

Population Estimates

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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: JULY 1, 1963

(The estimates for July 1, 1962, shown here supersede those published in report No. 282 of this series)

This report presents estimates of the population for July 1, 1963 (and 1962) of the 15 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas in the country (in terms of the 1960 population), as defined in 1963. Also shown are estimates for the constituent counties. These estimates relate to the total resident population in each area--that is, the civilian population plus members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area. Thus, these estimates are comparable with the 1960 Census counts.

The 15 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) shown here include a total of 68 counties and independent cities (including 6 major central cities that are treated as county equivalents, viz., Baltimore, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.). In 1960, these 15 SMSA's contained a population of 51.4 million, or about 29 percent of the total United States population, and about 46 percent of

the total population living in metropolitan areas.

By July 1, 1963, the total population in the 15 largest SMSA's in the country numbered 54.0 million, an increase of 2.6 million, or 5.0 percent, since April 1, 1960, the date of the last census. The rates of growth varied considerably among and within metropolitan areas. As in the past decade, outlying counties in the SMSA's--that is, counties outside of the "central" counties--grew substantially faster than the central counties of the metropolitan areas. For these areas as a whole, between 1960 and 1963, outlying counties grew at about 2½ times the rate of central counties. In the 1950-60 decade, the differential rate of growth was about four to one in favor of outlying counties. The estimates also indicate that the average annual population growth in these 15 SMSA's in the 1960-63 period was somewhat less than that of the 1950-60 period, as shown by the following:

Area	Population (thousands)				Average annual rate of growth (percent)	
	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	April 1, 1960	April 1, 1950	1960 to 1963	1950 to 1960
Total.....	53,982	52,832	51,432	42,664	+1.5	+1.9
Counties:						
Central.....	36,205	35,605	35,042	31,822	+1.0	+1.0
Outlying.....	17,777	17,226	16,390	10,842	+2.5	+4.1
Total United States resident population...	188,616	185,890	179,323	151,326	+1.6	+1.7

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Richard M. Scammon, Director



METHODOLOGY

Estimates for July 1, 1962.--Except as noted, the estimates for July 1, 1962, are based on an average of the results of four estimating procedures. Starting with the 1960 Census as a base, the methods use available current series of figures to estimate the population growth or decline since 1960. The methods used were: (a) The Census Bureau's Component Method II, which employs vital statistics to measure natural increase and school enrollment (or school census data) as a basis for measuring net migration; (b) the Vital Rates Method, which employs data on births and deaths as indicators of total population change; (c) the Housing Unit Method, in which estimated changes in the number of occupied housing units are used as the basis for estimating changes in population; and (d) a Composite Method, in which separate estimates are prepared for different segments of the population using different types of current data for each group.

The first three methods, Component Method II, the Vital Rates, and Housing Unit Method, were those used to prepare the set of July 1, 1962, estimates for these areas published in Series P-25, No. 282. The detailed description of each of these three methods is given in that report. Except for minor modifications in the basic data series for a number of areas, the estimates for these three methods are the same for both of these reports.

In the Composite Method¹ separate estimates were prepared for the population under 18 years, 18 to 44 years, and 45 years and over. In the application here, the number of deaths, 45 years old and over, by age, sex, and color, is used to estimate the population 45 years and over; the number of births is used to estimate females in the childbearing ages (18 to 44 years) which, in turn, is used to estimate the number of males in the corresponding age groups; school enrollment is used to estimate the population of school ages (5 through 17 years old), and the number of births in the previous 5-year period, in conjunction with school enrollment data, are used to estimate the population under 5 years of age. The estimates for these broad ages are then summed to yield an estimate of the population at all ages.

¹ Donald J. Bogue and Beverly Duncan, "A Composite Method For Estimating Postcensal Population of Small Areas by Age, Sex, and Color," in National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics--Special Reports, Vol. XLVII, No. 6 (August 24, 1959).

The steps in applying this method are as follows:

A. Population 45 years old and over:

(1) Compute the age-sex-color specific death rate by 10-year age groups for 1960, starting with the population 45 to 54 years up through 75 years old and over, for the United States and each area, using death statistics for 1960 and the population on April 1, 1960, obtained from the decennial census counts.² (2) Compute the corresponding death rate for the United States for the 12-month period centered on the estimate date. (3) Prepare an estimate of the specific death rates for each area for the 12-month period centered on the estimate date, on the assumption that the change in the death rate for each area from 1960 was the same as for the United States as a whole. (4) Compute the estimated population for each area on the estimate date in each age-sex-color group, dividing the number of deaths for each group in the period by its current specific death rate as obtained above. (5) Add together the specific age-sex-color estimates so as to derive an estimate of the population 45 years old and over for each area on the estimate data.

