverage for the White population at the State level ranged from .93 to 1.09 with the majority of States (39) falling between .97 and 1.05. The coverage ratios for 1973 and 1975 remained at about that level, except for the District of Columbia and Hawaii.[8]

A second factor needed to develop accurate internal migration rates through the Administrative Records method is a high match rate between returns filed in two different years (i.e., a high coverage ratio in any given year is only of value if those same individuals have filed Federal tax returns in prior or subsequent years). As would be expected, match rates vary inversely with the length of the time interval over which migration is measured. For the White population, match rates are 91.8 percent for 1970 to 1973, 93.8 percent for 1973 to 1975, and 89.3 percent for 1970 to 1975.

The product of the coverage and match rates indicates the proportion of the population at risk for which estimates of internal migration is being measured, and is here called the "efficiency" rate. For the 3-year period from 1970 to 1973, the overall efficiency rate for Whites was 91.8 percent; it increased to 93.3 percent for the shorter 1973 to 1975 period. Forty-four States attained a 90-percent efficiency for 1970 to 1973 and 46 States reached this figure for 1973 to 1975. In no State was the White population efficiency rate below 80 percent for either period.

For Blacks (table E), the system is much less efficient. Coverage is lower, especially for seven States of the Deep South.[9] Match rates are also distinctly below those shown for the White population. For the entire United States, efficiency for the Black population is 66.7 and 70.7 percent for the 1970-73 and 1973-75 periods, respectively, indicating that migration for about 30 percent of the Black population was not measured. In each of the seven States of the Deep South, efficiency is under 60 percent for 1970 to 1973 and below 65 percent for 1973 to 1975.

It is impossible to ascertain the total effect of low coverage and match rates, but it is reasonable to suppose that the calculated rate of internal migration for Blacks is more in error than that calculated for Whites. However, the critical concern is not necessarily that all persons be included in the background information for developing the migration rate, but rather that the migration rates measured for those covered in the system approximate those not covered in Federal income tax data.

Impact of Efficiency

A measure of the influence that coverage and matching may exert on the estimates is illustrated in table F. The assumptions regarding the migration of persons reported on matched and unmatched returns are altered for the alternative estimates series to allow for racial differences. In the standard Administrative Records estimating method the net migration rate is based solely on matched exemptions. It is assumed that all individuals not included in the calculation of this rate migrate at the same rate as those that are involved in the calculation of the rate. In the computations underlying the illustrative alternative results presented in table F, the assumption is that those individuals not included in the calculation of the rate will have migration rates identical to those of their own race that are involved in the calculation. Illinois and Mississippi were selected as likely extremes in efficiency impact.

In the case of Mississippi, this alteration leads to an estimated 1970 to 1973 net migration that is 15,000 persons below that obtained from the standard procedures. A second similar calculation for the 1973-75 period resulted in an additional 7,000 persons less net migration than the standard application. The alternative procedures, then, would lead to 22,000 persons less net migration (and population) for 1975 than is calculated currently. For Illinois, the alternative treatment does not lead to greatly different results. This occurs because (1) the efficiency levels of data for Blacks and Whites are relatively equal, and (2) the difference in the estimated net migration rate for the two races is not great.

Mississippi's 22,000 difference between the two procedures amounts to approximately 1.0 percent of its 1970 population, while the difference in Illinois was less than 0.1 percent of the 1970 population. It must be recognized that the illustration is conducted at the State level and by race only. At the county and place levels many areas would indicate minimal shifts such as those shown for Illinois, while other areas would undoubtedly exhibit larger differences than Mississippi.

Although subdividing by race is important, other related preliminary investigations show that subdividing by age may be of at least equal significance. For example, the segment of the population most mobile, most likely to exhibit migration patterns greatly different from the total population, and least likely to be covered by tax returns at both reference dates, is the young adult population. However, no assessment of the simultaneous effects of age and race has been attempted.

SAMPLING ERROR

The assumptions described above and errors in the basic data series can lead to errors in estimating population change since 1970. In the estimates by race developed through the system outlined here, however, the sampling of Social Security records may serve as a further source of error in the estimate.

Internal migration was calculated by determining two net migration rates (1970-73 and 1973-75) from a 1- percent sample of tax returns coded by race. The degree to which the sample returns reflect the universe of all returns determines the reliability of the sample. Since the White population is generally a large majority in each State and the migration values for the individual races within a State were controlled

[8] The extreme values for these two States, combined with calculations of sample variance, suggest that the race estimates appearing in the detailed tables may be distorted for those two States. See section on "Alternative Estimates."

[9] South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana had 1970 coverage rates at or below 70 percent, although considerable improvement had occurred by 1975.

Table E. Net Coverage, Match Rates, and Efficiency of Administrative Records to Estimate Black Migration

