

UNITED STATES CENSUS of POPULATION: 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SINCLAIR WEEKS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROBERT W. BURGESS, Director
(From Feb. 5, 1953)

ROY V. PEEL, Director
(To Feb. 4, 1953)



SPECIAL REPORTS

STATE OF BIRTH

*Prepared under the supervision of
Howard G. Brunzman, Chief
Population and Housing Division*

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Native population by

AGE · COLOR · SEX ·
STATE OF BIRTH ·
STATE OF RESIDENCE



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PREFACE

This report presents statistics on the State of birth of the native population of the United States. The data are based on tabulations from the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the population of the United States, conducted as of April 1, 1950. Provision for the Seventeenth Decennial Census was made in the act providing for the Fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved June 18, 1929. The major portion of the information compiled from the Census of Population of 1950 appears in Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, and in Volume II, Characteristics of the Population. These two volumes contain statistics for regions, divisions, States, and parts of States, as well as for the country as a whole.

This is one of a series of reports (Series P-E bulletins) which comprise Volume IV, Special Reports, and supplement the information contained in Volumes I and II. The present bulletin is a preprint of Chapter A of Part 4, Mobility of the Population, of Volume IV.

The materials presented here were prepared under the supervision of Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, Population and Housing Division, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population Statistics, with the assistance of Edwin D. Goldfield, Program Coordinator. They were prepared by Dr. Henry D. Sheldon, Chief, Demographic Statistics Section, assisted by Charles P. Brinkman and Siegfried A. Hoermann. The compilation of the statistics was under the direction of Robert B. Voight, Assistant Chief for Operations, assisted by Morton A. Meyer, Ruth T. Stanton, and Edward I. Lober. Sampling procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Chief, Statistical Sampling Section, assisted by Joseph Waksberg and Albert Mindlin. The technical editorial work and planning were under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell, assisted by Dorothy M. Belzer. The collection of the information on which these statistics were based was under the supervision of Lowell T. Galt, then Chief, Field Division, and the tabulations were under the supervision of C. F. Van Aken, Chief, Machine Tabulation Division.

April 1953.

U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1950

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants (comprising Series P-A bulletins)
- II Characteristics of the Population (comprising Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins)
- III Census Tract Statistics (comprising Series P-D bulletins)
- IV Special Reports: Employment Characteristics, Occupational and Industrial Characteristics, Characteristics of Families, Marital Status, Institutional Population, Nativity and Parentage, Non-white Population by Race, Persons of Spanish Surname, Puerto Ricans in Continental United States, State of Birth, Mobility of the Population, Characteristics by Size of Place, Education, Fertility.

U. S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950

Volume

- I General Characteristics (comprising Series H-A bulletins)
- II Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (comprising Series H-B bulletins)
- III Farm Housing Characteristics
- IV Residential Financing
- V Block Statistics (comprising Series H-E bulletins)
Housing statistics for census tracts are included in the Population Series P-D bulletins.

