

Documentation for Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 (July 1, 2000 - July 1, 2003) Postcensal Population Estimates for Calculating Vital Rates

The bridged Vintage 2003 postcensal population file contains estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2003. Most of the files have estimates by county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2,..., 85 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex (1). One set of files has national estimates for persons 85 years and over by single-year of age. The estimates on these files resulted from bridging the Vintage 2002 postcensal estimates with 31 race groups (as used in Census 2000 in accordance with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity) to the four race categories specified under the 1977 OMB standards. Thus, the estimates in this file are based on Census 2000. The bridged-race postcensal estimates were produced by the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This file was released by NCHS on September 14, 2004.

Background

In 1997, OMB issued "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," which supersedes the 1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting" (2,3). Both documents specify rules for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of race and ethnicity data within the Federal statistical system. The 1977 standards required Federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using four single-race categories, namely, White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. The 1997 revision incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing racial and ethnic profile of the United States. First, the 1997 revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by Federal agencies for identification of race. As in the past, these categories represent a social-political construct and are not anthropologically or biologically based. The five categories for race specified in the 1997 standards are: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White. Second, the revised standards add the requirement that Federal data collection programs allow respondents to select one or more race categories when responding to a query on their racial identity. This provision means that there are potentially 31 race groups, depending on whether an individual selects one, two, three, four, or all five of the race categories. Collection of additional detail on race or ethnicity is permitted so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum categories.

During the transition to full implementation of the 1997 standards, two different standards for the collection of race and ethnicity data are being used, creating incomparability across data systems. Further, within a given data system, the change in

the race standards results in incomparability across time, thus making it difficult to perform trend analyses. The OMB recognized that approaches to make data collected under the 1997 standards comparable to data collected under the 1977 standards would be needed. Therefore, the OMB issued “Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” (4). The guidance document contains a detailed discussion of bridging methods.

Vital rates are based on information obtained from vital records collected through the state-based Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (numerators) and population estimates based on the U.S. Census (denominators). The 2000 decennial census collected race and ethnicity data in accordance with the 1997 standards. However, full implementation of the 1997 standards within the Vital Statistics Cooperative System had not occurred at that time. Indeed, for this data system, implementation of the 1997 standards is being phased in over several years as the States revise their birth and death certificates to reflect the 1997 standards. Thus, beginning with the 2000 data year, the numerators and denominators for vital rates have incompatible race data. Previously released rates for 2000 and 2001 utilized 1990-based postcensal estimates of the July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001 resident population for denominators (5-8). Estimates for 2002 and beyond were not available from the 1990-based postcensal series, so it was necessary to develop a bridging method so that race-specific vital rates could be calculated. It is also important that the more accurate counts available from the 2000 Census be used.

The bridging methodology developed by NCHS bridges the multiple-race group population counts to single-race categories. Information from the pooled 1997-2000 National Health Interview Survey was used to develop the bridging methodology. Regression models with person-level and county-level covariates were used to generate the probability of selecting each single-race category possible for a multiple-race group. The probabilities generated from the fitted regression models are referred to as the NHIS bridging proportions. The Census Bureau applied the NHIS bridging proportions generated by NCHS to the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary file (9, 10). This application resulted in a bridged population count for each of the four single-race categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander) by county, single-year of age, Hispanic origin group, and sex, for April 1, 2000. The bridging methodology is described in detail in the report, “United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories” (which is available for download from this site) and in a related report (11, 12).

Postcensal estimates. Postcensal population estimates are estimates made for the years following a census, before the next census has been taken. Postcensal estimates are derived by updating the resident population enumerated in the decennial census using various measures of population change. The components of population change used in the derivation of the postcensal estimates include: births to U.S. resident women, deaths to U.S. residents, net international immigration, net movement of U.S. Armed Forces and civilian citizens of the U.S, and migration within the U.S. The Census Bureau annually produces a series of postcensal estimates that includes

estimates for the current data year and revised estimates for earlier years. Estimates for earlier years in a given series are revised to reflect changes in the components of change data sets (for example, a preliminary natality file is replaced with a final natality file). The last year in a series is used to name the series. For example, the Vintage 2002 postcensal series has estimates for July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002 (released 8/1/2003). The Vintage 2003 series has estimates for July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2003. The July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002 estimates from the Vintage 2002 and Vintage 2003 series differ.

