

# Population Estimates

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## ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1964

(Standard metropolitan statistical areas are as defined in 1965 by the Bureau of the Budget. Estimates shown here supersede those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 312, 308, and 298)

This report presents estimates of the population of the 38 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the country (in terms of 1960 population) and their component counties. Estimates are shown for each year, 1960 to 1964, together with the components of population change for each area for the total period. These estimates relate to the total resident population in each area--that is, the civilian resident population plus members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.

Comparable estimates for an additional 17 areas are in process and will be published shortly. The 38 areas shown here plus the additional 17 will account for all metropolitan areas of 500,000 or more population in 1960.

The 38 metropolitan areas shown in this report include a total of 152 counties and independent cities. In 1960 each of the 38 areas

contained a population in excess of 700,000. Their overall total population was 73.0 million, or about 41 percent of the total population of the United States, and about 62 percent of the total population living in metropolitan areas.

The total population in these 38 metropolitan areas on July 1, 1964, is estimated at 78.4 million, an increase of 5.4 million, or 7.4 percent, since April 1, 1960, the date of the last census (table A). During this period the rate of growth of these metropolitan areas only slightly exceeded that of the United States as a whole, which was 6.7 percent. Thus, this difference represents a relative slowing down of growth in the largest metropolitan areas since the 1950's, when the population of these 38 areas grew considerably more rapidly than the national population.

Table A.--POPULATION OF THE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS

Area	Population (in thousands)			Percent of change		Average annual percent of change	
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	April 1, 1950 (census)	1960- 1964	1950- 1960	1960- 1964	1950- 1960
Total (38 SMSA's).....	78,416	73,043	58,013	+7.4	+25.9	+1.7	+2.3
Central counties.....	55,470	52,546	44,384	+5.6	+18.4	+1.3	+1.7
Suburban counties.....	22,946	20,497	13,628	+11.9	+50.5	+2.7	+4.1
U.S. resident population.....	191,371	179,323	151,326	+6.7	+18.5	+1.5	+1.7

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, John T. Connor, Secretary  
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As a group, central counties showed only about half as much growth as did the suburban counties in these large metropolitan areas, continuing the relationship of the 1950's. Since 1960, the annual rate of growth of these SMSA's, and that of the entire United States has been less than in the 1950's. The declining birth rate accounts for the declining rate of growth in the United States as a whole. In the 38 metropolitan

areas there has been reduced in-migration, as well as reduced birth rates (table B). Both central and suburban counties experienced a marked reduction in average annual migration rates in the 1960's as compared with the 1950's. Average annual net migration declined from +152,000 for central counties and +413,000 for suburban counties in the 1950's to +28,000 and +266,000, respectively, in the first four years of the current decade.

Table B.--COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS  
(Numbers in thousands. Rates computed per 1,000 midperiod population)

Area	Components of change, 1960-1964			Average annual net migration rate, 1960-1964	Components of change, 1950-1960			Average annual net migration rate, 1950-1960
	Births	Deaths	Net migra- tion		Births	Deaths	Net migra- tion	
Total (38 SMSA's).....	7,148	3,027	+1,252	+3.9	15,676	6,297	+5,652	+8.6
Central counties.....	5,112	2,308	+120	+0.5	11,534	4,892	+1,520	+3.1
Suburban counties.....	2,036	719	+1,132	+12.3	4,142	1,405	+4,131	+24.2

The much larger percentage growth occurring in the population of suburban counties than in central counties reflects a large migration into suburban counties. Since 1960, central counties of the 38 areas as a group showed a net change due to migration of only about 120,000. Not quite half of the central counties (24 of 50) showed migration gains during the early 1960's. Suburban counties, by contrast, gained more than one million net migrants since 1960, and better than 4 out of 5 counties (82 of 102) gained through migration.

Although the 38 metropolitan areas as a group grew very little faster than the national average during the early 1960's, 7 of the areas individually have increased at least twice as rapidly as the country as a whole. The Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA increased its population by nearly half (48 percent) between 1960 and 1964. This growth is more than twice as rapid as that experienced by any of the other 38 areas. Other fast-growing metropolitan areas are San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario (23 percent), Washington and Denver (17 percent), Dallas and Houston (16 percent), and Atlanta (14 percent).

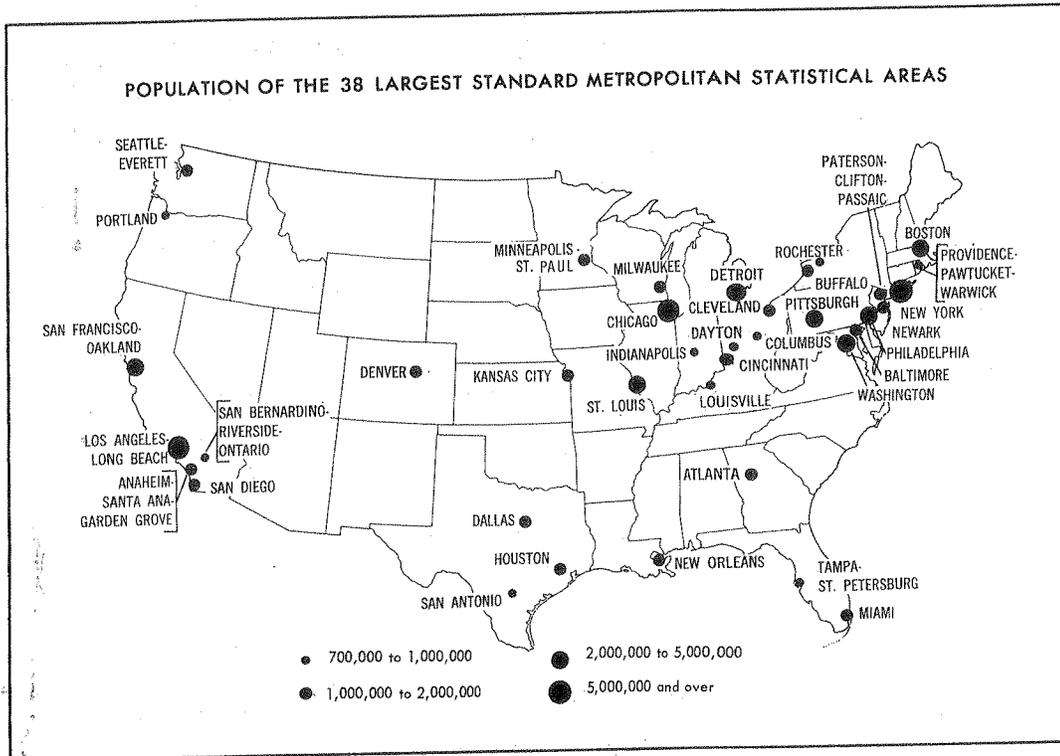
The large metropolitan areas in Southern California continue to experience vigorous population increases during the present decade. Growth in large metropolitan centers along the Atlantic Coast, however, has been spotty, with only Washington growing much faster than the United States as a whole. Population increase in the large Southern centers has been very substantial in every case. On the other hand, in the Middle West, the Great Lakes industrial centers have experienced only modest growth during the recent period.

The number of metropolitan areas of a million or more population increased to 28 in 1964, as compared with 24 in 1960. The Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Denver, Miami, and New Orleans areas are the latest SMSA's to be added to this group.

Little change in population rank occurred among the 10 largest SMSA's (all of which have 2 million or more population) from 1960 to 1964 (table 4). Los Angeles is now the second ranking metropolitan area, replacing Chicago. New York continued as by far the most populous area, with over 11 million people, followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach and Chicago, each with more than 6½ million. Among the remaining large SMSA's, Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove rose from 38th to 27th in rank. It is quite possible, of course, that areas not covered in this report (below 700,000 population in 1960) may have grown rapidly enough since 1960 to rank now with those shown here.

#### METHODOLOGY

Except as noted, the estimates are based on an average of the results of three 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 are: (1) 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; (2) a Composite method, in which separate estimates are prepared for different segments of the population using different



types of current data for each group; and (3) a Housing Unit method, in which estimated changes in the number of occupied housing units are used as the basis for estimating changes in population.<sup>1</sup>

**Component Method II.**--Component Method II involves (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1960 Census count to arrive at an estimate of the civilian population on April 1, 1960, (2) adding to this civilian population an estimate of births for the period between the census and the estimate date, (3) subtracting an estimate of civilian deaths, (4) adding an estimate of net civilian migration, (5) subtracting an estimate of the net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces, and (6) adding an estimate of the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the area on the estimate date. The net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces was first estimated for each State and then apportioned to counties within the State on the basis of the 1960 population. The

<sup>1</sup> Meaningful estimates for 1961 could not be prepared by the Composite method inasmuch as the base rates themselves were for the 1959-61 period. The estimates for 1961, therefore, were based on the average of the results of two methods (Method II and Housing Unit) modified to take account of the relationship between the 1962 estimates based on the average of these two methods and those based on the average of the three methods.

initial estimates for States were obtained in connection with State estimates of the total population for July 1, 1964, published in report No. 324 of this series.