State of Birth

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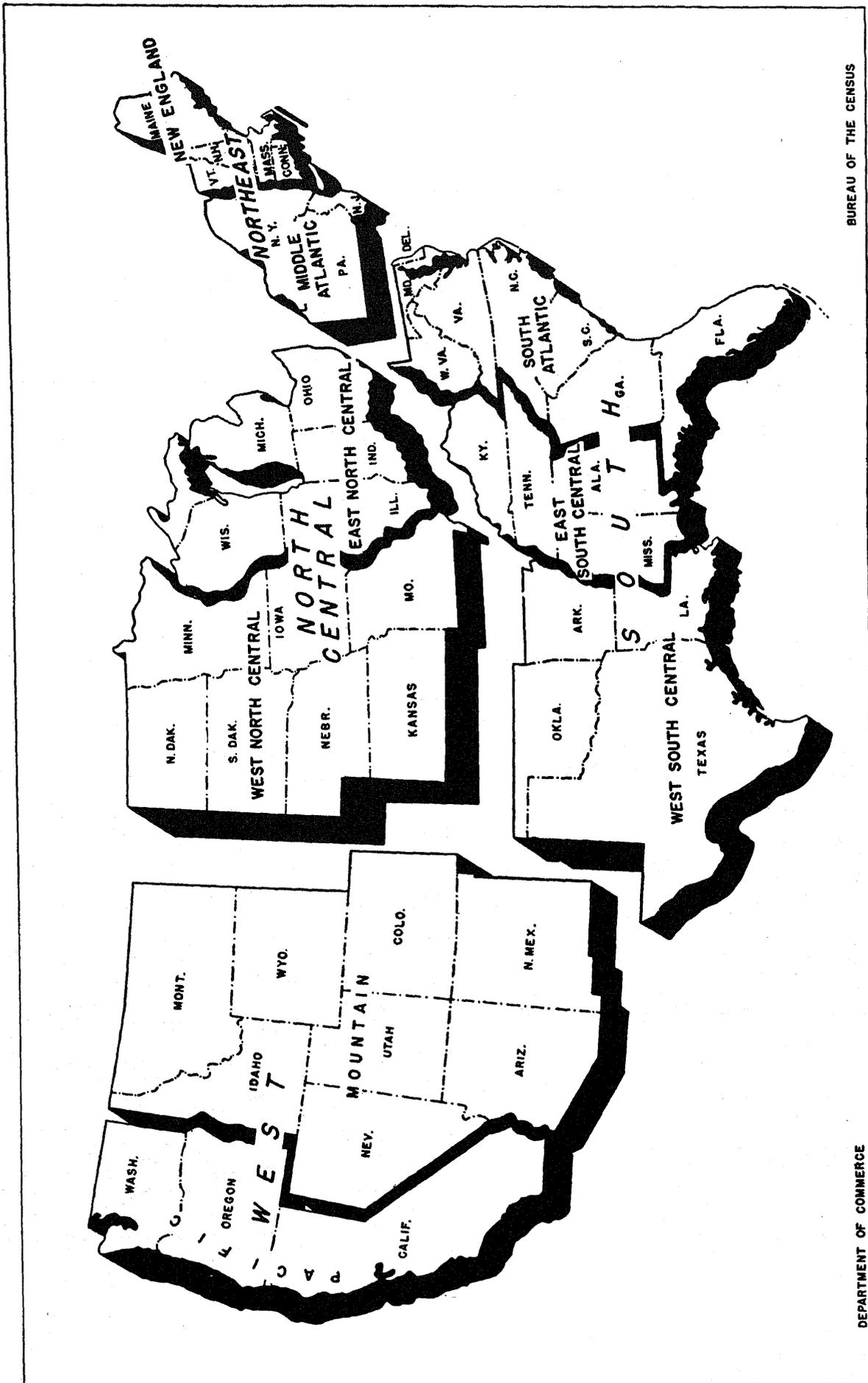
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REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

State of Birth

GENERAL

This report, based on the 1950 Census of Population, presents 20-percent sample statistics on the State of birth of the native population of the United States living in continental United States at the time of the census, classified by sex, age, color, and State of residence in 1950. These statistics are presented for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States.

RELATED MATERIALS

The present report presents statistics on the place of birth of the native population only. Additional information on the mobility of the population is available in the remaining chapters of Part 4, Volume IV. These special reports, entitled "Population Mobility," which contain statistics on the extent to which the total population 1 year old and over changed place of residence between 1949 and 1950, are individually titled "States and State Economic Areas," "Farm-Nonfarm Movers," and "Characteristics of Migrants." Statistics on the place of birth of the foreign-born white population are presented in Chapter B, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, and on the place of birth of the foreign-born nonwhite in Chapter B, Part 3, Volume IV, "Nonwhite Population by Race." Data on the native and foreign born by age, color, and sex appear in Chapter C of Volume II. Information on the parentage of the native population and on the foreign-born population are presented in Chapter A, Part 3, Volume IV, "Nativity and Parentage," and on persons born in Puerto Rico in Chapter D, Part 3, Volume IV, "Puerto Ricans in Continental United States."

