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PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS: JULY 1, 1965

Report No. II

(Areas are as currently defined by the Bureau of the Budget. Estimates shown here are consistent with those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 330, 335, and 341)

This report presents provisional estimates of the population on July 1, 1965, for 18 large standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and their component counties, as currently defined by the Bureau of the Budget. It is the second of three reports showing provisional 1965 population estimates for the 55 metropolitan areas with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more. Provisional 1965 estimates for an additional 22 areas were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 341.

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. They are consistent with population estimates for earlier years published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 330 and 335.

METHODOLOGY

Three methods are normally employed by the Bureau of the Census in developing current SMSA estimates by counties. They are (1) the 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.

Data are not yet available from which to prepare estimates for 1965 by the Composite method. Consequently, for this provisional report, estimates were limited to Component Method II and the Housing Unit method. These estimates were then averaged, and the numerical differences between the average of these two methods in 1965 and the comparable average of the two methods in 1964 provided an estimate of change since 1964. This estimated change was added to the 1964 figure based on the average of all three methods.

The methodology used in developing current estimates by these three methods is discussed in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 330. A detailed step-by-step outline of Component Method II is presented in Series P-25, No. 339.

Special estimates for selected areas.--Estimates for the Louisville and Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick areas are consistent with the special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census, taken as of May 14, 1964, and October 1, 1965, respectively.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, John T. Connor, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, A. Ross Eckler, *Director*

Estimates for the Boston SMSA are consistent with the State census of Massachusetts, taken as of January 1, 1965, adjusted for differences in definition of usual residence.

Estimates for Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kansas (Kansas City SMSA) are consistent with the annual Kansas State census, taken as of January 1 of each year, adjusted for differences in definition of usual residence.

LIMITATIONS

A detailed discussion of the limitations of the various methods used in the preparation of metropolitan county estimates and of the relationship of estimates prepared by each method to the published average of methods is contained in report No. 330. The estimates contained herein are considered somewhat less accurate on the average than estimates based on the average of the three estimating techniques.

When provisional 1964 SMSA county estimates for 35 of the 38 largest metropolitan areas, prepared in the manner of the estimates contained in this report, were compared with revised estimates for these same areas based on the average of three methods, the average percent deviation (disregarding sign) was 0.4 percent for SMSA's. The comparable deviation for counties was 1.1 percent.

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 in 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, no attempt was made to compile data for areas below the county level, 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.[1] Data presented for Boston and Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick cover Massachusetts State Economic Area C and Rhode Island State Economic Area A, respectively.

The cities listed in the title of each SMSA are the central cities of the SMSA. For purposes of this report, each county containing a central city is designated as a "central" county.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

Estimates presented in the table contained in 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.

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[1] 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.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES: JULY 1, 1965

(SMSA's are as currently defined by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population			Change, 1960 to 1965	
	July 1, 1965 (provisional)	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent
ATLANTA, GA.	1,205,000	1,161,000	1,017,188	+188,000	+18.5
De Kalb*	322,000	306,000	256,782	+65,000	+25.3
Fulton*	612,000	600,000	556,326	+56,000	+10.0
Clayton	67,000	63,000	46,365	+21,000	+45.1
Cobb	151,000	143,000	114,174	+37,000	+32.7
Gwinnett	53,000	50,000	43,541	+9,000	+21.3
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	644,000	640,000	634,864	+9,000	+1.4
Jefferson*	644,000	640,000	634,864	+9,000	+1.4
BOSTON, MASS.[1]	3,199,000	3,177,000	3,109,158	+90,000	+2.9
Suffolk*	725,000	732,000	791,329	-66,000	-8.4
Essex	608,000	601,000	568,831	+39,000	+6.8
Middlesex	1,302,000	1,291,000	1,238,742	+64,000	+5.1
Norfolk	564,000	554,000	510,256	+54,000	+10.5
CHICAGO, ILL.	6,637,000	6,591,000	6,220,913	+416,000	+6.7
Cook*	5,367,000	5,355,000	5,129,725	+237,000	+4.6
Du Page	384,000	369,000	313,459	+70,000	+22.4
Kane	239,000	234,000	208,246	+30,000	+14.6
Lake	330,000	322,000	293,656	+36,000	+12.4
McHenry	96,000	92,000	84,210	+12,000	+13.8
Will	222,000	217,000	191,617	+30,000	+15.7
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.	1,329,000	1,313,000	1,268,479	+60,000	+4.7
Hamilton, Ohio*	901,000	888,000	864,121	+37,000	+4.3
Clermont, Ohio	89,000	89,000	80,530	+9,000	+10.7
Warren, Ohio	77,000	75,000	65,711	+11,000	+16.5
Boone, Ky.	26,000	25,000	21,940	+4,000	+17.2
Campbell, Ky.	86,000	87,000	86,803	-1,000	-1.2
Kenton, Ky.	121,000	120,000	120,700	(Z)	+0.1
Dearborn, Ind.	29,000	29,000	28,674	(Z)	+1.6
HOUSTON, TEXAS	1,695,000	1,641,000	1,418,323	+277,000	+19.5
Harris*	1,495,000	1,448,000	1,243,158	+252,000	+20.3
Brazoria	88,000	85,000	76,204	+12,000	+15.8
Fort Bend	48,000	45,000	40,527	+7,000	+18.0
Liberty	33,000	32,000	31,595	+1,000	+3.1
Montgomery	31,000	30,000	26,839	+5,000	+17.2
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	986,000	972,000	916,932	+69,000	+7.6
Marion*	741,000	731,000	697,567	+44,000	+6.2
Hamilton	44,000	43,000	40,132	+4,000	+9.2
Hancock	31,000	30,000	26,665	+4,000	+14.4
Hendricks	47,000	46,000	40,896	+6,000	+14.9
Johnson	50,000	49,000	43,704	+6,000	+14.8
Morgan	38,000	37,000	33,875	+4,000	+12.3
Shelby	36,000	35,000	34,093	+1,000	+4.3
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.	1,179,000	1,161,000	1,092,545	+86,000	+7.9
Clay, Mo.*	99,000	96,000	87,474	+12,000	+13.5
Jackson, Mo.*	639,000	633,000	622,732	+17,000	+2.7
Cass, Mo.	39,000	37,000	29,702	+9,000	+29.9
Platte, Mo.	28,000	26,000	23,350	+4,000	+17.8
Johnson, Kans.	189,000	181,000	143,792	+46,000	+31.7
Wyandotte, Kans.	185,000	187,000	185,495	-1,000	-0.4
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.	777,000	770,000	725,139	+52,000	+7.2
Jefferson, Ky.*	657,000	651,000	610,947	+46,000	+7.5
Clark, Ind.	68,000	67,000	62,795	+5,000	+8.0
Floyd, Ind.	53,000	53,000	51,397	+2,000	+3.0

