

Population Estimates

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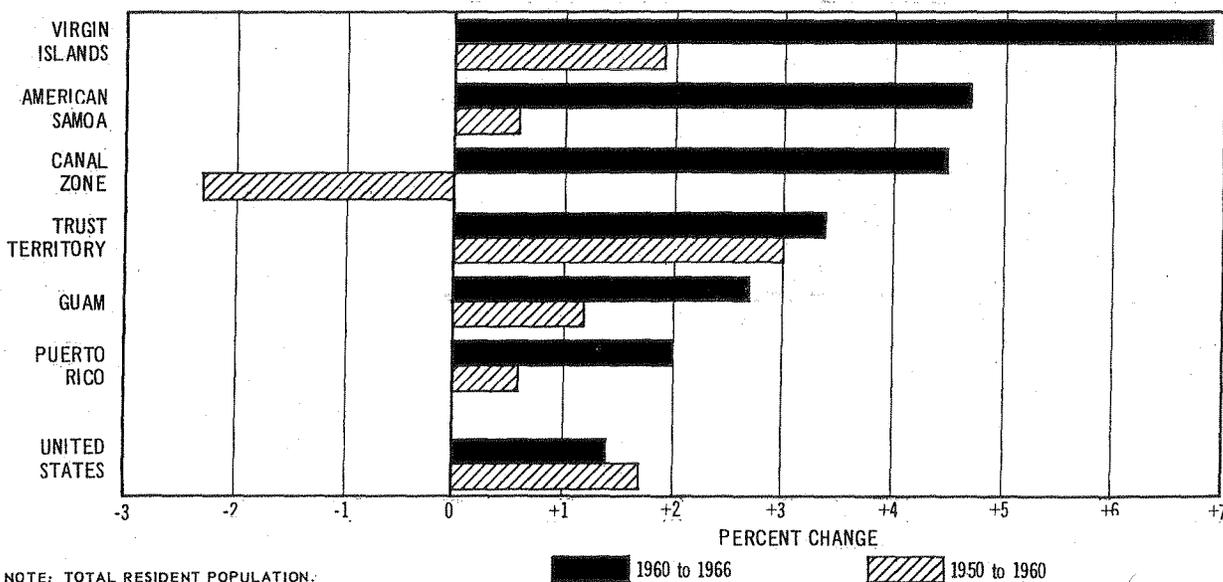
ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO AND OTHER OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1960 TO 1966

(The figures in this report supersede those for the corresponding dates given in No. 336 of this series)

This report presents estimates of the total population of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the other principal outlying areas of American sovereignty or jurisdiction for April 1, 1960, and for July 1 of each year, 1960 to 1966. The areas included in addition to Puerto Rico are American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This report does not include figures for certain

small areas of American sovereignty or jurisdiction, such as Midway, Wake, Canton, and Johnston Islands, whose total population numbered only a few thousand. The report also does not deal with other Americans residing outside the United States, such as United States citizens residing in foreign countries and the crews of United States merchant vessels; this group totaled about 1½ million according to the census count in April 1960.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE OUTLYING AREAS: 1960 TO 1966 AND 1950 TO 1960



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The estimated total population of Puerto Rico and the other five outlying areas on July 1, 1966, was 3.0 million. The total for these areas shown by the 1960 Census was 2.6 million. Puerto Rico is by far the most populous of these areas, with an estimated population of 2,668,000 on July 1, 1966. Each of the other areas has fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. The largest, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which includes the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands, but not Guam, had an estimated population of 94,000 on July 1, 1966. The smallest, American Samoa, had 27,000 inhabitants at that time.

Each of the outlying areas gained in population from 1960 to 1966, but there was considerable variation among their rates of growth (figure 1). The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone grew most rapidly, with average annual rates of growth of 6.9 percent, 4.7 percent, and 4.5 percent, respectively. Net out-migration from Puerto Rico and Guam, was a factor in holding population growth in these areas to somewhat lower rates. In spite of the net out-migration of about 65,000 from Puerto Rico in the 1960-66 period, the overall growth rate for Puerto Rico (14 percent) ran higher than that of the United States (9 percent) because of continued higher rates of natural increase (excess of births over deaths). Increases in the number of military personnel stationed in the areas contributed significantly to the population growth of Guam and the Virgin Islands. Although the average annual rate of increase of the United States has been less in the postcensal period than in the 1950-60 decade, all of the outlying areas shown here had an acceleration of population growth.

METHODOLOGY

The estimate of the civilian population of each area except Guam and the Trust Territory was prepared by a variation of the component method of making postcensal population estimates. For the period since 1960, this variation of the component method involves (1) estimating the civilian population on April 1, 1960, from the census figures for that date, and from figures on the Armed Forces stationed in the area, (2) adding to the civilian population on April 1, 1960, an estimate of births for the period between the census and the estimate date, (3) subtracting an estimate of deaths, (4) adding or subtracting an estimate of net migration, and (5) subtracting an estimate of the net loss of civilians to the Armed Forces. The estimate of the total population of each area was obtained by adding an estimate of the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed there on the estimate date.