The information presented in this report is generally similar to the statistics published from the 1940 Census of Population which appear in the special report "State of Birth of the Native Population." The contents of the reports for the two censuses differ somewhat. The 1940 report also presents statistics on the State of birth for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States and statistics for individual cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more. The 1950 report presents a complete age distribution, whereas in 1940 the age data were restricted to the separate statistics for children under 5 years of age.

ACCURACY AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF DATA

The inquiry on the State of birth of the native population was obtained on a complete-count basis in the 1950 Census of Population. In the interests of economy, however, the data in the present report were obtained from a representative 20-percent sample of the population. For the purposes of this report, only those cards from the 20-percent sample

which represented the native population born outside their State of residence were tabulated to provide the number of persons born in each State, State of birth not reported, the Territories, other possessions, etc., and born abroad to American parents. Statistics based on the 20-percent sample were available from Chapter C of Volume II for the native population of the various areas. The number of persons born in their State of 1950 residence is a derived figure obtained by subtracting the native population born outside the State from the total native population. Since the statistics in the present report are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability as explained in the section on "Reliability of sample data."

The figures presented here may differ in some instances from those which appear for corresponding items based on the 20-percent sample in other reports. These differences are caused by errors in the tabulation processes. These errors include machine failure, loss of punch cards, and other types. (The net effect is a tendency toward slightly smaller counts of the same item in successive tabulations.) Experience has shown that in mass operations two tabulations of a set of punch cards are not likely to yield precisely identical results. Therefore, tolerance limits allowing for insignificant variations were established in advance for each tabulation. If the differences between the results of two tabulations fell within these limits, nothing was done to bring them into exact agreement with each other. This procedure was adopted in order to provide a greater volume of data within the limits of time and resources available. In earlier censuses, however, the results of different tabulations were adjusted to bring them into exact agreement. In addition, the data are based on a 20-percent sample of persons enumerated and therefore are not expected to agree exactly with figures from the complete count or those from the 3 1/3-percent sample.

ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

The statistics in tables 1 through 12 are essentially summaries of those which appear in tables 13 through 27. In addition, some present comparative statistics from prior censuses. The statistics for the United States appear in tables 1, 2, 3, and 10; those for regions in tables 4, 5, and 11; those for divisions in tables 6 and 12; and those for States in tables 7, 8, and 9. Tables 13 through 17 present the statistics on division and State of residence cross-classified by division and State of birth by sex and color. Tables 18 through 27 present statistics on the age of the native population by sex and color. In tables 18 through 22, statistics on the division and State of residence are presented by division of birth, whereas in tables 23

through 27 the statistics on division and State of birth are presented by division of residence.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Most of the data tabulated for the State of birth of the native population are presented in this report. The statistics on the population by age appearing in tables 18 to 27 have been tabulated to provide a cross-classification of each State of 1950 residence with each State of birth. Because of space limitations,

the statistics are shown for each State of 1950 residence by geographic division of birth and for each State of birth by geographic division of 1950 residence. In addition, age data in 5-year intervals were tabulated for that part of the resident population of each State born outside the State. These data can be made available for the cost of transcription or consolidation. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the pertinent concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these definitions differ from those used in 1940. The changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. In many cases, the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

For a discussion of the definitions of concepts used in the 1950 Census, the quality of the data, and the problems of comparability with earlier census data, see Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part I, United States Summary, or the Series P-B and Series P-C United States Summary bulletins. The 1950 Population Census schedule and the major part of the instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in Volume II, Part I.

STATE OF BIRTH

Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected at each census beginning with that of 1850. In each of the previous censuses, the cross-classification of each State of residence with each State, Territory, or possession of birth has been presented. There have been, however, minor variations in content. In the Censuses of 1850 and 1860, State of birth was presented for whites and for free Negroes only. In the Censuses of 1870 and 1880, selected States of birth were shown for counties. In the reports for other years, State of birth has been shown for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified minimum size.

Information on the place of birth of the population residing in continental United States at the time of the 1950 Census was obtained as a response to the inquiry, "What State (or foreign country) was he born in?" American citizens born abroad of American parents were identified as such in response to the inquiry, "Is he naturalized?", asked of all foreign-born persons.