To date, the Census Bureau has produced the Vintage 2001, Vintage 2002, and Vintage 2003 series of postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States using the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File as the base data for the series (9). These series initially had estimates for 31 race groups, in accordance with the 1997 race and ethnicity standards (2). Under a collaborative arrangement with NCHS, the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau applied the NHIS bridging proportions to the 31-race postcensal population estimates to produce bridged-race postcensal estimates (estimates for the four single-race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander

Release of estimates

In response to the need for bridged estimates by a wide range of users, NCHS is making the bridged-race population estimates available for download from this web site (see **Data Files and Documentation**). The report detailing the bridging methodology is available for download from this site (see “United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories” under **Methodology**).

NCHS is using the bridged -race postcensal population estimates to calculate birth and death rates. Previously published reports that used 1990-based postcensal population estimates to calculate rates for 2001 have been or will be re-issued in whole or in part; new reports use the bridged-race estimates (13-16).

Although efforts were made to use the best available data and methods to produce these estimates, the modeling process introduces error into the estimates. The potential for error will be greatest for the smallest population groups, particularly the smaller race groups and county level estimates. The postcensal estimates are updated annually as additional data become available, for use in the components of change model. In addition, the bridged-race estimates may be revised periodically to reflect changes made to the bridging process.

NCHS would appreciate receiving feedback on the usefulness of the estimates as well as notification of any problems that have been identified. Please provide comments via e-mail to: PopEst@cdc.gov.

Suggested citation

National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2003 , United States resident population from the Vintage 2003 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm. September 14, 2004.

References

1. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2003, United States resident population from the Vintage 2003 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm. September 14, 2004.
2. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity. Federal Register 62FR58781-58790, October 30, 1997. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html>.
3. Office of Management and Budget. Race and ethnic standards for Federal statistics and administrative reporting. Statistical Policy Directive 15, 1977.
4. Office of Management and Budget. Provisional guidance on the implementation of the 1997 standards for the collection of Federal data on race and ethnicity. December 15, 2000. http://www.Whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/r&e_guidance2000update.pdf.
5. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, and Park MM. Births: Final data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol. 50 no. 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
6. Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, and Smith BL. Deaths: Final data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol. 50 no. 15. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
7. Anderson RN. Deaths: Leading causes for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol. 50 no. 16. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
8. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: Final data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol. 51 no. 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.

9. U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Modified Race Data [MR(31)-CO.txt], prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2002. Available on the internet at: http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates_dataset.php#mrd.
10. U.S. Census Bureau. Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information from the 1990 census: A comparison of census results with results where age and race have been modified. 1990 CPH-L-74. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1991.
11. Ingram DD, Parker JD, Schenker N, Weed JA, Hamilton B, Arias E, Madans JH. United States Census 2000 population with bridged race categories. Vital Health Stat 2(135). Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
12. Parker JD, Schenker N, Ingram DD, Weed JA, Heck KE, Madans JH. Bridging between two standards for collecting information on race and ethnicity: an application to Census 2000 and vital rates. Public Health Reports 119(2), p. 192-205. 2004
13. Ventura SJ, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD. Revised birth and fertility rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol. 51 no. 4. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
14. Arias E, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol. 51 no. 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
15. Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ. Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. National vital statistics reports; vol. 51 no. 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
16. Arias E, Anderson RN, Kung HC, Murphy S, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final Data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no. 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.

File layout for the Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 Postcensal Files, 2000-2003

Estimates for persons 0 to 85+ years of age (0,1, ..., 85 years and over)

There is one file for the full Vintage 2003 postcensal series with data for all four years in the series (July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2003) and one file with only the Vintage 2003 estimates for July 1, 2003. . The file contains bridged-race postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States by year, county, age (0 1, ..., 85 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex. There is a record on the files for each combination of county, age, race and sex, and Hispanic origin. The population estimates on this file were derived using the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File as the base file (9). The file was released by NCHS on September 14, 2004.