B. Population 18 to 44 years of age:

Estimates of the number of females 18 to 44 years old are first developed in a manner corresponding to steps (1) through (4) above using data on the number of births in the United States, by color, and the number of females 18 to 44 years of age. Then, the ratio of the number of males to females in 1960 in the area in this age range, adjusted for change in this ratio for the United States as a whole between 1960 and the estimate date, is used to arrive at an estimate of the number of males in each area. The number of males and the number of females are summed to yield an estimate of the population 18 to 44 years. (Estimates are derived for the civilian resident population; the number of Armed Forces in the area is included as a final step.)

C. Population under 18 years of age:

The estimated population in this age group was developed by a component procedure similar to that described under Component Method II in Series P-25, No. 282. The procedure as applied to the population under 18 years of age involves: (1) Obtain the April 1, 1960, popula-

² It would have been desirable to have used figures for a 2-year period centered on April 1, 1960, in order to reduce the impact of the annual fluctuations on the data. However, data in the required detail by counties are not available for 1959.

tion in the group that would be under 18 years of age on the estimate date; (2) add births for April 1, 1960, to the estimate date; (3) subtract deaths for the group for the same period; and (4) add the estimate of net migration.

Estimates of net migration for this group were obtained from the migration rate of the school-age population derived earlier as part of the Component Method II procedure. The factor used to convert the school-age population migration rate to the rate for the population under 18 years of age was based on national ratios. For the 1960-62 period the factor was 1.19.

Estimates for July 1, 1963.---Data necessary to derive estimates by the above procedures for July 1, 1963, were available only for Component Method II and the Housing Unit Method. Consequently, the estimates of population for July 1, 1963, were first developed using an average of the results of these two methods. These estimates for 1963 were then used in conjunction with estimates for July 1, 1962, based on the same procedures, to provide an estimate of population change for the period July 1, 1962, to July 1, 1963. This estimate of change was then added to the July 1, 1962, estimates, based on the average of four procedures, to provide a single best estimate for July 1, 1963. Thus, a high degree of consistency between the estimates for 1962 and 1963 is achieved.

Special cases.---For a number of areas, additional data were available which were used as bases for the population estimates. The estimates for Rockland County in the New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area were based on interpolation and extrapolation of the April 1, 1960, Census and the April 1, 1963, Special Census conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

The estimates for Suffolk County in the New York SMSA incorporate the results of a number of special censuses taken in various towns in April 1964. The areas in which such special censuses were taken represented about 90 percent of the county population in 1960.

The estimates for Macomb County, Michigan (Detroit SMSA) are based on data from the expanded annual school census provided by the Macomb County Planning Commission.

The estimates for the District of Columbia are those prepared earlier and published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 289.

Sources of data.---The basic data used in preparing the population estimates presented here were provided by Federal, State, and local agencies. School enrollment data were obtained from State and local Departments of Education, and from the appropriate Catholic school officials. Vital statistics were provided by the Division of Vital Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. The birth and death statistics represent final figures classified on a residence basis, for each year, through 1962.³ The figures on military strength were obtained from the Department of Defense. Data on new residential building permits are collected regularly by the Bureau of the Census from local governmental agencies and are published in the Construction Reports series.⁴ These data were supplemented by data on demolitions supplied by local agencies. In general, demolition data were limited to the large cities in the central counties. For outlying counties, satisfactory statistics on demolitions are not regularly available, but in most cases the number of demolitions is considered to be relatively small. In New York City, figures on certificates of occupancy issued were used in lieu of the building permit series. In Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the results of the annual Real Property Inventory of Metropolitan Cleveland were used to measure changes in the number of households. Figures on the number of residential electric meters were provided by the electric utility companies in the central counties.⁵

Limitations.---As stated earlier, the estimates for 1963 are based on two of the four methods used to derive the 1962 estimates. Consequently, the 1963 estimates are believed to be subject to somewhat larger error than those for 1962, since the latter incorporate more complete information for the estimating period. A detailed statement on the general level of accuracy of these methods of preparing metropolitan area estimates is given in an earlier report, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 282.