Accuracy of classification.--Estimates of incompleteness in the 1950 Census counts of persons are presented on pp. XIII and XIV of Population, Volume I, and in Part I of Population, Volume II. These estimates are based on the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census. This was a sample re-enumeration which entailed a direct check on a case-by-case basis of the actual enumeration. An account of the methods and

results of the Post-Enumeration Survey will be published at a later date.

The Post-Enumeration Survey attempted to measure both the extent of incompleteness in the 1950 Census counts of persons and the extent of reporting error for persons who were properly counted in the census. With respect to nativity, the results on the incompleteness of enumeration indicate an estimated net underenumeration of the total native population of 1.4 percent. The net underenumeration of the total foreign-born population is estimated at 0.6 percent. The results on the extent of reporting error indicate that an estimated 0.6 percent of the persons properly counted in the census were reported differently with respect to nativity in the Post-Enumeration Survey and in the census. The differences in reporting tended to cancel, however, and have only a negligible effect on the native and foreign-born population according to the statistics based on the complete count. The estimated net underenumeration presented above, therefore, may be regarded as a measure of the accuracy of the enumeration with respect to nativity. With respect to the reporting of State of birth, it is estimated that another State of birth was obtained in the Post-Enumeration Survey than in the census for approximately 4,000,000, or about 3 percent, of the persons properly included in the census counts for whom State of birth was reported.

Presumably the inquiry on State of birth relates to present State boundaries. No definite instructions to this effort, however, were given the enumerators. This would have more effect on older persons and on the figures from older censuses. In 1950, for the first time, the enumerators were specifically instructed to record the State of the mother's usual residence in the case of an infant born in a hospital, rather than the State in which the hospital was located. It is likely that this instruction was often ignored. Most of the differences in the usual place of residence of the mothers and the location of the hospitals are intrastate, and, therefore, do not affect the statistics.

Uses and limitations of data.--The statistics on State of birth are of value mainly for the information they provide on the historic movements of the native population from one State to another within the United States from the time of birth to the date of the census. Extreme care should be exercised in the use of the statistics as representing or measuring migration, however, since in this connection they indicate only the net result of migration during the widely differing periods of the life of the persons enumerated.

The census figures on State of birth take account, in the matter of migration, only of those persons who have moved from one State to another and are, on the date of the census, living in States other than those in which they were born. The statistics therefore afford no indication of the amount of migration within a given State from rural to urban communities or from one locality to another; nor do they take any account of intermediate moves between the time of a person's birth and the time of the census.

The statistics thus do not indicate the total number of persons who have moved from the State in which they were born to other States, or to any specific State, during any given period of time. Some of those who had gone from one State to another have since died, others have returned to the State in which they were born, and others have gone to still other States, or to places outside continental United States.

Although it is not possible to estimate migration during a given decade from statistics on State of birth, it is possible to make such estimates from other census statistics. Specifically net migration for a given State, or other area, for a given intercensal decade can be estimated relative to all other areas combined. Such estimates may also be made by age, sex, race, and nativity. Very briefly, the procedure consists of starting with the population in a given State at a particular census, allowing for mortality during the decade, and subtracting the number of estimated survivors from the corresponding population enumerated in the State at the next census. The Census Bureau has published estimates by this so-called "residual method" by States for the period 1940 to 1950 in Series P-25.

Net gain or loss through interregional, inter-divisional, or interstate movement.--The net gain or loss through interregional movement (tables 4, 5, and 11), interdivisional movement (tables 6 and 12), and interstate movement (8 and 9) represents the difference in the census data between the total number of surviving native persons who had moved out of the specified area since they were born and the total number of surviving native persons who had moved into the specified area since they were born. Some of these persons are the survivors of groups who departed from, or arrived in, the area half a century or more before the census date. The figures, therefore, do not represent migration in the sense of the number of persons coming or going during the preceding census decade or during any other specific period of time. The "change in net gain or loss as compared with the previous census," as shown in the final column of table 4, represents the algebraic difference between the net gains or losses at the beginning and end of the decade. Even this figure, however, does not represent exactly the difference between the number of native migrants out of the region and the number of native migrants into the region, since it is affected also by differences in mortality and by the movement of the native population between the area in question and foreign countries.

