

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF 1969 MONEY INCOME DATA COLLECTED IN THE
1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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Introduction

All persons 14 years old and over who were included in either the 15 or 5 percent sample of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing were asked a series of questions on their money income received in 1969. In order to reduce respondents' burdens of reporting income information, a skip pattern was used whereby respondents reporting not working at all in 1969 were not required to answer the first three earnings questions. Hence, depending on their responses to the work experience question, persons receiving the Census sample questionnaires were asked to complete either three or six income questions.

The income information requested in the 1970 Census covered money income regularly received before deduction for taxes, and excluded lump sum payments, such as net capital gains. See reference 1 for further details.

Since money income data compiled in the Decennial Censuses are used widely for many purposes, it was deemed advisable to present a summary evaluation on this subject using currently available data. This preliminary note is organized under five main headings: (1) analysis of income allocation rates, (2) comparison of income levels of families fully reporting their income information with others, (3) comparisons between income information compiled in the 1970 Census and in the March 1970 Current Population Survey (CPS), (4) comparisons between aggregate incomes reported in the 1970 Census with benchmark totals, and (5) a summary.

Analysis of Income Allocation Rates

In any large-scale statistical undertaking such as the Decennial Census, incomplete, illegible, or missing questionnaire items are bound to occur, even though every effort is made to minimize these problems. A computer editing operation corrects for inconsistencies. The allocation procedure assigns acceptable entries in place of nonentries on questionnaires because they were not reported, poorly marked, or were not read by the electronic scanning equipment. Income assignments (positive or negative dollar amounts or none) are based on fully reported income information of persons with similar social and economic characteristics. In the 1970 Census, this income "hot deck" allocation procedure covered four matrices, three for workers (covering earnings of all workers, income other than earnings for all workers other than farmers and farm managers, and income other than earnings for farmers and farm managers) and one for nonworkers relating to their incomes other than earnings. These matrices contained various combinations of persons' characteristics such as age, sex, relationship to household head, race, work experience, major occupation group, weeks worked, and class of worker through which the allocations take place. For example, there were 2,094 matrix

cells for allocating earnings of persons reporting that they had worked in 1969 but who did not report their earnings on the questionnaire. The allocations took place in the order of the processing of individual records. When no reported income information was stored in the computer, initial missing income items were assigned based on a "cold deck" table of starting constant values.

In addition, because of enumerator or processing errors, it is sometimes necessary to assign all of the characteristics for a person or for a household through a substitution or replication procedure. The term "allocation" as used in the text of this paper also includes a small number of such substitution cases.

All income nonentries of family members were allocated prior to deriving family income. The allocation rates for family income shown in table 1 relate to all families for which any family member 14 years old and over had one or more income items allocated. In the 1970 Census, if there was either a positive or negative dollar amount reported on any of the three earnings questions, "none" assignments, in either the earnings or "other income" question, were not counted as income allocations. These allocation rates are unit counts and are not weighted by the income amounts contributed by family members, e.g., the family is counted as allocated although the family head, usually the major earner, had fully reported income but one of his teenage sons did not. The allocation rate for persons is derived by dividing the number of persons with one or more income nonentries which have been allocated by the number of persons 14 years old or older. The family allocation rate is obtained by dividing the number of families with one or more family members having an allocated income by the total number of families.

Preliminary Findings

The family income allocation rates presented in table 1 show that of approximately 51.2 million families enumerated in the 1970 Census, about 10.6 million or about 21 percent of all families had at least one member of the family with one or more income items allocated. This rate was about double the 10.6 percent computed for the 1960 Census. The definitions used to compute the allocation rates for the two censuses are about similar. It should be noted that there were three income questions in the 1960 Census and six income questions in the 1970 Census; undoubtedly this increase in the number of income items had a direct effect on the higher allocation rate in 1970.