³ Because of the estimated nearly complete registration of births in major metropolitan areas, no corrections were made for incomplete reporting of births.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports, Building Permits, Series C-40, monthly and annual summaries.

⁵ The utility data series were used directly for several areas, but were valuable as background data in reviewing and evaluating the estimates for most of the areas.

The 1963 figures are considered as "preliminary" and will be revised when additional data upon which to base the estimates become available later this year.

A complete statement concerning the overall accuracy and reliability of the various estimating procedures will be included when the revised 1963 estimates are issued. In the next report presenting 1963 figures, present plans call for including estimates for an additional 18 SMSA's, thus covering all SMSA's in excess of 750,000 population in 1960 (based on the 1963 definition).

Definitions.--Except in New England, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in a SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and

are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.⁶

For purposes of this report, each county containing a central city is designated as "central" county. All other counties are designated as "outlying." A detailed explanation of the criteria used in establishing SMSA's is given in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, 1964. Current SMSA definitions and the changes in definitions made since the 1960 Census are indicated in that report.

Rounding of estimates.--Estimates presented in the tables of this report have been independently rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

⁶ In this report, estimates are shown for the Massachusetts State Economic Area C (Boston SEA) which consists of whole counties.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:
1960 TO 1963

(Standard metropolitan statistical areas are as defined in 1963 and are ranked according to 1960 population.
Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population			Net change, April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963	
	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent
NEW YORK, N.Y.....	11,288,000	11,049,000	10,694,633	+593,000	+5.5
New York City*.....	8,090,000	7,943,000	7,781,984	+308,000	+4.0
Nassau.....	1,359,000	1,336,000	1,300,171	+59,000	+4.5
Rockland.....	164,000	156,000	136,803	+27,000	+20.0
Suffolk.....	822,000	775,000	666,784	+156,000	+23.3
Westchester.....	853,000	840,000	808,891	+44,000	+5.4
CHICAGO, ILL.....	6,499,000	6,379,000	6,220,913	+278,000	+4.5
Cook*.....	5,299,000	5,219,000	5,129,725	+170,000	+3.3
Du Page.....	355,000	338,000	313,459	+42,000	+13.4
Kane.....	226,000	220,000	208,246	+18,000	+8.5
Lake.....	315,000	309,000	293,656	+21,000	+7.3
McHenry.....	91,000	89,000	84,210	+7,000	+8.6
Will.....	211,000	204,000	191,617	+20,000	+10.4
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.....	6,523,000	6,344,000	6,038,771	+484,000	+8.0
Los Angeles*.....	6,523,000	6,344,000	6,038,771	+484,000	+8.0
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.....	4,555,000	4,460,000	4,342,897	+212,000	+4.9
Philadelphia, Pa.*.....	2,044,000	2,024,000	2,002,512	+41,000	+2.1
Bucks, Pa.....	328,000	318,000	308,567	+20,000	+6.4
Chester, Pa.....	232,000	222,000	210,608	+21,000	+10.0
Delaware, Pa.....	575,000	563,000	553,154	+22,000	+4.0
Montgomery, Pa.....	556,000	538,000	516,682	+39,000	+7.5
Burlington, N.J.....	260,000	250,000	224,499	+35,000	+15.8
Camden, N.J.....	417,000	405,000	392,035	+25,000	+6.4
Gloucester, N.J.....	143,000	139,000	134,840	+8,000	+6.3
DETROIT, MICH.....	3,891,000	3,806,000	3,762,360	+129,000	+3.4
Wayne*.....	2,698,000	2,654,000	2,666,297	+32,000	+1.2
Macomb.....	471,000	446,000	405,804	+65,000	+16.1
Oakland.....	722,000	707,000	690,259	+32,000	+4.6
BOSTON, MASS. ¹	3,200,000	3,148,000	3,109,158	+90,000	+2.9
Suffolk*.....	776,000	774,000	791,329	-15,000	-1.9
Essex.....	592,000	581,000	568,831	+23,000	+4.1
Middlesex.....	1,287,000	1,266,000	1,238,742	+49,000	+3.9
Norfolk.....	544,000	527,000	510,256	+34,000	+6.6
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.....	2,839,000	2,766,000	2,648,762	+190,000	+7.2
Alameda*.....	982,000	952,000	908,209	+73,000	+8.1
San Francisco*.....	741,000	741,000	740,316	+1,000	+0.1
Contra Costa.....	457,000	435,000	409,030	+48,000	+11.6
Marin.....	171,000	162,000	146,820	+24,000	+16.5
San Mateo.....	489,000	475,000	444,387	+45,000	+10.0
PITTSBURGH, PA.....	2,366,000	2,352,000	2,405,435	-39,000	-1.6
Allegheny*.....	1,597,000	1,587,000	1,628,587	-32,000	-2.0
Beaver.....	201,000	201,000	206,948	-5,000	-2.6
Washington.....	216,000	215,000	217,271	-2,000	-0.7
Westmoreland.....	353,000	349,000	352,629	(Z)	(Z)