Estimates for persons 85 to 100 + years of age (85, 86, ... 100 years and over)

The Vintage 2003 estimate series (April 1, 2000, July 1, 2000-July 1, 2003) is available as text and SAS files (all years in the series are contained on the same file). The files contain bridged-race postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States by year, age (85, 86, ..., 100 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex. There is a record on each file for each combination of month, year, age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex. The population estimates on the files were derived by the U.S. Census Bureau using the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File as the base file (13). This file was released by NCHS on May 6, 2011.

Control Totals for Vintage 2003 data files

File name	Number of records	Month and year	Population
pcen_v2003.txt	4,320,640	July 1, 2000	population = 282,177,838
		July 1, 2001	population = 285,093,870
		July 1, 2002	population = 287,974,001
		July 1, 2003	population = 290,810,789
pcen_v2003_y03.txt	4,320,640	July 1, 2003	population = 290,810,789
pcen_v2003_85to100.txt	1,280	July 1, 2000	population = 4,294,969
		July 1, 2001	population = 4,429,621
		July 1, 2002	population = 4,570,403
		July 1, 2003	population = 4,713,465
pcen_v2003_85to100.sas7bdat	1,280	April 1, 2000	population = 4,239,670
		July 1, 2000	population = 4,294,969
		July 1, 2001	population = 4,429,621
		July 1, 2002	population = 4,570,403
		July 1, 2003	population = 4,713,465

File Layout for text file with estimates for persons aged 0 to 85 years and over, estimate years 2000 to 2003: pccen_v2003.txt:

Location	Field size	Item and Code Outline	Format
1-4	4	<u>Series vintage</u> (2003)	Numeric
5-6	2	<u>FIPS State code</u>	Numeric
7-9	3	<u>FIPS county code</u>	Numeric
10-11	2	<u>Age</u> (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over)	Numeric
12	1	<u>Race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
13	1	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
14-21	8	<u>Population count for July 1, 2000</u>	Numeric
22-29	8	<u>Population count for July 1, 2001</u>	Numeric
30-37	8	<u>Population count for July 1, 2002</u>	Numeric
38-45	8	<u>Population count for July 1, 2003</u>	Numeric

File Layout for text file with estimates for persons aged 0 to 85 years and over, 2003
 estimate year: pcen_v2003_y03.txt:

Location	Field size	Item and Code Outline	Format
1-4	4	<u>Series vintage</u> (2003)	Numeric
5-6	2	<u>FIPS State code</u>	Numeric
7-9	3	<u>FIPS county code</u>	Numeric
10-11	2	<u>Age</u> (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over)	Numeric
12	1	<u>Race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
13	1	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
14-21	8	<u>Population count for July 1, 2003</u>	Numeric

File layout for text file with estimates for persons aged 85 to 100 years:
pcen_v2003_85to100.txt

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1-4	4	<u>Series vintage</u> (2003)	Numeric
5-8	4	<u>Estimate year</u> 2000... or 2003	Numeric
9	1.	<u>Estimate month</u> 4=April 7=July	Numeric
10-12	3	<u>Age</u> (85, 86... 100 years and over)	Numeric
13	1	<u>Race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black or African American male 4=Black or African American female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
14	1	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
15-22	8	<u>Population estimate</u>	Numeric

File layout for SAS file with estimates for persons aged 85 to 100 years:
 pcen_v2003_85to100.sas7bdat

Variable name	Item and code outline	Format
VINTAGE	Series Vintage (2003)	Numeric
YEAR	<u>Estimate year</u> (2000... or 2003)	Numeric
MONTH	<u>Estimate month</u> 4=April 7=July	Numeric
AGE	<u>Age</u> (85, 86... 100 years and over)	Numeric
RACESEX	<u>Race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
HISP	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
Pop	Population estimate	Numeric