It should be further noted that the allocations do not have as much impact on income reporting as these rates imply since, if ever one member of a family has one or more income items allocated, the family as a whole is treated as an allocated

unit whether or not other family members had fully reported their income information. Hence, a more useful index is the proportion of the total income allocated. This analysis, planned for the future, is not yet available. An alternative measure to the family allocation rate is to compute the allocation rate on a persons basis. The persons allocation rate was 12.5 percent in the 1970 Census. Even though this is only about half the family rate, the persons allocation rates in the 1970 Census, were about double those from the 1960 Census. The breakdown of this rate shows that the rate for men (13.3 percent) was slightly higher than the rate for women (11.8 percent). The comparable rates from the 1960 Census were 6.2 percent overall, 6.4 percent for men, and 6.0 percent for women.

The family income allocation rate varied widely by family income intervals. As shown in table 1, of the 51.2 million families, the Census tabulated about 1.3 million families with incomes of less than \$1,000 (including net losses). Approximately 28 percent of these families were families for which some or all of the income information had been allocated. At the other end of the distribution, there were 398,000 families with family income greater than \$50,000. The allocation rate for this group was 27 percent. These two, 28 and 27 percent, were the highest allocation rates. The lowest allocation rate of 18.3 percent was recorded by families in the \$10,000 to \$11,999 family income class interval. Thus, the overall distribution of allocations follows a bimodal-type distribution with families at the two extremes of the distribution sharing the peak rates.

Table 2 shows the distribution of family income allocation rates by State areas. For total money income, it shows that the allocation rates ranged from a peak of 26 percent for the State of Nevada (30 percent for the District of Columbia) to a low of 17 percent for Montana. In the 1960 Census, these rates ranged from 15 percent for both of the States of Colorado and Florida (24 percent for the District of Columbia) to a low of 8 percent for Iowa. Also, a further analysis was made of the 1970 Census family allocation rates by states which were enumerated predominantly using the mailout-mailback system as compared with states using other enumeration procedures. The allocation rates between states using these alternative enumeration procedures showed no appreciable difference and hence, it appears that the type of enumeration procedure had no impact on varying the level of the allocation rates.

Comparison of Income Levels of Families Fully Reporting Their Income Information With Others

As shown in table 2, the difference in median family income levels "before and after" allocation was almost negligible for the country as a whole and by states. This difference for the United States as a whole was about \$50 resulting from a "before allocation" value of \$9,642 and an "after allocation" value of \$9,590. The median income of family units with one or more members having some income information allocated was about 3 percent less than family units for which the income information was not allocated. These figures indicate that lower than median

income families were more likely to have one or more members requiring some income information allocated.

Comparisons Between Income Information Compiled in the 1970 Census and in the Current Population Survey (CPS)

Since 1947, annual income information for the Nation as a whole has been compiled in the March supplement to the CPS. References 2 and 3 provide more information regarding the CPS. Since income information from the CPS, among others, is collected under more controlled conditions than under the Census operations, e.g., the interviewers are more experienced and trained to obtain information in depth, the CPS results provide a source by which the overall quality of Census results can be ascertained.

Preliminary Findings

As shown in table 3, the 1969 median income of families obtained from the March 1970 CPS was \$9,433, approximately 1.7 percent less than comparable median income from the 1970 Census. Overall, data in this table show that the correspondence between the 1970 Census and the March 1970 CPS was closer than between the 1960 Census and the March 1960 CPS. The difference in 1959 median family incomes was about 5 percent as compared with the difference of about 2 percent in the 1969 median family incomes.

Table 4 shows aggregate money incomes by type of income as computed from the Census and the CPS. In the 1970 Census, aggregate income was computed at 635.5 billion dollars, about 5 percent higher than the 603.3 billion dollars computed from the 1970 CPS. The comparable rate in the 1960 Census was 9 percent. The implications of these figures regarding the probable improvements in collecting CPS income data relative to Census data are currently under investigation.

Comparisons Between Aggregate Incomes Reported in the 1970 Census with Benchmark Totals

Another indication of quality is the ratio of the money income amount collected in the Census to the money income amount that should be collected if there were no misreporting or underreporting of this information. Estimates of the latter, designated as BEA benchmark figures, were computed from data developed originally by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which, in turn, derived their figures from administrative data sources. See references 3 and 4 for further details.