Region, division, and State	Net coverage[1]			Match rates[2]			Efficiency[3]		
	1975	1973	1970	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75
United States, total	85.1	80.7	82.2	87.6	81.2	79.3	70.7	66.7	65.2
Regions:									
Northeast	85.6	83.7	87.8	86.5	79.3	76.9	72.4	69.6	67.5
North Central	88.6	85.5	91.4	88.0	81.2	79.3	75.2	74.2	72.5
South	81.8	75.8	74.6	87.8	81.8	80.2	66.6	61.0	59.8
West	96.0	93.2	95.8	87.7	82.7	80.5	81.7	79.2	77.1
Northeast:									
New England	89.9	88.3	91.1	87.0	78.6	77.8	76.8	71.6	70.9
Middle Atlantic	85.1	83.3	87.4	86.4	79.4	76.8	72.0	69.4	67.1
North Central:									
East North Central	88.2	85.0	91.3	88.0	81.2	79.2	74.8	74.1	72.3
West North Central	91.3	88.0	91.8	88.0	81.3	80.1	77.4	74.6	73.5
South:									
South Atlantic	84.2	78.9	76.9	87.5	82.3	80.2	69.0	63.3	61.7
East South Central	78.0	70.0	69.0	88.4	80.6	79.3	61.9	55.6	54.7
West South Central	79.6	74.0	74.3	88.1	81.7	80.8	65.2	60.7	60.0
West:									
Mountain	94.7	92.6	91.8	85.6	83.5	79.5	79.3	76.7	73.0
Pacific	96.2	93.3	96.2	88.0	82.6	80.6	82.1	79.5	77.5
New England:									
Maine	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Massachusetts	83.1	81.2	85.6	86.5	76.6	76.0	70.2	65.6	65.1
Rhode Island	100.4	99.4	100.0	89.8	78.7	80.8	89.3	78.7	80.8
Connecticut	95.0	92.2	93.4	87.6	79.5	78.2	80.8	74.3	73.0
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	85.2	83.8	86.0	85.8	79.0	76.2	71.9	67.9	65.5
New Jersey	89.6	87.3	94.9	86.8	79.0	77.8	75.8	75.0	73.8
Pennsylvania	81.3	78.6	84.8	87.6	80.6	77.1	68.9	68.3	65.4
East North Central:									
Ohio	89.3	85.3	90.9	88.8	83.8	82.4	75.7	76.2	74.9
Indiana	94.8	92.1	95.2	90.9	84.2	84.1	83.7	80.2	80.1
Illinois	89.4	87.5	94.3	86.2	79.2	76.2	75.4	74.7	71.9
Michigan	83.0	79.1	86.4	88.5	80.4	78.5	62.0	69.5	67.8
Wisconsin	88.8	83.0	88.0	89.6	82.4	80.5	74.4	72.5	70.8
West North Central:									
Minnesota	114.5	122.6	133.8	87.9	86.0	80.0	87.9	86.0	80.0
Iowa	103.7	90.1	110.8	89.6	82.1	87.8	80.7	82.1	87.8
Missouri	86.4	83.6	87.7	87.5	79.6	78.0	73.2	69.8	68.4
North Dakota	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
South Dakota	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nebraska	90.9	92.9	83.2	91.3	83.7	83.2	84.8	69.6	69.2
Kansas	99.6	91.4	89.7	88.0	85.5	84.7	80.4	76.7	76.0
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	94.5	88.5	92.6	88.6	80.2	78.4	78.4	74.3	72.6
Maryland	91.1	90.4	89.0	87.6	85.2	81.5	79.2	75.8	72.5
District of Columbia	92.6	90.3	96.9	87.1	80.5	79.0	78.7	78.0	76.6
Virginia	88.4	85.8	86.4	88.9	85.2	83.1	76.3	73.6	71.8
West Virginia	86.3	79.5	79.9	90.8	83.6	84.6	72.2	66.8	67.6
North Carolina	87.5	81.7	77.3	87.1	83.0	81.1	71.2	64.2	62.7
South Carolina	82.3	73.1	70.3	88.4	82.5	80.2	64.6	58.0	56.4
Georgia	80.4	71.8	67.8	87.8	80.0	78.2	63.0	54.2	53.0
Florida	73.6	68.2	64.0	85.3	79.9	78.0	58.2	51.1	49.9
East South Central:									
Kentucky	89.9	84.9	87.4	89.7	83.7	81.5	76.2	73.2	71.2
Tennessee	89.0	80.1	81.2	90.0	81.9	79.8	72.1	66.5	64.8
Alabama	76.1	69.2	67.7	87.4	80.6	80.3	60.5	54.6	54.4
Mississippi	68.1	58.7	56.0	88.1	77.9	76.3	51.7	43.6	42.7
West South Central:									
Arkansas	75.4	67.2	65.9	88.1	78.5	78.7	59.2	51.7	51.9
Louisiana	74.0	69.8	69.2	87.8	81.6	79.8	61.3	56.5	55.2
Oklahoma	79.4	75.5	77.0	88.7	80.8	82.6	67.0	62.2	63.6
Texas	84.8	78.6	80.0	88.3	82.4	81.6	69.4	65.9	65.3
Mountain:									
Montana	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Idaho	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wyoming	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Colorado	92.6	97.1	91.1	82.9	86.4	81.4	80.5	78.7	74.2
New Mexico	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Arizona	83.1	81.9	86.3	84.3	80.0	76.5	69.0	69.0	66.0
Utah	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nevada	114.9	107.8	117.0	88.0	81.8	78.7	88.0	81.8	78.7
Pacific:									
Washington	104.9	94.8	91.9	89.9	82.8	83.9	85.2	76.1	77.1
Oregon	83.6	80.9	97.4	82.8	70.8	67.0	67.0	69.0	65.3
California	95.4	92.9	96.1	87.9	82.7	80.6	81.7	79.5	77.5
Alaska	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Hawaii	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1]Net coverage is total number of exemptions appearing on returns where primary filer is under 65 divided by civilian population or estimated civilian population under age 65.

[2]Match rate is ratio of exemptions on returns filed both years (filer being under age 65) to total exemptions on returns.

[3]Efficiency equals product of above, except that coverage rate exceeding 100.0 percent is assumed to be 100.0 percent.

[4]States having an estimated 1975 Black population less than 25,000.

to a previously published migration value, the estimated variance for Whites for an individual State was limited to the magnitude of the estimated sum of variances for the other two races for that State.[10]

Table F. Effect of Disaggregating Race in Making Estimates of Net Migration From Administrative Records for Civilian Population Under Age 65 in Selected States: 1970 to 1975

(In thousands)

State	1970-75	1970-73	1973-75
MISSISSIPPI			
Standard method.....	71	54	17
Alternative method.....	49	39	10
Difference	-22	-15	-7
ILLINOIS			
Standard method.....	-441	-263	-178
Alternative method.....	-433	-255	-178
Difference	+8	+8	-

- Represents zero.

Table G presents the sampling coefficients of variation for States with concentrations of population in the Black and other categories. The estimated coefficient of variation for Blacks is less than 2 percent for States with more than 400,000 Black population. In none of the 39 States for which estimates are explicitly shown for the Black population in table 4, does the coefficient of variation exceed 10 percent.

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

The variance of the estimates is mainly a function of sample size, but it also is dependent on the rate of gross migration (inmigration plus outmigration) experienced by the State. This element assumes great importance when estimating the White population for the District of Columbia and Hawaii, where the White population is not in the majority, and combines with other concerns for the estimates in these two areas to prompt further examination.

The extremely high turnover of the White population for these two States, as reflected in the magnitudes of their in- and outmigration rates, are shown in table E. Florida, a State with high positive net migration without high population turnover, is shown for comparison.

The net internal migration shown in the detailed tables was calculated from the type of information shown above. The effects of high population mobility, sampling variances, and coverage and matching efficiency can combine to destroy migration levels established by the system, and apparently have done so in the cases of Hawaii and the District of Columbia. As a result, it was felt advisable to assess the impact of controlling the sample values of in- and outmigration to the total in- and outmigrants computed on a 100-percent basis for the Administrative Records estimates not specific by race. The effect upon the estimates for Hawaii and the District of Columbia was found to be substantial. In view of the estimated coverage rates (table A) and past historical trends of migration for the District of Columbia and Hawaii, it appears that controlling the sample values to the complete counts would have been preferable for the District of Columbia and Hawaii. Alternative population estimates resulting from such a procedure are shown in table F.