Age and migration.--The present report is the first to present a cross-classification by a complete age distribution. These data will give somewhat more information on the time of migration than the data shown from earlier censuses. The persons under 10 years old living in a State other than that of their birth

must have moved between 1940 and 1950, those 10 to 19 years of age between 1930 and 1950, and so forth. Even if data by age were available for two successive censuses, however, it would not be possible to compute the number of surviving migrants who had moved from one State to another during the decade or the net migration between two States. The only exception is the case of children under 10 years old, at the time of the later census, who could have moved during the most recent decade only.

MEDIANS

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age which appears in this report. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

RACE AND COLOR

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities. The information on race is ordinarily not based on a reply to questions asked by the enumerator but rather obtained by observation. Enumerators were instructed to ask a question when they were in doubt.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as white in 1950 and 1940. In the 1930 publications, Mexicans were included in the group "Other races."

Negro.--In addition to full-blooded Negroes, this classification includes persons of mixed white and Negro parentage and persons of mixed Indian and Negro parentage unless the Indian blood very definitely predominates or unless the individual is accepted in the community as an Indian.

Other races.--This category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Mixed parentage.--Persons of mixed parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent and mixtures of nonwhite races are generally classified according to the race of the father.

NATIVITY

The classification of the population into the two basic groups, native and foreign born, is based on replies to the question, "What State (or foreign country) was he born in?" A person born in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions is counted as native. Also included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. The small number of persons for whom place of birth was not reported were assumed to be native.

Thus the term "native population," when used in the tables presenting statistics by States, does not indicate that the persons are native to (that is, born in) the individual States, but merely that they were born in the United States, or its Territories, possessions, etc. (or are American citizens born abroad or at sea of American parents). The natives of the individual States are designated in the table headings as "population born in" the specified States. In some of the tables, the statistics have been limited to persons born in continental United States for whom State of birth

was reported, excluding those born in the outlying possessions, etc., abroad, or at sea, and those for whom State of birth was not reported.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950.

RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 1950 data in this report are based on a representative sample of approximately 20 percent of the population. On the schedules used in the 1950 Census of Population a separate line was filled out for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. Within each enumeration district, the schedules were divided approximately equally among five versions. On each version the sample constituted a different set of lines so that each line on the schedule was in the sample on one of the five versions.¹ The data shown in this report are based on the persons enumerated on these sample lines.

Estimates of the number of persons with specified characteristics have in all cases been obtained by multiplying the number of persons in the sample containing these characteristics by five. Estimates of percentages have been obtained in each case by using the values in this report for both the numerator and denominator.

Although, owing to the presence of blank or voided lines, special entries, etc., the sampling plan used did not automatically insure an exact 20 percent of the population, it was unbiased and the deviation from 20 percent was expected to be quite small. Small biases arose, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his instructions exactly. These were usually in the direction of a slight underrepresentation of adult males. In the United States, as a whole, the estimate of the total population from the 20-percent sample was 0.25 percent short. The shortage was 0.30 percent in the Northeast Region, 0.35 percent in the North Central Region, 0.15 percent in the South, and 0.20 percent in the West. Among States the shortage in the estimate of total population ranged from 0.70 percent to 0.00 percent. For the United States there was a shortage of 1.45 percent in the sample estimate of males 25 years and over. Errors of processing as noted in the section "Accuracy and internal consistency of data" resulted in a further reduction in sample size.