Preliminary Findings

As shown in table 4, total 1969 money income compiled in the 1970 Census was about 92 percent of the BEA benchmark total. These "benchmark" ratios were 100 percent for wage and salary, 91 percent for net self-employment income, (99 percent for nonfarm self-employment income, and 65 percent for farm self-employment income), and 60 percent for "other income" (82 percent for Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, 69 percent for public assistance payments, and 53 percent for the remaining "other income" types). The 1960 Census ratios between Census and benchmark totals were 94 percent for the total,

99 percent for wage and salary, 112 percent for self-employment income, and 62 percent for other income. The major difference in these ratios between the two censuses was the reduction in the 1970 Census benchmark ratio for net self-employment income. This is still under investigation. It may be possible that there was less reporting of gross self-employment income in the 1970 Census than in the 1960 Census.

Table 5 shows a preliminary tabulation of these "benchmark" ratios by states and by type of income. A number of states have Census wage and salary totals which are larger than BEA benchmark totals. This discrepancy is the result, among others, of problems in the benchmark figures and the misreporting of income in the wage and salary question. Thus, because of the phrase "from all jobs" in the wage and salary question, it may be possible that some had interpreted this question to cover all earnings or income instead of wage and salary income received during 1969. Another indication of reporting bias is the overreporting and underreporting (relative to benchmark totals) of the net nonfarm and farm self-employment income items. This problem involves not only getting better methods for reducing misreporting of these items in the field but also involves getting better comparable benchmark data, especially for farm household net self-employment income. These, and other problems, uncovered by table 5, are currently under investigation.

Summary

1. Although the family income allocation rate was about 21 percent, the difference in median income levels between "before and after" allocated family income was not significant.

2. The Census income data were more consistent with comparable income information from the March CPS in 1970 than in 1960.

3. Comparisons with aggregate income benchmark estimates indicate that the rate of total income reported in the 1970 Census was slightly lower than the rate reported in the 1960 Census. The reported rate differed primarily for the net self-employment income item.

References

1. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Reports PC(1)-C1 through PC(1)-C52.

2. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 75, "Income in 1969 of Families and Persons in the United States," U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1970.

3. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Income Distribution in the United States, by Herman P. Miller, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1966.

4. "Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions": by Selma F. Goldsmith, in Studies in Income and Wealth, Volume 13, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1951, pp. 265-373.

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Table 1.--Families by Total Money Income in 1969, Before and After Allocation or Substitution of Income Nonrespondents, for the United States

Total Money Income	Number			
	After Allocation or Substitution	Before Allocation or Substitution	Allocation or Substitution	Allocation or Substitution Rate
Total families	51,168,599	40,589,511	10,579,088	20.7
Less than \$1,000.....	1,277,006	918,679	358,327	28.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	1,733,205	1,324,402	408,803	23.6
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	2,260,578	1,749,836	510,742	22.6
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	2,499,946	1,938,347	561,599	22.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2,601,863	2,021,902	579,961	22.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2,934,453	2,307,430	627,023	21.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3,146,245	2,497,712	648,533	20.6
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	3,451,531	2,776,852	674,679	19.5
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	3,640,466	2,952,407	688,059	18.9
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	3,457,835	2,815,029	642,806	18.6
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	6,585,510	5,377,909	1,207,601	18.3
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	7,031,917	5,709,257	1,322,660	18.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	8,176,995	6,441,997	1,734,998	21.2
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	1,972,996	1,467,407	505,589	25.6
\$50,000 or more	398,053	290,345	107,708	27.1
Median income	\$9,590	\$9,642	\$9,361	(X)

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C2 to C52. United States total obtained by summing the states.

X - Not applicable.