In the remaining 49 States, the differences caused by controlling sample counts to the 100-percent values were negligible.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A series of experimental estimates for three racial groups is prepared through an extension of the Administrative Records method, a component procedure, with few substantive alterations in the basic technique. The three series are developed by augmenting the usual migration operations of the method with additional data on race.

Although the parent Administrative Records method has been evaluated extensively in the production of total population estimates and can serve as a general point of reference for the quality of the figures by race, firm census counts by race since 1970 at the State level are not available for a full evaluation. Similarly, background data serving as input to the estimates cannot be obtained prior to 1970 for evaluation against 1970 census counts.

In lieu of such comparisons, the procedures were released to the research community at professional meetings and were distributed to knowledgeable State agencies in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates for review against any locally available findings. In addition, the patterns of change for the 1970-73 and 1973-75 periods were examined for reasonableness and consistency. Finally, the estimates were compared to State-level survey results by race from the CPS and the SIE.

The results are favorable from nearly all phases of the review, with the exception of the figures for Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Problems of coverage and matching efficiency in the basic migration records, normal sampling variability with a 1- percent sample, and particularly high gross migration levels for these two States combine to damage the estimates of migration.

[10] In the District of Columbia, Blacks are in the majority and in Hawaii persons of "other" races are the majority race.

A proposed remedy of controlling migration to total levels before use in computing migration rates and estimates repairs the figures for these two areas, however, without distorting the results for the remaining States.

Both the alternative procedure and the assessment of impact due to coverage and matching efficiency are found to have implications for the development of estimates for the total population. A 20-percent sample of demographic information being obtained now from the Social Security Administration also should be of assistance in reducing the sampling error for the estimates developed here, may be used to verify the 1- percent results, and will permit extension of the estimating system by race to smaller geographic areas.

Table G. Coefficients of Variation (CV) of Selected Estimates Appearing in Detailed Tables

State	C.V.[1]	State	C.V.[1]
A. Black--1975 (States with estimates appearing in table 4)			
Alabama	1.3	Mississippi	1.7
Arizona	6.9	Missouri	1.7
Arkansas	2.4	Nebraska	6.2
California	1.0	Nevada	6.7
Colorado	6.0	New Jersey	1.3
Connecticut	2.8	New York	0.7
Delaware	3.8	North Carolina	1.2
District of Columbia	1.1	Ohio	1.0
Florida	1.5	Oklahoma	3.3
Georgia	1.2	Oregon	8.4
Illinois	0.8	Pennsylvania	1.0
Indiana	1.9	Rhode Island	7.8
Iowa	6.3	South Carolina	1.3
Kansas	4.9	Tennessee	1.8
Kentucky	2.6	Texas	1.0
Louisiana	1.1	Virginia	1.2
Maryland	1.4	Washington	6.8
Massachusetts	3.2	West Virginia	4.9
Michigan	0.9	Wisconsin	3.8
Minnesota	4.9		
B. Other races--1975 (States with estimated 1975 population over 50,000)			
Alaska	5.6	New Mexico	6.9
Arizona	4.2	New York	3.0
California	1.4	North Carolina	8.0
Florida	14.8	Oklahoma	5.7
Hawaii	1.3	Pennsylvania	8.3
Illinois	5.1	Texas	6.2
Michigan	8.5	Washington	4.3
New Jersey	8.1		
C. White--1975 (States with C.V. exceeding 1.0 percent)			
Alaska	1.5	Hawaii	2.4
District of Columbia	3.9	South Dakota	1.3

[1]The coefficient of variation (CV) is defined on the civilian population under age 65 (which is the only segment of the population subject to sampling variation.) If the coefficient of variation were defined on the total resident population the values would be about 10 percent less.

Table H. Gross Migration Rates (Percent): 1970 to 1973 and 1973 to 1975

State	Inmigration rate		Outmigration rate	
	1970-73	1973-75	1970-73	1973-75
White (United States)[1]	8.3	6.4	8.3	6.4
District of Columbia	40.5	36.7	44.9	39.7
Hawaii	39.1	28.4	43.0	29.5
Florida	24.0	15.3	10.8	8.9
Black (United States)[1]	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2
Other races (United States)[1]	8.8	7.9	8.8	7.9

[1]Rate of interstate movement for all States combined.

Table I. Alternative Estimates of Population by Race, for the District of Columbia and Hawaii: 1975

(Only the values for 1975 appear here. The 1973 estimate also would have been affected)

State	Alternative			As printed (Tables 3-5)		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
District of Columbia	173.8	526.6	([1])	189.8	511.4	([1])
Hawaii	330.4	([1])	525.4	317.0	([1])	539.9

[1]Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000.