The basic steps involved in the estimation of net civilian migration according to Component Method II are as follows: (1) Net migration rates for children between exact age 7.5 years and exact age 15.5 years at the estimate date are developed on the basis of data from the 1960 Census and statistics on school enrollment in the elementary grades 2 to 8. Essentially, the procedure compares actual school enrollment on the estimate date with the "expected" enrollment based on the survivors of the 1960 population in the appropriate ages. The difference between the actual and expected enrollment is assumed to represent net migration of the school age population. (2) The rates are multiplied by a factor to obtain the estimated migration rate for the total population. This factor is based on the age structure of intercounty migrants as shown by the annual Current Population Survey on population mobility.<sup>2</sup> (3) The resulting rates are applied to the civilian noninstitutional

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 141, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1963 to 1964," September 7, 1965 and the corresponding reports for earlier years.

population of all ages in each area in 1960 (plus one-half the births and minus one-half the deaths and net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces since 1960) to obtain estimates of net civilian migration for the period since 1960. The general procedure has been illustrated in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 133, by a step-by-step application to a particular area.<sup>3</sup>

The factor used in the computation of the estimates of net migration for the period April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1964, is 1.12. (The corresponding factors for earlier periods were: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963, 1.18; to July 1, 1962, 1.25; and to July 1, 1961, 1.34.)

Composite method.--In the Composite method<sup>4</sup> independent estimates are prepared for the population in several age groups, using methods and base data considered most appropriate for each age group. An estimate is then derived for the population as a whole by summing the independently derived estimates for each age group. In the application here, the number of deaths of persons 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, is 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.

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.<sup>5</sup> (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 date.

In the smaller areas, when deaths were distributed by age, sex, and color, there were extremely small numbers of deaths in some age-sex-color groups. The thinness of these data made their use as bases for estimates by this technique very questionable. Consequently, in all counties where the 1960 population was less than 100,000, the procedure was modified so that estimates were prepared for the age group 45 years old and over as a whole, by sex.

B. Population 18 to 44 years of age: Estimates of the number of females 18 to 44 years old as a group 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 for Component Method II above. The procedure as applied to the population under 18 years of age involves: (1) Obtaining the April 1, 1960, population in the group that would be under 18 years old on the estimate date; (2) adding births for April 1, 1960, to the estimate date; (3) subtracting deaths for the group for the same period; and (4) adding an estimate of net migration.

<sup>3</sup> A revised unpublished outline of this procedure is available; the full report is still in process. Requests for the outline should be directed to: Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 1960-64 period the factor was 1.03.<sup>6</sup>

Housing Unit method.--The Housing Unit method of estimating population rests on the assumption that changes in the number of occupied housing units in an area reflect changes in the population. The estimate of change in the number of housing units between 1960 and the postcensal estimate date is derived from data on building permits and demolitions, or from data on residential electric utility connections, or from other types of data which reflect new residential construction in an area, such as "certificates of occupancy." Changes in the population, however, depend not only on changes in the number of new housing units, but also on changes in the vacancy rates and in the number of persons occupying a unit. It is desirable, therefore, to take into account possible changes in these factors between the benchmark date and the estimate date.

In the specific application here, the estimated number of occupied housing units on the estimate date is used to derive estimates of the population 18 years old and over. The estimated number of occupied housing units on the estimate date was obtained by adding to the 1960 Census count of housing units in each area an estimate of new housing units built since April 1960 and subtracting losses. These changes were derived mainly from building permit, demolition, and utility data. The vacancy rate in each area was assumed to be the same as in 1960.

The estimated number of occupied housing units on the estimate date was multiplied by the estimated average number of persons 18 years old and over per household to yield the estimated population 18 years old and over living in households on the postcensal estimate date. In the absence of specific information on adults per household for the individual areas, postcensal changes in this ratio were estimated on the basis of the national trend. (National data available from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey<sup>7</sup> indicated a decline of .0237 in this average number between

<sup>6</sup> A more detailed description of the use of Component Method II for deriving population estimates by age is given in report No. 294 of this series.

<sup>7</sup> Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 130, "Households and Families, by Type: 1964," July 27, 1964.

1960 and 1964.) As a final step, it was necessary to add in an allowance for the population living in group quarters, such as hotels, rooming houses, and institutions. Here, too, 1960 Census counts of these groups were used.

The estimates of the population under 18 years of age that were added to these estimates of the population 18 years old and over were developed by the component procedure described above in section C of the "Composite method."

Special estimates for selected areas.--For a number of areas, additional data are available for use as bases for the population estimates. Special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census have been taken in a number of metropolitan counties since 1960. These census counts have been drawn upon to provide benchmarks for the estimate series. Special censuses have been taken for the following areas:

Standard metropolitan statistical area	County	Census date
Louisville.....	Jefferson, Ky..... Clark, Ind..... Floyd, Ind.....	May 14, 1964 May 14, 1964 May 14, 1964
New York.....	Nassau, N.Y..... Rockland, N.Y..... Suffolk, N.Y. <sup>2</sup> ..... Westchester, N.Y..	March 15 and Apr. 26, 1965 <sup>1</sup> April 1, 1963 April 1, 1964 <sup>3</sup> April 6, 1965
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick.	Bristol, R.I..... Kent, R.I..... Providence, R.I....	October 1, 1965 October 1, 1965 October 1, 1965
Rochester.....	Monroe, N.Y.....	April 1, 1964

<sup>1</sup> Except Long Beach city, May 4, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Censuses taken in selected towns comprising 92 percent of the county's 1960 population.

<sup>3</sup> Except Huntington town, April 1, 1963, and Riverhead town, April 21, 1965.

The estimates for Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts (Boston SMSA) are based on the State Census of Massachusetts taken as of January 1, 1965, adjusted to be consistent with definitions of usual residence employed in Federal censuses.<sup>8</sup>

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

For Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kansas (Kansas City SMSA) the estimates are based on the annual Kansas State Census, taken as of January 1 of each year. The numbers are adjusted to be consistent with definitions of usual residence employed in Federal censuses.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> For example, Armed Forces and college students are enumerated differently.

For New York City, by borough, use was made of population estimates derived from a 1965 housing and vacancy survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the City of New York. The population estimates derived from the survey were averaged with Method II and Composite method estimates, with the survey data receiving half the weight and each of the others, one-fourth weight.

For Cuyahoga County (Cleveland SMSA), Ohio the results of the Federal census of April 1, 1965, for Cleveland city were drawn upon in combination with an independent estimate for the remainder of the county, prepared by the three methods described here.

#### 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 and The Official Catholic Directory. 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 1964.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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, use was made of the annual Real Property Inventory of Metropolitan Cleveland.

Figures on the number of residential electric meters were provided by the electric utility companies in the central counties. These utility data series were used in lieu of building permit and demolition data for most central counties.

<sup>9</sup> Because of the nearly complete registration of births in large metropolitan areas, no corrections were made for incomplete reporting of births.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports, Building Permits, Series C-40, monthly and annual summaries.

#### LIMITATIONS

Total population change in an area between the census date and the estimate date consists of the net contribution of births, deaths, and migration, the last comprising net migration of civilians and members of the Armed Forces. The estimates of net migration shown in this report are subject to a considerably greater percentage error than the figures for the other components of population change. Since net migration is frequently an important component of change, however, the estimates of total population change between a census date and the estimate date may also be subject to substantial error. Moreover, although the estimates of total population change and the population estimates themselves have the same absolute errors, the relative errors in the population estimates are considerably smaller, of course, than those in the estimates of population change. Method II and the Composite method have been extensively tested and evaluated over the past two decades. As mentioned earlier, Component Method II, is essentially the same (with modifications in application) as that used over the years to prepare annual postcensal estimates of State population, published regularly in this series of reports. Tests of accuracy of Method II and the Composite method (compared with other methods of preparing postcensal population estimates) have been conducted over the years, and the results have been summarized in a number of publications.<sup>11</sup>

The most recent tests indicate that 1960 population estimates for large metropolitan areas, based on an average of Component Method II and the Vital Rates method, differed from the 1960 Census count by about 3.3 percent, on the average (for counties, the corresponding average error was 4.3 percent). The test estimates were conducted for the 46 largest SMSA's, including 132 counties. The percentage of difference between the estimates and the census counts varied considerably from area to area. The errors were highest for the fastest growing counties and relatively modest for counties that grew at or below the national rate of growth.