Table A presents comparisons of complete counts and 20-percent estimates in this report for the native population by color, by State and region. It may be seen

¹ In 19 counties of Michigan and Ohio, the sample consisted basically of every fifth household and all persons in these households were considered in the sample. Such a household was used as an experiment to determine the feasibility of this type of sample in future censuses of population.

that the national and regional estimates of native whites, who constitute the bulk of the total population, exhibit shortages quite close to those for the total population. The differences shown in this table reflect, among other things, enumerators' errors in selecting the sample and errors of processing. Although these slight biases result in the estimate of total population living in the various areas being slightly below the complete census counts, they have relatively little effect on the distributions shown. The complete-count data in table A are based partly on unpublished tabulations.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the data are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability which can be estimated from the standard errors shown in tables B and C. These tables do not reflect the effects of the biases mentioned above. Table B presents the approximate standard errors of sample estimates of selected sizes. Table C shows the approximate standard errors of percentages when computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator. For most statistics linear interpolation will provide reasonably accurate results.²

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The amount by which the standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. For example, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error, and 99 out of 100 that it is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error.

Illustration: Table 8 shows that in April 1950 there were an estimated 105,610 natives living in

² A closer approximation of a standard error from table B may be obtained by using $2.1(x)\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{.9}{T}}$ where x is the size of the estimate and T is the total population of the area; in table C the approximation is $2.1\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{y}}$ where P is the percentage being estimated and y the size of the base. For example, the approximation provided by the above formula of the standard error of an estimate of 500,000 (x) in an area with a total population of 1,500,000 (T) is 1,240; linear interpolation would yield about 1,110.

Delaware but born in other States (35.2 percent of the 299,795 natives living in Delaware). Table 7 shows that the estimated total population of Delaware is 315,735. From linear interpolation between values in tables B, it is found that the standard error of an estimate of 105,610 in an area with total population of 315,735 is about .540. Consequently, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of natives living in Delaware but born in other States would have differed less than 540 from the sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census count would have differed by as much as 1,350, that is, by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error. Table C indicates, also by linear interpolation, that the standard error of the 35.2 percent on a base of 299,795 is about 0.2 percent.

For persons born in a given area but now living in other areas, the column to be used in table B is that for the total population of the areas of their present residence. For example, for persons born in the Northeast Region but living in other regions, the column to be used in table B is that for the total population of the United States minus the total population of the Northeast Region. The estimated total population of any area is shown in the first column of table 7.

The standard errors shown in tables B and C are not directly applicable to differences between estimates shown in this report. The standard error of the difference between a 1950 and a 1940 figure is identical with the variability of the 1950 estimate. The standard error of the difference between two 1950 estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula is a good approximation of the standard error of the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or of the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The net gain or loss through interarea movement is a difference between two estimates. Its approximate standard error may be obtained as follows: determine the standard error of persons living in the area but born elsewhere, and the standard error of persons born in the area but living elsewhere. The approximate standard error of the net gain or loss is the square root of the sum of squares of these two separate standard errors.

Some of the tables present estimates of the median number of persons as well as the corresponding distributions. The sampling variability of estimates of medians depends on the distributions upon which the medians are based.³

The smaller figures and small differences between figures should be used with particular care because they are subject to larger relative error arising from processing and enumeration bias and larger relative sampling variability. These smaller figures have been included in the tables to permit analysis of broader groups with smaller relative bias and sampling variability.

RATIO ESTIMATES

It is possible to make an improved estimate of an absolute number (improved in the sense that the standard error is smaller) whenever the class in question forms a part of a larger group for which both a sample estimate and a complete count are available. This alternative estimate is particularly useful when the characteristic being estimated is a substantial part of the larger group; when the proportion is small, the improvement will be relatively minor. The improved estimate (usually referred to as a "ratio estimate") may be obtained by multiplying a percentage based on sample data by the figure which represents the complete count of the base of the percentage. An alternative method is to multiply the estimate shown in this report by the ratio of the complete count to the sample estimate of the larger group. Columns 3 and 6 of table A contain such ratios and can be used to derive ratio estimates for most of the characteristics in the report.

The effect of using ratio estimates of this type is, in general, to reduce the relative sampling variability from that shown for an estimate of a given size in table B to that shown for the corresponding percentage in table C. Estimates of these types are not being published by the Bureau of the Census because of the much higher cost necessary for their preparation than for the estimates derived by multiplying the sample result by five.