Table 1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES BY RACE: APRIL 1, 1970 AND JULY 1, 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Total population		Percent distribution					
			July 1, 1975			April 1, 1970		
	1975	1970 (census)	White	Black	Other[1]	White	Black	Other[1]
United States, total	213,032	203,306	86.9	11.5	1.6	87.6	11.1	1.3
Regions:								
Northeast	49,456	49,061	89.5	9.6	1.0	90.5	8.9	0.6
North Central	57,636	56,593	90.7	8.5	0.7	91.4	8.1	0.5
South	68,041	62,814	80.4	18.8	0.8	80.4	19.1	0.6
West	37,899	34,838	89.5	5.2	5.4	90.5	4.9	4.6
Northeast:								
New England	12,187	11,847	95.9	3.6	0.6	96.3	3.3	0.4
Middle Atlantic	37,269	37,213	87.4	11.5	1.1	88.7	10.6	0.6
North Central:								
East North Central	40,945	40,265	89.1	10.2	0.6	89.9	9.6	0.4
West North Central	16,690	16,328	94.6	4.5	1.0	94.9	4.3	0.8
South:								
South Atlantic	33,658	30,679	78.6	20.6	0.7	78.7	20.8	0.5
East South Central	13,515	12,808	80.0	19.7	0.3	79.7	20.1	0.2
West South Central	20,868	19,327	83.5	15.4	1.1	83.5	15.6	0.9
West:								
Mountain	9,625	8,290	94.0	2.3	3.7	94.4	2.2	3.4
Pacific	28,274	26,548	87.9	6.1	5.9	89.3	5.7	5.0
New England:								
Maine	1,058	994	99.3	(2)	(2)	99.3	0.3	0.4
New Hampshire	812	738	99.3	(2)	(2)	99.4	0.3	0.2
Vermont	472	445	99.2	(2)	(2)	99.7	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	5,814	5,689	95.7	3.6	0.7	96.4	3.1	0.5
Rhode Island	931	950	96.3	3.0	(2)	96.7	2.7	0.6
Connecticut	3,100	3,032	93.4	6.1	(2)	93.7	6.0	0.4
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	18,076	18,241	85.4	13.2	1.4	87.1	11.9	1.0
New Jersey	7,333	7,171	87.2	11.9	1.0	88.8	10.8	0.5
Pennsylvania	11,860	11,801	90.6	8.8	0.6	91.1	8.7	0.3
East North Central:								
Ohio	10,735	10,657	89.9	9.6	0.4	90.6	9.1	0.3
Indiana	5,313	5,196	92.4	7.3	(2)	92.9	6.9	0.2
Illinois	11,197	11,112	85.3	13.7	1.0	86.6	12.8	0.6
Michigan	9,111	8,882	87.5	11.9	0.6	88.4	11.2	0.5
Wisconsin	4,589	4,418	96.1	3.1	0.7	96.5	3.0	0.6
West North Central:								
Minnesota	3,921	3,806	98.0	1.0	1.0	98.2	0.9	0.8
Iowa	2,861	2,825	98.4	1.4	(2)	98.6	1.2	0.3
Missouri	4,767	4,678	88.8	10.6	0.5	89.4	10.3	0.3
North Dakota	637	618	96.7	(2)	(2)	97.1	0.4	2.5
South Dakota	681	666	93.9	(2)	5.8	94.8	0.3	5.0
Nebraska	1,544	1,485	96.2	3.0	(2)	96.7	2.7	0.7
Kansas	2,280	2,249	94.4	4.7	(2)	94.6	4.8	0.6
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	579	548	84.8	14.7	(2)	85.2	14.3	0.5
Maryland	4,122	3,924	78.9	20.1	1.0	81.5	17.8	0.6
District of Columbia	712	757	26.7	71.9	(2)	27.9	71.1	1.0
Virginia	4,981	4,651	80.5	18.7	0.8	81.0	18.5	0.5
West Virginia	1,799	1,744	96.1	3.6	(2)	96.0	3.9	0.2
North Carolina	5,441	5,084	76.9	21.9	1.2	76.8	22.2	1.0
South Carolina	2,816	2,591	68.8	30.8	(2)	69.3	30.5	0.2
Georgia	4,931	4,588	73.5	26.1	(2)	73.9	25.9	0.2
Florida	8,277	6,791	85.1	14.2	0.6	84.3	15.3	0.3
East South Central:								
Kentucky	3,387	3,221	92.5	7.2	(2)	92.7	7.2	0.2
Tennessee	4,173	3,926	84.1	15.6	(2)	84.0	15.8	0.2
Alabama	3,615	3,444	74.2	25.4	(2)	73.6	26.2	0.2
Mississippi	2,341	2,217	63.6	35.9	(2)	62.9	36.8	0.3
West South Central:								
Arkansas	2,110	1,923	81.6	16.9	1.5	81.5	18.3	0.2
Louisiana	3,806	3,645	69.8	29.8	(2)	69.9	29.8	0.3
Oklahoma	2,715	2,559	88.7	7.1	4.2	89.2	6.7	4.1
Texas	12,238	11,199	86.9	12.5	0.6	87.0	12.5	0.5
Mountain:								
Montana	746	694	95.2	(2)	4.5	95.6	0.3	4.1
Idaho	813	713	98.2	(2)	(2)	98.2	0.3	1.5
Wyoming	376	332	96.9	(2)	(2)	97.3	0.8	1.9
Colorado	2,541	2,210	95.3	3.4	1.3	95.9	3.0	1.1
New Mexico	1,144	1,017	90.2	(2)	8.0	90.5	1.9	7.6
Arizona	2,212	1,775	90.7	3.0	6.2	91.0	3.0	6.1
Utah	1,203	1,059	97.5	(2)	(2)	97.6	0.6	1.8
Nevada	590	489	91.7	6.0	(2)	91.9	5.7	2.4
Pacific:								
Washington	3,559	3,413	94.9	2.3	2.8	95.5	2.1	2.4
Oregon	2,284	2,094	97.0	1.3	1.7	97.3	1.3	1.4
California	21,198	19,971	88.0	7.6	4.4	89.5	7.0	3.5
Alaska	365	303	78.8	(2)	18.3	79.1	3.0	17.9
Hawaii	868	770	36.5	(2)	62.2	39.1	1.0	59.9