The population of Guam is estimated by a different method from that of most of the other outlying areas because data on net migration are lacking and the large number of military personnel and other special groups located there make it unwise to use component Method II with its dependence on school enrollment data. The estimates of the population of Guam are based principally on the results of an annual census which excludes the large number of persons residing in military reservations. The annual census is taken by the Office of the Chief Commissioner from records maintained by the Municipal Commissioners. This census excludes members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, contract employees of the Armed Forces and their dependents, and alien labor inside military reservations. The other data for Guam are supplied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Defense Department, the Governor of Guam, and the Civil Service Commission. This method appears to have resulted in some double counting since the sum of the estimates of the various component groups in the population for April 1960 exceeds the 1960 Census count of the total population by 4,000; the postcensal estimates derived initially were reduced by a corresponding amount, therefore.

The estimates of the population of the Trust Territory were made in the same general way as those for Guam except that fewer groups in the population had to be estimated separately. The annual special count of residents covers all of the indigenous population and excludes only the small number of Federal employees and their dependents. These counts are shown in the Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory. Federal employees and their dependents are added on the basis of data secured from the Civil Service Commission.

The estimates of births and deaths for Guam and the Trust Territory, used in estimating the components of population change shown in table 3, were obtained from the local governments. The estimate of net immigration was derived as a residual.

Estimates of births and deaths for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were derived from data obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. Data on births and deaths for American Samoa and the Canal Zone were provided by the local governments of these areas. All the data are classified on an occurrence basis only and have not been adjusted to a residence basis. The estimates of births in Puerto Rico have been adjusted for underregistration by factors obtained by extending the results of the 1950 Birth Registration Tests to subsequent

years.¹ No adjustment was made for underregistration of births in the Virgin Islands inasmuch as the 1950 Birth Registration Test showed registration to be complete. No adjustment was made for underregistration of deaths in any of the areas.

All data on the Armed Forces are based on figures provided by the Department of Defense. The component, net loss of civilians to the Armed Forces, is important only for Puerto Rico; figures on the balance of inductions, enlistments, and discharges for Puerto Rico were obtained from the Puerto Rican Planning Board.

The estimates of net civilian migration for the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands were developed on the basis of data on school enrollment in the elementary grades, from which estimates of the net migration rate of school-age children and then of the total population were derived. This is the Census Bureau's component Method II, a description of which is given in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 339. Data on school enrollment for this purpose were provided by the local governments. For Puerto Rico and American Samoa, the estimates use as the migration component passenger statistics collected by the government for these areas. The migration estimate for Puerto Rico for April to June, 1960, however, is not the sum of the reported monthly figures for this period but the sum of centered 12-month moving averages of the monthly data. Short-term fluctuations in passenger data may well reflect the seasonal movement of transients rather than the movement of migrants to a new residence; the movement of transients will tend to cancel out over longer periods. The statistics for Puerto Rico were compiled by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The net migration of civilians carried by military transport is included on the basis of data from the Department of Defense.

¹ This test was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in conjunction with the 1950 Census of Population. A similar test was not conducted in 1960.

REVISION OF ESTIMATES BY AGE

The estimates of the total resident population and of the civilian resident population of Puerto Rico, by broad age groups, have been omitted from this report. The age distribution of net migrants for the Commonwealth, usually obtained from the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and used for population estimates in prior years, is now under intensive review by the local government. Since any substantial revision in the distribution of migrants will have an appreciable impact on the estimates of the age composition of the population, it was deemed advisable to delay the preparation of such age estimates until after the local review is completed. Revised population estimates by age will be published in 1967 as soon as the new data become available. Although the age distribution of net migrants is expected to be revised, the overall net immigration total is expected to remain unchanged.

RELATED REPORTS

Comparable estimates for Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands, for the years 1940 to 1949, are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 80, and for all the outlying areas for 1950 to 1959 in Series P-25, No. 336. Estimates of the total population of the United States for 1950 to 1966 are given in Series P-25, No. 331. Estimates of the total population of States are given for 1960 to 1966 in Series P-25, No. 348 and for 1950 to 1959 in Series P-25, No. 304.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

Each estimate in this report has been rounded independently to the nearest thousand (Puerto Rico) or hundred (other areas) from figures computed to the last digit; hence, the sum of parts may differ from the totals shown. Percents are based on the unrounded figures.