³ The standard error of a median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: If the estimated total number reporting the characteristic is N , compute the number $N/2 - \sqrt{N}$. Cumulate the frequencies in the table until the class interval which contains this number is located. By linear interpolation, obtain the value below which $N/2 - \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. In a similar manner, obtain the value below which $N/2 + \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. If information on the characteristic had been obtained from the total population, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The chances will be about 19 out of 20 that the median will be in the interval computed similarly but using $\frac{N}{2} \pm 2\sqrt{N}$ and about 99 in 100 that it will be in the interval obtained by using $\frac{N}{2} \pm 2.5\sqrt{N}$.

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Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE COUNTS AND 20-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION BY COLOR,
BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: APRIL 1950

Region, division, and State	Native white			Native nonwhite		
	Complete count	20-percent sample	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent sample	Complete count	20-percent sample	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent sample
United States.....	124,780,860	124,382,950	1.0032	15,494,242	15,485,765	1.0005
REGIONS:						
Northeast.....	32,204,834	32,078,905	1.0039	1,976,663	1,975,540	1.0006
North Central.....	39,407,638	39,264,830	1.0036	2,314,850	2,308,955	1.0026
South.....	36,092,010	36,002,845	1.0025	10,314,257	10,315,715	0.9999
West.....	17,076,378	17,036,370	1.0023	888,472	885,555	1.0033
NORTHEAST:						
New England.....	7,875,105	7,838,670	1.0046	140,229	140,070	1.0011
Middle Atlantic.....	24,329,729	24,240,235	1.0037	1,836,434	1,835,470	1.0005
NORTH CENTRAL:						
East North Central.....	26,394,273	26,293,605	1.0038	1,834,013	1,829,080	1.0027
West North Central.....	13,013,365	12,971,225	1.0032	480,837	479,875	1.0020
SOUTH:						
South Atlantic.....	15,671,174	15,631,740	1.0025	5,119,262	5,118,770	1.0001
East South Central.....	8,717,310	8,700,455	1.0019	2,702,578	2,704,145	0.9994
West South Central.....	11,703,526	11,670,650	1.0028	2,492,417	2,492,800	0.9998
WEST:						
Mountain.....	4,607,527	4,594,625	1.0028	221,006	220,105	1.0041
Pacific.....	12,468,851	12,441,745	1.0022	667,466	665,450	1.0030
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	836,504	832,150	1.0052	2,254	2,225	1.0130
New Hampshire.....	474,141	470,990	1.0067	795	865	0.9191
Vermont.....	348,435	346,450	1.0057	483	485	0.9959
Massachusetts.....	3,897,804	3,880,630	1.0044	70,391	70,160	1.0033
Rhode Island.....	663,751	661,035	1.0041	13,572	13,740	0.9878
Connecticut.....	1,654,470	1,647,415	1.0043	52,734	52,595	1.0026
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	11,371,666	11,331,475	1.0035	880,257	880,380	0.9999
New Jersey.....	3,880,824	3,863,340	1.0045	318,062	318,015	1.0001
Pennsylvania.....	9,077,239	9,045,420	1.0035	638,115	637,075	1.0016
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6,985,064	6,957,420	1.0040	514,527	510,355	1.0082
Indiana.....	3,657,882	3,643,770	1.0039	174,581	174,595	0.9999
Illinois.....	7,262,781	7,237,450	1.0035	656,307	656,860	0.9992
Michigan.....	5,314,090	5,292,650	1.0041	447,827	446,115	1.0038
Wisconsin.....	3,174,456	3,162,315	1.0038	40,771	41,155	0.9907
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	2,743,466	2,734,225	1.0034	27,519	27,355	1.0060
Iowa.....	2,514,964	2,506,865	1.0032	21,055	20,705	1.0169
Missouri.....	3,563,543	3,554,260	1.0026	297,833	297,630	1.0007
North Dakota.....	559,216	558,430	1.0014	10,957	11,070	0.9898
South Dakota.....	597,737	594,895	1.0048	24,098	24,105	0.9997
Nebraska.....	1,244,055	1,237,680	1.0052	23,728	23,735	0.9997
Kansas.....	1,790,384	1,784,870	1.0031	75,647	75,275	1.0049

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Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE COUNTS AND 20-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION BY COLOR, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: APRIL 1950--Con.