<sup>11</sup> Some recent studies are: (a) Meyer Zitter and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., "Accuracy of Methods for Preparing Postcensal Population Estimates for States and Local Areas," Demography, Vol. I, No. 1, 1964; (b) National Vital Statistics Division (now the Division of Vital Statistics), U.S. Public Health Service, Preliminary Report of the Study Group on Postcensal Population Estimates, The Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics (Document No. 500.6), Washington, D.C., June 11, 1962; and (c) "A Partial Evaluation of Four Estimating Techniques," David T. Goldberg and T. R. Balakrishnan, Michigan Population Studies No. 2, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1961.

These average errors apply to a 10-year time period. It is likely that over a shorter time period, such as that between April 1960 and July 1964, the average error of the estimates is substantially smaller.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, even for short time periods, large fluctuations in the migration component occur. Deficiencies in the basic data, differences in the relationship between migration of the total population and that of the school-age population, or changes in the relationship of the area's vital rates to national vital rates could have an appreciable impact on the accuracy of the estimates.

No similar tests of accuracy have been carried out for the Housing Unit method, mainly because of lack of adequate data for the 1950 decade. The technique is beset with a number of hazards and, as mentioned earlier, involves a variety of assumptions concerning such important uncertainties as (a) the completeness of reporting of the basic data on new residential construction and demolition; (b) the pattern of time lag between issuance of permits and the time when the unit is completed and ready for occupancy;<sup>13</sup> (c) changes in the average size of household; (d) changes in vacancy rates; and (e) changes in the size of the nonhousehold population.

The use of this source was limited here to estimating the adult population, on the assumption that school enrollment statistics are better indicators of population change of the school-age population and hence of the population under 18. It has been demonstrated in the past that the averaging together of several estimates tends to improve the over-all results, provided that the methods use symptomatic data that are largely independent of one another.

Although the three estimating procedures employed in the current series of estimates appear to offer reasonable and satisfactory results for the development of metropolitan area estimates on

<sup>12</sup> For the 17 counties where 1964 and 1965 special census (or local census) data were available, estimates based on the averaged results of the three uniform procedures differed from those published here by an average of 2.1 percent.

<sup>13</sup> The lag between issuance date and completion date varies by type of structure and from area to area. For convenience, permit data were used uniformly with a 3-month lag for all areas. The choice of lag can be very important over short periods of time, particularly where the number of permits fluctuates sharply, or where large multi-unit structures are covered by a single permit. Over longer estimating periods, the choice of time lag has considerably less impact. Studies at the national level indicate that all but about 2 percent of units authorized are eventually built.

on a continuing basis, the Bureau of the Census is keenly interested in the development of methods and source data which may help to improve the estimates. Statistics particularly well suited for population estimation purposes may be available for some areas; for example, school censuses where appropriately conducted should provide highly accurate figures on population of school age. In some instances, counts of the adult population are also obtained in conjunction with these school censuses. Sample surveys may provide useful data reflecting local changes in the number of persons per household. Information concerning such special data for specific areas covered in this report should be sent to: Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

#### CONSISTENCY OF ESTIMATES WITH EARLIER YEARS

As stated earlier, the estimates shown here for 1960 to 1964 are generally based on the average of the results of the three methods described above, i.e., Method II, Composite, and Housing Unit. Also, in a number of areas, special estimates were developed as the result of the availability of better information on population change (see section on "Special estimates for selected areas").

The use of the average of the results of three methods represents a change in methodology over prior years. Estimates published earlier by the Bureau of the Census for 1963 made use of four methods--the three methods noted and the Vital Rates method.<sup>14</sup> Recent reconsideration of the available symptomatic data and of the manner in which the data are used led to a decision to exclude the results of the Vital Rates procedure from the final average. Essentially the same kinds of data on births and deaths are used in the Composite method as in the Vital Rates method. Incorporating the results of both the Vital Rates and the Composite methods in the final estimate, as was done in 1963, places too much weight on births and deaths alone as indicators of total population change. The Composite method was retained as the basic "vital rates" approach in the estimates since it represents a somewhat more sophisticated use of vital statistics for measuring population change.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 298.

<sup>15</sup> The Vital Rates estimates appear to have an additional drawback. The annual figures since 1960 based on the Vital Rates method seem to show random fluctuations for many areas from year to year. Although, when these estimates are averaged together with other estimates, most of the fluctuations disappear, a somewhat smoother and apparently more reasonable time series is achieved when the use of "vital rates" is restricted to the Composite procedure.

As the result of shifts in methodology and the expanded number of areas for which special estimates were prepared, moderate revisions in the over-all population level occur in a number of estimates. Areas with particularly large differences between the present estimates and earlier estimates are the New York City boroughs and Westchester County (New York SMSA); counties in the Boston metropolitan area; Cuyahoga County (Cleveland SMSA); and counties in the Providence metropolitan area.

#### RANGE OF ESTIMATES

As indicated above, the estimates shown here are derived by giving equal weight to each of the results of three separate estimating procedures using different symptomatic data. The use of equal weights implies that the methods provide estimates of roughly comparable average accuracy. The results of tests of the separate methods are

not yet conclusive enough to warrant the assignment of differential weights. A method that tends to be more accurate on the average may be less accurate in a particular area.

Table C summarizes the consistency of the individual estimates. Two kinds of summary measures are shown: (a) The percentage deviation of a given method from the published estimate, averaged over the specified set of areas; and (b) the percentage excess of the highest over the lowest estimate for an area, again averaged over the specified set of areas. The latter indicates the range among the results of the three methods. The differences among the several estimating methods are relatively small for SMSA's and the more populous counties but are somewhat larger for many of the suburban counties. A set of estimates for these areas based on any one of the procedures shown would have differed at most from the estimates shown here, on the average, by about 2.2 percent for counties and 1.6 percent, for SMSA's.

Table C.--AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF EACH METHOD FROM PUBLISHED ESTIMATE, AND AVERAGE RANGE OF ESTIMATES: JULY 1, 1964  
(Averages expressed as percentages)

Area	Number of areas	Average difference from published estimate, by method <sup>1</sup>			Average range of estimates of three methods <sup>2</sup>
		Method II	Composite	Housing unit	
Total SMSA's.....	38	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.3
Total counties.....	152	2.2	1.6	2.0	4.8
Central.....	50	2.0	1.2	2.2	4.3
Suburban.....	102	2.3	1.8	1.9	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Disregarding sign.

<sup>2</sup> Highest estimate minus lowest estimate divided by the lowest.

#### 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 an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. 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 and subsequent amendments.

In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. In preparing the series of estimates presented in this report,

however, no attempt was made to compile data for areas below the county level, basically because of the considerably increased workload which this would have necessitated and the great difficulty of assembling basic data for these small areas. Consequently, for the two New England metropolitan areas presented here, the SMSA has been replaced by the metropolitan State economic area, which is defined in terms of whole counties.<sup>16</sup> Data presented for Boston and Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick cover Massachusetts State Economic Area C and Rhode Island State Economic Area A, respectively; and summary data for metropolitan areas substitute these metropolitan SEA's for the comparable SMSA's.

The cities listed in the title of each SMSA are the central cities of the SMSA. For purposes

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Selected Area Reports, State Economic Areas, Final Report PC(3)-1A, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

of this report, each county containing a central city is designated as "central" county. All other counties are designated as "suburban."

#### RELATED REPORTS

Estimates contained in this report supersede provisional estimates for July 1, 1964, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 312 and 308, and estimates for earlier years published in Series P-25, Nos. 298, 291 and 282.

Estimates of the components of population change for the periods 1950-60 and 1940-50 for SMSA's as defined for the 1960 Census and for 1950-60 for counties are shown in Series P-23, No. 7.

For SMSA's as currently defined, both 1960 and 1950 Census counts for each area and its component parts are published in Series P-23, No. 10. The report also includes a ranking of SMSA's by population size in 1960.

Estimates of the population of the United States by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence as of March 1963 are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 131. Although these estimates are subject to certain limitations

and cover a somewhat different universe,<sup>17</sup> they provide a useful background for the summary estimates for the metropolitan population contained in this report. Comparable estimates by metropolitan status for 1965 are now in preparation and will be published in Series P-20. (Summary estimates for 1965 are given in Press Release CB66-25, dated February 23, 1966.)

#### ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

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

<sup>17</sup> These estimates are based on the Current Population Survey, the continuing sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, and as such they are subject to sampling variability and to errors of response. They relate to a population which excludes resident Armed Forces living in barracks, and in addition they relate to the SMSA's as defined for the 1960 Census.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1964, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Includes the 38 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 1960 populations of 700,000 or more as defined in 1965 by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (\*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change		
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.....	1,041,000	703,925	+337,000	+47.9	91,000	22,000	+268,000
Orange*.....	1,041,000	703,925	+337,000	+47.9	91,000	22,000	+268,000
ATLANTA, GA.....	1,161,000	1,017,188	+144,000	+14.1	112,000	37,000	+68,000
De Kalb*.....	305,000	256,782	+49,000	+19.0	29,000	7,000	+27,000
Fulton*.....	600,000	556,326	+44,000	+7.9	59,000	24,000	+9,000
Clayton.....	63,000	46,365	+16,000	+35.2	6,000	1,000	+12,000
Cobb.....	143,000	114,174	+28,000	+24.9	14,000	3,000	+18,000
Gwinnett.....	50,000	43,541	+6,000	+14.8	5,000	2,000	+3,000
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1,829,000	1,727,023	+102,000	+5.9	174,000	72,000	(Z)
Baltimore city*.....	942,000	939,024	+3,000	+0.4	95,000	48,000	-44,000
Anne Arundel.....	239,000	206,634	+33,000	+15.8	23,000	6,000	+16,000
Baltimore.....	541,000	492,428	+49,000	+10.0	48,000	15,000	+16,000
Carroll.....	59,000	52,785	+7,000	+12.6	5,000	2,000	+4,000
Howard.....	47,000	36,152	+10,000	+29.0	4,000	1,000	+8,000
BOSTON, MASS. <sup>1</sup> .....	3,177,000	3,109,158	+68,000	+2.2	291,000	142,000	-81,000
Suffolk*.....	732,000	791,329	-59,000	-7.5	72,000	43,000	-89,000
Essex.....	601,000	568,831	+32,000	+5.6	52,000	28,000	+8,000
Middlesex.....	1,291,000	1,238,742	+52,000	+4.2	120,000	51,000	-17,000
Norfolk.....	554,000	510,256	+44,000	+8.5	46,000	20,000	+18,000
BUFFALO, N.Y.....	1,319,000	1,306,957	+12,000	+0.9	121,000	55,000	-54,000
Erie*.....	1,083,000	1,064,688	+18,000	+1.7	98,000	46,000	-34,000
Niagara.....	236,000	242,269	-6,000	-2.5	23,000	9,000	-20,000
CHICAGO, ILL.....	6,591,000	6,220,913	+370,000	+5.9	634,000	268,000	+3,000
Cook*.....	5,355,000	5,129,725	+225,000	+4.4	520,000	231,000	-63,000
Da Page.....	369,000	313,459	+56,000	+17.8	32,000	9,000	+33,000
Kane.....	234,000	208,246	+26,000	+12.4	22,000	8,000	+12,000
Lake.....	322,000	293,656	+29,000	+9.8	31,000	9,000	+7,000
McHenry.....	92,000	84,210	+8,000	+9.7	9,000	3,000	+3,000
Will.....	217,000	191,617	+26,000	+13.5	21,000	7,000	+12,000
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.....	1,313,000	1,268,479	+44,000	+3.5	132,000	54,000	-33,000
Hamilton, Ohio*.....	888,000	864,121	+24,000	+2.8	89,000	38,000	-28,000
Clermont, Ohio.....	89,000	80,530	+8,000	+10.4	8,000	3,000	+3,000
Warren, Ohio.....	75,000	65,711	+9,000	+13.8	7,000	2,000	+4,000
Boone, Ky.....	25,000	21,940	+3,000	+13.1	3,000	1,000	+1,000
Campbell, Ky.....	87,000	86,803	(Z)	+0.4	9,000	4,000	-4,000
Kenton, Ky.....	120,000	120,700	-1,000	-0.9	13,000	6,000	-8,000
Dearborn, Ind.....	29,000	28,674	+1,000	+2.1	3,000	1,000	-1,000
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....	1,958,000	1,909,483	+49,000	+2.6	179,000	79,000	-51,000
Cuyahoga*.....	1,665,000	1,647,895	+18,000	+1.1	151,000	71,000	-63,000
Geauga.....	55,000	47,573	+7,000	+15.2	5,000	2,000	+4,000
Lake.....	169,000	148,700	+20,000	+13.7	16,000	4,000	+9,000
Medina.....	69,000	65,315	+4,000	+5.8	7,000	2,000	-1,000
COLUMBUS, OHIO.....	822,000	754,924	+67,000	+8.9	82,000	29,000	+14,000
Franklin*.....	746,000	682,962	+63,000	+9.3	75,000	26,000	+14,000
Delaware.....	38,000	36,107	+2,000	+4.5	3,000	2,000	(Z)
Pickaway.....	38,000	35,855	+2,000	+6.5	4,000	1,000	(Z)

Z Less than 500.

<sup>1</sup> Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area C (see text). Population of Boston SMSA in 1960 was 2,595,481.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES,  
JULY 1, 1964, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes the 38 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 1960 populations of 700,000 or more as defined in 1965  
by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (\*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change		
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
DALLAS, TEXAS.....	1,256,000	1,083,601	+172,000	+15.9	120,000	37,000	+89,000
Dallas*.....	1,106,000	951,527	+154,000	+16.2	108,000	31,000	+78,000
Collin.....	47,000	41,247	+6,000	+15.1	4,000	2,000	+4,000
Denton.....	58,000	47,432	+10,000	+21.7	4,000	2,000	+8,000
Ellis.....	45,000	43,395	+1,000	+3.4	4,000	2,000	(Z)
DAYTON, OHIO.....	763,000	727,121	+36,000	+5.0	73,000	26,000	-11,000
Montgomery*.....	549,000	527,080	+22,000	+4.1	54,000	19,000	-14,000
Greene.....	105,000	94,642	+10,000	+11.0	9,000	2,000	+4,000
Miami.....	76,000	72,901	+4,000	+4.9	7,000	3,000	(Z)
Preble.....	33,000	32,498	+1,000	+1.8	3,000	1,000	-1,000
DENVER, COLO.....	1,082,000	929,383	+153,000	+16.5	103,000	34,000	+84,000
Denver*.....	495,000	493,887	+1,000	+0.3	49,000	23,000	-25,000
Adams.....	155,000	120,296	+35,000	+28.7	17,000	3,000	+20,000
Arapahoe.....	140,000	113,426	+26,000	+23.2	13,000	3,000	+16,000
Boulder.....	99,000	74,254	+25,000	+33.6	8,000	3,000	+19,000
Jefferson.....	193,000	127,520	+66,000	+51.5	17,000	4,000	+53,000
DETROIT, MICH.....	3,914,000	3,762,360	+152,000	+4.0	367,000	135,000	-80,000
Wayne*.....	2,670,000	2,666,297	+4,000	+0.1	242,000	105,000	-134,000
Macomb.....	495,000	405,804	+89,000	+22.0	54,000	11,000	+46,000
Oakland.....	750,000	690,259	+59,000	+8.6	70,000	19,000	+8,000
HOUSTON, TEXAS <sup>1</sup> .....	1,640,000	1,418,323	+222,000	+15.7	159,000	45,000	+108,000
Harris*.....	1,448,000	1,243,158	+205,000	+16.5	142,000	39,000	+102,000
Brazoria.....	85,000	76,204	+8,000	+11.0	8,000	2,000	+3,000
Fort Bend.....	45,000	40,527	+5,000	+12.1	4,000	1,000	+2,000
Liberty.....	32,000	31,595	+1,000	+2.1	3,000	1,000	-1,000
Montgomery.....	30,000	26,839	+4,000	+13.2	2,000	1,000	+3,000
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.....	971,000	916,932	+54,000	+5.9	100,000	38,000	-9,000
Marion*.....	730,000	697,567	+32,000	+4.6	77,000	29,000	-16,000
Hamilton.....	44,000	40,132	+4,000	+9.7	4,000	2,000	+2,000
Hancock.....	30,000	26,665	+3,000	+12.0	3,000	1,000	+1,000
Hendricks.....	46,000	40,896	+5,000	+12.6	4,000	1,000	+2,000
Johnson.....	50,000	43,704	+6,000	+14.3	5,000	2,000	+3,000
Morgan.....	36,000	33,875	+2,000	+6.6	4,000	1,000	(Z)
Shelby.....	35,000	34,093	+1,000	+3.6	3,000	2,000	-1,000
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.....	1,161,000	1,092,545	+68,000	+6.3	113,000	45,000	(Z)
Clay, Mo.*.....	96,000	87,474	+9,000	+9.8	9,000	3,000	+2,000
Jackson, Mo.*.....	633,000	622,732	+11,000	+1.7	65,000	29,000	-25,000
Cass, Mo.....	37,000	29,702	+7,000	+24.6	3,000	1,000	+6,000
Platte, Mo.....	26,000	23,350	+3,000	+13.2	2,000	1,000	+2,000
Johnson, Kans.....	181,000	143,792	+37,000	+25.8	14,000	4,000	+26,000
Wyandotte, Kans.....	187,000	185,495	+2,000	+0.9	20,000	8,000	-11,000
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.....	6,674,000	6,038,771	+635,000	+10.5	587,000	238,000	+286,000
Los Angeles*.....	6,674,000	6,038,771	+635,000	+10.5	587,000	238,000	+286,000
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.....	770,000	725,139	+45,000	+6.2	76,000	30,000	(Z)
Jefferson, Ky.*.....	651,000	610,947	+40,000	+6.5	64,000	26,000	+1,000
Clark, Ind.....	67,000	62,795	+4,000	+6.0	6,000	2,000	(Z)
Floyd, Ind.....	53,000	51,397	+2,000	+3.2	5,000	2,000	-1,000
MIAMI, FLA.....	1,051,000	935,047	+116,000	+12.5	82,000	39,000	+73,000
Dade*.....	1,051,000	935,047	+116,000	+12.5	82,000	39,000	+73,000