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:
1960 TO 1963--Con.

(Standard metropolitan statistical areas are as defined in 1963 and are ranked according to 1960 population.
Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population			Net change, April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963	
	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.....	2,178,000	2,134,000	2,104,669	+73,000	+3.5
St. Louis city, Mo.*.....	711,000	709,000	750,026	-39,000	-5.3
Franklin, Mo.....	48,000	47,000	44,566	+3,000	+7.5
Jefferson, Mo.....	76,000	71,000	66,377	+10,000	+14.4
St. Charles, Mo.....	66,000	61,000	52,970	+13,000	+24.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	776,000	751,000	703,532	+72,000	+10.3
Madison, Ill.....	236,000	230,000	224,689	+11,000	+4.9
St. Clair, Ill.....	267,000	265,000	262,509	+4,000	+1.5
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.....	2,244,000	2,153,000	1,989,377	+254,000	+12.8
District of Columbia*.....	798,000	790,000	763,956	+34,000	+4.5
Montgomery, Md.....	395,000	378,000	340,928	+54,000	+15.9
Prince Georges, Md.....	437,000	404,000	357,395	+80,000	+22.4
Alexandria city, Va.....	100,000	96,000	91,023	+9,000	+9.8
Arlington, Va.....	178,000	173,000	163,401	+15,000	+9.1
Fairfax, Va. ²	335,000	312,000	³ 272,674	+62,000	+22.9
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....	1,961,000	1,923,000	1,909,483	+52,000	+2.7
Cuyahoga*.....	1,678,000	1,649,000	1,647,895	+30,000	+1.8
Geauga.....	54,000	52,000	47,573	+6,000	+13.0
Lake.....	161,000	155,000	148,700	+12,000	+8.1
Medina.....	69,000	67,000	65,315	+3,000	+5.1
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1,791,000	1,757,000	1,727,023	+64,000	+3.7
Baltimore city*.....	942,000	936,000	939,024	+3,000	+0.3
Anne Arundel.....	230,000	222,000	206,634	+24,000	+11.5
Baltimore.....	519,000	503,000	492,428	+26,000	+5.4
Carroll.....	58,000	56,000	52,785	+5,000	+9.5
Howard.....	43,000	40,000	36,152	+6,000	+17.9
NEWARK, N.J.....	1,775,000	1,735,000	1,689,420	+86,000	+5.1
Essex.....	957,000	942,000	923,545	+34,000	+3.7
Morris.....	287,000	275,000	261,620	+26,000	+9.9
Union.....	530,000	517,000	504,255	+26,000	+5.1
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.....	1,564,000	1,524,000	1,482,030	+82,000	+5.5
Hennepin*.....	871,000	855,000	842,854	+28,000	+3.3
Ramsey*.....	429,000	421,000	422,525	+6,000	+1.4
Anoka.....	111,000	104,000	85,916	+25,000	+29.5
Dakota.....	91,000	86,000	78,303	+13,000	+16.5
Washington.....	62,000	59,000	52,432	+10,000	+18.2
BUFFALO, N.Y.....	1,307,000	1,303,000	1,306,957	(Z)	(Z)
Erie*.....	1,071,000	1,064,000	1,064,688	+6,000	+0.6
Niagara.....	237,000	238,000	242,269	-5,000	-2.3

Z Less than 500 or 0.05.

¹ Massachusetts State Economic Area C.

² Includes Falls Church and Fairfax independent cities.

³ Adjusted to exclude 12,520 erroneously reported in Fairfax County.