[1] Other is comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.
[2] Complete racial breakdown not provided if specified race is estimated to be less than 25,000 in 1975. Division and regional totals include omitted States.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States, total	213,032.3	209,859.2	203,305.6	9,726.7	4.8	17,483.7	10,201.2	2,444.2	1.2
Regions:									
Northeast	49,456.0	49,527.8	49,060.5	395.5	0.9	3,662.3	2,576.5	-690.2	-1.4
North Central	57,635.9	57,434.4	56,593.0	1,042.9	1.8	4,801.3	2,844.0	-914.4	-1.6
South	68,041.4	66,195.5	62,813.8	5,227.5	8.3	5,886.7	3,224.0	2,564.8	4.1
West	37,899.1	36,701.4	34,838.2	3,060.8	8.8	3,133.4	1,556.6	1,484.0	4.3
Northeast:									
New England	12,187.4	12,144.2	11,847.2	340.2	2.9	883.9	604.0	60.2	0.5
Middle Atlantic	37,268.6	37,383.6	37,213.3	55.3	0.1	2,778.3	1,972.6	-750.4	-2.0
North Central:									
East North Central	40,945.4	40,819.5	40,265.5	680.0	1.7	3,467.1	1,980.8	-806.4	-2.0
West North Central	16,690.4	16,614.9	16,327.5	362.9	2.2	1,334.2	863.3	-108.0	-0.7
South:									
South Atlantic	33,657.8	32,663.0	30,678.9	2,978.8	9.7	2,752.5	1,587.9	1,814.3	5.9
East South Central	13,515.5	13,263.2	12,808.1	707.4	5.5	1,216.3	686.1	177.2	1.4
West South Central	20,868.1	20,269.3	19,326.8	1,541.3	8.0	1,917.9	950.0	573.3	3.0
West:									
Mountain	9,624.9	9,194.0	8,289.9	1,335.0	16.1	891.8	366.3	809.5	9.8
Pacific	28,274.2	27,507.5	26,548.3	1,725.8	6.5	2,241.6	1,190.3	674.5	2.5
New England:									
Maine	1,058.0	1,037.3	993.7	64.2	6.5	86.1	57.1	35.3	3.6
New Hampshire	811.8	792.5	737.7	74.1	10.0	64.3	39.4	49.2	6.7
Vermont	472.1	464.4	444.7	27.3	6.1	38.6	23.0	11.8	2.6
Massachusetts	5,814.2	5,802.3	5,689.2	125.0	2.1	410.5	297.2	11.7	0.2
Rhode Island	931.2	970.6	949.7	-18.6	-1.9	69.1	49.2	-38.4	-4.0
Connecticut	3,100.2	3,077.2	3,032.2	68.0	2.2	215.4	138.1	-9.3	-0.3
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	18,076.0	18,209.2	18,241.4	-165.4	-0.9	1,373.3	955.6	-583.1	-3.2
New Jersey	7,333.0	7,331.3	7,171.1	161.9	2.3	536.7	356.7	-18.2	-0.3
Pennsylvania	11,859.7	11,843.1	11,800.8	58.9	0.5	868.3	660.3	-149.1	-1.3
East North Central:									
Ohio	10,735.3	10,738.4	10,657.4	77.9	0.7	909.7	526.8	-305.1	-2.9
Indiana	5,312.9	5,298.5	5,195.6	117.3	2.3	466.0	256.3	-92.4	-1.8
Illinois	11,197.5	11,186.5	11,112.8	84.7	0.8	951.0	574.8	-291.5	-2.6
Michigan	9,111.2	9,062.7	8,881.8	229.4	2.6	784.8	407.1	-148.3	-1.7
Wisconsin	4,588.6	4,533.4	4,417.8	170.8	3.9	355.6	215.8	30.9	0.7
West North Central:									
Minnesota	3,921.4	3,887.1	3,806.1	115.3	3.0	308.5	178.4	-14.8	-0.4
Iowa	2,860.7	2,858.3	2,825.4	35.3	1.2	222.3	153.8	-33.1	-1.2
Missouri	4,767.1	4,762.8	4,677.6	89.5	1.9	384.2	269.5	-25.2	-0.5
North Dakota	636.9	632.0	617.8	19.1	3.1	53.8	29.8	-4.9	-0.8
South Dakota	680.8	678.9	666.3	14.5	2.2	58.9	35.2	-9.1	-1.4
Nebraska	1,543.6	1,529.5	1,485.3	58.2	3.8	126.8	79.5	10.9	0.7
Kansas	2,279.9	2,266.3	2,249.1	30.8	1.4	179.7	117.0	-31.9	-1.4
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	579.4	572.9	548.1	31.3	5.7	47.3	25.8	9.8	1.8
Maryland	4,121.6	4,081.1	3,923.9	197.7	5.0	308.8	172.9	61.8	1.6
District of Columbia	711.5	737.3	756.7	-45.2	-6.0	63.0	43.0	-65.2	-8.6
Virginia	4,980.6	4,863.1	4,651.4	329.1	7.1	401.3	212.2	140.1	3.0
West Virginia	1,799.3	1,781.7	1,744.2	55.1	3.2	152.1	104.6	7.6	0.4
North Carolina	5,441.4	5,317.7	5,084.4	357.0	7.0	469.5	243.1	130.6	2.6
South Carolina	2,815.6	2,721.7	2,590.8	224.7	8.7	263.3	125.4	86.8	3.3
Georgia	4,931.1	4,831.4	4,587.9	343.2	7.5	462.6	224.1	104.6	2.3
Florida	8,277.3	7,756.1	6,791.4	1,485.9	21.9	584.7	436.8	1,338.1	19.7
East South Central:									
Kentucky	3,387.1	3,322.8	3,220.7	166.4	5.2	296.3	177.1	47.3	1.5
Tennessee	4,172.7	4,087.6	3,926.0	246.7	6.3	351.3	204.9	100.3	2.6
Alabama	3,615.1	3,541.4	3,444.4	170.7	5.0	327.4	180.7	24.1	0.7
Mississippi	2,340.6	2,311.5	2,217.0	123.6	5.6	241.4	123.3	5.5	0.3
West South Central:									
Arkansas	2,109.9	2,030.8	1,923.3	186.6	9.7	181.5	113.7	118.8	6.2
Louisiana	3,805.6	3,747.1	3,644.6	160.9	4.4	364.2	178.4	-24.8	-0.7
Oklahoma	2,714.6	2,661.4	2,559.5	155.1	6.1	226.2	141.3	70.3	2.7
Texas	12,238.0	11,830.0	11,199.4	1,038.6	9.3	1,146.1	516.5	409.0	3.7
Mountain:									
Montana	746.0	726.8	694.4	51.6	7.4	63.0	35.5	24.1	3.5
Idaho	813.3	771.2	713.0	100.3	14.1	77.8	33.5	56.0	7.8
Wyoming	375.7	351.4	332.4	43.3	13.0	33.1	16.1	26.3	7.9
Colorado	2,541.3	2,470.3	2,209.6	331.7	15.0	207.8	94.3	218.2	9.9
New Mexico	1,143.8	1,096.7	1,017.1	126.8	12.5	112.4	41.4	55.8	5.5
Arizona	2,211.8	2,074.7	1,775.4	436.4	24.6	201.5	85.1	320.0	18.0
Utah	1,202.7	1,151.1	1,059.3	143.4	13.5	148.4	38.7	33.7	3.2
Nevada	590.3	551.9	488.7	101.6	20.8	47.9	21.7	75.4	15.4
Pacific:									
Washington	3,559.0	3,447.6	3,413.2	145.8	4.3	272.3	158.4	31.8	0.9
Oregon	2,284.3	2,217.3	2,091.5	192.7	9.2	171.4	106.5	127.9	6.1
California	21,197.8	20,665.1	19,971.1	1,226.8	6.1	1,678.3	895.6	444.1	2.2
Alaska	364.7	333.4	302.6	62.1	20.5	37.3	7.7	32.5	10.7
Hawaii	868.4	844.1	769.9	98.5	12.8	82.3	22.0	38.2	5.0