Z Less than 500.

<sup>1</sup> Area redefined in 1965.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1964, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes the 38 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 1960 populations of 700,000 or more as defined in 1965 by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (\*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change		
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
MILWAUKEE, WIS.....	1,262,000	1,232,731	+30,000	+2.4	128,000	48,000	-50,000
Milwaukee*.....	1,037,000	1,036,041	+1,000	+0.1	106,000	42,000	-63,000
Ozaukee.....	41,000	38,441	+3,000	+7.9	4,000	1,000	(2)
Waukesha.....	184,000	158,249	+25,000	+16.1	17,000	5,000	+13,000
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.....	1,578,000	1,482,030	+96,000	+6.5	169,000	55,000	-18,000
Hennepin*.....	874,000	842,854	+31,000	+3.7	88,000	32,000	-25,000
Ramsey*.....	427,000	422,525	+4,000	+1.1	47,000	17,000	-26,000
Anoka.....	117,000	85,916	+31,000	+36.6	16,000	2,000	+18,000
Dakota.....	97,000	78,303	+18,000	+23.5	11,000	2,000	+10,000
Washington.....	63,000	52,432	+10,000	+19.7	7,000	2,000	+5,000
NEW ORLEANS, LA.....	1,001,000	907,123	+94,000	+10.4	102,000	40,000	+32,000
Orleans (New Orleans city)*.....	648,000	627,525	+21,000	+3.3	66,000	31,000	-15,000
Jefferson.....	262,000	208,769	+53,000	+25.6	27,000	6,000	+32,000
St. Bernard.....	42,000	32,186	+10,000	+29.9	4,000	1,000	+7,000
St. Tammany.....	49,000	38,643	+10,000	+26.9	5,000	2,000	+8,000
* NEW YORK, N.Y.....	11,260,000	10,694,633	+565,000	+5.3	937,000	486,000	+115,000
New York City.....	7,989,000	7,781,984	+207,000	+2.7	676,000	384,000	-86,000
Bronx*.....	1,517,000	1,424,815	+92,000	+6.5	127,000	67,000	+32,000
Kings (Brooklyn Borough)*.....	2,698,000	2,627,319	+71,000	+2.7	246,000	125,000	-49,000
New York (Manhattan Borough)*.....	1,587,000	1,698,281	-111,000	-6.5	131,000	103,000	-139,000
Queens*.....	1,934,000	1,809,578	+124,000	+6.9	152,000	79,000	+51,000
Richmond*.....	253,000	221,991	+31,000	+13.8	21,000	10,000	+20,000
Nassau.....	1,383,000	1,300,171	+83,000	+6.4	101,000	41,000	+22,000
Rockland.....	173,000	136,803	+36,000	+26.5	14,000	5,000	+27,000
Suffolk.....	868,000	666,784	+201,000	+30.2	78,000	24,000	+147,000
Westchester.....	847,000	808,891	+38,000	+4.7	67,000	33,000	+4,000
NEWARK, N.J.....	1,802,000	1,689,420	+113,000	+6.7	152,000	74,000	+36,000
Essex*.....	960,000	923,545	+37,000	+4.0	84,000	45,000	-2,000
Morris.....	305,000	261,620	+43,000	+16.6	25,000	9,000	+28,000
Union.....	537,000	504,255	+33,000	+6.5	43,000	20,000	+10,000
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.....	1,269,000	1,186,873	+82,000	+6.9	100,000	46,000	+28,000
Passaic*.....	429,000	406,618	+23,000	+5.6	37,000	18,000	+4,000
Bergen.....	840,000	780,255	+59,000	+7.6	63,000	28,000	+24,000
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.....	4,617,000	4,342,897	+274,000	+6.3	412,000	194,000	+56,000
Philadelphia, Pa.*.....	2,047,000	2,002,512	+44,000	+2.2	186,000	107,000	-36,000
Bucks, Pa.....	336,000	308,567	+27,000	+8.9	32,000	9,000	+5,000
Chester, Pa.....	240,000	210,608	+29,000	+13.9	21,000	8,000	+17,000
Delaware, Pa.....	585,000	553,154	+32,000	+5.7	50,000	21,000	+2,000
Montgomery, Pa.....	570,000	516,682	+53,000	+10.3	44,000	20,000	+29,000
Burlington, N.J.....	271,000	224,499	+46,000	+20.6	25,000	7,000	+28,000
Camden, N.J.....	422,000	392,035	+29,000	+7.5	39,000	16,000	+7,000
Gloucester, N.J.....	148,000	134,840	+13,000	+9.5	14,000	6,000	+4,000
PITTSBURGH, PA.....	2,368,000	2,405,435	-38,000	-1.6	199,000	106,000	-132,000
Allegheny*.....	1,597,000	1,628,587	-32,000	-1.9	136,000	74,000	-94,000
Beaver.....	202,000	206,948	-5,000	-2.5	18,000	8,000	-15,000
Washington.....	212,000	217,271	-5,000	-2.5	17,000	10,000	-12,000
Westmoreland.....	357,000	352,629	+4,000	+1.3	29,000	14,000	-10,000
PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.....	876,000	821,897	+54,000	+6.5	71,000	37,000	+20,000
Multnomah, Oreg.*.....	527,000	522,813	+4,000	+0.9	44,000	26,000	-13,000
Clackamas, Oreg.....	132,000	113,038	+19,000	+16.8	10,000	4,000	+14,000
Washington, Oreg.....	113,000	92,237	+21,000	+22.6	9,000	3,000	+15,000
Clark, Wash.....	103,000	93,809	+9,000	+9.9	8,000	4,000	+5,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1964, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued  
(Includes the 38 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 1960 populations of 700,000 or more as defined in 1965 by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (\*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1964		Components of change		
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I. <sup>1</sup> .....	735,000	718,543	+17,000	+2.3	63,000	34,000	-13,000
Kent*.....	125,000	112,619	+13,000	+11.1	11,000	4,000	+6,000
Providence*.....	569,000	568,778	(Z)	+0.1	49,000	28,000	-21,000
Bristol.....	41,000	37,146	+4,000	+9.9	3,000	1,000	+2,000
ROCHESTER, N.Y.....	786,000	732,588	+53,000	+7.4	71,000	33,000	+15,000
Monroe*.....	628,000	586,387	+41,000	+7.0	57,000	26,000	+10,000
Livingston.....	48,000	44,053	+4,000	+8.3	4,000	2,000	+2,000
Orleans.....	37,000	34,159	+3,000	+7.7	4,000	2,000	+1,000
Wayne.....	74,000	67,989	+6,000	+8.9	7,000	3,000	+3,000
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.....	2,203,000	2,104,669	+98,000	+4.7	213,000	91,000	-24,000
St. Louis city, Mo.*.....	700,000	750,026	-50,000	-6.7	75,000	43,000	-83,000
Franklin, Mo.....	49,000	44,566	+4,000	+9.7	5,000	2,000	+2,000
Jefferson, Mo.....	78,000	66,377	+12,000	+17.8	7,000	2,000	+7,000
St. Charles, Mo.....	69,000	52,970	+16,000	+29.9	8,000	2,000	+10,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	806,000	703,532	+103,000	+14.6	69,000	23,000	+56,000
Madison, Ill.....	239,000	224,689	+14,000	+6.2	22,000	8,000	(Z)
St. Clair, Ill.....	263,000	262,509	(Z)	(Z)	27,000	11,000	-16,000
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.....	787,000	716,168	+71,000	+9.9	87,000	24,000	+8,000
Bexar*.....	755,000	687,151	+68,000	+9.9	84,000	22,000	+7,000
Guadalupe.....	32,000	29,017	+3,000	+10.9	3,000	1,000	+1,000
SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF.....	992,000	809,782	+183,000	+22.5	87,000	32,000	+128,000
Riverside*.....	383,000	306,191	+77,000	+25.2	32,000	13,000	+58,000
San Bernardino*.....	609,000	503,591	+105,000	+20.9	54,000	19,000	+70,000
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.....	1,131,000	1,033,011	+98,000	+9.5	112,000	33,000	+19,000
San Diego*.....	1,131,000	1,033,011	+98,000	+9.5	112,000	33,000	+19,000
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.....	2,894,000	2,648,762	+246,000	+9.3	247,000	108,000	+107,000
Alameda*.....	1,009,000	908,209	+101,000	+11.1	89,000	37,000	+49,000
San Francisco*.....	731,000	740,316	-9,000	-1.2	60,000	42,000	-28,000
Contra Costa.....	478,000	409,030	+69,000	+17.0	40,000	11,000	+41,000
Marin.....	177,000	146,820	+30,000	+20.4	14,000	5,000	+20,000
San Mateo.....	498,000	444,387	+54,000	+12.1	43,000	13,000	+24,000
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.....	1,178,000	1,107,213	+70,000	+6.4	107,000	45,000	+9,000
King*.....	980,000	935,014	+45,000	+4.8	89,000	38,000	-6,000
Snohomish*.....	198,000	172,199	+25,000	+14.7	18,000	7,000	+15,000
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.....	860,000	772,453	+87,000	+11.3	64,000	44,000	+67,000
Hillsborough*.....	438,000	397,788	+40,000	+10.1	40,000	17,000	+18,000
Pinnellas*.....	422,000	374,665	+47,000	+12.5	24,000	26,000	+49,000
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.....	2,323,000	<sup>2</sup> 1,989,377	+333,000	+16.7	230,000	70,000	+173,000
District of Columbia*.....	795,000	763,956	+31,000	+4.1	85,000	38,000	-16,000
Montgomery, Md.....	411,000	340,928	+70,000	+20.5	35,000	9,000	+44,000
Prince Georges, Md.....	482,000	357,395	+124,000	+34.7	49,000	10,000	+85,000
Alexandria city, Va.....	104,000	91,023	+13,000	+14.2	12,000	3,000	+4,000
Arlington, Va.....	178,000	163,401	+15,000	+9.0	18,000	5,000	+1,000
Fairfax, Va. <sup>3</sup> .....	353,000	<sup>2</sup> 272,674	+80,000	+29.5	31,000	5,000	+55,000