Region, division, and State	Native white			Native nonwhite		
	Complete count	20-percent sample	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent sample	Complete count	20-percent sample	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent sample
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	260,034	259,030	1.0039	44,026	43,650	1.0086
Maryland.....	1,870,535	1,863,935	1.0035	385,882	384,145	1.0045
District of Columbia.....	478,368	477,200	1.0024	281,149	280,890	1.0009
Virginia.....	2,546,485	2,542,055	1.0017	734,987	734,820	1.0002
West Virginia.....	1,855,696	1,852,035	1.0020	114,905	113,890	1.0089
North Carolina.....	2,966,987	2,959,405	1.0026	1,077,594	1,078,140	0.9995
South Carolina.....	1,285,902	1,282,720	1.0025	822,970	824,515	0.9981
Georgia.....	2,363,847	2,358,230	1.0024	1,062,582	1,064,050	0.9986
Florida.....	2,043,320	2,037,130	1.0030	595,167	594,670	1.0008
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	2,726,022	2,718,970	1.0026	202,085	202,135	0.9998
Tennessee.....	2,745,192	2,740,985	1.0015	530,500	530,995	0.9991
Alabama.....	2,065,778	2,062,540	1.0016	981,045	980,265	1.0008
Mississippi.....	1,180,318	1,177,960	1.0020	988,948	990,750	0.9982
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,472,218	1,469,350	1.0020	427,208	426,860	1.0008
Louisiana.....	1,767,799	1,764,115	1.0021	884,794	883,580	1.0014
Oklahoma.....	2,013,620	2,011,425	1.0011	200,209	199,970	1.0012
Texas.....	6,449,889	6,425,760	1.0038	980,206	982,390	0.9978
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	528,919	526,520	1.0046	18,252	18,035	1.0120
Idaho.....	561,988	561,240	1.0013	6,439	6,355	1.0132
Wyoming.....	270,719	269,745	1.0036	6,203	6,180	1.0037
Colorado.....	1,237,666	1,234,080	1.0029	26,339	26,260	1.0030
New Mexico.....	612,875	611,260	1.0026	50,602	50,730	0.9975
Arizona.....	608,917	606,570	1.0039	93,099	92,710	1.0042
Utah.....	647,065	646,100	1.0015	10,301	10,275	1.0025
Nevada.....	139,378	139,110	1.0019	9,771	9,560	1.0221
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2,125,495	2,123,845	1.0008	54,015	53,495	1.0097
Oregon.....	1,413,516	1,410,160	1.0024	21,324	21,145	1.0085
California.....	8,929,840	8,907,740	1.0025	592,127	590,810	1.0022

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Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER

(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number	Total population of area ¹						
	300,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	150,000,000
100.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
500.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000.....	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5,000.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
10,000.....	200	200	210	210	210	210	210
25,000.....	310	320	320	330	330	330	330
50,000.....	430	440	450	460	460	460	460
75,000.....	500	530	550	560	560	560	560
100,000.....	540	590	620	650	650	650	650
250,000.....	500	760	910	1,010	1,020	1,030	1,030
500,000.....	...	410	1,070	1,390	1,430	1,450	1,460
1,000,000.....	...	...	570	1,870	1,970	2,030	2,060
2,500,000.....	...	...	...	2,400	2,870	3,110	3,240
5,000,000.....	...	...	...	1,280	3,390	4,170	4,550
10,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	1,810	5,190	6,330
15,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,370	7,630
25,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	2,830	9,510
50,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,170
150,000,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,070

¹ An area is the smallest complete geographic unit to which the estimate under consideration pertains. Thus the area may be the United States, a region, division, State, or any grouping of these. Native, nonwhite, etc., do not represent areas. The estimated total population of the areas considered in this report are shown in the first column of table 7.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage							
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	500,000	5,000,000
2 or 98.....	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...
5 or 95.....	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	...
10 or 90.....	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	...
25 or 75.....	4.0	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	...
50.....	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	...