Table 2.--PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE INCOME ALLOCATIONS IN 1969 AND 1959 AND MEDIAN INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES BEFORE AND AFTER ALLOCATIONS OF INCOME, FOR THE U. S., BY STATE

STATE	Allocation Rates		Median Income - 1970 Census			
	1970 Census	1960 Census ^{1/}	After Allocation	Before Allocation	With Allocation	Ratio ^{2/}
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	20.7	10.6 ^r	\$9,590	\$9,642	\$9,361	0.995
NORTHEAST						
New England: Maine	19.1	11.2	8,205	8,183	8,314	1.003
New Hampshire	20.4	12.1	9,698	9,583	10,187	1.012
Vermont	18.8	9.6	8,929	8,899	9,087	1.003
Massachusetts	21.1	12.2	10,835	10,873	10,665	0.997
Rhode Island	23.6	14.2	9,736	9,794	9,521	0.994
Connecticut	23.0	11.6	11,811	11,886	11,509	0.994
Middle Atlantic: New York	20.9	13.4	10,617	10,669	10,391	0.995
New Jersey	21.8	12.9	11,407	11,491	11,051	0.993
Pennsylvania	19.6	10.8	9,558	9,598	9,365	0.996
NORTH CENTRAL						
East North Central: Ohio	19.8	10.7	10,313	10,356	10,102	0.996
Indiana	17.6	10.7	9,970	9,992	9,845	0.998
Illinois	21.1	13.6	10,959	10,985	10,845	0.998
Michigan	19.6	10.7	11,032	11,081	10,792	0.996
Wisconsin	21.3	9.5	10,068	10,091	9,968	0.998
West North Central: Minnesota	20.3	9.0	9,931	9,980	9,705	0.995
Iowa	18.4	8.2	9,018	8,997	9,130	1.002
Missouri	22.2	13.3	8,914	8,988	8,620	0.992
North Dakota	18.2	9.9	7,838	7,806	8,018	1.004
South Dakota	19.9	10.1	7,494	7,514	7,398	0.997
Nebraska	19.2	9.3	8,564	8,592	8,417	0.997
Kansas	19.2	9.2	8,693	8,717	8,572	0.997
SOUTH						
South Atlantic: Delaware	18.4	14.4	10,211	10,366	9,391	0.985
Maryland	20.7	11.9	11,063	11,137	10,735	0.993
District of Columbia	29.9	23.6	9,583	9,712	9,273	0.987
Virginia	20.3	10.3	9,049	9,073	8,949	0.997
West Virginia	18.6	10.0	7,415	7,450	7,235	0.995
North Carolina	21.5	10.3	7,774	7,854	7,452	0.990
South Carolina	21.8	9.7	7,621	7,645	7,527	0.997
Georgia	20.8	11.2	8,167	8,238	7,867	0.991
Florida	22.7	15.4	8,267	8,355	7,937	0.989
East South Central: Kentucky	19.6	11.3	7,441	7,486	7,236	0.994
Tennessee	22.3	10.4	7,447	7,492	7,277	0.994
Alabama	21.0	9.7	7,266	7,337	6,964	0.990
Mississippi	22.3	9.3	6,071	6,116	5,902	0.993
West South Central: Arkansas	21.0	11.2	6,273	6,301	6,161	0.996
Louisiana	24.7	11.6	7,530	7,638	7,165	0.986
Oklahoma	20.3	13.3	7,725	7,717	7,763	1.001
Texas	19.6	12.1	8,490	8,514	8,377	0.997
WEST						
Mountain: Montana	17.3	13.7	8,512	8,541	8,348	0.997
Idaho	20.2	11.2	8,381	8,325	8,633	1.007
Wyoming	19.8	10.7	8,943	8,911	9,119	1.004
Colorado	19.7	15.4	9,555	9,616	9,271	0.994
New Mexico	22.0	12.2	7,849	7,867	7,769	0.998
Arizona	22.5	12.1	9,187	9,220	6,062	0.996
Utah	20.8	11.3	9,320	9,297	9,413	1.002
Nevada	26.0	14.3	10,692	10,647	10,835	1.004
Pacific: Washington	20.3	9.5	10,407	10,457	10,182	0.995
Oregon	22.8	9.6	9,489	9,545	9,256	0.994
California	20.2	12.5	10,732	10,784	10,498	0.995
Alaska	21.4	14.0	12,443	12,502	12,200	0.995
Hawaii	21.3	10.7	11,554	11,450	11,993	1.009

^{1/} Nonresponse allocation rates for total family income are somewhat overstated. For a discussion on family allocation rates, see text, page LXXXVII in the U. S. Summary.