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the results of the special census of the State of Rhode Island, October 1, 1965. Census counts for that date are as follows: Kent County 128,856; Providence County 569,117; Bristol County 41,855. Data shown for Rhode Island State Economic Area A (see text). Population of Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA in 1960 was 821,101.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to exclude 12,520 erroneously reported in Fairfax County.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Falls Church and Fairfax independent cities.

Table 2.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:  
1960 TO 1964

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	April 1, 1960 (census)
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF....	1,041,000	961,000	868,000	794,000	703,925
Orange*.....	1,041,000	961,000	868,000	794,000	703,925
ATLANTA, GA.....	1,161,000	1,117,000	1,073,000	1,055,000	1,017,188
De Kalb*.....	305,000	292,000	277,000	269,000	256,782
Fulton.....	600,000	587,000	569,000	567,000	556,326
Clayton.....	63,000	57,000	53,000	50,000	46,365
Cobb.....	143,000	132,000	127,000	123,000	114,174
Gwinnett.....	50,000	49,000	47,000	46,000	43,541
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1,829,000	1,804,000	1,761,000	1,742,000	1,727,023
Baltimore city*.....	942,000	936,000	933,000	938,000	939,024
Anne Arundel.....	239,000	232,000	223,000	213,000	206,634
Baltimore.....	541,000	535,000	509,000	498,000	492,428
Carroll.....	59,000	57,000	55,000	54,000	52,785
Howard.....	47,000	44,000	41,000	38,000	36,152
BOSTON, MASS <sup>1</sup> .....	3,177,000	3,175,000	3,139,000	3,096,000	3,109,158
Suffolk*.....	732,000	743,000	754,000	762,000	791,329
Essex.....	601,000	596,000	585,000	574,000	568,831
Middlesex.....	1,291,000	1,291,000	1,266,000	1,244,000	1,238,742
Norfolk.....	554,000	545,000	533,000	517,000	510,256
BUFFALO, N.Y.....	1,319,000	1,313,000	1,310,000	1,305,000	1,306,957
Erie*.....	1,083,000	1,076,000	1,071,000	1,065,000	1,064,688
Niagara.....	236,000	237,000	239,000	241,000	242,269
CHICAGO, ILL.....	6,591,000	6,485,000	6,372,000	6,261,000	6,220,913
Cook*.....	5,355,000	5,286,000	5,212,000	5,139,000	5,129,725
Du Page.....	369,000	357,000	337,000	324,000	313,459
Kane.....	234,000	229,000	221,000	214,000	208,246
Lake.....	322,000	312,000	308,000	299,000	293,656
McHenry.....	92,000	91,000	89,000	86,000	84,210
Will.....	217,000	209,000	204,000	198,000	191,617
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.....	1,313,000	1,296,000	1,283,000	1,275,000	1,268,479
Hamilton, Ohio*.....	888,000	878,000	871,000	868,000	864,121
Clermont, Ohio.....	89,000	88,000	86,000	84,000	80,530
Warren, Ohio.....	75,000	71,000	69,000	67,000	65,711
Boone, Ky.....	25,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	21,940
Campbell, Ky.....	87,000	87,000	86,000	86,000	86,803
Kenton, Ky.....	120,000	119,000	119,000	119,000	120,700
Dearborn, Ind.....	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	28,674
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....	1,958,000	1,937,000	1,905,000	1,890,000	1,909,483
Cuyahoga*.....	1,665,000	1,652,000	1,632,000	1,624,000	1,647,895
Geauga.....	55,000	53,000	51,000	49,000	47,573
Lake.....	169,000	164,000	156,000	152,000	148,700
Medina.....	69,000	68,000	67,000	65,000	65,315
COLUMBUS, OHIO.....	822,000	801,000	781,000	767,000	754,924
Franklin*.....	746,000	727,000	709,000	696,000	682,962
Delaware.....	38,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,107
Pickaway.....	38,000	38,000	36,000	36,000	35,855

<sup>1</sup> Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area C (see text). Population of Boston SMSA in 1960 was 2,595,481.

Table 2.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:  
1960 TO 1964--Continued