Table 1.—PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO AND OTHER OUTLYING AREAS: JULY 1, 1966

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each estimate has been rounded to the nearest thousand for Puerto Rico and to the nearest hundred for the other areas)

Area and type of population	July 1, 1966	April 1, 1960 ¹	Total change, 1960 to 1966		Average annual percent change ²	
			Number	Percent	1960 to 1966	1950 to 1960
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION						
Puerto Rico.....	2,668,000	2,349,544	+319,000	+13.6	+2.0	+0.6
American Samoa.....	27,000	20,051	+6,900	+34.4	+4.7	+0.6
Canal Zone.....	55,800	42,122	+13,600	+32.4	+4.5	-2.3
Guam.....	79,200	67,044	+12,100	+18.1	+2.7	+1.2
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	49,500	32,099	+17,400	+54.1	+6.9	+1.9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	94,100	76,300	+17,800	+23.4	+3.4	+3.0
CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION						
Puerto Rico.....	2,657,000	2,338,000	+319,000	+13.6	+2.0	+0.6
American Samoa.....	27,000	20,000	+6,900	+34.4	+4.7	+0.6
Canal Zone.....	43,600	34,500	+9,100	+26.4	+3.7	-2.2
Guam.....	65,600	57,100	+8,500	+14.9	+2.2	+3.5
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	45,800	32,000	+13,800	+43.0	+5.7	+1.9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	93,600	75,900	+17,800	+23.5	+3.4	+3.3

¹ Census counts for total resident population except for the Trust Territory where the population was estimated from a census taken in 1958 under the direction of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census.

² Computed by the formula for continuous compounding, $P = P_0 e^{rt}$.

Table 2.—ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO AND OTHER OUTLYING AREAS: JULY 1, 1960 TO 1966

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each estimate has been rounded to the nearest thousand for Puerto Rico and to the nearest hundred for the other areas)

Area and type of population	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION							
Puerto Rico.....	2,668,000	2,633,000	2,578,000	2,520,000	2,459,000	2,409,000	2,362,000
American Samoa.....	27,000	24,700	23,000	21,900	21,100	20,000	20,100
Canal Zone.....	55,800	54,100	53,900	50,000	44,800	43,200	42,300
Guam.....	79,200	76,500	69,100	68,300	66,400	64,600	66,400
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	49,500	43,400	40,600	39,700	34,900	34,300	32,200
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	94,100	91,900	89,400	82,800	82,100	78,900	77,200
CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION							
Puerto Rico.....	2,657,000	2,621,000	2,567,000	2,509,000	2,449,000	2,399,000	2,349,000
American Samoa.....	27,000	24,700	23,000	21,900	21,000	20,000	20,100
Canal Zone.....	43,600	42,800	42,400	39,500	36,300	35,000	34,600
Guam.....	65,600	67,700	60,800	59,500	58,600	56,700	57,000
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	45,800	43,100	40,500	37,300	34,600	32,900	32,100
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	93,700	91,700	89,300	85,600	81,800	78,600	76,500

Table 3.—ESTIMATES OF THE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE TOTAL RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO AND OTHER OUTLYING AREAS: 1960 TO 1966

(Total resident population includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area. Each estimate has been rounded to the nearest thousand for Puerto Rico and to the nearest hundred for the other areas)

Area and type of population	July 1, 1966	April 1, 1960 ¹	Net change		Components of change: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1966			
			Number	Percent	Births ²	Deaths ²	Net migration	
							Number	Percent
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION								
Puerto Rico.....	2,668,000	2,349,544	319,000	+13.6	490,000	108,000	-64,000	-2.7
American Samoa.....	27,000	20,051	6,900	+34.4	5,900	800	+1,800	+9.1
Canal Zone.....	55,800	42,122	13,600	+32.4	4,400	900	+10,100	+23.9
Guam.....	79,200	67,044	12,100	+18.1	15,800	2,100	-1,600	-2.4
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	49,500	32,099	17,400	+54.1	9,700	2,200	+9,900	+30.8
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	94,100	76,300	17,800	+23.4	18,000	2,900	+2,800	+3.7
CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION								
Puerto Rico.....	2,657,000	2,338,000	319,000	+13.6	490,000	108,000	-64,000	-2.7
American Samoa.....	27,000	20,000	6,900	+34.4	5,900	800	+1,800	+9.1
Canal Zone.....	43,600	34,500	9,100	+26.4	4,400	900	+5,500	+16.0
Guam.....	65,600	57,100	8,500	+14.9	15,800	2,100	-5,200	-9.1
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	45,800	32,000	13,800	+43.0	9,700	2,200	+6,300	+19.6
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	93,600	75,900	17,800	+23.5	18,000	2,900	+2,800	+3.6

¹ Census counts for total resident population except for the Trust Territory where the population was estimated from a census taken in 1958 under the direction of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census.

² Births and deaths were estimated for the 6 months ending July 1, 1966.