^{2/} Ratio of after allocation to before allocation r = revised

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C2 to C52, and Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-1C to 52C

Table 3.—INCOME IN 1969 AND 1959 OF FAMILIES BASED ON THE DECENNIAL CENSUSES
AND THE MARCH CURRENT POPULATION SURVEYS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total Money Income	Family Income in 1969		Family Income in 1959	
	1970 Census	March 1970 CPS	1960 Census	March 1960 CPS
UNITED STATES				
Number.....thousands.....	51,169	51,237	45,128	45,062
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	1.6	5.6	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	3.4	3.4	7.5	8.3
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	4.4	4.6	8.3	9.3
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	4.9	5.3	9.5	10.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.1	5.4	11.0	11.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.7	5.9	12.3	13.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6.1	6.4	10.7	11.0
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	6.7	7.3	8.6	8.4
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	7.1	7.4	6.6	10.6
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	6.8	7.0	4.9	
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	12.9	13.0	10.5	9.1
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	13.7	13.7		
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	16.0	15.6	3.3	2.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	3.9	3.2	1.3	0.7
\$50,000 or more.....	0.8	0.4		
Median income.....	\$9,590	\$9,433	\$5,660	\$5,417
Mean income.....	\$10,999	\$10,577	(NA)	(NA)

NA - Not available

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Reports PC(1)-C2 to C52; Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C1, U. S. Summary, and March 1970 and 1960 Current Population Surveys.

Table 4.—COMPARISON OF CENSUS, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1969, 1959, AND 1949, BY TYPE OF INCOME,
FOR THE UNITED STATES

Year and Type of Income	Estimates of Aggregate Income (In billions)				
	Census		Current Population Survey		Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) ^{1/}
	Families and Unrel. Indiv.	Persons 14 years old and over	Families and Unrel. Indiv.	Persons 14 years old and over	
1969					
Total income	\$635.5	\$633.8	\$603.3	\$608.0	\$692.4
Wage or salary income	499.4	(NA)	474.8	478.9	497.8
Self-employment income	56.7	(NA)	51.8	52.1	62.1
Nonfarm	47.9	(NA)	43.4	43.6	48.6
Farm	8.8	(NA)	8.4	8.5	13.5
Other income	79.4	(NA)	76.7	77.0	132.5
Social Security	22.2	(NA)	22.3	22.4	27.0
Public assistance	4.6	(NA)	4.9	5.0	6.6
Other	52.6	(NA)	49.5	49.6	98.9
1959					
Total income	332.3	331.7	304.5	306.7	353.1
Wage or salary income	(NA)	246.5	231.8	233.5	249.8
Self-employment income	(NA)	47.9	36.1	38.3	42.6
Other income	(NA)	37.3	32.6	32.7	60.6
1949					
Total income	155.2	173.2	160.2	159.8	191.0
Wage or salary income	(NA)	2/124.3	120.4	120.0	128.8
Self-employment income	(NA)	2/ 31.1	27.2	26.5	31.3
Other income	(NA)	2/ 16.6	13.2	13.3	30.9
Ratio of --					

NA - Not available X - Not computable.

1/ - 1969 BEA estimates were prepared by the Bureau of the Census using the Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

2/ - These estimates are based on preliminary sample tabulations rather than on final results because the final data do not contain distributions of each type of income. The aggregate total income estimated from the preliminary sample is in close agreement with the comparable aggregate estimated from the final data.

Table 5.—TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 AND 1959 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUSES AS A PERCENT OF COMPARABLE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ESTIMATES IN 1969 AND 1959, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE

STATE	1970 Census									1960 Census 1/			
	Total money income	Wage or salary income	Self-employment income			Other Income				Total money income	Wage or salary income	Self-employment income	Other income
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm	Total	Social Security income	Public assistance income	Other income				
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	92	100	91	99	65	60	82	69	53	94	99	112	62
NORTHEAST													
New England													
Maine	90	104	77	90	33	53	80	85	42	92	101	101	59
New Hampshire	96	104	109	104	347	60	77	69	54	100	106	126	62
Vermont	92	101	113	124	87	55	80	73	46	92	98	103	65
Massachusetts	90	100	93	93	87	57	79	69	50	92	98	134	55
Rhode Island	92	100	90	89	200	64	77	82	59	92	96	132	60
Connecticut	90	101	94	96	56	53	79	67	48	92	96	132	60
Middle Atlantic													
New York	88	98	93	93	99	55	79	61	50	90	94	130	51
New Jersey	92	101	96	96	99	58	80	84	51	96	100	121	60
Pennsylvania	91	99	90	88	120	61	81	71	53	92	97	125	56
NORTH CENTRAL													
East North Central													
Ohio	92	99	86	85	98	60	82	70	53	94	98	117	61
Indiana	92	99	83	90	66	63	83	101	54	96	99	115	69
Illinois	89	97	93	95	83	54	79	69	47	93	96	115	60
Michigan	92	100	91	89	123	58	83	72	51	95	99	117	58
Wisconsin	95	104	96	97	92	61	84	65	53	96	101	117	61
West North Central													
Minnesota	93	101	93	100	81	61	83	77	53	97	102	111	64
Iowa	88	105	76	96	64	53	83	55	43	94	103	102	58
Missouri	94	103	90	96	77	65	84	68	58	89	94	99	60
North Dakota	91	106	99	103	97	48	80	84	37	88	91	94	65
South Dakota	86	105	81	115	68	51	82	77	40	85	97	79	63
Nebraska	85	102	77	93	66	49	83	79	39	91	97	99	60
Kansas	88	99	91	100	80	54	83	64	45	98	109	99	61
SOUTH													
South Atlantic													
Delaware	88	101	73	95	28	46	75	59	40	80	92	111	37
Maryland	94	101	97	100	71	61	82	64	56	94	98	125	59
District of Columbia	83	92	135	133	(NA)	48	77	73	45	92	104	96	56
Virginia	96	103	109	108	119	61	82	90	56	99	103	119	64
West Virginia	93	102	96	87	-386	59	85	74	45	92	96	114	66
North Carolina	91	99	80	101	45	59	81	69	50	94	101	94	60
South Carolina	92	100	89	98	55	56	77	92	46	96	103	101	60
Georgia	92	99	83	103	38	60	80	77	52	97	101	103	73
Florida	99	107	91	112	23	83	97	84	79	98	104	102	79
East South Central													
Kentucky	93	101	85	90	73	66	86	71	57	98	102	121	65
Tennessee	94	102	95	95	95	58	82	82	48	96	100	117	65
Alabama	95	104	90	112	42	63	83	63	55	96	101	99	72
Mississippi	89	101	71	111	30	57	81	81	43	93	102	81	75
West South Central													
Arkansas	89	103	70	107	37	60	84	84	48	93	100	84	79
Louisiana	89	99	89	101	49	53	81	70	44	95	98	114	71
Oklahoma	97	107	106	112	88	62	86	74	53	100	105	110	72
Texas	93	102	97	113	56	56	82	77	49	95	100	106	63
WEST													
Mountain													
Montana	93	104	99	118	81	58	81	95	51	91	98	95	64
Idaho	96	112	77	101	56	63	82	78	54	98	100	112	69
Wyoming	95	105	111	109	114	55	81	76	47	91	97	102	57
Colorado	98	105	113	111	122	65	83	72	60	95	100	115	65
New Mexico	91	100	87	118	42	58	81	69	51	97	99	105	74
Arizona	96	103	84	108	23	78	90	87	74	102	104	107	89
Utah	99	105	110	111	108	65	85	73	59	99	101	122	68
Nevada	90	95	91	89	115	62	74	69	58	94	95	117	71
Pacific													
Washington	94	102	89	98	58	62	85	85	55	98	101	128	68
Oregon	97	105	97	100	82	69	86	87	63	95	101	103	67
California	92	100	95	106	36	65	84	64	61	95	100	107	65
Alaska	94	95	137	134	-325	57	60	65	56	101	103	137	65
Hawaii	91	99	92	97	58	50	78	63	45	103	106	134	68

1/ Based on persons 14 years old and over, not directly comparable with the 1970 Census.
NA - Not available.