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	April 1, 1960 (census)
DALLAS, TEXAS.....	1,256,000	1,211,000	1,168,000	1,136,000	1,083,601
Dallas*.....	1,106,000	1,066,000	1,027,000	999,000	951,527
Collin.....	47,000	46,000	44,000	43,000	41,247
Denton.....	58,000	55,000	53,000	50,000	47,432
Ellis.....	45,000	44,000	43,000	43,000	43,395
DAYTON, OHIO.....	763,000	745,000	731,000	729,000	727,121
Montgomery*.....	549,000	537,000	527,000	526,000	527,080
Greene.....	105,000	101,000	98,000	96,000	94,642
Miami.....	76,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	72,901
Preble.....	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,498
DENVER, COLO.....	1,082,000	1,060,000	1,025,000	994,000	929,383
Denver*.....	495,000	498,000	499,000	504,000	493,887
Adams.....	155,000	150,000	142,000	136,000	120,296
Arapahoe.....	140,000	137,000	130,000	124,000	113,426
Boulder.....	99,000	95,000	89,000	84,000	74,254
Jefferson.....	193,000	180,000	165,000	147,000	127,520
DETROIT, MICH.....	3,914,000	3,857,000	3,811,000	3,775,000	3,762,360
Wayne*.....	2,670,000	2,657,000	2,654,000	2,651,000	2,666,297
Macomb.....	495,000	471,000	446,000	426,000	405,804
Oakland.....	750,000	729,000	711,000	698,000	690,259
HOUSTON, TEXAS <sup>1</sup> .....	1,640,000	1,589,000	1,524,000	1,480,000	1,418,323
Harris*.....	1,448,000	1,400,000	1,340,000	1,299,000	1,243,158
Brazoria.....	85,000	84,000	81,000	80,000	76,204
Fort Bend.....	45,000	43,000	43,000	42,000	40,527
Liberty.....	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	31,595
Montgomery.....	30,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	26,839
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.....	971,000	959,000	932,000	925,000	916,932
Marion*.....	730,000	721,000	702,000	698,000	697,567
Hamilton.....	44,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	40,132
Hancock.....	30,000	30,000	28,000	28,000	26,665
Hendricks.....	46,000	45,000	44,000	43,000	40,896
Johnson.....	50,000	48,000	46,000	45,000	43,704
Morgan.....	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	33,875
Shelby.....	35,000	35,000	34,000	35,000	34,093
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.....	1,161,000	1,144,000	1,121,000	1,120,000	1,092,545
Clay, Mo.*.....	96,000	94,000	90,000	91,000	87,474
Jackson, Mo.*.....	633,000	629,000	620,000	630,000	622,732
Cass, Mo.....	37,000	37,000	38,000	35,000	29,702
Platte, Mo.....	26,000	26,000	25,000	25,000	23,350
Johnson, Kans.....	181,000	170,000	161,000	154,000	143,792
Wyandotte, Kans.....	187,000	188,000	187,000	186,000	185,495
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.....	6,674,000	6,533,000	6,326,000	6,199,000	6,038,771
Los Angeles*.....	6,674,000	6,533,000	6,326,000	6,199,000	6,038,771
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.....	770,000	756,000	736,000	726,000	725,139
Jefferson, Ky.*.....	651,000	638,000	621,000	612,000	610,947
Clark, Ind.....	67,000	65,000	64,000	63,000	62,795
Floyd, Ind.....	53,000	53,000	51,000	51,000	51,397
MIAMI, FLA.....	1,051,000	1,048,000	1,028,000	974,000	935,047
Dade*.....	1,051,000	1,048,000	1,028,000	974,000	935,047

<sup>1</sup> Area redefined in 1965.

Table 2.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:  
1960 TO 1964--Continued  
(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	April 1, 1960 (census)
MILWAUKEE, WIS.....	1,262,000	1,257,000	1,242,000	1,244,000	1,232,731
Milwaukee*.....	1,037,000	1,039,000	1,029,000	1,037,000	1,036,041
Ozaukee.....	41,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	38,441
Waukesha.....	184,000	178,000	174,000	169,000	158,249
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.....	1,578,000	1,560,000	1,523,000	1,505,000	1,482,030
Hennepin*.....	874,000	869,000	856,000	850,000	842,854
Ramsey*.....	427,000	429,000	420,000	419,000	422,525
Anoka.....	117,000	111,000	102,000	96,000	85,916
Dakota.....	97,000	92,000	87,000	84,000	78,303
Washington.....	63,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	52,432
NEW ORLEANS, LA.....	1,001,000	974,000	945,000	931,000	907,123
Orleans (New Orleans city)*.....	648,000	640,000	627,000	628,000	627,525
Jefferson.....	262,000	249,000	236,000	227,000	208,769
St. Bernard.....	42,000	39,000	39,000	35,000	32,186
St. Tammany.....	49,000	46,000	43,000	41,000	38,643
NEW YORK, N.Y.....	11,260,000	11,117,000	10,919,000	10,747,000	10,694,633
New York City.....	7,989,000	7,932,000	7,825,000	7,750,000	7,781,984
Bronx*.....	1,517,000	1,489,000	1,465,000	1,440,000	1,424,815
Kings (Brooklyn Borough)*.....	2,698,000	2,690,000	2,662,000	2,626,000	2,627,319
New York (Manhattan Borough)*.....	1,587,000	1,607,000	1,615,000	1,654,000	1,698,281
Queens*.....	1,934,000	1,903,000	1,851,000	1,805,000	1,809,578
Richmond*.....	253,000	244,000	232,000	224,000	221,991
Nassau.....	1,383,000	1,367,000	1,344,000	1,315,000	1,300,171
Rockland.....	173,000	164,000	156,000	147,000	136,803
Suffolk.....	868,000	815,000	766,000	719,000	666,784
Westchester.....	847,000	838,000	828,000	816,000	808,891
NEWARK, N.J.....	1,802,000	1,782,000	1,733,000	1,705,000	1,689,420
Essex*.....	960,000	962,000	942,000	933,000	923,545
Morris.....	305,000	290,000	276,000	267,000	261,620
Union.....	537,000	530,000	515,000	505,000	504,255
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.....	1,269,000	1,242,000	1,211,000	1,188,000	1,186,873
Passaic*.....	429,000	422,000	408,000	402,000	406,618
Bergen.....	840,000	821,000	803,000	786,000	780,255
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.....	4,617,000	4,548,000	4,453,000	4,395,000	4,342,897
Philadelphia, Pa.*.....	2,047,000	2,039,000	2,016,000	2,005,000	2,002,512
Bucks, Pa.....	336,000	330,000	319,000	316,000	308,567
Chester, Pa.....	240,000	232,000	222,000	216,000	210,608
Delaware, Pa.....	585,000	575,000	564,000	558,000	553,154
Montgomery, Pa.....	570,000	555,000	538,000	528,000	516,682
Burlington, N.J.....	271,000	260,000	250,000	238,000	224,499
Camden, N.J.....	422,000	413,000	404,000	397,000	392,035
Gloucester, N.J.....	148,000	145,000	139,000	137,000	134,840
PITTSBURGH, PA.....	2,368,000	2,362,000	2,354,000	2,368,000	2,405,435
Allegheny*.....	1,597,000	1,593,000	1,588,000	1,598,000	1,628,587
Beaver.....	202,000	203,000	202,000	202,000	206,948
Washington.....	212,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	217,271
Westmoreland.....	357,000	352,000	349,000	353,000	352,629
PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.....	876,000	859,000	842,000	827,000	821,897
Multnomah, Oreg.*.....	527,000	525,000	521,000	519,000	522,813
Cleckamas, Oreg.....	132,000	126,000	120,000	115,000	113,038
Washington, Oreg.....	113,000	109,000	103,000	98,000	92,237
Clark, Wash.....	103,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	93,809

Table 2.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES:  
1960 TO 1964--Continued

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1961	April 1, 1960 (census)
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I. <sup>1</sup> .....	735,000	730,000	722,000	716,000	718,543
Kent*.....	125,000	123,000	120,000	117,000	112,619
Providence*.....	569,000	566,000	563,000	562,000	568,778
Bristol.....	41,000	41,000	39,000	38,000	37,146
ROCHESTER, N.Y.....	786,000	772,000	763,000	750,000	732,588
Monroe*.....	628,000	616,000	611,000	601,000	586,387
Livingston.....	48,000	47,000	45,000	44,000	44,053
Orleans.....	37,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	34,159
Wayne.....	74,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	67,989
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.....	2,203,000	2,176,000	2,130,000	2,121,000	2,104,669
St. Louis city, Mo.*.....	700,000	708,000	706,000	719,000	750,026
Franklin, Mo.....	49,000	48,000	47,000	47,000	44,566
Jefferson, Mo.....	78,000	76,000	71,000	70,000	66,377
St. Charles, Mo.....	69,000	66,000	62,000	59,000	52,970
St. Louis, Mo.....	806,000	782,000	753,000	737,000	703,532
Madison, Ill.....	239,000	234,000	229,000	226,000	224,689
St. Clair, Ill.....	263,000	262,000	262,000	263,000	262,509
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.....	787,000	774,000	759,000	740,000	716,168
Bexar*.....	755,000	744,000	728,000	710,000	687,151
Guadalupe.....	32,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,017
SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF..	992,000	939,000	882,000	845,000	809,782
Riverside*.....	383,000	361,000	335,000	319,000	306,191
San Bernardino*.....	609,000	578,000	547,000	526,000	503,591
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.....	1,131,000	1,115,000	1,096,000	1,065,000	1,033,011
San Diego*.....	1,131,000	1,115,000	1,096,000	1,065,000	1,033,011
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.*.....	2,894,000	2,830,000	2,760,000	2,696,000	2,648,762
Alameda*.....	1,009,000	982,000	953,000	929,000	908,209
San Francisco*.....	731,000	736,000	737,000	738,000	740,316
Contra Costa.....	478,000	457,000	436,000	417,000	409,030
Marin.....	177,000	168,000	162,000	154,000	146,820
San Mateo.....	498,000	487,000	472,000	458,000	444,387
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.....	1,178,000	1,176,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	1,107,213
King*.....	980,000	984,000	968,000	947,000	935,014
Snohomish*.....	198,000	192,000	186,000	178,000	172,199
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.....	860,000	844,000	819,000	795,000	772,453
Hillsborough*.....	438,000	430,000	419,000	408,000	397,788
Pinellas*.....	422,000	414,000	400,000	387,000	374,665
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.....	2,323,000	2,240,000	2,138,000	2,061,000	2,198,377
District of Columbia*.....	795,000	792,000	780,000	770,000	763,956
Montgomery, Md.....	411,000	392,000	377,000	358,000	340,928
Prince Georges, Md.....	482,000	441,000	403,000	376,000	357,395
Alexandria city, Va.....	104,000	100,000	95,000	94,000	91,023
Arlington, Va.....	178,000	179,000	171,000	168,000	163,401
Fairfax, Va. <sup>3</sup> .....	353,000	337,000	311,000	294,000	272,674