Table 3. ESTIMATES OF THE WHITE POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States, total	185,141.3	183,032.6	178,158.3	6,983.0	3.9	14,303.3	8,943.6	1,623.4	0.9
Regions:									
Northeast	44,248.8	44,509.6	44,415.5	-166.7	-0.4	3,114.9	2,365.8	-915.8	-2.1
North Central	52,283.0	52,247.4	51,717.0	566.0	1.1	4,138.0	2,604.6	-967.4	-1.9
South	54,702.4	53,266.3	50,492.4	4,210.0	8.3	4,353.3	2,537.8	2,394.5	4.7
West	33,907.1	33,009.3	31,533.4	2,373.7	7.5	2,697.1	1,435.6	1,112.2	3.5
Northeast:									
New England	11,682.7	11,658.1	11,405.7	277.0	2.4	825.3	588.4	40.0	0.4
Middle Atlantic	32,566.1	32,851.5	33,009.8	-443.7	-1.3	2,289.6	1,777.4	-955.9	-2.9
North Central:									
East North Central	36,500.0	36,510.5	36,215.9	284.1	0.8	2,920.1	1,784.1	-851.9	-2.4
West North Central	15,783.0	15,736.9	15,501.2	281.8	1.8	1,217.8	820.5	-115.5	-0.7
South:									
South Atlantic	26,463.4	25,739.9	24,137.9	2,325.5	9.6	1,960.5	1,232.0	1,597.1	6.6
East South Central	10,814.7	10,594.9	10,211.1	603.7	5.9	884.6	527.8	246.8	2.4
West South Central	17,424.3	16,931.5	16,143.5	1,280.8	7.9	1,508.2	777.9	550.5	3.4
West:									
Mountain	9,048.8	8,656.3	7,825.6	1,223.2	15.6	807.7	345.4	760.9	9.8
Pacific	24,858.3	24,353.0	23,707.8	1,150.5	4.9	1,889.3	1,090.1	351.3	1.5
New England:									
Maine	1,051.0	1,029.9	987.1	63.8	6.5	84.9	57.0	36.0	3.6
New Hampshire	805.9	787.1	733.5	72.4	9.9	63.9	39.5	48.0	6.6
Vermont	468.5	463.0	443.2	25.3	5.7	38.4	23.0	9.9	2.2
Massachusetts	5,564.1	5,562.9	5,483.4	80.7	1.5	383.0	289.5	-12.8	-0.2
Rhode Island	897.1	935.6	918.6	-21.6	-2.3	64.8	48.0	-38.3	-4.2
Connecticut	2,896.2	2,879.5	2,839.9	56.4	2.0	190.4	131.3	-2.7	-0.1
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	15,434.3	15,663.6	15,891.5	-457.1	-2.9	1,102.0	857.7	-701.4	-4.4
New Jersey	6,392.8	6,431.4	6,365.0	27.8	0.4	432.9	319.9	-85.3	-1.3
Pennsylvania	10,739.0	10,756.5	10,753.3	-14.3	-0.1	754.7	599.9	-169.1	-1.6
East North Central:									
Ohio	9,655.8	9,682.7	9,656.2	-0.4	-	788.9	476.2	-313.2	-3.2
Indiana	4,908.1	4,905.5	4,825.3	82.8	1.7	418.0	238.5	-96.8	-2.0
Illinois	9,549.3	9,593.7	9,623.3	-74.0	-0.8	736.5	502.3	-308.2	-3.2
Michigan	7,976.0	7,961.4	7,849.4	126.7	1.6	645.8	356.4	-162.8	-2.1
Wisconsin	4,410.8	4,367.2	4,261.6	149.1	3.5	330.9	210.7	29.0	0.6
West North Central:									
Minnesota	3,843.1	3,812.2	3,739.3	103.8	2.8	296.2	175.5	-16.9	-0.5
Iowa	2,814.4	2,815.4	2,785.4	29.0	1.0	215.5	152.1	-34.4	-1.2
Missouri	4,234.7	4,244.1	4,181.9	52.8	1.3	321.4	242.2	-26.4	-0.6
North Dakota	615.6	611.9	599.9	15.7	2.6	49.6	29.2	-4.8	-0.8
South Dakota	639.3	642.5	631.4	7.9	1.2	51.4	33.1	-10.4	-1.7
Nebraska	1,484.2	1,470.8	1,435.6	48.6	3.4	119.2	77.3	6.7	0.5
Kansas	2,151.7	2,139.9	2,127.5	24.2	1.1	164.5	111.1	-29.3	-1.4
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	491.4	484.0	467.3	24.2	5.2	37.0	21.5	8.6	1.9
Maryland	3,251.5	3,256.9	3,199.4	52.1	1.7	229.7	138.8	-38.7	-1.2
District of Columbia	189.8	198.4	211.4	-21.5	-10.2	8.0	15.0	-14.4	-6.8
Virginia	4,007.6	3,928.6	3,766.8	240.8	6.4	307.4	163.0	96.4	2.6
West Virginia	1,729.1	1,711.3	1,674.1	55.1	3.3	145.2	98.3	8.2	0.5
North Carolina	4,185.4	4,102.9	3,905.4	280.0	7.2	326.9	178.8	131.9	3.4
South Carolina	1,936.8	1,876.5	1,795.8	141.0	7.9	162.4	82.1	60.7	3.4
Georgia	3,626.3	3,566.4	3,391.9	234.4	6.9	307.7	156.2	82.9	2.4
Florida	7,045.4	6,615.0	5,726.0	1,319.4	23.0	436.3	378.4	1,261.5	22.0
East South Central:									
Kentucky	3,133.9	3,076.3	2,984.8	149.1	5.0	268.3	160.8	41.7	1.4
Tennessee	3,509.2	3,438.2	3,297.2	212.0	6.5	275.8	166.8	103.0	3.1
Alabama	2,682.0	2,617.4	2,535.0	147.0	5.8	215.2	125.9	57.7	2.3
Mississippi	1,489.5	1,463.0	1,394.0	95.5	6.9	125.2	74.2	44.5	3.2
West South Central:									
Arkansas	1,722.6	1,667.9	1,566.6	155.9	10.0	135.8	91.2	111.3	7.1
Louisiana	2,655.7	2,618.6	2,547.3	108.4	4.3	222.2	117.8	3.9	0.2
Oklahoma	2,408.7	2,364.5	2,284.2	124.5	5.4	187.1	127.1	64.5	2.8
Texas	10,637.3	10,280.5	9,745.3	892.0	9.2	963.1	441.8	370.7	3.8
Mountain:									
Montana	710.5	691.0	663.7	46.8	7.1	56.9	33.8	23.7	3.6
Idaho	799.0	756.8	700.4	98.7	14.1	75.5	32.8	56.0	8.0
Wyoming	364.0	341.0	323.5	40.5	12.5	31.5	15.7	24.7	7.6
Colorado	2,421.9	2,358.3	2,120.0	301.9	14.2	194.6	91.3	198.6	9.4
New Mexico	1,032.1	993.1	920.5	111.6	12.1	94.8	37.0	53.8	5.8
Arizona	2,007.0	1,886.7	1,614.8	392.3	24.3	170.5	77.1	298.9	18.5
Utah	1,172.7	1,121.7	1,033.6	139.1	13.5	143.1	37.6	33.6	3.3
Nevada	541.5	507.7	449.2	92.3	20.5	40.9	20.0	71.4	15.9
Pacific:									
Washington	3,379.0	3,286.2	3,261.0	118.0	3.6	249.3	152.4	21.2	0.6
Oregon	2,215.0	2,153.1	2,035.2	179.8	8.8	162.5	104.2	121.4	6.0
California	18,660.1	18,331.6	17,871.4	788.7	4.4	1,427.7	821.5	182.5	1.0
Alaska	287.2	262.0	239.4	47.9	20.0	26.4	5.2	26.7	11.1