Z Less than 500.
[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area C (see text). Population of Boston SMSA in 1960 was 2,595,481.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES: JULY 1, 1965--Continued

(SMSA's are as currently defined by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population			Change, 1960 to 1965	
	July 1, 1965 (provisional)	July 1, 1964	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	1,269,000	1,262,000	1,232,731	+36,000	+2.9
Milwaukee*	1,038,000	1,038,000	1,036,041	+1,000	+0.1
Ozaukee	43,000	41,000	38,441	+4,000	+10.8
Waukesha	189,000	183,000	158,249	+30,000	+19.2
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	837,000	817,000	663,510	+174,000	+26.2
Maricopa*	837,000	817,000	663,510	+174,000	+26.2
PITTSBURGH, PA.	2,367,000	2,368,000	2,405,435	-38,000	-1.6
Allegheny*	1,587,000	1,597,000	1,628,587	-42,000	-2.6
Beaver	202,000	202,000	206,948	-5,000	-2.5
Washington	212,000	212,000	217,271	-5,000	-2.4
Westmoreland	366,000	357,000	352,629	+14,000	+3.9
PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.	889,000	876,000	821,897	+68,000	+8.2
Multnomah, Oreg.*	528,000	527,000	522,813	+5,000	+1.0
Clackamas, Oreg.	138,000	132,000	113,038	+25,000	+22.2
Washington, Oreg.	118,000	113,000	92,237	+26,000	+27.8
Clark, Wash.	105,000	103,000	93,809	+12,000	+12.4
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I.[1]	739,000	735,000	718,543	+20,000	+2.8
Kent*	128,000	125,000	112,619	+15,000	+13.8
Providence*	569,000	569,000	568,778	(Z)	+0.1
Bristol	42,000	41,000	37,146	+4,000	+12.1
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.	2,239,000	2,203,000	2,104,669	+135,000	+6.4
St. Louis city, Mo.*	699,000	700,000	750,026	-51,000	-6.8
Franklin, Mo.	50,000	49,000	44,566	+6,000	+13.2
Jefferson, Mo.	82,000	78,000	66,377	+16,000	+24.2
St. Charles, Mo.	72,000	69,000	52,970	+19,000	+35.6
St. Louis, Mo.	831,000	806,000	703,532	+128,000	+18.2
Madison, Ill.	239,000	239,000	224,689	+15,000	+6.5
St. Clair, Ill.	265,000	263,000	262,509	+3,000	+1.1
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	807,000	787,000	716,168	+91,000	+12.7
Bexar*	774,000	755,000	687,151	+87,000	+12.6
Guadalupe	33,000	32,000	29,017	+4,000	+14.8
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.	1,145,000	1,131,000	1,033,011	+112,000	+10.9
San Diego*	1,145,000	1,131,000	1,033,011	+112,000	+10.9
TOLEDO, OHIO-MICH.	647,000	642,000	630,647	+16,000	+2.6
Lucas, Ohio*	463,000	461,000	456,931	+6,000	+1.3
Wood, Ohio	75,000	74,000	72,596	+3,000	+3.6
Monroe, Mich.	109,000	108,000	101,120	+8,000	+7.7

Z Less than 500.

[1] Data shown for Rhode Island State Economic Area A (see text). Population of Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA in 1960 was 821,101.