<sup>1</sup> Based on the results of the special census of the State of Rhode Island, October 1, 1965. Census counts for that date are as follows: Kent County 128,856; Providence County 569,117; Bristol County 41,855. Data shown for Rhode Island State Economic Area A (see text). Population of Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA in 1960 was 821,101.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to exclude 12,520 erroneously reported in Fairfax County.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Falls Church and Fairfax independent cities.

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1964 AND 1950 TO 1960

(See table 1 headnote. Figures are expressed as percentages and are based on the formula for continuous compounding,  $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$ . Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area	Average annual rate of increase		Area	Average annual rate of increase	
	1960 to 1964	1950 to 1960		1960 to 1964	1950 to 1960
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF...	9.2	11.8	MILWAUKEE, WIS.....	0.6	2.3
Central county.....	9.2	11.8	Central county.....	(Z)	1.7
ATLANTA, GA.....	3.1	3.4	Suburban counties.....	3.2	5.9
Central counties.....	2.5	2.9	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.....	1.5	2.5
Suburban counties.....	5.3	5.6	Central counties.....	0.7	2.0
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1.4	2.1	Suburban counties.....	5.8	6.0
Central county.....	0.1	-0.1	NEW ORLEANS, LA.....	2.3	2.4
Suburban counties.....	2.8	5.5	Central county.....	0.8	1.0
BOSTON, MASS. <sup>1</sup> .....	0.5	0.8	Suburban counties.....	5.5	6.8
Central county.....	1.8	-1.2	NEW YORK, N.Y.....	1.2	1.1
Suburban counties.....	1.3	1.6	Central counties.....	0.6	-0.1
BUFFALO, N.Y.....	0.2	1.8	Suburban counties.....	2.7	5.6
Central county.....	0.4	1.7	NEWARK, N.J.....	1.5	1.4
Suburban county.....	-0.6	2.4	Central county.....	0.9	0.2
CHICAGO, ILL.....	1.4	1.8	Suburban counties.....	2.2	3.1
Central county.....	1.0	1.3	PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.....	1.6	3.0
Suburban counties.....	2.9	4.9	Central county.....	1.3	1.9
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.....	0.8	2.1	Suburban county.....	1.7	3.7
Central county.....	0.6	1.8	PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.....	1.4	1.7
Suburban counties.....	1.1	3.0	Central county.....	0.5	-0.3
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....	0.6	2.2	Suburban counties.....	2.2	3.8
Central county.....	0.2	1.7	PITTSBURGH, PA.....	-0.4	0.8
Suburban counties.....	2.7	6.0	Central county.....	-0.5	0.7
COLUMBUS, OHIO.....	2.0	2.9	Suburban counties.....	-0.2	1.1
Central county.....	2.1	3.1	PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.....	1.5	1.5
Suburban counties.....	1.3	1.9	Central county.....	0.2	1.0
DALLAS, TEXAS.....	3.5	3.8	Suburban counties.....	3.6	2.5
Central county.....	3.5	4.4	PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-MARWICK, R.I. <sup>1</sup> .....	0.5	0.5
Suburban counties.....	3.0	0.3	Central counties.....	0.4	0.4
DAYTON, OHIO.....	1.1	2.9	Suburban county.....	2.2	2.4
Central county.....	0.9	2.8	ROCHESTER, N.Y.....	1.7	1.7
Suburban counties.....	1.7	3.1	Central county.....	1.6	1.8
DENVER, COLO.....	3.6	4.2	Suburban counties.....	1.9	1.4
Central county.....	0.1	1.7	ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.....	1.1	1.8
Suburban counties.....	7.0	8.0	Central county.....	-1.6	-1.3
DETROIT, MICH.....	0.9	2.2	Suburban counties.....	2.4	4.1
Central county.....	(Z)	0.9	SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.....	2.2	3.1
Suburban counties.....	3.0	6.3	Central county.....	2.2	3.2
HOUSTON, TEXAS.....	3.4	4.3	Suburban county.....	2.4	1.3
Central county.....	3.6	4.3	SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF..	4.8	5.8
Suburban counties.....	2.2	3.0	Central counties.....	4.8	5.8
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.....	1.3	2.7	SAN DIEGO, CALIF.....	2.1	6.2
Central county.....	1.1	2.3	Central county.....	2.1	6.2
Suburban counties.....	2.2	3.7	SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.....	2.1	2.2
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.....	1.4	2.5	Central counties.....	1.3	0.8
Central counties.....	0.6	1.9	Suburban counties.....	3.4	4.8
Suburban counties.....	2.8	3.8	SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.....	1.5	2.7
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.....	2.4	3.7	Central counties.....	1.5	2.7
Central county.....	2.4	3.7	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.....	2.5	6.4
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.....	1.4	2.3	Central counties.....	2.5	6.4
Central county.....	1.5	2.3	WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.....	3.6	3.1
Suburban counties.....	1.1	2.1	Central county.....	0.9	-0.5
MIAMI, FLA.....	2.8	6.4	Suburban counties.....	5.2	6.2
Central county.....	2.8	6.4			

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Metropolitan State economic area.

Table 4.--POPULATION OF THE LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY RANK: 1964 AND 1960

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population		Rank	
	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	1964	1960
New York, N.Y. <sup>1</sup> .....	11,260,000	10,694,633	1	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.....	6,674,000	6,038,771	2	3
Chicago, Ill.....	6,591,000	6,220,913	3	2
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.....	4,617,000	4,342,897	4	4
Detroit, Mich.....	3,914,000	3,762,360	5	5
Boston, Mass. <sup>1</sup> .....	3,177,000	3,109,158	6	6
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	2,894,000	2,648,762	7	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2,368,000	2,405,435	8	8
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	2,323,000	1,989,377	9	10
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.....	2,203,000	2,104,669	10	9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,958,000	1,909,483	11	11
Baltimore, Md.....	1,829,000	1,727,023	12	12
Newark, N.J.....	1,802,000	1,689,420	13	13
Houston, Texas.....	1,640,000	1,418,323	14	15
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	1,578,000	1,482,030	15	14
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1,319,000	1,306,957	16	16
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.....	1,313,000	1,268,479	17	17
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.....	1,269,000	1,186,873	18	19
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,262,000	1,232,731	19	18
Dallas, Texas.....	1,256,000	1,083,601	20	22
Seattle-Everett, Wash.....	1,178,000	1,107,213	21	20
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.....	1,161,000	1,092,545	22	21
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,161,000	1,017,188	23	24
San Diego, Calif.....	1,131,000	1,033,011	24	23
Denver, Colo.....	1,082,000	929,383	25	26
Miami, Fla.....	1,051,000	935,047	26	25
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.....	1,041,000	703,925	27	38
New Orleans, La.....	1,001,000	907,123	28	28
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.....	992,000	809,782	29	30
Indianapolis, Ind.....	971,000	916,932	30	27
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.....	876,000	821,897	31	29
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	860,000	772,453	32	31
Columbus, Ohio.....	822,000	754,924	33	32
Rochester, N.Y.....	786,000	732,588	34	33
San Antonio, Texas.....	787,000	716,168	35	37
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.....	770,000	725,139	36	35
Dayton, Ohio.....	763,000	727,121	37	34
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I. <sup>1</sup> .....	735,000	718,543	38	36

<sup>1</sup> Metropolitan State economic area.