Hawaii	317.0	320.0	300.9	16.2	5.4	23.5	6.8	-0.5	-0.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 4. ESTIMATES OF THE BLACK POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States, total	24,434.9	23,795.9	22,589.0	1,846.0	8.2	2,798.3	1,184.3	232.0	1.0
Regions:									
Northeast	4,735.5	4,628.4	4,345.9	389.6	9.0	508.8	205.5	86.2	2.0
North Central	4,926.2	4,818.9	4,570.3	355.8	7.8	605.7	232.0	-17.9	-0.4
South	12,814.8	12,506.0	11,973.4	841.3	7.0	1,474.9	677.9	44.3	0.4
West	1,958.5	1,842.6	1,699.3	259.2	15.3	208.9	68.9	119.3	7.0
Northeast:									
New England	433.6	422.3	388.6	45.0	11.6	51.7	15.4	8.7	2.3
Middle Atlantic	4,301.9	4,206.0	3,957.3	344.6	8.7	457.1	190.0	77.5	2.0
North Central:									
East North Central	4,180.3	4,082.4	3,871.6	308.8	8.0	517.1	193.7	-14.7	-0.4
West North Central	745.8	736.5	698.7	47.1	6.7	88.5	38.3	-3.1	-0.5
South:									
South Atlantic	6,947.8	6,728.5	6,390.4	557.4	8.7	768.0	353.6	143.0	2.2
East South Central	2,655.9	2,630.3	2,571.8	84.2	3.3	327.6	157.6	-85.9	-3.3
West South Central	3,211.0	3,147.2	3,011.2	199.8	6.6	379.4	166.8	-12.8	-0.4
West:									
Mountain	224.2	205.8	180.5	43.7	24.2	27.0	7.8	24.6	13.6
Pacific	1,734.3	1,636.8	1,518.8	215.5	14.2	181.9	61.1	94.7	6.2
New England:									
Maine	(1)	(1)	3.0	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	2.5	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Vermont	(1)	(1)	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.1	-	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	211.2	203.5	175.8	35.4	20.1	23.9	7.6	19.1	10.9
Rhode Island	27.6	27.7	25.4	2.2	8.6	3.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.9
Connecticut	187.9	183.6	181.2	6.7	3.7	23.5	6.5	-10.3	-5.7
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	2,382.2	2,312.4	2,169.2	213.0	9.8	247.4	94.8	60.4	2.8
New Jersey	870.5	849.2	771.1	99.4	12.9	99.8	35.5	35.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	1,049.2	1,044.5	1,016.9	32.3	3.2	109.8	59.7	-17.9	-1.8
East North Central:									
Ohio	1,033.6	1,015.1	973.8	59.8	6.1	115.8	50.3	-5.7	-0.6
Indiana	388.6	377.8	357.7	30.9	8.6	46.2	17.9	2.6	0.7
Illinois	1,534.3	1,499.3	1,419.6	114.7	8.1	200.4	72.0	-13.6	-1.0
Michigan	1,080.3	1,054.5	992.2	88.0	8.9	134.5	49.4	2.9	0.3
Wisconsin	143.5	135.8	128.2	15.3	11.9	20.1	4.1	-0.8	-0.6
West North Central:									
Minnesota	39.9	38.5	34.9	5.0	14.4	5.3	1.6	1.3	3.6
Iowa	40.3	36.2	32.6	7.7	23.6	4.6	1.6	4.7	14.6
Missouri	507.3	499.8	480.1	27.2	5.6	60.5	27.4	-5.9	-1.2
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	2.5	(1)	(1)	0.4	-	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	(1)	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	46.3	46.3	40.0	6.3	15.9	5.7	1.9	2.6	6.4
Kansas	107.7	112.0	107.0	0.7	0.7	11.9	5.7	-5.4	-5.1
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	85.3	85.6	78.3	7.0	8.9	9.9	4.4	1.5	1.9
Maryland	828.5	791.4	700.3	128.2	18.3	74.7	33.9	87.4	12.5
District of Columbia	511.4	528.4	537.9	-26.5	-4.9	54.4	27.6	-53.3	-9.9
Virginia	930.8	902.0	862.1	68.8	8.0	88.9	49.0	28.8	3.3
West Virginia	64.4	66.1	67.3	-3.0	-4.4	6.0	6.0	-3.0	-4.5
North Carolina	1,193.3	1,157.0	1,126.7	66.6	5.9	133.7	62.8	-4.3	-0.4
South Carolina	867.0	837.3	789.1	77.9	9.9	100.3	43.6	21.2	2.7
Georgia	1,288.1	1,251.2	1,186.7	101.4	8.5	154.0	68.1	15.5	1.3
Florida	1,179.0	1,109.6	1,042.0	136.9	13.1	146.0	58.2	49.1	4.7
East South Central:									
Kentucky	244.3	238.8	230.9	13.4	5.8	25.8	16.0	3.5	1.5
Tennessee	651.2	639.4	621.5	29.7	4.8	75.0	38.0	-7.3	-1.2
Alabama	919.9	914.2	903.5	16.4	1.8	111.7	54.7	-40.6	-4.5
Mississippi	840.5	837.9	815.8	24.7	3.0	115.1	48.8	-41.5	-5.1
West South Central:									
Arkansas	356.1	358.0	352.4	3.7	1.0	45.1	22.5	-19.0	-5.4
Louisiana	1,134.0	1,114.6	1,086.6	47.4	4.4	139.7	60.1	-32.2	-3.0
Oklahoma	191.4	186.2	171.4	20.0	11.7	21.1	10.1	9.1	5.3
Texas	1,529.6	1,488.4	1,400.9	128.7	9.2	173.5	74.1	29.3	2.1
Mountain:									
Montana	(1)	(1)	2.0	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Idaho	(1)	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	2.6	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Colorado	86.8	83.2	66.4	20.4	30.7	9.0	2.7	14.1	21.2
New Mexico	(1)	(1)	19.6	(1)	(1)	2.7	0.8	(1)	(1)
Arizona	67.4	57.0	53.4	14.0	26.2	8.6	2.7	8.1	15.2
Utah	(1)	(1)	6.6	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.3	(1)	(1)
Nevada	35.6	31.6	27.8	7.8	28.2	5.0	1.1	3.9	14.1
Pacific:									
Washington	80.4	69.6	71.5	8.9	12.5	9.1	2.8	2.5	3.5
Oregon	30.7	27.9	26.2	4.5	17.0	3.5	1.3	2.2	8.5
California	1,601.1	1,519.2	1,404.4	196.7	14.0	166.6	56.7	86.8	6.2
Alaska	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	1.3	0.2	(1)	(1)
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	7.6	(1)	(1)	1.3	0.1	(1)	(1)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000. For those States having 1975 population estimates below 25,000 only the 1970 census and cumulative vital statistics are retained. Division and region totals include omitted States.

Table 5. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF PERSONS OF OTHER RACES FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Regions, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States, total	3,456.1	3,030.8	2,558.3	897.8	35.1	382.2	73.2	588.8	23.0
Regions:									
Northeast	471.9	389.9	299.1	172.8	57.8	42.7	6.6	136.7	45.7
North Central	426.9	368.1	305.7	121.3	39.7	56.6	8.6	73.3	24.0
South	523.7	423.2	348.0	175.7	50.5	62.3	8.1	121.5	34.9
West	2,033.6	1,849.6	1,605.5	428.1	26.7	220.5	49.9	257.5	16.0
Northeast:									
New England	71.2	63.9	52.9	18.3	34.5	8.8	0.9	10.4	19.7
Middle Atlantic	400.8	326.0	246.2	154.5	62.8	34.0	5.7	126.2	51.3
North Central:									
East North Central	265.2	226.6	178.0	87.2	49.0	31.8	3.7	59.1	33.2
West North Central	161.7	141.5	127.7	34.0	26.7	24.8	4.9	14.1	11.1
South:									
South Atlantic	246.7	194.6	150.6	96.1	63.8	30.6	3.1	68.5	45.5
East South Central	44.9	38.0	25.3	19.6	77.7	5.2	0.5	15.0	59.2
West South Central	232.1	190.6	172.1	60.0	34.9	26.6	4.6	38.0	22.1
West:									
Mountain	351.9	332.0	283.8	68.1	24.0	55.2	12.6	25.4	9.0
Pacific	1,681.7	1,517.7	1,321.7	360.0	27.2	165.3	37.4	232.0	17.6
New England:									
Maine	(1)	(1)	3.6	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.1	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	0.3	-	(1)	(1)
Vermont	(1)	(1)	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.1	-	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	39.0	35.8	30.0	9.0	30.1	4.4	0.5	5.1	17.0
Rhode Island	(1)	(1)	5.7	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.1	(1)	(1)
Connecticut	(1)	(1)	11.1	(1)	(1)	2.0	0.1	(1)	(1)
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	259.5	233.2	180.7	78.8	43.6	23.2	4.2	59.8	33.1
New Jersey	69.7	50.7	35.0	34.7	99.3	6.0	1.1	29.8	85.3
Pennsylvania	[2]71.5	42.1	30.5	41.0	134.3	4.8	0.4	[2]36.6	120.0
East North Central:									
Ohio	45.9	40.6	27.4	18.6	67.8	5.6	0.4	13.3	48.7
Indiana	(1)	(1)	12.6	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.1	(1)	(1)
Illinois	113.9	93.5	69.9	44.0	63.0	13.8	1.4	31.6	45.2
Michigan	55.0	46.8	40.2	14.7	36.6	5.9	0.9	9.7	24.2
Wisconsin	34.3	30.5	28.0	6.3	22.7	4.4	0.9	2.8	10.0
West North Central:									
Minnesota	38.5	36.4	31.9	6.6	20.6	5.5	1.0	2.1	6.5
Iowa	(1)	(1)	7.3	(1)	(1)	1.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Missouri	25.2	18.8	15.6	9.6	61.3	2.8	0.2	7.0	45.2
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	15.4	(1)	(1)	3.4	0.8	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	39.7	34.9	33.2	6.6	19.8	7.1	2.1	1.5	4.5
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	9.7	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.4	(1)	(1)
Kansas	(1)	(1)	14.6	(1)	(1)	2.6	0.3	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	(1)	(1)	2.6	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Maryland	41.6	32.8	24.2	17.3	71.6	5.0	0.3	12.6	52.1
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.2	(1)	(1)
Virginia	42.1	32.6	22.6	19.6	86.7	4.8	0.3	15.0	66.6
West Virginia	(1)	(1)	2.8	(1)	(1)	0.6	-	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	62.6	57.9	52.3	10.3	19.7	10.4	1.7	1.5	2.9
South Carolina	(1)	(1)	5.9	(1)	(1)	1.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Georgia	(1)	(1)	9.3	(1)	(1)	2.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Florida	[2]53.0	31.5	23.4	29.6	126.2	4.5	0.3	[2]25.4	108.3
East South Central:									
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.1	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	(1)	(1)	7.3	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Alabama	(1)	(1)	5.8	(1)	(1)	1.2	0.1	(1)	(1)
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	7.2	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.3	(1)	(1)
West South Central:									
Arkansas	[2]31.3	4.8	4.2	27.0	638.6	0.6	-	[2]26.5	625.4
Louisiana	(1)	(1)	10.8	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.2	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma	114.5	110.7	103.9	10.6	10.2	17.8	3.9	-3.2	-3.1
Texas	70.3	61.2	53.2	17.1	32.2	6.8	0.5	10.8	20.2
Mountain:									
Montana	33.7	32.4	28.8	5.0	17.3	5.8	1.6	0.8	2.7
Idaho	(1)	(1)	10.5	(1)	(1)	1.7	0.5	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	6.3	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.3	(1)	(1)
Colorado	32.6	28.8	23.2	9.4	40.5	3.6	0.5	6.3	27.1
New Mexico	90.9	85.3	77.0	14.0	18.1	15.0	3.4	2.4	3.1
Arizona	137.4	131.0	107.2	30.2	28.2	22.5	5.2	12.9	12.0
Utah	(1)	(1)	19.1	(1)	(1)	3.7	0.6	(1)	(1)
Nevada	(1)	(1)	11.8	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.5	(1)	(1)
Pacific:									
Washington	99.7	91.8	80.8	18.8	23.3	13.4	3.0	8.5	10.5
Oregon	38.6	36.3	30.1	8.5	28.3	4.8	1.0	4.7	15.5
California	[2]936.7	814.2	695.2	241.5	34.7	80.5	15.9	[2]176.9	25.4
Alaska	66.8	61.4	54.1	12.7	23.5	9.5	2.3	5.6	10.3
Hawaii	539.9	513.9	461.5	78.5	17.0	57.2	15.2	36.5	7.9

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000. For those States having 1975 population estimates below 25,000 only the 1970 census and cumulative vital statistics are retained. Division and region totals include omitted States.

[2] Reflects vietnamese refugees in resettlement centers on July 1, 1975 in Pennsylvania-17,000; Florida-6,000; Arkansas-24,000; California-18,000.

Note: Other is comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

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